

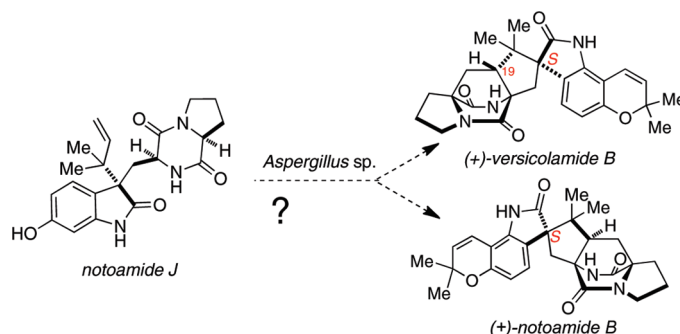
## Synthesis of Notoamide J: A Potentially Pivotal Intermediate in the Biosynthesis of Several Prenylated Indole Alkaloids

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An efficient total synthesis of notoamide J, a new prenylated indole alkaloid and potential biosynthetic precursor, is described herein. Starting from L-proline and a substituted tryptophan derivative, this synthesis also employs an oxidation and pinacol rearrangement for the formation of the oxindole in the final step.

### Introduction

Over the past decade, our laboratory has extensively studied the biosynthesis of naturally occurring prenylated

indole alkaloids,<sup>1</sup> specifically the paraherquamides,<sup>2</sup> brevianamides,<sup>3</sup> notoamides,<sup>4</sup> and stephacidins,<sup>5</sup> among others. These families of secondary metabolites have been isolated from various fungi of the genera *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* and have exhibited a wide range of biological activity, including insecticidal, antitumor, anthelmintic, and antibacterial activity.<sup>6</sup> Their desirable biological activity, as well as the complex amino acid skeleton<sup>7</sup> and bicyclo[2.2.2]diazaoctane ring, makes these prenylated indole alkaloids attractive targets for total synthesis.<sup>8</sup>

Over the past several years, the number of new prenylated indole alkaloids isolated from fungi of both marine and terrestrial origin has greatly increased. Recently, Tsukamoto and co-workers isolated notoamide J (**1**),<sup>4b</sup> one of six novel secondary metabolites, from a marine-derived *Aspergillus*

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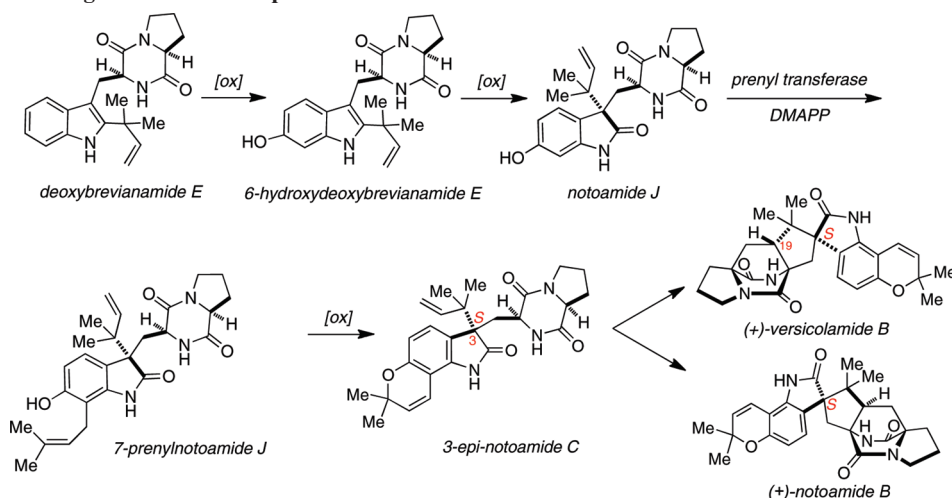
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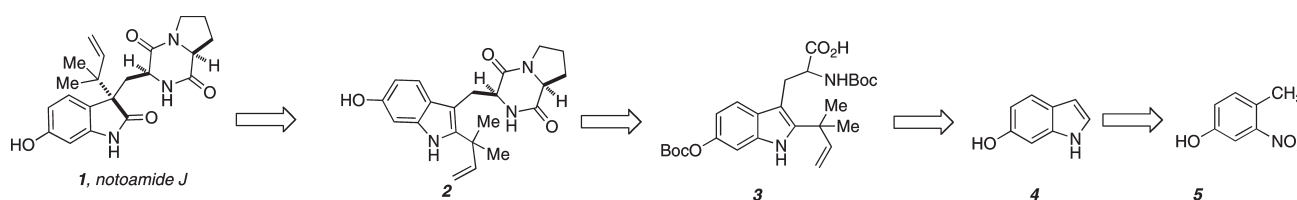
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SCHEME 1. Possible Biogenetic Relationships via Notoamide J



SCHEME 2. Retrosynthetic Plan



sp. that was collected in the Sea of Japan off the Noto Peninsula. Like the rest of the notoamides, **1** contains both tryptophan and proline, as well as an isoprene unit; however, this natural product lacks the bridged bicyclo[2.2.2]diazaoctane ring system, a distinguishing characteristic observed in many of the prenylated indole alkaloids such as the paraherquamides and brevianamides. Notoamide J also lacks the pyranindole ring system often found in the notoamides, norgeamides,<sup>9</sup> and stephacidins. However, notoamide J does contain two notable structural features, both of which may allow **1** to serve as an advanced intermediate along the biosynthetic pathway to other notoamides. First, notoamide J is only one of a handful of metabolites to contain an oxindole ring system, in which one could envision the oxindole moiety to serve as a biosynthetic precursor to the numerous natural products containing the spiro-oxindole ring system. Notoamide J is unique among the alkaloids in these families of natural products as it displays substitution only at the C-6 position of the indole. This feature allows one to envisage that the unsubstituted hydroxy group at this position could lead to the biosynthetic formation of the pyranindole ring system. These two structural characteristics provide provocative hints that notoamide J could be a biosynthetic precursor to notoamide B and/or versicolamide B. A possible series of biogenetic relationships between notoamide J and the more advanced metabolites (+)-versicolamide B and (+)-notoamide B are illustrated in

Scheme 1. It is reasonably assumed that notoamide J is fashioned from the common biosynthetic precursor, deoxybrevianamide E by aromatic hydroxylation at the 6-position of the indole ring. A subsequent oxidation and pinacol-type rearrangement furnishes the oxindole notoamide J. Subsequent prenylation of notoamide J at the C-7 position yields 7-prenylnotoamide J that would serve as the key precursor for biosynthetic construction of the pyran ring system, yielding 3-*epi*-notoamide C, a natural metabolite identified by Tsukamoto and co-workers. Final oxidation of 3-*epi*-notoamide C to an azadiene and intramolecular Diels–Alder cycloaddition could, in principle, lead to (+)-versicolamide B and/or (+)-notoamide B. The former conversion has recently been experimentally verified by this laboratory.<sup>10</sup>

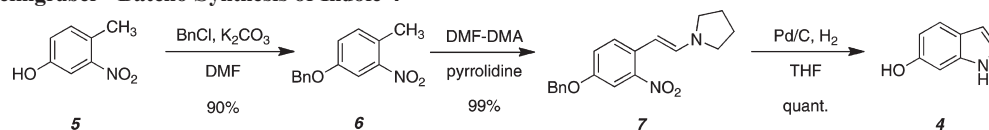
As part of our program aimed at the elucidation of the entire notoamide/stephacidin biosynthetic pathway, we desired a synthesis of notoamide J that was readily amenable to the incorporation of stable isotopes from which probe substrates could be interrogated. We report here the first synthesis of notoamide J which also serves to corroborate the structural assignment recently published by Tsukamoto and co-workers.

Following established chemistry deployed in our laboratory,<sup>8</sup> we planned notoamide J arising from an oxidation and pinacol rearrangement of **2** (Scheme 2). The dioxopiperazine **2** could be obtained by coupling and cyclizing L-proline ethyl ester with the reverse prenylated tryptophan derivative **3**, which we could easily obtain from 6-hydroxyindole **4**.

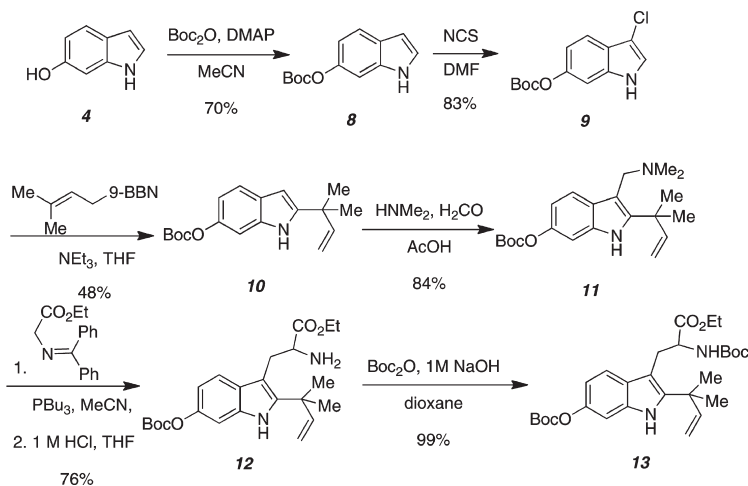
(9) The structures of the norgeamides were published via the internet detailing the research performed by the Hans-Knöll Institute. See: <http://www.hki-jena.de/index.php>.

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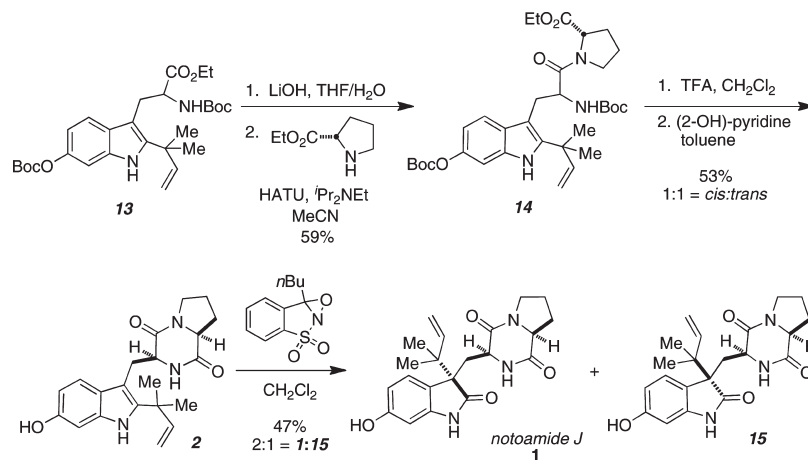
## SCHEME 3. Leimgruber–Batcho Synthesis of Indole 4



## SCHEME 4. Synthesis of the Reverse Prenylated Tryptophan Derivative 13



## SCHEME 5. Assembly of Notoamide J



Formation of **4** could be achieved from **5** following the Leimgruber–Batcho protocol.<sup>11</sup>

## Results and Discussion

Following a modified Leimgruber–Batcho indole synthesis (Scheme 3), commercially available nitrophenol was readily converted to the desired 6-hydroxyindole. 4-Methyl-3-nitrophenol (**5**) was first protected as benzyl ether **6**, followed by condensation of the nitrotoluene with *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal and pyrrolidine to afford **7**. Reductive cyclization and benzyl deprotection using hydrogenation were achieved in one step to yield the desired 6-hydroxyindole (**4**).

Following Boc protection of the 6-hydroxyindole (Scheme 4), formation of the C-2 reverse prenylated indole was carried out following the excellent procedure established by Danishefsky and co-workers.<sup>12</sup> The C-3 indole position of **8** was chlorinated using NCS in DMF to afford **9**, which was treated with prenyl-9-BBN in the presence of NEt<sub>3</sub> to yield the reverse prenylated indole **10**. Pure **10** was obtained in 48% yield due to the complication of removing excess 9-BBN from the reaction mixture. The gramine **11** was formed by treatment of **10** with dimethylamine and formaldehyde, which was coupled with the benzophenone imine of glycine by a modified Somei–Kametani coupling protocol.<sup>13</sup> Imine

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hydrolysis afforded the tryptophan derivative **12**, which was readily converted to the corresponding N-Boc carbamate **13**.

Following standard saponification conditions of **13**, the N-Boc acid was achieved in good yield, which was subsequently coupled with L-proline ethyl ester in the presence of HATU and DIPEA to provide the amide **14** (Scheme 5). Treatment of **14** with TFA removed both Boc protecting groups to afford the free amine, which was subsequently cyclized with 2-hydroxypyridine to provide both the *cis*- and *trans*-dioxopiperazines **2** as a 1:1 ratio, which were readily separated by column chromatography.

Completion of the synthesis required the treatment of the *cis*-dioxopiperazine **2** with excess Davis oxaziridine<sup>14</sup> to afford a 2:1 ratio of notoamide **J** and 3-*epi*-notoamide **J**, which were readily separable by chromatography. Synthetic **1** was identical to the natural product in all respects (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, HRMS, CD).<sup>4b</sup>

In summary, the first total synthesis of notoamide **J** was completed in 15 steps and 0.78% overall yield. Research is currently underway to establish both the biosynthesis of notoamide **J** and its role in the biosynthetic pathway of notoamide **B** and versicolamide **B**. The synthesis recorded here allows for easy access to isotopomers of notoamide **J**, which allow us to interrogate the potential role of this species as a potential biosynthetic precursor to more complex natural congeners. Work along these lines is in progress and will be reported on in due course.

## Experimental Section

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C spectra were obtained using 300 or 400 MHz spectrometers. The chemical shifts are given in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS at δ 0.00 ppm or to residual CDCl<sub>3</sub> δ 7.26 ppm for proton spectra and relative to CDCl<sub>3</sub> at δ 77.23 ppm for carbon spectra. IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer as thin films. Mass spectra were obtained using a high/low-resolution magnetic sector mass spectrometer. Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel grade 60 (230–400 mesh). Unless otherwise noted, materials were obtained from commercially available sources and used without further purification. Dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene (PhMe), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), acetonitrile (CH<sub>3</sub>CN), triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), and methanol (MeOH) were all degassed with argon and passed through a solvent purification system containing alumina or molecular sieves.

(*E*)-4-Benzyloxy-2-nitro-β-pyrrolidinostyrene **7** was synthesized by a known method established within the literature.<sup>11</sup> Compounds **9** and **10** were synthesized via literature methods.<sup>8a</sup>

**tert-Butyl 1H-indol-6-yl carbonate (8)**: Enamine **7** (24.3 g, 74.9 mmol) was combined with 10% Pd/C (2.43 g) and dissolved in THF (250 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred under H<sub>2</sub> at 40 psi for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel, and the catalyst was washed with diethyl ether. The filtrate was concentrated, and crude **4** was immediately taken up in acetonitrile (150 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (14.7 g, 67.4 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated and purified via flash column chromatography in 95:5 hexanes/ethyl acetate. The product was collected as a white solid in 70% yield

(12.2 g): white crystalline solid (mp 141–143 °C); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.16 (br s, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.0, 147.0, 135.7, 126.0, 125.2, 121.2, 114.2, 104.0, 102.7, 83.5, 28.0; IR (neat) 3413, 2981, 1738, 1457, 1395, 883, 722 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na (M + Na) 256.0944, found 256.0944.

**tert-Butyl-3-((dimethylamino)methyl)-2-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)-1H-indol-6-yl carbonate (11)**: Aqueous formaldehyde (1.26 mL, 15.5 mmol) was diluted with glacial acetic acid (35 mL). Aqueous dimethylamine (6.5 mL, 58.5 mmol) was added, followed by addition of indole **10** (4.15 g, 13.7 mmol) diluted in glacial acetic acid (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with 1 M NaOH to a pH > 10. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether, and the combined organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to afford 4.14 g (84%) of an amber oil that was taken on to the next reaction without further purification: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.99 (br s, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 0.3 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 1.56 (s, 9H), 1.53 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 152.9, 146.5, 146.3, 142.0, 133.7, 128.6, 119.7, 113.4, 112.32, 109.0, 103.1, 83.3, 54.1, 45.5, 39.6, 28.0, 27.3; IR (neat) 3385, 2933, 1734, 1466, 1142, 1013, 886 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (M + H) 359.2329, found 359.2324.

**Ethyl 2-amino-3-((tert-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoate (12)**: Gramine **11** (4.14 g, 11.5 mmol), *N*-(diphenylmethylene)glycine ethyl ester (2.80 g, 10.5 mmol), tributylphosphine (850 μL, 4.2 mmol), and acetonitrile (53 mL) were combined and stirred for 20 h at reflux under Ar. The reaction was concentrated and purified via flash column chromatography in 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes to afford 2.76 g of a yellow amorphous solid, which was dissolved in THF (36 mL). Then, 1 M HCl (12.0 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was rediluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> until basic. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 times), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate; 5:95 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give 1.51 g (76%) of **12** as a yellow oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.44 (br s, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.07–5.01 (m, 2H), 4.12–4.00 (m, 2H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.42 (s, 6H), 1.12 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.6, 153.1, 146.5, 146.1, 141.6, 134.2, 127.9, 119.0, 113.3, 112.0, 106.8, 103.7, 83.4, 61.0, 56.1, 39.3, 31.3, 27.9, 27.8, 14.4, 14.2; IR (neat) 3389, 2977, 1734, 1465, 1243, 1143, 885 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (M + H) 417.2384, found 417.2388.

**Ethyl 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-((tert-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoate (13)**: Boc<sub>2</sub>O (824 mg, 3.78 mmol) and 1 M NaOH (3.60 mL, 3.60 mmol) were added to a solution of amine **12** (1.50 g, 3.60 mmol) in dioxane (18 mL). The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the dioxane. The resulting slurry was taken up in H<sub>2</sub>O, acidified to pH 2 with 1 M KHSO<sub>4</sub>, and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 1.85 g of **13** as a yellow amorphous solid that was used without further purification: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.11 (br s, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17–5.06 (m, 3H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.05–3.90 (m, 2H), 3.28–3.12 (m, 2H), 1.55

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(s, 9H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.32 (s, 6H), 1.02 (t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  173.1, 152.8, 146.7, 146.0, 141.4, 134.0, 128.0, 119.0, 113.5, 112.4, 106.1, 103.4, 83.3, 79.8, 61.4, 54.8, 39.4, 28.4, 28.0, 27.8, 27.6, 14.4, 14.0; IR (neat) 3388, 2979, 1755, 1464, 1369, 1143  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}$  ( $M + \text{Na}$ ) 539.2728, found 539.2727.

**(2S)-Ethyl-1-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-(6-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)oxy)-2-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (14):** The ethyl ester tryptophan derivative **13** (1.85 g, 3.60 mmol) was dissolved in 2:1  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{THF}$  (36 mL), and  $\text{LiOH}$  (826 mg, 36.0 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting slurry was taken up in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , acidified to pH 2 with 1 M  $\text{KHSO}_4$ , and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $2 \times 50$  mL) and  $\text{EtOAc}$  ( $2 \times 50$  mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (30 mL), and L-proline ethyl ester (426 mg, 2.98 mmol) was added. HATU (1.70 g, 4.47 mmol) and  $^i\text{Pr}_2\text{NEt}$  (2.0 mL, 11.9 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with 1 M  $\text{HCl}$  (40 mL) and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $3 \times 75$  mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography and eluted with 3:1 hexanes/ $\text{EtOAc}$  to afford 1.08 g (59%) of **14** as a yellow amorphous solid:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.35 (m, 1H), 7.48–6.74 (m, 3H), 6.04 (m, 1H), 5.52 (m, 1H), 5.15–5.06 (m, 2H), 4.62–1.98 (m, 9H), 1.51–1.12 (m, 30H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  172.1, 171.3, 154.9, 152.7, 146.6, 145.3, 141.6, 133.6, 127.8, 119.2, 119.1, 113.4, 112.6, 106.0, 103.4, 83.2, 79.4, 61.1, 60.6, 59.3, 53.1, 46.6, 39.2, 28.5, 27.9, 27.4, 14.4, 14.3; IR (neat) 3351, 2979, 1753, 1634, 1497, 1450, 1143  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8$  ( $M + \text{H}$ ) 614.3436, found 614.3434.

**(3S,8aS)-3-((6-Hydroxy-2-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)-hexahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazine-1,4-dione (2):** TFA (0.6 M) was added to a solution of **14** (1.08 g, 1.76 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (0.6 M) at 0  $^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was quenched with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  to pH 10 and extracted with  $\text{EtOAc}$  ( $3 \times 20$  mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in toluene (0.2 M), and 2-hydroxypyridine (31 mg, 0.328 mmol) was added. The reaction refluxed for 14 h under Ar atmosphere, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was rediluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (30 mL) and washed with 1 M  $\text{HCl}$  (30 mL).

The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified via flash column chromatography eluting with 5:95  $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to afford 160 mg (27%) of the desired *cis* diastereomer as a cream foam. The *trans* diastereomer was isolated in 23% yield (140 mg) as yellow foam:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, 20:1  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  8.15 (m, 1H), 7.17 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.71 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd,  $J = 8.4, 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd,  $J = 17.6, 10.4$ , 1H), 5.10–5.05 (m, 2H), 4.35 (dd,  $J = 11.2, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 4.00 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.54 (m, 3H), 3.08 (dd,  $J = 14.8, 11.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.30–1.82 (m, 6H), 1.45–1.38 (m, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, 20:1  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  169.7, 166.3, 153.0, 146.1, 140.3, 135.9, 123.0, 118.3, 112.3, 110.0, 103.9, 96.9, 59.4, 55.1, 45.6, 39.1, 28.5, 28.0, 26.1, 25.9, 22.7; IR (neat) 3353, 2925, 1664, 1457  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$  ( $M + \text{H}$ ) 368.1969, found 368.1969.

**Notoamide J (1).** Davis oxaziridine (208 mg, 0.871 mmol) was added to a solution of **2** (160 mg, 0.436 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (9 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred 13 h at room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via flash column chromatography eluting with  $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5:95) to give 52 mg (31%) of **1** as a white amorphous solid and 26 mg (15%) of **15** as a white amorphous solid:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  9.68 (br s, 1H), 8.59 (bs, 1H), 7.02 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.49 (dd,  $J = 8.1, 5.7$  Hz, 2H), 6.33 (br s, 1H), 6.12 (dd,  $J = 17.4, 10.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.05 (dd,  $J = 16.8, 10.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.04 (dd,  $J = 16.8, 10.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.00 (t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.49–3.34 (m, 2H), 3.28 (d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.10 (d,  $J = 14.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.18–2.11 (m, 1H), 2.10 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.98–1.80 (m, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  183.2, 170.4, 165.7, 157.7, 143.3, 142.9, 126.8, 120.3, 114.5, 109.2, 98.6, 59.0, 57.8, 53.0, 45.9, 42.5, 31.7, 29.9, 28.2, 22.7, 21.8; IR (neat) 3265, 2971, 1670, 1429, 1155  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI/APCI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{Na}$  ( $M + \text{Na}$ ) 406.1737, found 406.1739.

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**Supporting Information Available:** Full spectral characterization of notoamide J including comparison spectra to natural material. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.