# **Supporting Information**

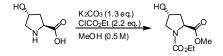
# Asymmetric aldol reaction of acetaldehyde and isatin derivatives for the synthesis of convolutamydine E, CPC-1, and a 3a-hydroxyfuroindoline part of madindoline A and B

Takahiko Itoh, Hayato Ishikawa, Yujiro Hayashi\* Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University of Science, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan

## **General Remarks**

All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere and monitored by thin-layer chromatography using Merck 60 F254 precoated silica gel plates (0.25 mm thickness). FT-IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-410 spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Brucker AM400 (400 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H NMR, 100 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C NMR) instrument. Data for <sup>1</sup>H NMR are reported as chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm), coupling constant (Hz), integration, and assignment. Data for <sup>13</sup>C NMR are reported as chemical shift. High-resolution mass spectral analyses (HRMS) were carried out using Bruker ESI-TOF MS. Preparative thin layer chromatography was performed using Wakogel B-5F purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Tokyo, Japan. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel 60N of Kanto Chemical Co. Int., Tokyo, Japan. GC-MS was performed on Shimazu GC-MS QP2010, equipped with a split-mode capillary injecton system and electron ionization detectors using Bodman Chiraldex  $\Gamma$ -TA (30 m x 0.25 mm). HPLC analysis was performed on a HITACHI Elite LaChrom Series HPLC, UV detection monitered at appropriate wavelength respectively, using Chiralcel OJ-H (0.46 cm × 25 cm).

#### (2S,4R)-1-Ethyl 2-methyl 4-hydroxypyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxypyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (15.1 g, 115.7 mmol) and potassium carbonate (20.7 g, 150.4 mmol) in MeOH (230 mL) was added ethyl chloroformate (24.4 mL, 254.5 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (115 mL) and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 1) gave (2S,4R)-1-Ethyl 2-methyl 4-hydroxypyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (17.5 g, 80.7 mmol) in 70% yield.

NMR spectra data was observed as a mixture of rotamer.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.15 (1.5H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.21 (1.5H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.96–2.06 (1H, m), 2.17-2.31 (1H, m), 2.69 (1H, br-s), 3.41–3.62 (2H, m), 3.68 (1.5H, m), 3.70 (1.5H, m), 3.95–4.15 (2H, m), 4.33–4.45 (2H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 14.5, 14.6, 38.5, 39.2, 52.2, 52.3, 54.6, 55.1, 57.7, 57.8, 61.5, 61.6, 69.4, 70.1, 154.9, 155.3, 173.2, 173.3;

IR (KBr): v 3439, 2984, 2954, 1749, 1682, 1434, 1383, 1350, 1205, 1174 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_9H_{15}NO_5Na]$ : 240.0842, found: 240.0849;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -75.5$  (*c* 1.36, MeOH).

#### (2S,4R)-1-Ethyl 2-methyl 4-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate



To a solution of (2S,4R)-1-Ethyl 2-methyl 4-hydroxypyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (17.5 g, 80.7 mmol) and pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (4.0 g, 15.9 mmol) in methylene chloride (167 mL) was added 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran (11.2 mL, 142.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 2) gave (2*S*,4*R*)-1-ethyl 2-methyl 4-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)-pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (20.2 g, 67.0 mmol) in 83% yield.

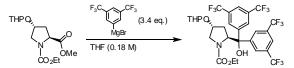
NMR spectra data was observed as a mixture of diastereomer and rotamer.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.06 (1.5H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.13 (1.5 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.32–1.50 (4H, m), 1.52–1.76 (2H, m), 1.88–2.07 (1H, m), 2.11–2.38 (1H, m), 3.33–3.64 (6H, m), 3.66–3.76 (1H, m), 3.86–4.09 (2H, m), 4.20–4.39 (2H, m), 4.48–4.58 (1H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 14.2, 14.3, 18.9, 19.28, 19.34, 25.0, 25.1, 30.33, 30.37, 30.44, 35.1, 35.9, 36.5, 37.4, 38.1, 38.9, 51.2, 51.5, 51.76, 51.82, 51.9, 52.4, 52.7, 54.2, 54.6, 57.3, 57.4, 57.5, 57.6, 57.8, 60.99, 61.06, 61.14, 62.1, 62.2, 62.4, 62.5, 62.6, 68.7, 69.4, 73.1, 74.0, 74.1, 94.2, 97.2, 97.55, 97.63, 97.7, 154.2, 154.4, 154.89, 154.93, 172.8, 172.9, 173.0, 176.2;

IR (KBr): v 3461, 2952, 2870, 1756, 1681, 1469, 1442, 1270, 1203, 1122, 1022 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{14}H_{23}NO_6Na]$ : 324.1418, found: 324.1418;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -60.2$  (*c* 1.13, MeOH).

# (2S,4R)-Ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)-4-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate



To a solution of (2S,4R)-1-ethyl 2-methyl 4-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)-pyrrolidine-1,2-

dicarboxylate (7.6 g, 25.2 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was added (3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) magnesium bromide tetrahydrofuran solution (0.75 M solution, 114 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 2) gave (2*S*,4*R*)-ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)-4-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (16.2 g, 23.0 mmol) in 92% yield.

NMR spectra data was observed as a mixture of diastereomer and rotamer.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.10–1.38 (3H, m), 1.14–1.58 (3H, m), 1.60–1.80 (4H, m), 1.84–1.95 (1H, m), 1.96–2.20 (1H, m), 3.36–3.46 (1H, m), 3.68–3.97 (3H, m), 3.98–4.17 (2H, m), 4.42–4.51 (1H, m), 4.92–5.06 (1H, m), 7.81–7.85 (3H, m), 7.87–7.93 (3H, m);

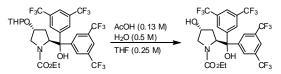
IR (KBr): v 2954, 2875, 1735, 1513, 1451, 1247, 1144, 1109, 1005, 736 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{29}H_{27}NO_5F_{12}Na]$ : 720.1590, found: 720.1566;

 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +48.3$  (*c* 1.72, MeOH).

# (2S,4R)-Ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)-

## 4-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxylate



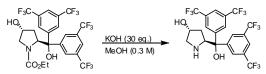
To a solution of (2S,4R)-ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)-4-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (17.7 g, 25.2 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (95 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (47 mL) was added acetic acid (188 mL, 197.4 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 60 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 1) gave (2*S*,4*R*)-ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) (hydroxy)methyl)-4-hydroxylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (14.5 g, 23.4 mmol) in 93% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.13 (3H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.77–1.88 (1H, m), 1.90-1.99 (2H, m), 3.04 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 12.8 Hz), 3.70–3.77 (1H, m), 3.91–4.14 (3H, m), 4.15–4.20 (1H, m), 5.04 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.81–7.87 (3H, m), 7.88–7.94 (3H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 14.6, 39.6, 56.7, 62.8, 67.4, 69.0, 80.3, 107.9 (4C), 121.7 (4C), 131.4 (4C), 144.9 (2C), 146.5 (2C), 158.4;

IR (KBr): v 3393, 2987, 1675, 1429, 1372, 1348, 1279, 1173, 1134, 682 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{24}H_{19}NO_4F_{12}Na]$ : 636.1015, found: 636.1020;  $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +54.5$  (*c* 1.49, MeOH).

### (3R,5S)-5-(Bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)pyrrolidin-3-ol (6)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-ethyl 2-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)-4-hydroxyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (10.7 g, 17.3 mmol) in MeOH (57 mL) was added potassium hydroxide (29.0 g, 519 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 90 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 1) gave (3R,5S)-5-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)pyrrolidin-3-ol (7.1 g, 13.1 mmol) in 88% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.42–1.51 (1H, m), 1.68–1.78 (1H, m), 3.08 (1H, dd, J = 1.6, 10.0 Hz), 3.17 (1H, dd, J = 4.0, 12.0 Hz), 4.41–4.46 (1H, m), 4.72 (1H, dd, J = 6.0, 10.0 Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, J = 10.8 Hz), 7.94 (2H, s), 8.11 (2H, s);

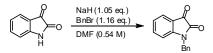
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 100 MHz): δ 37.1, 56.3, 64.6, 73.0, 78.7, 122.2, 123.4, 126.1, 127.5 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 128.9, 132.8 (2C, d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 133.1 (2C, d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 149.3 (2C), 150.2 (2C);

IR (KBr): v 3365, 1372, 1278, 1174, 1131, 902, 844, 711, 682 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+H]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{21}H_{16}NO_2F_{12}]$ : 542.0984, found: 542.0984;

 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +27.7 \ (c \ 1.64, \text{ MeOH}).$ 

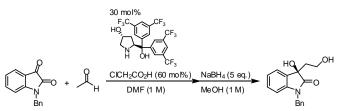
#### 1-Benzylindoline-2,3-dione (7a)



A solution of isatin (5.0 g, 34 mmol) in DMF (62 mL) was cooled to 0  $^{\circ}$ C (ice bath). NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 1.4 g, 36 mmol) was added portionwise to the orange solution. The color of solution changed to deep purple. When the gas evolution stopped, benzyl bromide (6.7 g, 39 mmol) was added slowly, whereupon the mixture turned red-brown. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature, H<sub>2</sub>O (300 mL) was introduced to precipitate the product. After filtration, the product was washed with hexane to afford1-benzylindoline-2,3-dione (7.6 g, 95%) after drying.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  4.85 (2H, s), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.01 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.4, 7.2 Hz), 7.19–7.31 (5H, m), 7.40 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.2, 8.0 Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.4, 7.2 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  44.1, 111.0, 117.7, 123.9, 125.4, 127.4 (2C), 128.2, 129.1 (2C), 134.5, 138.3, 150.8, 158.3, 183.2; IR (KBr): v 1731, 1613, 1471, 1349, 1177, 1078, 1004, 766, 754, 694 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Na]: 260.0682, found: 260.0681;

#### (R)-1-Benzyl-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one (8a) (Table 1, entry 13)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (48 mg, 0.090 mmol), chloroacetic acid (17 mg) and 1-benzylindoline-2,3-dione (71 mg, 0.30 mmol) in DMF (0.30 mL) was added acetaldehyde (84 µL, 1.50 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (56 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and the organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-1-benzyl-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one (47 mg, 0.17 mmol) in 55% yield with 86% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 2.01–2.10 (1H, m), 2.23–2.32 (1H, m), 3.90–4.01 (2H, m), 4.75 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz), 4.94 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz), 6.68 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.04 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.17 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.20–7.31 (5H, m), 7.38 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.8, 8.0 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 39.4, 43.9, 58.6, 76.1, 109.6, 123.3, 123.9, 127.2 (2C), 127.8, 128.9 (2C), 129.7, 130.7, 135.4, 142.0, 178.5;

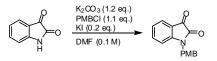
IR (KBr): v 3393, 2946, 1705, 1614, 1489, 1468, 1368, 1174, 1080, 753 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na]: 306.1101, found: 306.1106;

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +23.4 (c \ 0.95, \text{MeOH}).$ 

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $10 : 1, \lambda = 254$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 24.3$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_R = 19.3$  min.

## 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7c)



A solution of isatin (10.2 g, 69 mmol) in DMF (690 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Potassium carbonate (11.5 g, 83 mmol) and potassium iodide (2.3 g, 13.9 mmol) were added to the orange solution. The color of solution changed to deep purple. When the gas evolution stopped, *p*-methoxybenzyl chloride (11.2 mL, 76 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 110 °C. The reaction was quenched with aqueous 1N-HCl and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. The product was washed with hexane to afford 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indoline-2,3-dione (17.5 g, 96%) after drying.

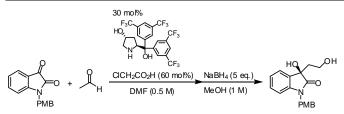
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 3.77 (3H, s), 4.85 (2H, s), 6.79 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 6.82–6.88 (2H, m), 7.06 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.4, 7.6 Hz), 7.22-7.29 (2H, m), 7.47 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.57 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.8, 6.8 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 43.6, 55.3, 111.0, 114.4 (2C), 117.7, 123.8, 125.4, 126.5, 128.9 (2C), 138.3, 150.8, 158.3, 159.5, 183.4;

IR (KBr): v 1735, 1610, 1513, 1467, 1353, 1248, 1182, 1021, 856, 762 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{16}H_{13}NO_3Na]$ : 290.0788, found: 290.0782;

## (R)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one (8c)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (48 mg, 0.090 mmol), chloroacetic acid (17 mg) and 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indoline-2,3-dione (80 mg, 0.30 mmol) in DMF (0.60 mL) was added acetaldehyde (84  $\mu$ L, 1.50 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (56 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The

resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (R)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one (68 mg, 0.22 mmol) in 73% yield with 86% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 2.03–2.12 (1H, m), 2.23–2.32 (1H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.92–3.99 (2H, m), 4.71 (1H, d, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.88 (1H, d, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 6.79–6.86 (2H, m), 7.05 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.20 (3H, dt, *J* = 0.6, 7.6 Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.8, 7.2 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 39.5, 43.3, 55.3, 58.6, 76.1, 109.7, 114.2 (2C), 123.7, 123.9, 127.5, 128.6 (2C), 129.6, 130.7, 142.0, 159.2, 178.5;

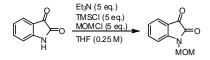
IR (KBr): v 3395, 1704, 1614, 1513, 1468, 1367, 1249, 1176, 1033, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Na]: 336.1206, found: 336.1206;

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +21.5 (c \ 1.53, MeOH).$ 

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $10 : 1, \lambda = 254$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 29.7$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_R = 27.9$  min.

## 1-(Methoxymethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7d)



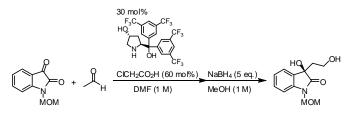
A solution of isatin (1.0 g, 6.8 mmol) in THF (27 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Triethylamine (4.7 mL, 34 mmol) and trimethylsilyl chloride (4.3 mL, 34 mmol) were added to the orange solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 80 °C. After cooled the reaction mixture to 0 °C, chloro(methoxy)methane (3.0 mL, 34 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at 80 °C, then the resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 9) gave 1-(methoxymethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (694 mg, 3.6 mmol) in 53% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  3.37 (3H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 7.11 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.18 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.8, 8.0 Hz), 7.58–7.67 (2H, m); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  56.6, 71.7, 111.6, 117.5, 124.3, 125.4, 138.6, 150.1, 158.4, 182.8;

IR (KBr): v 2944, 1726, 1605, 1467, 1346, 1287, 1183, 1076, 910, 755 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na]: 214.0475, found: 214.0480;

#### (R)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(methoxymethyl)indolin-2-one (8d)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (48 mg, 0.090 mmol), chloroacetic acid (17 mg) and 1-(methoxymethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (58 mg, 0.30 mmol) in DMF (60 mL) was added acetaldehyde (84 µL, 1.50 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (56 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(methoxymethyl)indolin-2-one (52 mg, 0.22 mmol) in 72% yield with 86% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  2.01–2.09 (1H, m), 2.25–2.35 (1H, m), 3.34 (3H, s), 3.90–4.03 (2H, m), 5.05 (1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz), 5.13 (1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 7.14 (1H, dt, J = 0.8, 8.4 Hz), 7.32 (1H, dt, J = 0.8, 8.4 Hz), 7.41 (1H, dd, J = 0.8, 6.8 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 39.4, 56.4, 58.6, 71.6, 76.3, 110.0, 123.8, 124.0, 129.9, 130.0, 141.2, 178.8;

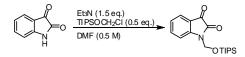
IR (KBr): v 3399, 1718, 1614, 1487, 1468, 1350, 1182, 1094, 913, 755 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{12}H_{15}NO_4Na]$ : 260.0893, found: 260.0891;

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +12.5 (c \ 0.44, MeOH).$ 

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $30 : 1, \lambda = 215$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 49.1$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_R = 53.2$  min.

### 1-[(Triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl]indoline-2,3-dione (7e)



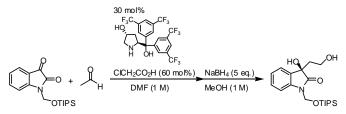
A solution of isatin (7.3 g, 49.8 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Triethylamine (10.4 mL, 75 mmol) and (chloromethoxy)triisopropylsilane (5.6 g, 24.9 mmol) was added to the orange solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature, then the resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 10) gave 1-[(triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl]indoline-2,3-dione (2.1 g, 6.3 mmol) in 25% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.06 (18H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.12–1.22 (3H, m), 5.41 (2H, s), 7.12–7.19 (2H, m), 7.62 (2H, dt, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.9 (3C), 17.7 (6C), 64.8, 111.8, 117.5, 124.0, 125.3, 138.4, 150.5,

157.2, 183.3; IR (KBr): v 2941, 2865, 1746, 1600, 1452, 1311, 1274, 1226, 1159, 1092, cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>SiNa]: 356.1652, found: 356.1660;

#### (R)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (8e)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (71 mg, 0.13 mmol), chloroacetic acid (25 mg, 0.26) and 1-[(triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl]indoline-2,3-dione (146 mg, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (0.44 mL) was added acetaldehyde (123 µL, 2.2 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 72 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (82 mg, 2.2 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropyl silyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (121 mg, 0.31 mmol) in 73% yield with 85% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.06 (18H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 1.11–1.22 (3H, m), 1.94–2.04 (1H, m), 2.22–2.32 (1H, m), 2.60-2.75 (1H, m), 3.90-4.08 (3H, m), 5.30 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 5.42 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, J = 11.6 Hz), 7.13 (1H, dt, J = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.33 (1H, dt, J = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.41 (1H, dd, J = 11.6 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.9 (3C), 17.8 (6C), 39.2, 58.6, 64.9, 76.4, 110.3, 123.4, 123.7, 129.7, 130.2, 141.4, 177.3;

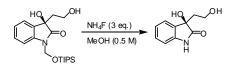
IR (KBr): v 3392, 2944, 2866, 1718, 1615, 1469, 1364, 1279, 1092, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{20}H_{33}NO_4SiNa]$ : 402.2071, found: 402.2078;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +12.8 (c \ 0.78, MeOH).$ 

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $10 : 1, \lambda = 254$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_{\rm R} = 13.1$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_{\rm R} = 13.7$  min.

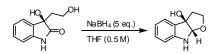
#### (R)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one (14)



To a solution of (*R*)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (498 mg, 1.3 mmol) in MeOH (2.6 mL) was added ammonium fluoride (147 mg, 3.9 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h at 70 °C. After that reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate) gave (*R*)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one (225 mg, 1.2 mmol) in 88% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  2.00–2.09 (1H, m), 2.22–2.31 (1H, m), 3.90–4.03 (2H, m), 6.86 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.08 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.25 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.38 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.93 (1H, br-s); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  39.2, 58.6, 76.3, 110.3, 123.3, 124.3, 129.8, 131.0, 139.9, 180.2; IR (KBr): v 3284, 2923, 1358, 1715, 1621, 1471, 1279, 1178, 753, 584 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na]: 216.0631, found: 216.0631; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> = +21.6 (*c* 0.23, MeOH).

#### (3aR,8aS)-3,3a,8,8a-Tetrahydro-2H-furo[2,3-b]indol-3a-ol (15)

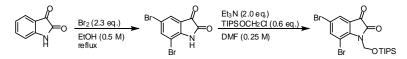


To a solution of (*R*)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one (118 mg, 0.61 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.2 mL) was added NaBH<sub>4</sub> (116 mg, 3.1 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (3a*R*,8a*S*)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydro-2*H*-furo[2,3-b] indol-3a-ol (51 mg, 0.28 mmol) in 47% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 2.36 (1H, ddd, *J* = 2.2, 5.4, 12.0 Hz), 2.48 (1H, ddd, *J* = 7.6, 11.0, 12.0 Hz), 3.69 (1H, ddd, *J* = 5.4, 9.0, 11.0 Hz), 4.08 (1H, ddd, *J* = 2.2, 7.6, 9.0 Hz), 4.57 (1H, br-s), 5.41 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.82 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.18 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.33 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.5, 7.6 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 40.9, 67.4, 89.5, 99.4, 109.5, 119.5, 124.1, 130.1, 130.3, 149.6; IR (KBr): v 3382, 2952, 2873, 1668, 1613, 1471, 1313, 1111, 1021, 949, 747 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Na]: 200.0682, found: 200.0681;  $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -114.8 (c 0.77, CHCl_3);$ lit.<sup>S1)</sup> [α]<sub>D</sub> = -144 (c 0.84, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

## 5,7-Dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indoline-2,3-dione (9)



5,7-Dibromoindoline-2,3-dione was prepared by known method<sup>S2)</sup>. A solution of 5,7-dibromoindoline-2,3-dione (9.9 g, 32.5 mmol) in DMF (130 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Triethylamine (9.0 mL, 65 mmol) and (chloromethoxy)triisopropylsilane (4.8 g, 21.6 mmol) were added to the orange solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature, then the resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 10) gave 5,7-dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indoline-2,3-dione (4.5 g, 9.1 mmol) in 42% yield.

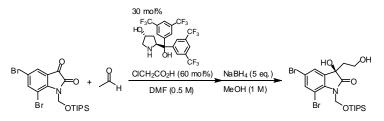
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.02–1.08 (18H, m), 1.10–1.22 (3H, m), 5.73 (2H, s), 7.72 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.91 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl = 100 MHz):  $\delta$  11.2 (3C) 17.1 (6C) 63.7 105.3 116.4 120.6 126.5 144.4 145.0

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.2 (3C), 17.1 (6C), 63.7, 105.3, 116.4, 120.6, 126.5, 144.4, 145.9, 156.8, 180.6;

IR (KBr): v 2941, 2468, 1746, 1600, 1452, 1313, 1274, 1227, 1160, 1092 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{18}H_{25}Br_2NO_3SiNa]$ : 513.9843, found: 513.9864;

#### (R)-5,7-Dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (11)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (71 mg, 0.13 mmol), chloroacetic acid (25 mg, 0.26) and 5,7-dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl) indoline-2,3-dione (220 mg, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (0.89 mL) was added acetaldehyde (123 µL, 2.2 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (82 mg, 2.2 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-5,7-Dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxy ethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (200 mg, 0.83 mmol) in 83% yield with 81% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.06 (18H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 9.2 Hz), 1.10–1.20 (3H, m), 1.89 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.0, 4.8, 15.2 Hz), 2.27 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.8, 9.2, 15.2 Hz), 3.85–3.96 (1H, m), 4.06–4.18 (1H, m), 5.66 (2H, s), 7.46 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.63 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.8 (3C), 17.8 (6C), 36.4, 58.3, 65.1, 77.5, 113.1, 119.8, 123.8, 126.9, 129.7, 144.4, 176.3;

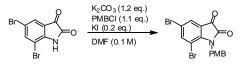
IR (KBr): v 3356, 2941, 2864, 1725, 1598, 1464, 1278, 1174, 1093, 881 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

 $HRMS \ (ESI): \ [M+Na]^{+} \ calculated \ for \ [C_{20}H_{31}Br_{2}NO_{4}SiNa]: \ 535.0389, \ found: \ 535.0394;$ 

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +14.2 \ (c \ 0.85, \text{MeOH}).$ 

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $30 : 1, \lambda = 298$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 6.2$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_R = 7.2$  min.

### 5,7-Dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indoline-2,3-dione



A solution of 5,7-dibromoindoline-2,3-dione (2.3 g, 7.5 mmol) in DMF (75 mL) was cooled to 0  $^{\circ}$ C (ice bath). Potassium carbonate (1.3 g, 9.1 mmol) and potassium iodide (0.25 g, 1.5 mmol) were added to the orange solution. The color of solution changed to deep purple. When the gas evolution stopped, *p*-methoxybenzyl chloride (1.2 mL, 8.3 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h

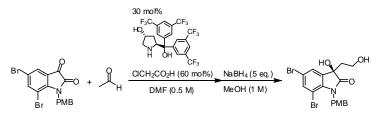
at 110 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with aqueous 1N-HCl and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. The product was washed with hexane to afford 5,7-dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indoline-2,3-dione (3.0 g, 95%) after drying.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 3.77 (3H, s), 5.35 (2H, s), 6.85 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 44.2, 55.3, 105.2, 114.1, 114.3, 117.1, 121.5, 127.5, 127.6, 128.0, 129.2, 145.3, 146.8, 158.4, 159.3, 181.4;

IR (KBr): v 1744, 1600, 1513, 1447, 1315, 1247, 1178, 1144, 1031, 724 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{16}H_{11}Br_2NO_3Na]$ : 445.8998, found: 445.8985;

## (R)-5,7-Dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (63 mg, 0.12 mmol), chloroacetic acid (22 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 5,7-dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl) indoline-2,3-dione (163 mg, 0.38 mmol) in DMF (0.77 mL) was added acetaldehyde (108 µL, 1.93 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (56 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added, and the mixture stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-5,7-dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one (153 mg, 0.32 mmol) in 85% yield.

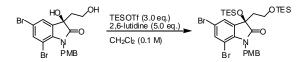
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.92–2.01 (1H, m), 2.24–2.35 (1H, m), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.88–3.96 (1H, m), 4.01–4.16 (1H, m), 5.20–5.33 (2H, m), 6.80 (2H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 7.13 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.48 (1H, d, 1.6 Hz), 7.52–7.56 (1H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 39.2, 44.0, 55.2, 58.5, 75.5, 103.4, 114.1 (2C), 116.4, 126.5, 127.7 (2C), 128.6, 135.6, 137.3, 138.8, 158.9, 178.7;

IR (KBr): v 3393, 2362, 2330, 1716, 1513, 1452, 1247, 1177, 1144, 1033 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{18}H_{17}Br_2NO_4Na]$ : 491.9417, found: 491.9423;

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +15.5 (c \ 1.53, MeOH).$ 

## <u>(R)-5,7-Dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(triethylsilyloxy)-</u> <u>3-(2-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl)indolin-2-one</u>

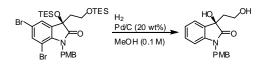


To a solution of (*R*)-5,7-dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one (238 mg, 0.51 mmol), 2,6-lutidine (380  $\mu$ L, 2.55 mmol) in methylene chloride (5.1 mL) were added triethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (354  $\mu$ L, 1.53 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 7) gave (*R*)-5,7-dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(triethylsilyloxy)-3-(2-(triethyl silyloxy)ethyl)indolin-2-one (320 mg, 0.46 mmol) in 90% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  0.35–0.54 (12H, m), 0.83 (9H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 0.88 (9H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 2.04–2.13 (1H, m), 2.18–2.27 (1H, m), 3.54-3.67 (2H, m), 3.77 (3H, s), 5.21 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 5.24 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 6.80–6.85 (2H, m), 7.19–7.25 (1H, m), 7.36 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.36 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz); 7.54 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  4.3 (3C), 5.7 (3C), 6.7 (6C), 43.1, 43.9, 55.2, 57.8, 75.9, 77.3, 102.7, 113.9 (2C), 115.6, 126.7, 128.4 (2C), 129.1, 136.8, 138.8, 158.9, 177.3; IR (KBr): v 2954, 2875, 1735, 1513, 1450, 1247, 1144, 1110, 1005, 736 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>45</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>Na]: 720.1146, found: 720.1120; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>21</sup> = -15.3 (*c* 1.36, MeOH).

The absolute configuration of (R)-5,7-Dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy) methyl)indolin-2-one (**11**) was determined after debromination of (R)-5,7-dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one;

## (R)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one

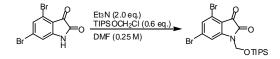


To a solution of (*R*)-5,7-dibromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(triethylsilyloxy)-3-(2-(triethylsilyloxy)ethyl) indolin-2-one (27.0 mg, 0.039 mmol) in MeOH (0.39 mL) was added 20% Pd/C (5.4 mg, 0.0078 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h under H<sub>2</sub> atomosphere. Warmed MeOH (5 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-3-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)indolin-2-one (10.7 mg, 0.019 mmol) in 88% yield. In this reaction, the deprotection of TES group proceeded in addition to debromination.

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $10 : 1, \lambda = 254$  nm), 1.0 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 28.2$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_R = 26.8$  min.

The absolute configuration was determined by the comparison with retention time of previous synthetic compound 7c; see page S5.

#### 4,6-Dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indoline-2,3-dione (10)



4,6-Dibromoindoline-2,3-dione was prepared from *p*-nitroaniline by known method<sup>83)</sup>. A solution of 4,6-dibromoindoline-2,3-dione (6.1 g, 20.1 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Triethylamine (5.6 mL, 40 mmol) and (chloromethoxy)triisopropylsilane (3.0 g, 13.4 mmol) were added to the orange solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature, then the resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 10) gave 4,6-dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indoline-2,3-dione (1.6 g, 3.2 mmol) in 24% yield.

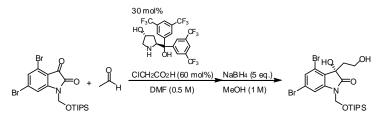
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.04–1.09 (18H, m), 1.01–1.23 (3H, m), 5.40 (2H, s), 7.31 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 7.49 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.2 (3C), 17.1 (6C), 63.7, 105.3, 116.4, 120.6, 126.5, 144.4, 145.9, 156.8, 180.6;

IR (KBr): v 2942, 2865, 1745, 1591, 1393, 1321, 1239, 1096, 883, 689 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>25</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>SiNa]: 513.9843, found: 513.9861;

#### (S)-4,6-Dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (12)



To a solution of (2S,4R)-4-hydroxy-2-(bis-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (71 mg, 0.13 mmol), chloroacetic acid (25 mg, 0.26) and 4,6-dibromo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl) indoline-2,3-dione (220 mg, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (0.89 mL) was added acetaldehyde (123 µL, 2.2 mmol) in the sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 4 °C, MeOH (0.5 mL) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (82 mg, 2.2 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*S*)-4,6-dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxy ethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (207 mg, 0.86 mmol) in 86% yield with 82% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.03–1.09 (18H, m), 1.10–1.20 (3H, m), 2.01–2.14 (1H, m), 2.75–2.86 (1H, m), 3.79–4.00 (3H, m), 5.30 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.35 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, *J* = 0.8 Hz), 7.40 (1H, d, *J* = 0.8 Hz);

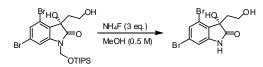
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.8 (3C), 17.8 (6C), 36.4, 58.3, 65.1, 77.5, 113.1, 119.8, 123.8, 126.9, 129.7, 144.4, 176.3;

IR (KBr): v 3356, 2941, 2864, 1725, 1598, 1464, 1278, 1174, 1093, 881 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{20}H_{31}Br_2NO_4SiNa]$ : 535.0389, found: 535.0391;  $[\alpha]_D^{17} = -11.2$  (*c* 0.76, MeOH).

Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : 2-propanol =  $50 : 1, \lambda = 222 \text{ nm}$ ), 0.5 mL / min; major enantiomer  $t_R = 22.9 \text{ min}$ , minor enantiomer  $t_R = 21.1 \text{ min}$ .

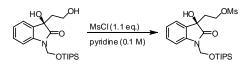
## ent-Convolutamydine E (13)



To a solution of (*S*)-4,6-dibromo-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (40 mg, 0.082 mmol) in MeOH (0.16 mL) was added ammonium fluoride (9.1 mg, 0.25 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h at 70 °C. After that reaction was concentrated in vacuo, purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate) gave *ent*-Convolutamydine E (19.0 mg, 0.062 mmol) in 76% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (pyridine-d<sub>5</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  3.20 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 3.62 (1H, s), 4.00–4.04 (2H, m), 7.12 (1H, s), 7.49 (1H, s); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (pyridine-d<sub>5</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  39.2, 58.0, 77.4, 112.5, 120.8, 128.1, 130.1, 130.1, 146.7, 180.6; IR (KBr): v 3275, 2923, 2380, 2348, 1729, 1607, 1574, 1424, 1168, 1082 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na]: 371.8841, found: 371.8832; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> = -7.8 (*c* 0.67, MeOH, *ent*-Convolutamydine E). lit.<sup>S4</sup> [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> = +12.6 (*c* 1.00, MeOH, Convolutamydine E).

#### (R)-2-(3-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-3-yl)ethyl methanesulfonate (16)



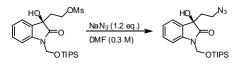
To a solution of (*R*)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (492 mg, 1.30 mmol) in pyridine (13 mL) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (111  $\mu$ L, 1.43 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with aqueous 1N-HCl and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 3) gave (*R*)-2-(3-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-3-yl)ethyl methanesulfonate (445 mg, 0.97 mmol) in 75% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 1.03–1.09 (18H, m), 1.11–1.24 (3H, m), 2.33 (1H, dt, J = 6.4, 14.4 Hz), 2.41–2.51 (1H, m), 2.90 (3H, s), 4.32–4.38 (2H, m), 5.36 (2H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 7.09–7.18 (2H, m), 7.33–7.43 (2H, m); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.9 (3C), 17.8 (6C), 37.2, 37.3, 65.0, 74.8, 77.3, 110.6, 123.6, 124.0,

128.7, 130.3, 141.8, 176.1; IR (KBr): v 3437, 2944, 2866, 1730, 1615, 1469, 1359, 1175, 1094, 752 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{21}H_{35}NSO_6SiNa]$ : 480.1847, found: 480.1835;

 $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{21} = +7.8 \ (c \ 0.80, \text{MeOH}).$ 

#### (R)-3-(2-Azidoethyl)-3-hydroxy-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (17)



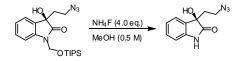
To a solution of (*R*)-2-(3-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-3-yl)ethyl methane sulfonate (572 mg, 1.25 mmol) in DMF (4.2 mL) was added sodium azide (98 mg, 1.50 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at 60 °C. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 3) gave (*R*)-2-(3-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-3-yl)ethyl methanesulfonate (419 mg, 1.04 mmol) in 83% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.06 (18H, dd, J = 2.4, 7.2 Hz), 1.10–1.23 (3H, m), 2.09–2.20 (1H, m), 2.28 (1H, dt, J = 8.0, 13.6 Hz), 3.34–3.45 (2H, m), 5.31 (1H, d, J = 9.6 Hz), 5.41 (1H, d, J = 9.6 Hz), 7.08–7.16 (2H, m), 7.32–7.41 (2H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 11.9 (3C), 17.8 (6C), 37.0, 46.2, 64.9, 75.2, 110.5, 123.4, 123.8, 128.9, 130.1, 141.7, 176.3;

IR (KBr): v 3402, 2943, 2866, 2097, 1715, 1616, 1469, 1366, 1092, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{20}H_{32}N_4O_3SiNa]$ : 427.2136, found: 427.2133;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +12.5$  (*c* 1.20, MeOH).

#### (R)-3-(2-Azidoethyl)-3-hydroxyindolin-2-one (18)



To a solution of (*R*)-3-(2-azidoethyl)-3-hydroxy-1-((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)indolin-2-one (390 mg, 0.97 mmol) in MeOH (2.0 mL) was added ammonium fluoride (144 mg, 3.8 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 70 °C. The resulting mixture was concentrated in vacuo. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1:1) gave (*R*)-3-(2-azidoethyl)-3-hydroxylindolin-2-one (207 mg, 0.97 mmol) in 98% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  2.14–2.23 (1H, m), 2.28 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.6, 14.0 Hz), 3.41 (2H, dt, *J* = 2.4, 7.6 Hz), 6.89 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.18 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.29 (1H, dt, *J* = 1.6, 8.0 Hz), 7.36 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 36.9, 46.3, 75.3, 110.4, 123.4, 124.4, 129.6, 130.1, 140.1, 178.9; IR (KBr): v 3313, 2358, 2098, 1706, 1471, 1333, 1264, 1212, 1183, 753 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na]: 241.0696, found: 241.0692;  $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +2.8$  (*c* 0.31, MeOH).

(R)-3-(2-Azidoethyl)-3-methoxy-1-methylindolin-2-one (19)

HO N <sub>3</sub>	Mel (3.0 eq.) NaH (3.0 eq.)	MeO
N H	THF (0.3 M)	N Me

To a solution of (*R*)-3-(2-azidoethyl)-3-hydroxyindolin-2-one (218 mg, 0.99 mmol) in THF (3.3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). Then NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 129 mg, 2.97 mmol) was added portionwise. When the gas evolution stopped, methyl iodide (0.18 mL, 2.97 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 3) gave (*R*)-3-(2-azidoethyl)-3-methoxy-1-methylindolin-2-one (207 mg, 0.84 mmol) in 85% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 2.06-2.16 (1H, m), 2.20–2.31 (1H, m), 2.99 (3H, s), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.27–3.45 (2H, m), 6.87 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.11–7.16 (1H, m), 7.29 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.34–7.41 (1H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 26.1, 36.6, 45.9, 52.8, 80.9, 108.5, 123.1, 124.1, 126.3, 130.2, 143.9, 175.3;

IR (KBr): v 2934, 2098, 1725, 1613, 1492, 1469, 1372, 1348, 1105, 754 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{12}H_{14}N_4O_2Na]$ : 269.1009, found: 269.1005;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -18.8$  (*c* 1.20, MeOH).

## (3aR,8aR)-3a-Methoxy-8-methyl-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole (20)



To a solution of (*R*)-3-(2-azidoethyl)-3-methoxy-1-methylindolin-2-one (14 mg, 0.058 mmol) in toluene (1.2 mL) was added sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride (65 wt% in toluene; 0.26 mL, 0.87 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. After that the solution was heated to 80 °C and maintained at 80 °C for 8 h. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (7 mL), diluted with ethyl acetate (5 mL), and stirred vigorously for 45 min. Organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (methanol : chloroform = 1 : 10) gave (3a*R*,8a*R*)-3a-methoxy-8-methyl-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole (7.2 mg, 0.035 mmol) in 61% yield.

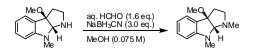
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  2.17–2.23 (2H, m), 2.75 (1H, dt, *J* = 8.4, 11.2 Hz), 2.86 (3H, s), 3.09 (3H, s), 3.11–3.17 (1H, m), 4.78 (1H, s), 6.41 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 6.69 (1H, dt, *J* = 0.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.14–7.21 (2H, m);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): δ 31.8, 41.9, 45.4, 52.9, 86.4, 94.7, 106.0, 117.1, 124.4, 126.7, 129.9, 152.3;

IR (KBr): v 2937, 2360, 2341, 1609, 1490, 1294, 1099, 938, 743 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

HRMS (ESI):  $[M+Na]^+$  calculated for  $[C_{12}H_{16}N_2ONa]$ : 227.1155, found: 227.1164;  $[\alpha]_D^{19} = -79.1$  (*c* 0.64, MeOH).

## **CPC-1** (21)



To a solution of (3aR,8aR)-3a-methoxy-8-methyl-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole (37 mg, 0.18 mmol) in MeOH (2.4 mL) was added formaldehyde (37% water solution, 23 µL, 0.29 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Then, NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (34 mg, 0.54 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The resulting mixture was quenched with pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution and organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times, and then combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo after filtration. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (methanol : chloroform = 1 : 10) gave CPC-1 (27 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 67% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  2.13 (1H, ddd, J = 4.5, 6.0, 12.3 Hz), 2.35 (1H, ddd, J = 6.8, 8.3, 12.3 Hz), 2.58 (3H, s), 2.62 (1H, dt, J = 6.0, 8.8 Hz), 2.80 (1H, ddd, J = 4.4, 6.8, 9.2 Hz), 2.97 (3H, s), 3.04 (3H, s), 4.36 (1H, s), 6.51 (1H, d, J = 7.6 H), 6.75 (1H, dt, J = 1.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.16 (1H, dd, J = 1.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.20 (1H, dt, J = 1.2, 7.6 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz): 36.2, 38.6, 39.3, 52.4, 52.5, 91.7, 94.1, 107.8, 117.9, 124.1, 128.1, 129.7, 153.1

IR (KBr): v 2938, 2791, 1608, 1489, 1162, 1098, 1041, 933, 742 cm<sup>-1</sup>;

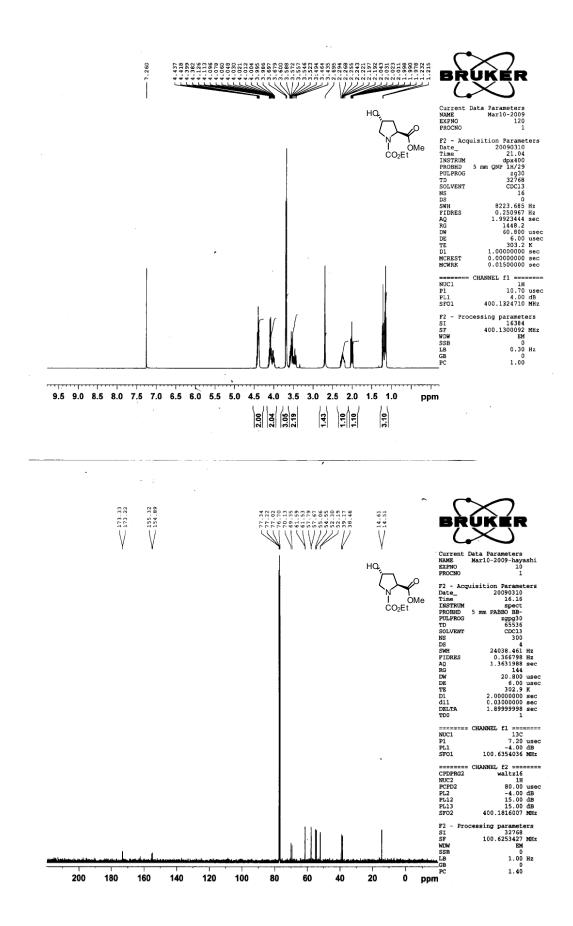
HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for [C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>ONa]: 241.1311, found: 241.1302;

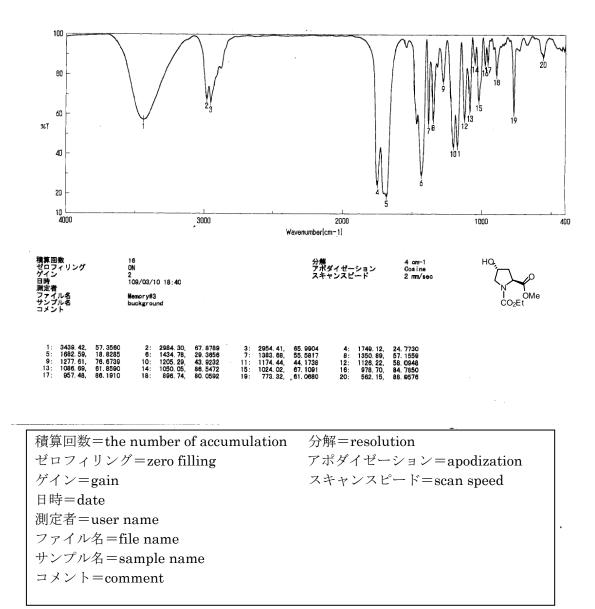
 $[\alpha]_D^{19} = -83.0 \ (c \ 0.73, \text{ MeOH}).$ 

lit.<sup>S5)</sup>  $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -88$  (*c* 0.1, MeOH).

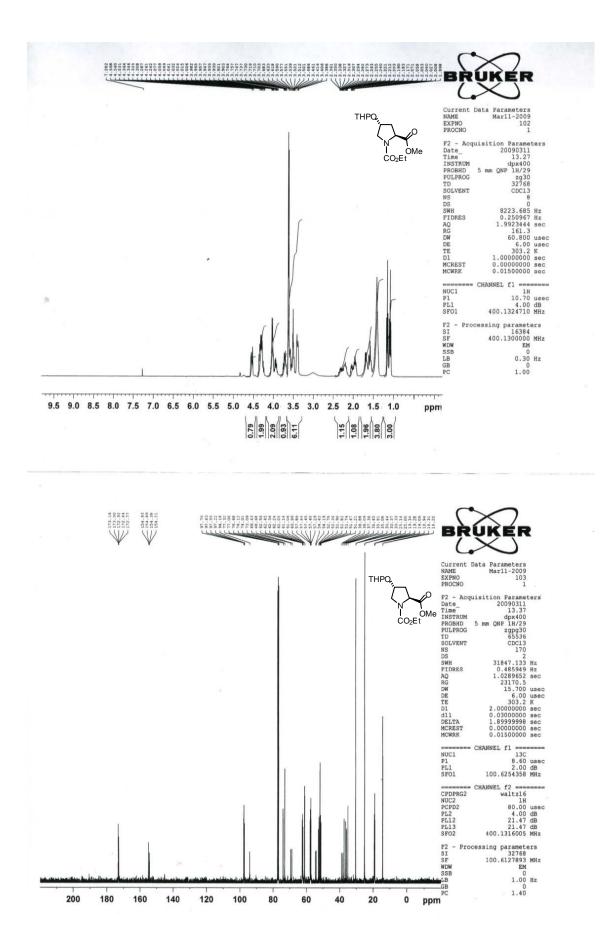
References;

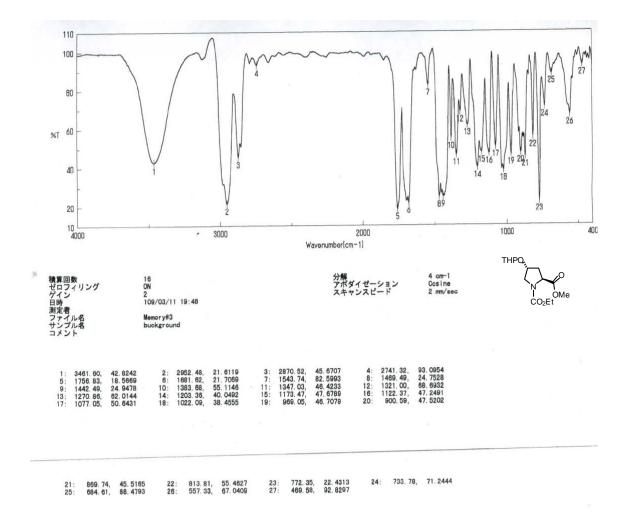
- S1) T. Sunazuka, T. Hirose, T. Shirahata, Y. Harigaya, M. Hayashi, K. Komiyama, S. Omura, A. B. Smith III, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 2122.
- S2) H. G. Lindwall, J. Bandes, I. Weinberg, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1931, 53, 317.
- S3) S. J. Garden, J. C. Torres, A. A. Ferreira, R. B. Silva, A. C. Pinto, Tetrahedron Lett. 1997, 38, 1501.
- S4) T. Nakamura, S. Shirokawa, S. Hosokawa, A. Nakazaki, S. Kobayashi, Org. Lett. 2006, 8, 677.
- S5) M. Kitajima, I. Mori, K. Arai, N. Kogure, H. Takayama, Tetrahedron Lett. 2006, 47, 3199.

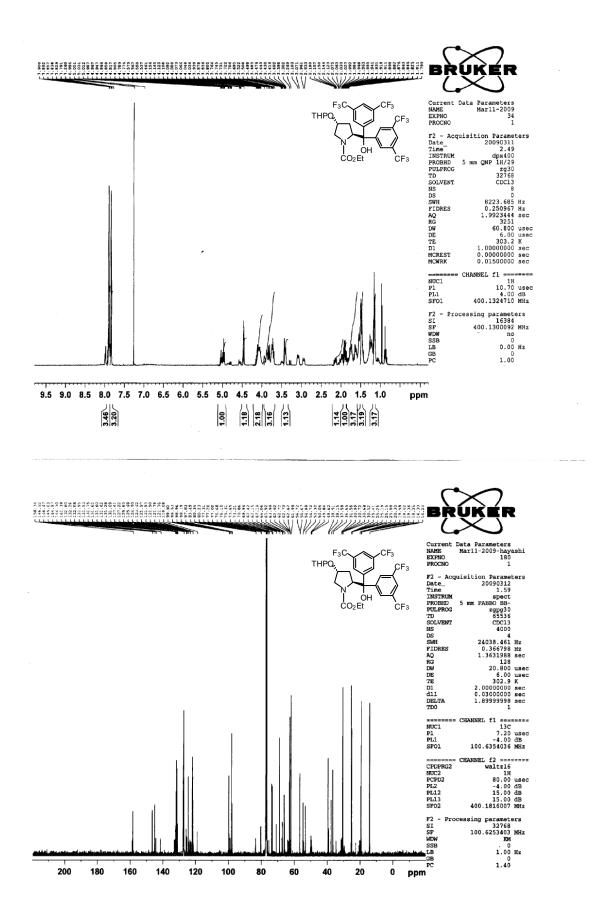


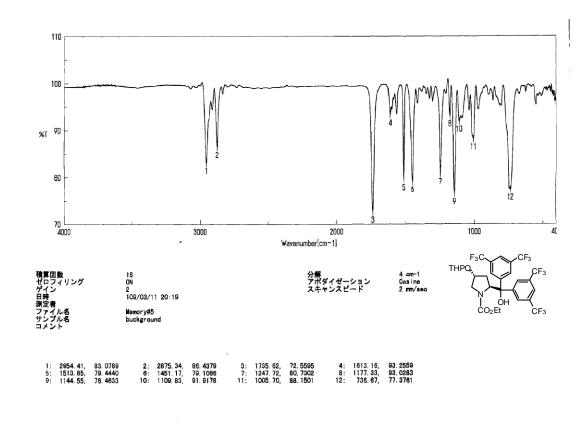


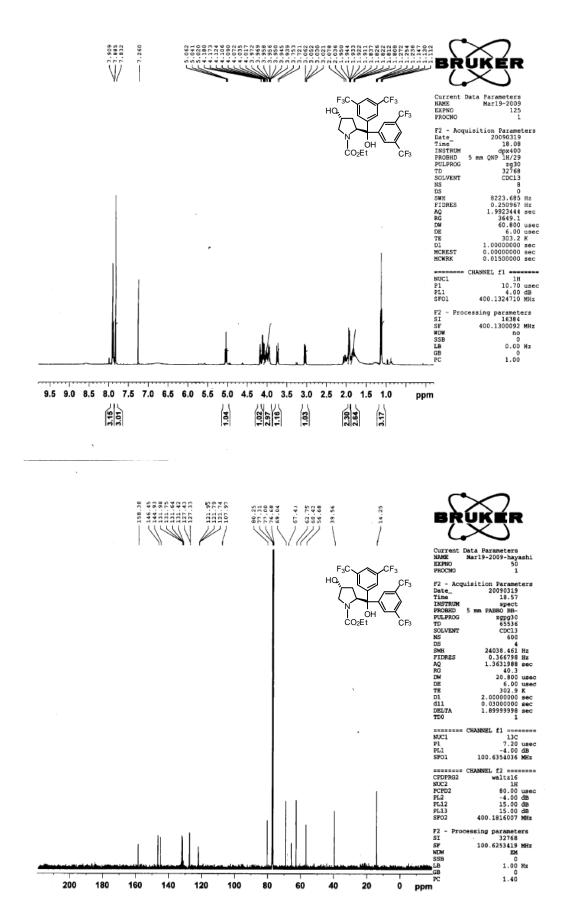
## S19

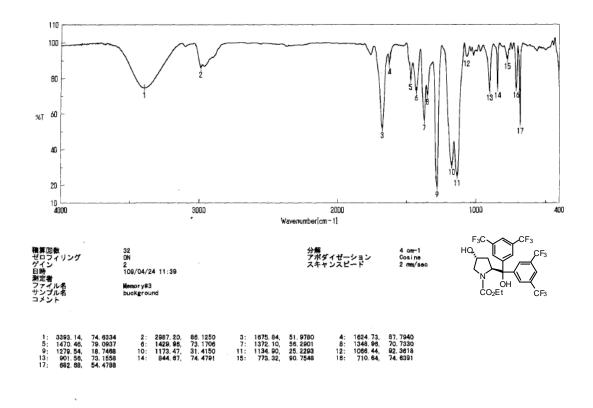




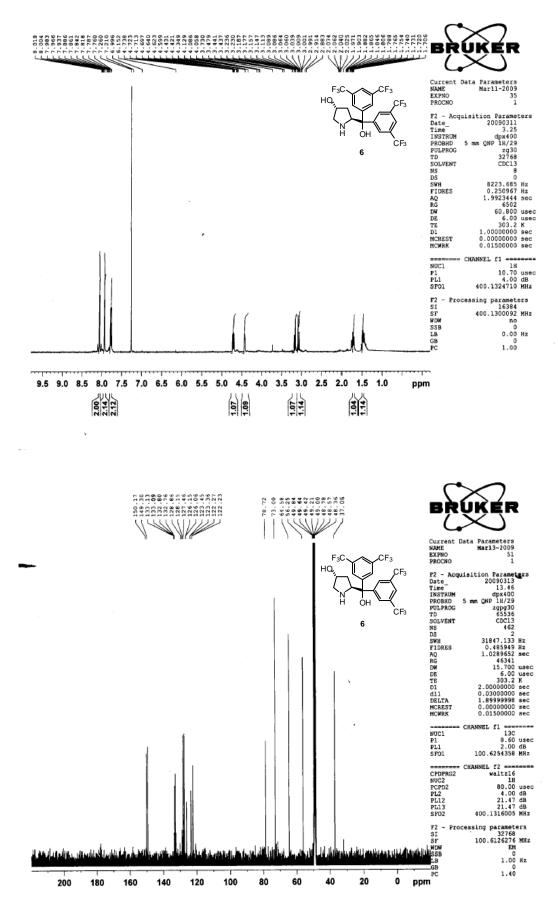


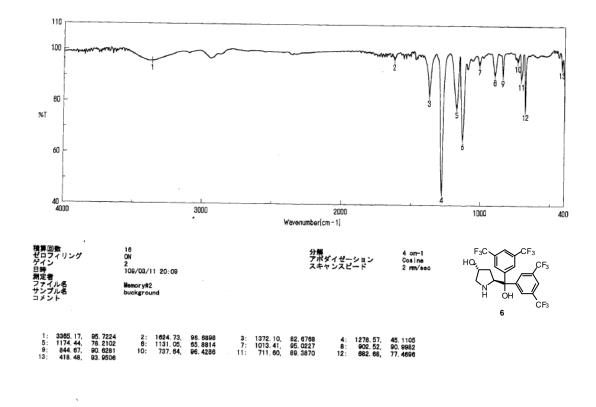




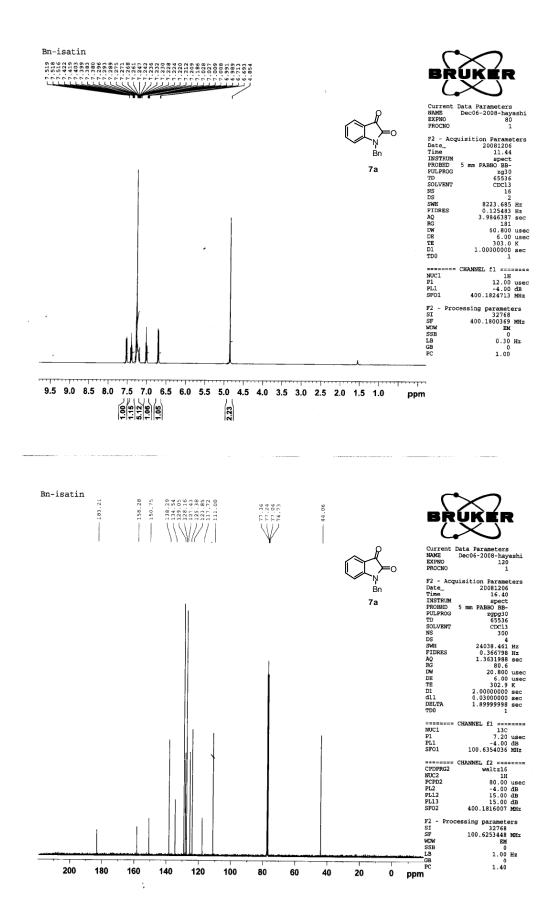


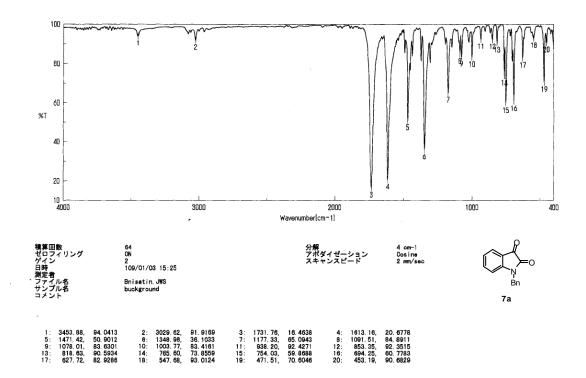
ļ





1

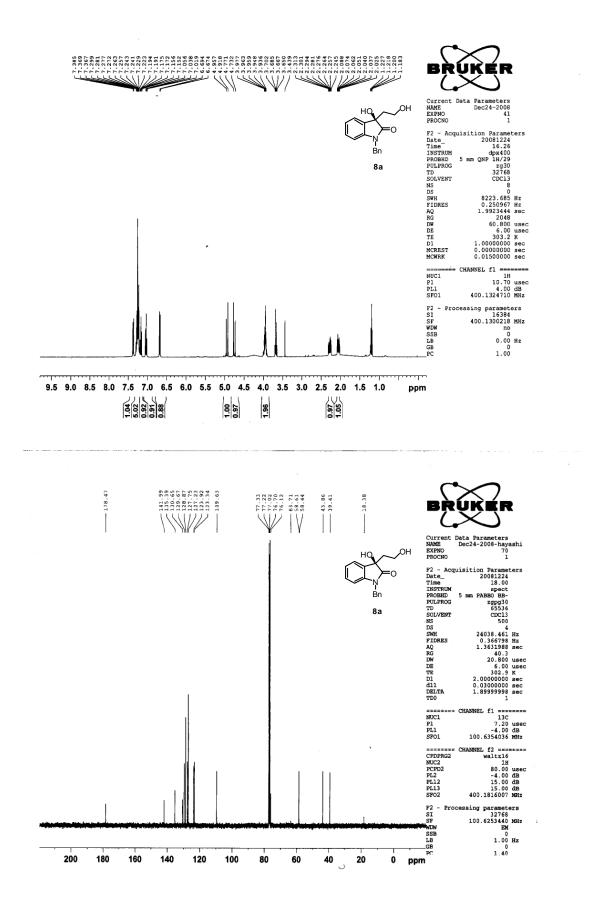


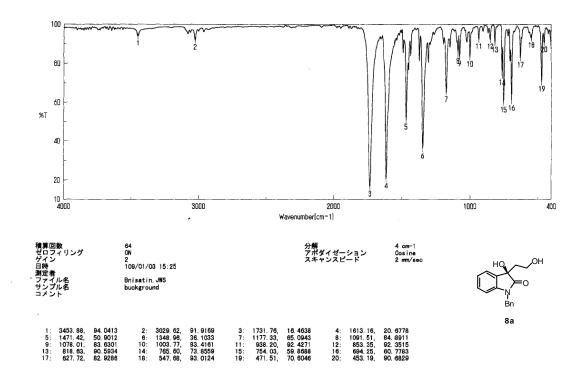


,

2

,

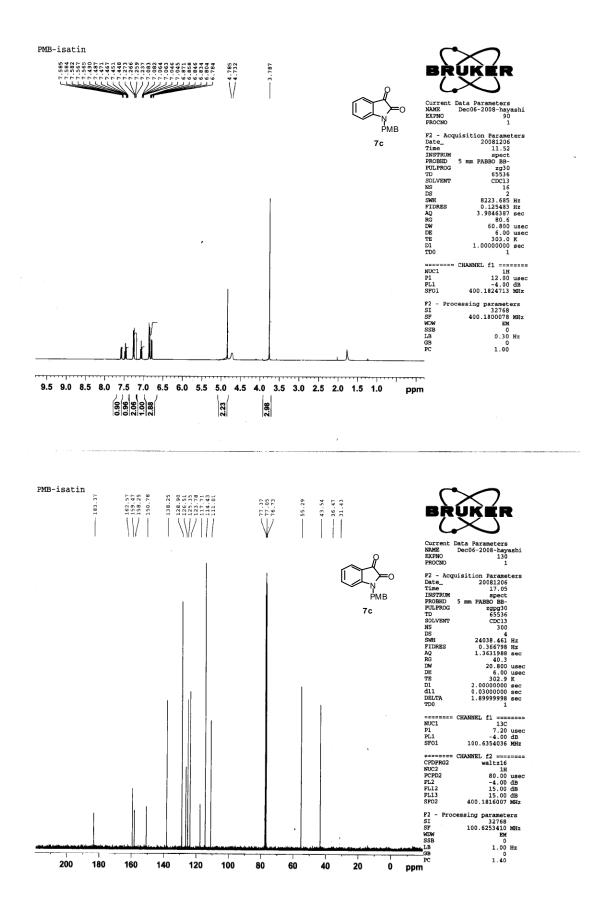


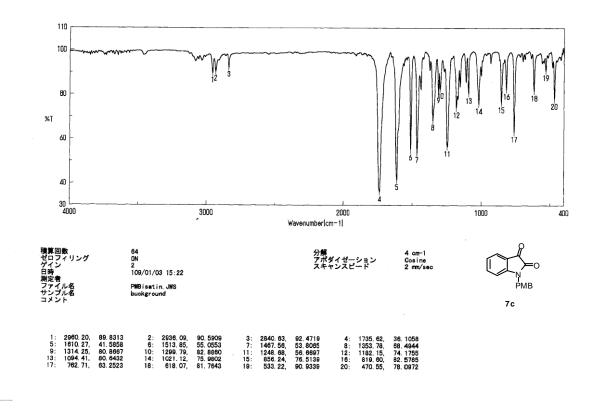


~

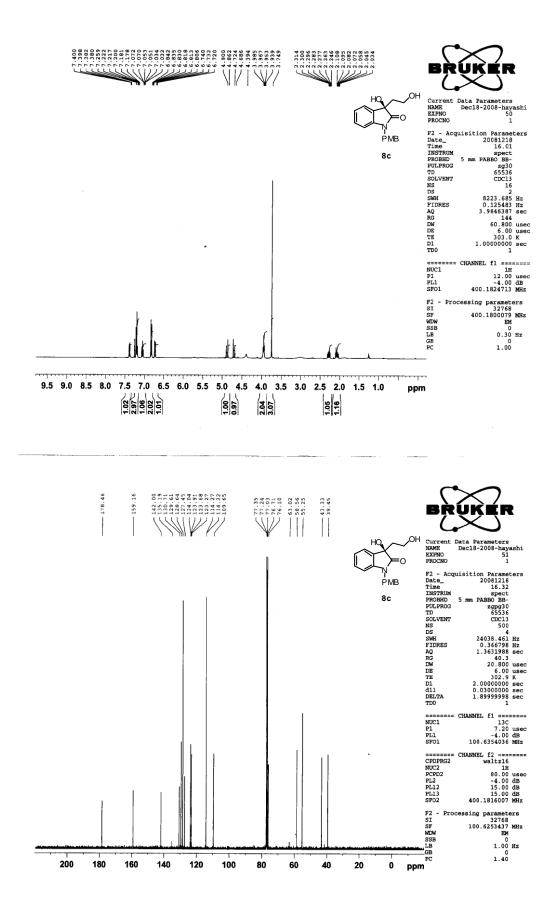
.

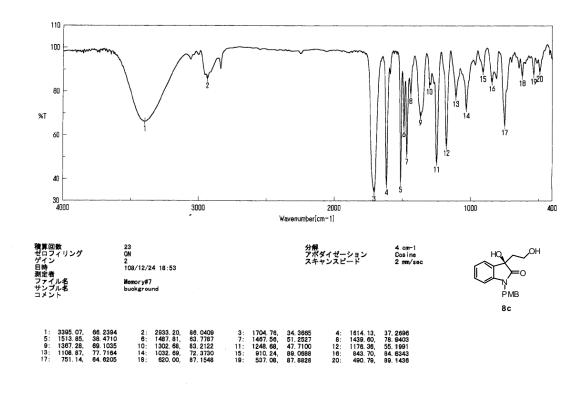
,



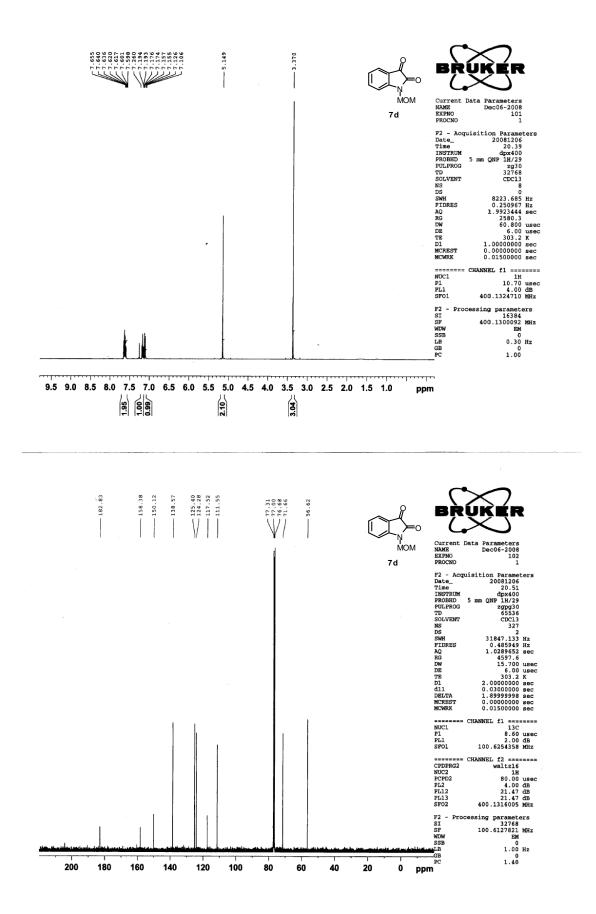


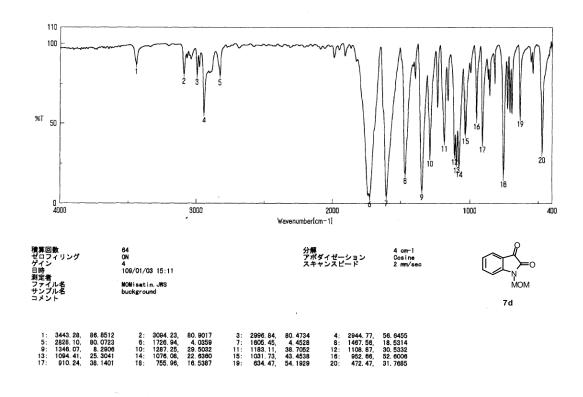
•

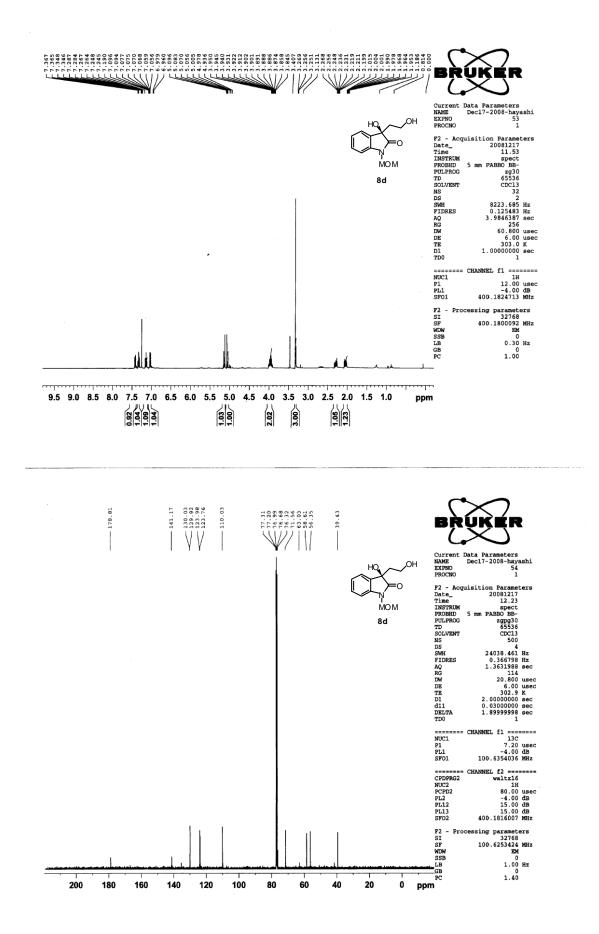


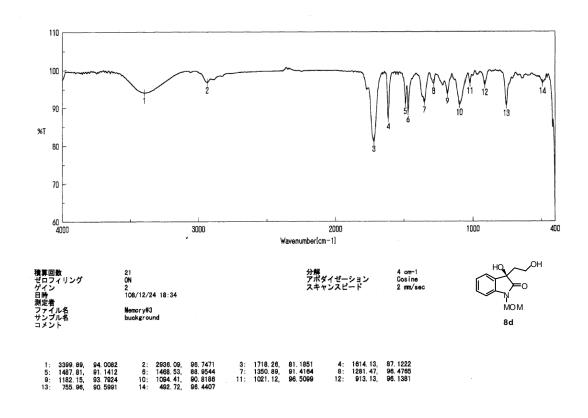


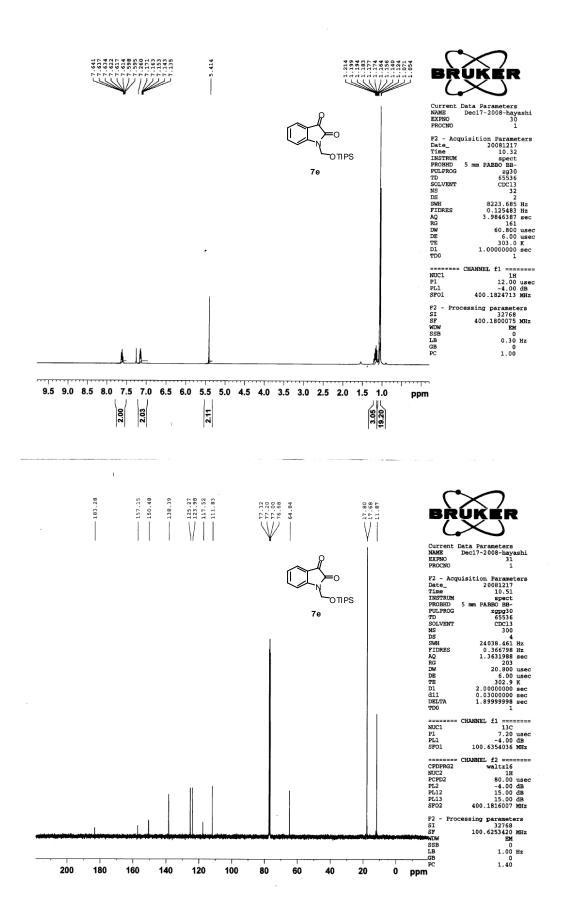
.

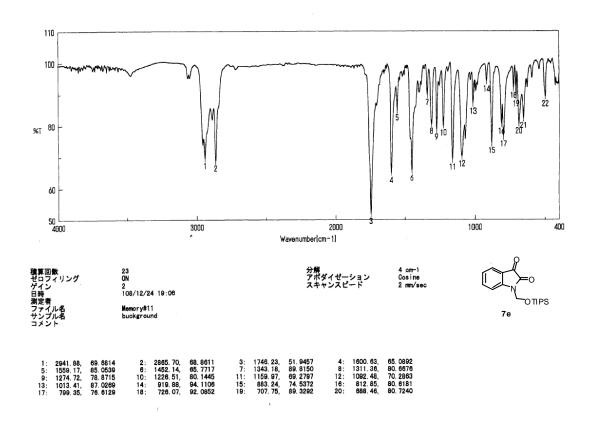


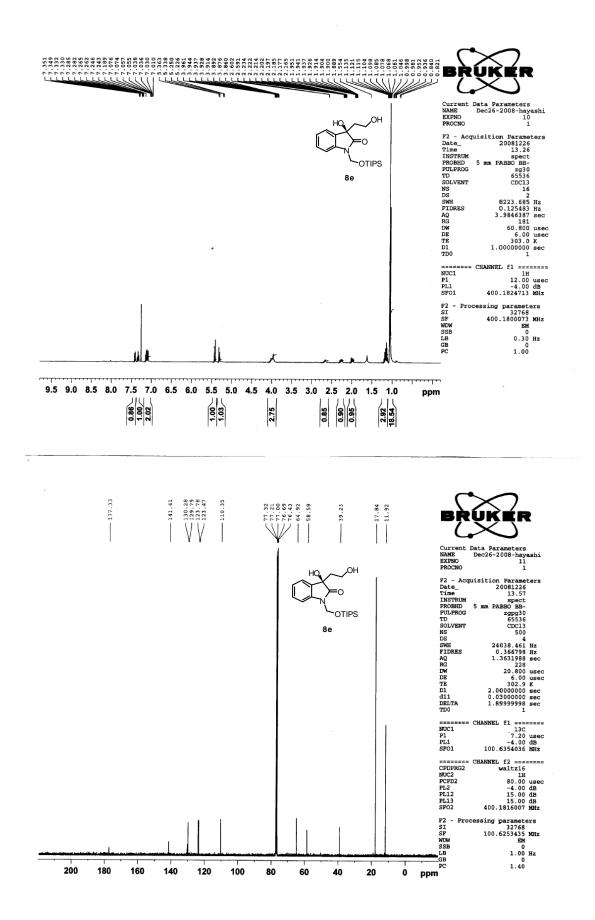


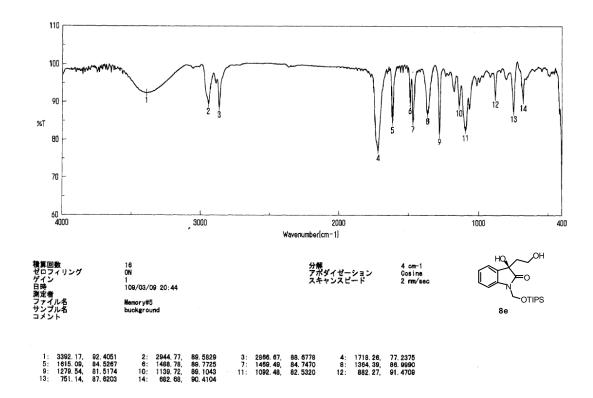


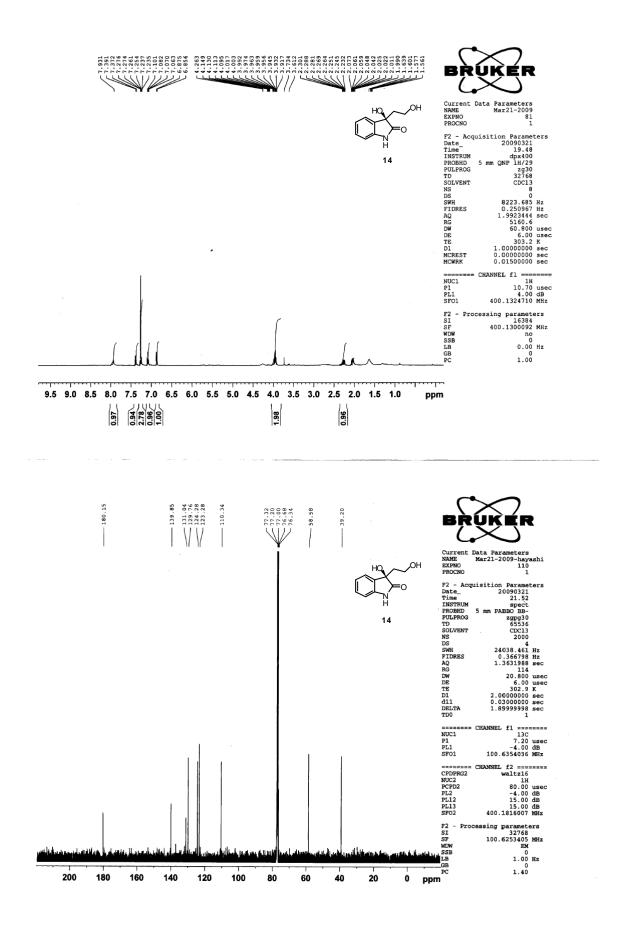


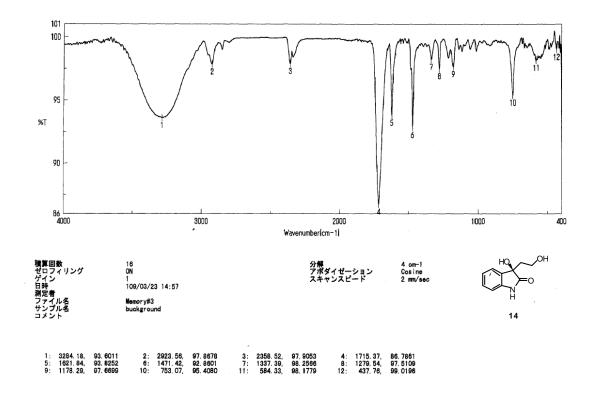


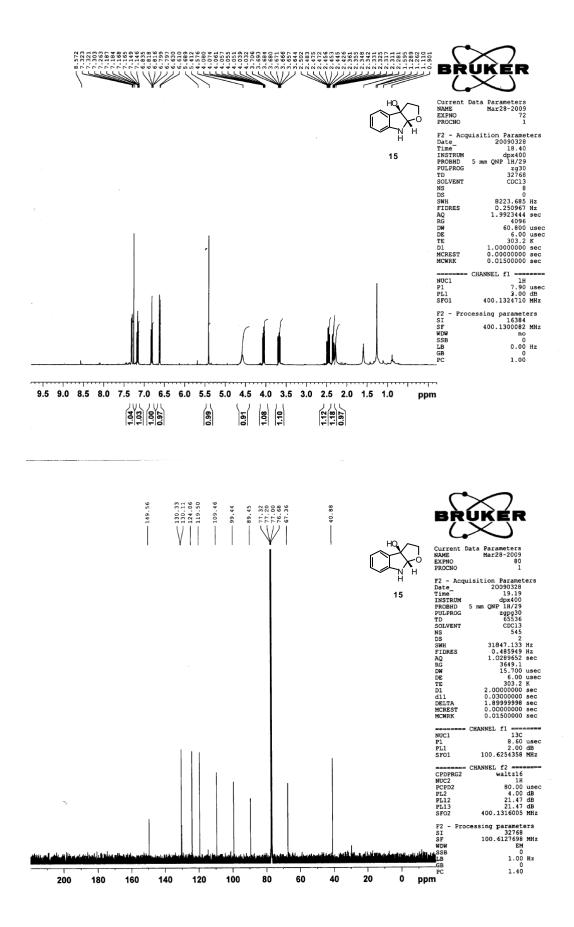


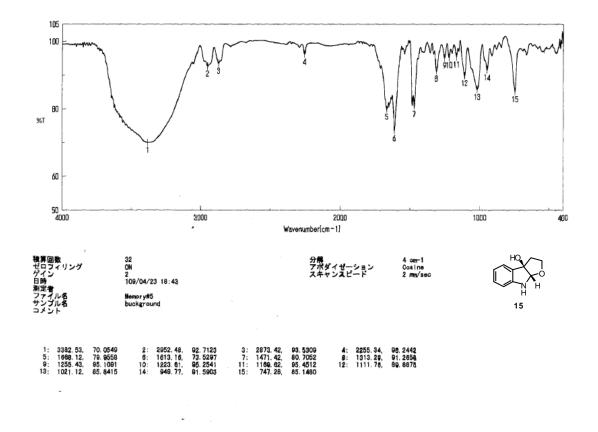




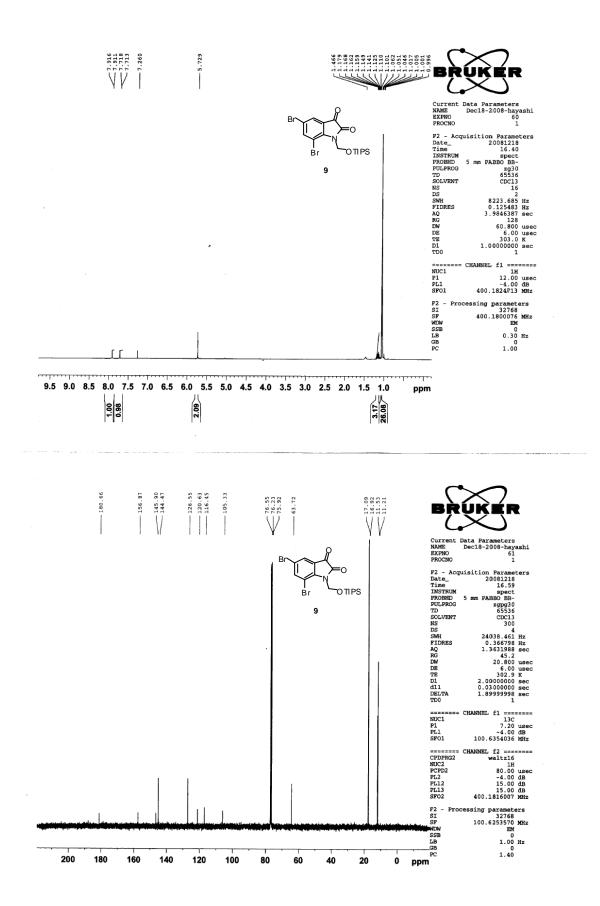


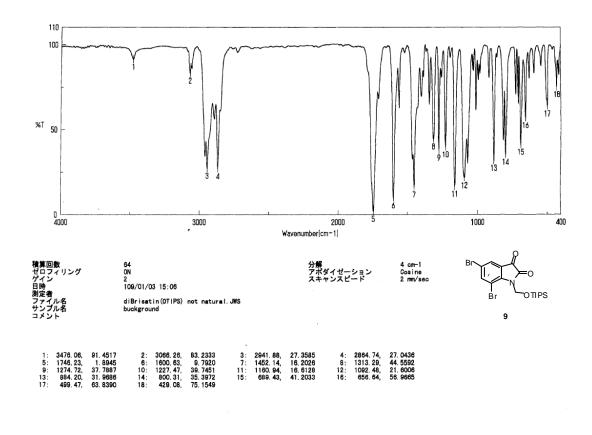


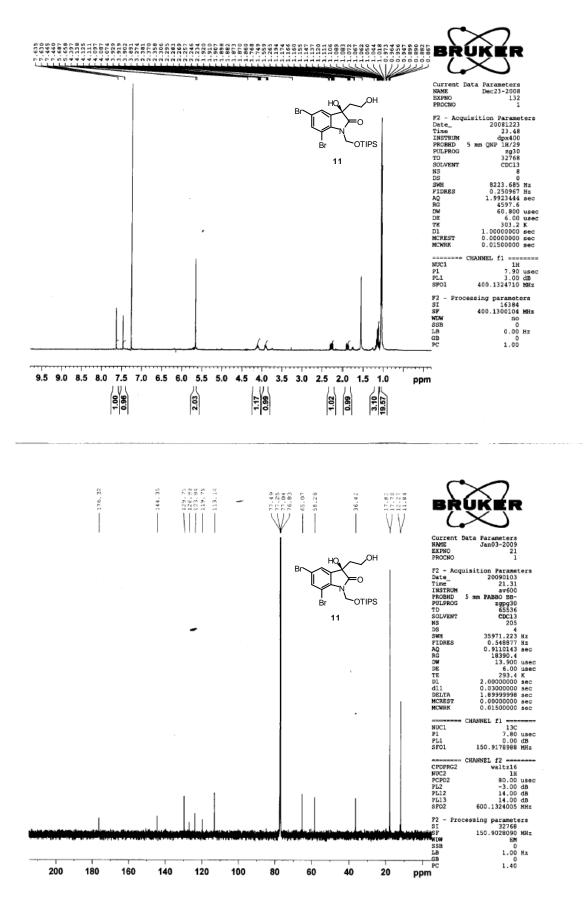


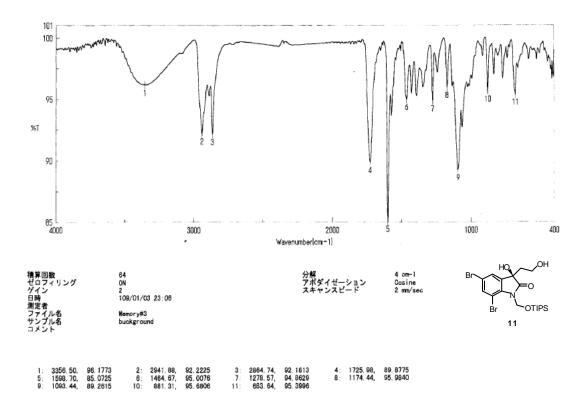


ļ

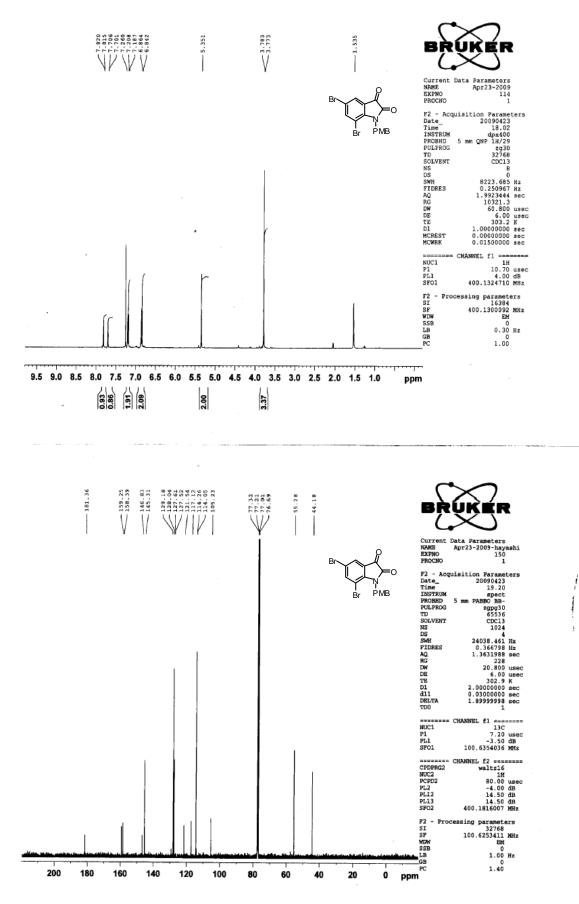


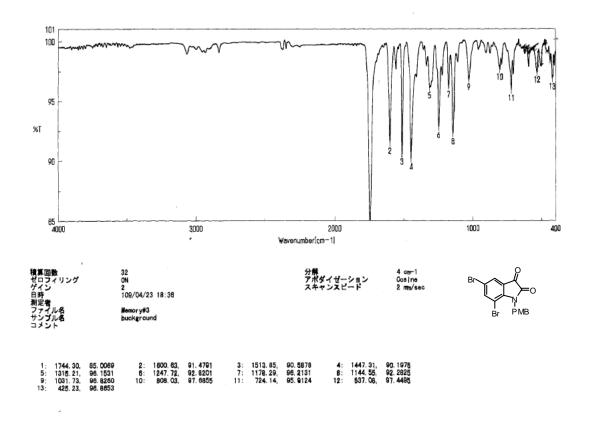




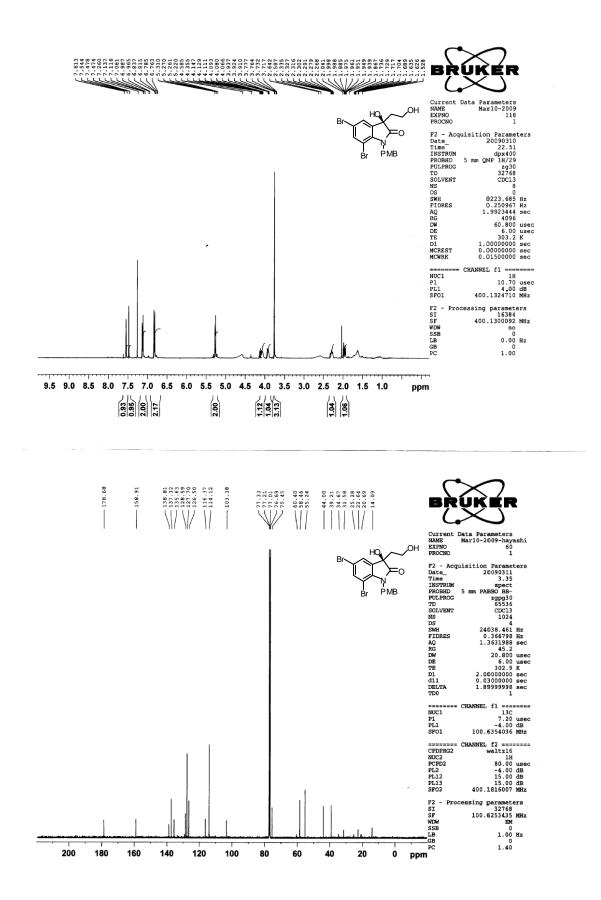


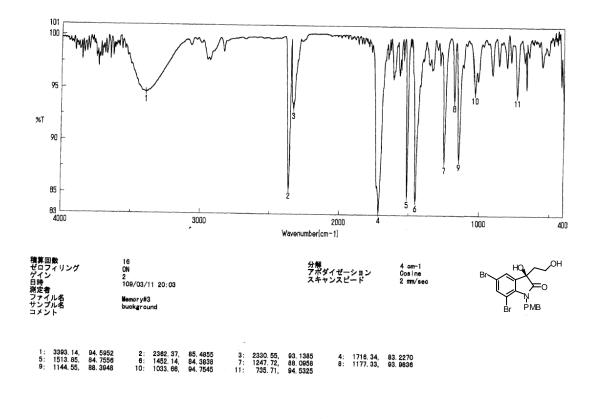
1

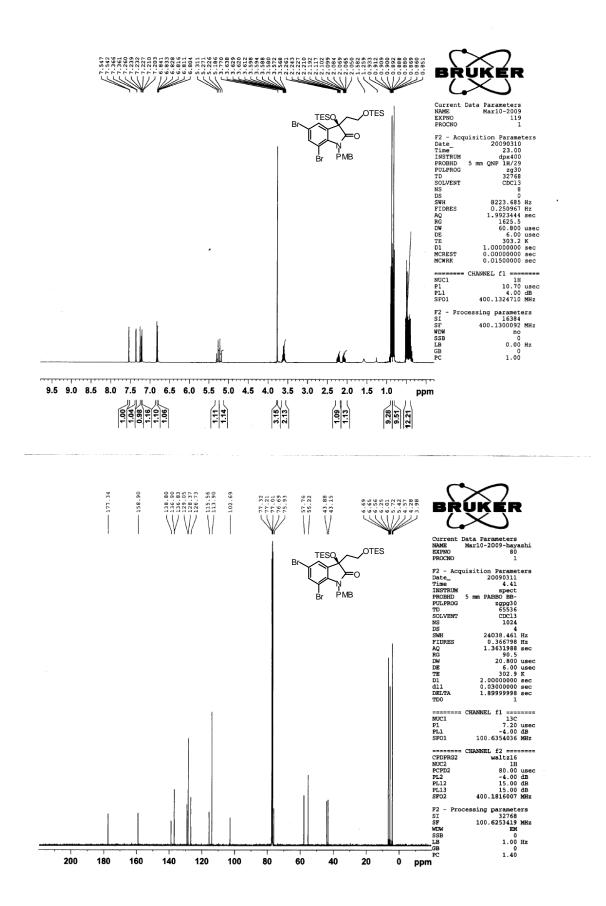


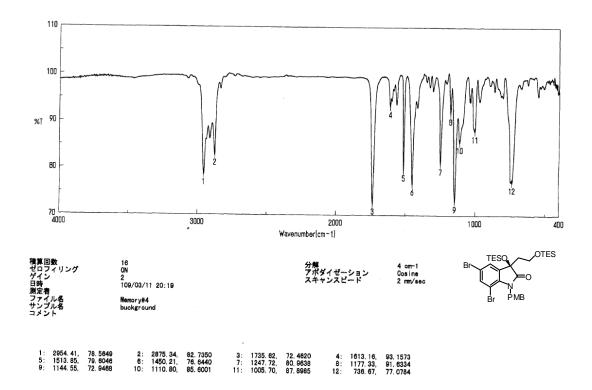


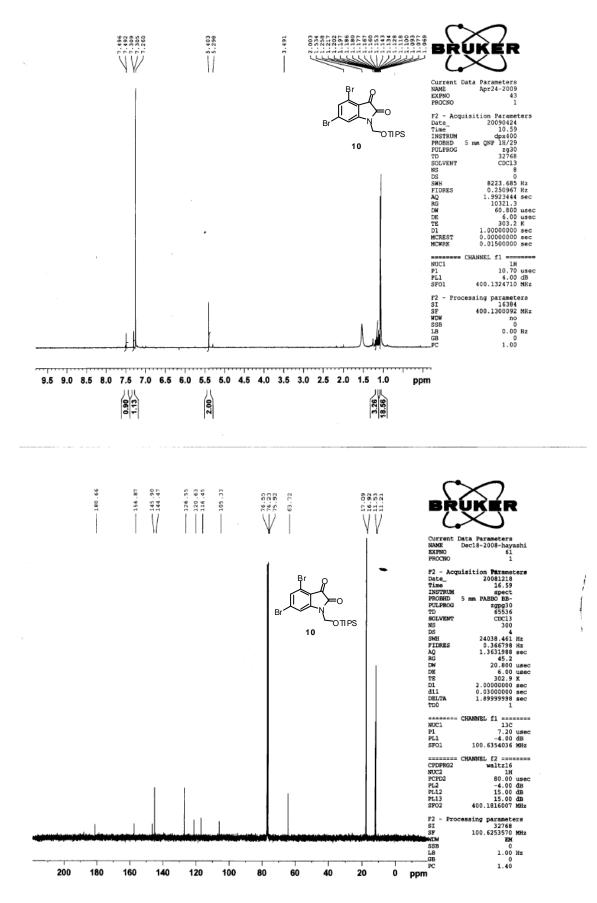
ļ

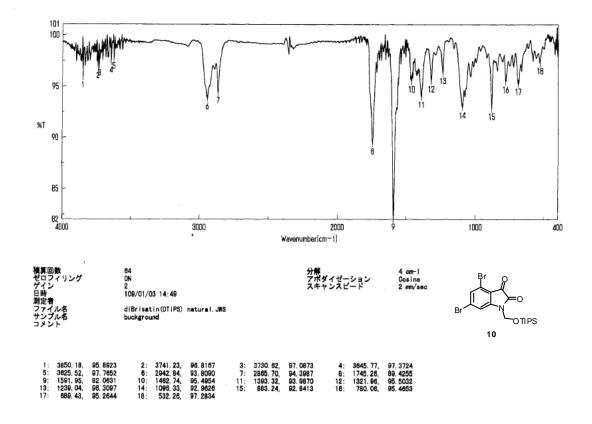




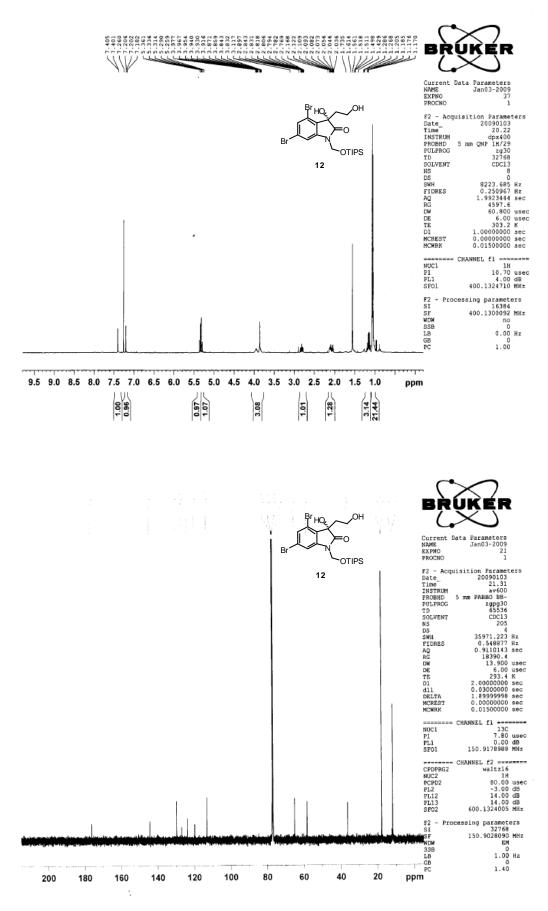


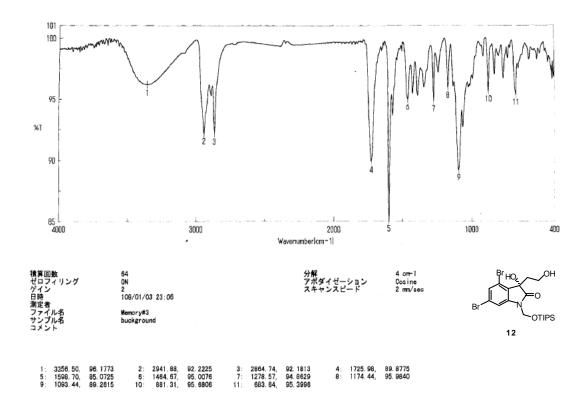


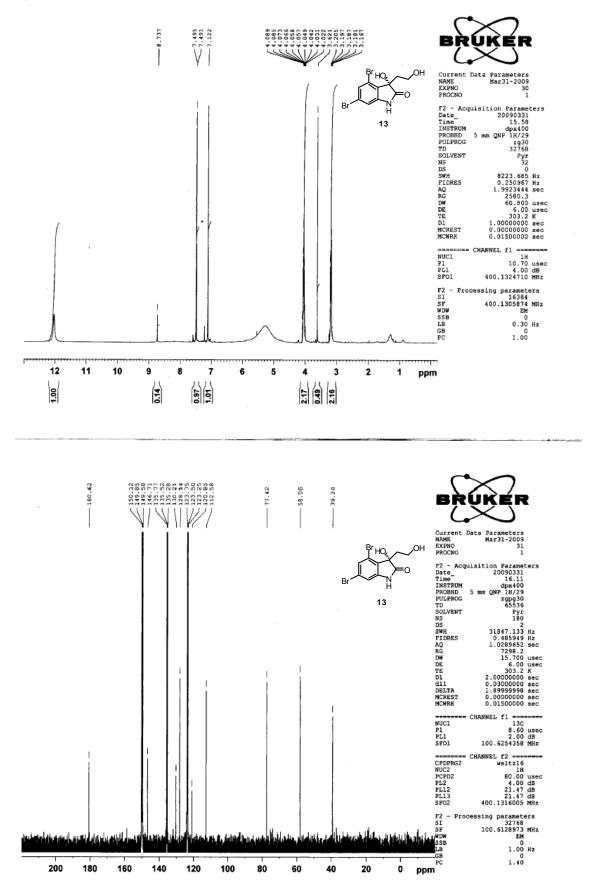


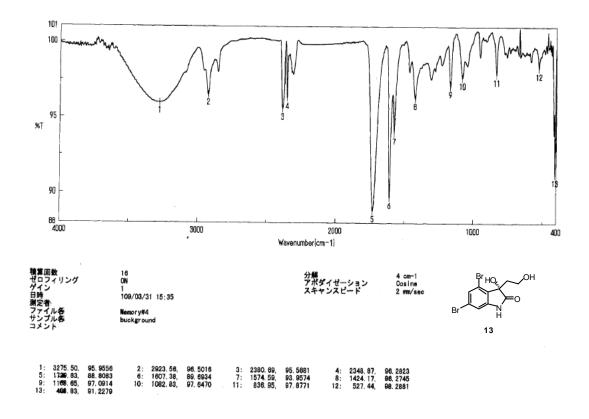


/ 1



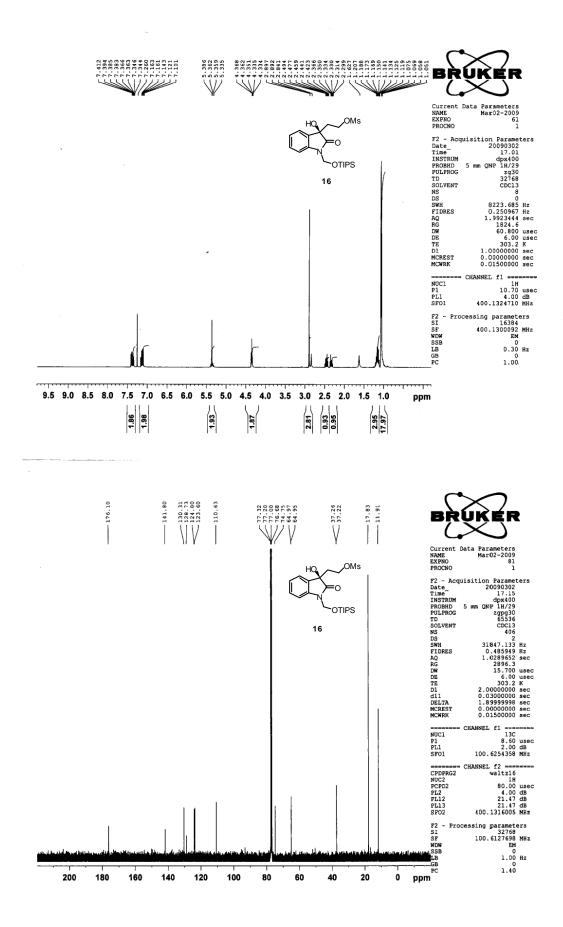


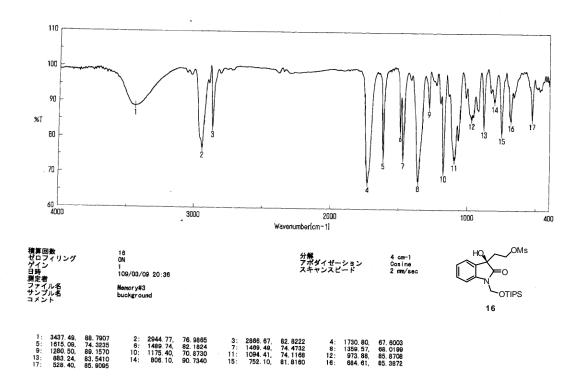




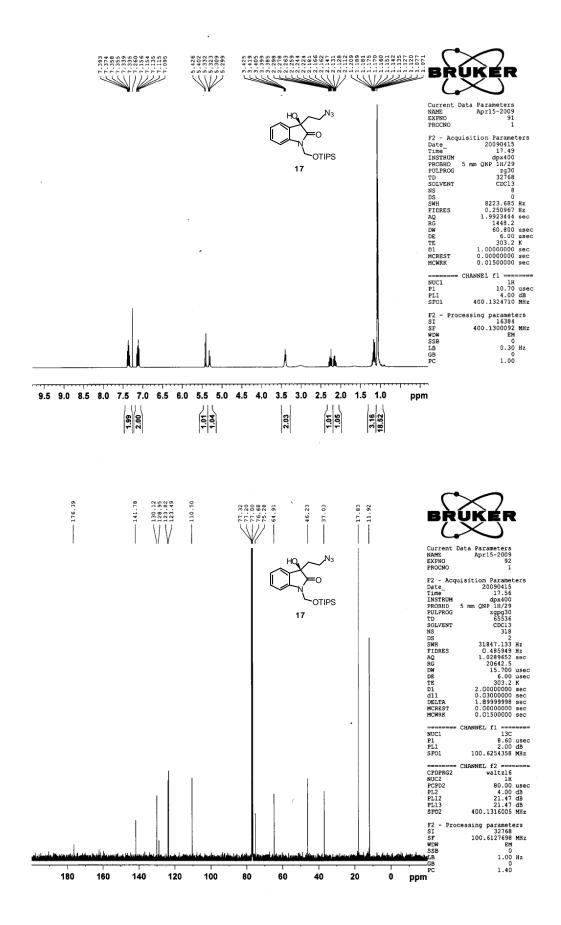
~

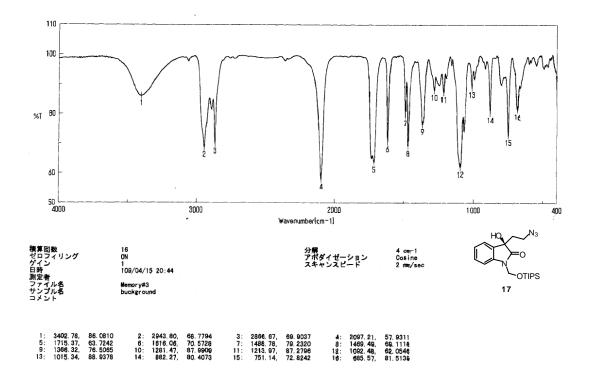
ļ

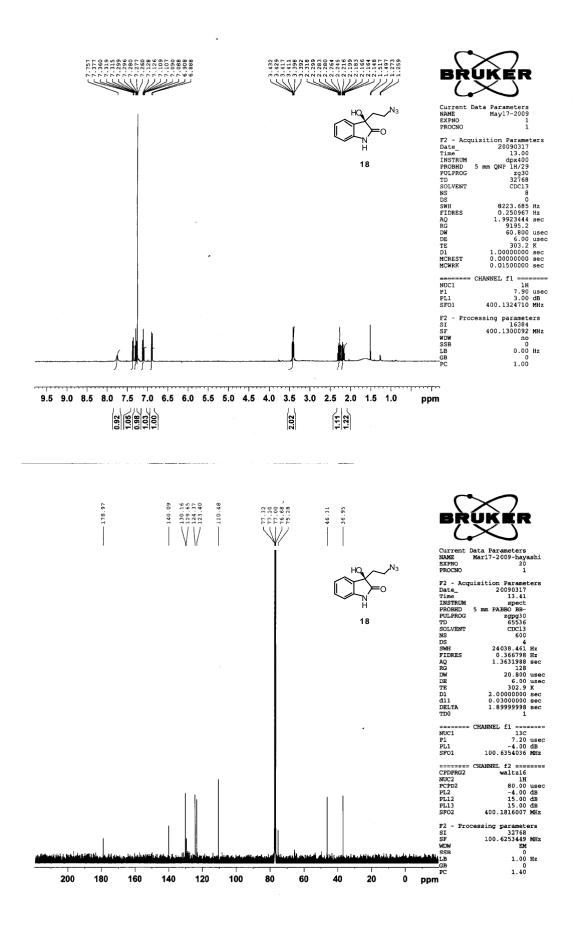


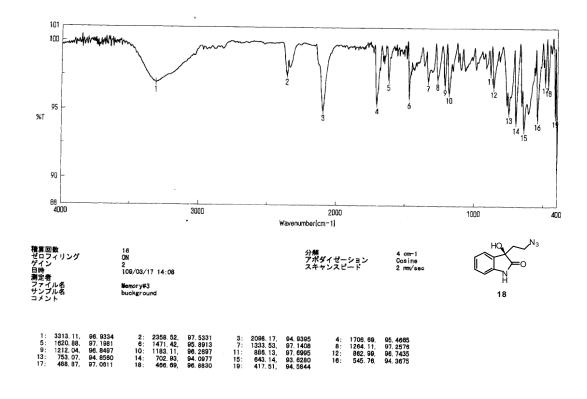


)

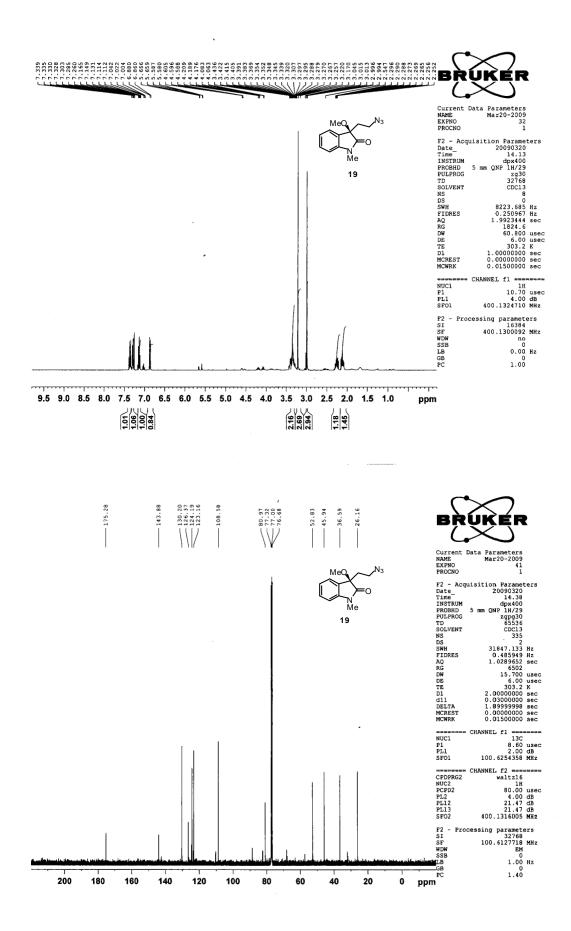


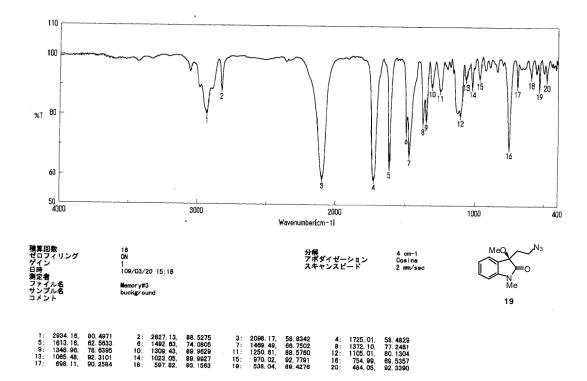




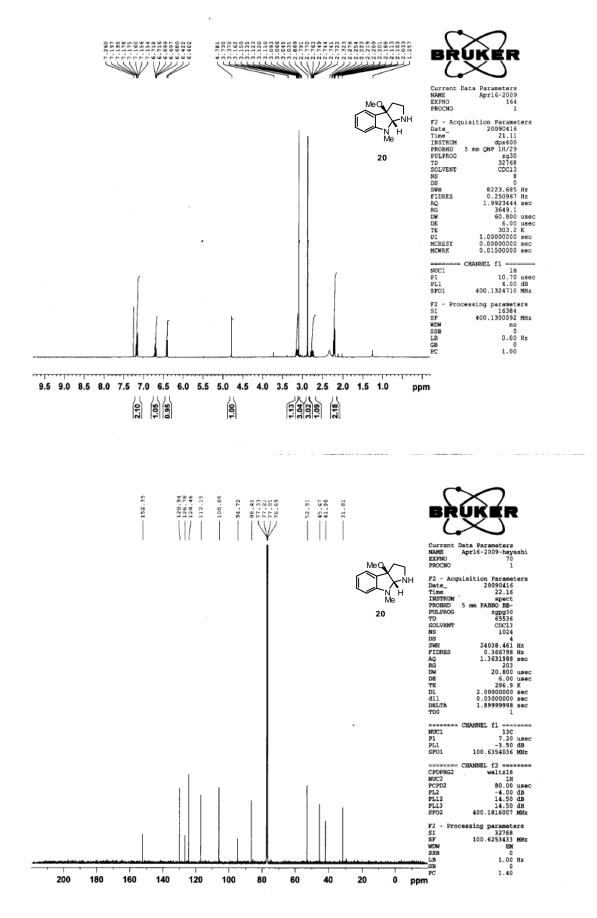


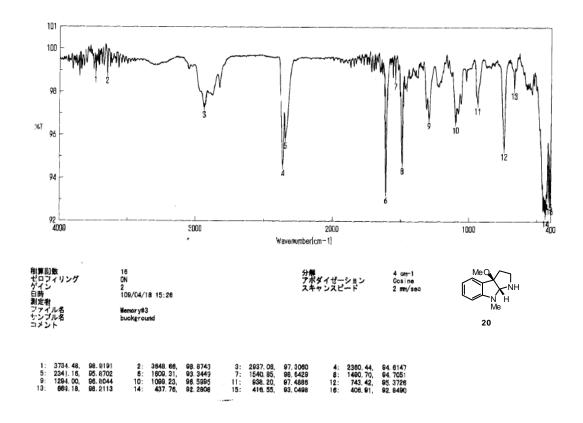
,





,





į



-

