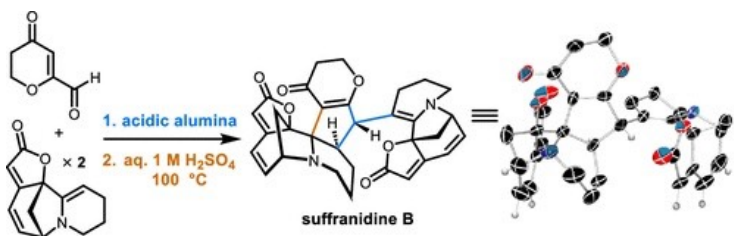


Synthesis of Suffranidine B

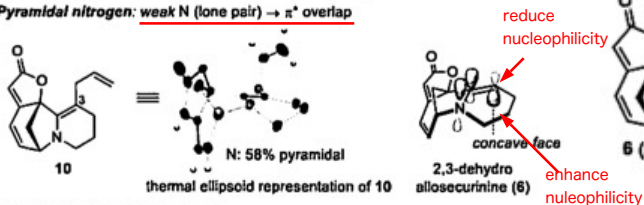
Gyumin Kang and Sunkyu Han*

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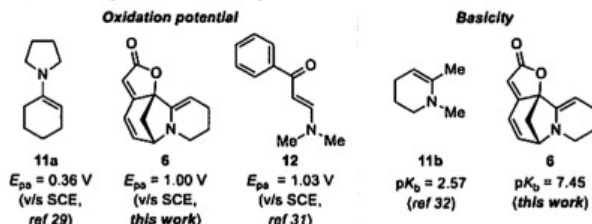


B. Rationale for the weak nucleophilicity of 2,3-dehydroallosecurinine

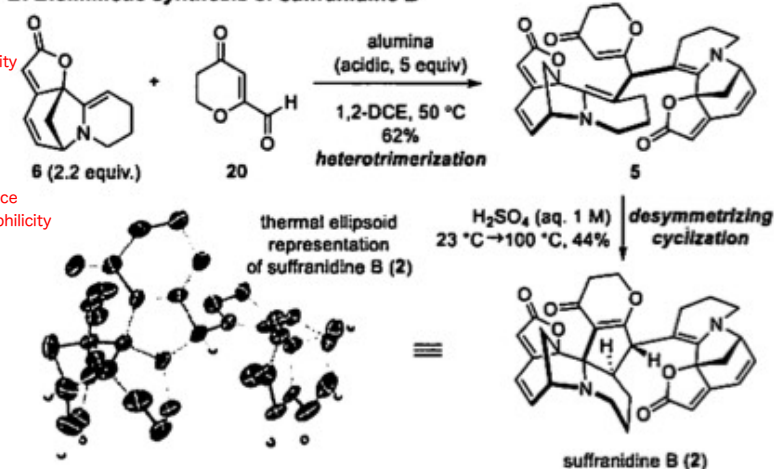
#1. Pyramidal nitrogen: weak N (lone pair) → π* overlap



#2. Intrinsically low electron density

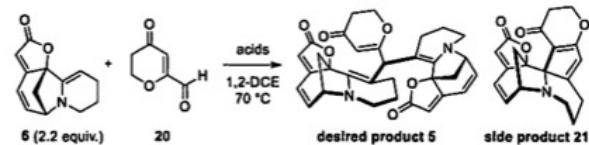


B. Biomimetic synthesis of suffranidine B



Scheme 4. Optimization and Mechanistic Considerations of the Heterotrimerization Step

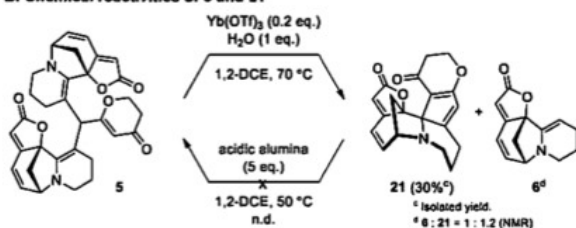
A. Optimization of the heterotrimerization step



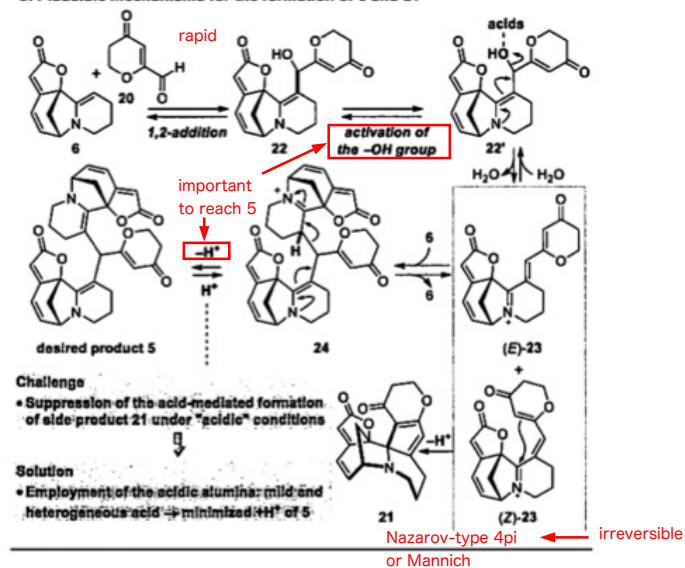
Entry	Acids	Yield ^a (5 : 21)
1	-	9% : n.d.
2	<i>p</i> -TsOH H ₂ O (0.2 equiv)	n.d. : 13% ^b
3	Yb(OTf) ₃ (0.2 equiv)	15% : 45%
4	Yb(OTf) ₃ (0.2 eq.), collidine (2 equiv)	31% : 8%
5	alumina (acidic, 2.5 equiv)	43% : n.d.
6	alumina (acidic, 5 equiv), 50 °C	62% ^b : n.d.
7	Amberlyst 15 (dry, 2.5 equiv)	n.d. : 3%

^a Yield was determined by the NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^b Isolated yield.

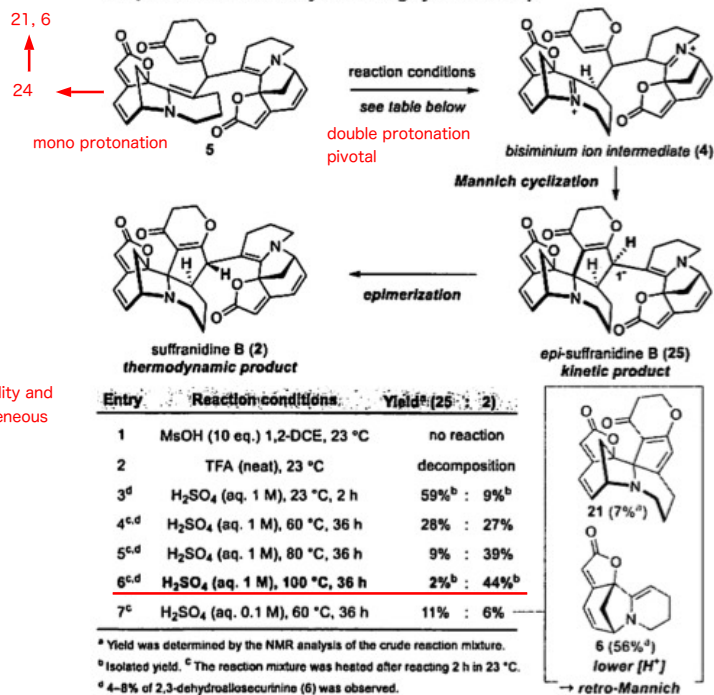
B. Chemical reactivities of 5 and 21



C. Plausible mechanisms for the formation of 5 and 21



A. Optimization of the desymmetrizing cyclization step

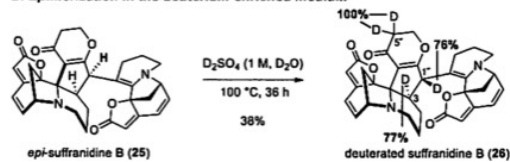


^a Yield was determined by the NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

^b Isolated yield. ^c The reaction mixture was heated after reacting 2 h in 23 °C.

^d 4-8% of 2,3-dehydroallosecurinine (6) was observed.

B. Epimerization in the deuterium-enriched medium



C. Plausible mechanistic pathways of the epimerization step

