Supporting Information for

Extending Pummerer Reaction Chemistry. Synthesis Studies in the Phakellin Alkaloid Area.

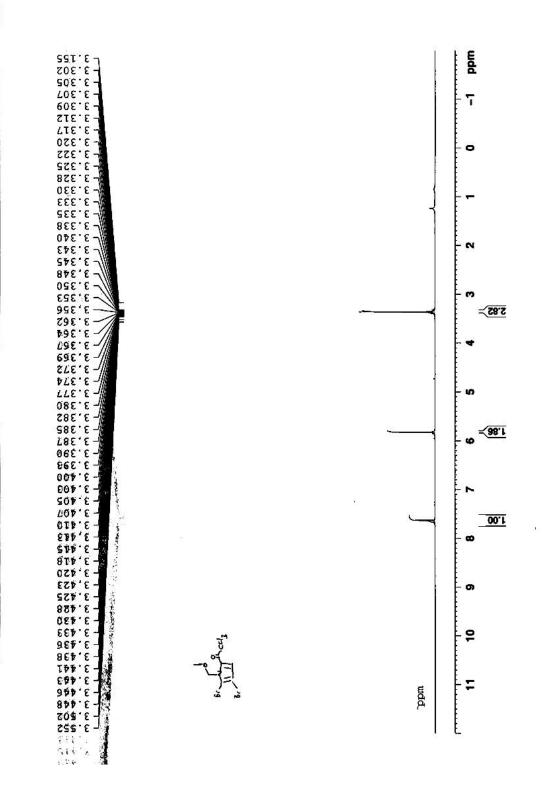
Ken S. Feldman,* Amanda P. Skoumbourdis and Matthew D. Fodor

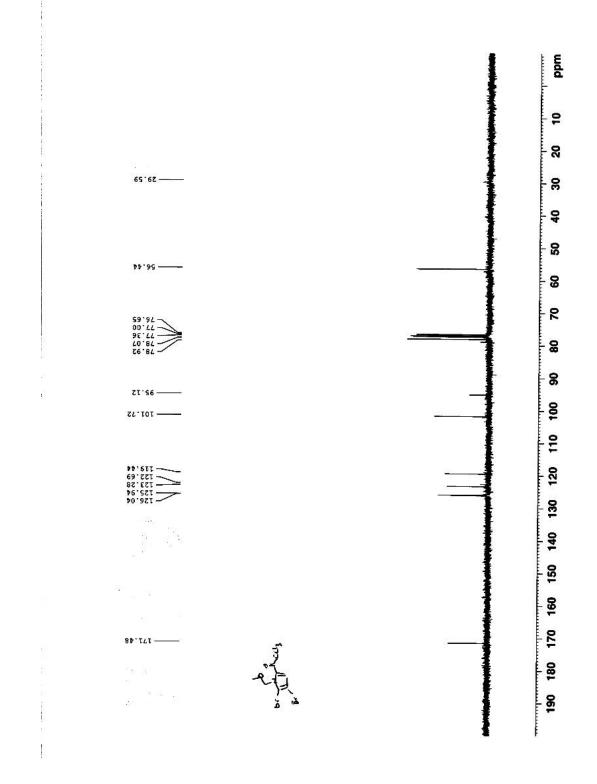
Department of Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, IR, MS and HRMS for compounds 2a, 22b, 24b, 27, 33, 34, 35c, 35g, 35h, 36a-i, 37a-i, 5-(3-Amino-propyl)-2-benzenesulfinyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic Acid Dimethylamide, 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(3-dimethylsulfamoyl-2-phenylsulfanyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide, 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(2-benzenesulfinyl-3-dimethylsulfamoyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide

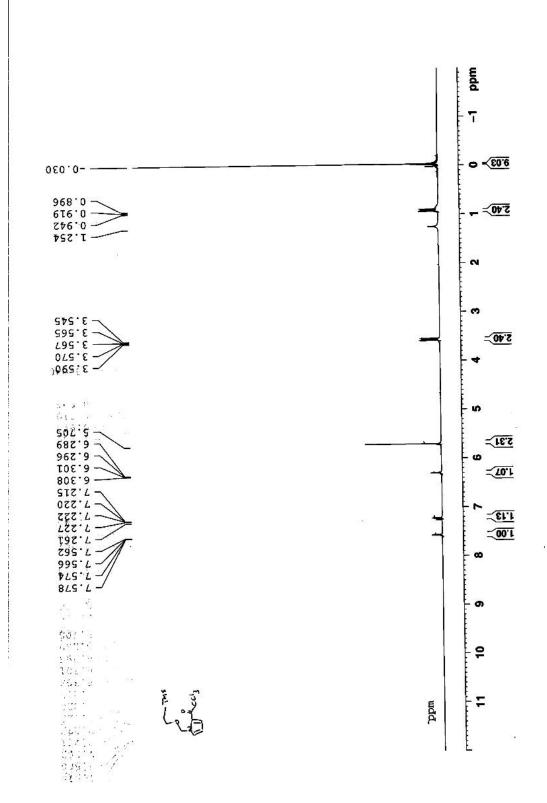
¹ H NMR 2a	S61
¹³ C NMR 2a	S62
¹ H NMR 2a (decomposition in DMSO- d_6)	S63
¹³ C NMR 2a (decomposition in DMSO- d_6)	S64
¹ H NMR 22b	S9
¹³ C NMR 22b	S10
¹ H NMR 24b	S55
¹³ C NMR 24b	S56
¹ H NMR 27	S57
¹³ C NMR 27	S58
¹ H NMR 33	S59
¹³ C NMR 33	S60
¹ H NMR 34	S11
¹³ C NMR 34	S12
¹ H NMR 35 c	S5
¹³ C NMR 35 c	S6
¹ H NMR 35g	S 3
¹³ C NMR 35 g	S4
¹ H NMR 35h	S 7
¹³ C NMR 35h	S 8
1 H NMR 36a	S15
¹³ C NMR 36a	S16
¹ H NMR 36b	S29
¹³ C NMR 36b	S30
¹ H NMR 36c	S33
	600

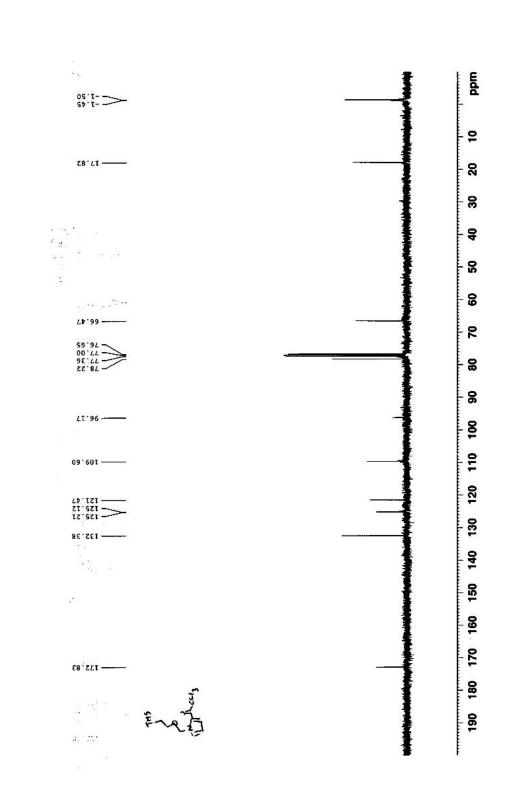
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¹³ C NMR 36c	S34	
¹ H NMR 36d	S23	
¹³ C NMR 36d	S24	
¹ H NMR 36e	S17	
¹³ C NMR 36e	S18	
¹ H NMR 36f	S25	
¹³ C NMR 36f	S26	
¹ H NMR 36 g	S31	
¹³ C NMR 36g	S32	
¹ H NMR 36h	S32 S35	
¹³ C NMR 36h	S36	
¹ H NMR 36i	S30 S27	
¹³ C NMR 36i	S28	
1 H NMR 37a	S28 S37	
13 C NMR 37a		
	S38	
¹ H NMR 37b	S47	
¹³ C NMR 37b	S48	
¹ H NMR 37c	S51	
¹³ C NMR 37c	S52	
¹ H NMR 37d	S41	
¹³ C NMR 37d	S42	
¹ H NMR 37e	S39	
¹³ C NMR 37e	S40	
¹ H NMR 37 f	S43	
¹³ C NMR 37f	S44	
¹ H NMR $37g$	S49	
¹³ C NMR 37g	S50	
¹ H NMR 37h	S53	
¹³ C NMR 37h	S54	
¹ H NMR 37 i	S45	
¹³ C NMR 37 i	S46	
¹ H NMR 5-(3-Amino-propyl)-2-benzenesulfinyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic Acid		
Dimethylamide	S13	
¹³ C NMR 5-(3-Amino-propyl)-2-benzenesulfinyl-imidazole-1-sul	lfonic Acid	
Dimethylamide	S14	
¹ H NMR 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(3-dime	thylsulfamoyl-2-	
phenylsulfanyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide	S19	
¹³ C NMR 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(3-dime	ethylsulfamoyl-2-	
phenylsulfanyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide	S20	
¹ H NMR 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(2-benze	enesulfinyl-3-	
dimethylsulfamoyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide	S21	
¹³ C NMR 4,5-Dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic Acid [3-(2-benzenesulfinyl-3-		
dimethylsulfamoyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-propyl]-amide	S22	
General Experimental Procedures	S65	
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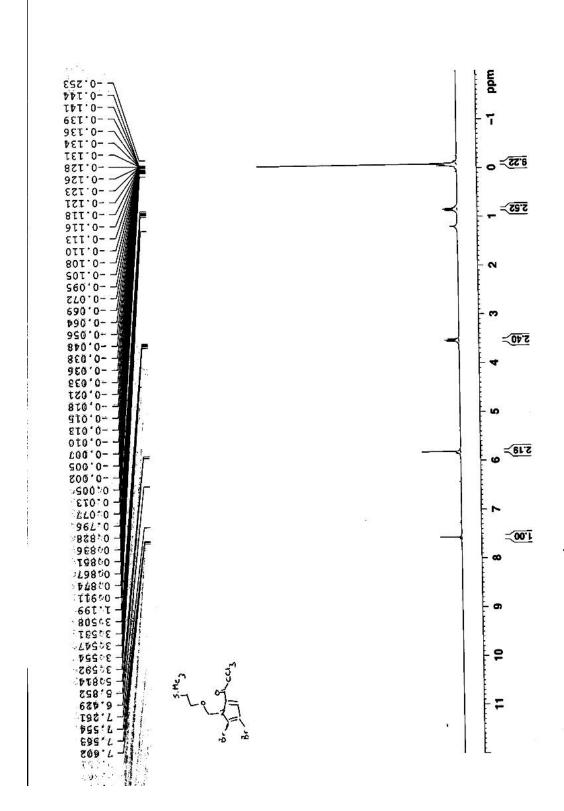


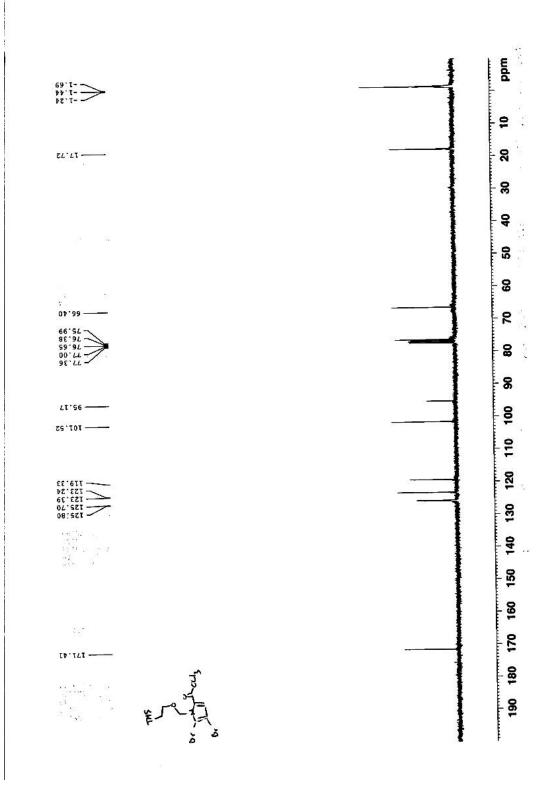


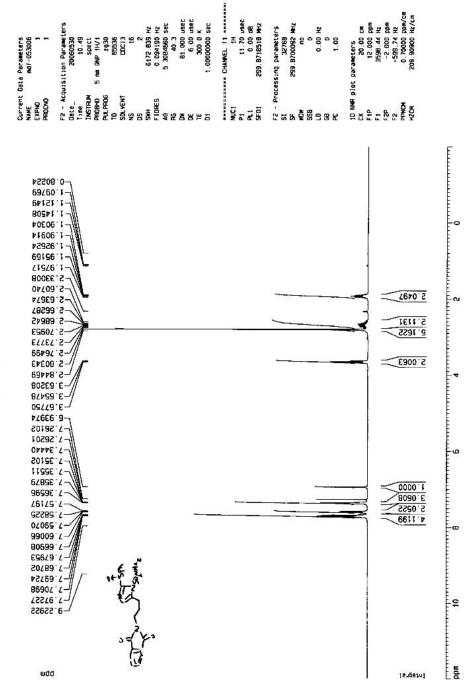
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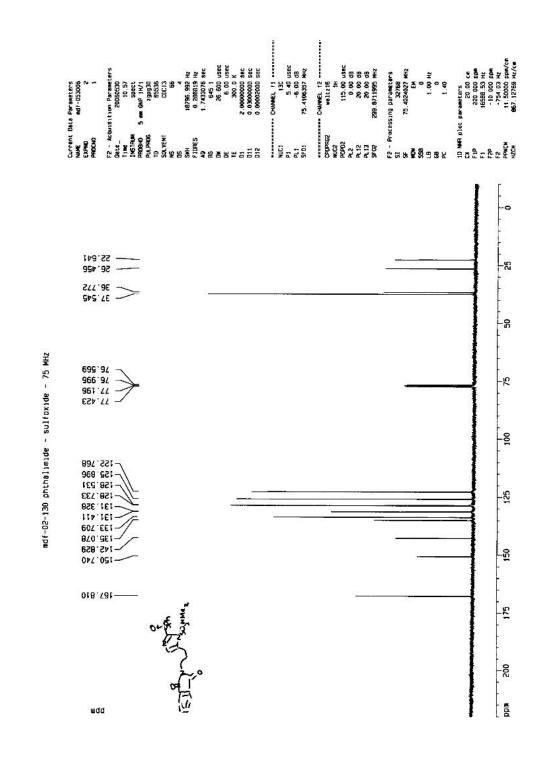


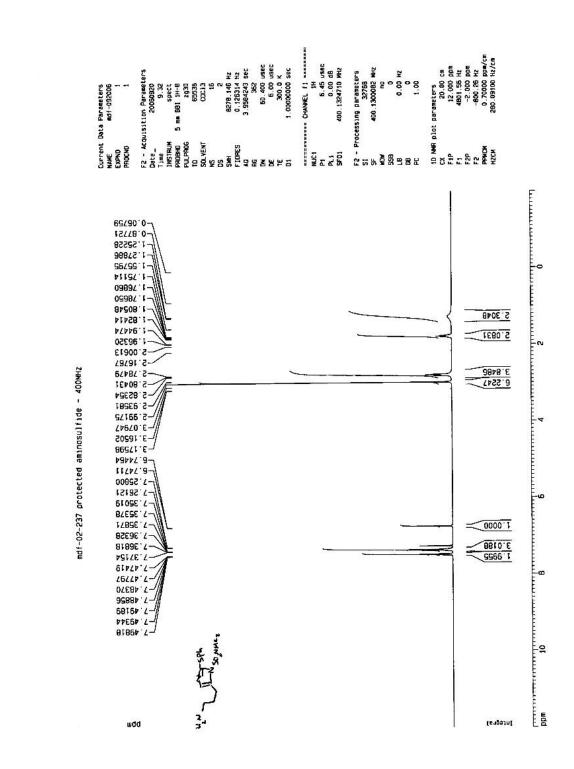


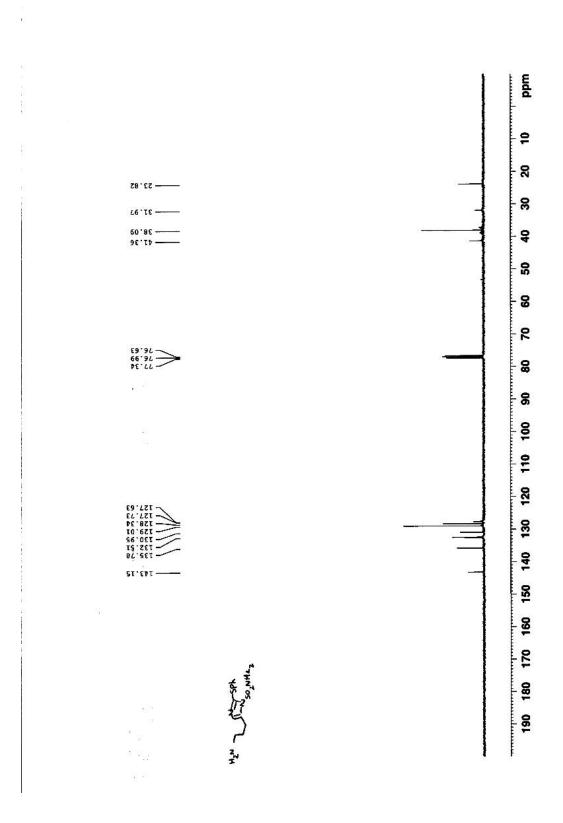


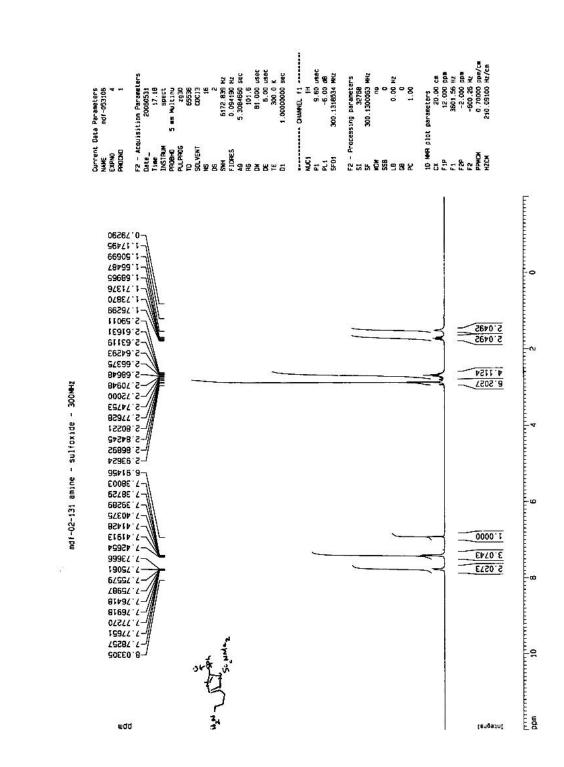


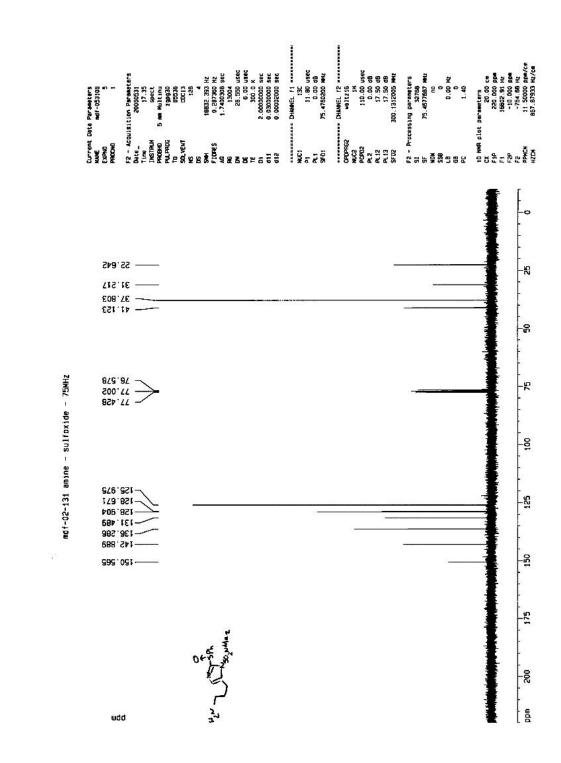
mdf-02-130 phthalimide - sulfoxide - 300MHz





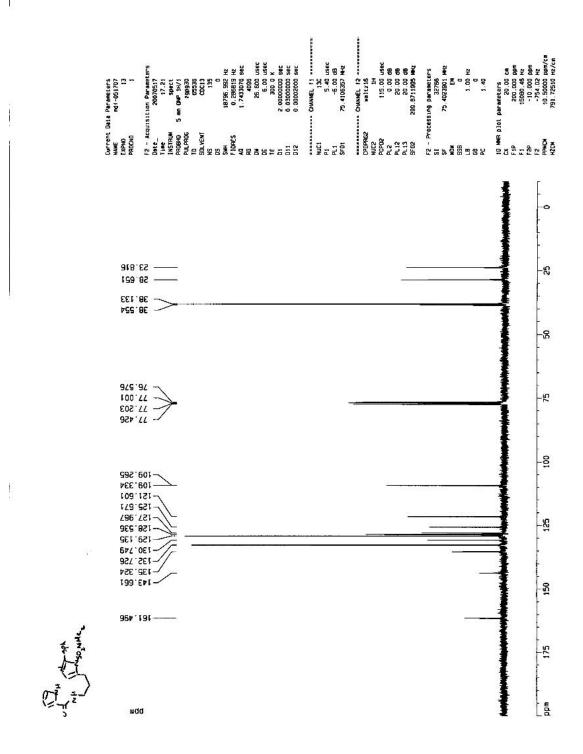


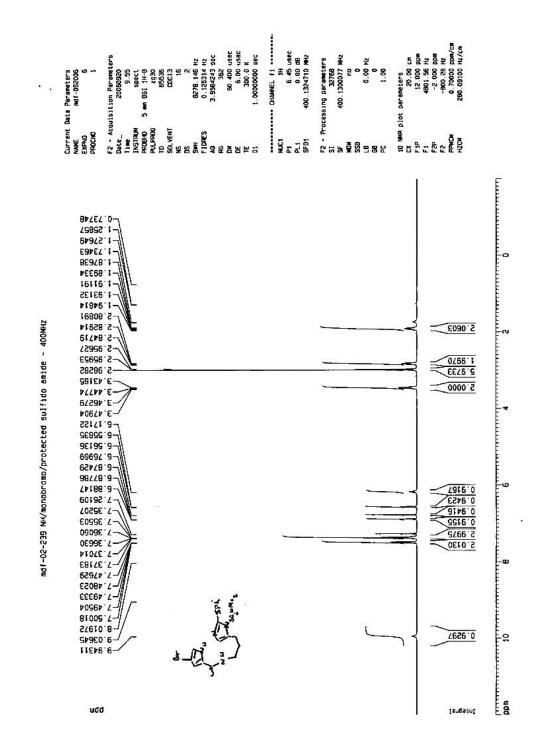


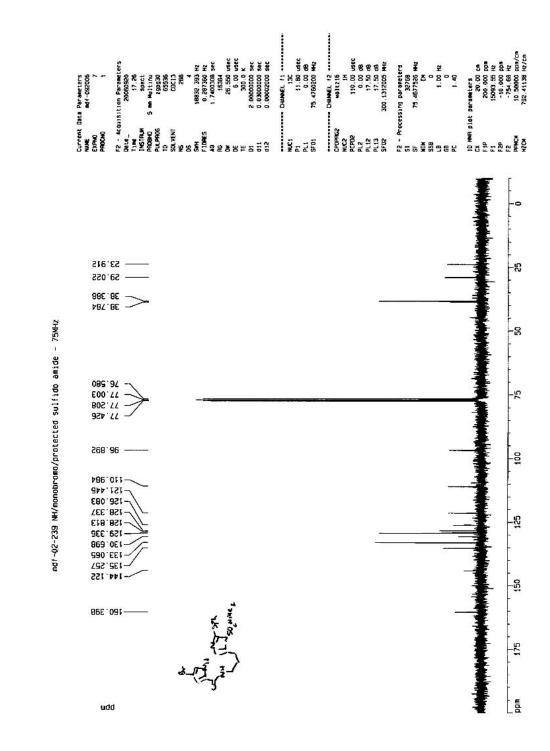


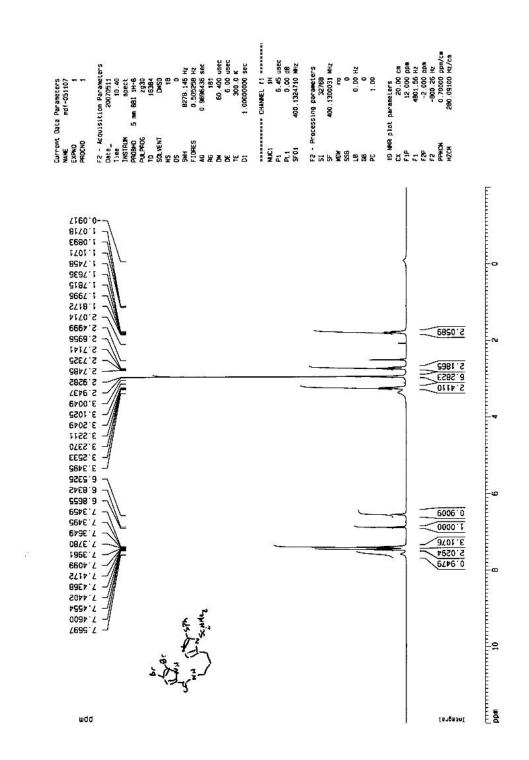
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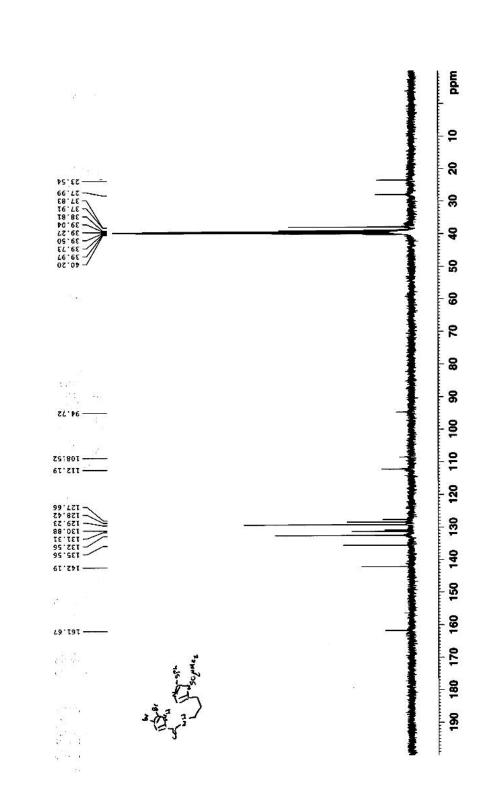


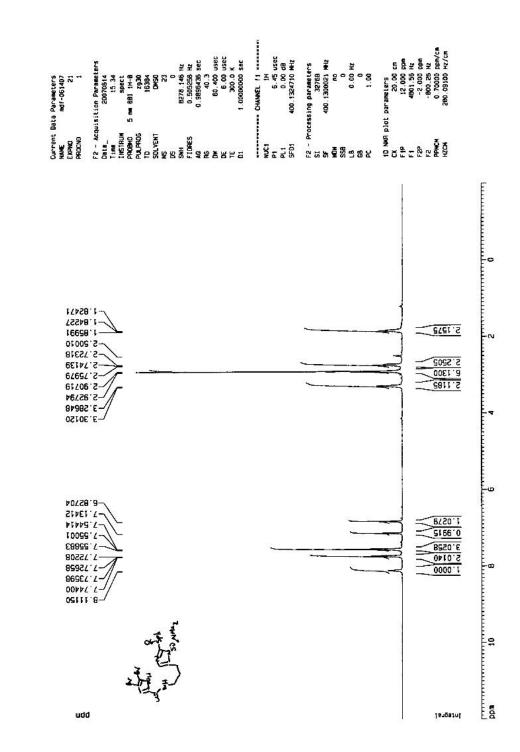




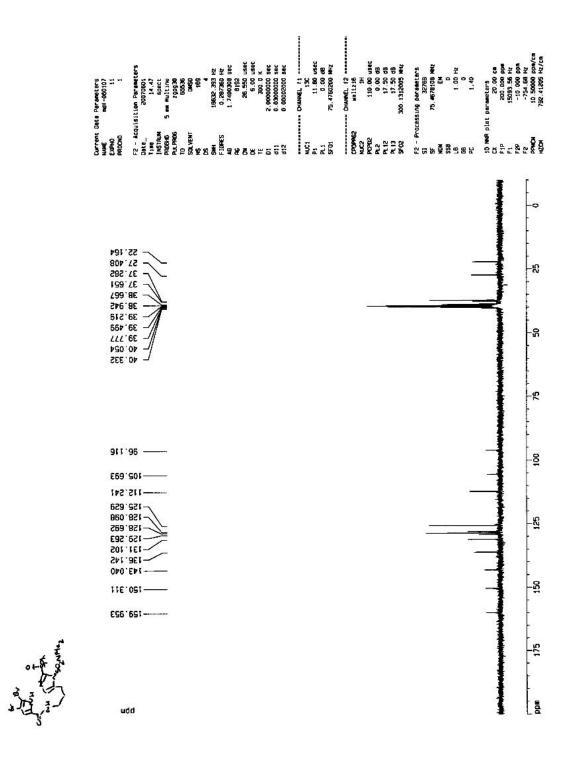


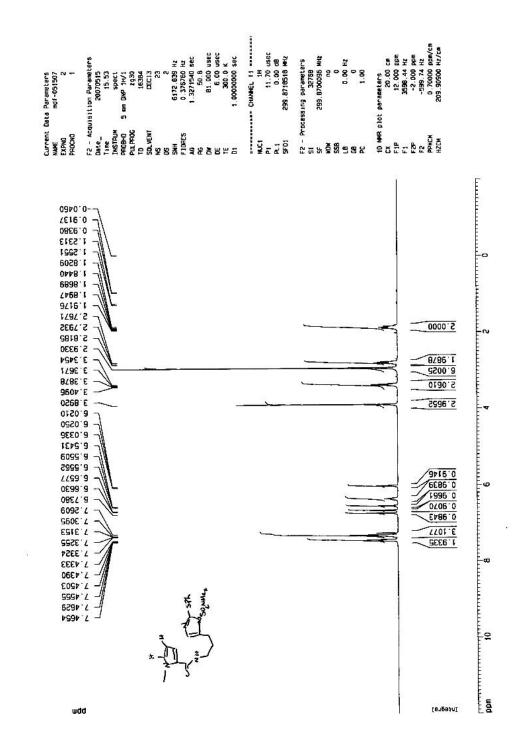


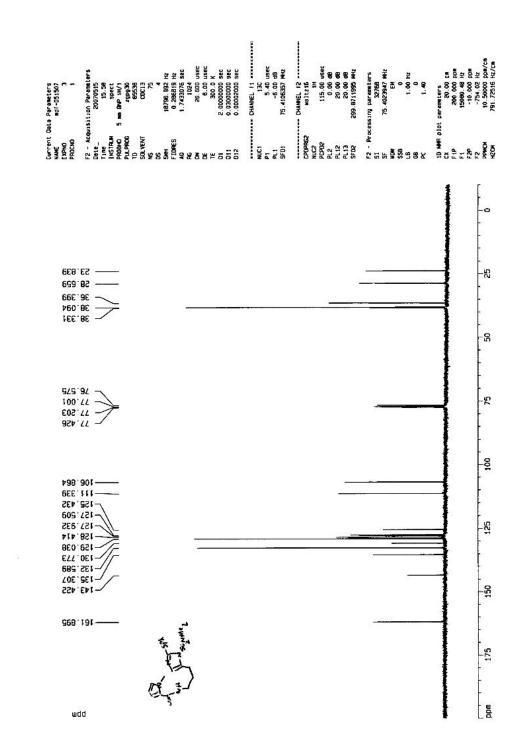


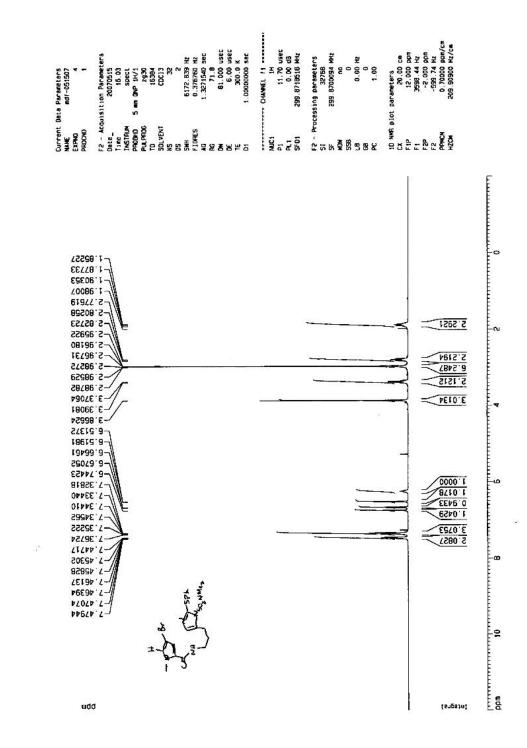


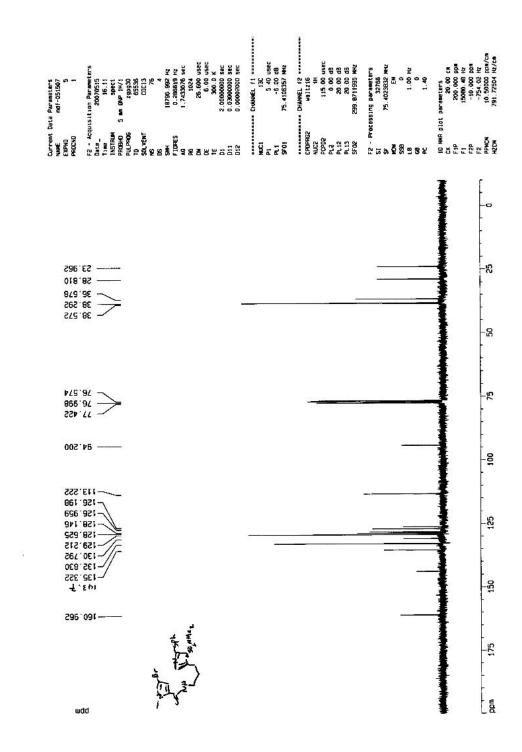
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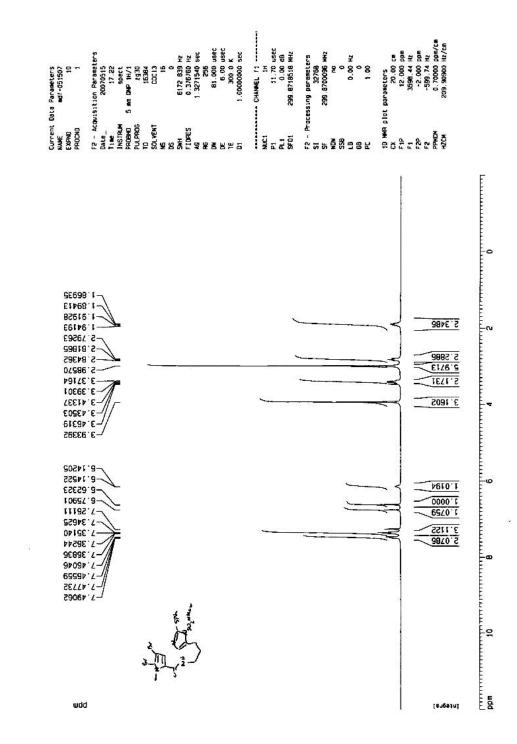


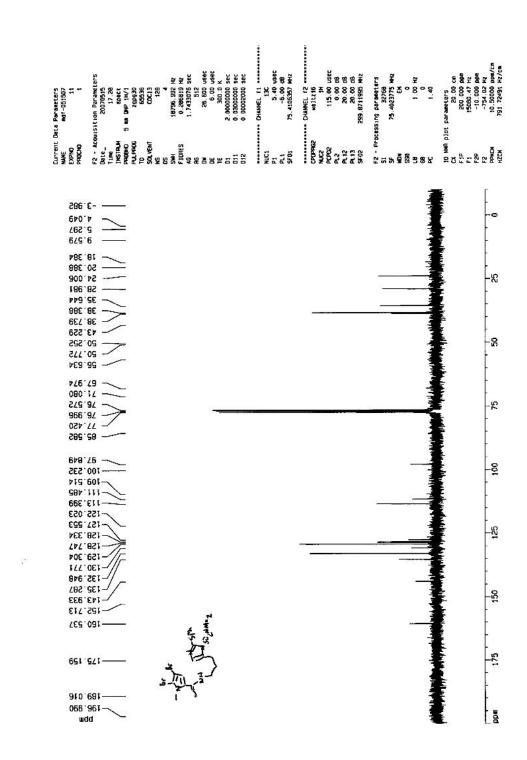


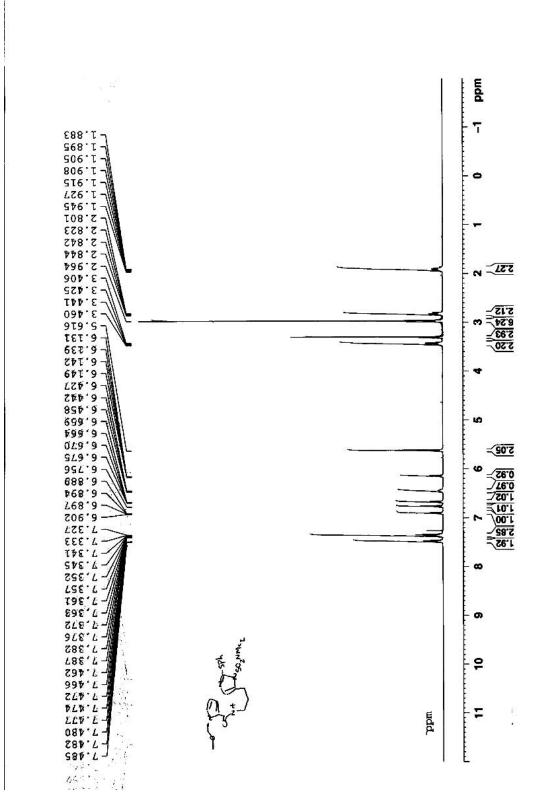


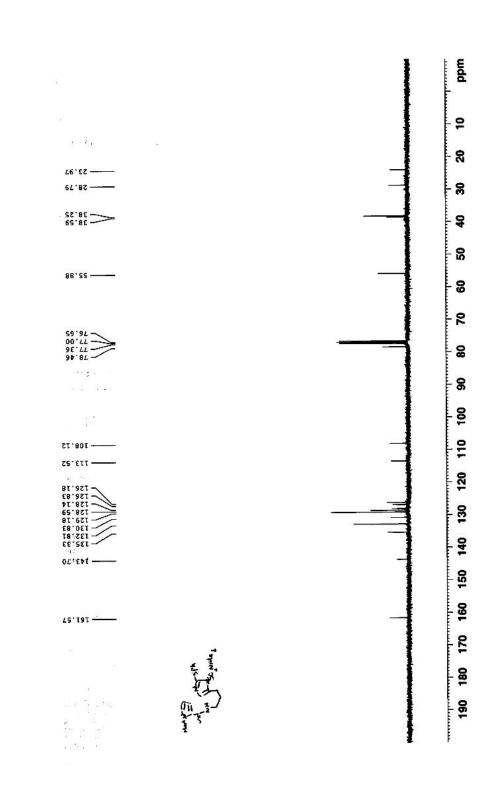


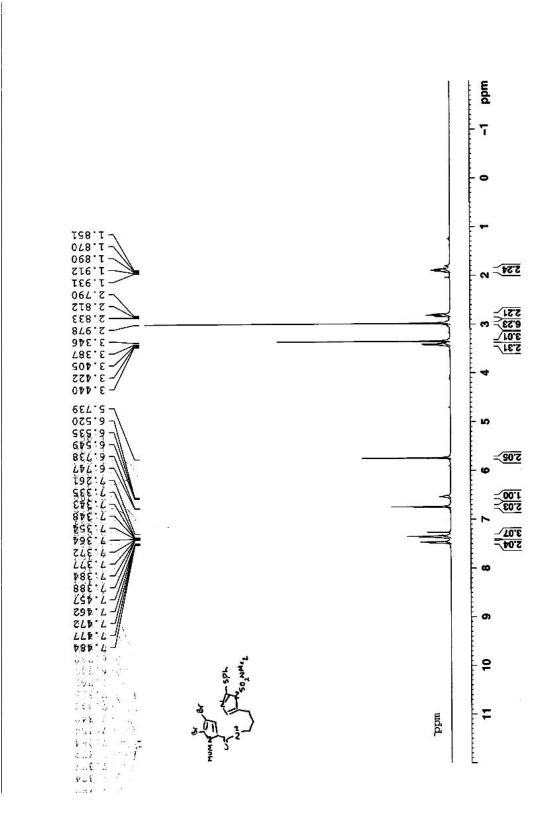


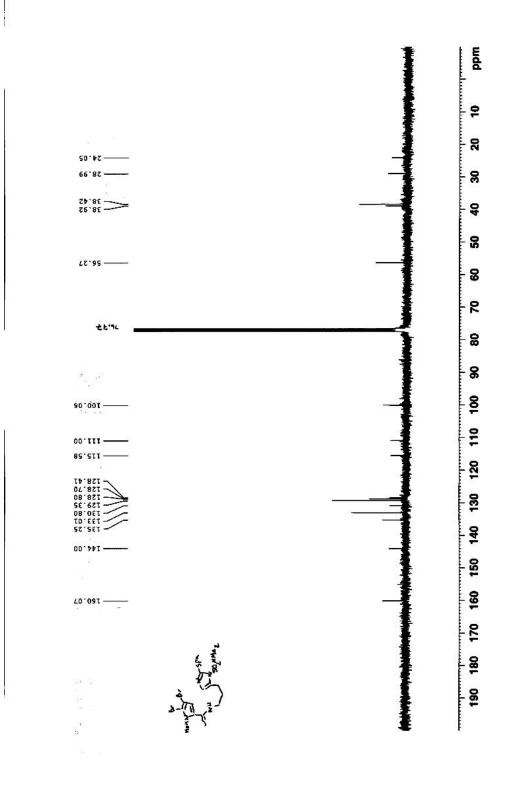




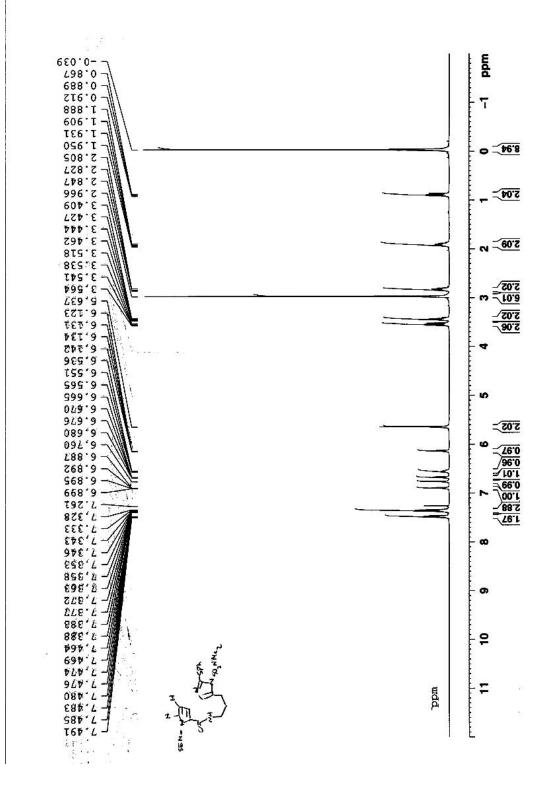


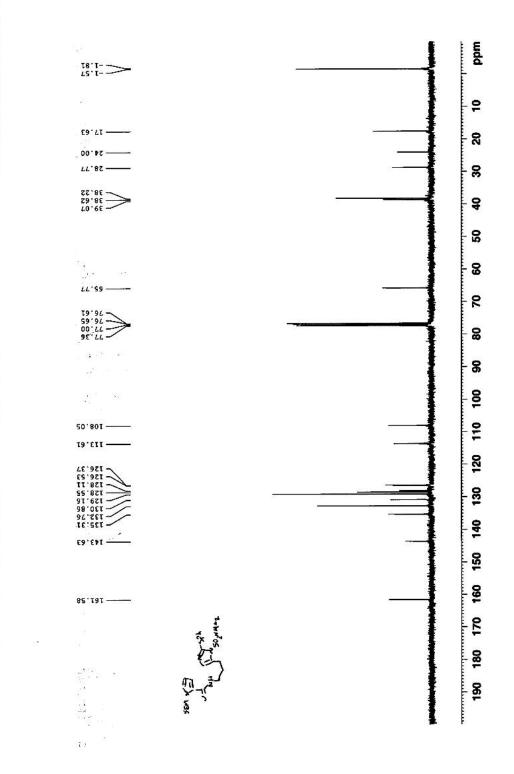




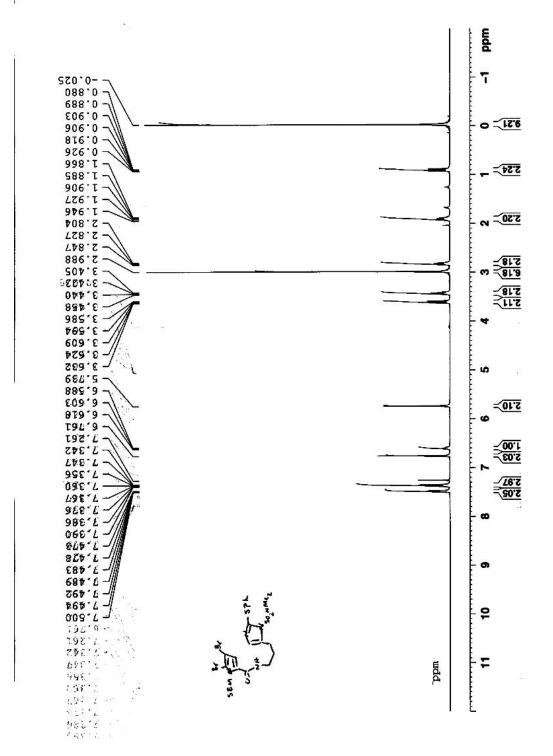


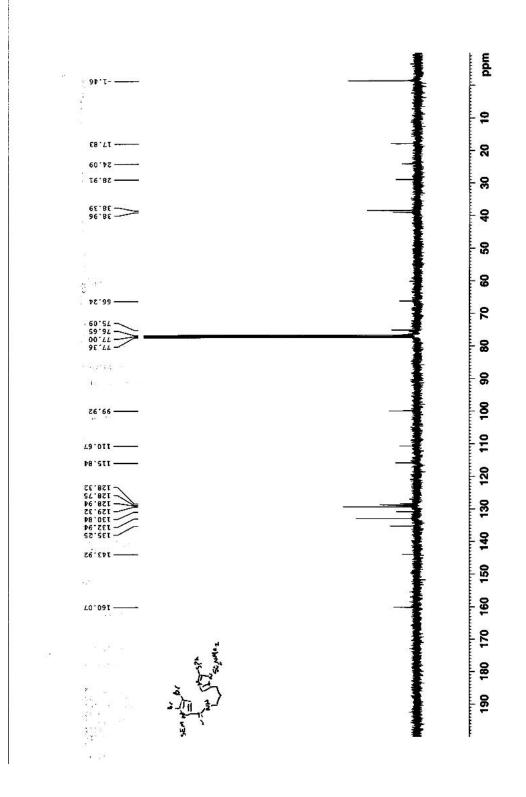
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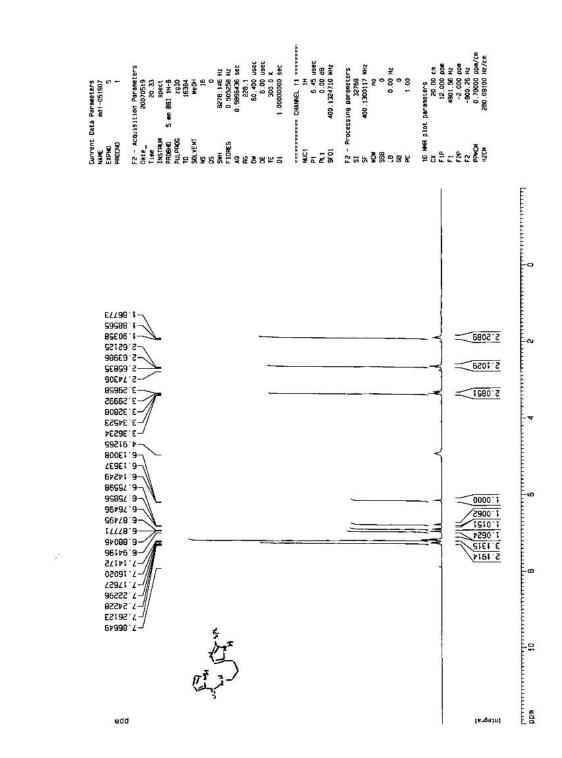




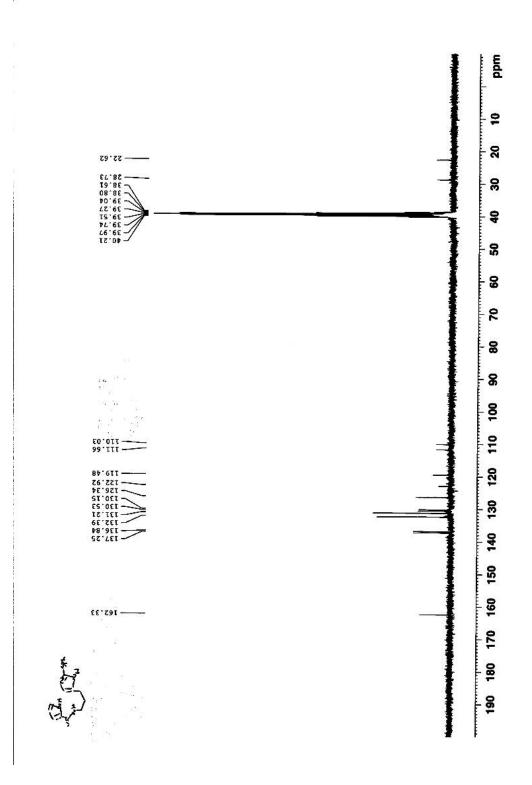
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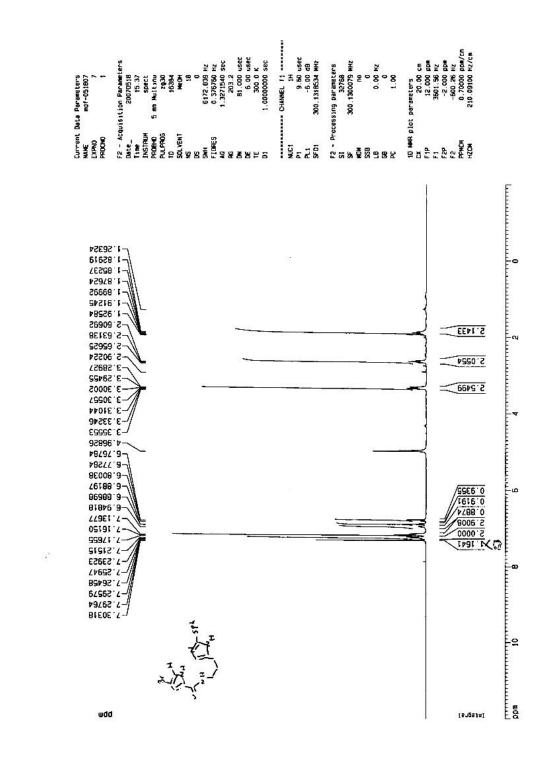


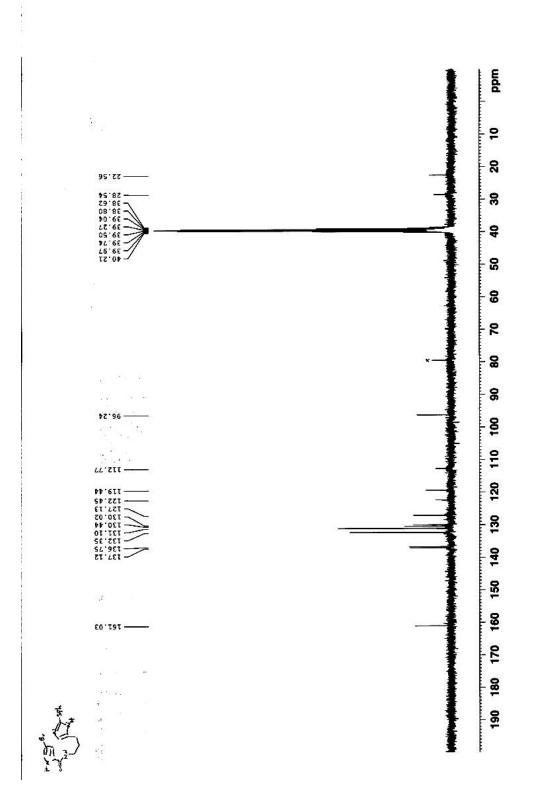


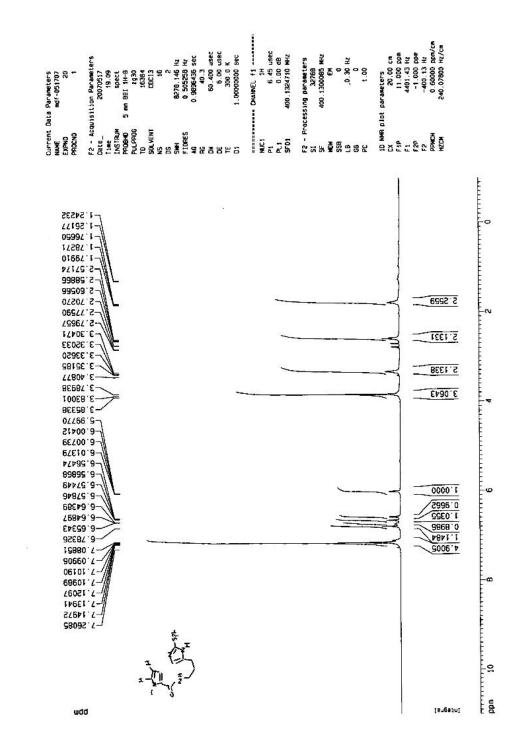


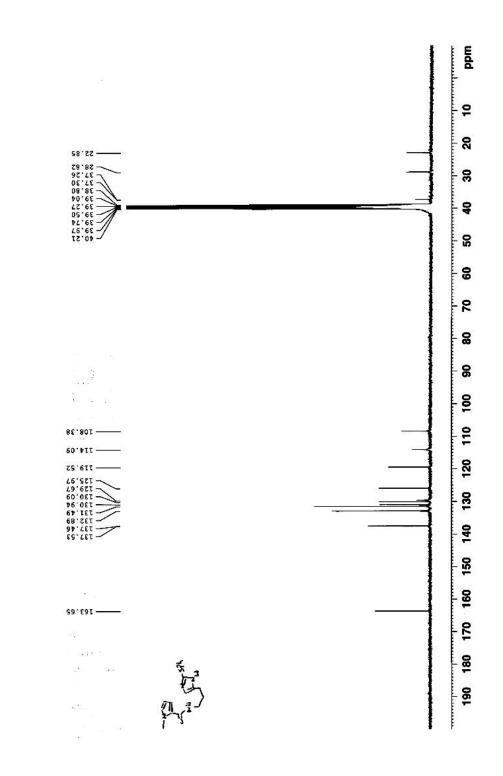
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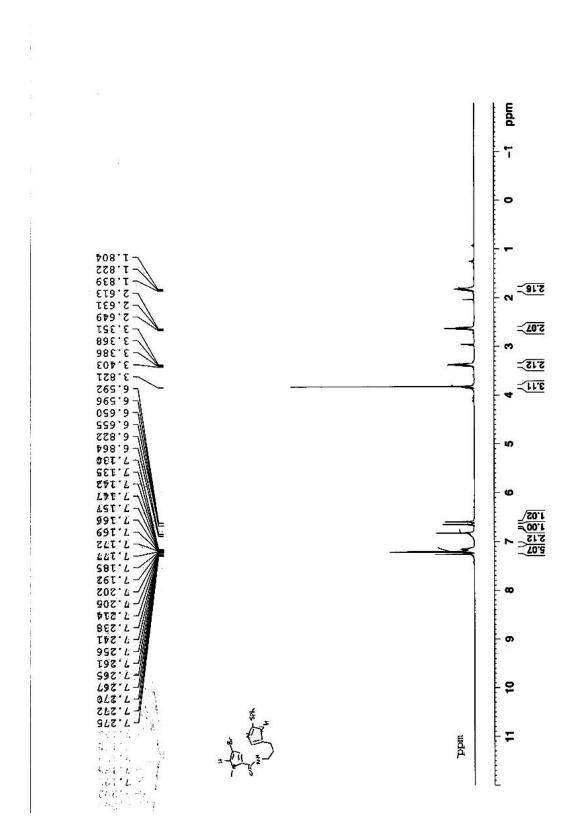


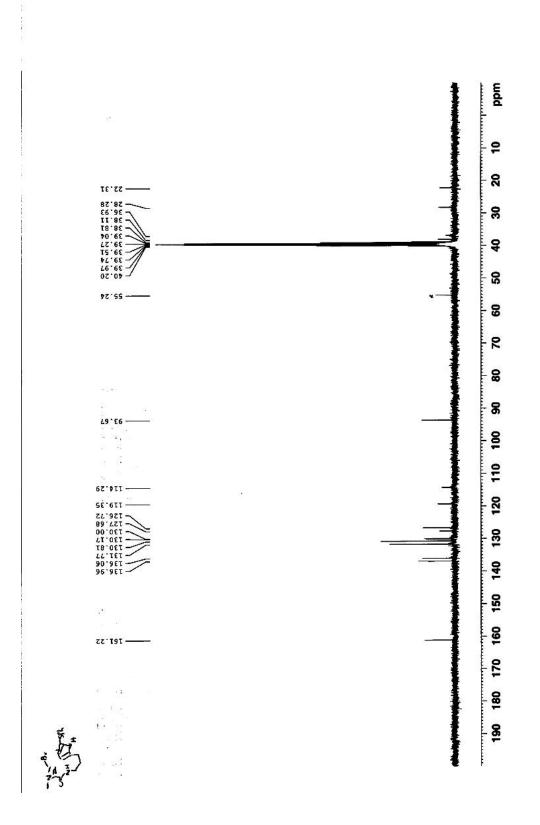


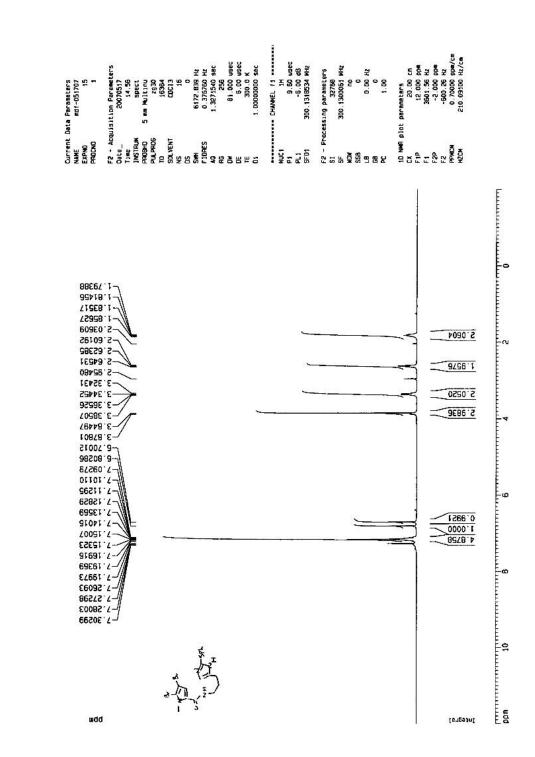


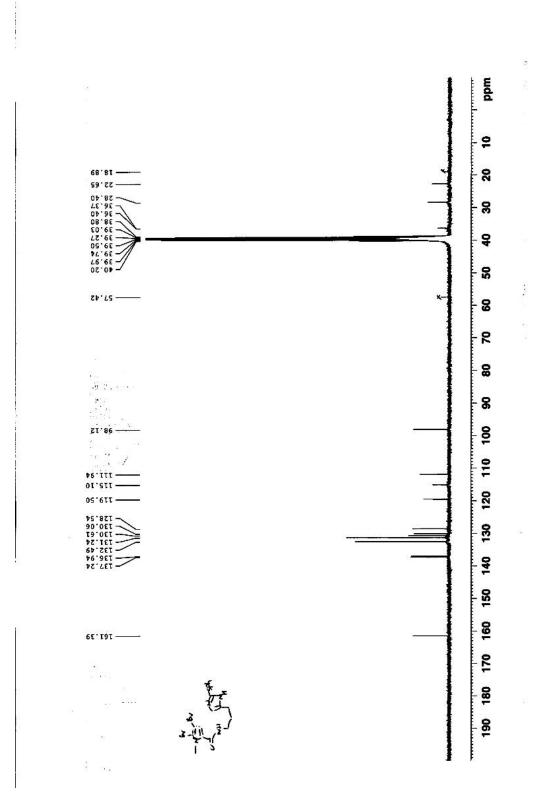
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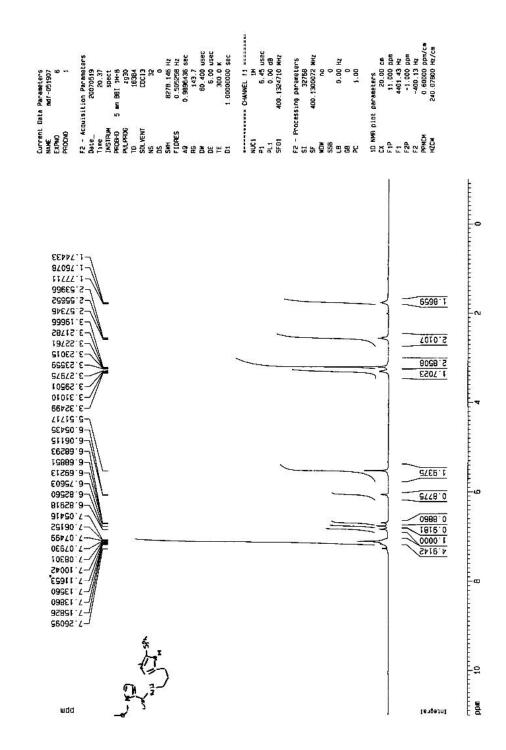
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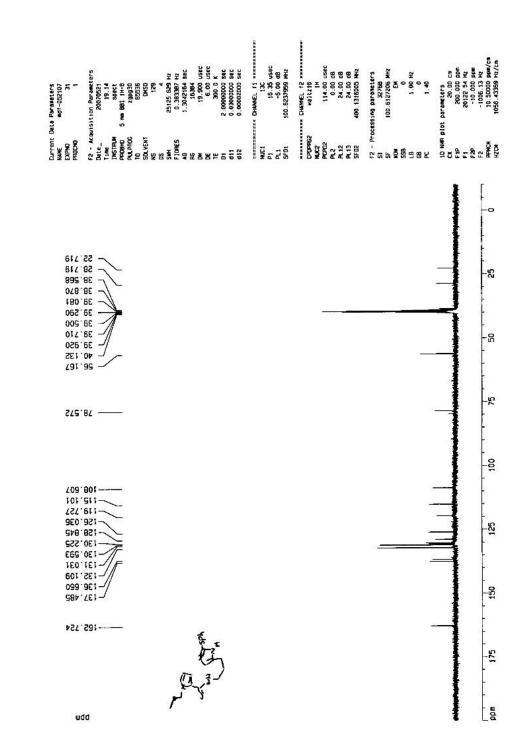


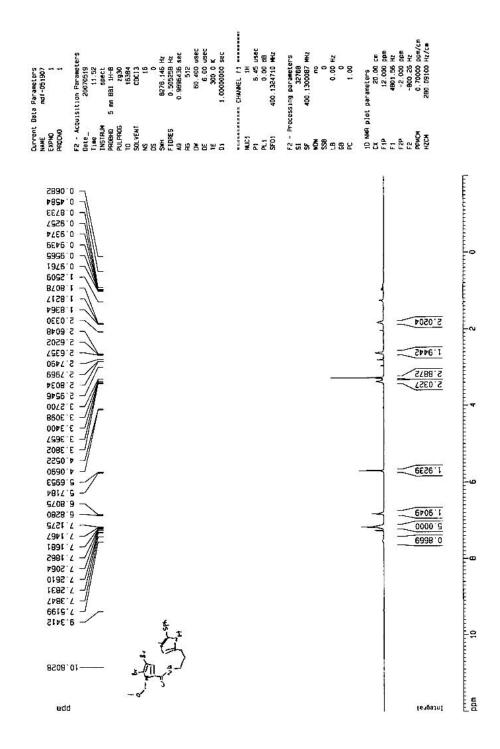


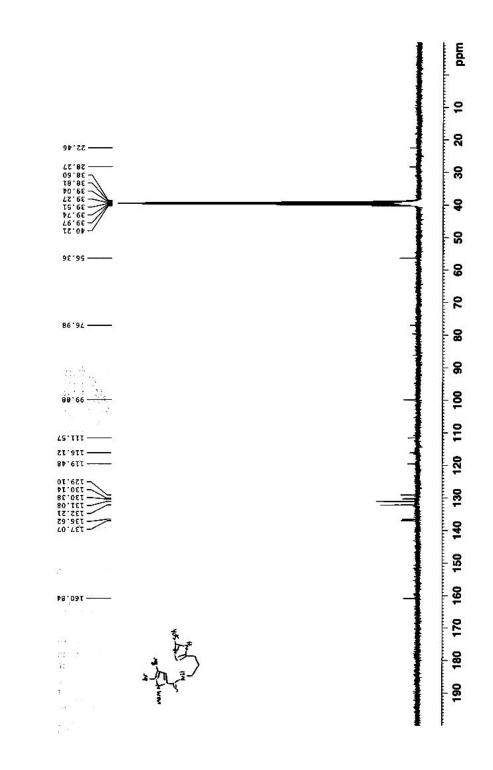




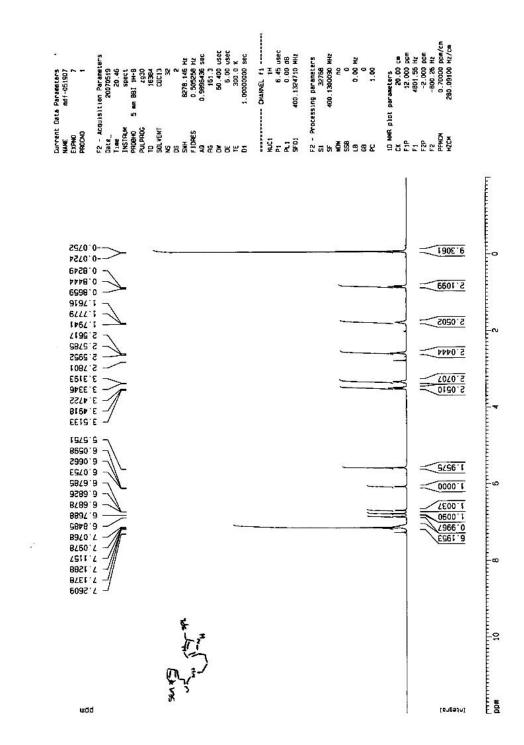


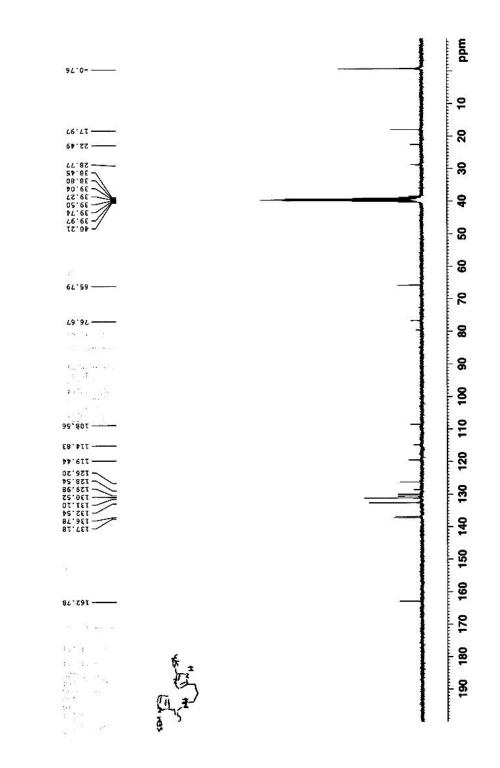




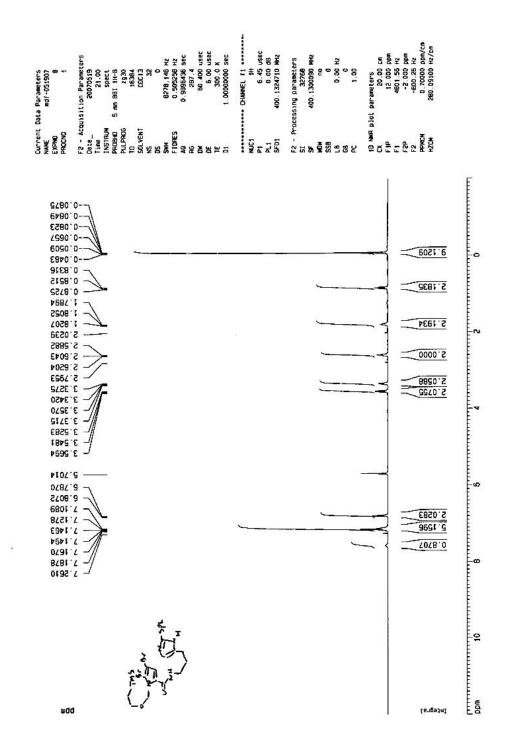


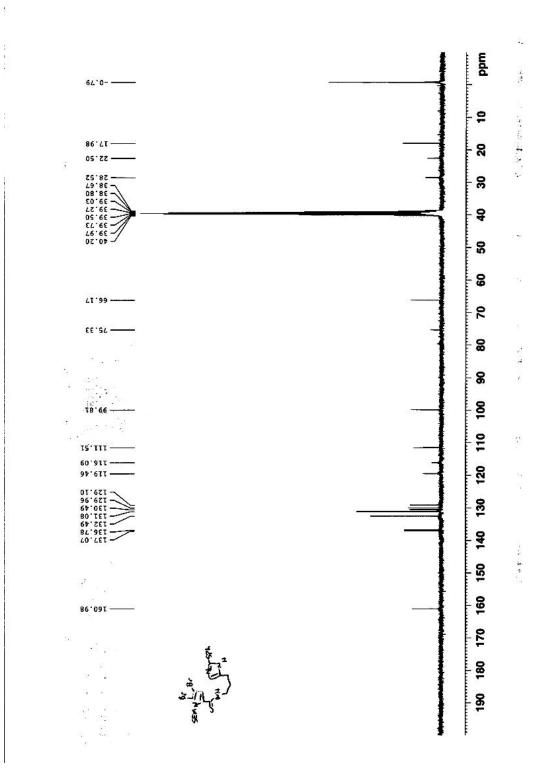
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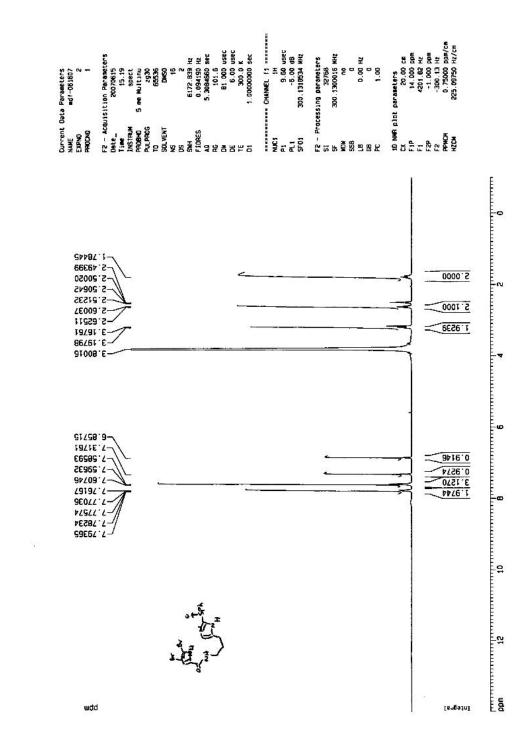


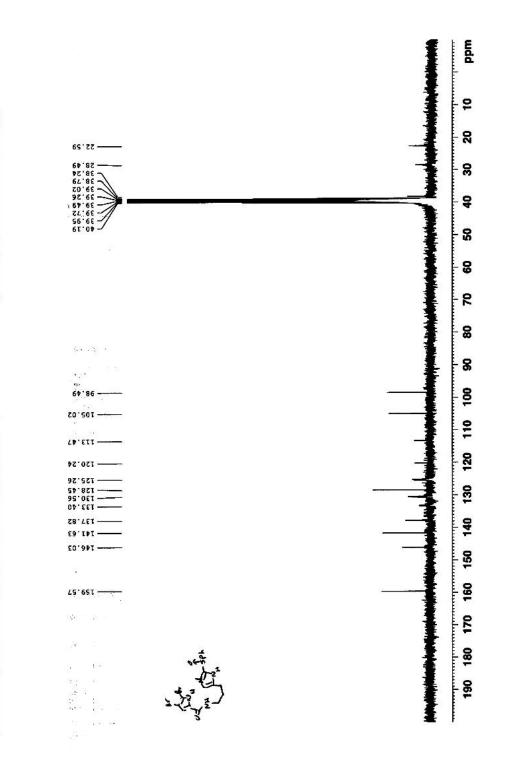


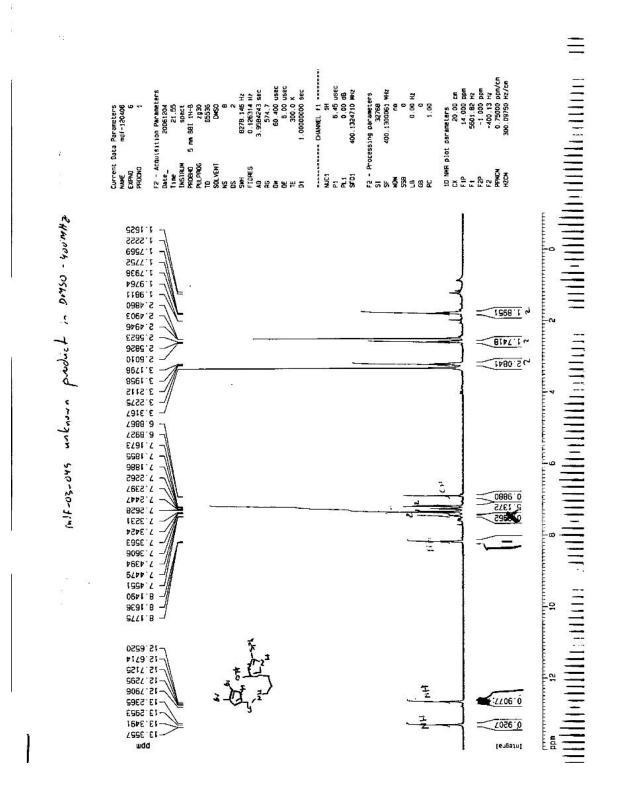
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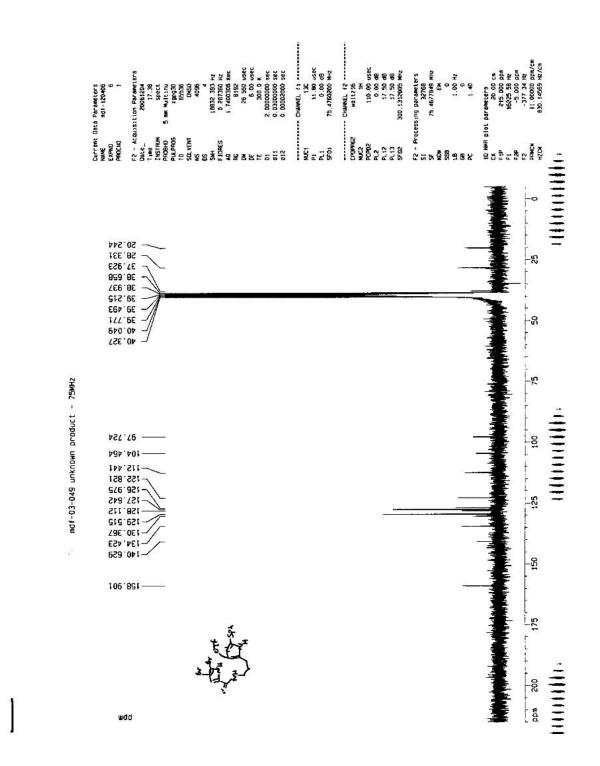


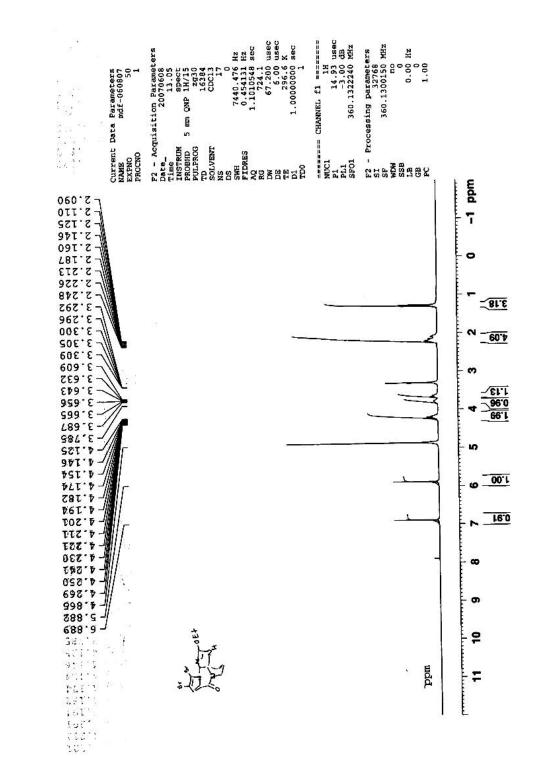




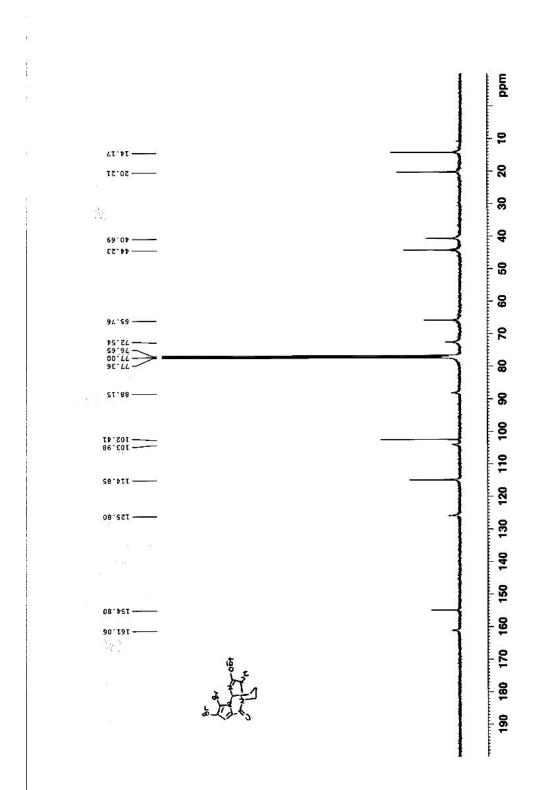


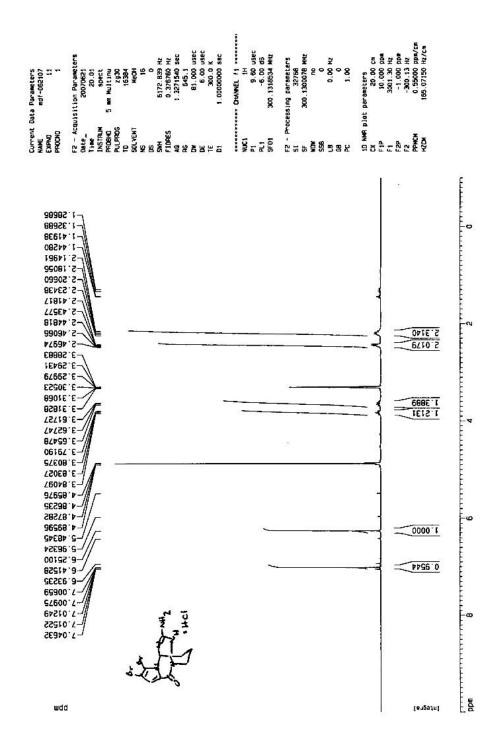


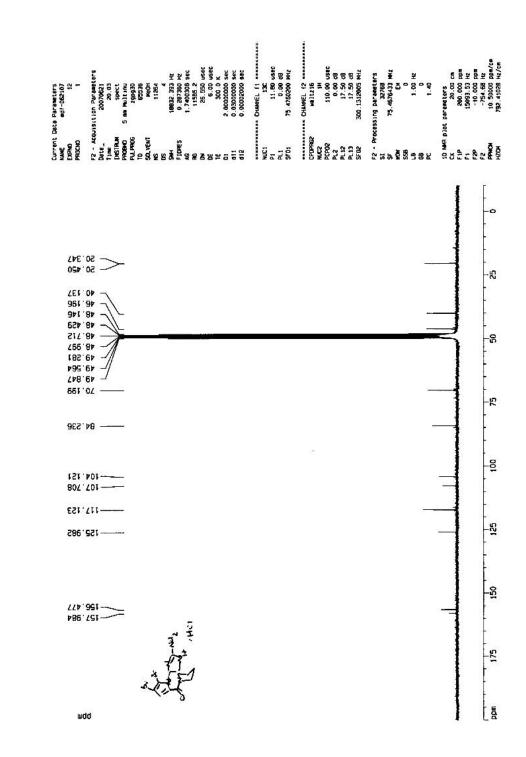


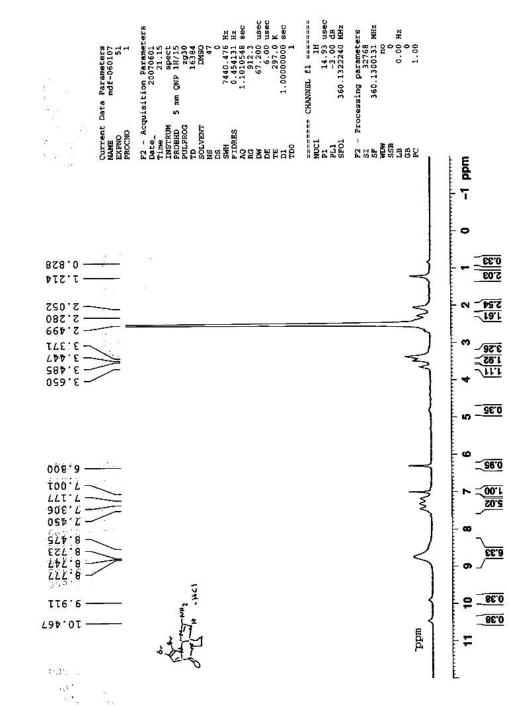


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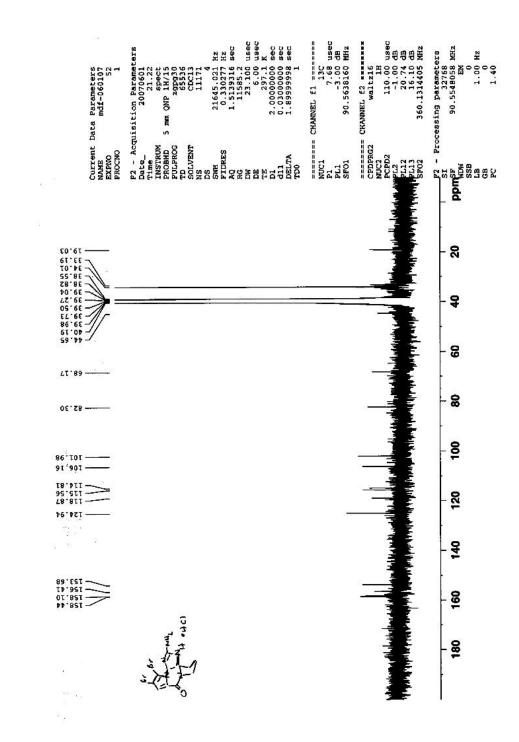






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S63



Moisture- and oxygen-sensitive reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under an inert nitrogen atmosphere. Dry acetonitrile, dichloromethane, methanol and triethylamine were obtained by passing these solvents through activated alumina columns. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Diisopropylethylamine and 2,6-lutidine were distilled immediately prior to use. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254) with UV visualization. Purification of products via flash chromatography¹⁴ was performed with 40-63 µm silica gel and the solvent system indicated. Melting points are uncorrected. Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra are supplied in the Supporting Information as proof of purity.

General Procedure A: Phthalimide Hydrazinolysis. A stirring solution of phthalimidoimidazole in ethanol (0.1 M) was heated to reflux and treated with anhydrous hydrazine (20 equiv). A white precipitate began to form after approximately 5 min and the reaction was held at this temperature until the volume of this precipitate appeared to remain constant (ca. 30 min). The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature and partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and H_2O (equal volumes). The aqueous layer was extracted once with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic fractions were washed with H_2O and brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated to give a yellow oil. Purification of this oil by flash column chromatography using 10-25% MeOH(NH₃)/CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent provided the pure aminoimidazole.

General Procedure B: Coupling of Trichloroacetyl Pyrrole Derivatives with Aminoimidazole Substrates. A stirring solution of aminoimidazole in acetonitrile (0.1 M) was treated with Na₂CO₃ (1 equiv) followed by addition of the corresponding acyl pyrrole (1 equiv). The resulting yellow solution was held at room temperature for 16 h. In cases where a solid precipitated, it was collected and rinsed with water (20 mL) and then with ether (50 mL) to yield an analytically pure product. In all other cases where no precipitate formed, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to yield a dark yellow oil. Purification of this oil by flash column chromatography using 10-100% EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent provided the pure carboxamide.

General Procedure C: Imidazole Deprotection. A stirring solution of carboxamide in THF (0.1 M) was heated to reflux. After 1 minute, 1.5 M HCl (4 equiv) was added and the reaction solution was held at reflux for 2 h after which time it was cooled to room temperature and poured into an ammonium hydroxide solution (an amount equal in volume to the HCl solution previously added). The resulting solution was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The organic fractions were combined, washed with brine (1 x 10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give a yellow oil. Purification of this oil by flash column chromatography using 10-100% EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent provided the pure deprotection product.

General Procedure D: Pyrrole Protection. A stirring solution of acyl pyrrole in DMF (0.3 M) was treated with NaH (1.1 equiv) and the resulting yellow solution was

held at room temperature until the evolution of gas had ceased (ca. 10 min) after which the corresponding protecting agent (1.2 equiv) was added. After 1 hour, the resulting solution was partitioned between Et_2O (30 mL) and H_2O (10 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with H_3PO_4 (3 x 10 mL), NaHCO₃ (3 x 10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to give a dark yellow oil. Purification of this oil by filtration through a short pad of silica using hexanes as the eluent provided the protected pyrrole.