

Supporting Information for

Enantioselective β -Amino Acid Synthesis Based on Catalyzed Asymmetric Acyl Halide-Aldehyde Cyclocondensation Reactions

Scott G. Nelson* and Keith L. Spencer

Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

General Information: Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 digital polarimeter with a sodium lamp at ambient temperature and are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_D$ (c g/100mL). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Avatar 360 FT-IR spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance-300 (300 MHz) or DMX-500 (500 MHz) spectrometers. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (deuterochloroform: δ 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, br = broad, m = multiplet), integration, coupling constants (Hz), and assignment. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance-300 (75 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent as the internal standard (deuterochloroform: δ 77.0 ppm). Mass spectra were obtained on a VG-7070 or Fisons Autospec high resolution magnetic sector mass spectrometer.

Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on EM Reagent 0.25 mm silica gel 60-F plates. Flash chromatography was performed as previously described on EM silica gel 60 (230-240 mesh).¹ Analytical gas liquid chromatography (GLC) was performed on a Hewlet-Packard 5890 Series II gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector and split mode capillary injection system, using a ChiraldexTM G-TA column (20 m x 0.25 mm) (Advanced Separation Technologies Inc.). Hydrogen was used as the carrier gas at the indicated pressures. Analytical high performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC) was performed on a Hewlett Packard 1100 liquid chromatograph equipped with a variable wavelength UV detector (deuterium lamp, 190-600 nm), using a Daicel ChiralcelTM OD-H column (250 x 4.6 mm) (Daicel Inc.). HPLC grade isopropanol and hexanes were used as the eluting solvents.

All experiments were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere in oven or flame-dried glassware using standard inert atmosphere techniques for introducing reagents and solvents. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from potassium-benzophenone ketyl. Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), and *N*, *N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIEA) were distilled from CaH_2 under N_2 . The mono sodium salt of *o*-nitrosulfonamide was prepared by reacting the sulfonamide with NaH in THF. All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received.

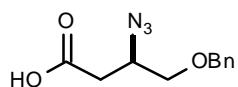
The β -lactones **1** were prepared according to the published procedure.²

General procedure for $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ addition of NaN_3 to β -lactone **1.** To a 50 °C solution of 72 mg of NaN_3 (2.0 mmols, 2.0 equiv) in 3.4 mL of anhydrous DMSO (0.3M in lactone) was added 176 mg of β -lactone **1** (1.0 mmol) via syringe. The resulting homogeneous solution was stirred until all the lactone had been consumed as monitored by TLC (~6 h). After cooling the reaction mixture to ambient temperature, 3 mL of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 was added. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was triturated with water until all the

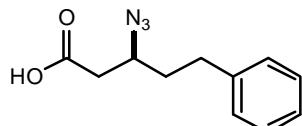
¹ W. C. Still, M. Kahn, A. Mitra, *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923-2925.

² S. G. Nelson, T. J. Peelen, Z. Wan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 9742-9743.

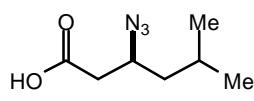
precipitated salts dissolved. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL) and the aqueous layer was separated and acidified with 1 M HCl. The acidic aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL) and the combined organic portions were washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and brine (2 x 5 mL). The organic portion was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated in vacuo to afford the β -azido acid **4**.



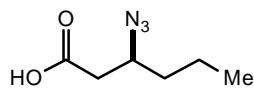
(R)-3-Azido-4-benzyloxybutanoic acid (4a): The general procedure was followed employing 192 mg of β -lactone **1a** (1.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 221 mg (94 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.40-7.24 (m, 5H, PhH), 4.59 (s, 2H, OCH_2Ph), 4.04 (m, 1H, CHN_3), 3.60 (d, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz, $\text{CHN}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$), 2.67 (dd, 1H, J = 16.6, 5.0 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.54 (dd, 1H, J = 16.6, 8.4 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{H}$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 176.8, 137.7, 128.7 (2C), 128.1, 127.8 (2C), 73.5, 71.8, 57.7, 36.1; IR (NaCl): 3089, 3065, 3034, 2927, 2863, 2673, 2127, 2095, 1711, 1414, 1267, 1093, 741, 701 cm^{-1} . MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z 207 (M-N_2) $^+$, 130, 91. MS (FAB, Na-ethylene glycol): m/z 258 (M+Na) $^+$. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +27.09^0$ (c 5.5, CH_2Cl_2). Conversion of **4a** to the corresponding methyl ester (CH_2N_2 , Et_2O) and separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC (Diacel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 10% *i*-PrOH, 90% hexane, T_r 7.51 (*R*) and 8.35 (*S*) min) provided the enantiomer ratio: 4(*R*):4(*S*) = 96:4 (92% ee).



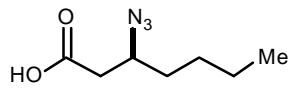
(S)-3-Azido-5-phenylpentanoic acid (4b): The general procedure was followed employing 176 mg of β -lactone **1b** (1.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 208 mg (95 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.35-7.29 (m, 2H, PhH), 7.25-7.20 (m, 3H, PhH), 3.81 (m, 1H, CHN_3), 2.84 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_a\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$), 2.72 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_b\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$), 2.60 (d, 1H, J = 6.7 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 1.89 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 177.1, 140.4, 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 126.2, 58.0, 39.3, 36.0, 32.0; IR (NaCl): 3084, 3059, 3029, 2929, 2855, 2661, 2128, 2098, 1710, 1431, 1257, 749, 699 cm^{-1} . MS (FAB, Na-ethylene glycol): m/z 242 (M+Na) $^+$. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$: C, 60.26; H, 5.98. Found: C, 60.35; H, 5.99. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -3.00^0$ (c 3.9, CH_2Cl_2). Conversion of **4b** to the corresponding methyl ester (CH_2N_2 , Et_2O) and separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC (Diacel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 10% *i*-PrOH, 90% hexane, T_r 7.05 (*S*) and 8.44 (*R*) min) provided the enantiomer ratio: 4(*S*):4(*R*) = 96.5:3.5 (93% ee).



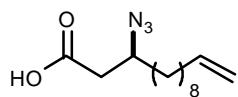
(S)-3-Azido-5-methylhexanoic acid (4c): The general procedure was followed employing 100 mg of β -lactone **1c** (0.78 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 126 mg (95 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 3.86 (m, 1H, CHN_3), 2.56 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 1.81 (m, 1H, CHMe_2), 1.55 (ddd, 1H, J = 14.1, 9.5, 5.4 Hz, $\text{CHN}_3\text{CH}_a\text{CH}$), 1.33 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.7, 8.7, 4.8 Hz, $\text{CHN}_3\text{CH}_b\text{CH}$), 0.98 (d, 3H, J = 6.6 Hz, CHMe_a), 0.97 (d, 3H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe_b); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 177.2, 57.0, 43.3, 40.0, 25.0, 23.0, 21.8; IR (NaCl): 3029, 2954, 2925, 2880, 2870, 2666, 2108, 1710, 1431, 1262 cm^{-1} . MS (CI, methane): m/z 172 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_1\text{O}_2$ (M-CH_3 , N_2): 128.0711. Found: 128.0713. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.20^0$ (c 4.8, CH_2Cl_2). Conversion of **4c** to the corresponding benzyl ester (BnOH , DCC, DMAP, CH_2Cl_2) and separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC (Diacel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 3% *i*-PrOH, 97% hexane, T_r 5.45 (*R*) and 5.99 (*S*) min) provided the enantiomer ratio: 4(*S*):4(*R*) = 98.5:1.5 (97% ee).



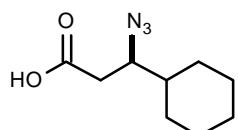
(S)-3-Azidohexanoic acid (4d): The general procedure was followed employing 250 mg of β -lactone **1d** (2.19 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 269 mg (78 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 8.80 (br s, 1H, CO_2H), 3.82 (m, 1H, CH), 2.59 (dd, 1H, J = 16.7, 5.9 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.53 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 8.1 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 1.65-1.37 (m, 4H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 0.98 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 177.4, 58.5, 39.2, 36.3, 19.0, 13.5; IR (NaCl): 3049, 2962, 2935, 2875, 2665, 2123, 1715, 1434, 1263 cm^{-1} . MS (CI, isobutane): m/z 158 (M+H) $^+$. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$: C, 45.85; H, 7.05. Found: C, 46.19; H, 7.11. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +21.07^0$ (c 4.3, CH_2Cl_2).



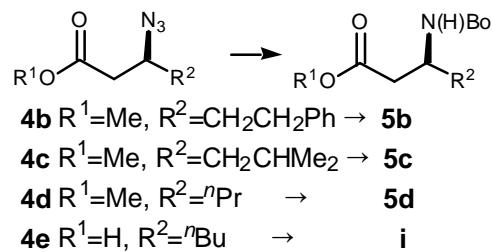
(S)-3-Azidoheptanoic acid (4e): The general procedure was followed employing 350 mg of β -lactone **1e** (2.73 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 387 mg (83 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 9.10 (br s, 1H, CO_2H), 3.80 (m, 1H, CH), 2.59 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, 5.5 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.53 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 7.9 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 1.57 (m, 2H, $\text{CHN}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.49-1.30 (m, 4H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 0.94 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 177.4, 58.7, 39.3, 33.9, 27.9, 22.2, 13.8; IR (NaCl): 3041, 2958, 2935, 2863, 2669, 2127, 2103, 1715, 1434, 1255 cm^{-1} . MS (CI, isobutane): m/z 172 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. HRMS m/z caclcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_1\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, N_2): 128.0711. Found: 128.0716. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +20.41^0$ (c 4.6, CH_2Cl_2).



(S)-3-Azido-12-tridecanoic acid (4f): The general procedure was followed employing 50 mg of β -lactone **1f** (0.24 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 52 mg (87 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 10.60 (br s, 1H, CO_2H), 5.82 (ddt, 1H, J = 17.0, 10.2, 6.6 Hz, CH_2CHCH_2), 5.00 (ddd, 1H, J = 17.0, 3.3, 1.6 Hz, CH_2CHCH_a), 4.94 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.9, 2.1, 1.0 Hz, CH_2CHCH_b), 3.80 (m, 1H, CHN_3), 2.58 (dd, 1H, J = 16.7, 5.8 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.52 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 8.1 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.05 (dt, 2H, J = 8.2, 6.8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2$), 1.57 (m, 2H, $\text{CHN}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.48-1.25 (m, 12H, alkyl); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 177.2, 139.2, 114.2, 58.9, 39.4, 34.4, 33.8, 29.4 (2C), 29.2, 29.1, 28.9, 25.9; IR (NaCl): 3074, 2925, 2855, 2666, 2103, 1715, 1426, 1262, 908 cm^{-1} . MS (CI, methane): m/z 254 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$: C, 61.63; H, 9.15. Found: C, 62.12; H, 9.30. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +15.00^0$ (c 4.1, CH_2Cl_2).



(R)-3-Azido-3-cyclohexylpropanoic acid (4g): The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β -lactone **1g** (1.30 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 238 mg (93 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 10.08 (br s, 1H, CO_2H), 3.65 (m, 1H, CHN_3), 2.58 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, 3.8 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.45 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 9.8 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 1.79-1.67 (m, 4H, Cyclohexyl), 1.48 (m, 1H, CH -Cyclohexyl), 1.29-1.00 (m, 6H, Cyclohexyl); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 176.0, 64.2, 42.0, 39.4, 36.7, 29.4, 28.2, 26.0, 25.8; IR (NaCl): 3007, 2929, 2853, 2617, 2121, 2085, 1716, 1450, 1271, 999 cm^{-1} . MS (CI, isobutane): m/z 198 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. HRMS m/z caclcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_1\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}-\text{N}_2$): 169.1103. Found: 169.1107. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +44.20^0$ (c 4.9, CH_2Cl_2).



Stereochemical proofs for β -azido acids: The absolute configuration of β -azido acids **4b-d** was established by conversion to the corresponding *N*-Boc amino esters **5b-d** (i. CH_2N_2 ; ii. H_2 , Boc_2O , Pd-C) and correlation of their optical rotation to those of authentic samples of known configuration: **5b** $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -5.76^0$ (c 1.8, CHCl_3) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +7.2^0$ (*R*) (c 1.8, CHCl_3)];³ **5c** $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -25.8^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -22.8^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH)];⁴ **5d** $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -20.96^0$ (c 1.9, CHCl_3) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +20.9^0$ (*R*) (c 1.9, CHCl_3)]. The configuration of azido acid **4e** was established similarly by conversion to the corresponding *N*-Boc amino acid **i** (i. H_2 , Pd-C; ii. Boc_2O , Et_3N): $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -1.02^0$ (c 0.5, DMF) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -1.2^0$ (c 0.5, DMF)].⁵ The configuration of the remaining β -azido acids (**4a,f,g**) was assigned by analogy to these determinations.

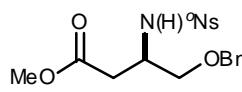
³ M. Alcón, M. Canas, M. Poch, A. Moyano, M. A. Pericás, A. Riera, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, 35, 1589-1592.

⁴ E. M. Gordon, J. D. Godfrey, N. G> Delaney, M. M. Asaad, A. Von Langen, D. W. Cushman, *J. Med. Chem.* **1988**, 31, 2199-2211.

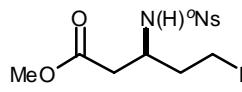
⁵ C. Mendre, M. Rodriguez, J. Laur, A. Aumelas, J. Martinez, *Tetrahedron* **1988**, 44, 4415-4430.

General procedure for S_N2 addition of *o*-nitrobenzenesulfonamide, mono sodium salt to β -lactone 1.

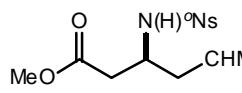
To a 50 °C suspension of 700 mg of *o*-nitrobenzenesulfonamide, mono sodium salt (3.13 mmols, 2.0 equiv) and 200 mg of activated powdered 4 Å molecular sieves in 5.2 mL of anhydrous DMSO (0.3 M in lactone) was added 200 mg of β -lactone **1** (1.56 mmols) via syringe. The resulting suspension was stirred until all the lactone had been consumed as monitored by TLC (~5 h). After cooling the reaction mixture to ambient temperature, 5 mL of 1 M aqueous HCl was added and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and brine (2 x 5 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo to afford a yellow solid. The solid was triturated with chloroform and the insoluble material (*o*-nitrosulfonamide) removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude β -sulfonamido acid. The crude acid was dissolved in ethyl acetate and an ethereal solution of CH₂N₂ was added until a yellow color persisted. Glacial acetic acid was added to decolorize the reaction mixture and the volatiles were evaporated in vacuo to afford the β -sulfonamido ester **8** as a yellow oil that was purified by column chromatography (hexanes:ethyl acetate).



(S)-4-Benzyl-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)butanoic acid, methyl ester (8a): The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β -lactone **1a** (1.04 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 272 mg (64 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.13 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.79 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.34-7.28 (m, 3H, PhH), 7.16 (m, 2H, PhH), 6.10 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz, NH), 4.33 (s, 2H, OCH₂Ph), 4.02 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.60 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 3.50 (dd, 1H, J = 9.8, 5.4 Hz, CHCH_aOBn), 3.42 (dd, 1H, J = 9.5, 5.0 Hz, CHCH_bOBn), 2.71 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 5.6 Hz, CH_aCO₂Me), 2.64 (dd, 1H, J = 16.5, 6.6 Hz, CH_bCO₂Me); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 171.0, 147.4, 137.1, 134.4, 133.3, 132.7, 130.5, 128.2 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 127.6, 125.2, 73.0, 70.7, 51.7, 51.2, 36.6; IR (NaCl): 3335, 3089, 3061, 3030, 2950, 2867, 1735, 1541, 1366, 1164, 1121, 851, 784, 741, 697, 653 cm⁻¹. MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* 287 (M-CH₂OBn)⁺, 222 [M-SO₂(C₆H₄NO₂)]⁺. HRMS *m/z* caclcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₆S (M-CH₂OBn): 287.0338. Found: 287.0331. [α]_D²⁵ = +71.51⁰ (c 4.5, CHCl₃).

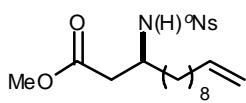


(S)-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)-5-phenylpentanoic acid, methyl ester (8b): The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β -lactone **1b** (1.14 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 322 mg (72 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.11 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.29-7.11 (m, 3H, PhH), 7.08 (m, 2H, PhH), 5.93 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz, NH), 3.85 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.61 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 2.73-2.47 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂Ph), 2.57 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, 5.0 Hz, CH_aCO₂Me), 2.51 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, 5.5 Hz, CH_bCO₂Me), 1.94-1.85 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂Ph); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 171.0, 147.4, 140.5, 134.4, 133.5, 132.8, 130.3, 128.2 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 125.9, 125.0, 51.6, 51.2, 38.9, 36.2, 31.7; IR (NaCl): 3335, 3089, 3061, 3026, 2946, 2859, 1727, 1541, 1358, 1168, 848, 784, 741, 695, 653 cm⁻¹. MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* 287 (M-CH₂Bn)⁺, 206 [M-SO₂(C₆H₄NO₂)]⁺. Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₆S: C, 55.09; H, 5.14. Found: C, 55.07; H, 5.34. [α]_D²⁵ = -4.63⁰ (c 8.2, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric purity of the β -sulfonamido ester **8b** was determined by the integration of the methyl ester portion (CO₂Me) of the crude (S)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides which provided the diastereomer ratio: 3(S):3(R) > 96.5:3.5. (93% de). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) [-CO₂Me] δ 3.70 (major), 3.59 (minor). The diastereomeric (S)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides were prepared from **8b** by sulfonamide deprotection (PhSH, K₂CO₃, DMF) followed by coupling the derived β -amino ester with (S)- α -methoxyphenylacetic acid (DCC, 5 mol% DMAP).

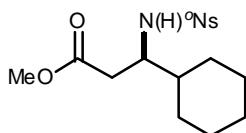


(S)-5-Methyl-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)hexanoic acid, methyl ester (8c): The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β -lactone **1c** (1.56 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 381 mg (74 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.18 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.89 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.75 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, NH), 3.89 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.62 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 2.55 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 4.9 Hz, CH_aCO₂Me), 2.48 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 5.6 Hz, CH_bCO₂Me), 1.58 (m, 1H, CHMe₂), 1.50 (m, 1H, CHCH_aCHMe), 1.30 (m, 1H, CHCH_bCHMe), 0.85 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz,

CHMe_a , 0.77 (d, 3H, J = 6.4 Hz, CHMe_b); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 171.2, 147.5, 134.7, 133.5, 132.9, 130.3, 125.2, 51.6, 49.9, 43.8, 39.4, 24.3, 22.6, 21.4; IR (NaCl): 3331, 3093, 2958, 2867, 1735, 1537, 1362, 1160, 851, 780, 741, 653 cm^{-1} . MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z 344 (M^+), 287 ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_2$) $^+$, 186 [$\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2)$] $^+$. HRMS m/z cacl for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$ ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_2\text{OBn}$): 344.1042. Found: 344.1037. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -14.70^0$ (c 8.4, CHCl_3). The enantiomeric purity of the β -sulfonamido ester **8c** was determined by the integration of the methyl ester portion (CO_2Me) of the crude (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides which provided the diastereomer ratio: 3(*S*):3(*R*) > 97.5:2.5. (95% de). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) [- CO_2Me] δ 3.70 (major), 3.57 (minor). The diastereomeric (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides were prepared from **8c** by sulfonamide deprotection (PhSH , K_2CO_3 , DMF) followed by coupling the derived β -amino ester with (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetic acid (DCC, 5 mol% DMAP).



(*S*)-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)-12-tridecanoic acid, methyl ester (8f): The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β -lactone **1f** (0.95 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 337 mg (83 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 8.17 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.75 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.81 (ddt, 1H, J = 16.9, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, CH_2CHCH_2), 5.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz, NH), 5.00 (m, 1H, CH_2CHCH_a), 4.94 (m, 1H, CH_2CHCH_b), 3.80 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.61 (s, 3H, CO_2Me), 2.57 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 5.2 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$), 2.49 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, 6.1 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$), 2.03 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2$), 1.54 (m, 2H, $\text{CHNCH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.37-1.15 (m, 12H, alkyl); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 171.2, 147.5, 138.9, 134.7, 133.4, 132.8, 130.3, 125.1, 114.0, 51.7, 51.6, 39.2, 34.6, 33.8, 29.1 (2C), 28.8, 28.7, 28.6, 25.5; IR (NaCl): 3331, 3073, 2927, 2855, 1735, 1541, 1358, 1168, 784, 741, cm^{-1} . MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z 353 ($\text{M}-\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}_2$), 287 ($\text{M}-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CHCH}_2$) $^+$, 186 [$\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2)$] $^+$. HRMS m/z cacl for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$ ($\text{M}-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CHCH}_2$): 287.0338. Found: 287.0330. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.28^0$ (c 3.9, CHCl_3).



(*R*)-3-Cyclohexyl-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)propionic acid, methyl ester (8g): The general procedure was followed employing 308 mg of β -lactone **1g** (2.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 309 mg (43 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 8.15 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.87 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.77 (d, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, NH), 3.66 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.56 (s, 3H, CO_2Me), 2.54 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 6.0 Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$), 2.54 (dd, 1H, J = 16.1, 5.4 Hz, $\text{CH}_b\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$), 1.84-1.48 (m, 6H, cyclohexyl), 1.27-1.03 (m, 3H, cyclohexyl), 0.99-0.84 (m, 2H, cyclohexyl); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 171.5, 147.5, 134.9, 133.3, 132.8, 130.4, 125.1, 60.3, 56.6, 51.7, 41.4, 36.6, 29.2, 28.8, 25.9, 25.8; IR (NaCl): 3331, 3097, 2927, 2852, 1731, 1541, 1442, 1358, 1164, 852, 784, 733, 657 cm^{-1} . MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z 297 ($\text{M}-\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}_2$), 287 ($\text{M}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}$) $^+$, 186 [$\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2)$] $^+$. HRMS m/z cacl for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$ ($\text{M}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}$): 287.0338. Found: 287.0326. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$: C, 51.88; H, 5.99. Found: C, 51.86; H, 6.05. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -32.53^0$ (c 1.9, CHCl_3). The enantiomeric purity of the β -sulfonamido ester **8g** was determined by the integration of the methyl ester portion (CO_2Me) of the crude (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides which provided the diastereomer ratio: 3(*R*):3(*S*) > 98:2 (>95% de). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) [- CO_2Me] δ 3.70 (major), 3.52 (minor). The diastereomeric (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetamides were prepared from **8g** by sulfonamide deprotection (PhSH , K_2CO_3 , DMF) followed by coupling the derived β -amino ester with (*S*)- α -methoxyphenylacetic acid (DCC, 5 mol% DMAP).

Stereochemical proofs for β -azido acids: The absolute configuration of β -sulfonamido acids **8b** and **8c** was established by conversion to the corresponding *N*-Boc amino methyl esters **5b** and **c** (i. CH_2N_2 ; ii. PhSH , K_2CO_3 , DMF; iii. Boc_2O , Et_3N), respectively, and correlation of their optical rotation to those of authentic samples of known configuration: **5b** $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -6.38^0$ (c 1.8, CHCl_3) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +7.2^0$ (*R*) (c 1.8, CHCl_3)];³ **5c** $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -28.7^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH) [lit $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -22.8^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH)];⁴ The configuration of the remaining β -sulfonamido acids (**8a,f,g**) was assigned by analogy to these determinations.

