Supporting Information

Enantioselective Synthesis of (+)-Peganumine A

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1. General Information

Reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources (Aldrich, Acros, Merck, Fluka and VWR international) and preserved under argon. More sensitive compounds were stored in a desiccator or glove-box if required. Reagents were used without further purification unless otherwise noted.

All reactions were performed under argon (or nitrogen) unless otherwise noted. When needed, glassware was dried overnight in an oven (T > $100 \,^{\circ}$ C) or *in vacuo* with a heat gun (T > $200 \,^{\circ}$ C).

When solvents are indicated as dry they were either purchased as such, distilled prior to use or were dried by a passage through a column of anhydrous alumina or copper using a Puresolv MD 5 from Innovative Technology Inc., based on the Grubb's design.

Flash column chromatography was performed using Silicycle P60 silica: 230-400 mesh (40-63 μm) silica.

Reactions were monitored using Merck Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄ aluminum or glass backed plates. TLC's were visualized by UV fluorescence (254 nm) then one of the According to: KMnO₄, phosphomolybdic acid, ninhydrin, pancaldi, *p*-anisaldehyde or vanillin.

NMR spectra were recorded on a Brüker Avance III-400 or Brüker Avance III HD-600 spectrometer at room temperature, 1 H frequency is at 400.13 MHz, 13 C frequency is at 100.62 MHz. Chemical shifts (δ) were reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual solvent peaks rounded to the nearest 0.01 ppm for proton and 0.1 ppm for carbon (ref : CHCl₃ [1 H: 7.26 ppm, 13 C: 77.2 ppm], MeOH [1 H: 3.31 ppm, 13 C: 49.0 ppm], DMSO [1 H: 2.50 ppm, 13 C: 39.5 ppm]). Coupling constants (J) were reported in Hz to the nearest 0.1 Hz. Peak multiplicity was indicated as follows s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet) and br (broad). Attribution of peaks was done using the multiplicities and integrals of the peaks. When needed, the COSY, HSQC and HMBC experiments were carried out to confirm the attribution.

IR spectra were recorded in a Jasco FT/IR-4100 spectrometer outfitted with a PIKE technology MIRacleTM ATR accessory as neat films compressed onto a Zinc Selenide window. The spectra are reported in cm⁻¹. Abbreviations used are: w (weak), m (medium), s (strong) and br (broad).

Mass spectra were obtained by using a Waters ACQUITY H-class UPLC/MS ACQ-SQD by electron ionization (EI positive and negative) or a Finnigan TSQ7000 by electrospray ionization (ESI+). The accurate masses were measured by the mass spectrometry service of the EPFL by ESI-TOF using a QTOF Ultima from Waters.

Specific optical rotations $[\alpha]_D$ were obtained with a Jasco P-2000 polarimeter (589 nm).

Melting points are uncorrected and were recorded on a Stuart SMP30 melting point apparatus.

For all general procedures the order of addition of reagents has to be respected.

CuDPP was prepared according to the literature.¹

The thiourea catalyst (S)-18 was prepared according to the literature.²

2. Experimental procedures and characterization data

N-(2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl)formamide (I): According to a reported procedure,³ a solution of tryptamine (**2a**) (16.0 g, 100 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry ethyl formate (60 mL, 1.67 M) was refluxed for 5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and evaporated *in vacuo* to obtain the formamide **I** (18.8 g) which was used directly in the next step without further purification. For analysis, the crude product can be purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 95:5 DCM/MeOH) to yield the pure product **I** as a yellowish oil.

The spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁴

N-(2-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl)formamide (II): According to a reported procedure, ⁵ a solution of 6-methoxytryptamine (**2b**) (3100 mg, 16.3 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry ethyl formate (50 mL, 0.33 M) was refluxed for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and evaporated *in vacuo* to obtain the formamide II (3.45 g) which was used directly in the next step without further purification. For analysis, the crude product can be purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 95:5 DCM/MeOH) to yield the pure product II as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.34 (br s, 0.2H), 8.30 (br s, 0.8H), 8.06 (s, 0.8H), 7.85 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 0.2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 0.8H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 0.2H), 6.89 (s, 0.8 H), 6.83 (s, 1.2 H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.60 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.6H), 3.46 (q, J = 6.3 Hz, 0.4H), 2.98 – 2.85 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ Major rotamer: 161.4, 156.7, 137.3, 121.7, 121.1, 119.3, 112.4, 109.6, 94.9, 55.8, 38.4, 25.3. Minor rotamer: 164.8, 156.7, 137.4, 121.6, 121.3, 119.0, 111.4, 109.7, 95.0, 55.8, 42.1, 27.5.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{12}H_{15}N_2O_2$ ([M+H]⁺): 219.1128; found: 219.1131.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3297 (w), 2937 (w), 2818 (w), 1660 (s), 1626 (m), 1552 (w), 1504 (m), 1457 (m), 1385 (w), 1342 (w), 1306 (w), 1259 (m), 1199 (m), 1160 (s), 1093 (w), 1027 (m), 943 (w), 804 (m).

tert-butyl 3-(2-formamidoethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6a): According to a reported procedure,³ the above-obtained formamide I (18.8 g, 1 equiv) and DMAP (305 mg, 2.5 mmol, 0.025 equiv) were dissolved in dry DMF (333 mL, 0.3 M). Boc_2O (21.8 g, 100 mmol, 1 equiv) in DMF (60 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , 98:2 DCM/MeOH) to yield the pure product **6a** (20.8 g, 72% over 2 steps) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.12 (br s, 1.7H), 7.96 –7.93 (m, 0.3H), 7.53 (dt, J = 7.8, 0.9 Hz, 0.85H), 7.47 (dt, J = 7.8, 1.0 Hz, 0.15H), 7.42 (br s, 1H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.29 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 3.62 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1.7H), 3.53 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 0.3H), 2.96 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 1.66 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ Major rotamer: 161.4, 149.7, 135.6, 130.3, 124.7, 123.4, 122.7, 118.9, 117.4, 115.4, 83.8, 37.8, 28.3, 25.1. Minor rotamer: 164.5, 149.6, 135.7, 129.9, 124.8, 123.7, 122.7, 118.6, 116.4, 115.6, 83.9, 41.4, 28.3, 27.3.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{21}N_2O_3$ ([M+H]⁺): 289.1547; found: 289.1550.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3282 (w), 3052 (w), 2978 (w), 2934 (w), 2865 (w), 1735 (m), 1728 (s), 1662 (s), 1537 (w), 1453 (m), 1375 (s), 1308 (w), 1254 (m), 1224 (w), 1156 (s), 1090 (s), 1050 (w), 1019 (w), 857 (w), 766 (m), 746 (s).

tert-butyl 3-(2-formamidoethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6b): According to a reported procedure,⁵ the above-obtained formamide II (3450 mg, 1 equiv) and DMAP (50 mg, 0.41 mmol, 0.025 equiv) were dissolved in dry DMF (50 mL, 0.3 M). Boc₂O (3557 mg, 16.30 mmol, 1 equiv) in DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 98:2 DCM/MeOH) to yield the pure product 6b (4.52 g, 87% over 2 steps) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 0.85H), 7.92 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 0.15H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 0.85H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 1.15H), 6.87 – 6.84 (m, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 3.85 (s, 0.45 H), 3.80 (s, 2.55 H), 3.59 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1.70H), 3.50 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 0.3H), 2.92 – 2.80 (m, 2H), 1.65 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ Major rotamer: 161.3, 158.0, 149.8, 136.6, 124.0, 121.9, 119.4, 117.4, 111.9, 99.6, 83.6, 55.7, 37.7, 28.2, 25.2. Minor rotamer: 164.5, 158.1, 149.7, 136.6, 123.6, 122.3, 119.1, 116.4, 112.1, 99.6, 83.7, 55.7, 41.4, 28.2, 27.3.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{23}N_2O_4$ ([M+H]⁺): 319.1652; found: 319.1657.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3291 (w), 2977 (w), 2936 (w), 1726 (s), 1663 (m), 1619 (w), 1572 (w), 1533 (w), 1487 (m), 1442 (m), 1380 (s), 1325 (w), 1253 (m), 1226 (s), 1156 (s), 1091 (s), 1037 (m), 905 (m), 851 (w), 808 (w), 767 (w), 732 (m).

tert-butyl 3-(2-formamidoethyl)-2-(tributylstannyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (7a): According to a reported procedure, 5 to a solution of tetramethylpiperidine (19.6 mL, 115 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in dry THF (170 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (2.35 M, 53.2 mL, 125 mmol, 2.5 equiv) dropwise at -78 °C. After stirring at -78 °C for 10 minutes, the formamide 6a (14.4 g, 50 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (80 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C. After stirring at -78 °C for 40 minutes, Bu₃SnCl (40.7 mL, 150 mmol, 3 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for another 20 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column

chromatography (SiO_2 , PE/EA 95:5 + 3% NEt₃ to PE/EA 2:1 + 3% NEt₃) to yield the pure product **7a** (23.1 g, 80%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.97 – 7.91 (m, 1H), 7.63 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.26 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 3.48 – 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.00 – 2.92 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 9H), 1.62 – 1.49 (m, 6H), 1.42 – 1.29 (m, 6H), 1.18 – 1.07 (m, 6H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 163.6, 153.8, 140.1, 138.8, 133.5, 130.6, 124.9, 123.4, 119.4, 116.4, 85.4, 40.4, 30.4, 28.5, 28.4, 27.2, 14.1, 14.0.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{28}H_{47}N_2O_3Sn$ ([M+H]⁺): 579.2603; found: 579.2607.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3475 (w), 2950 (w), 2922 (w), 2851 (w), 1713 (s), 1660 (m), 1613 (w), 1488 (w), 1441 (w), 1369 (s), 1333 (m), 1292 (w), 1218 (m), 1158 (s), 1103 (m), 1065 (w), 1038 (w), 960 (w), 915 (w), 812 (w), 769 (w).

tert-butyl 3-(2-formamidoethyl)-6-methoxy-2-(tributylstannyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (7b): According to a reported procedure, ⁵ to a solution of tetramethylpiperidine (5.61 mL, 32.93 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in dry THF (47 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (2.35 M, 15.23 mL, 35.79 mmol, 2.5 equiv) dropwise at -78 °C. After stirring at -78 °C for 10 minutes, the formamide **6b** (4558 mg, 14.32 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (24 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C. After stirring at -78 °C for 40 min, Bu₃SnCl (11.65 mL, 42.95 mmol, 3 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for another 20 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 95:5 + 3% NEt₃ to PE/EA 2:1 + 3% NEt₃) to yield the pure product **7b** (6.79 g, 78%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.04 (s, 0.9H), 7.77 (s, 0.1H), 7.52 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 0.9H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 0.1H), 6.83 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.44 – 3.34 (m, 2H), 2.96 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 9H), 1.64 – 1.42 (m, 6H), 1.39 – 1.25 (m, 6H), 1.20 – 0.98 (m, 6H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 163.6, 159.0, 153.7, 139.7, 138.1, 130.6, 127.5, 119.8, 112.1, 101.1, 85.1, 55.9, 40.4, 30.4, 28.5, 28.4, 27.2, 14.1, 14.0.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{29}H_{49}N_2O_4Sn$ ([M+H]⁺): 609.2709; found: 609.2712.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3476 (w), 2954 (w), 2923 (w), 2852 (w), 1709 (s), 1660 (m), 1613 (w), 1485 (w), 1438 (w), 1369 (s), 1327 (m), 1291 (w), 1240 (w), 1218 (m), 1158 (s), 1103 (m), 1065 (w), 1038 (w), 960 (w), 915 (w), 855 (w), 812 (w), 769 (w).

ethyl 3,3-dimethylpent-4-enoate (IV): According to a reported procedure, 6 a solution of prenol III (10.0 g, 116 mmol, 1 equiv) and phenol (1.00 g, 12 mmol, 0.1 equiv) in trimethyl orthoacetate (45 mL, 244 mmol, 2.1 equiv) was heated to 130 °C for 12 h with continuous distillation of the ethanol produced then to 160 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, partitioned between Et₂O and 4 M HCl and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo* to obtain the pure ester IV (18.1 g, quantitative) which was used directly in the next step without further purification.

The spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁷

3,3-dimethylpent-4-enoic acid (3): According to a reported procedure, ⁷ to a solution of 50 % NaOH (1024 mg in 1 mL H_2O , 25.6 mmol, 2 equiv) in EtOH/ H_2O (1:1, 6.4/6.4 mL, 1 M) at 0 °C was added dropwise ester **IV** (2000 mg, 12.8 mmol, 1 equiv) over 1 h. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature, stirred for 5 h, and partitioned between Et_2O and H_2O . The organic phase was extracted with 5% KOH, and the combined aqueous phases were cooled in an ice bath, acidified with concentrated HCl, and extracted with DCM. The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was distilled at reduced pressure through a Vigreux column (bp 87 °C at 4 mm Hg) to afford **3** (1214 mg, 74%) as a colorless liquid.

The spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁷

S-phenyl 3,3-dimethylpent-4-enethioate (4): According to a reported procedure, ⁸ to a solution of the acid **3** (2.91 g, 22.7 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry DCM (76 mL, 0.3 M) was added dropwise TFAA (3.16 mL, 22.7 mmol, 1 equiv) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and thiophenol (2.32 mL, 22.7 mmol, 1 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred at 45 °C overnight, quenched with an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, pure PE to PE/Et₂O 9:1) to yield the pure product **4** (4.25 g, 85%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.93 (dd, J = 17.4, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 17.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J = 10.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (s, 2H), 1.18 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.5, 146.6, 134.5, 129.5, 129.3, 128.3, 111.4, 55.1, 37.3, 27.0.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{13}H_{17}OS$ ($[M+H]^{+}$): 221.0995; found: 221.0998

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3082 (w), 2963 (m), 2874 (w), 1708 (s), 1642 (w), 1586 (w), 1476 (w), 1441 (w), 1417 (w), 1328 (w), 1192 (w), 1111 (w), 1001 (s), 915 (m), 746 (s), 714 (m), 690 (m).

S-phenyl 3,3-dimethyl-4-oxobutanethioate (5): According to a reported procedure, 9 the thioester **4** (4.00 g, 18.2 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in dry DCM (180 mL, 0.1 M) and cooled to -78 °C. Ozone was bubbled through the reaction mixture until a blue color persisted. N_2 was then bubbled through the reaction mixture until the blue color disappeared. PPh_3 (9.52 g, 36.3 mmol, 1.05 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , PE/Et_2O 9:1 to 8:1) to yield the pure product **5** (3.35 g, 83%) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 7.65 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 2.91 (s, 2H), 1.19 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.6, 195.4, 134.5, 129.7, 129.4, 127.4, 50.6, 45.3, 21.9.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{12}H1_5O_2S$ ([M+H]⁺): 223.0787; found: 223.0790.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2967 (w), 2928 (w), 2711 (w), 1725 (s), 1700 (s), 1583 (w), 1474 (w), 1442 (w), 1397 (w), 1327 (w), 1194 (w), 1004 (s), 908 (m), 878 (w), 785 (w), 745 (s), 689 (m).

tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethyl-4-oxobutanoyl)-3-(2-formamidoethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (8a): The aldehyde 5 (321 mg, 1.44 mmol, 1 equiv), compound 7a (600 mg, 1.59 mmol, 1.1 equiv), Pd₂dba₃ (132 mg, 0.14 mmol, 0.1 equiv), AsPh₃ (44 mg, 0.14 mmol, 0.1 equiv), and CuDPP (500 mg, 1.73 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were dissolved in dry degassed THF/Hexane (1:3, 5.4/16.2 mL, 0.067 M). After being stirred at room temperature for 6 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was washed with 1 M HCl, 10% NH₄OH and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 1:2) to yield the pure product 8a (544 mg, 94%) as a yellow amorphous solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.63 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.95 (dt, J = 8.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.43 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (br s, 1H), 3.58 – 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.07 (s, 2H), 2.94 – 2.83 (m, 2H), 1.69 (s, 9H), 1.14 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.7, 195.8, 161.9, 150.2, 136.2, 136.1, 128.9, 127.6, 123.9, 123.6, 120.7, 115.8, 85.8, 51.0, 45.3, 38.3, 28.2, 23.1, 22.1.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{29}N_2O_5$ ([M+H]⁺): 401.2071; found: 401.2070.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3335 (w), 2979 (w), 2935 (w), 2362 (w), 2338 (w), 1726 (s), 1673 (s), 1617 (w), 1560 (w), 1492 (w), 1440 (w), 1370 (s), 1324 (m), 1291 (m), 1213 (m), 1149 (s), 1084 (w), 1035 (m), 922 (w), 841 (w), 811 (w), 717 (w).

tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethyl-4-oxobutanoyl)-3-(2-formamidoethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (8b): The aldehyde 5 (1.44 g, 6.49 mmol, 1 equiv), compound 7b (4.34 g, 7.14 mmol, 1.1 equiv), Pd_2dba_3 (594 mg, 0.65 mmol, 0.1 equiv), AsPh₃ (199 mg, 0.65 mmol, 0.1 equiv), and CuDPP (2.19 g, 7.79 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were dissolved in dry degassed THF/Hexane (1:3, 24/96 mL, 0.067 M). After being stirred at room temperature for 6 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was washed with 1 M HCl, 10% Pd_4 0H and brine, dried over Pd_4 1 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (Pd_4 1 1:2) to yield the pure product 8b (2.65 g, 95%) as a yellow amorphous solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.63 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.93 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.59 – 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.05 (s, 2H), 2.88 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 9H), 1.13 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.6, 195.1, 161.8, 160.5, 150.3, 137.9, 135.5, 125.1, 122.6, 121.5, 113.2, 100.0, 85.7, 55.7, 50.9, 45.5, 38.4, 28.3, 23.2, 22.1.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{31}N_2O_6$ ([M+H]⁺): 431.2177; found: 431.2178.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3330 (w), 2976 (w), 2936 (w), 2361 (w), 2338 (w), 1726 (s), 1673 (s), 1616 (w), 1554 (w), 1490 (w), 1441 (w), 1368 (s), 1322 (m), 1289 (w), 1213 (m), 1149 (s), 1084 (w), 1035 (m), 922 (w), 841 (w), 811 (w), 766 (w), 717 (w).

tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethyl-4-oxobutanoyl)-3-(2-isocyanoethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (9a): To a solution of the formamide 8a (204 mg, 0.51 mmol, 1 equiv) and NEt₃ (354 μ L, 2.55 mmol, 5 equiv) in dry DCM (1.7 mL, 0.3 M) was added POCl₃ (71 μ L, 0.76 mmol, 1.5 equiv) dropwise at -78 °C over 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 3 h. The mixture was poured into cold aqueous saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (Al₂O₃, PE/Et₂O 2:1 + 3% NEt₃ to PE/Et₂O 1:1 + 3% NEt₃) to yield the pure product 9a (174 mg, 89%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (ddd, J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.13 – 3.02 (m, 4H), 1.70 (s, 9H), 1.16 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.7, 194.7, 157.1, 150.1, 136.4, 136.0, 129.1, 127.6, 123.9, 121.9, 120.6, 115.8, 86.0, 51.2, 45.2, 42.5, 28.3, 24.9, 22.3.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{27}N_2O_4$ ([M+H]⁺): 383.1965; found: 383.1968.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2976 (w), 2934 (w), 2148 (w), 1728 (s), 1676 (w), 1617 (w), 1557 (w), 1499 (w), 1371 (m), 1323 (m), 1287 (w), 1239 (w), 1211 (m), 1153 (s), 1079 (w), 1031 (w), 839 (w).

tert-butyl 2-(3,3-dimethyl-4-oxobutanoyl)-3-(2-isocyanoethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (9b): To a solution of the formamide **8b** (1.96 g, 4.56 mmol, 1 equiv) and NEt₃ (3.17 mL, 22.81 mmol, 5 equiv) in dry DCM (15 mL, 0.3 M) was added POCl₃ (638 μ L, 6.84 mmol, 1.5 equiv) dropwise at -78 °C over 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 3 h. The mixture was poured into cold aqueous saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (Al₂O₃, PE/Et₂O 2:1 + 3% NEt₃ to PE/Et₂O 1:1 + 3% NEt₃) to yield the pure product **9b** (1.73 g, 92%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.64 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.73 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 2H), 3.02 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.70 (s, 9H), 1.13 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.6, 193.9, 160.4, 157.0, 150.2, 137.7, 135.4, 123.6, 122.8, 121.5, 113.3, 99.8, 85.8, 55.8, 51.0, 45.3, 42.7, 28.3, 25.1, 22.2.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{29}N_2O_5$ ([M+H]⁺): 413.2071; found: 413.2075.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2974 (w), 2934 (w), 2148 (w), 1728 (s), 1676 (w), 1617 (w), 1555 (w), 1494 (w), 1368 (m), 1322 (m), 1290 (w), 1238 (m), 1211 (m), 1150 (s), 1076 (w), 1032 (w), 840 (w).

tert-butyl 3-acetoxy-2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (V): To a solution of the isonitrile 9a (20 mg, 0.052 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry DCM (5.3 mL, 0.01 M) was added acetic acid (3 μ L, 0.052 mmol, 1 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 days. The mixture was quenched with an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 4:1) to yield the pure product V (19 mg, 85%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 5.37 (s, 1H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 4.36 (dt, J = 12.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (ddd, J = 12.9, 8.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.97 – 2.78 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 9H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.8, 166.3, 150.6, 139.5, 129.1, 127.6, 127.3, 126.2, 123.4, 122.4, 119.2, 115.0, 114.0, 84.5, 75.9, 38.9, 34.5, 28.2, 26.4, 21.4, 21.0.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{24}H_{29}N_2O_5$ ([M+H]⁺): 425.2071; found: 425.2075.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3469 (w), 2982 (m), 1736 (m), 1665 (m), 1610 (w), 1568 (w), 1497 (w), 1461 (w), 1428 (w), 1354 (m), 1312 (m), 1276 (m), 1250 (m), 1207 (m), 1150 (s), 1049 (m), 917 (m), 851 (m), 808 (w), 731 (s).

tert-butyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (10a): K_2CO_3 (5.2 mg, 0.038 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added to a solution of the ester **V** (8 mg, 0.019 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry MeOH (0.19 mL, 0.1 M) at 0 °C and the reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. The mixture was quenched with an aqueous saturated NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 4:1) to yield the pure product **10a** (7 mg, 98%) as a yellowish solid.

tert-butyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (10a): According to a reported procedure, 10 to a solution of the isonitrile 9a (1.50 g, 3.85 mmol, 1 equiv) and pyridine (1.87 mL, 23.1 mmol, 6 equiv) in dry DCM (385 mL, 0.01 M) at 0 °C was added TFA (857 μ L, 11.5 mmol, 3 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours and then at room temperature for 7 days. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and stirred with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ for 1h. The organic phase was separated and washed with 1 M HCl, aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 4:1) to yield the pure product 10a (1.25 g, 85%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (dt, J = 8.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50 – 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.35 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 4.35 (dt, J = 12.8, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (ddd, J = 12.8, 7.9, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.99 – 2.79 (m, 2H), 1.66 (s, 9H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.5, 150.6, 139.4, 129.1, 127.5, 126.5, 126.1, 123.3, 121.7, 119.1, 116.3, 115.0, 84.6, 74.7, 39.4, 35.4, 28.2, 26.5, 21.3, 19.4.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{27}N_2O_4$ ([M+H]⁺): 383.1965; found: 383.1970.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3467 (w), 2975 (w), 1736 (m), 1660 (m), 1610 (w), 1568 (w), 1497 (w), 1465 (w), 1422 (w), 1351 (m), 1313 (m), 1281 (m), 1246 (m), 1207 (m), 1150 (s), 1110 (s), 1049 (m), 913 (m), 851 (m), 808 (w), 731 (s).

tert-butyl 3-hydroxy-10-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (10b): According to a reported procedure, 10 to a solution of the isonitrile 9b (1.25 g, 3.04 mmol, 1 equiv) and pyridine (984 μ L, 12.2 mmol, 6 equiv) in dry DCM (304 mL, 0.01 M) at 0 °C was added TFA (452 μ L, 6.08 mmol, 3 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours and then at room temperature for 5 days. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and stirred with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ for 1h. The organic phase was separated and washed with 1 M HCl, aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 4:1) to yield the pure product 10b (1.07 g, 85%) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.58 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J = 8.5, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 4.34 (dt, J = 12.8, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.86 – 3.77 (m, 2H), 2.93 – 2.73 (m, 2H), 1.65 (s, 9H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.4, 159.2, 150.6, 140.7, 127.8, 126.6, 121.9, 121.4, 119.6, 114.9, 112.2, 99.5, 84.4, 74.7, 55.7, 39.3, 35.2, 28.1, 26.6, 21.3, 19.5.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{29}N_2O_5$ ([M+H]⁺): 413.2071; found: 413.2073.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 3459 (w), 2974 (w), 1731 (m), 1665 (m), 1613 (w), 1560 (w), 1493 (w), 1464 (w), 1420 (w), 1352 (m), 1311 (m), 1278 (m), 1244 (m), 1206 (m), 1152 (s), 1113 (s), 1047 (m), 911 (m), 852 (m), 805 (w), 730 (s), 683 (w).

tert-butyl 2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dioxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (13a): According to a reported procedure, ¹¹ to a solution of NCS (1.49 g, 11.1 mmol, 5 equiv) in dry DCM (56 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise DMS (4.12 mL, 55.7 mmol, 25 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. The alcohol 10a (852 mg, 2.23 mmol, 1 equiv) in DCM (10 mL) was added dropwise and then the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for two hours. Triethylamine (5.17 mL, 37.2 mmol, 17 equiv) in DCM (4 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was quenched with an aqueous saturated NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 3:1) to yield the pure product 13a (805 mg, 95%) as a yellow solid.

tert-butyl 10-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dioxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (13b): According to a reported procedure, ¹¹ to a solution of NCS (1.16 g, 8.69 mmol, 5 equiv) in dry DCM (44 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise DMS (3.21 mL, 43.4 mmol, 25 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. The alcohol 10b (716 mg, 1.74 mmol, 1 equiv) in DCM (9 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for two hours. Triethylamine (4.03 mL, 29.0 mmol, 17 equiv) in DCM (2.3 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was quenched with an aqueous saturated NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 3:1) to yield the pure product 13b (685 mg, 96%) as a yellow solid.

tert-butyl 2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dioxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (13a): According to a reported procedure, ¹² a mixture of the isonitrile 9a (200 mg, 0.52 mmol, 1 equiv), MeNHOH·HCl (48.2 mg, 0.58 mmol, 3 equiv), NaHCO₃ (9.21 mg, 1.05 mmol, 6 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol isonitrile) in MeOH (5.3 mL, 0.01 M) was stirred for 30 min. AcOH (274 μ L, 4.71 mmol, 27 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The reaction mixture was then filtered, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 3:1) to yield the pure product 13a (150 mg, 75%) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.98 (dt, J = 8.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (ddd, J = 7.6, 1.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (ddd, J = 8.5, 7.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 5.34 (s, 1H), 4.21 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (s, 9H), 1.39 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.7, 156.6, 150.5, 139.6, 129.1, 127.4, 126.5, 125.6, 123.6, 122.8, 119.3, 115.2, 113.0, 84.8, 45.3, 39.7, 28.2, 25.1, 21.2.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}N_2O_4$ ([M+H]⁺): 381.1809; found: 381.1812.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2979 (w), 2938 (w), 2932 (w), 1731 (s), 1681 (s), 1612 (w), 1567 (w), 1491 (w), 1465 (w), 1421 (w), 1395 (w), 1355 (m), 1307 (m), 1283 (m), 1256 (m), 1166 (m), 1157 (s), 1138 (s), 1036 (m), 911 (w), 843 (w), 728 (s).

tert-butyl 10-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dioxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine-12(2H)-carboxylate (13b): According to a reported procedure, ¹² a mixture of the isonitrile **9b** (2.00 g, 4.85 mmol, 1 equiv), MeNHOH·HCl (1.22 g, 14.6 mmol, 3 equiv), NaHCO₃ (2.44 g, 29.1 mmol, 6 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol isonitrile) in MeOH (485 mL, 0.01 M) was stirred for 30 min. AcOH (7.50 mL, 131 mmol, 27 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The reaction mixture was then filtered, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, PE/EA 3:1) to yield the pure product **13b** (1.49 g, 75%) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.87 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (s, 9H), 1.35 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.7, 159.3, 156.5, 150.4, 140.8, 127.7, 125.6, 122.9, 121.1, 119.8, 112.3, 111.5, 99.6, 84.5, 55.6, 45.1, 39.4, 28.1, 25.0, 21.1.

HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{27}N_2O_5$ ([M+H]⁺): 411.1914; found: 411.1910.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2977 (w), 2936 (w), 2930 (w), 1732 (s), 1678 (s), 1614 (w), 1565 (w), 1493 (w), 1462 (w), 1421 (w), 1391 (w), 1353 (m), 1304 (m), 1280 (m), 1252 (m), 1168 (m), 1156 (s), 1133 (s), 1040 (m), 909 (m), 843 (m), 729 (s).

rac-17: A mixture of ketoamide **13a** (185 mg, 0.487 mmol, 1 equiv), 6-methoxytryptamine (**2b**) (102 mg, 0.536 mmol 1.1 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol ketoamide) in toluene (4.9 mL, 0.1 M) was heated to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and toluene (4.9 mL) and TFA (7.2 μ L, 0.097 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were added. The mixture was heated to reflux for 6 days. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/Acetone 98:2) to yield the pure product *rac-17* (201 mg, 91%) as a white solid. (*rac*)-17 is poorly soluble in most of the common organic solvents including methanol and DMSO.

rac-Peganumine A: A mixture of ketoamide 13b (200 mg, 0.487 mmol, 1 equiv), 6-methoxytryptamine (2b) (102 mg, 0.536 mmol 1.1 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol ketoamide) in toluene (4.9 mL, 0.1 M) was heated to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and toluene (4.9 mL) and TFA (7.2 μL, 0.097 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were added. The mixture was heated to reflux for 6 days. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , DCM/Acetone 98:2) to yield the pure product *rac*-1 (170 mg, 72%) as a white solid. (*rac*)-1 is poorly soluble in most of the common organic solvents including methanol and DMSO.

(+)-17: A mixture of ketoamide 13a (200 mg, 0.53 mmol, 1 equiv), 6-methoxytryptamine (2b) (113 mg, 0.58 mmol 1.1 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol ketoamide) in toluene (0.5 mL, 0.1 M) was heated to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and toluene/DCM were added (0.5/0.1 mL, 0.05 M). The thiourea (5)-18 (52 mg, 0.11 mmol, 0.2 equiv) and benzoic acid (13 mg, 0.11 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 35 °C for 5 days. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, TFA (8 μ L, 0.11 mmol, 0.2 equiv) was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 days. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/Acetone 98:2) to yield the pure product (+)-17 (161 mg, 67%, er 96:4) as a white solid. (+)-17 is poorly soluble in most of the common organic solvents including methanol and DMSO.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.47 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, J = 13.1, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.19 (td, J = 12.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, J = 15.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.89 – 2.81 (m, 2H), 2.79 – 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J = 11.0, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.51 – 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.41 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 175.0, 158.4, 139.6, 138.7, 129.1, 127.7, 126.4, 122.4, 122.2, 120.0, 119.8, 118.7, 112.9, 112.4, 112.3, 110.5, 95.7, 81.3, 79.7, 56.0, 51.9, 41.8, 41.6, 37.3, 27.3, 26.3, 22.5, 22.1.

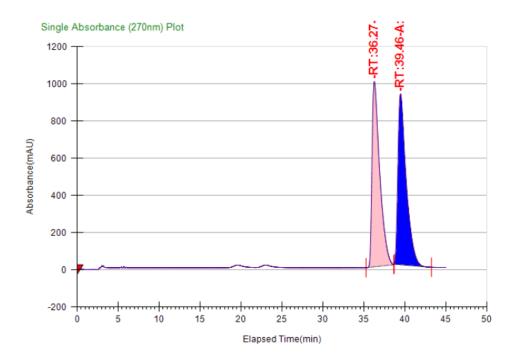
HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{28}H_{29}N_4O_2$ ([M+H][†]): 453.2285; found: 453.2288.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2979 (w), 2937 (w), 2931 (w), 1734 (s), 1676 (s), 1612 (w), 1498 (w), 1467 (w), 1425 (w), 1387 (w), 1359 (m), 1308 (m), 1254 (m), 1169 (m), 1156 (s), 1133 (s), 1041 (m), 913 (m), 843 (m), 732 (s).

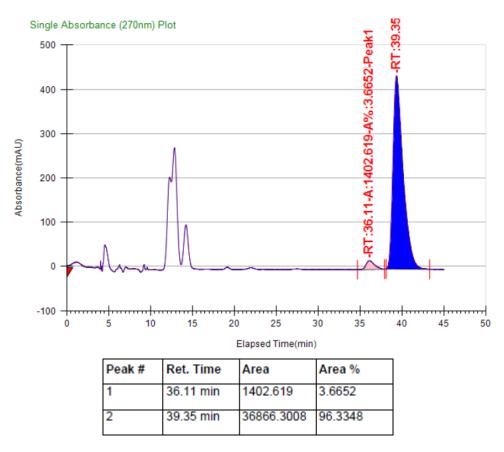
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +9.6 (c 0.10, MeOH).

The enantiomeric purity was determined by SFC (Chiralcel, OD-H, 15% MeOH, 270 nm) t_R (minor) = 36 min, t_R (major) = 39 min: er 96.3 : 3.7.

Co-Solvent %	Total Flow	Column	Co-Solvent	Back Pressure
15	4	OD-H	MeOH	150



Peak #	Ret. Time	Area	Area %
1	36.27 min	65125.8981	50.3364
2	39.46 min	64255.2983	49.6636



(+)-Peganumine A (1): A mixture of ketoamide 13b (1.50 g, 3.65 mmol, 1 equiv), 6-methoxytryptamine (2b) (765 mg, 4.02 mmol 1.1 equiv) and 4 Å molecular sieves (750 mg/mmol ketoamide) in toluene (38 mL, 0.1 M) was heated to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and toluene/DCM were added (38/9 mL, 0.05 M). The thiourea (5)-18 (359 mg, 0.73 mmol, 0.2 equiv) and benzoic acid (90 mg, 0.73 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 35 °C for 5 days. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, TFA (54 μ L, 0.73 mmol, 0.2 equiv) was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 days. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/Acetone 98:2) to yield the pure product (+)-1 (1.22 g, 69%, er 96:4) as a white solid. (+)-1 is poorly soluble in most of the common organic solvents including methanol and DMSO.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 11.27 (s, 1H), 10.80 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dd, J = 12.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.09 (td, J = 12.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (dd, J = 15.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.77 – 2.60 (m, 3H), 2.45 (dd, J = 10.6, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 171.4, 156.1, 155.4, 137.6, 137.5, 127.3, 125.7, 120.5, 120.4, 119.1, 118.2, 111.3, 109.5, 109.1, 108.3, 94.9, 94.7, 78.8, 77.4, 55.2, 55.2, 50.4, 40.1, 40.0, 35.6, 26.9, 26.1, 21.1, 21.0.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.38 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, J = 13.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.18 (td, J = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, J = 15.4, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.90 – 2.74 (m, 2H), 2.69 (dd, J = 15.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, J = 10.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (dd, J = 11.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 175.2, 158.4, 157.6, 139.5, 139.4, 127.8, 126.5, 122.3, 122.2, 120.0, 119.2, 112.9, 112.2, 110.5, 109.8, 96.0, 95.7, 81.3, 79.7, 56.0, 56.0, 51.9, 41.7, 41.6, 37.3, 27.3, 26.3, 22.5, 22.1.

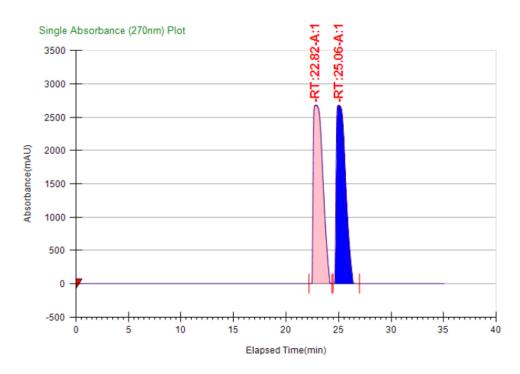
HRMS: (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{29}H_{31}N_4O_3$ ([M+H]⁺): 483.2391; found: 483.2392.

IR: v (cm⁻¹) 2981 (w), 2938 (w), 1734 (s), 1676 (s), 1612 (w), 1499 (w), 1467 (w), 1430 (w), 1387 (w), 1359 (m), 1308 (m), 1254 (m), 1168 (m), 1153 (s), 1137 (s), 1040 (m), 914 (m), 842 (m), 731 (s).

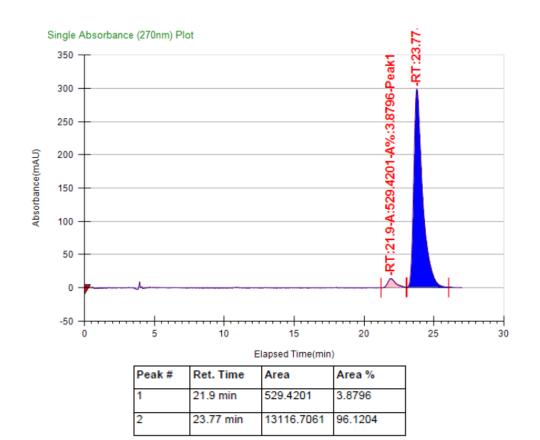
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +6.2 (c 0.10, MeOH).

The enantiomeric purity was determined by SFC (Chiralcel, OD-H, 18% MeOH, 270 nm) t_R (minor) = 22 min, t_R (major) = 24 min: er 96.1 : 3.9.

Co-Solvent %	Total Flow	Column	Co-Solvent	Back Pressure
18	4	OD-H	MeOH	150



Peak #	Ret. Time	Area	Агеа %
1	22.82 min	167936.5875	50.4525
2	25.06 min	164923.935	49.5475



3. Optimization of the Liebeskind-Srogl coupling

Entry	Cu(I) source	L	L/Pd ratio	Hex/THF (v/v)	Yield of 8a (%)
1	CuTC	PPh ₃	8/1	0/1	0
2	CuTC	PPh_3	8/1	3/1	18
3	CuDPP	PPh_3	8/1	3/1	22
4	CuDPP	$AsPh_3$	8/1	3/1	52
5	CuDPP	$AsPh_3$	4/1	3/1	78
6	CuDPP	$AsPh_3$	1/1	3/1	94

Table 1 – Conditions optimization for the Liebeskind-Srogl coupling of 7a with 5

4. ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shifts of the natural and the synthetic (+)-peganumine A

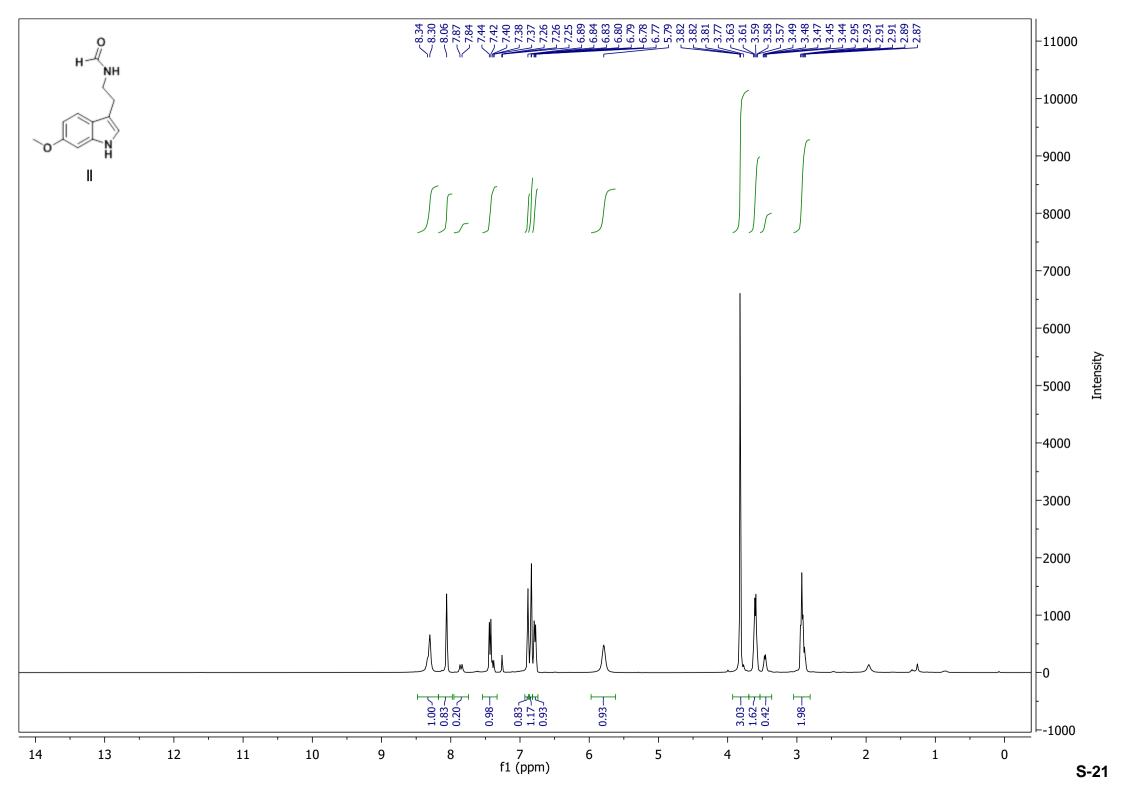
Natural				Synthesized			
N°	¹³ C [ppm] (150 MHz) (DMSO-d ₆)	¹ H [ppm] (600 MHz) (DMSO-d ₆)		N°	¹³ C [ppm] (151 MHz) (DMSO-d ₆)	¹H [r (600 (DMS	MHz)
1	77.4	-	-	1	77.4	-	-
3	40.0	2.34	2.45	3	40.0	2.34	2.45
4	21.0	2.63	2.64	4	21.1	2.63	2.65
5	109.5	-	-	5	109.5	-	-
6	120.5	-	-	6	120.5	-	-
7	118.2	7.24	-	7	118.2	7.24	-
8	108.3	6.63	-	8	108.3	6.63	-
9	155.4	-	-	9	155.4	-	-
10	94.9	6.93	-	10	94.9	6.92	-
11	137.6	-	-	11	137.6	-	-
13	127.3	-	-	13	127.3	-	-
14	171.4	-	-	14	171.4	-	-
15	50.4	1.88	2.30	15	50.4	1.88	2.30
16	40.0	-	-	16	40.0	-	-
17	26.8	1.15	-	17	26.9	1.14	-
18	26.0	1.38	-	18	26.1	1.38	-
1'	78.8	-	-	1'	78.8	-	-
3'	35.6	4.00	3.09	3'	35.6	4.00	3.09
4'	20.9	2.70	2.90	4'	21.0	2.71	2.90
5'	111.3	-	-	5'	111.3	-	-
6'	120.4	-	-	6'	120.4	-	-
7'	119.0	7.38	-	7'	119.1	7.38	-
8'	109.1	6.70	-	8'	109.1	6.69	-
9'	156.1	-	-	9'	156.1	-	-
10'	94.7	6.87	-	10'	94.7	6.87	-
11'	137.5	-	-	11'	137.5	-	-
13'	125.7	-	-	13'	125.7	-	-
12-NH	-	11.25	-	12-NH	<u>-</u>	11.27	-
12'-NH	-	10.77	-	12'-NH	_	10.80	-
9-OMe	55.2	3.78	-	9-OMe	55.2	3.77	-
9'-0Me	55.2	3.77	-	9'-0Me	55.2	3.76	-

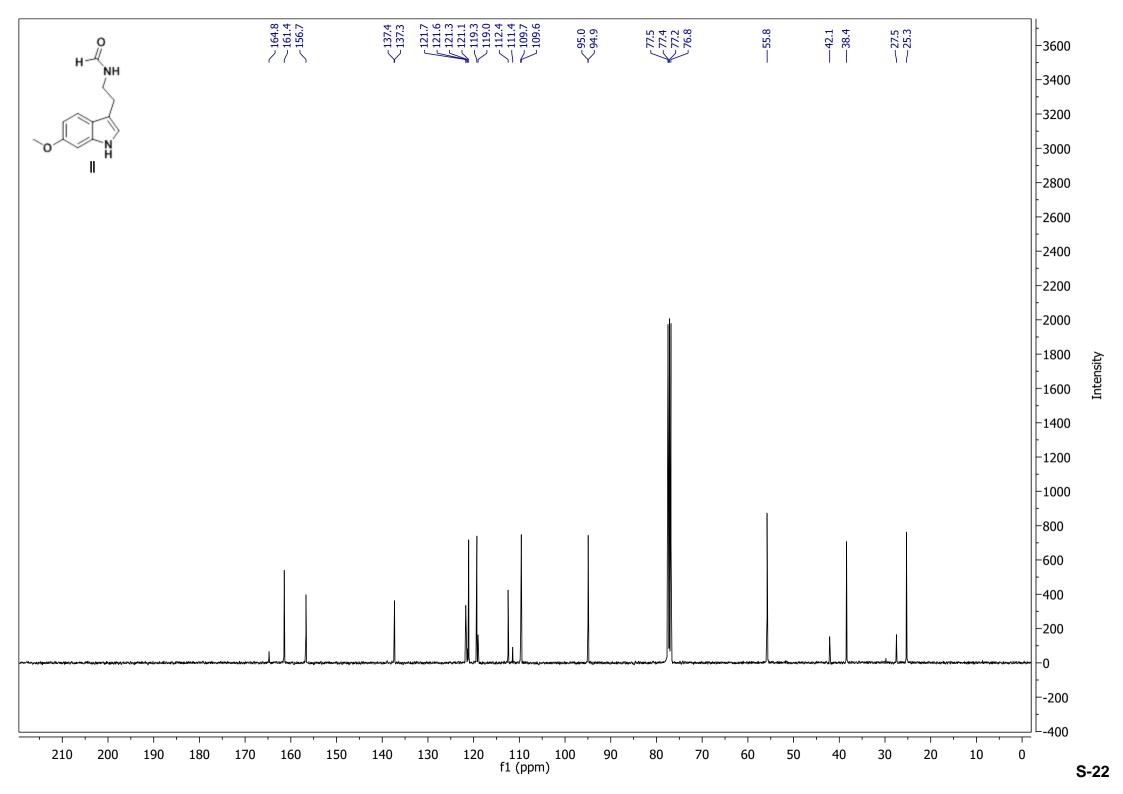
Table 2 – Comparison of NMR data between the natural and the synthesized (+)-peganumine A in DMSO-d₆

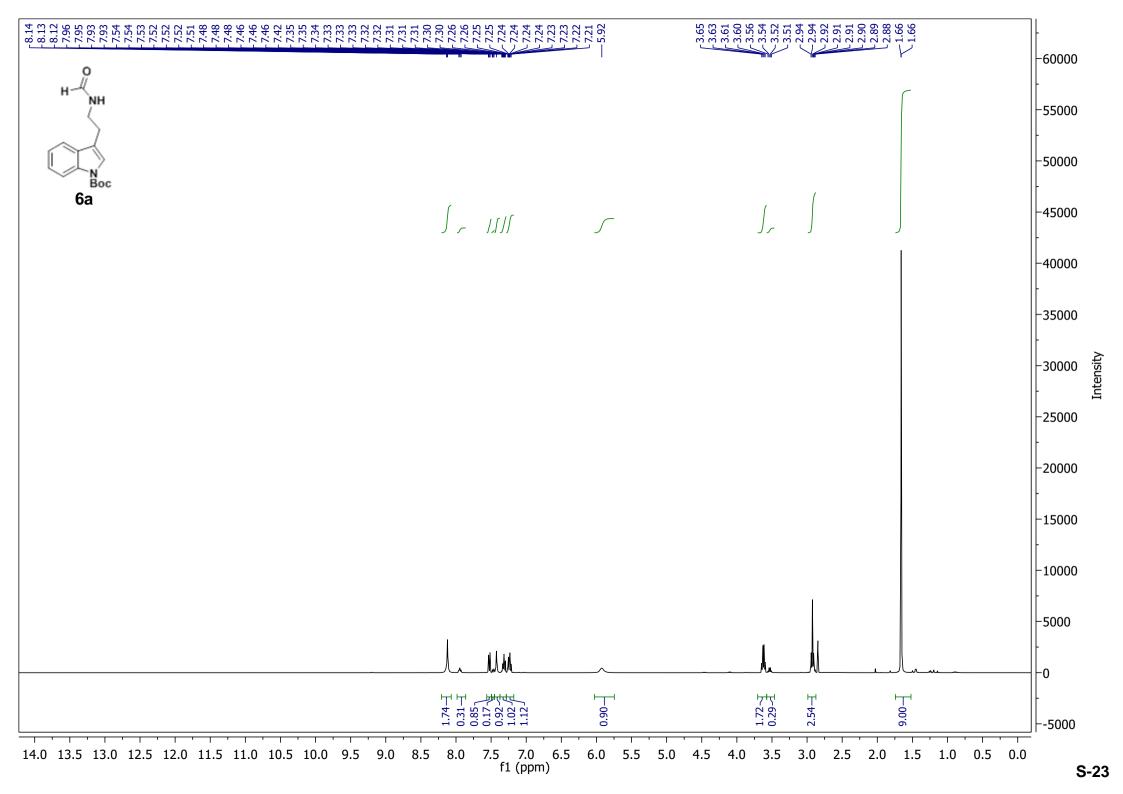
5. References

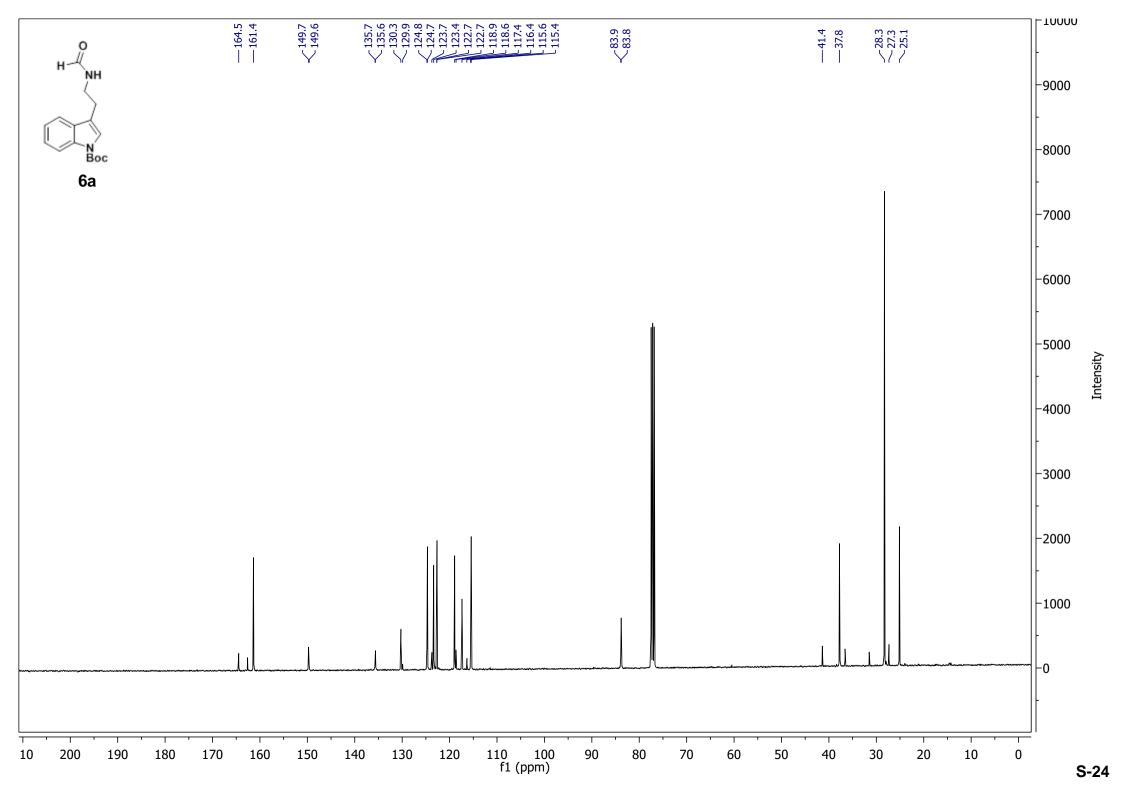
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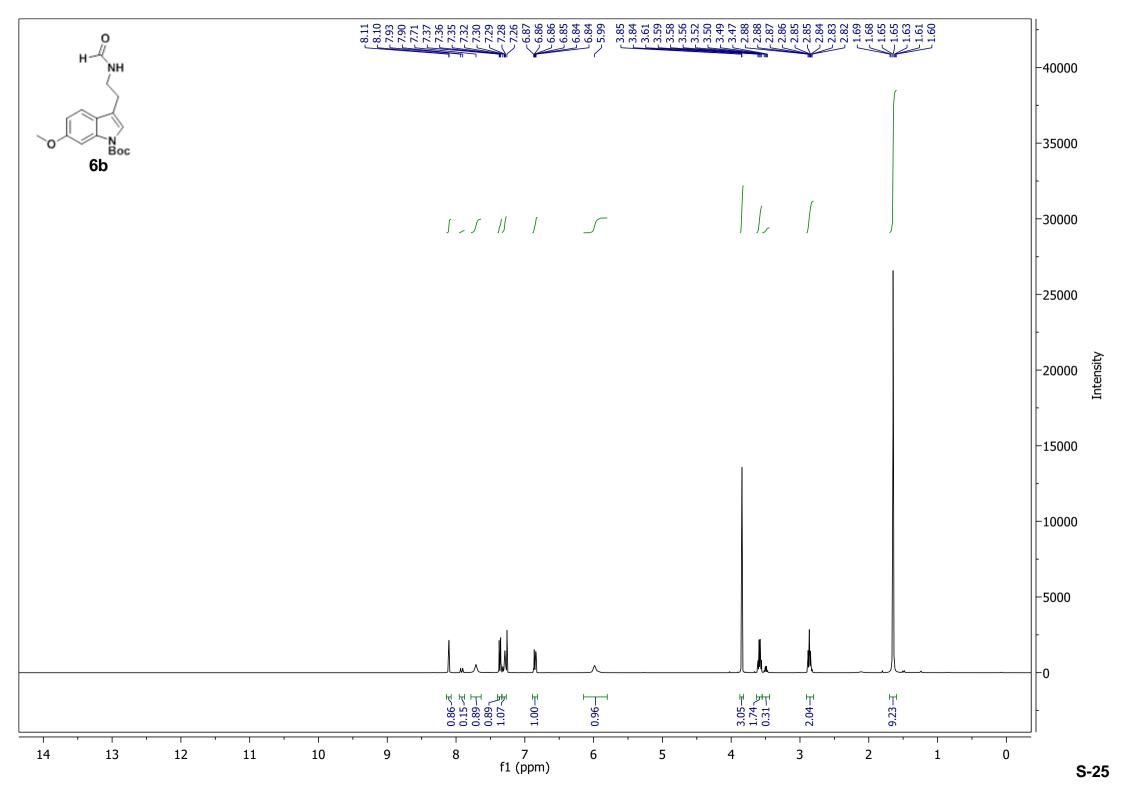
6. Copies of the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

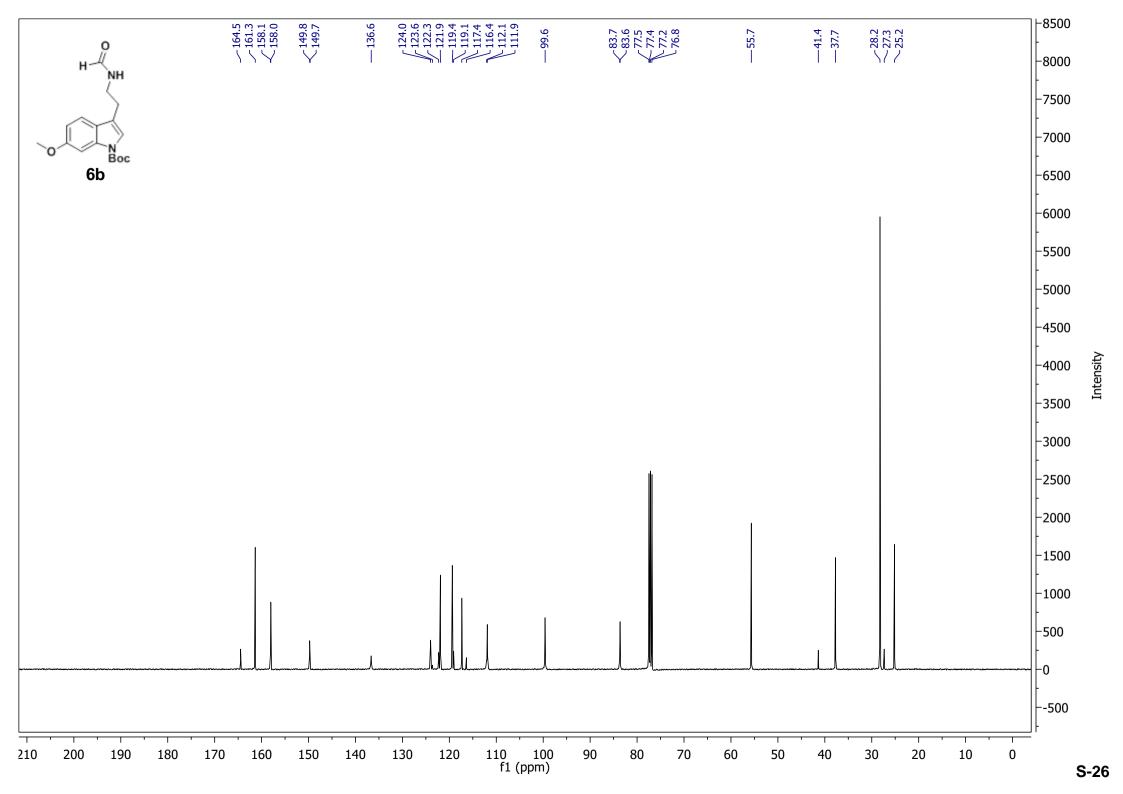


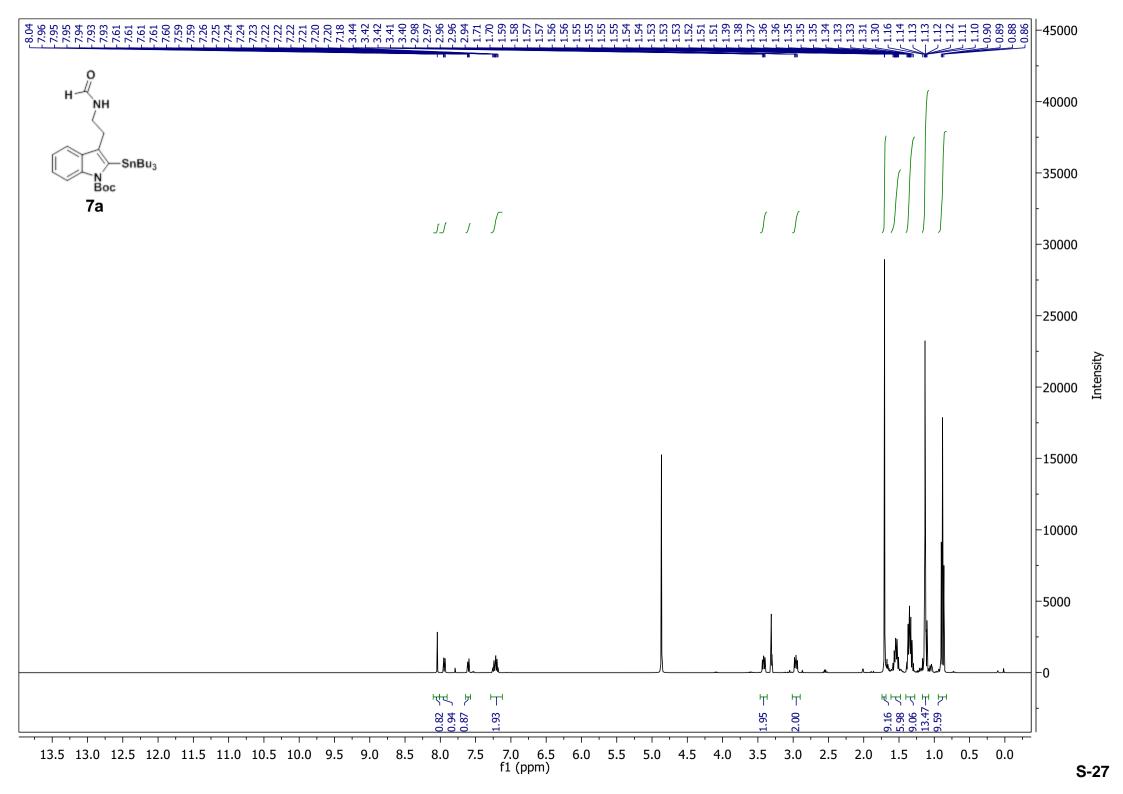


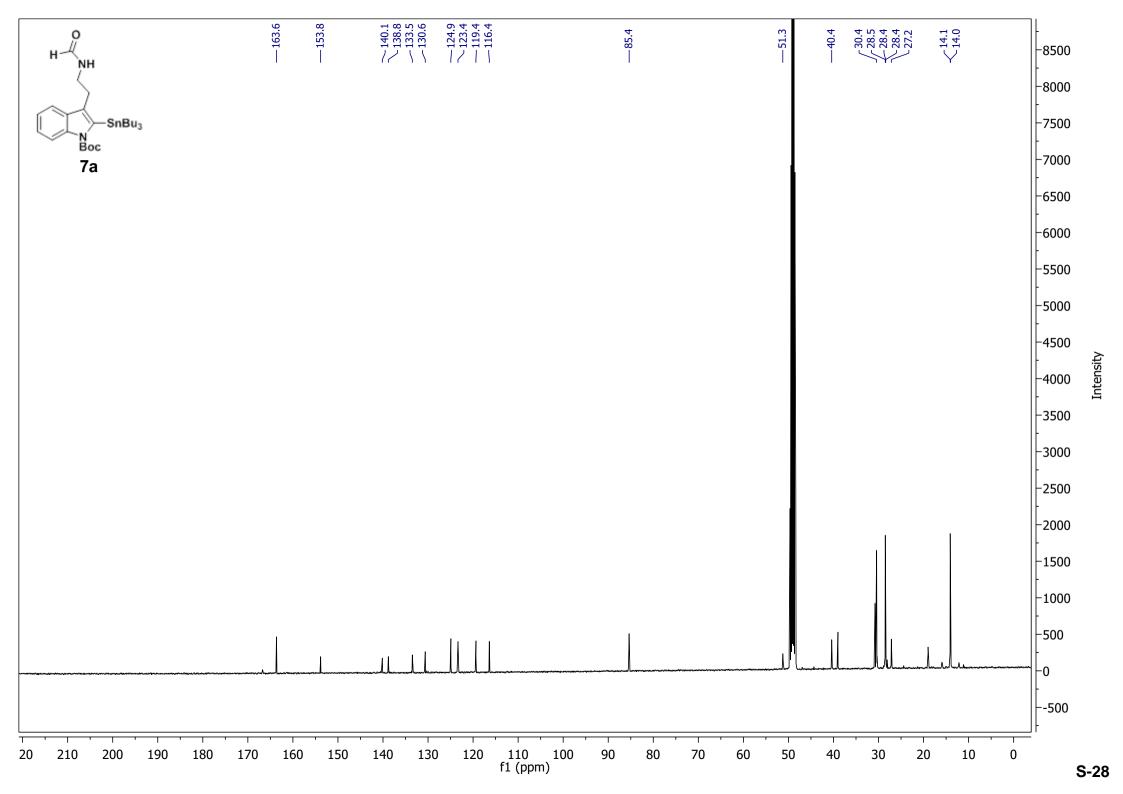


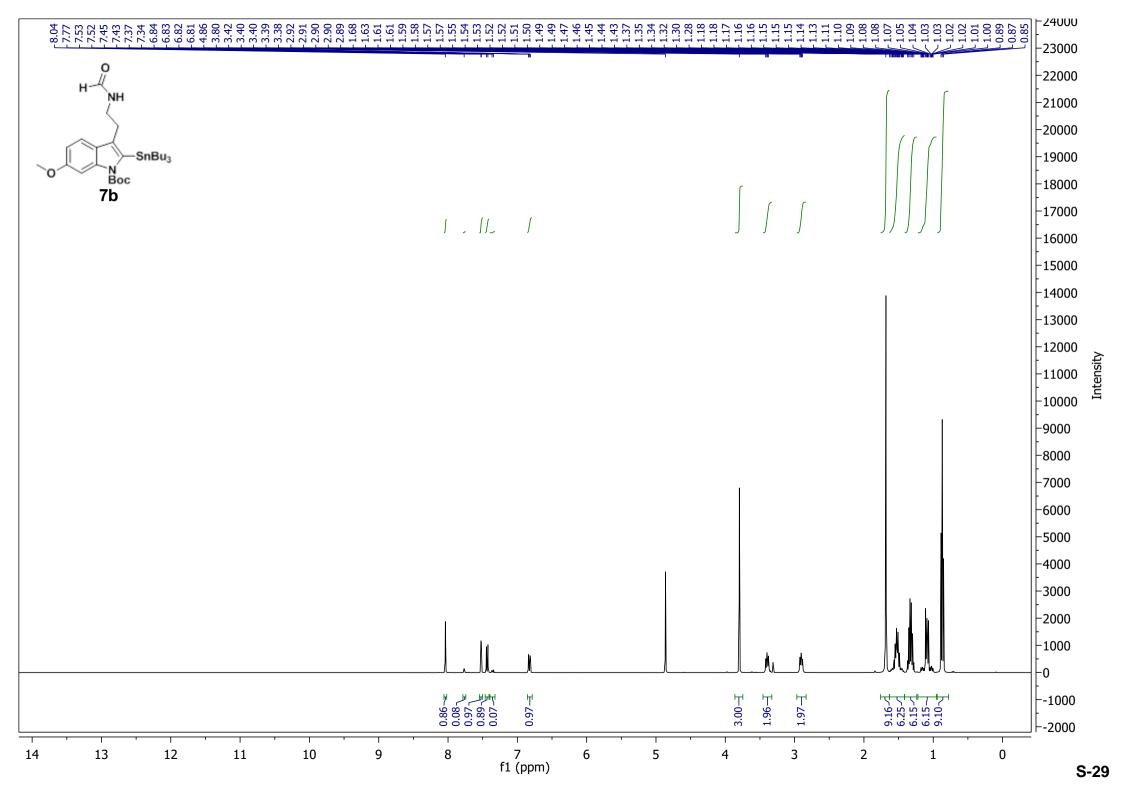


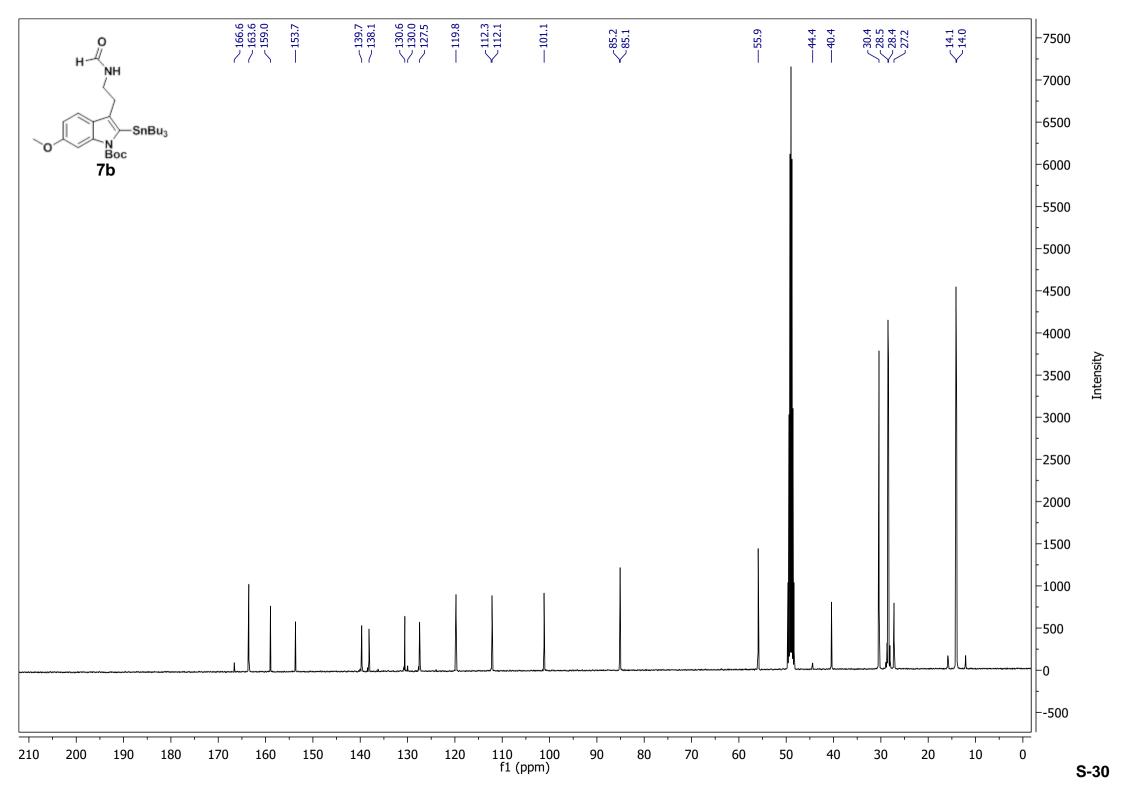


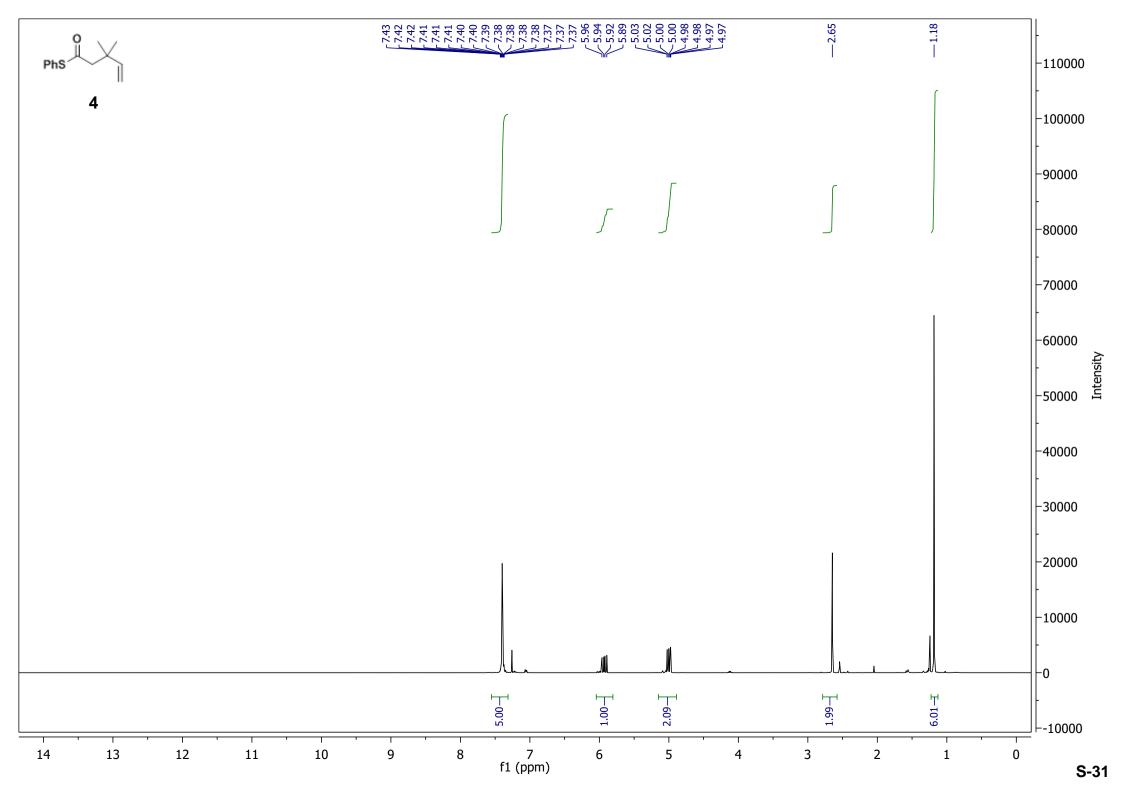


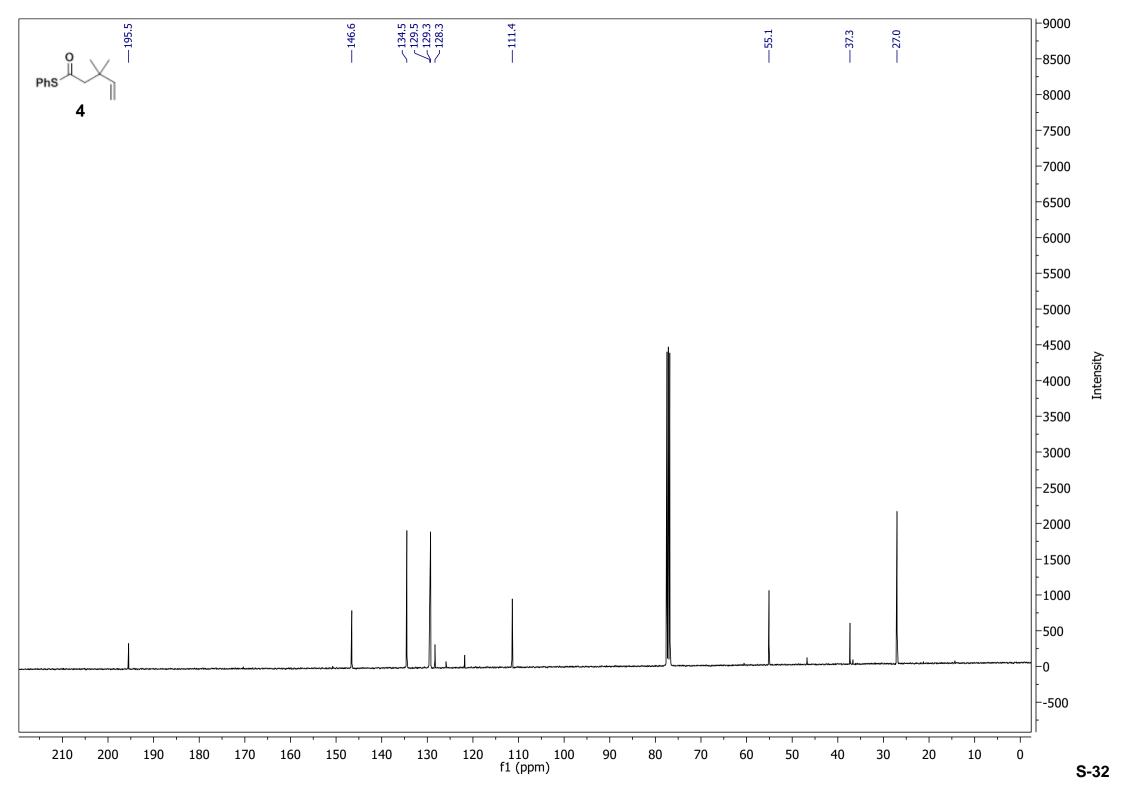


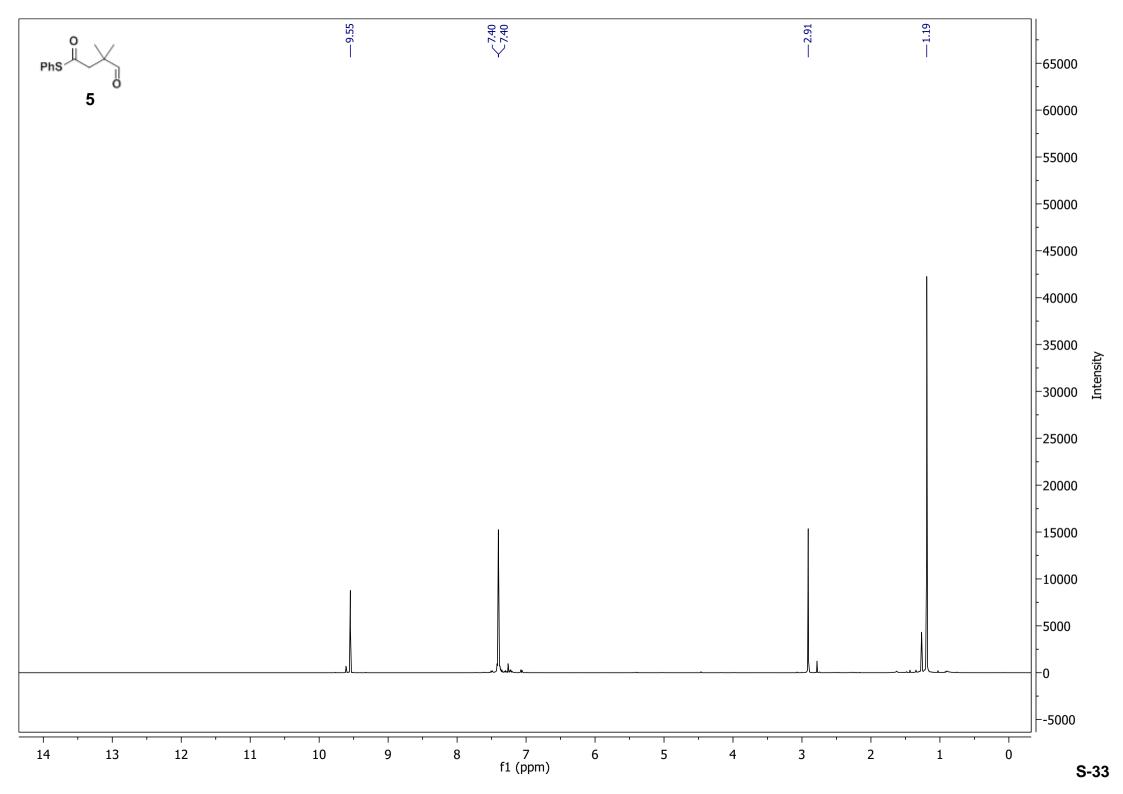


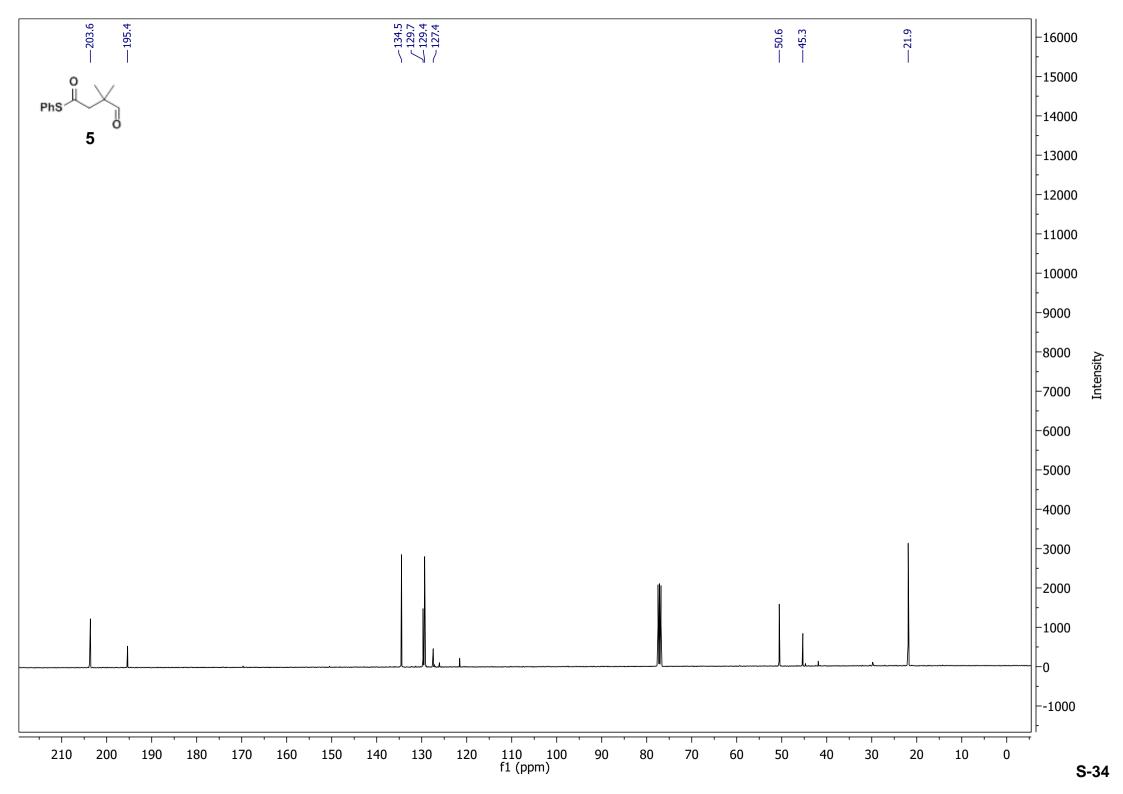


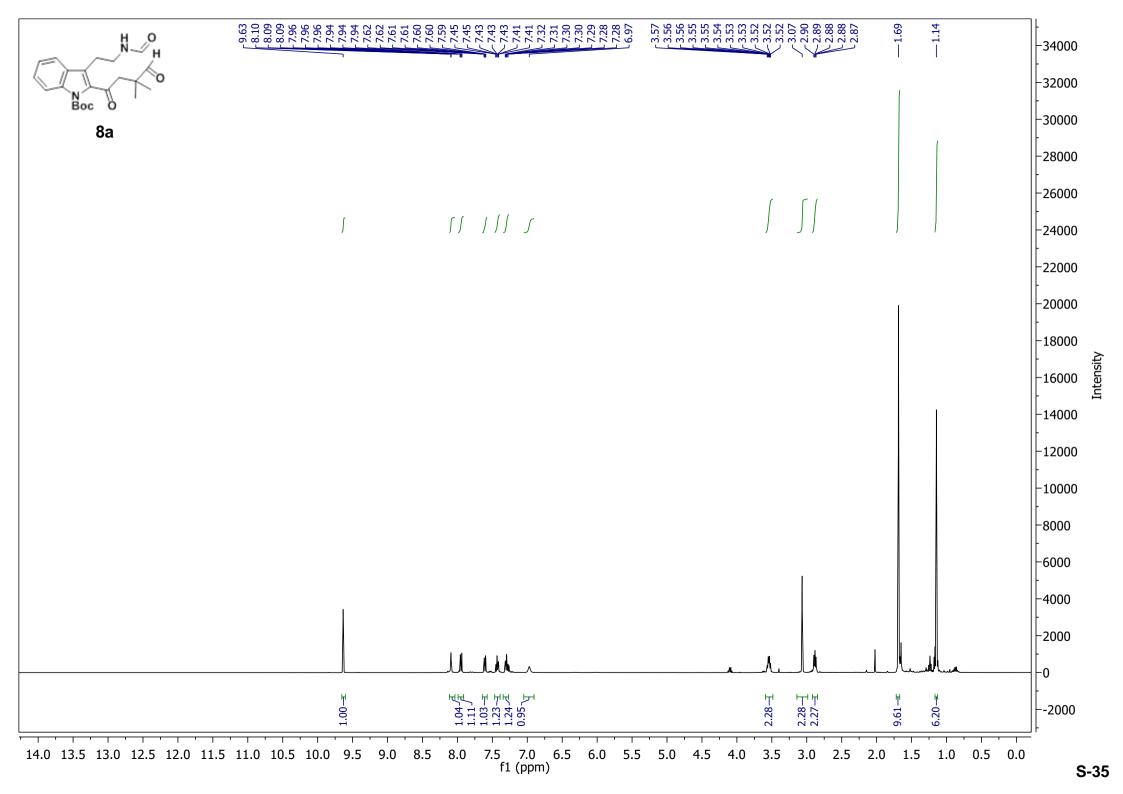


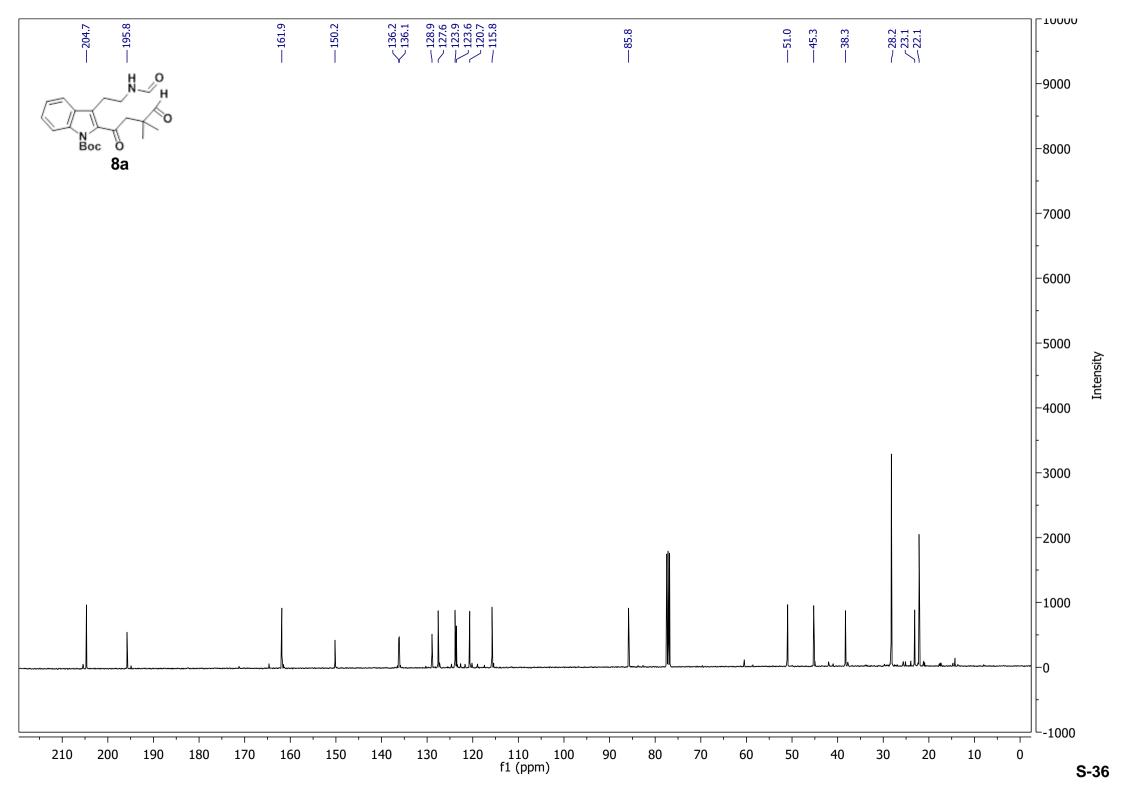


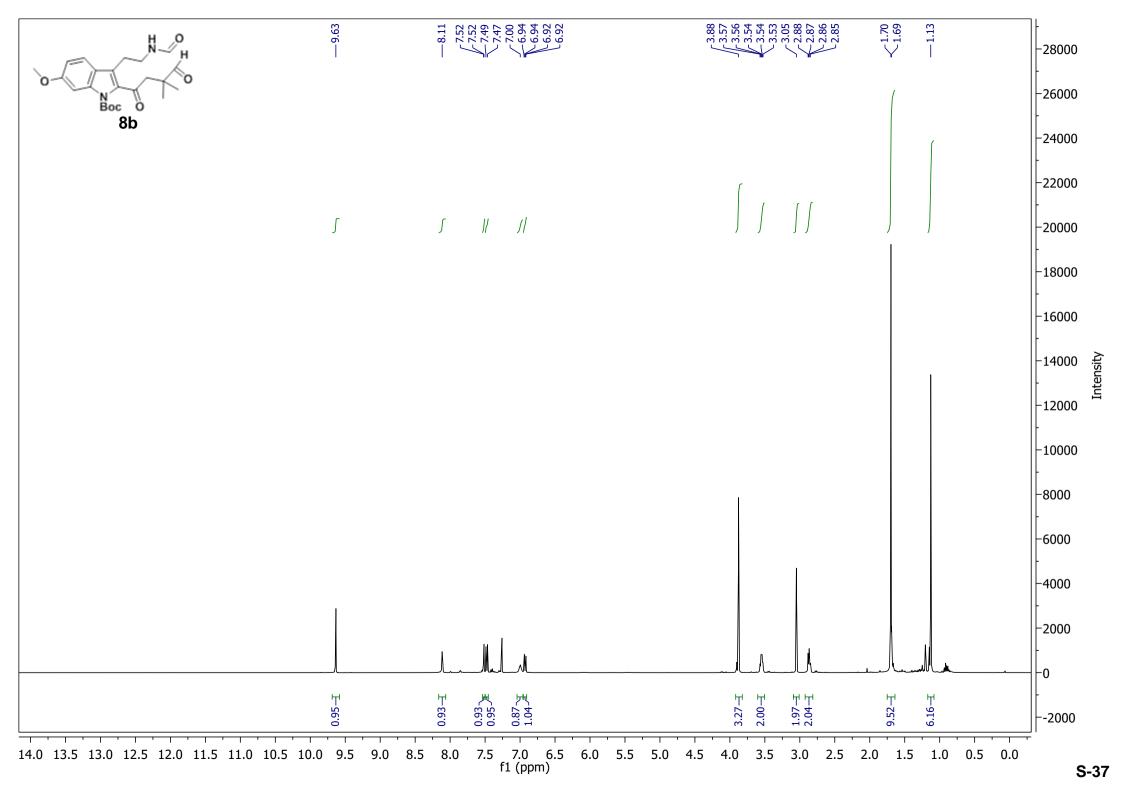


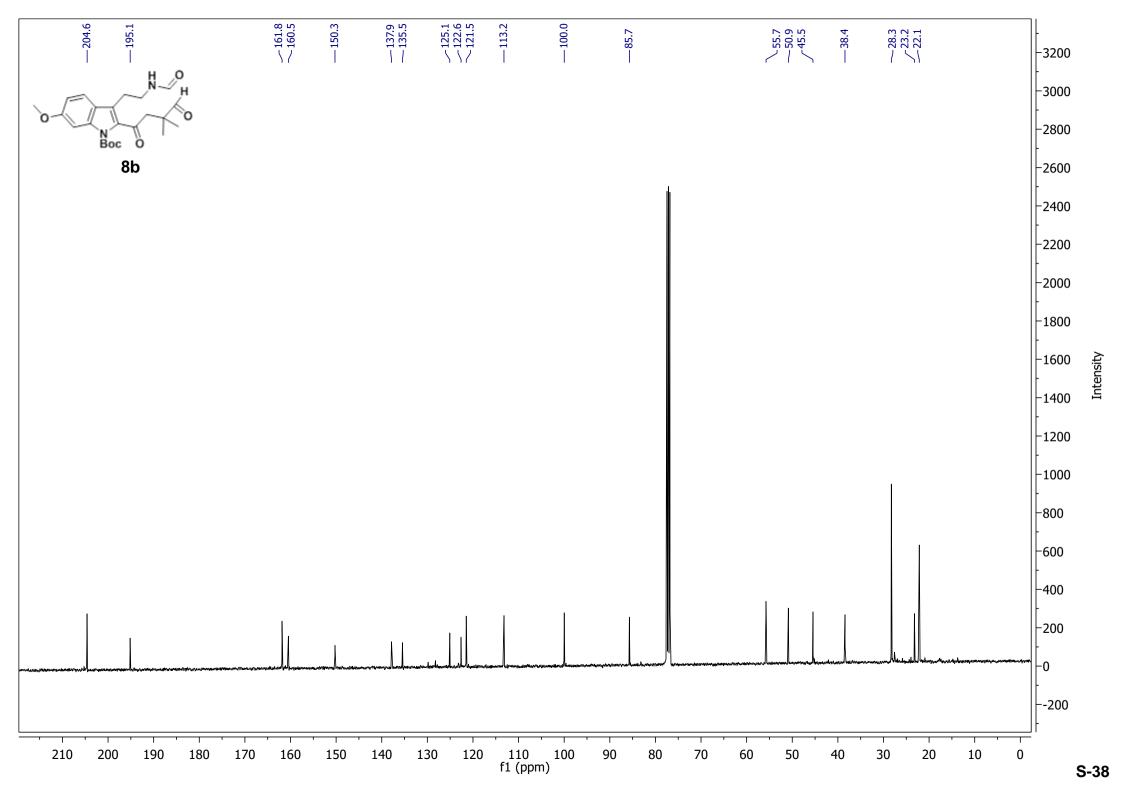


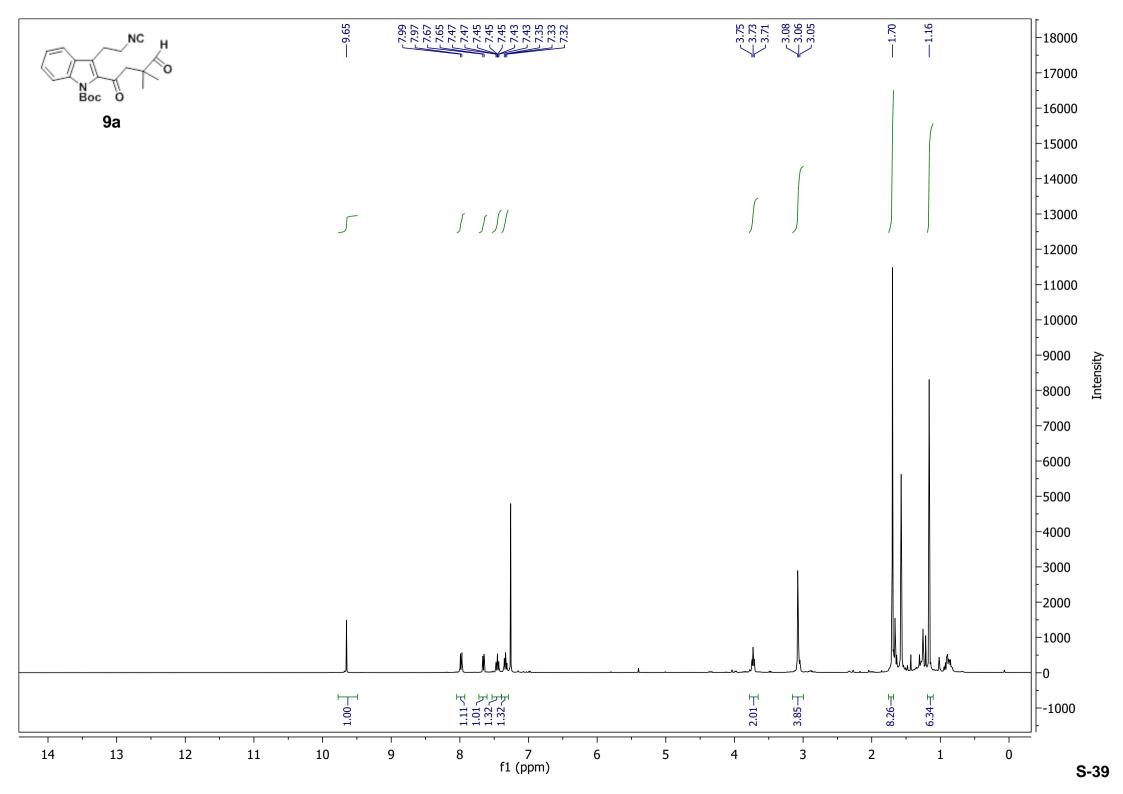


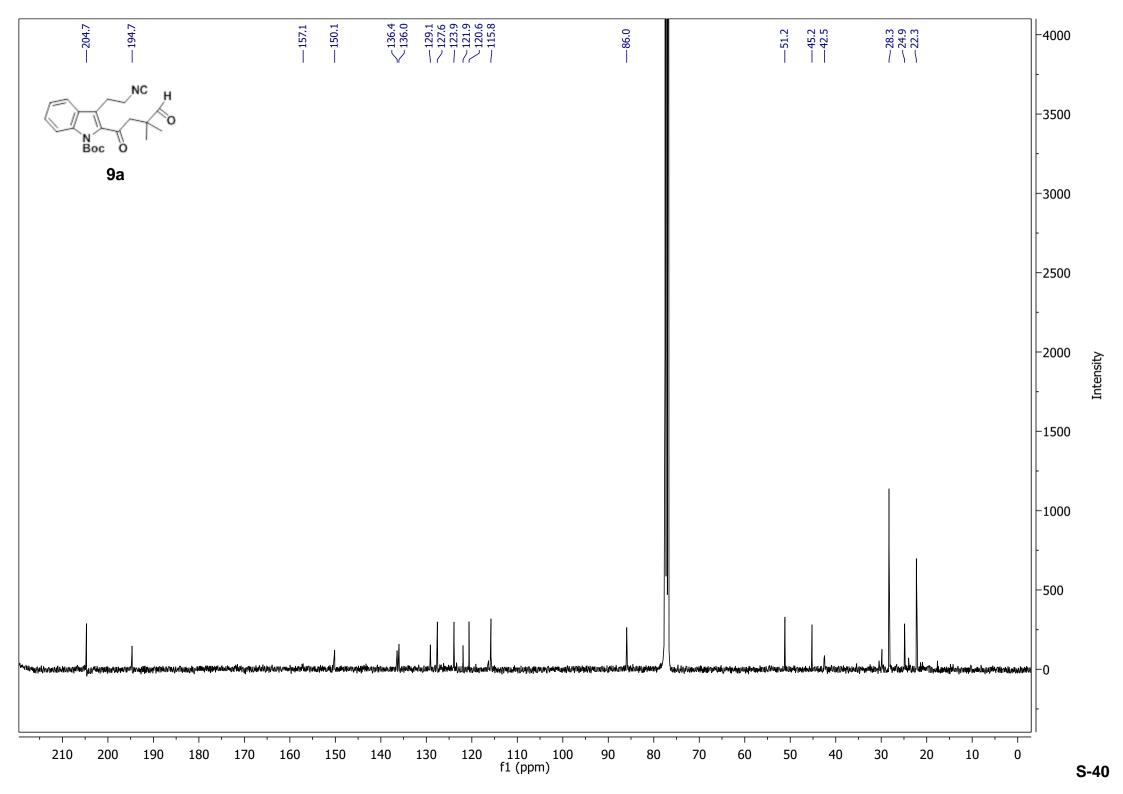


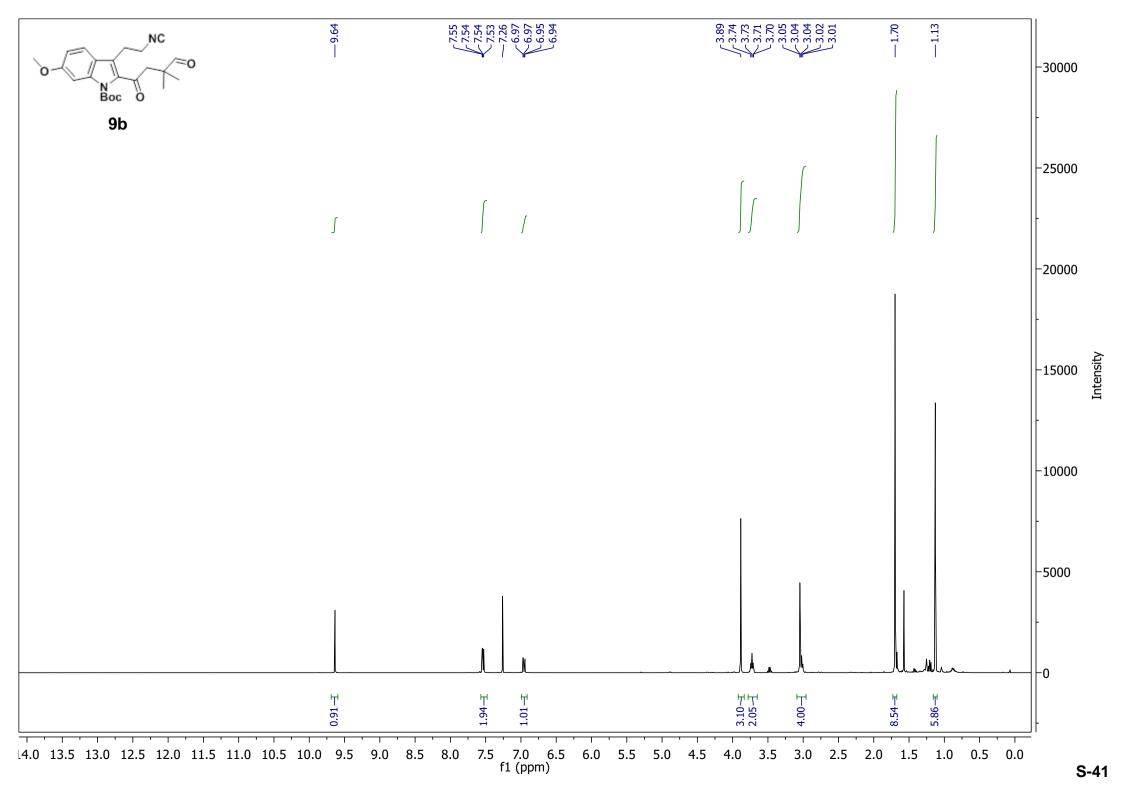


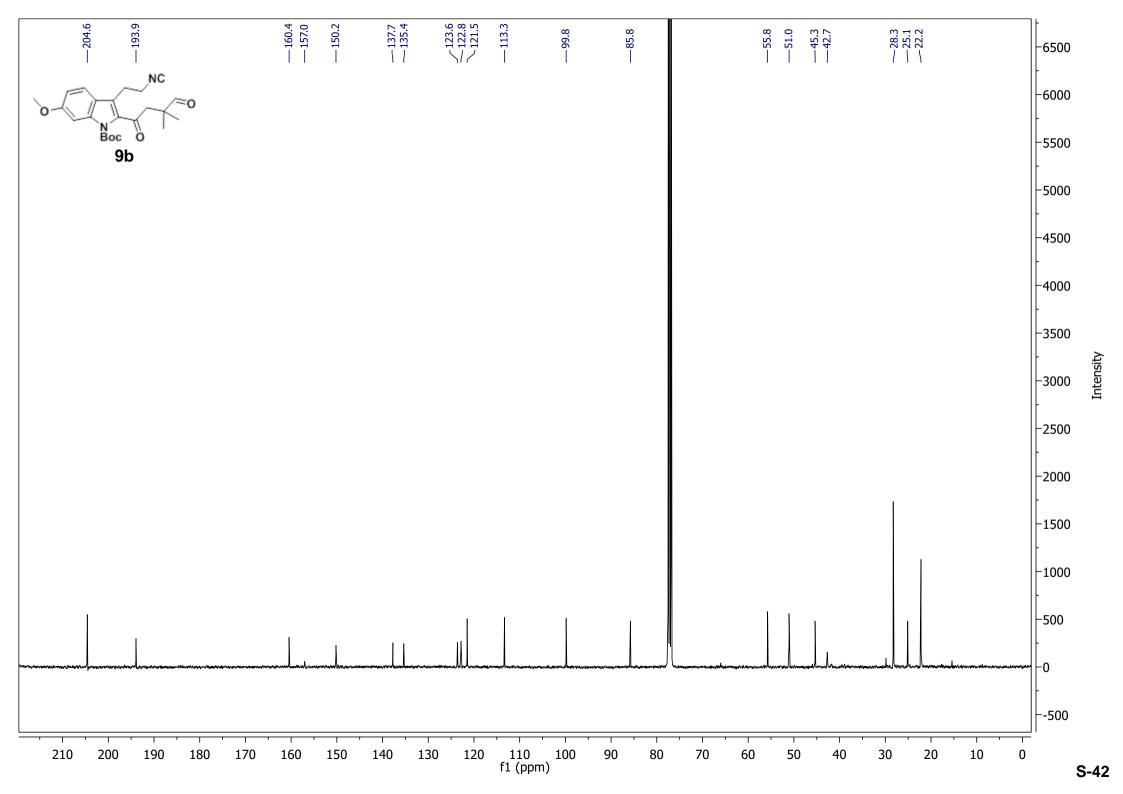


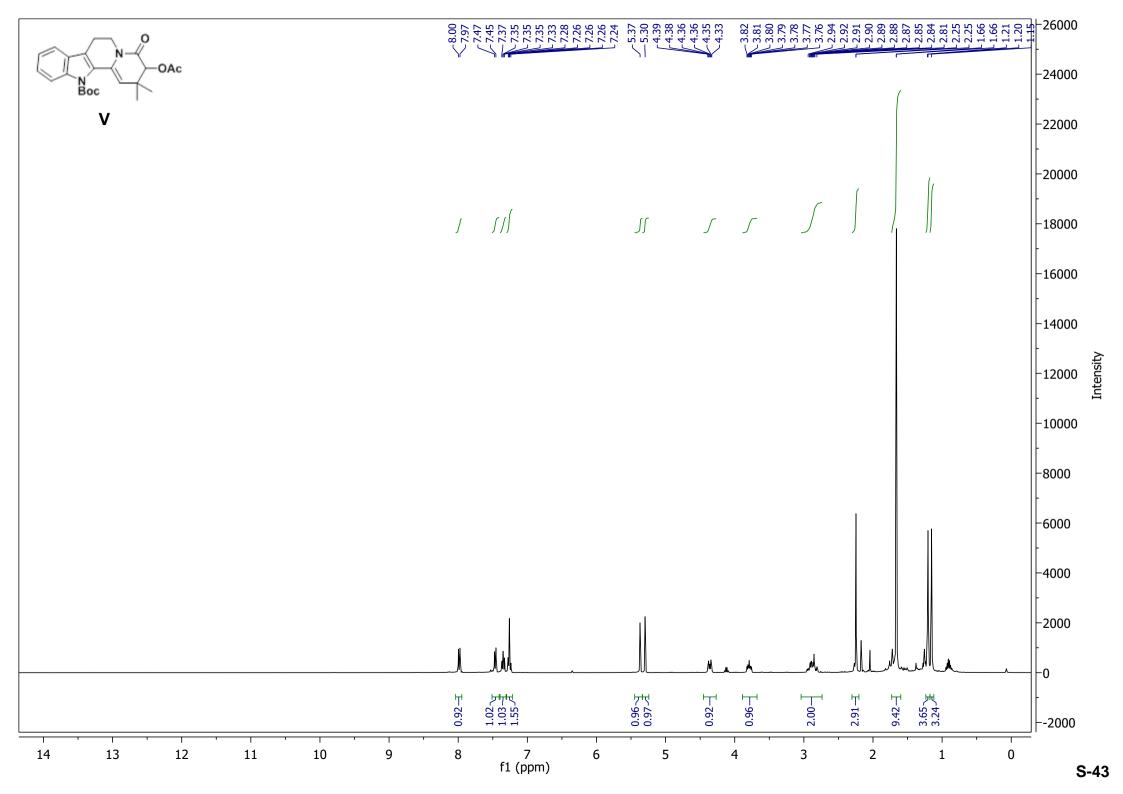


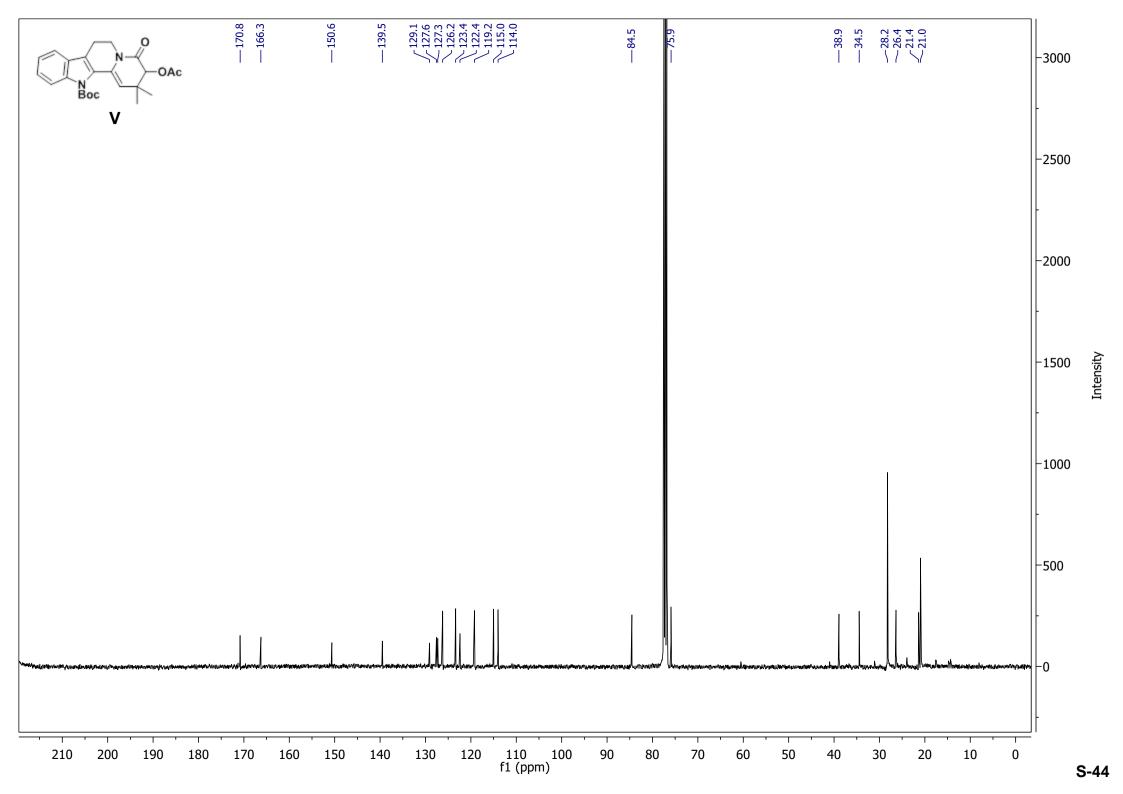


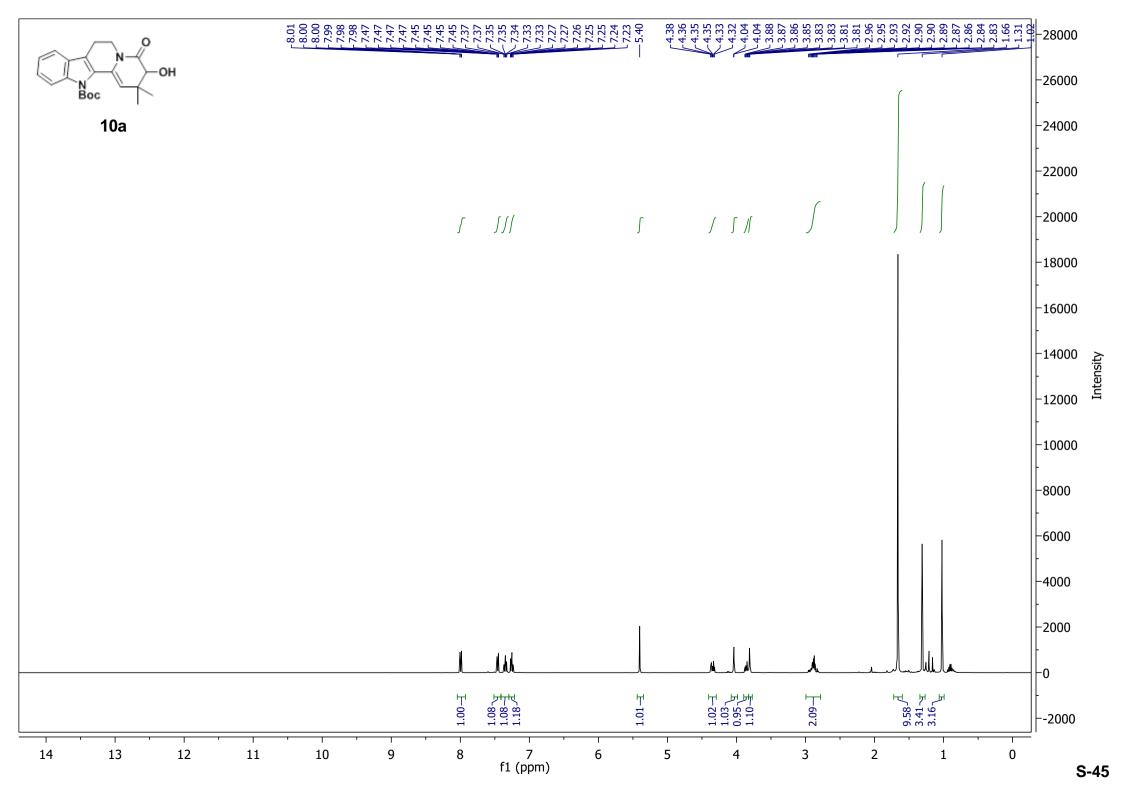


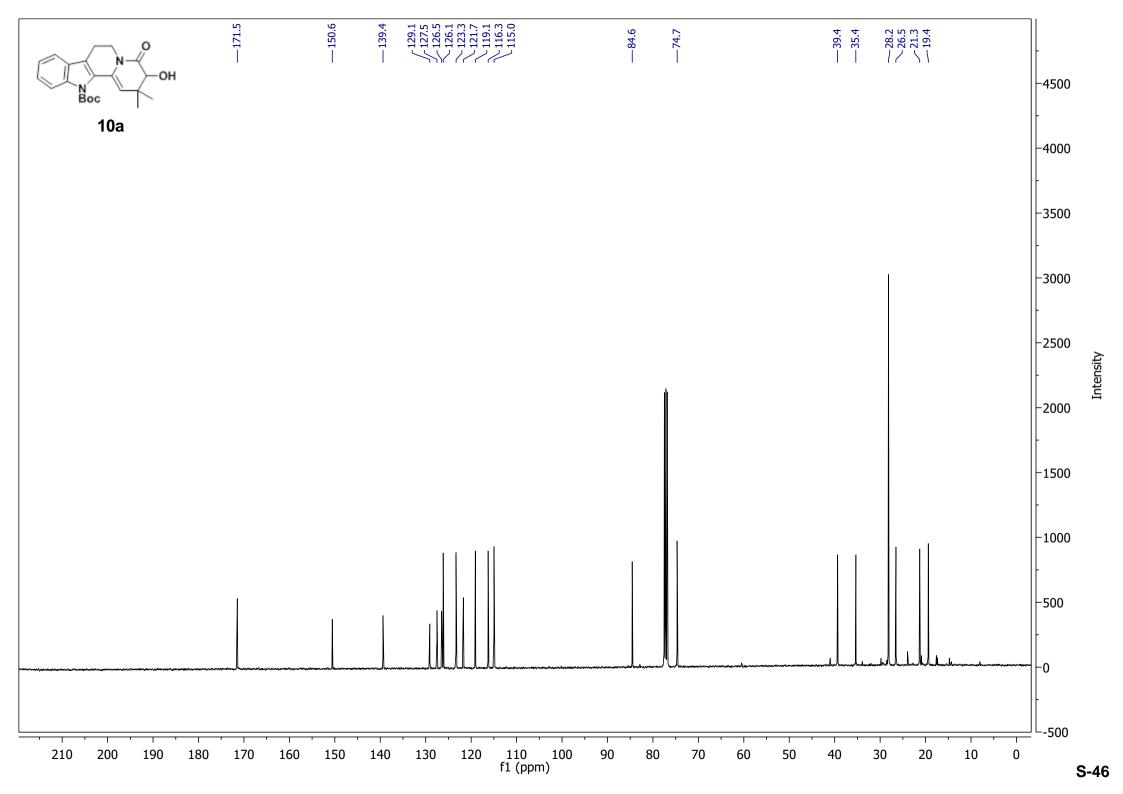


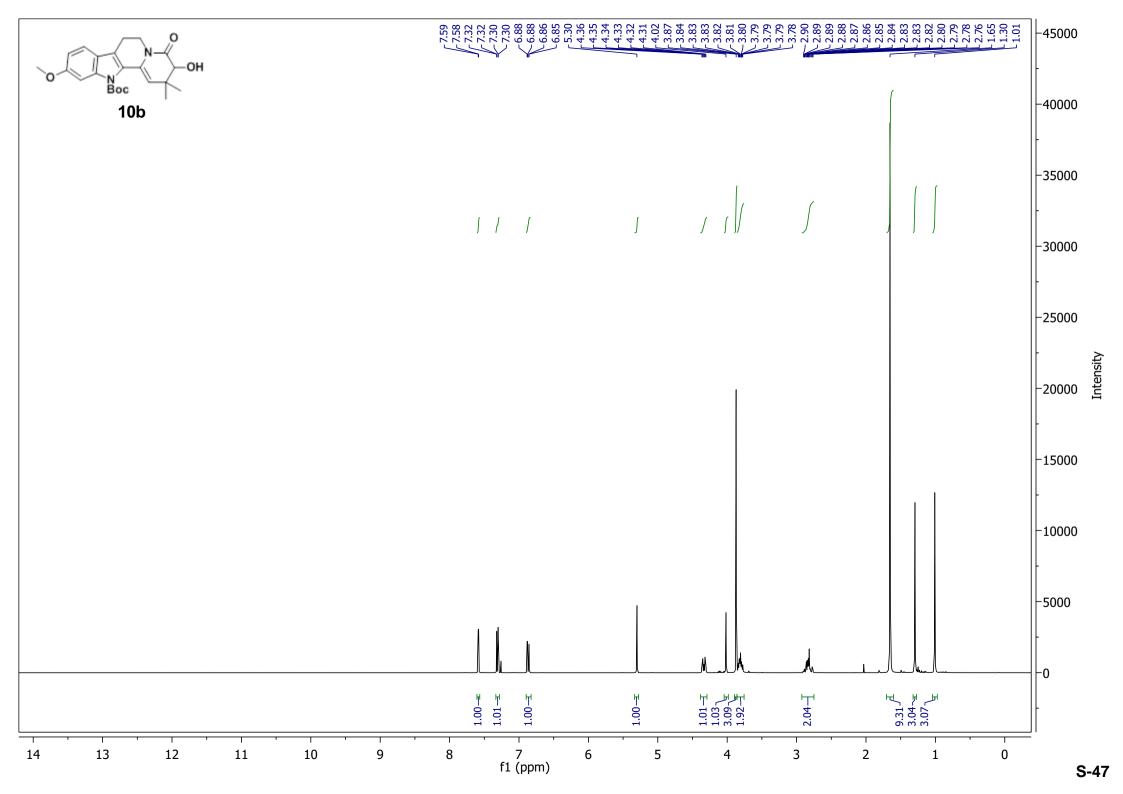


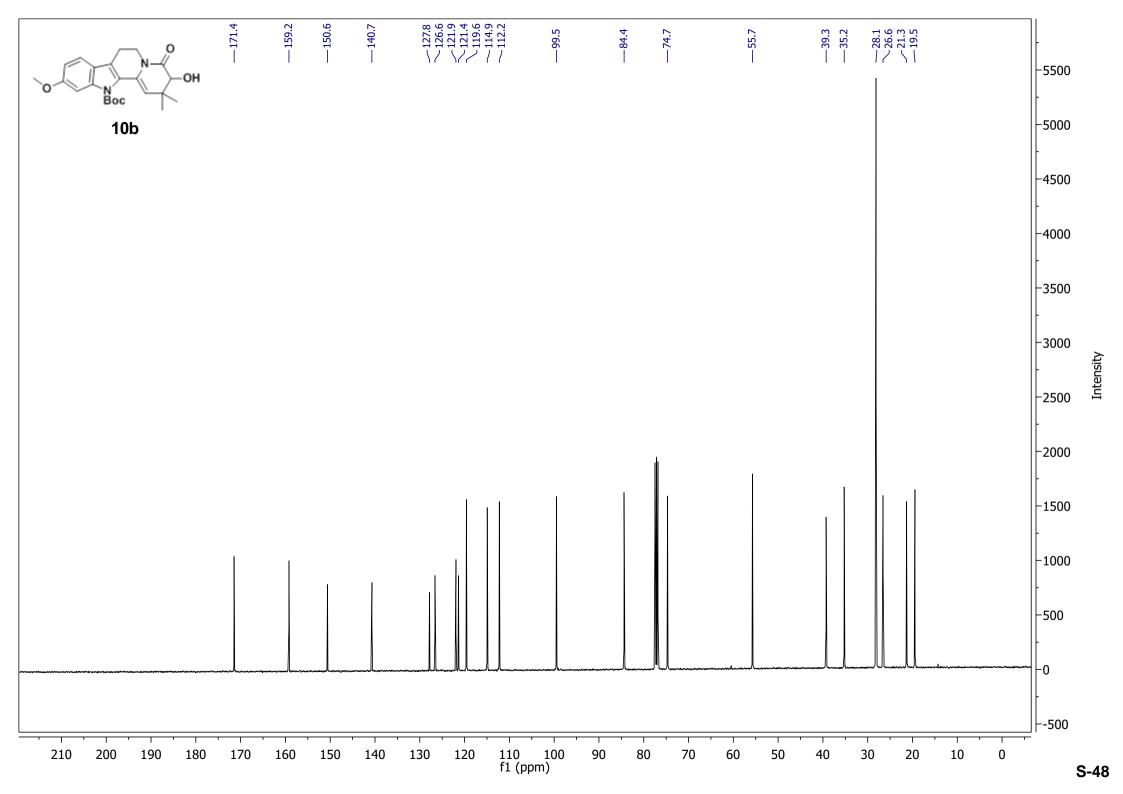


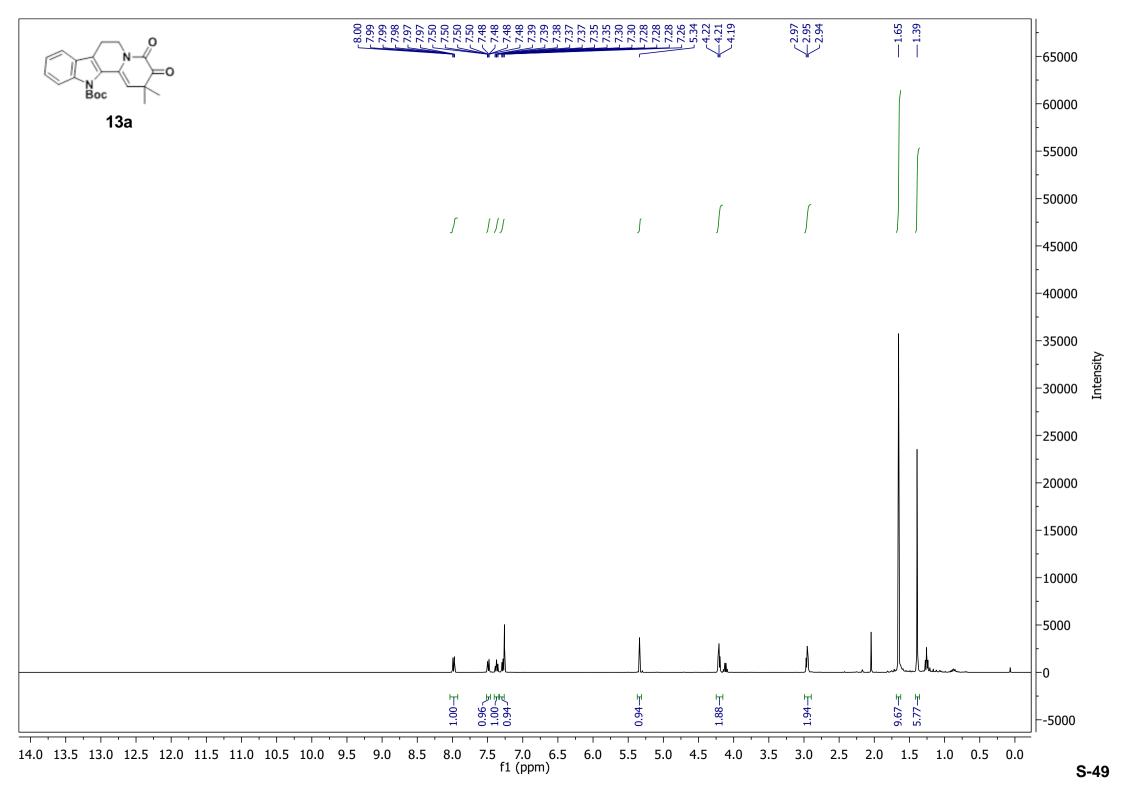


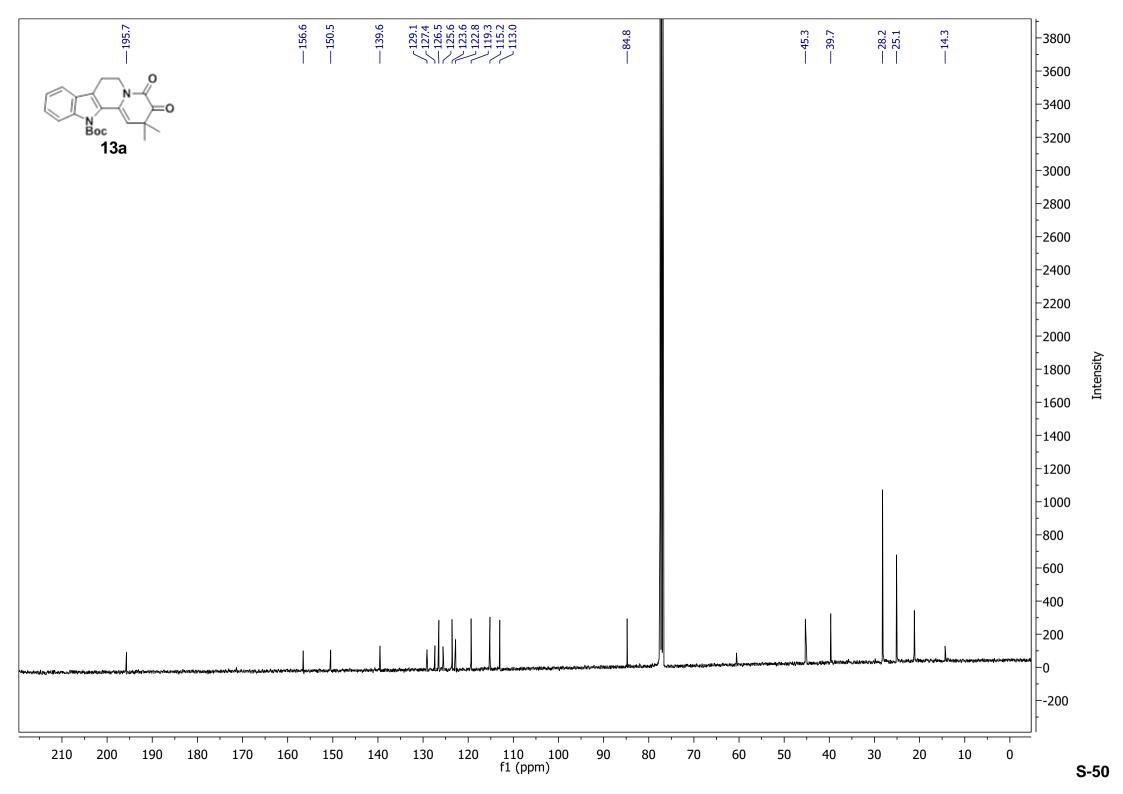


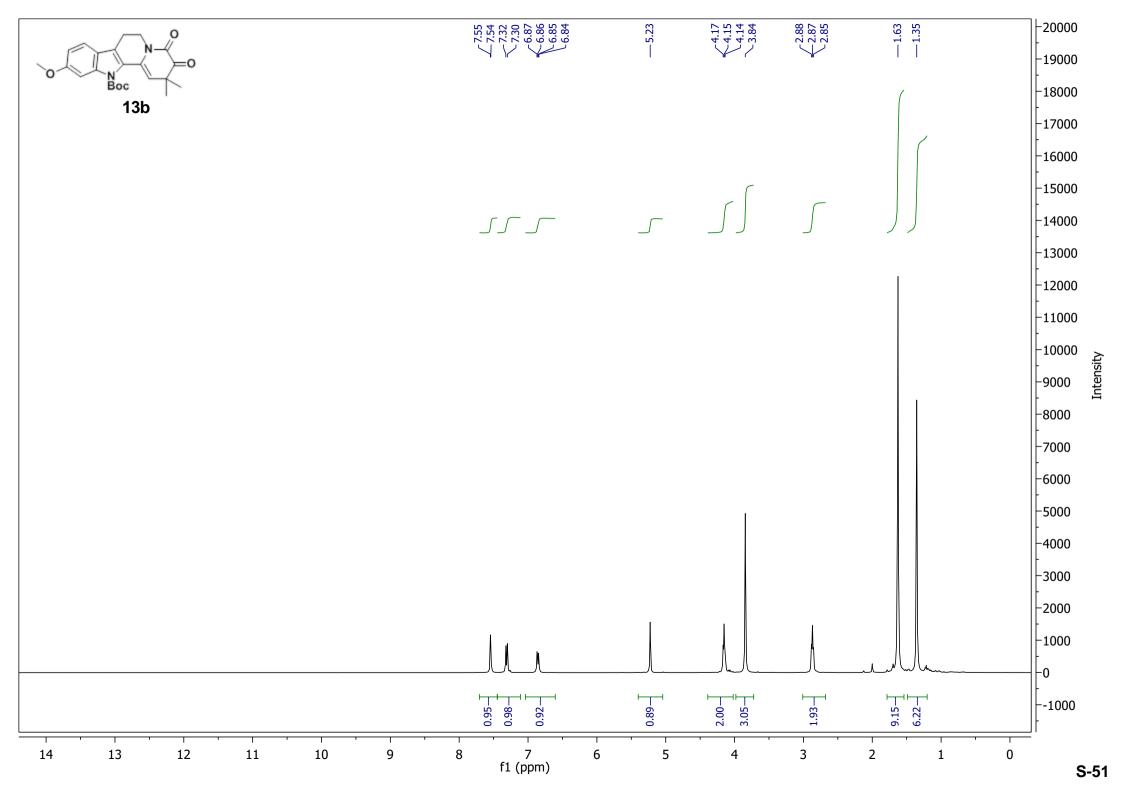


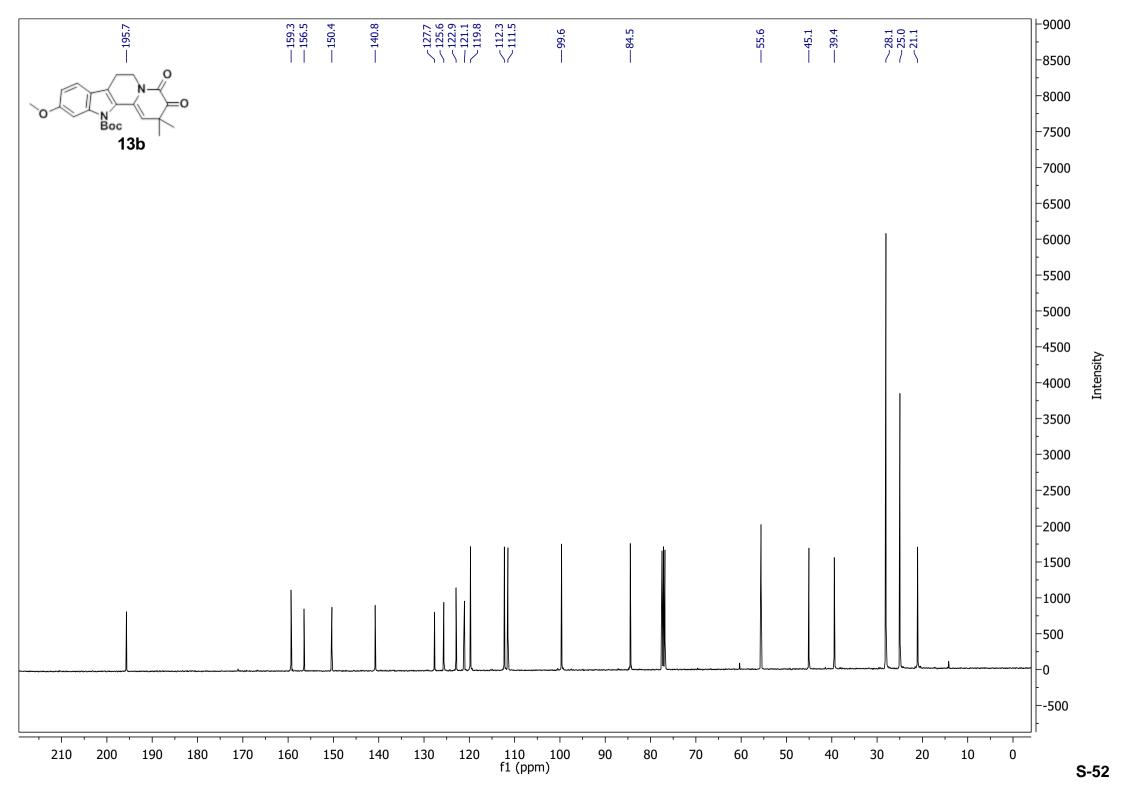


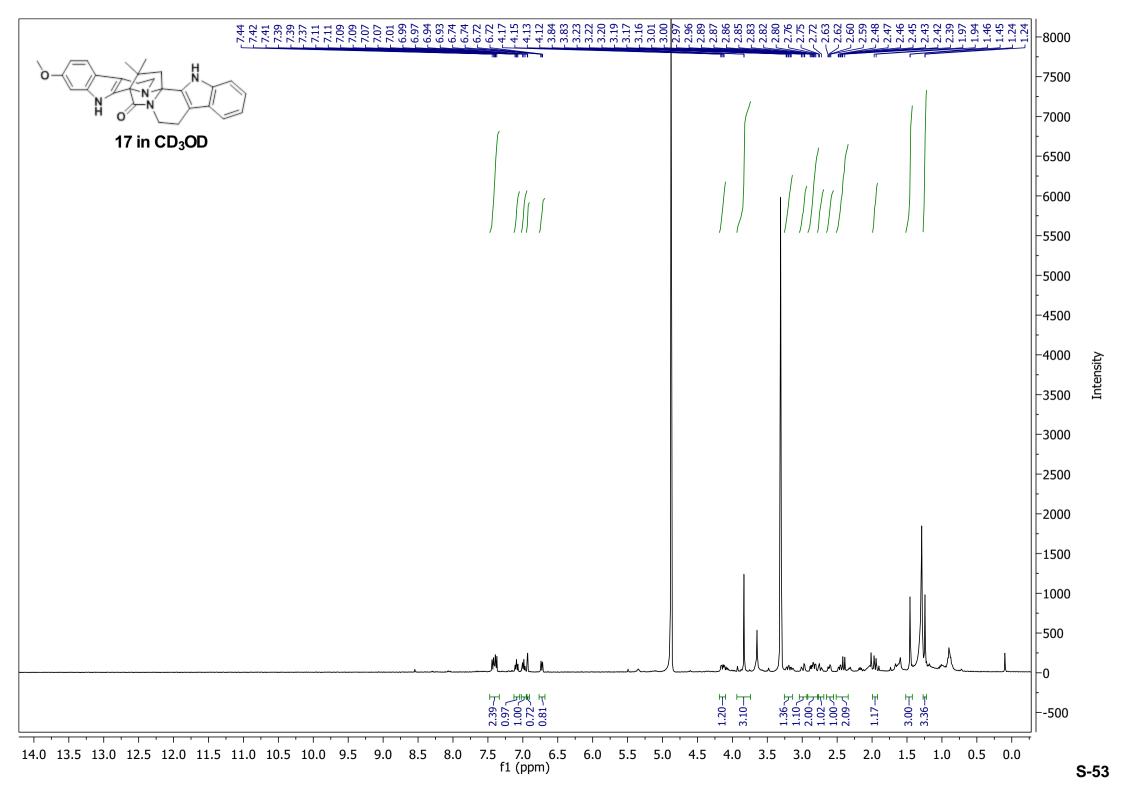


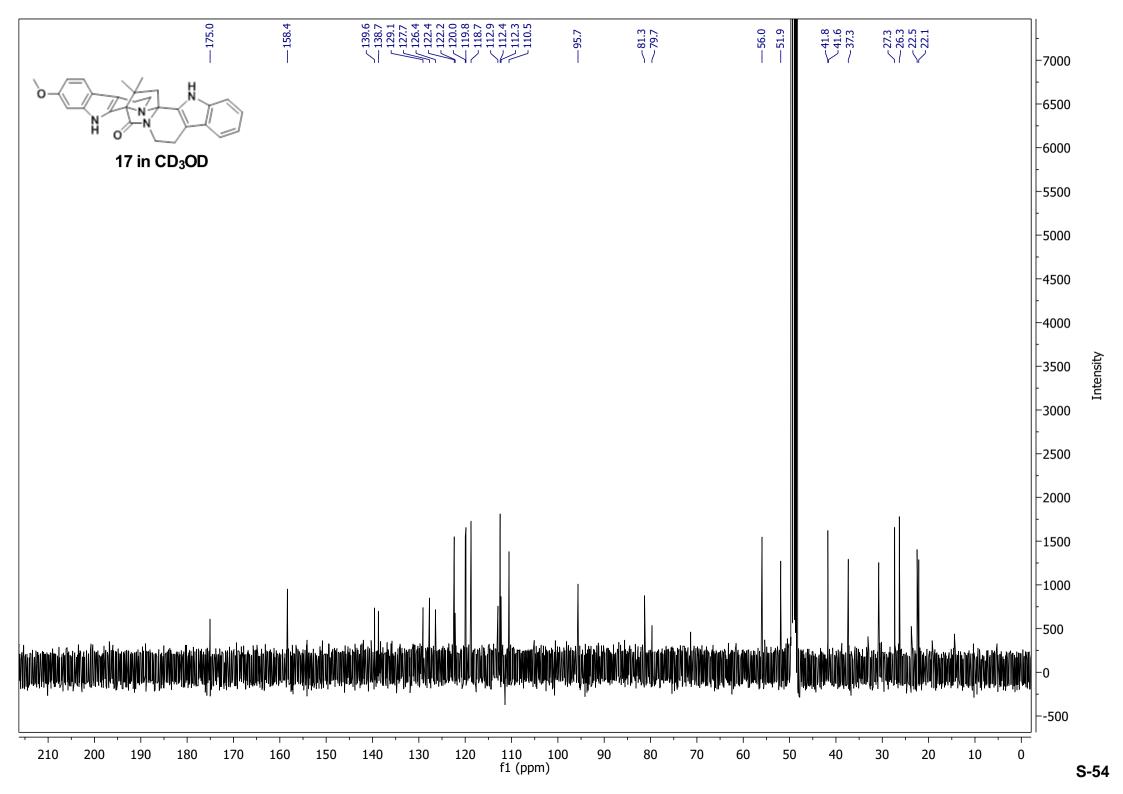


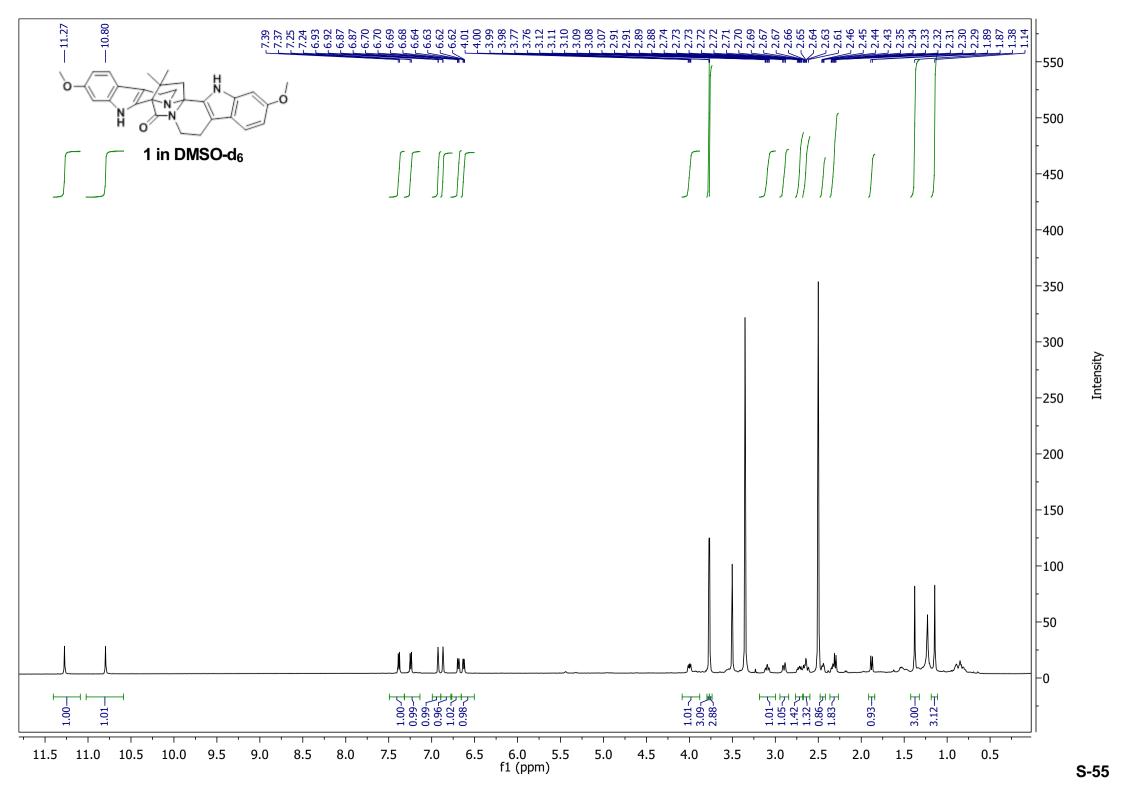


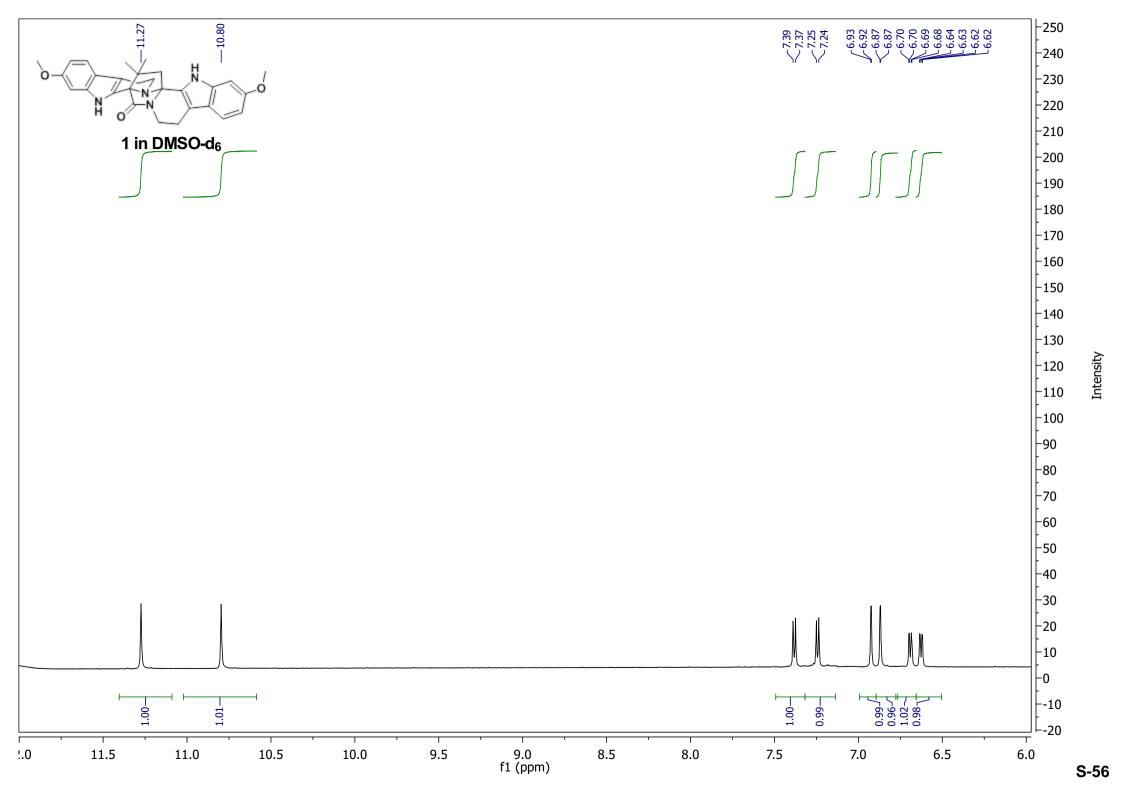












Intensity

