

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: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ (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 (deuteriochloroform: 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 (deuteriochloroform: 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 Hewlett-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.

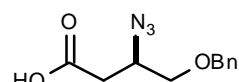
The β -lactones **1** were prepared according to the published procedure.²

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

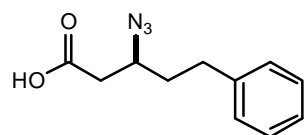
¹ W. C. Still, M. Kahn, A. Mitra, *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923-2925.

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

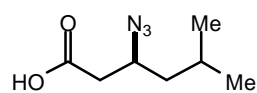
precipitated salts dissolved. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL) and the aqueous layer was separated and acidified with 1 M HCl. The acidic aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL) and the combined organic portions were washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and brine (2 x 5 mL). The organic portion was dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to afford the β -azido acid **4**.



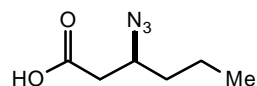
(R)-3-Azido-4-benzyloxybutanoic acid (4a): The general procedure was followed employing 192 mg of β -lactone **1a** (1.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 221 mg (94 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.40-7.24 (m, 5H, PhH), 4.59 (s, 2H, OCH₂Ph), 4.04 (m, 1H, CHN₃), 3.60 (d, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz, CHN₃CH₂O), 2.67 (dd, 1H, J = 16.6, 5.0 Hz, CH_aCO₂H), 2.54 (dd, 1H, J = 16.6, 8.4 Hz, CH_bCO₂H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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-N₂)⁺, 130, 91. MS (FAB, Na-ethylene glycol): *m/z* 258 (M+Na)⁺. [α]_D²⁵ = +27.09⁰ (*c* 5.5, CH₂Cl₂). Conversion of **4a** to the corresponding methyl ester (CH₂N₂, Et₂O) 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).



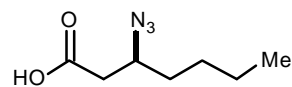
(S)-3-Azido-5-phenylpentanoic acid (4b): The general procedure was followed employing 176 mg of β -lactone **1b** (1.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 208 mg (95 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.35-7.29 (m, 2H, PhH), 7.25-7.20 (m, 3H, PhH), 3.81 (m, 1H, CHN₃), 2.84 (m, 1H, CH_aCH₂Ph), 2.72 (m, 1H, CH_bCH₂Ph), 2.60 (d, 1H, J = 6.7 Hz, CH_aCO₂H), 1.89 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂Ph); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 C₁₁H₁₃N₃O₂: C, 60.26; H, 5.98. Found: C, 60.35; H, 5.99. [α]_D²⁵ = -3.00⁰ (*c* 3.9, CH₂Cl₂). Conversion of **4b** to the corresponding methyl ester (CH₂N₂, Et₂O) 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).



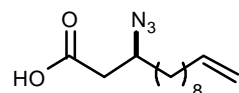
(S)-3-Azido-5-methylhexanoic acid (4c): The general procedure was followed employing 100 mg of β -lactone **1c** (0.78 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 126 mg (95 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 3.86 (m, 1H, CHN₃), 2.56 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH₂CO₂H), 1.81 (m, 1H, CHMe₂), 1.55 (ddd, 1H, J = 14.1, 9.5, 5.4 Hz, CHN₃CH_aCH), 1.33 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.7, 8.7, 4.8 Hz, CHN₃CH_bCH), 0.98 (d, 3H, J = 6.6 Hz, CHMe_a), 0.97 (d, 3H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe_b); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 C₆H₁₀N₁O₂ (M-CH₃, N₂): 128.0711. Found: 128.0713. [α]_D²⁵ = +4.20⁰ (*c* 4.8, CH₂Cl₂). Conversion of **4c** to the corresponding benzyl ester (BnOH, DCC, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂) 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).



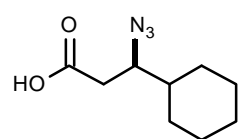
(S)-3-Azidohexanoic acid (4d): The general procedure was followed employing 250 mg of β -lactone **1d** (2.19 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 269 mg (78 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.80 (br s, 1H, CO₂H), 3.82 (m, 1H, CH), 2.59 (dd, 1H, J = 16.7, 5.9 Hz, CH_aCO₂H), 2.53 (dd, 1H, J = 16.4, 8.1 Hz, CH_bCO₂H), 1.65-1.37 (m, 4H, CH₂CH₂CH₃), 0.98 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 C₆H₁₁N₃O₂: C, 45.85; H, 7.05. Found: C, 46.19; H, 7.11. [α]_D²⁵ = +21.07⁰ (*c* 4.3, CH₂Cl₂).



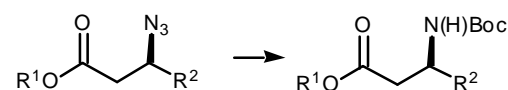
(S)-3-Azidoheptanoic acid (4e): The general procedure was followed employing 350 mg of β -lactone **1e** (2.73 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 387 mg (83 %) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 9.10 (br s, 1H, CO_2H), 3.80 (m, 1H, CH), 2.59 (dd, 1H, $J = 16.3, 5.5$ Hz, $\text{CH}_a\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 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 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_1\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, \text{N}_2$): 128.0711. Found: 128.0716. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +20.41^0$ (c 4.6, CH_2Cl_2).



(S)-3-Azido-12-tridecenoic 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. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +15.00^0$ (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. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +44.20^0$ (c 4.9, CH_2Cl_2).



4b $\text{R}^1=\text{Me}, \text{R}^2=\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph} \rightarrow$ **5b**
4c $\text{R}^1=\text{Me}, \text{R}^2=\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_2 \rightarrow$ **5c**
4d $\text{R}^1=\text{Me}, \text{R}^2=^n\text{Pr} \rightarrow$ **5d**
4e $\text{R}^1=\text{H}, \text{R}^2=^n\text{Bu} \rightarrow$ **i**

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** $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -5.76^0$ (c 1.8, CHCl_3) [lit $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +7.2^0$ (*R*) (c 1.8, CHCl_3)];³ **5c** $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -25.8^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH) [lit $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -22.8^0$ (c 1.47, CH_3OH)];⁴ **5d** $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -20.96^0$

(c 1.9, CHCl_3) [lit $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +20.9^0$ (*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): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -1.02^0$ (c 0.5, DMF) [lit $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -1.2^0$ (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. Alc3n, M. Canas, M. Poch, A. Moyano, M. A. Peric3s, 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.

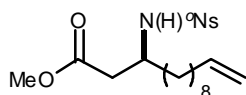
To a 50 °C suspension of 700 mg of *o*-nitrobenzenesulfonamide, mono sodium salt (3.13 mmols, 2.0 equiv) and 200 mg of activated powdered 4 Å molecular sieves in 5.2 mL of anhydrous DMSO (0.3 M in lactone) was added 200 mg of β-lactone **1** (1.56 mmols) via syringe. The resulting suspension was stirred 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-Benzyloxy-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* calcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₆S (M-CH₂OBn): 287.0338. Found: 287.0331. [α]_D²⁵ = +71.51⁰ (c 4.5, CHCl₃).

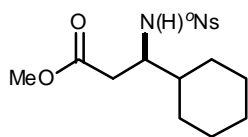
(S)-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)-5-phenylpentanoic acid, methyl ester (8b**):** The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β-lactone **1b** (1.14 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 322 mg (72 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.11 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (m, 2H, ArH), 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**); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 (M-CH₂CHMe₂)⁺, 186 [SO₂(C₆H₄NO₂)]⁺. HRMS *m/z* cacl'd for C₁₄H₂₀N₂O₆S (M-CH₂OBn): 344.1042. Found: 344.1037. [α]_D²⁵ = -14.70⁰ (*c* 8.4, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric purity of the β-sulfonamido ester **8c** 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*) > 97.5:2.5. (95% de). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) [-CO₂Me] δ 3.70 (major), 3.57 (minor). The diastereomeric (*S*)-α-methoxyphenylacetamides were prepared from **8c** by sulfonamide deprotection (PhSH, K₂CO₃, DMF) followed by coupling the derived β-amino ester with (*S*)-α-methoxyphenylacetic acid (DCC, 5 mol% DMAP).

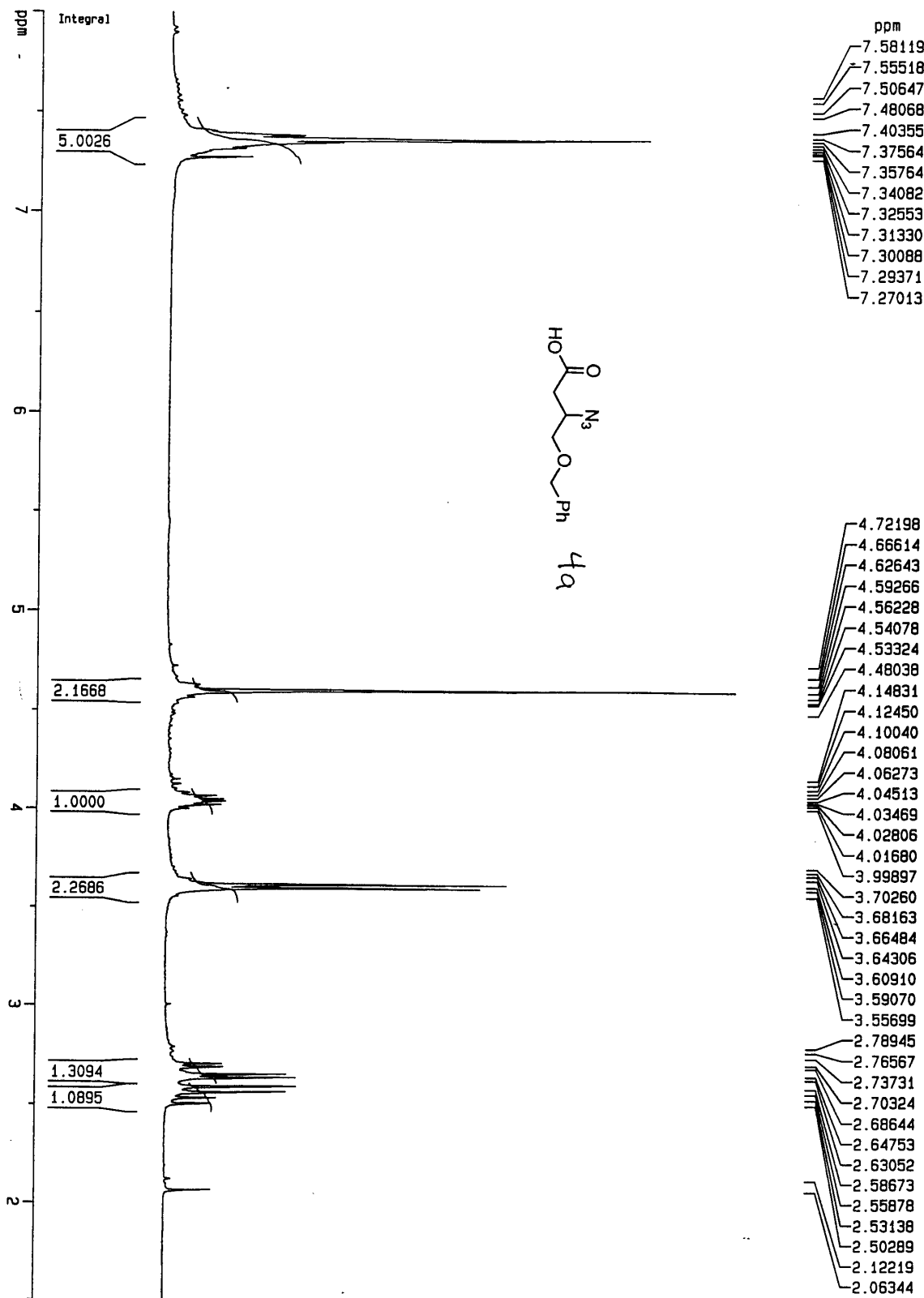


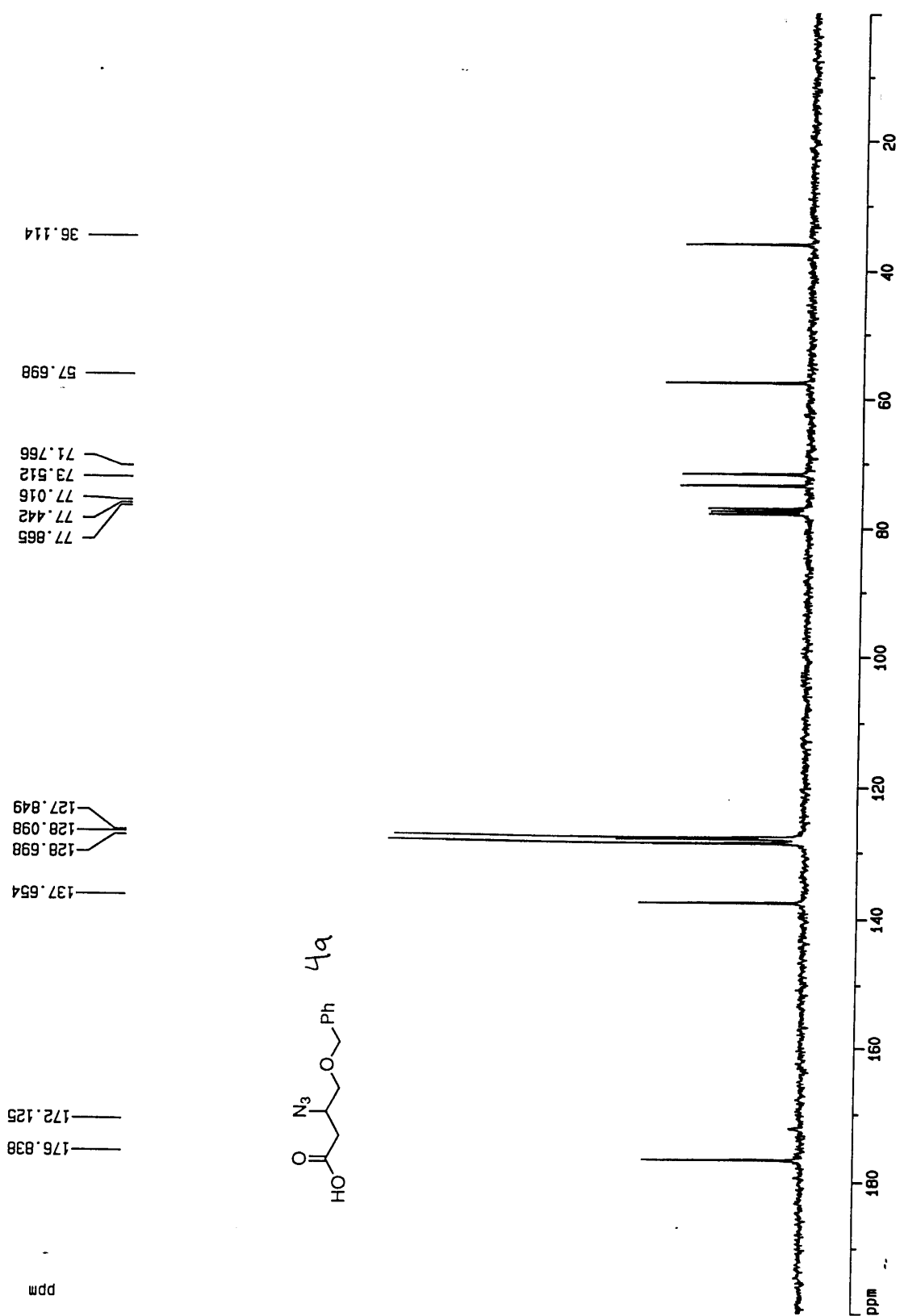
(S)-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)-12-tridecenoic acid, methyl ester (8f**):** The general procedure was followed employing 200 mg of β-lactone **1f** (0.95 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 337 mg (83 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.17 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.75 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.81 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 16.9, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, CH₂CHCH₂), 5.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, NH), 5.00 (m, 1H, CH₂CHCH_a), 4.94 (m, 1H, CH₂CHCH_b), 3.80 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.61 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 2.57 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.2, 5.2 Hz, CH_aCO₂Me), 2.49 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.3, 6.1 Hz, CH_bCO₂Me), 2.03 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂CHCH₂), 1.54 (m, 2H, CHNCH₂CH₂), 1.37-1.15 (m, 12H, alkyl); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 (M-MeO₂CCH₂), 287 (M-(CH₂)₈CHCH₂)⁺, 186 [SO₂(C₆H₄NO₂)]⁺. HRMS *m/z* cacl'd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₆S (M-(CH₂)₈CHCH₂): 287.0338. Found: 287.0330. [α]_D²⁵ = +4.28⁰ (*c* 3.9, CHCl₃).

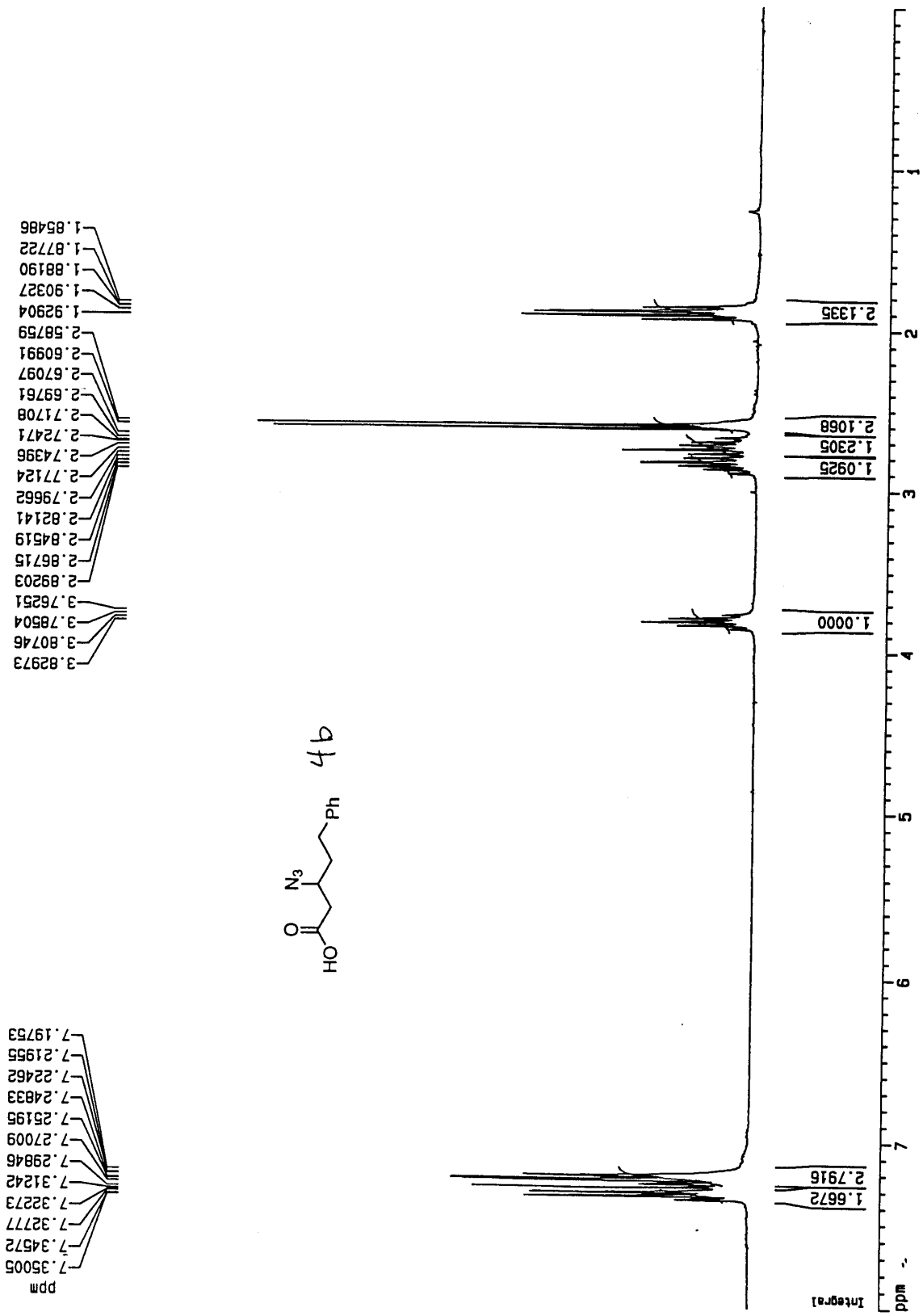


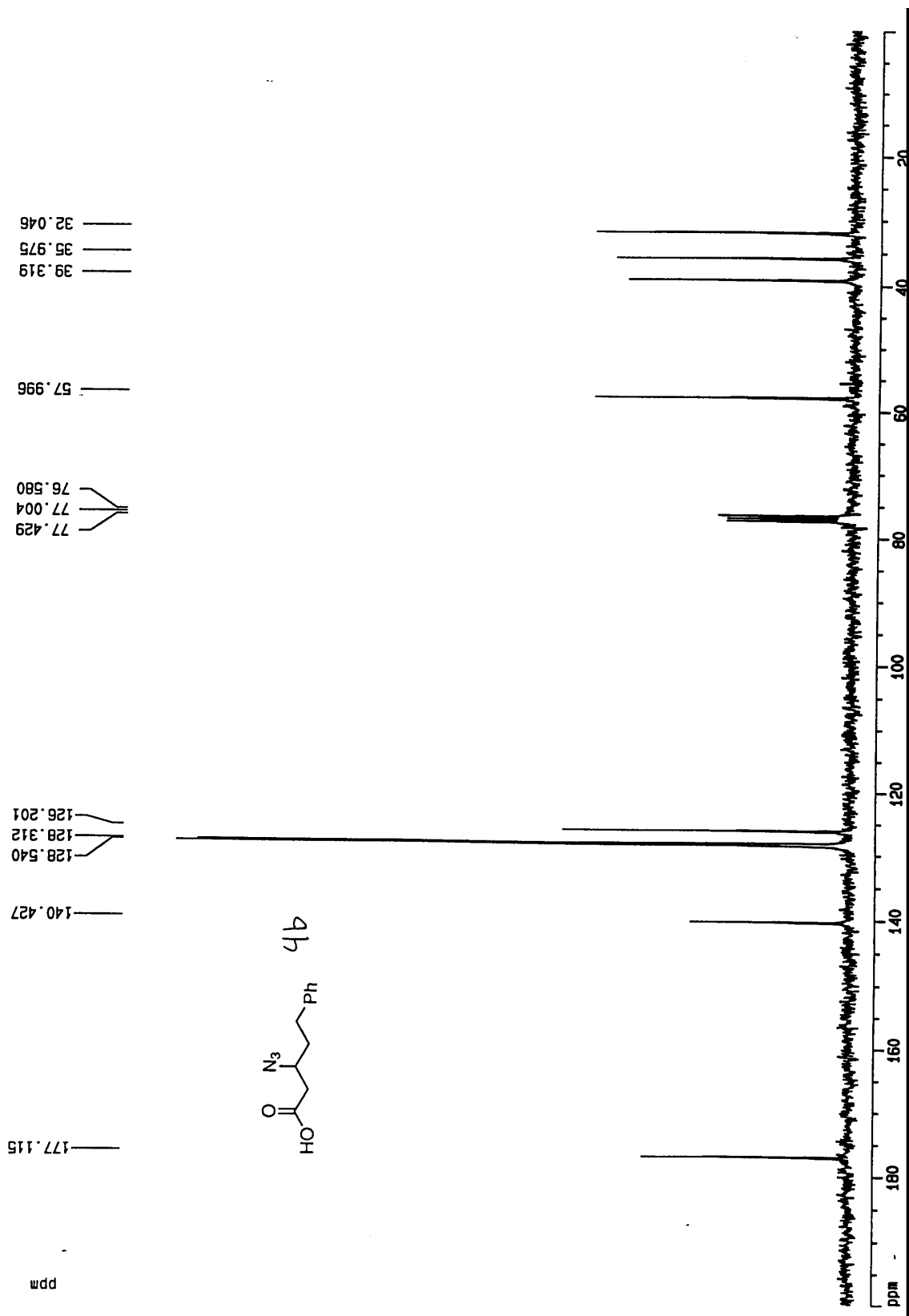
(R)-3-Cyclohexyl-3-(*o*-nitrosulfonamido)propionic acid, methyl ester (8g**):** The general procedure was followed employing 308 mg of β-lactone **1g** (2.0 mmol). Extractive work-up gave 309 mg (43 %) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.15 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.87 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, NH), 3.66 (m, 1H, CHN), 3.56 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 2.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.2, 6.0 Hz, CH_aCO₂Me), 2.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.1, 5.4 Hz, CH_bCO₂Me), 1.84-1.48 (m, 6H, cyclohexyl), 1.27-1.03 (m, 3H, cyclohexyl), 0.99-0.84 (m, 2H, cyclohexyl); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 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 (M-MeO₂CCH₂), 287 (M-C₆H₁₁)⁺, 186 [SO₂(C₆H₄NO₂)]⁺. HRMS *m/z* cacl'd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₆S (M-C₆H₁₁): 287.0338. Found: 287.0326. Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₂₂N₂O₆S: C, 51.88; H, 5.99. Found: C, 51.86; H, 6.05. [α]_D²⁵ = -32.53⁰ (*c* 1.9, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric purity of the β-sulfonamido ester **8g** was determined by the integration of the methyl ester portion (CO₂Me) of the crude (*S*)-α-methoxyphenylacetamides which provided the diastereomer ratio: 3(*R*):3(*S*) > 98:2 (>95% de). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) [-CO₂Me] δ 3.70 (major), 3.52 (minor). The diastereomeric (*S*)-α-methoxyphenylacetamides were prepared from **8g** by sulfonamide deprotection (PhSH, K₂CO₃, DMF) followed by coupling the derived β-amino ester with (*S*)-α-methoxyphenylacetic acid (DCC, 5 mol% DMAP).

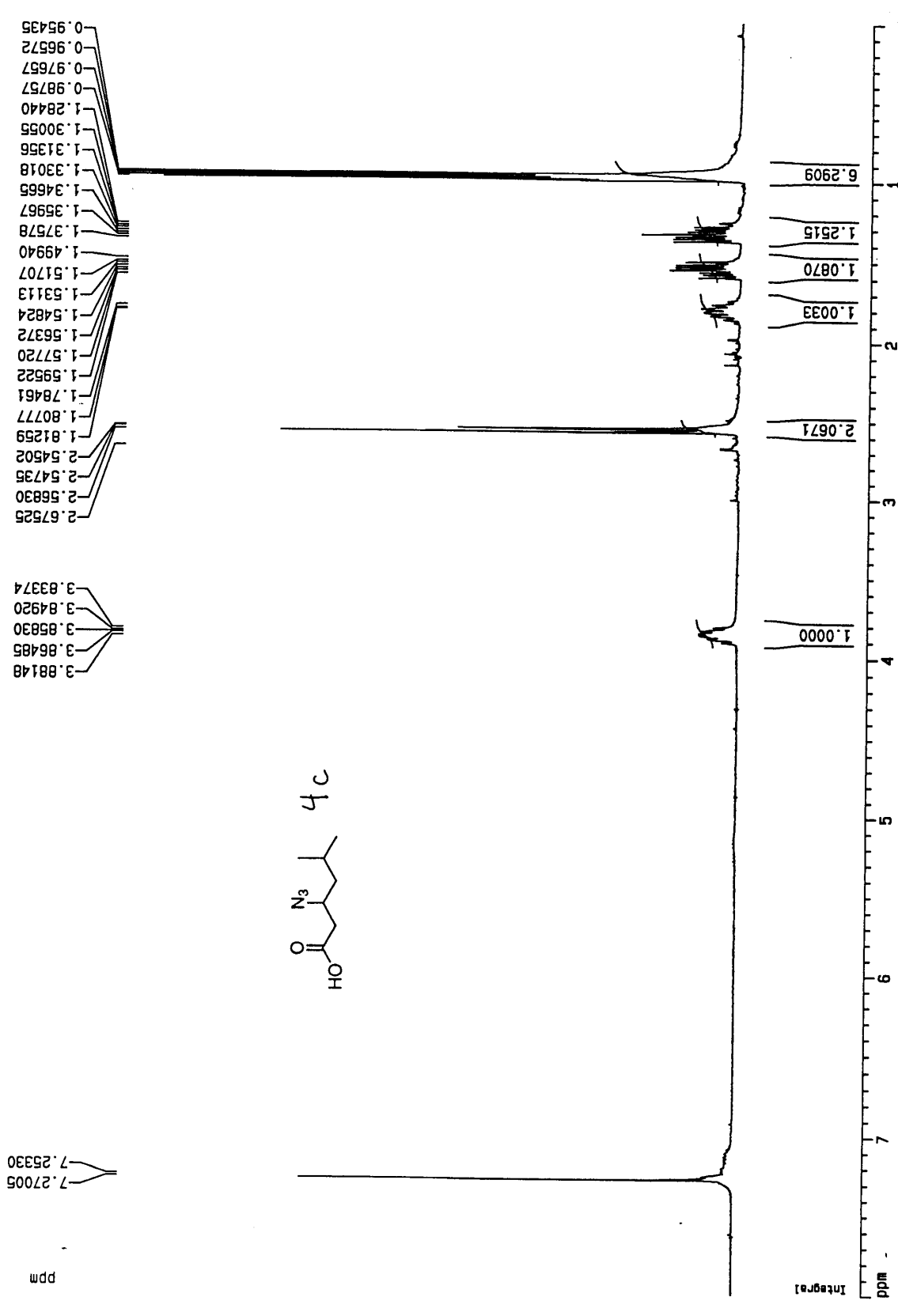
Stereochemical proofs for β-azido acids: The absolute configuration of β-sulfonamido acids **8b** and **8c** was established by conversion to the corresponding *N*-Boc amino methyl esters **5b** and **c** (i. CH₂N₂; ii. PhSH, K₂CO₃, DMF; iii. Boc₂O, Et₃N), respectively, and correlation of their optical rotation to those of authentic samples of known configuration: **5b** [α]_D²⁵ = -6.38⁰ (*c* 1.8, CHCl₃) [lit [α]_D²⁵ = +7.2⁰ (*R*) (*c* 1.8, CHCl₃)];³ **5c** [α]_D²⁵ = -28.7⁰ (*c* 1.47, CH₃OH) [lit [α]_D²⁵ = -22.8⁰ (*c* 1.47, CH₃OH)];⁴ The configuration of the remaining β-sulfonamido acids (**8a,f,g**) was assigned by analogy to these determinations.

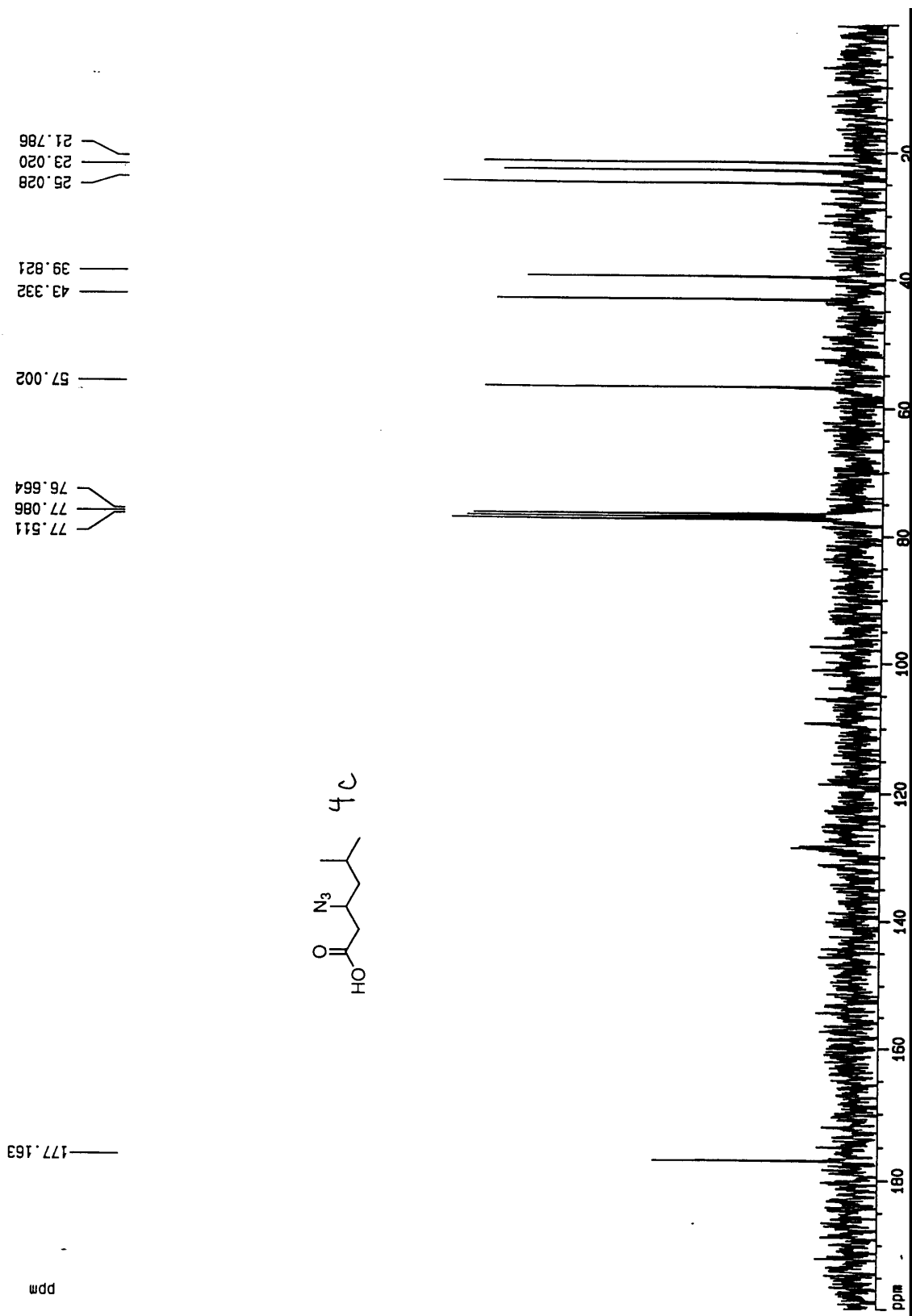


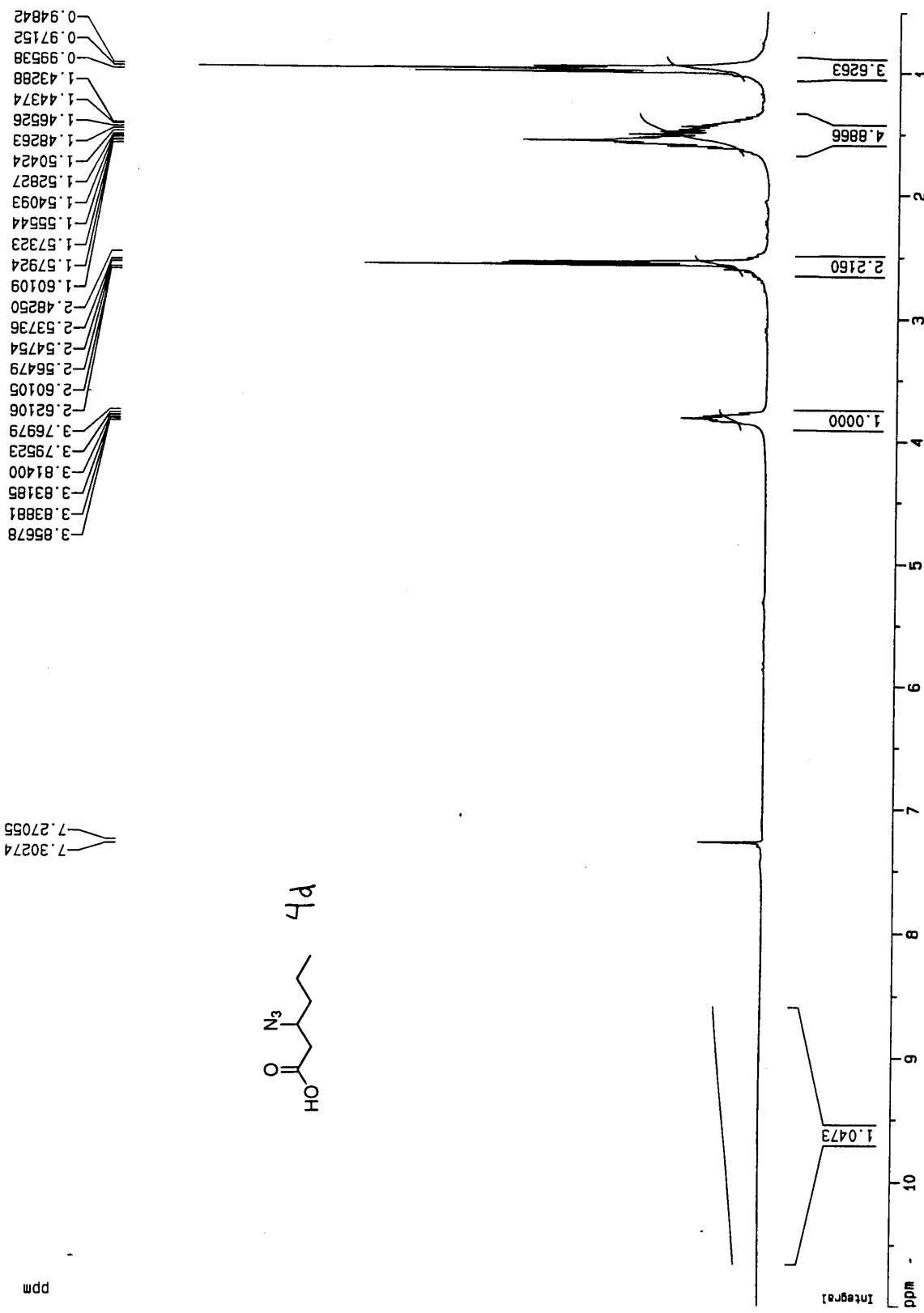


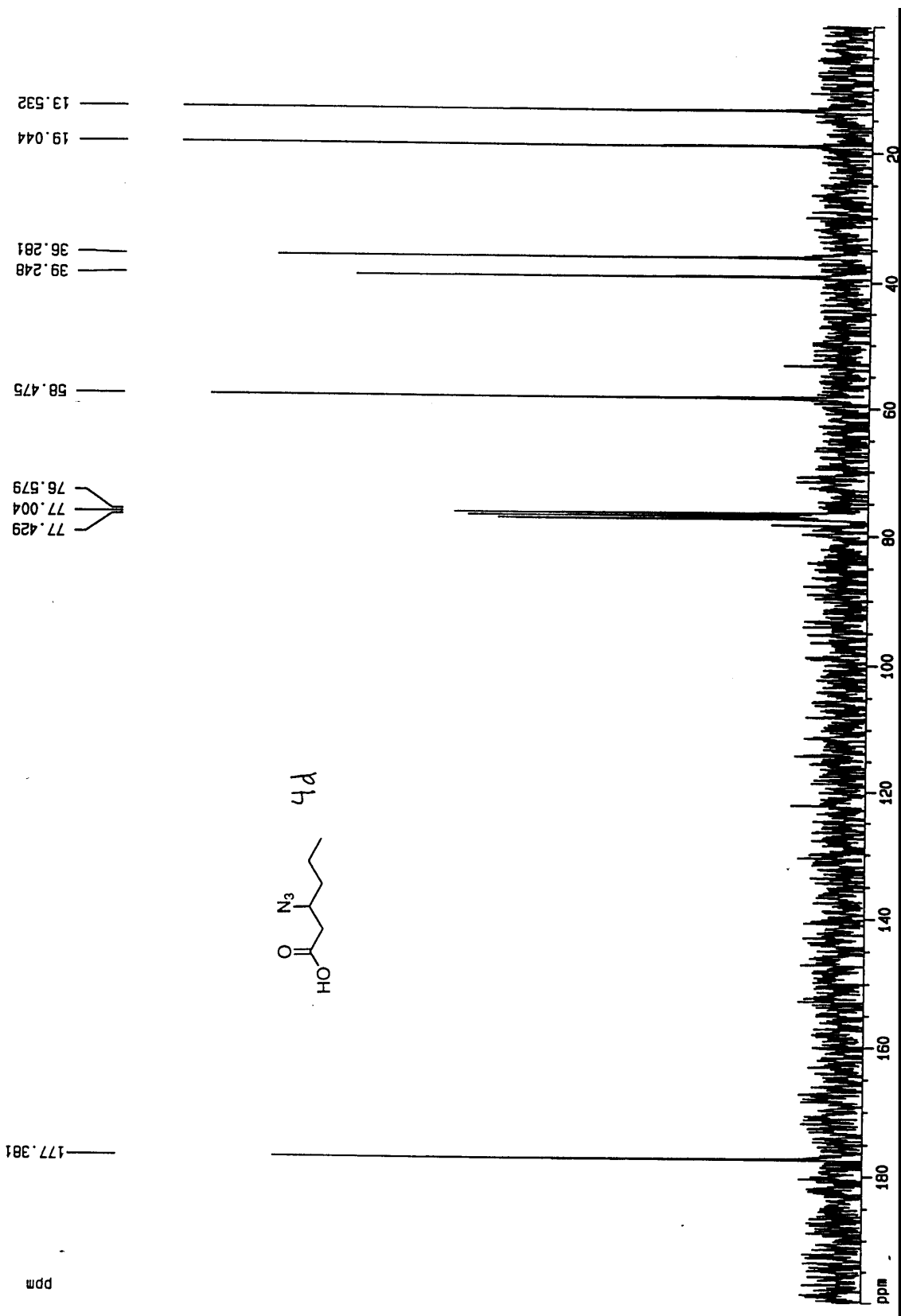


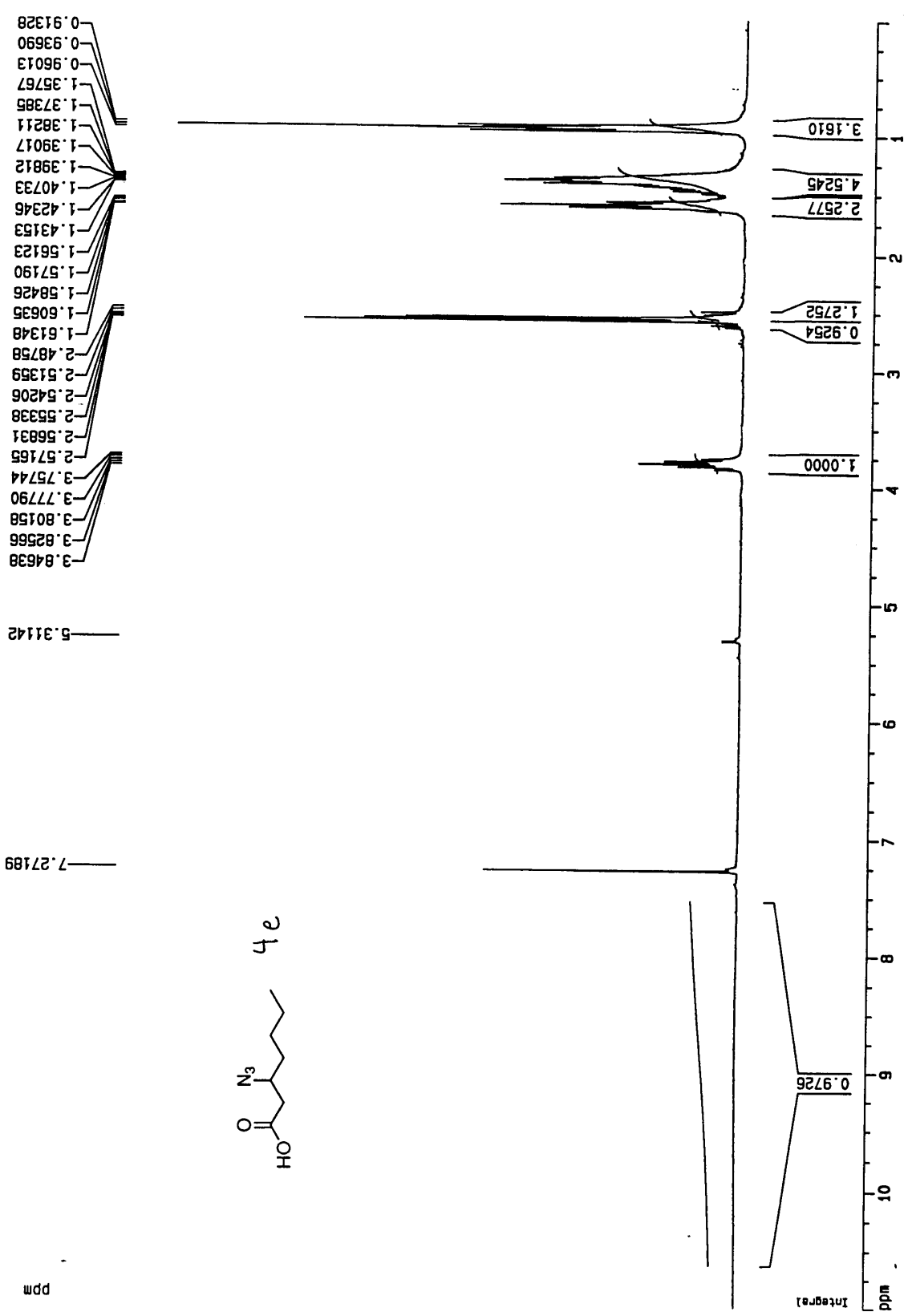


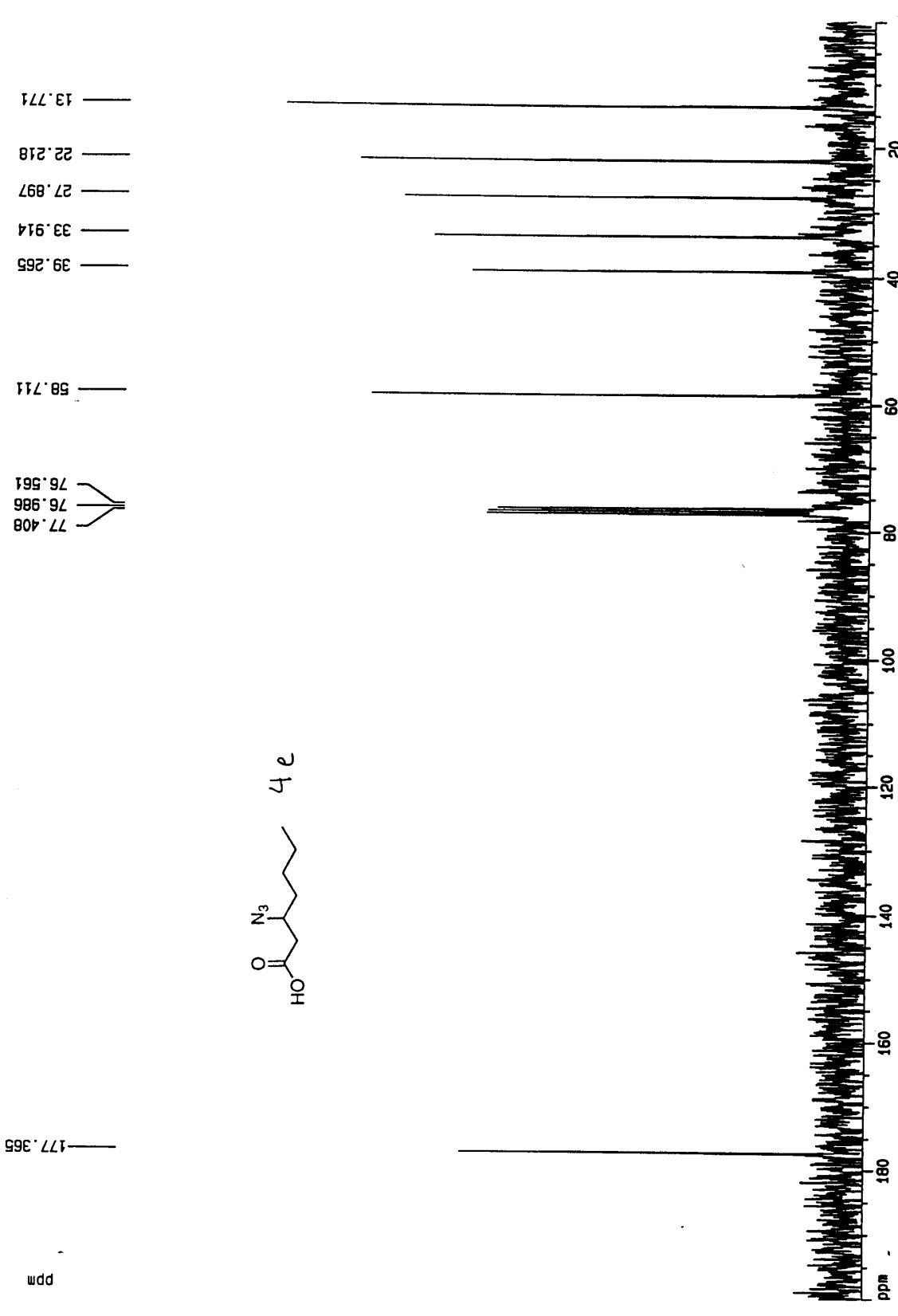


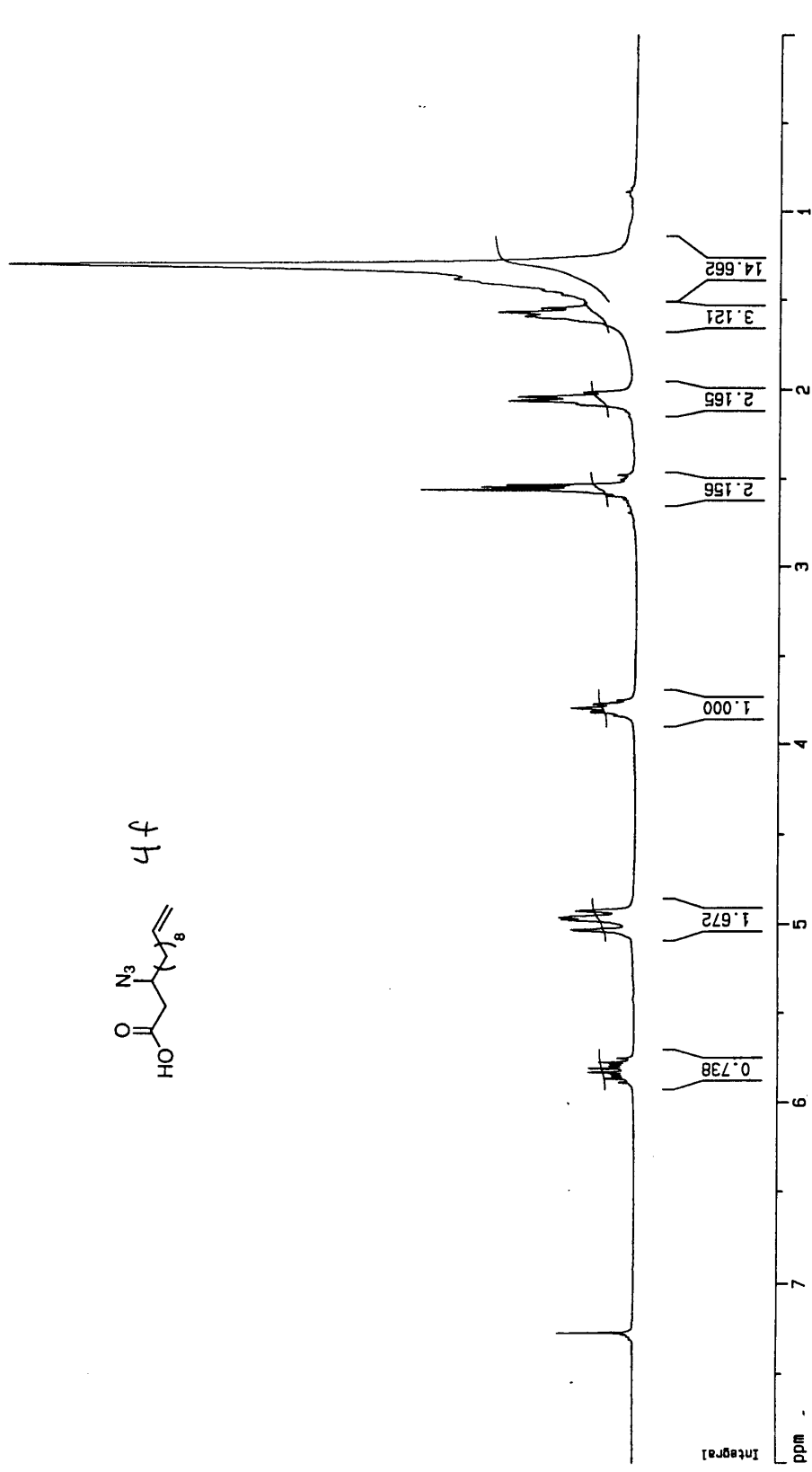
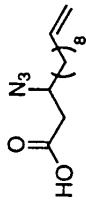
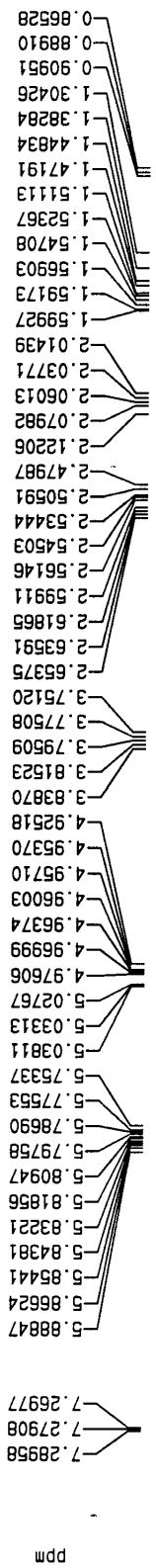


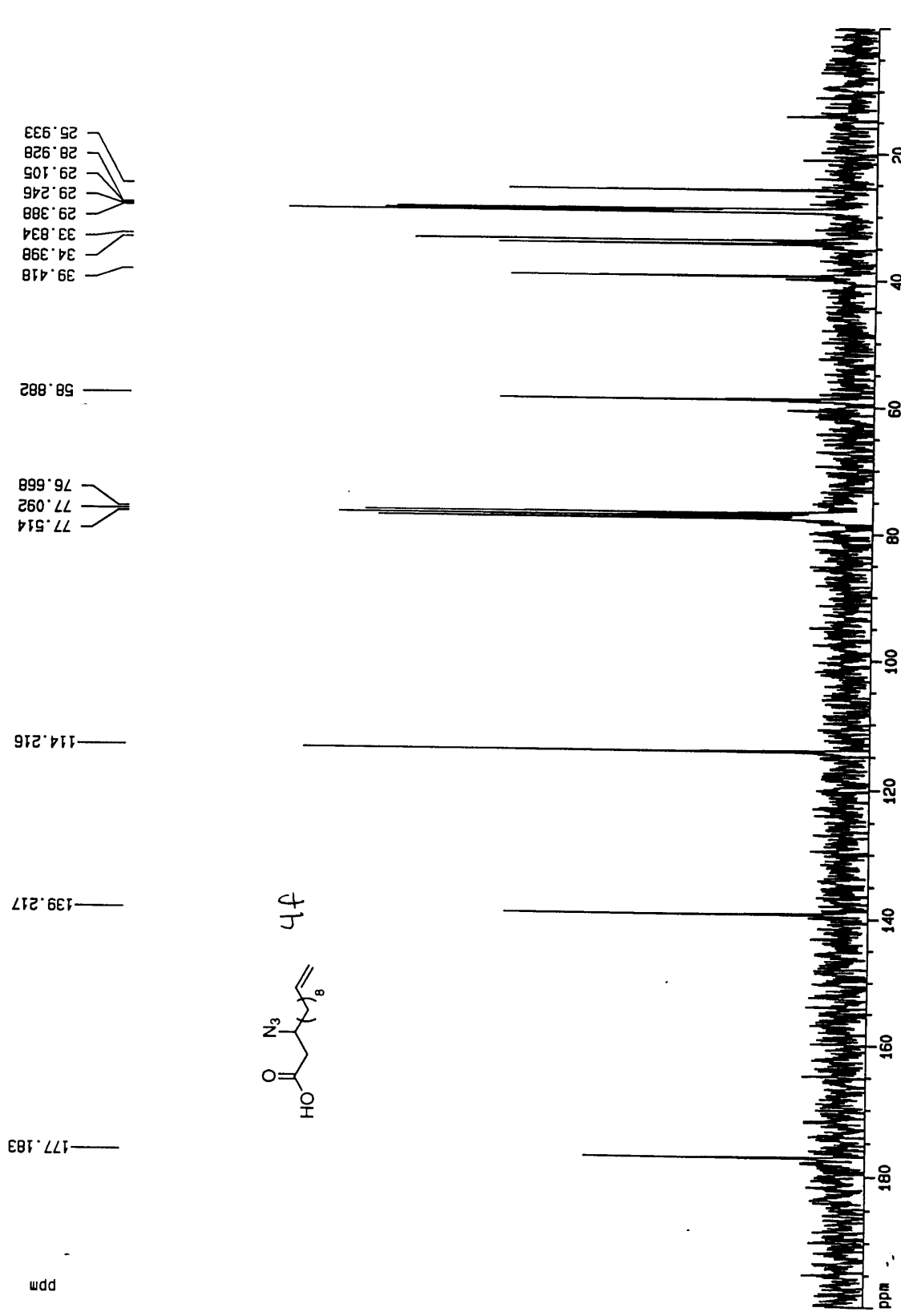


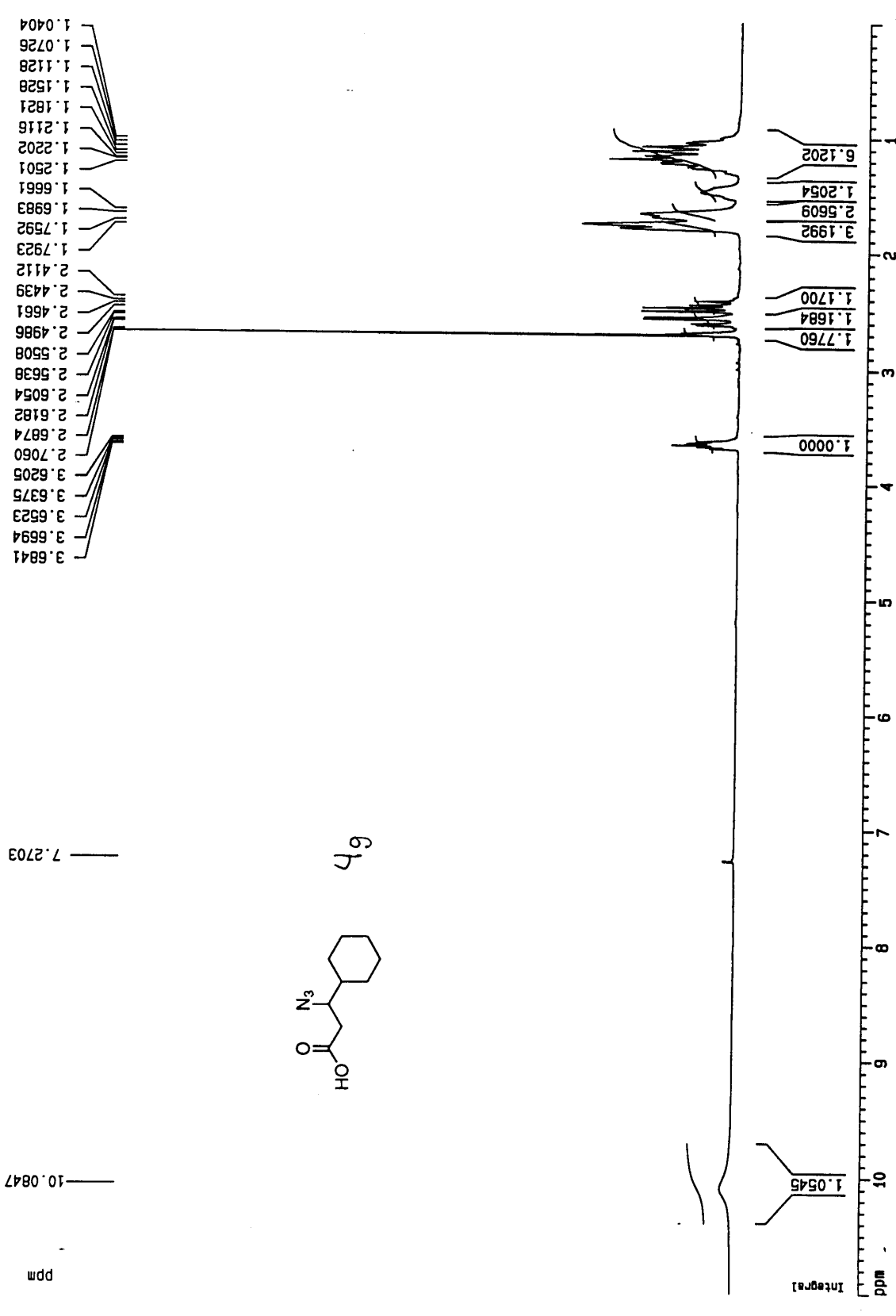


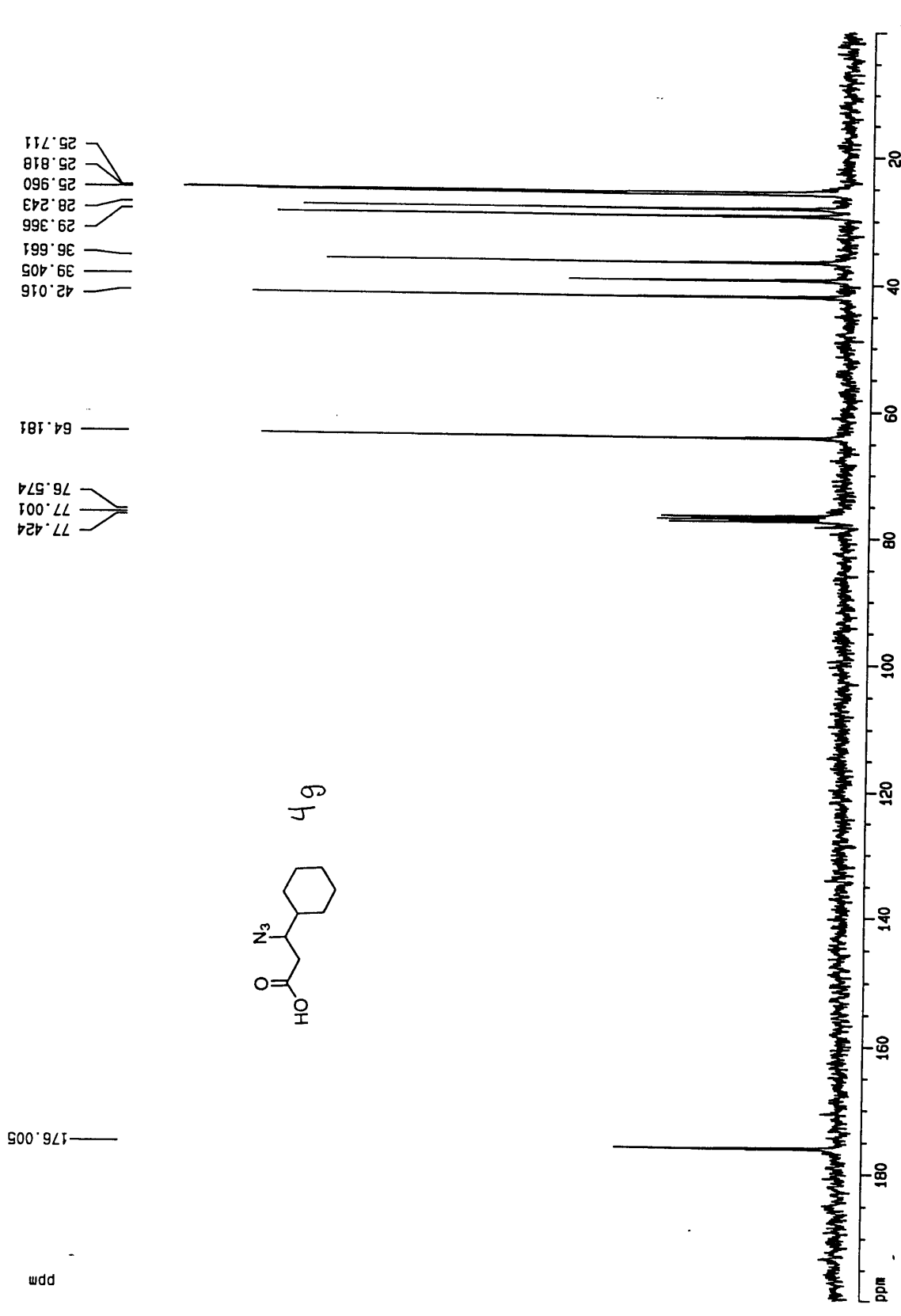


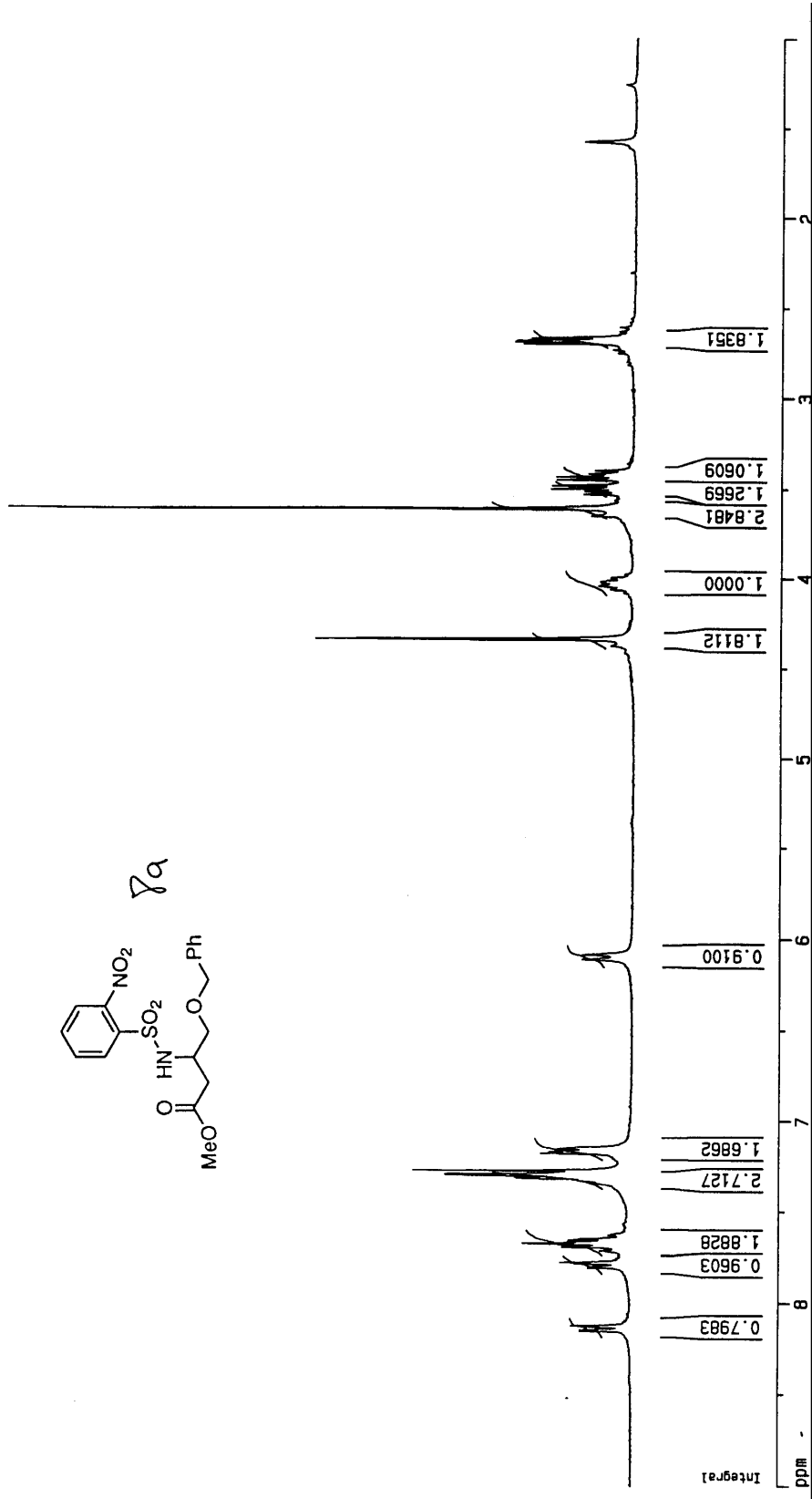
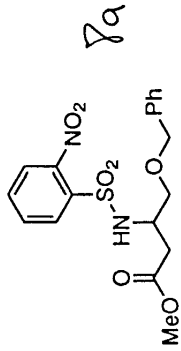
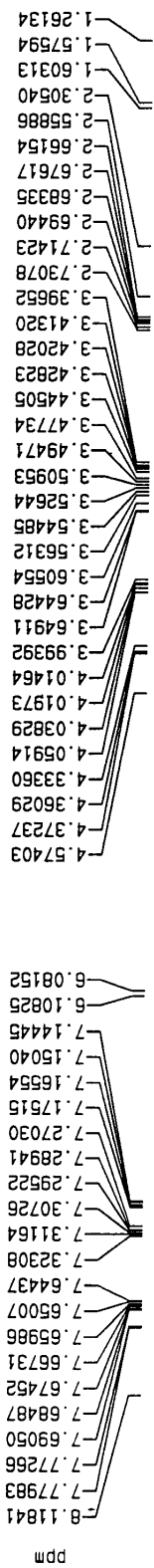


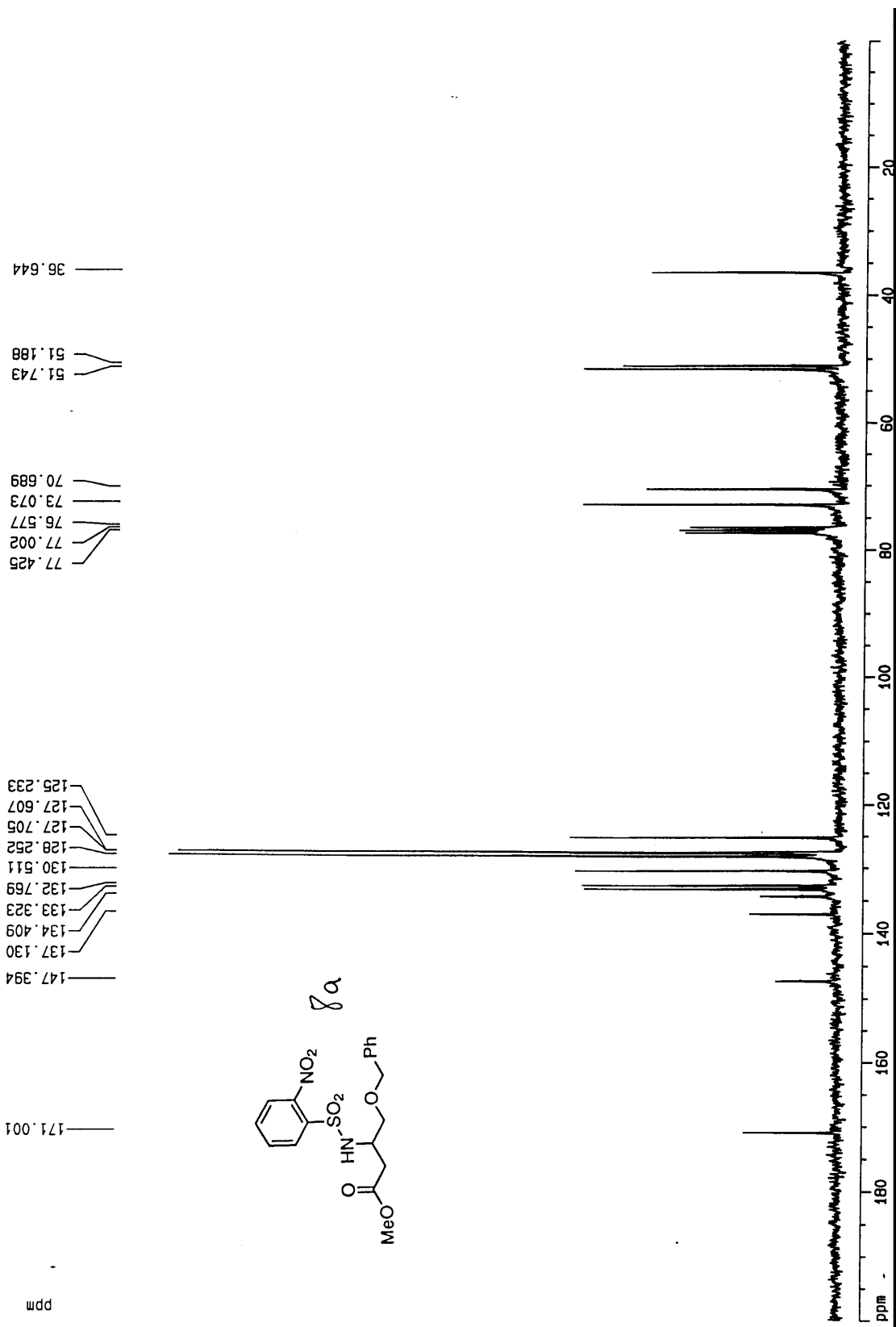


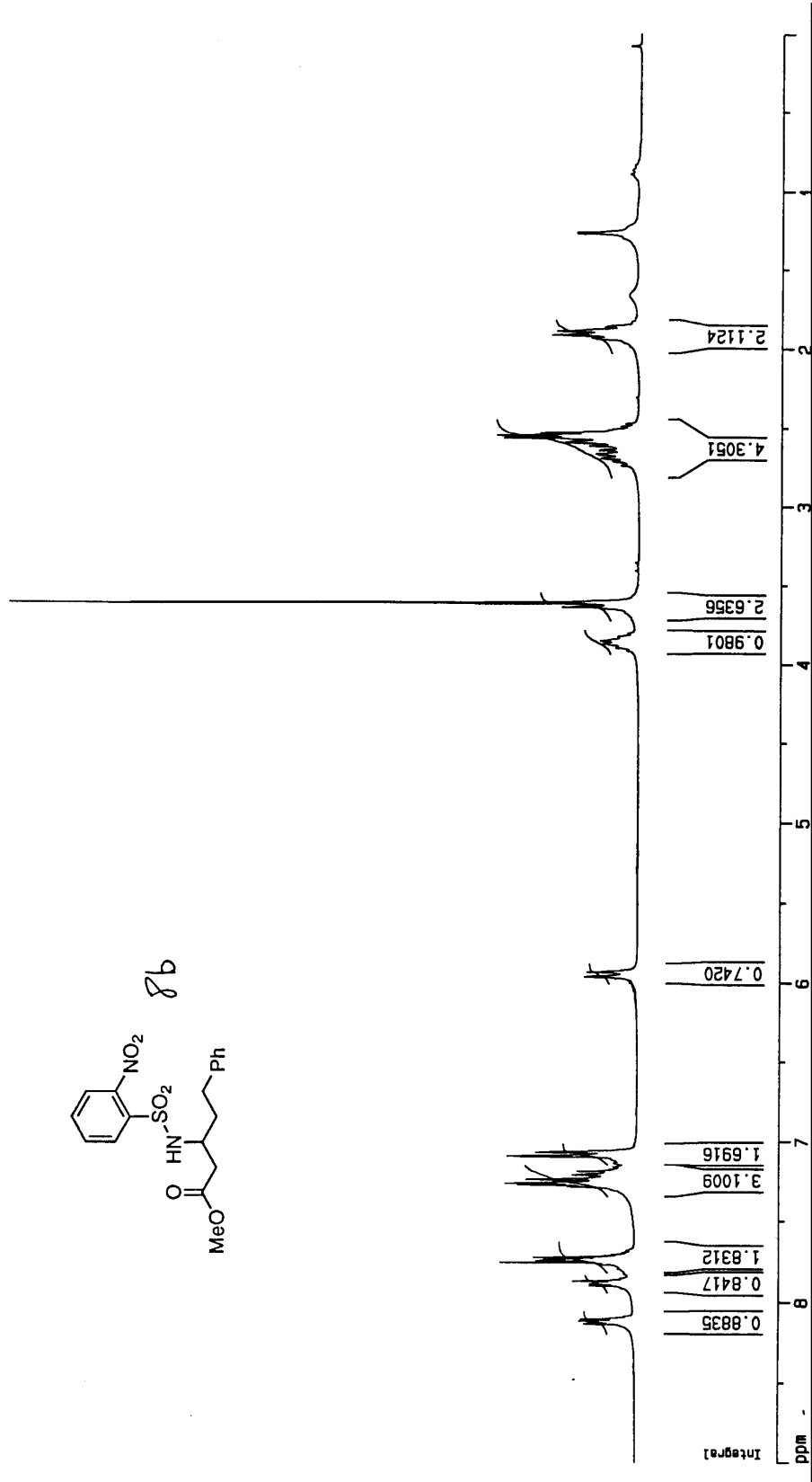
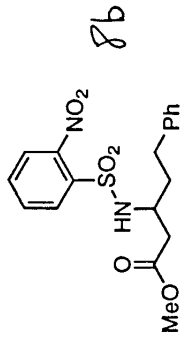
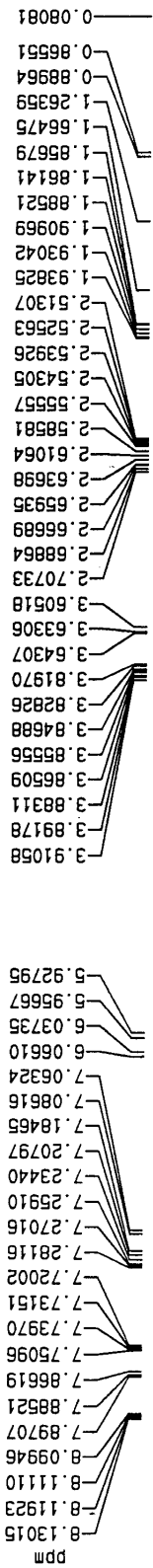


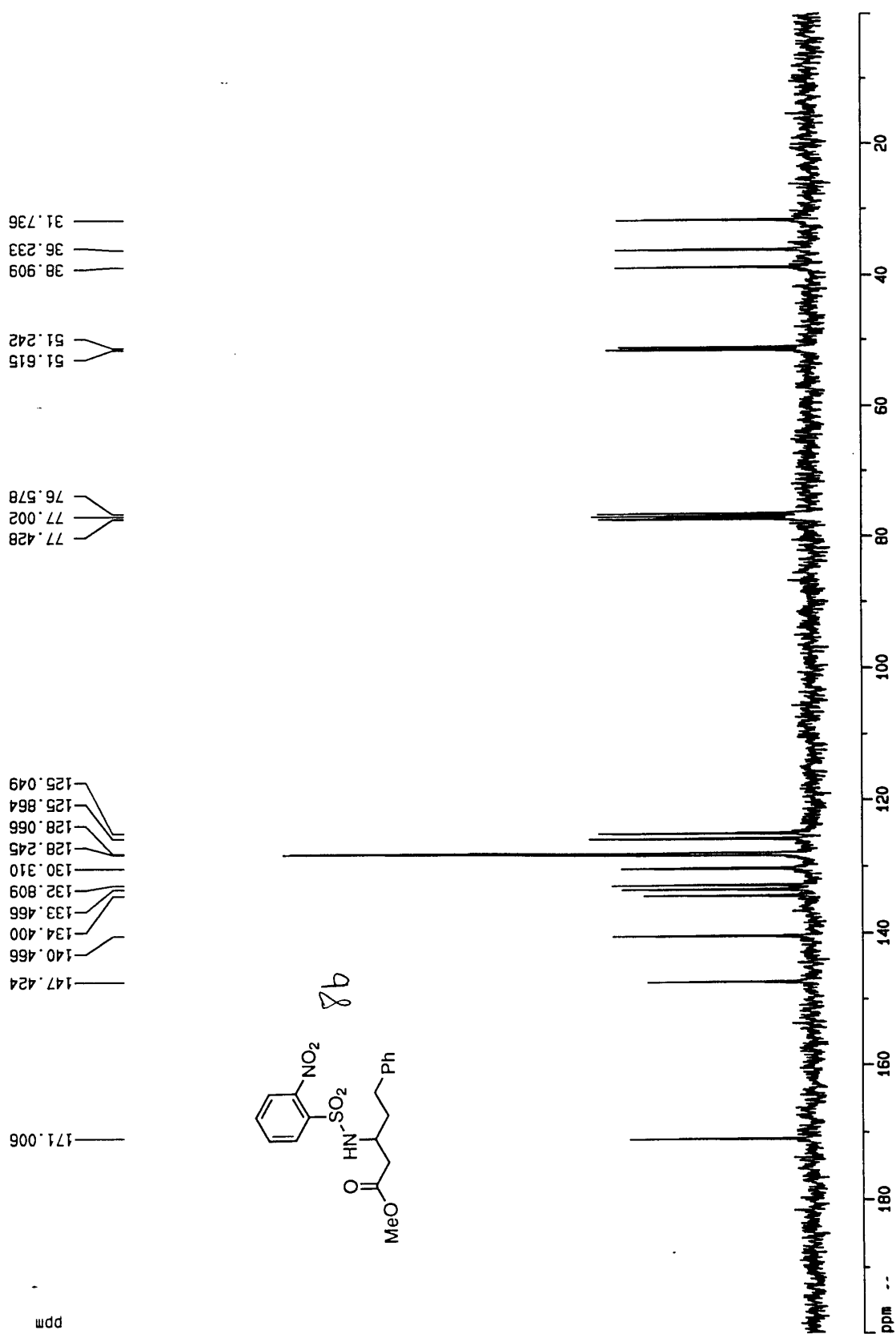


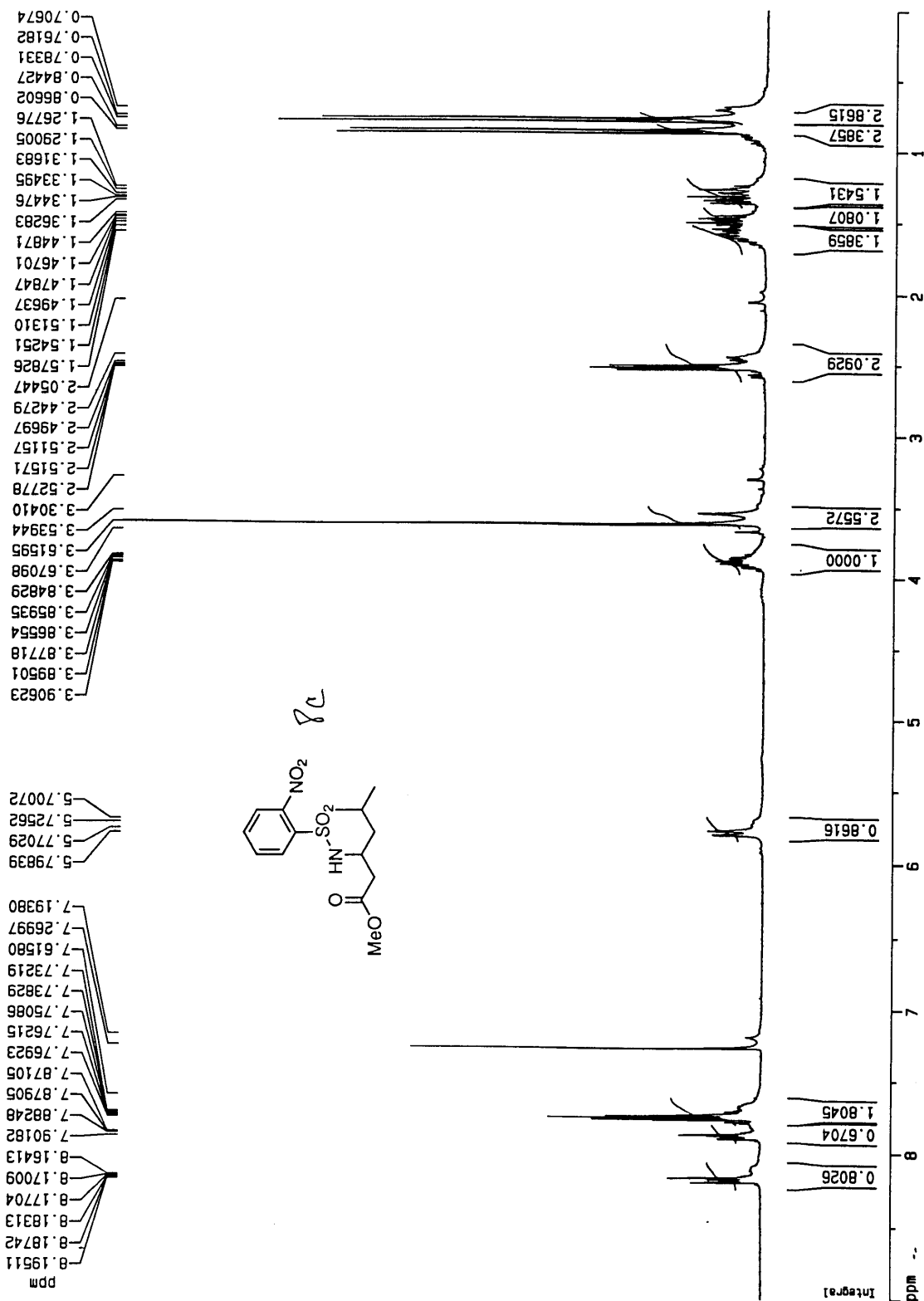


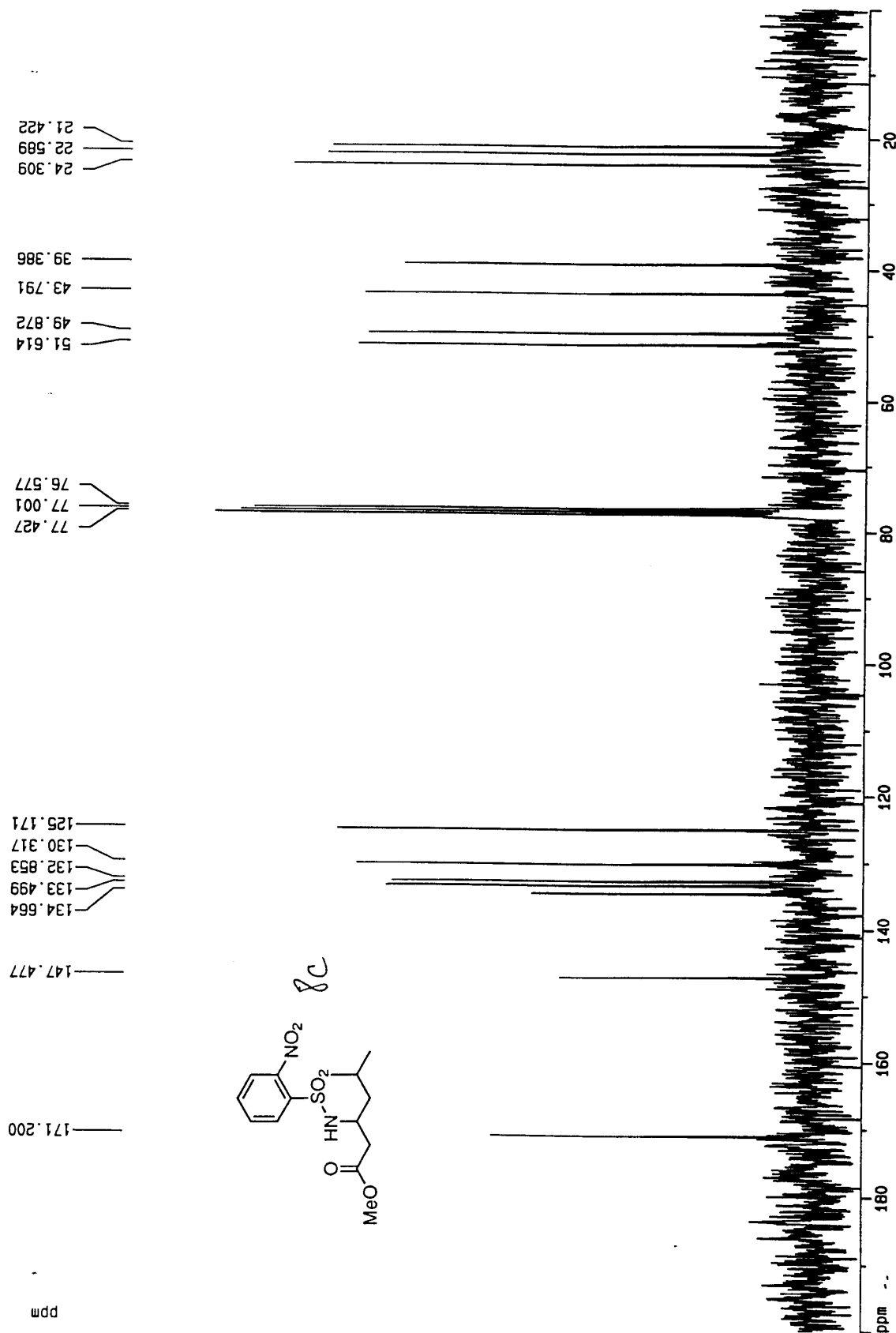


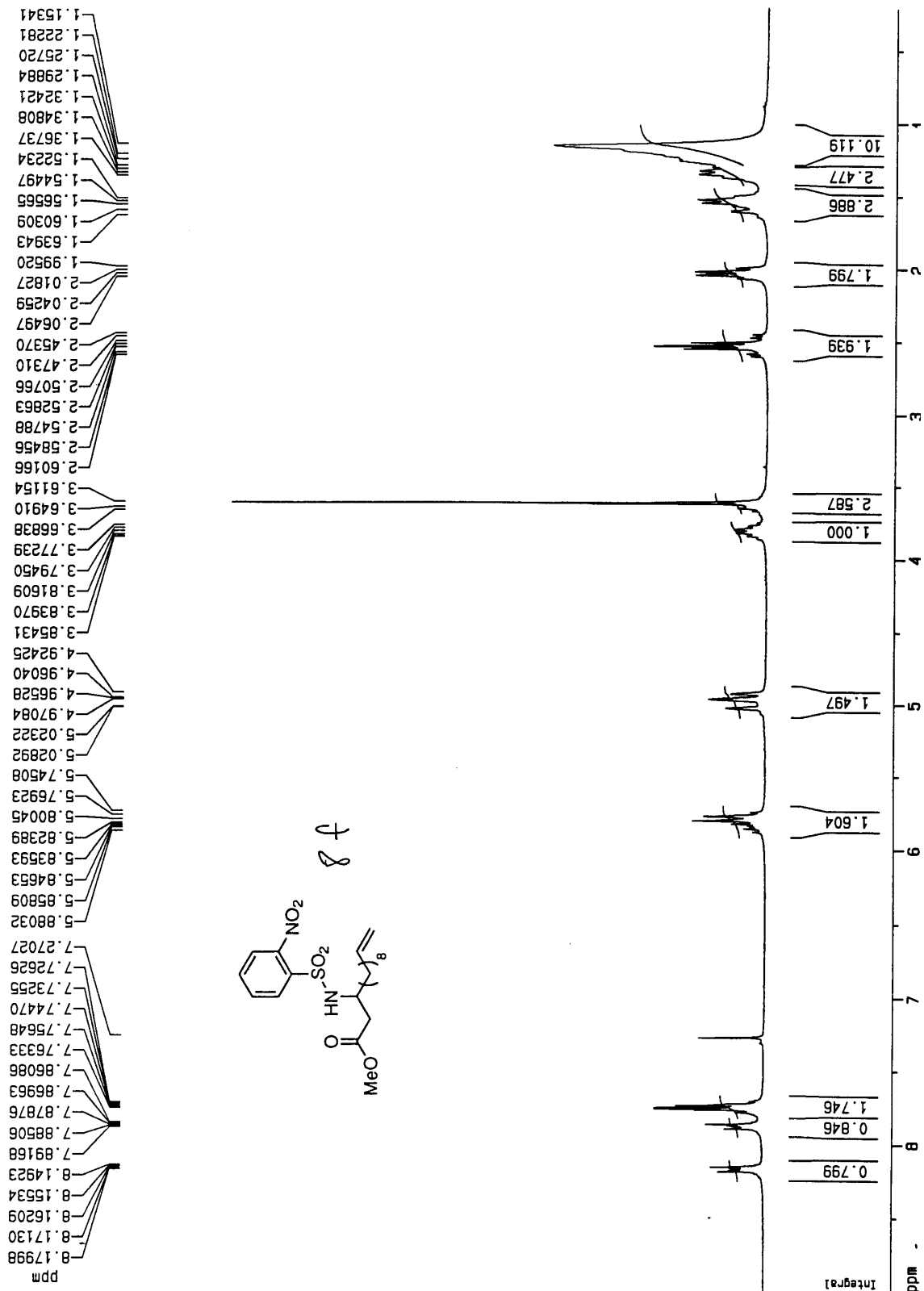


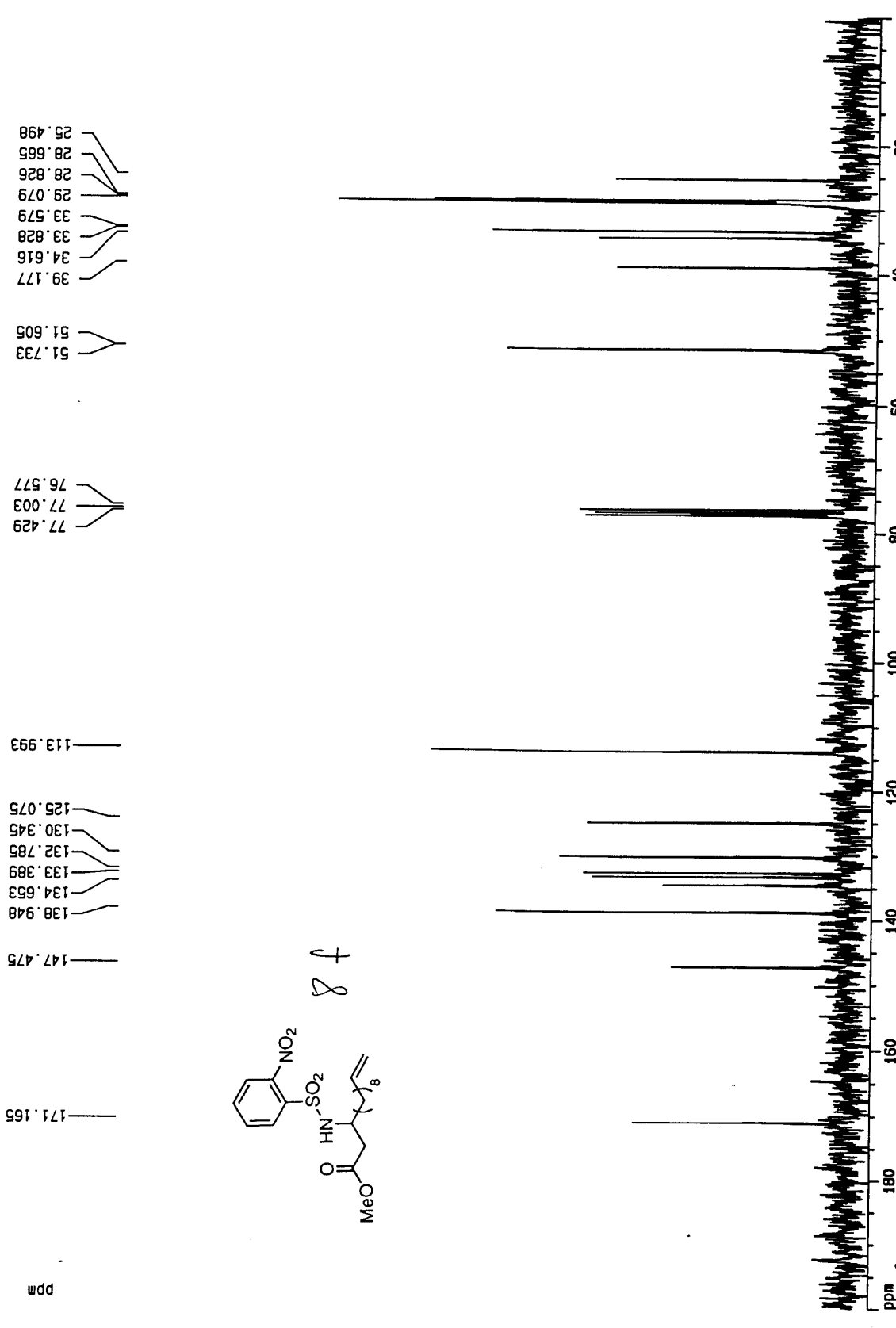












0.91074
0.94985
1.09461
1.11985
1.14535
1.15383
1.18506
1.19547
1.52894
1.54021
1.55358
1.57082
1.58129
1.61187
1.65359
1.67956
1.71179
1.74653
1.79551
1.83680
2.46629
2.48431
2.50062
2.52041
3.55552
3.59073
3.63630
3.64573
3.65527
3.66504
3.67607
3.68515
3.70507

5.74802
5.77719

7.27037
7.30601
7.72026
7.72771
7.74056
7.75153
7.76136
7.85770
7.86591
7.87769
7.88253
7.88827
8.13654
8.14205
8.14719
8.15912
8.16718

