

Traceless Release of Alcohols Using Thiol-Sensitive Oxanorbornadiene Linkers

Allison G. Aioub, Cody J. Higginson, M.G. Finn*

School of Chemistry & Biochemistry, Georgia Institute of Technology, 901 Atlantic Dr., Atlanta, GA 30332, USA E-mail: mgfinn@gatech.edu

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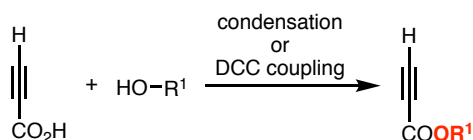
1. General Reagent Information

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of dry argon. Dichloromethane, acetonitrile, and toluene were purified and dried by passing it under nitrogen pressure through two packed columns of neutral alumina (MBraun solvent purification system). Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were purchased from Alfa Aesar, Sigma Aldrich, Ark Pharma, Chem-Impex, or Strem Chemicals, and were used as received. Furan substrates **3** were prepared according to literature procedures.¹⁻³ Cholester-ester was synthesized according to a literature procedure⁴. All deuterated solvents were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories.

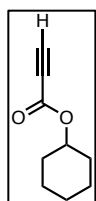
2. Instrumentation

Analytical Information: Compounds were characterized by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR. NMR spectra were obtained on Brüker AMX-400, DRX-500, and AMX-700 instruments. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the central line of residual solvent. ¹³C NMR were obtained with ¹H decoupling. High-resolution mass spectrometry was performed on an Agilent 6230 ESI-TOF LC/MS instrument (G6230B) operating at 4 GHz with internal reference. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using MilliporeSigma glass plates coated with 0.25 mm silica gel containing PF 254 indicator and the compounds were visualized with UV light and potassium permanganate stain. Flash chromatography was carried out with Silicycle SilicaFlash. F60 (particle size 40-63 µm) silica gel. Preparatory TLC was performed on 20 cm x 20 cm glass plates with a 1000 µM layer of silica gel, purchased from AnalTech.

3. General Methods, Synthesis and characterization of new compounds

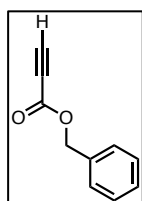


3.1 Procedures for propiolate synthesis:

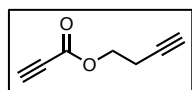


Cyclohexyl propiolate⁵: Propiolic acid (2.33 mL, 37.7 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry toluene (50 mL). Cyclohexanol (4.15 mL, 39.9 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added and the reaction flask was fitted with a Dean-Stark trap. Sulfuric acid (0.1 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture

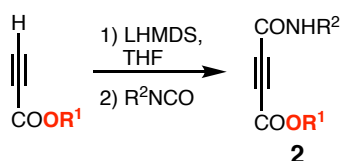
was washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine. The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes, to provide the title compound as a colorless oil. Yield: 4.30 g, 75% ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.87 (tt, $J = 9.1, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.85 (s, 1H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.76 (dq, $J = 13.7, 4.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.44 (m, 3H), 1.42 – 1.23 (m, 4H).



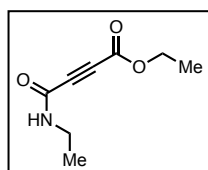
Benzyl propiolate: Propiolic acid (455 mg, 6.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) and benzyl alcohol (756 mg, 7 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (7.5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under argon in an ice bath. A solution of pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (163 mg, 0.65 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) and DCC (1.34 g, 6.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (7.5 mL) was then added over 30 min. The suspension was stirred for 5 h at room temperature, monitoring the reaction progress by TLC. Upon completion, the mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite® and the filtrate was concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound as a clear oil. Yield: 634 mg, 61% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 2.90 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.64, 134.63, 128.84, 128.80, 128.69, 75.20, 74.65, 68.03. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 161.0603 found: 160.9902.



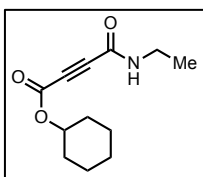
But-3-yn-1-yl propiolate⁶: Propiolic acid (497 mg, 7.1 mmol, 1 equiv) and but-3-yn-1-ol (750 mg, 10.7 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and cooled to -20 °C. A solution of DMAP (85 mg, 0.7 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) and DCC (1.898 g, 9.2 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was then added over 30 min. The suspension was stirred for 5 h at room temperature, monitoring the reaction progress by TLC. Upon completion, the mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite® and the filtrate was concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 2% ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound as a yellow oil. Yield: 607 mg, 70% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.27 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.92 (s, 1H), 2.56 (td, $J = 6.9, 2.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.02 (t, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.30, 79.20, 75.34, 74.32, 70.44, 63.68, 18.71.



3.2 Ester-amide alkyne synthesis

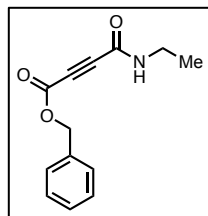


Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate: Ethyl propiolic acid (507 μL , 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (18 mL) and cooled to -78°C in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (5.25 mL, 1 M in THF, 5.25 mL, 5.25 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at -78°C . Then, ethyl isocyanate (395 μL , 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at -78°C . The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes to isolate the product as a yellow oil. Yield: 363 mg, 43% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.28 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.37 (qd, $J = 7.3, 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.30, 150.59, 76.84, 73.72, 62.88, 35.09, 14.39, 13.94, 13.92. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 170.0804, found 170.0812.

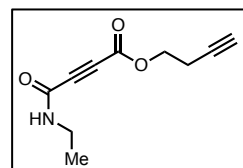


Cyclohexyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate: Cyclohexyl propiolate (200 mg, 1.3 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) and cooled to -78°C in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (1 M in THF, 1.4 mL, 1.4 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at -78°C . Then, ethyl isocyanate (94 μL , 1.3 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at -78°C . The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes, to give a clear oil. Yield: 223 mg, 77% ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.90 (tq, $J = 9.0, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.37 (qd, $J = 7.3, 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.88 (d, $J = 7.3$, 2H), 1.75 (dd, $J = 9.4, 4.1$ Hz, 2H),

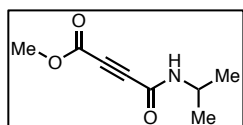
1.53 – 1.32 (m, 6H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.3$, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.08, 150.98, 77.51, 77.26, 77.01, 76.20, 74.41, 35.30, 31.50, 25.35, 23.77, 14.64. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 224.1281, found 224.1271.



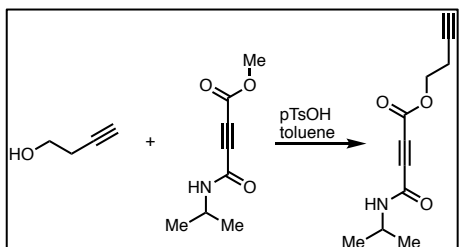
Benzyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate: Benzyl propiolate (506.7 μL , 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (18 mL) and cooled to -78°C in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (1 M in THF, 5.25 mL, 5.25 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at -78°C . Then, ethyl isocyanate (1.24 mL, 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at -78°C . The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes to give a yellow viscous oil. Yield: 147 mg, 43% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.27 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.07, 150.50, 136.32, 128.70, 127.82, 127.76, 76.78, 74.08, 62.74, 43.86, 13.72. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 232.1623, found 232.16808.



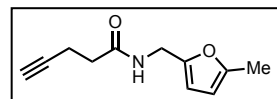
But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate: But-3-yn-1-yl propiolate (180 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) and cooled to -78°C in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (1 M in THF, 1.5 mL, 1.5 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at -78°C . Then, ethyl isocyanate (110 μL , 1.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at -78°C . The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes to give a yellow oil. Yield: 199 mg, 76% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.32 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.37 (qd, $J = 7.3, 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.58 (td, $J = 6.7, 2.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.03 (t, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.19 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.78, 150.28, 78.82, 77.09, 76.84, 76.59, 73.05, 70.38, 64.00, 63.95, 34.93, 18.55, 14.18. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$] 216.0637, found 216.0639.



Methyl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate⁷: Methyl propiolate (0.45 μ L, 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (18 mL) and cooled to -78 $^{\circ}$ C in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (1 M in THF, 5.25 mL, 5.25 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at -78 $^{\circ}$ C. Then, isopropyl isocyanate (490 μ L, 5.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at -78 $^{\circ}$ C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes to isolate the product as a pale, yellow oil. Yield: 189 mg, 93% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.13 (dt, J = 8.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

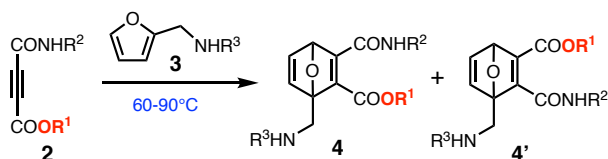


But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate: Methyl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate (101 mg, 0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), but-3-yn-1-ol (84 mg, 1.2 mmol, 2 equiv.), and *p*-toluene sulfonic acid monohydrate (11 mg, 0.06 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) were dissolved in toluene (4 mL). The reaction flask was fitted with a jacketed condenser and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature, H_2O (5 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with sodium bicarbonate, brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound as a yellow oil. Yield: 75 mg, 60% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.88 (s, 1H), 4.32 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (td, J = 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.93, 149.67, 78.96, 77.96, 77.22, 76.97, 76.71, 72.93, 70.50, 64.06, 42.53, 22.25, 18.68 HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 208.0974, found 208.9722.

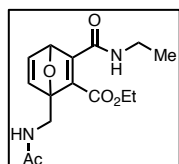


N-((5-methylfuran-2-yl)methyl)pent-4-ynamide: Pentynoic acid (166 μ L, 1.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) and chilled to 4 $^{\circ}$ C. EDC $\cdot$ HCl (400 mg, 2.04 mmol, 2.04 equiv) was added in one portion while stirring at 4 $^{\circ}$ C and stirred for 15 minutes. Then, (5-methylfuran-2-yl)methanamine (166 μ L, 1.5 mmol, 1 equiv.), Et_3N (224 μ L, 1.7 mmol, 1.1 equiv.), and 10 mol% DMAP (17.8 mg) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for two hours and was allowed to warm to room temperature.

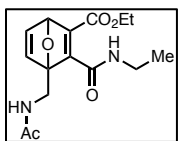
The crude reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of 1 N HCl (20 mL). The organic layer was then diluted to 25 mL with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with additional 1 N HCl (20 mL) and the layers were separated. The combined organic layers were washed with sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound as a white solid. Yield: 157 mg, 59%. ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.11 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (td, *J* = 7.2, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 1.99 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.73, 152.23, 149.39, 108.63, 106.53, 83.15, 69.57, 36.97, 35.53, 15.04, 13.79. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₁H₁₃NO₂ [M + K⁺] 230.1929, found 230.2468.



3.3 OND Synthesis

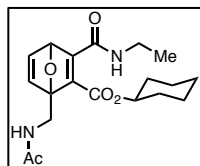


4a: Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, (251.06 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)acetamide, 3, (220 mg, 1.3 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 60 °C overnight. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate and the product was isolated as a yellow solid. Conversion: 70%, isolated yield: 68 mg, 22%, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.26 (dd, under chloroform, 1H) 6.92 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 – 4.20 (m, 3H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 – 3.27 (m, 2H), 1.99 – 1.96 (m, 3H), 1.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.07, 164.35, 162.15, 160.47, 149.06, 144.08, 143.19, 97.30, 83.58, 62.13, 38.79, 34.59, 23.40, 14.40, 14.11. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₅H₂₀N₂O₅ (M + Na⁺) 331.1270, found 331.12534.



4a': Product isolated as a yellow solid. isolated yield: 52 mg, 17% ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.64 (s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.63 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.21 (m, 3H), 4.13 – 4.11 (m, 2H), 3.36 (qd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C

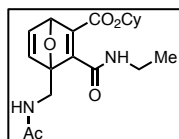
NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.02, 164.28, 162.09, 160.39, 148.99, 144.02, 143.13, 97.23, 83.51, 62.06, 38.73, 34.52, 23.33, 14.34, 14.04.



4b: Cyclohexyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate (222.8 mg, 0.98 mmol, 1 equiv.)

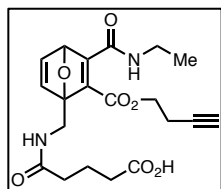
and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)acetamide (177.6 mg, 1.28 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of trifluorotoluene and heated to 60 °C overnight. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 1% methanol in ethyl acetate and the product was isolated as an amorphous yellow solid. Yield: 74.5 mg, 21% (both

diastereomers present) ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.53 (s, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.93 – 4.83 (m, 1H), 4.27 (dd, $J = 14.5, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.12 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dd, $J = 14.5, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.23 (m, 3H), 1.92 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.88 – 1.70 (m, 5H), 1.65 – 1.30 (m, 12H), 1.20 (dt, $J = 10.0, 7.3$ Hz, 4H). (mixed) ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.07, 169.74, 164.00, 162.12, 161.43, 151.00, 145.97, 145.26, 142.05, 142.02, 139.11, 110.29, 107.31, 96.06, 84.28, 78.56, 77.11, 76.85, 76.60, 75.42, 38.75, 36.40, 34.35, 34.01, 31.18, 31.09, 24.90, 23.59, 23.48, 22.96, 22.91, 14.34, 14.28.



4b': The product was isolated as an amorphous yellow solid. Isolated yield: 10.7 mg, 3% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 5.2, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 5.64 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.92 (tt, $J = 8.7, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.42 – 3.34 (m, 2H), 1.94 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.85 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz,

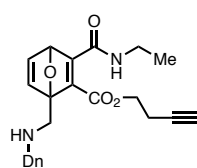
2H), 1.77 (q, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.51 – 1.41 (m, 4H), 1.40 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 1.23 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.05, 163.76, 162.17, 159.94, 149.58, 143.98, 143.17, 97.25, 83.61, 77.21, 76.96, 76.71, 74.73, 38.79, 34.53, 31.37, 31.28, 25.12, 23.36, 14.37. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 363.1914, found 363.1888.



4c: But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate (73.6 mg, 0.36 mmol, 1.4 equiv.) and 5-((furan-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-oxopentanoic acid (53 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 60 °C overnight. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 50% hexanes, 49.5% ethyl acetate, and 0.5% acetic acid and the product was isolated as a white solid. Combined yield: 55.1 mg, 39%, single regioisomer:

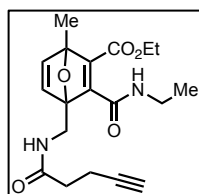
12.3 mg, 8% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (t, NH, 1H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 2.0, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.95 (t, NH, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 (dt, $J = 10.6, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.14 (dd, $J = 14.6, 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.43 – 3.29 (m, 2H), 2.74 – 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.29 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.08 (t, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.95 (p, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.19 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 176.00, 172.55, 164.54, 163.40, 161.56, 145.69, 145.38, 142.22, 96.74, 84.71, 79.61, 77.34, 77.16, 76.98, 70.85, 63.79, 38.84, 38.73, 35.23, 34.75, 34.62, 32.78, 29.86,

25.51, 20.77, 18.91, 14.60, 14.58. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_7$ ($M + H^+$) 405.1660, found 405.16310.



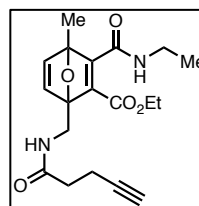
4d: But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, **2**, (100 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 5-((furan-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-oxopentanoic acid, **3**, (257.4 mg, 0.78 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of trifluorotoluene and heated to 60 °C for 24 hours in the dark. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting

with 20% acetone in hexanes and the product was isolated as a white solid. combined yield: 151.7 mg, 58%, single regioisomer: 55 mg, 21% 1H NMR (700 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.55 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.31 – 8.18 (m, 3H), 7.54 (dt, J = 15.8, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (ddd, J = 13.4, 8.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (tq, J = 9.0, 5.2, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (dd, J = 13.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J = 13.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.39 – 3.26 (m, 3H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 2.65 – 2.51 (m, 3H), 2.01 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 163.97, 162.97, 161.31, 152.06, 145.52, 144.76, 141.44, 134.15, 130.77, 129.89, 129.80, 129.62, 128.69, 123.09, 118.50, 115.36, 95.80, 84.59, 79.62, 77.22, 77.03, 76.85, 70.64, 63.55, 45.43, 42.83, 34.56, 25.37, 18.60, 14.47. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd. for ($M + H^+$) 524.6113, found 524.18517.



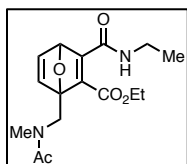
4e: The reaction was run in toluene according to General Procedure B. Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, **2**, (64.2 mg, 0.38 mmol, 1 equiv.) and N-((5-methylfuran-2-yl)methyl)pent-4-ynamide, **3**, (76.1 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 60 °C for 24 hours. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. The crude mixture was purified by preparative TLC, eluting

with a mixture of 75% ethyl acetate in hexanes and the product was isolated as a yellow, oily solid. Conversion: 50%, Yield: 28 mg, 21% 1H NMR (700 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.68 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dddd, J = 29.6, 15.0, 7.1, 3.6 Hz, 3H), 4.01 (dd, J = 14.5, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (qd, J = 7.3, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (td, J = 7.4, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.34 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 171.14, 170.79, 164.57, 162.41, 148.05, 146.56, 142.58, 94.09, 93.36, 82.72, 77.17, 76.99, 76.81, 69.35, 62.09, 38.50, 35.25, 34.30, 15.40, 14.83, 14.54, 13.97. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_5$ ($M + Na^+$) 383.1583, found 383.1557.



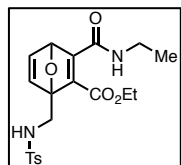
4e': The product was isolated as a yellow, oily solid. Yield: 7 mg, 9% 1H NMR (700 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.91 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dt, J = 10.7, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 14.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J = 14.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (tdd, J

= 13.2, 8.8, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.53 (ddt, J = 10.2, 7.8, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.34 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.77, 164.99, 162.71, 159.81, 150.58, 146.37, 143.94, 94.95, 92.27, 83.10, 77.21, 77.03, 76.85, 69.17, 61.86, 38.44, 35.50, 34.51, 16.11, 14.93, 14.51, 14.08.



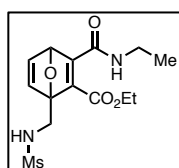
4f: Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, (84.5 mg, 1.1 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)-N-methylacetamide, **3**, (63.2 mg, 0.45 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.4 mL of trifluorotoluene and heated to 60 °C overnight and then the heat was increased to 80 °C for an additional 6 hours. The crude mixture was purified by flash

chromatography, eluting with a mixture of 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes and the product was isolated as a yellow oil. Yield: 6 mg, 10% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 4.65 (dd, J = 14.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (qd, J = 7.8, 7.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.99 (d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (ddq, J = 27.4, 13.7, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.40 (td, J = 7.2, 1.9 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (td, J = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) (minor product is present in small quantities) δ 171.29, 165.18, 161.80, 161.49, 147.08, 144.71, 143.36, 97.56, 84.36, 62.15, 46.01, 38.00, 34.48, 21.77, 14.48, 13.99. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 345.14267, found 345.13960.



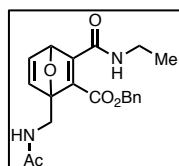
4g: Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, (72 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide, **3**, (80.3 mg, 0.32 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 60 °C for 8 hours, the heat was turned up 120 °C overnight. The reaction progress was monitored using TLC. The crude

mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a mixture of 50% ethyl acetate and the product was isolated as a yellow oily solid. Yield: 99 mg, 57% (both diastereomers present) ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.47 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (dd, J = 5.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.36 – 4.24 (m, 3H), 3.99 (dd, J = 12.8, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 12.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 – 3.27 (m, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.35, 162.15, 161.39, 145.63, 145.22, 143.73, 141.30, 136.16, 129.79, 127.07, 95.53, 84.48, 62.41, 42.76, 34.48, 21.49, 14.39, 13.84. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 443.1253, found 443.1229.



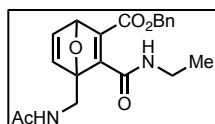
4h: Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate (70 mg, 0.41 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)methanesulfonamide, **3**, (55.7 mg, 0.32 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 80 °C overnight. The reaction progress was monitored using TLC. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting

with a mixture of 70% ethyl acetate and the product was isolated as a yellow oily solid. Yield: 25 mg, 18% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.42 (s, 1H), 7.30 (dd, $J = 5.3, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.40 – 4.21 (m, 3H), 4.18 – 4.05 (m, 4H), 3.91 (dd, $J = 13.5, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.24 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.60 (m, 3H), 1.37 (dt, $J = 10.4, 7.1$ Hz, 5H), 1.31 – 1.16 (m, 14H), 0.91 – 0.77 (m, 7H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) (both diastereomers) δ 164.40, 164.22, 162.46, 161.89, 161.47, 159.52, 149.18, 145.85, 145.19, 144.54, 142.82, 141.43, 97.24, 96.07, 84.62, 83.56, 77.21, 77.03, 76.85, 64.44, 62.50, 62.27, 42.68, 40.65, 40.41, 34.63, 34.58, 25.30, 14.42, 14.31, 14.08, 13.91. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{S}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 345.1115, found 345.1092; ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 367.0937, found 367.09145.

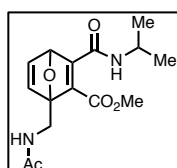


4i: Benzyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate (80.0 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)acetamide, 3, (48.1 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of trifluorotoluene and heated to 60 °C for 8 hours. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting

with a mixture of 1% methanol and ethyl acetate the product was isolated as a white solid. Conversion: 40%, Yield: 6 mg, 5% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.50 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 5.1, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.31 – 5.26 (m, 2H), 4.46 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, $J = 14.6, 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, $J = 14.6, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 – 3.25 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H).



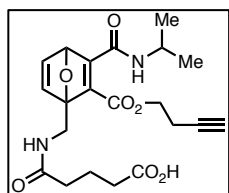
4i': The product was isolated as a white solid. Yield: 10 mg, 8% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.48 – 7.33 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 5.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.33 (dd, $J = 12.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dd, $J = 12.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, $J = 6.2, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.42 – 3.29 (m, 2H), 1.18 (td, $J = 7.3, 1.8$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.07, 164.06, 162.08, 160.87, 148.57, 144.10, 143.14, 134.54, 128.91, 128.88, 128.85, 128.45, 128.38, 97.38, 83.57, 77.20, 77.02, 76.84, 67.71, 38.74, 34.60, 29.71, 23.39, 14.35. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 393.1427, found 393.14089.



4j: Methyl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, 2, (55 mg, 0.32 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) and N-(furan-2-ylmethyl)acetamide, 3, (34.8 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were placed in a glass vial and heated neat overnight at 60 °C. The reaction progress was monitored using TLC. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a

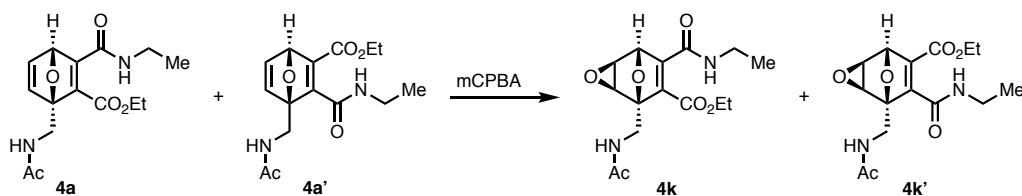
mixture of 5% methanol and ethyl acetate. The product was isolated as a yellow, oily solid. Yield: 21 mg, 22% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, $J = 5.2, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H), 5.70 (t, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, $J = 14.6, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 – 4.00 (m, 2 H),

3.83 (d, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 3H), 2.05 – 1.92 (m, 3H), 1.30 – 1.12 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.96, 169.85, 164.96, 164.45, 162.95, 161.12, 160.75, 160.47, 148.16, 145.36, 145.11, 143.89, 142.95, 141.93, 97.06, 96.28, 84.34, 83.33, 77.11, 77.06, 76.85, 76.60, 60.20, 52.60, 52.58, 41.64, 41.56, 38.53, 23.17, 22.95, 22.35, 22.23, 22.19, 20.87, 14.01, 13.93. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 331.1270, found 331.1241.



4l: But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate, **2**, (50 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 5-((furan-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-oxopentanoic acid, **3**, (36 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were dissolved in 0.2 mL of toluene and heated to 60 °C overnight and then the heat was increased to 80 °C for 8 additional hours. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a mixture of 50% ethyl

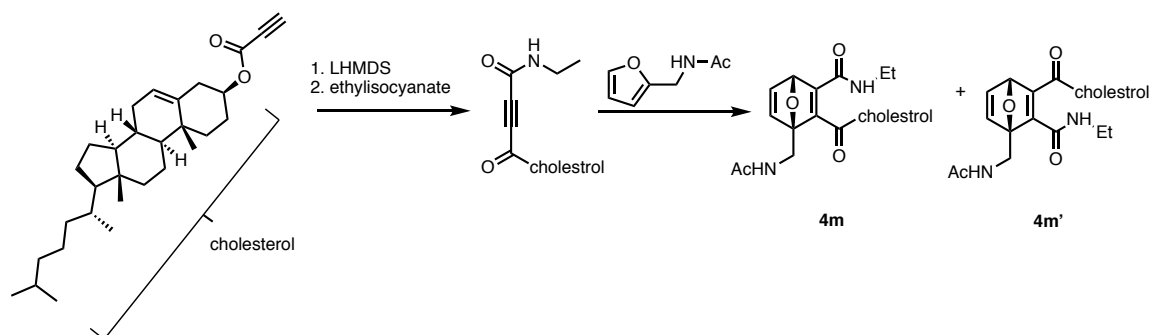
acetate and the product was isolated as a white oily solid. Yield: 24 mg, 52% (both diastereomers present) ^1H NMR (500 MHz CDCl_3) δ 8.30 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.73 (s, 1H), 4.40 (dt, $J = 10.5, 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.35 – 4.13 (m, 4H), 4.08 (tt, $J = 12.5, 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.51 (s, 1H), 2.67 (ddtd, $J = 24.6, 13.5, 8.2, 6.6, 2.5$ Hz, 3H), 2.40 (s, 1H), 2.35 (s, 1H), 2.27 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H), 2.15 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.38 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.27 (s, 1H), 1.25 – 1.13 (m, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.40, 163.83, 163.41, 160.73, 148.37, 145.39, 145.20, 144.24, 143.08, 142.28, 142.06, 97.32, 96.69, 84.51, 83.48, 79.55, 79.20, 77.20, 77.02, 76.84, 70.80, 70.64, 64.49, 63.60, 63.34, 50.87, 41.96, 41.82, 38.67, 35.38, 35.27, 29.71, 29.67, 25.35, 22.70, 22.54, 22.43, 22.39, 22.36, 18.90, 18.75. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 418.1818, found 419.1823, ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 441.1638, 441.1643.



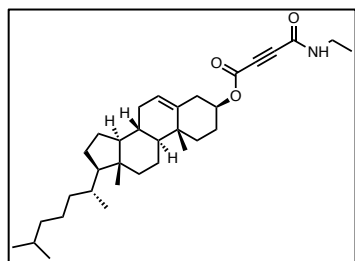
4k (yield: 8.9 mg, 43%) and **4k'** (yield: 7.4 mg, 36%) were synthesized according to a literature procedure.⁸

4k: ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.39 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 5.81 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 4.38 – 4.30 (m, 2H), 4.19 (dd, $J = 14.7, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, $J = 14.7, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.41 – 3.29 (m, 3H), 1.40 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.19 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.32, 164.53, 160.91, 157.26, 141.30, 90.82, 79.43, 77.20, 77.02, 76.84, 62.93, 57.87, 56.64, 37.96, 34.62, 23.07, 14.39, 13.97.

4k': ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 4.36 – 4.26 (m, 3H), 4.24 – 4.18 (m, 1H), 4.02 (dd, J = 14.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 3.37 (dq, J = 11.7, 5.8, 4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.36 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.24, 163.90, 161.27, 156.00, 142.89, 91.42, 78.34, 77.20, 77.02, 76.84, 62.54, 57.48, 56.46, 37.92, 34.65, 23.23, 14.55, 14.38, 14.12. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 325.1400, found 325.1408.

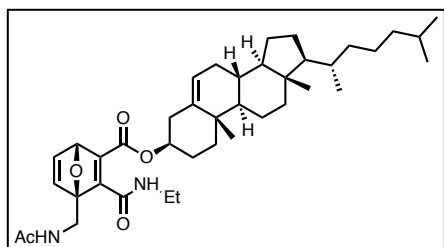


Cholesterol-ester-amide synthesis

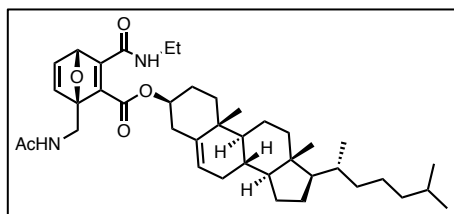


Cholesterol propiolic acid (438.3 mg, 1.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) and cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in a dry ice/acetone bath under argon. LHMDS (1 M in THF, 1.05 mL, 1.05 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Then, ethyl isocyanate (78.8 μL , 1.0 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH_4Cl (20 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. H_2O (10 mL) was added, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound as a white, oily solid. Yield: 72 mg, 63% ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.01 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (tt, J = 11.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (p, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (dd, J = 11.4, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 2.10 – 1.76 (m, 4H), 1.74 – 0.79 (m, 33H), 0.70 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.67, 150.62, 138.82, 123.36, 77.22, 77.03, 76.96, 76.71, 73.98, 56.60, 56.07, 49.91, 42.25, 39.63, 39.46, 37.66, 36.78, 36.48, 36.12, 35.73, 35.01, 31.83, 31.75, 28.16, 27.96, 27.43, 24.22, 23.77, 22.77, 22.51, 20.96, 19.19, 18.66, 14.34, 11.80.

Procedure for **4m** and **4m'**: Cholester-ester-amide (20 mg, 0.04 mmol, 1 equiv.) and furfurylamine (8 mg, 0.06 mmol, 1.5 equiv). were added to a 4 mL screw-cap vial with a magnetic stir bar followed by trifluoroethanol (200 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 $^{\circ}$ C overnight and then at 80 $^{\circ}$ C for an additional 24 h. The crude mixture was then concentrated and purified by preparative TLC, eluting with 1% methanol in ethyl acetate, to provide the title compound as a pale, yellow solid.



4m: yield: 10 mg, 25% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.52 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.93 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.45 – 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.76 – 4.67 (m, 1H), 4.20 (ddd, J = 17.7, 14.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (dq, J = 14.4, 8.9, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.43 – 3.27 (m, 2H), 2.47 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.42 – 2.28 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.94 (m, 5H), 1.94 – 1.42 (m, 9H), 1.40 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.29 – 1.22 (m, 3H), 1.18 (td, J = 7.3, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 1.17 – 1.03 (m, 6H), 1.02 – 0.88 (m, 4H), 0.86 (dd, J = 6.6, 3.1 Hz, 4H), 0.67 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (complexity in splitting due to rotamers) (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.18, 170.11, 164.17, 164.15, 162.54, 162.49, 161.57, 145.94, 145.92, 145.47, 145.42, 142.26, 142.21, 139.04, 138.93, 123.44, 123.29, 96.23, 96.21, 84.51, 84.50, 77.20, 77.02, 76.84, 72.86, 60.41, 56.71, 56.69, 56.14, 50.06, 50.04, 42.32, 39.71, 39.52, 38.95, 37.96, 37.75, 36.94, 36.91, 36.61, 36.18, 35.78, 34.84, 34.54, 31.92, 31.81, 28.23, 28.03, 27.64, 27.53, 24.28, 23.82, 23.17, 23.16, 22.83, 22.57, 21.07, 21.04, 19.35, 18.73, 14.50, 14.48, 14.43, 14.21, 11.87.

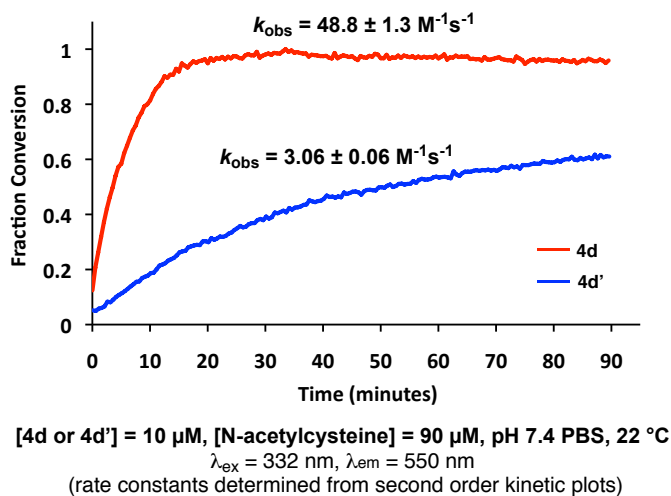


4m': yield: 4 mg, 10% ^1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.70 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dt, J = 4.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (q, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dd, J = 3.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.45 – 5.37 (m, 2H), 4.72 (ddt, J = 16.5, 11.4, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.40 – 3.31 (m, 3H), 2.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.12 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.05 – 2.01 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.99 – 1.88 (m, 3H), 1.83 (ddt, J = 19.5, 14.9, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.72 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.58 (s, 5H), 1.55 – 1.42 (m, 6H), 1.40 – 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.32 (td, J = 8.4, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (tt, J = 9.3, 4.7 Hz, 2H), 1.20 (td, J = 7.3, 1.8 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (dd, J = 9.7, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 1.04 (s, 2H), 1.03 – 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.92 – 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.86 (dd, J = 6.6, 3.2 Hz, 5H), 0.06 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (complexity in splitting due to rotamers) (176 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.12, 163.80, 162.22, 160.14, 160.11, 149.42, 144.09, 143.17, 142.24, 138.90, 138.86, 123.53, 123.42, 110.48, 107.51, 97.34, 97.32, 83.63, 77.20, 77.02, 76.83, 76.16, 56.67, 56.13, 50.02, 42.32, 39.69, 39.52, 38.85, 38.03, 37.94, 36.89, 36.59, 36.18, 35.78, 34.59, 31.92, 31.90, 31.82, 28.22, 28.03, 27.79, 27.68, 24.28, 23.83, 23.40,

23.22, 22.83, 22.57, 21.04, 19.34, 18.73, 14.43, 11.87. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{40}H_{60}N_2O_5$ ($M + H^+$) 649.4580, found 649.4511, ($M + Na^+$) 671.4400, found 671.4400.

4. Thiol addition plots of 4d and 4d'

Figure S1. Rate of N-acetyl cysteine Michael addition with fluorogenic dansyl derivatives **4d** and **4d'**.



5.1 Epoxide thiol adduct and succinimide formation

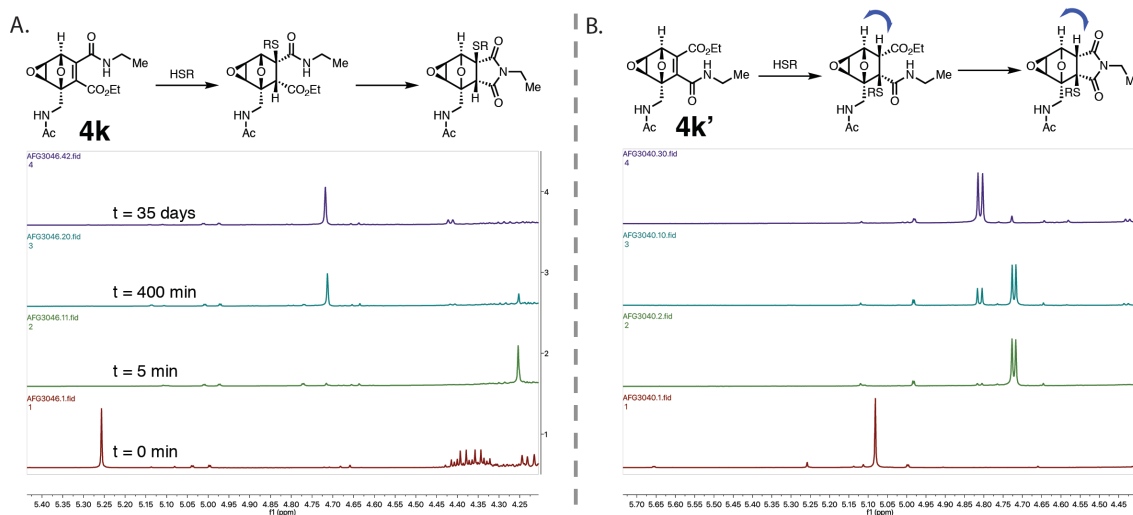


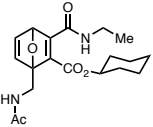
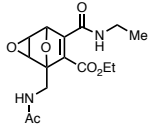
Figure S2. Regiospecific addition of thiol to epoxides **4k** (A) and **4k'** (B). The newly added C-H moiety in the **4k** adduct is a singlet (adjacent to the quaternary bridgehead position), whereas the corresponding resonance in **4k'** adduct is a doublet (split by the adjacent bridgehead-H). *Note: We are unable to unambiguously assign the stereochemistry of thiol addition, but we presume it to add to the exo face of the double bond.*

5.2 Kinetic Data Summary

Each half-life was calculated for the initial rates of both succinimide formation and rDA degradation. Below is a table for the rate for each of these transformations (succinimide or rDA degradation), the percentage of the conversion for the initial transformation that the rate is calculated from, and the R^2 value for the measurements in the rate calculation. These rates were all measured in $CDCl_3$.

Table S1. Summary of kinetic information.

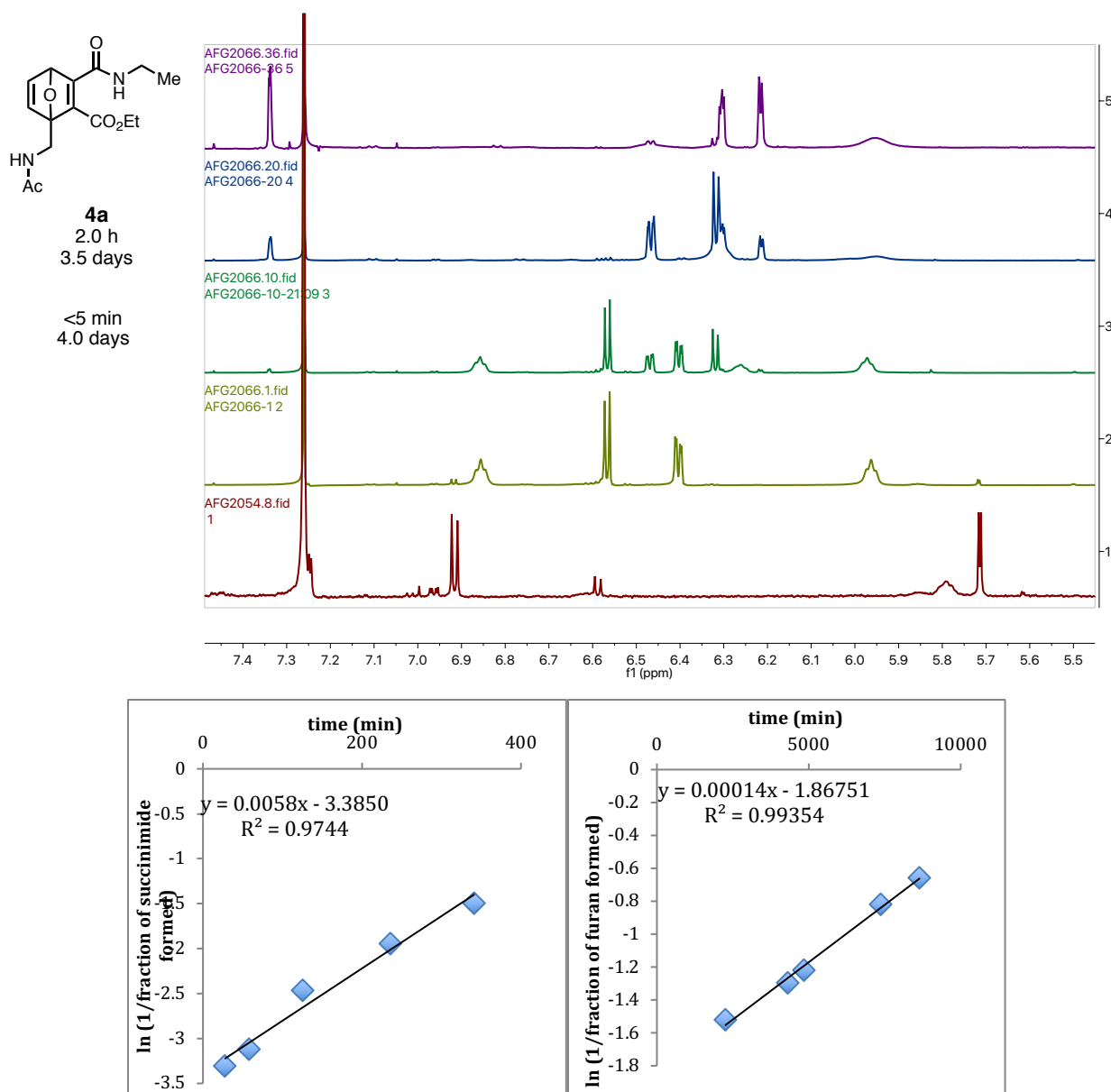
	Substrate	Half-life: succinimide	% of decay	Linear correlation	Half life: rDA	% of decay	Linear correlation
4a		2.0 h	4-22%	$R^2 = 0.97$	3.5 days	22 – 55%	$R^2 = 0.99$
4f		2.8 h	9 - 33%	$R^2 = 0.98$	5.8 days	43 – 93%	$R^2 = 0.99$
4g		2.7 h	10 – 27%	$R^2 = 0.99$	7.9 days	37 – 71%	$R^2 = 0.99$
4h		1.3 h	11 - 47%	$R^2 = 0.94$	4.0 days	20 – 46%	$R^2 = 0.99$
4d		1.1 ± 0.2 h	8-32%	$R^2 = 0.95$	6.3 ± 0.1 days	23 – 62%	$R^2 = 0.95$
4c		5.9 ± 0.5 h	17 – 24%	$R^2 = 0.95$	3.4 days	17 – 58%	$R^2 = 0.98$
4e		8.7 ± 1.1 min	6 – 47%	$R^2 = 0.99$	8.5 ± 0.4 h	55-73%	$R^2 = 0.99$
			45 – 85%	$R^2 = 0.94$		51 – 64%	$R^2 = 0.98$
4j		5.8 h	11 – 22%	$R^2 = 0.98$	9.7 days	35 – 96%	$R^2 = 0.99$
4i		1.1 hr	19 – 42%	$R^2 = 0.99$	3.0 days	24 – 51%	$R^2 = 0.99$

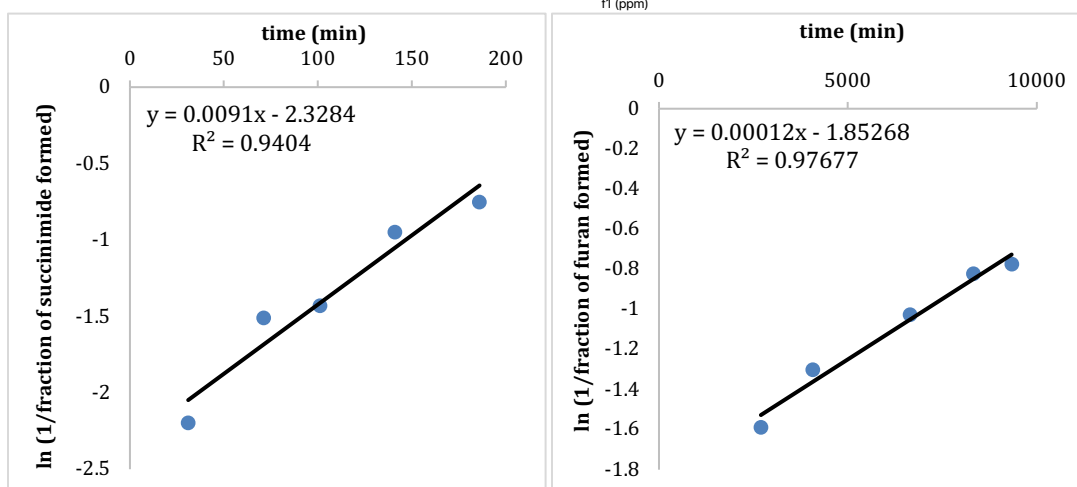
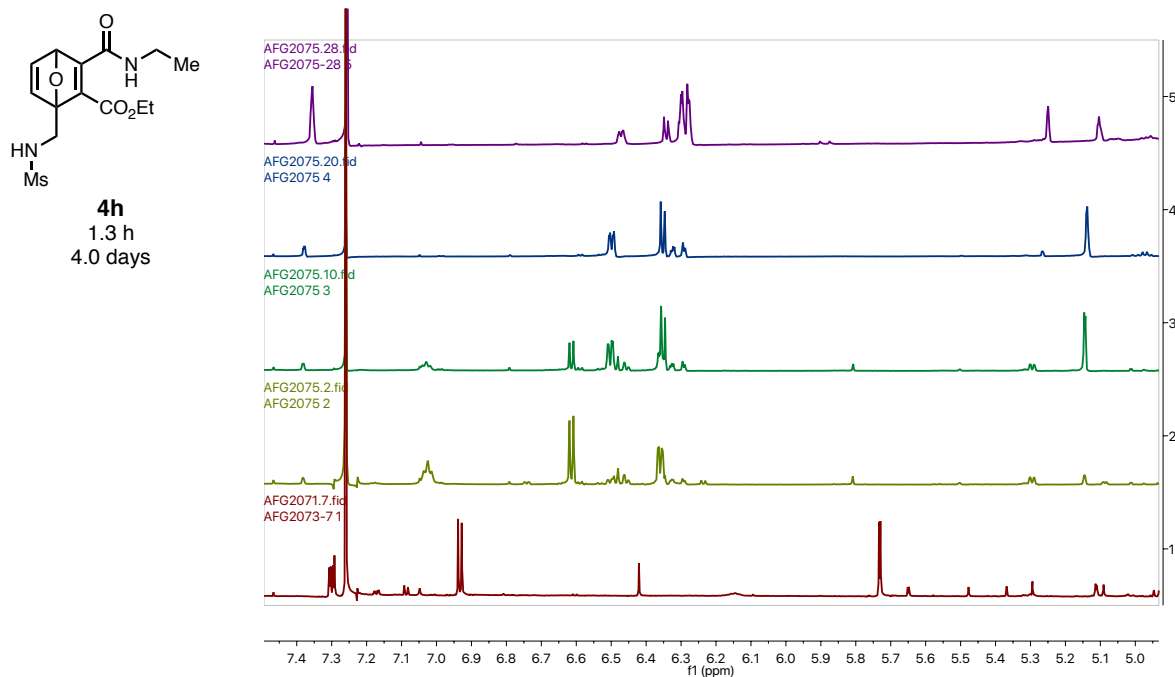
4b 	7.6 ± 0.9 h	24 – 48%	$R^2 = 0.97$	4.5 ± 0.8 days	45 – 54%	$R^2 = 0.78$
		7 – 18%	$R^2 = 0.99$		44 – 73%	$R^2 = 0.98$
4k 	42.3 min	15 – 30 %	$R^2 = 0.92$	no rDA	--	--

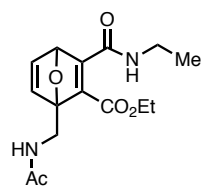
5.3 ^1H NMR and half-life traces for EA-ONDs

NMR traces and 1st order kinetic profiles for each of the compounds reported in the main text. The bottom (maroon) trace, labeled 1, is the starting material. Second from the bottom, trace 2, is the first time point after thiol and base addition. The next trace (if 4 traces shown) or two (if five traces are shown) demonstrate succinimide formation and rDA. The top trace, labeled 4 or 5, show the rDA product furan. These NMR traces are taken at different time points based on degradation time.

NMR solvent: CDCl_3



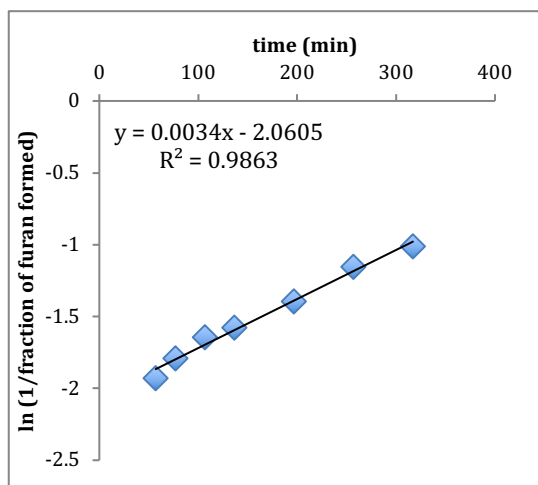
NMR solvent: CDCl₃

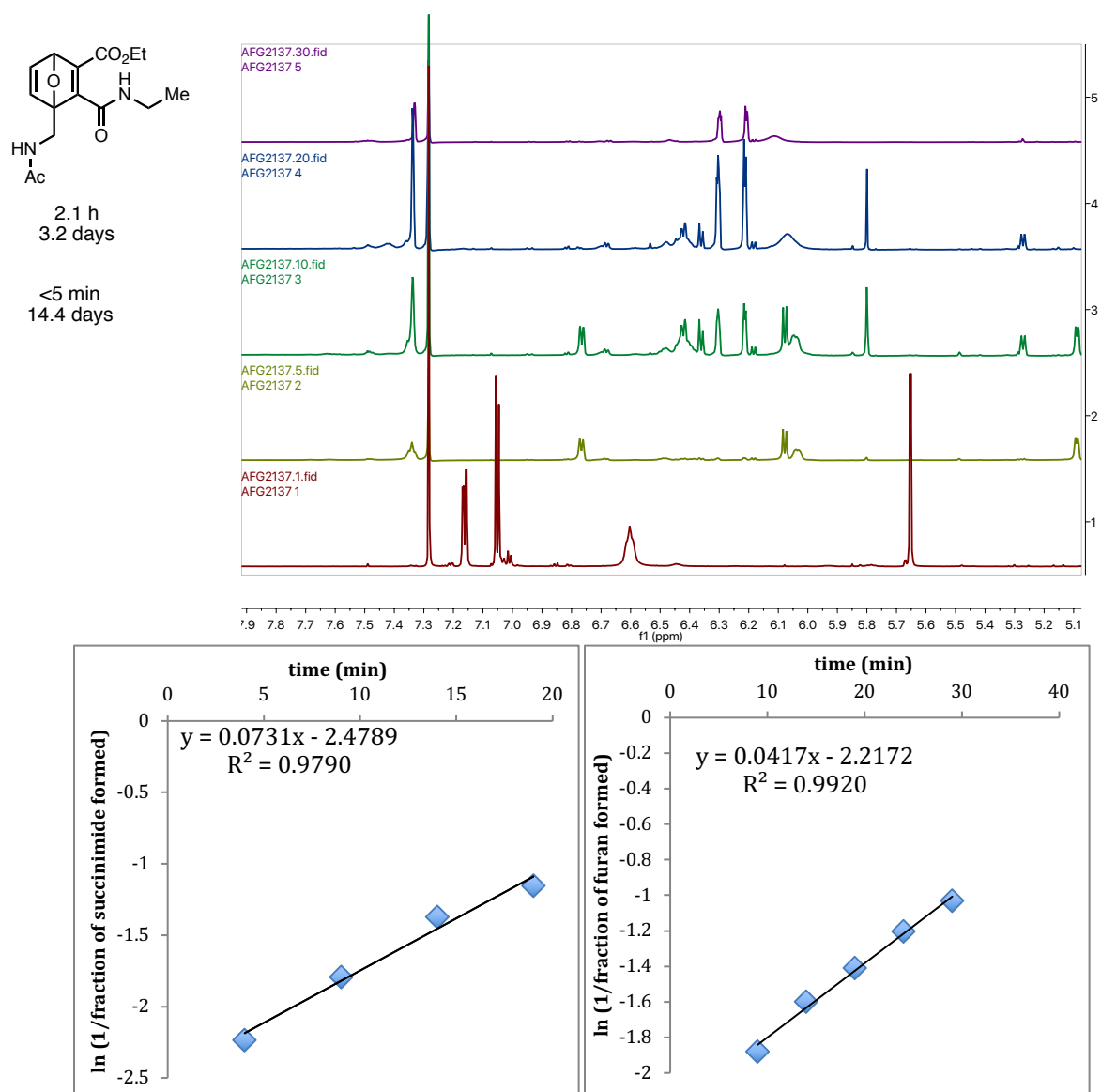
NMR solvent: CD₃OD

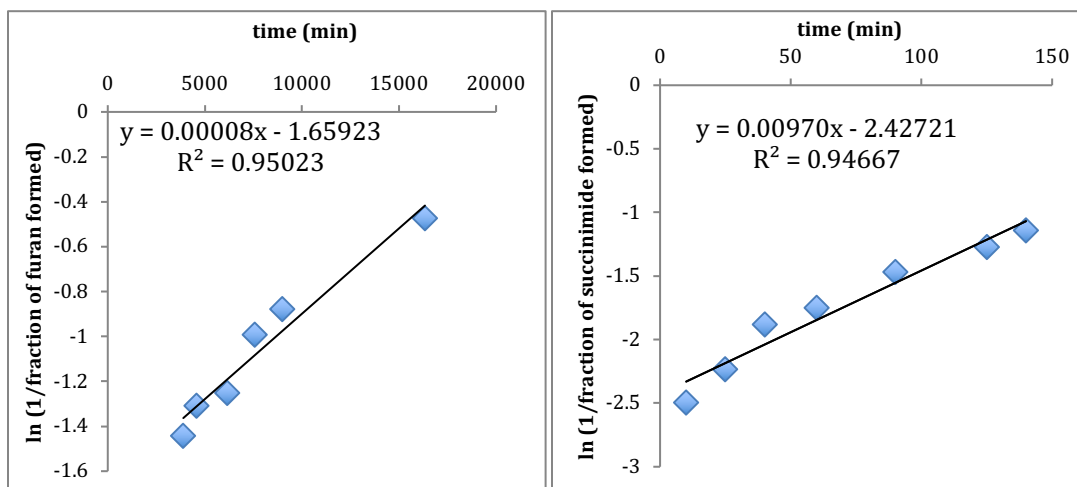
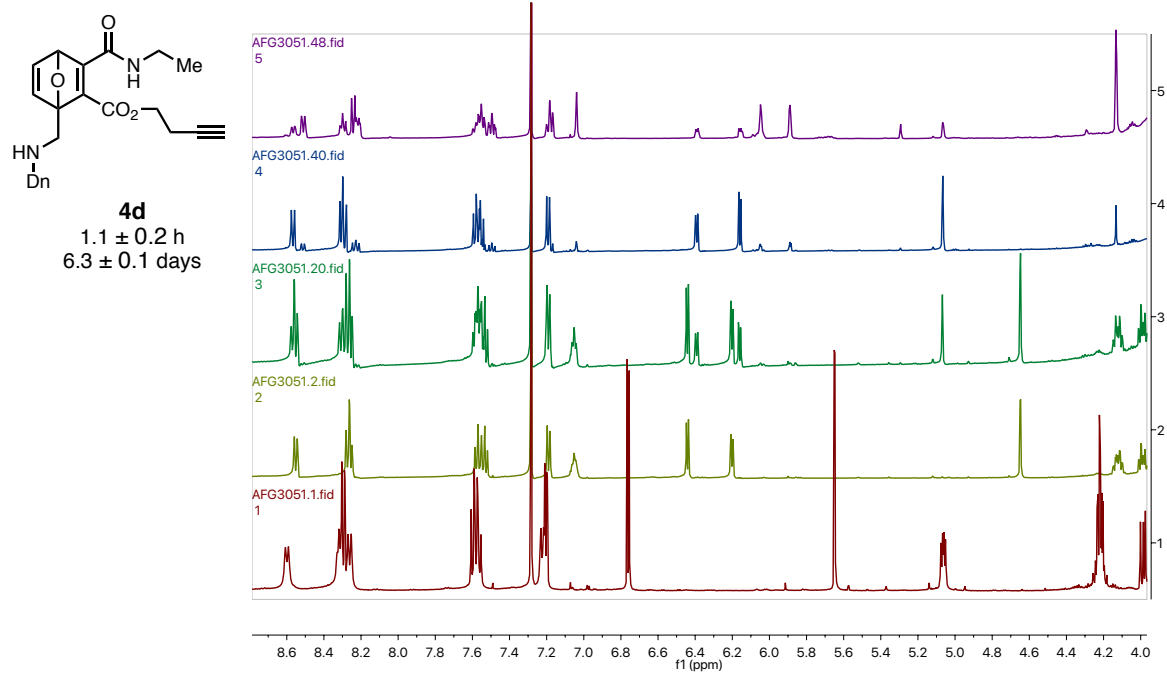
4a
2.0 h
3.5 days

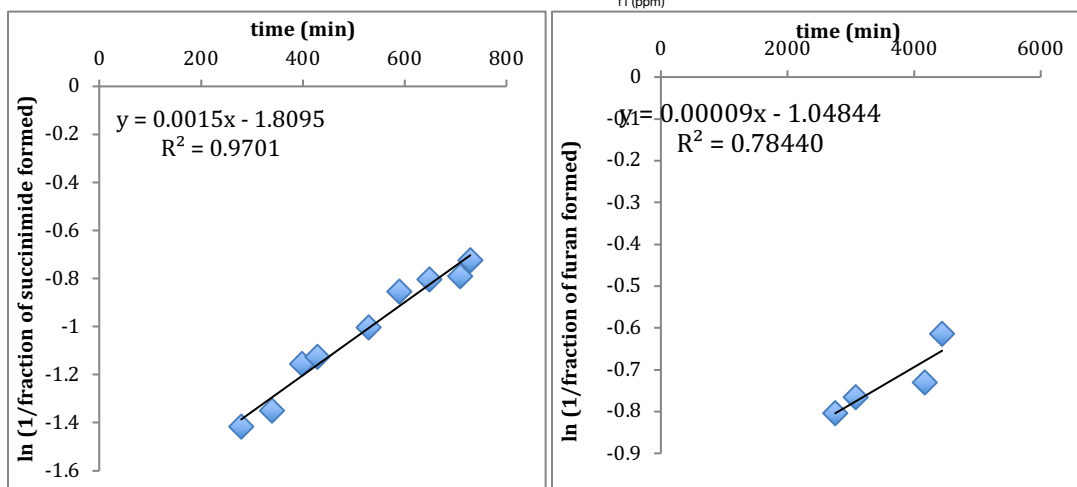
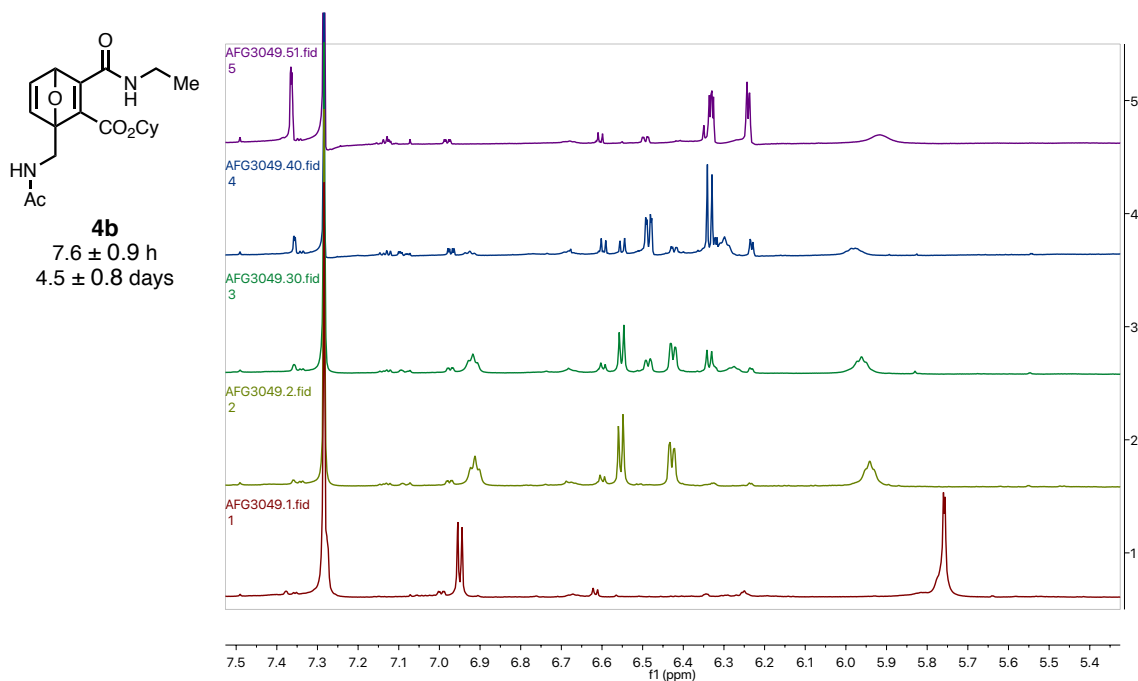
<5 min
4.0 days

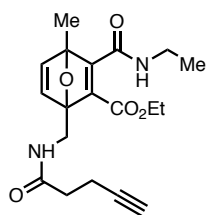
Succinimide forms in less than five minutes



NMR solvent: CDCl₃

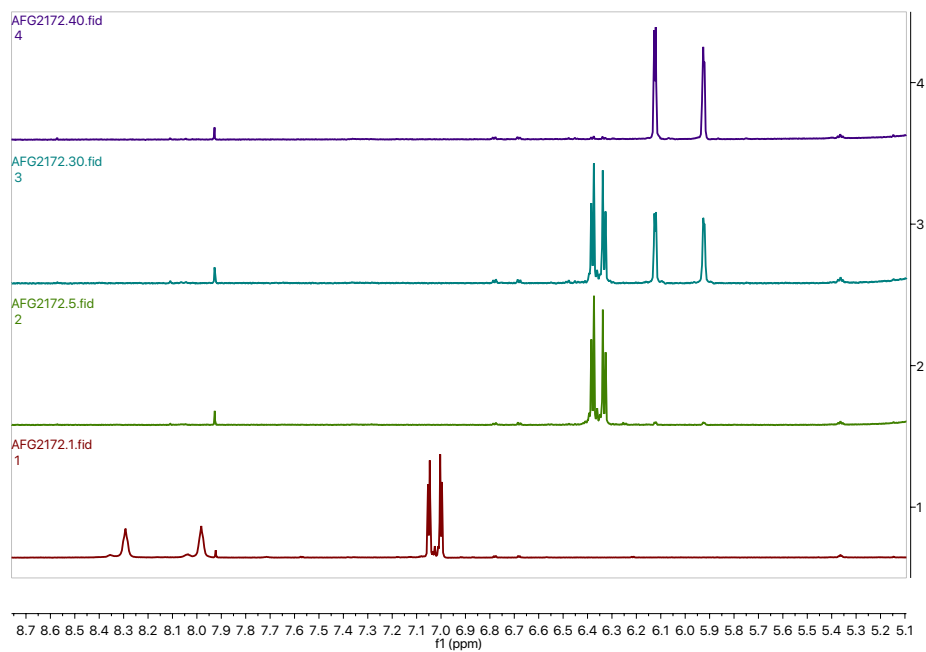
NMR solvent: CDCl₃

NMR solvent: CDCl₃

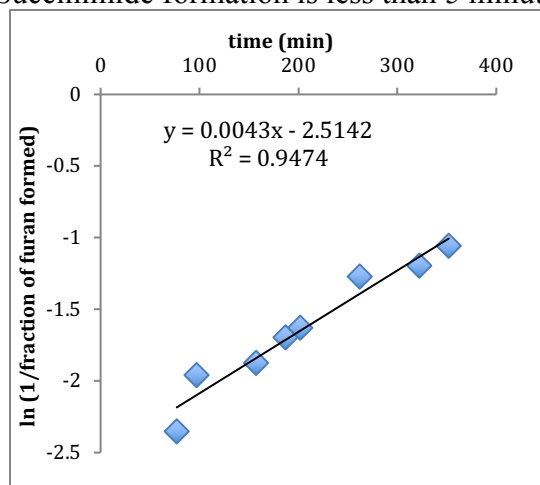
NMR solvent: CD₃OD

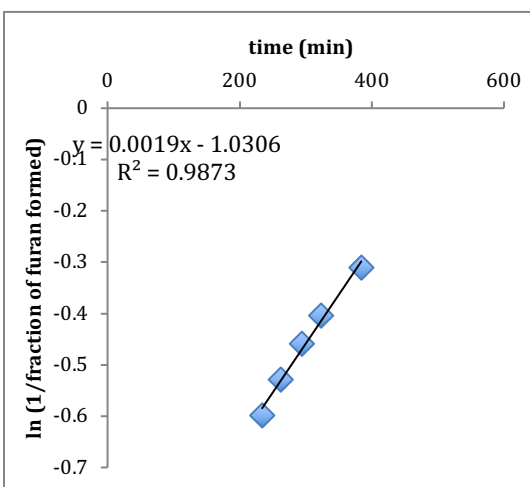
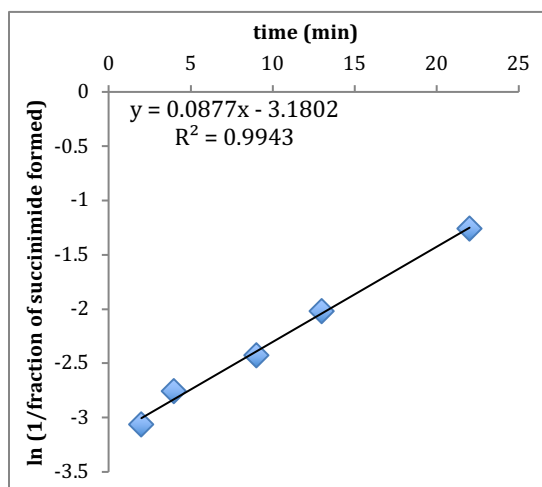
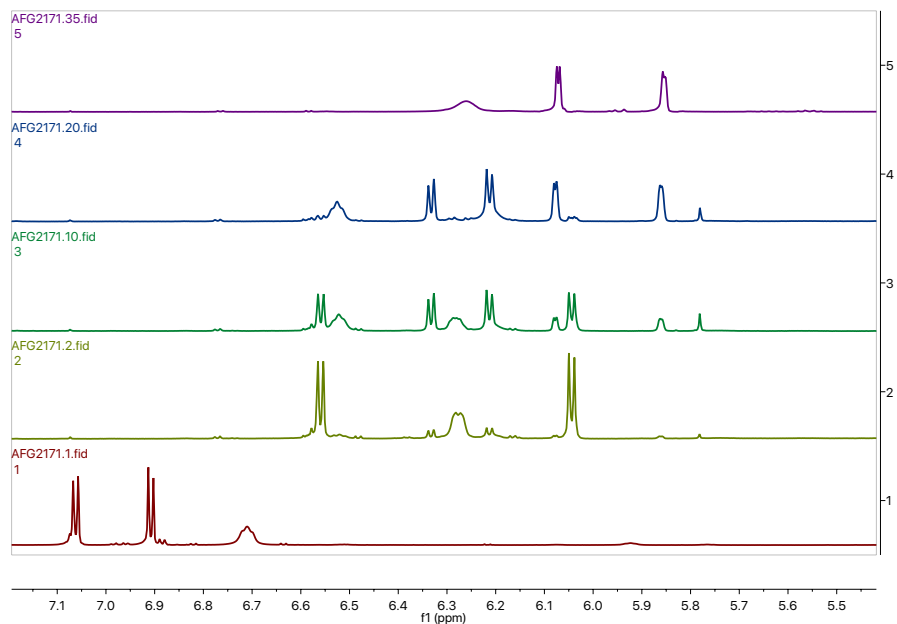
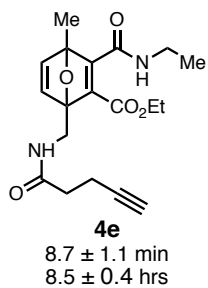
4e
8.7 ± 1.1 min
8.5 ± 0.4 hrs

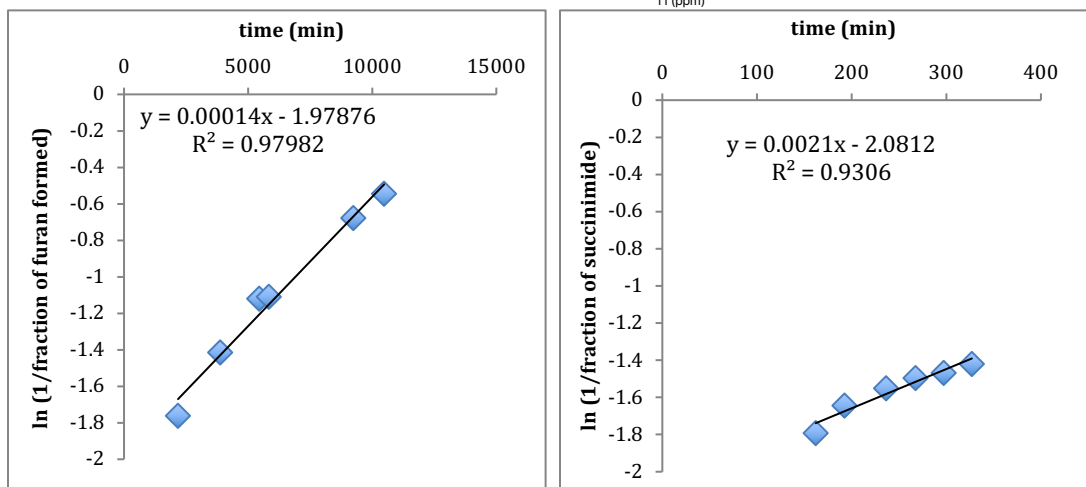
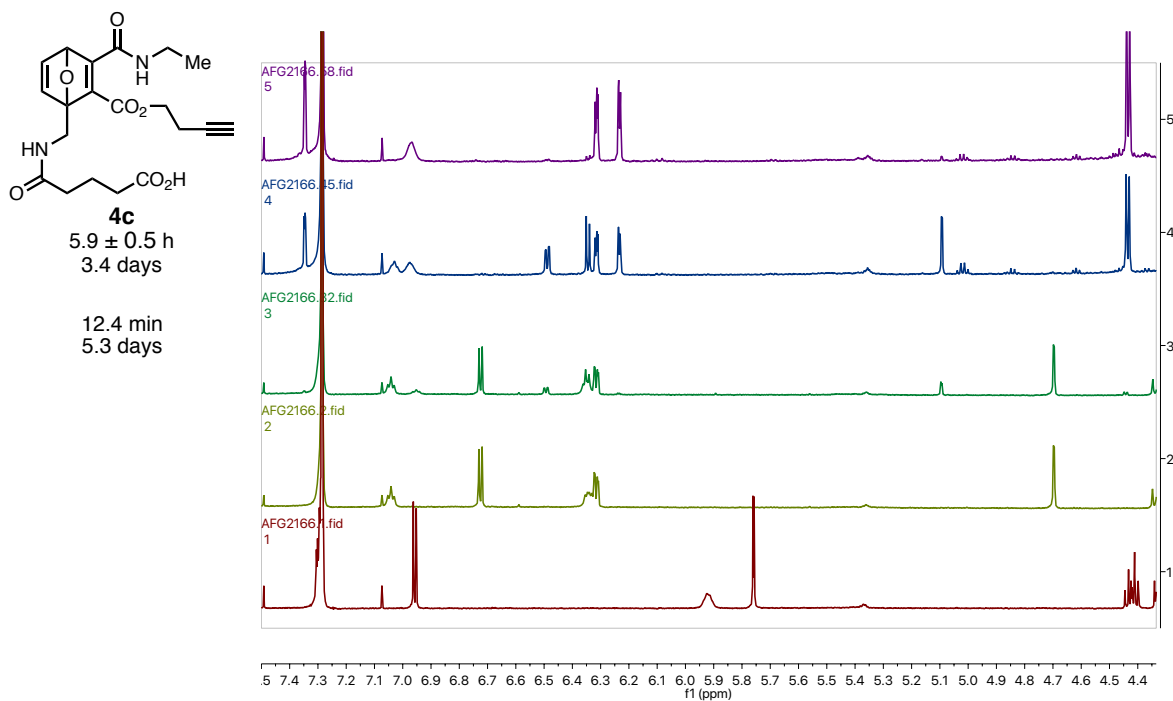
<5 min
2.7 hr

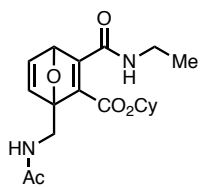


Succinimide formation is less than 5 minutes



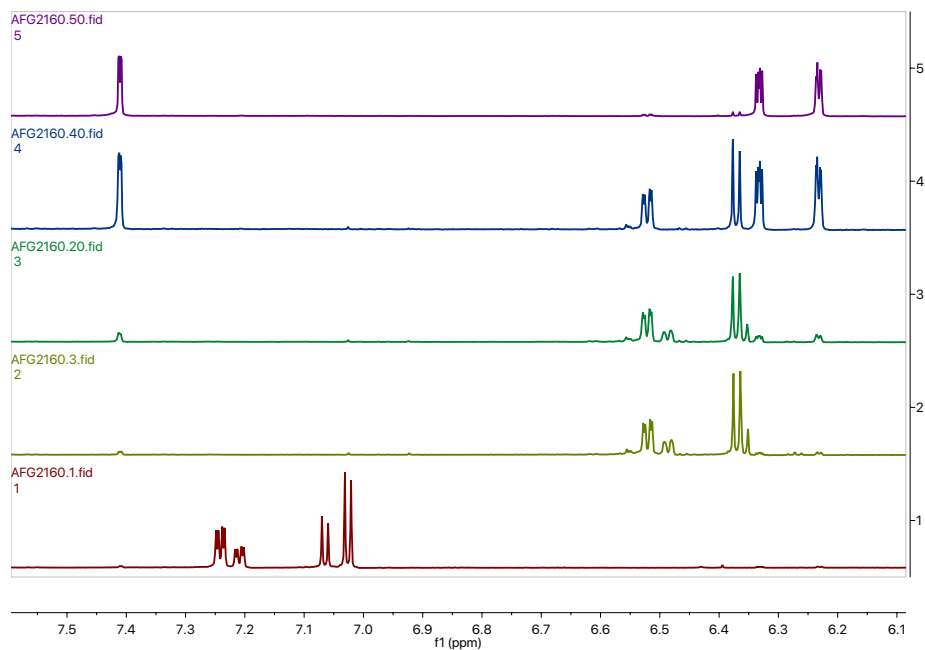
NMR solvent: CDCl_3 

NMR solvent: CDCl_3 

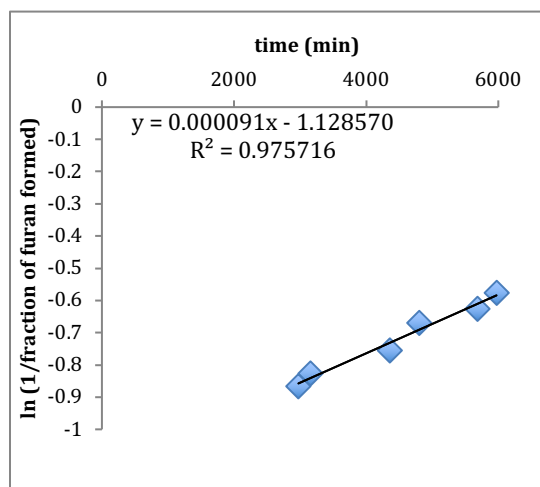
NMR solvent: CD₃OD

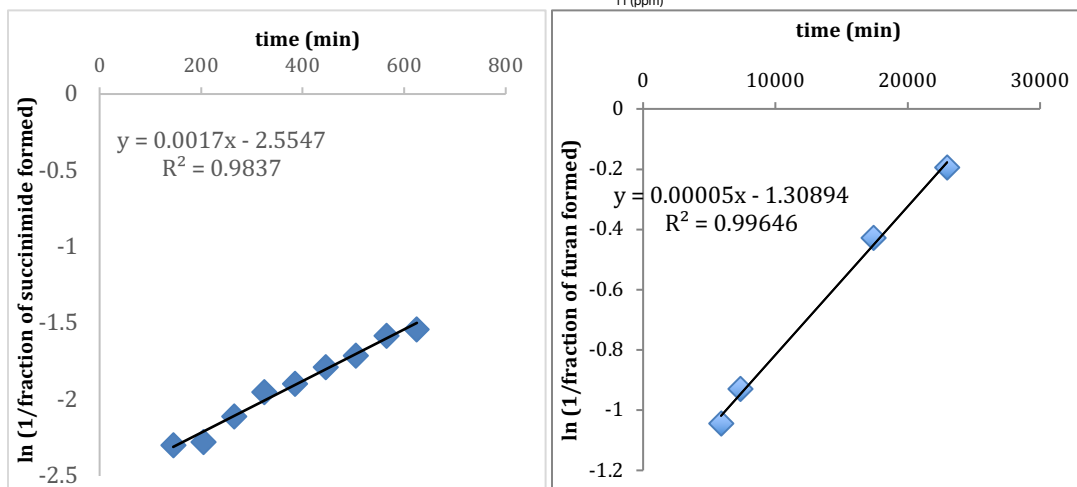
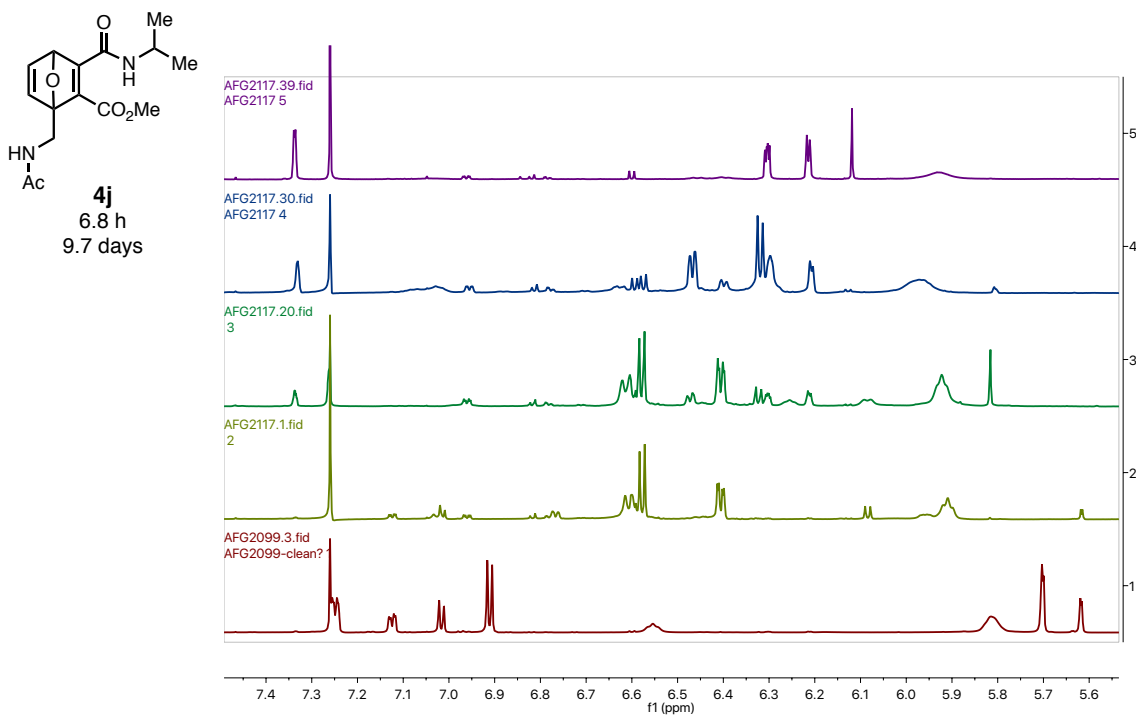
4b
7.6 ± 0.9 h
4.5 ± 0.8 days

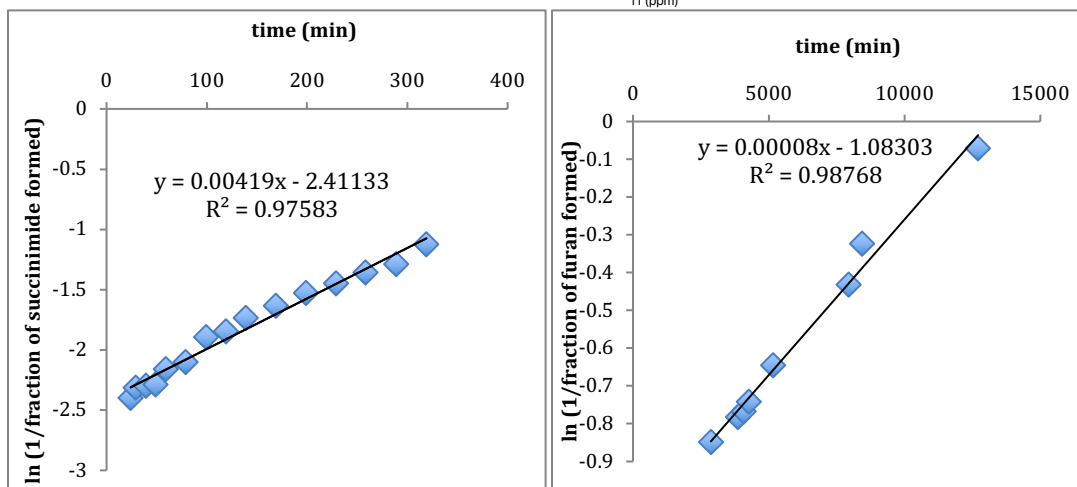
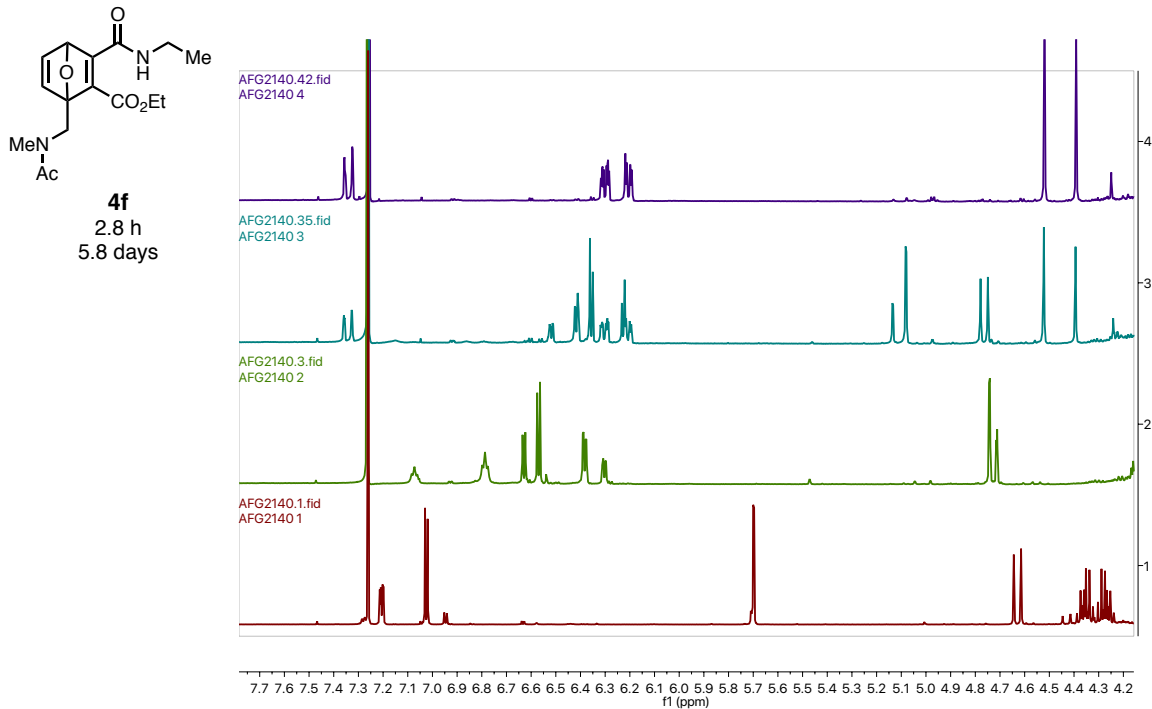
<5 min
5.3 days

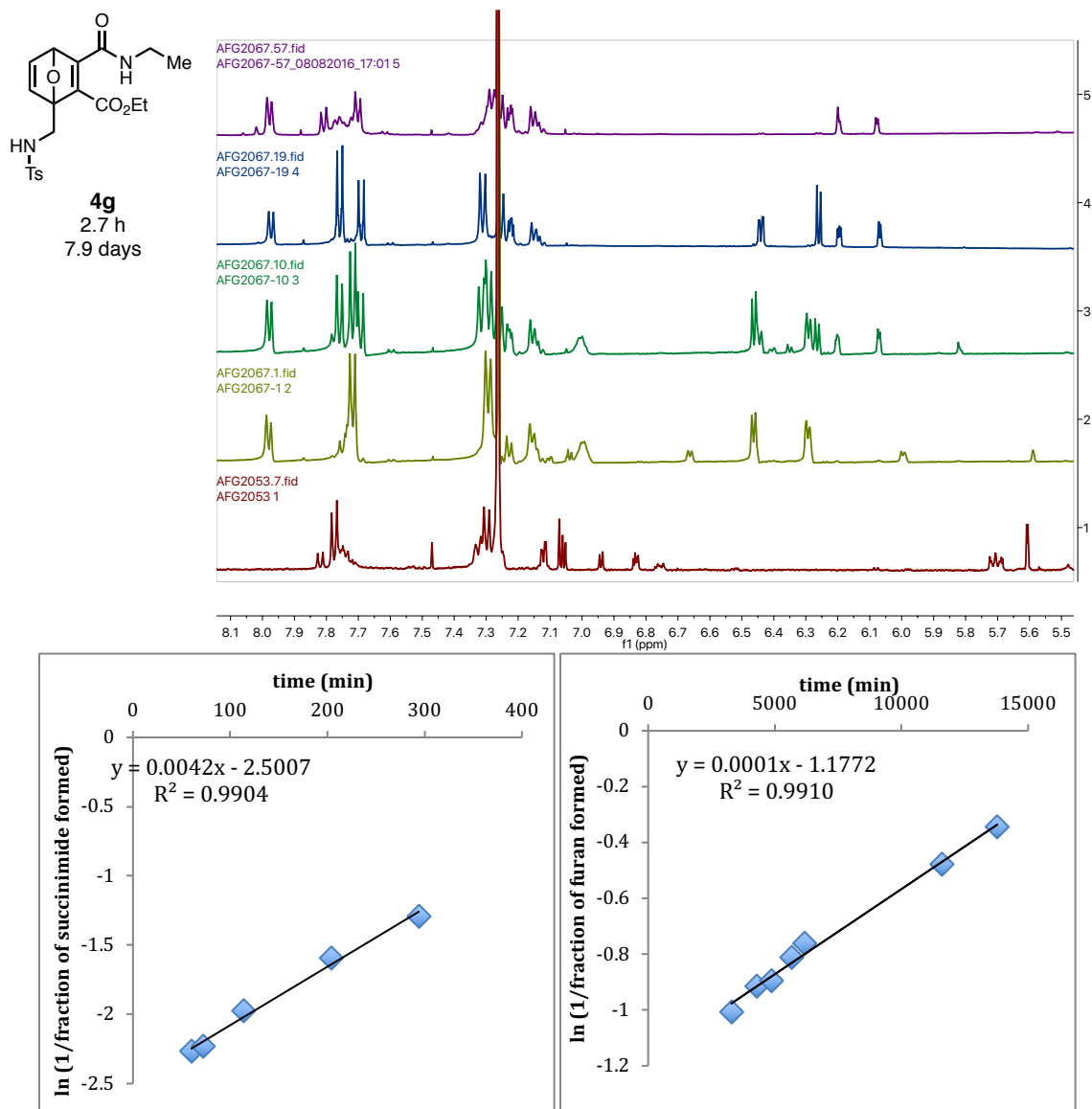


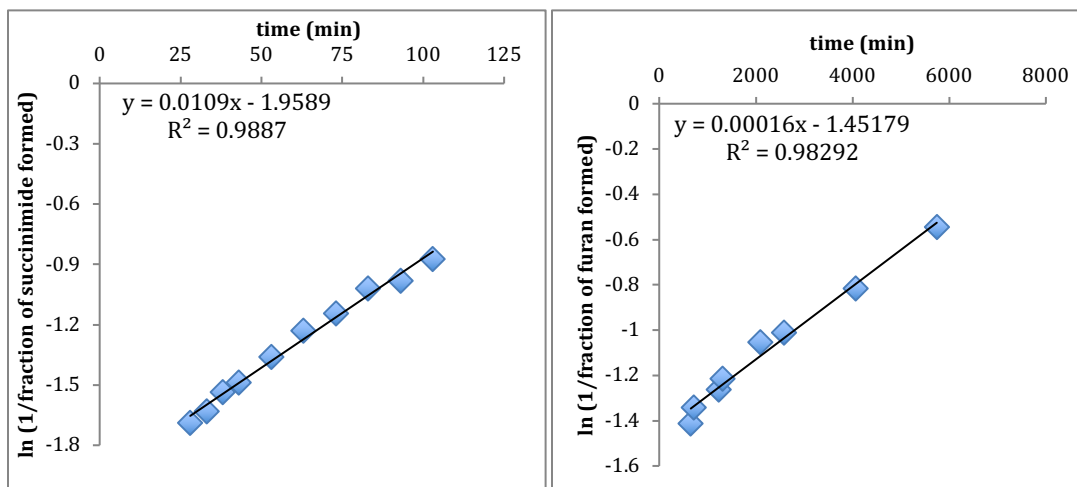
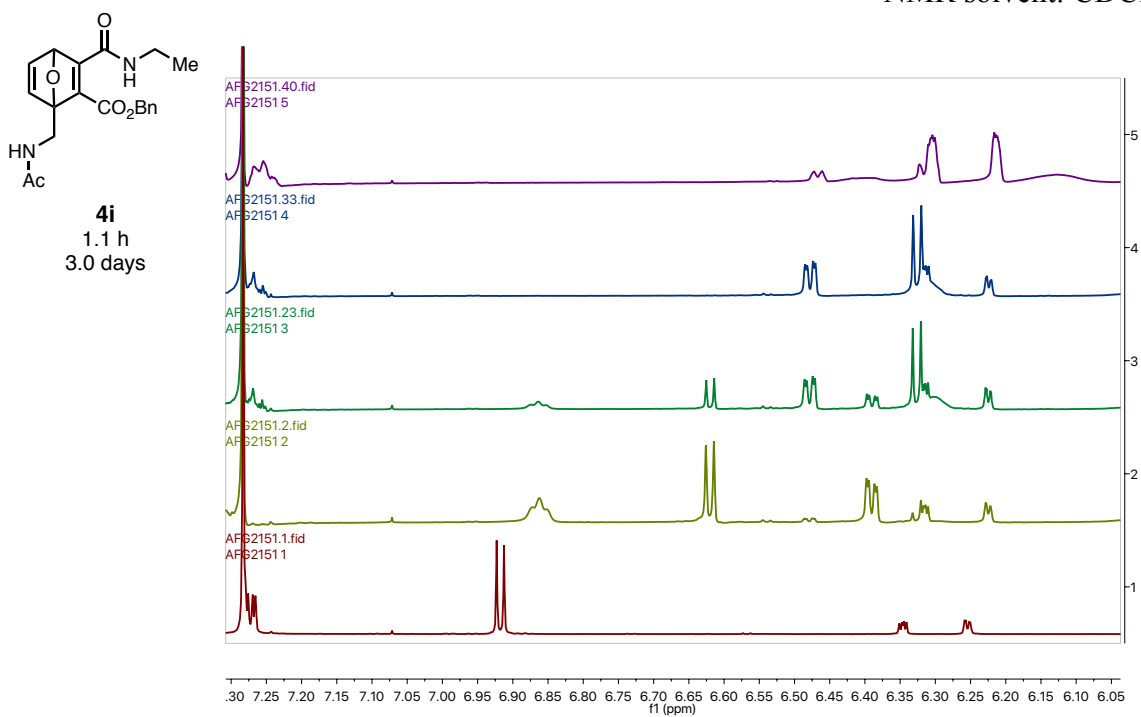
Succinimide forms in less than 5 minutes

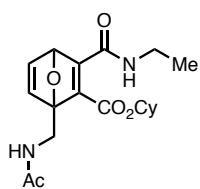
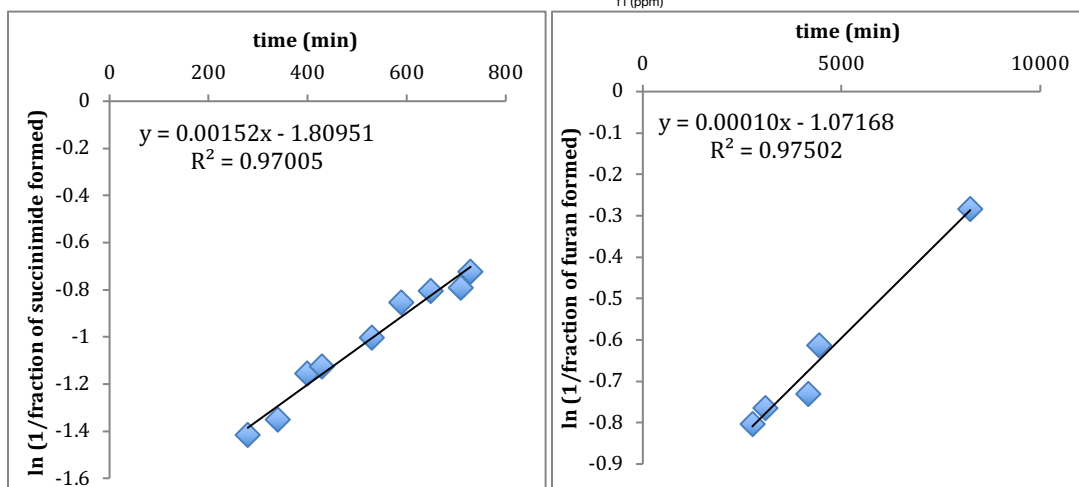
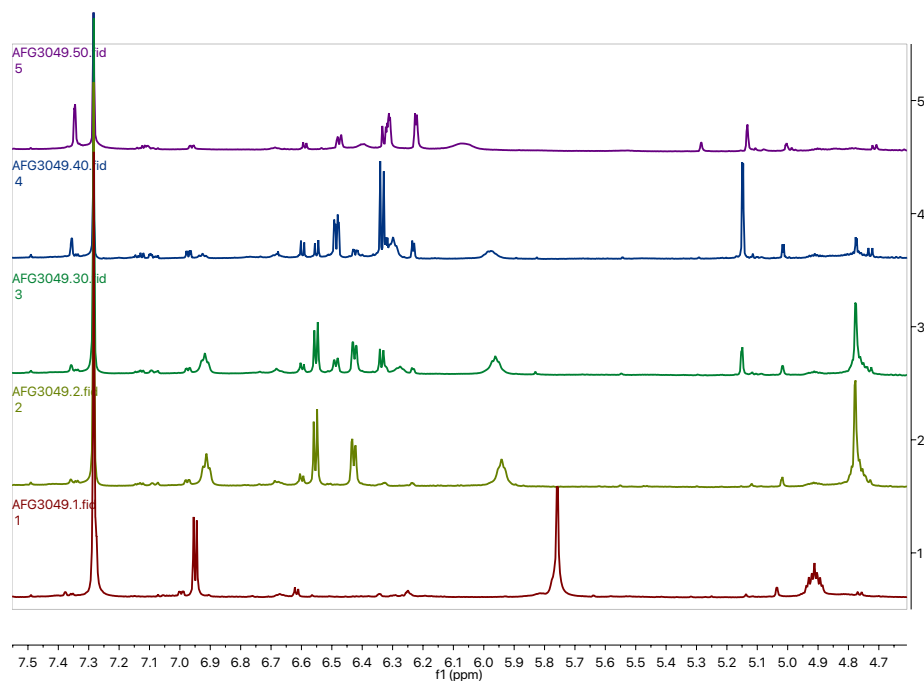


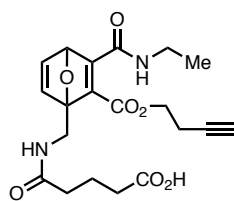
NMR solvent: CDCl₃

NMR solvent: CDCl_3 

NMR solvent: CDCl_3 

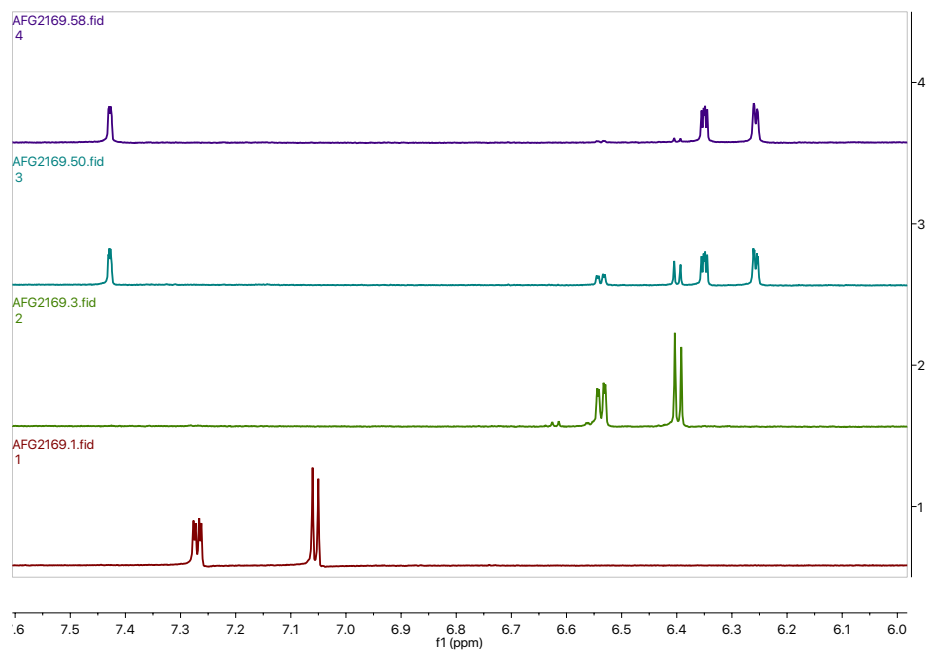
NMR solvent: CDCl_3 

NMR solvent: CDCl_3  7.6 ± 0.9 h
 4.5 ± 0.8 days<5 min
5.3 days

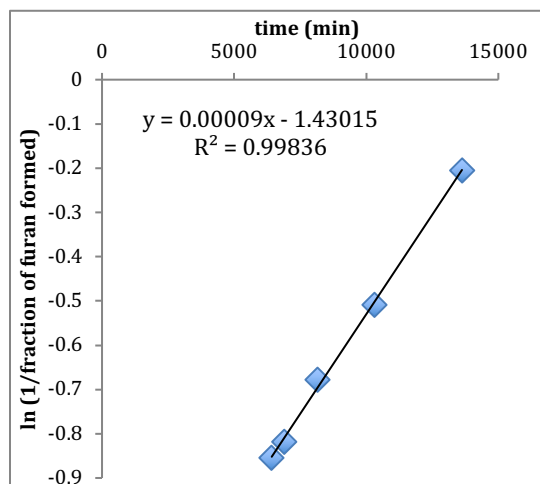
NMR solvent: CD₃OD

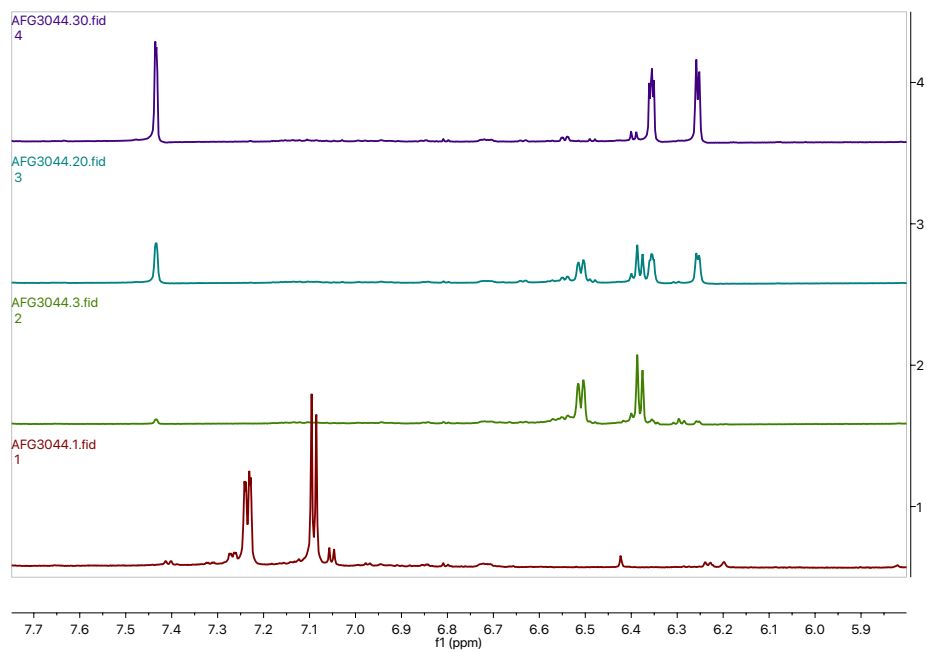
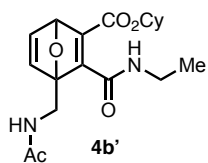
4c
5.9 ± 0.5 h
3.4 days

6.1 ± 1.5 min
6.0 ± 1.0 days

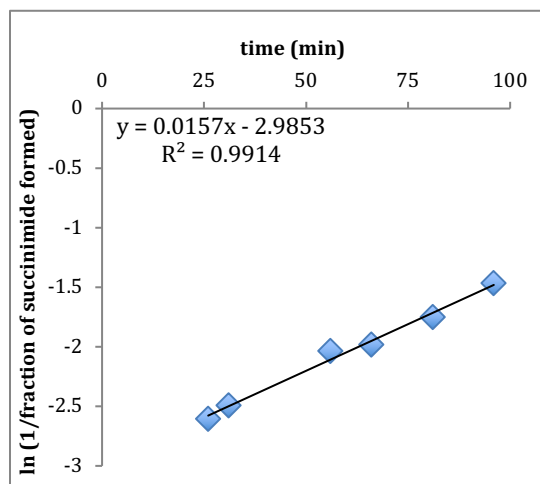


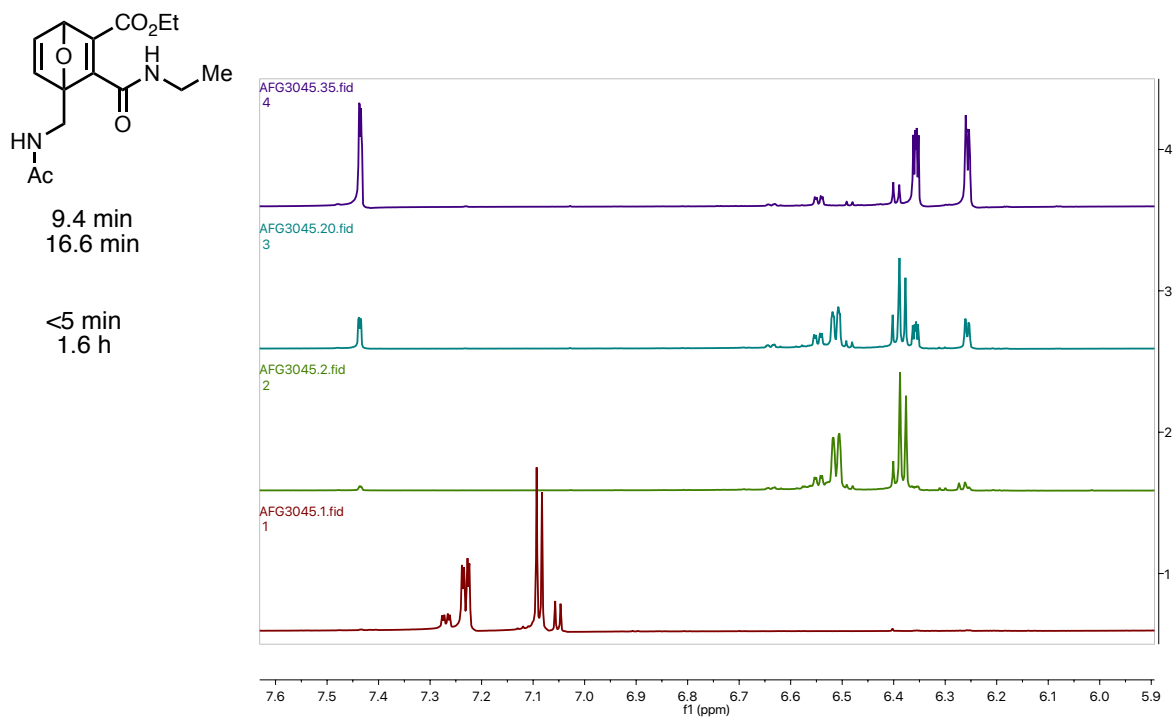
Succinimide forms in less than 5 minutes



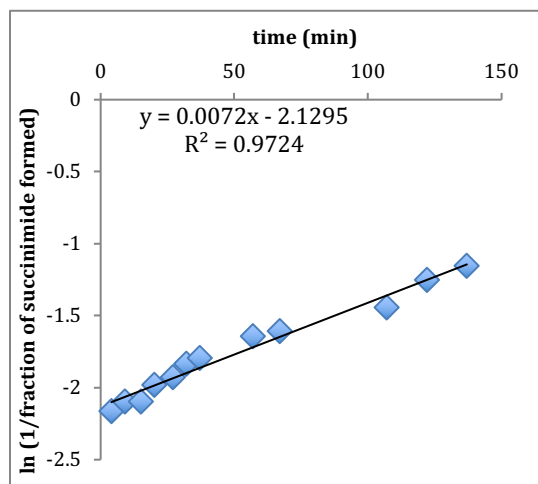
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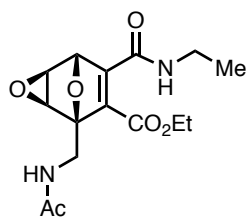
Succinimide forms in less than 5 minutes



NMR solvent: CD₃OD

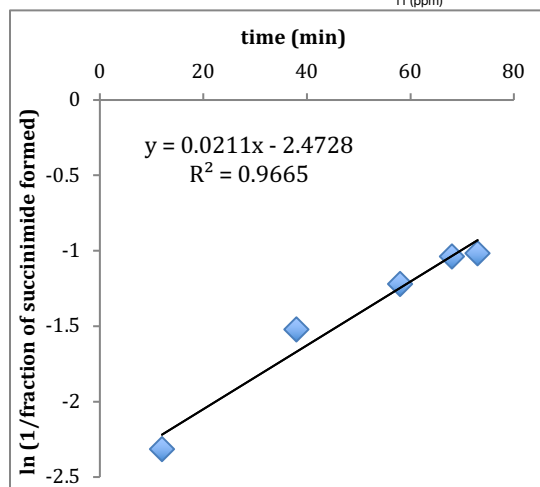
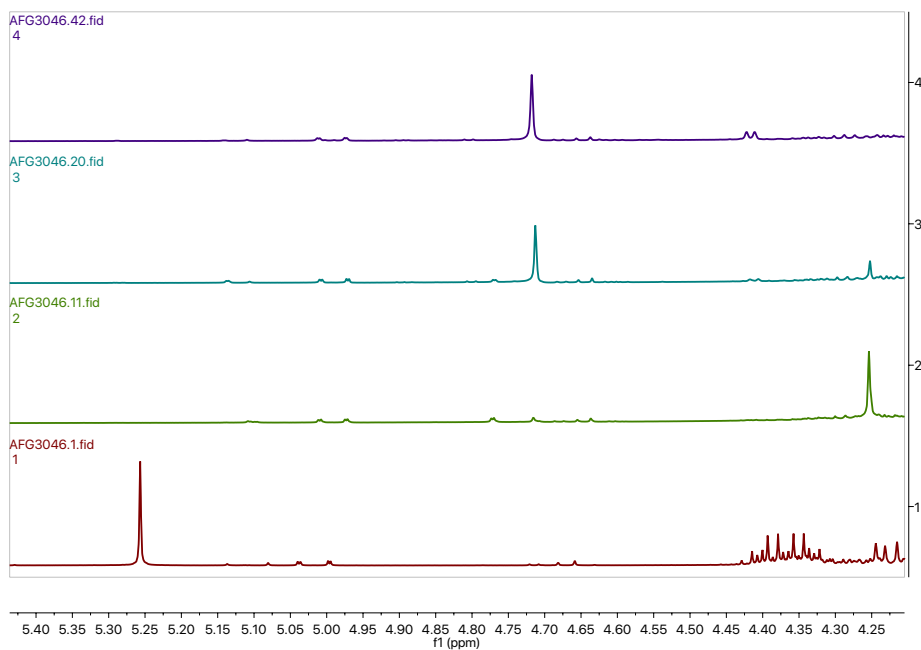
Succinimide forms in less than 5 minutes

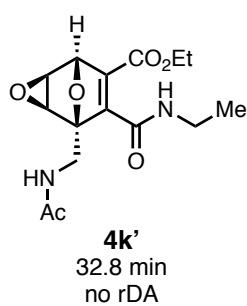
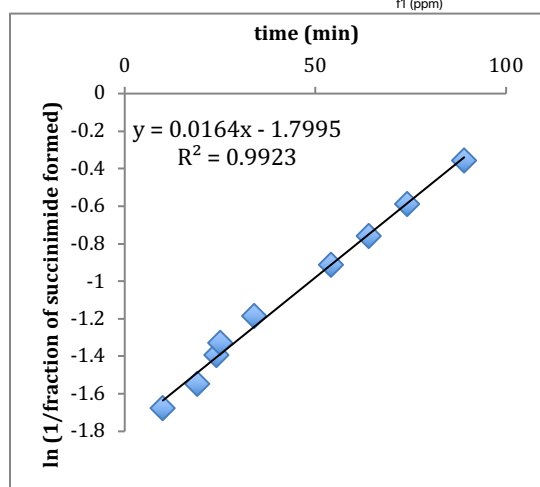
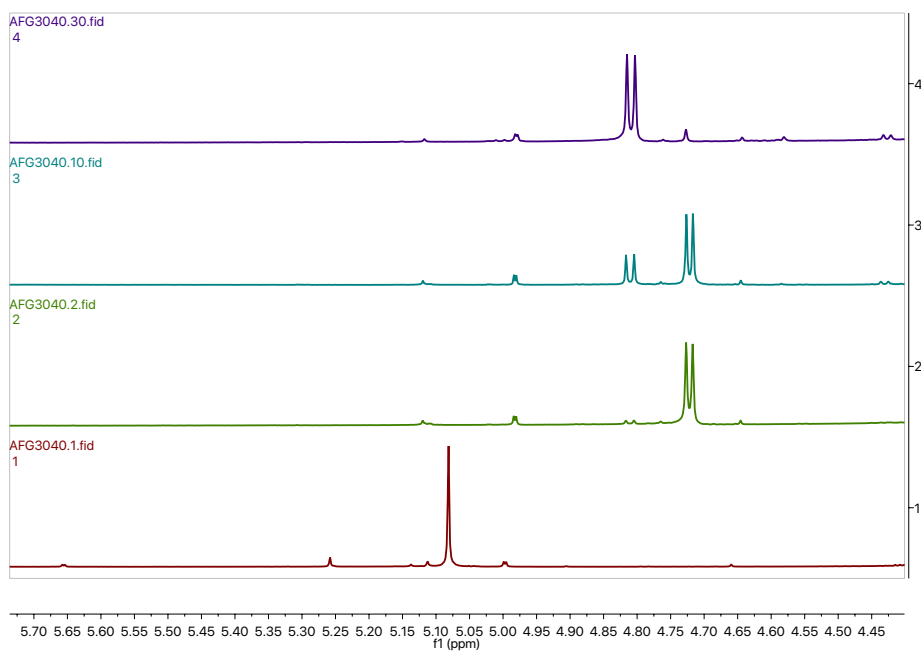


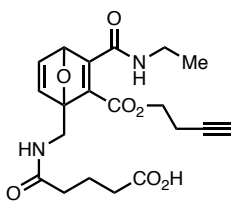


4k
42.3 min
no rDA

NMR solvent: CDCl₃



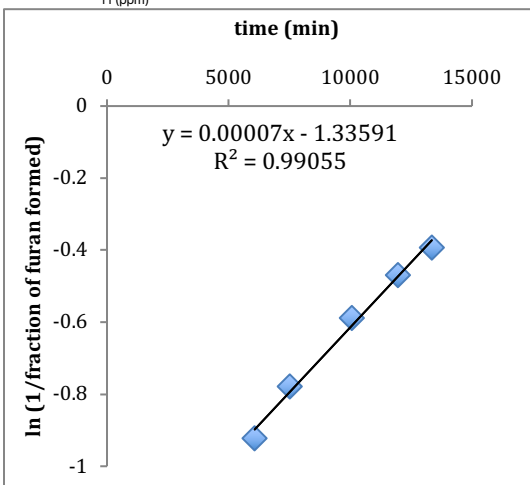
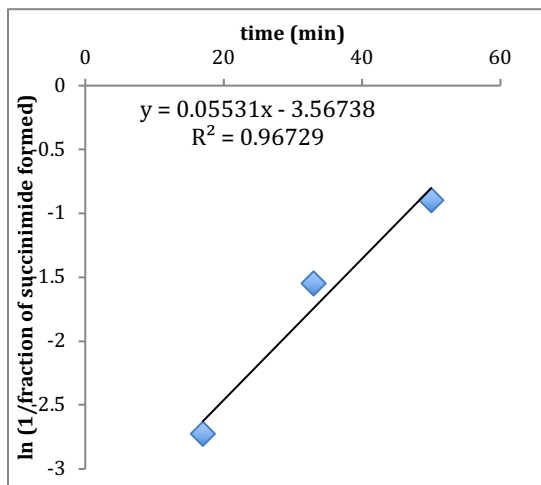
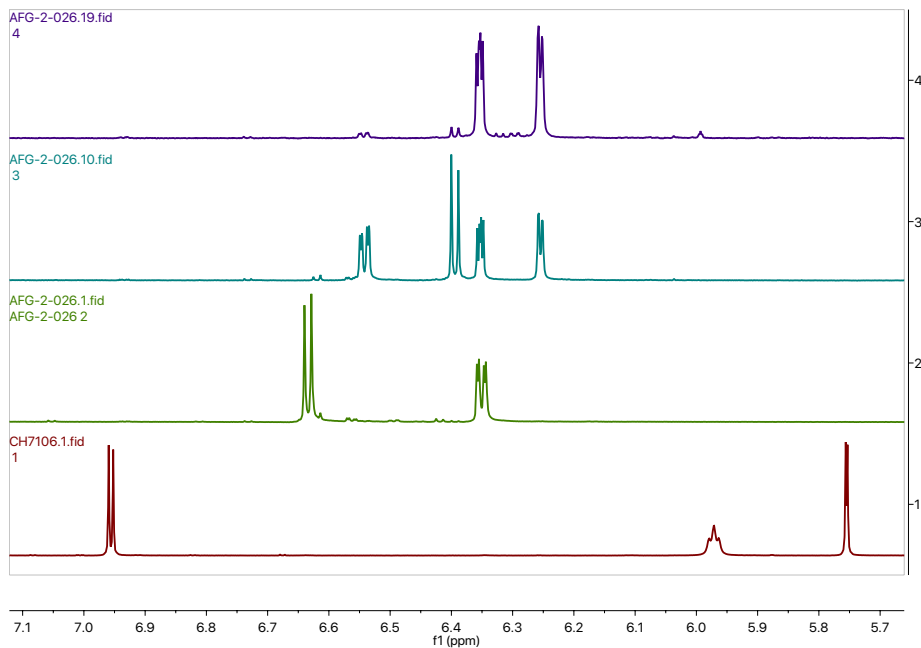
NMR solvent: CDCl₃



4c
 5.9 ± 0.5 h
 3.4 days

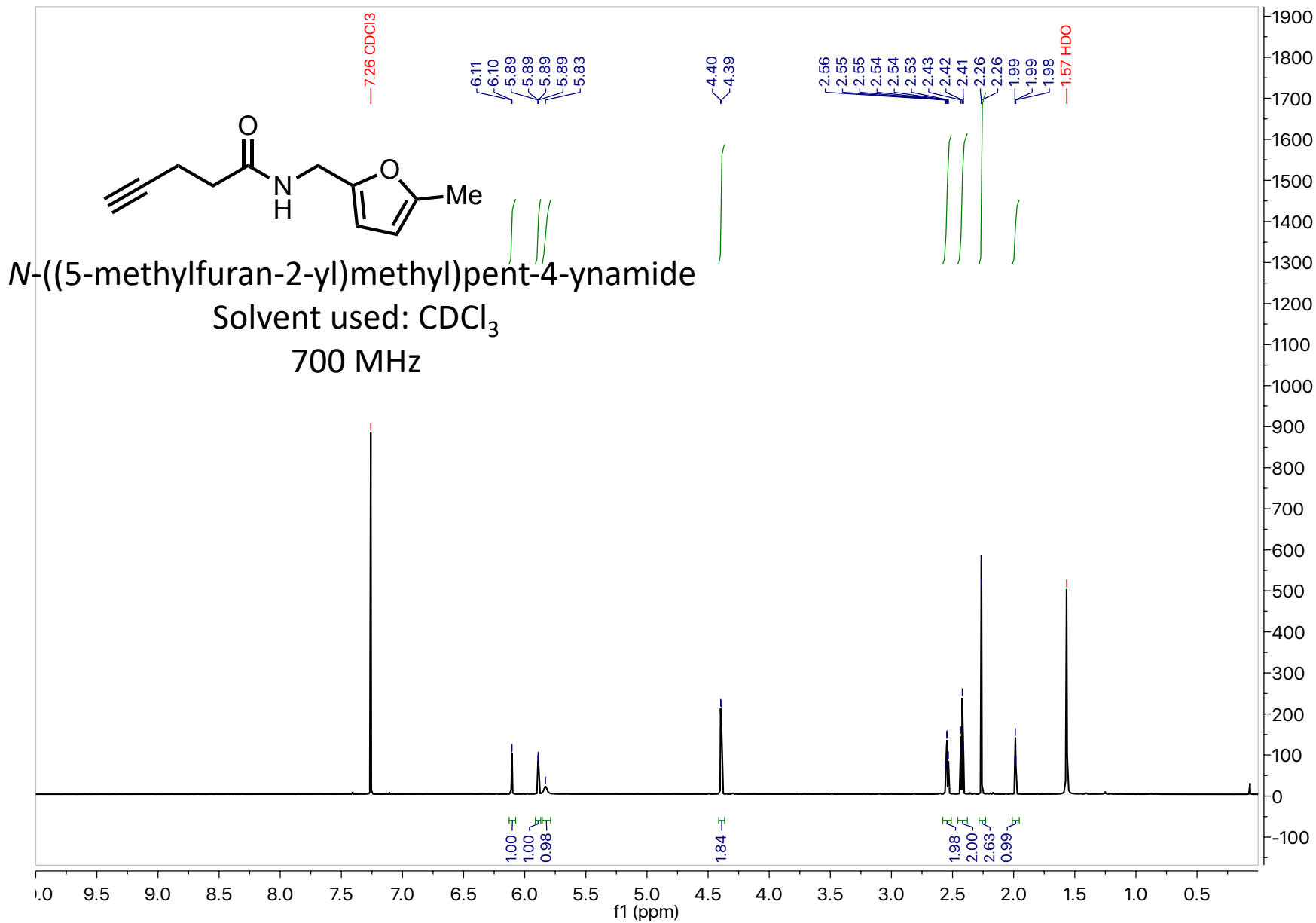
6.1 ± 1.5 min
 6.0 ± 1.0 days

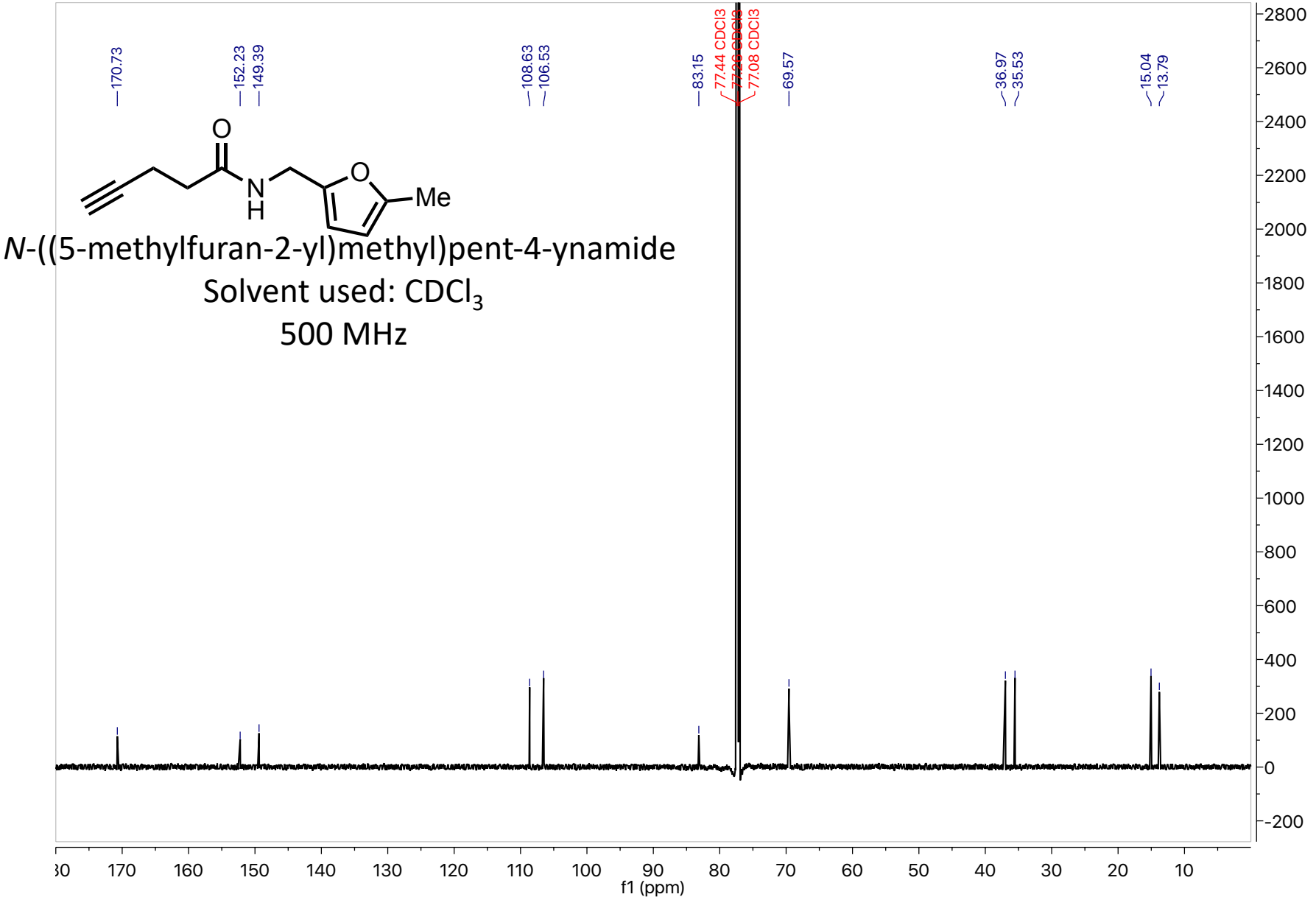
Starting material NMR is shown in CDCl_3 but kinetic measurements were done in CD_3OD .

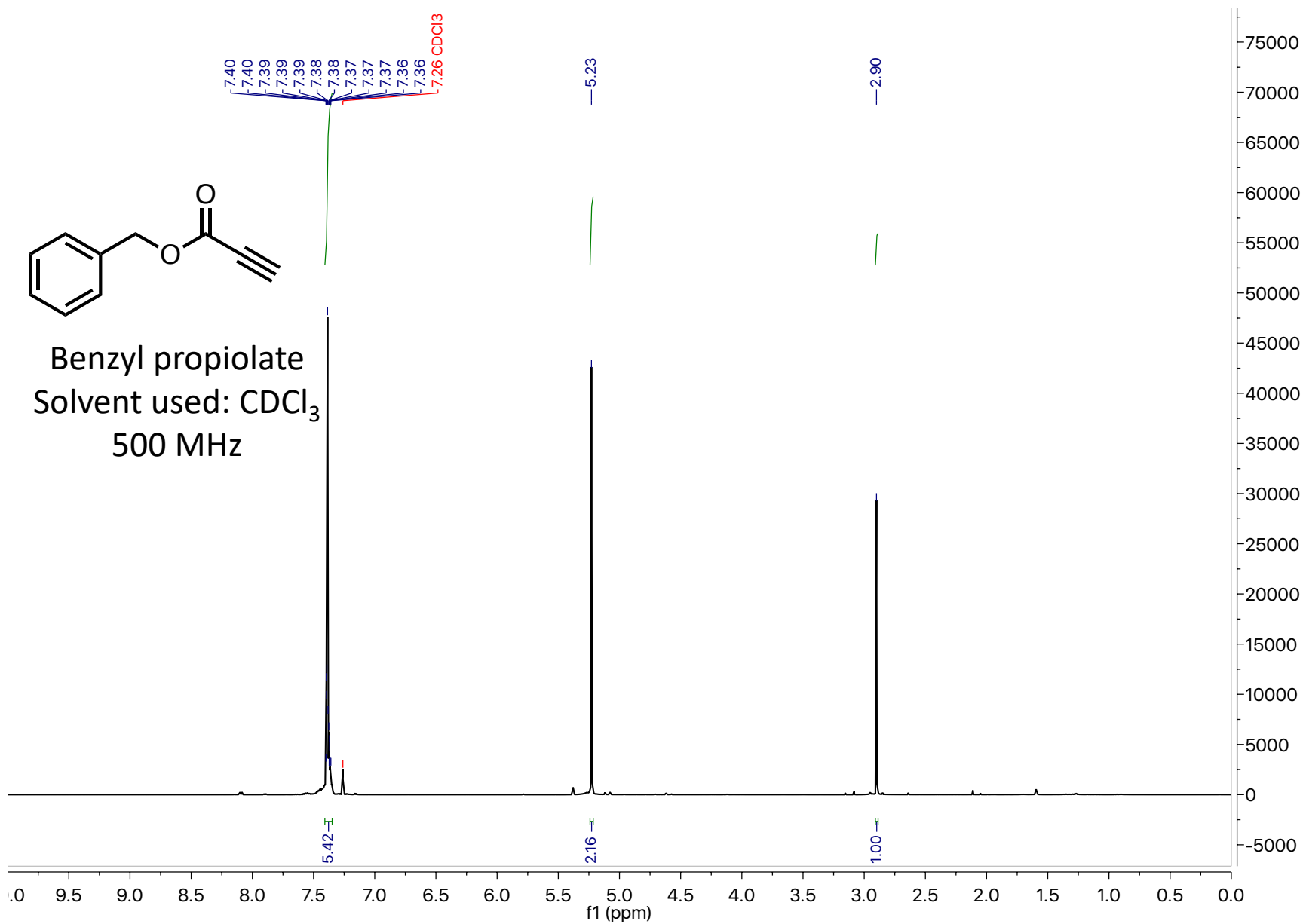


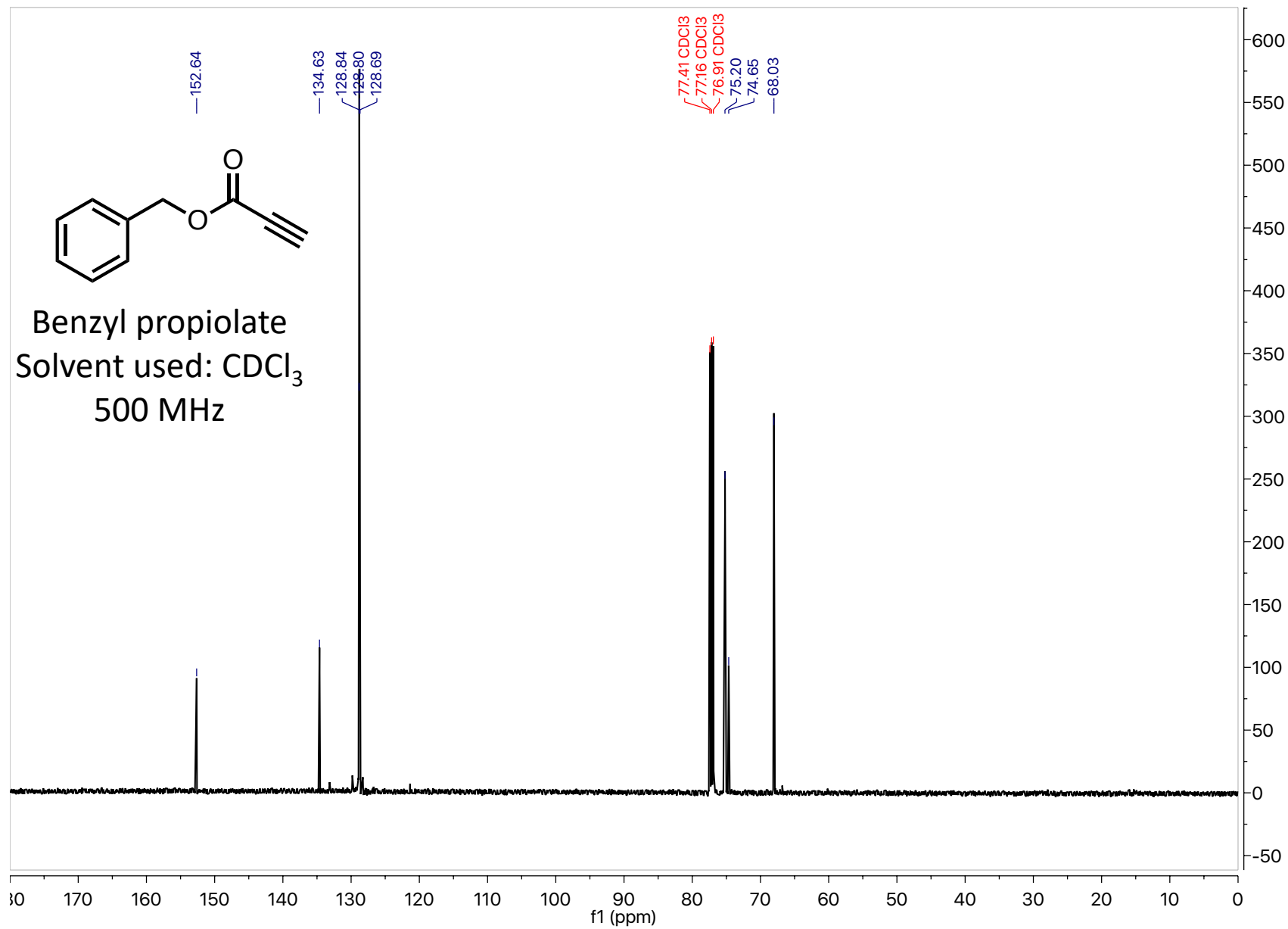
References

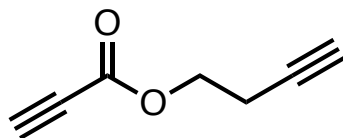
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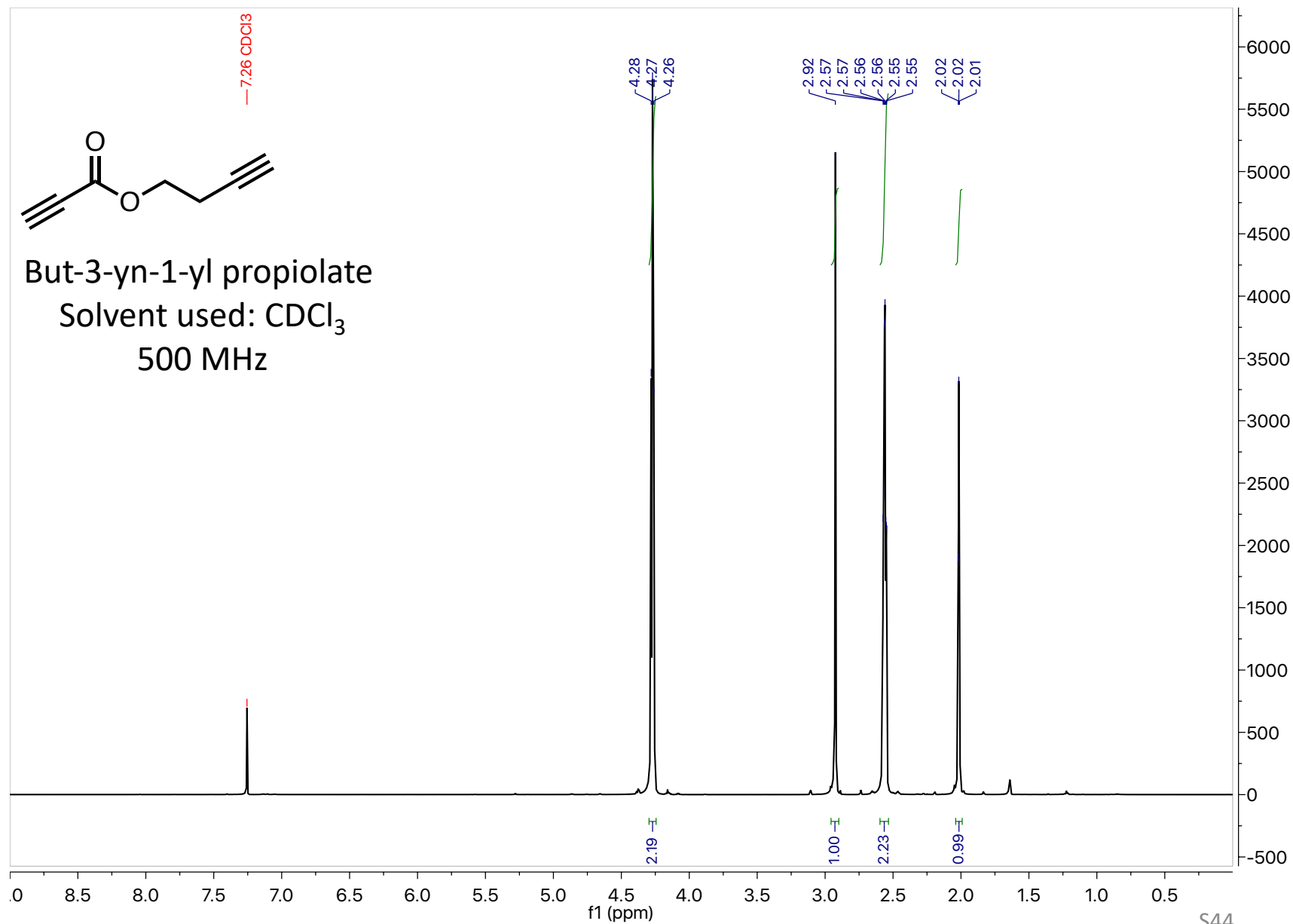


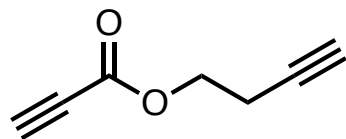




But-3-yn-1-yl propiolate
Solvent used: CDCl_3
500 MHz

— 7.26 CDCl_3

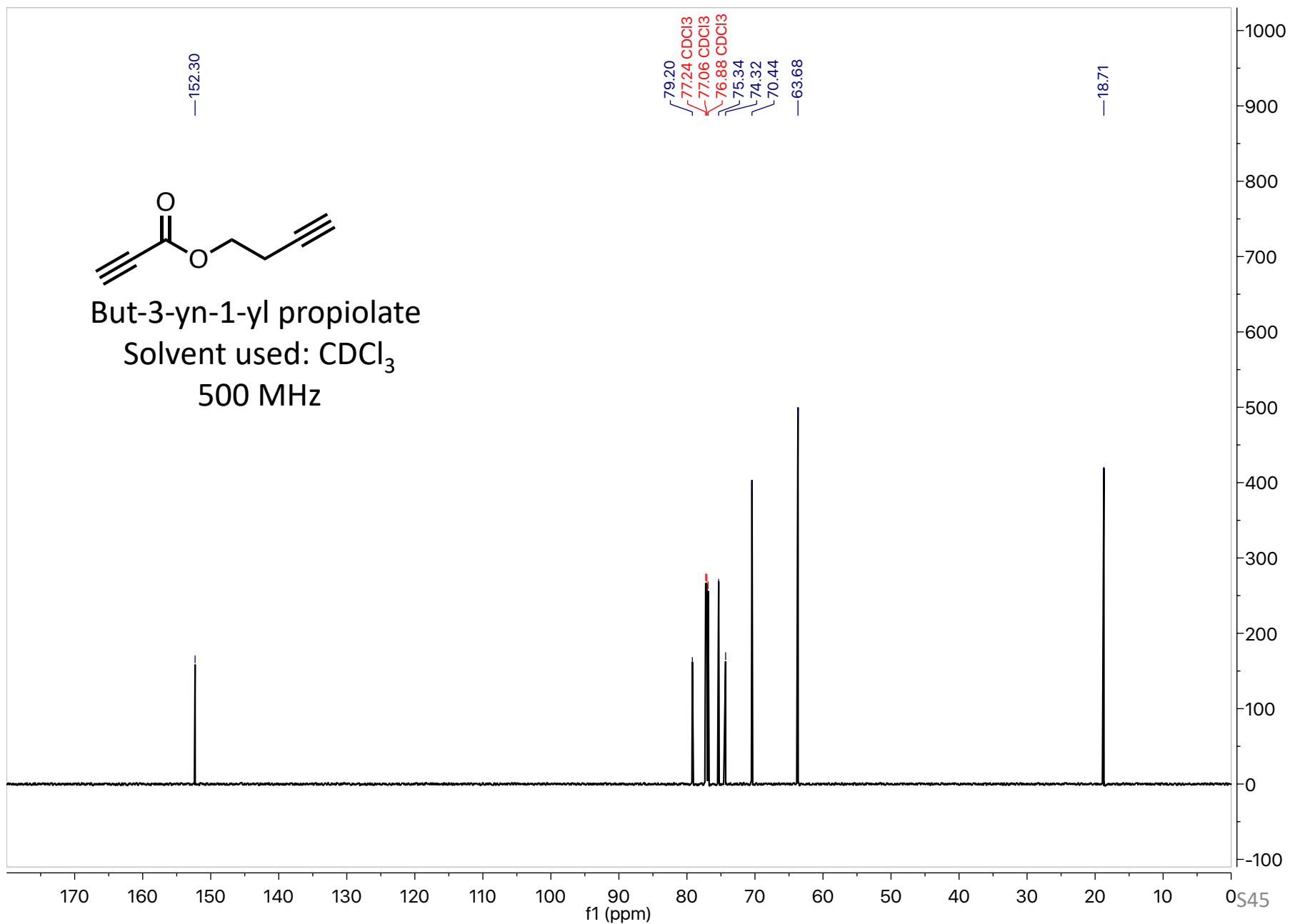


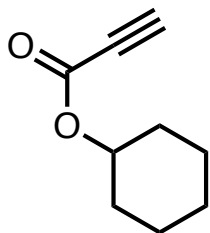


But-3-yn-1-yl propiolate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

500 MHz

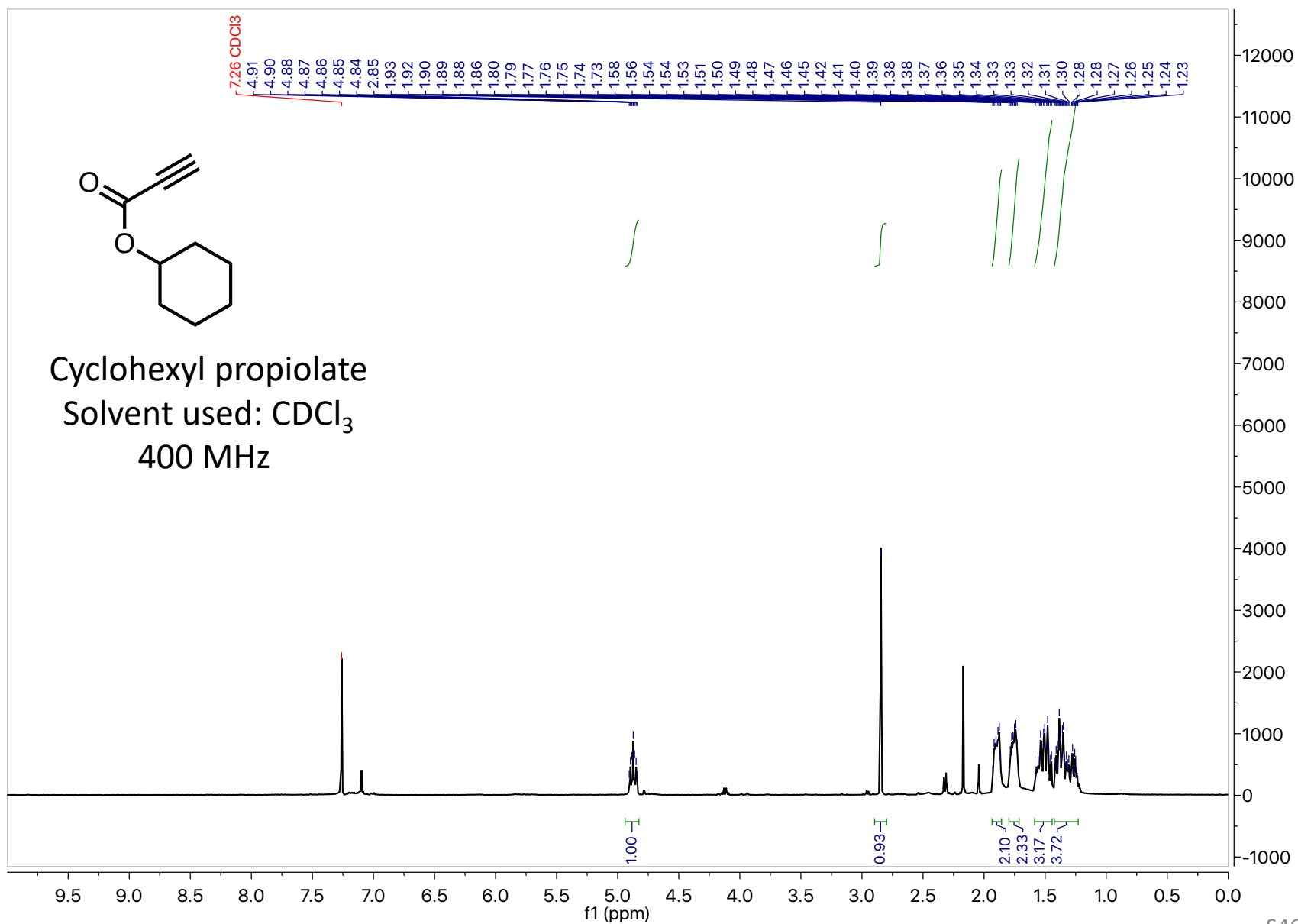


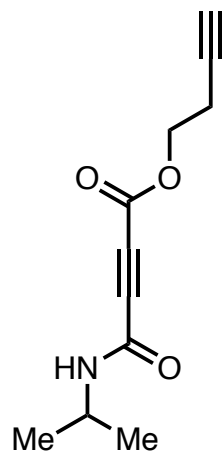


Cyclohexyl propiolate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

400 MHz

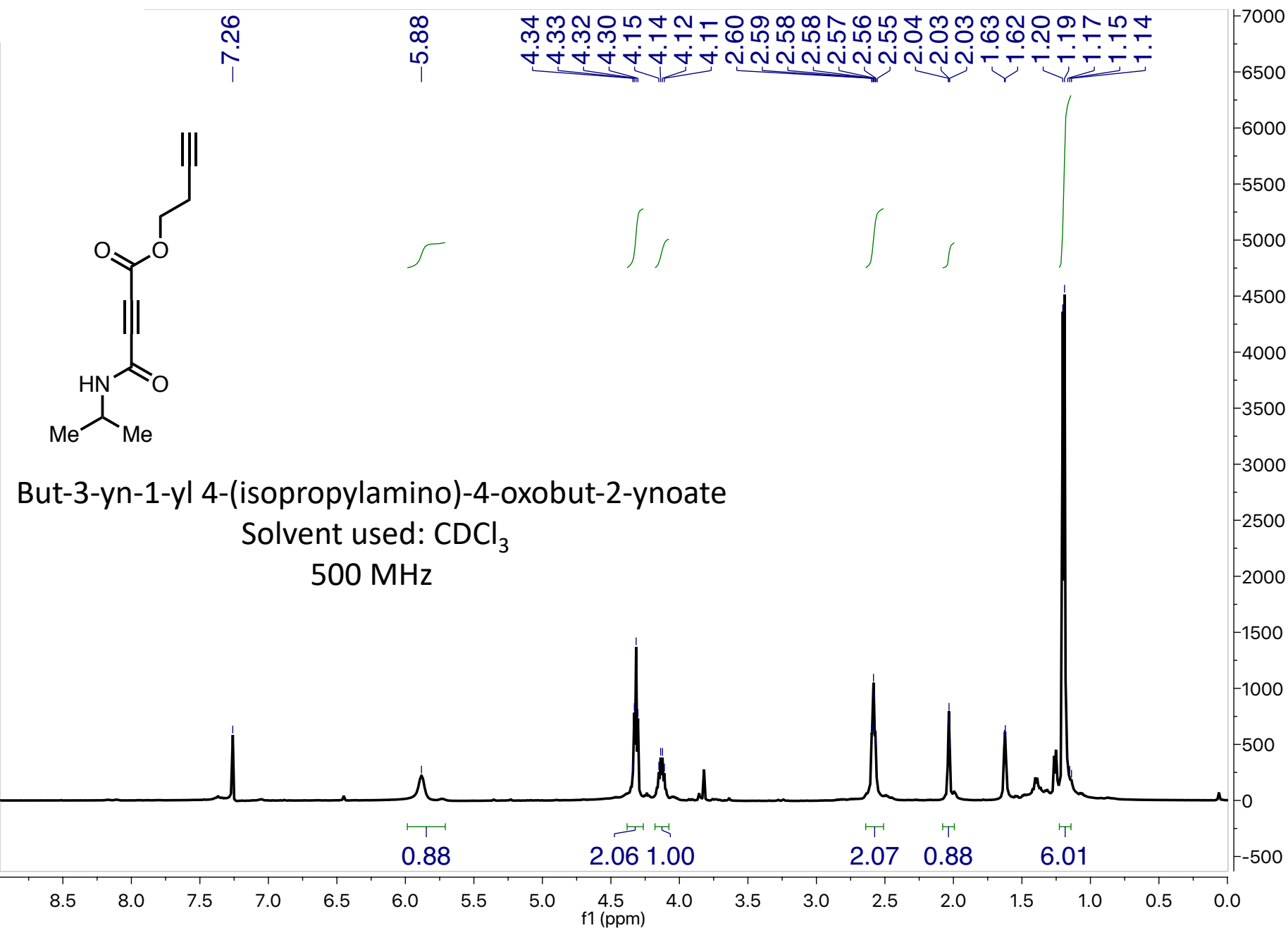


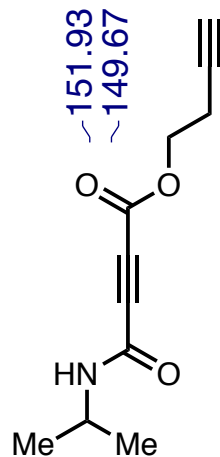


But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

500 MHz

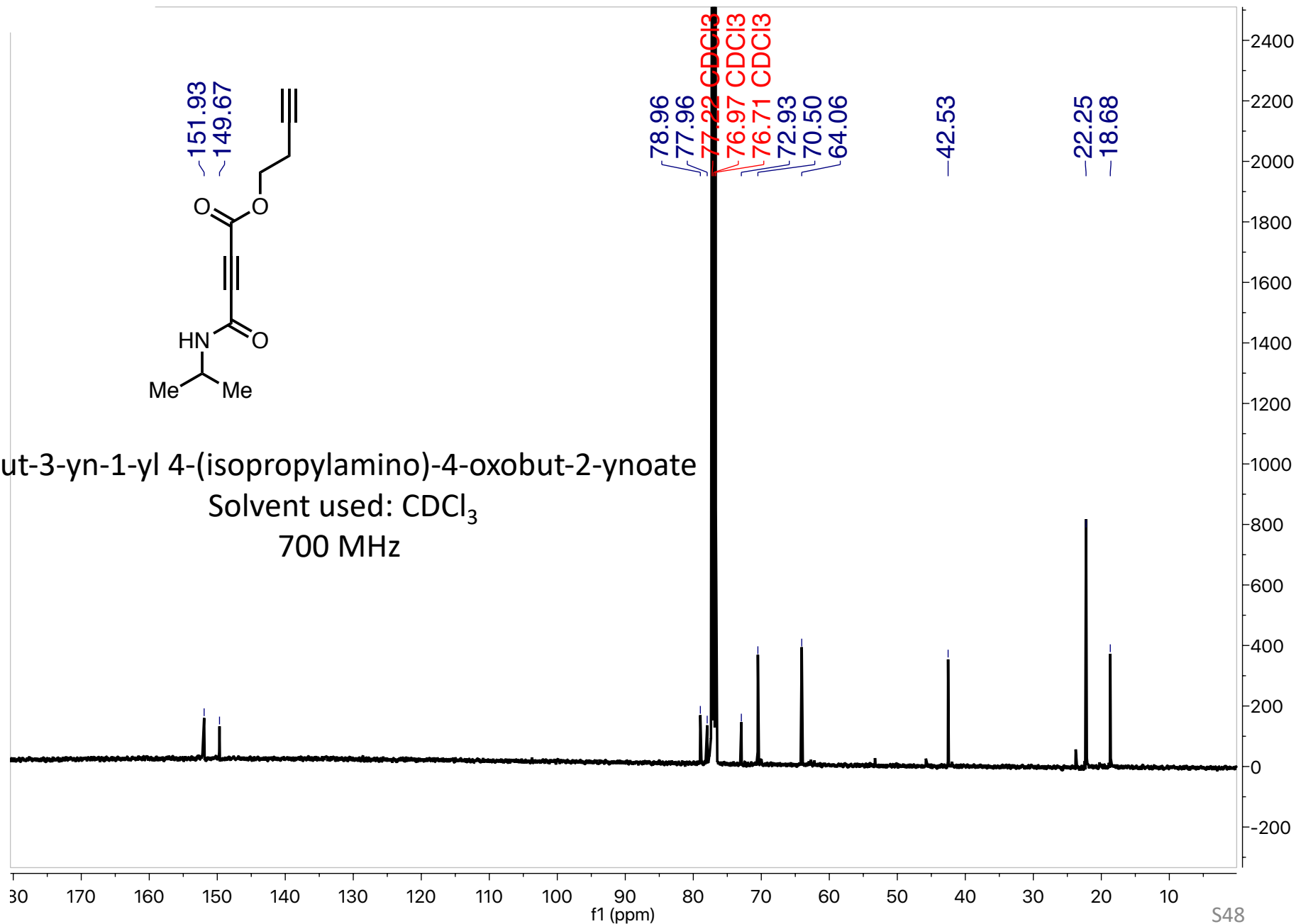


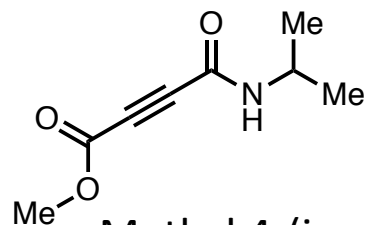


But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

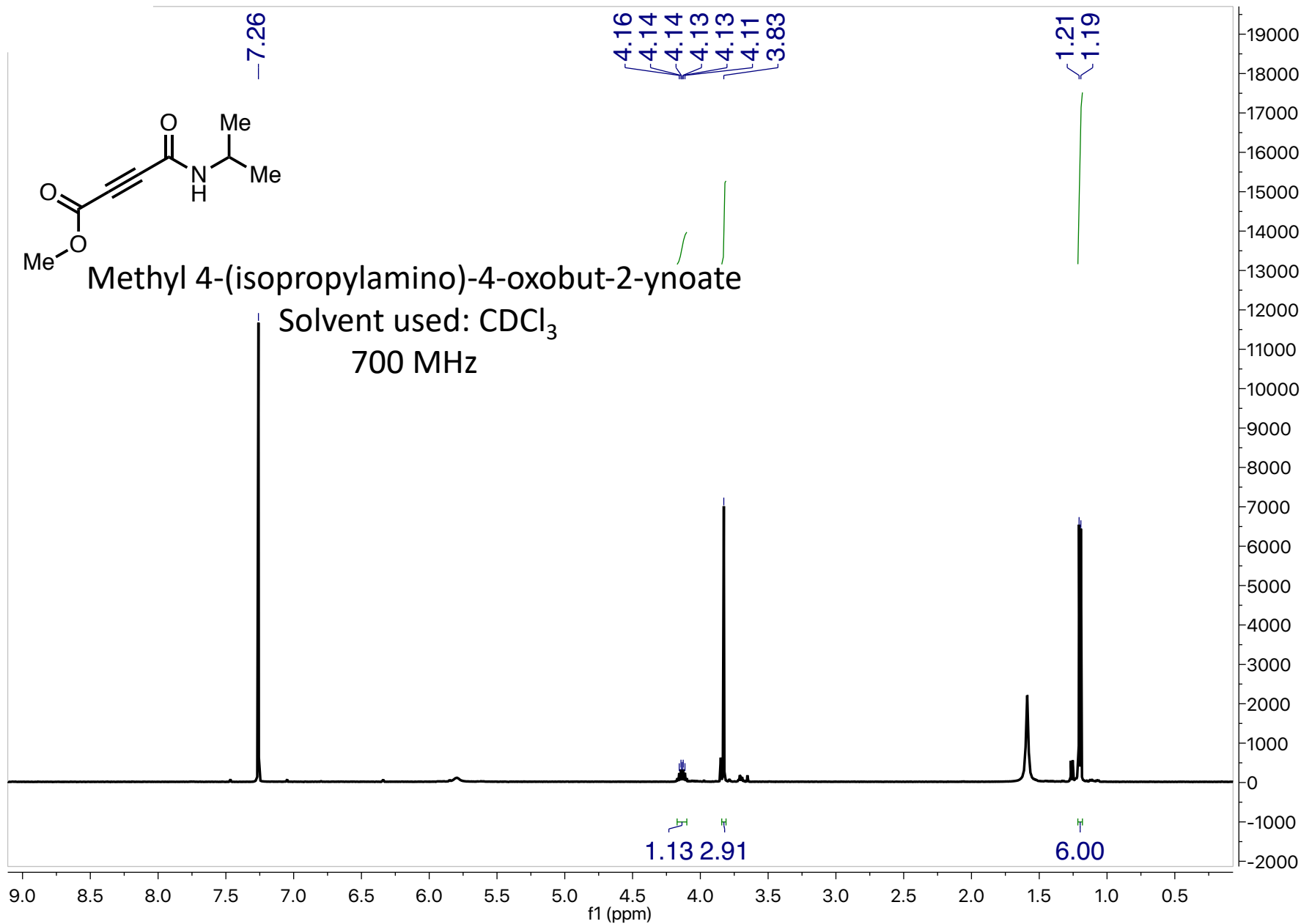
700 MHz

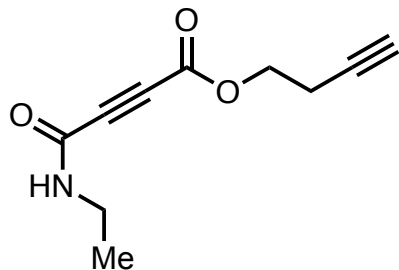




Methyl 4-(isopropylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

Solvent used: CDCl₃
700 MHz





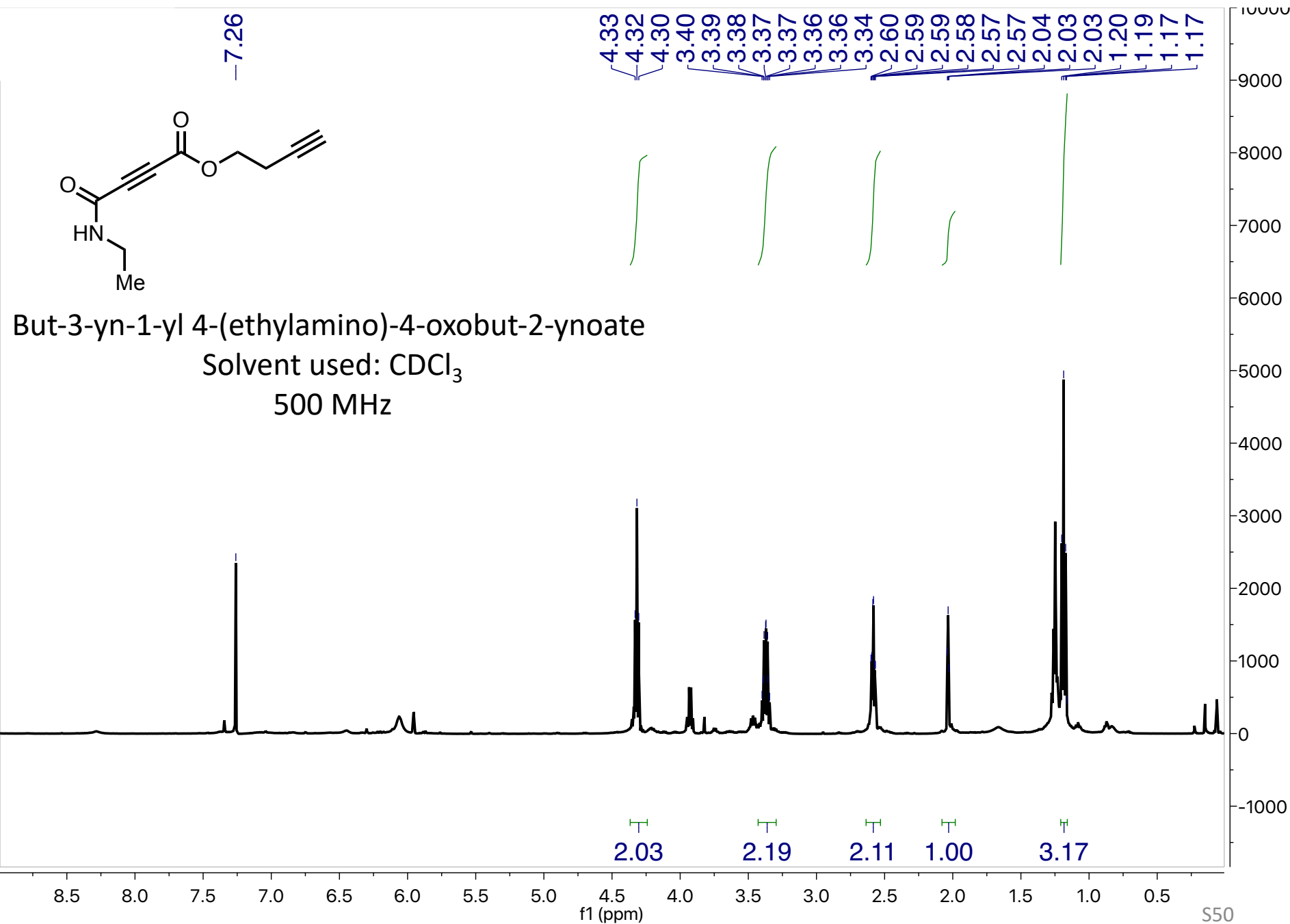
-7.26

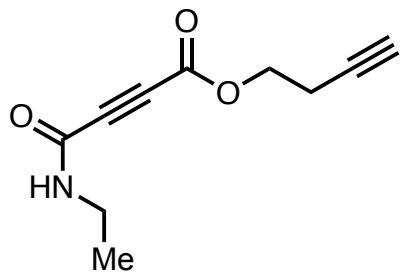
4.33
4.32
4.30
3.40
3.39
3.38
3.37
3.37
3.36
3.36
3.34
2.60
2.59
2.59
2.58
2.57
2.57
2.04
2.03
2.03
1.20
1.19
1.17
1.17

But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

500 MHz

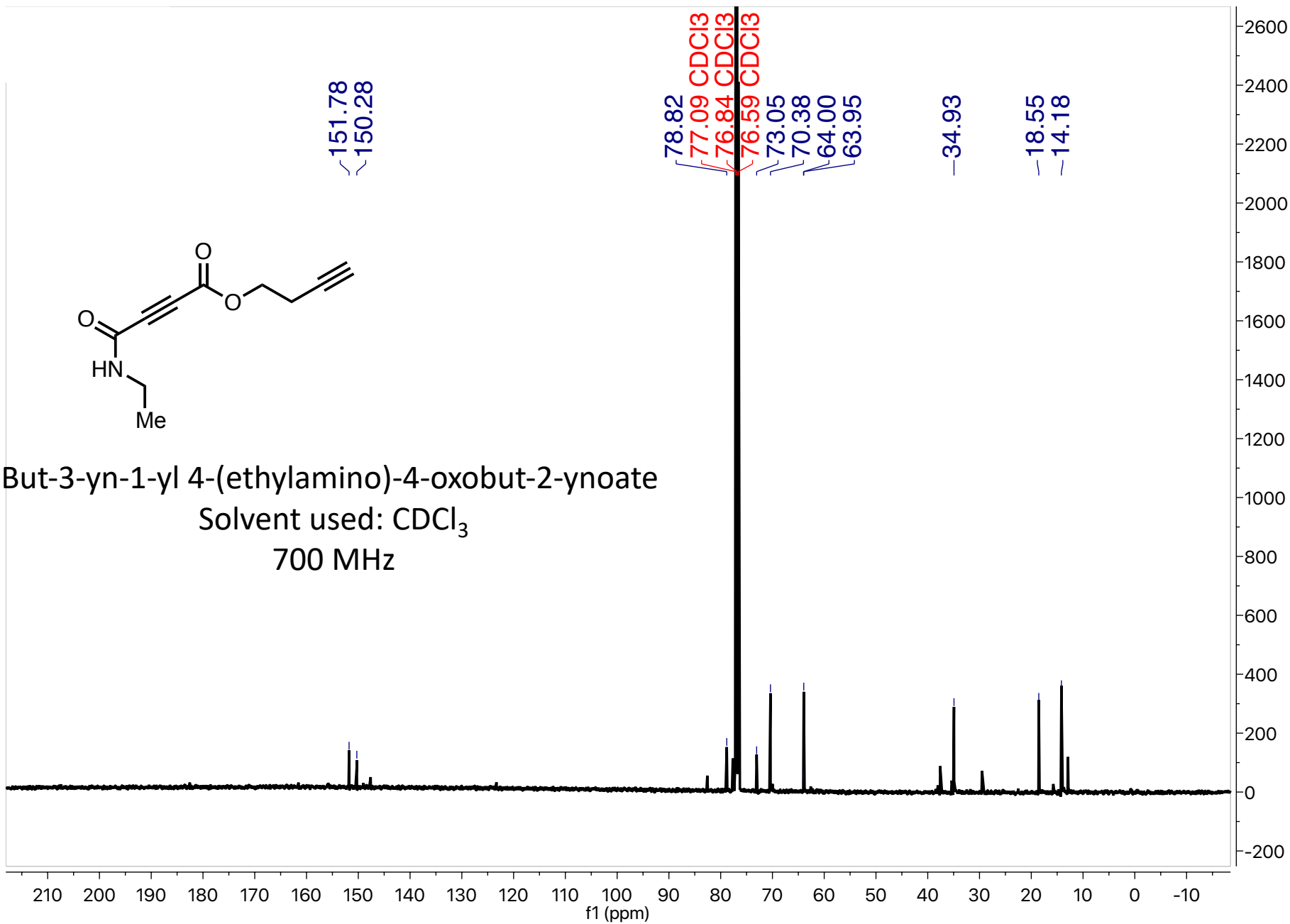


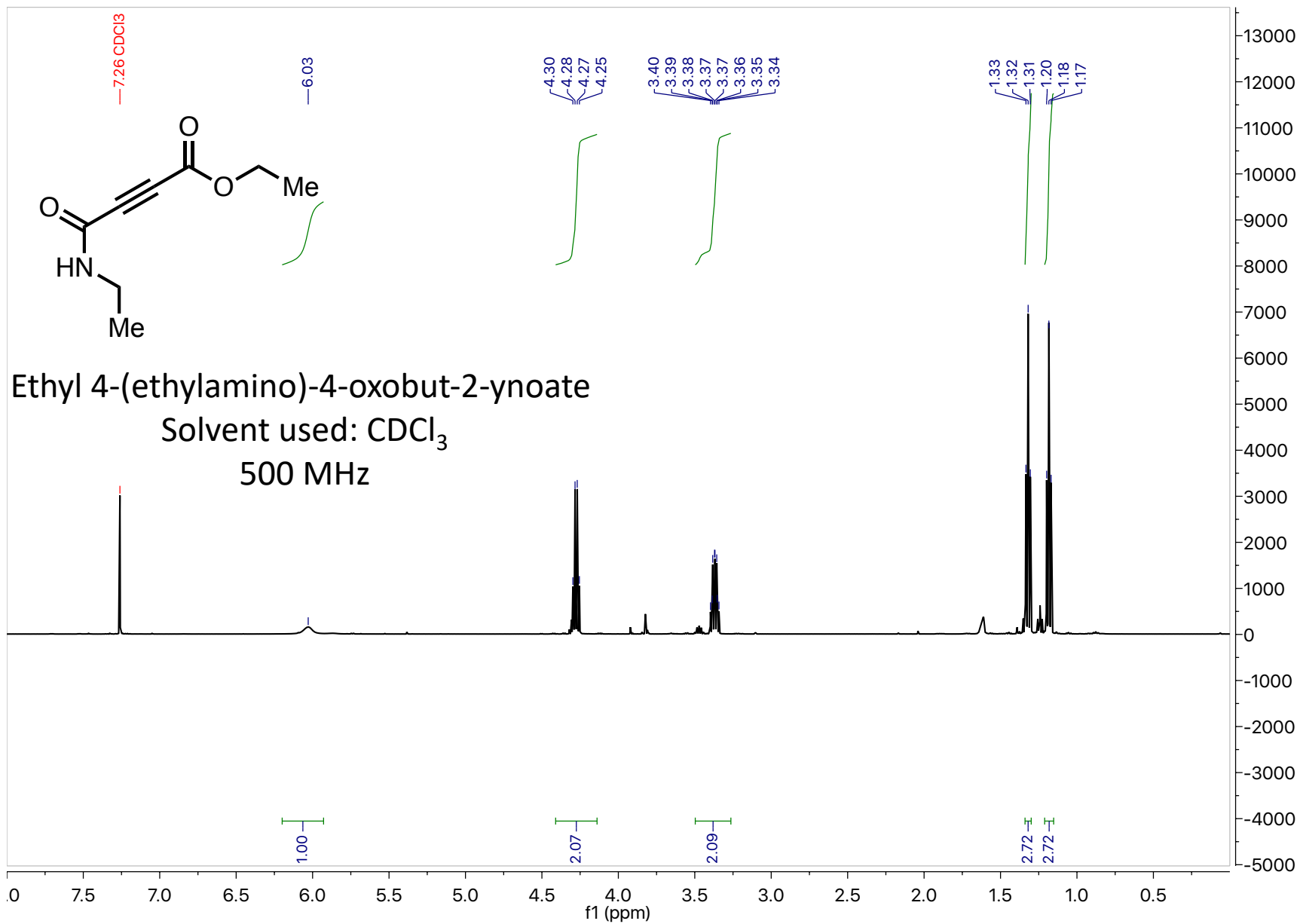


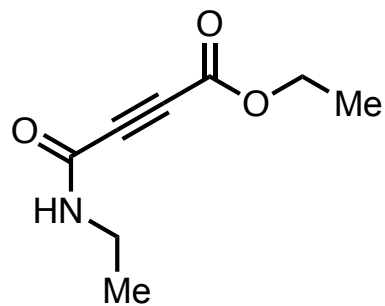
But-3-yn-1-yl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

Solvent used: CDCl_3

700 MHz



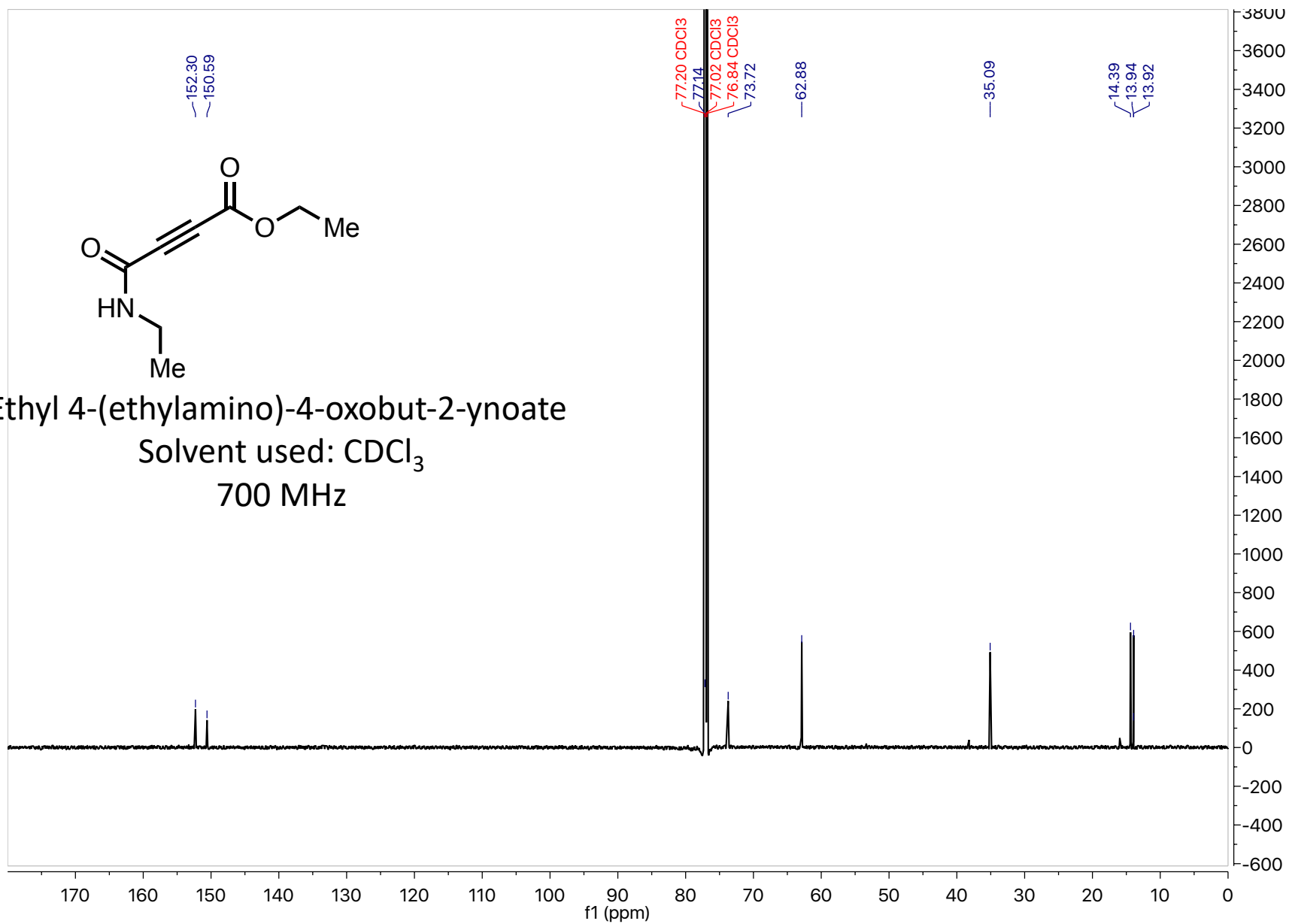


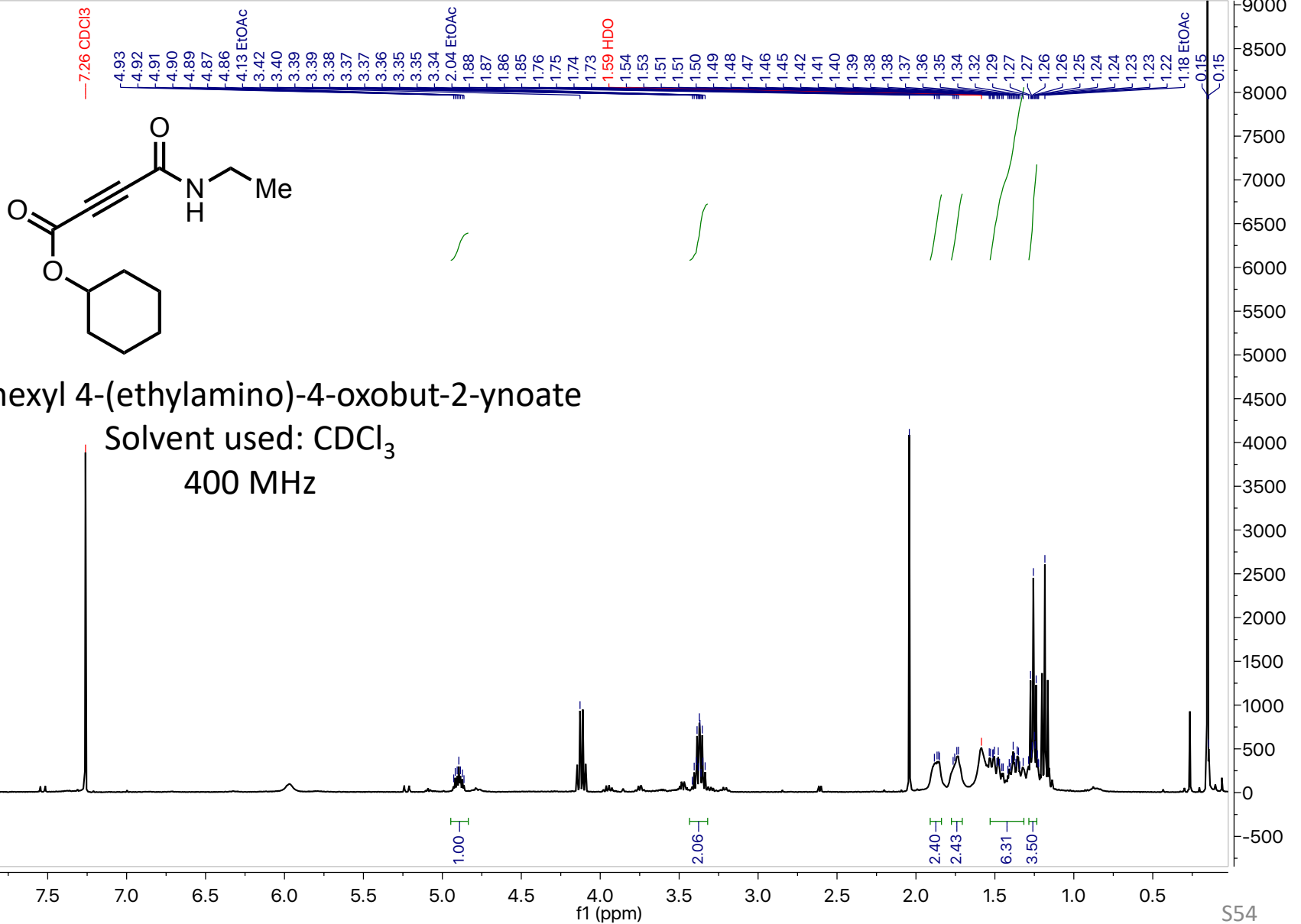


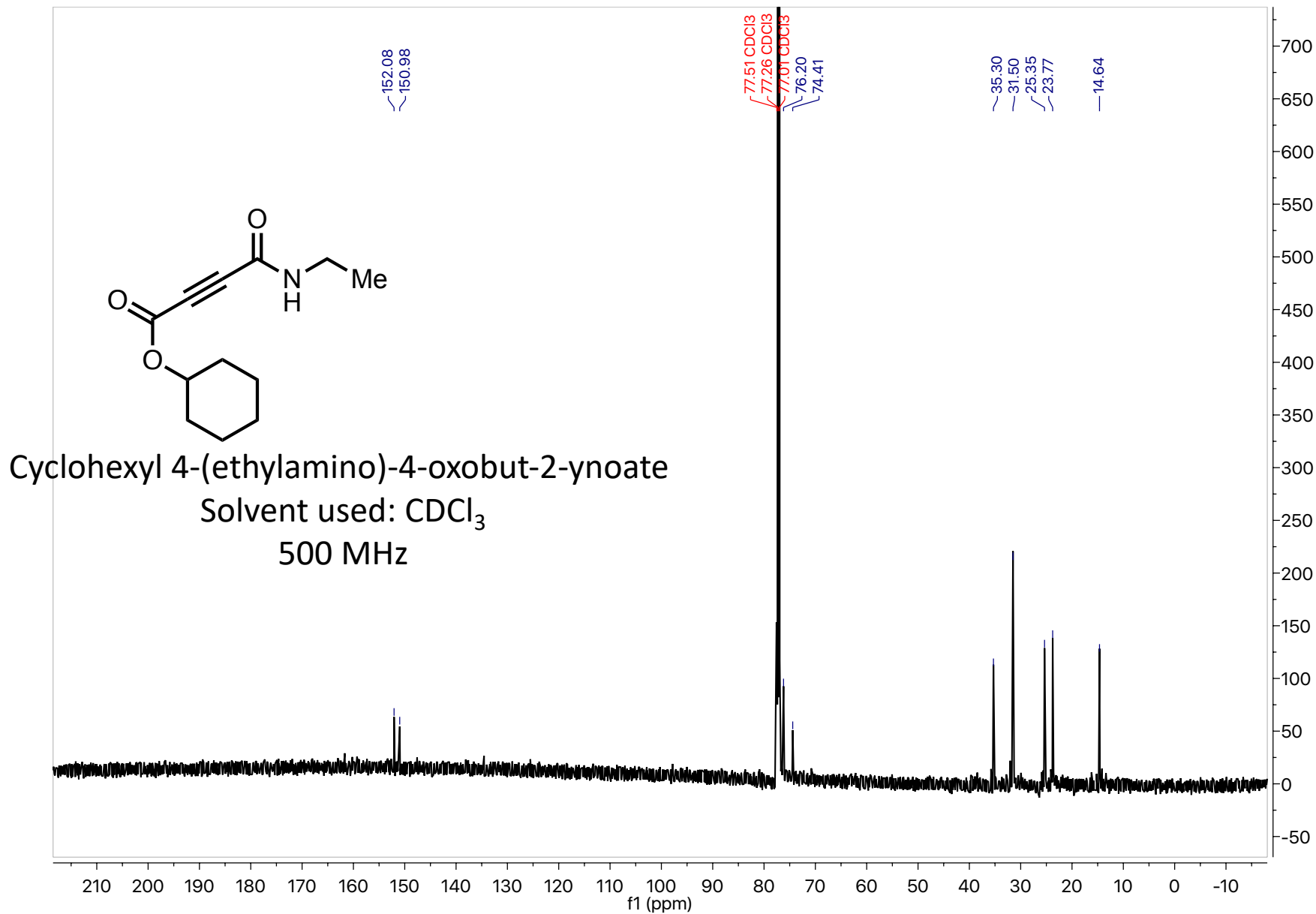
Ethyl 4-(ethylamino)-4-oxobut-2-ynoate

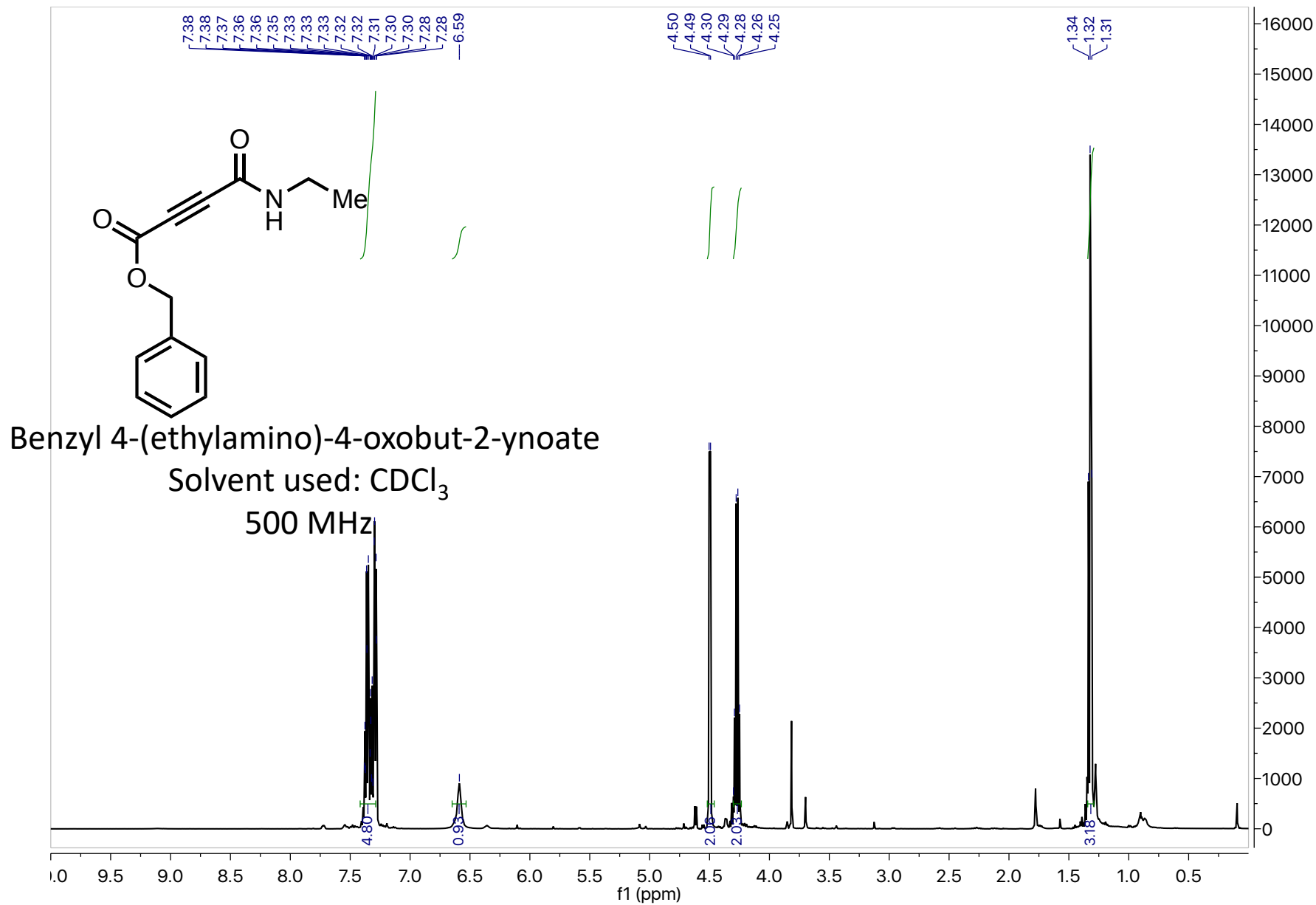
Solvent used: CDCl_3

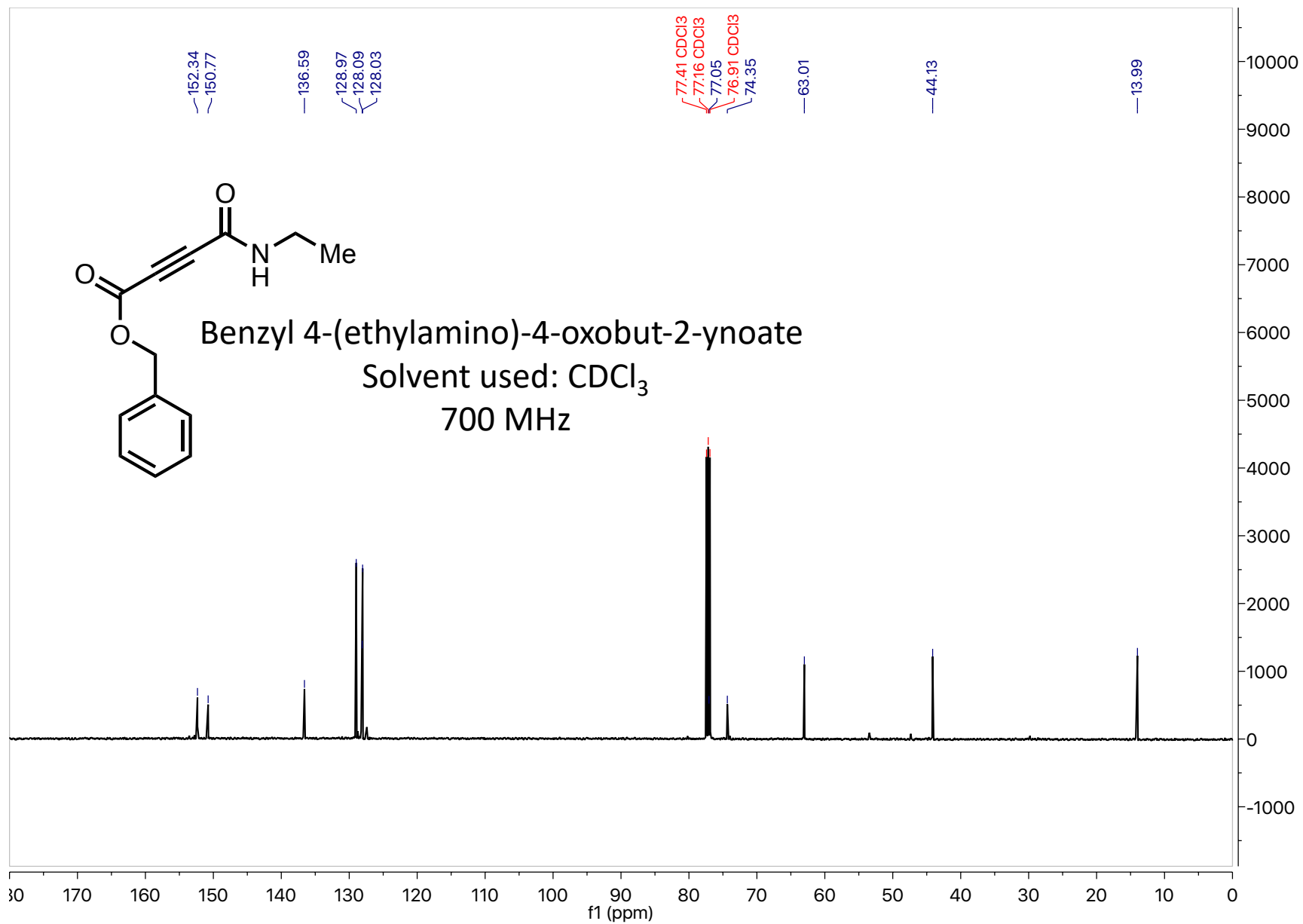
700 MHz

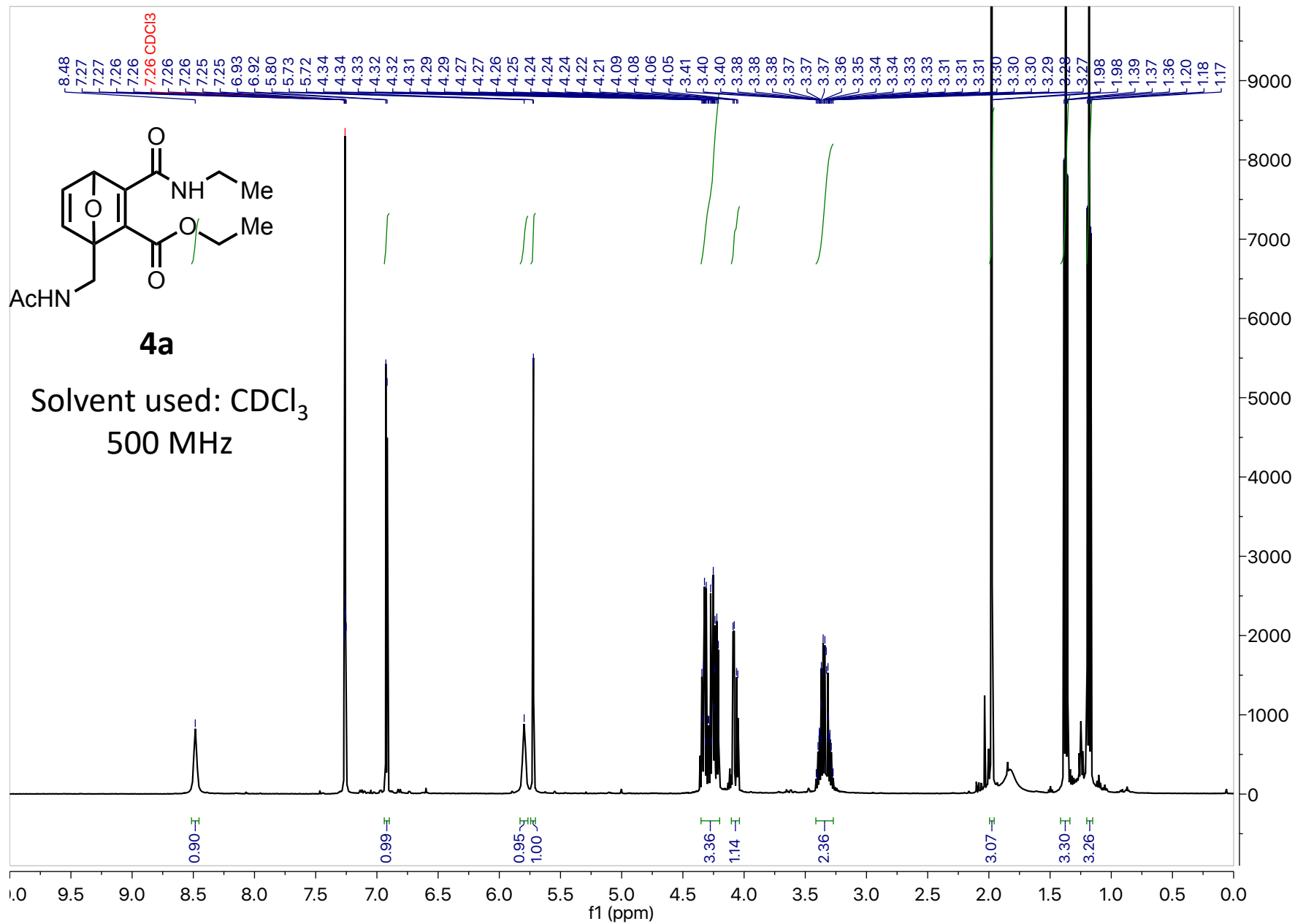


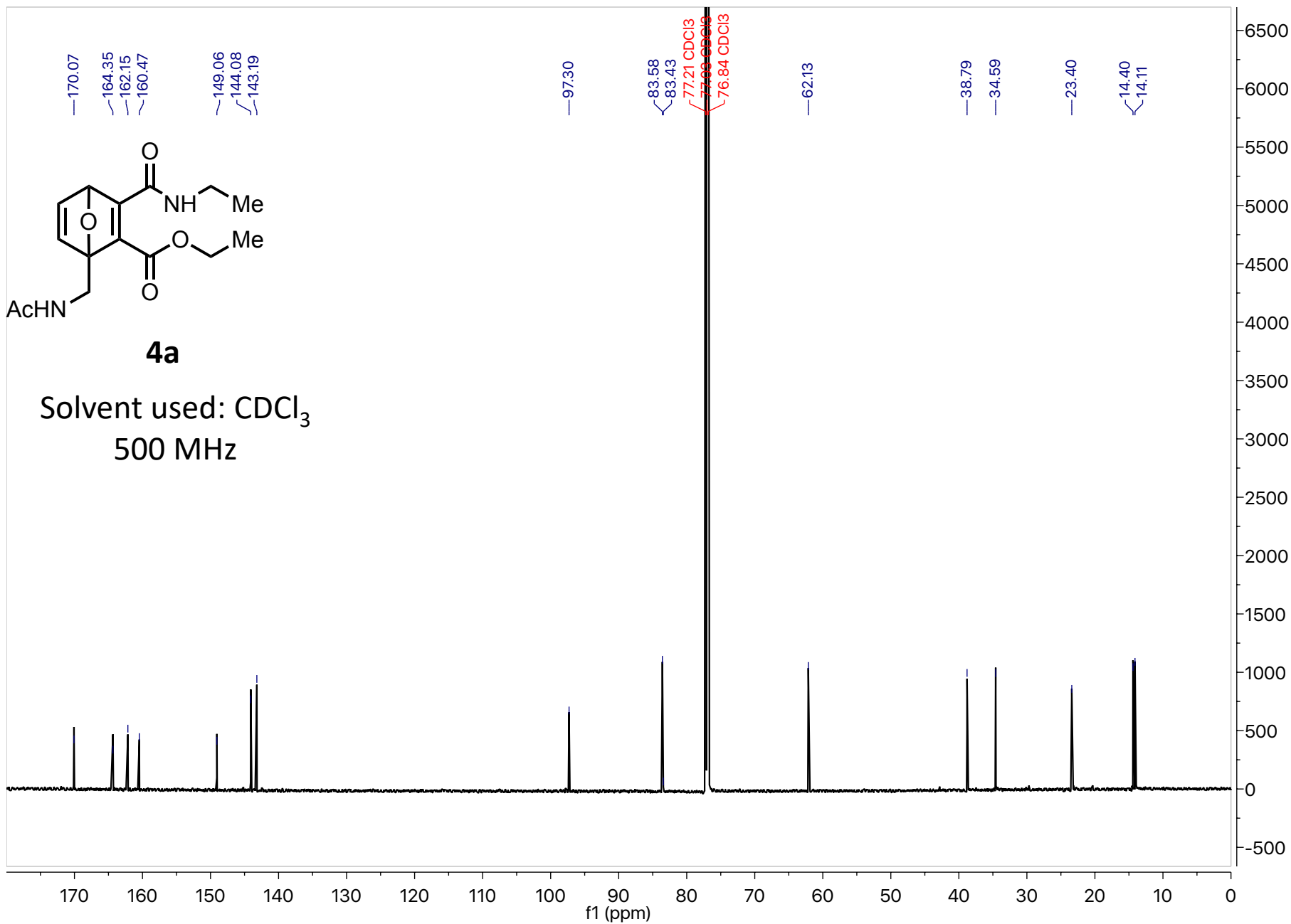


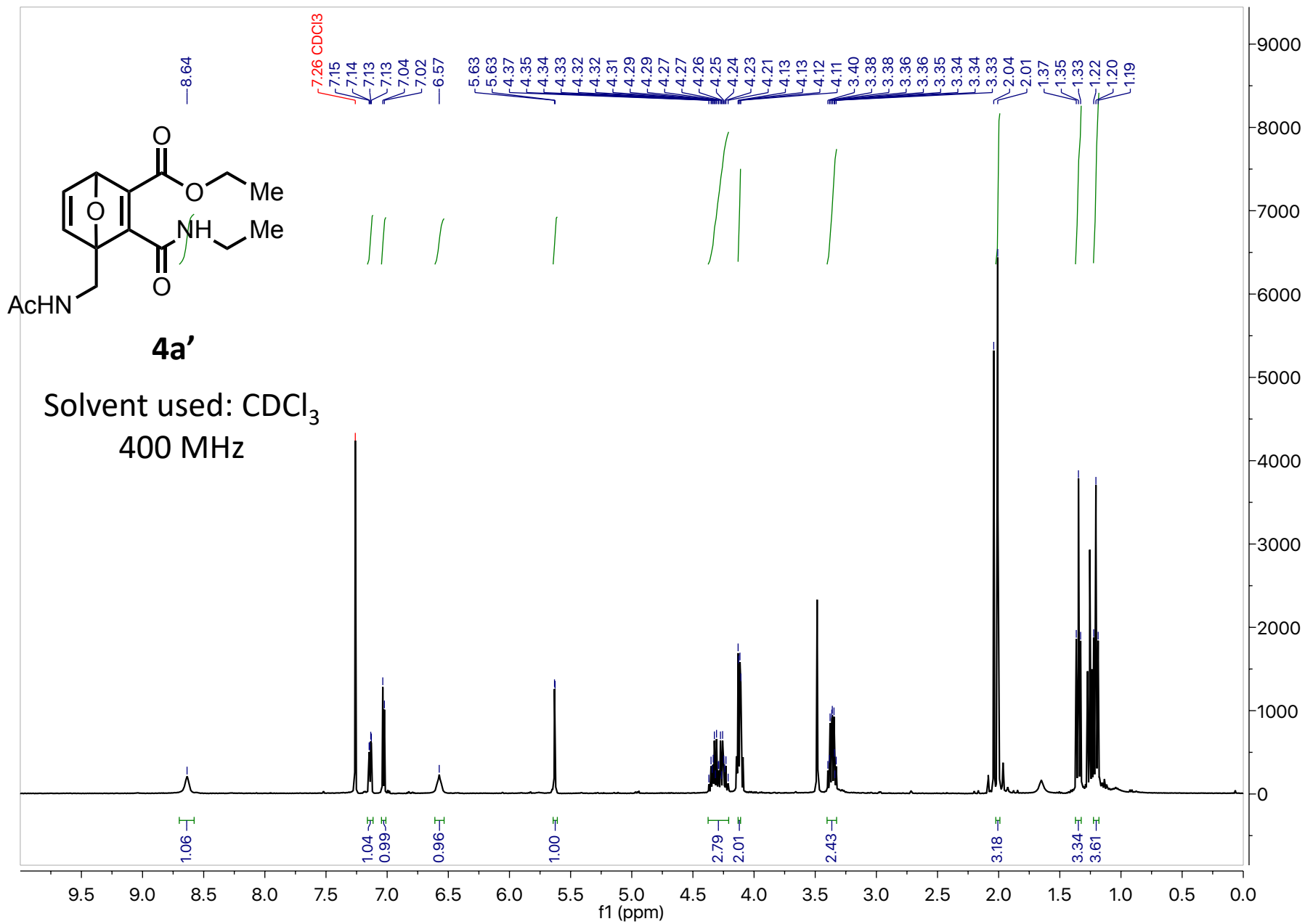


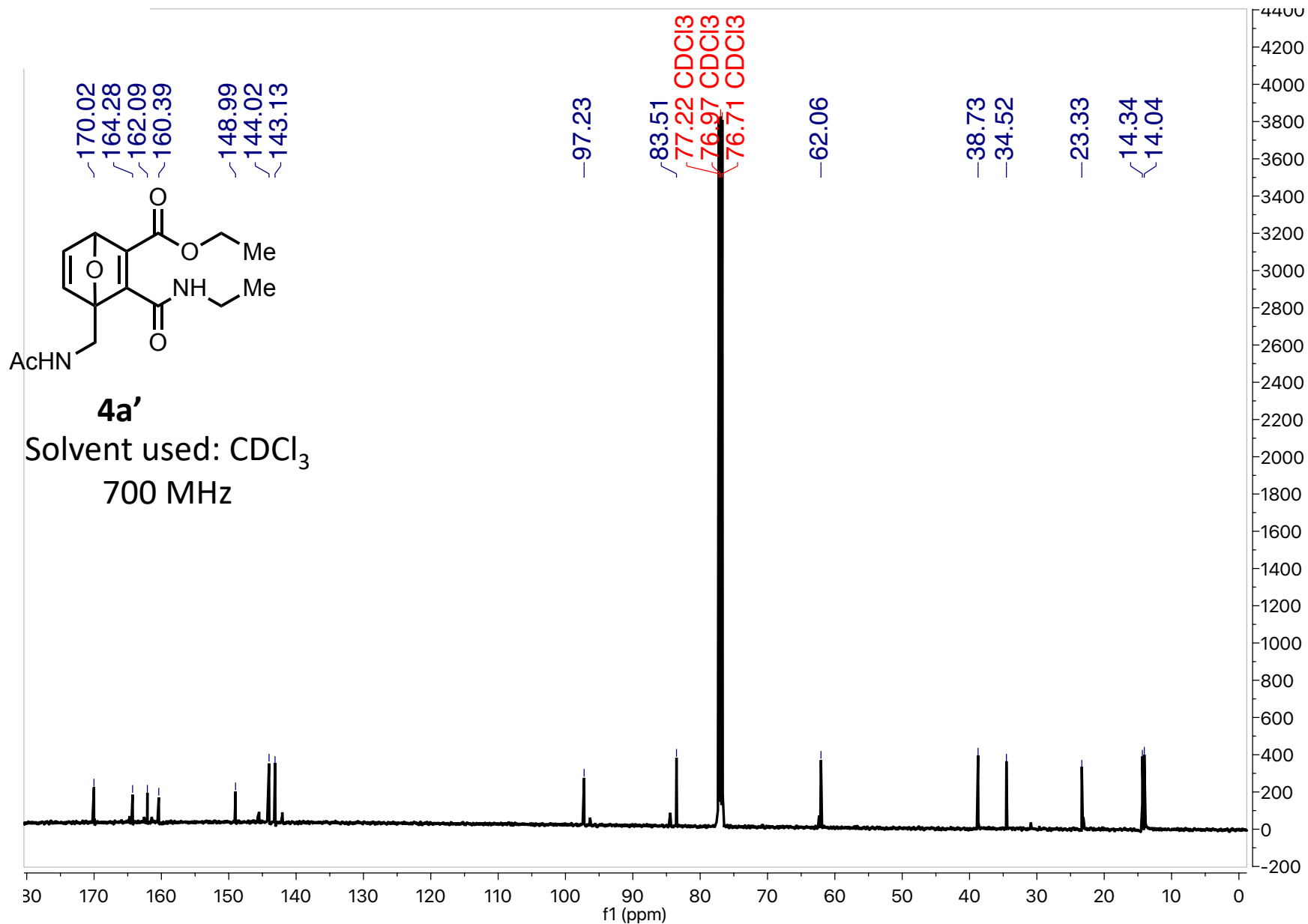


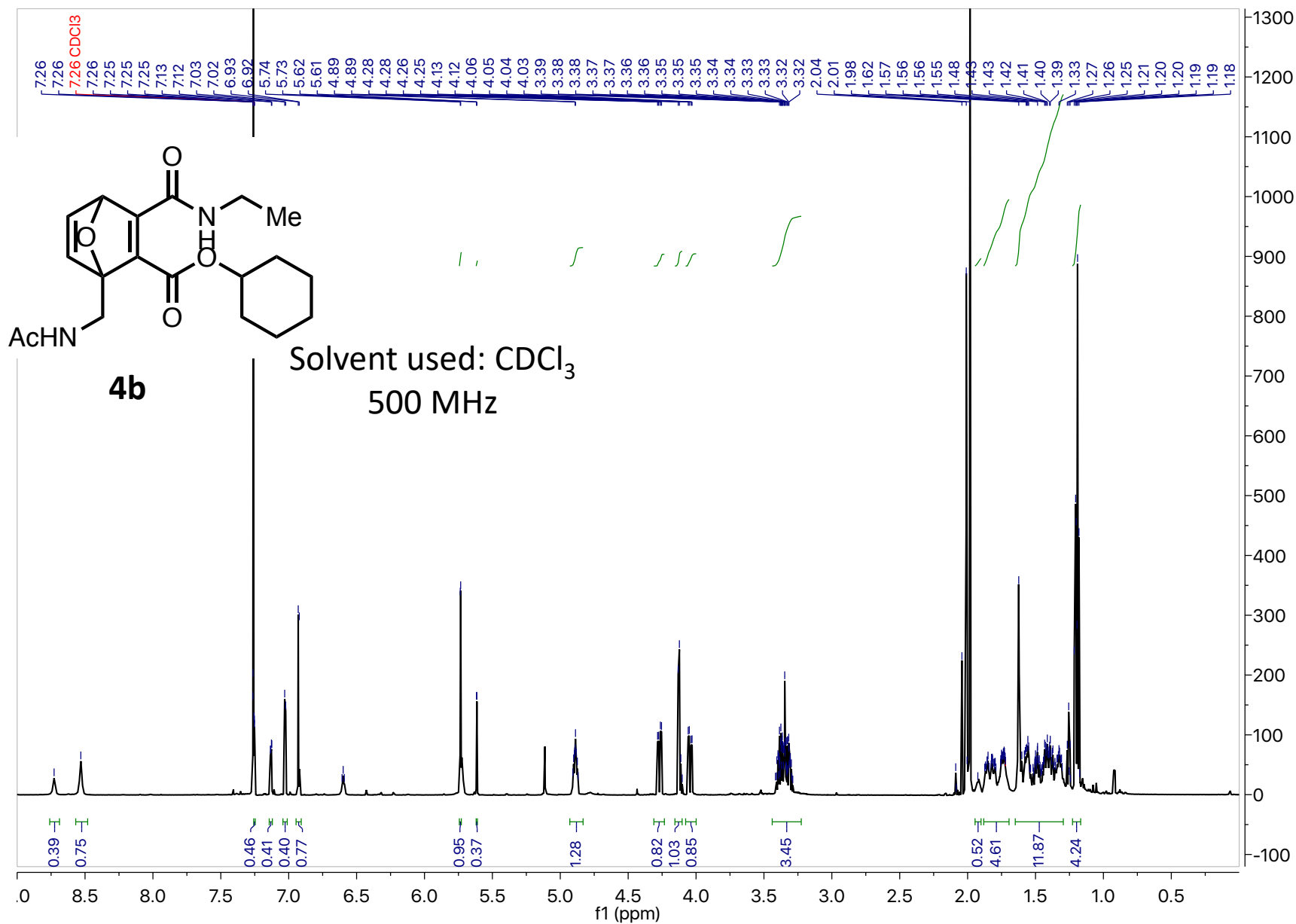


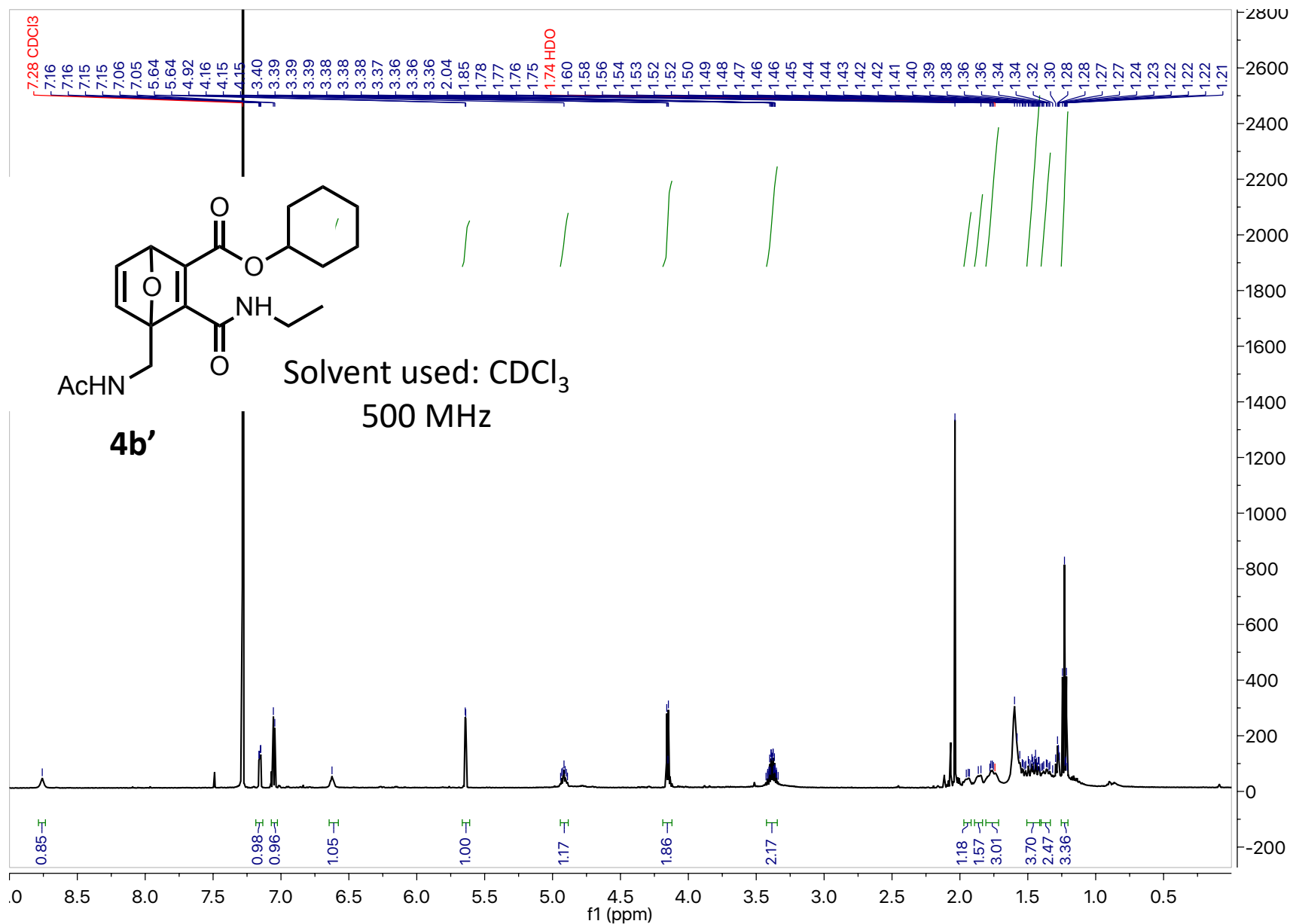


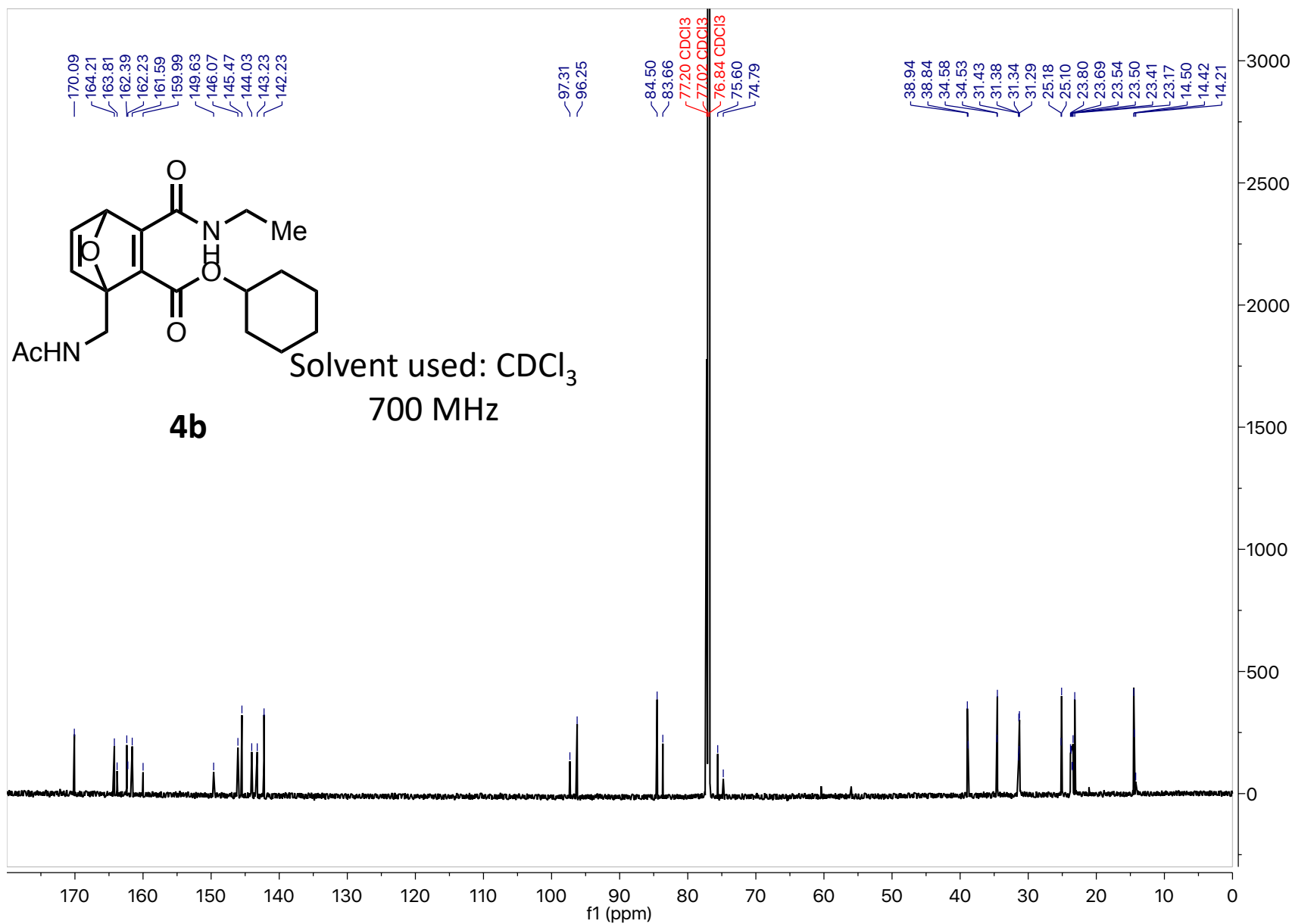


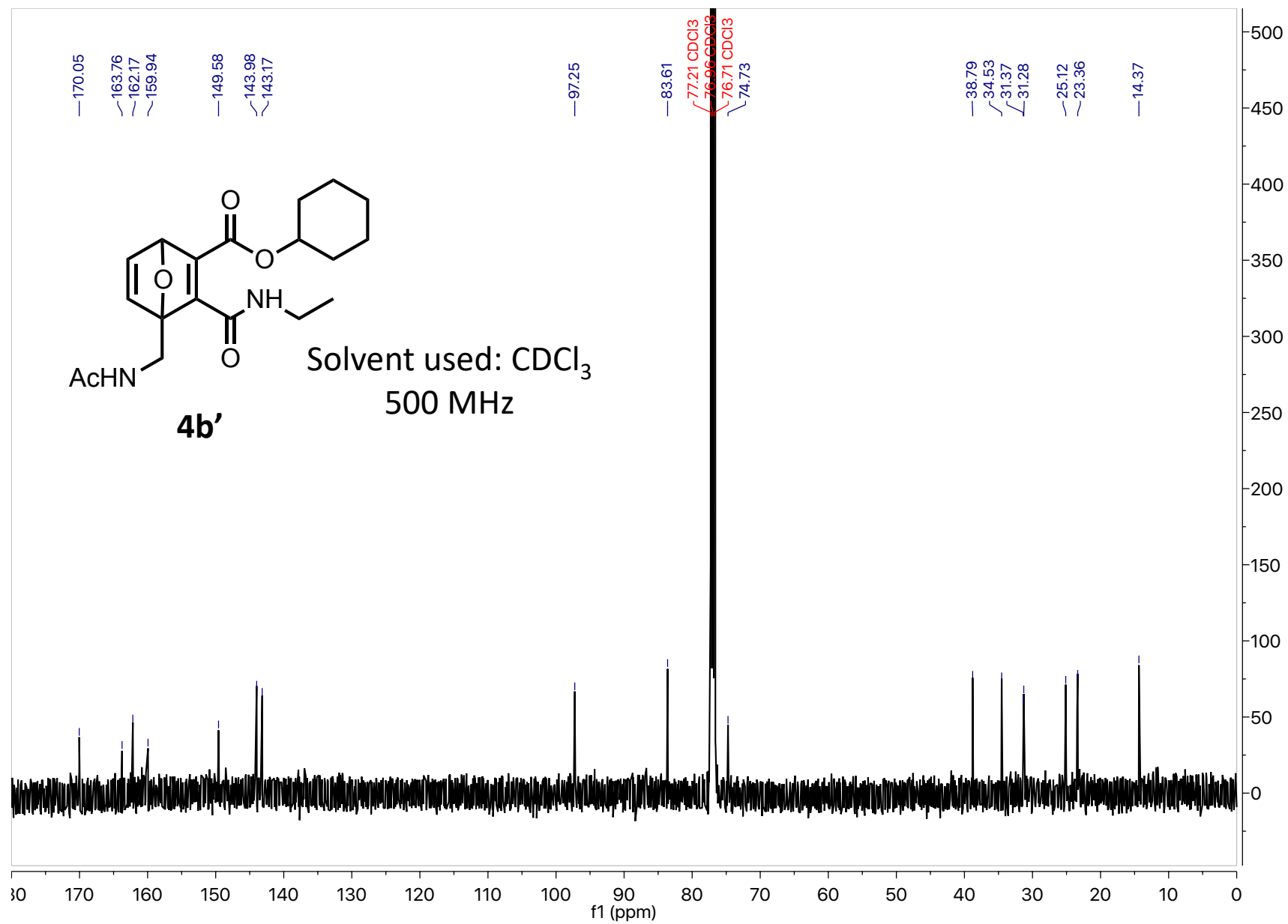


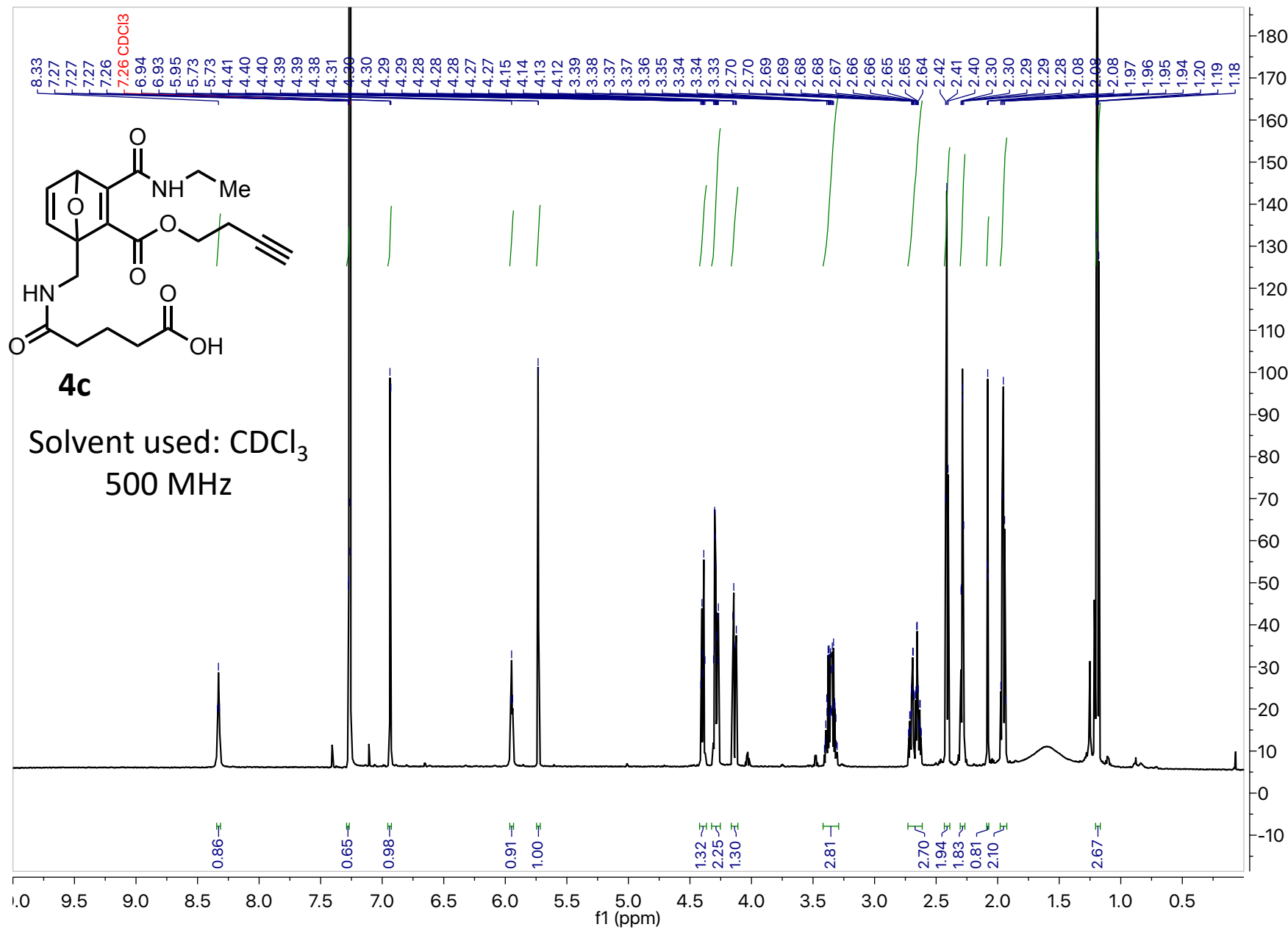


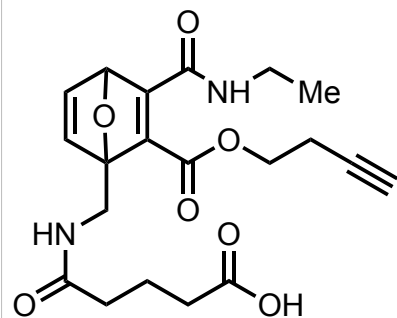






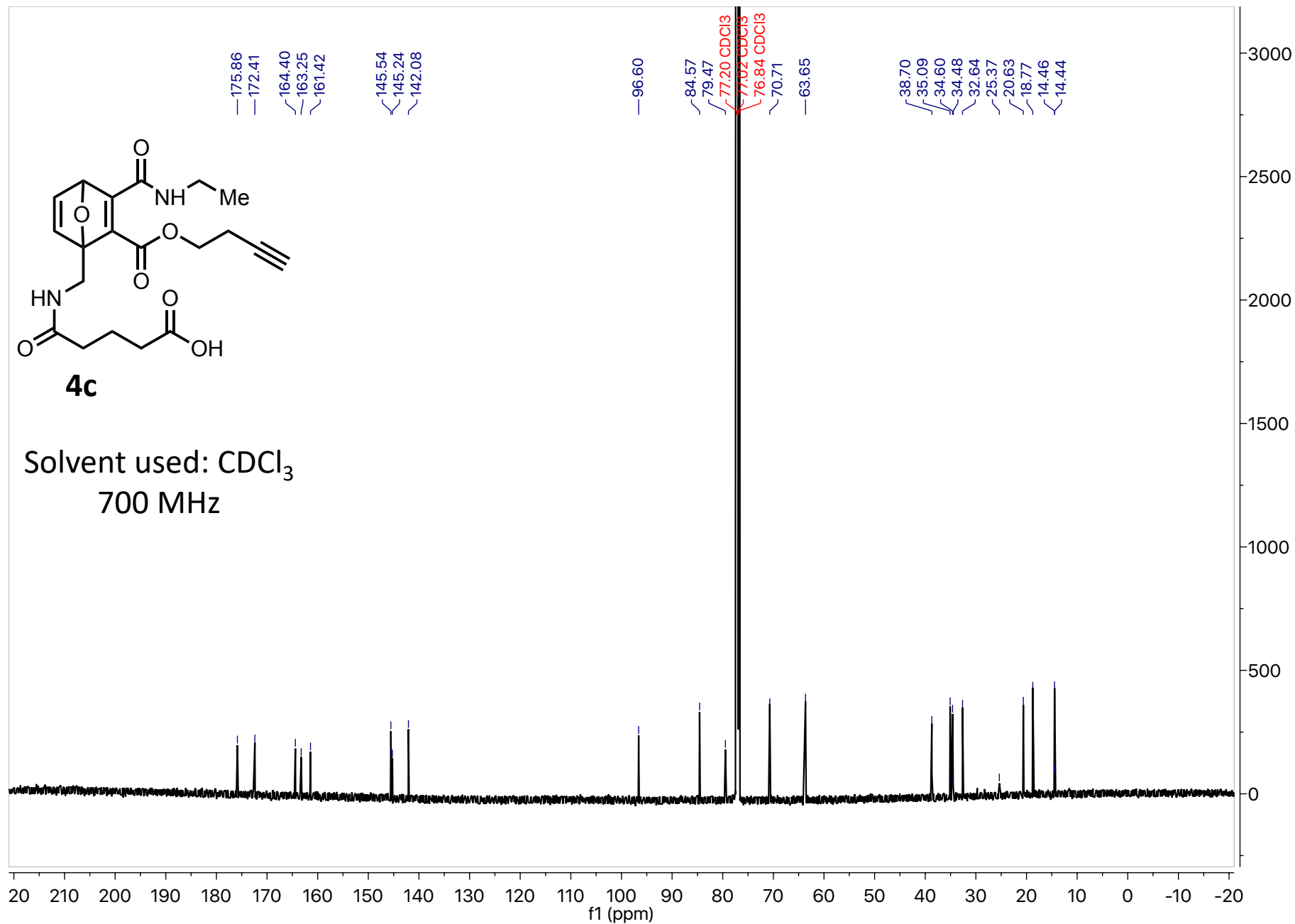


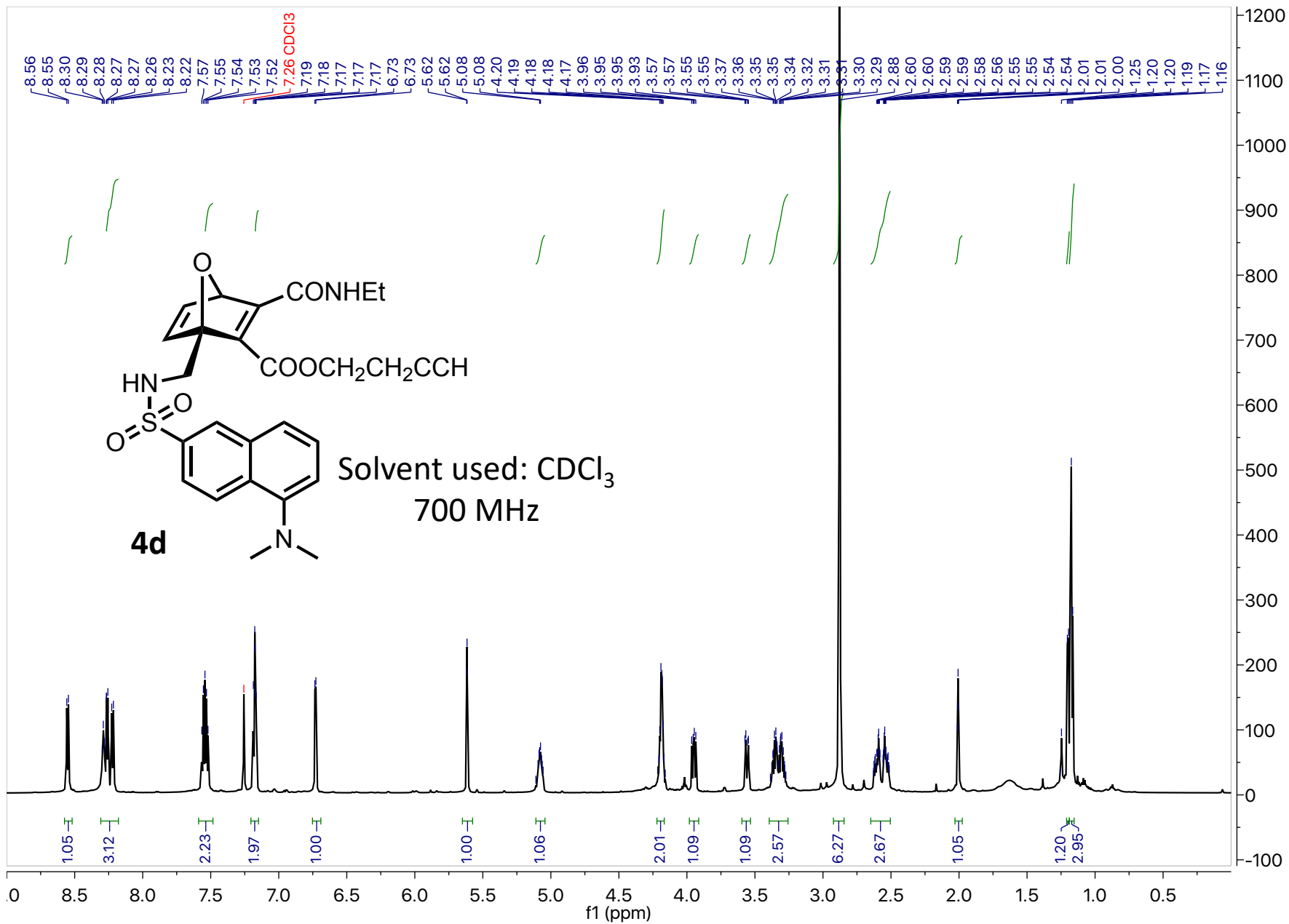


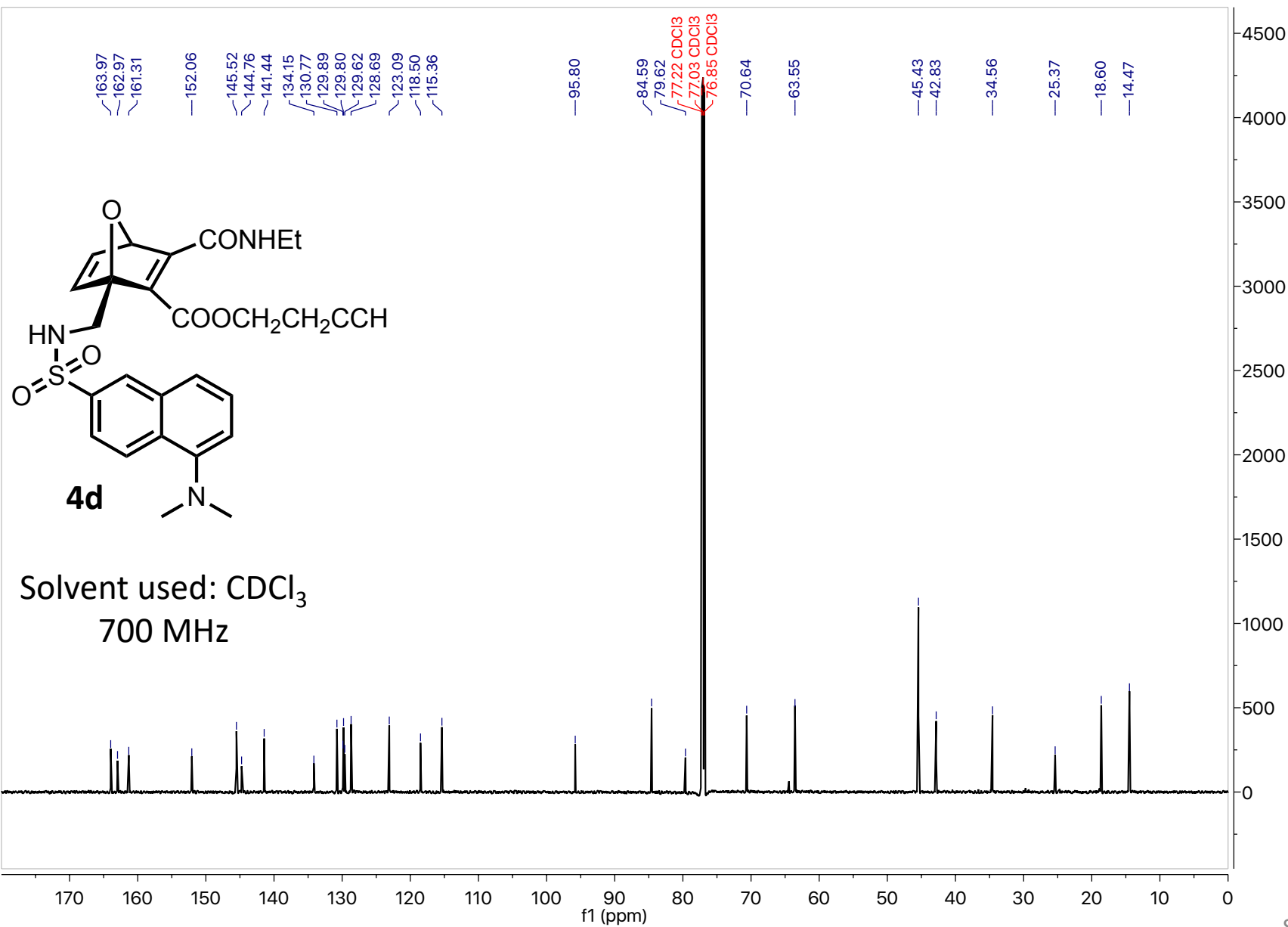


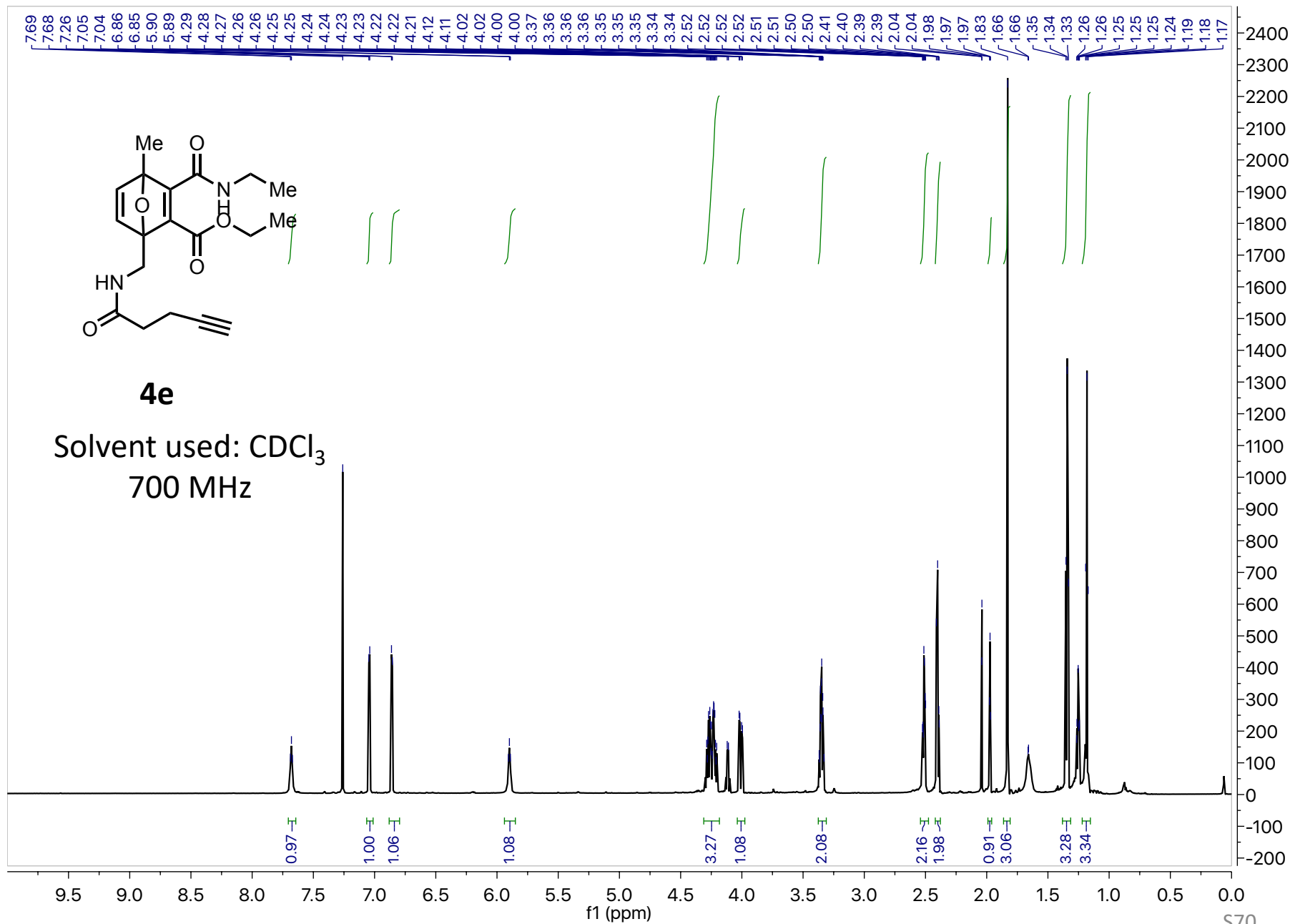
4c

Solvent used: CDCl_3
700 MHz









171.14
170.79

164.57
162.41

148.05
146.56
142.58

94.09
93.36

82.72

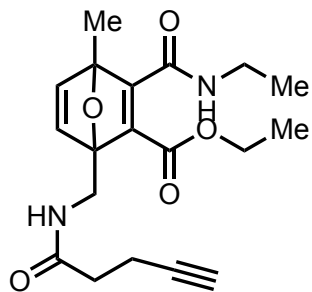
77.17 CDCl₃
76.99 CDCl₃
76.81 CDCl₃

69.35

62.09

38.50
35.25
34.30

15.40
14.83
14.54
13.97

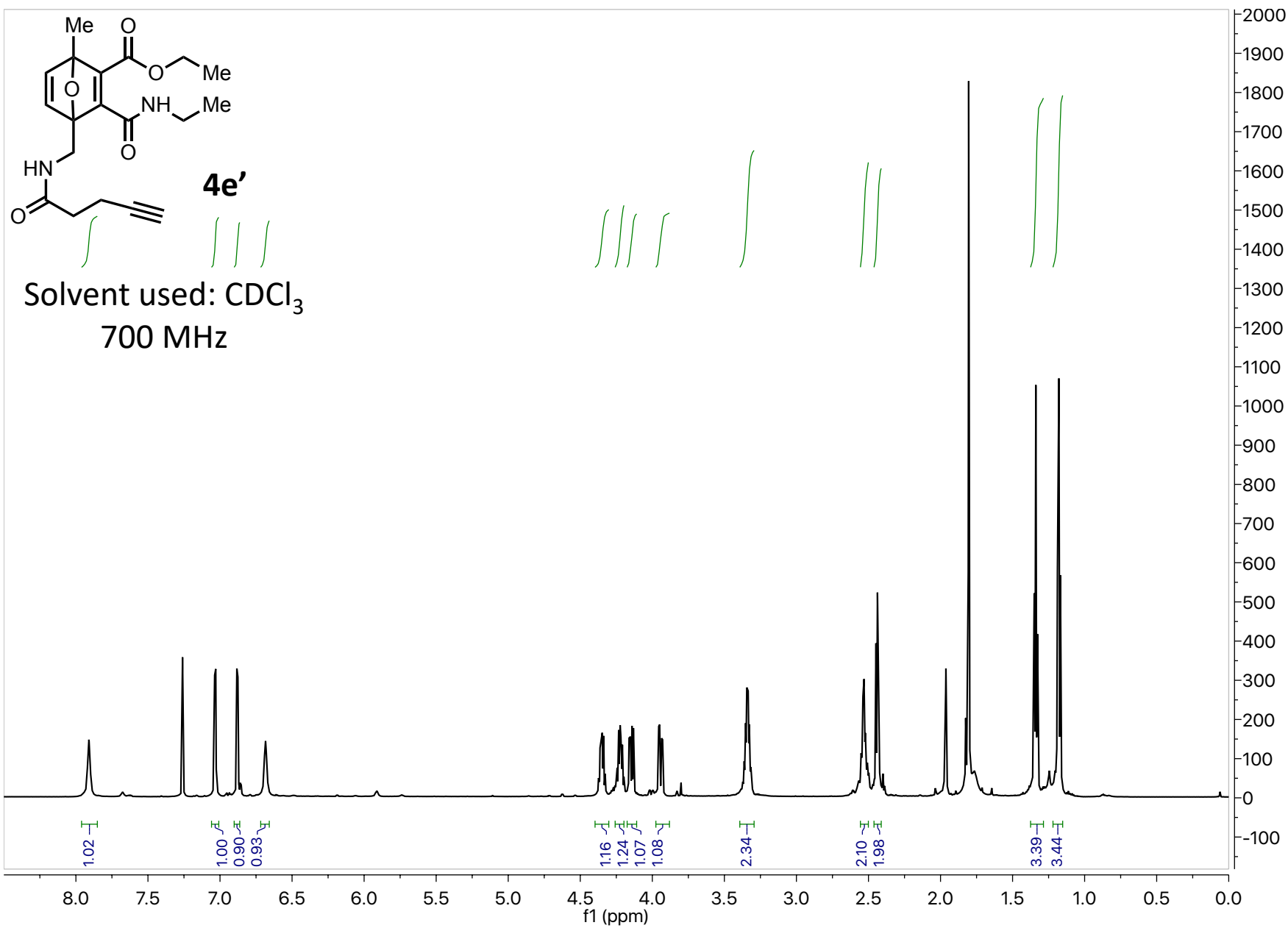


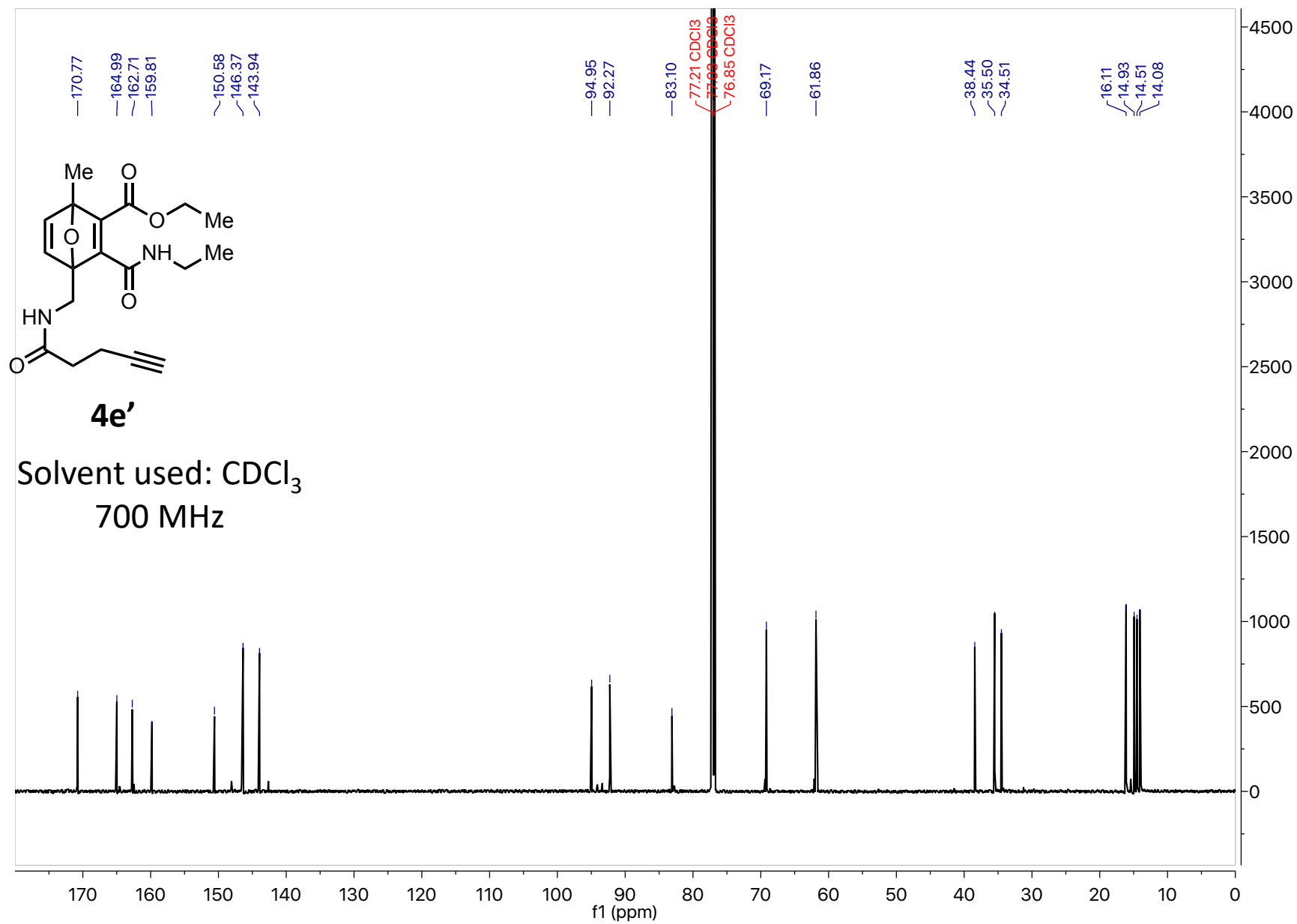
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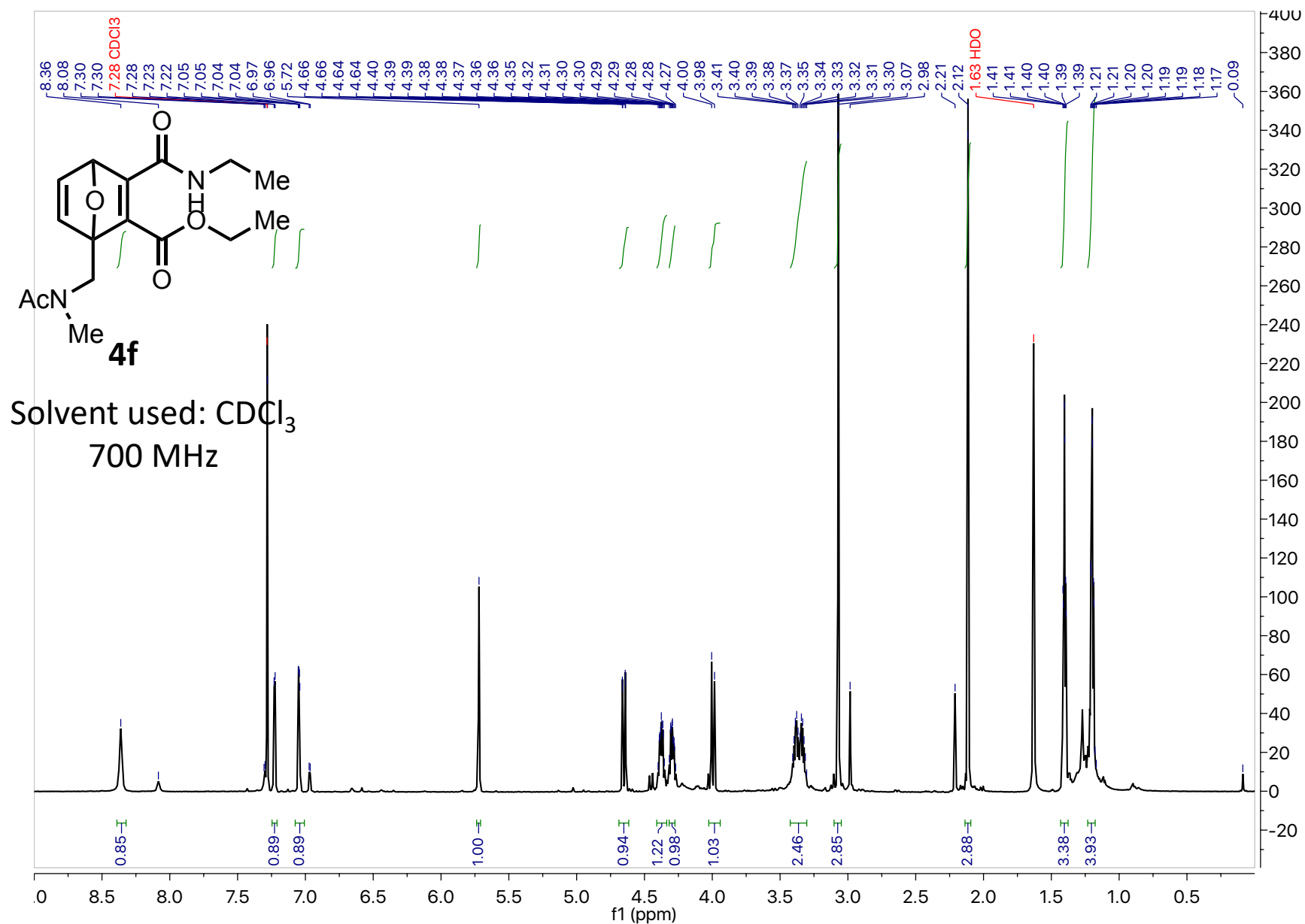
Solvent used: CDCl₃
700 MHz

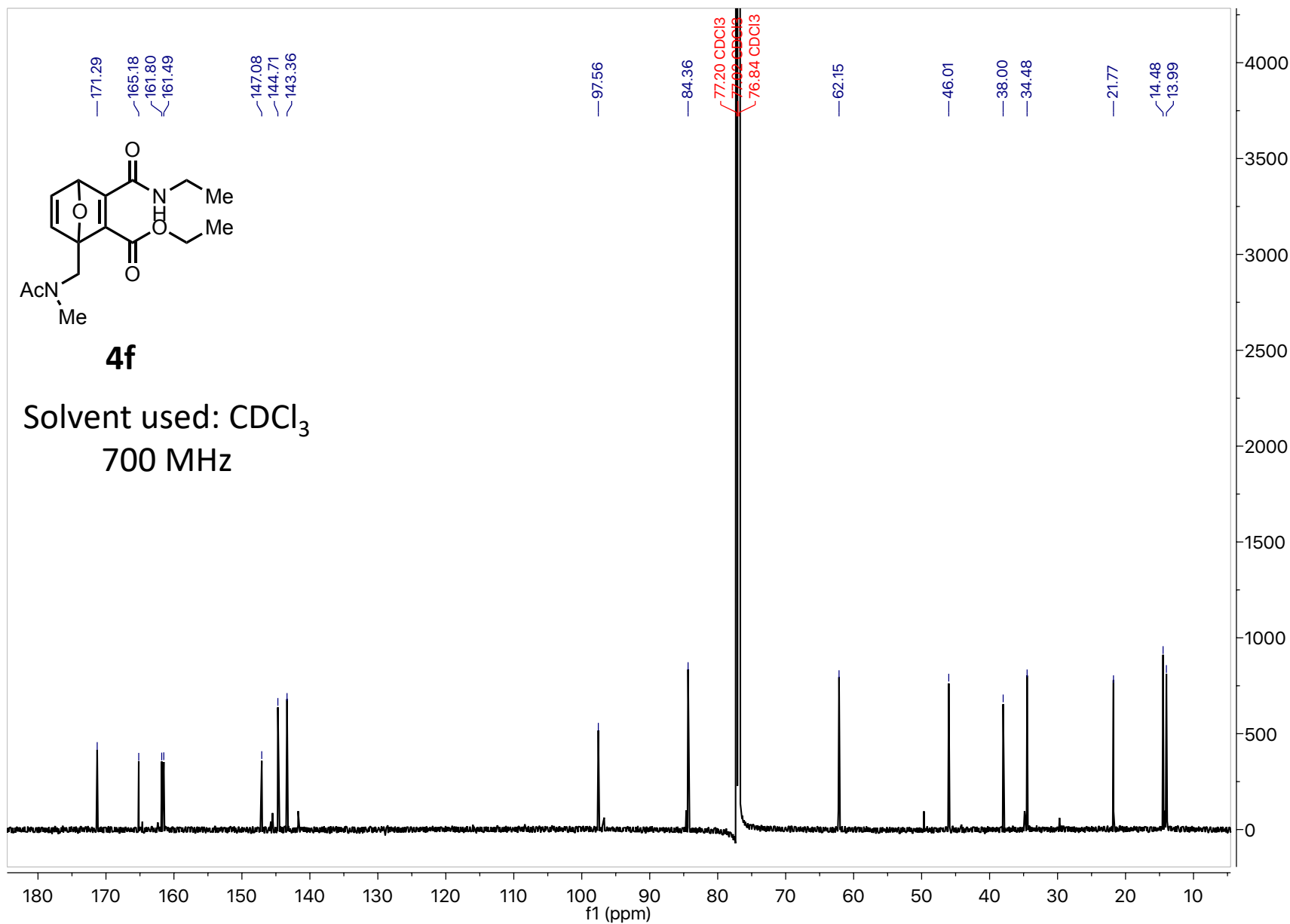
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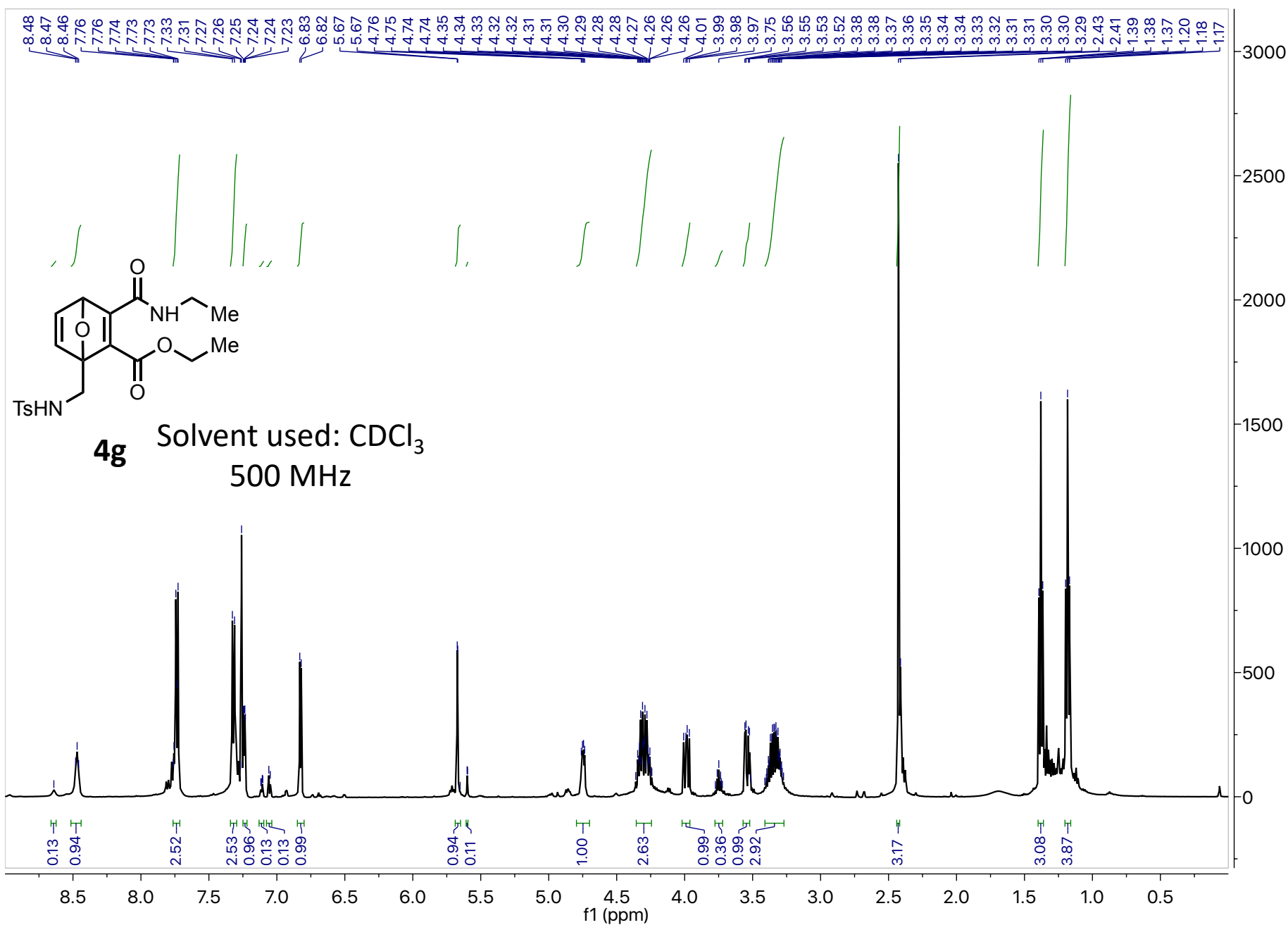
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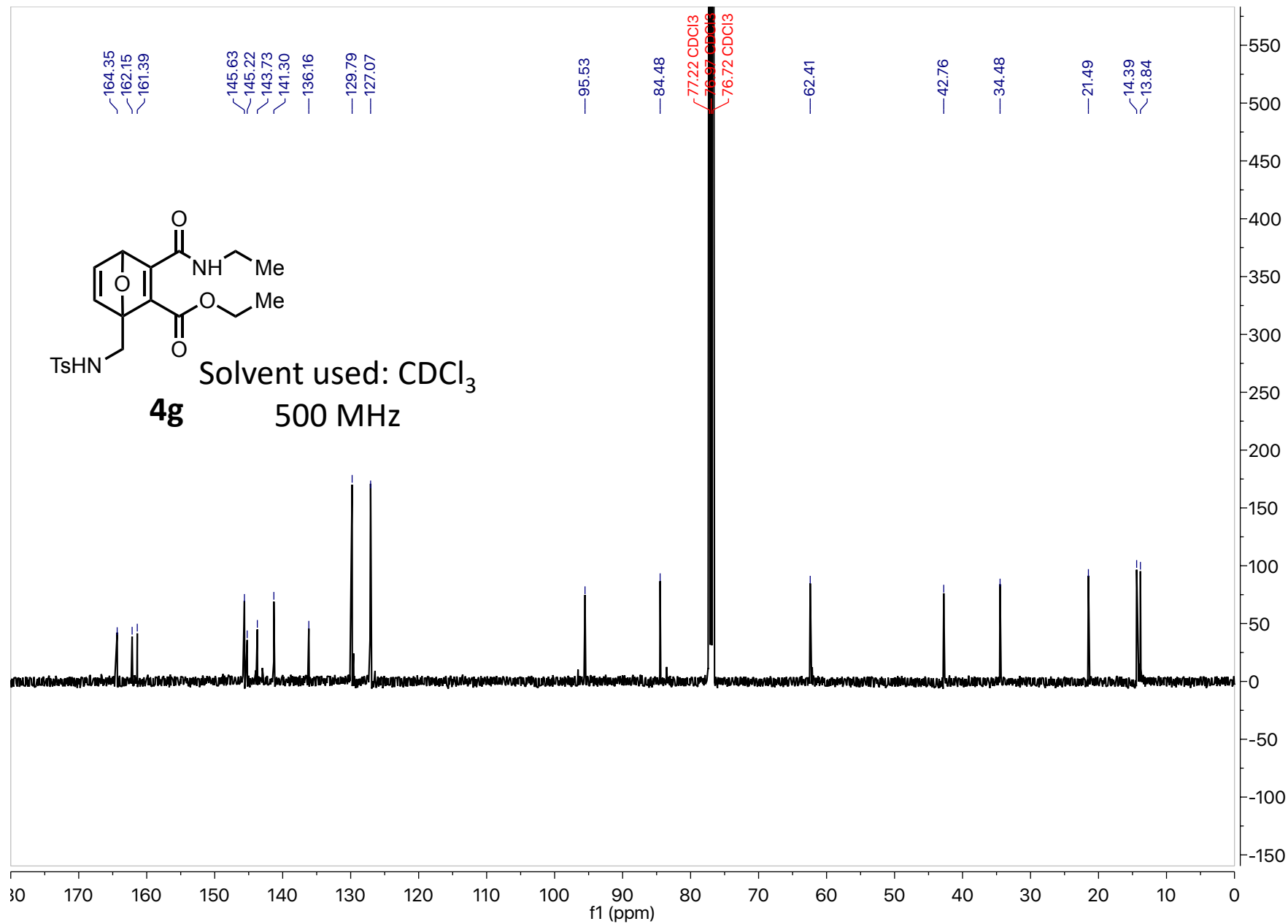


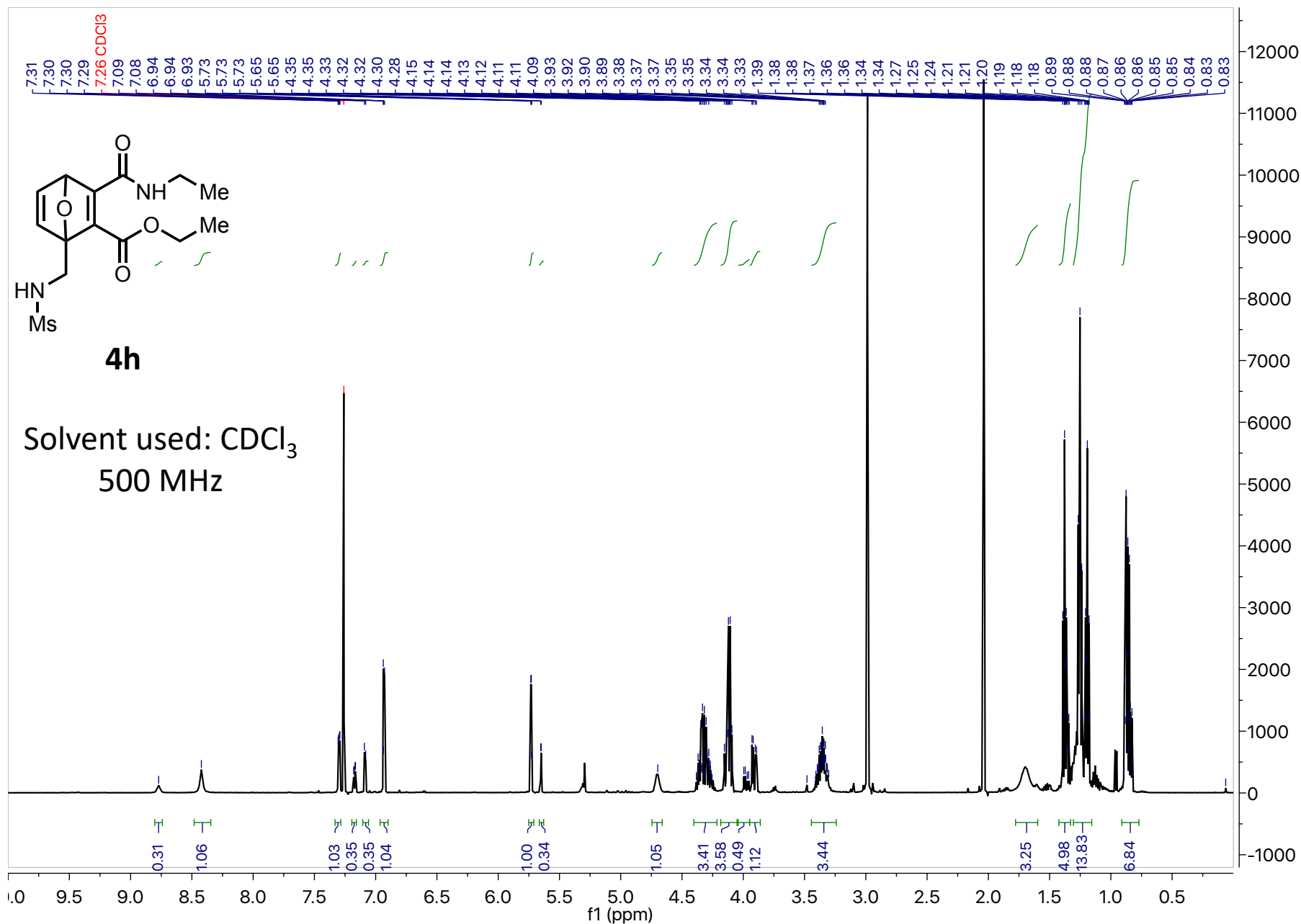


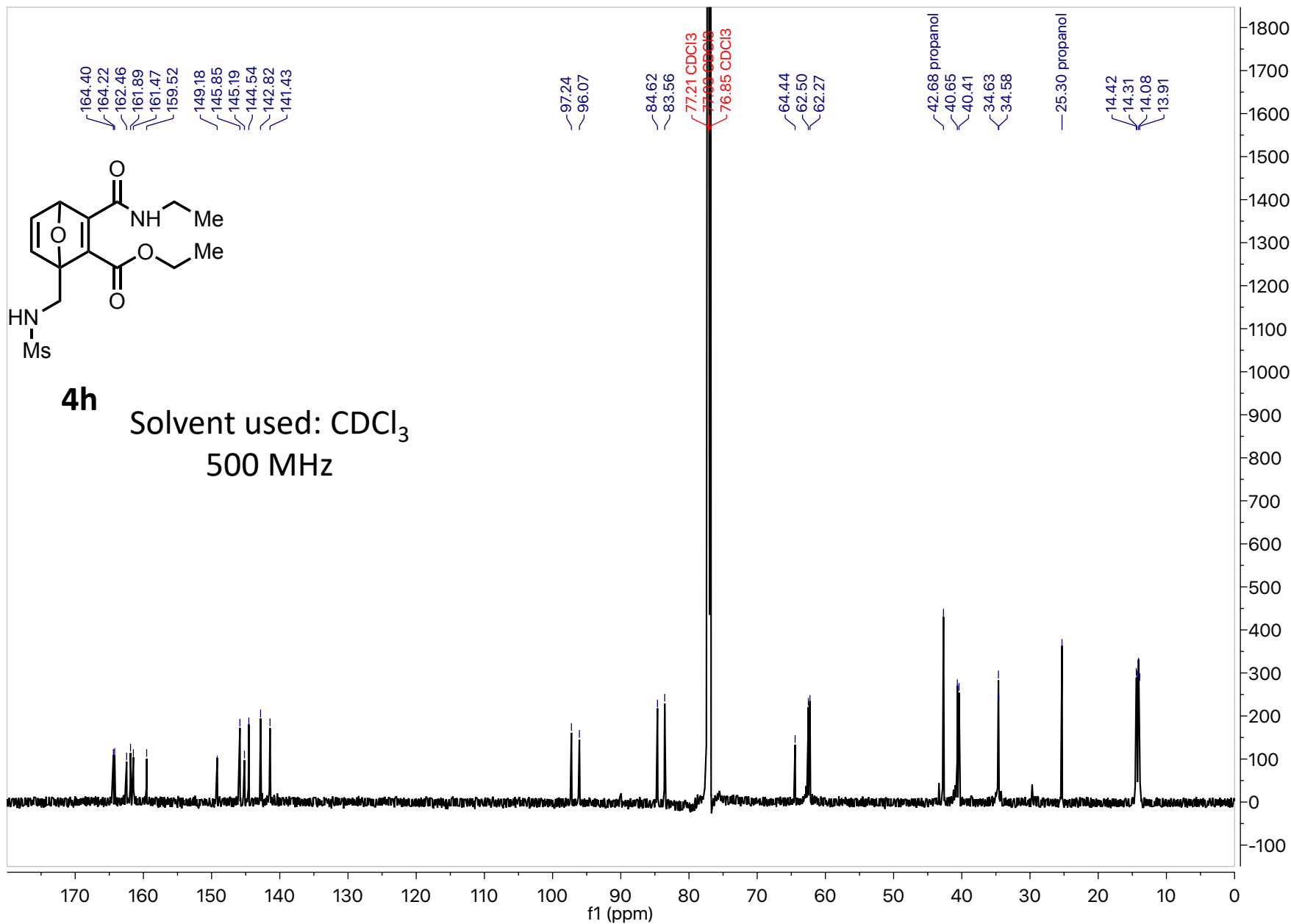


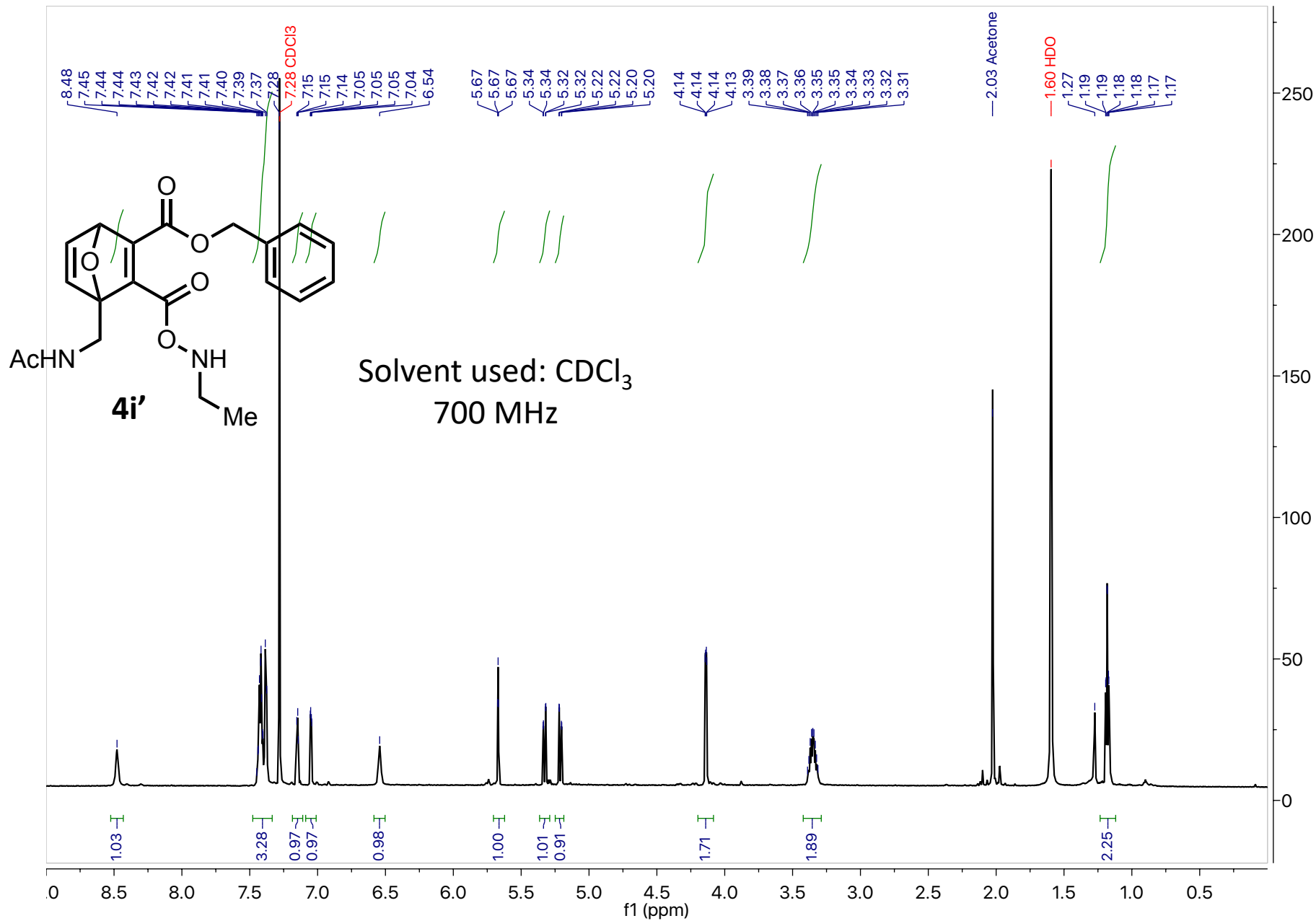


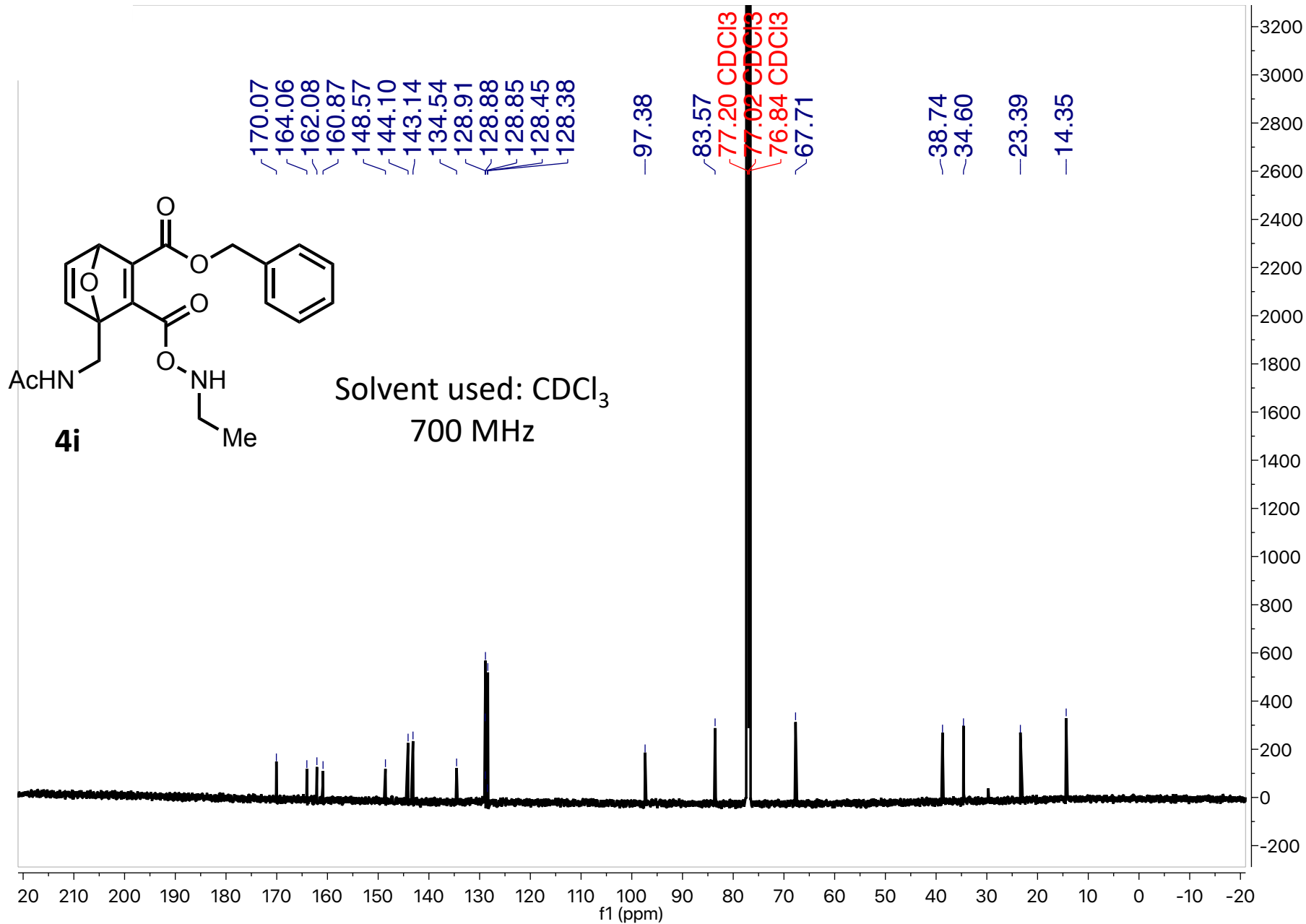


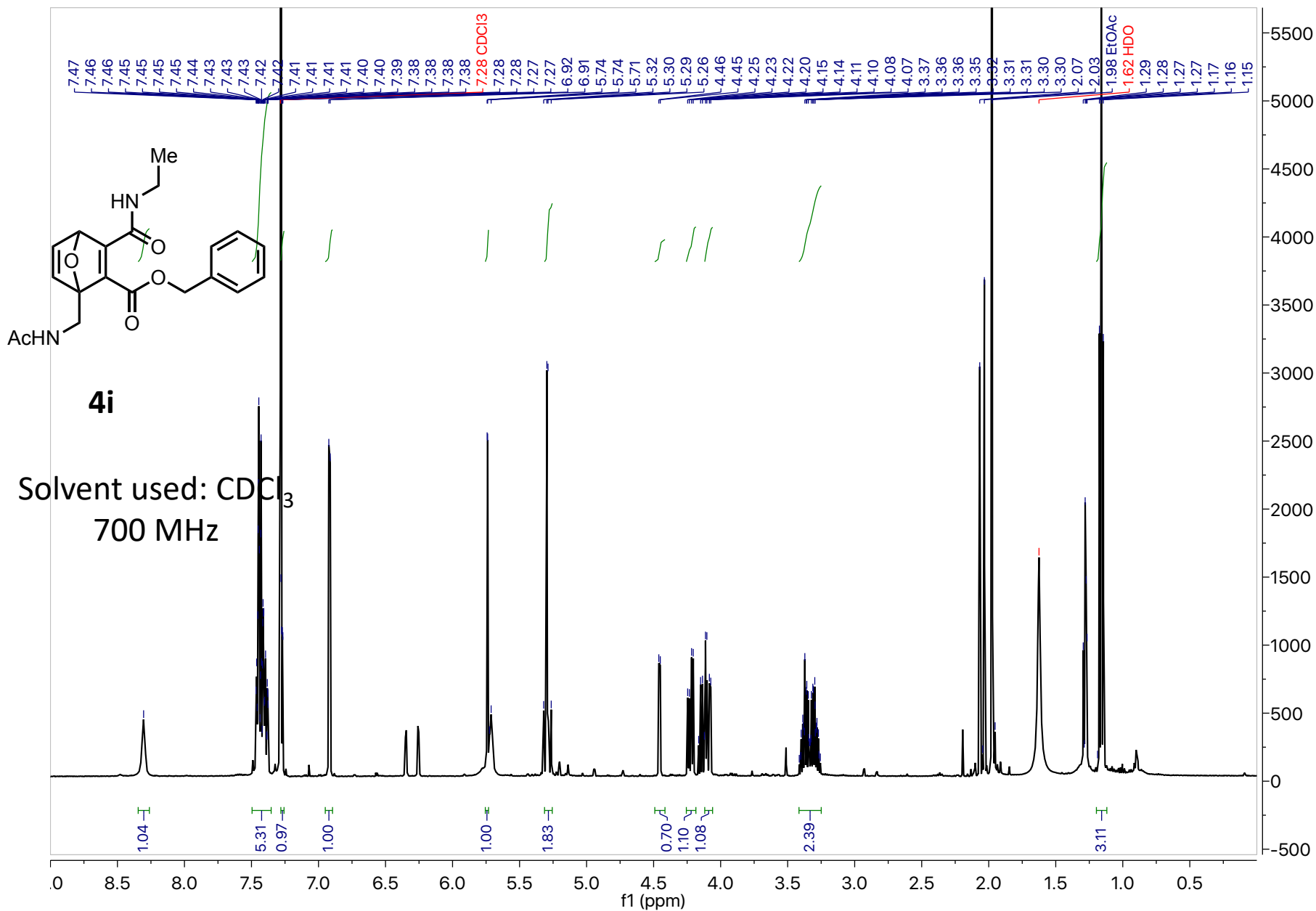


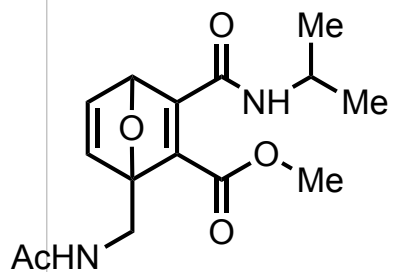






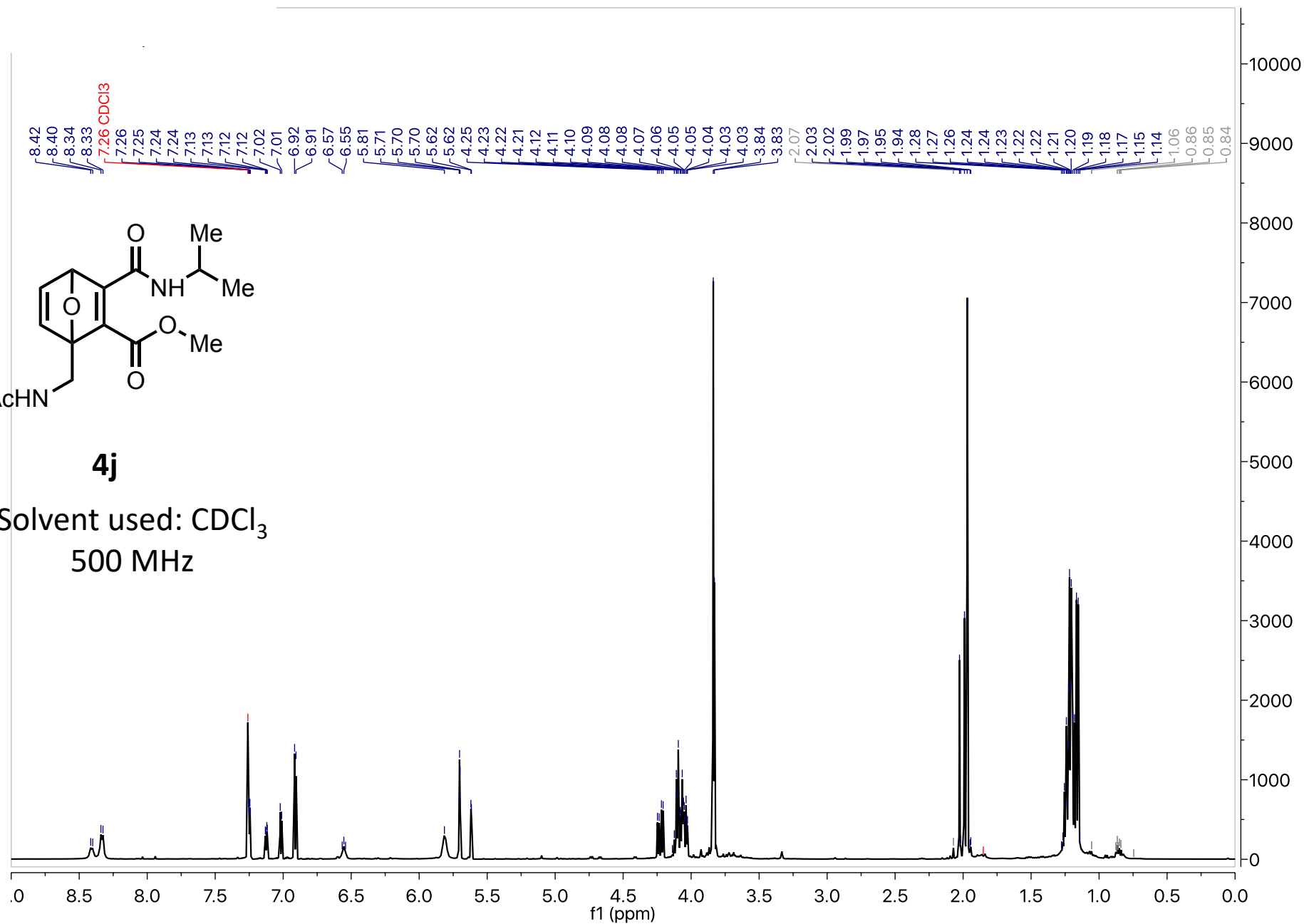


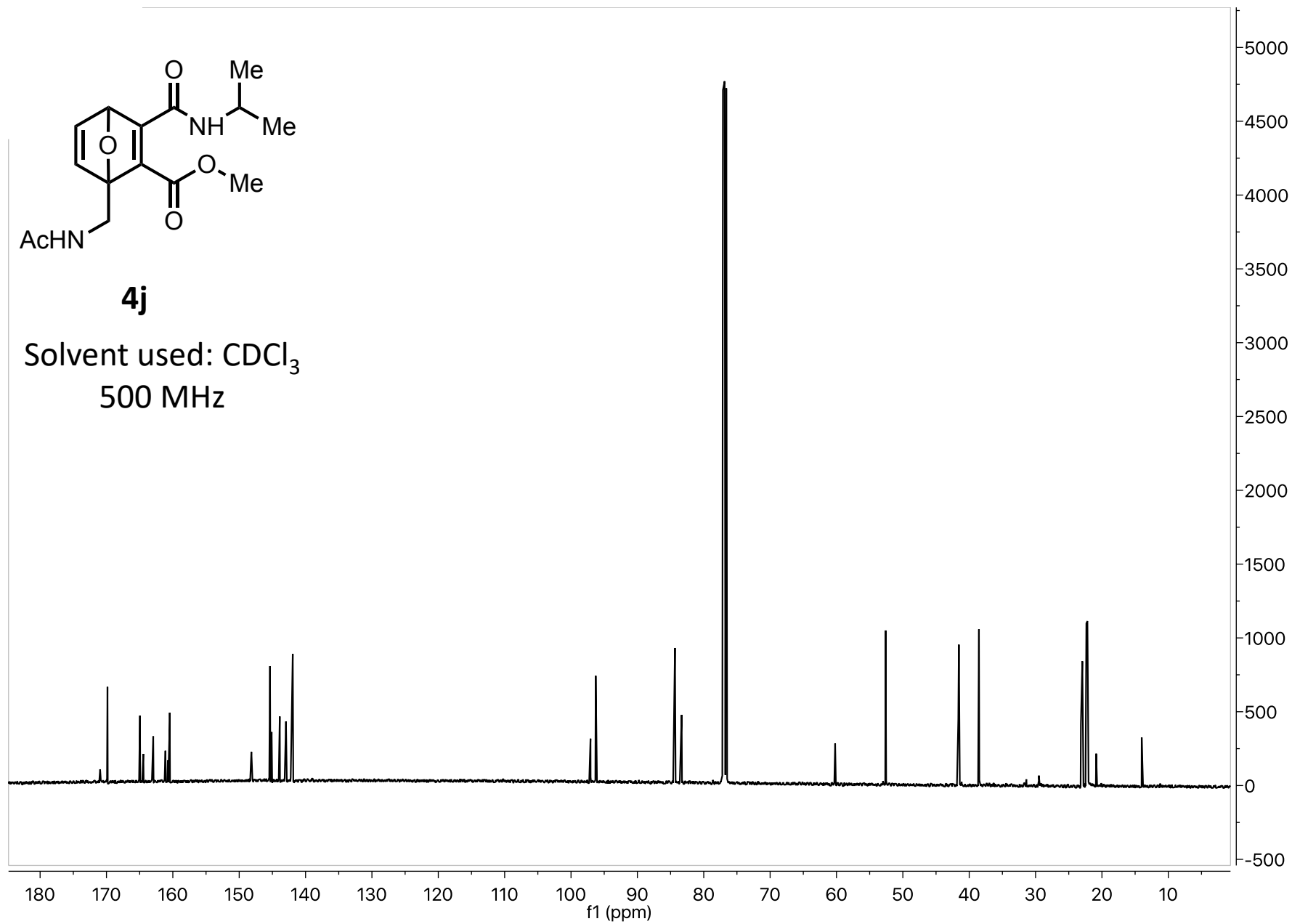


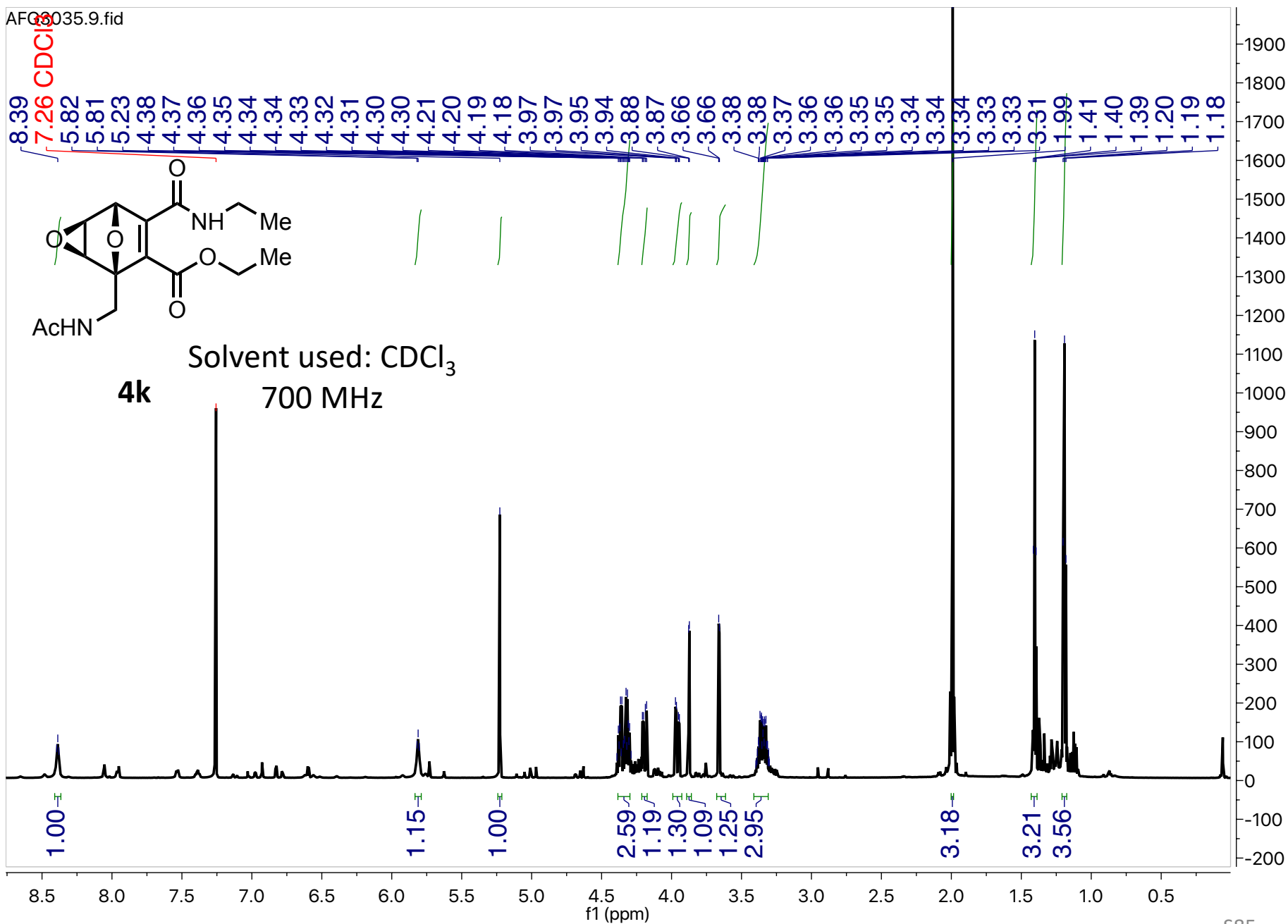


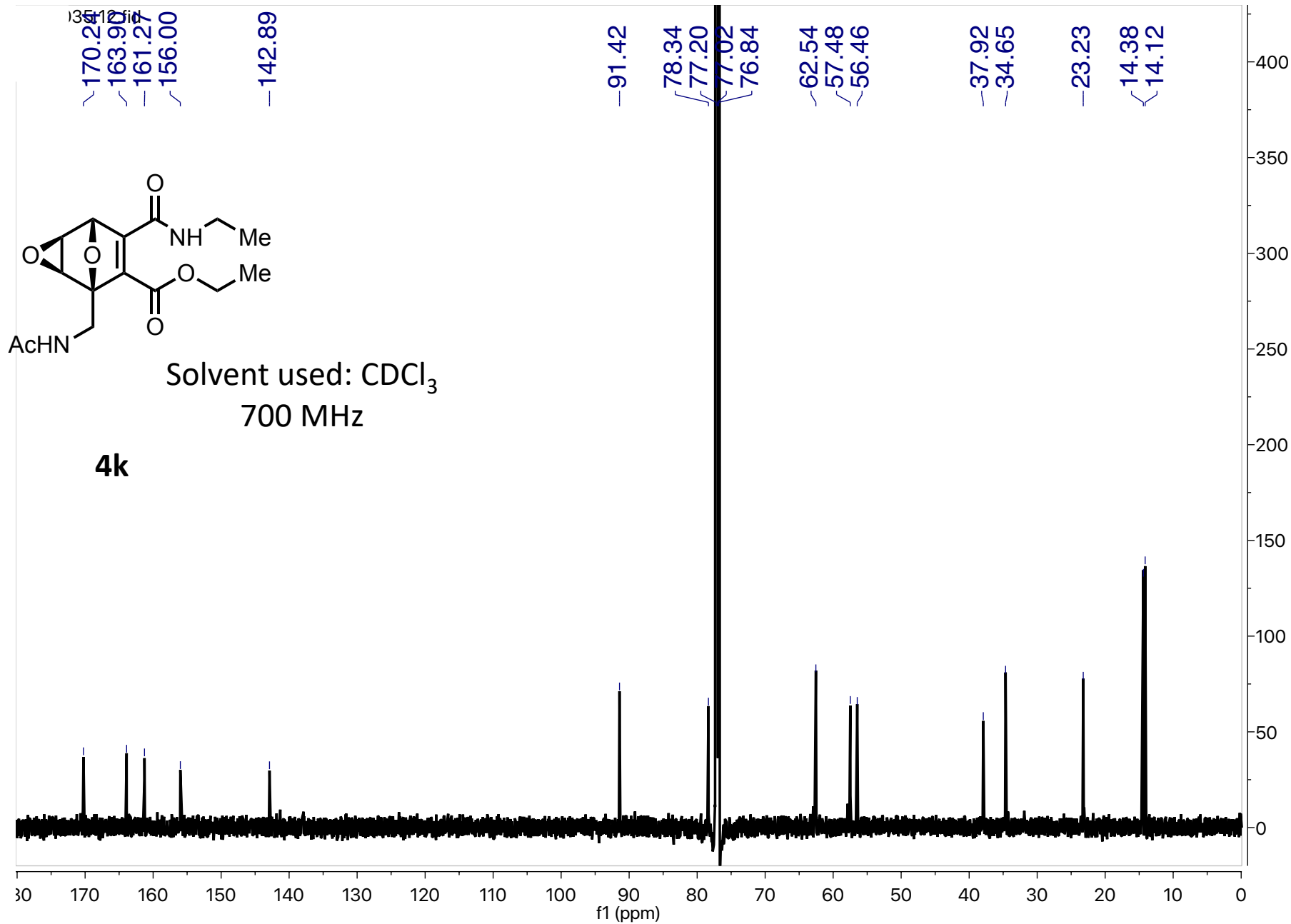
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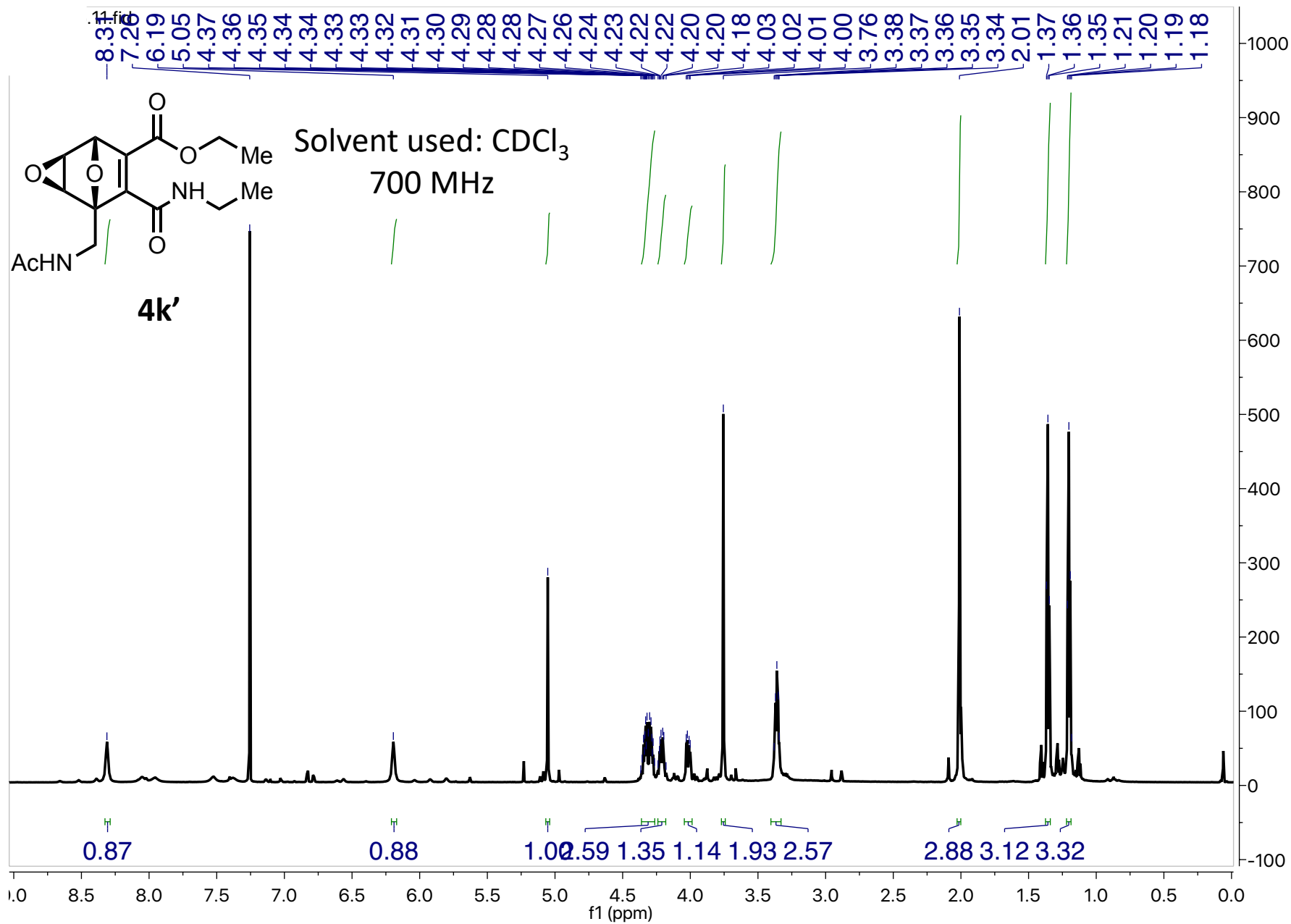
Solvent used: CDCl₃
500 MHz

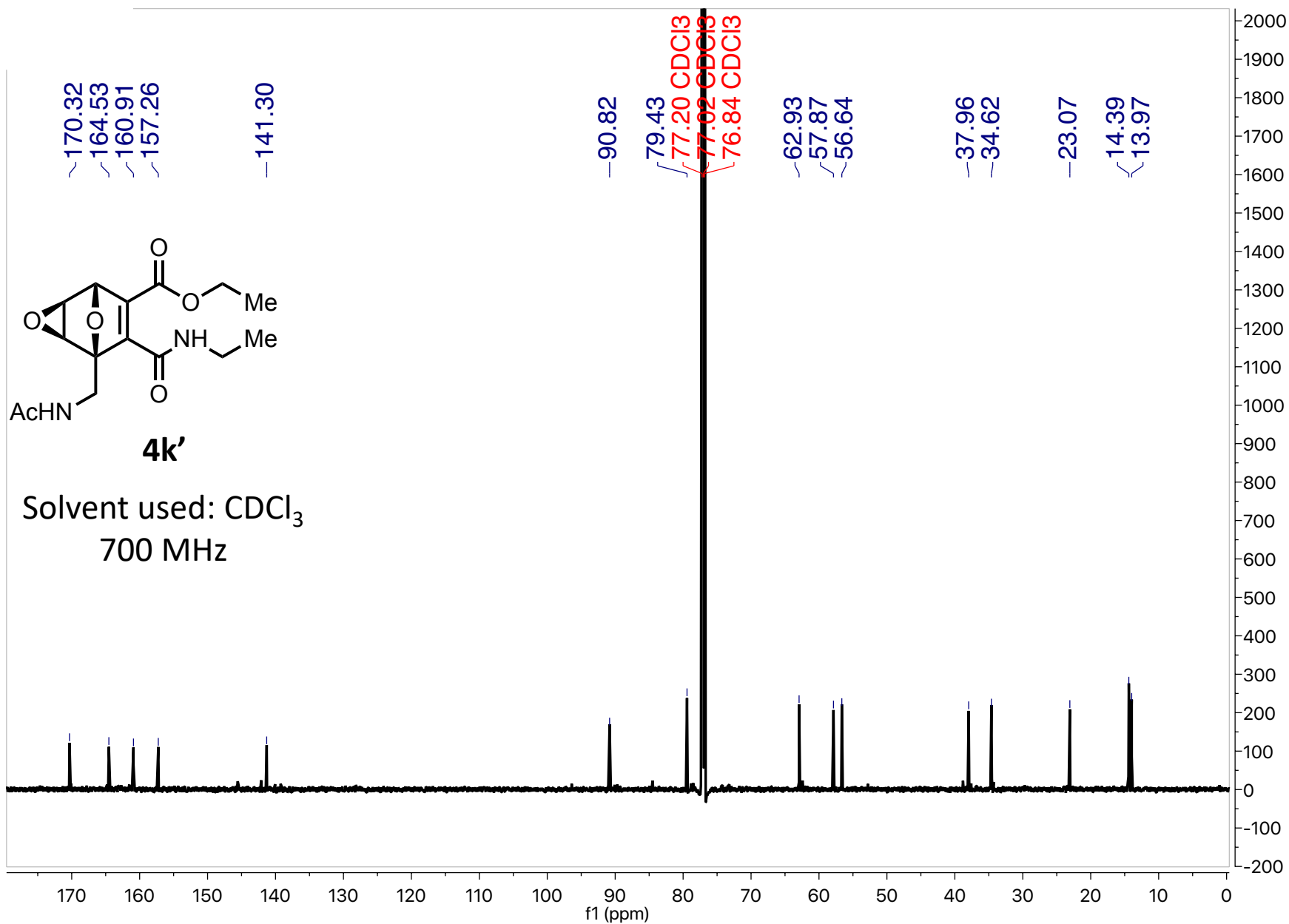


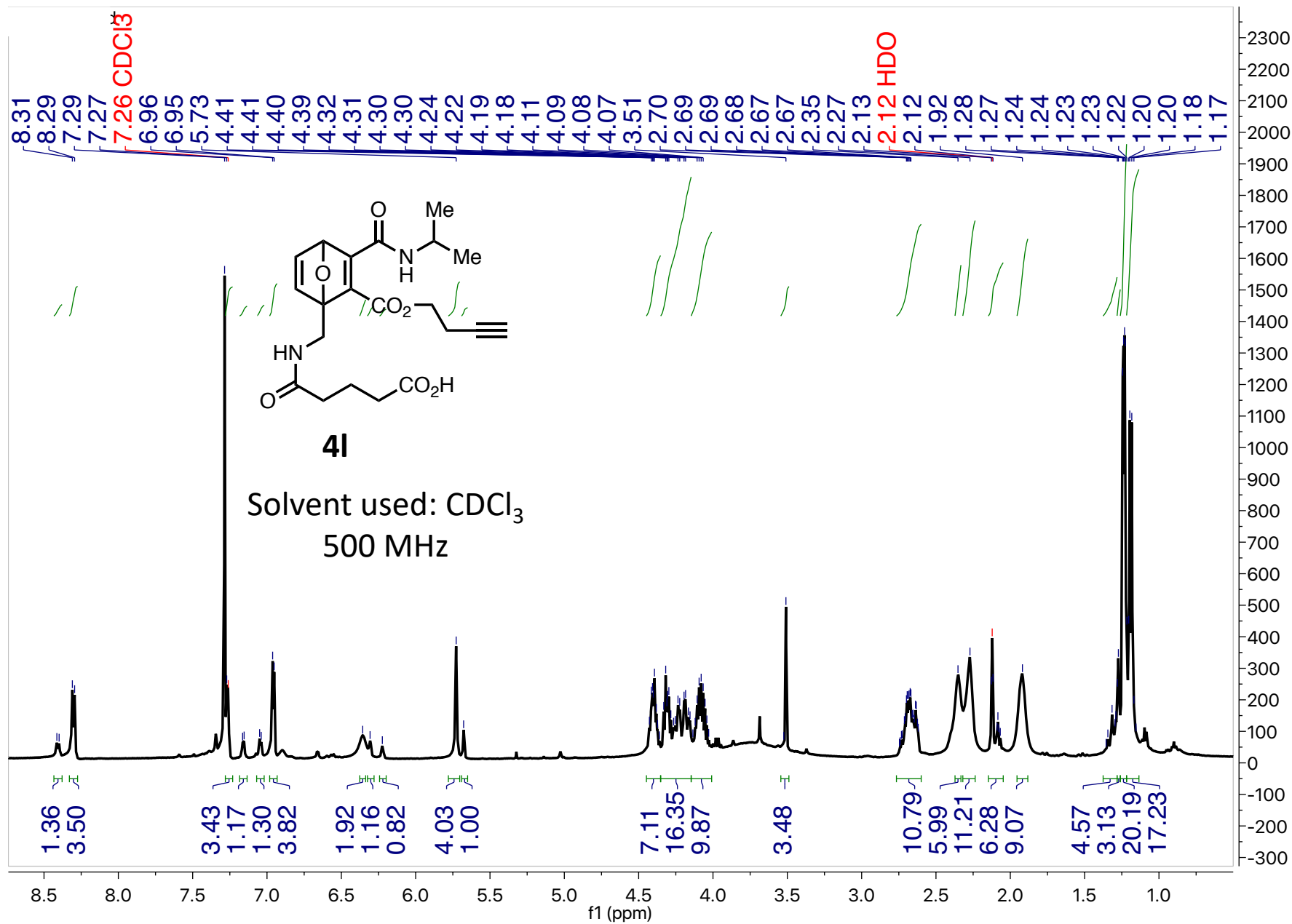


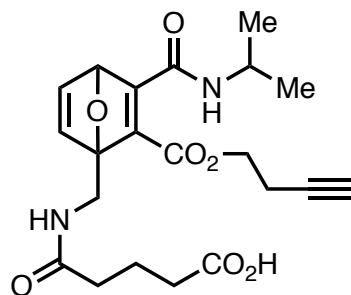












4l

Solvent used: CDCl₃

500 MHz

