Supporting Information

for

Mycothiol synthesis by an anomerization reaction

through endocyclic cleavage

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Experimental procedures, spectral data of new compounds, including ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.

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General methods and experimental procedures:

All commercial reagents were used without further purification. Analytical TLC was performed on silica gel 60 F254 plates (Merck) and visualized by UV fluorescence quenching and 12 Molybdo(VI) phosphoric acid acid/phosphoric acid /sulfuric acid staining. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60N (spherical, neutral, 40–100 µm, Kanto Co.). Yields reported here are isolated yields. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL EX 400 spectrometer (400 and 100 MHz, respectively) at ambient temperatures (23–24 °C) in CDCl₃, CD₃OD and D₂O. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm relative to internal TMS (δ = 0.00 ppm) in CDCl₃, or remaining solvent peak (δ = 3.30 ppm for CD₃OD) and (δ = 3.34 ppm for D₂O) for ¹H NMR spectra. CDCl₃ (δ = 77.00 ppm), CD₃OD (δ = 49.00 ppm) for ¹³C NMR spectra. For ¹³C spectra in D₂O, MeOH (δ = 49.50 ppm as CH₃) was used as an internal standard. HRMS were measured by quadrupole–TOF mass spectrometry. Optical rotations were measured at room temperature (JASCO DIP-310).

Compound 2: To a solution of acceptor 6 (230 mg, 0.365 mmol) and donor 5 (250 mg, 0.475 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL), NIS (106 mg, 0.475 mmol) and TMSOTf (9 µL, 0.048 mmol) were added at -30 °C. After 5 h, the reaction was quenched with Na₂S₂O₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined layers were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. After drying the extract over Na₂SO₄, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by size-exclusion column chromatography (Bio-Beads X-3, toluene) and silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc 7:3-1:1) to give 344 mg of product 2 (90%). $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = 5.10$ (c = 0.99. CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 7.46–7.08 (m, 26H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 7.6 Hz), 5.80 (t, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (t, J =10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.88-4.67 (m, 7H), 4.51 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.44-4.37 (m, 2H), 4.27-4.13 (m, 4H), 3.98 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.57 (d, J = 10.0, 2.4Hz, 1H), 3.39–3.33 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.83 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.4, 170.0, 169.5, 139.2, 138.8, 138.6, 138.4, 133.9, 128.3, 128.3, 128.1, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 127.3, 126.6, 126.0, 123.4, 99.1, 83.6, 81.4, 81.3, 80.6, 80.4, 75.7, 75.7, 74.7, 74.5, 72.5, 71.7, 70.5, 69.9, 61.9, 55.0, 20.7, 20.6, 20.4; HRMS: m/z calcd for $C_{61}H_{61}NO_{15} + Na^+$: 1070.3933 [$M + Na^+$]; found 1070.3933.

Compound 7: A solution of phthalimide **2** (138 mg, 0.131 mmol) and ethylenediamine (0.2 mL) in DMF (1 mL) was stirred at 80 °C under Ar atmosphere overnight. After cooling the mixture to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated under vacuum, and the residue was purified by LH-20 (CHCl₃/MeOH, 1:1) and silica gel column

chromatography to afford aminoalcohol (85.6 mg, 82% yield). [α] = -17.9 (c = 1.0, MeOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.44 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.21 (m, 23H), 4.94–4.73 (m, 13H), 4.67 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (dd, J = 11.6, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 9.6 Hz, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, J = 12.0 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 12.0 Hz, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.31–3.20 (m, 4H), 2.61 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 140.9, 140.2, 140.1, 140.0, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.3, 106.4, 85.0, 82.8, 82.3, 82.3, 81.7, 78.5, 78.2, 77.8, 76.7, 76.5, 76.4, 75.9, 73.2, 72.1, 63.2, 59.2; HRMS: m/z calcd for C₄₇H₅₃NO₁₀ + Na⁺ 814.3562, [M + Na⁺]; found 814.3561.

To a solution of aminoalcohol (50 mg, 0.063 mmol) in CH₃CN (1 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL), NaHCO₃ (51 mg, 0.61 mmol) and triphosgene (18 mg, 0.061 mmol) were added. After overnight stirring, the reaction mixture was diluted with CHCl₃ and brine. After the separation of layers, the aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl₃. The combined layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the product **7** (48.0 mg, 93% yield). $[\alpha]^{24}{}_{\rm D}$ = 83.9 (*c* = 0.84, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 7.40–7.27 (m, 25H), 4.96–4.89 (m, 4H), 4.84 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.11–4.93 (m, 4H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.83 (m, 2H), 3.50–3.43 (m, 2H), 3.40 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 158.7, 139.1, 138.6, 138.4, 138.2, 138.2, 128.6, 128.4, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 101.9, 83.8, 81.7, 81.6, 81.3, 80.5, 79.3, 77.8, 77.7, 75.9, 74.6, 73.1, 67.8, 61.5, 59.6; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for C₄₈H₅₁NO₁₁ + Na⁺: 840.3354, [*M* + Na⁺]; found 840.3349.

Compound 3: A mixture of carbamate 7 (50 mg, 0.0612 mmol) and DMAP (3 mg, 0.0246 mmol) in Ac₂O (1 mL) and pyridine (1 mL) was stirred overnight. After evaporation, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc 7:3) to afford **3** (48.2 mg, 84% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 7.54–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.36–7.17 (m, 23H), 5.20 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.94–4.60 (m, 4H), 4.70–4.31 (m, 4H), 4.12 (m. 1H), 4.12–3.94 (m, 6H), 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.62–3.42 (m, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.7, 170.3, 169.2, 153.4, 139.1, 138.9, 138.7, 138.6, 138.4, 128.4, 128.3, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.1, 127.9, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.3, 126.8, 102.2, 84.0, 81.6, 81.4, 80.5, 78.7, 76.6, 76.2, 75.8, 75.6, 75.1, 75.0, 74.2, 72.2, 68.1, 62.2, 60.4, 24.6, 20.6; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for C₅₄H₅₇NO₁₄+ Na⁺: 966.3671 [*M* + Na⁺]; found: 966.3668.

Compound 4: To a solution of β-glycoside **3** (50.0 mg, 0.530 mmol) in CH₃CN (0.69 mL), BF₃·OEt₂ (14 µL, 0.106 mmol) was added at -30 °C. After 20 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined layer was washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After concentration, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 7:3–1:1) to afford α-glycoside **4** (50.0 mg, quant.). [α] = 49.6 (c = 1.42, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 7.37–7.23 (m, 25H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.19 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08–5.03 (m, 2H), 4.83–4.71 (m, 5H), 4.54–4.44 (m, 2H), 4.11–4.07 (m, 4H), 3.99 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.77 (m, 2H), 3.65 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.7, 170.5, 169.0, 152.4, 139.4, 138.6, 138.4, 138.3, 138.0, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 126.2, 93.0, 84.2, 81.8, 81.2, 79.1, 76.0, 76.0, 75.9, 75.1, 74.8, 74.6, 74.0, 72.9, 69.6, 67.7, 60.9, 59.8, 23.2, 20.7, 20.5; HRMS: m/z calcd for C₅₄H₅₇NO₁₄ + Na⁺: 966.3671 [M + Na⁺]; found: 966.3668.

Compound 8:^[1] A solution of carbamate **4** (150 mg, 0.159 mmol) in 10% NaOH and dioxane was heated at 100 °C for 24 h. After the mixture was neutralized with 2 M HCl and concentration, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH 98:2-9:1) to give compound **8** (95.4 mg, 72 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.45-7.21 (25H), 4.94-4.65 (m, 10H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.99-3.94 (m, 3H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.55 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (t, 3H), 3.31-3.18 (m, 4H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 140.6, 140.1, 140.1, 139.9, 139.8, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 96.6, 85.0, 82.8, 82.6, 81.4, 76.8, 76.6, 76.1, 75.9, 75.7, 75.0, 73.9, 73.7, 71.6, 62.4, 57.2; HRMS: m/z calcd for C₄₇H₅₃NO₁₀ + Na⁺: 814.3562 [*M* + Na⁺]; found: 814.3561.

Compound 9:^[1,2] A suspension of pentabenzyl compound (0.23 g, 0.291 mmol) and Pd(OH)₂/C (100 mg) in dioxane (10 mL), H₂O (10 mL), and AcOH (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 day. The mixture was filtered and freezed-dried. The amine AcOH salt was obtained (0.10 g, 85%).

The amine AcOH salt was treated by DOWEX 1x8-100 ion exchange resin in order to remove AcOH. Then, to a solution of amine (50 mg, 0.150 mmol) and Boc-Cys(Ac)-OH (42 mg, 0.160 mmol) in DMF (1 mL), COMU (69 mg, 0.160 mmol) and iPr₂NEt (28 μ L, 0.160 mmol) were added at 4 °C. After stirring the mixture at room temperature overnight, the mixture was purified by LH20 (H₂O/MeOH 1:1) and SepPak (H₂O/MeOH 9:1–4:1) to give compound **9** (70 mg, 80%).

Compound 1 was synthesized as previously reported [1, 2].

[1] Chung. C. C.; Zulueta, M. M. L.; Padiyar, L. T.; Hung, S.-C. Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 5496–5499.

[2] Ajayi, K.; Thakur, V. V.; Rapo, R. C.; Knapp, S. Org. Lett. 2010, 12, 2630–2633.









¹³C NMR spectrum of intermediate aminoalcohol















S13







S15







¹³C NMR spectrum of debenzylated **8**







¹H NMR spectrum of mycothiol **1**

Thu Feb 05 13:42:34 2015 NON 399.65 MHz 124.00 KHz 105000 Hz 105300 Hz 7992.01 Hz 32 2.0500 sec 4.9500 sec 1H 5.80 usec 1H 22.1 c D20 4.65 ppm 0.14 Hz 6Е Ч DEFAULT.ALS HO. 0 Ξ C POH OH OH DFILE COMNY COMNY COMNY COMNY COMNY COMNY COMNY FREQU POINT FREQU POINT POINT POINT POINT POINT FREQU T O AcHN 0 0 £16.1 0 881, 4,665, 2,769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7769, 2,7779, 2,7799, 2,7799, 2,7799, 2,7799, 2,7799, 2,7779, 2,7799, 2,7 1 MMM I 9 - 00 - 7∳1*8 - 91*8

