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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Although kynuramine dihydrobromide is available commercially, we favor the following preparation as a lower cost alternative for larger scale preparations:

To a degassed stirring biphase of EtOAc (200 mL) and 1 N NaOH (125 mL 125 mmol) was added tryptamine (20.0 g 125 mmol), followed by dropwise addition of methyl chloroformate (1.05 eq. 131 mmol 10.1 mL) at 25 °C. After stirring 30 minutes at 25 °C under N₂, the organics were separated, dried with sodium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting thick yellow oil was flashed through a short plug of silica (1:2 hexanes/EtOAc) onto a flask of hexanes where the methyl carbamate¹ precipitated as an off white microcrystalline solid (26.0 g 119 mmol 95%).

An AcOH solution (400 mL) of tryptamine methyl carbamate (10.0 g 46.0 mmol) was cooled in an ice bath while O_3 was bubbled through until the exotherm of the reaction was no longer sufficient to prevent the acetic acid from freezing (~30 minutes @ 90V 2.1 L/min). The solution was degassed with N_2 (5 min.), concentrated HCl (10 mL) was added, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. To the resulting crude orange semisolid was added CH_2Cl_2 (300 mL), followed by concentrated pH 7 phosphate buffer till neutral. The organics were separated, dried with sodium sulfate, and removed under reduced pressure to yield a yellow/orange solid. Silica gel chromatography (2:1 hexanes:EtOAc) followed by crystallization from the column solvent provided kynuramine methyl carbamate² as pretty yellow needles (7.50 g 32.0 mmol 70%) suitable for long term storage.

A solution of the methyl carbamate (750 mg 3.20 mmol) in HBr sat. AcOH (8 mL) was heated to 80 °C 12 h under N_2 . The resulting brown solution was cooled to 25 °C, THF (25 mL) was added, and the resulting suspension was filtered under N_2 to provide kynuramine dihydrobromide as a white powder (2.70 mmol 887 mg 85%).

1. Somei, M.; Yamada, F.; Morikawa, H. Heterocycles 1997, 46, 91-94.

2. Nakagawa, M.; Maruyama, T.; Hirakoso, K.; Kato, S.; Hino, T. Heterocycles 1981, 16, 172.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Styelsamine B

To a solution of N-acetyl dopamine (100 mg 0.51 mmol) in degassed 2:1 MeoH:AcOH (6 mL) was added kynuramine dihydrobromide (1.05 eq. 0.54 mmol 175 mg) followed by $CeCl_3$ (15 mol% 0.08 mmol 28.5 mg). To the rapidly stirring yellow solution under N_2 was added Ag_2O (2.0 eq. 1.02 mmol 236 mg) and the suspension was warmed to 40 °C for 1.5 h. The red/violet solution was filtered through Celite to remove the insoluble silver metal formed and added dropwise to stirring 6N HCl (15 mL) at 90 °C. After 30 min the purple suspension was cooled to rt and filtered under N_2 to provide styelsamine B as a purple solid (64 mg 0.18 mmol 35%).

Cystodytin J

To a rapidly stirring solution of styelsamine B (30.0 mg 0.08 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) at 25 °C was added Ag_2O (1.0 eq 0.08 mmol 19.5 mg) followed by sat. NaHCO₃ dropwise until the purple color of the starting material was no longer evident. The orange solution was filtered through Celite, H_2O (1 mL) and EtOAc (5 mL) were added, the organics were separated and solvent was evaporated to provide crude cystodytin J as a dirty yellow solid (18 mg 0.06 mmol 68%).











