Divergent synthesis of Thapsigargin analogs

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Supporting Information
Table of Contents

General Experimental.................................................................2

Synthetic Procedures..............................................................3-10

Compound Spectra.................................................................11-34

Biological Assays of Analogs......................................................35-38
**General Procedures.** All reactions were performed using flame-dried round-bottomed flasks or reaction vessels unless otherwise stated. Where appropriate, reactions were carried out under an inert atmosphere of argon with dry solvents, unless otherwise stated. Dry dichloromethane (DCM), tetrahydrofuran (THF), benzene (PhH), acetonitrile (MeCN) and methanol (MeOH) were obtained by passing the previously degassed solvents through activated alumina columns. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (¹H NMR) homogeneous materials, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254) using ultraviolet light as visualizing agent and an acidic mixture of p-anisaldehyde as developing agent. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX-600 spectrometer and were calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal reference (CDCl₃: ¹H NMR = 7.26, ¹³C NMR = 77.16). The following abbreviations or combinations thereof were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an Agilent Mass spectrometer using ESI-TOF (electrospray ionization-time of flight). The UCSD small molecule X-ray facility collected and analyzed all X-ray diffraction data.
Nortrilobolide (2) (3 mg, 0.0059 mmol), was dissolved in methanol (0.15 mL) and then triethyl amine (15 µL) was added via syringe. The reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C until TLC indicated full consumption of the starting material (ca. 30 min). Upon completion, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane (0.15 mL). Senecioic anhydride (ca. 10 mg) and DMAP (5 mg) were added sequentially. The reaction was stirred at room temperature until TLC indicated the full consumption of the starting material (ca. 2 h). The reaction mixture was then purified directly via preparative TLC (1:1 EtOAc:Hexanes) to deliver thapsivillosin F (52% yield, 1.6 mg) as an amorphous solid.

**1H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-<d>) δ 6.11 (ddddd, J = 8.8, 7.3, 5.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (q, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.65 – 5.62 (m, 1H), 5.59 (dt, J = 7.9, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 14.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dt, J = 14.8, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (dt, J = 8.6, 4.5 Hz, 3H), 2.19 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 2.18 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.94 – 1.89 (m, 9H), 1.68 (dt, J = 14.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H).

**13C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.8, 170.5, 167.7, 165.2, 160.1, 144.3, 138.7, 130.8, 127.9, 115.4, 85.3, 79.7, 79.3, 78.9, 66.6, 51.5, 39.0, 32.4, 27.7, 22.9, 22.0, 20.9, 20.6, 16.6, 16.0, 13.3.

**HRMS** (ESI) m/z: calculated for C₃₀H₃₆O₁₀ [M+H]⁺ 521.2381 found 521.2387.

**Experimental:** To a culture tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added KMnO₄ (20 mg, 0.124 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) followed by 1.55 mL of benzene. The solution was heated to 85 °C before hexanoic acid (0.285 mL, 2.065 mmol, 35 equiv.) and hexanoic anhydride (114 mg, 0.531 mmol, 9 equiv.) were sequentially added. The solution was stirred for 30 min before compound 8 (30 mg, 0.0590 mmol) was added as a solution in benzene (0.4 mL) via syringe dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 20 hours before it was cooled to room temperature. The black reaction mixture was passed through a column of basic alumina (column washed with EtOAc). The resulting organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (4x), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and...
concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via silica gel chromatography (1:5 EtOAc:Hexanes) to yield hexanoate containing some hexanoic acid. This residue was diluted with 1:5 EtOAc:Hexanes and washed further with saturated NaHCO₃ (4x). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford hexanoate 9 (22 mg, 60%) as a yellow oil.

**Physical State:** yellow oil

**¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.07 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dd, J = 5.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (s, 1H), 2.81 (dd, J = 15.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.44 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.26 (td, J = 7.4, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 1.88 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 1.65 (dt, J = 14.9, 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 10H), 0.08 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 7H).

**¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.9, 172.7, 172.3, 170.4, 157.8, 150.3, 138.8, 123.9, 82.4, 76.2, 72.8, 69.6, 67.6, 54.3, 42.2, 36.8, 34.0, 31.3, 25.9, 24.6, 22.5, 22.4, 21.5, 18.3, 14.0, 13.9, 8.9, -5.3, -5.3.

**HRMS (ESI) m/z:** calculated for C₃₃H₅₅O₉Si [M+H]^+ 623.3610, found 623.3609

**Experimental:** Compound 9 (22 mg, 0.0353 mmol) was dissolved in THF (0.35 mL, 0.1 M). The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C before TBAF (1M sln in THF)/AcOH (2:1 v/v, 0.353 mL/0.176 mL, 10 equiv.) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C until TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc and washed with H₂O. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via column chromatography (1:1 EtOAc:Hexanes) to afford 10 (85%, 15 mg) as an amorphous solid.

**Physical State:** amorphous solid

**¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.02 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J = 15.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dd, J = 15.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (ddd, J = 8.0, 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (td, J = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 1.88 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 1.71 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 6H), 1.32 (q, J = 3.6 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.85 (m, 3H).

**¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.9, 172.7, 172.4, 170.5, 157.6, 149.8, 139.1, 124.0, 82.2, 76.5, 72.9, 69.3, 67.6, 54.1, 42.4, 36.7, 34.0, 31.3, 25.0, 24.6, 22.5, 22.4, 21.8, 18.3, 14.0, 13.9, 8.9.
**HRMS (ESI) m/z:** calculated for C_{27}H_{41}O_{9} [M+H]^+ 509.2745, found 509.2742

**Experimental:** Compound 10 (12 mg, 0.0236 mmol) was dissolved in tBuOH/H_{2}O/Acetone (1:1:1 0.24 mL, 0.1 M). Citric acid (9.1 mg, 0.0471 mmol, 2 equiv.) and NMO (5.5 mg, 0.0471 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added as solids sequentially. OsO_{4} (0.1 M solution in H_{2}O, 0.6 mg, 0.1 equiv.) was added via syringe. The solution was stirred at 50 °C for 4.5 hours (note: starting material and product coelute on TLC. Anisaldehyde shows SM to be brown while the product is green). The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with H_{2}O. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2x). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_{2}SO_{4}, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (1:1 EtOAc:Hexanes) to afford tetraol 11 (8 mg, 60%) as an amorphous solid.

**Physical State:** amorphous solid

**1H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 5.40 (dd, J = 5.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 5.18 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.48 – 4.28 (m, 2H), 4.10 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd, J = 11.6, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, J = 11.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dt, J = 14.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (td, J = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (td, J = 7.4, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.96 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 3H), 1.66 (s, 4H), 1.63 – 1.58 (m, 3H), 1.30 (dt, J = 6.2, 2.1 Hz, 4H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.80 (m, 3H).

**13C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl_{3}) δ 203.3, 172.7, 171.7, 170.7, 167.0, 142.1, 83.4, 77.7, 77.2, 71.9, 71.5, 69.1, 67.6, 52.6, 36.6, 36.4, 34.1, 31.3, 24.7, 23.1, 22.7, 22.4, 22.2, 18.0, 14.1, 13.8, 9.4.

**HRMS (ESI) m/z:** calculated for C_{27}H_{43}O_{11} [M+H]^+ 543.2807, found 543.2809

**Experimental:** To a CH_{2}Cl_{2} solution (0.2 mL) containing tetraol 11 (5 mg, 0.0092 mmol) was added DIPEA (24 mg, 0.184 mmol, 20 equiv.). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C before a premixed solution of PySO_{3} (30 mg, 0.184 mmol, 20 equiv.) and pyridine (22, 0.276 mmol, 30 equiv.) in DMSO (0.4 mL) was added dropwise over 16 min. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with 1:4 EtOAc:Hexanes. Then, it was sequentially washed with saturated NaHCO_{3}, 1M HCl, and saturated NaHCO_{3}. The
organic layer was dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (1:2 EtOAc:Hexanes) to afford lactone 12 (3.5 mg, 70%) as an amorphous solid.

**Physical State:** amorphous solid

$^1$H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-$d$) $\delta$ 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.67 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.44 (s, 1H), 3.21 (dd, $J = 14.8, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 1H), 2.39 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.31 – 2.25 (m, 3H), 2.00 (dd, $J = 2.4, 1.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 1.66 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.36 – 1.29 (m, 4H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 201.4, 174.5, 173.0, 172.5, 170.7, 156.1, 142.4, 83.8, 79.2, 78.7, 77.9, 73.3, 66.2, 51.9, 38.9, 36.7, 33.9, 31.3, 24.5, 22.9, 22.6, 22.4, 18.1, 16.4, 14.0, 13.8, 10.4.

**HRMS (ESI) m/z:** calculated for C$_{27}$H$_{39}$O$_{11}$ [M+H]$^+$ 539.2487, found 539.2485

**Experimental:** To lactone 12 (2 mg, 0.0037 mmol) in Et$_2$O (0.2 mL) was added Zn(BH$_4$)$_2$ (0.5 M Et$_2$O solution, 0.2 mL) dropwise at – 20 °C. The resulting solution was stirred at that temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (1 mL) and ice water was added dropwise. The aqueous layer was extracted EtOAc (2x). The combined organic layers were dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (1:2 EtOAc:Hexanes) to afford intermediate alcohol (1.7 mg, 84%) as an amorphous solid.

To the alcohol was added neat angelic anhydride (ca. 15 mg) and NaHCO$_3$ (10 mg). The resulting mixture was heated to 80 °C for 16 hours. The resulting mixture was purified directly via preparative TLC (1:2 EtOAc:Hex) to afford thapsigarcin (60%, 1.1 mg) as a white film.

**Physical State:** white film

$^1$H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-$d$) $\delta$ 6.11 – 6.00 (m, 1H), 5.71 (s, 1H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.61 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.50 (t, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 2.93 (dd, $J = 14.9, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 (dd, $J = 14.8, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.24 (m, 4H), 2.22 (s, 1H), 2.18 (s, 1H), 2.00 (dq, $J = 7.3, 1.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.93 – 1.83 (m, 9H), 1.63 (dt, $J = 12.2, 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.38 – 1.27 (m, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.89 (q, $J = 4.0, 3.1$ Hz, 3H).
**Experimental:** Compound 7 (100 mg, 0.228 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2.28 mL) before (S)-(+)2-methylbutyric anhydride (55 mg, 1.3 equiv., 0.297 mmol) and DMAP (22.3 mg, 0.8 equiv.) were added sequentially. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc and washed with saturated NH₄Cl. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc:Hexanes → 1:3 EtOAc:Hexanes) to yield compound 14 (113 mg, 95%) as a yellow oil. This compound was carried forward to thapsivillosin C with procedures analogous to those implemented for thapsigarcin.

**Physical State:** yellow oil.

**1H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.03 (s, 1H), 5.87 (dd, J = 5.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.00 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.68 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (s, 1H), 2.76 (dd, J = 15.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.52 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.28 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.80 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 3H), 1.73 – 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.40 (dp, J = 14.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 11H), 0.06 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 6H).

**13C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.0, 175.4, 170.4, 161.1, 150.1, 140.5, 124.9, 83.7, 76.0, 69.4, 67.7, 49.2, 42.6, 41.5, 37.0, 26.5, 25.9, 24.5, 22.4, 20.1, 18.3, 16.5, 11.8, 8.8, -5.3, -5.4.

**HRMS** (ESI) m/z: calculated for C₃₂H₄₆O₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 645.2898, found 645.2881.

**Physical State:** white film.
**1H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-\(d\)) \(\delta\) 6.11 (qd, \(J = 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 5.71 (s, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.61 (t, \(J = 3.8\) Hz, 1H), 5.53 – 5.49 (m, 1H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 2.97 (dd, \(J = 14.8, 3.6\) Hz, 1H), 2.42 – 2.26 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 1H), 2.00 (dd, \(J = 7.3, 1.6\) Hz, 3H), 1.92 (q, \(J = 1.5\) Hz, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.89 – 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.70 (dt, \(J = 14.2, 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.35 – 1.23 (m, 5H), 1.15 (dd, \(J = 7.1, 2.7\) Hz, 3H), 0.94 – 0.84 (m, 6H).

**13C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 175.3, 174.8, 172.6, 170.6, 167.2, 142.6, 138.9, 129.8, 127.6, 84.2, 84.1, 79.0, 78.7, 77.9, 76.9, 66.3, 58.0, 41.5, 38.6, 34.4, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 26.3, 25.0, 23.0, 22.8, 22.7, 20.74, 16.55, 16.46, 16.0, 14.2, 13.2, 11.8.

**HRMS** (ESI) \(m/z\): calculated for C\(_{35}\)H\(_{52}\)O\(_{12}\)Na [M+Na]\(^+\) 687.3351, found 687.3353

**Preparation of C3 analogs:**

Compound 17, 18, 19, 20 were prepared according to the following general procedure. Compound 16 was dissolved in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (0.2 mL/3 mg of 16). DCC (4 eq.), carboxylic acid (4 eq.) and DMAP (2 eq.) were added sequentially to the reaction mixture. Upon completion of the reaction determined by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was purified directly via preparative TLC (1:2 EtOAc:Hexanes) to afford the corresponding C3 analog.

**Yield:** (from 2 mg of 16, 85% yield, 2 mg)

**Physical State:** amorphous solid.

**1H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-\(d\)) \(\delta\) 7.94 – 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dt, \(J = 4.9, 1.1\) Hz, 1H), 7.15 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 5.78 (s, 1H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.65 – 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.57 (t, \(J = 3.2\) Hz, 1H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 2.97 (dd, \(J = 15.1, 3.7\) Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 1H), 2.40 (dd, \(J = 14.8, 4.1\) Hz, 1H), 2.36 – 2.24 (m, 5H), 1.96 – 1.92 (m, 5H), 1.90 (d, \(J = 1.1\) Hz, 3H), 1.67 (dd, \(J = 18.1, 10.7\) Hz, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.41 – 1.23 (m, 8H), 1.14 (dq, \(J = 22.7, 11.2, 10.6\) Hz, 2H), 0.99 – 0.93 (m, 3H), 0.87 (t, \(J = 6.8\) Hz, 4H).

**13C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 174.9, 172.6, 172.4, 170.6, 161.5, 142.2, 134.1, 133.3, 132.9, 130.6, 128.0, 85.3, 84.2, 78.9, 78.8, 77.6, 77.5, 76.8, 66.2, 58.3, 38.6, 36.7, 34.4, 33.9, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 25.70, 25.02, 24.98, 23.0, 22.8, 22.7, 18.2, 16.5, 14.2, 13.9, 13.2.

**HRMS** (ESI) \(m/z\): calculated for C\(_{34}\)H\(_{46}\)O\(_{12}\)SNa [M+Na]\(^+\) 701.2602, found 701.2622
Yield: (from 2 mg of 16, 85% yield, 2 mg)

Physical State: amorphous solid.

$^1$H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-$d$) $\delta$ 7.40 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.63 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.56 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 2.99 (dd, $J = 14.9$, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 1H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 2.44 – 2.11 (m, 6H), 1.91 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 9H), 1.75 – 1.54 (m, 11H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.40 – 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.19 – 1.05 (m, 3H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 175.1, 172.6, 172.5, 170.7, 161.9, 147.1, 142.2, 132.0, 130.6, 126.2, 84.8, 84.4, 78.9, 78.8, 77.7, 76.9, 66.3, 58.2, 49.5, 38.5, 36.7, 34.4, 34.0, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 25.7, 25.04, 25.00, 22.98, 22.8, 22.7, 18.2, 16.5, 16.2, 14.2, 13.9, 13.2.

HRMS (ESI) $m/z$: calculated for C$_{35}$H$_{48}$O$_{12}$SNa [M+Na]$^+$ 715.2775, found 715.2759

Yield: (from 3 mg of 16, 82% yield, 2.8 mg)

Physical State: amorphous solid.

$^1$H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-$d$) $\delta$ 5.65 (q, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.64 – 5.62 (m, 1H), 5.61 (t, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, $J = 4.0$, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (s, 1H), 2.93 (dd, $J = 14.8$, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (s, 1H), 2.46 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.28 (dddt, $J = 15.5$, 14.3, 8.4, 6.8 Hz, 5H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 1.84 (dt, $J = 2.6$, 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.76 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.33 – 1.23 (m, 11H), 1.18 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 0.95 (td, $J = 7.4$, 2.7 Hz, 6H), 0.87 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 176.0, 174.9, 172.6, 172.5, 170.6, 142.3, 129.7, 84.3, 84.1, 78.9, 78.7, 77.8, 66.2, 57.9, 41.2, 38.5, 36.7, 34.4, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 26.8, 25.0, 22.9, 22.8, 22.7, 18.2, 16.8, 16.49, 14.22, 13.85, 13.0, 11.7.

HRMS (ESI) $m/z$: calculated for C$_{34}$H$_{52}$O$_{12}$Na [M+Na]$^+$ 675.3364, found 675.3351
Yield: (from 2 mg of 16, 80% yield, 1.8 mg)

Physical State: amorphous solid.

$^1$H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-$d$) $\delta$ 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.63 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.48 (dd, $J = 3.9$, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (s, 1H), 2.94 (dd, $J = 14.8$, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (s, 1H), 2.44 (dd, $J = 14.8$, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.23 (m, 6H), 2.16 (dq, $J = 13.6$, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (dd, $J = 10.7$, 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 1.88 (dt, $J = 2.6$, 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.72 (dt, $J = 13.5$, 3.9 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.42 – 1.32 (m, 10H), 1.21 – 1.09 (m, 3H), 1.01 (dd, $J = 6.6$, 3.6 Hz, 6H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 174.9, 172.6, 172.5, 172.4, 170.5, 142.3, 129.8, 84.3, 84.2, 78.9, 78.8, 77.9, 76.9, 66.2, 58.0, 49.4, 43.5, 38.5, 36.7, 34.4, 34.1, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 25.9, 25.8, 25.1, 25.0, 22.85, 22.75, 22.66, 22.6, 22.5, 18.2, 16.5, 14.2, 13.9, 13.1.

HRMS (ESI) $m/z$: calculated for C$_{34}$H$_{52}$O$_{12}$Na [M+Na]$^+$ 675.3351, found 675.3354

Figure S-1. X-ray structure of S1
Me
O

Me

Me

Me

Me

O

H

OAc

Me

Me

OH

TBSO

9

(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
(in CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
11
(In CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
20
thapsigargin

13

(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
thapsivillosin C

(in CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
thapsivillosin C

(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
(In CDCl$_3$, 151 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 600 MHz)
(In CDCl₃, 151 MHz)
SERCA inhibition experiments

SERCA inhibition assay

Inhibition of SERCA results in a slow and steady increase of cytosolic Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]\) due to leakage of calcium ions from the endoplasmatic reticulum. This disturbance of intracellular calcium homeostasis can be quantified using cell-permeable, calcium-sensitive fluorogenic dyes like Fura-2 or Calcium 6 (1). In the present work, increase in fluorescence of FLUO-4 NW (ThermoFisher Scientific) in HeLa cells after addition of thapsigargin and its exemplified analogues, respectively, was quantified on the FLIPR-Tetra platform (Molecular Devices) according to the manufacturer’s instructions (2). The potency of thapsigargin and the exemplified analogues in eliciting this response is used as a proxy for their potency as SERCA inhibitors.

Briefly, HeLa cells were seeded at a density of 25,000 cells/well (cell culture medium MEM with 10% FBS, 100 ul per well) in 96-well plates and incubated overnight at 37°C in humidified air with 5% CO\(_2\). In preparation for the assay, cells were incubated with FLUO-4 NW as per the manufacturer’s instructions (30 min at 37°C in humidified air with 5% CO\(_2\) followed by 30 min at room temperature).

Test compounds were prepared in 100% DMSO and diluted with assay buffer (HBSS, 20 mM HEPES) to 6X final concentration. For each compound, 10-point titrations covering an in-assay range of 10 uM – 38 pM were generated. At t=0, 20 ul of 6X test compound stocks were added to HeLa cells loaded with FLUO-4 NW in 100 ul assay buffer and increase in fluorescence was recorded on the FLIPR-Tetra platform over 300 seconds for each well (excitation LED 470-495 nm, emission filter 515-575 nm). For each compound, signal maxima for 10-point titrations were fitted to a log agonist vs response curve model (GraphPad Prism) after normalizing effect of the test compounds to the signal maxima observed for the positive control 10 mM thapsigargin (=100% inhibition) and the background buffer control (HBSS + 20 mM HEPES, 0.2% DMSO) over the total measurement time. Relative EC50 defined as the concentration of test compound producing a maximum fluorescence increase midway between the fitted top and bottom was calculated for each compound and is reported as IC50 for inhibition of SERCA. Results represent average +/- standard deviation of three independent determinations run in duplicate on individual plates. All experiments were performed at HD Biosciences La Jolla, San Diego, CA.

(2) https://mdc.custhelp.com/euf/assets/content/product_insert_R8194_5024582-FLIPR%20Calcium%20Evaluation%20Kit%20Product%20Insert_C.pdf
Results from individual SERCA assay runs:
Run #1

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<th>Conc [M]</th>
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<th>Cpd 15</th>
<th>Cpd 17</th>
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IC50: 30.6 nM  IC50: 245.7 nM  IC50: 81.3 nM  IC50: 220.3 nM  IC50: 73.4 nM  IC50: 42.7 nM  IC50: 65.2 nM  IC50: 435.7 nM
Run #2

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IC50: 28.5 nM  IC50: 203.9 nM  IC50: 73.0 nM  IC50: 220 nM  IC50: 71.5 nM  IC50: 30.2 nM  IC50: 57.7 nM  IC50: 310.5 nM

*) Censored value
Run #3

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IC50: 50.7 nM  IC50: 268.3 nM  IC50: 89.9 nM  IC50: 298.3 nM  IC50: 116.7 nM  IC50: 118.9 nM  IC50: 103.7 nM  IC50: 576.0 nM