

Supplementary Material

Auxiliary-controlled diastereoselective synthesis of a *syn* C-6-epimer of the ADAM 10 inhibitor GI254023X

Shankari Nair,^{a, b c} Jan Rijn Zeevaart,^b and Roger Hunter^{*c}

^aRadiation Biophysics Division, Department of Nuclear Medicine, iThemba LABS, Cape Town 7131, South Africa

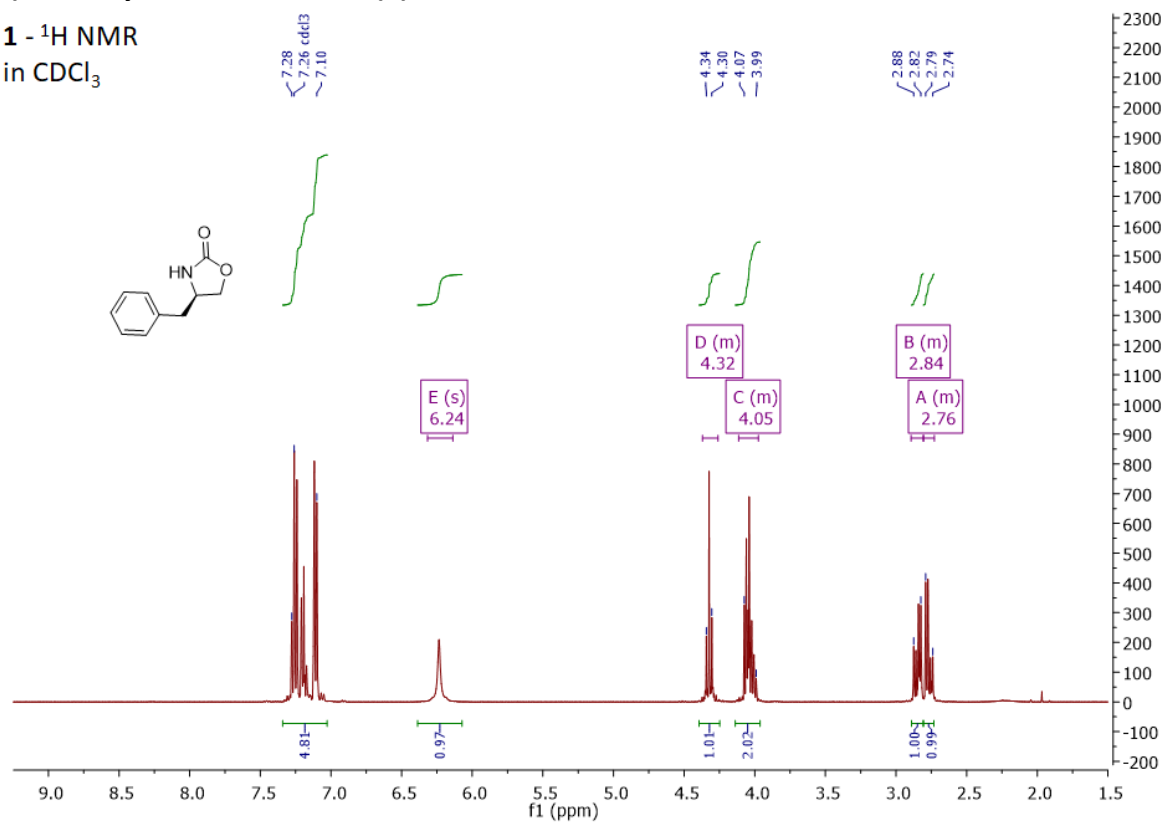
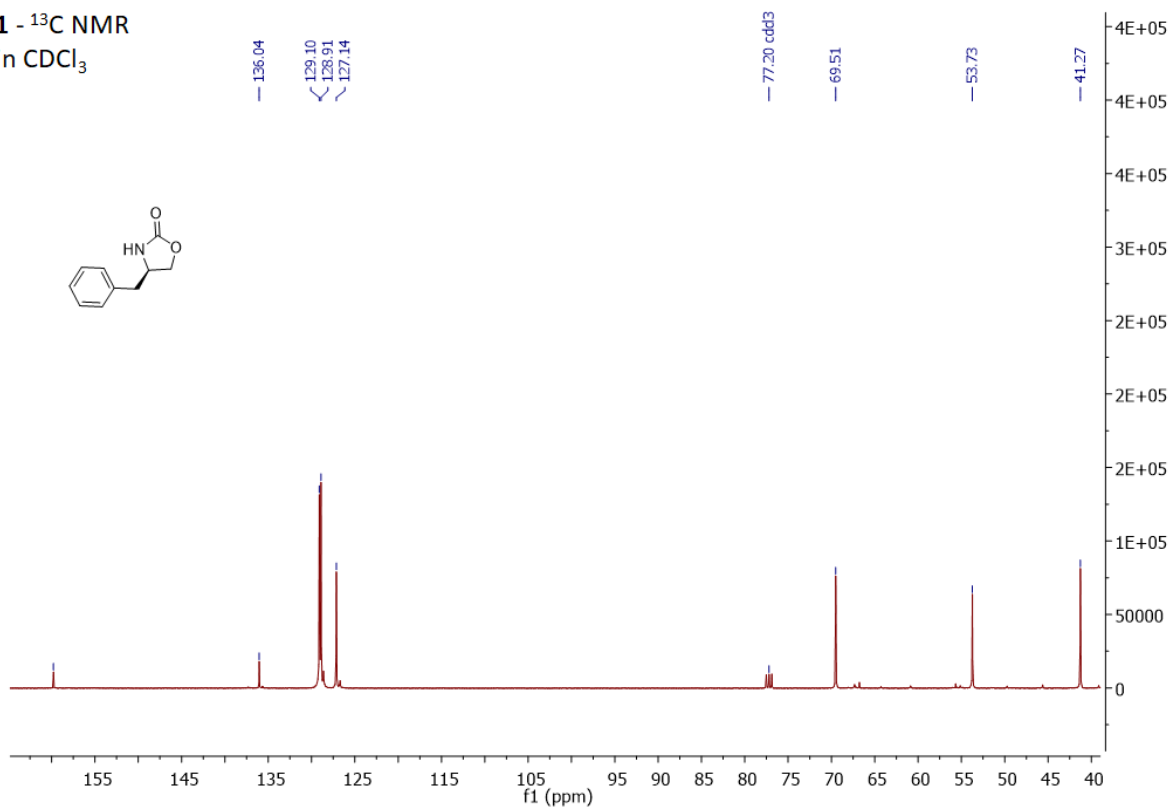
^bDepartment of Radiochemistry, South African Nuclear Energy Corporation, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa

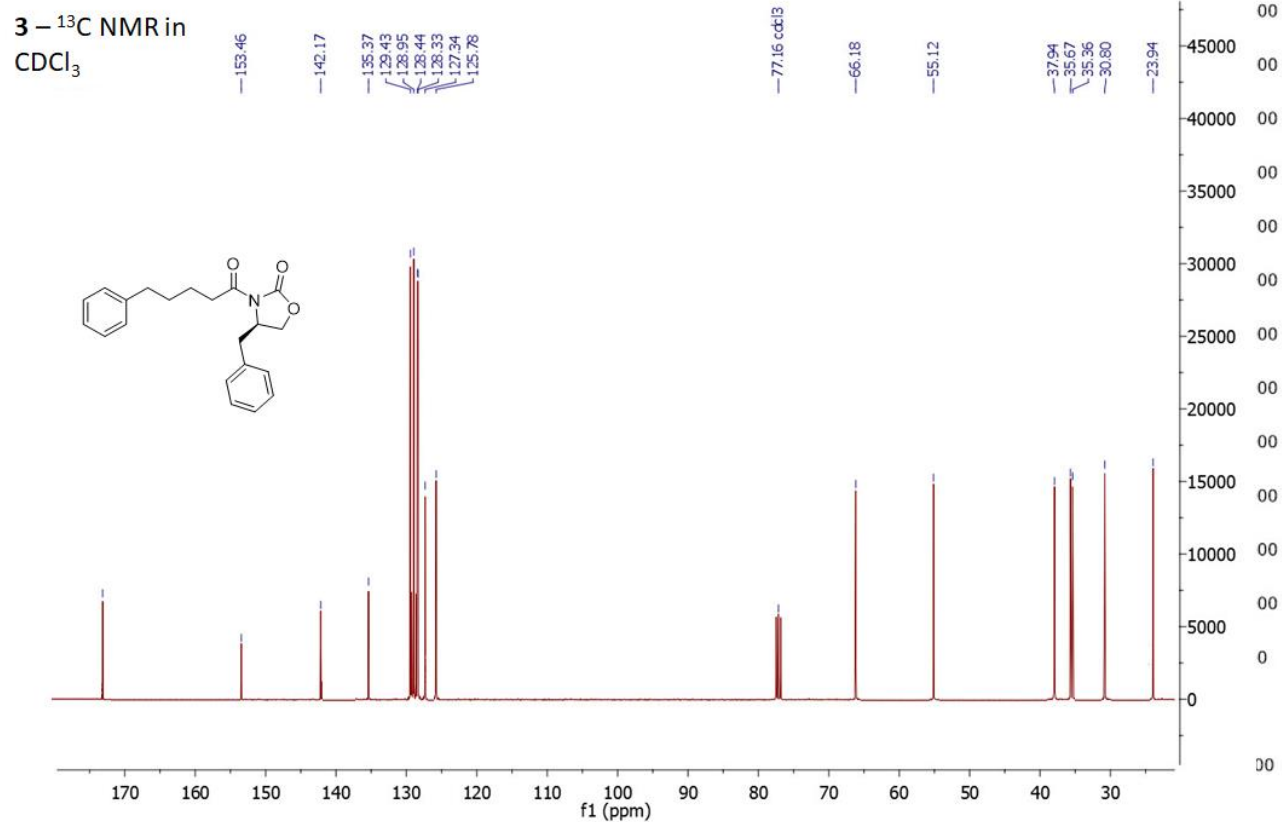
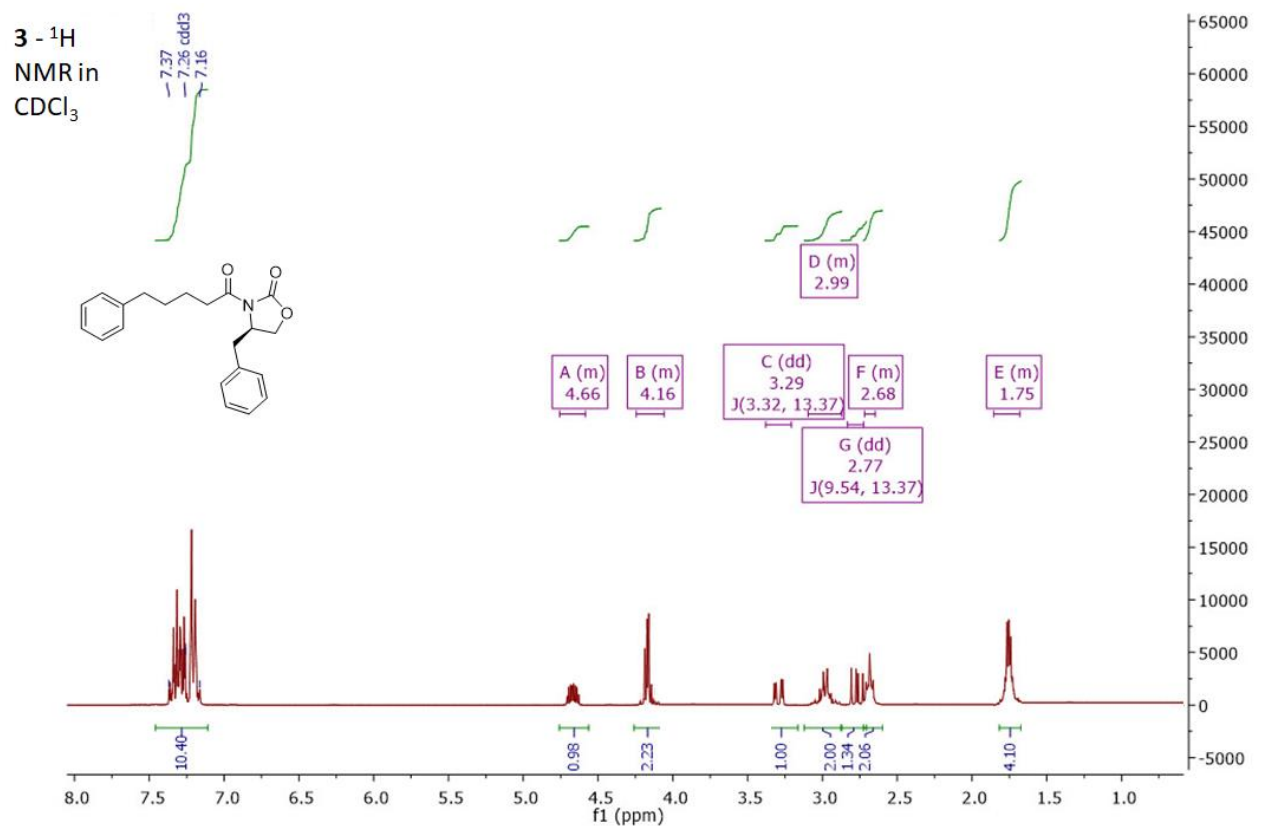
^cDepartment of Chemistry, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 7700, South Africa

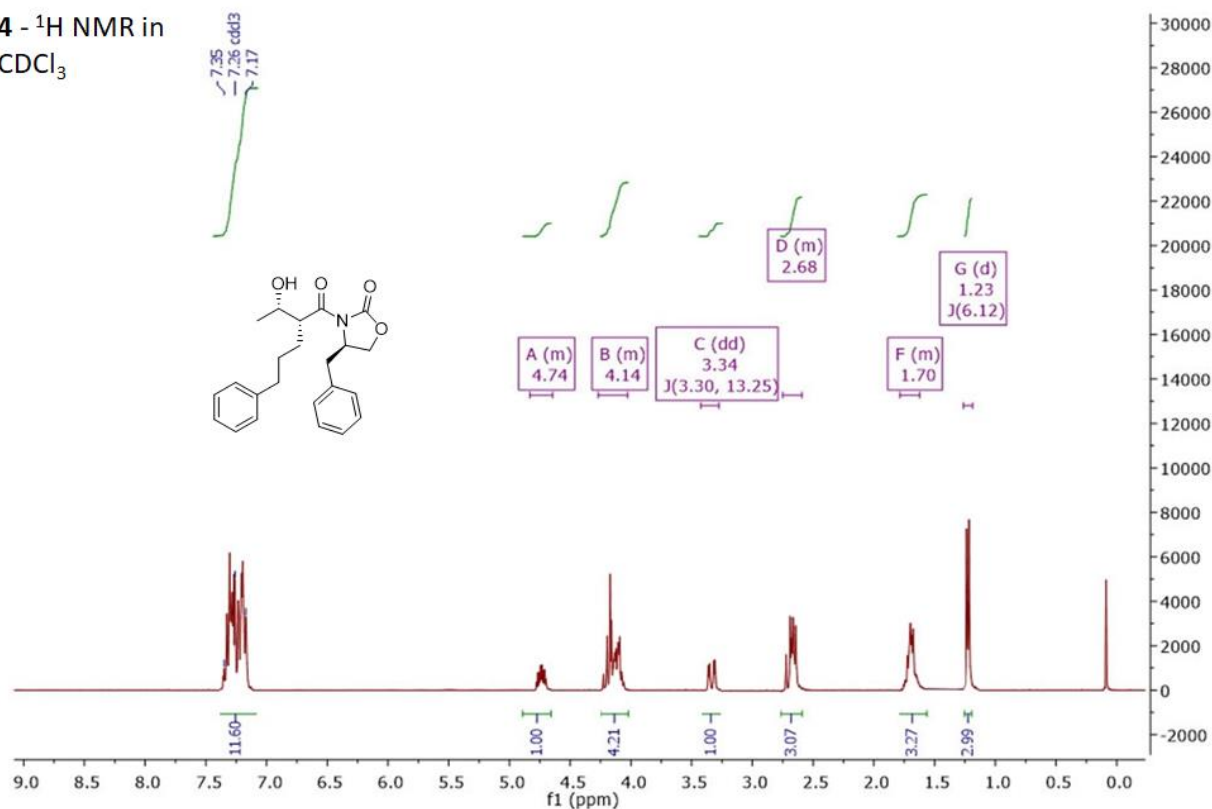
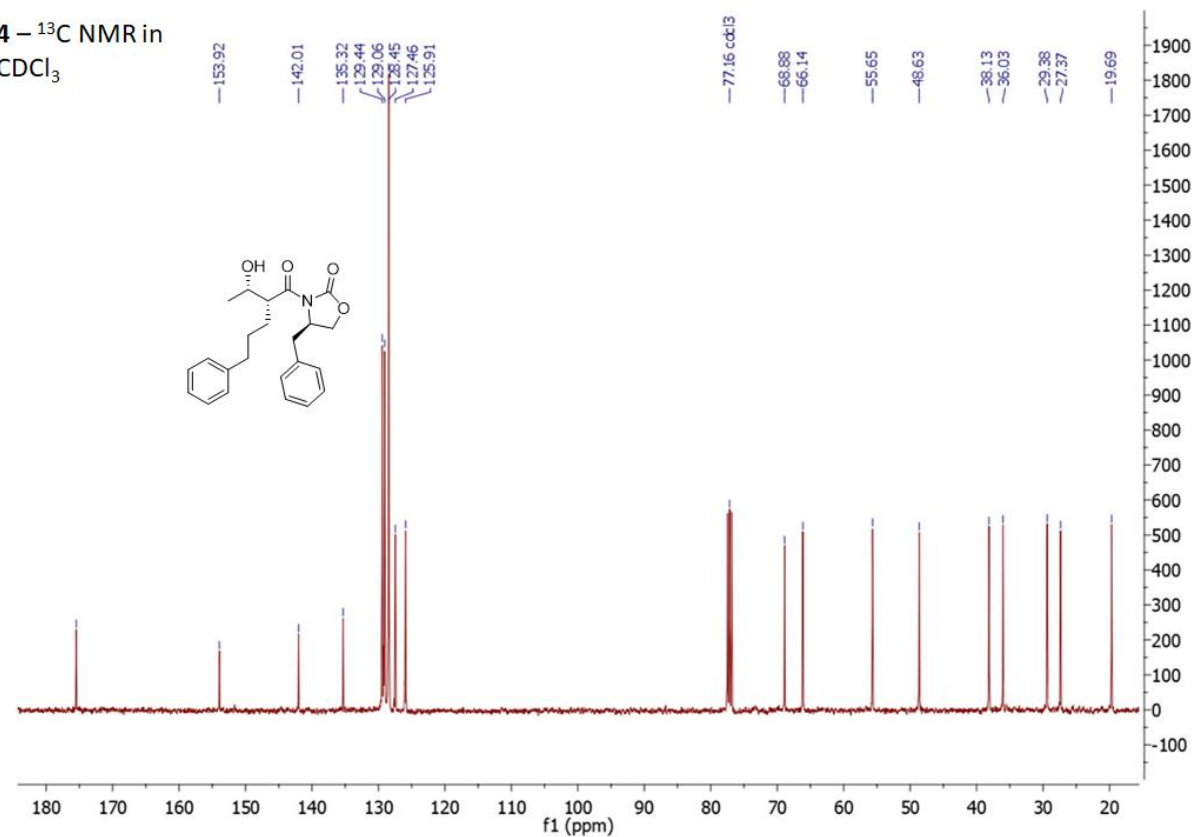
Email: roger.hunter@uct.ac.za

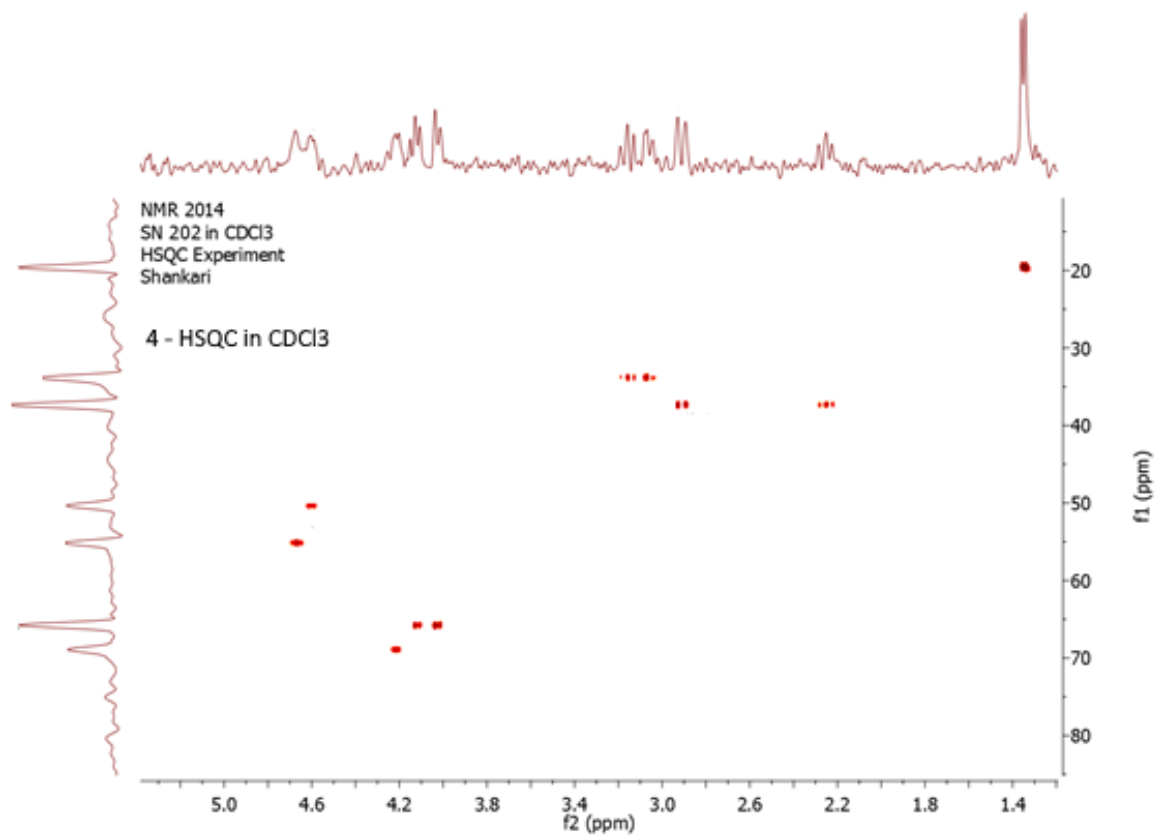
Table of Contents

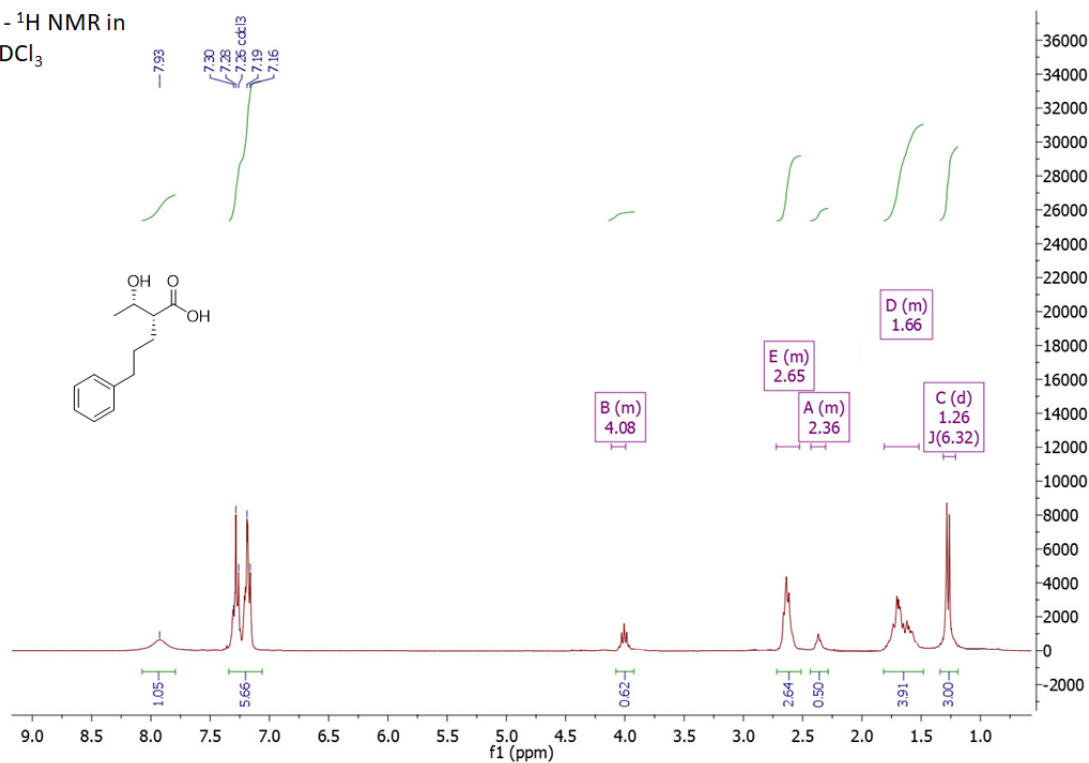
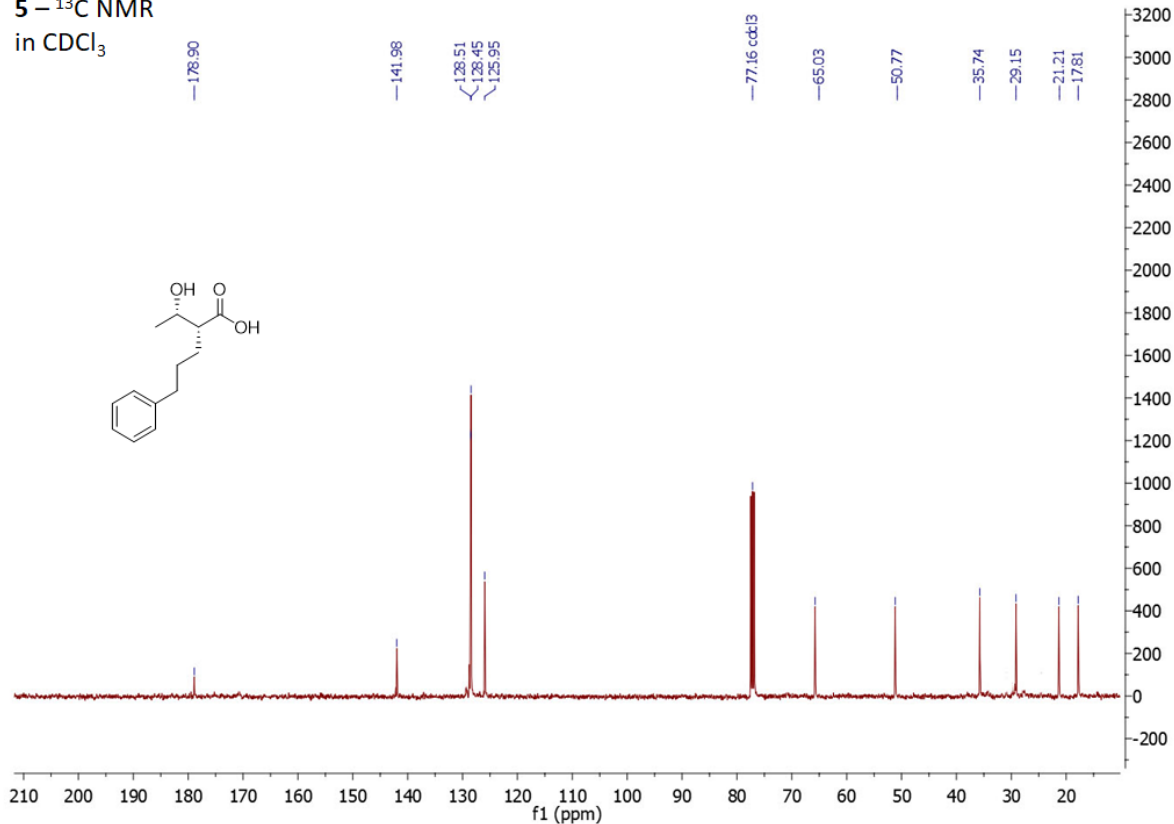
(<i>R</i>)-4-Benzyloxazolidin-2-one (1)	S2
(<i>R</i>)-4-Benzyl-3-(5-phenylpentanoyl)oxazolidin-2-one (3)	S3
(<i>R</i>)-4-Benzyl-3-((<i>R</i>)-2-((<i>S</i>)-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanoyl)oxazolidin-2-one (4)	S4
(<i>R</i>)-2-((<i>S</i>)-1-Hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (5)	S6
(<i>R</i>)- <i>N</i> -(Benzyloxy)-2-((<i>S</i>)-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanamide (6)	S7
(3 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)-1-(Benzyloxy)-4-methyl-3-(3-phenylpropyl)azetid-2-one (7)	S8
(<i>R</i>)-2-((<i>R</i>)-1-((Benzyloxy)amino)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (8)	S10
(<i>R</i>)-2-((<i>R</i>)-1-(<i>N</i> -(Benzyloxy)formamido)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (9)	S11
(<i>S</i>)-2-Amino- <i>N</i> ,3,3-trimethylbutanamide (10)	S12
(<i>R</i>)-2-((<i>R</i>)-1-(<i>N</i> -(Benzyloxy)formamido)ethyl)- <i>N</i> -((<i>R</i>)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylamino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-5-phenylpentanamide (11)	S13
(<i>R</i>)- <i>N</i> -((<i>R</i>)-3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylamino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-2-((<i>R</i>)-1-(<i>N</i> -hydroxyformamido)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanamide (12)	S14

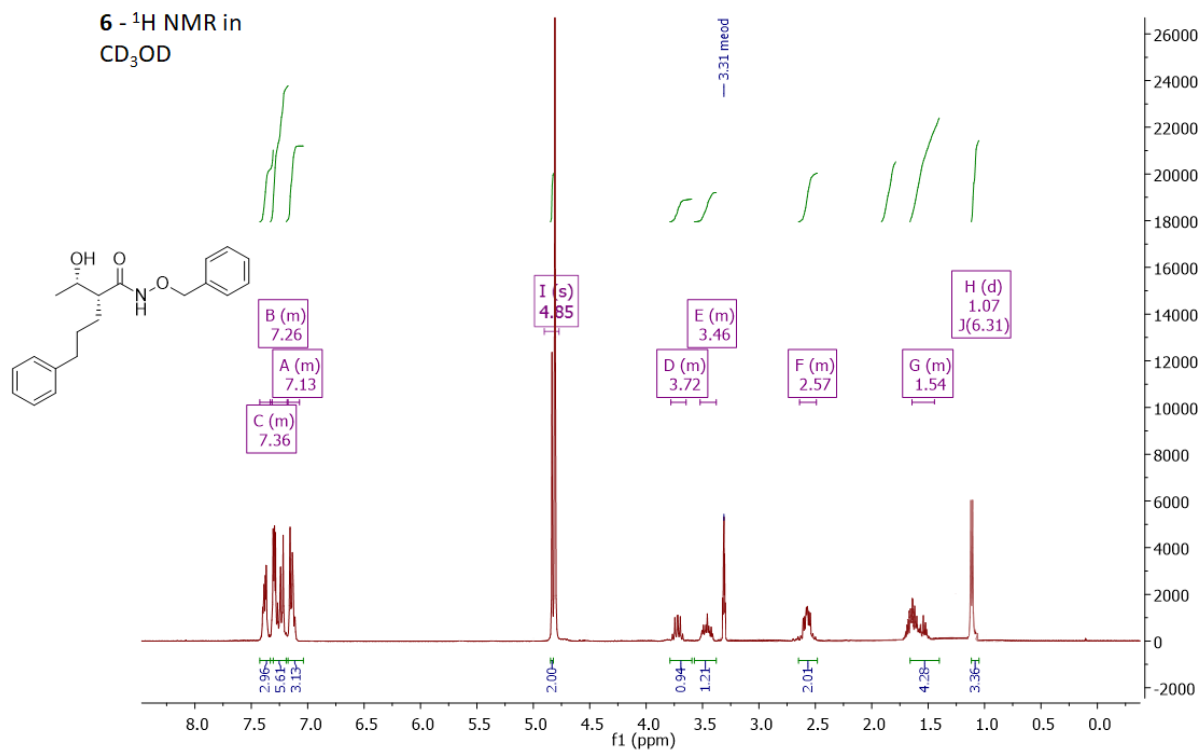
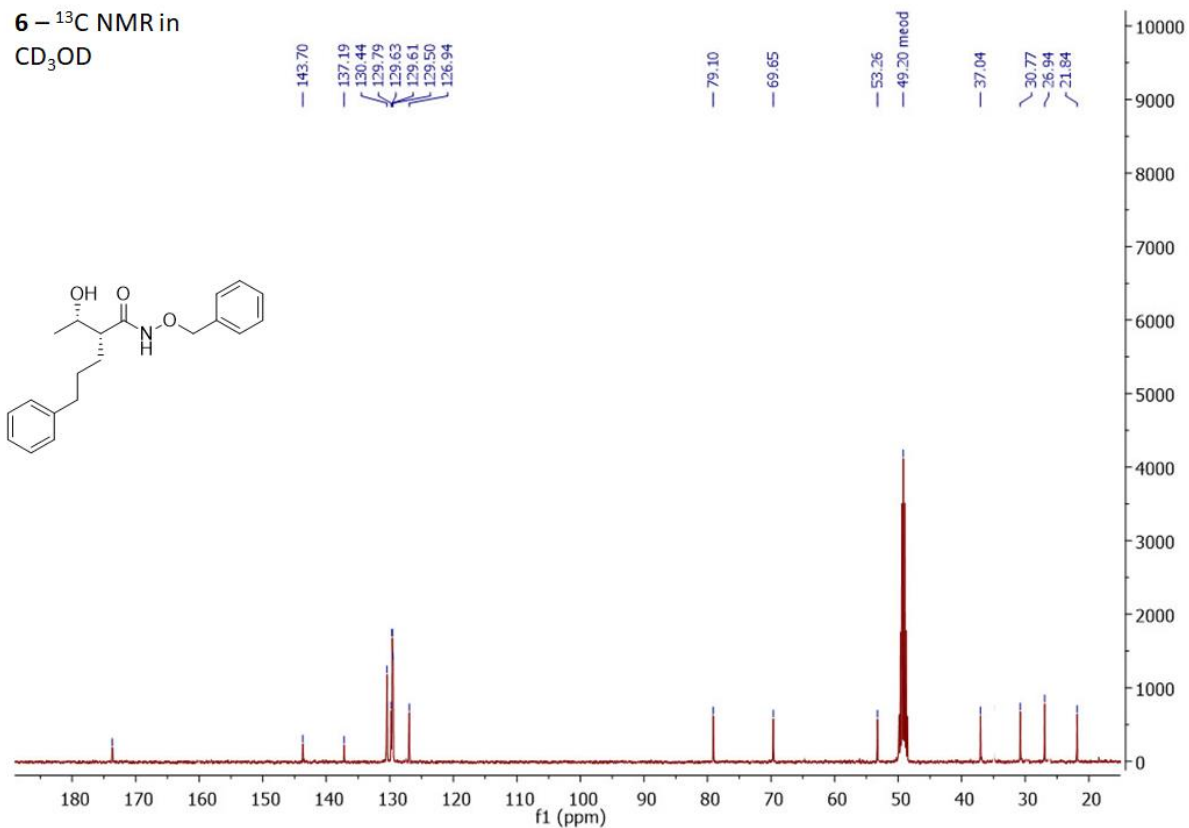
(R)-4-Benzylloxazolidin-2-one (1)**1** - ^1H NMR
in CDCl_3 **1** - ^{13}C NMR
in CDCl_3 

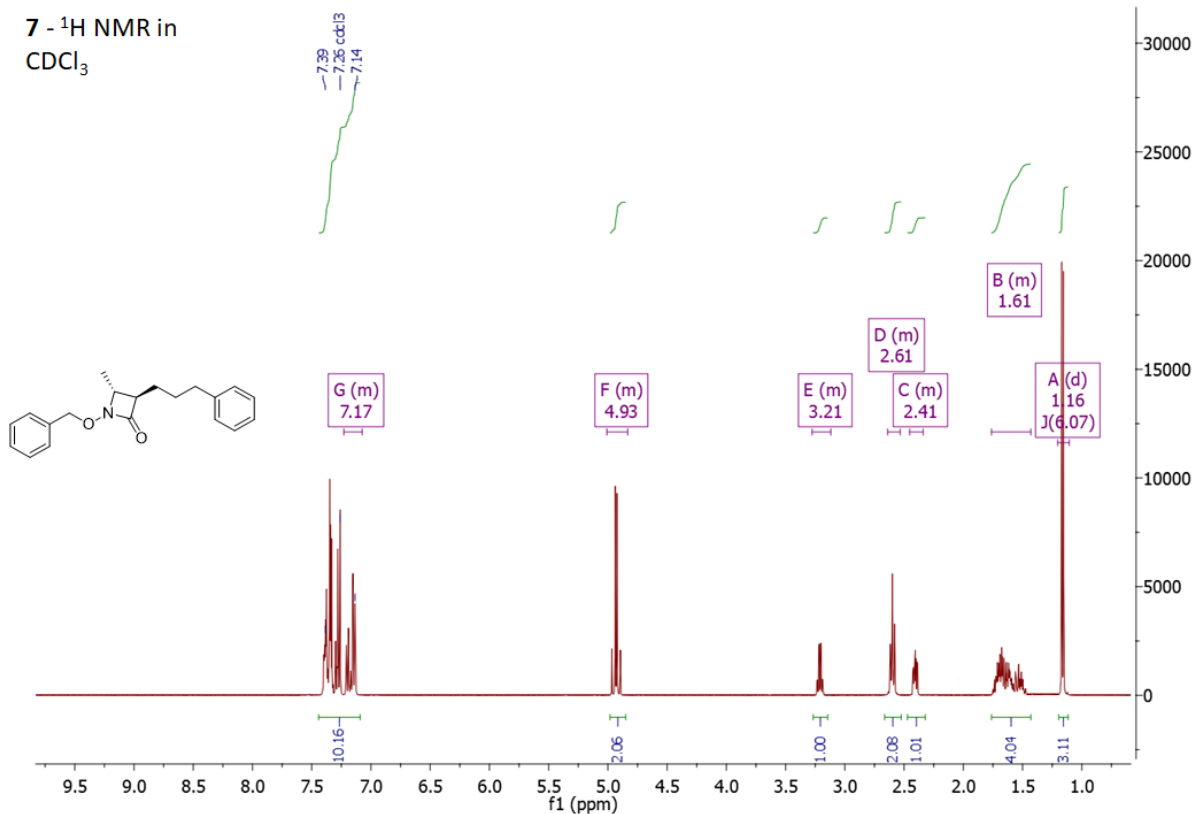
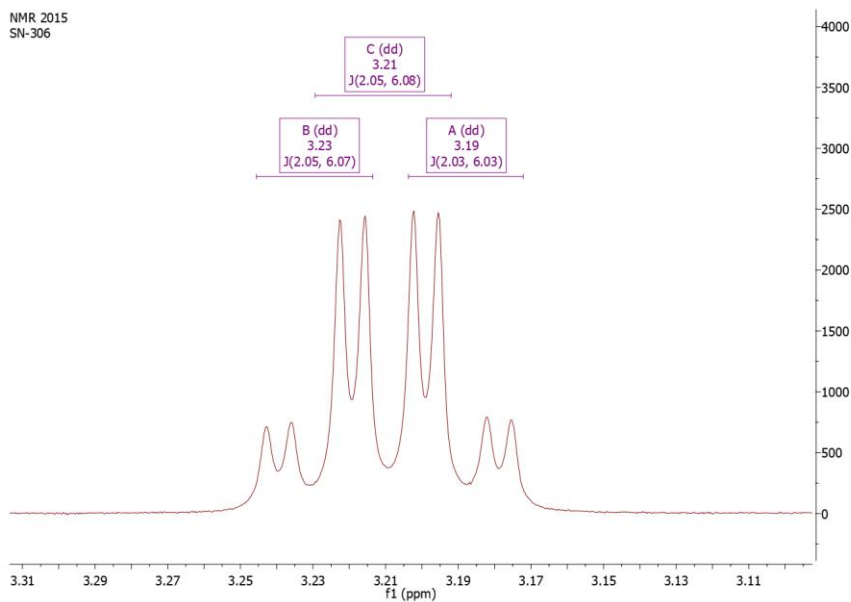
(R)-4-Benzyl-3-(5-phenylpentanoyl)oxazolidin-2-one (3)

(R)-4-Benzyl-3-((R)-2-((S)-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanoyl)oxazolidin-2-one (4)**4** - ^1H NMR in CDCl_3 **4** - ^{13}C NMR in CDCl_3 



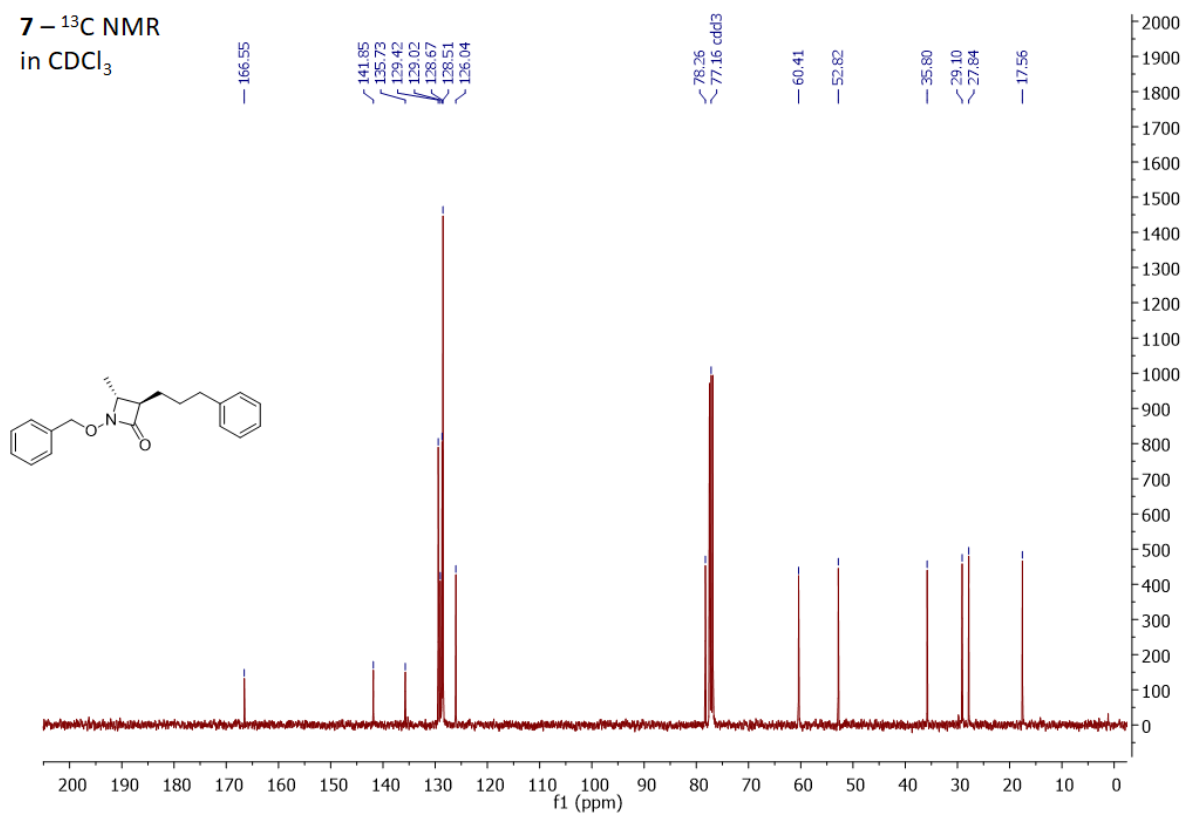
(R)-2-((S)-1-Hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (5)**5 - ¹H NMR in CDCl₃****5 - ¹³C NMR in CDCl₃**

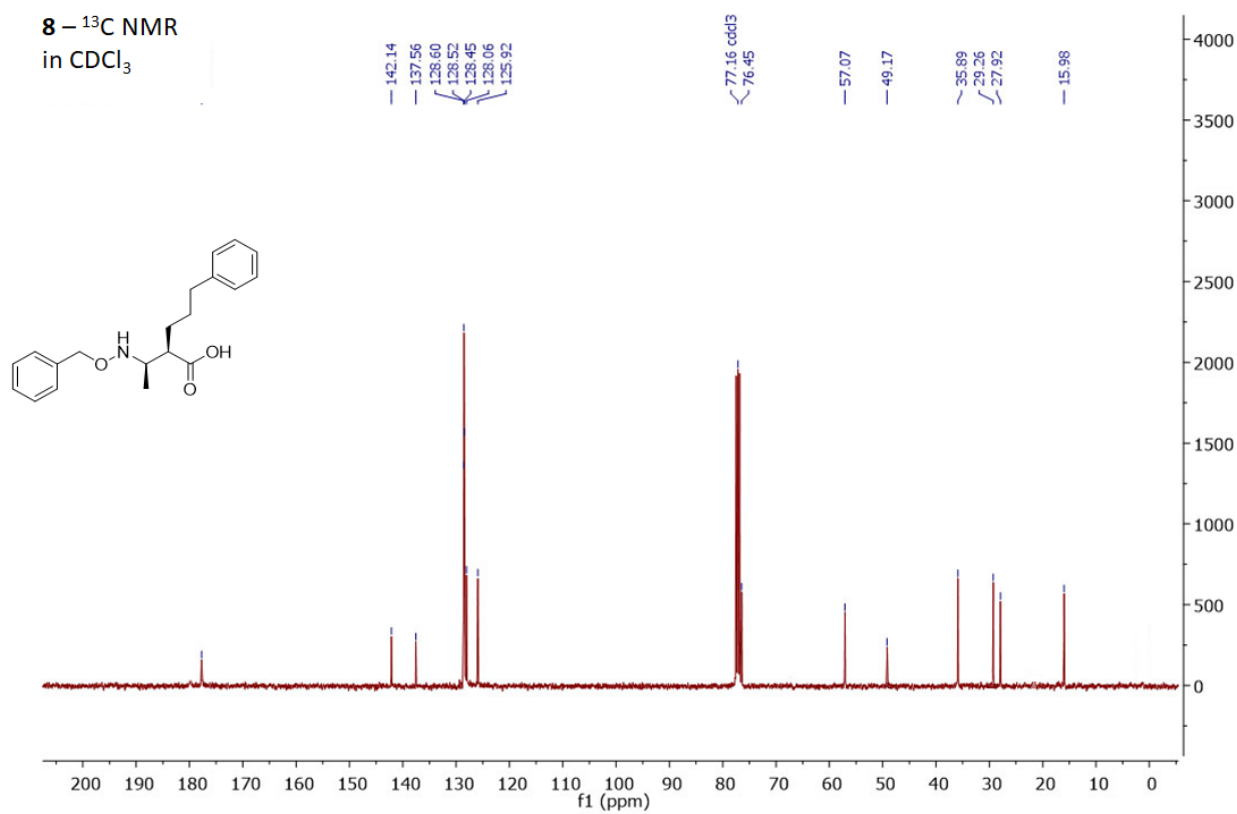
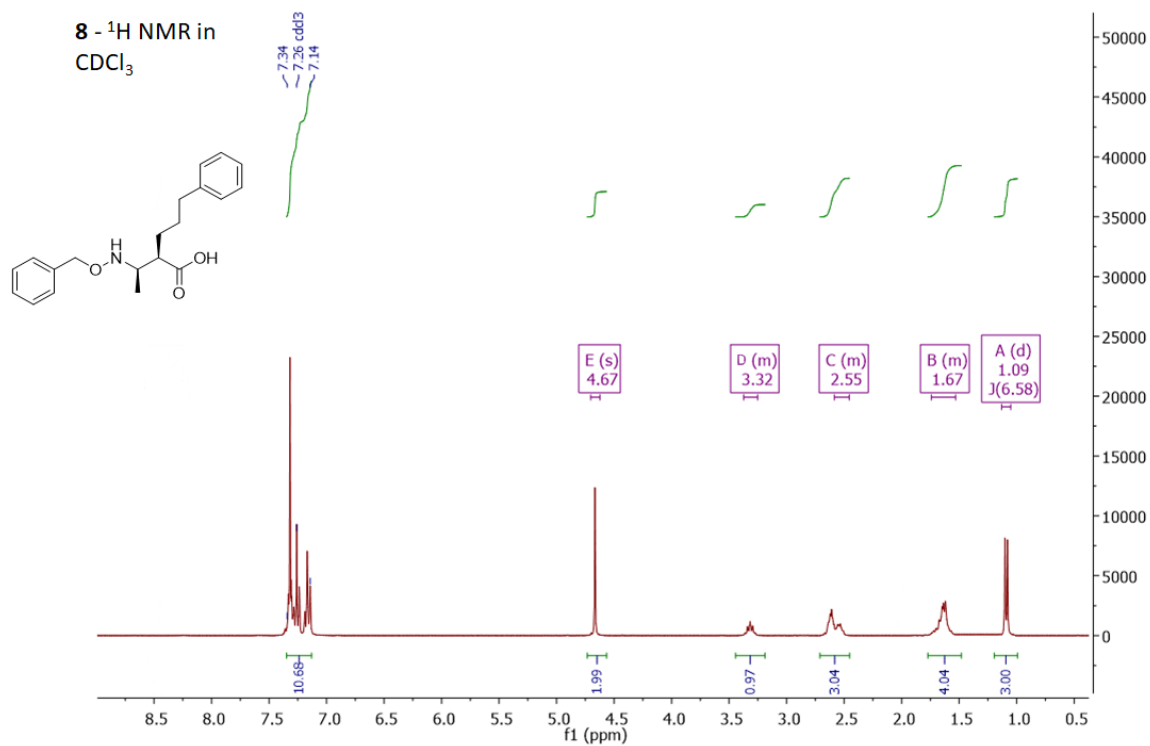
(R)-N-(Benzyloxy)-2-((S)-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-phenylpentanamide (6)**6 - ¹³C NMR in CD₃OD**

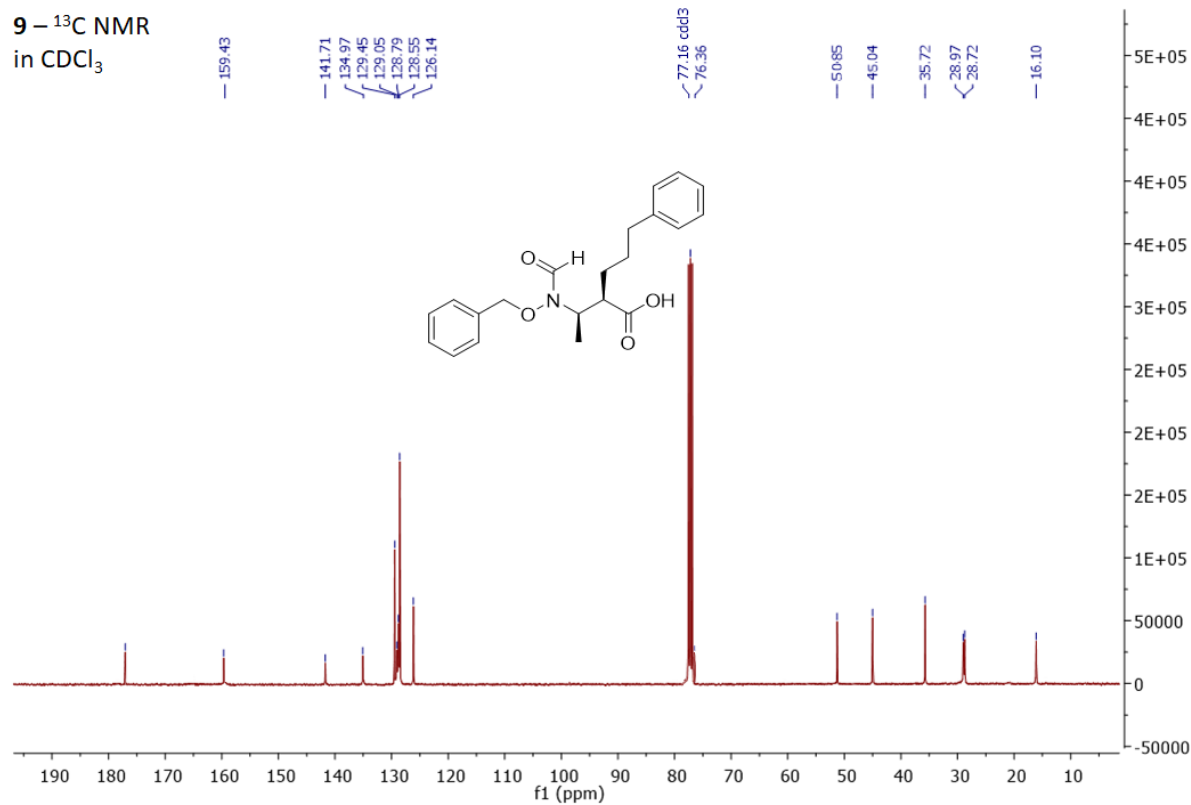
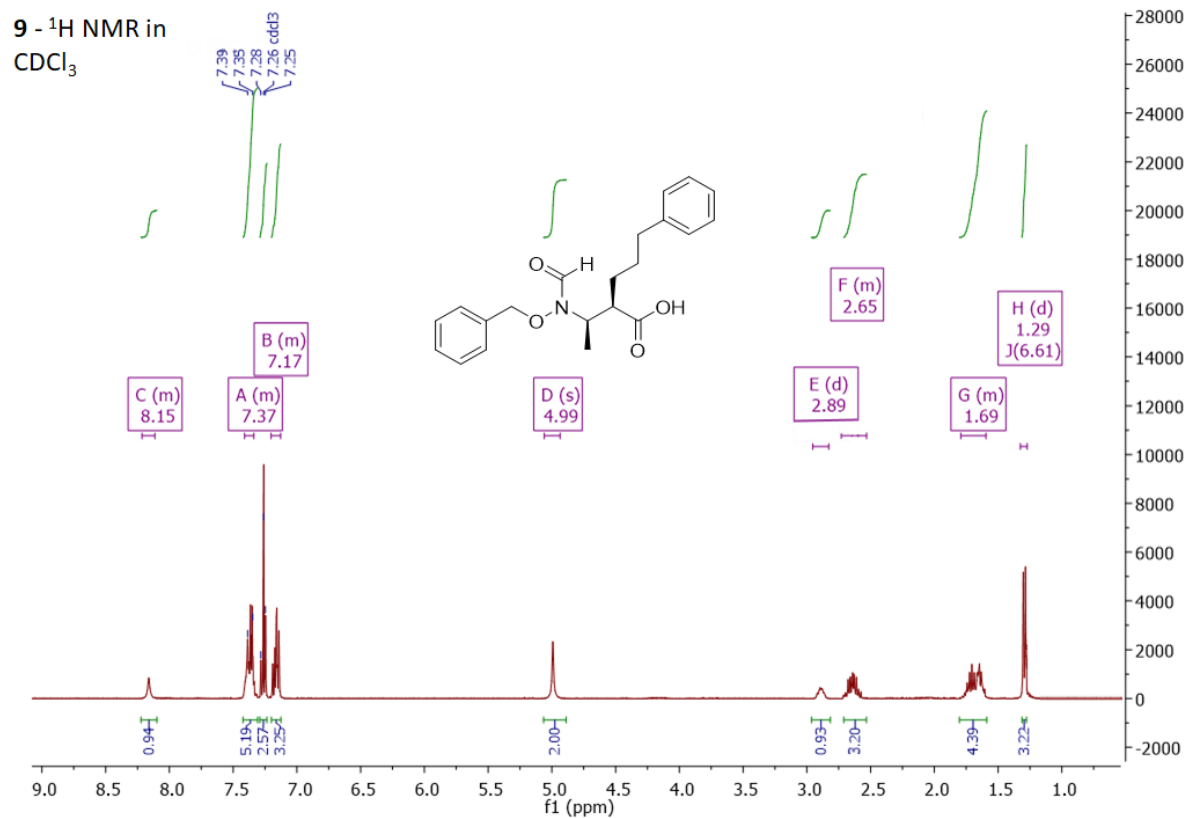
(3*R*,4*R*)-1-(Benzyloxy)-4-methyl-3-(3-phenylpropyl)azetidin-2-one (7)NMR 2015
SN-306

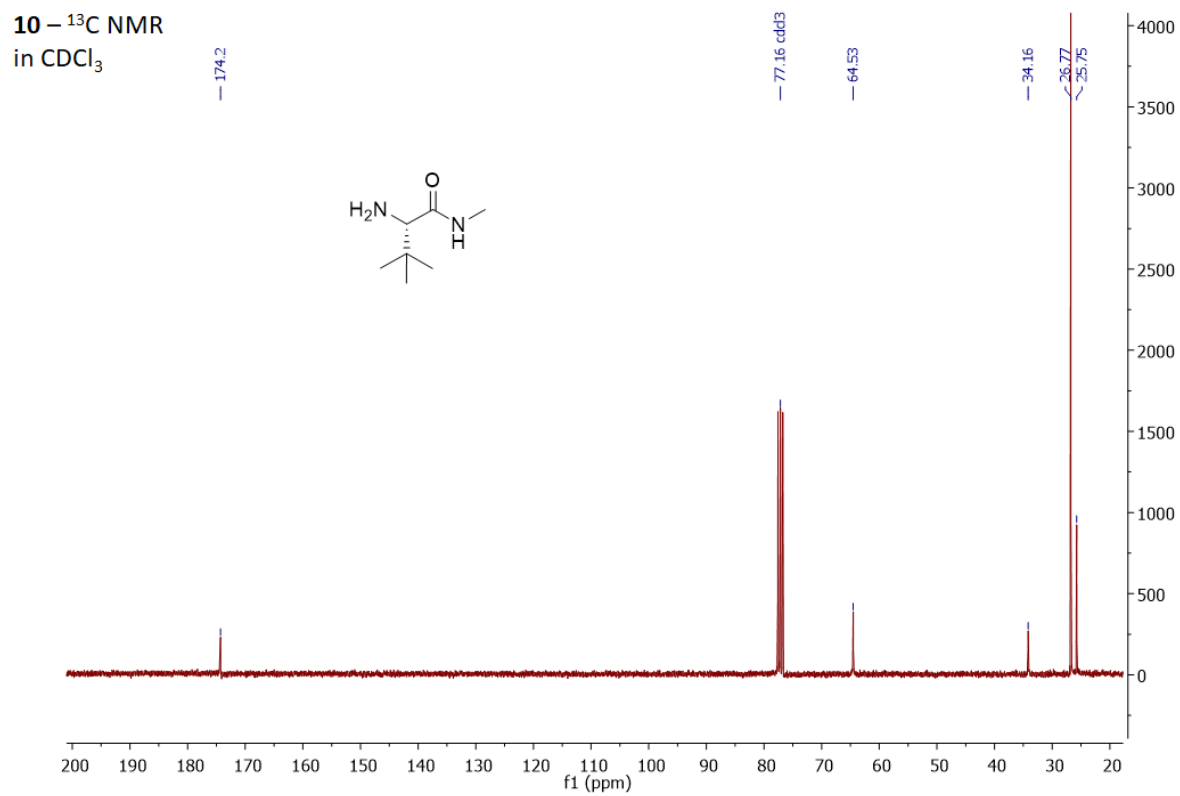
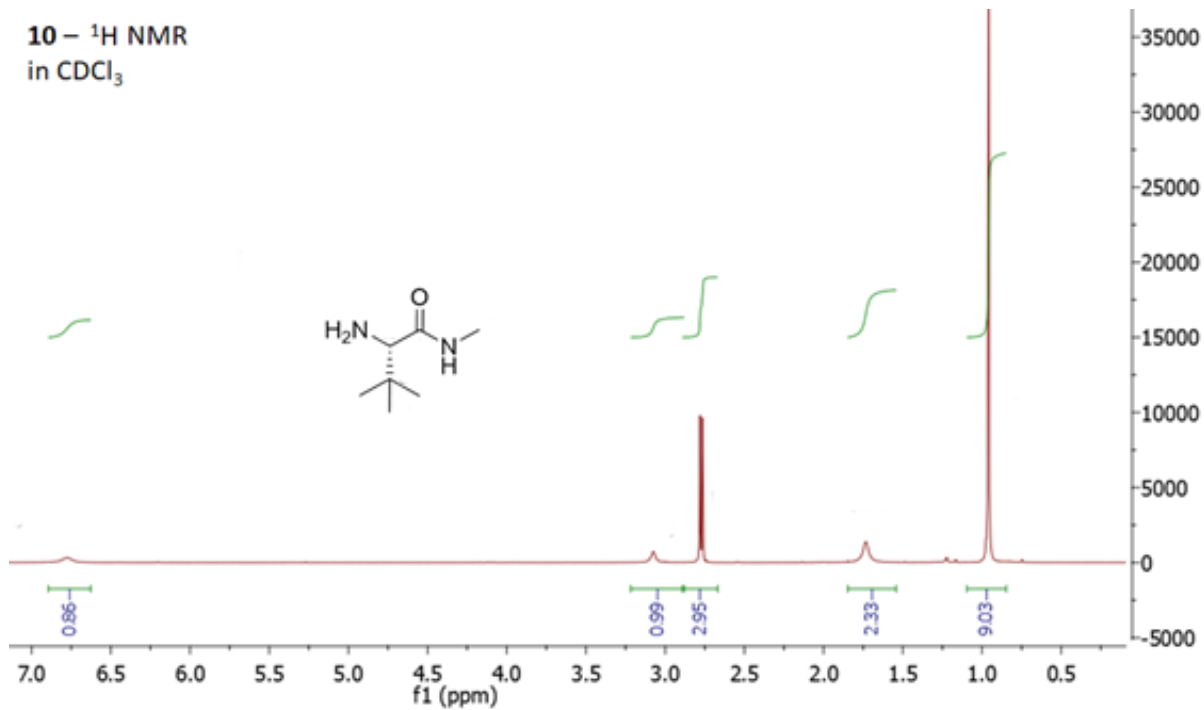
Expansion of the 3.17-3.25 ppm signal for H-4 of **7** is shown above, revealing a dq with $J = 2.0, 6.1$ Hz vicinal couplings. This confirms the *trans*-relative stereochemistry between H-3 and H-4 based on a near 90° dihedral angle and, hence, a low vicinal J value (2.0 Hz). In the Hoettecke paper (reference 7 in the text) for the *cis*-isomer (**14** in the text of their paper), their J value was recorded as close to 6 Hz. The *cis*-stereochemistry of **14** was confirmed by X-ray. The absolute stereochemistry in our case was taken to be in accordance with the Evans' model.

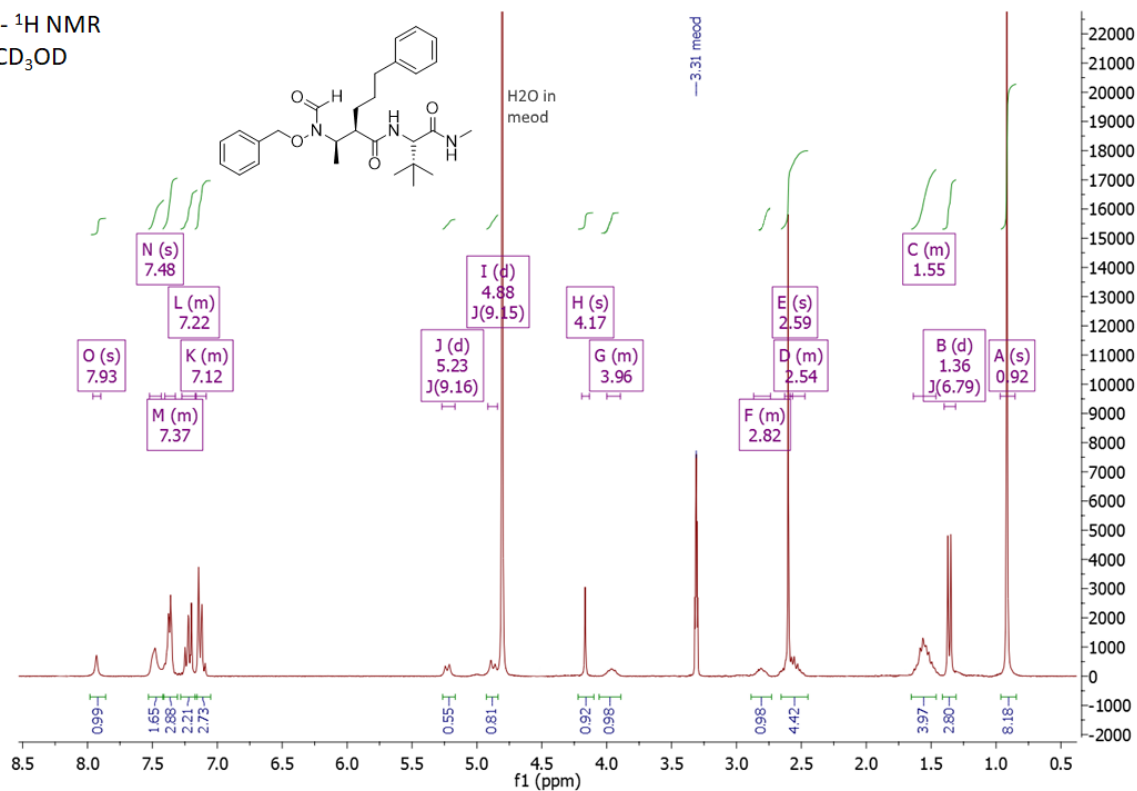
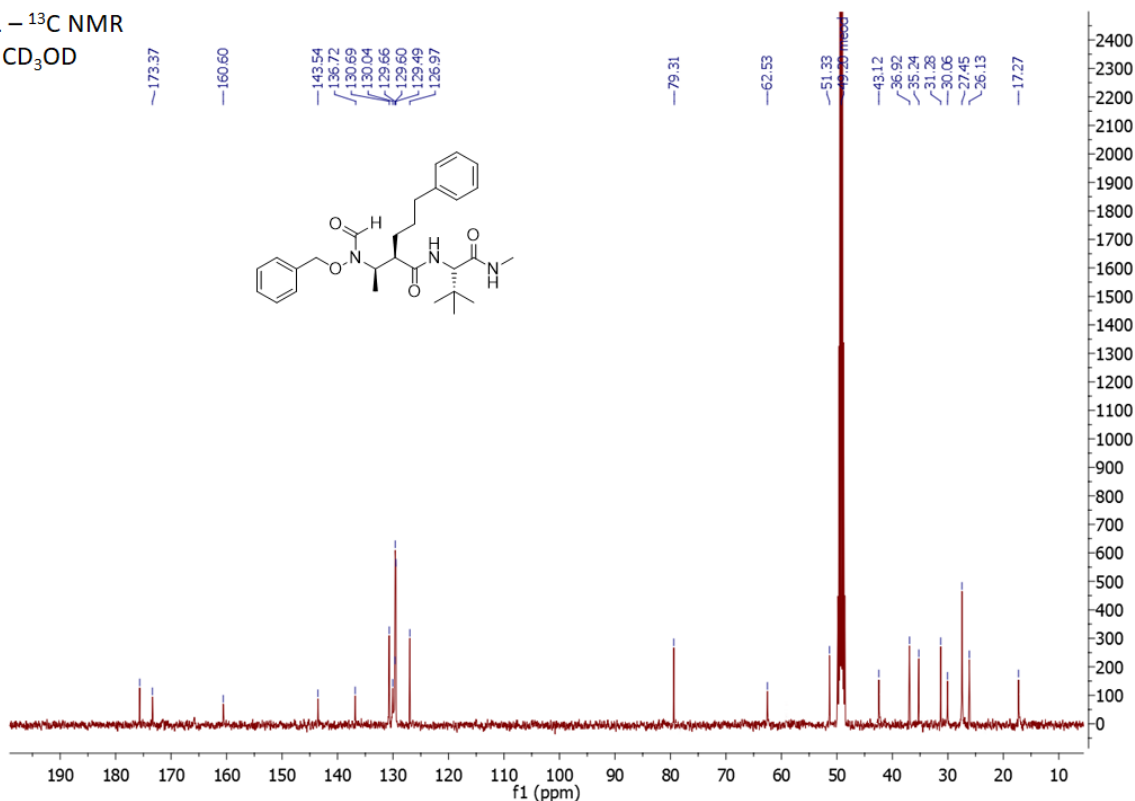
7 – ^{13}C NMR
in CDCl_3

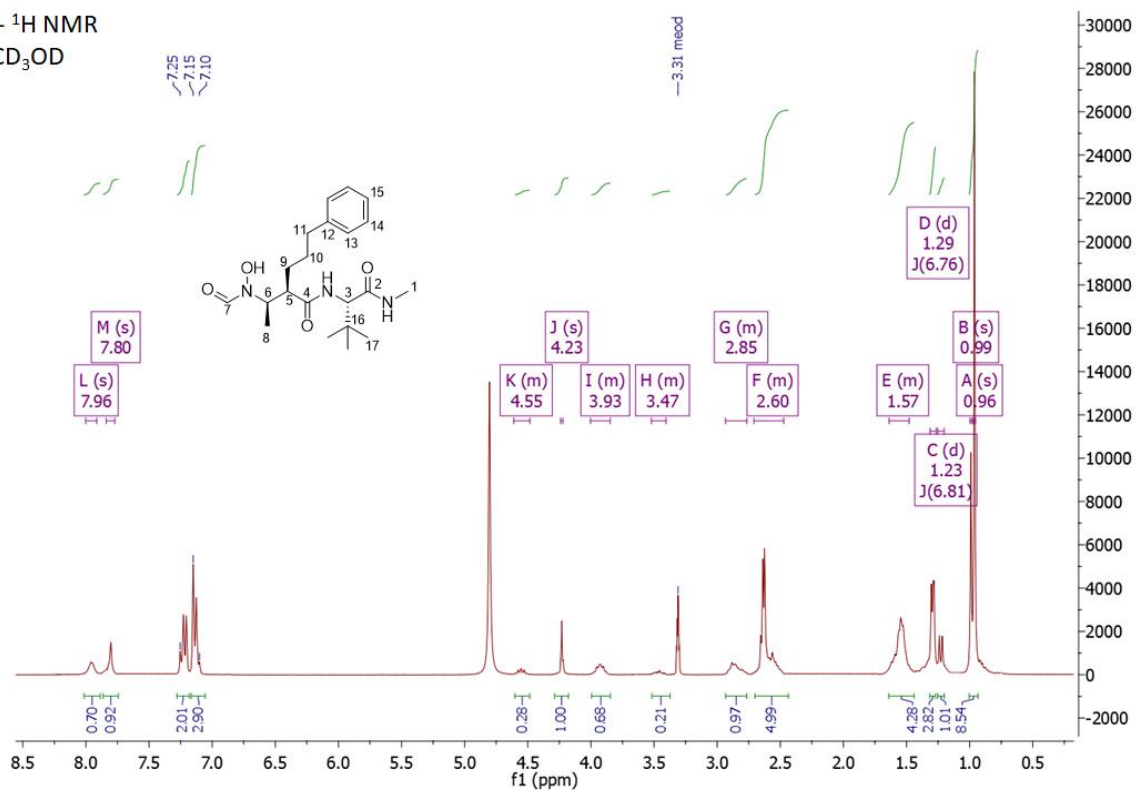
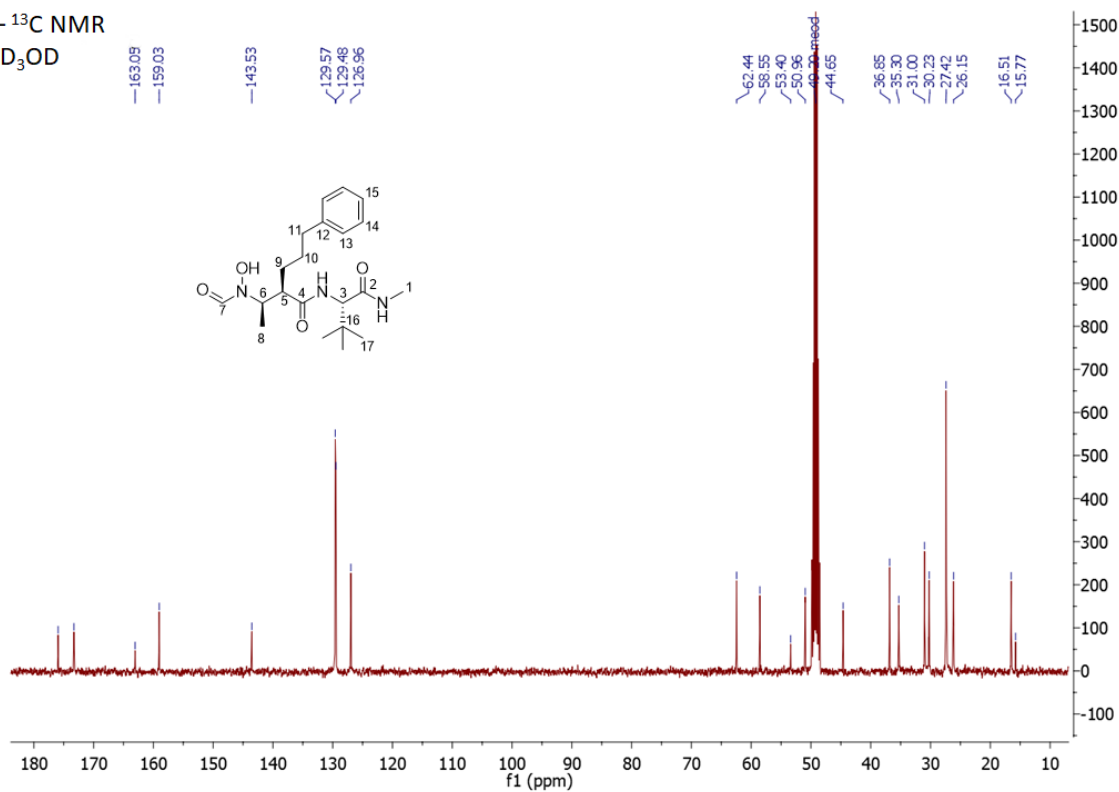


(R)-2-((R)-1-((Benzyloxy)amino)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (8)

(R)-2-((R)-1-(N-(Benzyloxy)formamido)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (9)

(S)-2-Amino-N,3,3-trimethylbutanamide (10)

(R)-2-((R)-1-(N-(Benzyloxy)formamido)ethyl)-N-((R)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylamino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-5-phenylpentanamide (11)**11** - ^1H NMR
in CD_3OD **11** - ^{13}C NMR
in CD_3OD 

(R)-N-((R)-3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylamino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-2-((R)-1-(N-hydroxyformamido)ethyl)-5-phenylpentanamide (12)**12 - ¹H NMR**
in CD₃OD**12 - ¹³C NMR**
in CD₃OD

Chiral HPLC analysis of **12** on a Chiracel OD column with the eluent composed of Hex (60%): *i*-PrOH (40%), for 20 min with a flow rate of 1 mL/min at $\lambda = 254$ nm

