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Design and Synthesis of Highly Potent HIV-1 Protease Inhibitors Containing Tricyclic Fused Ring Systems as Novel P2-ligands: Structure-Activity Studies, Biological and X-ray Structural Analysis

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Abstract

The design, synthesis, and biological evaluation of a new class of HIV-1 protease inhibitors containing stereochemically defined fused tricyclic polyethers as the P2 ligands and a variety of sulfonamide derivatives as the P2' ligands, are described. A number of ring sizes and various substituent effects were investigated to enhance the ligand-backbone interactions in the protease active site. Inhibitors **5c** and **5d** containing this unprecedented fused 6-5-5 ring system as the P2

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[†]The PDB accession codes for X-ray structures of inhibitor **5c** and **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease are: 6CDL and 6CDJ.

Supporting Information. The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publication website at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

Full NMR spectroscopic data for all final compounds

X-ray structural data for inhibitors **5c** and **5d**-bound HIV-1 Protease

Molecular formula strings and some data (CSV)

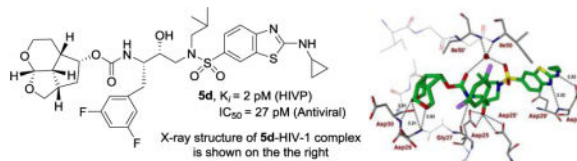
PDB ID Codes. Inhibitors **5c** and **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease X-ray structures are: 6CDL and 6CDJ. Authors will release the atomic coordinates and experimental data upon article publication.

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ligand, an aminobenzothiazole as the P2' ligand and a difluorophenylmethyl as the P1 ligand exhibited exceptional enzyme inhibitory potency and maintained excellent antiviral activity against a panel of highly multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants. The umbrella-like P2 ligand for these inhibitors has been synthesized efficiently in an optically active form using a Pauson-Khand cyclization reaction as the key step. The racemic alcohols were resolved efficiently using a lipase catalyzed enzymatic resolution. Two high resolution X-ray structures of inhibitor-bound HIV-1 protease revealed extensive interactions with the backbone atoms of HIV-1 protease and provided molecular insight into the binding properties of these new inhibitors.

Graphical abstract



Keywords

HIV-1 protease; inhibitors; antiviral; multidrug-resistant; synthesis; X-ray crystal structure; *Umb*-THF; backbone binding

INTRODUCTION

Protein X-ray structure-based molecular design has emerged as one of the most powerful strategies in modern drug design.¹⁻³ Its utility is particularly notable in the area of design and development of HIV-1 protease inhibitors.^{4,5} The development of protease inhibitors (PIs) and their combination with reverse transcriptase inhibitors marked the beginning of a new era of management of HIV infection and AIDS in the late 1990s.^{6,7} HIV-1 PIs are a critical component of current combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) which significantly improved life expectancy and mortality rates of HIV/AIDS patients in developing countries.^{8,9} HIV-1 PIs inhibit viral enzymes, block viral replication and generate morphologically immature and noninfectious virions. However, selective drug pressure led to the emergence of drug-resistant HIV-1 variants, many of which are widely cross-resistant.^{10,11} This has raised serious concerns with regards to the future management of patients with HIV-1 infection and AIDS. A recent report documented that a growing number of HIV/AIDS patients are harboring multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants that are difficult to treat and these viruses can be transmitted.^{12,13} Therefore, the development of new PIs that exhibit broad-spectrum activity against multidrug-resistant HIV-1 strains and show improved pharmacological properties is an urgent priority.

In an effort to design and develop conceptually novel PIs to combat drug-resistance, we designed and synthesized a wide range of exceptionally potent and structurally intriguing PIs that exhibited potent antiviral activity against multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants and showed favorable drug-like properties.^{14,15} One of our key strategies of molecular design involves incorporation of cyclic ether and polyether-like templates where the ether oxygens

are positioned to make specific hydrogen bonds with the backbone atoms of active site residues.^{16,17} Our molecular design strategy is based upon the evidence that a protease cannot alter its overall backbone conformation without compromising its catalytic fitness for viral replication.^{18,19} Therefore, our inhibitor design strategy involved maximizing active site interactions, particularly by promoting a network of strong hydrogen bonding interactions with the HIV-1 protease backbone.^{18,20} We incorporated a stereochemically defined *bis*-tetrahydrofuran (*bis*-THF) ligand in Darunavir (DRV **1**, Figure 1) to promote hydrogen bonding interactions with Asp29 and Asp30 backbone NHs in the S2-subsite.^{16,21–24} Our structure-based design strategies also created other intriguing PIs with ligands such as cyclopentyl-tetrahydrofuran (*Cp*-THF), tetrahydropyrano-tetrahydrofuran (*Tp*-THF), *tris*-tetrahydrofuran (*Tris*-THF), and *crown*-tetrahydrofuran (*Crn*-THF).^{18,25,26} These inhibitors have been shown to bind extensively with the backbone atoms of active site of HIV-1 protease and maintain robust antiviral activity against a wide range of multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants. Furthermore, our detailed X-ray structural analysis of inhibitor-bound HIV-1 protease provided molecular insights into the ligand-binding site interactions responsible for their impressive potency against multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants.^{18,27,28} Based upon our comparison of the X-ray structures of DRV-bound HIV-1 protease and inhibitor **3**-bound HIV-1 protease, we have investigated structural templates that would enhance the backbone-binding interactions, as well as further improve van der Waals interactions within the S2 subsite of the HIV-1 protease active site. Herein, we report the design, synthesis, and X-ray structural studies of structurally novel PIs which incorporate an unprecedented 6-5-5 ring-fused octahydrocyclopentylpyranofuran as the P2 ligand with the (*R*)-hydroxyethylsulfonamide isostere containing a substituted benzenesulfonamide or an aminobenzothiazole sulfonamide as the P2' ligands.

The design and synthesis of novel PIs continue to be an active area of research. A number of novel HIV-1 PIs have been reported that incorporated a variety of heterocyclic P2 ligands for improving interactions at the S2 subsite.^{29–32} Also, other designed efforts were focused on optimizing both P1 and P2' moieties to improve potency.^{29,30,33} More recently, bicyclic piperazine sulfonamide-based new PIs have been reported in which the piperazine NH forms the key interaction with the catalytic aspartates of the HIV-1 protease.^{34,35}

Results and Discussion

Our examination of the X-ray crystal structure of DRV (**1**)-bound HIV-1 protease (PDB ID: 2IEN)²⁷ and its methoxy derivative **2**-bound HIV-1 protease suggested that a stereochemically defined hexahydrofuropyranol-derived urethane as the P2-ligand in inhibitor **3** would further improve backbone binding interactions with the protease active site. We also speculated that the extra methylene group on the tetrahydropyran would increase van der Waals interaction in the active site. The resulting inhibitor **3** indeed, showed enzyme inhibitory K_i value of 2.7 pM and antiviral EC_{50} value of 0.5 nM. Inhibitor **3** also maintained excellent antiviral activity against multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants similar to DRV and inhibitor **2**.³⁶ To promote further stability of the acetal functionality and improve hydrogen bonding interactions with the Asp29 and Asp30 NHs, we speculated that a fused tricyclic ring could increase the dihedral angle of the acetal template and a cyclopentyl ring spacer could make stronger hydrogen bonding with Asp29 and Asp30 backbone amide NHs.

A preliminary model of this inhibitor showed a more optimal alignment of the acetal oxygens with the backbone amide NHs of Asp29 and Asp30 with respect to DRV. This highly preorganized and conformationally constrained octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]indene would incorporate three extra methylene groups over *bis*-THF ligand in DRV. These additional methylene groups would be optimally located to provide more favorable van der Waals interactions in the hydrophobic space surrounding the Ile47, Val32, Leu76, and Ile50' residues.

Based upon these possible ligand-binding site interactions, we have designed a 6-5-5 ring-fused octahydrocyclopentylpyranofuran derivative as the novel P2 ligand shown in inhibitor **4d**. This umbrella-like tetrahydropyranofuran (*Umb*-THF) with some degree of flexibility may show better adaptability to protease mutation. With this new structural scaffold, we planned to investigate the preference for ligand stereochemistry. Also, in order to promote stronger hydrogen bonding interactions as well as to improve hydrophobic contacts, we have planned to investigate inhibitors with an *Umb*-THF P2 ligand in combination with a fluorinated phenylmethyl P1 ligand and a benzothiazole derivative to interact with the Asp30' residue in the S2'-subsite as represented in inhibitor **5d**. Many benzothiazole structural features are embedded in medicinally important compounds for either improving drug-like properties or interaction with the biological target.^{37,38} Recently, we reported PIs incorporating a cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole-based P2' ligand in combination with a *crown*-THF P2 ligand.²⁵ Interestingly, the replacement of a *bis*-THF with a *crown*-THF P2 ligand led to enhanced van der Waals interactions in the S2 site. These increased hydrophobic interactions, in addition to the robust hydrogen bond interaction pattern of a cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole-based P2' ligand, led to PIs with unprecedented potency against multidrug-resistant HIV-1 strains.

For our preliminary investigation, we planned to utilize a deoxy sugar such as tri-*O*-acetyl-*D*-glucal (**6**) to synthesize the tricyclic scaffold in a stereodefined manner. Also, for rapid assembly of the tricyclic scaffold, we planned to carry out a cobalt-mediated intramolecular Pauson-Khand reaction to provide tricyclic enone.³⁹⁻⁴¹ As shown in Scheme 1, reaction of the commercially available tri-*O*-acetyl-*D*-glucal (**6**) with propargyl alcohol in the presence of iodine in THF at 23 °C for 1 h afforded propargyl ether derivative **7** in 95% yield.⁴² For Pauson-Khand cyclization, we planned to utilize the *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide (NMO) promoted reaction protocol reported by Schreiber and co-workers.^{43,44} Thus, reaction of compound **7** with dicobalt octacarbonyl [Co₂(CO)₈] in hexane at 23 °C for 5 h provided the corresponding cobalt complex. Subsequent treatment of this complex with NMO in CH₂Cl₂ at 23 °C for 48 h afforded the tricyclic enone **8** as a single isomer in 32% yield. As part of our initial investigation, we planned to convert the 6-acetoxymethyl group into a methyl ether as well as a methyl group. Towards this goal, enone **8** was subjected to transfer hydrogenation using a substoichiometric amount of 10% Pd-C in the presence of ammonium formate in MeOH at reflux for 15 min.⁴⁵ Transesterification of the resulting acetate derivative with triethylamine in MeOH at 23 °C for 3 h provided saturated keto alcohol **9** as a single isomer in 60% isolated yield for the two-steps. Keto alcohol **9** was converted to ligand alcohol **10** by treatment with Meerwein's salt (Me₃O⁺BF₄⁻) and proton-sponge in CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C to 23 °C for 48 h, followed by reduction of the keto group with NaBH₄ in

MeOH at 0 °C for 1 h. Alcohol derivative **10** was isolated as a single isomer in 55% yield over two-steps. Keto alcohol **9** was converted to ligand alcohol **11** as follows. Keto alcohol **9** was reacted with mesyl chloride and triethylamine in CH₂Cl₂ at -20 °C to 23 °C for 48 h. The resulting mesylate was treated with LAH in THF at 0 °C to 23 °C for 36 h to furnish alcohol **11** as a single isomer in 35% yield over two-steps.

The Pauson-Khand route provided a rapid access to our designed ligands. To establish structure-activity relationships for these tricyclic ligands, we then devised a more general route to provide convenient access to both enantiomers of the ligand alcohols. As shown in Scheme 2, reaction of dihydropyran **12** with propargyl alcohol in the presence of *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) at -20 °C for 2 h and then at 23 °C for 15 h furnished bromo ether **13** in 98% yield.⁴⁶ Bromo ether **13** was treated with DBU and the resulting mixture was heated at 110 °C for 5 h to provide the dehydrobromination product **14** in 85% yield. Enyne **14** was subjected to Pauson-Khand reaction with Co₂(CO)₈ and NMO as described above to furnish tricyclic enone **15** in 20% yield. Transfer hydrogenation of enone **15** gave the corresponding saturated ketone which was reduced with NaBH₄ in MeOH at 0 °C for 1 h to provide racemic endo alcohol **16** in 75% yield over two steps. Racemic alcohol **16** was subjected to lipase (PS-30 on celite) catalyzed enzymatic resolution^{47,48} in vinyl acetate as the solvent at 23 °C for 6 h to provide optically active alcohol (+)-**16** in 53% yield and optically active acetate derivative **17** in 47% yield. Saponification of acetate **17** with K₂CO₃ in MeOH at 23 °C for 1 h furnished optically pure ligand alcohol (-)-**16** in 99% yield. Enantiomeric ligands were converted to the corresponding *p*-nitrophenyl carbonate derivative. Enantiopurity of these ligand alcohols was 94% ee as determined by HPLC analysis using a chiral column. The optically active alcohol (-)-**16** was converted to its 4-nitrophenyl carbonate derivative **18**. The absolute stereochemistry of alcohols was determined based upon X-ray analysis of carbonate derivative **18** derived as shown in Figure 2.⁴⁹

For the synthesis of octahydro-2,*H*-4,5-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-2-ol derivatives, we utilized commercially available 2,3-dihydrofuran as the starting material. As shown in Scheme 3, dihydrofuran **19** was converted to tricyclic enone **20** in three steps involving (i) bromoetherification of **19** with NBS and homopropargyl alcohol; (ii) dehydrobromination with DBU and (iii) Pauson-Khand reaction of the resulting enyne to provide **20** in 16% yield over three steps. Catalytic transfer hydrogenation of enone **20** followed by reduction with NaBH₄ provided racemic alcohol **21**. This alcohol was subjected to enzymatic resolution to provide alcohol (-)-**21** and acetate derivative **22**. Saponification of acetate **22** afforded alcohol (+)-**21** in excellent yield.

For SAR studies, we also prepared decahydroindeno[7,1-*bc*]furan-6-ol using commercially available cyclohexene. As shown in Scheme 3, cyclohexene **23** was converted to enone **24** as described above. Transfer hydrogenation followed by NaBH₄ reduction provided racemic alcohol **25**. Enzymatic resolution of alcohol **25** provided optically active alcohol (+)-**25** and acetate **26**. Saponification of acetate **26** provided optically active alcohol (-)-**25** in excellent yield. The stereochemical assignment of the depicted stereochemistry is based upon correlation with sign of optical rotation of optically active alcohol (-)-**16**.

The synthesis of the designed PIs was carried out in a two-step sequence involving synthesis of activated carbonates followed by reaction of these carbonates with appropriate hydroxyethylaminesulfonamide isosteres. The syntheses of various activated carbonates are shown in Scheme 4. All optically active ligand alcohols synthesized above were converted to their respective activated carbonates. As shown, reaction of ligand alcohols (–)-**16** and **10** with 4-nitrophenylchloroformate in the presence of pyridine in CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C to 23 °C for 12 h provided activated carbonates **18** and **27a** in 88% and 79% yields, respectively. Accordingly, other activated carbonates **27b-g** were readily prepared in good yields as shown.³⁶

The synthesis of various inhibitors containing *Umb*-THF as the P2 ligands on the hydroxysulfonamide isostere is shown in Scheme 5. Reactions of activated carbonates **27a** and **27b** with known 4-methoxybenzenesulfonamide isostere **28** in the presence of *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) in CH₃CN at 23 °C for 72 h provided inhibitors **4a** and **4b** in 90% and 97% yields, respectively. Other activated carbonates **18**, **27c-g** were reacted with amine **28** under similar conditions to afford inhibitors **4c-h** in very good yields (81-99%). The full structures of these inhibitors are shown in Table 1. The synthesis of inhibitors with benzothiazole sulfonamides **29** and **30** is shown in Scheme 6. Reaction of activated carbonates **27c** and **18** with known cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole sulfonamide isostere **29** in CH₃CN at 23 °C for 96 h furnished inhibitors **5a** and **5b** in excellent yields (78-90%). Similarly, reactions of carbonates **27c** and **18** with cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole isostere **30** with a fluorinated P1-ligand provided inhibitors **5c** and **5d** in excellent yields.

Our examination of the preliminary model of the tricyclic ligand derived from *D*-glucal for compound **4a** indicated that the side chain methoxy group may not form hydrogen bond with any residues in the S2-subsite. The results of HIV-1 protease inhibitory and antiviral assays are shown in Table 1. The protocol for enzyme assays is similar to the reported procedure of Toth and Marshall.⁵⁰ The antiviral activity was determined as described previously using MT-2 human T-lymphoid cells exposed to HIV-1_{LAI}.⁵¹ For our preliminary assessment of ligand substituent stereochemistry, we planned to utilize a hydroxyethylamine sulfonamide isostere with a 4-methoxy benzene sulfonamide ligand as the P2'-ligand.³⁶ Inhibitor **4a** with a methoxymethyl side chain on the tricyclic P2 ligand **10**, showed potent enzyme inhibitory activity with a K_i of 0.09 nM. It showed antiviral activity IC₅₀ value of 248 nM. The removal of methoxy group resulted in inhibitor **4b** which showed further improvement of both enzyme inhibitory as well as antiviral activity (entry 2). Interestingly, the removal of the methyl group from the ligand, as shown in inhibitor **4c**, while not leading to a relevant change in HIV-1 protease inhibitory activity, resulted in a 4-fold improvement in antiviral activity compared to inhibitor **4b**. Our initial model of tricyclic ligands suggested that the ring stereochemistry in ligand **10** would be preferred, although the enantiomeric ligand also appears to form hydrogen bonding interaction with aspartate residue in S2 subsite. Interestingly, enantiomeric tricyclic ligand in inhibitor **4d** exhibited significant enhancement of both enzyme inhibitory and antiviral activity. Inhibitor **4d** showed an enzyme K_i of 8 pM and antiviral IC₅₀ value of 9 nM (entry 4). We then investigated the effect of each ring size for the tricyclic ligands. Inhibitor **4e** with a tetrahydrofuro-tetrahydropyran fused ligand showed very potent enzyme activity, however, antiviral potency

was not improved over the isomeric ligand in inhibitor **4c**. Similarly, enantiomeric ligand in inhibitor **4f**, showed very good enzyme K_i and antiviral IC_{50} value, but less potent than the isomeric ligand in inhibitor **4d**.

To ascertain the effect of the tetrahydropyran ring oxygen of the tricyclic ligand, we have synthesized the corresponding deoxygenated ligands. As shown, both inhibitors **4g** and **4h** containing the cyclohexyl derivatives, showed significant reduction of HIV-1 protease inhibitory activity. Also, both inhibitors did not show any appreciable antiviral activity ($IC_{50} > 1 \mu\text{M}$, entries 7, 8). This result indicated the importance of the ring oxygen and our preliminary model indicates possible involvement in strong hydrogen bonding interactions with both Asp29 and Asp30 backbone NHs in the S2-subsite.

We then explored further optimization of PIs containing tricyclic *Umb*-THF ligands as the P2-ligands in combination with other benzothiazole ligands as the P2'-ligand. The results are shown in Table 2. Interestingly, both compounds **5a** and **5b** containing enantiomeric P2-ligands in combination with cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole as the P2'-ligand displayed comparable enzyme inhibitory and antiviral activity (entries 1, 2). Further modification of ligand-binding site interactions by incorporation of a lipophilic 3,5-difluoro phenylmethyl group as the P1-ligand resulted in very potent PIs. Both inhibitors **5c** and **5d** exhibited exceptionally potent activity, particularly antiviral activity in MT-2 cells (entries 3 and 4), showing antiviral IC_{50} values of 0.023 nM and 0.027 nM, respectively. In comparison, DRV and SQV displayed antiviral IC_{50} values of 3.2 and 21 nM, respectively.

The current antiretroviral therapy and treatment guidelines are updated regularly. However, PIs continue to be an important component of current ART regimens. Particularly, PIs are extensively used for the treatment of naïve and experienced HIV/AIDS patients. Unfortunately, heavily-ART regimen-experienced HIV/AIDS patients tend to have drug-failure with the currently available PIs including DRV.^{51,52} Consequently, design and discovery of new classes of potent PIs that exhibit a high genetic barrier are critical to effective long-term treatment options. Towards this goal, our design objectives include the design of highly potent PIs that maintain potency against a variety of existing multi-PI-resistant HIV-1 variants with better selectivity index and safety profiles. In preliminary studies, we therefore examined the activity of both potent *Umb*-THF containing PIs (**5c** and **5d**) against a panel of HIV-1 variants that had been selected *in vitro* with three widely used FDA-approved PIs, ATV, LPV, and APV. Each of these HIV-1 variants were selected *in vitro* by propagating HIV-1_{NL4-3} in the presence of increasing concentrations of each PI (up to 5 μM) in MT-4 cells as described previously.^{51,53}

Each variant was highly resistant to the PI drug, with which the variant was selected. The results are shown in Table 3. As can be seen, among two current clinically used PIs, LPV and DRV, LPV lost significant activity against the three HIV-1 variants. DRV displayed relatively better results, however, it too failed to block replication of each of these three variants very effectively. DRV exhibited an IC_{50} value fold-change ranging from 8- to 67-fold. Interestingly, both inhibitors **5c** and **5d** maintained superior activity against all three HIV-1 variants showing no loss of antiviral activity compared to wild-type HIV_{NL4-3}. Both PIs exerted exceptionally potent antiviral activity with EC_{50} values ranging from 0.0003 to

0.002 μM . These PIs contain structurally novel fused tricyclic enantiomeric ligands as the P2 ligand, a cyclopropylaminobenzothiazole derivative as the P2'-ligand, and a 3,5-difluorophenylmethyl as the P1 ligand. Our detailed X-ray crystallographic studies of inhibitors **5c**- and **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease provided molecular insight into the binding features responsible for the superior properties of inhibitors **5c** and **5d**.

The X-ray structures of the wild-type HIV-1 protease co-crystallized independently with inhibitors **5c** and **5d** were refined at a resolution of 1.25 Å and 1.13 Å, respectively.⁵⁴ Both structures contain one HIV-1 protease dimer and each inhibitor (**5c** and **5d**) binds in two orientations related by 180° rotation with relative occupancy of 50/50% and 55/45%, respectively. The overall dimer structure is comparable to the X-ray structure of HIV-1 protease-bound DRV with root mean square difference of 0.15 Å for **5c** complex and 0.18 Å for **5d** for 198 equivalent C α atoms.²⁷ In both these X-ray structures, the large difluorophenylmethyl P1-group results in larger disparity of about 0.4-0.6 Å between the corresponding C α atoms in the flap regions and residues of 80's loop compared to DRV-bound HIV-1 protease structure.²⁷ The key interactions of inhibitor **5d** with HIV-1 protease are highlighted in Figure 3. In the major conformation, inhibitor **5d** forms a strong hydrogen bond through its urethane NH with the carbonyl oxygen of Gly27. The inhibitor **5d** also forms a water-mediated tetracoordinated hydrogen bonding interaction involving the inhibitor **5d** carbonyl oxygen and one of the sulfonamide oxygens with amide NHs of Ile50 and Ile50' located in the flaps. Inhibitor **5d** also forms extensive interactions through its P2 and P2'-ligands in both S2 and S2'-subsites of HIV-1 protease. These inhibitor-HIV-1 protease interactions are similar in inhibitor **5c**-bound HIV-1 protease complex shown in Figure 4.

The new P2-tricyclic ligand scaffold is involved in extensive interactions in the S2-subsite of HIV-1 protease. The new ligand basically retains all key hydrogen bonding interactions similar to the *bis*-THF oxygens of DRV-bound HIV-1 protease structures. The tricyclic umbrella-like scaffold containing the acetal oxygens is suitably positioned to interact with backbone NHs of Asp29 and Asp30. Furthermore, the *Umb*-THF makes significantly better hydrophobic contacts than the *bis*-THF ligand in DRV. In particular, as shown in the X-ray structure of **5c** and **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease in Figures 3 and 4, the *Umb*-THF, tetrahydropyranyl oxygen of **5d** ligand forms a pair of tight hydrogen bonds with Asp30 and Asp29 backbone NHs, while the tetrahydrofuranyl oxygen on the other hand forms a strong hydrogen bond with Asp29 backbone NH. In addition, both enantiomeric *Umb*-THF ligands form significant van der Waals interactions with the side chain atoms of Ile50, Ile47, Val32, and Ile84 in the S2 subsite as shown in Figure 5.

Interestingly, the bulging P2 ligand in inhibitor **5d** is nicely accommodated by shifting the Gly48 carbonyl group in flap region into an alternate conformation, on the other hand, the enantiomeric *Umb*-THF ligand in inhibitor **5c** rotated towards the CD1 atom of Ile50 to form a van der Waals contact. The new tricyclic P2 ligand is conformationally constrained and bigger in size than the *bis*-THF ligand in DRV. The new ligand not only forms stronger hydrogen bonds with the backbone atoms in the S2-site, but also makes enhanced van der Waals interactions in S2-site compared to *bis*-THF ligand of DRV. The P1-ligand for inhibitors **5c** and **5d** shows similar halogen bond interactions as the *Crr*-THF derived

fluorinated inhibitor reported by us recently.^{26,55} One of the fluorine atoms of the P1-ligand forms strong polar interactions with the backbone NH group of Ile50 (C-F...H-N) at a distance of 3.2 Å for inhibitor **5c** and 2.9 Å for inhibitor **5d** and 3.0 Å long interactions with the backbone carbonyl group of Gly49.^{55,56} Furthermore, one fluorine atom forms hydrophobic interactions with Gly49, Ile50, and Pro81 side chains. The second fluorine atom interacts with the guanidinium group of Arg8', which is involved in a critical intersubunit ion pair with Asp29. This fluorine atom also forms van der Waals interactions with the side chain of Val82'.

The binding properties of inhibitors **5c** and **5d** in the S2'-subsite are slightly different. As can be seen in the overlay structures of **5c** and **5d** in Figure 6, the aminobenzothiazole group sits nicely in the S2'-subpocket, where the thiazole nitrogen and the cyclopropyl amine moiety form hydrogen bonds with the backbone amide NH of Asp30'. In the X-ray structure of inhibitor **5c**-bound HIV-1 protease, the cyclopropyl group exists in two different conformations. In one conformation, it forms van der Waals contacts with Ile47', and Lys45'. These interactions are absent in the other conformation. For inhibitors **5c** and **5d**, the thiazole nitrogen specifically formed a strong hydrogen bond with the backbone amide NH of Asp30' at a distance of 3.3 Å for both inhibitors **5c** and **5d**. The P2'-amine NH also formed strong hydrogen bond with Asp30' carboxylate group at a distance of 2.8 Å and 2.5 Å in the respective X-ray structures for PIs **5c** and **5d**. This P2' ligand also makes more hydrophobic contacts with the protease than the 4-aminobenzenesulfonamide ligand of DRV. These interactions are extensive and may account for the high potency of these new PIs.

Conclusions

In summary, we have designed and developed a new class of highly potent HIV-1 PIs incorporating stereochemically defined tricyclic umbrella-like scaffolds as the P2-ligands. The ligands have been specifically designed to interact with the backbone atoms of HIV-1 protease in the S2-subsite, in particular, with the Asp29 and Asp30 backbone amide NHs. The new ligands also make favorable van der Waals interactions in the active site. Both enantiomeric P2 ligands provided very potent inhibitors, namely compounds **5c** and **5d**; however, inhibitor **5d** with the (2*a,S*,2*a'**S*,4*R*,4*a,S*,7*a,S*)-octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-ol-derived ligand showed slightly better antiviral activity. Both PIs with a difluorophenylmethyl as the P1-ligand and an aminobenzothiazole as the P2'-ligand showed exceptionally potent activity against a panel of highly resistant multidrug-resistant HIV-1 variants. The data show that the PIs are superior to other clinically approved PIs. The ligands were synthesized in racemic form using a Pauson-Khand cyclization as the key step. The racemic ligands were efficiently resolved using lipase PS-30 catalyzed acylation in high optical purity. Our structure-activity studies revealed that the tetrahydropyranyl oxygen is critical to inhibitors' potency. Our X-ray structural studies of inhibitor **5c** and **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease provided molecular insight into their ligand-binding site interactions. As it turned out, both oxygens on the tricyclic ligand form very strong hydrogen bonding interactions with the backbone amide NHs of Asp29 and Asp30. Furthermore, the new ligand fills in the hydrophobic pocket in the S2 site and makes good van der Waals interactions with several key amino acid residues. The combinations of

ligands in inhibitors **5c** and **5d** led to exceptional HIV-1 protease inhibitory potency and antiviral activity. Also, these inhibitors maintained nearly full potency against a panel of highly resistant multidrug-resistant HIV-1 strains. Further design and optimization of inhibitors are currently underway in our laboratories.

Experimental Section

General Methods

All chemicals and reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise noted. The following reaction solvents were distilled prior to use: dichloromethane from calcium hydride, diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran from Na/benzophenone, methanol and ethanol from activated magnesium under argon. All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere in either flame or oven-dried (120 °C) glassware. TLC analysis was conducted using glass-backed Thin-Layer Silica Gel Chromatography Plates (60 Å, 250 µm thickness, F-254 indicator). Column chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh, 60 Å pore diameter silica gel. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Bruker AV800, DRX-500 and ARX-400. Chemical shifts (δ values) are reported in parts per million, and are referenced to the deuterated residual solvent peak. NMR data is reported as: δ value (chemical shift, *J*-value (Hz), integration, where s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, brs = broad singlet). Optical rotations were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 341 polarimeter. HRMS and LRMS spectra were recorded at the Purdue University Department of Chemistry Mass Spectrometry Center. HPLC analysis and purification was done on an Agilent 1100 series instrument using a YMC Pack ODS-A column of 4.6 mm ID for analysis and either 10 mm ID or 20 mm ID for purification. The purity of all test compounds was determined by HPLC analysis to be \geq 95% pure.

(2a*R*,2a¹*R*,4*S*,4a*R*,6*S*,7a*S*)-6-(Methoxymethyl)octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-yl ((2*S*,3*R*)-3-hydroxy-4-((*N*-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4a**)**—To a stirred solution of activated alcohol **27a** (14 mg, 0.04 mmol) and isostere **28** (18 mg, 0.044 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 mL) was added DIPEA (32 µL, 0.18 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C until completion. Upon completion, solvents were removed under reduced pressure and crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (65% EtOAc in hexane) to give **4a** (21.5 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 7.4 Hz, 3H), 7.00 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 5.34 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.09 – 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.86 (m, 4H), 3.86 – 3.82 (m, 3H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.43 – 3.36 (m, 4H), 3.36 – 3.32 (m, 1H), 3.29 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (t, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.77 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.49 (q, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.39 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.01 (dt, *J* = 12.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.76 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 156.4, 137.9, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 128.7, 126.7, 114.5, 101.6, 79.7, 75.7, 72.8, 71.1, 66.2, 59.4, 58.8, 55.8, 55.1, 53.8, 41.1, 40.0, 38.8, 36.0,

35.6, 27.4, 23.0, 20.3, 20.1; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 647.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₂O₉SNa, 669.2822; found 669.2818.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,6R,7aS)-6-Methyloctahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4b)—Activated alcohol **27b** (10 mg, 0.029 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (14 mg, 0.034 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4b** (17 mg, 97%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.19 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.09 – 5.03 (m, 2H), 4.05 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.90 – 3.76 (m, 7H), 3.62 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, J = 15.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 13.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88 – 2.79 (m, 2H), 2.77 – 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.49 – 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.27 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dt, J = 14.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (dt, J = 14.2, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.74 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.1, 156.5, 137.9, 130.1, 129.6, 129.5, 128.6, 126.7, 114.5, 101.7, 79.6, 72.9, 70.9, 63.1, 58.8, 55.8, 55.1, 53.7, 41.2, 39.6, 38.8, 36.5, 35.6, 29.8, 28.7, 27.4, 21.9, 20.3, 20.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 617.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₂H₄₄N₂O₈SNa, 639.2717; found 639.2722.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aR)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4c)—Activated alcohol **27c** (9.0 mg, 0.027 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (13 mg, 0.03 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4c** (13 mg, 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.16 (m, 5H), 7.01 – 6.95 (m, 2H), 5.19 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.98 – 4.86 (m, 2H), 3.96 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.88 – 3.80 (m, 5H), 3.76 (td, J = 11.8, 11.4, 6.1 Hz, 3H), 3.67 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.27 (qd, J = 11.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, J = 15.1, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.11 – 2.91 (m, 3H), 2.80 (dd, J = 13.4, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (dt, J = 14.9, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.50 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.06 – 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.67 (m, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 156.1, 137.9, 130.0, 129.6, 129.5, 128.6, 126.6, 114.5, 100.7, 79.2, 73.1, 72.0, 60.4, 58.9, 55.8, 55.0, 53.9, 42.0, 39.5, 36.0, 35.8, 35.2, 29.8, 27.4, 21.5, 20.3, 20.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 603.2 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₂O₈SNa, 625.2560; found 625.2556.

(2aS,2a¹S,4R,4aS,7aS)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4d)—Activated alcohol **18** (22 mg, 0.07 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (32 mg, 0.08 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4d** (39 mg, 99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.18 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.21 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 – 3.83 (m, 7H), 3.55 (dd, J = 8.4, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (ddd, J = 13.0, 8.5, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.15 – 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.94 (dd, J = 13.3, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (td, J = 15.6, 13.5, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.67 – 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.52 – 2.38 (m, 2H), 1.95 (dt, J = 13.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.83 (tt, J = 13.5, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.55 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.1, 156.2, 137.9, 130.0, 129.6, 128.6,

126.6, 114.5, 100.7, 79.4, 72.8, 71.9, 60.0, 58.8, 55.8, 55.1, 53.7, 53.6, 41.7, 39.7, 35.9, 35.7, 35.5, 30.4, 27.3, 21.9, 20.3, 20.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 603.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₂O₈SNa, 625.2560; found 625.2557.

(2aS,2a¹R,3S,4aR,7aS)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4e)—Activated alcohol **27d** (12 mg, 0.036 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (17 mg, 0.04 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4e** (18 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.86 – 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.99 – 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.88 – 3.82 (m, 5H), 3.81 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.54 (dd, J = 11.5, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.34 – 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.14 (dd, J = 15.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.07 – 2.94 (m, 3H), 2.86 – 2.72 (m, 3H), 2.34 (td, J = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.16 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.66 (m, 4H), 1.45 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 0.92 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.5 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 156.0, 137.7, 129.6, 129.5, 128.7, 126.7, 114.5, 101.4, 76.0, 72.9, 63.1, 58.9, 55.8, 55.4, 55.1, 53.9, 44.1, 38.6, 35.7, 33.7, 28.7, 27.4, 24.1, 20.3, 20.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 603.2 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₂O₈SNa, 625.2560; found 625.2553.

(2aR,2a¹S,3R,4aS,7aR)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4f)—Activated alcohol **27e** (12 mg, 0.036 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (17 mg, 0.04 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4f** (19.4 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 3H), 7.01 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 5.12 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (q, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.06 – 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.88 – 3.82 (m, 5H), 3.59 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.49 – 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.10 (dd, J = 14.9, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.05 – 2.89 (m, 5H), 2.81 (td, J = 15.1, 13.4, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 – 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.17 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.71 (m, 4H), 1.46 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 0.90 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 156.2, 137.7, 130.0, 129.6, 128.7, 126.7, 114.5, 101.4, 76.1, 72.6, 63.3, 60.5, 58.9, 55.8, 55.5, 55.3, 53.8, 44.2, 38.6, 35.4, 33.8, 28.8, 27.4, 24.1, 20.3, 20.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 603.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₂O₈SNa, 625.2560; found 625.2550.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aS)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-yl ((2S,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-((N-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4g)—Activated alcohol **27f** (18 mg, 0.054 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (26 mg, 0.06 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4g** (27 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.16 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (q, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.83 – 3.77 (m, 4H), 3.72 – 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.59 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (t, J = 12.7 Hz, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J = 13.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.86 – 2.78 (m, 2H), 2.74 – 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.45 (q, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (tt, J = 10.5, 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.98 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.84 (dd, J = 12.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.65 – 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.35 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.16 (dd, J = 11.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 163.1, 156.8, 138.1, 130.2, 129.6, 128.5, 126.5, 114.4, 79.8, 77.4, 77.0, 74.7, 58.7, 55.7, 55.2, 53.7, 43.4, 43.0, 38.6, 38.5, 35.7, 29.8, 27.3, 26.1, 22.0, 20.3, 20.0, 16.9; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 601.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₂H₄₄N₂O₇SNa, 623.2767; found 623.2761.

(2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*R*)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-*bc*]furan-4-yl ((2*S*,3*R*)-3-hydroxy-4-((*N*-isobutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonamido)-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (4h)—Activated alcohol **27g** (18 mg, 0.05 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **28** (26 mg, 0.06 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **4h** (32 mg, 99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.22 (m, 4H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.99 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (q, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 – 3.83 (m, 4H), 3.82 – 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85 – 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.74 – 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.45 (td, *J* = 9.4, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.09 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.84 (dq, *J* = 13.3, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.23 – 1.16 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.1, 156.9, 138.2, 130.2, 129.6, 128.5, 126.5, 114.4, 80.2, 77.4, 77.0, 74.8, 73.1, 58.7, 55.7, 55.0, 53.7, 43.5, 43.2, 38.7, 38.5, 35.9, 27.3, 26.4, 22.6, 20.3, 20.0, 16.8; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 601.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₂H₄₄N₂O₇SNa, 623.2767; found 623.2761.

(2a*R*,2a¹*R*,4*S*,4a*R*,7a*R*)-Octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-yl ((2*S*,3*R*)-4-((2-(cyclopropylamino)-*N*-isobutylbenzo[*d*]thiazole)-6-sulfonamido)-3-hydroxy-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (5a)—Activated alcohol **27c** (9 mg, 0.027 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **29** (15.7 mg, 0.032 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **5a** (14.4 mg, 78%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 – 7.18 (m, 5H), 7.14 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dt, *J* = 20.3, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 20.2, 8.2 Hz, 4H), 3.76 (dq, *J* = 8.7, 4.2, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.68 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.28 (td, *J* = 10.1, 8.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (t, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 2H), 3.02 – 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (dq, *J* = 6.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (dt, *J* = 14.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (ddd, *J* = 22.4, 12.3, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.02 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.58 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 0.95 – 0.90 (m, 5H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.80 – 0.77 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 156.1, 155.9, 137.9, 131.5, 130.6, 129.5, 128.6, 126.6, 125.5, 121.1, 118.9, 100.7, 79.2, 73.1, 72.0, 60.4, 59.0, 55.1, 53.9, 42.0, 39.5, 36.0, 35.8, 35.2, 31.7, 27.4, 26.8, 22.8, 21.5, 20.3, 20.1, 8.2; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 685.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₃₄H₄₅N₄O₇S₂, 685.2730; found 685.2735.

(2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*S*)-Octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-yl ((2*S*,3*R*)-4-((2-(cyclopropylamino)-*N*-isobutylbenzo[*d*]thiazole)-6-sulfonamido)-3-hydroxy-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)carbamate (5b)—Activated alcohol **18** (10 mg, 0.03 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **29** (17.5 mg, 0.036 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **5b** (18 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31 – 7.18

(m, 5H), 7.06 (brs, 1H), 5.21 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.98 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 3.96 – 3.83 (m, 5H), 3.60 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.41 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dd, $J = 15.1, 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 2.96 (m, 3H), 2.91 – 2.73 (m, 3H), 2.62 (dq, $J = 14.1, 7.8, 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.46 (tt, $J = 16.6, 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.00 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.85 (dq, $J = 14.4, 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.54 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 0.93 (dd, $J = 13.5, 5.9$ Hz, 5H), 0.87 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.79 (p, $J = 5.3, 4.9$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.1, 156.3, 155.8, 137.9, 131.4, 130.6, 129.6, 128.6, 126.7, 125.5, 121.0, 118.7, 100.7, 79.4, 72.9, 72.0, 60.1, 58.9, 55.2, 53.8, 41.8, 39.6, 35.9, 35.6, 31.7, 27.4, 26.8, 22.8, 21.9, 20.3, 20.1, 8.1; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 685.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+H]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{45}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2$, 685.2730; found 685.2723.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aR)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl ((2S,3R)-4-((2-(cyclopropylamino)-N-isobutylbenzo[d]thiazole)-6-sulfonamido)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-3-hydroxybutan-2-yl)carbamate (5c)—Activated alcohol **27c** (6 mg, 0.018 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **30** (11 mg, 0.02 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **5c** (12 mg, 92%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 8.10 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.78 (dd, $J = 16.1, 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.68 – 6.61 (m, 1H), 5.21 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.99 (q, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 – 3.79 (m, 3H), 3.64 (dt, $J = 9.0, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.34 (q, $J = 6.6, 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dtd, $J = 33.4, 14.4, 13.4, 8.1$ Hz, 4H), 2.89 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.77 (ddq, $J = 10.2, 6.8, 3.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.68 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.52 – 2.39 (m, 2H), 2.07 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.85 (dt, $J = 13.7, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.62 (dt, $J = 13.1, 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (q, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 0.93 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 4H), 0.89 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 0.80 – 0.77 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 173.1, 164.3 (d, $J = 12.9$ Hz), 161.8 (d, $J = 12.9$ Hz), 156.1, 156.0, 142.3 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 131.6, 130.4, 125.5, 121.1, 118.9, 112.4 (d, $J = 18.7$ Hz), 102.1, 100.7, 79.4, 73.1, 72.0, 60.1, 59.1, 54.9, 53.8, 41.9, 39.6, 36.0, 35.5, 29.9, 27.5, 26.9, 21.7, 20.3, 20.1, 8.2; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 721.2 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+H]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{43}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2$, 721.2542; found 721.2536.

(2aS,2a¹S,4R,4aS,7aS)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl ((2S,3R)-4-((2-(cyclopropylamino)-N-isobutylbenzo[d]thiazole)-6-sulfonamido)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-3-hydroxybutan-2-yl)carbamate (5d)—Activated alcohol **18** (10 mg, 0.029 mmol) was treated with isostere amine **30** (19 mg, 0.036 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for inhibitor **4a** to give inhibitor **5d** (17 mg, 80%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.79 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.68 – 6.61 (m, 1H), 5.22 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.99 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.08 (s, 1H), 3.96 – 3.78 (m, 5H), 3.60 (dd, $J = 8.7, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.10 (dd, $J = 11.0, 4.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.05 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, $J = 13.3, 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.88 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dq, $J = 6.7, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.69 – 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.51 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.98 (dt, $J = 13.5, 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.84 (dd, $J = 14.0, 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.54 (dd, $J = 13.2, 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 0.92 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 4H), 0.88 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 0.80 – 0.78 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 173.1, 164.3 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz), 161.8 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz), 156.1 (d, $J = 31.9$ Hz), 142.4 (t, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 131.5, 130.5, 125.5, 121.1, 118.8, 112.5 (d, $J = 24.5$ Hz), 102.3, 100.8, 79.6, 72.9, 71.9, 59.9, 59.1, 55.0, 53.8, 41.6, 39.8, 36.0 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 35.2, 29.8, 27.5, 26.8, 21.9, 20.3, 20.1, 8.1; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 721.3 [M+H]⁺; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+H]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{43}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2$, 721.2542; found 721.2537.

((2R,3S,6S)-3-Acetoxy-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methyl acetate (7)—To a stirred solution of *tri-O*-acetyl-D-glucal **6** (10 g, 36.73 mmol) in THF (170 mL) were added propargyl alcohol (2.16 mL, 37.1 mmol) and iodine (1.86 g, 7.35 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was diluted with ether, quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ solution and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ether, combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (20% EtOAc in hexane) to give **7** (9.35 g, 95%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.92 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (dq, *J* = 9.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.26 – 5.23 (m, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (ddd, *J* = 9.5, 5.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H).

((2a¹S,4aS,5S,6R,7aS)-5-Acetoxy-4-oxo-2a¹,4,4a,5,6,7a-hexahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-6-yl)methyl acetate (8)—To a stirred solution of **7** (500 mg, 1.86 mmol) in hexanes (6 mL) was added Co₂(CO)₈ (700 mg, 2.05 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 5 h. After this period, the mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite, washed with dichloromethane and concentrated under reduced pressure. To the above crude mixture in dichloromethane (30 mL) was added NMO (1.31 g, 11.19 mmol) at 0 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at 23 °C. After this period, solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (70% EtOAc in hexane) to afford **8** (176 mg, 32%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.17 (s, 1H), 5.53 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.94 – 4.85 (m, 1H), 4.80 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 4.09 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.74 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.46 – 3.38 (m, 2H), 1.98 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 205.2, 180.8, 170.5, 169.8, 126.2, 96.3, 66.7, 66.0, 62.8, 47.6, 46.0, 20.7; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 297.0 [M+H]⁺.

(2aR,2a¹R,4aR,6S,7aS)-6-(Hydroxymethyl)hexahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4(4aH)-one (9)—To a stirred solution of **8** (176 mg, 0.59 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) were added HCOONH₄ (375 mg, 5.9 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (35 mg) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 min. After this period, the reaction mixture was cooled to 23 °C and filtered through a plug of Celite. Methanol was removed under reduced pressure. To the crude residue was added chloroform to precipitate out of the excess HCOONH₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexane) to afford saturated ketone (100 mg, 70%). [α]_D²⁰ +5.9 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.24 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.10 – 3.99 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (ddd, *J* = 11.9, 6.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.98 – 2.84 (m, 2H), 2.74 (ddd, *J* = 18.7, 10.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.61 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.17 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.54 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 12.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 216.1, 170.9, 100.4, 72.2, 66.2, 65.6, 44.2, 42.3, 38.5, 35.4, 22.8, 20.9; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 263.0 [M+Na]⁺.

To a stirred solution of above ketone (87 mg, 0.36 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) were added H₂O (2 mL) and Et₃N (1 mL) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 3 h. After this period, methanol was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (70% EtOAc in hexane) to give **9** (86 mg, 86%). [α]_D²⁰ +6.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.26 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.66 – 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.51 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.98 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.79 – 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.62 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.39 (brs, 1H), 2.18 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.58 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 11.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 216.7, 100.5, 72.0, 68.2, 65.2, 44.2, 42.4, 38.4, 35.6, 22.4; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 221.1 [M+Na]⁺.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,6S,7aS)-6-(Methoxymethyl)octahydro-2H-1,7-

dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-ol (10)—To a stirred solution of **9** (30 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) were added proton-sponge (130 mg, 0.6 mmol) and trimethylxonium tetrafluoroborate (90 mg, 0.6 mmol) at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 48 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of H₂O and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane and combined organic extracts were washed with HCl (4N) and NaHCO₃. The reaction mixture was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (35% EtOAc in hexane) to give ketone (20 mg, 63%). [α]_D²⁰ +2.8 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.31 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.77 – 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.45 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 2.98 – 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.75 (ddd, *J* = 18.7, 10.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (ddt, *J* = 8.4, 4.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (dt, *J* = 13.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.74 – 1.66 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 216.8, 100.9, 75.0, 72.2, 66.7, 59.4, 44.4, 42.7, 38.5, 35.6, 22.8; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 235.0 [M+Na]⁺.

To a stirred solution of above ketone (17 mg, 0.08 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added NaBH₄ (3.65 mg, 0.096 mmol) at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (70% EtOAc in hexane) to afford **10** (15 mg, 88%). [α]_D²⁰ +42.5 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.18 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (dq, *J* = 11.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (brs, 1H), 3.77 – 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.49 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 3.40 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.80 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.47 (td, *J* = 9.2, 8.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.20 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, *J* = 13.5, 8.5, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.89 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.80 – 1.76 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.5, 77.4, 75.9, 70.7, 66.5, 59.4, 43.0, 39.1, 38.5, 23.6; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 237.1 [M+Na]⁺.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,6R,7aS)-6-Methyloctahydro-2H-1,7-

dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-ol (11)—To a stirred solution of alcohol **9** (50 mg, 0.25

mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) were added Et₃N (70.3 μ L, 0.5 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (39 μ L, 0.5 mmol) at -20 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at -20 °C for 1.5 h. After this period the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of H₂O and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane, combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (70% EtOAc in hexane) to afford ketone (49 mg, 70%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.24 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 3.89 – 3.79 (m, 2H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.98 – 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.76 (ddd, *J* = 18.7, 10.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.65 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.17 (dd, *J* = 18.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 12.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 215.7, 100.5, 72.2, 71.5, 65.4, 44.1, 42.0, 38.0, 37.8, 35.3, 22.1.

To a stirred solution of above ketone (49 mg, 0.18 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added LAH (20 mg, 0.53 mmol) 0 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 36 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of NaOH (2N), filtered and washed with EtOAc. The reaction mixture was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexane) to afford **11** (16.5 mg, 50%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.13 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.09 (dt, *J* = 11.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.80 – 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.43 (td, *J* = 9.2, 8.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.16 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.04 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.80 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 11.8, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.7, 77.3, 70.7, 63.7, 43.1, 41.1, 39.2, 38.9, 29.9, 22.4.

trans-3-Bromo-2-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran (13)—To a stirred solution of 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran **12** (5.39 mL, 59.44 mmol) and propargyl alcohol (10.4 mL, 178.32 mmol) in dichloromethane (80 mL) was added NBS (11.63 g, 65.37 mmol) in small portions over 0.5 h at -20 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at -20 °C for 2 h and further 15 h at 23 °C. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with dichloromethane. The extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaHSO₃ solution, aqueous K₂CO₃ solution, water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (10% Et₂O in hexane) to afford **13** (12.7 g, 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.85 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.01 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (ddd, *J* = 11.7, 8.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.65 – 3.58 (m, 1H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.44 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 1.96 (dddd, *J* = 18.6, 10.3, 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (dtd, *J* = 15.1, 6.0, 3.1 Hz, 1H).

6-(Prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (14)—A mixture of **13** (10.0 g, 45.65 mmol) and DBU (34.0 mL, 228.25 mmol) was stirred at 110 °C for 5 h under argon atmosphere. After this period, the reaction mixture was cooled, 90 mL of anhydrous ether was added and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite, washed with ether and concentrated under reduced pressure by using cold bath. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (15% Et₂O in pentane) to afford **14** (5.36

g, 85%) as a volatile liquid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.09 – 6.03 (m, 1H), 5.73 (dtd, J = 10.1, 2.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (td, J = 11.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (ddt, J = 11.1, 6.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.37–2.25 (m, 1H), 1.94 – 1.85 (m, 1H).

2a^{1,5,6,7a}-Tetrahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4(4aH)-one (15)—To a stirred solution of **14** (1.57 g, 11.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (80 mL) was added $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (4.3 g, 12.50 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h. After this period, the above mixture was diluted by the addition of dichloromethane (500 mL), NMO (8.0 g, 68.40 mmol) was added at 0 °C, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 23 °C. The mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite, washed with dichloromethane and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (40% EtOAc in hexane) to afford **15** (380 mg, 20%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.32 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (qt, J = 15.9, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (ddd, J = 12.1, 5.3, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (ddd, J = 12.0, 9.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dtt, J = 6.9, 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (dt, J = 9.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.94 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.46 (dddd, J = 14.3, 9.2, 6.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 211.8, 180.2, 123.9, 97.7, 66.2, 61.3, 47.3, 44.1, 24.4.

Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-ol ((±)-16)—To a stirred solution of **15** (165 mg, 0.99 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) were added HCO_2NH_4 (626 mg, 9.93 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (25 mg) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 min. After this period, the reaction mixture was cooled to 23 °C and filtered through a plug of Celite. MeOH was removed under reduced pressure. To the crude residue was added chloroform to precipitate out of the excess HCOONH_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (45% EtOAc in hexane) to afford ketone (128 mg, 77%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.03 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.62 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 2.96 – 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.67 (dd, J = 19.0, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.53 – 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.18 (dd, J = 18.9, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.10 – 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.72 (dtd, J = 13.5, 10.7, 6.5 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 217.1, 100.8, 73.1, 58.7, 43.6, 42.6, 41.2, 35.4, 21.1.

To a stirred solution of above ketone (88 mg, 0.52 mmol) in MeOH (12 mL) was added NaBH_4 (24.0 mg, 0.63 mmol) at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexane) to give ((±)-**16** (87 mg, 98%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.06 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.00 (dt, J = 11.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.89 – 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 9.3, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dt, J = 11.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (ddq, J = 12.6, 8.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (td, J = 9.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (dq, J = 11.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, J = 13.6, 8.4, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (dt, J = 7.8, 4.3 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (dt, J = 13.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 101.0, 77.4, 71.8, 59.9, 41.8, 40.8, 40.4, 38.0, 21.2.

(2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*S*)-Octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-ol ((-)-16)—To a stirred solution of acetate **17** (32 mg, 0.15 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (31 mg, 0.23 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h. After this period, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexane) to afford (-)-**16** (26 mg, 99%). [α]_D²⁰ -43.2 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

(2a*R*,2a¹*R*,4*S*,4a*R*,7a*R*)-Octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-ol ((+)-16) and (2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*S*)-octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-yl acetate (17)—To a solution of (±)-**16** (60 mg, 0.35 mmol) in THF (4 mL) were added vinyl acetate (0.6 mL, 6.2 mmol) and Lipase PS-30 on Celite (70 mg) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h (50:50 by ¹H-NMR). After this period, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite and solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified *via* silica gel column chromatography (30% to 50% EtOAc in hexane) to afford alcohol (+)-**16** (32 mg, 53%) and acetate **17** (35 mg, 47%).

Alcohol ((+)-16): [α]_D²⁰ +36.6 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.08 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 4.04 (dt, *J* = 12.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.80 – 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.53 (td, *J* = 9.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (dq, *J* = 10.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (ddt, *J* = 13.5, 8.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.1, 77.5, 71.9, 59.9, 41.8, 41.0, 40.8, 38.2, 21.2.

Acetate (17): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.22 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dt, *J* = 8.7, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.01 – 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.70 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (qt, *J* = 7.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 11.8, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.15 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.66 (dt, *J* = 12.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.58 – 1.51 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 100.6, 78.7, 72.1, 60.6, 42.2, 39.4, 35.7, 34.6, 21.9, 21.1.

4-Nitrophenyl ((2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*S*)-octahydro-2*H*-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[*cd*]inden-4-yl) carbonate (18)—To a stirred solution of alcohol (-)-**16** (30 mg, 0.17 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) was added pyridine (57 μ L, 0.70 mmol) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C followed by addition of 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (53 mg, 0.26 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 12 h. Upon completion, solvents were removed under reduced pressure and crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (35% EtOAc in hexane) to give **18** (52 mg, 88%). [α]_D²⁰ +10.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dt, *J* = 8.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.07 – 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.77 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dt, *J* = 11.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.79 – 2.66 (m, 2H), 2.59 (ddd, *J* = 10.7, 9.2, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 8.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.73 – 1.66 (m, 2H); ¹³C

NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.4, 152.1, 145.4, 125.4, 121.9, 100.6, 83.6, 72.0, 60.5, 41.9, 39.2, 35.9, 34.7, 21.8; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 358.0 [M+Na]⁺.

2,2a,2a¹,5,6,7a-Hexahydro-3H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-one (20)—2,3-Dihydrofuran **19** (1.29 mL, 17.12 mmol) was treated with 3-butyne-1-ol (3.89 mL, 51.36 mmol) and NBS (3.35 g, 18.83 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **13** to afford bromo ether compound (3.5 g, 93%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.18 (s, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.72 – 3.64 (m, 1H), 3.53 – 3.45 (m, 1H), 2.62 – 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.39 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.94 (td, *J* = 2.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 108.4, 81.0, 69.5, 66.7, 65.2, 49.9, 33.7, 19.9.

Above bromo ether compound (3.25 g, 14.83 mmol) was treated with DBU (6.65 mL, 44.5 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **14** to afford an alkene compound (1.73 g, 84%) as a volatile liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.28 – 6.25 (m, 1H), 5.90 (dt, *J* = 4.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.83 – 5.79 (m, 1H), 4.75 – 4.67 (m, 1H), 4.56 (ddq, *J* = 14.0, 2.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dtd, *J* = 9.5, 7.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dtd, *J* = 9.5, 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (tdd, *J* = 7.0, 2.6, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (td, *J* = 2.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.4, 125.9, 108.9, 81.4, 74.7, 69.4, 65.0, 20.3.

Above alkene compound (184 mg, 1.33 mmol) was treated with Co₂(CO)₈ (500 mg, 1.46 mmol) and NMO (940 mg, 7.98 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **15** to afford **20** (45 mg, 20%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.36 – 5.21 (m, 1H), 4.08 – 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.96 – 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.82 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (s, 1H), 2.94 – 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.61 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.1, 177.4, 129.4, 101.3, 65.8, 63.7, 49.1, 48.0, 31.6.

Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-ol ((±)-21)—Compound **20** (59 mg, 0.35 mmol) was treated with HCO₂NH₄ (224 mg, 3.55 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (20 mg) by following the procedure outlined for compound (±)-**16** to afford ketone (42 mg, 70%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.19 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.05 – 3.98 (m, 2H), 3.80 – 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.86 – 2.74 (m, 2H), 2.68 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.39 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 1.96 (ddt, *J* = 14.3, 11.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (dq, *J* = 14.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 218.6, 101.7, 67.3, 56.0, 52.5, 42.3, 38.5, 28.3, 24.6; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 191.1 [M+Na]⁺.

Above ketone (20 mg, 0.12 mmol) was treated with NaBH₄ (5.4 mg, 0.14 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound (±)-**16** to give (±)-**21** (18 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.15 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.04 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.59 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 2.70 (qd, *J* = 7.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (td, *J* = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.21 – 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.03 (brs, 1H), 1.92 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.52 – 1.43 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.6, 73.8, 62.9, 55.6, 46.2, 39.2, 37.2, 29.4, 24.4; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 171.1 [M+H]⁺.

(2aS,2a¹R,3S,4aR,7aS)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-ol ((-)-21) and (2aR,2a¹S,3R,4aS,7aR)-octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-yl acetate (22)—Compound (±)-**21** (17 mg, 0.099 mmol)

was treated with vinyl acetate (0.17 mL, 1.75 mmol) and Lipase PS-30 on Celite (20 mg) by following the procedure outlined for compound (+)-**16** to afford alcohol (-)-**21** (8 mg, 47 %) and acetate **22** (11 mg, 53%).

Alcohol ((-)-21): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -49.3 (*c* 0.8, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.15 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.32 – 4.25 (m, 1H), 4.05 – 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.59 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 2.70 (qd, *J* = 7.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (td, *J* = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (dtd, *J* = 16.6, 10.5, 9.5, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.93 – 1.75 (m, 3H), 1.52 – 1.44 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.6, 73.8, 62.9, 55.6, 46.2, 39.3, 37.2, 29.5, 24.4; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 171.1 [M + H]⁺.

Acetate (22): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ +59.3 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.15 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.04 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.62 – 3.51 (m, 2H), 2.91 (qd, *J* = 7.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (td, *J* = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.93 – 1.84 (m, 3H), 1.54 – 1.46 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.9, 101.5, 75.5, 63.4, 55.4, 44.0, 38.5, 33.6, 29.0, 24.1, 21.2; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 213.1 [M + H]⁺.

(2aR,2a¹S,3R,4aS,7aR)-Octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-ol

((+)-21)—Compound **22** (11 mg, 0.15 mmol) was treated with K₂CO₃ (11 mg, 0.08 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound (-)-**16** to afford (+)-**21** (8 mg, 90%). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ +49.3 (*c* 0.8, CHCl₃).

2a¹,4a,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4(2H)-one (24)—Cyclohexene **23** (6.17 mL, 60.86 mmol) was treated with propargyl alcohol (10.63 mL, 182.59 mmol) and NBS (11.92 g, 66.95 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **13** to afford bromo alkyne compound (8.32 g, 63%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.29 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 2H), 4.01 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.58 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 2.42 (t, *J* = 2.6, 1H), 2.36 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.40 – 1.25 (m, 3H).

Above bromo alkyne compound (8.3 g, 38.2 mmol) was treated with DBU (17.15 mL, 114.6 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **14** to give compound an alkene compound (4.8 g, 92%) as a volatile liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.90 – 5.83 (m, 1H), 5.76 (dq, *J* = 10.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.10 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.84 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.59 – 1.50 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 131.6, 127.1, 80.5, 73.9, 71.9, 55.3, 28.1, 25.3, 19.1.

Above alkene compound (150 mg, 1.1 mmol) was treated with Co₂(CO)₈ (414 mg, 1.21 mmol) and NMO (770 mg, 6.6 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **15** to give compound **24** (105 mg, 58%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.91 (s, 1H), 4.63 – 4.52 (m, 2H), 4.36 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (q, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 1.99 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.81 (dt, *J* = 12.7, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.60 – 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.16 – 0.97 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 213.3, 182.1, 121.9, 75.3, 64.7, 47.6, 46.9, 28.8, 25.5, 21.1.

Decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-ol ((±)-25)—Compound **24** (105 mg, 0.64 mmol) was treated with HCO₂NH₄ (403 mg, 6.4 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (20 mg) by following the

procedure outlined for compound (\pm)-**16** to give ketone (80 mg, 75%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.72 – 3.62 (m, 3H), 2.92 – 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.73 – 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.31 (dt, $J = 8.1$, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.52 (ddt, $J = 14.6$, 12.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.40 – 1.17 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 217.2, 77.0, 75.9, 44.5, 44.4, 40.5, 37.1, 27.8, 22.6, 16.2; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 167.1 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$.

Above ketone (79 mg, 0.48 mmol) was treated with NaBH_4 (22 mg, 0.57 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound (\pm)-**16** to give compound (\pm)-**25** (66 mg, 84%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.93 (dt, $J = 12.1$, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.65 (td, $J = 8.2$, 7.4, 3.3 Hz, 3H), 2.75 (q, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.46 (td, $J = 9.0$, 8.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.09 – 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.92 – 1.73 (m, 3H), 1.68 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.60 – 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.35 (dtt, $J = 12.5$, 4.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 77.8, 77.6, 75.9, 43.2, 43.0, 42.5, 40.2, 26.3, 23.8, 16.9; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 169.1 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aS)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-ol ((+)-25) and (2aS,2a¹S,4R,4aS,7aR)-decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-yl acetate (26)—Compound (\pm)-**25** (62 mg, 0.37 mmol) was treated with vinyl acetate (0.62 mL, 6.49 mmol) and Lipase PS-30 on Celite (70 mg) by following the procedure outlined for compound (+)-**16** to give alcohol (+)-**25** (30 mg, 48%) and acetate **26** (40 mg, 52%).

Alcohol ((+)-25): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +13.8$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.96 (dt, $J = 12.4$, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (dd, $J = 9.4$, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.70 – 3.64 (m, 3H), 2.77 (q, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.48 (td, $J = 9.0$, 8.4, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.12 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.76 (m, 3H), 1.70 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.62 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.35 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 77.9, 77.7, 76.0, 43.2, 43.1, 42.5, 40.3, 26.4, 23.9, 17.0; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 169.3 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$.

Acetate (26): ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.09 (q, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dt, $J = 6.4$, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.75 – 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.79 – 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.55 – 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.21 – 2.13 (m, 1H), 2.10 – 1.93 (m, 5H), 1.82 – 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.52 (m, 3H), 1.50 – 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.33 – 1.22 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.3, 79.2, 76.9, 74.6, 43.4, 42.8, 38.5, 37.9, 25.8, 21.8, 21.5, 16.8.

(2aS,2a¹S,4R,4aS,7aR)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-ol ((-)-25)—Compound **26** (26 mg, 0.12 mmol) was treated with K_2CO_3 (25 mg, 0.19 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound (-)-**16** to give compound (-)-**25** (20 mg, 95%). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -19.7$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3).

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,6S,7aS)-6-(Methoxymethyl)octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (27a)—Compound **10** (15 mg, 0.07 mmol) was treated with pyridine (23 μL , 0.28 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (21 mg, 0.1 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give **27a** (21 mg, 79%). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +23.1$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.27 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.38 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (td, $J = 5.5$, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dq, $J = 8.7$, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (t, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 – 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.45 – 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.85 (dtd, $J = 11.6$, 7.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.63 – 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.26 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.04 (dt, $J = 14.6$, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.85 – 1.73 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 155.6, 152.5, 145.5, 125.4, 122.0, 101.5, 84.7, 75.7, 71.0, 65.7, 59.4, 41.1, 40.0, 38.4, 36.4, 23.3; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 402.1 [M+Na]⁺.

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,6R,7aS)-6-Methyloctahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (27b)—Compound **11** (16 mg, 0.087 mmol) was treated with pyridine (28 μL, 0.34 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (26 mg, 0.13 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27b** (22 mg, 73%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 5.35 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (q, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dtt, *J* = 12.5, 6.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (q, *J* = 7.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (qt, *J* = 8.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.21 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 8.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.81 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 10.5, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.6, 152.5, 145.5, 125.5, 121.9, 101.5, 84.7, 70.9, 62.9, 41.2, 39.6, 38.4, 36.8, 28.6, 21.9. LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 372.0 [M+Na]⁺.

4-Nitrophenyl ((2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aR)-octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-4-yl) carbonate (27c)—Alcohol (+)-**16** (30 mg, 0.18 mmol) was treated with pyridine (58 μL, 0.72 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (53 mg, 0.26 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27c** (47 mg, 80%). [α]_D²⁰ -9.5 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

4-Nitrophenyl ((2aS,2a¹R,3S,4aR,7aS)-octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-yl) carbonate (27d)—Alcohol (-)-**21** (8 mg, 0.047 mmol) was treated with pyridine (15 μL, 0.18 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (14 mg, 0.07 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27d** (13 mg, 81%). [α]_D²⁰ -41.2 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 – 8.26 (m, 2H), 7.42 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dt, *J* = 10.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.08 – 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.66 – 3.57 (m, 2H), 3.01 (qd, *J* = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (td, *J* = 8.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (dq, *J* = 13.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.09 – 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.94 (ddd, *J* = 18.9, 9.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 2.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.6, 152.1, 145.6, 125.5, 121.9, 101.3, 80.4, 63.2, 55.4, 44.0, 38.5, 33.5, 28.9, 23.9; LRMS-ESI (*m/z*): 358.1 [M+Na]⁺.

4-Nitrophenyl ((2aR,2a¹S,3R,4aS,7aR)-octahydro-2H-1,7-dioxacyclopenta[cd]inden-3-yl) carbonate (27e)—Alcohol (+)-**21** (8 mg, 0.047 mmol) was treated with pyridine (15 μL, 0.18 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (14 mg, 0.07 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27e** (13 mg, 81%). [α]_D²⁰ +40.8 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

(2aR,2a¹R,4S,4aR,7aS)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-bc]furan-4-yl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (27f)—Alcohol (+)-**25** (28 mg, 0.17 mmol) was treated with pyridine (55 μL, 0.68 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (50 mg, 0.25 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27f** (40 mg, 73%). [α]_D²⁰ +3.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.29 – 8.24 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 5.14

(q, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.84 (dq, $J = 7.9, 4.9, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.83 (tq, $J = 8.8, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.57 (td, $J = 9.3, 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.27 (dq, $J = 10.9, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.17 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 8.5, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.04 (ddd, $J = 14.3, 7.7, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.90 (dt, $J = 14.2, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.80 (ddt, $J = 12.8, 8.4, 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.65 – 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.35 (ddd, $J = 16.5, 8.1, 4.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.8, 152.7, 145.4, 125.3, 122.1, 85.1, 76.8, 74.6, 43.4, 42.8, 38.9, 38.1, 25.8, 21.9, 16.7; LRMS-ESI (m/z): 356.1 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$.

(2a*S*,2a¹*S*,4*R*,4a*S*,7a*R*)-Decahydroindeno[7,1-*bc*]furan-4-yl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (27g)—Alcohol (–)-**25** (18 mg, 0.1 mmol) was treated with pyridine (32 μL , 0.40 mmol) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (32 mg, 0.16 mmol) by following the procedure outlined for compound **18** to give compound **27g** (27 mg, 75%).

Determination of X-ray structures of HIV-1 protease-inhibitor complexes

HIV-1 protease was expressed and purified as described previously.⁵⁵ The protease-inhibitor complex was crystallized by the hanging drop vapor diffusion method with well solutions of 1.05 M NaCl, 0.1 M sodium Cacodylate, pH 6.4 for inhibitor **5c**, and 0.95 M NaCl, 0.1 M Sodium Acetate, pH 5.5 for inhibitor **5d**.^{56–58} X-Ray diffraction data were collected on a single crystal of each complex cooled to 90 K at SER-CAT (22-ID beamline), Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Lab (Chicago, USA) with X-ray wavelength of 1.0 Å, and processed by HKL-2000⁵⁹ to give an Rmerge of 8.6% and 7.8% for inhibitors **5c** and **5d** complexes, respectively. The crystal structures were solved by PHASER⁶⁰ in CCP4i Suite^{61–63} using one of the previously reported isomorphous structures⁶⁴ as the initial model, and refined by SHELX-2014^{65,66} using data to resolutions of 1.25 Å and 1.13 Å for the complexes of inhibitors **5c** and **5d**, respectively. PRODRG-2⁶⁷ was used to construct the inhibitor and the restraints for refinement. COOT^{68,69} was used for modification of the model. Alternative conformations were modeled, and isotropic atomic displacement parameters (B factors) were applied for all atoms including solvent molecules. The final refined solvent structure comprised one Na^+ ion, two Cl^- ions, one acetate ion, two glycerol molecules and 207 water molecules for inhibitor **5c**-protease complex, and Na^+ ion, three Cl^- ions, two acetate ions, one glycerol molecule and 220 waters for inhibitor **5d** complex. The crystallographic statistics are listed in Table 2 SI. The coordinates and structure factors of the protease complex with PIs **5c** and **5d** have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank⁷⁰ with code 6CDL and 6CDJ, respectively.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APV	amprenavir
ART	antiretroviral therapies
ATV	atazanavir
bis-THF	<i>bis</i> -tetrahydrofuran
DIPEA	<i>N,N</i> -diisopropylethylamine
DRV	darunavir
LPV	lopinavir
NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
NMO	<i>N</i> -methylmorpholine- <i>N</i> -oxide
PI	protease inhibitor
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
Umb-THF	<i>umbrella-like</i> -tetrahydrofuran

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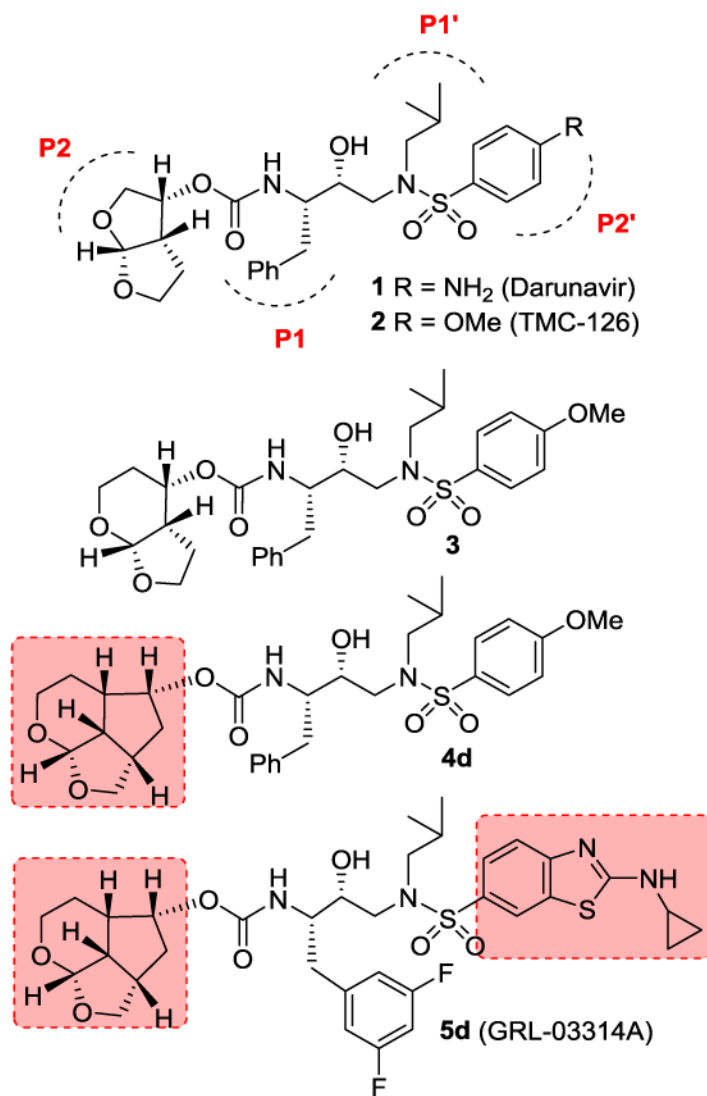


Figure 1.
Structures of HIV-1 protease inhibitors **1-5**.

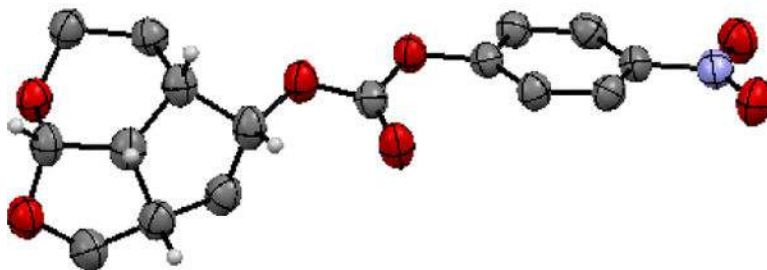
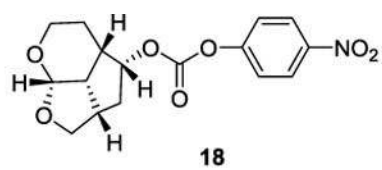


Figure 2.
X-Ray Crystal Structure of Activated Carbonate **18**.

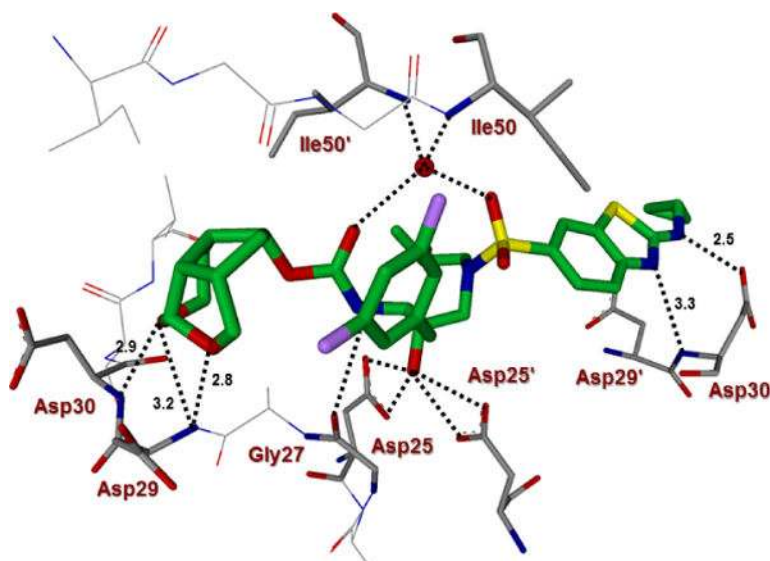


Figure 3. Inhibitor **5d**-bound HIV-1 protease X-ray structure is shown (pdb code: 6CDJ). The inhibitor carbon atoms are shown in green and hydrogen bonds are shown by black dotted lines.

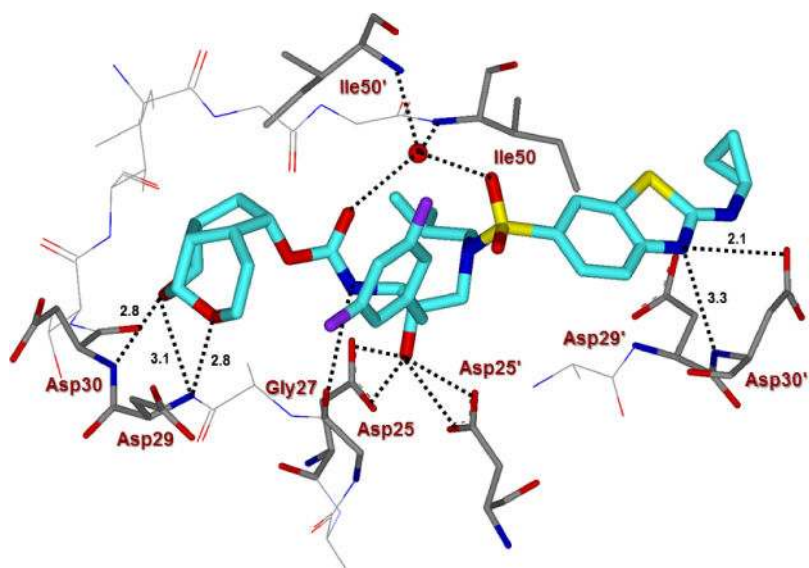


Figure 4. Inhibitor **5c**-bound HIV-1 protease X-ray structure is shown (pdb code: 6CDL). The inhibitor carbon atoms are shown in cyan and hydrogen bonds are shown by black dotted lines.

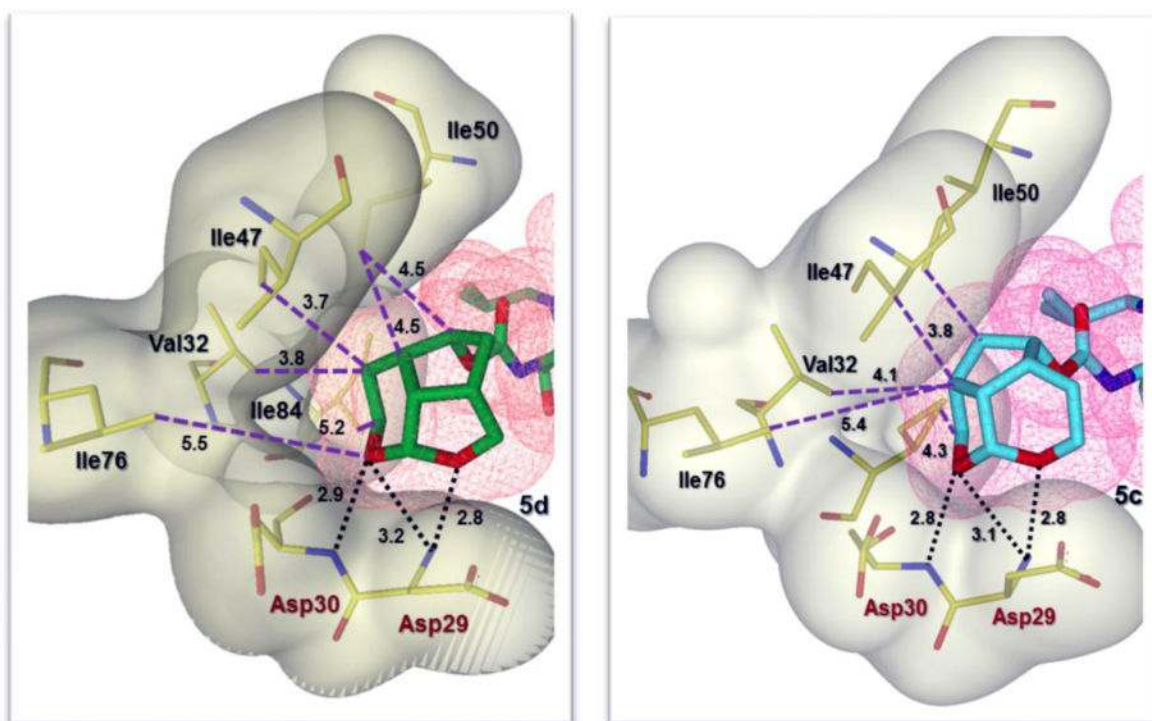


Figure 5. Side by side comparison of the new *Umb*-THF moiety of inhibitor **5d** (left, green carbon chain) with the enantiomeric *Umb*-THF moiety of inhibitor **5c** (right, cyan carbon chain) inside the S2 subpocket. Both ligands form extensive van der Waals interactions (Val32, Ile47, and Ile50 for **5d** and Val32, Ile47, Ile50 and Ile84 for **5c**) in the S2 subsite. Also, they are located close to the periphery of the protease active site and form three strong hydrogen bonds in a similar fashion (black dotted lines).

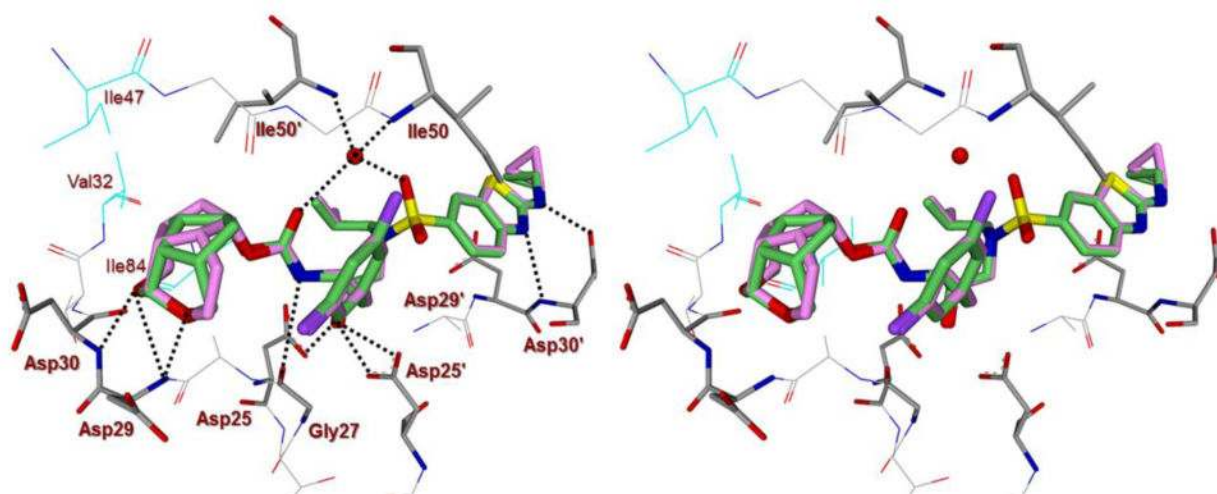
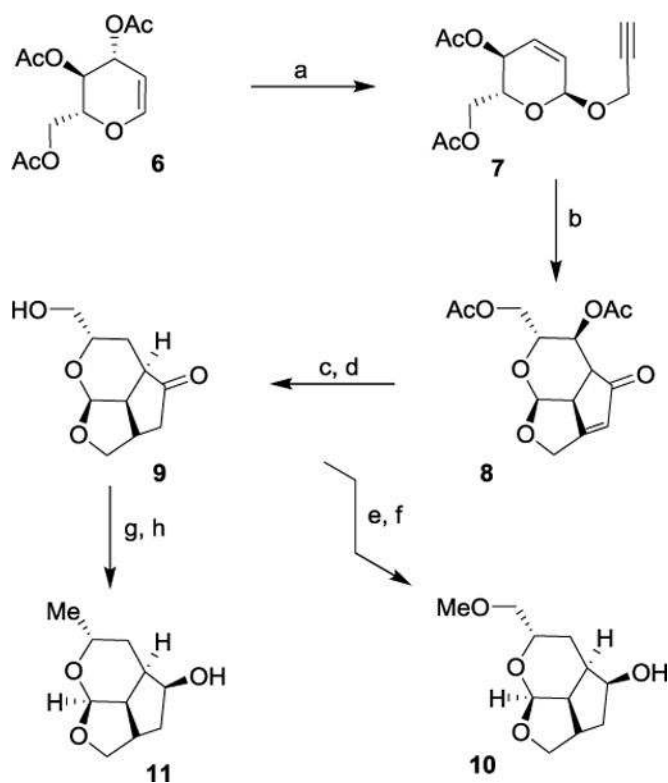
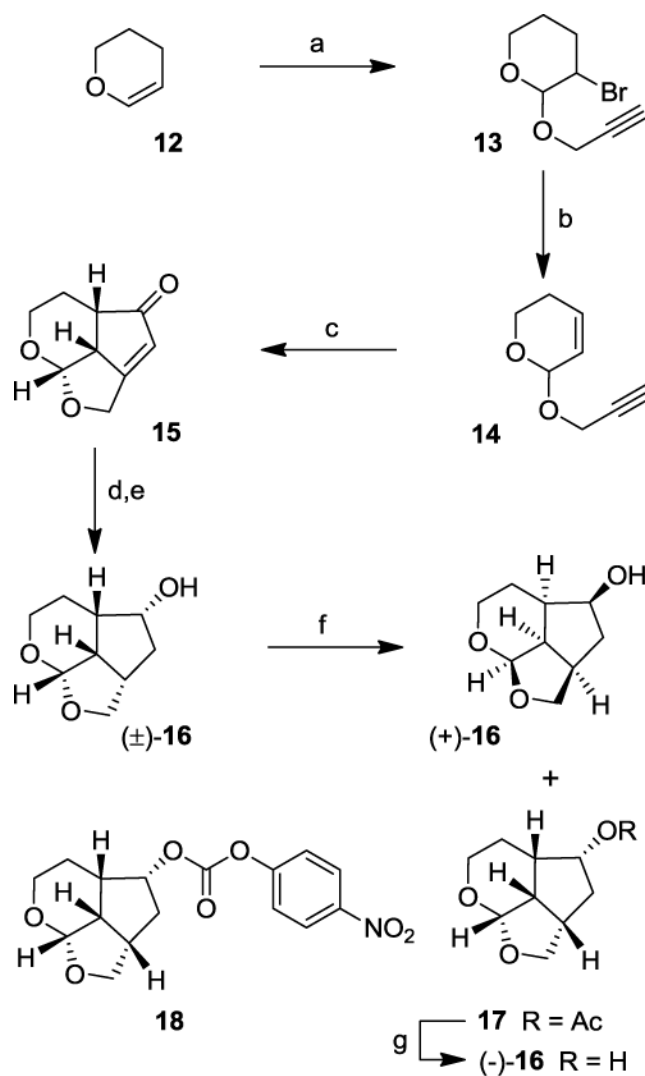


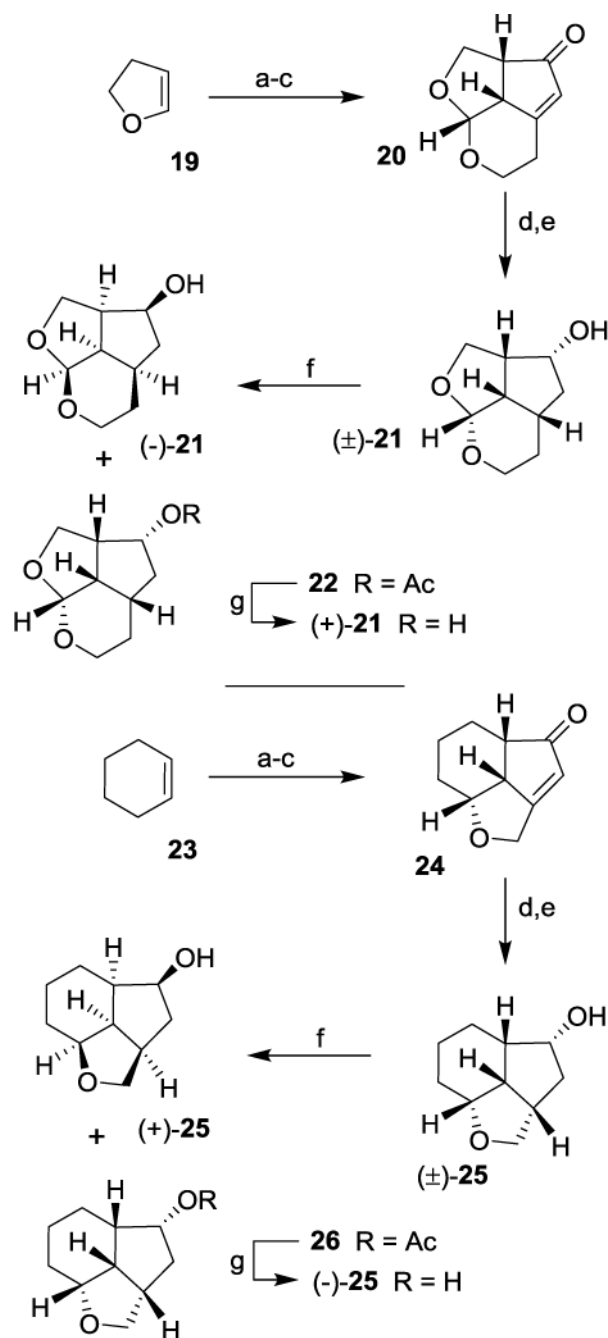
Figure 6. Stereoview of the overlay of X-ray crystal structures of inhibitors **5c** (magenta) and **5d** (green) into the active site of HIV-1 protease (PDB codes: 6CDL and 6CDJ). Both P2 ligands make van der Waals interactions with Val32, Ile47, and Ile50' in the S2 subsite. All key hydrogen bonds are shown as black dotted lines.

**Scheme 1.**

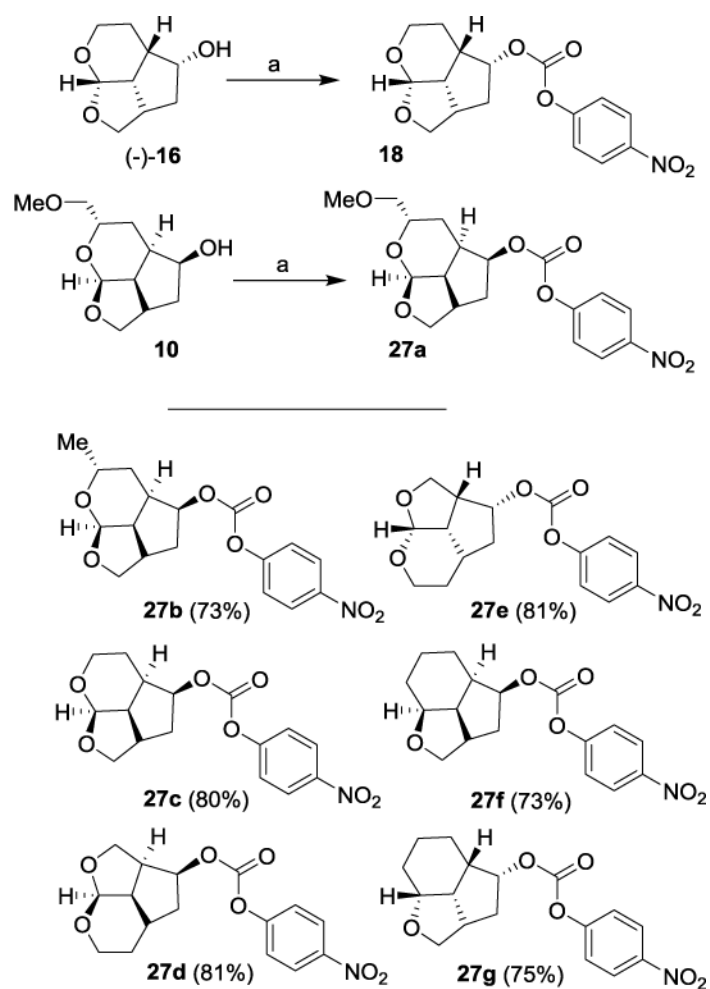
Synthesis of substituted tricyclic P2 ligands **10** and **11**. Reagents and conditions. (a) Propargyl alcohol, I₂, THF, 23 °C, 1 h, (95%); (b) Co₂(CO)₈, hexane, 23 °C, 5 h then NMO, CH₂Cl₂, 23 °C, 48 h, (32%); (c) HCO₂NH₄, 10% Pd/C, MeOH, reflux, 15 min, (70%); (d) Et₃N, MeOH, H₂O, 23 °C, 3 h, (86%); (e) Me₃O⁺BF₄⁻, proton-sponge, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to 23 °C, 48 h, (63%); (f) NaBH₄, MeOH, 0 °C, 1 h, (88%); (g) MsCl, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, -20 °C, 1.5 h (70%); (h) LAH, THF, 0 °C to 23 °C, 36 h, (50%).

**Scheme 2.**

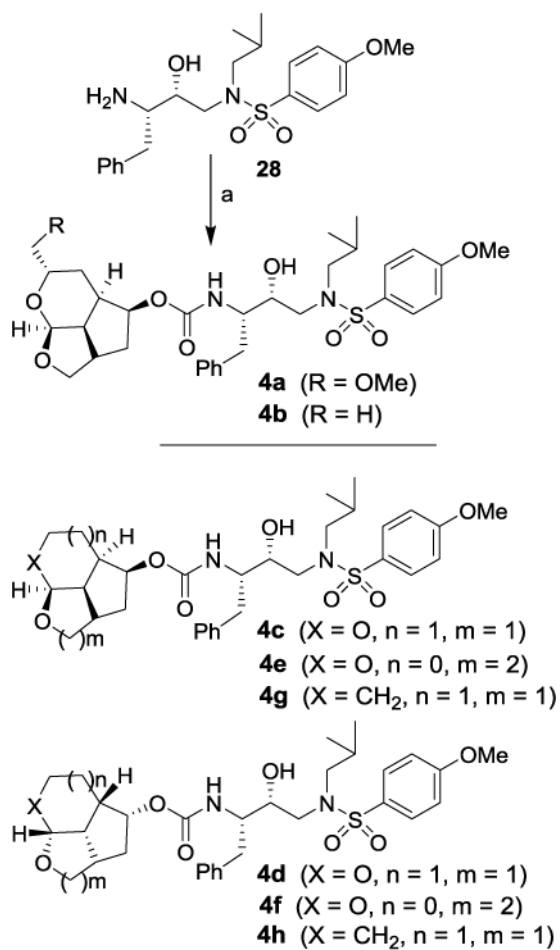
Synthesis of optically active ligand alcohols (–)-**16** and (+)-**16**. Reagents and conditions. (a) NBS, propargyl alcohol, CH₂Cl₂, -20 °C to 23 °C, 17 h, (98%); (b) DBU, heat 110 °C, 5 h, (85%); (c) Co₂(CO)₈, CH₂Cl₂, 23 °C, 1 h, then NMO, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to 23 °C, 3 h (20%); (d) 10% Pd/C, HCO₂NH₄, MeOH, reflux, 15 min then (e) NaBH₄, MeOH, 0 °C, 1 h (75% for 2-steps) NaBH₄, MeOH (75%); (f) Lipase (PS-30), vinyl acetate, THF, 23 °C, 6 h, (+)-**16** (53%), **17** (47%); (g) K₂CO₃; MeOH, 23 °C, 1 h, (99%).

**Scheme 3.**

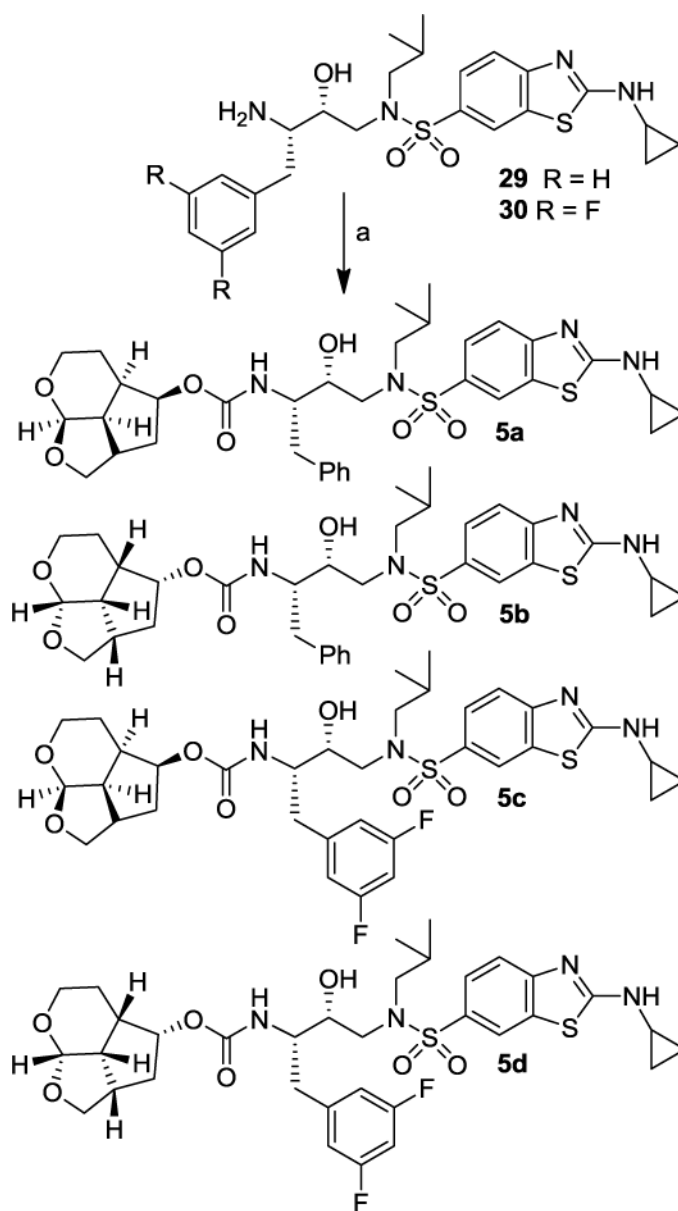
Synthesis of optically active ligand alcohols **21** and **25**. Reagents and conditions. (a) NBS, homopropargyl alcohol (for **20**)/propargyl alcohol (for **24**), CH_2Cl_2 , -20 °C to 23 °C, 17 h (63-93%); (b) DBU, heat 110 °C, 5 h, (84-92%); (c) $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$, CH_2Cl_2 , -23 °C, 1 h, then NMO, CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C to 23 °C, 3 h (20- 58%); (d) 10% Pd/C, HCO_2NH_4 , MeOH, reflux (e) NaBH_4 , MeOH (63% over 2-steps); (f) Lipase (PS-30), vinyl acetate, THF, 23 °C, (–)-**21** (47%), **22** (53%), (+)-**25** (48%), **26** (52%); (g) K_2CO_3 ; MeOH, 23 °C, 1 h, (90-95%).

**Scheme 4.**

Synthesis of activated carbonates **18**, **27a-g**. Reagents and conditions. (a) 4-(NO₂)PhOCOCl, pyridine, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to 23 °C, 12 h, **18** (88%) and **27a** (79%).

**Scheme 5.**

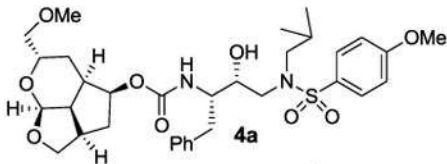
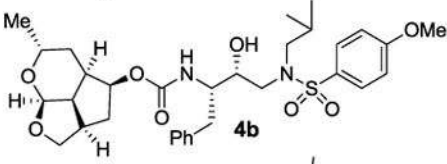
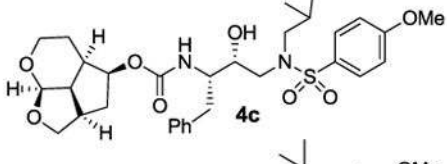
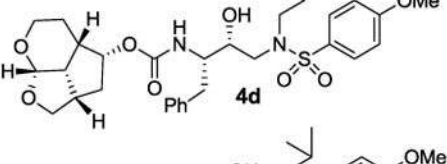
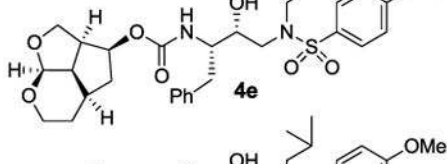
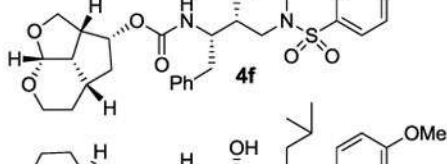
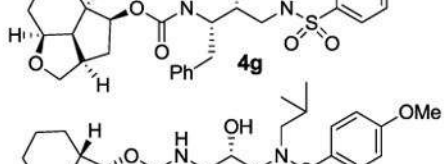
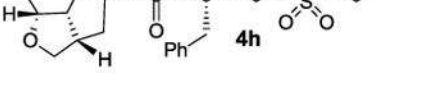
Synthesis of PIs **4a-4h**. Reagents and conditions. (a) **27a** and **27b**, DIPEA, CH₃CN, 23 °C, (**4a**, 90%; **4b**, 97%).

**Scheme 6.**

Synthesis of PIIs **5a-d**. Reagents and conditions. (a) **18** or **27c**, DIPEA, CH₃CN, 23 °C, (78-90%).

Table 1

HIV-1 protease inhibitory and antiviral activity of PIs 4a-h

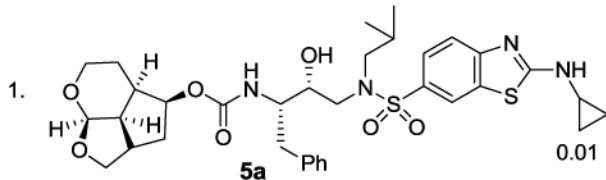
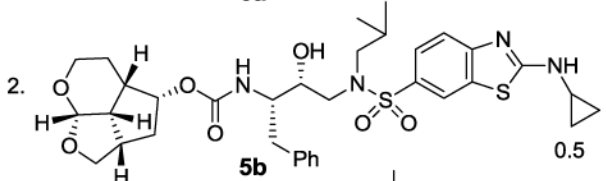
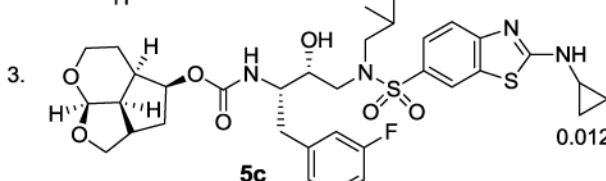
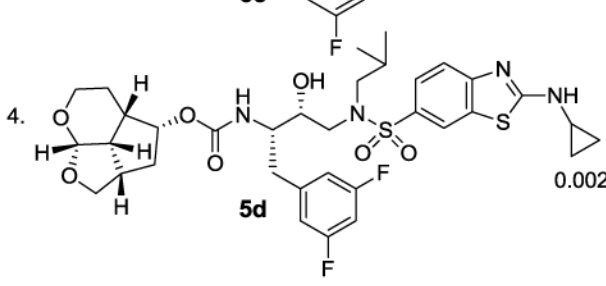
Entry	Inhibitor	K_i (nM) ^a	IC ₅₀ (nM) ^b
1.		0.09	248
2.		0.05	130
3.		0.045	31
4.		0.008	9
5.		0.005	29
6.		0.05	21
7.		0.45	>1000
8.		4.55	>1000

^a K_i values represents at least 5 data points. Standard error in all cases was less than 7%. Darunavir exhibited K_i = 16 pM.

^b Values are means of at least three experiments. Standard error in all cases was less than 5%. Darunavir exhibited antiviral IC₅₀ = 3.2 nM, saquinavir IC₅₀ = 21 nM.

Table 2

HIV-1 protease inhibitory and antiviral activity of PIs 5a-d

Entry	Inhibitor	K_i (nM) ^a	IC ₅₀ (nM) ^b
1.	 5a	0.01	1.4
2.	 5b	0.5	0.9
3.	 5c	0.012	0.023
4.	 5d	0.002	0.027

^a K_i values represents at least 5 data points. Standard error in all cases was less than 7%. Darunavir exhibited K_i = 16 μ M.

^b Values are means of at least three experiments. Standard error in all cases was less than 5%. Darunavir exhibited antiviral IC₅₀ = 3.2 nM, saquinavir IC₅₀ = 21 nM.

Table 3

Comparison of the antiviral activity of **5c** and **5d** and other PIs against highly PI-resistant HIV-1 variants.

Virus ^d	EC ₅₀ (μM) ^b						
	LPV	APV	ATV	DRV	5c	5d	
HIV-1 _{INL4-3}	0.032 ± 0.001	0.087 ± 0.003	0.0033 ± 0.0001	0.003 ± 0.002	0.002 ± 0.0007	0.0012 ± 0.0007	
HIV-1 _{ATV} ^R _{5μM}	> 1 (>31)	> 1 (> 11)	> 1 (> 303)	0.024 ± 0.004 (8)	0.0015 ± 0.0001 (1)	0.0006 ± 0.0001 (0.3)	
HIV-1 _{LPV} ^R _{5μM}	> 1 (>31)	0.19 ± 0.06 (2)	0.029 ± 0.004 (9)	0.026 ± 0.004 (9)	0.002 ± 0.001 (2)	0.002 ± 0.001 (1)	
HIV-1 _{APV} ^R _{5μM}	0.39 ± 0.02 (12)	> 1 (> 11)	0.07 ± 0.04 (21)	0.2 ± 0.1 (67)	0.00032 ± 0.00001 (0.3)	0.0003 ± 0.0001 (0.2)	

^aThe amino acid substitutions identified in the protease-encoding region compared to the wild-type HIV-1_{INL4-3} were L231, E34Q, K43I, M46I, I50L, G51A, L63P, A71V, V82A, T91A in HIV-1_{ATV}^R_{5μM}; L10F, M46I, I54V, V82A in HIV-1_{LPV}^R_{5μM}; or L10F, M46I, I50V, I85V in HIV-1_{APV}^R_{5μM}.

^bThe EC₅₀ (50% effective concentration) values were determined by using MT-4 cells as target cells. MT-4 cells (10⁵/mL) were exposed to 100 TCID₅₀s of each HIV-1, and the inhibition of p24 Gag protein production by each drug was used as an endpoint. All assays were conducted in duplicate, and the data shown represent mean values (± S.D.) derived from the results of two independent experiments.