

Macrolactamization versus macrolactonization: Total synthesis of FK228, the depsipeptide histone deacetylase inhibitor.

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General experimental methods

Chemicals and reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Anhydrous dichloromethane was freshly distilled from calcium hydride and tetrahydrofuran from sodium wire with benzophenone as indicator. All other anhydrous solvents were purchased as Aldrich sure-seal® bottles. Analytical TLC was carried out on pre-coated plastic plates, normal phase Merck 60 F₂₅₄ silica plates. Visualization was carried out either with short-wave UV, or staining with aqueous potassium permanganate or phosphomolybdic acid. Column chromatography was performed using silica (Apollo, 70-230 mesh). Melting points were taken on a hot stage apparatus and are uncorrected. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 or 400 and 75 or 100 MHz respectively. Chemical shifts are given in ppm. Characteristic splitting patterns due to spin spin coupling are expressed as follows: br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet. All coupling constants are measured in Hertz. Low resolution mass spectra were obtained by electrospray ionization and high resolution mass spectra by FT-ICR.

General workup for peptide coupling reactions. The reaction mixture was cooled (ice bath) followed by addition of sat aq NH₄Cl. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with dichloromethane or EtOAc. The combined organic phases were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography.





























































