

Supporting Information

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Syntheses with a chiral building block from the citric acid cycle: (2R,3S)-Isocitric acid by fermentation of sunflower oil

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1. Cultivation

1.1 Strains, media and culture conditions

The wild-type strain *Yarrowia lipolytica* EH59 obtained from the strain collection of the UFZ was used for the production of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid.

For the preculture 500 mL shaking flaks were used. The preculture medium had the following composition: 2.5 g L⁻¹ yeast extract, 3.0 g L⁻¹ NH₄Cl, 0.7 g L⁻¹ KH₂PO₄, 0.35 g L⁻¹ MgSO₄ × 7 H₂O, 3.5 mg L⁻¹ FeSO₄ × 7 H₂O, 5 g L⁻¹ CaCO₃ and 5 mL L⁻¹ trace elements with the following composition: 4.0 g L⁻¹ CuSO₄ × 5 H₂O, 4.0 g L⁻¹ MnSO₄ × 5 H₂O, 2.1 g L⁻¹ ZnCl₂, 0.5 g L⁻¹ CoSO₄ × 7 H₂O and 5.7 g L⁻¹ H₃BO₃.^[1] The concentration of refined sunflower oil was 15 g·L⁻¹. The yeast *Y. lipolytica* EH59 was cultivated on a rotary shaker (Bühler, Göttingen, Germany) at 30 °C and 130-150 rpm for 24 h.

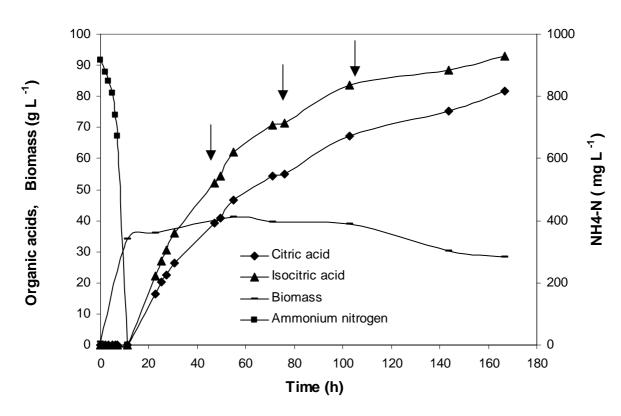
The main cultivation was carried out in a stirred tank bioreactor (ISF215, Infors, Botmingen, Switzerland) with a working volume of 15 L. The production medium had the following composition a) mineral salts: 3.0 g L⁻¹ (NH₄)₂SO₄, 0.7 g L⁻¹ KH₂PO₄, 0.35 g L⁻¹ MgSO₄ × 7 H₂O, 3.5 mg L⁻¹ FeSO₄ × 7 H₂O, 30 mg L⁻¹ CaCl₂; b) trace elements: 20 mg L⁻¹ CuSO₄ × 5 H₂O, 20 mg L⁻¹ MnSO₄ × 5 H₂O, 10 mg L⁻¹ ZnCl₂, 2.5 mg L⁻¹ CoSO₄ × 7 H₂O and 28.5 mg L⁻¹ H₃BO₃; c) vitamin: 1 mg L⁻¹ thiamine hydrochloride. All media and instruments were sterilized at 121 °C for 20 min. The production media was inoculated with 10% (v/v) preculture broth. The total concentration of sunflower oil was 145 g L⁻¹. To obtain a high concentration of citrates the cultivation was realized in a fedbatch-mode. During cultivation, temperature was maintained at 30 °C, the pH was adjusted to 6.0 with 10 N NaOH and the value of dissolved oxygen pO₂ was maintained at 60% saturation.

1.2 Analytical methods

The determination of organic acids (citric and (2R,3S)-isocitric acid) was carried out by using an ion chromatography (IC) system DX 600, equipped with an EG 40 KOH eluent generator, quaternary gradient pump GP 50-2 and conductivity detector CD25a (Dionex, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). For anion separation an IonPac AS 11 (4 mm) analytical column with an IonPac AG 11 (4 mm) guard column (both Dionex) was used. The ion separation was carried out under the following conditions: sample injection volume: 10 μ L; eluent flow rate: 1.5 mL min⁻¹; KOH eluent gradient: isocratic at 0.5 mM hold for 2 min, linear to 5 mM from 2-6 min, linear to 40 mM from 6-22 min, isocratic to 0.5 mM hold for 22-25 min. The organic acids were quantified with the software Chromeleon 6.5 (Dionex) using calibration curves.

The ammonium nitrogen concentration was determined by using test kits LCK 302 and 303 (Dr. Lange GmbH, Düsseldorf, Germany).

For determination of biomass 20 mL samples were filtrated via a vacuum filtration apparatus (Sartorius AG, Göttingen, Germany) using a membrane filter with 0.45 µm pore size. The filter cake was dried at 105 °C until stability of weight (MA 40, Sartorius AG, Göttingen, Germany).



1.3 Results of cultivation and further downstream processing

Figure 1: Fed-batch cultivation of the *Yarrowia lipolytica* EH59 on sunflower oil. Concentration of sunflower oil at cultivation start was 85 g L^{-1} ; first (25 g L^{-1}), second (20 g L^{-1}) and third (15 g L^{-1}) oil dosage. Arrows indicate additional sunflower oil feedings.

In *figure 1* the time course of (2R,3S)-isocitric/citric acid-cultivation by *Yarrowia lipolytica* EH59 is shown. After exhaustion of ammonium nitrogen at 10 h, the production of biomass stopped and the secretion of the citric and (2R,3S)-isocitric acid started. Sunflower oil was added again after 45, 75 and 105 h. The cultivation was stopped after 167 h at a (2R,3S)-isocitric acid concentration of 93 g L⁻¹ and citric acid concentration of 82.8 g L⁻¹, which is equivalent to a 1.14 : 1 ratio of (2R,3S)-isocitric/citric acid and a substrate related yield of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid at 0.65 g g⁻¹. At the end of cultivation a total organic acid concentration of 175.8 g L⁻¹ was detected.

The yeast cells and residual sunflower oil were separated from the culture solution by cross-flow microfiltration (Sartoflow[®]Alpha, Sartorius, Göttingen, Germany) with Hydrosart[®] type membranes (Sartorius) with 0.2 µm pore sizes.

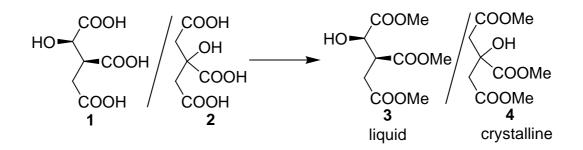
The transformation of the (2R,3S)-isocitric/citric acid sodium salts from the cell-free culture solution to their corresponding acids and sodium hydroxide was performed by laboratory electrodialysis equipment (Deukum Co., Frickenhausen, Germany) with bipolar membranes (Neosepta BP-1, Tokuyama Co., Japan).

For the following chemical experiments the water was removed under reduced pressure to get a brown concentrate of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid and citric acid.

2. Experimental Section

All reagents were obtained commercially from Acros, Alfa Aesar, Sigma-Aldrich or Merck and used without further purification. Melting points were measured with a BOETIUS-micro-hot-stage and are uncorrected. The rotation angles were determined with a half-automatic polarimeter Polartronic D (eloptron) from Schmidt + Haensch. IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR-spectrometer GENESIS SERIES from ATI/MATTSON. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini 2000 and Varian Gemini-200BB (200 MHz for ¹H; 50 MHz for ¹³C), Varian Gemini-300BB and Varian Mercury-300BB (300 MHz for ¹H; 75 MHz for ¹³C), Varian Mercury-400BB (400 MHz for ¹H; 100 MHz for ¹³C) and Bruker DRX 600 (600 MHz for ¹H; 150 MHz for ¹³C). The chemical shifts are reported relative to the residual solvent peak, which was used as an internal reference (δ values in ppm, *J* in Hz). HRMS were obtained on a Bruker Daltonics APEX II for ESI and on an FG Masslab Manchester VG-12-250 with an ionisation energy of 70 eV and an ion source temperature of 250 °C for EI; elemental analysis was performed in flame dried glassware under an atmosphere of argon, reactants being added via syringe. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Merck 60, 0.040-0.63 mm) and analytical TLC on pre-coated silica gel plates (Merck 60 F₂₅₄, 0.25 mm).

2.1 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid trimethylester 3



The fermentation concentrate of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid **1** and citric acid **2** (306.5 g, 1.60 mol) was dissolved in MeOH (1.0 L) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (1.1 L) was added. Under vigorous stirring TMSCl (75 mL, 0.59 mol) was carefully introduced. The flask was equipped with a drying tube and the mixture was stirred for three days at RT, afterwards the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ (700 mL) and washed once with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (300 mL) and two times with water (100 mL). After drying with Na₂SO₄ the solvent was

removed under reduced pressure (bath temperature not higher than 40 °C) and the residue was kept in the refrigerator for three days. The precipitated citric acid trimethylester **4** was filtered off from an oil containing (2R,3S)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3** to give **4** (153.4 g, 0.66 mol, 88%) as colourless crystals.

M.p.: 75-75.5 °C [Lit: 75.0-76.5 °C].^[2] [α]_D²² ±0.00 (*c* 1.00; MeOH). IR (film): $\tilde{\nu} = 3482, 3032, 2962, 1742, 1721, 1440 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$ ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 2.75$ (d, ²*J* = 15.3 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 2.90 (d, ²*J* = 15.6 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 3.59 (s, 6 H, 2 x COOCH₃), 3.68 (s, 3H, COOCH₃), 5.78 (s, 1 H, OH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 43.1$ (2 x CH₂), 51.5 (2 x COOCH₃), 52.2 (COOCH₃), 73.1 (CH), 169.7 (2 x COOCH₃), 173.1 (COOCH₃).

The oily brown filtrate was distilled under reduced pressure to give (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3** (158.3 g, 0.68 mol, 80%) as a yellow oil of a purity > 92% judged by ¹H-NMR.

B.p.: 105 °C (0.02 mbar).

 $n_D^{22} = 1.4523.$

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ +11.4 (*c* 1.00, MeOH).

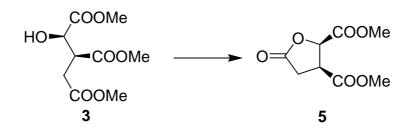
IR (film): $\tilde{v} = 3486, 3005, 2957, 1799, 1738, 1439 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 2.60-2.72$ (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.28-3.32 (m, 1H, CH), 3.59, 3.66, 3.69 (s, 3 x 3 H, 3 x COOCH₃), 4.34-4.37 (m, 1 H, CH), 5.91 (d, ³*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H, OH).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 31.8 (CH₂), 45.0 (CH), 51.6, 51.8, 51.9 (3 x CH₃), 70.3 (CH), 171.1, 171.9, 172.4 (3 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: $m/z [M+Na]^+$ calcd for C₉H₁₄O₇Na: 257.06317; found 257.06321, [2M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₈O₁₄Na: 491.13731; found 491.13745.

2.2 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid dimethylester 5



From distilled (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3**:

A solution of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3** (3.99 g, 17.0 mmol) and *para*-toluenesulfonic acid (0.35 g, 1.80 mmol) in toluene (130 mL) was heated at reflux for 6 h using a Dean-Stark trap. After the solvent had been removed under reduced pressure, the yellow solid was resolved in CHCl₃ (25 mL) and washed once with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (25 mL), then water (25 mL) and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the remaining solid was recrystallised from methanol to give **5** (2.70 g, 13.4 mmol, 80%) as colourless needles.

From crude (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3**:

The reaction with crude (2R,3S)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3** (60.90 g, 0.26 mol) and *para*-toluenesulfonic acid (4.95 g, 0.03 mol) in toluene (500 mL) was performed analogously to obtain a solid, which could be recrystallised from methanol to give pure **5** (30.05 g, 0.15 mol, 58%) as colourless needles.

M.p.: 104-104.5 °C [Lit: 104-106 °C].^[3]

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ -66.8 (*c* 8.56, acetone) [Lit: $[\alpha]_{D}^{26}$ -66.3 (*c* 8.47, acetone)].^[3]

IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 3010, 2966, 1782, 1753, 1740, 1366, 1070 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 2.74$ (dd, ²J = 17.5 Hz, ³J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.89 (dd, ²J = 17.5 Hz, ³J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 3.63, 3.69 (s, 2 x 3 H, COOCH₃), 3.89 (ddd, ³J = 6.9 Hz, 8.1 Hz, 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CHCOOCH₃), 5.32 (d, ³J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, CH(O)COOCH₃).

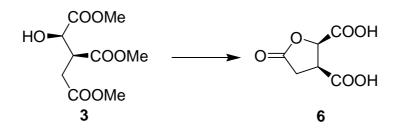
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 30.6 (CH₂), 42.7 (CH₂CH), 52.4, 52.5 (2 x COOCH₃), 76.0 (CH(O)), 168.3, 170.3 (2 x COOCH₃), 174.3 (COOCH).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₀O₆Na: 225.03696; found 225.03694.

Elemental analysis: calcd for C₈H₁₀O₆: C 47.53, H 4.99; found: C 47.60, H 4.90.

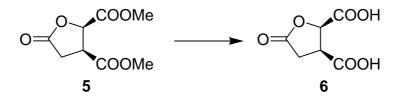
2.3 (2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid 6

From (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid trimethylester **3**:



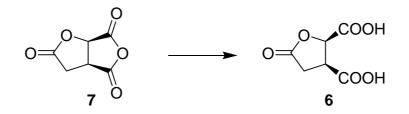
A solution of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid trimethylester **3** (2.36 g, 10.0 mmol) in 4.0 M hydrochloric acid (8 mL) was heated at reflux for 8 h. After solvent evaporation the residue was dried to give (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid **6** (1.74 g, 10.0 mmol, quantitative) as a colourless solid.

From (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid dimethylester **5**:^[4]



A solution of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid dimethylester **5** (36.47 g, 0.18 mol) in 1.0 M hydrochloric acid (500 mL) was heated at reflux for 4 h. After solvent evaporation the residue was dried to give **6** (31.32 g, 0.18 mol, quantitative) as a colourless solid.

From (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride **7**:



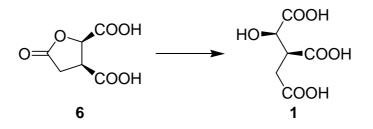
A solution of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride 7 (20.0 g, 0.13 mol) in 1.0 M hydrochloric acid (150 mL) was heated at reflux for 1 h. After solvent evaporation the residue was dried to give **6** (22.6 g, 0.13 mol, quantitative) as a colourless solid.

M.p.: 148-52 °C [Lit: 150-152 °C].^[5] [α]_D²² -69.9 (*c* 1.06, H₂O) [Lit: [α]_D²² -60.3 (*c* 1.03, H₂O)].^[5] IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3083, 1797, 1732, 1246 cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 2.67 (dd, ²*J* = 17.2 Hz, ³*J* = 6.8 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 2.81 (dd, ²*J* = 17.6 Hz, ³*J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 3.67 (ddd, ³*J* = 6.8, 7.6, 8.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCOOH), 5.09 (d, ³*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(O)COOH). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 31.3 (CH₂), 43.2 (CH₂CHCOOH), 76.8 (CH(O)COOH), 169.5 (CH(O)COOH), 171.7 (CO), 175.2 (CH₂CHCOOH).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [2M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₂H₁₁O₁₂: 347.02560; found 347.02402.

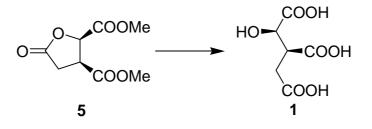
2.4 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid 1

From (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid **6**:^[6a]



To a stirred solution of (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid **6** (4.36 g, 25.0 mmol) in water (50 mL) was added 1.00 M NaOH (75.0 mL, 75.0 mmol) drop wise at 60 °C. After completion of addition stirring and heating was continued for additional 15 min. Subsequently the solution was allowed to cool to RT and then Amberlite IR-120 (20 cm³) was introduced. After filtration and solvent evaporation under reduced pressure, the residue was dried in vacuo to give a colourless oil (4.81 g, 25.04 mmol, quantitative), which was judged by ¹H-NMR to be a 1 : 9 mixture of starting material **6** and the desired (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid **1**.

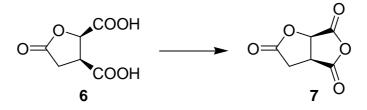
From (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid dimethylester **5**:^[6b]



Analogously (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid dimethylester **5** (1.01 g, 5.0 mmol) in water (20 mL) was titrated with 1.00 M NaOH (15.0 mL, 15.0 mmol) to give a colourless oil (0.96 g, 5.0 mmol, quantitative), which was judged by ¹H-NMR to be a 1 : 9 mixture of starting material **5** and the desired (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid **1**.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22} + 15.8 (c 4.67, H_{2}O) [Lit: [\alpha]_{D}^{22} + 30.6 (H_{2}O),^{[6a]} [\alpha]_{D}^{22} + 9.0^{[6c]}].$ IR (Film): $\tilde{\nu} = 3407, 1732, 1238 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$ ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 2.40-2.50$ (m, 2 H, CH₂), 3.03-3.12 (m, 1 H, CHCOOH), 4.15 (d, ³*J* = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOH). ¹³C-NMR (50 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 32.2$ (CH₂), 45.1, 70.3 (2 x CH), 172.6, 173.3, 173.8 (3 x CO). HRMS-ESI: *m*/*z* [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₆H₇O₇: 191.01973; found 191.01946.

2.5 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride 7^[7]



(2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid **6** (50.0 g, 0.29 mol) was dissolved in acetic anhydride (80 mL) and heated to 160 °C for 15 min. After cooling (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride **7** precipitated and was filtered off under inert conditions to give pure **7** (38.1 g, 0.24 mol, 85%) as colourless crystals.

M.p.: 190-193 °C [Lit: 190-195 °C].^[7]

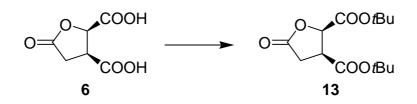
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ +11.4 (*c* 5.01, DMF).

IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 3039, 3005, 2962, 1850, 1798, 1775, 1412, 1160 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 2.80-3.08 (m, 2 H, C**H**₂), 4.02 (ddd, ³*J* = 6.9, 8.7, 9.6 Hz, 1 H, C**H**C(O)O), 5.40 (d, ³*J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H, C**H**(O)COCH₂).

¹³C-NMR (50 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 29.9 (CH₂), 40.4, 76.3 (2 x CH), 168.0, 171.1, 174.1 (3 x CO). HRMS-EI: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₆H₅O₅: 157.01370; found 157.00927.

2.6 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid di-*tert*-butylester 13



Ten pyrex vessels (volume 7.5 mL) were each filled with (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid **6** (0.35 g, 20 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) and cooled to -25 °C. Catalytic amounts of conc. H₂SO₄ (3 drops) and liquid 2-methylpropene (2 mL) were added and the vessels were sealed and shaken at RT for 5 d. The vessels were cooled and reopened carefully. Their content was combined and stirred with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL). Et₂O (50 mL) was added, the layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with water (20 mL). After drying with Na₂SO₄ the solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give a solid which was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 10:1 v/v) to yield **13** (5.04 g, 17.6 mmol, 88%) as a colourless solid.

M.p.: 68-70 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ –47.3 (*c* 1.02, toluene).

 $R_f = 0.87$ (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 10:1 v/v).

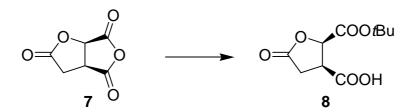
IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 2981, 2937, 1792, 1739, 1730, 1370, 1153 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 1.40$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.42 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.68 (dd, ²*J* = 17.5 Hz, ³*J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.83 (dd, ²*J* = 17.5 Hz, ³*J* = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 3.68 (ddd, ³*J* = 7.2, 7.9, 9.3 Hz, 1 H, CH₂CH), 5.05 (d, ³*J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H, CH(O)).

¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 27.5$ (3 x CH₃), 27.6 (3 x CH₃), 31.0 (CH₂COO), 43.4 (CH₂CH), 76.7 (CH(O)), 81.7 (C(CH₃)₃), 82.6 (C(CH₃)₃), 166.6 (CH(O)C), 168.9 (CH₂CO(O)), 174.4 (CHCOOC(CH₃)₃).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₂O₆Na: 309.13086; found 309.13076.

2.7 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester-3-carboxylic acid 8

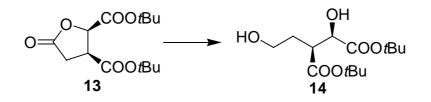


(2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydride 7 (10.2 g, 65.3 mmol) in anhydrous *t*BuOH (80 mL) was heated under reflux for 15 h. After removing the solvent under reduced pressure and then high vacuum (0.01 mbar) the oily product solidified to yield pure **8** (15.0 g, 65.3 mmol, quantitative) as a beige solid.

M.p.: 88-90 °C.

[α]_D²² –51.3 (*c* 1.17, MeOH). IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3268, 3012, 2996, 2946, 1778, 1746, 1709, 1373, 1152 cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.41 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.70 (dd, ²*J* = 17.4 Hz, ³*J* = 7.7 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.80 (dd, ²*J* = 17.4 Hz, ³*J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 3.68-3.73 (m, 1 H, CHCOOH), 5.08 (d, ³*J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CH(O)COOC(CH₃)₃) 13.00-13.10 (br, 1 H, COOH). ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 27.4 (3 x CH₃), 30.6 (CH₂), 42.9 (CHCOOH), 76.5 (CH(O)), 82.5 (COOC(CH₃)₃), 166.7 (COOC(CH₃)₃), 171.1 (CO(O)), 174.6 (COOH). HRMS-ESI: *m*/*z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₄O₆Na: 253.06826; found 253.06834.

2.8 (2*R*,3*S*)-2-Hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-succinic acid di-*tert*-butylester 14



(2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-dicarboxylic acid di-*tert*-butylester **13** (1.43 g, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of anhydrous THF (40 mL) and anhydrous *i*PrOH (20 mL) and a solution of calcium borohydride bis(THF) complex (536 mg, 5.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) was added over a period of 5 min at -10 °C. This solution was stirred for an additional 15 min (TLC-control).

Afterwards 1 m% aqueous citric acid solution (50 mL) was added to the mixture and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with Et_2O (2 x 50 mL). After drying the organic layer with Na_2SO_4 the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 1:1 v/v) to yield **14** (1.22 g, 4.2 mmol, 84%) as a colourless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ –7.4 (*c* 1.89, MeOH).

 $R_f = 0.20$ (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 1:1 v/v).

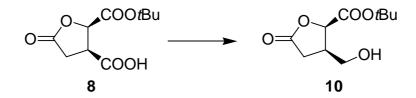
IR (film): $\tilde{\nu} = 3446, 2978, 2934, 1732, 1369, 1152 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 1.37$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.40 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.47-1.55 (m, 1 H, CH₂), 1.64-1.73 (m, 1 H, CH₂), 2.64 (td, ³*J* = 9.8, 5.1 Hz, 1 H, CH), 3.28-3.36 (m, 1 H, CH₂), 3.37-3.44 (m, 1 H, CH₂), 3.99 (t, ³*J* = 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH₂OH), 4.46 (t, ³*J* = 4.8 Hz, 1 H, CH(OH)), 5.32 (d, ³*J* = 5.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOH).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 27.7$ (6 x CH₃), 30.7 (CH₂), 46.5 (CH), 57.8 (CH₂OH), 71.7 (CHOH), 79.8, 80.5 (2 x C(CH₃)₃), 171.2, 171.5 (2 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₆O₆Na: 313.16216; found 313.16199.

2.9 (2R,3R)-Tetrahydro-3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-oxofuran-2-carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester 10



A borane THF complex solution (1 M in THF, 58 mL, 58.0 mmol) was added slowly to (2*R*,3*S*)isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester-3-carboxylic acid **8** (7.20 g, 31.3 mmol) in anhydrous THF (150 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 5 h at RT the solution was cooled to 0 °C, treated with anhydrous MeOH (100 mL) and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with MeOH (100 mL) and the solvent was again removed under reduced pressure to give a colourless solid, which was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃-MeOH 30:1 v/v) to yield pure **10** (5.94 g, 27.5 mmol, 88%) as colourless crystals.

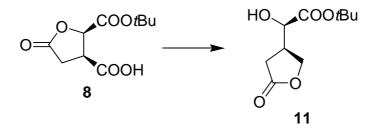
M.p.: 81-83 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –48.5 (*c* 0.45, MeOH). R_f = 0.49 (CHCl₃-MeOH 10:1 v/v). IR (film): $\tilde{\nu} = 3520, 3004, 2934, 2885, 1791, 1724, 1342, 1155 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.42$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.36 (dd, ²*J* = 17.4 Hz, ³*J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.59 (dd, ²*J* = 17.6 Hz, ³*J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.82-2.95 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.33-3.40 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.42-3.51 (m, 1 H, CH₂)), 4.83 (t, ³*J* = 4.8 Hz, 1 H, OH), 4.90 (d, ³*J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCOO).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 27.5 (CH) 27.6 (3 x CH₃), 30.5, 59.2 (2 x CH₂), 77.4 (CH), 82.2 (C(CH₃)₃), 167.5, 175.9 (2 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: $m/z [2M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{20}H_{32}O_{10}Na$: 455.18877; found 455.18863.

2.10 *tert*-Butyl (2*R*)-hydroxy[(3*S*)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl]acetate 11



This reaction was carried out analogously to **2.9**, workup included dilution with EtOAc and washing the organic layer with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution. After drying the organic layer with Na₂SO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a colourless solid, which was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃-MeOH 30:1 v/v) to yield pure **11** (78%) as colourless crystals.

M.p.: 81-83 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ +9.8 (*c* 1.02, MeOH).

 $R_f = 0.60$ (CHCl₃-MeOH 10:1 v/v).

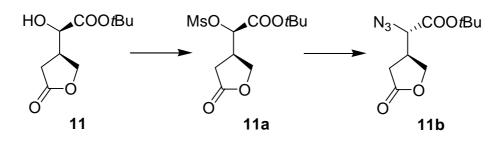
IR (KBr): $\tilde{v} = 3423, 1773, 1716, 1122 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.49$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.61 (d, 2 H, ³*J* = 8.4 Hz, CH₂), 2.85-2.95 (m, 1 H, CHCH), 4.07 (d, 1 H, ³*J* = 5.6 Hz, CHOH), 4.19 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 9.2 Hz, ³*J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₂(O)), 4.32 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 9.2 Hz, ³*J* = 8.4 Hz, CH₂(O)).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1 (3 x CH₃), 31.0 (CH₂CHCH₂), 38.9 (CH₂CH), 68.8 (CHCH₂), 70.8 (CHOH), 84.2 (C(CH₃)₃), 172.3 (CO), 176.5 (CH₂CO).

HRMS-ESI: $m/z [M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{10}H_{16}O_5Na$: 239.08899; found 239.08905, $[2M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{20}H_{32}O_{10}Na$: 455.18877; found 455.18863.

2.11 *tert*-Butyl (2S)-azido[(3S)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl]acetate 11b



tert-Butyl (2*R*)-hydroxy[(3*S*)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)acetate **11** (726 mg, 3.36 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL). At 0 °C pyridine (268 mg, 3.39 mmol) was added followed by methane sulfonyl chloride (387 mg, 3.38 mmol). After stirring for 16 h at RT the organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (30 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (30 mL). After drying the organic layer with Na₂SO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (50 mL), NaN₃ (225 mg, 3.46 mmol) was added and this mixture was stirred for 16 h at 55 °C. Afterwards EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL) were added and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). After drying the organic layer with Na₂SO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃-MeOH 30:1 v/v) to yield **11b** (379 mg, 1.57 mmol, 47% after two steps) as a pale yellow oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ –102.9 (*c* 1.30, CHCl₃).

 $R_f = 0.77$ (CHCl₃-MeOH 10:1 v/v).

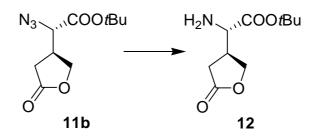
IR (KBr): $\tilde{v} = 2980, 2934, 2114, 1782, 1735, 1370, 1258, 1226, 1151, 1086, 1027, 626 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.51$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.50 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 18.0 Hz, ³*J* = 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 2.60 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 18.0 Hz, ³*J* = 8.8 Hz, CH₂), 2.90-3.05 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.98 (d, 1 H, ³*J* = 6.0 Hz, CHN₃), 4.16 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 9.2 Hz, ³*J* = 6.4 Hz, CH₂), 4.42 (dd, 1 H, ²*J* = 9.2 Hz, ³*J* = 7.8 Hz, CH₂).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1 (3 x CH₃), 30.3 (CH₂) 36.8 (CH), 63.5 (CH), 69.7 (CH₂), 84.6 (C(CH₃)₃), 167.4, 175.7 (2 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₅N₃O₄Na: 264.09548; found 264.09541, [2M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₀N₆O₈Na: 505.20173; found 505.20127.

2.12 *tert*-Butyl (2S)-amino[(3S)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl]acetate 12



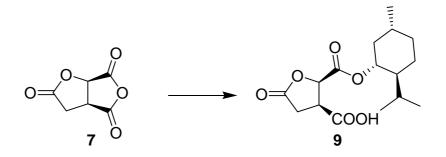
tert-Butyl (2*S*)-azido[(3*S*)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl]acetate **11b** (94 mg, 0.38 mmol) in EtOAc (20 mL) was hydrogenated with catalytic amounts of Pd/C at RT for 8 h. After filtration the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield **12** (73 mg, 0.34 mmol, 90%) as a pale yellow oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22} + 17.1 (c \ 0.47, \text{CHCl}_3).$ R_f = 0.52 (CHCl₃-MeOH 10:1 v/v). IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3435, 2980, 2934, 1770, 1727, 1650, 1394, 1370, 1251, 1154, 626 cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.46 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.81 (br, 2 H, NH₂), 2.51 (d, 1 H, ³J = 1.2 Hz, CH₂), 2.53 (d, 1 H, ³J = 1.2 Hz, CH₂), 2.80-2.89 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.36 (d, 1 H, ³J = 6.0 Hz, CHNH₂), 4.21 (dd, 1 H, ²J = 9.6 Hz, ³J = 6.4 Hz, CH₂), 4.40 (dd, 1 H, ²J = 9.6 Hz, ³J = 7.2 Hz, CH₂).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.0 (3 x CH₃), 30.5 (CH₂) 39.4 (CH), 56.0 (CHNH₂), 70.6 (CH₂), 82.6 (C(CH₃)₃), 173.0, 176.7 (2 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: $m/z [2M+H]^+$ calcd for C₂₀H₃₅N₂O₈: 431.23879; found 431.23900, [3M+H]^+ calcd for C₃₀H₅₂N₃O₁₂: 646.35455; found 646.35510, [4M+H]^+ calcd for C₄₀H₆₉N₄O₁₆: 861.47031; found 861.47060.

2.13 (2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-[(1'R,2'S,5'R)-(-)-menthylester]-3carboxylic acid 9



(1R,2S,5R)-(-)-Menthol (4.45 g, 28.5 mmol) was molten at 50 °C and (2*R*,3*S*)-isocitric acid lactone anhydride **7** (1.06 g, 6.8 mmol) was added. The resulting suspension was heated to 100 °C for 36 h and then to 140 °C until a clear solution was obtained (12 h). Excess (-)-menthol was distilled off (6 mbar, 200 °C) and the crude product was recrystallised from hot EtOAc (15 ml) to yield pure **9** (575 mg, 1.8 mmol, 27%) as colourless needles.

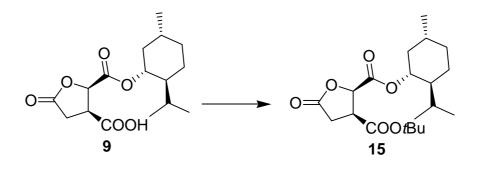
M.p.: 194-197 °C.

IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 3212, 2954, 2937, 2860, 1777, 1754, 1184, 1056 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): $\delta = 0.76$ (d, 3 H, ³J = 6.8 Hz, CH₃), 0.90 (d, 3 H, ³J = 7.6 Hz, CH₃), 0.92 (d, 3 H, ³J = 7.6 Hz, CH₃), 1.01 (q, 2 H, ³J = 12.0 Hz), 1.09 (qd, 1 H, ³J = 13.2, 3.6 Hz), 1.38-1.54 (m, 2 H), 1.67-1.76 (m, 2 H), 1.93 (sepd, 1 H, ³J = 7.6, 3.6 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂), 2.00-2.08 (m, 1 H), 2.81 (dd, 1 H, ²J = 17.6 Hz, ³J = 9.6 Hz, (O)CCH₂), 2.92 (dd, 1 H, ²J = 17.6 Hz, ³J = 8.0 Hz, (O)CCH₂), 3.79-3.86 (m, 1 H, CHCOOH), 4.92 (dt, 1 H, ³J = 11.2, 4.4 Hz, OCHCH₂), 5.11 (d, 1 H, ³J = 8.4 Hz, CHCOO). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): $\delta = 16.4$, 21.1, 22.4 (3 x CH₃), 24.2, 26.9, 31.7, 32.7, 35.3, 41.4, 44.3, 48.3, 77.6, 78.9, 169.2, 172.4, 176.7 (3 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: m/z [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₂₃O₆: 311.15001, found: 311.15007.

2.14 (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-[(1'*R*,2'*S*,5'*R*)-(-)-menthylester]-3carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester 15



A pyrex vessel (volume 7.5 mL) was filled with (2R,3S)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-[$(1^{2}R,2^{2}S,5^{2}R)$ -(-)-menthylester]-3-carboxylic acid **9** (200 mg, 0.64 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and cooled to -20 °C. Catalytic amounts of conc. H₂SO₄ (3 drops) and liquid 2-methylpropene (2 mL) were added. The vessel was sealed and shaken at RT for 48 h. The cooled vessel was reopened carefully, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (5 mL). After drying with MgSO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield **15** (236 mg, 0.64 mmol, quantitative) as colourless fused needles. M.p.: 151-155 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ –80.8 (*c* 1.040, CHCl₃).

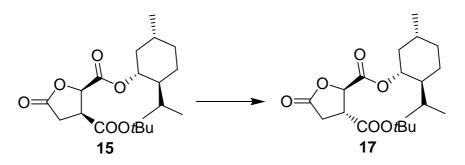
IR (KBr): $\tilde{v} = 2962, 2931, 2859, 1800, 1745, 1718, 1144, 1036 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.75 (d, ³*J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, C**H**₃), 0.89 (d, ³*J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, C**H**₃), 0.91 (d, ³*J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, C**H**₃), 0.94-1.10 (m, 3 H), 1.44 (s, 9 H, 3 x C**H**₃), 1.38-1.54 (m, 2 H), 1.63-1.74 (m, 2 H), 1.91 (septd, ³*J* = 7.6, 2.8 Hz, 1 H, C**H**(CH₃)₂), 1.98-2.07 (m, 1 H), 2.65 (dd, ²*J* = 17.6 Hz, ³*J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, (O)CC**H**₂), 3.05 (dd, ²*J* = 17.6 Hz, ³*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, (O)CC**H**₂), 3.59 (m, 1 H, CH₂C**H**COO), 4.73 (dt, ³*J* = 11.2, 4.8 Hz, 1 H, OC**H**CH₂), 5.00 (d, ³*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, OC**H**COO).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 16.3$, 20.9, 22.1 (3 x CH₃), 23.3, 26.0, 28.0 (3 x CH₃), 30.3, 31.5, 34.2, 40.6, 44.4, 47.0, 77.0, 77.3, 83.2 (C(CH₃)₃), 167.4, 167.8, 174.5 (3 x CO).

HRMS-ESI: m/z: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₆Na: 391.20911, found: 391.20936.

2.15 (2*R*,3*R*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-[(1'*R*,2'*S*,5'*R*)-(-)-menthylester]-3carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester) 17



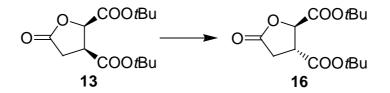
In a pyrex vessel (2*R*,3*S*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2-carboxylic acid-[(1'*R*,2'*S*,5'*R*)-(-)-menthylester]-3carboxylic acid-*tert*-butylester **15** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) and DBU (0.15 mL) was heated to 50 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution. After drying with MgSO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give an oil which was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 10:1 v/v) to yield **17** (51 mg, 0.14 mmol, 64%) as colourless fused needles and recovered starting material **15** (20 mg, 0.06 mmol, 25%).

M.p.: 74-76 °C. $R_f = 0.20 (n$ -hexane/EtOAc, 10:1 v/v) $[\alpha]_D^{24} - 83.0 (c 2.17; CHCl_3).$ IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 2957, 2942, 2871, 1809, 1741, 1723, 1152, 1036 cm⁻¹.$ ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.76$ (d, ³J = 6.3 Hz, 3 H, CH₃), 0.89 (d, ³J = 6.3 Hz, 3 H, CH₃), 0.91 (d, ³J = 6.3 Hz, 3 H, CH₃), 0.91-1.07 (m, 2 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.40-1.54 (m, 3 H), 1.67-1.72 (m, 2 H), 1.84 (dtd, ³J = 13.9, 7.0, 2.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCH(CH₃)₂), 1.97-2.03 (m, 1 H), 2.81 (d, ³J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H, (O)CCH₂), 2.82 (d, ³J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, (O)CCH₂), 3.31 (ddd, ³J = 8.6, 7.0, 4.7 Hz, 1 H, CH₂CHCOO), 4.78 (dt, ³J = 10.9, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, OCHCH₂), 5.04 (d, ³J = 4.7 Hz, 1 H, OCHCOO). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 16.3$, 20.9, 22.0 (3 x CH₃), 23.4, 26.4, 28.0 (3 x CH₃), 30.8, 31.5,

34.2, 40.7, 44.6, 46.9, 76.9, 77.8, 83.3 (**C**(CH₃)₃), 168.3, 169.4, 173.9 (3 x **C**O).

HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₆Na: 391.20911, found: 391.20912.

2.16 (2*R*,3*R*)-Isocitric acid lactone-2,3-carboxylic acid di-*tert*-butylester 16



In a Pyrex vessel (2R,3S)-isocitric acid lactone-2,3-carboxylic acid di-*tert*-butylester **13** (286 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) and DBU (0.75 mL) were heated to 50 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (5 mL). After drying with MgSO₄ the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give an oil which was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane-EtOAc 10:1 v/v) to yield **16** (185 mg, 0.65 mmol, 65%) as a colourless oil and recovered starting material **13** (42 mg, 0.15 mmol, 15%).

 $R_f = 0.32$ (*n*-hexane/EtOAc 5:1 v/v).

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ -44.7 (*c* 1.21, CHCl₃).

IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 2981, 2936, 1799, 1732, 1370, 1145, 841 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.48$ (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 1.50 (s, 9 H, 3 x CH₃), 2.80 (d, ³*J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 2.81 (d, ³*J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH₂), 3.30 (ddd, ³*J* = 7.9, 7.5, 4.9 Hz, 1 H, CH₂CH), 4.94 (d, ³*J* = 4.9 Hz, 1 H, CH(O)).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 28.0$ (3 x CH₃), 28.1 (3 x CH₃), 30.8 (CH₂COO), 44.6 (CH₂CH), 78.2 (CH(O)), 83.2 (C(CH₃)₃), 83.8 (C(CH₃)₃), 167.7, 169.4, 174.1 (3 x CO).

HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₆Na: 309.13086, found: 309.13103.

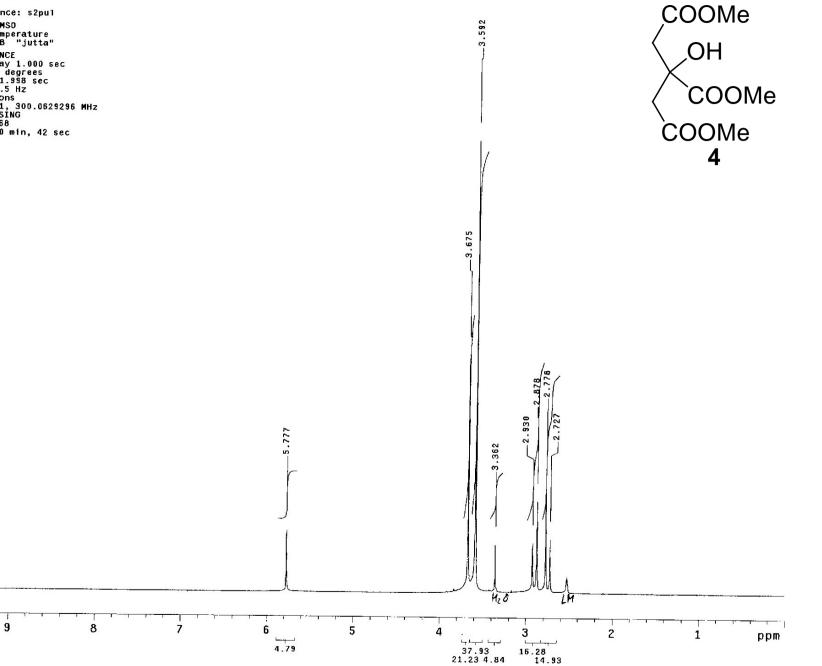
3. References

- [1] U. Behrens, E. Weißbrodt, W. Lehmann, Z. Allg. Mikrobiol. **1978**, 18, 549-558.
- [2] W. E. Donaldson, R. F. McCleary, E. F. Degering, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1934, 56(2), 459-460.
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4. NMR-Spectra

P.Heretsch; PH8-2B2

Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: DMSD Ambient temperature GEMINI-300BB "jutta" PULSE SEQUENCE PULSE SEQUENCE Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 87.5 degrees Acq. time 1.998 sec Width 4500.5 Hz 8 repetitions OBSERVE H1, 300.0629296 MHz DATA PROCESSING FT size 32768 Total time 0 min, 42 sec

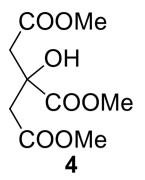


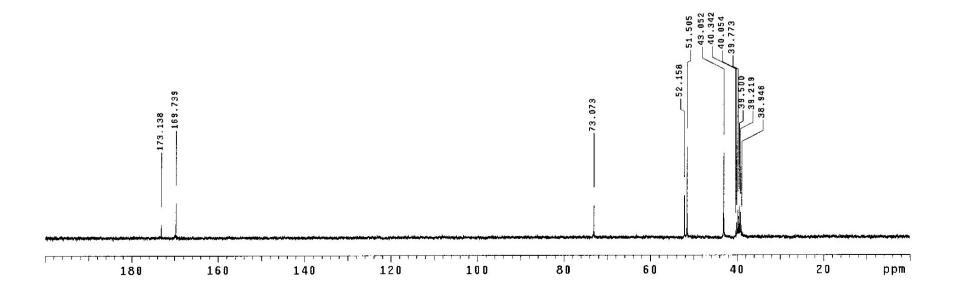
4.79

16.28 14.93

P.Heretsch; PH 8-2B3

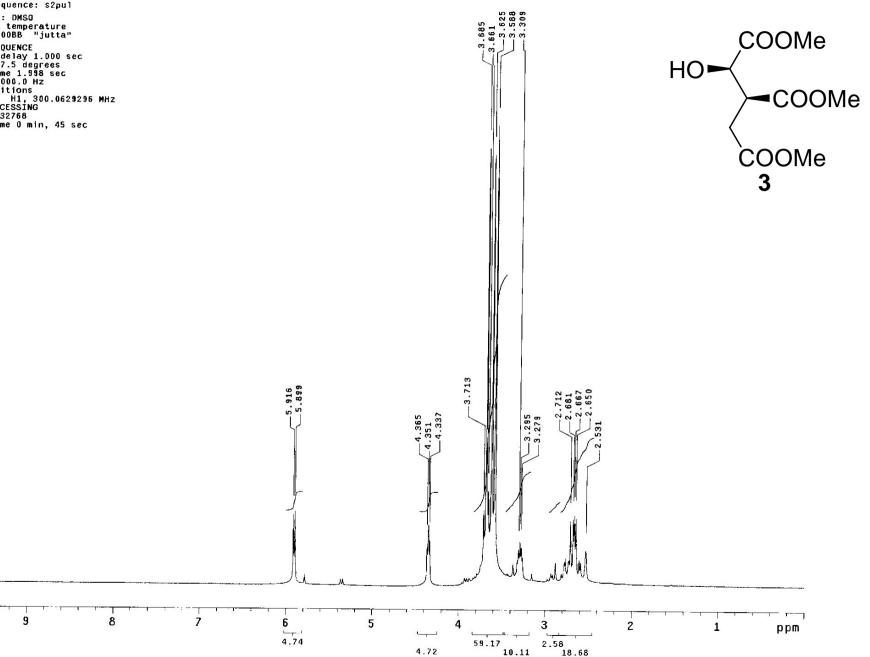
Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: DMSO Ambient temperature GEMINI-300BB "jutta" PULSE SEQUENCE Relax. delay 2.000 sec Pulse 68.4 degrees Acq. time 1.500 sec Width 18761.7 Hz 48 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 75.4509172 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 300.0644431 MHz Power 36 dB continuously on WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 65536 Total time 1 hr, 3 min, 2 sec





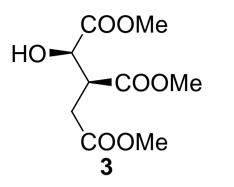
P.lleretsch; PH8-6

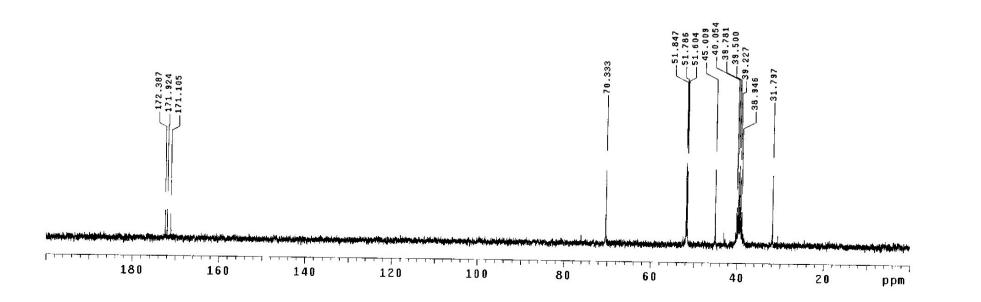
Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: DMSO Ambient temperature GEMINI-300BB "jutta" PULSE SEQUENCE PULSE SEQUENCE Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 87.5 degrees Acq. time 1.998 sec Width 7000.0 Hz 8 repetitions OBSERVE H1, 300.0629295 WHz DATA PROCESSING FT size 32768 Total time 0 min, 45 sec

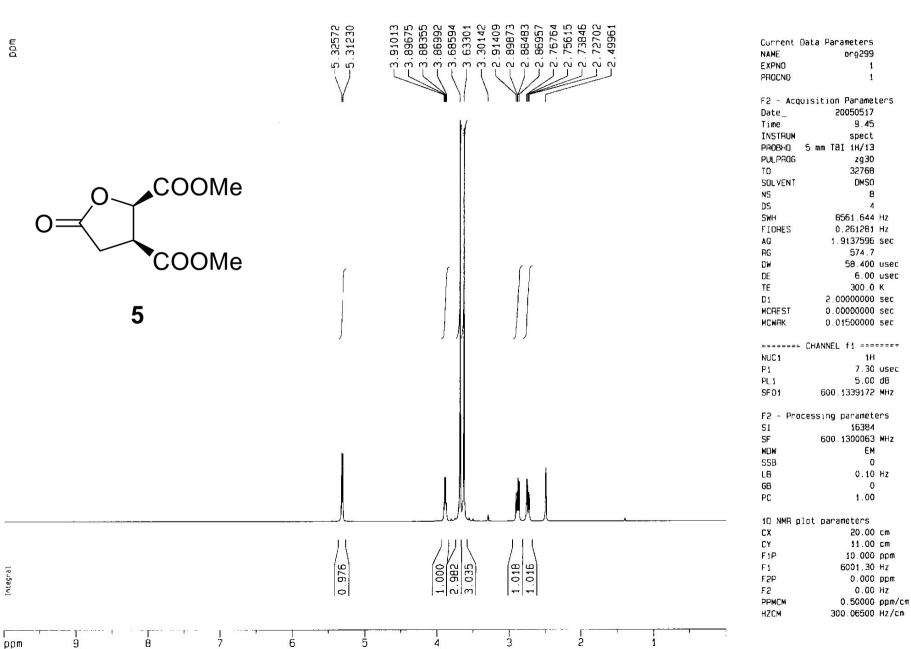


P.,Heretsch; PH8-6

Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: DMSO Ambient temperature GEMINI-300BB "jutta" PULSE SEQUENCE Relax. delay 2.000 sec Pulse 68.4 degrees Acq. time 1.500 sec Width 18761.7 Hz 96 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 75.4509184 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 300.0644431 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 300.0644431 MHz Power 36 dB continuously on WALTZ-18 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 65536 Total time 1 hr, 3 min, 2 sec



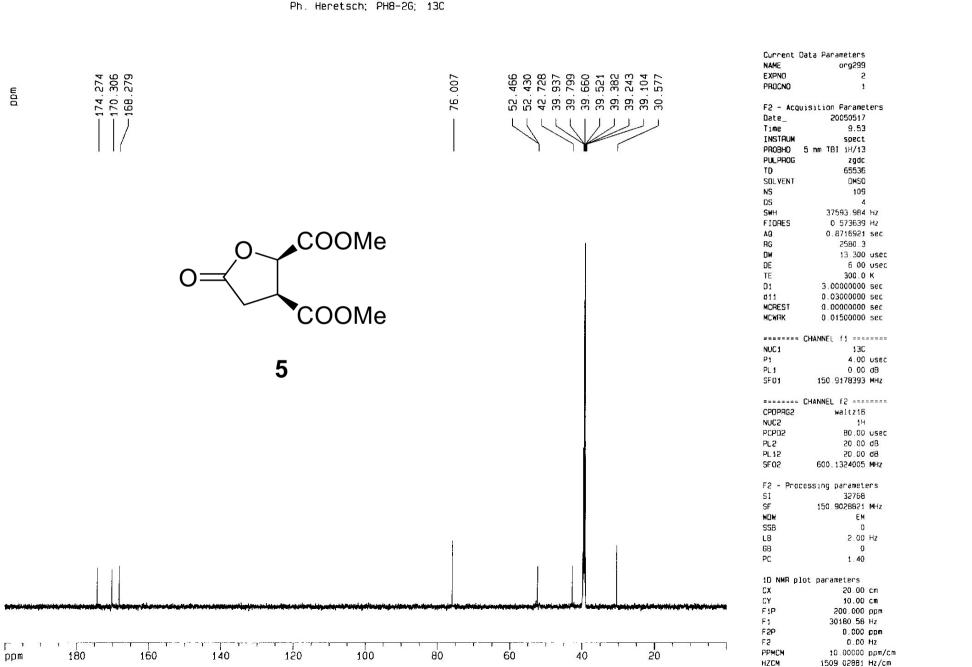




1

Ph. Heretsch; PH8-2G; 1H

mqq





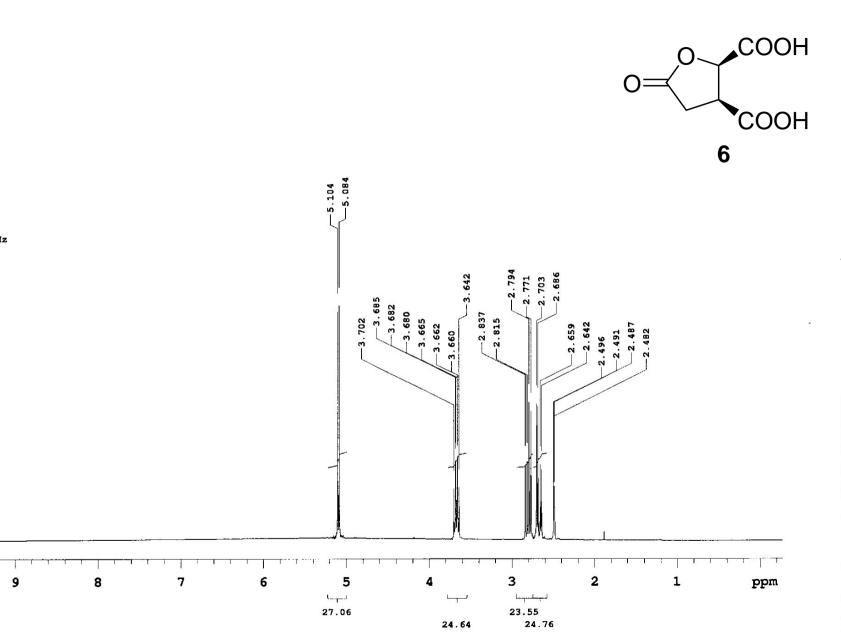
Sample: FT-IC 40

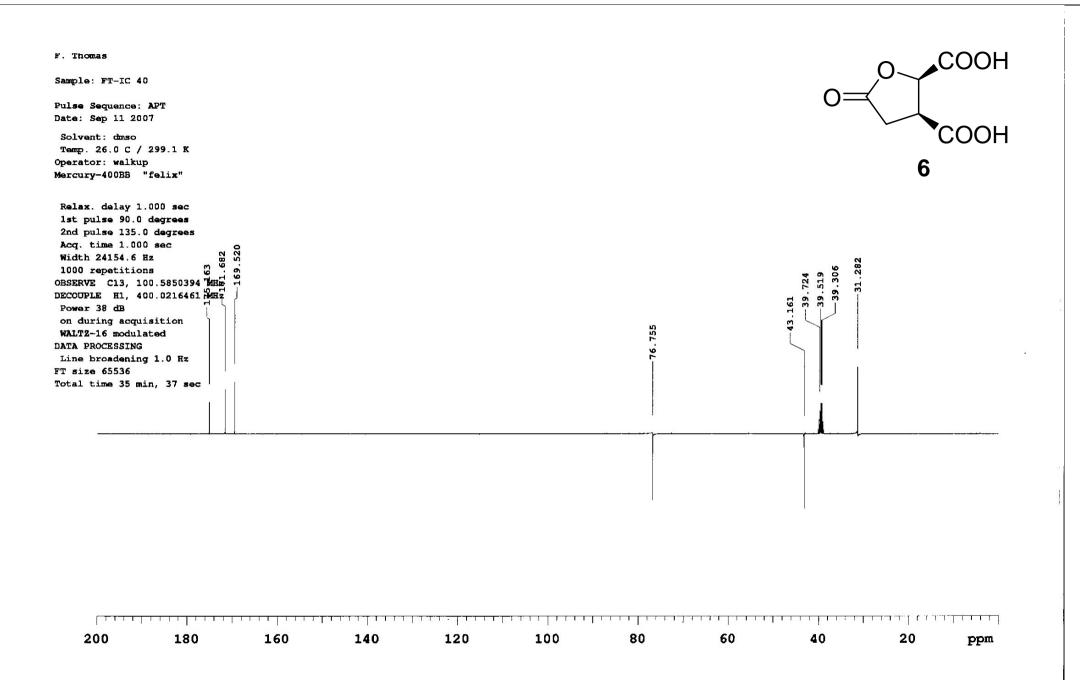
Pulse Sequence: s2pul Date: Sep 10 2007

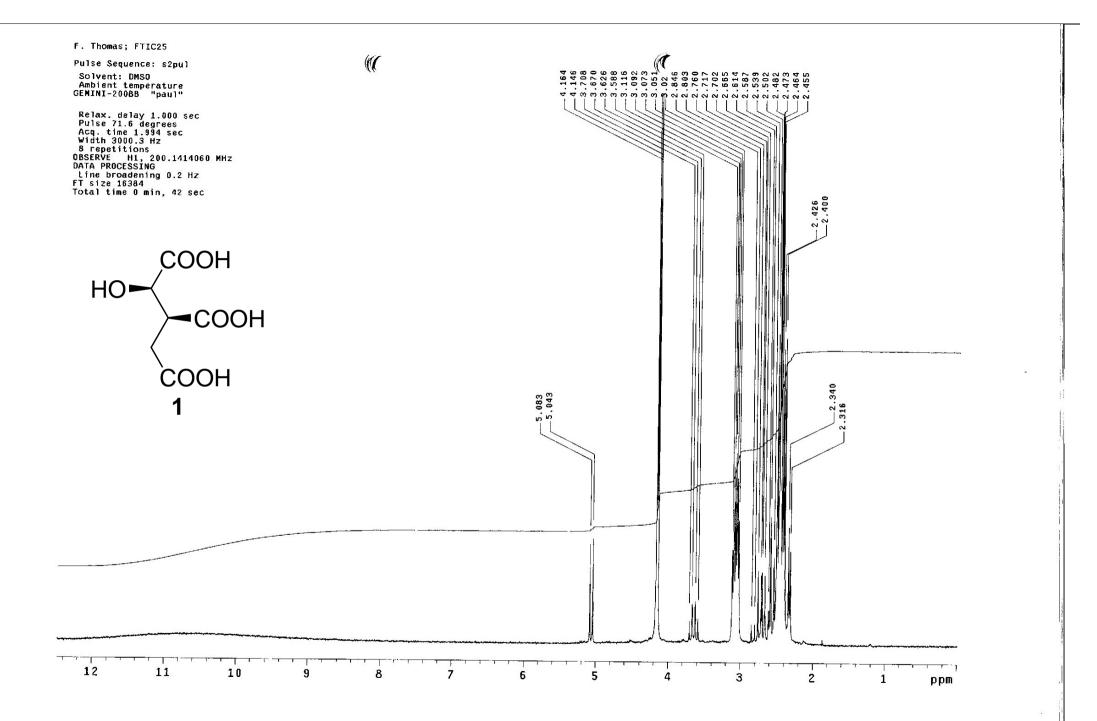
Solvent: dmso Temp. 26.0 C / 299.1 K Operator: walkup Mercury-400BB "felix"

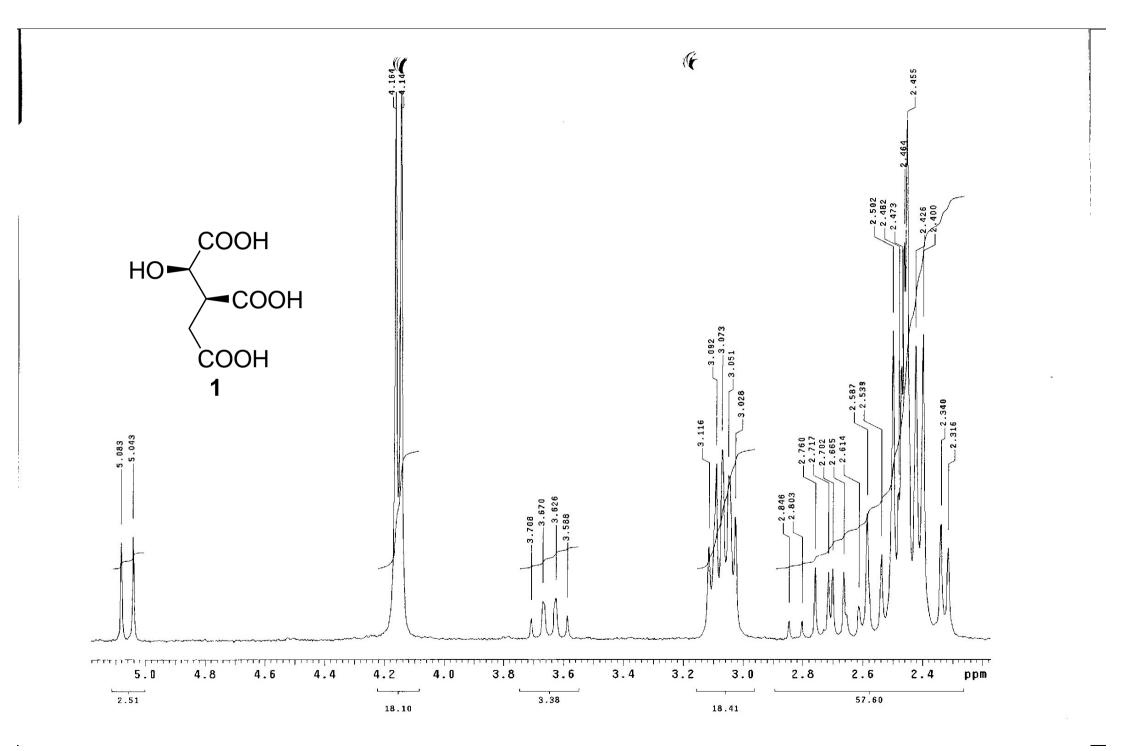
Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 30.0 degrees Acq. time 1.996 sec Width 6402.0 Hz 16 repetitions OBSERVE H1, 400.0196309 MHz DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 0.5 Hz FT size 32768 Total time 1 min, 10 sec

10











Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: DMSO Ambient temperature GEMINI-200BB "paul"

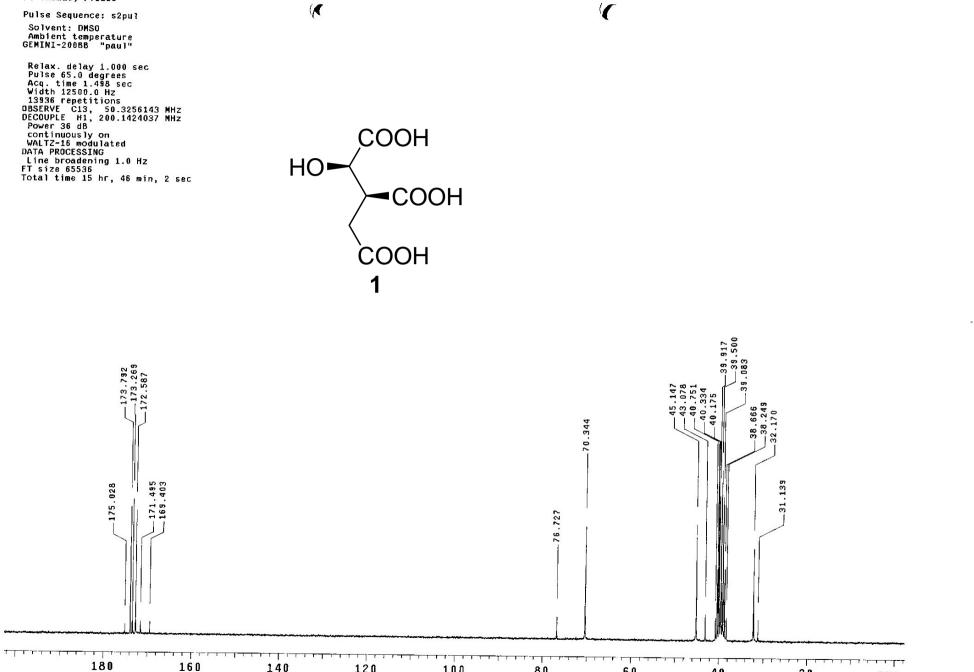
Relax. delay 1.000 sec Puise 65.0 degrees Acq. time 1.498 sec Width 12500.0 Hz 13936 repetitions DBSERVE C13, 50.3256143 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 200.1424037 MHz Power 36 dB continuously on Wal T2-16 modulated WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 65536 Total time 15 hr, 46 min, 2 sec

160

140

120

100



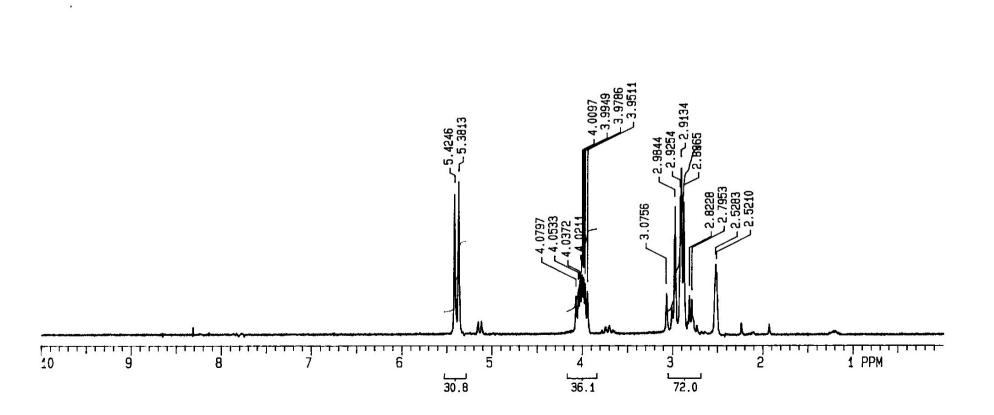
80

60

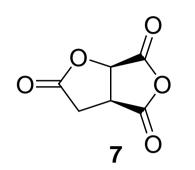
40

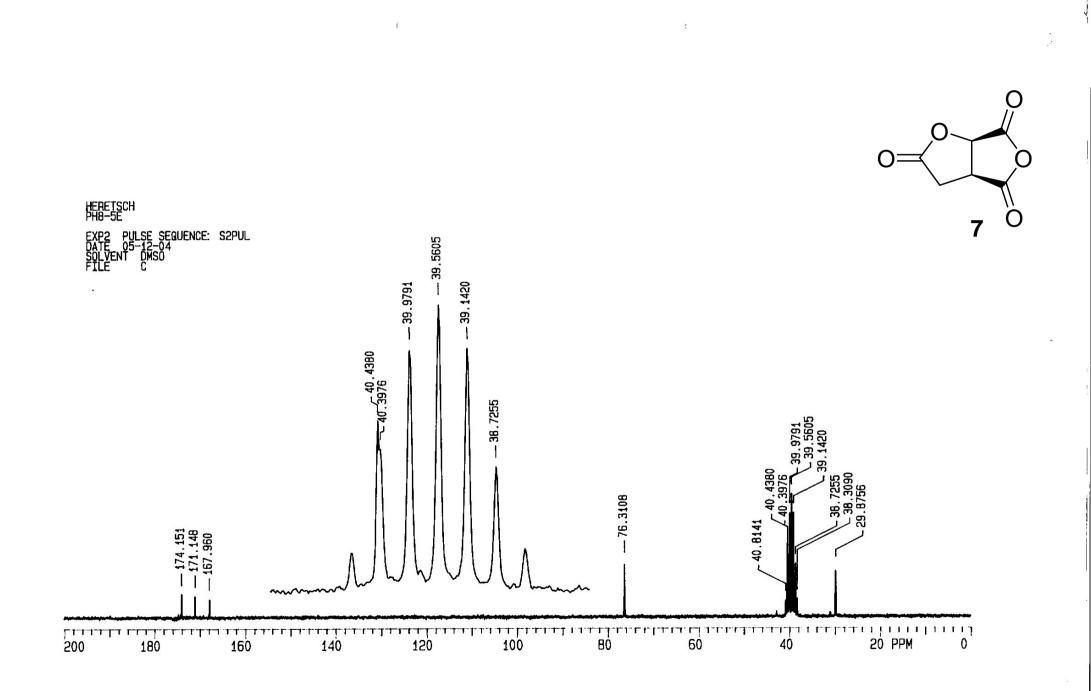
┿╋╋╋╋╋╋╋╋╋╋ ppm

20

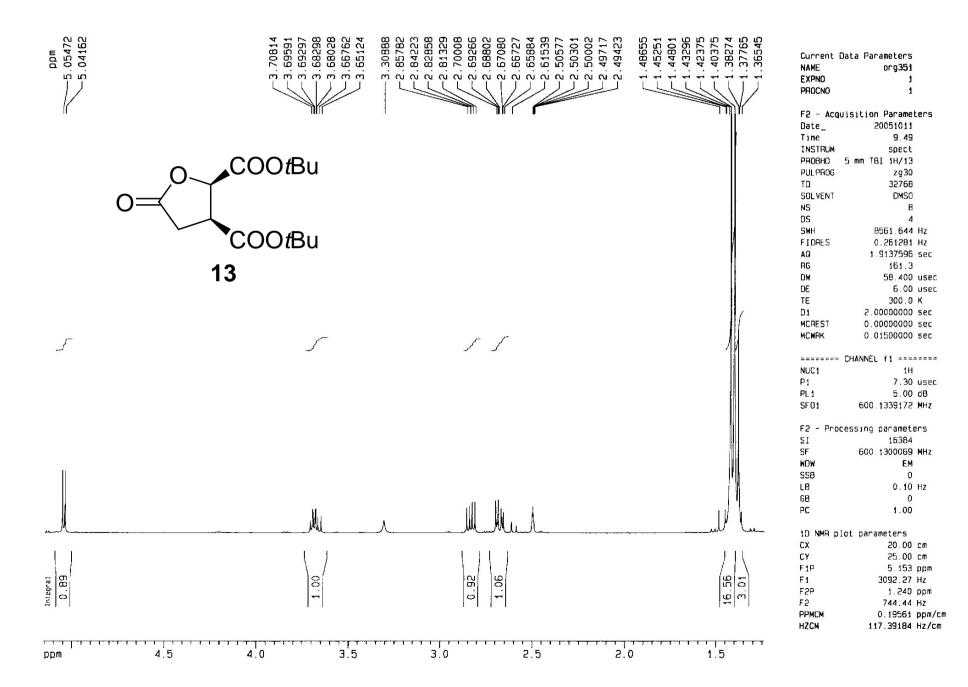


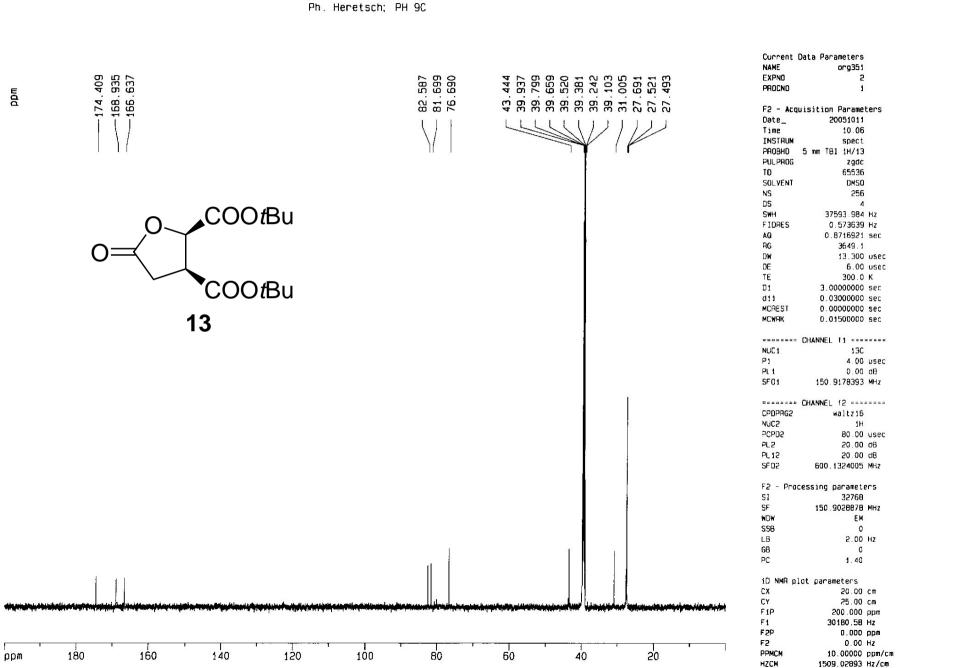


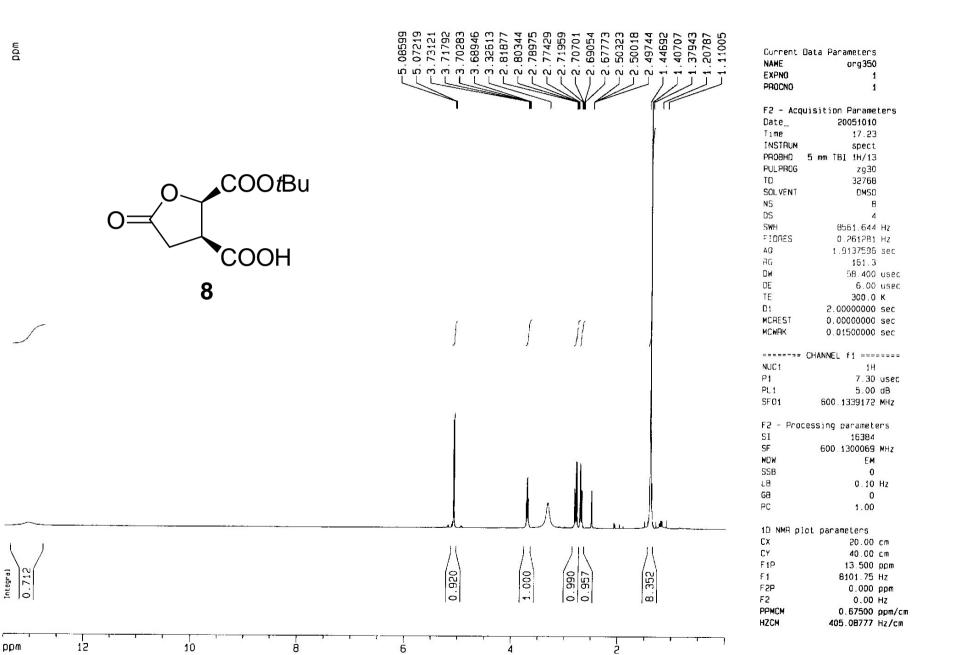




Ph. Heretsch; PH 9C; 1H



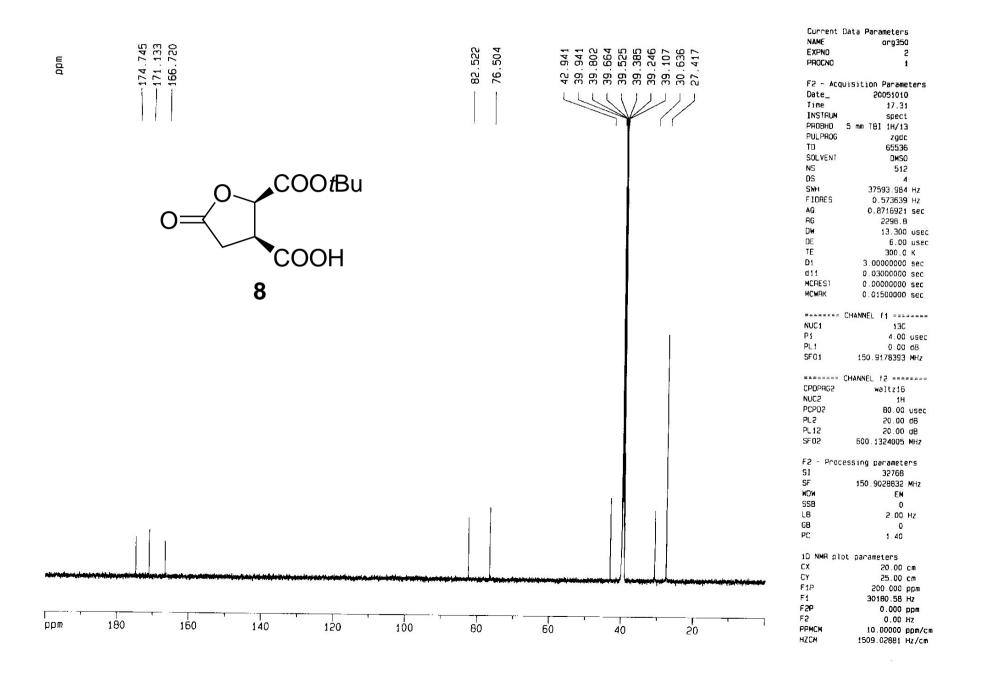


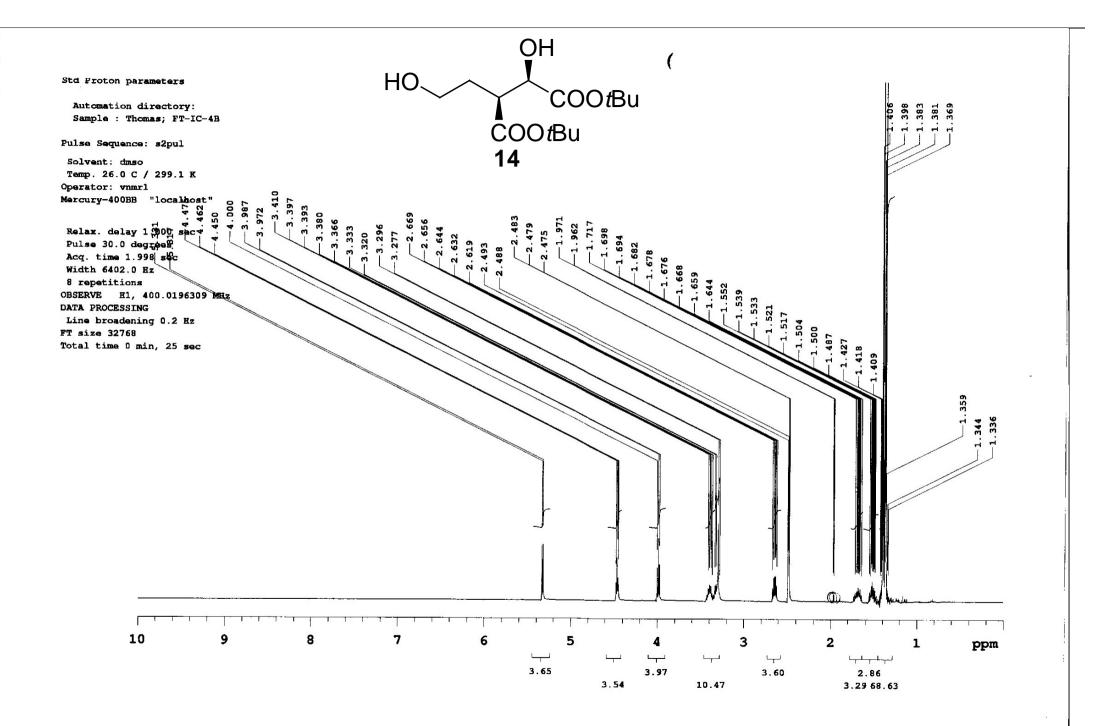


Ph. Her

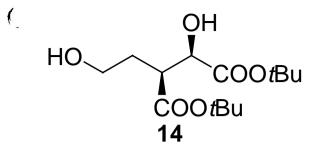
ch; PH 8C; 1H

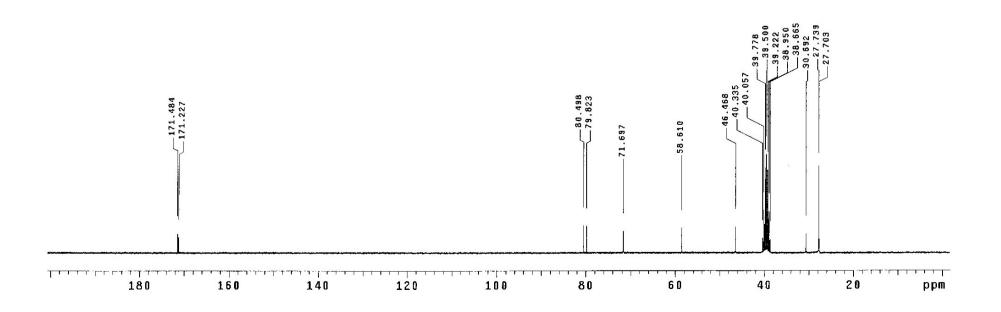
Ph. Heretsch; PH 8C; 13C

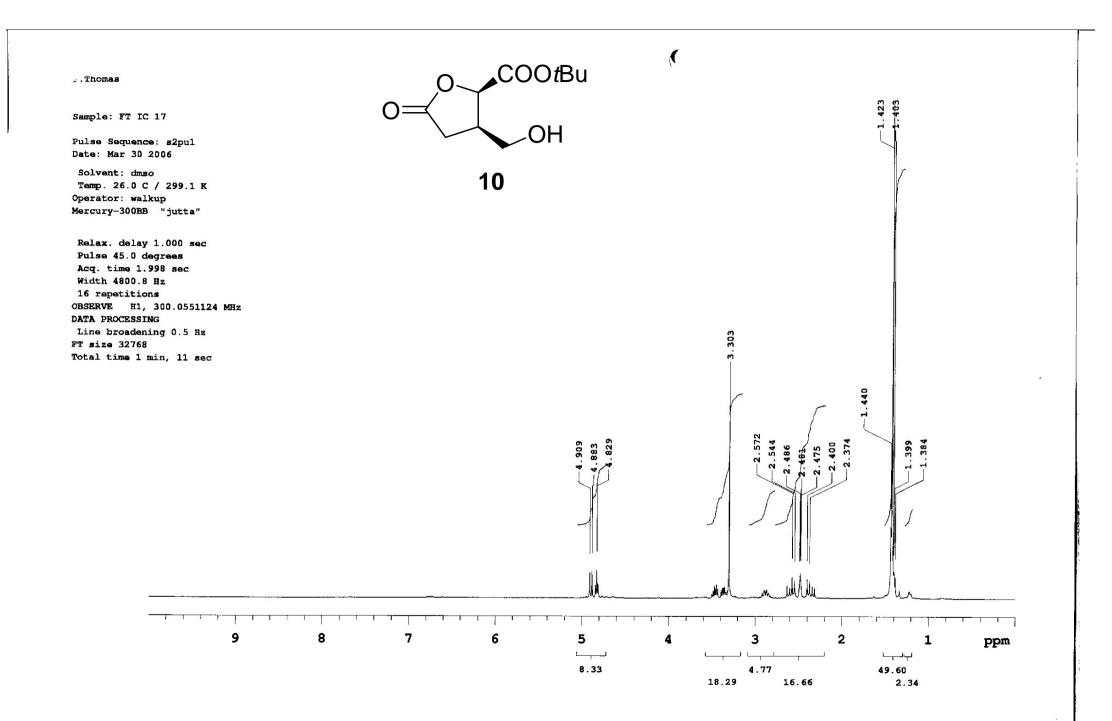


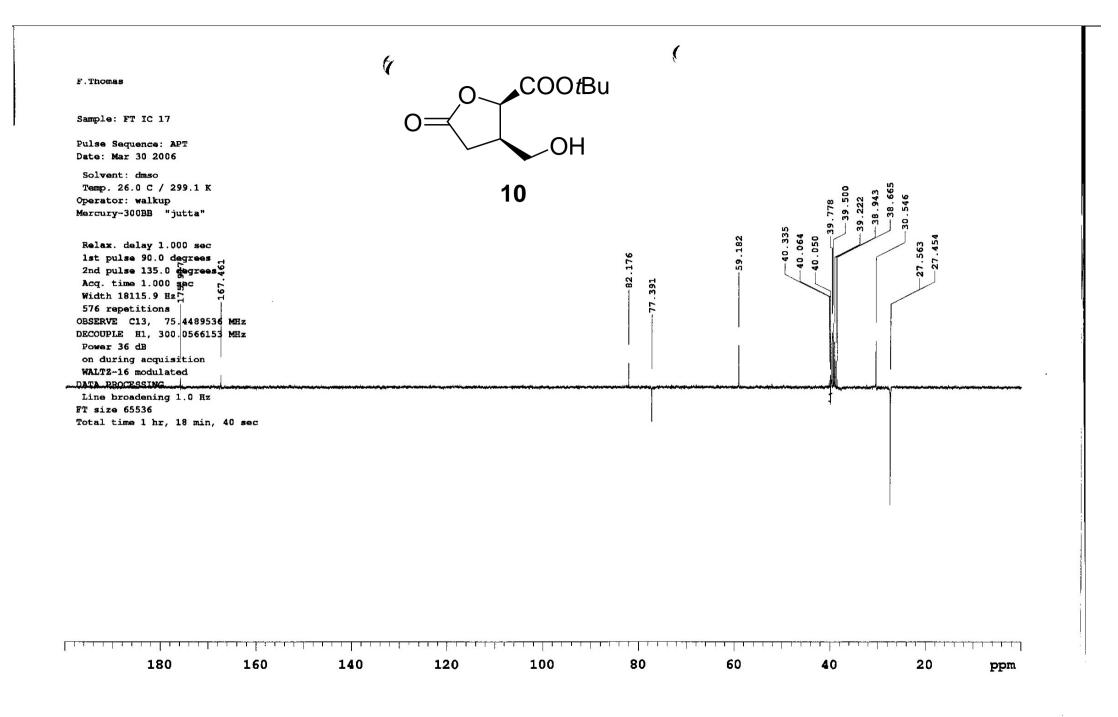


std Carbon experiment Automation directory: Sample : f.Thomas FT-IC4B Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: dmso Temp. 26.0 C / 299.1 K Operator: vnmr1 Mercury-300BB "localhost.localdomain" Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 45.0 degrees Acq. time 1.301 sec Width 18115.9 Hz 1488 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 75.4489541 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 300.0566153 MHz Power 36 dB continuously on WALTZ-15 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 0.5 Hz FT size 65536 Total time 1 hr, 24 min, 22 sec









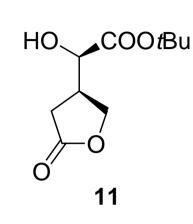
. Thomas

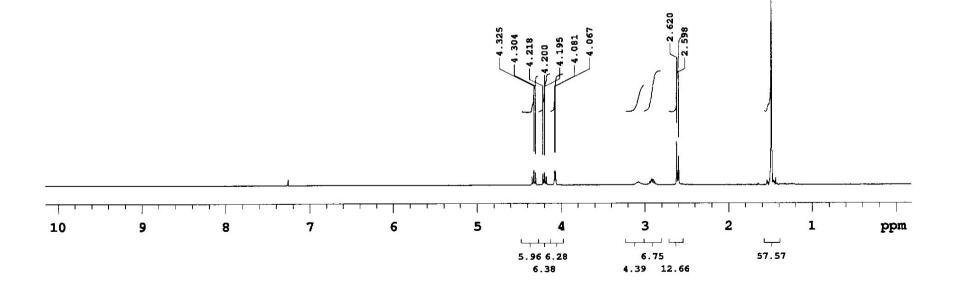
Sample: FT-IC45B

Pulse Sequence: s2pul Date: Apr 4 2007

Solvent: cdcl3 Temp. 26.0 C / 299.1 K Operator: walkup Mercury-400BB "felix"

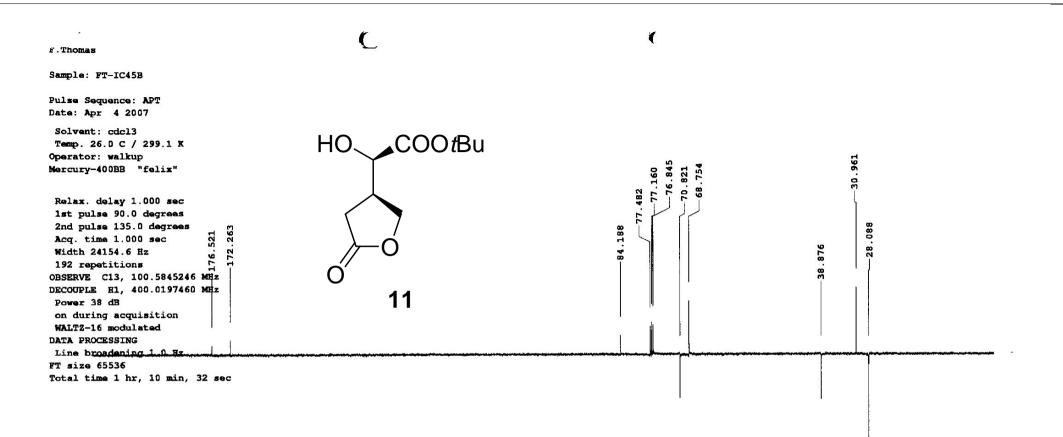
Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 30.0 degrees Acq. time 1.996 sec Width 6402.0 Hz 16 repetitions OBSERVE H1, 400.0177308 MHz DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 32768 Total time 1 min, 10 sec



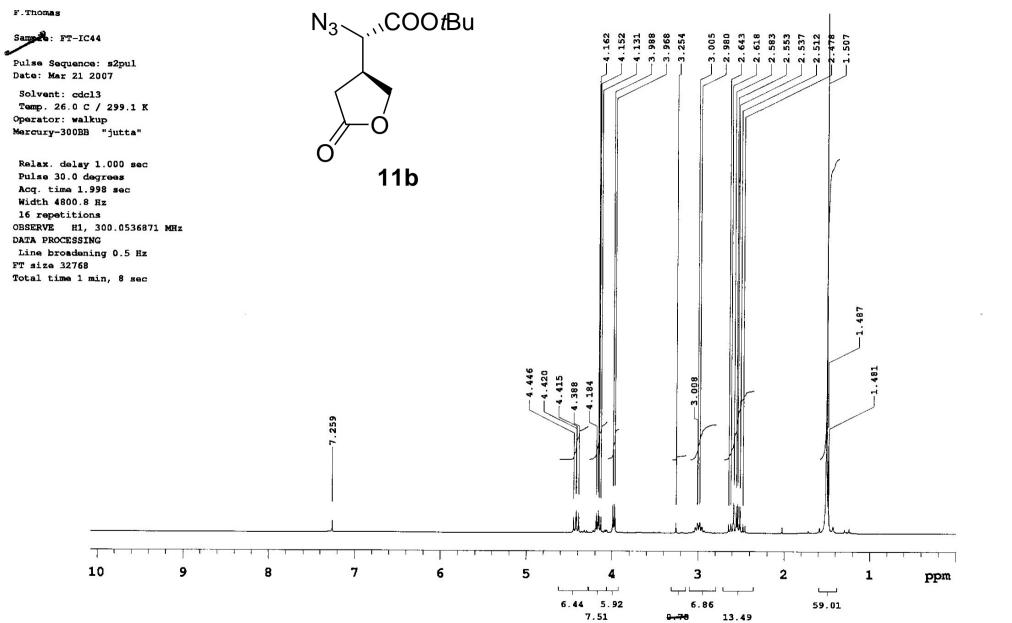


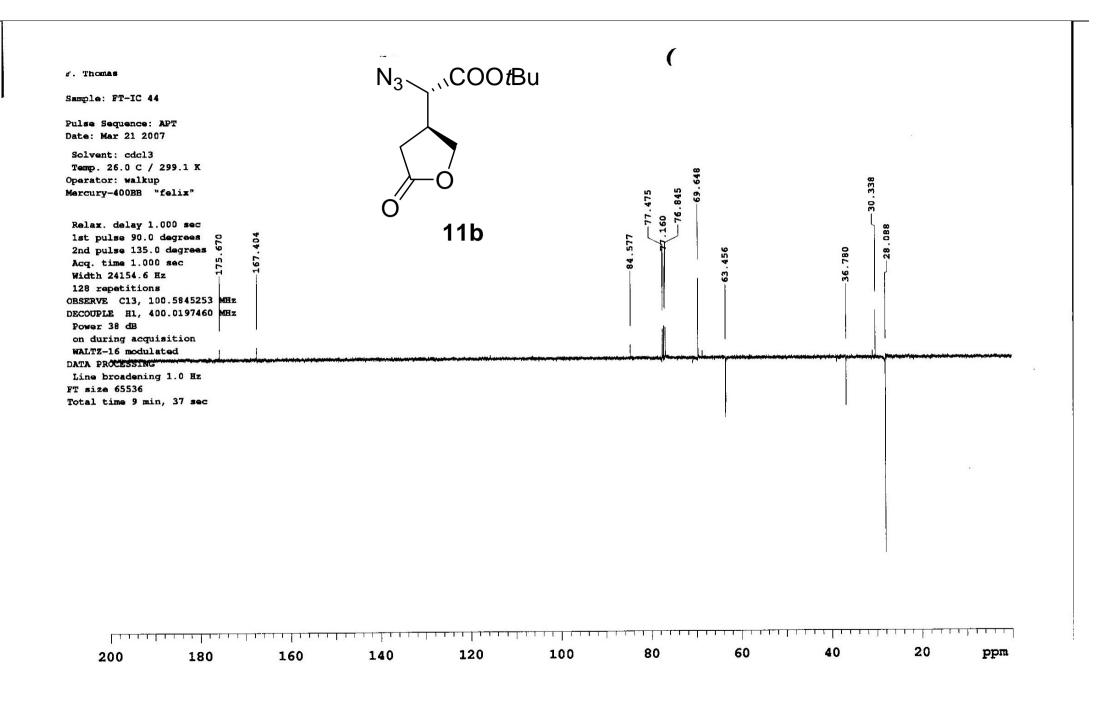
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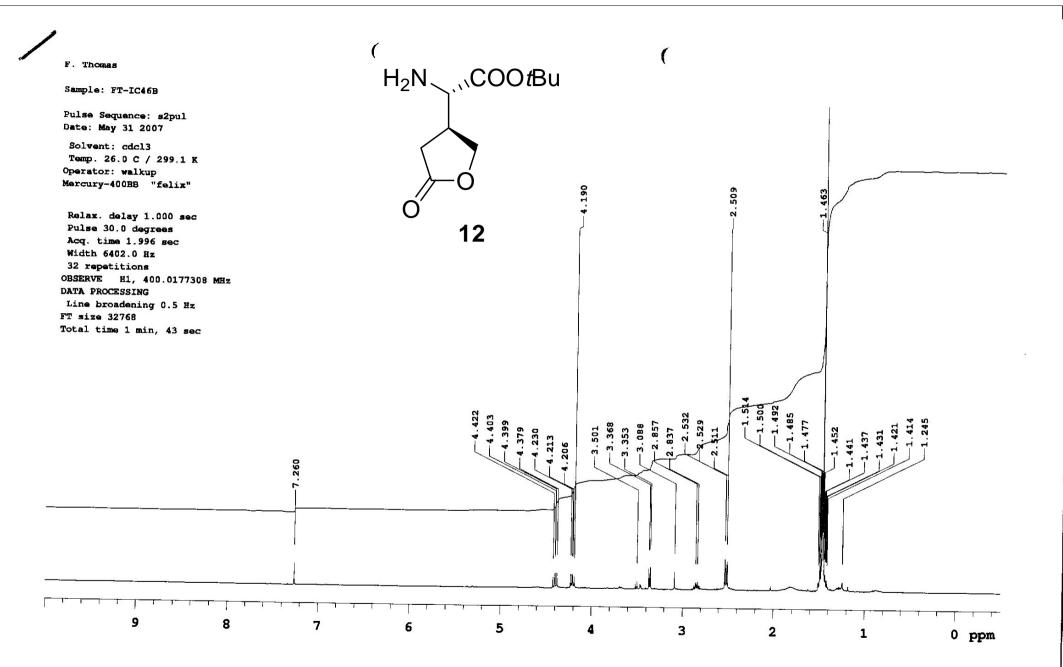
490

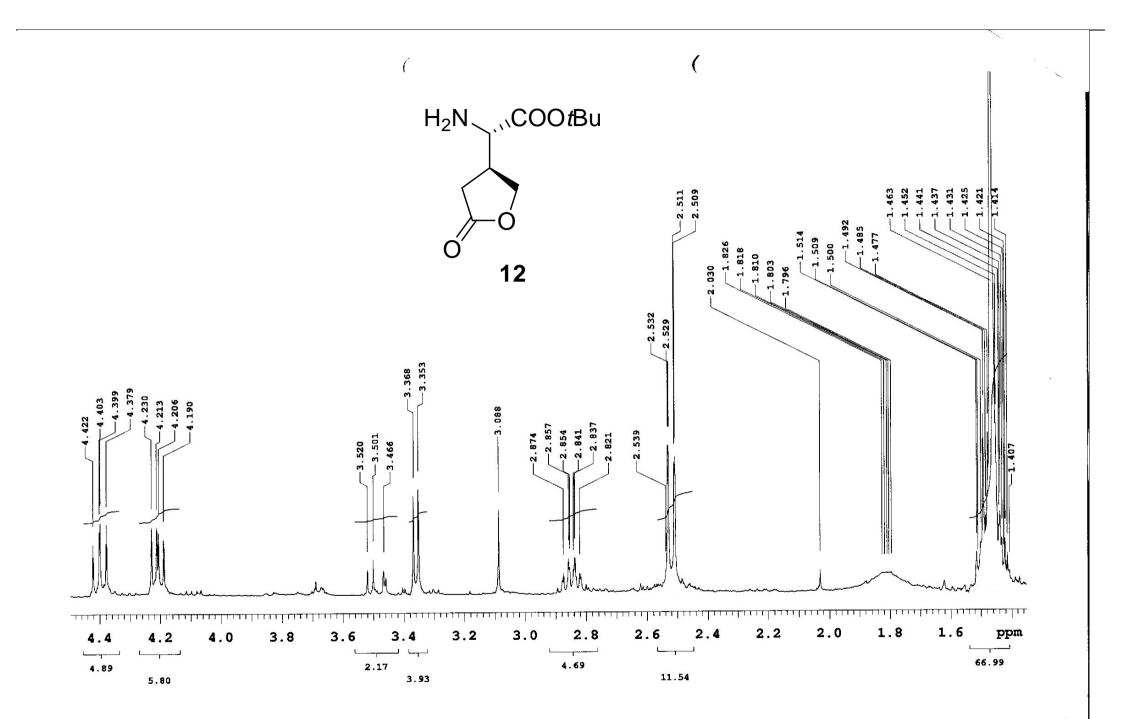


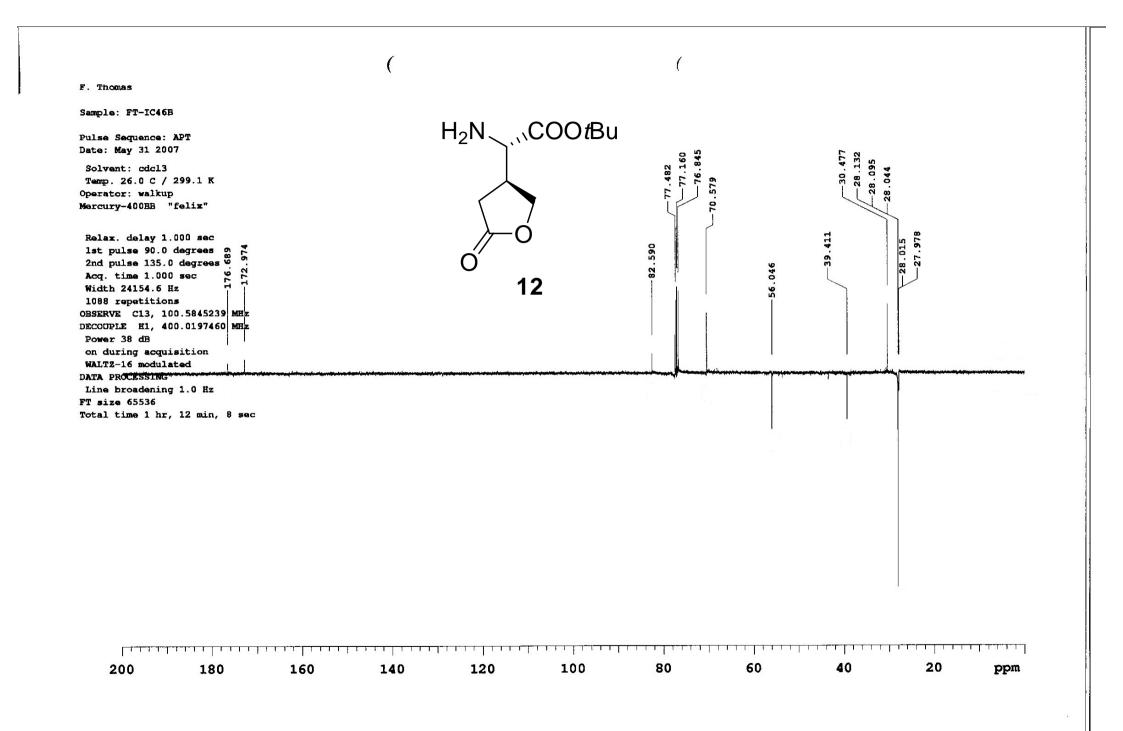
200	180	160	140	120	100	80	60	40	20	ppm

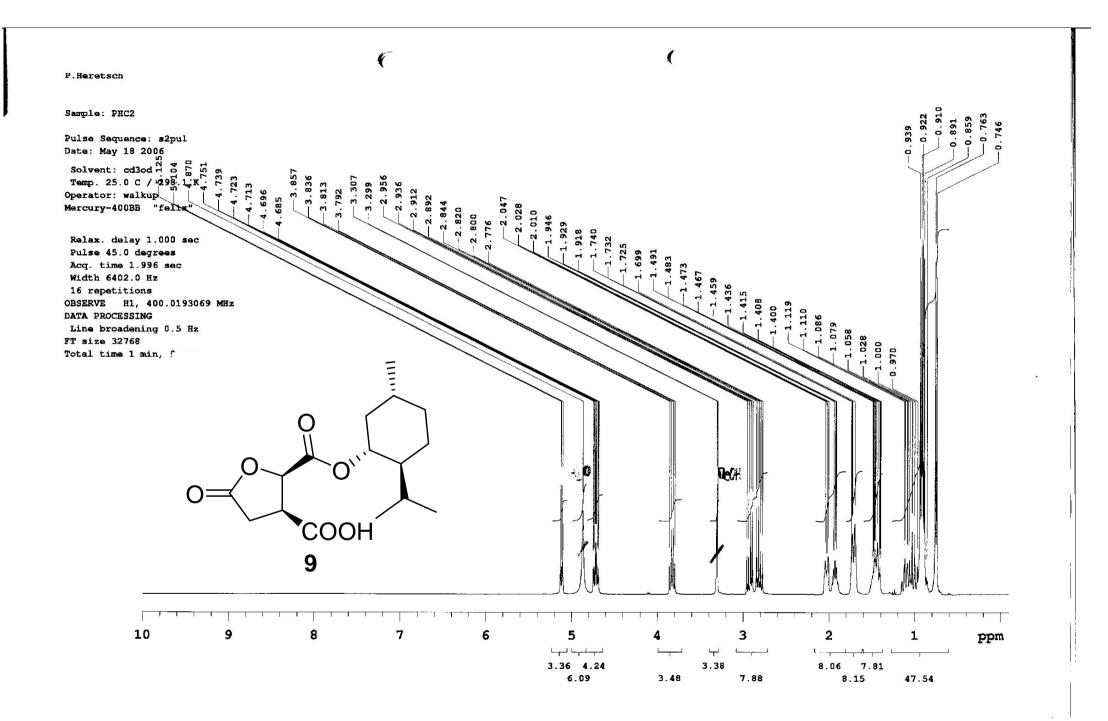


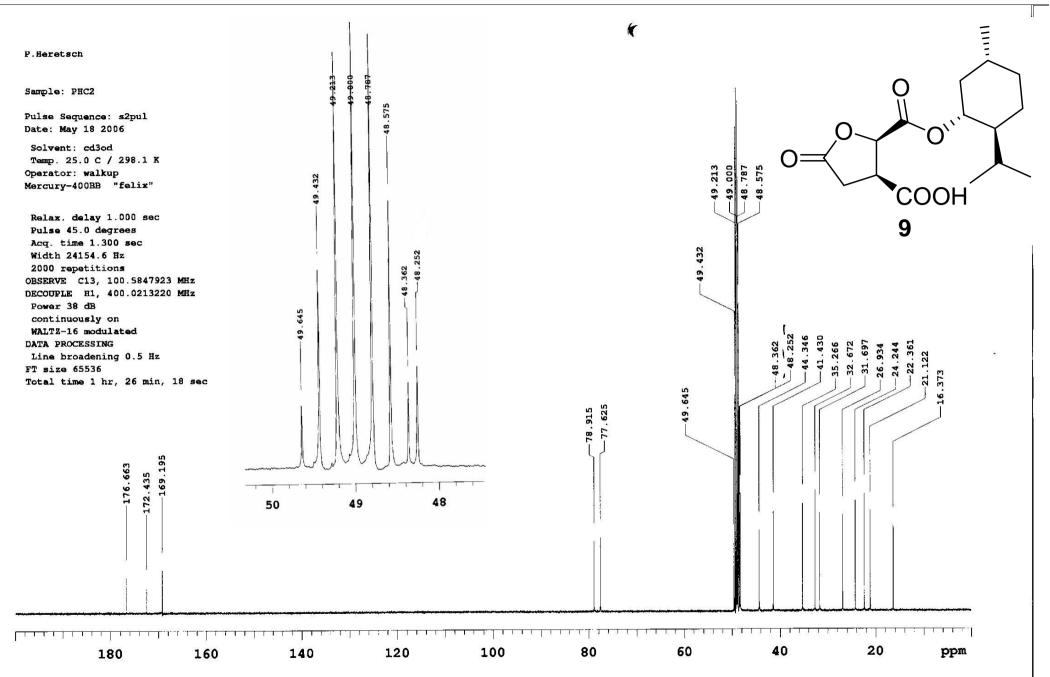


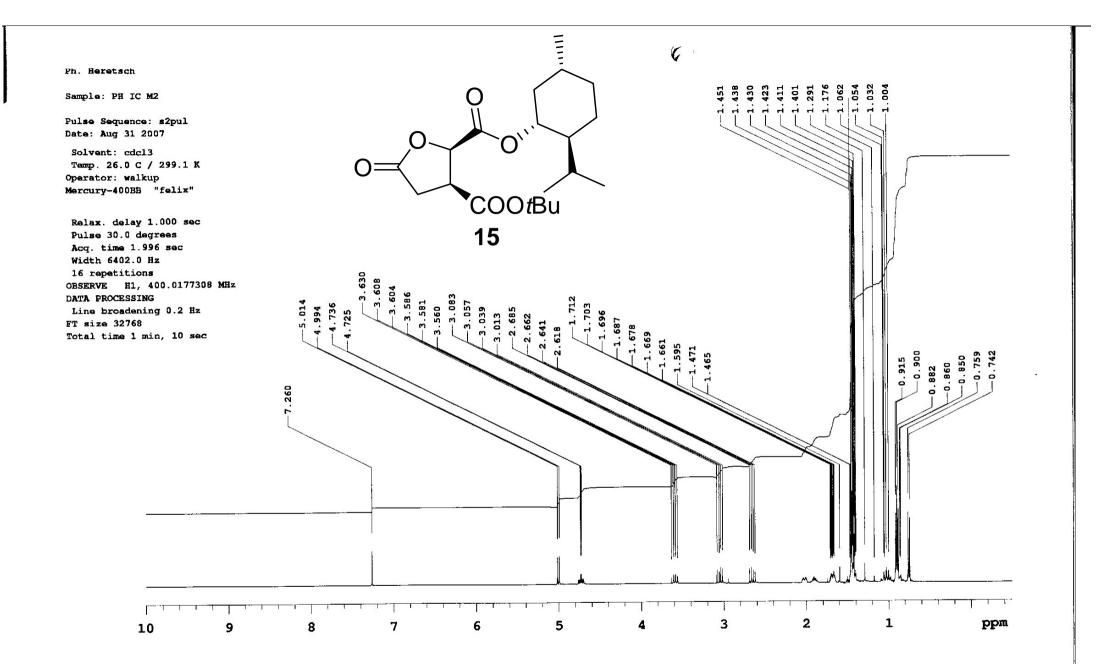












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