Supporting Information

Enantiospecific Synthesis of Pseudo-acarviosin as a Potential Anti-diabetic Agent

Tony K. M. Shing,^{1,5*} Hau M. Cheng,¹ Wai F. Wong,¹ Connie S. K. Kwong,¹ Jianmei Li,² Clara B.S. Lau,⁴ Po Sing Leung³ and Christopher H. K. Cheng^{2,5*}

Departments of ¹Chemistry, ²Biochemistry and ³Physiology, ⁴School of Pharmacy and ⁵Center of Novel Functional Molecules, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong, China.

RECEIVED DATE (automatically inserted by publisher); Email: tonyshing@cuhk.edu.hk (synthesis); chkcheng@cuhk.edu.hk (bio-evaluation).

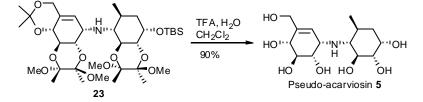
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Experimental Procedures (synthetic chemistry)

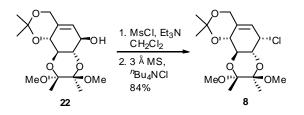
Melting points were uncorrected. Optical rotations were obtained with a polarimeter operating at 589nm. Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded with a FT-IR spectrophotometer as thin film on potassium bromide discs. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were measured at 300.13 MHz ^dH) or at 75.47 MHz (^{13}C) in CDCl₃ solutions, unless stated otherwise. All chemical shifts were recorded in ppm relative to tetramethyls ilane ($\delta = 0.0$). Spin-spin coupling constants (J value) recorded in Hz were measured directly from the spectra. All reactions were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on aluminium-precoated plates of silica gel with detection by spraying with 5% (w/v) dodecamolybdophosphoric acid in ethanol or 5% (w/v) ninhydrin in ethanol and subsequent heating. Silica gel (230–400 mesh) was used for flash chromatography. All reagents and solvents were general reagent grade unless otherwise stated. 2-Propanol was dried by sodium and distilled from its sodium salt under nitrogen. DMF was dried by magnesium sulfate, filtered and was then freshly distilled under reduced pressure. Acetonitrile was freshly distilled from P₂O₅ under nitrogen. THF was freshly distilled from Na/benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen. Dichloromethane and chloroform were freshly distilled from P₂O₅ under nitrogen. Other reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used without purification.

Pseudo-acarviosin 5.



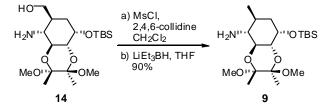
To a solution of amine **23** (985 mg, 1.40 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) (2 mL) and water (0.5 mL) at room temperature. The resultant solution was stirred for 7 days at room temperature. Concentration of the solution followed by flash chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH, 2:1) yielded pseudo-acarviosin **5** (403 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +43.7 (*c* 0.99, MeOH); R_f = 0.4 (CHCl₃:MeOH:32% aq. NH₃, 1.6:1.2:0.4); ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 1.04 (3H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 1.27–1.37 (1H, m), 1.80 (1H, dt, *J* = 14.4, 3.6 Hz), 2.12–2.23 (1H, m), 2.82 (1H, t, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 3.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.0 Hz), 3.73–3.89 (5H, m), 4.01 (1H, brs), 4.08 & 4.18 (2H, ABq, *J* = 15.0 Hz), 5.74 (1H, d, *J* = 3.3 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 18.6 (CH₃), 28.2 (CH), 38.6 (CH₂), 56.9 (CH), 62.9 (CH₂), 67.6 (CH), 68.4 (CH), 69.8 (CH), 70.9 (CH), 71.5 (CH), 73.0 (CH), 76.3 (CH), 115.5 (CH), 147.9 (C); MS (FA B) *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 320 ([M+H]⁺, 21), 93 (100); HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₄H₂₅O₇N [M+H]⁺ 320.1704, found 320.1708.

Allylic chloride 8.



To a solution of the β-alcohol **22** (437 mg, 1.33 mmol) in CH₃CN (15 mL) and Et₃N (0.46 mL, 3.30 mmol) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (MsCl) (0.2 mL, 2.58 mmol) at 0 °C and the solution was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C. Then 3Å molecular sieves (ca. 1.5 g) was added and the mixture was stirred for 15 minute. Tetra-*n*-butylammonium chloride (1.8 g, 6.47 mmol) was then added. After stirred for 48 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL) and filtered through a thin pad of silica gel. The residue was washed with diethyl ether. Concentration of the filtrate followed by flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 3:1) yielded allylic chloride **8** (391 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -12.8 (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.43 (hexane:Et₂O, 3:1) yielded allylic chloride **8** (391 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -12.8 (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.43 (hexane:Et₂O, 1:1); IR (thin film) 2937, 1355, 1174, ; ¹H NMR δ 1.34 (3H, s), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.40 (3H, s), 1.50 (3H, s), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.31 (3H, s), 3.87 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.9, 4.2 Hz), 4.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.9, 8.1 Hz), 4.16 (1H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 4.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.1, 1.5 Hz), 4.50 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 4.55 (1H, t, *J* = 4.2 Hz), 5.61 (1H, d, *J* = 4.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ 18.0 (CH₃), 18.2 (CH₃), 20.7 (CH₃), 28.3 (CH₃), 48.5 (CH₃), 48.7 (CH₃), 55.6 (CH), 63.0 (CH₂), 66.7 (CH), 67.7 (CH), 70.6 (CH), 99.2 (C), 99.8 (C), 100.1 (C), 119.4 (CH), 135.7 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 371 ([M+Na]⁺, 25), 315 (12), 186 (100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₅O₆Cl₁ [M+Na]⁺ 371.1232, found 371.1239.

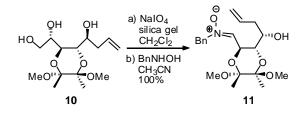
Pseudo-4-aminopyranose 9.



Methanesulfonyl chloride (MsCl) (0.37 mL, 4.84 mmol) and 2,4,6-collidine (0.98 mL, 7.45 mmol) were added to a solution of amine **14** (1.51 g, 3.72 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) under N₂ at -30 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h and quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the mesylate as a colorless oil. To a solution of the mesylate in THF (100 mL) was added a 1M THF solution of LiEt₃BH (7.40 mL, 7.45 mmol) dropwise at -30 °C under N₂. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, then raised to room temperature, and stirred for a further 2 h. Water was then added slowly at 0 °C to destroy the excess of hydride and the

aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1) to afford pseudo-4-aminopyranose **9** (1.38 g, 90%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 112.5$ (*c* 1.19, CHCl₃); R_f 0.40 (CHCl₃:MeOH, 15:1); IR (thin film) 3379, 2951, 1136, 1039, 828, 773 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 0.03 (3H, s), 0.08 (3H, s), 0.87 (9H, s), 0.99 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 1.19–1.31 (7H, m), 1.65 (1H, dt, *J* = 14.1, 3.9 Hz), 1.80–1.87 (1H, m), 2.14 (2H, br s), 2.43 (1H, t, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 3.21–3.22 (6H, 2s), 3.36 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.9, 2.4 Hz), 3.73 (1H, t, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 3.94–3.95 (1H, m); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃-D₂O) δ 0.03 (3H, s), 0.08 (3H, s), 0.87 (9H, s), 0.98 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 1.16–1.31 (7H, m), 1.65 (1H, dt, *J* = 14.1, 3.9 Hz), 1.79–1.90 (1H, m), 2.41 (1H, t, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 3.21–3.22 (6H, 2s), 3.36 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 1.16–1.31 (7H, m), 1.65 (1H, dt, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 3.94–3.95 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR δ –4.8 (CH₃), -4.3 (CH₃), 17.9 (CH₃), 18.2 (CH₃), 18.6 (CH₃), 18.6 (C), 26.2 (CH₃), 32.2 (CH), 39.8 (CH₂), 47.9 (CH₃), 48.1 (CH₃), 58.1 (CH), 69.1 (CH), 70.6 (CH), 72.1 (CH), 99.4 (C), 99.6 (C); MS (ESI) *m*/z (relative intensity) 390 ([MH]⁺, 100), 358 (8); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₉O₅NSi [MH]⁺ 390.2670, found 390.2669.

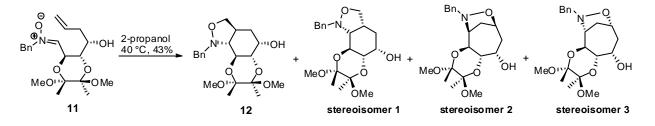
Nitrone 11.



NaIO₄ (1.45 g, 20.3 mmol) was dissolved in a minimum amount of hot water (~80 °C) and to this solution was added silica gel (230–400 mesh, 10 g) with vigorous swirling and shaking. The mixture was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and then a solution of alkene **10** (2.08 g, 6.78 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added. After vigorous stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give an aldehyde as a colorless oil. *N*-benzylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.19 g, 7.46 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (854 mg, 10.2 mmol) were added to a solution of the aldehyde in CH₃CN (80 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 30 min the reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate followed by flash chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 1:2) gave nitrone **11** (2.08 g, 100% overall yield from **10**) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ –112.8 (*c* 3.42, CHCl₃); Ry 0.48 (EtOAc); IR (thin film) 3268, 2946, 1209, 1128, 1031, 890, 704 cm¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.26–1.29 (6H, 2s), 2.10 (1H, ddd, *J* = 14.7, 7.5, 0.9 Hz), 2.54 (1H, dtd, *J* = 14.1, 3.6, 1.8 Hz), 3.23–3.24 (6H, 2s), 3.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 7.8 Hz), 3.74 (1H, td, *J* = 8.1, 3.6 Hz), 4.88 (2H, s), 4.96 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.9, 6.6 Hz), 5.04–5.10 (2H, m), 5.87 (1H, ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 6.9

Hz), 6.78 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 7.31–7.42 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 17.6, 17.8, 37.7, 48.5, 48.8, 67.4, 69.7, 70.8, 71.9, 98.4, 98.6, 117.1, 129.4, 129.7, 130.2, 131.5, 135.7, 139.4; MS (FAB) m/z (relative intensity) 380 ([MH]⁺, 100), 348 (77), 91 (100); HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N [MH]⁺ 380.2068, found 380.2075.

Isoxazolidine 12, stereoisomer 1, stereoisomer 2 and stereoisomer 3.



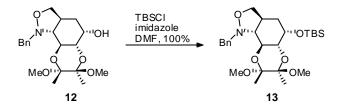
A solution of nitrone **11** (2.22 g, 5.84 mmol) in 2-propanol (90 mL) was heated at 40 °C for 9 days. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and flash chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 1:2) of the residue gave firstly a mixture of **stereoisomer 3** and **stereoisomer 1** and secondly a mixture of isoxazolidine **12** and **stereoisomer 2** as colorless oils. Further flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 1:5) of the mixture of **12** and **stereoisomer 2** afforded firstly **stereoisomer 2** (651 mg, 29%) as a colorless oil and secondly isoxazolidine **12** (952 mg, 43%) as a white solid. Flash chromatography (CHCl₃:EtOAc, 2:1) of the mixture of **stereoisomer 1** and **stereoisomer 3** afforded firstly **stereoisomer 3** (151 mg, 7%) as a white solid and secondly **stereoisomer 1** (412 mg, 19%) as a colorless oil.

Data for **12**: mp 193–194 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –24.4 (*c* 1.77, CHCl₃); R_y 0.27 (Et₂O); IR (thin film) 3459, 2926, 1455, 1376, 1140, 1037, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.30–1.34 (6H, 2s), 1.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.2, 11.7 Hz), 2.07 (1H, dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.3 Hz), 2.60–2.67 (2H, m), 2.92–3.04 (1H, m), 3.28–3.32 (6H, 2s), 3.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.1, 6 Hz), 3.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.7 Hz), 3.84 (1H, d, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 3.98 (1H, t, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 4.11 (1H, q, *J* = 3 Hz), 4.27 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 4.50 (1H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 7.23–7.40 (5H, m); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃-D₂O) δ 1.30–1.34 (6H, 2s), 1.48 (1H, td, *J* = 13.5, 2.4 Hz), 2.07 (1H, dt, *J* = 13.8, 3.3 Hz), 2.62 (2H, t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 2.90–3.04 (1H, m), 3.27–3.31 (6H, 2s), 3.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.1, 6.3 Hz), 3.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 3 Hz), 3.83 (1H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 3.97 (1H, t, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 4.09 (1H, q, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 4.25 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 4.48 (1H, d, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 7.22–7.40 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 18.1 (CH₃), 18.2 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH), 48.4 (CH₃), 64.9 (CH₂), 68.5 (CH), 69.4 (CH), 69.4 (CH₂), 70.4 (CH), 73.1 (CH), 99.8 (C), 100.8 (C), 127.5 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 138.7 (C); MS (ESI) *m*/z (relative intensity) 402 ([M+Na]⁺, 100), 380 ([MH]⁺, 39); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N [M+Na]⁺ 402.1887, found 402.1891; Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N: C, 63.31; H, 7.70; N, 3.69, found: C, 62.89; H, 7.66; N, 3.56.

Data for **stereoisomer 1**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –85.0 (*c* 3.03, CHCl₃); R_f 0.27 (CHCl₃:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (thin film) 3452, 2949, 1121, 1035, 751 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.29–1.31 (6H, 2s), 1.81 (1H, ddd, *J* = 15.3, 6.3, 4.5 Hz), 2.07 (1H, dt, *J* = 15.3, 3.3 Hz), 2.62 (1H, br s), 2.88 (1H, br s), 3.13 (1H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 3.25 (3H, s), 3.37 (3H, s), 3.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.1, 3.3 Hz), 3.93–4.18 (6H, m), 7.21–7.42 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.2 (CH₃), 28.1 (CH₂), 38.3 (CH), 48.3 (CH₃), 61.9 (CH₂), 66.0 (CH), 67.1 (CH), 67.9 (CH), 70.7 (CH), 71.7 (CH₂), 99.6 (C), 100.1 (C), 127.4 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 138.4 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 402 ([M+Na]⁺, 100), 380 ([MH]⁺, 4); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N [M+Na]⁺ 402.1887, found 402.1891.

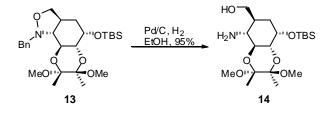
Data for **stereoisomer 2**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –146.8 (*c* 2.44, CHCl₃); R_f 0.47 (Et₂O); IR (thin film) 3445, 2947, 1454, 1377, 1125, 1040, 754 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.27–1.29 (6H, 2s), 1.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.6, 2.7 Hz), 2.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.6, 4.2 Hz), 2.29 (1H, br s), 2.43 (1H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz), 2.60 (1H, br s), 3.15 (3H, s), 3.23 (3H, s), 3.38–3.41 (1H, m), 3.88 (2H, br s), 3.99 (1H, d, *J* = 5.7), 4.06–4.16 (2H, m), 4.53 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.22–7.46 (5H, m); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃-D₂O) δ 1.27–1.28 (6H, 2s), 1.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.9, 2.7 Hz), 2.02 (1H, ddd, *J* = 15.9, 5.7, 1.5 Hz), 2.31 (1H, dt, *J* = 12.6, 8.1 Hz), 2.47 (1H, d, *J* = 12.9 Hz), 3.16 (3H, s), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.40–3.44 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.5, 2.7 Hz), 3.83 (1H, d, *J* = 13.2 Hz), 3.89 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.7 Hz), 3.96–4.04 (2H, m), 4.12 (1H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 7.23–7.34 (3H, m), 7.41–7.43 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 31.1 (CH₂), 38.4 (CH₂), 48.9 (CH₃), 48.3 (CH₃), 62.6 (CH₂), 65.0 (CH), 69.3 (CH), 70.8 (CH), 75.7 (CH), 99.4 (C), 99.6 (C), 127.5 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 137.9 (C); MS (ESI) *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 402 ([M+Na]⁺, 100), 348 (15); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N [M+Na]⁺ 402.1887, found 402.1881; Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N: C, 63.31; H, 7.70; N, 3.69, found: C, 62.75; H, 7.64; N, 3.51.

Data for **stereoisomer 3**: mp 201–202 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –115.0 (c 1.97, CHCl₃); R_y 0.50 (CHCl₃:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (thin film) 3211, 2949, 2901, 1469, 1375, 1120, 1038, 940, 761, 705 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.13 (3H, s), 1.24 (3H, s), 1.61 (1H, ddd, *J* = 15.3, 3.6, 2.4 Hz), 2.23–2.36 (3H, m), 2.57 (3H, s), 3.16 (3H, s), 3.24 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 3.71 (2H, s), 2.79 (1H, d, *J* = 12 Hz), 3.87 (1H, t, *J* = 3 Hz), 4.33 (1H, d, *J* = 12 Hz), 4.67 (1H, br s), 7.24–7.39 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 17.7 (CH₃), 17.8 (CH₃), 32.8 (CH₂), 39.2 (CH₂), 47.2 (CH₃), 47.9 (CH₃), 63.7 (CH₂), 64.3 (CH), 70.9 (CH), 71.3 (CH), 72.4 (CH), 77.5 (CH), 99.9 (C), 100.3 (C), 128.2 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 135.7 (C); MS (ESI) *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 402 ([M+Na]⁺, 100), 380 ([MH]⁺, 20); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N [M+Na]⁺ 402.1887, found 402.1885; Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₆N: C, 63.31; H, 7.70; N, 3.69, found: C, 63.03; H, 7.69; N, 3.60.



A solution of cyclohexane **12** (490 mg, 1.29 mmol), imidazole (264 mg, 3.87 mmol) and *tert*-butyl dimethyl silyl chloride (TBSCl) (389 mg, 258 mmol) in dry DMF (2 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 4:1) to afford silyl ether **13** (637 mg, 100%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –3.34 (*c* 3.34, CHCl₃); R_f 0.39 (hexane:Et₂O, 4:1); IR (thin film) 2949, 2855, 1201, 1134, 1091, 1050, 830, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 0.07 (3H, s), 0.13 (3H, s), 0.89 (9H, s), 1.27–1.29 (6H, 2s), 1.47 (1H, td, *J* = 12.9, 1.8 Hz), 1.83 (1H, dt, *J* = 13.2, 3.6 Hz), 2.62 (1H, t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 2.95–3.07 (1H, m), 3.26–3.28 (6H, 2s), 3.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 2.7 Hz), 3.63 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.1, 6.3 Hz), 3.83 (1H, d, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 3.97 (1H, t, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 4.08 (1H, q, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 4.24 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 4.52 (1H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 7.22–7.40 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR δ –4.9, –4.3, 18.0, 18.1, 18.6, 26.1, 32.4, 41.9, 48.0, 48.1, 65.2, 69.2, 69.5, 70.8, 73.1, 99.3, 100.1, 127.4, 128.7, 129.3, 139.0; MS (ESI) *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 494 ([MH]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₆H₄₃O₆NSi [MH]⁺ 494.2932, found 494.2938.

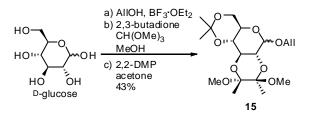
Amine 14.



To a solution of silyl ether **13** (1.85 g, 3.75 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) was added 10% Pd-on-charcoal (199 mg, 0.188 mmol) and the mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of H₂ (balloon). After stirring at room temperature under H₂ for 8 h, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. Flash chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH, 8:1) of the residue gave amine **14** (1.44 g, 95%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -119.1 (*c* 1.25, CHCl₃); R_f 0.27 (EtOAc:MeOH, 5:1); IR (thin film) 3363, 2951, 2855, 1472, 1376, 1254, 1127, 1038, 836, 774 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 0.04 (3H, s), 0.09 (3H, s), 0.88 (9H, s), 1.13 (1H, td, *J* = 14.1, 1.8 Hz), 1.25–1.28 (6H, 2s), 1.55 (1H, dt, *J* = 13.8, 3.9 Hz), 1.96–2.07 (1H, m), 2.63 (1H, t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 2.86 (3H, br s),

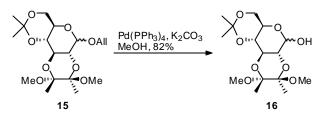
3.20–3.21 (6H, 2s), 3.29 (1H, dd, J = 9.9, 2.4 Hz), 3.56–3.70 (3H, m), 3.97–3.98 (1H, m); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃-D₂O) δ 0.04 (3H, s), 0.09 (3H, s), 0.88 (9H, s), 1.14 (1H, td, J = 14.4, 2.1 Hz), 1.25–1.28 (6H, 2s), 1.55 (1H, dt, J = 13.8, 3.9 Hz), 1.94–2.07 (1H, m), 2.61 (1H, t, J = 10.2 Hz), 3.20–3.21 (6H, 2s), 3.29 (1H, dd, J = 9.9, 2.4 Hz), 3.55–3.70 (3H, m), 3.97–3.99 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR δ –4.7, -4.3, 17.9, 18.2, 18.6, 26.1, 33.9, 38.1, 47.8, 48.2, 58.3, 68.6, 69.1, 71.7, 71.9, 99.6, 99.7; MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 406 ([MH]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₉O₆NSi [MH]⁺ 406.2619, found 406.2624.

Allyl glucosides 15.



To a solution of allyl alcohol (160 mL) containing $BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$ (1.10 mL, 8.68 mmol) was added dry D-glucose (10.1 g, 56.1 mmol), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 12 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried for 1 h under reduced pressure to afford crude allyl glucopyranside (13.9 g). A suspension of the allyl glucopyranoside in methanol (120 mL) containing 2,3-butanedione (6.9 mL, 78.6 mmol), trimetyl orthoformate (18.4 mL, 168 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried for 1 h under reduced pressure to give a crude oil (24.2 g).

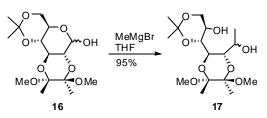
The crude oil was dissolved in dry acetone (120 mL) and then 2,2-dimethoxypropane (DMP) (20.7 mL, 168 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then treated with powdered NaHCO₃ (7 g) and stirred for 5 h. The resultant mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel that was eluted with EtOAc. Concentration of the filtrate and the eluant followed by flash chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 3:1) afforded allyl glucosides **15** (9.06 g, 43%) as an oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –61.6 (*c* 1.31, CHCl₃); $R_f = 0.5$ (hexane:Et₂O, 1:1); IR (thin film) 2993, 2948, 1730, 1459, 1133, 1039 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.30 (6H, s), 1.32 (6H, s), 1.39 (3H, s), 1.40 (3H, s), 1.47 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 3.23–3.27 (12H, m), 3.60 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 3.67–3.90 (9H, m), 4.02–4.20 (5H, m), 4.32 (1H, ddd, *J* = 13.2, 4.8, 1.5 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.84 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 5.14–5.22 (2H, m), 5.28–5.35 (2H, m), 5.83–6.00 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 18.1, 18.2, 18.2, 18.4, 19.6, 19.8, 29.8, 29.7, 48.4, 48.5, 48.5, 62.7, 62.9, 64.9, 67.5, 68.9, 68.9, 69.5, 70.5, 70.7, 70.9, 71.0, 72.1, 96.9, 99.8, 99.9, 100.1, 100.1, 100.2, 100.5, 100.9, 117.5, 118.6, 134.4, 134.5; MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 397 ([M]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₃₀O₈ [M]⁺ 397.1833, found 397.1832.



To a stirred solution of allyl glucosides **15** (9.06 g, 24.2 mmol) in MeOH (250 mL) was added a catalytic amount of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (130 mg, 0.11 mmol) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The pale yellow solution was stirred for 5 min, and K_2CO_3 (15 g, 108.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 6 h, cooled, concentrated to half of its volume, and filtrated. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was fractionated by flash chromatography on

silica gel (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1) to furnish lactols **16** (6.64g, 82%) as a white solid: mp 196–198 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –131 (*c* 1.47, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.5 (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (thin film) 3489, 2994, 2949, 1668, 1462, 1376, 1135 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.28–1.29 (12H, m), 1.36 (3H, s), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.46 (6H, s), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.24 (3H, s), 3.25 (3H, s), 3.26 (3H, s), 3.48 (1H, t, *J* = 9 Hz), 3.66–3.89 (10H, m), 4.04 (1H, t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 4.81 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.16 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.9 (CH₃), 17.8 (CH₃), 17.8 (CH₃), 18.1 (CH₃), 19.4 (CH₃), 19.5 (CH₃), 29.3 (CH₃), 29.4 (CH₃), 48.3 (CH₃), 48.4 (CH₃), 48.4 (CH₃), 48.5 (CH₃), 62.5 (CH₂), 62.8 (CH₂), 64.9 (CH), 66.9 (CH), 69.0 (CH), 69.7 (CH), 70.1 (CH), 70.9 (CH), 71.7 (CH), 71.9 (CH), 92.3 (CH), 95.5 (CH), 99.8 (C), 99.9 (C), 100.1 (C), 100.2 (C), 100.5 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 357 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₆O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 357.1520, found 357.1518.

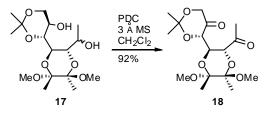
Diol 17.



To a stirred solution of lactols **16** (6.64 g, 19.8 mmol) in THF (200 mL) at 0 °C was added methylmagnesium bromide (3 M solution in diethyl ether, 33 mL, 99.0 mmol) slowly. The temperature of the reaction was raised to room temperature and stirring was continued for 24 h. Saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) was added to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 × 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give a crude oil that could be used directly for the next step, or purified by flash column chromatography (EtOAc) to yield diol **17** (6.61 g, 95%) as an oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –16.1 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.5 (EtOAc); IR (thin film) 3396, 2992, 2945, 1455, 1374, 1132 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.25–1.28 (11.1H, m), 1.38 (3H, s), 1.44 (3H, s), 1.48 (0.57H, s), 2.42 (0.6H, brs),

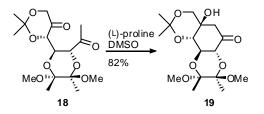
2.65 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 3.08 (1H, d, J = 3.6 Hz), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.24–3.25, (3.68H, m), 3.59 (1H, dd, J = 10.9, 8.4 Hz), 3.76 (1H, dd, J = 9.9, 1.8 Hz), 3.82–4.03 (4.9H, m), 4.15 (1H, dd, J = 9.9, 3 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 18.0, 18.6, 19.4, 19.6, 19.7, 28.7, 28.7, 48.3, 48.4, 48.5, 48.7, 63.5, 63.9, 64.8, 65.2, 66.4, 67.6, 68.0, 71.0, 72.0, 73.3, 74.2, 77.7, 98.8, 99.2, 99.3, 99.5, 99.7, 100.1; MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 373 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₃₀O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 373.1833, found 373.1841.

1,5-Diketone 18.



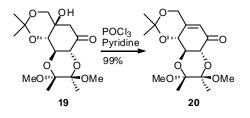
To a mixture of 3Å molecular sieves (ca. 12 g), pyridinium dichromate (PDC) (17 g, 45.1 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (140 mL) was added a solution of diol **17** (6.61 g, 18.8 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) in one portion under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 144 h at room temperature. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and the residue was washed with EtOAc. Concentration of the filtrate followed by flash column chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 2:1) produced 1,5-diketone **18** (5.97 g, 92%) as white crystals: mp 94–96 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –191 (*c* 1.31, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.6 (hexane:Et₂O, 1:2); IR (thin film) 2922, 1750, 1721, 1381 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.15 (3H, s), 1.26 (3H, s), 1.34 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 3.19 (3H, s), 3.24 (3H, s), 3.81 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz), 4.22 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz), 4.28 (2H, s), 4.69 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.8 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 23.9 (CH₃), 25.0 (CH₃), 27.4 (CH₃), 48.7 (CH₃), 48.8 (CH₃), 66.6 (CH), 67.6 (CH₂), 72.8 (CH), 74.9 (CH), 99.3 (C), 99.8 (C), 101.5 (C), 207.7 (C), 207.8 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 369 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 369.1520, found 369.1526.

β-Hydroxy ketone 19.



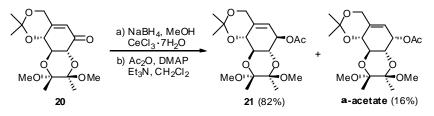
A suspension of 1,5-diketone **18** (3.02 g, 8.72 mmol) in 10 mL DMSO was added (L)-proline (230 mg, 2.00 mmol). After stirring for 6 days at room temperature, the solution was quenched with water (20 mL) and the resultant mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4×50 mL). The combined extracts were dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate 198 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –346 (*c* 0.37, CHCl₃); $R_f = 0.4$ (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (thin film) 3464, 2360, 1735, 1133 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.32 (3H, s), 1.36 (3H, s), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.47 (3H, s), 2.41 (1H, d, *J* =17.7 Hz), 2.52–2.59 (2H, m), 3.25 (3H, s), 3.30 (3H, s), 3.53 (1H, d, *J* =12.3 Hz), 3.68 (1H, d, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.91–3.99 (2H, m), 4.51–4.57 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 22.9 (CH₃), 25.5 (CH₃), 43.5 (CH₂), 48.4 (CH₃), 48.9 (CH₃), 69.1 (CH₂), 69.7 (CH), 70.7 (CH), 71.7 (C), 76.6 (CH), 99.4 (C), 100.2 (C), 101.5 (C), 202.7 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 369 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 369.1520, found 369.1526; Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O₈: C, 55.48; H, 7.57, found: C, 55.55; H, 7.69.

Enone 20.



POCl₃ (1.65 mL, 18.0 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of ß-hydroxy ketone **19** (1.25 g, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (10 mL) at 0 °C. The resultant solution was warmed to room temperature and then stirred for 12 h. Toluene was added to precipitate out the pyridinium chloride salt. The mixture was then filtered through a pad of Celite and the residue was washed with EtOAc. Concentration of the filtrate followed by flash chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1) gave enone **20** (1.17 g, 99%) as yellow crystals: mp 128–129 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –197 (*c* 1.28, CHCl₃); $R_f = 0.46$ (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (thin film) 2360, 1699, 1133 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 1.33 (3H, s), 1.39 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, s), 1.51 (3H, s), 3.25 (3H, s), 3.29 (3H, s), 4.06 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.1, 8.7 Hz), 4.27 (1H, d, *J* = 11.1 Hz), 4.36 (1H, dt, *J* = 16.2, 1.5 Hz), 4.50 (1H, dt, *J* = 16.2, 1.5 Hz), 4.71 (1H, dq, *J* = 8.7, 1.5 Hz), 5.80 (1H, q, *J* = 1.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 22.4 (CH₃), 26.4 (CH₃), 48.5 (CH₃), 48.9 (CH₃), 62.1 (CH₂), 69.4 (CH), 72.0 (CH), 72.4 (CH), 99.4 (C), 100.5 (C), 100.8 (C), 121.4 (CH), 157.3 (C), 192.7 (C); MS (ESI) *m*/z (relative intensity) 351 ([M+Na][±], 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O₇ [M+Na][±] 351.1414, found 351.1416; Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O₇: C, 58.53; H, 7.37, found: C, 58.21; H, 7.40.

β-Acetate 21 and **a**-acetate.



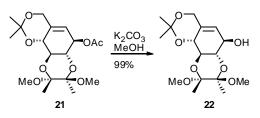
To a solution of enone **20** (1.31 g, 3.99 mmol) in MeOH (70 mL) was added CeCl₃ 7H₂O (1.82 g, 4.80 mmol) at -20 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h and then NaBH₄ was added (225 mg, 5.94 mmol) in portions at -20 °C. Upon completion (TLC), the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (4 × 70 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (2 × 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate gave an oil that was then put to the next step without further purification.

To a solution of the crude allylic alcohols (1.28 g) in dichloromethane (15 mL) was added triethylamine (3.3 mL, 23.7 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.7 mL, 7.41 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP (48 mg, 0.39 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. Concentration of the solution followed by flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 1:1) afforded firstly β -acetate **21** (1.18 g, 82% from **20**) and then α -acetate (0.26 g, 16% from **20**) as colorless oils: Data for β -

acetate **21**: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ –229 (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.43 (hexane:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (thin film) 2993, 2951, 1740, 1545, 1454, 1374, 1137 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.29 (3H, s), 1.33 (3H, s), 1.39 (3H, s), 1.50 (3H, s), 2.07 (3H, s), 3.27 (3H, s), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.80–3.89 (2H, m), 4.10 (1H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 4.43 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.5 Hz), 4.53 (1H, brs), 5.39 (1H, s), 5.44–5.47 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 20.4 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃), 28.5 (CH₃), 48.1 (CH₃), 48.3 (CH₃), 63.0 (CH₂), 69.3 (CH), 69.4 (CH), 70.3 (CH), 72.0 (CH), 99.2 (C), 99.3 (C), 99.6 (C),119.0 (CH), 134.7 (C), 170.8 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 395 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₂₈O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 395.1676, found 395.1680.

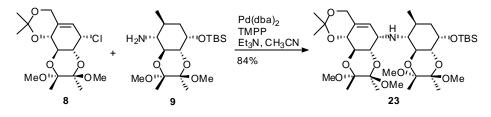
Data for α -acetate: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –9.36 (*c* 0.69, CHCl₃); $R_f = 0.33$ (hexane:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (thin film) 2933, 2951, 1741, 1138 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.26 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, s), 1.52 (3H, s), 2.09 (3H, s), 3.24 (3H, s), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.72 (1H, dd, J = 11.1, 4.5 Hz), 4.07 (1H, dd, J = 11.1, 7.8 Hz), 4.13 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz), 4.41 (1H, dd, J = 3.9, 2.7 Hz)), 4.43 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz), 5.37 (1H, t, J = 4.5 Hz), 5.57 (1H, d, J = 5.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.9 (CH₃), 18.3 (CH₃), 20.4 (CH₃), 21.6 (CH₃), 28.7 (CH₃), 48.4 (CH₃), 48.6 (CH₃), 63.3 (CH₂), 66.6 (CH), 67.1 (CH), 67.9 (CH), 70.4 (CH), 99.2 (C), 99.7 (C), 99.8 (C), 117.4 (CH), 137.9 (C), 171.4 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 395 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₂₈O₈ [M+Na]⁺ 395.1676, found 395.1681.

ß-Alcohol 22.



To a solution of the β-acetate **21** (980 mg, 2.63 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added a catalytic amount of K₂CO₃ (18 mg, 0.13 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and washed with saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (2 × 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. Concentration of the filtrate followed by flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 1:1) gave β-alcohol **22** (860 mg, 98%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –201 (*c* 0.83, CHCl₃); $R_f = 0.33$ (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (thin film) 3469, 2994, 2950, 1738, 1455, 1376, 1140 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.33 (6H, s), 1.39 (3H, s), 1.51 (3H, s), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.29 (3H, s), 3.63 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.85, 7.8 Hz), 3.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 7.8 Hz), 4.08 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 4.40-4.49 (2H, m), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.43 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 18.1 (CH₃), 20.1 (CH₃), 29.0 (CH₃), 48.4 (CH₃), 48.5 (CH₃), 63.5 (CH₂), 69.9 (CH), 70.2 (CH), 70.3 (CH), 72.6 (CH), 99.2 (C), 99.3 (C), 99.6 (C), 122.7 (CH), 132.6 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 353 ([M+Na]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O₇ [M+Na]⁺ 353.1571, found 353.1576.

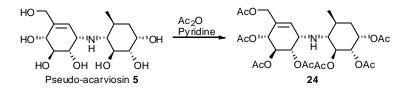
Protected pseudo-acarviosin 23.



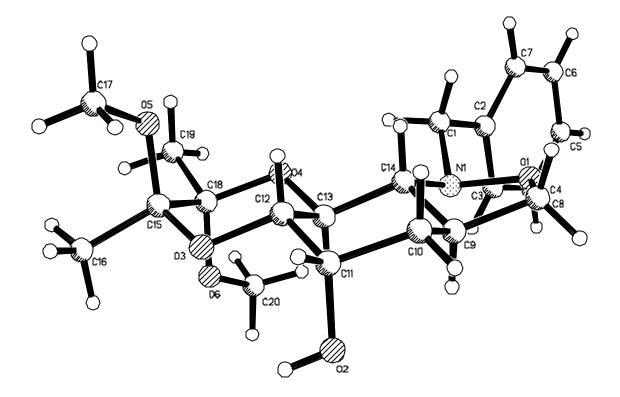
To a mixture of chloride **8** (388 mg, 1.11) and amine **9** (1.29 g, 3.31 mmol) in CH₃CN (14 mL) was added bis(dibenzlideneacetone) palladium (0) (32 mg, 0.056 mmol), TMPP (18 mg, 0.11 mol) and Et₃N (0.7 mL, 5.02 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred for 48 h at room temperature under nitrogen. Concentration of the solution followed by flash chromatography (hexane:Et₂O, 5:1) gave firstly protected pseudo-acarviosin **23** (661 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil and then (hexane:EtOAc, 1:1) secondly recovered amine **9** (808 mg). Data for **23**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –65.8 (*c* 0.93, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.55 (hexane:Et₂O, 1:1); IR (thin film) 2991, 2950, 1462, 1373, 1120 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 0.005 (3H, s), 0.08 (3H, s), 0.89 (9H, s), 0.94 (1H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 1.07–1.17 (1H, m), 1.21 (3H, s), 1.22 (3H, s), 1.23 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.49 (3H, s), 1.66 (1H, t, *J* = 3.6

Hz), 1.71 (1H, t, J = 3.6 Hz), 2.09 (1H, t, J = 9.9 Hz), 3.21 (3H, s), 3.23 (3H, s), 3.29 (3H, s), 3.30 (3H, s) , 3.34 (1H, dd, J = 11.1, 2.4 Hz), 3.65 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 5.1 Hz), 3.79 (1H, t, J = 9.9 Hz), 3.91–3.94 (2H, m), 4.04 (1H, d, J = 13.5 Hz), 4.19 (1H, dd, J = 7.8, 10.8 Hz), 4.38–4.43 (2H, m), 5.59 (1H, d, J = 4.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ –4.7 (CH₃), -4.2 (CH₃), 17.9 (CH₃), 18.0 (CH₃), 18.4 (CH₃), 18.5, (CH₃), 18.8 (C), 19.6, (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃), 26.3 (CH₃), 28.9 (CH₃), 32.3 (CH), 39.9 (CH₂), 47.9 (CH₃), 48.0 (CH₃), 48.4 (CH₃), 53.8 (CH), 60.7 (CH), 64.1 (CH₂), 67.9 (CH), 68.4 (CH), 69.2 (CH), 71.2 (CH), 72.9 (CH), 74.0 (CH), 99.0 (C), 99.2 (C), 99.4 (C), 99.6 (C), 122.7 (CH), 132.0 (C); MS (ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 702 ([M+H]⁺, 100); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₅H₆₃N₁O₁₁Si₁ [M+H]⁺ 702.4243, found 702.4252.

Heptaacetate 24.



To a solution of amine **5** (20.2 mg, 0.063 mmol) in pyridine (2 mL) was added acetic anhydride (0.07 mL, 0.74 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP (0.6 mg, 4.9 µmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. Concentration of the solution followed by flash chromatography (hexane-Et₂O, 1:1) gave heptaacetate **24** (19.3 mg, 76%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +65.3 (*c* 1.03, CHCl₃); IR (thin film) 2954, 1743, 1370, 1231, 1026 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 0.98 (3H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 1.22–1.35 (1H, m), 1.66–1.76 (1H, m), 1.89 (1H, dt, *J* = 14.7, 3.9 Hz), 1.97 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.02 (3H, s), 2.03 (3H, s), 2.05 (3H, s), 2.10 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.26 (1H, t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 3.76 (1H, t, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 4.36 and 4.66 (2H, ABq, *J* = 12.9 Hz), 4.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 3.0 Hz), 4.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.5, 4.2 Hz), 5.19 (1H, t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 5.30 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 5.60 (1H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 5.68 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 6.9 Hz), 6.00 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ 19.1 (CH₃), 21.1 (CH₃), 21.2 (CH₃), 21.2 (CH₃), 21.3 (CH₃), 21.5 (CH₃), 33.1 (CH), 35.3 (CH₂), 52.7 (CH), 62.3 (CH), 63.6 (CH₂), 69.4 (CH), 70.3 (CH), 71.4 (CH), 71.6 (CH), 73.3 (CH), 75.4 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 134.2 (C), 170.6 (C), 170.7 (C), 170.6 (C); MS (



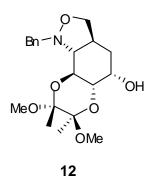
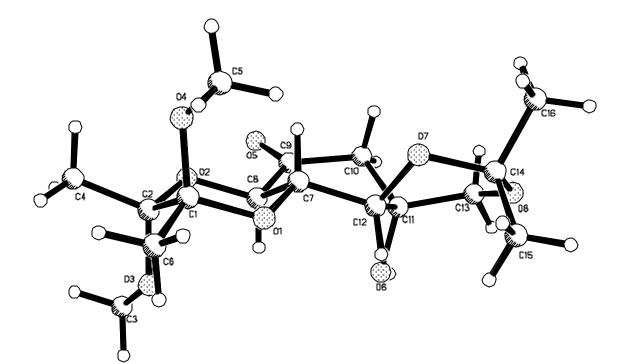


Fig. S1. X-ray crystallographic structure of isoxazoline 12.



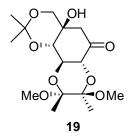


Fig. S2. X-ray crystallographic structure of 19.

Experimental Procedures (*in vitro* enzyme inhibition assays and *in vivo* anti-diabetic studies)

Experimental animals

The rats were provided by and kept at the Laboratory Animal Services Center of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. All animal experiments conformed to the Guideline for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by the Animal Research Ethics Committee of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Three or four rats were housed in a wire -bottomed cage and acclimatized under the conditions of room temperature $(25\pm3^{\circ}C)$, humidity $(55\pm5\%)$, and light (12 h light-dark cycle). The animals were allowed free access to standard laboratory diet (Prolab 2500 rodent diet) and tap water.

Chemicals and reagents

 α -A mylase (EC 3.2.1.23 from human saliva), streptozotocin (STZ), glucose, fructose, maltose, sucrose and starch were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.). All other reagents were of the highest analytical quality obtained from commercial sources.

Buffers and solutions

Starch, maltose, isomaltose, trehalose, lactose and sucrose were dissolved in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 6.3 as specific substrates for the digestive enzymes. One percent 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS) and 12% sodium potassium tartrate were dissolved in 0.4 M NaOH as a stock solution. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) standard was prepared at a concentration of 10 mg/ml and stored at -30°C. STZ was dissolved in citrate buffer (28 mM of citric acid monohydrate and 255 mM of citric acid trisodium salt dihydrate, pH 4.5) at a concentration of 20 mg/ml. The solution was freshly prepared before use. Glucose was dissolved in distilled water at 0.4 g/ml for the oral glucose tolerance test. A brief sonication was performed to ensure complete dissolution. Fructose, maltose, and sucrose were also dissolved in distilled water at 0.4 g/ml for the carbohydrate loading test. A brief sonication was performed to ensure complete dissolution soluble starch in distilled water by boiling. The glucose oxidase/peroxidase assay kit was purchased from Biosystems (CT, U.S.A.). The assay kit includes an assay reagent containing 70 mM of phosphate buffer, 5 mM of phenol, > 10 U/ml of glucose oxidase, > 1 U/ml of peroxidase, 0.4 mM of 4aminoantipyrine, pH 7.5, and a glucose/urea/creatinine standard containing 100 mg/dl (5.55 mM) of glucose, 50 mg/dl of urea, and 2 mg/dl of creatinine. Acarbose obtained from Sequoia Research Products Ltd. (Pangbourne, UK) was dissolved at a concentration of 0.8 mg/ml for

the oral sugar tolerance test. The pseudo-acarviosin was dissolved to 100 mM in distilled water before used. Small aliquots were stored frozen at -30° C under nitrogen.

In vitro assessment of the enzyme inhibition activities

α-Amylase assay

 α -A mylase activity was determined by a modified method described previously (*S1*). α -Amylase (0.5 ml) with 0.5 ml 0.5% starch solution as substrate in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 6.9 was assayed at 37°C for 5 min and terminated by addition of 2 ml of the DNS reagent (1% DNS, 12% sodium potassium tartrate in 0.4 M NaOH). The reaction mixture was heated for 15 min at 100°C and immediately cooled on an ice bath to room temperature. Then the reaction mixture was diluted to 10 ml with distilled water. The absorbance at 540 nm was recorded. One unit of enzyme activity liberated 1.0 mg maltose from starch in 5 min at pH 6.9 at 37°C. To evaluate the inhibitory actions of the test compound, the compound was preincubated with α -amylase at 37°C for 30 min before 0.5 ml 0.5% starch solution was added.

Preparation of intestinal enzymes

Digestive enzyme preparations from the small intestine of rats were used as the source of various digestive enzymes (maltase, sucrase, trehalase, isomaltase, glycoamylase, and lactase) (*S2*). Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250 g) were fasted overnight before sacrificed for experiments. The mucosal layer of the small intestine was removed and homogenized in 5 times its volume of buffer: 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5 M KCl, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.0. The homogenate was centrifuged at 20,000g for 30 min and the pellet was washed by suspension and recentrifuged three times in fresh cold saline. The final pellet was homogenized in 5 times its volume of 0.9 % NaCl and centrifuged at 200g for 10 min. The cloudy supernatant, which contained 70-90 % enzyme activity, was further diluted to 8~10 mg/ml protein with 0.9 % NaCl. The preparation was snap frozen and stored at -80°C in aliquots until use.

Protein assay

The protein concentration was measured by the Lowry method (*S3*). Briefly, prior to the assay, the assay reagent was freshly prepared by mixing 2% Na_2CO_3 and 0.5% $CuSO_4$ in 1% sodium tartrate solution in a ratio of 50:1. BSA standards and the samples were diluted 1 time by 1 M NaOH solution. The diluted standard or sample (0.2 ml) in a test tube was mixed with 1 ml assay reagent for 10 min at room temperature. Then, 0.1 ml Folin reagent was added. After 30 min, the absorbance was measured at 750 nm. The protein concentration of the sample was calculated from the standard curve generated from the BSA standards.

Assays of intestinal enzymes

Various sugars were used as the specific substrates for the enzymes at 40 mM final concentration in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 6.3. The enzyme activity in each case was assayed at 37°C for 30 min. The reactions were stopped by heating at 80°C for 3 min. Another set of mixture was heat inactivated at 80°C for 3 min as blank. The reaction mixture was centrifuged and the supernatant was used to measure the glucose concentration.

Enzyme inhibition reversibility studies

The enzymes were mixed with the test compound for 30 min at 37°C. Then half aliquot of the enzyme -inhibitor mixture or the enzyme alone control was dialyzed against the assay buffer for 24 h. The other half aliquot in parallel was kept at 4°C for 24 h without dialysis. The enzyme activity was then determined as described above.

Kinetics of enzyme inhibition

The kinetic parameters of the enzyme inhibition were determined by the Lineweaver-Burk transformation method at different concentrations of substrate and inhibitor (*S4*). In mixed inhibition, the inhibitor can bind to the free enzyme as well as to the enzyme-substrate complex (*S5*). As a result, two inhibitor constants, K_i and K_i , can be defined, where K_i is the dissociation constant of the enzyme-inhibitor complex, and K_i is the dissociation constant of the enzyme-substrate-inhibitor complex. Since the Lineweaver-Burk plot crosses to the left of the 1/V axis but above the 1/[S] axis, it belongs to the so-called competitive-noncompetitive type of inhibition where K_i . K_i can be calculated from the slope of the inhibited curve where:

Slope =
$$\frac{K_{m}}{V_{max}} \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_{i}}\right)$$

K_I can be calculated from the y-intercept of the inhibited curve where:

y-intercept =
$$\frac{1}{V_{\text{max}}} \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_{\text{I}}} \right)$$

In vivo assessment of the anti-diabetic activity

Induction of experimental diabetes in rats

For diabetic studies, a neonatal STZ-induced (n-STZ) rat model of type 2 diabetes was employed as described previously (*S6*). In general, the n-STZ model is induced by injecting Wistar rats on the day of their birth (n0-STZ). The n0-STZ rats

exhibit insulin deficient acute diabetes mellitus 3-5 days after birth, but subsequently the plasma glucose and insulin values are no longer significantly different from those of the controls. It is only by 8 weeks of age and thereafter the n0-STZ rats show mild hyperglycemia, mild hypoinsulinemia and glucose intolerance. In this study, the n0-STZ rats were used. Briefly, neonatal Wistar rats were injected with STZ intraperitoneally (100 mg/kg body weight) on the first day of their birth. STZ was dissolved in 50 mM citrate buffer (pH 4.5) at 20 mg/ml freshly prepared before use. Control animals were manipulated in parallel without STZ administration. All animals were weaned 21 days after birth. They were housed in stainless steel wired cages and were given standard laboratory diet and tap water *ad libitum*. The animals were used for the subsequent experiments at 12 weeks of age. The diabetic condition was confirmed by a 2 h fasting plasma glucose level at 140 mg/dl or over in the adult rats.

Carbohydrate loading test

The n0-STZ rats at the age of week 10 to 12 were used in the carbohydrate loading test (*S7*). The test compound was administrated orally with each carbohydrate (glucose, fructose, sucrose, maltose and starch) and the plasma glucose level of rats was determined.

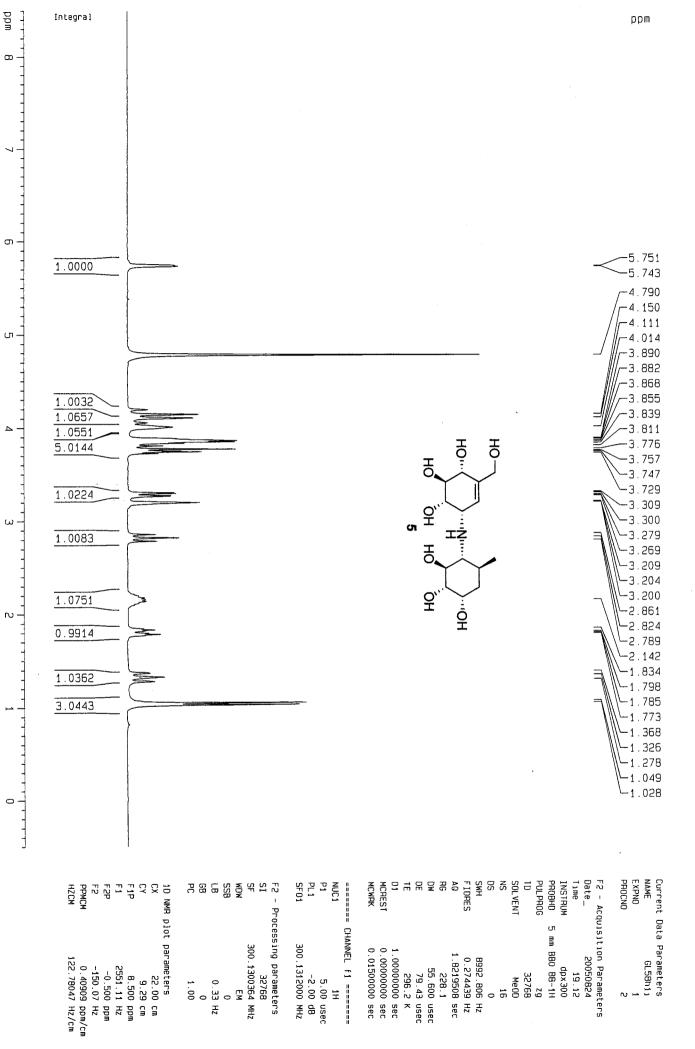
The diabetic rats were firstly randomized into various groups (n=6): negative control (glucose, fructose, sucrose, maltose or starch solution, 5 ml/kg), positive control (acarbose in carbohydrate solution, 5 ml/kg, 4 mg/kg body weight), and treatment groups (pseudo-acarviosin in carbohydrate solution, 5 ml/kg, at various doses). The procedure of the carbohydrate loading test was as follows. Prior to the experiment, the diabetic rats were fasted for 14-16 h. Then, a 200 μ l blood sample was collected from the tail vein of each rat in a 1.5 ml microfuge tube containing heparin (1250 U/ml, 5 μ l). This time point was designated as time zero. After the blood sample was collected, the carbohydrate solution with or without the test compound was immediately introduced orally to the rats by oral intubation. Blood was collected every 20 min over a period of 2 h. The plasma samples were collected by centrifugation at 4000g for 5 min and transferred to another tube and stored on ice. The plasma glucose level was measured by the enzymatic glucose oxidase/peroxidase method. Rats were kept unfed throughout the whole experimental period.

Plasma glucose level determination

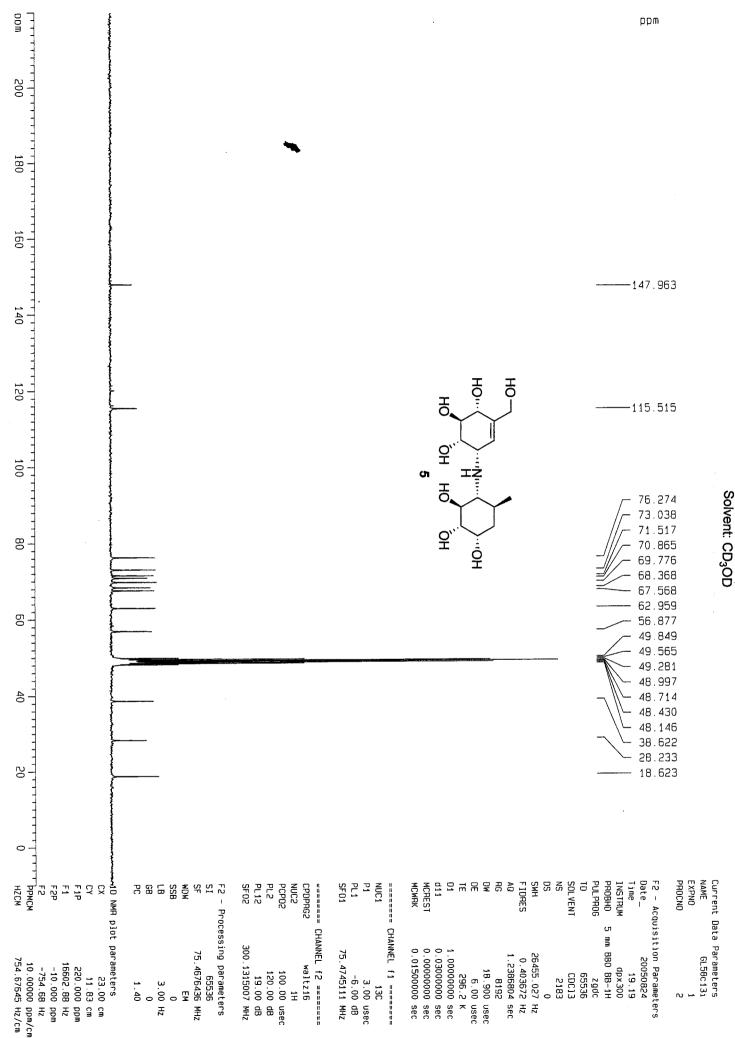
The plasma glucose level was measured by an enzymatic glucose oxidase/peroxidase assay kit (Biosystems) performed on 48-well plates. To 5 μ l of plasma sample in a well, the assay reagent (1ml) pre-warmed at 37°C was added and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 5 min. In each plate, two blanks and two standards were included by adding 5 μ l of distilled water and 5 μ l of glucose standard solution respectively. The absorbance values of the plasma samples and the standards were measured at 500 nm against the blank on a microplate reader.

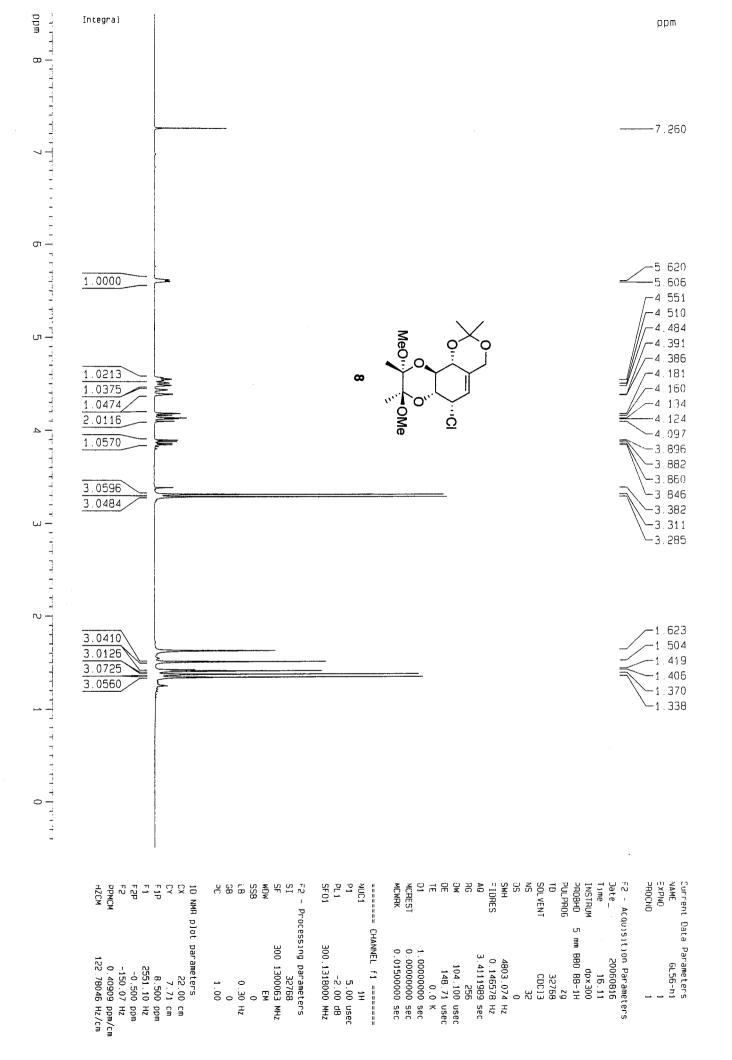
References for supporting information.

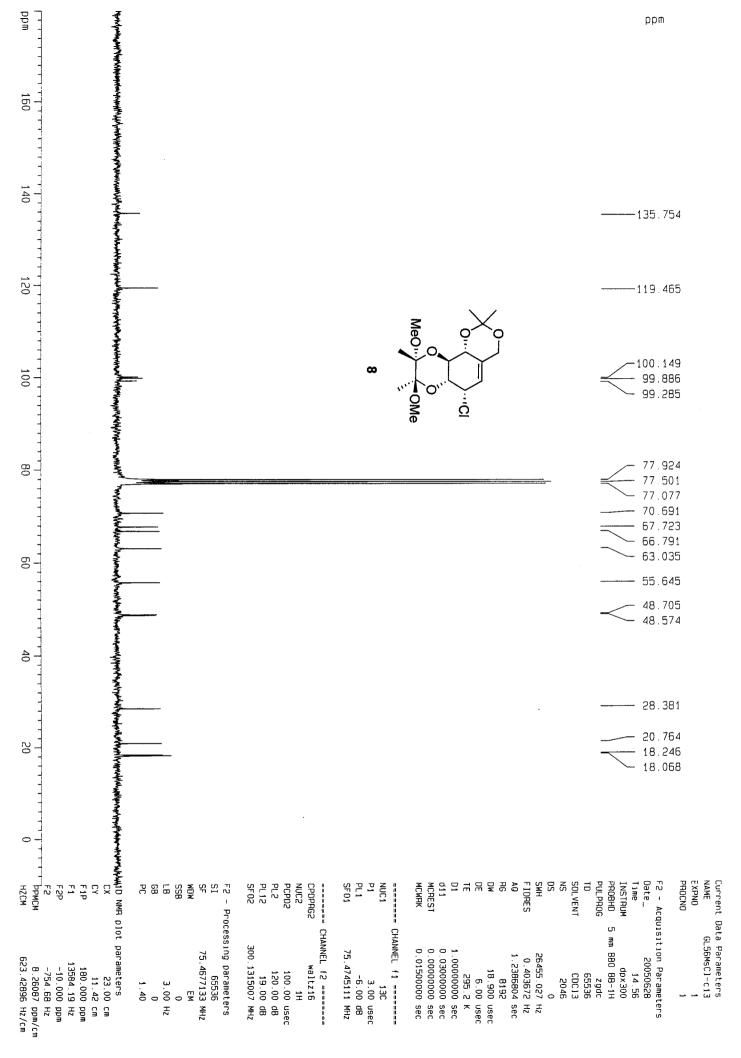
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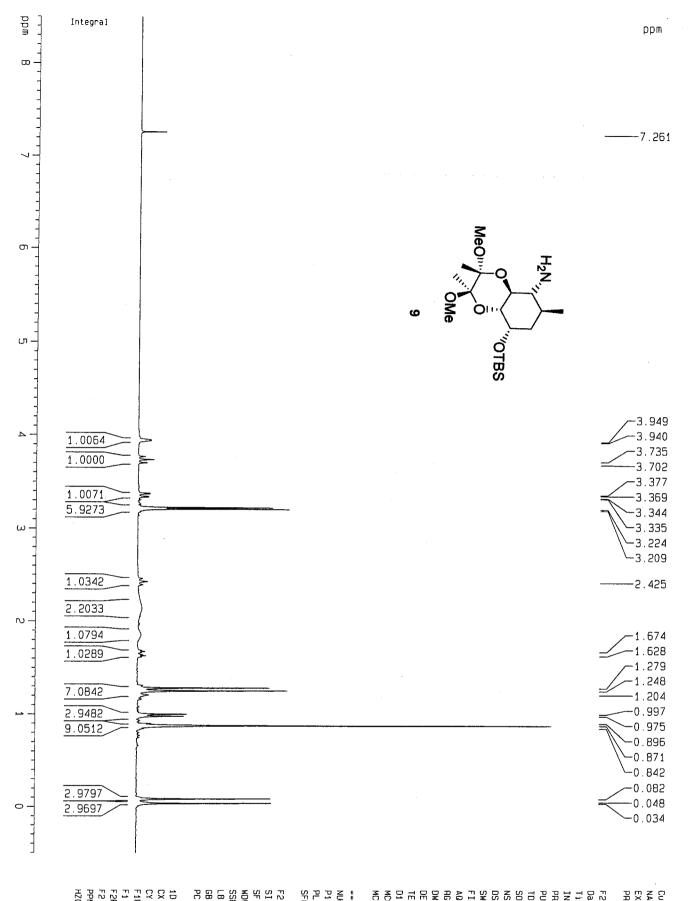
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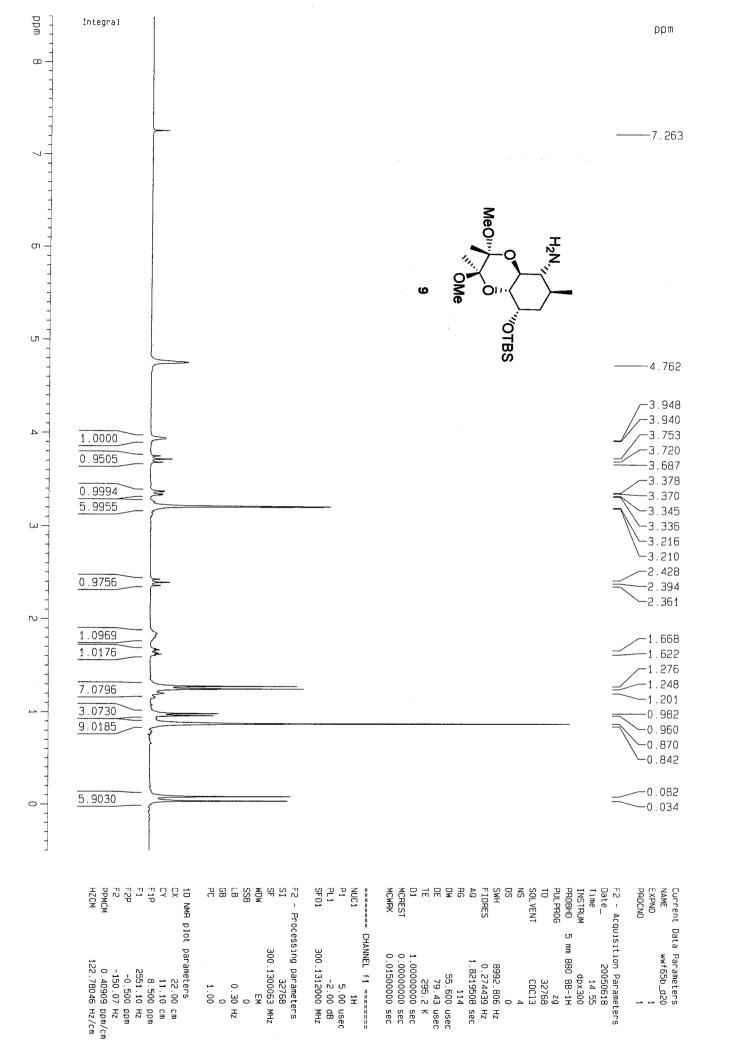




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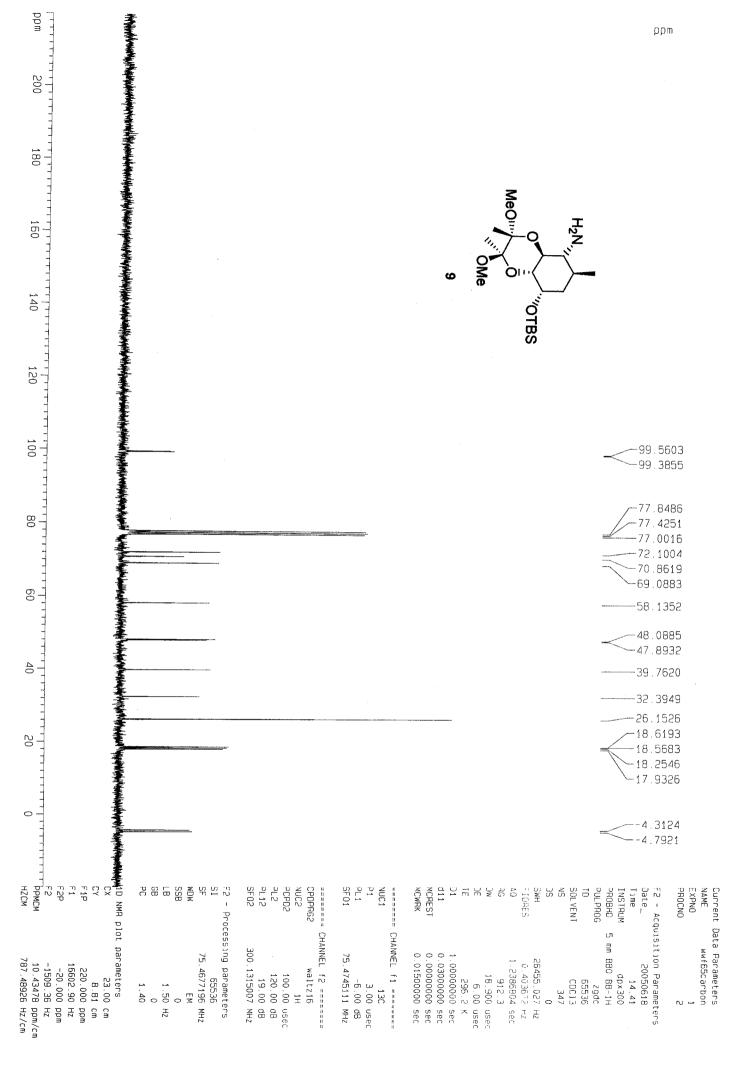


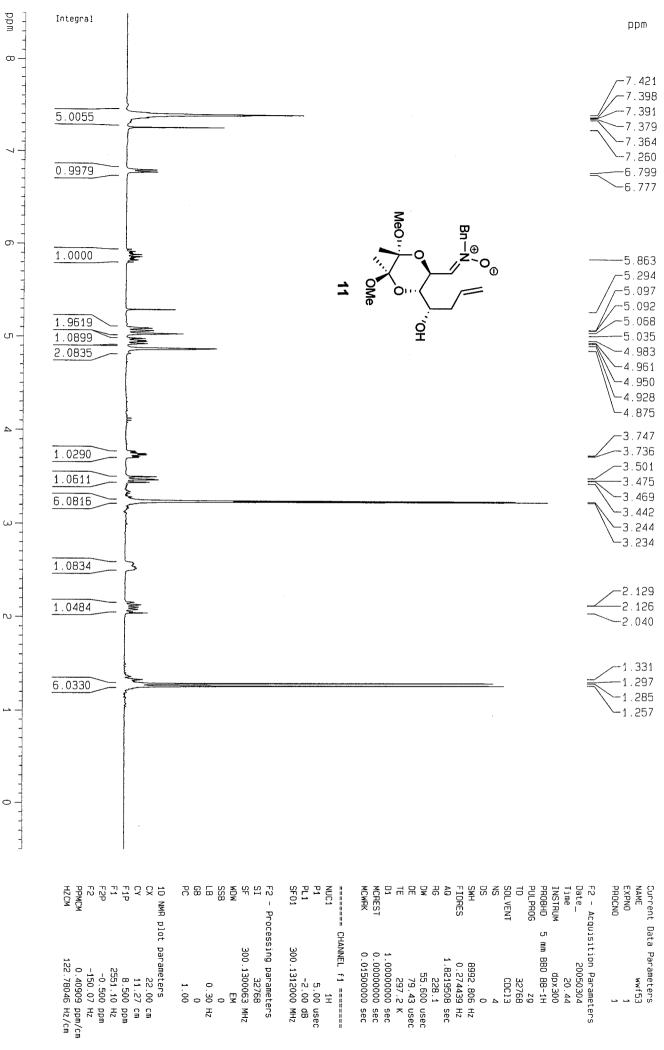
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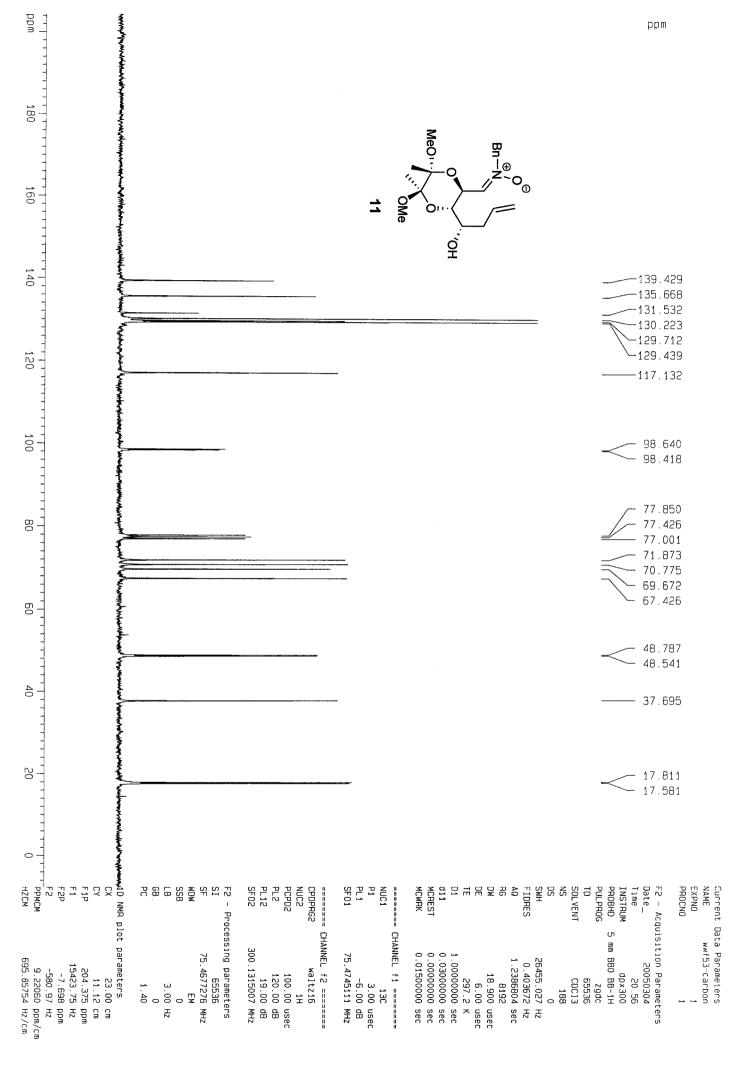


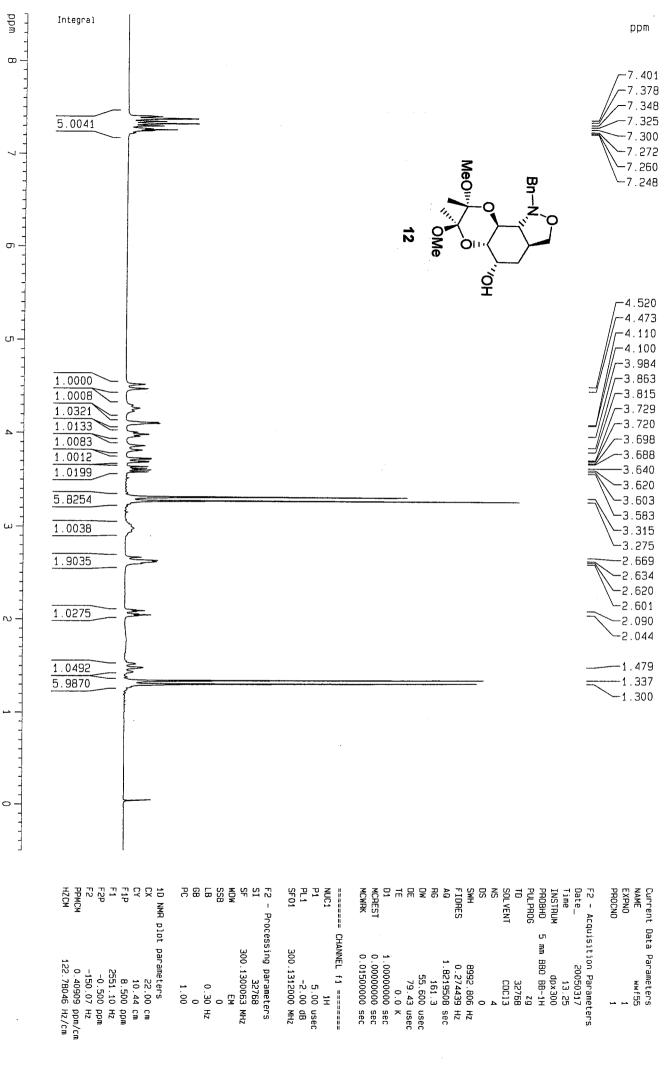
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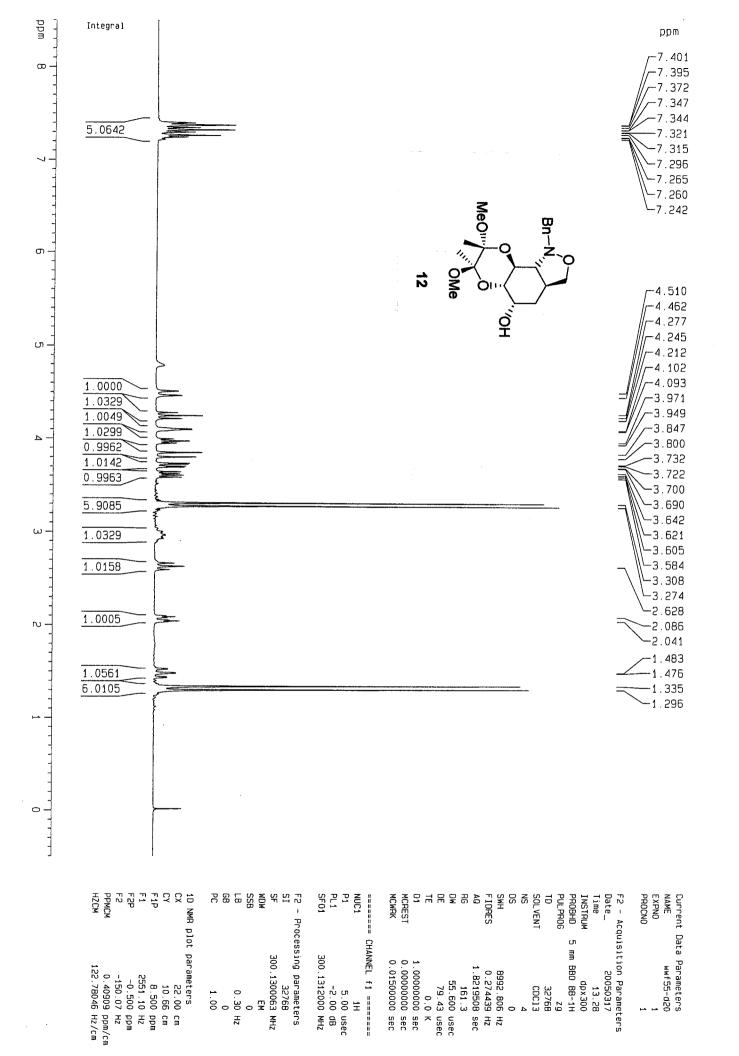
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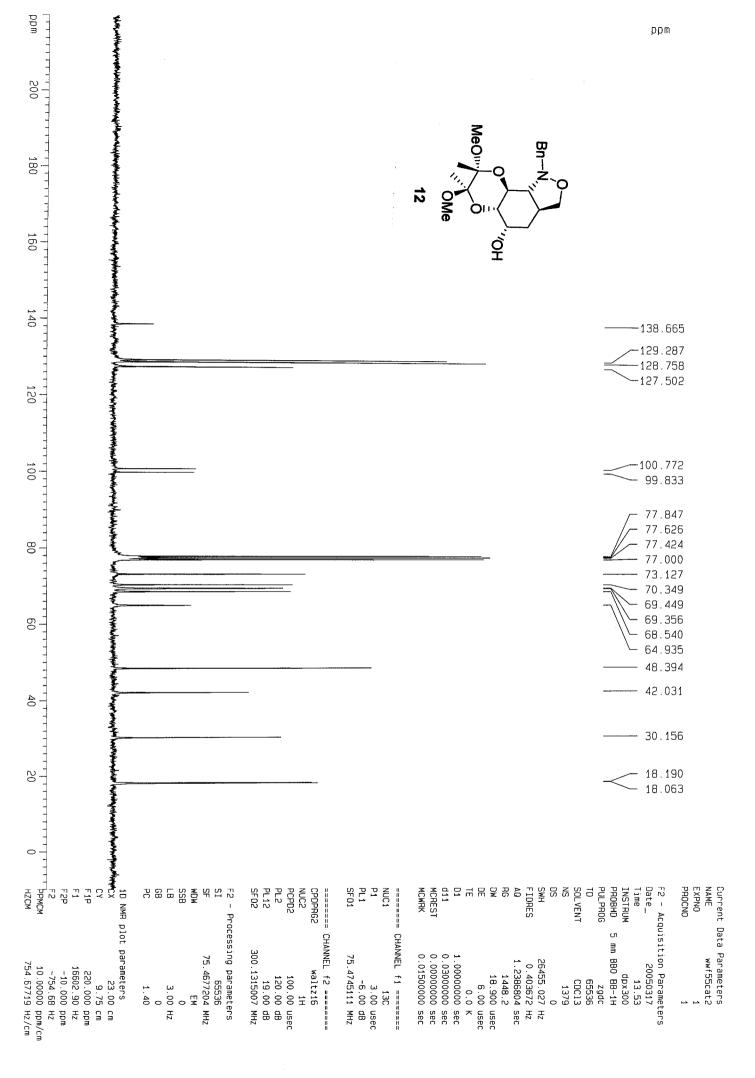


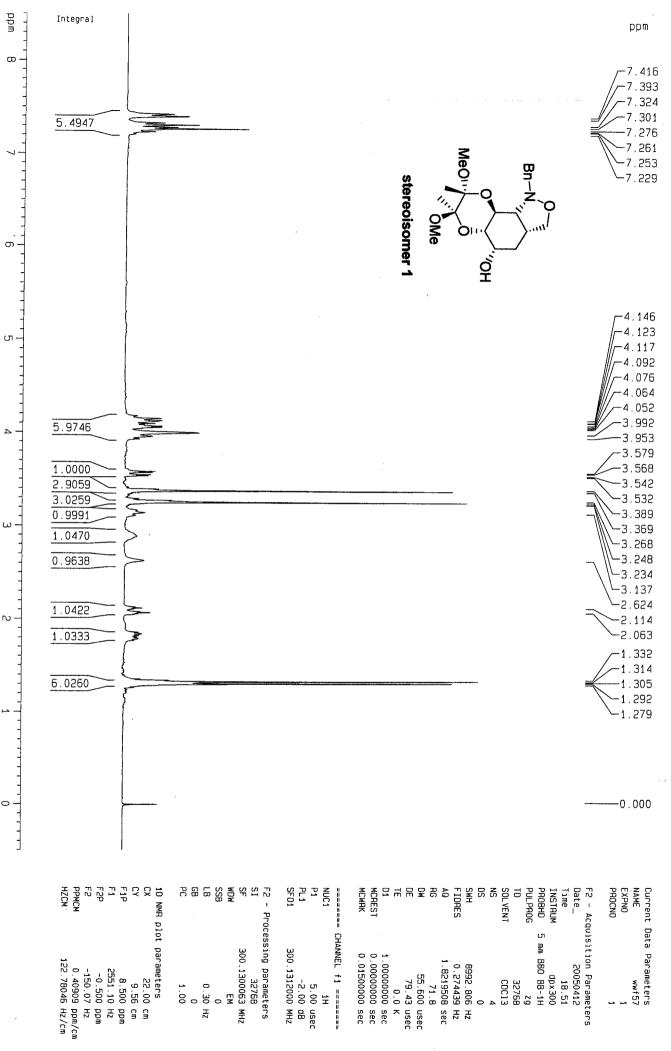


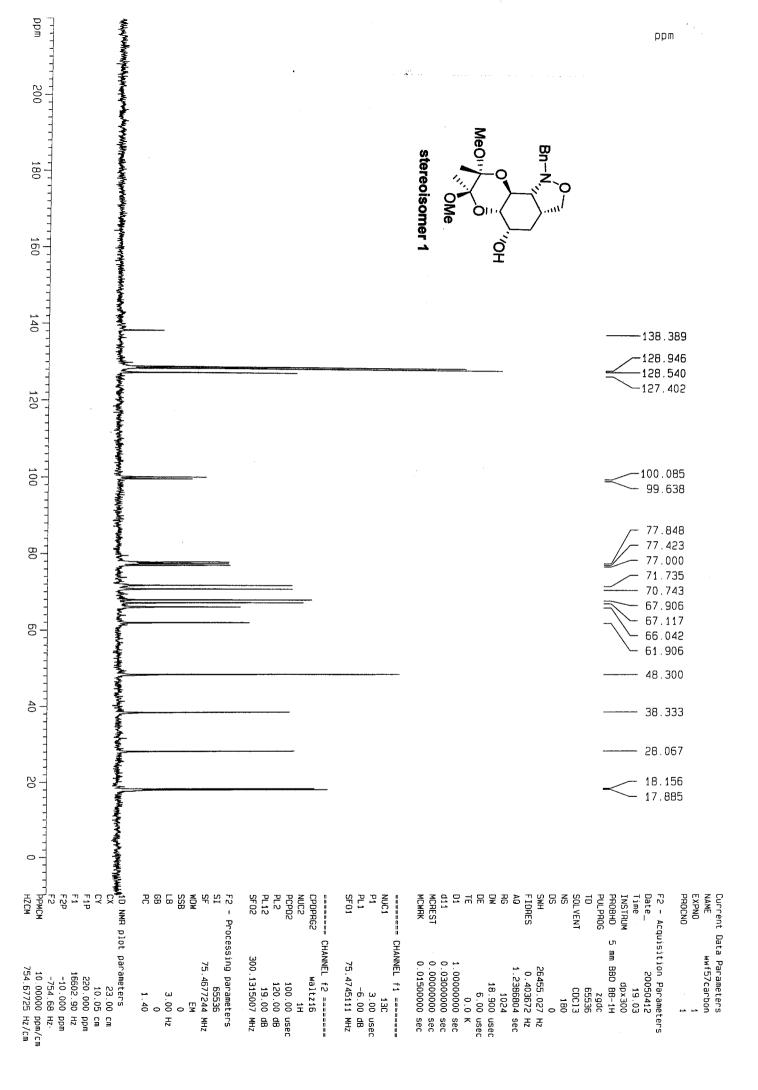


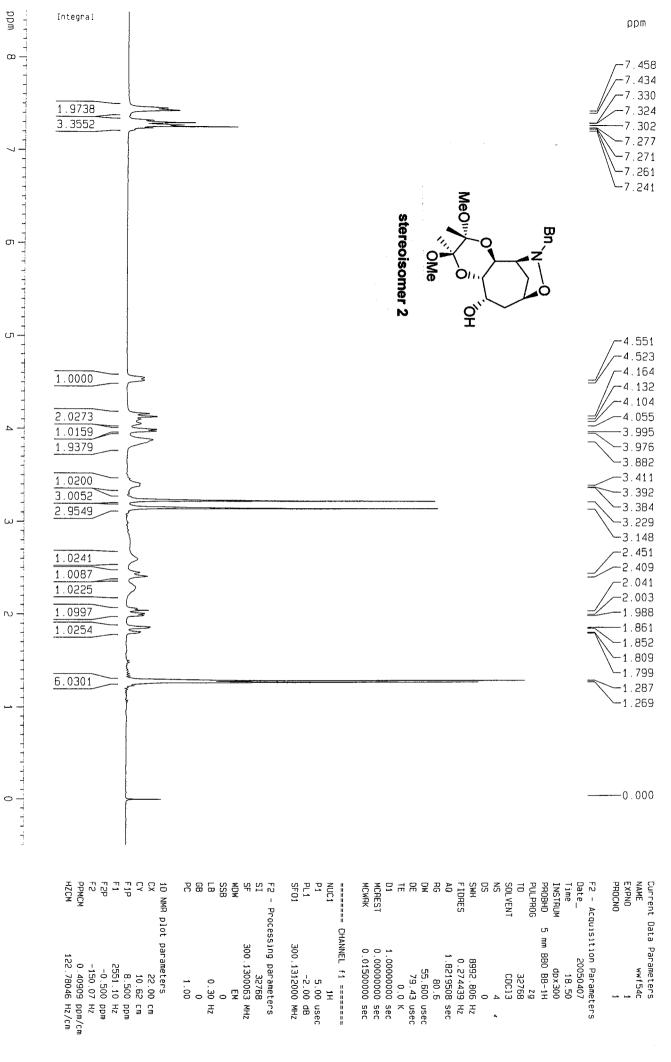


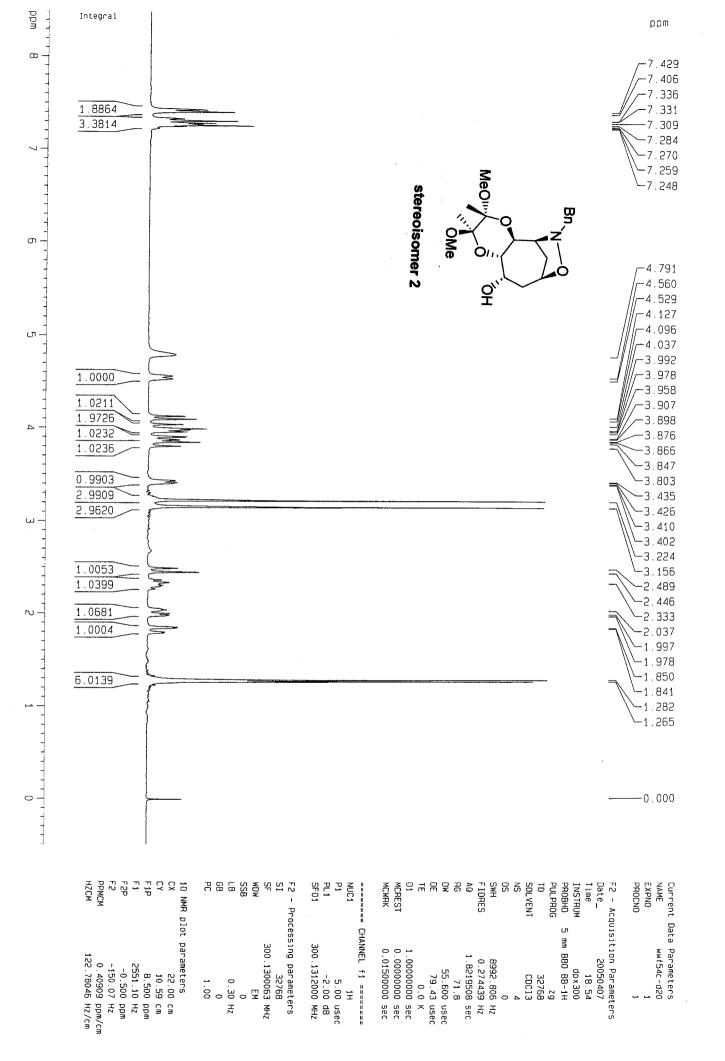
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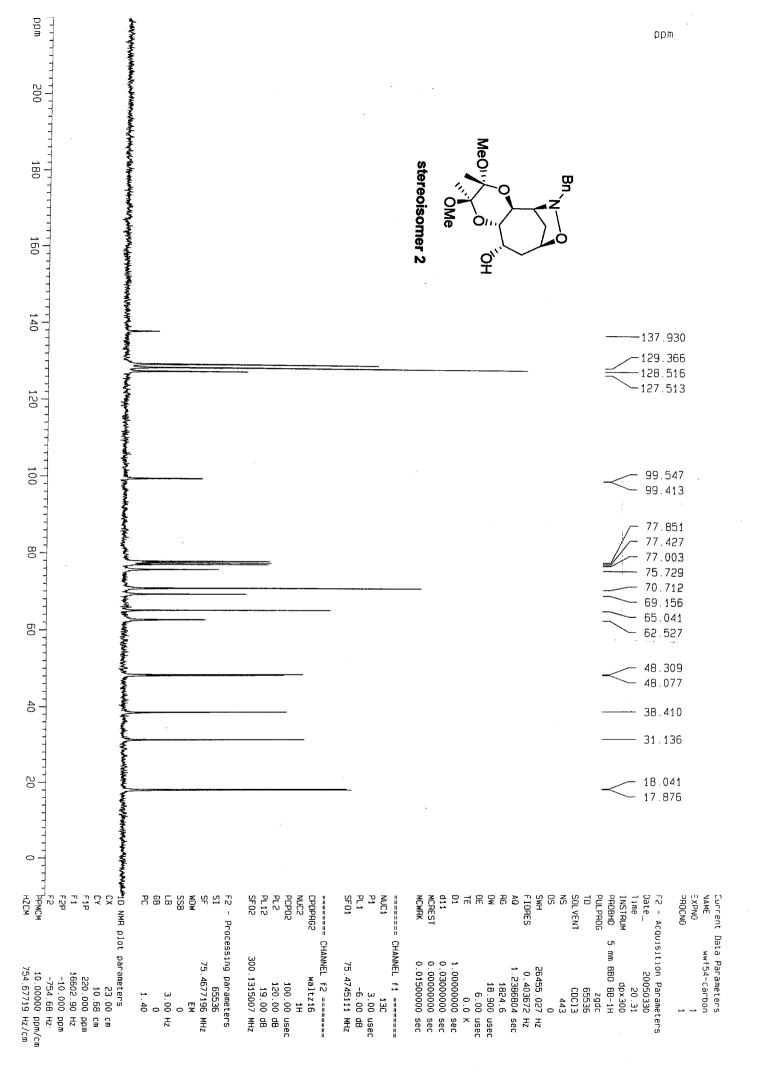


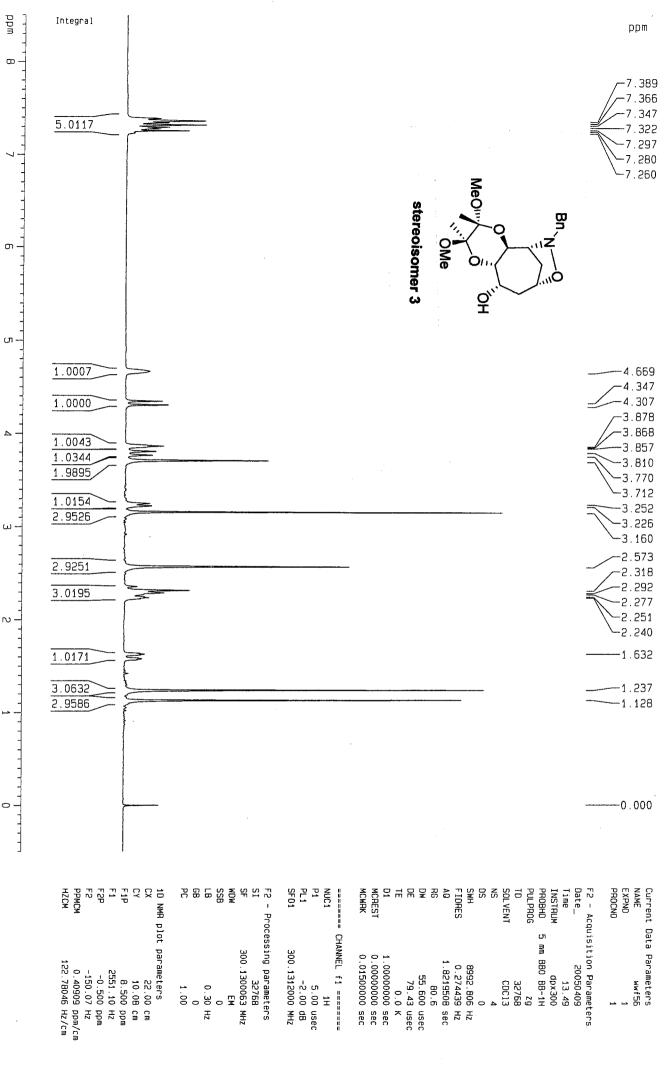


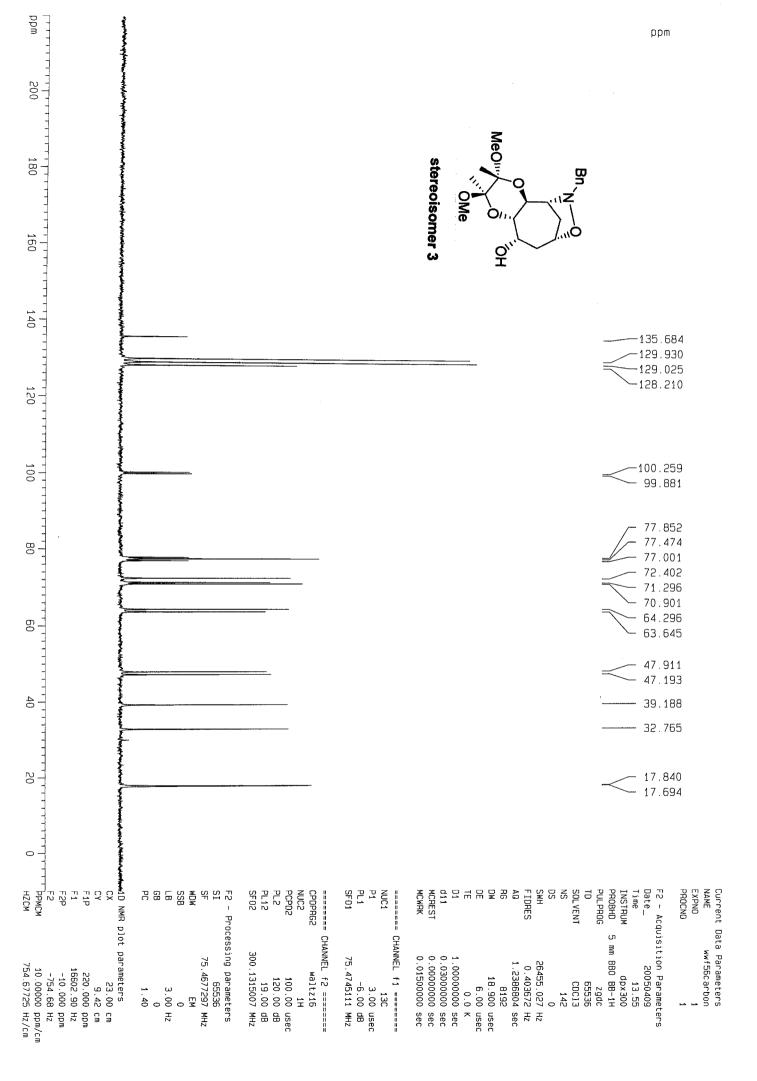


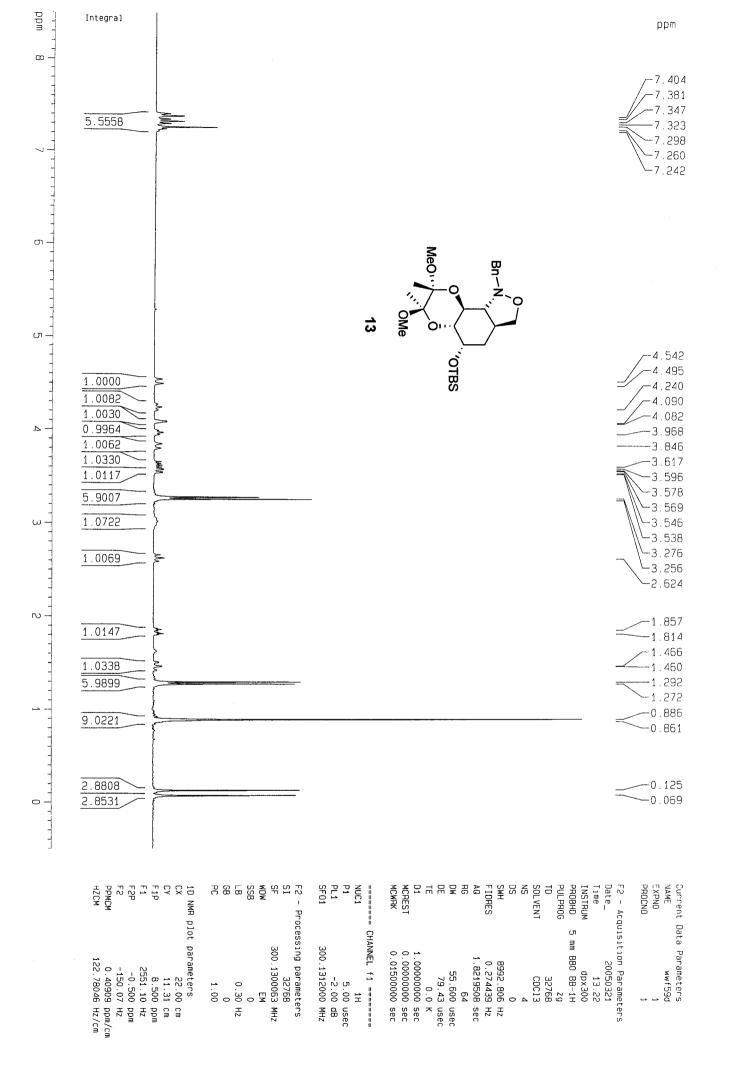


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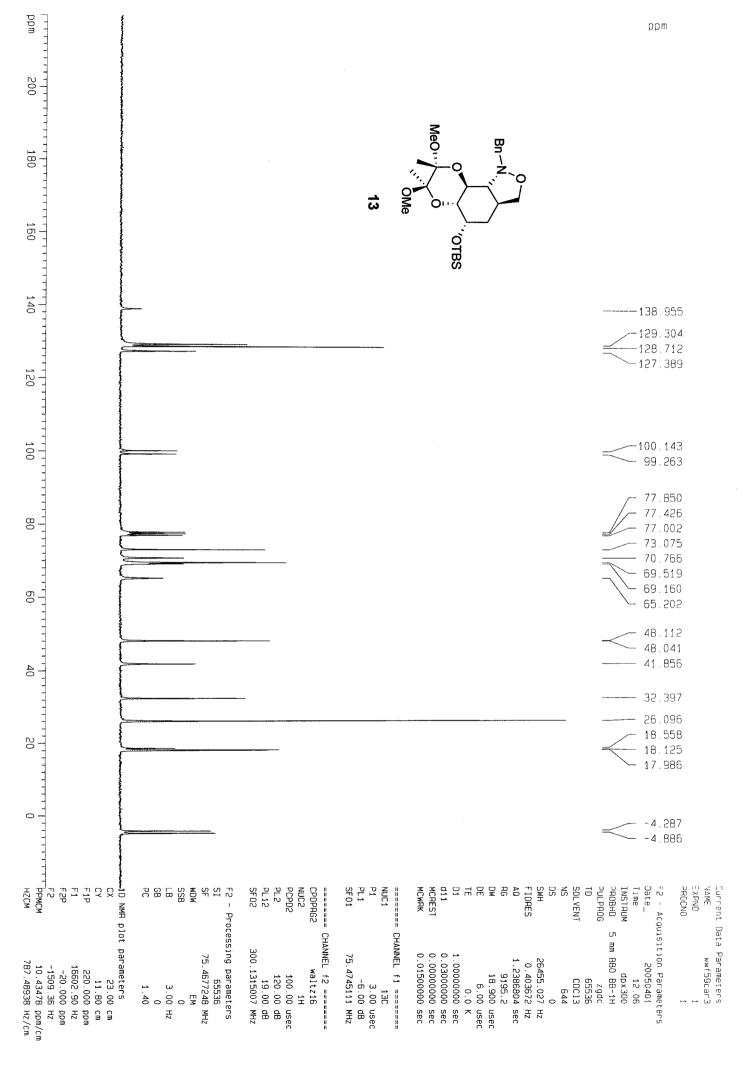


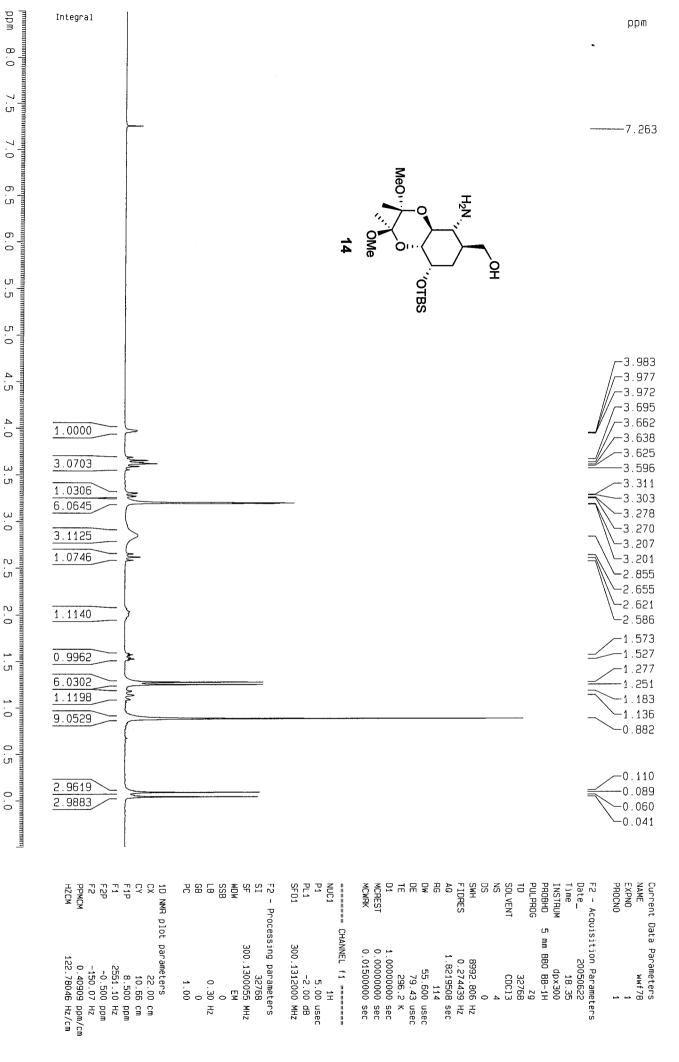




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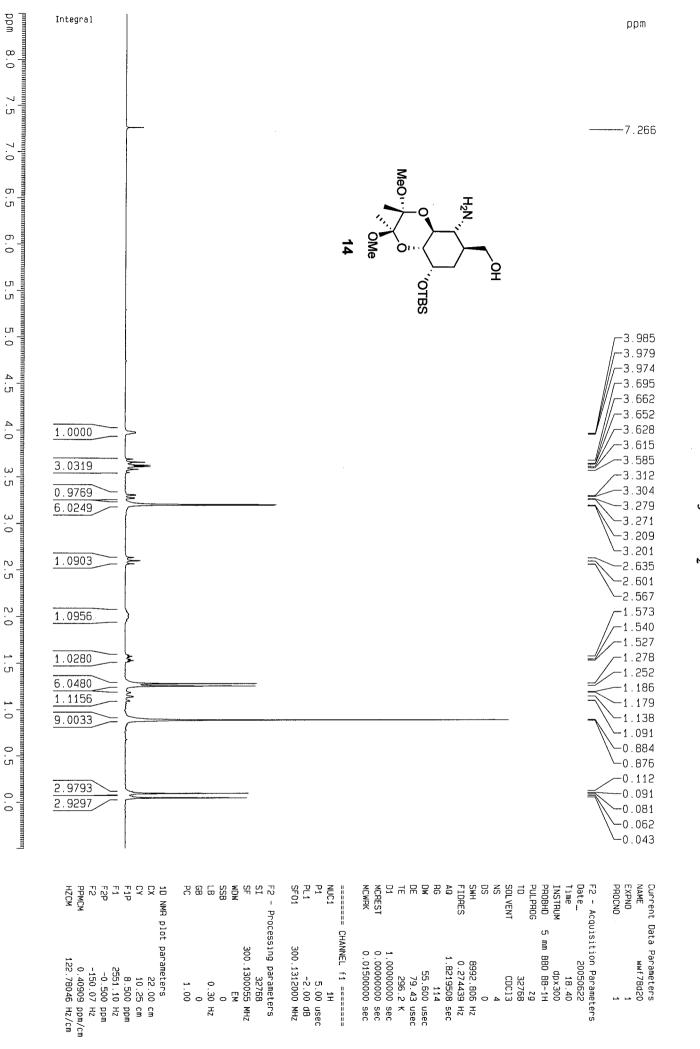




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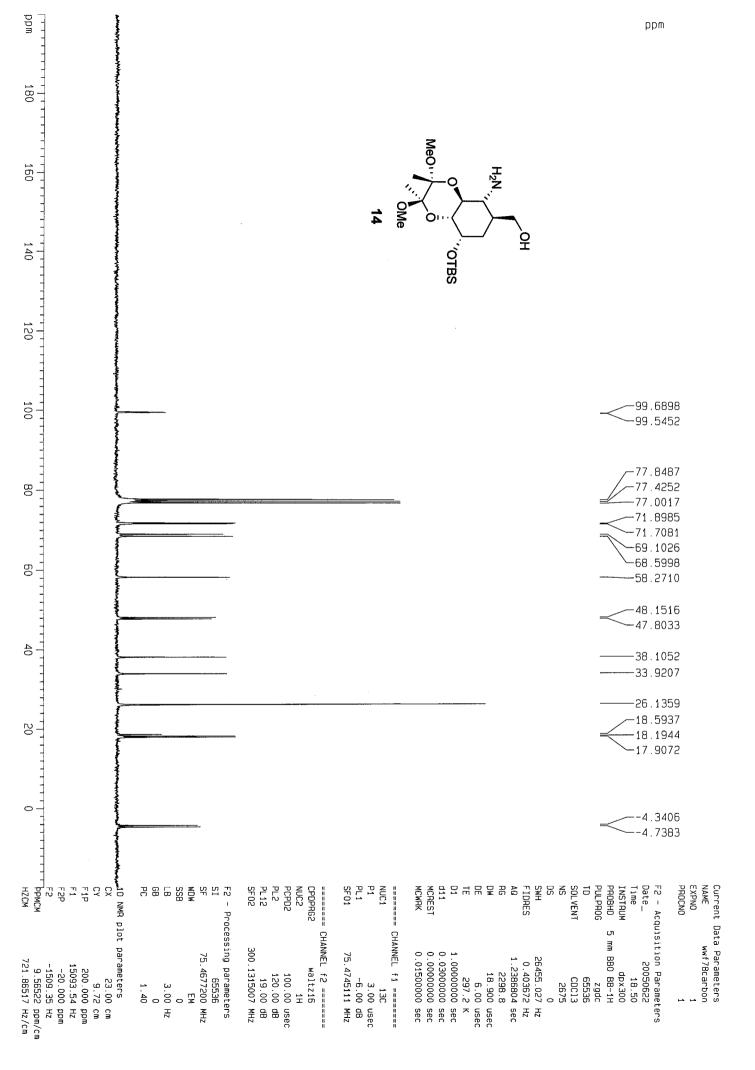
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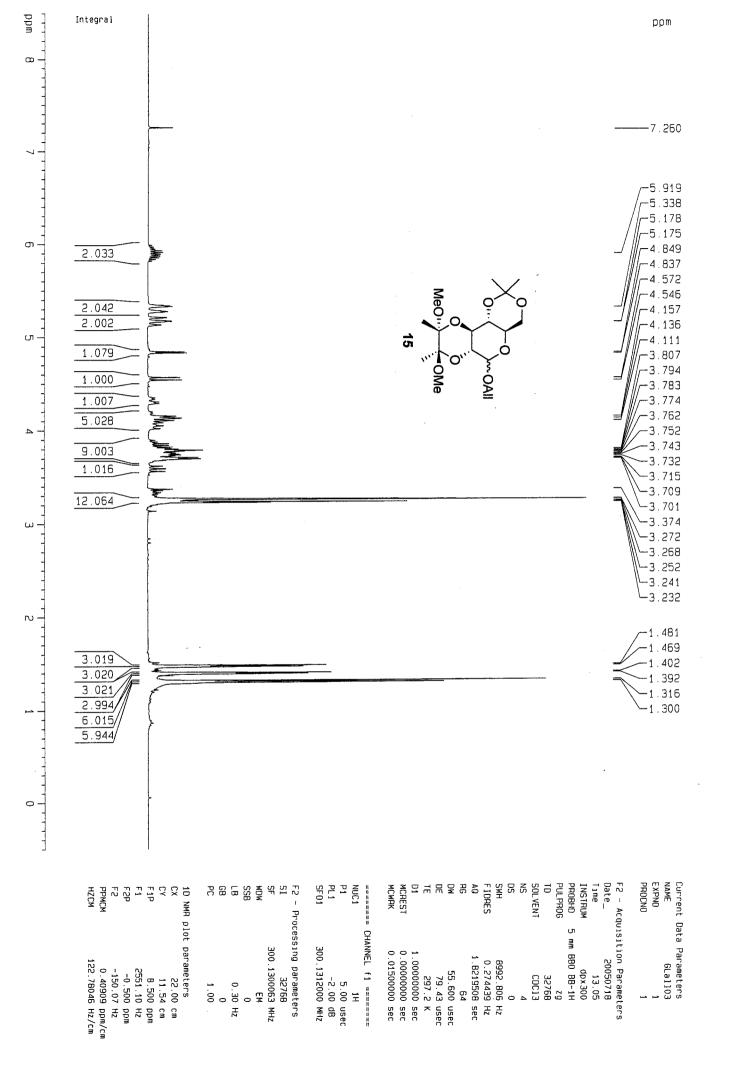
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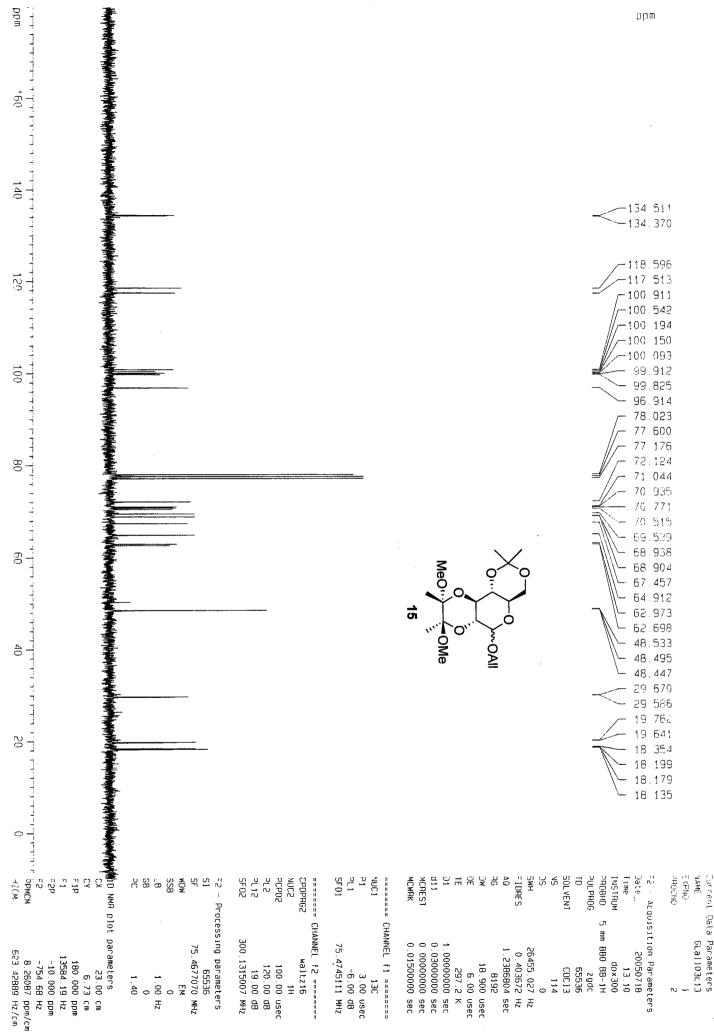
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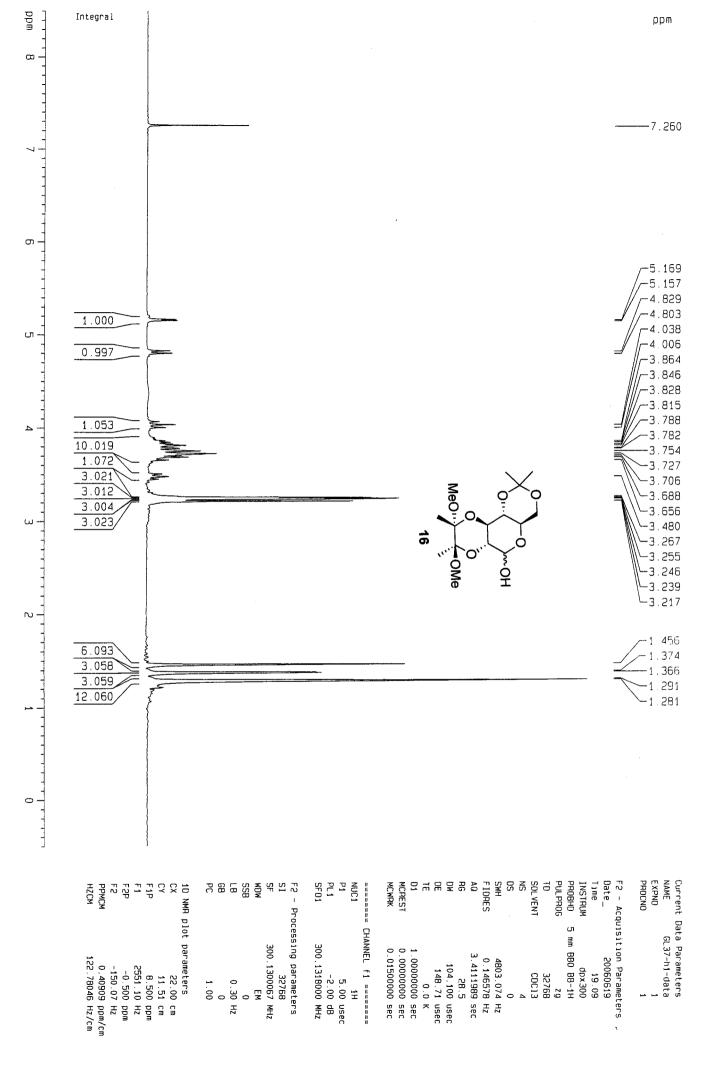


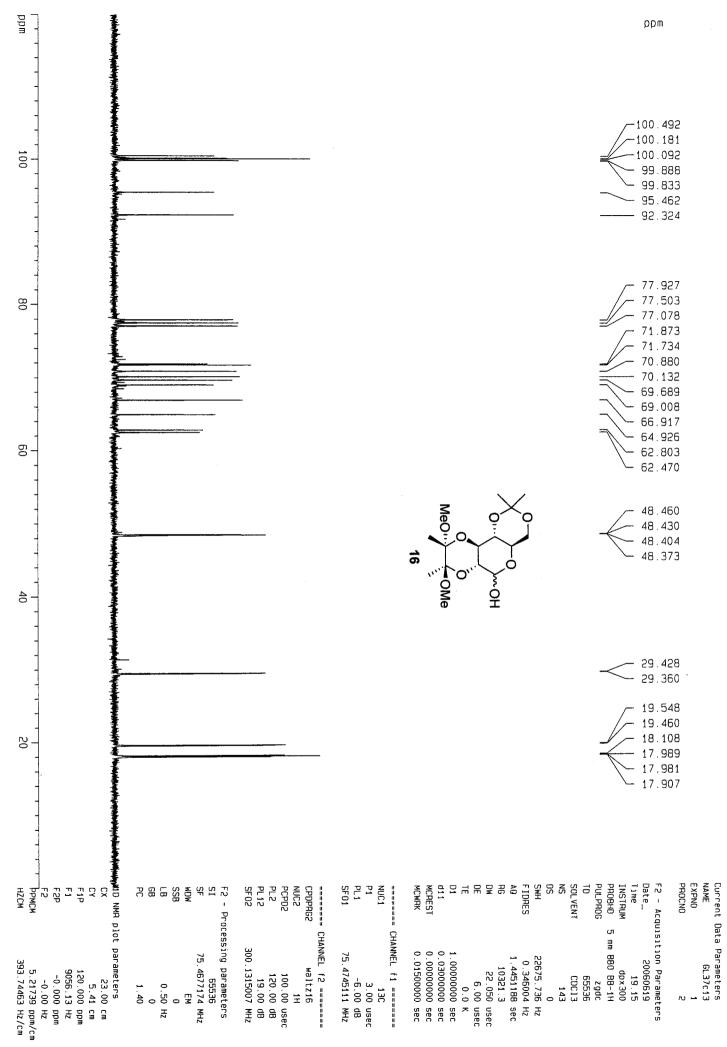
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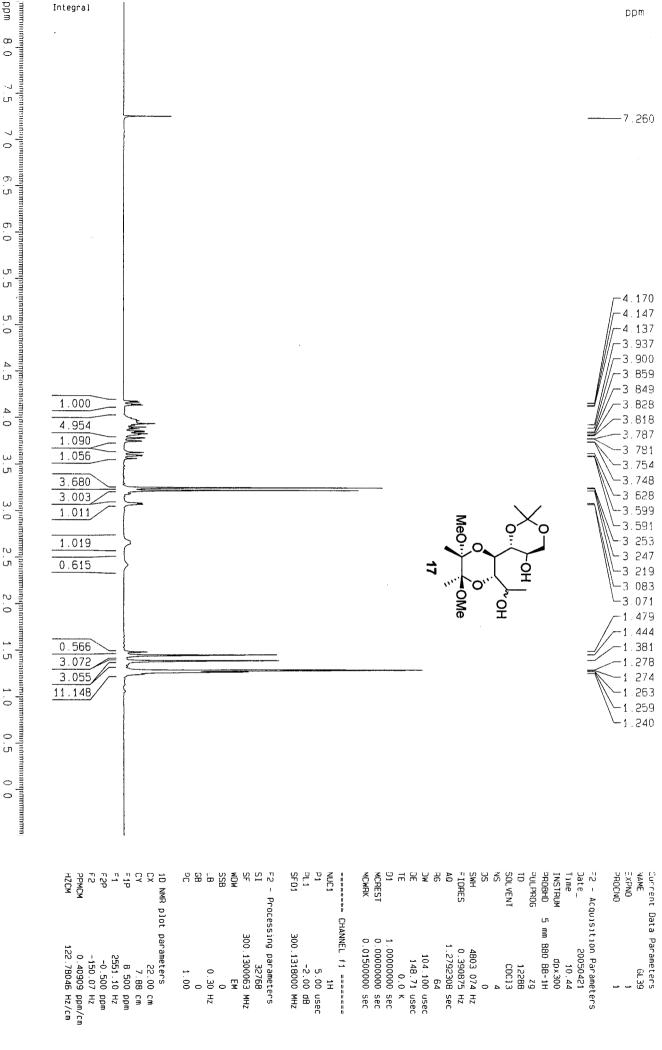




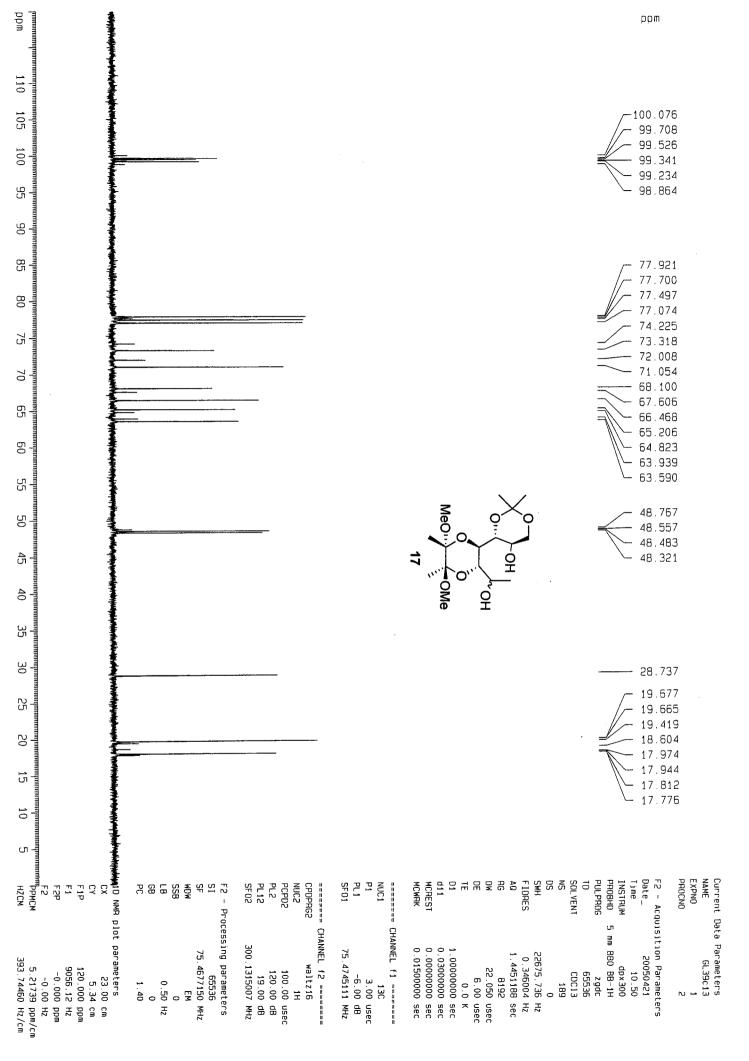
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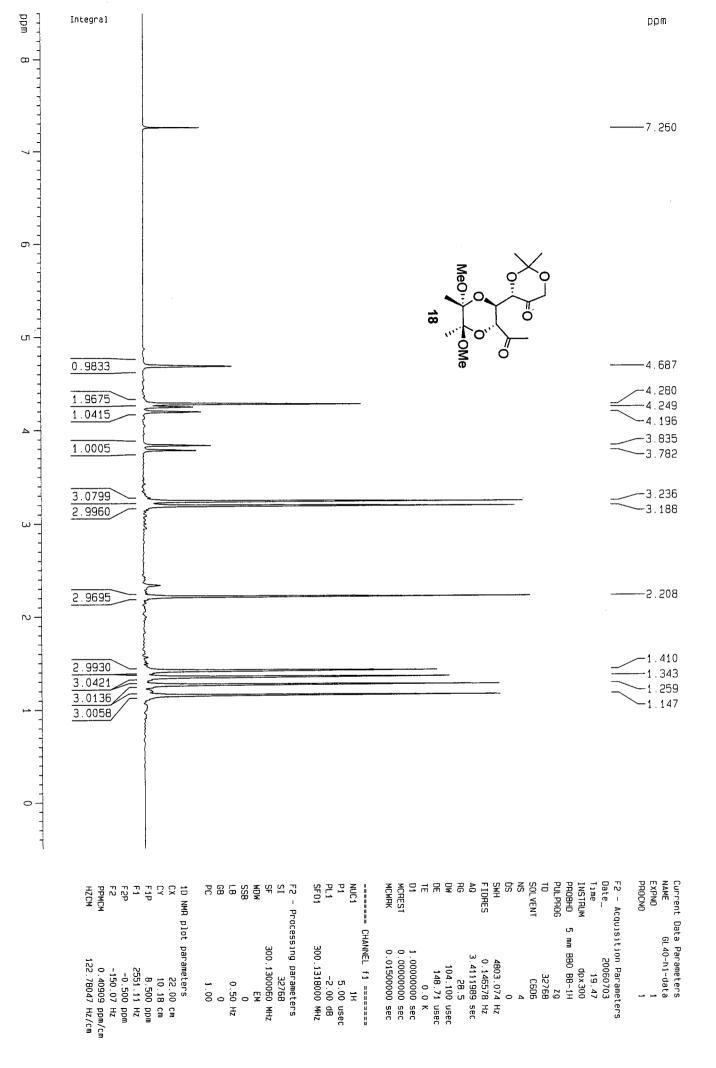






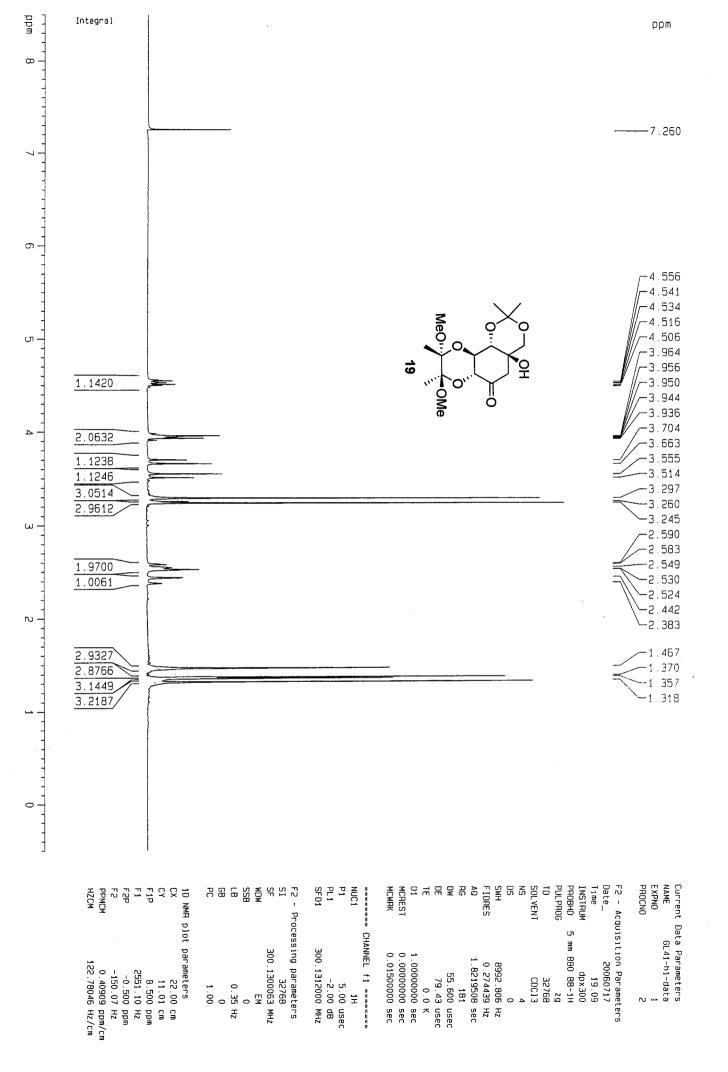
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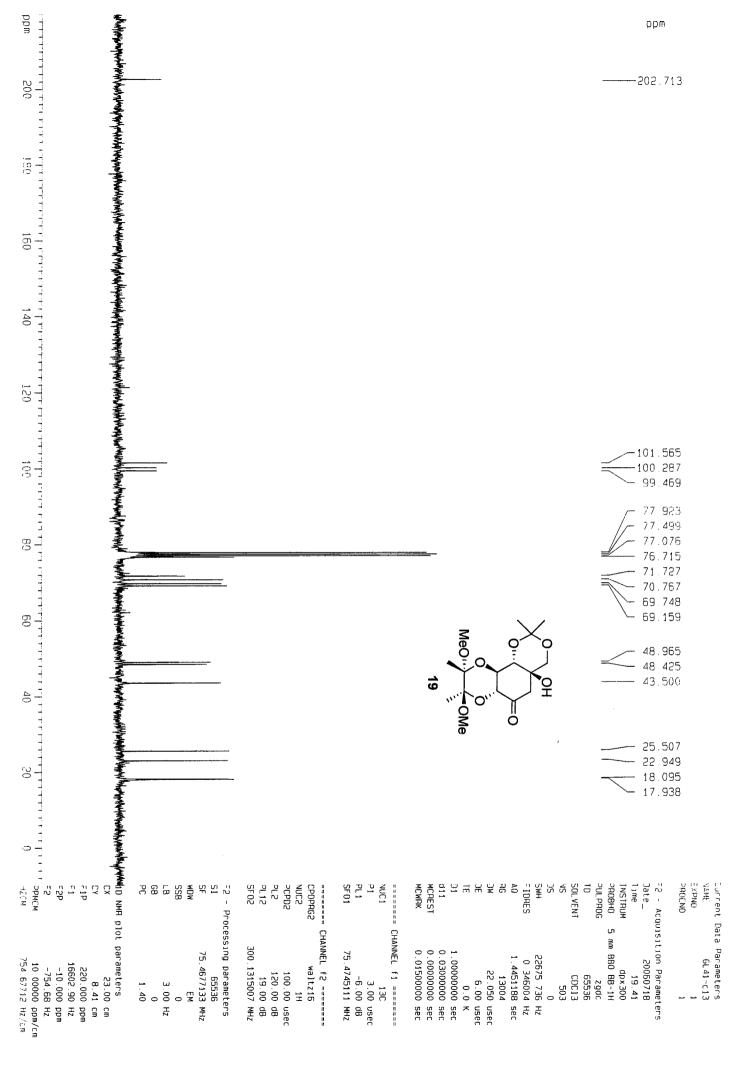


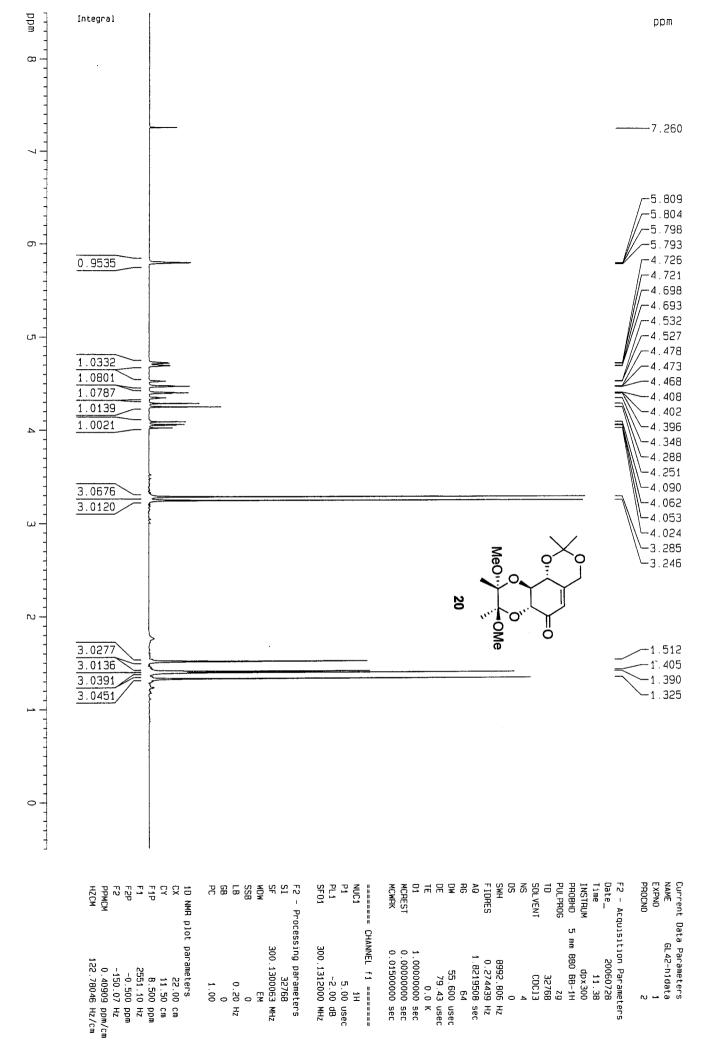
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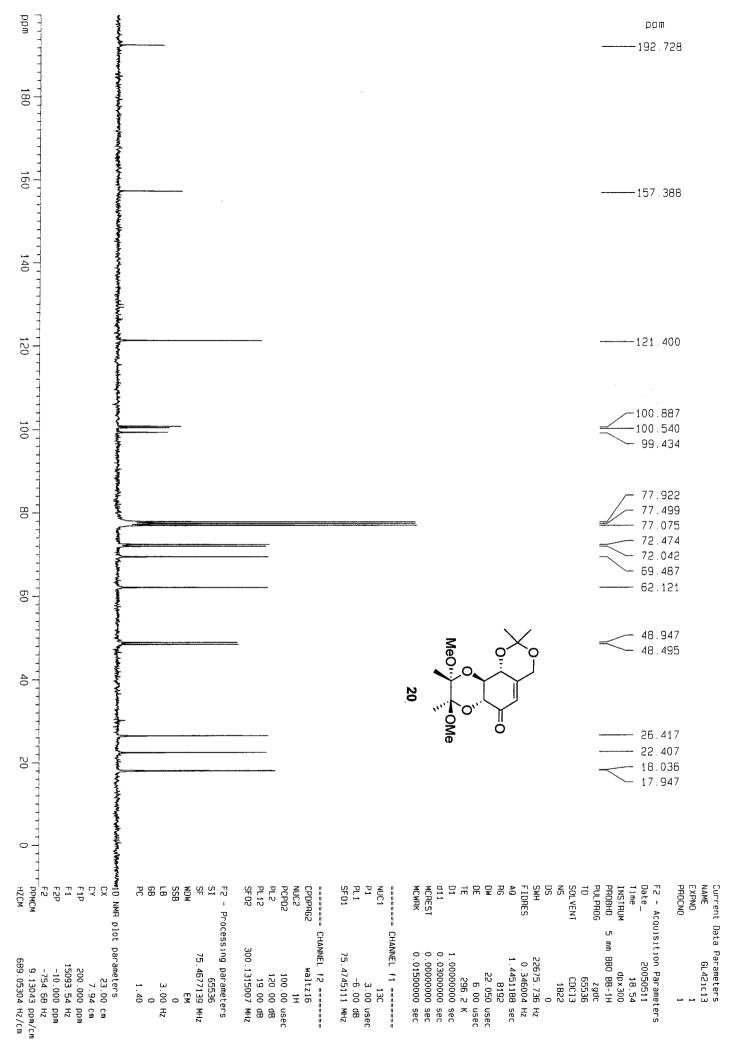
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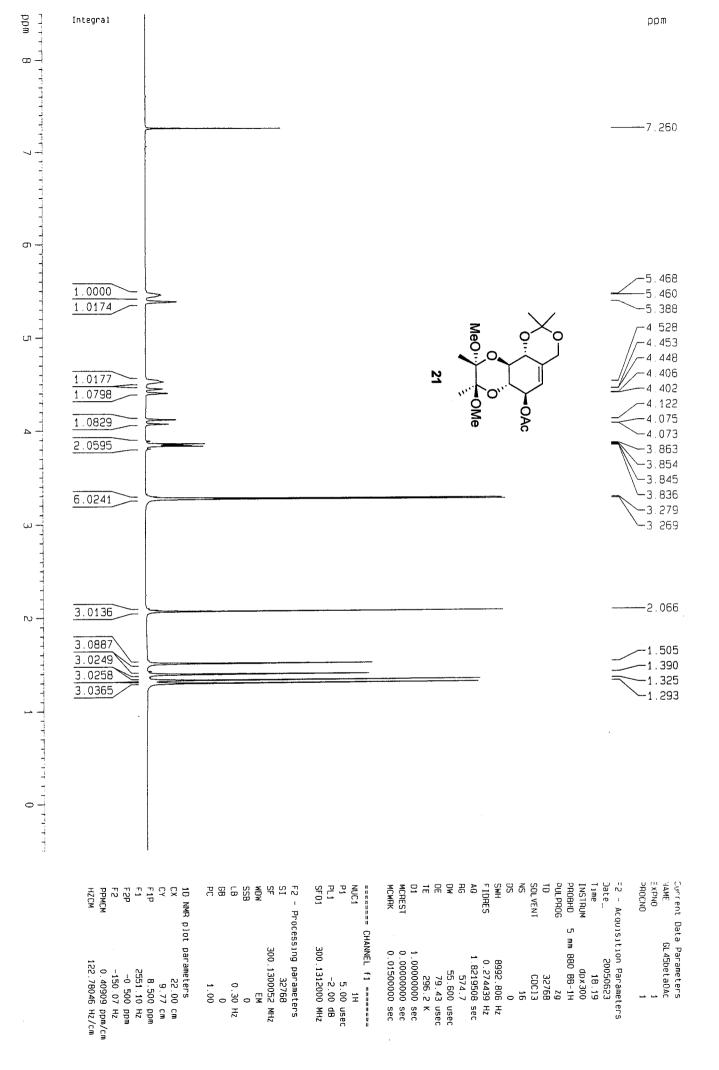


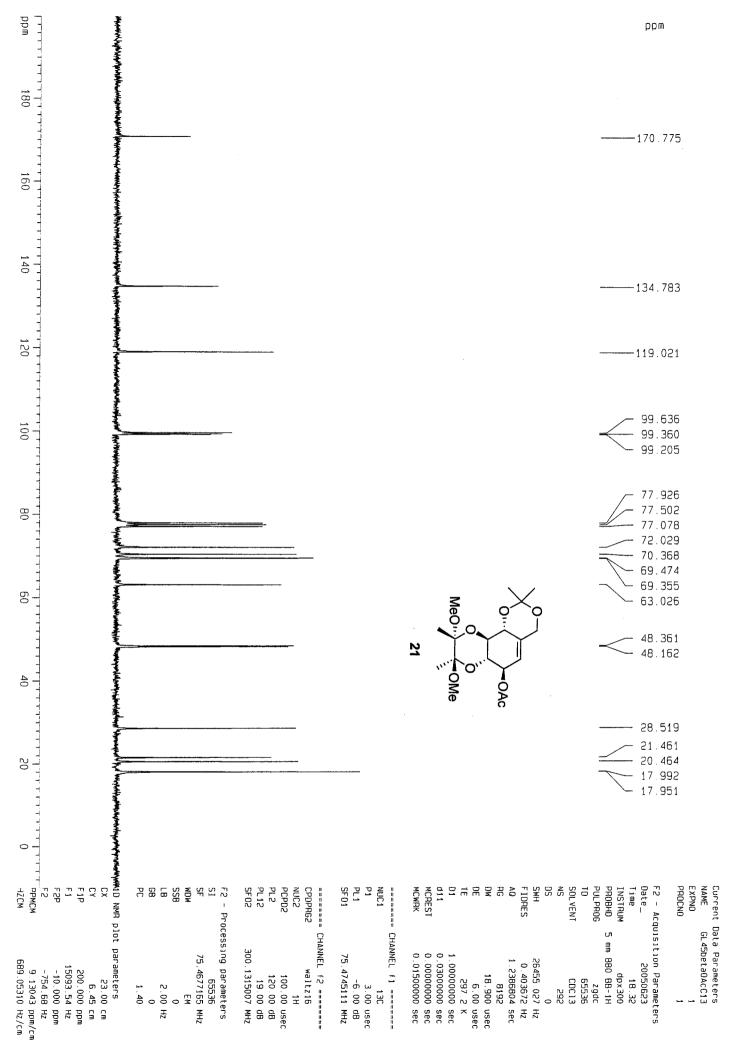
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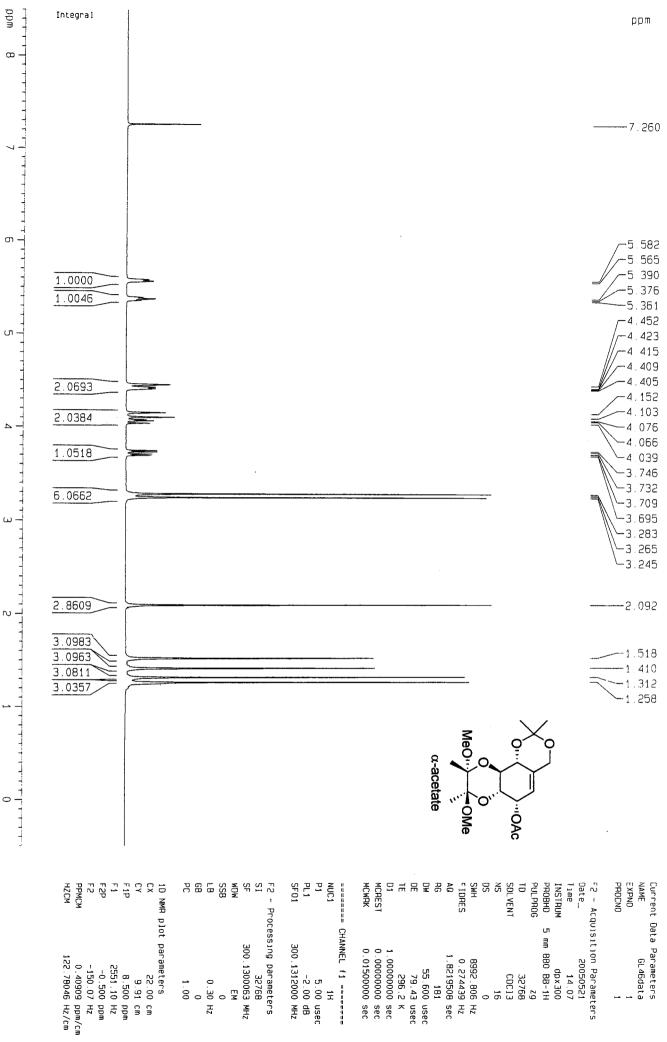




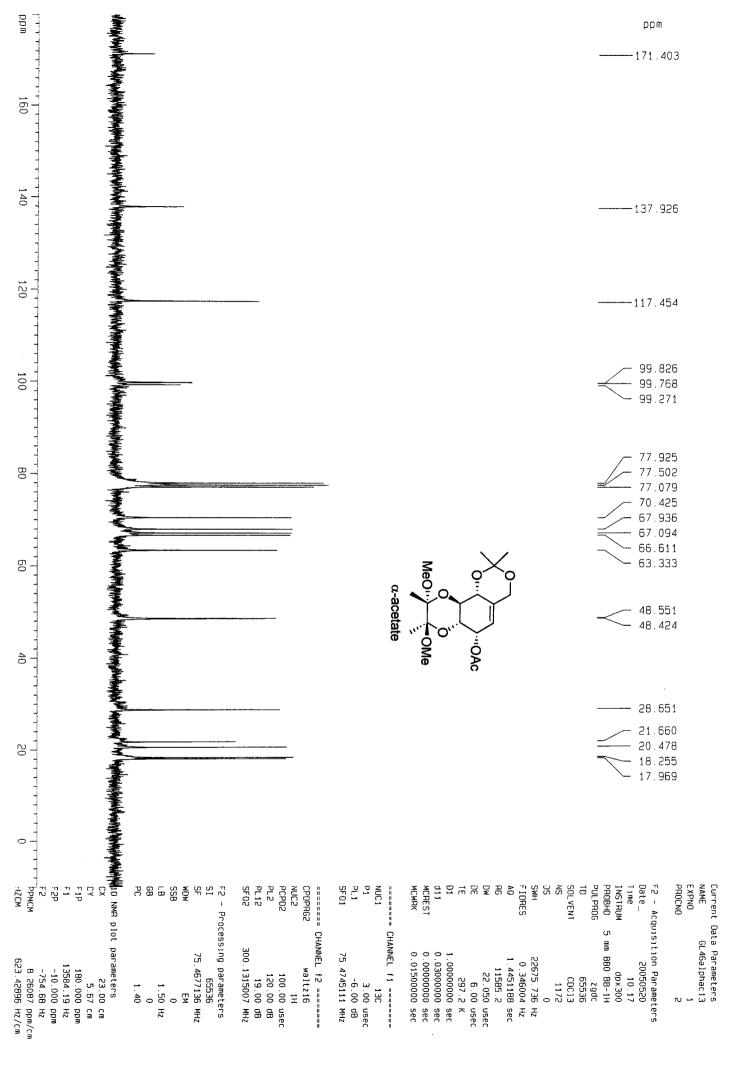




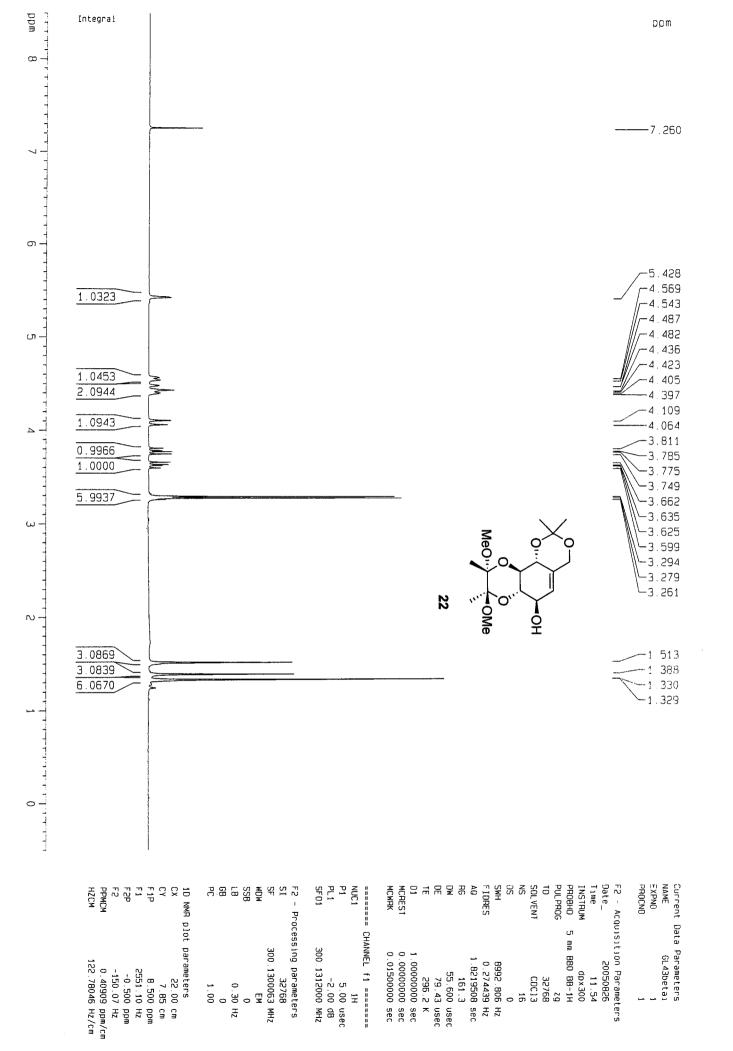




-g рагаль 32768 В М С О О 1H 5.00 usec ~2.00 dB 300.1312000 MHz 29 32768 CDC13 16 0 8992.806 Hz 0.274439 Hz 1.8219508 sec 181 55.600 usec 79.43 usec 79.43 usec 295.2 K 1.00000000 sec 0.001500000 sec

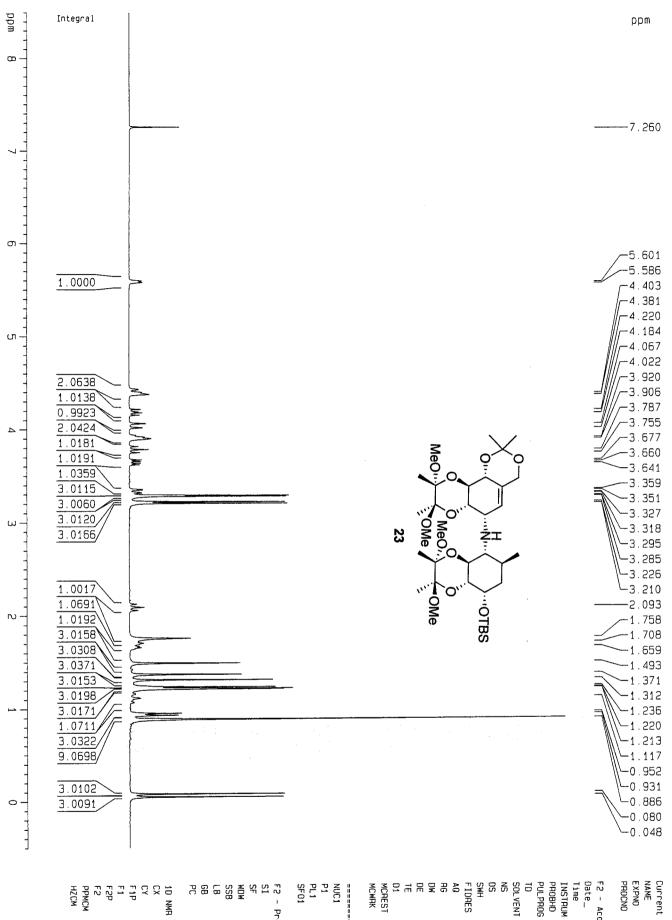


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HZCM	F1 F2P F2P	PC SB F2 SB F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2	PCPDPRC PCPD2 PL2 PL12 SF02	AS SWH FIDHES DE DE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE TE	Current NAME EXPNO PROCNO F2 - Ac Date_ Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROC TD SOLVENT
4CM 7.84783 ppm/cm 592.25751 Hz/cm	VMA bjof ba	- Processing barameters 65536 75.4677141 MHz 0 2.00 Hz 0 1.40	====== CHANNEL f2 ====== CPDPRG2 waltzi6 NUC2 14 PCPD2 100.00 usec PL2 120.00 dB PL12 19.00 dB PL12 300.1315007 MHz	IDA IDA <thida< th=""> <thida< th=""> <thida< th=""></thida<></thida<></thida<>	int Data Paramet GL43) 40 40 40 40 40 11 10 40 5 mm 880 8 40 10 5 mm 880 8 40 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10



 1D NWA plot parameters
 22.00 cm

 CX
 22.10 cm

 CY
 11.74 cm

 F1P
 8.500 ppm

 F1
 2551.10 Hz

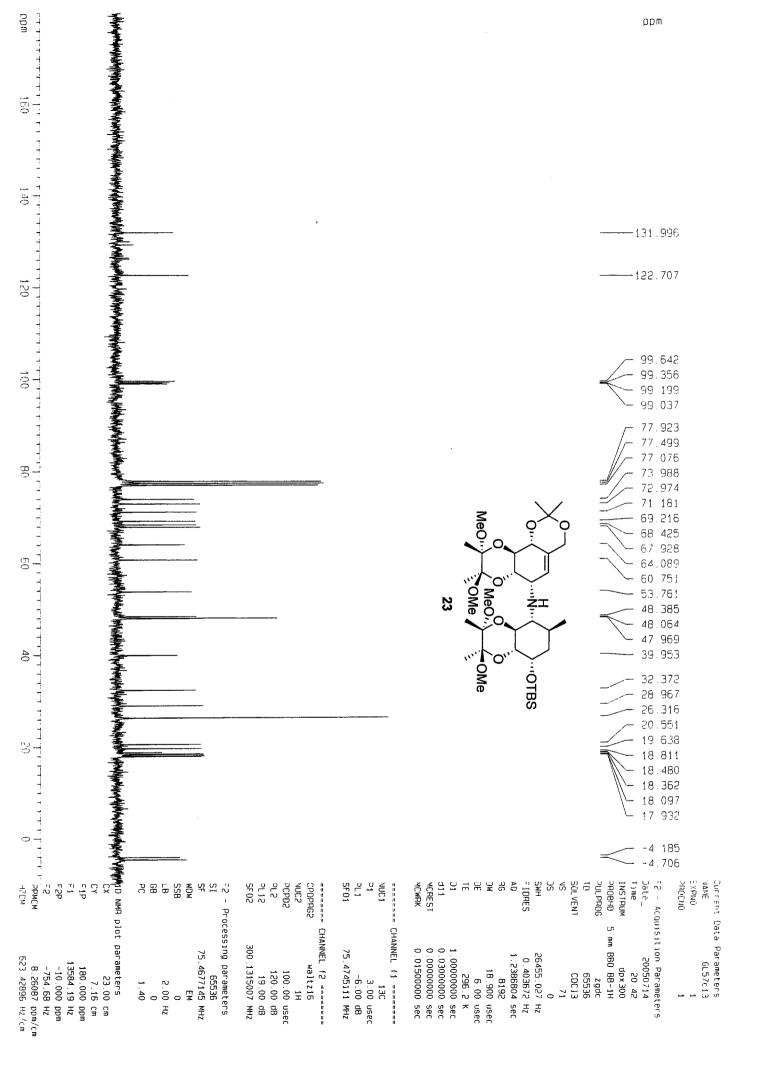
 F2
 -0.500 ppm

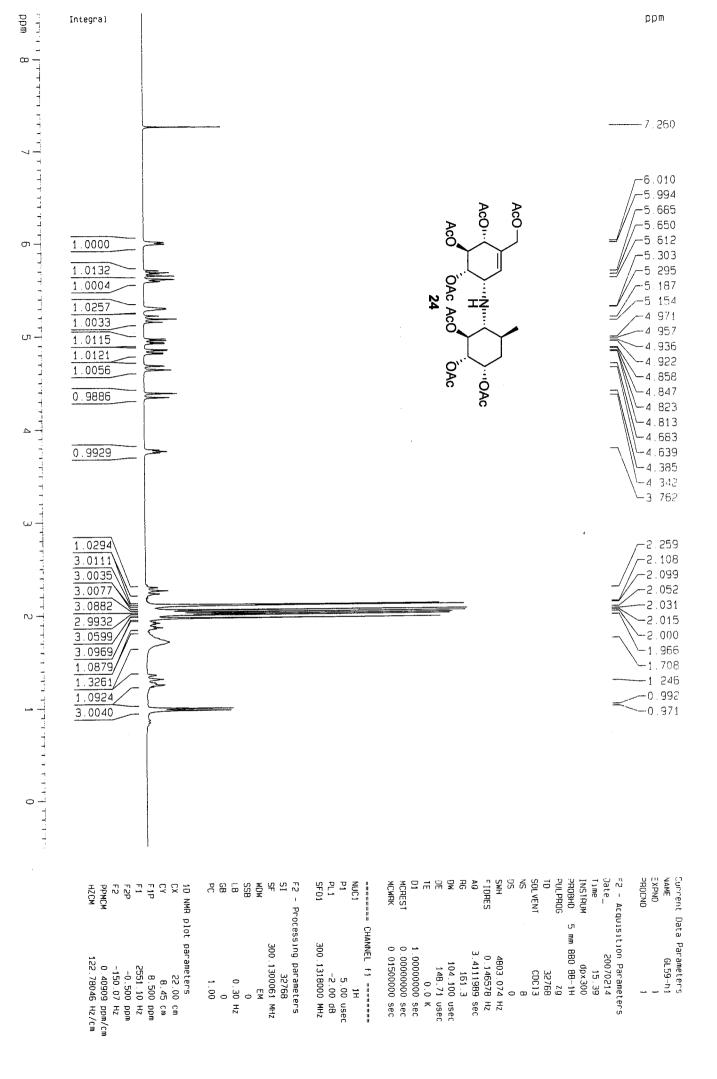
 F2
 -150.07 Hz

 PPMCM
 0.40909 ppm/c

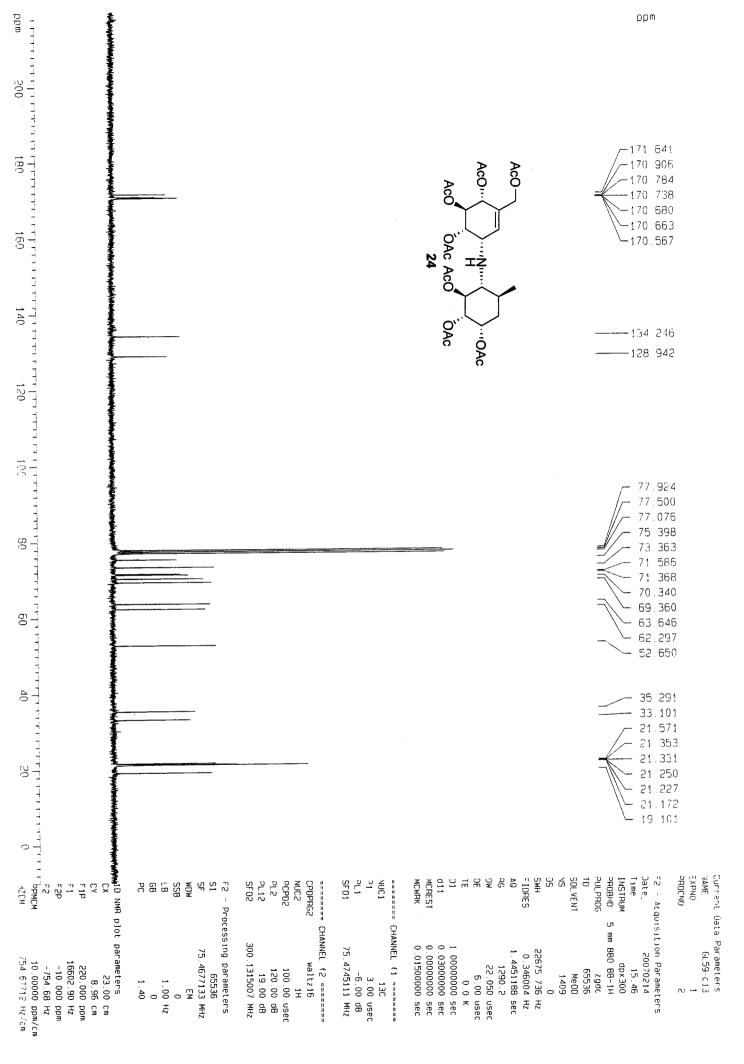
 HZCM
 122.78046 Hz/cr

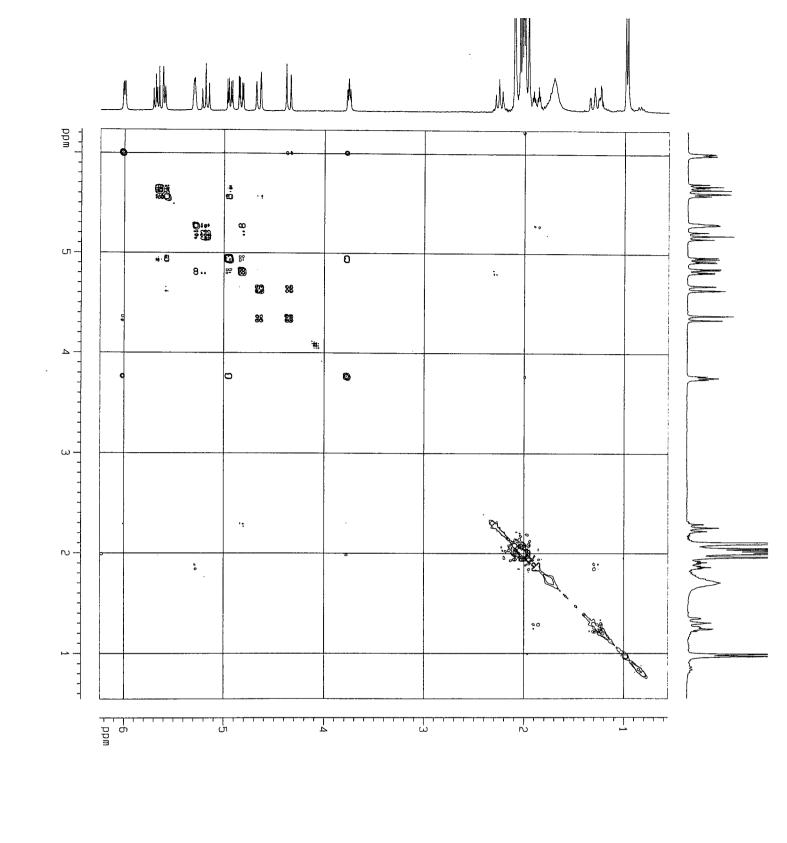
 INSTRUM PROBHD Current Data Parameters NAME GL57dataok PULPROG F2 - Acquisition Parameters ł Processing parameters сı CHANNEL f1 ======= i 29 32768 CDC13 8 0 8992.806 Hz 0.274439 Hz 1.8219508 Sec 1.8219508 Sec 1.8219508 Sec 79.43 Usec 296.2 K 300.1300063 MHz EM 0 1H 5.00 usec -2.00 dB 300.1312000 MHz 1.00000000 sec 0.00000000 sec 0.01500000 sec 880 BB-1H 8.500 ppm 2551.10 Hz -0.500 ppm -150.07 Hz 0.40909 ppm/cm 122.78046 Hz/cm 20050916 dpx300 13.20 32768 0.30 Hz 0 1.00





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NDO TO SFO1 FIDRES SW P1 P1 SF01
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 Time
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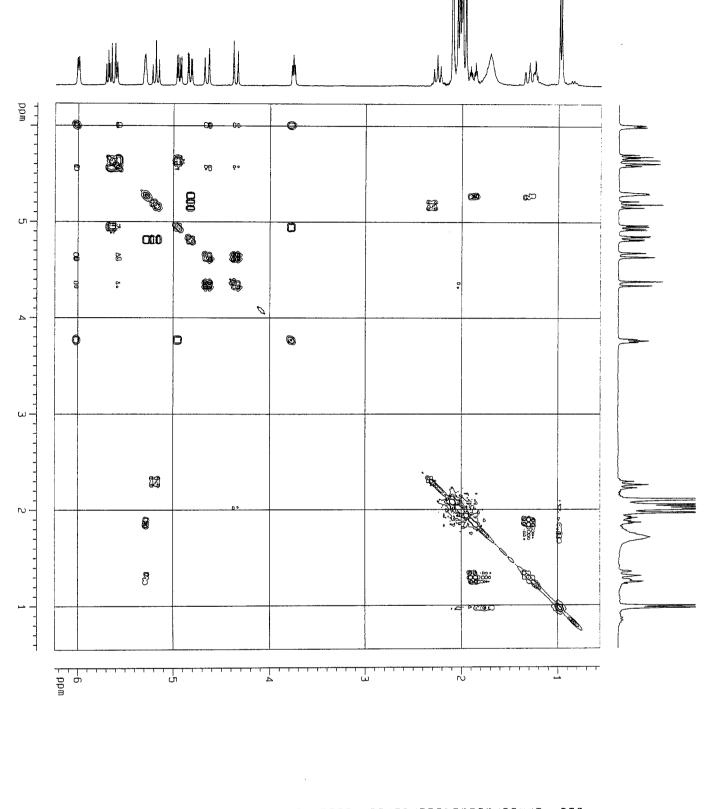
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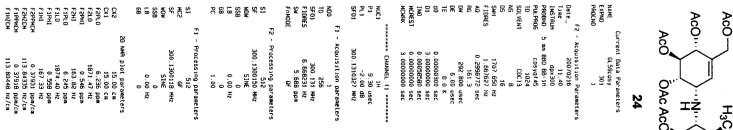
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 NAME EXPND PROCNO PC SSB SI FnMODE 1 3000.1310327 WHZ F2 - Processing parameters 300.1300150 WHz SINE 2 F1 - Processing parameters 512 States-TPPI 300.1300119 WHZ SINE 2 F1 - Acquisition parameters Current Data Parameters GL59noesy) 61) 10 1 20 WH plot parameters 15.00 cm 15.00 cm 15.00 cm 16.236 ppm 1871.47 HZ 0.546 ppm 1874.40 HZ 5.245 ppm 1874.40 HZ 0.358 ppm 1874.40 HZ 0.3591 ppm/cm 113.8435 HZ/cm 113.80448 HZ/cm AcO AcO--256 300.131 WHZ 6.668231 HZ 5.688 ppm States-TPPI Aco 0.00 Hz 0 0.00 Hz 0 1.00 24

H₃C OAc AcO OAc





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