

First Syntheses of Biologically Active Fungal Metabolites Pestalotiopsones A, B, C and F.

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General Experimental Conditions

Apparatus

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K, at 300 MHz or 400 MHz and 75 MHz or 100 MHz respectively, on an Inova 300, Varian Mercury 300 or Varian MR-400 instrument. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ). ^1H NMR spectra are referenced to the resonance from residual CHCl_3 at 7.26 ppm, the central peak in the resonance from residual $\text{CHD}_2\text{COCD}_3$ at 2.05 ppm and the central peak in the signal from residual CHD_2OD at 3.31 ppm. ^{13}C NMR spectra are referenced to the central peak in the signal from CDCl_3 at 77.0 ppm, the central peak in the resonance from $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ at 29.8 ppm and the central peak in the signal from CD_3OD at 49.0 ppm. The appearance and multiplicities of ^1H resonances are expressed by the abbreviations: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet) and combinations thereof for more highly coupled systems. ^{13}C NMR were run as proton decoupled spectra. ^1H signals and ^{13}C signals where appropriate are described by chemical shift δ (integration, multiplicity, $|J|$ (Hz), assignment). EI-MS and HREI-MS were recorded on a VG autospec mass spectrometer or Waters autospec premier mass spectrometer, operating at 70 eV. ESI-MS and HRESI-MS were recorded on a Bruker Apex 3. Positive ionisation was detected unless otherwise indicated. Mass/charge ratios (m/z) are reported and relative abundance of the ions as percentage of base peak intensity. IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Alpha-P ATR as neat solid or film. Characteristic peaks (ν_{max}) are recorded in wavenumbers. UV spectra were measured on a Cary 4G UV-Visible Spectrophotometer using a 1 cm solution cell in the solvent indicated. Spectra maxima are recorded in nm (log ϵ). Microwave reactions were carried out using an Explorer CEM Automated Microwave Workstation in 10 mL reaction vessels at the wattage and pressure stated.

Chromatography

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was run on Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ aluminium backed plates, and were run in the eluting system described for each plate. Plates were viewed under UV light (254 nm) and/or by developing in potassium permanganate (100 mL water, 1 g KMnO_4 , 6 g K_2CO_3 , 0.2 g NaOH) or ceric phosphomolybdic acid (100 mL water, 5 g $12\text{MoO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$, 0.6 g $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, 6 mL conc. H_2SO_4) dip. Flash chromatography was performed under pressure using silica gel (230–400 mesh Scharlau 60) as solid support and HPLC-graded solvents as eluent. Semi-preparative HPLC was performed using an Agilent 1100 system, utilising a Phenomenex LUNA 5 μ C18 250 \times 10.00 mm column and an Agilent 1100 series diode array detector for eluate detection. Elution was carried out using milli-Q water and pre-filtered (0.45 μm nylon membrane filter) methanol in a 30 % v/v water/methanol solution at 1.5 mL/min with detection at 243 nm.

Solvents and reagents

In general reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise stated. All solvents were dried and distilled either immediately prior to use or stored as appropriate. Ethereal solvents Et_2O and THF were refluxed over sodium and benzophenone. Toluene was refluxed over sodium, CH_2Cl_2 was refluxed with and distilled from CaH_2 and acetone was refluxed with and distilled from Na_2SO_4 .































