Supporting Information

Formal Total Synthesis of (-)-Oseltamivir Phosphate

Takanori Tanaka^{†‡}, Qitao Tan[‡], Hiromu Kawakubo[§] and Masahiko Hayashi^{*†}

[†]Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe 657-501, Japan, [‡]Department of Frontier Research and Technology, Headquarters for Innovative Cooperation and Development, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe 657-8501, Japan, and [§]API Department, ASAHI KASEI CHEMICALS CORPORATION, Kanda Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8101, Japan mhayashi@kobe-u.ac.jp

Tabl	e of	CO	nte	ent	S	
(1) ~						

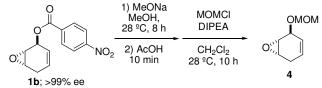
(1) General Methods and Materials	S1
(2) Experimental Procedures and Compounds Characterization Data	S2
(3) HPLC chart of 3	S4
(4) ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra	S5

General Methods and Materials

All reactions were performed under argon atmosphere using Schlenk tube techniques and freshly distilled solvents. All melting points were measured on a Yanaco MP-500D and were uncorrected. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra (400 and 100.6 MHz, respectively) were recorded on a JEOL JNM-LA 400 using Me₄Si as the internal standard (0 ppm). The following abbreviations are used: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet. Elemental analyses were performed with a Yanaco CHN Corder MT-5. Mass spectra were measured on a Thermo Quest LCQ DECA plus. Optical rotations were measured on a HORIBA SEPA-300 Polarimeter for solution in a 1 dm cell. Preparative column chromatography was carried out on Fuji Silysia BW-820MH or YMC*GEL Silica (6 nm I-40—63 µm). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on Merck 25 TLC aluminum sheets silica gel 60 F254. Chiral HPLC was performed on a HITACHI L-2000 series instrument equipped with an L-2455 Diode Array Detector using chiral columns CHIRALPAC AD-H (250mm x 4.6mm x 5•m).

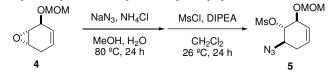
Experimental Procedures and Compounds Characterization Data

(1*S*,2*S*,3*S*)-3-methoxymethyl-1,2-epoxycyclohex-4-ene (4):



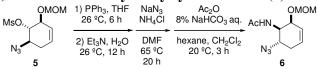
To a solution of **1b** (1.5 g, 5.8 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added a 0.5 M NaOMe solution (0.6 mL, 0.3 mmol). After stirring at rt for 8 h, the complete disappearance of starting material was indicated by TLC and acetic acid (18 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was added to quench the reaction. Methanol was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to give the deprotected compound as a colorless liquid. To a solution of the deprotected compound in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added DIPEA (2.9 mL, 17.3 mmol), followed by addition of MOMCl (1.3 mL, 17.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 10 h and H₂O (30 μ L) was added to quench the reaction. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to give MOM protected compound **4** as a colorless oil (0.88 g, 99%). $R_{\rm f} = 0.28$ (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{17}$ +118.3 (*c* 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.6 (br s, 2H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.4 (br s, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.2 (br s, 1H), 3.3 (br s, 1H), 2.63–2.51 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 125.3, 122.8, 95.9, 68.7, 55.5, 52.4, 50.3, 25.1; MS (ESI) m/z 157 (M + H)⁺; Anal. calcd. for C₈H₁₂O₃: C, 61.52; H, 7.74; Found: C, 61.25; H, 7.81.

(1R,2S,3S)-1-azido-3-methoxymethyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)oxycyclohex-4-ene (5):



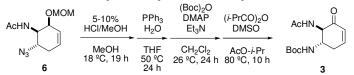
To a solution of **4** (440 mg, 2.8 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) were added NH₄Cl (450 mg, 8.4 mmol) and NaN₃ (1.27 g, 12.6 mmol) in H₂O (5 mL). The mixture was heated to 80 °C and stirred for 24 h. After cooling to rt, additional H₂O (20 mL) was added to dissolve the solid and MeOH was removed by rotary evaporation. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried (Na₂SO₄). After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). To the solution, DIPEA (0.70 mL, 4.2 mmol) and MsCl (0.33 mL, 4.2 mmol) were added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 24 h and aqueous ammonium chloride solution (15 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to give compound **5** (690 mg, 88%). $R_f = 0.17$ (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); m.p. 57–59 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{28} + 33.4$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 5.72 (m, 2H), 4.81 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, *J* = 10.4, 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.27 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100.6 MHz): δ 127.3, 125.0, 97.0, 83.5, 76.8, 58.9, 55.9, 39.1, 31.0; MS (ESI) m/z 300 (M + Na)⁺; Anal. calcd. for C₉H₁₅N₃O₅S: C, 38.98; H, 5.45; N, 15.15; Found: C, 38.98; H, 5.45; N, 14.76.

(1S,2R,3S)-2-(acetylamino)-1-azido-3-methoxymethylcyclohex-4-ene (6):



A solution of 5 (430 mg, 1.6 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was stirred at 0 °C. To the solution, PPh₃ (510 mg, 1.95 mmol) was added in three portions. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature (20 °C) for 3 h. After adding Et₃N (0.43 μ L, 2.3 mmol) and H₂O (0.7 mL), the solution was stirred vigorously for 12 h. Organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, then the residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3) and brine (20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation of the solvent, P(O)Ph₃ and unreacted PPh₃ were removed by chromatography (EtOAc/MeOH = 10/1) to give the aziridine. To a solution of the aziridine in DMF (15 mL) were added NH₄Cl (0.15 g, 2.8 mmol) and NaN₃ (450 mg, 6.9 mmol). The mixture was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 16 h. After cooling to rt, 5% NaHCO₃ aq. (15 mL) was added. The aqueous solution was extracted with hexane (50 mL x 5) and diethyl ether (50 mL x 5). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄). After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) and hexane (1.5 mL). To the solution, 5% NaHCO₃ aq. (3.0 mL, 2.8 mmol) and Ac₂O (0.13 mL, 1.4 mmol) were added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 3 h. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 1/2) to give compound **6** (220 mg, 67%). $R_{\rm f} = 0.48$ (EtOAc); m.p. 82–85 °C; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{28} + 101.0$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 5.53 (m, 2H), 4.87 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.50–2.43 (m, 1H), 2.40–2.31 (m, 2H), 1.26 (br s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100.6 MHz): δ 124.9, 124.0, 95.4, 70.7, 55.5, 33.4, 29.1, 24.7; MS (ESI) m/z 263 (M + Na)⁺; Anal. calcd. for $C_{10}H_{16}N_4O_3$: C, 49.99; H, 6.71; N, 23.32; Found: C, 50.17; H, 6.85; N, 22.96.

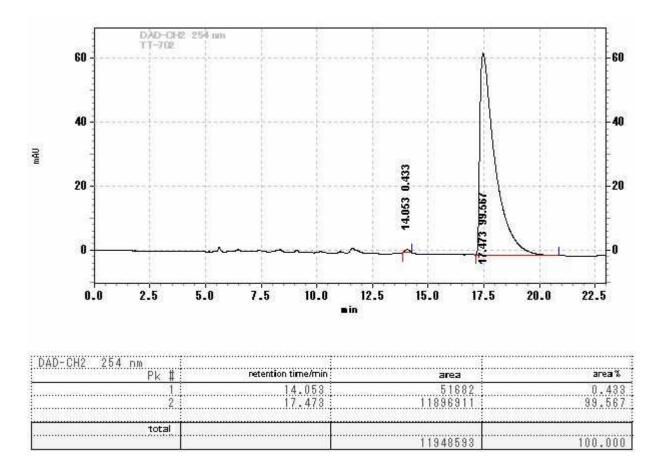
(1S,2R,3S)-2-(acetylamino)-1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino) -4-cyclohexen-3-one (3):



A solution of **6** (230 mg, 0.9 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was stirred at 0 °C. To the solution, 5–10% HCl in MeOH (5 mL) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature (20 °C) for 20 h. Organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. Further removal of HCl gas was carried out by passing air over the solution for 1 h. The residue was dissolved in THF (10 mL). To this solution, PPh₃ (370 mg, 1.4 mmol) was added in three portions. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature (20 °C) for 1 h. After adding H₂O (1 mL), the solution was stirred vigorously at 50 °C for 24 h. Organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). To the solution, Boc₂O (21 mg, 0.9 mmol) and Et₃N (0.66 mL, 4.8 mmol) were added. After adding 4-dimethylaminopyridine (6.1 mg, 0.05 mmol), the solution was stirred at 26 °C for 24 h. Sat. NH₄Cl aq. (2 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (EtOAc) to give the crude allylic alcohol. This allylic alcohol was dissolved in *i*-PrOAc (1.5 mL) and DMSO (135 μ L) to which was added isobutyric anhydride (150 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 5 h. The mixture was diluted with 10 mL of EtOAc.

organic solution was washed with sat. NaHCO₃ aq. (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄). After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to give compound **3** (96.7 mg, 40%). $R_f = 0.50$ (EtOAc); m.p. 142–144 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ -119.6 (*c* 0.14, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 6.98 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 6.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (br d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (br d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.87 (m, 1H), 2.97 (ddd, *J* = 19.2, 6.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100.6 MHz): δ 194.8, 172.4, 148.7, 132.1, 128.5, 79.5, 59.7, 53.6, 34.2, 28.4, 23.9; MS (ESI) m/z 291 (M + Na)⁺.

HPLC chart of 3



column, CHIRALPAK AD-H (DAICEL): eluent, hexane-2-propanol (90:10): 0.6 mL/min, detection, 254 nm

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

