

Supporting Information

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(+)-Zwittermicin A (ZwA). Complete Configuration and Implication of D-Serine in its Biosynthesis by Total Synthesis of (-)-ZwA.

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General Procedures: All non-aqueous reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere, unless otherwise noted. All solvent were reagent grade. Solvents for dry reactions (DCM, DMF, THF, toluene, acetonitrile, Et₂O) were passed through twin alumina columns (J. C. Myer, Glass Contour). DMSO was distilled from calcium hydride under reduced pressure and stored over 4 Å molecular sieves. Dry MeOH was prepared and stored over 4 Å molecular sieves. Triethylamine and pyridine were distilled from calcium hydride. All other commercially available reagents were used as received. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using 0.25-mm E. Merck per-coated silica gel plates.

NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (unless otherwise stated) using either a Varian Mercury-400 (400 MHz) or a Varian Unity-500 (500 MHz). Residual solvent signals were used for reference (CHCl₃ at δ 7.26 ppm for ¹H, δ 77.16 for ¹³C NMR). HRMS measurements were measured at the University of California, Riverside or University of California, San Diego mass spectrometry facilities. Optical rotations were obtained using a Jasco P-1010 or a Jasco P-2000 polarimeters in cells of 10 mm pathlength (concentrations, *c*, expressed in g/100 mL). IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Magna IR 550 FTIR spectrometer as thin films (deposited on KBr plates) or on a Jasco 4100 FTIR using ATR (ZnSe plate). The ee analysis for diaminopropionamides (–)-**8** and (+)-**8** were conducted using Marfey's method^[19] by derivatization with 2,4-dinitrophenyl-5-fluoro-L-leucinamide under standard conditions followed by analysis (C₁₈ HPLC-MS).

Biological Evaluation of (+)- and (-)-Zwittermicin A: Fungal Strains and Culture conditions

The fungal isolates used in this study were strains of *Candida albicans* (2 clinical isolates which are fluconazole-resistant, strain UCDFR1 and 96-489 and a reference strain, ATCC 14503), clinical isolates of *Candida glabrata* and *Candida krusei*. The fungi were grown and maintained in Sabouraud dextrose agar, SDA plates (BBL, 211584) and incubated at 30°C for 24 h (*Candida* sp.). The *in vitro* susceptibility of each compound was determined by the broth micro dilution method according to the guidelines National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS; National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS; National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards 2002 . Reference method for broth dilution antifungal susceptibility testing of yeast, 2nd ed. Approved standard M27-A2. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, Wayne, Pennsylvania, USA) Briefly, 2-fold serial dilutions of compounds were prepared in 96-well microtiter plates (Corning Incorporated, 3595) from stock solutions in an RPMI-1640 broth medium (Sigma) buffered to a final pH of 7.5 with 0.165 M morpholinepropane-sulfonic acid (MOPS; Sigma) to a final volume of 100 μ L. A stock solution was prepared in sterile H₂O for the various zwittermicin compounds and for amphotericin B (Sigma) which was used as control. The final drug concentrations tested were from 0.5 to 128 μ g/mL and from 0.03 to 8 μ g/mL for amphotericin B .

Fungal inocula were prepared from 24-h (*Candida* sp.) cultures on SDA plates. The inocula were harvested by harvesting a single colony of yeast into a sterile saline tube and diluted into RPMI-1640 broth medium to yield a final inoculum concentration of 2×10^3 cells per mL. The micro dilution wells, which contained 100 µL of the serially diluted drug, were inoculated with 100 µL of the resulting fungal suspension. The final inoculum concentration after dilution with the drug suspension was $10^3/10^4$ cells per mL. Four wells containing the drug-free medium, H₂O and inoculum were used as controls. The inoculated plates were incubated at 30°C for 24 h (*Candida* sp.). All fungal strains were tested in deuplicate in each run of the experiments. The growth was determined by the OD at 600 nm using a Spectramax Plus 384 microplate reader (Molecular Devices, CA). The MIC endpoint was defined as the lowest concentration with complete (90%) growth inhibition.

[19] P. Marfey, *Carlsberg Res. Commun.* **1984**, *49*, 591-596.

Scheme S1: Synthesis of carboxylic acid 6.



(a) TBDPSCl, imidazole, DMF, 0 °C-rt, 4 h, 91%; (b) MeOCH₂Cl, Hünig's base, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C-rt, 56 h, 98%; (c) TBAF, THF, -10 °C, 4 h, 95%; (d) Lindlar's cat., H₂, (1 atm), EtOH, 14 h, 98%; (e) BnBr, K₂CO₃, CH₃CN, 31 h, 91%; (f) (*i*) (COCl)₂, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, (*ii*) Et₃N, 94%; (g) (*i*) *n*-Bu₂BOTf, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, -78 to 0 °C, 3 h, (*ii*) 4, -78 to 0 °C, 2.5 h, 77%, dr 24:1; (h) H₂O₂, LiOH, 0 °C, 30 min, 96%; (i) (*i*) *n*-Bu₂BOTf, Hünig's base, Et₂O, -78 °C, 1.5 h, (*ii*) 4, -78 to 0 °C, 2 h, 44%, 37% de; (j) LiOH, H₂O:MeOH:THF (2:3:2), rt, 4.5 h, 81%.

Scheme S2: Synthesis of proposed zwittermicin A structure 10.



(a) TFA, 0 °C, 1 h, 98%; (b) (*i*) EDCI, HOBt, DMF, 0 °C, 10 min, (*ii*) (–)-**8**, Et₃N, 0 °C-rt, 1 h, 81%; (c) (*i*) HCl, MeOH, H₂ (5 atm), Pd/C, 1 h, (*ii*) HCl, H₂O, H₂ (5 atm), Pd/C, 1 h, 76%.

Scheme S3: Synthesis of (-)-zwittermicin A.



(a) (*i*) μW, toluene, 110 °C, 15 min, (*ii*) THF, NH₃, 30 min, (*iii*) 2M NH₃, MeOH, 5 h, (*iv*) 1N NaOH, MeOH, 4.5 h, 62%; (b) TFA, 0 °C, 1 h, 99%; (c) (*i*) EDCI, HOBt, DMF, 0 °C, 10 min, (*ii*) (+)-**8**, Et₃N, 0 °C-rt, 1 h, 88%; (d) (*i*) HCl, MeOH, H₂ (5 atm), Pd/C, 1 h, (*ii*) HCl, H₂O, H₂ (5 atm), Pd/C, 1 h, 75%.

Experimental:

(2R,3S)-3-azido-4-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-1-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)butan-2-ol (S1). tert-Butyldiphenylchlorosilane (492 µL, 1.90 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of alcohol 2 (760 mg, 1.73 mmol) and imidazole (311 mg, 4.31 mmol) in dimethylformamide (8.6 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 hours then quenched by addition of water (175 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (3×50 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (Analogix 40 g silica cartridge, 1.5%, 2.5% and 5% ethyl acetate in hexane, 34 mL/min flow rate) provided **S1** (1.07 g, 91%) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3500, 3070, 2929, 2859, 2101, 1791, 1460, 1429, 1374, 1265, 1225, 1100, 819 cm⁻¹; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{23}$ +42.3° (CHCl₃, c 9.52); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.50-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.34-7.21 (m, 10H), 4.17 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.86 (m, 5H), 3.81 (dd, J = 11.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (m, 1H), 3.52 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dt, J = 9.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, J = 14.8, 9.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (ddd, J = 14.8, 7.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.1 (C), 135.73 (CH), 135.71(CH), 133.1 (C), 133.0 (C), 129.9 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 99.4 (C), 68.3 (CH), 68.2 (CH), 67.5 (CH), 64.6 (CH₂), 58.0 (CH₂), 57.3 (CH), 54.8 (CH₂), 35.4 (CH₂), 26.9 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃), 19.2 (C); HREIMS m/z 678.3586 [M]⁺, calcd. for C₄₀H₅₀N₄O₄Si₁ 678.3596.

(4*R*,5*S*)-4-((2*R*,3*S*)-3-azido-4-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-2-(methoxymethoxy)butyl)-*N*,*N*-dibenzyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-amine (S2). Chloromethyl methyl ether (628 μ L, 8.27 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of alcohol S1 (936 mg, 1.38 mmol) and Hünig's base (2.30 mL, 13.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (6.9 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 56 hours then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (50 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (3 × 50 mL) and combined extracts washed with water (2 × 50 mL), brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 3-7% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided S2 (977.4 mg, 98%) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3067, 3034, 3001, 2944, 2894, 2861, 2110, 1508, 1475, 1458, 1433, 1392, 1277, 1235, 1128, 1037, 831, 757, 724 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +30.8° (CHCl₃, *c* 6.68); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.54-7.43 (m, 6H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.06-3.92 (m, 6H), 3.80-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.59 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 2.70 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.6 (C), 135.7 (CH), 133.1 (C), 133.0 (C), 129.9 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 98.9 (C), 97.7 (CH₂) 75.6 (CH), 67.5 (CH), 66.4 (CH), 63.6 (CH₂), 58.3 (CH₂), 57.8 (CH), 55.9 (CH₃), 54.7 (CH₂), 34.2 (CH₂), 27.3 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₃), 21.2 (CH₃), 19.2 (C); HRESIMS *m/z* 723.3939 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₄₂H₅₅N₄O₅Si₁ 723.3942.

(2S,3R)-2-azido-4-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-

(methoxymethoxy)butan-1-ol (3). Tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF, 1M in THF, 1.69 mL, 1.69 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of azide S2 (977 mg, 1.35 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) at -10 °C. The mixture was stirred for 4 hours then quenched by addition of water (125 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (3 × 75 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 1:3 ethyl acetate:hexane) provided **3** (620 mg, 95%) as a crystalline solid (needles): IR (neat) v 3458, 2985, 2929, 2812, 2101, 1444, 1374, 1265, 1225, 1140, 1108, 1022, 913 cm⁻¹; mp 74 °C; [α]_D²³ +28.8° (CHCl₃, *c* 2.01); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.29 (m, 8H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 2H), 4.71 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (td, *J* = 10.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.83 (m, 5H), 3.67 (bs, 3H), 3.52 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 2H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.41 (bs, 1H), 2.33 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 9.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 1H), 1.21 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.5 (C), 129.0 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 99.1 (C), 97.8 (CH₂), 76.2 (CH), 66.9 (CH), 66.8 (CH), 62.0 (CH₂), 58.2 (CH₂), 57.9 (CH), 56.2 (CH₃), 54.9 (CH₂), 35.2 (CH₂), 27.3 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃); HREIMS *m*/z 484.2682 [M]⁺, calcd. for C₂₆H₃₆N₄O₅ 484.2680.

(2S,3R)-2-amino-4-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-

(methoxymethoxy)butan-1-ol (S3). To a solution of alcohol 3 (600 mg, 1.24 mmol) in ethanol (90 mL) was added Lindlar's catalyst (395 mg, 190 μmol). The mixture was placed under hydrogen (1 atm) at room temperature and stirred for 14 hours. The solution was filtered through a 0.45 μm syringe filter and

concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 10% MeOH in dichloromethane) provided recovered starting material **S3** (558 mg, 98%) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3467, 3362, 3292, 3030, 2986, 2934, 2882, 2829, 1597, 1492, 1457, 1387, 1230, 1160, 1108, 1038, 977, 916, 758, 706 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +24.5° (CHCl₃, *c* 3.82); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.20 (m, 10H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.02-3.84 (m, 5H), 3.70 (bd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.50 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 2.87 (bs, 1H), 2.65 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (bs, 2H), 2.19 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.18 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 11.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.5 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 99.0 (C), 97.9 (CH₂) 79.4 (CH), 66.8 (CH), 63.1 (CH₂), 58.1 (CH₂), 58.0 (CH), 56.0 (CH₂), 55.9 (CH₃), 54.7 (CH), 35.4 (CH₂), 27.1 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃); HREIMS *m/z* 458.2781 [M]⁺, calcd. for C₂₆H₃₈N₂O₅ 458.2775.

(2S,3R)-2-(dibenzylamino)-4-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-

(methoxymethoxy)butan-1-ol (S4). Benzylbromide (642 μL, 5.37 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of amine S3 (547 mg, 1.19 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (2.47 g, 17.9 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (5.96 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 31 hours then quenched by addition of water (75 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 50 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (75 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, step gradient of 3% and 10% ethyl ether in hexane then 25% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided S4 (690 mg, 91%) as an amorphous solid: IR (neat) v 3476, 3065, 3030, 2995, 2943, 2882, 2812, 1597, 1492, 1457, 1379, 1265, 1221, 1151, 1108, 1029, 977, 916, 758, 706 cm⁻¹; $[α]_D^{20} + 28.8^{\circ}$ (CHCl₃, *c* 6.48); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.23 (m, 20H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.00-3.88 (m, 6H), 3.84 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.31 (bs, 1H), 2.78-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.14 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.90 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 10.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.0 (C), 139.6 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 98.8 (CH), 98.7 (C), 76.2 (CH), 67.0 (CH), 62.6 (CH), 58.5 (CH₂), 58.0 (CH), 57.9 (CH₂), 56.4 (CH₃), 54.9 (CH₂), 54.8 (CH₂), 38.6 (CH₂), 27.9 (CH₃), 20.9 (CH₃); HRMS *m/z* 639.3973 [M+H]⁺, calcd, for C₄₀H₅₁N₂O₅ 639.3793.

(2R,3R)-2-(dibenzylamino)-4-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-

(methoxymethoxy)butanal (4). DMSO (138 μ L, 152 mg, 1.94 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (138 μ L) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of oxalyl chloride (82.6 µL, 122 mg, 939 µmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (800 μ L) at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes then a solution of alcohol S4 (200 mg, 313 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (800 µL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 1.25 hours at -78 °C then triethylamine (393 µL, 285 mg, 2.82 mmol) was added dropwise and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature. Water (100 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (3×60 mL) and combined extracts washed with 1% HCl solution (100 mL), water (2 \times 100 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL), brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 10% then 25% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided 4 (188 mg, 94%) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3091, 3065, 3039, 2995, 2934, 2890, 2820, 27824, 1955, 1719, 1606, 1492, 1449, 1379, 1265, 1230, 1204, 1151, 1108, 1029, 977, 924, 819, 750, 706, 514, 461 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 47.6^{\circ}$ (CHCl₃, *c* 10.3); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.97 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.26 (m, 20H), 4.68 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (ddd, J = 9.2, 9.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02-3.93 (m, 4H), 3.92 (d, J= 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.20 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.18 (ddd, J = 14.8, 9.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 204.6 (CH), 139.6 (C), 139.1 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 98.8(C), 98.2 (CH₂) 74.8 (CH), 68.9 (CH), 66.6 (CH), 58.4 (CH₂), 57.9 (CH), 56.1 (CH₃), 55.0 (CH_2) , 54.8 (CH_2) , 37.5 (CH_2) , 27.8 (CH_3) , 20.9 (CH_3) ; HREIMS m/z 636.3562 $[M]^+$, calcd. for C₄₀H₄₈N₂O₅ 636.3563.

(R)-4-benzyl-3-((2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-(benzyloxy)-4-(dibenzylamino)-6-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-

dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxymethoxy)hexanoyl)oxazolidin-2-one (S5). Freshly distilled *n*-BuBOTf (51.9 μ L, 206 μ mol) and triethylamine (32,7 μ L, 235 μ mol) was added to a stirred solution of 5 (31.8 mg, 176 μ mol) in dichloromethane (250 μ L) at -78 °C. The mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 3 hours then cooled to -78 °C and aldehyde 4 (93.0 mg, 147 μ mol) in dichloromethane (150 μ L) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes then warmed to 0 °C and stirred a further 2.5 hours. The mixture was quenched with addition of pH 7 phosphate buffer (206 μ L), MeOH (620 μ L)

and 2:1 MeOH:30% v/v H₂O₂ (620 µL) at 0 °C. This mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour then 5% NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL) added and the mixture extracted with ethyl ether (3 \times 50 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (Analogix 12 g silica cartridge, 5%, 10%, and 20% ethyl acetate in hexane, 24 mL/min flow rate) provided **S5** (109 mg, 77%, dr 24:1) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3432, 3065, 3039, 2917, 1798, 1702, 1501, 1457, 1387, 1274, 1204, 1117, 1073, 1038, 924, 872, 758, 706 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +86.5° (CHCl₃, c 3.45); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.15 (m, 26H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.56 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 4.62 (m, 2H), 4.55 (m, 1H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.93 (dd, J = 0.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.93 (dd, J = 0.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 4.028.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 4H), 3.77 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.70-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.61 (dd, J = 13.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.8 (C), 153.2 (C), 140.2 (C), 139.6 (C), 137.8 (C), 135.5 (C), 129.6 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.5 (C), 127.2 (C), 126.8 (C), 98.9 (C), 97.9 (CH₂), 80.1 (CH), 74.6 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 70.3 (CH), 67.3 (CH), 66.6 (CH₂), 60.9 (CH), 58.5 (CH₂), 58.0 (CH), 56.2 (CH), 56.1 (CH₃), 54.7 (CH₂), 38.3 (CH₂), 37.7 (CH₂), 28.0 (CH₃), 20.5 (CH₃); HRESIMS m/z 962.4959 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₅₉H₆₈N₃O₉ 962.4956.

(25,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*)-methyl-2-(benzyloxy)-4-(dibenzylamino)-6-((4*R*,5*S*)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxymethoxy)hexanoate (S7). Freshly distilled *n*-BuBOTf (51.9 μ L, 206 μ mol) and Hünig's base (40.9 μ L, 235 μ mol) was added to a stirred solution of S6 (31.8 mg, 176 μ mol) in ethyl ether (250 μ L) at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours then aldehyde 4 (93.0 mg, 147 μ mol) in ethyl ether (150 μ L) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes then warmed to 0 °C and stirred a further 2 hours. The mixture was quenched with addition of pH 7 phosphate buffer (206 μ L), MeOH (620 μ L) and 2:1 MeOH:30% v/v H₂O₂ (620 μ L) at 0 °C. This mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour then 5% NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL) added and the mixture extracted with ethyl ether (3 × 50 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (Analogix 4 g silica cartridge, 5% ethyl acetate in hexane, 13 mL/min flow rate) provided S7 (52.6 mg, 44%, 37% de by NMR). Further HPLC purification (silica 10 × 250 mm column, 3% IPA in hexane, 4 mL/min) provided pure **S7** (28.4 mg) as a viscous oil: IR (neat) v 3432, 3065, 3030, 2986, 2934, 2890, 2838, 1754, 1597, 1492, 1449, 1379, 1265, 1213, 1151, 1082, 1029, 916, 819, 758, 706 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ –31.0° (CHCl₃, *c* 4.81); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.18 (m, 23H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 4.70 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.18 (m, 3H), 4.16-4.05 (m, 2H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 3.94-3.75 (m, 9H), 3.73 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.31 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.7 (C), 139.6 (C), 139.3 (C), 137.7 (C), 129.3 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 99.0 (C), 97.3 (CH₂), 78.5 (CH), 74.5 (CH), 72.3 (CH₂), 69.9 (CH), 67.6 (CH), 60.9 (CH), 58.3 (CH₂), 58.2 (CH), 56.3 (CH₃), 55.3 (CH₂), 54.7 (CH₂), 52.2 (CH), 39.5 (CH₂), 27.5 (CH₃), 21.5 (CH₃); HRMS *m/z* 817.4438 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₅₀H₆₁N₁O₈N₂ 817.4422.

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-(benzyloxy)-4-(dibenzylamino)-6-((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-

dioxan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxymethoxy)hexanoic acid (6). Method a) A mixture of $30\% \text{ v/v} \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ (12.7 µL, 125 µmol) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.74 mg, 41.6 µmol) was added to a stirred solution of **S5** (21.0 mg, 21.8 µmol) in 1:3 H₂O:THF (430 µL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes then quenched by addition of 1.5 N Na₂SO₃ solution (94 µL) and the mixture stirred for 10 minutes at 0 °C then warmed to room temperature and stirred a further 5 minutes. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with 1% HCl (20 mL), water (2 × 15 mL), and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica saturated with AcOH, 1% AcOH + 25% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided **6** (16.8 mg, 96%) as a viscous oil.

Method b) Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.33 mg, 7.96 μ mol) was added to a stirred solution of ester **S7** (6.50 mg, 7.96 μ mol) in 3:2:2 MeOH:H₂O:THF (350 μ L) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 8 hours then diluted with water (2 mL) and the pH adjusted to 2 with 1 N HCl. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 5 mL) and combined extracts washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 25% then 50% ethyl acetate in hexane then 5% AcOH + 20% MeOH in dichloromethane) provided **6** (5.2 mg, 81%) as a viscous

oil: IR (neat) v 3450, 3065, 3021, 2925, 2847, 1728, 1492, 1449, 1379, 1265, 1213, 1108, 1073, 1029, 968, 916, 750, 697 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +7.7° (CHCl₃, *c* 4.03); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.14 (m, 25H), 4.74 (m, 2H), 4.45-4.30 (m, 4H), 3.98-3.80 (m, 8H), 3.60-3.50 (m, 4H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.54 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.20 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2 (C), 139.6 (C), 139.5 (C), 137.1 (C), 129.4 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 99.0 (C), 97.6 (CH₂), 78.5 (CH), 75.3 (CH), 72.9 (CH₂), 71.5 (CH), 67.9 (CH), 60.8 (CH), 58.4 (CH₂), 57.9 (CH), 56.5 (CH₃), 55.1 (CH₂), 54.9 (CH₂), 39.6 (CH₂), 27.5 (CH₃), 20.9 (CH₃); HRMS *m/z* 803.4267 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₄₉H₅₉N₂O₈ 803.4271.

(*S*)-2-amino-3-ureidopropanamide ((–)-8). CF₃COOH (600 µL) was added dropwise to 7 (14.5 mg, 58.9 µmol, neat) with stirring at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred 1 hour at 0 °C then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2.5 hours. The reaction mixture was blown to dryness with a stream of N₂ and then dried under azeotropic distillation with 1:1 MeOH:toluene (2 × 1 mL) to provided (–)-8 (14.9 mg, 98%, 94% ee by Marfey's analysis¹) as a viscous oil: $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ –15.1° (CH₃OH, *c* 6.63); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 3.99 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 170.4 (C), 162.6 (C), 55.4 (CH), 42.3 (CH₂); HRMS *m/z* 147.0882 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₄H₁₁N₄O₂ 147.0877.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*)-*N*-((*S*)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-ureidopropan-2-yl)-2-(benzyloxy)-4-(dibenzylamino)-6-((4*R*,5*S*)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-

(methoxymethoxy)hexanamide (9). A solution of 6 (16.5 mg, 20.6 μ mol) in DMF (100 μ L) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen and treated with EDCI (5.12 mg, 26.7 μ mol) and HOBt (3.89 mg, 28.8 μ mol). After 10 minutes, amine 17 (6.0 mg, 23.1 μ mol) in DMF (50 μ L) and triethylamine (2.86 μ L, 20.6 μ mol) was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. A solution of 10% isopropyl alcohol in chloroform (15 mL) was added, and the mixture washed with water (5 × 3 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 2.5-10% MeOH in dichloromethane) provided 9 (15.0 mg, 81%) as a amorphous solid: IR (neat) v 3450, 3362, 2065, 3030, 2986, 2934, 2838, 2523, 2418, 1658, 1606, 1492, 1449, 1379, 1221, 1151, 1099, 1064, 1029, 916, 750, 697

cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +4.3° (CHCl₃, *c* 5.66); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.40-7.13 (m, 25H), 4.74 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39-4.31 (m, 3H), 4.28 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.92-3.80 (m, 6H), 3.69 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.61-2.53 (m, 2H), 1.62 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 11.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.5 (C), 174.0 (C), 162.2 (C), 141.4 (C), 141.1 (C), 138.6 (C), 130.6 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 100.1 (C), 98.9 (CH₂), 81.9 (CH), 76.9 (CH), 74.3 (CH₂), 72.3 (CH), 69.4 (CH), 62.0 (CH), 59.5 (CH₂), 58.9 (CH), 56.7 (CH₃), 56.1 (CH₂), 55.6 (CH₂), 54.7 (CH), 43.1 (CH₂), 40.1 (CH₂), 28.3 (CH₃), 21.2 (CH₃); HRMS *m/z* 931.4951 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₅₃H₆₇N₆O₉ 931.4970.

(2S,3R,4R,5R,7R,8S)-4,8-diamino-N-((S)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-ureidopropan-2-yl)-2,3,5,7,9-

pentahydroxynonanamide ((-)-10). TMSCl (15.0 µL, 12.7 mg, 120 µmol) was added to 9 (11.5 mg, 12.4 µmol) in dry MeOH (1.5 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature over 5 minutes with agitation. 10% Pd/C (13.1 mg, 12.4 μ mol, 100 mol % Pd) was added and the mixture placed under H₂ (5 atm) and agitated for 1 hour on a Parr shaker. The mixture was filtered through a 0.45 µm syringe filter and concentrated under reduced pressure at room temperature or below. The crude material was resuspended in 1% HCl in water (1.5 mL) and 10% Pd/C (13.1 mg, 12.4 µmol, 100 mol % Pd) added. The mixture was placed under H₂ (5 atm) and agitated for 1 hour on a Parr shaker. Filtration through a 0.45 µm syringe filter and concentration under reduced pressure at or below room temperature provided the hydrochloride salt of (-)-10 (5.9 mg, (76% purity by NMR)). Further HPLC purification (Synergi Hydro-RP 10 × 250 mm column, 1.3 MeOH: 0.1 CF₃COOH: 98.6 H₂O, 3.5 mL/min, (product converted to HCl salt by resuspending in 1% HCl and re-drying)) provided pure (-)-10 (2.3 mg) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -23.0° (H₂O, c 1.49); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 0.2% acetonitrile:D₂O (ref δ 2.06)) δ 4.53 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (dd, J = 6.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (dd, J = 6.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (ddd, J = 10.0, 3.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (ddd, J = 10.0, 2.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd,(dd, J = 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, J = 14.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 1.79 (ddd, J = 14.4, 12.0, 2.0 Hz)1H), 1.72 (ddd, J = 14.4, 12.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, 0.2% acetonitrile:D₂O (ref δ 1.47)) δ 175.1 (C), 174.7 (C), 162.3 (C), 72.7 (CH), 67.6 (CH), 65.8 (CH), 65.5 (CH), 58.4 (CH), 58.1 (CH₂), 57.3 (CH), 55.0 (CH), 41.4 (CH₂), 35.6 (CH₂); HRMS *m/z* 419.1871 [M+Na]⁺, calcd. for C₁₃H₂₈N₆O₈Na₁ 419.1866.

(*R*)-*tert*-butyl 1-amino-1-oxo-3-ureidopropan-2-ylcarbamate (S8). Compound 11 (500 mg, 1.85 mmol) in dry toluene (5 mL) was heated to 110 °C in a microwave reactor for 15 minutes. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and NH₃ (11.1 mL, 5.55 mmol, 0.5 M in dioxane) was added. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The reaction dried then dissolved in 2 M NH₃ in MeOH (4.6 mL, 9.25 mM) and stirred for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was dried and redisolved in MeOH (15 mL) and NaOH (0.9 mL of 1 N solution, 0.9 mmol) added. The mixture stirred for 4.5 hours and then diluted with THF (1 L), dried with MgSO₄, flitered and dried. Flash chromatography (silica, 20% MeOH in dichloromethane) provided S8 (316 mg, 62%) as a crystalline solid (mp 141.5 °C). Compound S8 matched literature values (Ref. 12).

(*R*)-2-amino-3-ureidopropanamide ((+)-8). CF₃COOH (1.0 mL) was added dropwise to 9 (24.8 mg, 101 μ mol, neat) with stirring at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred 1 hour at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was blown to dryness with a stream of N₂ at 0 °C and then dried under azeotropic distillation with 1:1 MeOH:toluene (2 × 1 mL) to provided (+)-8 (25.8 mg, 99%, 87% ee by Marfey's analysis¹) as a viscous oil: [α]_D²⁰ +15.7° (CH₃OH, *c* 9.91); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 3.99 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 170.5 (C), 162.7 (C), 55.4 (CH), 42.2 (CH₂); HRMS *m/z* 147.0882 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₄H₁₁N₄O₂ 147.0877.

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-N-((R)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-ureidopropan-2-yl)-2-(benzyloxy)-4-(dibenzylamino)-6-

((4R,5S)-5-(dibenzylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-

(methoxymethoxy)hexanamide (12). A solution of 6 (21.0 mg, 26.1 μ mol) in DMF (150 μ L) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen and treated with EDCI (6.52 mg, 34.0 μ mol) and HOBt (4.95 mg, 36.6 μ mol). After 10 minutes amine (+)-8 (7.48 mg, 28.8 μ mol) in DMF (50 μ L) and triethylamine (4.0 μ L, 29 μ mol) was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 20 minutes. A solution of 10% isopropyl alcohol in chloroform (20 mL) was added, and the mixture washed with water (5 × 4 mL). The

organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (silica, 2.5%, 5%, and 10% MeOH in dichloromethane) provided **12** (21.5 mg, 88%) as an amorphous solid: IR (neat) v 3361, 3061, 3026, 2932, 1666, 1602, 1540, 1453, 1377, 1147, 1103, 1070, 1027, 749, 699 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +7.0° (CHCl₃, *c* 8.34); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.40-7.11 (m, 25H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (m, 2H), 4.08 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.81 (m, 5H), 3.67 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.55 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 1.55 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 10.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 175.0 (C), 174.8 (C), 162.4 (C), 141.3 (C), 141.0 (C), 138.6 (C), 130.5 (CH), 130.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 100.2 (C), 98.7 (CH₂), 82.0 (CH), 77.0 (CH), 74.4 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH), 69.2 (CH₂), 61.8 (CH₃), 21.2 (CH₃); HRMS *m*/z 931.4949 [M+H]⁺, calcd. for C₅₃H₆₇N₆O₉ 931.4964.

(2S,3R,4R,5R,7R,8S)-4,8-diamino-N-((R)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-ureidopropan-2-yl)-2,3,5,7,9-

pentahydroxynonanamide ((-)-1). TMSCl (15.0 μ L, 12.7 mg, 120 μ mol) was added to 12 (16.0 mg, 17.2 μ mol) in dry MeOH (1.5 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature over 5 minutes with agitation. 10% Pd/C (18.3 mg, 17.2 μ mol, 100 mol % Pd) was added and the mixture placed under H₂ (5 atm) and agitated for 1 hour on a Parr shaker. The mixture was filtered through a 0.45 μ m syringe filter and concentrated under reduced pressure at room temperature or below. The crude material was resuspended in 1% HCl in water (1.5 mL) and 10% Pd/C (18.3 mg, 17.2 μ mol, 100 mol % Pd) added. The mixture was placed under H₂ (5 atm) and agitated for 1 hour on a Parr shaker. Filtration through a 0.45 μ m syringe filter and concentration under reduced pressure at or below room temperature provided the hydrochloride salt of (-)-1 (7.9 mg, (75% purity by NMR)). Further HPLC purification (Synergi Hydro-RP 10 × 250 mm column, 1.3 MeOH: 0.1 CF₃COOH: 98.6 H₂O, 3.5 mL/min, (product converted to HCl salt by resuspending in 1% HCl and re-drying)) provided pure (-)-1 (4.4 mg) as a white solid: [α]_D²¹ -7.9° (H₂O, *c* 2.39); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 0.2% acetonitrile:D₂O (ref δ 2.06)) δ 4.56 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 3.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H),

3.95 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 12.2, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 5.4, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dd, J = 14.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 1.82 (ddd, J = 14.0, 11.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (ddd, J = 14.0, 11.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, 0.2% acetonitrile:D₂O (ref δ 1.47)) δ 175.3 (C7), 174.8 (C5), 162.4 (C1), 72.7 (C8), 67.9 (C9), 65.8 (C13), 65.5 (C11), 58.5 (C10), 58.1 (C15), 57.3 (C14), 55.2 (C4), 41.3 (C3), 35.7 (C12); HRMS *m*/z [M+H]⁺ 397.2054, calcd. for C₁₃H₂₉N₆O₈ 397.2047.























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 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) comparison of (–)-1, (+)-1 and (–)-10.

 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) comparisons (a) of (–)-1 and (b) 1;2 mol ratio of (–)-1 and (+)-1.

