

Supporting Information

Tricyclic Fused Lactams by Mukaiyama Cyclisation of Phthalimides and Evaluation of their Biological Activity

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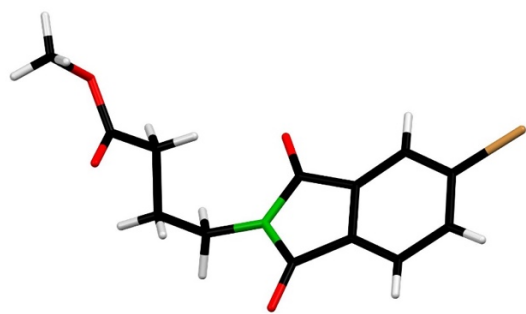
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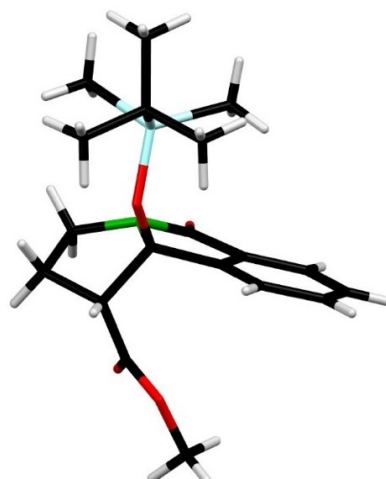
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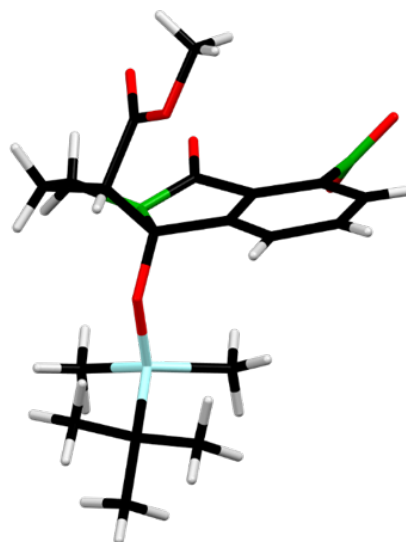
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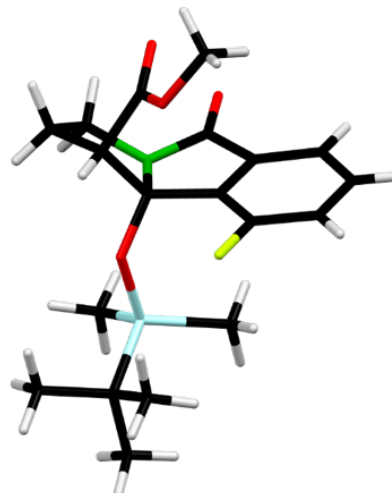
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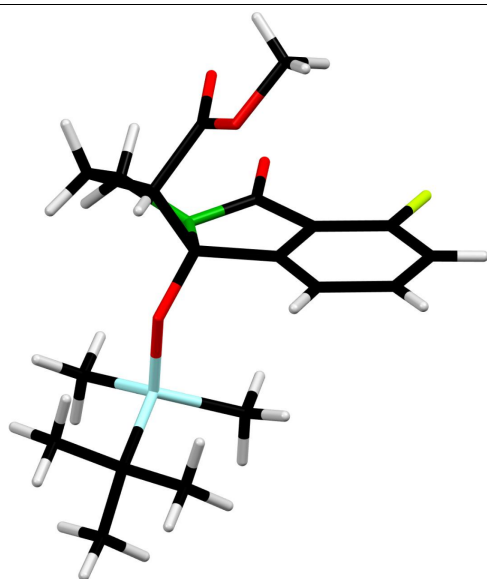
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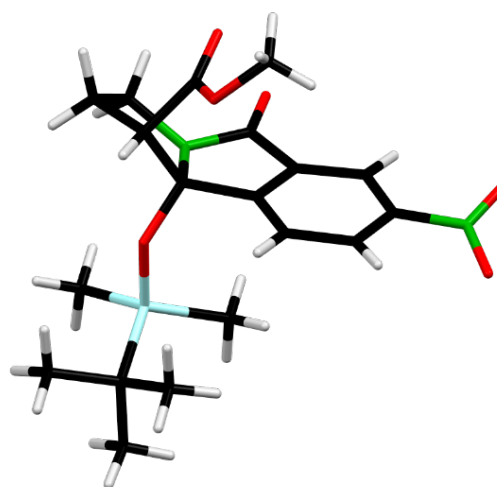
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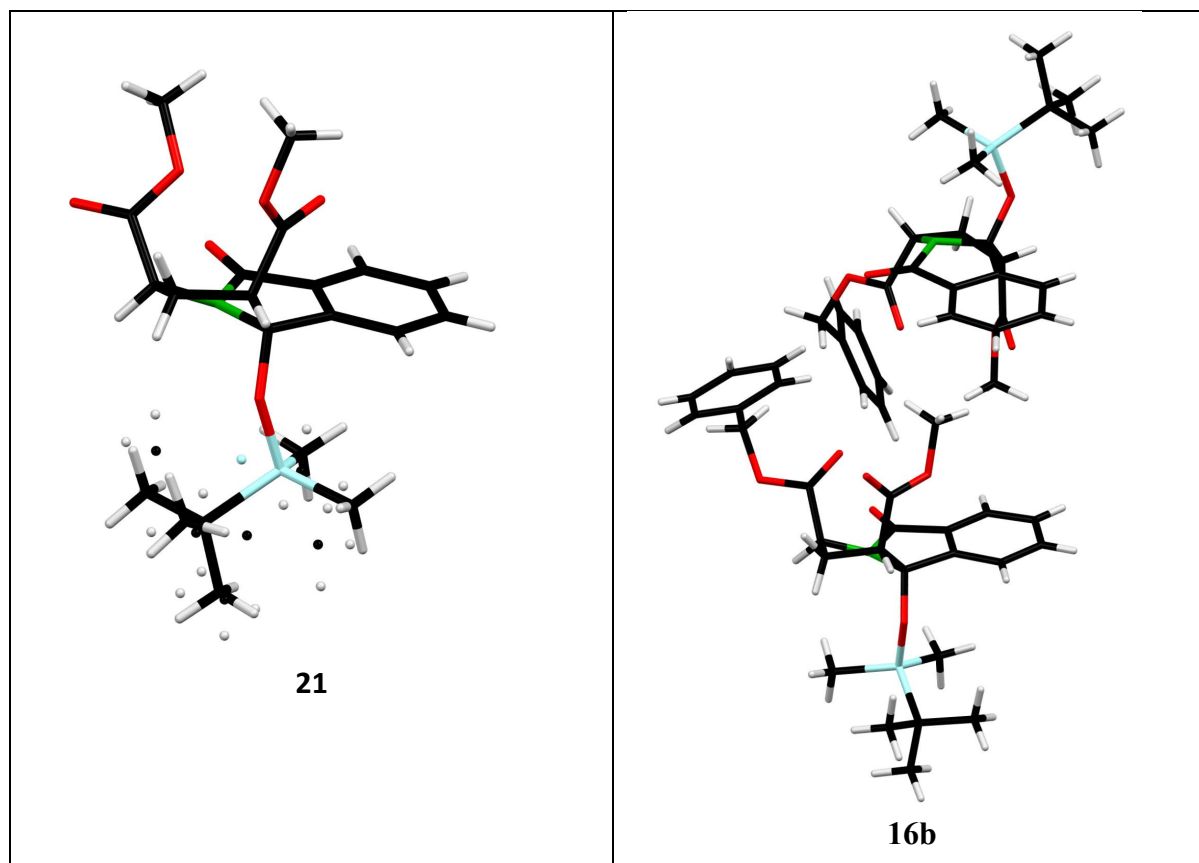


Figure S1: Single crystal X-ray structures

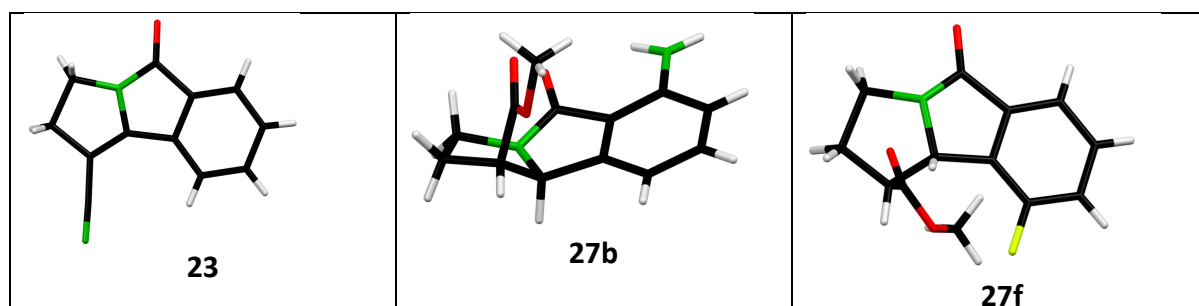
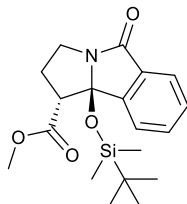
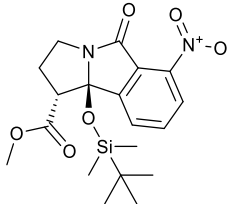
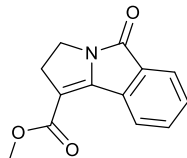
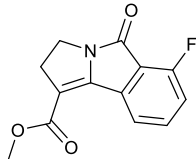
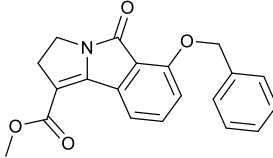


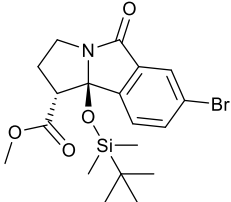
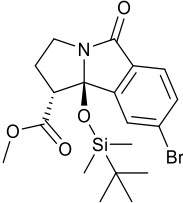
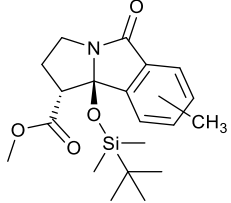
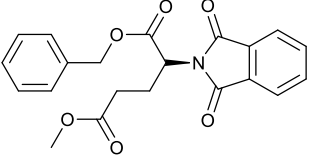
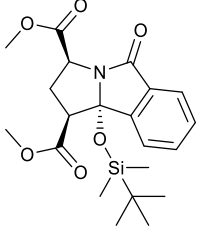
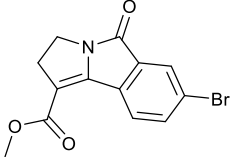
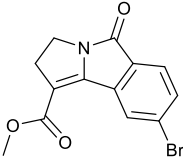
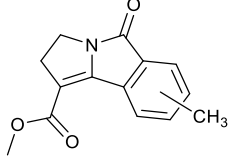
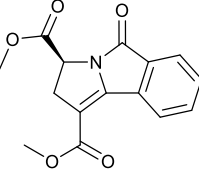
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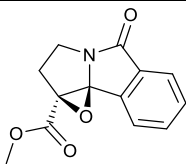
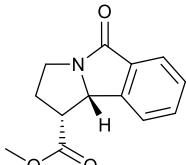
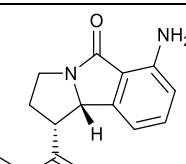
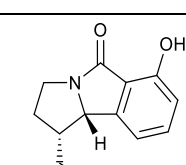
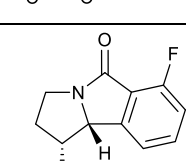
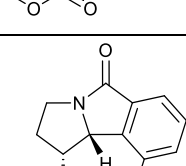
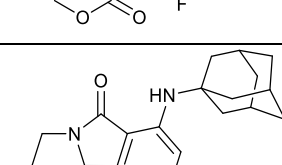
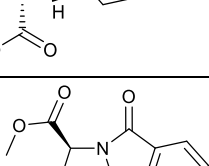
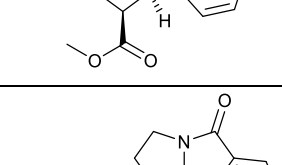
Table S1: Reaction Conditions for the cyclisation of Phthalimides **5a,b** to Lactams **8a,b** (Scheme 1).

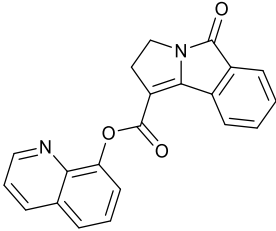
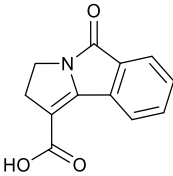
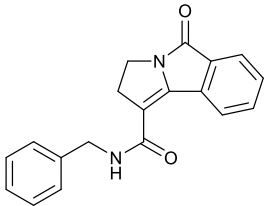
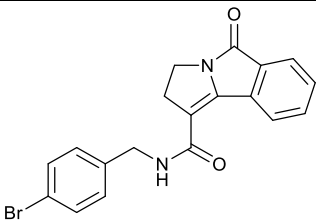
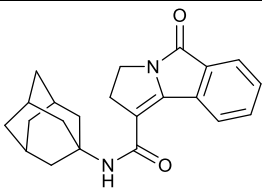
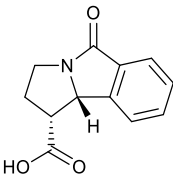
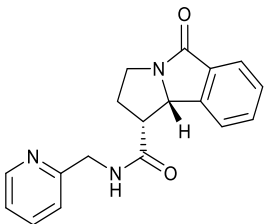
Phthalimide	Conditions	Product Yield (%)	
	TBDMSOTf(equiv.)	8a or b	10a or b
5a	1.0	78	0
5a	1.1	97	0
5a	2.0	0	100
5b	1.0	64	0
5b	1.1	82	0
5b	2.0	0	100

Table S2. MIC against against MRSA and *E. coli* and selected cheminformatic data.

	Compound	MRSA (μg/mL)	<i>E.coli</i> (μg/mL)	Mw	ClogP	tPSA	logS	HBD	HBA
	8a	n.a	n.a	361.1	3.401	55.84	-4.00	0	6
	8b	n.a	n.a	406.1	3.306	107.65	-4.36	0	11
	10a	n.a	n.a	229.0	0.775	46.61	-2.53	0	4
	10c	n.a	n.a	247.0	0.994	46.61	-2.77	0	4
	10d	n.a	n.a	335.1	2.763	55.84	-4.40	0	6

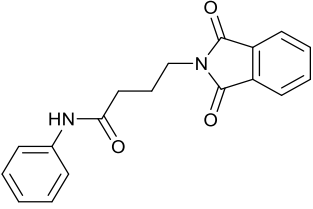
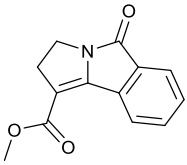
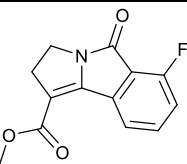
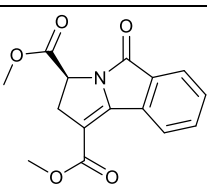
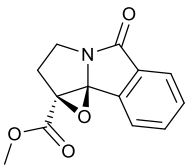
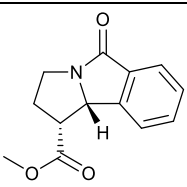
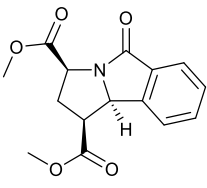
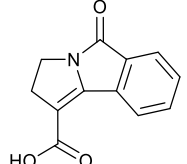
	12b	n.a	n.a	439.0	4.339	55.84	-4.80	0	6
	13b	n.a	n.a	439.0	4.339	55.84	-4.80	0	6
	12e,13e	125	n.a	375.1	3.900	55.84	-4.35	0	6
	14d	n.a	n.a	381.1	2.780	89.98	4.27	0	8
	16a	n.a	n.a	419.1	3.428	82.14	-4.10	0	8
	20b	n.a	n.a	306.9	1.714	46.61	-3.34	0	4
	21b	n.a	n.a	306.9	1.714	46.61	-3.34	0	4
	20e, 21e	n.a	n.a	243.0	1.274	46.61	-2.89	0	4
	22a	n.a	n.a	287.0	0.853	72.91	-2.64	0	6

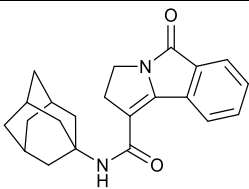
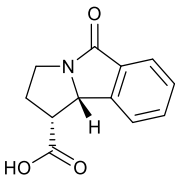
	25	n.a	n.a	245.0	0.229	59.14	-1.72	0	6
	27a	n.a	n.a	231.0	0.975	46.61	-2.15	0	4
	27b	n.a	n.a	246.1	0.258	72.63	-1.87	1	5
	27h	n.a	n.a	247.0	0.849	66.84	-1.82	1	6
	27e	n.a	n.a	249.0	1.194	46.61	-2.39	0	4
	27f	n.a	n.a	249.0	1.194	46.61	-2.37	0	4
	28	n.a	n.a	380.2	3.684	58.64	-4.87	1	5
	29	n.a	n.a	289.1	1.002	72.91	-2.26	0	6
	31	125	125	474.2	4.906	68.20	-6.36	0	7

	32	31.25	125	342.1	2.539	58.97	-4.92	0	5
	34	n.a	n.a	215.0	0.427	57.61	-2.51	1	6
	35a	n.a	n.a	304.1	1.989	49.41	-4.01	1	4
	35b	n.a	n.a	382.0	2.852	49.41	-4.83	1	4
	35c	n.a	n.a	348.1	2.926	49.41	-4.96	1	4
	36	n.a	n.a	217.0	0.512	57.61	-1.77	1	6
	37	n.a	n.a	307.1	0.430	61.77	-2.91	1	5

n.a. = not active

Table S3. Cytotoxicity of selected compounds against HeLa, HEK 293, CaCo, MDCK cell lines.

Compound Structure	Compound	HeLa	HEK 293	CaCo	MDCK
	7b	125	62.5	125	125
	10a	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
	10c	62.5	31.2	62.5	62.5
	22a	62.5	62.5	125	125
	25	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
	27a	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
	29a	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
	34	62.5	62.5	125	125

	35c	15.6	15.6	31.2	31.2
	36	31.2	62.5	62.5	125

Materials and Methods

Experimental

General techniques

All reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware and under a N₂ atmosphere, unless non-anhydrous solvents were used. Anhydrous solvents were obtained from MBraun MB SPS5 solvent purification system prior to use. Reactions that were concentrated, were done so with the water bath set to 40 °C while under reduced pressure using a Büchi R-114 rotatory evaporator that was attached to a Vacuubrand CVC2 pump with a pressure control system attached. When compounds were dried using reduced pressure, the water bath was set to 40 °C with the pump set to continuous, typically between 0-5 mb. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted using Merck aluminium foil backed sheets coated with 0.2 mm Kielselgel 60 F₂₅₄. The eluent used is specified for each compound purified using flash column chromatography. TLC spots were visualised by UV irradiation (λ 254 and 366 nm) and where necessary, staining with ninhydrin or phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) solution followed by heating by using a heat gun. Iodine chamber was also used when applicable. Flash column chromatography was performed on Kielselgel 60 silica gel (230-400 mesh size). Optical rotations were recorded at 25 °C on a Perkin-Elmer 421 polarimeter using the D line of sodium (589) and a path length of 1 dm. Concentrations (c) are reported in g/100 mL and specific rotations ($[\alpha]_D^{25}$) are quoted in 10⁻¹ deg cm² g⁻¹. Melting points (**Mp**) were recorded on a Stuart Scientific SMP1 melting point instrument and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra (**IR**) were recorded using a Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR spectrometer equipped with an attached Pike Miracle attenuated total reflectance (ATR) module. Absorption maxima (ν_{max}) are reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹) with selected characteristic peaks assigned where possible. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on any of the following instruments; Bruker DPX200 (200 MHz), AVIII HD 400 (400 MHz), AVC 500 (500 MHz), AV600 (600 MHz) and AV700 (700 MHz). Deuterated solvents used for analysis were chloroform, methanol, dimethyl sulfoxide and water. Two-dimensional COSY and HSQC were recorded on a Bruker AVIII HD 400 (400 MHz) and AVC 500 (500 MHz). HMBC, NOESY and 1D nOe were recorded on AVC 500 (500 MHz). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded in a Bruker AVIII HD400 at 101 MHz, AVC 500

at 125 MHz and AV600 at 150 MHz with a proton decoupling. Chemical shifts (δ_c) are reported in ppm downfield from TMS. Deuterated solvents used for analysis were chloroform, methanol, dimethyl sulfoxide and water. Assignments of the spectra were made with HSQC experiments, which was performed on a Bruker AVIII 400 HD. Low resolution mass spectra (m/z) were recorded on a Fison Platform spectrometer using electrospray ionisation (ESI) with both positive and negative ESI reported when possible. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker microTOF (ESI), on an Agilent 7200 Q-TOF (CI) or on a Waters GCT (EI) with the predicted and observed mass ion reported to four decimal places. Crystals for x-ray crystallography were grown from slow vapour diffusion at room temperature of petroleum ether 40:60 into a solution of the requisite compound in either $CDCl_3$ or DCM. Low temperature single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected using a Rigaku Oxford SuperNova diffractometer. Raw frame data were reduced using CrysAlisPro. Full refinement details are given in the Supporting Information (CIF).

Bioassays

Screening of compounds was performed by Oxford Antibiotic Group, Austria. For MIC determination by broth dilution assay, the samples were tested in a primary 96 well plate screening assay. The compounds were diluted in Mueller Hinton Broth (MHB) for bacterial screening to a stock solution of 1.0 mg/mL, serially diluted and overlaid with a microbe solution in a concentration of 104 CFU/mL. The plates were incubated for 24 h at 35 °C, after which MIC values were read from the plates. For cytotoxicity testing, the synthesised compounds were tested against four different cell lines: HeLa, HEK 293, MDCK and CaCo. The cells were seeded in a 96 well plate and incubated until a confluence of 80% was achieved (under physiological conditions – 37 °C, 5% CO_2 and 95% humidity). The samples were tested by serial dilution in triplicates with starting concentration of 250 μ g/mL. After 24 and 48 hours the survival of cells was evaluated by microscope and measured with Alamar blue. IC_{50} values were obtained from the calibration curves.

General Procedure A (Phthalimide formation)

Phthalic anhydride (1.0 eq) was added to 4-aminobutanoic acid (1.0 eq) and heated at 170 °C without solvent for 6 hours while stirring. The reaction was left to cool to room temperature with the resulting solid mass dissolved in DCM (10 mL). The organic layer was washed using 0.5 N HCl (2 x 10 mL) with the combined aqueous layers being back extracted with DCM (20 mL). The organic layers were then combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired phthalimide.

General Procedure B (Esterification).

Starting material was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C with an ice bath. Thionyl chloride (3.0 eq) was then added dropwise over 5 minutes and the mixture left stirring for 16 hours at room temperature. The solvent was removed by reduced pressure then azeotroped using DCM (3 x 10 mL) and purification *via* flash column chromatography afforded the desired ester.

General Procedure C (Lactamisation).

In an oven-dried round bottomed flask that had been purged with N₂, imide (1.0 eq) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of DIPEA (3.0 eq) and left to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C using an ice bath with TBDMSiOTf (1.1 eq) being added dropwise over 5 minutes. The ice bath was removed with the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature and left stirring for 16 hours. The crude mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and diluted with DCM (10 mL) then washed using water (2 x 10 mL) with the aqueous layers being combined and back extracted using DCM (10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried using MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude oil was then purified using flash column chromatography with the product containing fractions collected, combined and concentrated to afford the desired product.

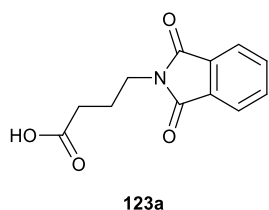
General Procedure D (Elimination).

Silyl derivative was dissolved in a solution of TFA/H₂O (9:1, 1 mL) and left stirring at room temperature for 1 hour, during which the reaction mixture turned yellow. The solvent was removed using reduced pressure to afford the desired product without any additional purification.

General Procedure E (Hydrogenation)

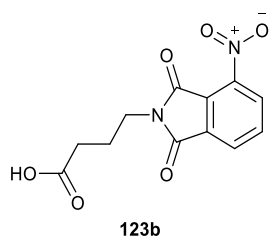
In an oven-dried round bottomed flask that had been purged with N₂, compound was added followed by a catalytic quantity of 10% Pd/C and suspended in ethanol (15 mL), with DCM being added dropwise to encourage solubility of the starting material. The flask was sealed and purged using N₂ (3x) and charged with H₂ (2x). The reaction was then fitted with two balloons pressurised with H₂ with the reaction was left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction flask was then degassed and purged using N₂. The solvent was then filtered through a pad of Kieselguhr under pressure. The pad of Kieselguhr was then washed using methanol (15 mL) with the combined organic solvents being concentration by reduced pressure to afford the desired product.

4-(6,13-Dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoic acid 3a



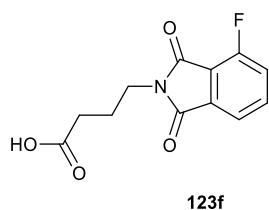
3a was synthesised according to General Procedure **A** using phthalic anhydride (0.500 g, 3.37 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.435 g, 3.37 mmol) to afford the desired product as colourless solid (0.793 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 112-114 °C (lit.¹ 117 °C). **v**_{max} (**KBr**) **cm**⁻¹ 1765 (C=O), 1698 (N-C=O), 1467 (C=C), 1357. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.85 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.42 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 177.4 (COOH), 168.4 (C=O), 134.0 (ArC), 132.0 (ArC), 123.3 (C(7,12)ArC), 37.0 (C(4)), 31.1 (C(2)), 23.6 (C(3)). **m/z**= 398 [2M-H] (ESI⁺). **HMRS** calculate C₁₂H₁₀NO₄ requires 232.0615, found 232.0615 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

4-(8-Nitro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **3b**



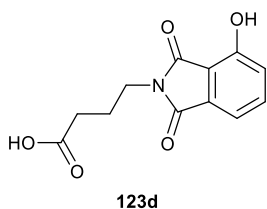
3b was synthesised according to General Procedure **A** using 3-nitrophthalic anhydride (0.500 g, 2.58 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.267 g, 2.58 mmol) to afford the desired product as an colourless solid (0.692 g, 93%). **Mp**= 118-120 °C (Lit.² 132-133 °C). **v**_{max} (**KBr**) **cm**⁻¹ 1693 (N-C=O), 1539 (N=O), 1396, 1357 (N=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.21 – 8.08 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.99 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.76 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.98 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.4 (COOH), 167.6 (C=O), 164.84 (C=O), 136.8 (C-NO₂), 135.4 (C(7,12)ArC), 129.3 (ArC), 127.6 (ArC), 38.9 (C(4)), 32.1 (C(2)), 24.6 (C(3)). **m/z** = 301 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺) and 277 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₂H₁₀N₂NaO₆ requires 301.0431, found 301.0430 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

4-(8-Fluoro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **3c**³



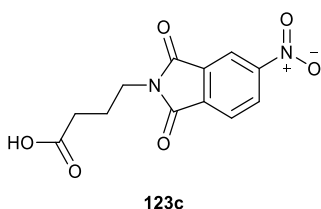
3c was synthesised according to General Procedure A using 3-fluorophthalic anhydride (0.250 g, 1.50 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.155 g, 1.50 mmol) to afford the desired product as a light coloured brown solid (0.378 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 125-126 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 2980 (OH), 1708 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.80 – 7.63 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.39 (ddd, J = 9.1, 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.77 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.44 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 178.61 (COOH), 167.32 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, C=O), 165.17 (C=O), 157.48 (d, J = 264.8 Hz, ArC-F), 136.78 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, ArC), 134.28 (ArC), 122.56 (d, J = 19.8 Hz, ArC), 119.68 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, ArC), 117.67 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, ArC), 37.34 (C(3)), 31.32 (C(1)), 23.57 (C(2)). m/z = 250 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₀FNNaO₄ requires 274.0486, found 274.0484 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

4-(8-Hydroxy-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **3d**



3d was synthesised according to General Procedure A using 3-hydroxyphthalic anhydride (0.900 g, 5.48 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.565 g, 5.48 mmol) to afford the desired product as a brown coloured solid (1.452g, 92%). **Mp**= 189-191 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1684 (N-C=O), 1614 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.59 (dd, J = 8.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.31 (dd, J = 7.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.68 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.35 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.94 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 176.52 (COOH), 169.79 (C=O), 169.48 (C=O), 156.38 (ArC), 137.02 (ArC), 134.80 (ArC), 124.11 (ArC), 115.64 (ArC), 37.96 (C(4)), 32.20 (C(2)), 24.91 (C(3)). m/z = 272 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₁NNaO₅ requires 272.0529, found 272.0529 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

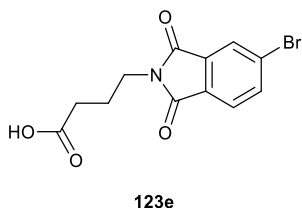
4-(9-Nitro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **4a**



4a was synthesised according to General Procedure A using 4-nitrophthalic anhydride (0.500 g, 2.58 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.267 g, 2.58 mmol) to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (0.698 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 164-166 °C (Lit.⁴ 165-166 °C). ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1700 (N-C=O), 1541 (N=O), 1396 (N=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 8.65 (dd, J = 8.1,

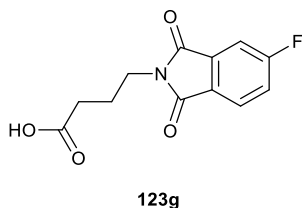
2.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.61 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.79 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.38 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.99 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 176.47 (COOH), 167.98 (C=O), 167.75 (C=O), 153.22 (ArC-NO₂), 137.96 (ArC), 134.92 (ArC), 130.38 (ArC), 125.39 (ArC), 119.10 (ArC), 38.87 (C(4)), 32.18 (C(2)), 24.69 (C(3)). $m/z = 277$ [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₉N₂O₆ requires 277.0466, found 277.0459 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

4-(9-Bromo-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **4b**



4b was synthesised according to General Procedure A using 4-bromophthalic anhydride (0.500 g, 2.21 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.228 g, 2.21 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.58 g, 84%). **Mp** = 139-141 °C (Lit.⁵ 103-106 °C). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1733 (C=O), 1685 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.02 – 7.93 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.78 – 7.70 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 3.58 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.26 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.80 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 174.06 (COOH), 167.42 (C=O), 166.85 (C=O), 137.07 (ArC), 133.78 (ArC), 130.72 (ArC), 127.95 (ArC-Br), 125.95 (ArC), 124.94 (ArC), 37.27 (C(4)), 31.07 (C(2)), 23.33 (C(3)). $m/z = 310$ and 312 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₉BrNO₄ requires 309.9720 and 311.9718, found 309.9718 and 311.9698 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

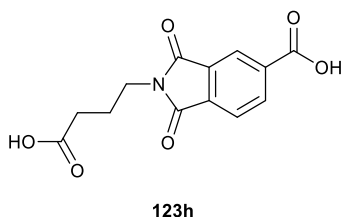
4-(9-Fluoro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoic acid **4c**²



4c was synthesised according to General Procedure A using 4-fluorophthalic anhydride (0.200 g, 1.20 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.124 g, 1.20 mmol) to afford the desired product as a beige solid (0.302 g, Quantitative yield). **Mp** = 125-127 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1699 (N-C=O), 1613 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.84 (q, $J = 8.2, 4.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.50 (dd, $J = 7.0, 2.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.37 (td, $J = 8.5, 2.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.74 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.40 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.99 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 178.71 (COOH), 167.42 (C=O), 167.08 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, C=O), 166.48 (d, $J = 257.53$ Hz, ArC-F), 134.90 (d, $J = 9.4$ Hz, ArC), 127.86 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz, ArC), 125.80 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, ArC), 121.11 (d, $J = 23.8$ Hz, ArC), 111.30 (d, $J = 24.7$

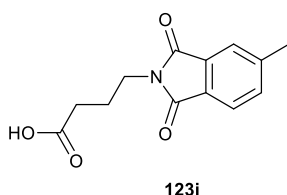
Hz, ArC), 37.43 (C(4)), 31.33 (C(2)), 23.61 (C(3)). m/z = 250 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻) and 274 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₂H₁₀FNNaO₄ requires 274.0486, found 274.0484 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

4-(9-Carboxypropyl)-6,13-dioxoisindoline-1-carboxylic acid **4d**⁶



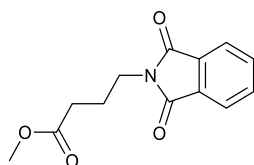
4d was synthesised according to General Procedure **A** using trimellitic anhydride (0.500 g, 2.60 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.268 g, 2.60 mmol) at 215 °C with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (5% Methanol in ethyl acetate with a drop of acetic acid) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.537, 74%). ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1774 (C=O), 1703 (N-C=O), 1486, 1397 (C=C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 8.41 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.36 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.95 – 7.90 (dd, J = 7.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.75 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 2.37 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C(2)H), 1.99 (m, C(3)H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 176.53 (C=O), 169.04 (C=O), 169.01 (C=O), 167.75 (C=O), 137.85 (ArC-COOH), 136.63 (ArC), 136.55 (ArC), 133.68 (ArC), 124.85 (ArC), 124.19 (ArC), 38.53 (C(4)), 32.21 (C(2)), 24.77 (C(3)). m/z = 276 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₀NO₆ requires 276.0503, found 276.0512 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

4-(9-Methyl-6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoic acid **4e**³



4e was synthesised according to General Procedure **A** using 4-methylphthalic anhydride (0.786 g, 4.84 mmol) and 4-aminobutanoic acid (0.500 g, 4.84 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (1.31 g, Quantitative yield). **MP** = 136–138 °C. ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1767 (C=O), 1697 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.70 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.62 (dt, J = 1.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.48 (ddq, J = 7.5, 1.4, 0.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.73 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 2.49 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H, C(9a)Ar-CH₃), 2.40 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C(2)H), 2.05 – 1.93 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C(3)H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 178.37 (COOH), 168.69 (C=O), 168.58 (C=O), 145.41 (ArC), 134.64 (ArC), 132.51 (ArC), 129.52 (ArC), 123.98 (ArC), 123.34 (ArC), 37.13 (C(4)), 31.38 (C(2)), 23.80 (C(3)), 22.10 (CH₃). m/z = 246 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻), 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO₄ requires 270.0731, found 270.0739 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

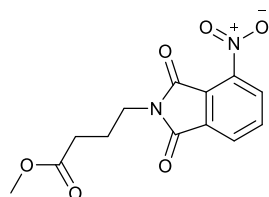
Methyl 1-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)butanoate **5a**



137a

5a was synthesised according to General Procedure **B** using **3a** (1.49 g, 6.02 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (1.49 g, quantitative). **Mp**= 86-88 °C (Lit.⁷ 89-90 °C). **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1770, 1733 (N-C=O), 1707 (C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.84 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.38 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.48 (COOMe), 168.76 (CC=O), 134.41 (ArC), 132.46 (ArC), 123.68 (ArC), 52.13 (C(OMe)), 37.60 (C(4)), 31.74 (C(2)), 24.31 (C(3)). ***m/z***= 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₄NO₄ requires 248.0917, found 248.0917 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

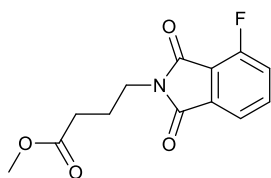
Methyl 1-(8-nitro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)butanoate **5b**



137b

5b was synthesised according to General Procedure **B** using **3b** (0.690 g, 2.48 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.584 g, 80%). **R_f**= 0.49 (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). **Mp**= 58-60 °C. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1778 (N-C=O), 1714 (C=O), 1540 (N-O, N=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.13 – 8.06 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.91 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.63 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.38 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.97 (COOMe), 165.90 (C=O), 163.01 (C=O), 145.21 (ArC-NO₂), 135.49 (ArC), 134.20 (ArC), 128.62 (ArC), 127.10 (ArC), 123.85 (ArC), 51.82 (OMe), 38.09 (C(4)), 31.40 (C(2)), 23.68 (C(3)). ***m/z***= 315 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₂NaN₂O₆ requires 315.0587, found 315.0581 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

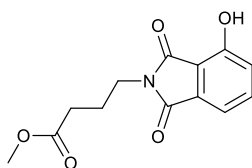
Methyl 1-(8-fluoro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)butanoate **5c**



137f

5c was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **123f/3c** (0.370 g, 1.472 mmol) to afford the desired product as a brown coloured oil (0.393 g, quantitative yield). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1774 (N-C=O), 1708 (C=O), 1611 (N-C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.72 (ddd, $J = 8.1, 7.4, 4.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.67 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.38 (td, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.75 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.66 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.38 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.14 (COOMe), 156.35 (ArC-F), 136.78 and 136.70 (d, $J = 19.9$ Hz, (ArC)), 122.66 and 122.46 (d, $J = 20$ Hz, (ArC)), 119.68 and 119.64 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, ArC), 51.89 (OMe), 37.48 (C(4)), 31.40 (C(2)), 23.88 (C(3)). $m/z = 288$ [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculate for C₁₃H₁₂FN₂O₄ requires 288.0642, found 288.0641 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

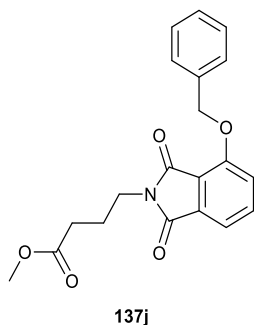
Methyl 1-(8-hydroxy-6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate **5d**



137d

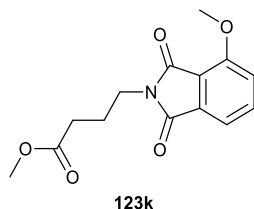
5d was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **3d** (1.291 g, 5.17 mmol) to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (1.31 g, 96%). $\text{Mp} = 121\text{--}123$ °C. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 31721 (N-C=O), 1686 (C=O), 1613, 1445 (C=C). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.65 – 7.54 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.38 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.71 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H, (C(4)*H*), 3.66 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.38 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, (C(2)*H*), 2.02 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.12 (COOMe), 170.36 (C=O), 167.98 (C=O), 154.70 (ArC-OH), 136.47 (ArC), 132.12 (ArC), 122.80 (ArC), 116.02 (ArC), 114.59 (ArC), 51.83 (OMe), 37.07 (C(4)), 31.32 (C(2)), 23.92 (C(3)). $m/z = 262$ [MH⁻] (ESI⁻) and 286 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₄NO₅ requires 264.0867, found 264.0866 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 1-(8-(benzyloxy)-6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate **5e**



Compound **5d** (0.200 g, 0.75 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (10 mL) followed by the addition of K_2CO_3 (0.126 g, 0.910 mmol) in one portion with the reaction mixture left to stir at room temperature for 5 minutes. Benzyl bromide (0.099 mL, 0.834 mmol) was then added dropwise over 5 minutes with the resulting mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The volatiles were removed by reduced pressure then redissolved in DCM (20 mL). The organic layer was washed using water (2 x 20 mL) then back extracted using DCM (40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (40 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude was purified using flash column chromatography (using a gradient from 0-30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.196 g, 73%). R_f = 0.27 (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). Mp = 82-84 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1730 (N-C=O), 1703 (C=O). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.58 (t, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.33 (s, 2H, C(8a) Ar- CH_2 -O), 3.72 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4) H), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.37 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C(2) H), 2.01 (m, 2H, C(3) H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 173.22 (COOMe), 168.13 (C=O), 166.89 (C=O), 155.74 (ArC), 136.04 (ArC), 135.90 (ArC), 134.35 (ArC), 128.85 (ArC), 128.24 (ArC), 126.86 (ArC), 119.50 (ArC), 118.01 (ArC), 115.87 (ArC), 70.94 (CH_2 -O), 51.78 (OMe), 37.12 (C(4)), 31.45 (C(2)), 24.00 (C(3)). m/z = 376 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $C_{20}H_{19}NaNO_5$ requires 376.1155, found 376.1152 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

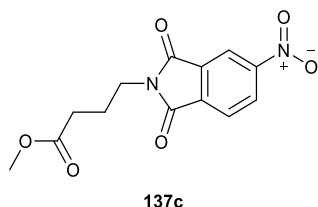
Methyl 1-(8-methoxy-6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate **5f**



Compound **5d** (0.200 g, 0.75 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (10 mL) followed by the addition of K_2CO_3 (0.126 g, 0.91 mmol) in one portion with the reaction mixture left to stir at room temperature for 5 minutes. Methyl iodide (0.052 mL, 0.83 mmol) was then added dropwise over 5 minutes with resulting mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The volatiles were removed by

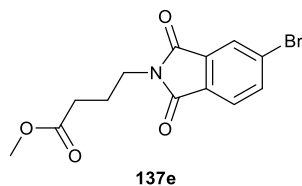
reduced pressure then redissolved in DCM (20 mL). The organic layer was washed using water (2 x 20 mL) then back extracted using DCM (40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (40 mL) then dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.240 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** 76-80 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1766, 1733 (N-C=O), 1704 (C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.67 (dd, J = 8.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (dd, J = 7.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.21 (dd, J = 8.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.03 (s, 3H, C(8a)H), 3.78 – 3.62 (m, 5H, C(4)H, C(OMe)), 2.38 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, C(2)H), 2.03 (m, C(3)H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.55 (COOMe), 168.47 (C=O), 167.45 (C=O), 157.02 (ArC-O), 136.57 (ArC), 134.59 (ArC), 117.86 (ArC), 117.67 (ArC), 115.86 (ArC), 56.75 (ArC-OCH₃), 52.10 (OMe), 37.40 (C(4)), 31.73 (C(2)), 24.29 (C(3)). m/z = 300 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₄H₁₅NO₅ requires 278.1023, found 278.1025 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 1-(9-nitro-1,3-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)butanoate **6a**



6a was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **4a** (0.288 g, 1.03 mmol) to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (0.302 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 100-102 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1725 (N-C=O), 1700 (C=O), 1540 (N-O, N=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.68 – 8.63 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.60 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.80 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.39 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, C(2)H), 2.03 (m, 2H, C(3)H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.99 (COOMe), 166.28 (C=O), 166.00 (C=O), 151.81 (ArC-NO₂), 136.53 (ArC), 133.50 (ArC), 129.40 (ArC), 124.60 (ArC), 118.78 (ArC), 51.91 (OMe), 38.02 (C(4)), 31.30 (C(2)), 23.70 (C(3)). m/z = 315 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₂NaN₂O₆ requires 315.0587, found 315.0589 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

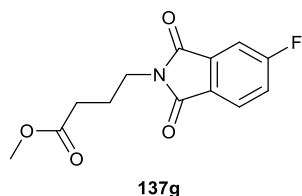
Methyl 1-(9-bromo-6,13-dioxoisindolin-1-yl)butanoate **6b**



Methyl γ -butyric acid (1.236 g, 9.23 mmol) was added to 4-bromophthalic anhydride (2.436 g, 9.32 mmol) and dissolved in toluene (30 mL) followed by the addition of DIPEA (4.84 mL, 27.87 mmol) and left to stir for 16 hours at reflux. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature with the

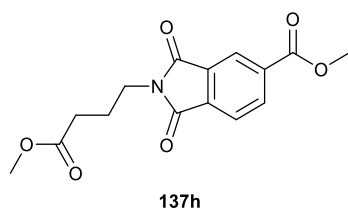
solvent being removed by reduced pressure to afford a yellow coloured oil. The impure oil was then triturated using MeOH and the product filtered under vacuum and washed using ice cold MeOH (20 mL) to afford the desired product as a white coloured solid (3.030 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 78-80 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1774 (C=O), 1728 (C=O), 1696 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.94 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.83 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.9, 0.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.72 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.63 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.35 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 1.99 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.06 (COOMe), 167.57 (C=O), 167.04 (C=O), 137.07 (ArC), 133.73 (ArC), 130.62 (ArC), 128.98 (ArC-Br), 126.72 (ArC), 124.72 (ArC), 51.83 (OMe), 37.50 (C(4)), 31.32 (C(2)), 23.83 (C(3)). m/z = 325.9 and 327.9 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₂BrNNaO₄ requires 326.0022 and 328.0002, found 326.0024 and 328.0004 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 1-(9-fluoro-6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)butanoate **6c**



6c was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **4c** (0.302 g, 1.20 mmol) to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (0.320 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 96-98 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1679 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.84 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.37 (td, 1H, Ar-H), 3.73 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.37 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.00 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.11 (COOMe), 167.37 (C=O), 167.05 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, C=O), 166.46 (d, J = 256.5 Hz, ArC-F), 134.94 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, ArC), 127.89 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, ArC), 125.73 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, ArC), 121.08 (d, J = 23.7 Hz, ArC), 111.25 (d, J = 24.8 Hz, ArC), 51.85 (OMe), 37.54 (C(4)), 31.36 (C(2)), 23.91 (C(3)). m/z = m/z =288 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₃FNO₄ requires 266.0823, found 266.0824 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

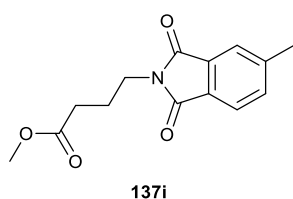
Methyl 1-(9-methoxy-9-oxobutyl)-6,13-dioxoisindoline-9-carboxylate **6d**



6d was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **4d** (0.288 g, 1.03 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford

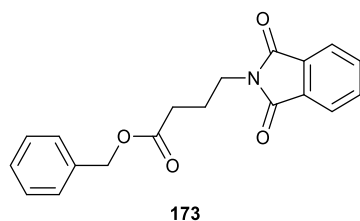
the desired product as a colourless solid (0.198 g, 62%). **Mp**= 108-109°C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 2980, 1742 (N-C=O), 1702 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.43 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.37 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.95 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.74 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.61 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.35 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.00 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.03 (COOMe), 167.43 and 167.39 (C=O), 165.23 (COOMe), 135.63 (ArC), 135.47 (ArC), 135.40 (ArC-COOMe), 132.30 (ArC), 124.38 (ArC), 123.37 (ArC), 52.94 (OMe), 51.79 (OMe), 37.54 (C(4)), 31.32 (C(2)), 23.82 C(3)). m/z = 328 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₅H₁₅NaNO₆ requires 328.0792, found 328.0790 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 1-(9-methyl-6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate **6e**



6e was synthesised according to General Procedure B using **4e** (1.311 g, 5.30 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (1.148 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 77-79 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1768 (C=O), 1731 (N-C=O), 1703 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.73 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.68 – 7.63 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.74 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.66 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.52 (s, 3H, Ar-CH₃), 2.39 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.03 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.19 (COOMe), 168.65 (C=O), 168.53 (C=O), 145.36 (ArC-CH₃), 134.61 (ArC), 132.55 (ArC), 129.56 (ArC), 123.93 (ArC), 123.28 (ArC), 51.80 (OMe), 37.22 C(4)), 31.45 (C(2)), 24.04 (C(3)), 22.13 (C(9a)ArC-CH₃). m/z = 284 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

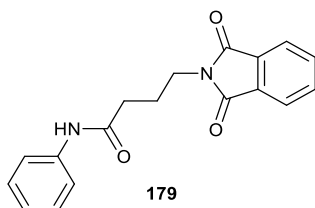
Benzyl 1-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate **7a**



Compound **3a** was dissolved in thionyl chloride (1 mL) and left stirring at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was removed then redissolved in anhydrous DCM (10 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C using an ice bath with benzyl alcohol (0.390 mL, 3.77 mmol) added dropwise over 5 minutes and left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated by reduced pressure and the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (DCM) to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (0.368 g, 60%). **R_f**= 0.59 (DCM) and 0.27 (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1770 (N-C=O), 1707 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400

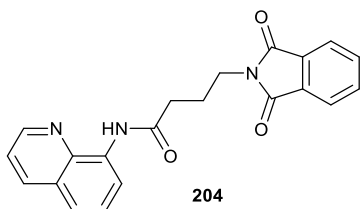
MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.88 – 7.78 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 – 7.66 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.39 – 7.27 (m, 5H, Bn), 5.09 (s, 2H, O-CH₂-Bn), 3.76 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.43 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.04 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.52 (COOBn), 168.43 (C=O), 135.97 (ArC), 134.08 (ArC), 132.18 (ArC), 128.67 (ArC), 128.65 (ArC), 128.35 (ArC), 123.37 (ArC), 66.51 (O-CH₂-Bn), 37.31 (C(4)), 31.72 (C(2)), 24.02 (C(3)). *m/z* = 346 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₇NaNO₄ requires 346.1049, found 346.1053 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

1-(6,13-Dioxoisindolin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutanamide **7b**



Compound **3a** (0.150 g, 0.64 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.228 g, 0.77 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Aniline (0.16 mL, 0.77 mmol) was then added with the reaction left stirring at room temperature for an additional 16 hours. The reaction was then diluted using DCM (5 mL) and washed using water (10 mL) followed by an acid wash using 0.5 N HCl (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure with the crude material being purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.085 g, 43%). *R*_f = 0.28. *Mp* = 166–169 °C (Lit.⁸ 155–175 °C). 3327 (N-H), 1770 (C=O), 1706 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.92 – 7.80 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.73 (dt, *J* = 5.1, 3.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.88 – 3.75 (m, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.44 – 2.31 (m, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.12 (td, *J* = 11.6, 10.4, 5.5 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). *m/z* = 618 [2MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₈H₁₇N₂O₃ requires 309.1234, found 309.1238 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

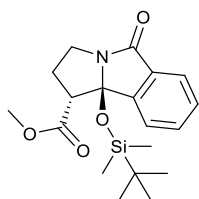
1-(6,13-Dioxoisindolin-4-yl)-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)butanamide⁹ **7c**



Compound **3a** (0.508 g, 2.17 mmol) was dissolved in an excess of SOCl₂ (4 mL) and left stirring at room temperature under N₂ for 16 hours. The solvent was removed using reduced pressure and azeotroped using DCM (3 x 10 mL). The flask containing the acid chloride was then purged using N₂ and dissolved in anhydrous DCM (5 mL). The acid chloride mixture was then slowly added to 8-aminoquinoline (0.298 g, 2.06 mmol) and TEA (0.364 mL, 2.71 mmol) dissolved in DCM (5 mL)

and stirred at room temperature while under an inert atmosphere of N₂ for 16 hours. The crude material was then washed using water (2 x 10 mL) and back extracted using DCM (20 mL) with the combined organic layers combined and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude oil was purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a light brown coloured solid (0.323 g, 57%). **R_f** = 0.40. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 3345 (N-H), 1769 (N-C=O), 1699 (C=O), 1674 (N-C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.77 (s, 1H, N-H), 8.78 (dd, *J* = 4.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H, ArC), 8.69 – 8.63 (m, 1H, ArC), 8.12 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H, ArC), 7.77 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H, ArC), 7.67 – 7.61 (m, 2H, ArC), 7.47 – 7.44 (m, 2H, ArC), 7.44 – 7.40 (m, 1H, ArC), 3.85 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0 Hz, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.26 – 2.17 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 170.46 (C=O), 168.52 (N-C=O), 148.20 (ArC), 138.38 (ArC), 136.39 (ArC), 134.49 (ArC), 133.96 (ArC), 132.16 (ArC), 127.97 (ArC), 127.44 (ArC), 123.28 (ArC), 121.66(ArC), 121.49(ArC), 116.53 (ArC), 37.58 (C(4)), 35.35 (C(2)), 24.60 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 360 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₁H₁₆N₃O₃ requires 360.1343, found 360.1334 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

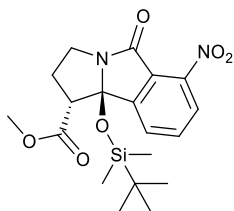
Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 8a



144a

8a was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **8a** (2.86 g, 11.57 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (3.91 g, 97%). **R_f** = 0.31 (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). **Mp** = 86-88° C. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1737 (C=O), 1718 (N-C=O). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.66 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.44 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 6.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.95 (dt, *J* = 10.7, 8.5 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.42 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 9.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.30 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.11 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.73 – 2.66 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.49 (dddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.5, 2.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.82 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.08 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.51 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.60 (COOMe), 170.35 (C=O), 144.36 (ArC), 132.75 (ArC), 132.20 (ArC), 130.03 (ArC), 123.50 (ArC), 123.26 (ArC), 99.08 (C(13)), 53.05 (C(2)), 51.41 (OMe), 42.11 (C(4)), 31.03 (C(3)), 25.48 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.80 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.30 (Si-CH₃), -4.50 (Si-CH₃). ***m/z*** = 384 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₂₇NaNO₄Si requires 362.1782, found 362.1781 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

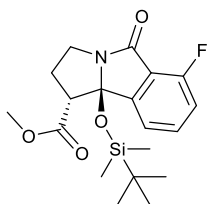
Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-8-nitro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 8b



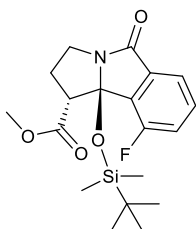
144b

8b was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **5b** (0.490 g, 1.67 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.433 g, 82%). R_f = 0.51 (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1726 (C=O), 1535 (N-O₂). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.85 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.69 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.99 (dt, J = 11.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.46 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.38 – 3.34 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.24 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.76 (dtd, J = 13.3, 9.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.53 (dddd, J = 13.4, 8.5, 2.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.85 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.03 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.44 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.23 (COOMe), 164.88 (C=O), 147.29 (ArC), 145.56 (ArC-NO₂), 133.15 (ArC), 127.44 (ArC), 125.37 (ArC), 124.77 (ArC), 97.83 (C(13)), 53.11 (C(2)), 51.89 (OMe), 42.94 (C(4)), 31.13 (C(3)), 25.64 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.89 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.12 (Si-CH₃), -4.21 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 407 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₇N₂O₆Si requires 407.1632, found 407.1634 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-8-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 8c and Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-11-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 9



144e



171

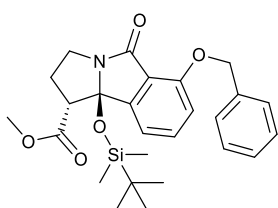
8c and **9** were synthesised according to General Procedure C using **5c** (0.389 g, 1.46 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a mixture of isomers as a colourless solid (0.349 g, 61%). $d.r$ = 1:0.3 **8a**:**9**. The structure of **9** was confirmed *via* x-ray analysis. The oil that remained was enriched in isomer **8c** (ratio now at 9:1) which was also able to be crystallised and analysed by crystallography.

$R_f = 0.40$. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1724 (N-C=O), 1625 (C=O). $m/z = 380$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₇FNO₄Si requires 380.1687, found at 380.1685 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

8c: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.55 – 7.44 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.32 – 7.28 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.14 – 7.08 (t, $J = 17.6, 8.2$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.03 – 3.87 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.46 – 3.39 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.31 (dd, $J = 7.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.72 (dddd, $J = 16.5, 13.3, 9.4, 7.1$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.58 – 2.47 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.84 (s, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.03 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.43 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.55 (COOMe), 167.13 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, C=O), 157.84 (d, $J = 262.4$ Hz, ArC-F), 147.18 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, ArC), 134.52 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, ArC), 119.70 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, ArC), 117.66 (d, $J = 19.8$ Hz, ArC), 98.67 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, C(13)), 53.24 (C(2)), 51.72 (OMe), 42.47 (C(4)), 31.10 (C(3)), 25.59 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 17.92 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.13 (Si-CH₃), -4.36 (Si-CH₃).

9: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.55 – 7.44 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.20 (ddd, $J = 8.9, 7.9, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.03 – 3.87 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.46 – 3.39 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.31 (dd, $J = 7.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.72 (ddtd, $J = 16.5, 13.3, 9.4, 7.1$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.58 – 2.47 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.84 (s, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.04 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.42 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.58 (COOMe), 168.76 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, C=O), 157.75 (d, $J = 262.4$ Hz, ArC-F), 135.96 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, Ar), 132.69 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, ArC), 130.17 (d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, ArC), 119.86 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, ArC), 119.45 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, ArC), 97.70 (C(13)), 52.60 (C(2)), 51.72 (OMe), 41.88 (C(4)), 30.95 (C(3)), 25.49 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 17.96 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.17 (Si-CH₃), -4.81 (Si-CH₃).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-8-(benzyloxy)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-2,3,5,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 8d

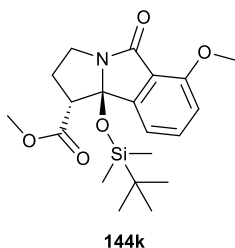


144j

8d was synthesised according to General Procedure C from **5e** (0.678 g, 1.92 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured oil (0.632 g, 70%). $R_f = 0.28$. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1735 (C=O), 1713 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.56 – 7.48 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.47 – 7.39 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.33 – 7.26 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.11 (dd, $J = 7.5, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.95 (dd, $J = 8.3, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.32 (s, 2H, OCH₂Ar), 4.03 (dt, $J = 11.1, 8.9$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.48 – 3.40 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.32 (dd, $J = 7.1, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.81 – 2.64 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.52 (dddd, $J = 13.1, 8.5, 2.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.87 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃),

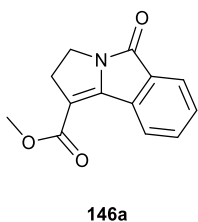
0.00 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.43 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.75 (COOMe), 169.14 (C=O), 155.57 (ArC-OBn), 147.19 (ArC), 136.72 (ArCCH₂O), 133.94 (ArC), 128.61 (ArC), 127.82 (ArC), 126.95 (ArC), 120.63 (ArC), 116.40 (ArC), 115.43 (ArC), 98.37 (C(13)), 70.90 (OCH₂Ar), 53.51 (C(2)), 51.56 (OMe), 42.52 (C(4)), 30.96 (C(3)), 25.63 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.92 (C(CH₃)₃), -4.14 (Si-CH₃), -4.40 (Si-CH₃). *m/z* = 347 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₂₆H₃₄NO₅ requires 368.2201, found 368.1299 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-8-methoxy-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 8e



8e was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **5f** (0.080 g, 0.28 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured oil (0.98 g, 87%). *R*_f = 0.47. *v*_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 1733 (C=O), 1715 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.99 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.94 – 3.84 (m, 4H, C(4)*H*_A and ArC-OCH₃), 3.46 – 3.36 (m, 2H, C(4)*H*_B and C(2)*H*), 3.17 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.74 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H*_A), 2.50 (dddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.6, 2.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H*_B), 0.84 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.09 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.46 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.73 (COOMe), 169.74 (C=O), 155.29 (ArCOCH₃), 134.85 (ArC), 131.98 (ArC), 130.99 (ArC), 115.10 (ArC), 114.33 (ArC), 98.23 (C(13)), 55.36 (OCH₃), 52.18 (C(2)), 51.37 (OMe), 41.40 (C(4)), 31.04 (C(3)), 25.42 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.90 (C(CH₃)₃), -4.29 (Si-CH₃), -4.93 (Si-CH₃). *m/z* = 414 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₂₀H₃₀NO₅Si requires 392.1888, found 392.1886 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 10a

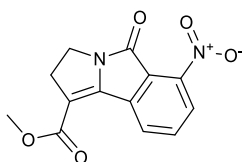


Method 1) **10a** was synthesised according to General Procedure C from **5a** (0.400 g, 1.61 mmol) and using 3.0 eq of TBDMSiOTf with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography

(40% ethyl acetate in DCM), alternatively, the crude oil can be triturated using EtOAc to afford the desired product as yellow coloured solid (0.372 g, quantitative yield).

Method 2) **10a** was synthesised according to General Procedure **D** using **8a** (4.31 g, 11.93 mmol) to afford the desired product as a bright yellow coloured solid (3.39 g, quantitative yield). $R_f = 0.41$. $M_p = 175-177\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. $\nu_{\max}(\text{KBr})\text{ cm}^{-1}$ 1688 (N-C=O), 1641 (C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.53 (d, 1H, Ar-H), 7.84 (ddd, $J = 7.2, 1.5, 0.8\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-H), 7.68 – 7.57 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 3.97 (t, $J = 7.9\text{ Hz}$, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.89 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.37 (t, $J = 8.9\text{ Hz}$, 2H, C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 165.09 (COOMe), 164.05 (C=O), 149.17 (C=C), 136.26 (ArC), 132.26 (ArC), 131.55 (ArC), 129.62 (ArC), 126.77 (ArC), 123.52 (ArC), 110.31 (C=C), 51.95 (OMe), 40.09 (C(4)), 34.14 (C(3)). $m/z = 230\text{ [MH}^+]$ (ESI $^+$) and $252\text{ [MNa}^+]$ (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3$ requires 230.0811, found 230.0812 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

Methyl 8-nitro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **10b**



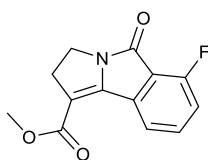
146b

Method 1) **10b** was synthesised according to General Procedure **C** from **5b** (0.300 g, 1.02mmol) using 3.0 eq of TBDMSiOTf with the crude oil triturated using EtOAc to afford the desired product as yellow coloured solid (0.283 g, quantitative yield).

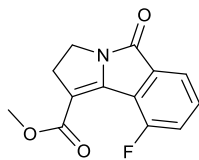
Method 2) **10b** was synthesised according to General Procedure **D** using **8b** to afford the desired product as a bright yellow coloured solid (0.108 g, 98%).

$M_p = 211-213\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. $\nu_{\max}(\text{KBr})\text{ cm}^{-1}$ 1716 (N-C=O), 1694 (N-C=O), 1645 (C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.87 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-H), 7.92 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-H), 7.78 (t, $J = 7.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-H), 4.01 (t, $J = 8.8\text{ Hz}$, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.90 (s, 3H, (OMe), 3.41 (t, $J = 8.9\text{ Hz}$, 2H, C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.60 (COOMe), 158.79 (C=O), 146.41 (C=C), 145.79 (ArC-NO $_2$), 133.06 (ArC), 131.48 (ArC), 130.60 (ArC), 127.38 (ArC), 125.88 (ArC), 113.26 (C=C), 52.30 (OMe), 40.63 (C(4)), 34.28 (C(3)). $m/z = 275\text{ [MH}^+]$ (ESI $^+$) and $297\text{ [MNa}^+]$ (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ requires 275.0662, found 275.0661 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

Methyl 8-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **10c** and Methyl 9-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **10c'**



146f



185

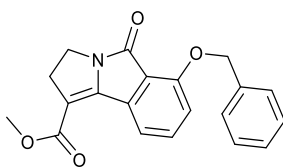
Method 1) **10c** and **10c'** were synthesised according to General Procedure C from **5c** (0.240 g, 0.95 mmol) using 3.0 eq of TBDMSiOTf with the crude oil triturated using pet-ether 40:60 (2 x 10 mL) followed by the addition of ethyl acetate (5 mL) resulting in precipitating to form a yellow-coloured solid. The solvent was removed and the remaining solid was triturated using ethyl acetate (20 mL) with the solid dried using reduced pressure to afford an inseparable mixture of regioisomers as a yellow coloured solid (0.364 g, quantitative yield). *r.r.* = 1.0: 0.1 for **10c:10c'**.

Method 2) **10c** and **10c'** were synthesised according to General Procedure D from a mixture of **8c** and **9** (0.349g, 0.92 mmol) to afford an inseparable mixture of products as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.347 g, quantitative yield). *r.r.* = 1.0: 0.33 for **10c** and **10c'**. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 2951, 1693 (C=O), 1648 (N-C=O). m/z = 248 [MH] (ESI⁺) and 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₁FNO₃ requires 248.0726, found 248.0719 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

10c ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.28 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.20 (ddd, *J* = 9.1, 8.1, 0.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.92 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.84 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.32 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.70 (COOMe), 160.63 (C=O), 157.80 (d, *J* = 261.4 Hz, ArC-F), 148.09 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, C=C), 134.17 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, ArC), 131.66 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, ArC), 122.90 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, ArC), 119.19 (d, *J* = 19.9 Hz, ArC), 110.88 (C=C), 51.83 (OMe), 40.06 (C(4)), 34.03 (C(3)).

10c and **10c'** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.27 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 8.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H*).

Methyl 8-(benzyloxy)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **10d**



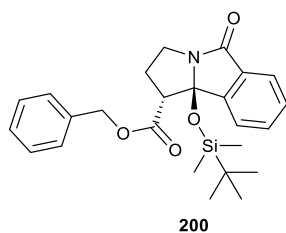
146j

Method 1) **10d** was synthesised according to General Procedure C from **5e** (0.180 g, 0.51 mmol) using 3.0 eq TBDMSiOTf with the crude oil triturated using pet-ether 40:60 (2 x 10 mL) followed by the addition of ethyl acetate (5 mL). The solvent was removed and the remaining solid was triturated using ethyl acetate (20 mL) to afford the desired product as a bright yellow coloured solid (0.089 g, 52%).

Method 2) **10d** was synthesised according to General Procedure D using **8d** (0.200 g, 0.42 mmol) to afford the desired product as a bright yellow coloured solid (0.149 g, quantitative yield).

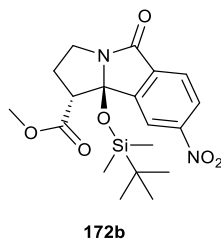
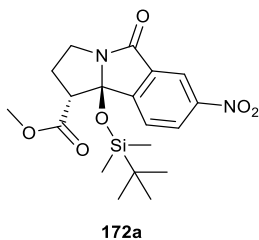
Mp= 168-170 °C. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1678 (C=O), 1659 (N-C=O), 1256 (C-O). **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.19 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 0.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.56 – 7.50 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.42 – 7.37 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.36 (s, 2H, C(8b)Ar-CH₂-O), 4.00 – 3.93 (m, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.89 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.36 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H, (C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 165.18 (COOMe), 162.77 (C=O), 155.83 (ArC-O-), 149.01 (C=C), 136.60 (CH₂-ArC), 133.88 (ArC), 131.81 (ArC), 128.76 (BnC), 127.99 (ArC), 126.95 (BnC), 122.98 (ArC), 119.71 (ArC), 117.02 (ArC), 109.64 (C(2)C=C), 70.85 (OCH₂Bn), 51.83 (OMe), 40.10 (C(4)), 34.04 (C(3)). ***m/z***= 336 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₀H₁₈NO₄ requires 336.1230, found 336.1232 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Benzyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **11**



11 was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **7a** (0.368 g, 1.14 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (0.418 g, 91%). **R_f** = 0.35 (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1716 (C=O), 1614 C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.73 – 7.67 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.55 – 7.44 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.14 – 7.05 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, C(1a)*H_A*), 4.59 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, C(1a)*H_B*), 4.05 (dt, *J* = 11.0, 8.9 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.51 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 9.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 2.79 (dtd, *J* = 13.1, 9.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_a*), 2.60 (dddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.6, 2.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.89 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.00 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.45 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.19 (COOMe), 170.37 (C=O), 144.33 (ArC), 135.12 (ArC), 132.96 (ArC), 132.27 (ArC), 130.16 (ArC), 128.76 (ArC), 128.59 (ArC), 128.40 (ArC), 123.69 (ArC), 123.43 (C(11)ArC), 99.18 (C(13)), 66.58 (C(1a)Bn-CH₂-), 53.04 (C(2)), 42.26 (C(4)), 31.34 (C(3)), 25.61 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.93 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.20 (Si-CH₃), -4.40 (Si-CH₃). ***m/z***=460 (ESI⁺) [MNa⁺]. **HRMS** calculated for C₂₅H₃₂NO₄Si requires 438.2095, found 438.2096 (ESI⁺) [MH⁺].

Methyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-9-nitro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 12a and Methyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-10-nitro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 13a

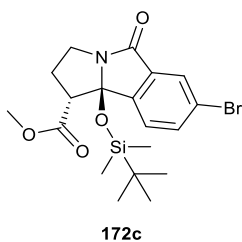


12a and **13a** were synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6a** (0.100 g, 0.342 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). Only **12a** was cleanly isolated (0.015 g) but **13a** also contained **12a** (0.90 g, 72%).

12a R_f = 0.36. **Mp** 104-106 °C. ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1730 (C=O), 1714 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.53 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.43 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.99 (dt, J = 11.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.49 (ddd, J = 11.3, 9.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.40 – 3.34 (m, 1H, C(2) H), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.76 (dtd, J = 13.2, 9.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.55 (ddt, J = 13.3, 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.85 (s, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.00 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.48 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.23 (COOMe), 167.79 (C=O), 150.29 (ArC), 149.71 (ArC-NO₂), 134.70 (ArC), 127.41 (ArC), 124.61 (ArC), 119.01 (ArC), 98.57 (C(13)), 52.95 (C(2)), 51.91 (OMe), 42.63 (C(4)), 31.20 (C(3)), 25.51 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 17.89 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.11 (Si-CH₃), -4.13 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 814 [2M+H⁺] (ESI⁺) and 836 [2M+Na⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₂₇N₂O₆Si requires 407.1632, found 407.1629 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

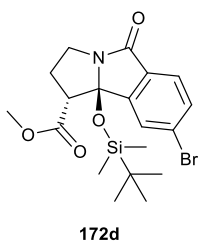
13a. R_f = 0.33. ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1726 (C=O), 1619 (N-C=O), 1535 (N-O₂). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.41 – 8.33 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.05 – 3.92 (m, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.50 (ddd, J = 11.3, 9.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.39 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.23 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.78 (dtdd, J = 13.8, 9.3, 7.0, 4.6 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.61 – 2.51 (m, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.86 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.01 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.48 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.28 (COOMe), 167.82 (C=O), 150.57 (ArC), 145.93 (ArC-NO₂), 138.14 (ArC), 125.87 (ArC), 124.57 (ArC), 118.98 (ArC), 98.42 (C(13)), 52.72 (C(2)), 51.90 (OMe), 42.55 (C(4)), 31.25 (C(3)), 25.50 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.88 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.12 (Si-CH₃), -4.14 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 814 [2M+H⁺] (ESI⁺) and 836 [2M+Na⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₂₇N₂O₆Si requires 407.1632, found 407.1628 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-9-bromo-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 12b



12b was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6b** (0.501 g, 1.54 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired products as a colourless solid (0.206 g, 30%). R_f = 0.43. M_p = 87-89 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1736 (C=O), 1722 (N-C=O). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.83 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, ArC), 7.67 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H, ArC), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C(11)ArC), 3.96 (dt, J = 11.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.44 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.31 (dd, J = 7.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.72 (dtd, J = 13.2, 9.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.52 (dddd, J = 13.2, 8.6, 2.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.85 (s, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.04 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.44 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.56 (COOMe), 168.84 (C=O), 143.26 (ArC-Br), 135.32 (ArC), 134.86 (ArC), 126.72 (ArC), 125.12 (ArC), 124.35 (ArC), 98.88 (C(13)), 53.02 (C(2)), 51.77 (OMe), 42.36 (C(4)), 31.21 (C(3)), 25.58 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 17.93 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.12 (Si-CH₃), -4.16 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 462 and 464 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₇BrNO₄Si requires 440.0887 and 442.0867, found 440.0887 and 442.0866 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

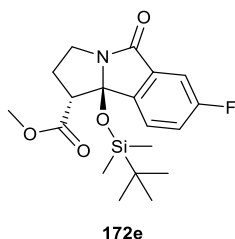
Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-10-bromo-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **13b**



13b was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6b** (0.501 g, 1.54 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired products as a colourless solid (0.168 g, 25%). R_f = 0.34. M_p = 88-90 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1774 (C=O), 1715 (N-C=O). 1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.67 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, C(11)Ar-H), 7.62 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.95 (dt, J = 11.1, 8.8 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.43 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.30 (dd, J = 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.71 (dtd, J = 13.2, 9.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.51 (dddd, J = 13.2, 8.5, 2.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.85 (s, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.04 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.44 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.50 (COOMe), 169.46 (C=O), 146.36 (ArC-Br), 133.56 (ArC),

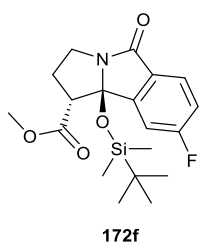
131.83 ((ArC), 127.08 (C(11)ArC), 126.99 (ArC), 124.89 (ArC), 98.60 (C(13)), 53.04 (C(2)), 51.74 (OMe), 42.33 (C(4)), 31.11 (C(3)), 25.58 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 17.92 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.13 (Si-CH₃), -4.22 (Si-CH₃). *m/z* = 462 and 464 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₂₇BrNO₄Si requires 440.0887 and 442.0867, found 440.0888 and 442.0865 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-9-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 12c



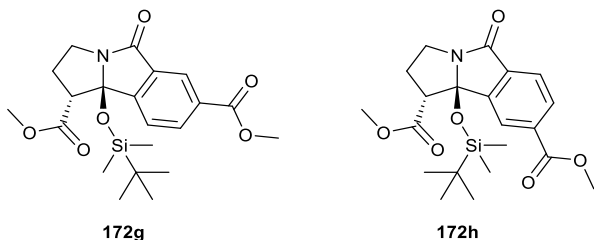
12c was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6c** (0.798 g, 3.01 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.476 g, 41%). *R_f* = 0.61. *Mp* = 104-106 °C. *v*_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 1771 (C=O), 1719 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.63 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H, C(11)ArC), 7.42 (ddd, *J* = 9.2, 8.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H, ArC), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H, ArC), 3.90 (dt, *J* = 11.1, 8.9 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.46 (ddd, *J* = 11.4, 9.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.35 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.20 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.77 (dtd, *J* = 13.3, 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.56 (dddd, *J* = 13.3, 8.5, 2.1, 0.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.88 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.02 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.42 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 173.16 (COOMe), 170.95 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, C=O), 165.51 (d, *J* = 249.5 Hz, ArC-F), 141.62 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, ArC), 136.29 (d, *J* = 8.7, ArC), 127.21 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, C(11)ArC), 121.05 (d, *J* = 23.8 Hz, ArC), 110.78 (d, *J* = 24.3 Hz, ArC), 100.19 (C(13)), 53.79 (C(2)), 52.04 (OMe), 43.22 (C(4)), 32.11 (C(3)), 25.96 (C(CH₃)₃), 18.68 (C(CH₃)₃), -3.99 (Si-CH₃), -4.02 (Si-CH₃). *m/z* = 380 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₂₇FNO₄Si requires 380.1688, found 380.1687 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-10-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 13c



13c was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6c** (0.798 g, 3.01 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.165 g, 14%). R_f = 0.48. M_p = 84–86 °C. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1772 (C=O), 1718 (N–C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.73 – 7.66 (m, 1H, ArC), 7.38 – 7.28 (m, 2H, C(9,11)ArC), 3.89 (dt, J = 11.1, 8.5 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.45 (ddd, J = 11.3, 9.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.36 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.22 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.76 (dtd, J = 13.3, 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.55 (dddd, J = 13.3, 8.5, 2.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.89 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.00 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.42 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 173.02 (COOMe), 171.40 (C=O), 167.08 (d, J = 252.8 Hz, ArC-F), 148.69 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, ArC), 130.04 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, ArC), 126.63 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, ArC), 118.98 (d, J = 23.8 Hz, ArC), 112.44 (d, J = 24.5 Hz, C(11)ArC), 99.87 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, C(13)), 53.78 (C(2)), 52.09 (OMe), 43.33 (C(4)), 31.92 (C(3)), 25.94 (C(CH₃)₃), 18.66 (C(CH₃)₃), -4.01 (Si-CH₃), -4.16 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 380 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₇FNO₄Si requires 380.1688, found 380.1688 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

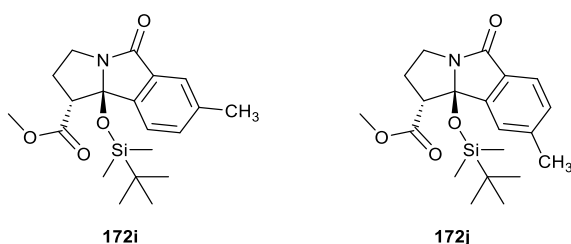
Dimethyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2,9-dicarboxylate 12d and Dimethyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2,10-dicarboxylate 13d



12d and **13d** were synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6d** (0.100 g, 0.33 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford an inseparable mixture of the desired products as a colourless oil (0.132 g, 92%). R_f = 0.41 (ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1720 (N–C=O), 1624 (C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.37 (dd, J = 1.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.26 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.18 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.80 – 7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.60 (dd, J = 7.9, 0.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.03 – 3.98 (m, 2H, C(4) H_A), 3.97 (s, ArC-COOMe), 3.95 (s, ArC-COOMe), 3.47 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.4, 2.2 Hz, 2H, C(4) H_B), 3.36 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H C(2) H), 3.17 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 6H, OMe), 2.75 (dq, J = 13.1, 9.1, 7.3 Hz, 2H, C(3) H_A), 2.53 (ddd, J = 13.3, 8.6, 2.1 Hz, 2H, C(3) H_B), 0.85 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 18H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.05 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 6H, Si-CH₃), -0.49 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 6H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 171.57 (C(O)OMe), 171.50 (C(O)OMe), 169.38 (C=O), 169.23 (C=O), 166.17 (OMe), 166.11 (OMe), 148.76 (ArC), 144.66 (ArC), 136.83 (ArC), 133.86 (ArC), 133.72 (ArC),

133.46 (ArC), 132.43 (ArC), 131.76 (ArC), 124.87 (ArC), 124.85 (ArC), 123.76 (ArC), 123.47 (ArC), 98.94 C(13)), 53.14 (OMe), 53.00 (OMe), 52.77 (OMe), 52.65 (OMe), 51.75 (C(2)), 51.72 (C(2)), 42.44 (C(4)), 42.36 (C(4)), 31.28 (C(3)), 31.15 (C(3)), 25.61 (C(CH₃)₃), 25.59 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.95 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.10 (Si-CH₃), -4.15 (Si-CH₃), -4.23 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 862 [2MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₁H₃₀NO₆Si requires 420.1836, found 420.1829 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-9-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 12e and Methyl (2R,13R)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-10-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 13e

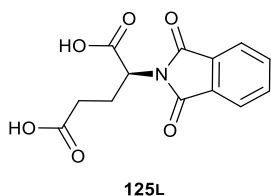


12e and **13e** were synthesised according to General Procedure C using **6e** (0.500 g, 1.91 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to give the product as a mixture of isomers (0.596 g, 85%). R_f = 0.54 (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) and 0.20 (DCM). m/z = 376 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 398 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₀H₃₀NO₄Si requires 376.1938, found 376.1937 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

12e ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.49 (dq, J = 1.7, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.36 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.26 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 3.98 – 3.90 (m, 1H (C(4)*H_A*), 3.42 (dddd, J = 11.7, 9.4, 2.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.36 – 3.27 (m, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.16 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.70 (dtdd, J = 13.1, 9.3, 7.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.41 (s, 3H, C(C9)Ar-CH₃), 2.52 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.84 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.07 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.48 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃).

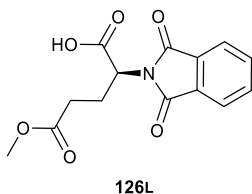
13e ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.39 – 8.33 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 – 7.36 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 3.98 – 3.90 (m, 1H (C(4)*H_A*), 3.42 (dddd, J = 11.7, 9.4, 2.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.36 – 3.27 (m, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.16 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H, OMe), 2.70 (dtdd, J = 13.1, 9.3, 7.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.43 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 2H, C(C10)Ar-CH₃), 2.52 (m, 2H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.84 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 9H, Si-C(CH₃)₃), -0.07 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.48 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃).

(S)-4-(6,13-Dioxoisindolin-5-yl)pentanedioic acid 14a



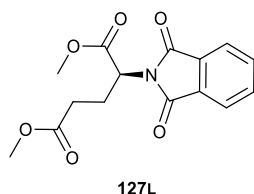
Phthalic anhydride (1.00 g, 6.80 mmol) was added to L-glutamic acid (1.00 g, 6.80 mmol) and were heated to 170 °C for 6 hours while stirring. The reaction was left to cool to room temperature with the resulting solid mass dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 mL). The organic layer was washed using 0.5 N HCl (2 x 10 mL) with the combined aqueous layers being back extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL). The organic layers were then combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (1.14 g, 60%). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -18.8$ (*c* 1.0 in MeOH). **Mp** = 184–186 °C (lit.¹⁰ 159–160 °C). ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1773 (C=O), 1711 (C=O), 1654 (C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.88 – 7.84 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 2.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.84 – 7.79 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 2.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 2.62 – 2.42 (m, 2H, C(2)*H*), 2.42 – 2.34 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 176.17 (C=O), 172.20 (C(4a)C=O), 169.20 (C=O), 135.65 (ArC), 132.01 (C(7,12)ArC), 124.38 (ArC), 52.54 (C(4)), 31.56 (C(2)), 25.24 (C(3)). *m/z* = 276 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻) and 300 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₁NNaO₆ requires 300.0478, found 300.0479 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

(*S*)-4-(6,13-Dioxoisindolin-5-yl)-4-methoxy-1-oxopentanoic acid **14b**



14b was synthesised according to General Procedure C using phthalic anhydride (0.100 g, 0.67 mmol) and L-glutamic acid 5-methyl ester (0.108 g, 0.67 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale-yellow coloured oil (0.141 g, 72%). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -33.0$ (*c* 1.0 MeOH). ν_{\max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1774 (C=O), 1708 (N-C=O), 1438, 1387, 1263 (C=C), 1202 (C-O). **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.89 (dd, 2H, Ar-H), 7.78 (dd, 2H, Ar-H), 5.01 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.70 – 2.60 (m, 1H, C(4)*H*_A), 2.59 – 2.40 (m, 3H, C(4)*H*_B, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.42 (COOH), 172.63 (C(4a)COOH), 167.58 (C=O), 167.48 (ArC), 134.42 (ArC), 131.73 (ArC), 123.77 (ArC), 51.86 (C(4)), 50.91 (C(1a)OMe), 30.64 (C(2)), 24.09 (C(3)). *m/z* = 314 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺), 290 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₄H₁₃NaNO₄ requires 314.0635, found 314.0631 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

Dimethyl (*S*)-4-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)pentanedioate **14c**

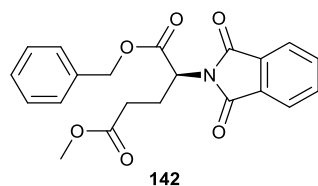


Method 1) Phthalic anhydride (0.200 g, 1.32 mmol) was added to L-glutamic acid dimethyl ester (0.236 g, 1.32 mmol) and heated at 150 °C for 6 hours while stirring. The reaction was left to cool to room temperature with the resulting solid mass dissolved in DCM (10 mL). The organic layer was washed using 0.5N HCl (2x 10 mL) with the combined aqueous layers being back extracted with DCM (20 mL). The organic layers were then combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (0.166 g, 40%).

Method 2) Compound **14a** (0.936 g, 3.37 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C using an ice bath. SOCl₂ (2.026 mL, 10.11 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes after which the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and left stirring for 16 hours to ensure completion. The solvent mixture was removed by reduced pressure then azeotroped using DCM (3 x 20 mL). The crude material was then purified *via* flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet ether 40:60) with the product containing fractions being collected, combined and concentrated to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (0.312 g, 30%).

R_f = 0.40 (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). [α]_D²⁵ = -35.1 (*c* 1.0 in DCM); {Lit.¹¹ [α]_D²⁰ = -58 (*c* 1.0 in DMF)}. ³¹⁵ **v_{max}** (**KBr**) **cm⁻¹** 1776 (C=O), 1736 (C=O), 1713 N-C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.90 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 2.9 Hz, 2H, AR-H), 4.96 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.77 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.73 – 2.60 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 2.58 – 2.46 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 2.45 – 2.37 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.72 (COOMe), 169.36 (C(4a)COOMe), 167.64 (C(9,16)C=O), 134.42 (ArC), 131.89 (C(7,12)ArC), 123.75 (ArC), 52.96 (OMe), 51.87 (OMe), 51.32 (C(4)), 30.79 (C(2)), 24.44 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 328 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₅H₁₆NO₆ requires 306.0972, found 306.0974 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

4a-Benzyl 1-methyl (*S*)-4-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)pentanedioate **14d**

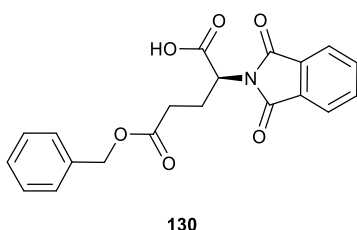


Compound **14b** (6.04 g, 20.75 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (50 mL) followed by the addition of DCC (4.07 g, 22.82 mmol) and DMAP (0.253 g, 10% mol) with the resulting mixture left stirring for 1 hour at room temperature. Benzyl alcohol (2.35 mL, 22.82 mmol) was then added with

the reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for an additional 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (20 mL) and washed with water (2 x 50 mL) with the organic layer dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude mixture was then purified using flash column chromatography (0-30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (2.98 g, 38%).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -22.6$ (*c* 1.0 in DCM). **Mp** = 103-105 °C. **R_f** = 0.15 (35% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1774 (C=O), 1716 (N-C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.86 (ddd, *J* = 5.4, 3.0, 1.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (td, *J* = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 3H, Ar-H), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 5.18 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.98 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 3.60 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.70 – 2.60 (m, 1H, C(2)*H_A*), 2.53 (dddd, *J* = 14.3, 10.3, 7.4, 6.1 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H_B*), 2.42 – 2.35 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.71 (COOMe), 168.77 (C(4a)COOBn), 167.66 (C6,13)C=O), 135.26 (ArC)Bn), 134.40 (C(8,11)Ar), 131.85 (C(7,12)ArC), 128.66 (ArC)Bn), 128.47 (ArC)Bn), 128.23 (ArC)Bn), 123.72 (C(9,10)Ar), 67.74 (C(4a)Bn-CH₂-), 51.87 (C(4)), 51.59 (OMe), 30.80 (C(2)), 24.41 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 404 (ESI⁺) [MNa⁺]. **HRMS** calculated for C₂₁H₁₉NaNO₆ requires 404.1104, found 404.1104 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

(*S*)-1-(Benzyloxy)-4-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)-4-oxopentanoic acid 14e¹²¹³

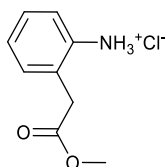


Phthalic anhydride (1.550 g, 10.47 mmol) was added to L-glutamic acid 5-benzyl ester (2.500 g, 10.47 mmol) and heated at 170 °C for 6 hours while stirring. The reaction was left to cool to room temperature with the resulting solid mass dissolved in DCM (10 mL). The organic layer was washed using 0.5 N HCl (2x 10 mL) with the combined aqueous layers being back extracted with DCM (20 mL). The organic layers were then combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a light brown coloured oil (2.78 g, 72%). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.85 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.73 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.06 (s, 2H, CH₂O), 4.99 (ddd, *J* = 10.5, 5.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 2.72 – 2.59 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 2.60 – 2.49 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 2.49 – 2.38 (m, 2H, C(3)*H*). ***m/z*** = 366 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₀H₁₇NaNO₆ requires 390.0948, found 390.0944 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

1-Benzyl 4-methyl (*S*)-4-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)pentanedioate¹⁴ 14f

Compound **14e** (3.70 g, 10.08 mmol) was suspended in DMF (20 mL) followed by the addition of Cs_2CO_3 (1.63 g, 5.04 mmol) with the reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 5 minutes resulting in the starting material dissolving. MeI (2.18 mL, 35.28 mmol) was slowly added over 5 minutes with the reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 50 mL) with the organic solvent concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless oil (1.64 g, 40%). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 3033, 2954, 1775 (C=O), 1713 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.90 – 7.82 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.77 – 7.71 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.05 (s, 2H, PhCH_2), 4.94 (dd, J = 10.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 3.73 (s, 3H, C(4a)OMe), 2.70 – 2.60 (m, 1H, C(4)*H*_A), 2.56 – 2.47 (m, 1H, C(4)*H*_B), 2.47 – 2.41 (m, 2H, C(4)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.10 (C(4a)COOMe), 169.31 (BnCH₂-C=O), 167.60 (C=O), 135.78 (C(1b)CH₂-CAr), 134.39 (ArC) 131.82 (C(7,12)ArC), 128.63 (ArC), 128.37 (ArC), 123.71 (ArC), 66.61 (C(1b)ArC-CH₂-), 52.94 (C(4a)OMe), 51.26 (C(4)), 30.95 (C(2)), 24.35 (C(3)).

Methyl 2-(2-aminophenyl)acetate.¹⁵



139

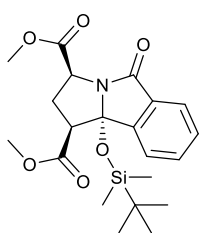
2-Aminophenylacetic acid (0.470 g, 3.11 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) in a round bottomed flask and cooled down to 0 °C using an ice bath. SOCl_2 (0.68 mL, 6.22 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes after which the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and left stirring for 16 hours to ensure completion. The solvent mixture was removed by reduced pressure then azeotroped using DCM (3 x 20 mL) to afford the desired product as a beige coloured solid (0.536 g, quantitative yield). Mp= 110-112 °C (Lit. 105-108 °C). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 2805 (NH_2 Salt), 1725 (C=O), 1622, 1565, 1519, 1493, 1472, 1458, 1439, 1342 (Ar-N), 1298, 1245, 1167 (C-O), 1116, 1005. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.46 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 3.92 (s, 2H, C(2)*H*), 3.75 (s, 3H, C(1)OMe). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 180.04 (C(1)COOMe), 133.58 (ArC-NH₃), 130.61 (ArC), 130.30 (ArC), 128.84 (ArC), 125.56 (ArC), 124.98 (ArC), 123.25 (ArC), 49.85 (C(1)OMe). m/z = 199 [MCl^+] (ESI^+). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2$ requires 166.0863, found 166.0864.

Methyl 1-(4-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)phenyl)acetate **15b**¹⁶

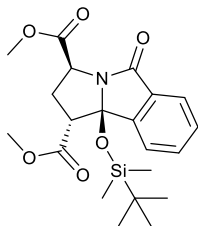
Methyl 2-(2-aminophenyl)acetate (0.300 g, 1.81 mmol) was added to phthalic anhydride (0.269 g, 1.81 mmol) and heated at 170 °C for 6 hours while stirring. The reaction was left to cool to room temperature with the resulting solid mass dissolved in DCM (10 mL). The organic layer was washed

using 0.5 N HCl (2 x 10 mL) with the combined aqueous layers being back extracted with DCM (20 mL). The crude mixture was purified using flash column chromatography (20-40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a red/orange coloured solid (0.216 g, 44%). R_f = 0.37 (in 40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1717 (C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.99 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.83 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.52 – 7.43 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 1H (Ar-H), 3.62 (s, 2H, (C(2) H), 3.53 (s, 3H, OMe). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 170.69 (COOMe), 167.29 (C=O), 134.42 (ArC), 133.07 (C(4)ArC-phthalimide), 131.95 (ArC), 131.73 (ArC), 130.76 (ArC), 129.76 (ArC), 129.40 (ArC), 128.58 (ArC), 123.82 (ArC), 52.11 (OMe), 38.21 (C(2)). m/z = 294 [MH $^-$] (ESI $^-$), 318 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{NaNO}_4$ requires 318.0736, found 318.0734 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

2,4-Dimethyl (2*S*,4*S*,13*S*)-13-[(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate 16a and 2,4-Dimethyl (2*R*,4*S*,13*R*)-13-[(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate 16a'



175La



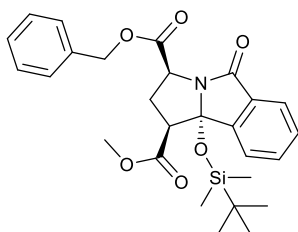
175Lb

16a and **16a'** were synthesised according to General Procedure C using **14c** with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford an inseparable mixture of isomers with the desired products as a colourless solid that showed presence of SM remaining (0.068 g, 79%). $d.r$ = 1: 0.29 for **16a:16a'**. R_f = 0.31 (20% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). m/z = 420 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_6\text{Si}$ requires 420.1836, found 420.1826 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

16a ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.71 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.59 – 7.54 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.54 – 7.45 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.35 (dd, J = 8.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H, C(4) H), 3.77 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.43 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.2 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.35 (s, 3H, C(4a)OMe), 3.10 – 3.03 (m, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.92 (ddd, J = 13.6, 3.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.83 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 9H, C(CH $_3$) $_3$), -0.07 (s, 3H, Si-CH $_3$), -0.55 (s, 3H, Si-CH $_3$). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 169.99 (COOMe), 169.95 (C(4a)COOMe), 167.54 (C=O), 145.55 (ArC), 132.79 (ArC), 132.47 (ArC), 129.79 (ArC), 123.90 (ArC), 123.78 (ArC), 99.29 (C(13)), 55.33 (C(4)), 52.69 (C(2)), 52.61 (OMe), 51.86 (C(4a)OMe), 36.07 (C(3)), 25.64 (C(CH $_3$) $_3$), 17.93 (C(CH $_3$) $_3$), -4.03 (Si-CH $_3$), -4.44 (Si-CH $_3$).

16a' ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.71 (dt, $J = 7.4, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.61 – 7.55 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.54 – 7.45 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.86 (t, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 3.80 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.14 (s, 3H, C(4a)OMe), 3.02 – 2.97 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.83 (dd, $J = 13.4, 8.5$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.83 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.10 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.38 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.76 (COOMe), 171.32 (C(4a)COOMe), 170.50 (C=O), 143.71 (ArC), 134.45 (ArC), 132.79 (ArC), 132.41 (ArC), 130.57 (ArC), 124.43 (ArC), 99.47 (C(13)), 53.89 (C(4)), 53.78 (C(2)), 52.61 (OMe), 51.73 (C(4a)OMe), 34.49 (C(3)), 25.73 (C(CH₃)₃), 18.13 (C(CH₃)₃), -3.41 (Si-CH₃), -4.16 (Si-CH₃).

4-Benzyl 2-methyl (2*S*,3*S*,13*S*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate 16b



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16b was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **14d** (0.100 g, 0.26 mmol) with 3.0 eq of TBDMSiOTf with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.097 g, 75%). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -21.2$ (c 1.0 in DCM). $R_f = 0.29$. $\text{Mp} = 113\text{--}115$ °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1719 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.77 – 7.69 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.57 (td, $J = 7.4, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.53 – 7.44 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.40 – 7.27 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.24 (d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-CH₂-), 5.15 (d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-CH₂-), 4.40 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.9$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 3.41 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.9$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.18 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.09 (ddd, $J = 13.6, 9.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.93 (dt, $J = 13.6, 2.4$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.82 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.08 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.55 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 169.68 (COOMe), 169.32 (C(4a)COOMe), 167.55 (C=O), 145.68 (ArC), 135.58 (ArC), 134.39 (ArC), 132.86 (ArC), 132.42 (ArC), 129.71 (ArC), 128.59 (ArC), 128.39 (ArC), 124.02 (ArC), 123.75 (ArC), 123.68 (ArC), 99.34 (C(13)), 67.48 (Ar-CH₂-O), 55.42 (C(4)), 52.56 (C(2)), 51.66 (OMe), 35.97 (C(3)), 25.61 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.91 (C(CH₃)₃), -4.07 (Si-CH₃), -4.46 (Si-CH₃). $m/z = 496$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 518 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₂₇H₃₄NO₆Si requires 496.2149, found 496.2143 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

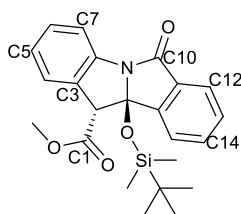
2-Benzyl 4a-methyl (2*S*,4*S*,13*S*)-13-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate 16c and 2-Benzyl 4a-methyl (2*R*,4*S*,13*R*)-13-((tert-

176a

176b

16c ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.57 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.54 – 7.47 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.47 – 7.41 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.31 – 7.21 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.07 – 6.97 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.83 – 4.75 (m, 2H, ArCH₂-O), 4.37 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.1 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*), 3.66 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.55 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.15 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 9.0, 7.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 3.03 – 2.84 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.84 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.07 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.57 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 172.09 (C=O), 171.17 (COOBn), 170.70 (C(4a)COOMe), 146.92 (ArC), 136.55 (C(1c)OCH₂-CAr), 133.96 (ArC), 133.76 (ArC), 130.95 (ArC), 129.55 (ArC), 129.51 (ArC), 129.40 (ArC), 125.65 (ArC), 124.22 (ArC), 100.77 (C(13)), 67.87 (C(1b)ArC-CH₂-O), 56.42 (C(4)), 54.45 (C(2)), 52.87 (OMe), 37.09 (C(3)), 25.98 (C(CH₃)₃), 18.64 (C(CH₃)₃), -3.96 (Si-CH₃), -4.28 (Si-CH₃).

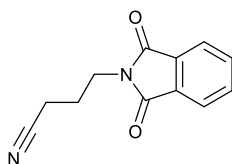
Methyl (2*R*,17*R*)-17-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-10-oxo-3,8-dihydro-1*H*-carboxylate[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 17



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17 was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **15b** (0.181 g, 0.61 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as yellow coloured solid (0.098 g, 39%). $R_f = 0.82$. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1728 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.81 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.70 – 7.60 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.44 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.39 (ddt, $J = 7.6, 1.4, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.22 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.37 (s, 1H, C(2) H), 3.18 (s, 3H, OMe), 0.74 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.28 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.38 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 170.87 (COOMe), 169.52 (C=O), 146.36 (ArC), 141.14 (ArC), 135.26 (ArC), 134.85 (ArC), 133.97 (ArC), 131.84 (ArC), 130.32 (ArC), 127.03 (ArC), 126.48 (ArC), 125.07 (ArC), 124.94 (ArC), 118.77 (ArC), 101.37 (C(17)), 60.41 (C(2)), 52.42 (OMe), 25.82 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), 18.55 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -3.78 (Si-CH₃), -4.00 (Si-CH₃). $m/z = 408$ [MH⁻] (ESI⁻), 410 (MH⁺) (ESI⁺), 432 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺) and 847 [2MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS requires 410.1782, found 410.1774.

4-(1,3-Dioxoisindolin-2-yl)butanenitrile **18**

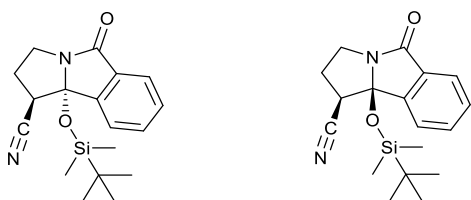


182

Potassium phthalimide (1.00 g, 5.40 mmol) and 4-bromobutyronitrile (0.75 mL, mmol) were dissolved in DMF (5 mL) and heated at 100 °C for 16 hours while stirring. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature then transferred to a separating funnel and diluted with DCM (15 mL). The organic layer was washed using warm water (3 x 15 mL) with the aqueous layer back extracted using DCM (20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Mg₂SO₄ then concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude organic was purified using flash column chromatography (a gradient from pet-ether 40:60 up to 50% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) with the product containing fractions being collected, combined and concentrated to afford the desired product as a white coloured solid (1.11 g, 97%). $R_f = 0.5$ (50% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 2247 (C \equiv N), 1772, 1705 (N-C=O), 1614, 1467 (C=C), 1436, 1396, 1376, 1358 (C-H), 1188, 1172, 1122, 1089, 1026. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.84 (dd, $J = 5.5, 3.1$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 5.5, 3.1$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 3.80 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H, C(4) H), 2.42 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, (C(2)) H), 2.06 (q, $J = 14.0, 7.2$,

6.9 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 168.30 (C(6,13)C=O), 134.32 (ArC), 134.30 (ArC), 131.96 (ArC), 123.54 (ArC), 118.83 (C(1)C \equiv N), 36.75 (C(4)), 24.87 (C(3)), 15.21 (C(2)). m/z = 215 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

(2*S*,13*R*)-13-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carbonitrile 19 and **(2*R*,13*R*)-13-((Tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carbonitrile 19'**



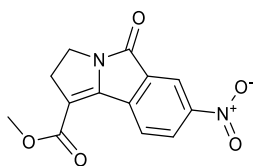
183a

183b

Compound **18** (0.100 g, 0.46 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of piperidine (0.13 mL, 1.38 mmol) and left stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C with TBDMSiOTf (0.12 mL, 0.50 mmol) added dropwise and the resulting reaction left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL) then washed using water (2 x 10 mL) and back extracted with DCM (10 mL). The combined organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude mixture was purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the product as a mixture of inseparable diastereomers (0.068 g, 44%). *d.r* = 3:1 for **19:19'**. R_f = 0.60. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1773 (N-C=O), 1713 (N-C=O). m/z = 329 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$) and 351 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for C₁₈H₂₅N₂O₂Si requires 329.1680, found at 329.1680 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

19 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.80 – 7.75 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.66 – 7.61 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.59 – 7.53 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.00 – 3.87 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.50 (ddd, *J* = 11.4, 8.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.38 (ddd, *J* = 6.8, 1.5, 0.6 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 2.89 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 9.7, 8.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.62 (dddd, *J* = 13.1, 7.9, 2.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.82 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), -0.08 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.48 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 170.07 (C=O), 144.20 (ArC), 133.30 (ArC), 132.31 (ArC), 130.99 (ArC), 124.08 (ArC), 121.67 (ArC), 117.31 (C-C \equiv N), 98.20 (C(13)), 41.15 (C(4)), 39.88 (C(2)), 32.57 (C(3)), 25.50 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.84 (C(CH₃)₃), -4.36 (Si-CH₃), -4.52 (Si-CH₃). **19'** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.84 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.00 – 3.87 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.84 – 3.75 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 2.03 – 1.84 (m, 3H, C(2)*H* and C(3)*H*), 0.96 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.17 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), 0.09 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 168.29 (C=O), 134.18 (ArC), 132.31 (ArC), 132.05 (ArC), 123.45 (ArC), 121.67 (C-C \equiv N), 98.20 (C(13)), 38.13, 26.80 (C(CH₃)₃), 26.36 (C(3)) 17.52 (C(CH₃)₃), 13.69 (C(2)), -7.03 (Si-CH₃), -7.14 (Si-CH₃).

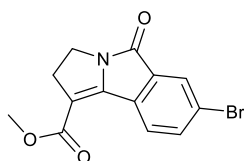
Methyl 9-nitro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 20a



186a

20a was synthesised according to General Procedure **D** using **12a** (0.126 g, 0.31 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.109 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 206-208 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1715 (N-C=O), 1695 (C=O), 1527 (-NO₂). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.74 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.65 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.51 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.07 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.93 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.45 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.33 (COOMe), 162.33 (C=O), 149.70 (ArC-NO₂), 146.69 (C(13)C=C), 137.19 (ArC), 133.90 (ArC), 127.91 (C(11)ArC), 127.34 (ArC), 119.08 (ArC), 115.48 (C(2)C=C), 52.52 (OMe), 40.66 (C(4)), 34.51 (C(3)). m/z = 275 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 297 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₁N₂O₆ requires 275.0662, found 275.0665 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

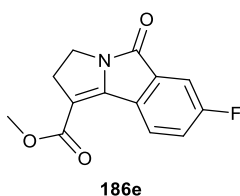
Methyl 9-bromo-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 20b



186c

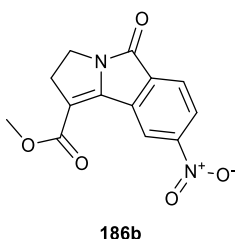
20b was synthesised according to General Procedure **D** using **12c** (0.164 g, 0.40 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.143 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 197-199 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1691 (C=O), 1647 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.41 – 8.34 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.98 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.90 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.36 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.80 (COOMe), 163.15 (C=O), 147.92 (C(13)C=C), 137.56 (ArC), 135.50 (ArC), 128.16 (ArC), 128.02 (ArC-Br), 126.95 (ArC), 126.30 (ArC), 112.43 (C(2)C=C), 52.20 OMe), 40.36 (C(4)), 34.27 (C(3)). m/z = 309 and 311 [M+2H⁺] (ESI⁺), 330 and 332 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₁BrNO₃ requires 307.9917 and 309.9896, found 307.9918 and 309.9897 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 9-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 20c



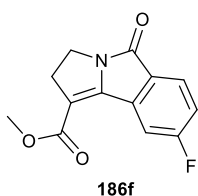
20c was synthesised according to General Procedure D using **12c** (0.476 g, 1.25 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.317 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 201-203 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1779, 1697 (C=O), 1646 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.52 (dd, J = 8.5, 4.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.50 (dd, J = 7.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H ArH), 7.33 (td, J = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.98 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.89 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.37 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 165.95 (COOMe), 164.83 (C=O), 158.59 (d, J = 41.8 Hz, ArC-F), 147.70 (C(13)C=C), 138.41 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, ArC), 129.01 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, C(11)ArC), 125.42 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, ArC), 119.76 (d, J = 23.5 Hz, ArC), 111.75 (C(2)C=C), 111.05 (d, J = 24.4 Hz, ArC), 52.18 (OMe), 40.36 (C(4)), 34.13 (C(3)). m/z = 248 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₁FNO₃ requires 248.0717, found 248.0719 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 10-nitro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **21a**



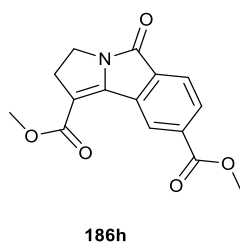
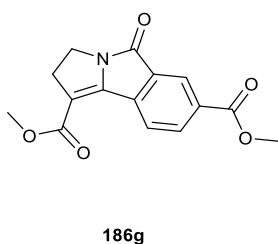
21b was synthesised according to General Procedure **D** using **12b** (0.119 g, 0.29 mmol) with the ^1H NMR spectrum showed impurities from previous reaction so the crude material was purified using flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in DCM) to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.074 g, 92%). R_f = 0.48. **Mp**= 209-211 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1715 (N-C=O), 1695 (N-C=O), 1648 (C=O), 1595, 1527 (-NO₂). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.33 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.47 – 8.43 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.97 (dd, J = 8.3, 0.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.03 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.93 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.42 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.38 (COOMe), 161.45 (C=O), 150.49 (ArC-NO₂), 146.85 (C(13)C=C), 140.81 (ArC), 130.35 (C(13)ArC), 126.53 (ArC), 124.36 (ArC), 122.10 (C(11)ArC), 113.05 (C(2)C=C), 52.34 (OMe), 40.50 (C(4)), 34.26 (C(3)). m/z = 275 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 297 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₁N₂O₆ requires 275.0662, found 275.0664 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 10-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **21c**



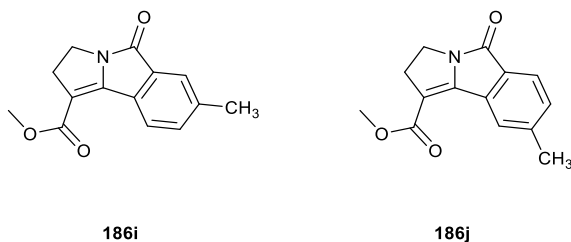
21c was synthesised according to General Procedure D using **13c** (0.165 g, 0.435 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.110 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 179-181 °C. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1712 (C=O), 1695 (N-C=O), 1649 (C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.21 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.79 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.26 (m, 1H, ArH), 3.94 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.88 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.34 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 167.57 (d, *J* = 41.7 Hz, (ArC-F), 164.81 (COOMe), 162.95 (C=O), 148.14 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, C(13)C=C), 132.21 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, ArC), 131.64 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, ArC), 125.37 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, ArC), 118.79 (d, *J* = 23.8 Hz, C(11)ArC), 114.20 (d, *J* = 26.3 Hz, ArC), 111.10 (C(2)C=C), 52.00 (OMe), 40.24 (C(4)), 34.04 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 248 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₃H₁₁FNO₃ requires 248.0717, found 248.0719 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Dimethyl 6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,9-dicarboxylate 20d and Dimethyl 6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,10-dicarboxylate 21d



20d and **21d** were synthesised according to General Procedure D using a mixture of **12d** and **13d** (0.130 g, 0.31 mmol) to afford the inseparable mixture of the desired products as an inseparable pale yellow coloured solid (0.090 g, quantitative yield). **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1694 (C=O), 1649 (N-C=O), 1618 (C=O). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.03 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.40 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.25 (ddd, *J* = 10.7, 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.95 (m, 10H, C(4)*H* and (OMe), 3.89 (m, 6H, C(9,10)OMe), 3.36 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 4H, C(3)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 166.14 (C(O)OMe), 165.86 (C(O)OMe), 164.57 (C=O), 164.55 (C=O), 163.39 (OMe), 163.22 (OMe), 147.76 (C(13)C=C), 147.61 (C(13)C=C), 139.32 (ArC), 136.14 (ArC), 133.81 (ArC), 133.47 (ArC), 132.95 (ArC), 132.80 (ArC), 132.72 (ArC), 129.41 (ArC), 127.83 (ArC), 126.71 (ArC), 124.67 (ArC), 123.48 (ArC), 113.21 (C(2)C=C), 112.56 (C(2)C=C), 52.84 (OMe), 52.76 (OMe), 52.18 (OMe), 52.17 (OMe), 40.30 (C(4)), 40.28, (C(4)) 34.29 (C(3)), 34.24 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 576 [2MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₅H₁₄NO₅ requires 288.0866, found 288.0866 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl 9-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 20e and Methyl 10-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 21e

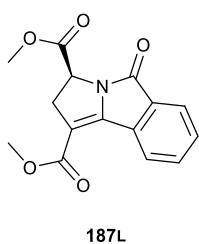


20e and 21e were synthesised according to General Procedure D using a mixture of **12e** and **13e** (0.596 g, 1.58 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in DCM) to afford the desired products as an inseparable mixture of isomers as a yellow coloured solid (0.330 g, 85%). Note that the purification was to remove the starting material pre-cyclisation. $R_f = 0.54$. $Mp = 149-151\text{ }^{\circ}C$. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1687 (C=O), 1643 (N-C=O). $m/z = 244$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 398 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₄H₁₄NO₃ requires 244.0968, found 244.0968 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

20e ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.34 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.61 (dt, $J = 1.6, 0.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.41 (ddd, $J = 7.9, 1.7, 0.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.92 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 3.87 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H, C(9a)ArC-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 165.18 (COOMe), 164.05 (C=O), 149.33 (C(12a)C=C), 142.39 (C(9/10)ArC-CH₃), 136.55 (ArC), 132.93 (ArC), 127.04 (ArC), 126.47 (ArC), 123.88 (ArC), 109.12 (C(2)C=C), 51.79 (OMe), 40.01 (C(4)), 33.98 (C(3)), 22.01 (C(9/10)Ar-CH₃).

21e ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.32 (dt, $J = 1.6, 0.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.71 – 7.66 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.38 (ddd, $J = 7.7, 1.5, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.92 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 3.87 (s, 3H (OMe)), 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H, C(10a)ArC-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 165.18 (COOMe), 164.05 (C=O), 149.65 (C(12a)C=C), 143.00 (C(9/10)ArC-CH₃), 133.72 (ArC), 132.31 (ArC), 129.26 (ArC), 127.22 (ArC), 123.24 (ArC), 109.58 (C=C), 51.83 (OMe), 40.01 (C(4)), 34.01 (C(3)), 22.21 (C(9/10)Ar-CH₃).

1,4a-Dimethyl (4S)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate 22a

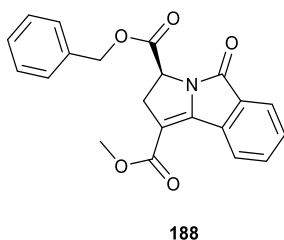


Method 1) **22a** was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **14c** (0.095 g, 0.31 mmol) using 3.0 eq TBDMSiOTf with the crude oil purified using flash column chromatography (45% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.040 g, 45%).

Method 2) **22a** was synthesised according to General Procedure D from **16a** with the crude mixture purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in DCM) to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.127 g, 61%).

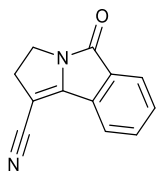
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -12.9$ (c 1.0 in DCM). $R_f = 0.39$ (30% ethyl acetate in DCM). $Mp = 122-124$ °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1751 (C=O), 1693 (C=O), 1649 (N-C=O). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.54 – 8.47 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.85 (ddd, $J = 7.3, 1.4, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.69 – 7.57 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.88 (dd, $J = 11.0, 4.3$ Hz, 1H, C(4) H), 3.86 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.79 (s, 3H, C(4a)OMe), 3.72 (m, 1H, C(3) H_A), 3.37 (dd, $J = 17.6, 4.3$ Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 170.15 (COOMe), 164.45 (C(4a)COOMe), 163.44 (C=O), 148.96 (C(13)C=C), 135.79 (ArC), 132.63 (ArC), 131.80 (ArC), 129.59 (ArC), 126.94 (ArC), 123.93 (ArC), 107.46 C(2)C=C), 53.55 (OMe), 53.09 (C(4a)OMe), 51.96 (C(4)), 39.67 (C(3)). $m/z = 310$ [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $C_{15}H_{14}NO_5$ requires 288.0866, found 288.0867 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

4-Benzyl 2-methyl (*S*)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate **22b**



22b was synthesised according to General Procedure D using **16c** (0.150 g, 0.30 mmol) to afford the desired product as a yellow-coloured oil (0.110 g, quantitative yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -63.0$ (c 1.0 in DCM). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1697 (N-C=O), 1651 (C=O). 1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.52 (dt, $J = 7.7, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (dt, $J = 7.3, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.74 – 7.60 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.38 – 7.32 (m, 4H, ArH), 5.23 (q, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 2H, C(4b)Ar-CH $_2$ -O), 4.94 (dd, $J = 11.0, 4.3$ Hz, 1H, C(4) H), 3.87 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.77 – 3.69 (m, 1H, C(3) H_A), 3.36 (dd, $J = 17.6, 4.3$ Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 168.77 (C(4a)COOMe), 164.46 (COOMe), 163.76 (C=O), 148.95 (C(13)C=C), 135.78 (ArC), 135.04 (ArC), 134.05 (ArC), 132.76 (ArC), 131.89 (ArC), 128.80 (ArC), 128.70 (ArC), 128.67 (ArC), 127.02 (ArC), 124.04 (ArC), 123.38 (ArC), 107.78 (C(2)C=C), 67.98 (C(4b)Ar-CH $_2$ -O), 53.75 (OMe), 52.02 (C(4)), 39.64 (C(3)). $m/z = 368$ [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for $C_{21}H_{18}NO_5$ requires 364.1179, found 364.1179 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

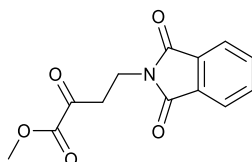
6-Oxo-3,4H-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carbonitrile **23**



189

23 was synthesised according to General Procedure D from **19** (0.068 g, 0.20 mmol) to afford the desired product as pale yellow solid (0.059 g). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 2221 (C \equiv N), 1773 (N-C=O), 1712 (N-C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.98 – 7.93 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.86 – 7.81 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.71 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.65 (ddd, J = 7.6, 5.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.02 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.38 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 163.10 (C=O), 153.08 (C(13)C=C), 135.75 (ArC), 132.49 (ArC), 132.22 (ArC), 128.24 (ArC), 124.05 (ArC), 123.44 (ArC), 115.53 (C-C \equiv N), 85.29 (C(2)NC-C=C), 40.70 (C(4)), 35.22 (C(3)). **HRMS** calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{C}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}$ requires 197.0709, found 197.0715 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

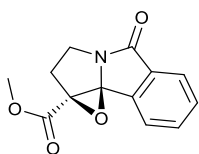
Methyl 1-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-4-yl)-2-oxobutanoate **24**



192

Compound **10a** (0.100 g, 0.43 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (3 mL) followed by the addition of *m*CPBA (0.09 g, 0.52 mmol) and left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL) and washed using water (10 mL). The organic layer was concentrated by reduced pressure with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (45% ethyl acetate in pet-ether) to afford the desired product as a colourless oil that solidified (0.052 g, 46%). R_f = 0.39. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.83 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.72 (dd, 2H, Ar-H), 4.05 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.88 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.25 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, (C(3)*H*). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 191.25 (C(2)C=O), 169.81 (COOMe), 168.14 (C=O), 134.28 (ArC), 132.05 (C(7,12)ArC), 123.55 (ArC), 53.31 (OMe), 38.31 (C(3)), 32.79 (C(4)). m/z = 284 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). **HRMS** calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{NaNO}_5$ requires 262.0710, found 262.0712 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

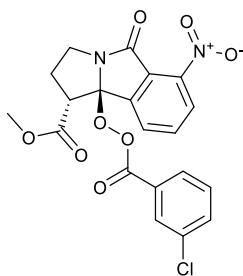
Methyl (2*S*,13*S*)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-12-oxa-1-azatricyclo-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **25**



194

Compound **10a** (0.150 g, 0.65 mmol) was added to *m*CPBA (0.135 g, 0.78 mmol) and Ca_2CO_3 (0.083 g, 0.78 mmol) and dissolved in DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was then left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL) and washed using water (2 x 10 mL) with the aqueous layers back extracted using DCM (10 mL). The organic layers were then combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.048 g, 30%). **Mp** = +240 °C. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 2917, 1738 (C=O), 1700 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.94 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.81 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.63 (td, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 (td, J = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.35 (dd, J = 12.5, 9.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.93 (td, J = 12.0, 6.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.46 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.55 (dd, J = 14.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.24 (ddd, J = 14.2, 11.7, 9.2 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 169.95 (COOMe), 169.46 (C=O), 140.81 (ArC), 134.19 (ArC), 131.81 (ArC), 129.75 (ArC), 127.59 (ArC), 124.50 (ArC), 65.83 (C(2)), 52.46 (COOMe), 42.11 (C(4)), 35.57 (C(3)). **HRMS** calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_4$ requires 246.0764, found 246.0761 [MH^+] (ESI^+).

Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-(3-chlorobenzoylperoxy)-8-nitro-6-oxo-,3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 26

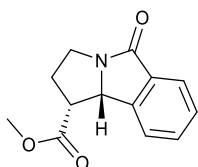


191

Compound **10b** (0.045 g, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (10 mL) followed by the addition of *m*CPBA (0.034 g, 0.19 mmol) with the reaction mixture left stirring for 16 hours at room temperature. The crude mixture was washed using water (2 x 10 mL) and back extracted using DCM (10 mL) with the combined organic layers washed using brine (20 mL). The organic solvent was concentrated by reduced pressure with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 60:60) to afford the product as a colourless oil (0.011 g, 15%). R_f = 0.45. ν_{max} (**KBr**) cm^{-1} 1776 (C=O), 1716 (N-C=O), 1541 (NO_2). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.06 (ddd, J = 15.2, 7.8, 0.9 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.95 – 7.90 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.87 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.52 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H, Phth-Ar-H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Phth-Ar-H), 5.32 (t, J = 6.8 Hz,

1H, C(2)*H*), 3.98 (td, *J* = 6.7, 1.9 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.75 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.44 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 169.56 (COOMe), 165.66 (C=O), 164.60 (C(13)), 162.80 (C=O), 145.16 (ArC), 135.62 (ArC), 134.70 (ArC), 134.06 (ArC-NO₂), 133.61 (ArC), 130.87 (ArC), 129.95 (ArC), 129.86 (ArC), 128.81 (Phth Ar-C), 128.15 (Phth Ar-C), 127.22 (Phth Ar-C), 123.78 (ArC-Cl), 70.98 (C(2)), 52.87 (OMe), 35.30 (C(4)), 29.59 (C(3)). *m/z* = 916 [2MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₂₀H₁₆ClN₂O₈ requires 447.0589 and 449.0560, found 447.0589 and 449.0559 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

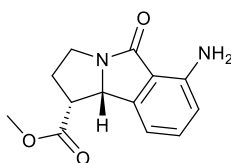
Methyl (1*R*,13*S*)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **27a**



196a

27a was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **10a** (2.36 g, 10.29 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (2.62 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 116–118 °C. **v_{max}** (KBr) **cm⁻¹** 1729 (C=O), 1686 (N-C=O), 1615, 1468 (C=C). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.75 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.50 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.47 – 7.38 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.97 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(12a)*H*), 3.98 (dt, *J* = 11.2, 8.5 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.44 (dtd, *J* = 17.4, 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.34 (td, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.14 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.60 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.49 (dddd, *J* = 13.5, 9.4, 8.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.63 (COOMe), 171.60 (C=O), 142.57 (ArC), 134.51 (ArC), 131.53 (ArC), 128.96 (ArC), 123.87 (ArC), 123.55 (ArC), 66.31 (C(13)), 51.45 (OMe), 44.56 (C(4)), 41.79 (C(2)), 32.35 (C(3)). *m/z* = 232 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 254 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₄NO₃ requires 232.0968, found 232.0966 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-8-amino-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **27b**

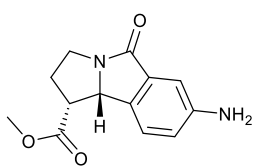


196b

27b was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **10b** (0.100 g, 0.36 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.097 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 153–155 °C. **v_{max}** (KBr) **cm⁻¹** 3464 (N-H), 3362 (N-H), 1730 (C=O), 1672 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-

d) δ 7.21 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.66 (dd, J = 7.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.55 (dd, J = 8.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.90 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, C(12a)*H*), 3.95 (dd, J = 11.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.37 (ddd, J = 11.2, 9.5, 3.2 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.29 (dt, J = 7.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.25 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.55 (dddd, J = 13.5, 8.4, 3.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 2.44 (dddd, J = 13.5, 9.3, 8.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 176.12 (C=O), 173.87 (COOMe), 145.93 (ArC-NH₂), 143.84 (ArC), 133.04 (ArC), 116.60 (ArC), 114.54 (ArC), 111.97 (ArC), 66.33 (C(13)), 51.53 (OMe), 44.68 (C(2)), 41.79 (C(4)), 32.21 (C(3)). m/z = 247 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₃ requires 247.1077, found 247.1075 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

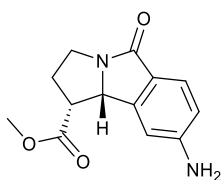
Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-9-amino-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27c



196c

27c was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **20a** (0.109 g, 0.39 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.104 g, quantitative yield). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 3344 (N-H), 3025, 2948, 1729 (C=O), 1676 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.17 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.94 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.74 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.87 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 3.94 (dtd, J = 11.4, 8.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.39 (ddd, J = 11.6, 9.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.25 (td, J = 6.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.20 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.56 (dddd, J = 13.1, 8.5, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.50 – 2.38 (m, 1H, (C(3)*H_B*)). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 172.25 (COOMe), 171.94 (C=O), 149.00 (ArC-NH₂), 135.63 (ArC), 131.15 (ArC), 124.05 (ArC), 117.43 (ArC), 106.12 (ArC), 66.03 (C(13)), 51.48 (OMe), 44.68 (C(2)), 41.69 (C(4)), 32.21 (C(3)). m/z = 247 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₃ requires 247.1077, found 247.1075 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-10-amino-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27d

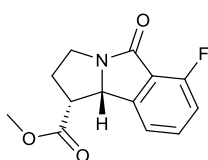


196d

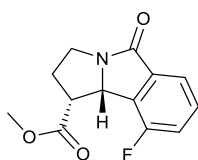
27d was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **21a** (0.045 g, 0.16 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.062 g, quantitative yield). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 3346 (N-H), 1728 (C=O), 1670 (N-C=O), 1609 (C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.52 (d, J =

8.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.69 – 6.62 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.85 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, C(13) H), 3.94 (dt, $J = 11.0$, 8.4 Hz, 1H(C(4) H_A), 3.38 (ddd, $J = 11.6$, 9.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H (C(4) H_B), 3.30 – 3.23 (m, 4H, C(2) H and OMe), 2.55 (ddt, $J = 13.2$, 8.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.44 (dtd, $J = 13.5$, 8.9, 7.1 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 172.44 (COOMe), 171.84 (C=O), 150.23 (ArC-NH $_2$), 145.18 (ArC), 125.25 (ArC), 124.39 (ArC), 115.49 (ArC), 108.62 (ArC), 65.97 (C(4)), 51.56 (OMe), 44.86 (C(2)), 41.96 (C(4)), 32.27 (C(3)). $m/z = 247$ [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$) and 269 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for C $_{13}$ H $_{15}$ N $_2$ O $_3$ requires 247.1077, found 247.1075 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-8-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27e
and **Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-11-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27f**



196e



196f

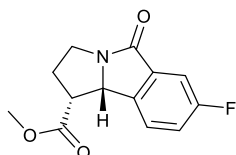
27e and **27f** were synthesised according to General Procedure E using a mixture of **10c** and **10c'** (0.250 g, 1.01 mmol) with the products separated by flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired products as yellow-coloured solids.

27e (0.125 g, 50%). $R_f = 0.16$. $M_p = 143$ – 145 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1730 (C=O), 1694 (N-C=O), 1626 (C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.48 (ddd, $J = 8.4$, 7.6, 4.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.07 (t, $J = 17.6$, 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.97 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C(13) H), 3.98 (dt, $J = 11.3$, 8.5 Hz, 1H, (C(4) H_A), 3.41 (ddd, $J = 11.9$, 9.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.34 (td, $J = 7.0$, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.23 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.59 (dddd, $J = 13.2$, 8.5, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.54 – 2.45 (m, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 171.50 (COOMe), 168.40 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, C=O), 158.50 (d, $J = 260.7$ Hz, ArC-F), 145.30 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, ArC), 133.64 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, ArC), 121.65 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, ArC), 119.60 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz, C(11)ArC), 116.37 (d, $J = 19.5$ Hz, ArC), 66.00 (C(13)), 51.66 (OMe), 44.59 (C(2)), 41.98 (C(4)), 32.37 (C(3)). $m/z = 248$ [MH $^-$] (ESI $^-$). HRMS calculated for C $_{13}$ H $_{13}$ FNO $_3$ requires 250.0874, found 250.0875 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

27f (0.035 g, 14%). $R_f = 0.20$. $M_p = 144$ – 146 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1731 (C=O), 1698 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.56 (dt, $J = 7.5$, 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.45 (dddd, $J = 8.1$, 7.4, 4.6, 0.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.20 (ddd, $J = 8.8$, 8.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.04 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H, C(13) H), 4.00 – 3.91 (m, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.48 – 3.44 (m, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.44 – 3.40 (m, 1H, (C(2) H), 3.20 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.64 (dddd, $J = 13.6$, 8.4, 2.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H, (C(3) H_A), 2.53 (dtd, $J = 13.6$, 9.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 171.30 (COOMe), 170.27 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, C=O),

157.84 (d, $J = 251.5$ Hz, C(11)ArC-F), 137.43 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, ArC), 131.40 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, ArC), 128.68 (d, $J = 18.3$ Hz, ArC), 119.90 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, ArC), 118.42 (d, $J = 19.6$ Hz, ArC), 63.87 (C(13)), 51.68 (OMe), 44.09 (C(2)), 41.65 (C(4)), 32.39 (C(3)). $m/z = 248$ [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₃FNO₃ requires 250.0874, found 250.0874 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

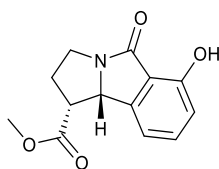
Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-9-fluoro-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27g



196g

27g was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **20c** (0.317 g, 1.28 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.331 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 139–141 °C. ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1729 (C=O), 1690 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.45 – 7.36 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.20 (ddd, $J = 9.0, 8.3, 2.5$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.95 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 3.97 (dt, $J = 11.4, 8.5$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.44 (dddd, $J = 11.3, 9.4, 2.9, 0.7$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.33 (td, $J = 6.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.19 (s, 3H, (OMe)), 2.61 (dddd, $J = 13.0, 8.4, 2.9, 1.5$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.50 (dddd, $J = 13.6, 9.4, 8.6, 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.47, 170.28, 163.34 (d, $J = 248.5$ Hz, ArC-F), 138.00 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, ArC), 136.81 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, ArC), 125.09 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, C(11)ArC), 119.00 (d, $J = 23.8$ Hz, ArC), 110.74 (d, $J = 23.5$ Hz, ArC), 65.90 (C(13)), 51.58 (OMe), 44.49 (C(2)), 41.89 (C(4)), 32.36 (C(3)). $m/z = 248$ [MH⁻] (ESI⁻). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₃FNO₃ requires 250.0874, found 250.0872 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-8-hydroxy-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27h

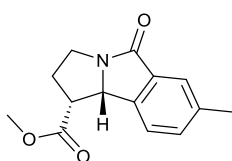


196i

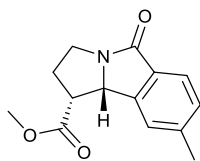
27h was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **10d** (0.400 g, 1.19 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.252 g, 86%). ν_{\max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1731 (C=O), 1672 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.37 (dd, $J = 8.3, 7.4$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.91 (dt, $J = 7.4, 0.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.85 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.98 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 3.93 (dt, $J = 11.1, 8.5$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.40 (dtd, $J = 17.9, 8.9, 2.9$ Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.32 (td, $J = 6.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.23 (s, 3H, (OMe)), 2.60 (dddd, $J = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6$ Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.49 (dddd, $J = 13.6, 9.4, 8.6, 6.9$

Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.27 (COOMe), 171.61 (C=O), 155.56 (ArC-OH), 142.88 (ArC), 134.01 (ArC), 118.57 (ArC), 115.60 (C(11)ArC), 115.04 (ArC), 67.08 (C(13)), 51.59 (OMe), 44.23 (C(2)), 41.34 (C(4)), 32.46 (C(3)). *m/z* = 246 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻), 248 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 270 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₄NO₄ requires 248.0917, found 248.0916 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-9-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27i and Methyl (2*R*,13*S*)-10-methyl-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 27j



196j



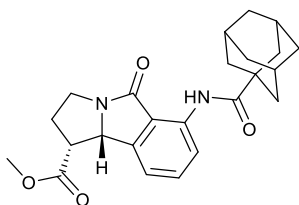
196k

27i and **27j** were synthesised according to General Procedure E using a mixture of **20e** and **21e** (0.300 g, 1.35 mmol) to afford the desired products as an inseparable colourless solid (0.318 g, 95%). *v*_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 1769 (C=O), 1731 (C=O), 1683 (N-C=O). *m/z* = 246 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 268 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₄H₁₆NO₃ requires 246.1125, found at 246.1125 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

27i ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.56 (q, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.30 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 1H, ArH), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 4.01 – 3.91 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.45 – 3.38 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.31 (td, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.17 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 3H, (OMe), 2.58 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.53 – 2.44 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 2.39 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 3H, ArC-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.82 (C=O), 171.73 (COOMe), 142.27 (ArC), 139.08 (ArC-CH₃), 134.62 (ArC), 132.54 (ArC), 124.15 (ArC), 123.23 (ArC), 66.17 (C(13)), 51.48 (OMe), 44.55 (C(2)), 41.77 (C(4)), 32.36 (C(3)), 21.49 (ArC-CH₃).

27j ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.66 – 7.61 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.30 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 1H, ArH), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 4.01 – 3.91 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.45 – 3.38 (m, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.31 (td, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.17 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 3H, (OMe), 2.58 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.53 – 2.44 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 2.42 (s, 3H, ArC-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.88 (C=O), 171.67 (COOMe), 142.99 (ArC), 139.77 (ArC-CH₃), 131.92 (ArC), 129.95 (ArC), 124.01 (ArC), 123.66 (ArC), 66.17 (C(13)), 51.46 (OMe), 44.63 (C(2)), 41.79 (C(4)), 32.36 (C(3)), 21.96 (ArC-CH₃).

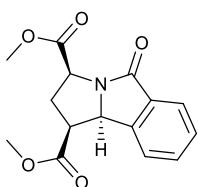
Methyl (2*R*,13*R*)-8-(adamantane-1-amido)-13-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 28



197

Compound **27b** (0.050 g, 0.20 mmol) and 1-adamantanecarbonyl chloride (0.048 g, 0.24 mmol) and dissolved in DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of DIPEA (0.042 mL, 0.24 mmol) with the reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and diluted with DCM (5 mL) and washed using water (2 x 10 mL) then back extracted using DCM (10 mL). The combined organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude material was then purified using flash column chromatography (20-40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) with the product containing fractions collected, combined and concentrated to afford the desired product as a pale-yellow coloured oil (0.023 g, 28%). ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1734 (C=O), 1677 (N-C=O), 1621 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.51 (s, 1H, N(8a)*H*), 8.53 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.49 – 7.42 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.06 (dt, J = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, C(12a)*H*), 3.97 (dt, J = 11.1, 8.5 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*_A), 3.44 (dddd, J = 11.1, 9.4, 2.8, 0.7 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H*_B), 3.35 (td, J = 6.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 3.24 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.63 (dddd, J = 13.6, 8.4, 2.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H*_A), 2.57 – 2.45 (m, 1H, C(3)*H*_B), 2.02 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 7H, C(Adamantane)*H*), 1.75 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 7H, C(adamantane)*H*). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 177.70 (COOMe), 172.93 C(C6)C=O), 171.66 (C(8b)C=O), 142.54 ArC), 138.15 (ArC-N), 133.46 (ArC), 119.91 (ArC), 118.86 (ArC), 117.59 (ArC), 66.45 (C(13)), 51.70 (OMe), 44.09 (C(2)), 42.16 (Adamantane C), 41.51 (C(4)), 39.16 (Adamantane C), 36.58 (Adamantane C), 32.40 (C(3)), 28.28 (Adamantane C). m/z = 409 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ requires 409.2121, found 409.2118 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

Dimethyl (1*S*,4*aS*,13*R*)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2,4-dicarboxylate **29a**

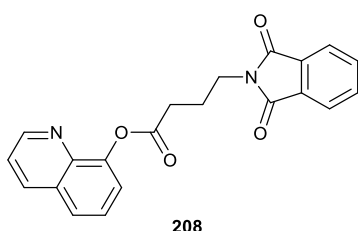


198L

29a was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **22a** using (0.104 g, 0.36 mmol) to afford the desired product as a yellow-coloured solid (0.063 g, 63%). Mp = 106-108 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1738 (C=O), 1692 (N-C=O), 1616 (C=O). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.6, 1.1

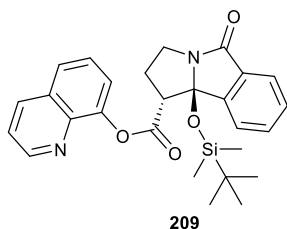
Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.54 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.47 – 7.41 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 5.03 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H, C(4) H), 4.40 (dd, $J = 9.0, 3.2$ Hz, 1H (C(13) H), 3.76 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.42 (td, $J = 7.6, 2.2$ Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 3.35 (s, 3H C(4a)OMe), 3.01 (ddd, $J = 14.0, 3.2, 2.2$ Hz, 1H, C(3) H_A), 2.83 (ddd, $J = 13.9, 9.0, 7.8$ Hz, 1H, C(3) H_B). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 170.40 (COOMe), 169.92 (C(4a)COOMe), 168.32 (C=O), 143.35 (ArC), 134.47 (ArC), 131.67 (ArC), 128.40 (ArC), 124.20 (ArC), 123.50 (ArC), 66.09 (C(4)), 55.11 (C(2)), 52.60 (OMe), 51.83 (C(4a)OMe), 43.21 (C(2)), 37.19 (C(3)). $m/z = 290$ [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$) and 312 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HRMS calculated for C₁₅H₁₆NO₅ requires 290.1023, found 290.1021 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

Quinolin-8-yl 1-(6,13-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)butanoate 30



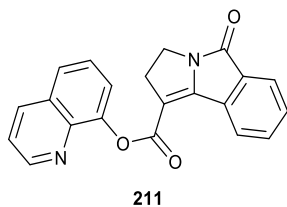
Compound **3a** (0.500 g, 2.14 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of DCC (0.486 g, 2.35 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP and left stirring at room temperature for 5 minutes. 8-Hydroxyquinoline (0.920 g, 6.42 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) then transferred to a separating funnel and washed using water (2 x 10 mL) and back extracted using DCM (20 mL) with the combined organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude mix was purified using flash column chromatography (30-50% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) with the product containing fractions collected, combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a pale yellow coloured solid (0.498 g, 64%). **Mp** = 136-138 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1759 (C=O), 1706 (N-C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.90 (dd, $J = 4.2, 1.7$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.15 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.88 – 7.83 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.74 – 7.67 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.52 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.47 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, $J = 8.3, 4.2$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.92 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H, C(4) H), 2.89 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, C(2) H), 2.27 (m, 2H, C(3) H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 171.59 (ArO-C=O), 168.50 (C=O), 150.58 (ArC), 147.53 (ArC), 141.30 (ArC), 136.05 (ArC), 134.07 (ArC), 132.27 (ArC), 129.61 (ArC), 126.32 (ArC), 125.96 (ArC), 123.39 (ArC), 121.82 (ArC), 121.61 (ArC), 37.37 (C(4)), 31.75 (C(2)), 24.21 (C(3)). $m/z = 361$ [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$) and 383 [MNa $^+$] (ESI $^+$). HMRS calculated for C₂₁H₁₇N₂O₄ requires 361.1183, found 361.1182 [MH $^+$] (ESI $^+$).

Quinolin-8-yl (2*R*,13*R*)-13-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **31**



31 was synthesised according to General Procedure C using **29** (0.232 g, 0.64 mmol) with the crude material purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.204 g, 66%). R_f = 0.20 (30% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60). M_p = 193-195 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1757 (C=O), 1715 (N-C=O). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.85 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.12 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.88 – 7.82 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.80 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (td, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.62 (ddd, J = 8.4, 5.6, 1.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 1H, ArH), 6.22 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.14 (dt, J = 11.0, 8.9 Hz, 1H (C(4) H_A), 3.89 (dd, J = 6.7, 0.9 Hz, 1H, (C(2) H), 3.61 (ddd, J = 11.3, 9.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.13 – 3.04 (m, 1H, (C(3) H_A), 3.03 – 2.95 (m, 1H, C(3) H_B), 0.94 (s, 9H, (C(CH₃)₃), 0.07 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.38 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 170.34 (COOMe), 169.82 (C=O), 150.49 (C(7,12)ArC), 146.44 (ArC), 144.87 (ArC), 141.00 (ArC), 135.92 (ArC), 133.46 (ArC), 132.51 (ArC), 130.27 (ArC), 129.39 (ArC), 126.04 (ArC), 125.92 (ArC), 124.30 (ArC), 123.58 (ArC), 121.76 (ArC), 120.79 (ArC), 99.34 (C(13)), 53.15 (C(2)), 42.35 (C(4)), 31.67 (C(3)), 25.66 (C(CH₃)₃), 17.99 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.12 (Si-CH₃), -4.32 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 475 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 497 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₂₇H₃₀NaN₂O₄Si requires 475.2023, found 475.2023 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

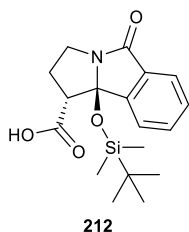
Quinolin-8-yl 6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **32**



32 was synthesised according to General Procedure D using **31** (0.100 g, 0.21 mmol) to afford the desired product as a pale orange coloured solid (0.091 g, quantitative yield). M_p = +240 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 1703 (N-C=O), 1641 (C=O). 1H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.55 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.86 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.43 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.07 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.99 – 7.91 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.87 (t, J = 7.9, 1.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.58 (dtd, J = 20.0, 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.10 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C(4) H), 3.77 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H, C(3) H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz,

Chloroform-*d*) δ 164.66 (COOAr), 162.84 (C=O), 152.89 (C(1b)ArC), 147.10 (ArC), 144.66 (C(13)C=C), 142.71 (ArC), 135.90 (ArC), 134.13 (ArC), 132.57 (ArC), 132.11 (ArC), 130.24 (ArC), 129.74 (ArC), 129.25 (ArC), 127.15 (ArC), 127.04 (ArC), 126.65 (ArC), 123.78 (ArC), 122.42 (ArC), 109.04 (C(2)C=C), 40.52 (C(4)), 33.76 (C(3)). **HRMS** calculated for C₂₁H₁₅N₂O₃ requires 343.1077, found 343.1077 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

(1*R*,13*R*)-13-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6-oxo-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylic acid 33

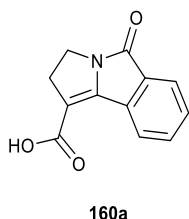


Method 1) Compound **8a** (0.330 g, 0.91 mmol) dissolved in a solution of THF in water (3:1, 5 mL) followed by the addition of NaOH (0.073 g, 1.82 mmol) in one portion with the reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified using 0.5 N HCl to pH ~3, that caused the product to precipitate out of solution. The mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and extracted using ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL) with the combined organic layers being dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.317 g, quantitative yield).

Method 2) Compound **11** (0.418 g, 0.96 mmol) was added followed by a catalytic quantity of 10% Pd/C and suspended in ethanol (15 mL), with DCM being added dropwise to encourage solubility of the starting material. The flask was sealed and purged using N₂ (3x) and charged with H₂ (2x). The reaction was then fitted with two balloons pressurised with H₂ with the reaction was left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction flask was then degassed and purged using N₂. The solvent was then filtered through a pad of Kieselguhr under pressure. The pad of Kieselguhr was then washed using methanol (15 mL) with the combined organic solvents being concentration by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.334 g, quantitative yield). **Mp**= 186-188 °C. **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 1736 (C=O), 1666 (N-C=O), 1469 (C=C). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.70 – 7.59 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.58 – 7.52 (m, 1H, ArH), 3.90 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 9.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.45 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 9.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_B*), 3.27 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H, C(2)*H*), 2.89 – 2.72 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.59 – 2.50 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 0.87 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 9H, C(CH₃)), -0.04 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H, Si-CH₃), -0.46 (s, 3H, Si-CH₃). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 174.90 (C=O), 172.71 (COOH), 146.18 (ArC), 134.21 (ArC), 133.86 (ArC), 131.34 (ArC), 125.20 (ArC), 123.98 (ArC), 100.71 (C(13)), 53.94 (C(2)), 43.09 (C(4)), 32.42 (C(3)), 26.00 (C(CH₃)₃), 18.70 (Si-C(CH₃)₃), -4.01

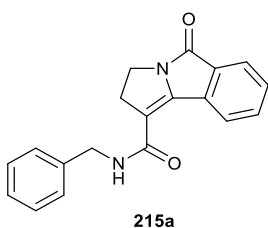
(Si-CH₃), -4.13 (Si-CH₃). m/z = 370 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₈H₂₅NaNO₄Si requires 370.1445, found 370.1447 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺).

5-Oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylic acid **34**



Compound **33** (0.334 g, 0.96 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of TFA/H₂O (9:1, 1 mL) with methanol added to help solubility and left stirring at room temperature for 1 hour, in which the reaction mixture turned yellow. The stirrer bar was removed and washed using water (2 mL) resulting in the mixture to turn cloudy. The solvent was removed to afford the desired product as a yellow coloured solid (0.222 g, quantitative yield). **Mp** = 234-236 °C (Lit.¹⁷ 229-231 °C). ν_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 1724 (C=O), 1646 (N-C=O), 1621 (C=O). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.91 (s, 1H, COO-H), 8.46 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.80 – 7.70 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.85 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H, C(4)*H*), 3.23 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H, C(3)*H*). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.58 (COOH), 162.48 (C(6)C=O), 147.23 (C(13)C=C), 135.73 (ArC), 132.12 (ArC), 131.42 (ArC), 129.14 (ArC), 126.23 (ArC), 122.86 (ArC), 111.60 (C(2)C=C), 34.01 (C(3)). C4 resides somewhere around 39.95ppm but is hidden under DMSO, confirmed *via* HSQC NMR data. m/z = 427 [2MH⁺] (ESI⁺). HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₈NO₃ requires 214.0510, found 214.0509 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻).

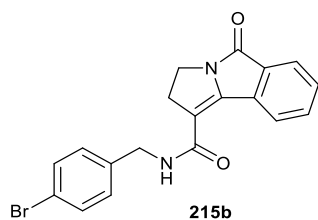
N-Benzyl-6-oxo-3,5-dihydro-1H-benzo[a]pyrrolizine-2-carboxamide **35a**



Compound **34** (0.125 g, 0.58 mmol) was suspended in DMF (3 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.10 mL, 0.69 mmol) and DIPEA (0.20 mL, 1.16 mmol) and left stirring for 1 hour at room temperature. HOBt (0.078 g, 0.69 mmol) was added followed by the addition of benzyl amine (0.08 mL, 0.69) with the resulting reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 10 mL) with the organic layer purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in DCM) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.068 g, 35%). **R_f** = 0.39. **Mp** = 201-203 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 3328 (N-H), 1690 (N-C=O), 1654 (C=O) 1625 (N-C=O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.76

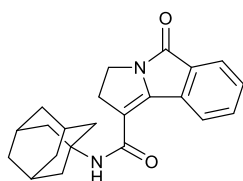
(dt, $J = 7.8, 1.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.78 (td, 1H, ArH), 7.58 (dtd, 2H, ArH), 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 5H, ArH), 6.08 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.60 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H, C(1c)H), 3.95 (t, 2H, C(4)H), 3.28 (t, 2H, C(3)H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 163.83 (N-C=O), 163.78 (N-C=O), 147.64 (C(13)C=C), 138.12 (ArC), 136.13 (ArC), 132.13 (ArC), 131.14 (ArC), 129.94 (ArC), 128.93 (ArC), 127.96 (ArC), 127.81 (ArC), 127.49 (ArC), 123.14 (ArC), 112.40 (C(2)C=C), 43.81 (C(1b)N-CH₂-Ar), 39.91 (C(4)), 33.77 (C(3)). $m/z = 305$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and [327] MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HMRS** calculated for C₁₉H₁₇N₂O₂ requires 305.1285, found 305.1285 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

***N*-(4-Bromobenzyl)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxamide 35b**



Compound **34** (0.098 g, 0.45 mmol) was suspended in DMF (3 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.097 mL, 0.54 mmol) and DIPEA (0.16 mL, 0.9 mmol) and left stirring for 1 hour at room temperature in which all the starting material had dissolved. HOBt (0.078 g, 0.69 mmol) was added followed by the addition of 4-bromobenzylamine (0.101 g, 0.54 mmol) with the resulting reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 10 mL) with the organic layer purified using flash column chromatography (gradient from 50% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60 to 100% ethyl acetate) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.068 g, 44%). $R_f = 0.37$ (100% ethyl acetate). **Mp** = 208–210 °C. ν_{max} (KBr) cm^{-1} 3333 (N-H), 1692 (N-C=O), 1655 (C=O), 1627 (C=O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.80 – 8.72 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0, 1.4$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.60 (dt, 2H, ArH), 7.45 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.5$ Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.21 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.0$ Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.04 (s, 1H, N(1a)H), 4.56 (d, $J = 5.9, 1.7$ Hz, 2H, C(1b)H), 3.97 (td, $J = 8.5, 4.0$ Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 3.30 (t, $J = 9.0, 7.4$ Hz, 2H, C(3)H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 163.85 (C=O), 163.83 (N-C=O), 148.00 (C(13)C=C), 137.27 (ArC), 136.16 (ArC), 132.20 (ArC), 132.01 (ArC), 131.27 (ArC), 129.92 (ArC), 129.65 (ArC), 127.53 (ArC), 123.20 (ArC), 121.71 (ArC-Br), 111.97 (C(2)C=C), 43.16 (C(1b)ArC-CH₂-), 39.95 (C(4)) 33.76 (C(3)). $m/z = 789$ and 791 [2M+Na⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₉H₁₆BrN₂O₂ calculated for 383.0390 and 385.0396, found 383.0392 and 385.0370 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

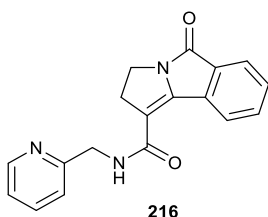
***N*-(–Adamantan-1-yl)-6-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxamide 35c**



215c

Compound **34** (0.050 g, 0.23 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.043 g, 0.27 mmol) and left stirring at room temperature for 1 hour. 1-Adamantylamine hydrochloride (0.052 g 0.27 mmol) and DIPEA (0.049 mL, 0.27 mmol) were added and the reaction was left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was then diluted with DCM (5mL) and washed using water (2 x 10 mL) and dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude material was then purified using flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in DCM) to afford the desired product as a pale-yellow coloured oil (0.034 g, 41%). $R_f = 0.34$. $\nu_{\text{max}} (\text{KBr}) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 3321 (N-H), 1698 (N-C=O), 1655 (C=O), 1628 (N-C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.81 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.84 (dt, $J = 7.3, 0.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.63 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.58 (td, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.94 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, N(1a)NH), 4.06 (t, $J = 8.9, 7.5$ Hz, 2H, C(4)H), 3.38 (t, 2H, C(3)H), 2.09 – 2.03 (m, 2H, C(Adamantane)H), 1.98 – 1.56 (m, 15H, C(Adamantane)H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 163.88 (C=O), 163.07 (N-C=O), 147.34 (C(13)C=C), 136.18 (ArC), 132.10 (ArC), 131.08 (ArC), 130.04 (ArC), 127.56 (ArC), 123.18 (ArC), 112.83 (C(2)C=C), 39.91 C(4)), 37.56 (C(adamantane)), 37.24 (C(adamantane)), 33.87 (C(3)), 32.27 (C(adamantane)), 32.14 (C(adamantane)), 27.31 (C(adamantane)), 27.27 (C(adamantane)). $m/z = 349$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

6-Oxo-N-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoindole-2-carboxamide **35e**

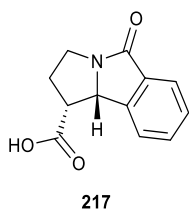


216

Compound **34** (0.200 g, 0.93 mmol) was suspended in DMF (3 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.20 mL, 1.11 mmol) and DIPEA (0.19 mL, 1.11 mmol) and left stirring for 1 hour at room temperature in which all the starting material had dissolved. HOBt (0.150 g, 1.11 mmol) was added followed by the addition of 2-picolyamine (0.12 mL, 1.11 mmol) with the resulting reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 10 mL) with the organic layer purified using flash column chromatography (40% ethyl acetate in pet-ether 40:60) with the desired fractions collected, combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a light blue coloured solid

(0.020 g, 7%). $R_f = 0.19$. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.46 – 8.41 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.84 – 7.79 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.61 – 7.51 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.49 – 7.35 (m, 4H, ArH), 5.33 (s, 2H, C(1b)ArC-CH₂-N), 3.96 (dd, $J = 9.1, 7.7$ Hz, 2H, (C(4) H), 3.39 (dd, $J = 9.1, 7.7$ Hz, 2H, (C(3) H). $m/z = 306$ [MH⁺] (ESI⁺) and 328 [MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₈H₁₆N₃O₂ requires 306.1237, found 306.1125 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

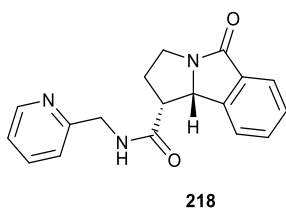
(2*R*,13*S*)-6-Oxo-3,4,6,12-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxylic acid 36



Method 1) Compound **27a** (0.051 g, 0.22 mmol) was suspended in water (5 mL) with NaOH (0.017g, 0.44 mmol) being added in one portion. The reaction mixture was then left stirring for 16 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then acidified to pH ~3 using 0.5 N HCl with a small quantity of precipitate forming. The aqueous layer was then extracted using ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL) with the combined organic layers being combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.032 g, 72%).

Method 2) **36** was synthesised according to General Procedure E using **34** (0.500 g, 2.18 mmol) to afford the desired product as a colourless solid (0.481 g, quantitative yield). ν_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹ 1721 (C=O), 1644 (C-N=O), 1614 (C=O). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.68 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.59 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.49 (dt, $J = 8.1, 4.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.14 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, C(13) H), 3.87 (dt, $J = 11.2, 8.7$ Hz, 1H, C(4) H_A), 3.45 (ddd, $J = 11.4, 8.1, 3.9$ Hz, 1H, C(4) H_B), 3.37 (td, $J = 6.3, 2.3$ Hz, 1H, C(2) H), 2.63 – 2.56 (m, 2H, C(3) H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 174.79 (COOH), 173.61 (C=O), 144.75 (ArC), 135.60 (ArC), 132.96 (ArC), 129.85 (ArC), 125.16 (ArC), 124.25 (ArC), 67.95 (C(13)), 42.47 (C(2)), 42.44 (C(4)), 33.52 (C(3)). $m/z = 435$ [2MNa⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated C₁₂H₁₂NO₃ requires 218.0812, found 218.0810 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

(1*R*,13*S*)-6-Oxo-*N*-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-3,4,6,13-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[*a*]pyrrolizine-2-carboxamide 37



Method 1) In an oven dried flask that had been purged with N₂, compound **36** (0.100 g, 0.46 mmol) was suspended in SOCl₂ (0.33 mL, 4.60 mmol) with a few drops of anhydrous DCM to assist with

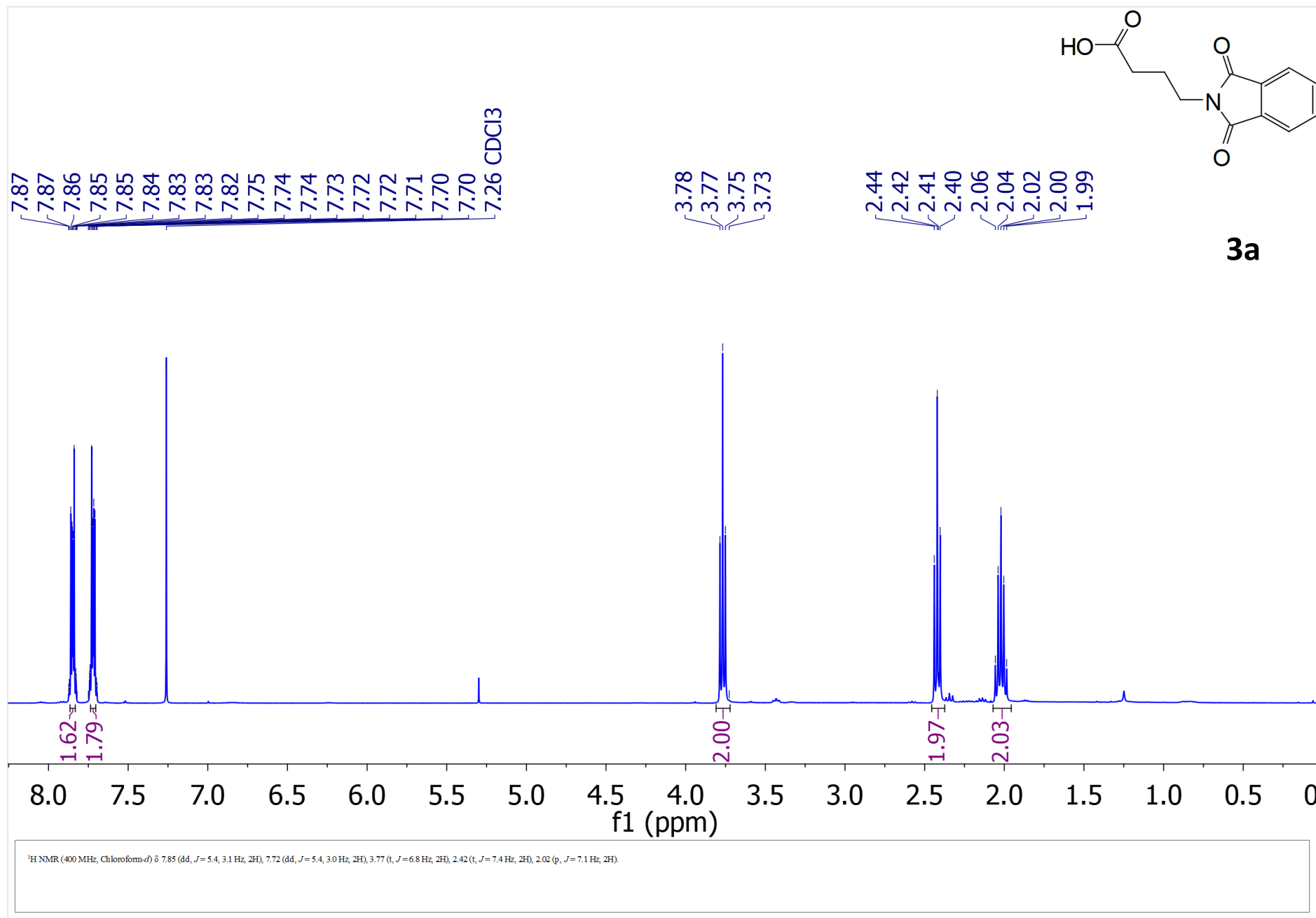
solubility and left stirring under an inert atmosphere of N₂ at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was then removed and azeotroped with anhydrous DCM (3 x 5 mL) by reduced pressure. The oil was then redissolved in anhydrous DCM with the flask purged with N₂, followed by the addition of 2-picolylamine (0.095 mL, 0.92 mmol) added dropwise over 5 minutes. The resulting reaction mixture was then left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 10 mL) with the organic layer purified using flash column chromatography (silica pre-doped using 2.0% TEA, with the solvent being using to run the column 2.0% TEA, 2.5% MeOH in DCM) with the desired fractions collected, combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a pale-yellow coloured oil (0.074 g, 52%).

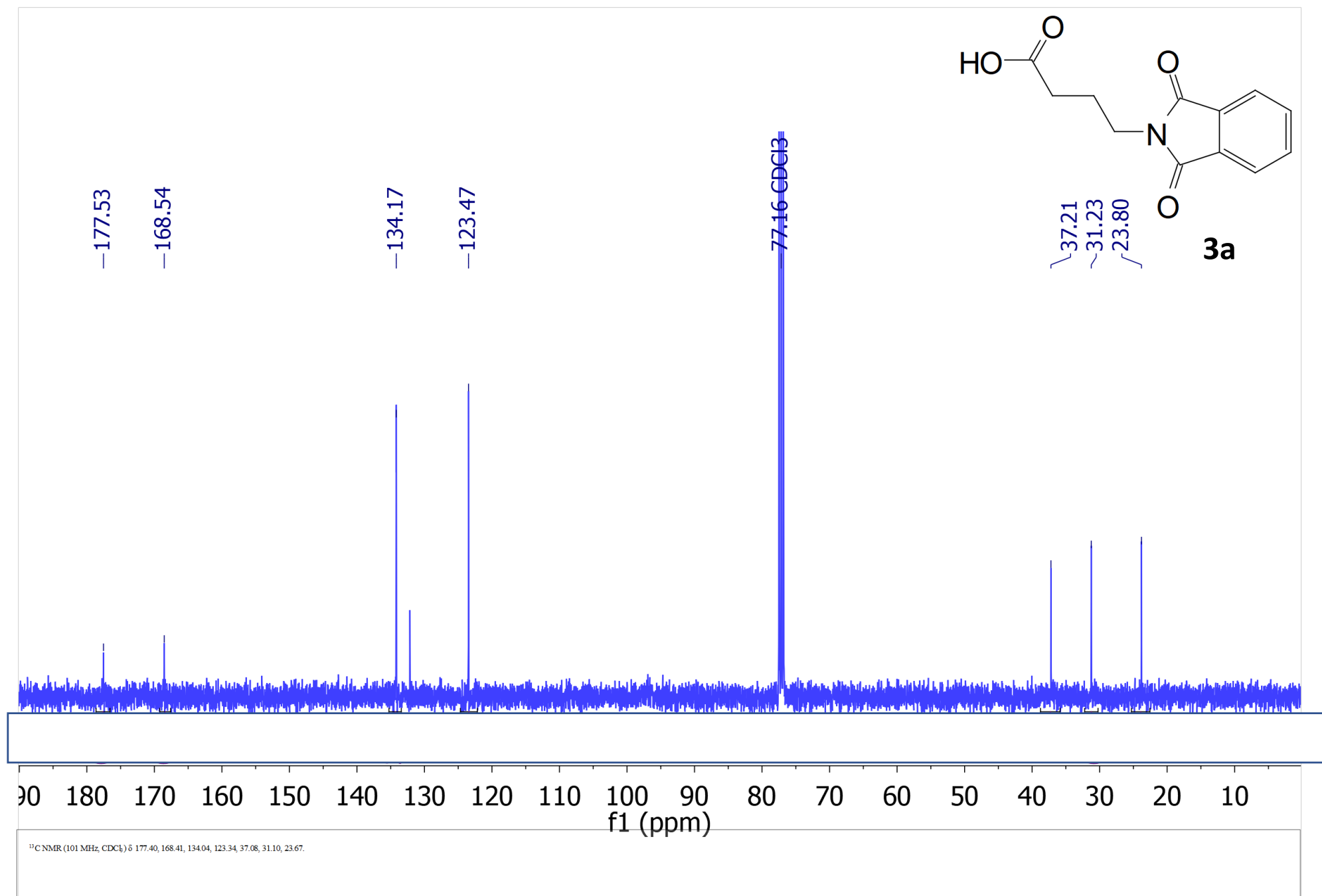
Method 2) Compound **36** (0.100 g, 0.46 mmol) was suspended in DMF (3 mL) followed by the addition of EDC (0.10 mL, 0.55 mmol) and DIPEA (0.24 mL, 1.11 mmol) and left stirring for 1 hour at room temperature in which all the starting material had dissolved. HOBt (0.85 g, 0.55 mmol) was added followed by the addition of 2-picolylamine (0.056 mL, 0.55 mmol) with the resulting reaction mixture left stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed using warm water (40 °C, 5 x 10 mL) with the organic layer purified using flash column chromatography (silica pre-doped using 2.0% TEA, with the solvent being using to run the column 2.0% TEA, 2.5% MeOH in DCM) with the desired fractions collected, combined and concentrated by reduced pressure to afford the desired product pale yellow coloured oil (0.083g, 58%).

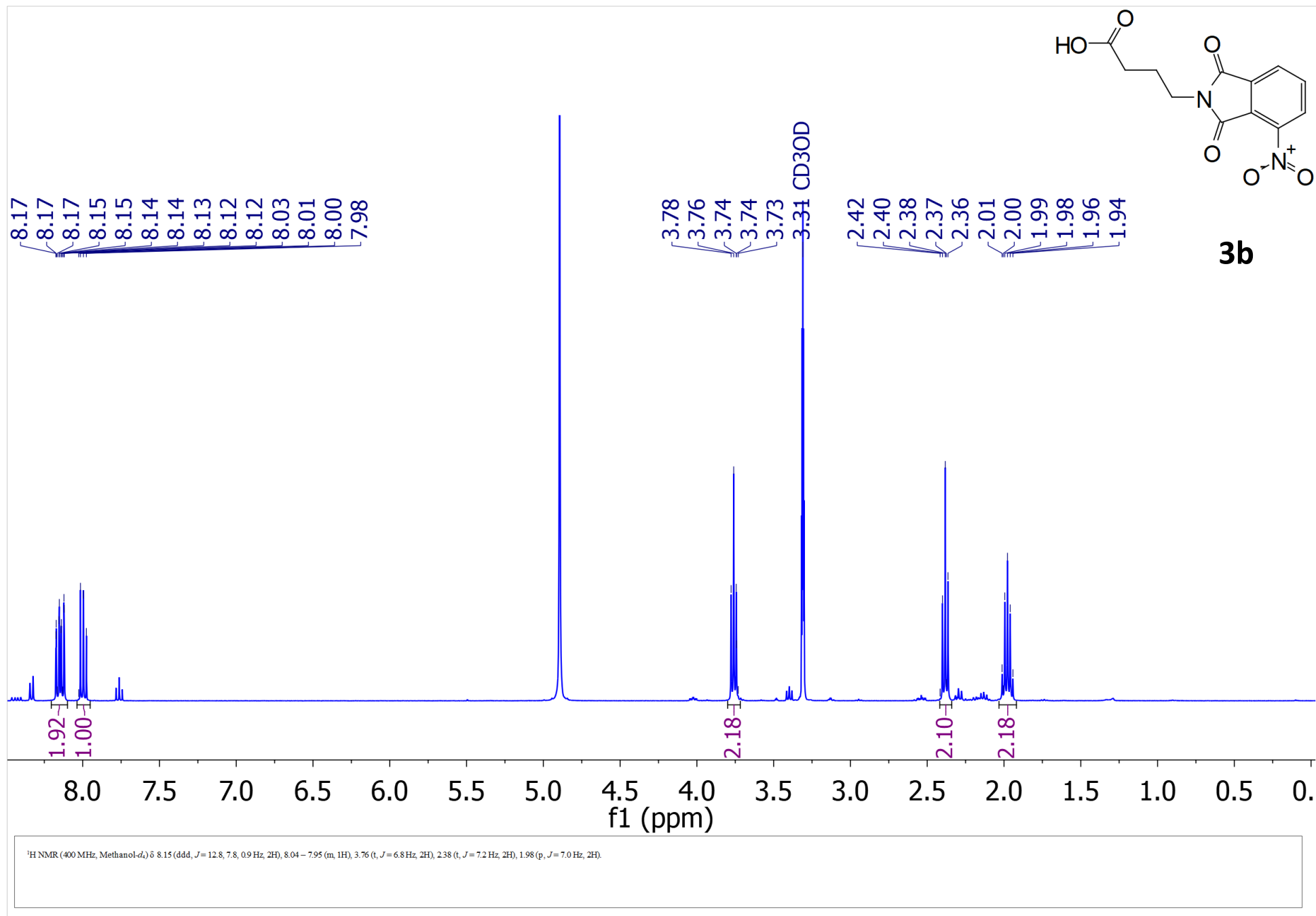
R_f = 0.51 (2.0% TEA, 2.5% MeOH in DCM). **v_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹** 3292 (N-H), 1657 (N-C=O), 1591 (N-H). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.51 (dt, *J* = 4.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.81 – 7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.69 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.50 – 7.41 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.22 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 4.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.99 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H, C(13)*H*), 4.70 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H, C(1b)ArCCH₂N), 4.61 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H, C(1b)ArCCH₂N), 3.77 (dt, *J* = 11.6, 8.7 Hz, 1H, C(4)*H_A*), 3.55 (ddd, *J* = 11.8, 9.5, 2.6 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 2.72 (ddt, *J* = 12.9, 11.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H, C(3)*H_A*), 2.65 – 2.57 (m, 1H, C(3)*H_B*), 2.31 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 9.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H, (C(2)*H*). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 171.46 (N-C=O), 170.93 (C=O), 155.77 (C(1c)CH₂-CAr), 149.11 (ArC), 145.13 (ArC), 137.04 (ArC), 133.48 (ArC), 131.94 (ArC) 128.89 (ArC), 124.08 (ArC), 123.38 (ArC), 122.72 (ArC), 122.28 (ArC), 66.77 (C(13)), 49.25 (C(1b)ArC-CH₂-N), 44.58 (C(2)), 41.64 (C(4)), 33.86 (C(3)). ***m/z*** = 306 [MH⁻] (ESI⁻) and 308 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺). **HRMS** calculated for C₁₈H₁₈N₃O₂ requires 308.1394, found 308.1393 [MH⁺] (ESI⁺).

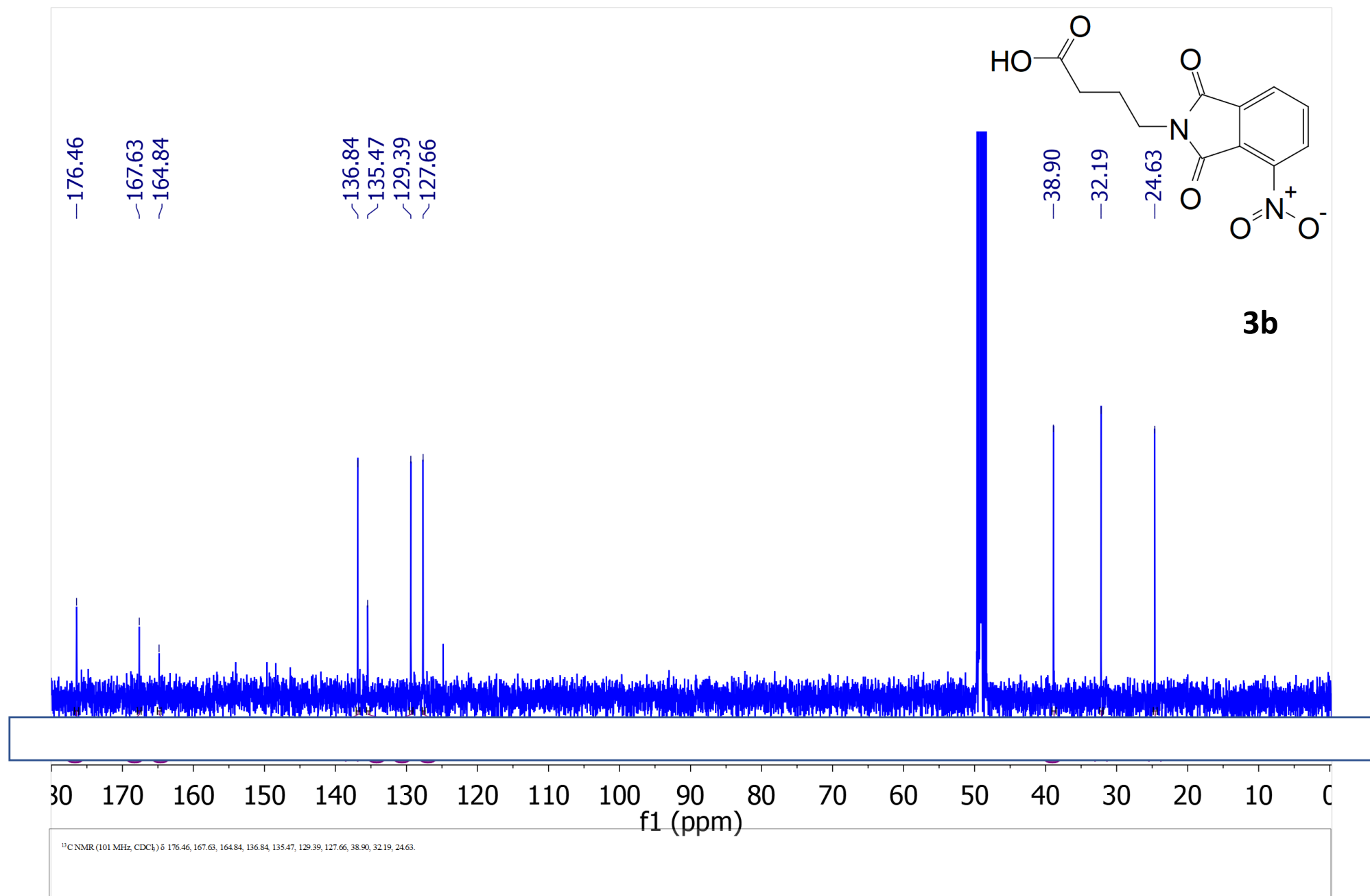
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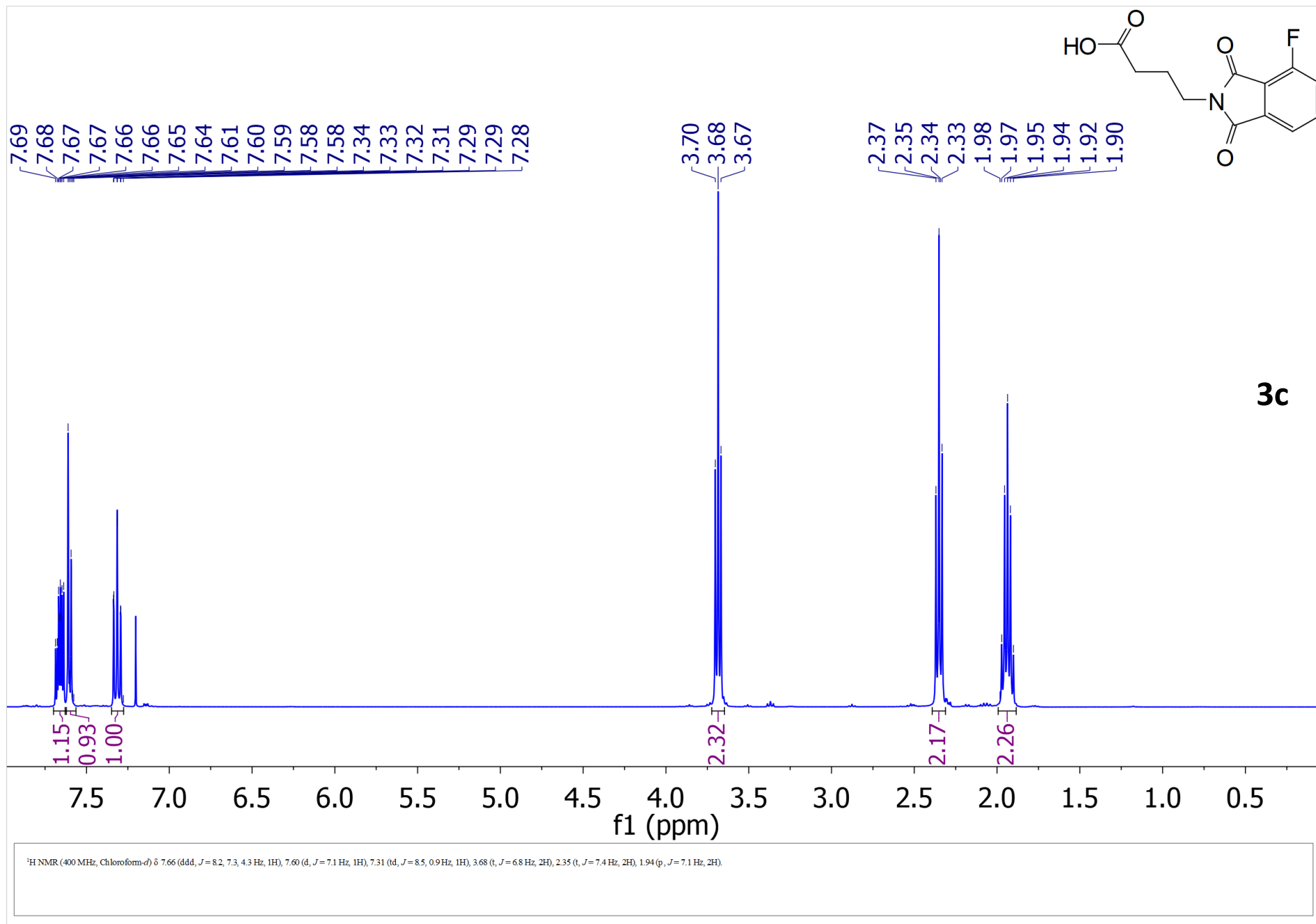
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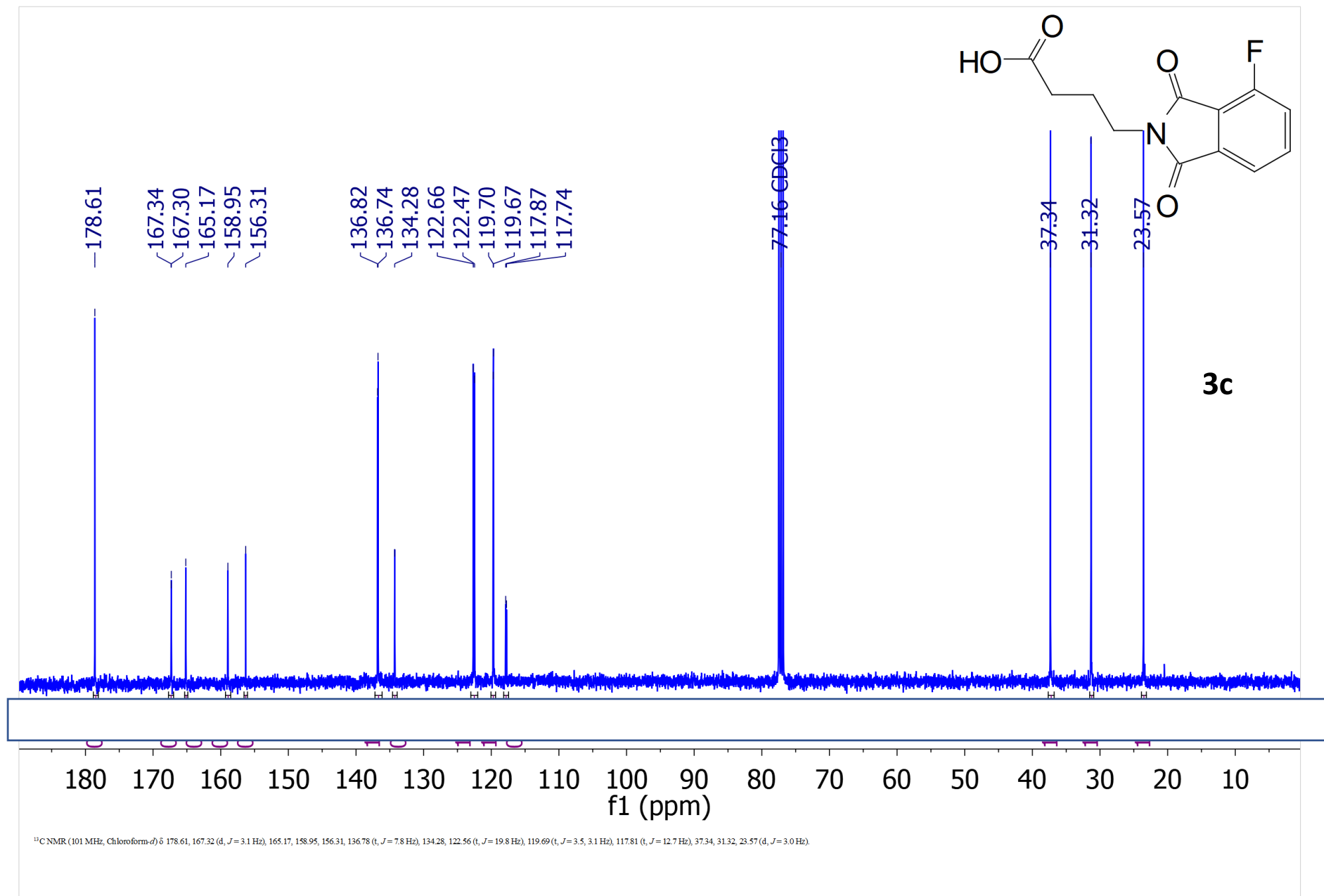


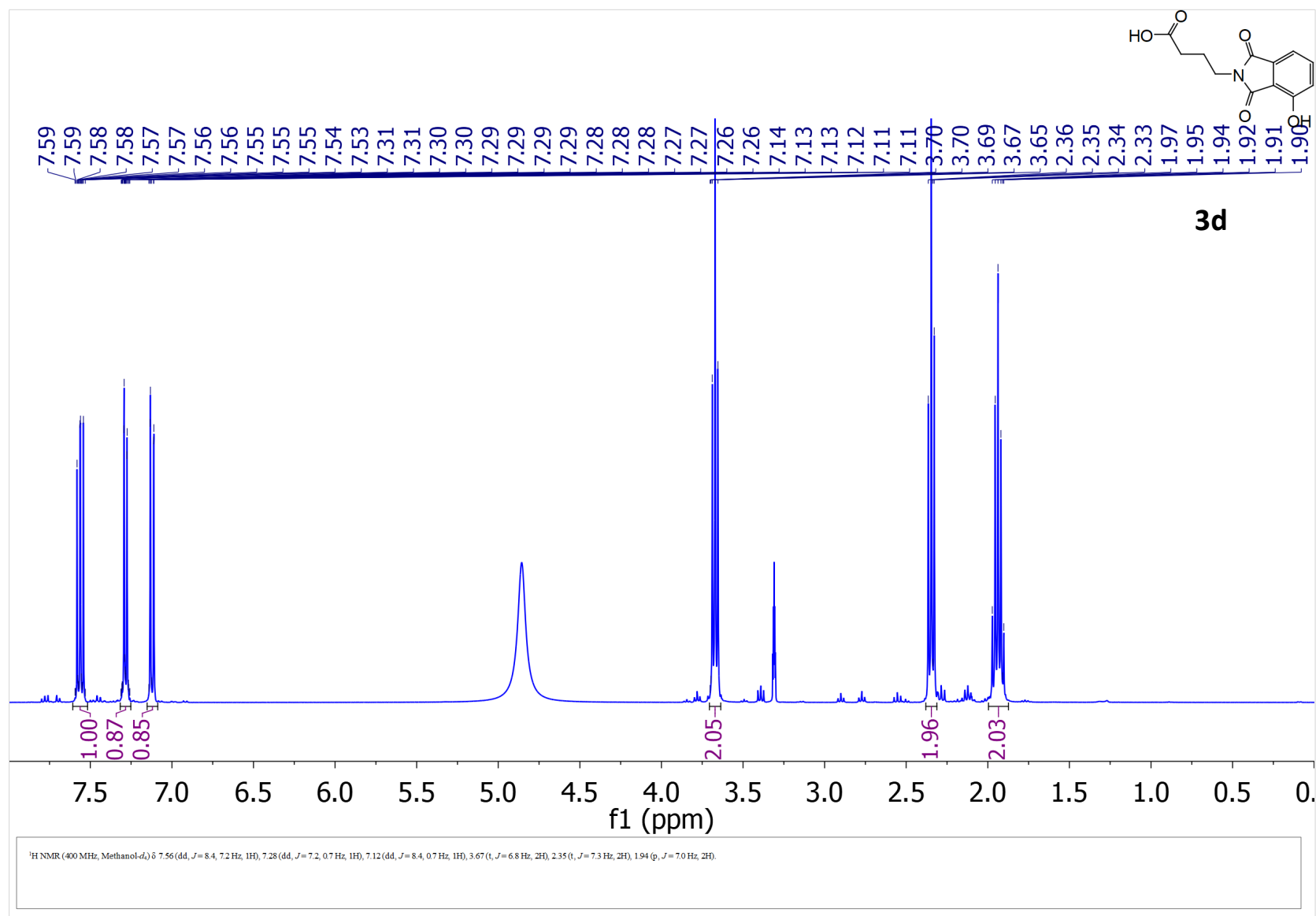


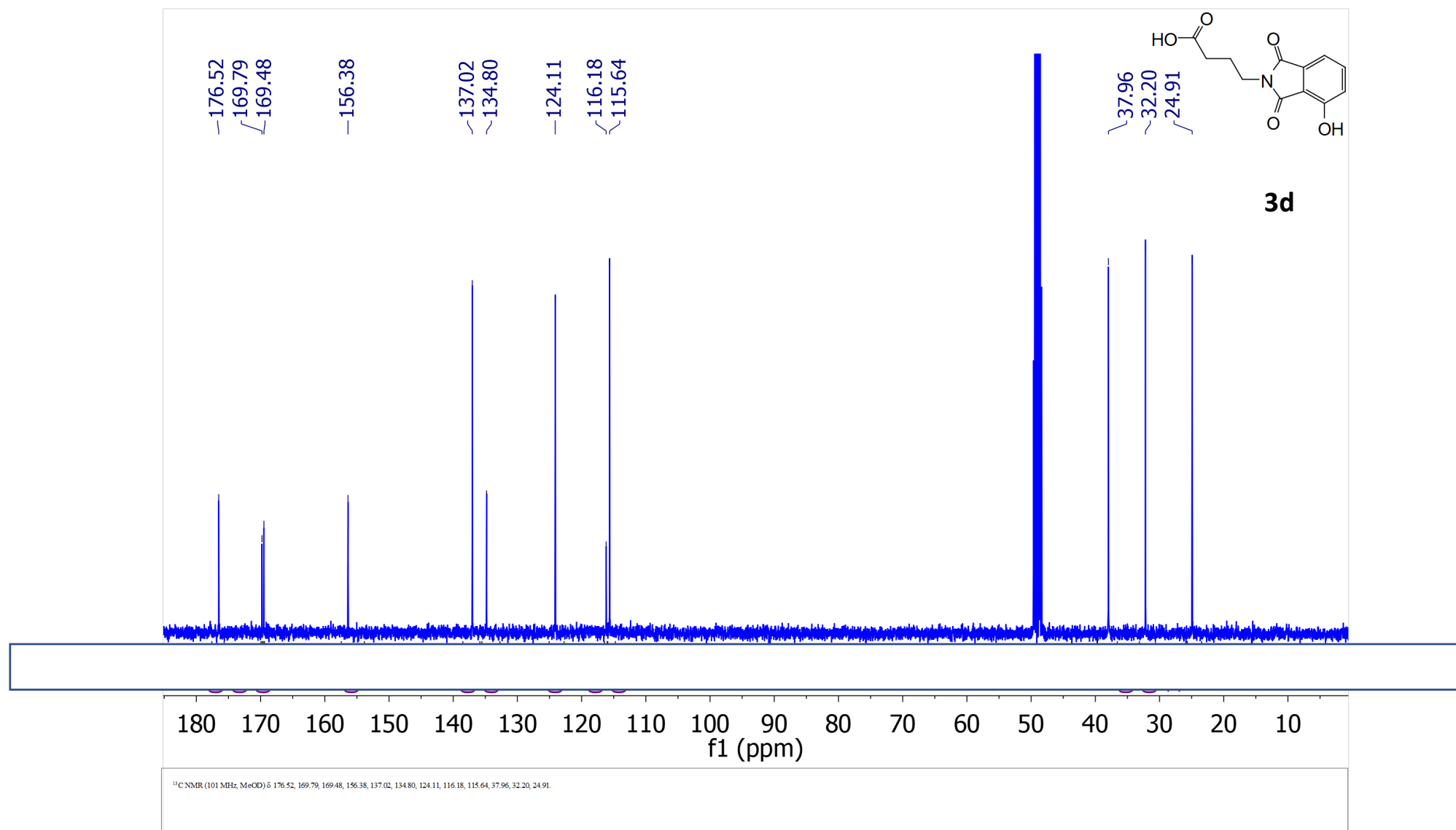


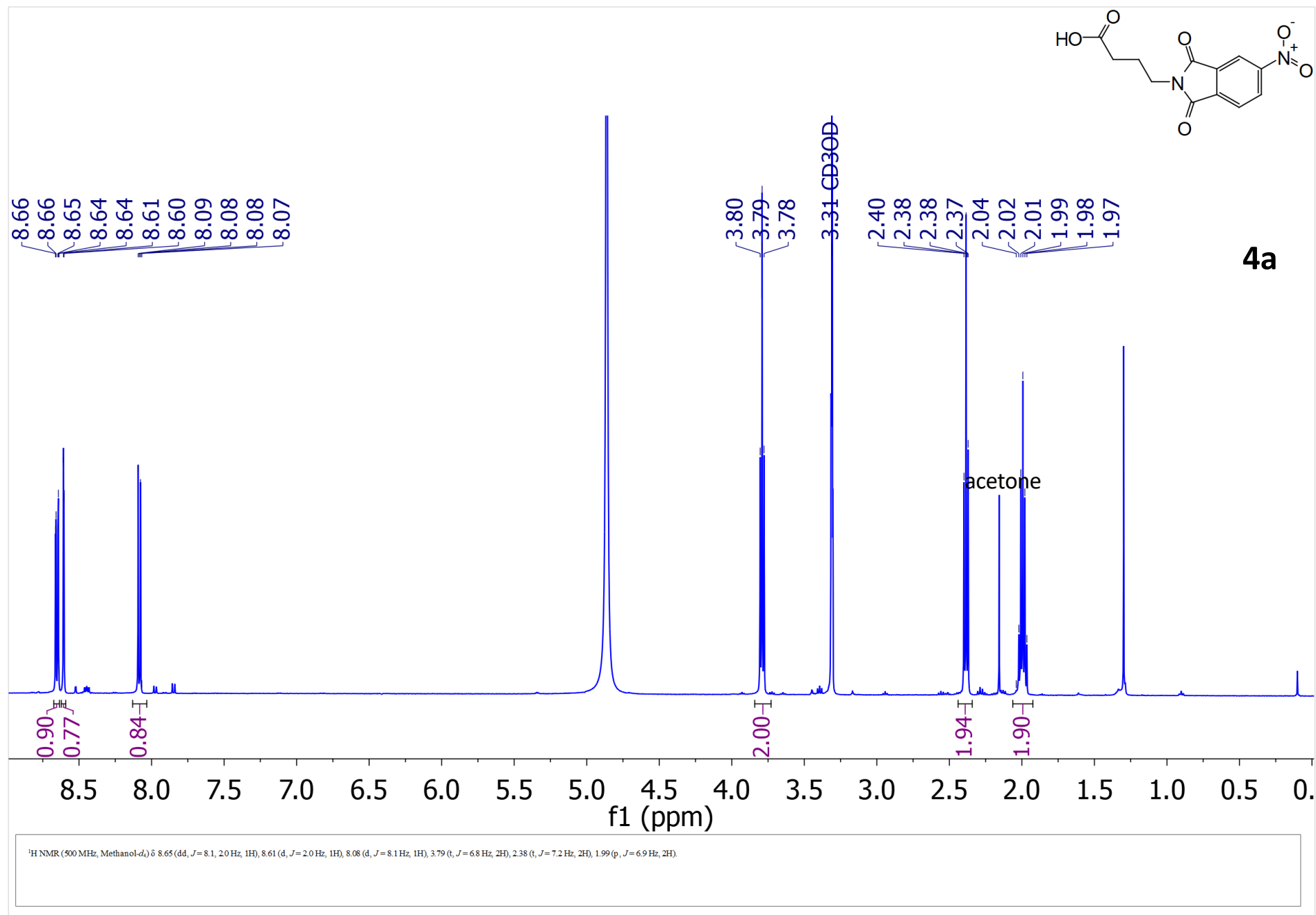


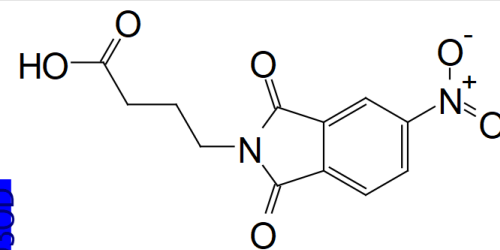












4a

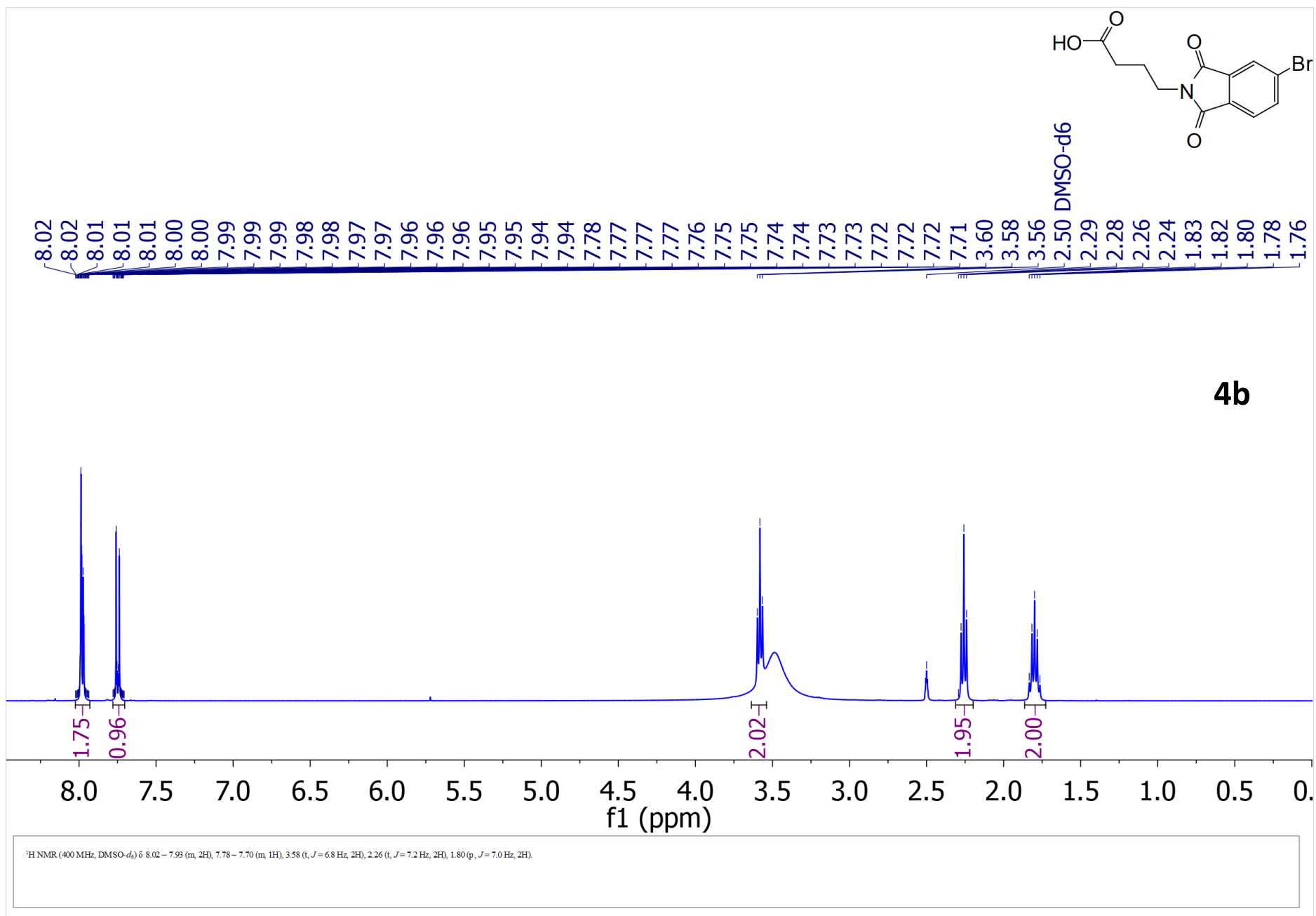
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 167.75
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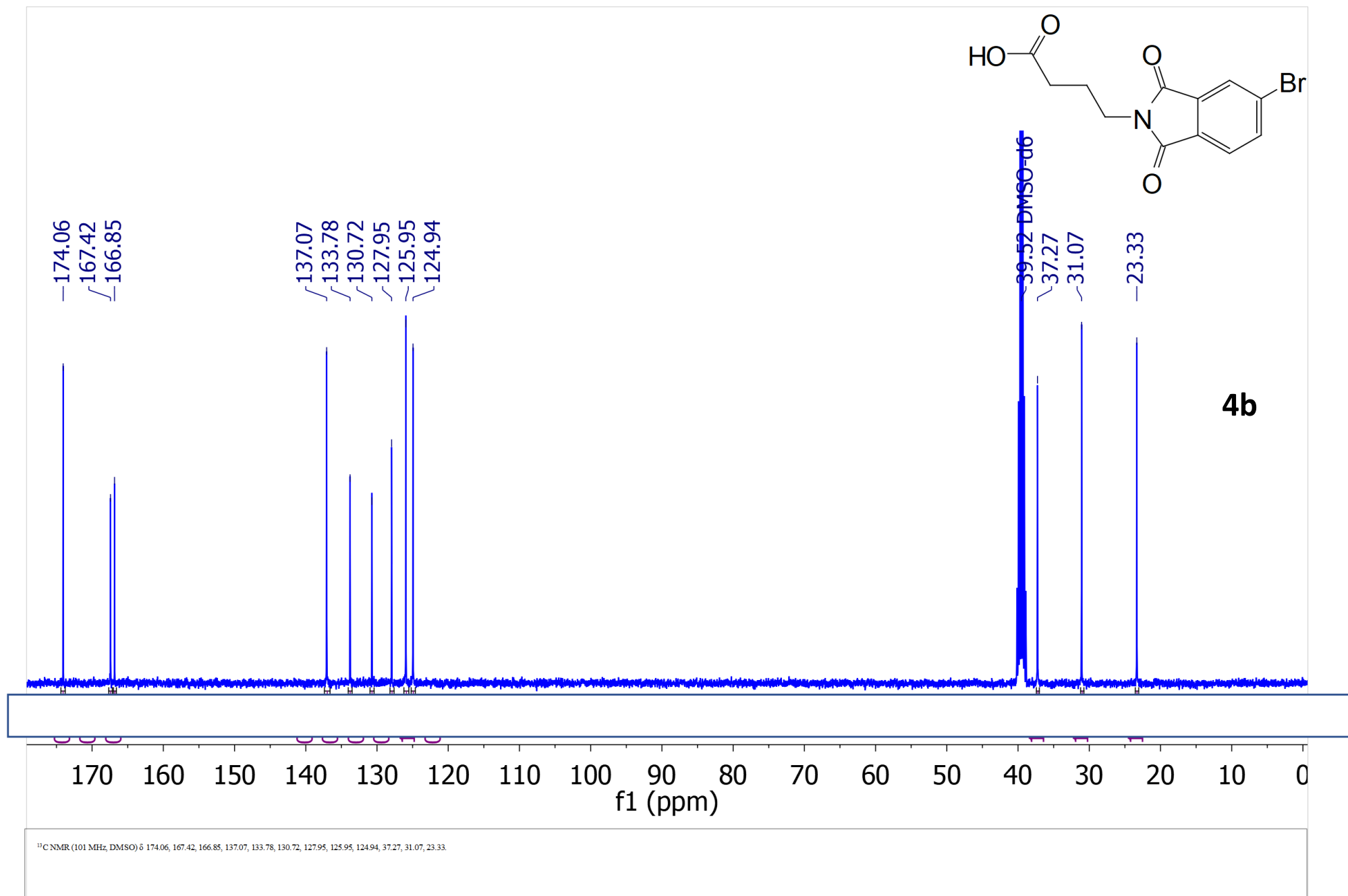
49.00 CD3OD

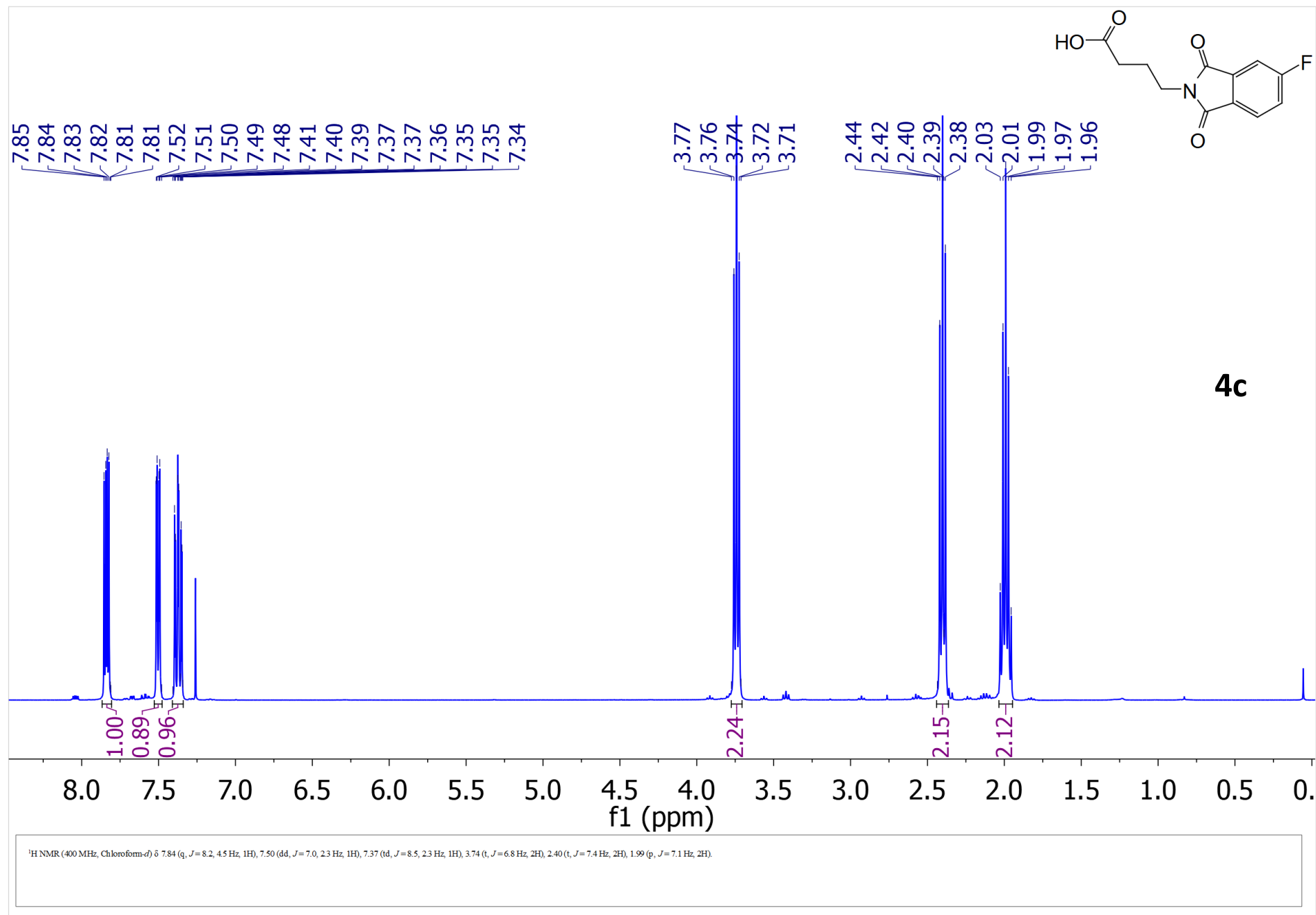
—38.87
 —32.18
 —24.69

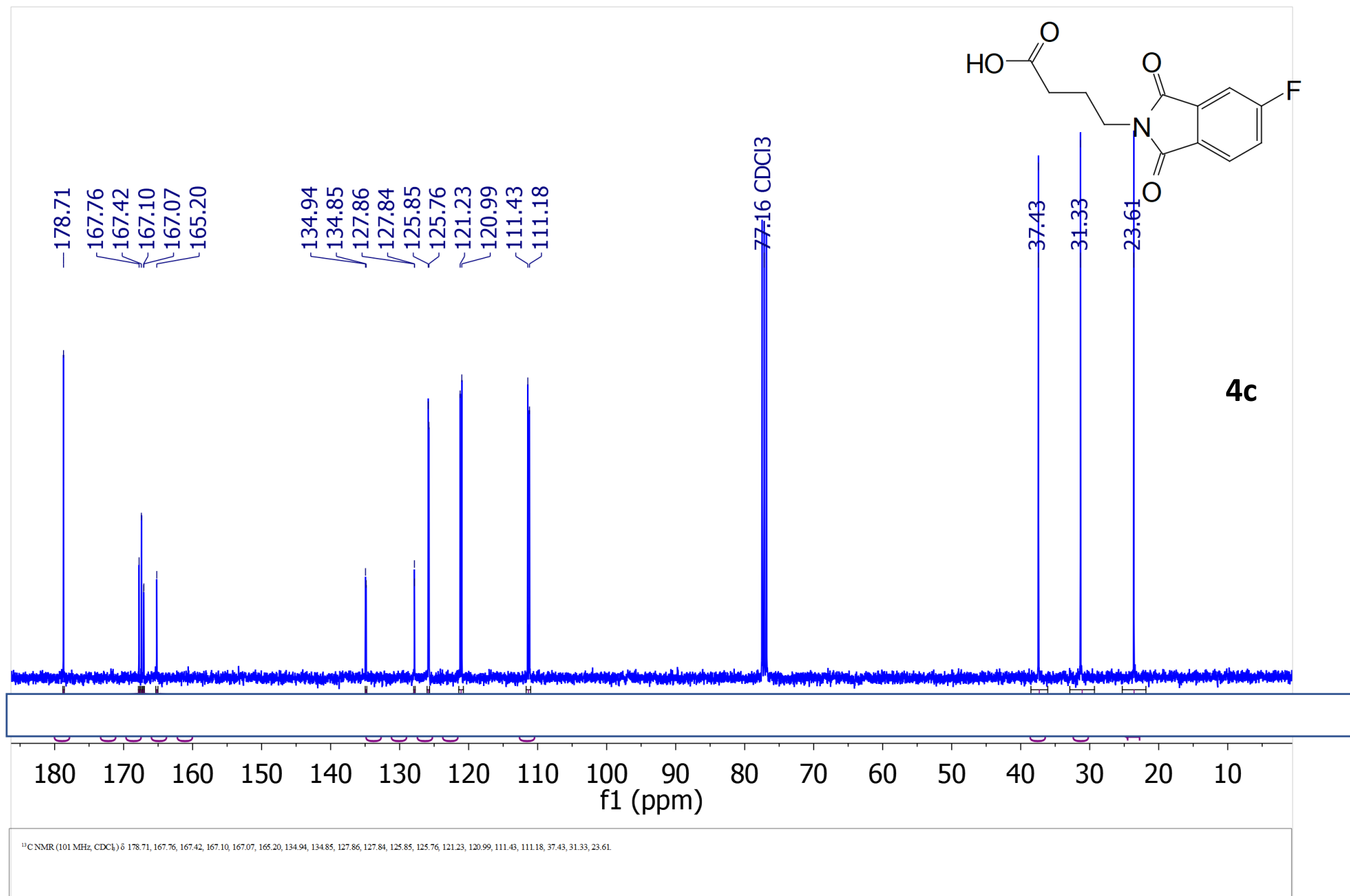
170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10
 f1 (ppm)

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD) δ 176.47, 167.98, 167.75, 153.22, 137.96, 134.92, 130.38, 125.39, 119.10, 38.87, 32.18, 24.69.

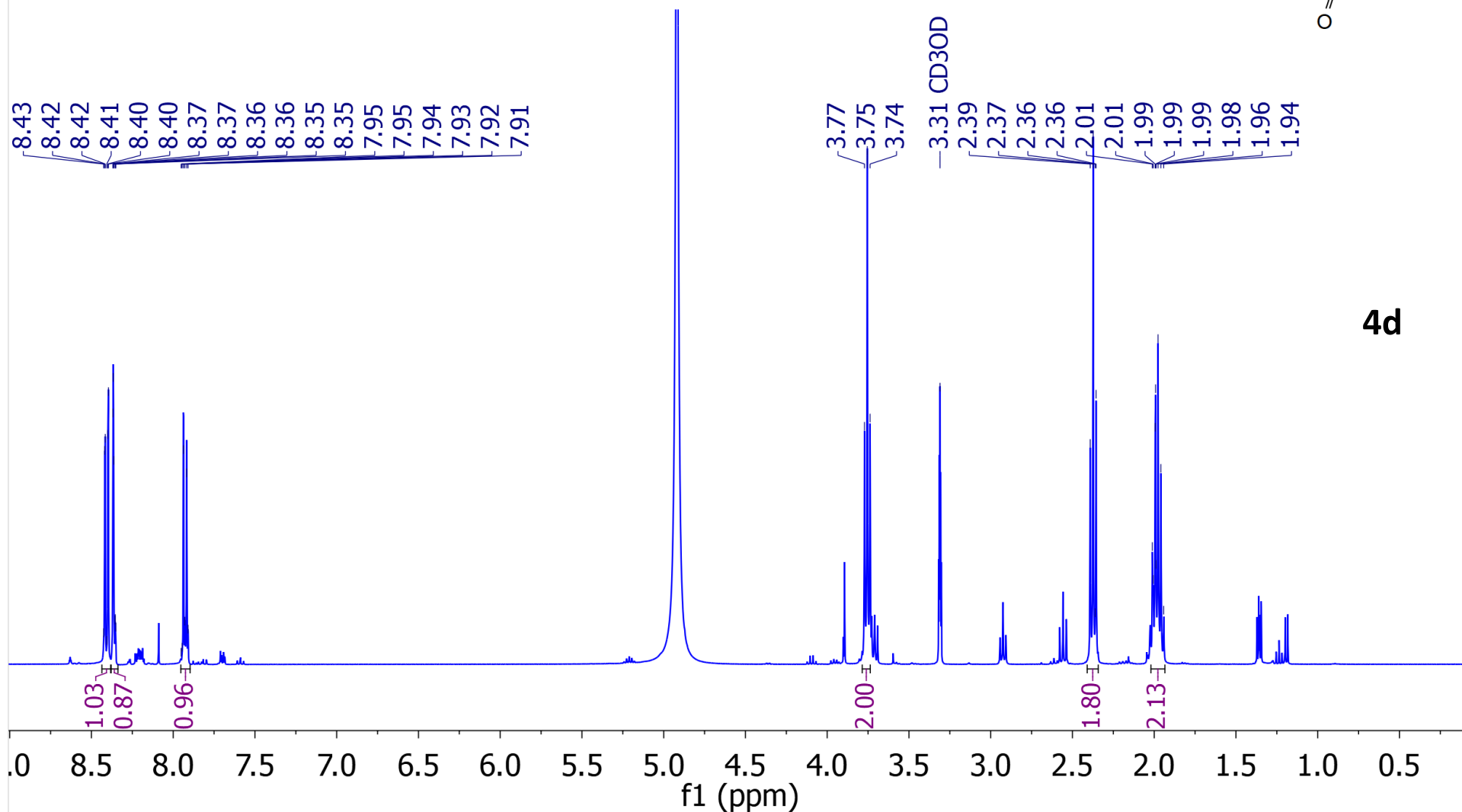
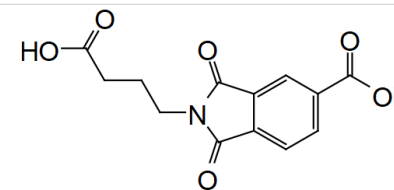




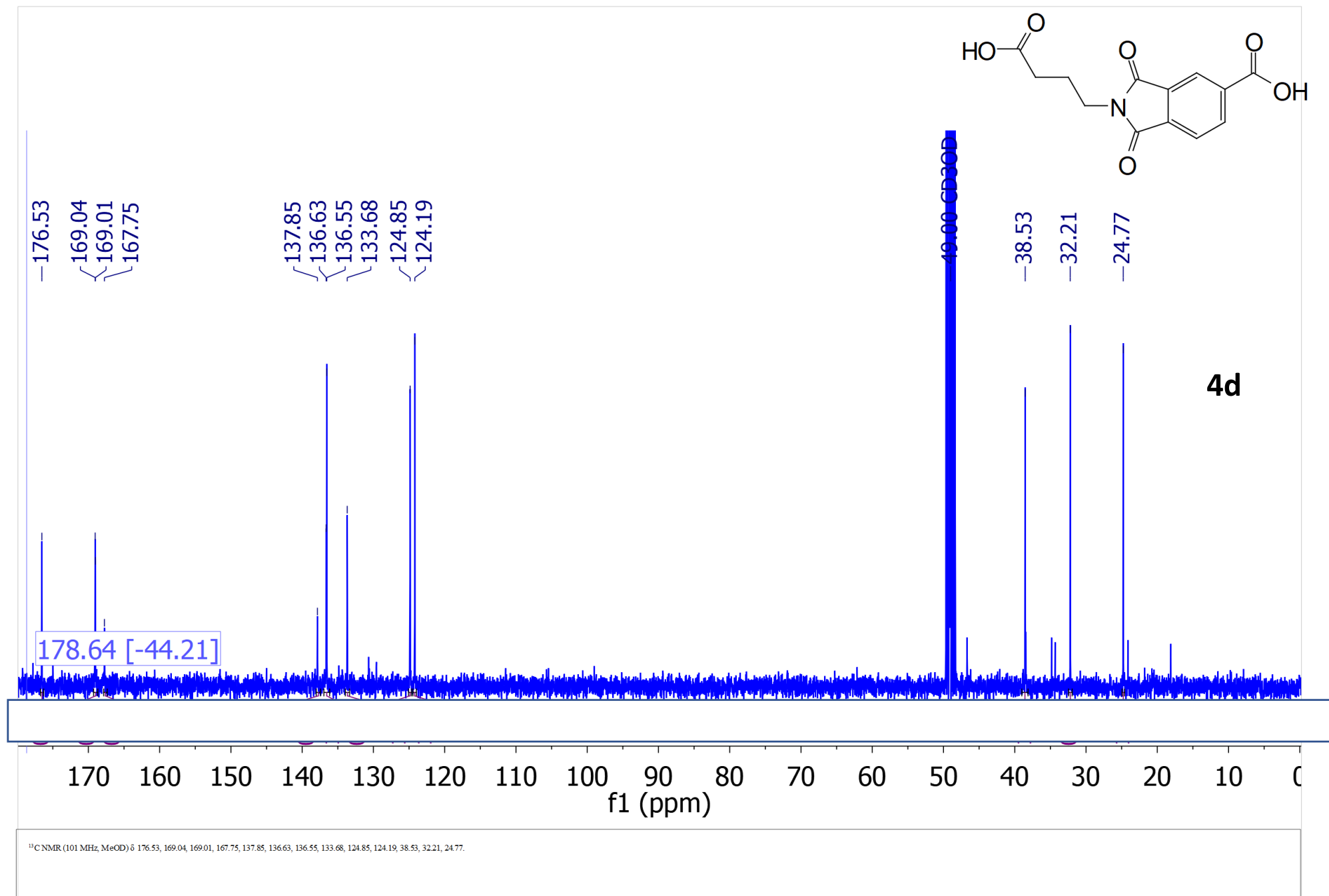




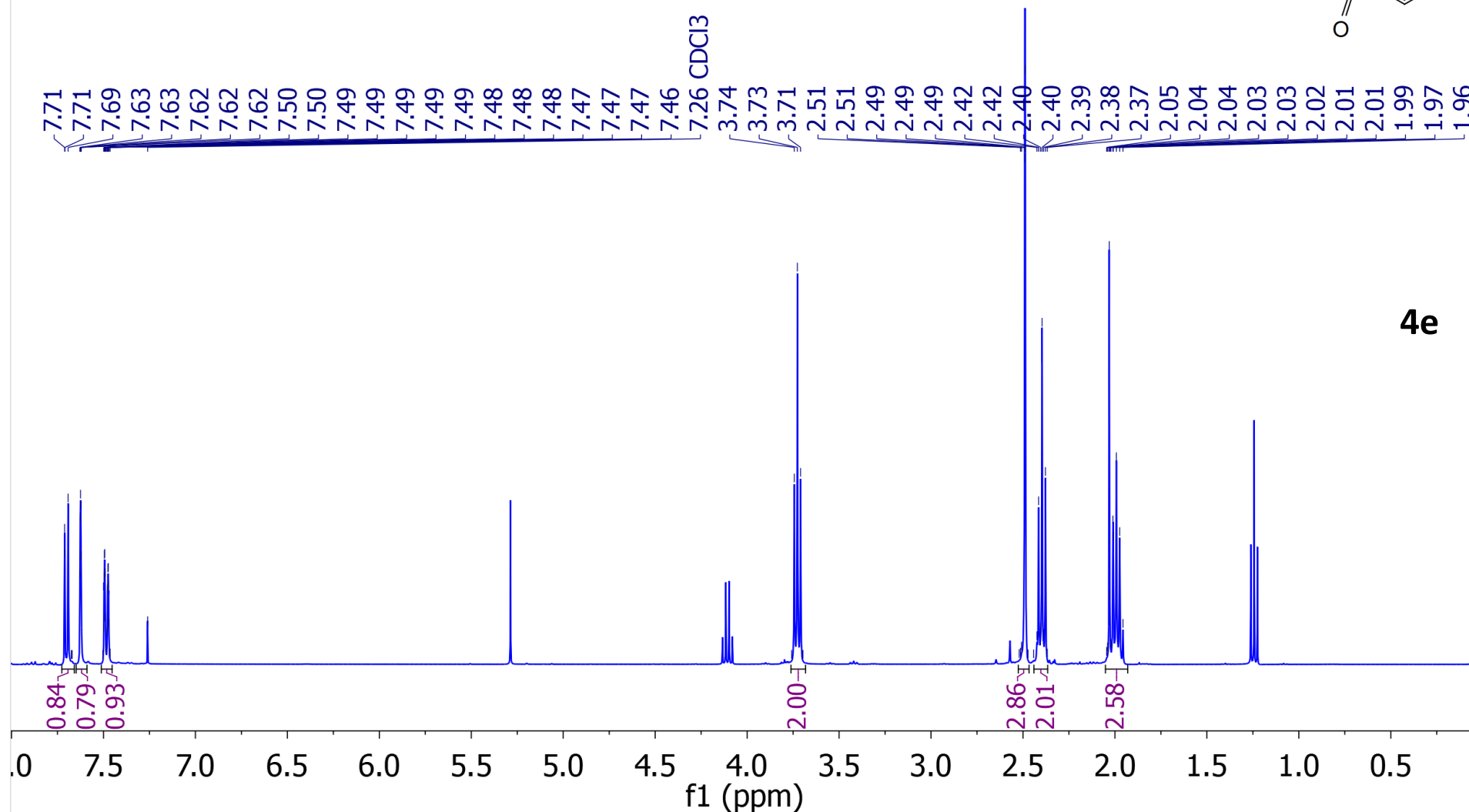
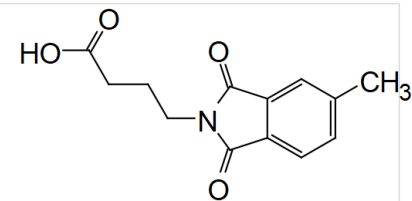
¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O)



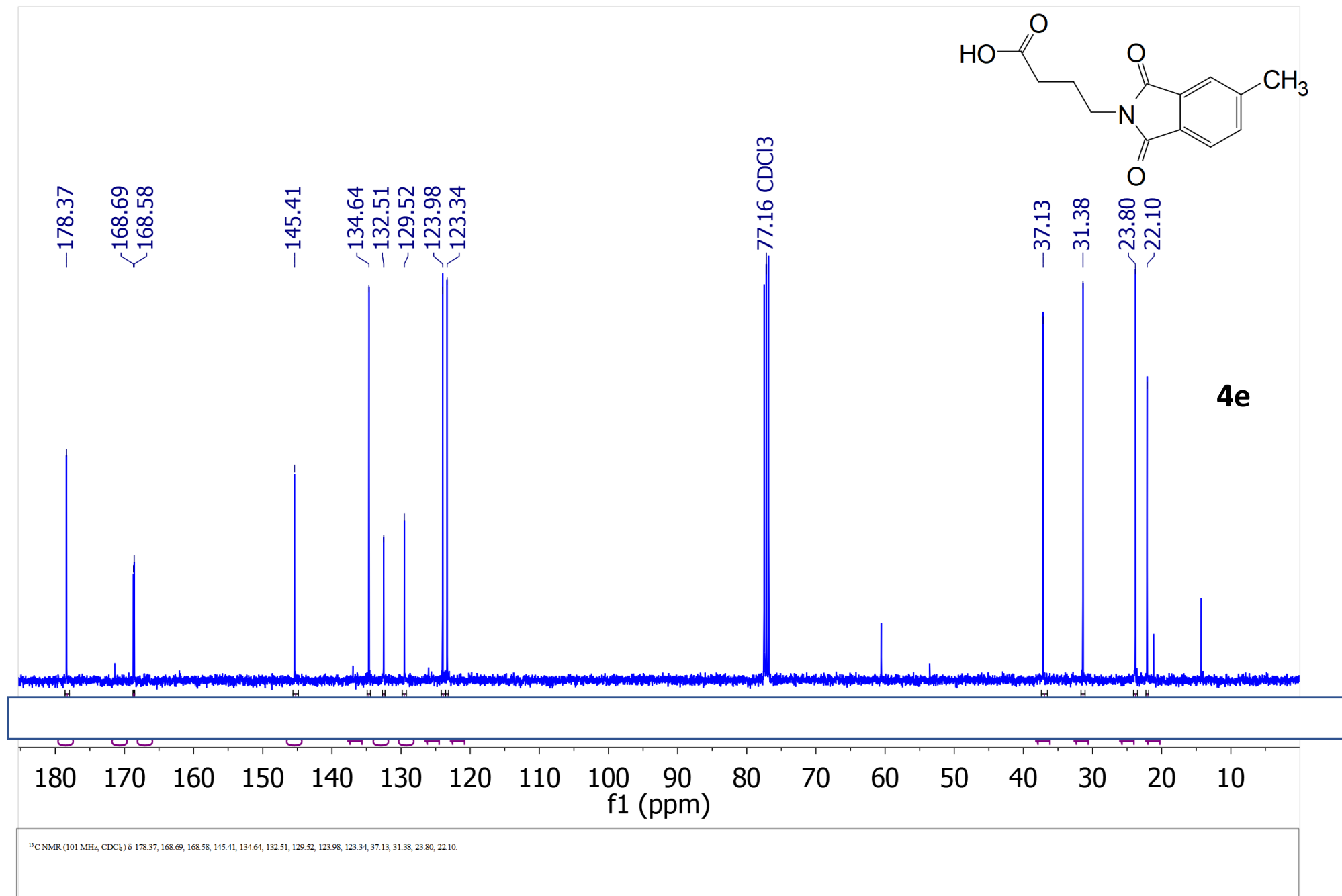
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 8.41 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (m, 1H), 7.95 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (p, 2H).

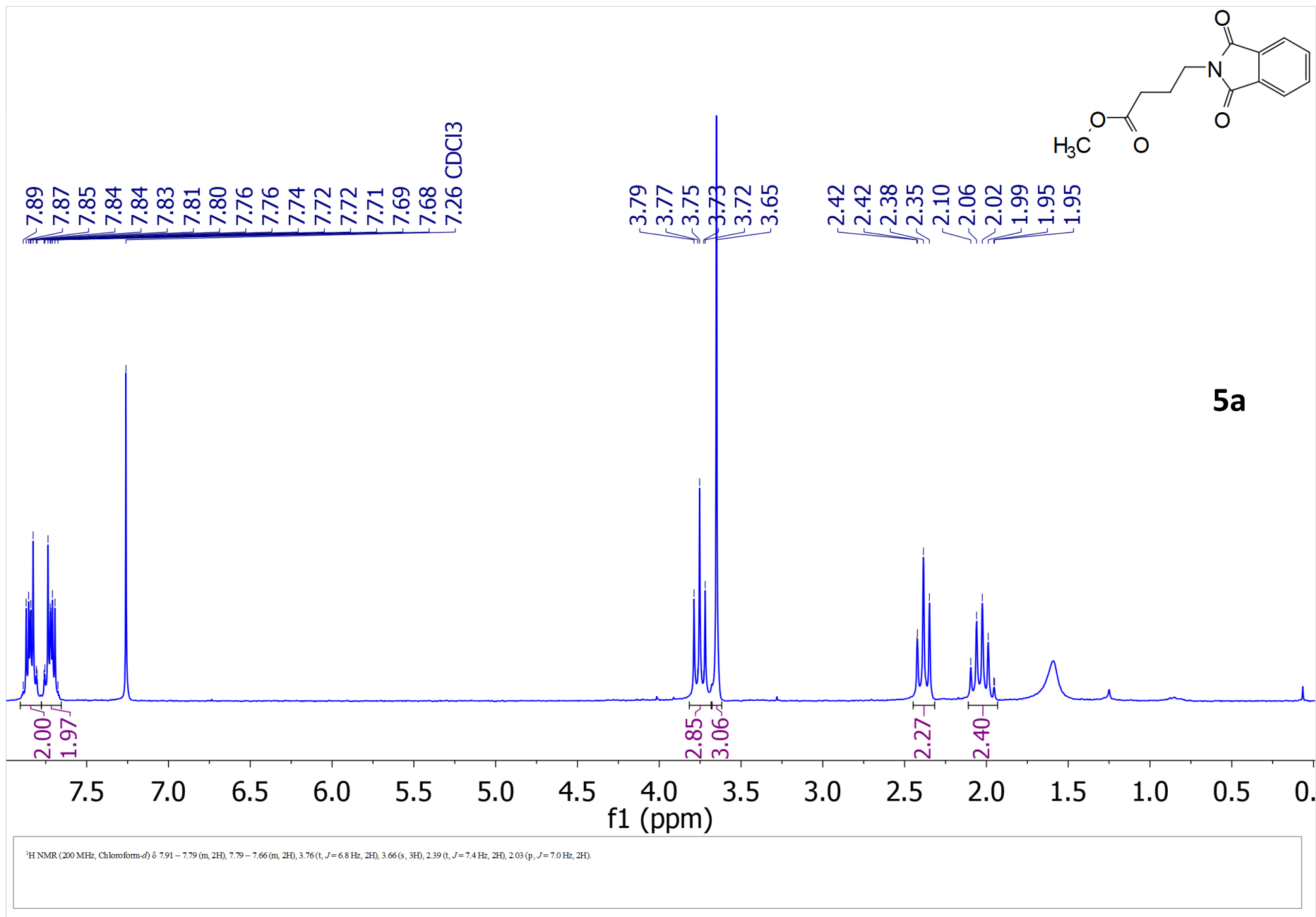


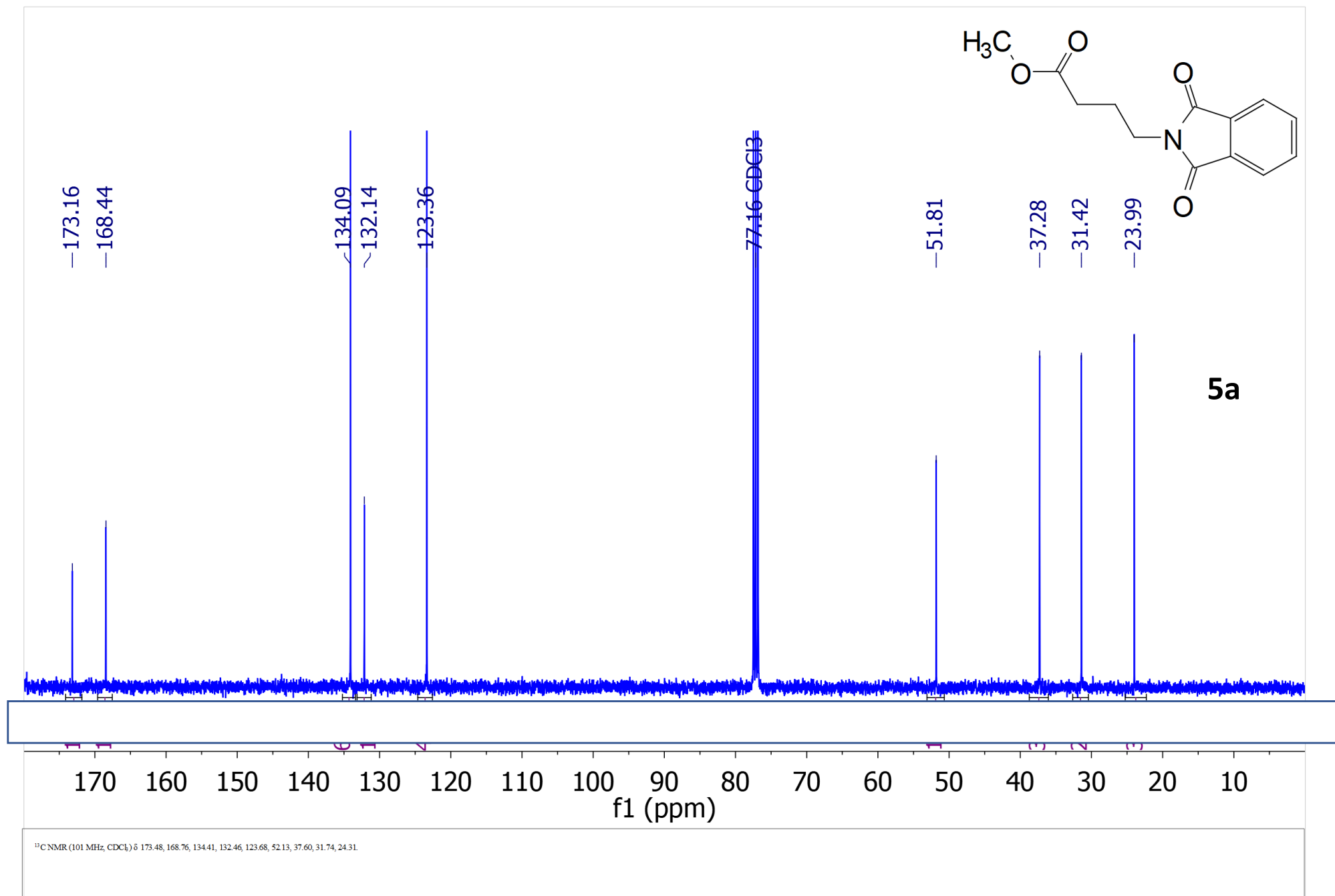
^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O)

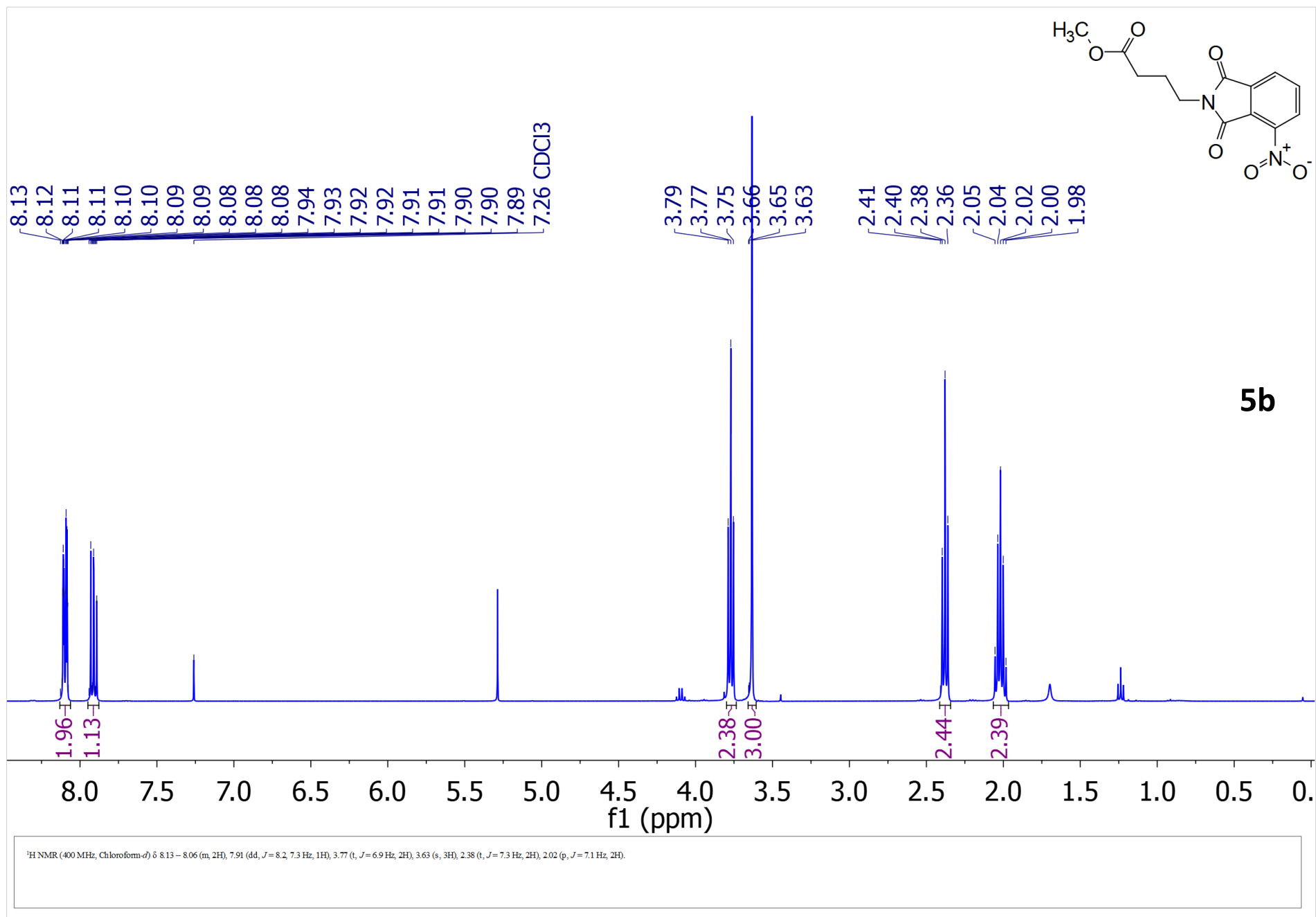


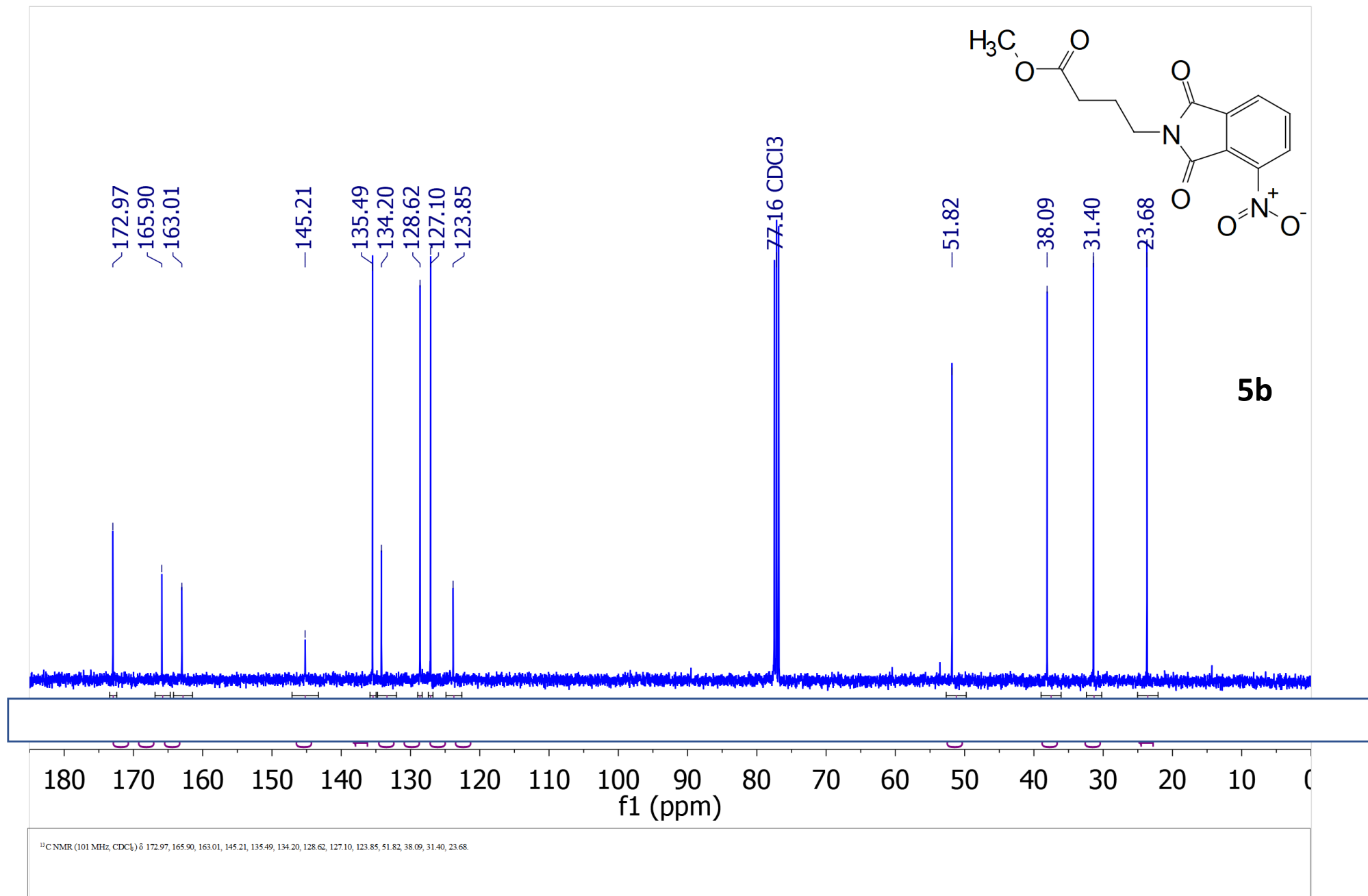
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.70 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dt, J = 1.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (ddq, J = 7.5, 1.4, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.49 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H), 2.40 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.05 – 1.93 (m, 3H).

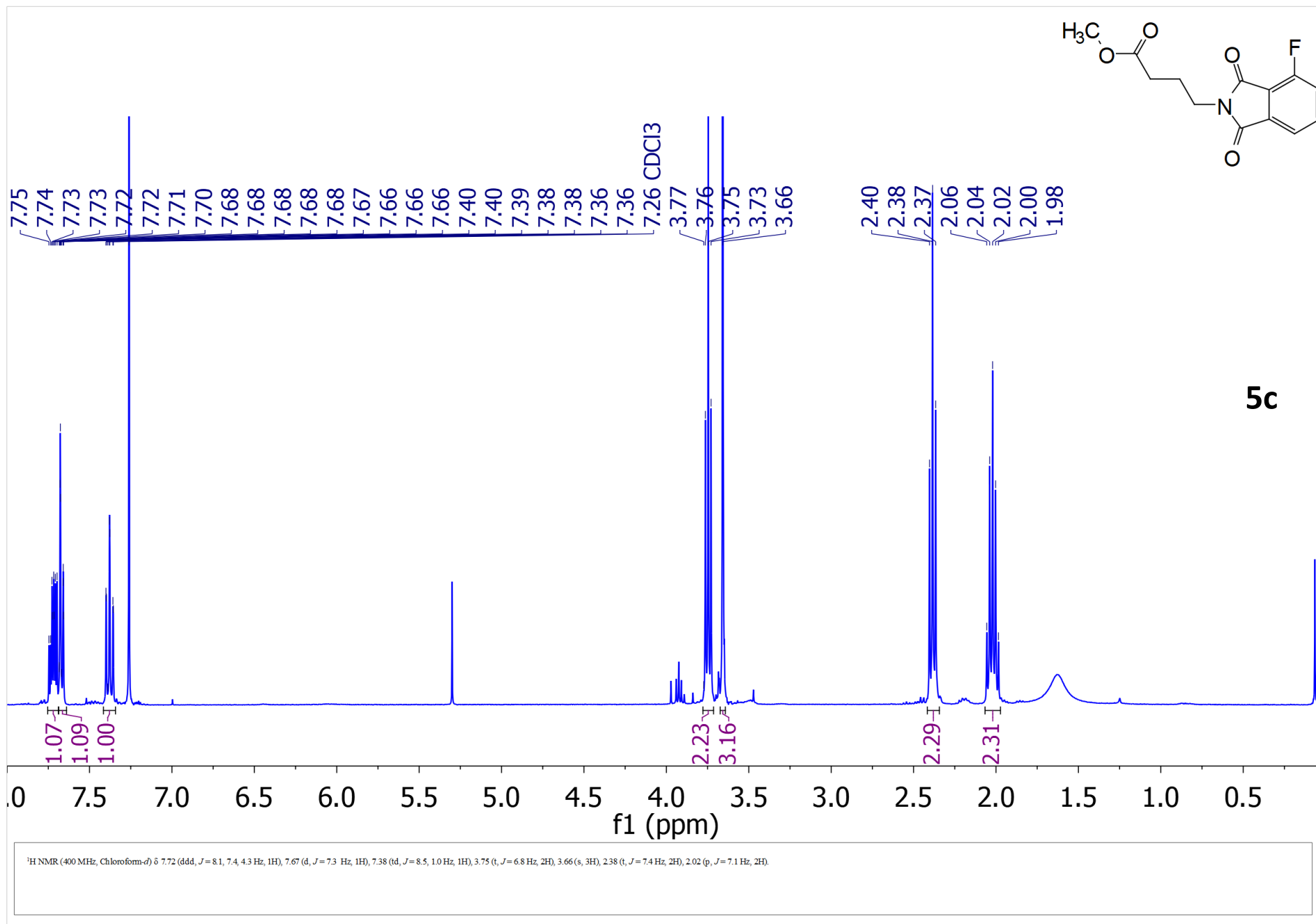


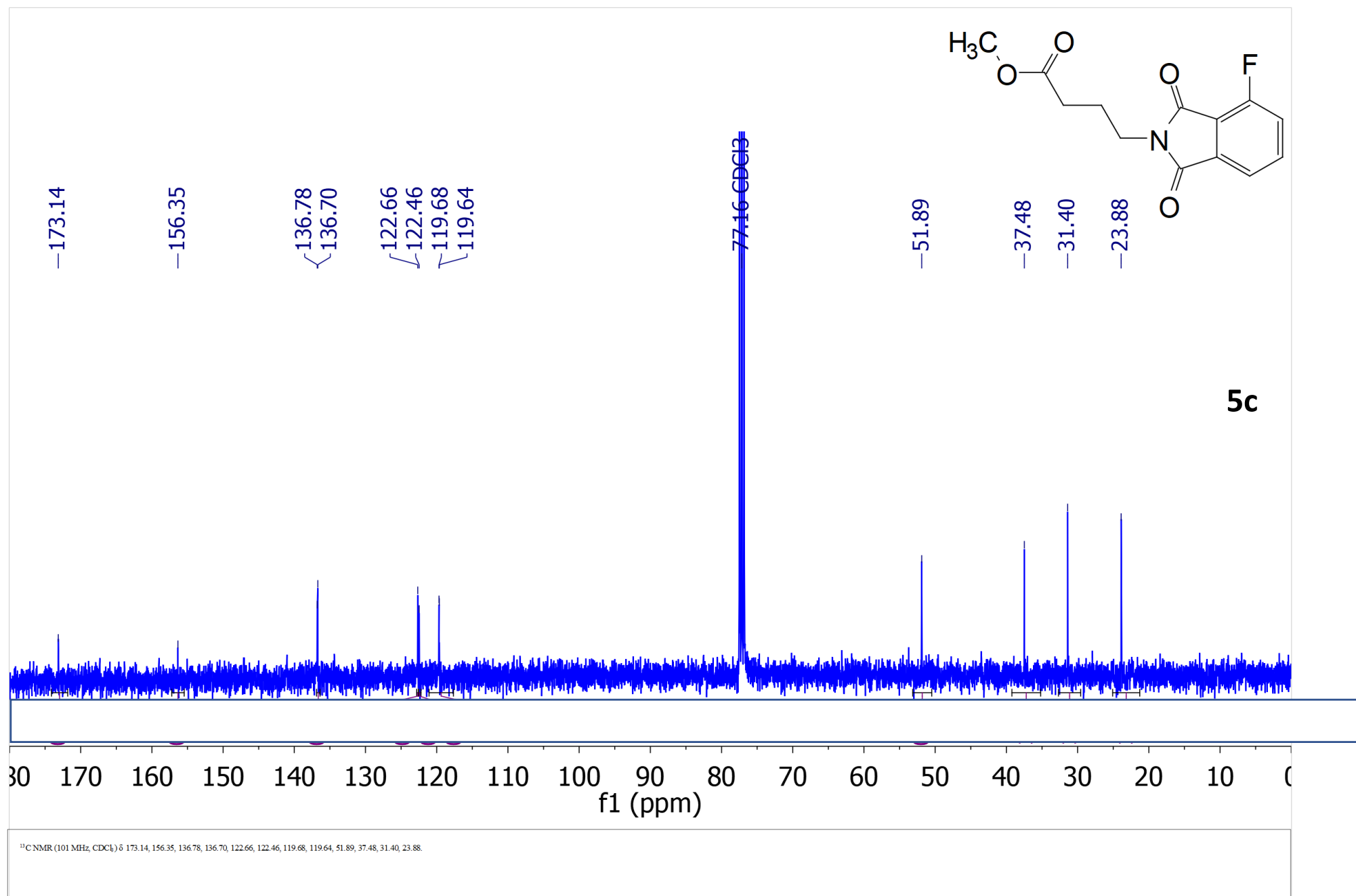


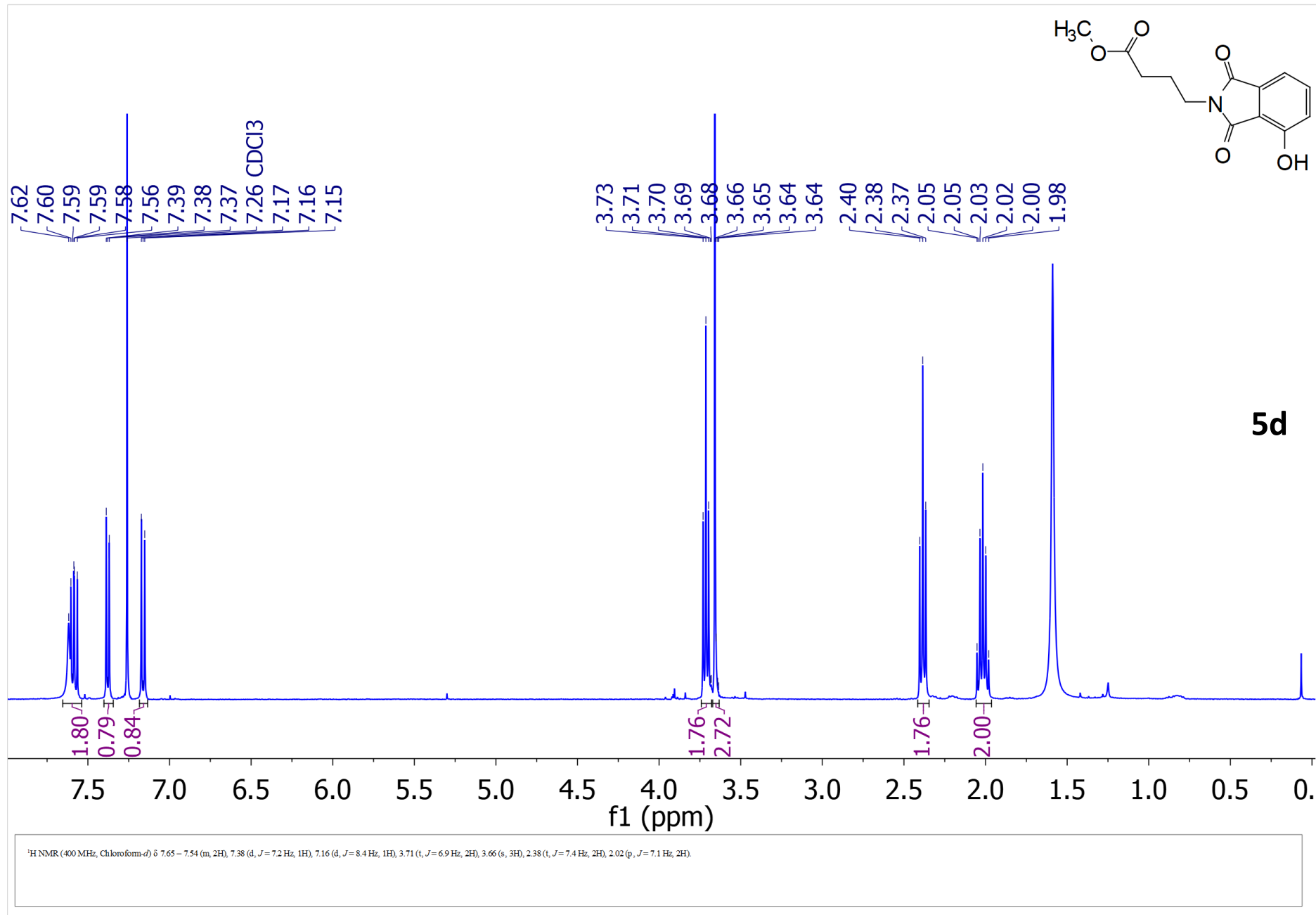


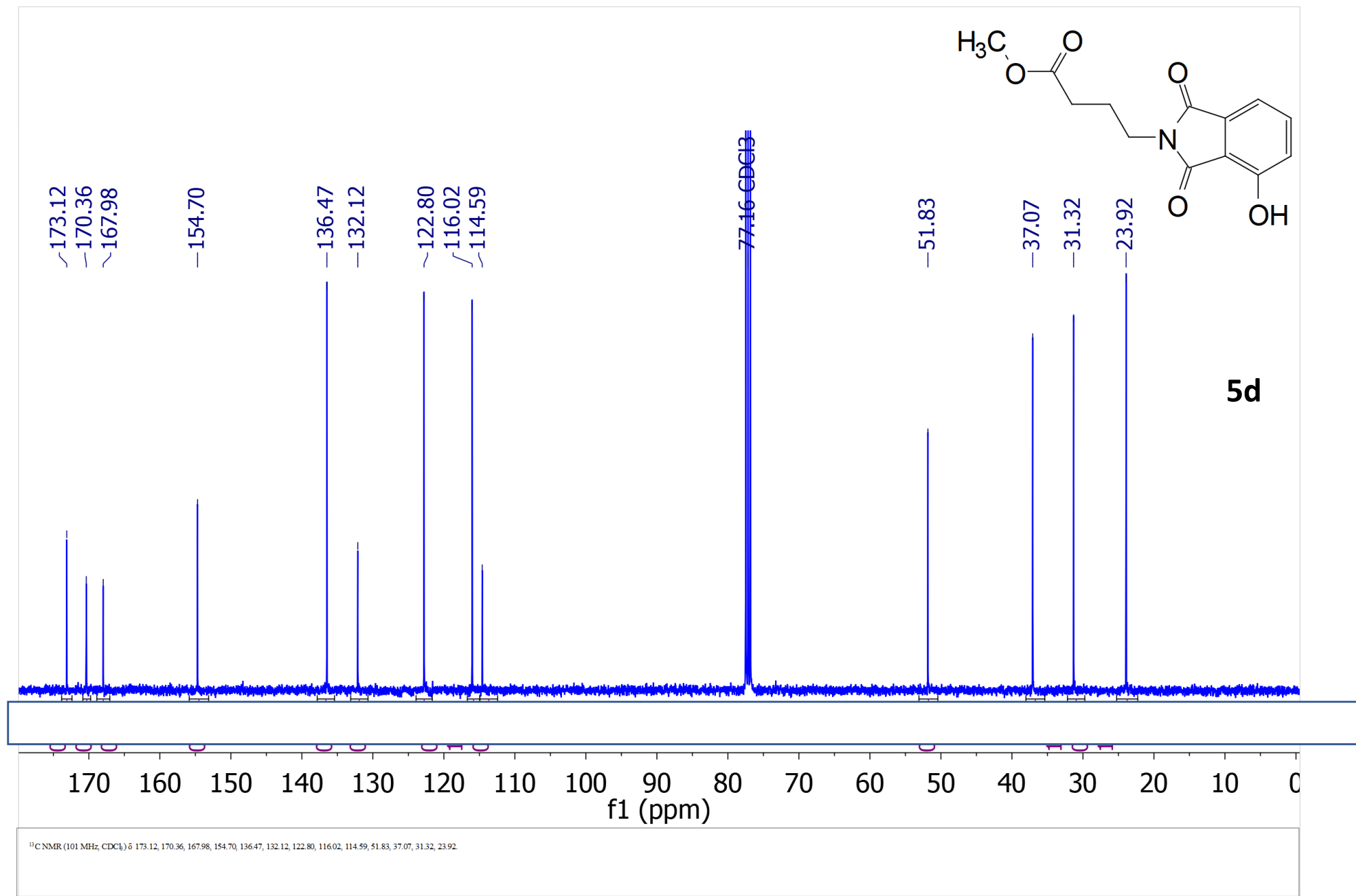


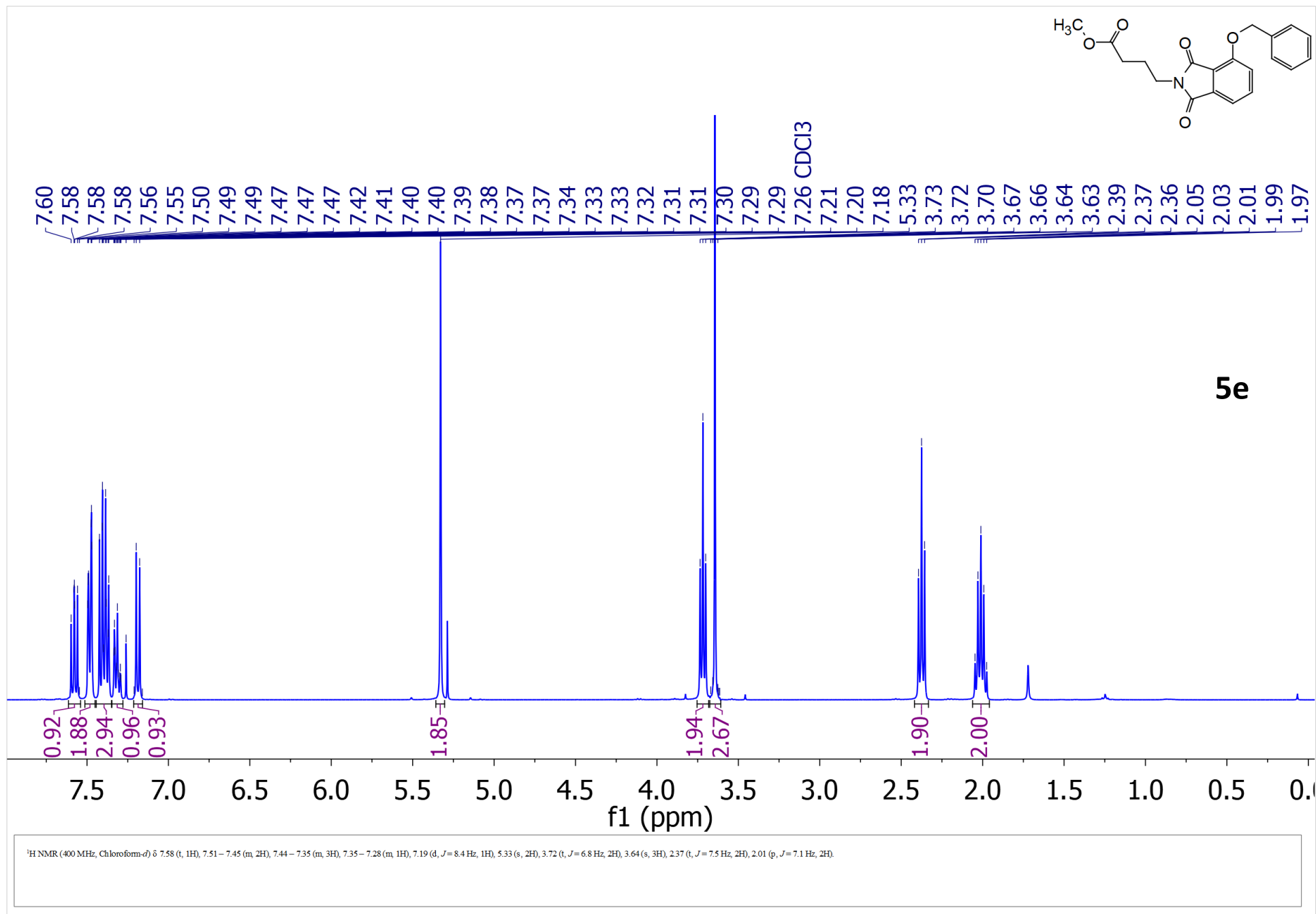


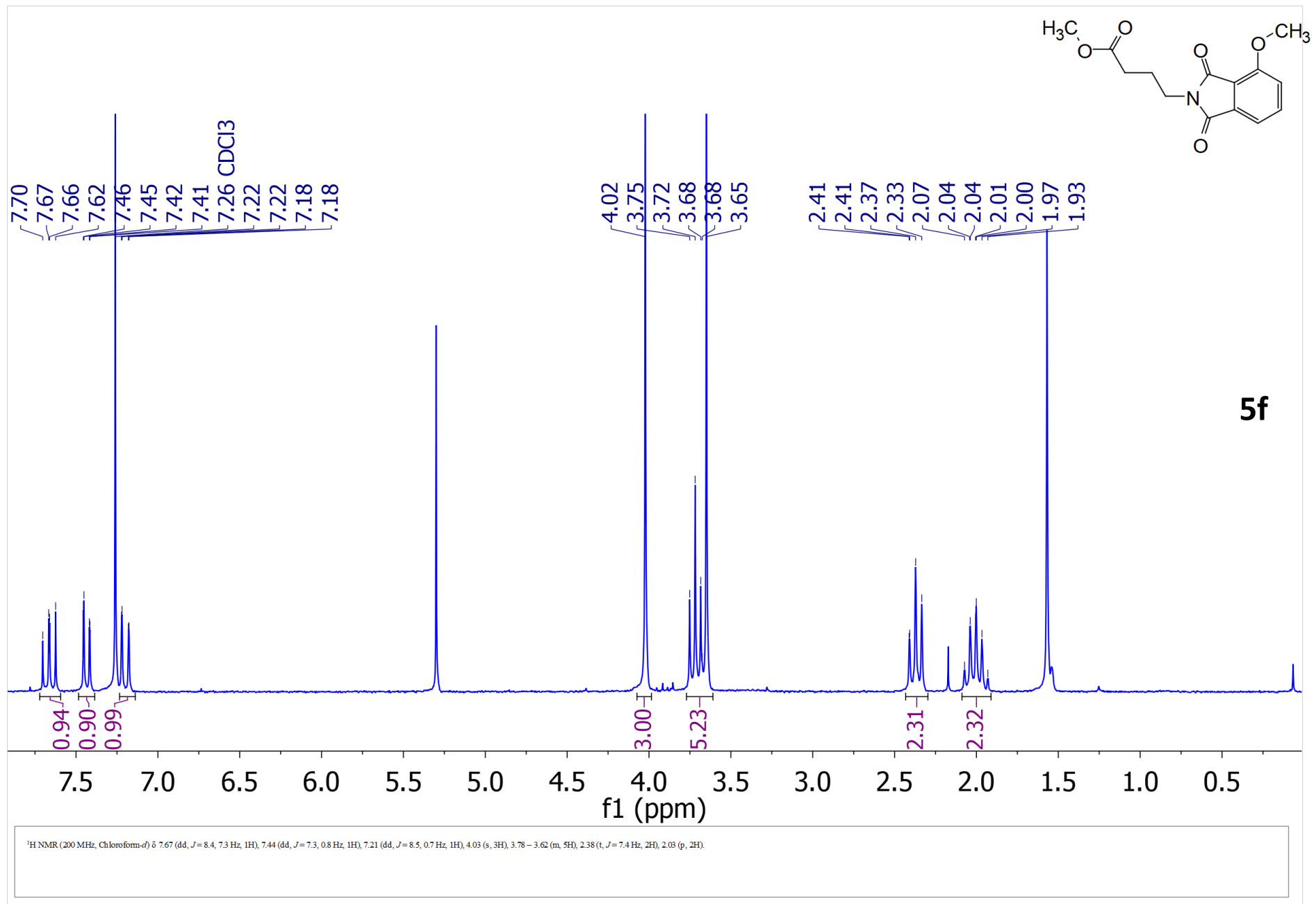


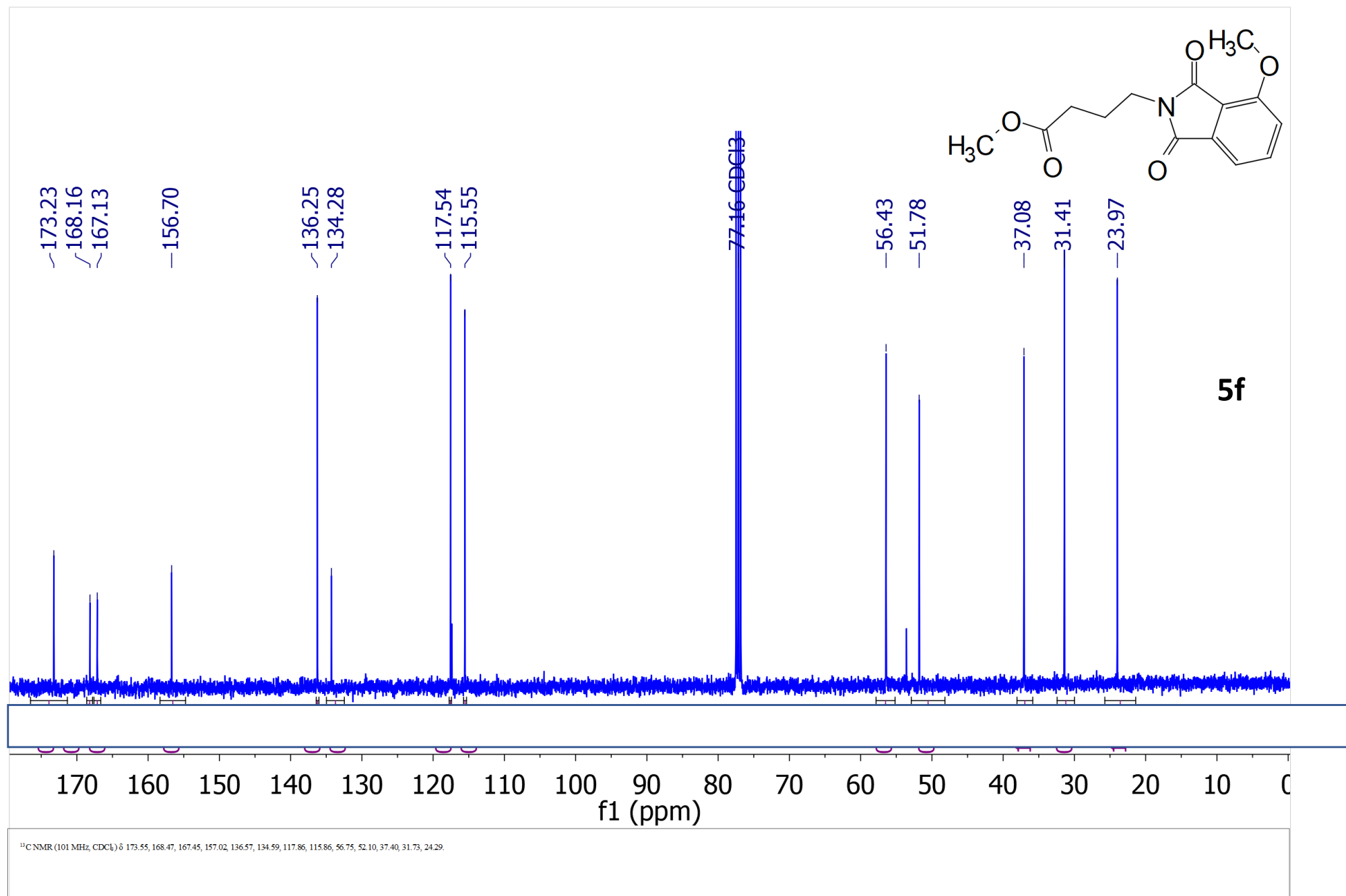


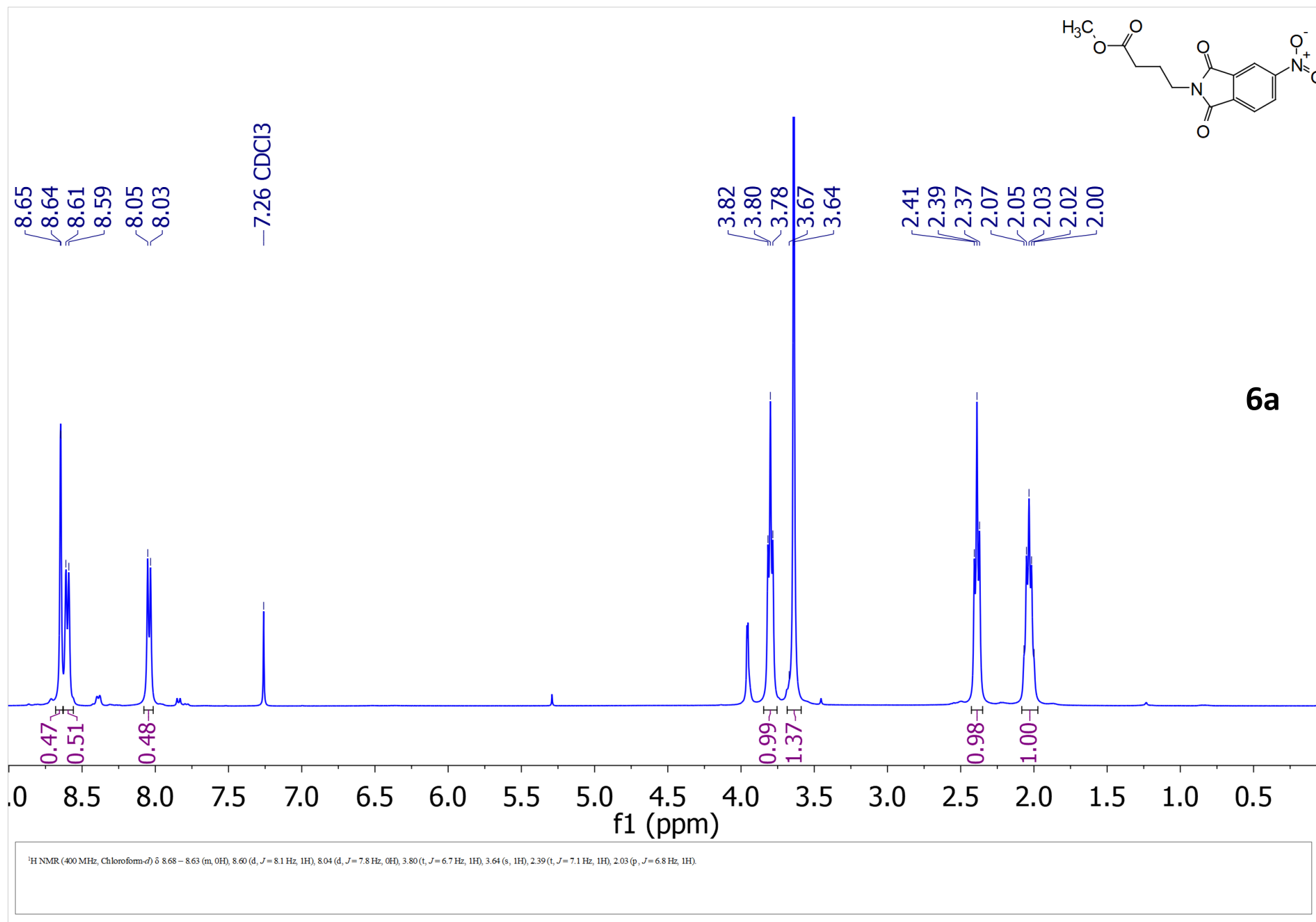


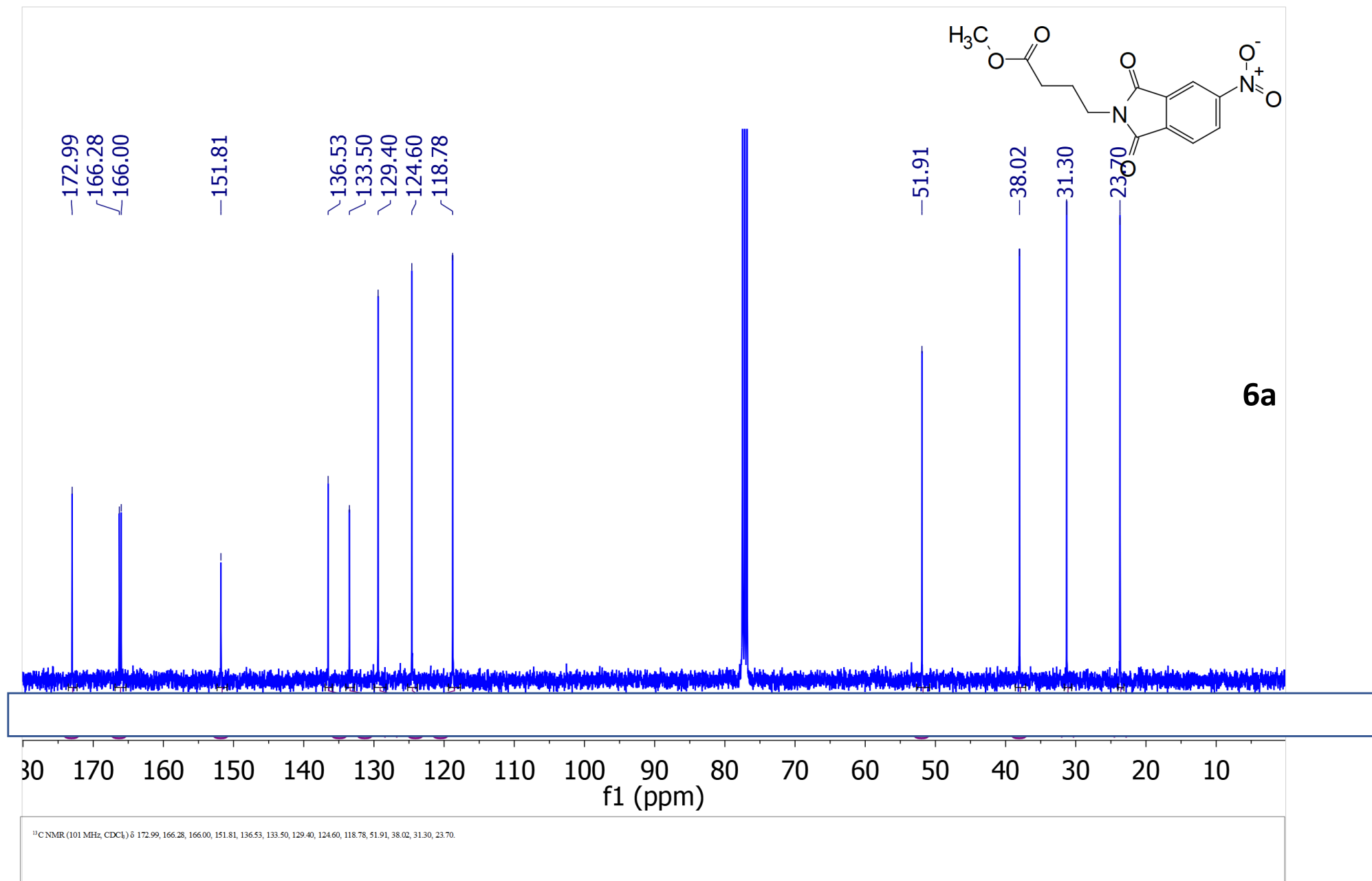


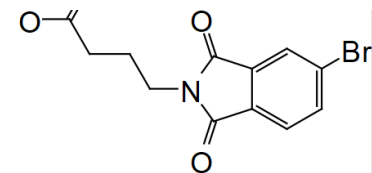




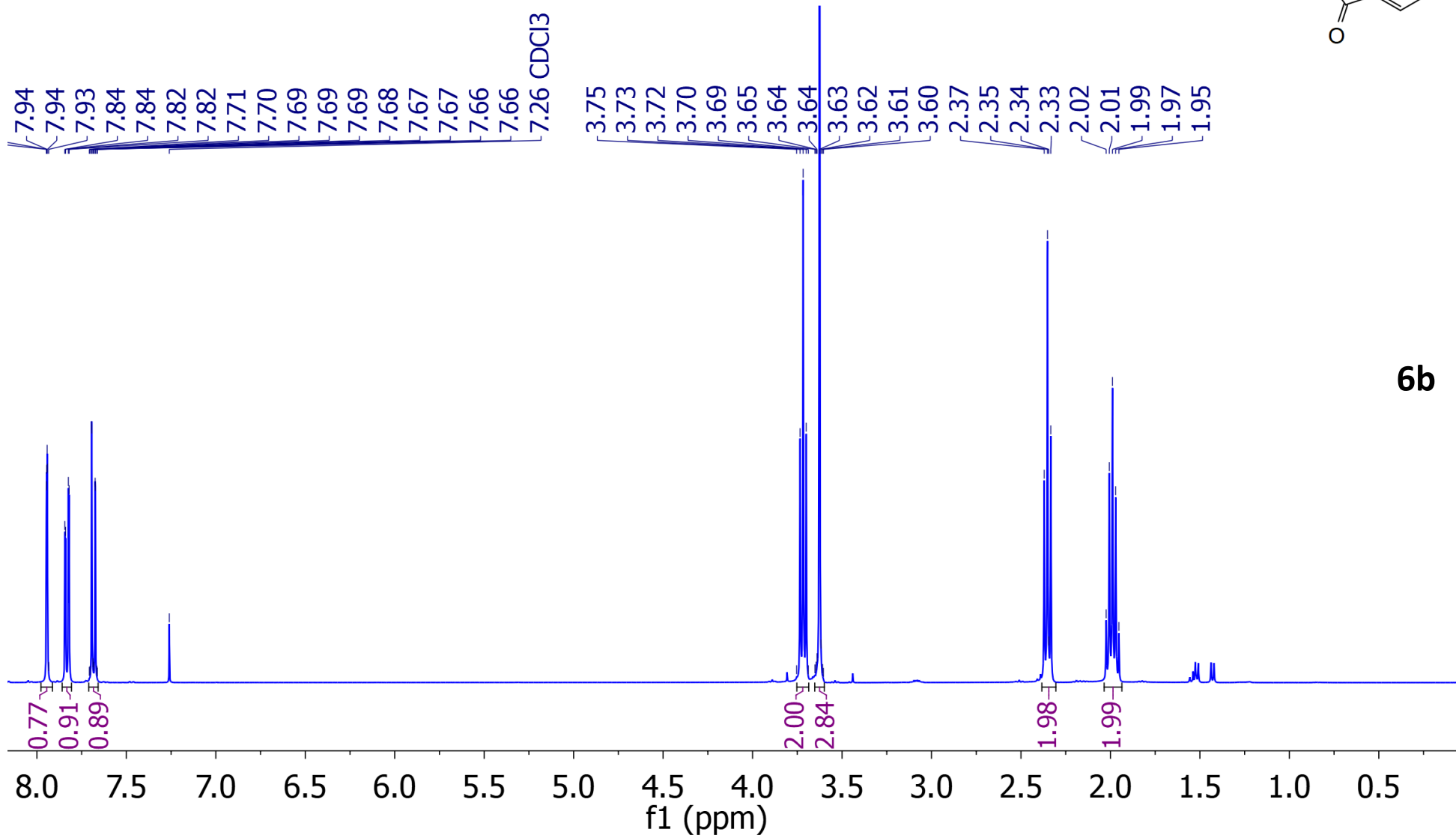




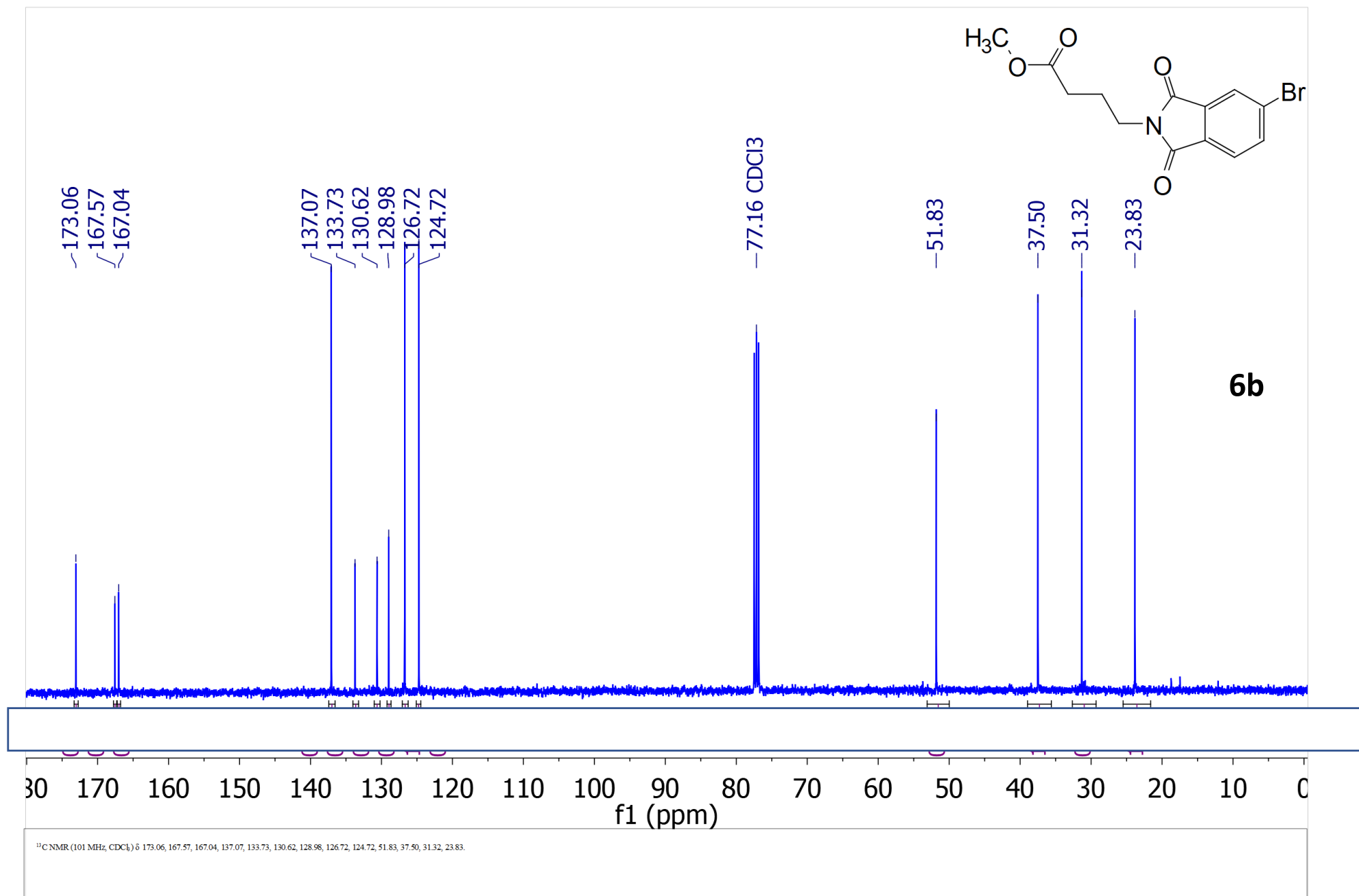


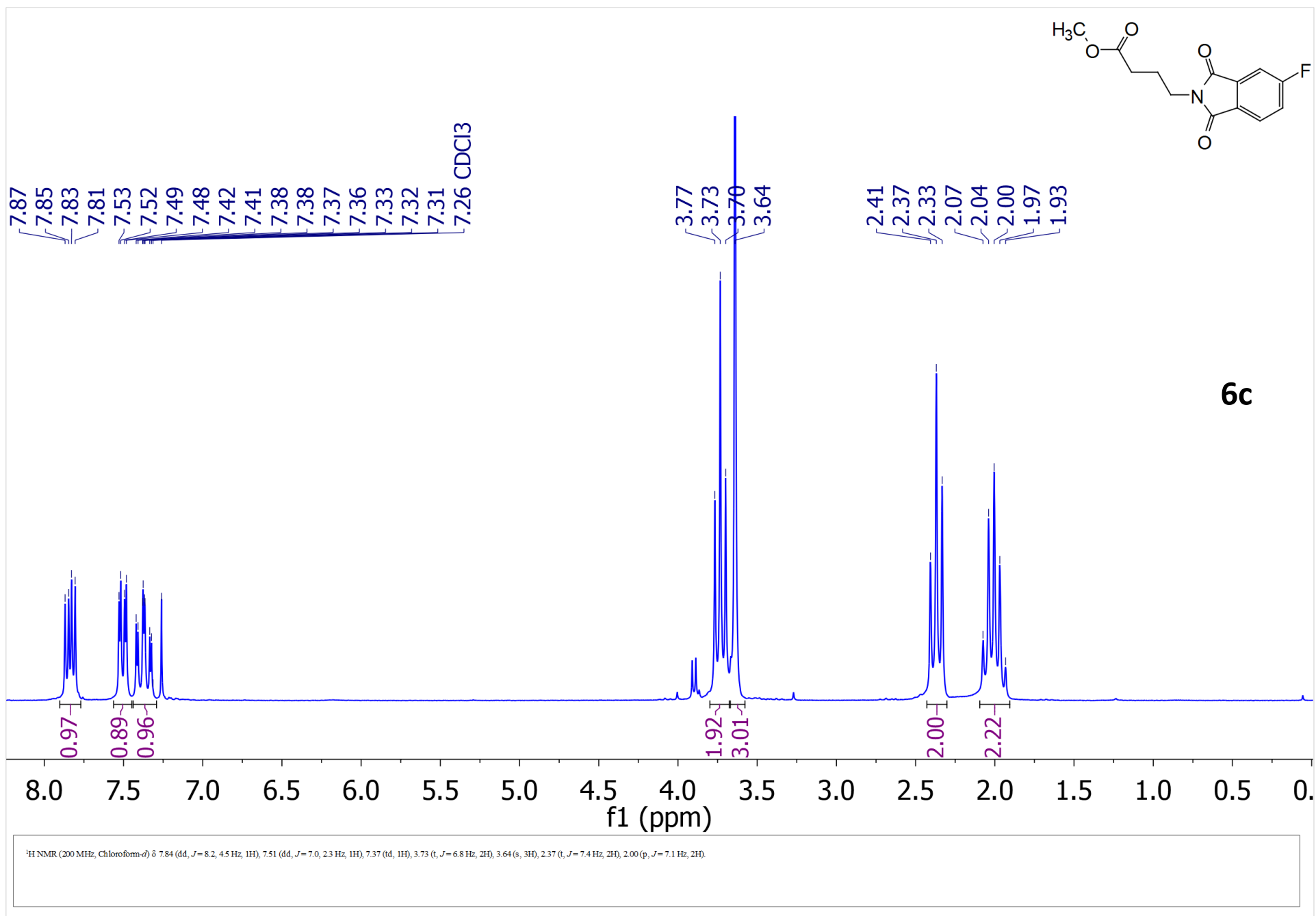


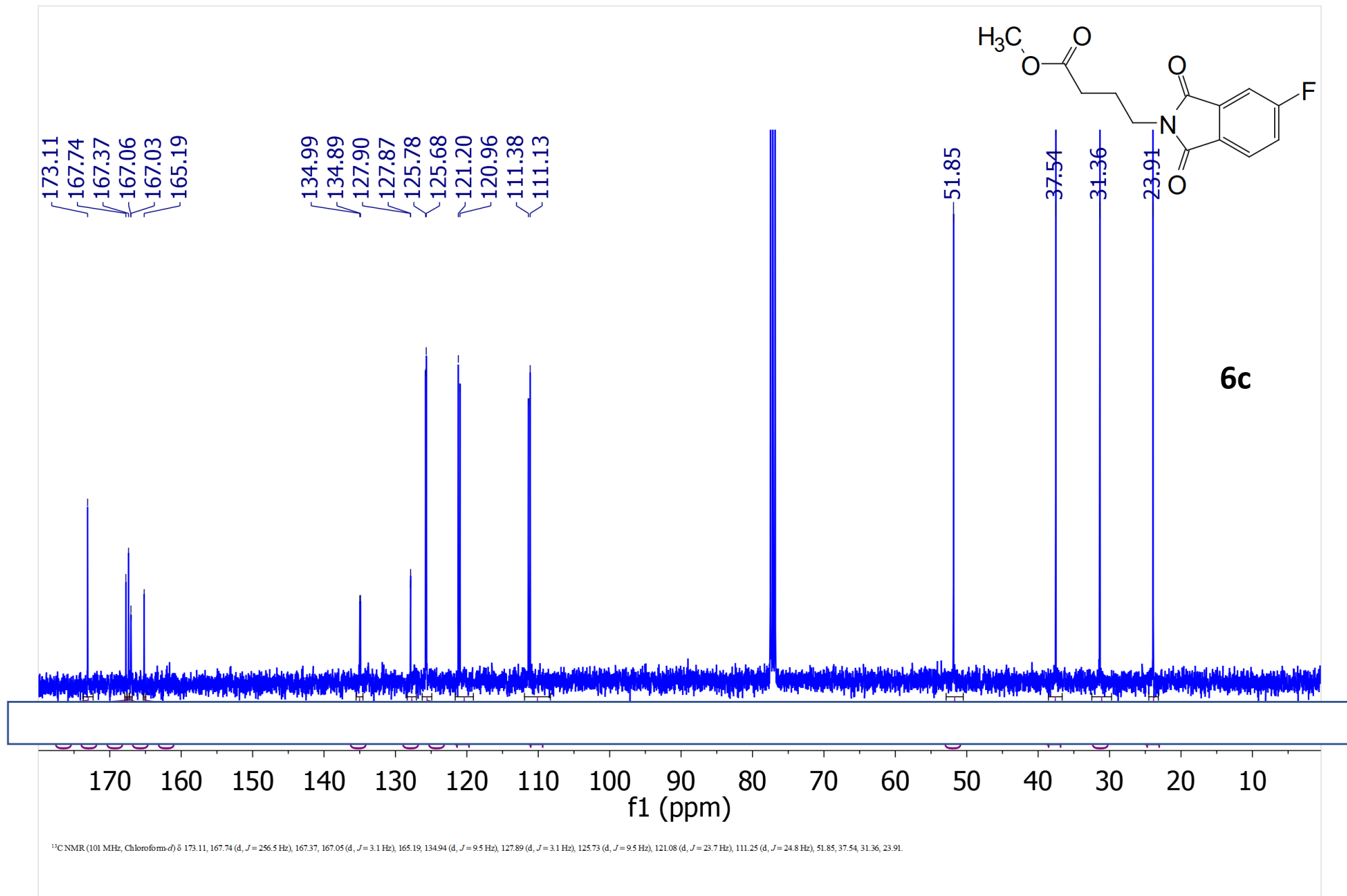
6b

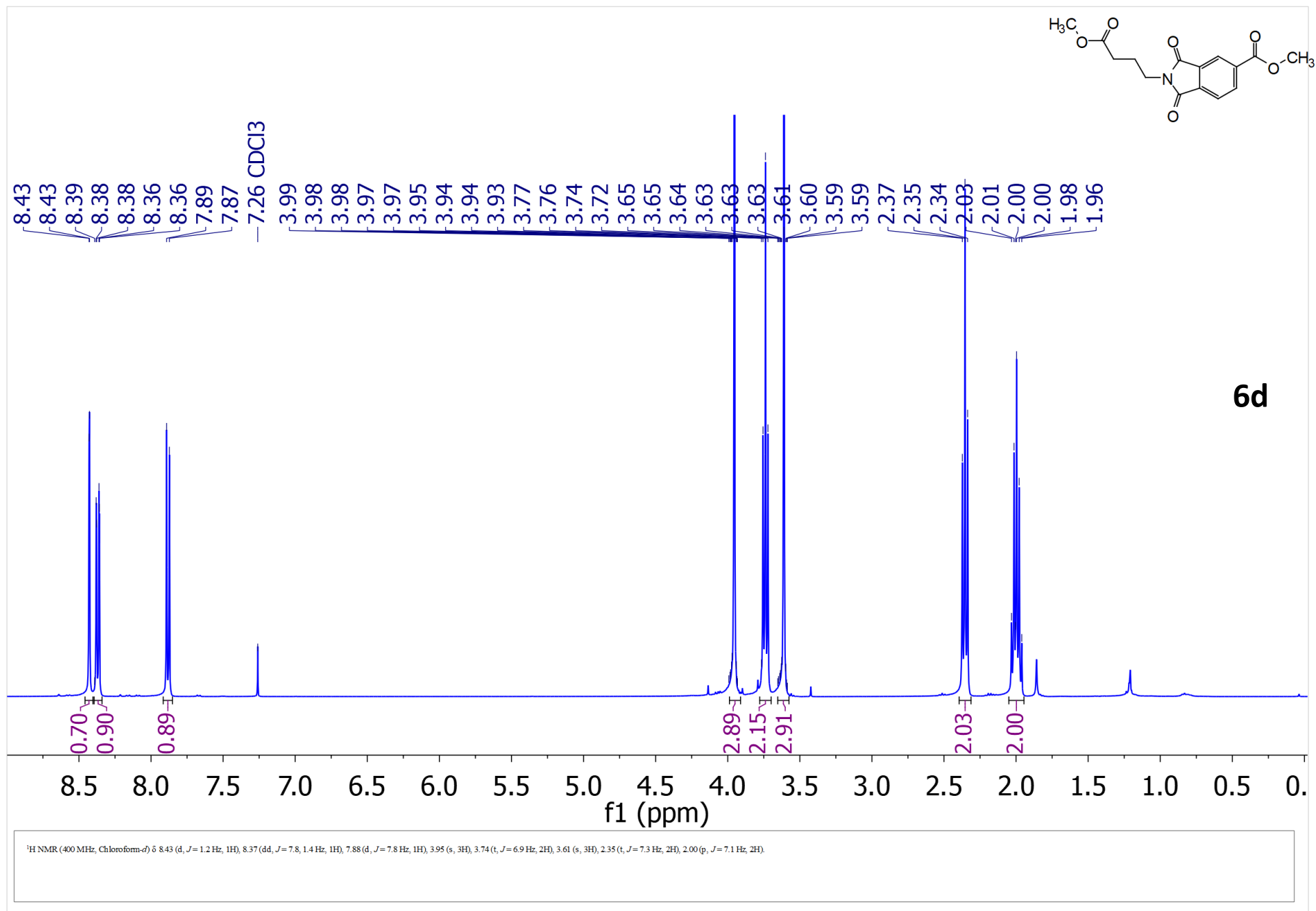


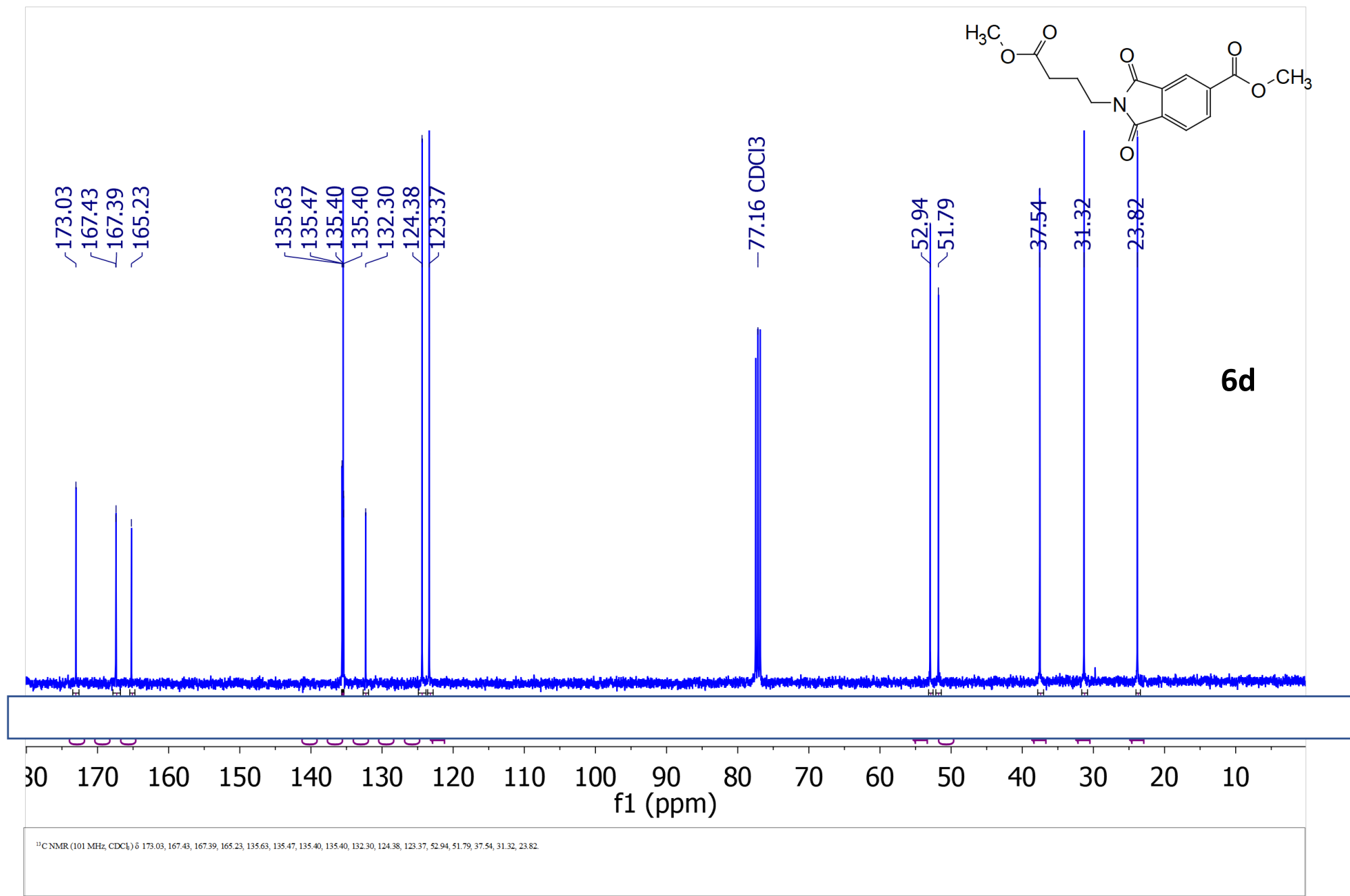
1: (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.94 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.9, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 2.35 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (p, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H).

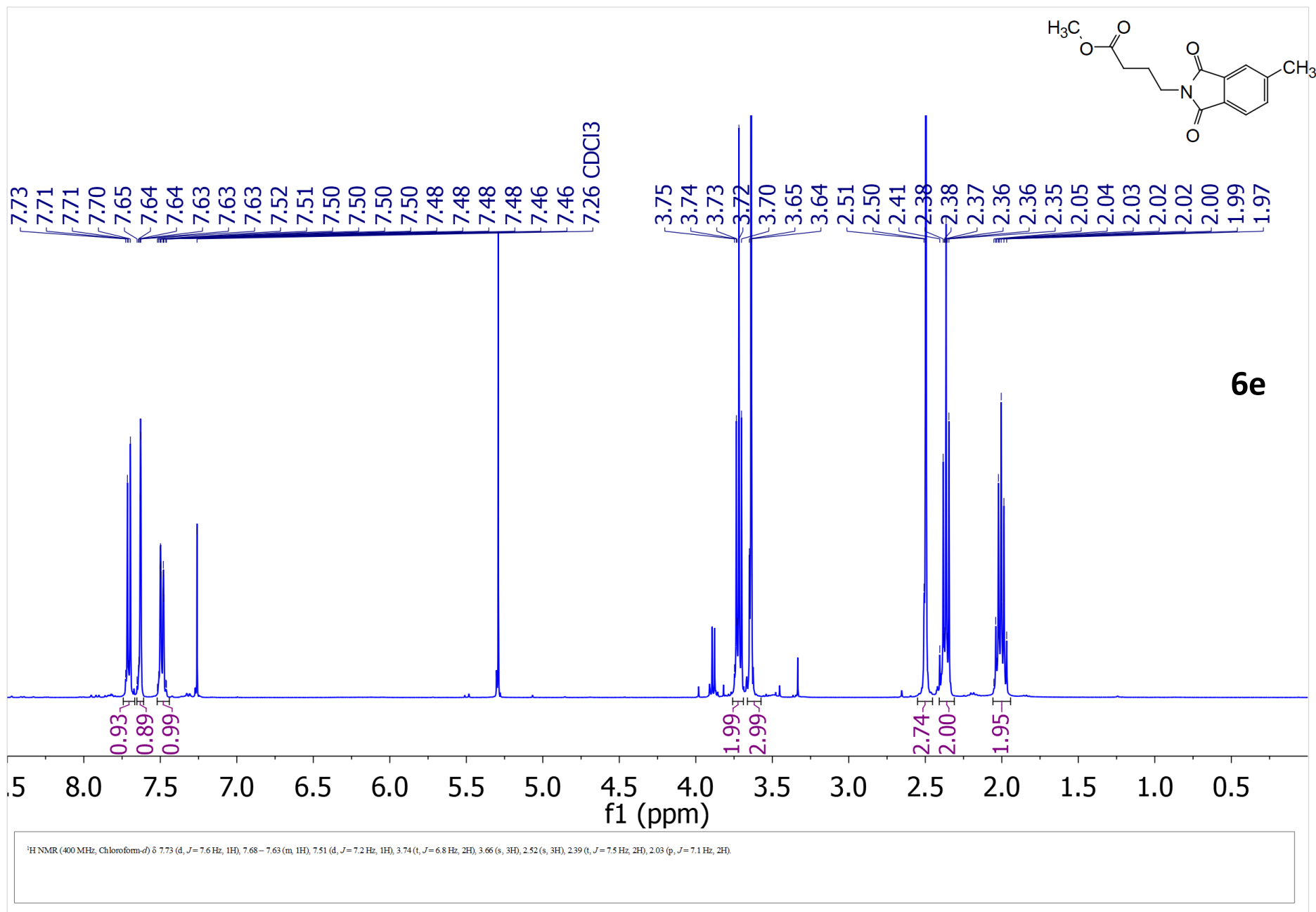


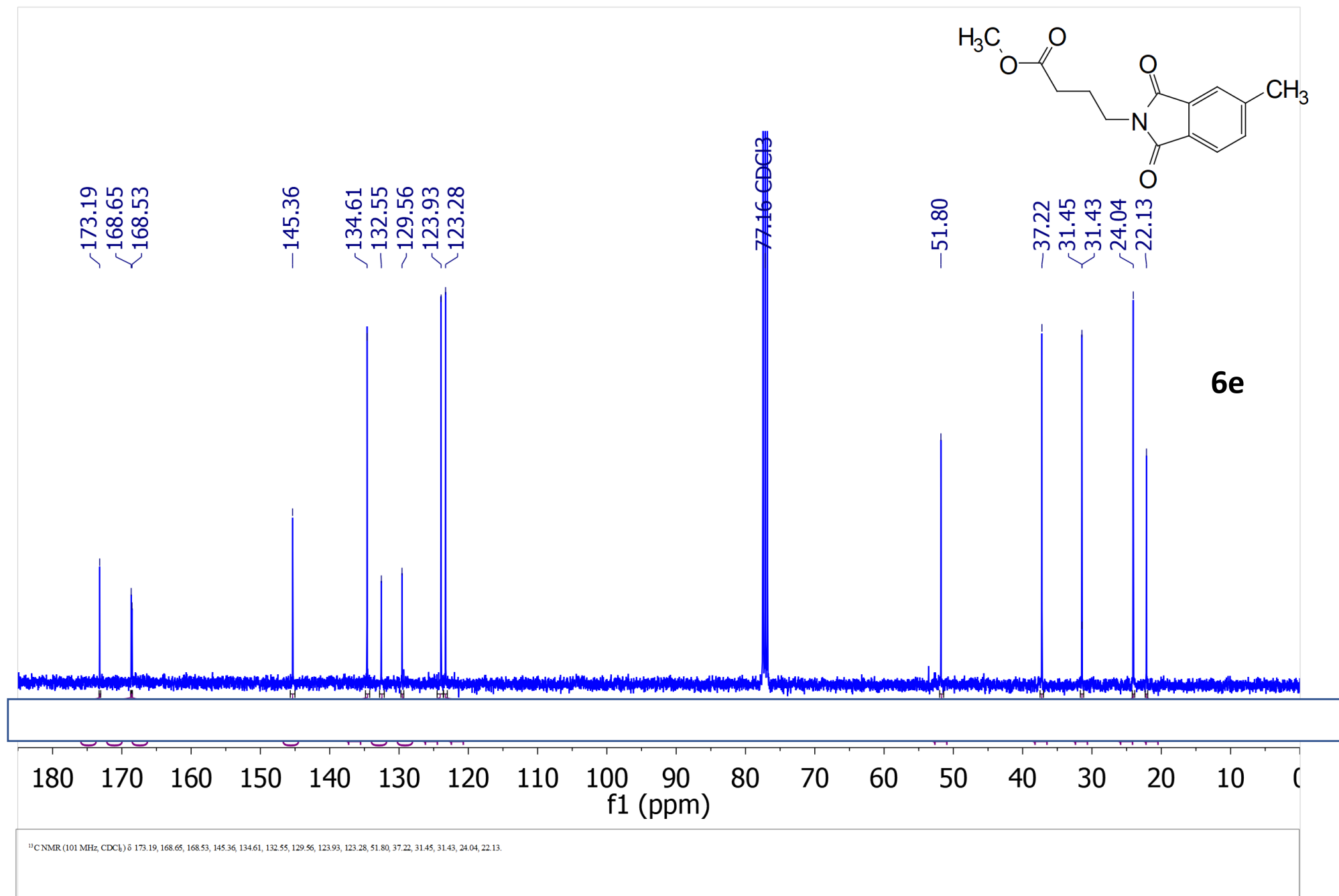


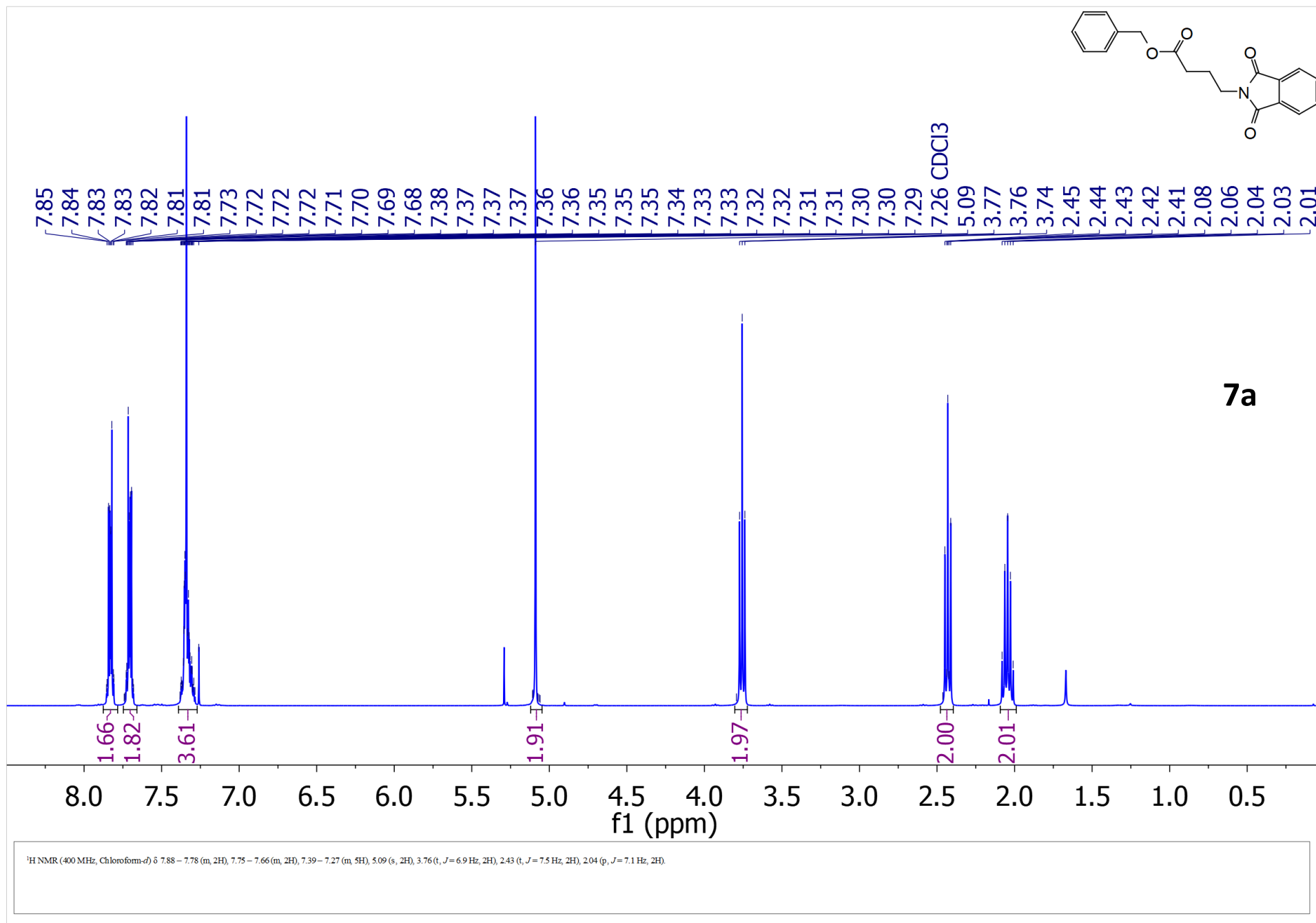


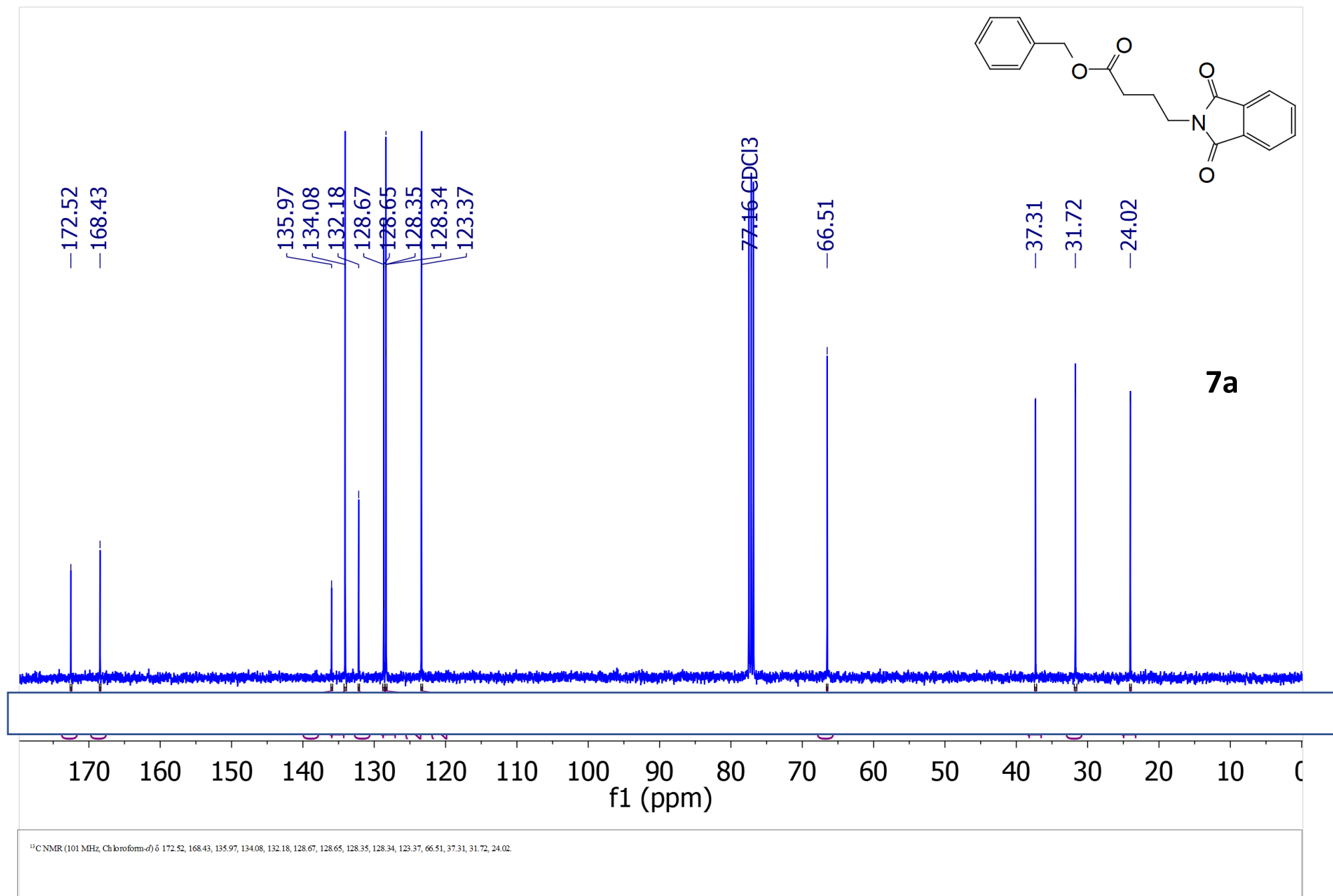


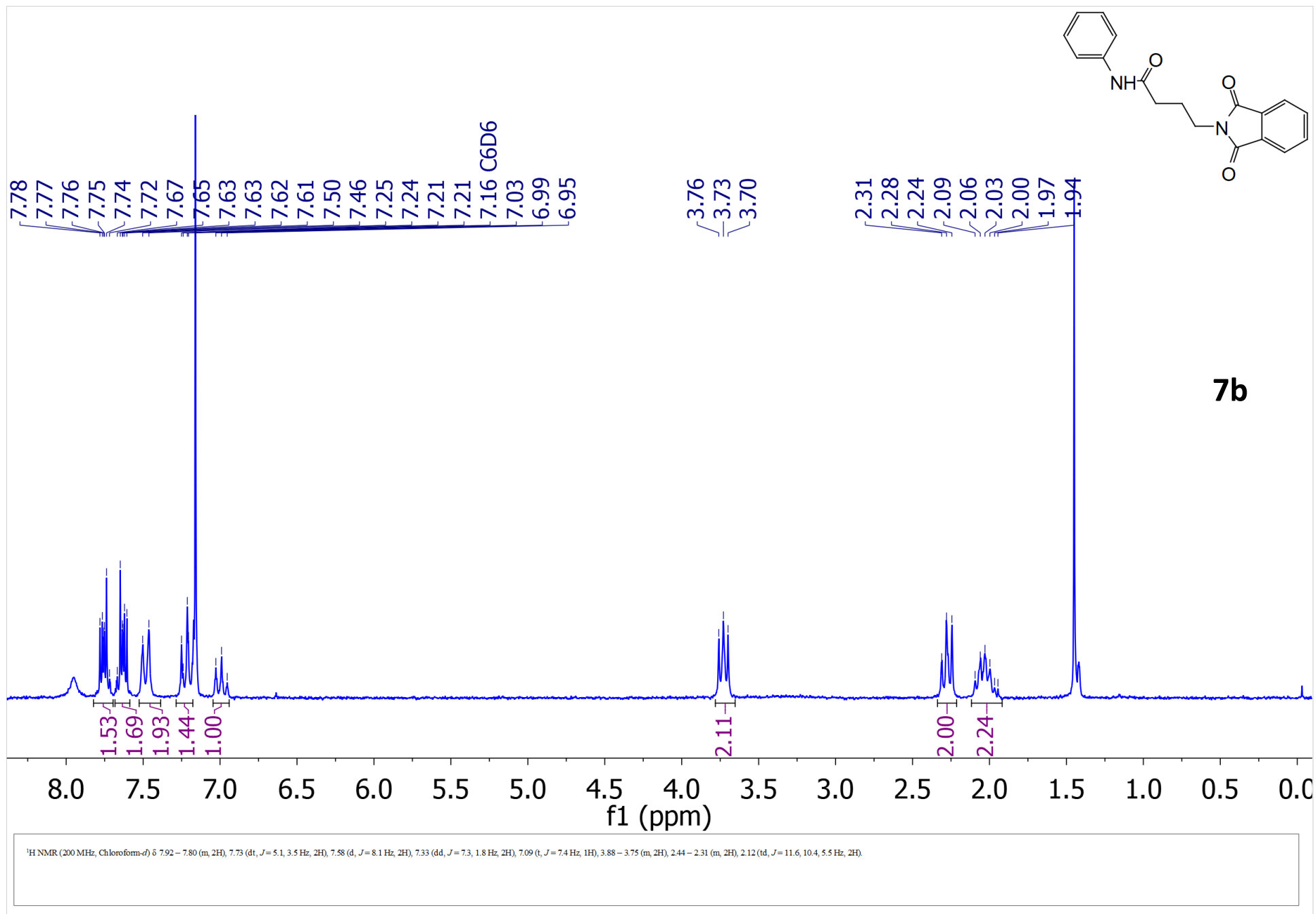


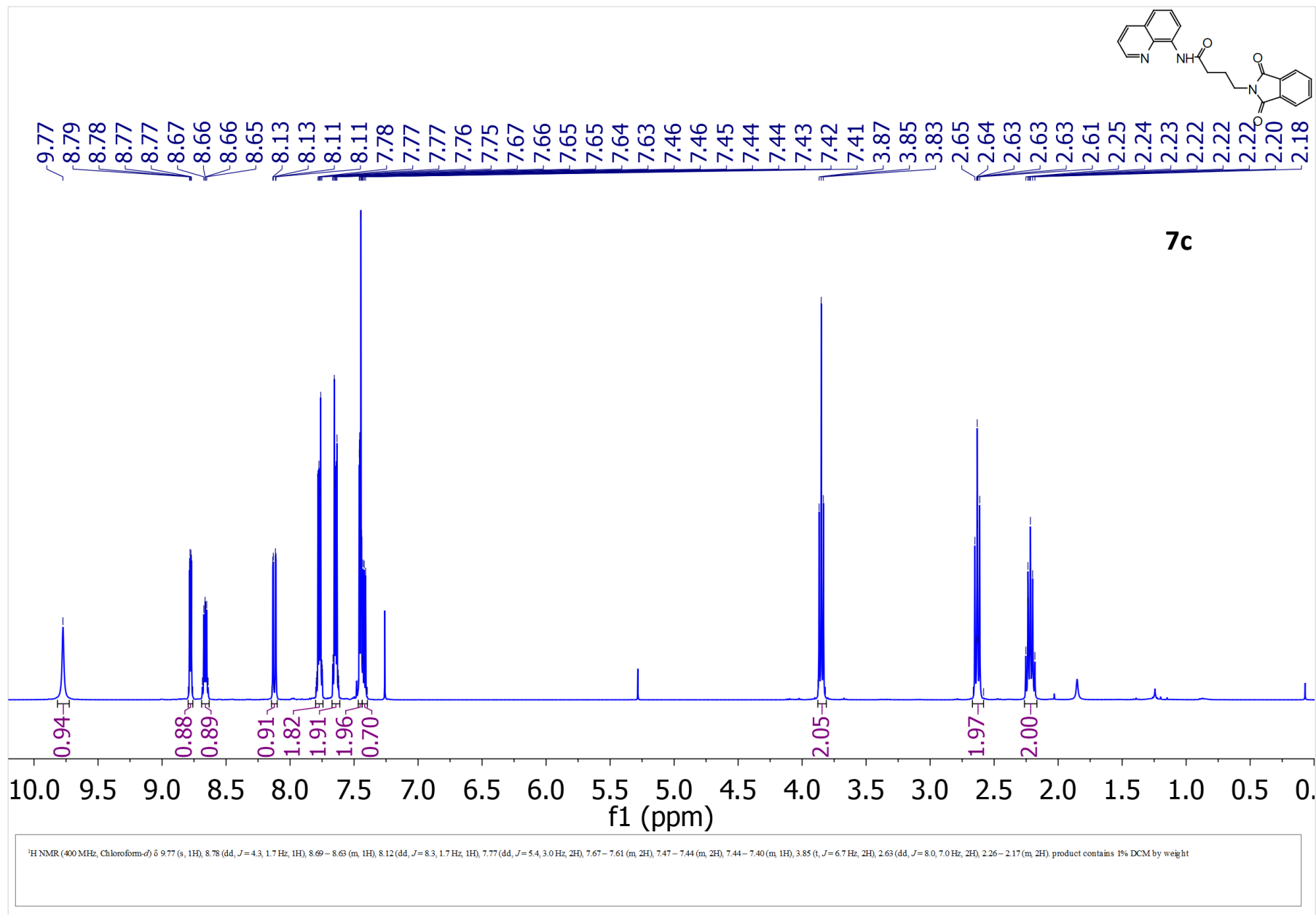


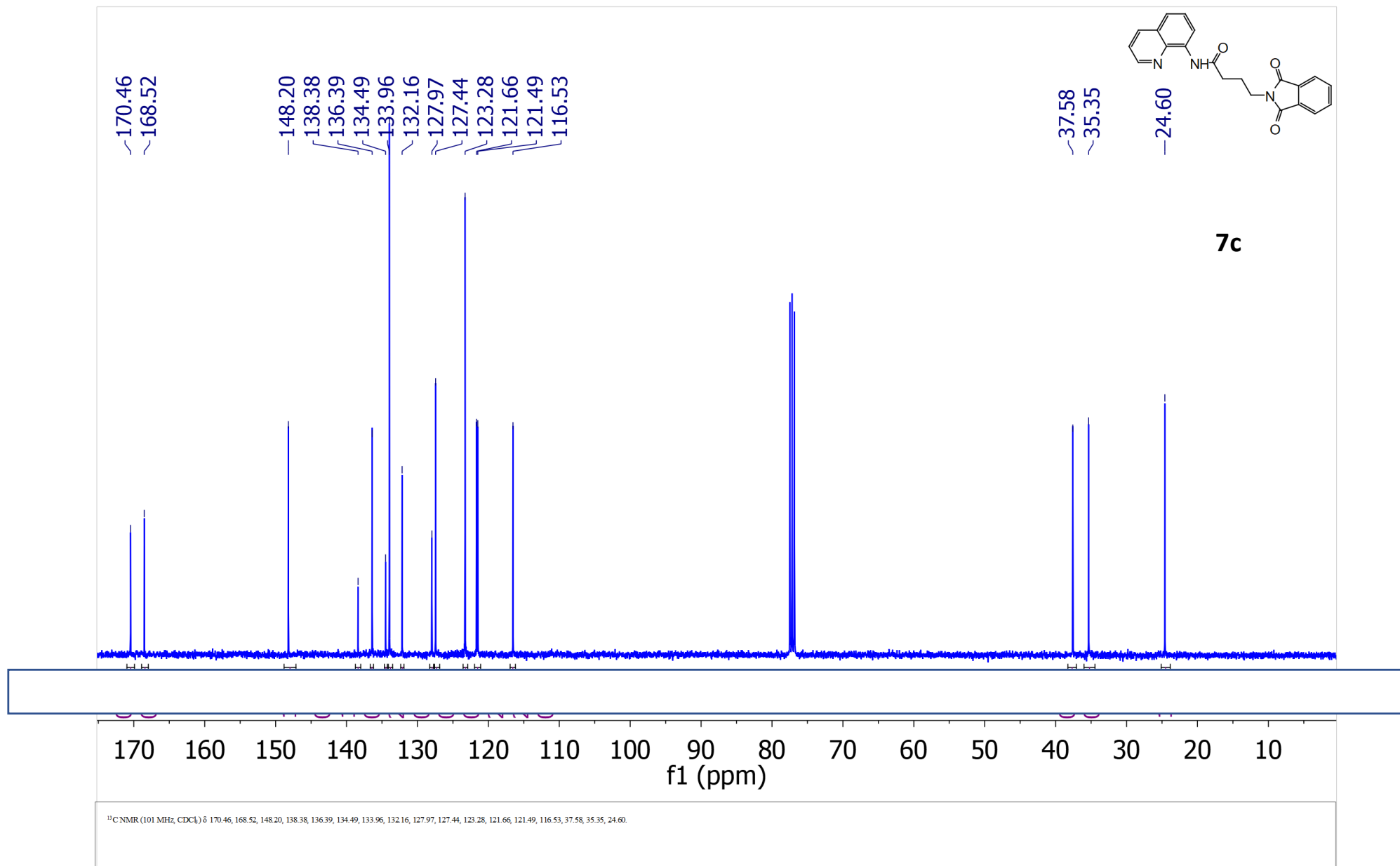


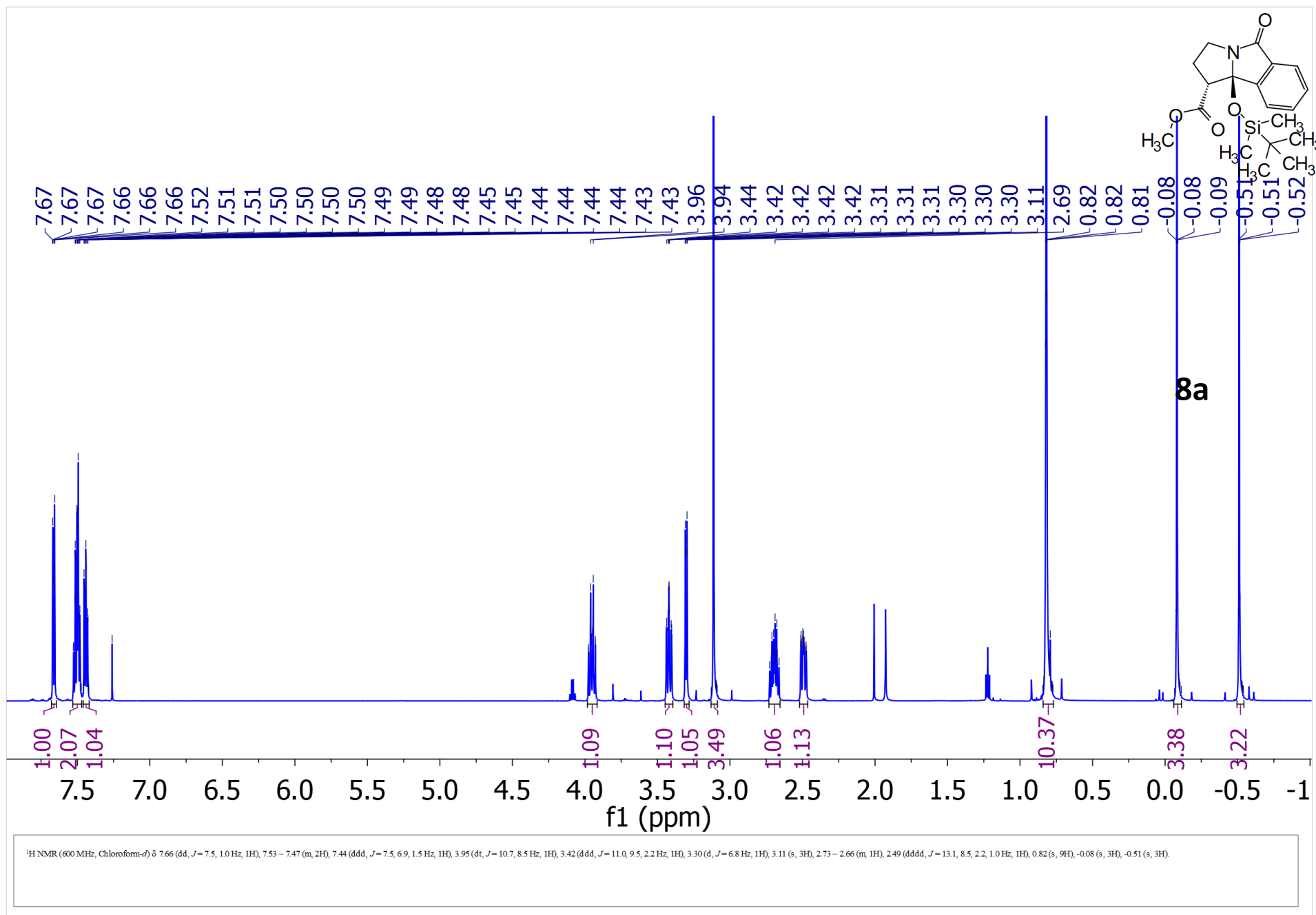


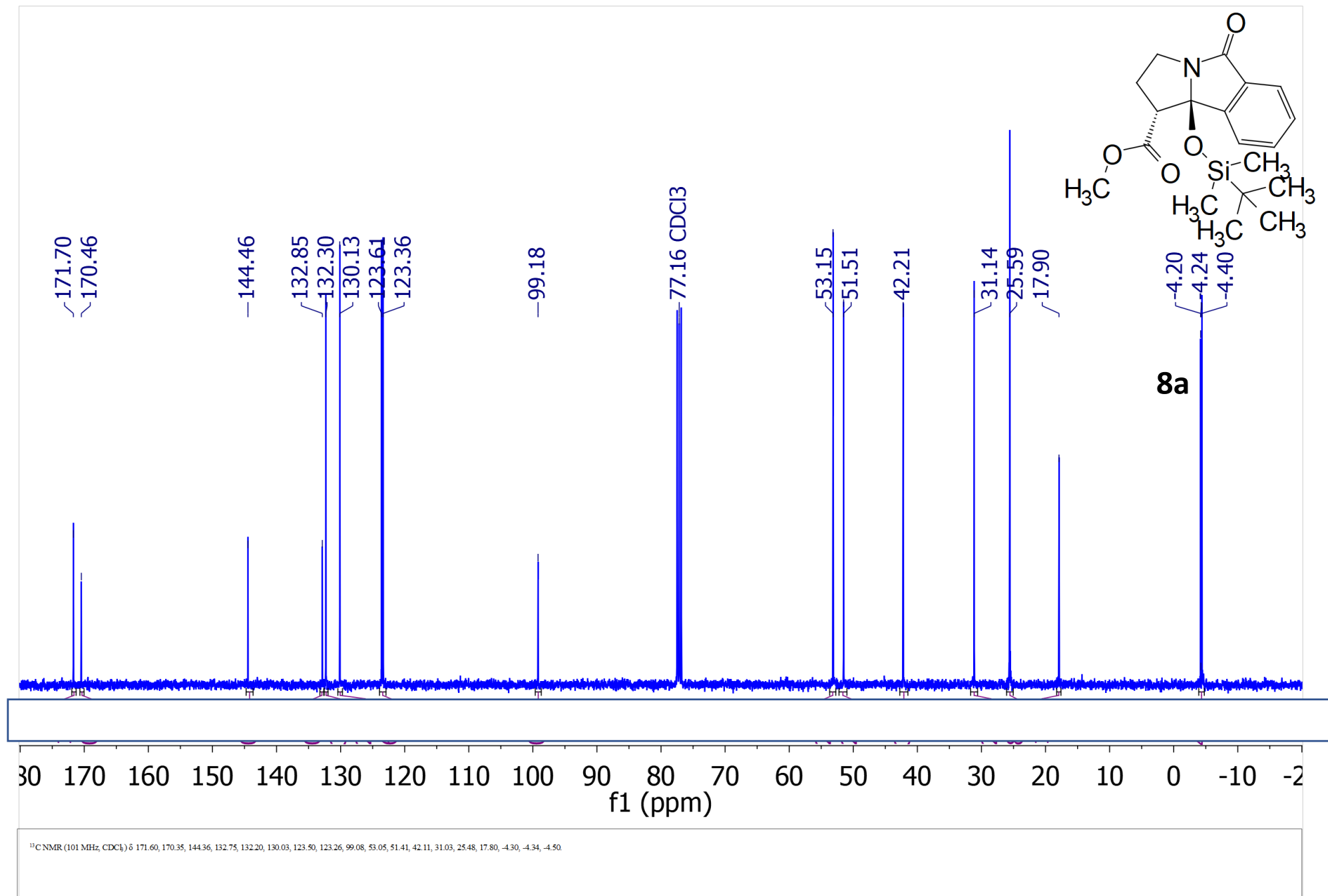


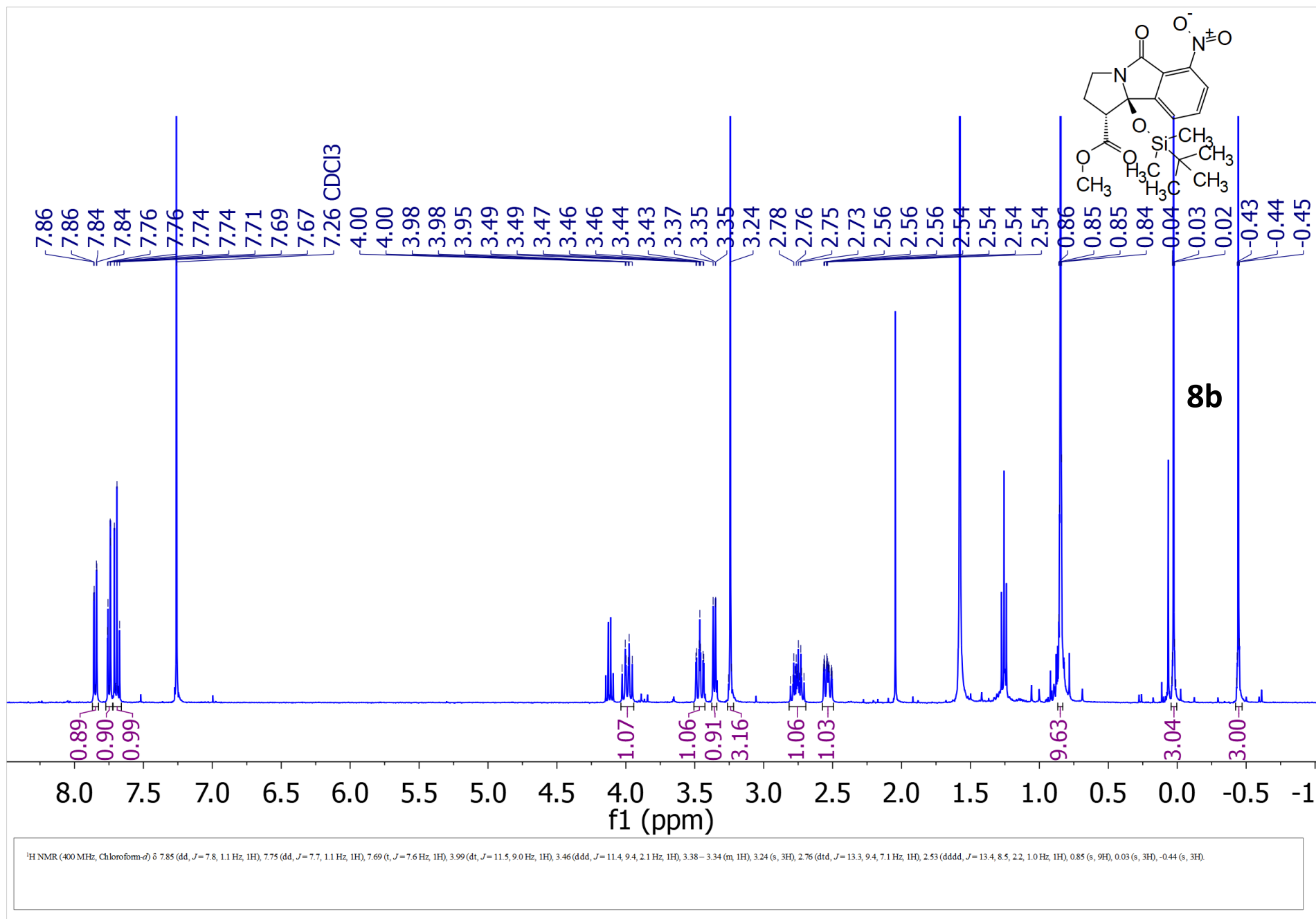


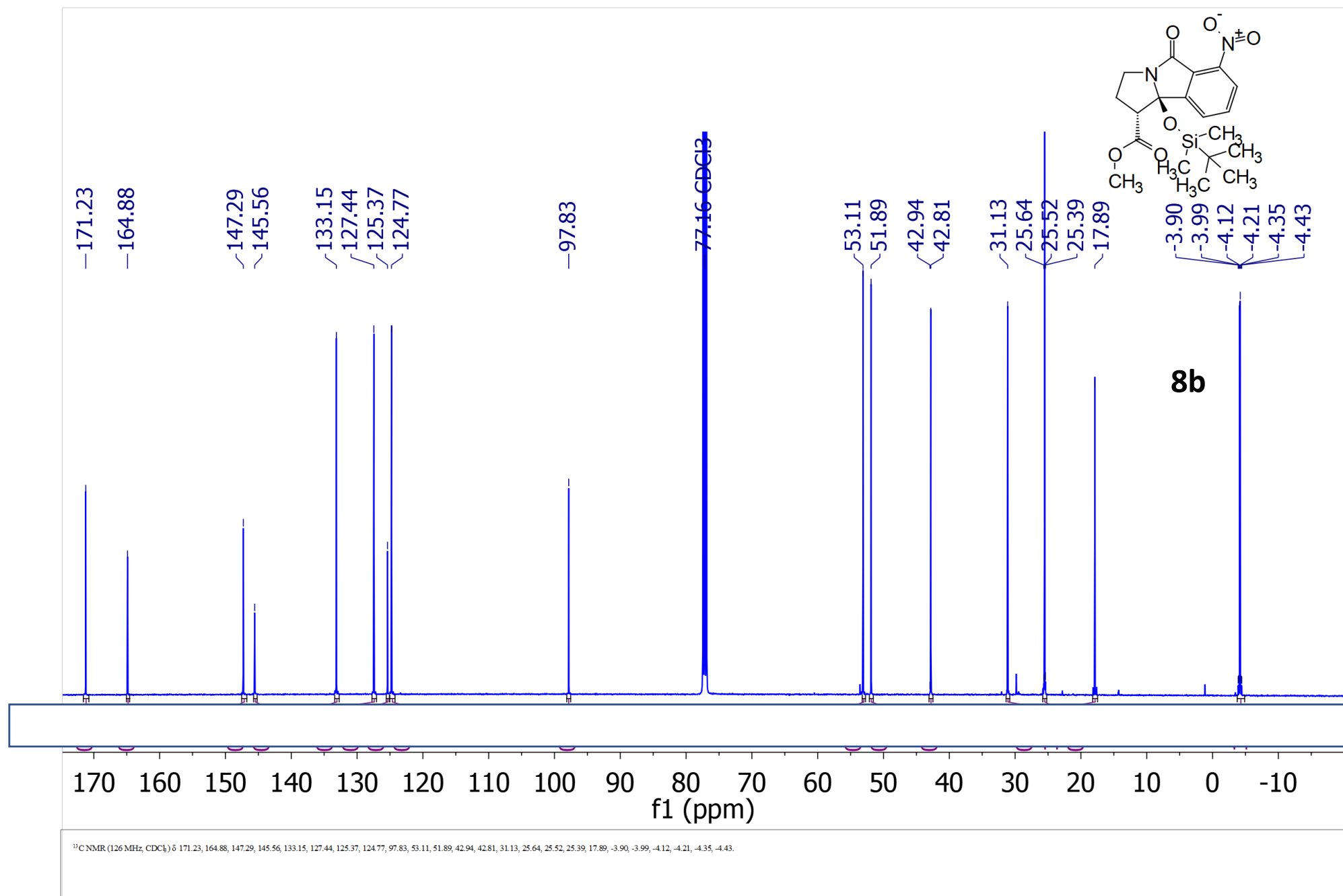


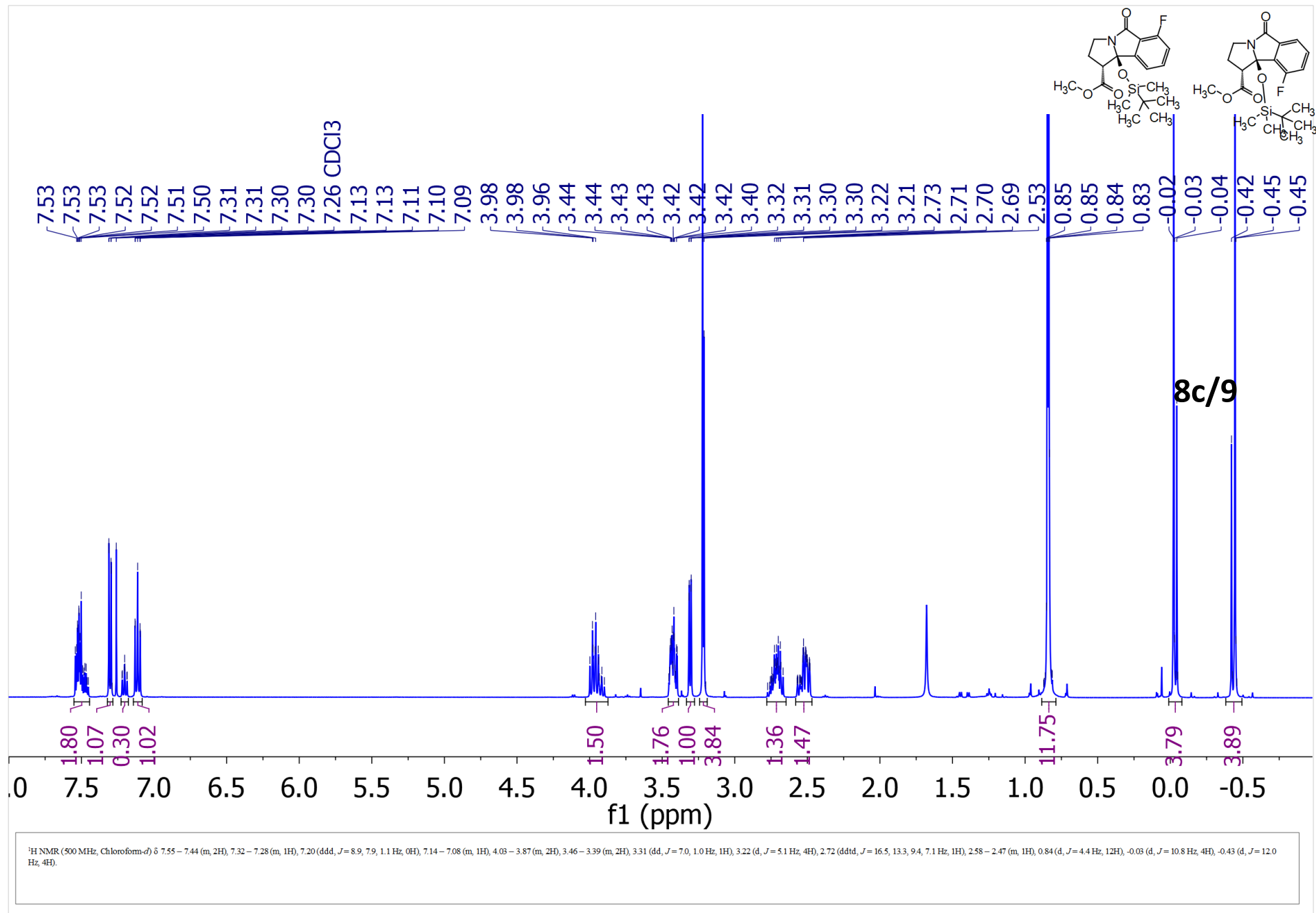




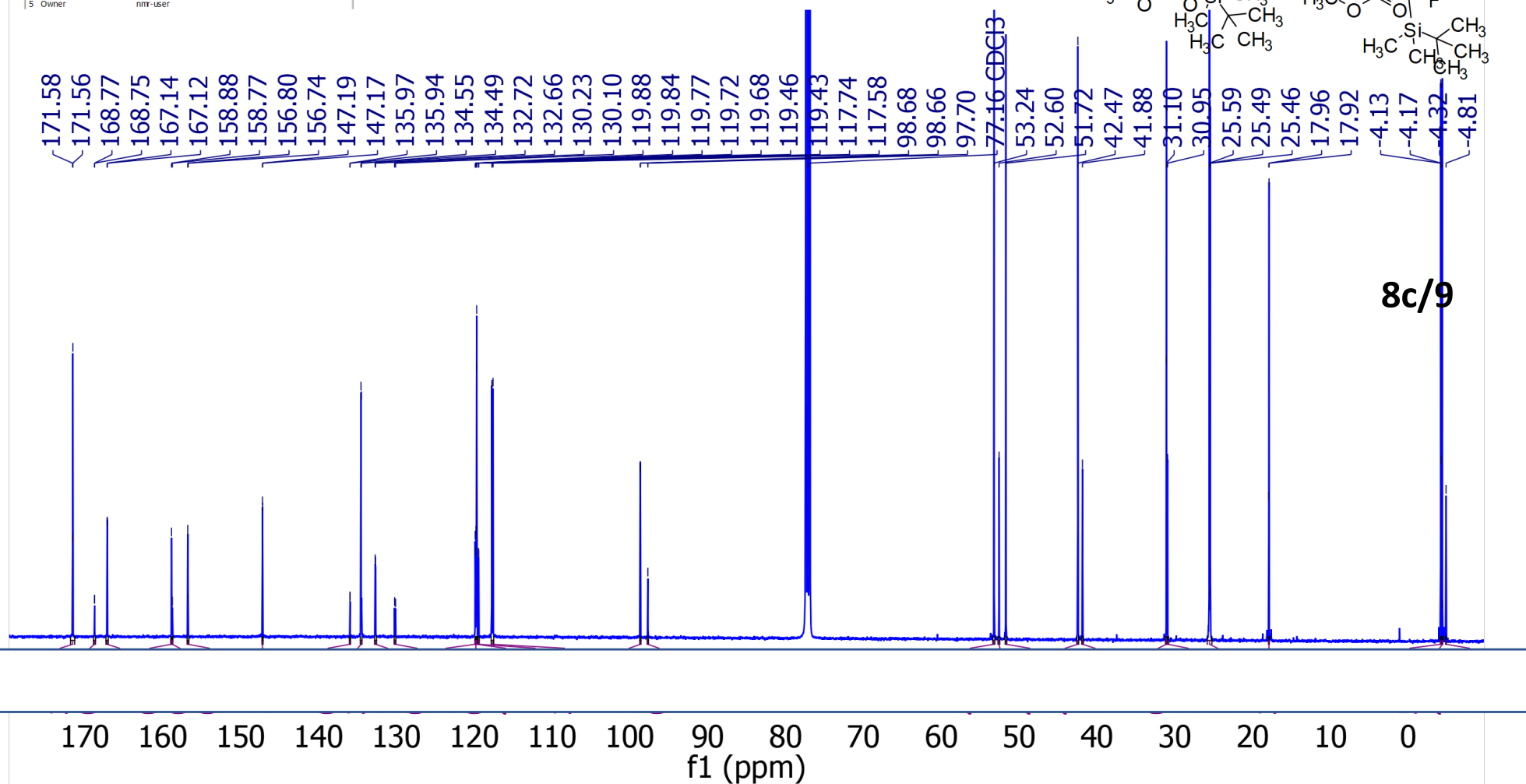




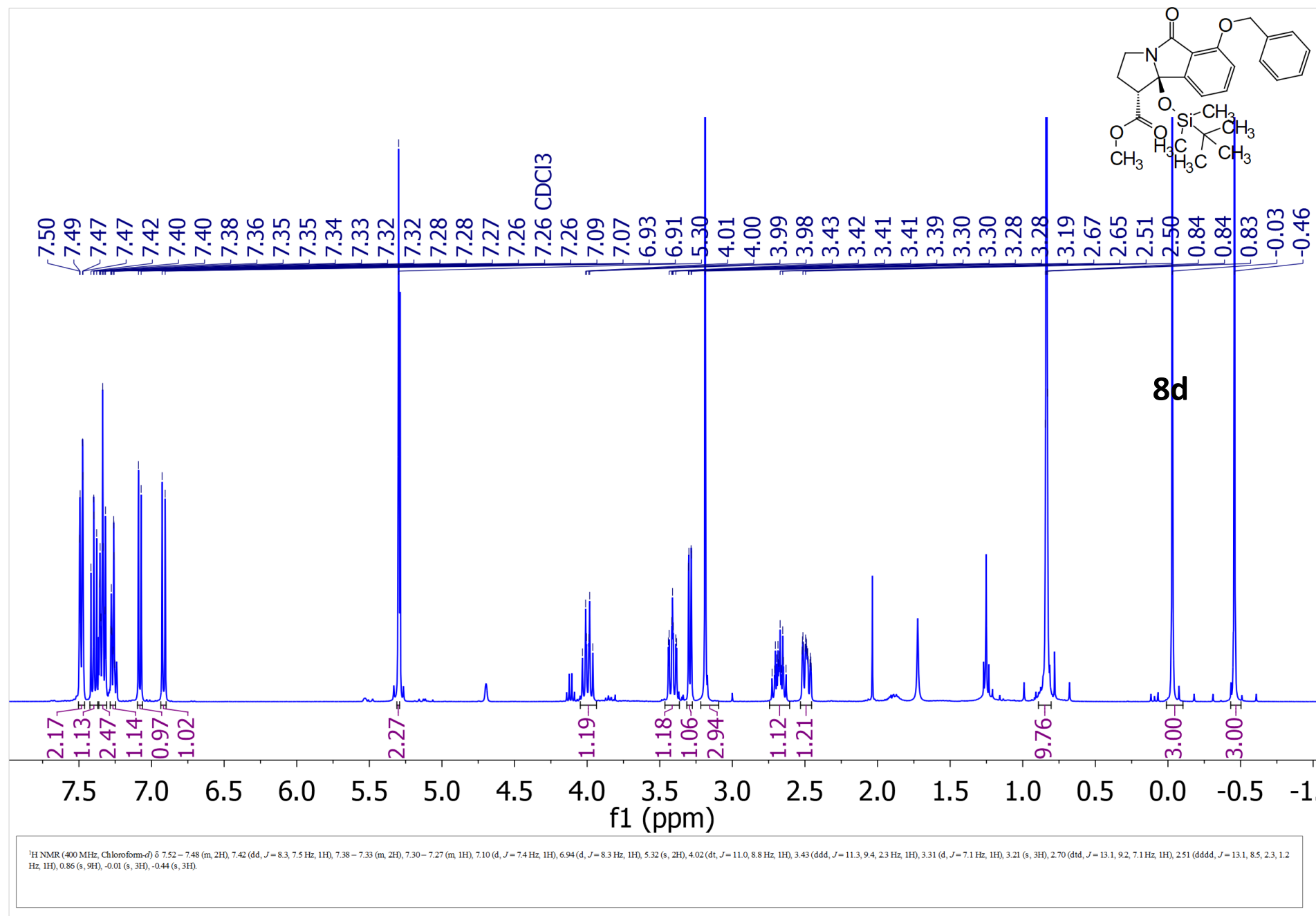


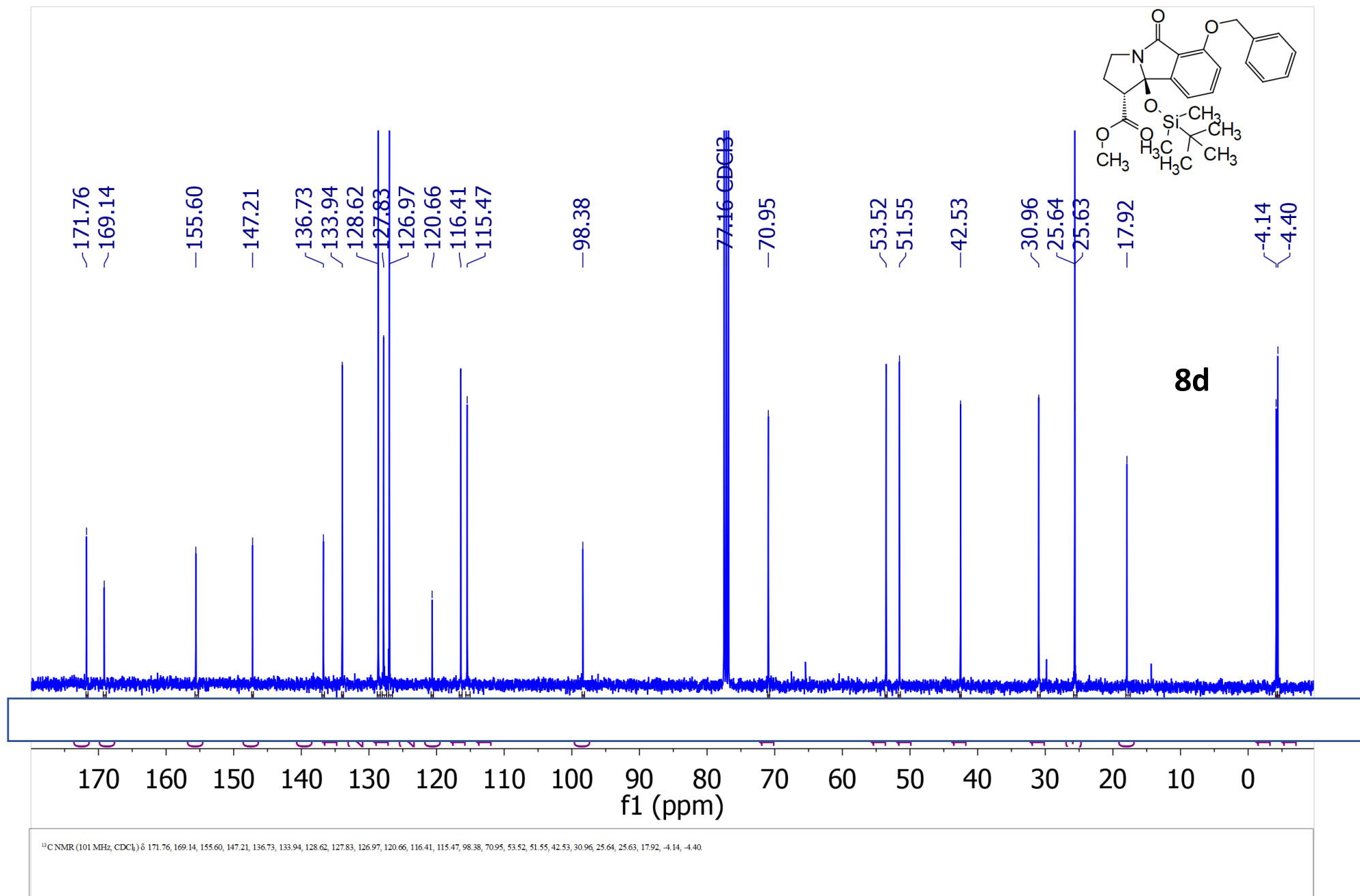


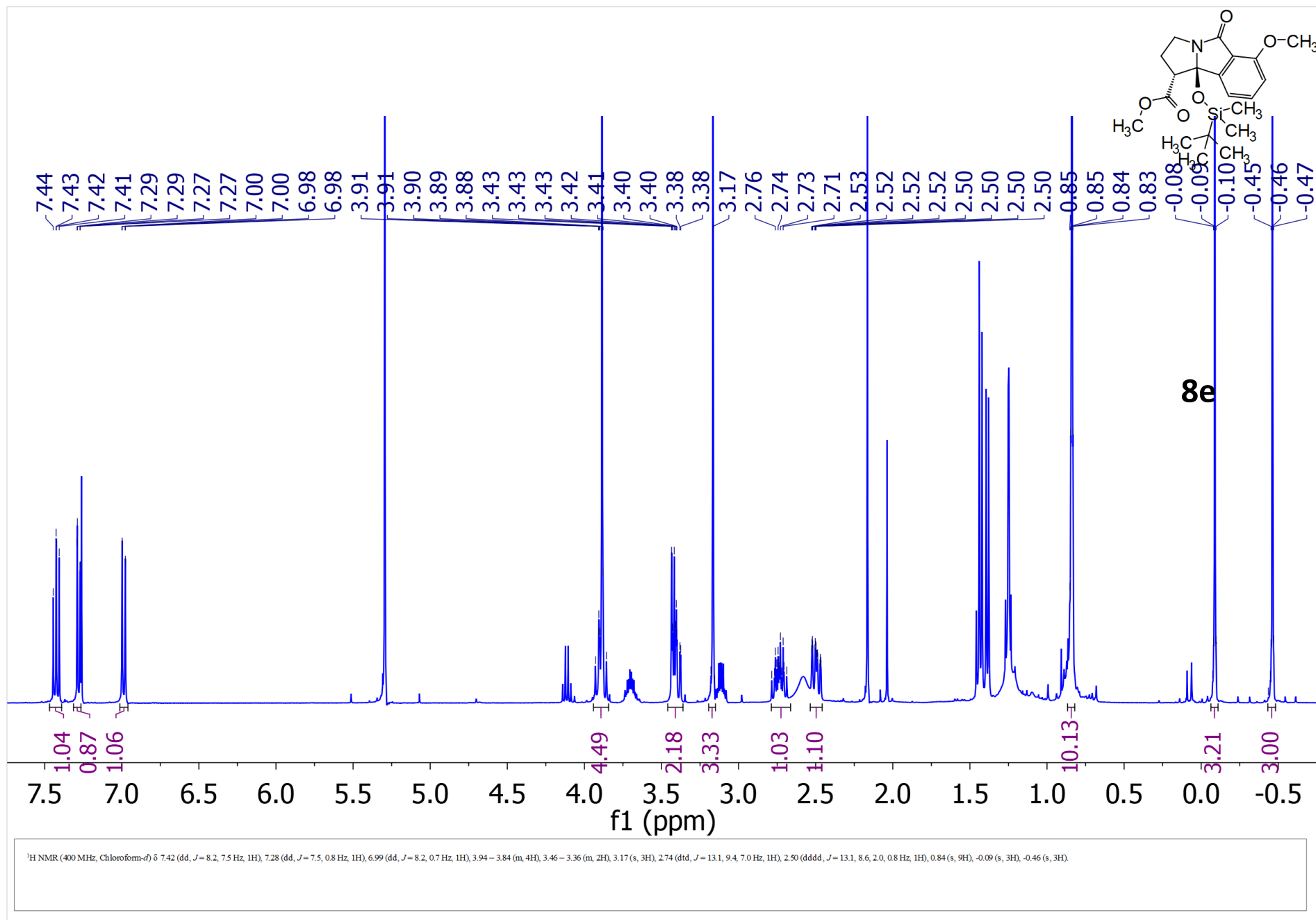
	Parameter	Value
1	Data File Name	// chem.ox.ac.uk/ SRF/ NMR/ AVC500/ 2019/ data/ nmggrp/ nm/ l62173007/ 4/ fid
2	Title	l62173007.4.fid
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4	Origin	Bruker BioSpin GmbH
5	Owner	nmr-user

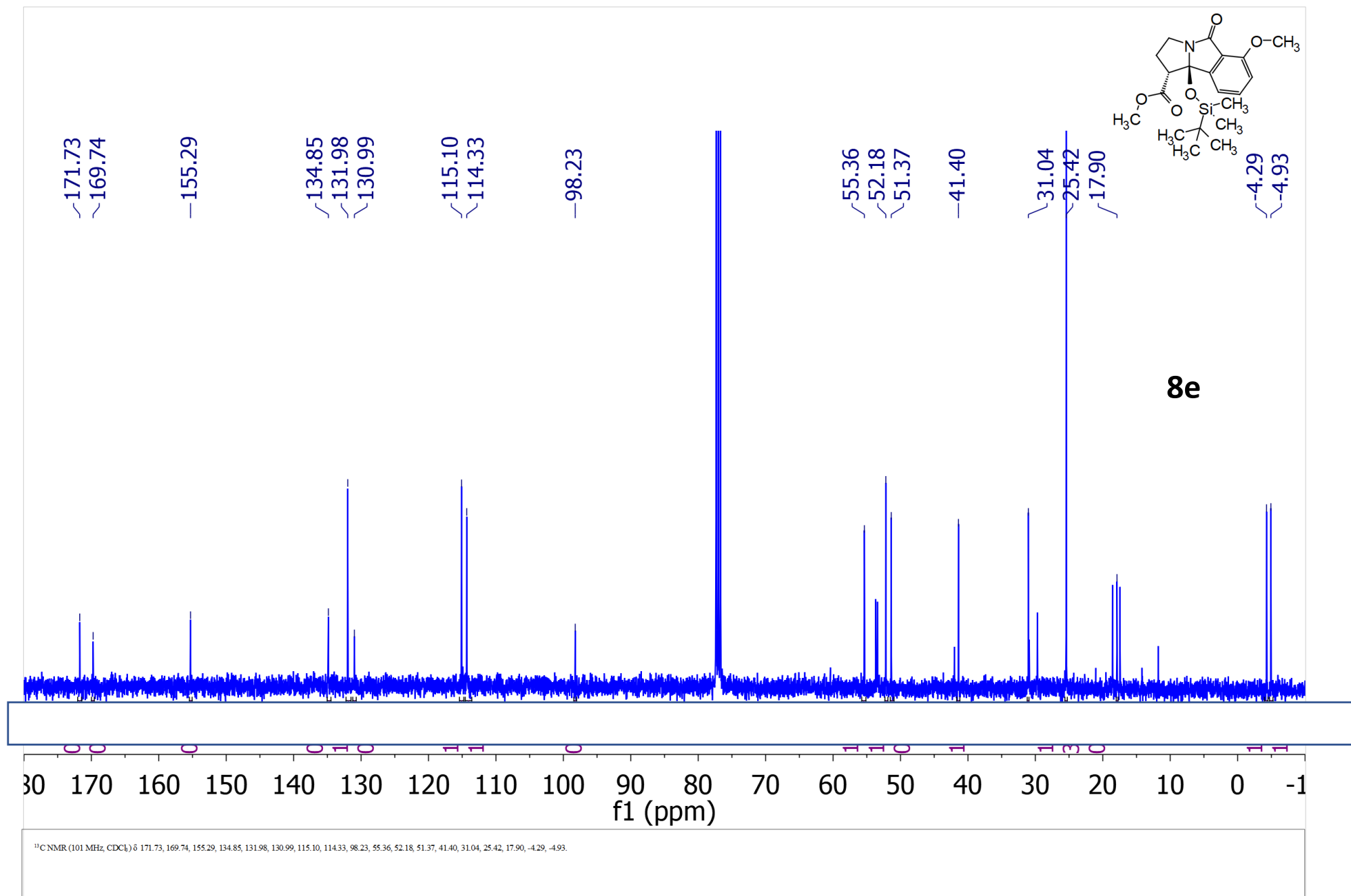


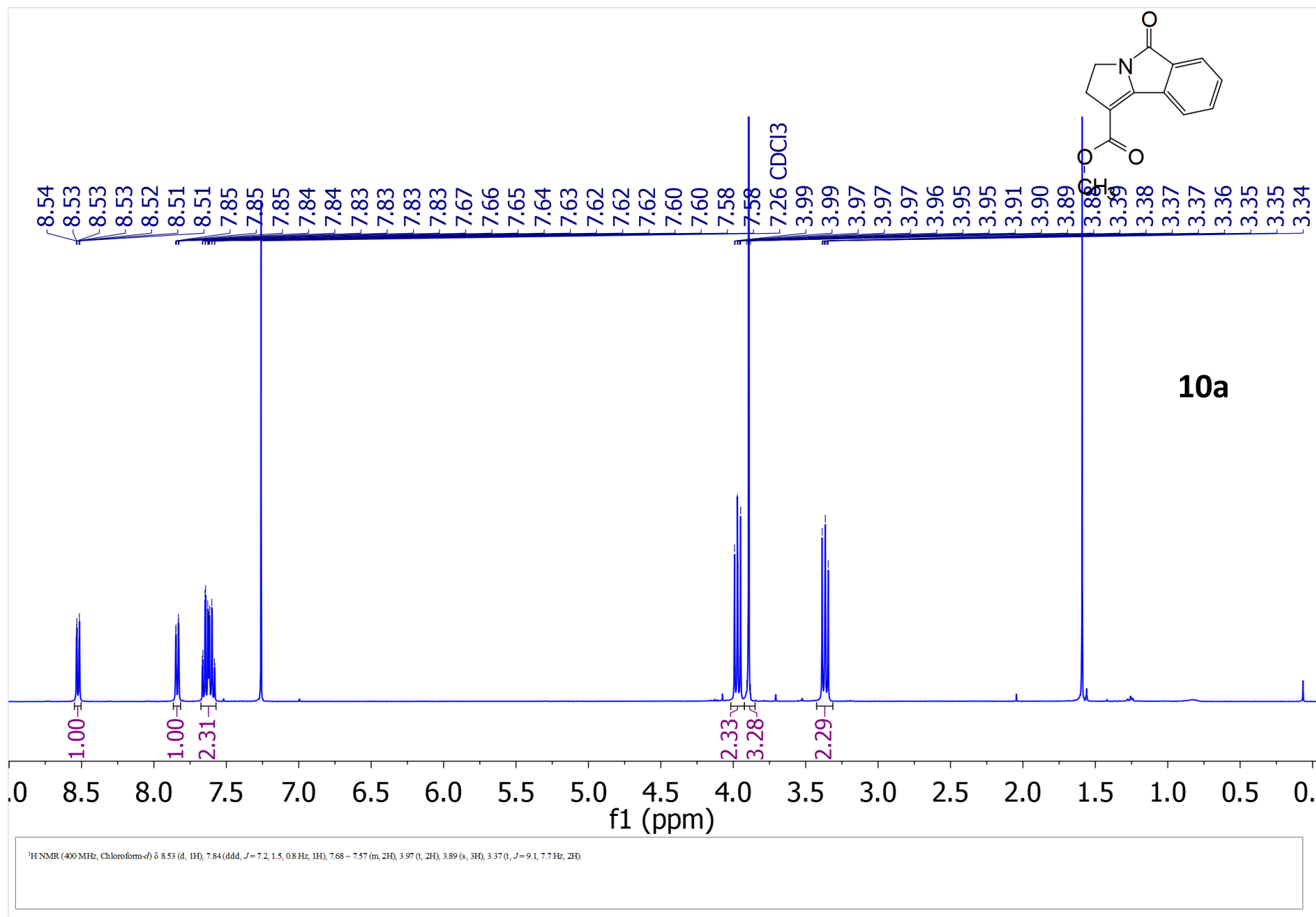
¹³C NMR (426 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.58, 171.56, 168.77, 168.75, 167.14, 167.12, 158.88, 158.77, 156.80, 156.74, 147.19, 147.17, 135.97, 135.94, 134.55, 134.49, 132.72, 132.66, 130.23, 130.10, 119.88, 119.84, 119.77, 119.72, 119.68, 119.46, 119.43, 117.74, 117.58, 98.68, 98.66, 97.70, 53.24, 52.60, 51.72, 42.47, 41.88, 31.10, 30.95, 25.59, 25.49, 25.46, 17.96, 17.92, -4.13, -4.17, -4.32, -4.36, -4.81.

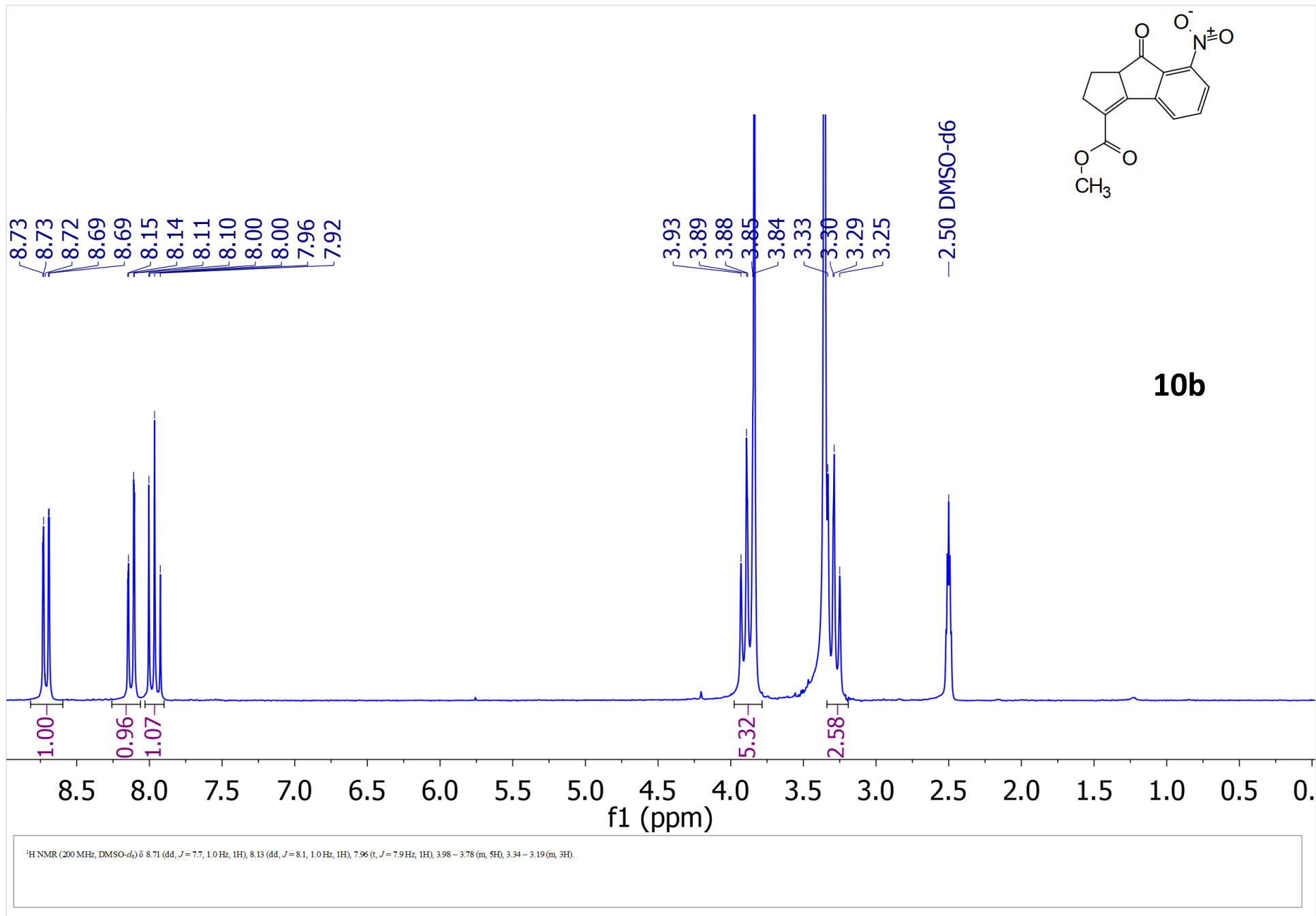


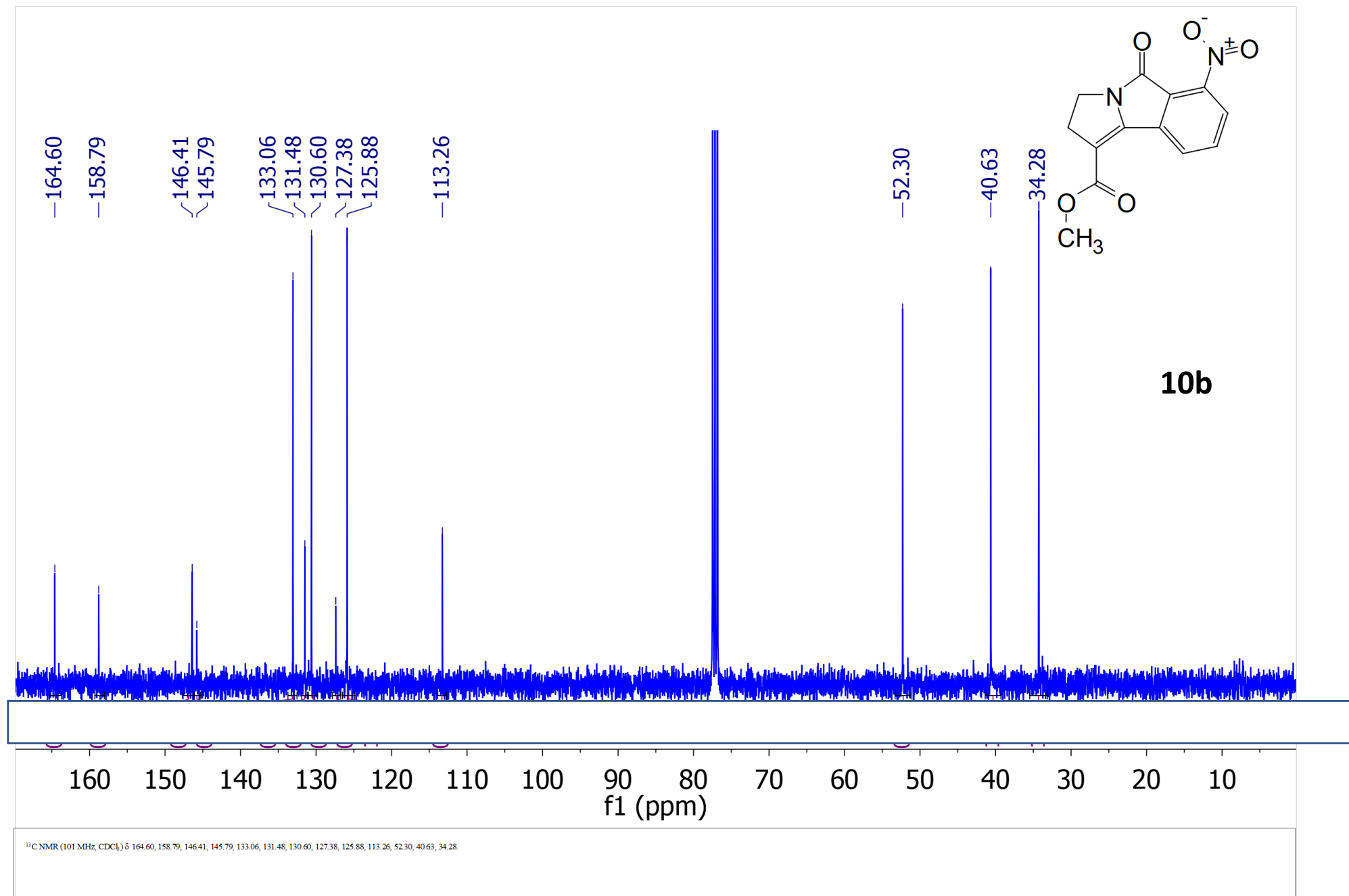


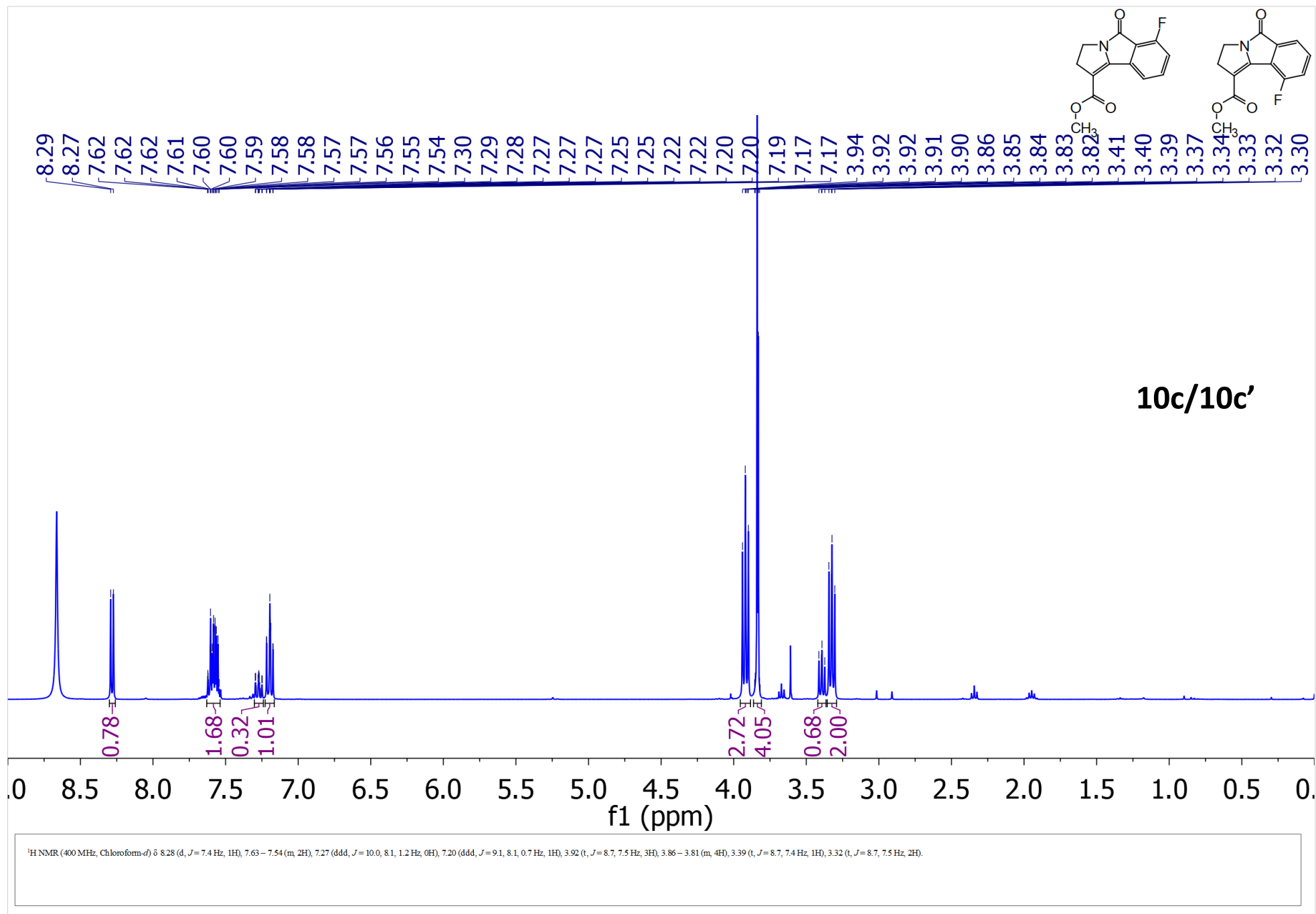


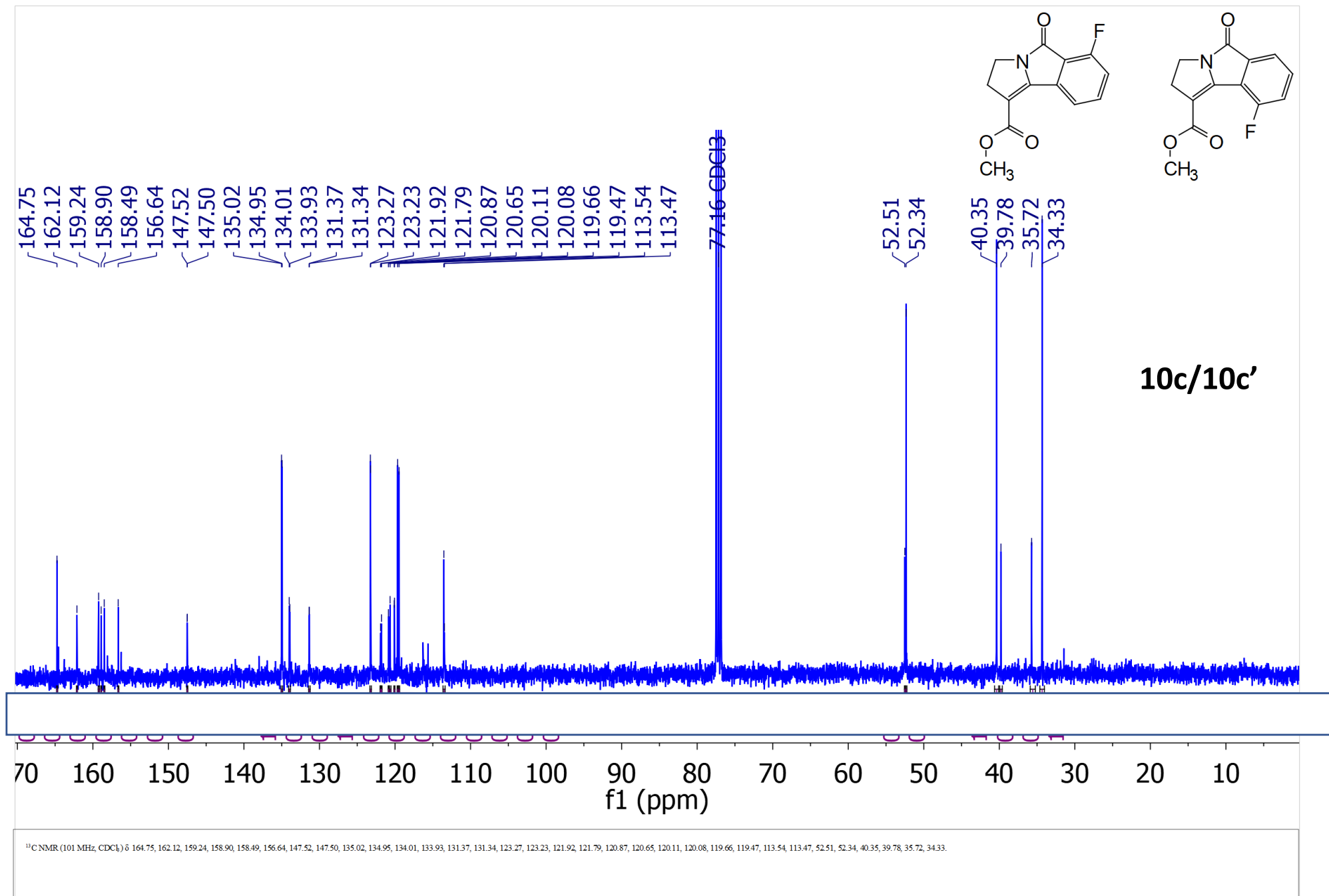


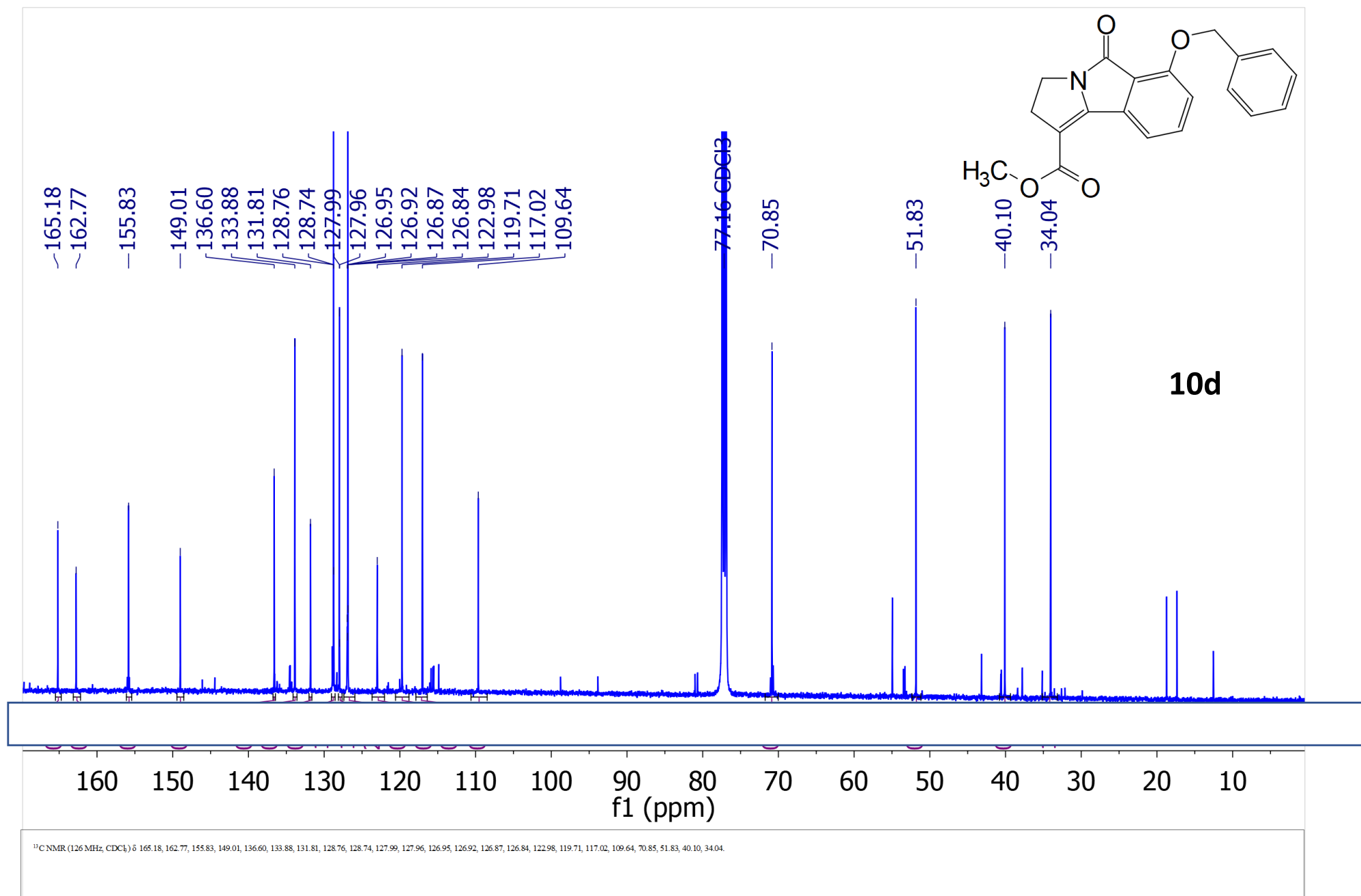


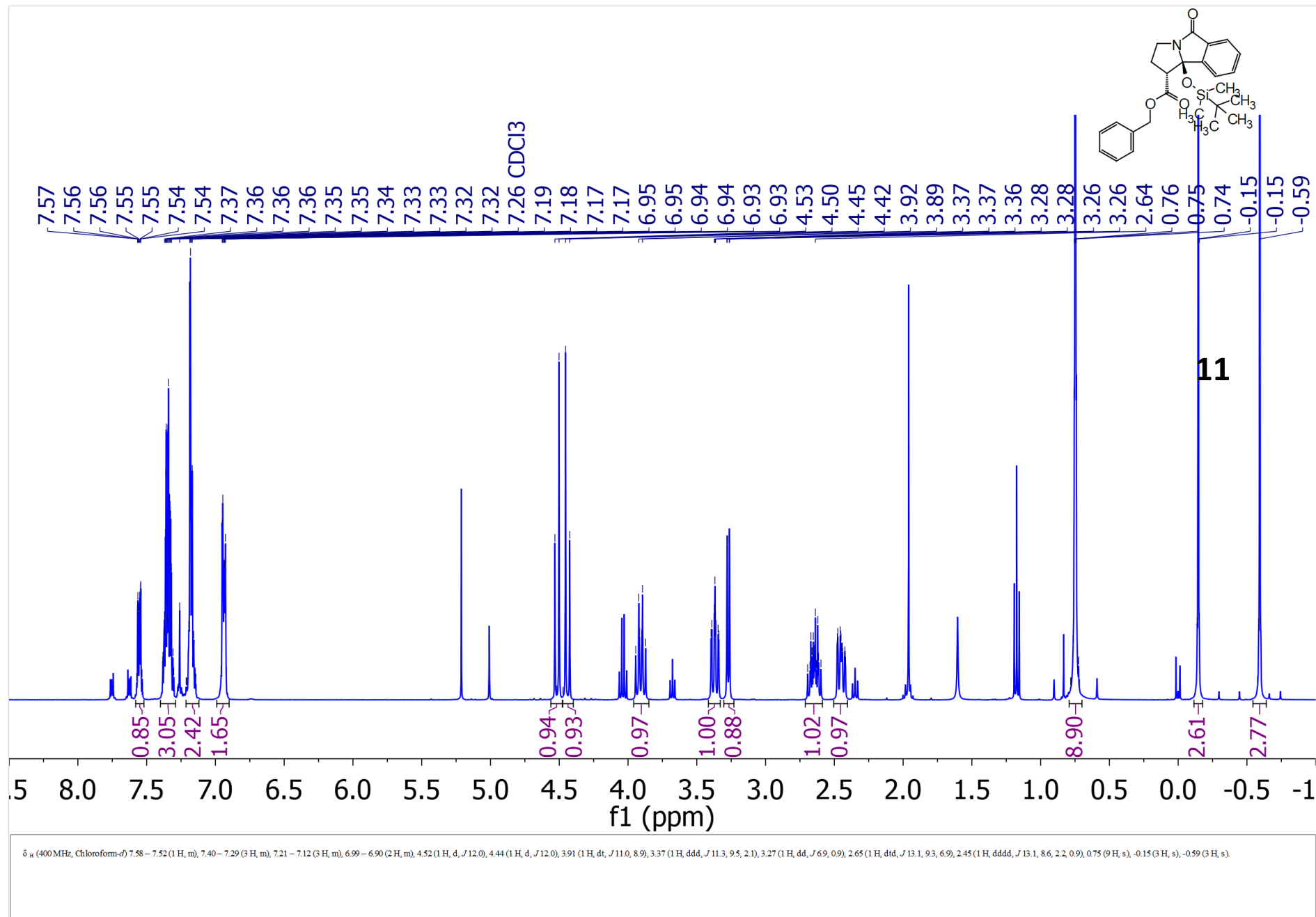


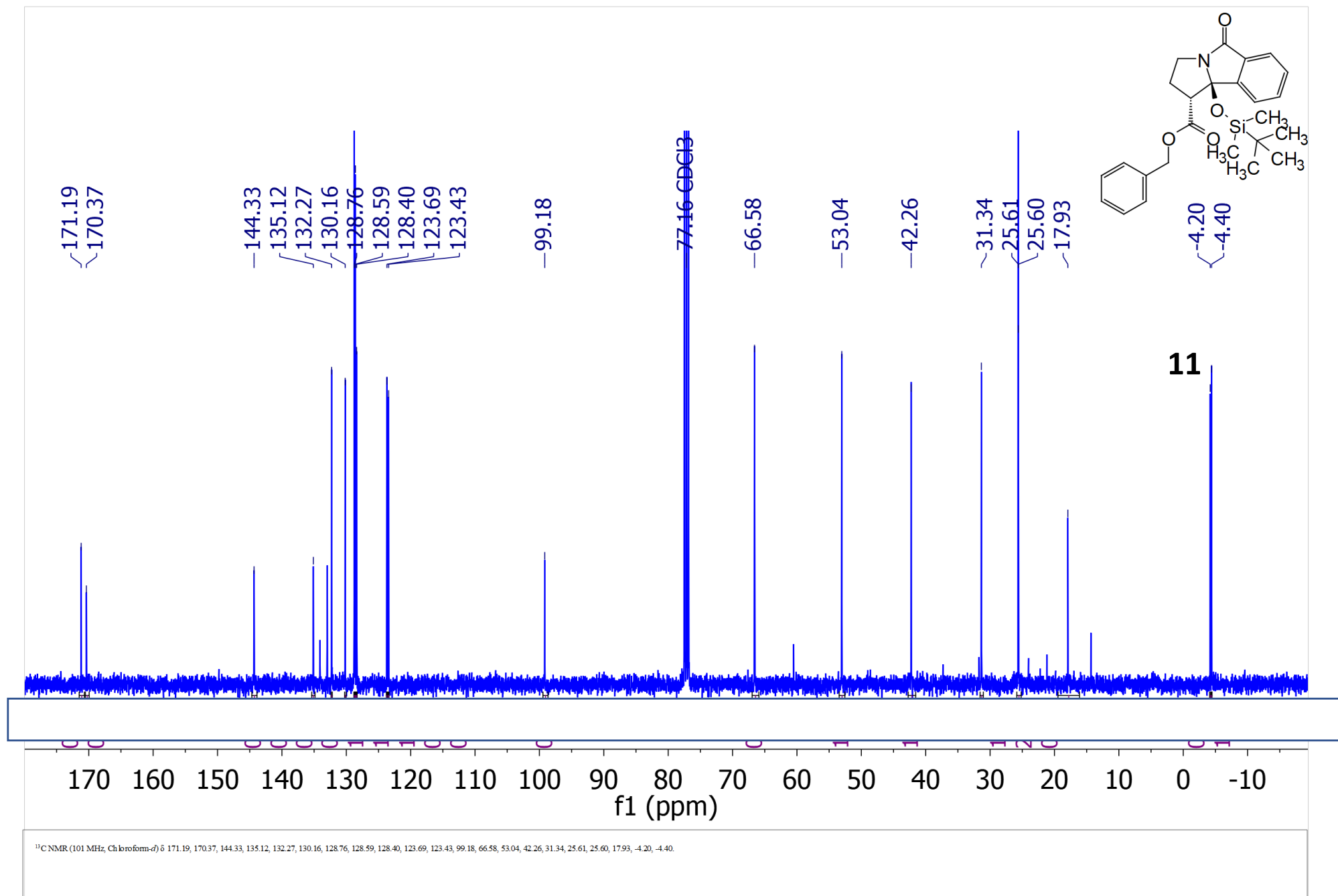


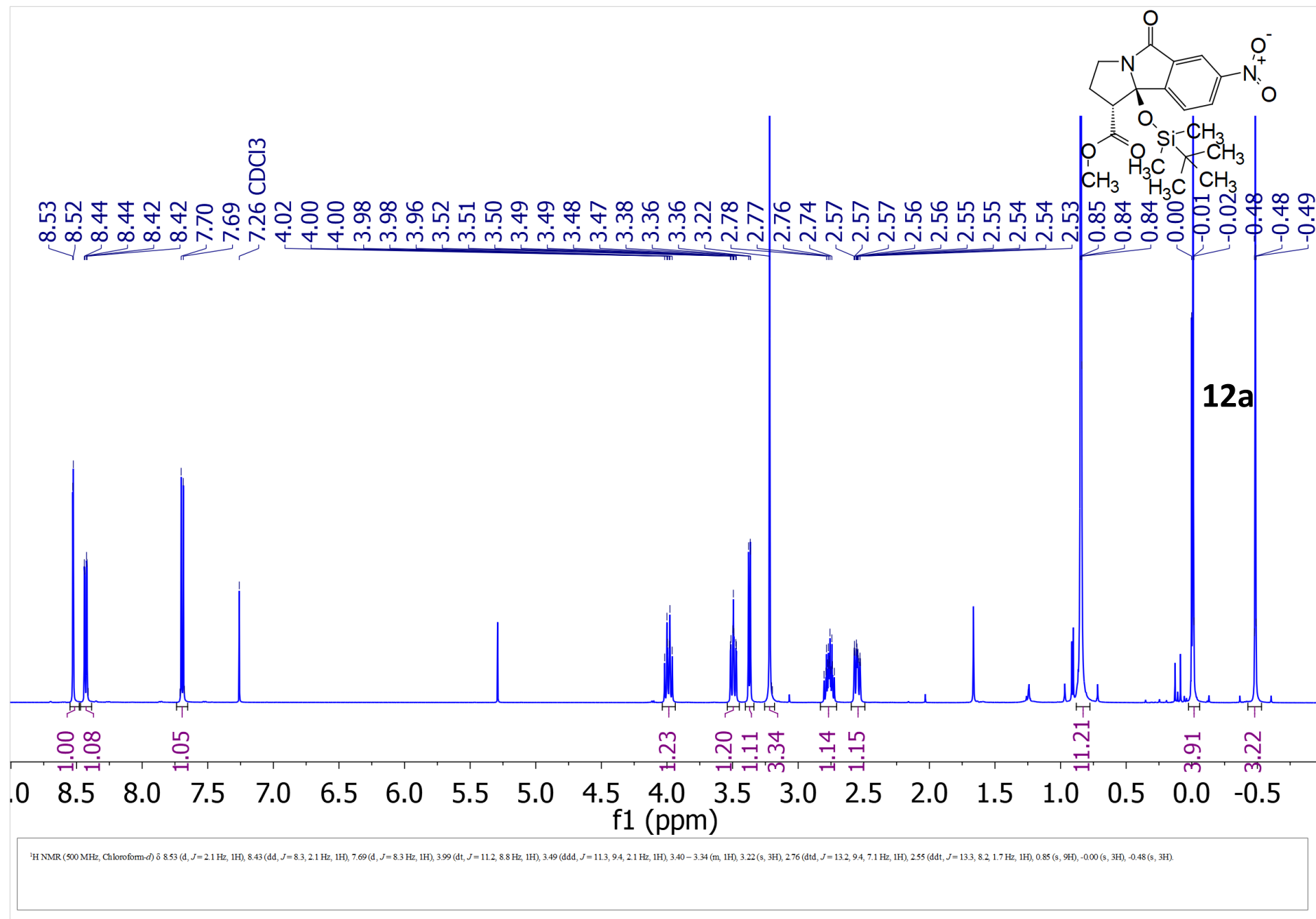


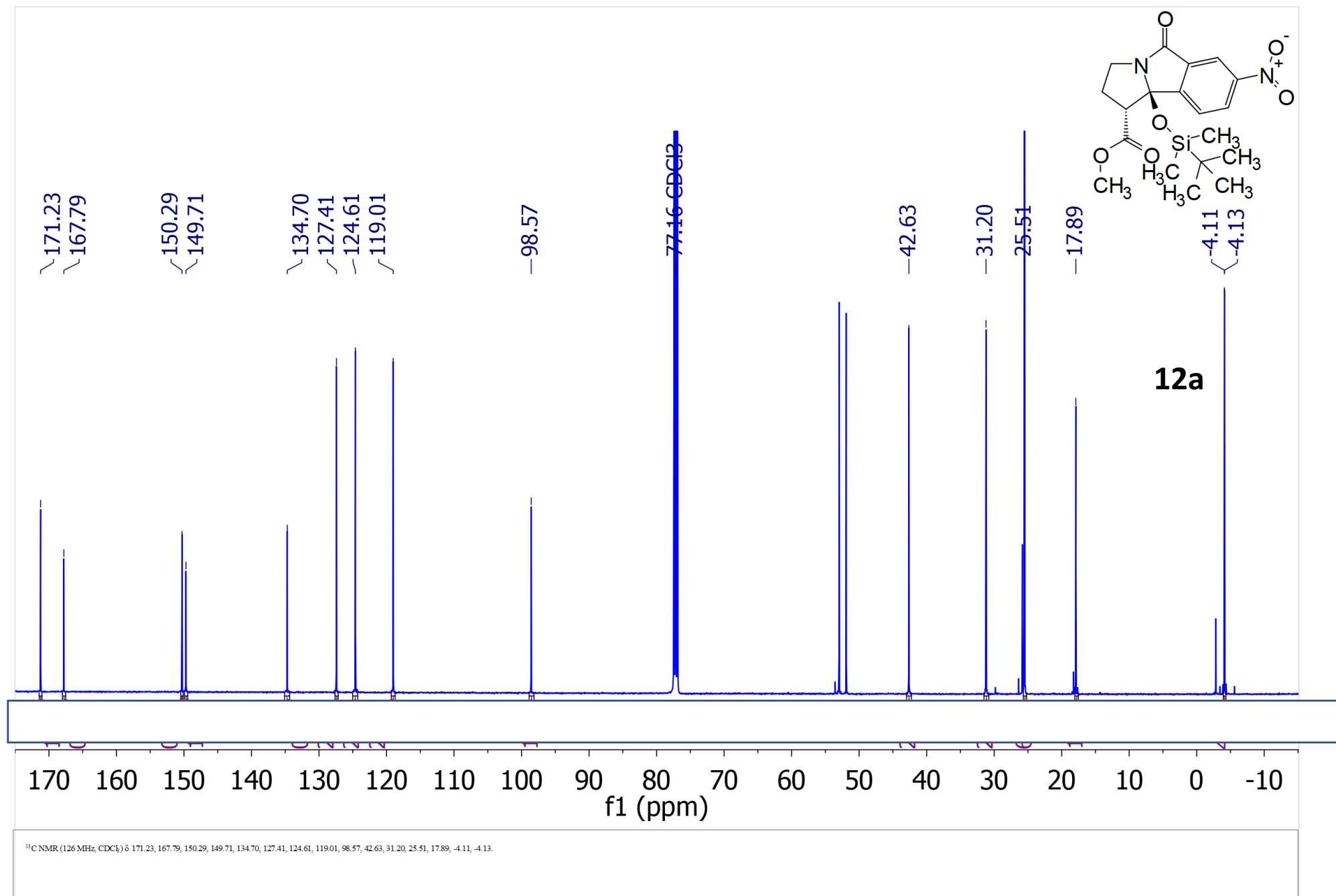


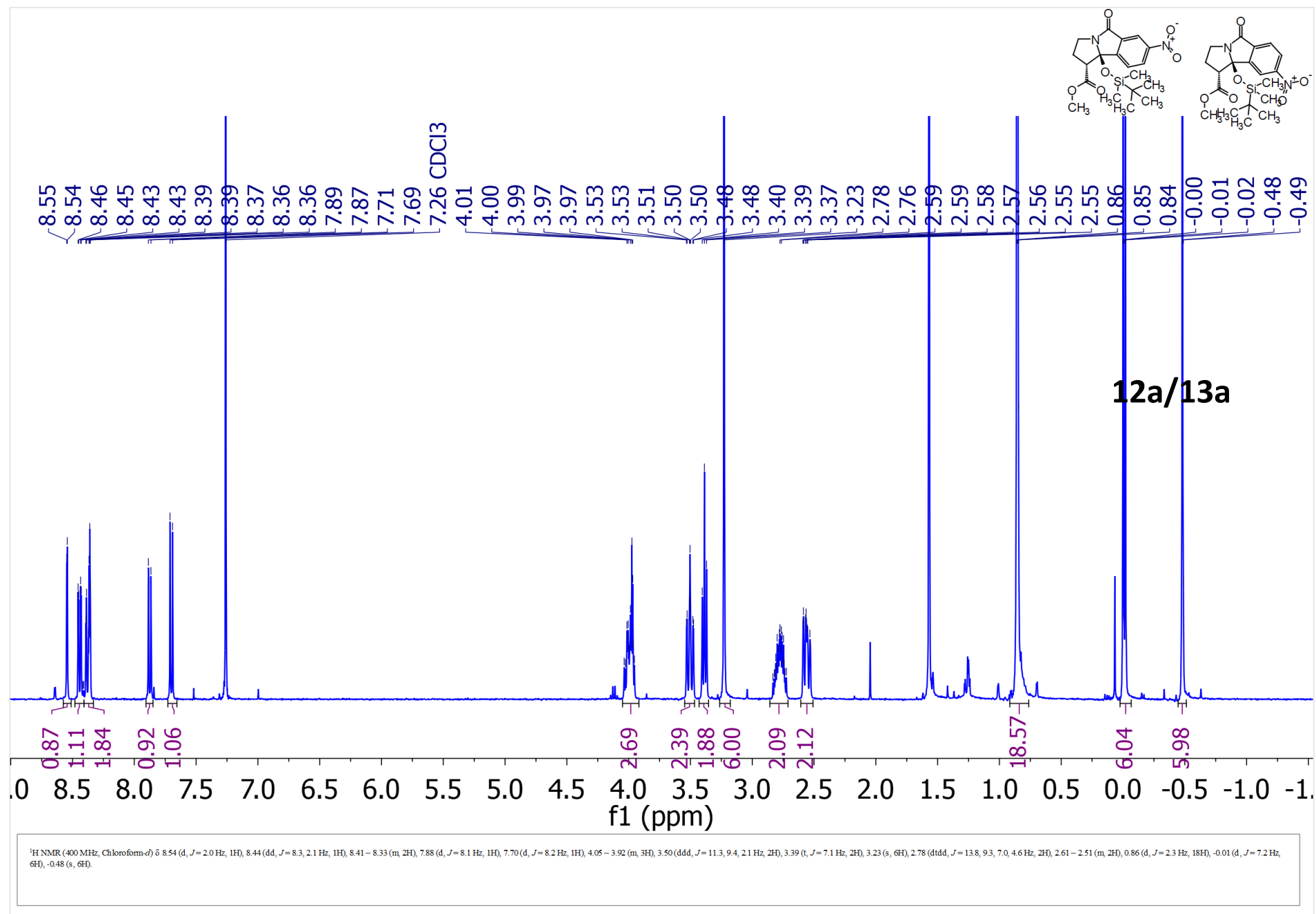


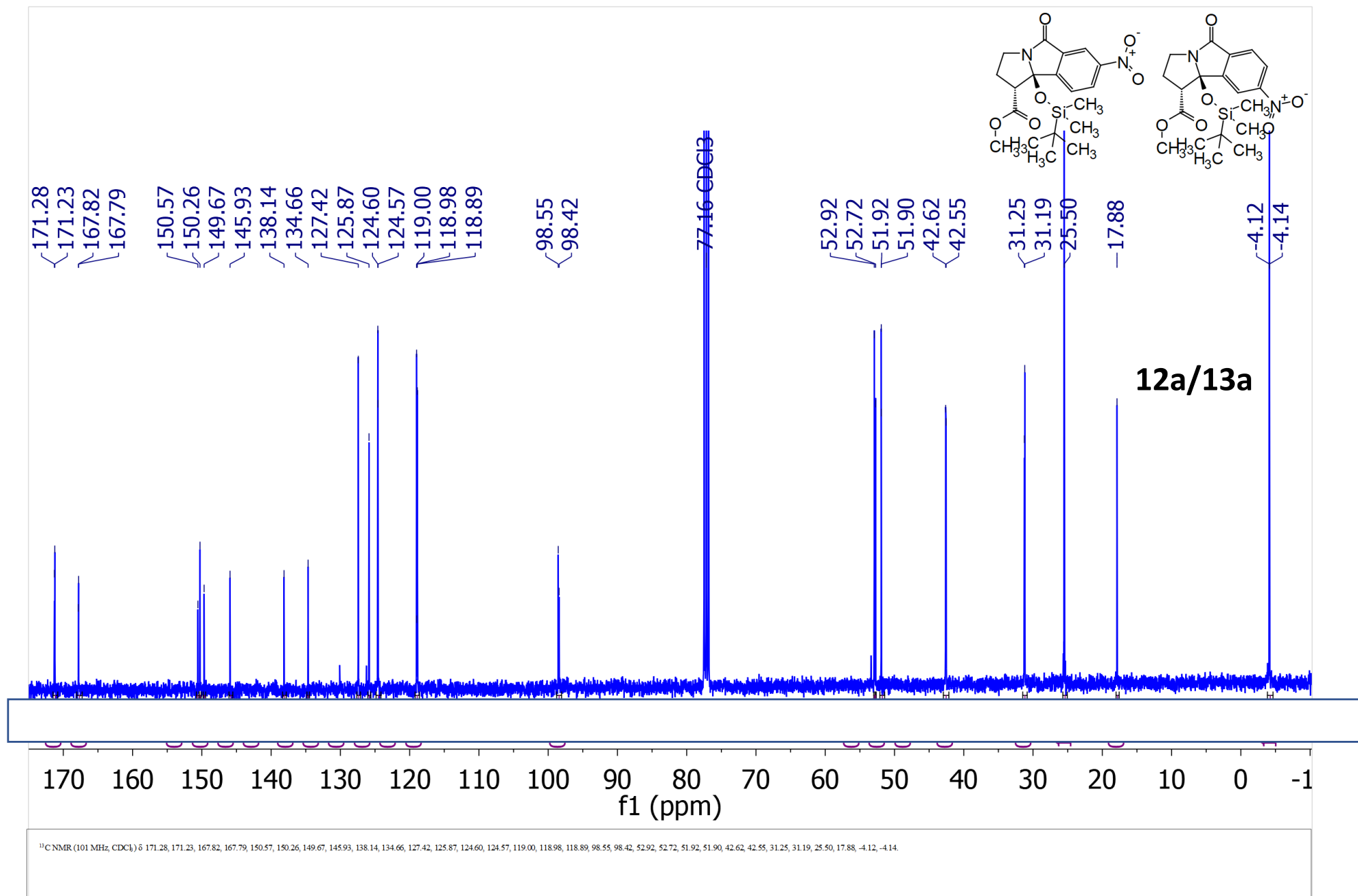


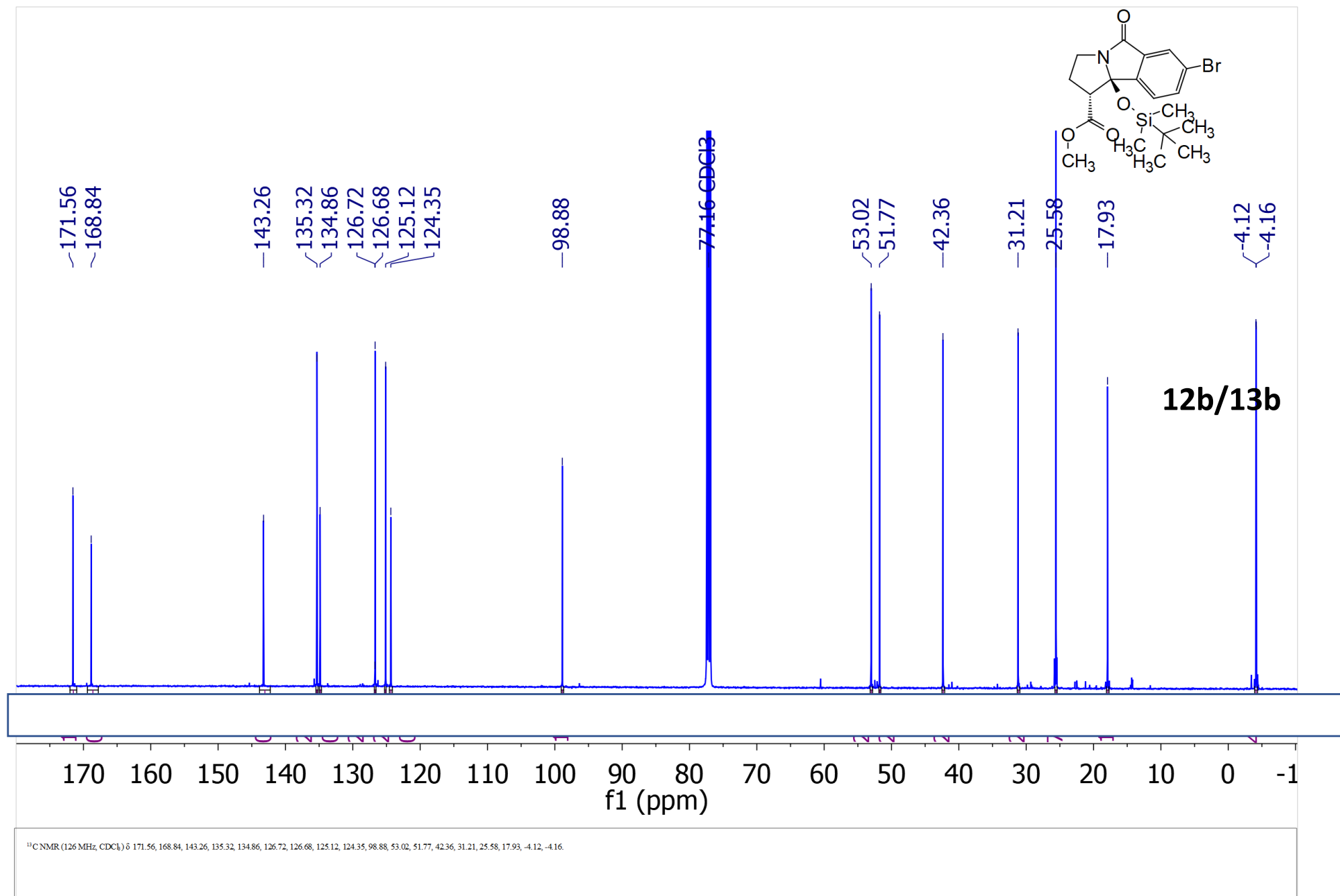


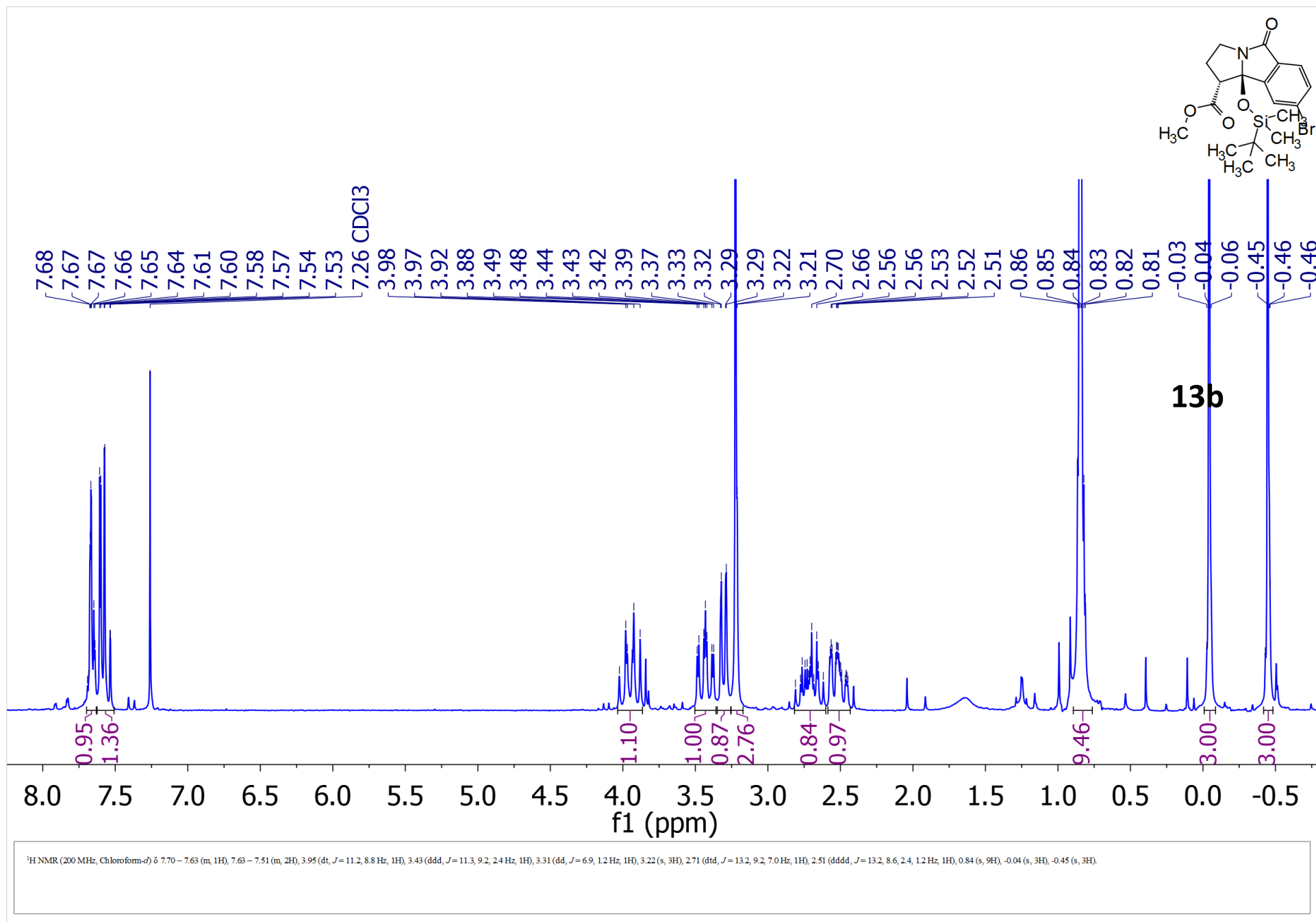


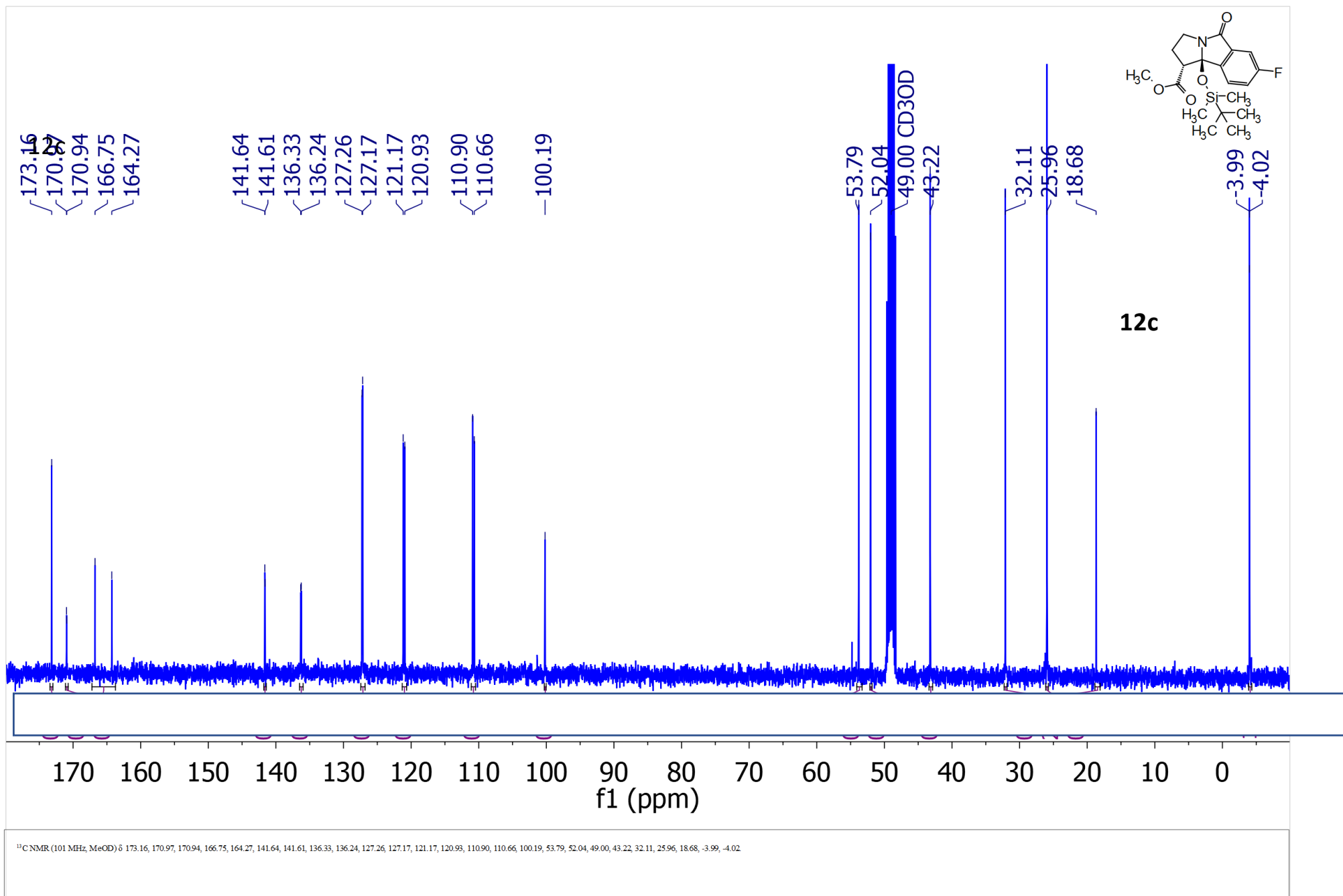


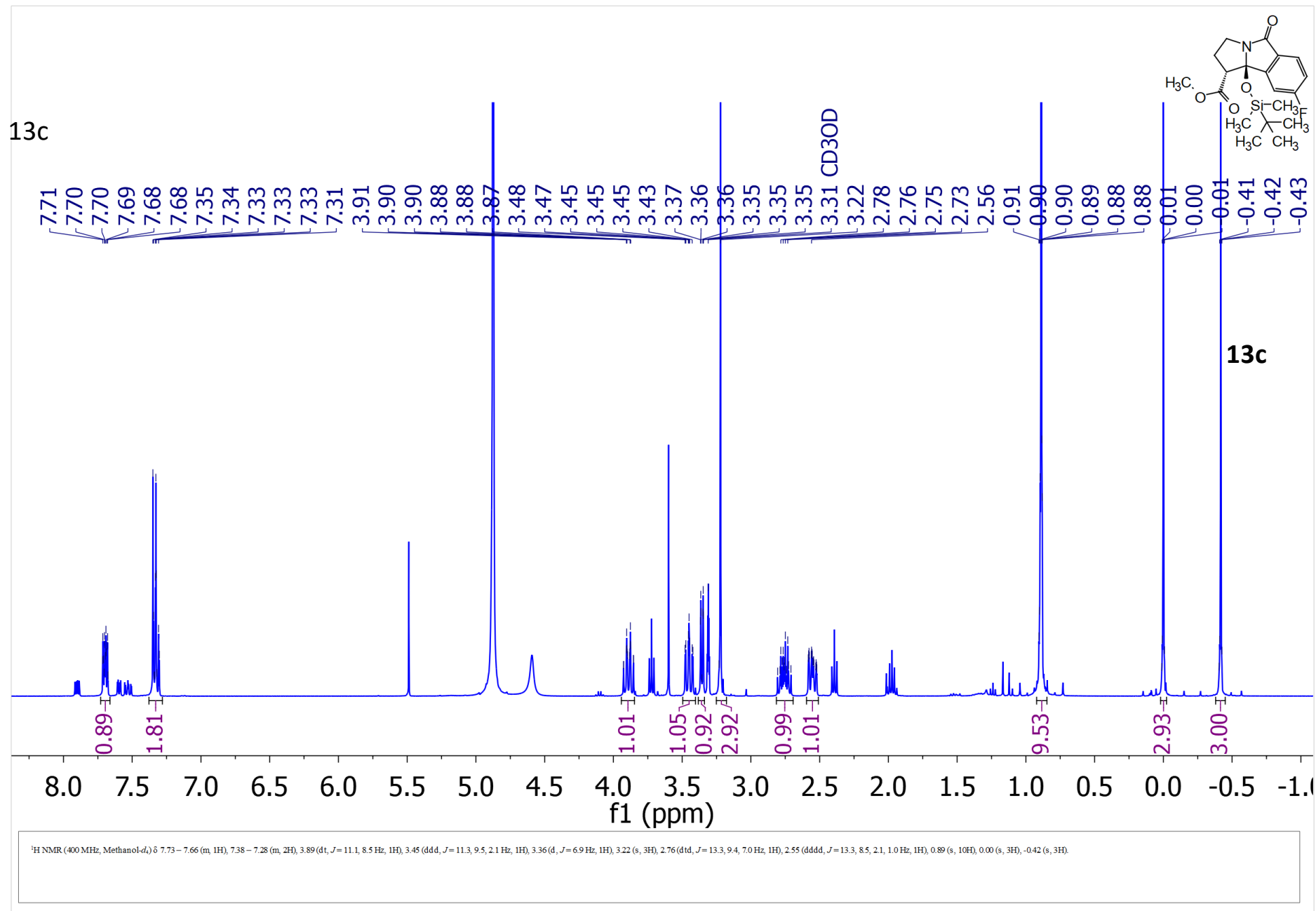


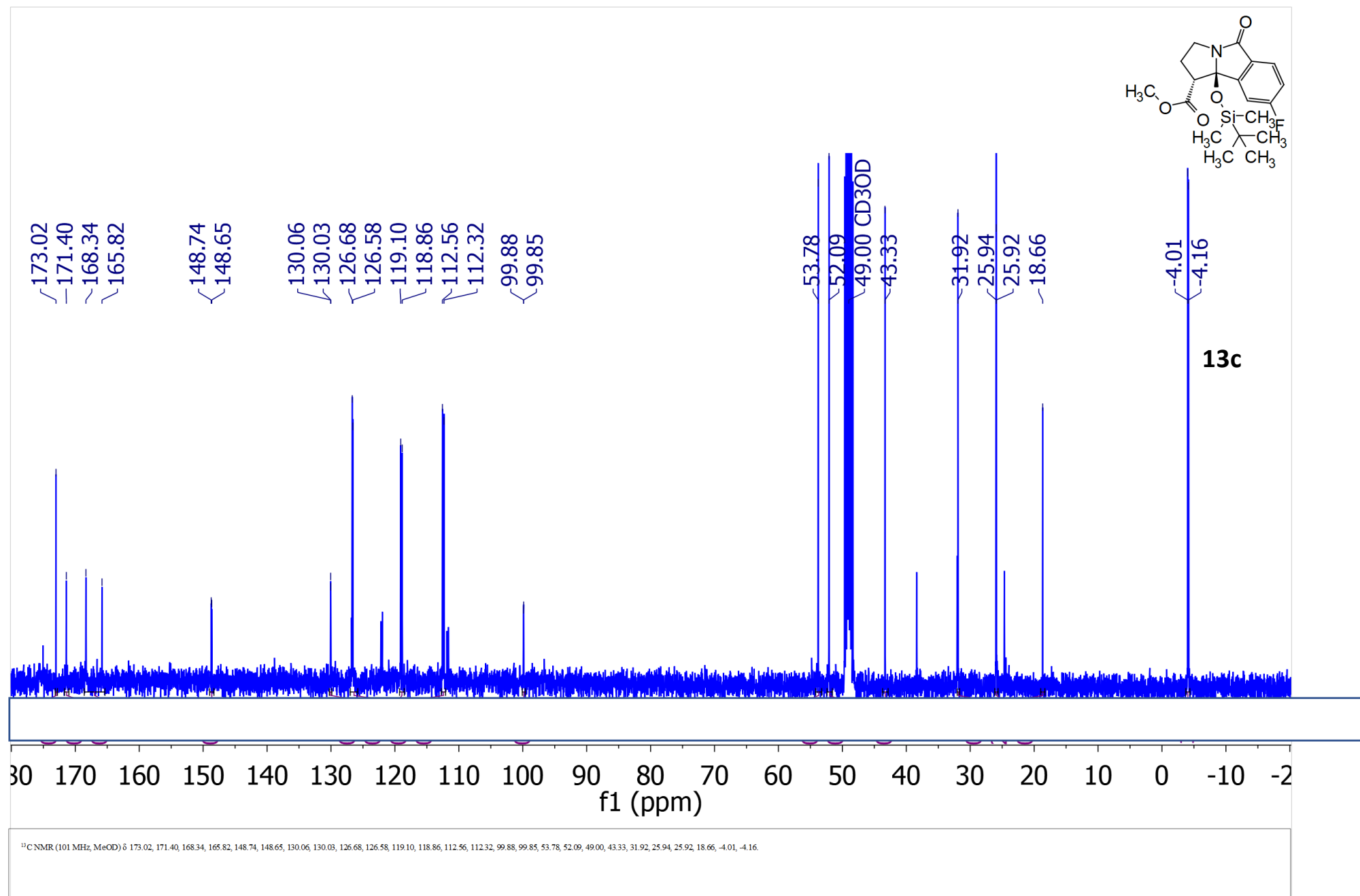


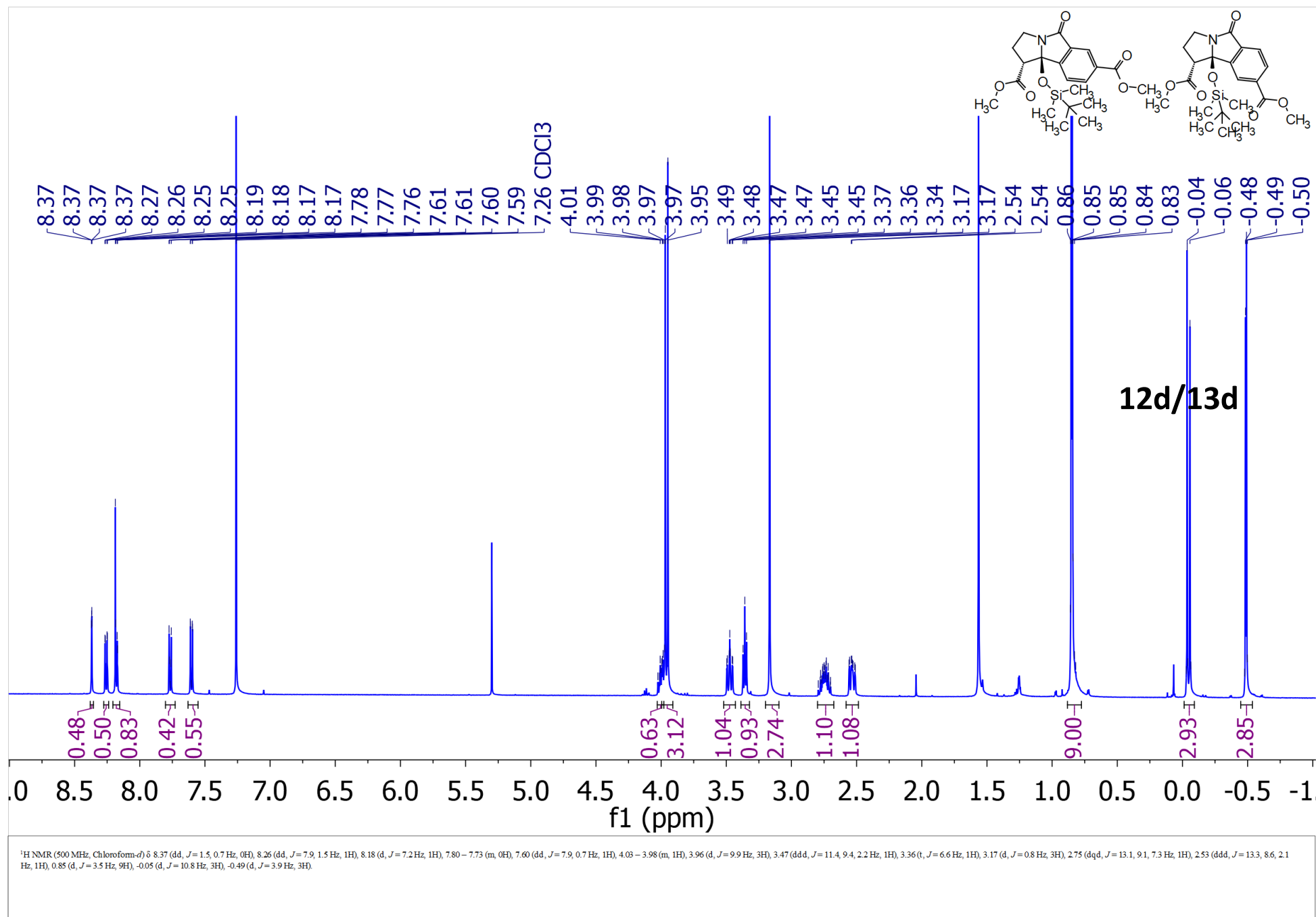


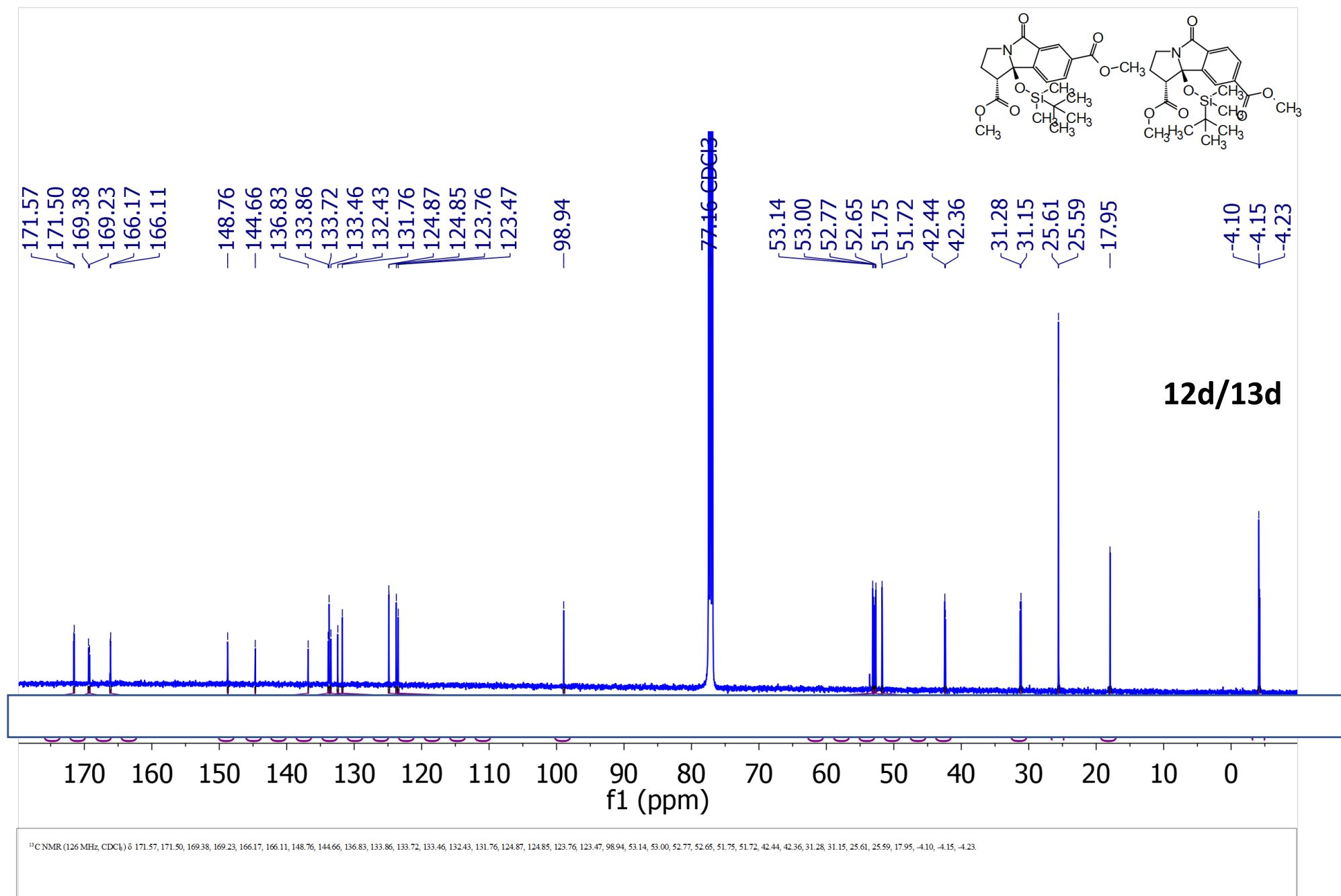


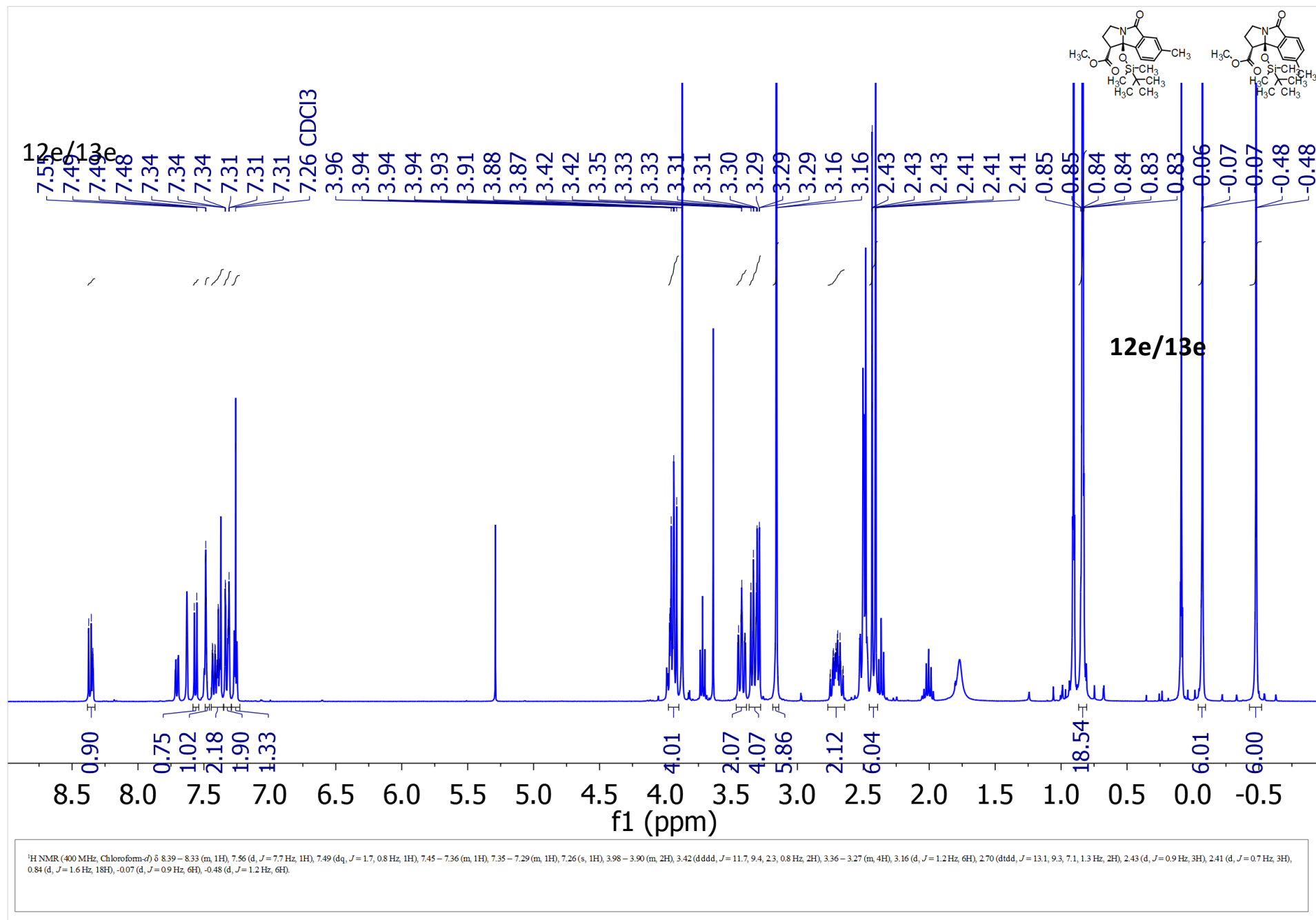


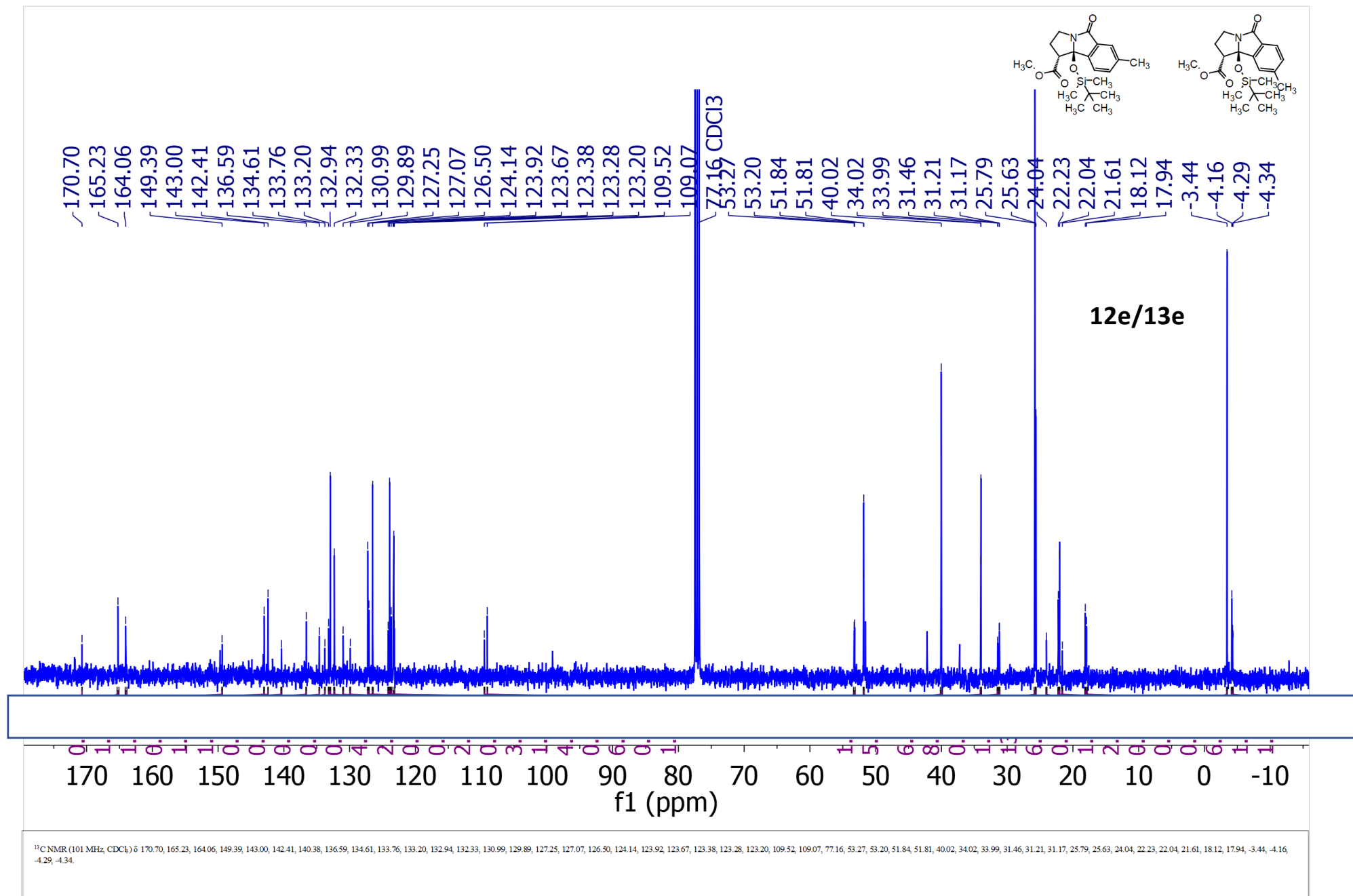


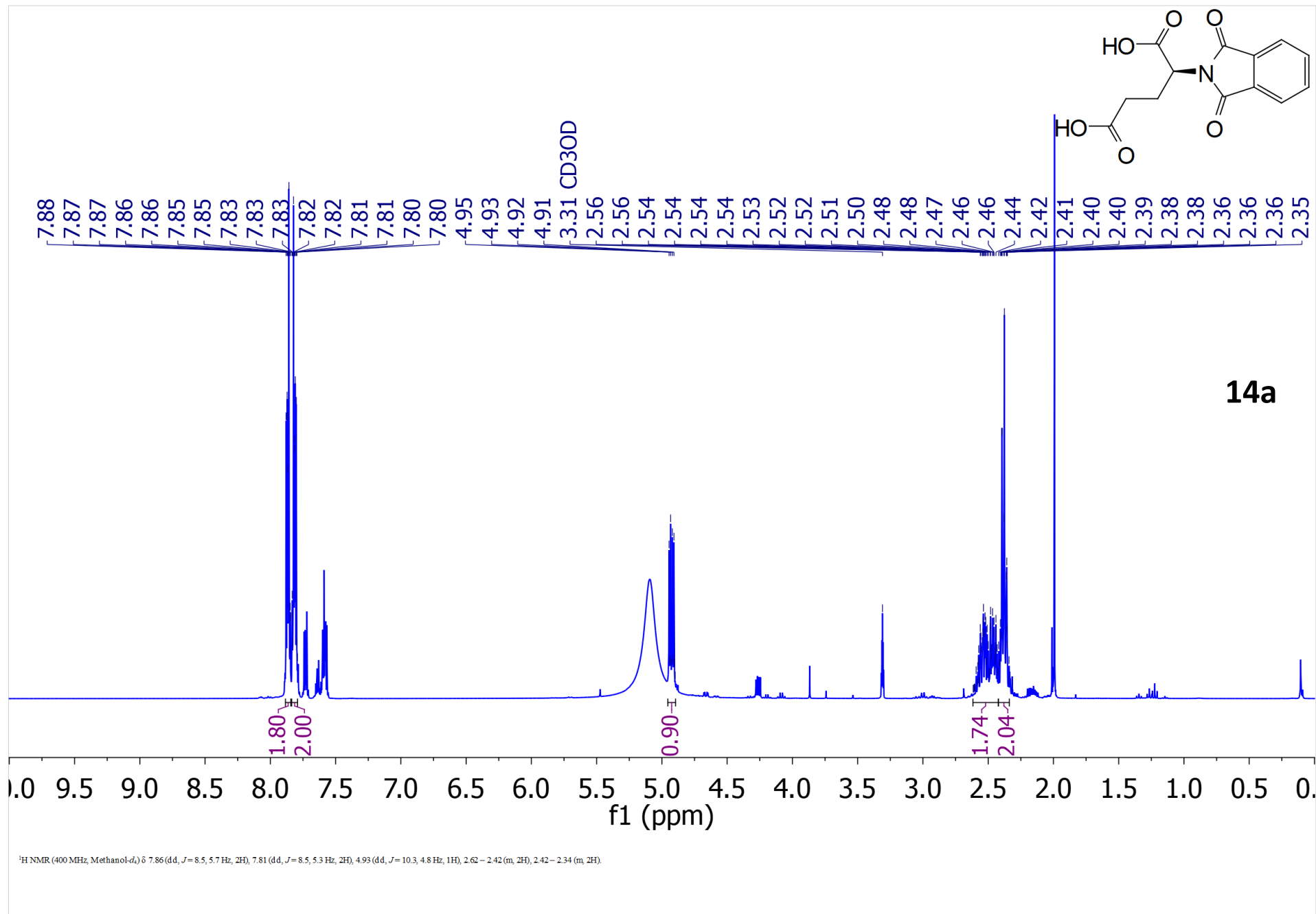


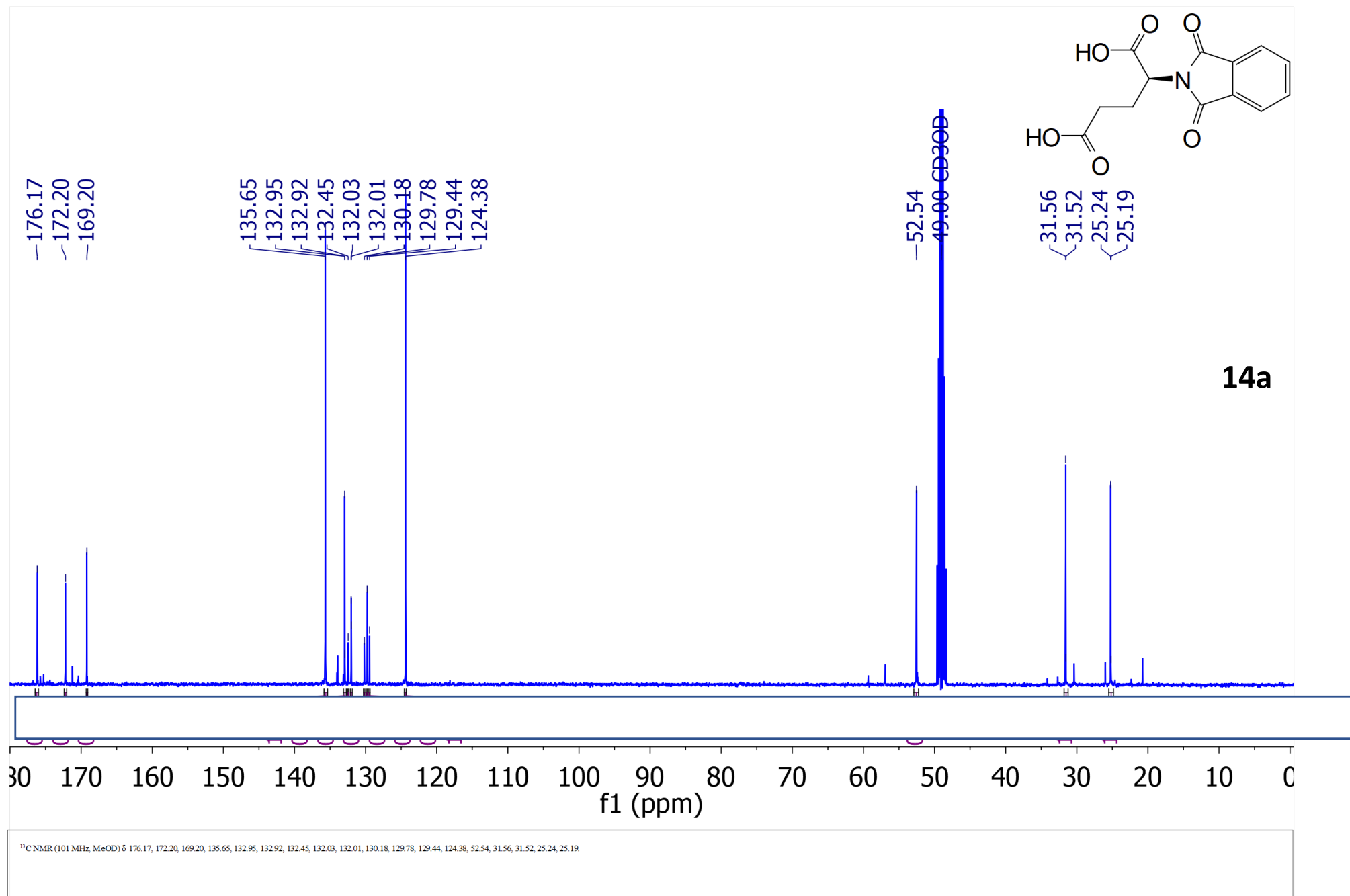


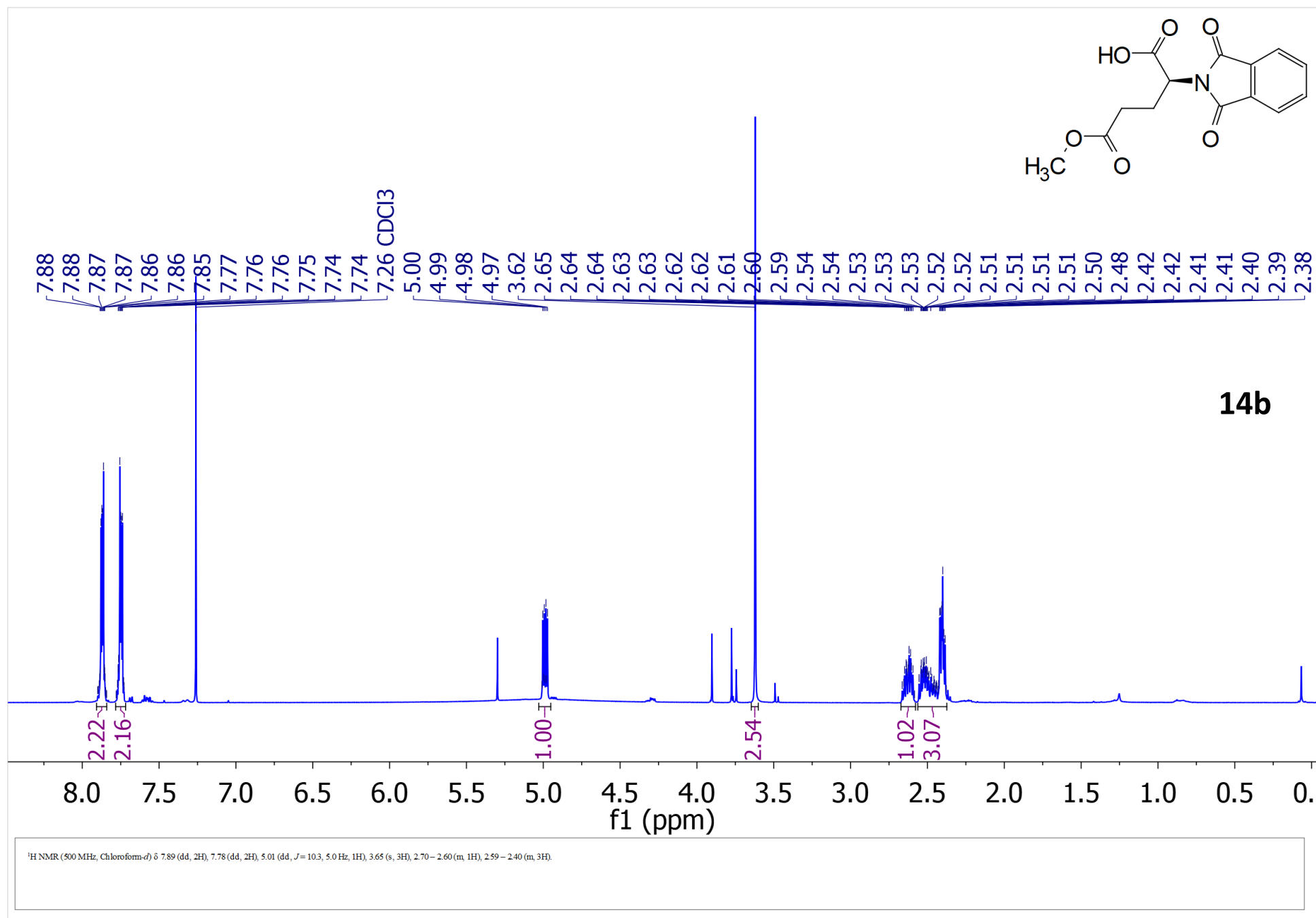


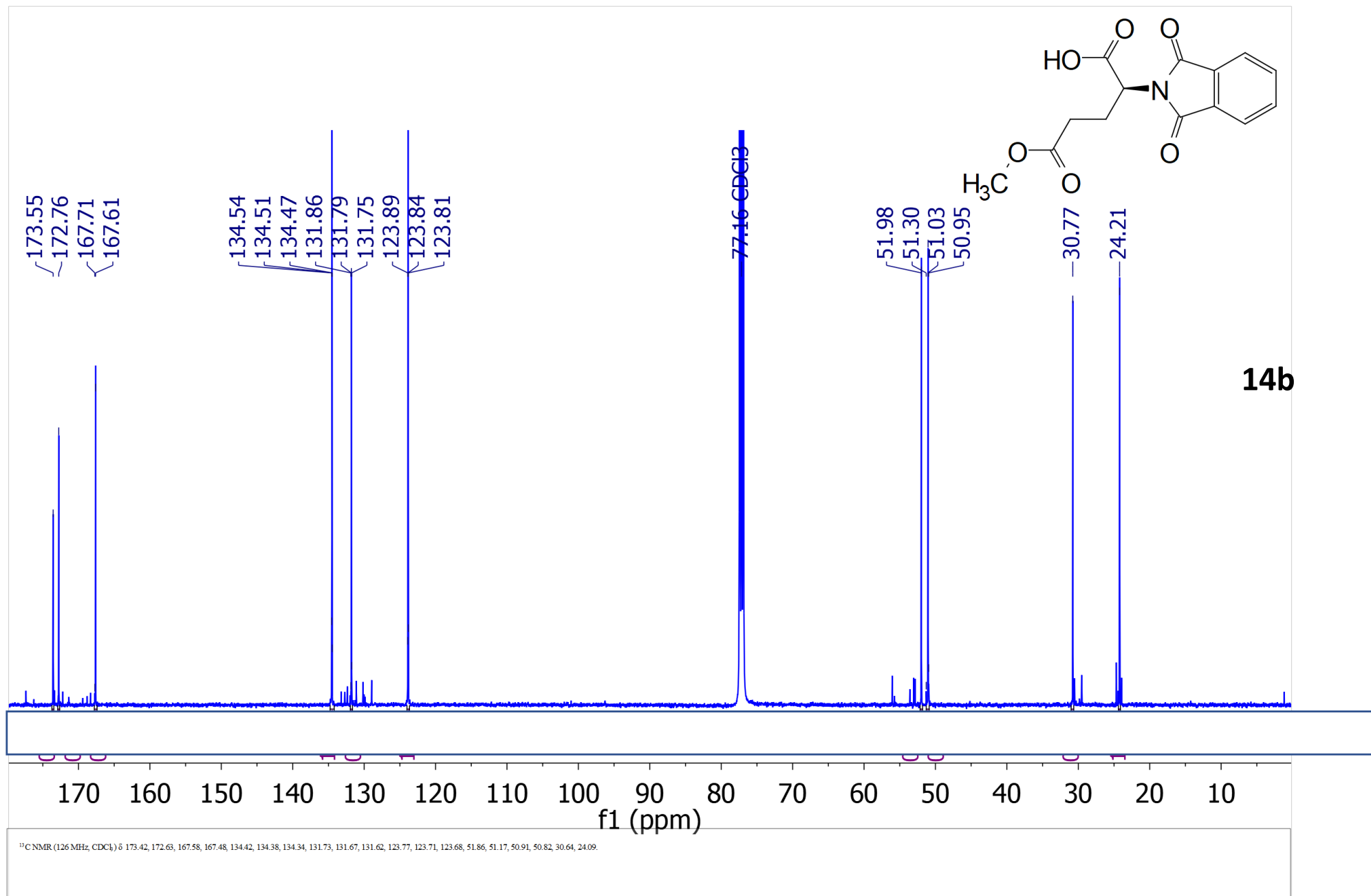


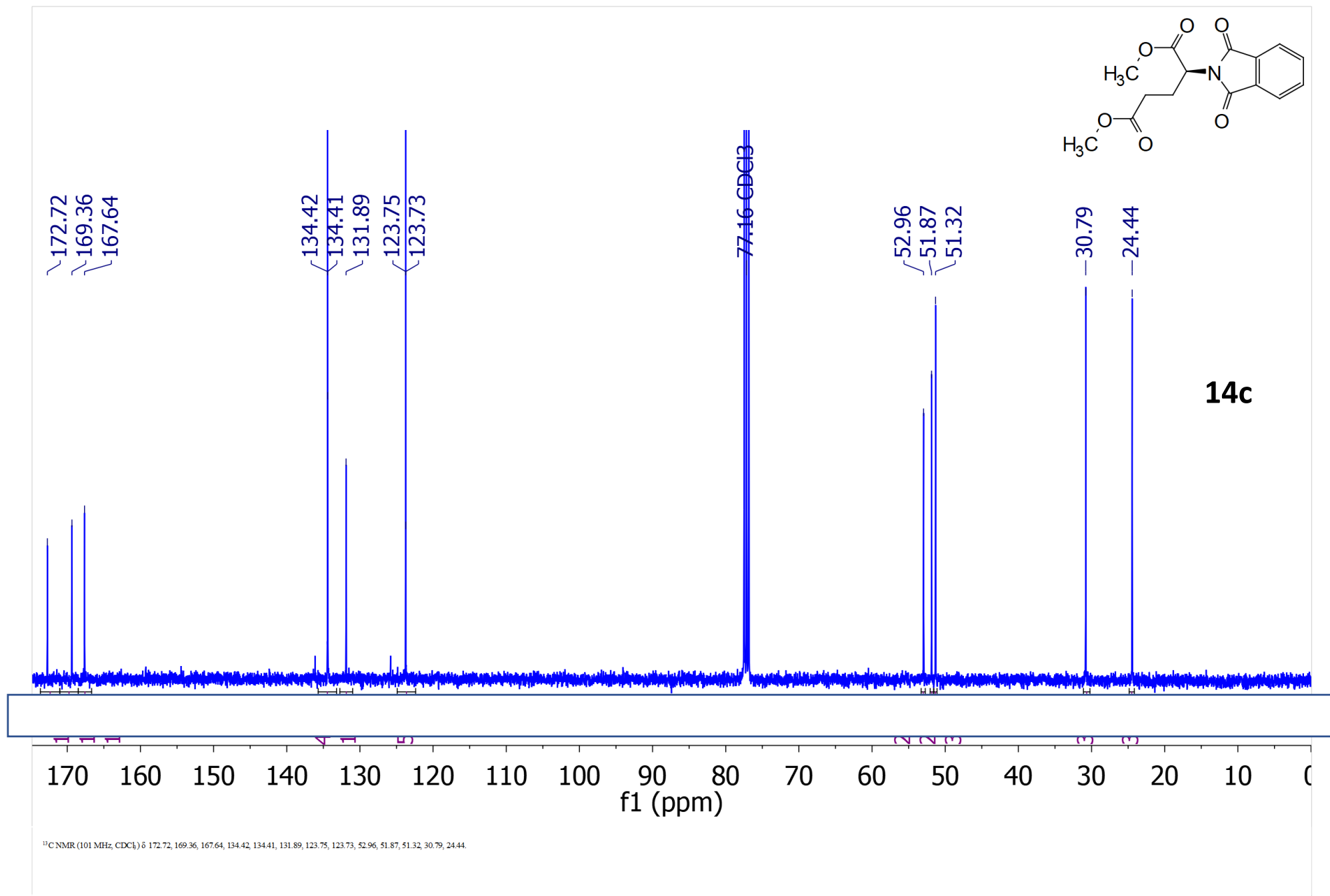


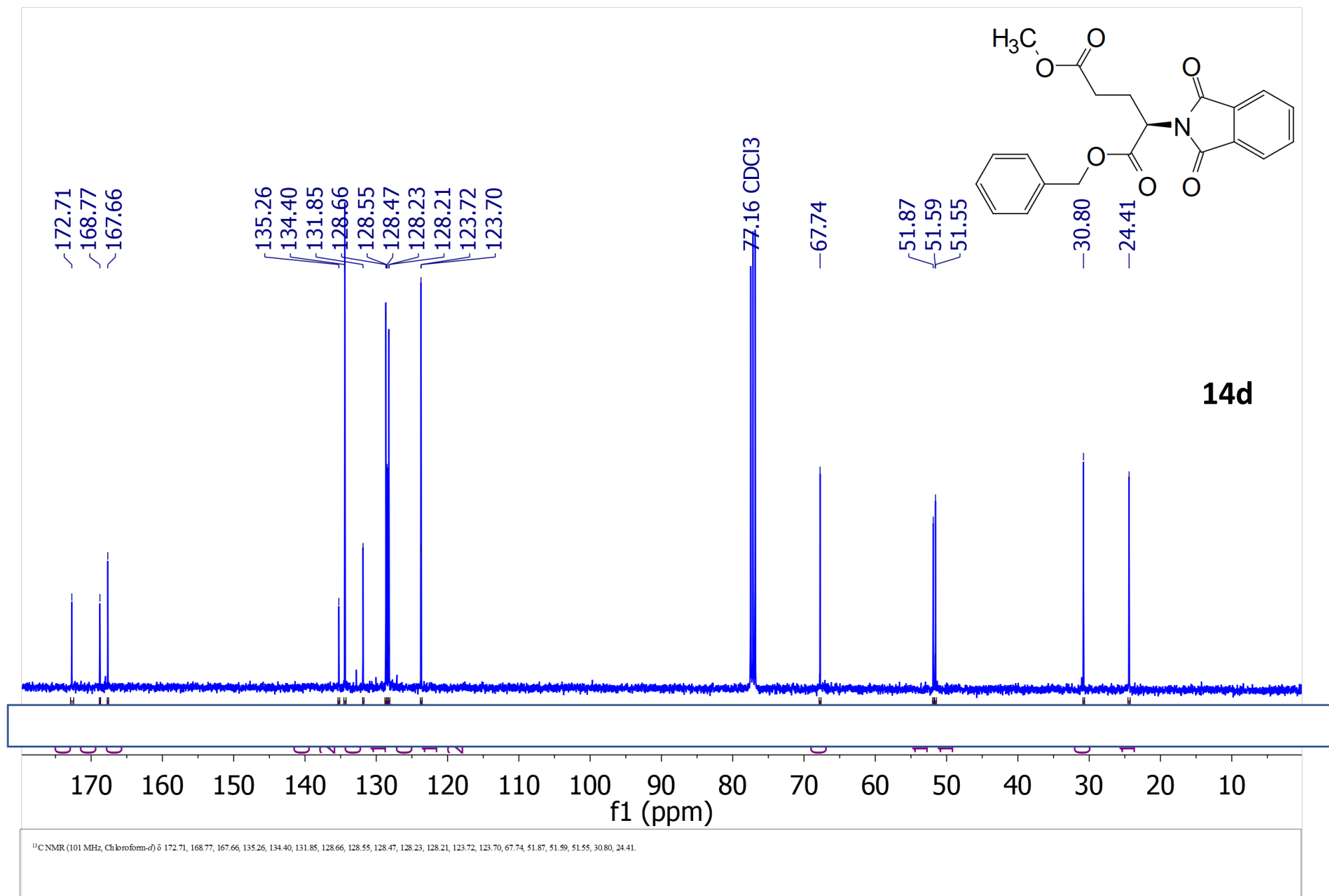


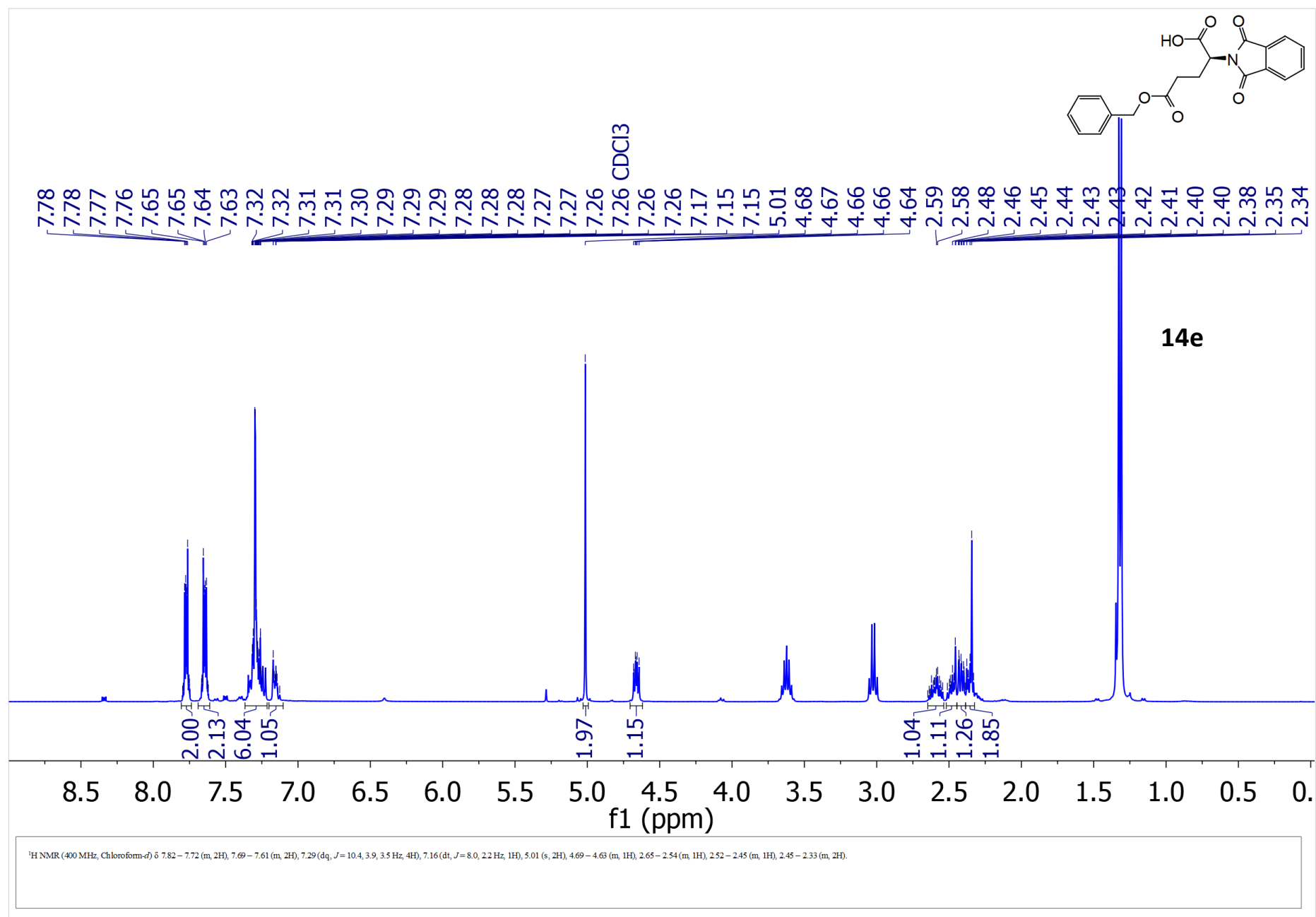


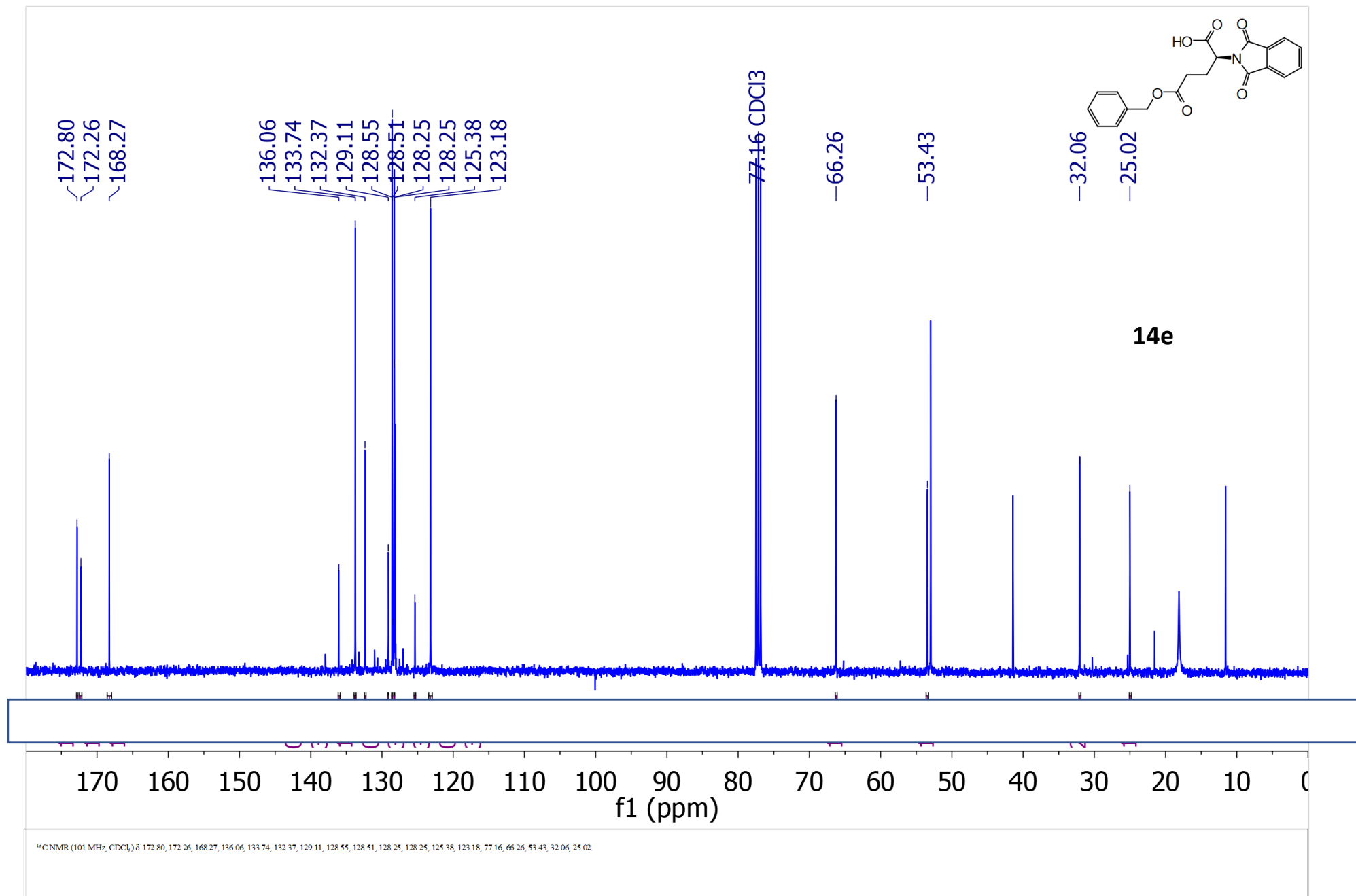


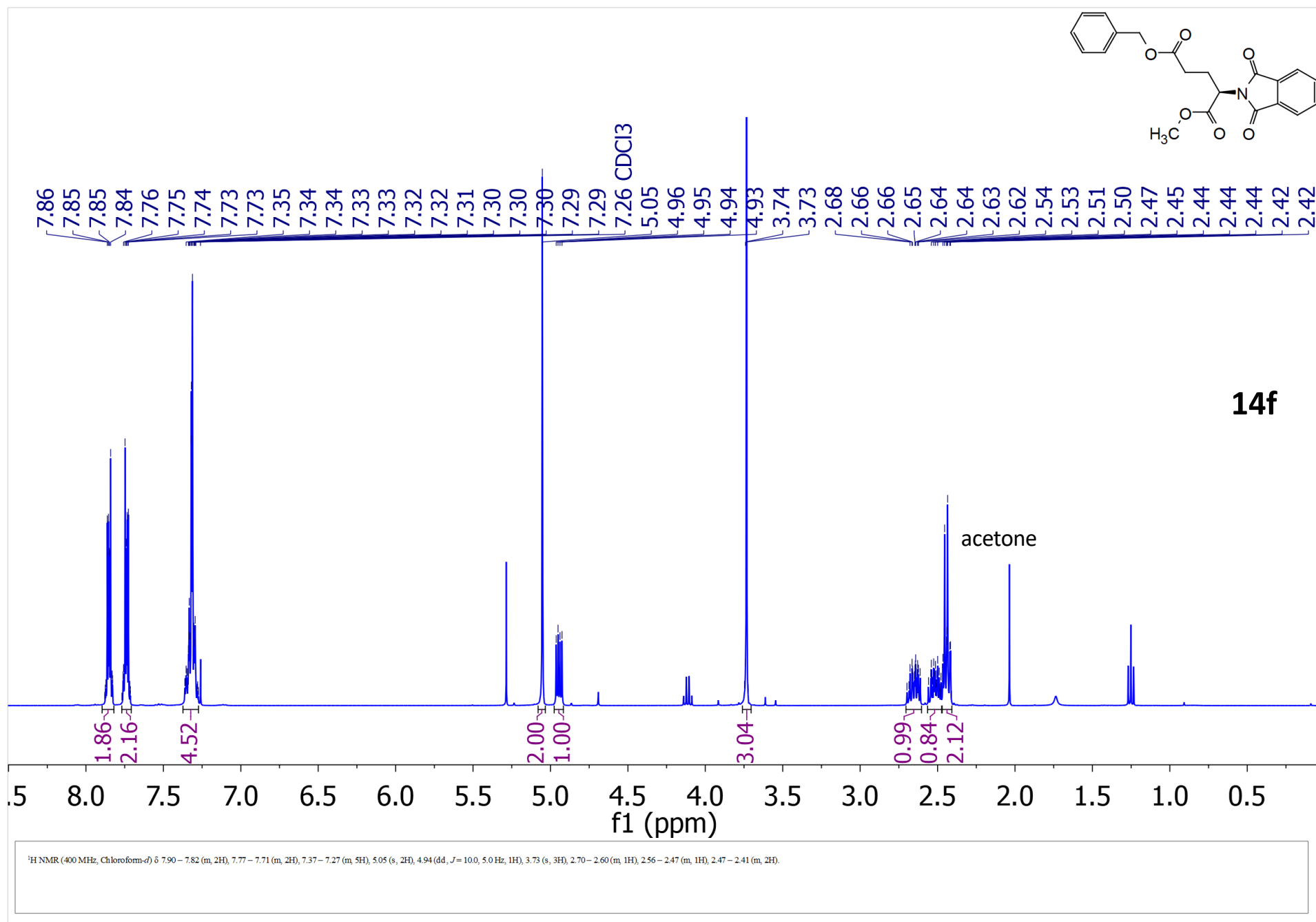


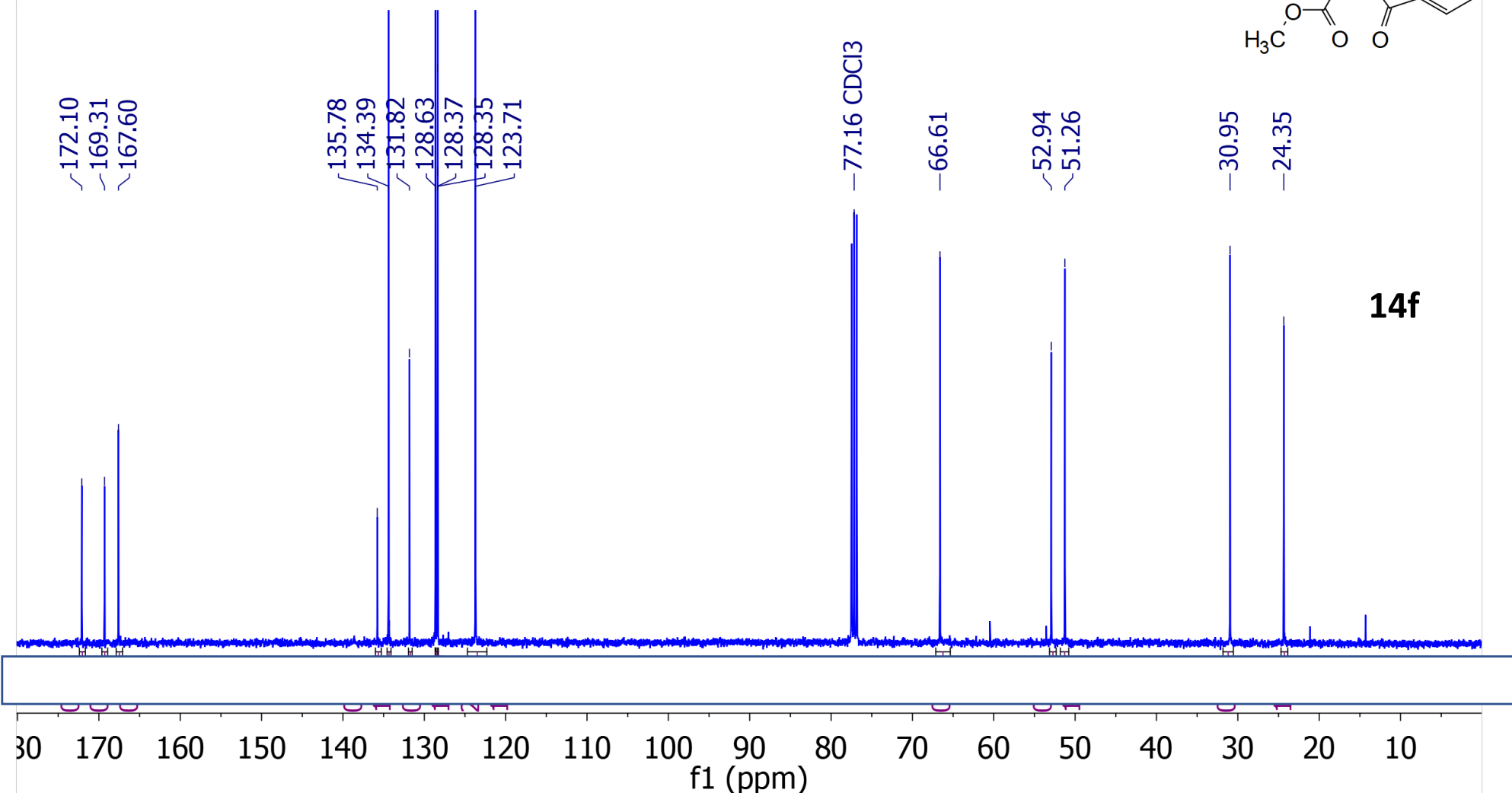
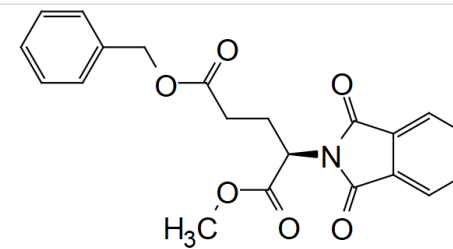




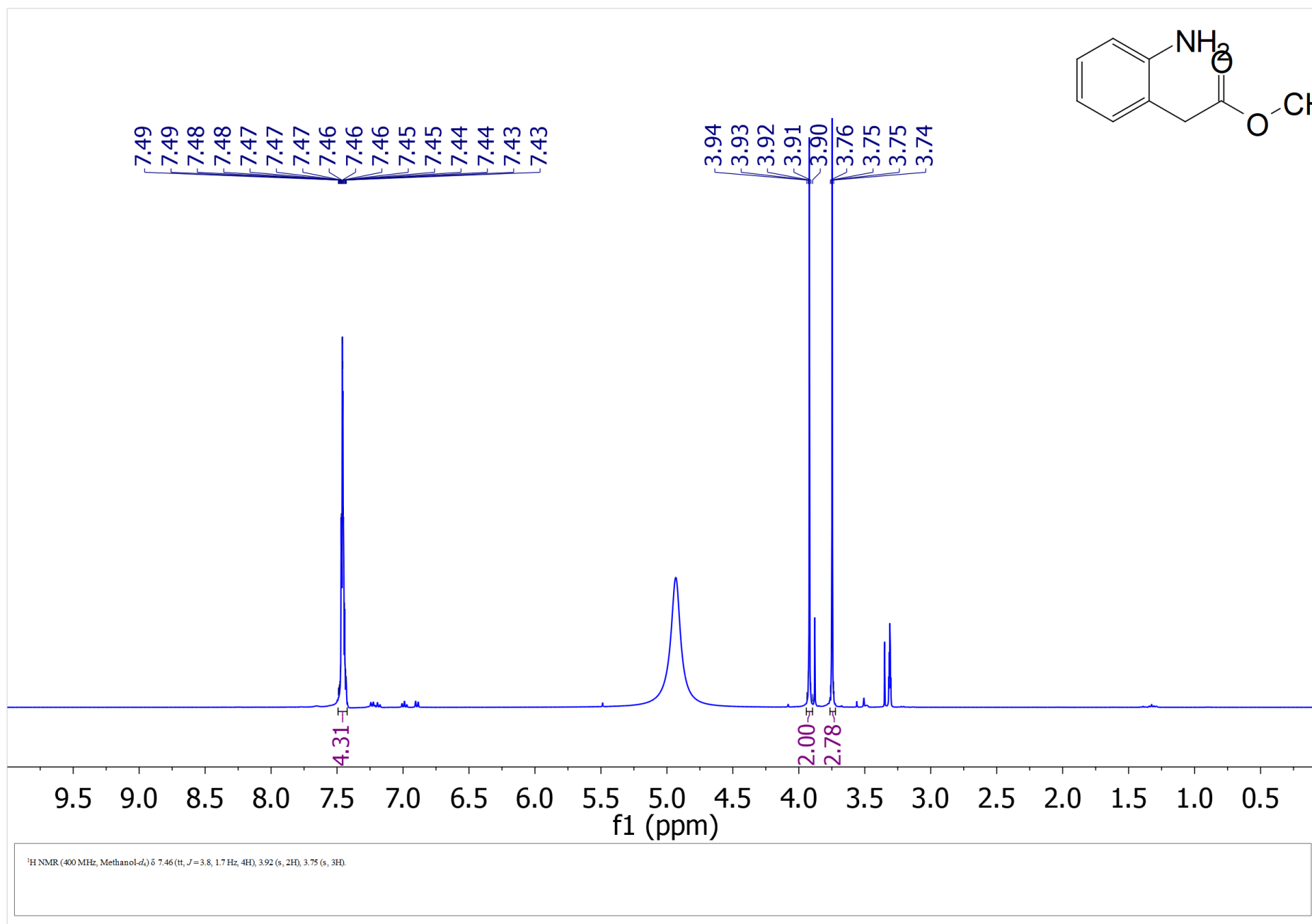


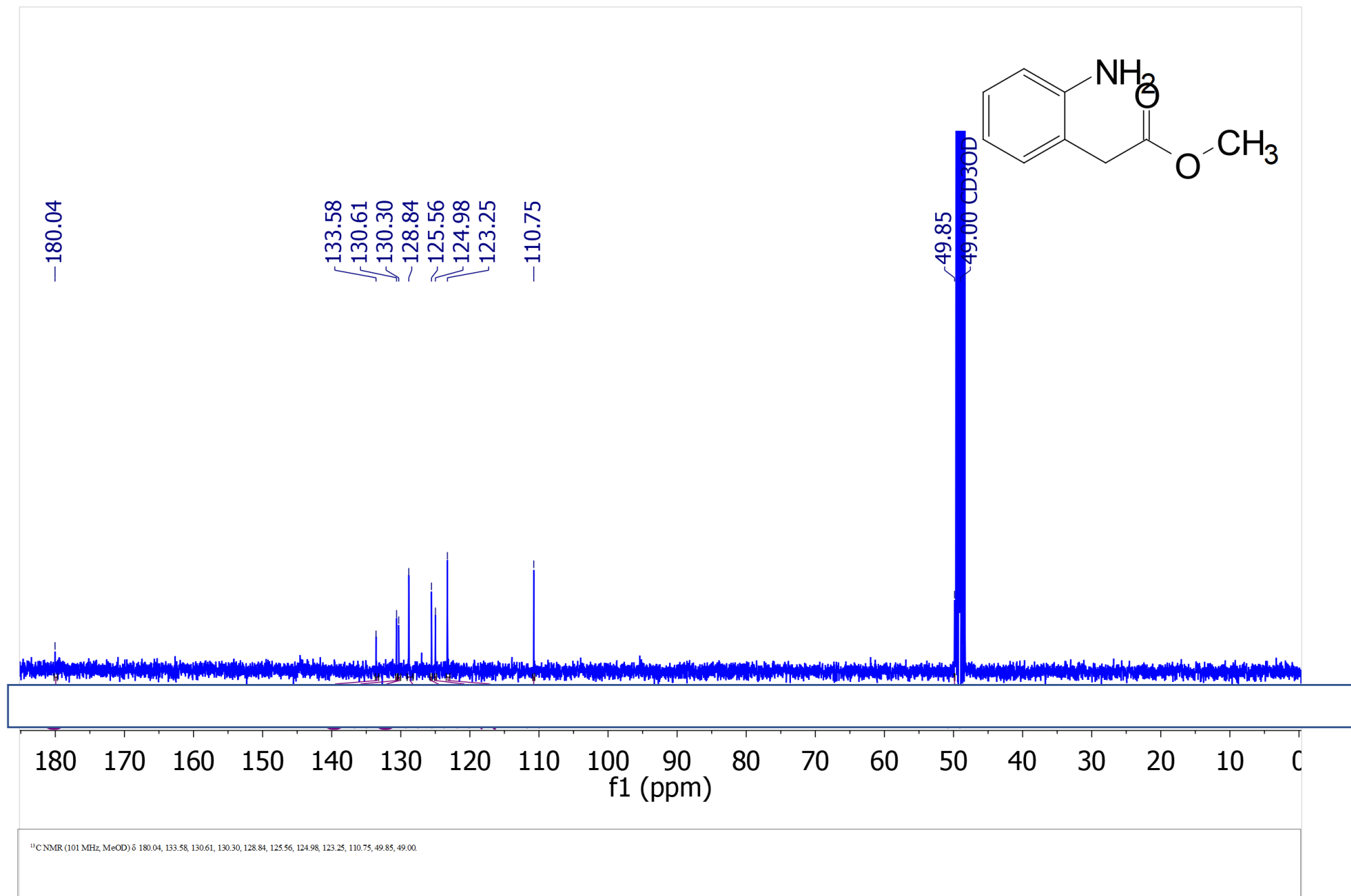


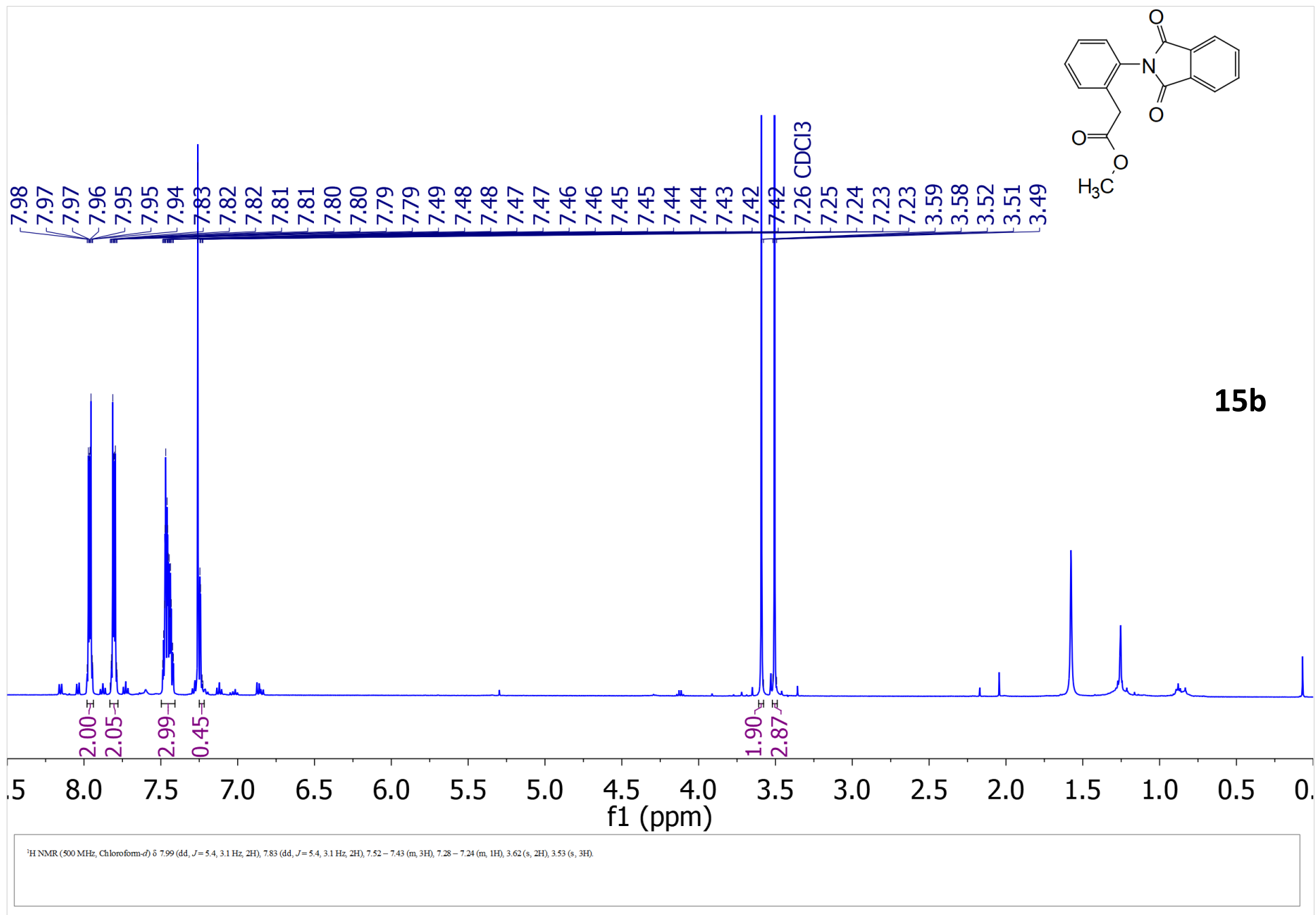


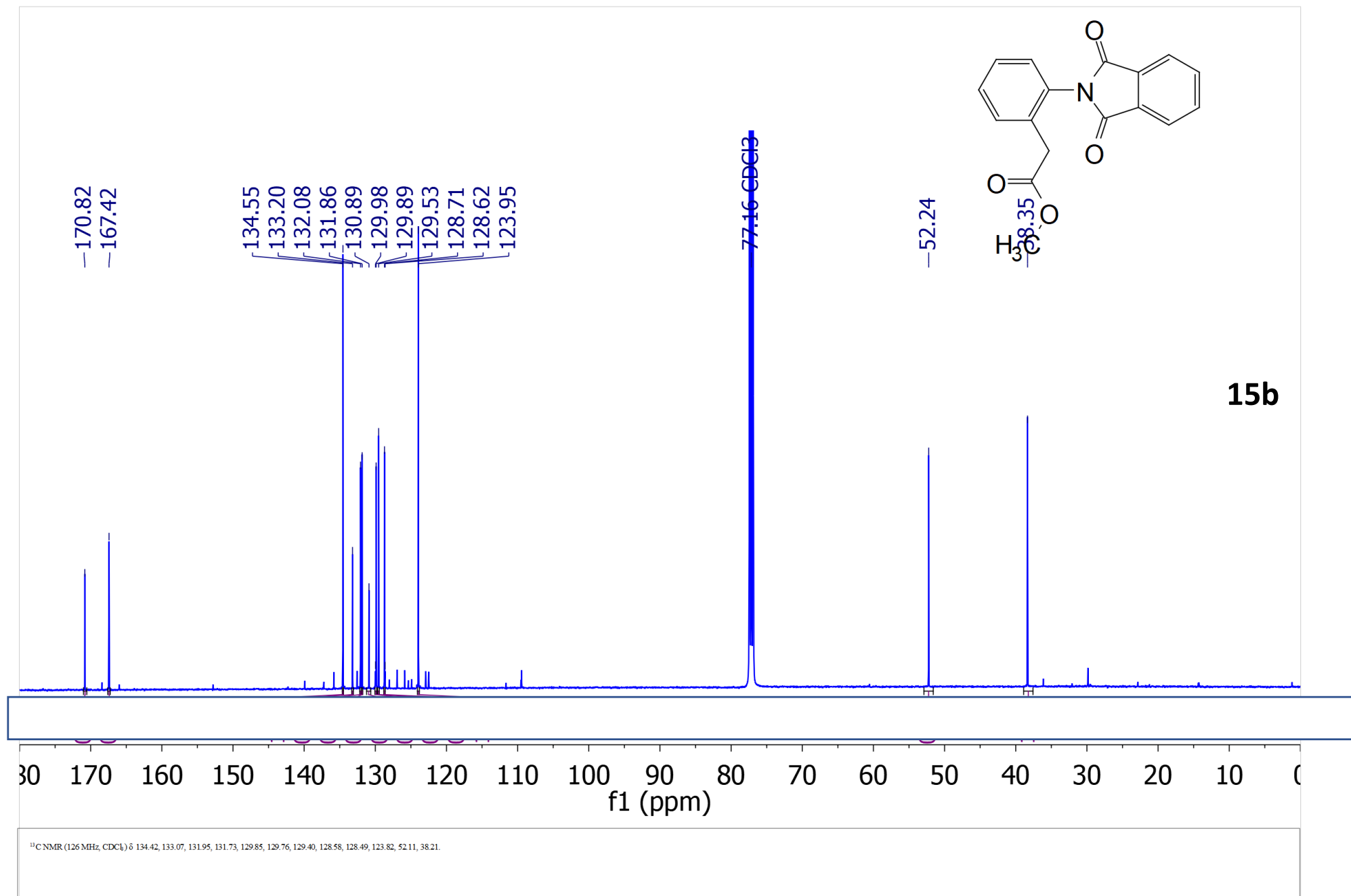


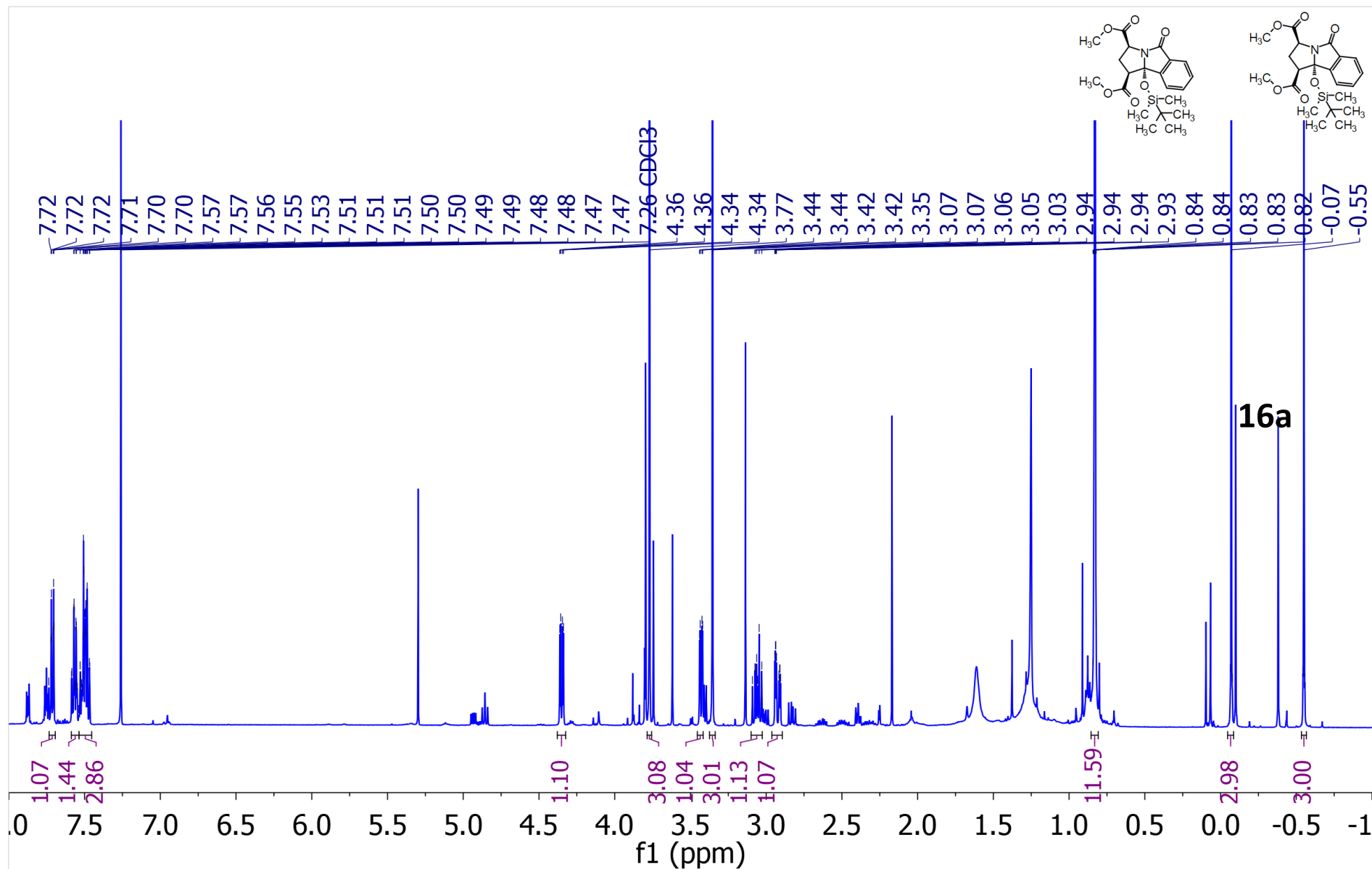
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.10, 169.31, 167.60, 135.78, 134.39, 131.82, 128.63, 128.37, 128.35, 123.71, 66.61, 52.94, 51.26, 30.95, 24.35.

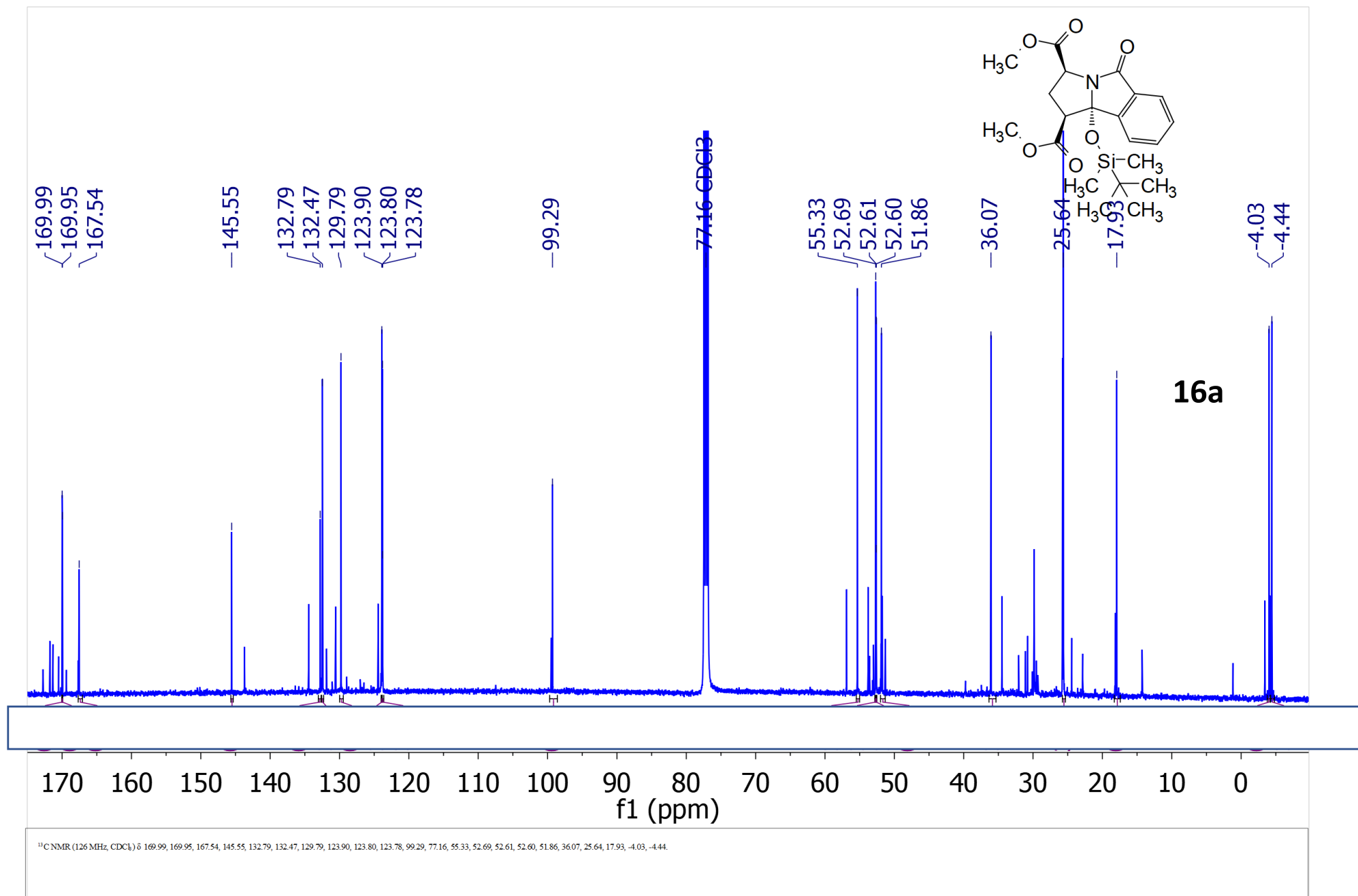


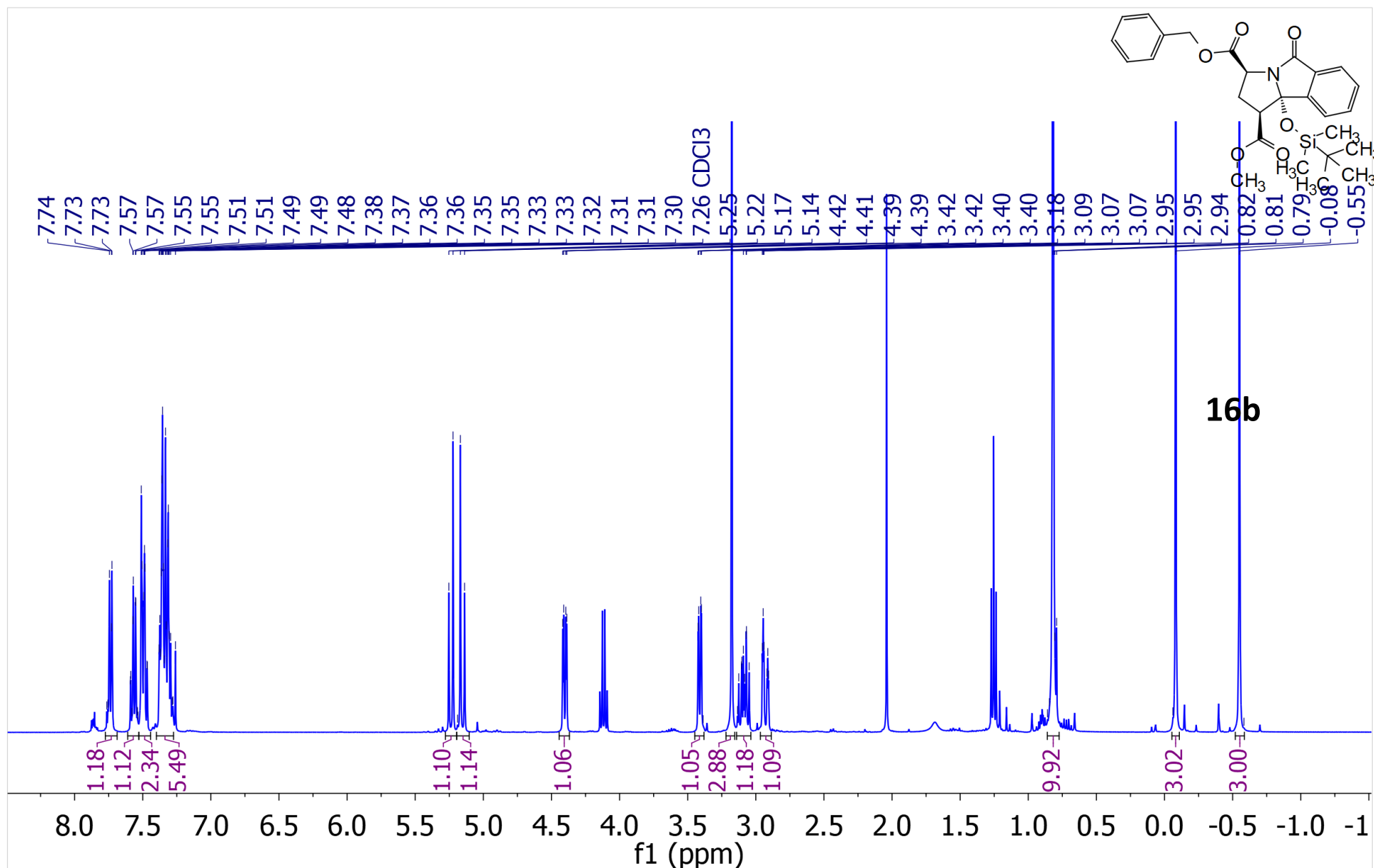




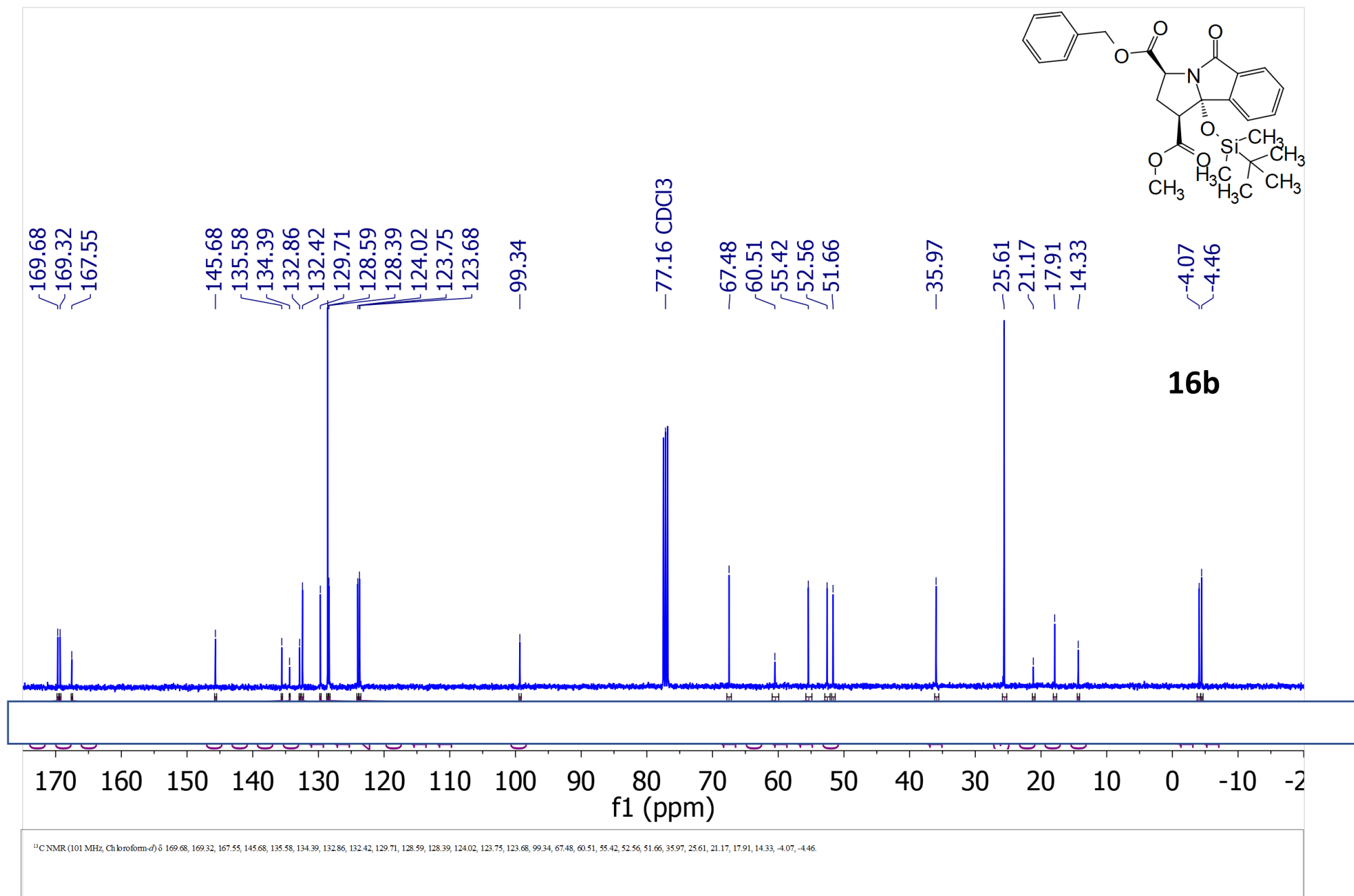


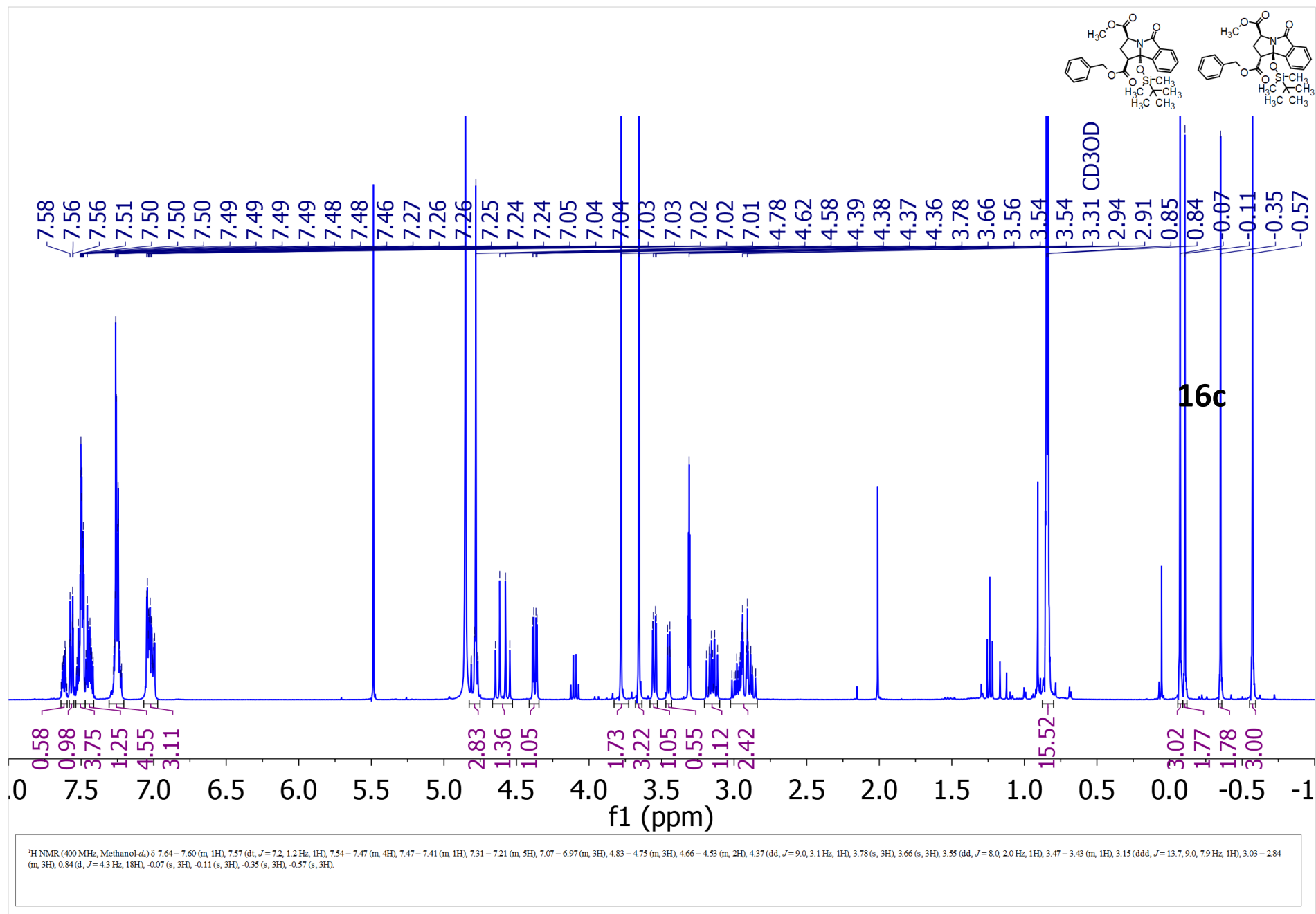


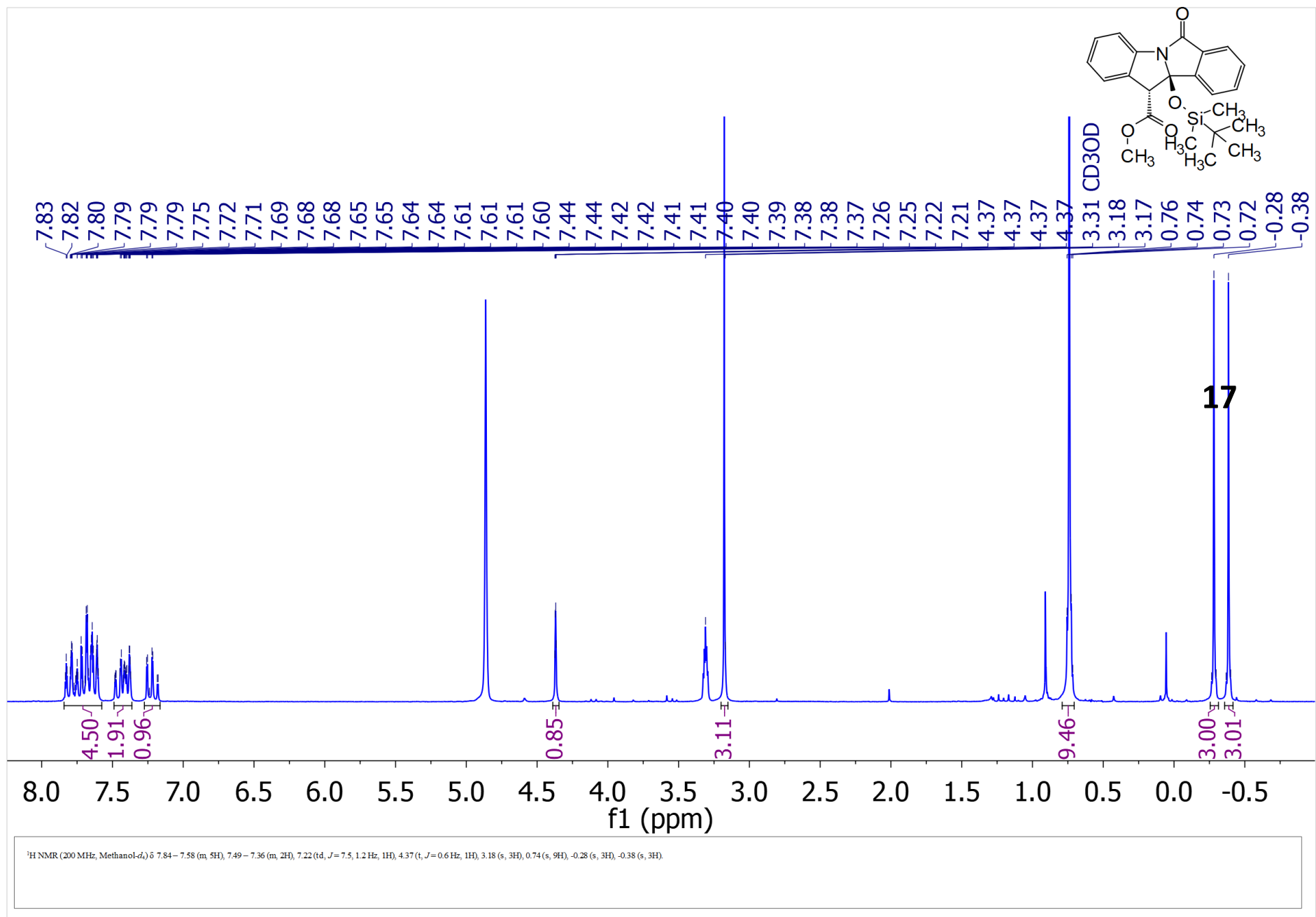


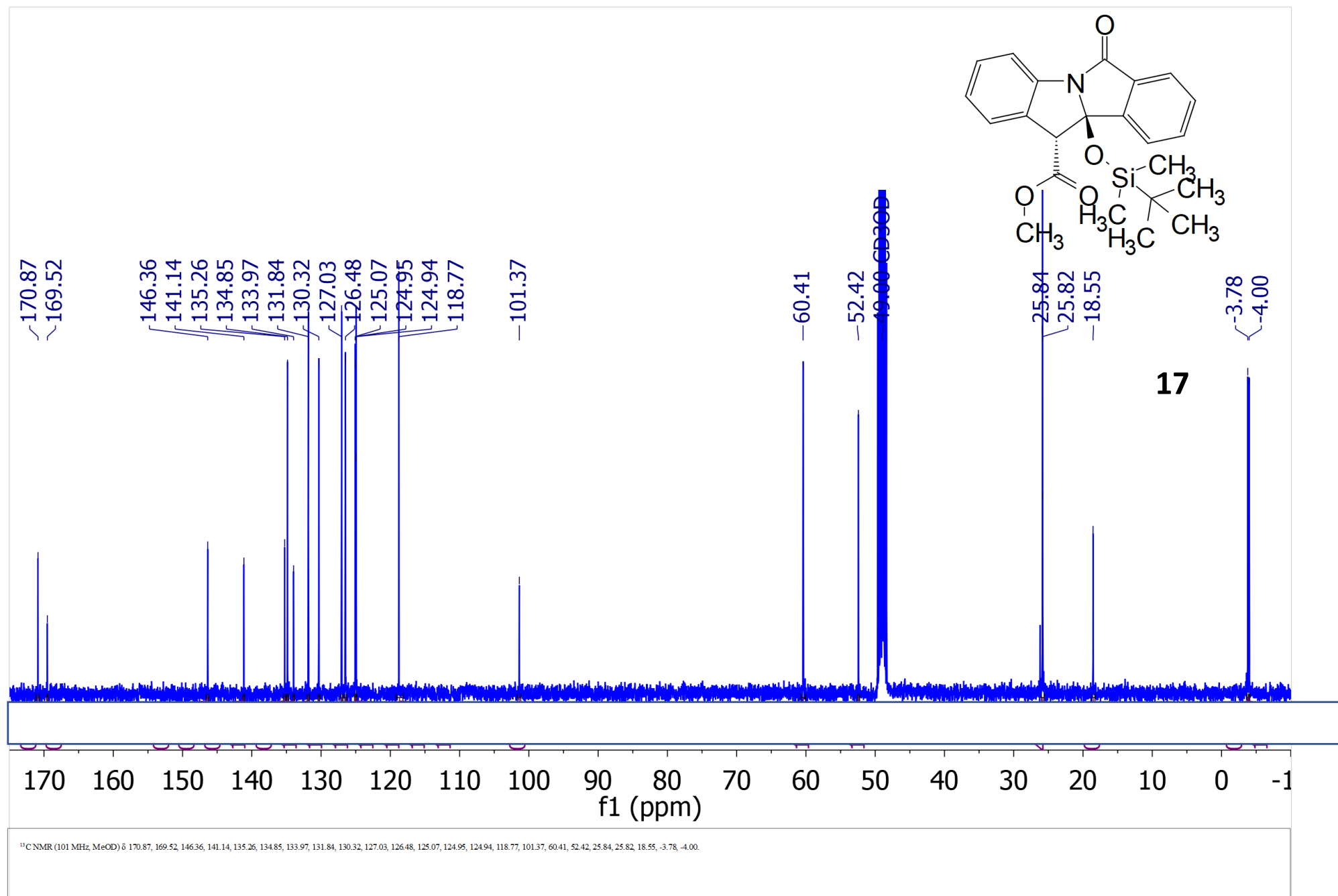


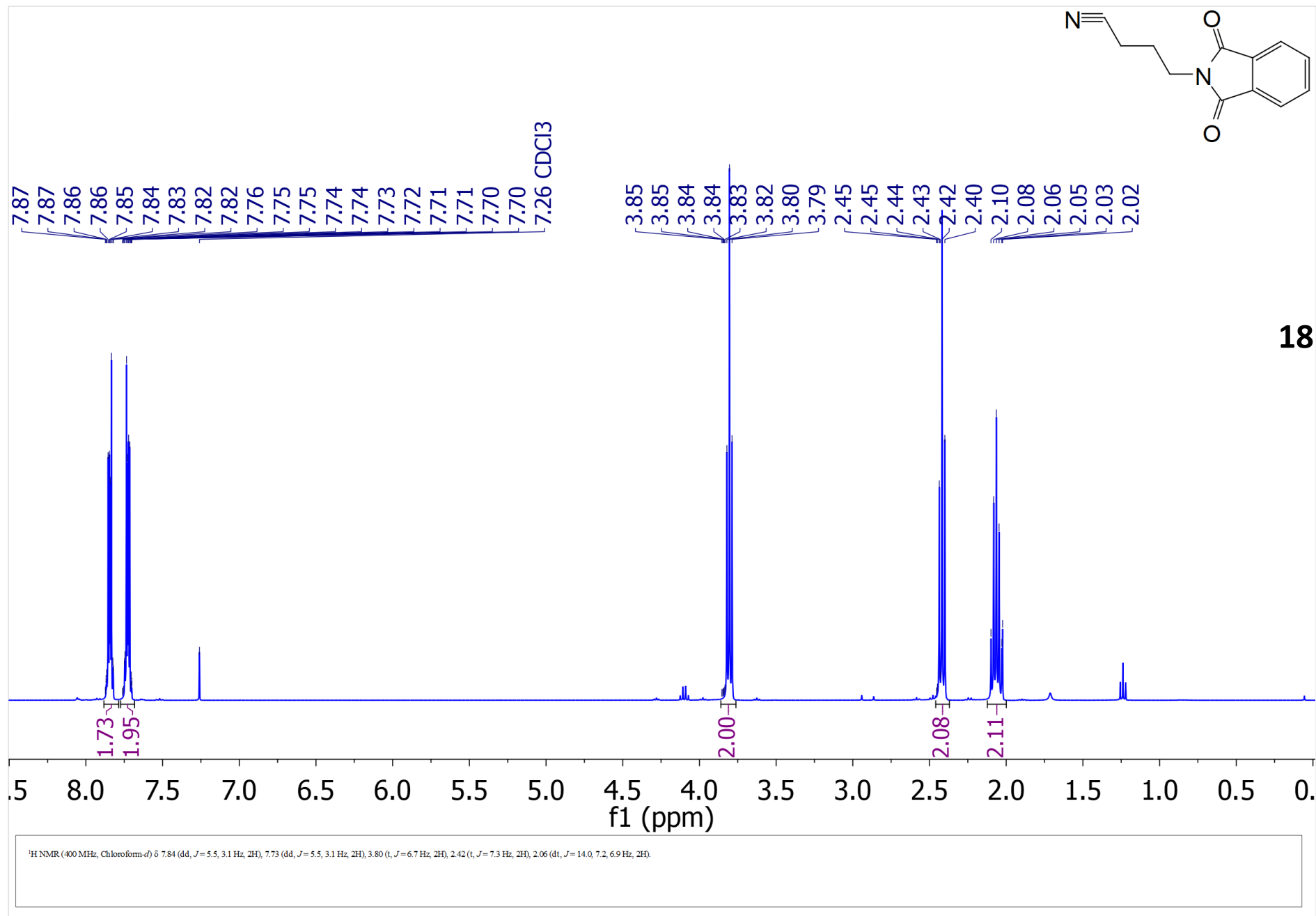
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.77 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.57 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.24 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 3.09 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 9.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 0.82 (s, 9H), -0.08 (s, 3H), -0.55 (s, 3H).

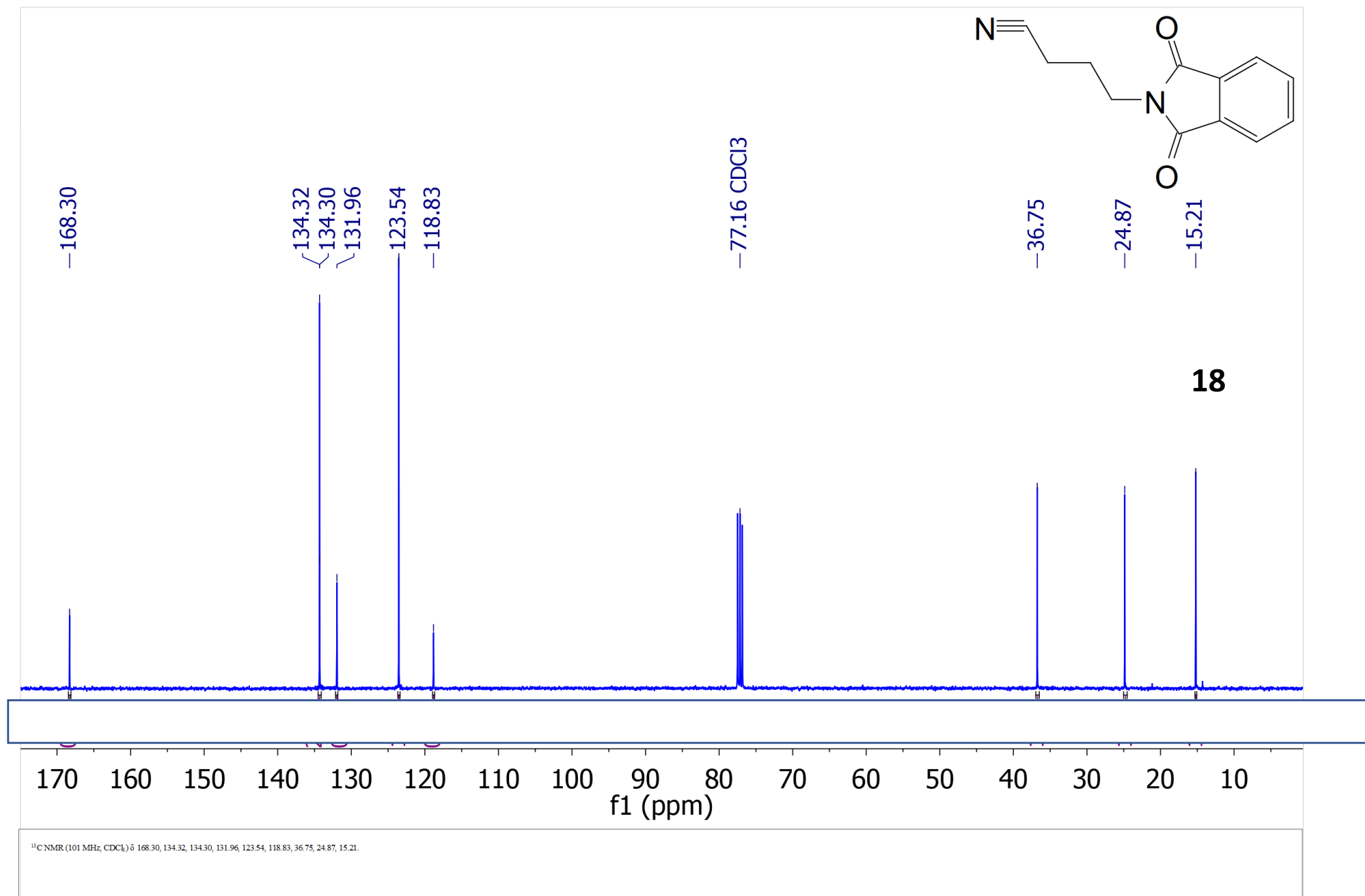


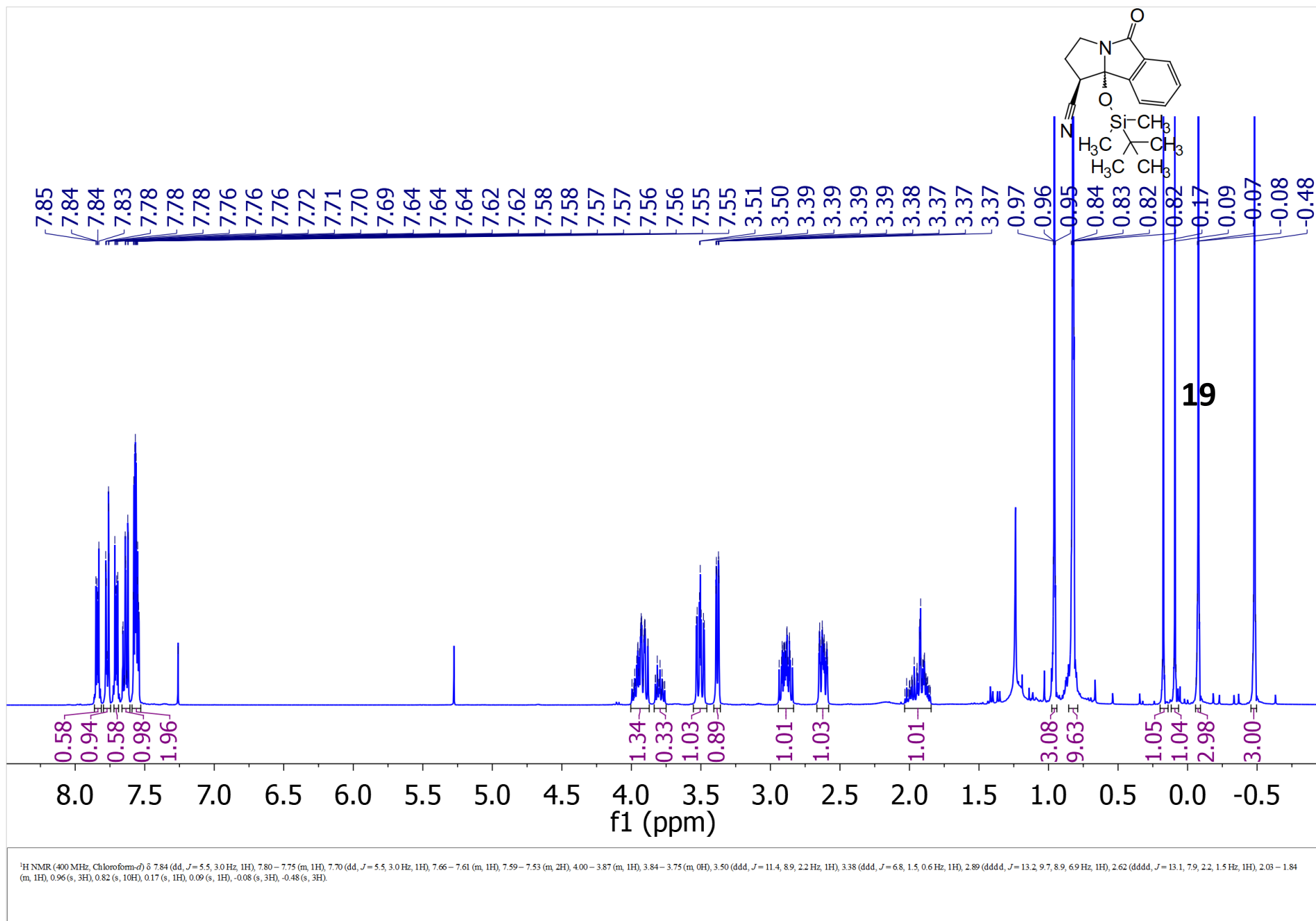


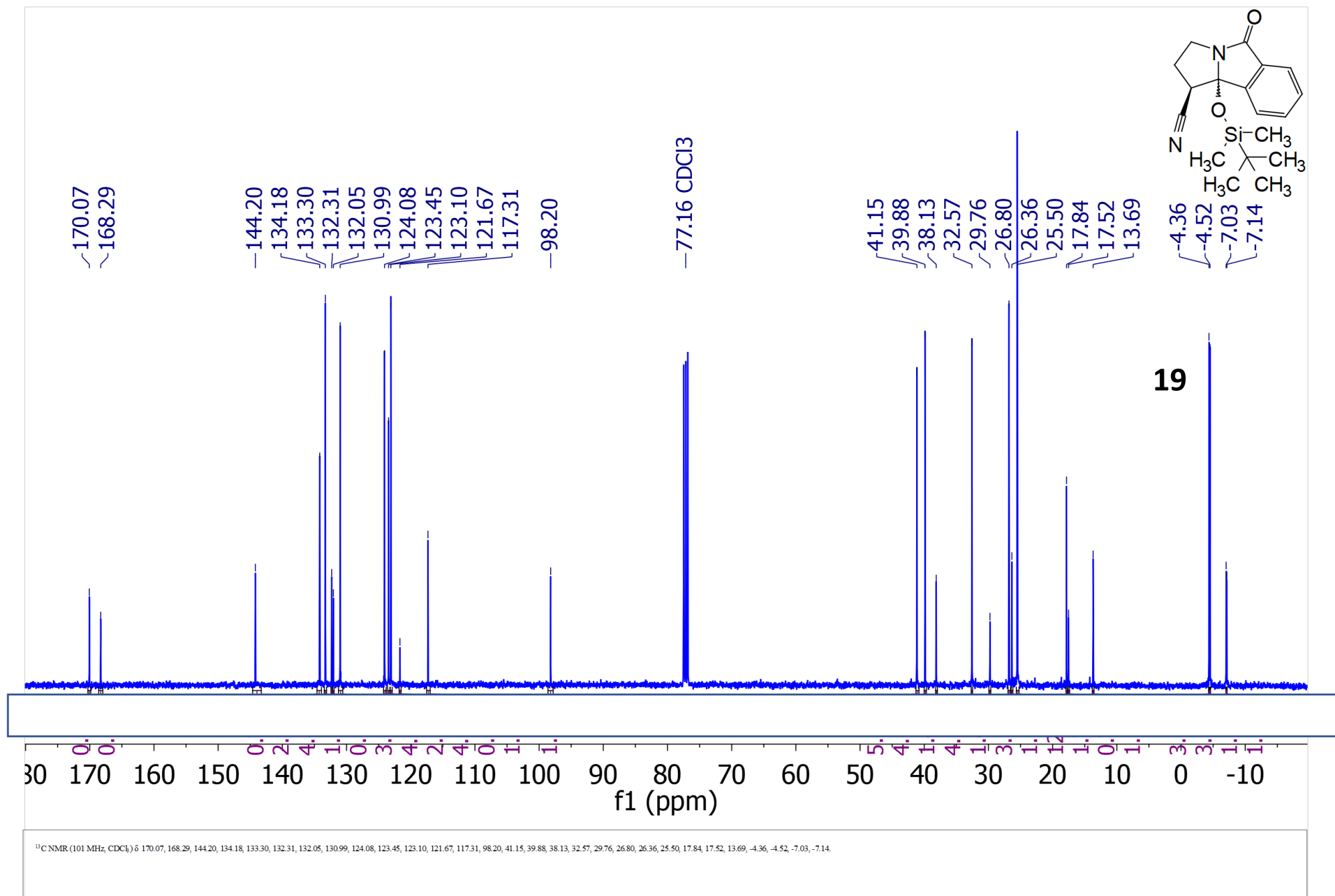


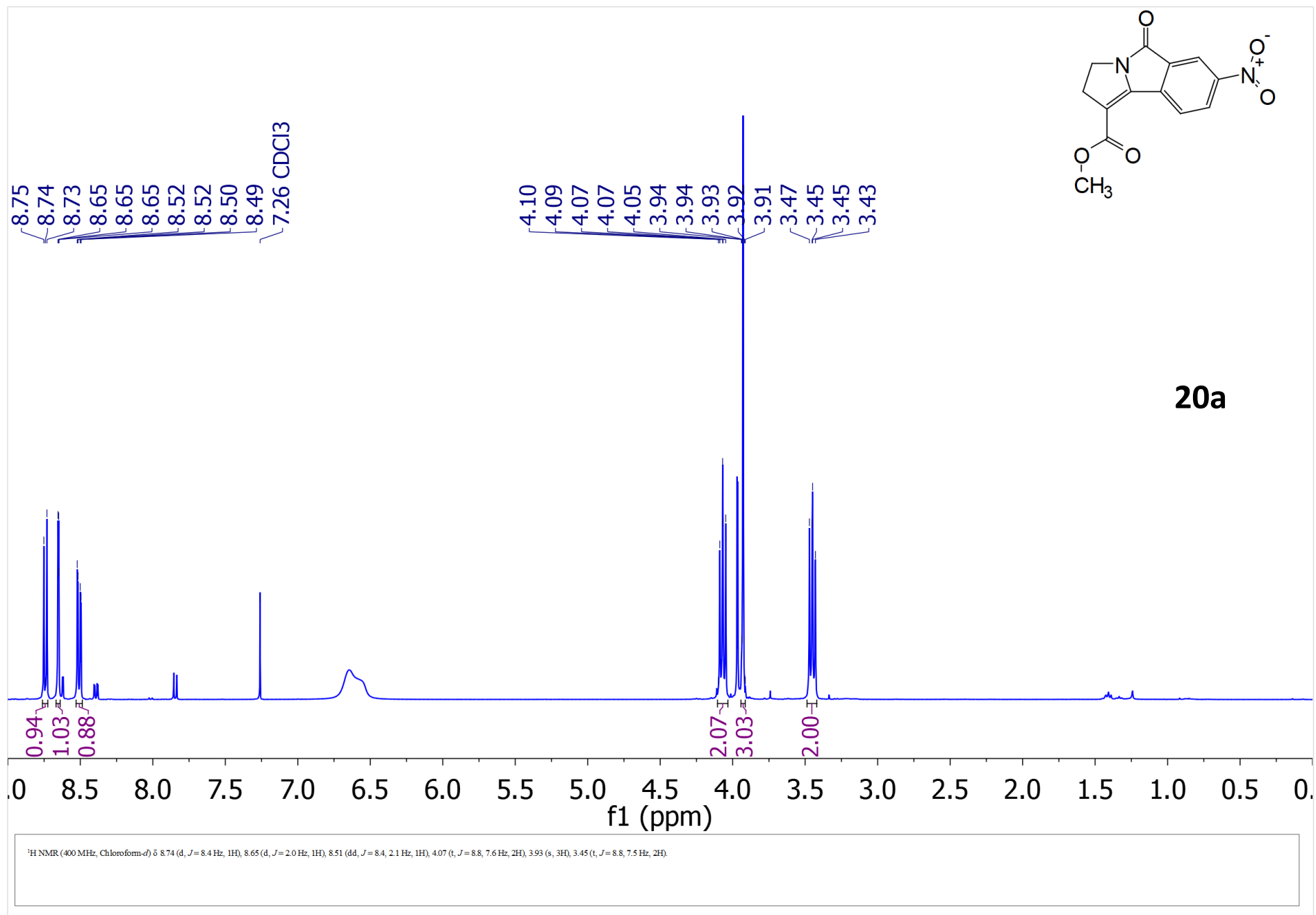


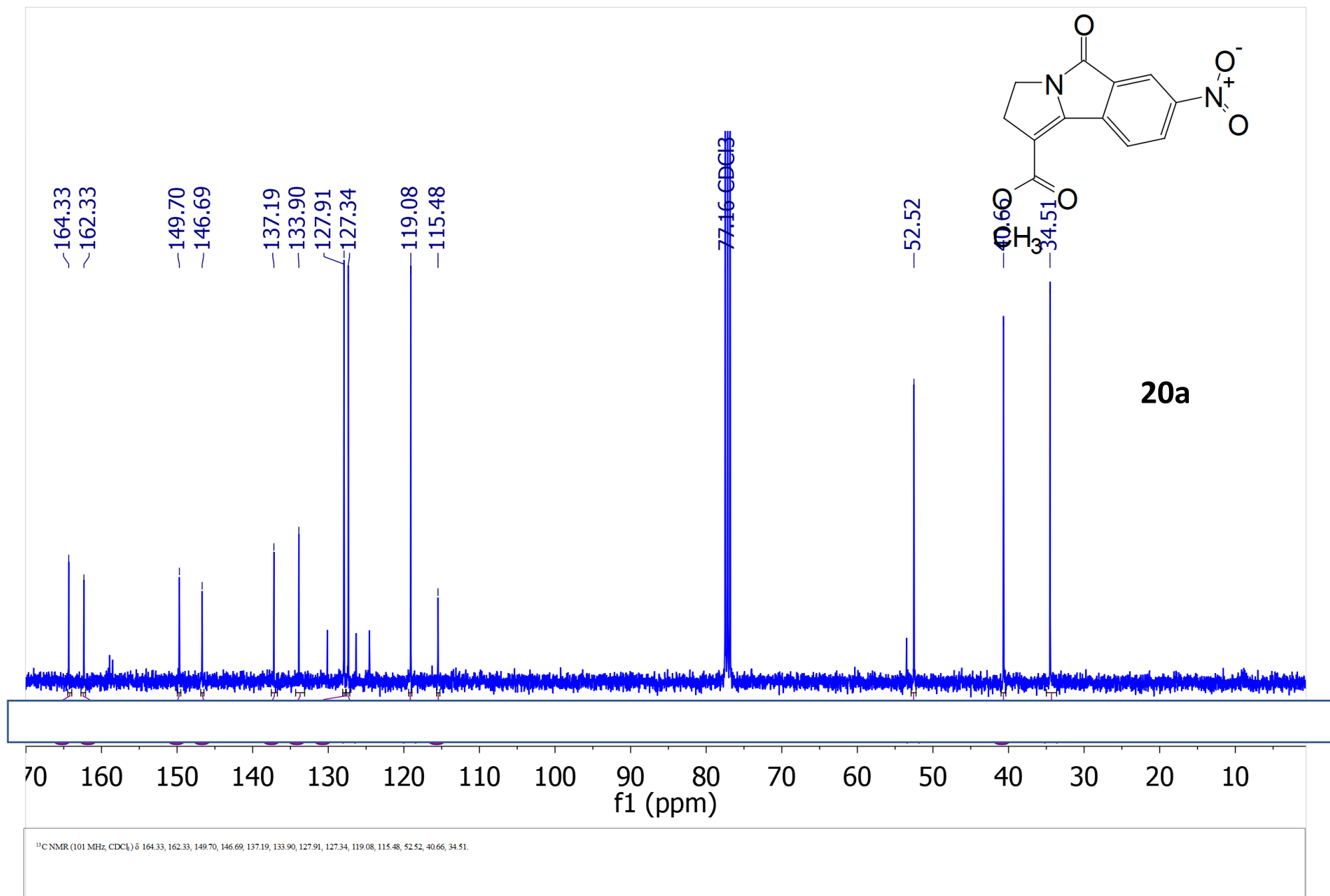


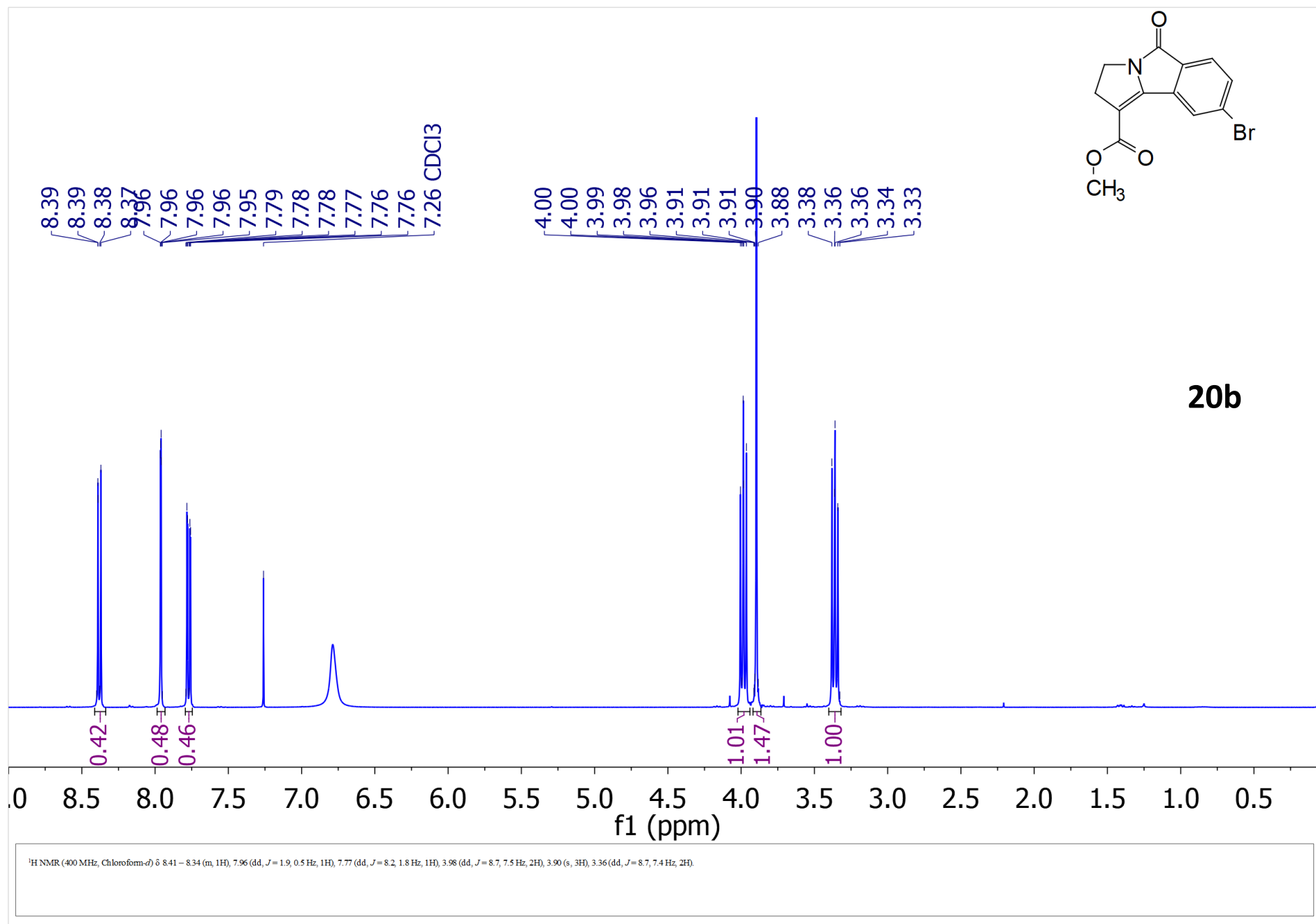


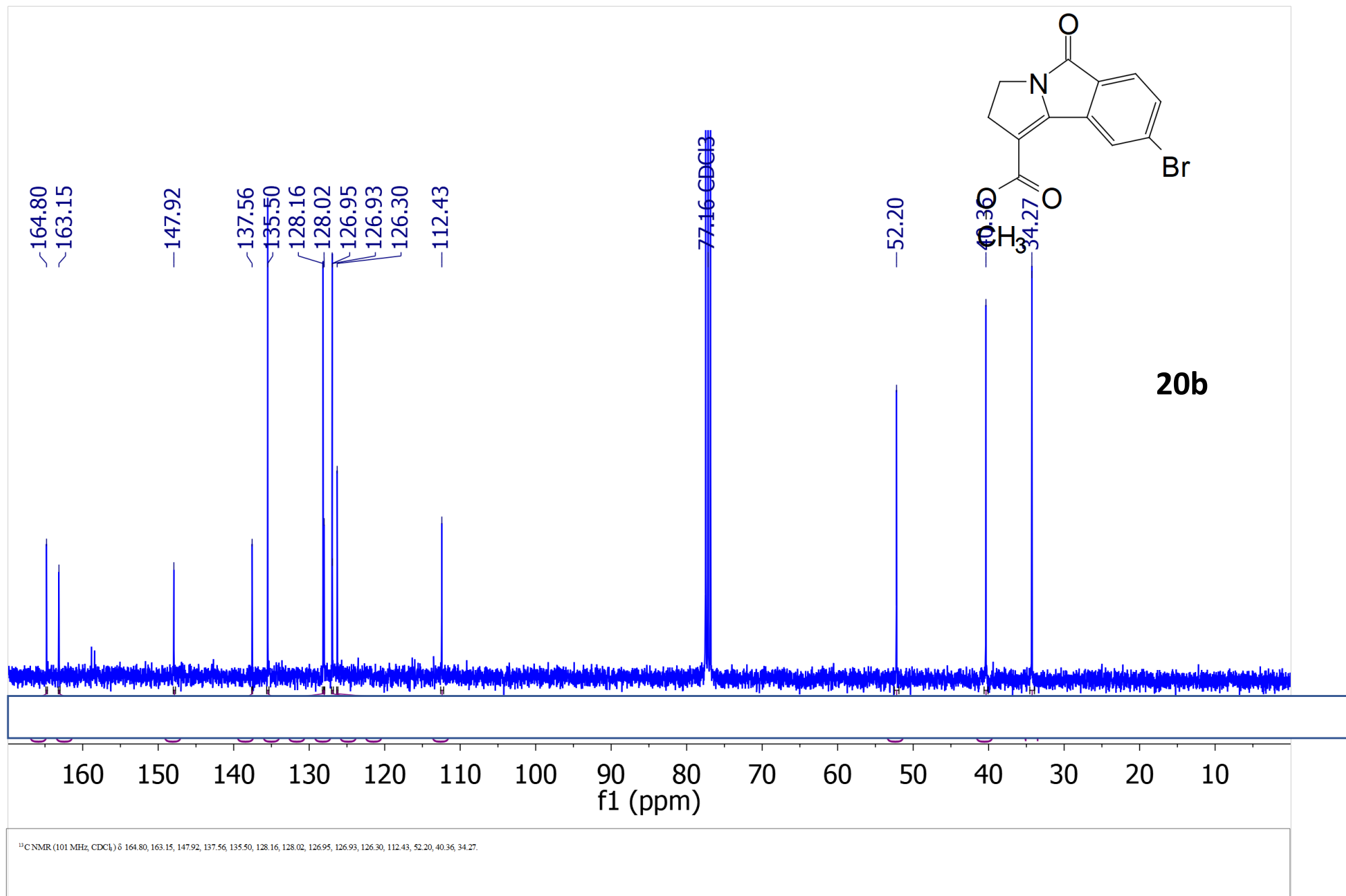


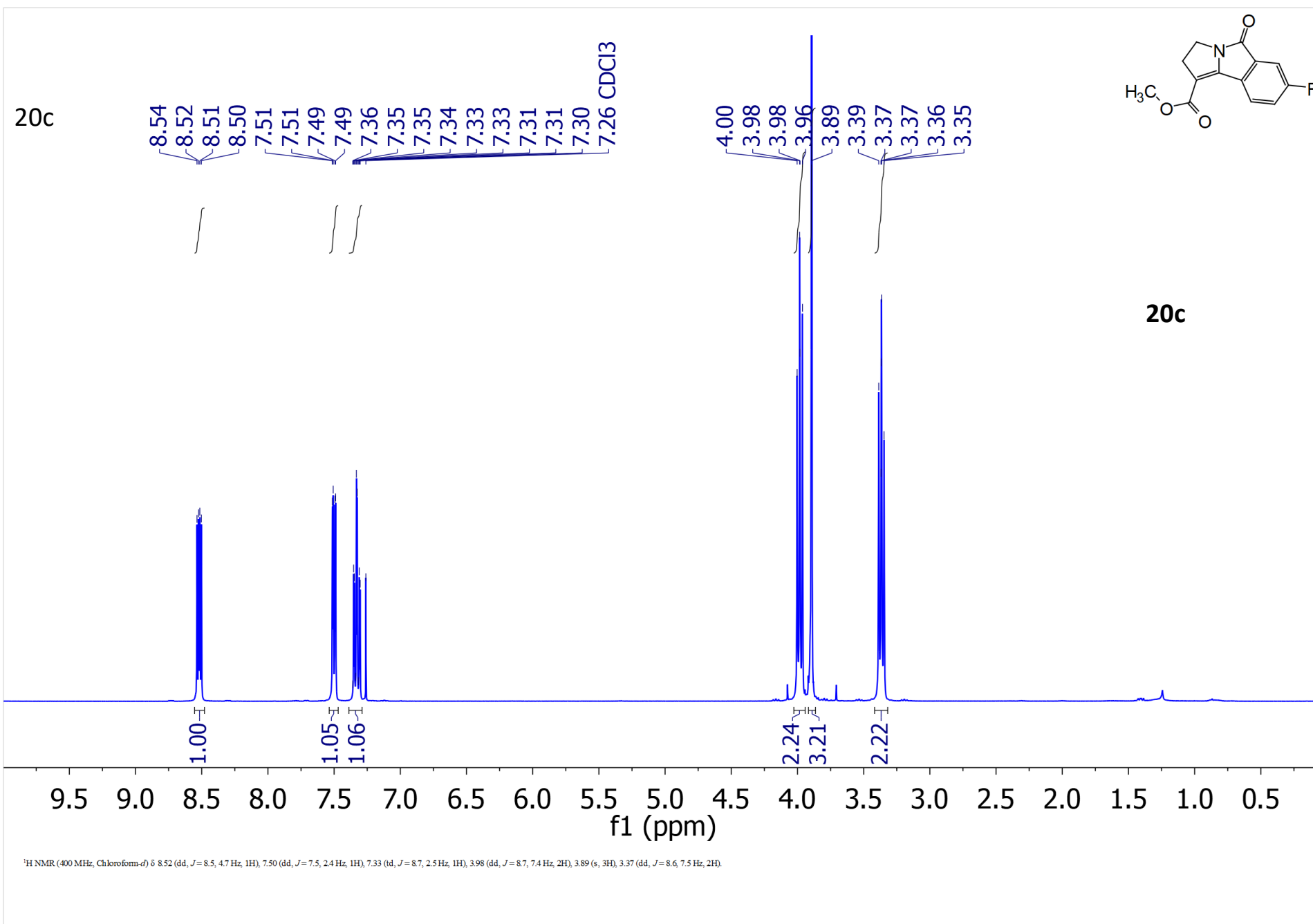


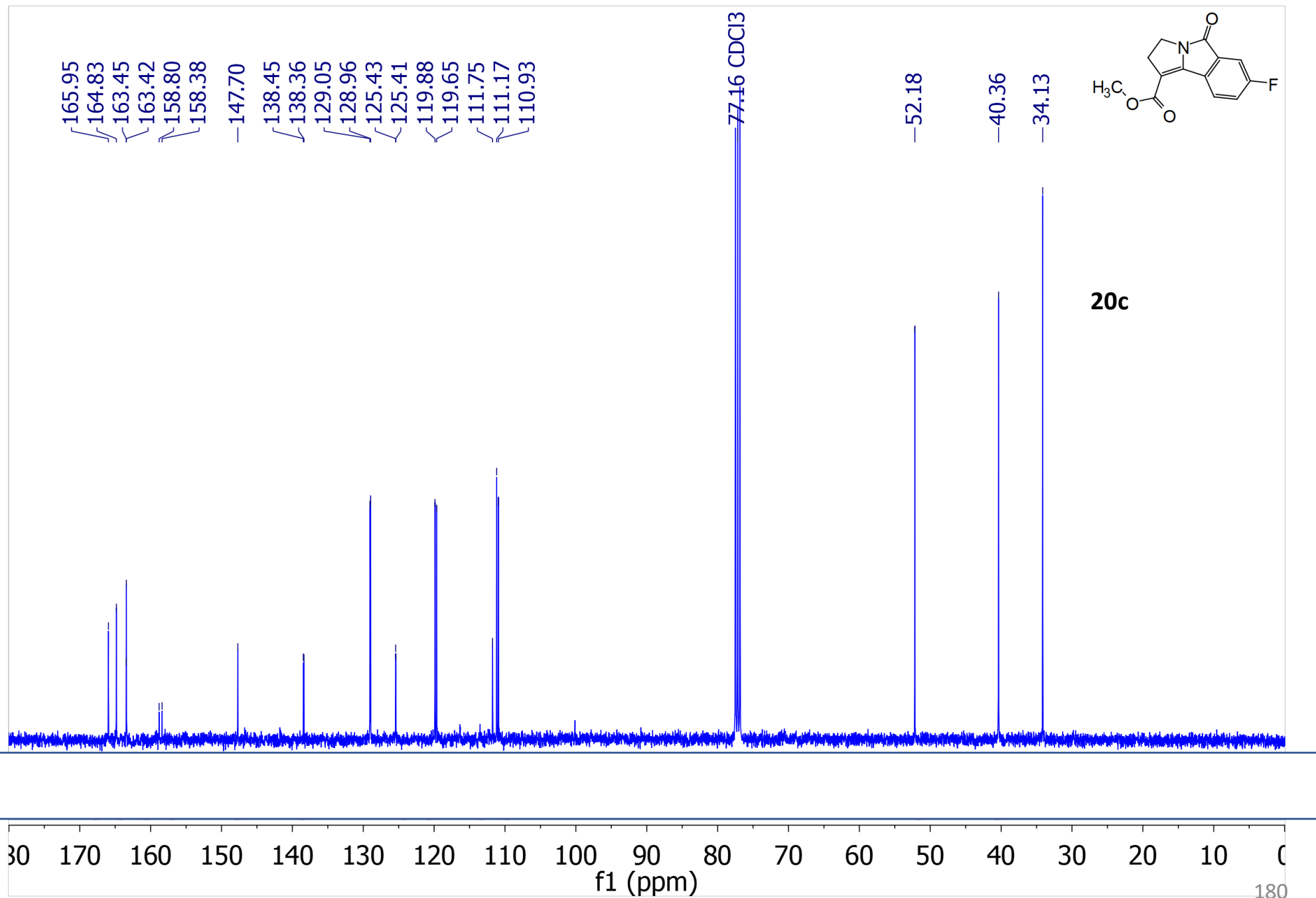


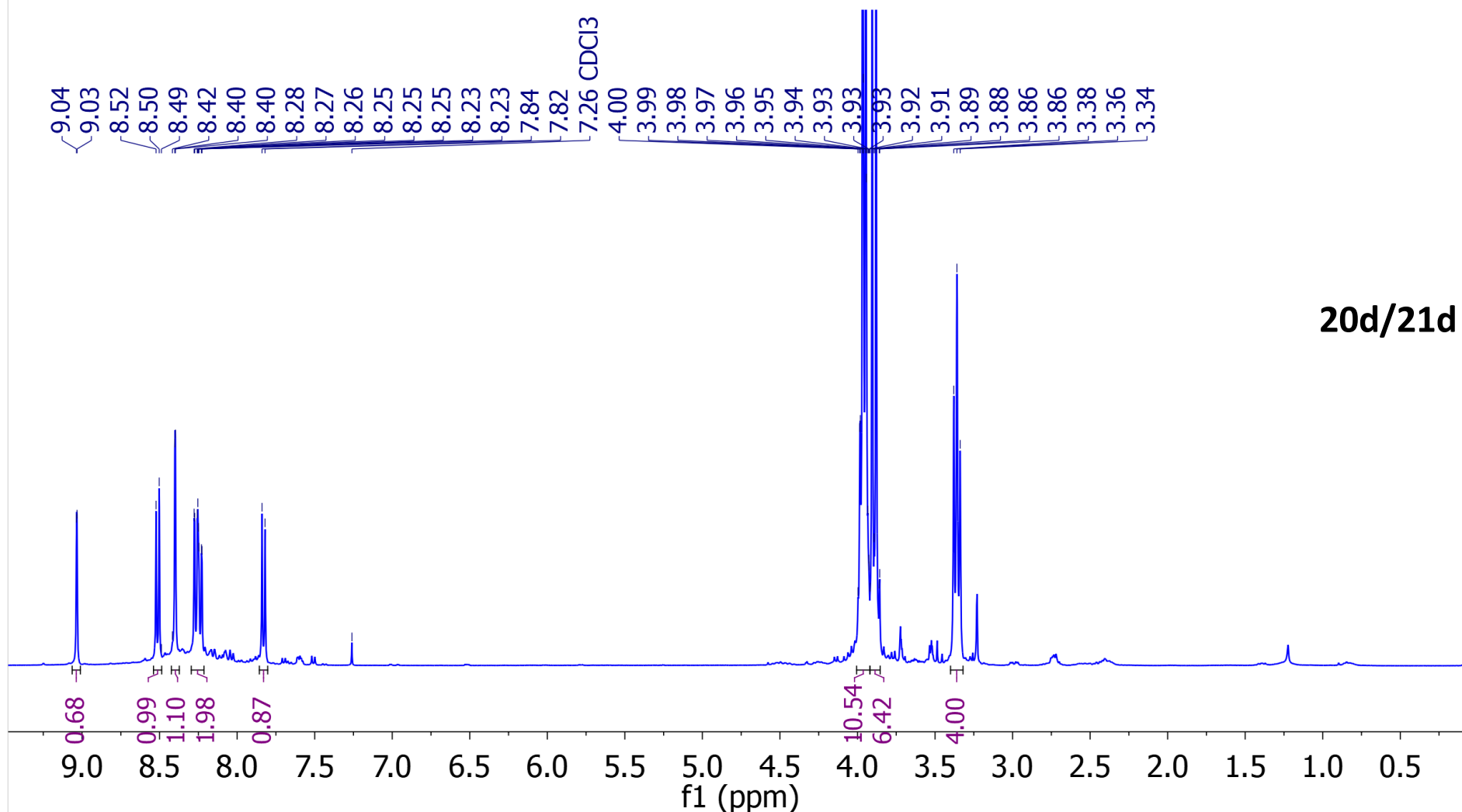
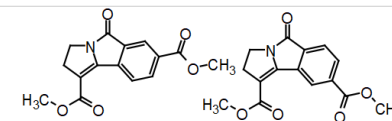






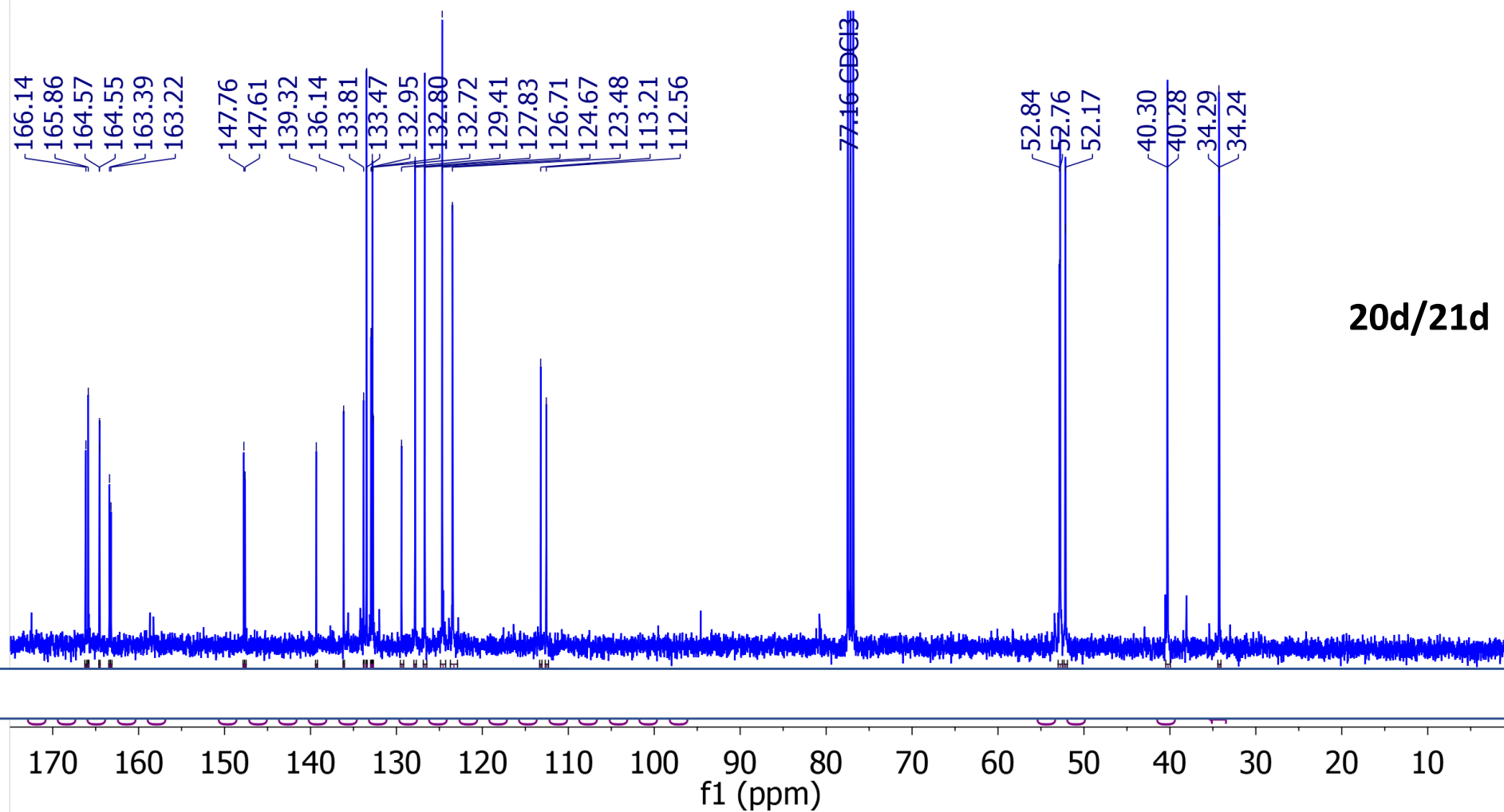
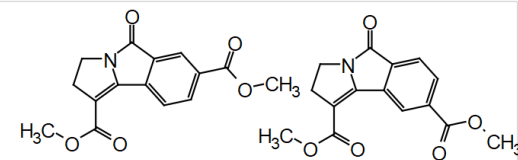




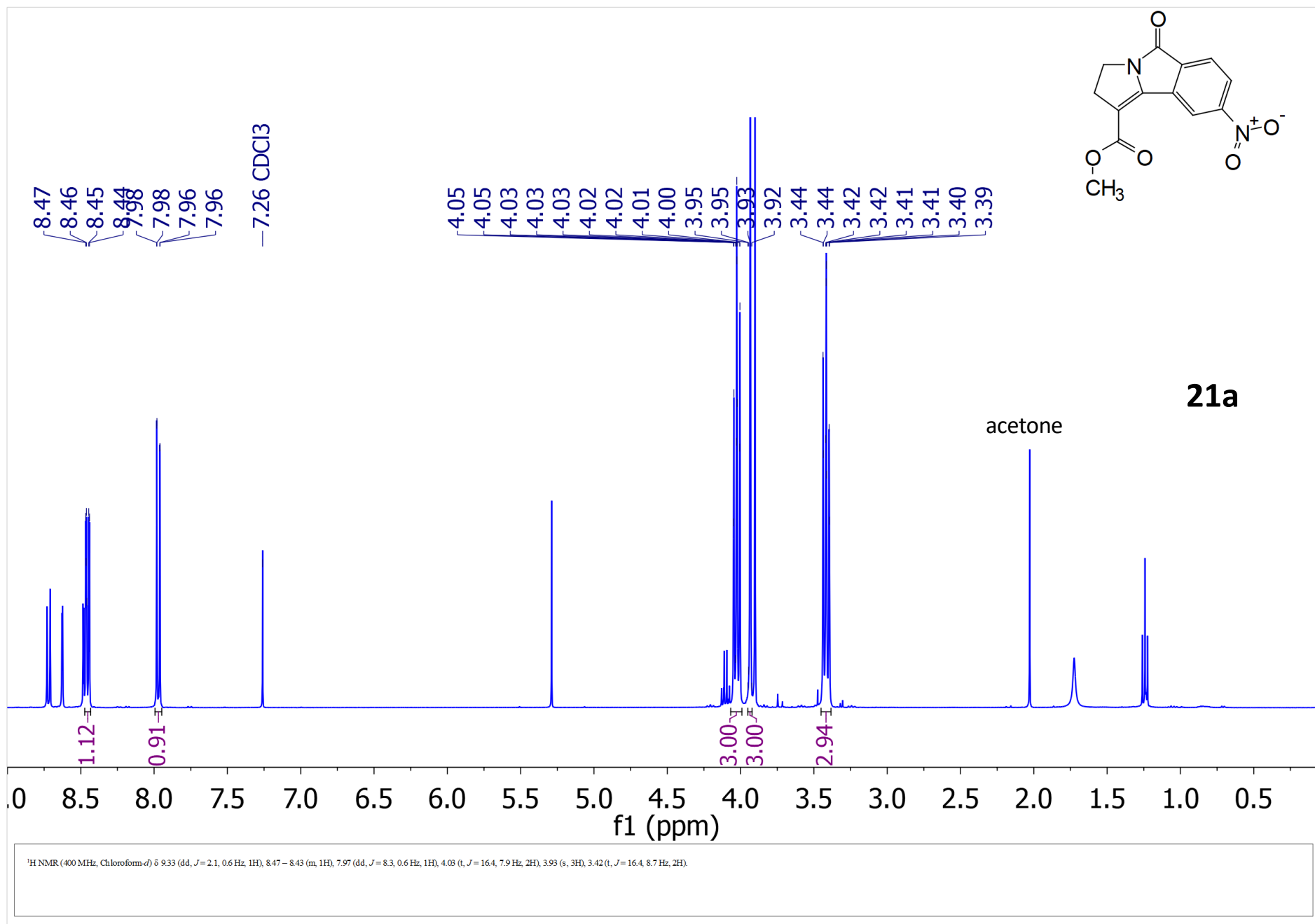


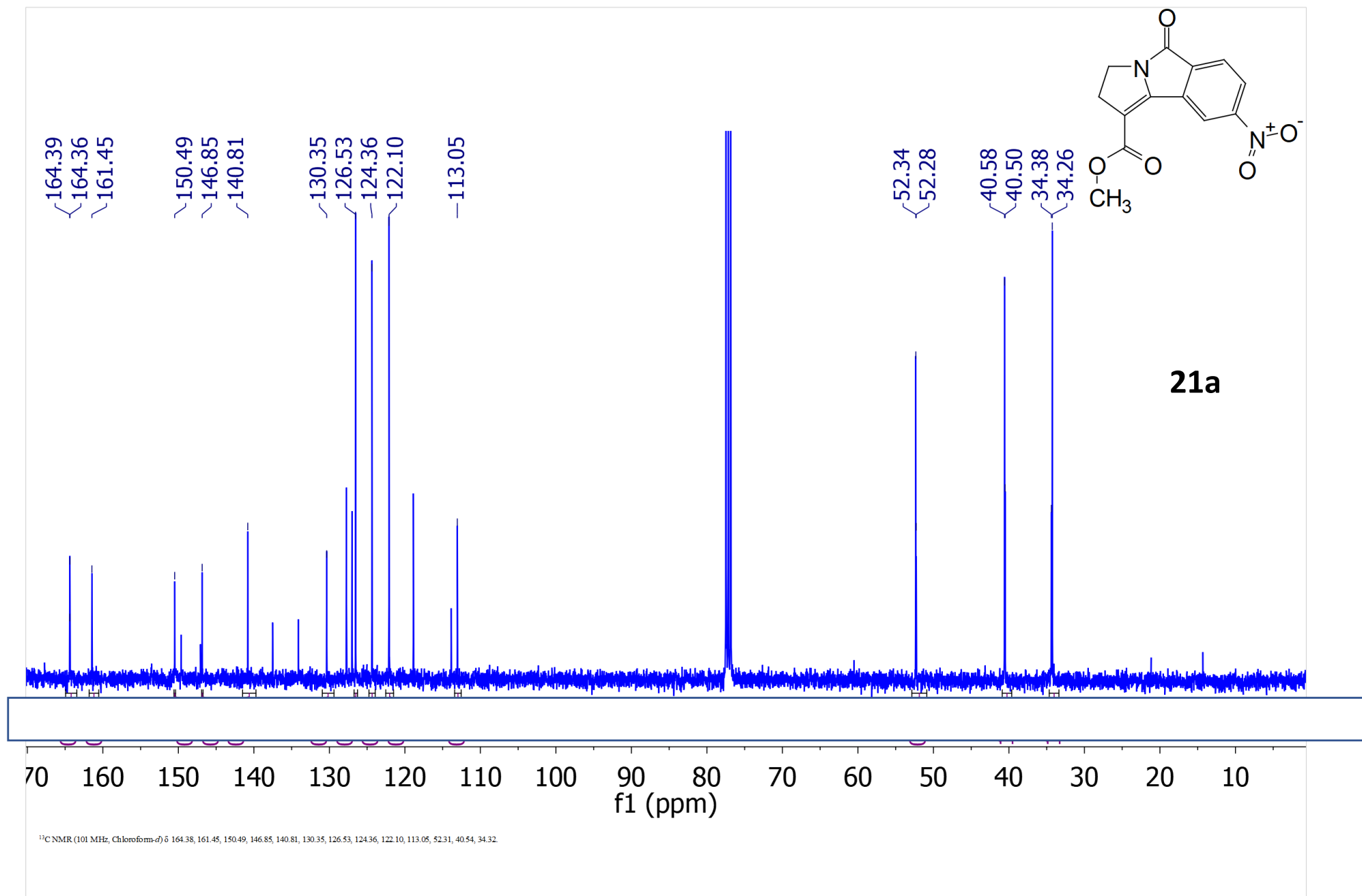
20d/21d

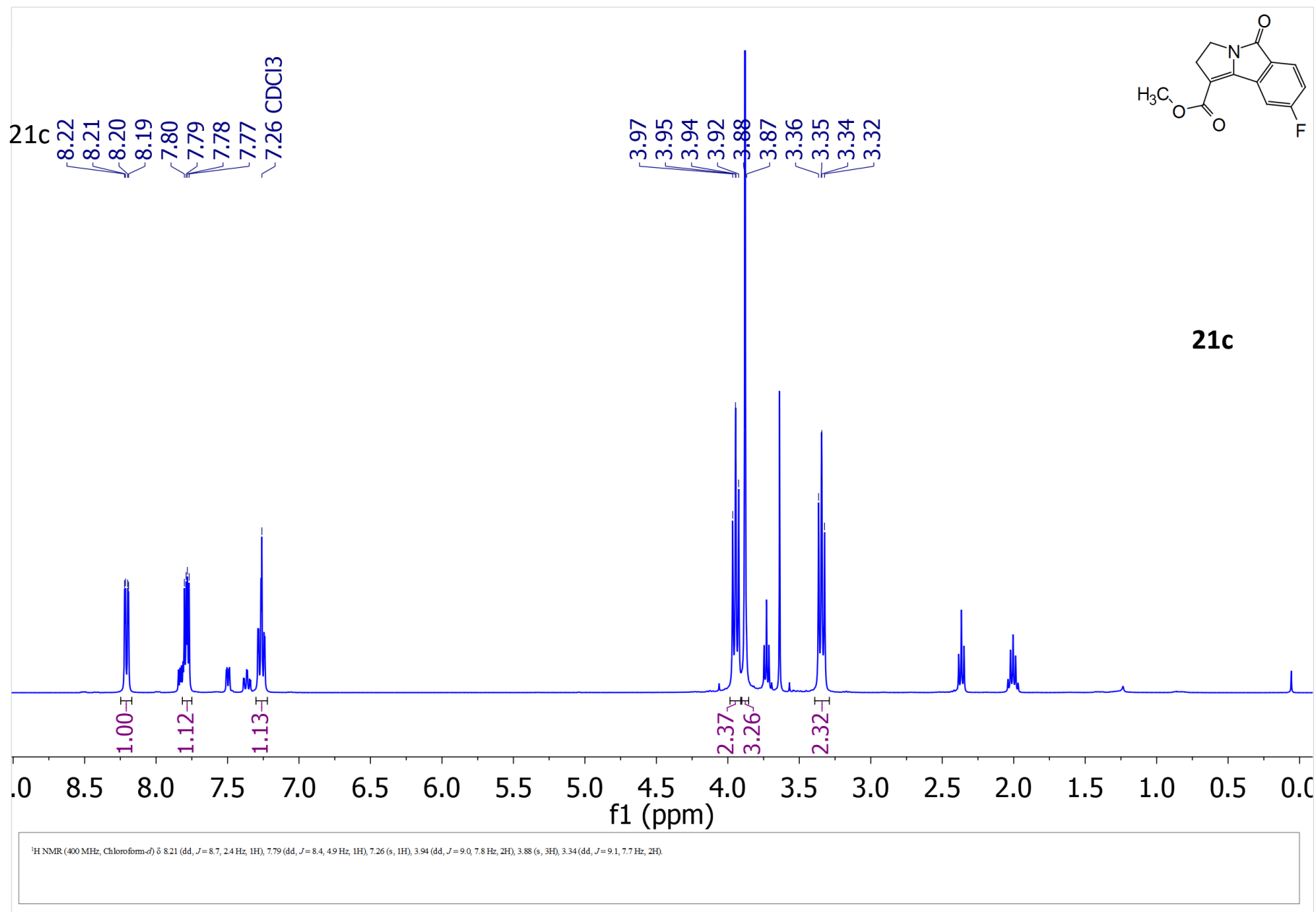
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.03 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (ddd, *J* = 10.7, 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 10H), 3.89 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 6H), 3.36 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 4H).

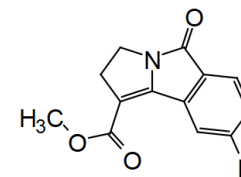


¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.14, 165.86, 164.57, 164.55, 163.39, 163.22, 147.76, 147.61, 139.32, 136.14, 133.81, 133.47, 132.95, 132.80, 132.72, 129.41, 127.83, 126.71, 124.67, 123.48, 113.21, 112.56, 52.84, 52.76, 52.17, 40.30, 40.28, 34.29, 34.24

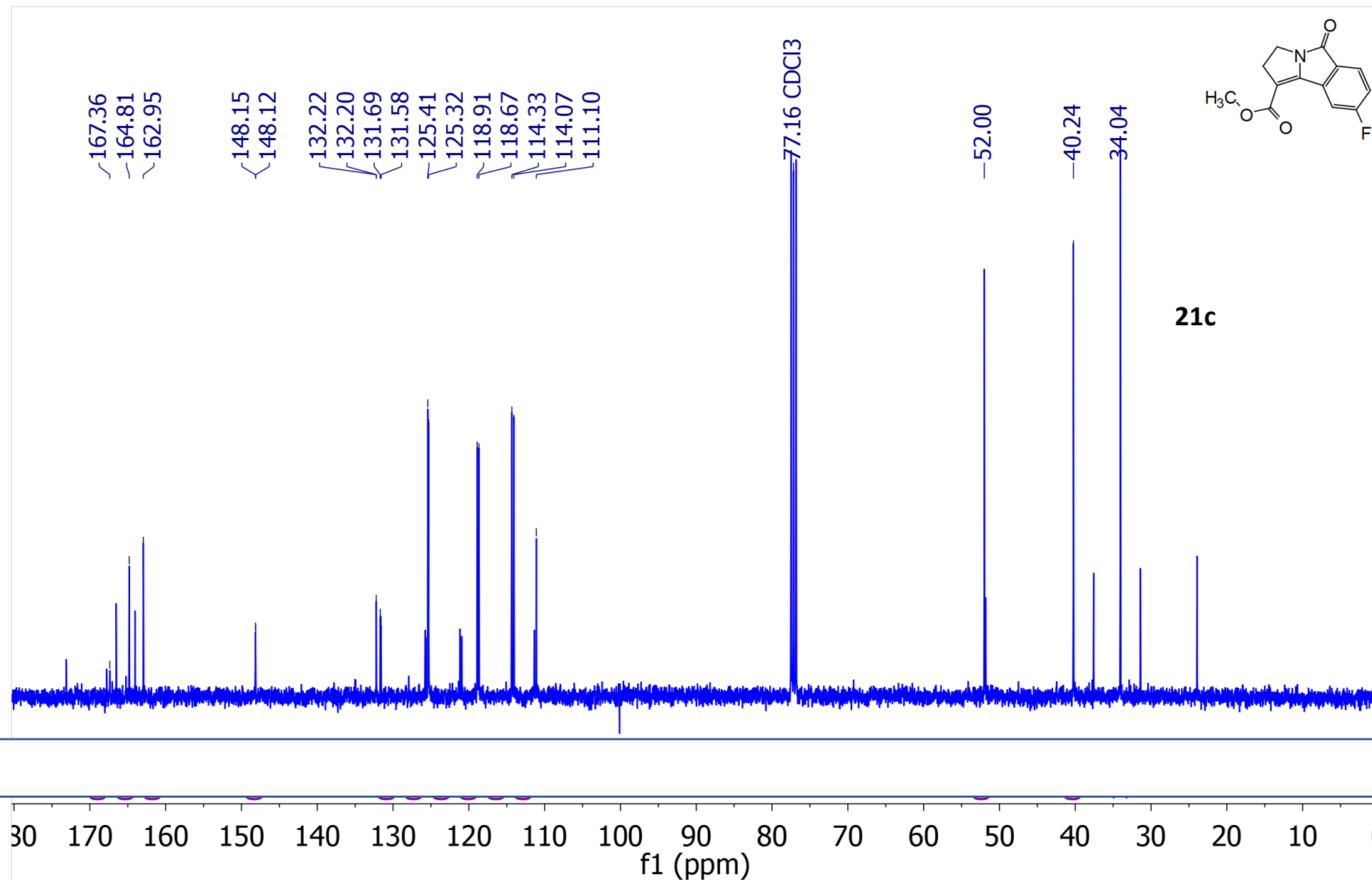




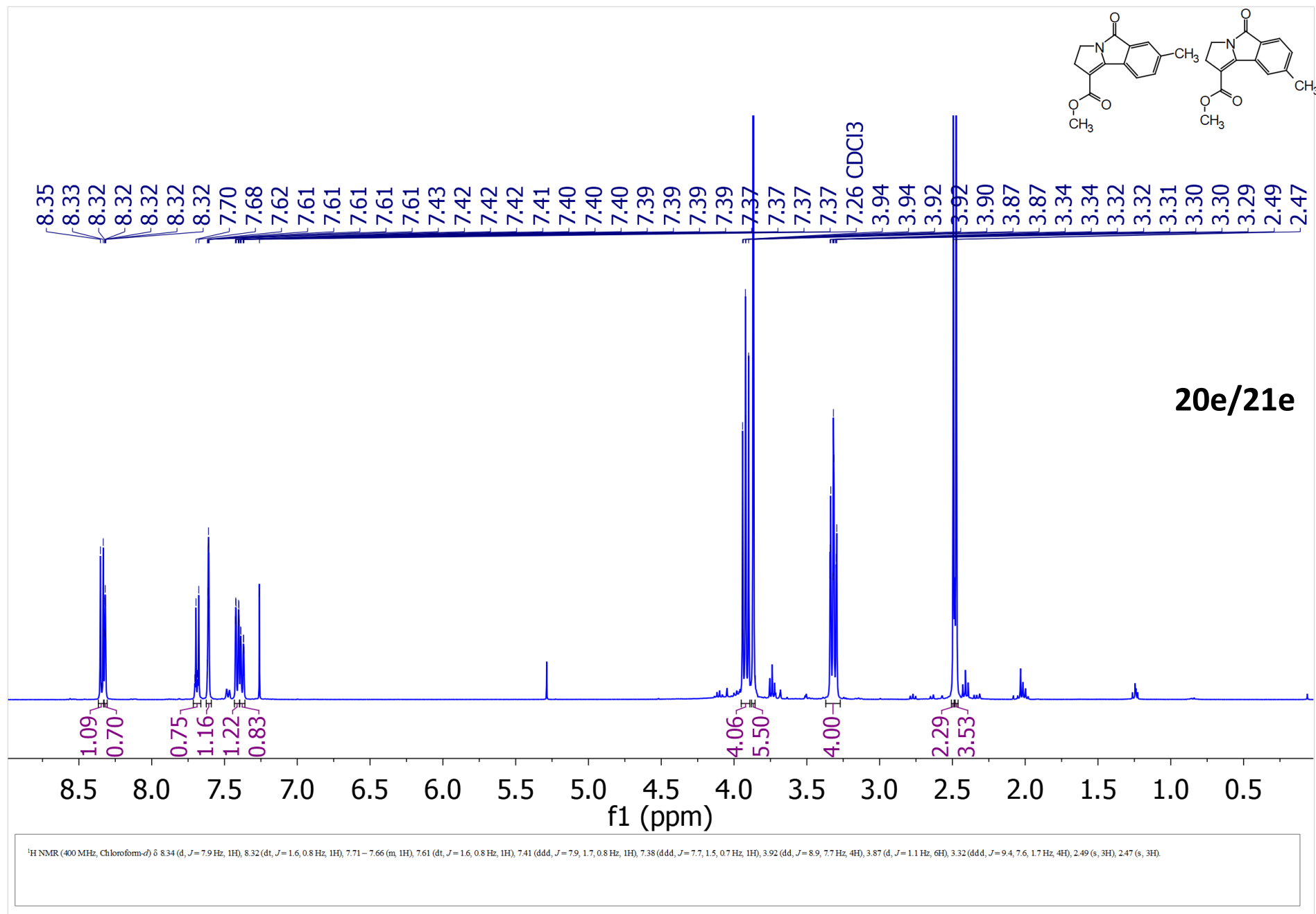


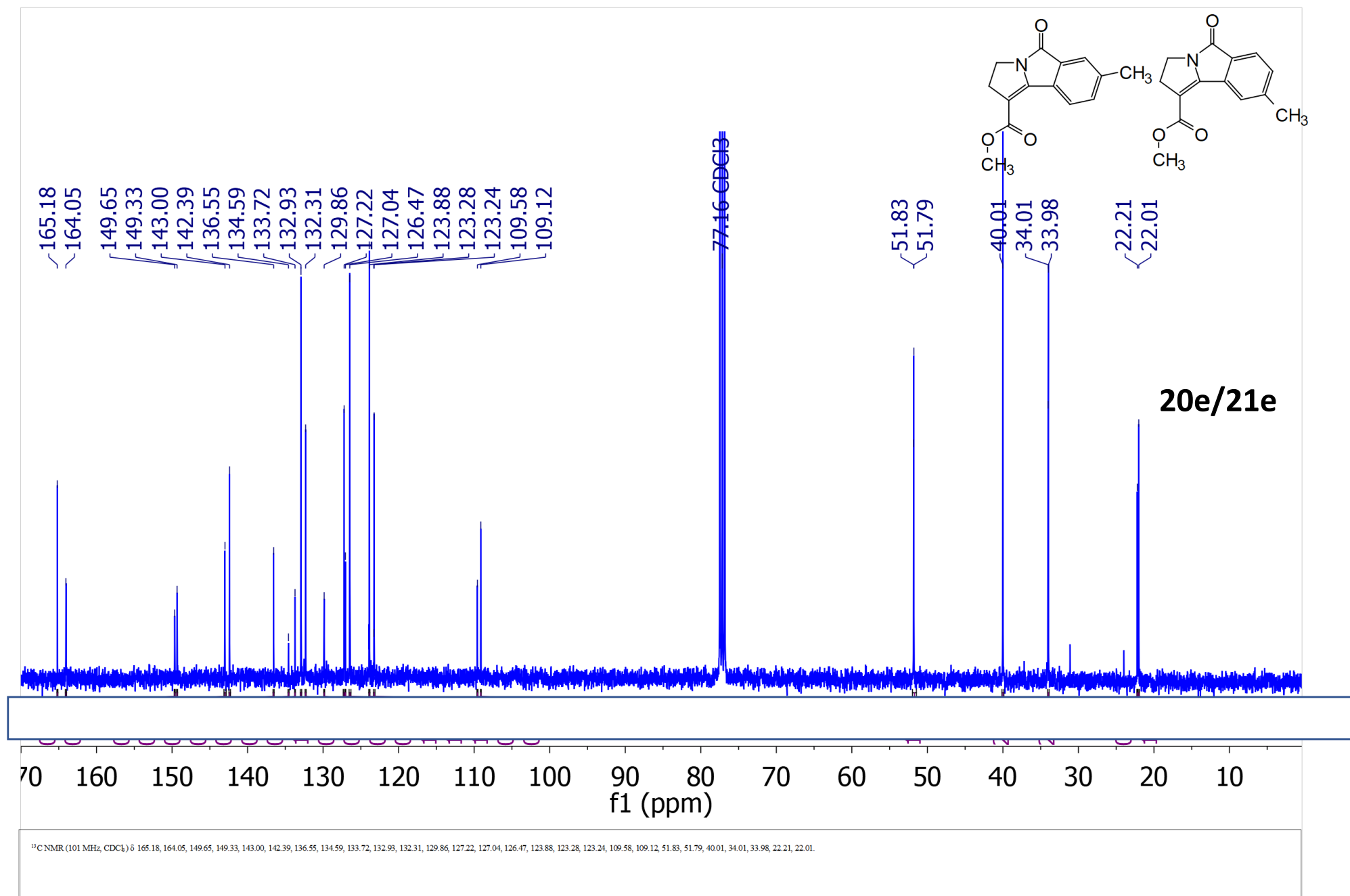


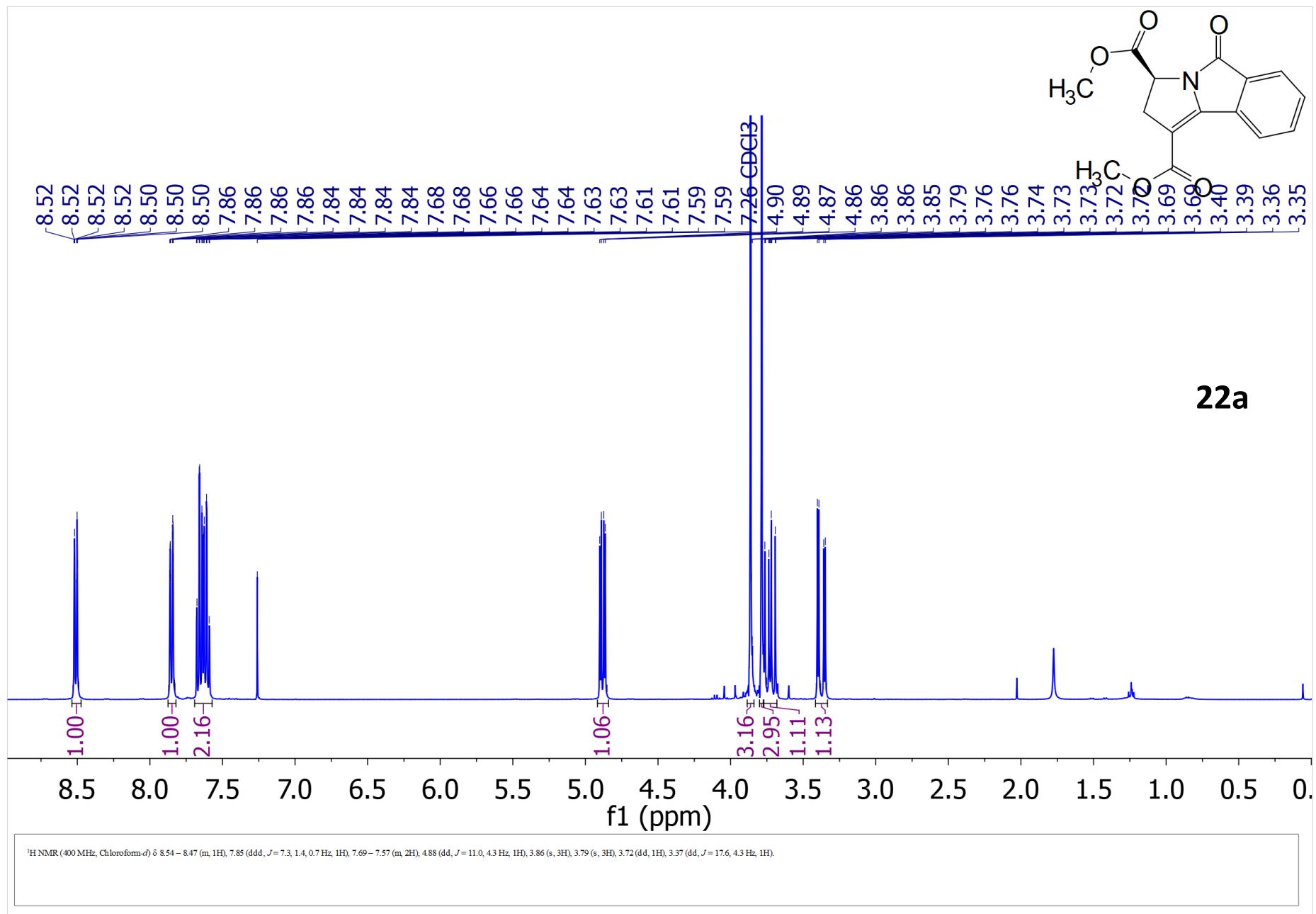
21c

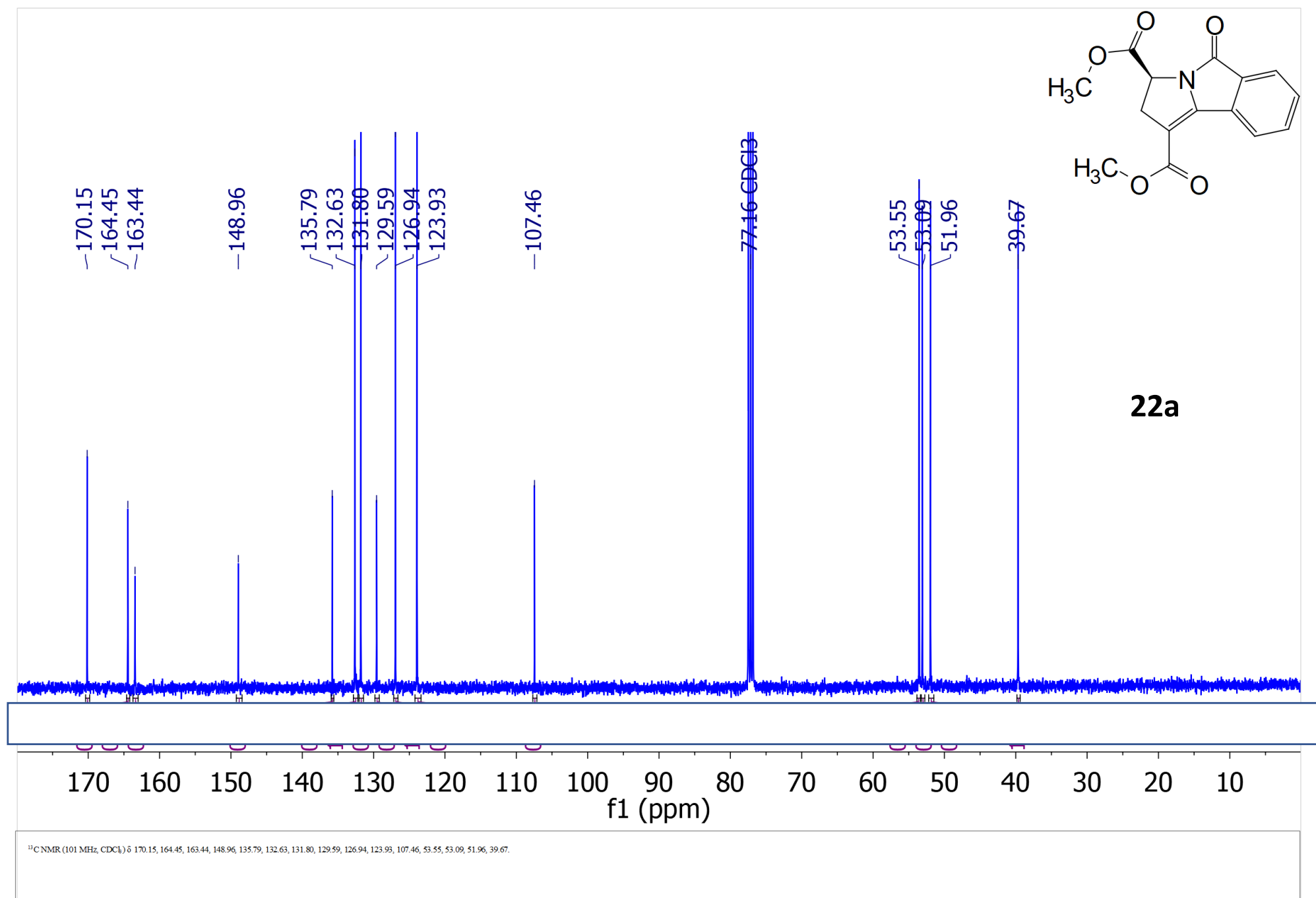


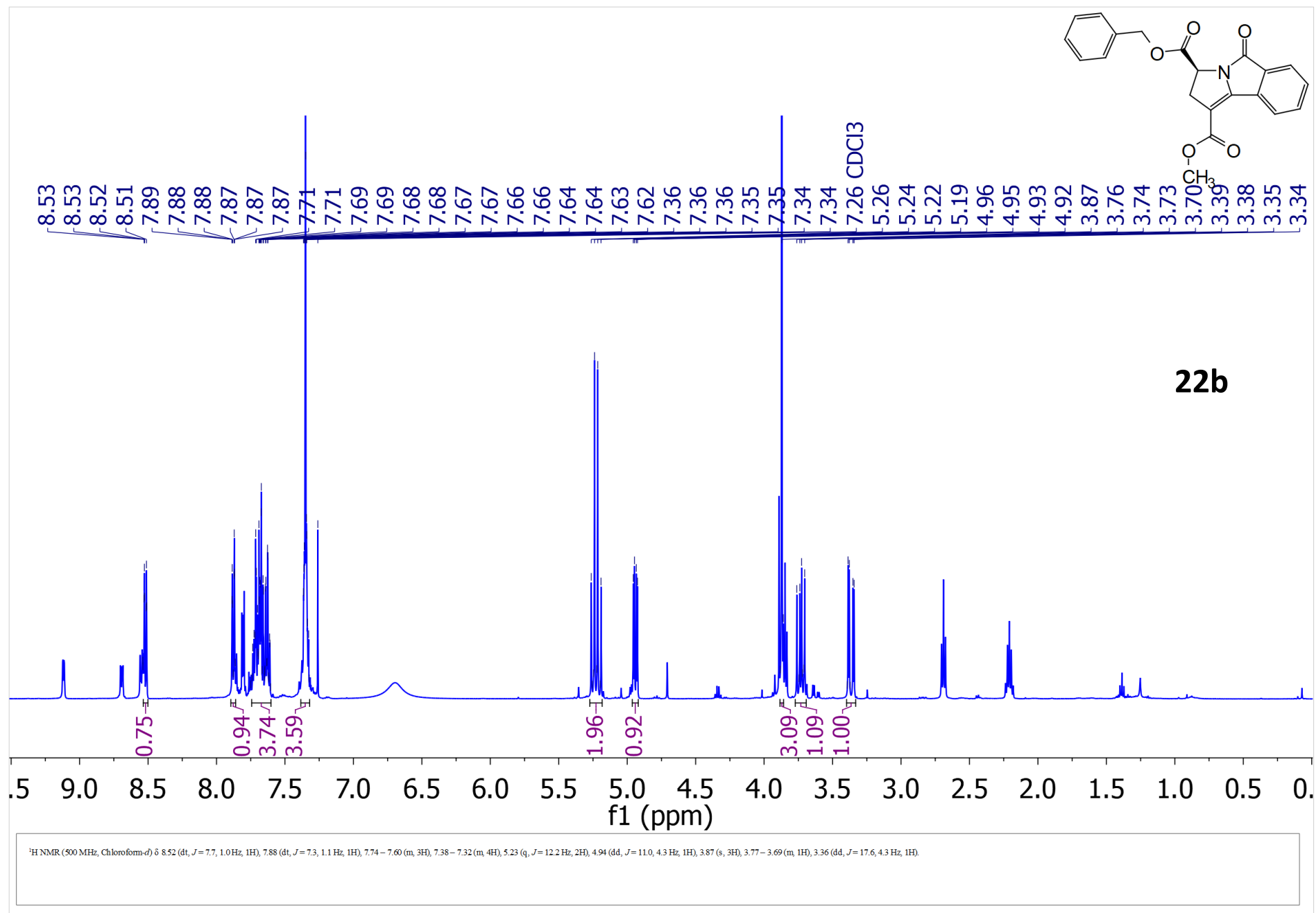
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.36, 164.81, 162.95, 148.15, 148.12, 132.22, 132.20, 131.69, 131.58, 125.41, 125.32, 118.91, 118.67, 114.33, 114.07, 111.10, 77.16, 52.00, 40.24, 34.04.

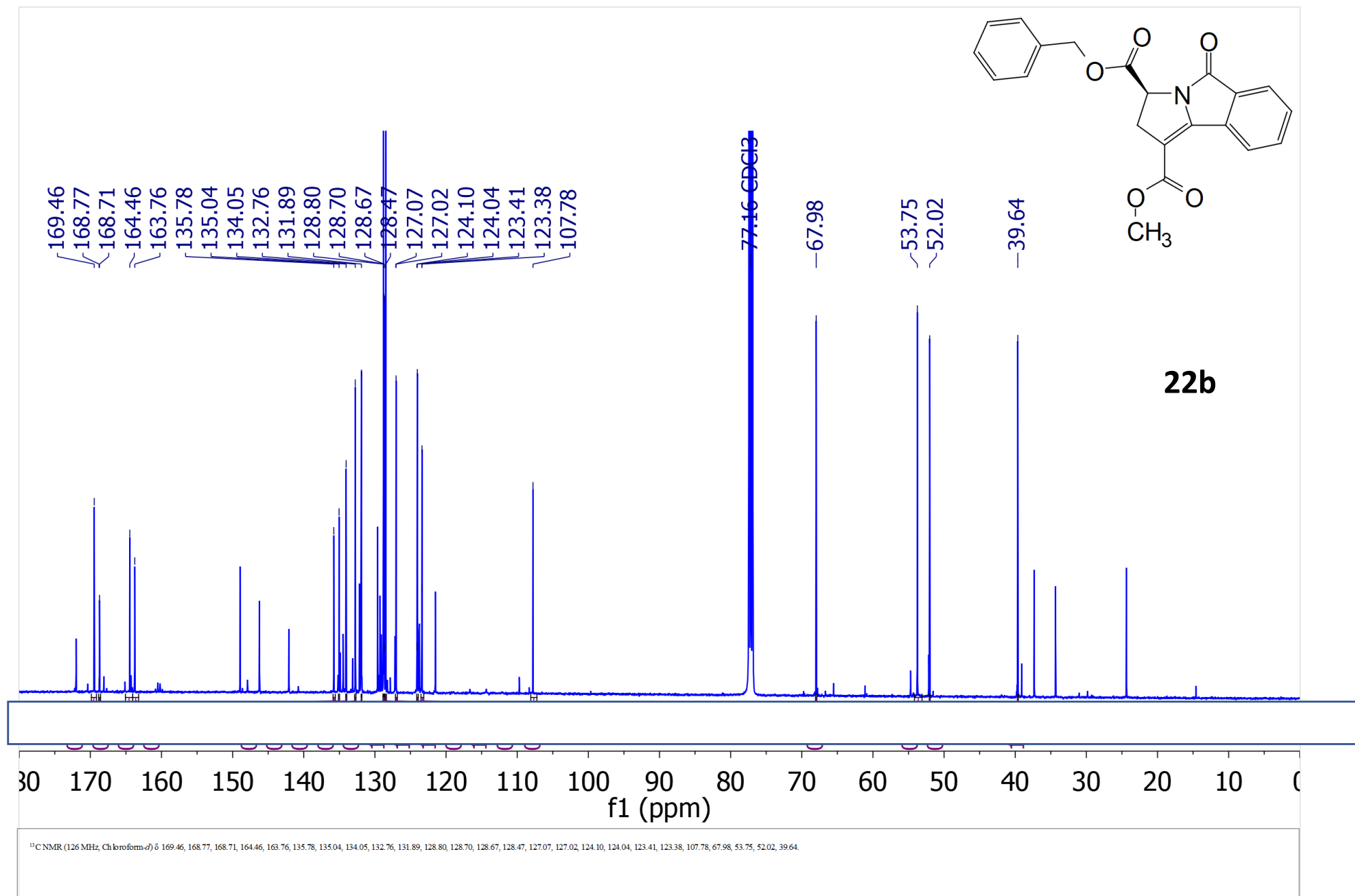


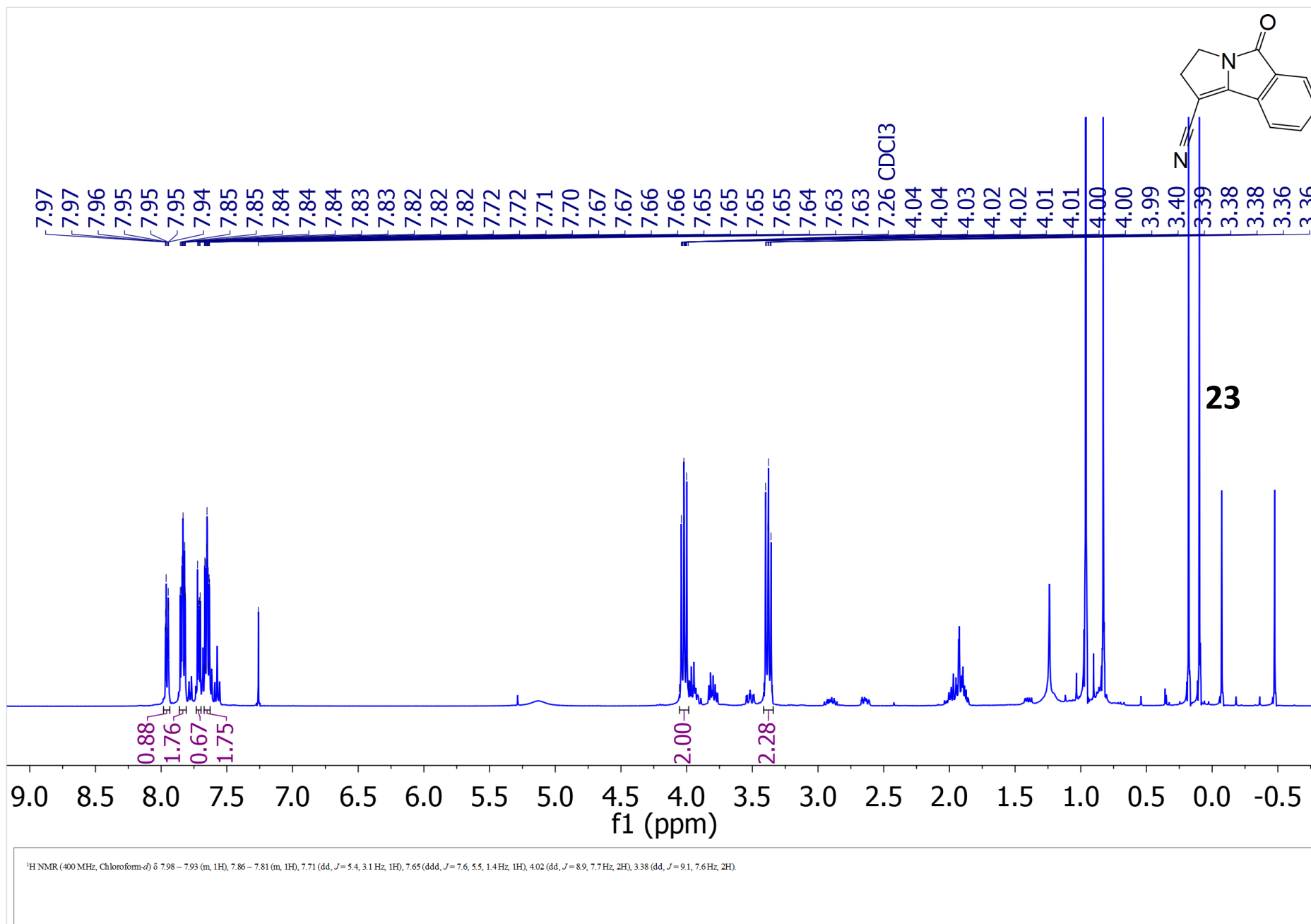


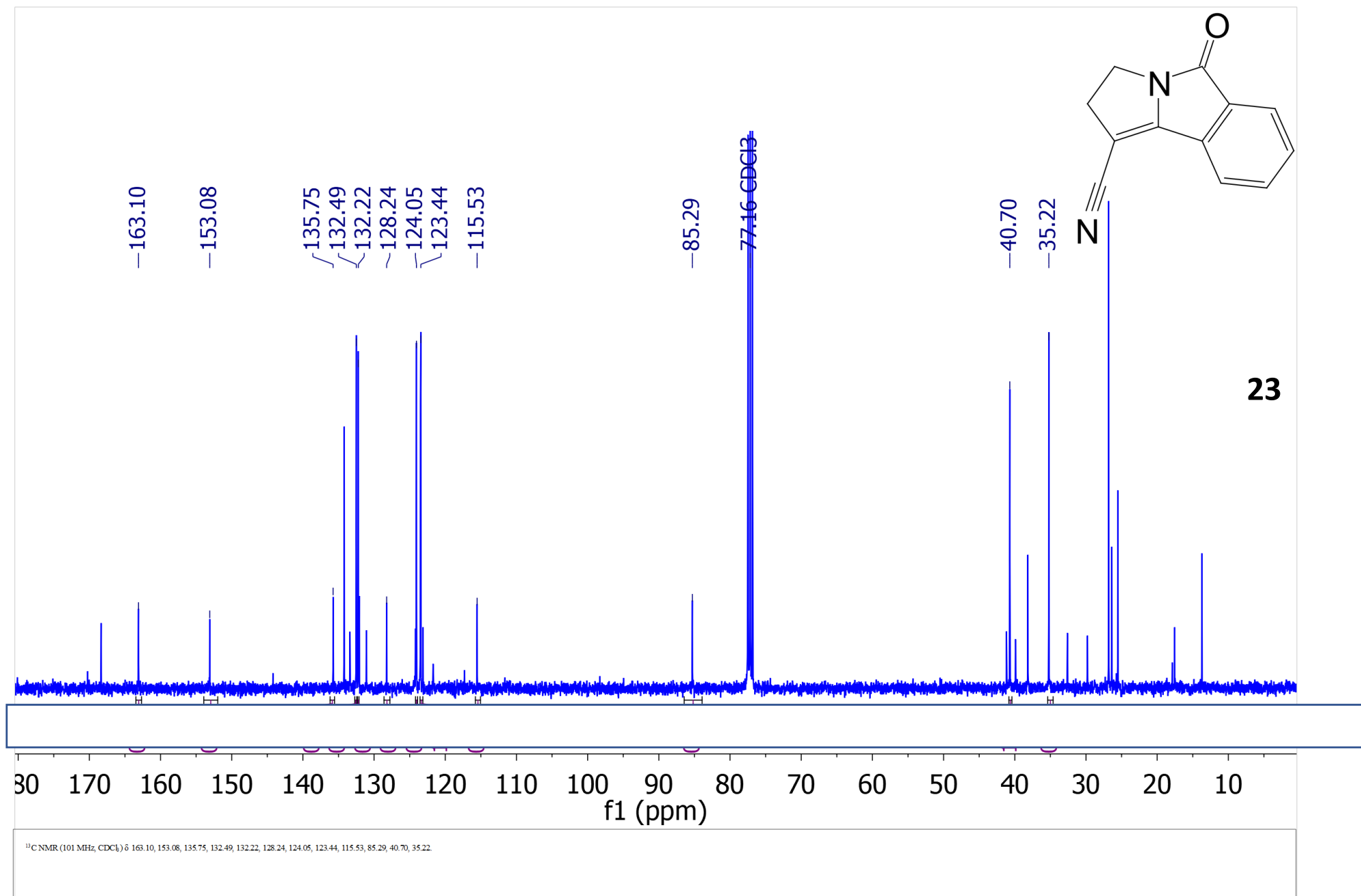


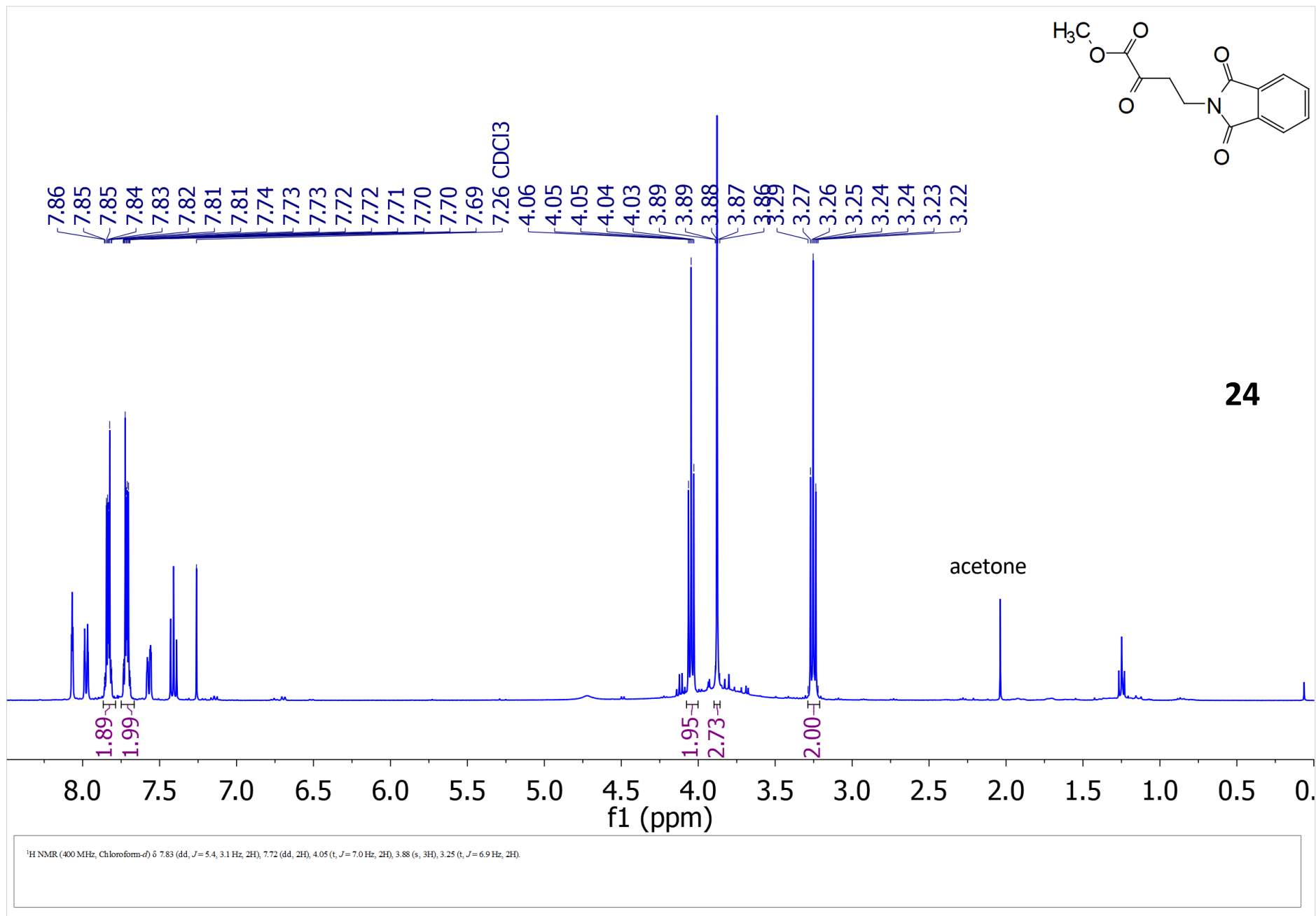


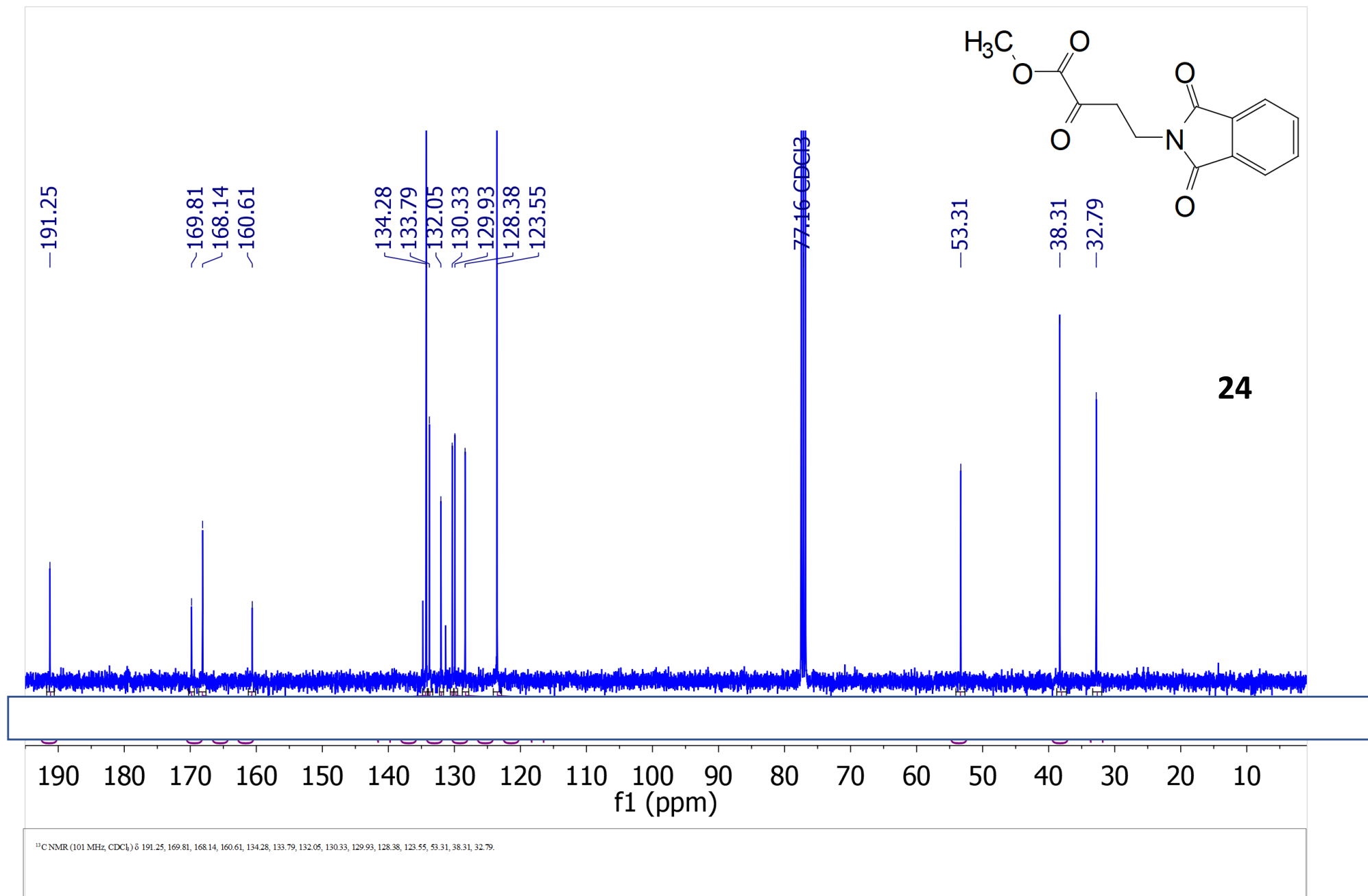


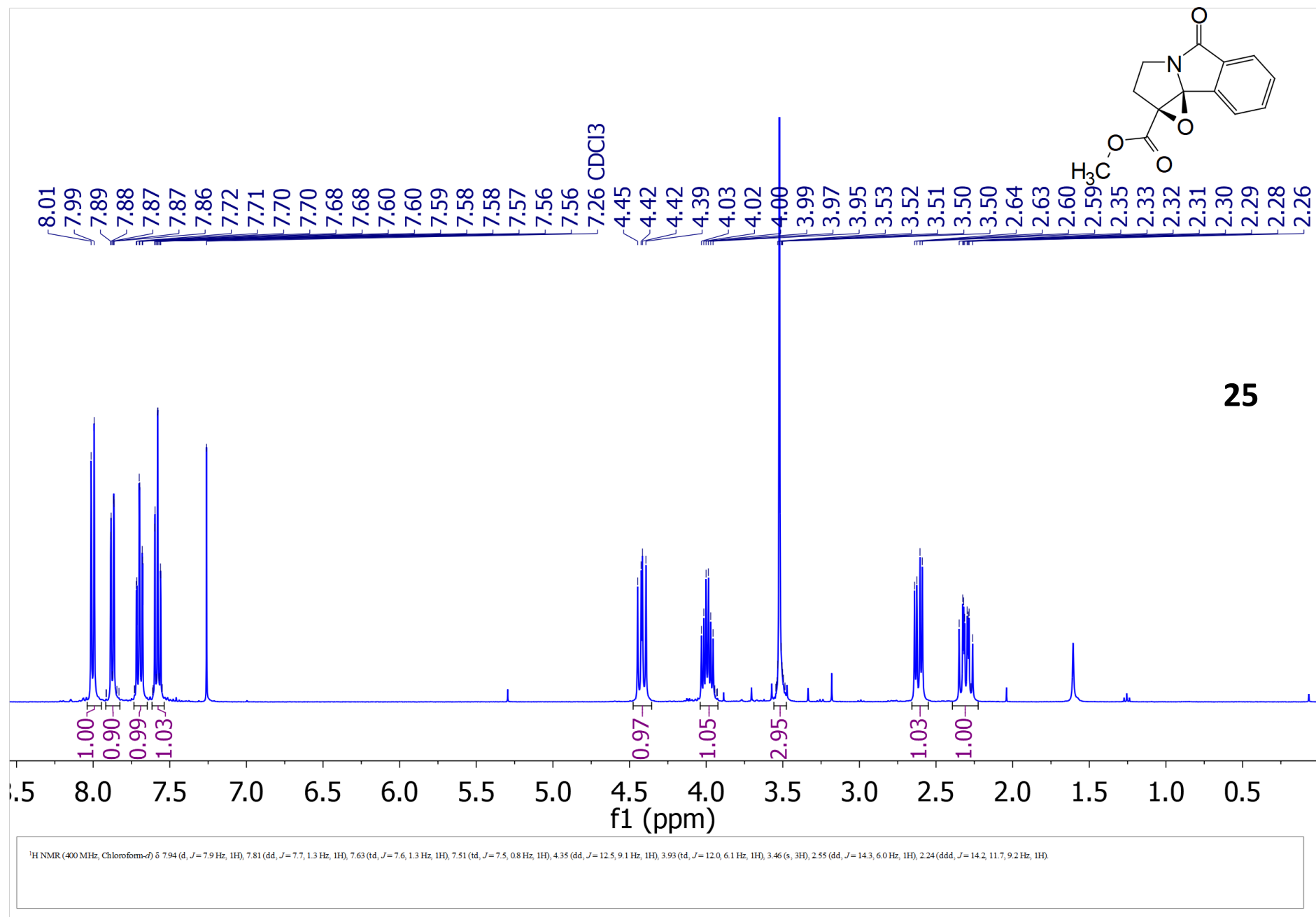


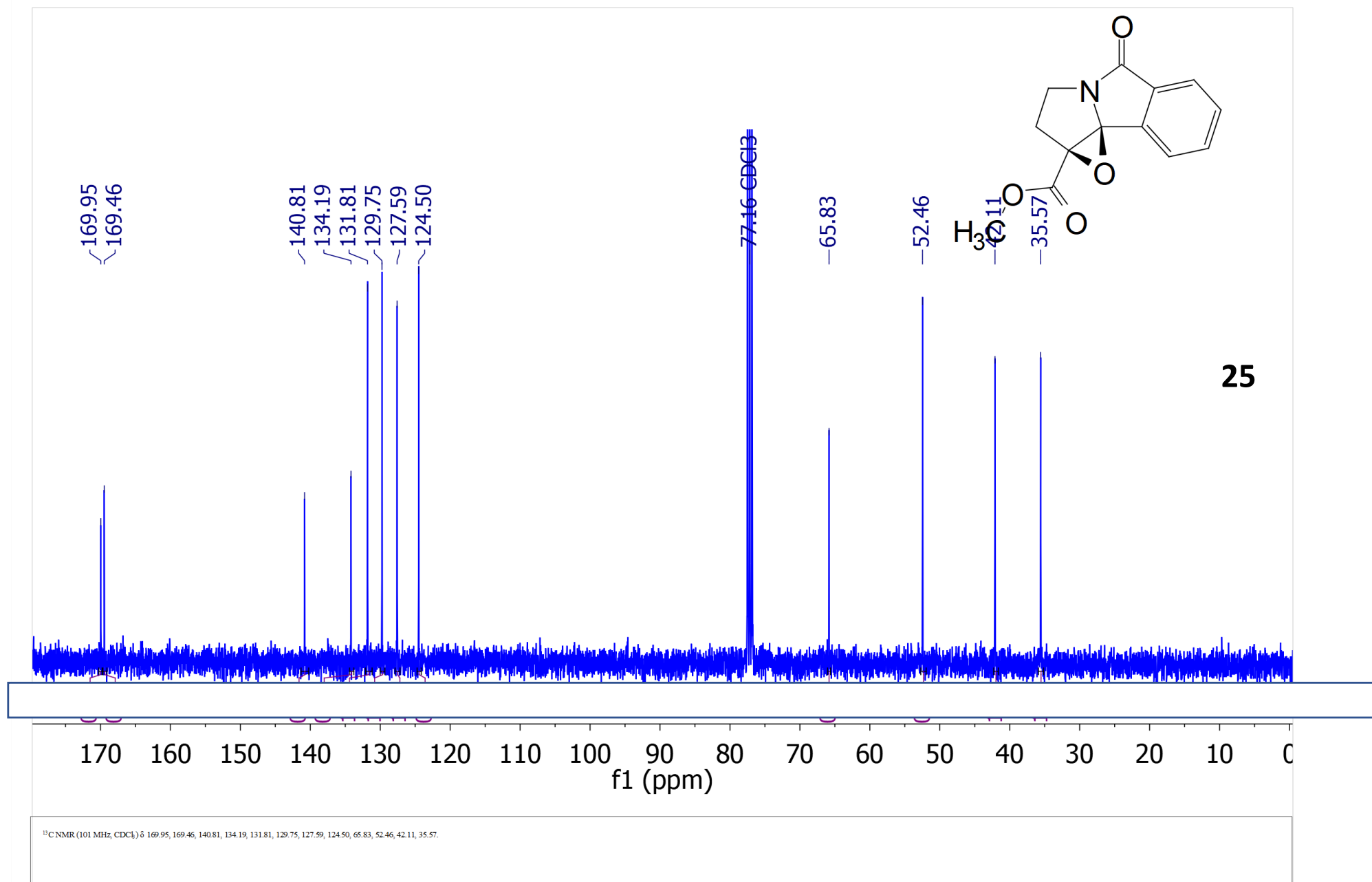


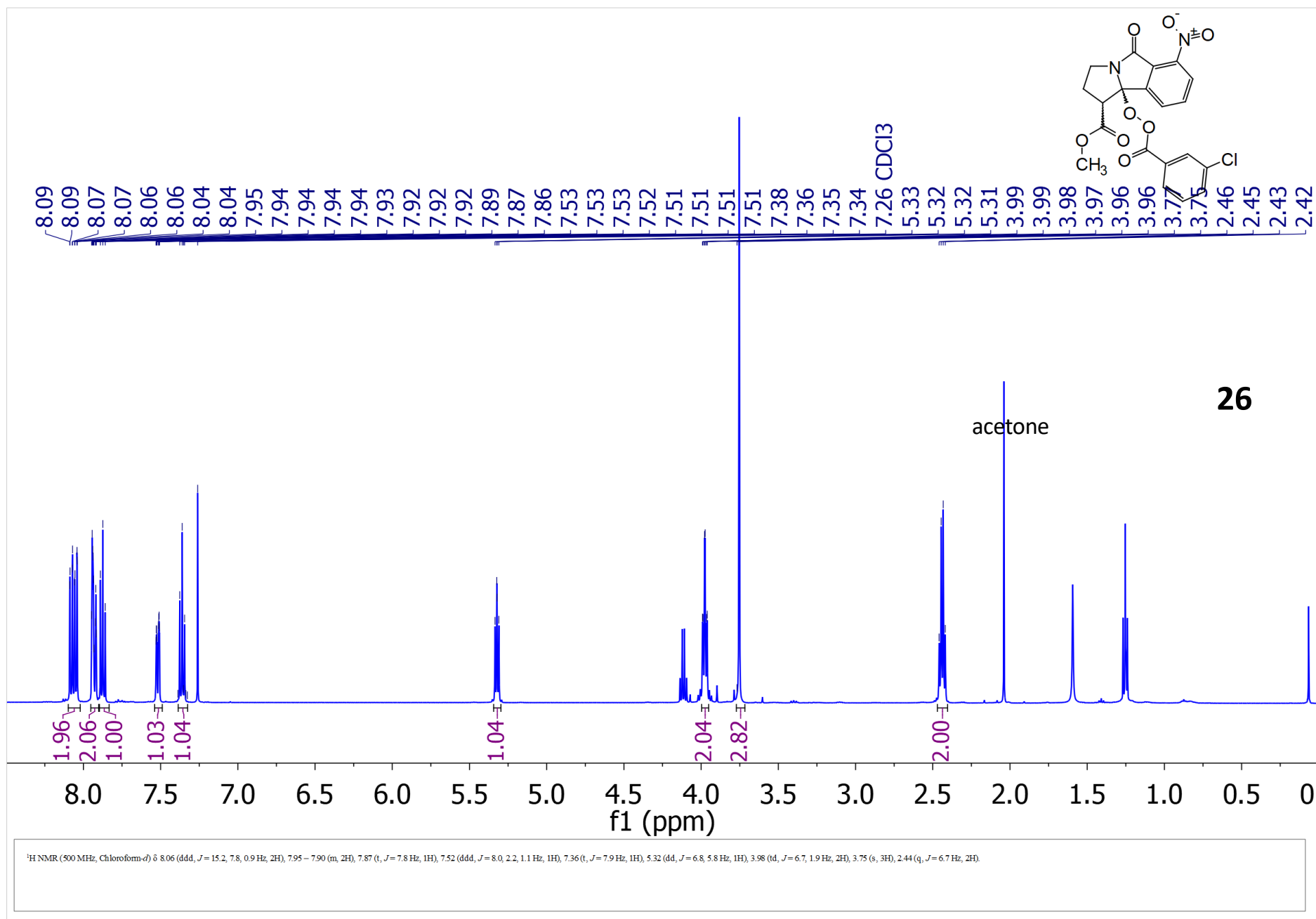


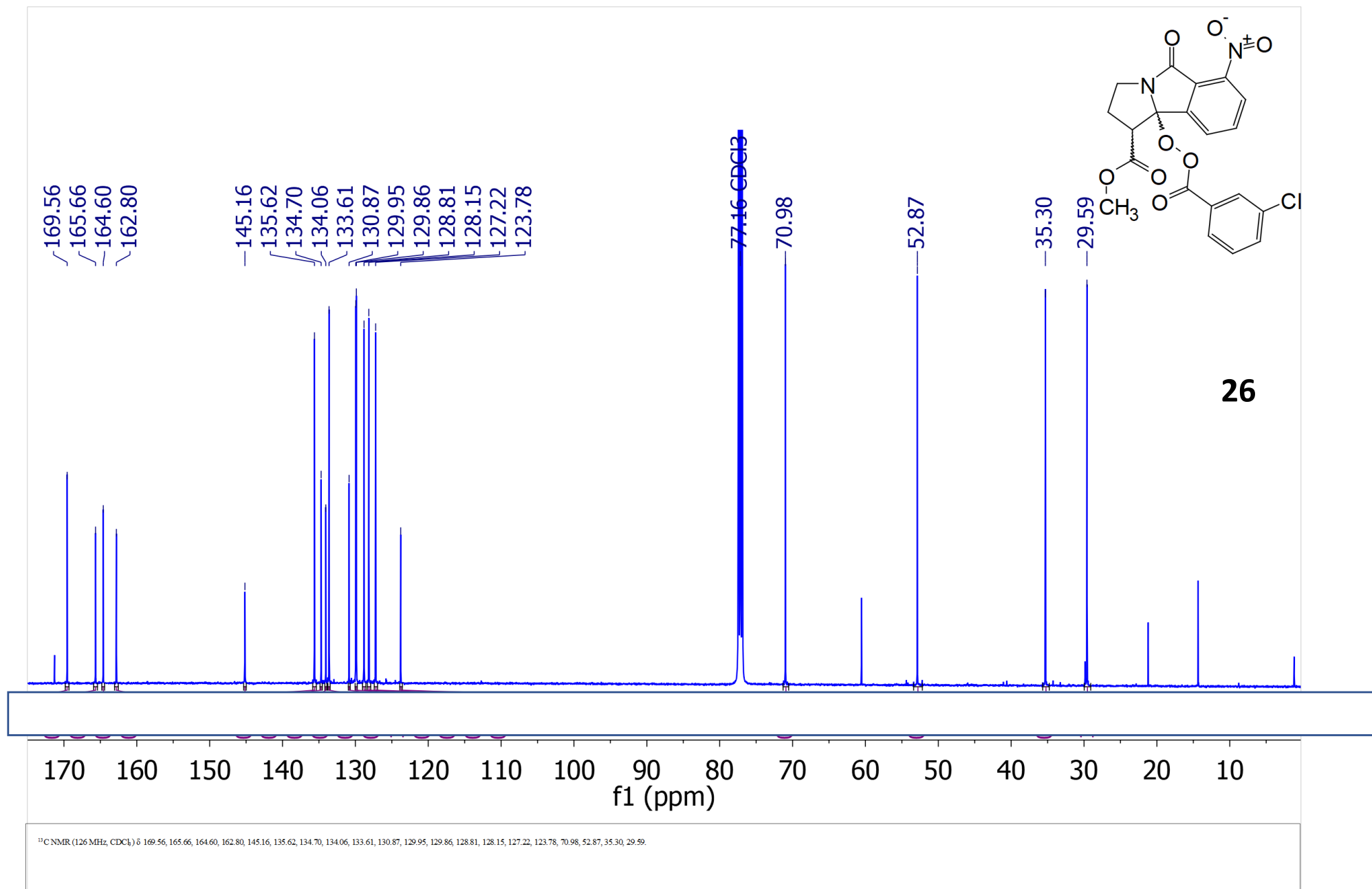


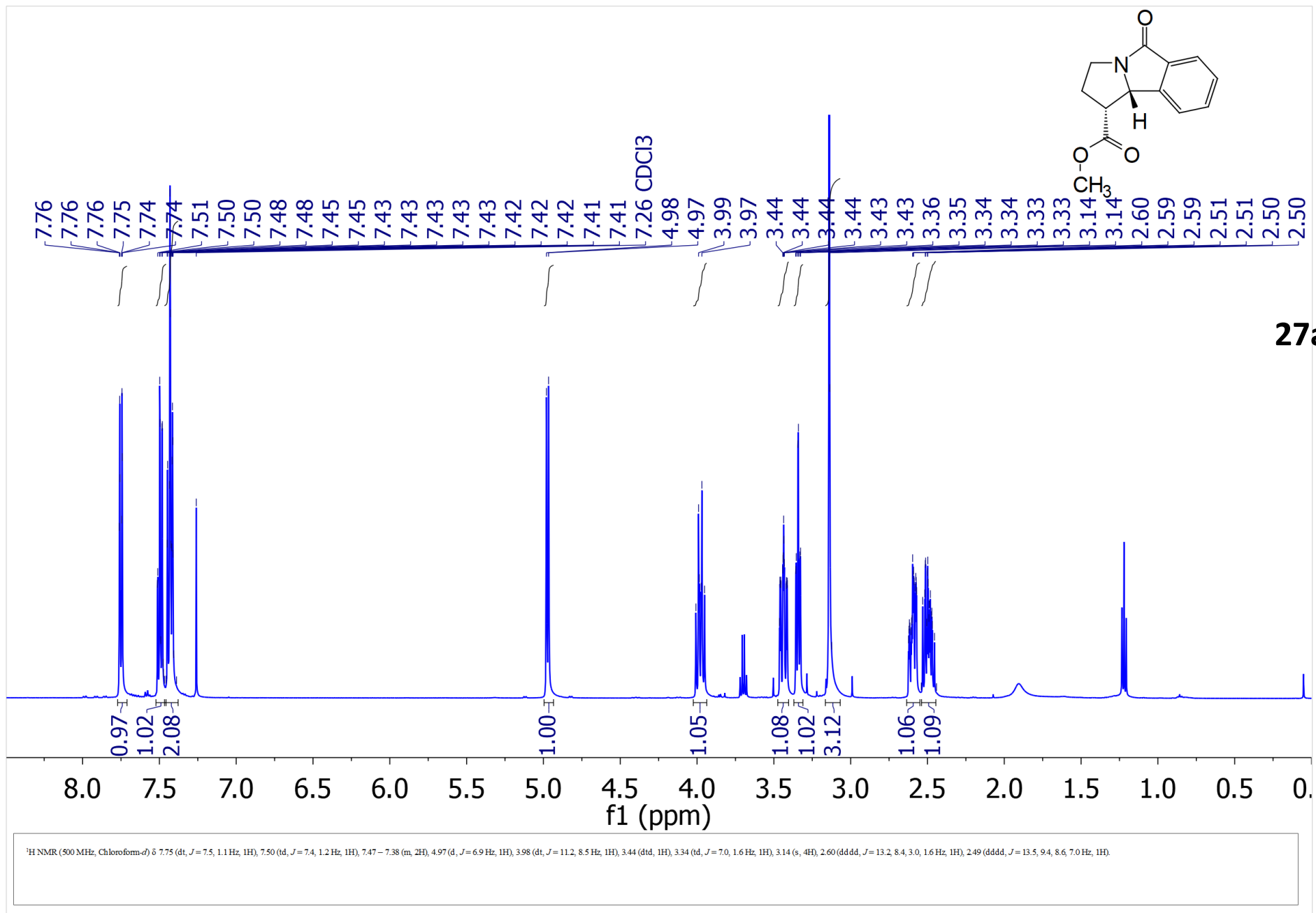


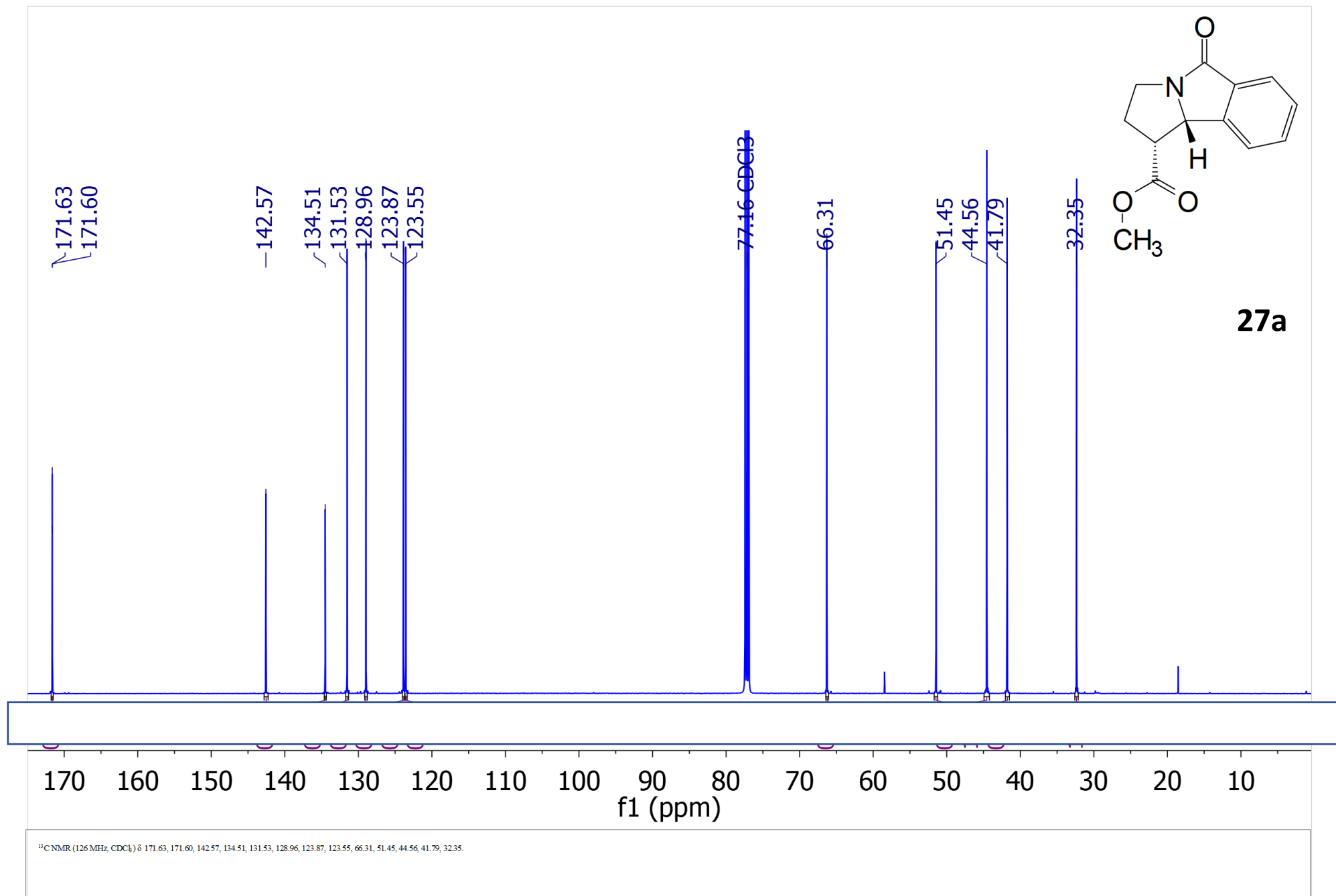


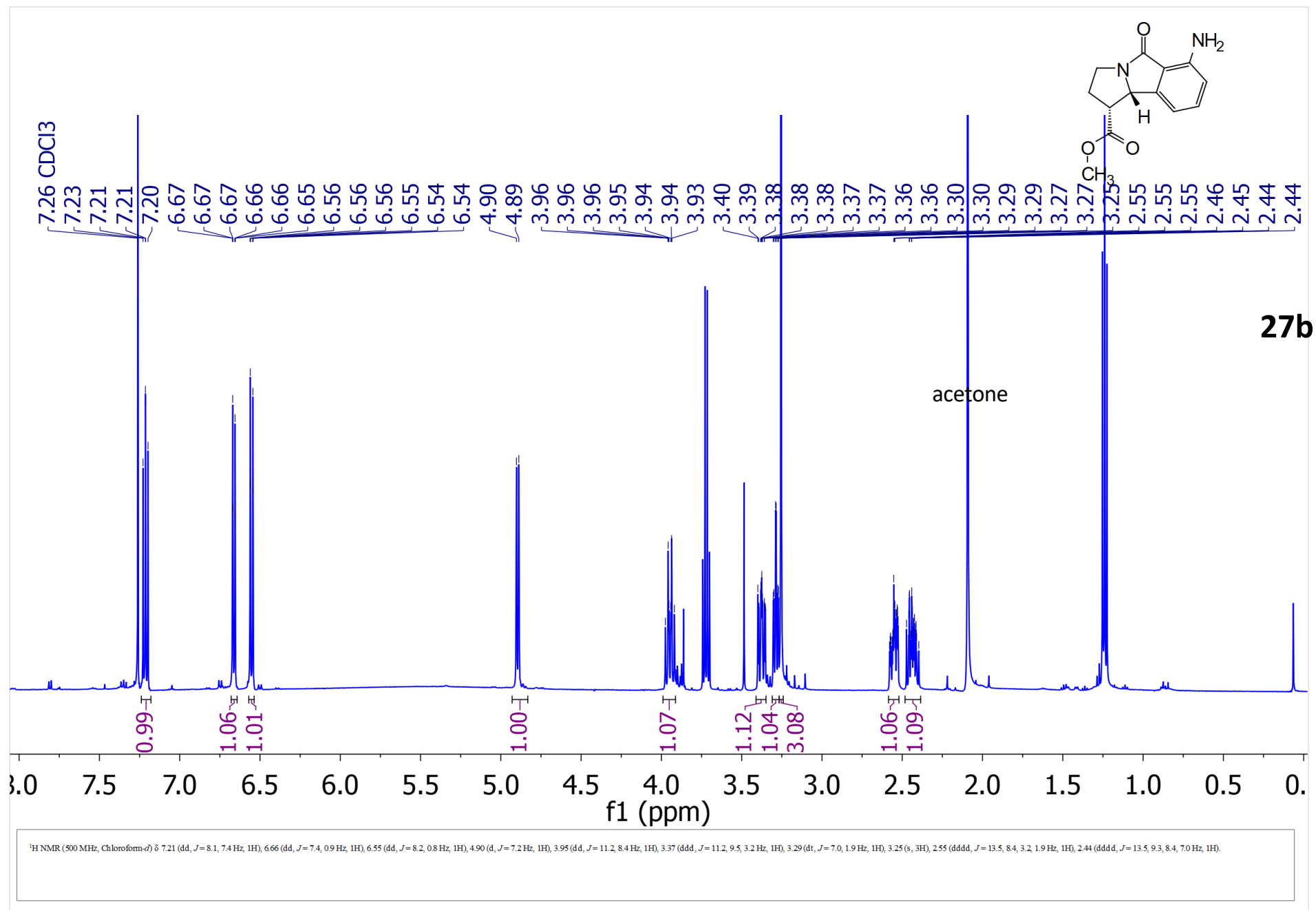


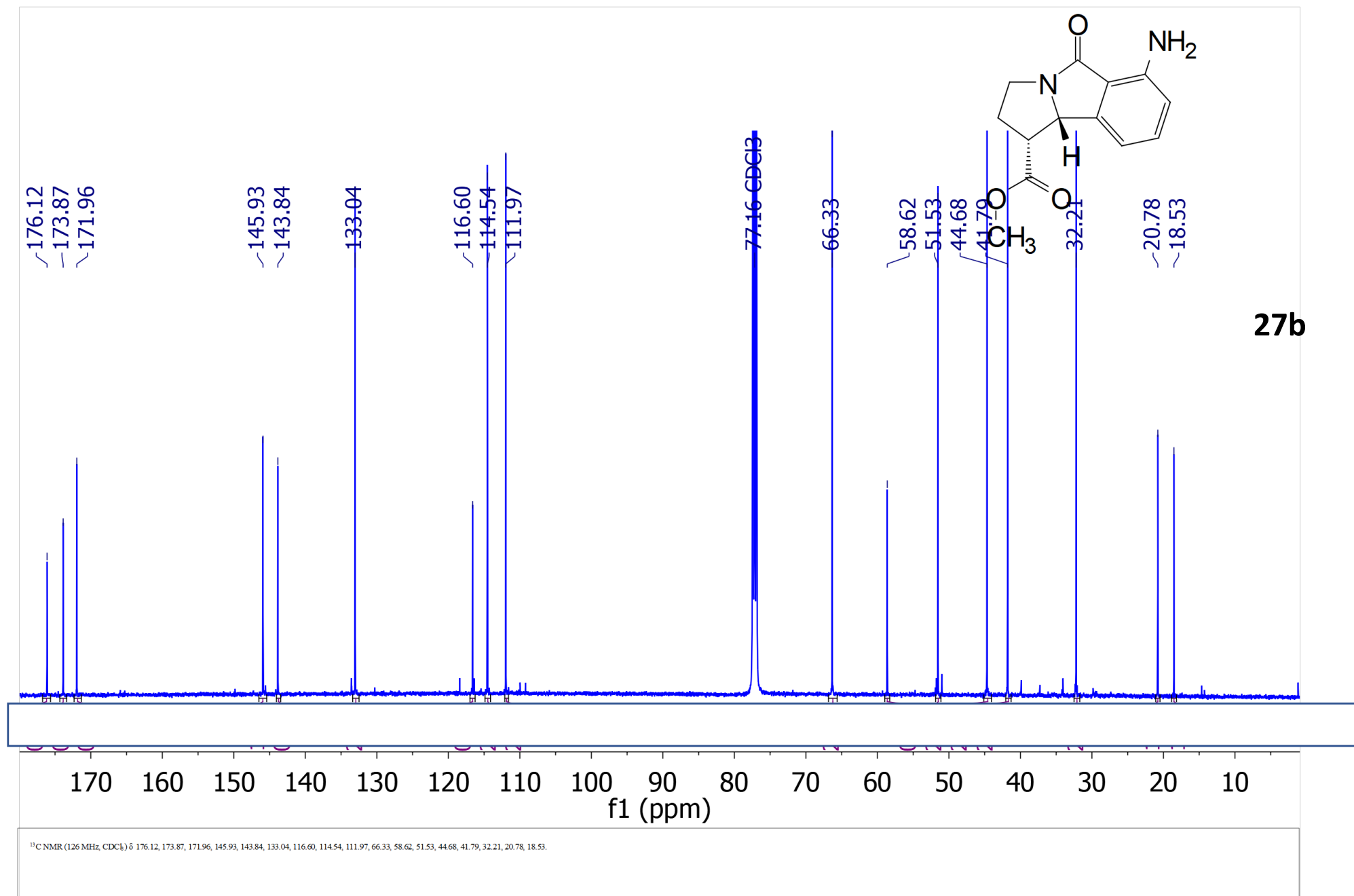


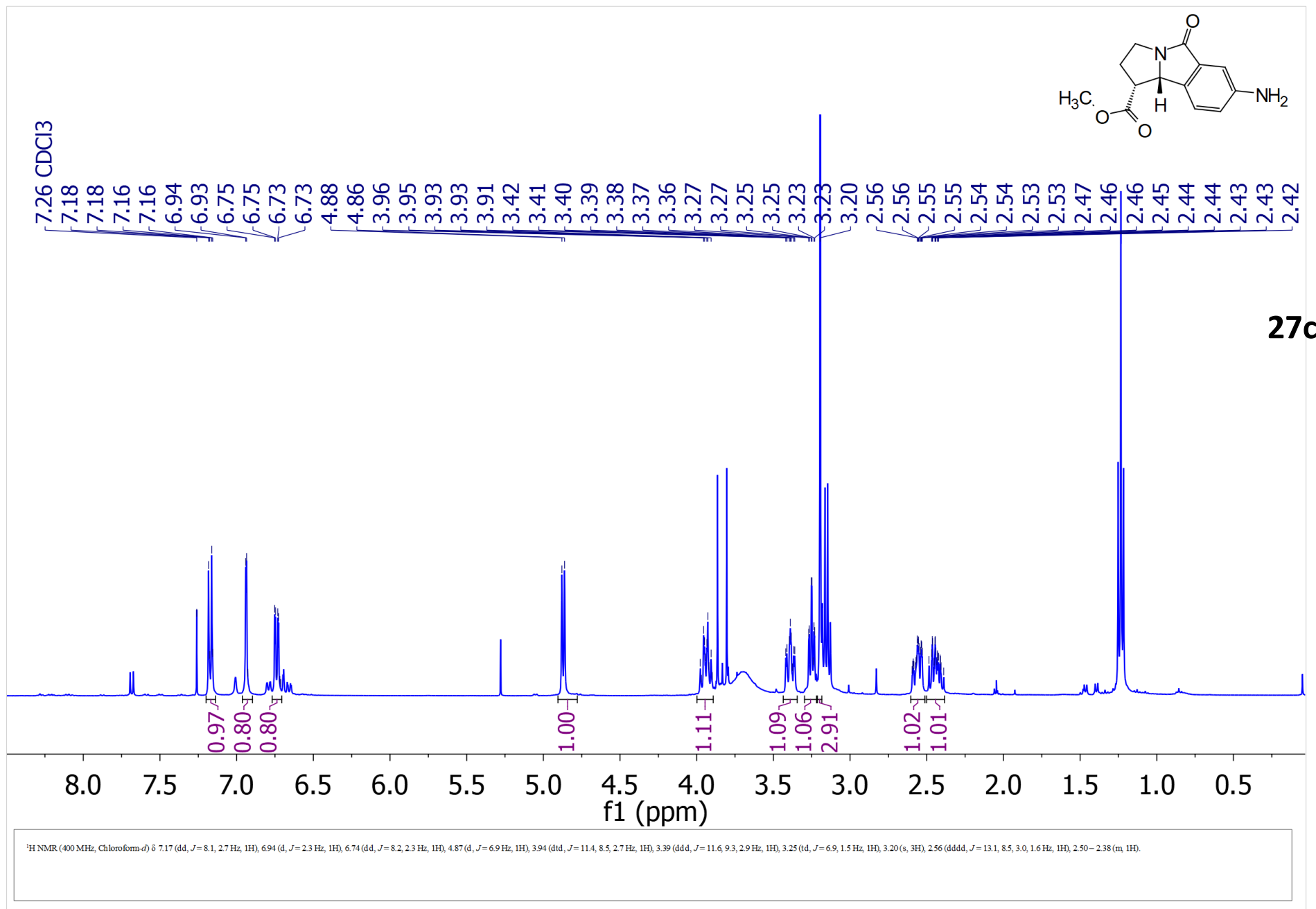


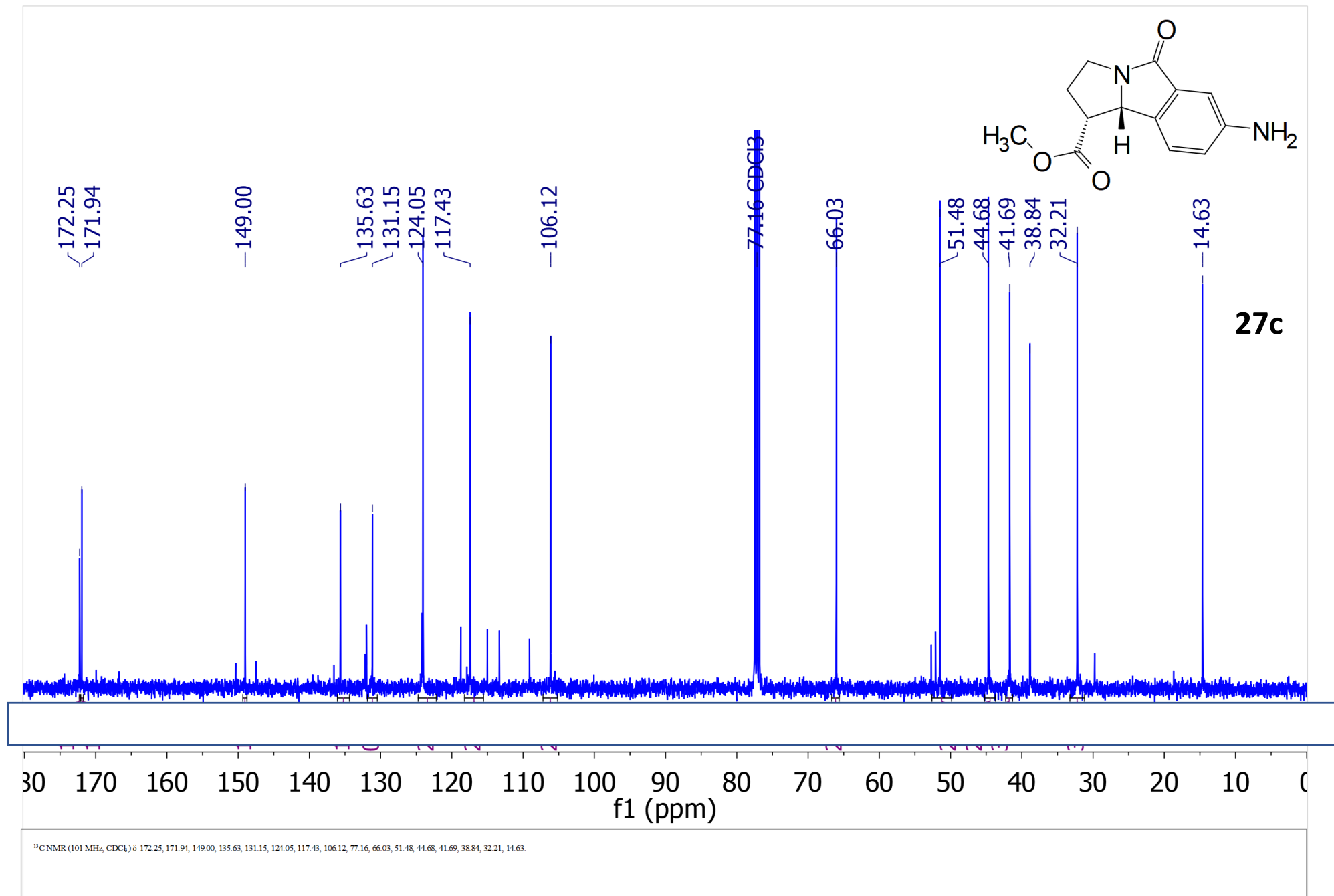


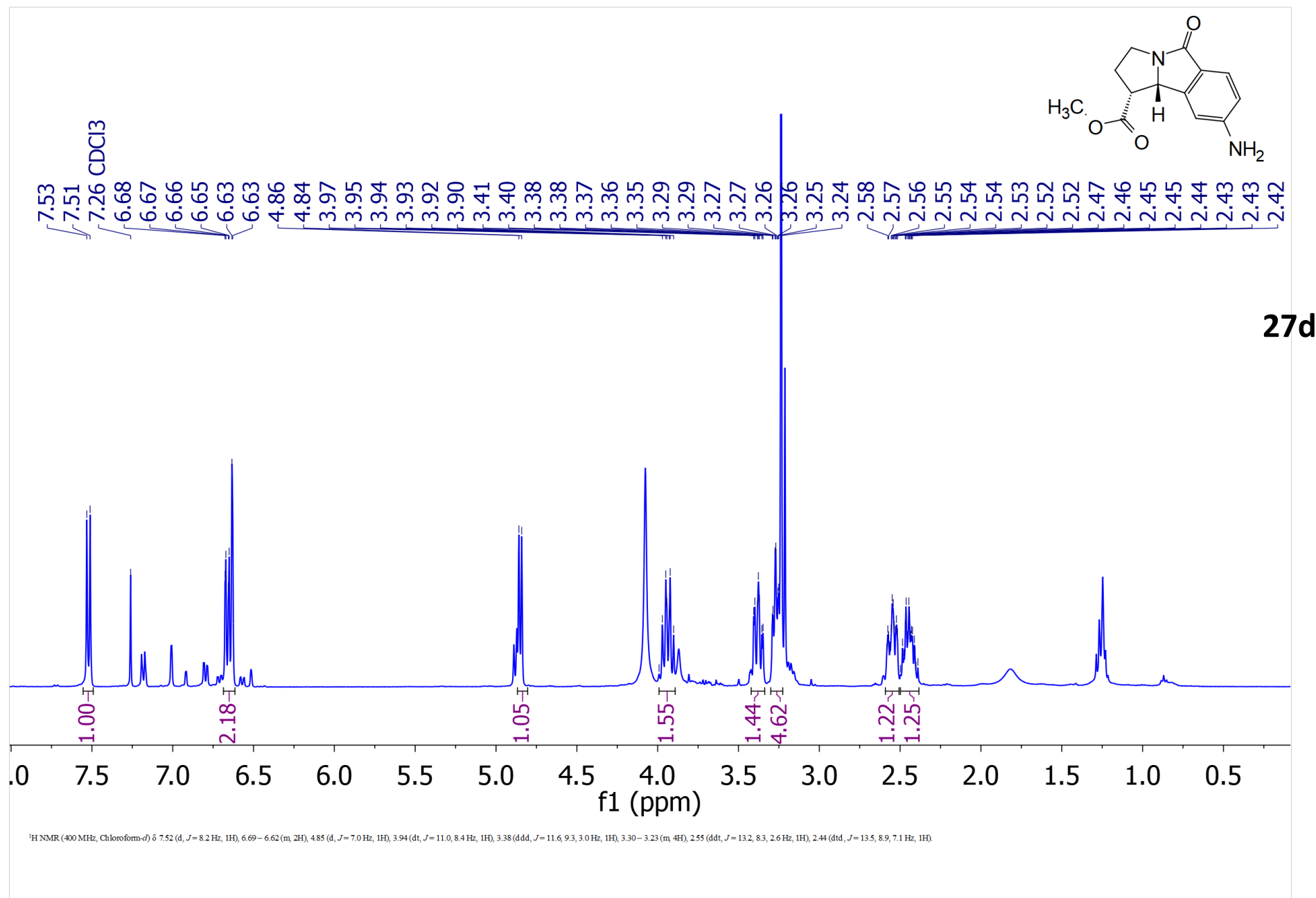


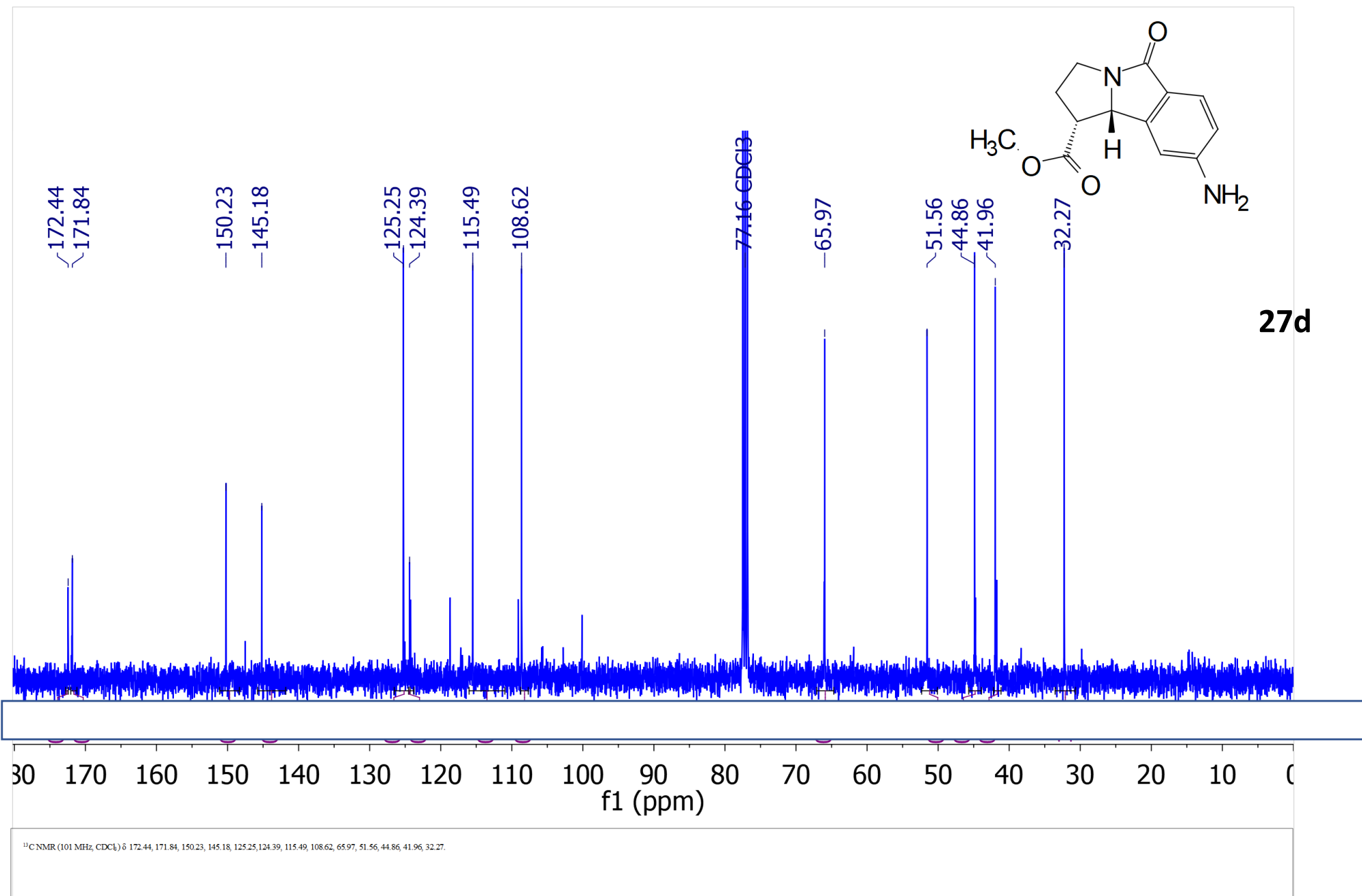


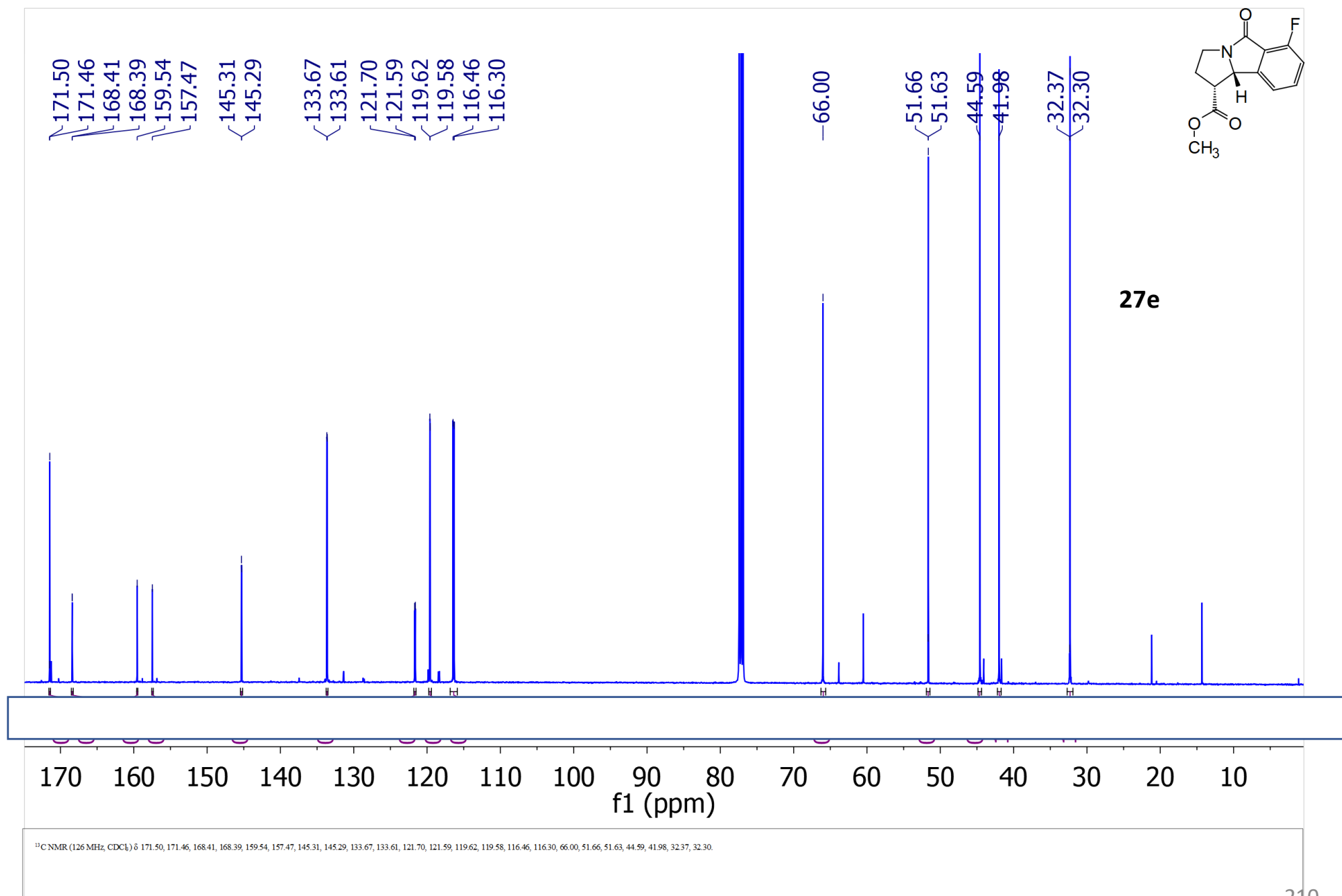


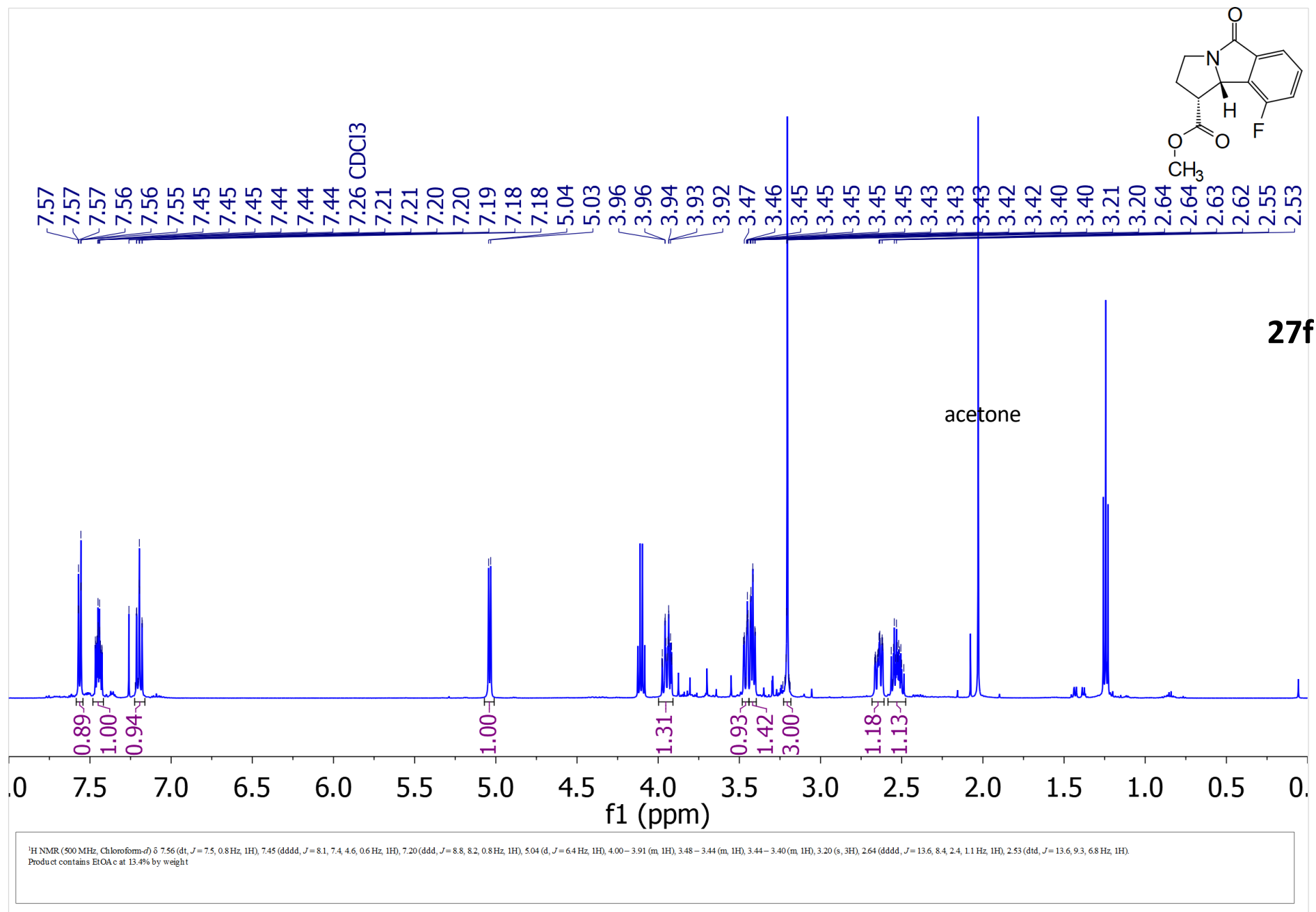


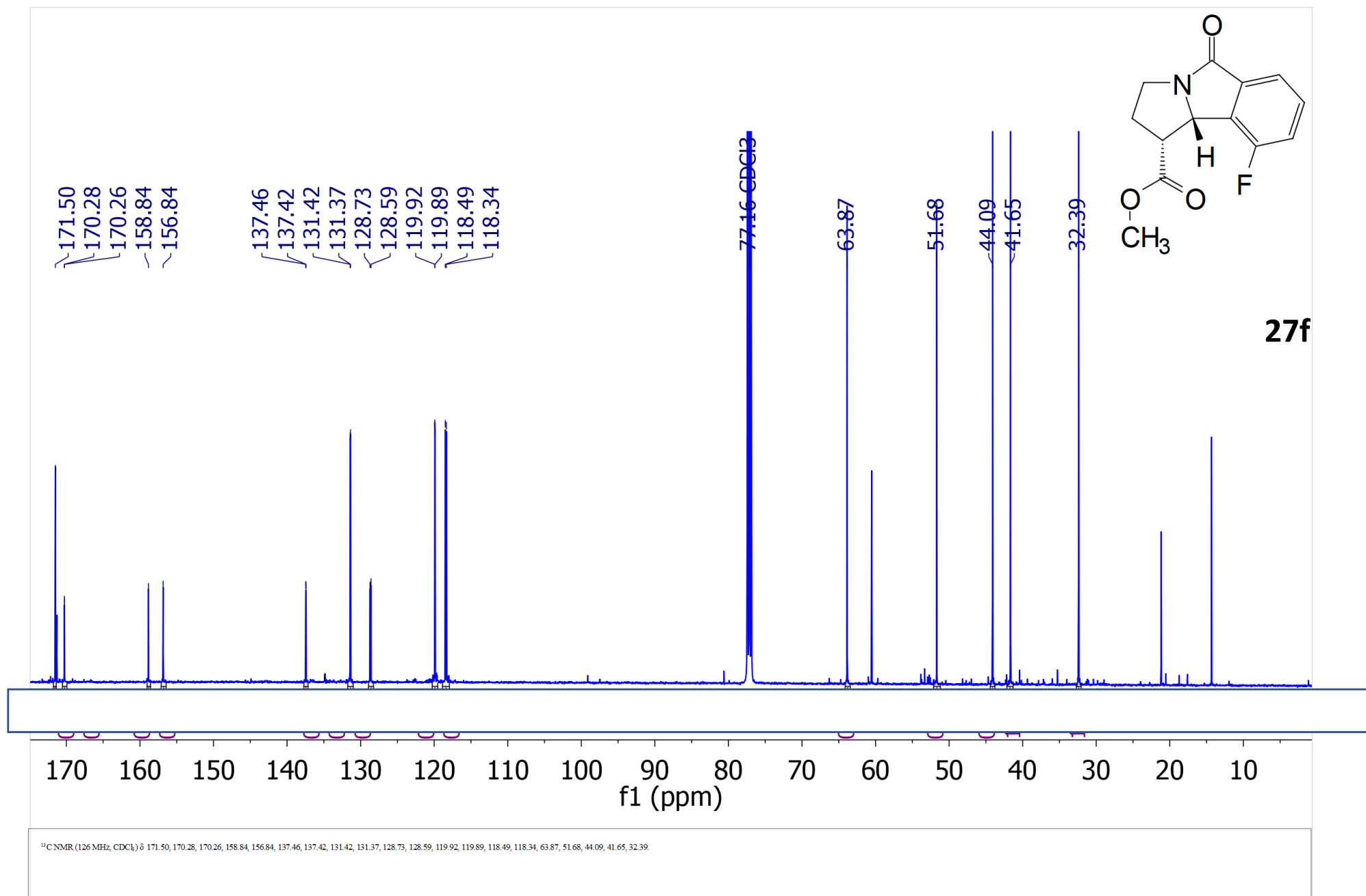


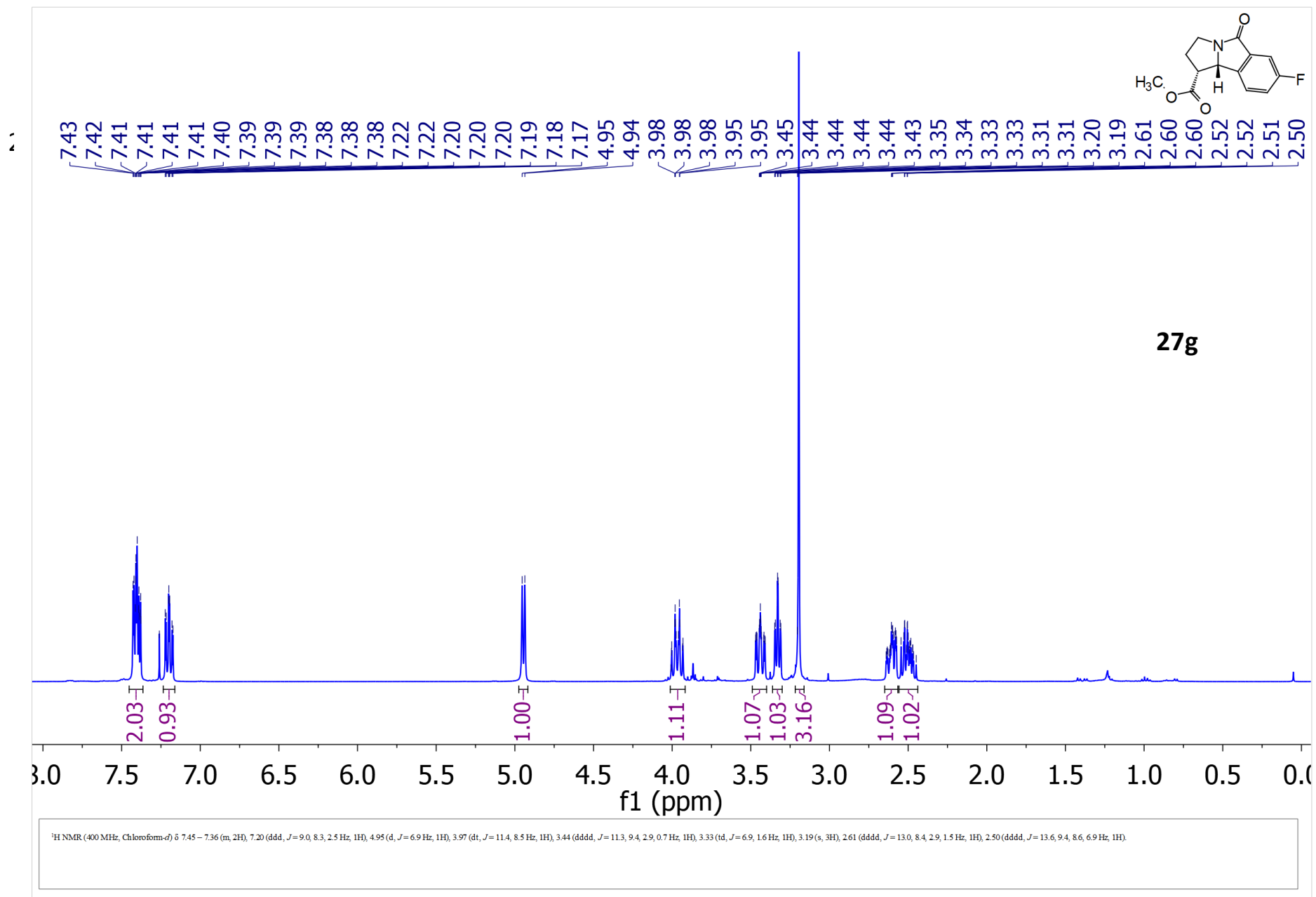


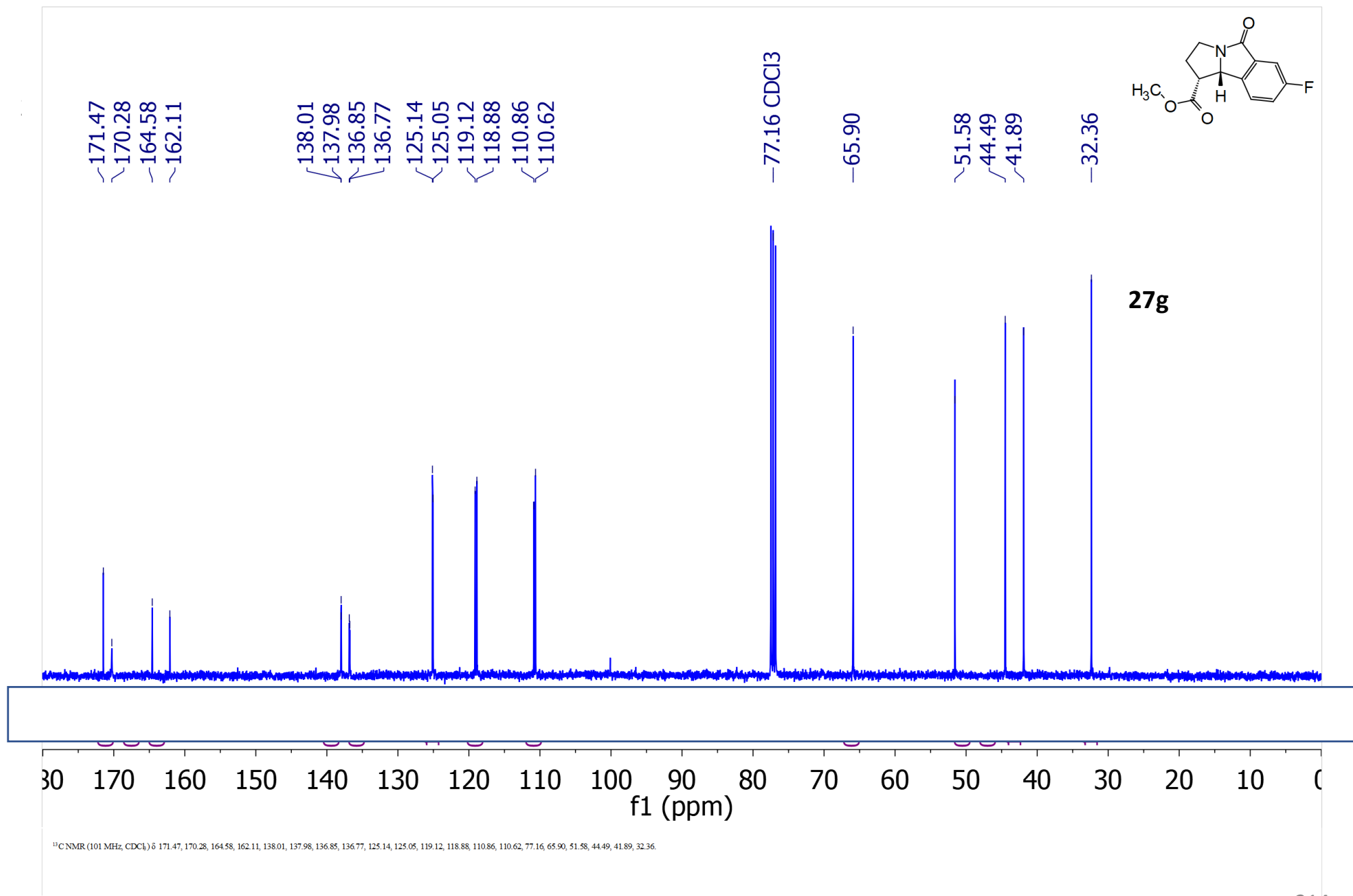


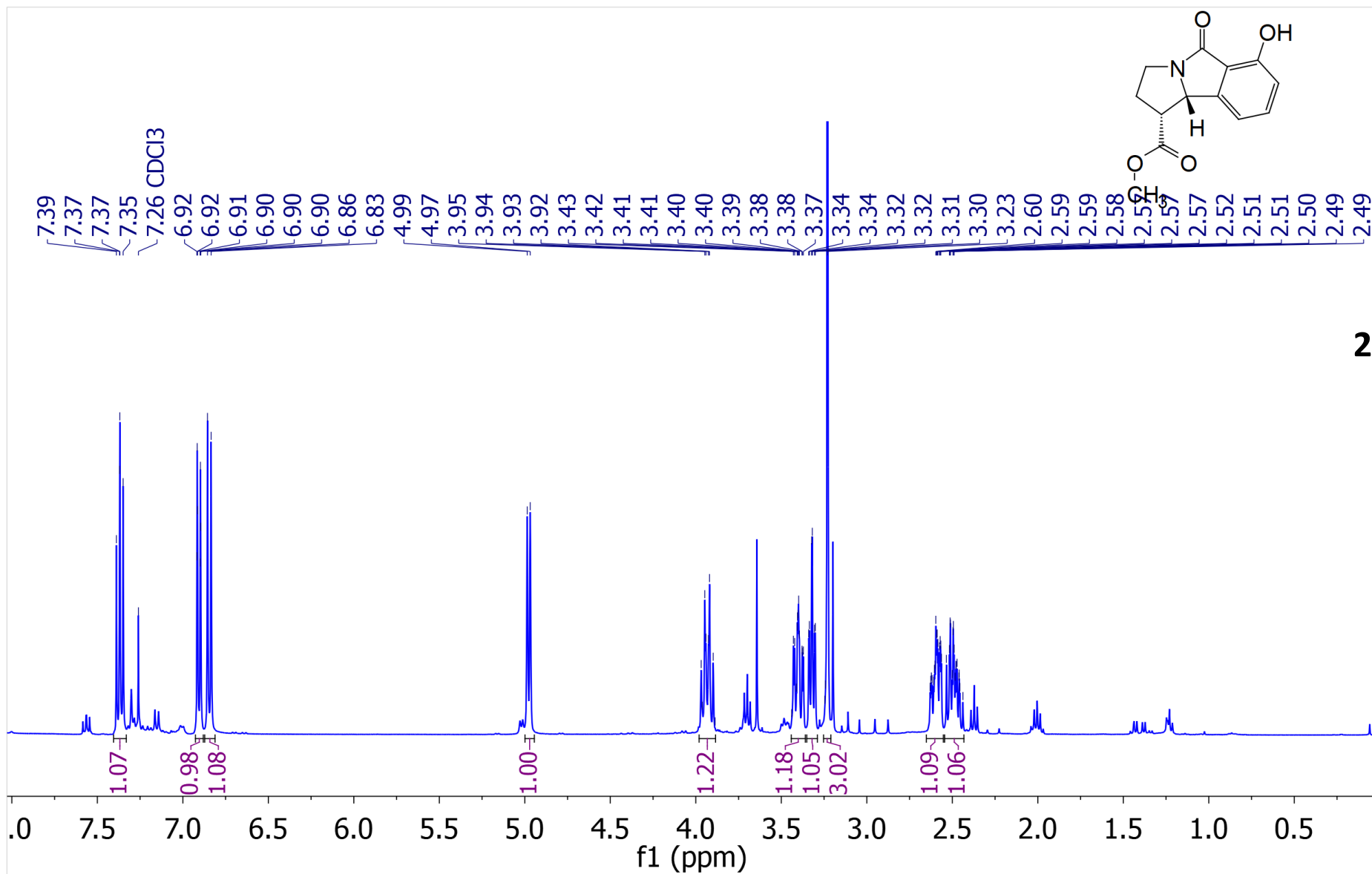




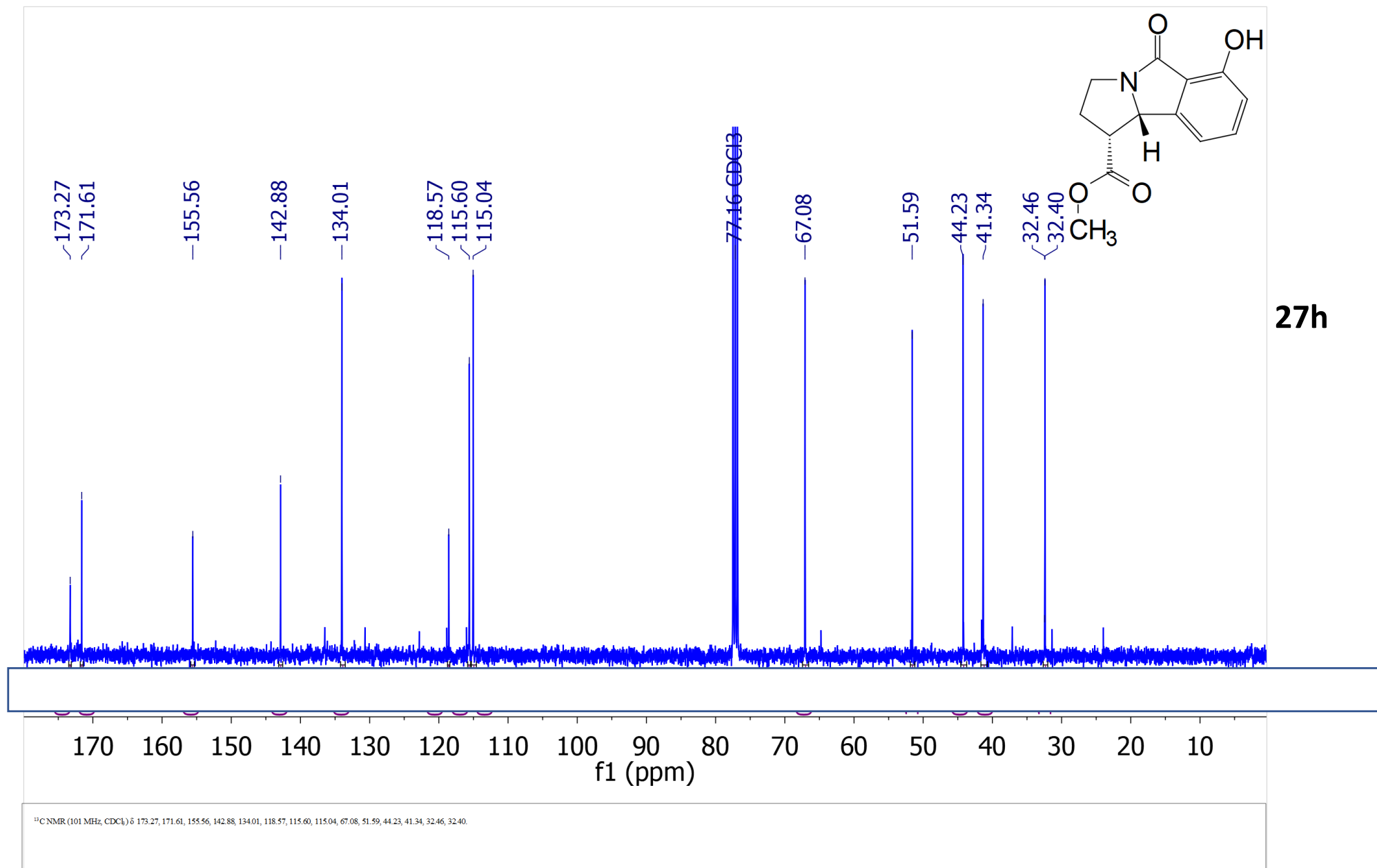


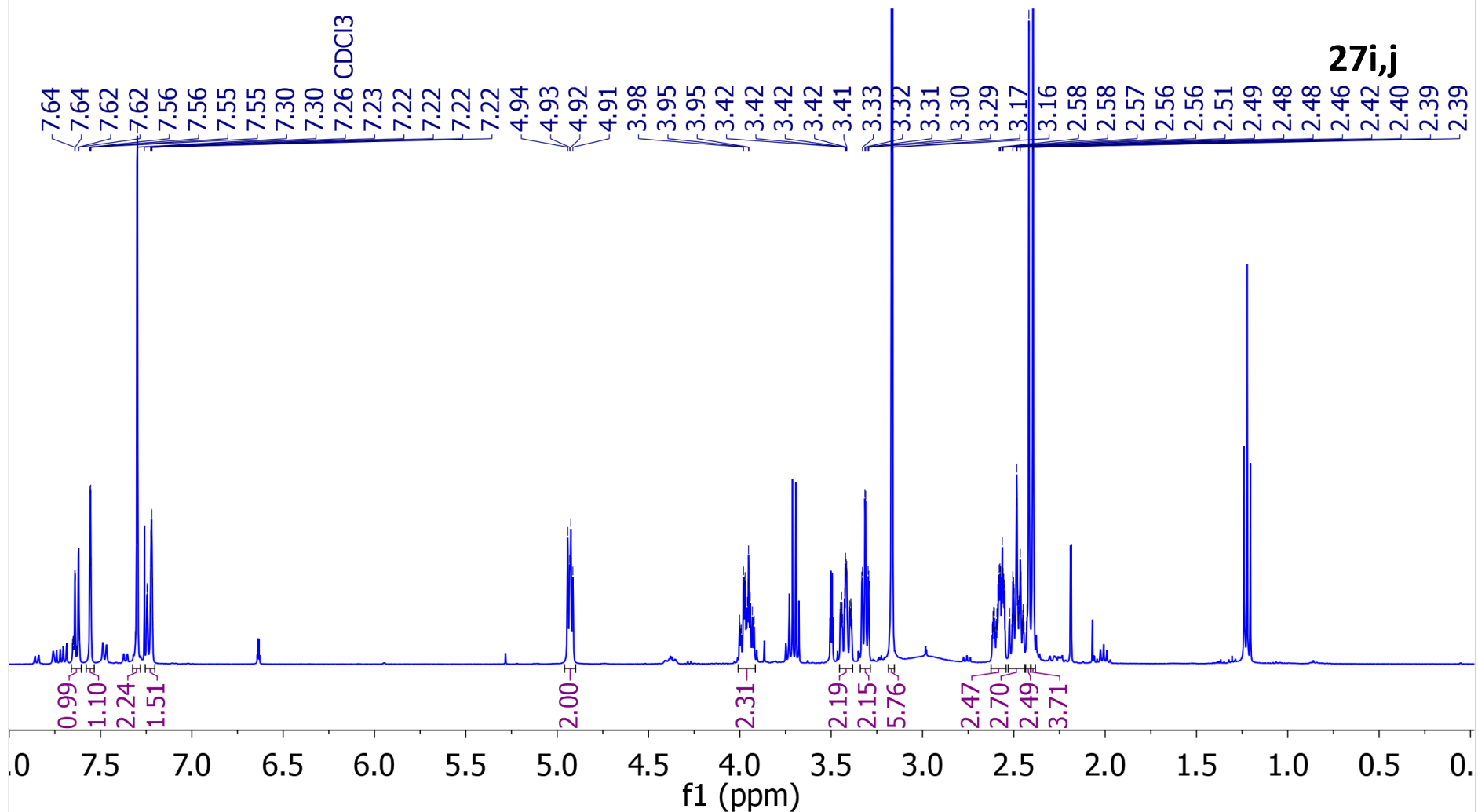
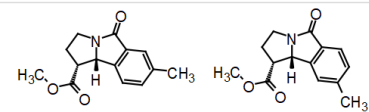




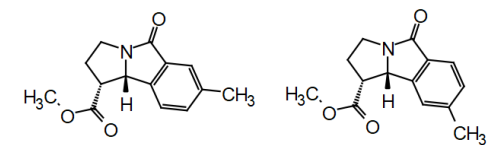


¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.37 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dt, *J* = 11.1, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.32 (td, *J* = 6.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.60 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (dddd, *J* = 13.6, 9.4, 8.6, 6.9 Hz, 1H).

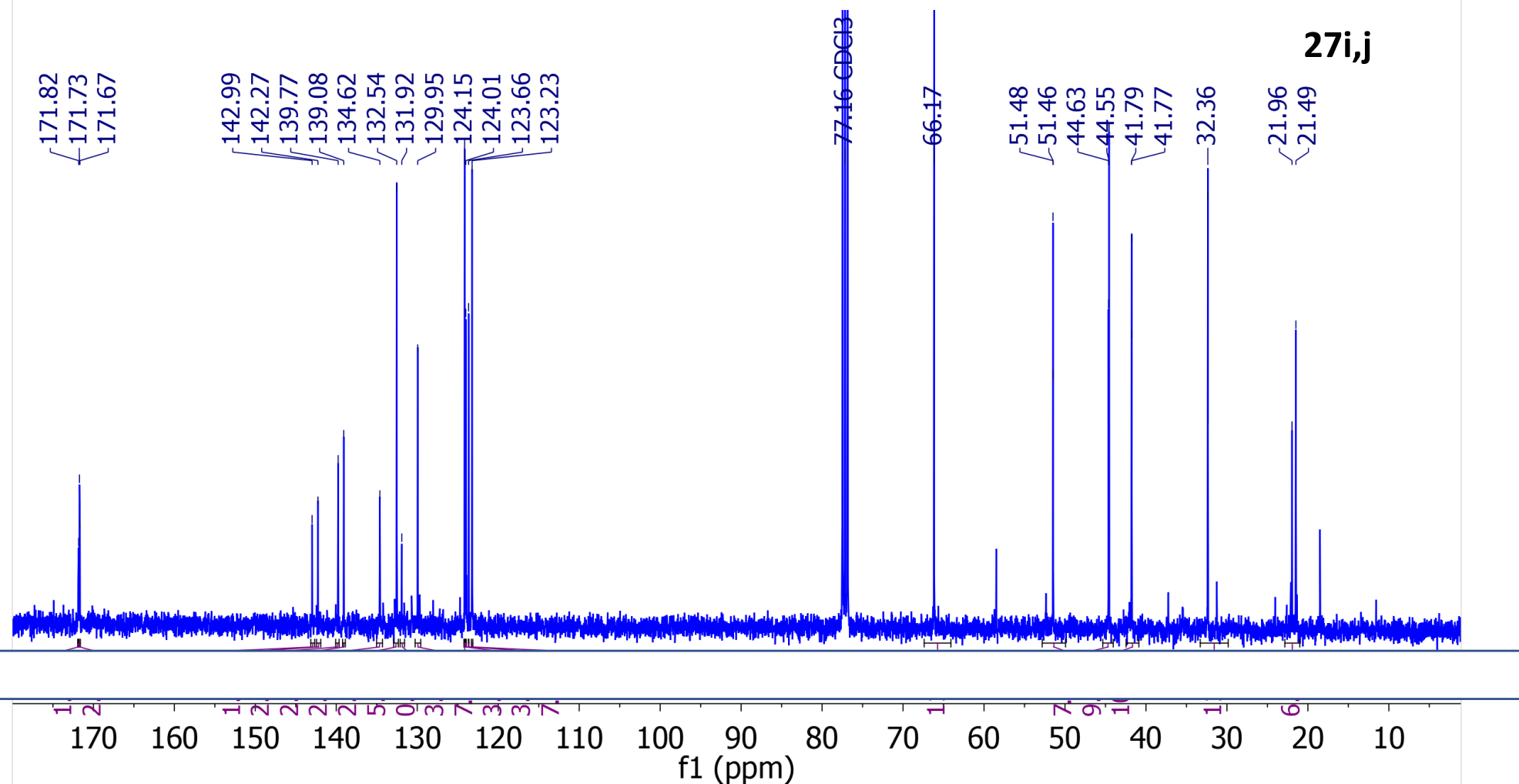




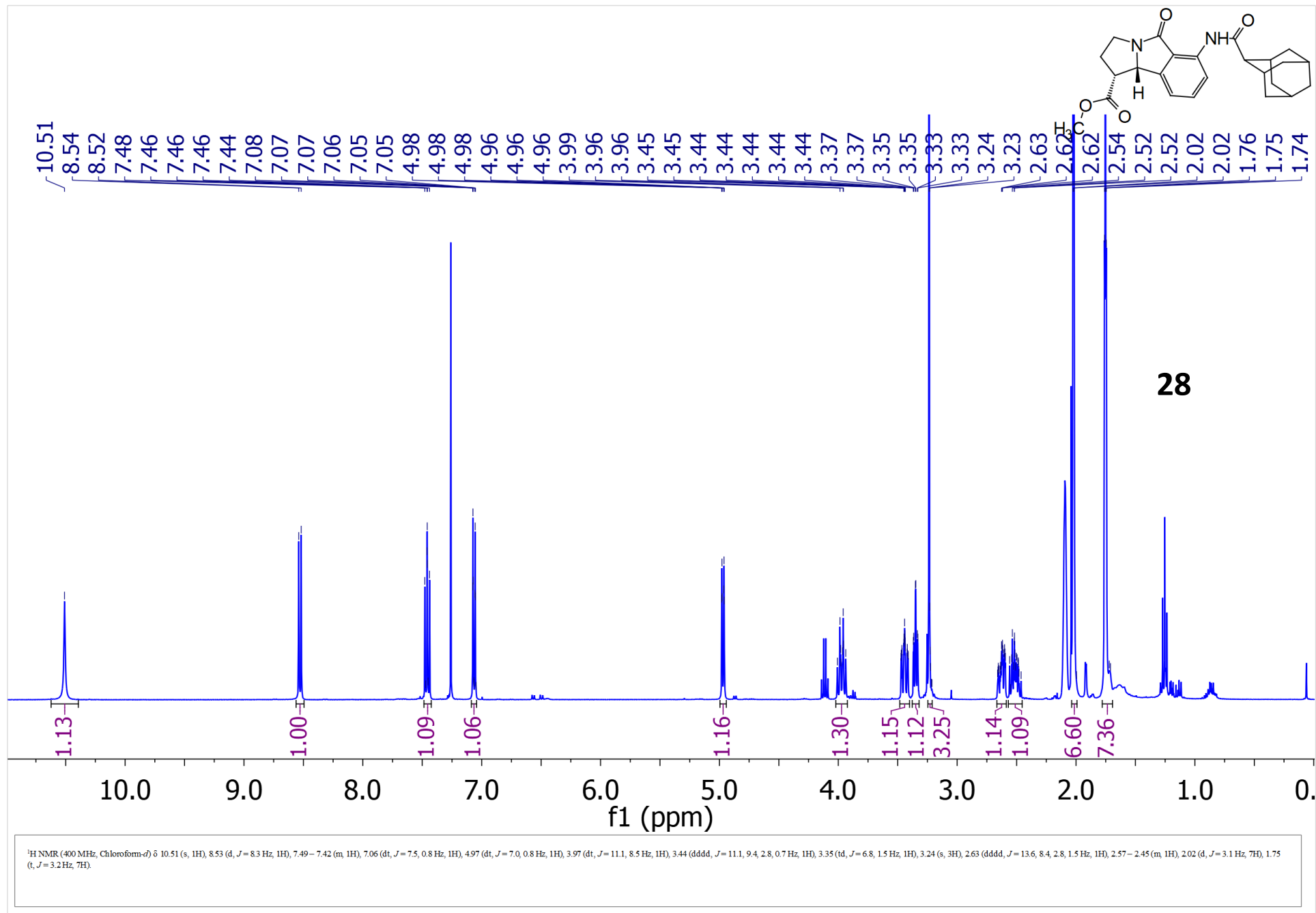
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.66 – 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.56 (q, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 4.01 – 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.45 – 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.31 (td, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 6H), 2.58 (dddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.4, 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 2.53 – 2.44 (m, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 3H).

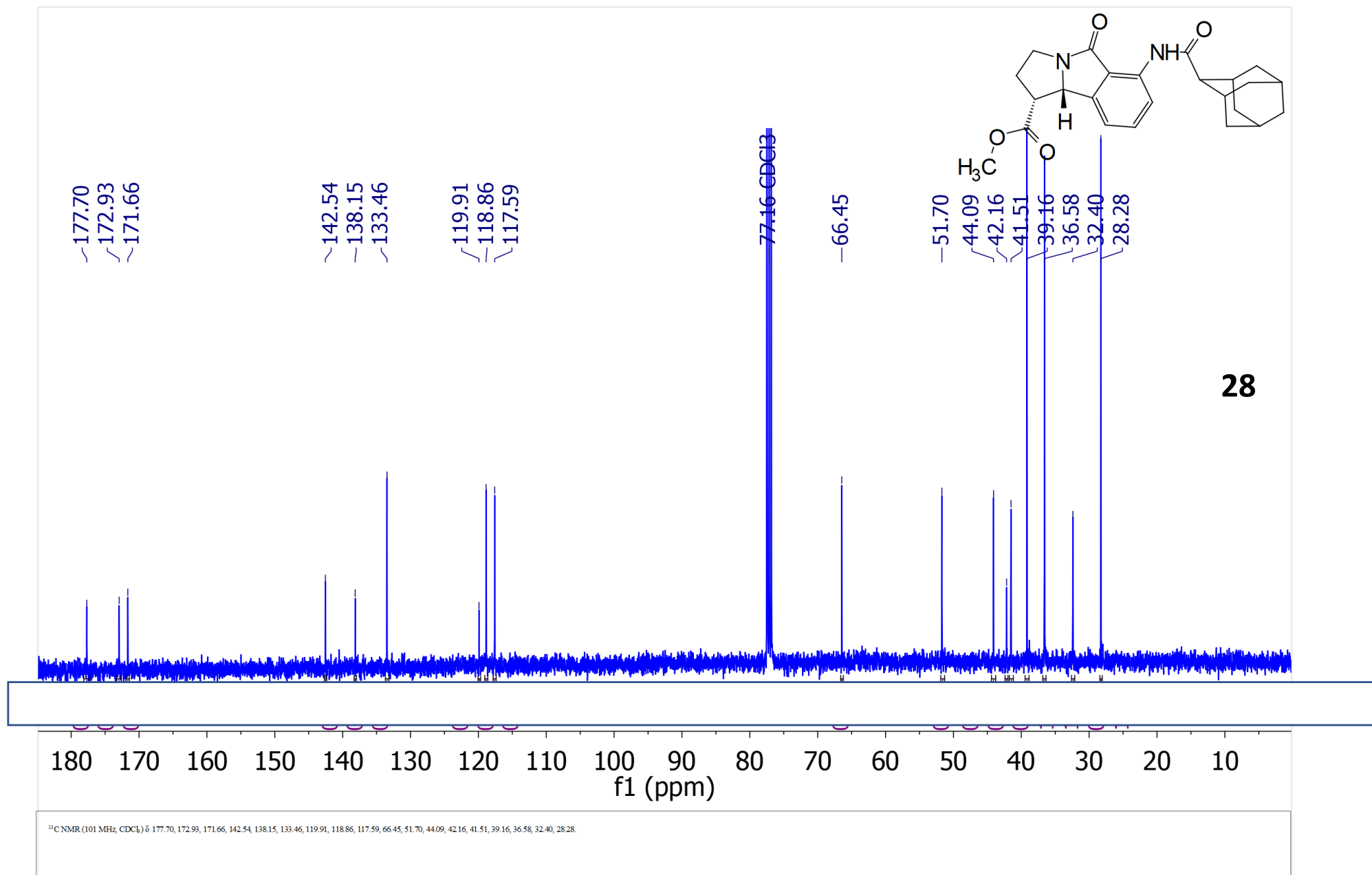


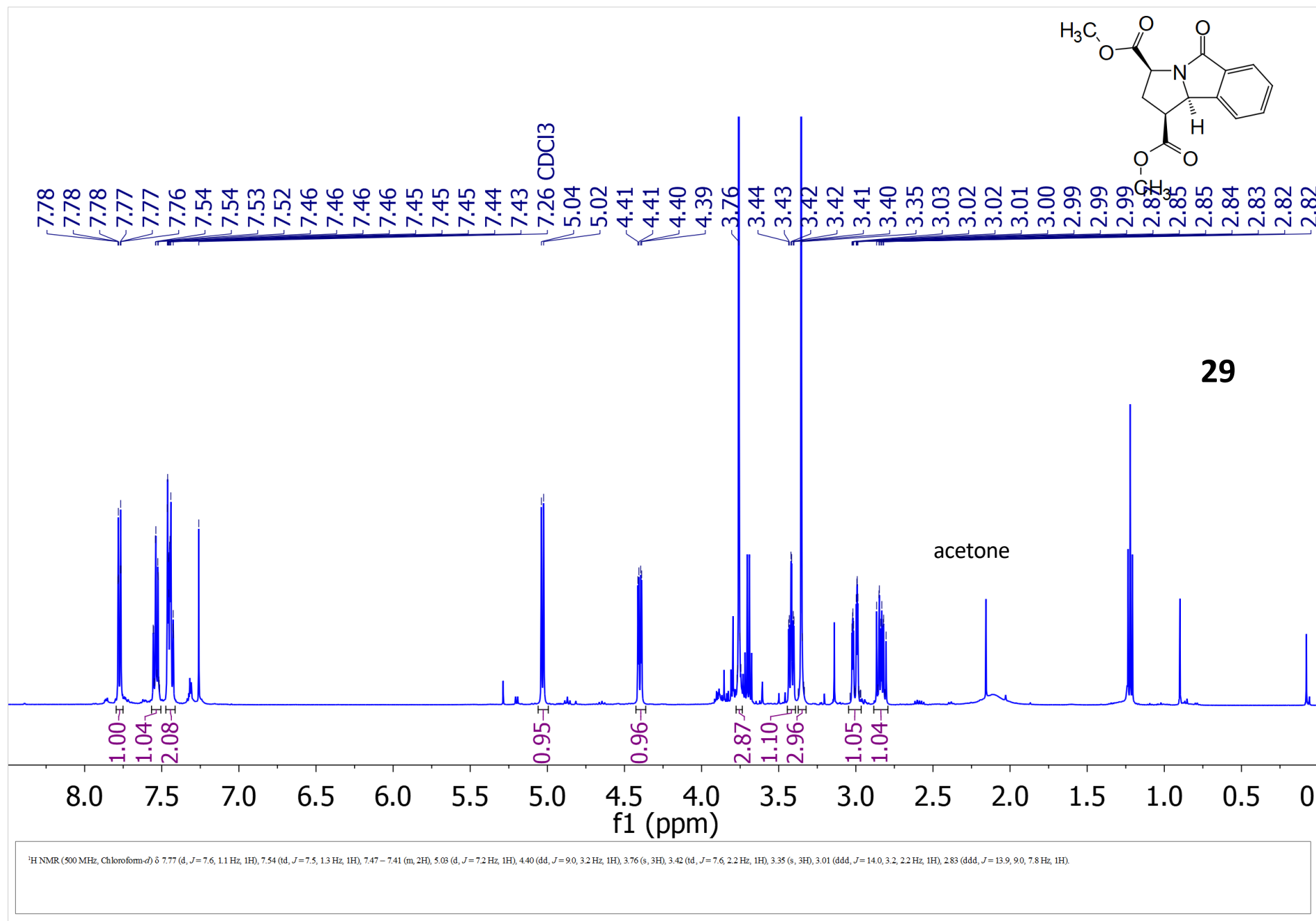
27i,j

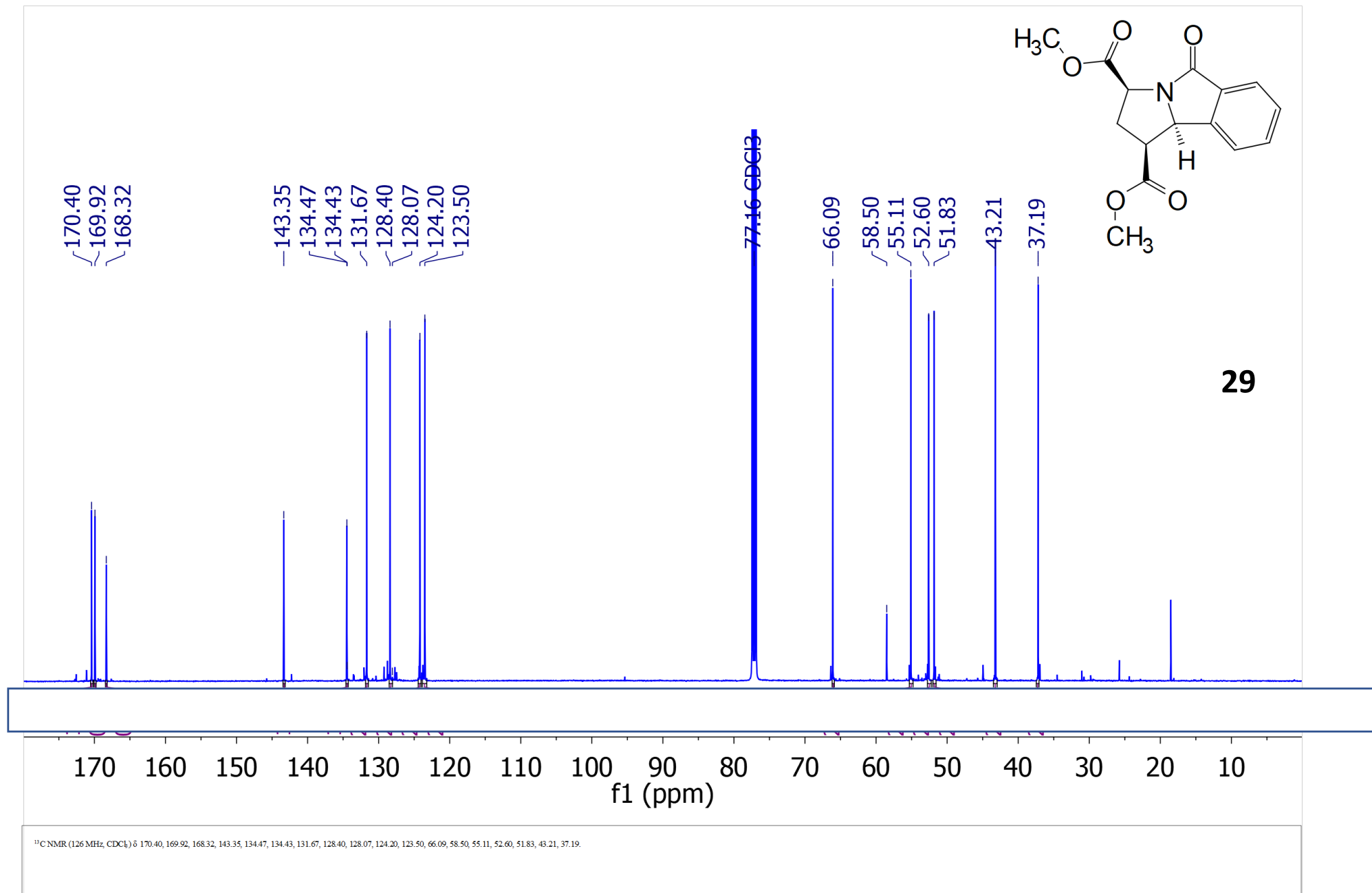


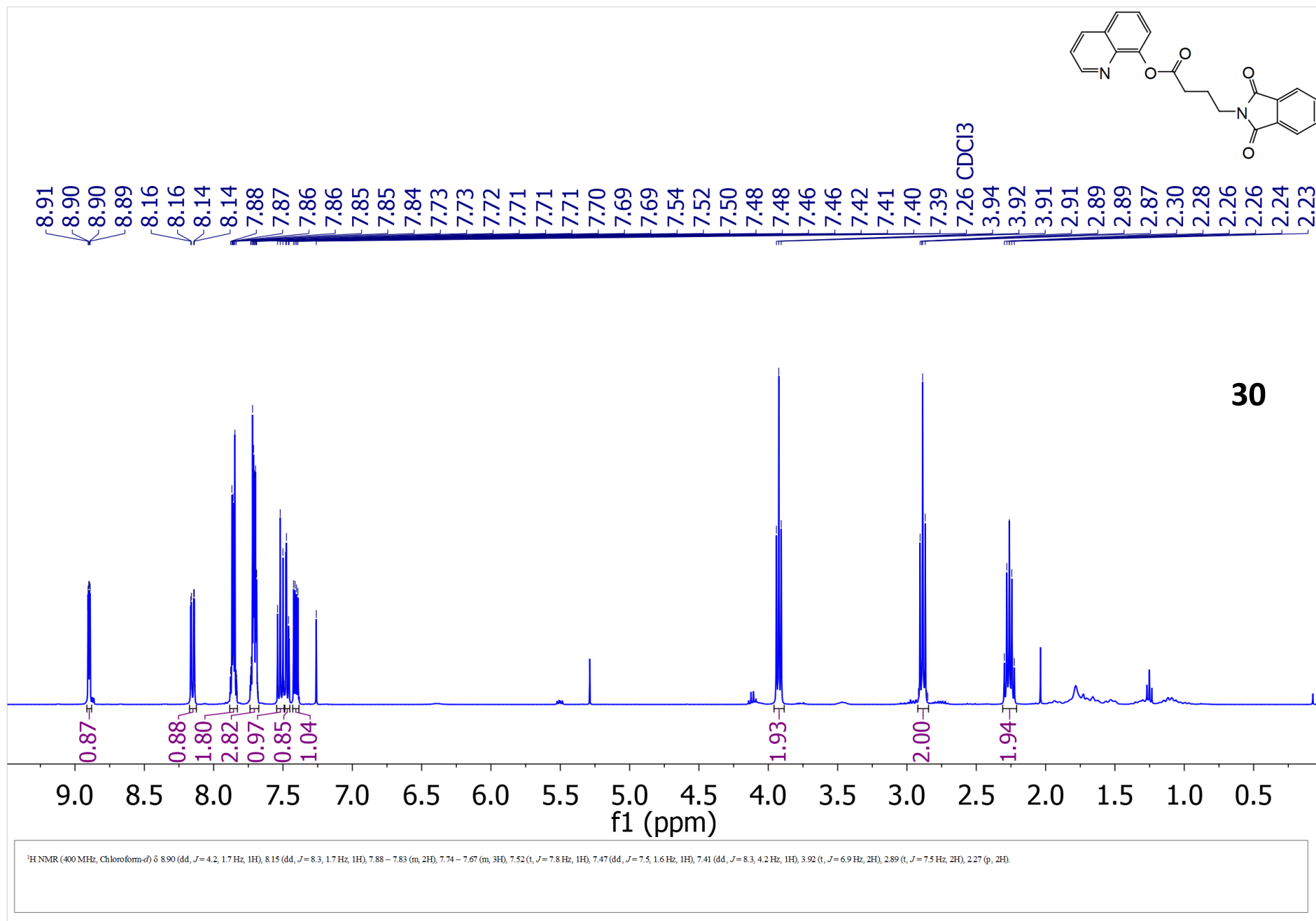
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.82, 171.73, 171.67, 142.99, 142.27, 139.77, 139.08, 134.62, 132.54, 131.92, 129.95, 124.15, 124.01, 123.66, 123.23, 77.16, 66.17, 51.48, 51.46, 44.63, 44.55, 41.79, 41.77, 32.36, 21.96, 21.49.

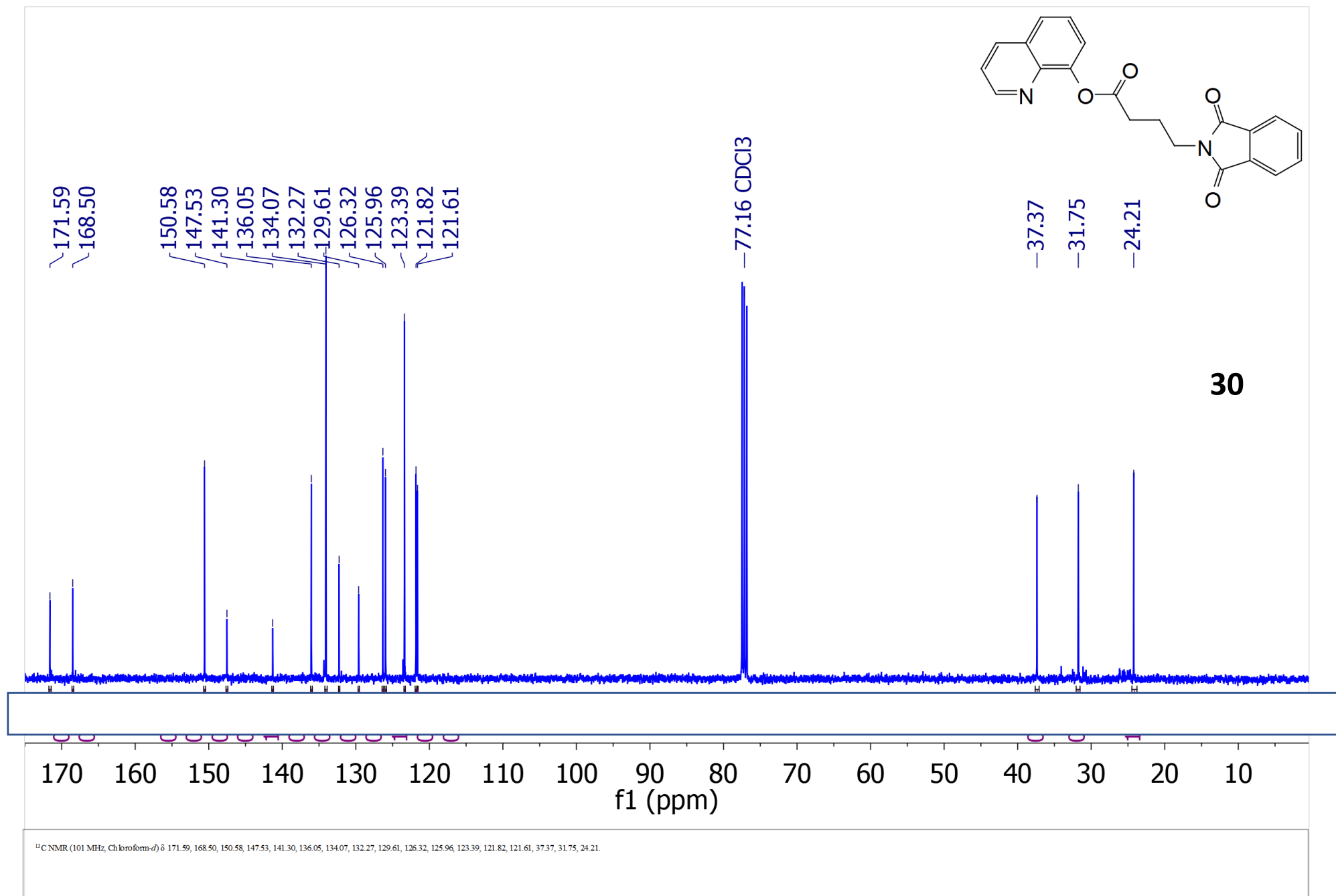


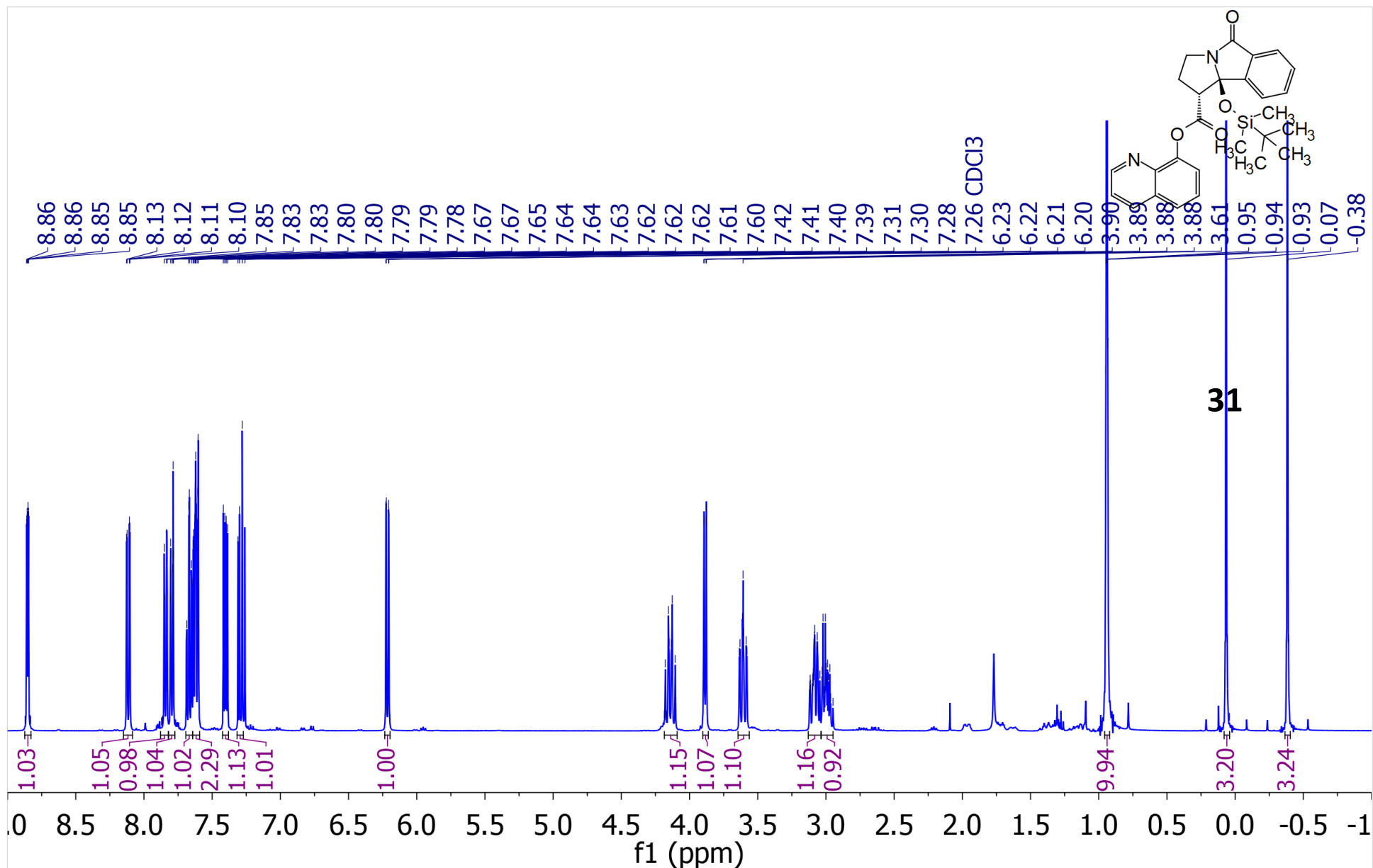












^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{Chloroform-}d$) δ 8.85 (dd, $J = 4.2, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.80 (dt, $J = 7.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (td, $J = 7.4, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 5.6, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 8.3, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dt, $J = 11.0, 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, $J = 6.7, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (ddd, $J = 11.3, 9.3, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.13 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 3.03 – 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), -0.38 (s, 3H).

