

Application of Negishi Cross-Coupling to the Synthesis of the Cyclic Tripeptides OF-4949-III and K-13

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Comparison of Data for Z-OF4949-III-OMe 3

^1H NMR in CD_3OD

Figure 1: Pearson's ^1H NMR in CD_3OD for Z-OF4949-III-OMe (300 MHz)

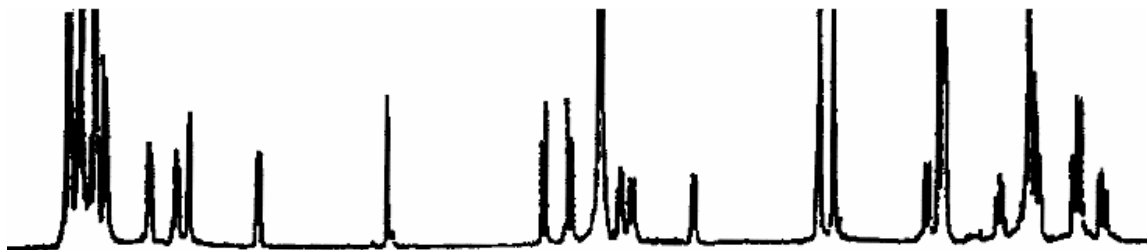


Figure 2: Our ^1H NMR in CD_3OD for Z-OF4949-III-OMe (400 MHz)

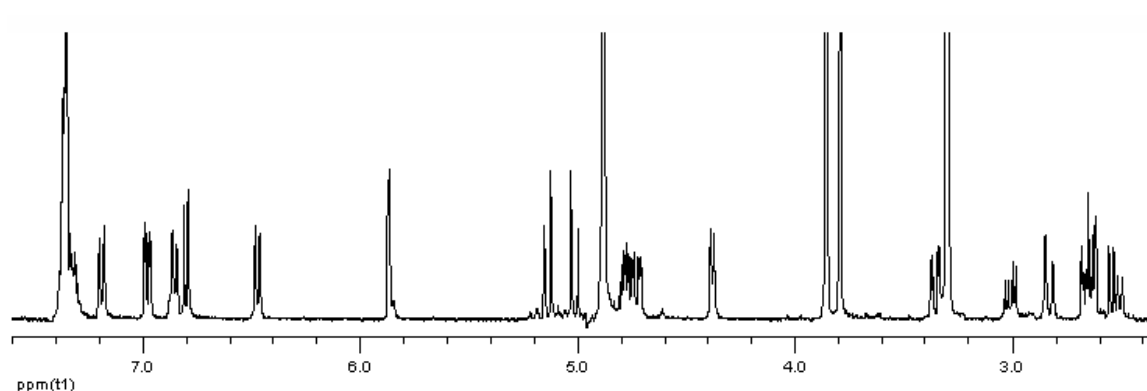


Table 3 compares our ^1H chemical shift for Z-OF4949-III-OMe (**3**) in deuterated methanol with both Pearson's¹ and Boger's² listed data.

Table 3 (Z-OF4949-III-OMe, ¹H, CD₃OD)

Ours (400MHz)			Pearson (300 MHz)		Boger (300MHz)		
Shift	H, mul., Hz	Attr.	Shift	H, mul., Hz	Shift	H, mul., Hz	Attr.
7.43-7.28	6, m	Ar	7.70-7.54	7, m	7.40-7.20	7, m	Ar
7.20	1, dd, 8.5 2.0	Ar	-	-	-	-	-
6.98	1, dd, 8.0 2.5	Ar	7.36	1, dd, 8.0 1.9	6.98	1, dd, 8 2	Ar
6.85	1, dd, 8.0 2.5	Ar	7.23	1, dd, 8.0 1.9	6.93	1, dd, 8 2	Ar
6.80	1, d, 8.0	Ar	7.10	1, dd, 8.0 1.9	6.82	1, dd, 8 2	Ar
6.47	1, dd, 8.0 2.0	Ar	6.75	1, dd, 8.0 1.9	6.69	1, dd, 8 2	Ar
5.87	1, d, 2.0	H _{sh}	6.05	1, s	5.88	1, s	H _{sh}
5.14	1, d, 12.5	Z	5.24	1, d, 12.4	5.08	2, s	Z
5.02	1, d, 12.5	Z	5.12	1, d, 12.4	-	-	-
4.83-4.70	2, m	α	4.90	1, m	4.80	1, m	α
-	-	-	4.81	1, m	4.61	1, m	α
4.42-4.37	1, m	α	4.56	1, m	4.50	1, m	α
3.85	3, s	OMe	3.88	3, s	3.82	3, s	OMe
3.79	3, s	OMe	3.80	3, s	3.66	3, s	OMe
3.35	1, dd, 13.0 3.5	β	3.36	1, dd, 13.5 2.5	3.31	1, dd, 13 4	β
3.01	1, dd, 14.0 6.5	β	2.97	1, dd, 13.5 3.1	3.10	1, dd, 13 6	β
2.83	1, dd, 14.0 1.5	β	2.76	1, dd, 14.0 3.3	2.84	1, dd, 13 6	β
2.69-2.61	2, m	β	2.97 (?)	2, m	2.83	1, dd, 13 5	β
2.53	1, dd, 15.5 8.0	β	2.45	1, dd, 14.0 3.3	-	-	-

Z-OF4949-III-OMe **3** has 34 protons, five of which are NHs that exchange in deuterated methanol, so in total, 29 protons. The symmetrical ring in the macrocycle has no possibility of free rotation and all the protons and carbon atoms are therefore inequivalent. Pearson's spectrum (Fig. 1) and our spectrum (Fig. 2) show the correct number of protons *via* integration; Boger reported 27 protons in total. The tabulated data reported by Boger² (Table 3) do not match the spectrum provided in that publication's supporting information, and Boger has acknowledged in a personal communication that the reproduced spectrum for Z-OF4949-III-OMe (compound **129**) in the SI for that paper must be the wrong spectrum. Because of the poor solubility of Z-OF4949-III-OMe **3** in methanol, some experiments were performed by adding a small amount of deuterated chloroform to aid solubility. This resulted in the multiplet at 4.83-4.70 being split into two double doublets: 4.75 (1H, J_{AB} 12.5 Hz, J_{AX} 3.5 Hz) and 4.81 (1H, J_{AB} 8.0 Hz, J_{AX} 5.0 Hz). Some experiments were performed in deuterated chloroform, but without acidic protons. To promote proton/deuterium exchange, the sample of **3** was sonicated in the presence of deuterated methanol (the compound is not soluble in water) and then the solvent was removed by

evaporation. Usually small quantities of methanol were observed in the spectra prepared under these conditions. We observed that changes in the concentration of the sample and the composition of the solvent have dramatic effects on the appearance of the NMR spectra. This may explain the minor differences between the chemical shifts observed in our spectra and those previously reported. Evans noted that the presence of traces of acid in the NMR sample can affect the appearance of the spectrum of OF4949-III itself.³

¹³C NMR experiments

Table 4 shows the chemical shift for the ¹³C (125 MHz, CD₃OD) from Pearson,¹ our data for a Pendant experiment (100 MHz, mixed solvent 3% *circa* CDCl₃ in CD₃OD), for a CPD experiment in CD₃OD, for a CPD experiment performed in CD₃OD in which a catalytic amount of NaHCO₃ was added and a ¹³C in CDCl₃.

Table 4: ¹³C, CD₃OD, Z-OF4949-III-OMe

Pearson (CD ₃ OD)	Our (mix, Pendant)	Our (CD ₃ OD, CPD)	Our (CD ₃ OD+ NaHCO ₃)	Our (CDCl ₃)	Assign.
174.4	174.4	173.0	173.0	173.1	C
173.0	172.9	171.5	171.5	171.7	C
171.9	171.9	170.5	170.5	169.7	C
171.3	171.3	169.8	169.8	169.4	C
157.3	157.3	155.9	155.8	155.8	C
155.3	155.3	153.8	153.8	153.7	C
150.6	150.6	149.1	149.1	149.1	C
149.3	149.3	147.8	147.8	147.6	C
138.1	138.2	136.8	136.7	136.3	C
135.2	135.2	133.8	133.8	133.2	C
133.2	133.2	131.7	131.7	132.1	CH
131.6	131.6	130.2	130.2	130.3	CH
130.4?	-	-	-	-	-
130.2?	-	-	-	-	-
129.7	-	-	-	-	-
129.5	129.5	128.1	128.0	128.4 x 2	CH
129.3	129.3 (not real?)	127.9 (not real?)	127.9	128.0	CH
129.1	129.12 (CH+C)	127.7 (CH+C)	127.7	127.8 x 2	CH
127.9	129.08	127.6	127.6	127.1 C	-
124.9	124.9	123.4	123.4	123.5	CH
123.4	123.4	122.0	122.0	122.7	CH
122.9	122.9	121.5	121.5	121.7	CH
117.3	117.3	115.8	115.8	115.6	CH
113.1	113.1	111.6	111.6	111.4	CH
67.6	67.6	66.2	66.2	66.7	CH ₂ Z
56.6	56.6	55.1	55.1	55.8	OCH ₃ Ar
55.1	55.1	53.7	53.7	53.6	CH α
54.9	54.8	53.4	53.4	53.5	CH α
-	53.0	51.5	-	52.5	OCH ₃ Est
-	50.0	48.6	48.6	48.3	CH α
42.1?	-	-	48.4 (CH ₃ OD)	-	-
40.1	40.1	38.7	38.7	39.2	CH ₂ β
39.4	39.4	37.9	37.9	38.6	CH ₂ β
38.2	38.2	36.8	36.8	37.3	CH ₂ β
35.9?	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 3: ^{13}C in CD_3OD for Z-OF4949-III-OMe (Pearson's, ours)

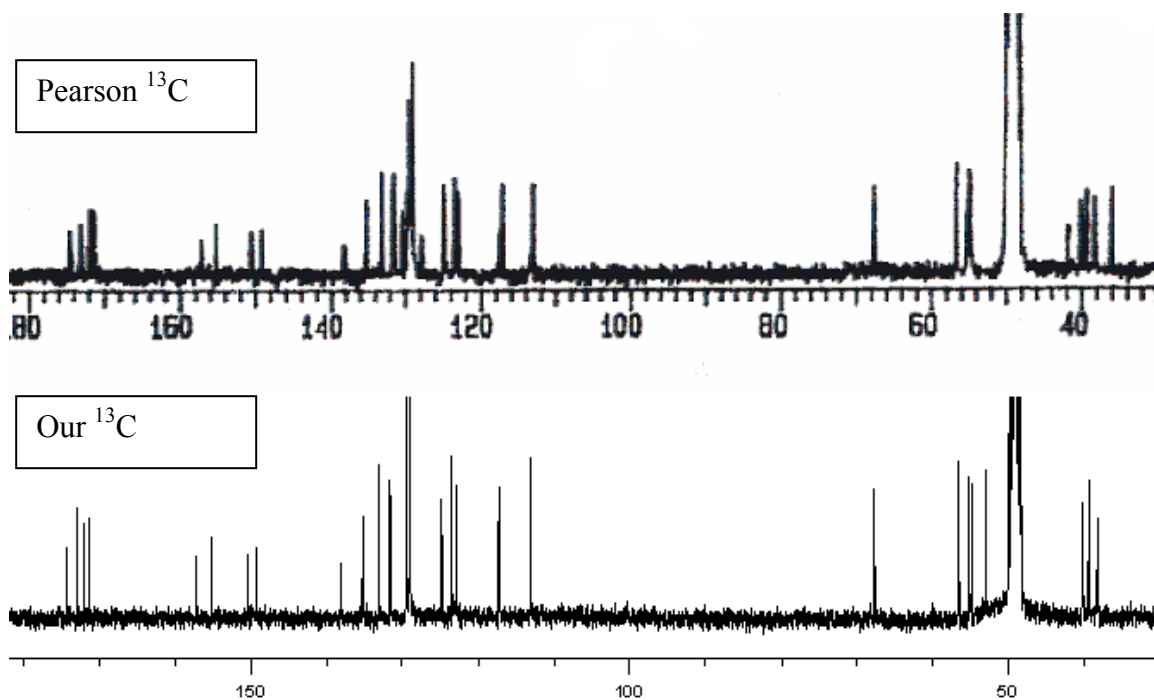
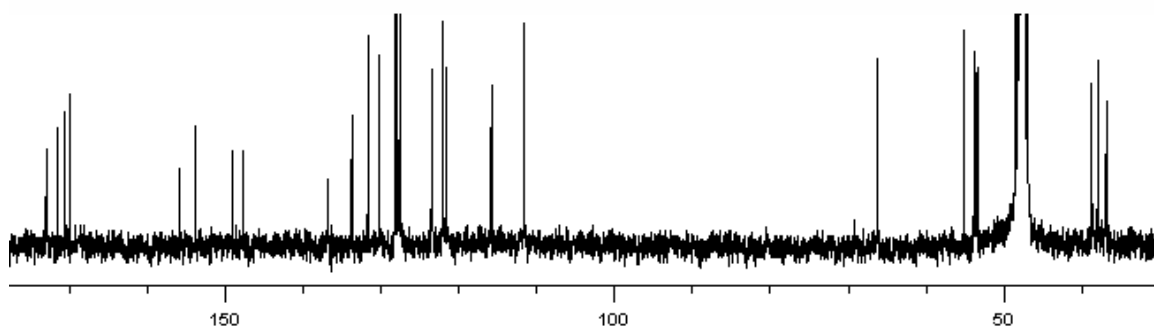


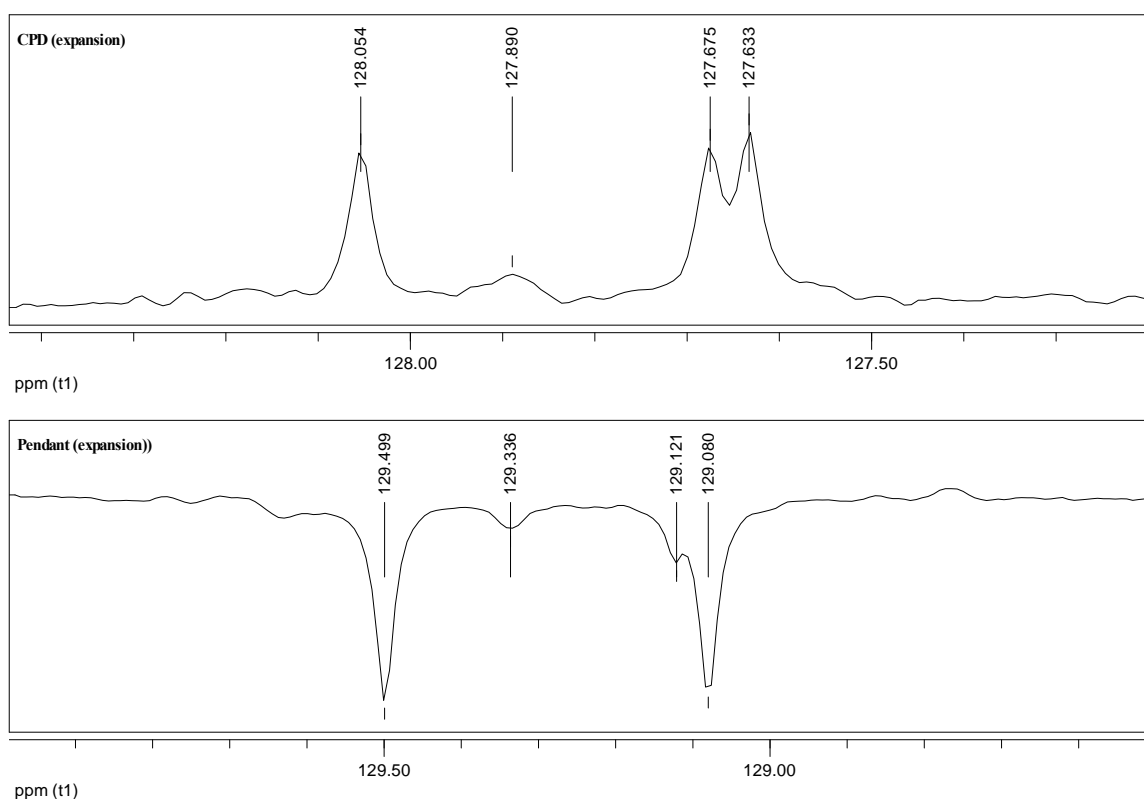
Figure 4: Our ^{13}C in CD_3OD for Z-OF4949-III-OMe + bicarbonate



The signals for the Pendant experiment (3 % CDCl_3 in CD_3OD) are slightly shifted from the CPD experiment (in just CD_3OD), but correspond. We suspect the signal at 129.3 (in the Pendant) and 127.9 (CPD) is a signal related to an impurity. The molecule requires 21 signals in the aromatic region: 10 signals for aromatic CH carbons and 11 quaternary carbons. From the pendant experiment we can see one quaternary fewer (10 instead of 11) and one CH more (11 instead of 10). Figure 5 shows the signal at 129.3 (Pendant), which corresponds to the signal at 127.9 (CPD) which is very weak and is on the odd side (together with CH and CH_3). Looking at the pendant experiment we notice the signal at

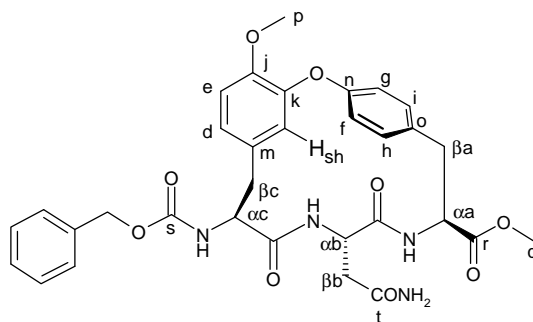
129.12 is much smaller than the nearby signal at 129.08. When we compare the corresponding signals in the CPD experiment, 127.7 is as intense as nearby signal at CH at 127.6. The signal at 129.08 (127.6 in the CPD) is one of the signals for two aromatic CHs from the symmetric Z protecting group. This observation can be rationalized by considering the presence of a quaternary carbon obscured by the signal at 129.12 (Pendant) or 127.7 (CPD), respectively. The quaternary carbon will increase its signal in the CPD and decrease in the pendant, where it would appear on the even side of the spectrum. In this way the number of signals becomes correct. Given the analysis of the data above, it should be mentioned that the same signal at 129.3, which we believe is an impurity, was also reported by Pearson.¹

Figure 5: expansion of Pendant and CPD



NMR Structure Assignment for Z-OF4949-III-OMe **3** in CDCl₃

Figure 6: Z-OF4949-III-OMe (3**)**



In the ¹H NMR of Z-OF4949-III-OMe, a striking, but expected,^{1,2} value for the chemical shift of H_{sh} (Figure 6) was observed, at 5.82 ppm (in deuterated chloroform) and 5.87 ppm (in deuterated methanol). Before attempting the NMR structure determination for **3**, a molecular structure was generated using “Maestro” software and a conformational search using the “Montecarlo” method (MMFF/THCG pair) was performed to find a low energy conformation, which was then validated by calculation of the expected chemical shift of H_{sh}.

The settings chosen were the following:

Solvent	chloroform
Maximum iterations	500
Number of steps	1000
Method	torsional sampling
Energy window for saving structures	50.0 KJ/mol

In most of the minimized structure, a similar motif for the ring was observed with the major changes related only to the external groups (Z-group, OMe, Asn and COOMe). We then compared the lowest energy structure (Figure 7a, sticks and Figure 7b, space filling) for the macrocycle with an arbitrarily chosen minimized open structure, with H_{sh} far away from any source of magnetic perturbation (Figure 8), chosen as zero.

Figure 7a: Z-OF4949-III-OMe (sticks)

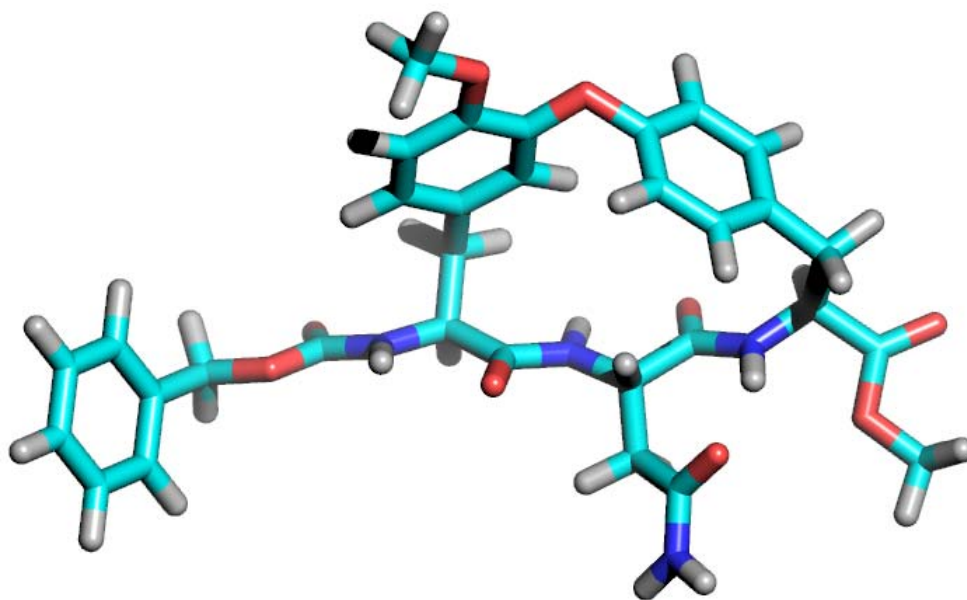


Figure 7b: Z-OF4949-III-OMe (space filling)

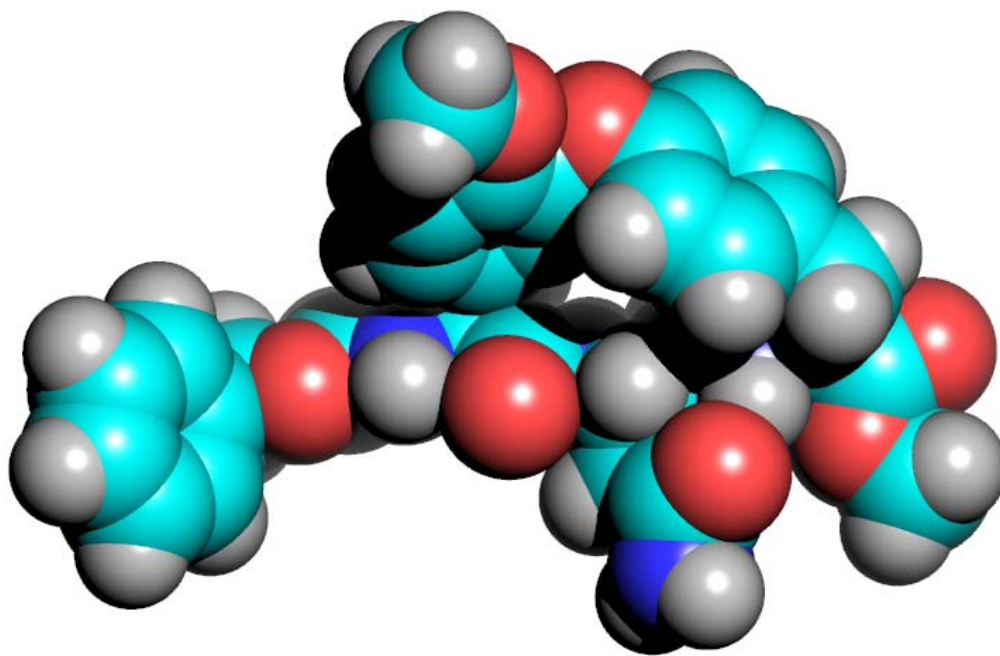
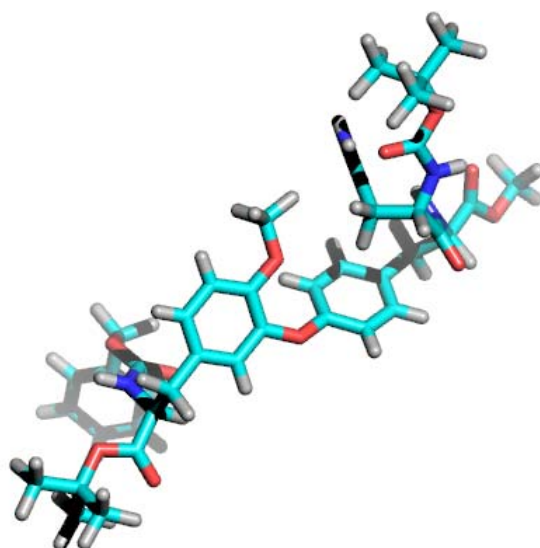


Figure 8: Precursor to Z-OF4949-III-OMe (3.16)

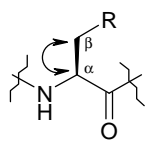


Performing a change-induced in chemical shift calculation for H_{sh} , using Hunter's approach,⁴ we found a value of -0.93 ppm, which is in agreement with the experimental data. The calculated distance between H_{sh} and the close sphere of protons, are consistent with the NOE data obtained.

COSY experiment in $CDCl_3$

Due to improved solubility, $CDCl_3$ was chosen as solvent for the initial NMR experiments. The sample for the COSY experiment was prepared dissolving the non recrystallised material (**3**) in deuterated methanol, in order to exchange the acidic NHs, and then evaporation of the solvent and subsequent dissolution of the solid in $CDCl_3$. Traces of methanol had the effect of completely splitting the three sets of signals for the two overlapping α protons. Under these conditions it was possible to clearly identify the α - β proton sets coupled together (see Figure 9).

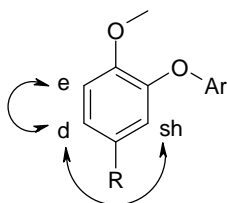
Figure 9: COSY α - β correlation



Irradiated		Coupled with	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
α_c	4.48	β_c	2.93, 2.73
α_b	4.61	β_b	2.54-2.45, 2.40
α_a	4.78	β_a	2.54-2.45, 3.28

With the COSY experiment it was also possible to identify both the symmetrical and unsymmetrical aromatic system (see Figure 10).

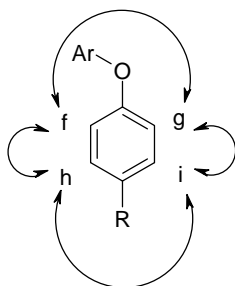
Figure 10: COSY unsymmetrical aromatic system



Irradiated		Couple with	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
H_{sh}	5.80	H_d	6.47
H_d	6.47	H_e	6.70
H_e	6.70	H_{sh}	5.80
		H_d	6.47

Concerning the symmetrical aromatic system, and basing our assumption on data from literature,⁵ it is reasonable to assign the higher field signals as protons H_f and H_g , in the *ortho* position of O-Ar. The H_h and H_i , (*meta* to the O-Ar) are therefore the signals at lower field (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: COSY symmetrical aromatic system



Irradiated		Couple with	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
H_f	6.82	H_h	7.09
		H_g	6.99
H_g	6.99	H_i	7.24
		H_f	6.82
H_h	7.09	H_f	6.82
		H_i	7.24
H_i	7.24	H_g	6.99
		H_h	7.09

HMQC experiment in CDCl₃

The HMQC experiment, run on the same sample used for the COSY experiment, determines the C-H connectivity in the molecule (see Table 5).

Table 5: HMQC in CDCl₃

HMQC (CDCl ₃ no acidic proton)		
carbon	proton	description
132.1	7.09	H _h
130.3	7.24	Hi
128.4 x 2	7.30	Z 5H
128.1		
127.8 x 2		
123.5	6.47	H _d
122.7	6.99	H _g
121.7	6.82	H _f
115.6	5.80	H _{sh}
111.4	6.70	H _e
66.7	5.10, 4.99	CH ₂ Z
55.9	3.86	(ArOMe)
53.6	4.48	α_c
53.5	4.78	α_a
52.5	3.74	(CO ₂ Me)
48.3	4.61	α_b
39.3	2.54-2.45, 2.40	β_b
38.5	2.54-2.45, 3.28	β_a
37.3	2.93, 2.73	β_c

HMBC experiment in CDCl₃

In order to try to obtain more information from the HMBC experiment, compound **3** was dissolved in deuterated chloroform only, in order to see all the protons present in the molecule. Figure 12 shows the connectivity between carbons and protons at two bond distance (C-X-H) and three bond distance (C-X-X-H) in the unsymmetrical aromatic system.

Figure 12: HMBC unsymmetrical aromatic system

Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
OCH ₃	3.88	C _j	147.7
		C _d	123.5
H _{sh}	5.82	COMe	147.7
		COAr	149.1
		C _e	111.4
H _d	6.50	C _{sh}	115.6
		COMe	147.7
		CR	127.1
H _e	6.72	COMe	147.7
		COAr	149.1

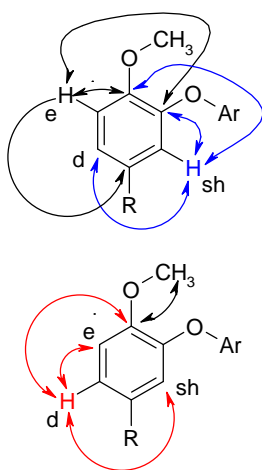


Figure 13 shows the C-H long distance correlations in the symmetrical aromatic system.

Figure 13: HMBC symmetrical aromatic system

Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
H _g	7.00	C _f	121.8
		CR	133.2
		COAr	153.7
H _i	7.24	C _h	132.1

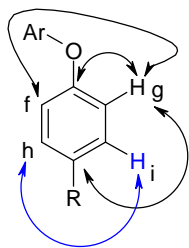
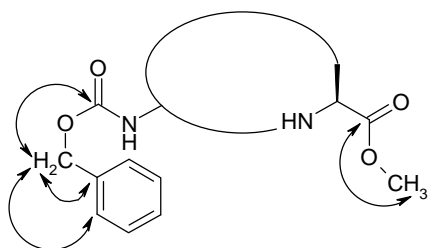


Figure 14 shows the C-H long distance relationships in the ester and carbamate protecting group.

Figure 14: HMBC protecting groups



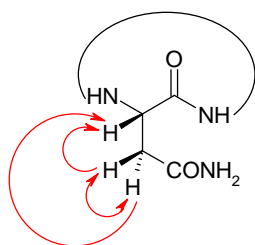
Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
OCH ₃	3.76	-C(O)O	171.8
		<i>o</i> -CHs	127.8
CH ₂ Z	5.12	<i>ipso</i> -C	136.3
		OC(O)N	155.8

Use of pure chloroform as solvent resulted in little change in the chemical shifts observed in the overall spectrum for both carbon and proton. The signals for the protons α_b and α_c collapsed to a broad signal at 4.55 ppm, together with the change in the multiplicity at the α protons, which now couple with the NHs. Unfortunately no C-H long range correlation to the peptide chain was observed. With the information obtained from the HMBC experiment, we were able to determine the quaternary carbons of the aromatic rings and assign some of the carbonyl groups in the structure.

NOESY experiment in CDCl₃

Only the most significant signals are reported here. The sample was dissolved in chloroform and no deuterium exchanged was carried out. The multiplet at 2.35-2.60 ppm is generated from the overlapping of 3 protons: two β_b and one of the two β_a . From the spectrum, it is possible to assign the right shoulder (rs) of the signal to the two β_b and the left shoulder (ls) to β_a . This data was also confirmed from the COSY experiment. Irradiation of the multiplet at 2.35-2.60 ppm gave an enhancement to the geminal protons β_b and β_a and to the signal at 4.55 (α_b and α_c). The irradiation of the signal at 4.55 ppm (α_b and α_c) gave enhancement not just to the right shoulder of the multiplet at 2.35-2.60, related to α_b (Figure 15), but also to the protons spatially related to α_c (see Figure 18). The irradiation of the right shoulder had no NOE effect on any of the aromatic signals, so the β_b s must belong to the asparagine, distant from both aromatic rings. For reasons of clarity, the figure below shows the enhancement related only to the $\alpha_b \beta_b$ system.

Figure 15: NOESY CDCl₃ – $\alpha_b \beta_b$ system (asparagine)

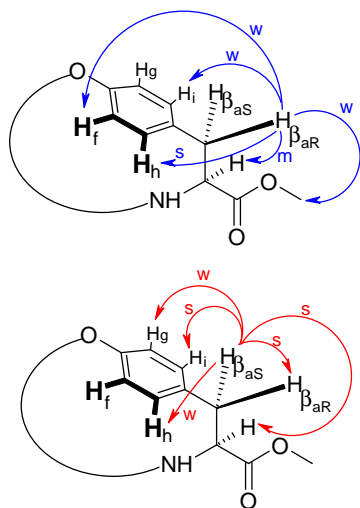


Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
2.35-2.60(rs)	β_b	2.35-2.60	s	β_b
		4.55	m	α_b
4.55	α_b/α_c	2.35-2.60	m	β_b

The irradiation of the left shoulder (ls) of the signal at 2.35-2.60 (β_a) gave a NOE enhancement of the methyl ester protecting group. This allowed us to assign the β_a as belonging to the symmetrical tyrosine (the one bearing the methyl ester protecting group). A weak enhancement of H_f and H_i and a strong enhancement of H_h led to the conclusion that β_a at 2.35-2.60 is on the same side as the two aromatics H_h , H_f and opposite to H_i . The observation was confirmed from the irradiation of β_a at 3.27 which enhanced H_i strongly and H_g weakly. Because irradiation of β_a at 2.35-2.60 gave a medium NOE of α_a at 4.79-4.90 and irradiation of β_a at 3.27 ppm gave a strong enhancement to the same proton, it was

possible to define the spatial arrangement of the two β_a and the close aromatic system, given that the amino acid is of *S*-configuration. This identifies β_a at 2.35-2.60 as the prochiral R proton, and so is labelled β_{aR} ; β_a at 3.27 is then β_{aS} (see Figure 16).

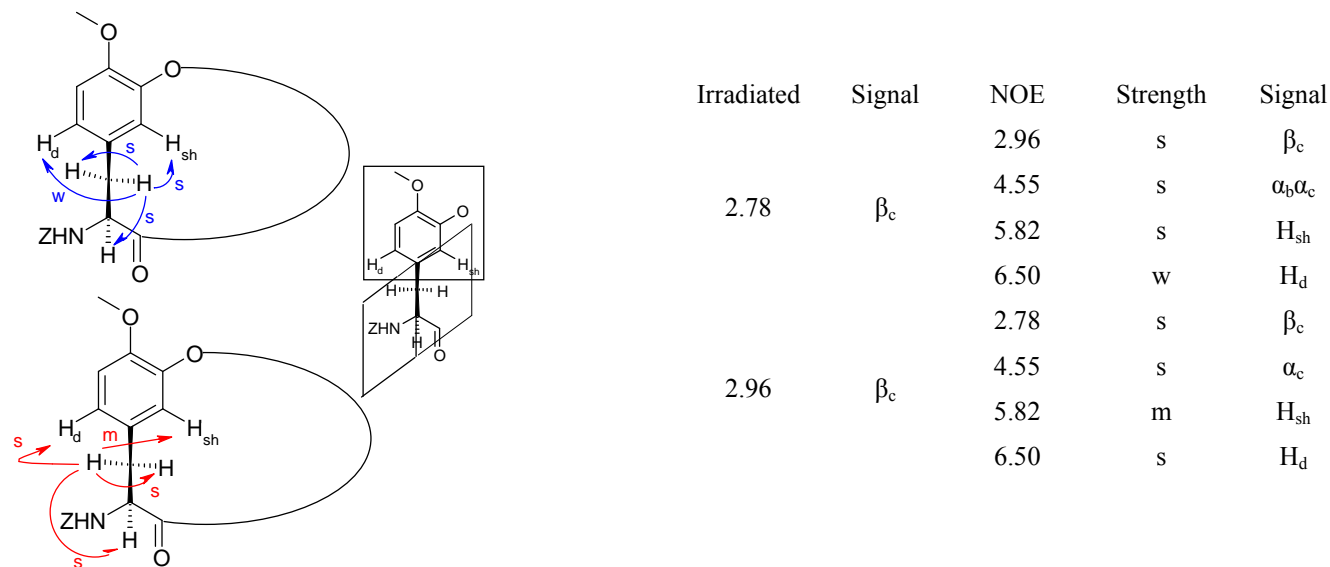
Figure 16: NOESY $CDCl_3$ symmetrical tyrosine



Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
2.35-2.60 (1s)	β_{aR}	3.27	s	β_{aS}
		4.79-4.90	m	α_a
		6.82	w	H_f
		7.08	m	H_h
		7.24	w	H_i
		2.35-2.60	s	β_{aR}
3.27	β_{aS}	4.79-4.90	s	α_a
		7.00	w	H_g
		7.08	w	H_h
		7.24	s	H_i

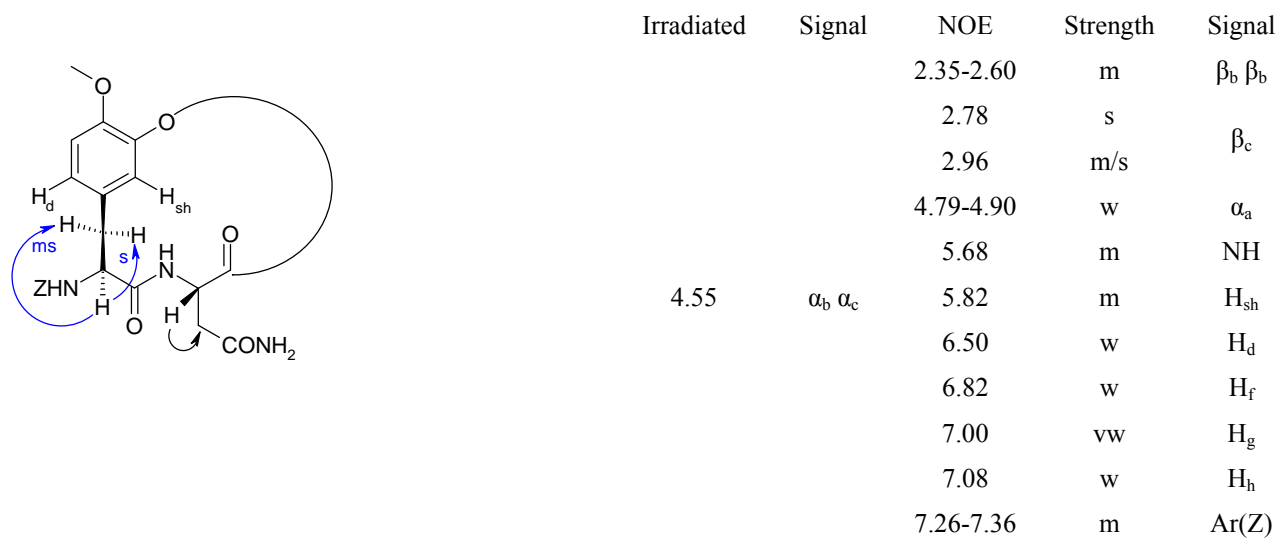
Irradiation of β_c at 2.78 (Figure 17) gave a NOE enhancement to the geminal proton β_c (2.96), the α_c (4.55) and also the aromatics H_{sh} and H_d . With H_d in particular, the enhancement was stronger. Irradiation of β_c at 2.96 enhanced the geminal proton β_c (2.78), α_c (4.55), and again the two aromatics H_{sh} and H_d . The relative strength of the enhancements was reversed relative to those observed with β_c at 2.78. This gives the impression that the plane of the aromatic ring is almost orthogonal to the plane that bisects the two protons β_c . The proton H_d is closer to β_c at 2.96 and H_{sh} is closer to β_c at 2.78.

Figure 17: NOESY CDCl₃ unsymmetrical tyrosine



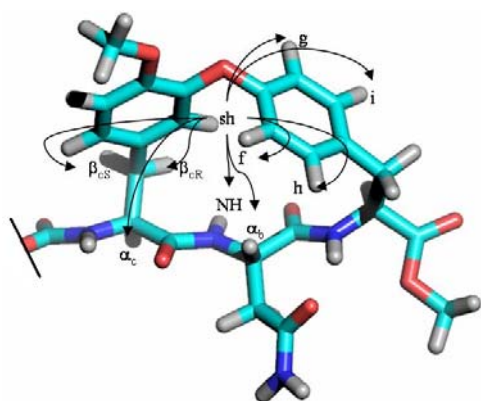
With the irradiation of the signal at 4.55 ($\alpha_b\alpha_c$), it was not possible to confirm the spatial arrangement of the protons in the unsymmetrical aromatic system, because only few signals can be assigned with certainty to α_b or to α_c . The NOE effect observed on β_c at 2.78 is just slightly stronger than the one for β_c at 2.96, suggesting that α_c is almost halfway from the two β_c (Figure 18), which is in agreement with the observation made before (Figure 17).

Figure 18: NOESY - irradiation of α_c/α_b



A very weak but interesting enhancement of α_a , which may be rationalized by a long range effect between the two alpha protons α_a and α_c , which point, in our model, in the same direction. Irradiation of the proton H_{sh} (5.82) shows its central position in the molecule very clearly, giving an NOE with almost all the protons facing the cavity of the molecule (see Figure 19).

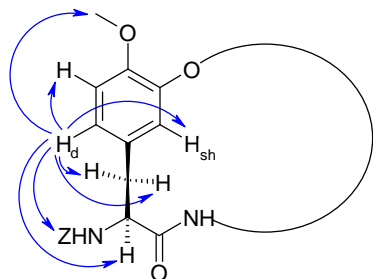
Figure 19: NOESY $CDCl_3$ - irradiation of H_{sh}



Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
5.82	H_{sh}	2.78	s	β_c
		2.96	m	
		4.55	m	$\alpha_b \alpha_c$
		5.68	m	NH
		6.50	w	H_d
		6.82	s	H_f
		7.00	m	H_g
		7.08	w	H_h
		7.24	w	H_i
		7.26-7.36	w	Ar(Z)

Irradiation of H_d , at 6.50 ppm, once again gave an indication of the relative position of the two β_c protons, showing a stronger NOE with 2.96 and weaker one with 2.78, in a complementary fashion to H_{sh} (see Figure 20).

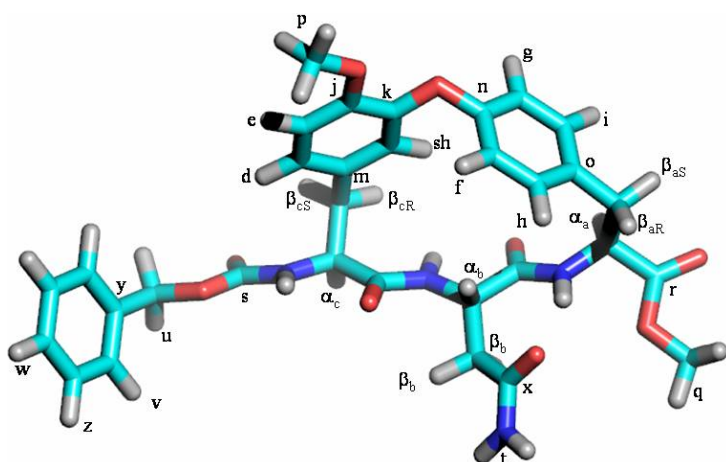
Figure 20: NOESY $CDCl_3$ irradiation of H_d



Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
6.50	H_d	2.78	m	β_c
		2.96	s	
		4.55	w	$\alpha_b \alpha_c$
		5.68	m	NH
		5.82	w	H_{sh}
		6.72	s	H_e
		7.26-7.36	w	Ph(Z)

The two NH protons at 5.95 and 6.42 ppm gave a NOE effect just between each other; this reasonably identifies them as the $C(O)NH_2$ of the asparagine residue.

Figure 21: CDCl₃ assignment



^1H	^{13}C	Assign.
7.26-7.36	128.4	z
	128.0	w
	127.8	v
7.24	130.3	i
7.08	132.1	h
7.00	122.7	g
6.82	121.8	f
6.72	111.4	e
6.50	123.5	d
5.82	115.6	H _{sh}
5.12	66.7	u
5.02		
4.79-4.90	53.5	α_a
4.55	53.6	α_c
	48.3	α_b
3.88	55.8	p
3.76	52.5	q
3.27	38.6	β_{aS}
2.96	37.3	β_{cS}
2.78	37.3	β_{cR}
2.35-2.60 ls	38.6	β_{aR}
2.35-2.60 rs	39.2	$\beta_b \beta_b$
-	173.1	x
-	171.7	r
-	169.7	C=O
-	169.4	C=O
-	155.8	s
-	153.7	n
-	149.1	k
-	147.6	j
-	136.3	y
-	133.2	o
	127.1	m

NOESY study in CDCl₃ (following H/D exchange)

The sample was dissolved in deuterated methanol, evaporated and dissolved in deuterated chloroform. All the signals for the NH were lost. The signals for α_b and α_c were separated into two different signals at 4.38 (α_c) and 4.55 (α_b). The only important issue was the confirmation of the spatial arrangement in the unsymmetrical tyrosine. The irradiation of 2.93 (β_{cs}) enhanced H_d (6.50) and irradiation of 2.78 (β_{cR}) enhanced H_{sh} (5.81).

NMR Structure Assignment for Z-OF4949-III-OMe 3 in CD₃OD

HMQC experiment in CD₃OD

Table 6 lists the chemical shifts from the HMQC experiment in CD₃OD. In addition to an assignment of the C-H connectivity in the molecule, this experiment allowed us to define the different signals for each of the α and β protons and the corresponding carbons.

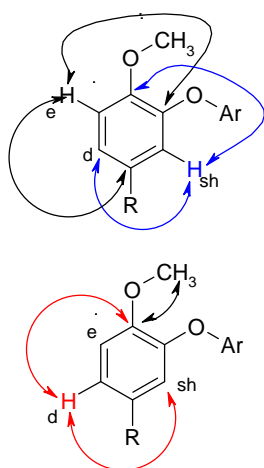
Table 6: HMQC in CD₃OD

HMQC CD ₃ OD		
carbon	proton	description
131.7	7.19	Ar
130.2	7.43-7.28	Ar
128.1 (x 2)	7.43-7.28	Ar Z
127.7 (CH+C)		
127.6 (x 2)		
123.4	6.47	H _d
122.0	6.98	Ar
121.5	6.85	Ar
115.8	5.87	H _{sh}
111.6	6.80	H _c
66.2	5.14, 5.01	CH ₂ Z
55.1	3.86	(ArOMe)
53.7	4.70-4.83	α_c
53.4	4.38	α_a
51.5	3.79	(CO ₂ Me)
48.6	4.70-4.83	α_b
38.7	2.65, 2.52	β_b
37.9	3.35, 2.65	β_a
36.8	3.01, 2.83	β_c

HMBC experiment in CD₃OD

Figure 22 shows the HMBC experiment in deuterated methanol for **3**. As was previously shown before with the experiment in chloroform, the only information we can get is related just to the aromatic system. None of the carbons or protons in the peptide chain gives signals distinguishable from the background noise. Although less information was obtained in this experiment, in comparison with the one performed in chloroform, the data obtained were consistent. Figure 22 shows the connectivity in the unsymmetrical aromatic ring. The experiment allowed us to assign the quaternary carbon in the unsymmetrical aromatic ring.

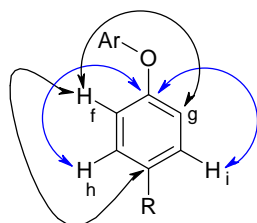
Figure 22: HMBC in CD₃OD - unsymmetrical aromatic system



Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
OCH ₃	3.86	COMe	147.8
H _{sh}	5.87	C _d	123.4
		COMe	147.8
H _d	6.47	C _{sh}	115.8
		COMe	147.8
H _e	6.72	CR	127.7
		COAr	149.1

Figure 23 shows the C-H long distant correlation in the symmetrical aromatic system. Again the information obtained was less than the experiment in chloroform, but still consistent with the latter. As before, the experiment allowed us to assign the quaternary carbon in the symmetrical aromatic ring.

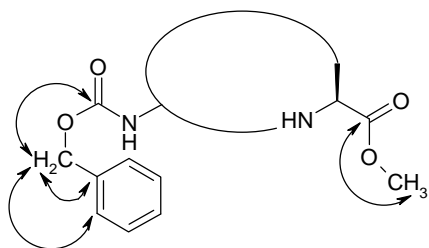
Figure 23: HMBC in CD₃OD - symmetrical aromatic system



Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
H _f	6.85	CR	133.8
		C _g	122.0
H _h	7.19	COAr	153.8
H _i	7.24	COAr	153.8

Figure 24: shows the C-H long distance relationships in the ester and carbamate protecting group.

Figure 24: HMBC in CD₃OD - protecting groups



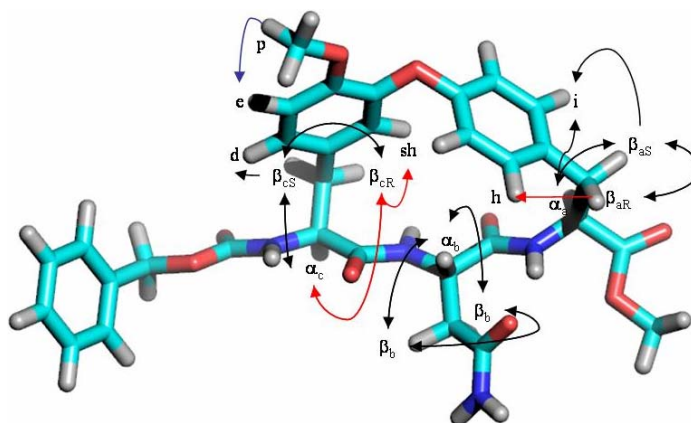
Proton		Coupled Carbon	
signal	ppm	signal	ppm
OCH ₃	3.79	-C(O)O	171.5
		<i>o</i> -CHs	127.6
CH ₂ Z	5.14, 5.01	<i>ipso</i> -C	136.8
		OC(O)N	155.9

With this information we were able to assign the quaternary carbons of the aromatic rings and some of the carbonyl groups in the structure.

NOESY experiment in CD₃OD

The figure below shows mainly the results for the irradiation of the alpha and beta protons in the peptide chain. In particular it was possible to assign the spatial arrangement of the cluster a and c.

Figure 25: NOESY CD₃OD – β and α

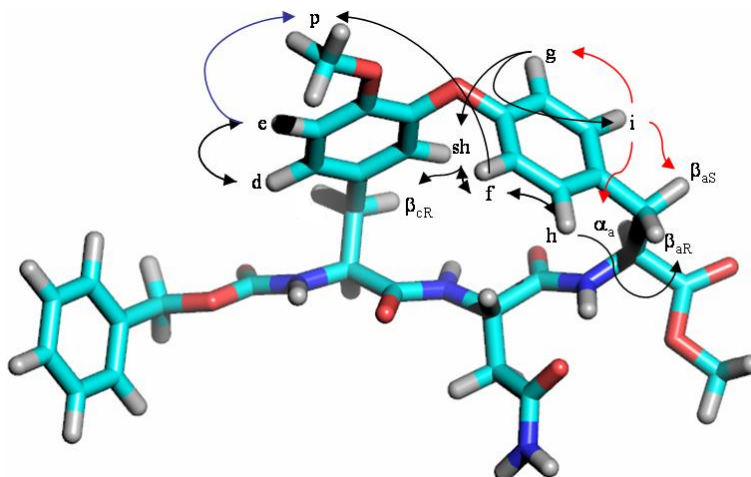


Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
2.53	β_b	2.69-2.61	s	$\beta_b + \beta_{aR}$
		4.78	w	α_b
		2.53	s	β_b
2.69-2.61	$\beta_b + \beta_{aR}$	3.35	s	β_{aS}
		4.78	w	α_b
		7.19	m	H_h
		3.01	m	β_{cS}
2.83	β_{cR}	4.42-4.37	w	α_c
		5.87	w	H_{sh}
		2.83	m	β_{cR}
3.01	β_{cS}	4.42-4.37	w	α_c
		6.47	w	H_d
		2.69-2.61	s	$\beta_b + \beta_{aR}$
3.35	β_{aS}	4.73	w	α_a
		7.28-7.43	w	H_i
3.38	MeOAr	6.8	m	H_e
4.42-4.37	α_c	2.83	w	β_{cR}
		3.01	w	β_{cS}
		3.35	w	β_{aS}
4.73	α_a	7.28-7.43	w	H_i
4.78	α_b	2.69-2.61	ws	$\beta_b + \beta_{aR}$

Once more, the results obtained were consistent with the computer generated structure, even though the conformational search was performed using chloroform as solvent.

Figure 26 shows the results from the irradiation of the aromatic protons.

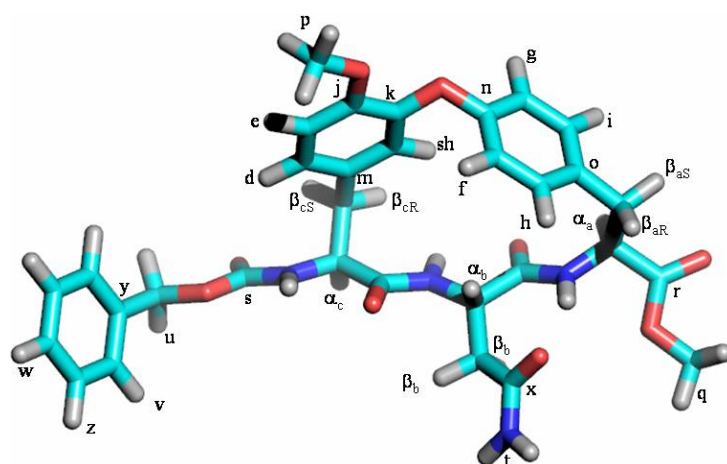
Figure 26: NOESY CD₃OD – aromatic system



Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
5.87	H _{sh}	6.85	vw	H _f
		2.83	w	β _{cR}
6.47	H _d	6.47	m	H _e
6.80	H _e	6.47	m	H _d
		3.85	m	MeOAr
		3.85	m	MeOAr
6.85	H _f	5.87	w	H _{sh}
		7.20	m	H _h
		5.87	vw	H _{sh}
6.98	H _g	7.28-7.43	m	H _i
		2.69-2.61	w	β _b + β _{aR}
7.20	H _h	6.85	m	H _f
		3.35	w	β _{aS}
7.28-7.43	H _i	4.73	w	α _a
		6.98	m	H _g

Figure 27 shows the assignment in CD₃OD.

Figure 27: CD₃OD assignment



¹ H	¹³ C	Assign.
7.28-7.43	128.1	z
	127.7	w (m)
	127.6	v
7.28-7.43	130.2	i
7.20	131.7	h
6.98	122.0	g
6.85	121.5	f
6.80	111.6	e
6.47	123.4	d
5.87	115.8	H _{sh}
5.14	66.2	u
5.02		
4.70-4.83 (4.78)	48.6	α _b
4.70-4.83 (4.73)	53.7	α _a
4.37-4.42	53.4	α _c
3.85	55.1	p
3.79	51.5	q
3.35	37.9	β _{aS}
3.01	36.8	β _{cS}
2.83		β _{cR}
2.69-2.61	38.7	β _{aR}
	37.9	β _b
2.53	38.7	β _b
-	173.0	x
-	171.5	r
-	170.5	C=O
-	169.8	C=O
-	155.9	s
-	153.8	n
-	149.1	k
-	147.8	j
-	136.8	y
-	133.8	o
-	127.7	m (w)

Table 7: Comparison of assignments in chloroform and methanol

Assignment in CDCl ₃			Assignment in CD ₃ OD		
¹ H	¹³ C	Assign.	Shift	¹³ C	Assign.
7.26-7.36	128.4	z	7.28-7.43	128.1	z
	128.0	w		127.7	w (m)
	127.8	v		127.6	v
7.24	130.3	i	7.28-7.43	130.2	i
7.08	132.1	h	7.20	131.7	h
7.00	122.7	g	6.98	122.0	g
6.82	121.8	f	6.85	121.5	f
6.72	111.4	e	6.80	111.6	e
6.50	123.5	d	6.47	123.4	d
5.82	115.6	sh	5.87	115.8	sh
5.12	66.7	u	5.14	66.2	u
5.02			5.02		
4.79-4.90	53.5	α _a	4.70-4.83 (4.78)	48.6	α _b
4.55	53.6	α _c	4.70-4.83 (4.73)	53.7	α _a
	48.3	α _b	4.37-4.42	53.4	α _c
3.88	55.8	p	3.85	55.1	p
3.76	52.5	q	3.79	51.5	q
3.27	38.6	β _{aS}	3.35	37.9	β _{aS}
2.96	37.3	β _{cS}	3.01	36.8	β _{cS}
2.78	37.3	β _{cR}	2.83		β _{cR}
2.35-2.60 ls	38.6	β _{aR}	2.69-2.61	38.7	β _{aR}
2.35-2.60 rs	39.2	β _b β _b		37.9	β _b
-	173.1	x	2.53	38.7	β _b
-	171.7	r	-	173.0	x
-	169.7	C=O	-	171.5	r
-	169.4	C=O	-	170.5	C=O
-	155.8	s	-	169.8	C=O
-	153.7	n	-	155.9	s
-	149.1	k	-	153.8	n
-	147.6	j	-	149.1	k
-	136.3	y	-	147.8	j
-	133.2	o	-	136.8	y
	127.1	m	-	133.8	o
			-	127.7	m (w)

Comparison of Data for OF4949-III 1

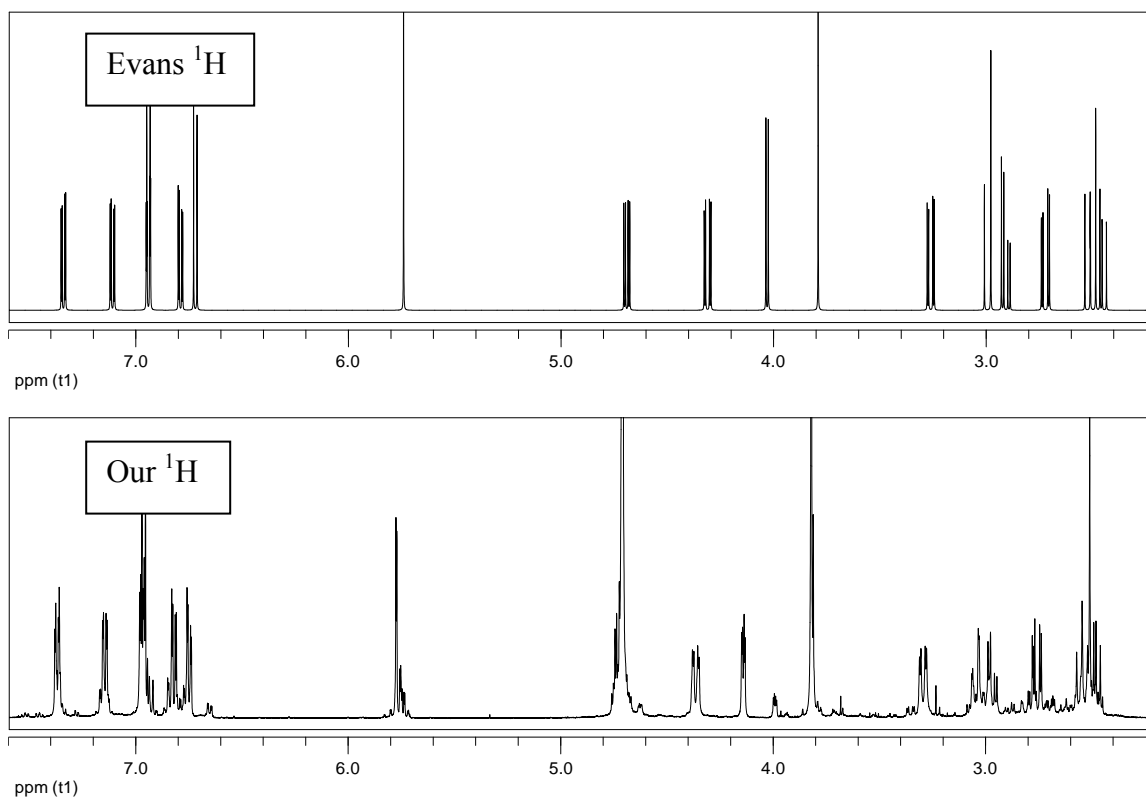
Table 8 shows the ^1H NMR data for OF4949-III found by Evans³ and us.

Table 8: OF4949-III ^1H in D_2O

Evans 500 MHz D_2O			Ours 500 MHz		
shift	H, mul, J	Descr.	shift	H, mul., J	Descr.
7.34	1, dd, 8.3, 1.7	Ar	7.37	1, dd, 8.5, 2.0	H_i
			7.14	1, dd, 8.5, 2.0	H_h
7.11	1, dd, 8.3, 1.7	“	6.97	1, dd, 8.0, 2.5	H_g
6.94	2, d, 8.2	“	6.96	1, d, 8.5	H_e
6.79	1, dd, 8.3, 2.4	“	6.82	1, dd, 8.0, 2.5	H_f
6.72	1, d, 8.1	“	6.75	1, dd, 8.0, 2.0	H_d
5.74	1, s	sh	5.77	1, d, 2.0	H_{sh}
4.69	1, dd, 10.0, 3.9	Asn α	4.73	1, dd, 10.0, 4.0	α_b
4.31	1, dd, 12.4, 3.4	α	4.36	1, dd, 12.5, 3.5	α_a
4.03	1, d, 3.9	α	4.14	1, dd, 6.0, 2.0	α_c
3.79	3, s	OMe	3.82	3, s	OMe
3.26	1, dd, 13.2, 3.3	β	3.29	1, dd, 13.0, 3.5	β_a
2.99	1, d, 14.9	β	3.05	1, dd, 15.0, 2.0	β_c
2.91	1, dd, 15.0, 5.8	β	2.97	1, dd, 15.5, 6.0	β_c
2.72	1, dd, 15.4, 3.9	Asn β	2.76	1, dd, 15.5, 4.0	β_b
2.51	1, t, 12.8	β	2.55	1, t, 13.0	β_a
2.46	1, dd, 15.3, 10.1	β	2.48	1, dd, 15.5, 10.0	β_b
Tot	19 H	-		19 H	

Figure 28 shows a comparison of our ^1H spectrum in D_2O and a simulated spectrum using the data tabulated from Evans fed into the NMR simulation software from MestRe-C (beta 3.9.9.0; Frequency 500 MHz, Number of points 32768, Threshold 0.000001, Line width 0.5).

Figure 28: ^1H in D_2O of OF4949-III 1 (Evans' simulated spectrum, and our spectrum)



OF4949-III 1: NMR Assignment

Table 9 shows the results of the HMQC experiment on the final product OF4949-III **1** as a zwitterion in D₂O. Again it was used to assign the three different $\alpha\beta$ systems as well as the C-H connectivity.

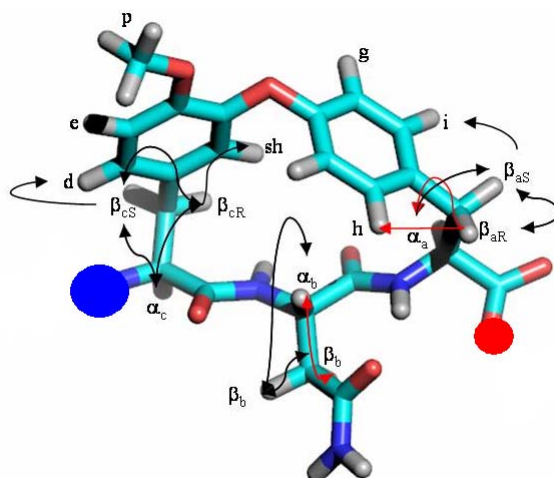
Table 9: OF4949-III HMQC experiment

HMQC		
proton	carbon	description
7.37	130.7	Ar
7.14	131.9	Ar
6.95-6.98	122.2	Ar
	112.3	H _e
6.82	121.4	Ar
6.75	124.3	H _d
5.77	115.1	H _{sh}
4.73	49.1	α_b
4.36	56.8	α_a
4.14	52.4	α_c
3.82	55.8	OMe
3.29	38.8	β_a
3.05	35.2	β_c
2.97	35.2	β_c
2.76	38.7	β_b
2.55	38.8	β_a
2.48	38.7	β_b

OF4949-III NOESY experiment

Figure 29 shows the irradiation of the protons in the peptidic chain and the related enhancement. The picture here used is adapted from that used for the Z-OF4949-III-OMe. It should be only considered as pictorial help; no computer modelling with minimized energy conformations was performed.

Figure 29: NOESY of OF4949-III – peptidic protons



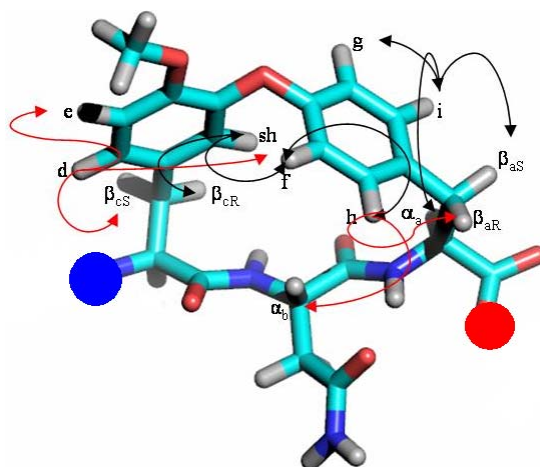
Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
2.48	β_b	2.76	s	β_b
		4.73	m	α_b
		3.29	s	β_{aS}
2.55	β_{aR}	4.36	w	α_a
		7.14	m	H_h
		2.48	s	β_b
2.76	β_b	4.73	m	α_b
		3.05	m	β_{cR}
		4.14	m	α_c
2.97	β_{cS}	6.75	s	H_d
		2.97	m	β_{cS}
		4.14	m	α_c
3.05	β_{cR}	5.77	s	H_{sh}
		2.55	s	β_{aR}
		4.36	s	α_a
3.29	β_{aS}	7.37	s	H_i
		6.95-6.98	s	H_g, H_e
		2.97	m	β_{cS}
3.82	OMe	3.05	m	β_{cR}
		4.36	s	β_{aS}
		2.48	s	β_b
4.14	α_c	2.76	s	β_b
4.36	α_a			
4.73	α_b			

The NOE data fit the computer generated structure, despite the fact that the calculations were carried out on the protected derivative, and in chloroform as solvent. In particular we were able to define the spatial arrangement around the stereogenic centers a and c. Irradiation of the methoxy group probably

generates an enhancement of the signal for H_e, but because the signals for the latter overlap with H_g (which could be close enough to generate the NMR response), no further information about the preferred arrangement of the methoxy group could be obtained.

Figure 30 shows the irradiation of the aromatic signals in the molecule and the enhancements generated. The figure is the same used for the Z-OF4949-III-OMe. When a certain assignment was not possible, no arrows were reported in the picture. In particular the signals at 6.95-6.98 were not easy to interpret because of the overlap between H_e and H_g.

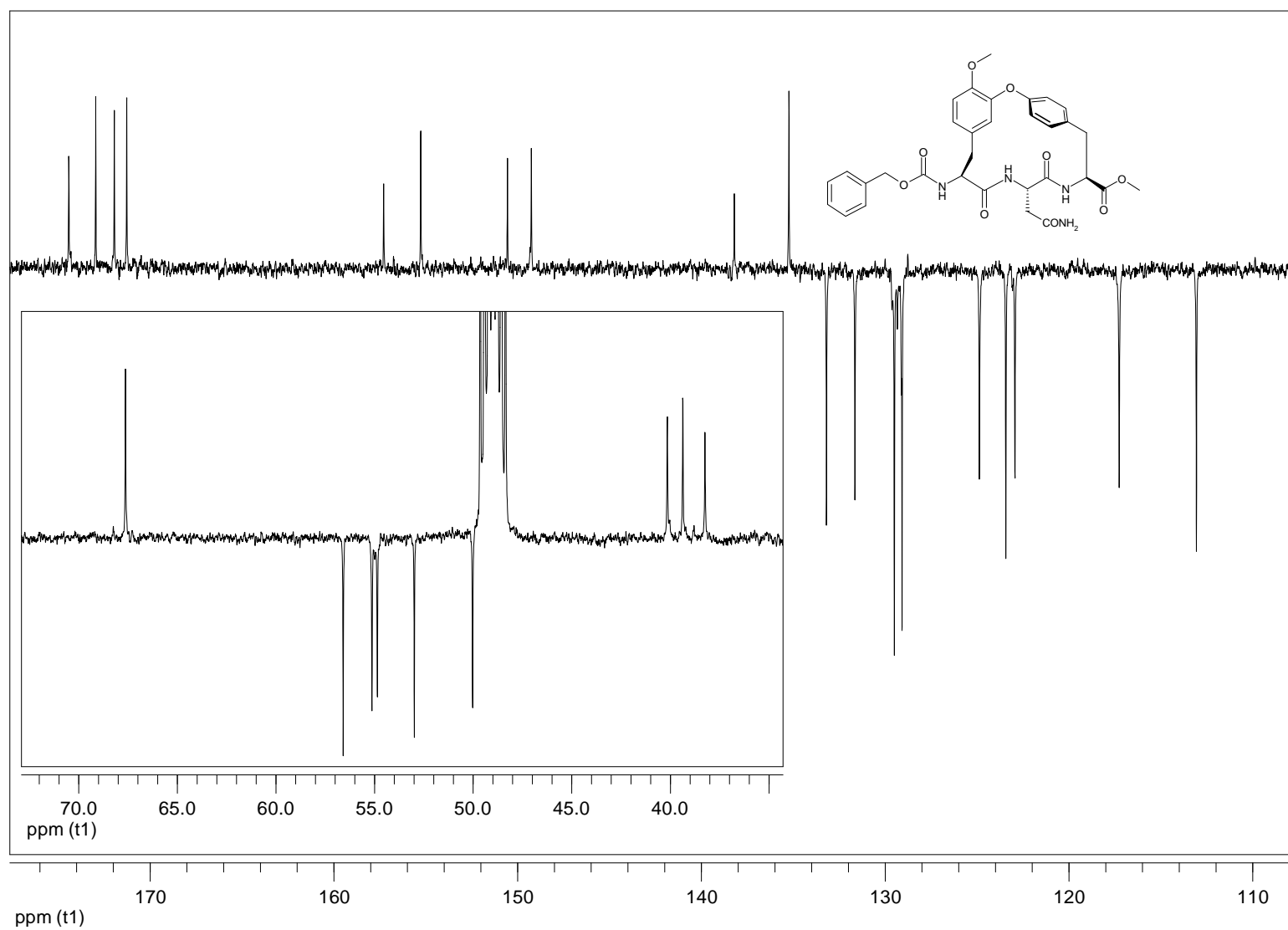
Figure 30: NOESY of OF4949-III – aromatic protons



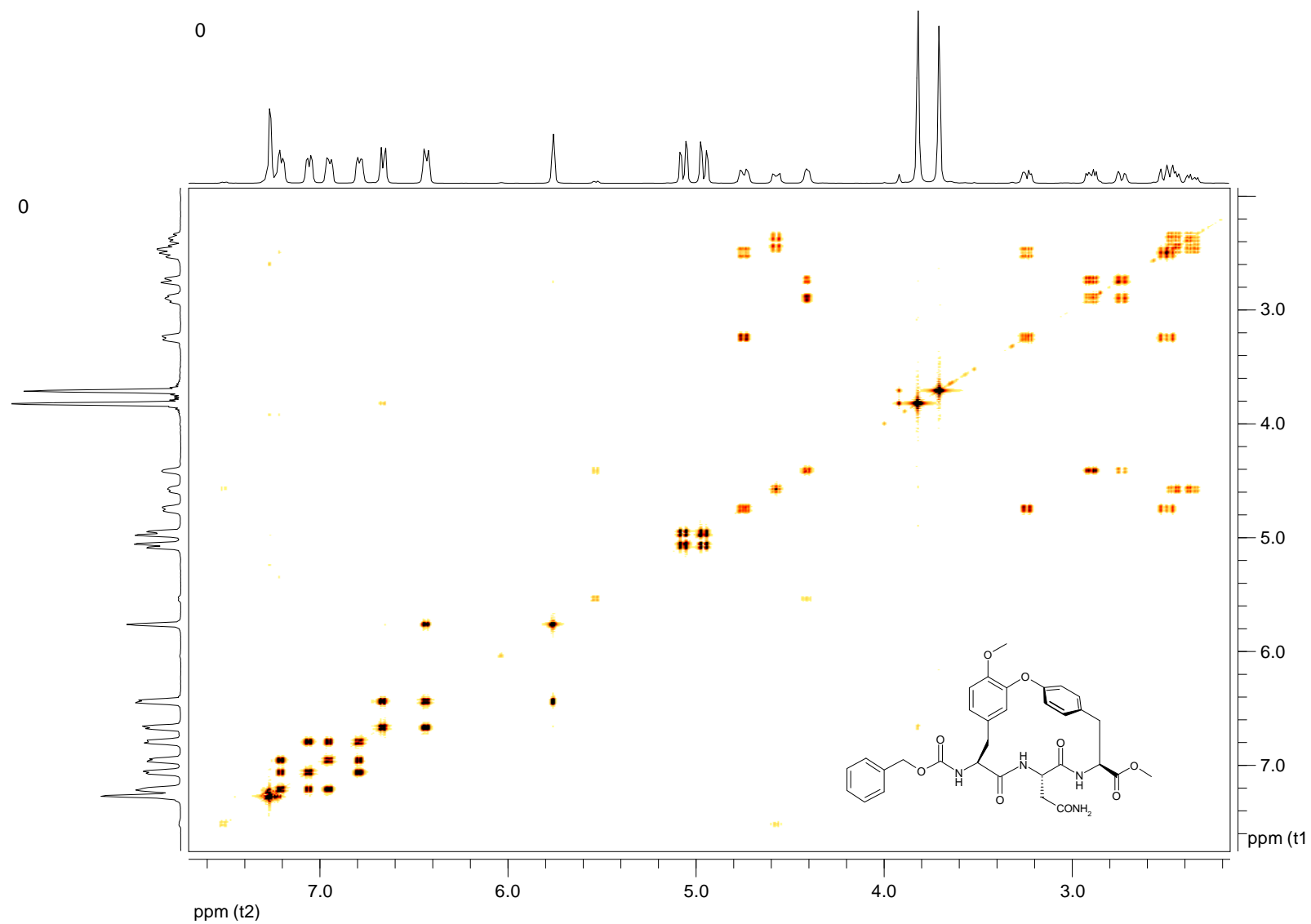
Irradiated	Signal	NOE	Strength	Signal
5.77	H _{sh}	3.05	m	β _{cR}
		6.82	m	H _f
		6.95-6.98	w	H _g H _e
6.75	H _d	2.97	m	β _{cS}
		5.77	w	H _{sh}
		6.95-6.98	s	H _g H _e
6.82	H _f	5.77	w	H _{sh}
		6.95-6.98	w	H _g H _e
		7.14	m	H _h
		3.82	m	OMe
6.95-6.98	H _g H _e	5.77	w	H _{sh}
		7.37	m	H _i
		2.55	m	β _{aR}
		4.73	m	α _b
7.14	H _h	6.82	m	H _f
		7.37	w	H _i
		3.29	m	β _{aS}
		4.36	m	α _a
7.37	H _i	6.95-6.98	s	H _g H _e
		7.14	w	H _h

References

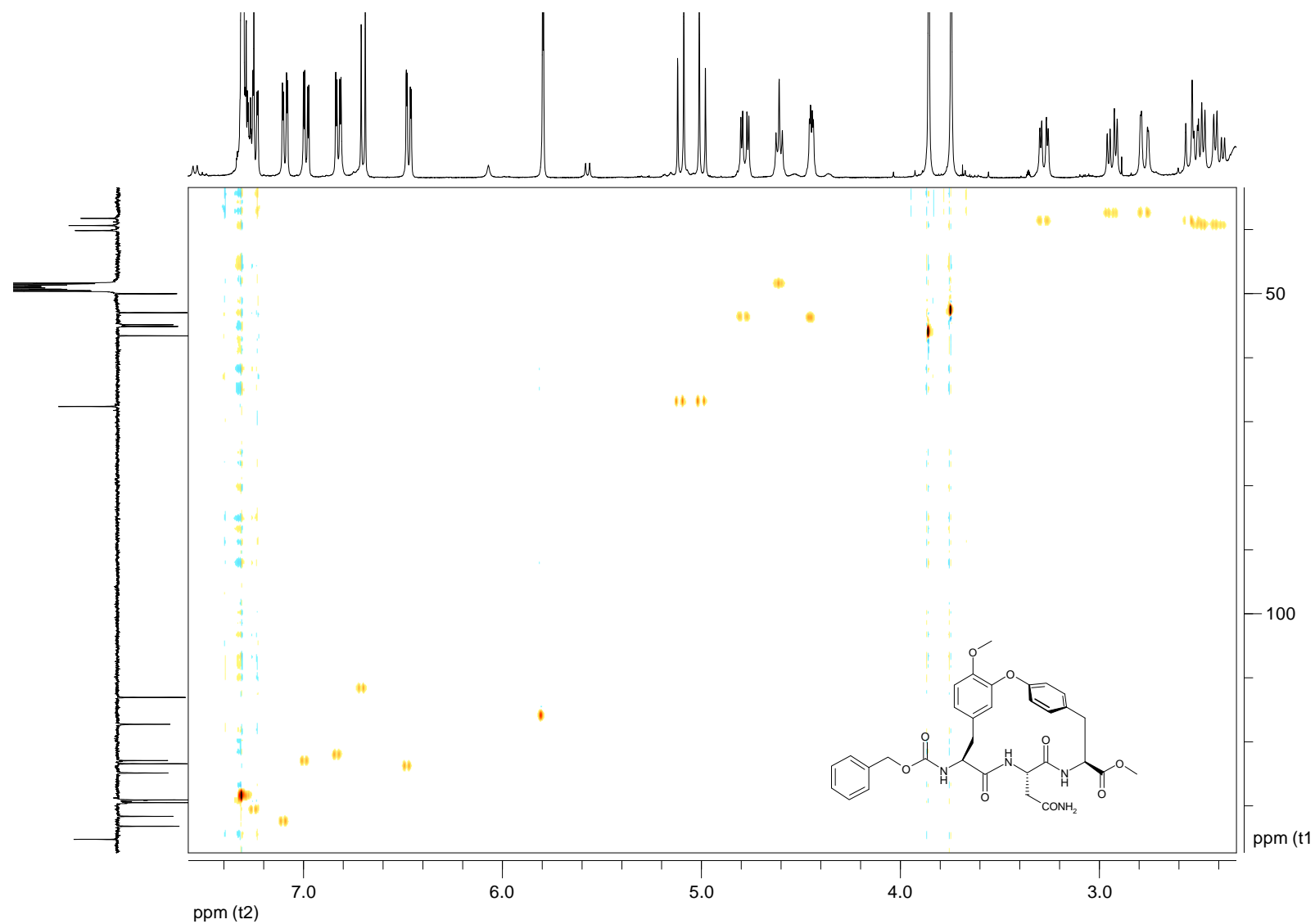
- (1) Pearson, A. J.; Zhang, P. L.; Lee, K. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 6581-6586.
- (2) Boger, D. L.; Yohannes, D. *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 6000-6017.
- (3) Evans, D. A.; Ellman, J. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, *111*, 1063-1072.
- (4) Hunter, C. A.; Packer, M. J. *Chemistry-a European Journal* **1999**, *5*, 1891-1897.
- (5) Silverstein, R. M.; Webster, F. X. *Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds*; 6th ed.; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: New York, 1997.



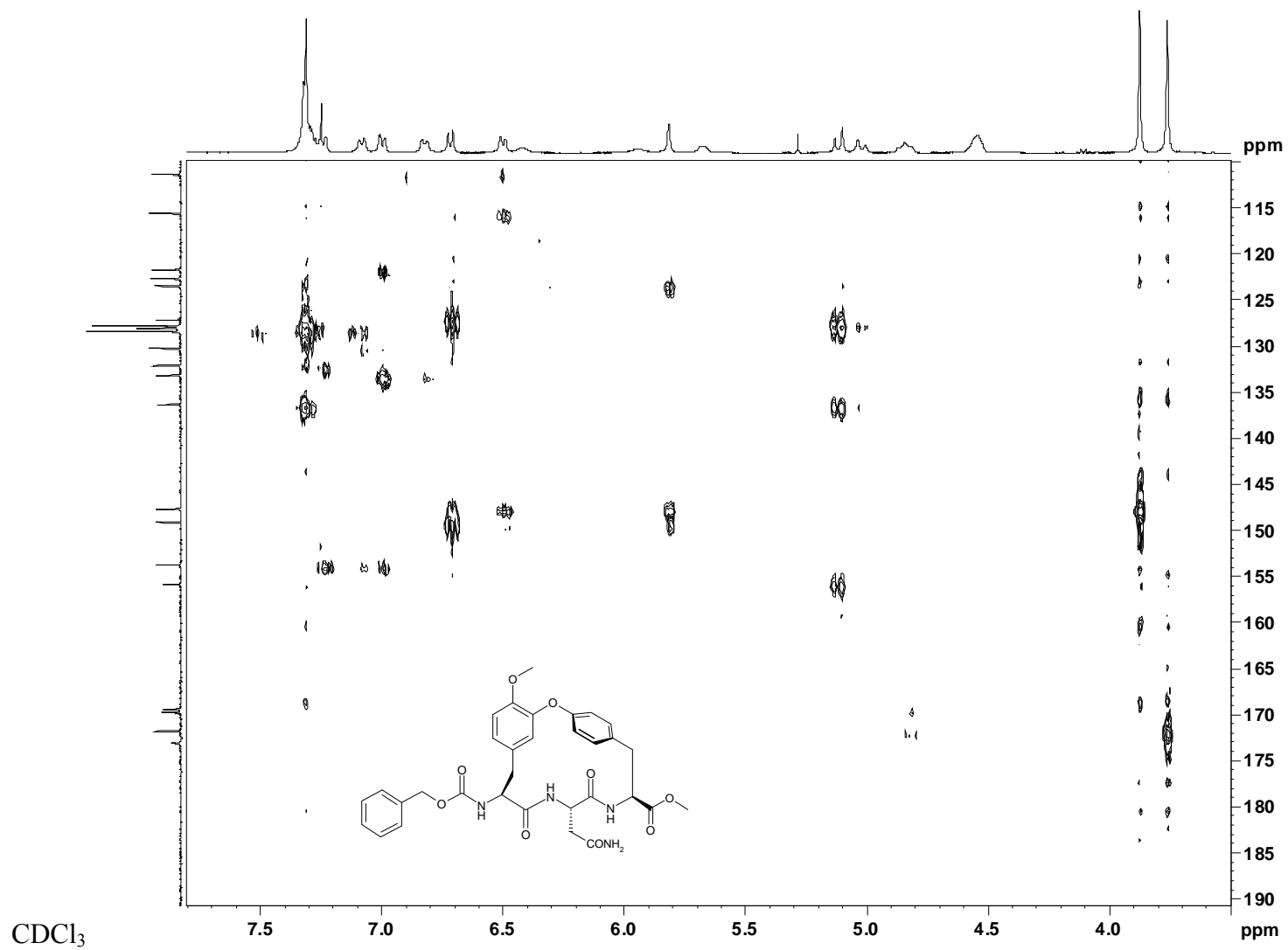
Spectrum 1, 3, Pendant, 100 MHz, CD₃OD



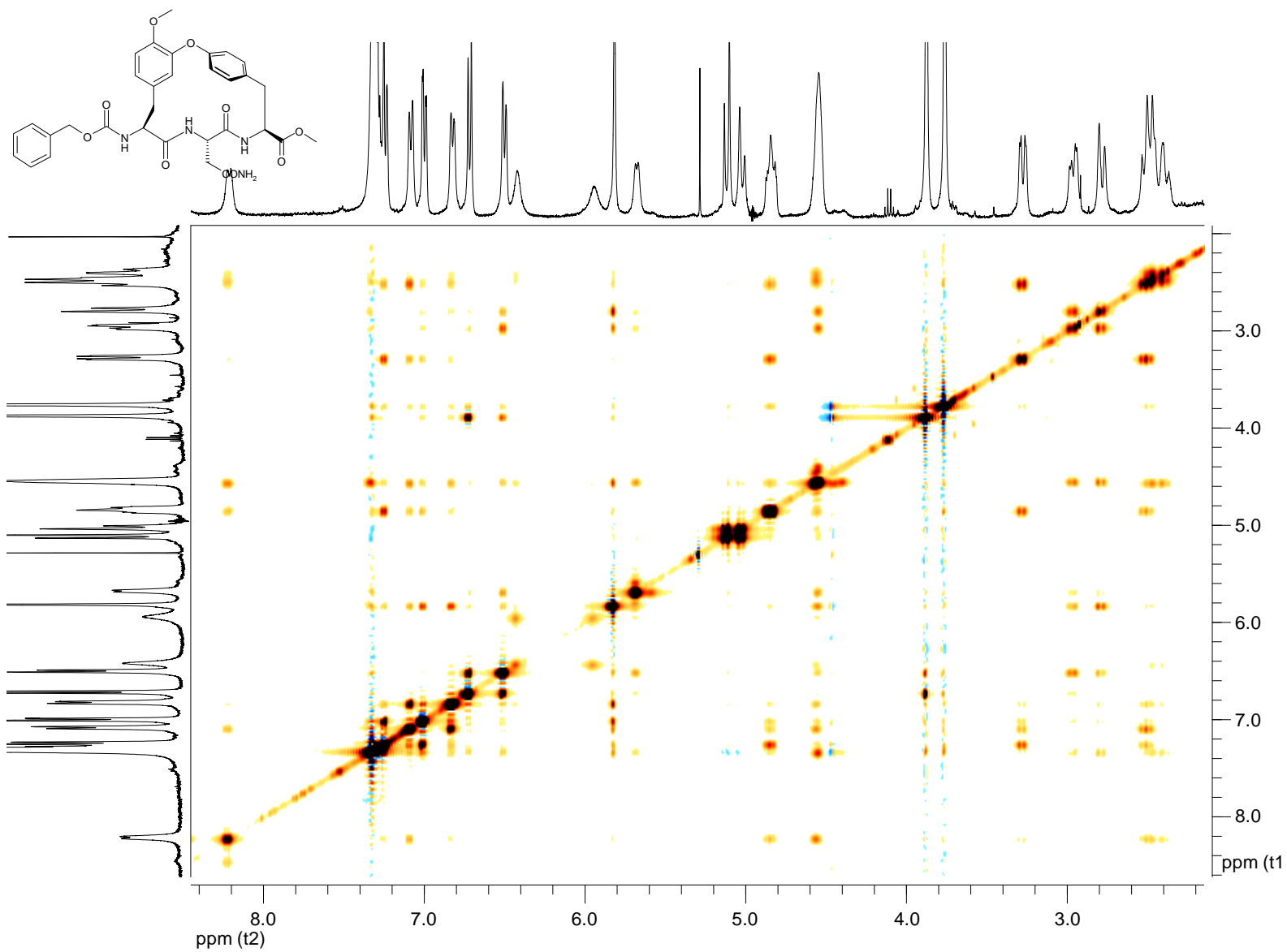
Spectrum 2, 3, COSY, 400 MHz, CDCl₃



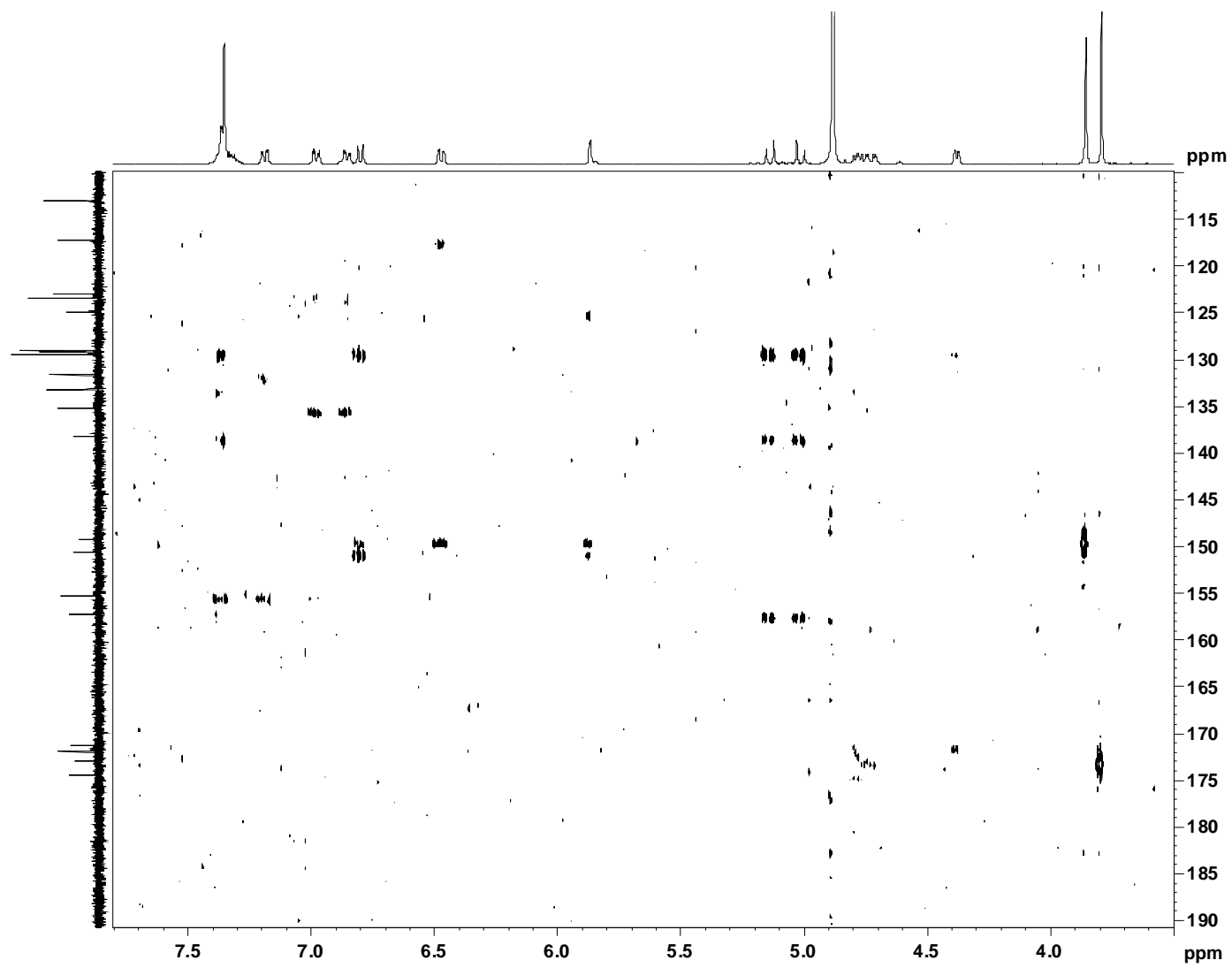
Spectrum 3, 3, HMQC, CDCl_3



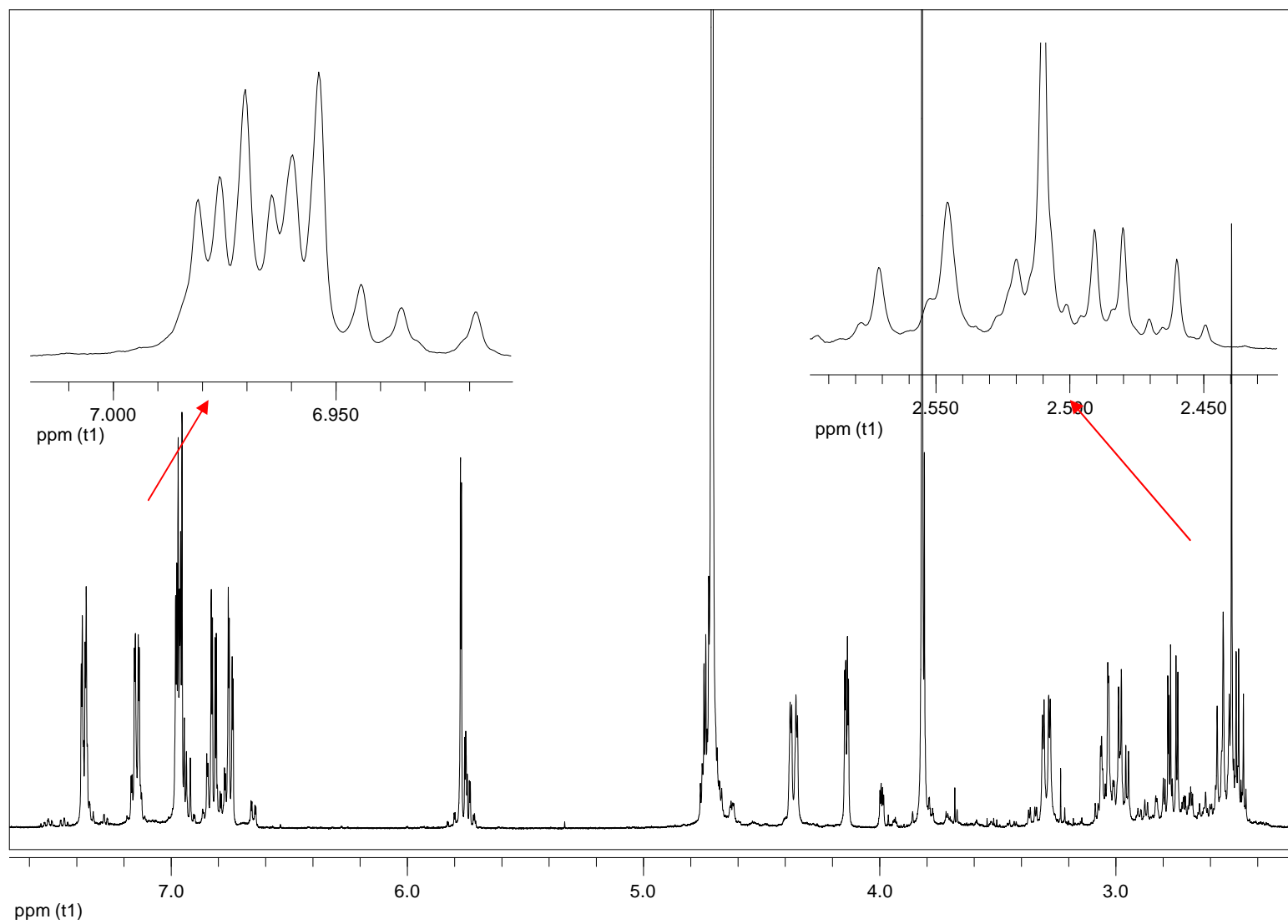
Spectrum 4, 3, HMBC, CDCl₃



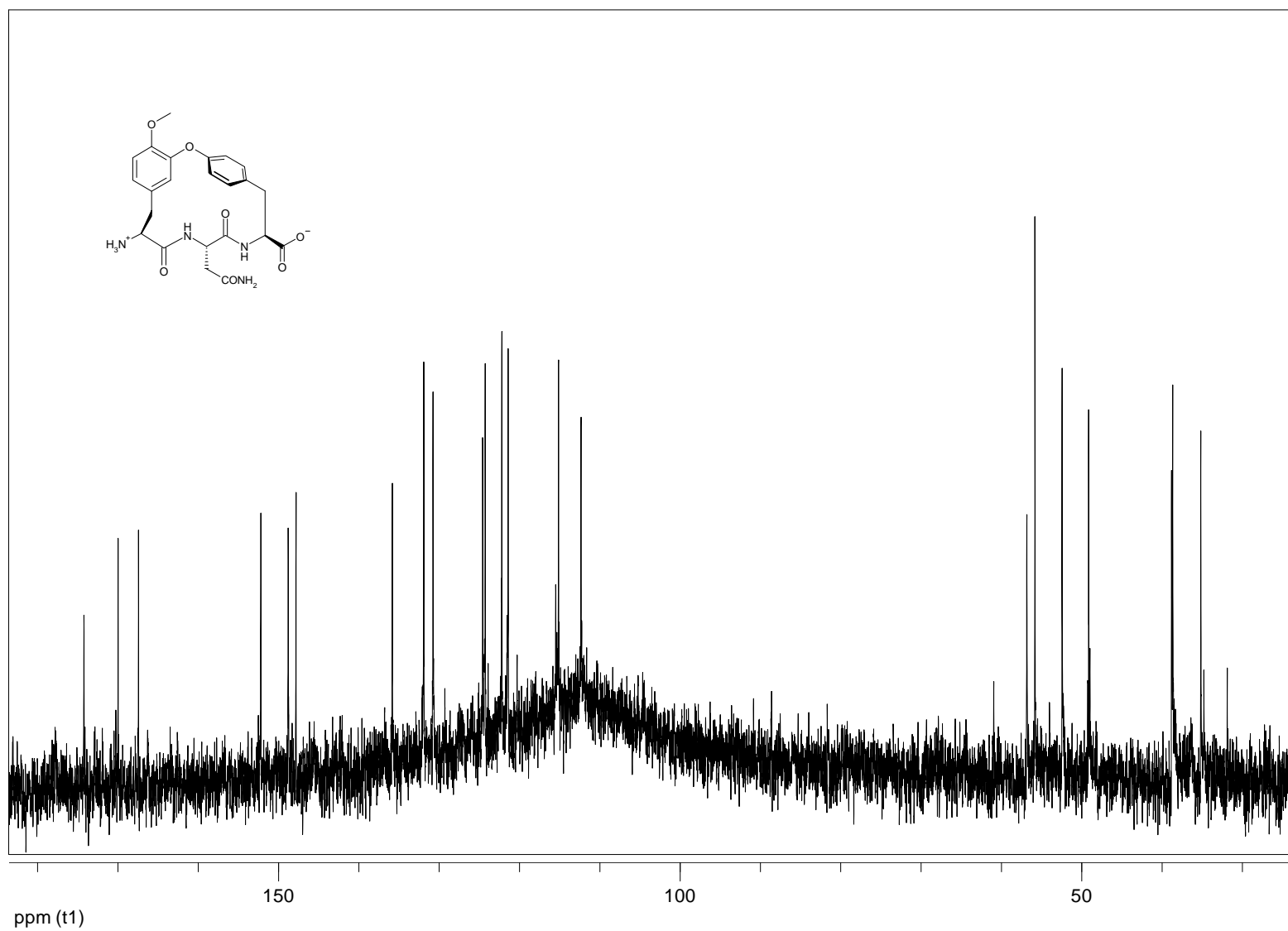
Spectrum 5, 3, NOESY, 400 MHz, CDCl₃



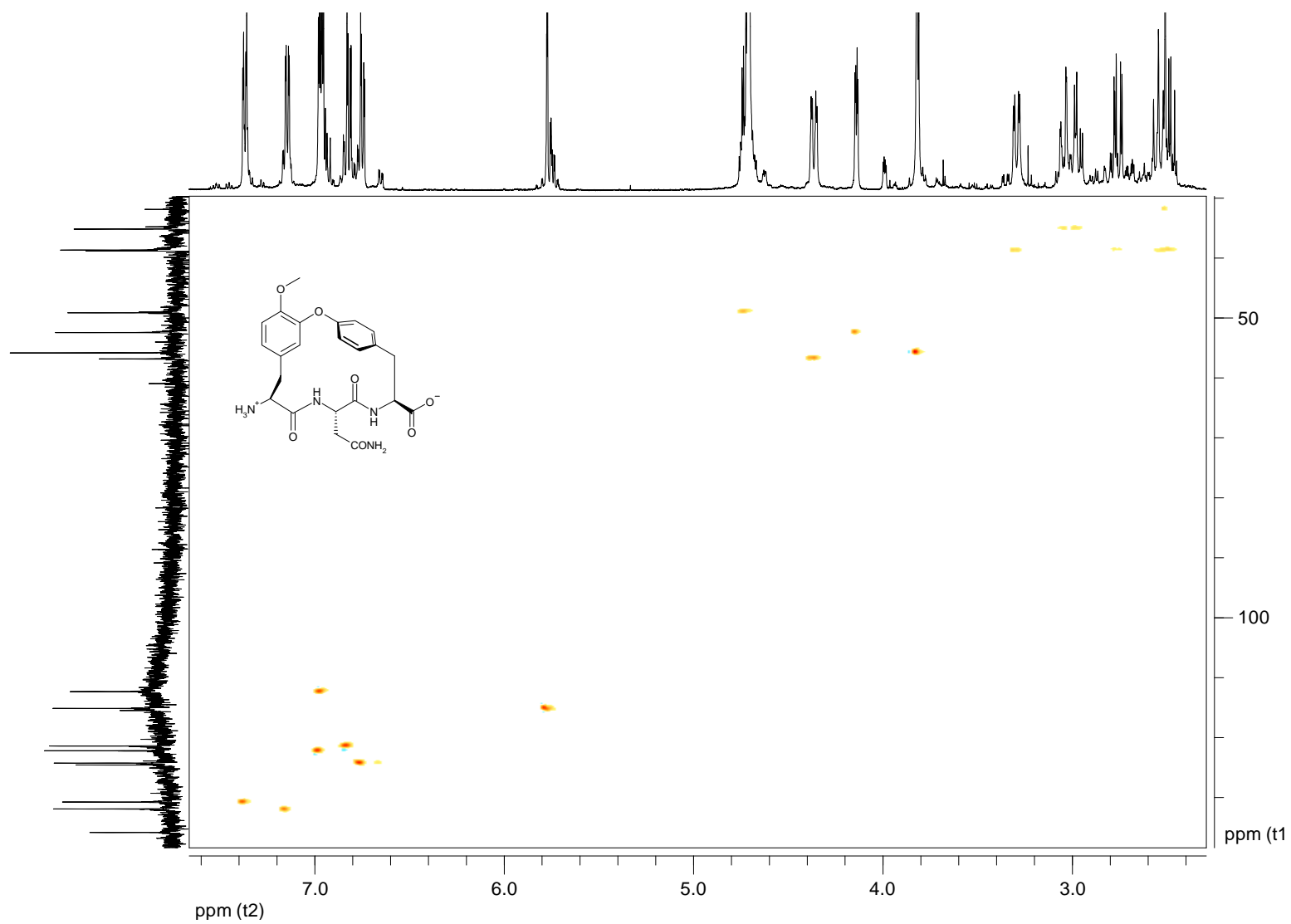
Spectrum 6, 3, HMBC, CD_3OD



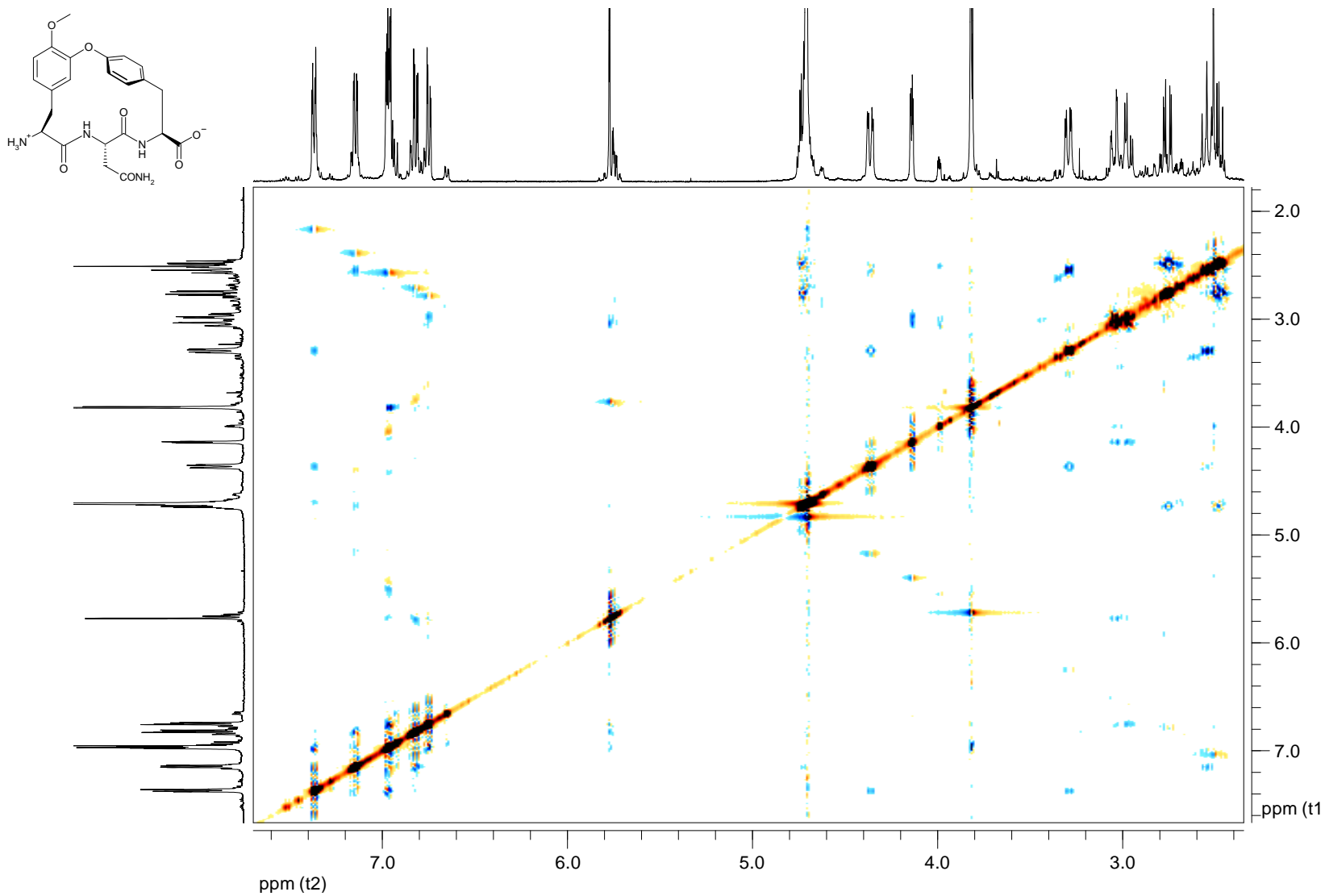
Spectrum 7, OF4949-III **1, ^1H , 500 MHz, D_2O**



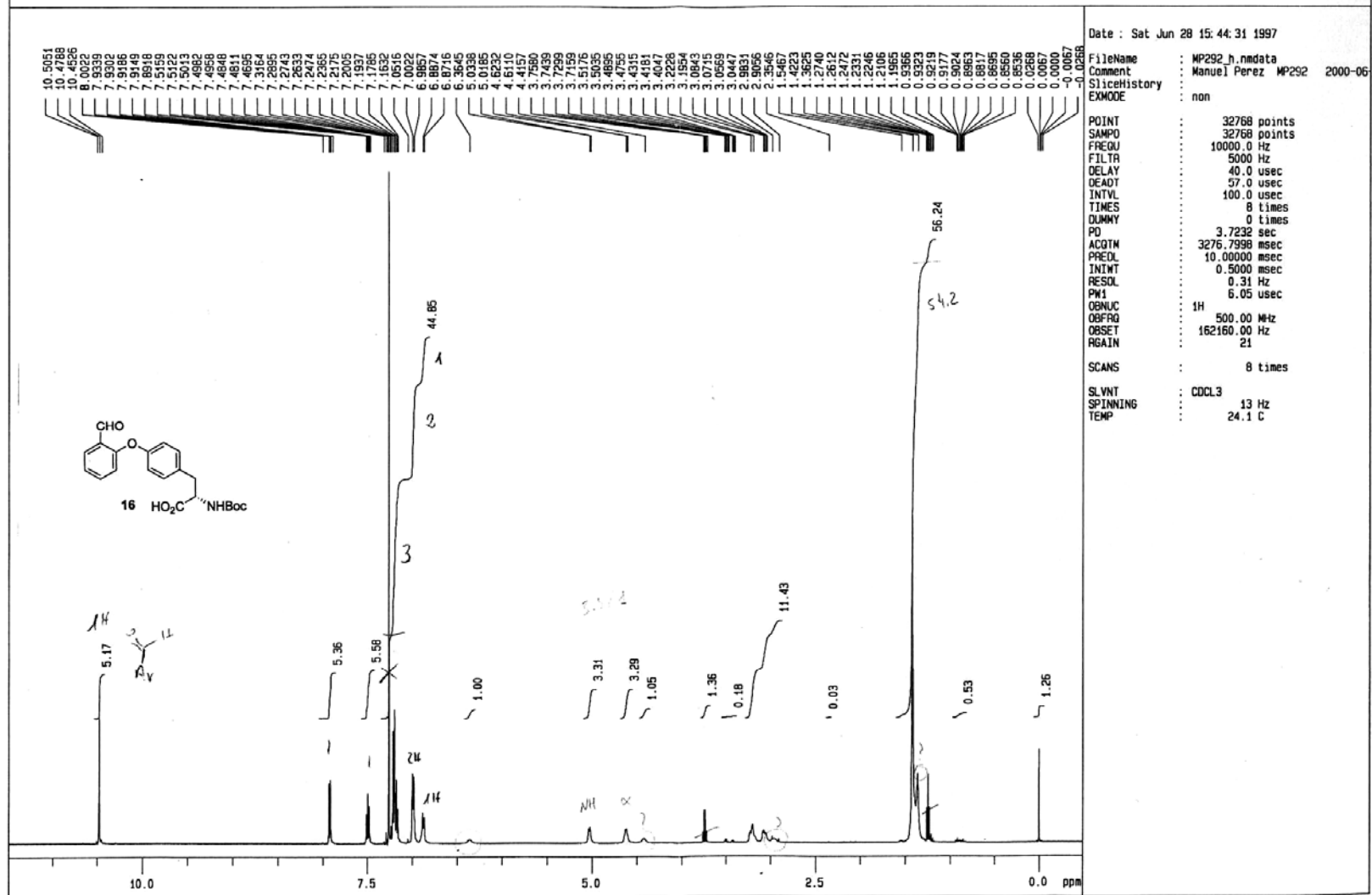
Spectrum 8, OF4949-III 1, ^{13}C , 125 MHz, D_2O



Spectrum 9, OF4949-III 1, HMQC, D₂O

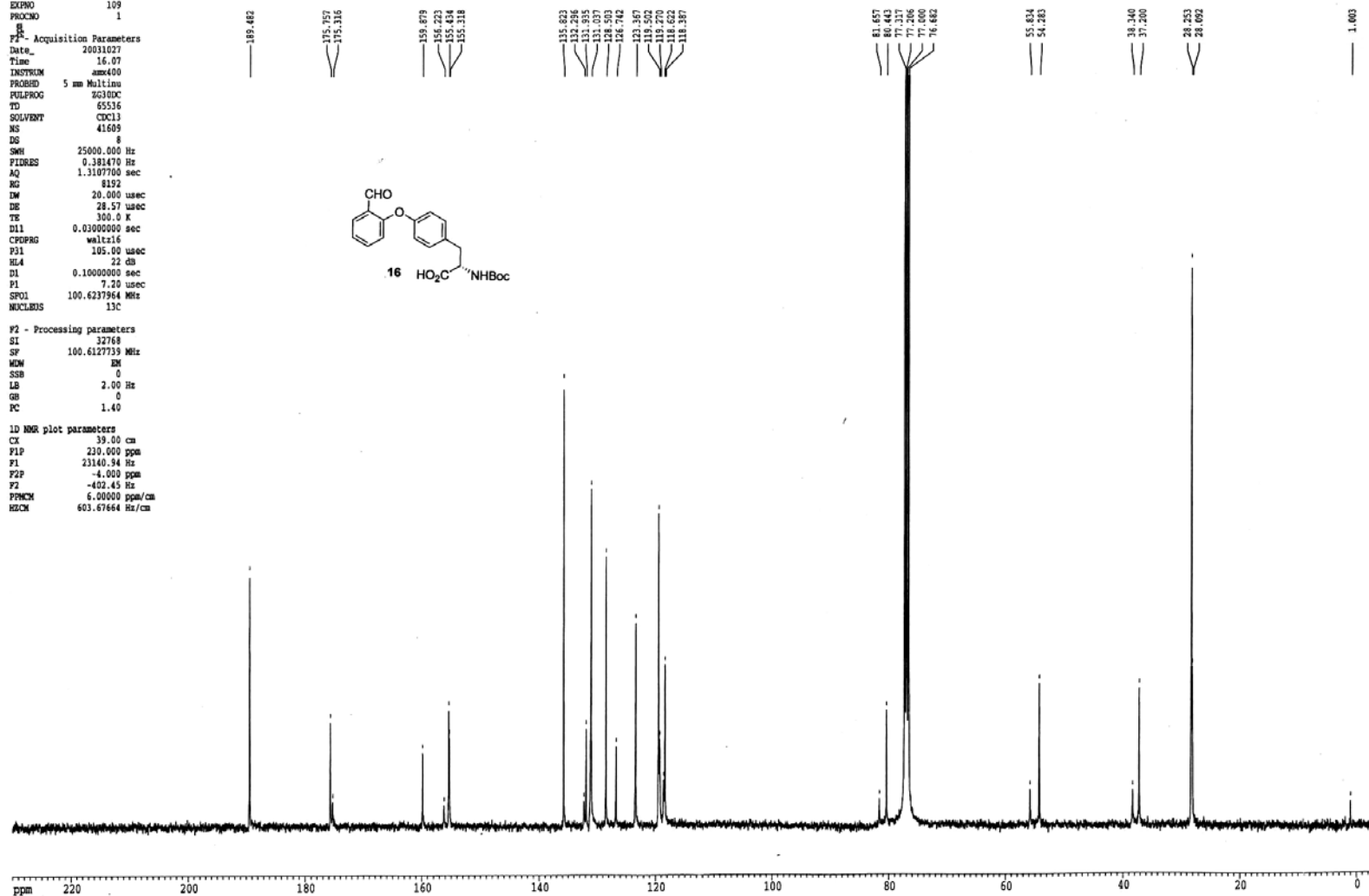
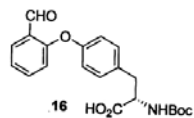


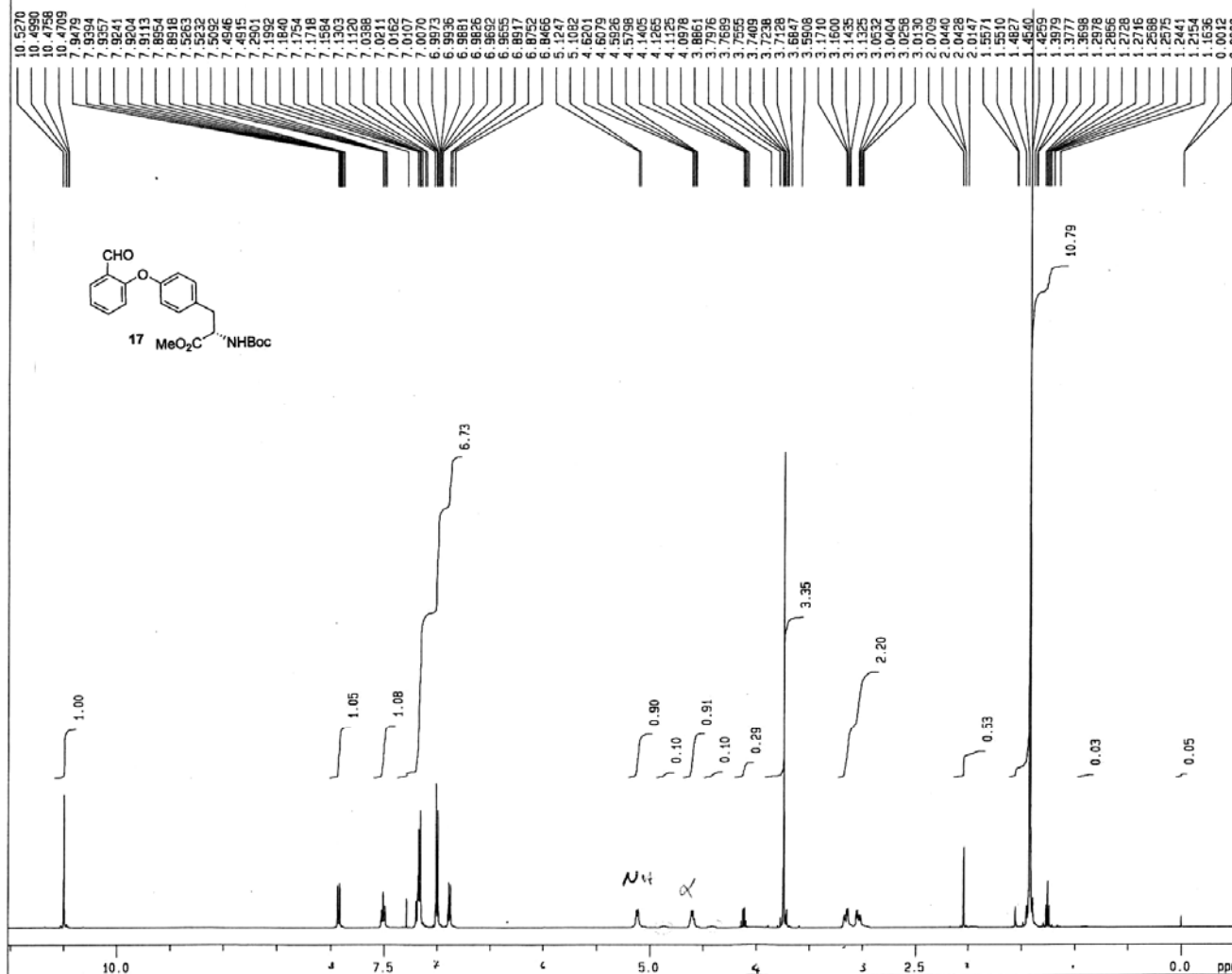
Spectrum 10, OF4949-III 1, NOESY, 500 MHz, D₂O



Current Data Parameters
NAME oc17
EXPNO 109
PROCNO 1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20031027
Time 16.07
INSTRUM amx400
PROBHD 5 mm Multinu
PULPROG zg30dc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 41609
DS 8
SWH 25000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.381470 Hz
AQ 1.3107700 sec
RG 8192
DW 20.000 usec
DE 28.57 usec
TE 300.0 K
D11 0.03000000 sec
CPOPRG waltz16
P31 105.00 usec
HL4 22 dB
D1 0.10000000 sec
P1 7.20 usec
SFO1 100.6237964 MHz
NUCLEUS 13C
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 100.6127739 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40
1D NMR plot parameters
CX 39.00 cm
F10 230.000 ppm
F1 23140.94 Hz
F2P -4.000 ppm
F2 -402.45 Hz
PPMCM 6.00000 ppm/cm
HZCM 603.67664 Hz/cm

Luca Nolasco D78 Sample ref. np 251 in CDCl3





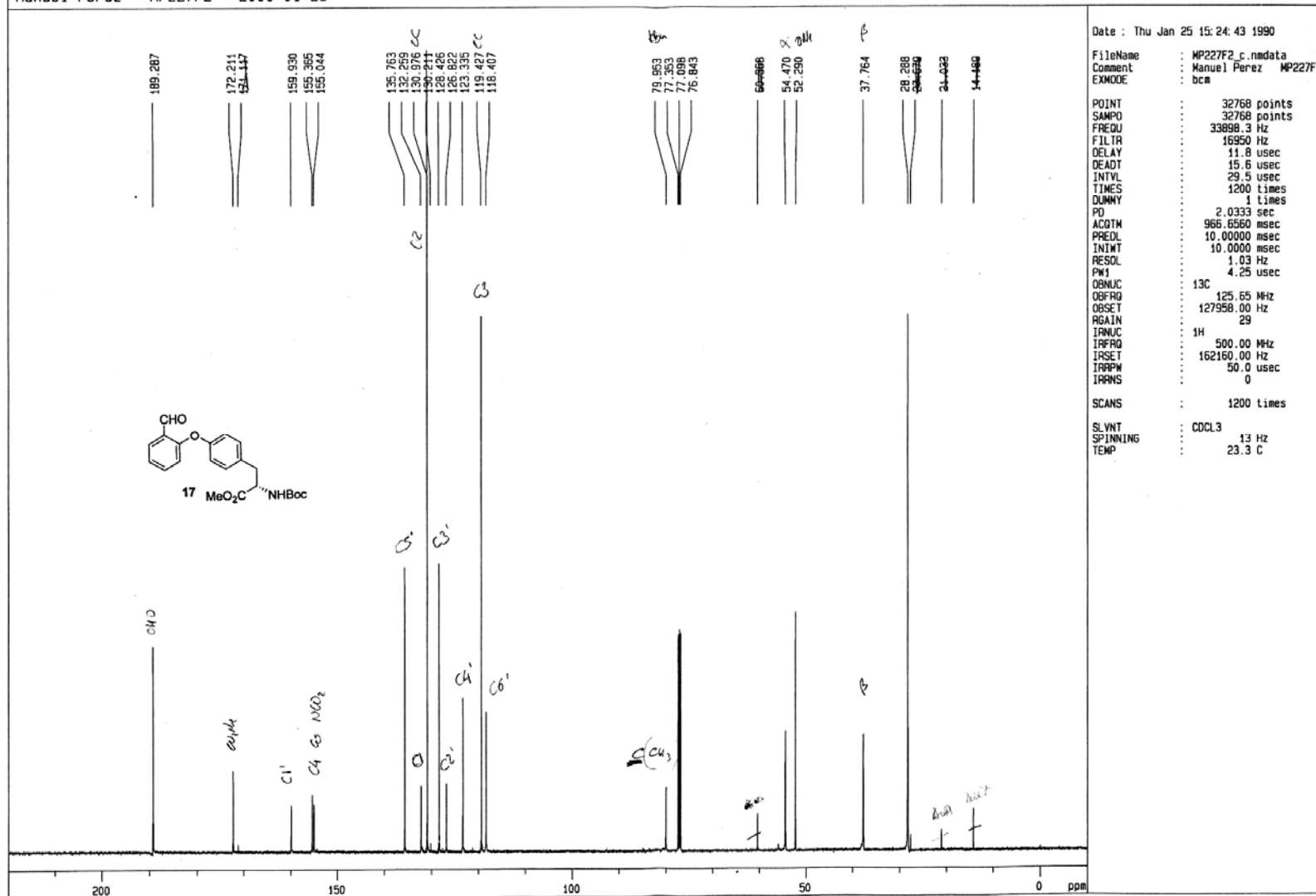
Date : Thu Jan 25 14:23:31 1990

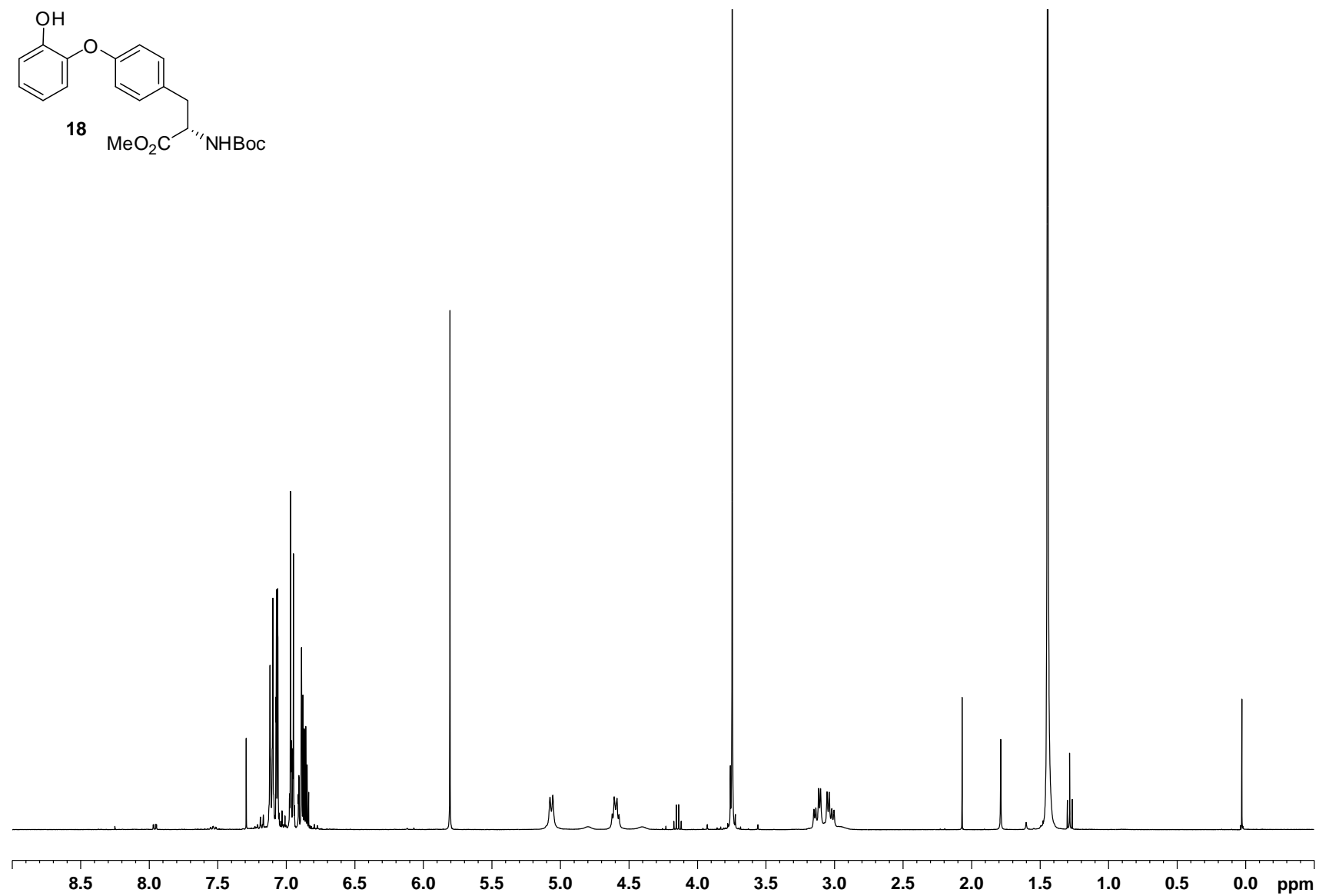
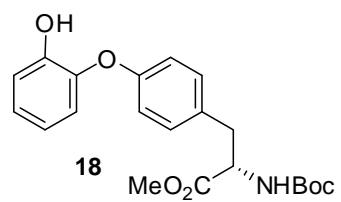
FileName : MP227F2.h.nmdata
 Comment : Manuel Perez MP227F2
 EXMODE : non

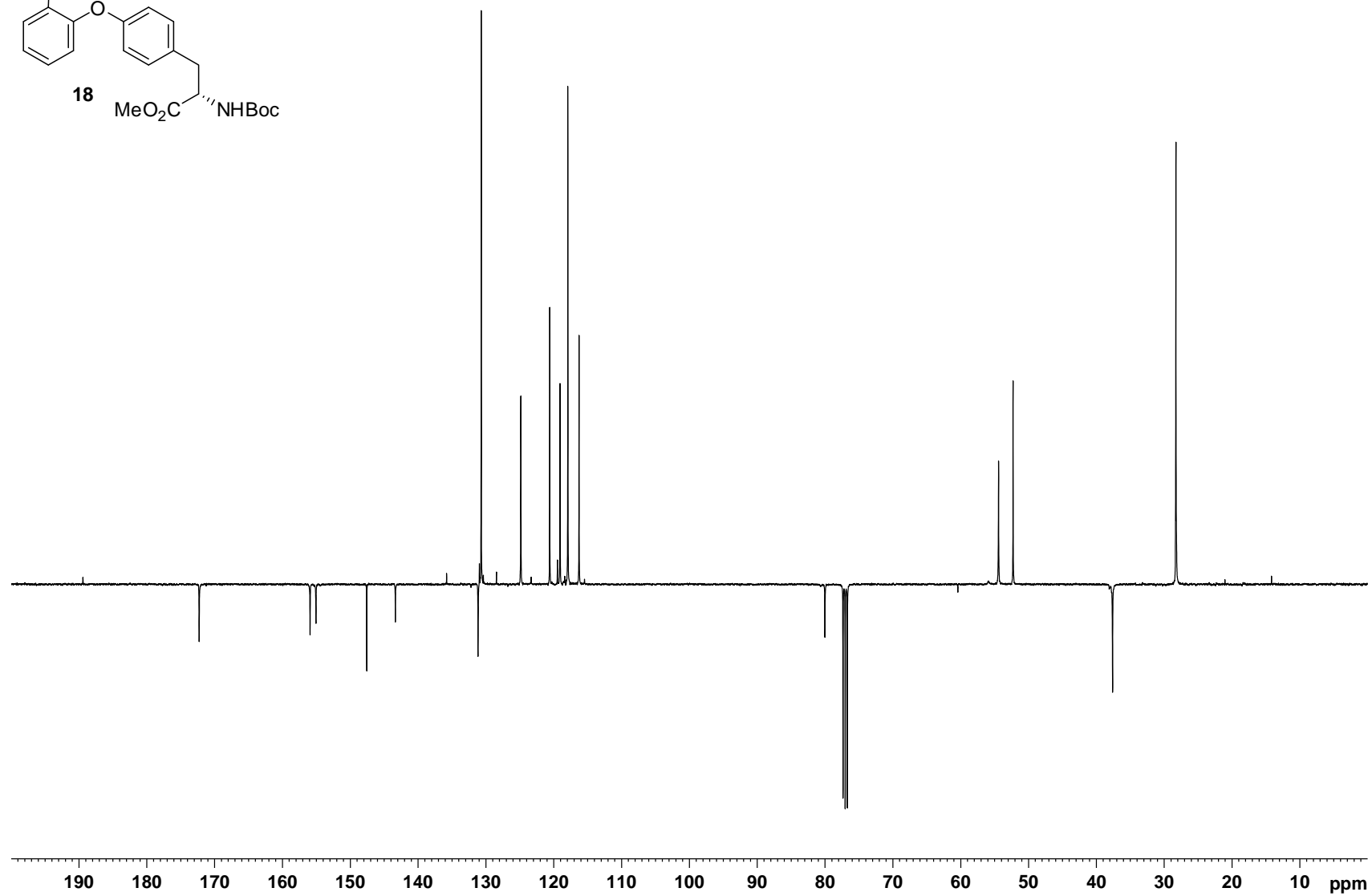
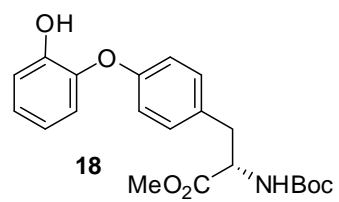
POINT : 32768 points
 SAMPD : 32768 points
 FREQ : 10000.0 Hz
 FILTR : 5000 Hz
 DELAY : 40.0 usec
 DEADT : 57.0 usec
 INTVL : 100.0 usec
 TIMES : 8 times
 DUMMY : 0 times
 PD : 3.7232 sec
 ACQTM : 3276.7998 msec
 PRECL : 10.00000 msec
 INIWT : 0.5000 msec
 RESOL : 0.31 Hz
 PM1 : 6.05 usec
 OBNUC : ¹H
 OBFRQ : 500.00 MHz
 OBSET : 162160.00 Hz
 RGAIN : 13

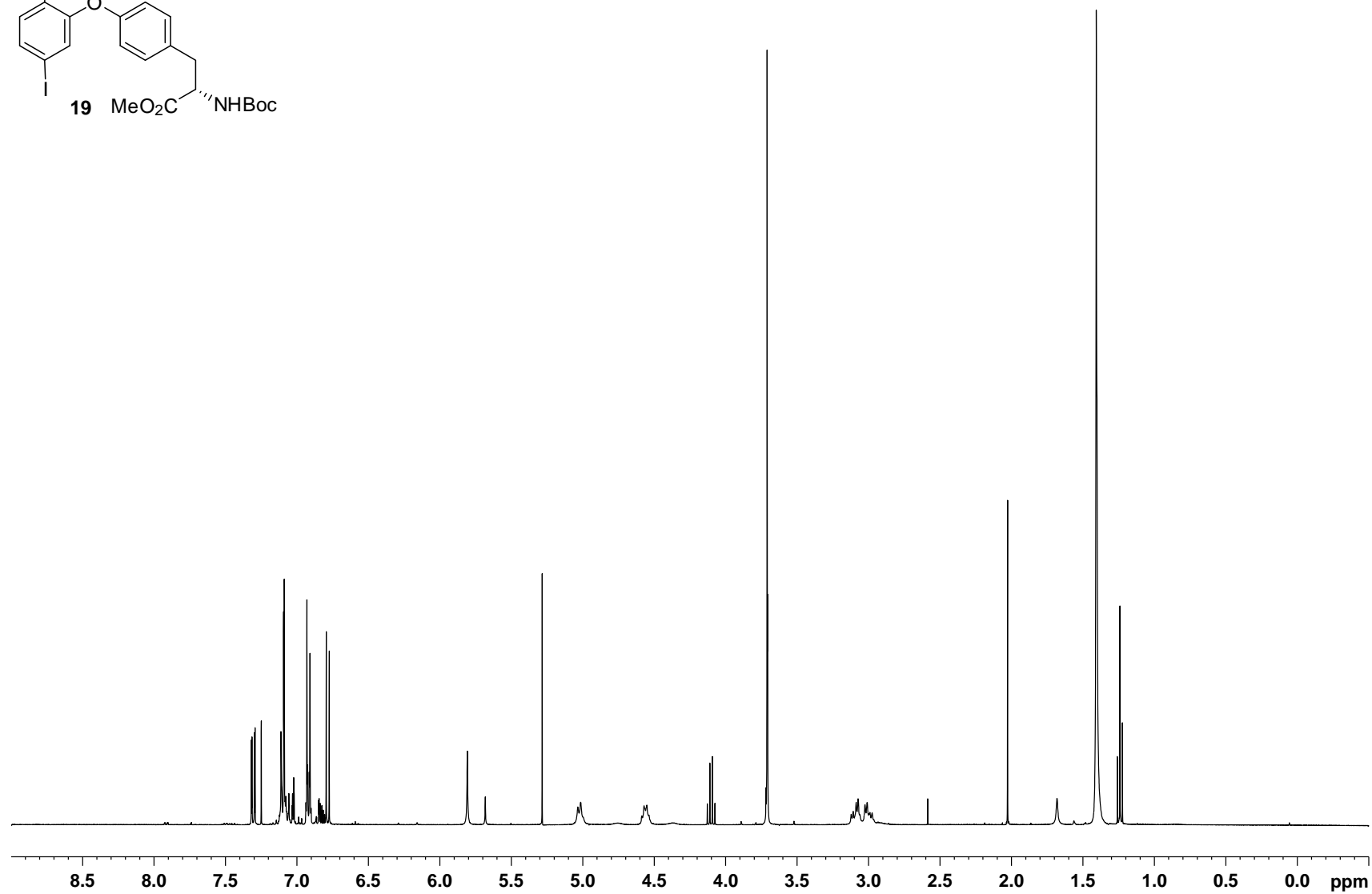
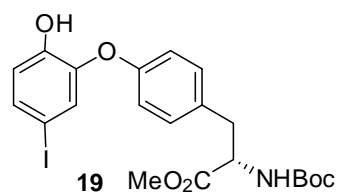
SCANS : 8 times

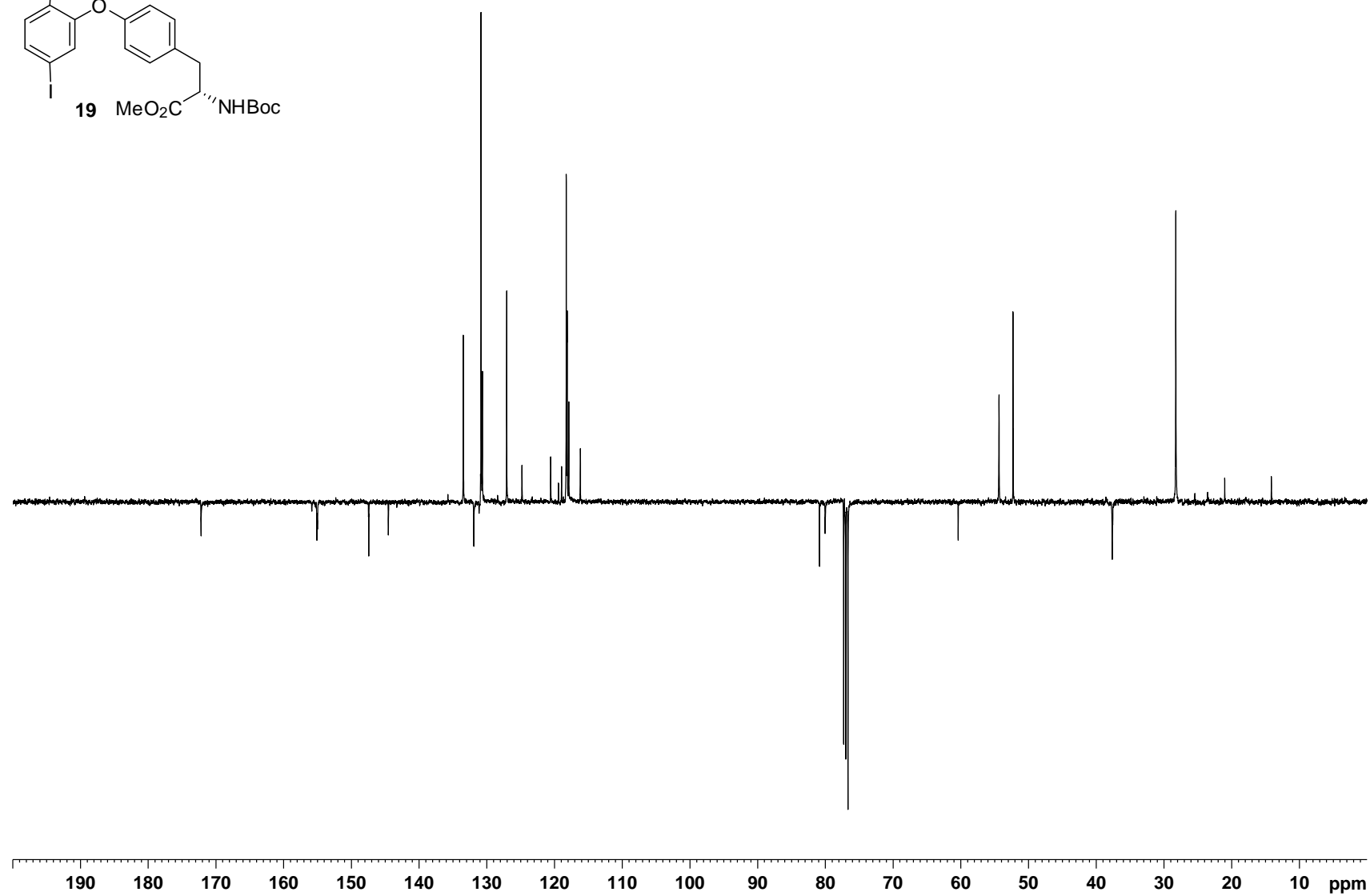
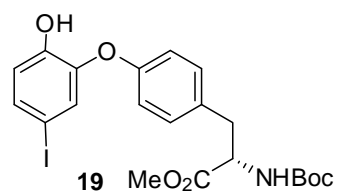
SLVNT : CDCL₃
 SPINNING : 14 Hz
 TEMP : 21.4 C

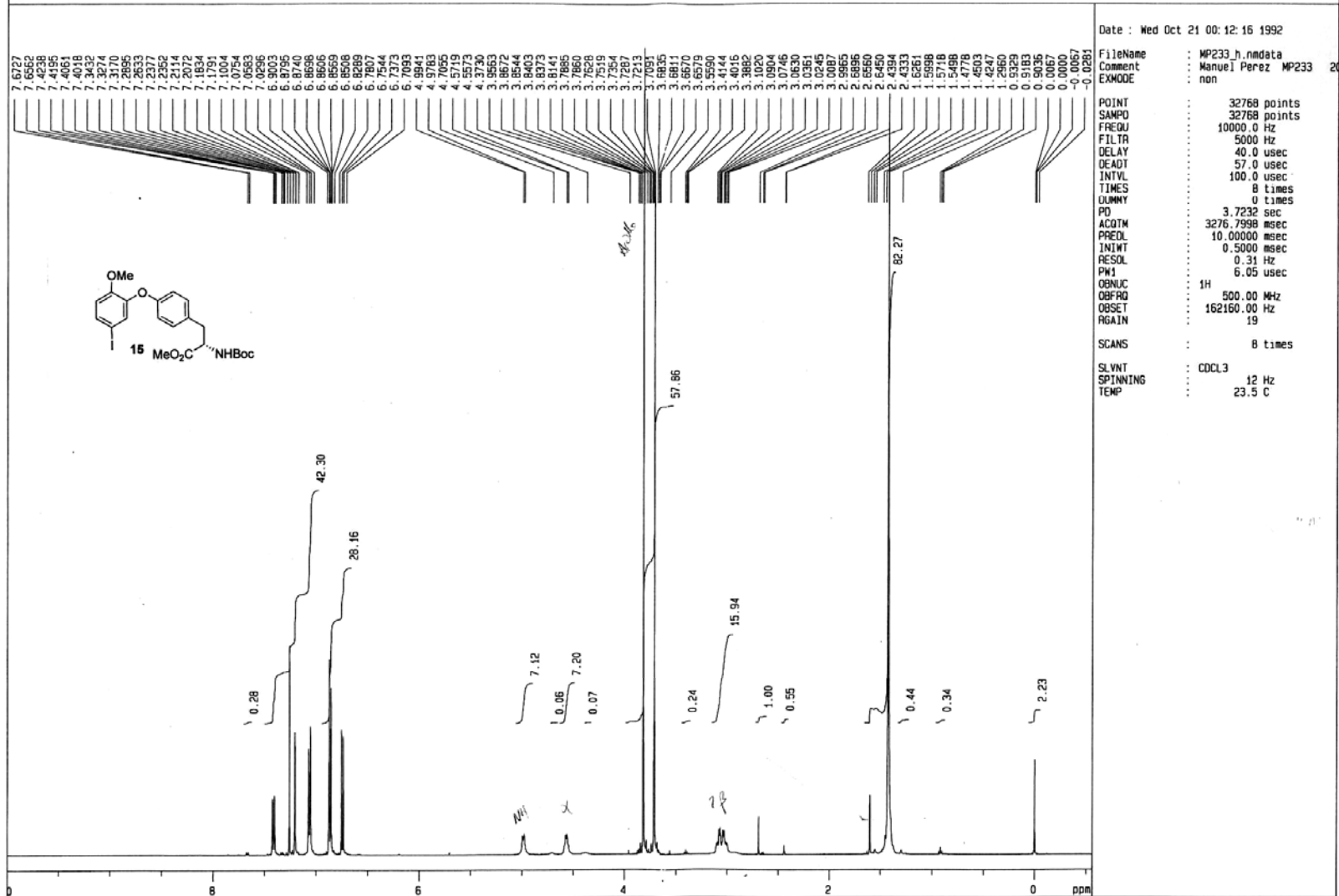


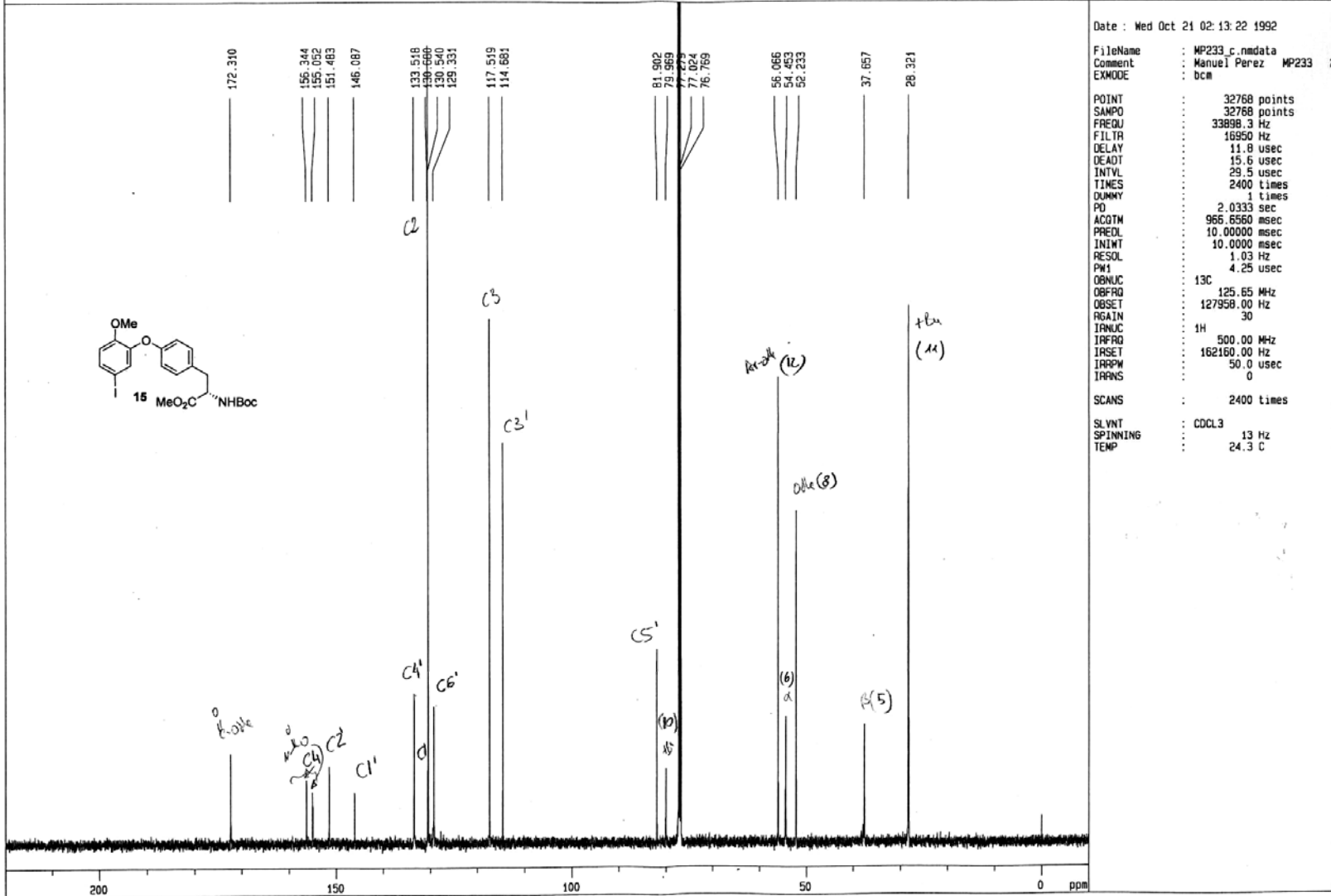


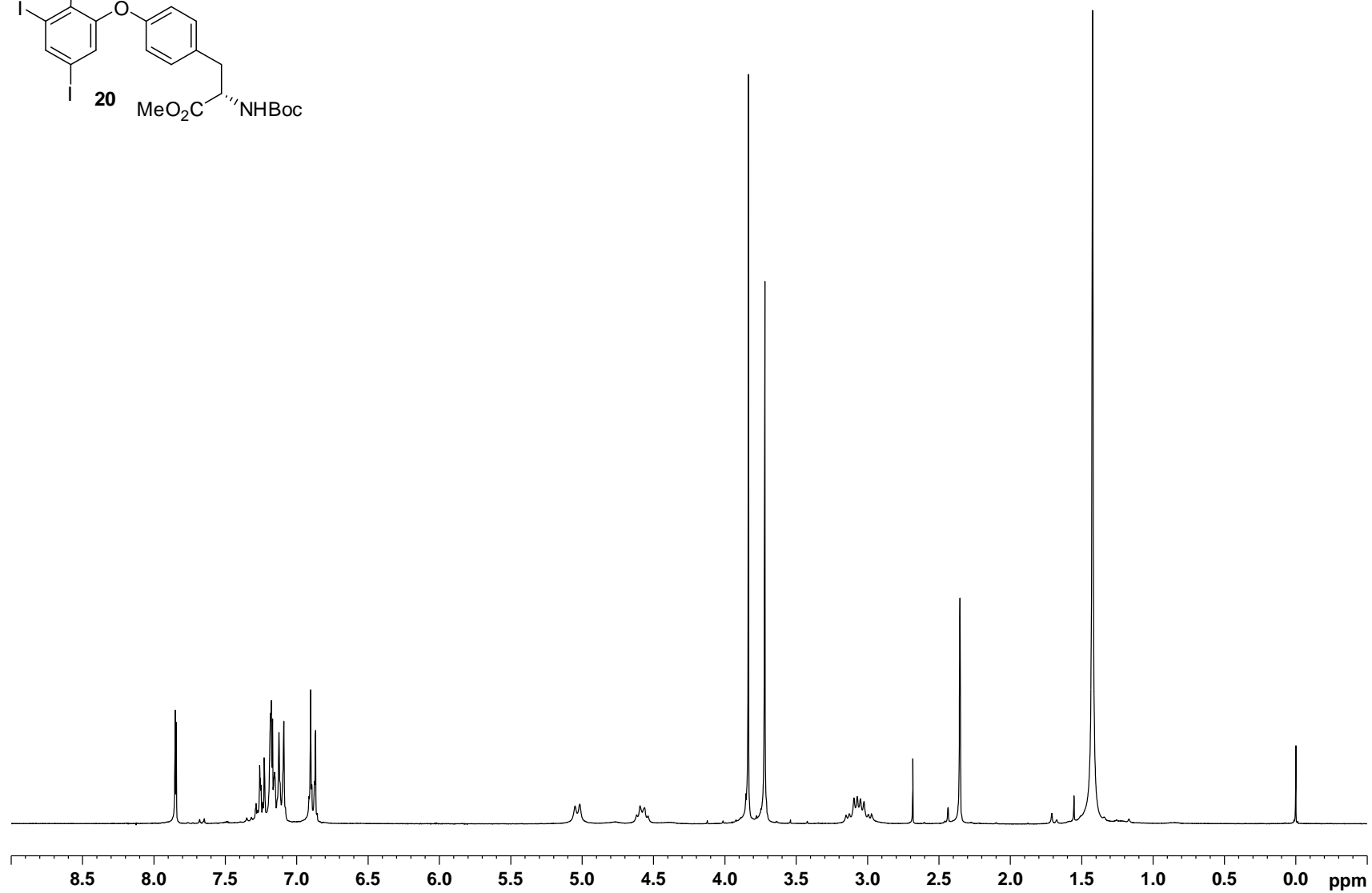
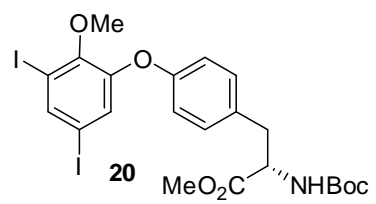


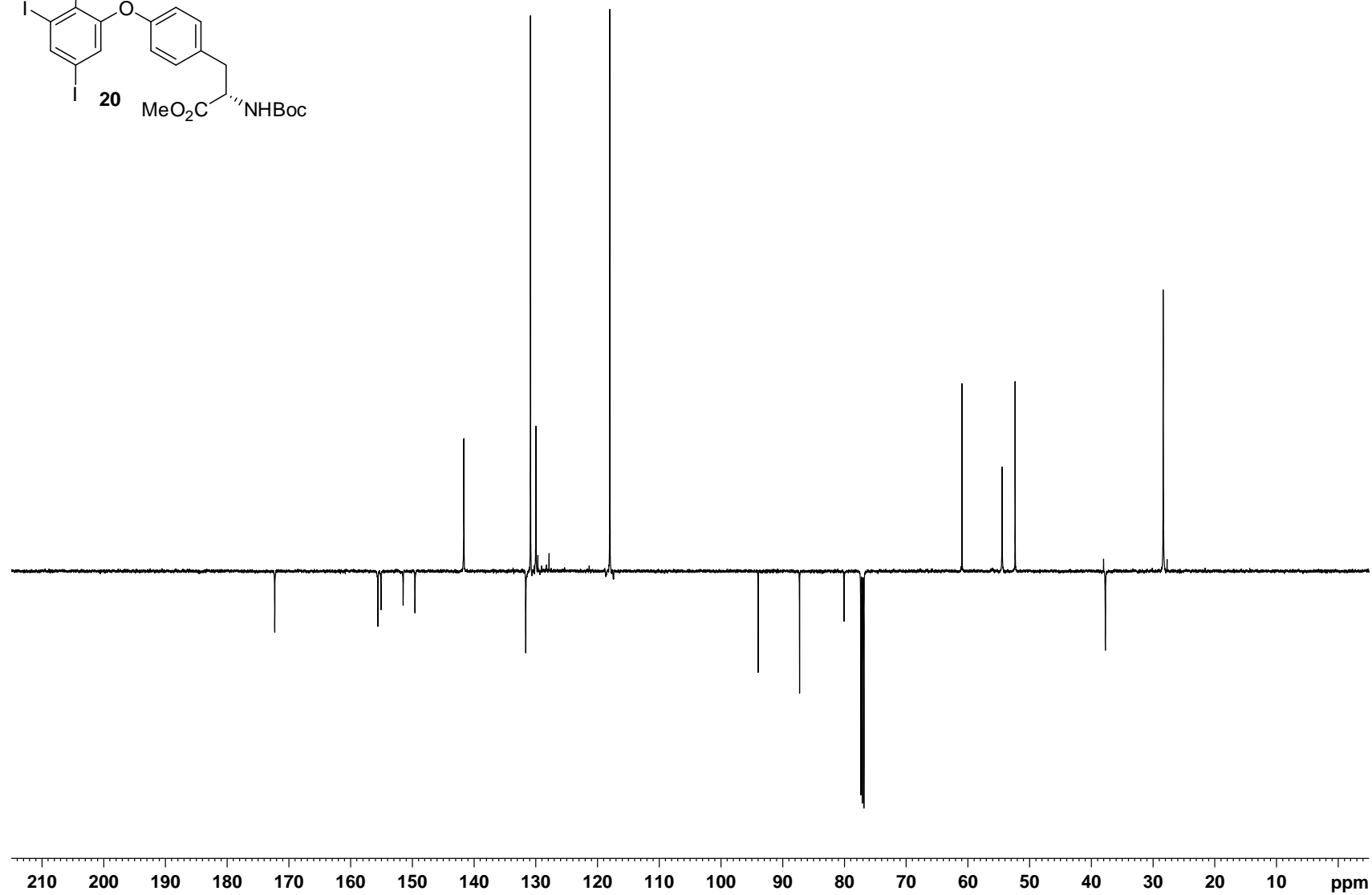
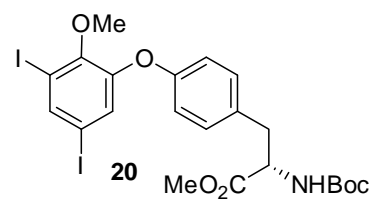


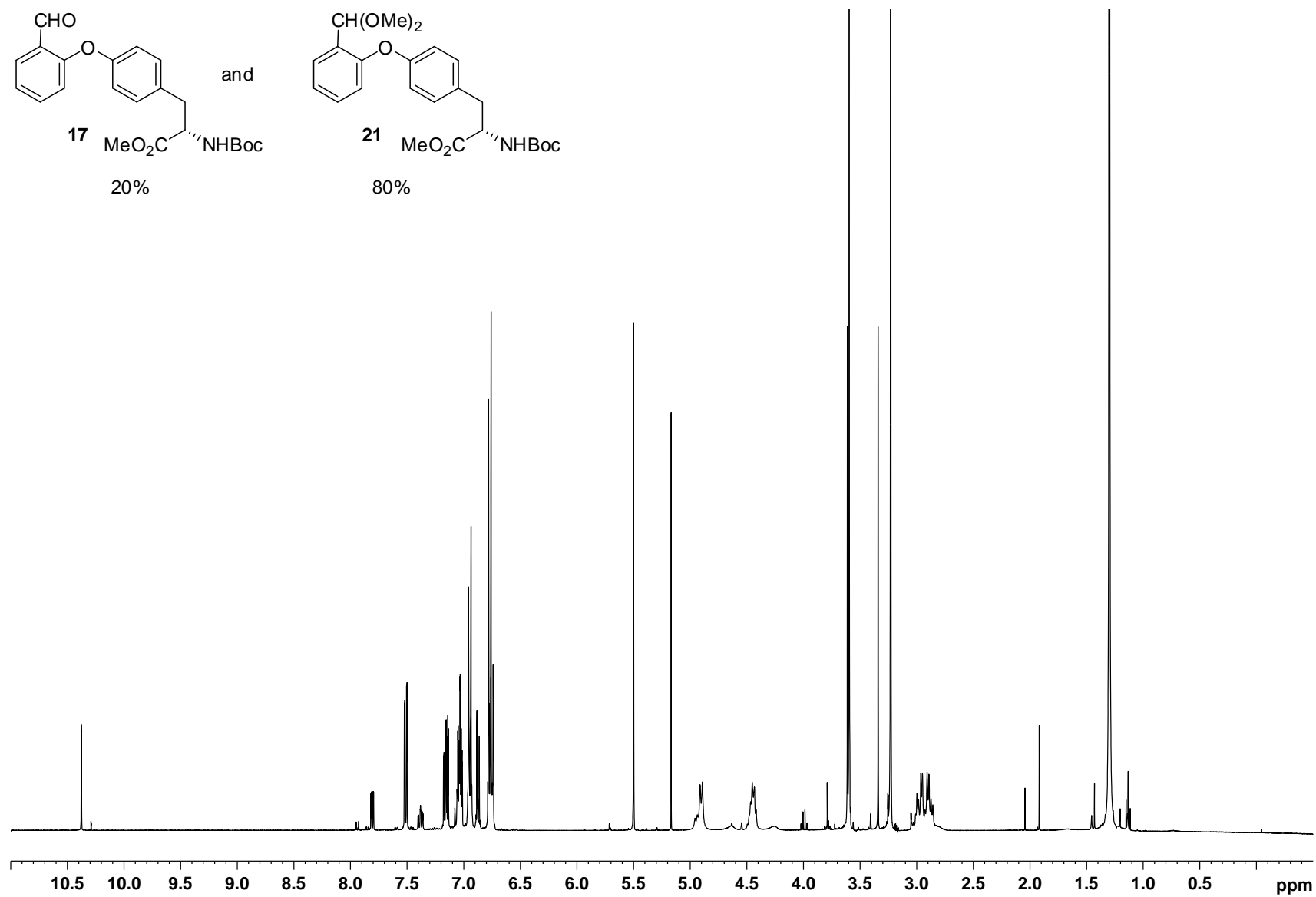
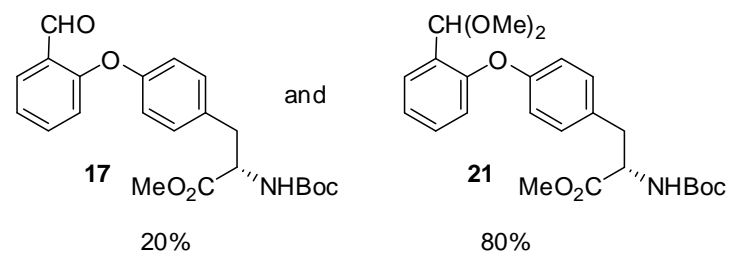


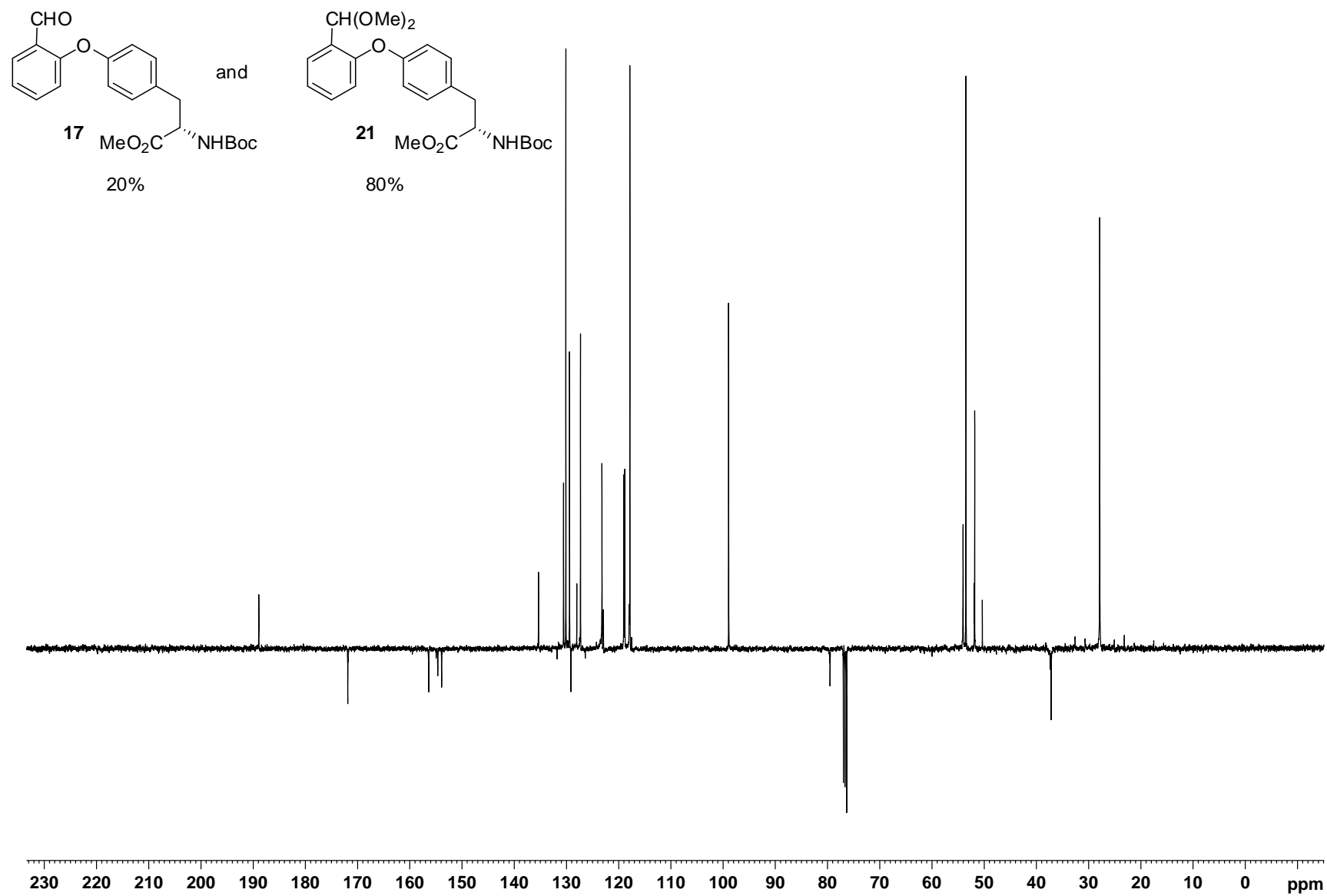


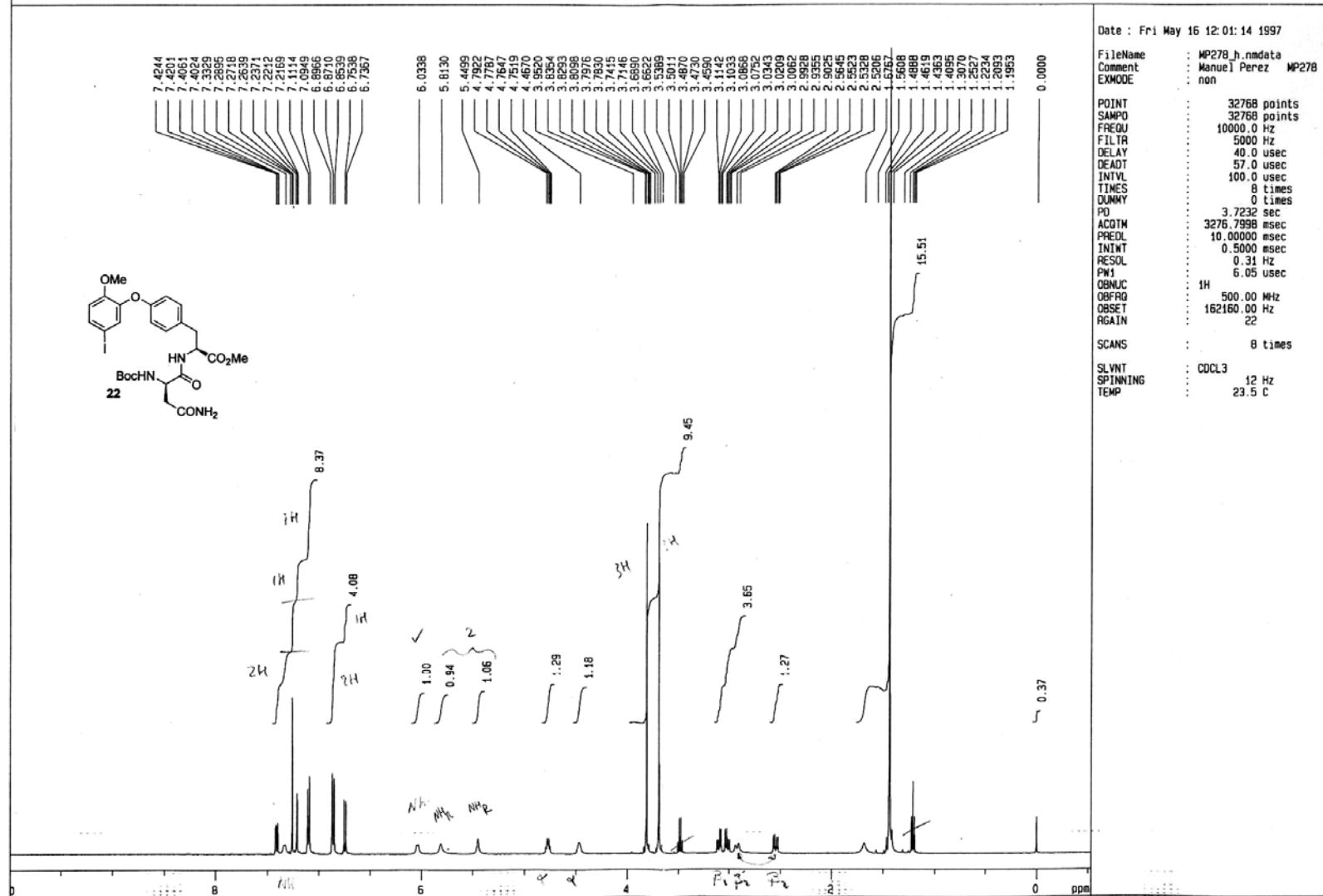












```

FileName      : MP278_c.rmdata
Comment       : Manuel Perez      MP278
EXMCOE        bcm

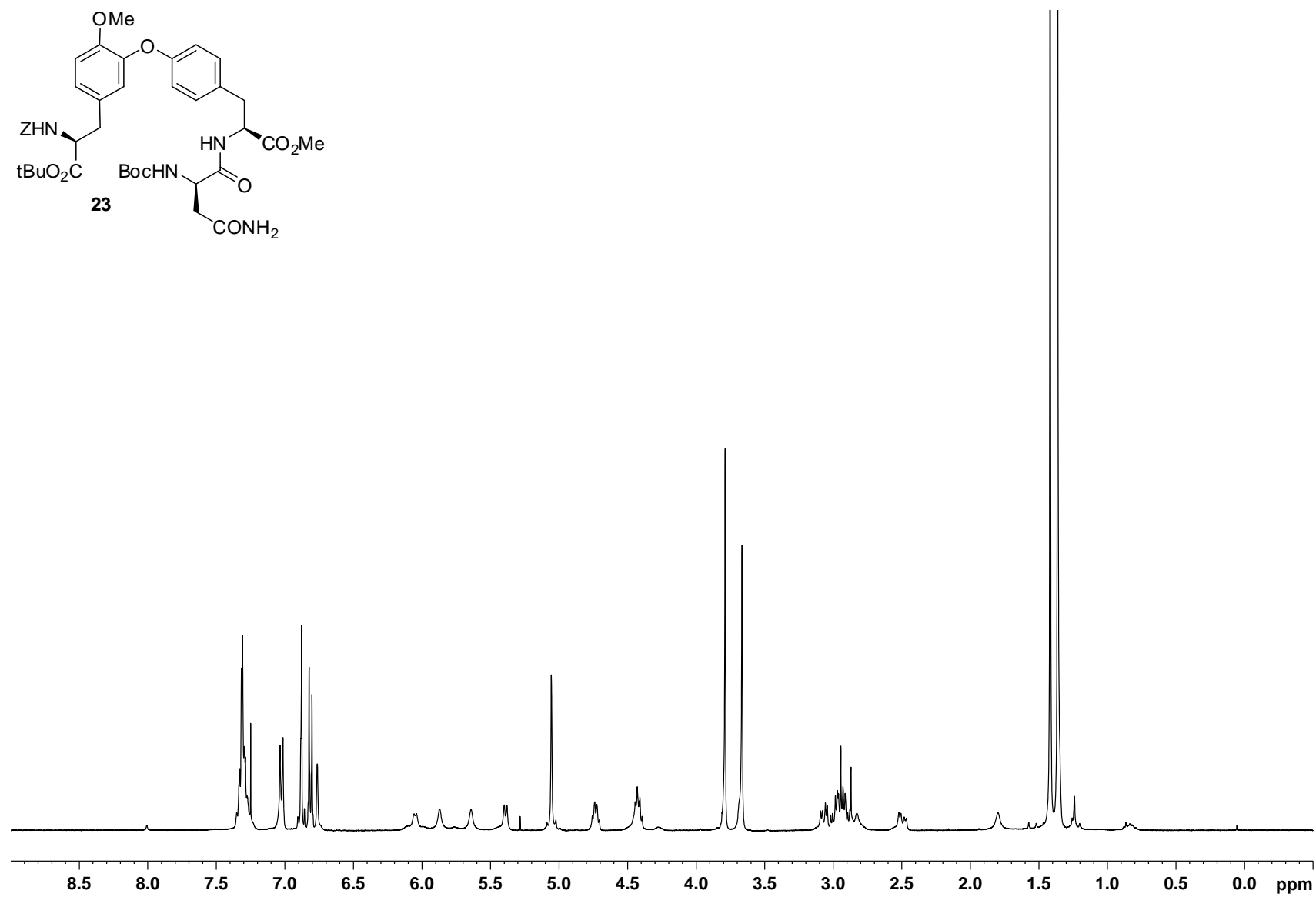
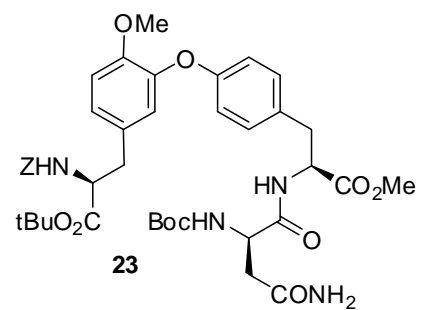
POINT         : 32768 points
SAMP0         : 32768 points
FREQ0         : 33898.3 Hz
FILTR         : 16950 Hz
DELAY         : 11.8 usec
DEACT0        : 15.6 usec
INTVL         : 29.5 usec
TIMES         : 3200 times
DUMMY         : 1 times
PD            : 2.0333 sec
ACQ0T         : 956.6560 msec
PROCL         : 10.00000 msec
INIWT         : 10.0000 msec
RESOL         : 1.03 Hz
PW1           : 4.25 usec

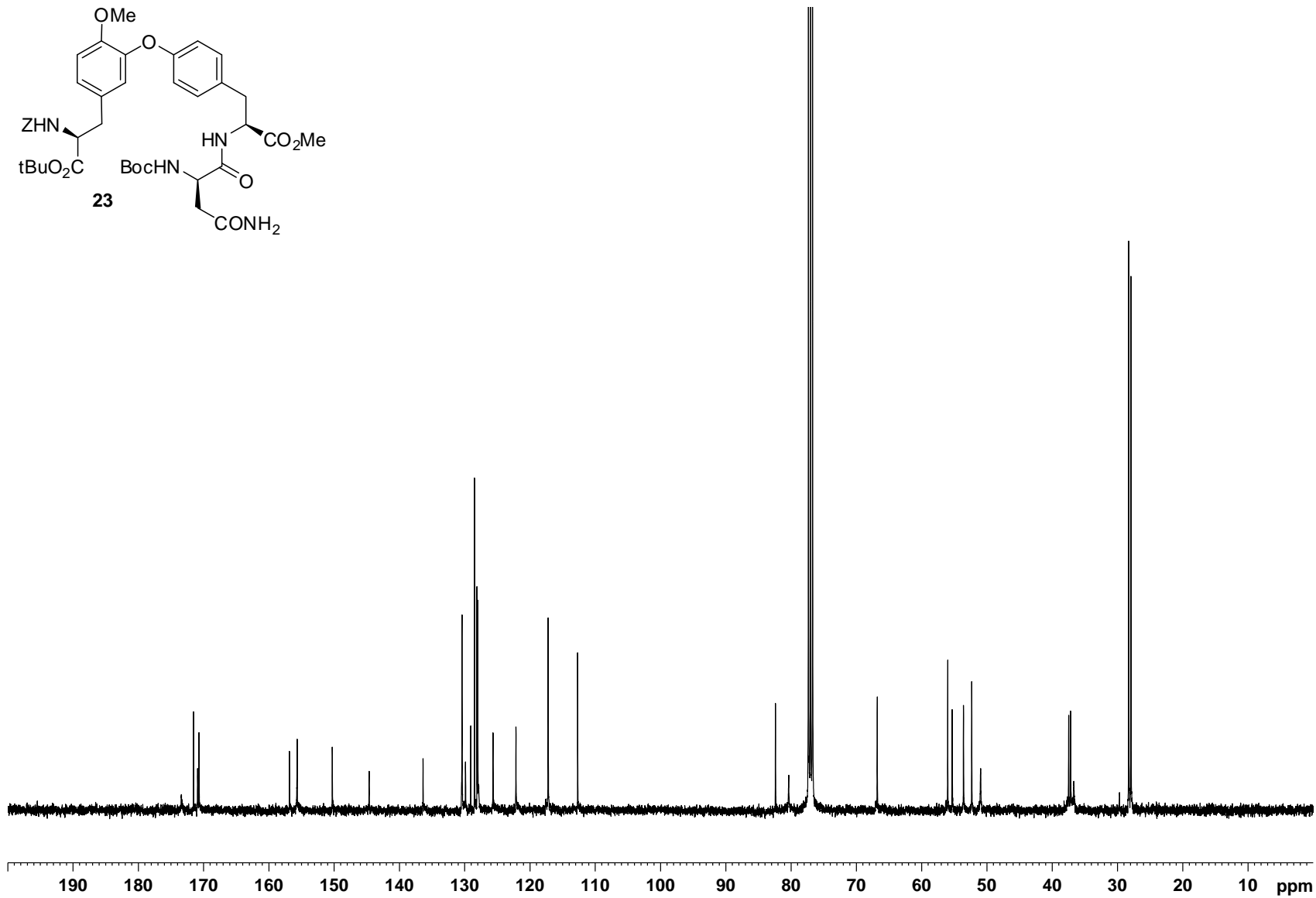
ORNUC         : 13C
OBFRO         : 125.65 MHz
OBSSET        : 127958.00 Hz
RGAIN         : 32
IRNUC         : 1H
IRFRQ         : 500.00 MHz
IRSET         : 162160.00 Hz
IRPPW         : 50.0 usec
IRPNS         : 0

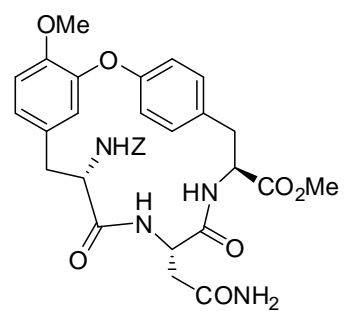
SCANS         : 3200 times

SLVNT         : CDCL3
SPINTMING     : 13 Hz
TEMP          : 24.9 C

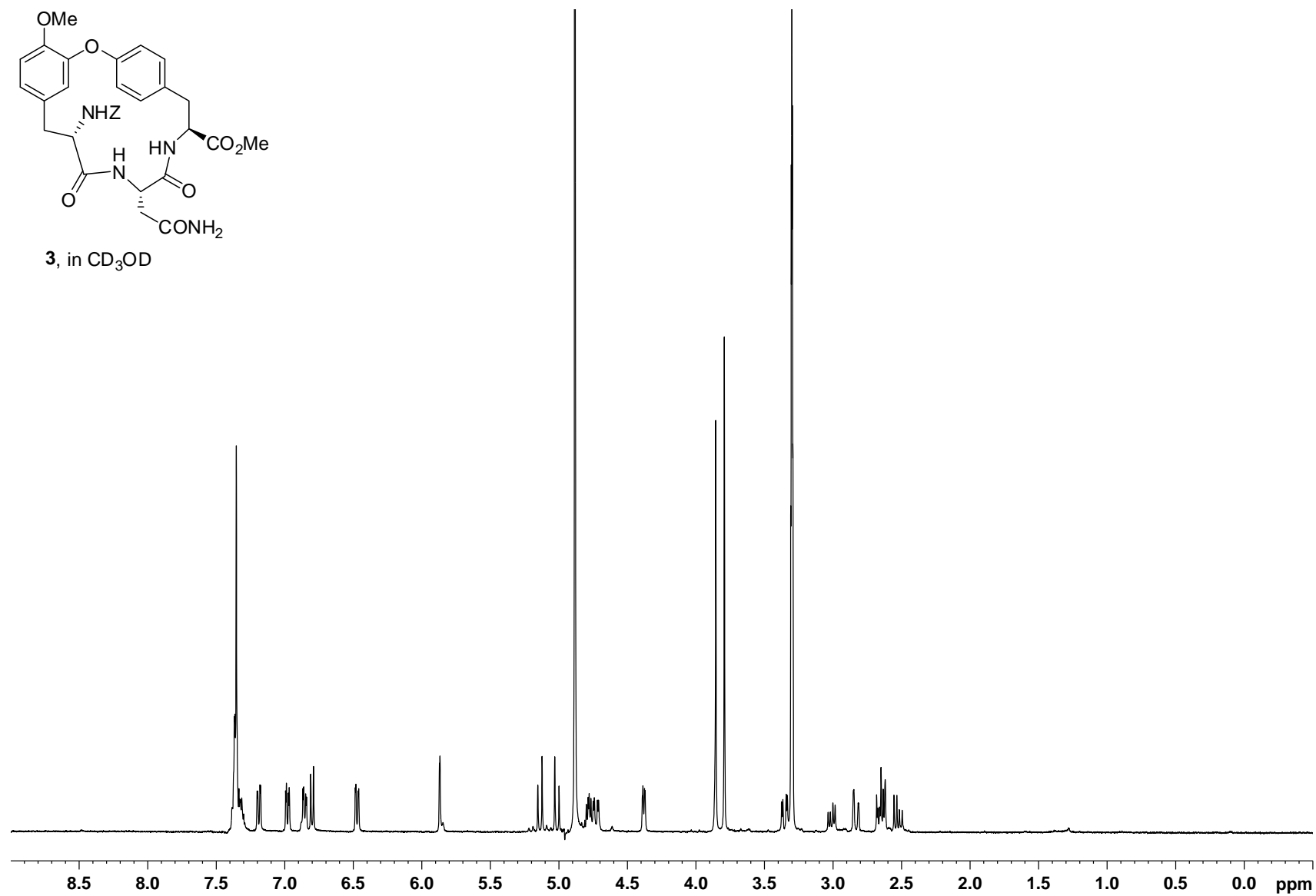
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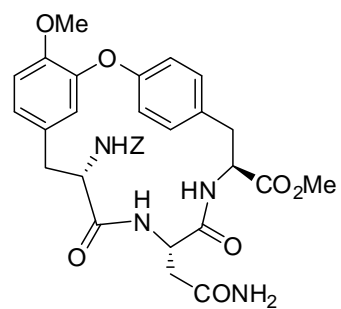




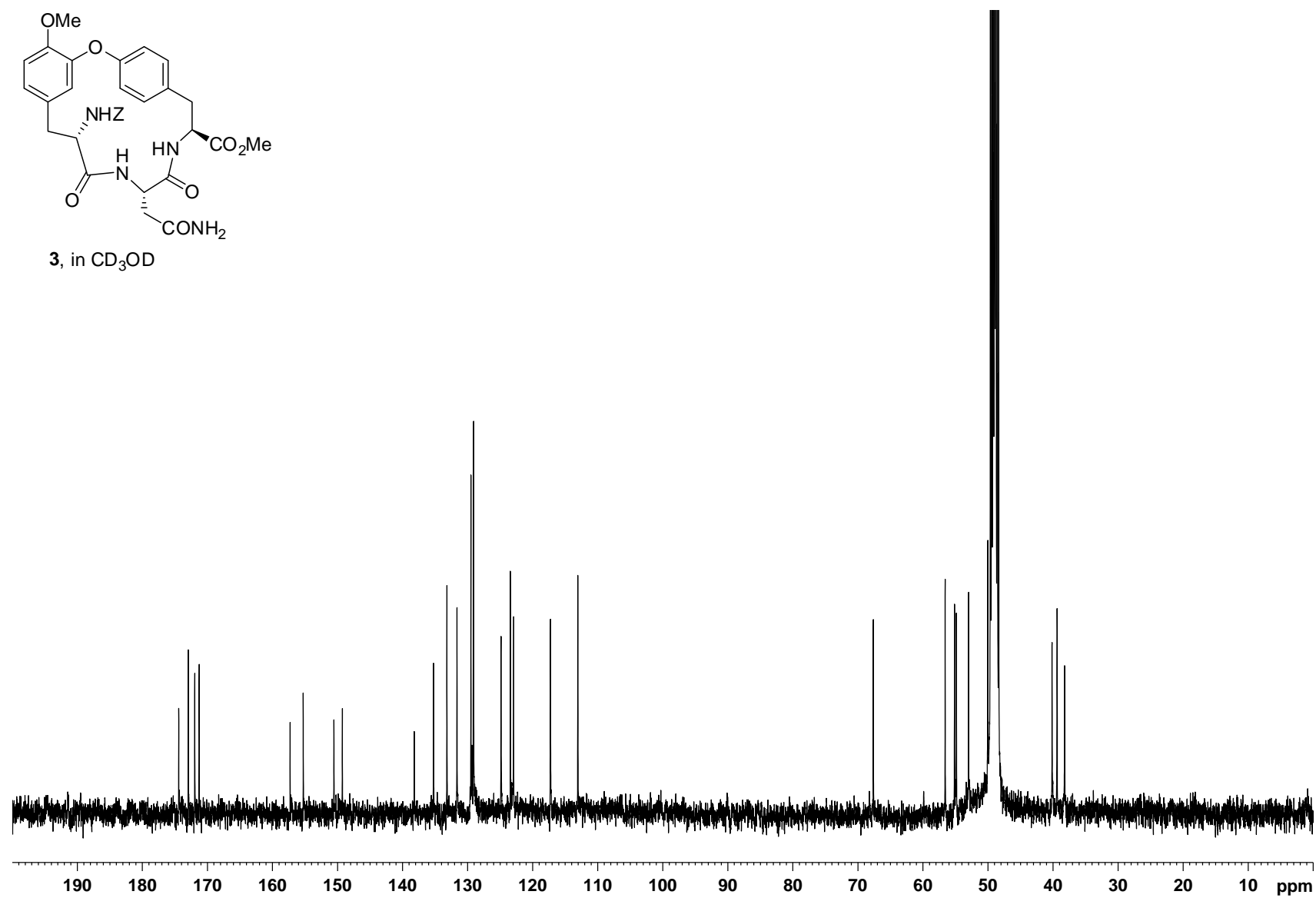


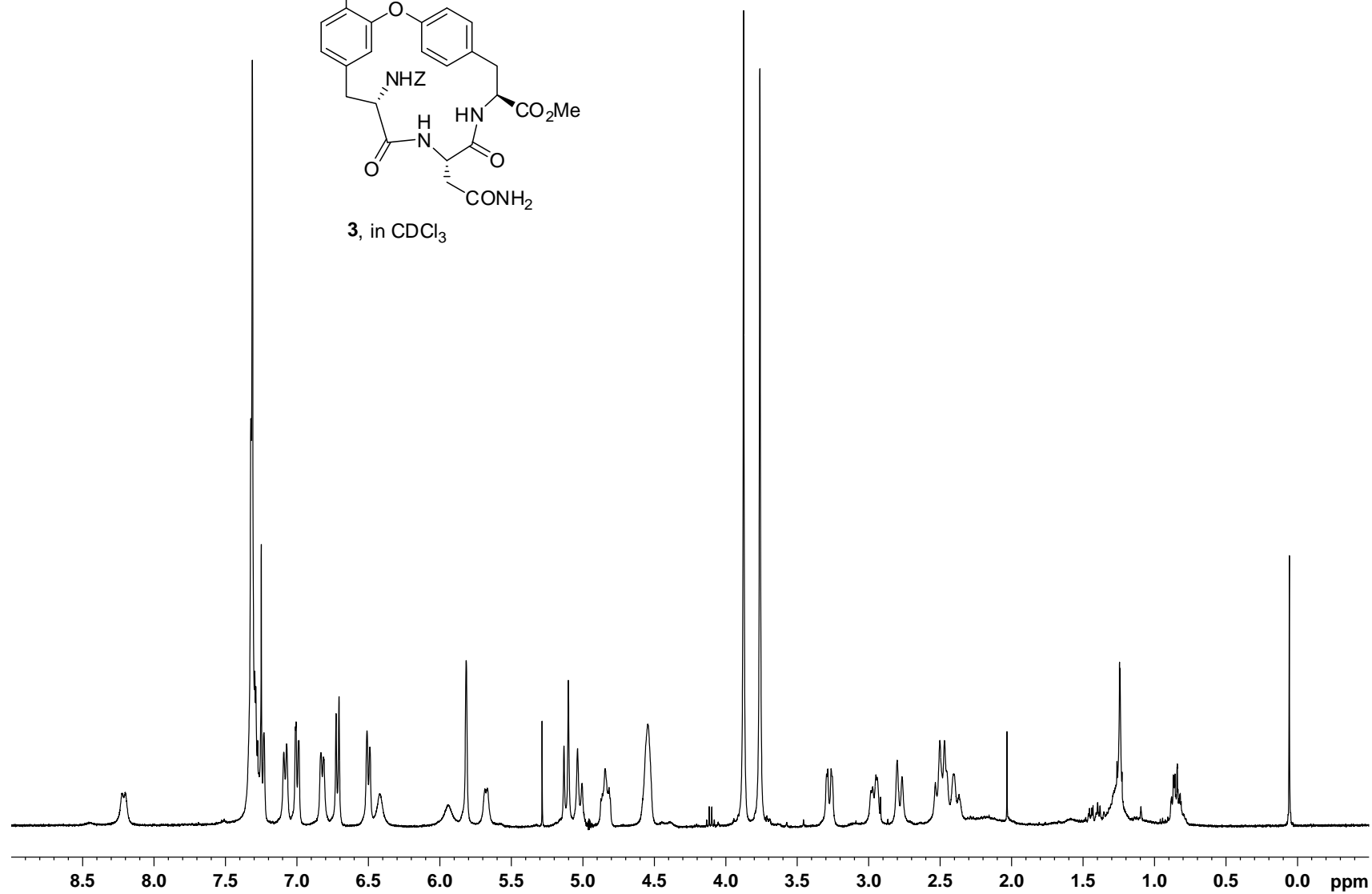
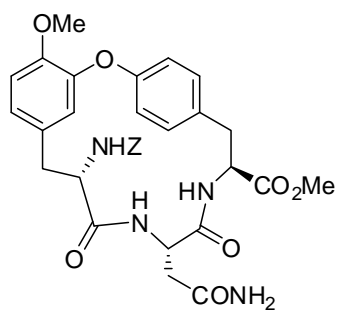
3, in CD₃OD

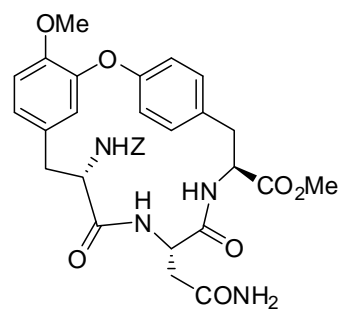




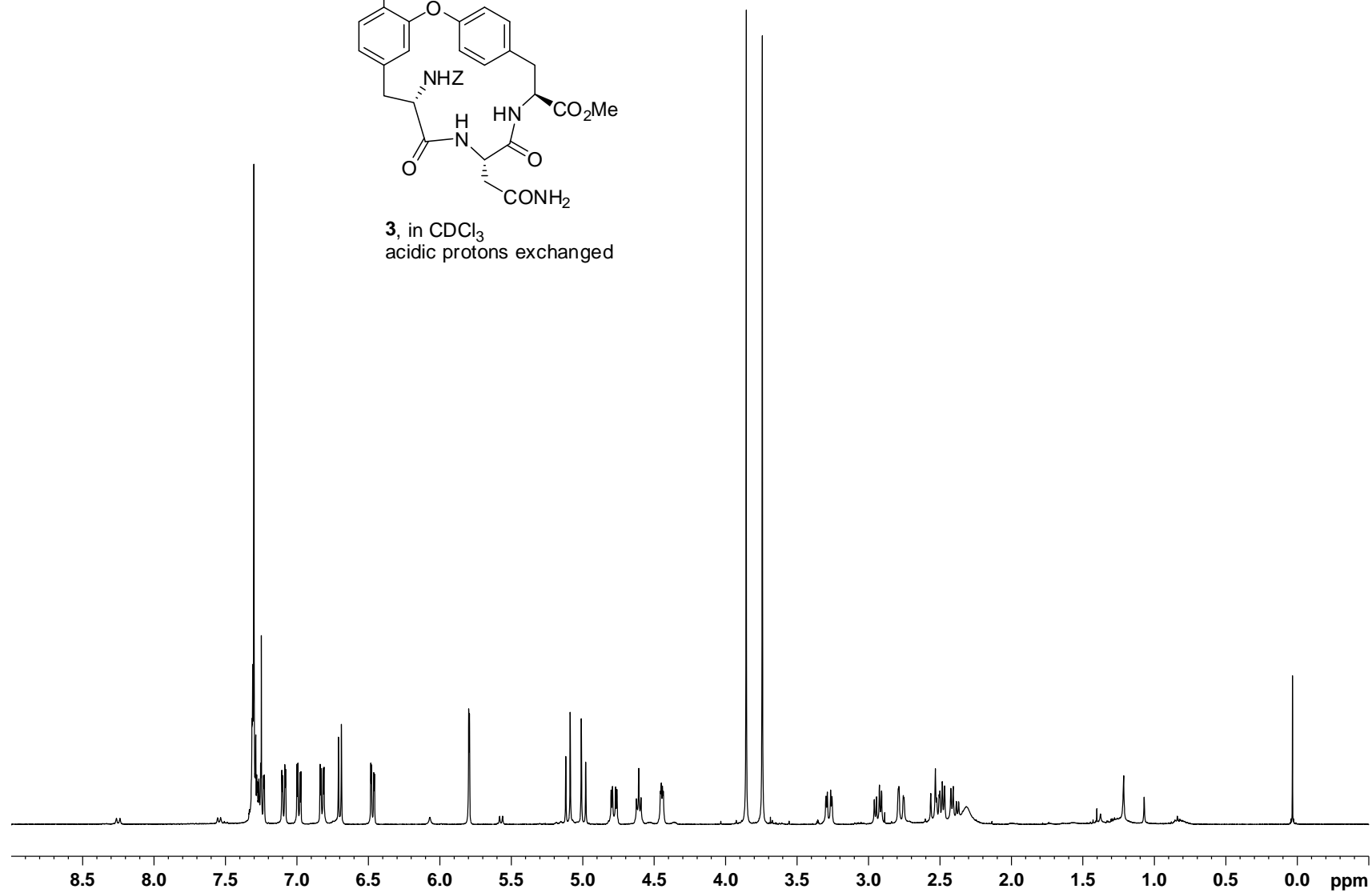
3, in CD₃OD

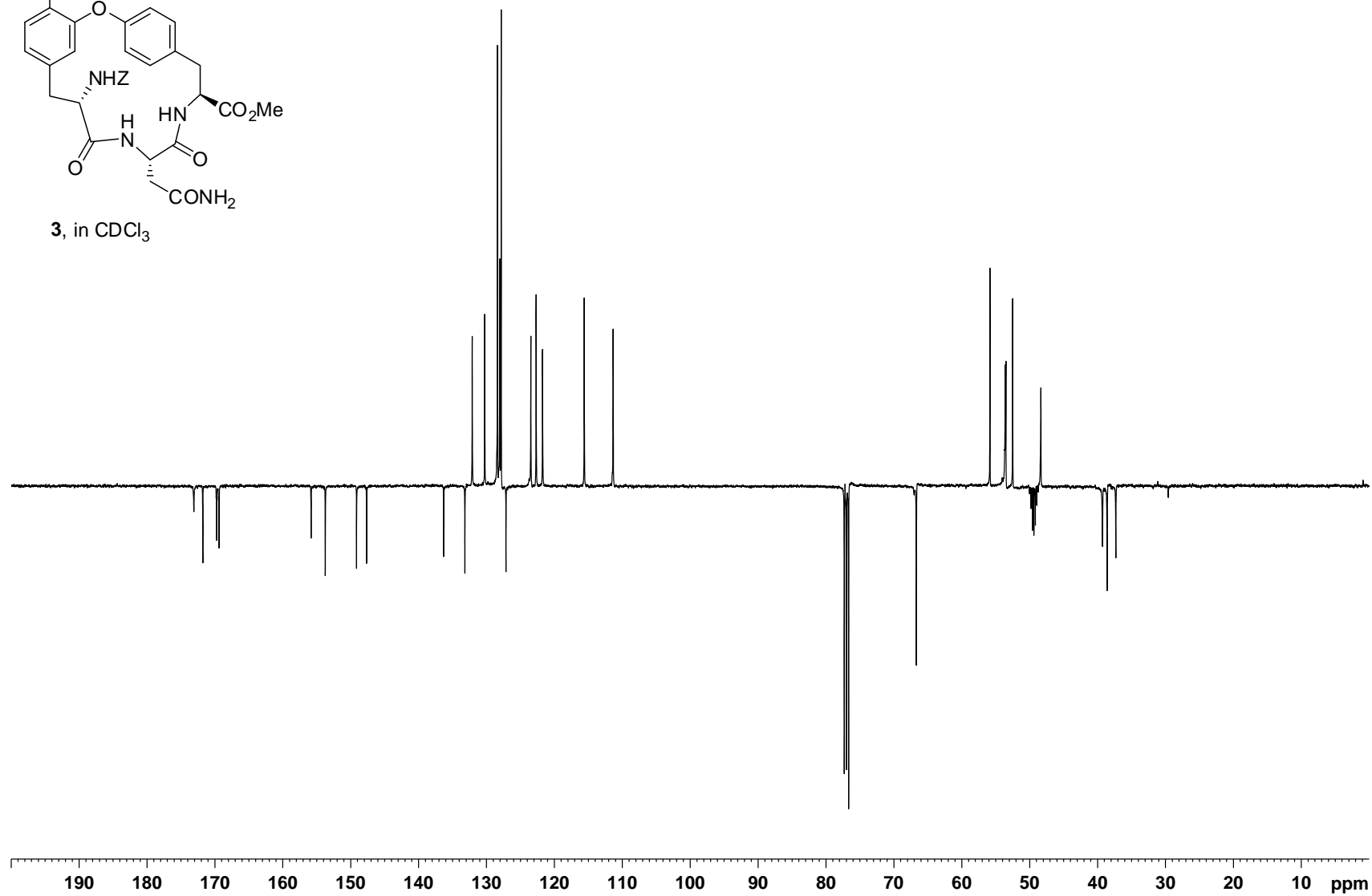
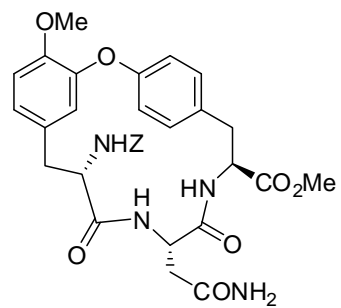


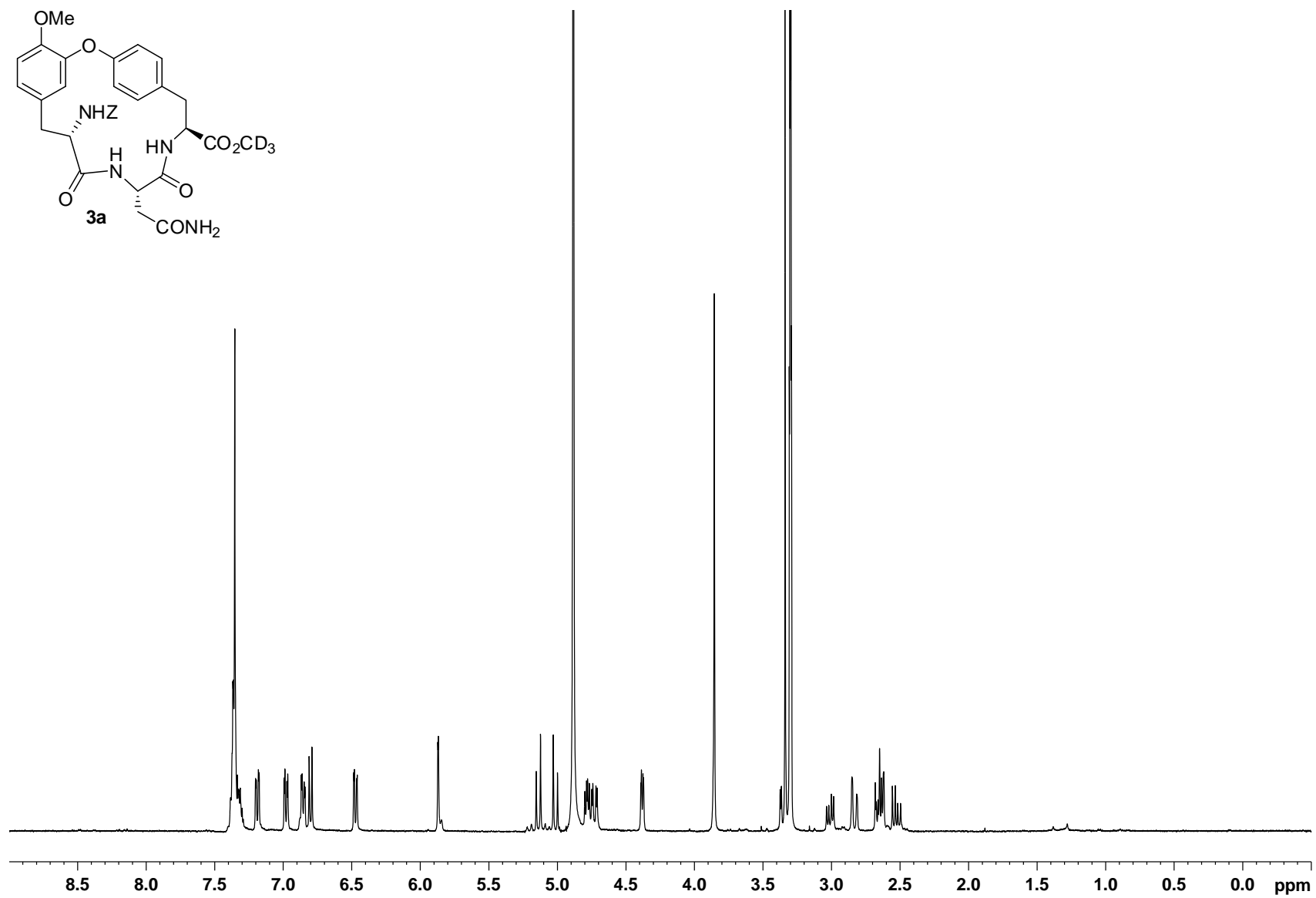
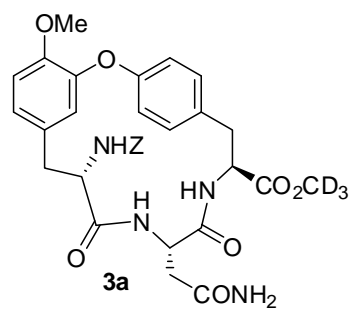


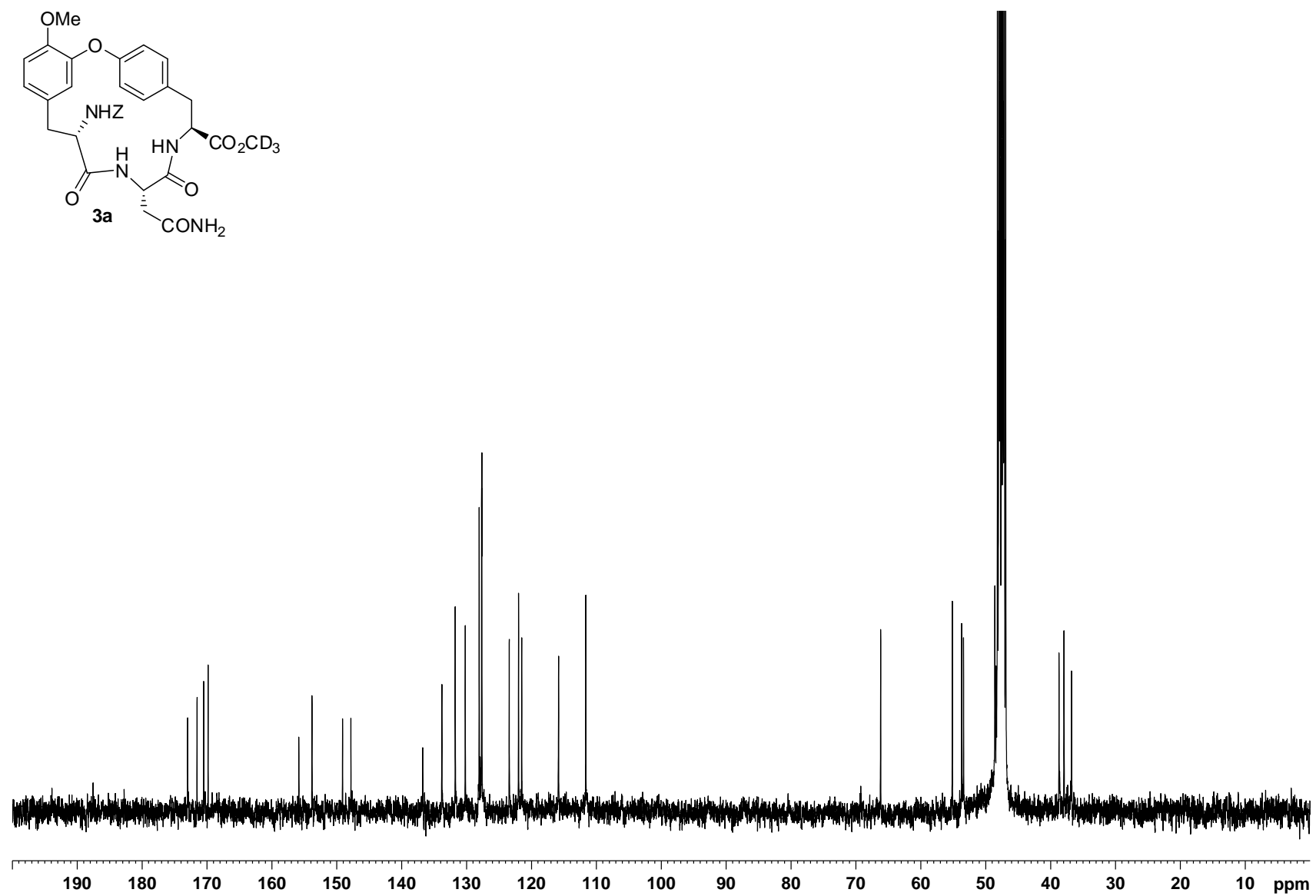
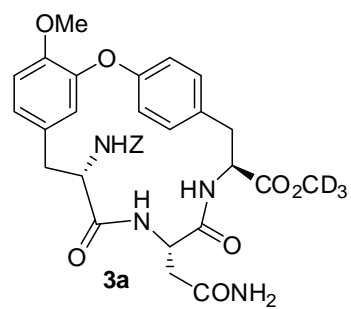


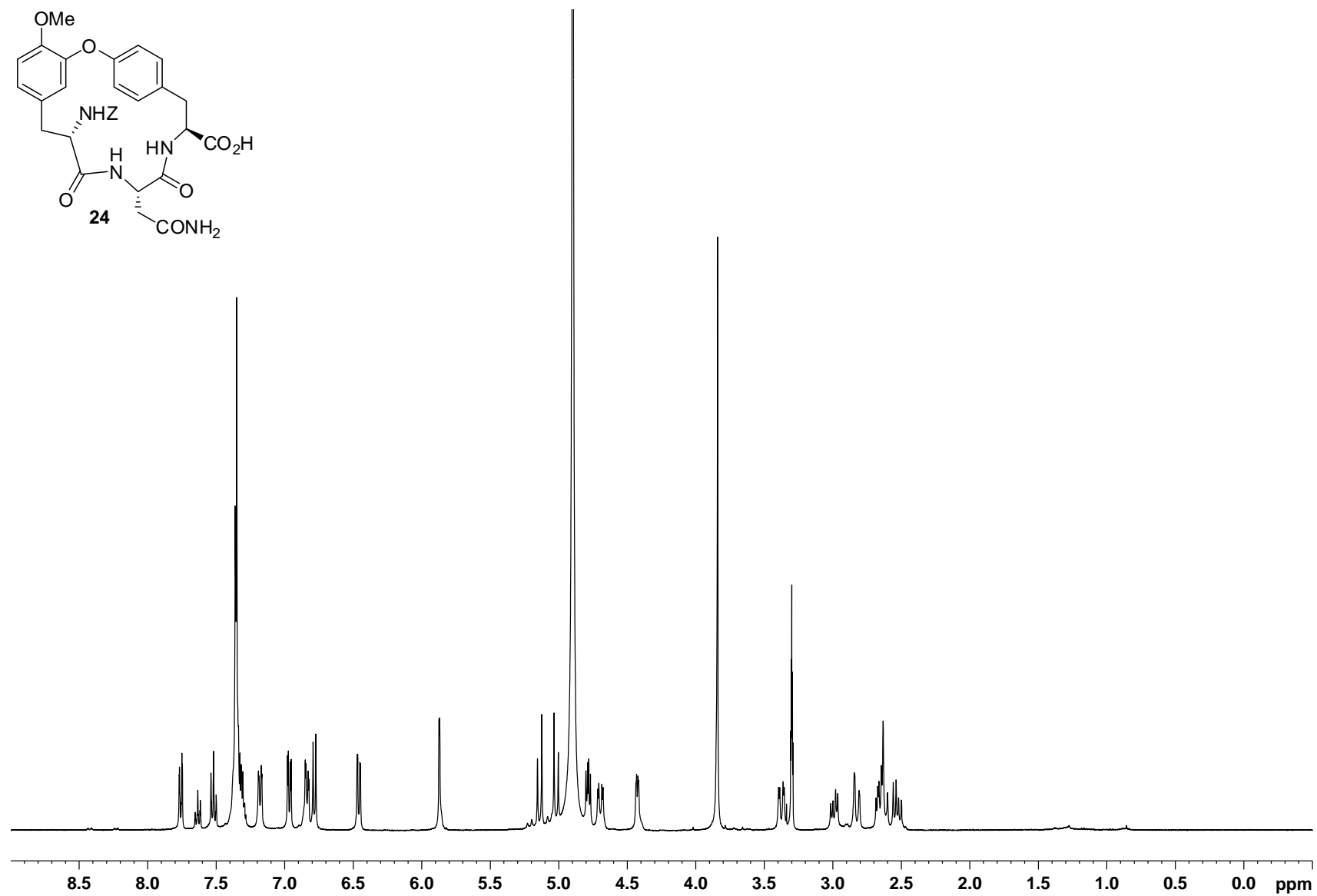
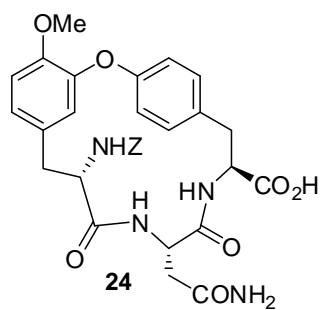
3, in CDCl₃
acidic protons exchanged

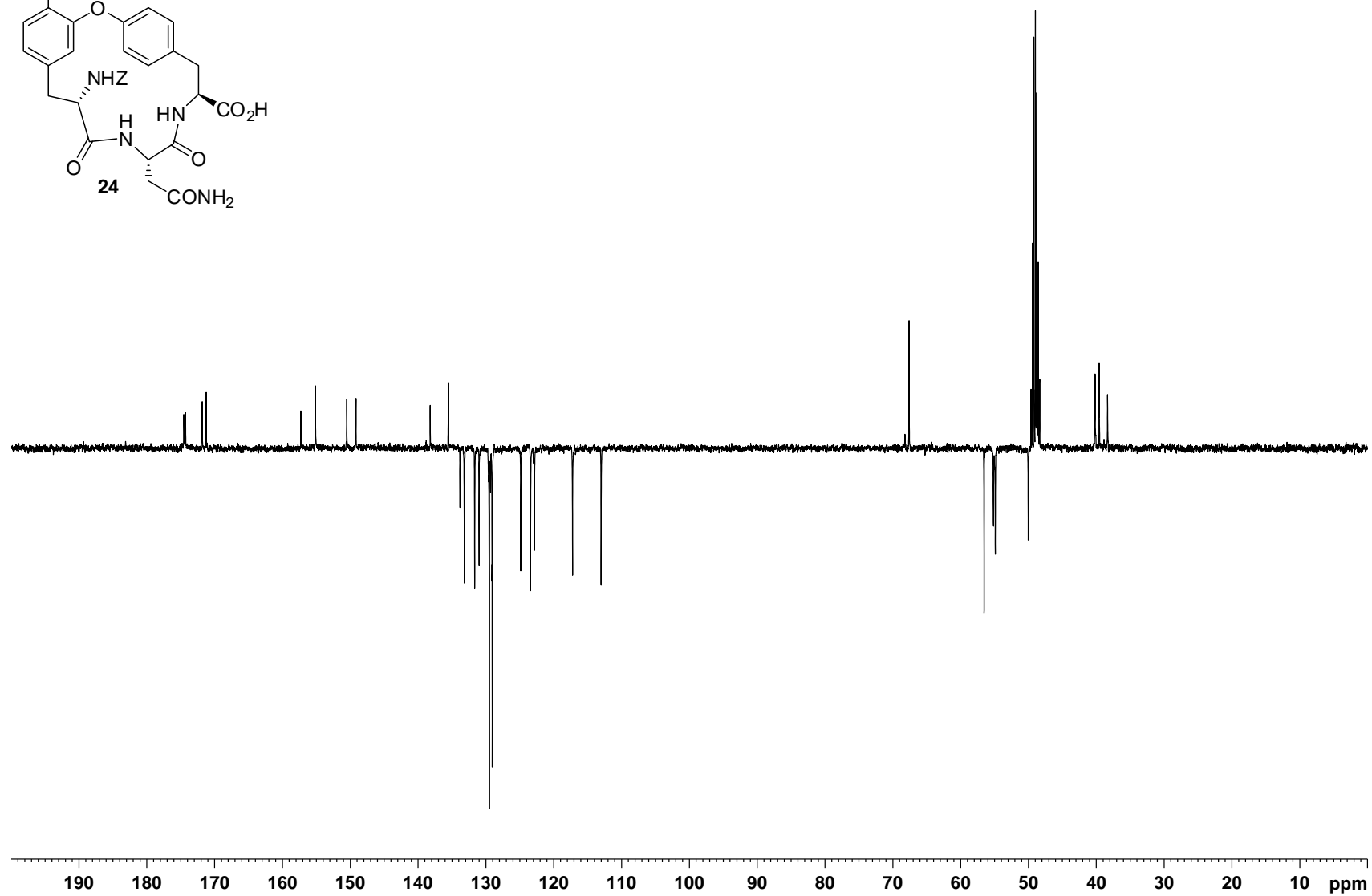
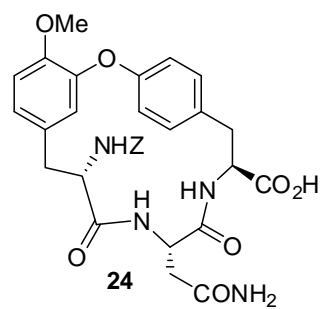


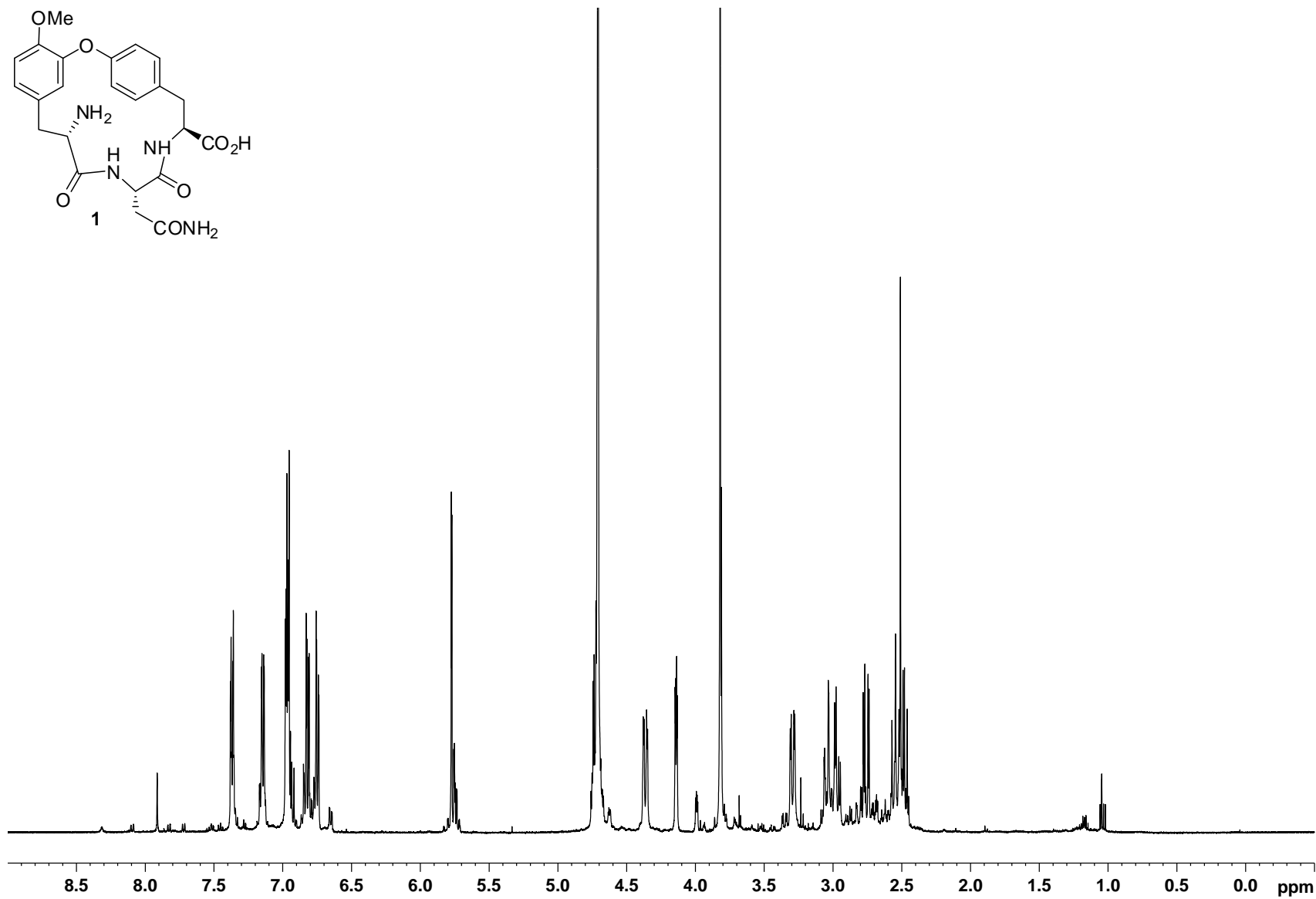


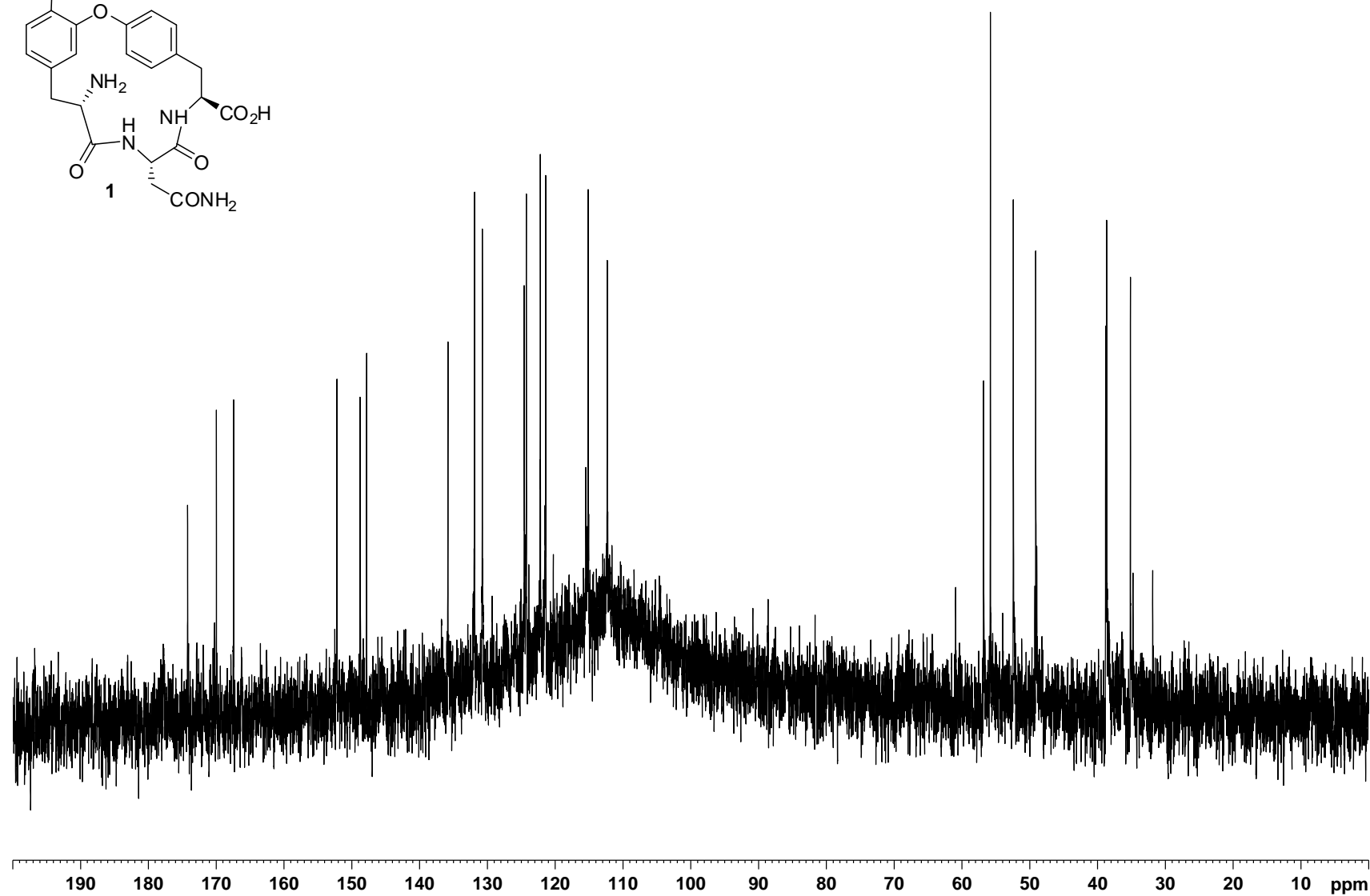
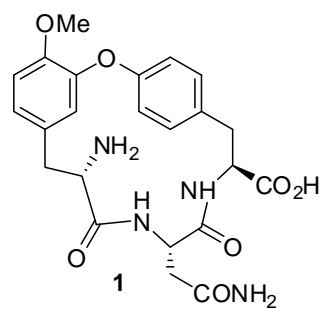


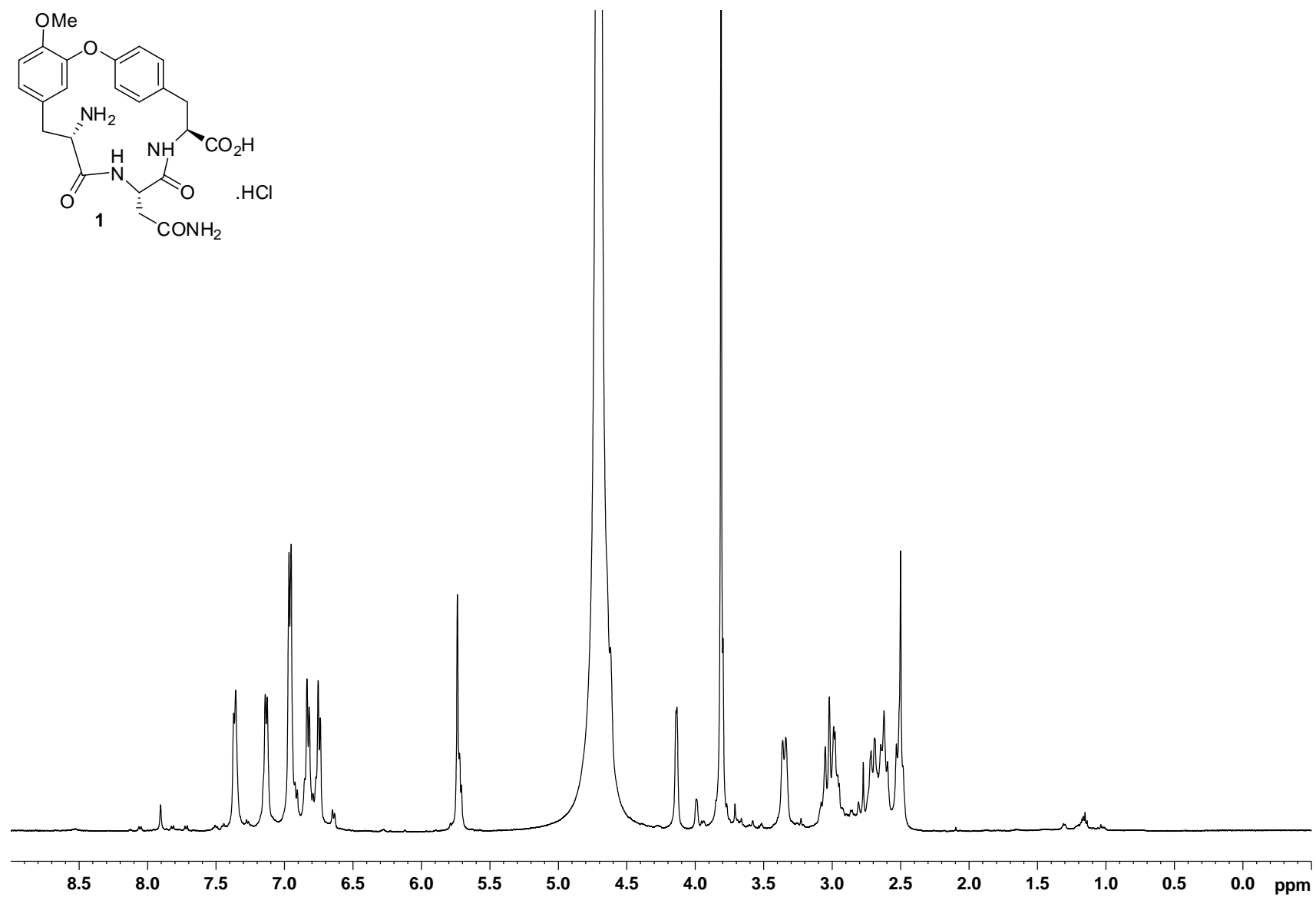
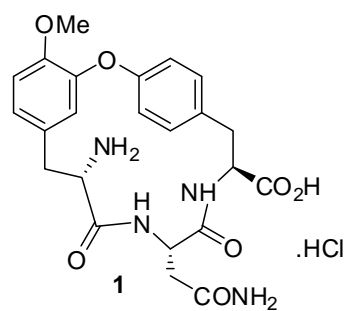


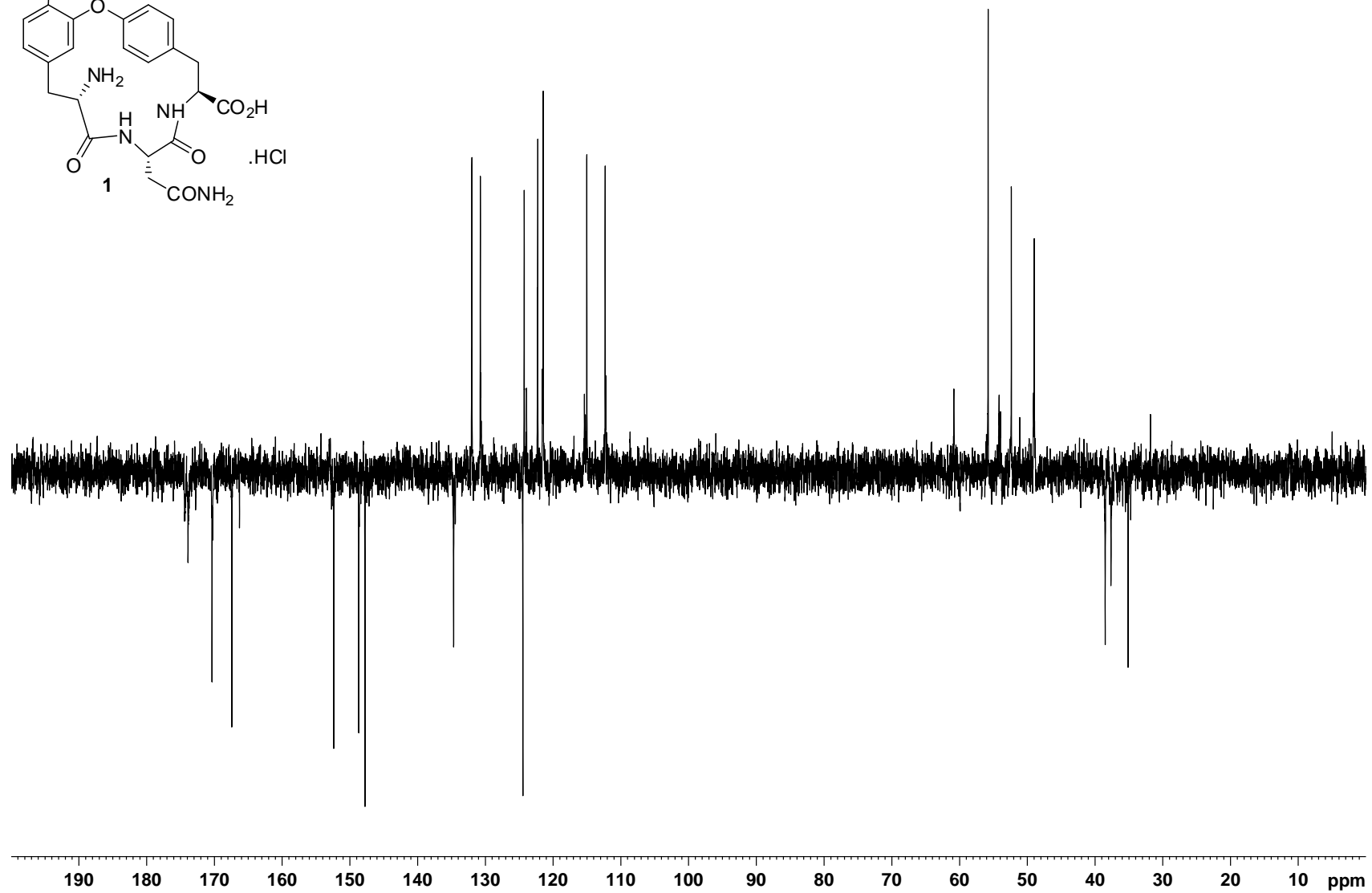
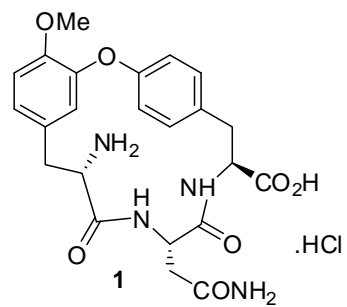


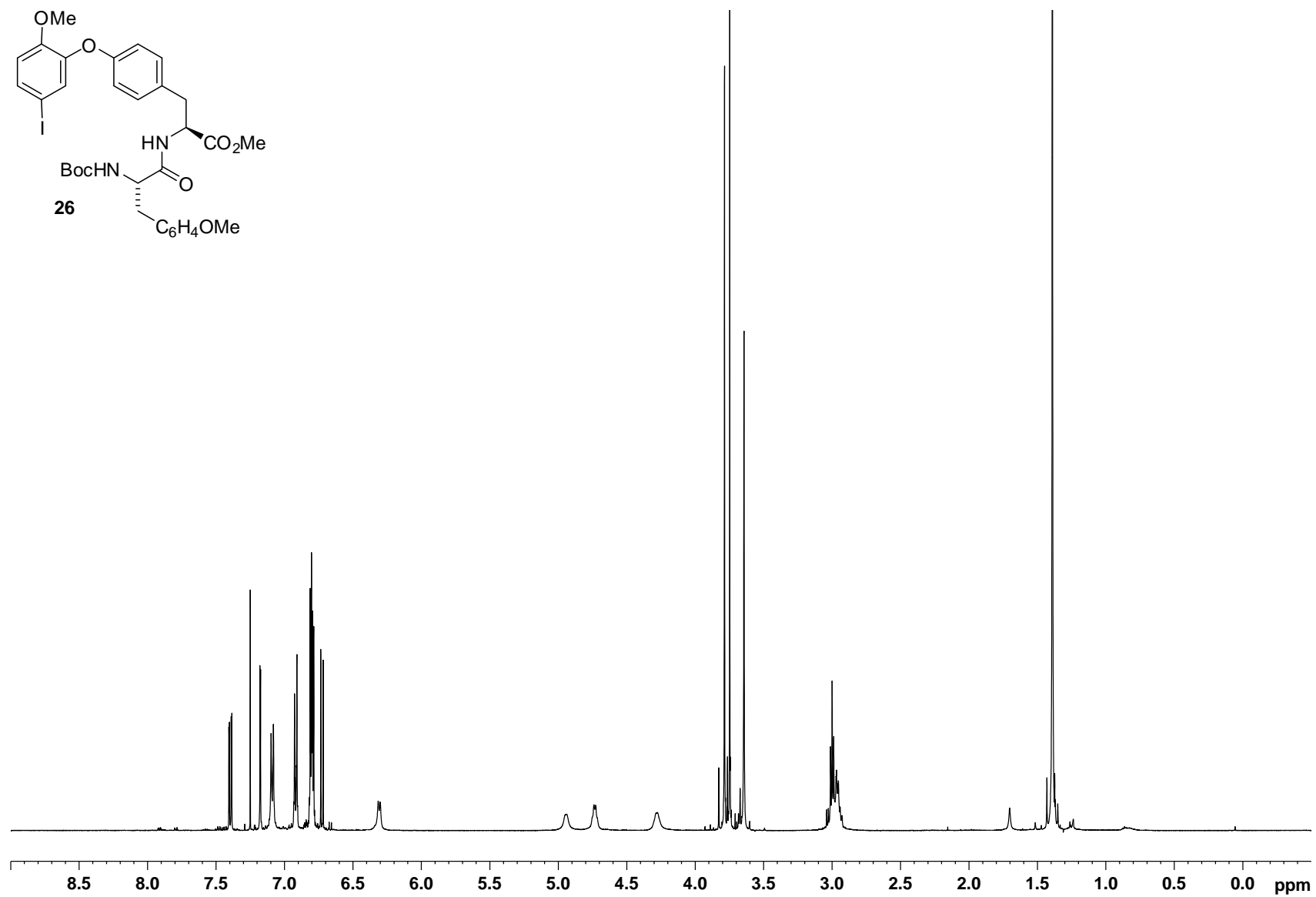
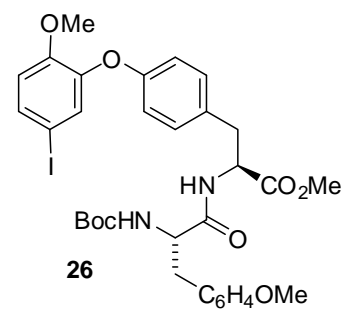


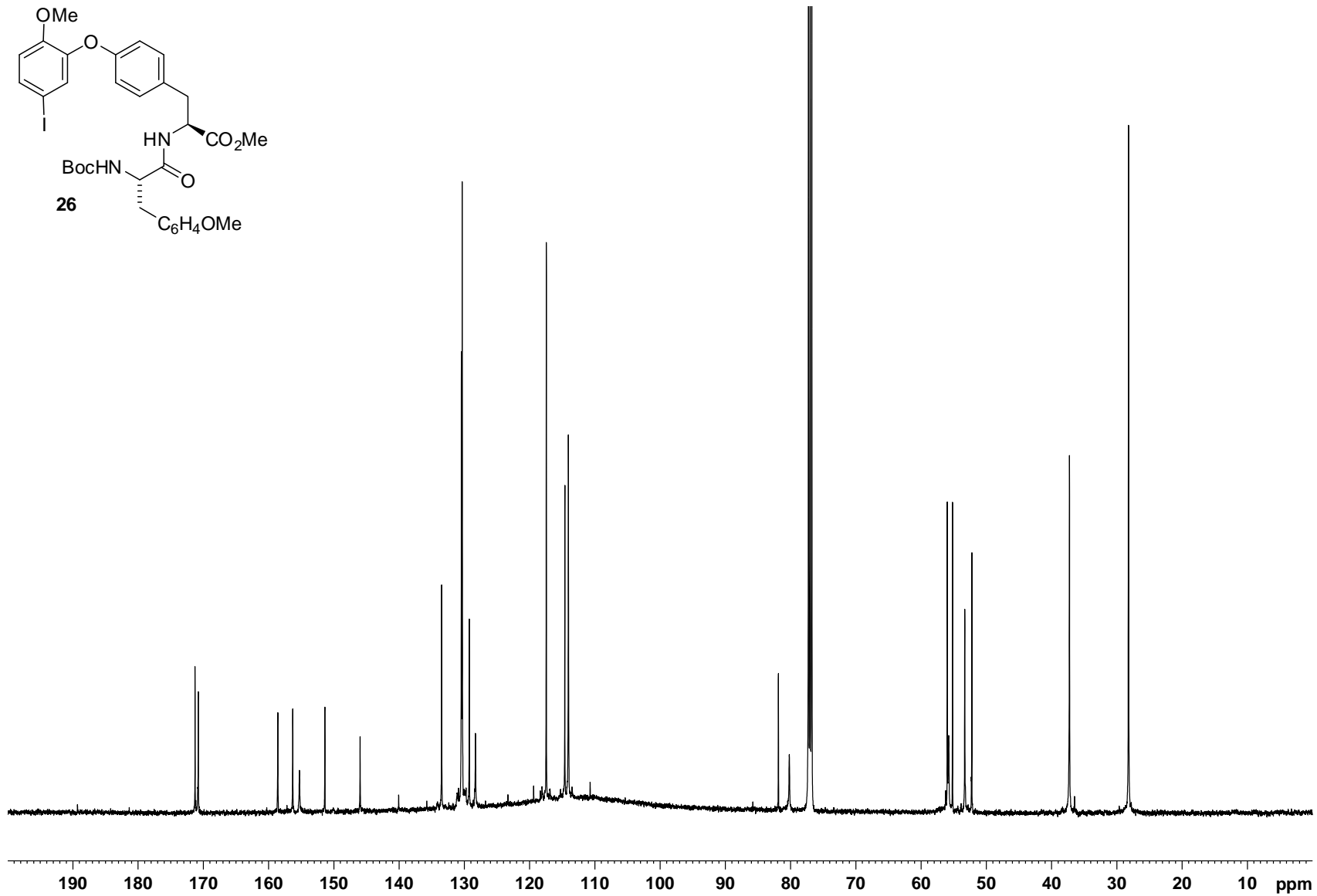


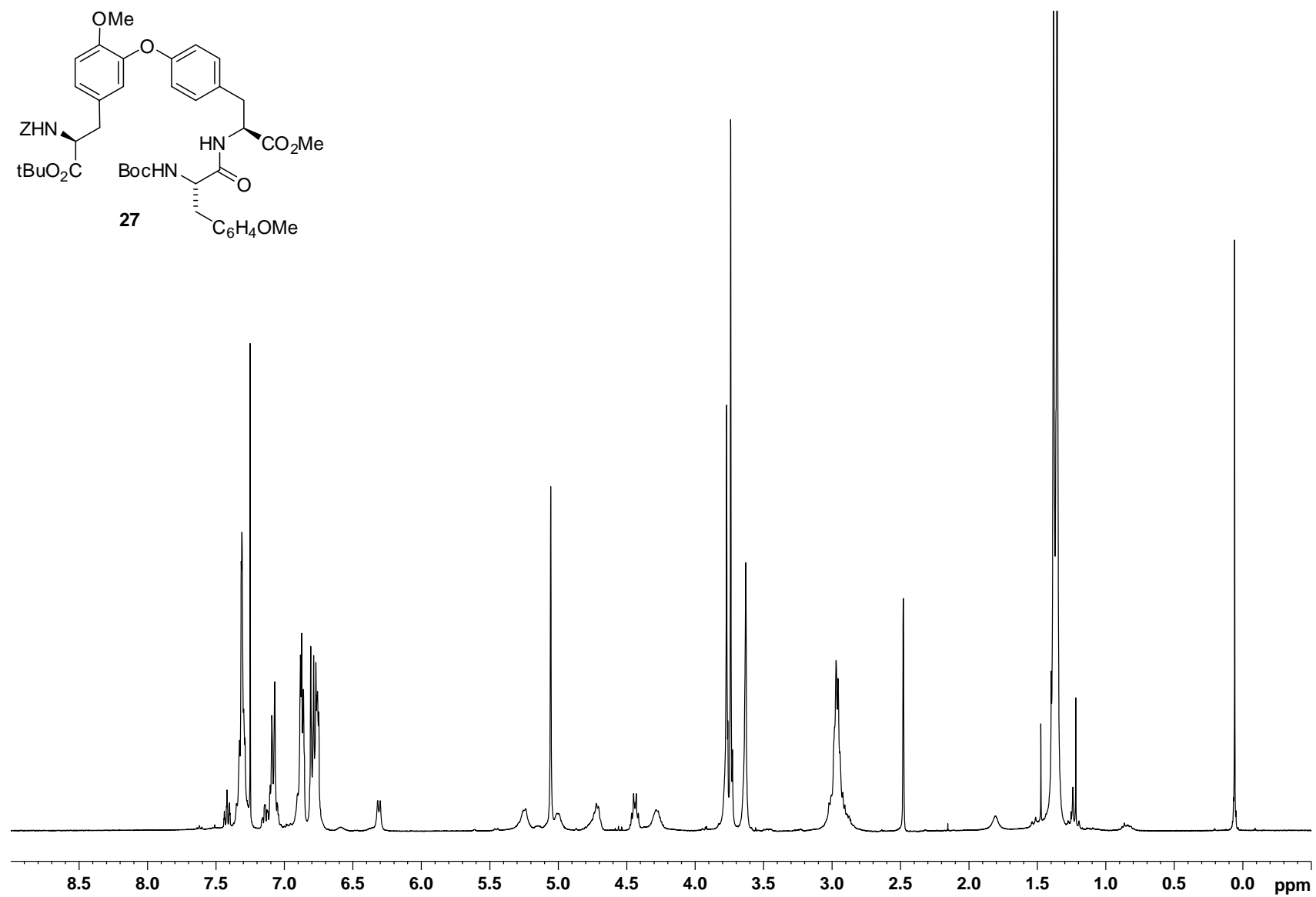
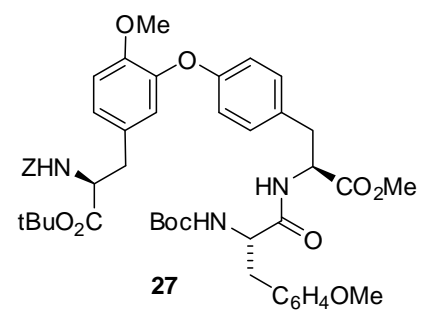


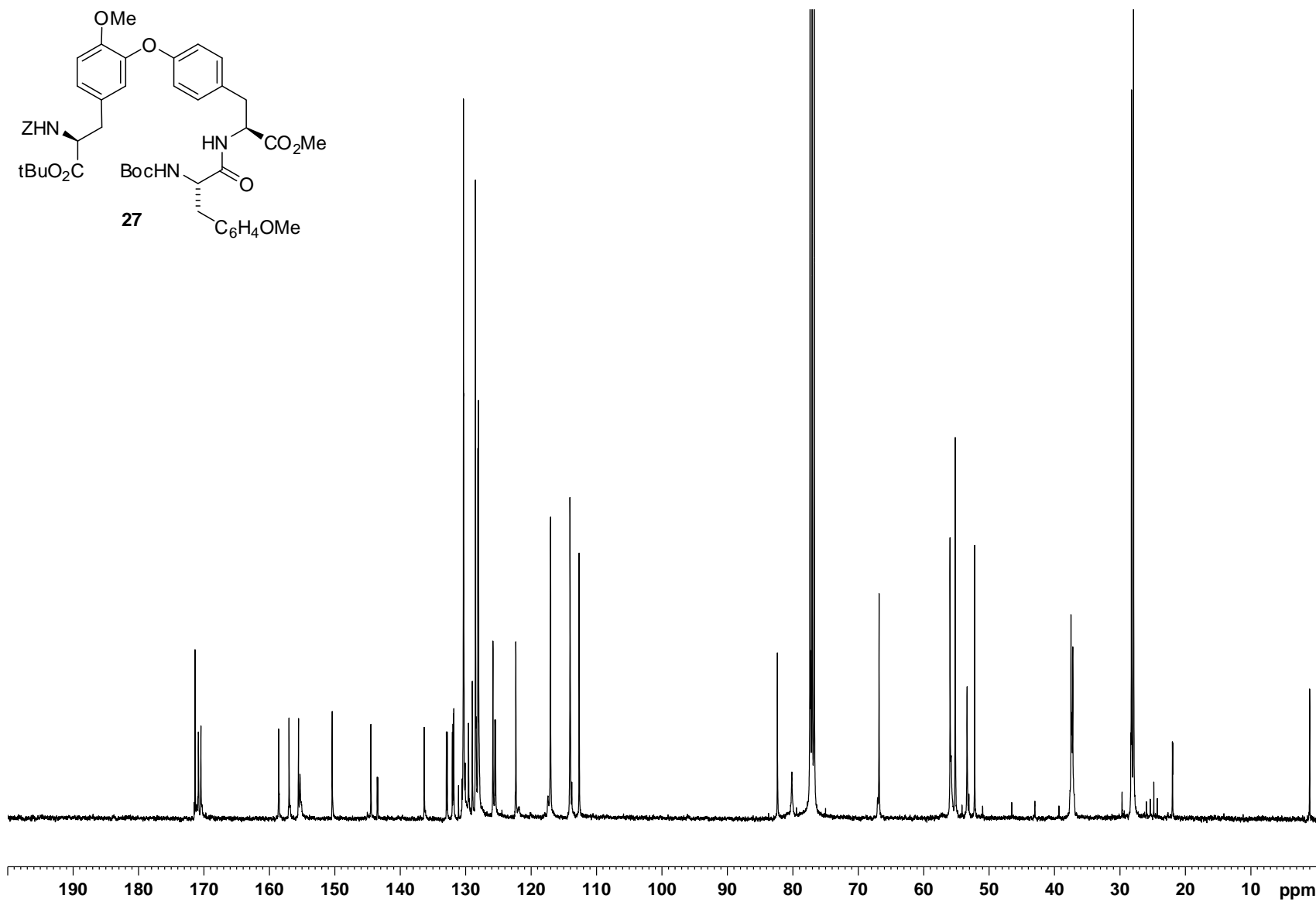


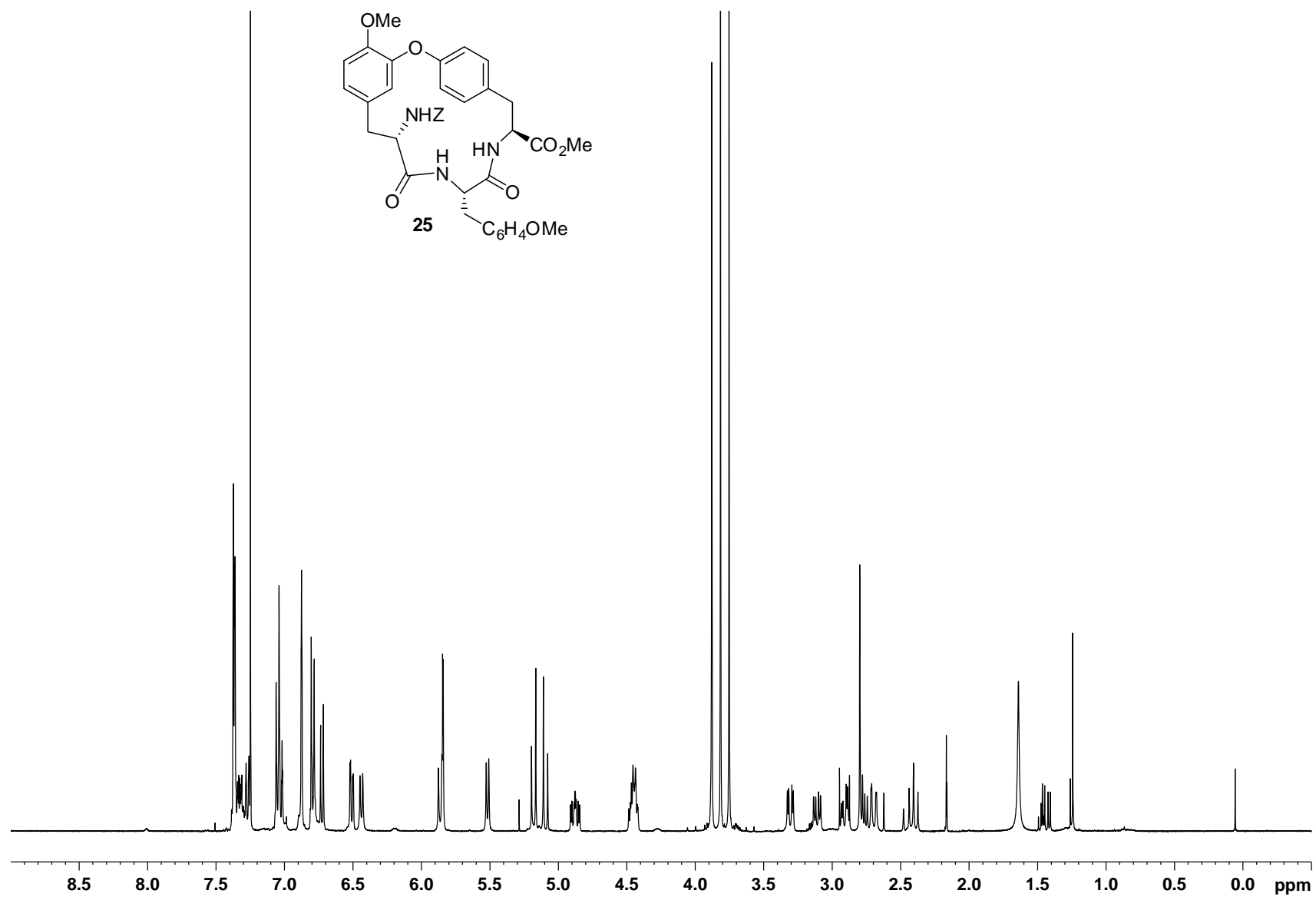


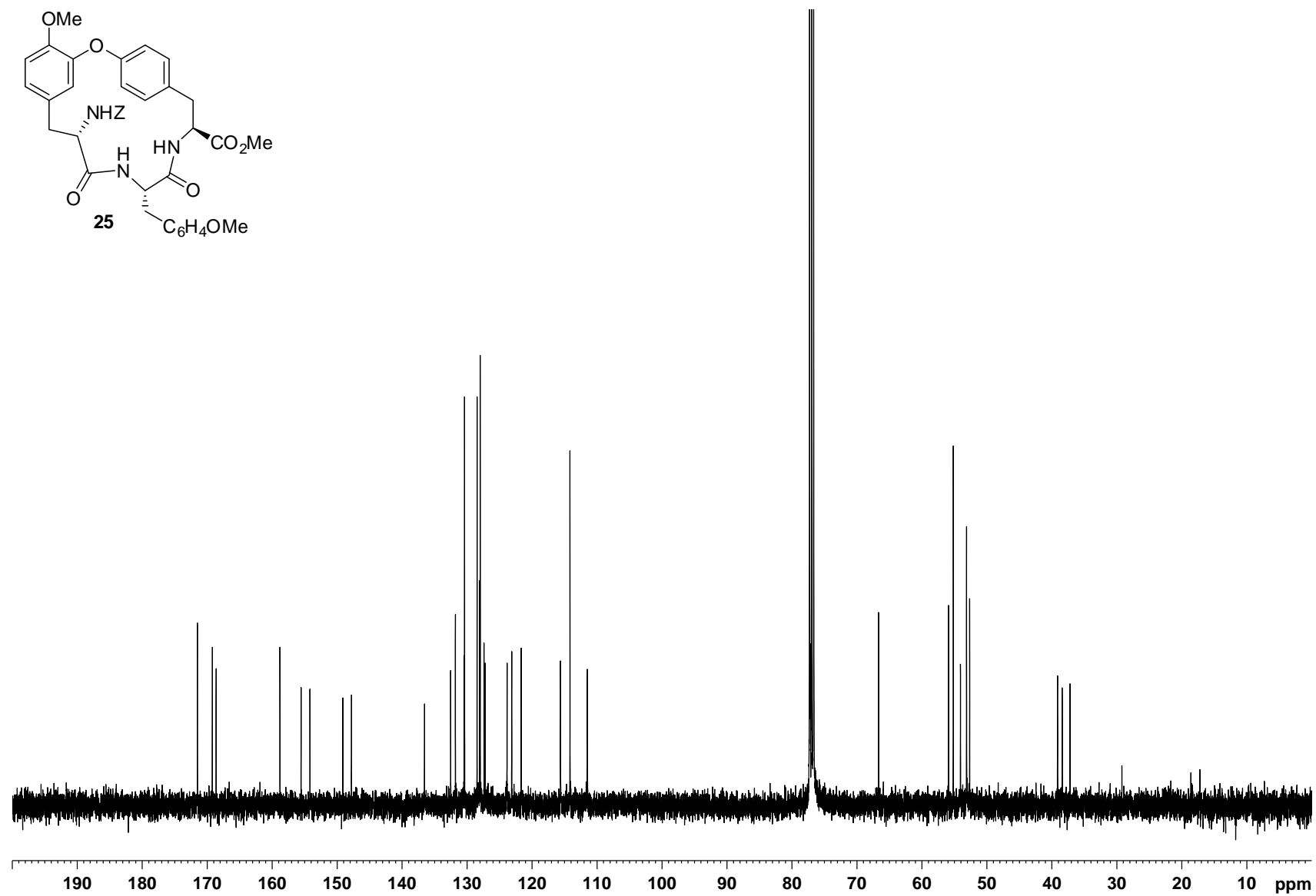
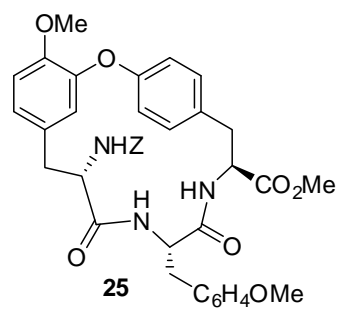


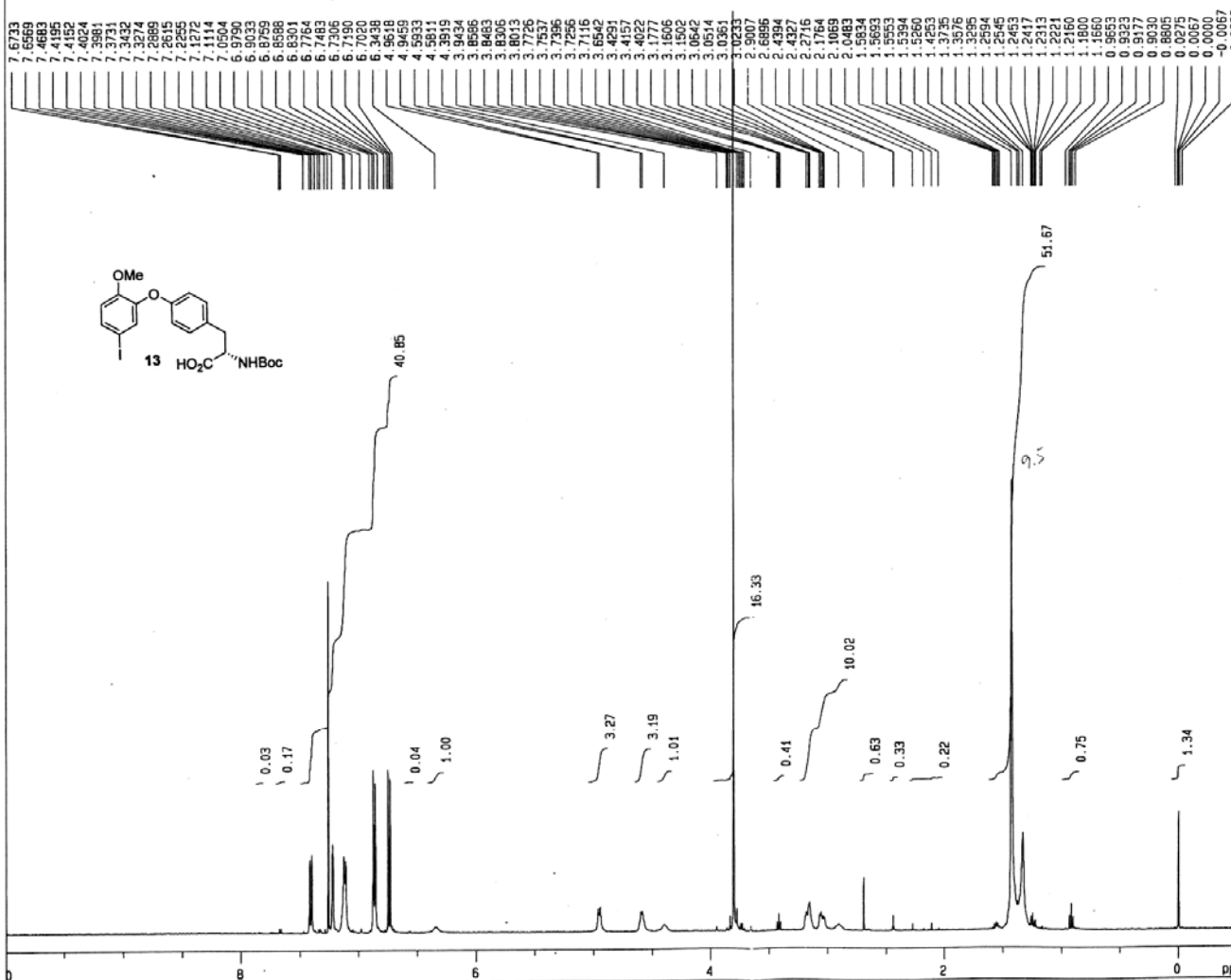






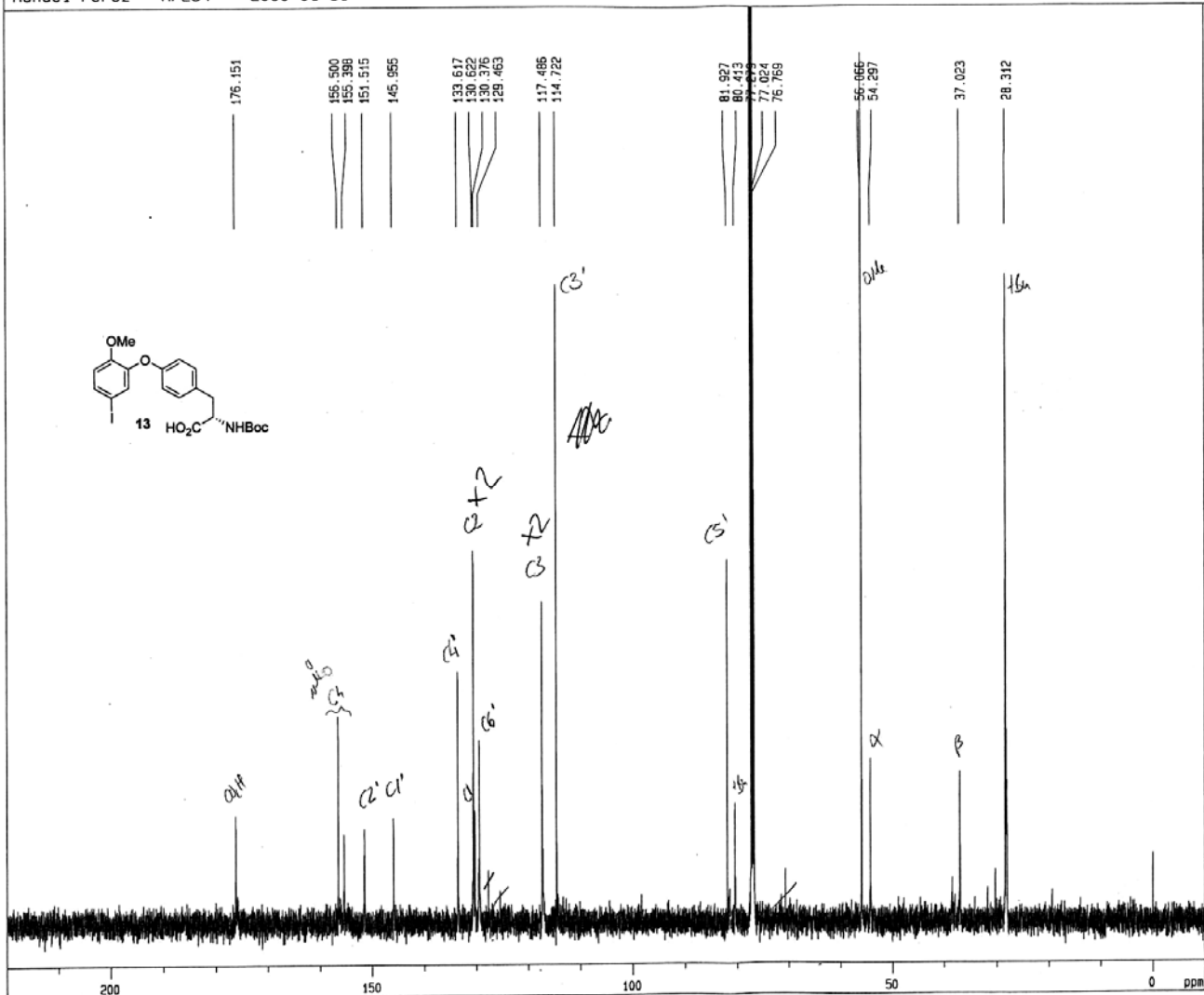






Date : Wed Oct 21 03:30:51 1992

FileName : MP234_h.nmdata
 Comment : Manuel Perez MP234
 EXMODE : non
 POINT : 32768 points
 SAMPO : 32768 points
 FREQ : 10000.0 Hz
 FILTR : 5000 Hz
 DELAY : 40.0 usec
 DEADT : 57.0 usec
 INTVL : 100.0 usec
 TIMES : 8 times
 DUMMY : 0 times
 PD : 3.7232 sec
 ACQTM : 3276.7998 msec
 PREDL : 10.0000 msec
 ININT : 0.5000 msec
 RESOL : 0.31 Hz
 PW1 : 6.05 usec
 DBNUC : 1H
 DBFRQ : 500.00 MHz
 DBSET : 162160.00 Hz
 RGAIN : 20
 SCANS : 8 times
 SLVNT : CDCL3
 SPINNING : 13 Hz
 TEMP : 23.4 C



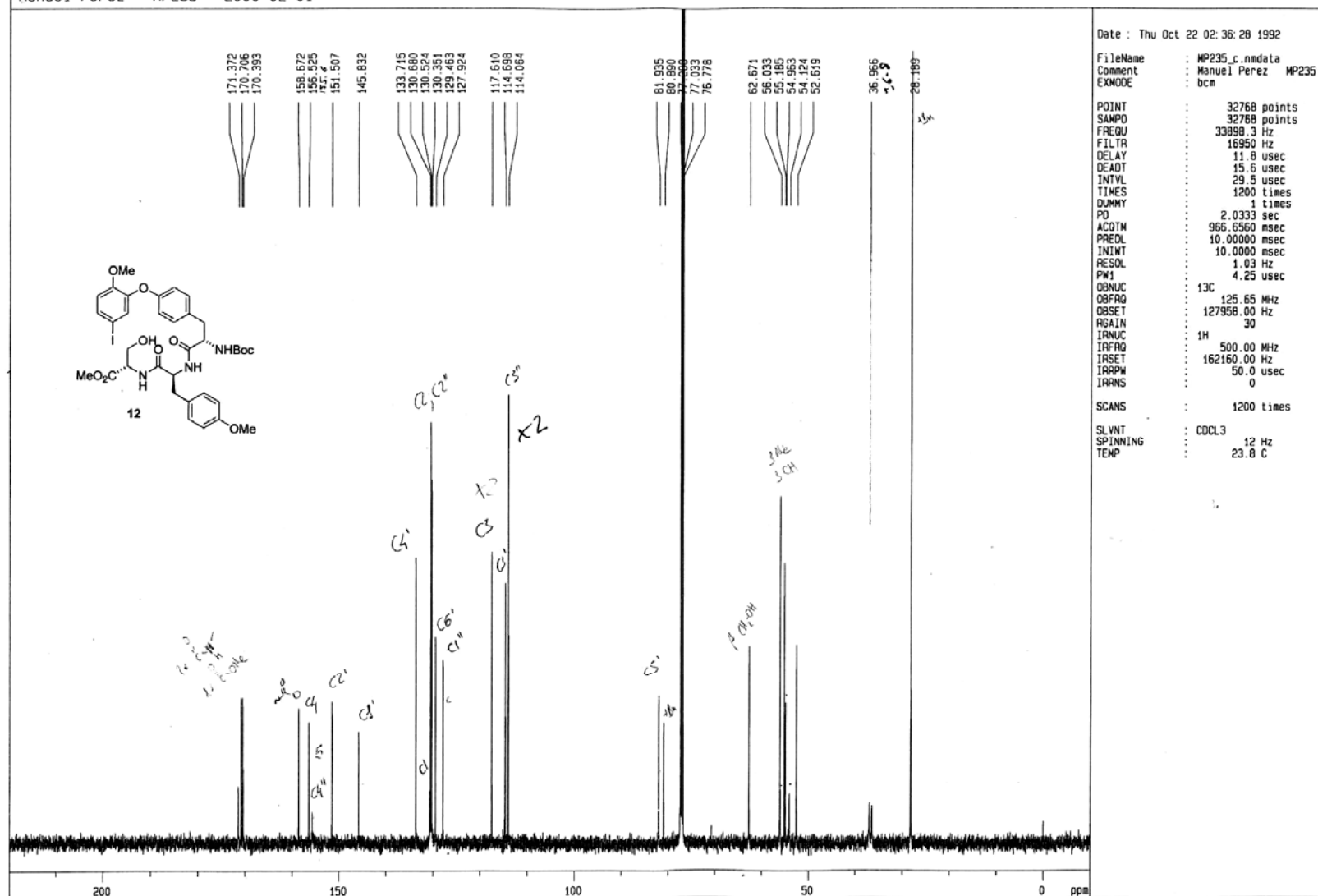
Date : Wed Oct 21 05:12:01 1992

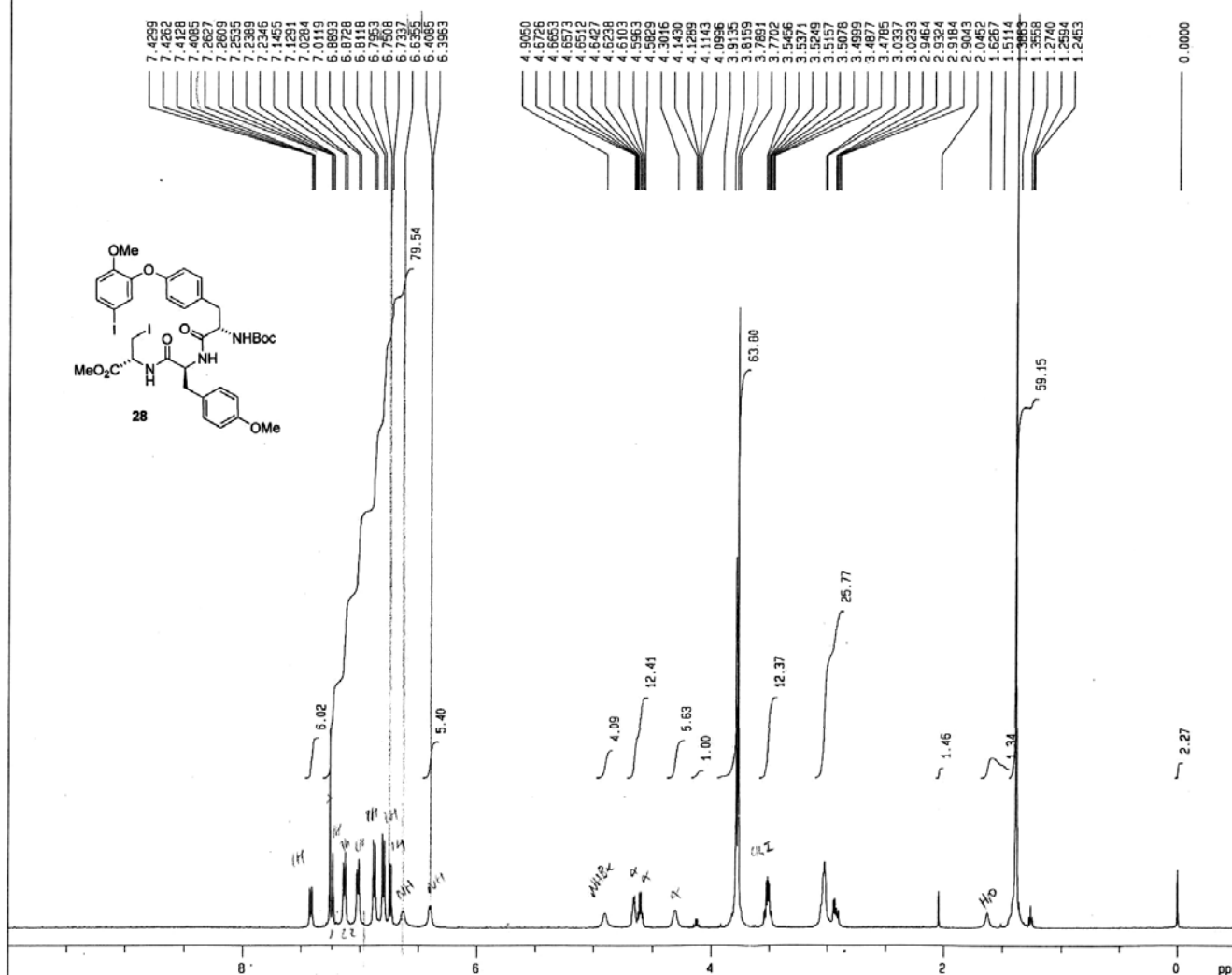
FileName : MP234.c.mdata
Comment : Manuel Perez MP234
EXMODE : bcm

POINT : 32768 points
SAMPD : 32768 points
FREQ : 39998.3 Hz
FILT : 16950 Hz
DELTA : 11.8 usec
DEAD : 15.6 usec
INTVL : 29.5 usec
TIMES : 2000 times
DUMMY : 1 times
PD : 2.0333 sec
ACQTH : 966.6560 msec
PREDL : 10.0000 msec
ININT : 10.0000 msec
RESOL : 1.03 Hz
PWI : 4.25 usec
OBNUC : 13C
OBFRQ : 125.65 MHz
OBSET : 127958.00 Hz
RGAIN : 30
IRNUC : 1H
IRFRQ : 500.00 MHz
IRSET : 162160.00 Hz
IRPPI : 50.0 usec
IRPNS : 0

SCANS : 2000 times

SLVNT : CDCL3
SPINNING : 13 Hz
TEMP : 24.3 C





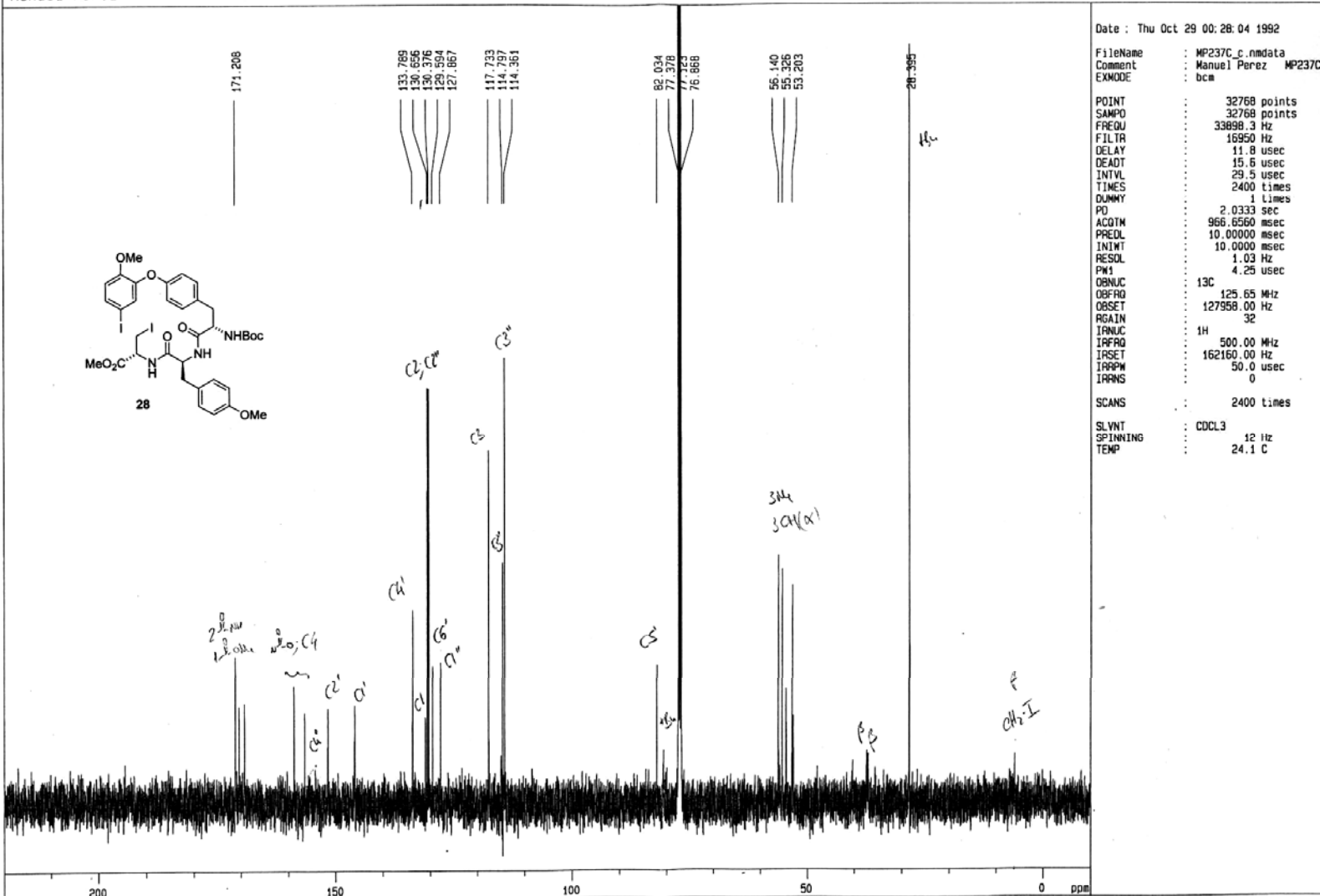
Date : Wed Oct 28 22:26:23 1992

FileName : MP237C_h.nmdata
 Comment : Manuel Perez MP237C
 EXMODE : non

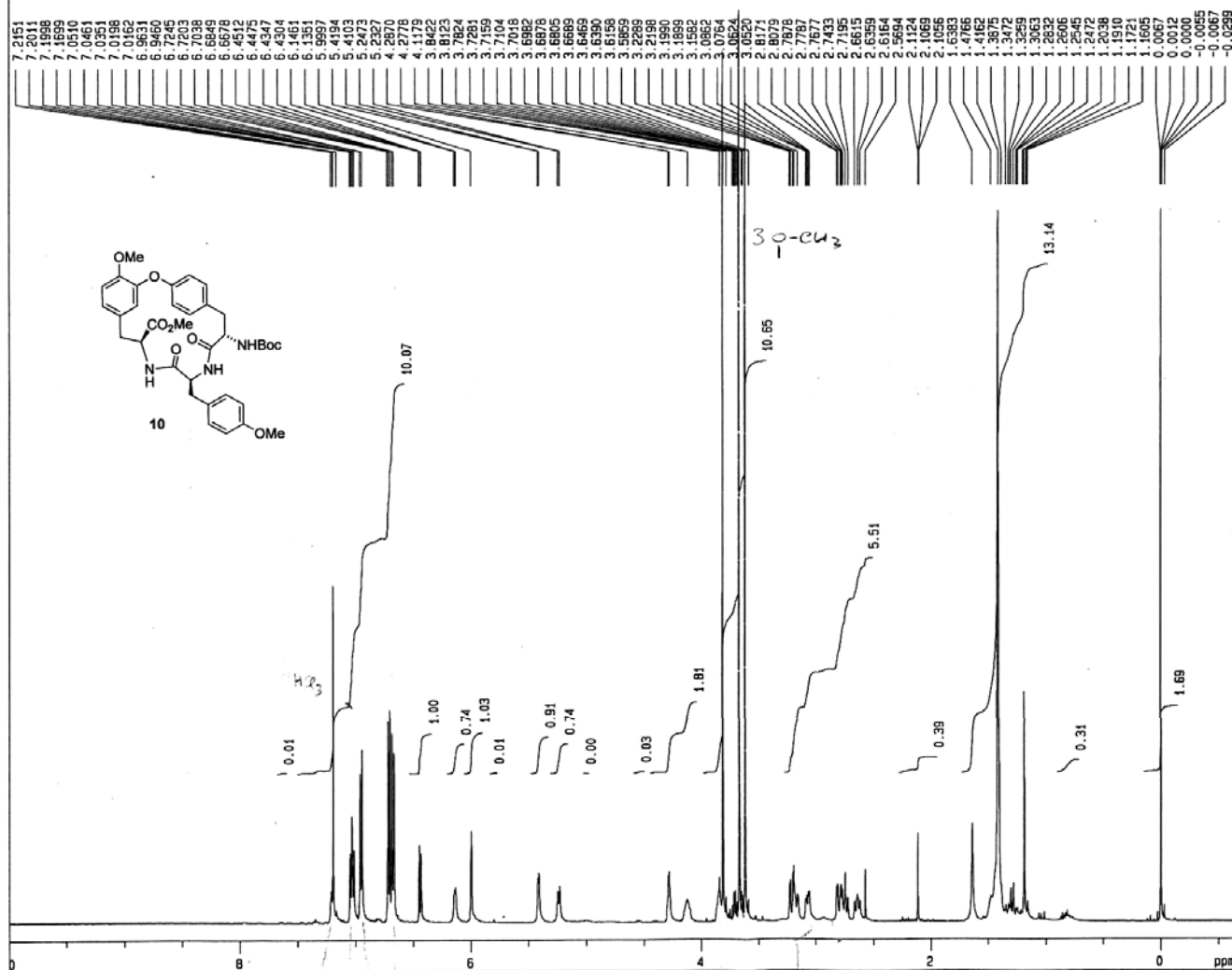
POINT : 32768 points
 SAMPO : 32768 points
 FREQU : 10000.0 Hz
 FILTR : 5000 Hz
 DELAY : 40.0 usec
 DEADT : 57.0 usec
 INTVL : 100.0 usec
 TIMES : 8 times
 DUMMY : 0 times
 PD : 3.7232 sec
 ACQTM : 3276.7998 msec
 PRECL : 10.0000 msec
 INIWT : 0.5000 msec
 RESOL : 0.31 Hz
 PW1 : 6.05 usec
 OBNUC : 1H
 OBFRO : 500.00 MHz
 OBSET : 162160.00 Hz
 RGAIN : 22

SCANS : 8 times

SLVNT : CDCL3
 SPINNING : 14 Hz
 TEMP : 23.5 C

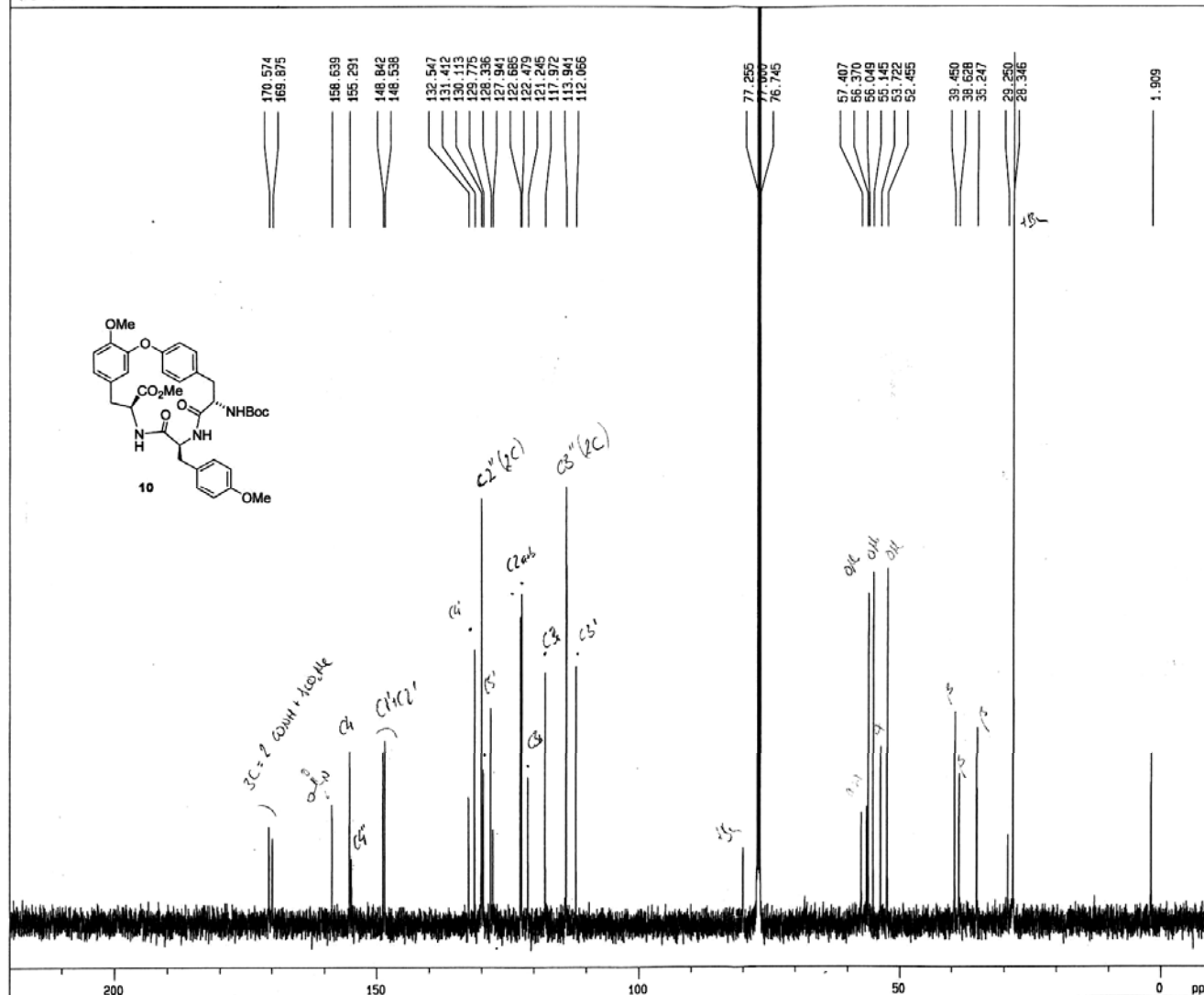


M.Perez MP298F1 04/08/00



Date : Mon Aug 4 14:56:23 1997

FileName : MP298F1.h.nmdata
 Comment : M.Perez MP298F1
 EXMODE : non
 POINT : 32768 points
 SAMPD : 32768 points
 FREQU : 10000.0 Hz
 FILTR : 5000 Hz
 DELAY : 40.0 usec
 DEADT : 57.0 usec
 INTVL : 100.0 usec
 TIMES : 32 times
 DUMMY : 0 times
 PD : 3.7232 sec
 ACQTM : 3276.7998 msec
 PREDL : 10.00000 msec
 INIWT : 0.5000 msec
 RESOL : 0.31 Hz
 PW1 : 6.05 usec
 OBNUC : 1H
 OBFRO : 500.00 MHz
 OBSET : 162160.00 Hz
 RGAIN : 19
 SCANS : 32 times
 SLVNT : CDCL3
 SPINNING : 14 Hz
 TEMP : 23.6 C



Date : Thu Aug 7 12:27:01 1997

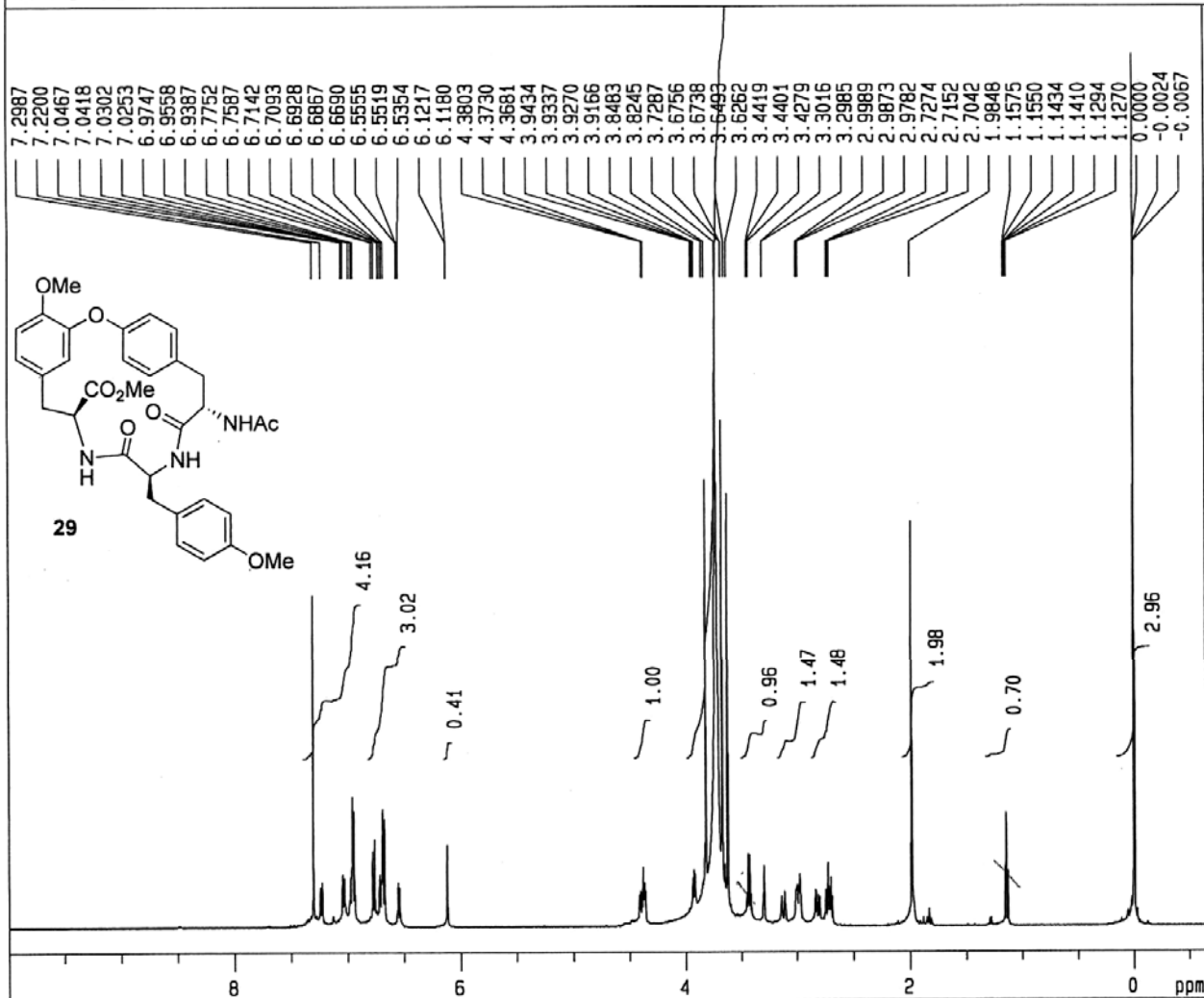
FileName : MP298F1.c.mdata
 Comment : Manuel Perez MP298F1
 EXMODE : bcm

POINT : 32768 points
 SAMPO : 32768 points
 FREQU : 33898.3 Hz
 FILTR : 16950 Hz
 DELAY : 11.8 usec
 DEADT : 15.6 usec
 INTVL : 29.5 usec
 TIMES : 2000 times
 DUMMY : 1 times
 PD : 2.0333 sec
 ACQTM : 966.6560 msec
 PRECL : 10.00000 msec
 INIWT : 10.0000 msec
 RESOL : 1.03 Hz
 PW1 : 4.25 usec
 OBNUC : 13C
 OBFRQ : 125.65 MHz
 OBSET : 127958.00 Hz
 RGAIN : 31
 IRNUC : 1H
 IRFRQ : 500.00 MHz
 IRSET : 162160.00 Hz
 IRPFW : 50.0 usec
 IRPWS : 0

SCANS : 2000 times

SLVNT : CDCL3
 SPINNING : 14 Hz
 TEMP : 25.6 C

M Perez 314B 31-8-2000



Date : Sun Aug 31 10:02:04 1997

FileName : 314B_h.nmdata
Comment : M Perez 314B 31-8-2000
EXMODE : non

POINT : 32768 points
SAMPO : 32768 points
FREQ : 10000.0 Hz
FILT : 5000 Hz
DELAY : 40.0 usec
DEAD : 57.0 usec
INTVL : 100.0 usec
TIMES : 32 times
DUMMY : 0 times
PD : 3.7232 sec
ACQTM : 3276.7998 msec
PREDL : 10.00000 msec
INIWT : 0.5000 msec
RESOL : 0.31 Hz
PW1 : 6.05 usec
OBNUC : 1H
OBFRQ : 500.00 MHz
OBSET : 162160.00 Hz
RGAIN : 23

SCANS : 32 times

SLVNT : CDCL₃
SPINNING : 12 Hz
TEMP : 23.4 C

```
SCANS      :      32 times
SLVNT      :      CD30D
SPINNING   :      12 Hz
TEMP       :      24.1 C
```

NaOH : 3.35 ppm

Manuel Perez MP316

