

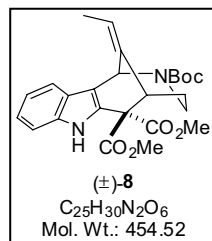
Total Synthesis of (+)-Condyllocarpine, (+)-Isocondyllocarpine, and (+)-Tubotaiwine

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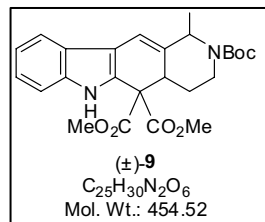
Experimental Procedures	pages 1–14
NMR Spectra and HPLC Chromatograms	pages 15–46

Materials and Methods. Reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware under a positive pressure of nitrogen or argon. Dichloromethane, methanol, toluene, and DMSO were dried by passage through columns packed with activated alumina or molecular sieves. Tetrahydrofuran was dried and deoxygenated by distillation from sodium/benzophenone ketyl. Thin layer chromatography was performed on Silicycle 60 Å F-254 pre-coated silica gel plates. TLC plates were visualized by exposure to UV light (254 nm) or a combination of *p*-anisaldehyde or ceric ammonium sulfate (CAS) staining. Flash column chromatography was performed using normal-phase silica gel (60 Å, 230–400 mesh, Silicycle SiliaFlash P60) or reverse-phase C18 silica gel (125 Å, 55–105 mesh, Waters). Neutralized silica gel was prepared by adding 5 wt % of pH 7 phosphate buffer solution to normal-phase silica gel and mixing by rotation in a round-bottom flask overnight. Normal-phase HPLC was performed using a 250 mm x 22 mm Alltima Silica (5µm) column. NMR spectra were recorded with Bruker Advanced spectrometers at 500 MHz or 600 MHz as indicated. ¹³C spectra were recorded at 125 MHz and hydrogen multiplicities were determined by HMQC correlation. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to peaks corresponding to residual protons of the deuterated solvents unless otherwise indicated. Optical rotations were recorded with a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter. Infrared spectra were recorded using ASI ReactIR 1000 or Varian 800-IR spectrometers. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility. Abbreviations used can be found on the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org/paragonplus/submission/joceah/joceah_abbreviations.pdf.



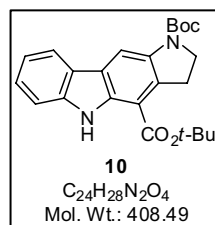
Tetracyclic Ethylidene (±)-8. A solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide (1.04 g, 9.23 mmol) in 10 mL of THF was added by cannula transfer to a 0 °C suspension of ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (3.64 g, 9.81 mmol, azeotropically dried with toluene) and 40 mL of toluene. The resulting red suspension was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. A

solution of tetracyclic ketone (±)-**7a** (0.506 g, 1.14 mmol) in 5 mL of THF was then added by cannula transfer, and the residue in the transfer vessel was washed into the reaction mixture with an additional 2 mL of THF. The resulting mixture was stirred for 45 min at room temperature, before it was diluted with 20 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl and 20 mL of EtOAc. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (1 x 10 mL), dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to afford 2.8 g of an orange oil. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (15%→25% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 0.38 g (73%) of (±)-**8** as a tan foam: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ 8.58 (s, 1H of major rotamer), 8.53 (s, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.25–7.21 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 7.17–7.12 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 6.42 (s, 1H of minor rotamer), 6.28 (s, 1H of major rotamer), 5.62–5.56 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 3.85 (s, 3H of both rotamers), 3.81 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 3.72 (s, 3H of both rotamers), 3.61–3.56 (m, 1H of minor rotamer), 3.57 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H of both rotamers), 2.84 (app t, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 2.78 (app t, *J* = 13.5, 1H of major rotamer), 2.04–1.94 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 1.83–1.80 (m, 3H of both rotamers), 1.63 (s, 9H of major rotamer), 1.63–1.56 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 1.42 (s, 9H of minor rotamer); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ 170.0 (C), 168.8 (C), 168.1 (C), 168.0 (C), 154.7 (C), 153.9 (C), 136.9 (C), 134.8 (C), 134.3 (C), 130.0 (C), 129.7 (C), 124.8 (C), 124.7 (C), 123.1 (CH), 123.1 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 120.1 (CH), 120.0 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 119.2 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 113.5 (C), 112.7 (C), 111.6 (CH), 111.2 (CH), 79.9 (C), 79.5 (C), 60.5 (C), 60.3 (C), 53.33 (CH₃), 53.26 (CH₃), 44.6 (CH), 43.5 (CH), 42.7 (CH), 42.6 (CH), 37.5 (CH₂), 36.1 (CH₂), 30.7 (CH₂), 30.6 (CH₂), 28.9 (CH₃), 28.6 (CH₃), 13.6 (CH₃), 13.4 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3204, 1737, 1671, 1457, 1414, 1250, 1227, 1150, 909 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₅H₃₀N₂O₆Na (M+Na)⁺ 477.2002, found 477.2001.



2-tert-Butyl 5,5-dimethyl 1-methyl-4,4a-dihydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]carbazole-2,5,5(3H,6H)-tricarboxylate ((±)-9). A solution of ethylidene (±)-**8** (40 mg, 0.088 mmol), AcCl (0.6 μ L, 8 μ mol), and CD₃OD (0.5 μ L, 10 μ mol) in 2.3 mL of CDCl₃ was maintained at room temperature and monitored by ¹H NMR.¹ After 1.5 h, the solution was

concentrated in vacuo to afford 42 mg of an orange oil. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (20→25% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 32 mg (80%) of (±)-**9** as a colorless foam: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 70 °C) δ 11.1 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (app s, 1H), 4.74 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.47 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29–3.20 (m, 2H), 1.98–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 70 °C) δ 168.4 (C), 167.5 (C), 154.0 (C), 136.6 (C), 131.5 (C), 126.9 (C), 123.3 (C), 121.3 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 117.6 (CH), 113.5 (CH), 111.7 (CH), 110.8 (C), 78.3 (C), 58.7 (C), 52.8 (CH₃), 52.7 (CH), 52.1 (CH₃), 40.6 (CH), 38.9 (CH₂), 27.8 (CH₃), 23.2 (CH₂), 19.7 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3396, 3321, 1737, 1675, 1412, 1258, 1169 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₅H₃₀N₂O₆Na (M+Na)⁺ 477.2002, found 477.1982.



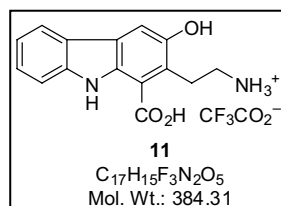
Di-tert-butyl 2,3-dihydropyrrolo[3,2-b]carbazole-1,4(5H)-dicarboxylate (10). A solution of (±)-**7b** (40 mg, 0.076 mmol), AcCl (6 μ L, 0.08 mmol), and CD₃OD (7 μ L, 0.2 mmol) in 0.50 mL of CDCl₃ was maintained at room temperature and monitored by ¹H NMR. After 2 h,² the solution was concentrated in vacuo to afford 44 mg of a brown oil. This residue was

purified by flash silica gel chromatography (5%→25% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 17 mg (55%) of **10** as a pale yellow amorphous solid: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ 9.92 (s, 1H of both rotamers), 8.84 (br s, 1H of major rotamer), 8.40 (br s, 1H of minor rotamer), 8.08 (br s, 1H of major rotamer), 7.99 (br s, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.45–7.39 (m, 2H of both rotamers), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H of both rotamers), 4.09 (br s, 2H of both rotamers), 3.56 (br s, 2H of both rotamers), 1.70 (s, 9H of both rotamers), 1.62 (br s, 9H of both rotamers); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, only the major rotamer is reported) δ 167.1 (C), 153.0 (C), 140.0 (C),

¹ After 1 h, the ratio of **9**:**8** was 11:1, and only ~10 mol % of the AcCl had undergone methanolysis.

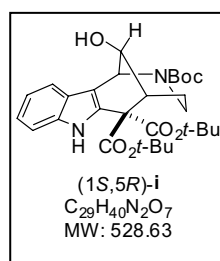
² This reaction was not run to full conversion of **7b**, and 10 mg (25%) of this starting material was recovered after column chromatography.

137.0 (C), 132.9 (C), 126.0 (CH), 123.9 (C), 122.9 (C), 120.7 (CH), 119.6 (CH), 111.2 (CH), 111.1 (CH), 82.3 (C), 80.5 (C), 48.3 (CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂), 28.8 (CH₃), 28.7 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3444, 2975, 1684, 1453, 1392, 1330, 1142 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₄H₂₈N₂O₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 431.1947, found 431.1932.



2-(1-Carboxy-3-hydroxy-9H-carbazol-2-yl)ethanaminium trifluoroacetate (11). A solution of ketone (±)-**7b** (0.140 g, 0.265 mmol) in 5 mL of TFA was maintained for 4 h at room temperature. This solution was then concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by reverse phase

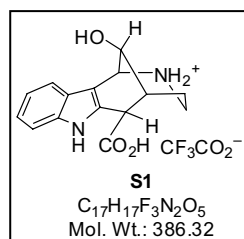
C18 chromatography (0%→20%→40% MeOH in H₂O with 1% TFA) to afford 0.064 g (63%) of **11** as a yellow foam: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (app t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (app t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H coincident with CD₂HOD peak); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 170.5 (C), 150.4 (C), 142.1 (C), 136.1 (C), 127.4 (CH), 125.4 (C), 125.3 (C), 123.3 (C), 120.9 (CH), 120.1 (CH), 114.8 (C), 112.5 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 41.4 (CH₂), 27.3 (CH₂); IR (thin film) 3455, 3036, 1668, 1489, 1437, 1185, 1140 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₅N₂O₃ (M+H-CF₃CO₂)⁺ 271.1083, found 271.1092.



Tetracyclic Alcohol (1*S*,5*R*)-i. Sodium borohydride (143 mg, 3.76 mmol) was added to a 0 °C solution of ketone (1*S*,5*R*)-**7b** (1.98 g, 3.76 mmol, 91% ee) in 40 mL of methanol and THF (1:1 v/v). This mixture was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C, before TFA (0.87 mL, 11.3 mmol) was added and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. The resulting solution was concentrated in vacuo to afford 3.3 g of crude (1*S*,5*R*)-**i** as a colorless oil, which was of sufficient purity to be used in the next step without further purification.

An analytical sample of (1*S*,5*R*)-**i** was prepared following the procedure described above with a modified quench and purification. Sodium borohydride (2 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to a 0 °C solution of ketone (1*S*,5*R*)-**7b** (29 mg, 0.055 mmol, 91% ee) in 0.6 mL of methanol and THF (1:1 v/v). The mixture was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C, before it was quenched with acetic acid (3 drops) and allowed to warm to room temperature. The resulting solution was diluted with 2 mL of EtOAc and 1 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The layers were separated

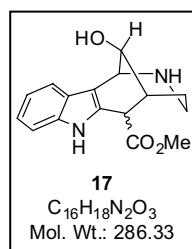
and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 1 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 31 mg of a colorless solid. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (10→20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 27 mg (93%) of (1*S*,5*R*)-**i** as a colorless foam: $[\alpha]^{24}_{589} + 69.6$, $[\alpha]^{24}_{577} + 70.3$, $[\alpha]^{24}_{546} + 79.7$, $[\alpha]^{24}_{435} + 124.2$, $[\alpha]^{24}_{405} + 140.1$ (*c* 0.31, CH₂Cl₂, 91% ee); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ 8.39 (s, 1H of both rotamers), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 7.23–7.19 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 7.14–7.09 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 5.71 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H of minor rotamer), 5.58 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 4.28 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H of both rotamers), 3.84 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 3.70 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 5.2 Hz, 1H of major rotamer), 3.53–3.48 (m, 1H of minor rotamer), 3.48 (s, 1H of minor rotamer), 3.23 (app s, 1H of both rotamers), 2.54–2.46 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 1.97–1.91 (m, 1H of both rotamers), 1.72 (app d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H of both rotamers), 1.60 (s, 9H of major rotamer); 1.55 (s, 9H of both rotamers), 1.51 (s, 9H of both rotamers), 1.41 (s, 9H of minor rotamer); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ 170.3 (C), 169.9 (C), 168.3 (C), 168.1 (C), 154.8 (C), 154.4 (C), 136.9 (C), 128.3 (C), 128.1 (C), 126.2 (C), 122.9 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 120.6 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 111.2 (CH), 110.9 (CH), 110.3 (C), 110.0 (C), 84.9 (C), 84.5 (C), 83.6 (C), 83.4 (C), 80.2 (C), 79.7 (C), 71.1 (CH), 70.9 (CH), 59.0 (C), 58.9 (C), 48.8 (CH), 47.7 (CH), 38.0 (CH), 37.9 (CH), 36.2 (CH₂), 34.8 (CH₂), 28.8 (CH₃), 28.5 (CH₃), 28.09 (CH₃), 28.07 (CH₃), 27.7 (CH₂), 27.5 (CH₂); IR (thin film) 3390, 1706, 1675, 1368, 1287, 1254, 1159, 1141 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₉H₄₀N₂O₇Na (M+Na)⁺ 551.2733, found 551.2750.



Amino Acid S1. The crude tetracyclic alcohol (1*S*,5*R*)-**i** described in the preceding section was dissolved in 125 mL of TFA and water (4:1 v/v), and the resulting solution was maintained at room temperature for 13 h, before it was concentrated in vacuo to afford 3.0 g of **S1**³ as a brown oil. This crude material was of sufficient purity to be use in the next step without further purification. Diagnostic data: ¹H NMR δ (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.41

³ Amino acid **S1** was formed as a single diastereomer whose relative configuration was not determined.

(t, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, $J = 12.9, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.86 (app s, 1H), 2.81 (td, $J = 13.4, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.09–2.03 (m, 1H), 1.97 (app d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 1H).

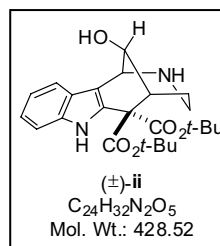


Amino Ester 17. A 0.50 M solution of methanolic HCl was prepared by adding thionyl chloride (2.7 mL, 37 mmol) to 150 mL of methanol at 0 °C. This solution was added to the crude amino acid **S1** described in the preceding paragraph, and the resulting solution was maintained at 50 °C for 2.5 h. This solution was then concentrated in vacuo to afford a brown solid, to which a

mixture of 20 mL of EtOAc and 15 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 min and then filtered. The layers of the filtrate were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (9 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.92 g (86% from (1*S*,5*R*)-**7b**) of **17** as a light brown foam, which was of sufficient purity to be used in the next step without further purification. Diagnostic data: NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD, 2:1 mixture of ester epimers) δ 7.55 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H of minor epimer), 7.54 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H of major epimer), 7.35 (app t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H of both epimers), 7.11–7.06 (m, 1H of both epimers), 7.03–6.99 (m, 1H of both epimers), 4.40 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1H of major epimer), 4.38 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H of minor epimer), 4.23 (t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H of major epimer), 4.17 (t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H of minor epimer), 3.83 (s, 1H of minor epimer), 3.82 (s, 3H of major epimer), 3.76 (s, 1H of major epimer), 3.74 (s, 3H of minor epimer), 3.03–3.01 (m, 1H of minor epimer), 2.74–2.71 (m, 1H of major epimer), 2.54 (td, $J = 13.1, 3.4$ Hz, 1H of major epimer), 2.49–2.44 (m, 1H of both epimers), 2.30 (td, $J = 13.3, 3.5$ Hz, 1H of minor epimer), 2.00–1.92 (m, 1H of minor epimer), 1.86–1.78 (m, 1H of both epimers), 1.60 (app d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1H of major epimer).

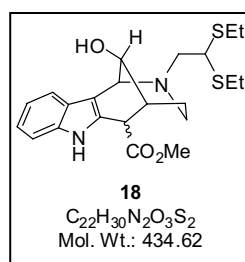
Reaction of (±)-i with a 0.15 M solution of DCl. A solution of (±)-i (40 mg, 0.076 mmol), AcCl (6 μ L, 0.08 mmol), and CD₃OD (7 μ L, 0.2 mmol) in 0.50 mL of CDCl₃ was maintained at room temperature for 2 h. Triethylamine (13 μ L, 0.093 mmol) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (NMR internal standard, 93 μ L of a 0.26 M solution in CDCl₃, 0.024 mmol) were then added, and the solution was analyzed by ¹H NMR. This analysis revealed that the Boc deprotection product, (±)-(±)-ii, was formed in 36% yield.⁴

⁴ This analysis indicated that 48% of (±)-i remained unreacted.



Tetracyclic amino di-*tert*-butyl malonate (±)-ii. An analytical sample was obtained by repeating the above procedure without quenching with triethylamine, but instead washing the reaction solution with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, concentrating the organic layer in vacuo, and purifying the residue by flash silica gel chromatography (6%→8% MeOH in

CH₂Cl₂ with 1% aq NH₄OH): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (t, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (br s, 1H), 3.22 (app d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.49–2.41 (m, 2H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.63 (m, 2H, coincident with signal arising from residual H₂O), 1.54 (s, 9H), 1.51 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2 (C), 168.5 (C), 137.2 (C), 128.3 (C), 126.1 (C), 122.7 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 111.3 (CH), 111.2 (C), 84.5 (C), 83.3 (C), 72.0 (CH), 59.5 (C), 50.3 (CH), 38.8 (CH), 36.5 (CH₂), 28.7 (CH₂), 28.1 (CH₃), 28.1 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3487, 1730, 1710, 1457, 1369, 1278, 1255, 1157, 1142 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₄H₃₃N₂O₅ (M+H)⁺ 429.2390, found 429.2378.



Tertiary Amine 18. A sample of the crude amino ester **17** (0.824 g, 2.88 mmol) described in the preceding section was combined with 2,2-bis(ethylthio)acetaldehyde⁵ (0.95 mL, 5.8 mmol) in 21 mL of methanol.⁶ The resulting solution was maintained for 20 h at room temperature, before NaCNBH₃ (0.236 g, 3.75 mmol) and bromocresol green indicator (~1 mg)

were added. The pH of the resulting solution was adjusted with a 0.5 M solution of HCl in methanol until the solution's color changed from green to orange. Drops of methanolic HCl were periodically added to maintain this orange color over 30 min, after which time the solution was diluted with 60 mL of EtOAc and 15 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 1.76 g of a yellow oil. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (25% acetone in hexanes) to afford

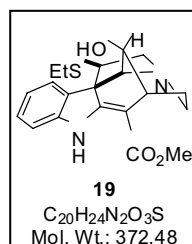
⁵ For preparation of this aldehyde, see: Bates, G. S.; Ramaswamy, S. *Can. J. Chem.* **1983**, *61*, 2466–2475. The aldehyde was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (0→10% Et₂O in hexanes) immediately prior to use in order to remove 2-(ethylthio)-2-hydroxyacetaldehyde, which is a contaminant that leads to the formation of a major byproduct during the reductive alkylation step.

⁶ This step was performed under an argon atmosphere with methanol that was degassed prior to use.

0.87 g (70%) of **18** as a colorless foam. Analysis by ^1H NMR spectroscopy indicated that **18** was formed as a 1:0.8 mixture of ester epimers.

Analytical samples of each diastereomer were obtained by normal phase HPLC (5% EtOAc in hexanes). The major diastereomer, **18a**, was obtained as a colorless foam: $[\alpha]_{589}^{23} - 1.76$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{23} - 2.58$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{23} - 4.98$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{23} - 23.9$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{23} - 33.5$ (*c* 0.37, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.37 (app t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.26 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.10 (dd, $J = 13.3, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.81 (app s, 1H), 2.79–2.60 (m, 4H), 2.54 (dd, $J = 13.3, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 (dd, $J = 10.9, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.99 (td, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.59 (m, 2H, overlaps with signal arising from residual H_2O), 1.30 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.25 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.3 (C), 137.0 (C), 132.1 (C), 128.3 (C), 122.2 (CH), 120.2 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 111.3 (CH), 104.4 (C), 71.5 (CH), 62.0 (CH_2), 57.4 (CH), 52.5 (CH_3), 50.2 (CH), 43.4 (CH_2), 40.9 (CH), 36.0 (CH), 27.3 (CH_2), 24.7 (CH_2), 24.6 (CH_2), 14.9 (CH_3), 14.8 (CH_3); IR (thin film) 3391, 1728, 1460, 1448, 1300, 1265, 1204, 1160 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 435.1776, found 435.1764.

The minor diastereomer, **18b**, was obtained as a colorless foam: $[\alpha]_{589}^{23} - 53.3$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{23} - 56.0$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{23} - 61.8$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{23} - 99.0$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{23} - 108.4$ (*c* 0.51, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.32 (app s, 2H), 4.05 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 1H), 3.14 (dd, $J = 13.3, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.97 (app s, 1H), 2.81–2.63 (m, 5H), 2.55 (dd, $J = 13.3, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.54–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.13–1.98 (m, 2H), 1.70 (app d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.8 (C), 136.8 (C), 130.7 (C), 128.5 (C), 122.4 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 119.5 (CH), 111.1 (CH), 106.3 (C), 70.4 (CH), 62.1 (CH_2), 57.0 (CH), 53.3 (CH_3), 50.2 (CH), 43.59 (CH), 43.57 (CH_2) 35.7 (CH), 31.6 (CH_2), 24.7 (CH_2), 24.6 (CH_2), 14.84 (CH_3), 14.82 (CH_3); IR (thin film) 3387, 1718, 1458, 1300, 1266, 1200, 1175, 1163 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 435.1776, found 435.1775.



Pentacyclic Thioether 19. A suspension of dimethyl(methylthio)sulfonium tetrafluoroborate (DMTSF, 0.447 g, 2.28 mmol) and activated 4Å molecular sieves (3.8 g) in 250 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was stirred for 1 h. Separately, a mixture of tertiary amine **18** (0.825 g, 1.90 mmol) and activated 4Å molecular sieves (1.8 g) in 70 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was stirred for 1 h. The mixture containing **18** was then

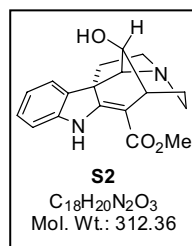
transferred by cannula into the suspension containing DMTSF, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. This mixture was then diluted with 30 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and filtered through a pad of Celite. The layers of the filtrate were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.78 g of a brown oil. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 0.53 g (75%) of **19** as a colorless foam.⁷ [α]₅₈₉²⁴ + 685.8, [α]₅₇₇²⁴ + 733.6, [α]₅₄₆²⁴ + 887.9, [α]₄₃₅²⁴ + 2333, [α]₄₀₅²⁴ + 2944 (*c* 1.04, CHCl₃, >99% ee); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.82 (s, 1H) 7.18–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.93 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (app t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00–3.97 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.29–3.25 (m, 2H), 3.02 (dt, *J* = 12.0, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 2.47–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dq, *J* = 12.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dq, *J* = 12.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (br s, 1H, OH), 1.87–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7 (C), 168.8 (C), 145.5 (C), 132.3 (C), 128.5 (CH), 124.0 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 109.7 (CH), 94.0 (C), 68.4 (CH), 67.1 (CH), 63.3 (CH₂), 58.7 (C), 55.5 (CH), 51.5 (CH₃), 45.6 (CH₂), 34.9 (CH), 27.2 (CH₂), 26.9 (CH₂), 14.9 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3362, 1668, 1602, 1463, 1237, 1112 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₂O₃S (M+H)⁺ 373.1586, found 373.1585.

Enhancing the Enantiomeric Purity of Pentacyclic Thioether **19** from 91% ee to >99% ee.

Pentacyclic alcohol **19** (0.453 g, 91% ee) was added to 2.3 mL of toluene, and the resulting suspension was heated to 100 °C until the mixture became homogeneous. This solution was allowed to cool to room temperature for 18 h, during which time crystals formed. The crystals were removed by filtration, washed with 1 mL of toluene, and the combined filtrates were concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.41 g (91%) of **19** as a colorless foam. A sample of this material was desulfurized by the procedure described in the following paragraph and analyzed by

⁷ The methyl thioether analog **iv** was isolated as an inseparable contaminant (5–15 mol %, variable from run to run) as determined by ¹H NMR (diagnostic singlet corresponding to methyl thioether group at 1.81 ppm) and LRMS analysis.

enantioselective HPLC, which indicated an enantiomeric excess of >99% [Chiralpak AD column; flow: 1.0 mL/min; 70:30 *n*-hexanes:*i*-PrOH; 254 nm; major enantiomer (+)-**S2**, t_R = 12.7 min; minor enantiomer (–)-**S2**, t_R = 11.1 min].

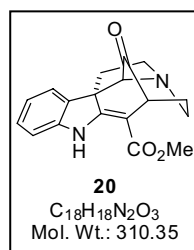


Pentacyclic Alcohol S2.⁸ Activated Raney nickel (10.7 g, 50% slurry in water from Acros) was suspended in 10 mL of THF, stirred, and allowed to settle, before the supernatant was decanted. This wash was repeated nine more times before a solution of pentacyclic thioether **19** (0.264 g, 0.710 mmol) in 16 mL of THF was added. This suspension was stirred at 50 °C for 1 h, before it was filtered through a pad of Celite.⁹ The filter cake was suspended in 50 mL of MeOH and EtOAc (1:1 v/v) and stirred for 3 h at room temperature. This suspension was then filtered, and the filtrate was combined with the filtrate from the previous filtration. The filter cake was extracted in this way two more times. The combined filtrates were concentrated in vacuo then diluted with 5 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaCl and 15 mL of EtOAc. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL).¹⁰ The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.195 g of a pale yellow solid. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (10% MeOH in CHCl₃, neutralized silica gel) to afford 0.17 g (75%) of **S2** as a colorless foam: $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 564.4$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 604.9$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 732.0$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 1913$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{405} + 1303$ (c 1.39, CHCl₃, >99% ee); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.91–3.88 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.23 (app s, 1H), 3.05–2.97 (m, 1H), 2.92–2.81 (m, 3H), 2.34 (td, J = 12.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (br s, 1H), 1.84–1.73 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.3 (C), 169.0 (C), 143.8 (C), 137.1 (C), 127.5 (CH), 121.5 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 110.0 (CH), 93.1 (C), 68.4 (CH), 67.3 (CH), 55.4 (C), 54.4 (CH₂), 51.3 (CH₃), 44.4 (CH₂), 43.7 (CH₂), 35.3 (CH), 27.0 (CH₂); IR (thin film) 3362, 1673, 1601, 1463, 1238, 1147, 1100 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₃ (M+H)⁺ 313.1552, found 313.1541.

⁸ This compound is alkylated by CH₂Cl₂ at an appreciable rate.

⁹ This filter cake was not suctioned to dryness.

¹⁰ This aqueous wash removed Celite that had dissolved with the product during extractions of the Raney nickel filter cake. This wash was especially useful when crude **S2** was elaborated without chromatographic purification.



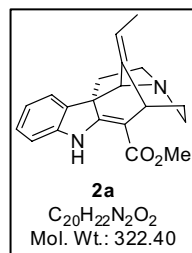
Pentacyclic Ketone 20. A solution of pentacyclic alcohol **S2** (0.164 g, 0.56 mmol) and Ac₂O (1.1 mL, 11 mmol) in 8.4 mL of dry DMSO was maintained for 3 h at room temperature. This solution was then diluted with 40 mL of EtOAc and 28 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature to hydrolyze excess Ac₂O. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo¹¹ to afford 0.156 g (96%) of **20** as an orange oil, which was of sufficient purity to be used in the next step without further purification:¹² $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 641.2$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 688.0$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 833.1$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 2158$ (*c* 0.69, CHCl₃, >99% ee); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, *J* = 7.3, Hz), 6.91 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (app s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.49–3.46 (m, 1H), 3.27–3.21 (m, 1H), 3.20–3.10 (m, 2H), 2.94–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.45–2.37 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.19 (m, 1H), 2.17–2.10 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 213.4 (C), 167.6 (C), 166.8 (C), 144.6 (C), 133.9 (C), 128.6 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 120.9 (CH), 110.3 (CH), 97.8 (C), 67.6 (CH), 64.1 (C), 53.8 (CH₂), 51.7 (CH₃), 47.1 (CH₂), 46.3 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH), 30.3 (CH₂); IR (thin film) 3351, 1733, 1677, 1602, 1464, 1234, 1198, 1101 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O₃ (M+H)⁺ 311.1396, found 311.1404.

(+)-Condylocarpine (2a) and (+)-Isocondylocarpine (2b). A 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi (0.59 mL, 1.5 mmol) was added to a suspension of ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (0.579 g, 1.56 mmol) in 5.7 mL of toluene, and the resulting orange suspension was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. A solution of pentacyclic ketone **20** (55 mg, 0.18 mmol) in 1.0 mL of THF was then added by cannula, and the residue in the transfer vessel was added to the reaction mixture with an additional 0.4 mL of THF. The resulting mixture was stirred for 3.5 h at room temperature, before it was diluted with 5 mL of EtOAc and 5 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.190 g of an orange residue. This residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (4%→5%

¹¹ DMSO was removed under vacuum (10⁻⁴ mm) for 3 days.

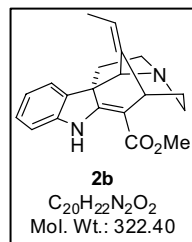
¹² An analytical sample of the racemate, which was obtained by crystallization from toluene (mp 225 °C dec), was used to obtain analytical data other than the specific rotation.

MeOH in CHCl₃, neutralized silica gel) to afford 44 mg (77%) of a 1:1 mixture of **2a** and **2b** as a colorless foam.



Analytical samples of each diastereomer were obtained by normal phase HPLC (15% reagent alcohol in CHCl₃). (+)-Condylocarpine (**2a**) was isolated as a colorless amorphous solid.¹³ $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 854$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 916$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 1100$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 2752$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{405} + 3433$ (*c* 0.39, CHCl₃, >99% ee); $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 631$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 674$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 807$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 2026$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{405} + 2414$ (*c* 0.59, EtOH, >99% ee);

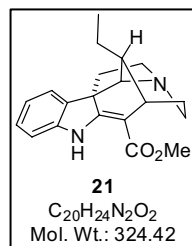
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 3.93–3.89 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.08 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 10.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 7.0, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 6.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 9.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (ddd, *J* = 12.8, 7.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (ddd, *J* = 12.9, 6.7, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.94–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.59 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.7 (C), 168.3 (C), 144.7 (C), 137.8 (C), 135.7 (C), 127.8 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 117.4 (CH), 109.9 (CH), 101.6 (C), 69.1 (CH), 60.2 (C), 53.4 (CH₂), 51.4 (CH₃), 46.3 (CH₂), 45.5 (CH₂), 29.2 (CH), 28.6 (CH₂), 13.3 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3367, 2948, 2919, 2860, 1674, 1603, 1474, 1463, 1435, 1381, 1357, 1269, 1232, 1196, 1160, 1117, 1099, 1062, 910, 732 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂O₂ (M+H)⁺ 323.1760, found 323.1767.



(+)-Isocondylocarpine (**2b**) was isolated as a colorless amorphous solid.¹³ $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 798$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 858$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 1035$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 2638$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{405} + 3785$ (*c* 0.145, CHCl₃, >99% ee); $[\alpha]^{23}_{589} + 560$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{577} + 600$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{546} + 727$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{435} + 1870$, $[\alpha]^{23}_{405} + 2633$ (*c* 0.22, EtOH, >99% ee); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.43 (app t, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 9.7, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 6.4, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 7.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (ddd, *J* = 12.9, 9.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 6.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (ddd, *J* = 12.9, 6.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (app q, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2 (C), 168.2 (C), 144.8 (C), 137.6 (C), 135.6 (C), 127.8 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 120.2 (CH), 117.9 (CH), 109.9 (CH), 102.3 (C), 60.5 (CH), 60.1 (C),

¹³ Analytical samples were washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ before analysis. NMR spectra were sensitive to traces of DCl; hence, CDCl₃ was filtered through activated basic alumina prior to use.

53.6 (CH₂), 51.4 (CH₃), 46.2 (CH₂), 45.3 (CH₂), 37.7, (CH), 29.1 (CH₂), 13.1 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3366, 2948, 2918, 2860, 2849, 1674, 1603, 1475, 1463, 1436, 1382, 1358, 1271, 1235, 1200, 1160, 1116, 1103, 1066, 910, 733 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂O₂ (M+H)⁺ 323.1760, found 323.1762.



(+)-Tubotaiwine (21). Platinum oxide (10 mg, 0.044 mmol) was added to a solution of (+)-condylocarpine (**2a**) and (+)-isocondylocarpine (**2b**) (19 mg, 0.059 mmol, **2a:2b** = 1:1) in 2 mL of ethanol, and the mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen¹⁴ for 1 h at room temperature.¹⁵ This suspension was then filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford 17 mg (91%) of pure (+)-tubotaiwine (**21**) as a colorless amorphous solid:¹³ [α]₅₈₉²² + 584, [α]₅₇₇²³ + 625, [α]₅₄₆²³ + 756, [α]₄₃₅²³ + 1972 (*c* 0.91, CHCl₃, >99% ee); [α]₅₈₉²³ + 504, [α]₅₇₇²³ + 539, [α]₅₄₆²³ + 653, [α]₄₃₅²³ + 1721, [α]₄₀₅²³ + 2358 (*c* 0.67, EtOH, >99% ee); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.06–2.99 (m, 2H), 2.96 (dt, *J* = 11.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.94–2.87 (m, 1H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (ddd, *J* = 11.7, 9.6, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.00–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 3H), 0.86–0.78 (m, 2H), 0.70 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.9 (C), 169.1 (C), 143.9 (C), 137.5 (C), 127.3 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 109.8 (CH), 95.8 (C), 65.8 (CH), 55.4 (C), 54.2 (CH₂), 51.3 (CH₃), 45.5 (CH₂), 44.3 (CH₂), 41.5 (CH), 31.2 (CH), 28.7 (CH₂), 24.1 (CH₂), 11.8 (CH₃); IR (thin film) 3363, 2957, 2931, 2874, 1674, 1602, 1475, 1463, 1435, 1279, 1235, 1204, 1151, 1123, 1099, 1027, 748 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₂O₂ (M+H)⁺ 325.1916 found 325.1913.

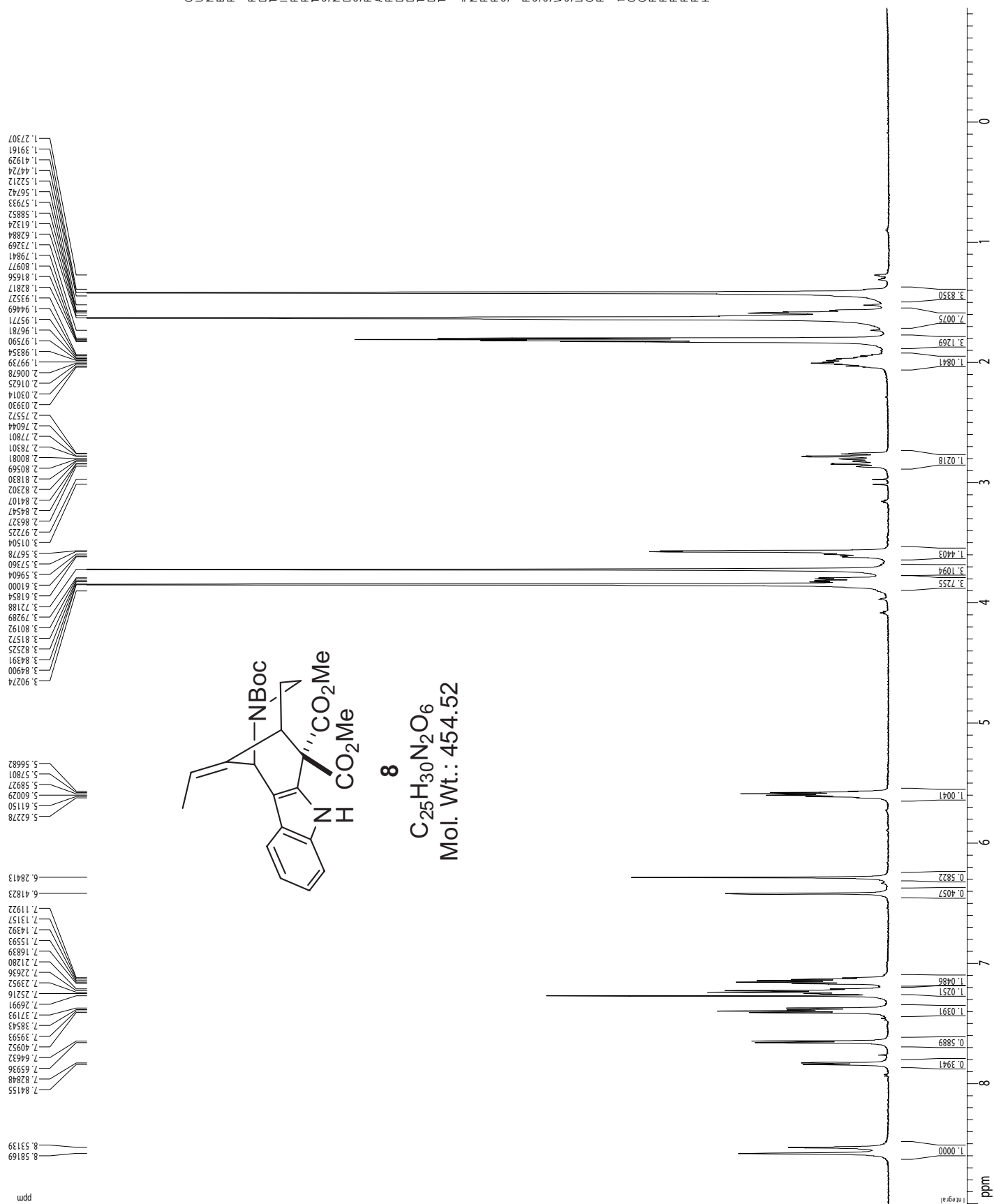
¹⁴ A balloon of hydrogen was used.

¹⁵ Schumann, D.; Schmid, H. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1963**, *46*, 1996–2003.

Table S1. Optical Rotations Reported for Condyllocarpine, Isocondyllocarpine, and Tubotaiwine

Condyllocarpine	Isocondyllocarpine	Tubotaiwine
+ 900 (<i>c</i> 0.556, CHCl ₃) ¹⁶ + 870 (<i>c</i> 0.40, EtOH)	+ 537 (<i>c</i> 0.1, CHCl ₃) ¹⁷	+ 628 (<i>c</i> 0.80, CHCl ₃) ¹⁸
+ 899 (<i>c</i> 0.426, CHCl ₃) ¹⁹		+ 611 (<i>c</i> 1.02, CHCl ₃) ²⁰
+ 870 (<i>c</i> 0.1) ²¹		+ 598 (<i>c</i> 0.13, CHCl ₃) ²²
+ 501 (<i>c</i> 0.7, CHCl ₃) ²³		+ 584 (<i>c</i> 0.676, CHCl ₃) ²⁴
		+ 538 (CHCl ₃) ²⁵
		+ 417 (CHCl ₃) ²⁶
		+ 400 (<i>c</i> 3, CHCl ₃) ²⁷
		+ 336 (<i>c</i> 1.06, MeOH) ²⁸

¹⁶ Stauffacher, D. *Helv Chim Acta* **1961**, 44, 2006–2015.¹⁷ Wu, Y.; Kitajima, M.; Kogure, N.; Wang, Y.; Zhang, R.; Takayama, H. *J. Nat. Med.* **2009**, 63, 283–289.¹⁸ Pinar, M.; Renner, U.; Hesse, M.; Schmid, H. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1972**, 55, 2972–2974.¹⁹ Linde, H. H. A. *Helv Chim Acta* **1965**, 48, 1822–1842.²⁰ Kump, W. G.; Patel, M. B.; Rowson, J. M.; Schmid, H. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1964**, 47, 1497–1503.²¹ Achenbach, H.; Raffelsberger, B. *Z. Naturforsch. B: Anorg. Chem., Org. Chem.* **1980**, 35, 885–891. Specific rotation data was accessed from MDL Crossfire Commander, version 7.1; Elsevier Information Systems GmbH: 2007; BRN 6238018.²² Sheludko, Y.; Gerasimenko, I.; Platonova, O. *Planta Med.* **2000**, 66, 656–659.²³ Achenbach, H.; Benirschke, M.; Torrenegra, R. *Phytochemistry* **1997**, 45, 325–335.²⁴ Pinar, M.; Schmid, H. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1963**, 668, 97–104.²⁵ Gunasekera, S. P.; Cordell, G.; Farnsworth, N. R. *Phytochemistry* **1980**, 19, 1213–1218.²⁶ Panas, J. M.; Morfaux, A. M.; Lemen, J.; Olivier, L. *Ann. Pharm. Fr.* **1972**, 30, 273. Specific rotation data was accessed from MDL Crossfire Commander, version 7.1; Elsevier Information Systems GmbH: 2007; BRN 626683.²⁷ Morfaux, A. M.; Mulamba, T.; Richard, B.; Delaude, C.; Massiot, G.; Le Men-Olivier, L. *Phytochemistry* **1982**, 21, 1767–1769.²⁸ Yamauchi, T.; Abe, F.; Padolina, W. G.; Dayrit, F. M. *Phytochemistry* **1990**, 29, 3321–3325.

¹H spectrum

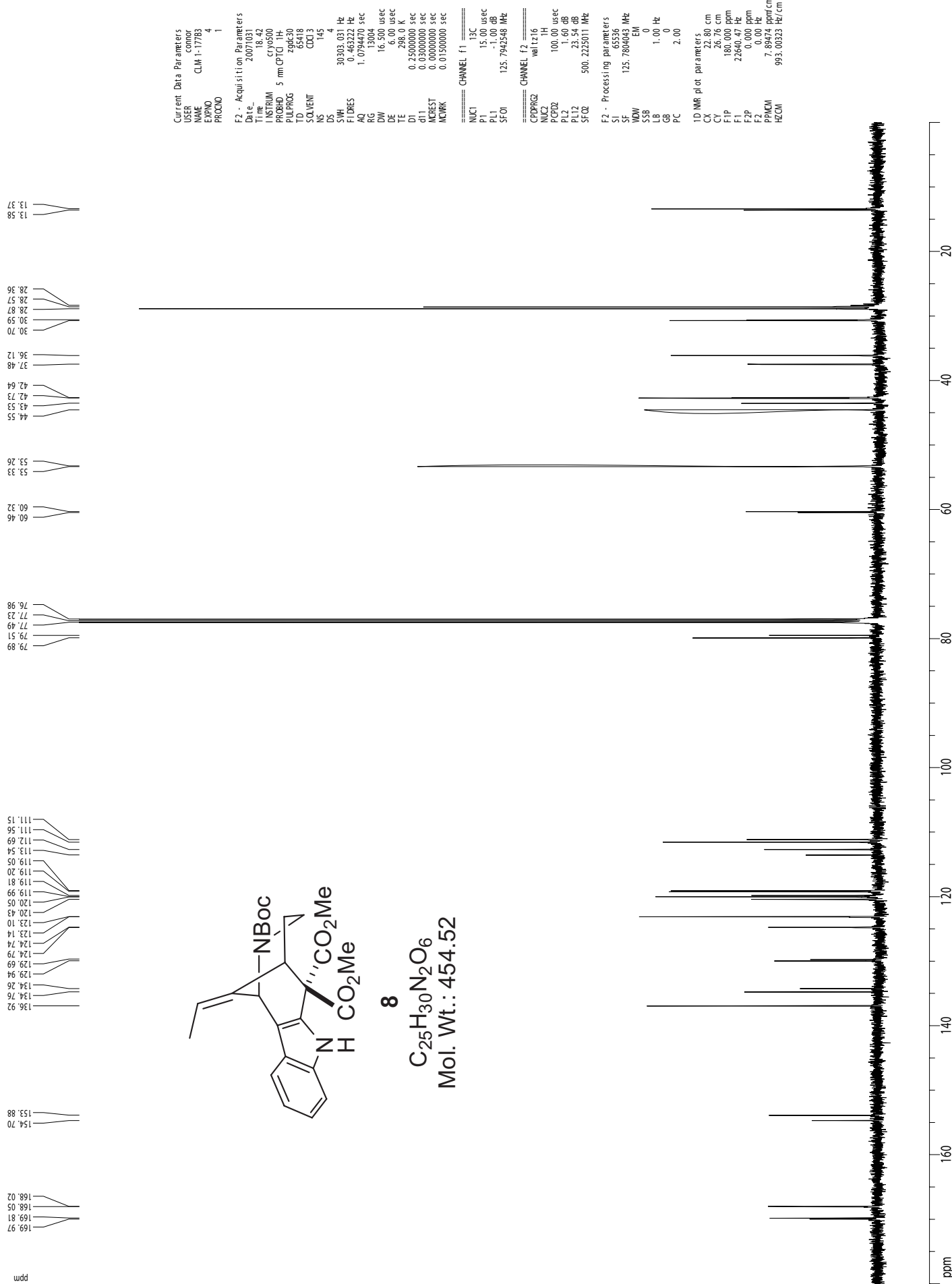
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM 1-17782
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

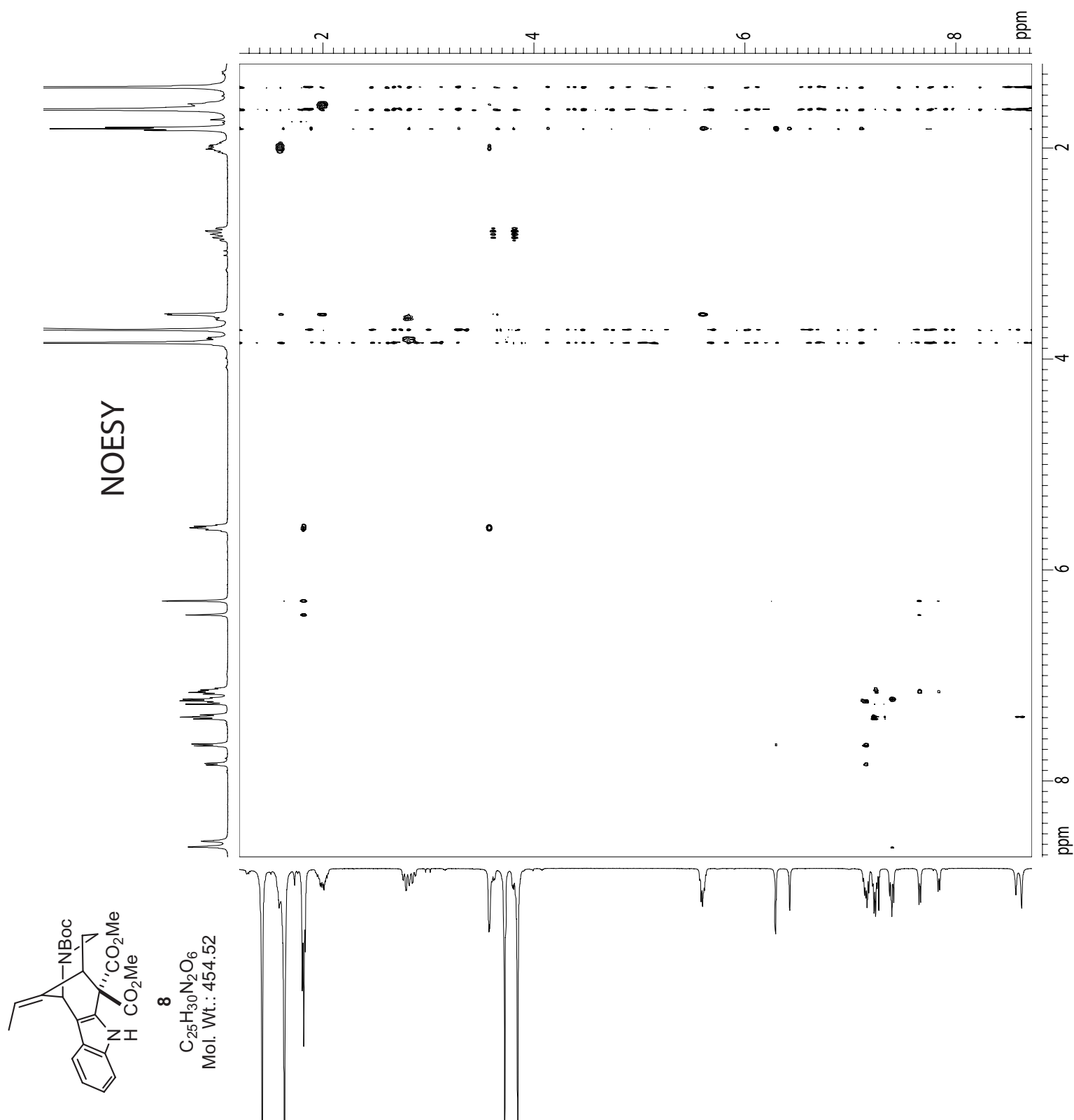
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20071031
 Time 12.39
 INSTRUM av600
 PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/13
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 97938
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 2
 SWH 9615.382 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098378 Hz
 AQ 5.0928259 sec
 RG 456
 DW 52.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 0.1000000 sec
 TD0 1

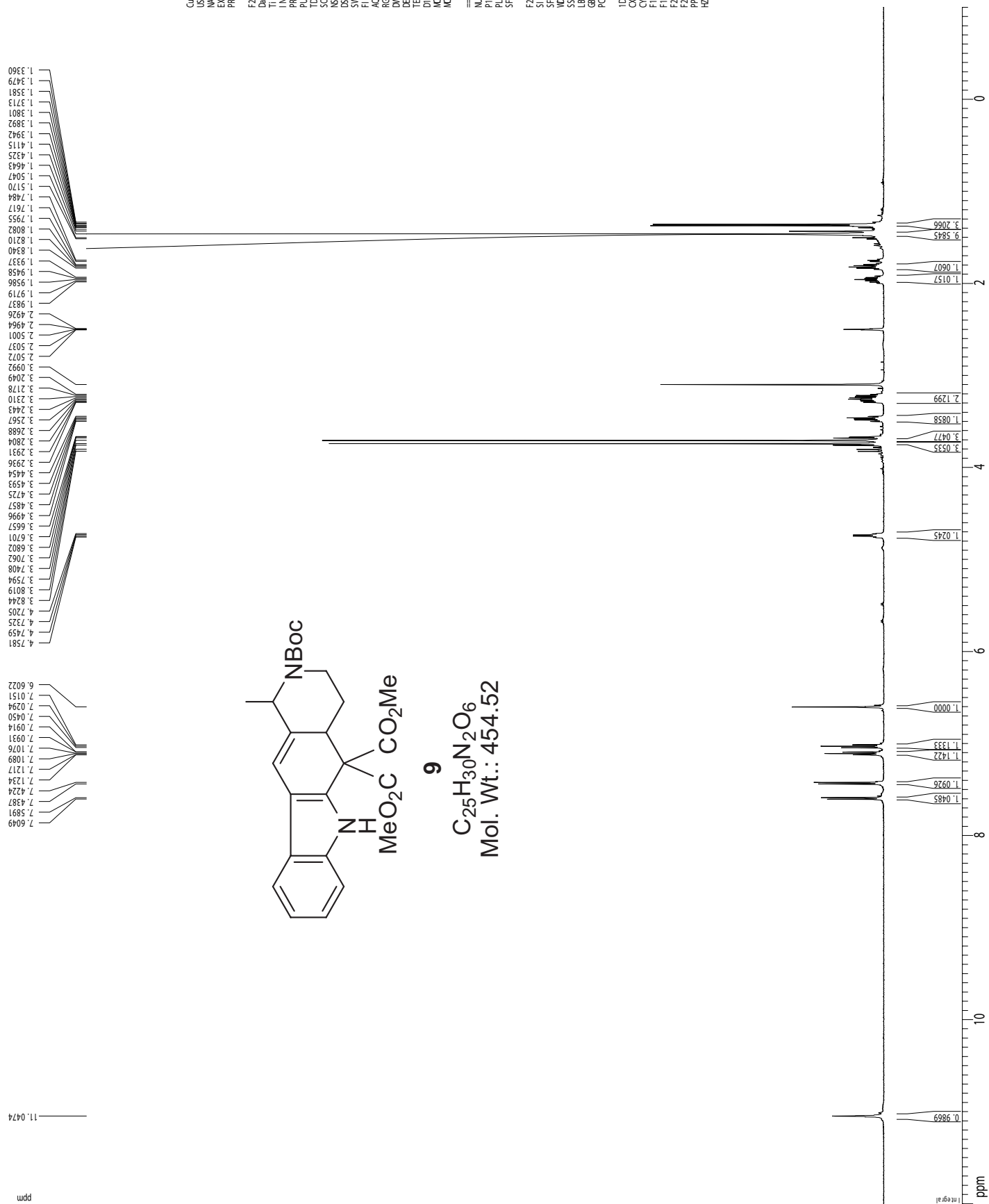
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 8.00 usec
 PL1 -1.00 dB
 SFO1 600.1342009 MHz

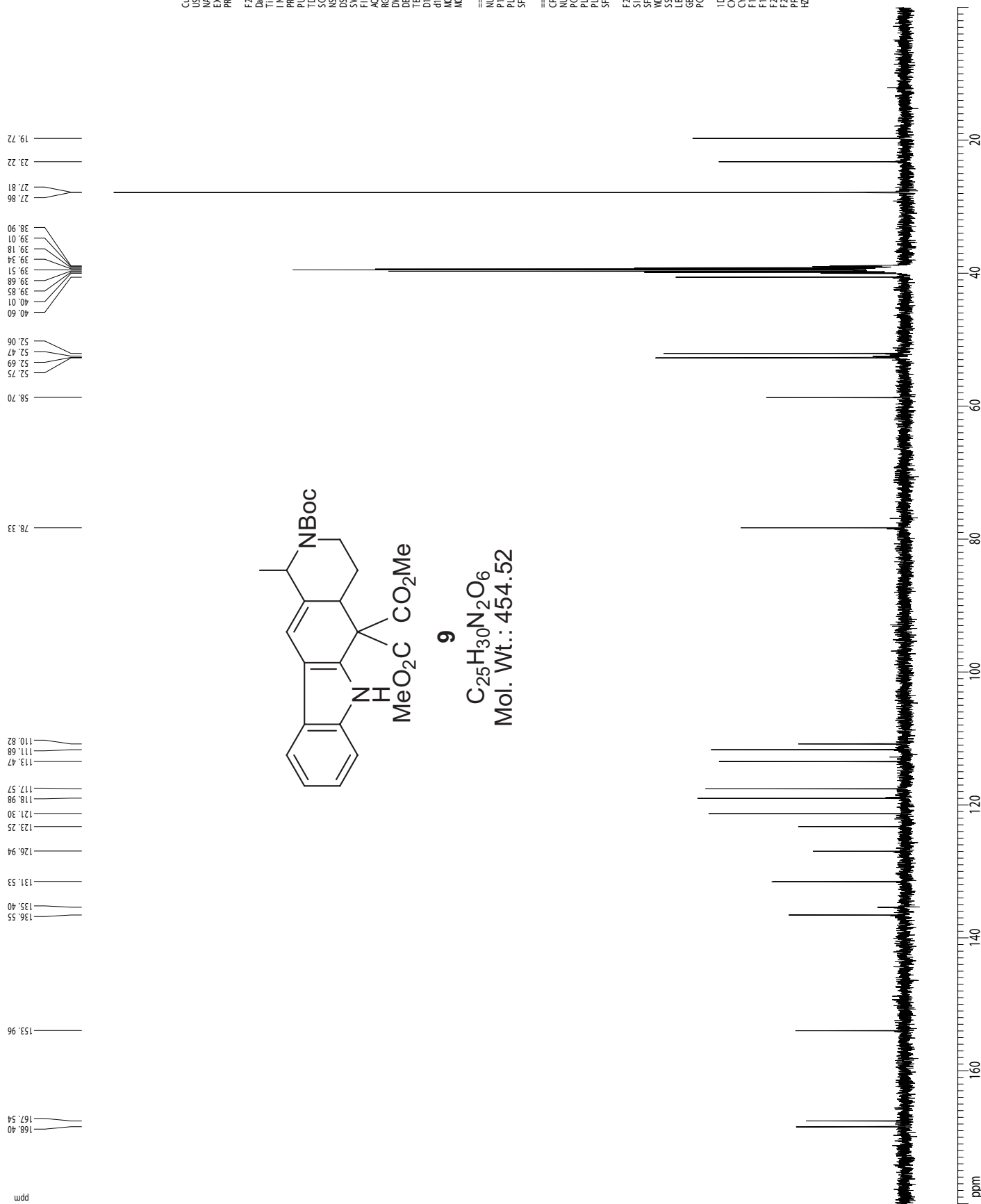
F2 - Processing parameters
 CF 600.1342009 MHz
 CS 600.1259944 MHz
 NH 1024
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

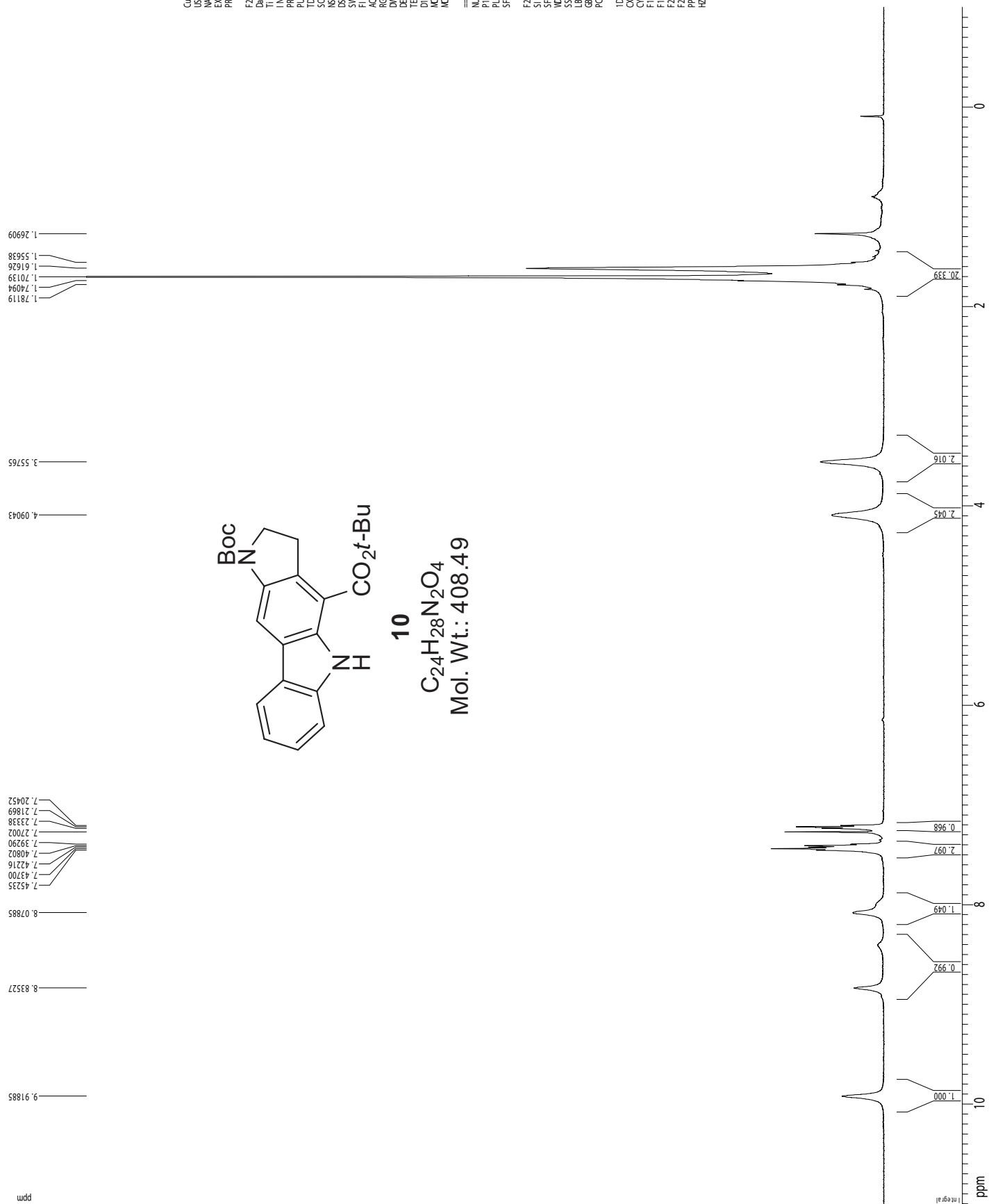
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 47.49 cm
 FIP 9.000 ppm
 F1 5401.17 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -600.13 Hz
 PPMCM 0.43860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 263.21490 Hz/cm

¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling



¹H spectrum

¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling

¹H spectrum

Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM 5-139A
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

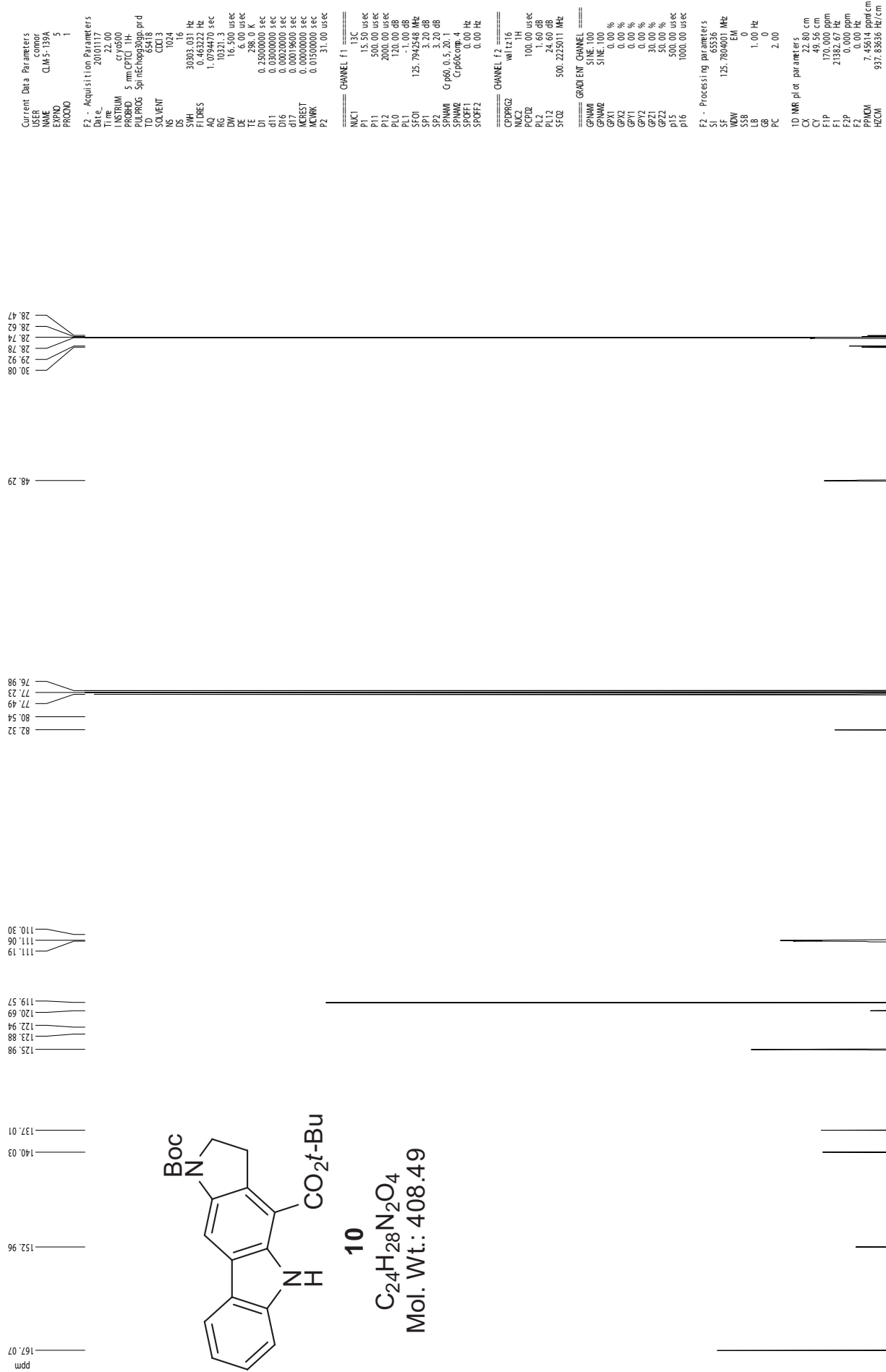
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20101117
 Time 21.47
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 0.000000
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 2
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.08043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 4.5
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.0150000 sec

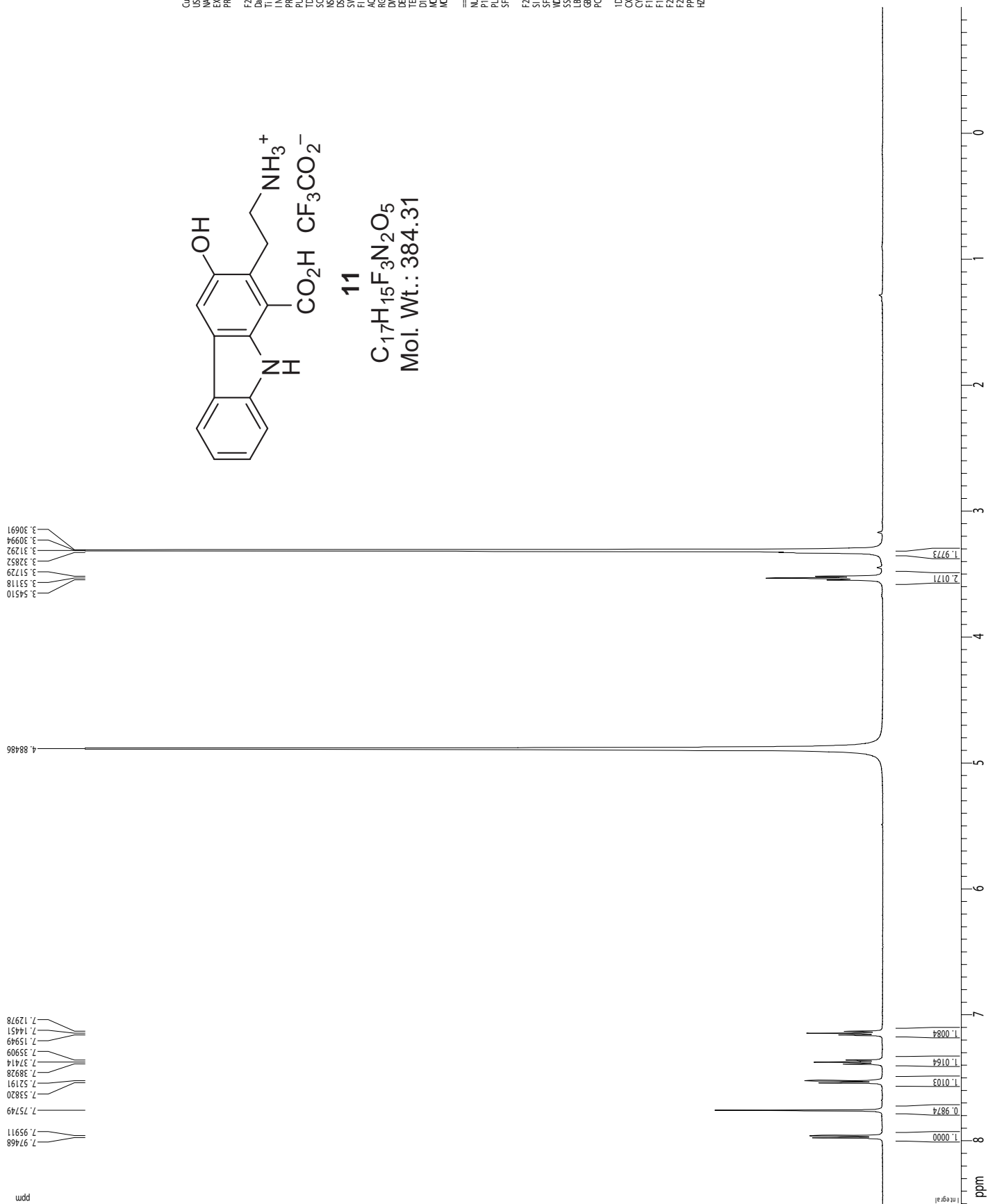
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.2235015 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2200273 MHz
 WDW no
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 30.00 cm
 FIP 11.000 ppm
 F1 5502.42 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.52632 ppm/cm
 HZCM 263.27371 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling



¹H spectrum

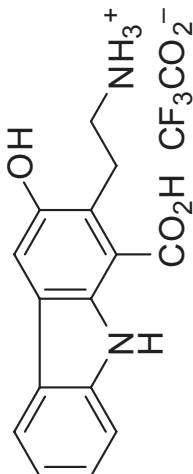
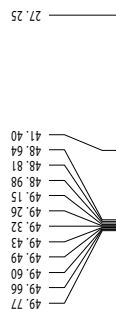
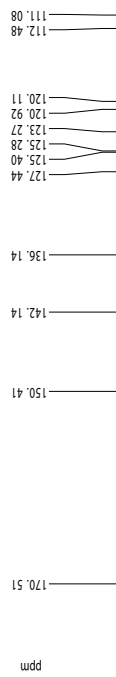
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME RQ-1-95-new
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20090427
 Time 13:35
 INSTRUM cryosol
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO APFROG 81728
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 12
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 11.3
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 DI 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.225015 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.220089 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 GB 0
 CB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 26.53 cm
 FIP 8.500 ppm
 F1 4251.87 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.41667 ppm/cm
 HZCM 208.42502 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling**11**

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$
Mol. Wt.: 384.31

Current Data Parameters
USER: comor
NAME: RO 1-95-new
EXPNO: 6
PROCNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_: 20090427
Time: 13.41
INSTRUM: cryo500
PROBHD: 5 mm CPTCI 1H-
PULPROG: Spinechog30gp.prd
TD: 65418
SOLVENT: CDCl3
DS: 8
SS: 16
SWH: 30303.031 Hz
FIDRES: 0.463222 Hz
AQ: 1.0794470 sec
RG: 2896.3
DW: 16.500 usec
DE: 6.00 usec
TE: 298.0 K
D1: 0.2500000 sec
d11: 0.0300000 sec
d16: 0.0020000 sec
d17: 0.0019600 sec
ACQRES: 0.0000000 sec
MCNMR: 0.0150000 sec
P2: 29.70 usec

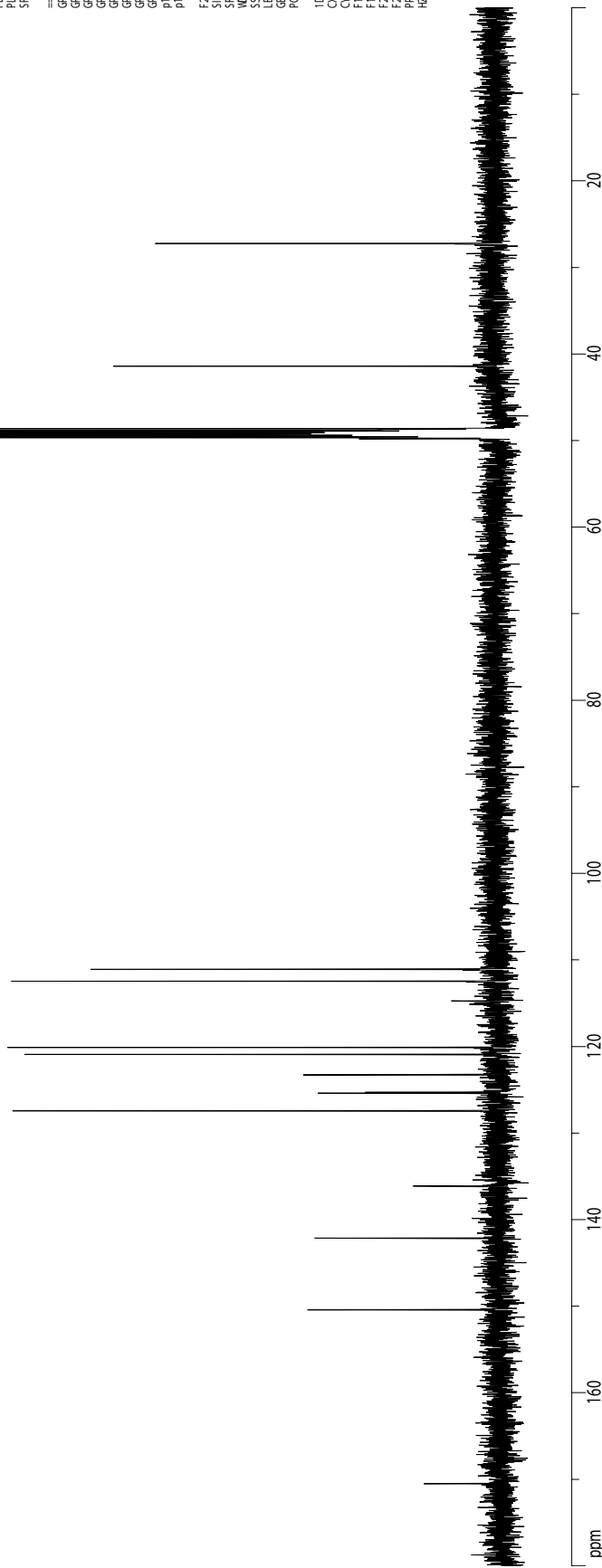
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1: ^{13}C
P1: 14.85 usec
PL1: 500.00 usec
PL2: 2000.00 usec
PL0: 120.00 dB
PL1: -1.00 dB
SF01: 125.7942548 MHz
SP1: 3.60 dB
SFOFF1: 0.00 Hz
SFOFF2: 0.00 Hz

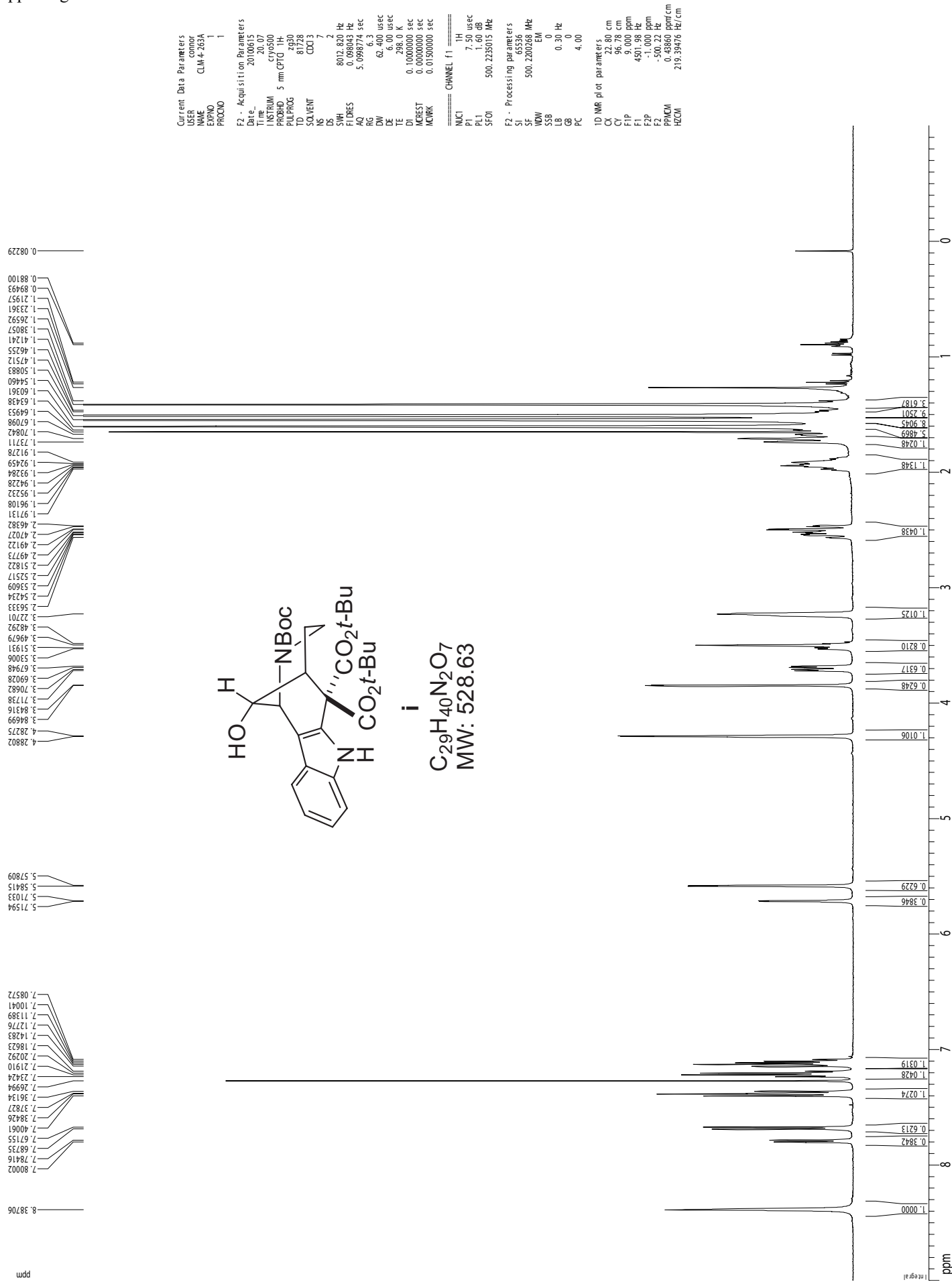
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2: waltz16
NUC2: ^1H
P2: 100.00 usec
PL2: 12.00 dB
PL12: 24.60 dB
SF02: 500.2225011 MHz

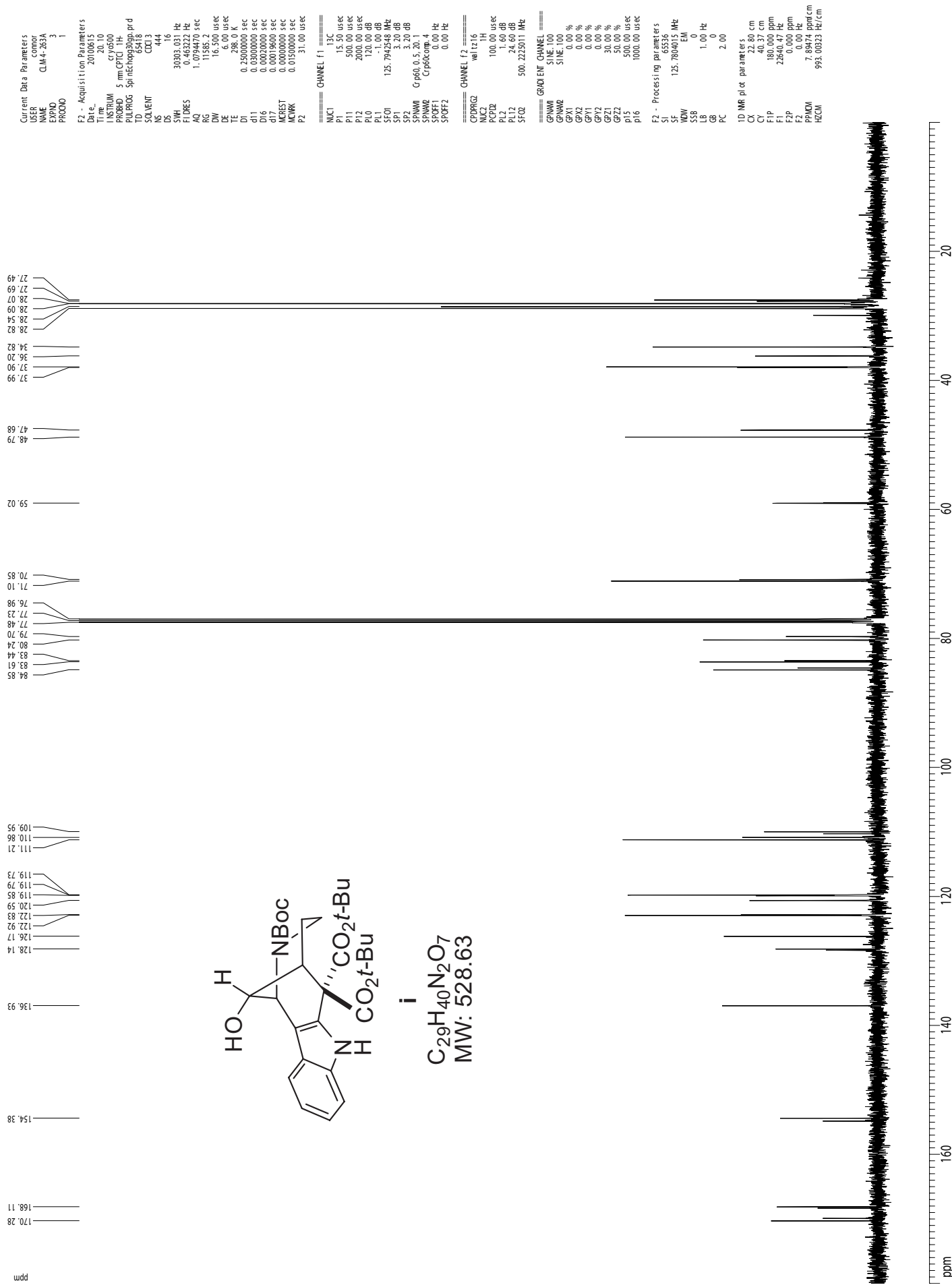
===== GRAB ENT CHANNEL =====
GRAB1: SINE 100
GRAB2: SINE 100
GRX1: 0.00 %
GRX2: 0.00 %
GRY1: 0.00 %
GRY2: 0.00 %
GZ1: 30.00 %
GZ2: 50.00 %
p15: 500.00 usec
p16: 1000.00 usec

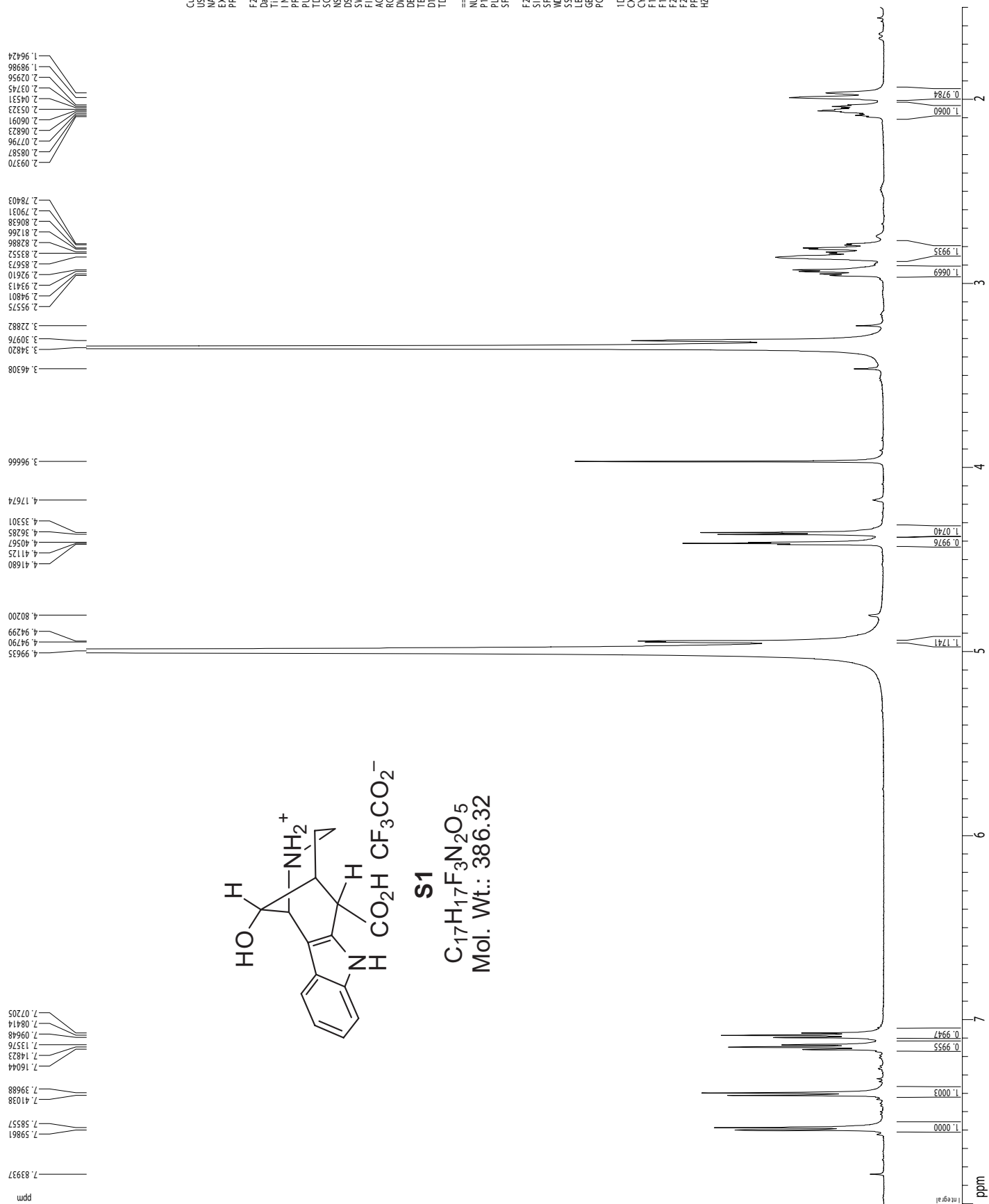
F2 - Processing parameters
SI: 65536
SF: 125.7802225 MHz
WDW: EM
SSB: 0
LB: 1.00 Hz
GB: 0
PC: 2.00

1D NMR plot parameters
X: 25.83 cm
Y: 253.89
FIP: 180.000 ppm
F1: 22640.44 Hz
F2P: 0.000 ppm
F2: 0.00 Hz
PPM1: 7.89474 ppm/cm
HEOM: 993.00183 Hz/cm



¹H spectrum

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

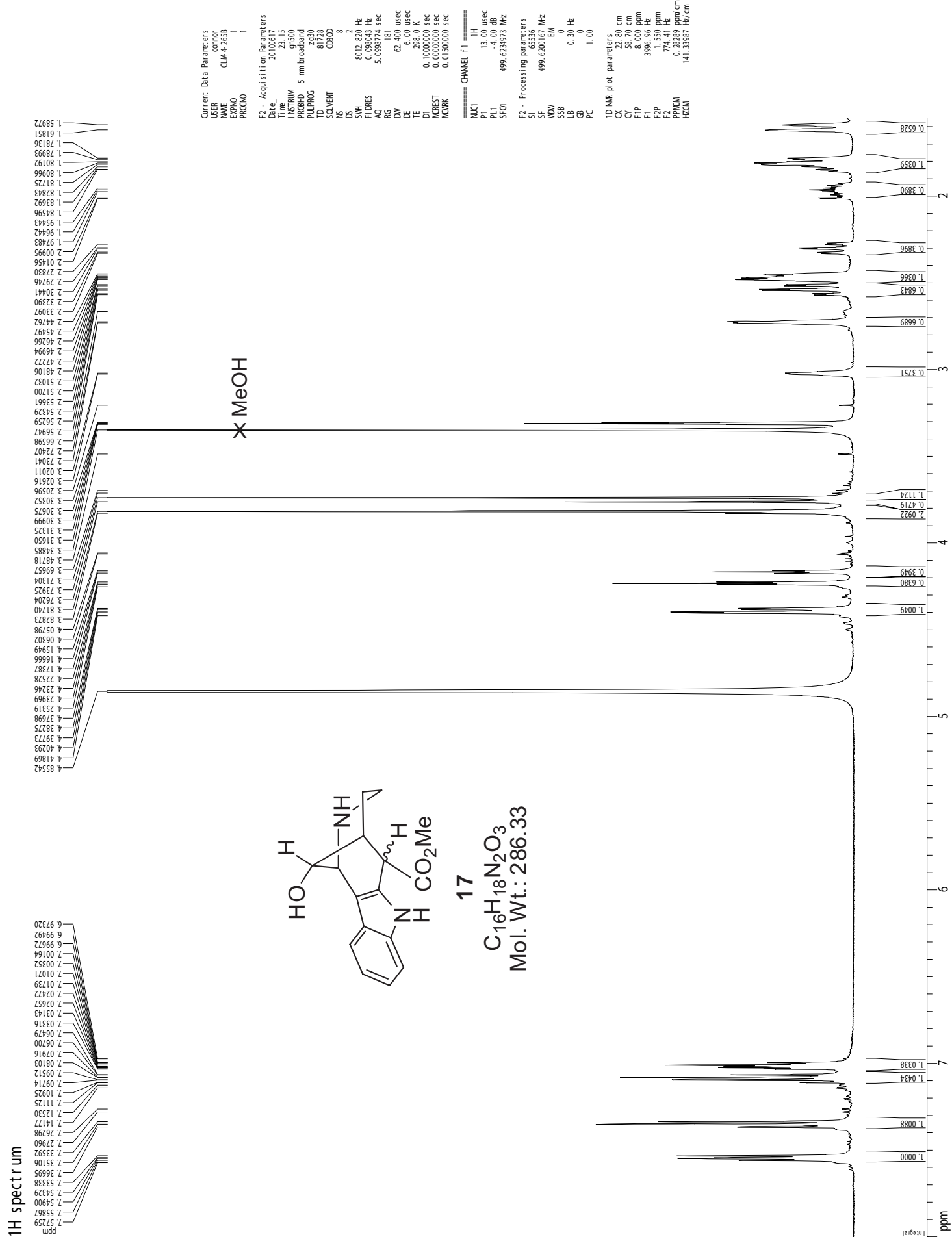
¹H spectrum

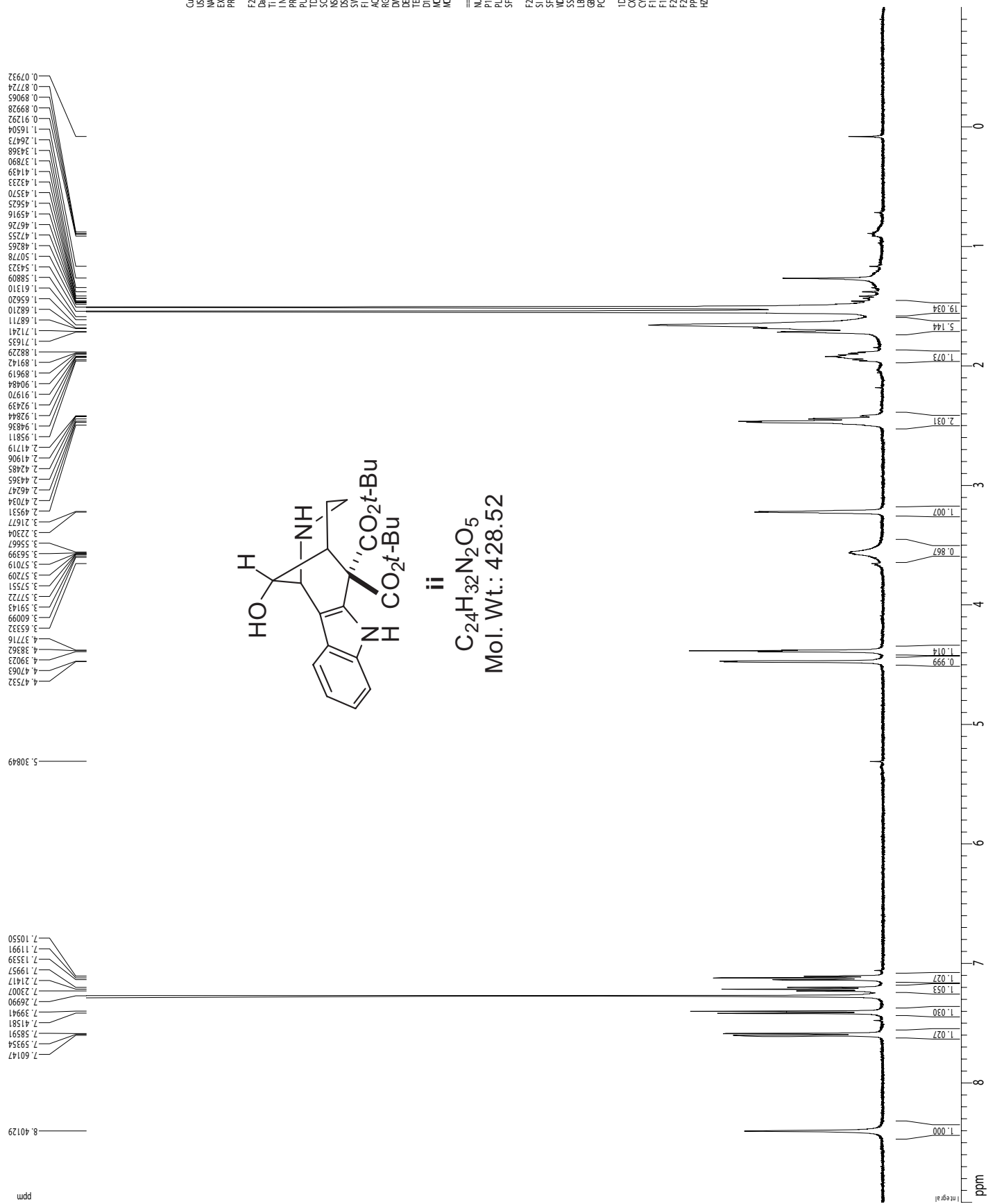
Current Data Parameters
 User: admin
 Date: 20100617
 Time: 10:36
 INSTRUM: av600
 PROBHD: 5 mm TBI 1H/13
 PULPROG: zg30
 TD: 97938
 SOLVENT: DMSO-d₆
 NS: 8
 DS: 2
 SWH: 9615.385 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.098178 Hz
 AQ: 5.0928239 sec
 RG: 144
 DW: 53.8000000 sec
 DE: 6.0000000 sec
 TE: 298.15 K
 D1: 0.1000000 sec
 TDO: 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1: ¹H
 P1: 8.00 usec
 PL1: -1.00 dB
 SFO1: 600.1342009 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI: 65536
 SF: 600.1300199 MHz
 WDW: EM
 SSB: 0
 CB: 0.30 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX: 22.80 cm
 CY: 88.25 cm
 FIP: 8.000 ppm
 F1: 4801.04 Hz
 F2P: 1.500 ppm
 F2: 900.19 Hz
 PPMCM: 0.28509 ppm/cm
 HZCM: 171.08971 Hz/cm



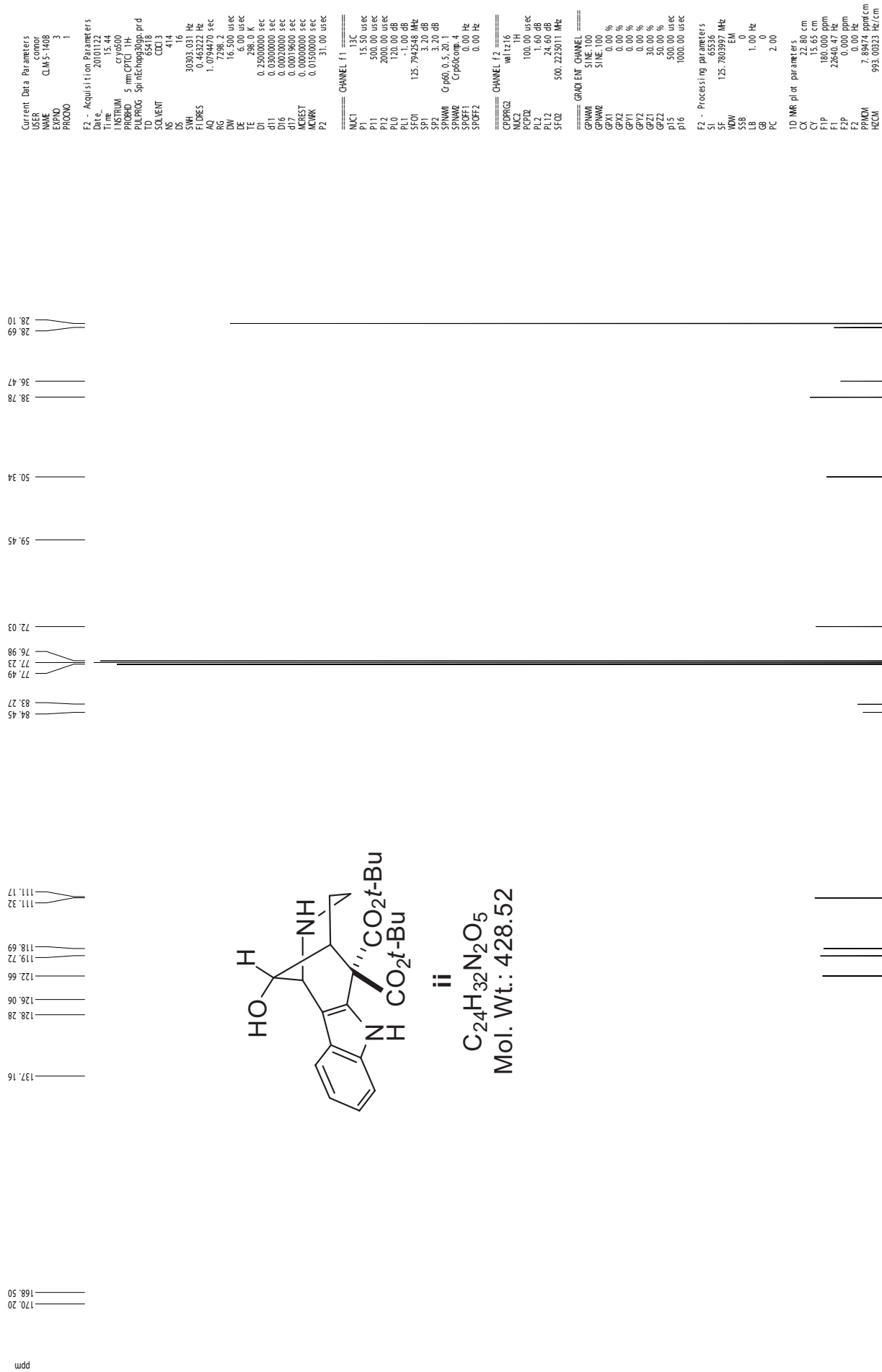
¹H spectrum

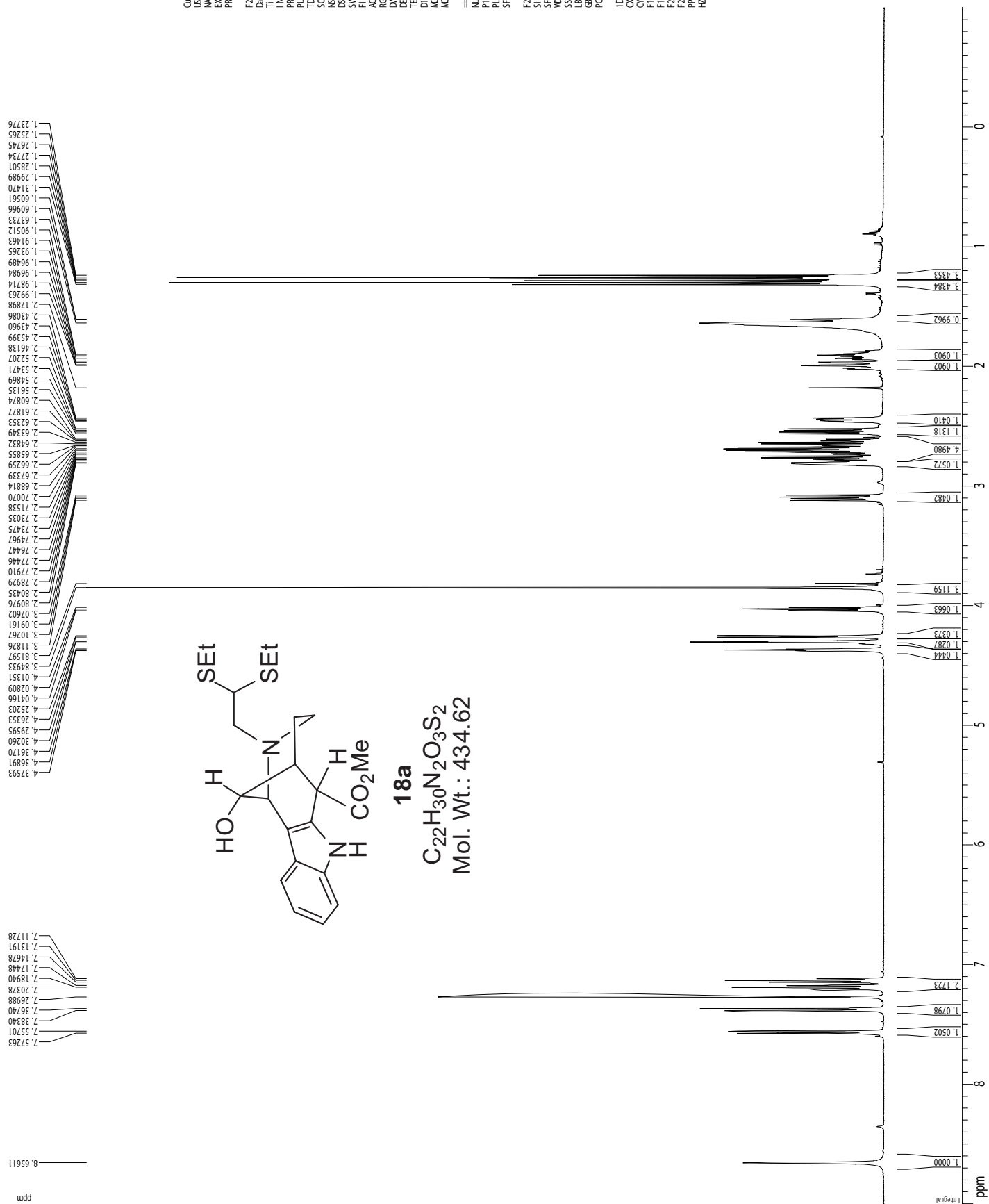
Current Data Parameters
 Date_ 20101123
 Time 9.10
 INSTRUM gn500
 PROBHD 5 mm broadband
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 81728
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 8
 DS 4
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.08043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 1448.2
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 DI 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 ¹H
 P1 13.00 usec
 PL1 -4.00 dB
 SFO1 499.623473 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 499.620242 MHz
 WDW no
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

TD NMR plot parameters
 CY 22.80 cm
 CX 74.15 cm
 FIP 9.000 ppm
 FI 4496.58 Hz
 FZP -1.000 ppm
 F2 -499.62 Hz
 PPMCM 0.43860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 219.13159 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling

¹H spectrum

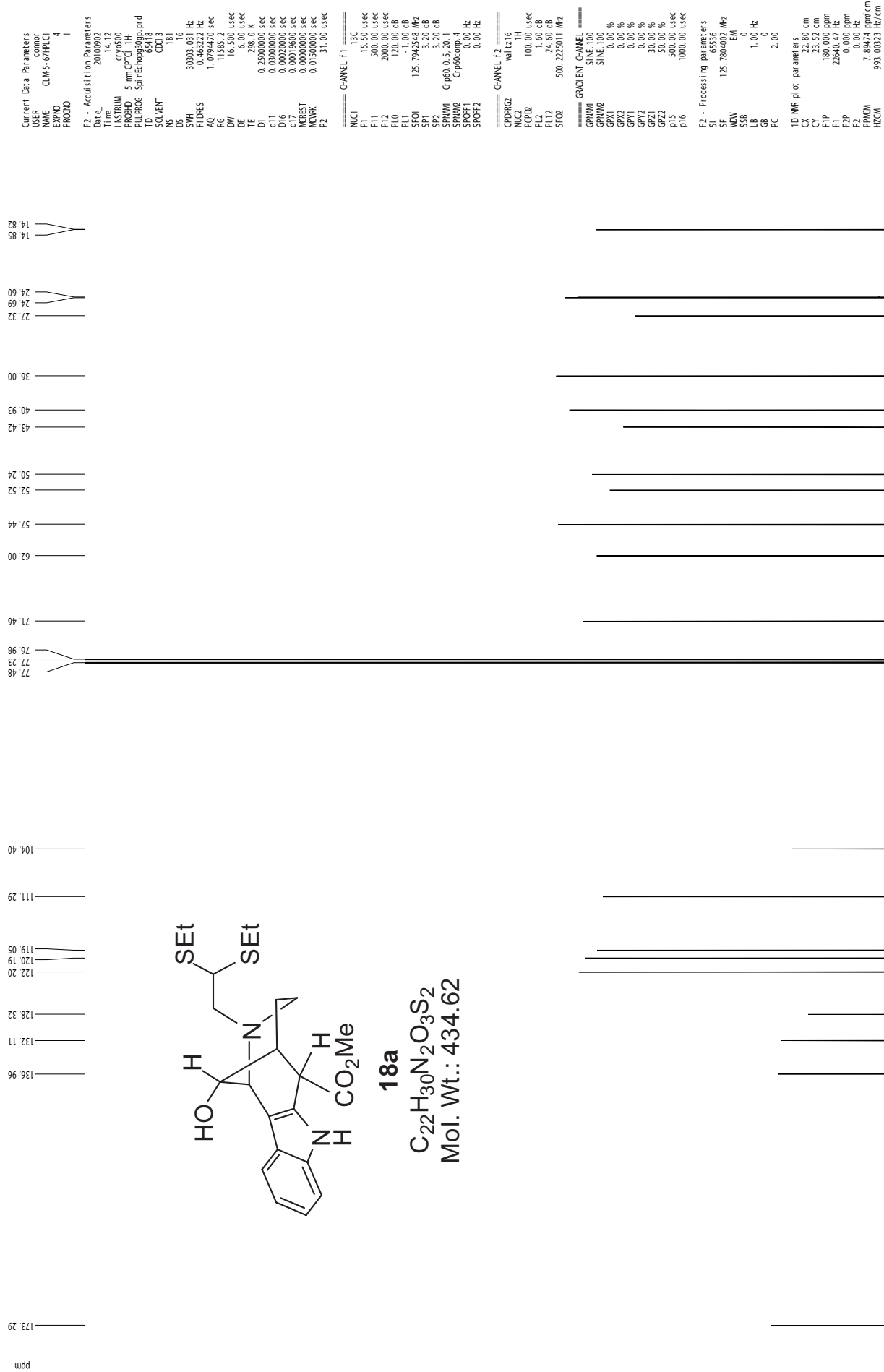
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM 5-67HPLC1
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

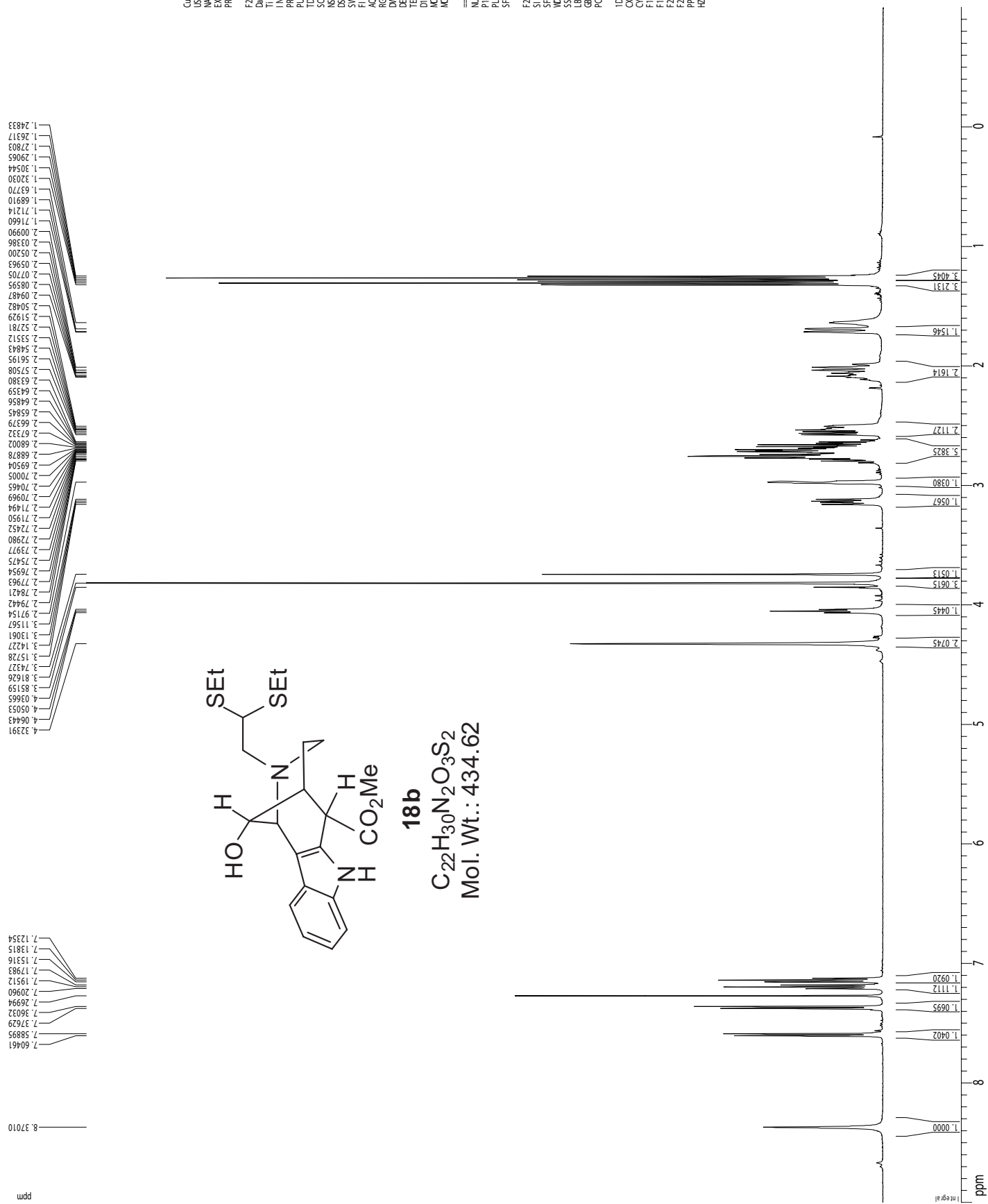
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20100902
 Time 14.10
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBHD 5 mm CPTC 1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 81738
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 6.3
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 DT 0.1000000 sec
 ACRESST 0.0000000 sec
 ACWIK 0.0150000 sec

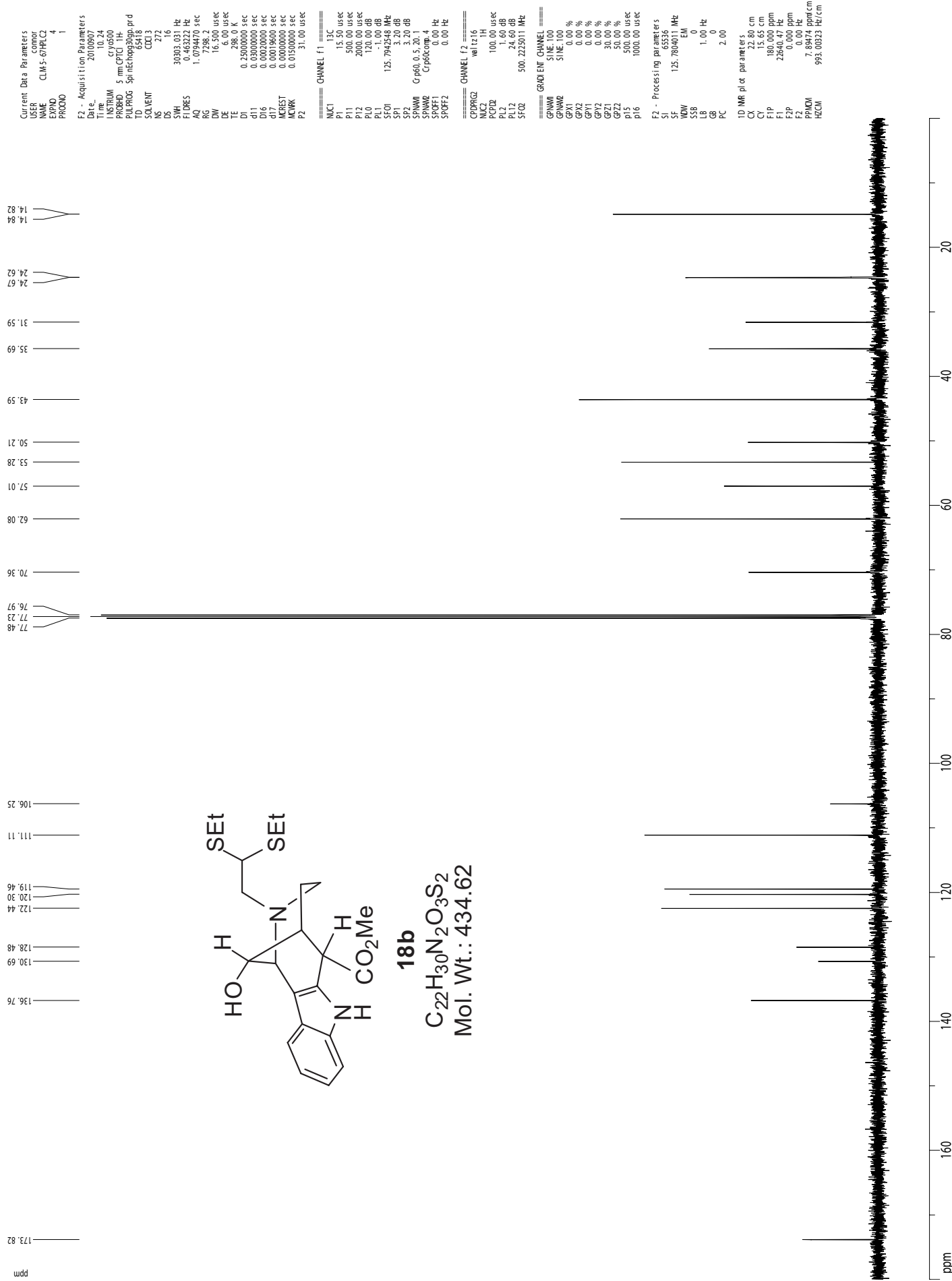
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.225015 MHz

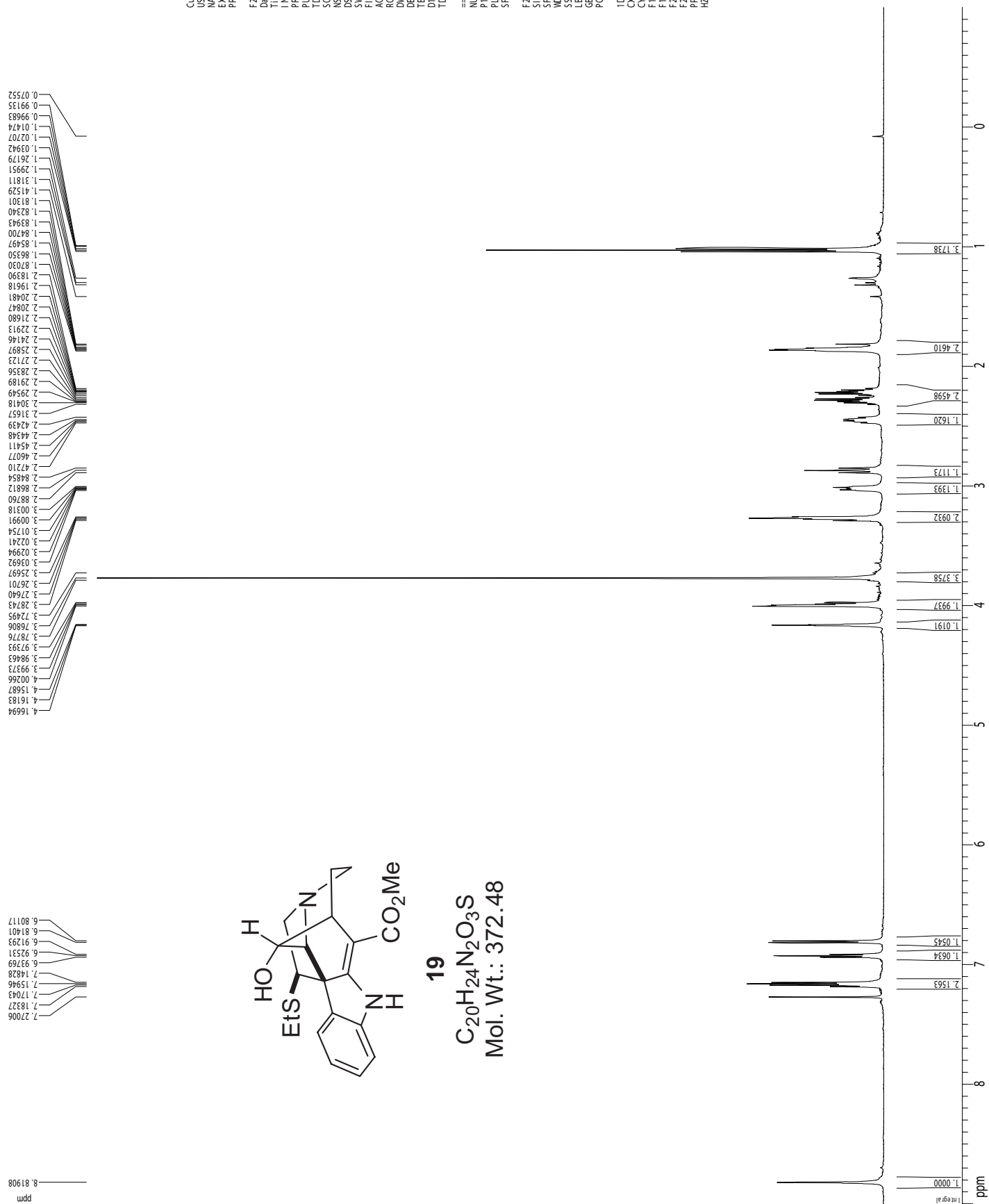
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2200268 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 CB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 24.40 cm
 FIP 9.000 ppm
 F1 4501.98 Hz
 F2 -1.000 ppm
 FZ -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.43860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 219.39476 Hz/cm

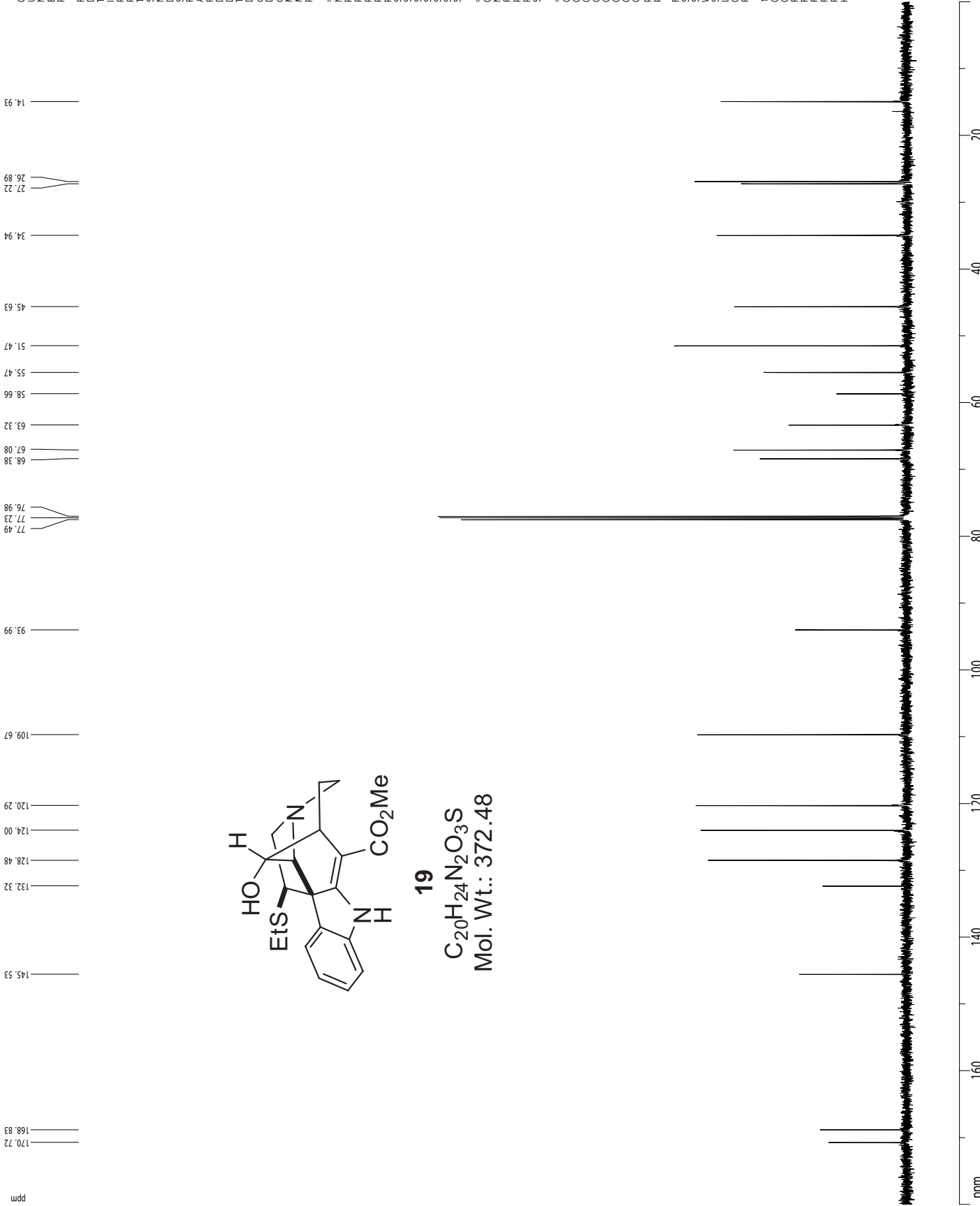
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

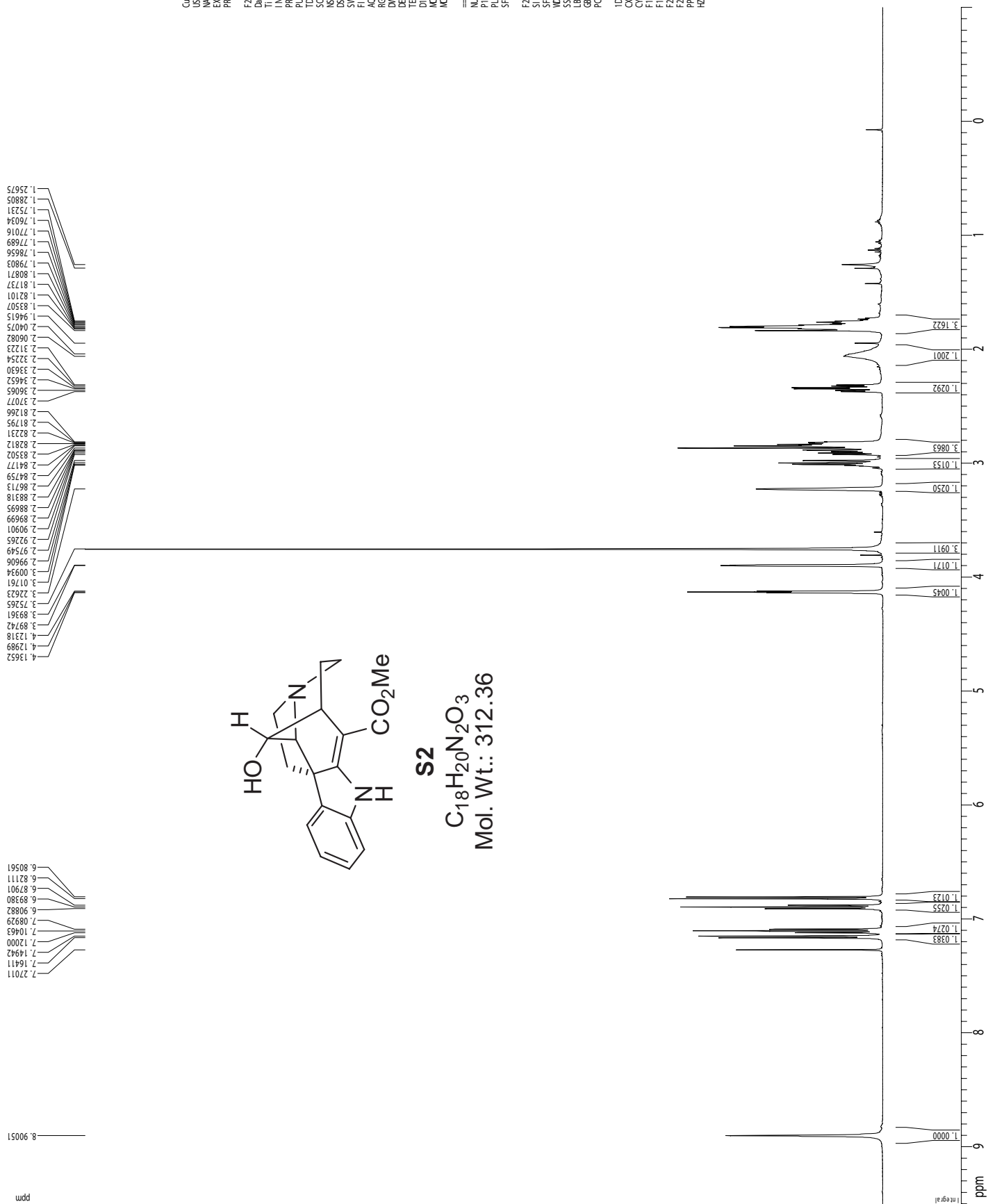
¹H spectrum

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

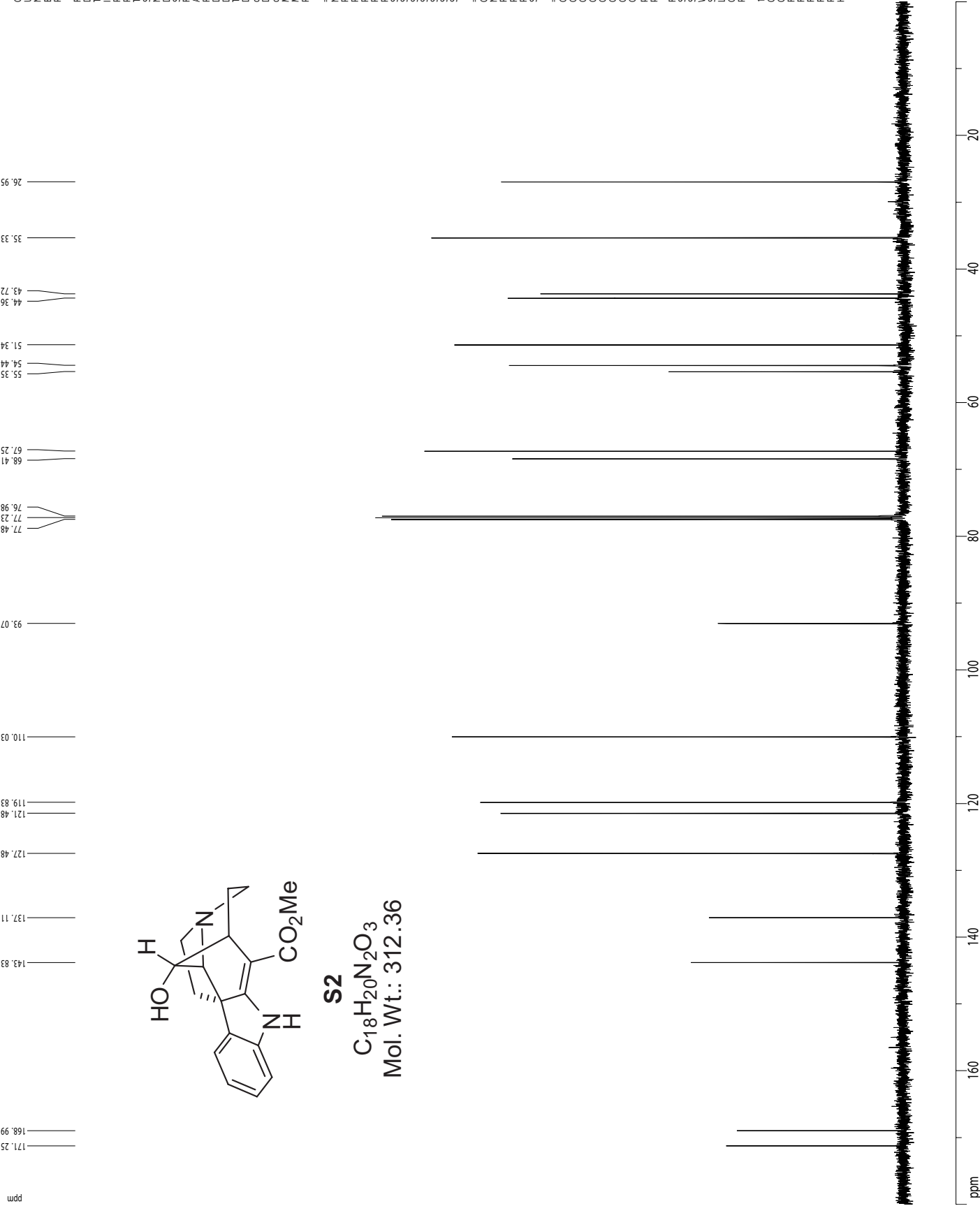
¹H spectrum

Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



¹H spectrum

Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



Current Data Parameters
USER: comor
NAME: CLM-4-299ch
EXPNO: 5
PROCNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_: 20100715
Time: 18.37
INSTRUM: cryo500
PROBHD: 5 mm CPTCI 1H-
PULPROG: SpinTechg30bp.prd
TD: 65418
SOLVENT: CDCl3
DS: 108
SWH: 30303.031 Hz
FIDRES: 0.463222 Hz
AQ: 1.0794470 sec
RG: 11585.2
DW: 16.500 usec
DE: 6.00 usec
TE: 298.0 K
D1: 0.2500000 sec
d11: 0.0300000 sec
d16: 0.0020000 sec
d17: 0.0019600 sec
d18: 0.0000000 sec
ACQRES: 0.0000000 sec
MCNMR: 0.0150000 sec
P2: 31.00 usec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1: 13C
P1: 15.50 usec
P11: 500.00 usec
P12: 2000.00 usec
PL0: 120.00 dB
PL1: -1.00 dB
SF01: 125.7942548 MHz
SP1: 3.20 dB
SPH1: 0.5207111
SFOFF1: 0.00 Hz
SFOFF2: 0.00 Hz

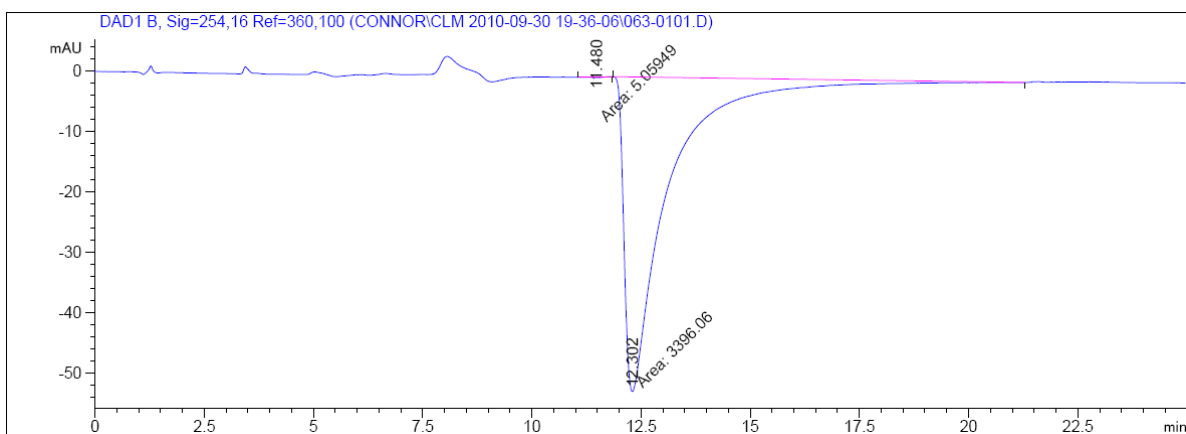
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2: waltz16
NUC2: 1H
P2: 100.00 usec
P12: 24.60 dB
SF02: 500.225011 MHz

===== GRAB ENT CHANNEL =====
GRAB1: SINE 100
GRAB2: SINE 100
GRX1: 0.00 %
GRX2: 0.00 %
GRY1: 0.00 %
GRY2: 0.00 %
GPZ1: 30.00 %
GPZ2: 50.00 %
p15: 500.00 usec
p16: 1000.00 usec

F2 - Processing parameters
SI: 65536
SF: 125.7804000 MHz
WDW: EM
SSB: 0
LB: 1.00 Hz
GB: 0
PC: 2.00

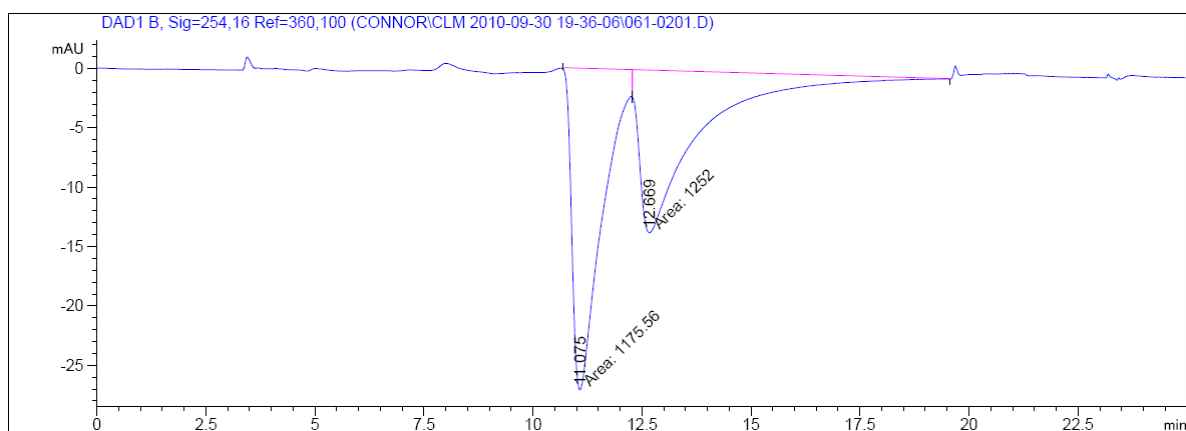
ID MR p1d1 parameters
X: 22.83 cm
Y: 1.83 cm
Z: 1.83 cm
F1: 180.000 ppm
F1P: 22640.47 Hz
F2P: 0.000 ppm
F2: 0.00 Hz
PPM1: 7.89474 ppm/cm
HEOM: 993.0023 Hz/cm

HPLC chromatogram of (+)-S2



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	11.480	MM N	0.4782	5.05949	1.76351e-1	0.1488
2	12.302	PM N	1.0859	3396.06201	52.12215	99.8512

HPLC chromatogram of (±)-S2



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	11.075	MF N	0.7232	1175.56458	27.09213	48.4256
2	12.669	FM N	1.5239	1252.00403	13.69289	51.5744

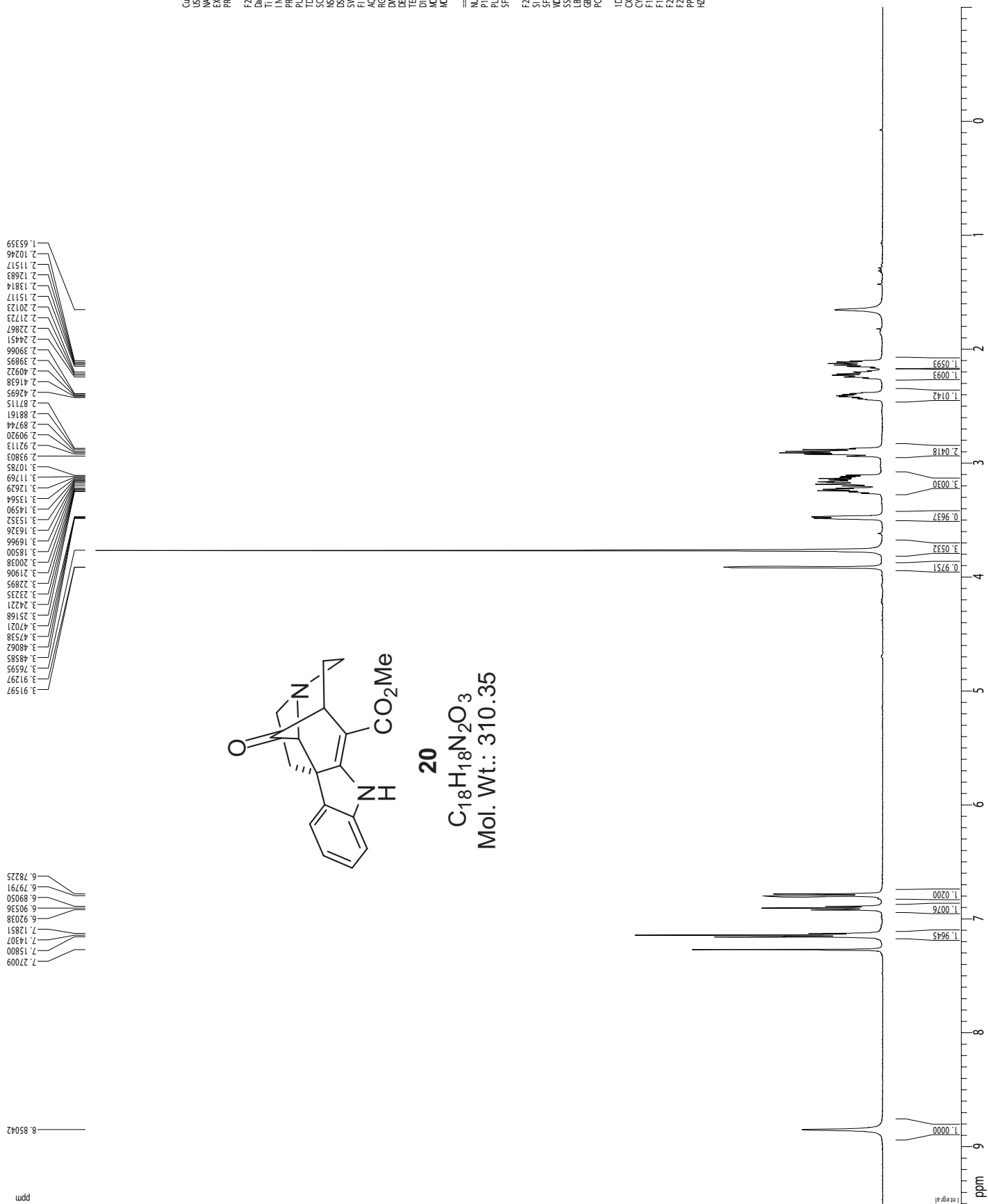
Conditions:

Column: Chiralpak AD

Flow: 1.0 mL/min

Mobile Phase: 70:30 *n*-hexanes:*i*-PrOH

Wavelength: 254 nm

¹H spectrum

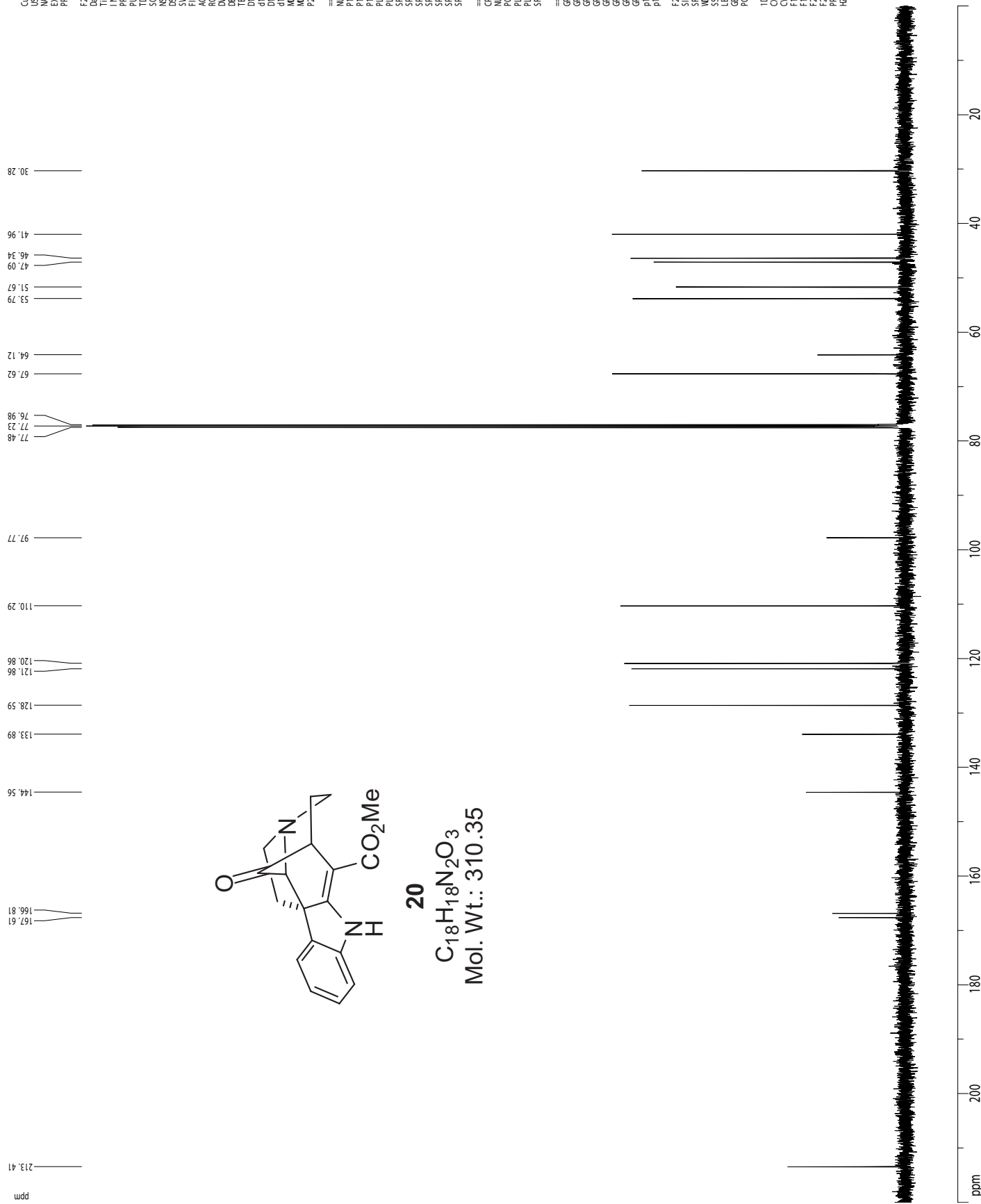
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM4-301ch
 EXPNO 4
 PROCNO 1

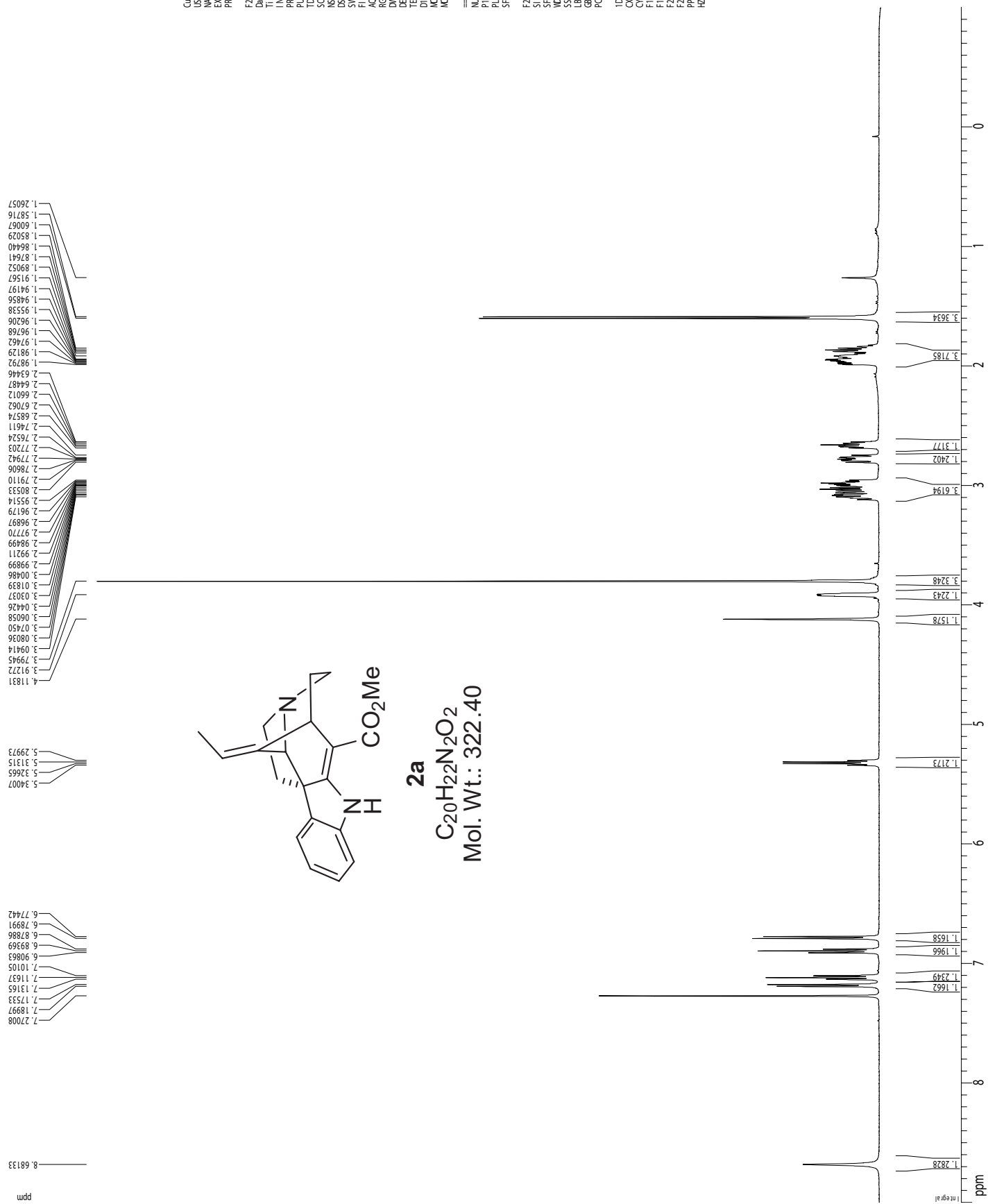
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20100716
 Time 17:43
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 81728
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 8
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 7.1
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 DT 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.225015 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2200267 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 CB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 15.00 cm
 FIP 9.500 ppm
 F1 4752.09 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.46033 ppm/cm
 HZCM 230.36450 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

¹H spectrum

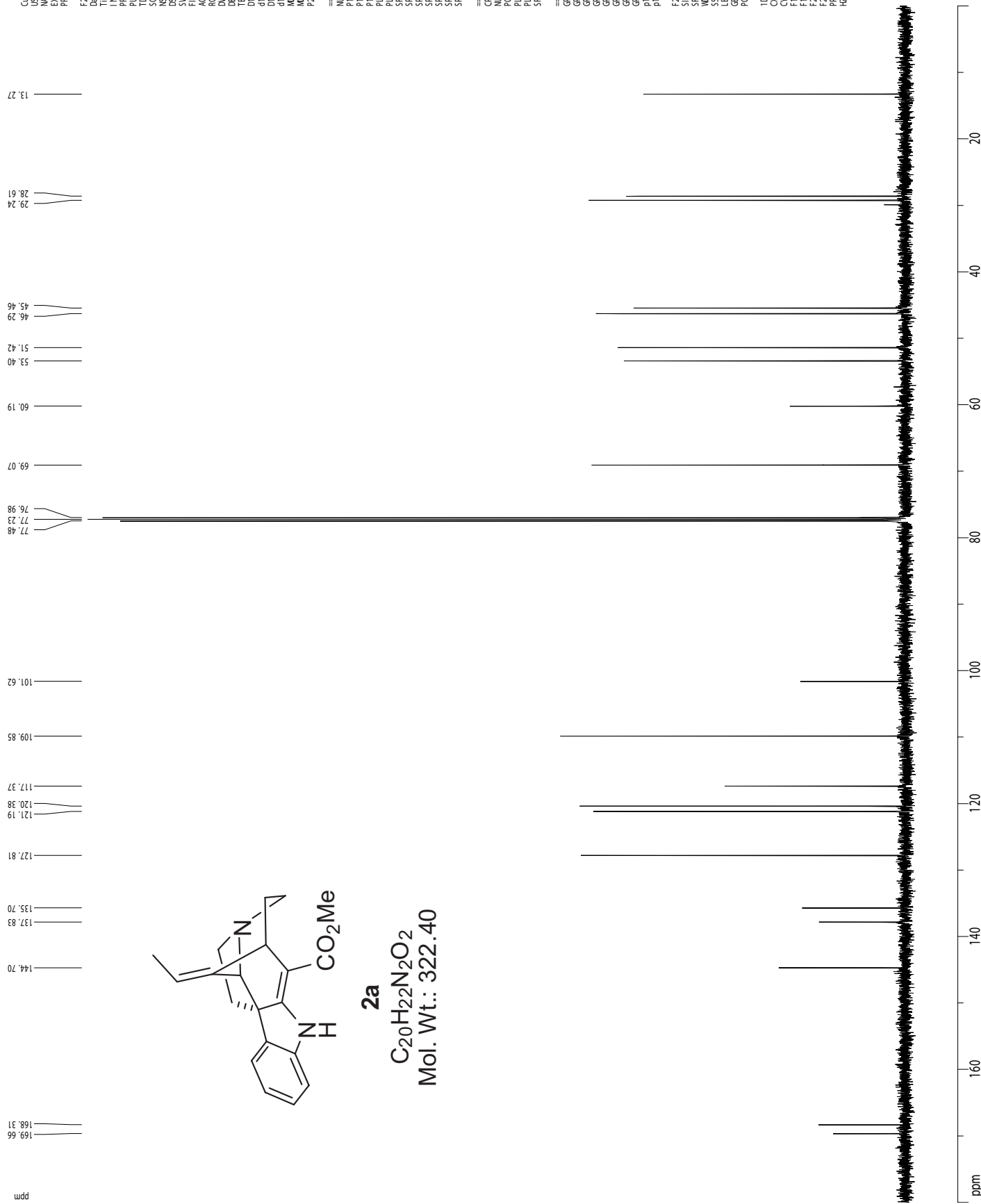
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM5-134f2
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

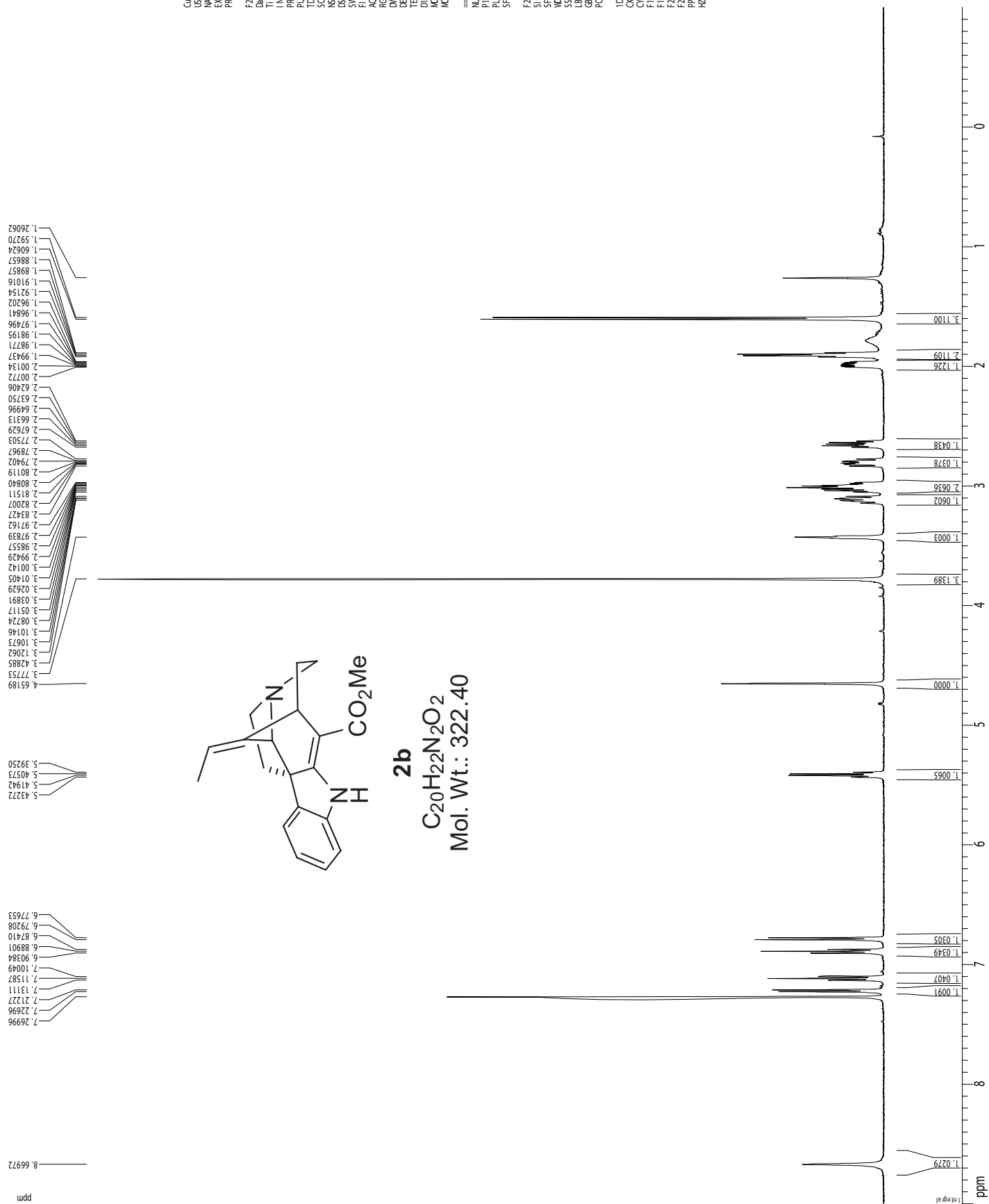
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20101028
 Time 14.42
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 8.738
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 6
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.08043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 5
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 DT 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.225015 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2200771 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 CB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 15.00 cm
 FIP 9.000 ppm
 F1 4501.98 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.43860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 219.39476 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

¹H spectrum

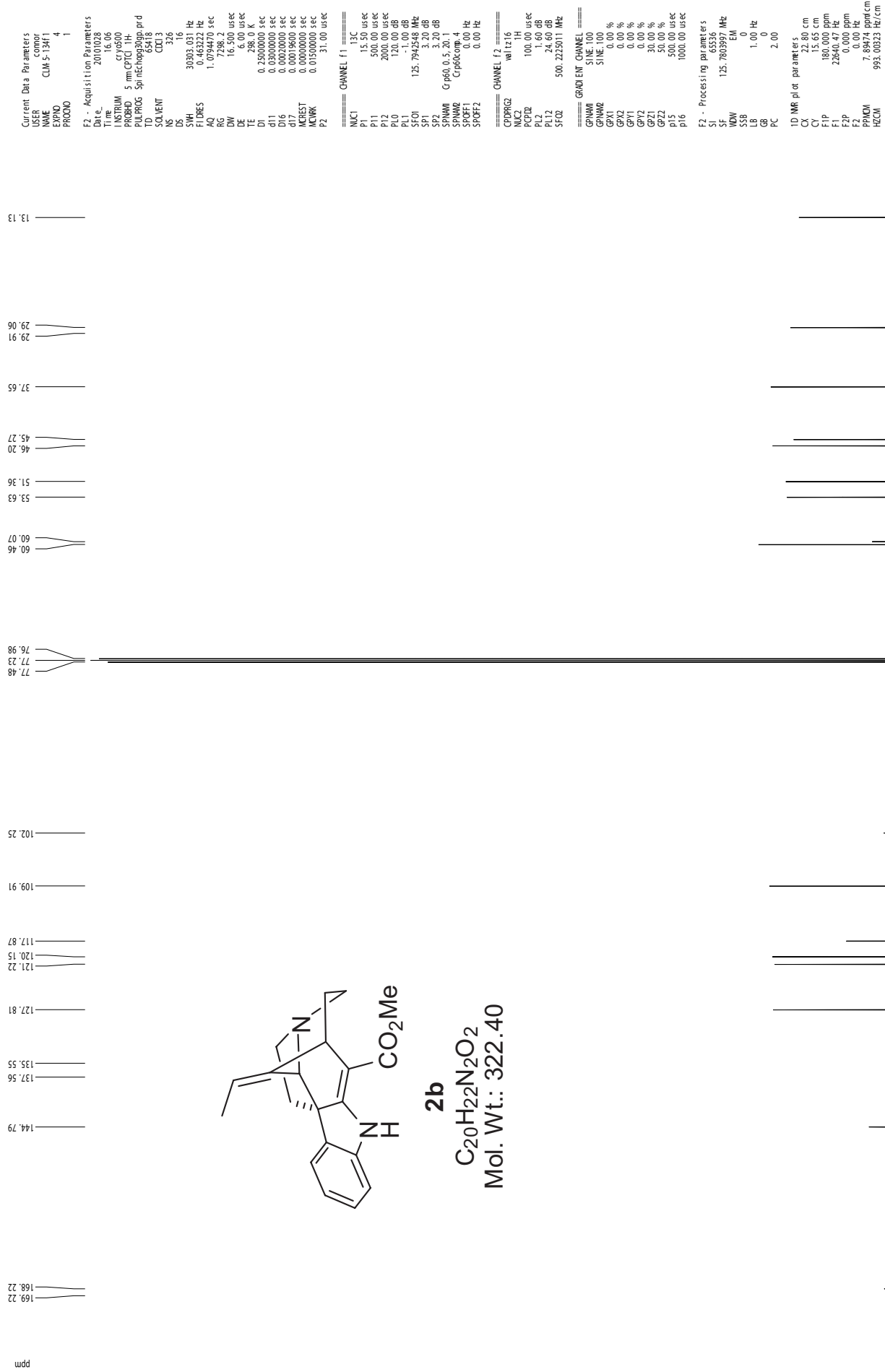
Current Data Parameters
 USER conor
 NAME CLM5-134f1
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

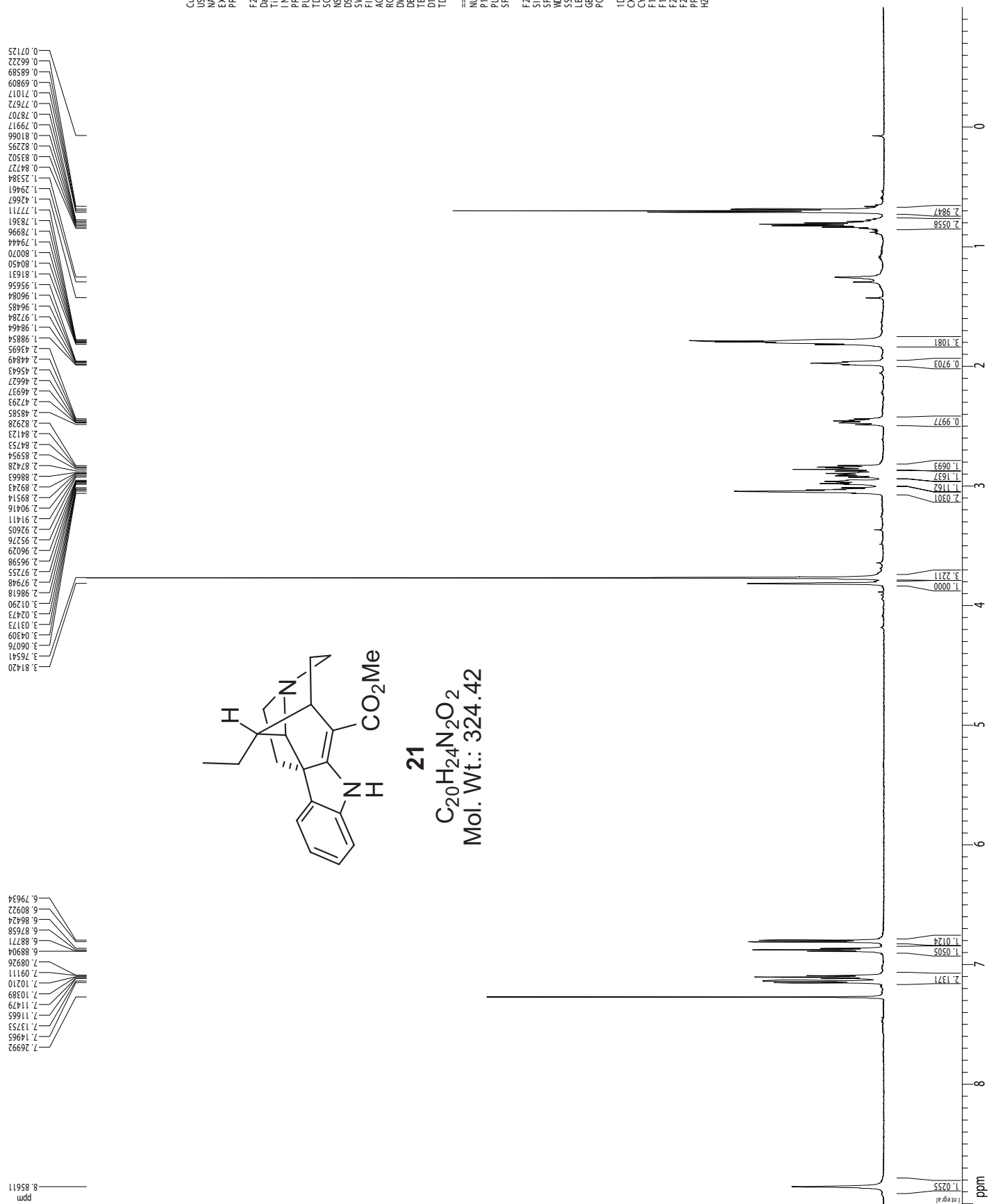
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 2010028
 Time 16.03
 INSTRUM cryosol
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 81728
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5.098774 sec
 RG 4.5
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 0.1000000 sec
 ACQRES 0.0000000 sec
 ACQWK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SFO1 500.225015 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.220072 MHz
 WDW no
 SSB 0
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 15.00 cm
 FIP 9.000 ppm
 F1 4501.98 Hz
 F2P -1.000 ppm
 F2 -500.22 Hz
 PPMCM 0.43860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 219.39476 Hz/cm

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

¹H spectrum

Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

