

# Titanium (IV) Mediated Tandem Deprotection- Cyclodehydration of Protected Cysteine N-Amides: Biomimetic Syntheses of Thiazoline and Thiazole Containing Heterocycles

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## Supporting Information

**General Methods.** Unless stated otherwise, all reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under a dry argon atmosphere. All solvents were purchased from Fisher and were dried prior to use. All other reagents were used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were measured at 500 MHz on a Bruker DRX spectrometer or at 600 MHz on a Bruker DRX spectrometer, and were referenced to internal TMS (0.0 ppm). <sup>13</sup>C spectra were performed at 125 MHz on a Bruker DRX-500 or at 150 MHz on a Bruker DRX-600 instrument and were referenced to CDCl<sub>3</sub>. Thin-layer chromatographic analyses were performed on aluminum-backed thin-layer analytical plates (Kieselgel 60 F<sub>254</sub>). Visualization was accomplished using 10% phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh, E. Merck no. 9385).

**Procedure A: Synthesis of Fully Protected Cysteine Derivatives.** A solution of *N*<sup>α</sup>-Fmoc-Cys(*S*-trityl)-OH (0.586 g, 1 mmol) in MeOH:Benzenes (5 mL; 1:4) was treated with TMS-CHN<sub>2</sub> (600 μl of 2.0 M solution in hexanes, 1.2 mmol) at 25 °C and the reaction progress was monitored by TLC (usually complete after 0.5 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in *vacuo* and the crude reaction mixture was used in the next step without purification.

Diethylamine (6 ml) was added to a solution of crude methyl ester in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (6 ml) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min to ensure complete removal of the Fmoc protecting group. After concentration in *vacuo*, the mixture was azeotroped to dryness with CH<sub>3</sub>CN (2 x 6ml) and the residue was resuspended in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (8 ml). The desired Carboxylic acid (1.1 mmol), HBTU (1.1 mmol) and DIEA (2.1 mmol) were sequentially added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C overnight (~10-12 h). Next, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10% aqueous). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the title product.

**Procedure B: Synthesis of thiazolines.** A solution of fully protected cysteine *N*-Amide (0.125 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.5 ml) was treated with TiCl<sub>4</sub> (375 μL of a 1.0 M solution in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0.375 mmol) and stirred at 0°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with cold saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2x). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash chromatography using a mixture of EtOAc/hexanes.

***N*-Benzoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester (1).** Prepared from *N*-Fmoc-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine (1.96 g, 3.34 mmol), according to the procedure A, to afford **1** as a white solid (1.455 g,

3.02 mmol, 90%). Data for **1**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.78-7.18 (m, 20H, Ar), 6.68 (br.d, 1H,  $J=7.5$  Hz, NH), 4.84 (dt of ABX, 1H,  $J=7.5, 5.3, 4.8$  Hz, CH-N), 3.75 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.79 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=12.3, J_{\text{AX}}=5.3$  Hz, CH-S), 2.74 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=12.3, J_{\text{BX}}=4.8$  Hz, CH-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.0, 166.8, 144.2, 133.6, 132.0, 131.8, 129.4, 128.6, 128.0, 127.2, 126.8, 66.9, 52.8, 51.4, 34.0; mp 132-134 °C; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$ ) 504.1604, found 504.1620.

**4-Carbomethoxy-2-phenyl- $\Delta^2$ -thiazoline (2)**. Prepared from *N*-Benzoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester **1** (60.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), according to the procedure B, to give **2** a colorless oil (23.0 mg, 0.104 mmol, 83%). Data for **2**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.88-7.26 (m, 5H, Ar), 5.29 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=9.0, J_{\text{BX}}=9.4$  Hz, CH-N), 3.84 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.72 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2, J_{\text{AX}}=9.0$  Hz, CH-S), 3.64 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2, J_{\text{BX}}=9.4$  Hz, CH-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.3, 171.0, 132.6, 131.7, 128.6, 128.5, 78.5, 52.8, 35.3; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ) 222.0589, found 222.0591.

***N*-Benzoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-penicillamine Methyl Ester (3)**. Prepared from *N*-Fmoc-*S*-trityl-*L*-penicillamine (614 mg, 1.00 mmol), according to the procedure A, to afford **3** as a white foam (408 mg, 0.800 mmol, 80%). Data for **3**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.84-7.17 (m, 20H, Ar), 7.00 (br.d, 1H,  $J=7.0$  Hz, NH), 3.92 (d, 1H,  $J=7.0$  Hz, CH-N), 3.72 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.17 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3\text{C-S}$ ), 1.09 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3\text{C-S}$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  170.3, 167.0, 144.4, 133.8, 131.8, 129.8, 128.6, 127.7, 127.1, 126.8, 68.1, 61.0, 53.4, 52.1, 27.1, 27.0; mp 188-190 °C; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$ ) 532.1917, found 532.1935.

***N*-(4-Nitrobenzoyl)-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester (4).** Prepared from *N*-Fmoc-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine (0.294 g, 0.500 mmol), according to the procedure A, to furnish **4** as a white solid (0.244 g, 0.464 mmol, 93%). Data for **4**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.32-7.18 (m, 19H, Ar), 6.68 (d, 1H,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, NH), 4.80 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.84 (dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}} = 12.6$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}} = 5.5$  Hz, CH-S), 2.77 (dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}} = 12.6$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}} = 4.6$  Hz, CH-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  170.6, 164.8, 144.1, 139.2, 129.4, 128.4, 128.0, 127.0, 123.8, 66.9, 52.9, 51.7, 33.7; mp 162-164 °C; MS (ESI) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}$  ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ) 549, found 549.

***N*-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester (5).** Prepared from *N*-Fmoc-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine (0.294 g, 0.500 mmol), according to the procedure A, to afford **5** as a white solid (0.211 g, 0.412 mmol, 82%). Data for **5**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.74-6.93 (m, 19H, Ar), 6.61 (d, 1H,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, NH), 4.82 (dt of ABX, 1H,  $J = 7.5$ , 5.3, 4.8 Hz, CH-N), 3.86 (s, 3H, Ar-O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.74 (s, 3H, COO-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.77 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}} = 12.2$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}} = 5.3$  Hz, CH-S), 2.72 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}} = 12.2$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}} = 4.8$  Hz, CH-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.1, 166.2, 162.4, 144.2, 129.4, 129.0, 128.0, 126.8, 125.9, 113.7, 66.5, 55.4, 52.7, 51.3, 34.1; mp 148-149 °C; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}$  ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ) 534.1709, found 534.1707.

***N*-Dihydrocinnamoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester (6).** Prepared from *N*-Fmoc-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine (0.300 g, 0.500 mmol), according to the procedure A, to give **6** as a white foam (0.205 g, 0.402 mmol, 80%). Data for **6**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.37-7.15 (m, 20H, Ar), 5.79 (br.d, 1H,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, NH), 4.57 (dt, 1H,  $J = 7.7$ , 5.5 Hz, CH-N), 3.68 (s, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.93 (m, 2H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONH), 2.63 (d, 2H,  $J = 5.5$ , CH<sub>2</sub>-S), 2.45 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.7$ , PhCH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONH);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.6, 170.9, 144.4, 140.7, 129.5, 128.5, 128.3, 128.0, 126.9, 126.2, 67.0, 52.5, 51.1, 37.9, 33.8, 31.3.

**4-Carbomethoxy-5,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl- $\Delta^2$ -thiazoline (7).** Prepared from *N*-Benzoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-penicillamine Methyl Ester **3** (64.0 mg, 0.125 mmol), according to the procedure B, to give **7** a colorless oil (30.0 mg, 0.120 mmol, 96%). Data for **7**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.85-7.38 (m, 5H, Ar), 4.86 (s, 1H, *CH*-N), 3.82 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.78 (s, 3H, C( $\text{CH}_3$ )-S), 1.46 (s, 3H, C( $\text{CH}_3$ )-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  170.4, 170.0, 133.2, 131.6, 128.4, 128.4, 86.2, 60.6, 52.2, 28.5, 26.0; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ) 250.0896, found 250.0899.

**4-Carbomethoxy-2-(4-nitrophenyl)- $\Delta^2$ -thiazoline (8).** Prepared from *N*-(4-Nitrobenzoyl)-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester **4** (65.8 mg, 0.125 mmol), according to the procedure B, to give **8** a white solid (25.8 mg, 0.097 mmol, 77%). Data for **8**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.28-8.02 (m, 4H, Ar), 5.34 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=9.2$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.5$  Hz, *CH*-N), 3.86 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.81 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}}=9.2$  Hz, *CH*-S), 3.72 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.5$  Hz, *CH*-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  170.7, 169.0, 149.6, 138.0, 129.5, 123.7, 78.7, 52.9, 35.9; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ) 267.0439, found 267.0431.

**4-Carbomethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- $\Delta^2$ -thiazoline (9).** Prepared from *N*-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester **5** (64.0 mg, 0.125 mmol), according to the procedure B, to give **9** a colorless oil (8.8 mg, 0.035 mmol, 28%). Data for **9**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.82-6.89 (m, 4H, Ar), 5.25 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=8.8$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.2$  Hz, *CH*-N), 3.84 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.83 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.68 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.0$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}}=8.8$  Hz, *CH*-S), 3.62 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.0$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.2$  Hz, *CH*-S);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.5, 170.2, 162.4, 130.4, 125.4, 113.8, 78.3, 55.4, 52.7, 35.4.

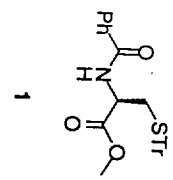
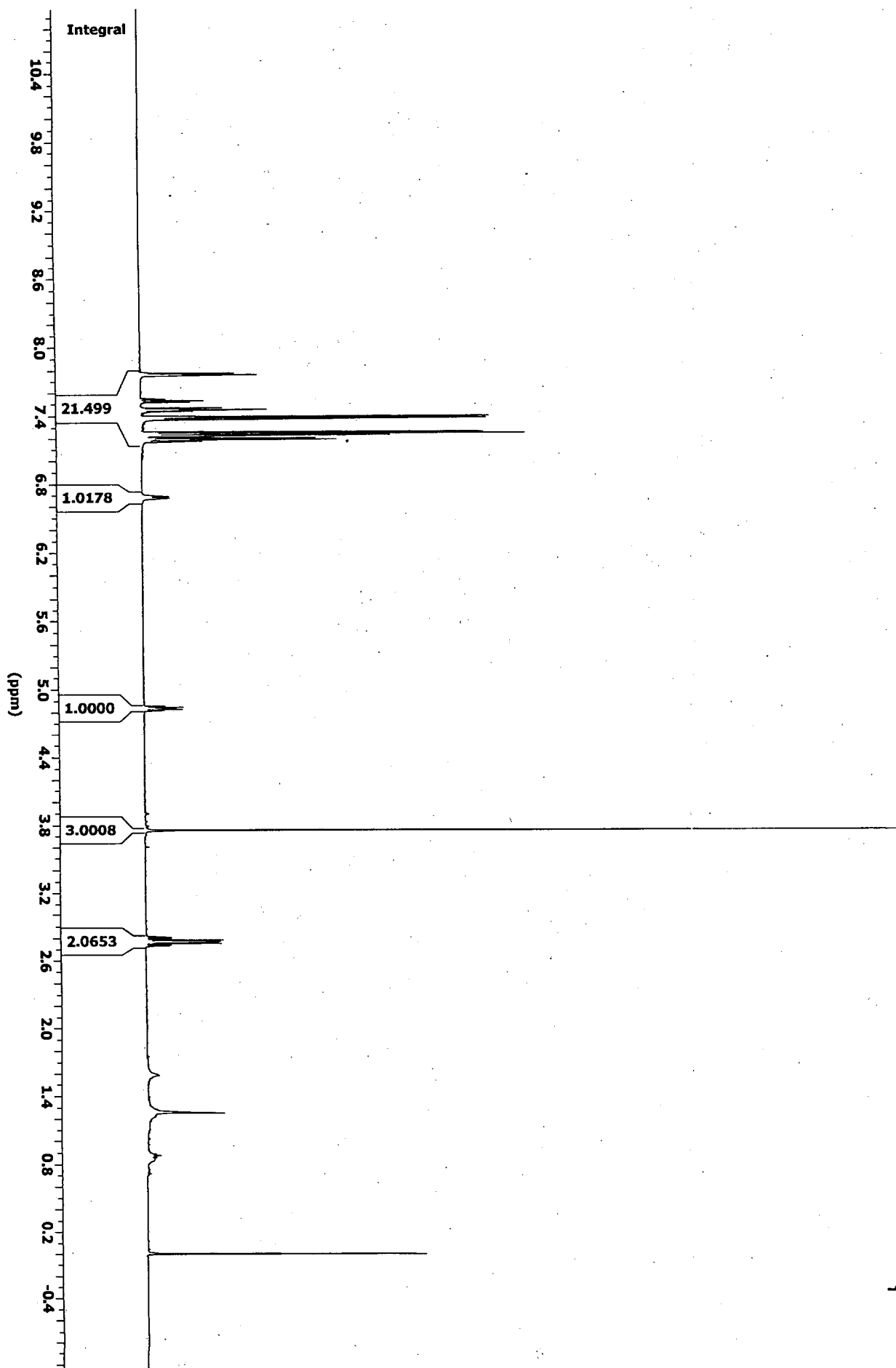
**4-Carbomethoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)- $\Delta^2$ -thiazoline (10).** Prepared from *N*-Dihydrocinnamoyl-*S*-trityl-*L*-cysteine Methyl Ester **6** (51.0 mg, 0.100 mmol), according to the procedure B, to give **10** a colorless oil (15.2 mg, 0.061 mmol, 61%). Data for **10**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.18 (m, 5H, Ar), 5.07 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=8.8$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.5$  Hz, CH-N), 3.80 (s, 3H, O- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.60 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}}=8.8$  Hz, CH-S), 3.51 (ABX, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=11.2$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=9.5$  Hz, CH-S), 2.99 (m, 2H,  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ), 2.86 (m, 2H,  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  173.9, 171.3, 140.2, 128.4, 128.3, 126.3, 77.9, 52.7, 36.0, 35.5, 33.6.

***N*-Bz-*L*-Cys(*S*-Trt)-*L*-Cys(*S*-Trt)-OMe (11).** Diethylamine (4 ml) was added to a solution of *N*-Fmoc-Cys(*S*-trityl)-OMe (0.300 g, 0.5 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (4 ml) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30. After concentration in *vacuo*, the mixture was azeotroped to dryness with  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (2 x 4ml) and the residue was resuspended in DMF: $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (4 ml, 1:1). Next, *N*-Fmoc-Cys(*S*-trityl)-OH (0.322 g, 0.55 mmol), HBTU (0.209 g, 0.55 mmol), HOBT (0.074 g, 0.55 mmol) and collidine (140  $\mu\text{l}$ , 1.05 mmol) were sequentially added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C. After 10 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (10% aqueous). The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (30 % EtOAc/hexanes) to afford 0.402 g of the dipeptide (85%).

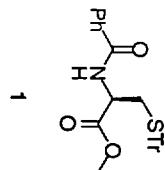
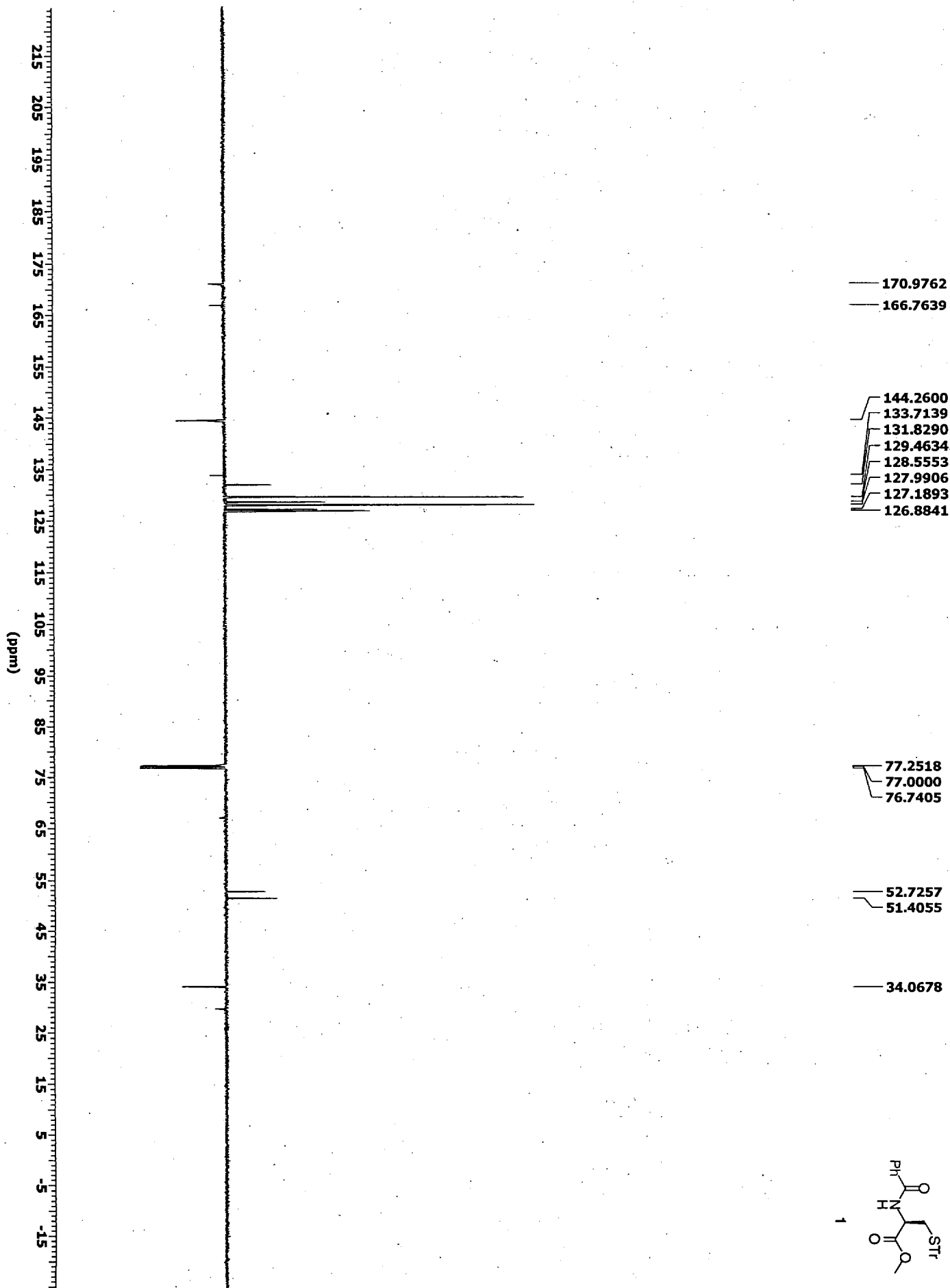
Diethylamine (3 ml) was added to a solution of Fmoc-*L*-Cys(*S*-Trt)-*L*-Cys(*S*-Trt)-OMe (0.4016 g, 0.425 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (3 ml) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30. After concentration in *vacuo*, the mixture was azeotroped to dryness with  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (3 x 3ml) and the residue was resuspended in DMF (3 ml). Next, benzoic acid (0.057 g, 0.467 mmol), HBTU (0.177 g, 0.467 mmol) and DIEA (155  $\mu\text{l}$ , 0.892 mmol) were sequentially added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C. After 8 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the

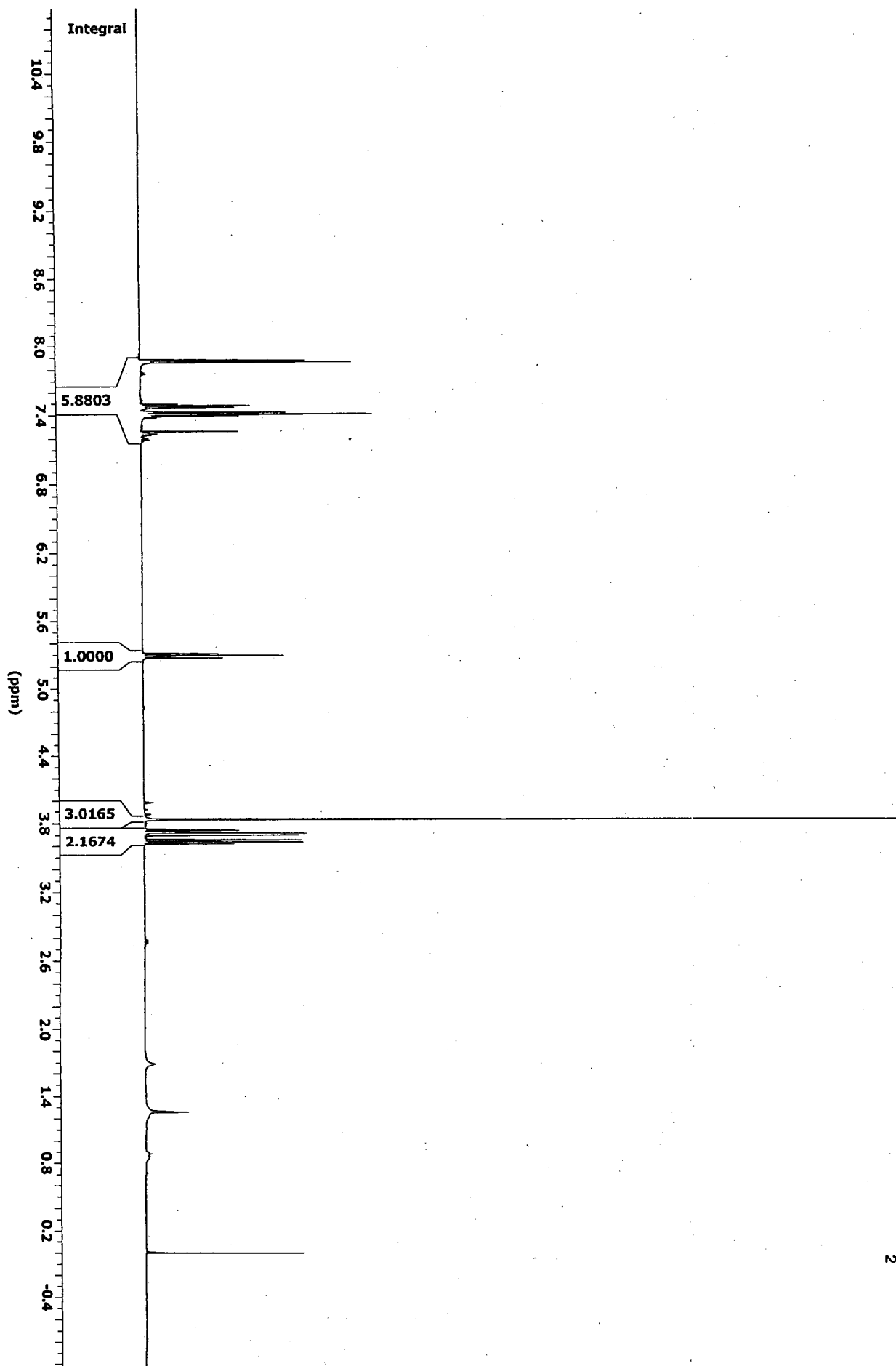
residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (saturated aqueous). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (40% EtOAc/hexanes) to furnish 0.305 g of compound **11** as a white foam (87%). Data for **11**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.70-7.14 (m, 35H, Ar), 6.54-6.53 (m, 2H, *J* = 7.9 Hz, NH), 4.43 (dt, 1H, *J* = 7.7, 5.5 Hz, CH-N), 4.33 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AX</sub> = 6.6, *J*<sub>BX</sub> = 5.7 Hz, CH-N), 3.63 (s, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.84 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 13.2, *J*<sub>AX</sub> = 6.6 Hz, CH-S), 2.61 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 13.2, *J*<sub>BX</sub> = 5.7 Hz, CH-S), 2.59 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-S); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 170.1, 169.6, 167.2, 144.3, 144.2, 133.7, 131.8, 129.5, 129.4, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 127.2, 126.8, 126.8, 67.1, 66.8, 52.5, 52.0, 51.4, 33.6, 33.5; mp 101-104 °C; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Na (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 849.2791, found 849.2798.

**4-Carbomethoxy-2-(4-(2-phenylthiazolyl))-Δ<sup>2</sup>-thiazoline (12)**. Prepared from *N*-Bz-*L*-Cys(S-Trt)-*L*-Cys(S-Trt)-OMe **11** (0.138 g, 0.160 mmol), according to the procedure B (6 eq. TiCl<sub>4</sub>, 25 °C), to give **12** a white solid (18.7 mg, 0.0614 mmol, 38%). Data for **12**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.04 (s, 1H, Thiazole), 8.00-7.44 (m, 5H, Ar), 5.32 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AX</sub> = 9.1, *J*<sub>BX</sub> = 9.6 Hz, CH-N), 3.85 (s, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.71 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 11.3, *J*<sub>AX</sub> = 9.1 Hz, CH-S), 3.64 (ABX, 1H, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 11.3, *J*<sub>BX</sub> = 9.6 Hz, CH-S); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.3, 168.2, 166.1, 149.4, 132.8, 130.5, 129.0, 126.8, 120.7, 78.4, 52.8, 35.0; HRMS (MALDI-FTMS) calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 305.0413, found 305.0424.

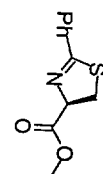


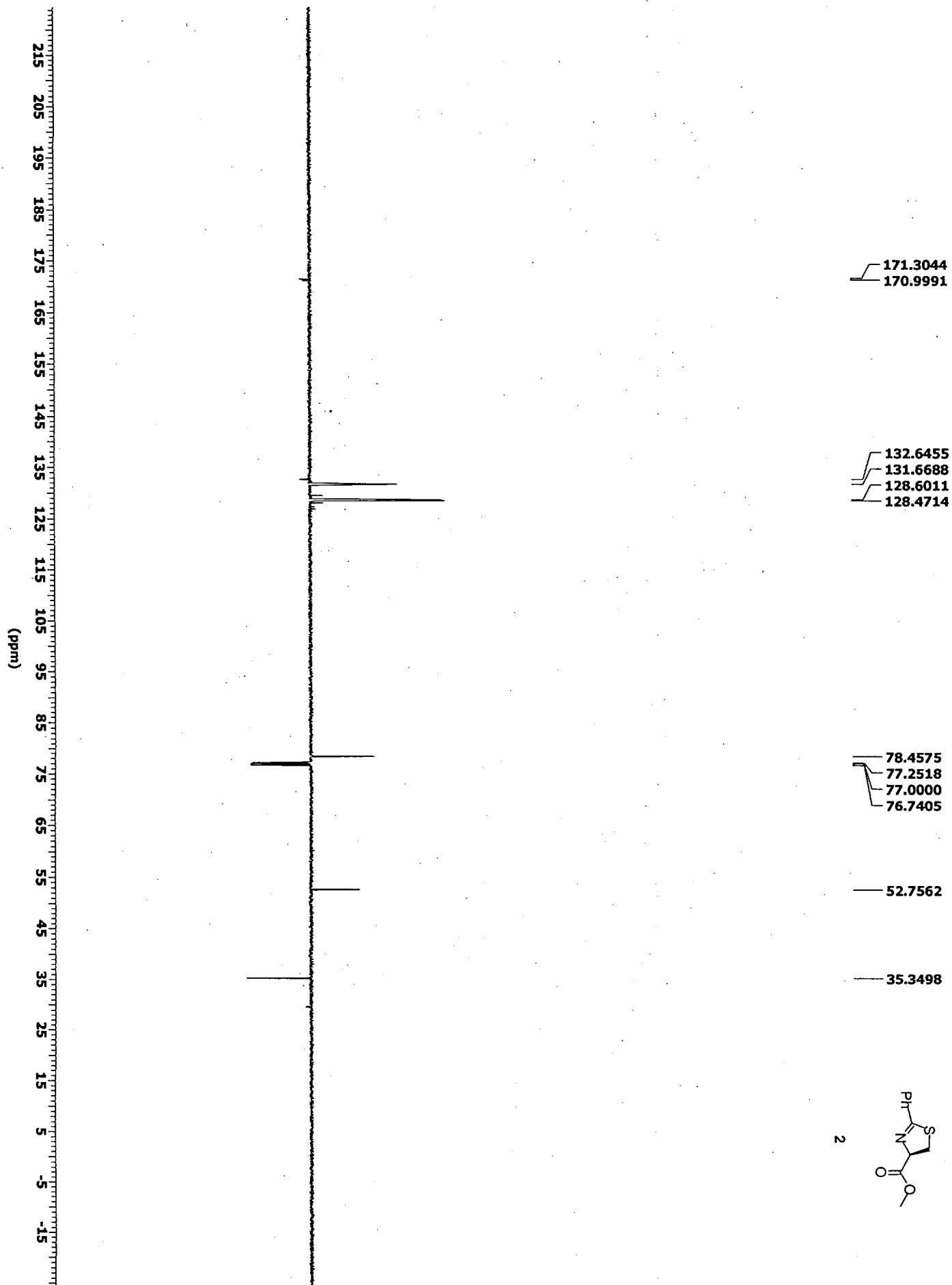


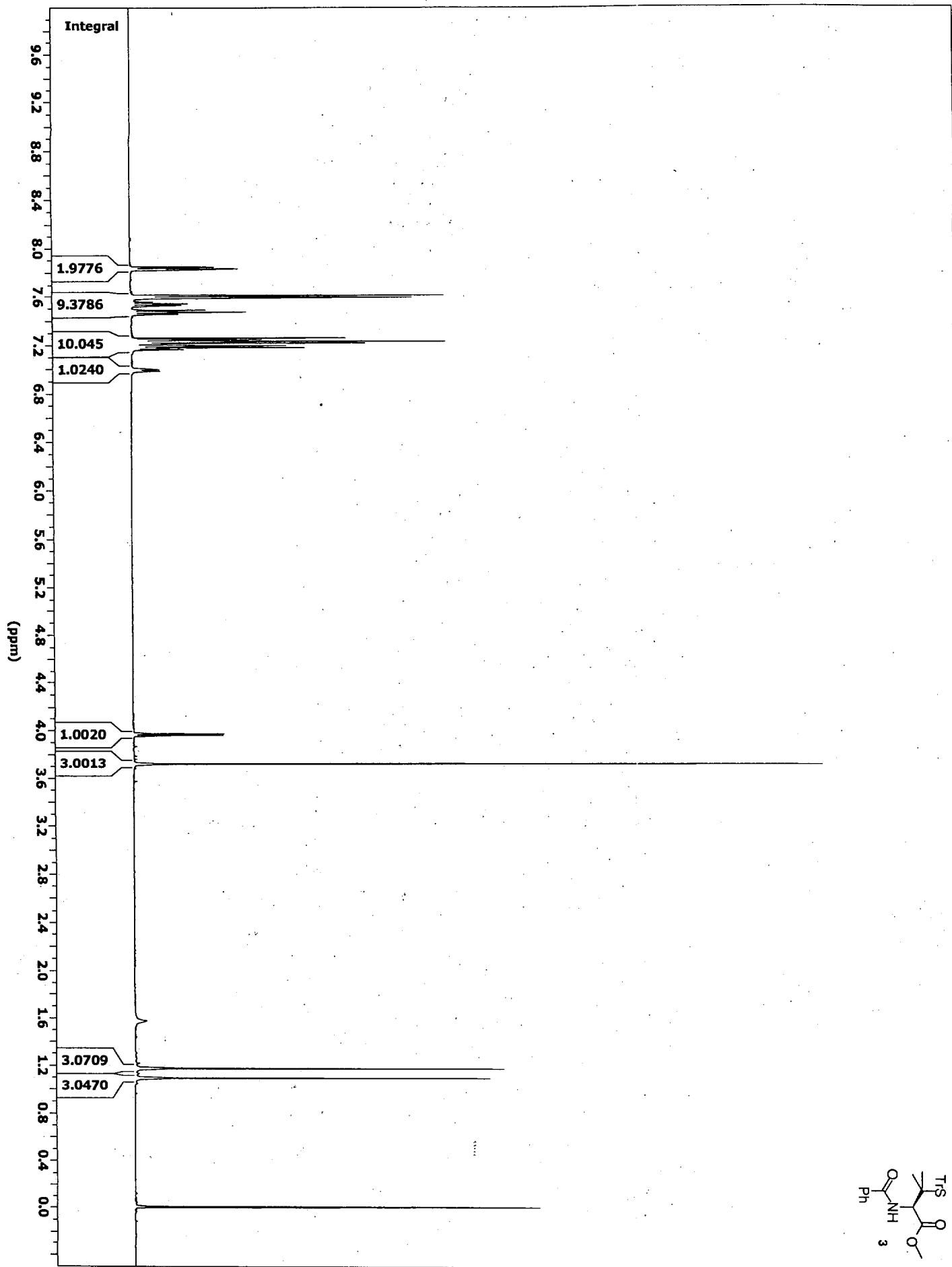


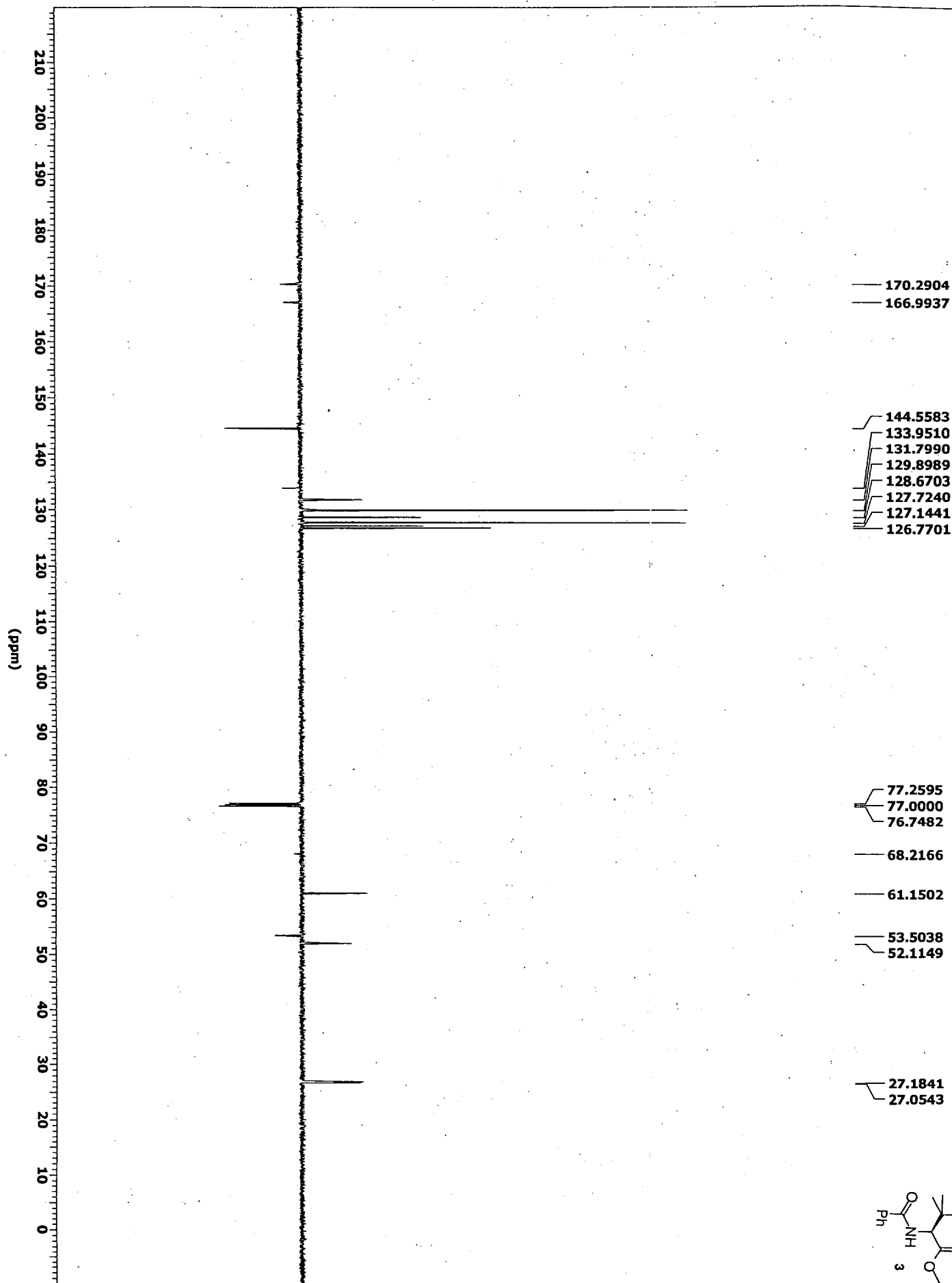


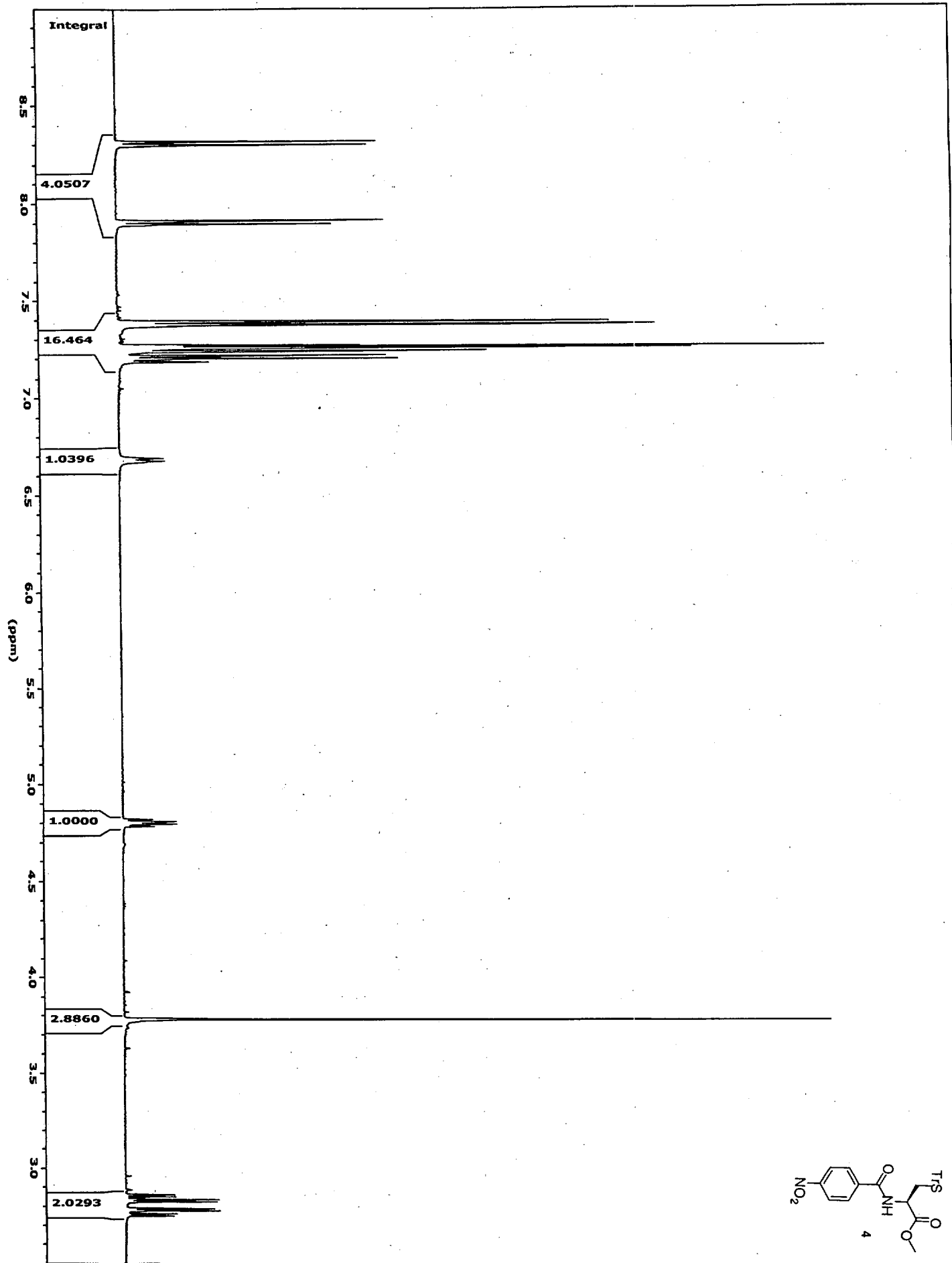
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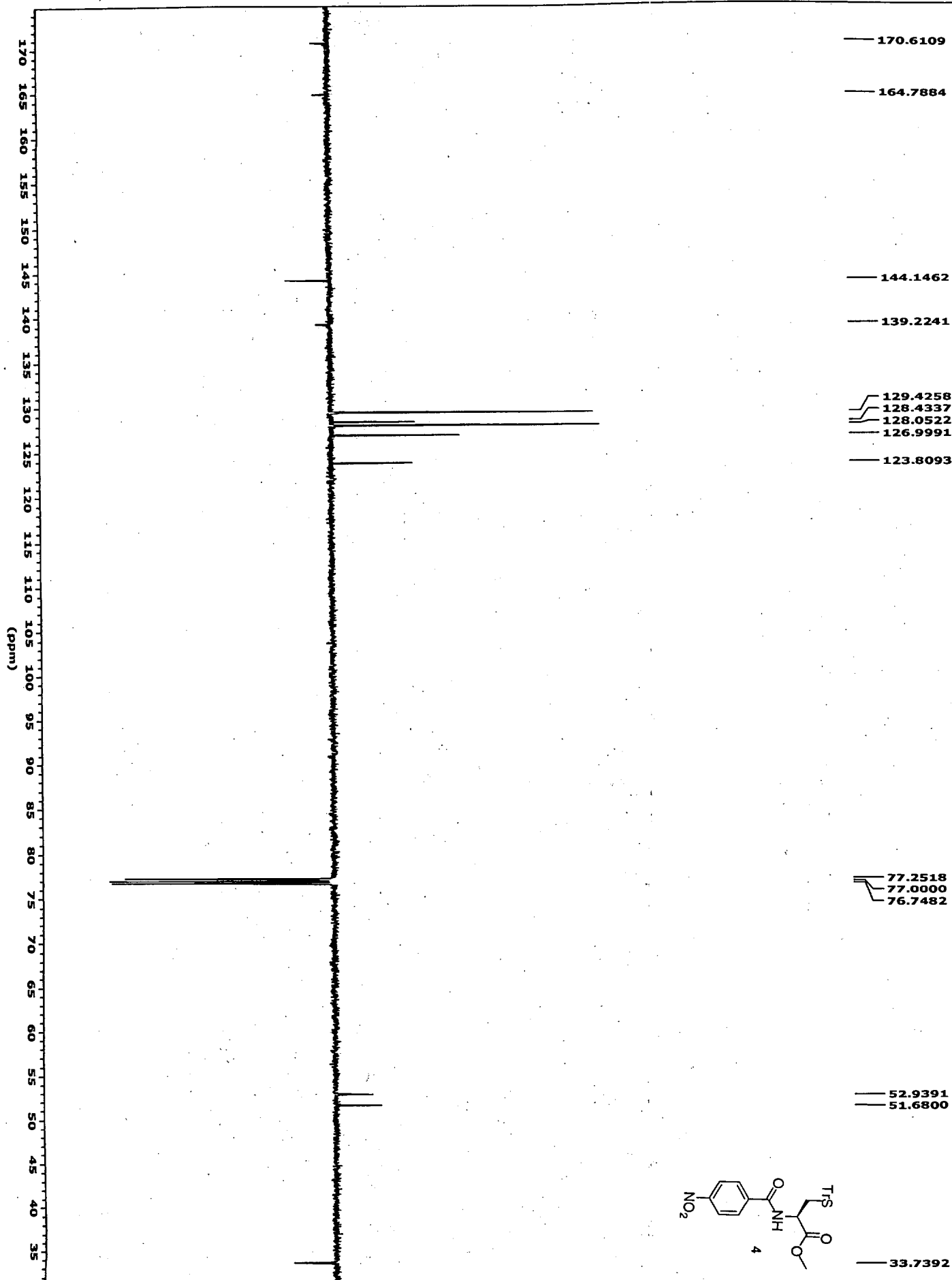


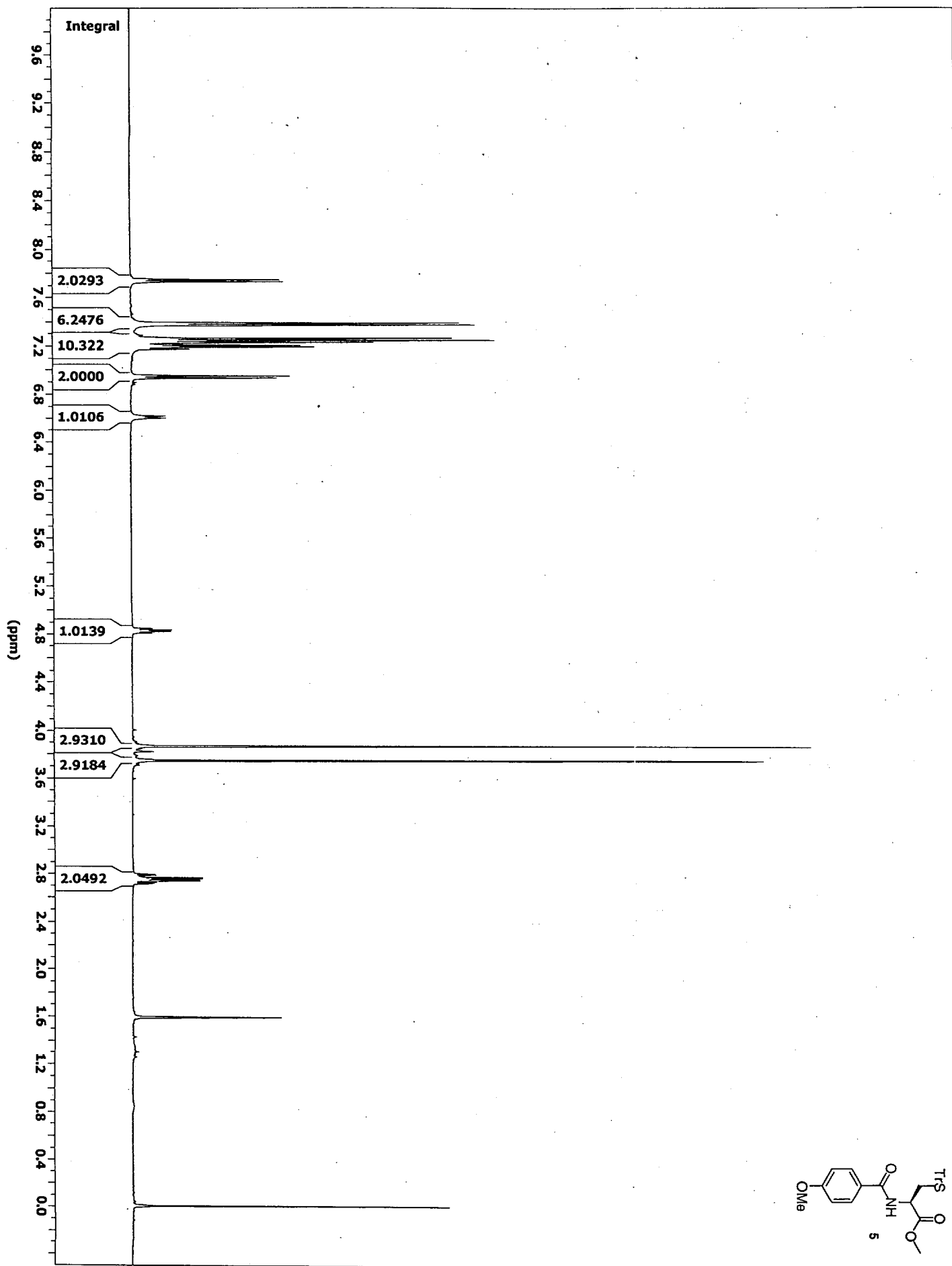




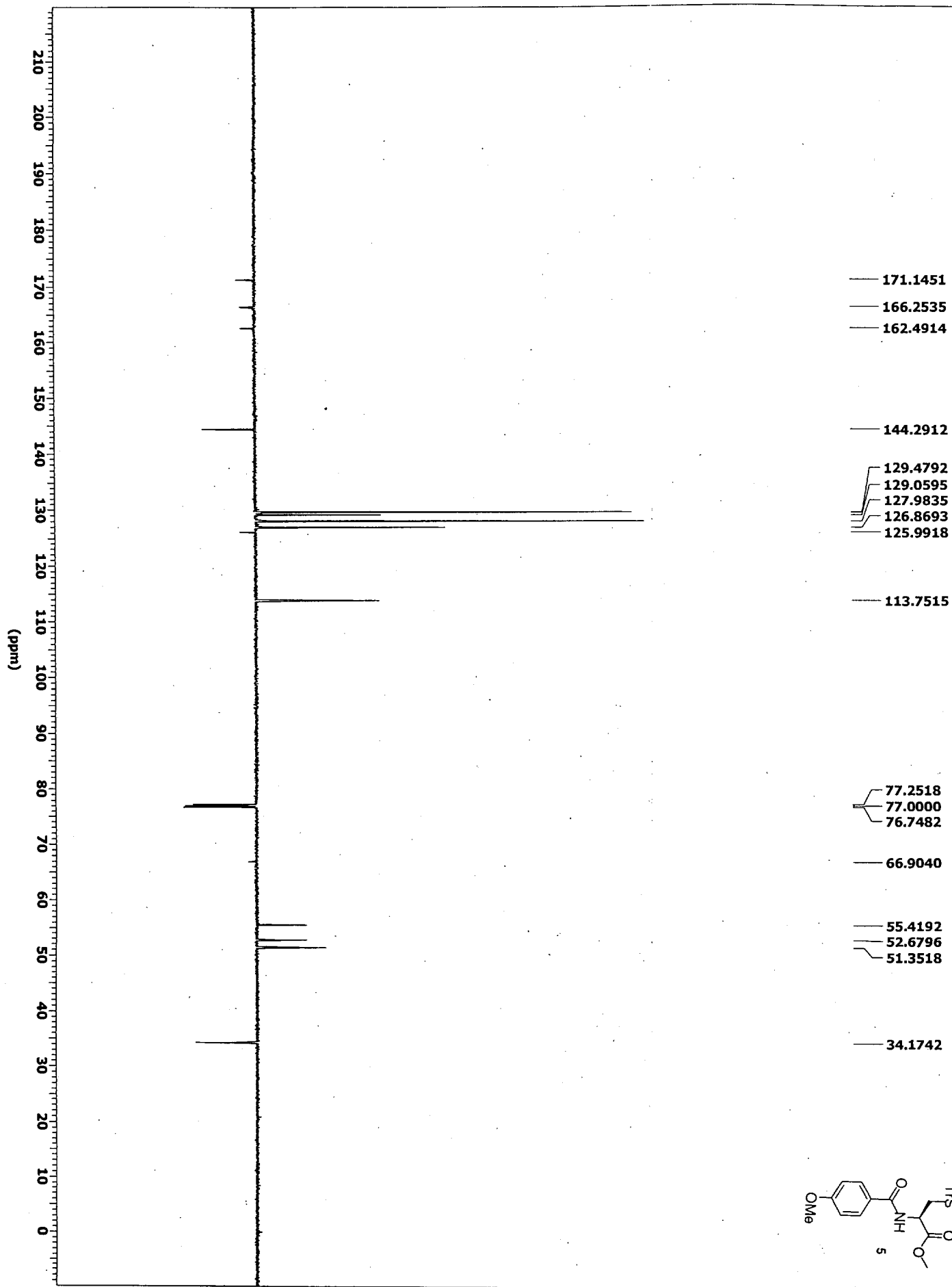


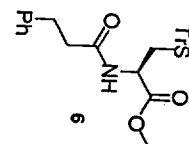
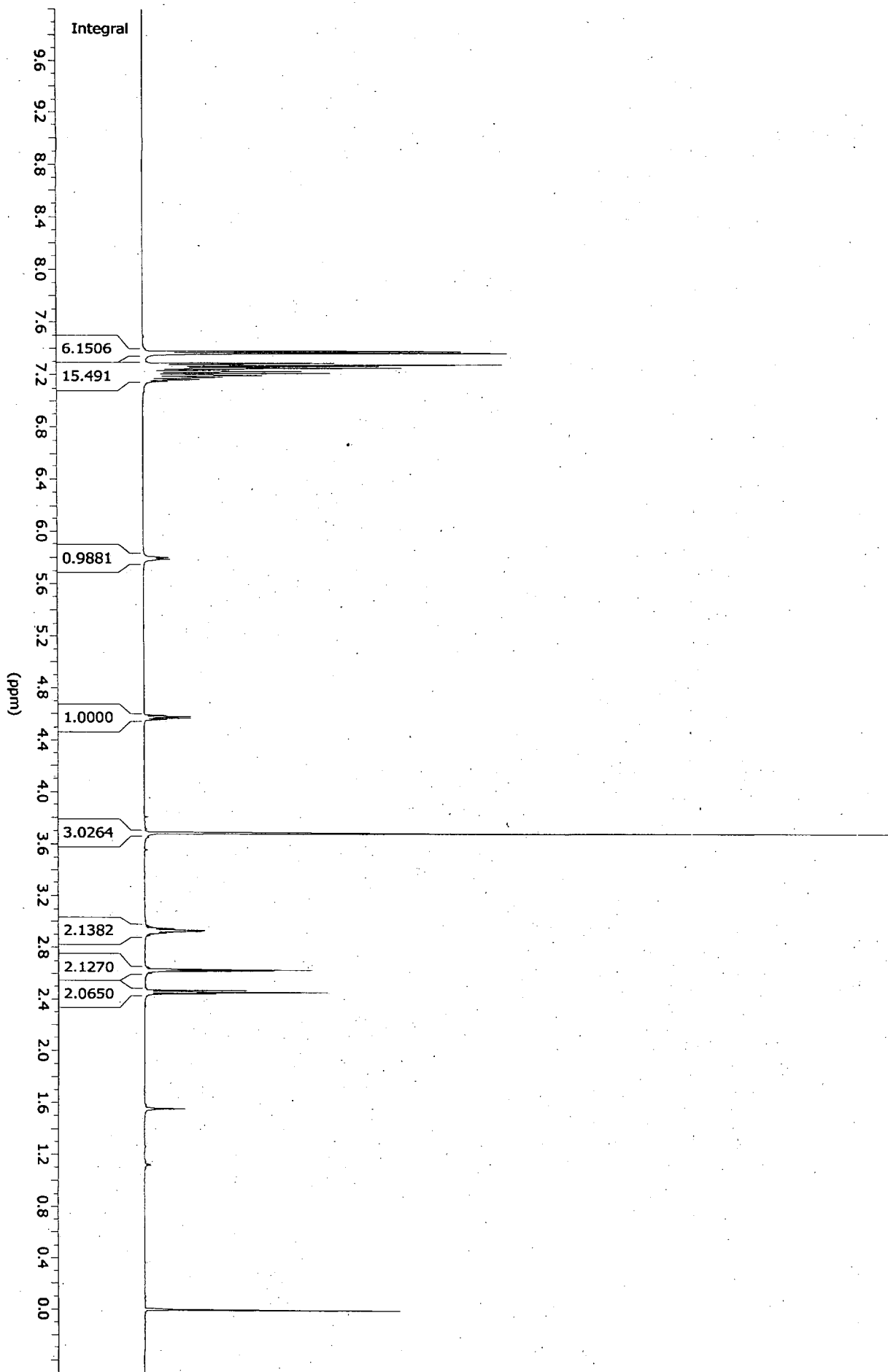


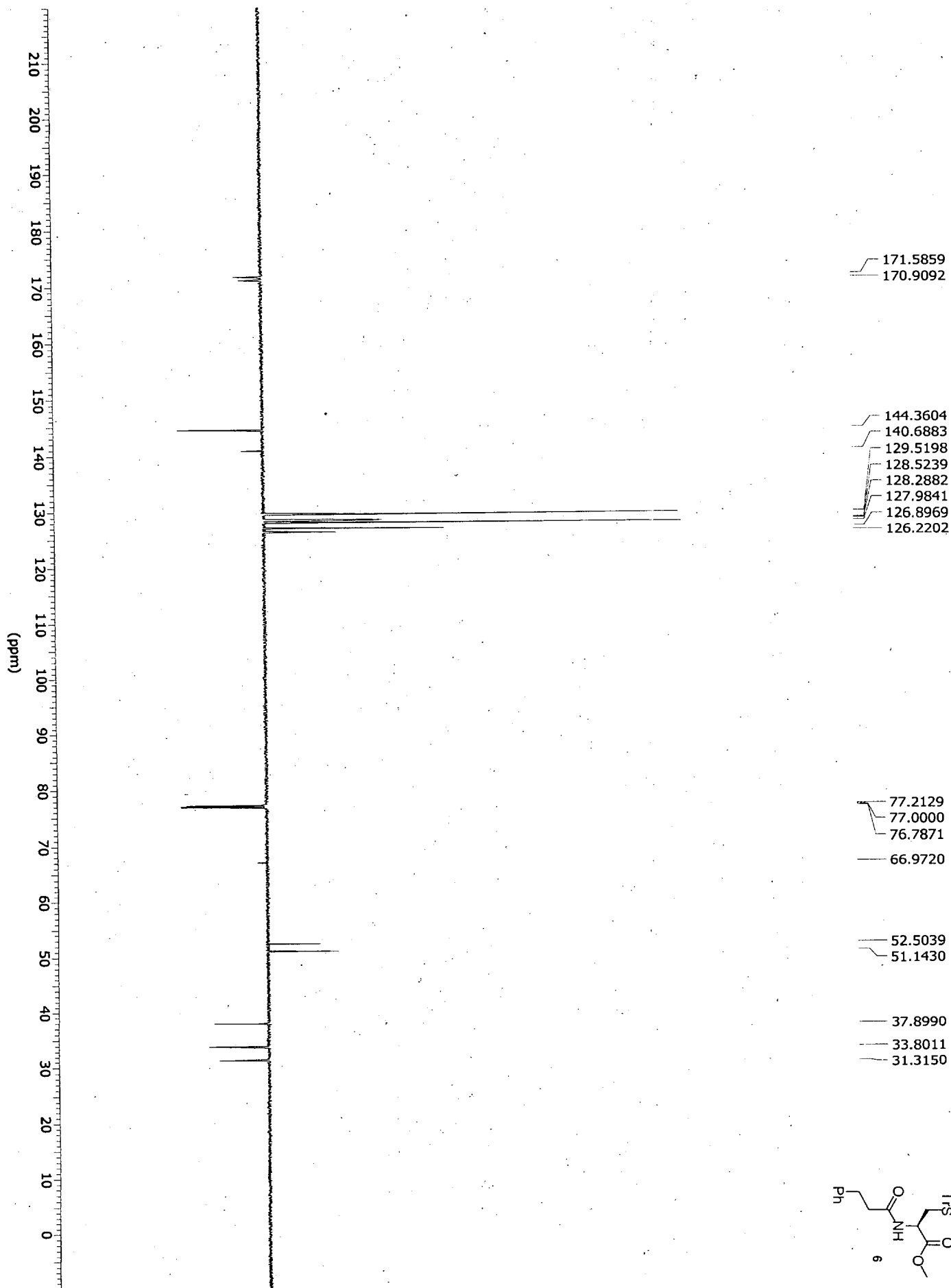


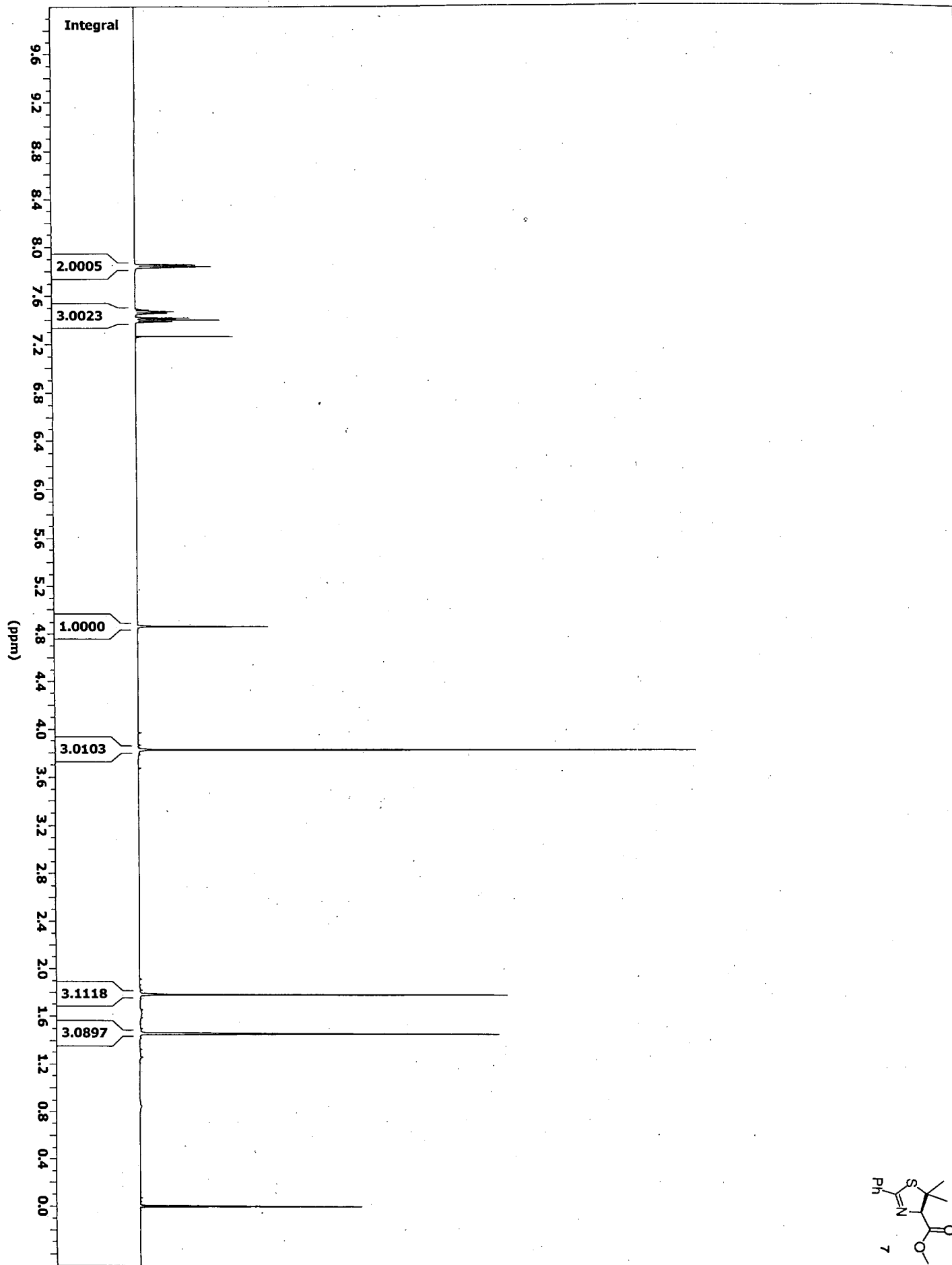


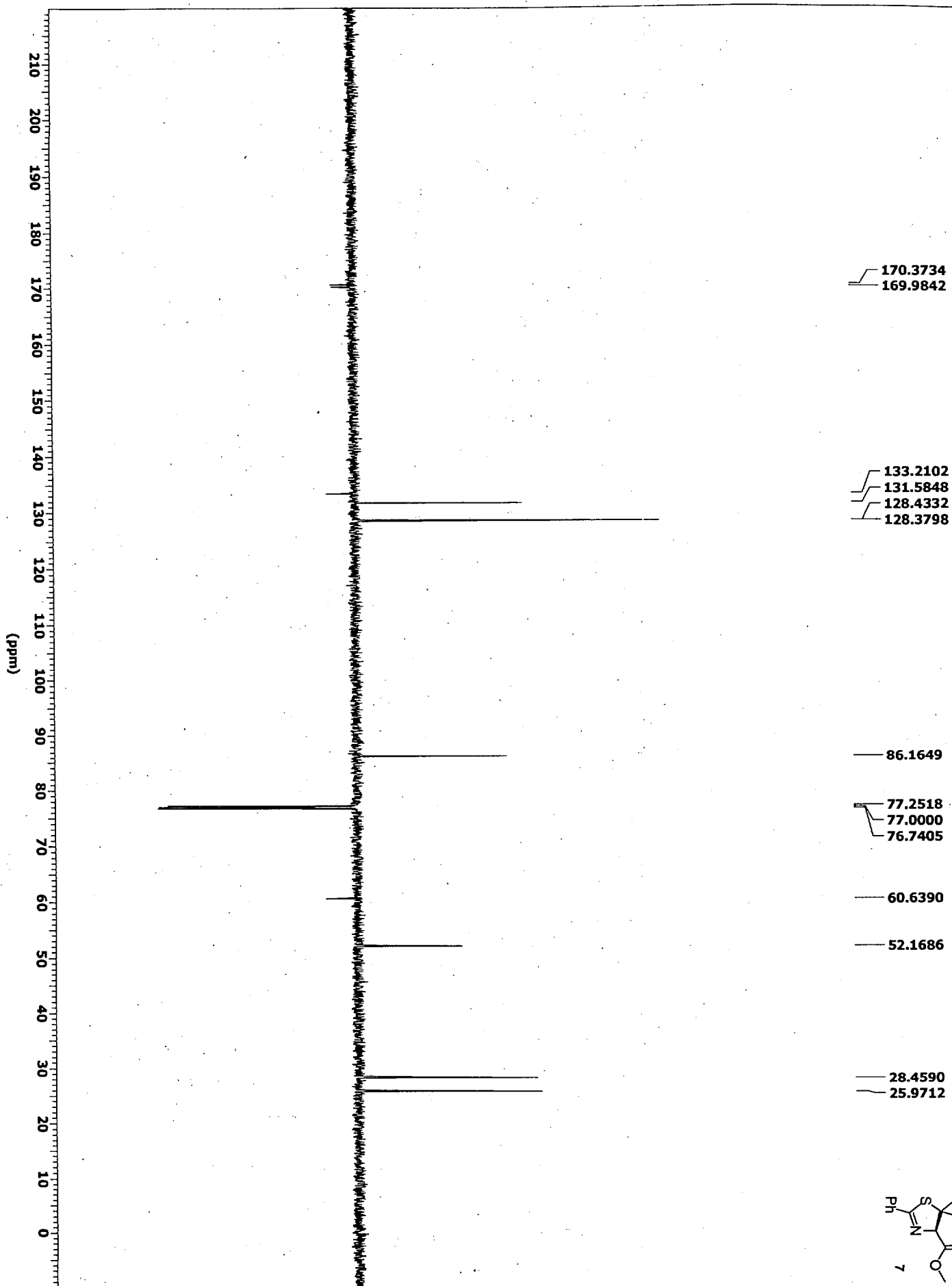


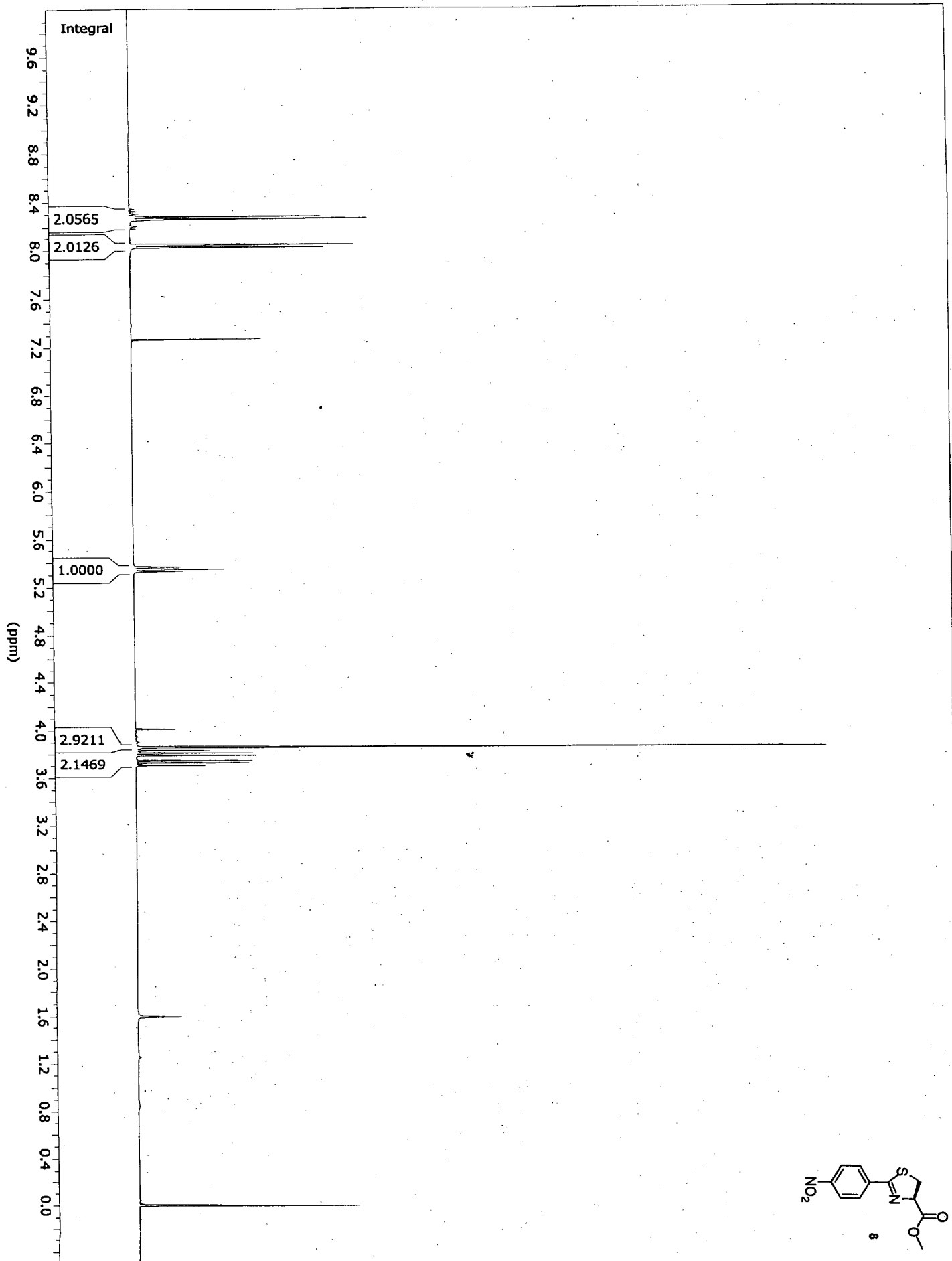


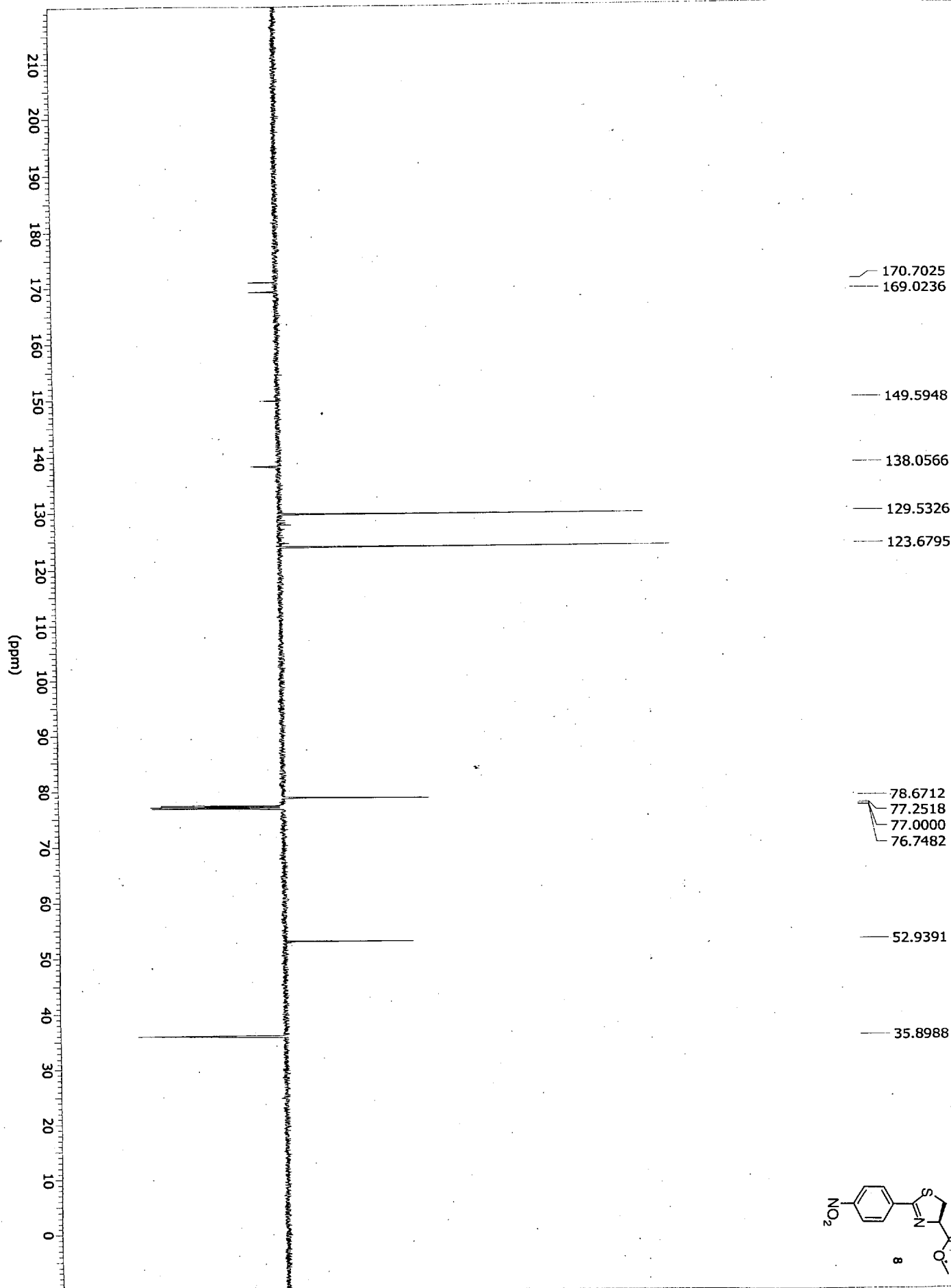


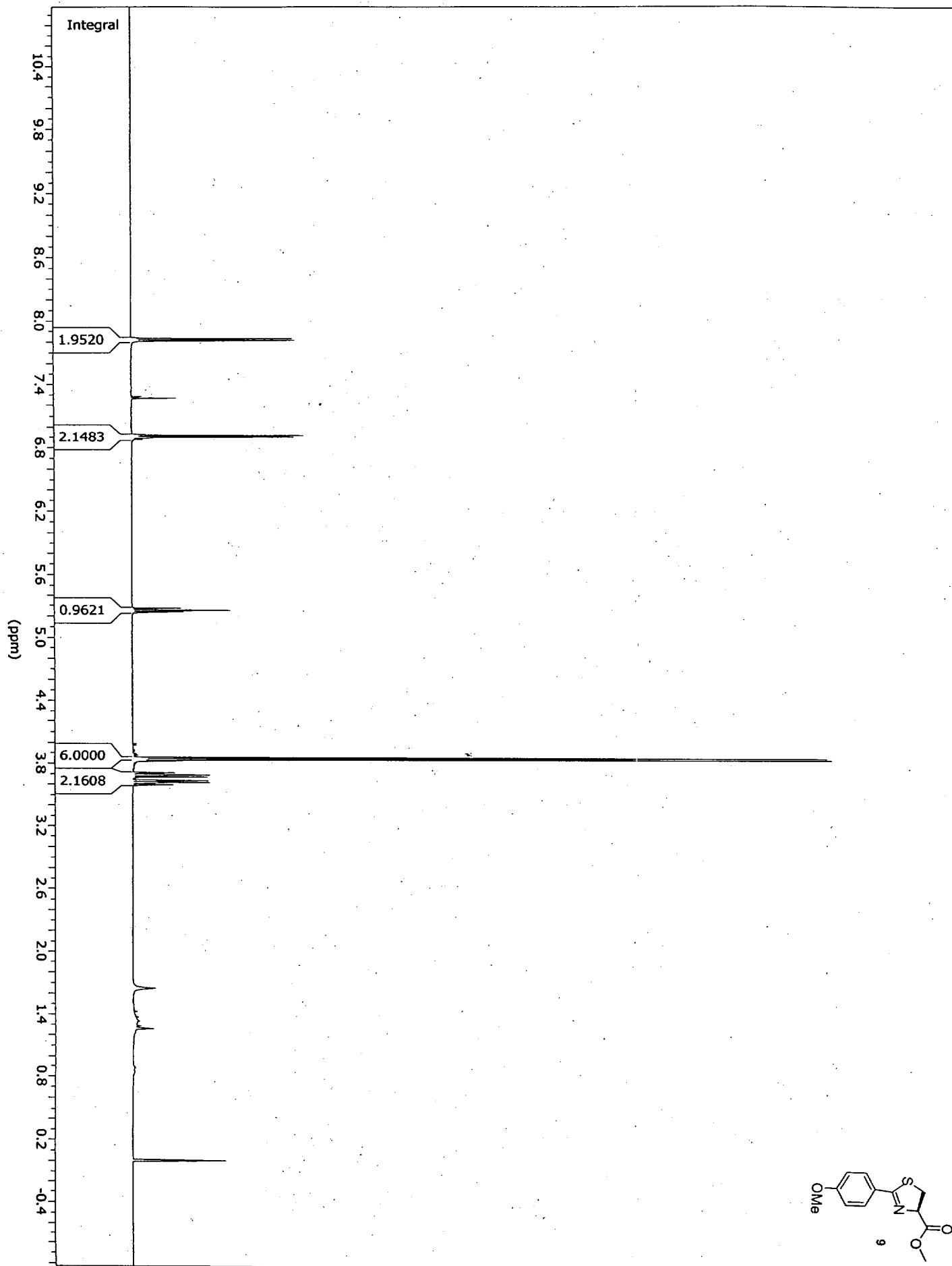




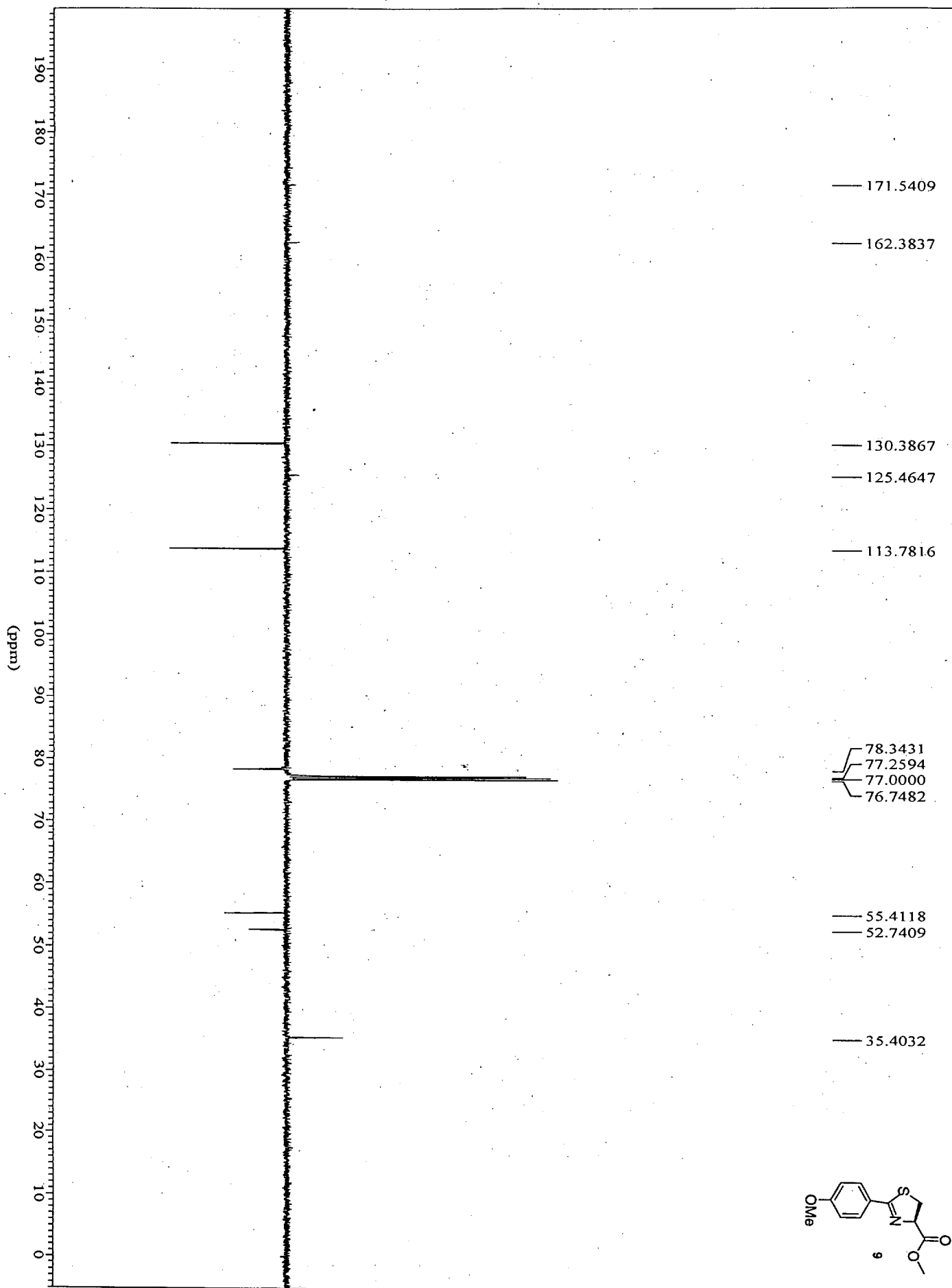


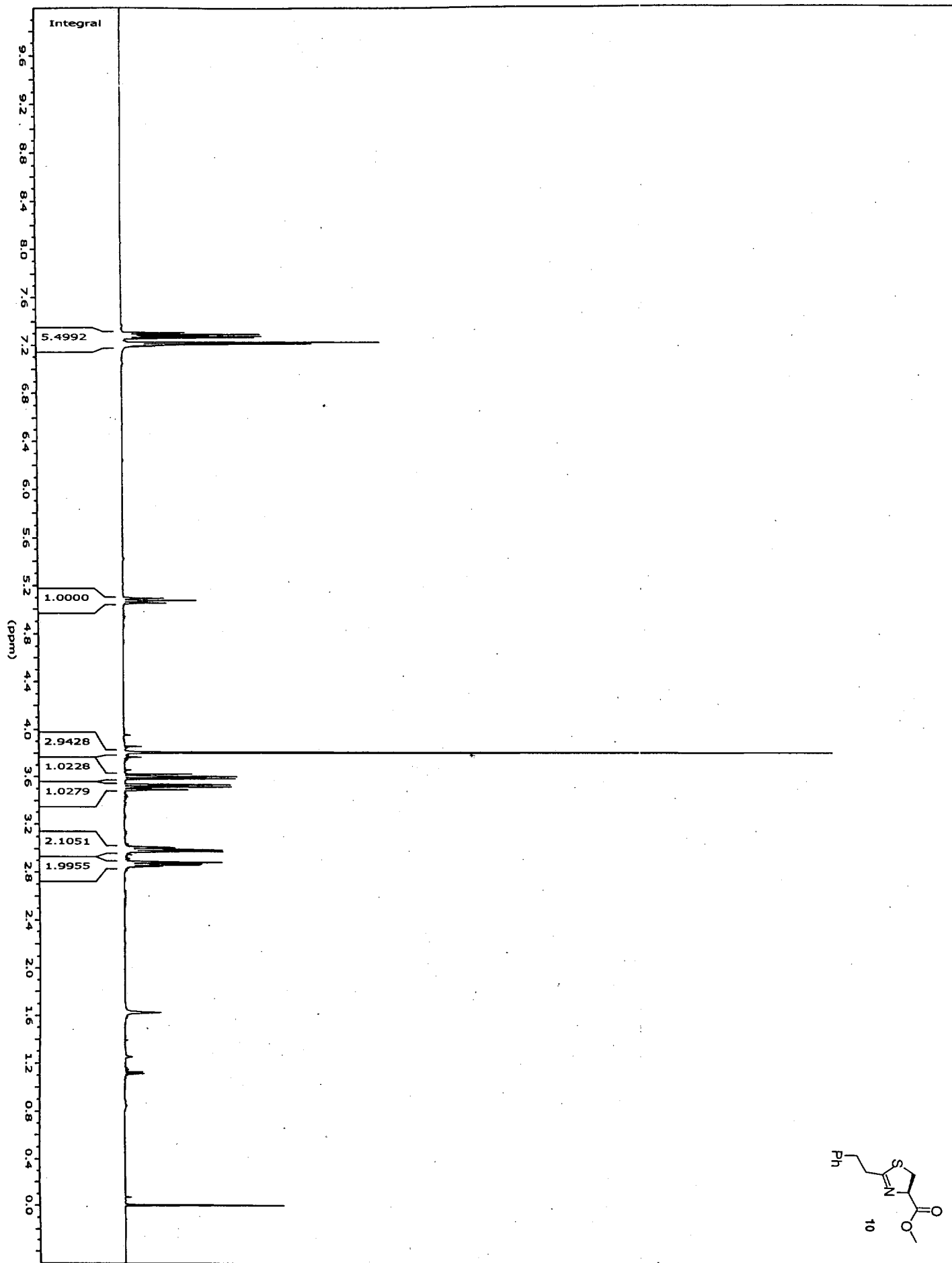


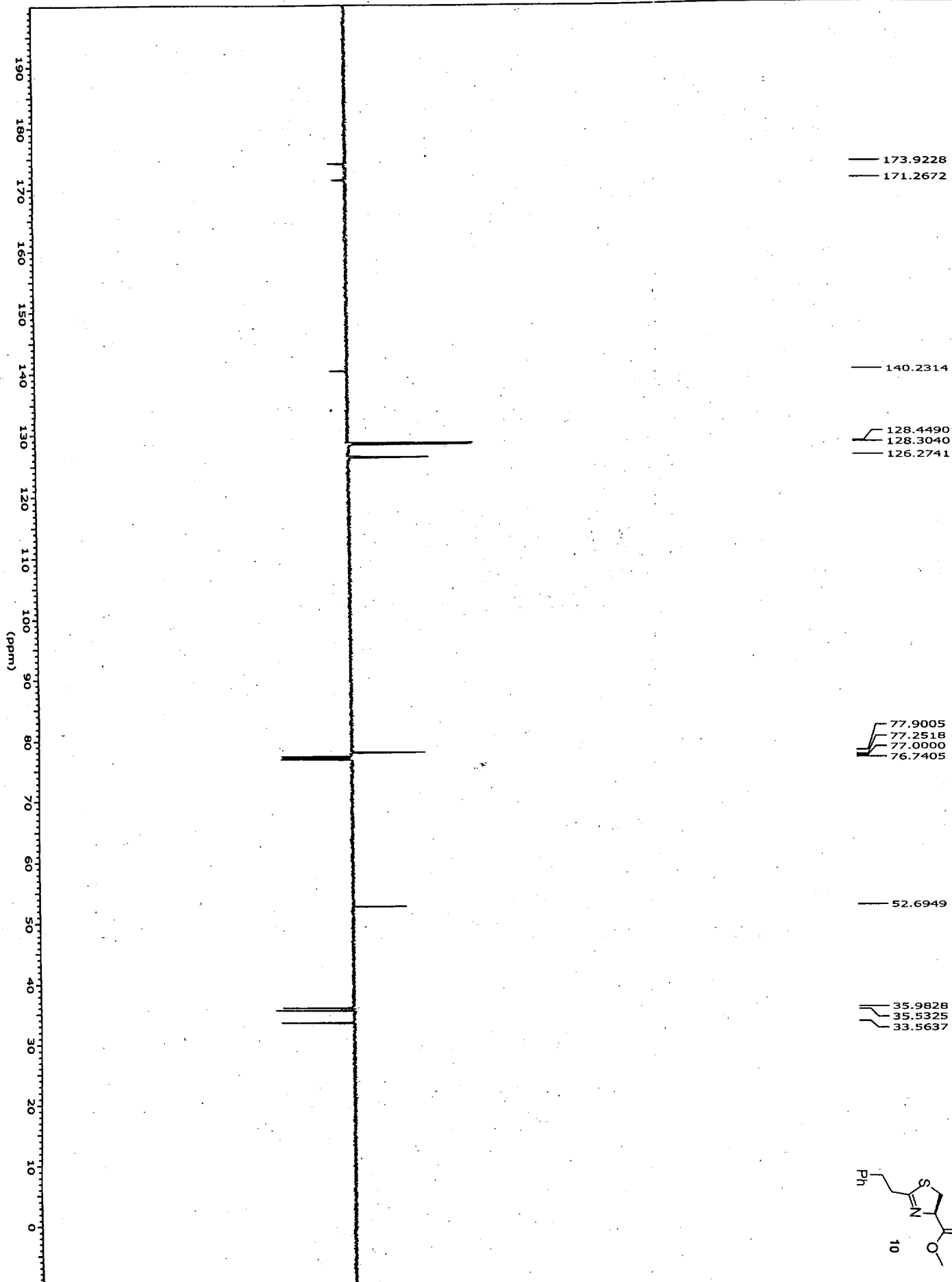


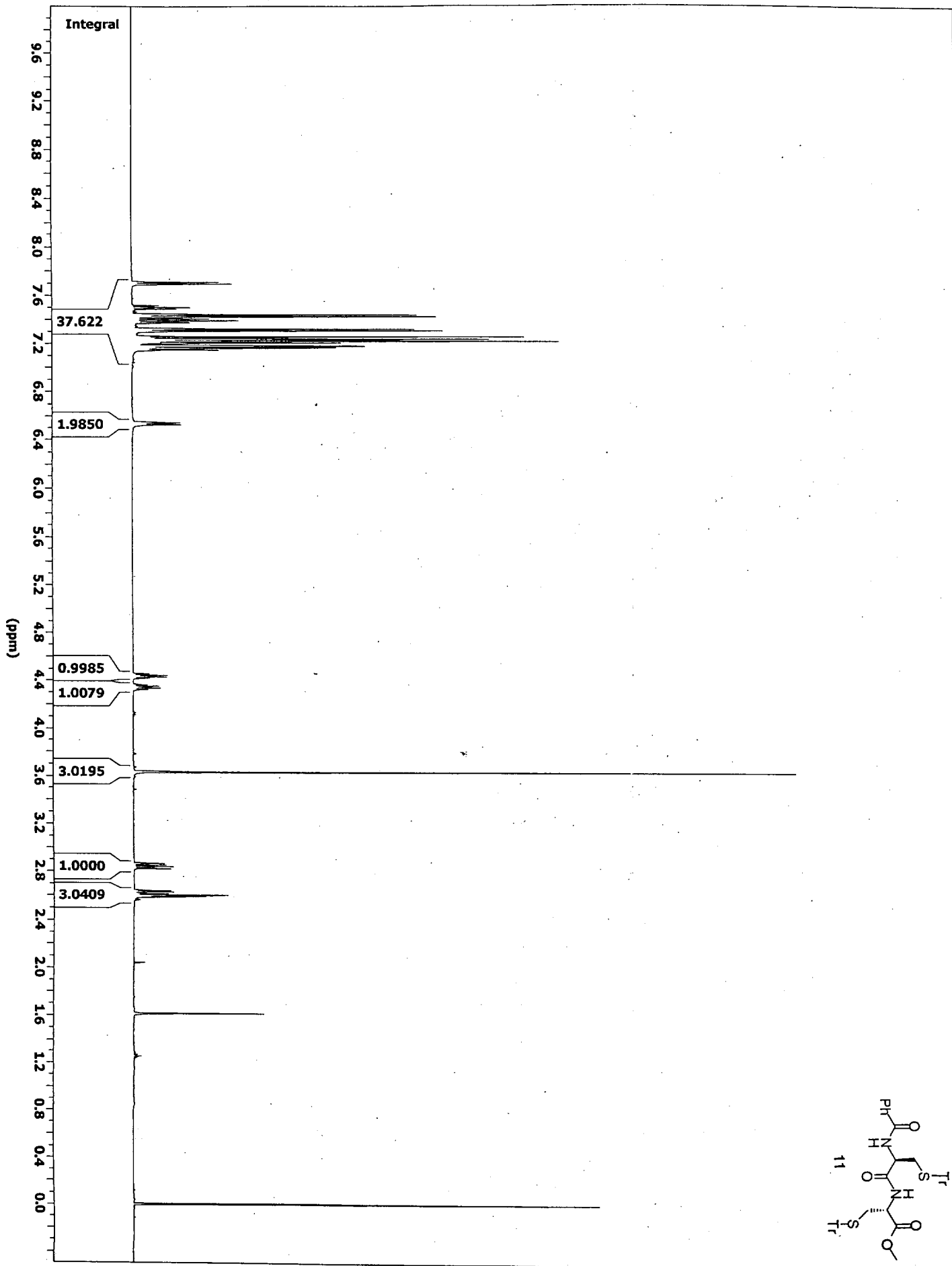


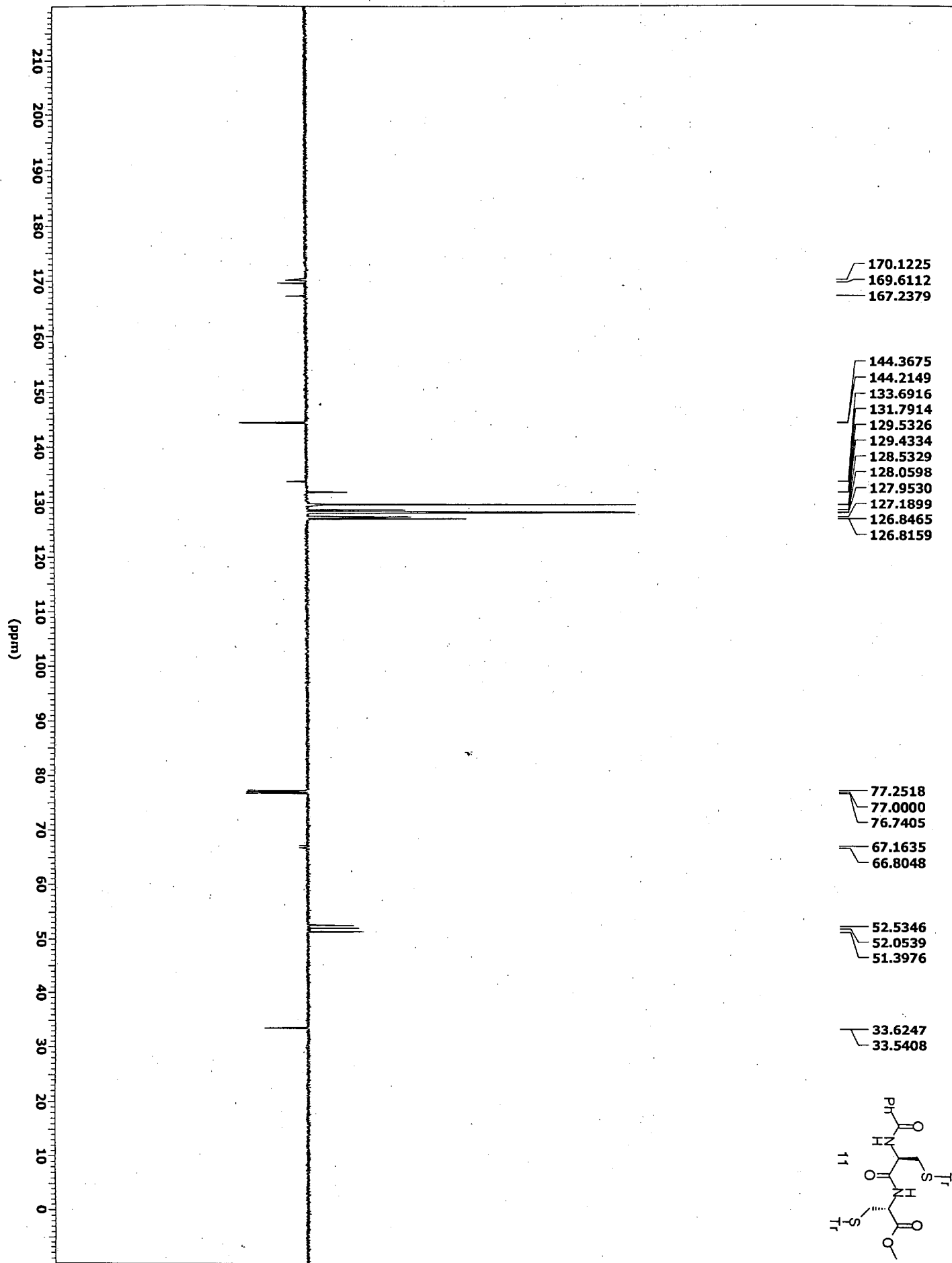


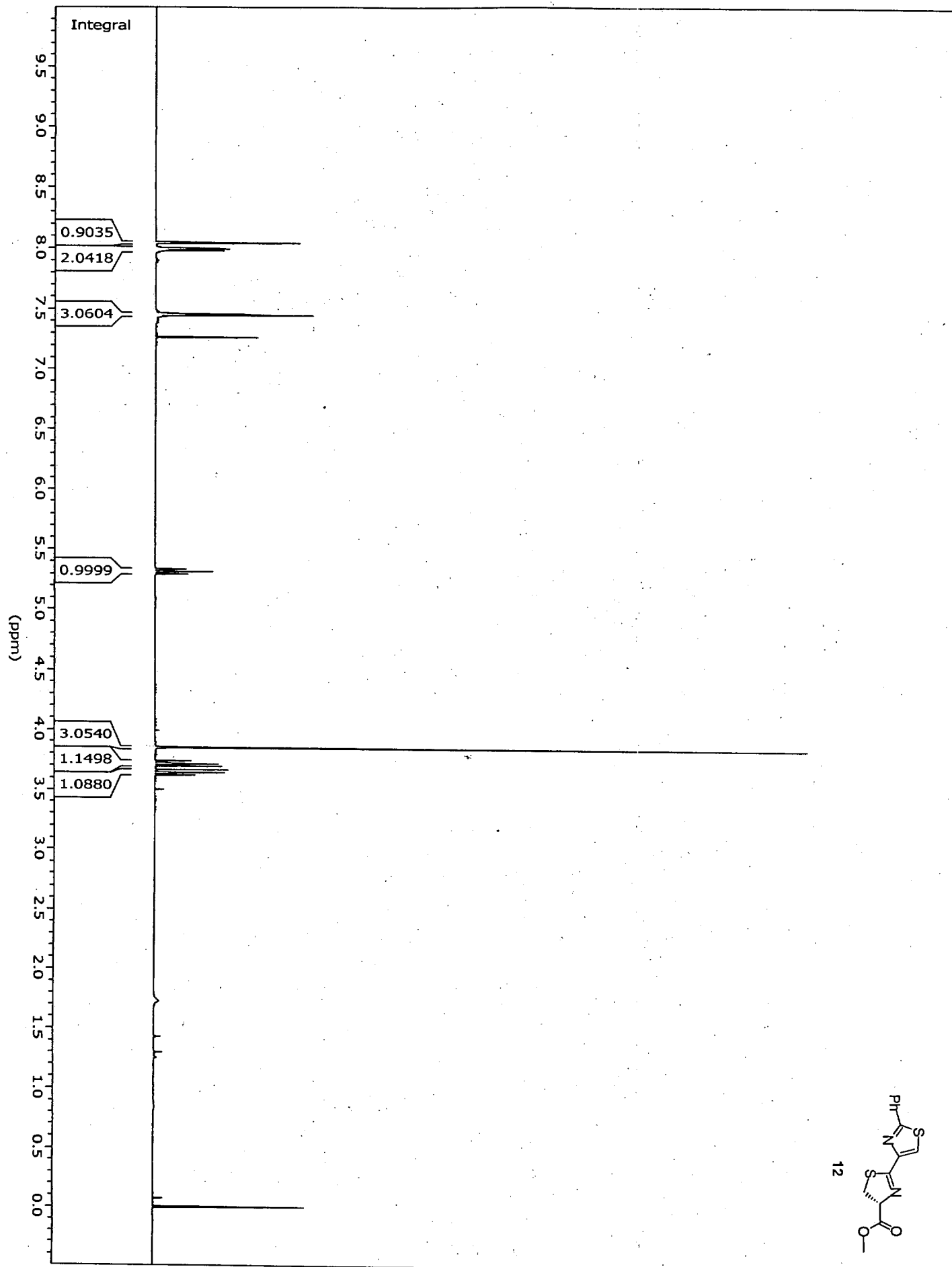


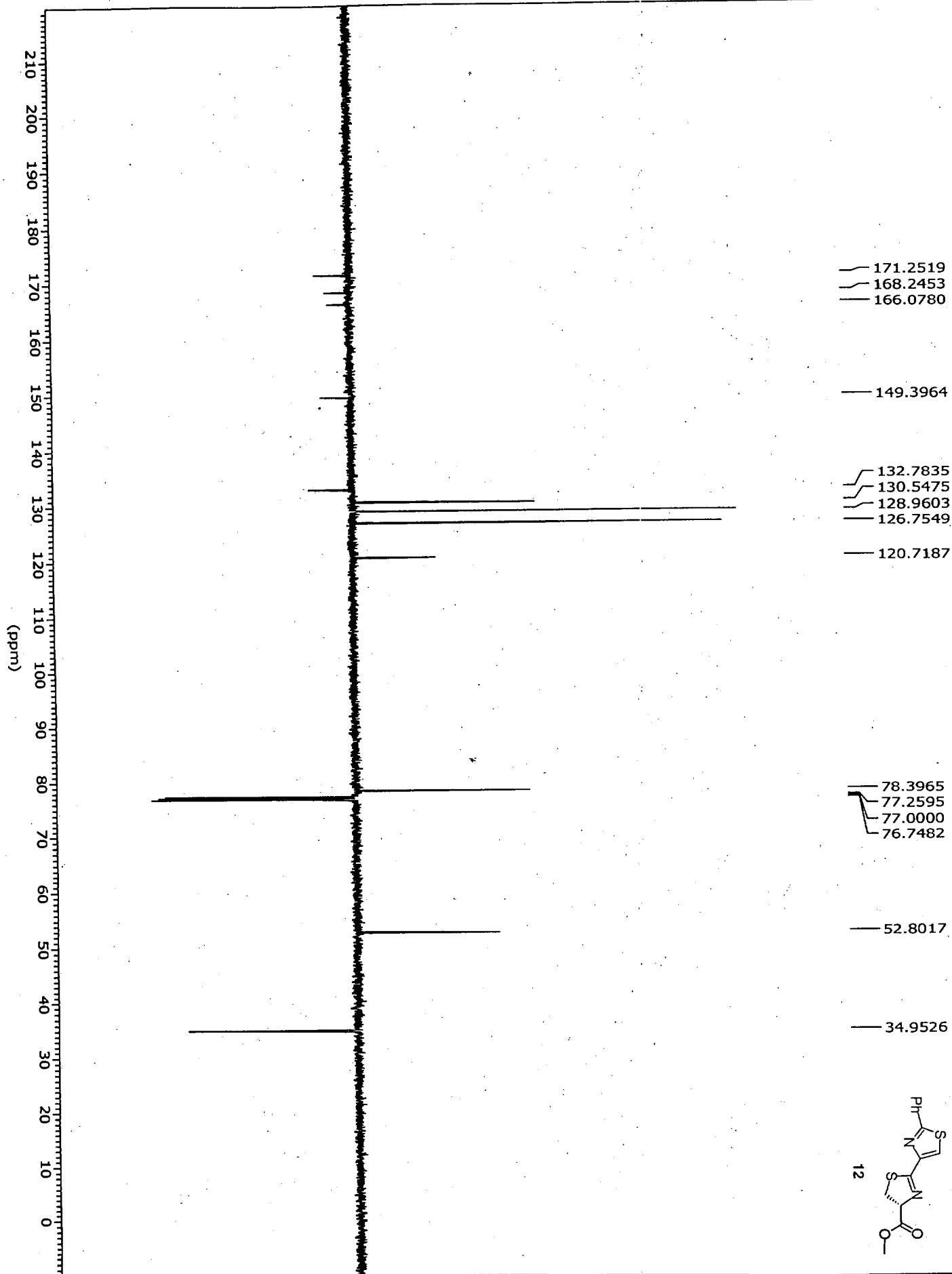


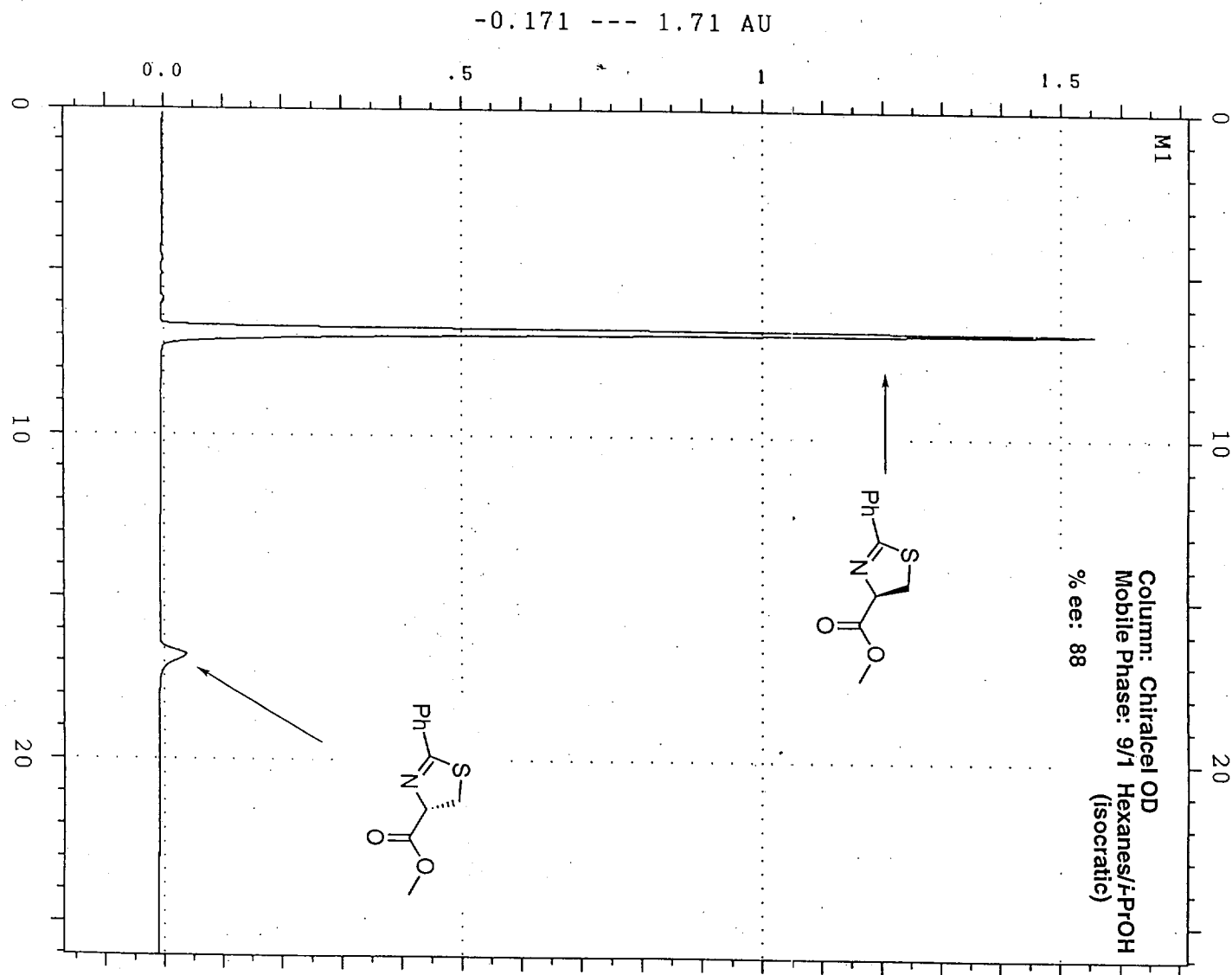




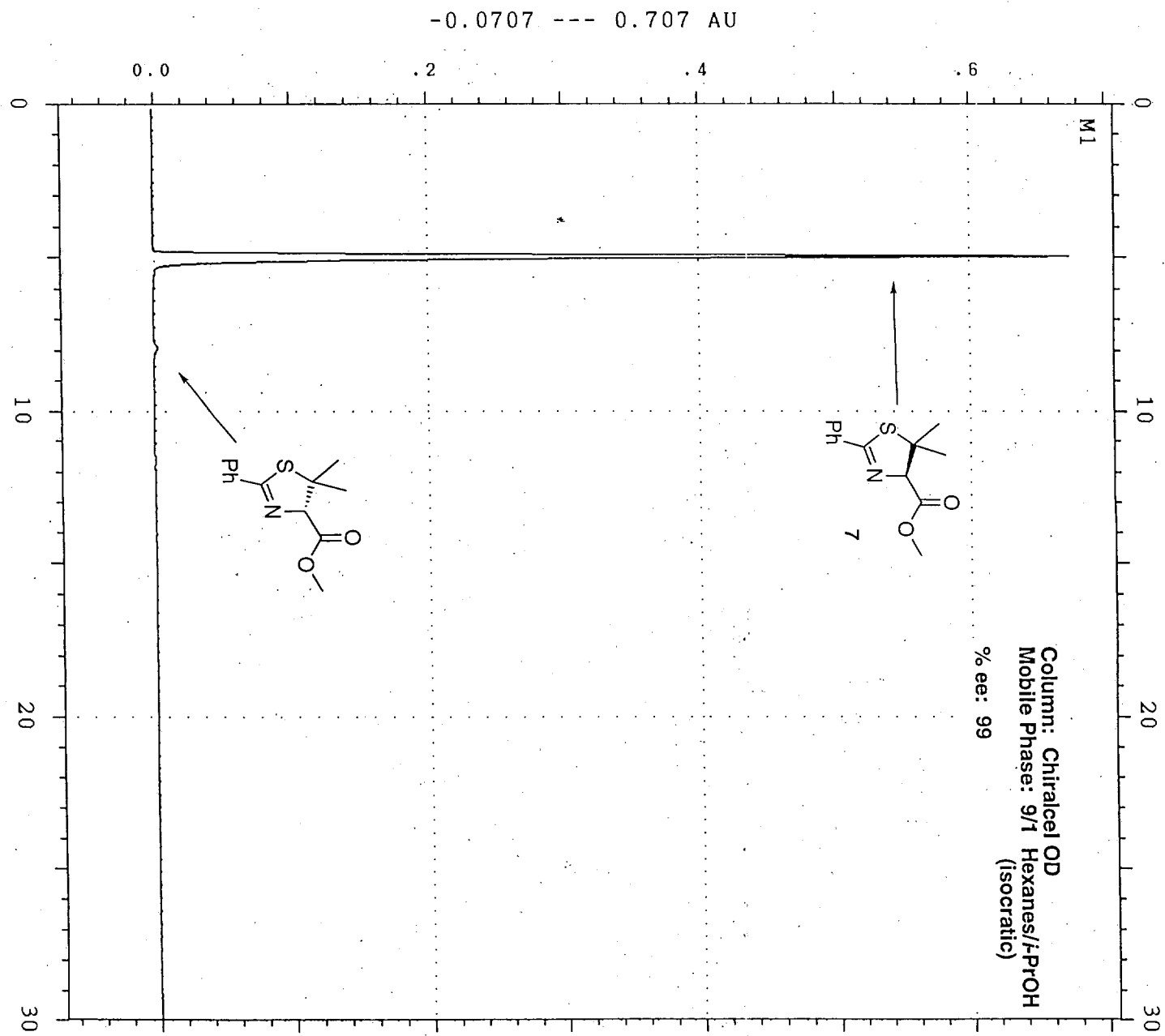


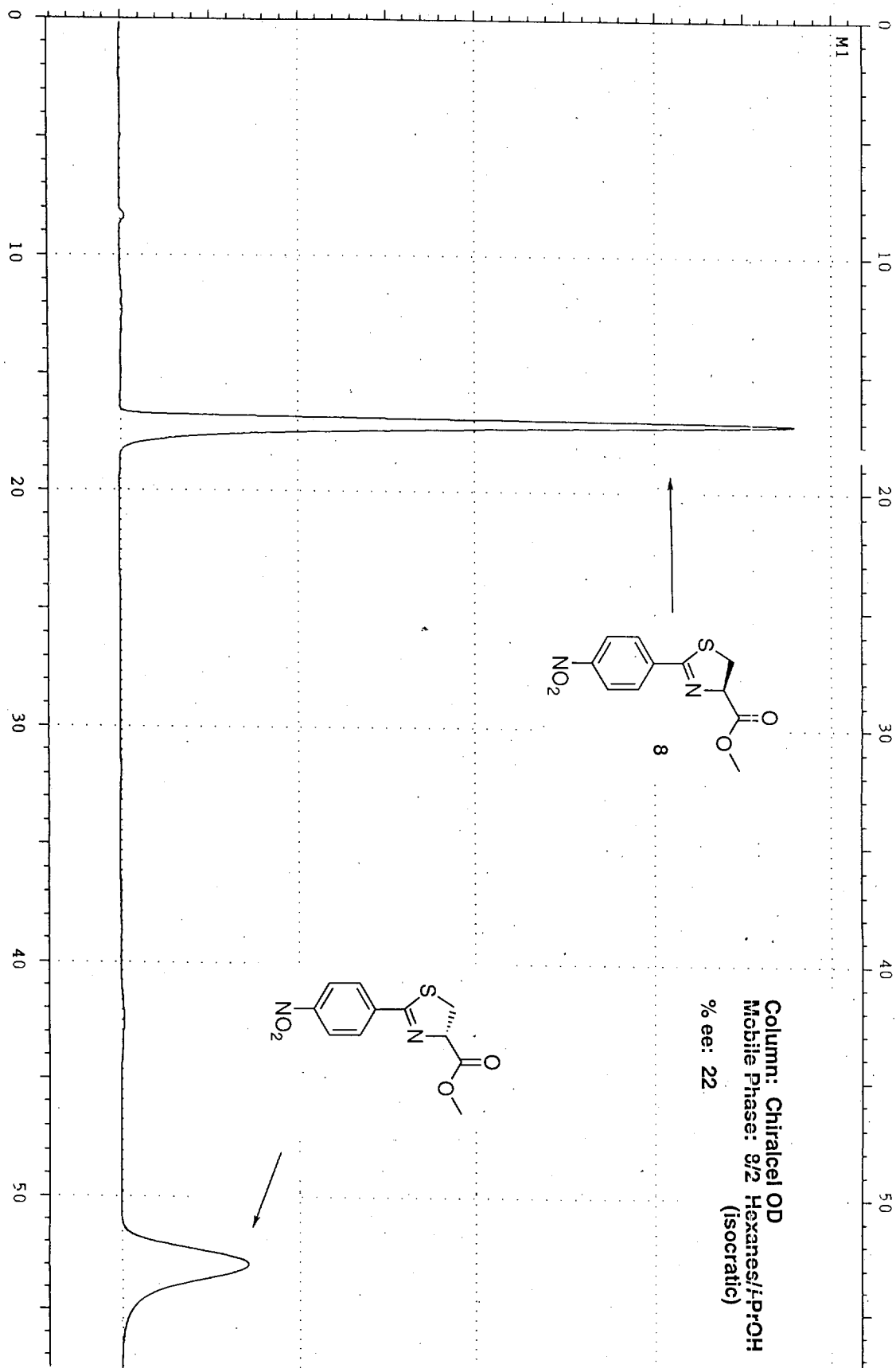


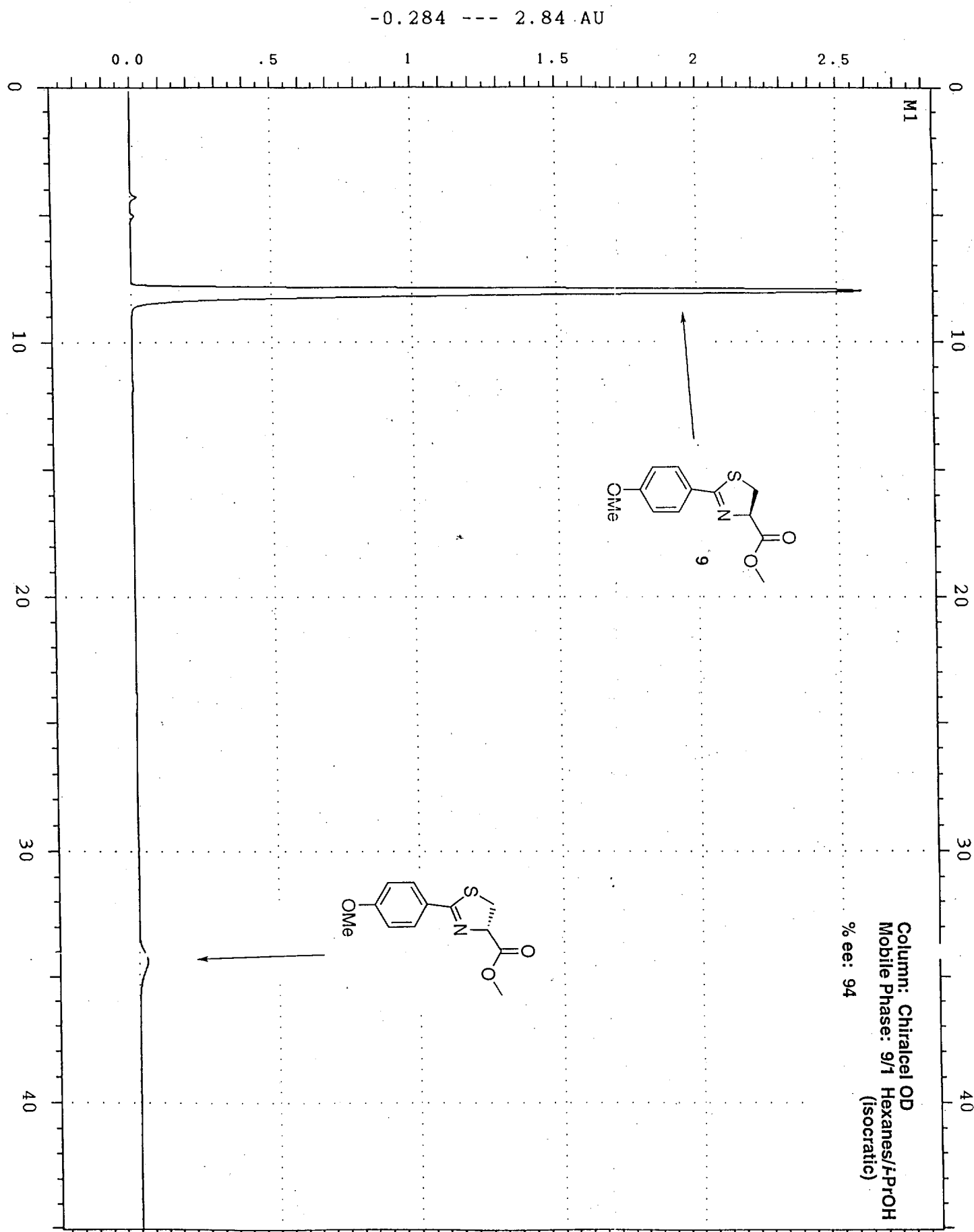


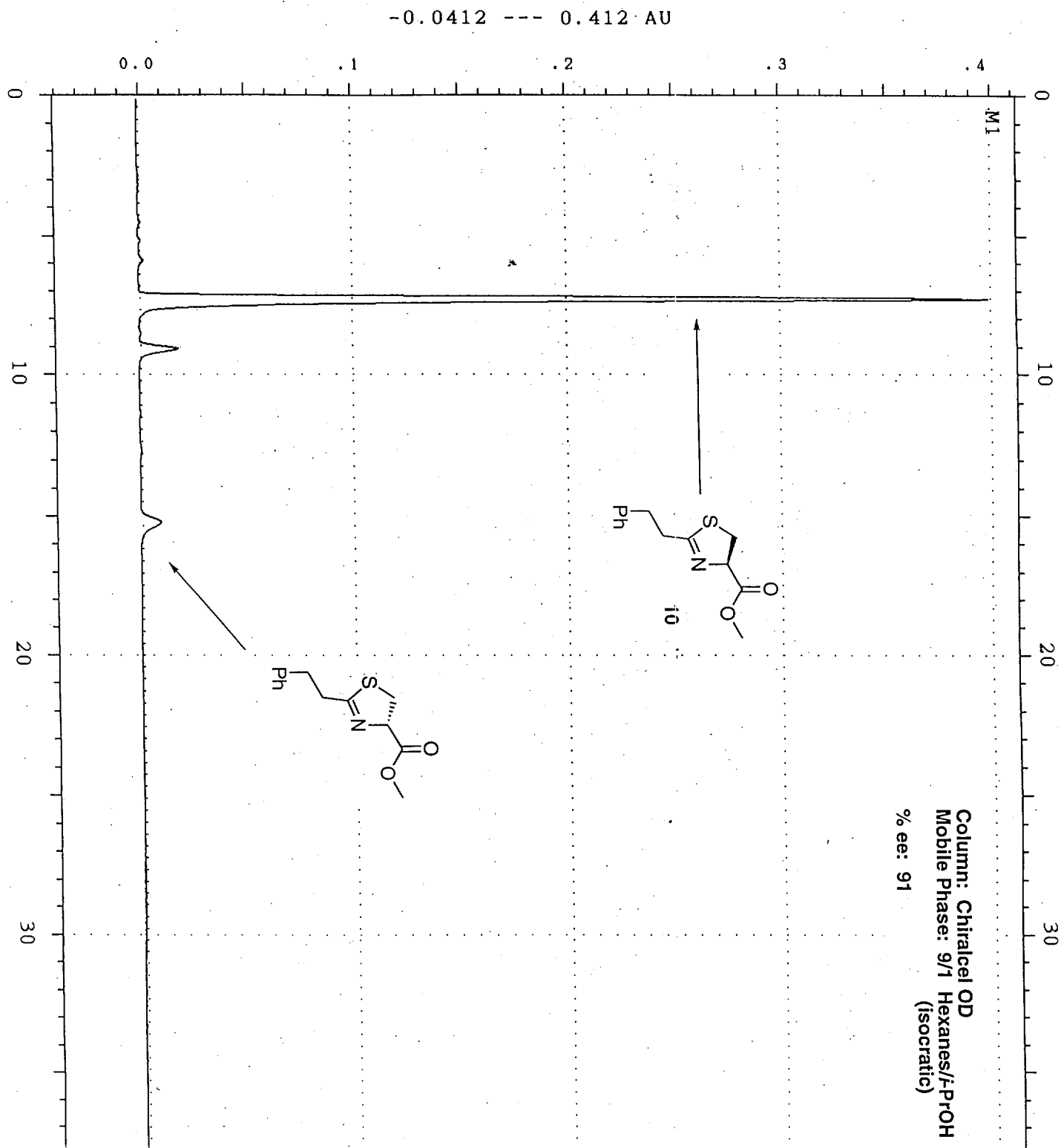


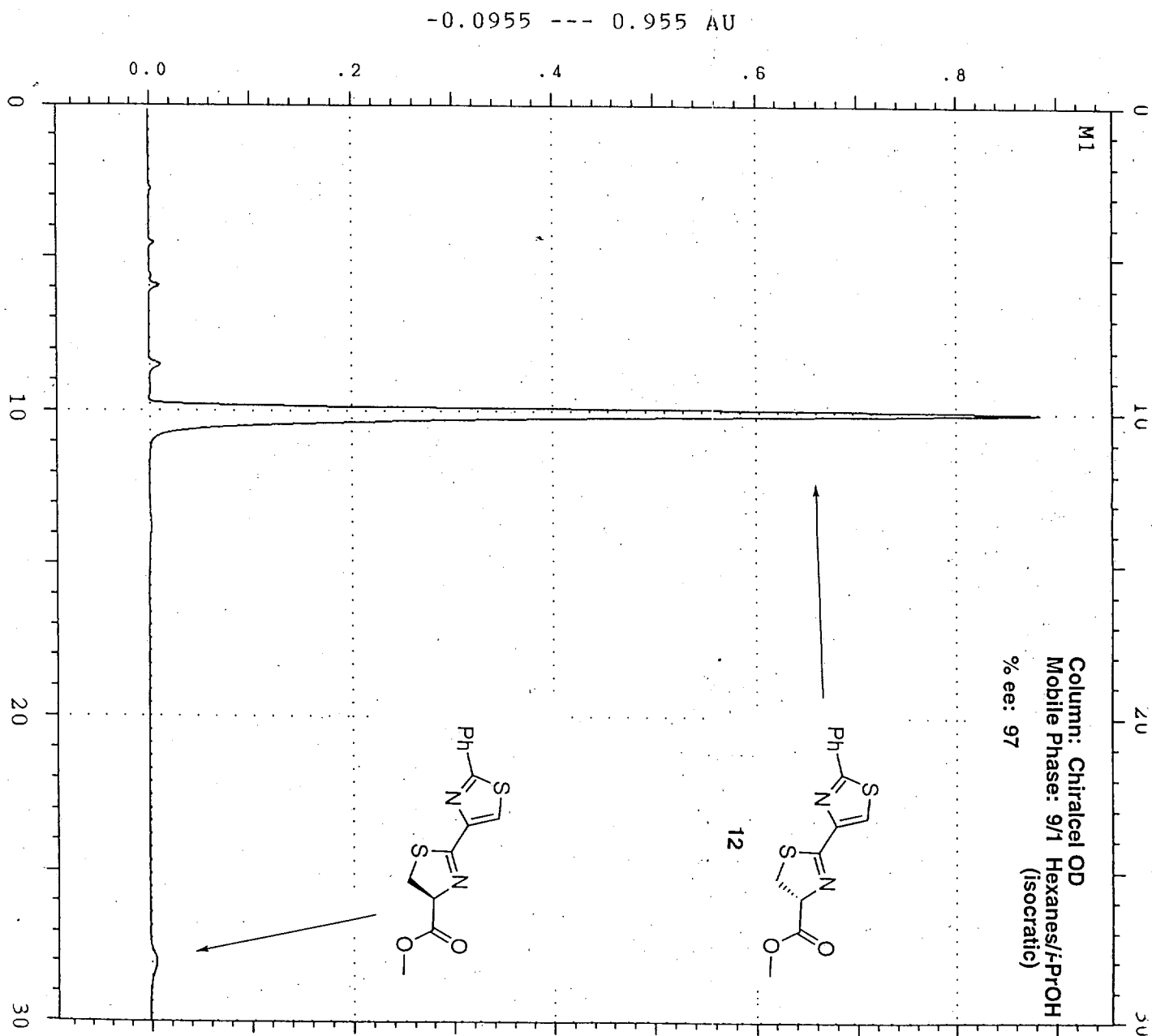












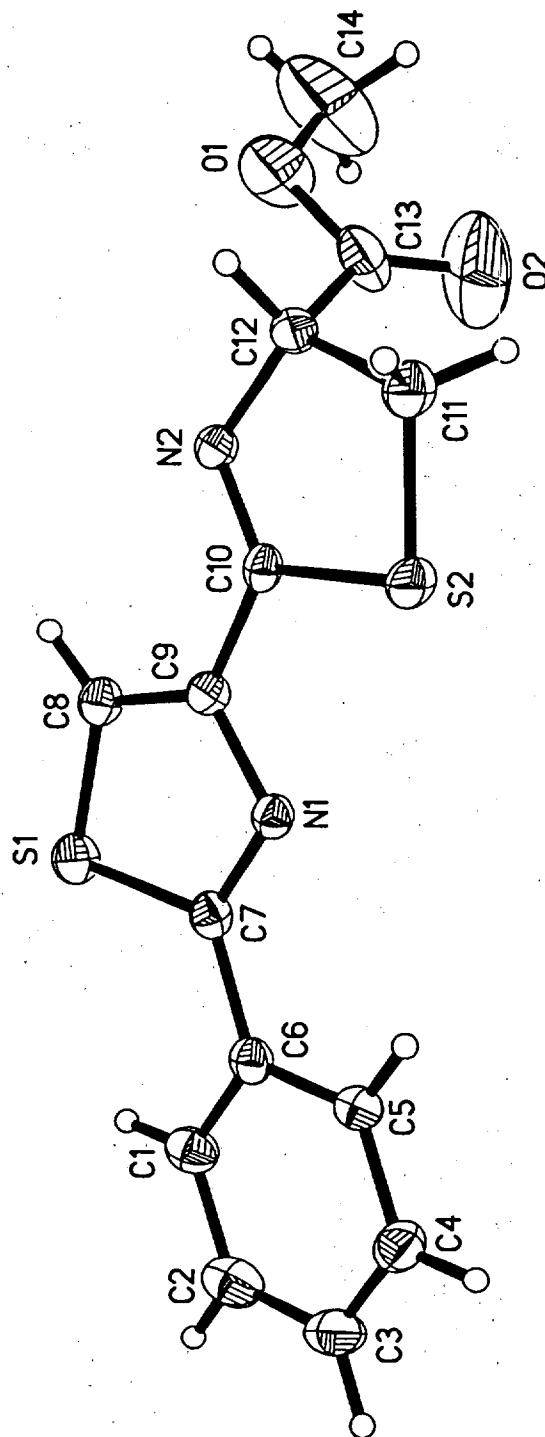
X-ray Structure Report

For

Hossein Razavi & Kelly

X-Ray Facility Reference Number: /HOS2/HOS21m

Raj K. Chadha  
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### Experimental

A colorless, prism-shaped crystal (0.08x0.16x0.32 mm) was mounted along with the largest dimension and data were collected with a Bruker SMART APEX diffractometer equipped with a molybdenum sealed tube and a highly oriented graphite monochromator. The frame data are acquired with SMART software using a three axis stage. The  $\chi$ -axis on this stage is fixed at  $54.74^\circ$ , and the CCD detector is maintained at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ . Cell constants are determined from 20 10s frames. A complete hemisphere of data is scanned on  $\omega$  ( $0.3^\circ$ ) with a run time of 10 s per frame at the detector resolution of 512x512 pixels. A total of 1100 frames are collected in three sets and a final set 50 frames, identical to first 50 frames are also scanned to determine crystal decay. The frames are then processed on a IBM compatible PC by using SAINT+ software to give the hkl file corrected for  $L_p$ /decay and absorption. See Table 1 for cell parameters and other relevant data.

The systematic absences ( $0k0$ ,  $k=2n+1$ ) indicated the space group  $P2_1$  or  $P2_1/m$ . The former space group was chosen based on the fact that the compound is a single enantiomer. The structure was solved by direct methods using SHELXTL-PC. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by the full matrix least-squares method. The function minimized was  $\sum w(\|F_o\| - \|F_c\|)^2$ . Hydrogen atoms were included in the ideal positions with fixed isotropic U values equal to 1.2 times that of the atom they are attached to. A weighting scheme of the form  $w=1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (aP)^2 + bP]$  with  $a=0.03$  and  $b=0.00$  was used. (P is defined as  $\text{Max}(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2/3$ .) There was no evidence of secondary extinction; therefore it was not applied. The refinement converged to the R indices given in the Table 1 which also includes the the largest difference peak and the hole in the last cycles of refinement. The final difference map was devoid of significant features.

All calculations were done on an IBM compatible PC with PentiumIII chip and Windows-NT operating system. The programs used were SAINT+ (data reduction), SADABS (absorption correction), SHELXTL-PC (XS for solution, XL for refinement, XP for plotting and XCIF for tables). Final atomic coordinates are listed in Table 2 and selected bond lengths and bond angles in Table 3.