

Stereoselectivity in the TiCl_4 -Catalyzed [4 + 2] Cycloaddition of Cyclopentadiene to (2*R*)-Bornane-10,2-sultam Derivatives of Fumaric Acid Monoesters¹⁾

by Michal Achmatowicz^{a)}, Christian Chapuis^{a)2)*}, Piotr Rzepecki^{b)}, and Janusz Jurczak^{a) b)*}

^{a)} Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kasprzaka 44/52, PL-01-224 Warsaw

^{b)} Department of Chemistry, University of Warsaw, Pasteura 1, PL-02-093 Warsaw

The [4 + 2] cycloaddition of cyclopentadiene to the (2*R*)-bornane-10,2-sultam derivative (–)-**1b** of fumaric monomethyl ester proceeds with high *endo* and π -facial diastereoselectivity in the presence of 0.5 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 . The major diastereoisomer *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b**, isolated in 87% yield by crystallization, was subjected to X-ray crystal-structure analysis. Steric influence of ethyl- and benzyl-ester analogues (–)-**1c** and (–)-**1d**, respectively, is also reported.

Introduction. – We recently presented the complete π -facial selectivity observed in the TiCl_4 -catalyzed [4 + 2] cycloaddition of cyclopentadiene to *N,N'*-fumaroylbis[(2*R*)-bornane-10,2-sultam] ((–)-**1a**) [1] under the influence of diverse *Lewis* acids, as well as its application to diverse dienes [2]. Although these kinds of cycloadducts have been employed for the synthesis of several natural products [3] and analogues [4], their use is usually limited to symmetric or specific targets where the two carbonyl moieties can be distinguished by either iodolactonization [5] or selective steric approach of the reagent³⁾. For this reason, nonsymmetrical chiral fumarates were earlier developed [9]⁴⁾, where one carbonyl moiety may be chemoselectively transposed into a suitable functionality, either by selective saponification [9b], acidic hydrolysis [12], hydrogenation [13], or hydride reduction [14]⁵⁾. With respect to this methodology, we now would like to present our results obtained with (2*R*)-bornane-10,2-sultam derivatives (–)-**1b–d** of fumaric acid monoesters as dienophiles.

Results and Discussion. – The syntheses of crystalline (–)-**1b,c** were earlier reported [15][16], while (–)-**1d** was obtained in 83% yield, after crystallization from CCl_4 , by addition of the corresponding crude acid chloride (fumaric acid monobenzyl

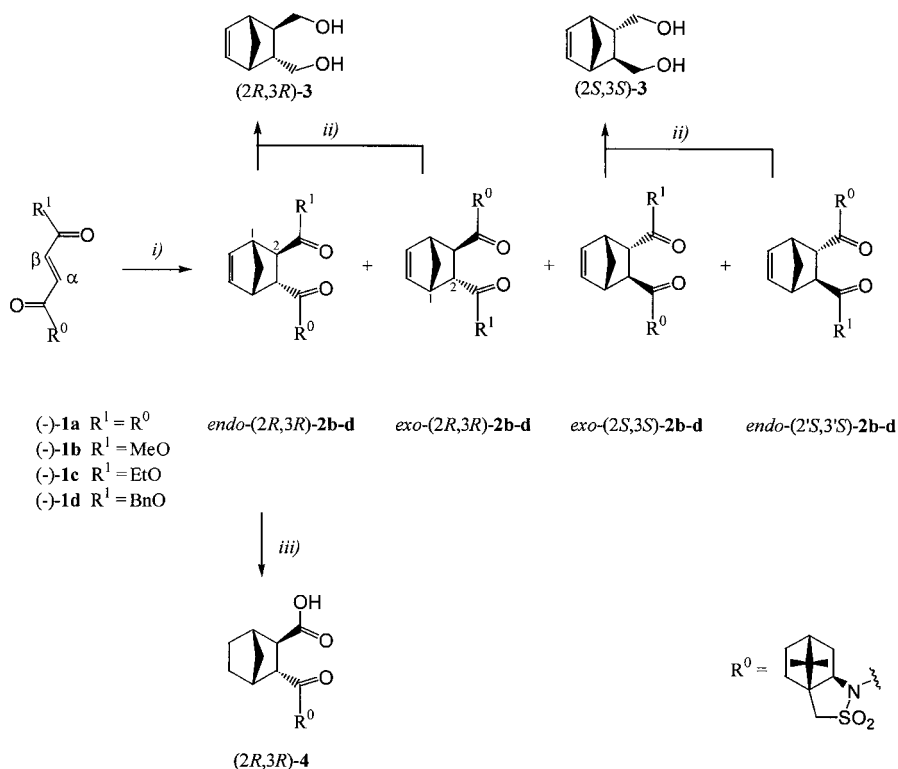
1) Diploma and part of Ph. D. work of *M. A.* and *P. R.*, respectively.

2) Present address: *Firmenich SA*, Corporate R & D Division, P.O. Box 239, CH-1211 Geneva 8.

3) For asymmetric [4 + 2] cycloadditions of symmetrical fumarates, see ref. cited in [1] and [2]; for more recent ref., see [6]. For the cycloaddition of achiral symmetric fumarates catalyzed by chiral catalysts, see [7]. For a recent review of asymmetric intermolecular homo- and hetero-*Diels-Alder* reactions, see [8].

4) For achiral dienophiles of this type catalyzed by chiral catalysts, see [10]; for nonsymmetric maleates, see [11].

5) The [4 + 2] cycloadditions of analogous dienophiles derived from nonsymmetrical (2*R*)-bornane-10,2-sultam derivatives (–)-**1** of fumaric acid ($\text{R}' = \text{H}$, OH , tBuO , 1*H*-imidazol-1-yl, achiral *N*-substituted toluenesultam) are also envisaged and will be reported in due time.



i) CH_2Cl_2 , -78° , 20 h, 0.0–2.0 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 , 10.0 mol-equiv. of cyclopenta-1,3-diene. *ii*) LiAlH_4 , THF.
iii) H_2 , 10% (w/w) Pd/C , EtOH.

ester [17], $(\text{COCl})_2$ (2.0 mol-equiv.), toluene, 80°) to the deprotonated free camphor-derived sultam (NaH , 1.1 mol-equiv., toluene, $0\text{--}20^\circ$ [18]).

For a detailed study of the $[4+2]$ cycloaddition, dienophile $(-)\text{-1b}$ was selected, anticipating a simpler $^1\text{H-NMR}$ analysis of the cycloadducts, as well as a potential $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2'$ chemospecific saponification of the methoxycarbonyl moiety [19]. The uncatalyzed $[4+2]$ cycloaddition of $(-)\text{-1b}$ to cyclopentadiene (10 mol-equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 at 20° afforded after 20 h, quantitatively, a 51:29:12:8 mixture of diastereoisomers, as determined by integration of the olefinic protons in the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the crude material⁶). Purification by chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/ AcOEt 9:1) allowed the isolation of a faster eluting minor pair of diastereoisomers as an 8:7 mixture (16%; resulting from the 12:8 mixture) as well as a more polar major pair of diastereoisomers as a 5:2 mixture (75%; resulting from the 51:29 mixture).

⁶) The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ analysis of the pure major diastereoisomer shows signals at 6.34 and 5.86 ppm, while its diastereoisomeric partner resonates at 6.34 and 6.14 ppm. The large difference between the two olefinic signals suggests an *endo* orientation of the large sultam moiety for the major diastereoisomer [20]. The third most abundant isomer exhibits signals at 6.31 and 6.17 ppm, as compared to its paired (not isolated pure) diastereoisomer, which shows signals at 6.31 and 6.06 ppm, thus suggesting an *endo*-orientation of the chiral auxiliary in this latter case.

We then decided to perform the reaction at -78° in the presence of increasing quantities of TiCl_4 . The results, summarized in *Table 1*, show several noteworthy aspects. For example, the uncatalyzed reaction of (–)-**1b** gave a 61 : 24 : 8 : 7 mixture in 46% yield (*Entry 4*), while the diastereoselectivity and the chemical yield were greatly improved by addition of TiCl_4 (0.25 mol-equiv., *Entry 7*). The optimal diastereoisomer efficiency was reached for 0.5 mol-equiv. of *Lewis* acid, thus affording in 98% yield a 94 : 3 : 1 : 2 mixture (*Entry 8*). The two major isomers, separated by chromatography from the two minor ones, were further purified by crystallization in EtOH, and the most abundant isomer *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b** was obtained pure in 87% yield. The LiAlH_4 reduction of the 8 : 7 minor pair of diastereoisomers obtained from the first described reaction at room temperature (*Entry 1*) resulted in the formation of optically pure diol (–)-(2*S*,3*S*)-**3**⁷⁾, after crystallization of the concomitantly formed free sultam (91%) from hexane. The relative and absolute configuration of the main crystalline cycloadduct *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b** was confirmed by X-ray crystal-structure analysis showing both the *endo*-orientation of the sultam moiety and the (2*R*,3*R*)-configuration (see *Fig.*).

Table 1. Cyclopentadiene [4+2] Cycloaddition to (–)-**1b–d** in CH_2Cl_2 at -78° for 20 h

Entry	Dienophile	Equiv. of TiCl_4	<i>endo</i> -(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i>)- 2 [%]	<i>exo</i> -(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i>)- 2 [%]	<i>exo</i> -(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i>)- 2 [%]	<i>endo</i> -(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i>)- 2 [%]	<i>endo</i> / <i>exo</i> [%]	Yield [%]	Global de [%]	<i>endo</i> de [%]	<i>exo</i> de [%]
1 ^{a)}	(–)- 1b	0.00	51	29	12	8	59 : 41	98	60	73	41
2 ^{a)}	(–)- 1c	0.00	54	23	12	11	65 : 35	97	54	66	31
3 ^{a)}	(–)- 1d	0.00	49	22	16	13	62 : 38	96	42	58	16
4	(–)- 1b	0.00	61	24	8	7	68 : 32	46	70	79	50
5	(–)- 1c	0.00	63	21	8	8	71 : 29	36	68	77	45
6	(–)- 1d	0.00	54	20	14	12	66 : 34	42	48	64	18
7	(–)- 1b	0.25	92	5	1	2	94 : 6	97	94	95	67
8	(–)- 1b	0.50	94	3	1	2	96 : 4	98	94	96	50
9	(–)- 1c	0.50	92	3	2	3	95 : 5	96	90	94	25
10	(–)- 1d	0.50	86	3	5	6	92 : 8	98	78	87	–25
11	(–)- 1b	0.75	93	4	1	2	95 : 5	98	94	96	60
12	(–)- 1b	1.00	88	5	3	4	92 : 8	95	86	91	25
13	(–)- 1d	1.00	84	3	7	6	90 : 10	95	74	87	–40
14	(–)- 1b	1.25	85	6	6	3	88 : 12	96	82	93	0
15	(–)- 1b	2.00	75	9	11	5	80 : 20	95	68	88	–10

^{a)} Reaction performed at 20° .

Similarly, using 0.5 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 , **2c,d** were obtained as 92 : 3 : 2 : 3 and 86 : 3 : 5 : 6 mixtures (*Table 1*, *Entry 9* and *10*, resp.). In both cases, the chromatographically purified major more polar inseparable pair of diastereoisomers was recrystallized from EtOH to afford pure *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2c,d** in 80 and 73% yield, respectively⁸⁾.

⁷⁾ (–)-(2*S*,3*S*)-**3**: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -23.1$ ($c = 1.01$, CHCl_3) ([21]: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -24.7$ ($c = 0.8$)). Similarly, reduction of the 96 : 4 mixture obtained after chromatographic purification of the most abundant pair (*Entry 8*; 95%), afforded (+)-(2*R*,3*R*)-**3**: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +23.6$ ($c = 1.1$, CHCl_3) ([22]: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +23.0$ ($c = 0.6$)).

⁸⁾ Reduction to optically pure (+)-(2*R*,3*R*)-**3** ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +23.8$ ($c = 1.2$, CHCl_3)) confirmed the absolute configuration of *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2c,d**. That of the other diastereoisomers of **2c,d** was based on $^1\text{H-NMR}$ comparison with the diastereoisomers of **2b** (see *Exper. Part*).

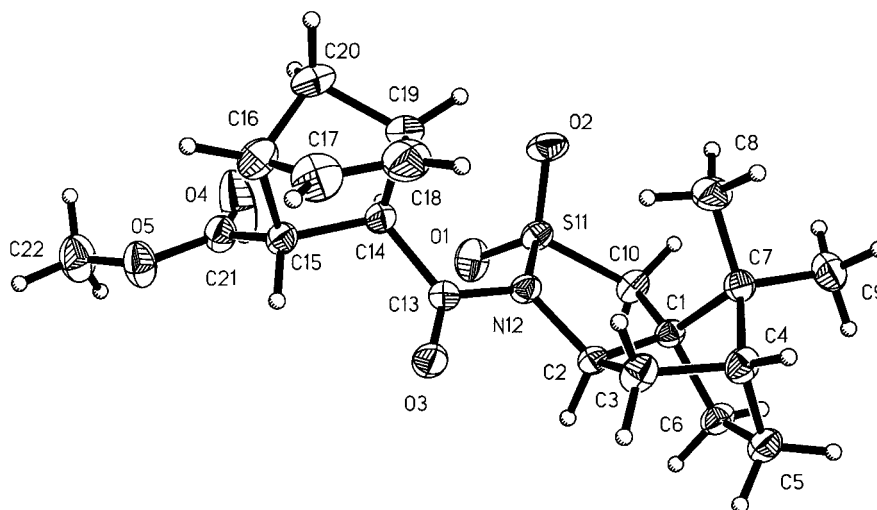


Figure. ORTEP Diagram of **2b** showing endo-(2*R*,3*R*)-configuration. Thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability level; arbitrary numbering.

In the case of the symmetrical dienophile (–)-**1a**, a mixture of diastereoisomers (85% de) was observed at 20°, while this ratio increased to 89% de at –78° for the uncatalyzed reaction in CH₂Cl₂ [1]. Thus, the 73% de observed during the *endo* addition of dienophile (–)-**1b** at 20° (Entry 1), bearing a single prosthetic group, is much higher than the theoretical $(92.5:7.5)^{1/2} = 56\%$ de expected according to the cooperative postulate of Tolbert and Ali [23]. This difference is even accentuated at –78°, since the 79% de obtained for *endo*-**2b** (Entry 4) should be compared with the theoretical $(94.5:5.5)^{1/2} = 61\%$ de expected. As recently shown, this difference may depend on either the solvent [24] or the steric/electronic influence of the residual group branched to the C(β)-atom of the dienophile [15a]. Thus, the diastereoselectivity observed for the *endo* attack on the ethyl- and benzyl-ester analogues (–)-**1c,d** decreases for these sterically more demanding esters⁹⁾. This is logical, since the π -face selectivity of this kind of dienophile is partially steric in origin [18][25]; thus, such a trend is also observed for both *endo* and *exo* (catalyzed) [4 + 2] cycloaddition to (–)-**1b–d** (Entries 8–10). The ester substituent may not only sterically influence the approach of the diene, but may also modify the coplanarity of the dienophile as well as its intrinsic electronic properties. Intuitively, from a purely steric point of view, the *endo/exo* ratio should increase with increasing steric bulk of the ester substituent. Nevertheless, the contrary is observed, at least in the case of the catalyzed reactions (Entries 8–10), indicating a possible electronic contribution.

For (–)-**1b**, the *endo/exo* ratio proportionally increases until the addition of 0.5 mol-equiv. of Lewis acid, and then starts to decrease with concomitant weakening of

⁹⁾ For the *endo* approach to (–)-**1c**, the diastereoselectivity of 66% at 20° (Entry 2) and of 77% at –78° (Entry 5) diminishes, while for (–)-**1d**, the diastereoselectivity of 58% at 20° (Entry 3) and of 64% at –78° (Entry 6) is even closer to the theoretical value. Formally, the correct comparison should be done with an achiral sultam residue for R¹.

the global π -facial selectivity (*Entries 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 15*). This ratio even reaches, for 2.0 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 (*Entry 15*), a similar global diastereoselectivity (global *de*) as observed for the uncatalyzed reaction (*Entry 4*). At catalytic levels, we assume that TiCl_4 prefers to be chelated to the $\text{SO}_2/\text{C}=\text{O}$ functionalities of the bornane-10,2-sultam auxiliary [18][26], rather than simply coordinated to the methoxycarbonyl moiety¹⁰), thus promoting *endo* addition with respect to the sultam carbamoyl moiety. By increasing the *Lewis*-acid concentration to 1 equiv. and above, the methoxycarbonyl group starts to be coordinated, and the differences in the second-order orbital interactions between cyclopentadiene and both carbonyl moieties decreases, resulting in a sterically more favorable competitive *endo* attack with respect to the methoxycarbonyl substituent. The diene, thus removed from the prosthetic group, shows much lower π -facial discrimination in the *exo* approach¹¹). Based on earlier work [18][25][27] as well as on X-ray analysis of a TiCl_4 -sultam complex [26], we propose that the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ bond is conformationally *s-cis*-restricted with respect to the $\text{C}=\text{O}/\text{SO}_2$ *syn*-chelated moieties of the sultam, thus offering its $\text{C}(\alpha)$ -*re* face to the sterically and stereoelectronically preferred *endo* attack [28]. In the uncatalyzed case, the same face is prone to *endo* addition [28]¹²), the methoxycarbonyl group, being slightly more stable in a *s-cis*-conformation with respect to the reactive $\text{C}=\text{C}$ bond, may change to a *s-trans* conformation in case of competitive coordination with TiCl_4 . This supplementary/competitive coordination may even destabilize the conformational equilibrium or sterically interfere with the incoming diene, thus additionally providing a tentative explanation for the lower diastereoselectivity observed in the presence of more than 1.0 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 for both *endo* and *exo* modes of addition. In the latter case, the diastereoselectivity even starts to reverse in the presence of 2.0 mol-equiv. of TiCl_4 (*Entry 15*), or for the sterically more demanding benzyl ester (–)-**1d** (*Entries 10 and 13*).

Finally, we hydrogenated (H_2 , 10% (w/w) Pd/C , 98% EtOH) *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2d** to the saturated mono-acid (2*R*,3*R*)-**4**, thus demonstrating the clear synthetic advantage of nonsymmetrical fumaric-acid-derived dienophiles of type (–)-**1b–d**⁵).

The X-ray analysis of *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b** (see *Table 2* for selected structural parameters) exhibits the usual features of such *N*-acylbornane-10,2-sultams [18], such as the *anti*-periplanar disposition of the $\text{SO}_2/\text{C}(=\text{O})$ moieties, with concomitant anomeric pyramidalization of the N-atom [28]¹³).

Conclusion. – High diastereoselectivity (87–96%) was obtained during the TiCl_4 -catalyzed (0.5 mol-equiv.) *endo* addition of (–)-**1b–d** to cyclopentadiene. Chromato-

¹⁰) Chelation is also entropically more favorable than the intermolecular dicoordination to two methoxycarbonyl functionalities.

¹¹) In case of the catalyzed cyclopentadiene [4 + 2] cycloaddition to monomethyl methyl fumarate, preferential *endo* attack with respect to the sterically less demanding methoxycarbonyl group was earlier observed [9d]; this selectivity was even increased to 98.4% in the presence of a sterically demanding catalyst.

¹²) Recent PM3 calculations of (–)-**1b** LUMO suggest that the steric/stereoelectronic effects are cooperative only for the $\text{C}(\alpha)$ -atom in its *syn-s-cis*-conformation [15a].

¹³) For a recent discussion of the influence of the pyramidalization on the sp^3 N overlap with the carbonyl moiety and resultant reactivity in anomeric amides and sultams, see [29].

Table 2. Selected Bond Lengths [Å] and Angles [°] for *endo*-(2R,3R)-**2b** (lp = lone electron pair)

ΔhN	0.200(4)	S–N–C(13)–O(3)	154.6(3)
S–O(1)	1.430(2)	O(1)–S–N–C(2)	107.1(2)
S–O(2)	1.422(3)	O(2)–S–N–C(2)	–123.2(2)
S–N	1.692(2)	O(1)–S–N–lp	–151.5(2)
O(1)–S–O(2)	117.2(2)	O(2)–S–N–lp	–21.8(2)

graphic separation of the *endo/exo*-(2R,3R)-**2b–d** from the minor *endo/exo*-(2S,3S) pair of diastereoisomers led, after crystallization and reduction with LiAlH_4 , to optically pure (2R,3R)-**3** in 91–93% yield, with non-destructive removal of the chiral auxiliary (89–91%). Nonsymmetric, optically pure cycloadducts of type *endo*-**2b–d** are ideal building blocks for the synthesis of diverse molecules possessing potent antithrombotic [30] or A_2 /prostaglandin endoperoxide receptor antagonist properties [31], as well as of loganin [32] and nitrarine alkaloids [33]. This methodology may also be applied to the preparation of the hexahydrobenzofuran subunit of the avermectins and milbemycins [34] and to the marine diterpene fuscil [35].

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Experimental Part

General. See [15a].

X-Ray Crystal-Structure Determination of endo-(2R,3R)-**2b**. Crystal data and measurement conditions are given in Table 3. Diffraction data were collected at r.t. on a four-circle *Enraf-Nonius-MACH3* diffractometer using 'Express' software, without absorption correction. Monochromated CuK_α radiation (λ 1.54178 Å) was applied, and the ω -2 θ scan technique was used during measurements. In the final steps of the least-squares procedure, all but the Me group H-atoms were kept fixed at their calculated positions. The structure was solved by the SHELXS [36] and refined with the SHELXL [37] programs. Crystallographic data for *endo*-(2R,3R)-**2b** have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center as supplementary publication No CCDC-102389.

Table 3. Crystal Data and Structure Refinement of *endo*-(2R,3R)-**2b**

Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_5\text{S}$	θ -Range [°]	3.51 to 73.65
Formula weight	393.49	Index ranges	$0 < h < 9, 0 < k < 12, 0 < l < 31$
Crystal system	orthorhombic	Reflex. collected	2073
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$	Independent reflex	2070 ($R(\text{int}) = 0.0335$)
Unit cell dimension a [Å]	7.889(6)	Completeness to $2\theta = 73.65$	91.8%
b [Å]	9.7412(4)	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-square on F^2
c [Å]	25.2030(10)	Data/restraints/parameters	2070/0/245
Volume [Å ³]	1936.7(15)	goodness of fit on F_2	1.053
Z	4	Final R indices ($I > 2\sigma(I)$)	$R_1 = 0.0371, wR_2 = 0.1094$
Density calc. [Mg m ⁻³]	1.350	R indice (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0379, wR_2 = 0.1105$
Absorption coeff. [mm ⁻¹]	1.751	Absolute structure parameter	–0.07(3)
$F(000)$	840	Extinction coeff.	0.0014(3)
Crystal size [mm]	$0.7 \times 0.63 \times 0.56$	Largest diff. peak and hole [e · Å ⁻³]	0.229 and –0.207

(–)-(2R)-N-[(E)-3-[(Benzyloxy)carbonyl]prop-2-enoyl]bornane-10,2-sultam (= (–)-Benzyl (E)-4-[(3aS,6R,7aR)-1,4,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2,2-dioxido-3H-3a,6-methano[2,1]benzisothiazol-1-yl]-4-oxobut-2-enoate; (–)-**1d**). To a stirred suspension of NaH (225 mg, 4.52 mmol; 50% in mineral oil, washed 3 × with dry pentane) in dry toluene (35 ml) (2R)-bornane-10,2-sultam (972 mg, 4.52 mmol) in toluene (15 ml) was added.

After 30 min at r.t., freshly prepared crude benzyl (*E*)-4-chloro-4-oxobut-2-enoate in toluene (10 ml) (obtained after distillative concentration of an excess of oxalyl chloride (1370 mg, 10.8 mmol) and fumaric acid monobenzyl ester [17] (1120 mg, 5.4 mmol) in toluene (15 ml), 80°, 1 h) was added dropwise at 0°, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 18 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of sat. aq. NH₄Cl soln. (40 ml) and extracted with toluene (4 × 20 ml). The org. phase was dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated and the residue purified by CC (cyclohexane/AcOEt 9:1): pure (–)-**1d** (85%). White solid. M.p. 126–128° (CCl₄, 83%). [α]_D²⁰ = –111.1 (*c* = 1.5, CCl₄). IR: 2957, 1724, 1679, 1292, 1161, 1134, 1066, 971. ¹H-NMR: 0.98 (s, 3 H); 1.17 (s, 3 H); 1.4 (m, 2 H); 1.9 (m, 3 H); 2.15 (m, 2 H); 3.51 (q, *J* = 14, 2 H); 3.96 (dd, *J* = 6, 8, 1 H); 5.24 (AB, *J* = 12, 16, 2 H); 6.95 (d, *J* = 16, 1 H); 7.37 (m, 5 H); 7.6 (d, *J* = 16, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR: 19.9 (*q*); 20.8 (*q*); 26.5 (*t*); 32.9 (*t*); 38.3 (*t*); 44.7 (*d*); 47.9 (*s*); 48.8 (*s*); 53.0 (*t*); 65.1 (*d*); 67.1 (*t*); 128.3 (2*d*); 128.4 (*d*); 128.6 (2*d*); 132.8 (*d*); 133.7 (*d*); 135.3 (*s*); 162.4 (*s*); 164.4 (*s*). MS: 403 (0, *M*⁺), 358 (4), 297 (26), 233 (25), 135 (21), 91 (100), 79 (6).

(2*R*,3*R*)-3-[[*(3aS*,6*R*,7*aR*)-1,4,5,6,7,7*a*-Hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2,2-dioxido-3H-3*a*,6-methano[2,1]benziso-thiazol-1-yl]carbonyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (*endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b**). To a soln. of (–)-**1b** (327 mg, 1.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml), 1*M* TiCl₄ in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 ml, 0.5 mmol) was added. The mixture was cooled to –78° and pre-cooled 1*M* cyclopenta-1,3-diene in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml, 10 mmol) was added dropwise and slowly along the interior cold surface of the reaction flask. After 18 h, the reaction was quenched with NH₄F and equilibrated. After addition of H₂O, the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the extract dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under medium and then high vacuum. ¹H-NMR analysis showed full conversion and a 94:3:1:2 mixture of cycloadducts. Chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/AcOEt 95:5 → 8:2) afforded a faster eluting pair of diastereoisomers (8:7 mixture; 1.8%) and a more polar pair of diastereoisomers (96:4 mixture; 95%) which was recrystallized to afford pure *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b** (87%). White solid. M.p. 190–192° (EtOH). [α]_D²⁰ = –219.94 (*c* = 1.03, CHCl₃). IR: 3060, 3000, 2953, 2913, 2881, 1733, 1687, 1328, 1136, 551. ¹H-NMR: 0.97 (s, 3 H); 1.19 (s, 3 H); 1.30–1.75 (m, 5 H); 1.80–2.1 (m, 4 H); 2.88 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 4.4, 1 H); 3.18 (m, 1 H); 3.48 (AB, *J* = 13.7, 2 H); 3.51 (m, 1 H); 3.68 (s, 3 H); 3.86 (m, 2 H); 5.86 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 5.3, 1 H); 6.34 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 5.3, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR: 20.1 (*q*); 20.9 (*q*); 26.6 (*t*); 32.9 (*t*); 38.7 (*t*); 44.8 (*d*); 45.8 (*t*); 46.3 (*d*); 47.7 (*s*); 48.1 (*d*); 48.5 (*s*); 48.7 (*d*); 49.3 (*d*); 52.2 (*q*); 53.3 (*t*); 65.5 (*d*); 133.0 (*d*); 138.5 (*d*); 172.0 (*s*); 174.6 (*s*). HR-MS: 393.16074 (C₂₀H₂₇NO₃S⁺; calc 393.16099). MS: 393 (1, *M*⁺), 362 (3), 328 (18), 296 (14), 178 (65), 150 (25), 135 (35), 113 (100), 66 (30).

(2*R*,3*R*)-3-[[*(3aS*,6*R*,7*aR*)-1,4,5,6,7,7*a*-Hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2,2-dioxido-3H-3*a*,6-methano[2,1]benziso-thiazol-1-yl]carbonyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester (*endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2c**). Obtained in 80% yield, similarly to *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b**. M.p. 170–172° (EtOH). [α]_D²⁰ = –209.3 (*c* = 0.7, CCl₄). IR: 2957, 1726, 1688, 1456, 1392, 1327, 1234, 1209, 1039. ¹H-NMR: 0.99 (s, 3 H); 1.21 (s, 3 H); 1.25 (*t*, *J* = 7, 3 H); 1.30–1.75 (m, 5 H); 1.80–2.1 (m, 4 H); 2.88 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 4.4, 1 H); 3.22 (br. s, 1 H); 3.48 (AB, *J* = 14, 2 H); 3.51 (m, 1 H); 3.87 (m, 2 H); 4.16 (m, 2 H); 5.86 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 5.3, 1 H); 6.34 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 5.3, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR: 14.2 (*q*); 19.9 (*q*); 20.8 (*q*); 26.5 (*t*); 32.7 (*t*); 38.5 (*t*); 44.6 (*d*); 45.8 (*t*); 46.3 (*d*); 47.5 (*d*); 47.8 (*s*); 47.9 (*d*); 48.5 (*s*); 49.2 (*d*); 53.2 (*t*); 60.8 (*t*); 65.3 (*d*); 132.8 (*d*); 138.4 (*d*); 172.0 (*s*); 174.0 (*s*). MS: 407 (0, *M*⁺), 341 (4), 296 (21), 268 (22), 231 (21), 204 (45), 150 (29), 135 (35), 127 (100), 99 (32), 55 (16).

The paired diastereoisomer *exo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2c** exhibits signals at 6.34 and 6.14 ppm in the ¹H-NMR spectrum, while the *exo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2c** diastereoisomer resonates at 6.32 and 6.19 ppm, when compared to its inseparable *endo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2c** counterpart (6.32 and 6.03 ppm for olef. H).

(2*R*,3*R*)-3-[[*(3aS*,6*R*,7*aR*)-1,4,5,6,7,7*a*-hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2,2-dioxido-3H-3*a*,6-methano[2,1]benziso-thiazol-1-yl]carbonyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carboxylic Acid Benzyl Ester (*endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2d**). Obtained in 73% yield, similarly to *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b**. M.p. 143–144° (EtOH). [α]_D²⁰ = –148.4 (*c* = 2.6, CHCl₃). IR: 2957, 1730, 1688, 1330, 1269, 1234, 1209, 1163, 1132, 1053, 782, 754. ¹H-NMR: 0.98 (s, 3 H); 1.19 (s, 3 H); 1.35 (m, 2 H); 1.47 (m, 1 H); 1.71 (br. d, *J* = 8, 1 H); 1.9 (m, 4 H); 2.0 (m, 1 H); 2.94 (dd, *J* = 3, 6, 1 H); 3.2 (br. s, 1 H); 3.5 (*q*, *J* = 14, 2 H); 3.53 (br. s, 1 H); 3.86 (dd, *J* = 4, 8, 1 H); 3.95 (*t*, *J* = 4, 1 H); 5.14 (AB, *J* = 12, 2 H); 5.88 (dd, *J* = 3, 6, 1 H); 6.34 (dd, *J* = 3, 6, 1 H); 7.35 (m, 5 H). ¹³C-NMR: 19.9 (*q*); 20.8 (*q*); 26.5 (*t*); 32.7 (*t*); 38.5 (*t*); 44.6 (*d*); 46.3 (*d*); 47.8 (*d*); 47.8 (*s*); 48.0 (*d*); 48.3 (*s*); 48.4 (*t*); 49.1 (*d*); 53.1 (*t*); 65.3 (*d*); 66.6 (*t*); 128.0 (*d*); 128.1 (2*d*); 128.5 (2*d*); 132.9 (*d*); 136.0 (*s*); 138.3 (*d*); 171.8 (*s*); 173.8 (*s*). MS: 469 (0, *M*⁺), 358 (3), 297 (26), 233 (25), 135 (23), 91 (100), 79 (7).

The paired diastereoisomer *exo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2d** exhibits signals at 6.34 and 6.04 ppm in the ¹H-NMR spectrum, while the *exo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2d** diastereoisomer resonates at 6.32 and 6.12 ppm, when compared to its inseparable *endo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2d** counterpart (6.32 and 6.02 ppm for olef. H).

Cycloadduct *exo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2b**. ¹H-NMR (deduced from the mixture): 0.99 (s, 3 H); 1.20 (s, 3 H); 3.09 (m, 1 H); 3.26 (m, 1 H); 3.62 (s, 3 H); 6.14 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 5.4, 1 H); 6.34 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 5.4, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR (deduced

from the mixture): 20.1 (*q*); 21.0 (*q*); 26.6 (*t*); 33.0 (*t*); 38.8 (*t*); 45.5 (*d*); 45.9 (*t*); 46.9 (*d*); 47.9 (*s*); 48.0 (*d*); 48.5 (*s*); 49.1 (*d*); 49.8 (*d*); 51.9 (*q*); 53.2 (*t*); 65.5 (*d*); 135.9 (*d*); 137.7 (*d*); 172.6 (*s*); 173.6 (*s*).

Cycloadduct *exo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2b**. ¹H-NMR (deduced from the mixture): 0.97 (*s*, 3 H); 1.17 (*s*, 3 H); 1.20–1.50 (*m*, 4 H); 1.70 (*m*, 1 H); 1.8–2.0 (*m*, 2 H); 2.0–2.2 (*m*, 2 H); 3.10 (*dd*, *J* = 1.4, 5.0, 1 H); 3.15–3.25 (*m*, 2 H); 3.605 (*s*, 3 H); 6.17 (*dd*, *J* = 1.9, 5.6, 1 H); 6.31 (*dd*, *J* = 2, 5.6, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR (deduced from the mixture): 20.1 (*q*); 20.9 (*q*); 26.6 (*t*); 33.1 (*t*); 38.8 (*t*); 44.9 (*d*); 46.1 (*t*); 47.2 (*d*); 48.1 (*s*); 48.4 (*d*); 48.5 (*s*); 48.6 (*d*); 50.0 (*d*); 51.9 (*q*); 53.3 (*t*); 65.7 (*d*); 136.1 (*d*); 138.1 (*d*); 172.7 (*s*); 173.7 (*s*).

Cycloadduct *endo*-(2*S*,3*S*)-**2b**. ¹H-NMR (deduced from the mixture): 0.96 (*s*, 3 H); 1.15 (*s*, 3 H); 1.2–1.5 (*m*, 4 H); 1.7 (*m*, 1 H); 1.8–2.0 (*m*, 2 H); 2.0–2.2 (*m*, 2 H); 2.60 (*dd*, *J* = 2, 5.3, 1 H); 3.15–3.25 (*m*, 2 H); 3.675 (*s*, 3 H); 6.06 (*dd*, *J* = 3, 5.5, 1 H); 6.31 (*dd*, *J* = 3, 5.5, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR (deduced from the mixture): 20.1 (*q*); 20.8 (*q*); 26.6 (*t*); 32.9 (*t*); 38.6 (*t*); 44.7 (*d*); 45.1 (*t*); 47.1 (*d*); 48.0 (*s*); 48.5 (*d*); 48.6 (*s*); 48.8 (*d*); 50.3 (*d*); 52.1 (*q*); 53.2 (*t*); 65.6 (*d*); 134.6 (*d*); 137.0 (*d*); 172.7 (*s*); 173.6 (*s*).

(2*R*,3*R*)-3-[[[3*aS*,6*R*,7*aR*]-1,4,5,6,7,7*a*-hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2,2-dioxido-3*H*-3*a*,6-methano[2.1]benzisothiazol-1-yl]carbonyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylic Acid ((2*R*,3*R*)-**4**). A soln. of *endo*-(2*R*,3*R*)-**2d** (470 mg, 1.0 mmol) in EtOH (10 ml) was hydrogenated in the presence of 10% Pd/C (47 mg). After 4 h, the soln. was filtered and evaporated under medium and then high vacuum to give quantitatively (2*R*,3*R*)-**4**. White solid. M.p. 250–251° (98% EtOH). [α]_D²⁰ = –138.2 (*c* = 1.3, CHCl₃). IR: 3150, 2954, 1697, 1680, 1458, 1407, 1388, 1296, 1265, 1181, 1040, 930, 848. ¹H-NMR: 0.98 (*s*, 3 H); 1.14 (*s*, 3 H); 0.8–1.45 (*m*, 7 H); 1.55 (*m*, 1 H); 1.68 (*br. d*, *J* = 16, 1 H); 1.88 (*m*, 2 H); 2.05 (*m*, 2 H); 2.64 (*br. d*, *J* = 5, 1 H); 2.88 (*br. t*, *J* = 3, 1 H); 3.04 (*br. d*, *J* = 5, 1 H); 3.48 (*AB*, *J* = 14, 2 H); 3.75 (*m*, 1 H); 3.92 (*dd*, *J* = 6, 11, 1 H); 8.6 (*br. s*, 1 H). ¹³C-NMR: 19.9 (*q*); 20.8 (*q*); 23.6 (*t*); 26.5 (*t*); 28.6 (*t*); 32.7 (*t*); 38.8 (*t*); 39.0 (*t*); 41.5 (*d*); 41.6 (*d*); 44.7 (*d*); 47.7 (*d*); 48.3 (2 *s*); 50.7 (*d*); 53.0 (*t*); 65.3 (*d*); 172.0 (*s*); 179.4 (*s*). EI-MS: 381 (1.5, *M*⁺), 315 (74), 297 (20), 216 (100), 167 (71), 139 (41), 121 (13), 93 (21), 67 (40).

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