Total Synthesis of Haploscleridamine, Villagorgin A and an Approach Towards Lissoclin C

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(±)-2-(Toluene-4-sulfonylamino)-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-ylpropionic acid methyl ester (33): Histidine methyl ester hydrochloride (±)-25 (8.00 g, 28.7 mmol) was dissolved



 $MeO_2C + H_{N-Ts} + H_{N-Ts} + (11.0 \text{ g}, 57.5 \text{ mmol}) \text{ were slowly added with vigorous stirring and cooled}$ in an ice bath. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and

then room temperature for 2 h, additional dichloromethane (50 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the solution was washed with water and brine (3 x 25 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ The extract was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane = 50:50) to furnish desired compound (\pm) -33 (12.0 g, 88%) as a colorless crystalline solid. m.p. = 183-185 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.82 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (dt, J = 8.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.91 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 6H), ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 171.2, 146.5, 143.7, 139.3, 137.0, 136.4, 134.9, 130.6, 129.7, 127.4, 127.2, 115.2, 55.0, 52.6, 31.4, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3478, 3011, 2584, 2310, 2180, 2071, 1920, 1796, 1747, 1632, 1594, 1458, 969, 913, 845, 813, 781, 657, 560, 477. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] + C₂₁H₂₃N₃O₆S₂ 478.1101, found 478.1087.

(±)-2-[Allyl-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-amino]-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-propionic acid methyl ester (34): Tosyl protected histidine (±)-33 (13.0 g, 27.5 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (70 mL) and K₂CO₃ (5.6 g, 41 mmol) was added and stirred for 1h. Then allyl bromide (3.00 mL, 30.3 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16h. The reaction mixture was cooled in ice-cold water, the resulting precipitated solid was isolated by



vacuum filtration and washed thoroughly with hexanes. The crude compound was purified through flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane = 40:60) to afford (±)-34 (12.7 g, 84 %) as white solid

m.p. = 116-120 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.83 (t, J = 1.2

Hz, 1H), 7.81 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27 – 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.06 – 7.02 (m, 1H), 5.58 (ddt, J = 16.6, 10.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.13 – 4.92 (m, 2H), 4.80 (dd, J = 9.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.93 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.51 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H), 3.24 – 3.12 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.82 (m, 3H), 2.41 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 170.8, 146.3, 143.6, 140.4, 137.2, 136.2, 135.1, 134.5, 130.5, 129.5, 127.5, 127.3, 118.1, 115.2, 59.0, 52.2, 48.9, 29.2, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻ ¹): 3110, 3118, 2936, 1723, 1640, 1590, 1485, 1480, 1430, 1300, 1285, 1200, 1195, 1161, 1081, 990, 878, 790, 757, 730, 670, 580, 541, 450. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] + C₂₄H₂₇N₃O₆S₂ 518.1414, found 518.1406.

(±)-N-Allyl-N-1-formyl-2-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-ethyl-4-methyl-

benzenesulfonamide (35): The ester (±)-34 (5.0 g, 9.7 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL)



and cooled to -78 °C. A precooled (-78 °C) solution of DIBAL-H (19.3 mL) was slowly added to the reaction mixture. After stirring for 2 h at this temperature the reaction was quenched while still at -78 °C with water

(0.77 mL), 15% NaOH (0.77 mL) and then water (2 mL). After warming to

room temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min the residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The concentrated residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane = 40:60) to furnish the aldehyde (\pm) -**35** as a colorless solid (3.0 g, 64%). m.p. = 106-110 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 7.75 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 5.71 – 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.15 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dq, J = 6.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dd, J = 9.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.89 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.63 (ddt, J = 15.5, 6.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (ddd, J = 15.4, 5.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J = 15.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 198.8, 146.4, 144.0, 140.4, 137.5, 136.2, 135.0, 133.3, 130.5, 129.9, 127.3, 127.2, 120.5, 114.9, 65.6, 49.9, 26.0, 21.8, 21.7. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3150, 3120, 2934, 2833, 1907, 1721, 1586, 1470, 1246, 1207, 1144, 930, 773, 615, 510. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₂₃H₂₅N₃O₅S₂ 488.1308, found 488.1314.

(±)-N-Allyl-N-{2-hydroxy-1-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl-methyl]-but-3-enyl}-4methyl-benzenesulfonamide (32): A solution of aldehyde (±)-35 (6.3 g, 13 mmol) in THF (50 mL)



was added to a solution of vinyl magnesium bromide (1.3 M in THF, 11 **HO**^N**Ts** mL) at -78 °C, and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. After stirring for an additional 1 h at 25 °C a saturated colution of NUL CL(20) additional 1 h at 25 °C, a saturated solution of NH_4Cl (30 mL) was added to the mixture which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 25 mL).

The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then evaporated to give an oil. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane = 50:50), to give the desired alcohol (±)-**32** (5.0 g, 76%). m.p. = 132-136 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 7.56 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.36 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.22 - 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.83 - 5.69 (m, 2H), 5.22 - 5.12 (m, 3H), 5.03 (ddt, J = 16.2,

10.5, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (tt, J = 5.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (ddd, J = 8.3, 5.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.93 - 3.81 (m, 3H), 2.85 (ddd, J = 15.4, 5.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J = 15.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.49 – 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.42 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 6H), 2.37 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 146.5, 143.5, 141.2, 138.2, 137.8, 136.0, 135.8, 134.9, 130.5, 129.6, 127.4, 127.2, 117.7, 116.0, 114.9, 74.8, 62.5, 48.5, 26.6, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3100, 1729, 1621, 1510, 1230, 1134, 1070, 984, 915, 824, 741, 644, 582, 468, 435, 410. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] + C₂₅H₂₉N₃O₅S₂ 515.1621, found, 515.1605.

(±)-1-(Toluene-4-sulfonyl)-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl-methyl]-1,2,3,4-

tetrahydropyridin-4-ol (38): The allylic alcohol (±)-32 (3.0 g, 5.8 mmol) was taken up in dry CH₂Cl₂



(40 mL). The Grubbs' second-generation catalyst (0.246 g, 0.29 mmol, 5 HO^N, Ts mol%) was added, followed by heating the mixture at reflux for 3 h. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. at which time TLC mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h, at which time TLC analysis indicated the completion of the reaction. The solvent was

concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography EtOAc/hexanes = 75:25) to give the title compound (±)-38 as a colorless solid (1.8 g, 65%). m.p. = 146-148 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.85 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 18.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.61 – 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.45 (m, 3H), 2.41 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 146.4, 143.7, 140.9, 136.8, 136.2, 134.9, 130.6, 129.8, 127.5, 127.3, 127.1, 125.8, 114.4, 64.9, 58.6, 40.6, 27.8, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3727, 3117, 1726, 1572, 1366, 1143, 1060, 910, 820, 770, 530. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₂₃H₂₆N₃O₅S₂ 488.1308, found 488.1312.

(±)-1-Tosyl-2-[(1-tosyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl) methyl]-1,6-dihydropyridin-3(2H)-one (37): To a



N-Te mL) was added IBX (1.1 g, 4.1 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 6 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and resulting slurry was filtered and washed with

stirred solution of cyclic alcohol (±)-38 (1.8 g, 3.7 mmol) in acetone (50

ethyl acetate. The filtrated was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc/Hexanes = 4:1) to afford desired compound (±)-37 (1.4 g, 82%) as an off-white solid. m.p. = 105-108 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.86 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 3H), 6.68 (ddd, J = 10.4, 4.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (dt, J = 10.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (ddd, J = 21.0, 4.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dt, J = 21.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 193.4, 146.4, 144.3, 144.1, 139.4, 136.3, 136.1, 134.9, 130.5, 130.0, 127.4, 127.0, 126.7, 115.4, 61.1, 41.2, 29.2, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3427, 3129, 2940, 1686, 1490, 1464, 1387, 1163, 1154, 1100, 757, 698, 550, 520. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₂₃H₂₄N₃O₅S₂ 486.1152, found 486.1170.

(±)-1-(Toluene-4-sulfonyl)-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl]-piperidin-4-one (31): The enone (±)-37 (1.0 g, 2.0 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (200 mg) were placed in a 1:3 mixture of

ethyl acetate and ethanol (10 mL) and under H₂ (40 psi) with stirring for # h. Then, the catalyst



concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes = 80:20) to provide the pure title compound (\pm)-**31** (0.85 g, 85%) as a yellow solid. m.p. = 125-130 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz,

was filtered and rinsed with ethyl acetate and the filtrate was

Chloroform- *d*) δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (s, 2H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.27 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 2.45 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 2.39 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.23 (dt, *J* = 16.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.67 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform- *d*) δ 206.2, 146.3, 143.9, 139.4, 137.2, 136.2, 135.0, 130.5, 130.0, 127.4, 127.0, 115.5, 63.7, 40.3, 36.5, 30.1, 23.2, 21.8, 21.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3422, 3119, 2930, 1738, 1620, 1510, 1360, 1260, 1210, 1100, 1010, 720, 680, 550, 530, 510. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₂₃H₂₆N₃O₅S₂, 488.1308, found 488.1322

(±)-Synthesis of 1-((1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b] indole (51): A suspension of ketone (±)-31 (67 mg, 0.14 mmol), benzophenone phenylhydrazone



(25 mg, 0.09 mmol) and p-TsOH·H₂O (45 mg, 0.23 mmol) was in EtOH (3 mL) heated to reflux for 72 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (3 x 25 mL) followed by water

(20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic part was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by column chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc = 1:49) to afford desired compound (\pm)-**51** (25 mg, 70%) as an off-white solid. m.p. = 136-140 °C,

¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform- *d*) δ 10.05 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.03 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 5.41 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.42 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.23 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.55 – 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.39 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Chloroform- *d*) δ 143.4, 138.0, 136.1, 133.2, 129.7, 126.7, 121.8, 119.1, 118.0, 111.4, 107.3, 53.6, 40.4, 21.4, 20.2. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3366, 3045, 2898, 2840, 1730, 1492, 1315, 1135, 1080, 900, 820. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₂₂H₂₃N₄O₂S, 407.1536, found 407.1543.

Villagorgin A (±)-(7): Mg (turnings) was added (9.4 mg, 0.39 mmol) to a solution of indole (±)-



51 (20 mg, 0.049 mmol) in dry MeOH (2 mL), and the mixture was sonicated at 48 °C until all magnesium turnings were consumed.
MeOH was evaporated, saturated ammonium chloride (15 mL) was added and extracted with dichloromethane (2x 30 mL). The combined

extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure. During reaction, a non-polar spot formed villagorgin A (±)-(**7**) along with haploscleridamine (±)-(**9**). The crude product was purified by column chromatography (ammoniacal MeOH: DCM = 1: 19) to provide as colorless solid villagorgin A (±)-(**7**) (3.7 mg 29%) m.p. = 145-152 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (tdd, *J* = 11.6, 4.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (td, *J* = 11.3, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.83 – 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.75 – 2.68 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Methanol d_4) δ 138.4, 135.6, 134.8, 129.8, 128.0, 122.3, 119.9, 118.8, 112.0, 108.4, 73.8, 58.5, 54.0, 53.3, 29.2, 22.3. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3094, 2957, 1714, 1616, 1525, 1440, 1345, 1285, 1262, 1193, 1100, 1072, 950, 924, 822, 750, 713. HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₁₆H₁₇N₄ 265.1448, found 265.1422.

(±)-Synthesis of 1-((1H-imidazol-5-yl) methyl)-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b] indole (Haploscleridamine) (9): Further elution of the column (ammoniacal MeOH: DCM = 1: 9)



provide haploscleridamine (±)-**9** (7 mg, 59%) as a colorless solid. m.p. = 155-160 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.04 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dt, *J* =

12.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 15.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.01 – 2.94 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125.8 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 140.2, 138.3, 137.1, 135.3, 131.6, 123.4, 120.5, 119.2, 112.4, 108.2, 55.0, 43.0, 31.5, 20.6. FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3135, 3110, 2950, 2920, 2830, 2795, 1630, 1429, 1300, 1185, 1064, 1000, 748, 600 HR-MS (m/z): calcd. for [M+H] ⁺ C₁₅H₁₇N₄ 253.1448, found 253.1441. **Table S1**: Conditions for attempted reductive detosylation of 1-((1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl)-7-bromo-2-tosyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-*b*]indole:

Reagent	Solvent	Temp (°C)	Time	Observation
			(min)	Lissoclin C: Haploscleridamine
Mg (10 equiv)	MeOH	48	20	0:1
Mg (10 equiv)	MeOH	48	40	0:1
Mg (5 equiv)	MeOH	48	40	2:1
Mg (5 equiv)	Toluene	reflux	60	0:1
Sodium Naphthalide (stock solution)	MeOH	- 60	10	0:1
Sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy) aluminium hydride Red-Al (4 equiv)	Toluene	rt	30-120	Starting material remained



 Table S2: Key ¹H NMR Data for Natural and Synthetic Villagorgin A

Signal	Carbon	Reported	Synthesized
1	3	3.83 (dt, <i>J</i> = 3.7 Hz, 11.0 1H)	3.84 (m, 1H)
2	5	3.33 (m, 1H)	3.34 (m, 1H)
3	5′	2.87 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 4.0, 12.0, and 22.5 Hz, 1H)	2.89 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 3.8, 8.4, 15.0 Hz, 1H)
4	6	3.00 (m, 1H)	3.05 (m, 1H)
5	6'	2.79 (dt, <i>J</i> =2.0, and 16.0 Hz, 1H)	2.79 (m, 1H)
6	14	3.36 (m, 1H)	3.37 (m, 1H),
7	14'	2.72 (m, 1H)	2.73 (m, 1H).
8	17	7.57 (s, 1H)	7.60 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H),
9	20	3.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 13 Hz, 1H)	4.00 (dd, <i>J</i> = 3.3, 14.1 Hz, 1H)
10	20'	3.62 (dt, <i>J</i> =13 Hz, 1H)	3.62 (m <i>,</i> 1H)



 Table S3: Key ¹³C NMR Data for natural and synthetic villagorgin

Signal	Carbon	Reported	Synthesized
1	2	135.1 s	134.8
2	3	58.4 d	58.4
3	5	54.0 t	54.0
4	6	22.3 t	22.3
5	14	29.2 t	29.2
6	15	129.7 s	129.8
7	17	135.2 d	135.6
8	19	127.3 s	128.0
9	20	53.4 t	53.3

General Experimental for the Enantiomer Analysis:

The liquid chromatography system used was the 1100 Infinity from Agilent (Santa Clara. CA. USA) which includes a quaternary pump, mobile phase degasser, 96 vial sample injector, column thermostat, and diode array UV detector. A personal computer drove the chromatographic system and handled data with the OpenLab CDS ChemStation software (Agilent). Acetonitrile solutions of all samples were made at a concentration of 2 mg/mL. One microliter of each individual solution was injected for each analysis. Both the, NicoShell column (3 x 150 mm) and MaltoShell (4.6 x 100 mm), were packed with superficially porous (SPP) 2.7 μ m particles provided by AZYP, LLC (Arlington, TX, USA). The Chiralpack IC -3 column (3.0 x 150 mm) was packed with 3 μ m fully porous particles (FPP) and provided by Daicel (Chiral Technologies, West Chester, PA, USA). All chromatograms are shown in the supporting information.



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **33** and B is the racemic separation of compound **33** both on ChiralPak IC 3 μ m, 3 mm ID x 150 mm L, 100% Ethanol, 0.4 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound 34 and B is the racemic separation of compound 34 both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 20%-15%-65% Ethanol-Methanol-Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **55** and B is the racemic separation of compound **55** both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 20%-15%-65% Ethanol-Methanol-Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **35** and B is the racemic separation of compound **35** both on ChiralPak IC 3 μ m, 3 mm ID x 150 mm L, 100% Ethanol, 0.4 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **32** and B is the racemic separation of compound **32** both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 5%-5%-90% Ethanol-Methanol-Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **38** and B is the racemic separation of compound **38** both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 10%-10%-80% Ethanol Methanol Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **37** and B is the racemic separation of compound **37** both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 15%-10%-75% Ethanol Methanol Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **31** and B is the racemic separation of compound **31** both on MaltoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 4.6 mm ID x 100 mm L, 15%-15%-70% Ethanol-Methanol-Heptane, 1 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **51** and B is the racemic separation of compound **51** both on NicoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 3 mm ID x 150 mm L, 100% Methanol 0.1% ammonium trifluoroacetate, 0.4 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **9** and B is the racemic separation of compound **9** both on NicoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 3 mm ID x 150 mm L, 100% Methanol 0.1% ammonium trifluoroacetate, 0.4 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



Chromatogram A is the separation of non-racemic compound **7** and B is the racemic separation of compound **7** both on NicoShell 2.7 μ m SPP, 3 mm ID x 150 mm L, 100% Methanol 0.1% ammonium trifluoroacetate, 0.4 mL/min, Detection UV 254 nm, Temperature 25 °C



























































































