

Indium-Mediated Reductive Cyclizations of Optically Active Iodoalkynes: Synthesis and Biological Evaluation for HIV-Protease Inhibitors

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General. All reactions were carried out under a positive pressure of argon or nitrogen. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-EX-270 or JEOL JNM-LA-500 spectrometer using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-EX-270 (67.8 MHz) or JEOL JNM-LA-500 (125.0 MHz) spectrometer. Nominal (LRMS) and exact mass (HRMS) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JMS-HX/HX-110A instrument. Metallic indium was purchased from Kojundo Chemical Laboratory Co., Ltd. For flash chromatography, silica gel FL60D (Fuji Silysia Chemical Ltd.) and silica gel 60N (Kanto Chemical Co. Inco.) were employed.

Preparation of 2-butynyloxy-3-iodo-tetrahydropyran (**2**)

To a stirred, ice-cold suspension of 2.410 g (10.71 mmol) of *N*-iodosuccinimide in 2.5 ml of dichloromethane was added a mixture of 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran (600 mg, 7.14 mmol) and 2-butyne-1-ol (525 mg, 7.50 mmol) in 2.5 ml of dichloromethane over 5 min. After warming to room temperature with stirring over 2 h, 5 ml of water was added, and the stirring was continued for 1 h. The layers were separated and aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 60 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10% aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (2 x 10 ml) and brine solution, dried over anhydrous K_2CO_3 , filtered, and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel using 9% diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title iodo ether **2** (1.786 g, 89%) as a yellow oil.

2: ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.54–1.57 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 1.98–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.36 (m, 1H), 3.59–3.63 (m, 1H), 3.93–3.95 (m, 1H), 4.12–4.20 (m, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 3.7, 24.7, 28.7, 31.7, 55.4, 62.9, 74.2, 83.1, 100.1; LRMS (EI) m/z 280 (M^+); HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{I}$ 279.9962, found 279.9960; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 2952, 2858, 1439, 1375.

Preparation of 3-(1-iodo-ethylidene)-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]-pyran (**2a** (*E*) and **2a** (*Z*))

To a solution of **2** (140 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dry methanol (1.5 ml) was added indium (0) (57 mg, 0.50 mmol) and iodine (63 mg, 0.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane :

ethyl acetate = 9 : 1) to give unseparable mixture (84 mg) of **2a** (*E*) (47%) and **2a** (*Z*) (13%).

2a (*E* and *Z*): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.30–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.78–1.83 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.64–2.67 (m, 1H), 3.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 3.75–3.84 (m, 1H), 3.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.3 Hz), 4.29 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.3 Hz), 5.19 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.0 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 22.3, 22.5, 28.9, 45.9, 61.1, 65.7, 85.1, 99.48, 146.3; LRMS (EI), *m/z* 280 (M⁺); HRMS *m/z* calcd for C₉H₁₃O₂I 279.9962, found 279.9961; IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3011, 2947, 1214, 1149, 1083, 1017.

3-Ethylidene-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran (**2b** (*E*) and **2b** (*Z*))

2b (*E*) ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.51–1.61 (m, 3H), 1.67 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.75 Hz), 1.85–1.87 (m, 1H), 2.65 (s, 1H), 3.68 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.7, 9.5 Hz), 3.85 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 4.22 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.5 Hz), 4.53 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.5 Hz), 5.19 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 5.27 (d, 1H, *J* = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 14.1, 22.6, 23.7, 37.3, 61.3, 68.4, 100.8, 115.1, 140.3; LRMS (EI) *m/z* 154 (M⁺); HRMS, *m/z* calcd for C₉H₁₄O₂: 154.0994, found 154.0993; IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3025, 2948, 1618, 1453, 1377, 1231, 1165, 1080, 1040.

2b (*Z*): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.26–1.30 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.62 (m, 4H), 1.83–1.90 (m, 1H), 2.60 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 3.44 (dt, 1H, *J* = 2.1, 5.5 Hz), 3.84–3.86 (m, 1H), 4.45 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 4.61 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 5.13 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 5.27–5.32 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 14.4, 20.4, 22.6, 41.8, 64.5, 69.2, 101.6, 114.0, 137.7; LRMS (EI) *m/z* 154 (M⁺); HRMS *m/z* calcd for C₉H₁₄O₂ 154.0994, found 154.0996; IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3023, 2938, 1603, 1455, 1377, 1230, 1172, 1074, 1038.

Preparation of 3-iodo-2-(3-phenylprop-2-ynyloxy)tetrahydropyran (**3**)

To a stirred, ice cold suspension of 3.375 g (15.00 mmol) of *N*-iodosuccinimide in 2.5 ml of dichloromethane was added a mixture of 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran (840 mg, 10.00 mmol) and 1-phenyl-1-propyn-3-ol (1.386 g, 10.50 mmol) in 2.5 ml of dichloromethane over 5 min. After warming to room temperature with stirring over 2 h, 5 ml of water was added, and the stirring was continued for 1 h. The layers were separated and aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 60 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10% aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (2 x 10 ml) and brine solution, dried over anhydrous K₂CO₃, filtered, and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel using 9 % diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title iodo ether **3** (2.820 g, 83%) as a

colorless oil.

3: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.57–1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.86 (m, 1H), 2.02–2.07 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.39 (m, 1H), 3.63–3.66 (m, 1H), 4.00–4.01 (m, 1H), 4.18 (d, 1H, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, $J = 15.7$ Hz), 4.55 (d, 1H, $J = 15.7$ Hz), 4.96 (d, 1H, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 7.31–7.35 (m, 3H), 7.45–7.48 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 24.9, 28.5, 31.9, 55.5, 63.2, 84.2, 86.6, 100.4, 122.5, 128.3, 128.5, 131.8; Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2\text{I}$, H 4.58; C 47.27; I 38.45, found H 4.34; C 47.35; I 38.61; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 2233, 1125, 1070, 1026, 776, 738.

Preparation of 3-benzylidene-hexahydrofuro[2,3-b]-pyran (**3b** (*E*) and **3b** (*Z*))

To a solution of **3b** (855 mg, 2.50 mmol) in dry methanol (10 ml) was added indium (0) (290 mg, 2.52 mmol) and iodine (318 mg, 1.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1) to give **3b** (*E*) (351 mg, 65%) and **3b** (*Z*) (97 mg, 18%).

3b (*E*): $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.30 (d, 1H, $J = 13.5$ Hz), 1.63 (d, 1H, $J = 11.5$ Hz), 1.93–1.97 (m, 1H), 2.10 (d, 1H, $J = 13.5$ Hz), 2.77 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 3.43 (t, 1H, $J = 11.0$ Hz), 3.81 (d, 1H, $J = 11.0$ Hz), 4.78 (dd, 2H, $J = 14.1, 50.8$ Hz), 5.13 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 6.22 (s, 1H), 7.08–7.29 (m, 5H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 20.4, 22.9, 43.4, 60.2, 64.3, 100.4, 120.4, 126.5, 127.8, 128.4, 136.9, 139.8; LRMS (EI) m/z 216 (M^+); HRMS, m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ 216.1150, found 216.1156; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3029, 1718, 1176, 1111, 766, 747.

3b (*Z*): $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.57–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.98–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.97(s, 1H), 3.68 (d, 1H, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 3.89 (d, 1H, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 4.44 (d, 1H, $J = 13.0$ Hz), 4.74 (d, 1H, $J = 13.0$ Hz), 5.25 (s, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 7.23–7.33 (m, 5H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 22.5, 23.2, 38.2, 61.4, 69.8, 101.2, 121.5, 126.9, 127.8, 128.4, 136.7, 141.8; LRMS (EI) m/z 216 (M^+); Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$: H 7.46; C 77.74, found: H 7.48; C 77.41; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3009, 1602, 1244, 1176, 769, 747.

Preparation of 4-iodomethylene-2-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-tetrahydrofuran (**4a** (*E*) and (*Z*))

Indium (0) (171 mg, 1.49 mmol) and iodine (189 mg, 0.74 mmol) were added to the solution of 1-(2-iodo-1-prop-2-ynyloxy-ethyl)-4-methoxy-benzene **4** (470 mg, 1.49 mmol) in dry methanol (3

ml). The mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was extracted with 2 x 60 ml diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine solution, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography over silica gel using 10% diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title product **4a** (*E*) (137 mg, 29%) and **4a** (*Z*) (179 mg, 38%) respectively as a colorless oil.

4a (*E*): $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 2.50 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.2, 16.8$ Hz), 2.94 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.9, 16.8$ Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.35 (d, 1H, $J = 12.8$ Hz), 4.55 (d, 1H, $J = 12.8$ Hz), 4.98 (t, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 6.04 (s, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 2H, $J = 2.2, 6.7$ Hz), 7.29 (dd, 2H, $J = 2.2, 6.7$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 45.5, 55.3, 67.3, 71.4, 80.1, 113.9, 127.3, 132.8, 152.4, 159.3; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 317 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{I}$ 317.0040, found: 317.0027; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3009, 2959, 2936, 2911, 2839, 1640, 1250, 1177, 1035.

4a (*Z*): $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 2.56 (dt, 1H, $J = 8.5, 9.8$ Hz), 2.94 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.9, 9.8$ Hz), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.27 (d, 1H, $J = 14.5$ Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, $J = 14.5$ Hz), 5.00 (t, 1H, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 6.01 (s, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 2H, $J = 1.8, 6.7$ Hz), 7.29 (dd, 2H, $J = 1.8, 6.7$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 43.1, 55.2, 66.8, 75.5, 82.1, 113.7, 113.8, 127.2, 132.8, 151.4, 159.3; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 317 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{I}$ 317.0040, found: 317.0027; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3009, 2960, 2936, 2910, 2839, 1642, 1250, 1176, 1036.

Preparation of *N*-[2-iodo-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-4-methyl-*N*-prop-2-ynyl-benzenesulfonamide (5**)**

To a stirred, ice cold suspension of 586 mg (2.62 mmol) of *N*-iodosuccinimide in 2.5 ml of dichloromethane was added a mixture of 4-vinylanisole (320 mg, 2.39 mmol) and *N*-*p*-toluenesulfonyl propargylamine (500.0 mg, 2.39 mmol) in 2.2 ml of dichloromethane over 5 min. After warming to room temperature with stirring over 2 h, 4.7 ml of water was added, and the stirring was continued for 1 h. The layers were separated and aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 60 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10 % aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (2 x 10 ml) and brine solution, dried over anhydrous K_2CO_3 , filtered, and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel using 13% diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title iodo ether **5** (785 mg, 70%) as a white solid.

5: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 2.19 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.45 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 18.9$ Hz), 3.55

(dd, 1H, $J = 4.3, 10.0$ Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.86 (t, 1H, $J = 11.3$ Hz), 4.20 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 18.6$ Hz), 5.25 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.9, 11.6$ Hz), 6.85 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.14 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.78 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 14.1, 21.5, 32.7, 55.1, 62.1, 73.1, 79.9, 113.9, 126.2, 127.3, 129.5, 129.6, 129.8, 137.3, 143.7, 159.6; Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_3\text{SI}$; H 4.26; C 48.61; I 27.08; N 2.99; O 10.23; found H 4.24; C 48.65; I 26.85; N 2.80; O 10.01; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}): 3305, 3030, 3006, 2962, 2933, 2839, 1461, 1335, 1305, 1159, 1123.

Preparation of 4-iodomethylene-2-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-pyrrolidine (**5a** (*E*) and **5a** (*Z*))

To a solution of *N*-[2-Iodo-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-4-methyl-*N*-prop-2-ynyl-benzenesulfonamide **5** (235 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dry methanol (1.0 ml) was added indium(0) (58 mg, 0.50 mmol) and iodine (64 mg, 0.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was extracted with 2 x 60 ml diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine solution, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatography over silica gel using 20 % ethyl acetate in hexane afforded the title product **5a** (*E*) (131 mg, 28%) and **5a** (*Z*) (197 mg, 42%) as a colorless and unseparable oil and **5b** (14 mg, 8%) as a yellow solid.

5a (*E*): ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.52–2.59 (m, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.10 (s, 1H), 4.86–4.88 (m, 2H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 6.80 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.11 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.23 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.53 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 21.3, 44.6, 52.2, 56.5, 61.8, 71.1, 113.5, 127.1, 127.2, 127.4, 127.5, 134.9, 143.3, 146.9, 158.6; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 470 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{SI}$ 470.0289, found 470.0296; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 2956, 2932, 2838, 1644, 1461, 1346, 1159, 1035.

5a (*Z*): ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.72 – 2.78 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 1H), 4.99–5.01 (m, 2H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.16 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 7.23 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.53 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 21.3, 42.3, 52.8, 55.1, 63.5, 70.3, 113.7, 127.1, 127.2, 127.4, 127.5, 132.7, 143.4, 147.0, 158.9; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 470 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{SI}$ 470.0289, found 470.0296; IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 2956, 2932, 2838, 1644, 1461, 1346, 1159, 1035.

Preparation of [3-(2-iodo-cyclohexyloxy)-prop-1-ynyl]-benzene (**7**)

To a stirred, ice cold suspension of 2.250 g (10.00 mmol) of *N*-iodosuccinimide in 5 ml of dichloromethane was added a mixture of cyclohexene (840 mg, 10.00 mmol) and 1-phenyl-1-propyn-3-ol (1.320 g, 10.00 mmol) in 5 ml of dichloromethane over 5 min. After warming to room temperature with stirring over 2 h, 5 ml of water was added, and the stirring was continued for 1 h. The layers were separated and aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 60 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10 % aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (2 x 10 ml) and brine solution, dried over anhydrous K₂CO₃, filtered, and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel using 9 % diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title iodo ether **7** (1.171 g, 34%) as an yellow oil.

7: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.26–1.35 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.41 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dq, 1H, *J* = 3.7, 10.7 Hz), 2.26–2.29 (m, 1H), 2.40–2.42 (m, 1H), 3.66 (dt, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 8.6 Hz), 4.14 (dt, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 9.8 Hz), 4.50 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 7.31–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.44–7.46 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 19.1, 23.4, 25.4, 34.8, 57.5, 81.7, 85.4, 86.0, 128.2, 128.3, 131.7; LRMS (FAB⁺) *m/z* 341 (MH⁺); HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₈OI 341.0404, found 341.0407. IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3690, 3006, 1448, 1228, 1168, 1083, 775, 743.

Preparation of 3-benzylidene-octahydro-benzofuran (**7b** (*E*) and **7b** (*Z*))

To a solution of **7** (510 mg, 1.50 mmol) in dry methanol (3 ml) was added indium (0) (172 mg, 1.50 mmol) and iodine (191 mg, 0.75 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, washed with diethyl ether, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane: ethyl acetate = 9 : 1) to give **7b** (*E*) (122 mg, 38%) and **7b** (*Z*) (61 mg, 19%).

7b (*E*): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.53–1.59 (m, 6H), 1.85–1.88 (m, 1H), 2.07–2.09 (m, 1H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 3.97–4.00 (m, 1H), 4.58–4.61 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.9, 13.3 Hz), 4.80 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.9, 13.3 Hz), 6.30 (m, 1H), 7.12–7.14 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.26 (m, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 21.0, 23.3, 27.5, 27.6, 44.9, 68.8, 78.2, 120.0, 126.3, 127.8, 128.4, 137.3, 146.8; LRMS (EI) *m/z* 214 (M⁺); HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O 214.1358, found 214.1357. IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3008, 1446, 1244, 1182, 1094, 741, 697.

7b (*Z*): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.53–1.59 (m, 6H), 1.85–1.88 (m, 1H), 2.07–2.09 (m, 1H),

2.88–2.91 (m, 1H), 3.92–3.93 (m, 1H), 4.40 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.9, 13.4$ Hz), 4.68 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.9, 13.4$ Hz), 6.18 (m, 1H), 7.18–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.33 (m, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 20.1, 24.4, 25.8, 27.7, 41.0, 71.6, 78.2, 119.0, 126.5, 127.7, 128.4, 137.3, 146.8; LRMS (EI) m/z 214 (M^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ 214.1358, found 214.1358. IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3008, 1446, 1244, 1182, 1094, 741, 697.

Preparation of 4-(tetrahydro-furo[2,3-b]pyran-3-ylidene)-butyronitrile (10a(Z)) and 3-(2-prop-2-ynyloxytetrahydro-pyran-3-yl)propionitrile (10b)

To a solution of **1** (50 mg, 0.19 mmol) in dry methanol (1 ml) was added indium (0) (22 mg, 0.19 mmol), iodine (24 mg, 0.09 mmol), and acrylonitrile (16 mg, 0.39 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 17 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, washed with diethyl ether, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane: ethyl acetate = 10 : 1) to give **10a** (*Z* and *E*) (24 mg, 65%), **10b** (3 mg, 7%), and **1a** (4 mg, 8%) respectively.

10a (*Z*): ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.30–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.64 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.97–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.33 (ddd, 2H, $J = 6.4, 7.0, 7.3$ Hz), 2.44 (ddd, 2H, $J = 6.4, 7.0, 7.3$ Hz), 2.62–2.74 (m, 1H), 3.45 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.2, 11.5$ Hz), 3.86 (d, 1H, $J = 11.5$ Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, $J = 13.3$ Hz), 4.63 (d, 1H, $J = 13.3$ Hz), 5.15 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 5.29 (ddd, 1H, $J = 2.1, 5.1, 7.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 17.3, 20.3, 22.6, 25.2, 42.1, 64.5, 68.8, 101.4, 115.3, 119.1, 141.5; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 194 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2$ 194.1182, found 194.1172. IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3020, 2946, 2250, 1215, 1036.

10b: ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.21 (m, 1H), 1.51–1.67 (m, 4H), 1.87–1.97 (m, 2H), 2.44 (s, 1H), 2.43–2.50 (m, 2H), 3.44–3.50 (m, 1H), 3.94–3.98 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, 2H, $J = 2.1$ Hz), 4.36 (d, 1H, $J = 6.1$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ : 15.3, 23.9, 26.8, 27.3, 38.8, 54.6, 64.6, 74.4, 79.2, 102.0, 119.8; Anal. calc. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$: H 7.82; C 68.37; N 7.25; found H 7.99; C 68.54; N 7.25; LRMS (FAB^+) m/z 194 (MH^+); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2$ 194.1182, found 194.1187. IR (CHCl_3 , cm^{-1}) 3306, 3019, 2941, 2250, 2119, 1229, 1041, 635.

Preparation of 4-(tetrahydro-furo[2,3-b]pyran-3-ylidene)-butyric acid ethyl ester (11a (Z)).

To a solution of **1** (133 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dry DMF (0.5 ml) was added indium (0) (115 mg, 1.00 mmol), iodine (24 mg, 0.09 mmol), and acrylonitrile (16 mg, 0.39 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 17 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, washed with diethyl ether, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane: ethyl acetate = 10 : 1) to give **11a** (*Z*) (24 mg, 65%).

mmol), iodine (127 mg, 0.50 mmol), and acrylic acid ethyl ester (250 mg, 2.50 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 17 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, washed with diethylether, filtered through a plug of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, Hexane : AcOEt = 10 : 1) to give **11a** (*Z* and *E*) (42 mg, 35%), **1a** (48 mg, 36%), **1b** (7 mg, 5%), and **1c** (6 mg, 8%).

11a (*Z*): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.21 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.25–1.28 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.59 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.99 (m, 1H), 2.22–2.26 (m, 2H), 2.30 (q, 2H, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 2.60 (m, 1H), 3.42 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 3.48 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 3.84 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 4.48 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 4.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 5.13 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 5.21 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 14.1, 20.2, 22.5, 24.7, 33.9, 41.8, 60.3, 64.4, 68.9, 101, 117, 143.0, 171.0; LRMS (FAB⁺) *m/z* 240 (M⁺); HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₂₀O₄ 240.1361, found: 240.11359; IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹) 3156, 2985, 2942, 2869, 1725, 1463, 1267, 1180, 1095, 1033.

Preparation of (2*R*, 3*S*)- and (2*S*, 3*R*)-3-Iodo-2-[(*S*)-1-methyl-prop-2-ynoxy]-tetrahydropyran (12 and 13)

To a stirred, ice cold suspension of 4.012 g (17.83 mmol) of *N*-iodosuccinimide in 15 ml of dichloromethane was added a mixture of 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran (1.000 g, 11.89 mmol) and (*S*)-(-)-3-butyn-2-ol (917 mg, 13.07 mmol) in 10 ml of dichloromethane over 5 min. After warming to room temperature with stirring over 2 h, 15 ml of water was added, and the stirring was continued for 1 h. The layers were separated and aqueous layer extracted with 2 x 60 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10% aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (2 x 10 ml) and brine solution, dried over anhydrous K₂CO₃, filtrated, and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel using 9% diethyl ether in hexane afforded the title iodo ethers **12** (1.493 g, 45%) and **13** (1.243 g, 37%) respectively as colorless oil.

12: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.48 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 1.57–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.78 (m, 1H), 2.00–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.47 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 3.58–3.62 (m, 1H), 4.07–4.12 (m, 2H), 4.47 (dq, 1H, *J* = 2.2, 6.7 Hz), 4.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 21.8, 25.3, 29.3, 32.6, 63.8, 64.2, 72.7, 83.7, 101.6; [α]_D²⁶ = + 24.1 (*c* 1.15, CHCl₃); Anal. calcd for C₉H₁₃O₂I: H, 4.68; C, 38.57; I, 45.32, found: H, 4.50; C, 38.67; I, 45.48; LRMS (EI) *m/z* 280 (M⁺); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₉H₁₃O₂I (M⁺) 279.9962, found 279.9951; IR (cm⁻¹, CHCl₃) 3307, 2952, 2857,

1439, 1375, 1121, 1095, 1067.

13: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.47 (dd, 3H, $J = 2.2, 6.7$ Hz), 1.55–1.58 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.82 (m, 1H), 2.02–2.05 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.37 (m, 1H), 2.44 (d, 1H, $J = 2.2$ Hz), 3.60–3.63 (m, 1H), 3.90–3.93 (m, 1H), 4.08–4.11 (m, 1H), 4.55 (dq, 1H, $J = 2.2, 6.7$ Hz), 4.99–5.00 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 21.9, 25.1, 28.6, 32.1, 61.6, 63.3, 73.5, 82.7, 99.3; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -127.6$ (c 1.12, CHCl_3); Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{I}$: H, 4.68; C, 38.57; I, 45.32, found H, 4.50; C, 38.67; I, 45.48; IR (cm^{-1} , CHCl_3) 3306, 2949, 2857, 1438, 1374, 1120, 1094, 1066.

(2*S*, 3*R*)-3-Iodo-2- $\{(\textit{R})$ -1-methyl-prop-2-ynyloxy\}-tetrahydropyran (**14**)

From (*R*)-(+)-3-butyn-2-ol using the procedure substantially as described above for preparation of compound **14** and **15** were obtained 47% and 46% yields respectively as colorless oil.

14: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -24.1$ (c 1.42, CHCl_3); LRMS (EI) m/z 280 (M^+); HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{I}$ (M^+) 279.9962, found 279.9958. Other spectral data of compounds **14** were in accordance with those of **12**.

(2*R*, 3*S*)-3-Iodo-2- $\{(\textit{R})$ -1-methyl-prop-2-ynyloxy\}-tetrahydropyran (**15**)

15: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{30} = +131.0^\circ$ (c 1.06, CHCl_3); LRMS (EI) m/z 280 (M^+); HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{I}$ (M^+) 279.9962, found 279.9956. Other spectral data of compounds **15** were in accordance with those of **13**.

(2*S*, 3*aS*, 7*aR*)-2-Methyl-3-methylene-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran (**12a**)

To solution of **12** (1.278 g, 4.57 mmol) in dry methanol (3 ml) was added indium(0) (525 mg, 4.57 mmol) and iodine (580 mg, 2.285 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 h at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The mixture was evaporated, washed by diethyl ether, filtrated by celite pad (diethyl ether as eluent), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane : diethylether = 9 : 1) to give **12a** (352 mg, 50%) as colorless oil.

12a: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.29 (d, 1H, $J = 1.8, 13.5$ Hz), 1.33 (d, 3H, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 1.57–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.93 (m, 1H), 2.01 (d, 1H, $J = 11.6$ Hz), 2.72 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 3.42 (dt, 1H, $J = 1.8, 11.6$ Hz), 3.86 (d, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 4.76–4.78 (m, 1H), 4.92 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 5.14 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 20.2, 21.6, 22.6, 42.0, 64.6, 77.7, 100.8, 103.9,

152.1; LRMS (EI) m/z 154 (M^+); HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_9H_{14}O_2$ (M^+) 154.0994, found 154.0991; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -120.4$ (c 1.02, $CHCl_3$); IR (cm^{-1} , $CHCl_3$) 3011, 2931, 1453, 1370, 1119, 1075, 1033.

(2*S*, 3*aR*, 7*aS*)-2-Methyl-3-methylene-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran (13a)

13a: 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz) δ 1.29–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.42 (d, 1H, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 1.56–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.97–2.00 (m, 1H), 2.71 (s, 1H), 3.43 (dt, 1H, $J = 2.5, 10.5$ Hz), 3.84 (d, 1H, $J = 11.6$ Hz), 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.96 (dt, 2H, $J = 2.5, 10.5$ Hz), 5.09 (d, 1H, $J = 6.4$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 67.8 MHz) δ 20.6, 22.1, 22.5, 42.7, 64.2, 77.7, 100.5, 103.9, 151.9; Anal. calcd. for $C_9H_{14}O_2$: H, 9.16; C, 70.08, found H, 9.39; C, 69.87; $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +26.3$ (c 1.09, $CHCl_3$); IR (cm^{-1} , $CHCl_3$) 3012, 2946, 1453, 1371, 1117, 1074, 1036.

(2*R*, 3*aR*, 7*aS*)-2-Methyl-3-methylene-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran (14a)

From **14** and **15** using the procedure substantially as described above for preparation of compound **14a** and **15a** were obtained 66% and 62% yields respectively as colorless oil.

14a: LRMS (EI) m/z 154 (M^+); HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_9H_{14}O_2$ (M^+) 154.0994, found 154.0995 $[\alpha]_D^{29} = +123.9$ (c 1.37, $CHCl_3$). Other spectral data of **14a** were in accordance with those of **12a**.

(2*R*, 3*aS*, 7*aR*)-2-Methyl-3-methylene-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran (15a)

15a: LRMS (EI) m/z 154 (M^+); HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_9H_{14}O_2$ (M^+) 154.0994, found: 154.0989 $[\alpha]_D^{30} = -27.0$ (c 1.05, $CHCl_3$). Other spectral data of **15a** were in accordance with those of **13a**.

(2*S*, 3*R*, 3*aS*, 7*aR*)-2-Methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-ol (12b)

A stream of ozone was dispersed into solution of **12a** (409 mg, 2.66 mmol) in methanol (3 ml) at $-78^\circ C$ for 30 min. The resulting blue solution was purged with oxygen until the solution was clear, then to the solution sodium borohydride (58 mg, 1.81 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 15 min at $0^\circ C$, and then the reaction was quenched with 10% aqueous citric acid (1.5 ml). The resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was partitioned between diethyl ether and brine. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 60 ml). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous K_2CO_3 and concentrated carefully under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was chromatographed over silica gel using 25% hexane in diethyl ether as the eluent to furnish the title

alcohol **12b** (326 mg, 77%) as yellow oil.

12b: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.22 (dd, 3H, $J = 2.2, 6.4$ Hz), 1.45–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.95 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 3.50 (dt, 1H, $J = 2.2, 11.3$ Hz), 3.87 (s, 1H), 3.94 (d, 1H, $J = 11.7$ Hz), 4.33 (q, 1H, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 5.07 (d, 1H, $J = 3.4$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 20.1, 20.2, 22.7, 39.7, 64.0, 79.4, 84.4, 102.3; LRMS (EI) m/z 159 (MH^+), HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3$ (MH^+) 159.1021, found 159.1022; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -14.5$ (c 1.06, CHCl_3); IR (cm^{-1} , CHCl_3) 3542, 3014, 2971, 1450, 1375, 1121, 1096, 1040.

(2S, 3S, 3aR, 7aS)-2-Methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-b]pyran-3-ol (13b)

From **13a** (385 mg, 2.50 mmol) using the procedure substantially as described above for preparation of compound **13b** was obtained as yellow oil (262 mg, 66%).

13b: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 1.35 (d, 3H, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 1.44–1.46 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.96 (m, 1H), 2.06 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 2.22–2.28 (m, 2H), 3.44–3.48 (m, 1H), 3.94–3.95 (m, 2H), 4.14–4.16 (m, 1H), 4.98 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 14.9, 21.1, 22.8, 42.2, 64.4, 76.1, 80.9, 102.7; LRMS (FAB) m/z 159 (MH^+), HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3$ (MH^+) 159.1021, found 159.1024; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +15.3$ (c 1.09, CHCl_3); IR (cm^{-1} , CHCl_3) 3531, 3016, 2959, 1446, 1383, 1121, 1075, 1041.

(2R, 3S, 3aR, 7aS)-2-Methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-b]pyran-3-ol (14b) and (15b)

From **14a** and **15a** using the procedure substantially as described above for preparation of compound **14b** and **15b** were obtained 88% and 64% respectively as colorless oil.

14b: LRMS (EI) m/z 159 (MH^+), HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3$ (MH^+) 159.1021, found 159.1026, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +14.1$ (c 1.00, CHCl_3). Other spectral data of compound **14b** was in accordance with those of **12b**.

(2R, 3R, 3aS, 7aR)-2-Methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-b]pyran-3-ol (15b)

15b: LRMS (EI) m/z 159 (MH^+), HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3$ (MH^+) 159.1021, found 159.1018, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{30} = -15.7$ (c 1.23, CHCl_3). Other spectral data of compound **15b** was in accordance with those of **13b**.

[(1S, 2R)-1-Benzyl-3-(3-tert-butylcarbamoyl-octahydro-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-

carbamic acid (2*S*, 3*R*, 3*aS*, 7*aR*)-2-methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-yl ester (12d)

To the solution of **12b** (57 mg, 0.38 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (1.4 ml) was added 4-nitrophenyl- chloroformate (108 mg, 0.54 mmol) and triethylamine (108 mg, 1.07 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 22 h at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, extracted with satd. aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 x 5 ml) and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel using 50% ethyl acetate in hexane as the eluent to furnish (100 mg, 87%) the activated alcohol **12c** as an yellow oil. To the solution of the activated alcohol **12c** (29 mg, 0.09 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.4 ml) was added amine **16** (30 mg, 0.075 mmol) and triethylamine (23 mg, 0.22 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 22 h at room temperature. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with ethyl acetate, extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 x 5 ml) and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel using 50% hexane in ethyl acetate as the eluent to furnish **12d** (29 mg, 67%) the title product as white powder.

12d: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.12–1.51 (m, 26H), 1.66–2.17 (m, 7H), 2.57–2.65 (m, 2H), 2.90–3.09 (m, 3H), 3.27–3.46 (m, 2H), 3.75–3.78 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 1H), 4.76–4.77 (m, 1H), 5.10 (m, 1H), 5.49–5.51 (m, 1H), 5.89 (s, 1H), 7.17–7.26 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 19.7, 19.7, 20.6, 22.2, 25.9, 26.1, 28.7, 30.7, 33.4, 35.5, 35.9, 39.4, 51.0, 56.2, 58.8, 59.4, 63.4, 70.5, 71.3, 79.5, 100.8, 126.2, 128.3, 129.2, 138.3, 156.4, 173.6; LRMS (FAB) *m/z* 586 (MH⁺); HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₃H₅₂N₃O₆ (MH⁺) 586.3855, found 586.3843; [α]_D²⁸ = -88.3 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃); IR (cm⁻¹, CHCl₃) 3430, 3008, 2928, 2859, 1712, 1670, 1244, 1094, 1052, 768, 736, 660.

[(1*S*, 2*R*)-1-Benzyl-3-(3-*tert*-butylcarbamoyl-octahydro-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]-carbamic acid (2*S*, 3*S*, 3*aR*, 7*aS*)-2-methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-yl ester (13d)

Dry toluene (1.8 ml), **13b** (30 mg, 0.19 mmol), KOH (0.5 mg, 0.01 mmol), and 1,1'-carbonyl diimidazole (184 mg, 1.13 mmol) were added to a 10 ml round-bottomed flask fitted with a dry argon inlet and magnet stirrer and heated to 60 °C with stirring for 3 h. Amine **16** (15 mg, 0.038 mmol), DMAP (0.9 mg, 0.007 mmol), and triethylamine (12 mg, 0.112 mmol) was added. The solution was left to stir at 110 °C for a further 18 h. The clear mixture was left to cool. The

reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*, dissolved in ethyl acetate (60 ml), and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 x 10 ml). The solution was dried with anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was chromatographed over silica gel using 33% hexane in diethyl ether as the eluent to furnish **13d** (13 mg, 50%) the title carbamate as white powder.

13d: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.00–1.52 (m, 26H), 1.60–2.18 (m, 7H), 2.25–2.30 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.64–2.72 (m, 1H), 2.78–3.02 (m, 2H), 3.32–3.91 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.88 (m, 1H), 3.90–4.00 (brs, 1H), 4.18–4.24 (m, 1H), 4.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 5.17 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 5.22 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 5.88 (s, 1H), 7.18–7.39 (m, 5H); LRMS (FAB) *m/z* 586 (MH⁺); HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₃H₅₂N₃O₆ (MH⁺) 586.3855, found 586.3849. The other spectral data could not be measured because of the low yield of the product **13d**.

[(1*S*, 2*R*)-1-Benzyl-3-(3-*tert*-butylcarbamoyl-octahydro-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]-carbamic acid (2*R*, 3*S*, 3*aR*, 7*aS*)-2-methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-yl ester (14d**)**

14d: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 1.12–1.51 (m, 26H), 1.66–1.81 (m, 4H), 2.25–2.38 (m, 3H), 2.55–2.70 (m, 2H), 2.90–2.99 (m, 3H), 3.38–3.49 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 7.23–7.29 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.8 MHz) δ 19.7, 20.1, 20.7, 22.5, 25.9, 26.0, 28.7, 30.7, 30.8, 33.3, 35.5, 35.8, 39.0, 56.1, 58.9, 59.9, 63.2, 70.4, 71.1, 79.6, 79.8, 100.7, 126.4, 128.5, 129.4, 138.3, 156.4, 169.0; LRMS (FAB) *m/z* 586 (MH⁺); HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₃H₅₂N₃O₆ (MH⁺) 586.3856, found 586.3870; [α]_D²⁹ = -40.3 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (cm⁻¹, CHCl₃) 3430, 3008, 2929, 2859, 1723, 1670, 1249, 1094, 1052, 766, 748, 650.

{(1*S*, 2*R*)-3-[(4-Amino-benzenesulfonyl)-isobutyl-amino]-1-benzyl-2-hydroxy-propyl}-carbamic acid (2*S*, 3*R*, 3*aS*, 7*aR*)-2-methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-yl ester (12e**)**

To the solution of the activated alcohol **12c** (30 mg, 0.09 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.4 ml) was added amine **17** (30 mg, 0.077 mmol) and triethylamine (23 mg, 0.23 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 37 h at room temperature. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with ethyl acetate, extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 x 5 ml) and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel using 25% hexane in ethyl acetate as the eluent to furnish **12e** (18 mg, 42%) as yellow oil.

12e: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 0.87–0.92 (m, 9H), 1.24 (s, 4H), 1.46 (s, 1H), 1.54 (s, 1H), 1.82 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 1H), 2.80–3.11 (m, 6H), 3.41–3.47 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.87 (m, 4H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.22–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 19.7, 19.7, 20.1, 22.3, 27.2, 35.6, 39.1, 53.8, 54.8, 58.8, 63.3, 72.7, 79.9, 100.9, 114.0, 126.0, 126.4, 128.4, 129.3, 129.5, 133.7, 137.5, 150.7; LRMS (FAB) m/z : 576 (MH^+); HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7\text{S}$ (MH^+) 576.2743, found 576.2725; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} = -1.5$ (c 1.11, CHCl_3); IR (cm^{-1} , CHCl_3) 3417, 1715, 1338, 1234, 1151, 1093, 765, 744, 668.

{(1*S*,2*R*)-3-[(4-Amino-benzenesulfonyl)-isobutyl-amino]-1-benzyl-2-hydroxy-propyl}-carbamic acid (2*R*, 3*S*, 3*aR*, 7*aS*)-2-methyl-hexahydro-furo[2,3-*b*]pyran-3-yl ester (14e)

14e: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 0.84–0.92 (m, 9H), 1.07–1.40 (m, 4H), 1.55–1.57 (brs, 1H), 1.58–1.90 (m, 2H), 2.25–2.31 (brs, 1H), 2.75–3.21 (m, 6H), 3.44 (t, 1H, $J = 9.7$ Hz), 3.81–3.94 (m, 4H), 4.13–4.18 (m, 2H), 4.75–4.78 (brs, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.21–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) δ 19.7, 19.7, 20.1, 22.3, 27.2, 35.5, 39.0, 53.8, 54.7, 58.8, 63.1, 72.3, 80.2, 100.4, 107.8, 112.6, 116.6, 128.4, 129.4, 129.5, 136.7, 138.9, 154.7; LRMS (FAB) m/z 576 (MH^+); HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7\text{S}$ (MH^+) 576.2743, found 576.2761; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{31} = +13.5$ (c 1.00, CHCl_3); IR (cm^{-1} , CHCl_3) 3417, 1715, 1336, 1231, 1151, 1092, 765, 744, 668.

Cells and viruses

MT-2 cells were grown in an RPMI 1640-based culture medium supplemented with 15% fetal calf serum (FCS, HyClone Laboratories, Logan, Utah, USA) plus 50 U of penicillin and 50 μg of streptomycin per mL. The following HIV-1 strains were used for the drug susceptibility assay: HIV-1_{LAI}, a clinical HIV-1 strain isolated from a drug-naive patient with AIDS, HIV-1_{ERSI04pre}, and three HIV-1 clinical isolates that were originally isolated from heavily pretreated patients, HIV-1_{TM}, HIV-1_{MM} and HIV-1_{JSL}, which were genotypically and phenotypically characterized as multi-drug-resistant HIV-1 variants. Amino acid substitutions identified in the protease-encoding region are as follows:

HIV-1_{I04pre} L63P

HIV-1_{TM} L10I/K14R/R41K/M46I/I54V/L63P/A71V/V82A/L90M/I93L

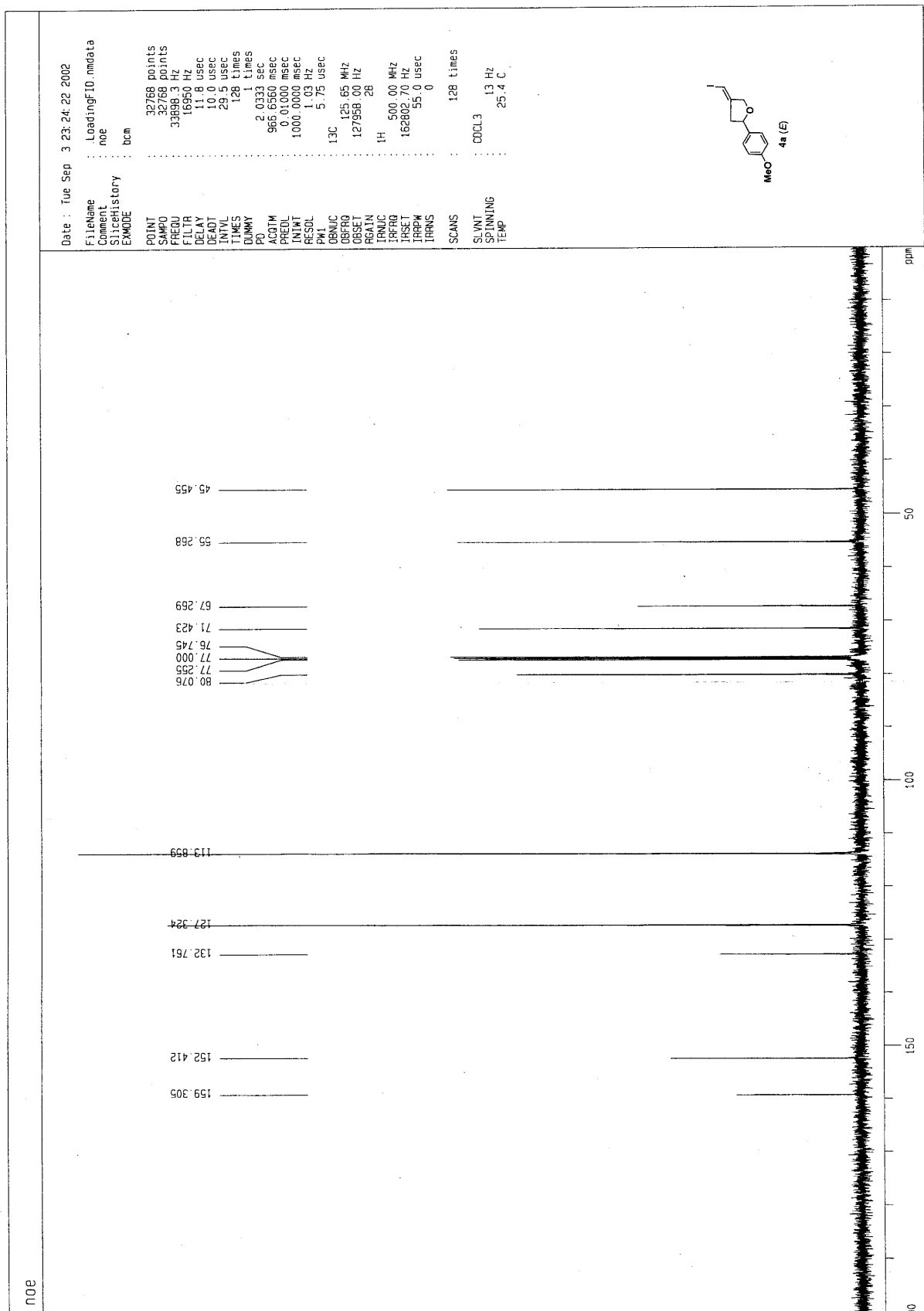
HIV-1_{MM} L10I/K43T/M46I/I54V/L63P/A71V/V82A/L90M/Q92K

HIV-1_{JSL} L10I/L24I/L33F/E35D/M36I/N37S/M46I/I54V/R57K/I62V/L63P/A71V/G73S/V82A

Anti-HIV assay

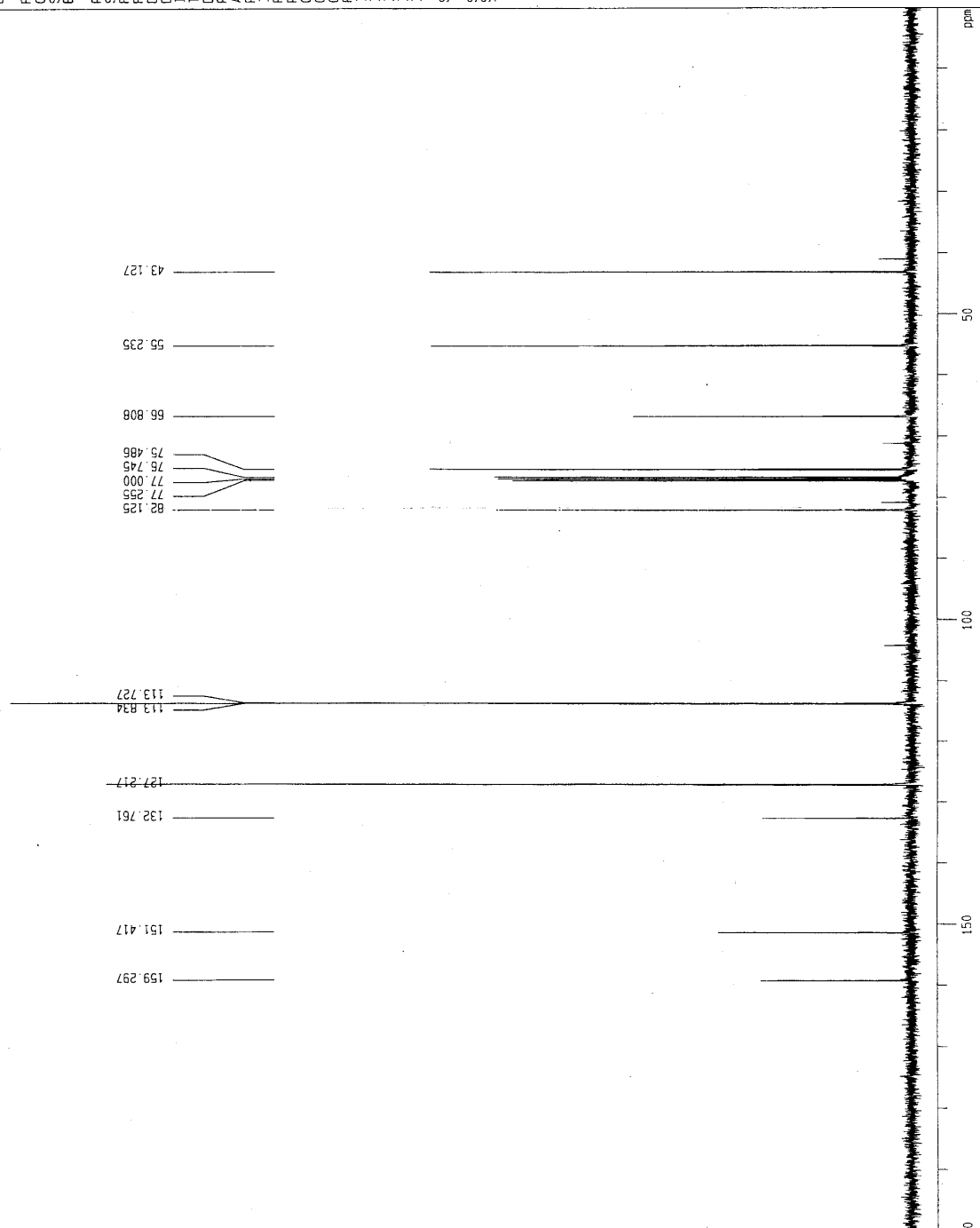
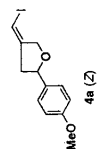
The sensitivity of HIV-1_{LAI} against various agents was determined as previously described (ref. Koh, Y. et al., *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **2003**, 47: 3123–3129). Briefly, MT-2 cells (2 x 10³/well) were exposed to 100 50% tissue culture infective doses (TCID₅₀) of HIV-1_{LAI} in the presence of various concentrations of a test compound in 96-well microculture plates and incubated at 37°C for 7 days (final volume: 200 µL/well). After 100 µL of the medium was removed from each well, 10 µL of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) solution (7.5 mg/mL) in PBS was added to each well in the plate, followed by incubation at 37°C for 2 h. After incubation, to dissolve the formazan crystals, 100 µL of acidified isopropanol containing 4% (v/v) Triton X-100 was added to each well, the optical density (OD₅₇₀) was measured in a microplate reader (V_{max}; Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, Calif.). All assays were performed in at least triplicate.

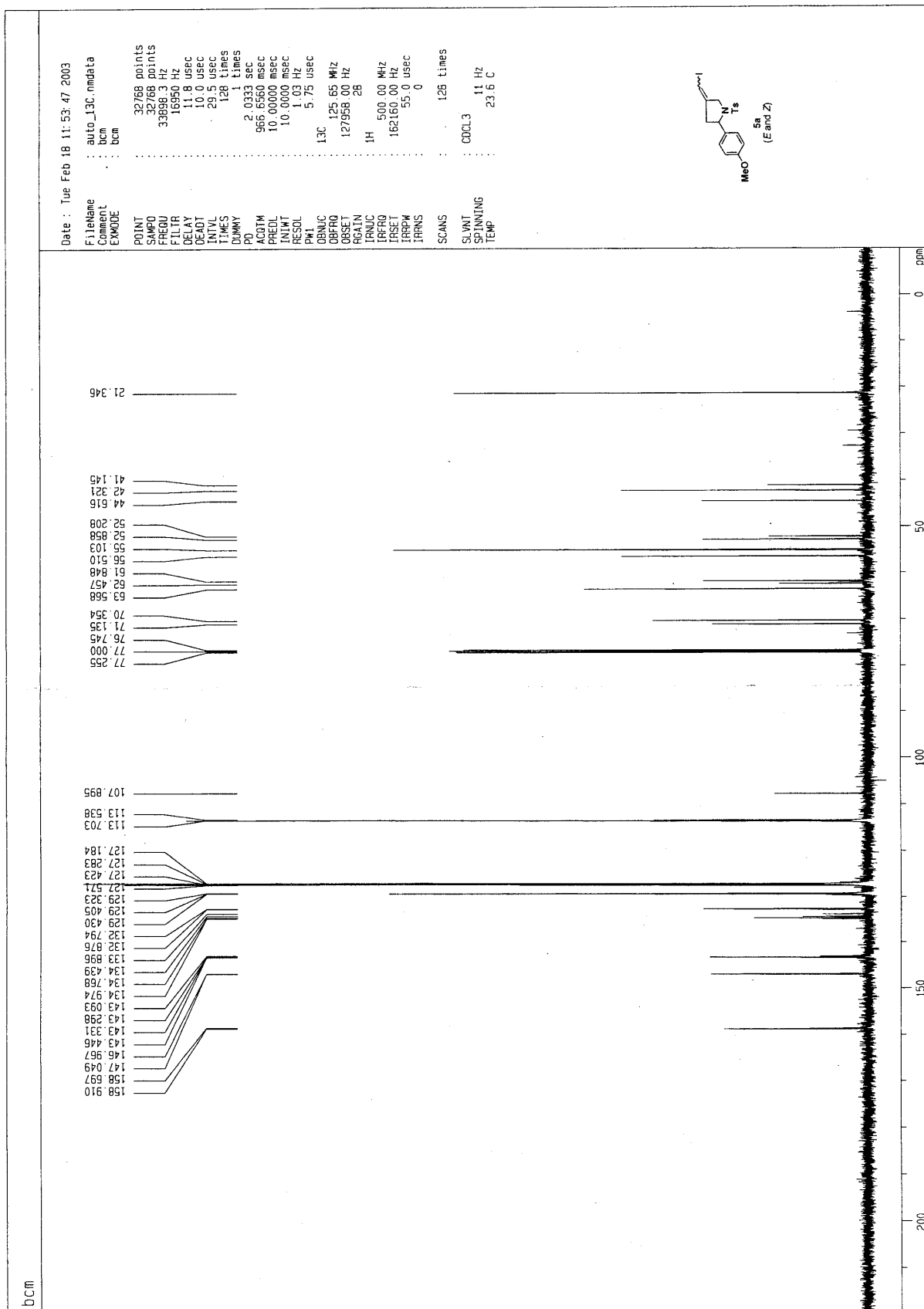
Phytohemagglutinin (PHA)-treated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) (1 x 10⁵/well) were exposed to 50 TCID₅₀ of each HIV-1 clinical isolate in the presence or absence of various concentrations of a test compound in 96-well microculture plates (final volume: 200 µL/well). The amounts of p24 antigen produced by the cells were determined on day 7 in culture using a fully automated chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay system (Lumipulse F; Fujirebio Inc, Tokyo, Japan) (Cite Koh et al., Ref. 35). Drug concentrations that resulted in 50% inhibition (IC₅₀) of p24 antigen production were determined by comparison with the p24 production level in drug-free control cell cultures. All assays were performed in triplicate or greater replicates.

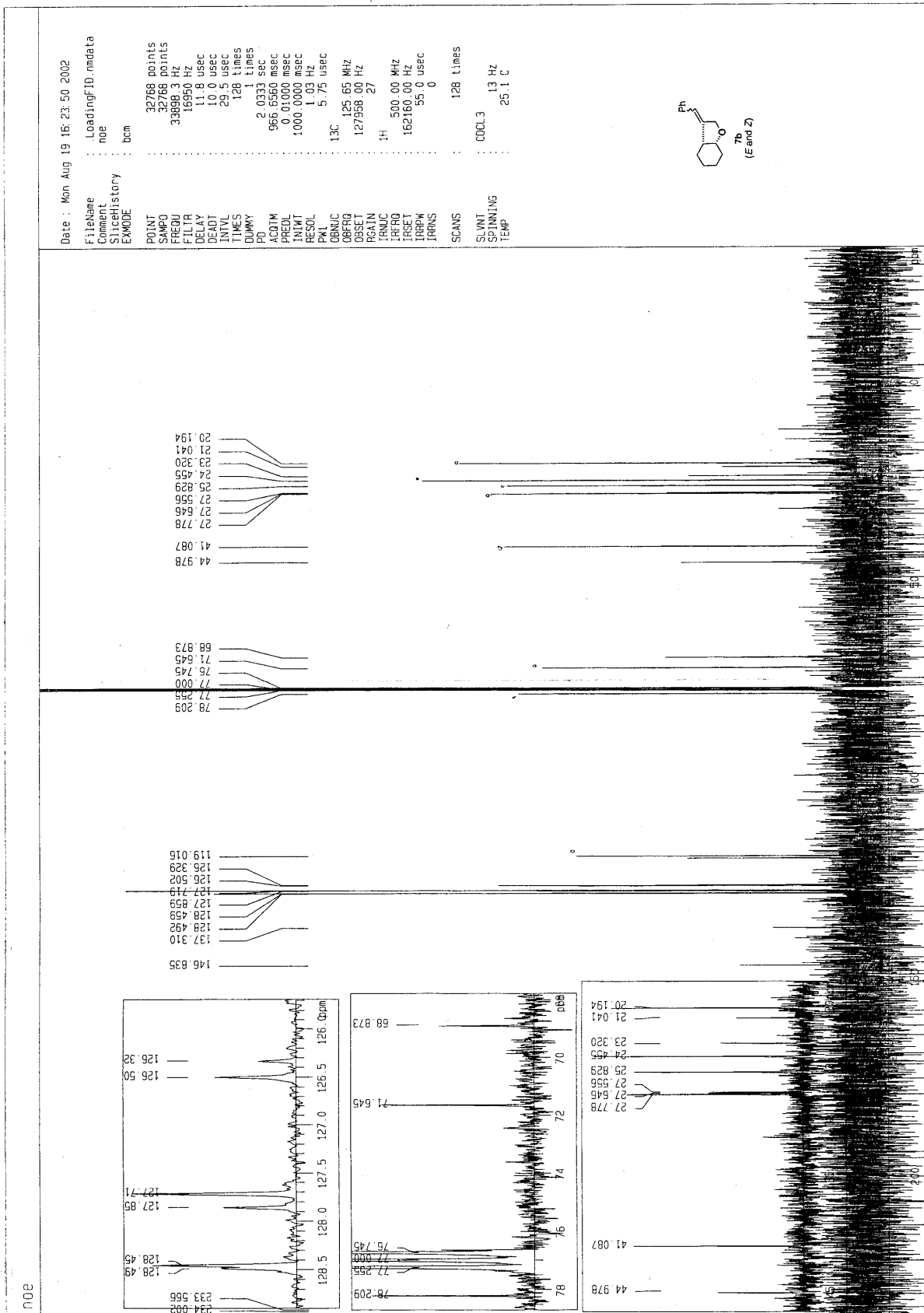


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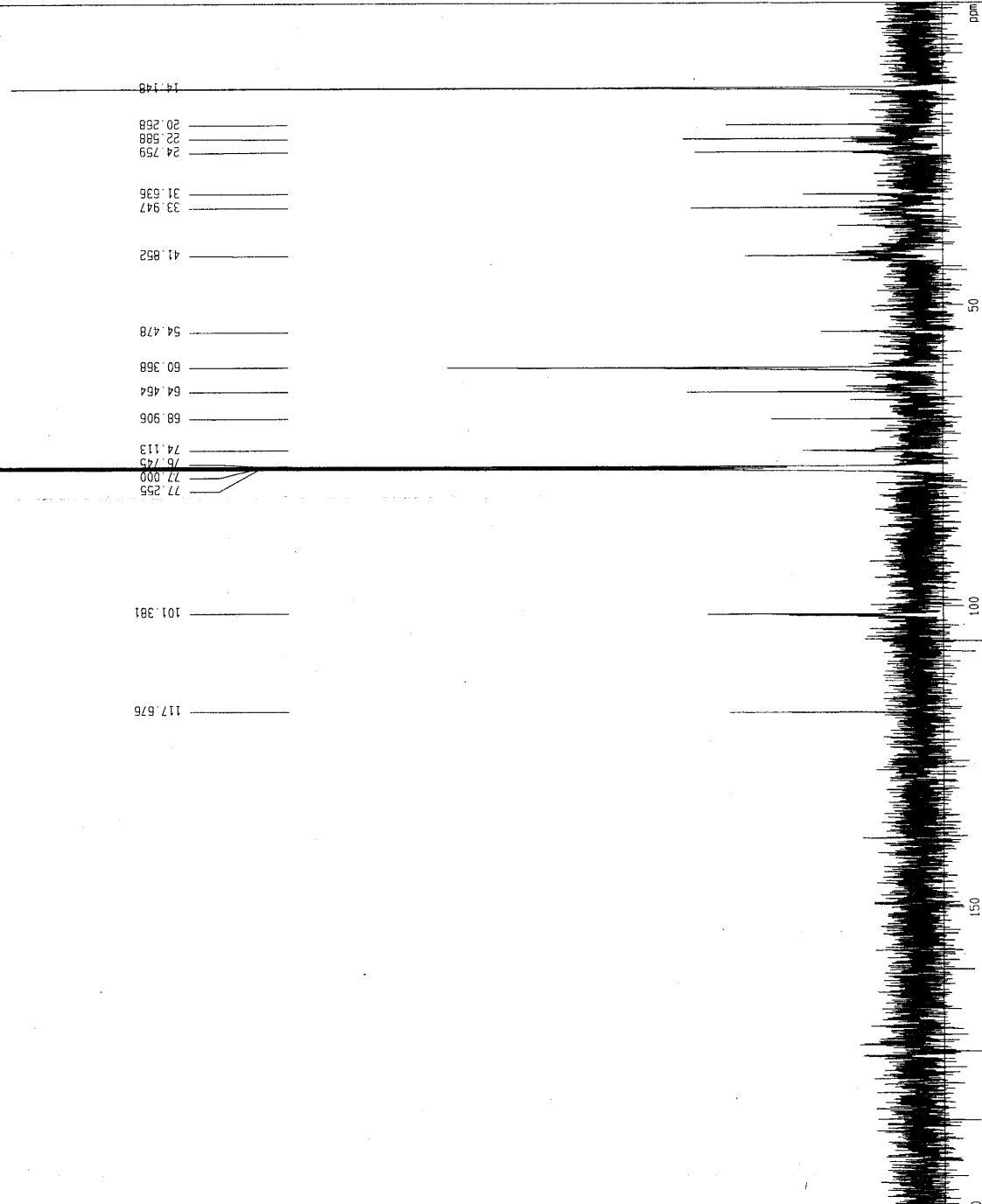


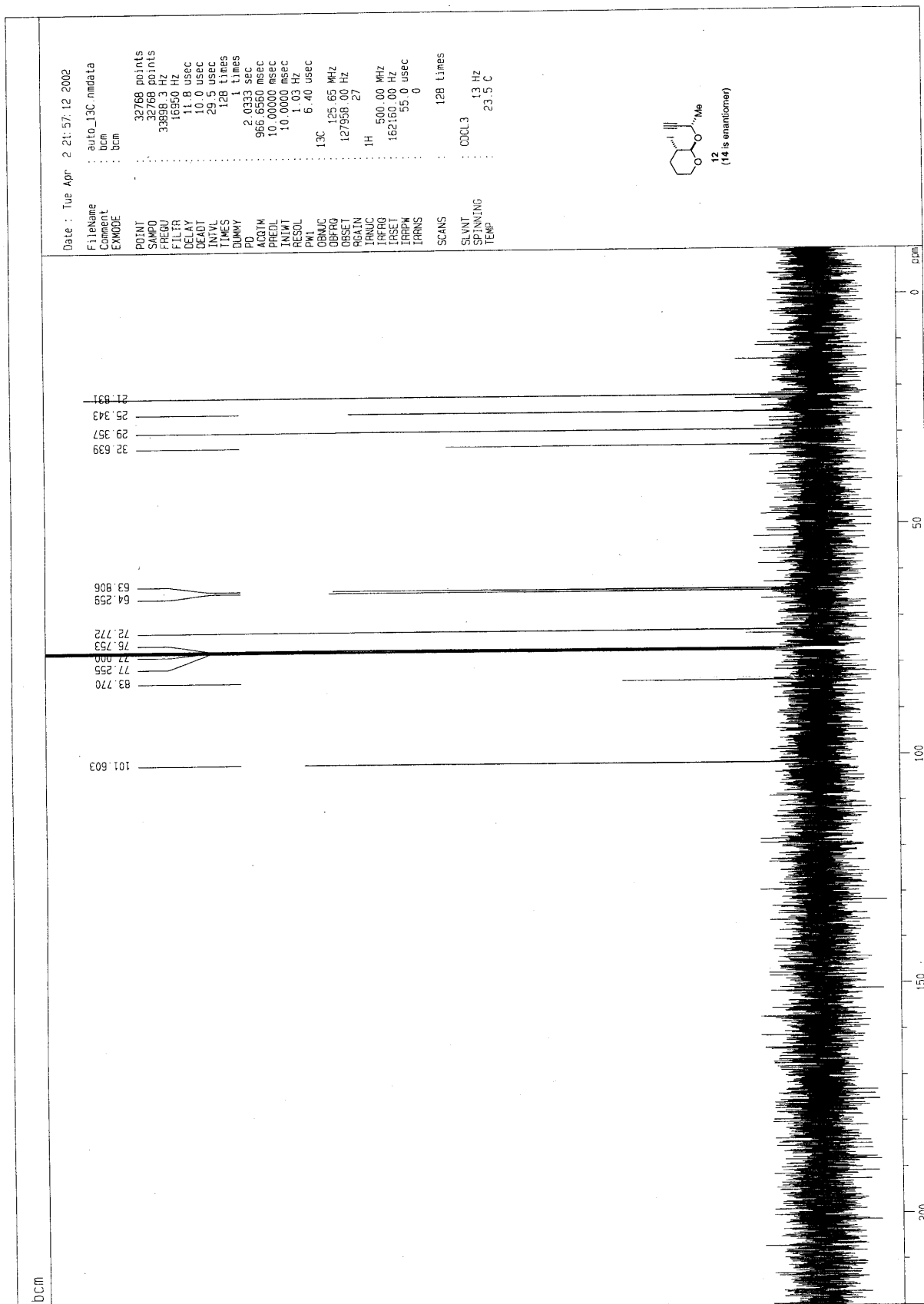


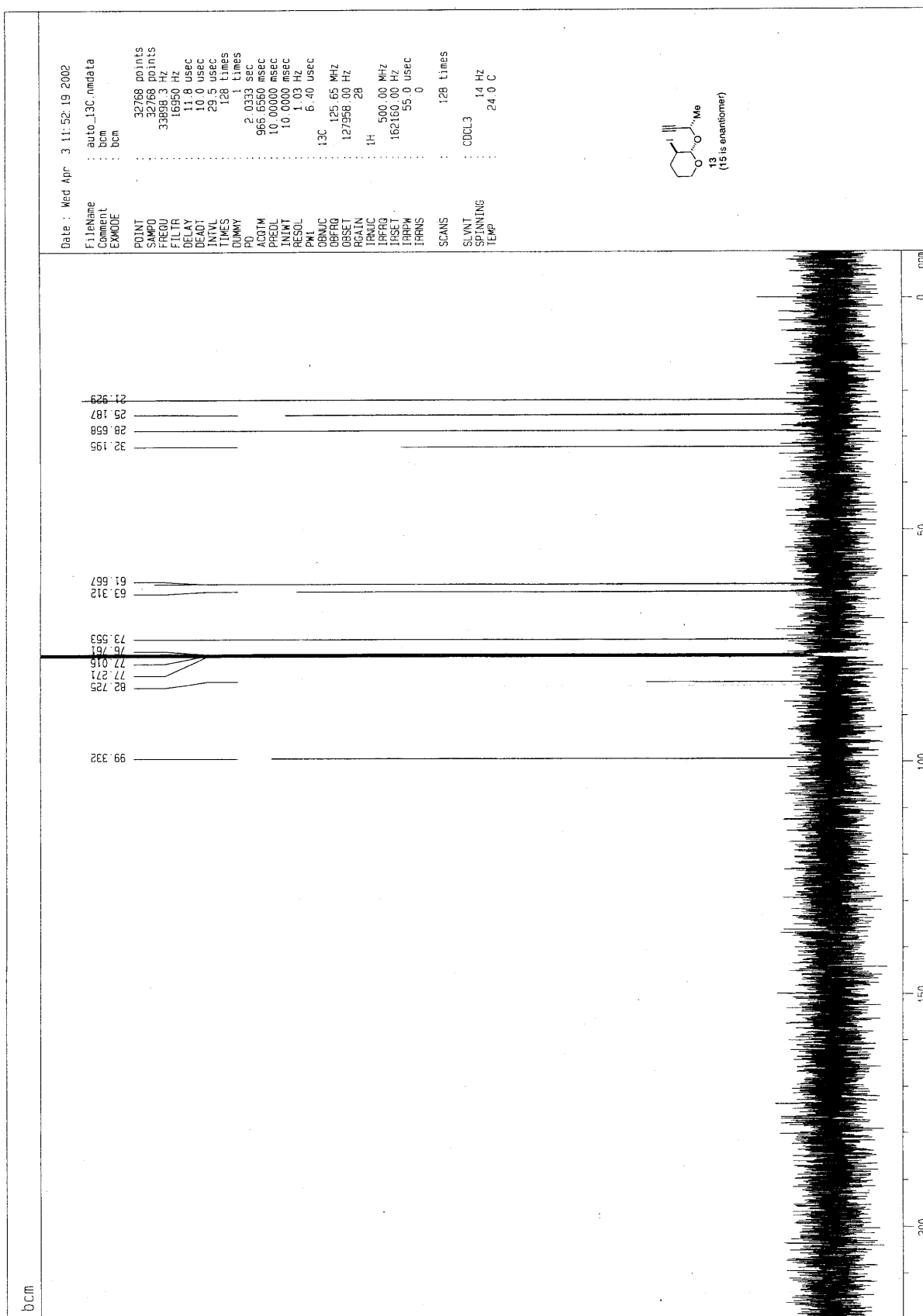


800

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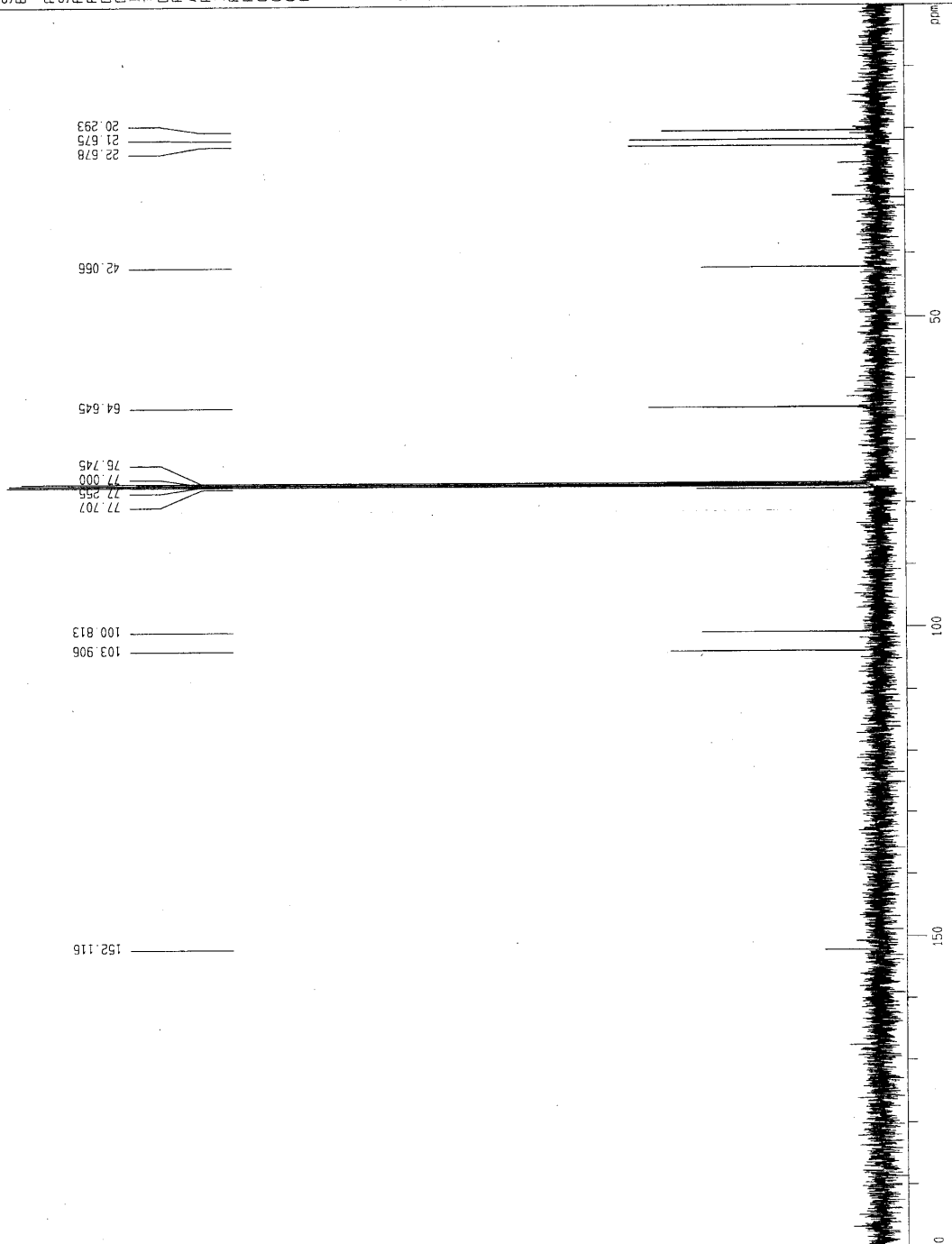
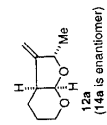


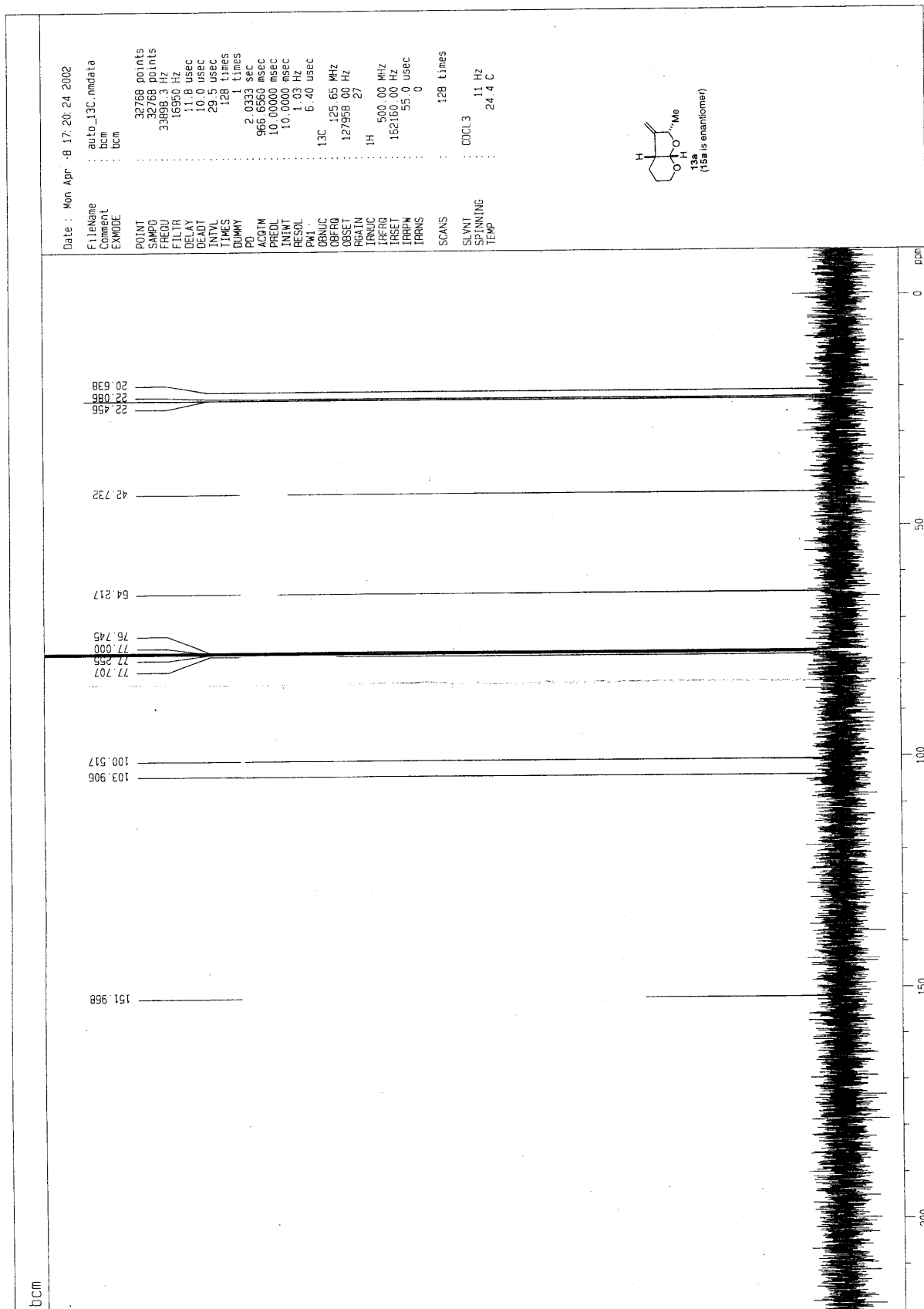
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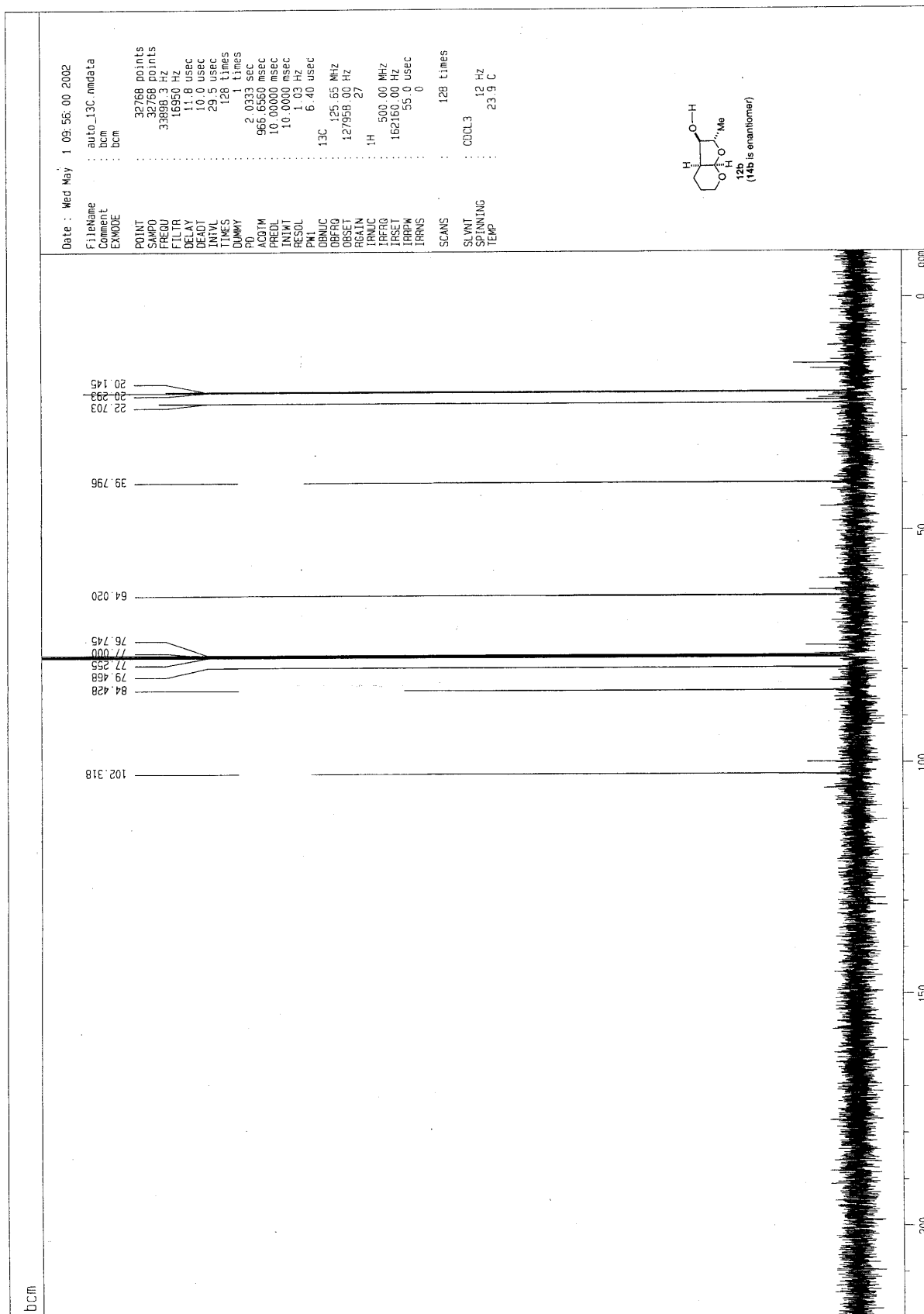
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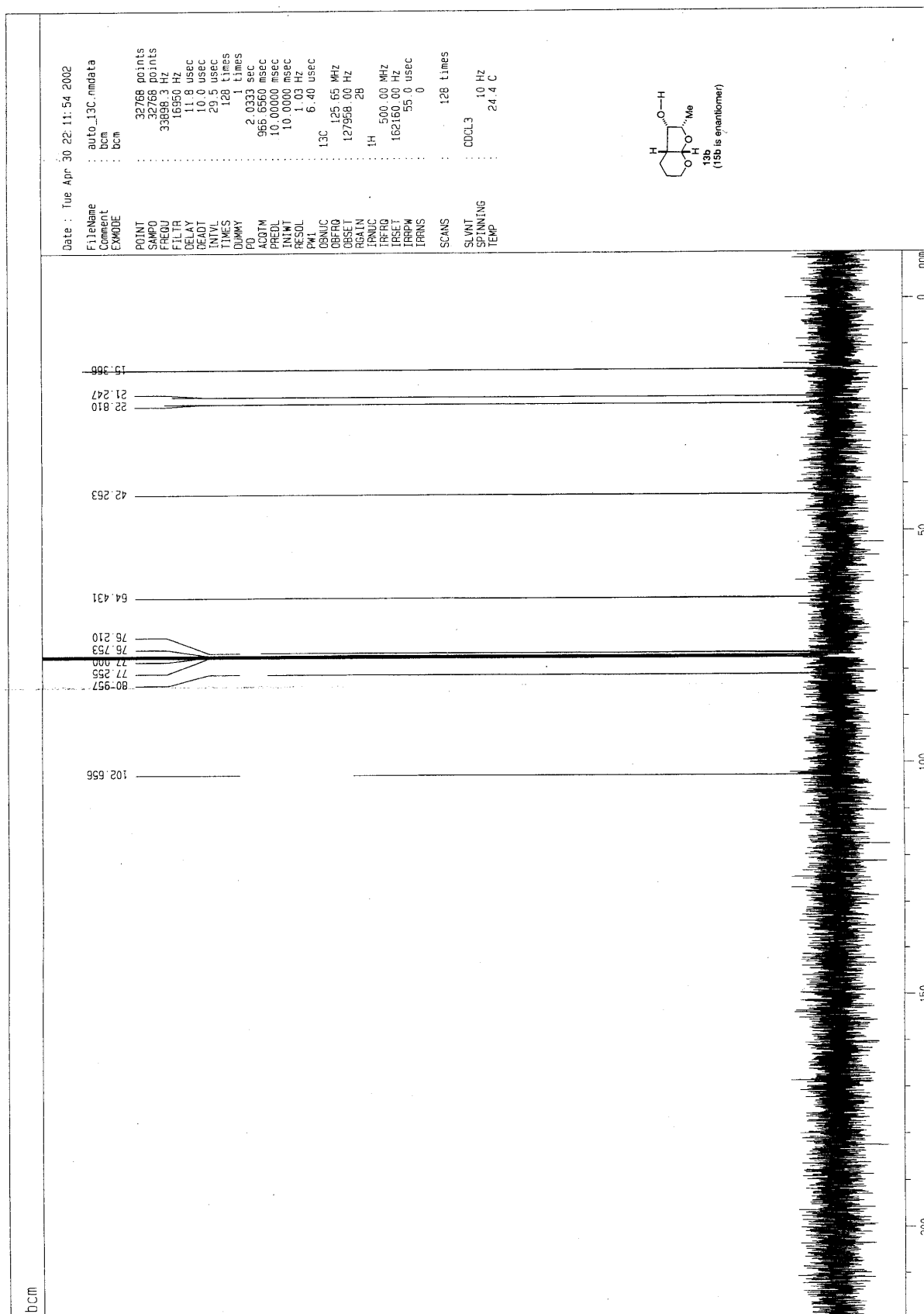
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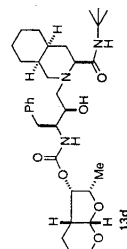
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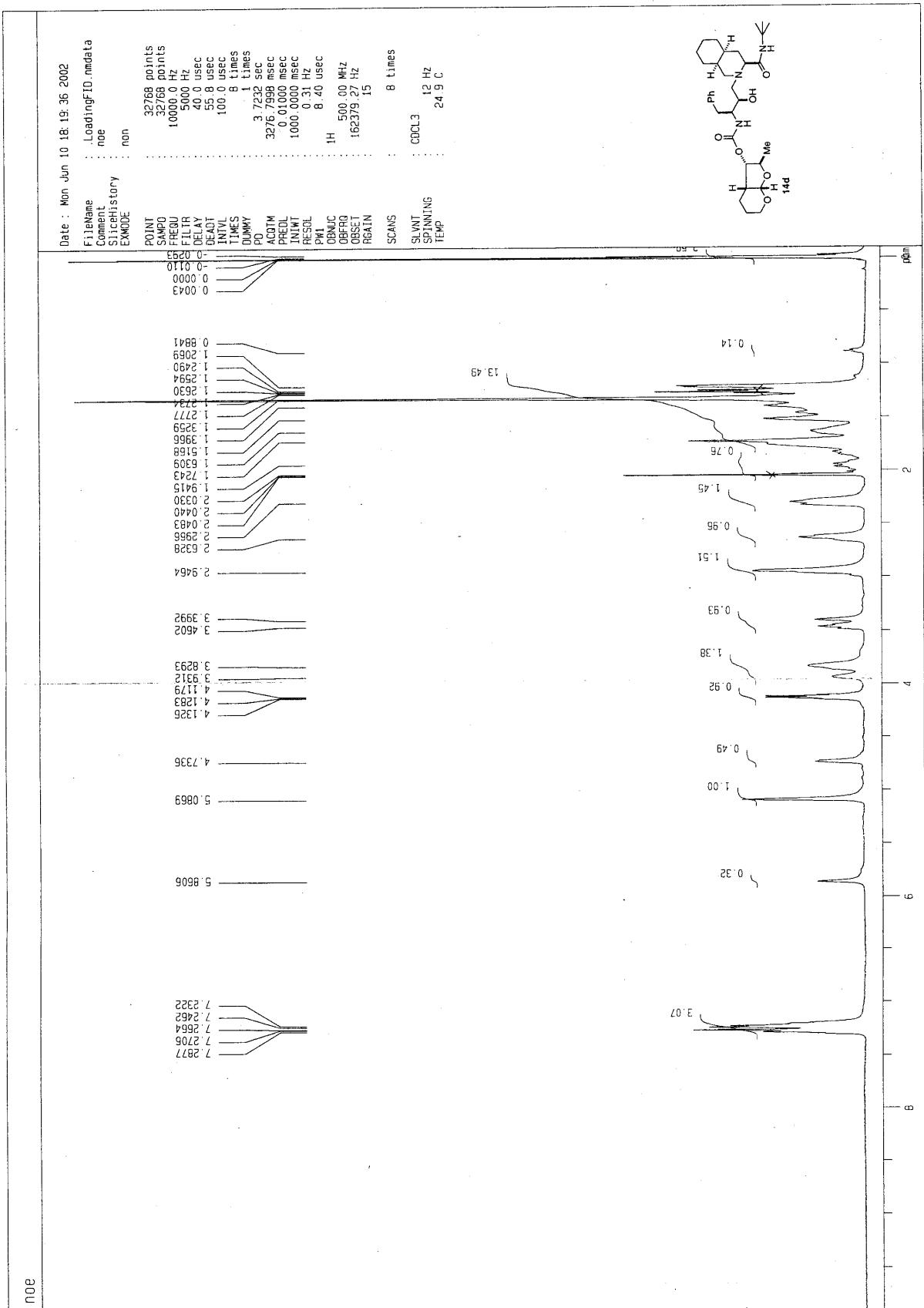






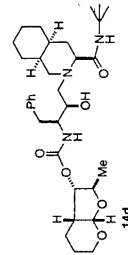
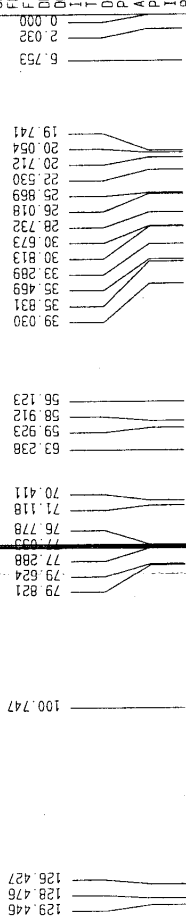




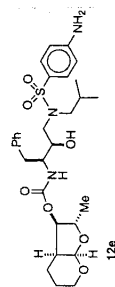


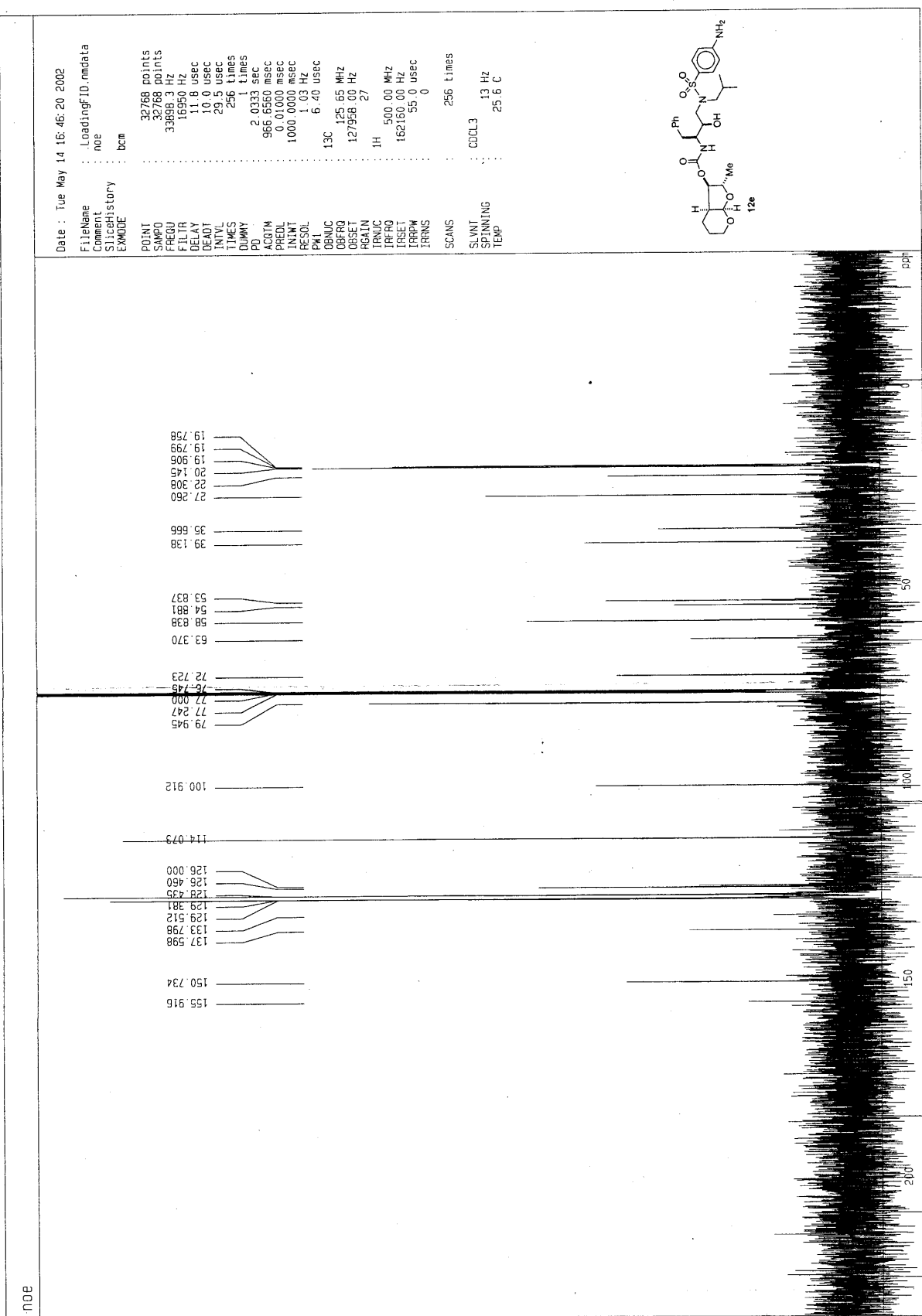
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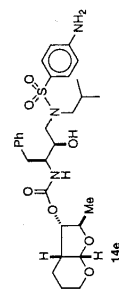
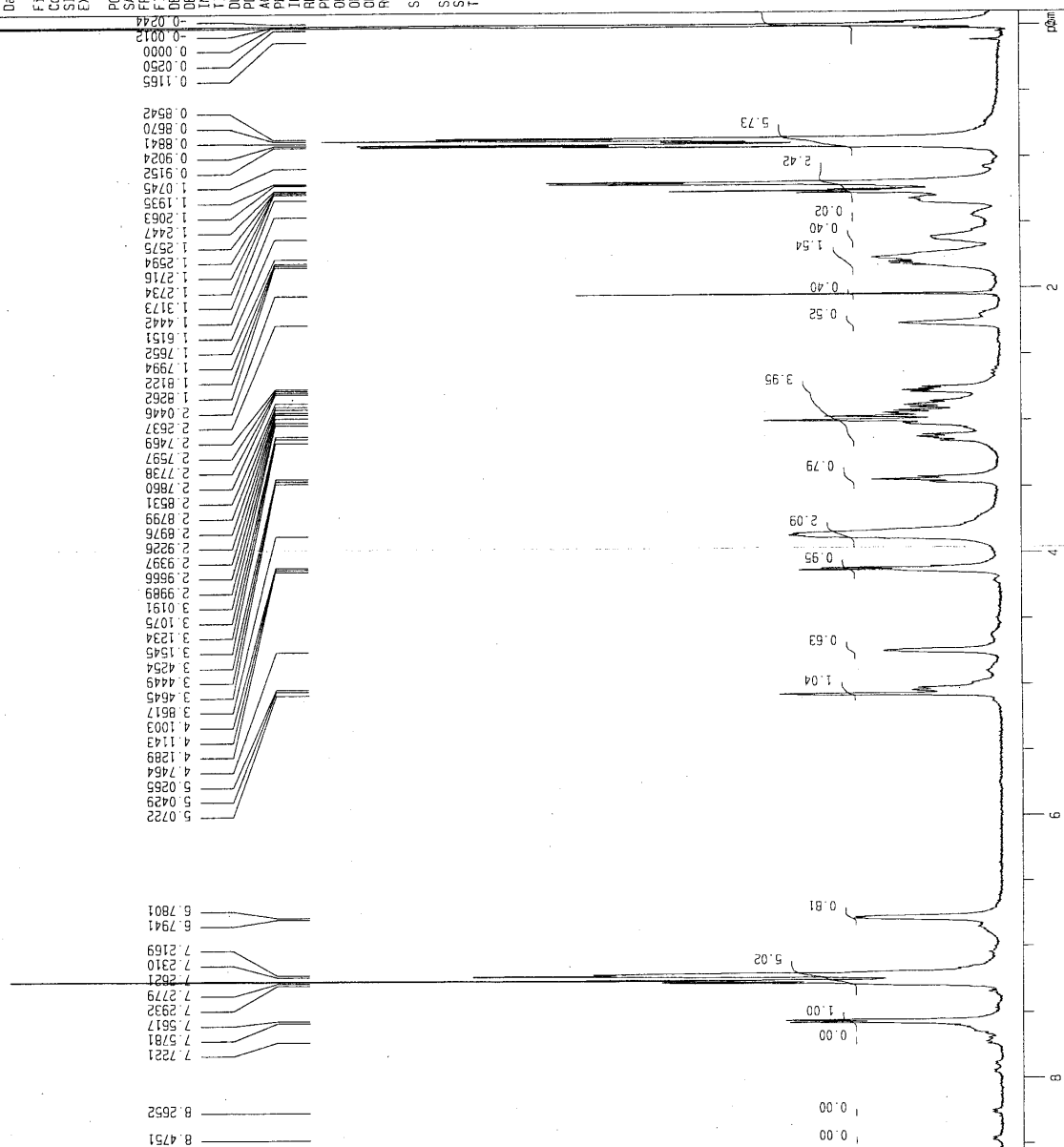


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 138.3





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noe

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