Supporting Information

Gram Scale Synthesis of the Glucuronide Metabolite of ABT-724

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General Experimental: All reagents and solvents were used as received from commercial sources without further purification or drying. Unless otherwise noted all reactions are performed without the use of specially dried glassware and inert atmospheres. Air and moisture-sensitive liquids were transferred via syringe. Organic solutions were concentrated using rotary evaporation below 35 °C at 25 torr unless otherwise noted. Flash column chromatography was performed using commercially available pre-packed columns with an automated solvent pump and fraction collector. Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using glass plates pre-coated with silica gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator. These plates were visualized using an acidic solution of ceric ammonium molybdate (CAM) followed by heating. HPLC analysis was performed on a Zorbax SB-C8 4.6 mm by 25 cm column using an aqueous acetonitrile mobile phase with peak detection at 260 nm. HPLC assay yields and HPLC purities were measured using standards that were deemed pure by HPLC and ¹H NMR analysis. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ scale) downfield from tetramethylsilane. For ¹H NMR, chemical shifts are referenced to the residual proton in deuterated solvents (CD₂HOD: δ 3.31; (CD₃)(CD₂H)SO: δ 2.50). Data are given as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity, coupling constant (in Hz), and integration. For ¹³C-NMR, chemical shifts are referenced to the natural

abundance of carbon-13 in the deuterated solvents (CD₃OD: δ 49.00; DMSO-d₆: δ 39.52).

Melting points were determined by DSC using a closed cup method and heating to 275 °C at 5°C

per minute. Optical rotations are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_{\lambda}^{T \text{ deg C}}$ (c = g/100 mL, solvent).