



Supporting Information

for

Synthesis of unnatural α -amino esters using ethyl nitroacetate and condensation or cycloaddition reactions

Glwadys Gagnet, Vincent Hervin, Eloi P. Coutant, Sarah Desmons, Racha Baatallah, Victor Monnot and Yves L. Janin

Beilstein J. Org. Chem. **2018**, *14*, 2846–2852. doi:10.3762/bjoc.14.263

Experimental and copies of spectra

Experimental

The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer at 400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm with respect to TMS and cross-coupling constants (J) are given in hertz. Column chromatography was performed either on Merck silica gel 60 (0.035–0.070 mm) or neutral alumina using a solvent pump and an automated collecting system driven by a UV detector set to 254 nm unless required otherwise. Sample deposition was carried out by absorption of the mixture to be purified on a small amount of the solid phase followed by its deposition on the top of the column. The low resolution mass spectra were obtained on an Agilent 1200 series LC/MSD system using an Agilent Jet-Stream atmospheric electrospray ionization system and the high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained using a Waters Micromass Q-TOF with an electrospray ion source.

Preparation of ethyl α -nitroesters **6 via dimethylacetals **5** or directly from aldehydes **3**, general methods:** Step i: preparation of dimethylacetals **5**. The corresponding aldehyde **3** (0.044 mol) and trimethyl orthoformate (5.8 mL, 0.053 mol) were dissolved in methanol (7.3 mL, 0.24 mol, dried over 3 Å MS). To this was added DOWEX 50WX8-100 ion-exchange resin (0.2 g) and the solution was stirred overnight under a calcium chloride-protected atmosphere. The resin was then removed by filtration, washed with dry methanol and the filtrate concentrated to dryness (no lower than 30 mbar) to yield the corresponding and often volatile acetals **5** (usually not fully stable in CDCl_3). Step iii: condensation with ethyl nitroacetate (**4**). In order to remove eventual traces of water, prior to this reaction, ethyl nitroacetate (5.7 g, 0.042 mol) was stirred in acetic anhydride (5 mL, 0.053 mol) for 15 minutes under a calcium chloride-protected atmosphere. To this solution was added the crude acetal **5** dissolved in acetic anhydride (5.1 mL, 0.053 mol) and the solution was heated at the temperatures and times indicated below while allowing the resulting lower boiling methyl acetate to distil off. This was then thoroughly concentrated to dryness to yield the crude 3-aryl-2-nitroacrylates **2**. Step iv: reduction with sodium borohydride. The crude acrylate was dispersed/dissolved in isopropanol (100 mL, dried over 4 Å MS). To this was added portion-wise sodium borohydride (2 g, 0.053 mol) and the suspension was heated to reflux for a maximum of one minute before allowing it to cool back to room temperature. Acetic acid was then cautiously added (3.3 mL, 0.053 mol) and the isopropanol was removed under vacuum. The crude residue was dispersed in water (100 mL) and 10% hydrochloric acid (5.7 mL, 0.057 mol) was added to help the hydrolysis of half-reacted boron hydrides. The resulting solution was extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was then purified as described in each case below to yield the corresponding α -nitroesters **6**.

Alternative for the preparation of furan-bearing 2-nitroacrylates **2** via step ii from aldehydes **3** and ethyl nitroacetate (**4**): As based on the described procedure [1], 4 Å MS (32 g) was dispersed in

toluene (120 mL) and this was extensively degassed by bubbling a stream of argon into the solution. The considered furan-bearing aldehydes (0.0416 mol) and ethyl nitroacetate (5.54 g, 0.0416 mol) were added followed by piperidine (0.35 g, 0.0041 mol) and this was heated to reflux under an inert atmosphere for the times described below. The suspension was cooled, filtered, the solid washed with toluene and concentrated to dryness (see below for the specific purification of compound **2n**) before undertaking a reduction using sodium borohydride in refluxing isopropanol as described above. Alternatively for the reduction step, the suspension was cooled, filtered and the solid washed with dry ethanol (150 mL). To this solution, sodium cyanoborohydride (2.51 g, 0.0416 mol) was added and this was stirred overnight under a calcium chloride-protected atmosphere. This was diluted in water made acid with 1 N hydrochloric acid (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, concentrated to dryness and the residue purified as described below. In the specific case of compound **2n**, a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane/dichloromethane 1:1) led to the isolation of the pure compound as colorless oil (which slowly darkened over weeks) containing a 2:3 mixture of isomers (11.7 g, 53%). Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-nitroacrylate (**2n**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, minor isomer): 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 6.63 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.7 Hz), 4.49 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.42 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, major isomer): 7.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.36 (s, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 6.57 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.7 Hz), 4.37 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.36 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

Ethyl 2-nitro-3-phenylpropanoate (6a): Obtained as an oil (3.18 g, 35% from (dimethoxymethyl)benzene) after heating at 160 °C for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.33 (m, 3H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 5.35 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.9, 9.4 Hz), 4.30 (m, 2H), 3.58 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.4, 14.6 Hz), 3.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.9, 14.6 Hz), 1.29 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 164.0, 134.1, 129.0, 128.9, 127.8, 89.2, 63.1, 36.3, 13.8. Similar to reported data [2,3].

Ethyl 3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6b): Obtained as an oil (6.12 g, 53% from 2-methoxybenzaldehyde) after heating at 150 °C for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5 to 9/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 5.57 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 9.1 Hz), 4.28 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.55 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 14.1 Hz), 3.51 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.1, 14.1 Hz), 1.28 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 164.5, 157.4, 131.3, 129.3, 122.2, 120.8, 110.3, 87.1, 62.8, 55.3, 32.3, 13.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₅Na: 276.0848, found, 276.0831.

Ethyl 3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6c): Obtained as an oil (2.34 g, 21% from 3-methoxybenzaldehyde) after heating at 150 °C for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5 to 9/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.25 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 6.81 (m, 3H), 5.35 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 9.3 Hz), 4.31 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.56 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.3, 14.7 Hz), 3.47 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 14.7 Hz), 1.31 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C

NMR (CDCl₃): 164.5, 157.4, 131.3, 129.3, 122.2, 120.8, 110.3, 87.1, 62.8, 55.3, 32.3, 13.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₅Na: 276.0848, found, 276.0831.

Ethyl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6d): Obtained as an oil (6.95 g, 55% from 4-methoxybenzaldehyde) after heating at 150 °C for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5 to 9/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.86 (m, 2H), 5.31 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.9, 9.5 Hz), 4.30 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.5, 14.6 Hz), 3.44 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.9, 14.6 Hz), 1.31 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 164.1, 159.2, 130.0, 126.0, 114.4, 89.4, 63.1, 55.2, 35.5, 13.9. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₅Na: 276.0848, found, 276.0840.

Ethyl 3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6e): Obtained as an yellow solid (4.08 g, 51% from 4-benzyloxybenzaldehyde) after heating at 150 °C for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 92/8 to 9/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.46-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 5.31 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.0, 9.3 Hz), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.30 (m, 2H), 3.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.3, 14.6 Hz), 3.44 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.0, 14.6 Hz), 1.30 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 164.1, 158.4, 136.8, 130.0, 128.6, 128.4, 128.0, 127.4, 126.3, 115.3, 89.4, 70.1, 63.1, 35.5, 13.9. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₁₉NO₅Na: 352.1161, found, 352.1150.

Ethyl 2-nitro-3-*m*-tolylpropanoate (6f): Obtained as an oil (1.05 g, 16% from 3-methylbenzaldehyde) after heating at 160 °C for 8 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1 to 1/6) and (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 97/3). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 5.33 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 9.4 Hz), 4.30 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.4, 14.6 Hz), 3.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 14.6 Hz), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 164.1, 138.7, 130.0, 129.6, 128.8, 128.5, 125.8, 89.2, 63.1, 36.2, 21.3, 13.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₂H₁₄NO₄: 236.0923, found, 236.0983.

Ethyl 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6g): Obtained as an oil (0.73 g, 6% from 2-fluorobenzaldehyde) after heating at 190 °C for 8 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5) and (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 5.45 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.6, 8.9 Hz), 4.31 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.58 (m, 2H), 1.31 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.9, 161.2 (246 Hz), 131.5 (4 Hz), 129.9 (8 Hz), 124.6 (4 Hz), 121.1 (15 Hz), 115.6 (21 Hz), 87.3, 63.2, 30.4 (2 Hz), 13.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₁H₁₁FNO₄: 240.0672, found, 240.0675.

Ethyl 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6h): Obtained as an oil (0.11 g, 0.9% from 3-fluorobenzaldehyde) after heating at 180 °C for 8 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5) and (cyclohexane – dichloromethane from 2/1 to 1/1). Note: compound **6h** is pretty much invisible upon UV detection on TLC. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.98 (m, 3H), 5.34 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 9.4 Hz), 4.32 (m, 2H), 3.58

(dd, 1H, $J = 9.3, 14.6$ Hz), 3.50 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.8, 14.6$ Hz), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.8, 162.9 (248 Hz), 136.5 (7 Hz), 130.6 (9 Hz), 124.6 (3 Hz), 116.0 (21 Hz), 114.9 (21 Hz), 88.8, 63.3, 35.9, 13.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M-H}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{FNO}_4$: 240.0672, found, 240.0675.

Ethyl 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-nitropropanoate (6i): Obtained as an oil (2.72 g, 13% from 4-fluorobenzaldehyde) after heating at 150 °C for 4 hours and then 160 °C for another 4 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 9/1) and (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.02 (m, 2H), 5.32 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.7, 9.4$ Hz), 4.30 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.4, 14.7$ Hz), 3.47 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.7, 14.7$ Hz), 1.31 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.8, 162.3 (247 Hz), 130.6 (8 Hz), 129.8 (3 Hz), 115.9 (21 Hz), 89.1, 63.2, 35.5, 13.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M-H}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{FNO}_4$: 240.0672, found, 240.0645.

Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6n): Obtained as an oil either via step ii (3.76 g, 38% from furfural) after heating at reflux for 3 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – methanol 99/1) or via step iii (6.03 g, 27%) after heating at 140 °C for 3h30 in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane ethyl acetate 95:5) and (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 3/2 to 1/1) or via step ii (4.26 g, 48% from furfural) after heating at reflux for 5h30 in the course of the condensation step, a reduction using sodium cyanoborohydride and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 3/2). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.36 (m, 1H), 6.32 (m, 1H), 6.19 (m, 1H), 5.44 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 9.3$ Hz), 4.32 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 3.66 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.3, 15.7$ Hz), 3.54 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 15.7$ Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.7, 147.8, 142.6, 110.4, 86.3, 63.3, 29.2, 13.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M+Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_5\text{Na}$: 236.0535, found, 236.0522.

Ethyl 3-(furan-3-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6o): Obtained as an oil via step ii (0.74 g, 34% from furan-3-carbaldehyde) after heating at reflux for 4 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5 to 9/1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.34 (m, 1H), 6.30 (m, 1H), 5.26 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 9.4$ Hz), 4.32 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.39 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.4, 15.2$ Hz), 3.32 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.4, 15.2$ Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.9, 143.6, 140.8, 117.7, 110.4, 88.3, 63.2, 26.1, 13.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M+Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_5\text{Na}$, 236.0559, found, 236.0567.

Ethyl 3-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6p): Obtained as an oil via step iii (3.44 g, 60% from 5-methylfurfural) after heating at 140 °C for 2 hours in the course of the condensation step and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 3/2). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 6.02 (d, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 5.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.0, 0.9$ Hz), 6.19 (m, 1H), 5.40 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 9.3$ Hz), 4.30 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.58 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.3, 15.7$ Hz), 3.45 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 15.7$ Hz), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.9, 152.4, 145.9, 109.3, 106.6, 86.7, 63.4, 29.5, 14.0, 13.6. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M+Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_5\text{Na}$: 250.0691, found, 250.0682.

Ethyl 3-(5-ethylfuran-2-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6q): Obtained as an oil via step iii (3.68 g, 39% from 5-ethylfurfural) after heating at 140 °C for 2 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1 to 1/6) and (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 97/3). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 6.05 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 5.88 (m, 1H), 6.19 (m, 1H), 5.42 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.7, 9.1 Hz), 4.31 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 3.61 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.1, 15.7 Hz), 3.48 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.7, 15.7 Hz), 2.60 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.21 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.5 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.8, 157.9, 145.7, 108.9, 104.8, 86.5, 63.2, 29.3, 21.3, 13.8, 12.0. HRMS (*m/z*): [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₁H₁₄NO₅: 240.0872, found, 240.0857.

Ethyl 3-(4,5-dimethylfuran-2-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6r): Obtained as an oil via step ii (2.64 g, 46% from 4,5-dimethylfuran-2-carbaldehyde) after heating at reflux for 9 hours in the course of the condensation step, a reduction using sodium cyanoborohydride and a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 5.93 (s, 1H), 5.40 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.4 and 9.4 Hz), 4.31 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.4), 3.55 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.4 and 15.6 Hz), 3.42 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.4 and 15.6 Hz), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.32 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.4 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.8, 147.4, 144.5, 114.8, 111.6, 86.6, 63.2, 29.3, 13.8, 11.2, 9.7. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₅NO₅Na: 264.0848, found, 236.0522.

Ethyl 2-nitro-3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (6s): Obtained as an oil via step iii (3.43 g, 33% from thiophene-2-carbaldehyde) after heating at 140 °C for 4 hours in the course of the condensation step and two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 3/2) and (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 97/3 to 95/5). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.3, 5.1 Hz), 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.92 (m, 1H), 5.35 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.6, 9.2 Hz), 4.32 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.83 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.2, 15.4 Hz), 3.70 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.6, 15.4 Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.6, 135.5, 127.3, 125.5, 88.9, 63.3, 30.5, 13.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₉H₈NO₄: 228.0331, found, 228.0348.

General procedure for the reduction of the substituted nitroesters: The considered nitroester **6** (0.023 mol) was dissolved in ethanol (75 mL) and 37% hydrochloric acid (29 mL, 0.34 mol) and cooled to 0 °C. Powdered zinc (9.05 g, 0.13 mol, less than 10 μm in size) was added portion wise. The mixture was left to stir overnight, part of the ethanol was removed under vacuum and the residue was dispersed in water and ethyl acetate. Then, the suspension was made basic with 22% ammonia, extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over sodium carbonate and concentrated to dryness to yield the α-amino esters which were in some cases further purified as described below. Note: these oily α-amino esters are not very stable, and unless the corresponding hydrochloride is made (by adding 4 N HCl in dioxane and concentration to dryness), many of them will slowly dimerize into the corresponding solid piperazine-2,5-diones even when stored at -20 °C.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (1b): Obtained as an oil (5.16 g, 90%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.92 (m, 2H), 4.19 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.81

(dd, 1H, $J = 5.8, 8.1$ Hz), 3.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.8, 13.3$ Hz), 2.84 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.1, 13.3$ Hz), 1.51 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.4, 157.8, 131.2, 128.1, 125.9, 120.4, 110.4, 60.7, 55.2, 54.5, 36.3, 14.1. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$: 224.1287, found, 224.1218.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (1c): Obtained as an oil (0.81 g, 92%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.23 (t, 1H, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 6.77-6.82 (m, 3H), 4.19 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.73 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.2, 7.9$ Hz), 3.08 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.2, 13.5$ Hz), 2.84 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.9, 13.5$ Hz), 1.51 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.9, 159.7, 138.9, 129.5, 121.6, 115.0, 112.2, 60.9, 55.8, 55.1, 41.2, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$: 224.1287, found, 224.1260.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (1d): Obtained as an oil (4.2 g, 95%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 4.19 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.68 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 7.7$ Hz), 3.03 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 13.7$ Hz), 2.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.7, 13.7$ Hz), 1.48 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.1, 158.5, 130.3, 129.3, 114.0, 60.8, 56.0, 55.2, 40.2, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$: 224.1287, found, 224.1238.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)propanoate (1e): Obtained as an oil (2.65 g, 67%) after a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – ethanol 96/4). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.46-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.18 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.68 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 7.8$ Hz), 3.04 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 13.7$ Hz), 2.84 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8, 13.7$ Hz), 1.47 (s, 2H), 1.27 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.1, 157.8, 133.1, 130.3, 130.0, 129.6, 128.6, 127.9, 127.4, 114.9, 70.0, 60.8, 56.0, 40.3, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_3$: 300.1600, found, 300.1591.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-*m*-tolylpropanoate (1f): Obtained as an oil (0.73 g, 80%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.02 (m, 3H), 4.19 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.72 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.0, 5.2$ Hz), 3.07 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 5.2$ Hz), 2.84 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 8.0$ Hz), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 2H), 1.27 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.1, 138.1, 137.2, 130.1, 128.4, 127.5, 126.3, 60.9, 55.9, 41.1, 21.3, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2$: 208.1338, found, 208.1334.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(2-fluorophenyl)propanoate (1g): Obtained as an oil (0.34 g, 94%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 4.17 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.76 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.9, 5.9$ Hz), 3.11 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 5.9$ Hz), 2.93 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 7.9$ Hz), 1.24 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.9, 161.4 (245 Hz), 131.6 (5 Hz), 128.6 (8 Hz), 124.5 (16 Hz), 124.0 (4 Hz), 115.3 (22 Hz), 61.0, 54.8, 34.8, 13.9. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{FNO}_2$: 212.1087, found, 212.1089.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propanoate (1i): Obtained as an oil (1.95 g, 94%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.18 (m, 3H), 7.01 (m, 1H), 4.17 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.68 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 7.6$ Hz), 3.04 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.5, 13.6$ Hz), 2.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.6, 13.6$ Hz), 1.48 (s, 2H), 1.25 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.9, 161.8 (243 Hz), 132.0 (3 Hz), 130.7 (8 Hz), 115.3 (21 Hz), 61.0, 55.9, 40.2, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{FNO}_2$: 212.1087, found, 212.1069.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-2-yl)propanoate (1n): Obtained as an oil (4.84 g, 94%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.34 (dd, 1H, $J = 0.8, 1.9$ Hz), 6.30 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.9, 3.2$ Hz), 6.12 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.80 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.3, 5.2$ Hz), 3.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 5.2$ Hz), 2.99 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 7.3$ Hz), 1.59 (s, 2H),

1.28 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.6, 151.5, 141.8, 110.3, 107.5, 61.0, 53.8, 33.5, 14.1. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_3$, 184.0974, found, 184.0955.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-3-yl)propanoate (1o): Obtained as an oil (1.4 g, 88%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 6.28 (m, 1H), 4.20 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 3.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.0, 5.3$ Hz), 2.90 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.3, 5.3$ Hz), 2.79 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.3, 7.0$ Hz), 1.57 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.0, 143.1, 140.4, 120.0, 111.1, 60.9, 54.7, 30.2, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_3$, 184.0974, found, 184.0951.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)propanoate (1p): Obtained as an oil (1.26 g, 75%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 5.97 (d, 1H, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 5.85 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.9, 0.9$ Hz), 4.24 – 4.14 (m, 2H), 3.72 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz), 3.03 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 5.0$ Hz), 2.91 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 7.3$ Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 2H), 1.27 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.9, 151.5, 149.6, 108.5, 106.2, 61.1, 54.0, 33.8, 14.3, 13.6. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_3$, 198.1130, found, 198.1089.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(5-ethylfuran-2-yl)propanoate (1q): Obtained as an oil (1.83 g, 56%) after a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – ethanol 98/2 to 97/3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 6.00 (d, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 5.87 (d, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.74 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.2, 5.1$ Hz), 3.05 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 5.1$ Hz), 2.94 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.9, 7.2$ Hz), 2.24 (q, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.58 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 1.21 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.7, 157.1, 149.3, 108.1, 104.4, 60.9, 53.8, 33.7, 21.3, 14.2, 12.1. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$, 212.1287, found, 212.1261.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(4,5-dimethylfuran-2-yl)propanoate (1r): Obtained as an oil (1.72 g, 79%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 5.88 (s, 1H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.00 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.8, 14.9$ Hz), 2.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.5, 14.9$ Hz), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.8, 148.1, 146.5, 114.4, 110.9, 60.9, 53.8, 33.6, 14.2, 11.2, 9.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3$, 212.1287, found, 212.1246.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (1s): Obtained as an oil (2.5 g, 58%) after dilution of in ethyl acetate, extraction with 1 N hydrochloric acid and, upon basification of this aqueous phase with 22% ammonia an extraction with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was then washed with brine, dried over sodium carbonate and concentrated to dryness. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.19 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.1, 5.1$ Hz), 6.96 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.3, 5.1$ Hz), 6.88 (m, 1H), 4.21 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.72 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.2, 4.8$ Hz), 3.30 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.7, 4.8$ Hz), 3.17 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.7, 7.2$ Hz), 1.57 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 174.5, 139.0, 126.9, 126.5, 124.5, 61.1, 57.7, 35.1, 14.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$, 200.0745, found, 200.0726.

Preparation of (2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methylene diacetate (7): In a glass tube fitted with a Teflon-covered screwcap, 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (1.10 g, 6.30 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.66 g, 6.44 mmol) and then indium chloride (0.014 g 0.0644 mmol) were added. The tube was stoppered and stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. The resulting gel was dispersed in dichloromethane, this was filtered on a silica gel plug and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to give pure compound **7** as a solid (1.65 g, 94%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.73 (m,

1H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 1H), 2.15 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 168.2, 134.1 (2 Hz), 132.2, 129.7, 128.1 (32 Hz), 127.8, 126.3 (6 Hz), 123.7 (274 Hz), 86.2 (2 Hz), 20.6.

Preparation of (2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methylene bis(2,2-dimethylpropanoate) (8): In a glass tube fitted with a Teflon-covered screwcap, 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (1.0 g, 5.74 mmol), pivalic anhydride (1.09 g, 5.85 mmol) and then indium chloride (0.013 g 0.0574 mmol) were added. The tube was stoppered and heated at 60 °C for 3 hours. The resulting gel was dispersed in dichloromethane, this was filtered on a silica gel plug and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to give pure compound **8** as an oil (1.98 g, 95%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.53 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 18H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 175.7, 134.4 (2 Hz), 132.1, 129.5, 128.2 (32 Hz), 127.7, 126.3 (5 Hz), 123.8 (274 Hz), 86.2 (2 Hz), 38.7, 26.8.

Preparation of ethyl 2-nitro-3-(2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propanoate (6j) via compound 8: In a glass tube fitted with a Teflon-covered screwcap, 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (1.17 g, 6.71 mmol), pivalic anhydride (1.27 g, 6.85 mmol) and then indium(III) chloride (0.015 g, 0.0671 mmol) were added. The tube was stoppered and heated at 60 °C for 3 hours. To this was added ethyl nitroacetate (0.89 g, 6.71 mmol), the tube stoppered and heated at 140 °C for 10 hours. The resulting oil was diluted in isopropanol (20 mL), sodium borohydride (0.30 g, 8.06 mmol) was added, the suspension brought to reflux for 10 seconds and left to cool for 15 minutes. This was cautiously made acid with acetic acid, diluted in water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by two chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 4/1) and (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 9/1) to give compound **6j** as an oil (0.25 g, 13%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 5.39 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 9.0 Hz), 4.31 (m, 2H), 3.76 (m, 2H), 1.30 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.05 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.7, 132.5 (2 Hz), 132.4, 131.7, 128.9 (29 Hz), 128.2, 126.7 (6 Hz), 124.3 (273 Hz), 88.6, 63.3, 31.1, 13.7. HRMS (*m/z*): [M-H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃NO₄, 290.0640, found, 290.0671. *Note:* the indium chloride from the first step was found to be essential for the condensation reaction as the use of purified compound **8** instead did not lead to any reaction.

Preparation of ethyl 2-methyl-2-nitro-3-phenylpropanoate (9): Under argon, compound **6a** (3.84 g, 17.1 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (50 mL, dried over 4 Å MS). To this was added sodium hydride (0.70 g, 17.5 mmol, 60% over mineral oil). At the end of hydrogen evolution, methyl iodide (1.6 mL, 25.79 mmol) was added and this was stirred under an inert atmosphere at 20 °C overnight. The solution was concentrated to dryness, this was dispersed in water and ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness and the residue purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1) to give compound **9** as a 94% pure oil (1.89 g, 46%) as seen from the NMR data which were identical with the reported one [4]. *Note:* the impurity was tentatively identified as (2-nitroethyl)benzene.

Preparation of ethyl 2-amino-2-methyl-3-phenylpropanoate (10): By using the reduction protocol described above for the preparation of compound **1**, compound **10** was obtained from compound **9** as a white solid (1.66 g, 90%) after the addition of a 4 N solution of hydrogen chloride in dioxane and a thorough concentration to dryness. The NMR data were identical with the reported one [4].

Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-methyl-2-nitropropanoate (11): By using the protocol described above for the preparation of compound **9**, compound **11** was obtained as a 91% pure oil (0.6 g, 43%) after a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 2/1 to 1/1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.33 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz), 6.30 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.2, 1.9 Hz), 6.15 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.2, 0.8 Hz), 4.28 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.67 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 3.53 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.29 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 166.9, 147.8, 142.9, 110.8, 109.9, 92.0, 63.2, 35.3, 21.3, 13.9. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ C₁₀H₁₃NO₅Na, 250.0691, found: 250.0702.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-2-yl)-2-methylpropanoate (12): By using the reduction protocol described above for the preparation of compound **1**, compound **12** was obtained from compound **11** as an oil (0.39 g, 75%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.30 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz), 6.28 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.1, 1.9 Hz), 6.09 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.1, 0.8 Hz), 4.16 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.13 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.6 Hz), 2.87 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.6 Hz), 1.76 (s, 2H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.26 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 176.8, 151.6, 142.0, 110.3, 108.2, 61.3, 58.0, 39.5, 26.6, 14.2. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ C₁₀H₁₆NO₃, 198.1130, found: 198.1075.

Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-nitrobutanoate (13): Under an argon atmosphere, compound **2n** (0.5 g, 2.37 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. In another flask, under argon, a 1.9 M 2-methyltetrahydrofuran solution of zinc chloride (3.7 mL, 7.11 mmol) was cooled to 0 °C and a THF solution of methyl lithium (6.7 mL, 10.67 mmol) was injected. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and the resulting whitish solution was then transferred to the solution of compound **2n** described above. After stirring the solution for 2 hours, saturated solution of ammonium chloride was cautiously added followed by ethyl acetate and an excess of ammonium hydroxide. The separated organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 95/5) to give pure compound **13** as an oily 45:55 mixture of diastereoisomers (0.23 g, 43%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, minor isomer): 7.33 (dd, 1H, *J* = 0.8, 1.8 Hz), 6.29 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.3 Hz), 6.16 (m, 1H), 5.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 4.29 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 3.93 (m, 1H), 1.41 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.29 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, major isomer): 7.34 (dd, 1H, *J* = 0.8, 1.8 Hz), 6.30 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.3 Hz), 6.17 (m, 1H), 5.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 4.17 (m, 2H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.19 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz). HRMS (*m/z*): this compound did not ionize.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-2-yl)butanoate (14): By using the reduction protocol described above for the preparation of compounds **1**, compound **14** was obtained from **13** as an oily 45:55 mixture of diastereoisomers (0.52 g, 85%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, minor isomer): 7.33 (dd, 1H, *J* = 0.8, 1.8 Hz), 6.31 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.3 Hz), 6.10 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.60 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.35 Hz), 3.38 (m, 1H), 1.66

(s(br), 2H), 1.28 (m, 3H), 1.28 (m, 3H). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , major isomer): 7.36 (dd, 1H, $J = 0.8, 1.8$ Hz), 6.32 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.8, 3.3$ Hz), 6.12 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.87 (d, 1H, $J = 4.35$ Hz), 3.38 (m, 1H), 1.66 (s(br), 2H), 1.37 (d, 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.28 (m, 3H). HRMS (m/z): HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_3$, 198.1130, found, 198.1131.

Ethyl 5-phenyl-4,5-dihydroisoxazole-3-carboxylate (16): This compound was prepared using a protocol similar as previously reported [5]. In a 100 mL glass tube fitted with a Teflon-covered screw cap, styrene (3.42 g, 32.0 mmol), ethyl nitroacetate (8.74 g, 65.60 mmol) and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO, 0.37 g, 3.20 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (20 mL; dried over 4 Å MS). The tube was stoppered and heated at 80 °C for 100 hours. This was cooled and opened with extra precautions (see note below). The solution was concentrated to dryness and purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – dichloromethane 1/2). The corresponding fraction was heated at 95 °C under a 4 mbar pressure for a while to completely remove traces of unreacted ethyl nitroacetate to yield compound **16** as an oil (5.24 g, 72%) with NMR spectra similar to the previously described one [6]. Note: Upon opening the tube a serious overpressure was observed along with the evolution of plenty of bubbles. The evolving gas was identified by bubbling it into a filtered solution of calcium hydroxide which clouded immediately thus proving it was carbon dioxide. This phenomenon is very much in accord with a previous report focusing on the thermolysis of ethyl nitroacetate to give formonitrile oxide [7]. Since two equivalents of ethyl nitroacetate are used in our preparation of **16**, we suggest that the evolving formonitrile oxide is actually the species responsible for the dehydration of the other equivalent of ethyl nitroacetate into the ethoxy-carbonylformonitrile oxide required to obtain a [2 + 3] cycloaddition. Moreover, we stopped using a closed reactor when running this reaction on a larger scale and it functioned as well in an open flask.

Preparation of ethyl 2-amino-4-phenylbutanoate (18): Compound **16** (0.47 g, 2.14 mmol), ammonium formate (2.7 g, 21.4 mmol) and 10% palladium over charcoal (0.11 g, 0.10 mmol) were heated to reflux in ethanol (50 mL) for one hour. This was filtered, the insoluble washed with a small amount of ethanol and 37% hydrochloric acid (1.6 mL, 13.6 mmol) was added before adding powdered zinc portion wise (0.42 g, 6.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 90 minutes, then the resulting solution was diluted in water, made basic with 22% ammonia and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over sodium carbonate and concentrated to dryness to yield the amino ester **18** as an oil (0.32 g, 72%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.22 (m, 3H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.46 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 7.9$ Hz), 2.76 (m, 2H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 2H), 1.30 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 175.9, 141.3, 128.5, 128.4, 126.0, 60.8, 54.0, 36.5, 32.0, 14.2. NMR data identical with recently reported one [8].

5-Phenyl-4,5-dihydroisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (19): Compound **16** (0.86 g, 3.93 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (2.11 g, 58.98 mmol) were dissolved in cold ethanol (5 mL) and water (5 mL). The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours, diluted in water and made acidic with 1 N hydrochloric acid. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried

over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness to yield acid **19** as a tan powder (0.64 g, 85%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.43 (s(br), 1H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.89 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 11.6 Hz), 3.68 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.6, 17.8 Hz), 3.26 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 17.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.10, 150.7, 139.0, 129.0, 128.9, 125.9, 86.1, 40.6. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₉NO₃, 192.0661, found, 192.0661.

Ethyl (5-phenyl-4,5-dihydroisoxazole-3-carbonyl)glycinate (21a): Under an inert atmosphere, compound **19** (1.70 g, 8.89 mmol), glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride (1.24 g, 8.89 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (3.3 mL, 19.56 mmol) were dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). Then, (1*H*-benzotriazol-1-yloxy)(dimethylamino)-*N,N*-dimethylmethaniminium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU, 3.16 g, 9.78 mmol) was added and the solution stirred overnight at room temperature. Afterward, it was diluted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – ethanol 99/1) to give compound **21a** an oil (1.38 g, 80%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.43-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 5.78 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.9, 11.4 Hz), 4.27 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.16 (m, 2H), 3.68 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.5, 17.9 Hz), 3.28 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.9, 18.0 Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 169.1, 159.8, 153.1, 139.5, 128.9, 128.6, 125.9, 85.0, 61.7, 41.2, 41.0 14.1. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₆N₂O₄Na, 299.1008, found, 299.1010.

Ethyl (5-phenyl-4,5-dihydroisoxazole-3-carbonyl)phenylalaninate (21b): Under an inert atmosphere, compound **19** (1.66 g, 8.68 mmol), phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (1.99 g, 8.68 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (7.8 mL, 46.02 mmol) were dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). Then, TBTU (5.85 g, 18.23 mmol) was added and the solution stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. Afterward, it was diluted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane) to yield the mixture of diastereoisomers **21b** as colorless oil (2.65 g, 83%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.42-7.26 (m, 8H), 7.21-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 5.76 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.9, 11.5 Hz), 4.95 (dt, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 8.2 Hz), 4.21 (m, 2H), 3.65 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.5, 17.9 Hz), 3.24 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 17.9 Hz), 3.20 (m, 2H), 1.26 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 170.8, 159.2, 153.0, 139.6, 135.6, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 127.2, 125.9, 84.9, 61.6, 53.3, 41.0, 38.2, 14.1. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₄Na, 389.1477, found, 389.1480.

Ethyl (2-(hydroxyimino)-4-phenylbutanoyl)glycinate (22a): Compound **21a** (1.21 g, 4.38 mmol), ammonium formate (5.54 g, 87.59 mmol) and 10% palladium over charcoal (0.23 g, 0.22 mmol) were heated to reflux in ethanol (40 mL) for one hour. After filtration, the obtained solution was concentrated to dryness to yield compound **22a** (1.41 g) as colorless oil still containing some amounts of ammonium formate which was used without further purification in the next step.

Ethyl (2-(hydroxyimino)-4-phenylbutanoyl)phenylalaninate (22b): Using the protocol described above for the preparation of compound **21a**, compound **21b** (1.89 g) was obtained as a solid which was used without further purification in the next step.

3-Phenethylpiperazine-2,5-dione (23a): The crude compound **22a** described above (1.41 g) was dissolved in ethanol (30 mL), cooled to 0 °C and 37% hydrochloric acid (5.1 mL, 61.3 mmol) was added. To this solution, powdered zinc (1.72 g, 26.3 mmol) was added portion wise and the suspension stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The resulting solution was diluted in water, made basic with 22% ammonia and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over sodium carbonate and concentrated to dryness. The resulting oil was heated under an argon atmosphere at 160 °C for 10 hours. The resulting solid was dispersed in boiling toluene, cooled, filtered and dried under vacuum at 60 °C to yield compound **23a** (0.56 g, 59% from compound **21a**) as beige solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): 8.30 (s(br), 1H), 8.02 (s(br), 1H), 7.36-7.16 (m, 5H), 3.85-3.77 (m, 2H), 3.71 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.5, 17.3 Hz), 2.70-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.94 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): 168.3, 166.8, 141.7, 128.8 (two signals?), 126.3, 54.2, 44.8, 35.0, 30.7. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₂Na, 241.0953, found, 241.0948.

3-Benzyl-6-phenethylpiperazine-2,5-dione (23b): The reduction step was undertaken as described for the preparation of compound **23a** described above and the resulting oil was heated at 140 °C under an argon atmosphere for 10 hours. The resulting solid was recrystallized in toluene to yield compound **23b** as yellow solid (1.02 g, 65% from compound **21b**). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, mixture of diastereoisomers): 8.81-8.13 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.08 (m, 8H), 6.99 (m, 1H), 4.23 (s(br), 0.5H), 4.17 (s(br), 0.5H), 3.66 (m, 0.5H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 0.5H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.36 (m, 0.5H), 1.05 (m, 0.5H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): 168.0, 167.9, 167.2, 166.7, 141.9, 141.7, 136.5, 136.4, 130.9, 130.5, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.2, 127.1, 126.2, 126.1, 56.1, 55.8, 54.0, 53.1, 39.1, 38.5, 35.4, 34.2, 30.2, 30.1. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₂, 331.1422, found, 331.1429.

Synthesis of compounds 28 and 29: Step 1, preparation of compound **25** [9]. Under an inert atmosphere, *N*-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide (0.5 g, 3.1 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (15 mL; dried over 4 Å MS) and [bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imidate](triphenylphosphine)gold(I) 2:1 toluene adduct (0.093 g, 0.12 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then, ethyl 2-chloro-2-(hydroxyimino)acetate (**26**) [10] (0.57 g, 3.7 mmol) was added followed by a solution of triethylamine (0.55 mL, 3.9 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (1.5 mL) which was slowly injected during 3.5 hours. In this experiment, the mixture was stirred for three days, diluted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by two-fold chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 8/1 to 2/1) and (dichloromethane – ethanol 99/1 to 98/2) to yield, in this order, compound **28** as an oil (0.24 g, 28%) and compound **29** as an oil (0.04 g, 5%; 92 % pure) as described below.

Ethyl 5-(benzamidomethyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylate (28): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.84-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.44 (m, 1H), 6.83 (s(br), 1H), 6.68 (s(br), 1H), 4.82 (m, 2H), 4.44 (q, 2H, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 1.41 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 170.9, 167.5, 159.7, 159.6, 133.3, 132.1, 128.7, 127.1, 103.1, 62.2, 35.6, 14.1. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, 297.0851, found, 297.0845.

Ethyl (E)-2-(hydroxyimino)-3-(2-phenyloxazol-5-yl)propanoate (29): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 10.2 (s(br), 1H), 8.03-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 4.36 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.15 (m, 2H), 1.37 (t, 3H, $J = 7.6$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 162.8, 161.1, 147.5, 146.3, 130.2, 128.7, 127.3, 126.2, 125.4, 62.2, 21.4, 14.1. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, 275.1032, found, 275.1032.

Synthesis of ethyl 2-nitro-3-(2-phenyloxazol-5-yl)propanoate (30): Under argon, to a solution of compound **25** (0.00189 mol) in dichloromethane (8 mL), prepared as described above, was added ethyl nitroacetate (0.21 mL, 0.00189 mol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN, 4 g, 0.0075 mol) dissolved in dry DMF (20 mL; the dissolution is a slow process) was slowly injected over 4.30 hours while maintaining the temperature at 0 °C. At the end of this addition, an excess of a saturated solution of sodium thiosulfate was added leading to a white suspension. (Note: this reduction step is essential as otherwise a very low yield of compound **30** is obtained). The suspension was extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, concentrated to dryness and the residue purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 6/1 to 0/1) to yield compound **30** as yellow oil (0.12 g, 22%; contaminated with about 10% of compound **32**). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.04 (s(br), 1H), 5.48 (m, 1H), 4.34 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 1.32 (t, 3H, $J = 7.4$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 163.3, 162.0, 145.0, 130.6, 128.8, 127.1, 126.8, 126.3, 85.8, 63.6, 26.9, 13.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, 291.0981, found, 291.0982.

Isolation of (2-phenyloxazol-5-yl)methanol (32): In a control experiment fairly similar to the one described above, ethyl nitroacetate was omitted from the reaction. An ^1H NMR analysis of the crude reaction product clearly pointed out the occurrence of compound **31** and **32** and upon a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 6/1 to 3/2), if compound **31**: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 3H), 6.85 (t, 1H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 4.74 (s, 2H), 2.41 (t, 3H, $J = 1.2$ Hz) could not be separated from unreacted compound **25**, a pure sample of compound **32** was isolated as a white solid (0.13 g, 22%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 2.59 (s(br), 1H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 162.0, 151.0, 130.5, 128.8, 127.2, 126.4, 125.8, 55.2. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2$, 176.0712, found, 176.0714.

Ethyl 3-(4,5-dimethyloxazol-2-yl)-2-(hydroxyimino)propanoate (35): Under an inert atmosphere a solution of 2,4,5-trimethyloxazole (1.05 g, 9.44 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was cooled to -78 °C with a dry ice bath. At this temperature 2 N lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran (4.7

mL, 9.44 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 5 minutes. Then, diethyl oxalate (1.28 mL, 9.92 mmol) was added and the solution allowed to warm to 20 °C and stirred for further 10 minutes. The mixture was diluted in water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The resulting oil was dissolved in ethanol (100 mL), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.76 g, 39.7 mmol) and dry pyridine (3.3 mL, 40.8 mmol) were added and the mixture heated to reflux for 6 hours. The resulting suspension was diluted in water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 1/1) and the corresponding fraction was dispersed in boiling cyclohexane and filtered, after cooling, to yield the target α -hydroximino ester **35** as white powder (0.15 g, 7%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 11.99 (s, 1H), 4.30 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.08 (s, 2H), 2.20 (d, 3H, *J* = 0.8 Hz), 2.05 (d, 3H, *J* = 0.8 Hz), 1.31 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 163.4, 157.1, 145.7, 143.2, 130.2, 61.7, 23.8, 14.0, 10.7, 9.8. Long distance correlation experiments established the regioselectivity of the reaction. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄, 227.1032, found, 227.1035.

Ethyl 2-amino-3-(4,5-dimethyloxazol-2-yl)propanoate (36): Compound **35** (0.33 g, 1.45 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (5 mL) and 37% hydrochloric acid (1.1 mL, 13.1 mmol) and the solution cooled to 0 °C. Powdered zinc (0.29 g, 4.37 mmol, less than 10 µm in size) was added portion wise and the mixture left to stir for 3 hours at room temperature. The resulting solution was diluted in water, made basic with 22% ammonia, extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, brine and concentrated to dryness to yield pure amino ester **36** as an oil (0.23 g, 74%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.90 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 8.1 Hz), 3.14 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 15.0 Hz), 2.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.1, 15.0 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.84 (s(l), 2H), 1.26 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 174.0, 158.6, 143.1, 130.3, 61.2, 52.9, 33.5, 14.1, 11.0, 9.8. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₇N₂O₃, 213.1229, found, 213.1230.

Benzyl N2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N4-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)asparaginate (38): Under an inert atmosphere, propargylamine (0.17 g, 3.09 mmol), 4-(benzyloxy)-3-(((2-methyl-2-propanyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoic acid (1.0 g, 3.09 mmol) and TBTU (1.0 g, 3.15 mmol) were dissolved in dry dichloromethane (40 mL; dried over 4 Å MS). Triethylamine (0.42 mL, 3.00 mmol) was then added and the solution stirred for 16 hours at room temperature under a calcium chloride-protected atmosphere. The resulting solution was diluted in additional dichloromethane, the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 2/1; very weakly detectable by UV monitoring at 280 nm) to yield compound **38** as white powder (0.87 g, 78%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.38-7.35 (m, 5H), 5.82 (s(br), 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.21 (q, 2H, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 2.92 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.1, 16.1 Hz), 2.75 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 14.0 Hz), 2.24 (t, 1H, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 1.45 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 171.2, 169.4, 155.7, 135.4, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2,

80.1, 79.2, 71.8, 67.4, 50.5, 37.8, 29.2, 28.3. HRMS (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_5Na$, 383.1583, found, 383.1565.

Benzyl 2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-(5-methylene-4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-yl)propanoate (40): Under an inert atmosphere, compound **38** (1.78 g, 4.93 mmol) and [bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imidate](triphenylphosphine)gold(I) 2:1 toluene adduct (0.15 g, 0.19 mmol) were dissolved in dry toluene (16 mL). This was stirred for 2.5 hours at 60 °C and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 3/1; weakly detectable by UV monitoring at 280 nm) to yield compound **40** as colorless oil (1.43 g, 80%) which, as explained in the text, turned out to be unstable. The following proton spectrum was obtained within minutes after diluting compound **40** in $CDCl_3$. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 5.37 (d, 1H, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.31 (d, 2H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 3.13 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.1, 17.8$ Hz), 2.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.9, 18.3$ Hz), 2.22 (t, 1H, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 1.44, (s, 9H).

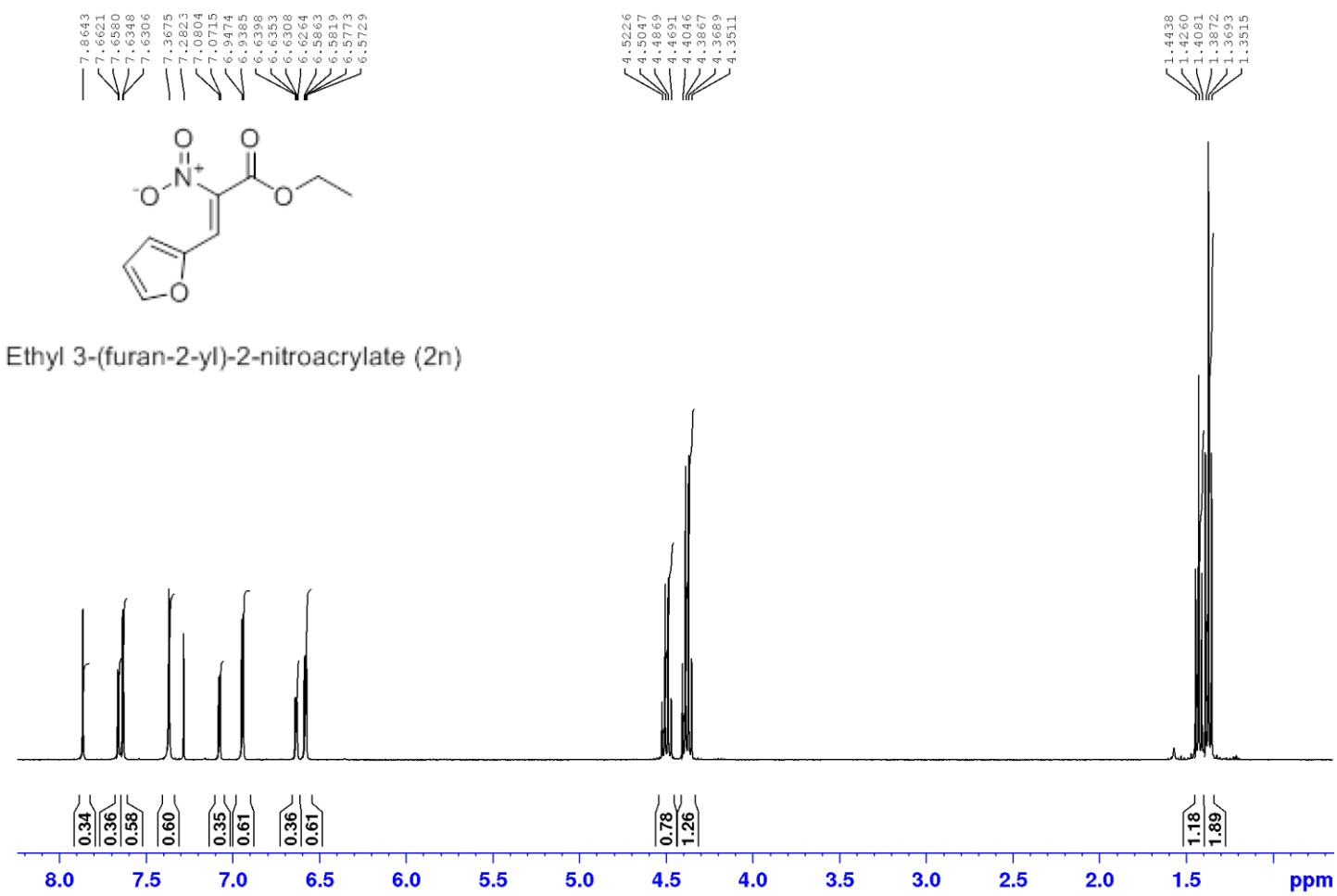
Characterization of *tert*-butyl (2,5-dioxo-1-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)carbamate (39): This compound was initially isolated as by product from the preparation of compound **40** using a batch of **38** as described above but with the addition two equivalents of triethylamine. The purification of crude compound **40** by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 3/1; very weakly detectable by UV monitoring at 280 nm) and a recrystallization in a mixture of toluene and cyclohexane led to the isolation of pure compound **39** (0.55 g, 15%) Subsequently, it was demonstrated on a small scale that treatment of compound **38** with triethylamine in dichloromethane overnight resulted in its complete conversion into **39**. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$; not very stable): 5.37 (d, 1H, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.31 (d, 2H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 3.13 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.1, 17.8$ Hz), 2.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.9, 18.3$ Hz), 2.22 (t, 1H, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 1.44, (s, 9H). HRMS (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_4$, 275.1008, found, 275.1008.

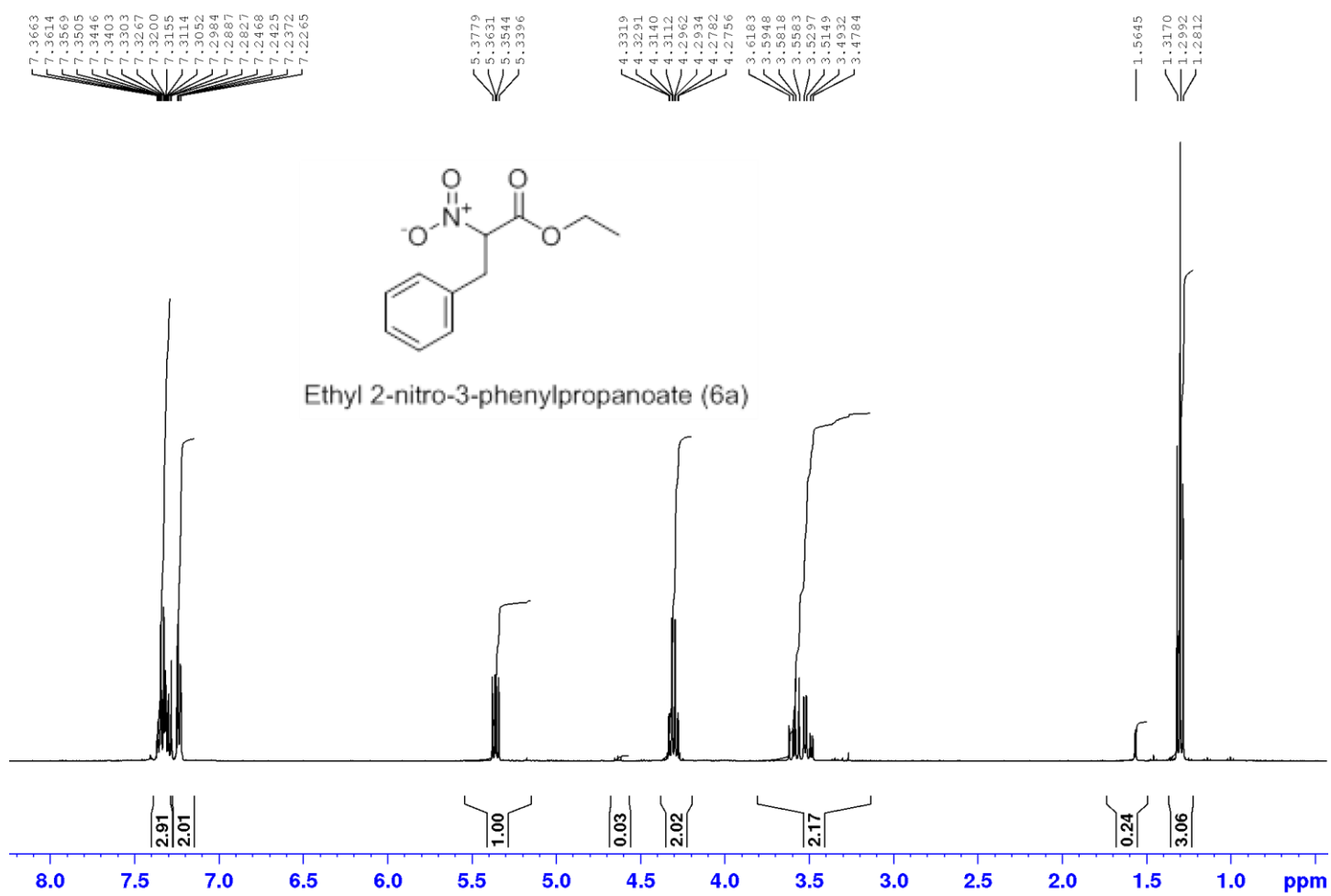
Benzyl 2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-(5-methyloxazol-2-yl)propanoate (41): Under an argon atmosphere, to a solution of crude compound **40** (0.58 g, 1.61 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) obtained as described above, was added 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU, 2.4 mL, 16.1 mmol). The mixture was heated at 80 °C in an oil bath for 33 hours. The resulting solution was diluted in water, extracted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with diluted ammonium chloride in water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by two-fold chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – ethanol 96/4) and (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 4/1) to yield the target product as colorless oil (0.14 mg, 24%). Alternatively, a 4 N hydrogen chloride solution in dioxane (0.18 mL, 0.7 mmol) was added to a toluene solution (15 mL) of crude compound **40** (1.01 g, 2.8 mmol) obtained as described above. The mixture was stirred for 14 hours, diluted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate, water, brine, concentrated to dryness and purified by a chromatography over silica gel (cyclohexane – ethyl acetate 4/1, very weak UV signal) to yield compound **41** (0.69 g, 69%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.38-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.58 (m, 1H), 5.71 (d, 1H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 5.18 (dd, 2H, $J = 12.2, 21.8$

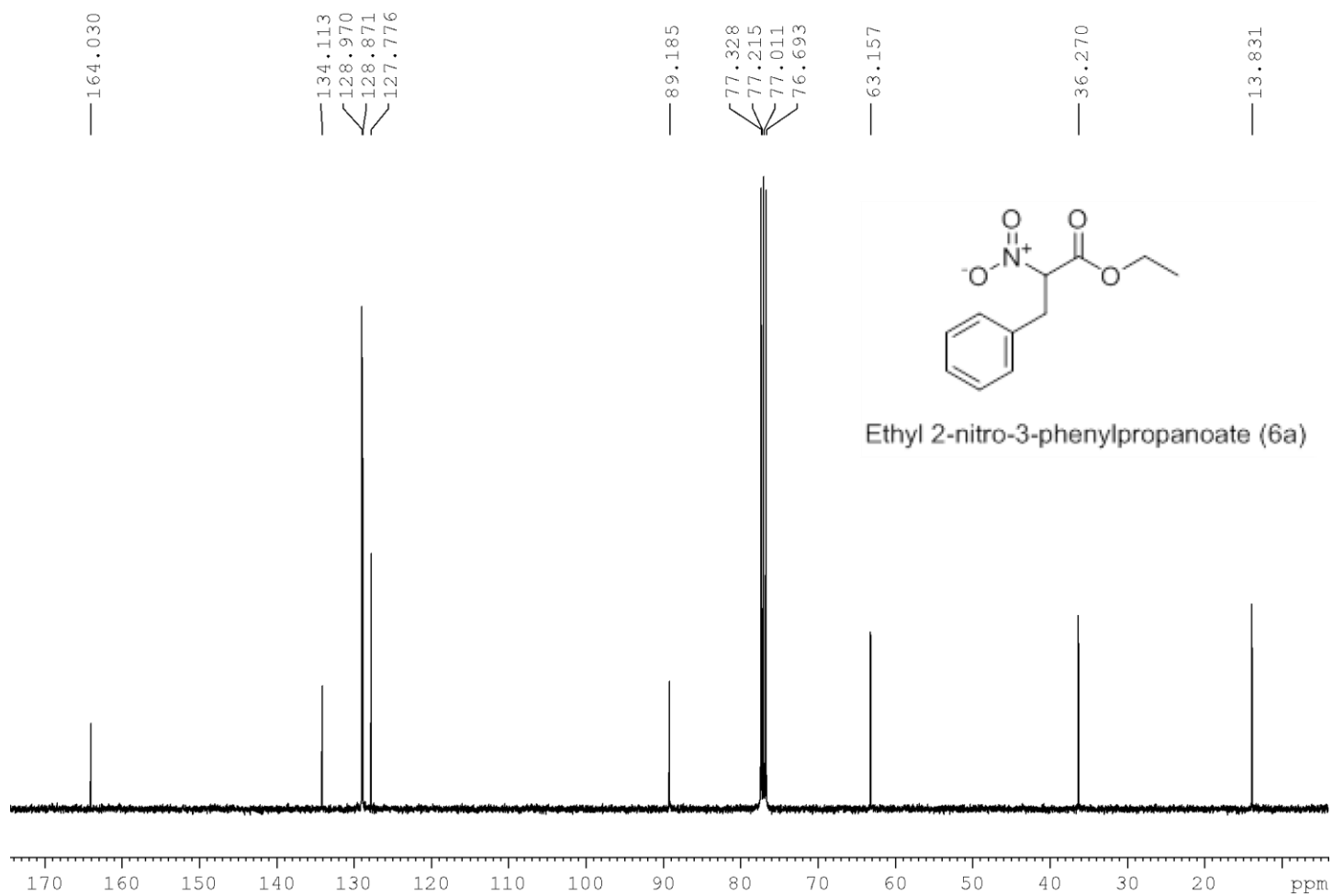
Hz), 4.77 (m, 1H), 3.32 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.3, 15.6$ Hz), 3.19 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.1, 15.8$ Hz), 2.23 (d, 3H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 1.44 (s (br), 9H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 170.9, 159.2, 155.3, 149.0, 135.3, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 122.6, 80.0, 67.3, 51.4, 30.8, 28.3, 10.7. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, 361.1764, found, 361.1774.

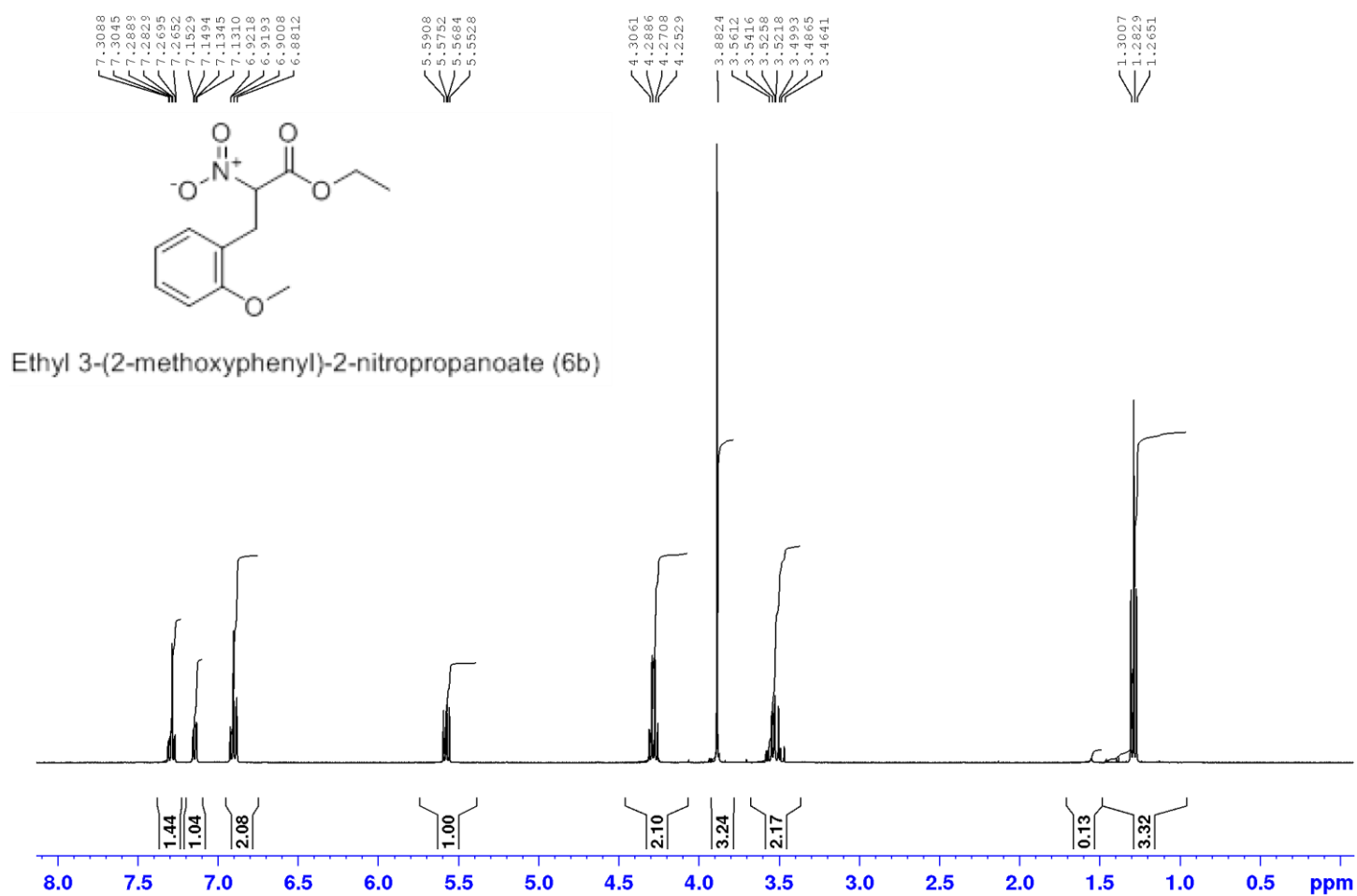
Ethyl 2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-(5-methyloxazol-2-yl)propanoate (42): In a 20 mL Biotage reaction vial, compound **40** (0.64 g, 1.78 mmol) and DBU (0.27 mL, 1.78 mmol) were dissolved in dry ethanol (10 mL; dried over 4 Å MS). The mixture was heated at 110 °C under microwave irradiation for 4 hours. The resulting solution was diluted in ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with a 1 N solution of ammonium chloride, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by a chromatography over silica gel (dichloromethane – ethanol 98/2, very weak UV signal). The corresponding fraction was lyophilized for 5 to 6 days to remove traces of benzyl alcohol and gave compound **42** as yellow oil (0.27 g, 51%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 6.62 (m, 1H), 5.62 (d(br, 1H), $J = 7.8$ Hz), 4.71-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.17 (m, 2H), 3.29 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.2, 15.8$ Hz), 3.19 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.0, 15.6$ Hz), 2.28 (d, 3H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 1.46 (s (br), 9H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 171.0, 159.3, 155.3, 148.9, 122.7, 79.9, 61.6, 51.4, 30.9, 28.3, 14.0, 10.7. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, 299.1607, found, 299.1608.

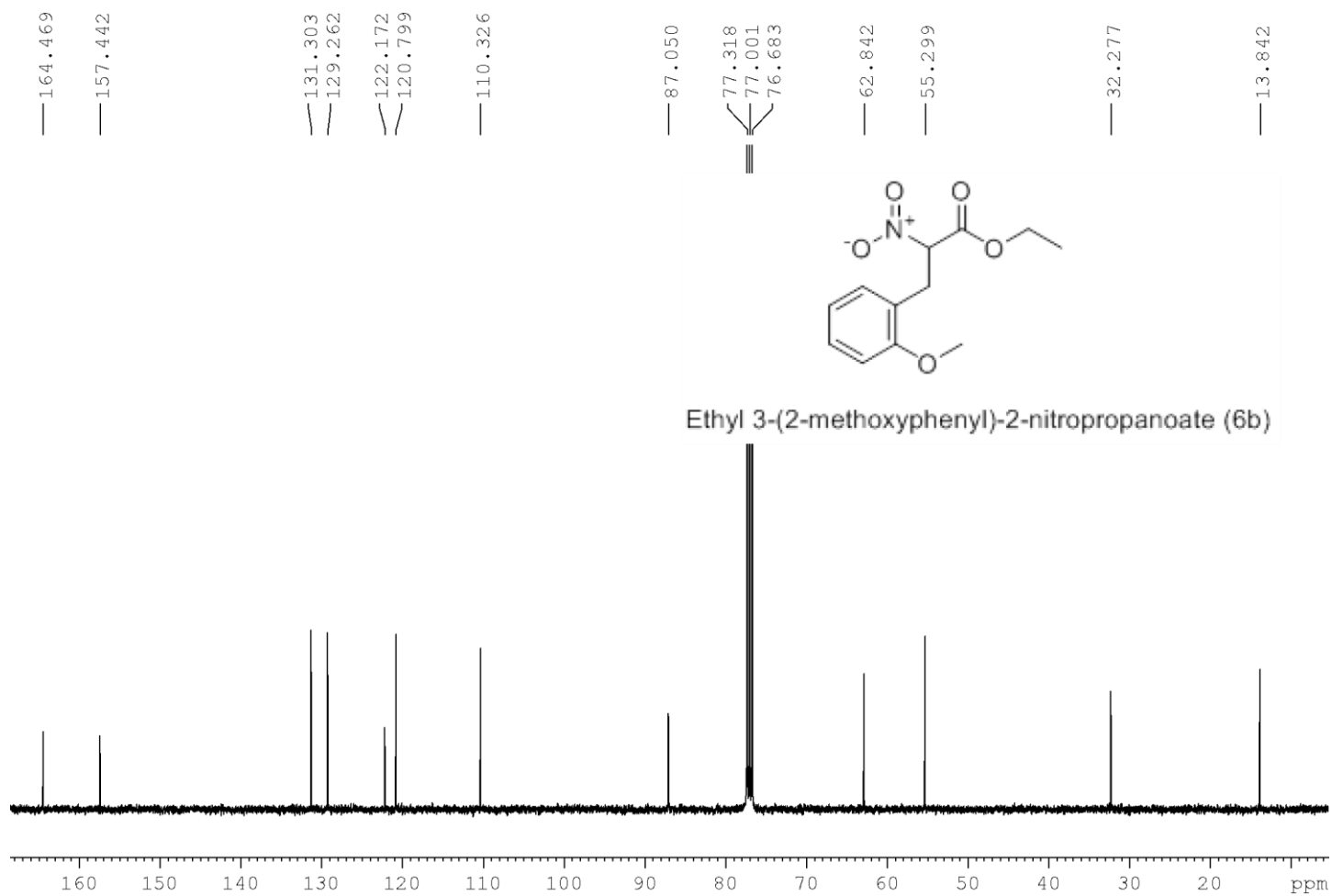
Benzyl 2-amino-3-(5-methyloxazol-2-yl)propanoate (43): Compound **41** (1.1 g, 3.05 mmol) was stirred in a stoppered flask in 4 N HCl/dioxane (7 mL) at 20 °C for 20 hours. After concentration to dryness, the residue was dissolved in water, filtered and the solution lyophilized to yield the hydrochloride salt of compound **43** as light yellow glass still containing some water and dioxane (0.98 g, quant.). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): 8.94 (s(br), 3H), 7.33 (m, 5H), 6.75 (q, 1H, $J = 1.5$ Hz), 5.17 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s(br), 1H), 3.43 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.4, 16.0$ Hz), 3.37 (dd, 1H, $J = 6.7, 16.0$ Hz), 2.21 (d, 3H, $J = 1.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): 168.4, 157.9, 149.5, 135.4, 128.8, 128.7, 128.4, 123.1, 67.7, 50.4, 28.6, 10.8. HRMS (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, 261.1239, found, 261.1237.

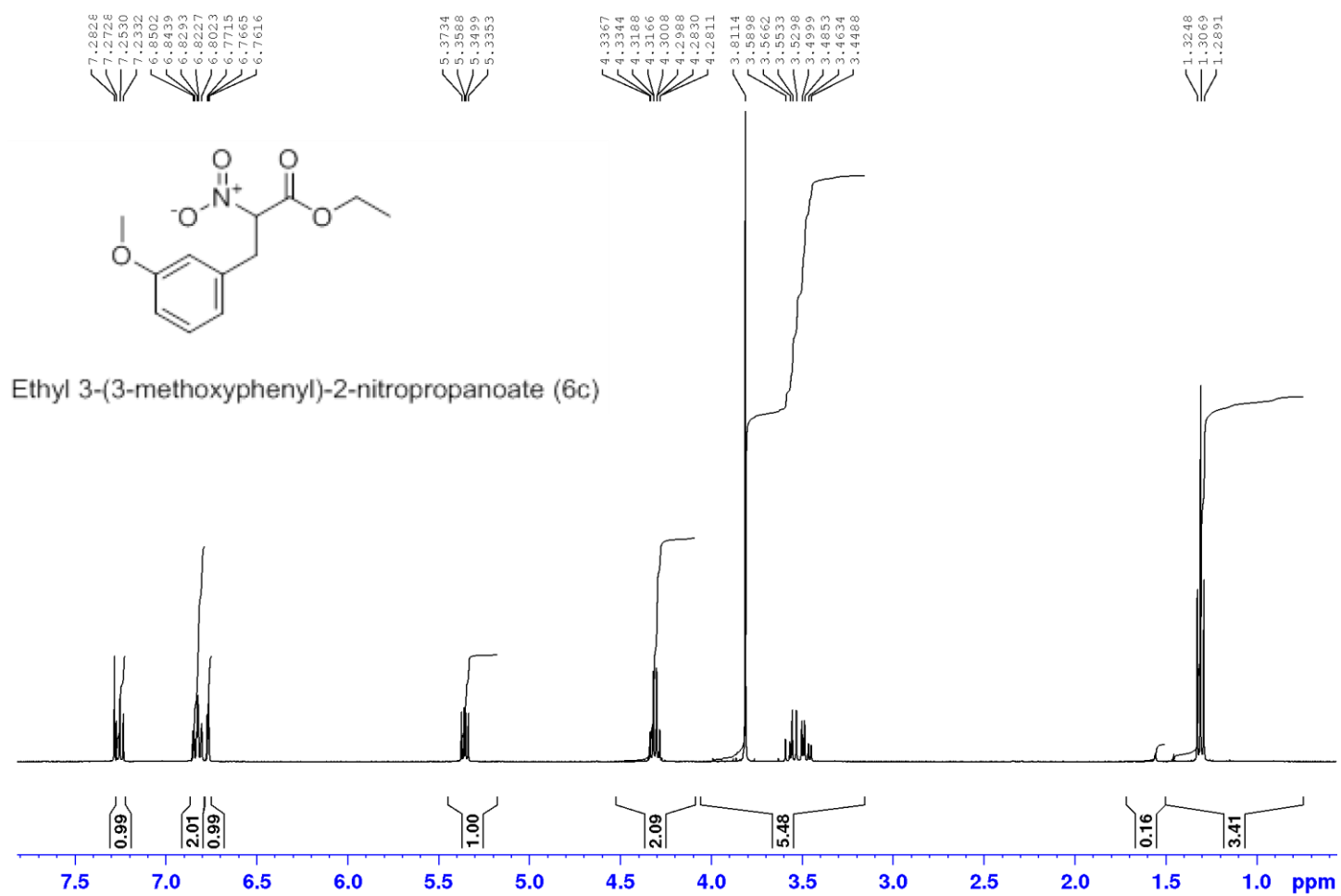


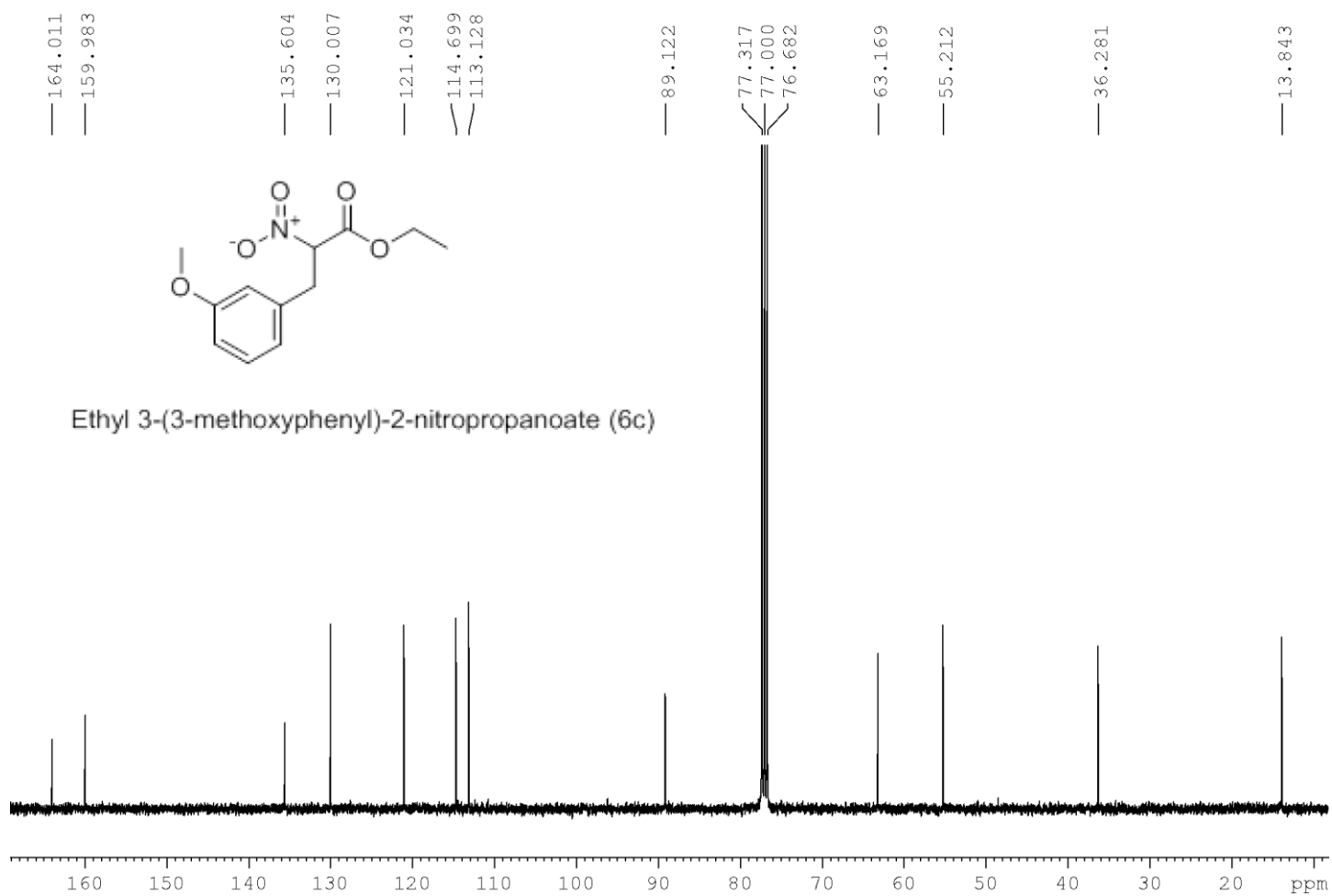


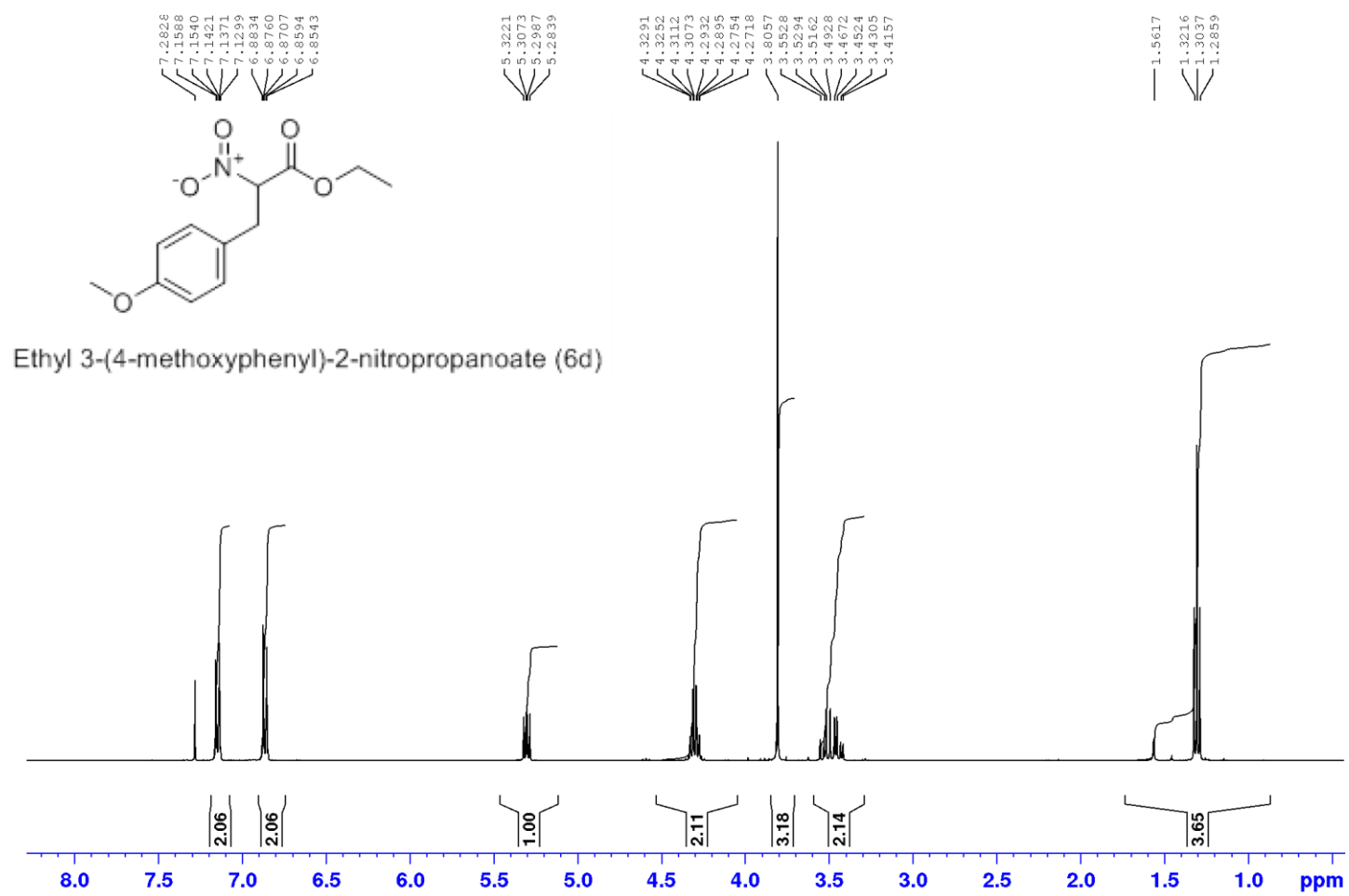


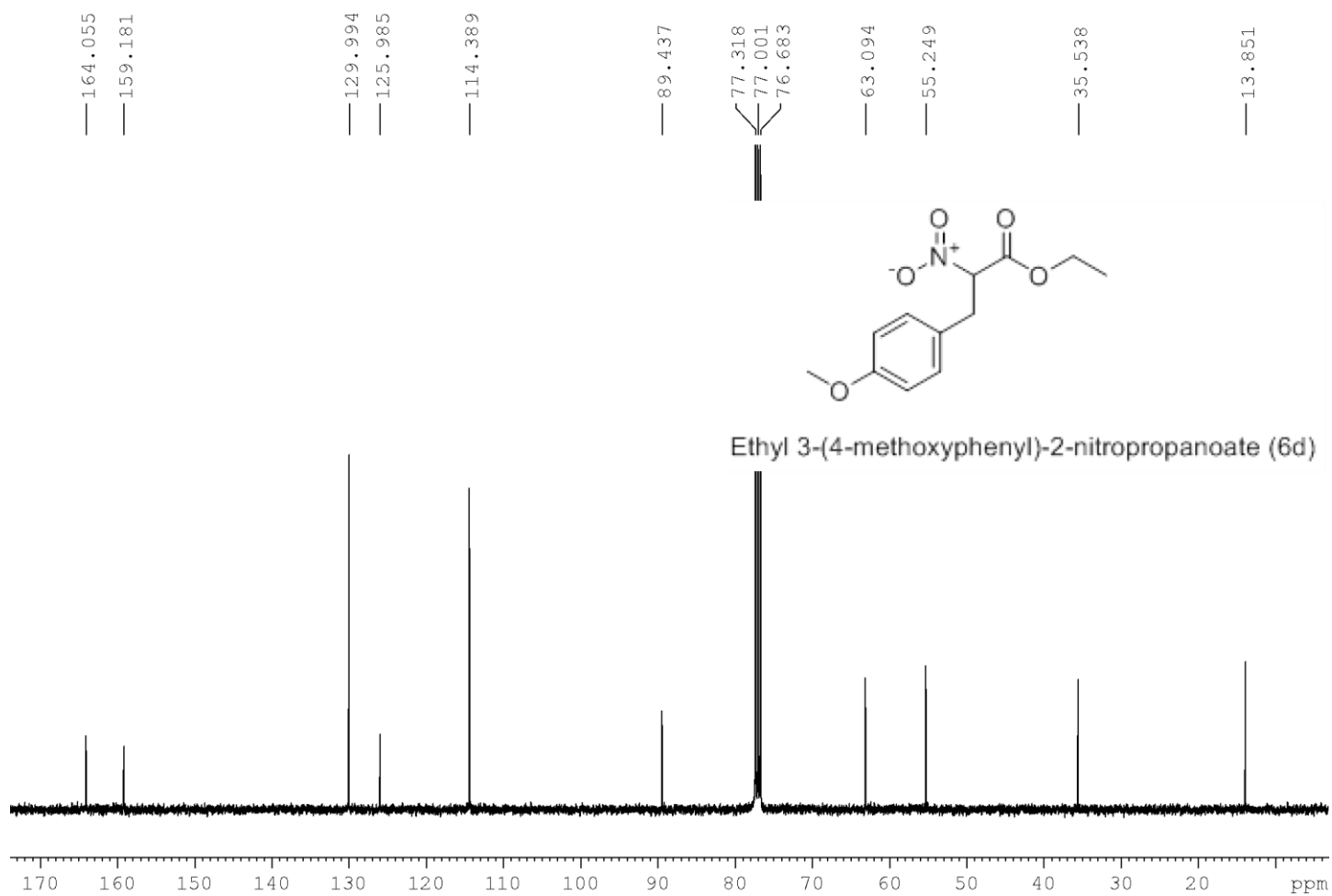


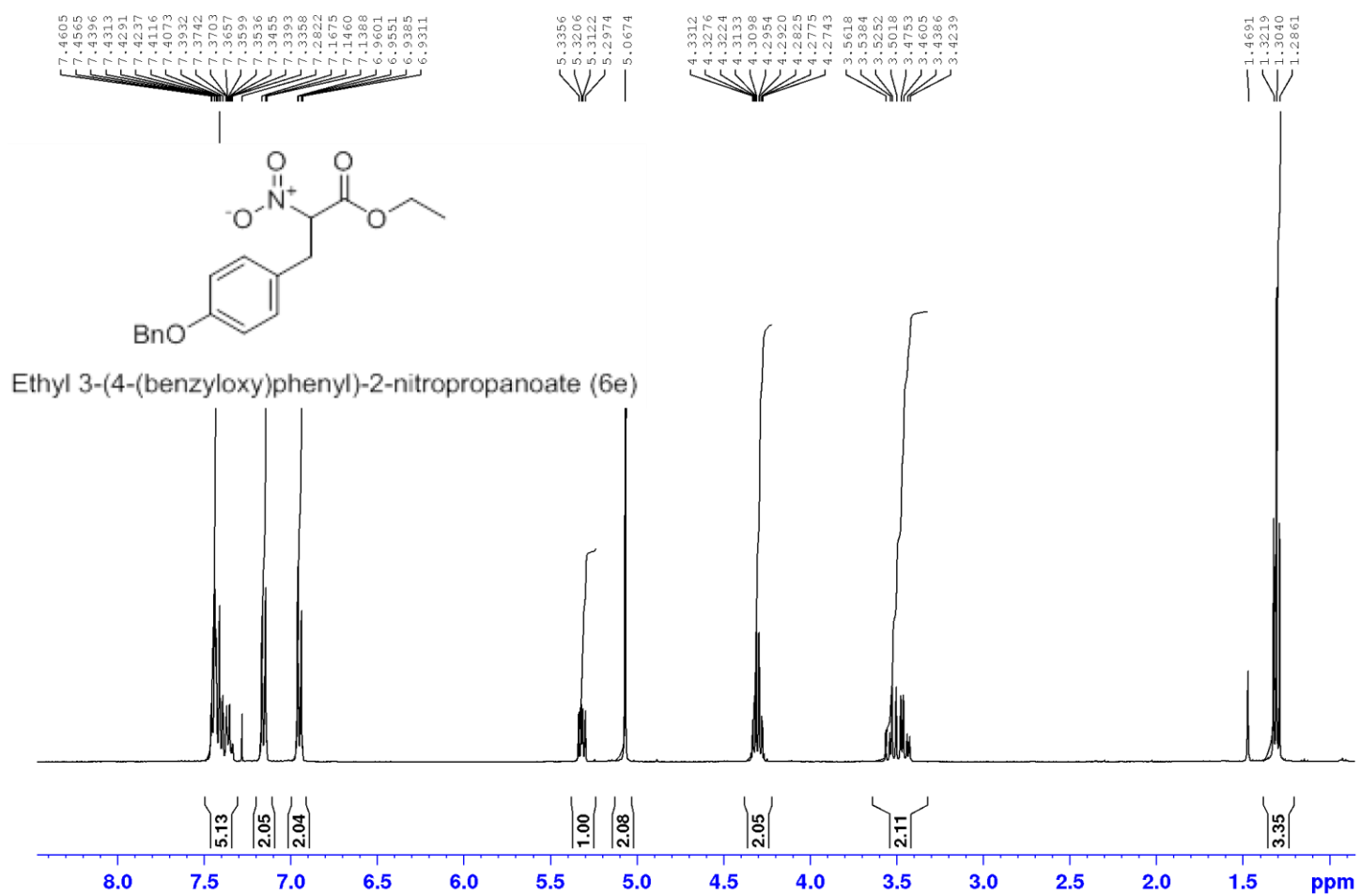


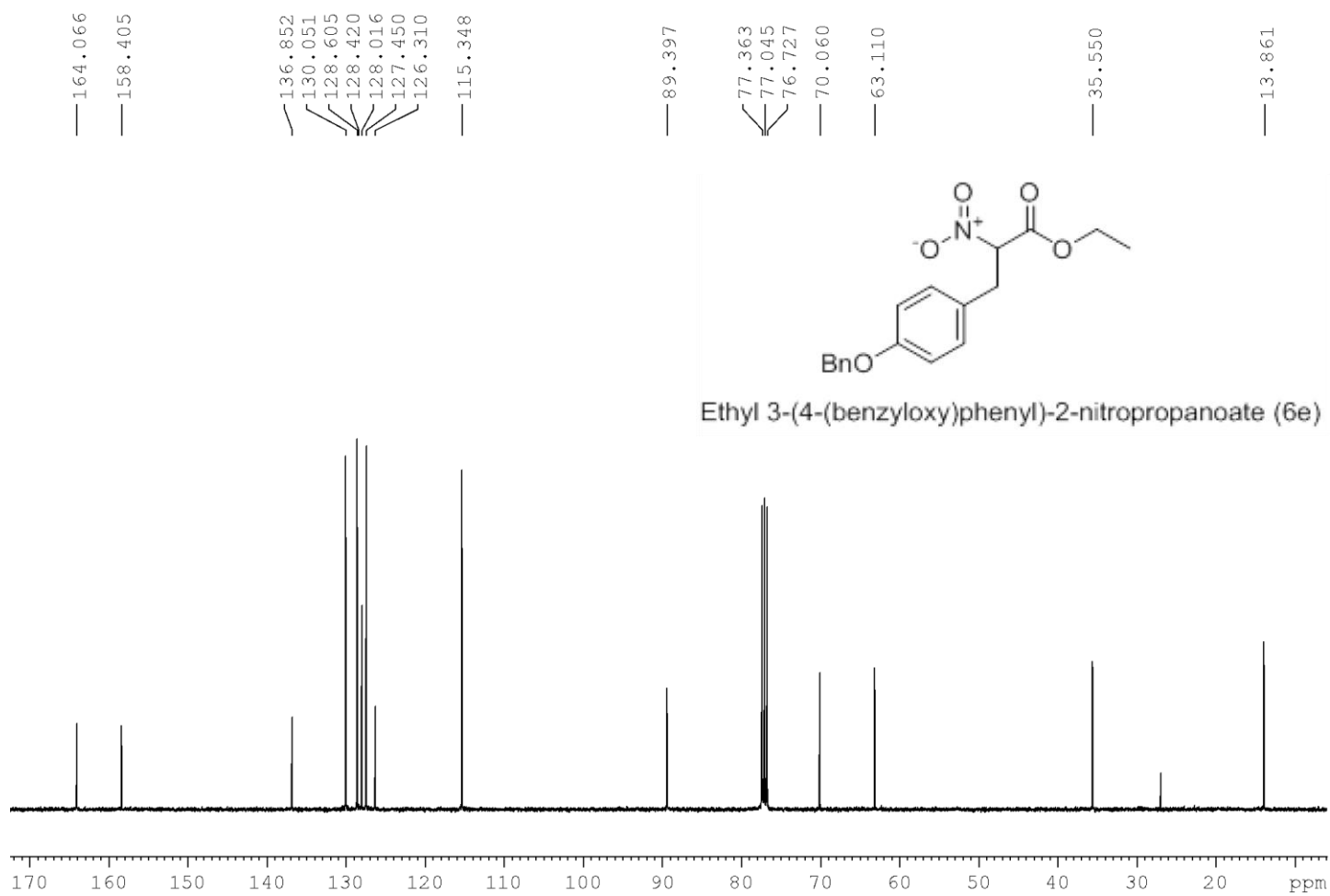


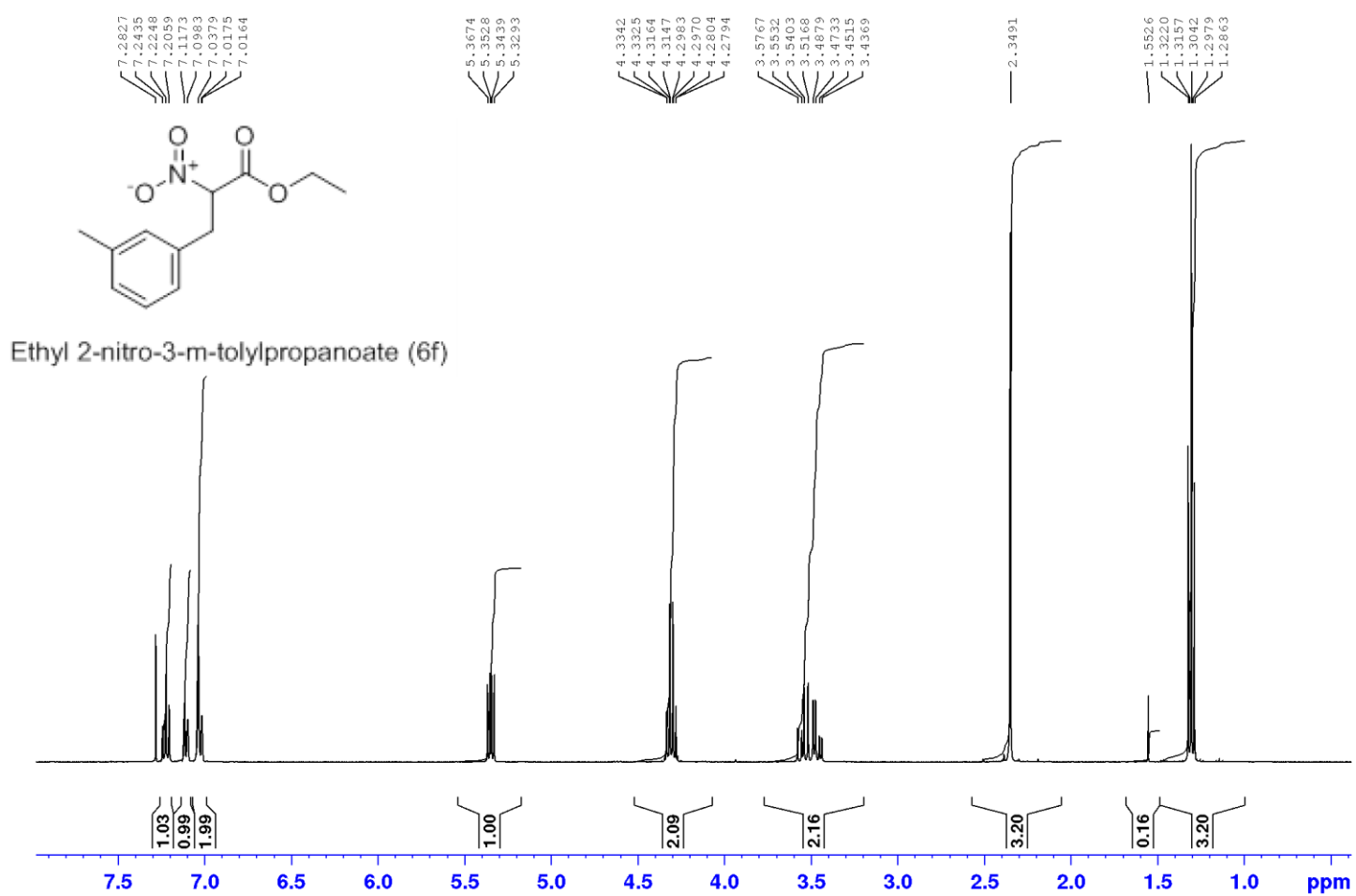


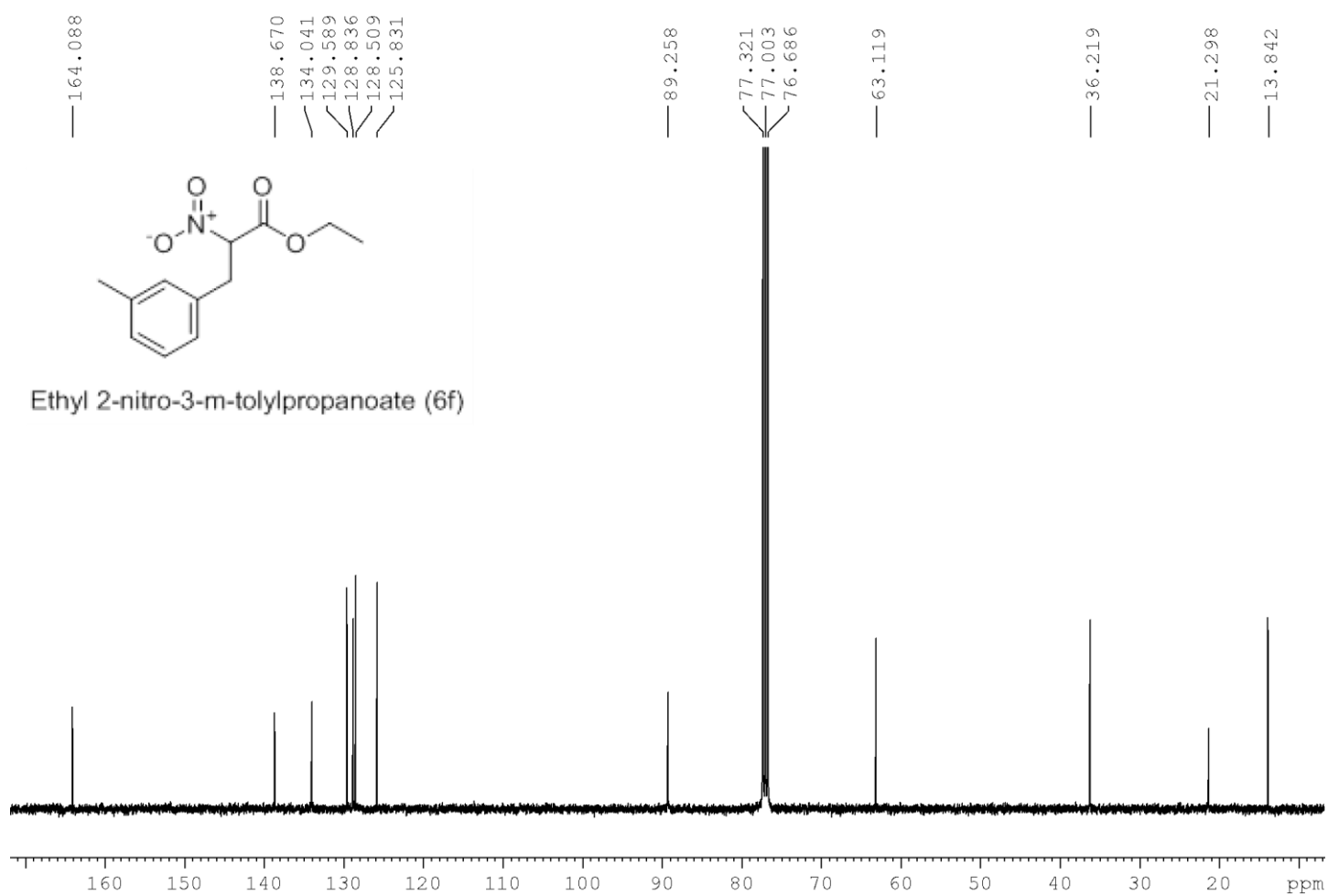


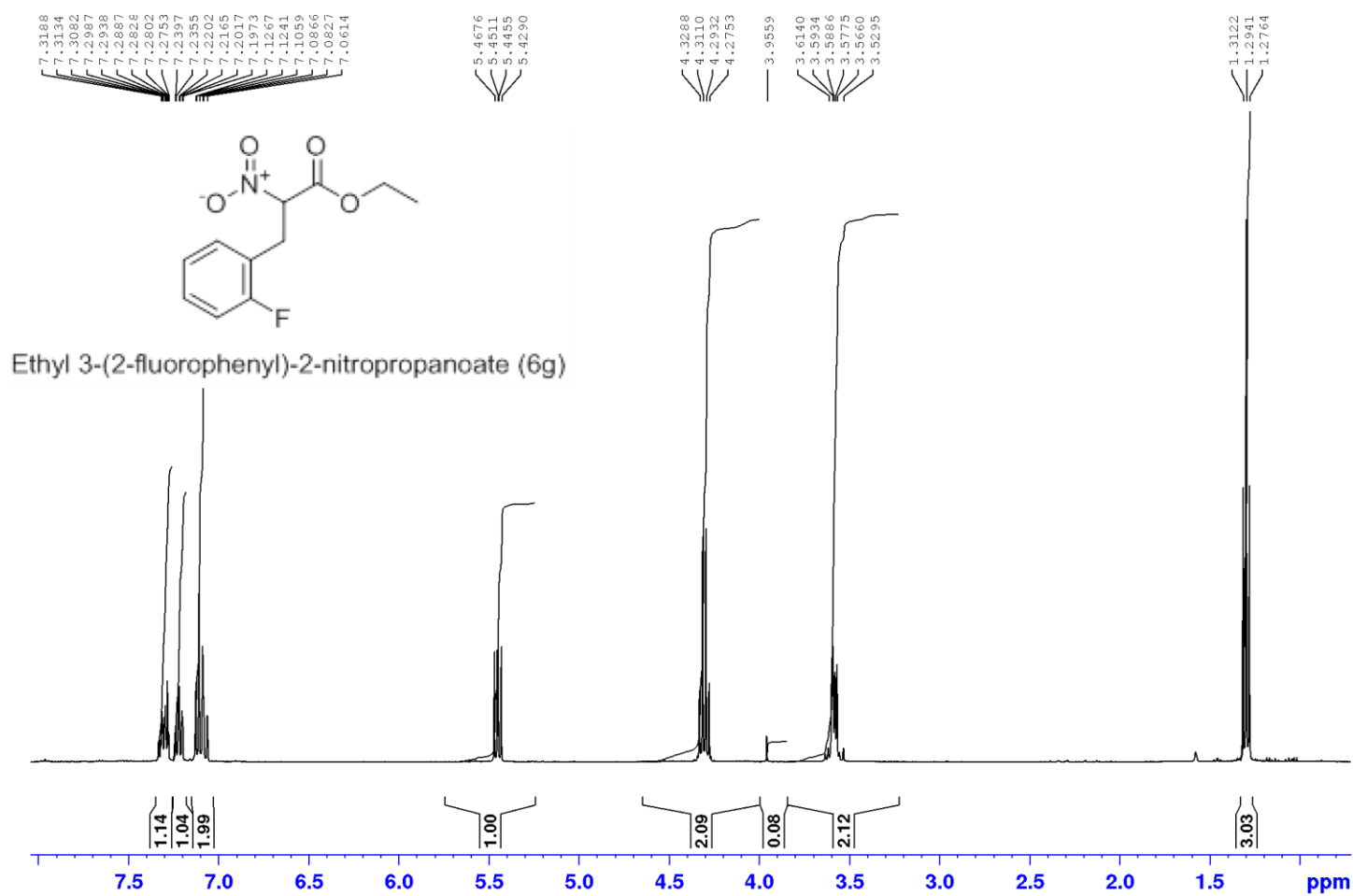


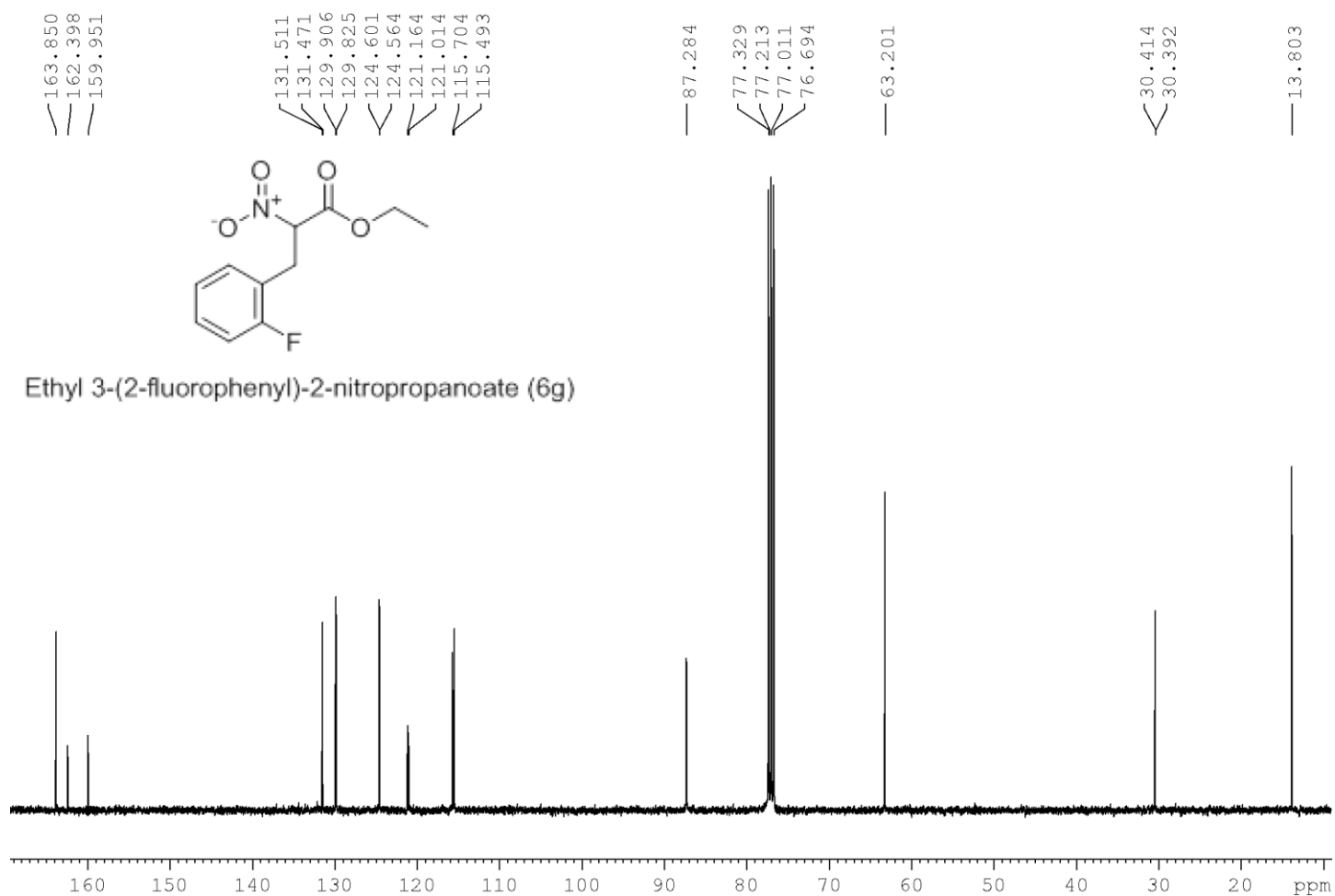


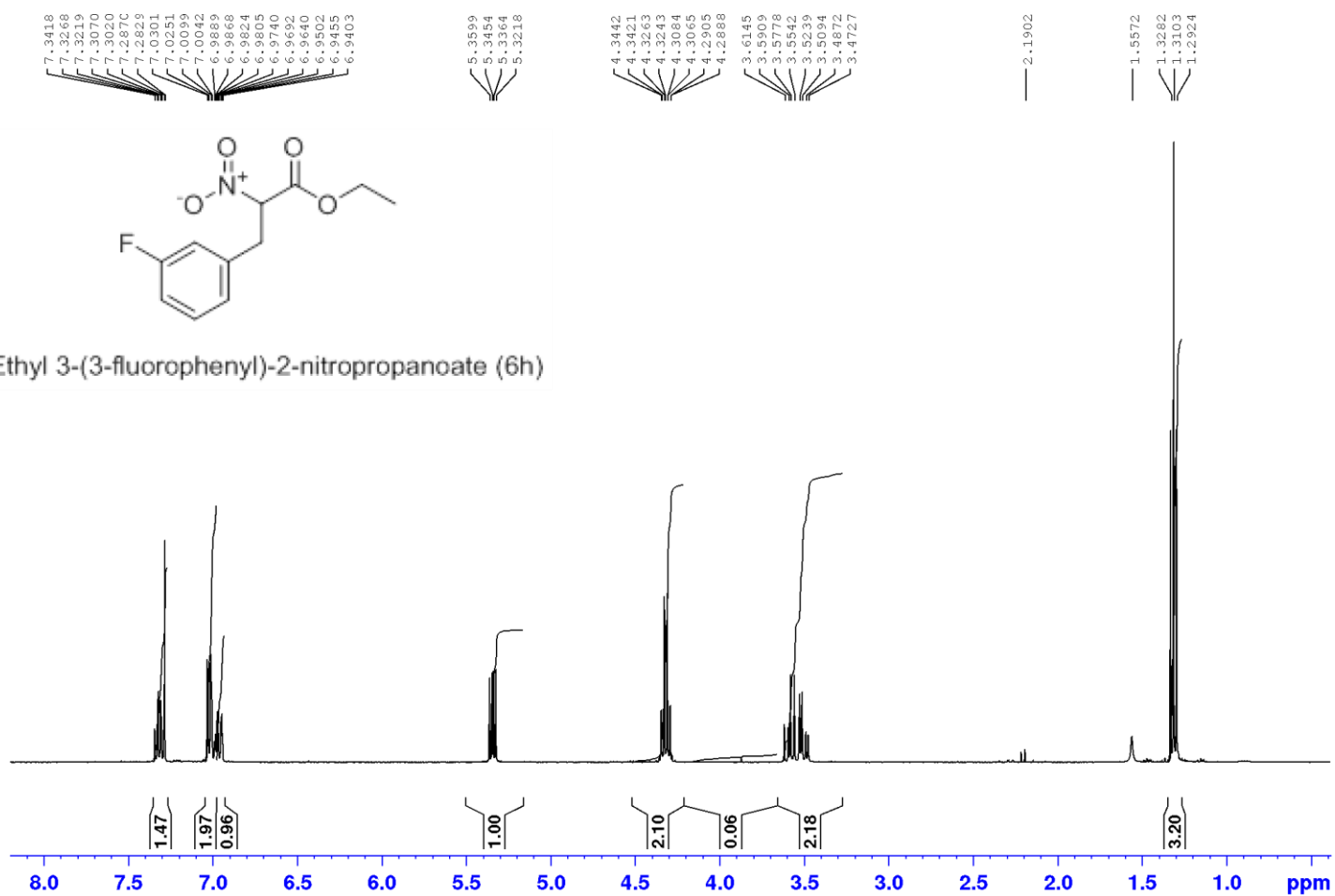


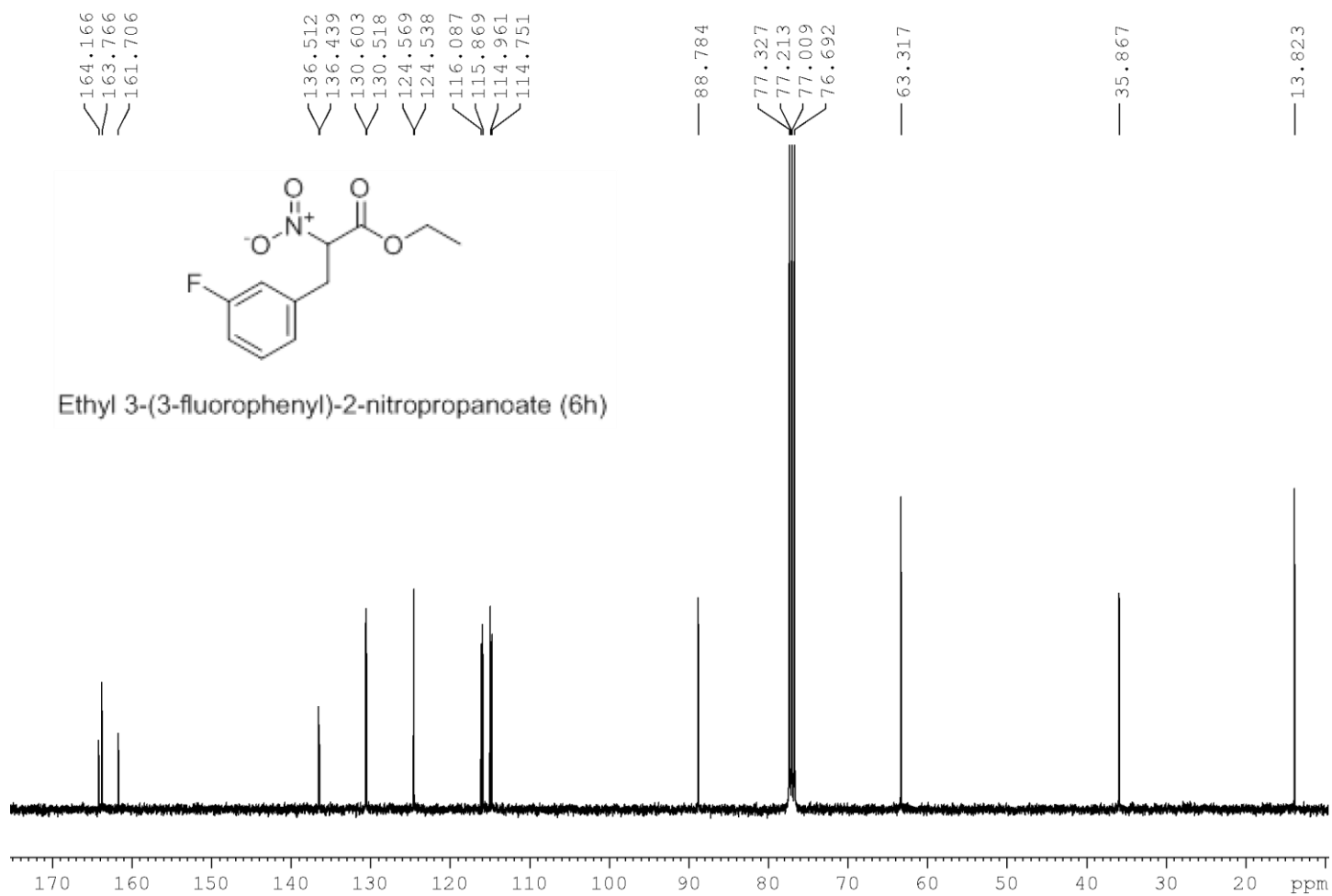


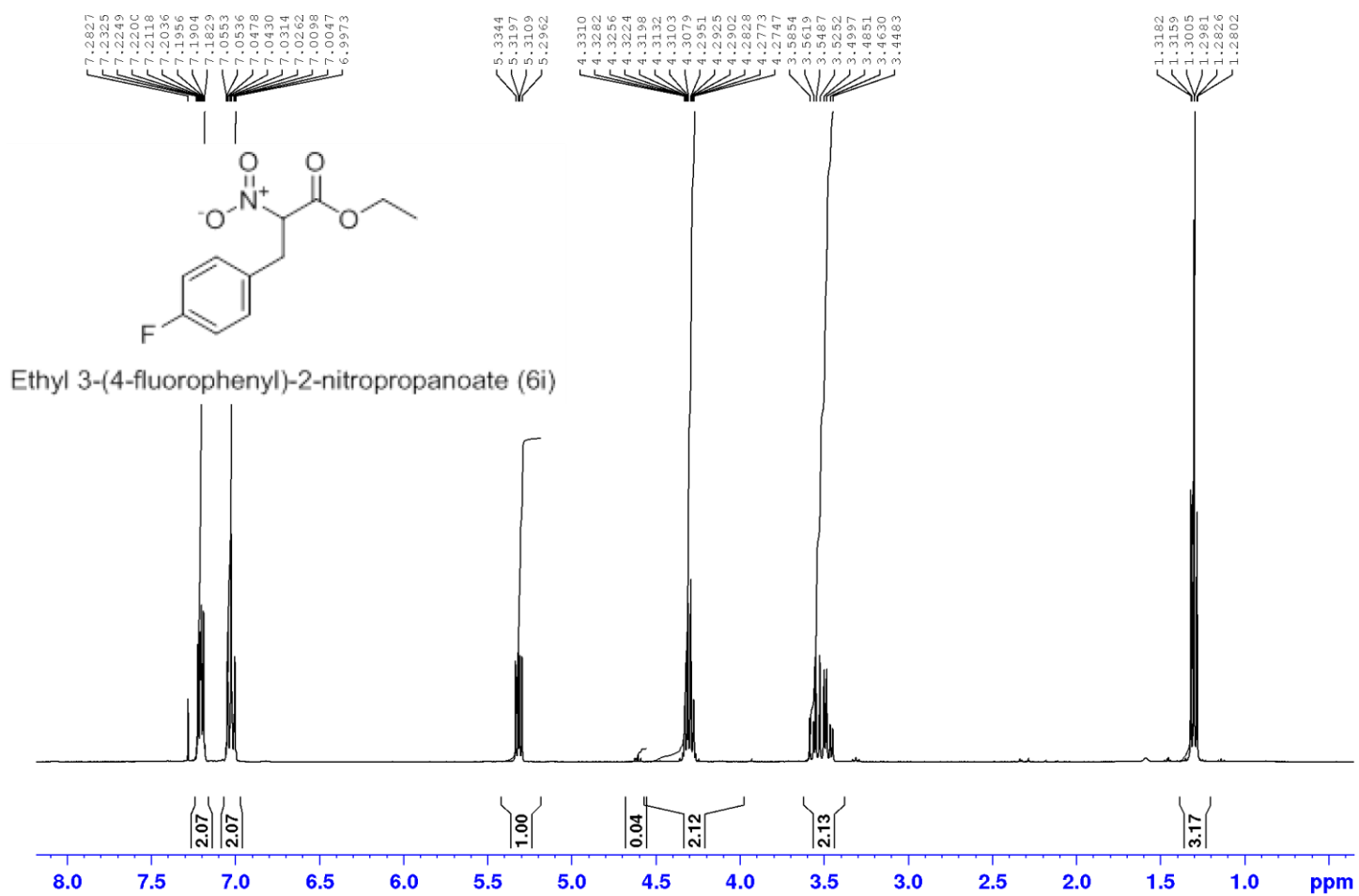


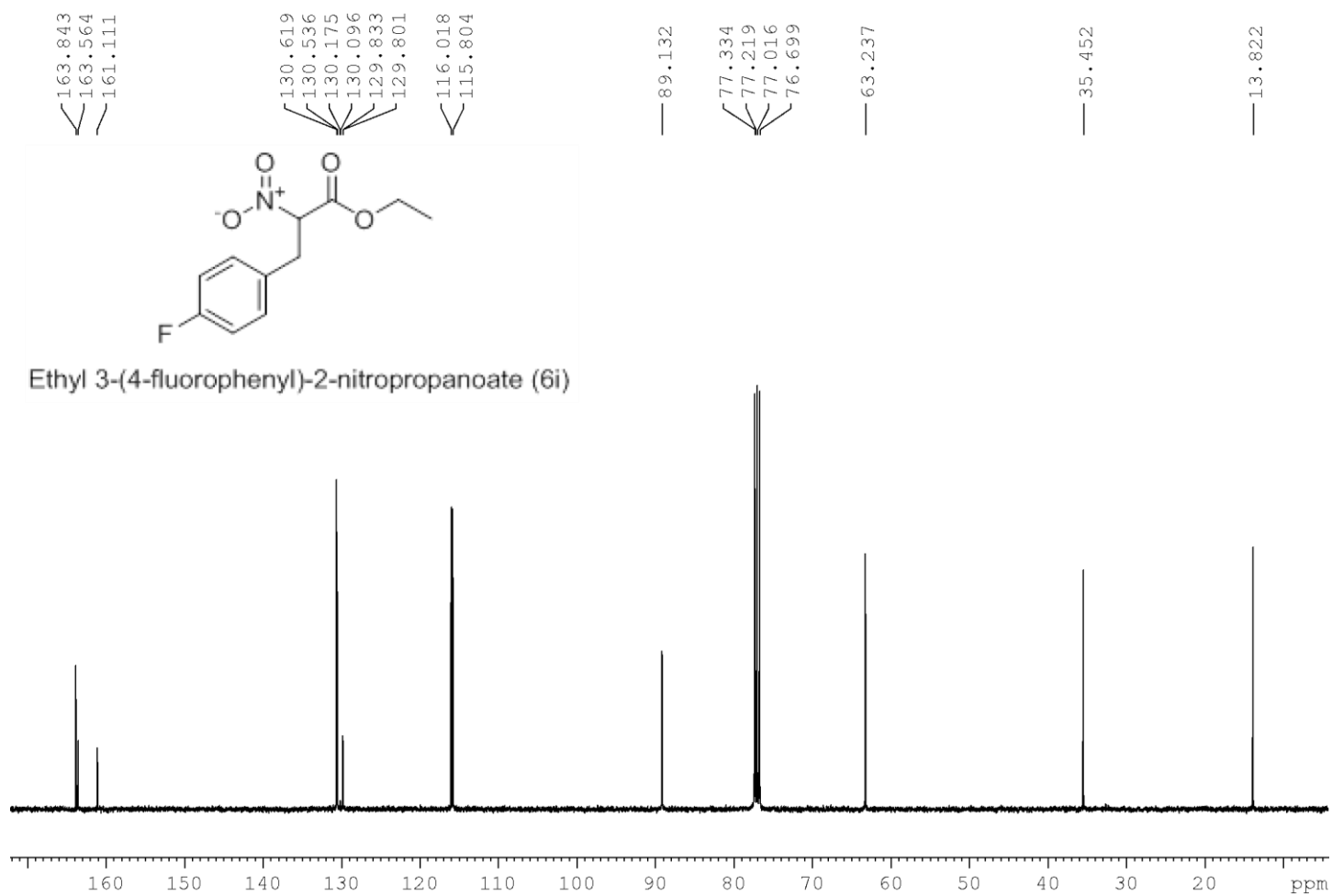












7.3653
7.3638
7.3608
7.3592
7.2826

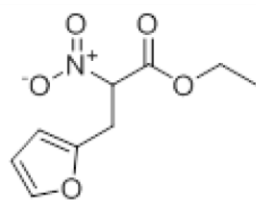
6.3259
6.3212
6.3179
6.3132
6.1952
6.1936
6.1871
6.1855

5.4604
5.4465
5.4371
5.4232

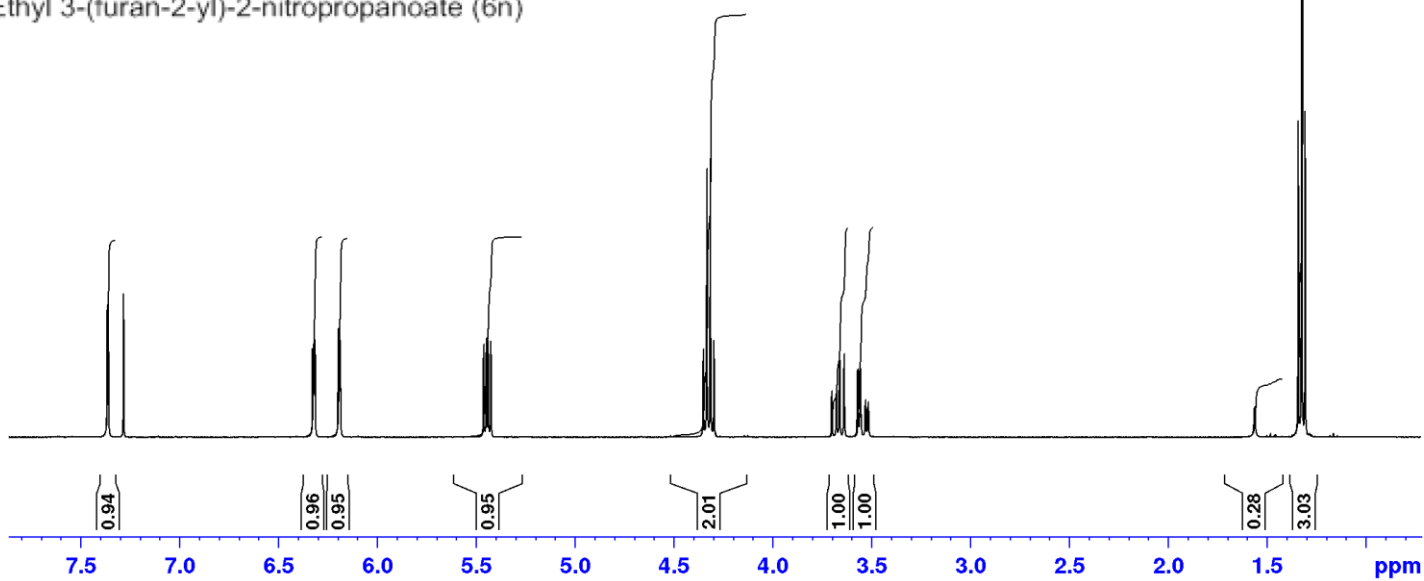
4.3485
4.3306
4.3128
4.2949

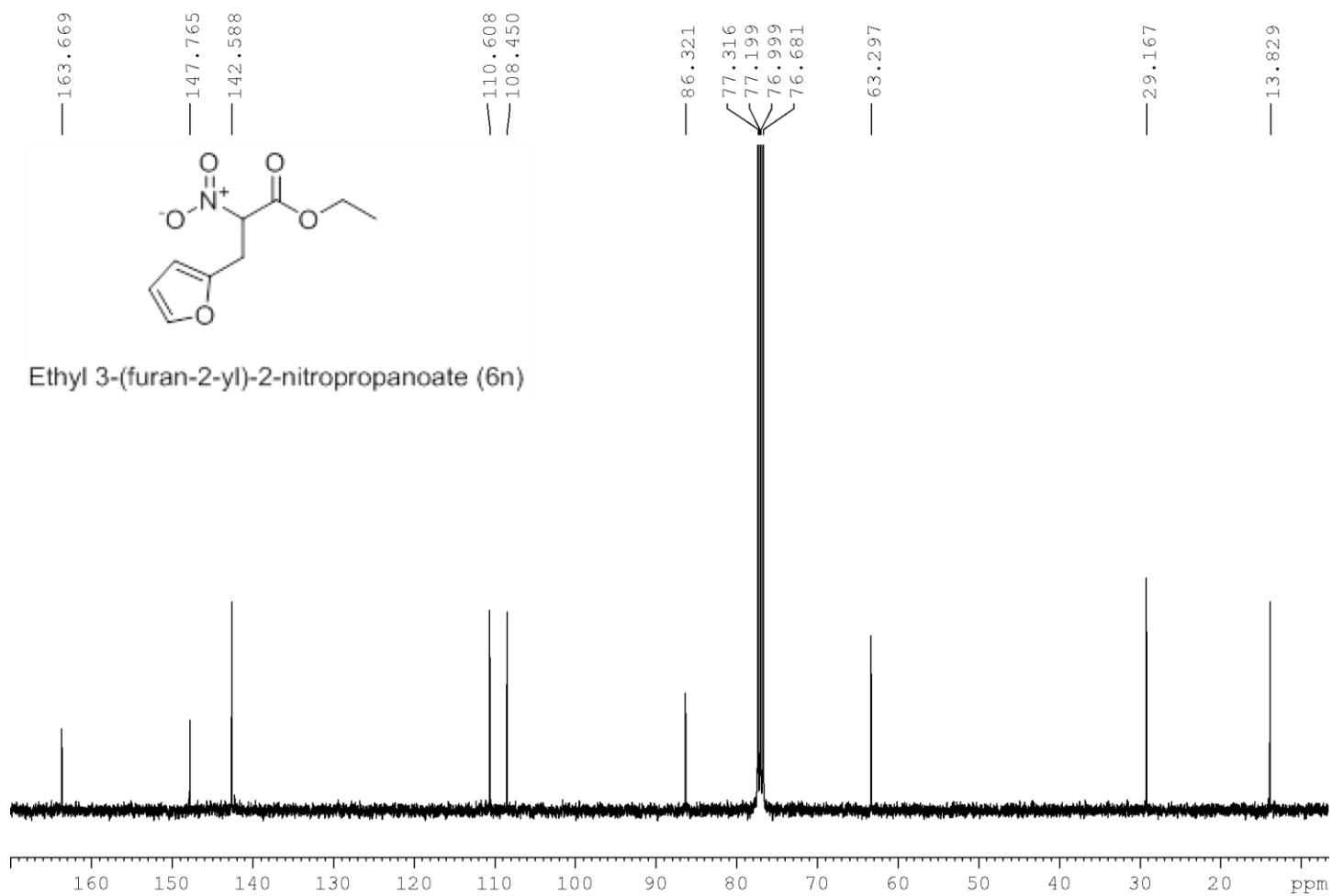
3.6983
3.6750
3.6589
3.6356
3.5668
3.5530
3.5274
3.5136

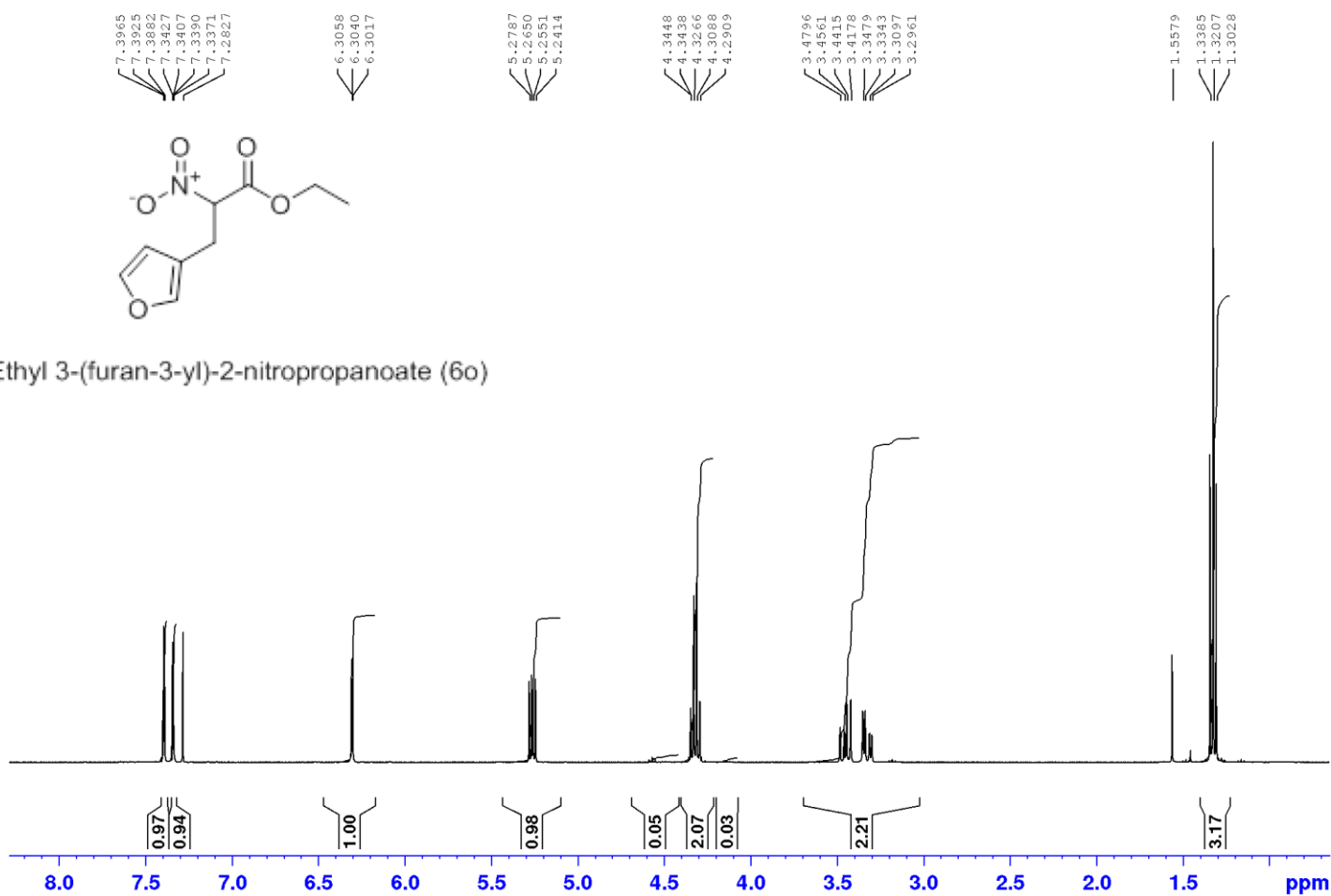
1.5584
1.3385
1.3206
1.3028

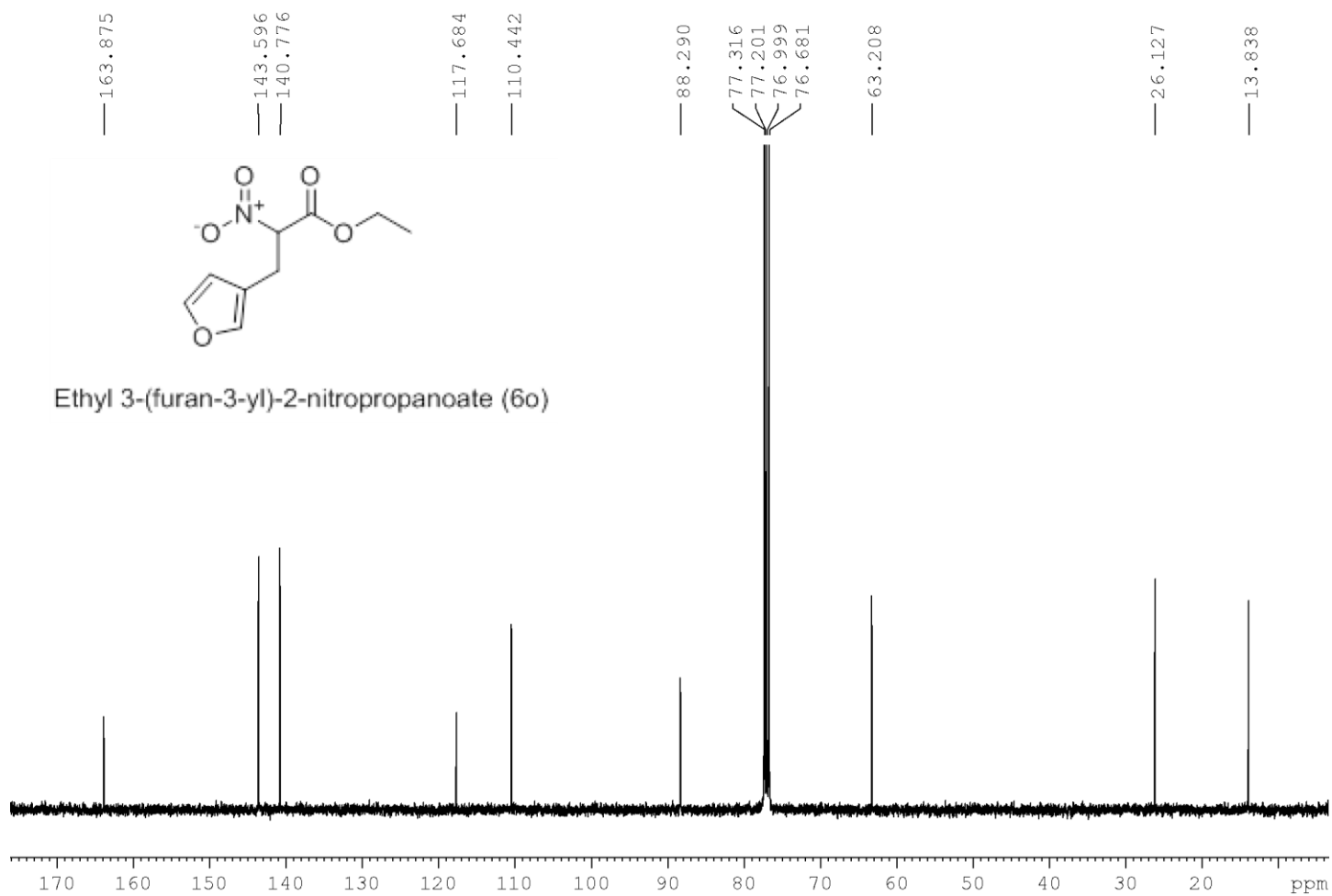


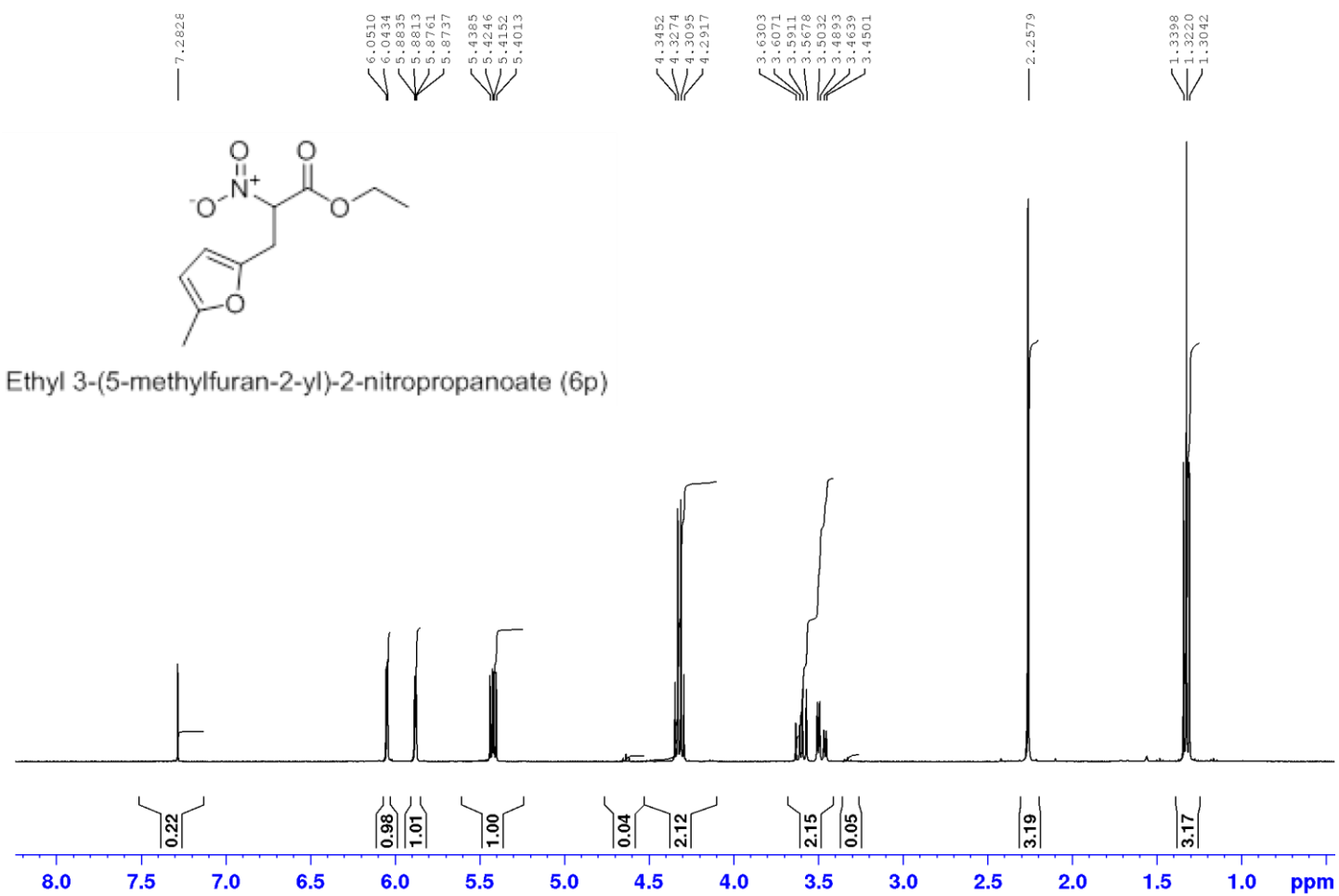
Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-nitropropanoate (6n)

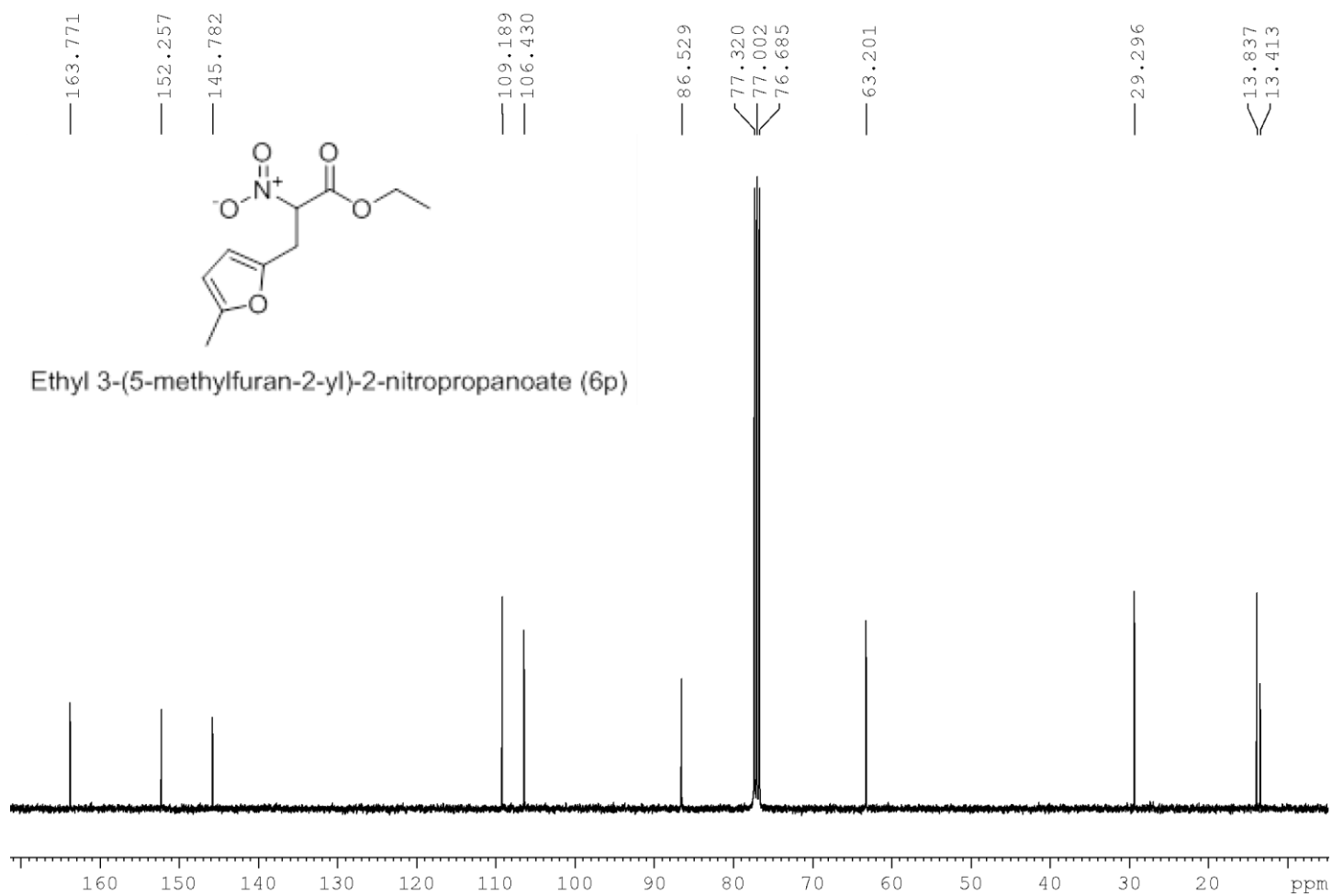


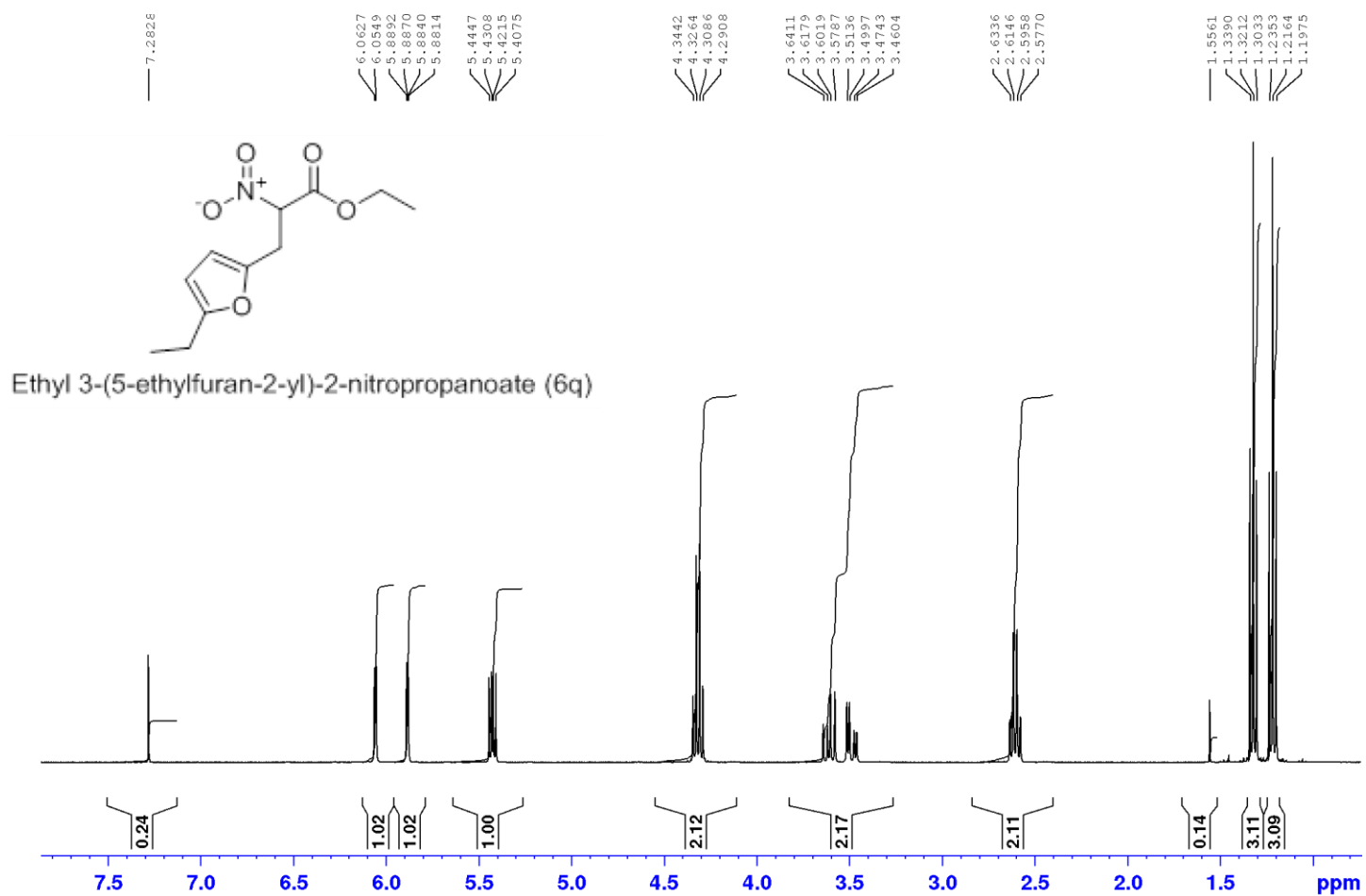


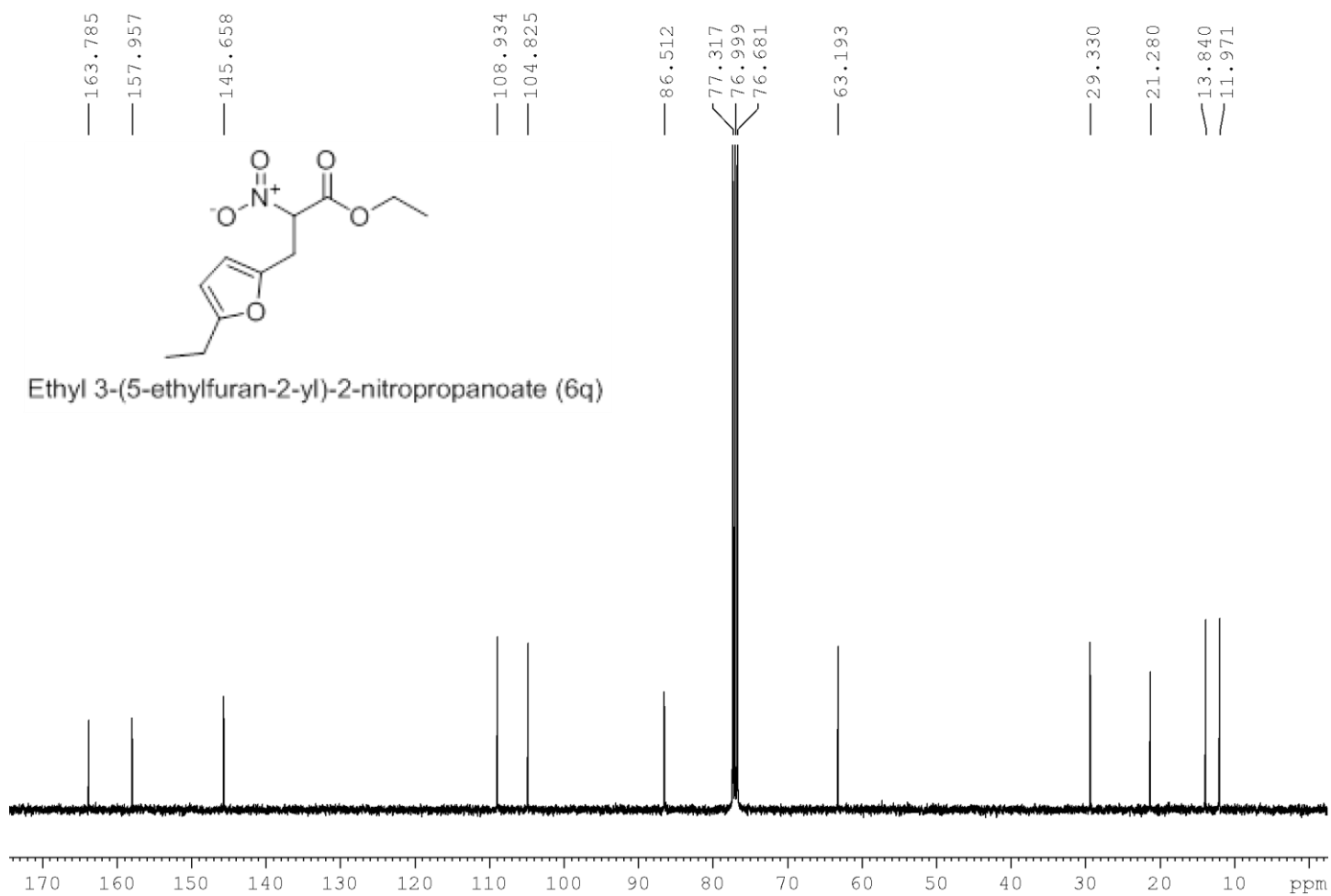


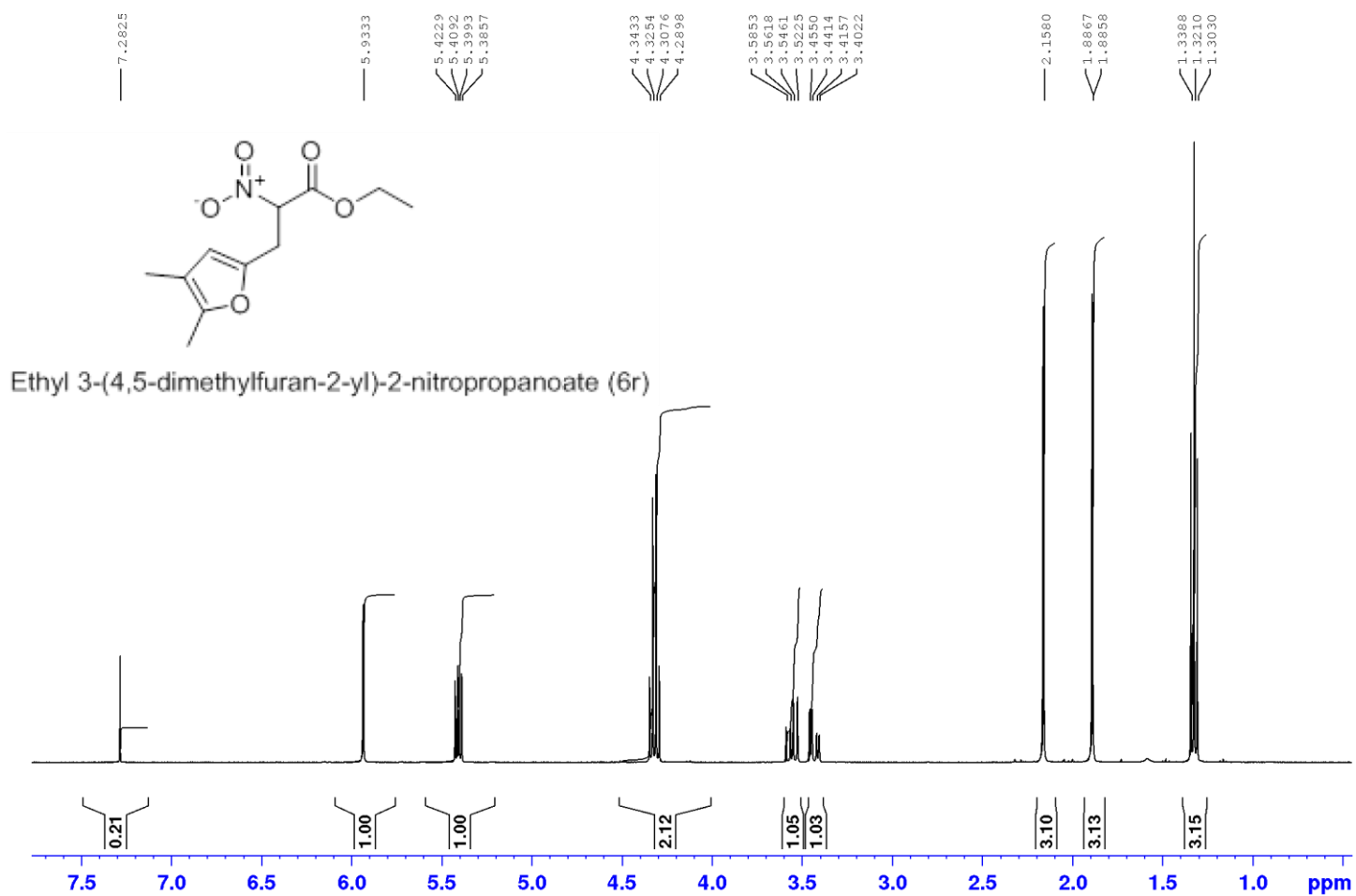


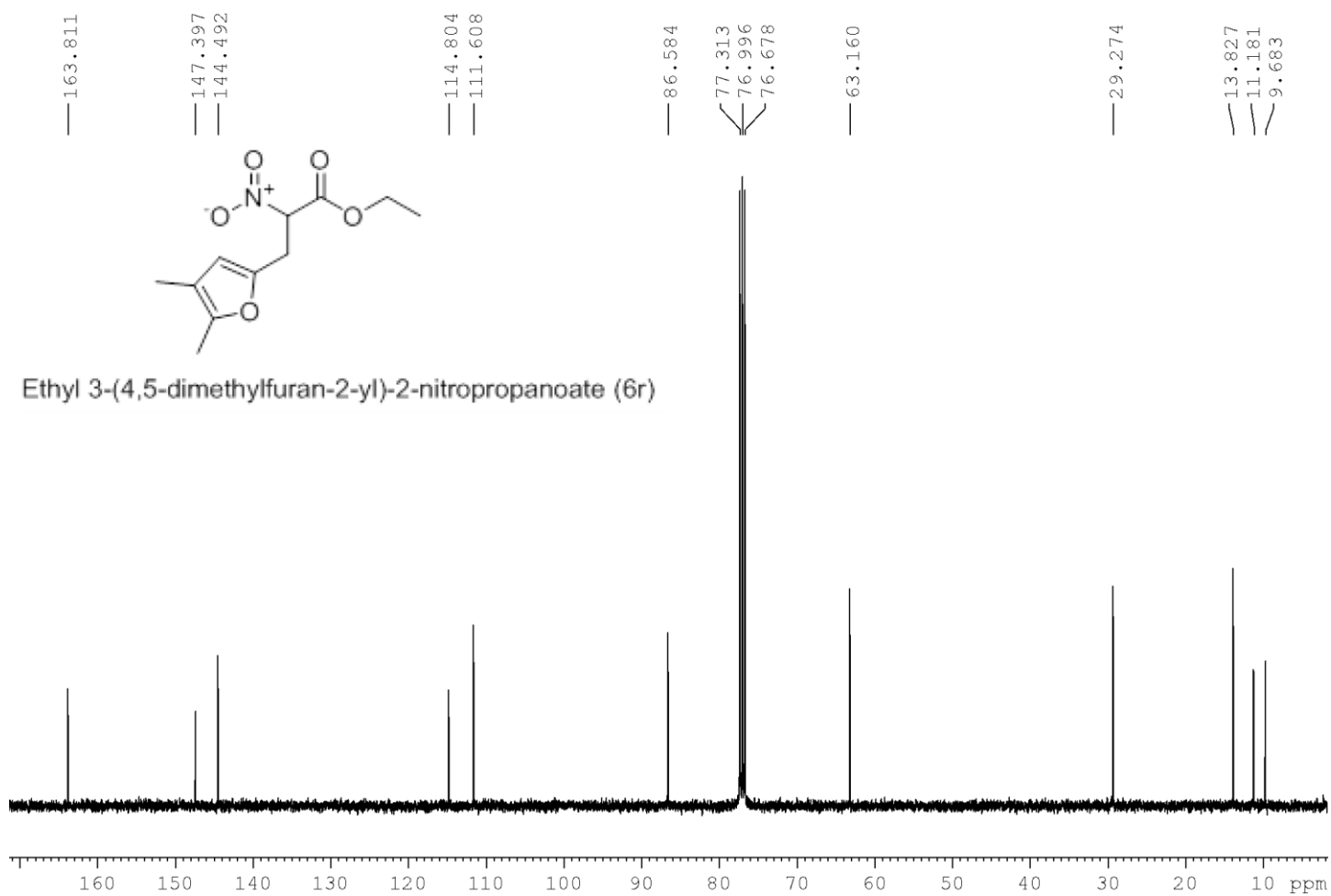


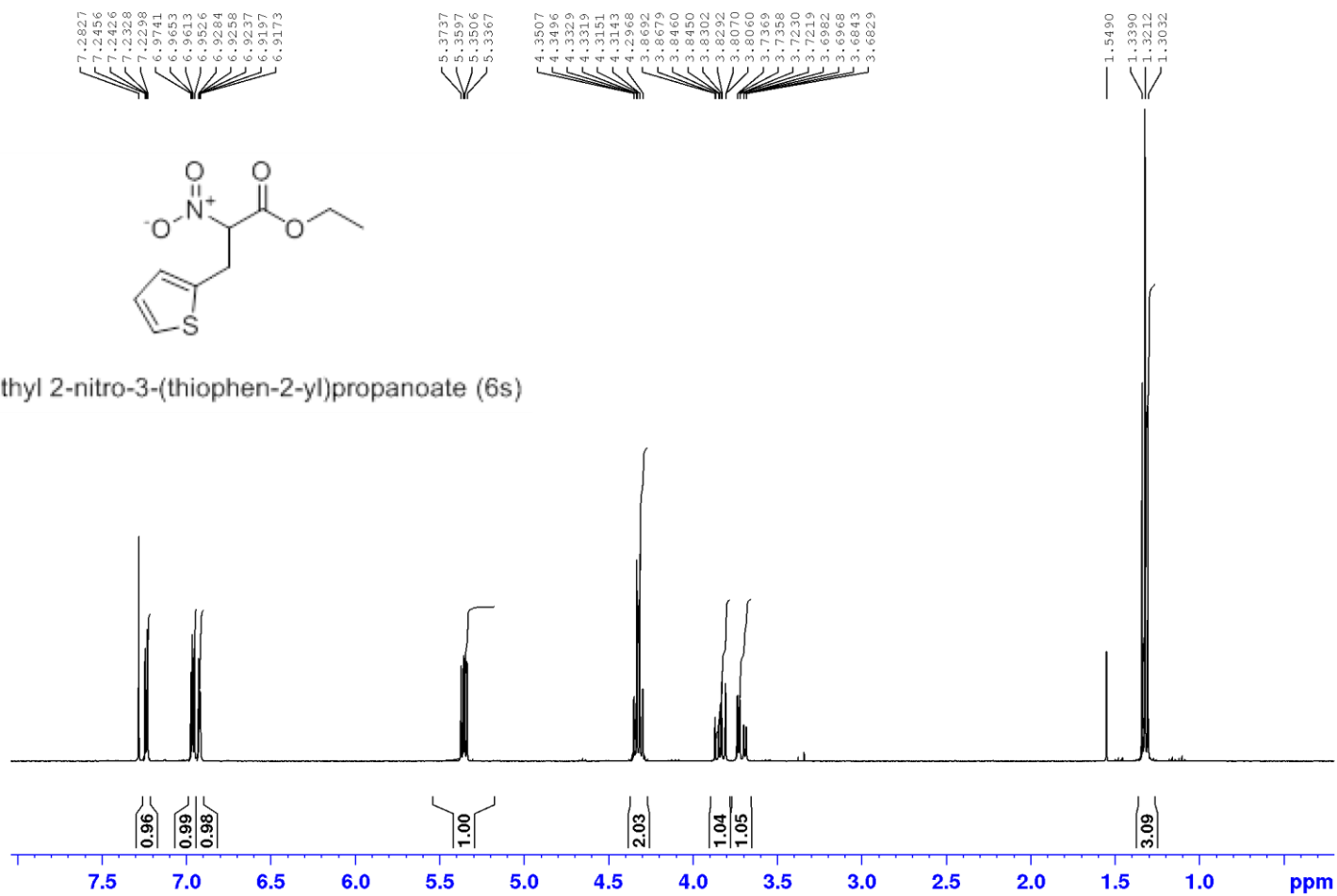


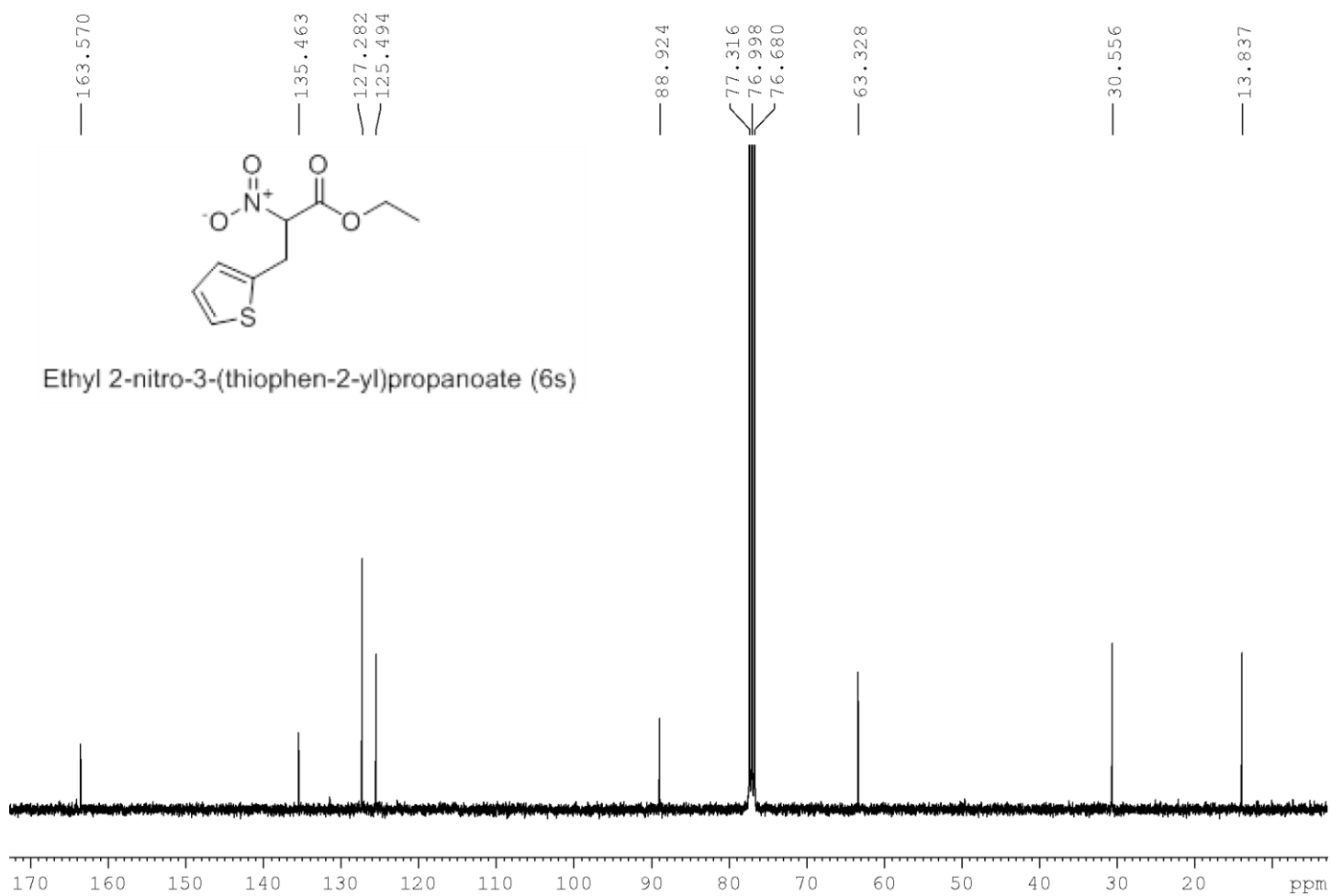


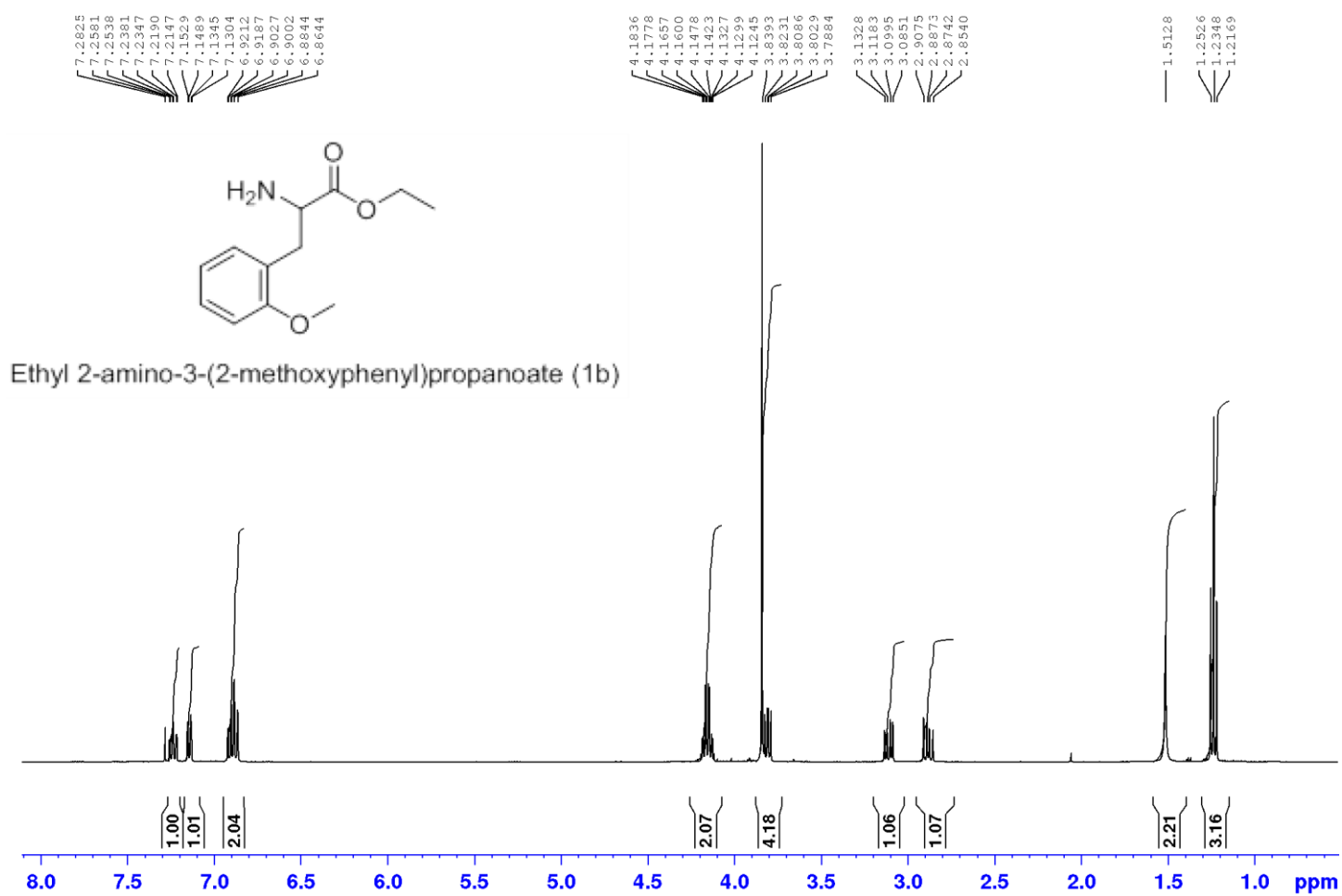


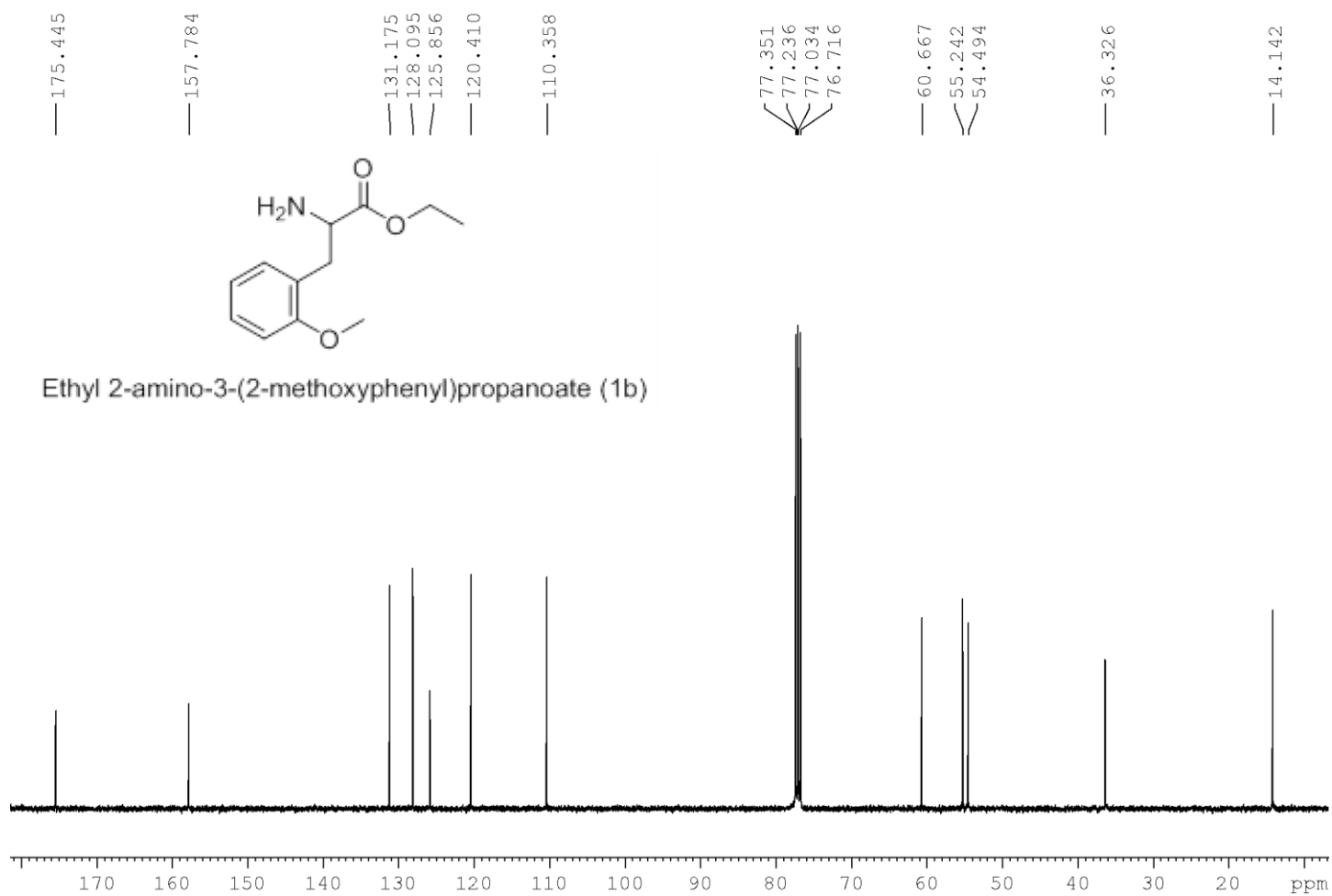


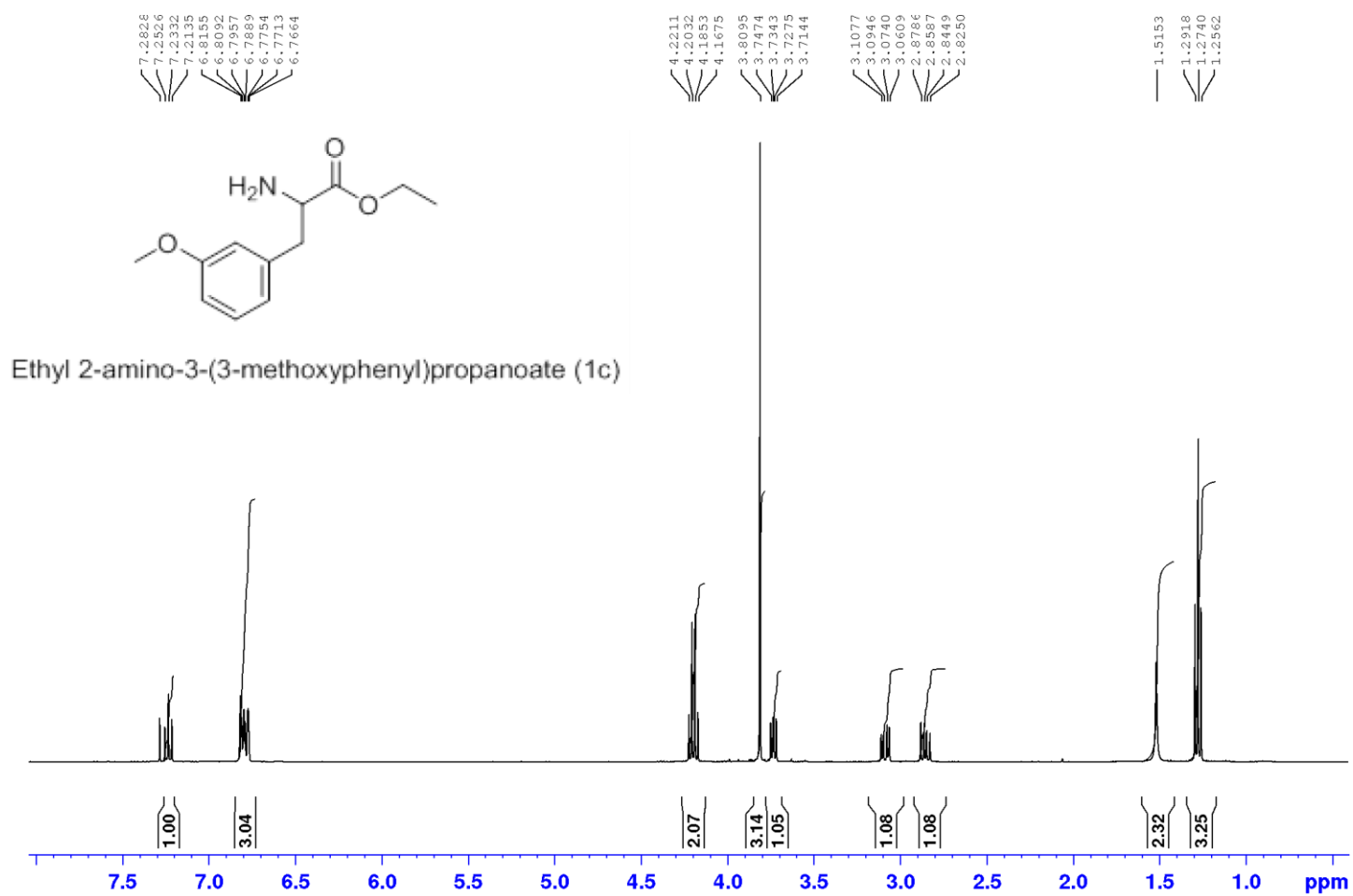


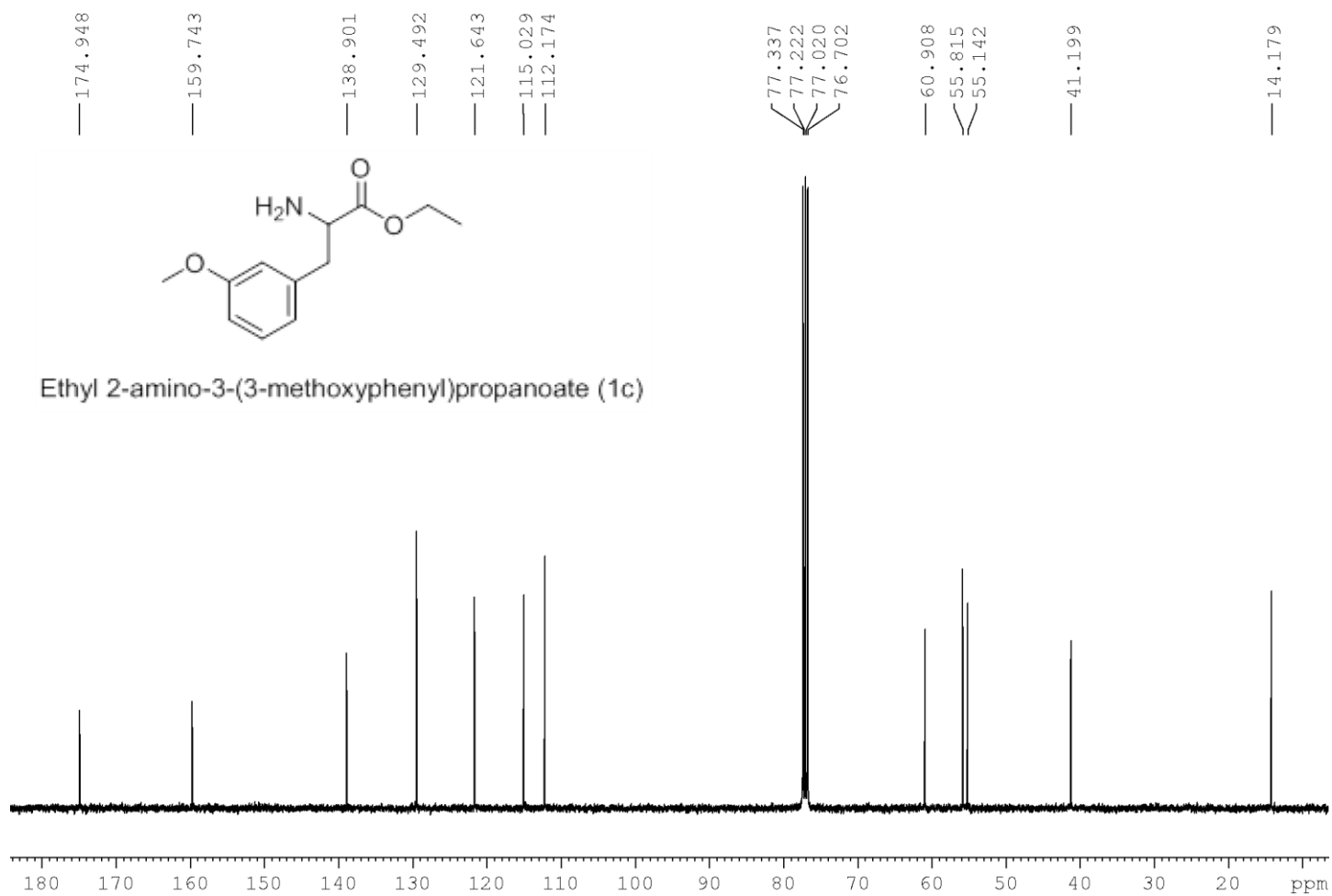


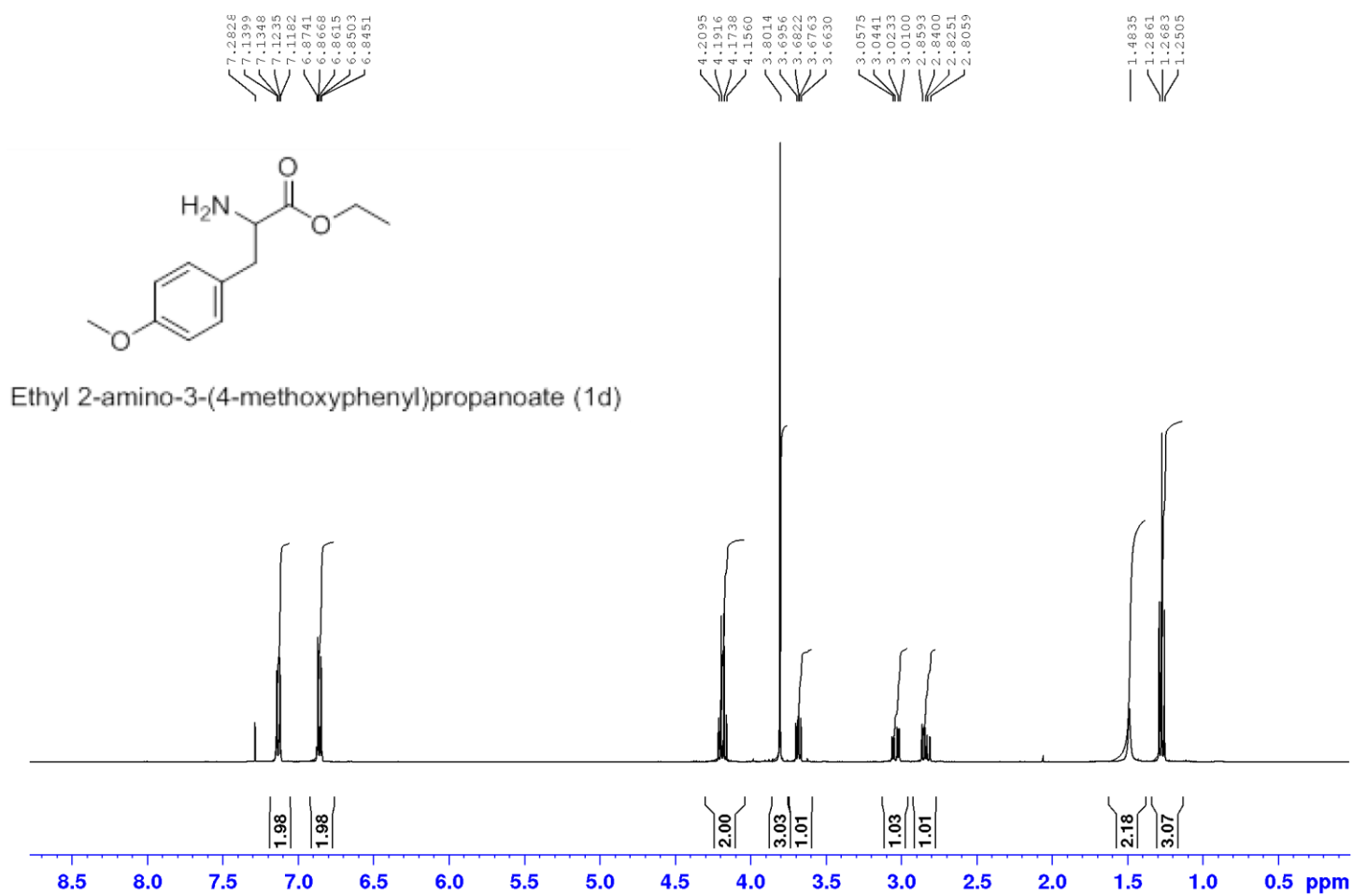


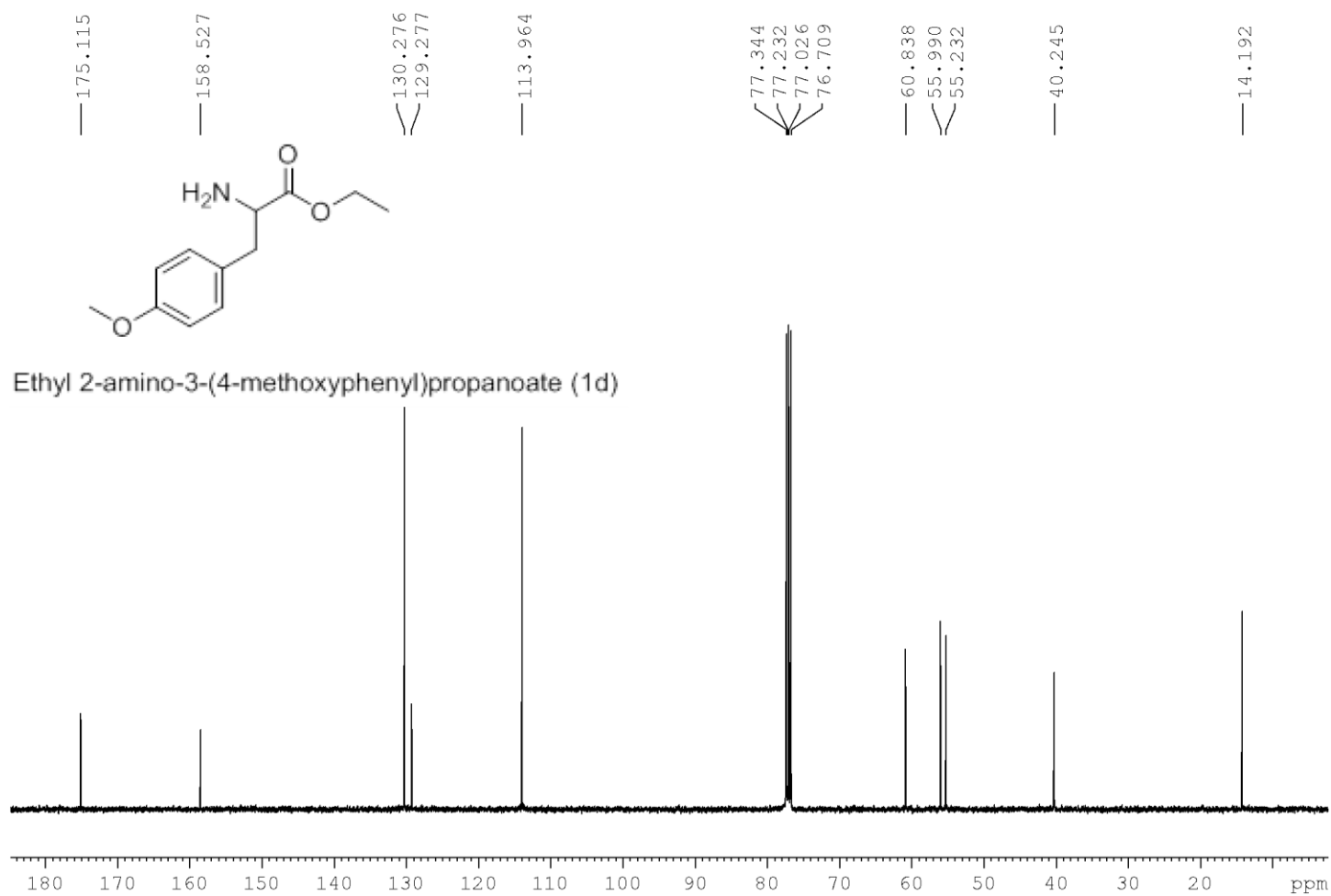


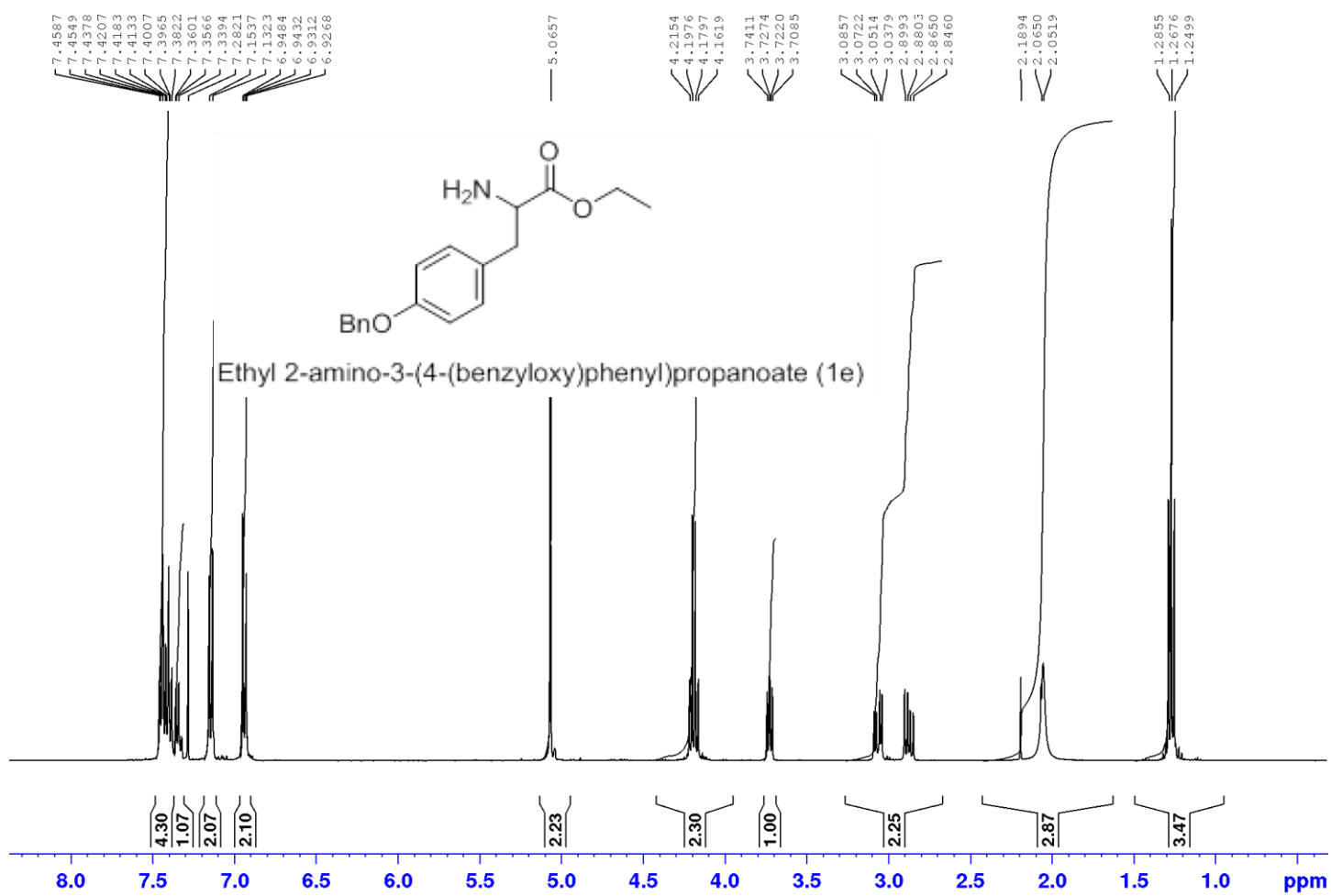


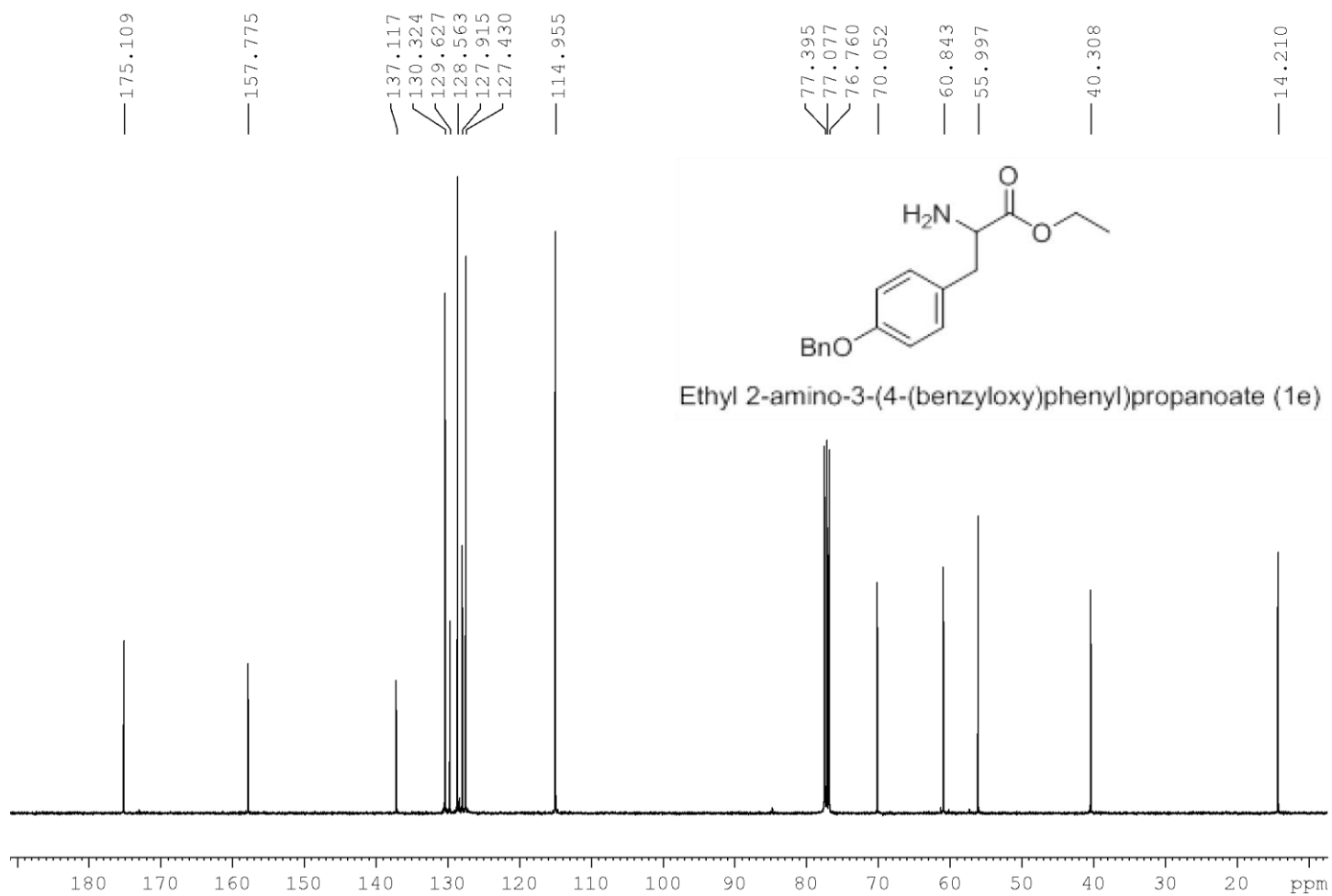


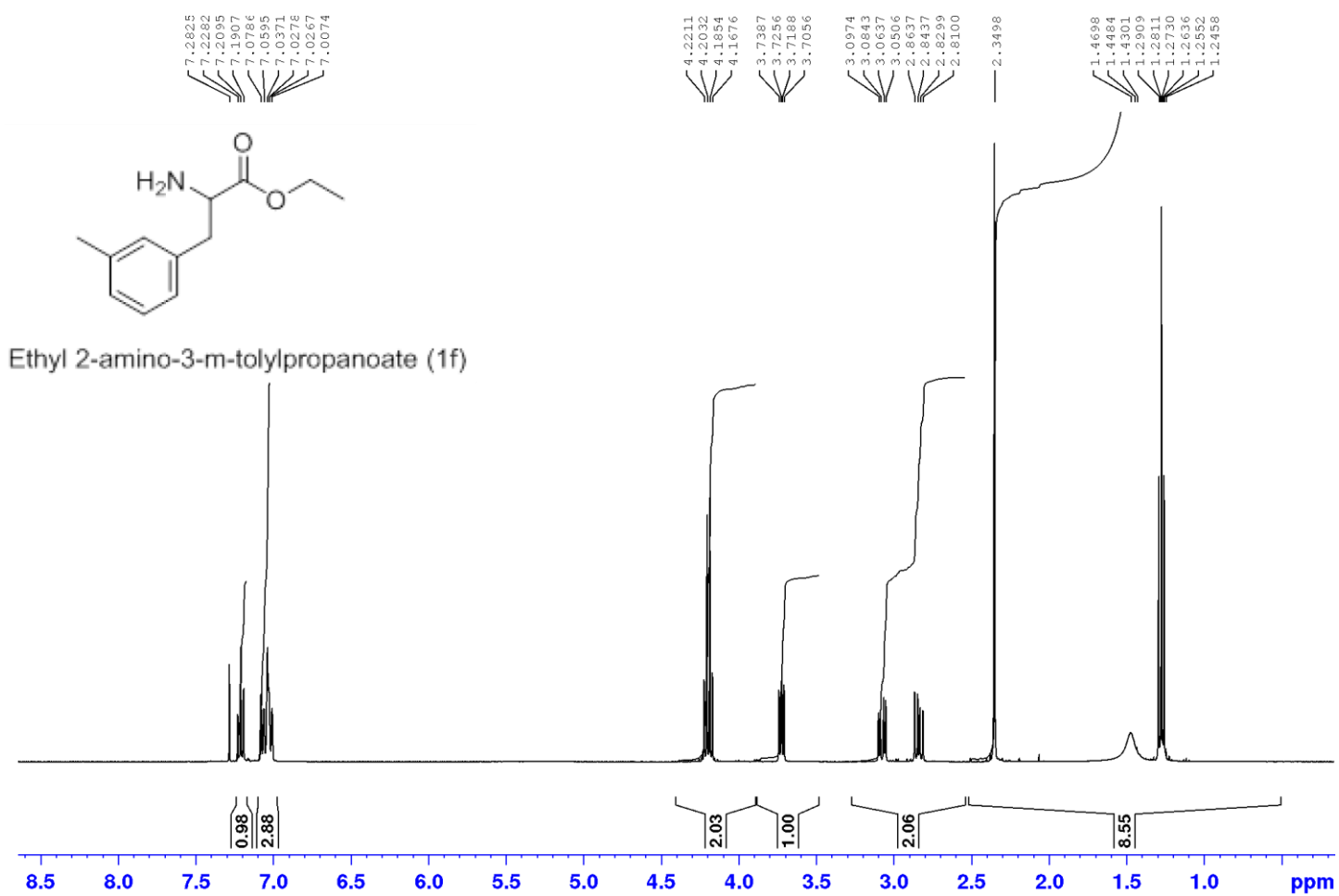


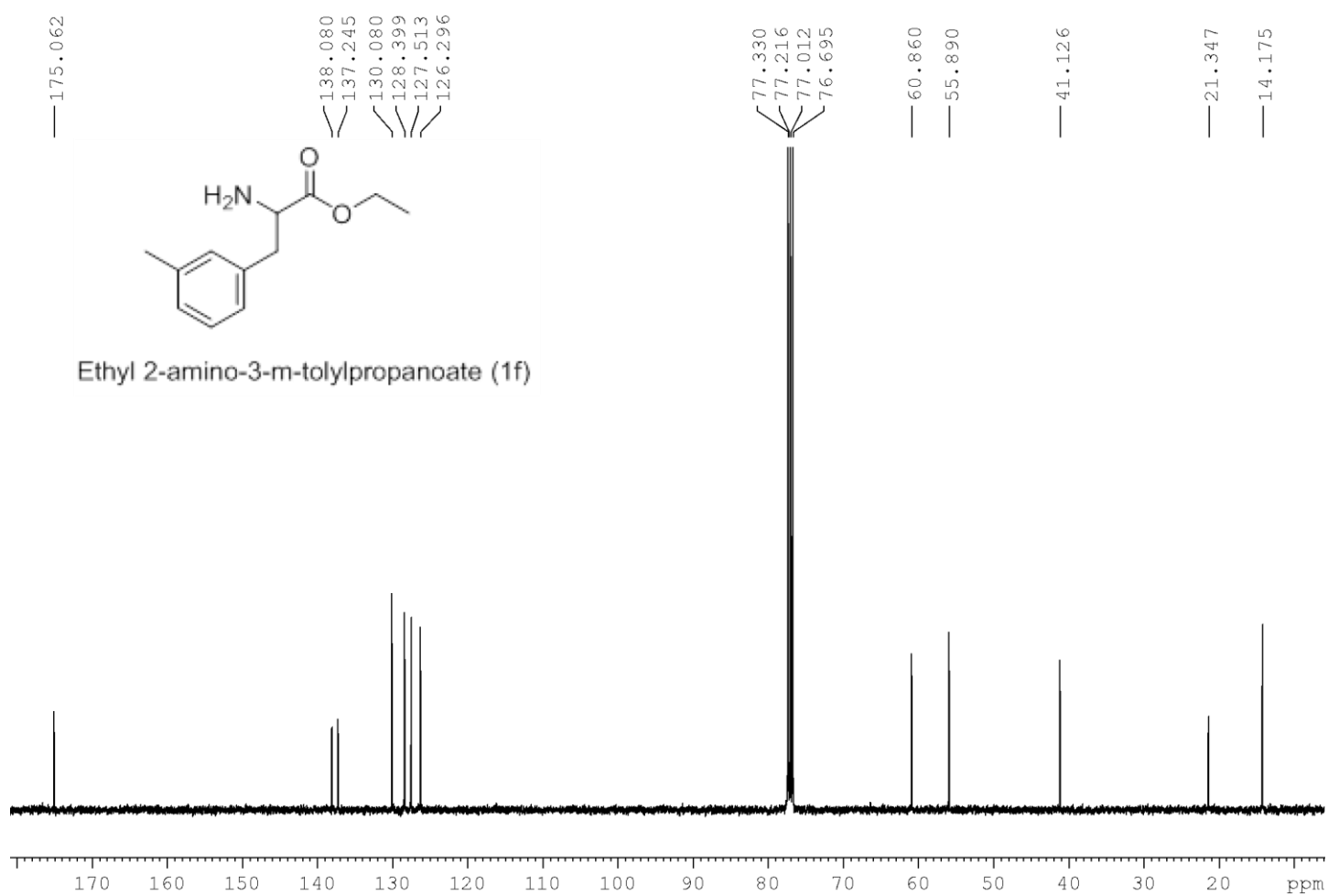








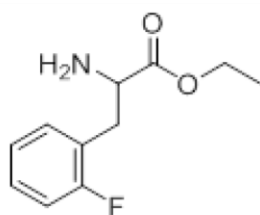




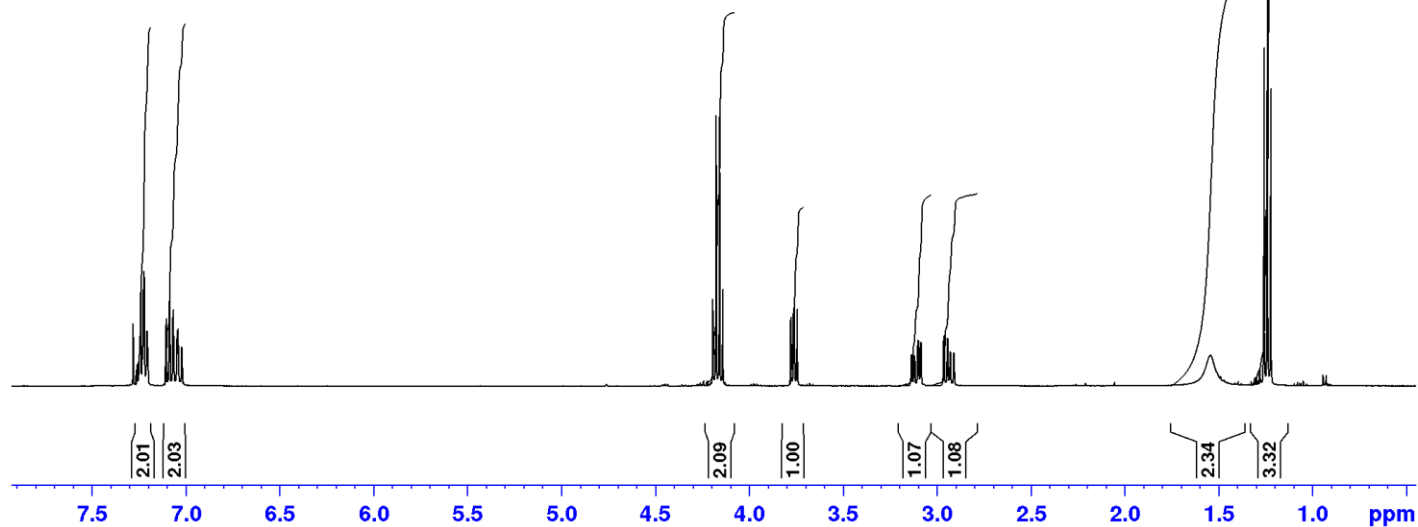
7.2654
7.2609
7.2521
7.2470
7.2424
7.2335
7.2241
7.2142
7.2093
7.2071
7.2063
7.1083
7.1053
7.0895
7.0680
7.0481
7.0440
7.0231

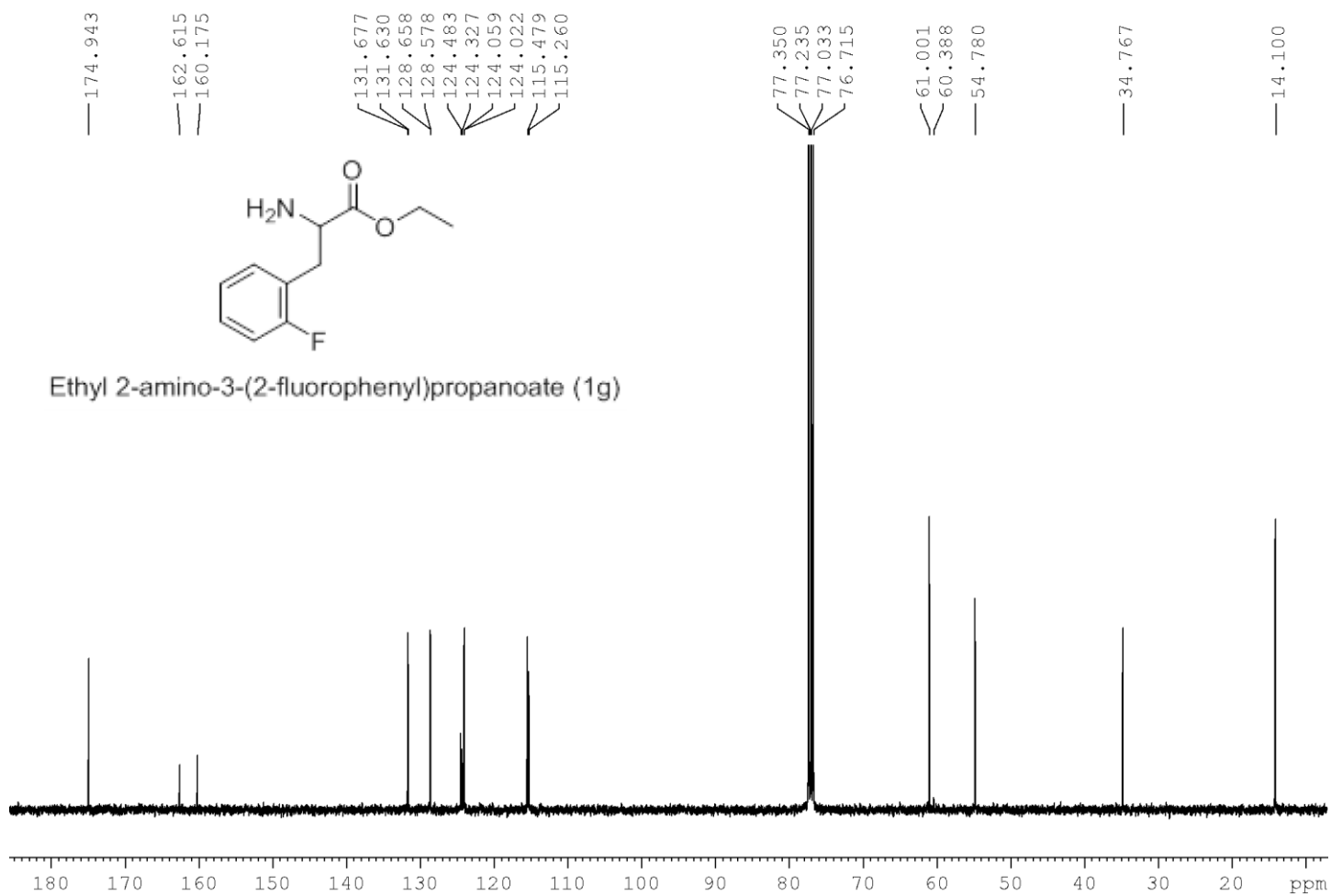
4.1939
4.1760
4.1582
4.1403
3.7780
3.7633
3.7583
3.7456
3.1343
3.1328
3.1197
3.1183
3.1002
3.0986
3.0856
3.0841
2.9625
2.9429
2.9284
2.9088

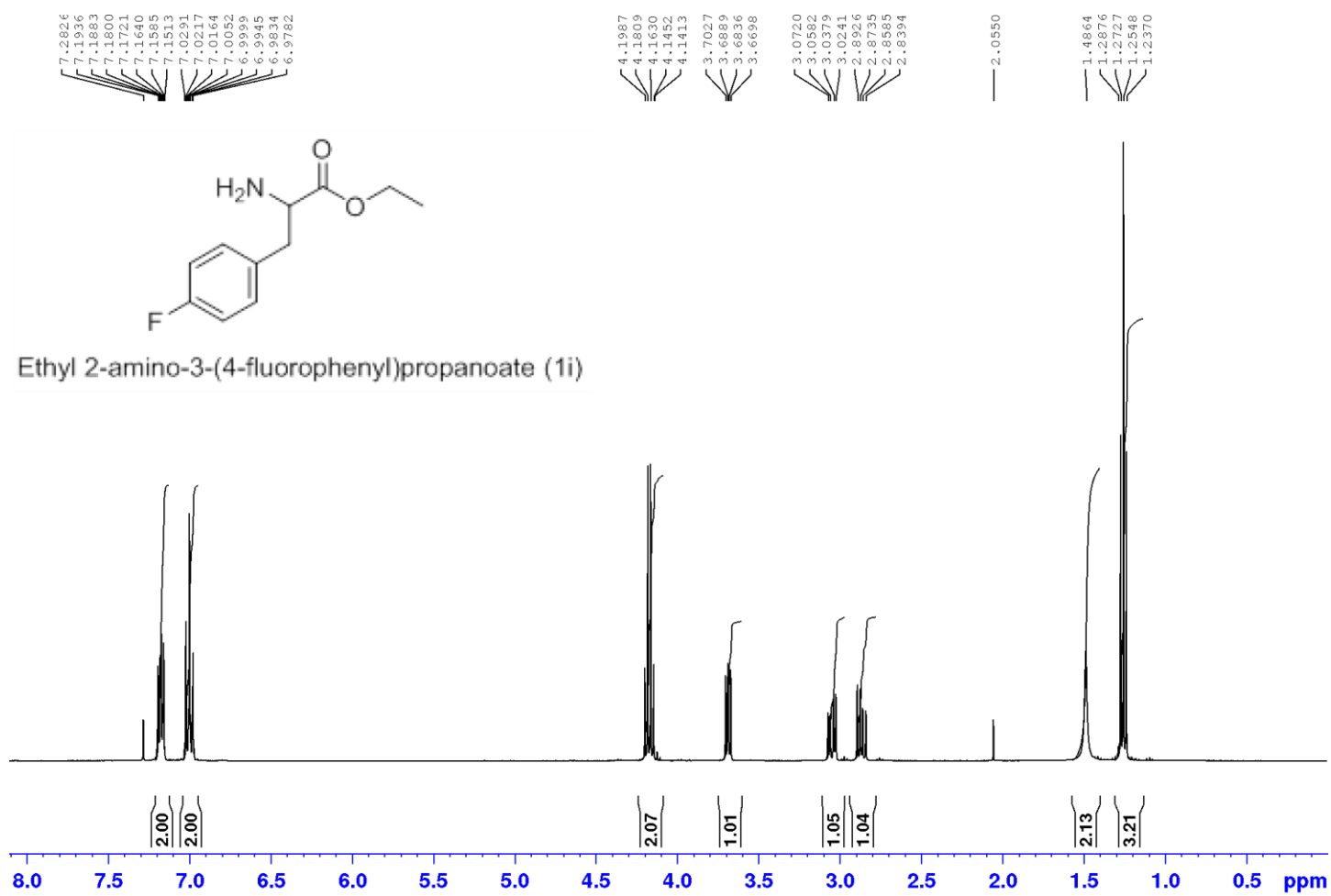
1.5421
1.2787
1.2603
1.2561
1.2383
1.2205

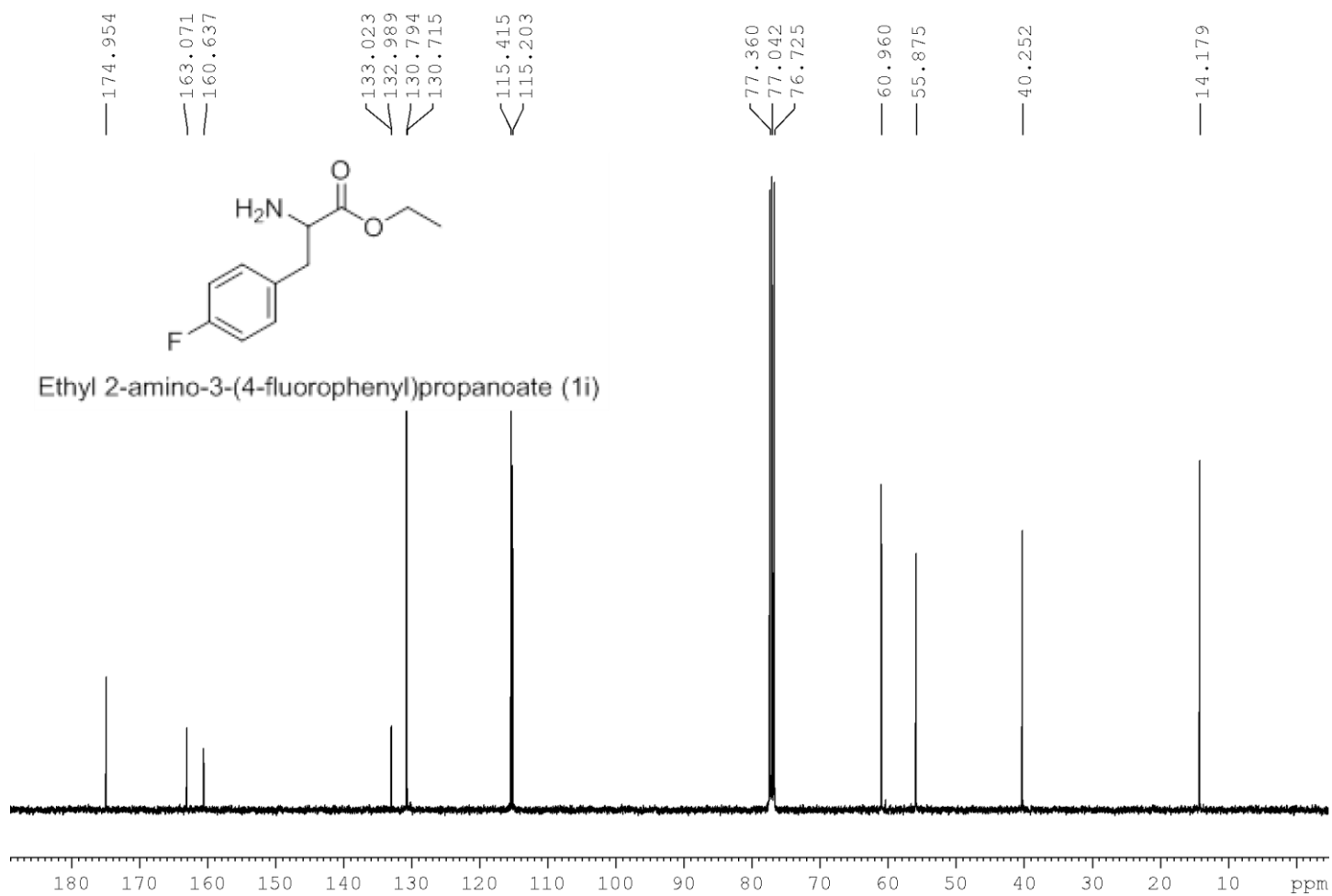


Ethyl 2-amino-3-(2-fluorophenyl)propanoate (1g)









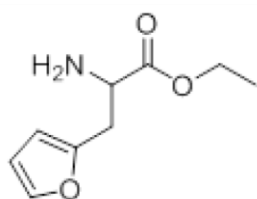
7.3447
7.3427
7.3401
7.3381
7.2828

6.3122
6.3074
6.3043
6.2997
6.1290
6.1273
6.1210
6.1192

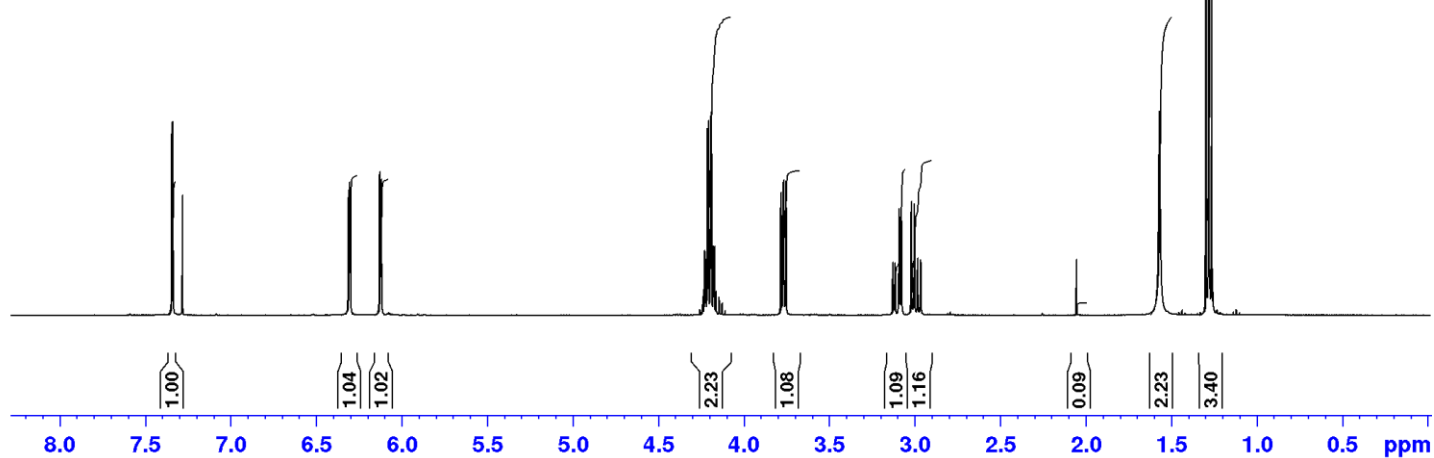
4.2294
4.2242
4.2206
4.2115
4.2063
4.1936
4.1885
4.1794
4.1757
4.1708
4.1617
3.7832
3.7703
3.7651
3.7522
3.1276
3.1148
3.0904
3.0776
3.0194
3.0014
2.9822
2.9641

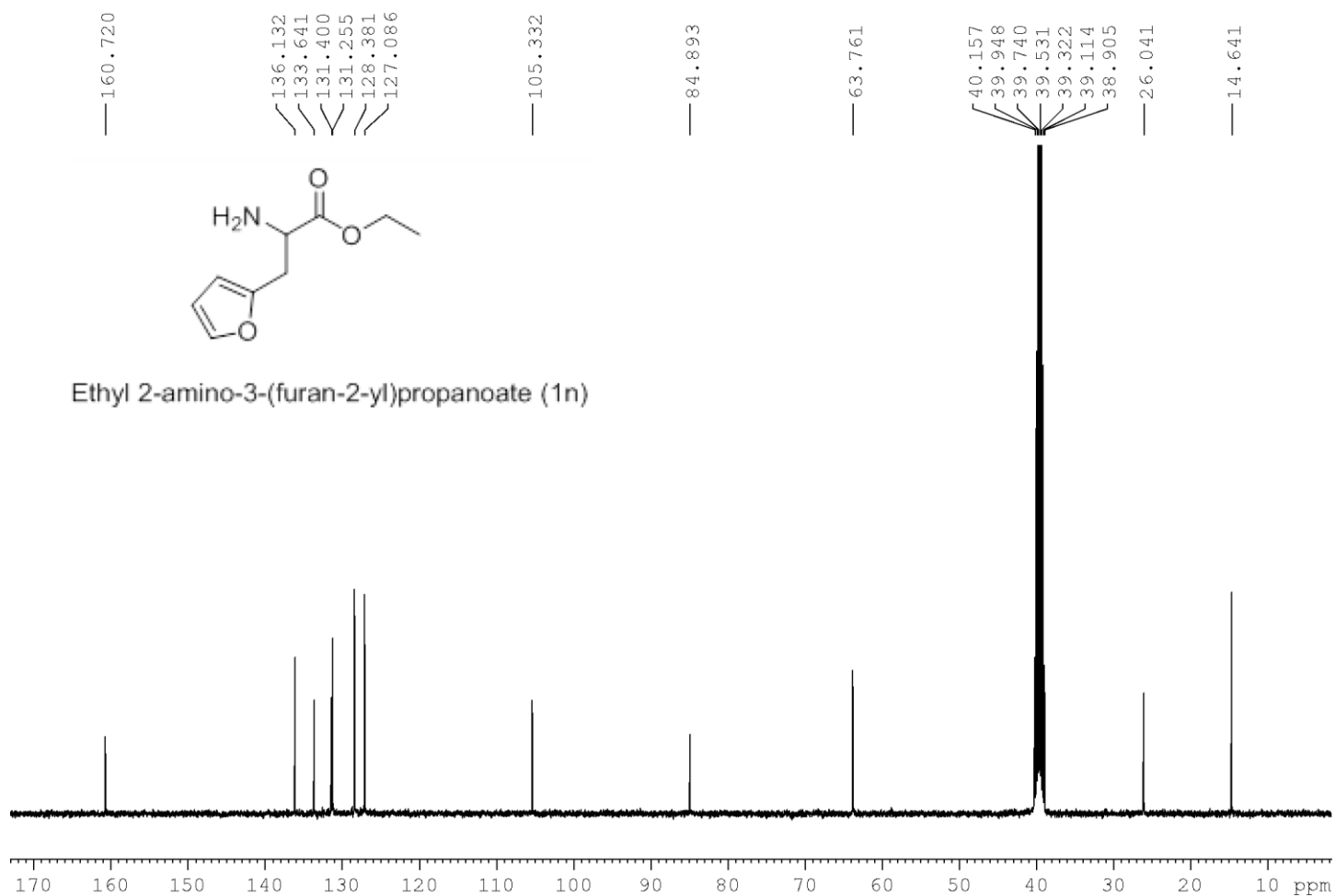
2.0538

1.5677
1.2975
1.2892
1.2797
1.2736
1.2715
1.2619
1.2537



Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-2-yl)propanoate (1n)





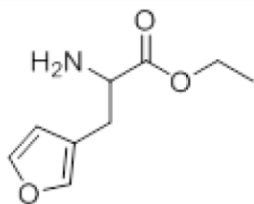
7.3447
7.3427
7.3401
7.3381
7.2828

6.3122
6.3074
6.3043
6.2997
6.1290
6.1273
6.1210
6.1192

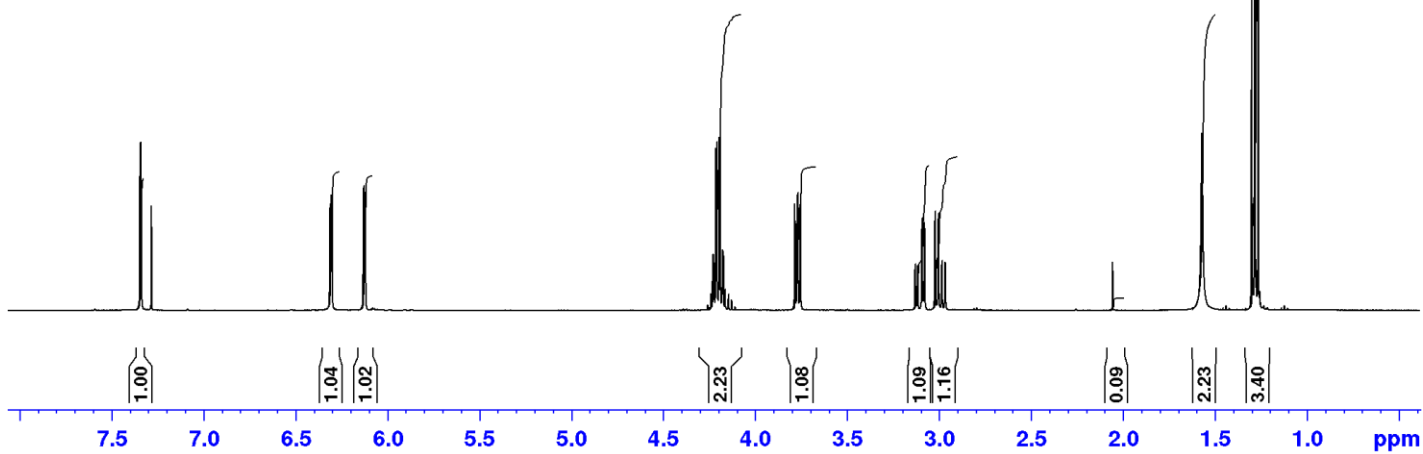
4.2294
4.2242
4.2206
4.2115
4.2063
4.1936
4.1885
4.1794
4.1757
4.1708
4.1617
3.7832
3.7703
3.7651
3.7522
3.1276
3.1148
3.0904
3.0776
3.0194
3.0014
2.9822
2.9641

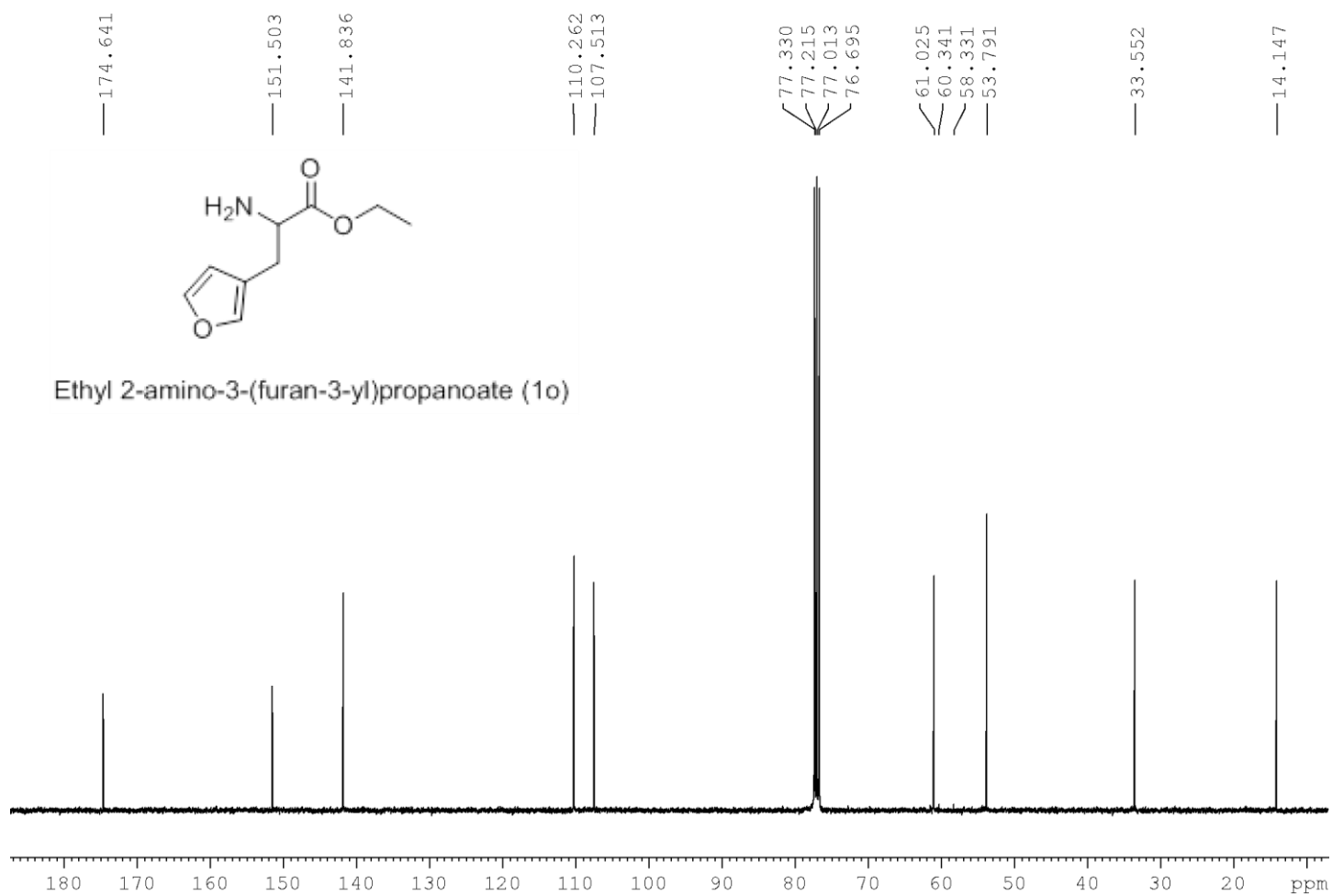
2.0538

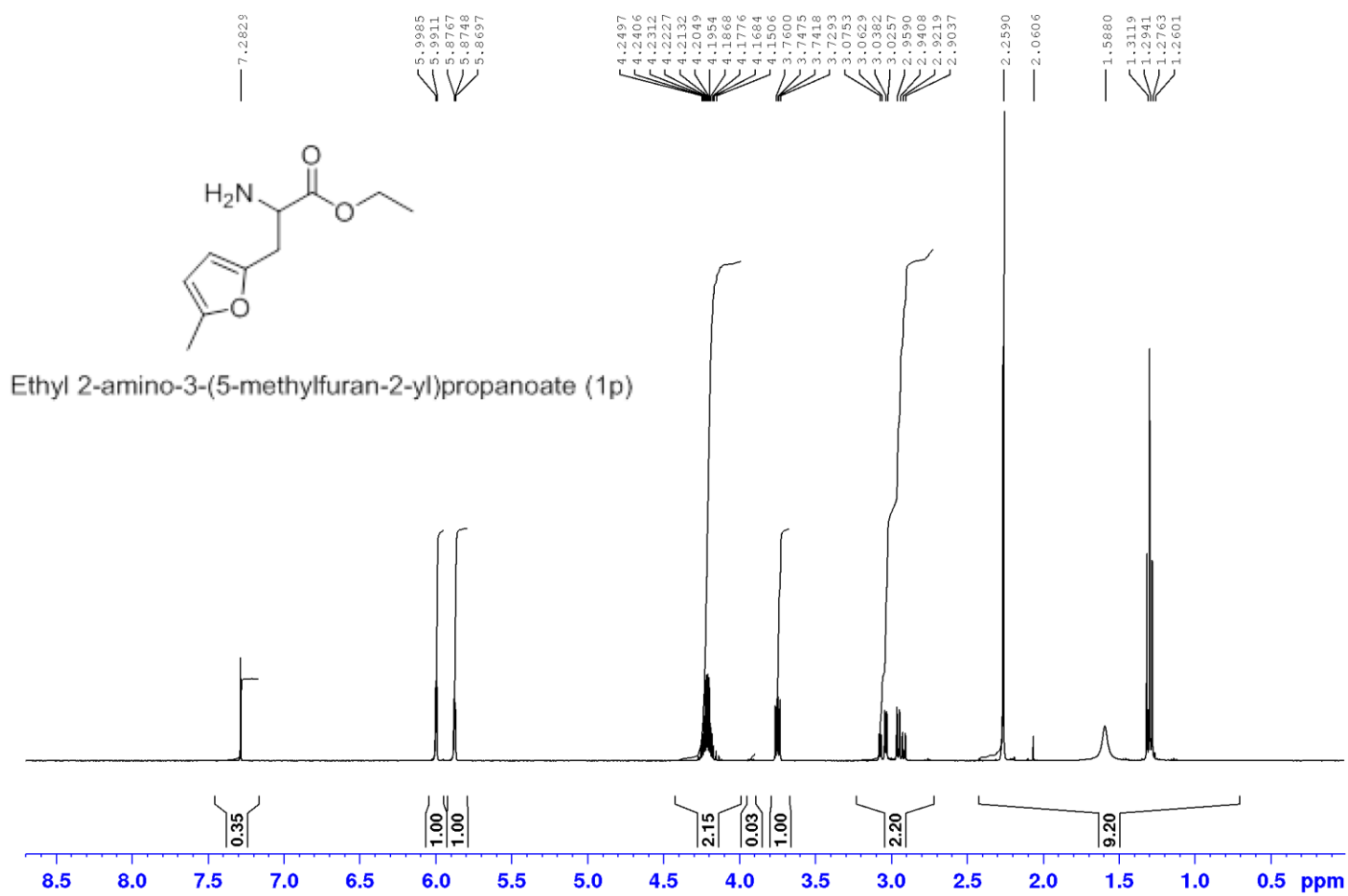
1.5677
1.2975
1.2892
1.2797
1.2736
1.2715
1.2619
1.2537

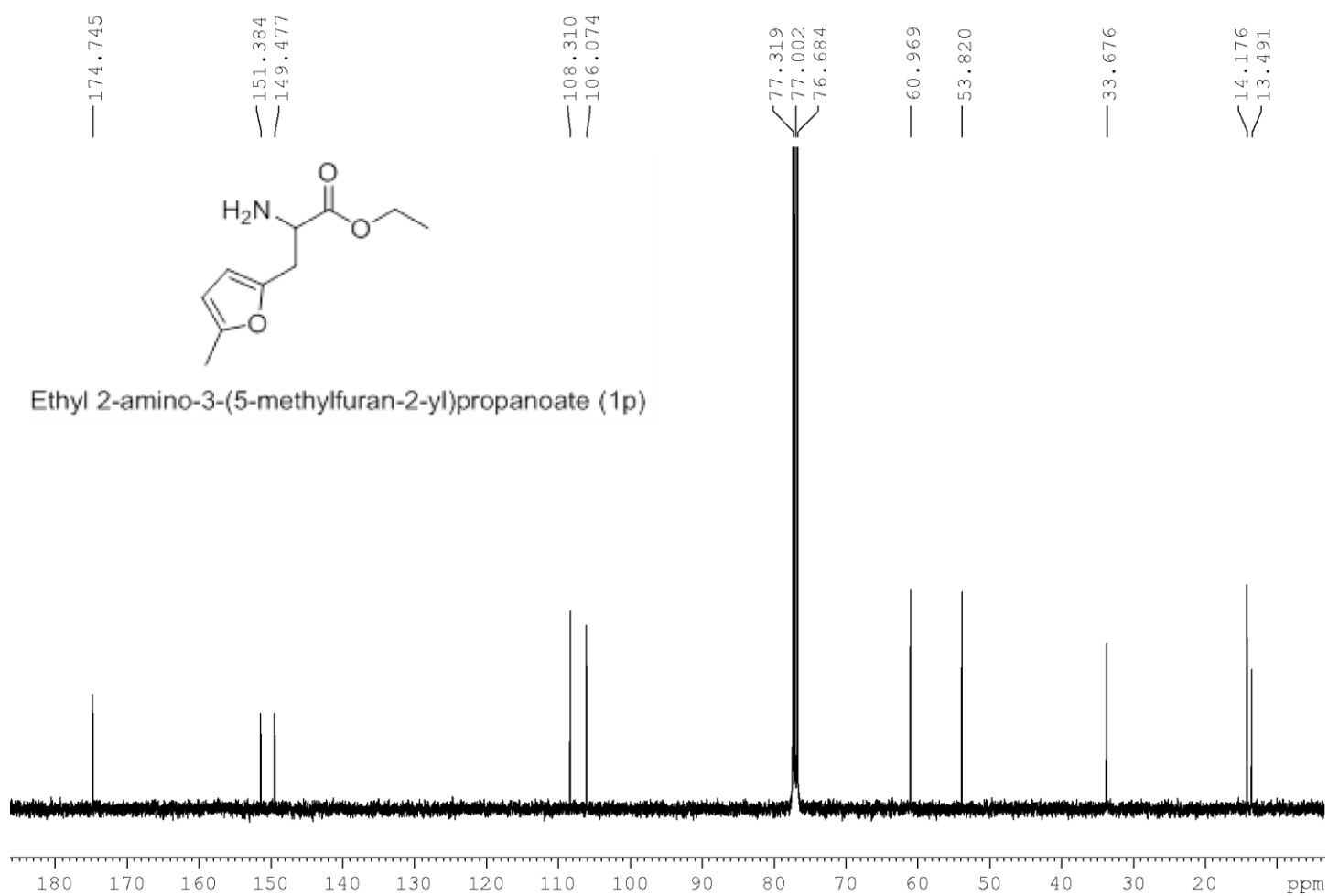


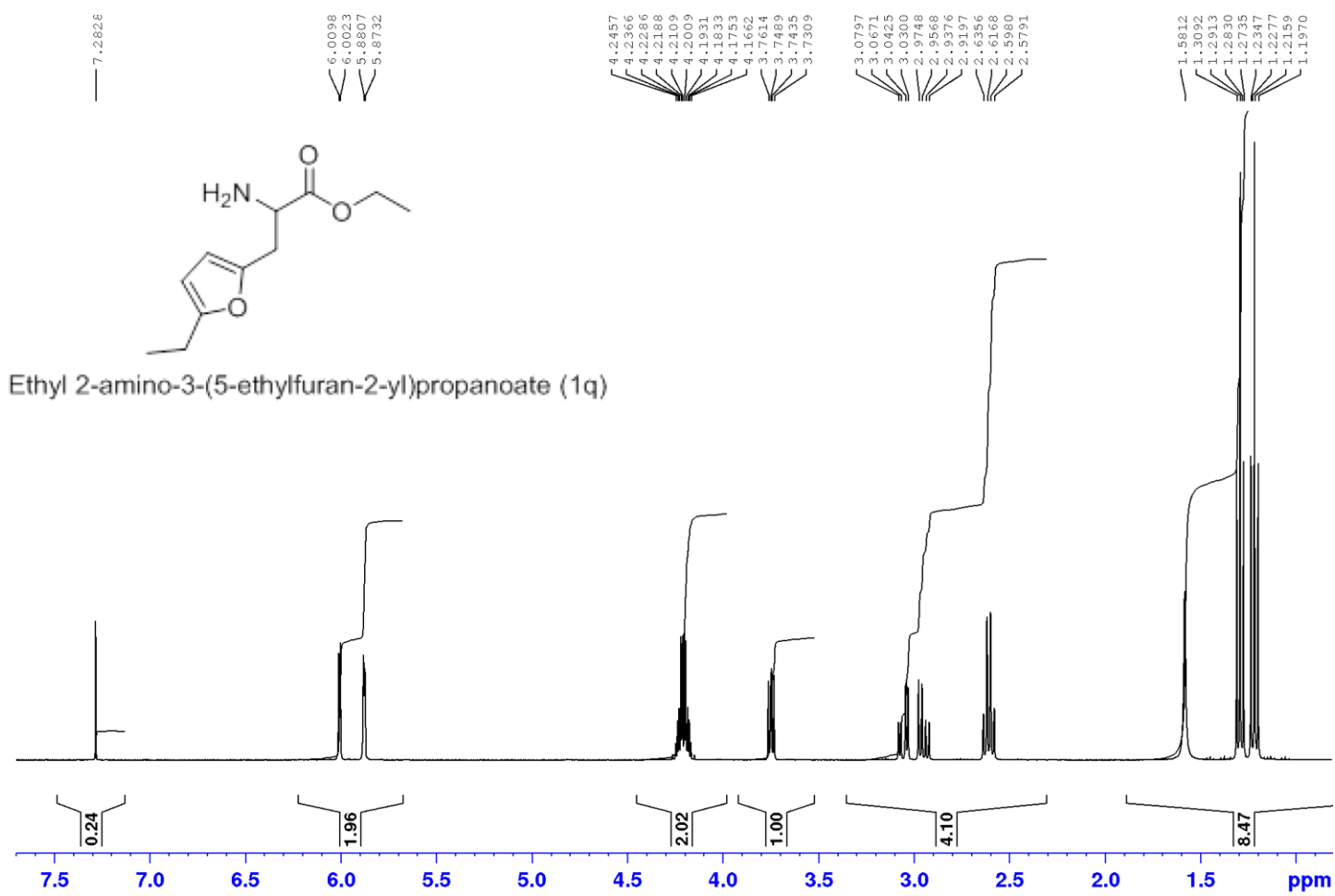
Ethyl 2-amino-3-(furan-3-yl)propanoate (1o)

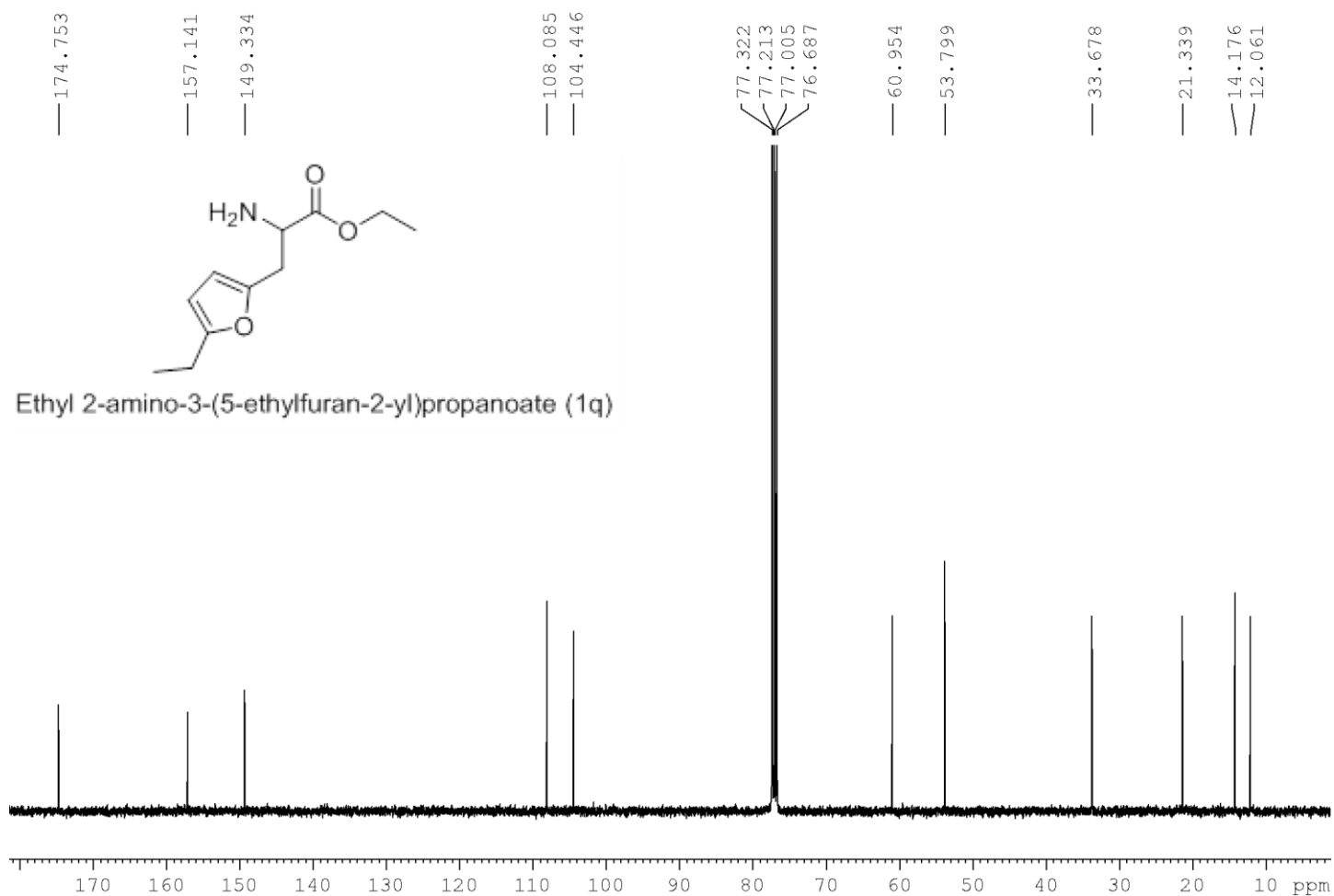


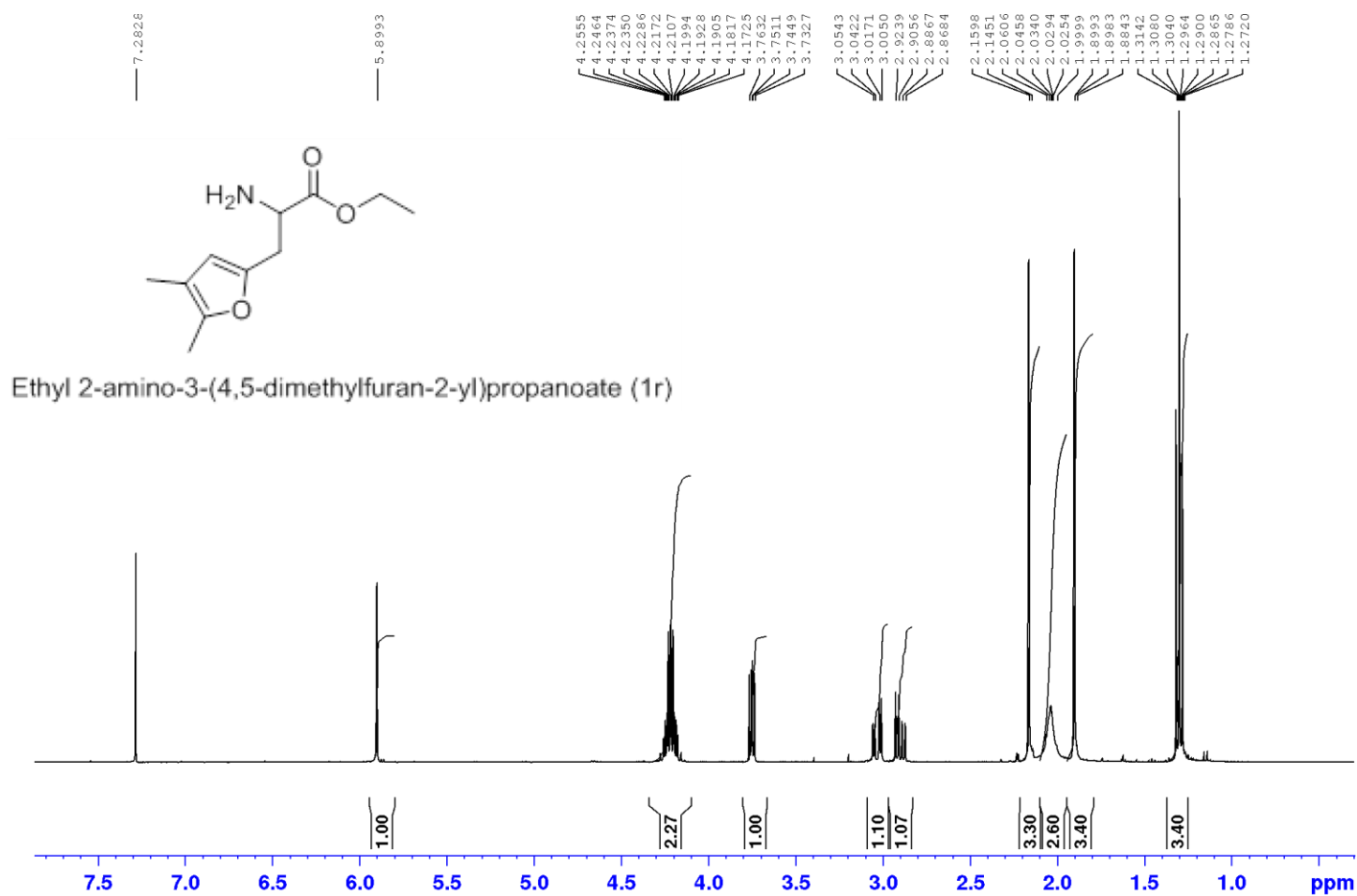


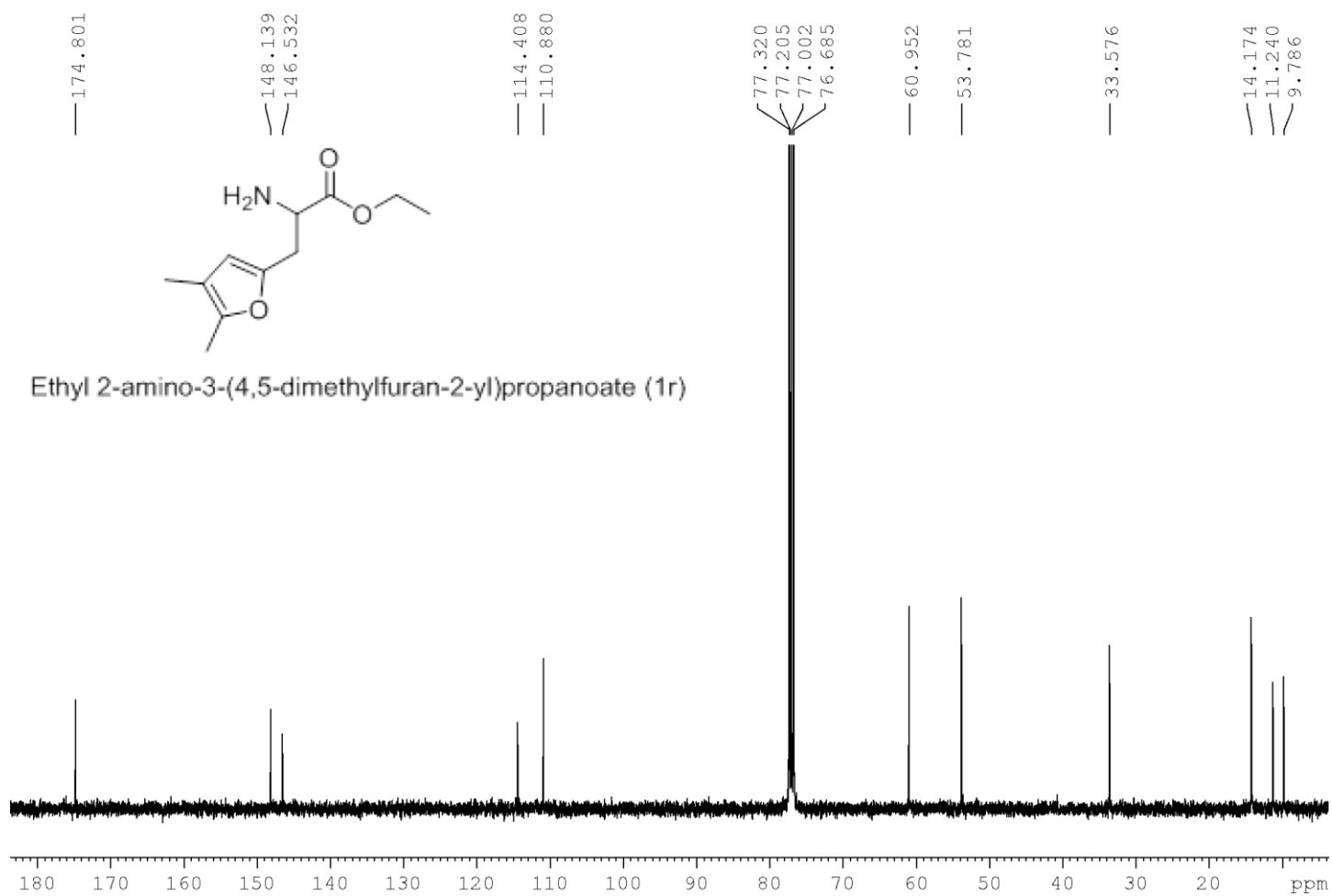




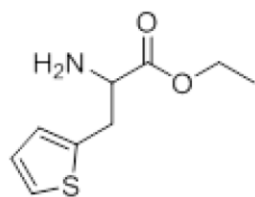








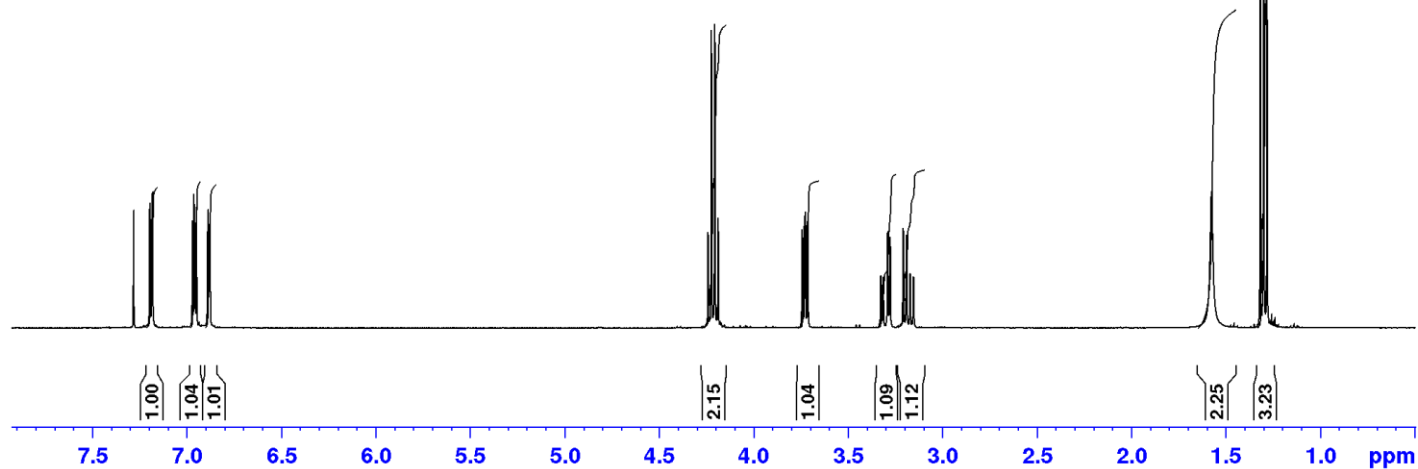
7.2826
7.1979
7.1950
7.1850
7.1822
6.9716
6.9530
6.9508
6.9502
6.8894
6.8876
6.8809
6.8789

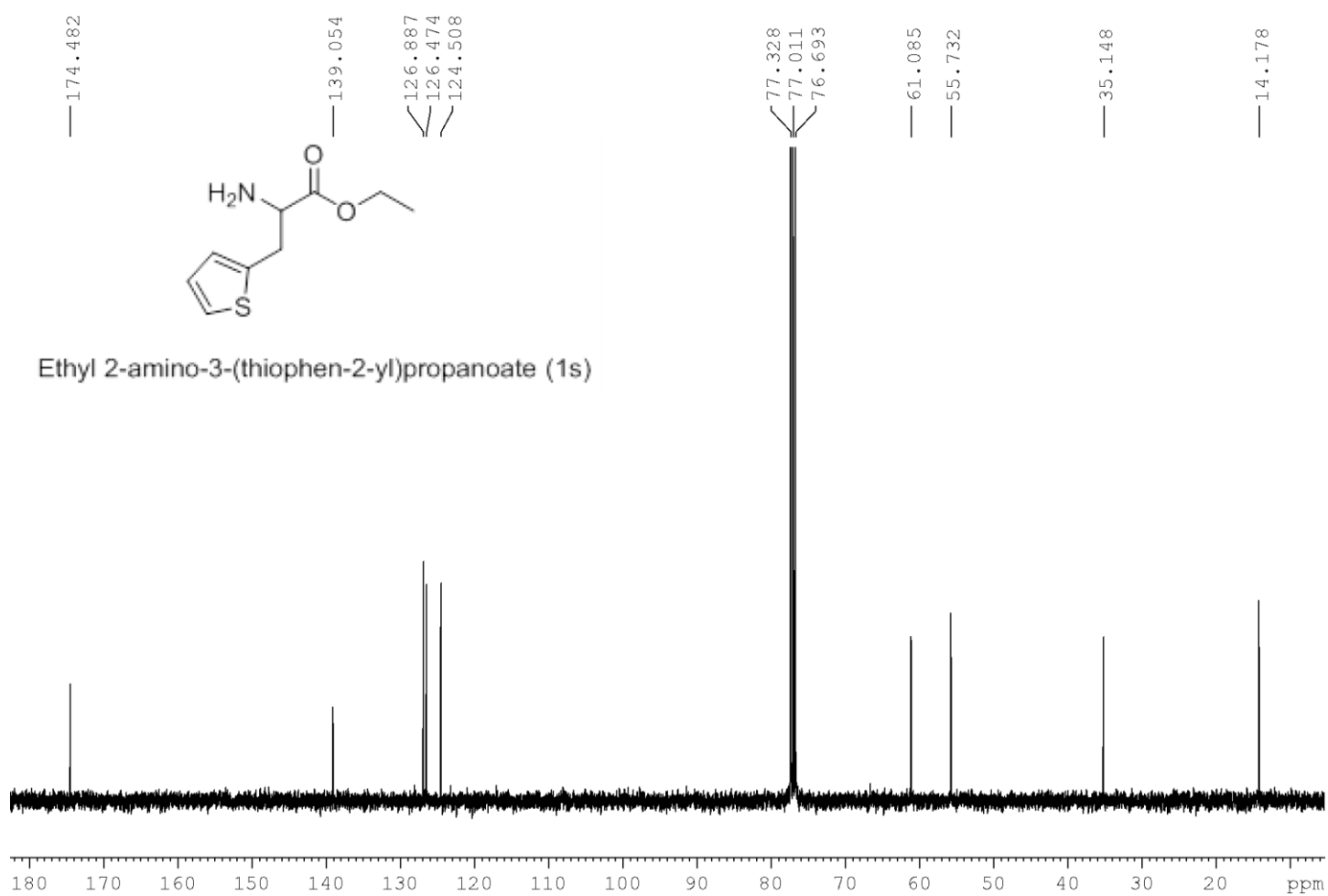


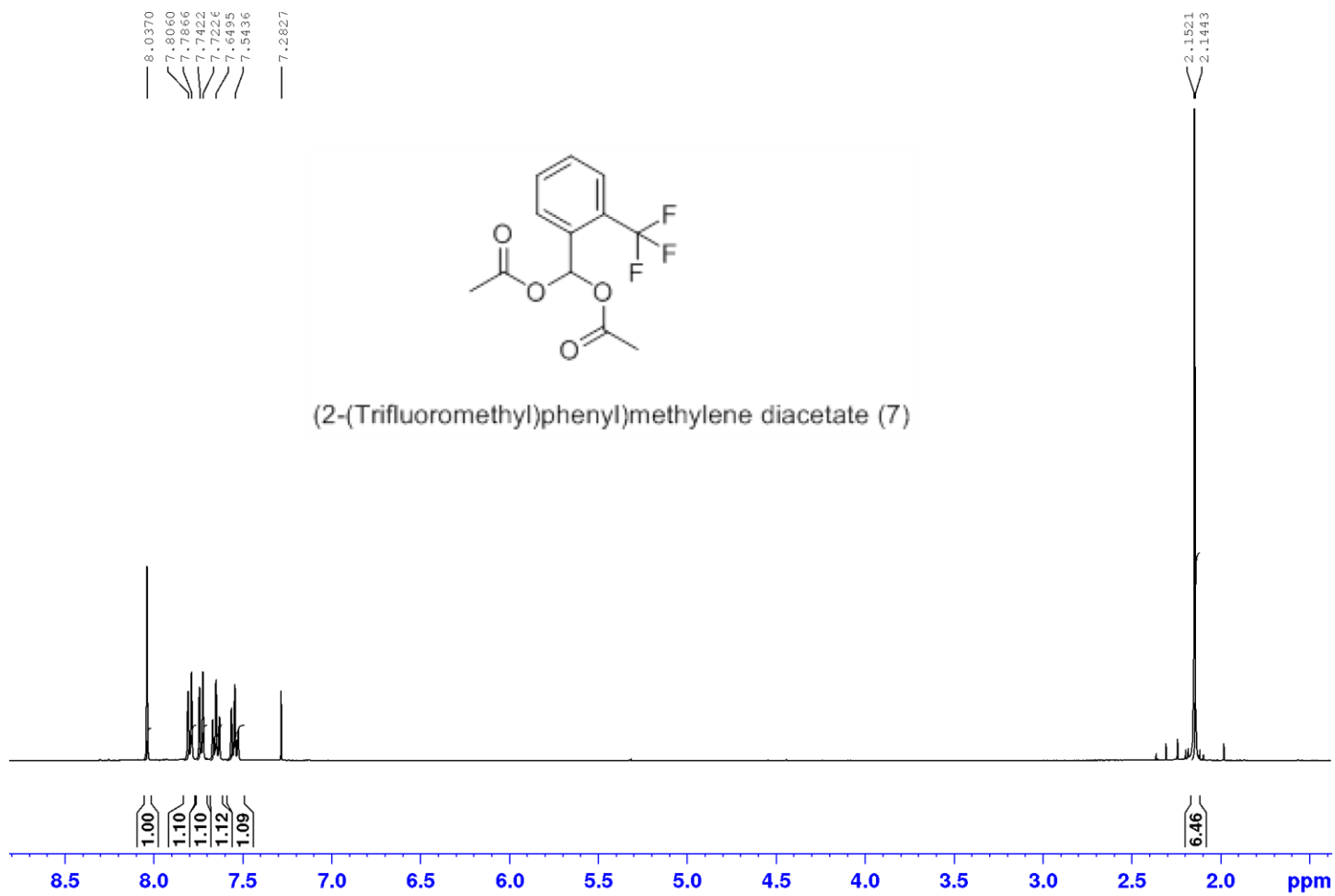
Ethyl 2-amino-3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (1s)

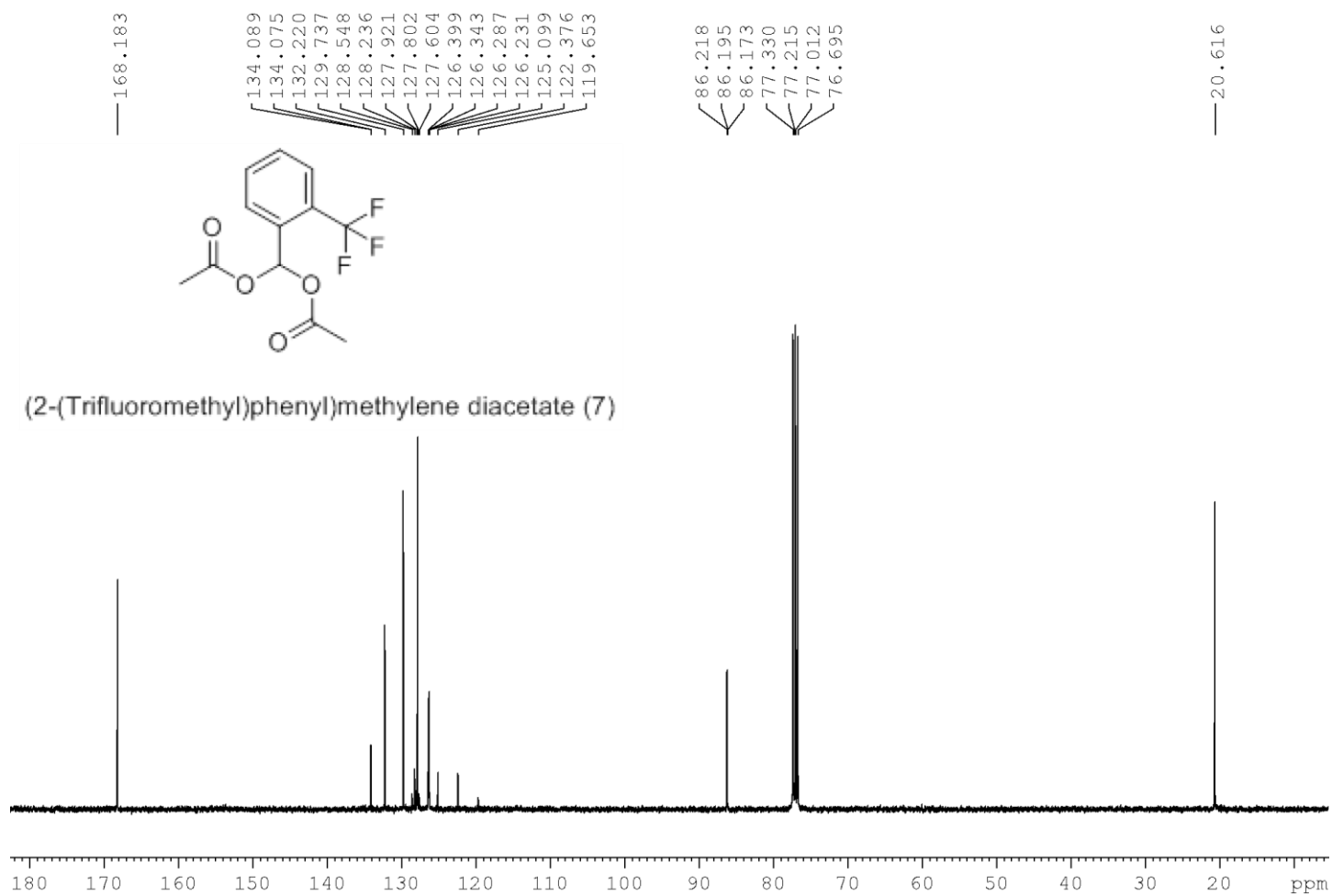
4.2408
4.2230
4.2051
4.1873
3.7425
3.7301
3.7244
3.7120
3.3256
3.3137
3.2890
3.2769
3.2071
3.1892
3.1706
3.1526

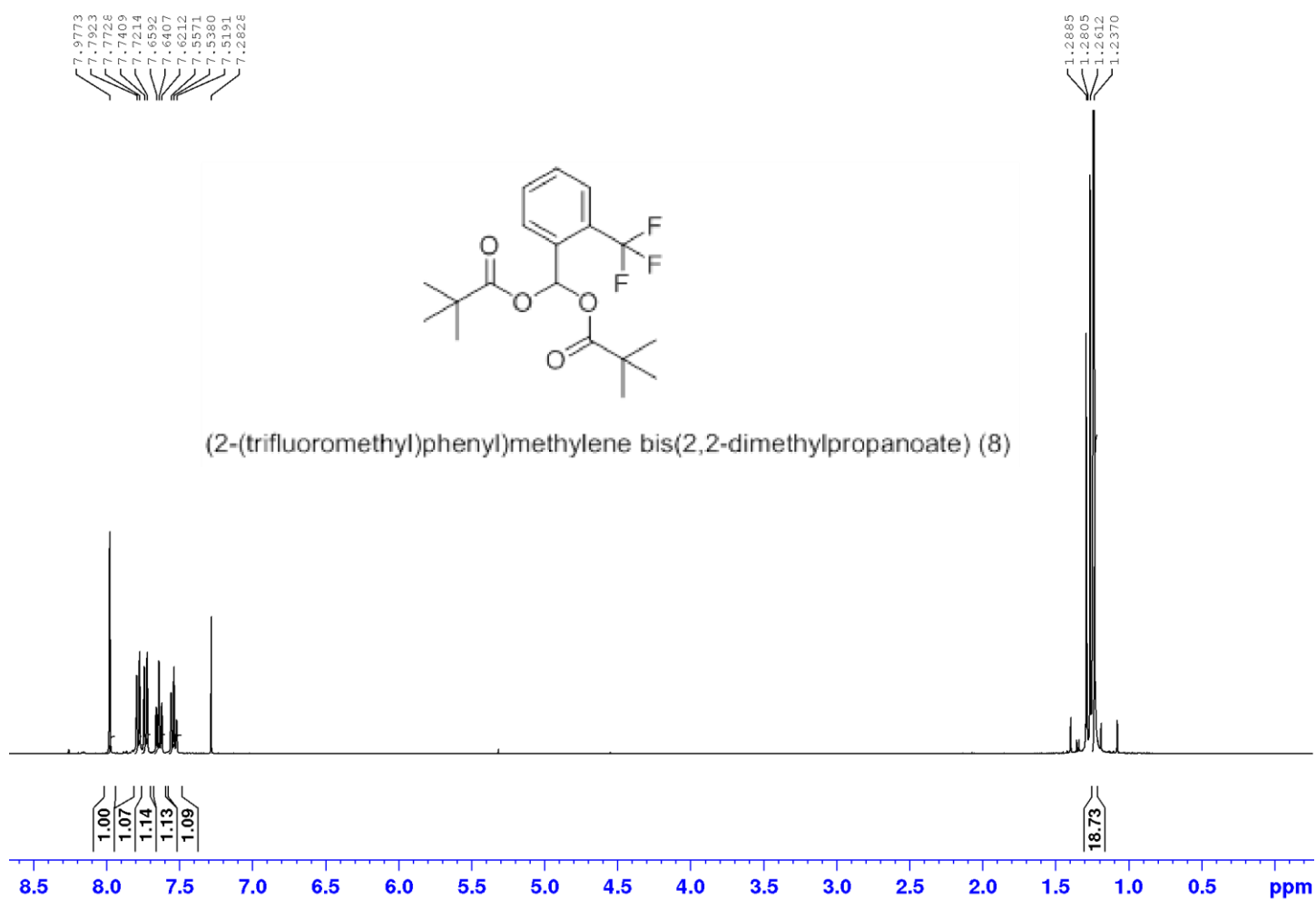
1.5745
1.3165
1.2987
1.2808

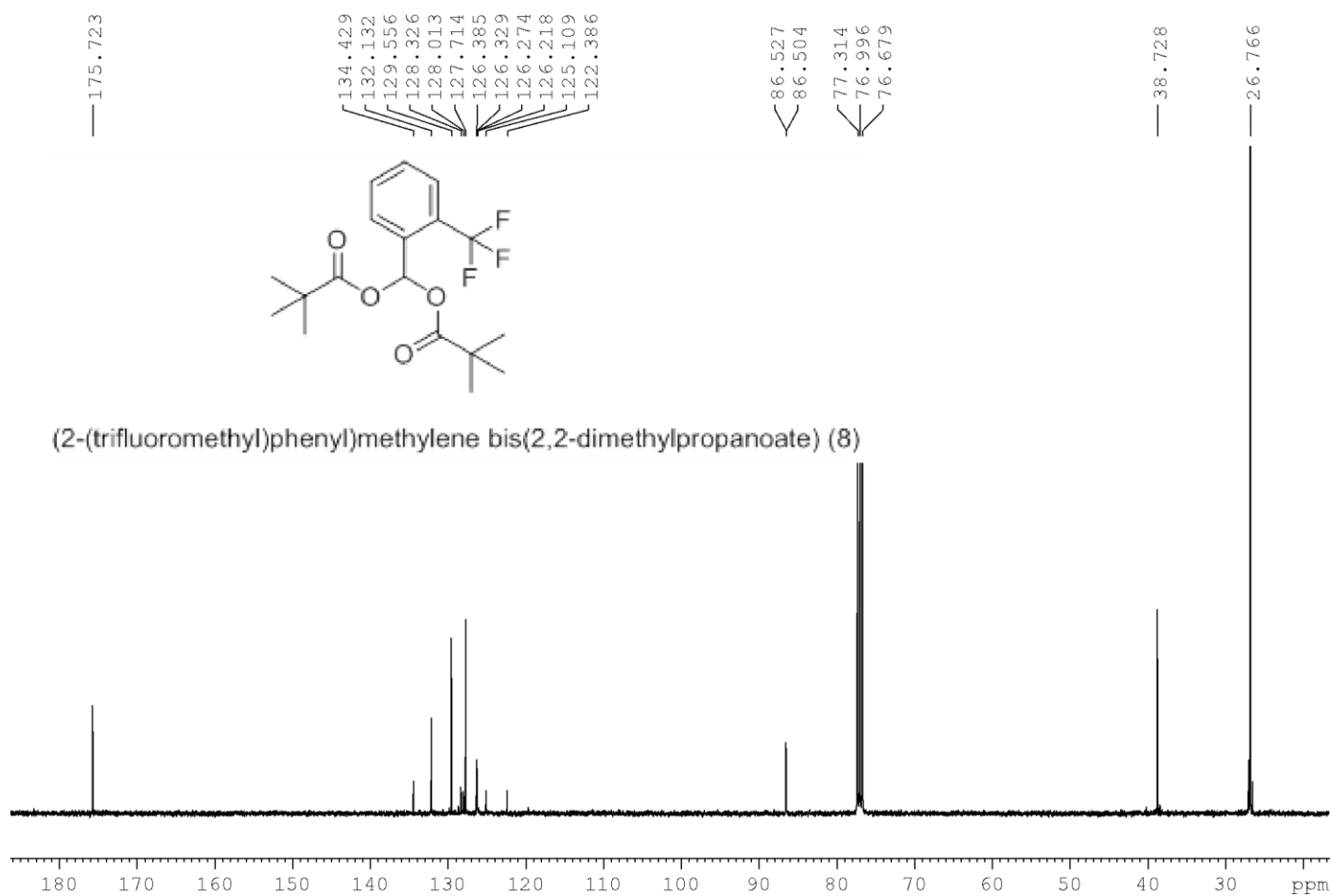


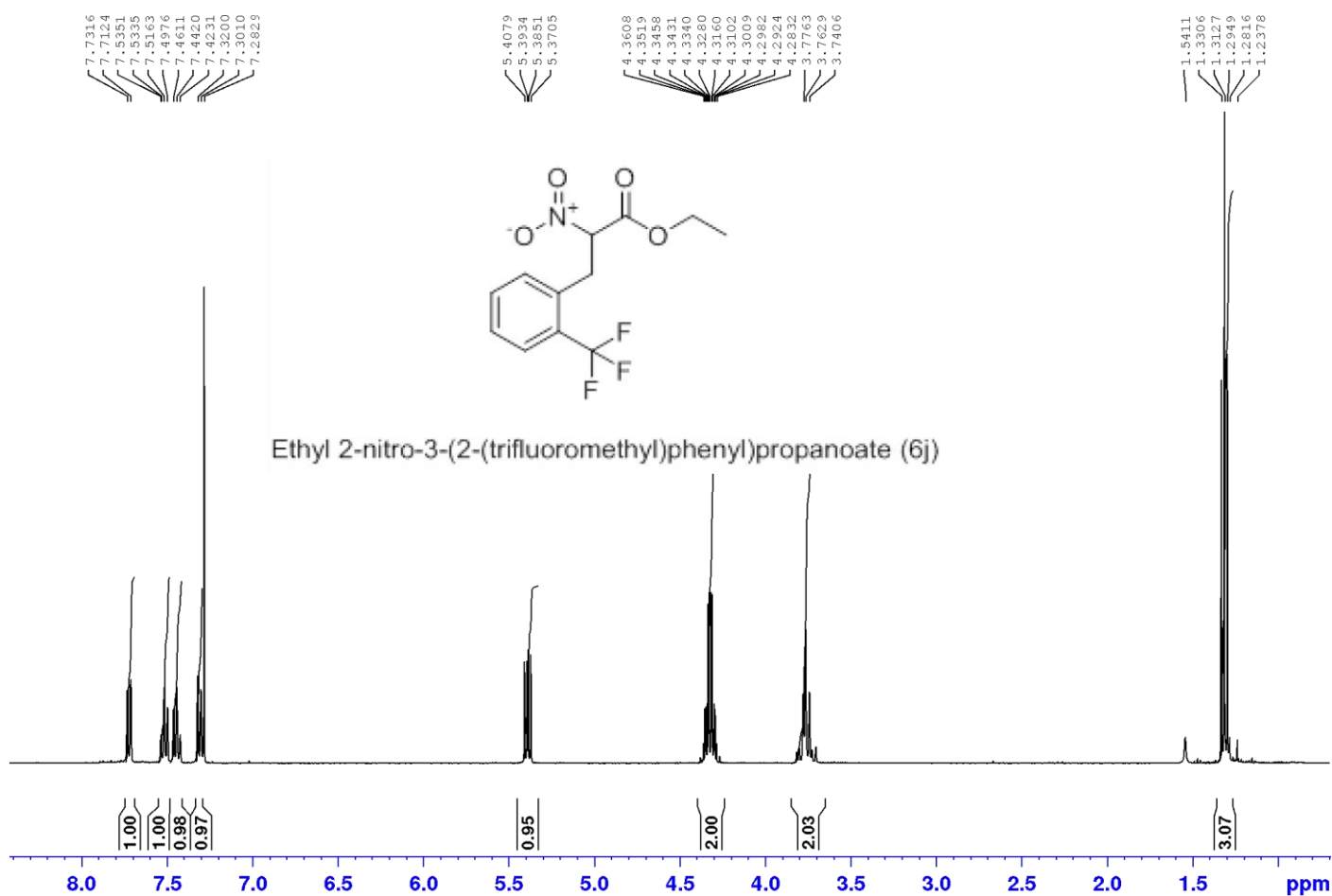


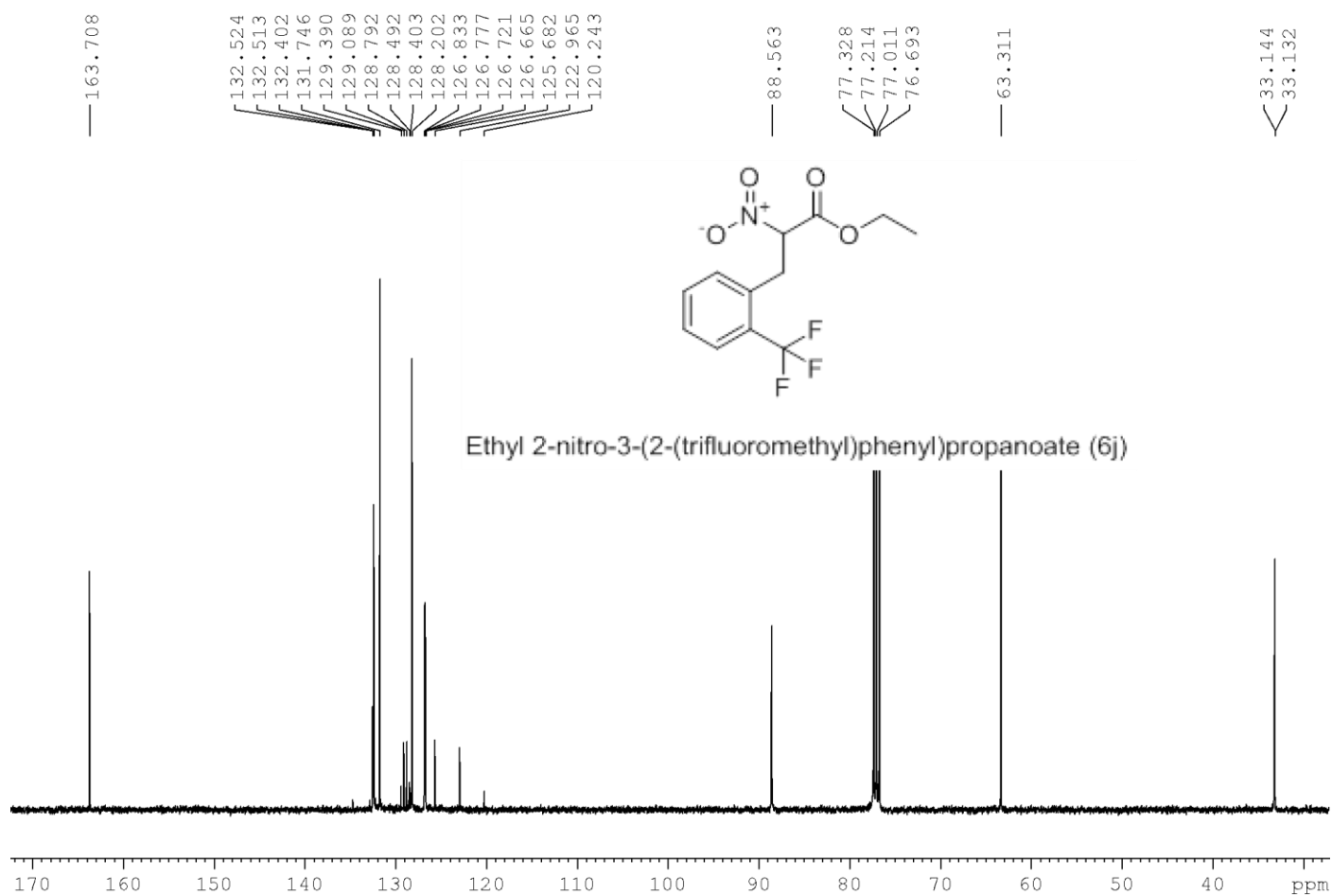


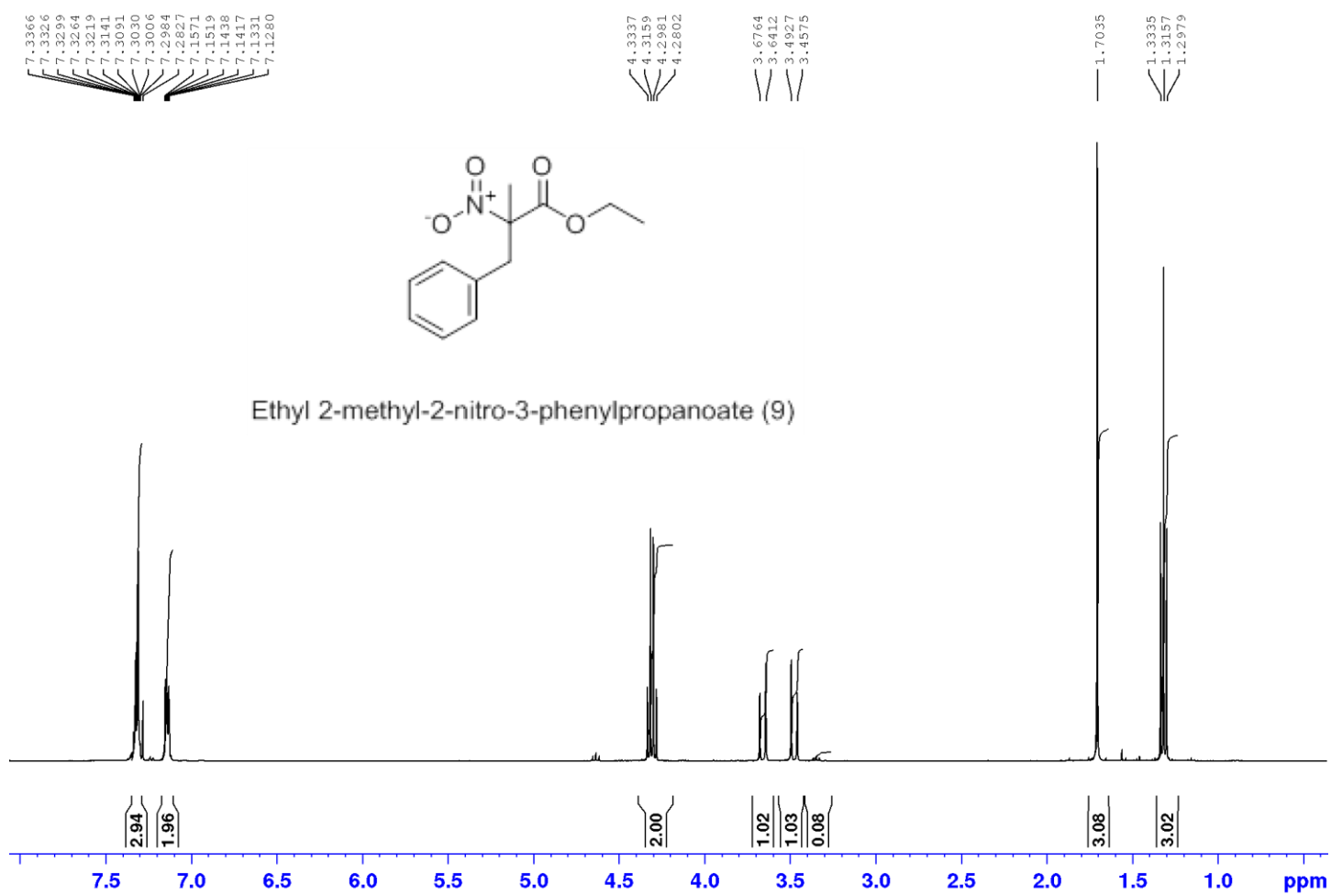


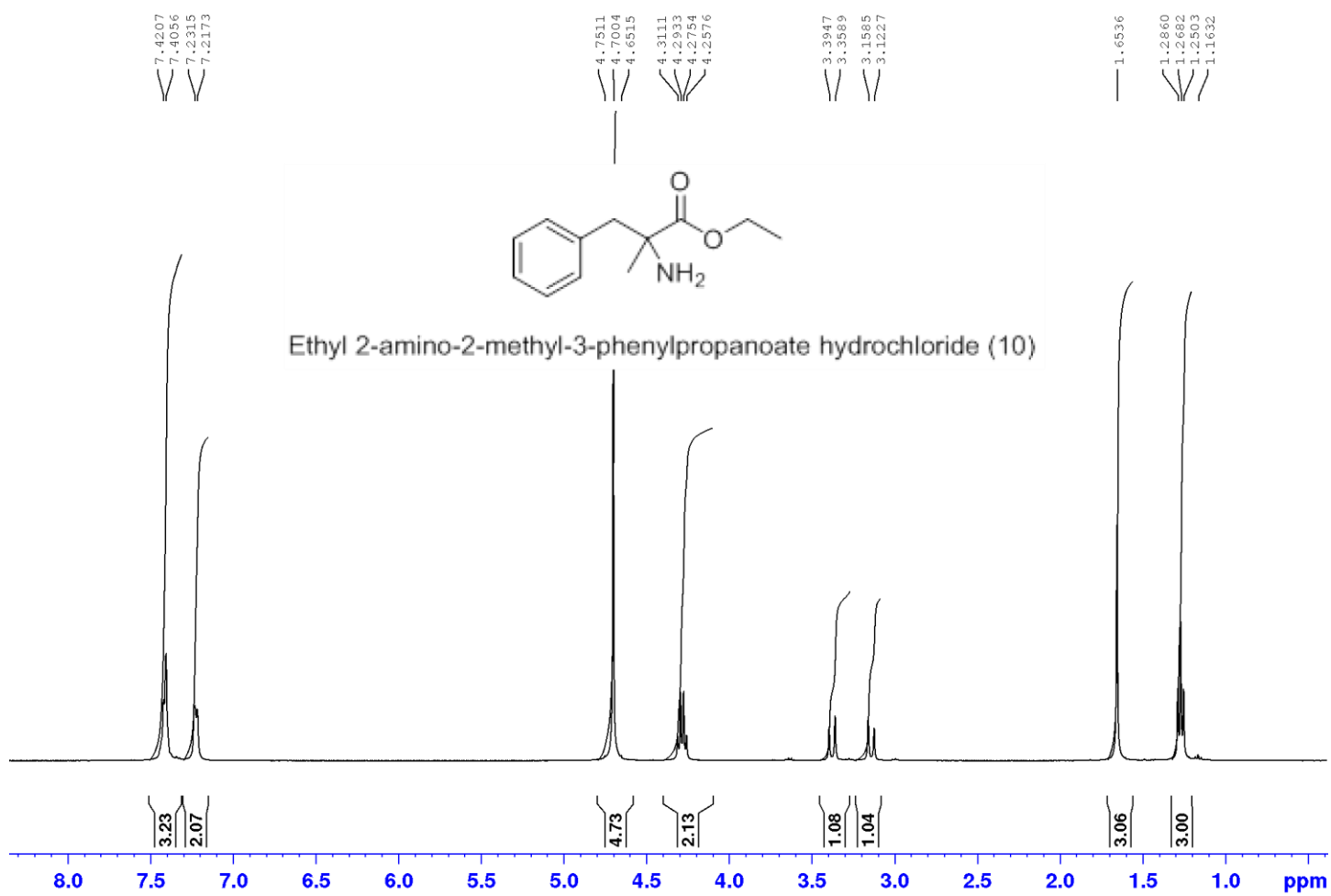


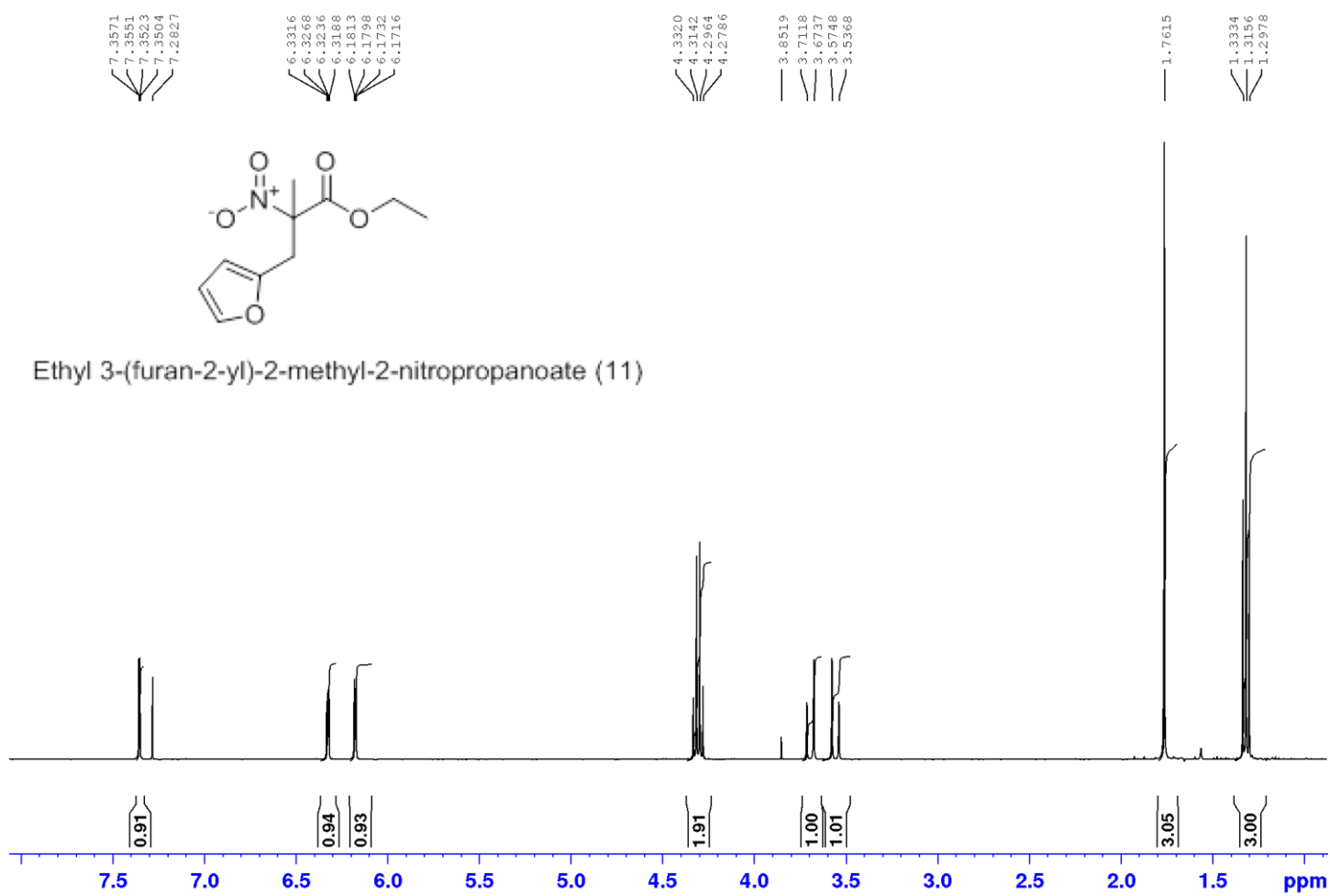


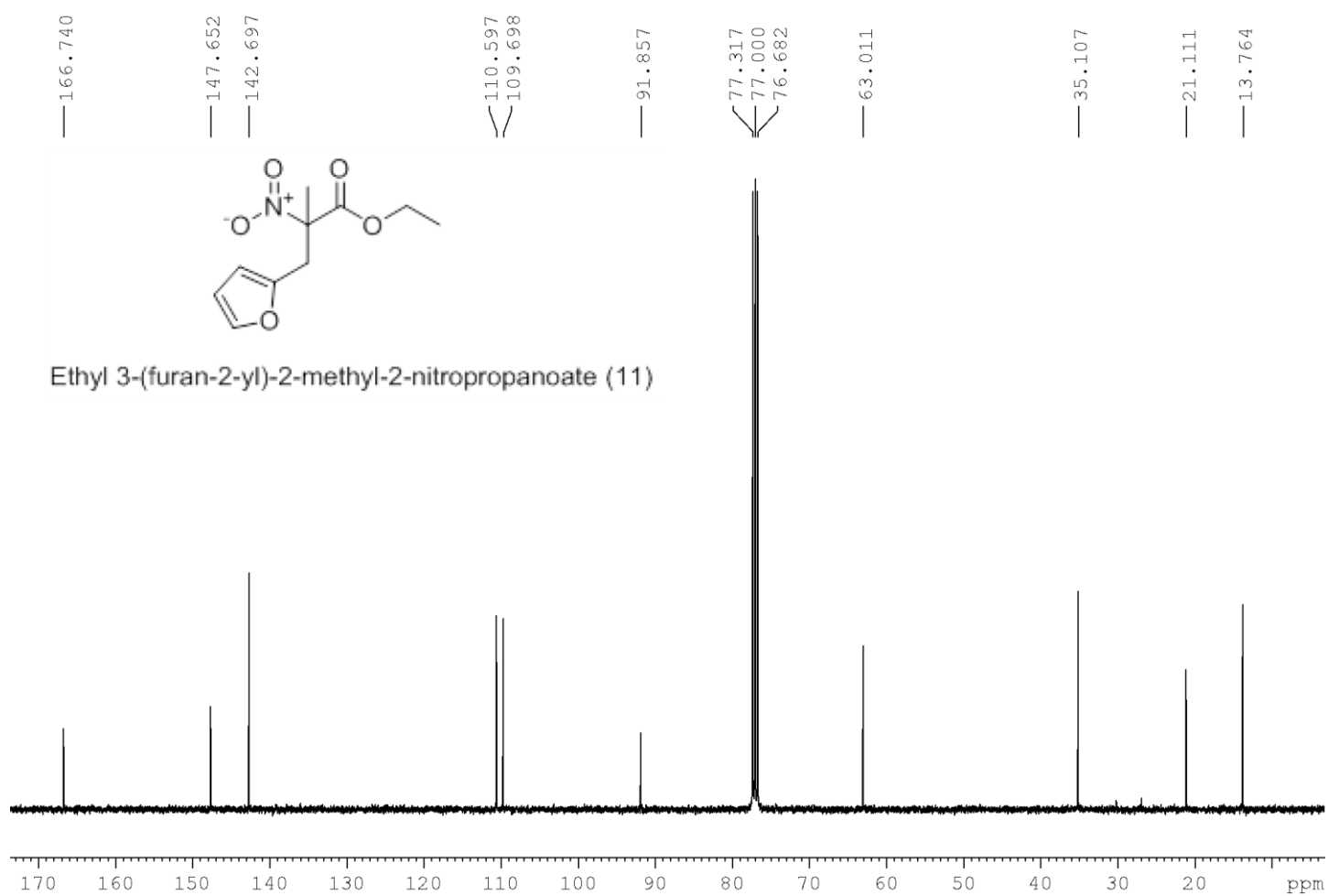


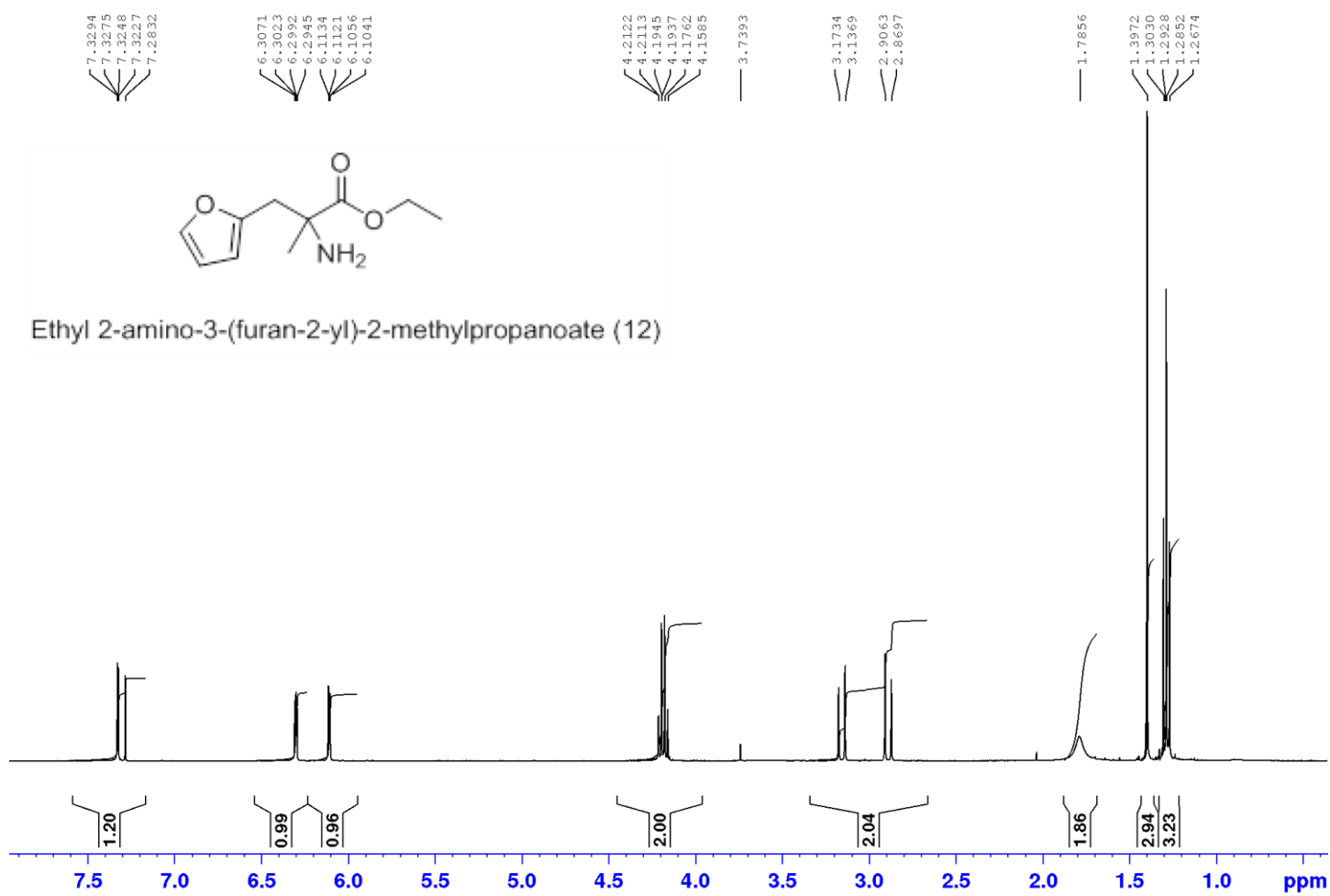


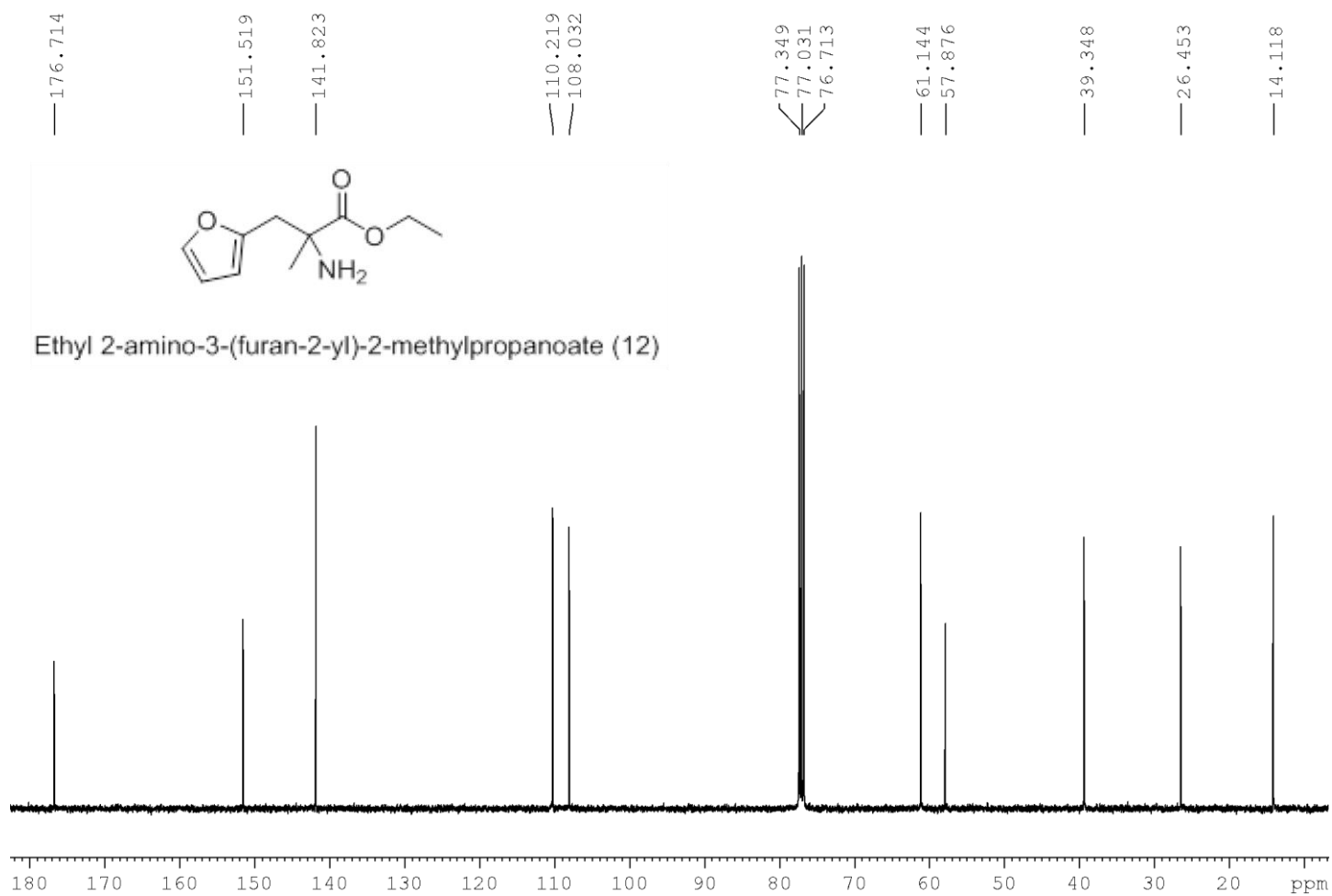


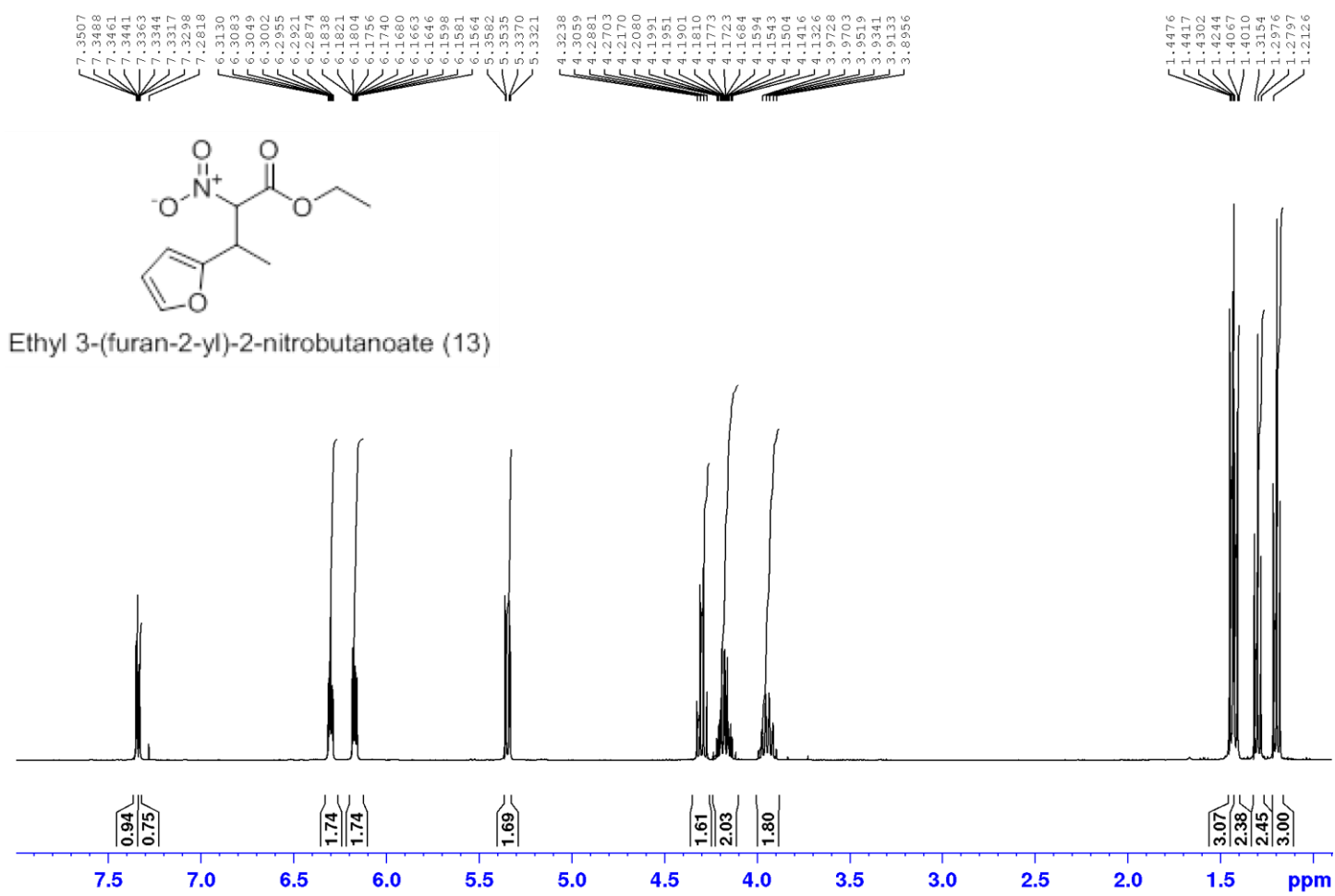












< 163.258
< 163.151

< 152.602
< 152.035

< 142.245
< 142.205

< 110.404
< 110.362
< 107.311
< 107.055

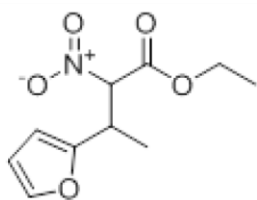
< 90.919
< 90.632

< 77.408
< 77.089
< 76.771

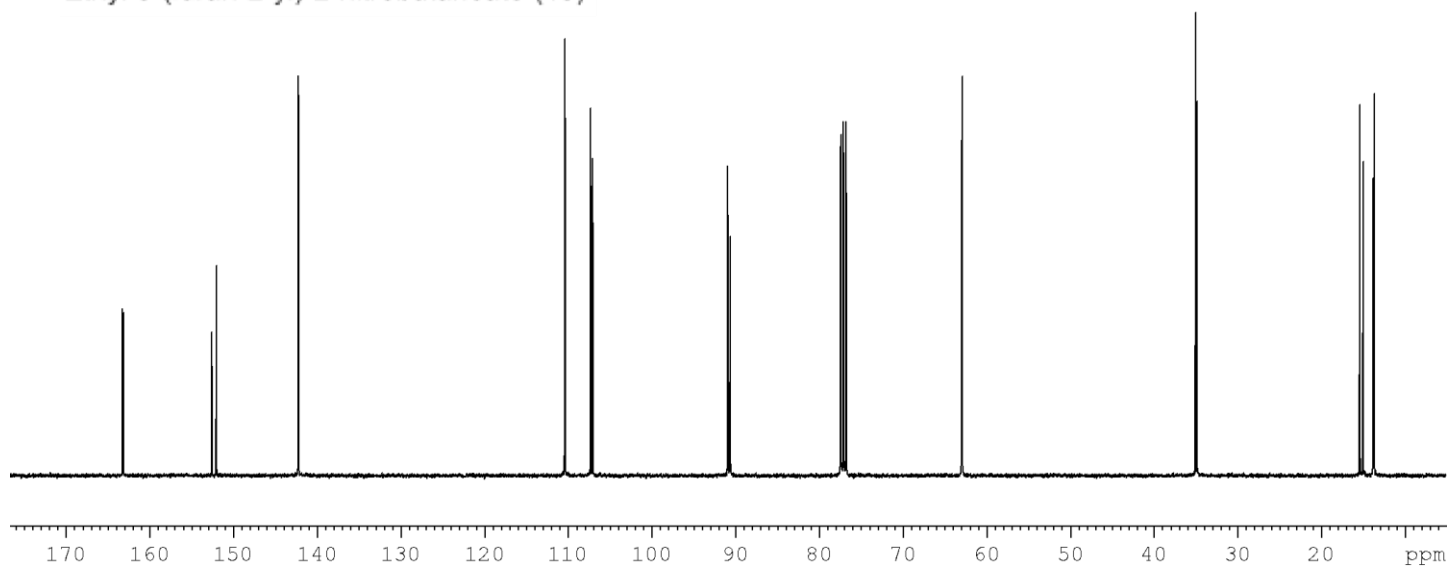
< 62.961
< 62.890

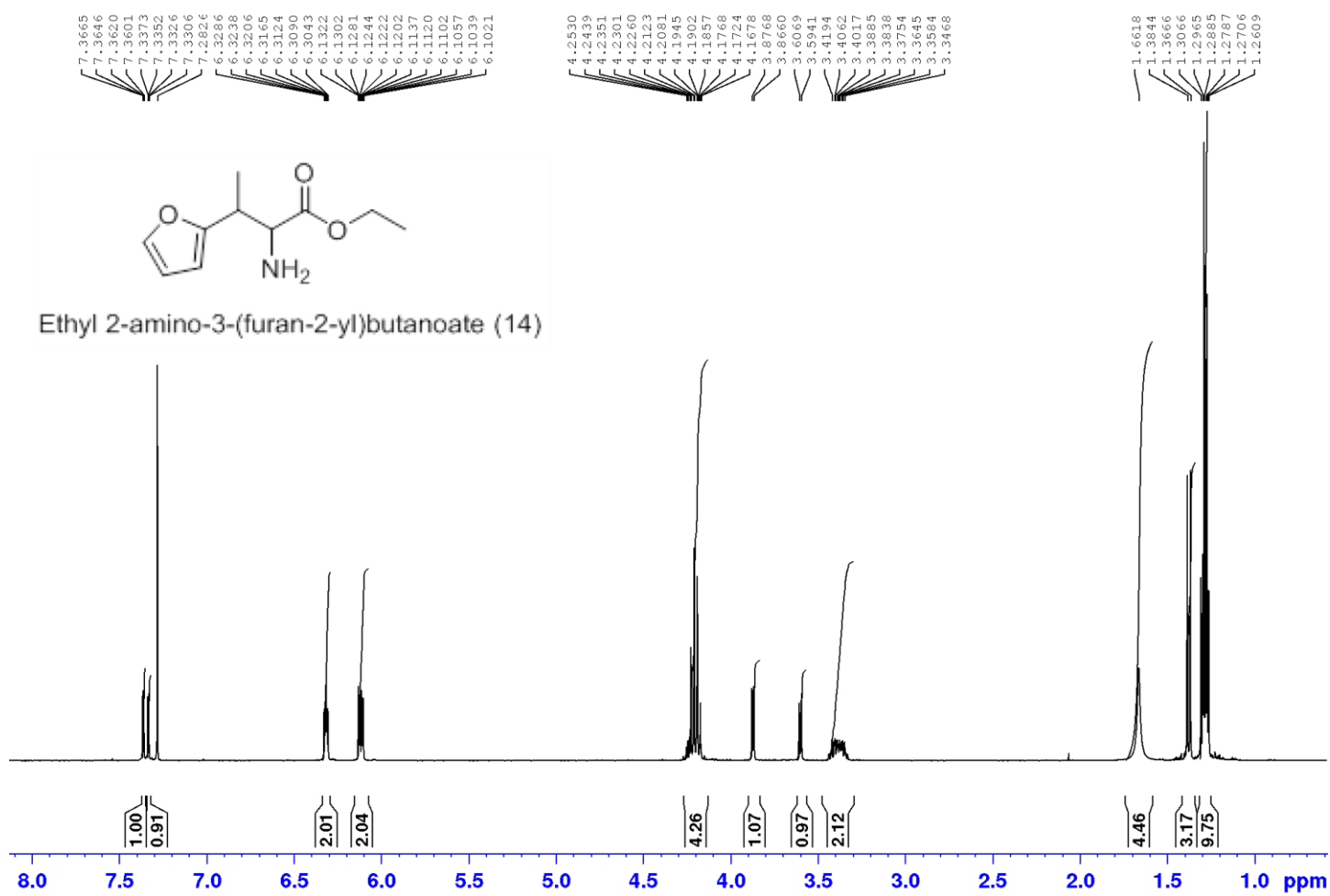
< 35.171
< 35.002
< 34.828

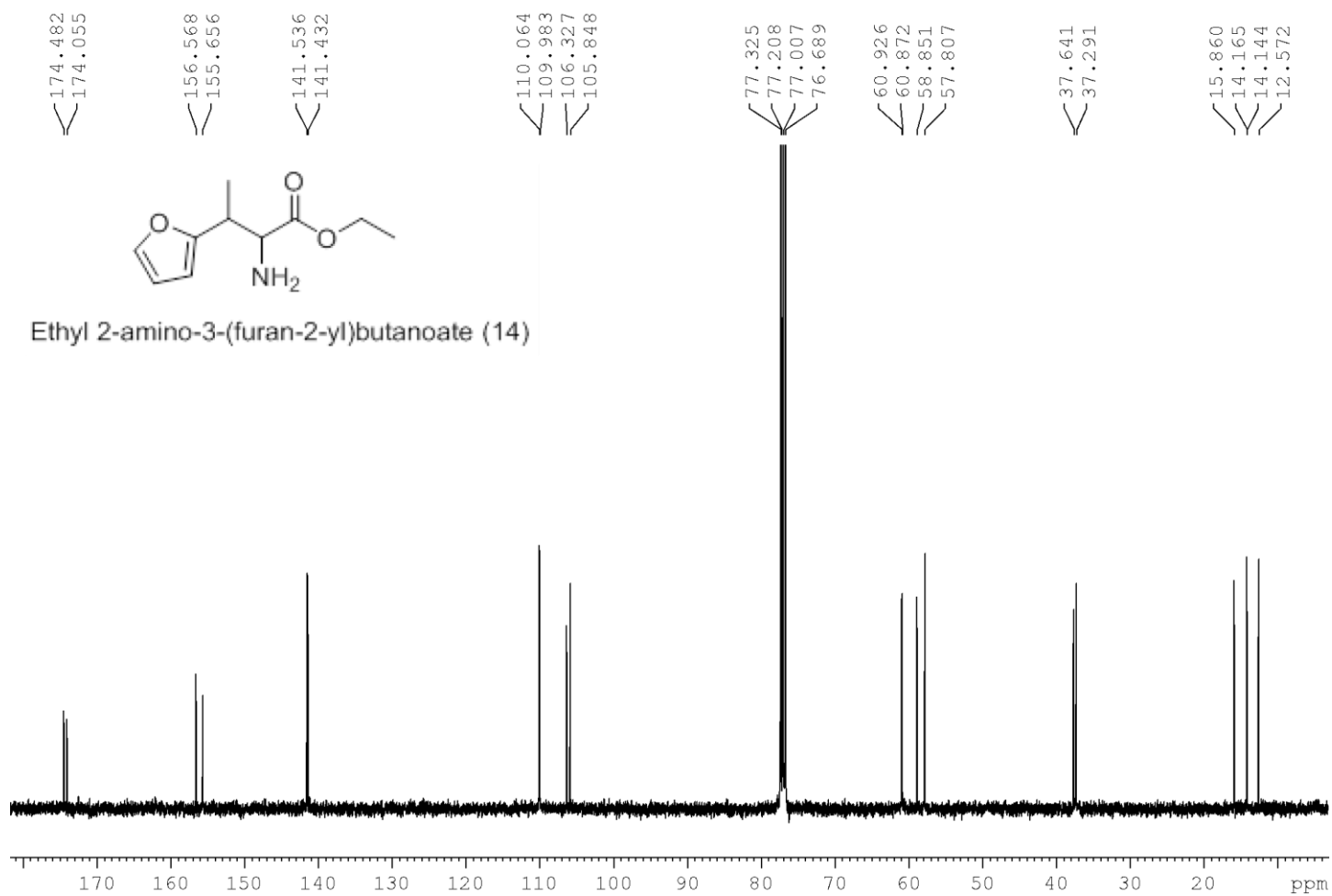
< 15.373
< 14.986
< 13.782
< 13.655
< 13.455

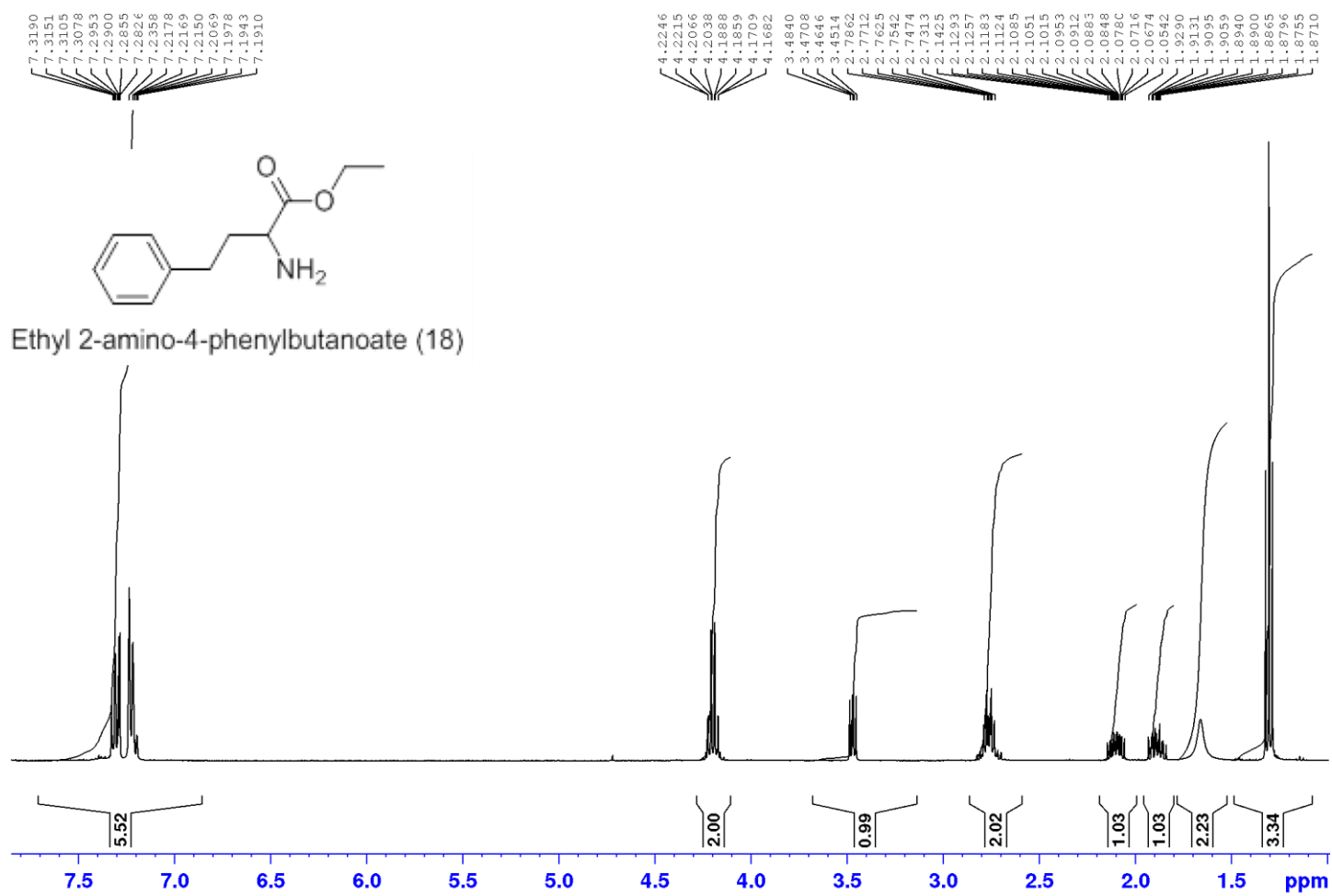


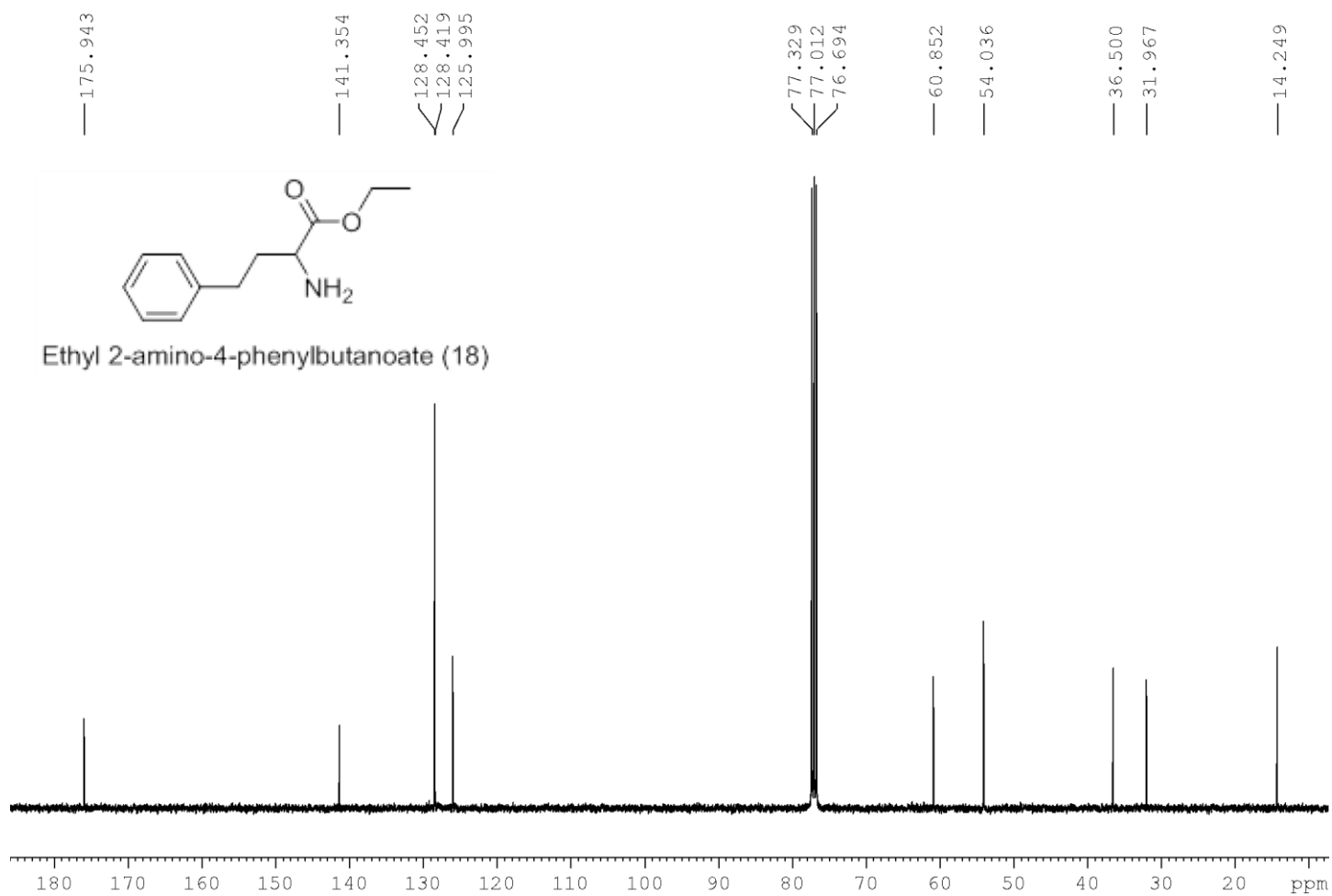
Ethyl 3-(furan-2-yl)-2-nitrobutanoate (13)

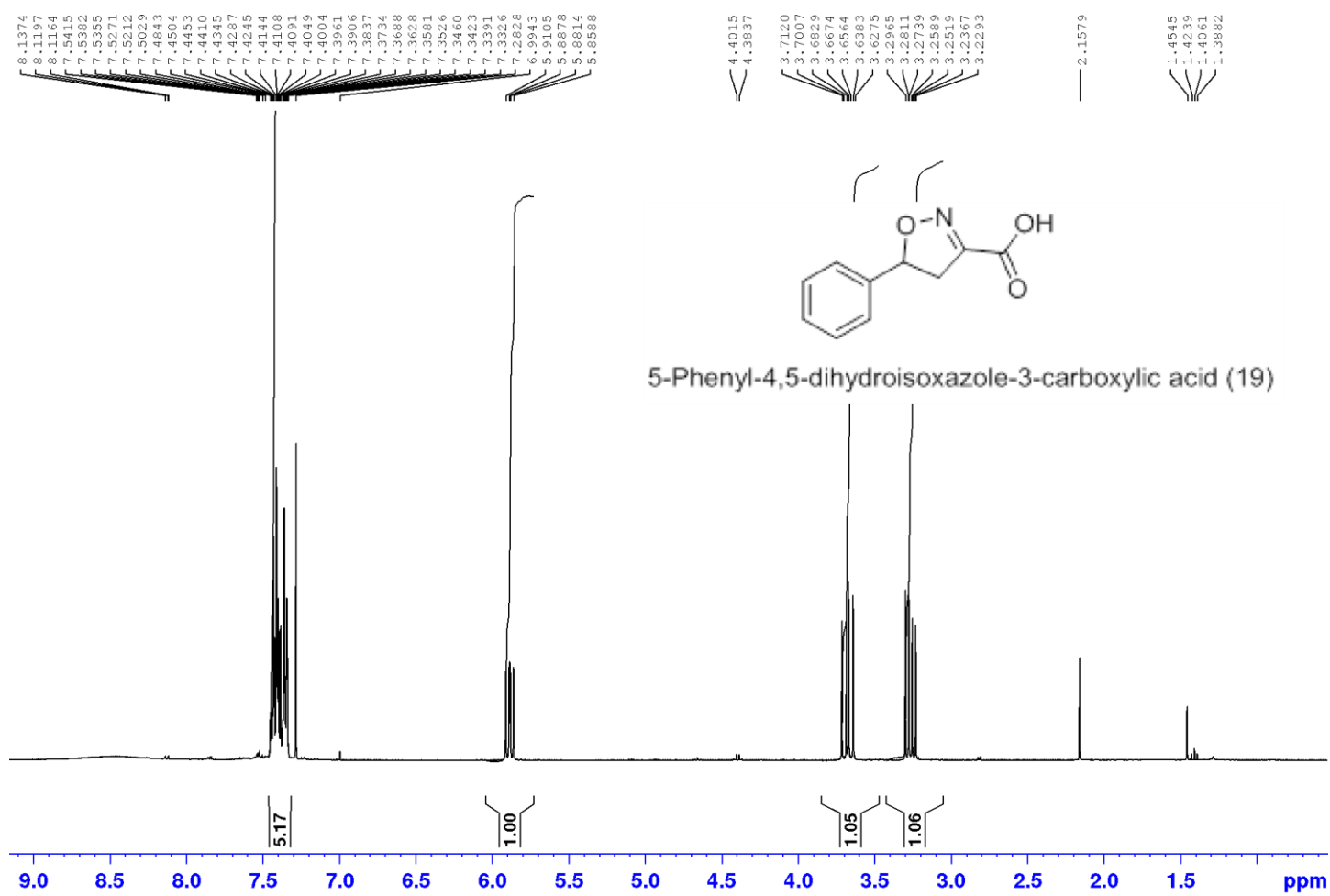


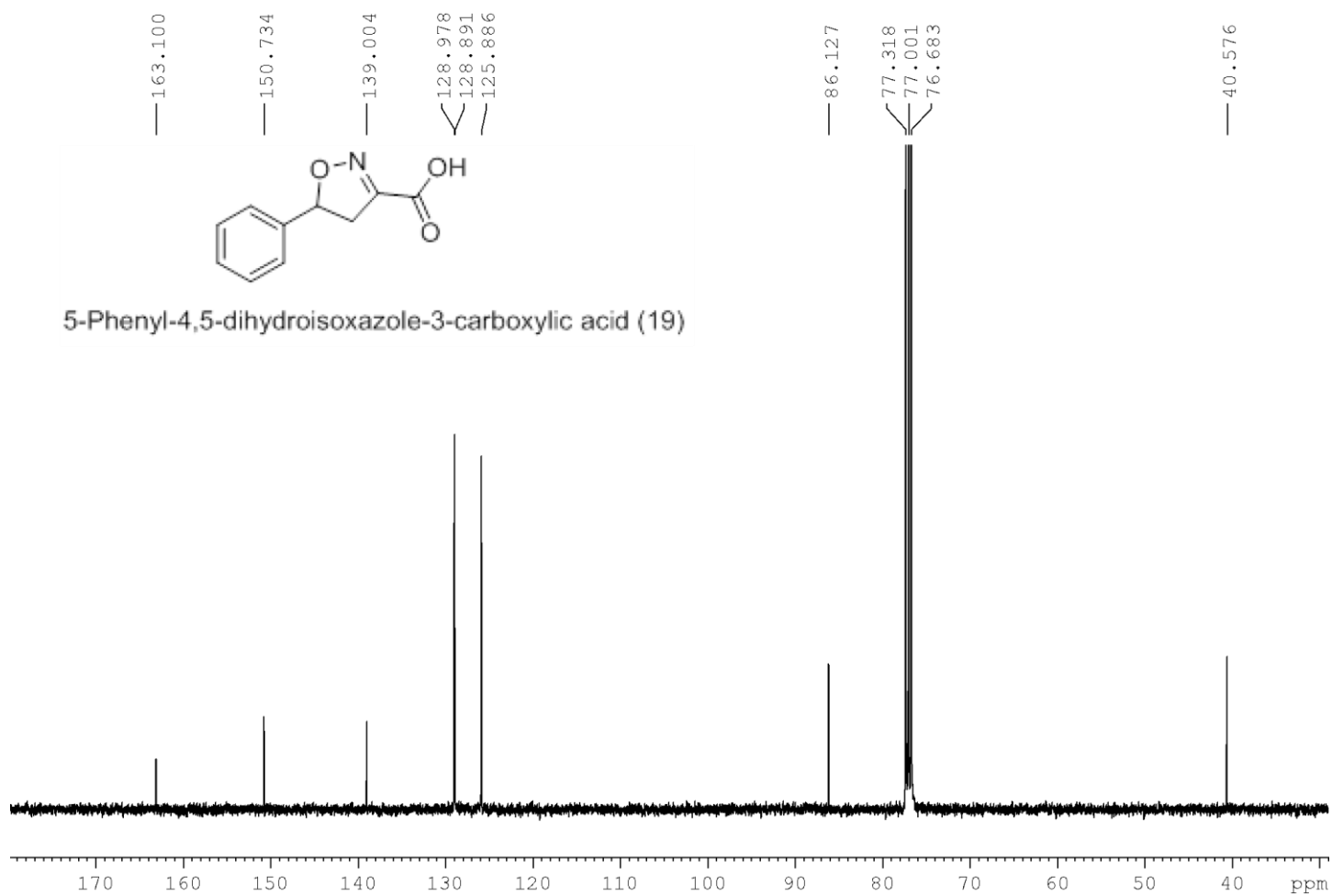


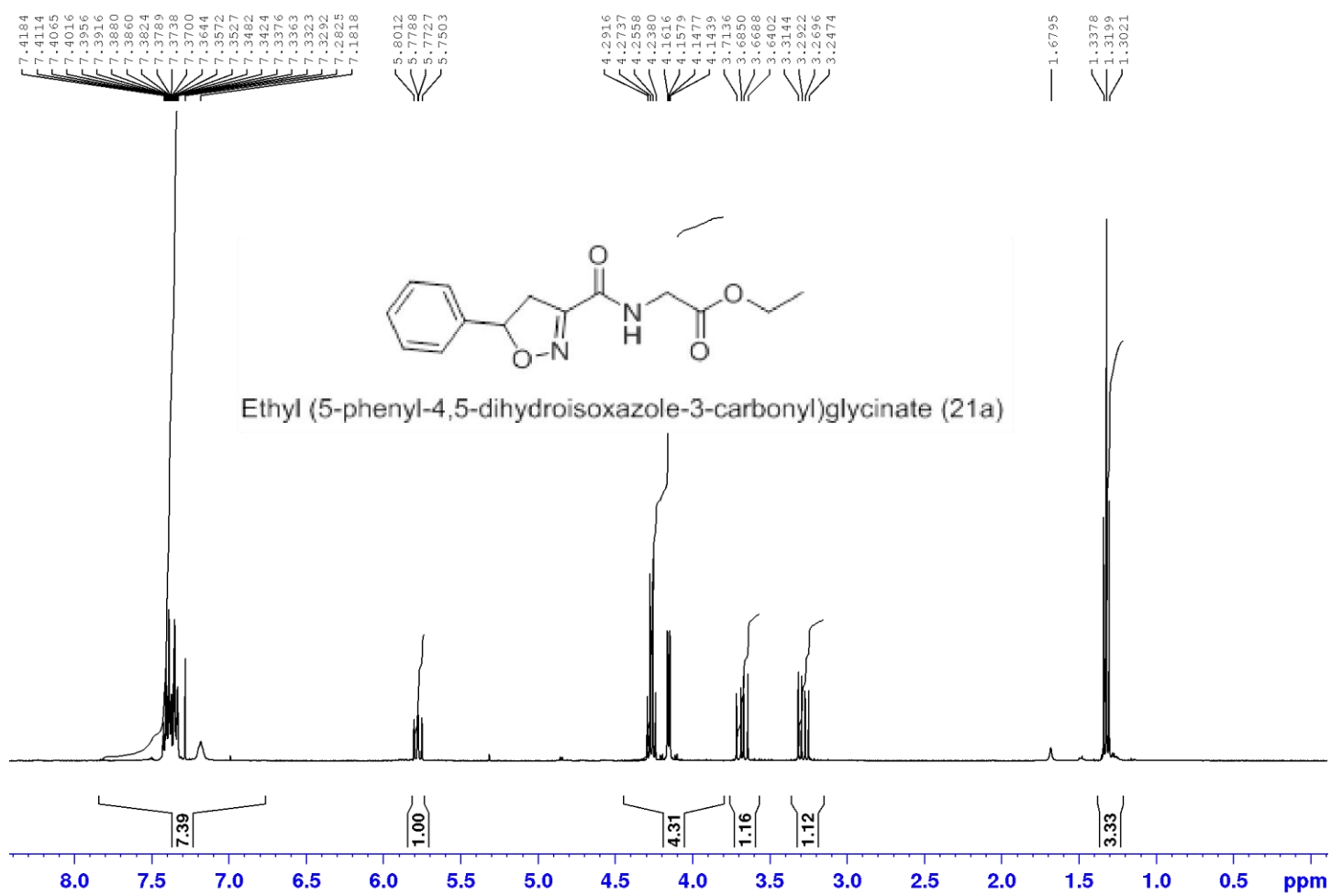


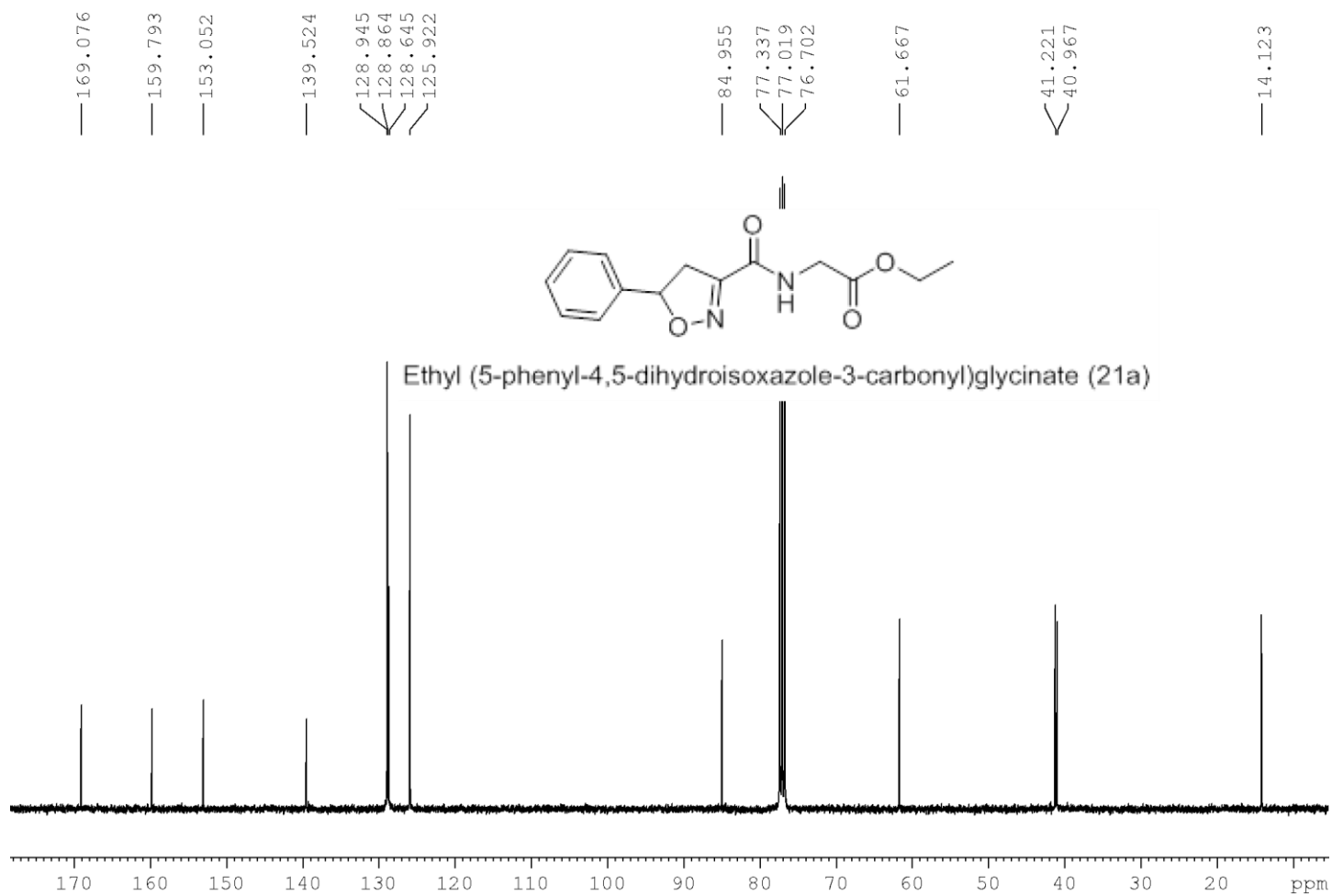


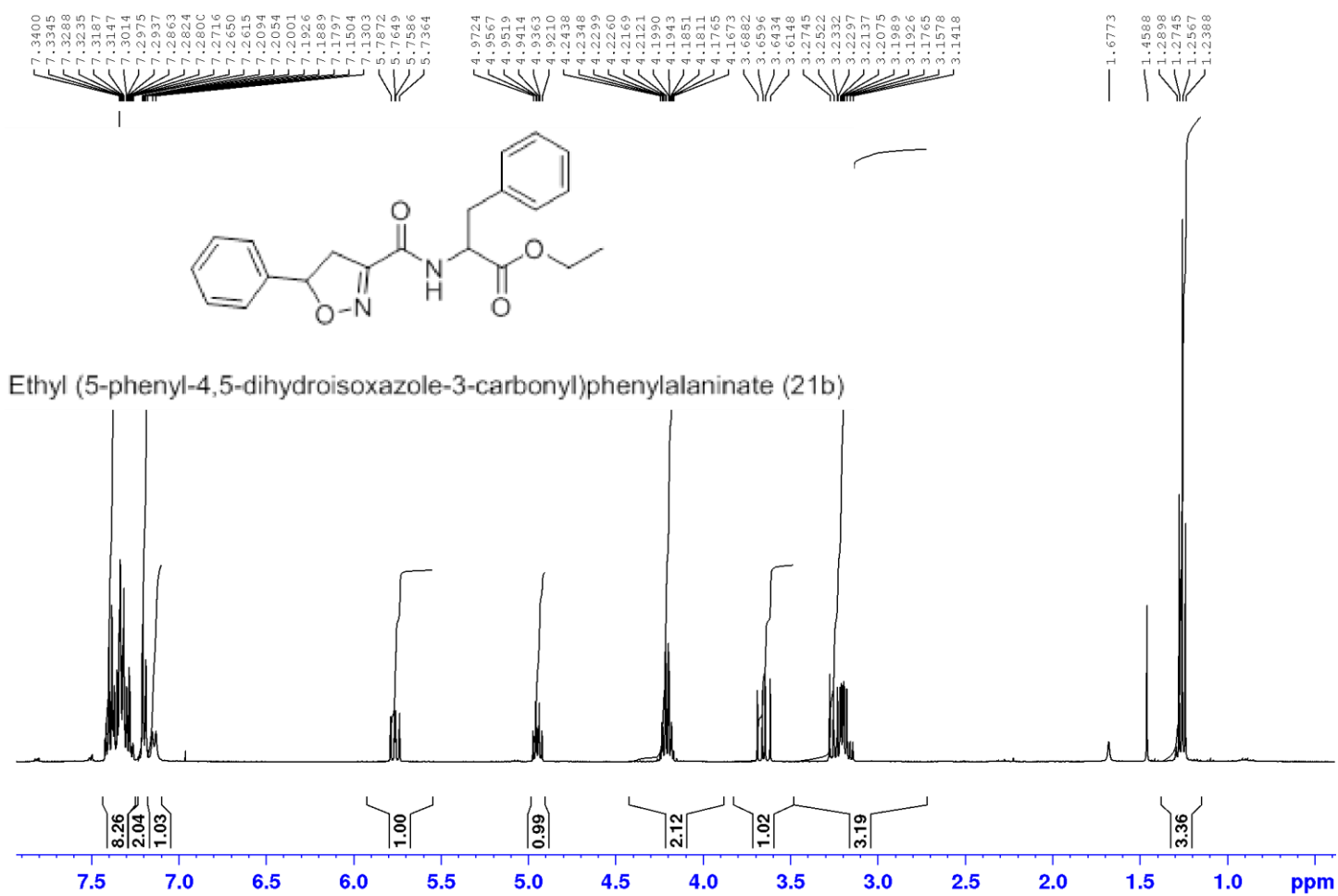


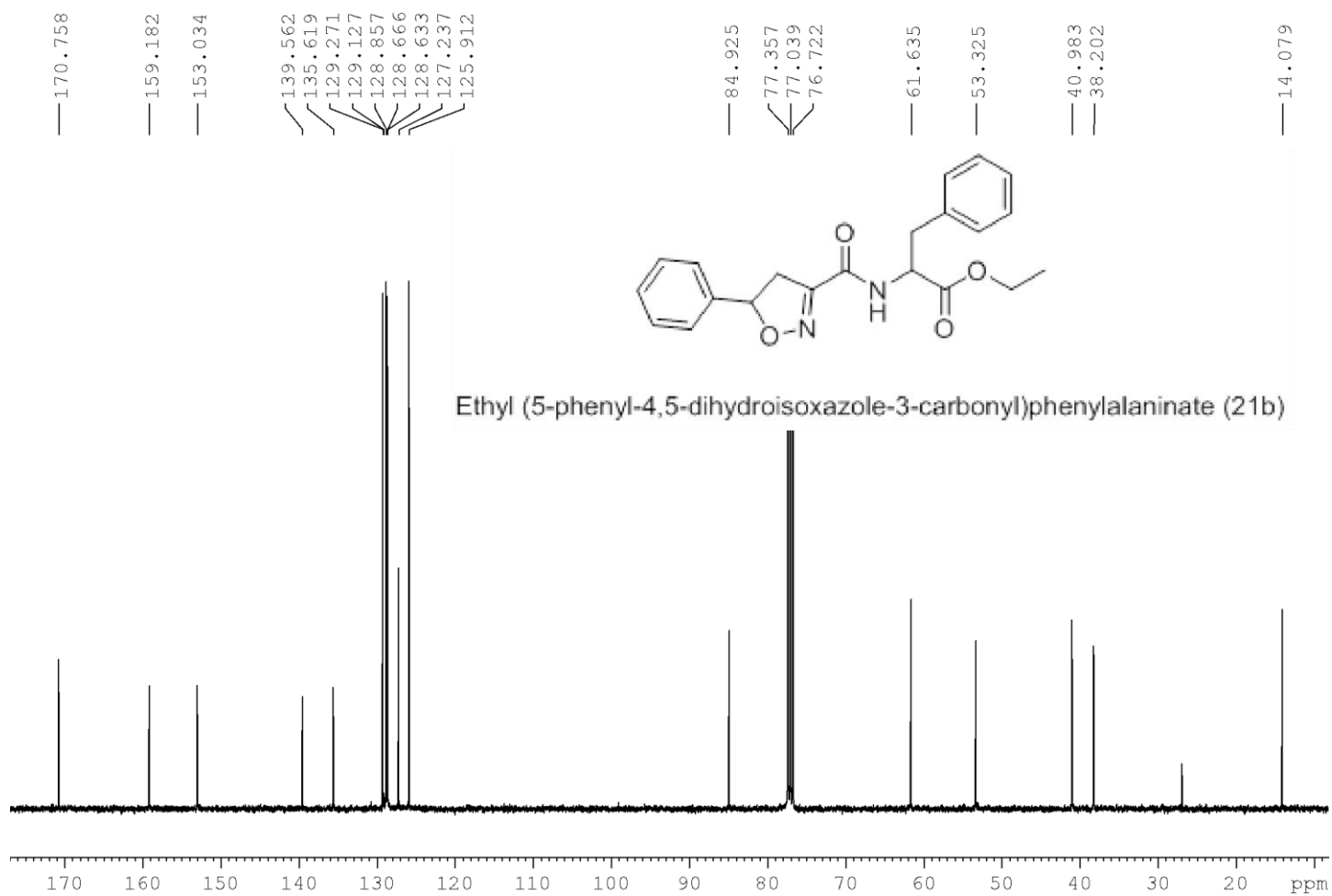


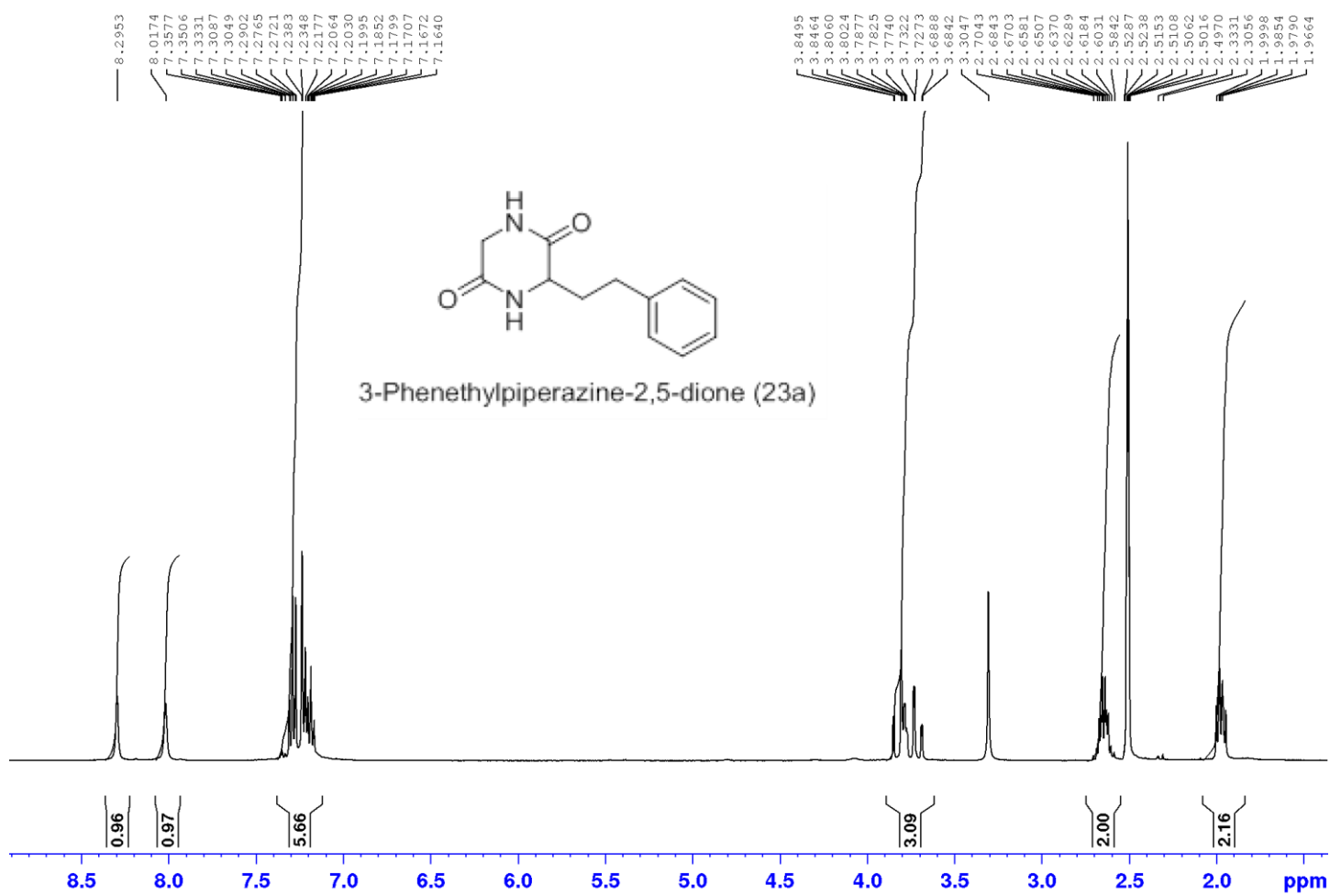


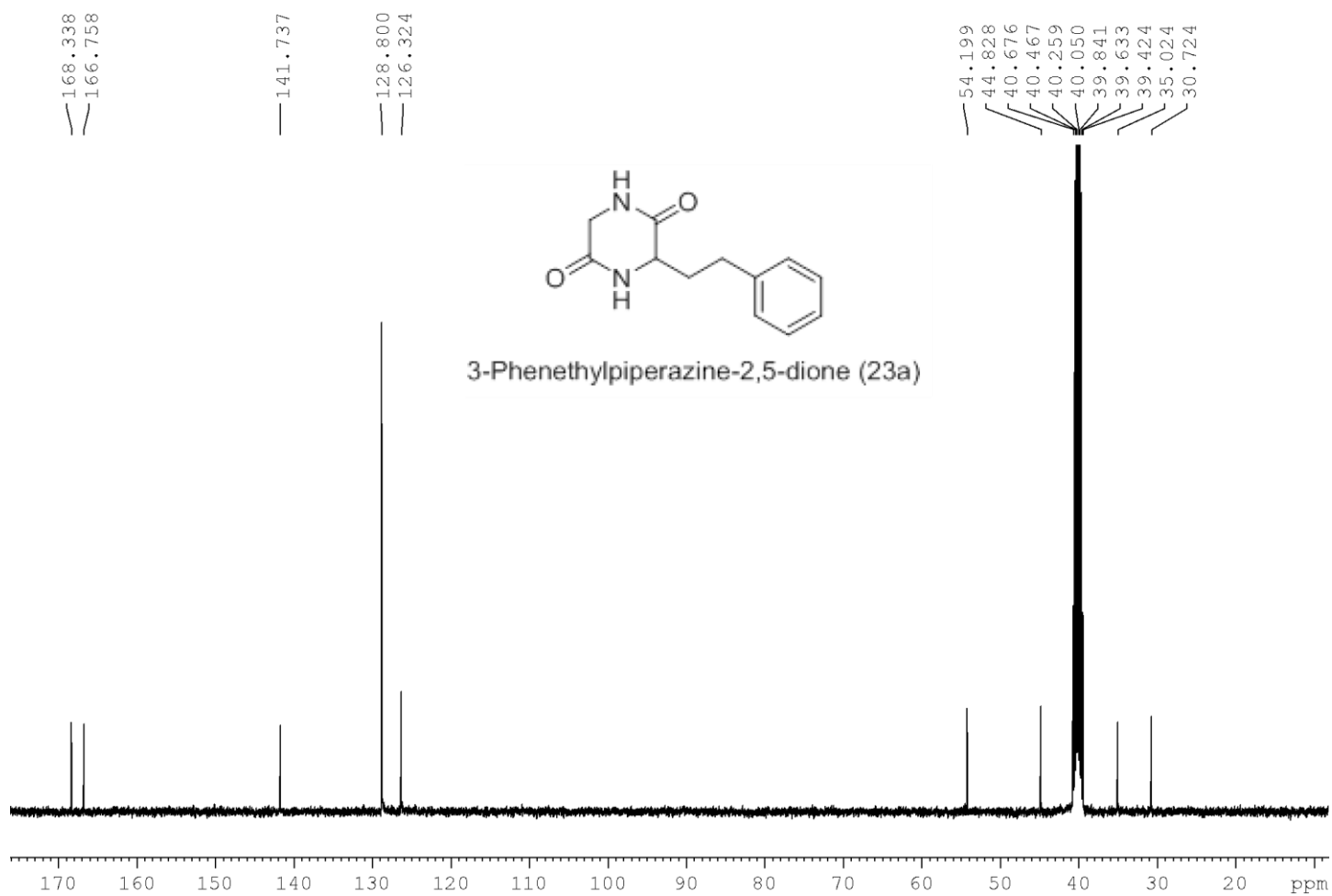


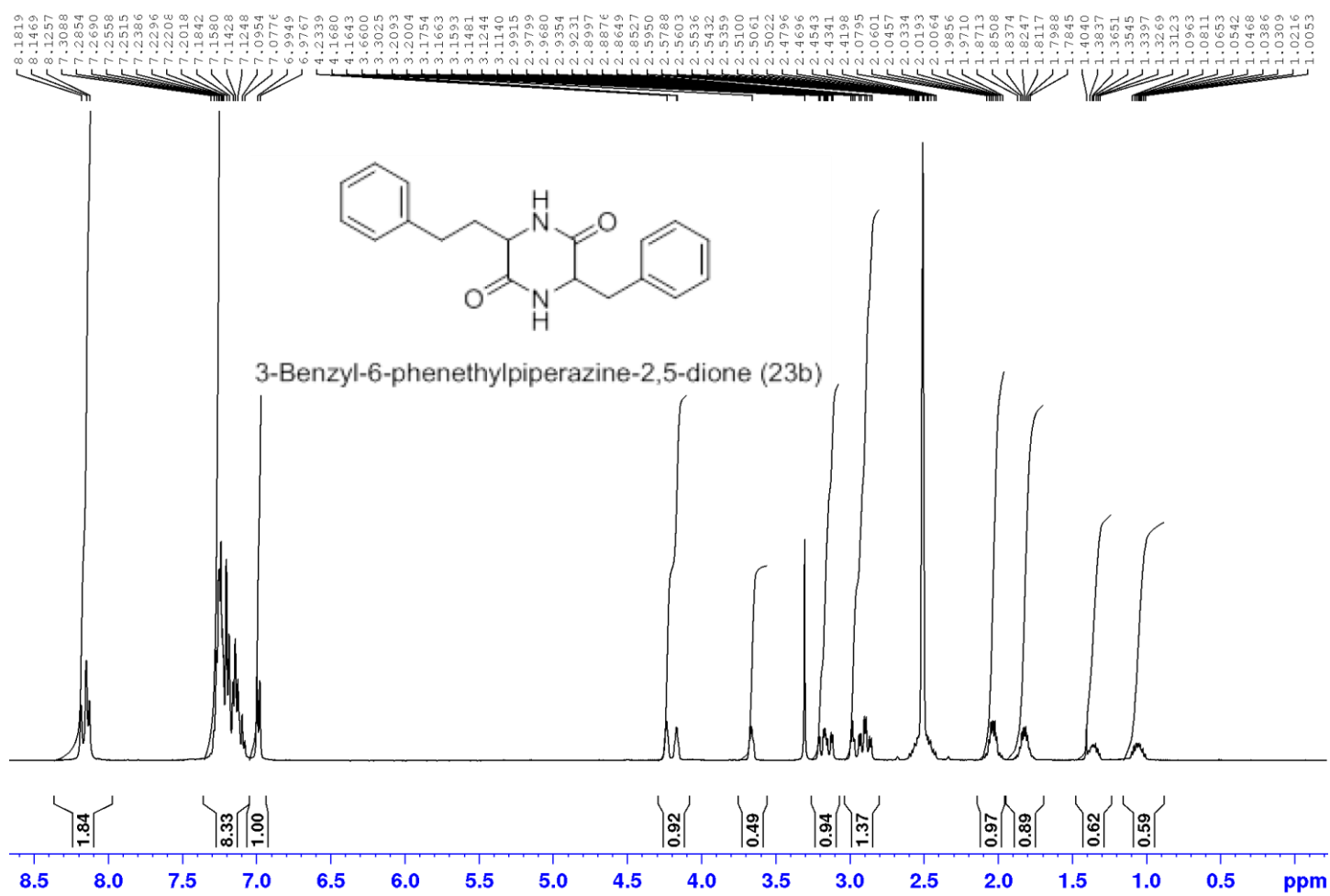


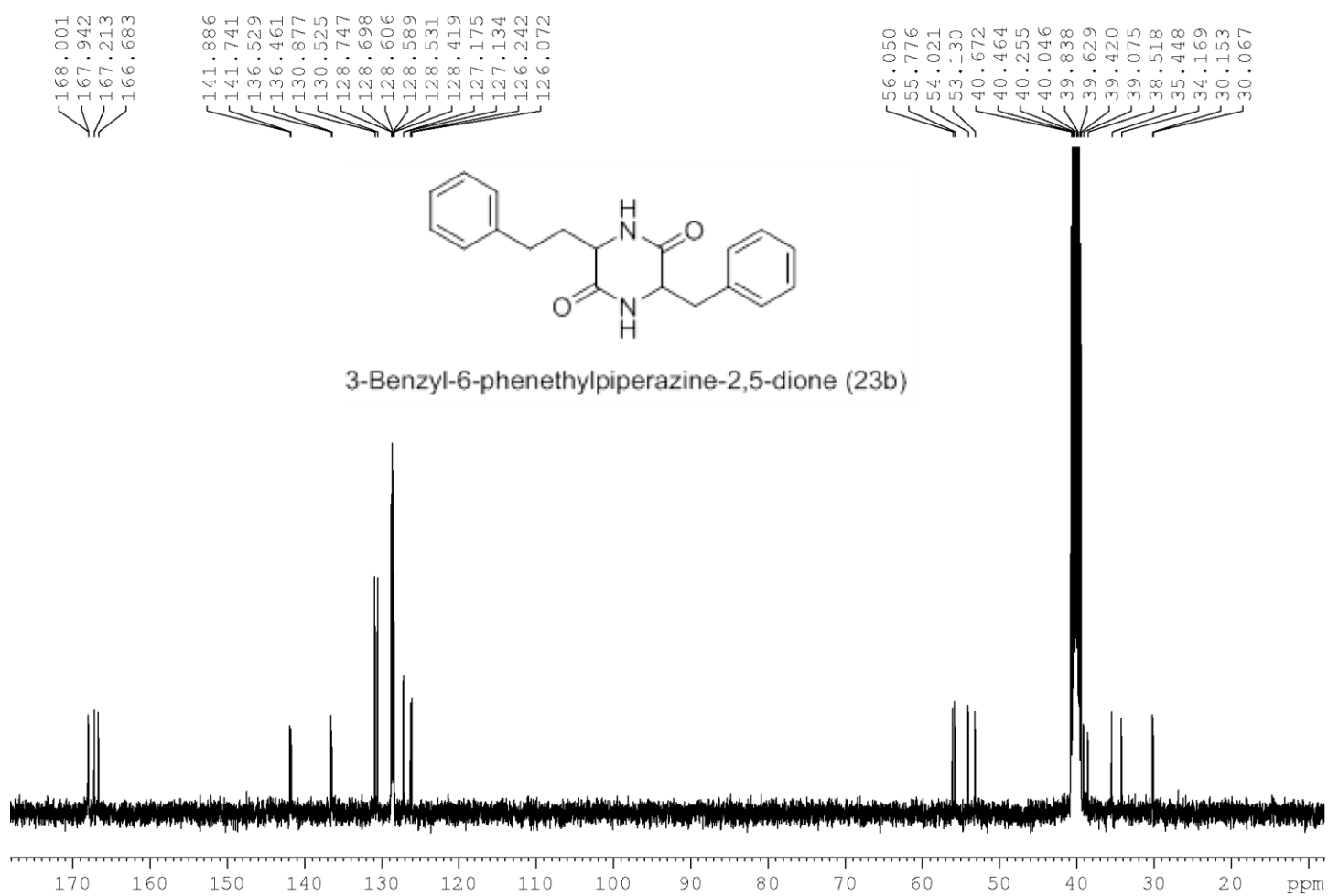


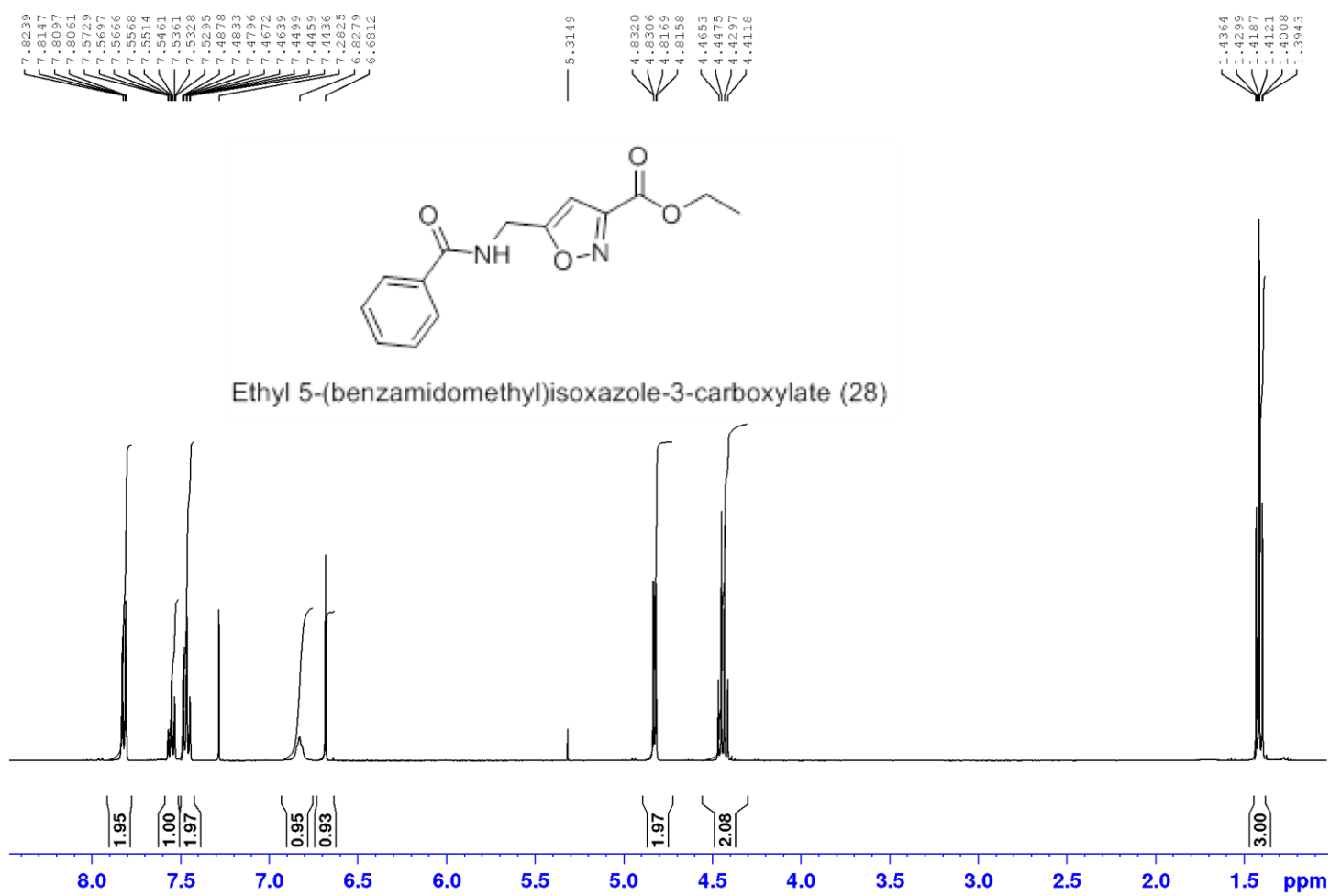


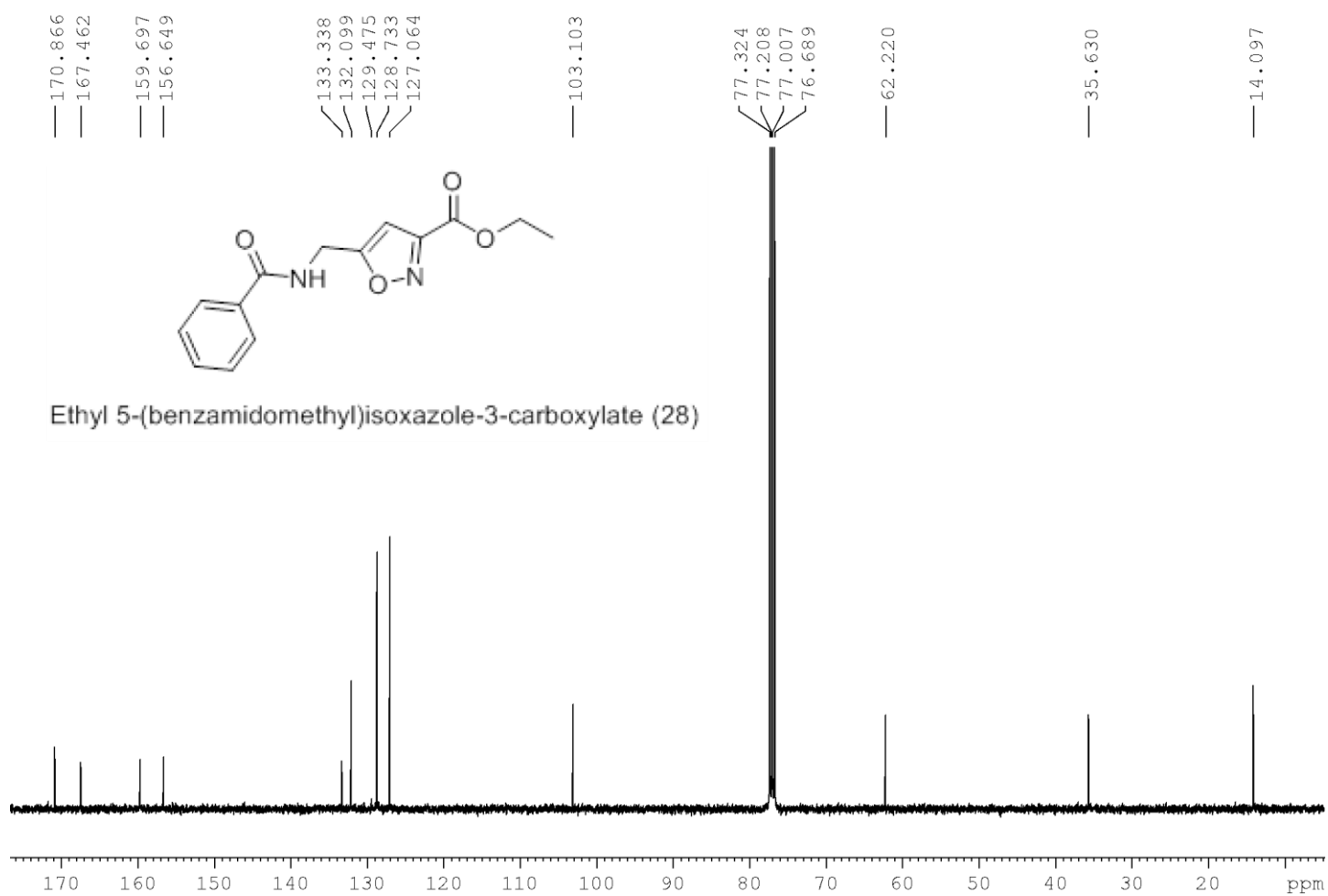


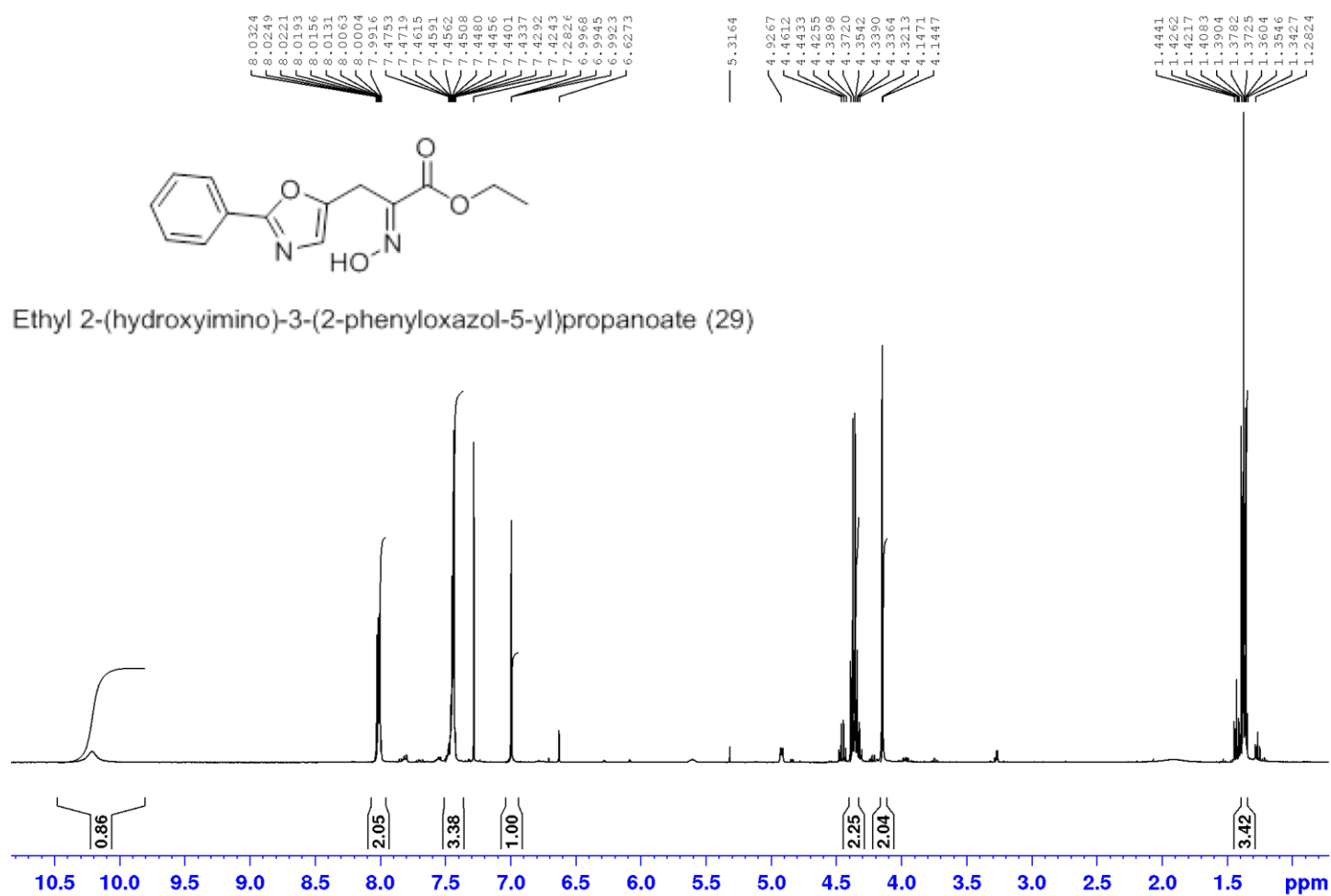


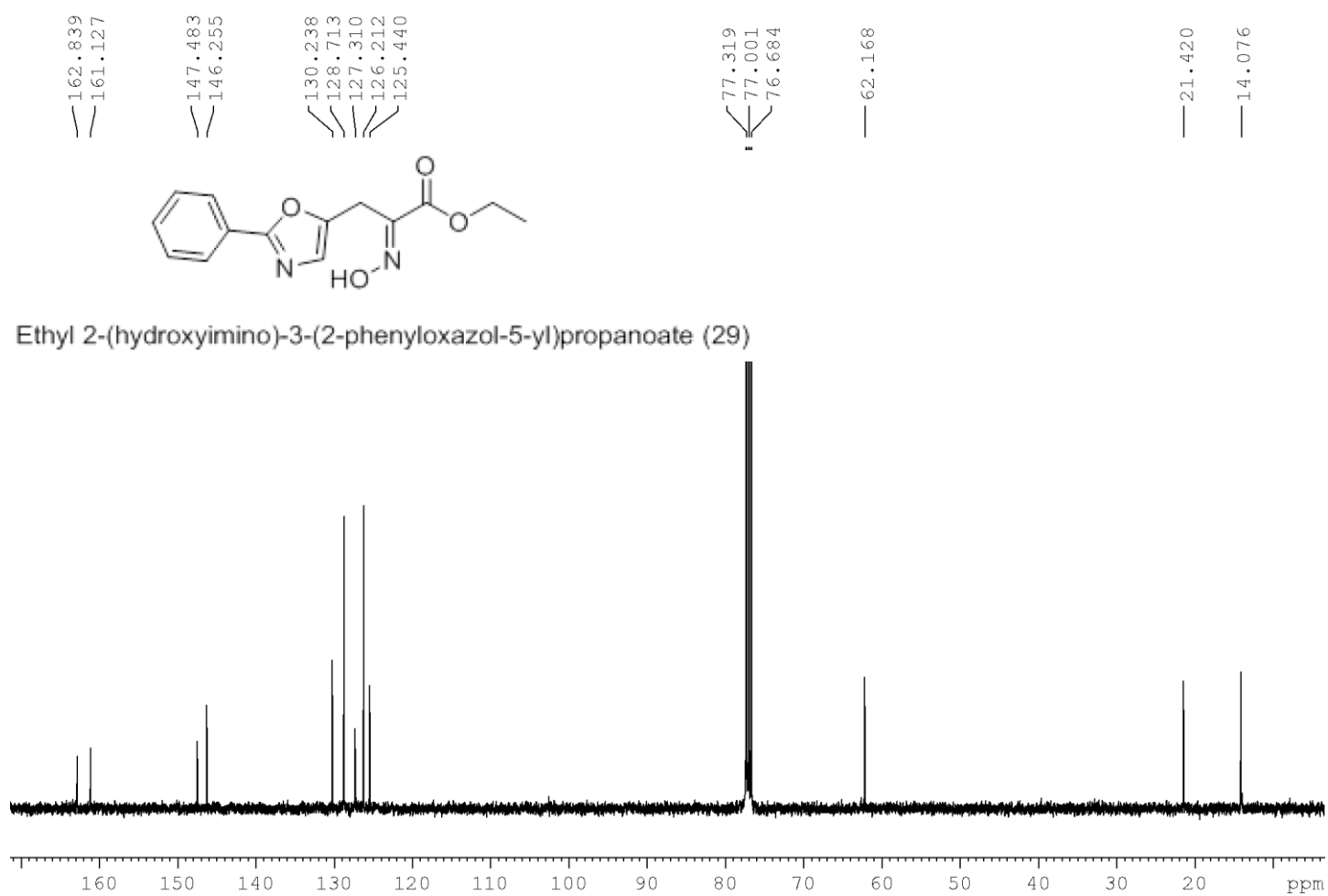


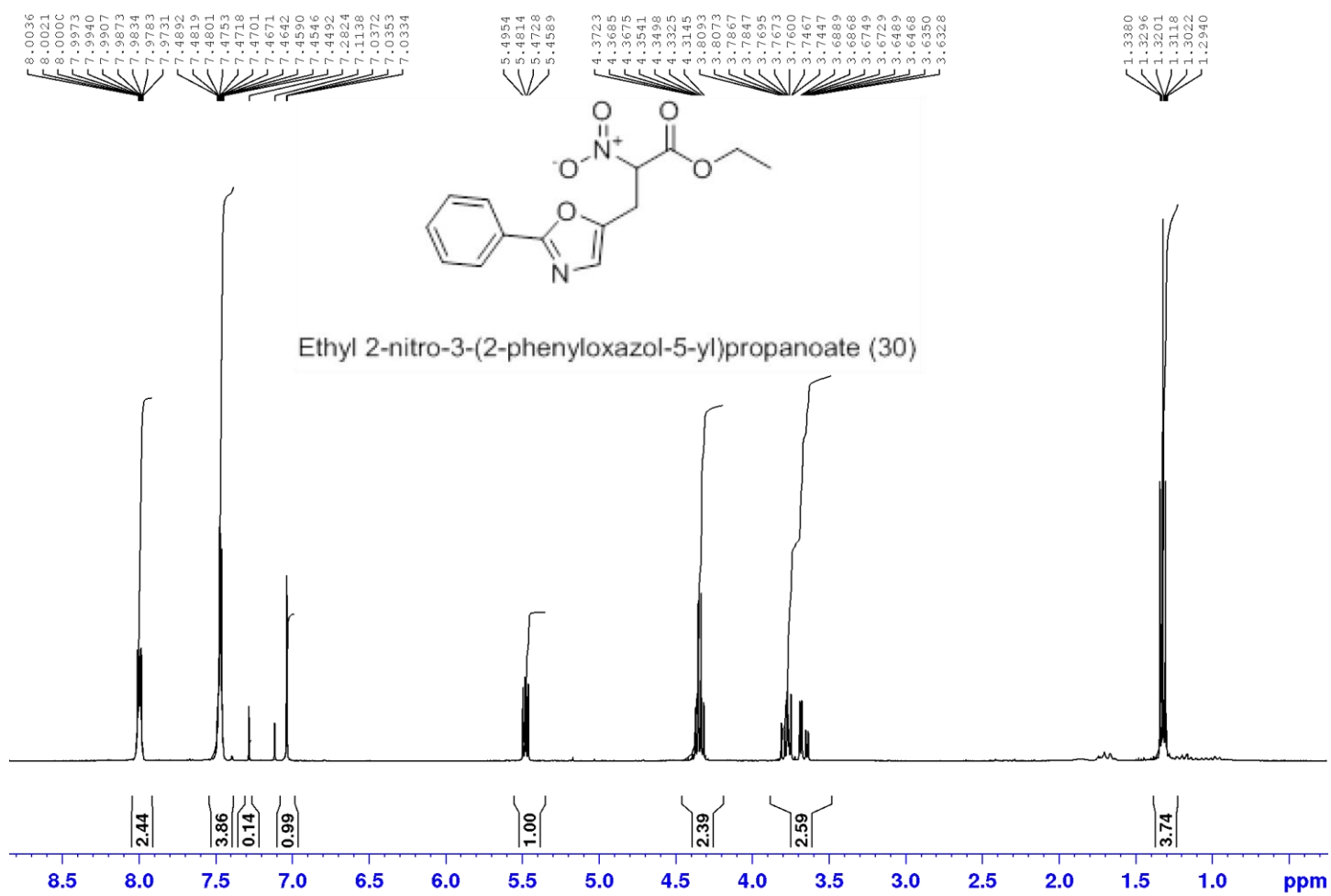


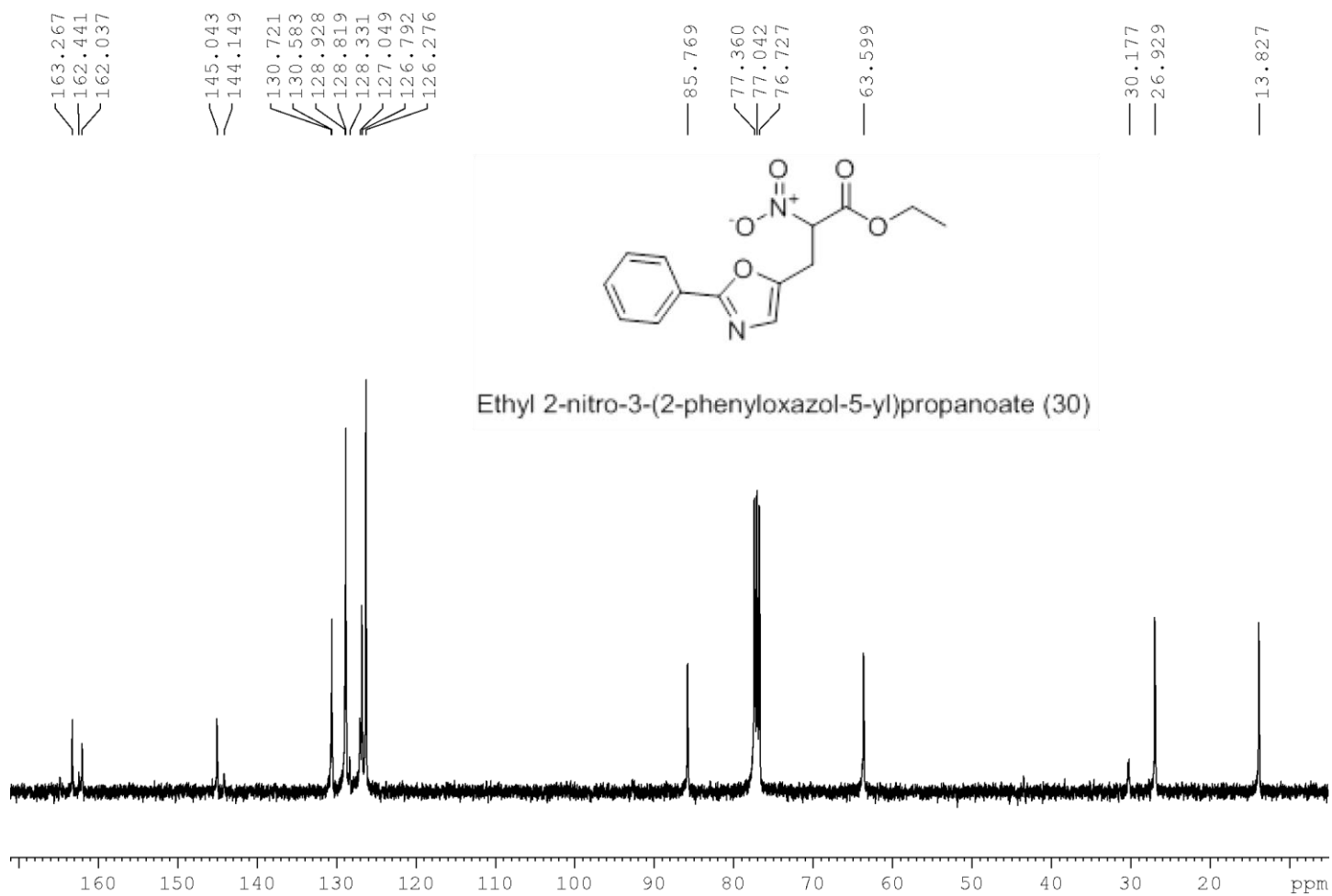


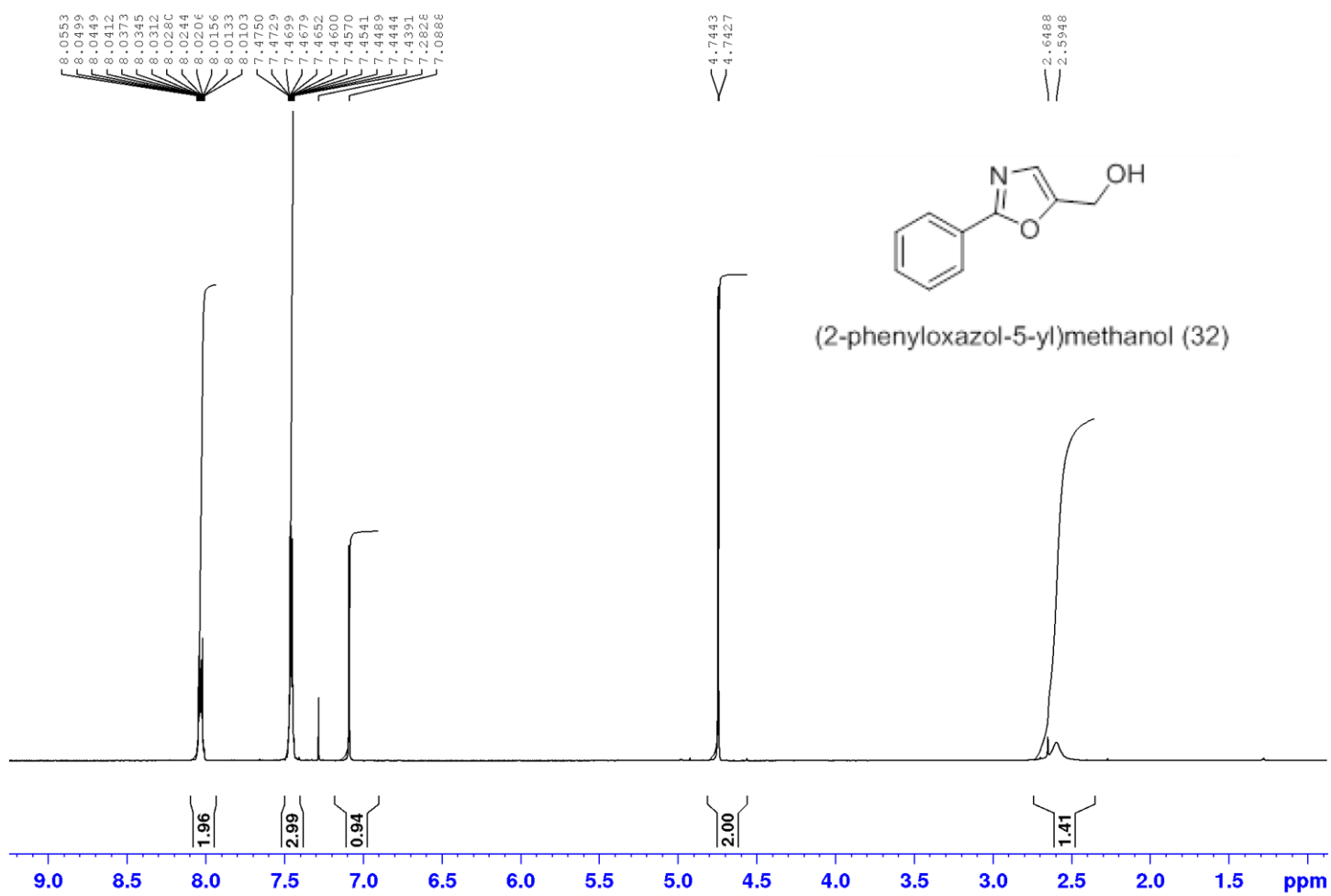


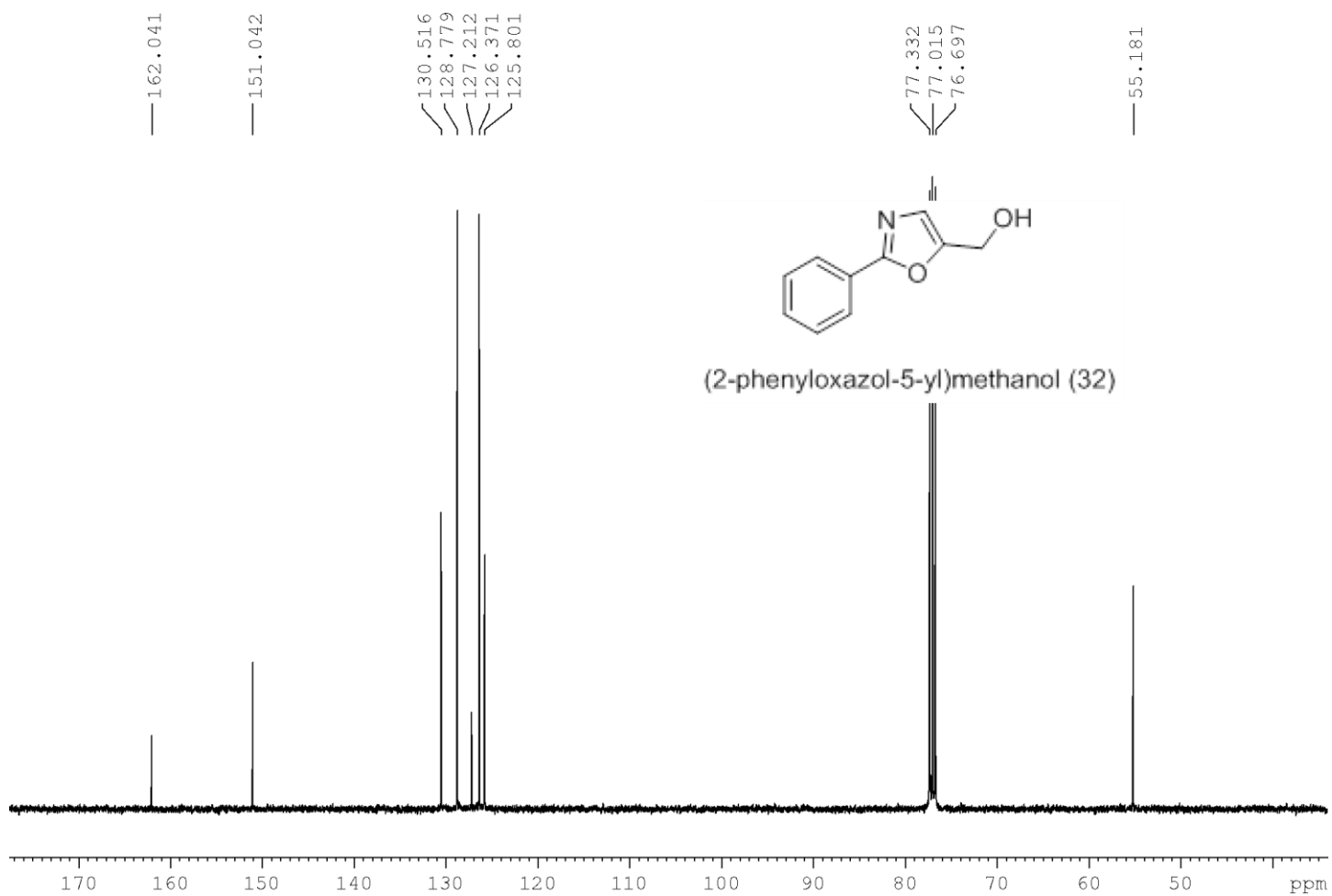


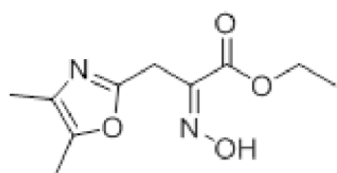




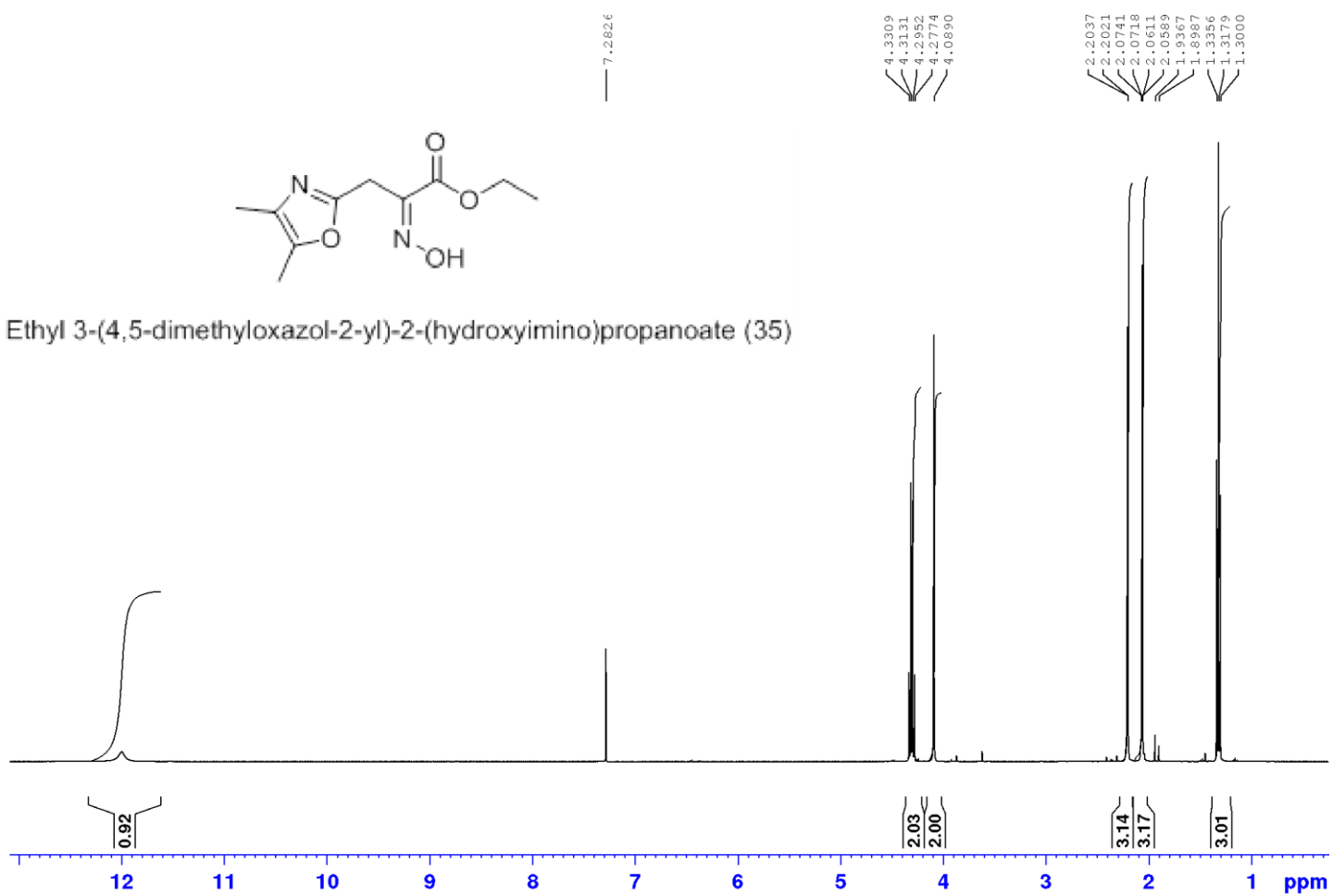


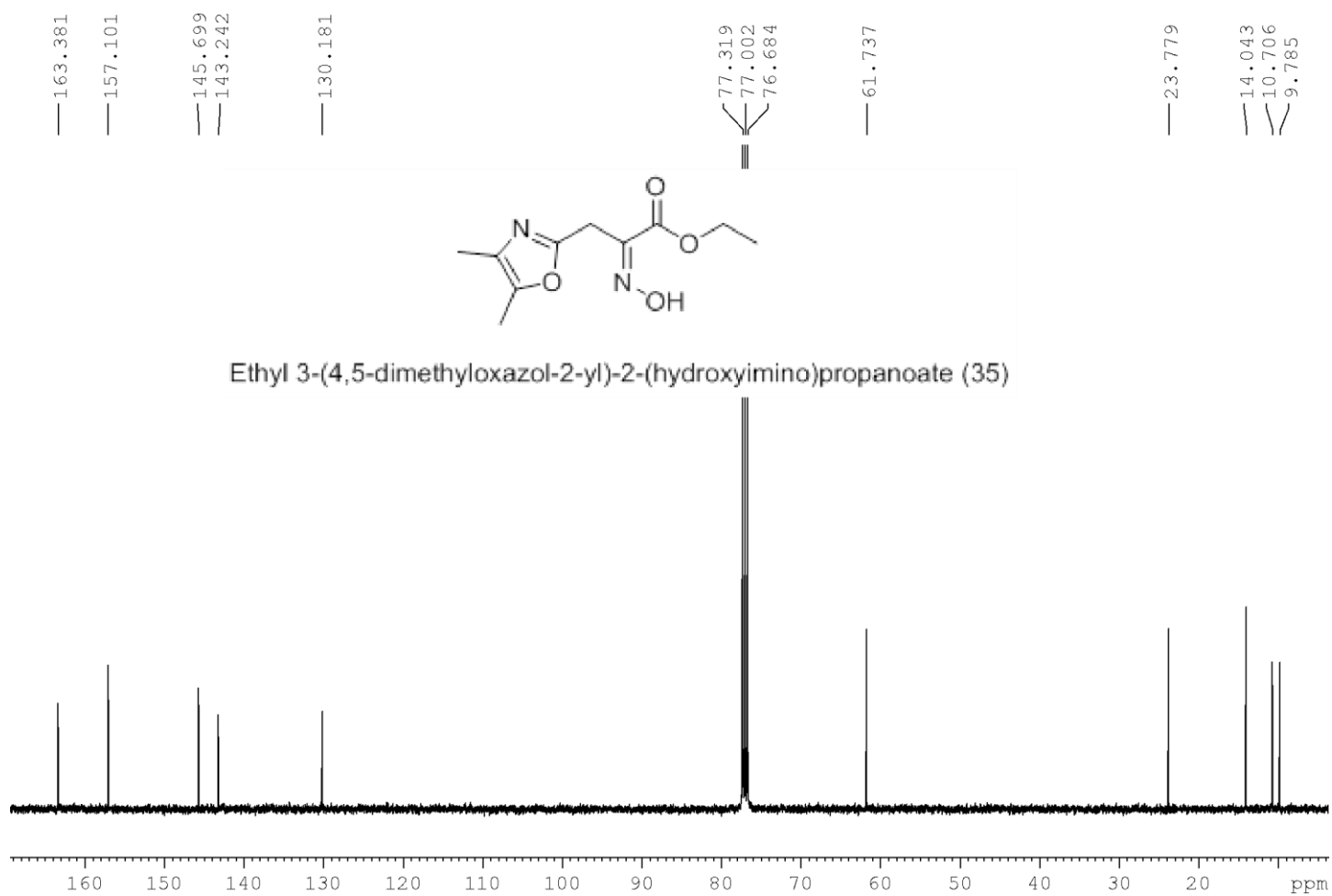


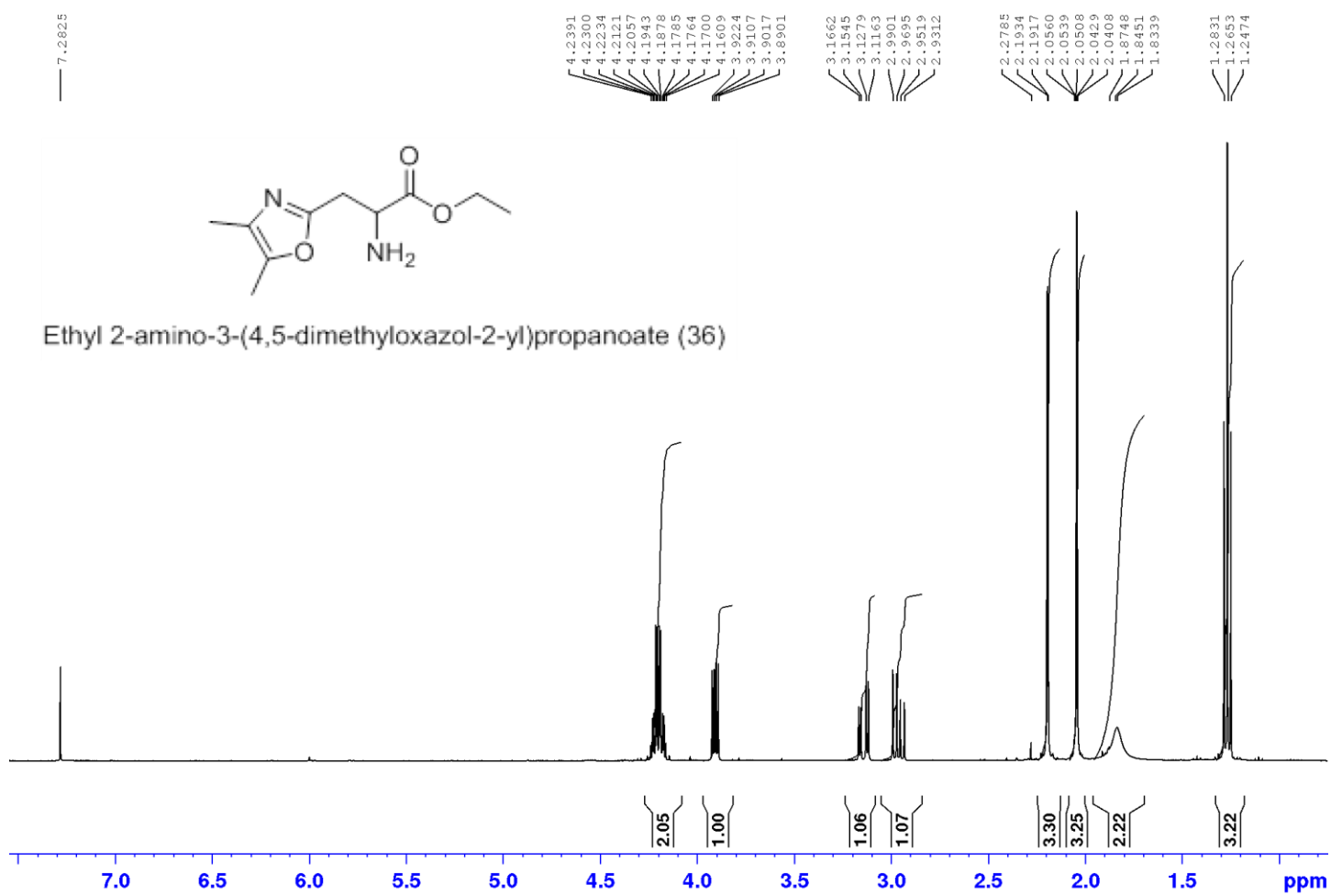


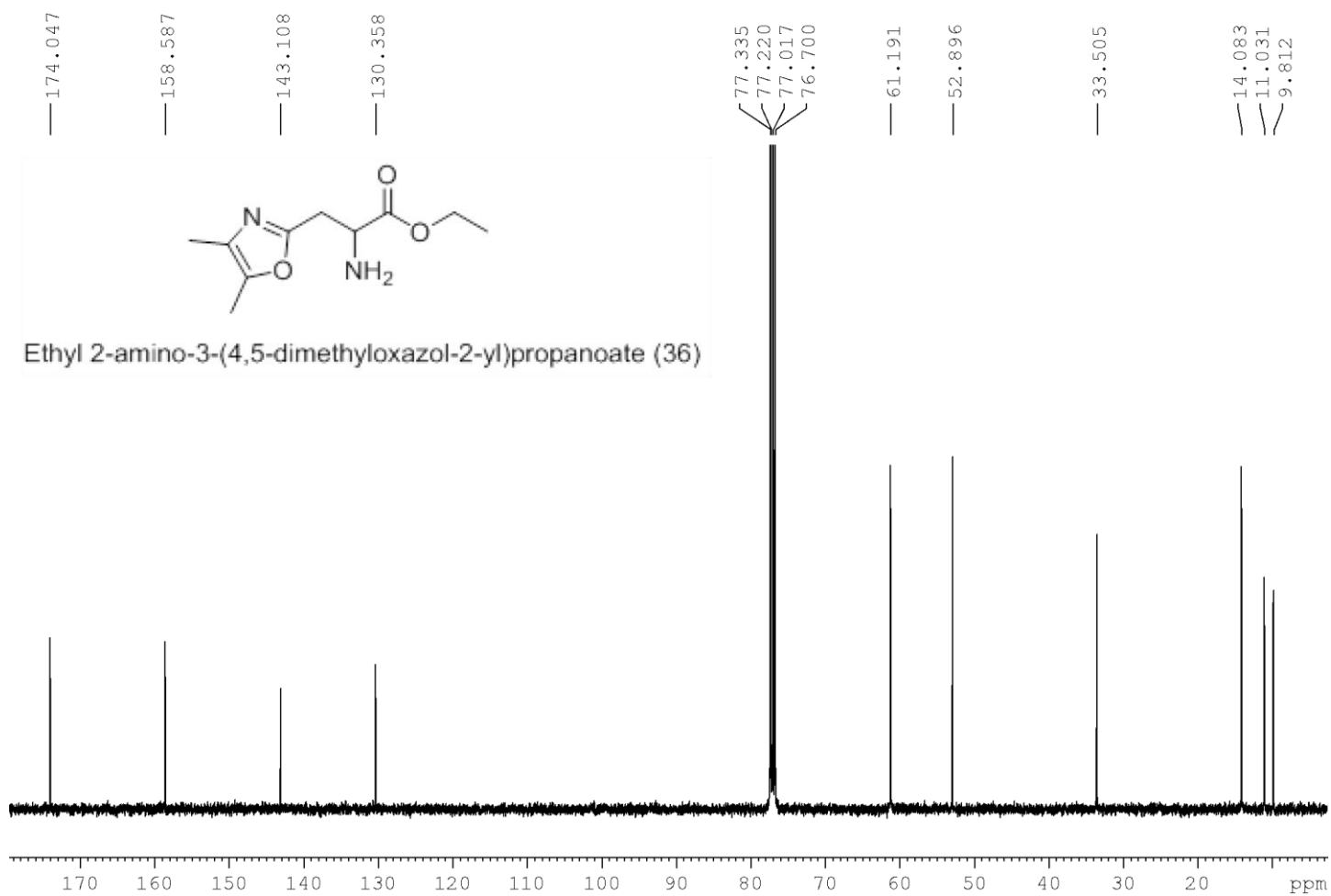


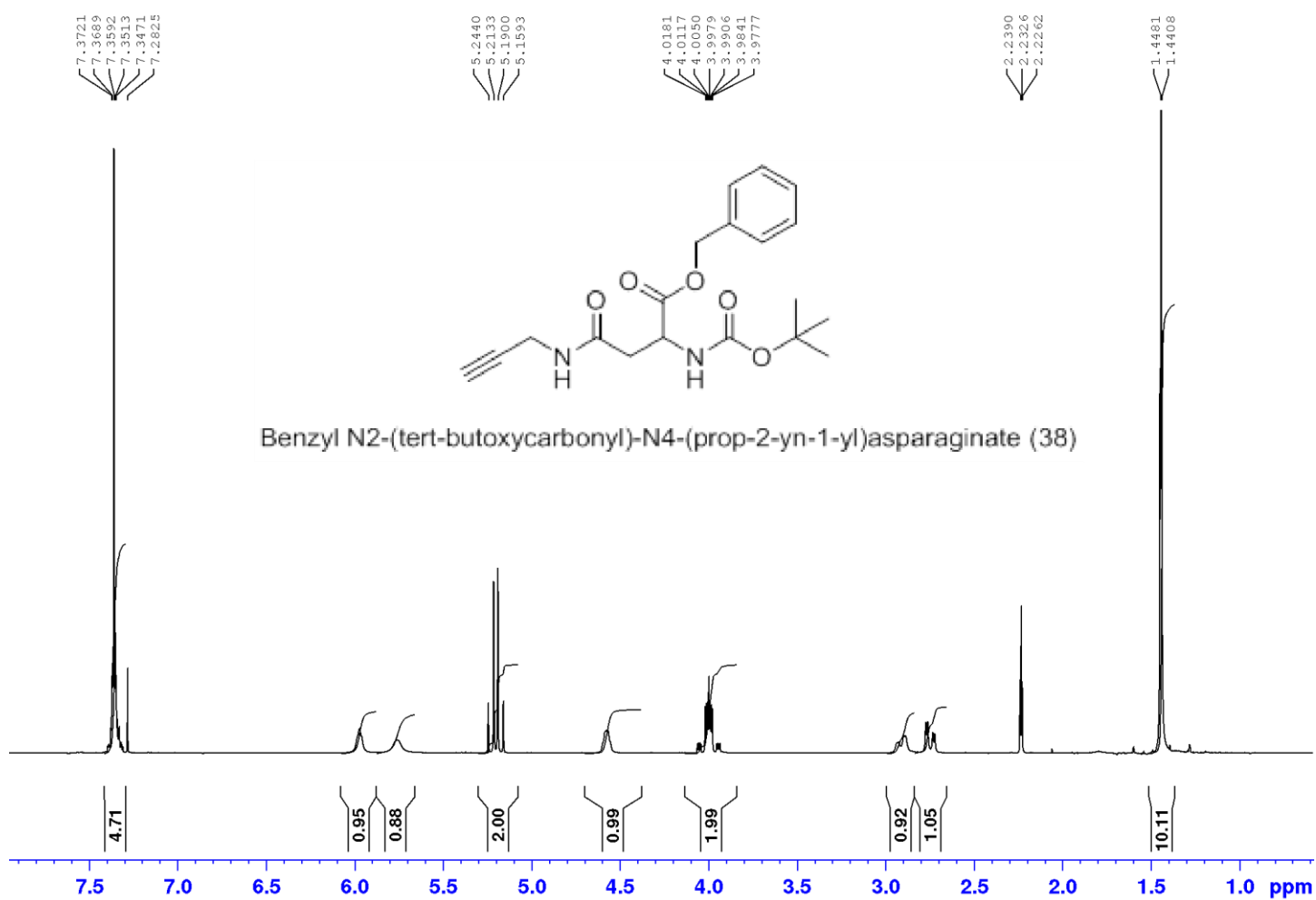
Ethyl 3-(4,5-dimethyloxazol-2-yl)-2-(hydroxyimino)propanoate (35)

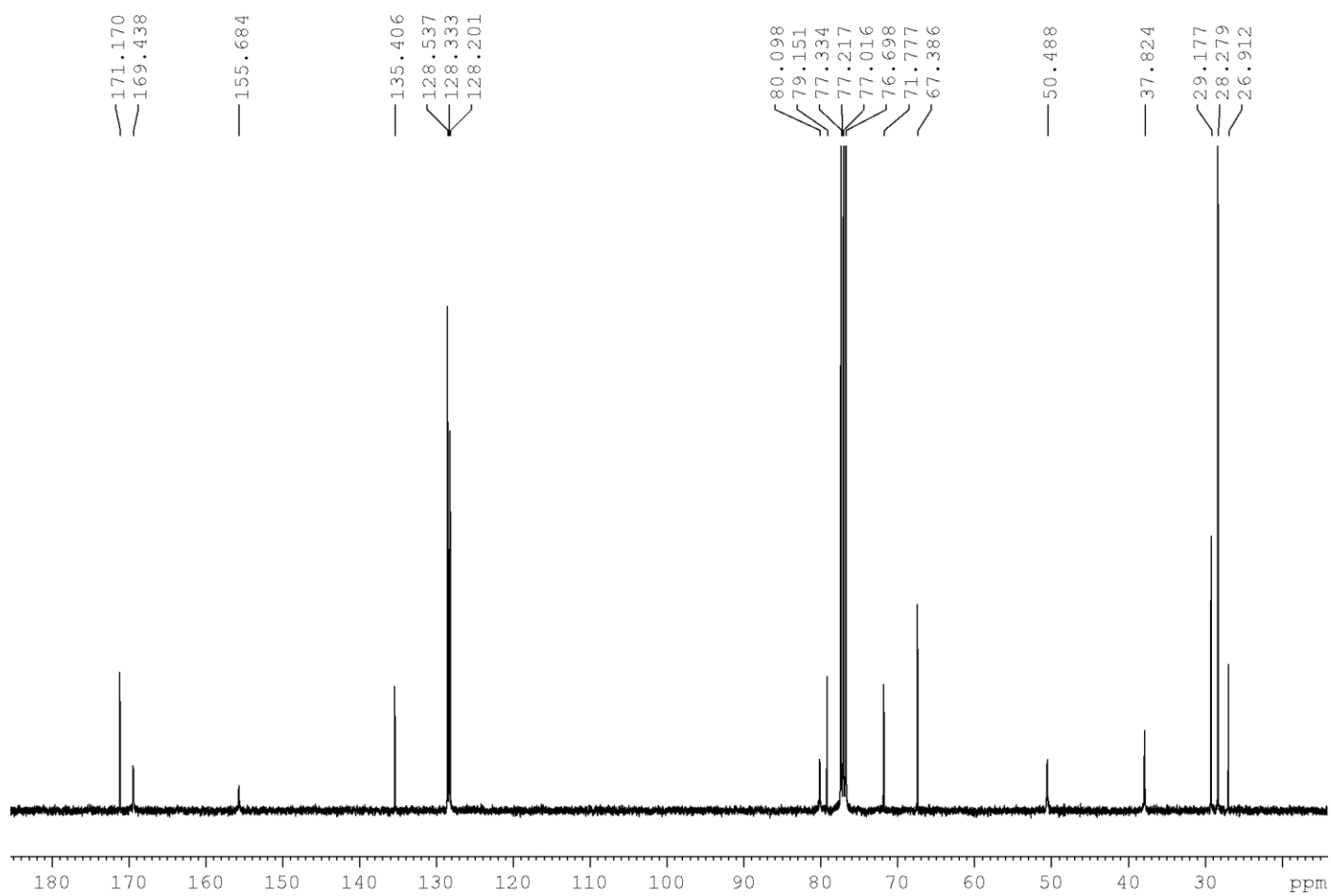


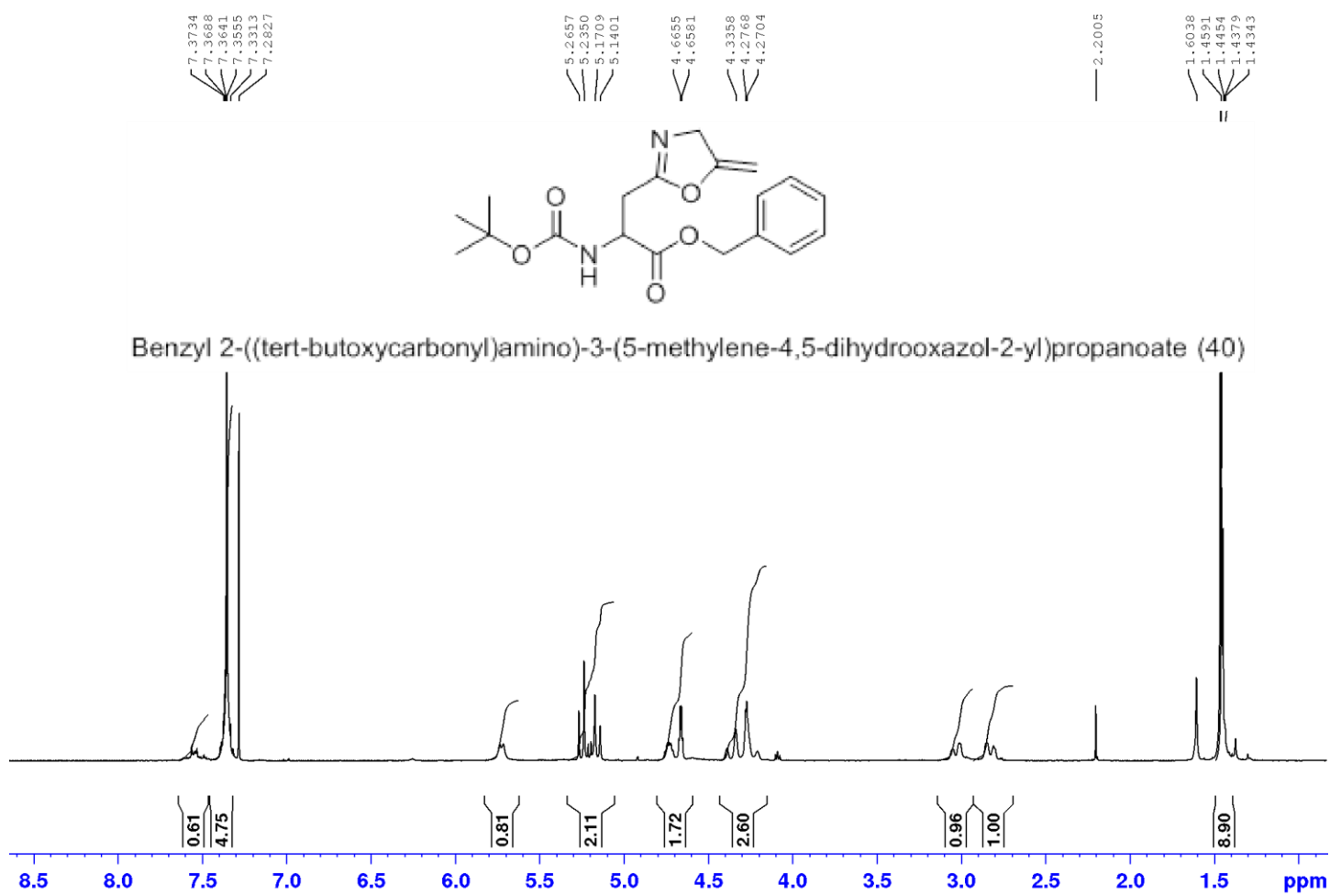


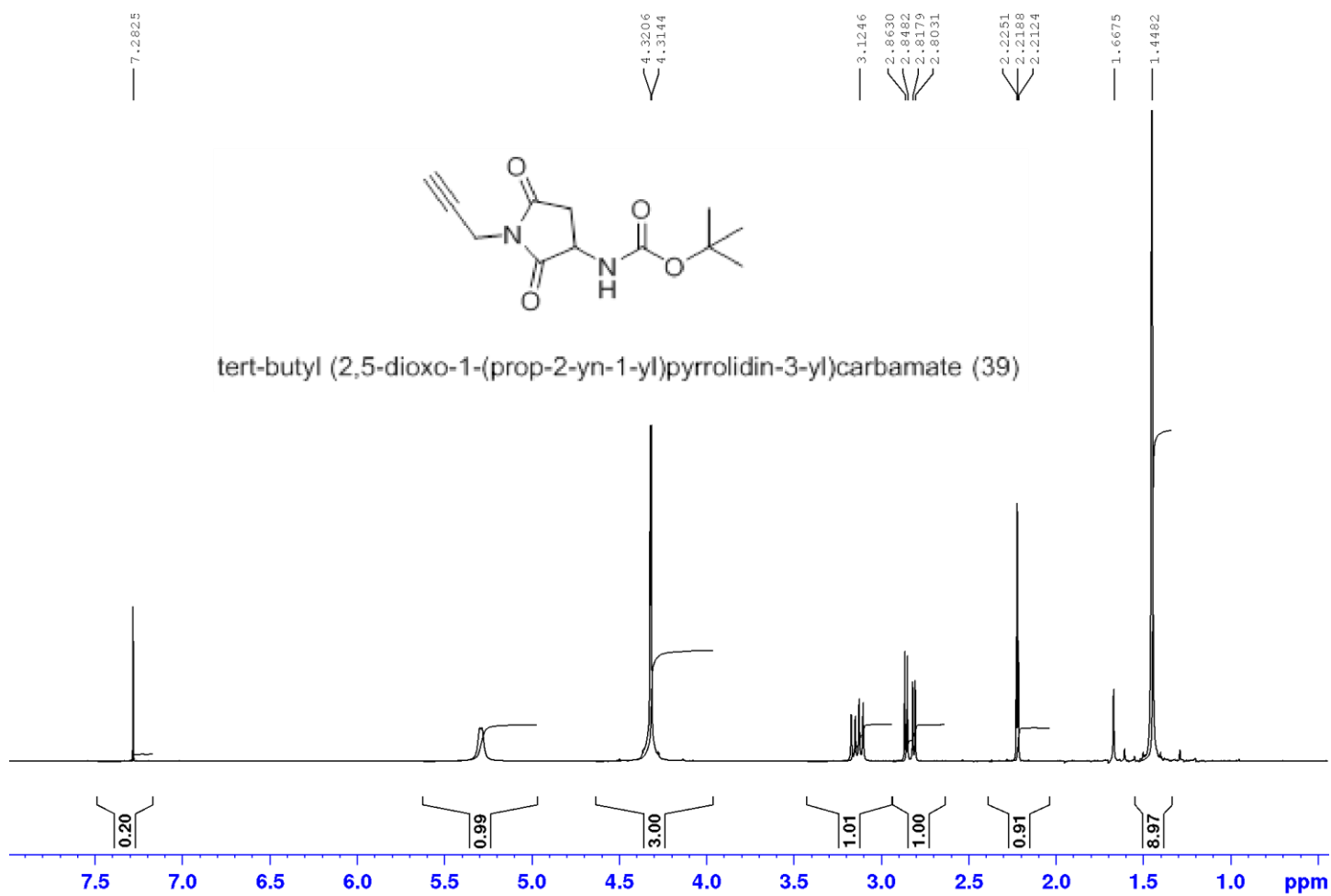


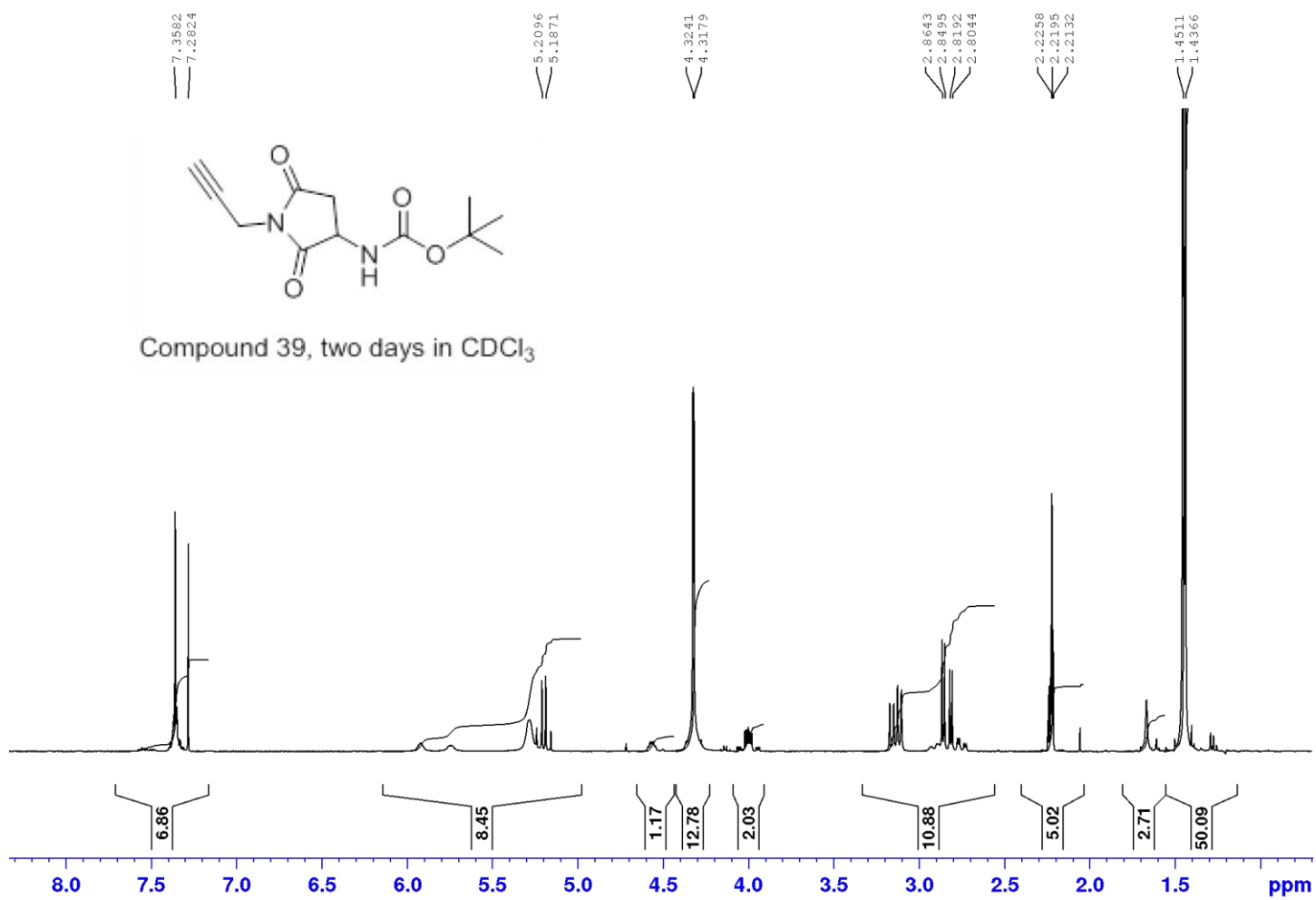


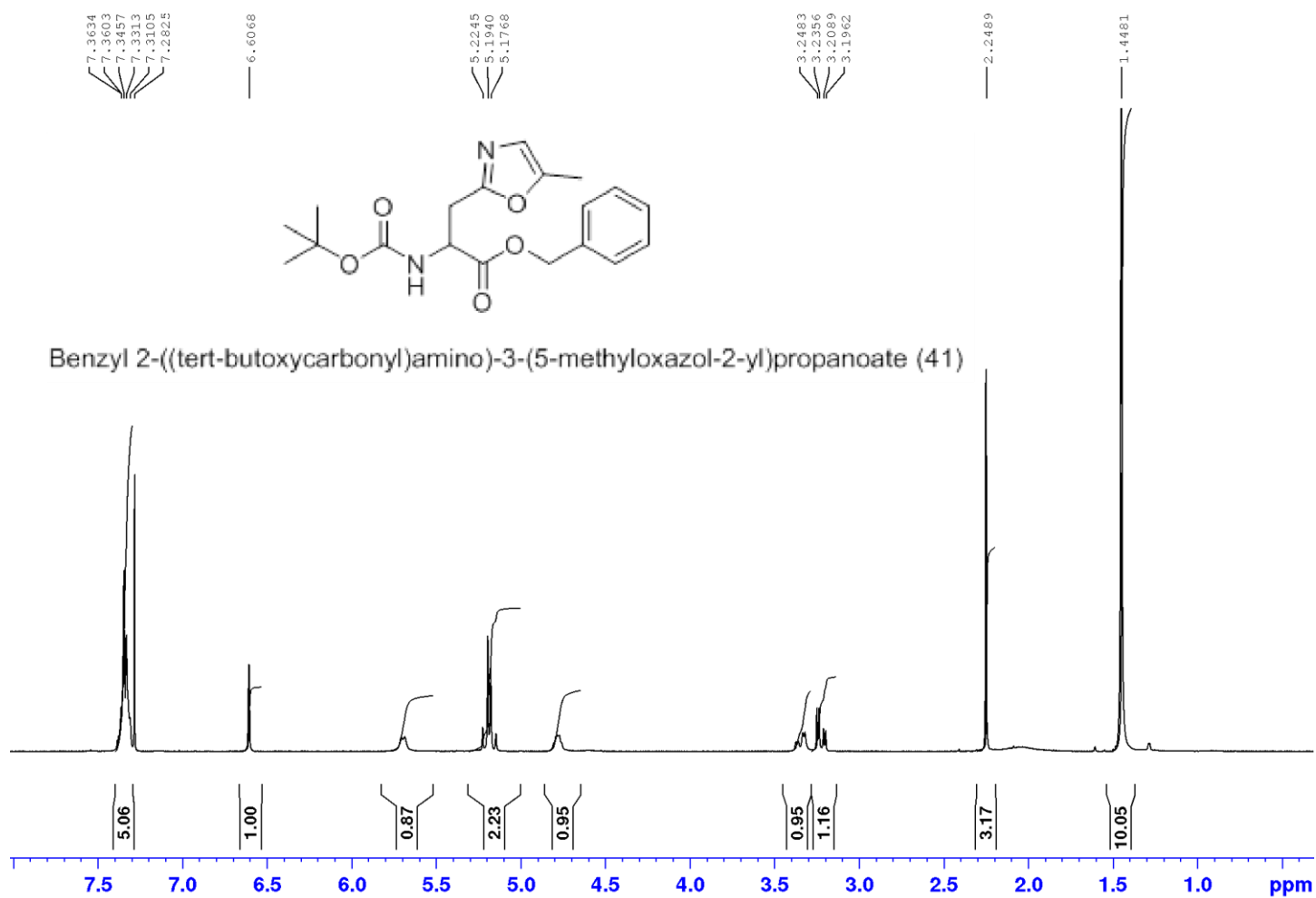


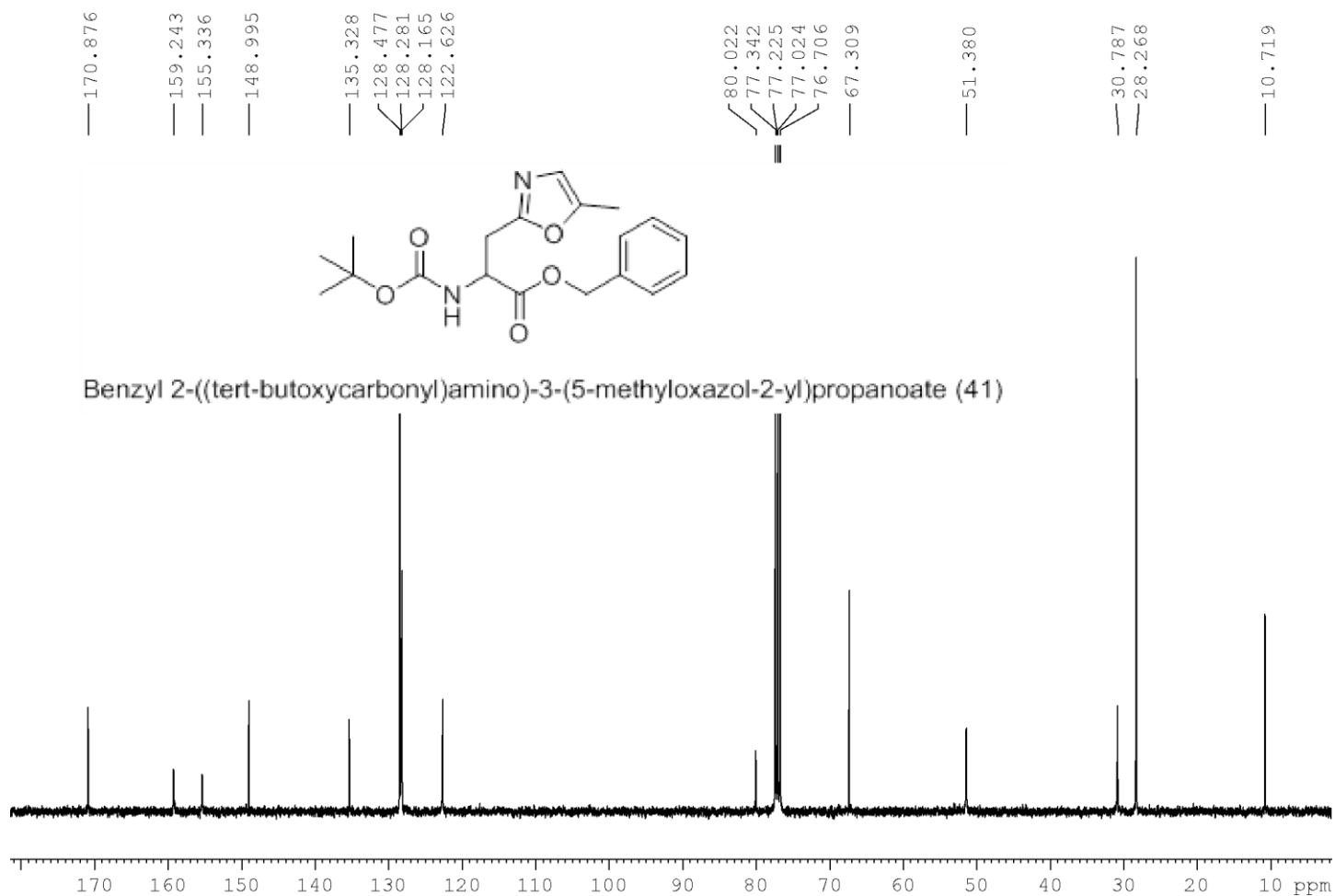


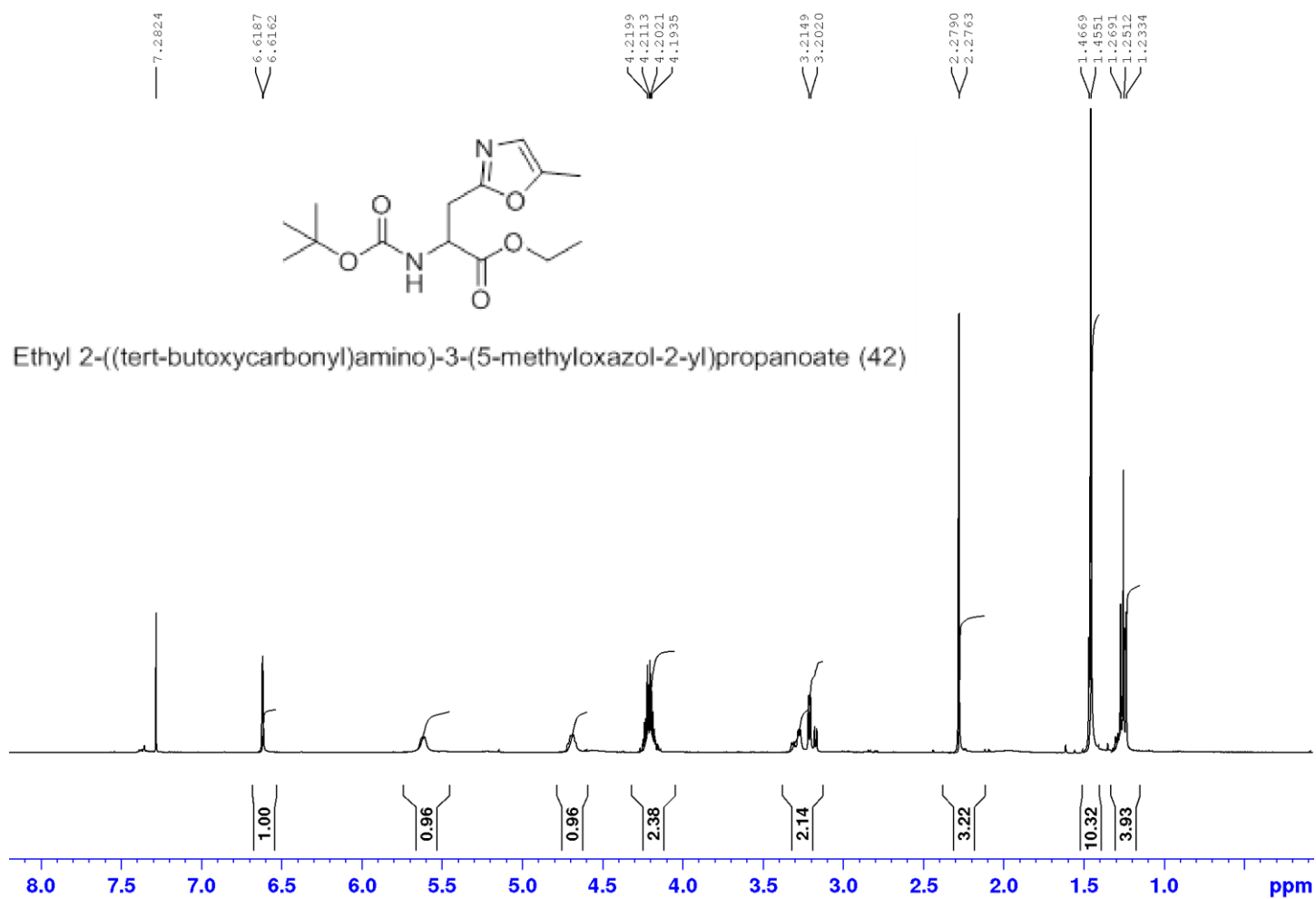


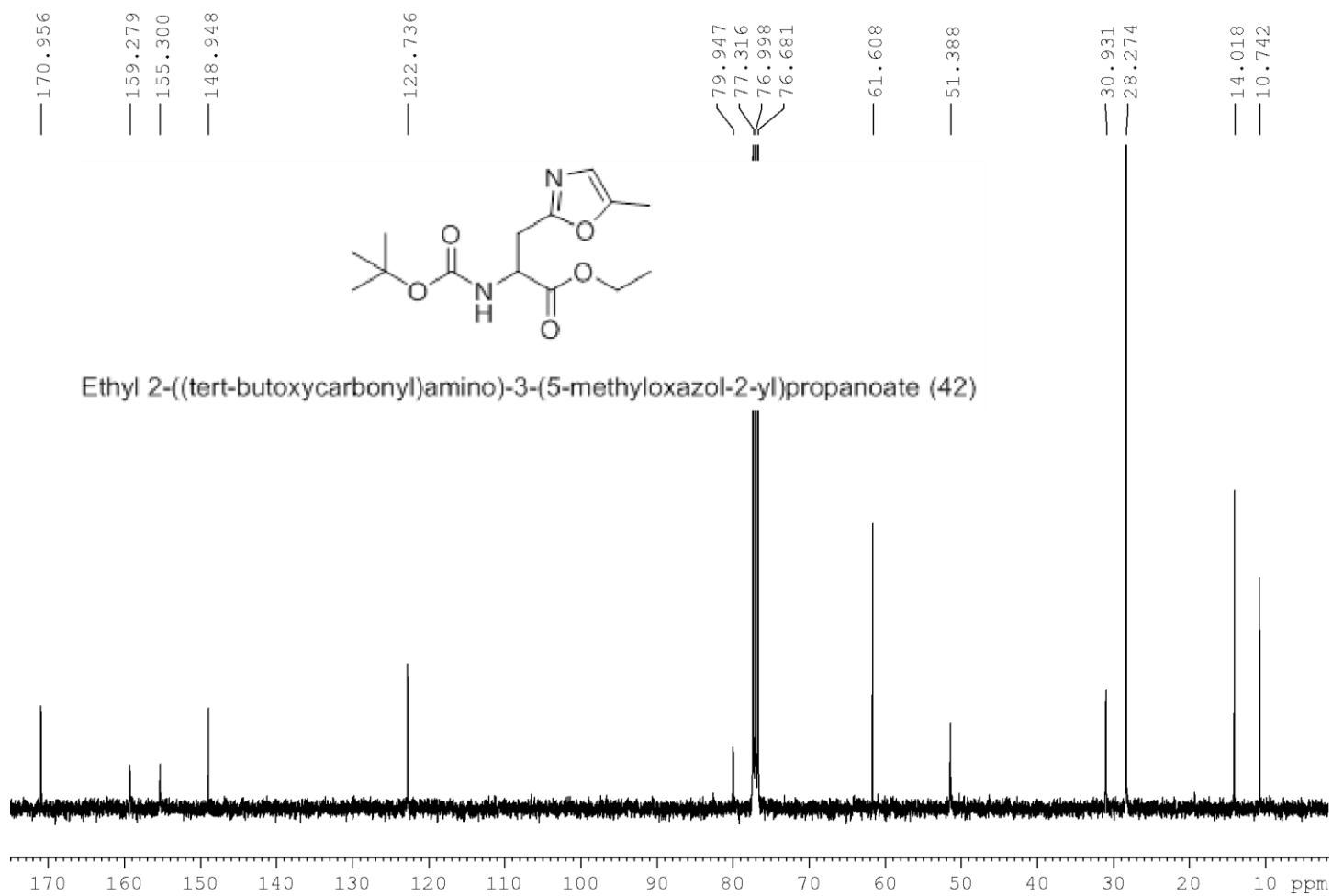


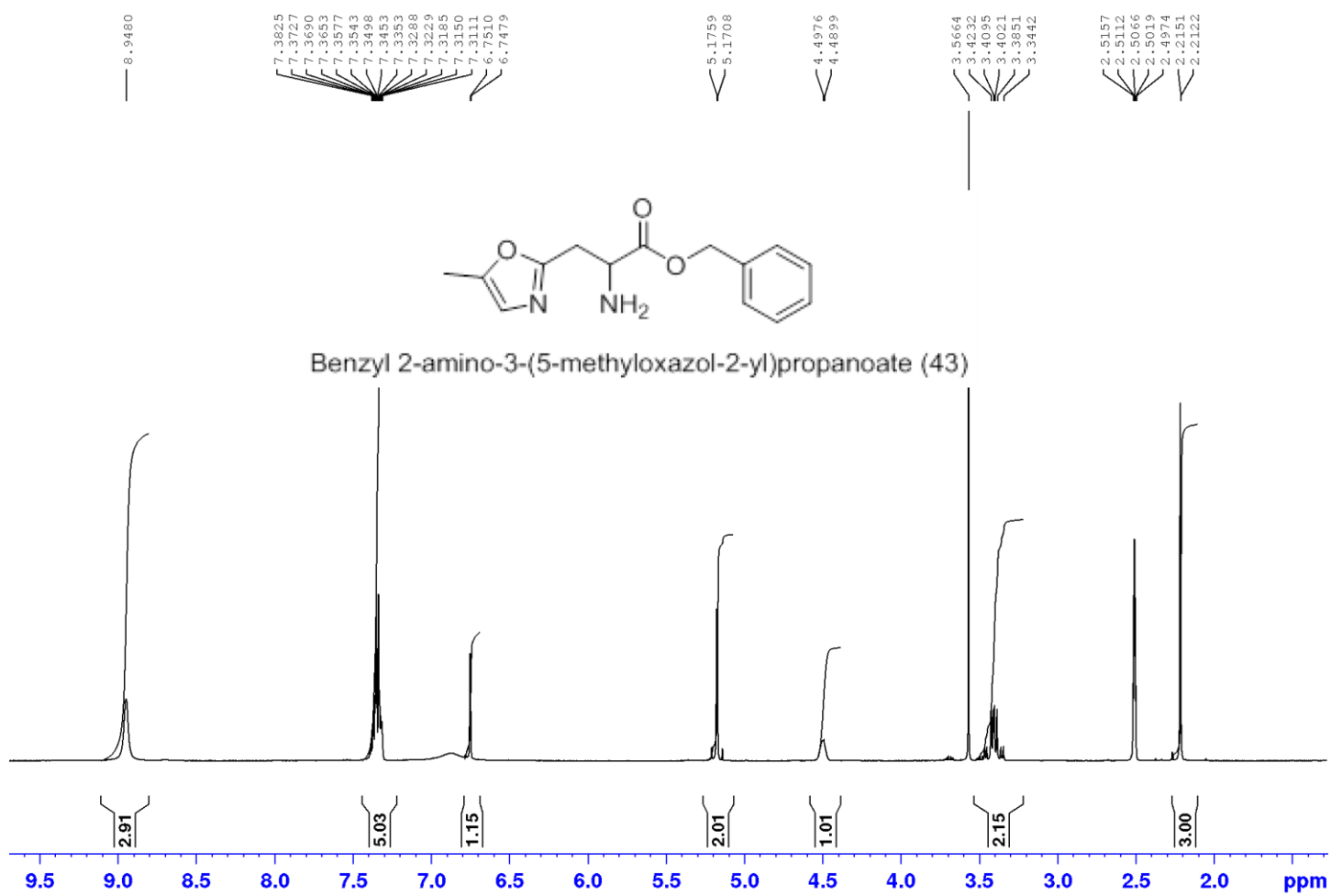


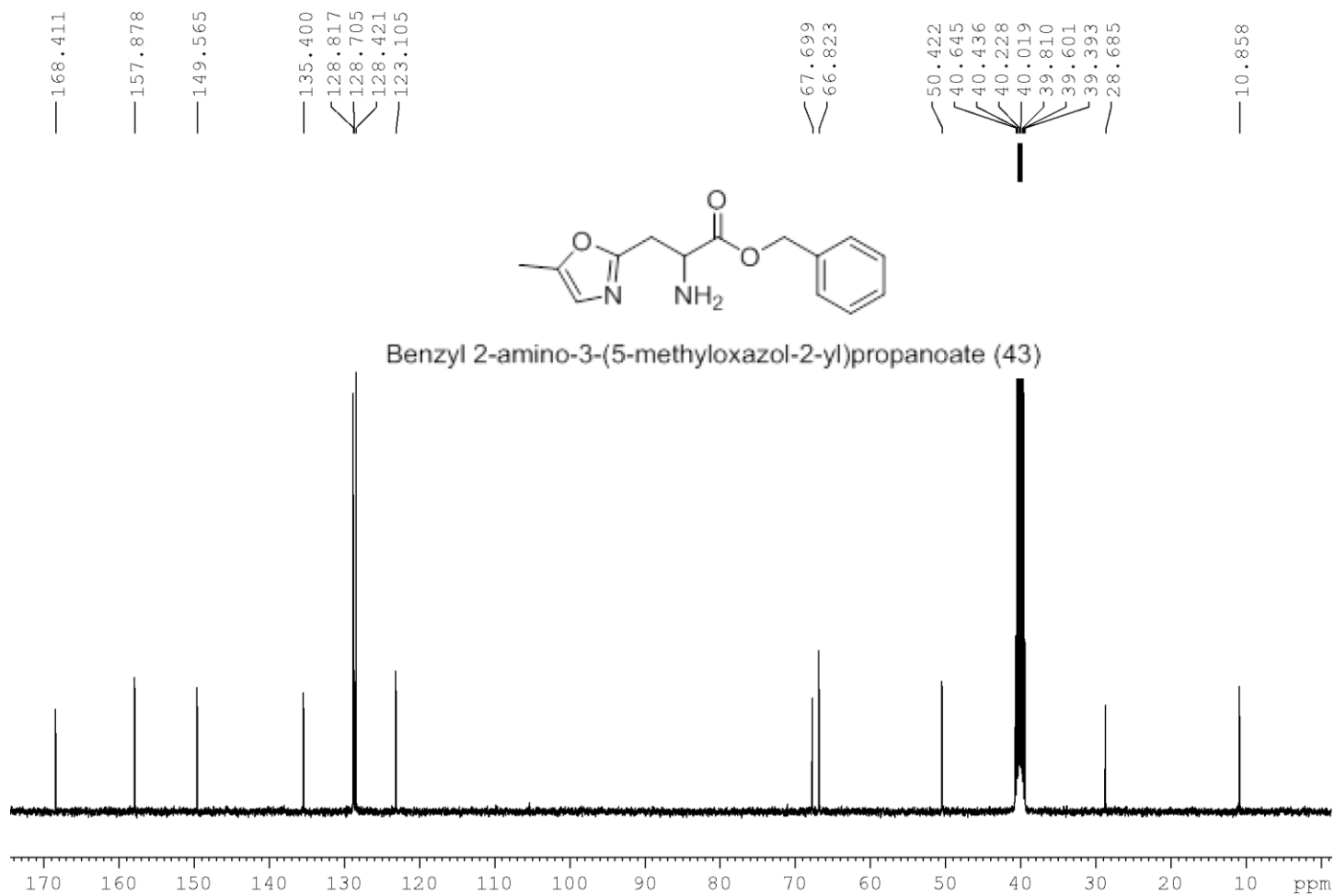












References

1. Fioravanti, S.; Pellacani, L.; Vergari, M. C. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2012**, *10*, 524-528.
2. Niyazymbetov, M. E.; Evans, D. H. *J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 779-783.
3. Xue, D.; Chen, Y. C.; Cui, X.; Wang, Q. W.; Zhu, J.; Deng, J. G. *J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, *70*, 3584-3591.
4. Harel, T.; Rozen, S. *J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, *72*, 6500-6503.
5. Griffioen, G.; Van Doorren, T.; Rojas de la Parra, V.; Marchand, A.; Allasia, S.; Kilonda, A.; Chaltin, P. Indole amide derivatives and related compounds for use in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. WO20100142801, publication date: 16/12/2010..
6. Cecchi, L.; De Sarlo, F.; Machetti, F. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *21*, 4852-4860.
7. Leslie-Smith, M. G.; Paton, R. M.; Webb, N. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, *49*, 9251-9254.
8. Xiao, X.; Zhang, W.; Lu, X.; Deng, Y.; Jiang, H.; Zeng, W. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2016**, *358*, 2497-2509.
9. Hashmi, A. S. K.; Blanco Jaimes, M. C.; Schuster, A. M.; Rominger, F. *J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, *77*, 6394-6408.
10. Skinner, G. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1924**, *46*, 731-741.