

Supporting Information (file 1)

**Menthyl esterification allows chiral resolution for synthesis of
artificial glutamate analogs**

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Synthetic procedures

General methods. All reactions sensitive to air or moisture were carried out in oven-dried glassware under argon atmosphere unless otherwise noted. CH₂Cl₂, Et₂O, and THF were purified by Glass Contour Solvent Dispensing System (Nikko Hansen). All other reagents were purchased at the highest commercial grade and used directly, unless otherwise stated.

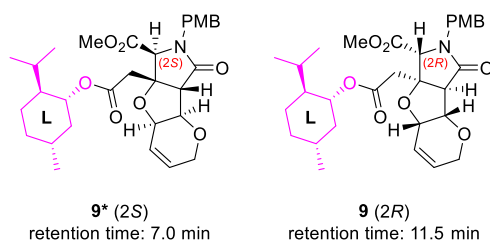
Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Merck silica gel 60 F254 plate (0.25-mm thickness). Flash column chromatography was carried out using Fuji Silysia silica gel BW-300 (200-400 mesh), Kanto Chemical silica gel 60N (40-50 μm), or Yamazen silica gel CHIRALFLASH IC or HiFlash (SiOH-30μ Premium, 30 μm, 60 Å) with automated flash column systems EPCLC-Wprep2XY-10VW (Yamazen Corporation). Reversed-phase silica gel column chromatography was carried out using Fuji Silysia Chromatorex DM1020T (ODS, 100-200 mesh). For high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), JASCO LC-2000Plus series was used.

Specific rotation ($[\alpha]_D$) was recorded on a JASCO P-1030 polarimeter. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-400 spectrometer.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER AVANCE 400 spectrometer or a BRUKER AVANCE III HD 400 spectrometer. Chemical shift values are reported in δ (ppm) with reference to internal residual residual solvent [¹H NMR, CHCl₃/CDCl₃ (7.24), C₆H₅/C₆D₆ (7.15), H₂O/D₂O (4.70), CHD₂OD/CD₃OD (3.30); ¹³C NMR, CDCl₃ (77.0), C₆D₆ (128.0), D₂O (-), CD₃OD (49.0)]. Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used to designate the multiplicities; s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = double doublet, ddd = double double doublet, dddd = double double double doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad.

ESI mass spectra were measured with a Q Exactive Focus Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA).

Methyl (4aR,5aS,6S,8aR,8bR)-5a-(2-(((1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-7-(4-methoxybenzyl)-8-oxo-2,4a,5a,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-c]pyrrole-6-carboxylate (9* (2S)) and methyl (4aS,5aR,6R,8aS,8bS)-5a-(2-(((1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-7-(4-methoxybenzyl)-8-oxo-2,4a,5a,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-c]pyrrole-6-carboxylate (9 (2R))



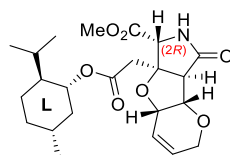
To a stirred solution of racemic carboxylic acid *rac*-**7** [1] (1.40 g, 3.35 mmol), L-(-)-menthol (**8**, 629 mg, 4.03 mmol), and 2-methyl-6-nitrobenzoic anhydride (1.27 g, 3.69 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (28.0 mL) at rt were added Et₃N (1.40 mL, 10.0 mmol) and DMAP (93.0 mg, 0.761 mmol). After stirring for 13 h, to the reaction mixture was added saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL). Combined organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30μ Premium, 45 g, EtOAc/hexane = 33:67) to give an inseparable mixture of L-menthyl ester **9*** (2S) and **9** (2R) (**9*/9** = 50.5:49.5, 1.70 g, 91.3%) as a colorless oil. The mixture was further purified by column chromatography on silica gel (CHIRALFLASH IC, 30 g, EtOH/hexane = 65:35) to give L-menthyl ester **9*** (2S, less polar, 843 mg, 45.3%) as a colorless amorphous solid, and L-menthyl ester **9** (2R, more polar, 825 mg, 44.4%) as a colorless powder. The stereochemical configurations were elucidated later at the stage of **10*/10**.

Data for L-menthyl ester **9*** (2S): *t*_R 8.5 min (4.6 × 150 mm CHIRALFLASH IC column, EtOH/hexane = 65:35, 20 mL/min, 25 °C); [α]²⁴_D -63.7 (*c* 0.765, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 2947, 2913, 1738, 1698, 1513, 1249, 1201, 1177, 1086, 1049, 1033, 995, 844, 821, 685, 592 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.99

(dd, $J = 10.3, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.90 (m, 1H), 4.71 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.60 (ddd, $J = 10.9, 10.9, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.09 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.05-3.96 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 1H), 3.09 (d, $J = 16.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, $J = 16.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.28 (m, 1H), 0.99 (m, 1H), 0.92-0.75 (m, 2H), 0.85 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.69 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.0, 170.4, 169.6, 159.2, 130.1, 129.8 ($\times 2$), 127.3, 122.9, 114.1 ($\times 2$), 85.4, 78.4, 74.6, 73.5, 68.3, 64.0, 57.8, 55.3, 52.4, 46.9, 45.5, 40.7, 40.4, 34.2, 31.3, 26.1, 23.5, 22.0, 20.7, 16.5; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_8^+$ [(M+H) $^+$] 556.29049, found 556.29034.

Data for L-menthyl ester **9** (2R): t_R 12.6 min (4.6 \times 150 mm CHIRALFLASH IC column, EtOH/hexane = 65:35, 20 mL/min, 25 $^\circ\text{C}$); $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ -14.3 (c 0.600, CHCl_3); IR (ATR) 1739, 1720, 1677, 1514, 1248, 1209, 1180, 1088, 1037, 1001, 984, 965, 813, 692 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.10 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.00 (dd, $J = 10.3, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (ddd, $J = 10.3, 2.1, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.61 (ddd, $J = 10.9, 10.9, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.41-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.14 (dd, $J = 17.0, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 4.01 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 1H), 3.11 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.06-0.75 (m, 3H), 0.85 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.68 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.9, 170.4, 169.7, 159.2, 130.3, 129.7 ($\times 2$), 127.3, 122.8, 114.1 ($\times 2$), 85.2, 78.4, 74.7, 73.6, 68.3, 64.0, 57.9, 55.3, 52.3, 46.9, 45.4, 40.8, 40.5, 34.2, 31.4, 26.1, 23.4, 22.0, 20.7, 16.3; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_8^+$ [(M+H) $^+$] 556.29049, found 556.28986.

Methyl (4*aS*,5*aR*,6*R*,8*aS*,8*bS*)-5*a*-(2-(((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-8-oxo-2,4*a*,5*a*,6,7,8,8*a*,8*b*-octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-*c*]pyrrole-6-carboxylate (10 (2*R*))

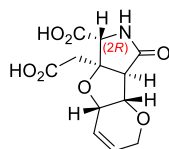


10 (2*R*, X-ray)

To an ice-cooled solution of *N*-PMB amide **9** (2*R*, 820 mg, 1.48 mmol) in MeCN (13 mL) and water (7 mL) was added ceric ammonium nitrate (1.63 g, 2.97 mmol). After stirring at rt for 17 h, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and washed with water (30 mL) and brine (10 mL). Aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL), and combined organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30 μ Premium, 34 g, EtOAc/hexane = 75:25) to give **10** (2*R*, 515 mg, 80%) as colorless crystals: Mp 183–184 °C; $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ -17.2 (*c* 0.345, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 3216, 2925, 2870, 1759, 1736, 1703, 1669, 1204, 1193, 1179, 1085, 1040, 1031 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.04 (m, 1H), 5.96 (ddd, *J* = 10.3, 2.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 4.64 (ddd, *J* = 10.9, 10.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.21–4.10 (m, 2H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.33 (m, 1H), 1.09–0.75 (m, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.71 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 170.4, 170.0, 130.9, 122.3, 87.5, 78.2, 74.8, 73.3, 64.4, 64.1, 56.9, 52.6, 46.9, 40.8, 40.7, 34.2, 31.4, 26.1, 23.4, 22.0, 20.7, 16.3; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₂₃H₃₄NO₇⁺ [(M+H)⁺] 436.23298, found 436.23285.

The absolute configuration was determined to be (2*R*) by the X-ray crystallographic analysis. See the other Supporting Information file for details.

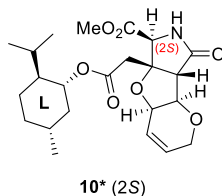
**(4*aS*,5*aR*,6*R*,8*aS*,8*bS*)-5*a*-(Carboxymethyl)-8-oxo-2,4*a*,5*a*,6,7,8,8*a*,8*b*-
octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-*c*]pyrrole-6-carboxylic acid
(2*R*)-MC-27, **4**)**



(2*R*)-MC-27 (**4**)

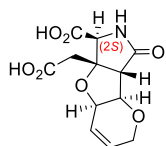
A suspension of diester **10** (2*R*, 102.0 mg, 0.234 mmol) in hydrochloric acid (6 M, 2.0 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) was heated to 75 °C for 4 days. The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual solid was triturated with Et₂O (8 mL) to give crude (2*R*)-MC-27 (**4**, 61.0 mg) as a white solid. The solid was purified by crystallization from water (5 mL) to give (2*R*)-MC-27 (**4**, 31.7 mg, 0.112 mmol, 48%) as a colorless powder: $[\alpha]^{24}_D +20.1$ (*c* 0.107, MeOH); IR (ATR) 3373, 1719, 1705, 1664, 1437, 1418, 1404, 1258, 1223, 1200, 1183, 1112, 1094, 1076, 1059, 1038, 986, 675, 623 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 6.13 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (m, 1H), 4.42 (s, 1H), 4.28-4.06 (m, 4H), 3.31 (s, 1H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 175.8, 173.5, 173.3, 132.1, 120.3, 87.0, 77.6, 73.1, 66.0, 64.2, 57.3, 40.3; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₇Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 306.05842, found 306.05855.

Methyl (4a*R*,5a*S*,6*S*,8a*R*,8b*R*)-5a-(2-(((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-8-oxo-2,4a,5a,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-*c*]pyrrole-6-carboxylate (10* (2*S*))



To an ice-cooled solution of *N*-PMB amide **9*** (2*S*, 294 mg, 0.529 mmol) in MeCN (5 mL) and water (2.5 mL) was added ceric ammonium nitrate (577 mg, 1.05 mmol). After stirring at rt for 32 h, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and water (10 mL). Organic layer was separated and filtered through a pad of silica gel (Chromatorex NH-DM2035, Fuji Silysia Chemical Ltd, 5 g, EtOAc/hexane = 60:40), and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual solid was triturated with ⁱPr₂O (4 mL) to give **10*** (2*S*, 153 mg, 66%) as a colorless powder: $[\alpha]^{20}_{\text{D}}$ -76.6 (*c* 0.610, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 3199, 3114, 2958, 2944, 2917, 2864, 2848, 1737, 1712, 1344, 1200, 1179, 1131, 1085, 1056, 1049, 995, 984, 706 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.05 (m, 1H), 5.97 (m, 1H), 4.66 (td, *J* = 10.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.24-4.12 (m, 2H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.34 (m, 1H), 1.11-0.79 (m, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.75 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.8, 170.5, 170.0, 130.7, 122.4, 87.7, 78.3, 74.8, 73.2, 64.4, 64.1, 56.9, 52.7, 46.8, 40.7, 40.6, 34.2, 31.4, 26.1, 23.5, 22.0, 20.7, 16.4; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₂₃H₃₃NO₇Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 458.2149, found 458.2139.

**(4aR,5aS,6S,8aR,8bR)-5a-(Carboxymethyl)-8-oxo-2,4a,5a,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydropyrano[2',3':4,5]furo[2,3-c]pyrrole-6-carboxylic acid
(2S)-MC-27, 4***

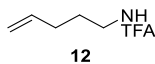


(-)-(2S)-MC-27 (4*)

A stirred mixture of diester **10*** (2S, 114 mg, 0.262 mmol) in hydrochloric acid (6 M, 2 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (1 mL) was heated to 85 °C for 70 h. The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual solid was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL) to give a pale brown solid (66.5 mg), which was crystallized from water (6 mL) to give (2S)-MC-27 (**4***, 46.3 mg, 0.163 mmol, 62%) as a pale brown powder: $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ -20.9 (c 0.149, MeOH).

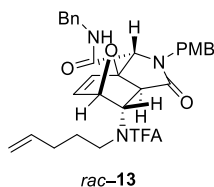
The other spectroscopic data were in good agreement with those for **4** (see above).

2,2,2-Trifluoro-*N*-(pent-4-en-1-yl)acetamide (12)



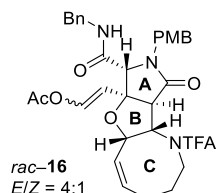
To a stirred solution of trifluoroacetamide (6.00 g, 53.1 mmol) in DMF (120 mL) at 0 °C was added sodium hydride (55% dispersion in paraffin liquid, 2.54 g, 58.4 mmol). After stirring at rt for 2 h, to the mixture was added 5-bromo-1-pentene (6.92 mL, 58.4 mmol). After stirring at 50 °C for 21 h, the mixture was cooled to rt, poured into water (100 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 100 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (3 × 100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30μ Premium, 40 g, EtOAc/hexane = 1:9) to give *N*-butenyl TFA amide **12** (6.07 g, 63%) as a colorless oil: IR (ATR) 3305, 3102, 2941, 1703, 1560, 1444, 1347, 1209, 1183, 994, 917 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.00 (m, 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 3.32 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (tt, *J* = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.4 (q, *J* = 36.7 Hz), 137.0, 117.3 (q, *J* = 287.6 Hz), 115.6, 39.5, 30.7, 27.8; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₇H₁₀F₃NONa⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 204.0607, found 204.0607.

(3*R,3*aR**,6*R**,7*S**,7*aS**)-*N*-Benzyl-2-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-oxo-7-(2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(pent-4-en-1-yl)acetamido)-1,2,3,6,7,7*a*-hexahydro-3*a*,6-epoxyisoindole-3-carboxamide (*rac*-13)**



To a stirred solution of *N*-butenyl TFA amide **12** (34.2 mg, 0.189 mmol) in DMF (0.47 mL) at rt were added iodide *rac*-**6** (50.0 mg, 0.0943 mmol) and cesium carbonate (61.4 mg, 0.189 mmol). After 13 h, the mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (2 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 2 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (3 × 2 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30μ Premium, 7 g, EtOAc/hexane = 4:6) to give TFA amide *rac*-**13** (28.0 mg, 51%) as a colorless oil: IR (ATR) 3315, 2935, 1686, 1513, 1350, 1246, 1191, 1144, 1032, 1144, 700 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.35 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.66 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 13.4 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43–4.34 (m, 3H), 3.97 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.15–1.96 (m, 2H), 1.66–1.49 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 166.9, 159.4, 157.6 (q, *J* = 35.7 Hz), 137.1, 136.6, 135.4, 134.2, 129.6 (× 2), 128.9 (× 2), 128.1, 127.9 (× 2), 126.6, 119.1 (q, *J* = 287.1 Hz), 116.0, 114.3 (× 2), 90.8, 80.7, 62.8, 59.1, 55.2, 51.7, 47.1, 45.5, 44.0, 30.6, 27.5; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₃₁H₃₂F₃N₃O₅Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 606.2186, found 606.2187.

(E)- and (Z)-2-((6a*S,7a*R**,8*R**,10a*S**,10b*S**,Z)-8-(Benzylcarbamoyl)-9-(4-methoxybenzyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4,6a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-7a*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocin-7a-yl)vinyl acetate (*rac*-16)**

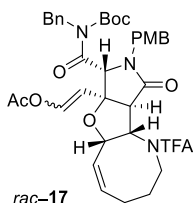


To a stirred solution of diene *rac*-**13** (5.17 mg, 0.0089 mmol) in benzene (1.26 mL) at 69 °C were added vinyl acetate (0.00409 mL, 0.0443 mmol) and Zhan Catalyst-1B (**14**, 0.20 mg, 0.0003 mmol). After 25 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The ruthenium catalyst was removed by passing through a short pad of silica gel (60N, 600 mg, EtOAc/hexane = 3:7). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a residue (5.85 mg), which is a mixture mainly composed of triene *rac*-**15**.

The residue thus obtained, without purification, was dissolved in benzene (1.26 mL). To the stirred mixture at 69 °C was added Zhan Catalyst-1B (0.20 mg, 0.0003 mmol). After 4 h, the mixture was cooled to rt and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (60N, 600 mg, EtOAc/hexane = 5:5) to give heterotricyclic *rac*-**16** (*E/Z* = 4/1, 3.63 mg, 64%) as a brown oil: IR (ATR) 3293, 2939, 1761, 1690, 1514, 1439, 1246, 1205, 1178, 1145, 1032 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (selected for the *trans*-isomer, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 and 7.40 (two doublets, *J* = 12.7, 12.3 Hz each, 1H total), 7.36–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.11–6.99 (m, 2H), 6.83–6.74 (m, 2H), 6.03 (m, 1H), 5.67 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (m, 1H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.49–4.24 (m, 2H), 4.15 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 3.09 (s, 1H), 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.44 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (selected for the major rotamer of the *trans*-isomer, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.8, 167.7, 166.6,

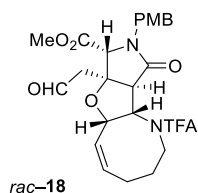
159.5, 156.5 (q, $J = 35.6$ Hz), 138.8, 137.9, 137.2, 130.1, 129.9, 128.8 ($\times 2$), 128.1 ($\times 2$), 127.8, 126.9, 122.2, 116.6 (q, $J = 287.5$ Hz), 114.3 ($\times 2$), 111.9, 83.2, 79.6, 70.7, 66.4, 58.3, 55.3, 46.6, 45.3, 43.8, 25.7, 25.3, 20.6; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $C_{33}H_{34}F_3N_3O_7Na^+$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 664.2241, found 664.2239.

(E)- and (Z)-2-((6aS*,7aR*,8R*,10aS*,10bS*,Z)-8-(Benzyl(tert-butoxycarbonyl) carbamoyl)-9-(4-methoxybenzyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4,6a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-7aH-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-b]azocin-7a-yl)vinyl acetate (rac-17)



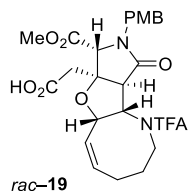
To a stirred solution of *N*-benzyl amide **rac-16** (337.9 mg, 0.527 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.7 mL) at 0 °C were added Boc₂O (0.365 mL, 1.59 mmol), Et₃N (0.294 mL, 2.11 mmol) and DMAP (32.16 mg, 0.263 mmol). After 17 h, the mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30μ Premium, 7 g, EtOAc/hexane = 3:7) to give *N*-Boc imide **rac-17** (*E/Z* = 4:1, 339.4 mg, 87%) as a colorless oil: IR (ATR) 2937, 1736, 1698, 1514, 1431, 1370, 1304, 1249, 1203, 1144, 1032 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (selected for the *trans*-isomer, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 and 7.38 (two doublets, *J* = 5.0, 5.0 Hz each, 1H total), 7.31–7.25 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.96 and 6.91 (two doublets, *J* = 7.8, 7.8 Hz each, 2H total), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.99 (m, 1H), 5.46 (m, 1H), 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (m, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (m, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.61 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.13 (s, 1H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.05 and 2.02 (two singlets, 3H total), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.28 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (selected for the major rotamer of the *trans*-isomer, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.9, 171.4, 167.3, 159.4, 156.7 (q, *J* = 35.7 Hz), 151.5, 140.0, 137.2, 137.1, 130.3, 130.2, 128.3 (× 3), 128.0 (× 2), 126.3, 122.8, 116.3 (q, *J* = 288.1 Hz), 114.3, 114.1, 112.8, 83.4, 80.7, 79.8, 66.7, 59.3, 57.4, 55.2, 47.9, 46.4, 45.5, 28.2, 27.6 (× 3), 25.1, 20.5; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₃₈H₄₂F₃N₃O₉Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 764.2765, found 764.2753.

(6a*S, 7a*R**, 8*R**, 10a*S**, 10b*S**, *Z*)-Methyl 9-(4-methoxybenzyl)-10-oxo-7a-(2-oxoethyl)-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocine-8-carboxylate (*rac*-18)**



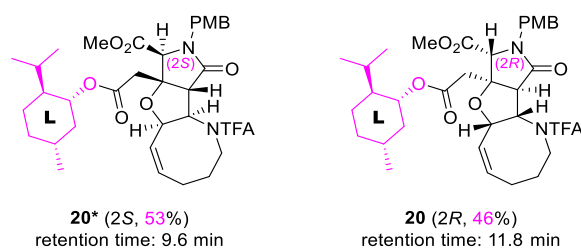
To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc imide *rac*-**17** (339.4 mg, 0.458 mmol) in MeOH (12.3 mL) at -20 °C was added K₂CO₃ (6.3 mg, 0.046 mmol). After 3 h, the mixture was added K₂CO₃ (6.3 mg, 0.046 mmol) to complete the reaction. After 1.5 h, the mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL, 20 mL, and then 10 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (3 × 15 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SiOH-30μ Premium, 16 g, EtOAc/hexane = 4:6) to give ester aldehyde *rac*-**18** (177.2 mg, 74%) as a white foam: IR (ATR) 2935, 1746, 1697, 1612, 1514, 1442, 1248, 1205, 1179, 1146, 1033 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.69 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.58–5.44 (m, 2H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.19–4.00 (m, 2H), 4.05 (s, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 1H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.76 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.1, 173.1, 169.2, 159.5, 156.9 (q, *J* = 36.7 Hz), 129.7 (× 2), 128.8, 128.1, 126.7, 116.1 (q, *J* = 288.0 Hz), 114.3 (× 2), 84.9, 80.4, 73.2, 67.9, 56.1, 55.2, 52.3, 51.9, 48.7, 45.2, 27.4, 26.0; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₂₅H₂₇F₃N₂O₇Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 547.1663, found 547.1661.

2-((6a*S,7a*R**,8*R**,10a*S**,10b*S**,*Z*)-9-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-8-(methoxycarbonyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocin-7a-yl)acetic acid (*rac*-19)**



To a stirred solution of aldehyde *rac*-**18** (409.1 mg, 0.7800 mmol) in *tert*-butanol (21.0 mL) at rt was added 2-methyl-2-butene (0.412 mL, 3.893 mmol). A solution of sodium dihydrogen phosphate (102.7 mg, 0.8563 mmol) and sodium chlorite (211.6 mg, 2.340 mmol) in water (7.0 mL) was added dropwise over 10 min. After 30 min, the mixture was poured into hydrochloric acid (1 M, 30 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (2 × 30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by trituration with Et₂O three times to give carboxylic acid *rac*-**19** (181.0 mg, 43%) as a white solid: IR (ATR) 2953, 1750, 1719, 1697, 1670, 1515, 1454, 1401, 1200, 1145, 1011 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 5.60–5.47 (m, 2H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.20–4.06 (m, 2H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 3.91 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 3.49–3.34 (m, 2H), 3.17 (d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 2.29–1.68 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 176.0, 173.0, 170.4, 161.1, 158.3 (q, *J* = 36.1 Hz), 131.0 (×2), 130.5, 129.1, 128.2, 117.8 (q, *J* = 287.4 Hz), 115.3 (×2), 86.2, 80.9, 74.1, 69.4, 56.9, 55.7, 52.9, 52.5, 46.3, 40.4, 28.9, 26.5; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₂₅H₂₇F₃N₂O₈Na⁺ [(M+Na)⁺] 563.1612, found 563.1615.

Methyl (6aR,7aS,8S,10aR,10bR,Z)-7a-(2-(((1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-9-(4-methoxybenzyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1H-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-b]azocine-8-carboxylate (**20*** (2S)) and methyl (6aS,7aR,8R,10aS,10bS,Z)-7a-(2-(((1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-9-(4-methoxybenzyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1H-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-b]azocine-8-carboxylate (**20** (2R))



To a stirred solution of carboxylic acid *rac*-**19** (181.0 mg, 0.3348 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (33 mL) at rt were added L-(-)-menthol (57.6 mg, 0.368 mmol), MNBA (126.8 mg, 0.3683 mmol), Et₃N (0.140 mL, 1.00 mmol), and DMAP (8.2 mg, 0.067 mmol). After 18 h, to the mixture were added L-(-)-menthol (57.6 mg, 0.368 mmol), MNBA (126.8 mg, 0.3683 mmol), Et₃N (0.140 mL, 1.00 mmol), and DMAP (8.2 mg, 0.067 mmol) to complete the reaction. After 1 h, the mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). Combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (60N, 10 g, EtOAc/hexane = 3:7) to give an inseparable mixture of menthyl ester diastereomers (*dr* = 6:5, 193.8 mg, 85%) as a white foam.

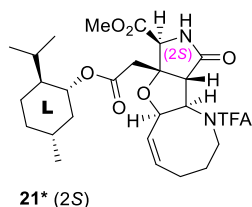
Purification of the mixture (*dr* = 6:5, 189.1 mg) by HPLC (CHIRALPACK IC, 4.6 × 150 mm, EtOH/hexane = 0.5:9.5, 1.0 mL/min, 40 °C, detected at 254 nm) gave diastereomerically pure menthyl esters **20*** (2S, 100.8 mg, *t_R* 9.6 min) and **20** (2R, 87.4 mg, *t_R* 11.8 min). The structures were determined later at the stage of **21***/**21** after removal of the PMB group (see below).

Data for menthyl ester 20* (2S): retention time 9.6 min; [α]^{26.6}_D +24.8 (c 5.04, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 2952, 2870, 1734, 1697, 1514, 1455, 1370,

1247, 1200, 1145, 1037 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.55–5.45 (m, 2H), 4.98 (d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.62 (ddd, $J = 11.0, 11.0, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (s, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.98 (d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.24 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.05–0.89 (m, 2H), 0.89–0.79 (m, 7H), 0.70 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.7, 169.3, 169.1, 159.3, 156.8 (q, $J = 36.3$ Hz), 129.7 ($\times 2$), 128.4, 128.3, 127.1, 116.2 (q, $J = 288.3$ Hz), 114.2 ($\times 2$), 85.1, 79.8, 74.8, 72.1, 67.6, 55.2, 55.0, 52.3, 51.3, 46.7, 45.1, 40.3, 39.9, 34.1, 31.3, 27.3, 26.1, 26.0, 23.4, 21.9, 20.6, 16.3; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{45}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{Na}^+$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 701.3020, found 701.3014.

Data for menthyl ester 20 (2R): retention time 11.8 min; $[\alpha]^{26.7}_{\text{D}} - 73.7$ (c 4.37, CHCl_3); IR (ATR) 2954, 2928, 2869, 1698, 1514, 1455, 1247, 1200, 1145, 1103, 1036 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.06 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.55–5.43 (m, 2H), 5.00 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.62 (ddd, $J = 11.1, 11.1, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.95 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.23 (s, 2H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.89–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.29 (m, 1H), 0.98 (m, 1H), 0.90 (m, 1H), 0.87–0.79 (m, 7H), 0.67 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.7, 169.6, 169.2, 159.3, 156.8 (q, $J = 36.3$ Hz), 129.7 ($\times 2$), 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 116.2 (q, $J = 288.1$ Hz), 114.2 ($\times 2$), 85.2, 79.8, 74.7, 72.5, 67.8, 55.2, 55.0, 52.3, 51.4, 46.8, 45.1, 40.7, 39.6, 34.1, 31.3, 27.2, 26.1, 25.8, 23.2, 22.0, 20.7, 16.0; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{45}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{Na}^+$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 701.3020, found 701.3014.

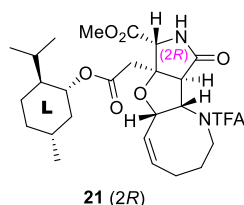
Methyl (6a*R*,7a*S*,8*S*,10a*R*,10b*R*,*Z*)-7a-(2-((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocine-8-carboxylate (21* (2*S*))



To a stirred solution of *N*-PMB amide **20*** (2*S*, 10.4 mg, 0.0153 mmol) in CH₃CN (0.60 mL) and water (0.60 mL) at -10 °C was added CAN (125.9 mg, 0.2297 mmol). After 3.5 h, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (1 mL) and poured into water (1 mL). Aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 1 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (2 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through a pad of silica gel (60N, 1 g, EtOAc), and concentrated under reduced pressure at rt to a volume of ca. 1 mL. The residual solution was poured into saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (2 mL), and the mixture was vigorously stirred at rt. After 2 h, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 × 1 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (2 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (60N, 600 mg, EtOAc/hexane = 8:2) to give unprotected amide **21*** (2*S*, 7.5 mg, 88%) as a colorless oil: [α]^{24.6}_D +1.83 (c 3.47, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 3350, 2954, 2927, 2872, 1698, 1456, 1372, 1202, 1146, 1094, 1010 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.61–5.49 (m, 2H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (ddd, *J* = 10.9, 10.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 4.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 1H), 3.46 (d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.68 (m, 3H), 1.64–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.41–1.25 (m, 2H), 1.03–0.87 (m, 2H), 0.87–0.77 (m, 7H), 0.69 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0, 169.6, 169.3, 156.7 (q, *J* = 36.5 Hz), 128.9, 128.1, 116.2 (q, *J* = 288.3 Hz), 87.4, 79.5, 75.1, 73.7, 64.1, 55.7, 52.5, 51.9, 46.6, 40.3, 40.2, 34.0, 31.3, 27.8,

26.2, 25.6, 23.4, 21.9, 20.5, 16.4; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $C_{27}H_{37}F_3N_2O_7Na^+$ [(M+Na)⁺] 581.2445, found 581.2448.

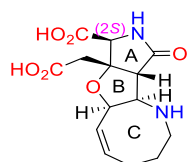
Methyl (6a*S*,7a*R*,8*R*,10a*S*,10b*S*,*Z*)-7a-(2-((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-10-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocine-8-carboxylate (21 (2*R*))



To a stirred solution of *N*-PMB amide **20** (2*R*, 87.4 mg, 0.129 mmol) in CH₃CN (5.0 mL) and water (5.0 mL) at -10 °C was added CAN (1.063 g, 1.939 mmol). After 3.5 h, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and poured into water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 10 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through a pad of silica gel (60N, 10 g, EtOAc), and concentrated under reduced pressure at rt to a volume of ca. 10 mL. The residual solution was poured into saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL), and the mixture was vigorously stirred at rt. After 2 h, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 × 10 mL). Combined extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (60N, 2 g, EtOAc/hexane = 5:5) to give unprotected amide **21** (2*R*, 57.9 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil: [α]_D^{26.4} -52.5 (c 2.90, CHCl₃); IR (ATR) 3346, 2954, 2930, 2871, 1698, 1455, 1371, 1201, 1146, 1092, 1010 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.78 (m, 1H), 5.61–5.46 (m, 2H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 11.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 4.24 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.48 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 1H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.69 (m, 3H), 1.66–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.02–0.89 (m, 2H), 0.88–0.76 (m, 7H), 0.64 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (selected for the major rotamer, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0, 170.0, 169.5, 156.7 (q, *J* = 36.5 Hz), 128.9, 128.2, 116.2 (q, *J* = 288.1 Hz), 87.7, 79.5, 74.8, 73.9, 64.3, 55.6, 52.6, 51.9, 46.8, 40.7,

40.0, 34.1, 31.3, 27.8, 26.0, 25.6, 23.3, 22.0, 20.6, 16.1; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for $C_{27}H_{37}F_3N_2O_7Na^+$ [(M+Na)⁺] 581.2445, found 581.2446.

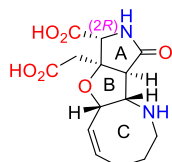
(6aR,7aS,8S,10aR,10bR,Z)-7a-(Carboxymethyl)-10-oxo-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1H-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-b]azocine-8-carboxylic acid ((2S)-TKM-38, 3*)



(2S)-TKM-38 (3*)

Ester amide **21*** (2S, 69.3 mg, 0.124 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of KOH in MeOH (1 M, 11.2 mL, 11.2 mmol). After stirring at 40 °C for 16 h, the mixture was poured into water (2 mL) and concentrated by blowing of air. The residue was dissolved in water (1 mL), neutralized with hydrochloric acid (12 M, 0.5 mL), and subjected to ion-exchange column chromatography (Dowex® 50W x8-200, H⁺ form, 12.5 g). The column was washed with water until the eluate became neutral, and then eluted with ammonium hydroxide (5 M). Positive fractions in the ninhydrin test were combined and concentrated by blowing of air to give glutamate analog (2S)-TKM-38 (**3***, 29.6 mg, 77%) as a brown oil: $[\alpha]^{24.9}_D$ -31.4 (*c* 1.20, 50% MeOH); IR (ATR) 3093, 3069, 3046, 1697, 1573, 1395, 1291, 1185, 1121, 1073, 1007 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (TFA salt, 400 MHz, D₂O) δ 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.51 (brdd, *J* = 11.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.41 (s, 1H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 4.9, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 10.1, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.13 (m, 2H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 177.0, 174.7, 173.9, 133.8, 124.4, 84.5, 77.8, 68.2, 63.1, 56.1, 45.5, 44.8, 23.6, 23.1; HRMS (ESI, positive) calcd for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O₆⁺ [(M+H)⁺] 311.1228, found 311.1237.

(6a*S*,7a*R*,8*R*,10a*S*,10b*S*,*Z*)-7a-(Carboxymethyl)-10-oxo-2,3,4,6a,7a,8,9,10,10a,10b-decahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[3',4':4,5]furo[3,2-*b*]azocine-8-carboxylic acid ((2*R*)-TKM-38, 3)



(2*R*)-TKM-38 (3)

Ester amide **21** (2*R*, 4.3 mg, 0.0078 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of KOH in MeOH (1 M, 0.700 mL, 0.700 mmol). After stirring at 40 °C for 18 h, the mixture was poured into water (1 mL) and concentrated by blowing of air. The residue was dissolved in water, neutralized with hydrochloric acid (12 M, 0.1 mL), and subjected to ion-exchange column chromatography (Dowex® 50W x8-200, H⁺ form, 800 mg). The column was washed with water until the eluate became neutral, and then eluted with ammonium hydroxide (5 M). Positive fractions in the ninhydrin test were combined and concentrated by blowing of air to give glutamate analog (2*R*)-TKM-38 (**3**, 2.2 mg, 90%) as a brown oil: $[\alpha]^{25.0}_D +31.1$ (c 1.01, 50% MeOH).

The other spectroscopic data were in good agreement with those for **3*** (see above).

References

- [1] M. Oikawa, M. Ikoma, M. Sasaki, M.B. Gill, G.T. Swanson, K. Shimamoto, R. Sakai, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2009 (2009) 5531-5548.