

Supporting information

Synthesis and Structure of New Methylene-bridged hexopyranosyl nucleoside (BHNA)

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General Experimental Methods Section.

Chromatographic separations were performed on Merck G60 silica gel. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck pre-coated silica gel 60 F254 glass-backed plates. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded at 600 MHz and 500 MHz NMR, using TMS (0.0 ppm) as internal standards. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 125.7 MHz and 150.9 MHz respectively, TMS (0.0 ppm) as an internal standard. ^{31}P NMR spectra were recorded at 202.5 MHz. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm. MALDI-TOF mass spectra were recorded in positive ion mode. All compounds were spectroscopically pure and their structural determinations were based upon ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, COSY, HETCORR experiments as well as by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry.

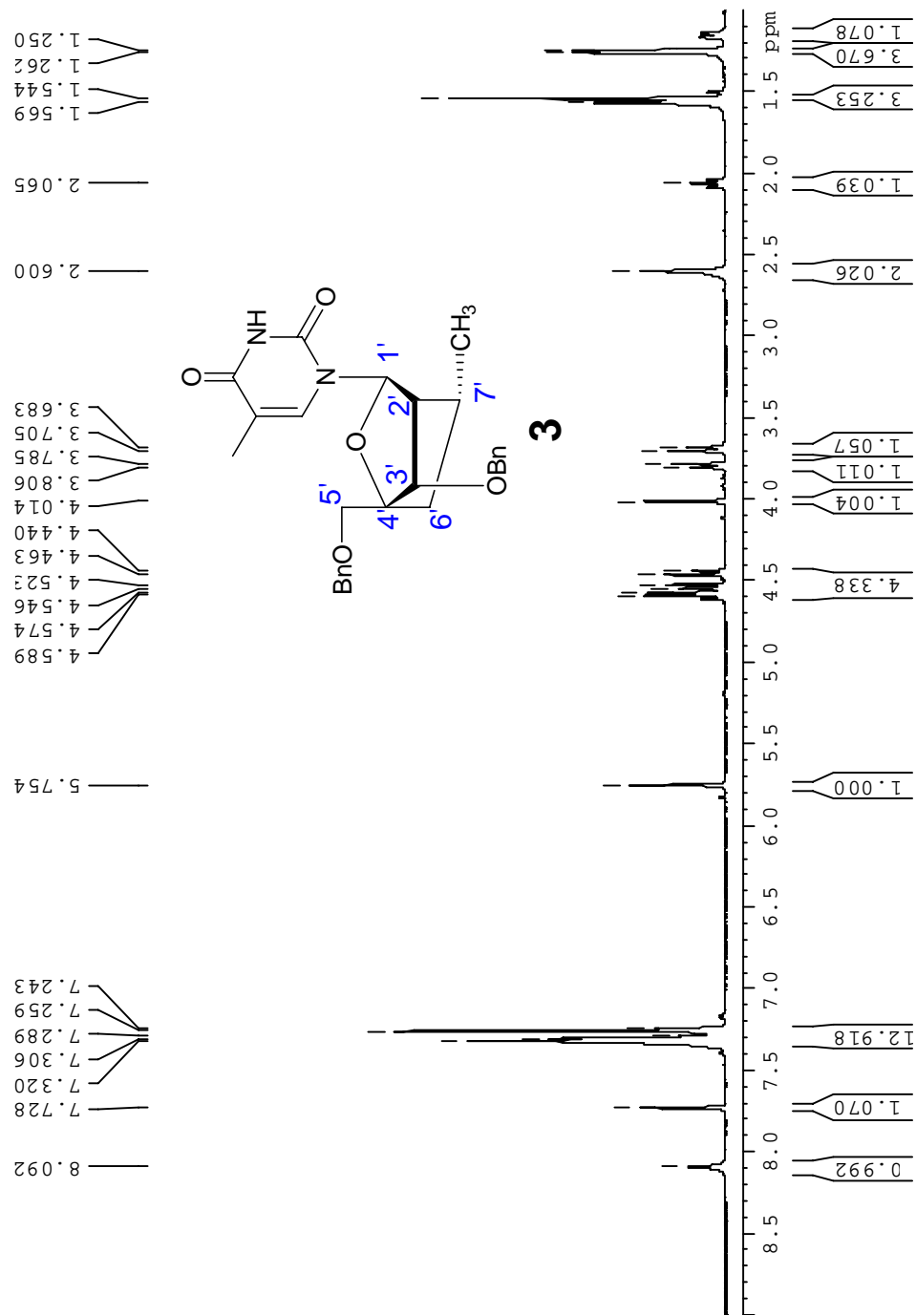


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 3.

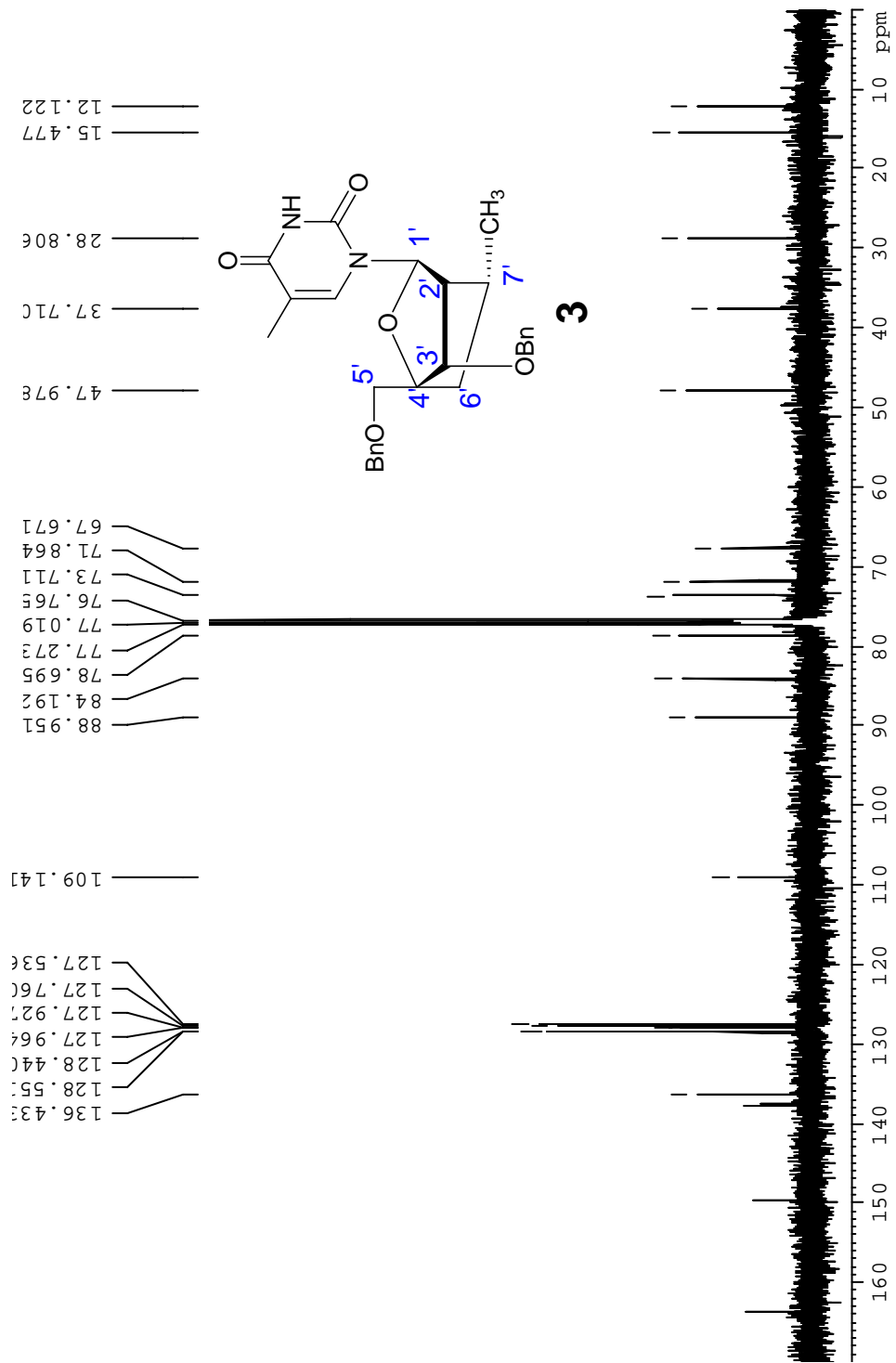


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 3.

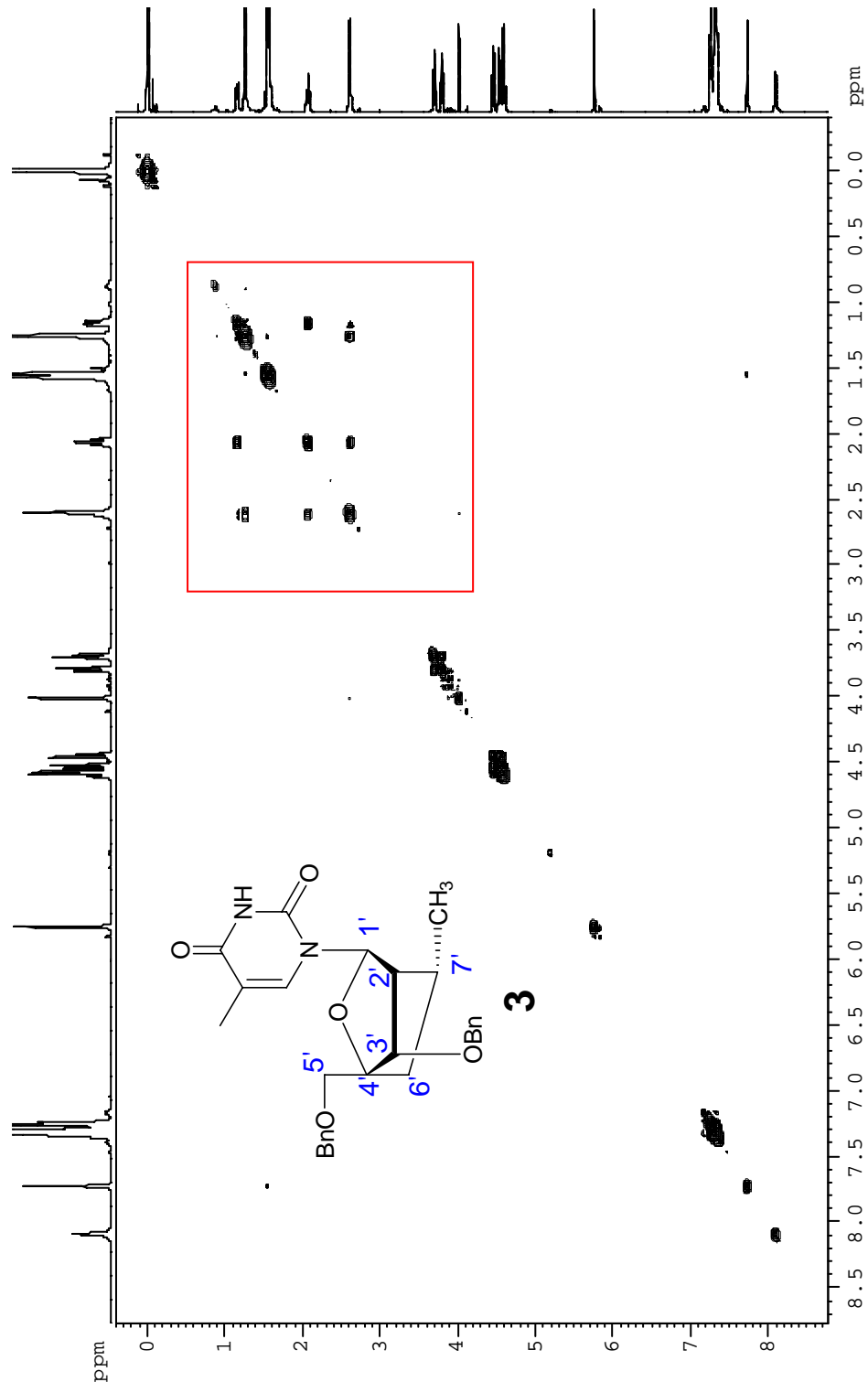


Figure S3. COSY spectrum of compound 3.

The part in the red frame was expanded in Figure S4.

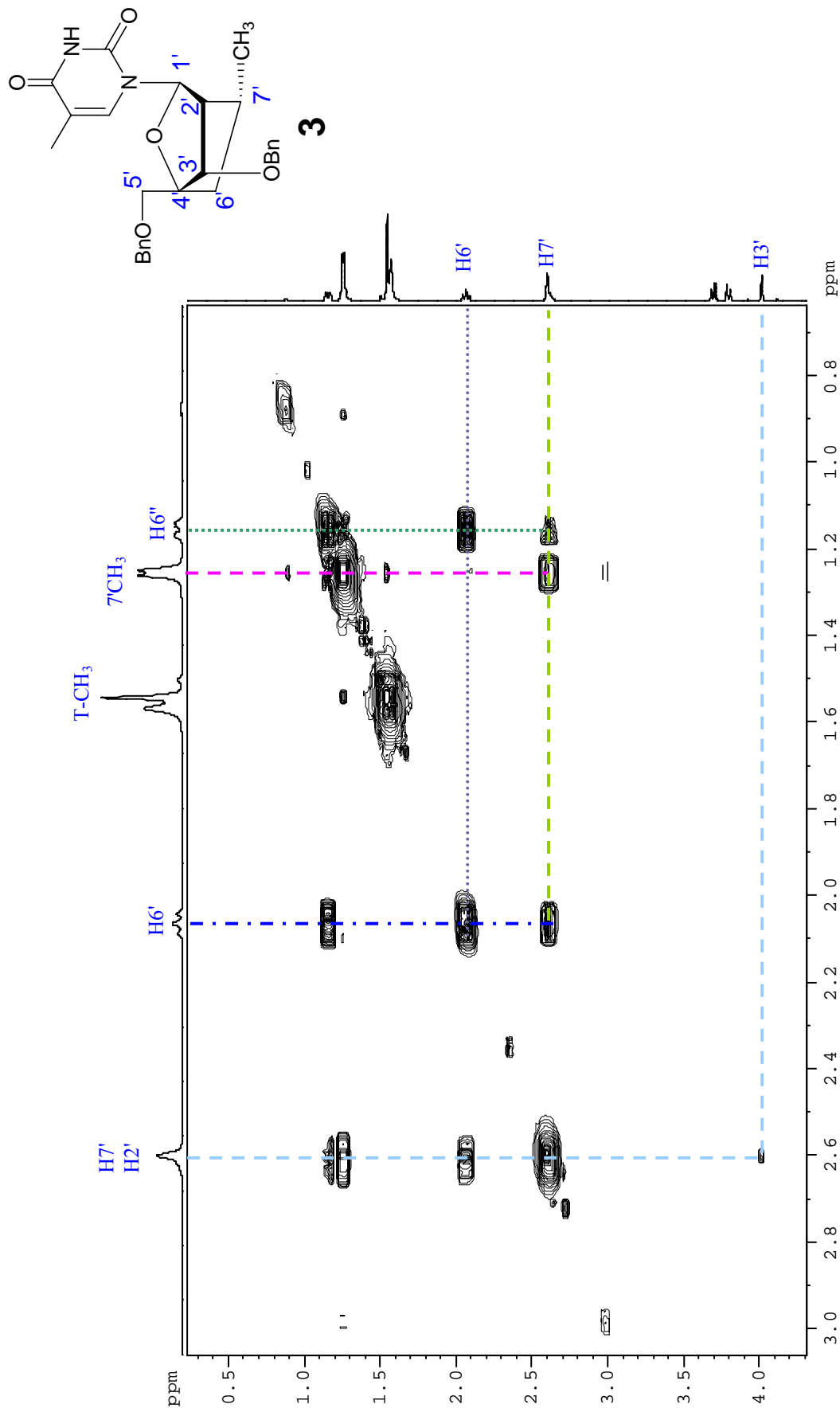


Figure S4. Expansion of COSY spectrum of compound **3**.

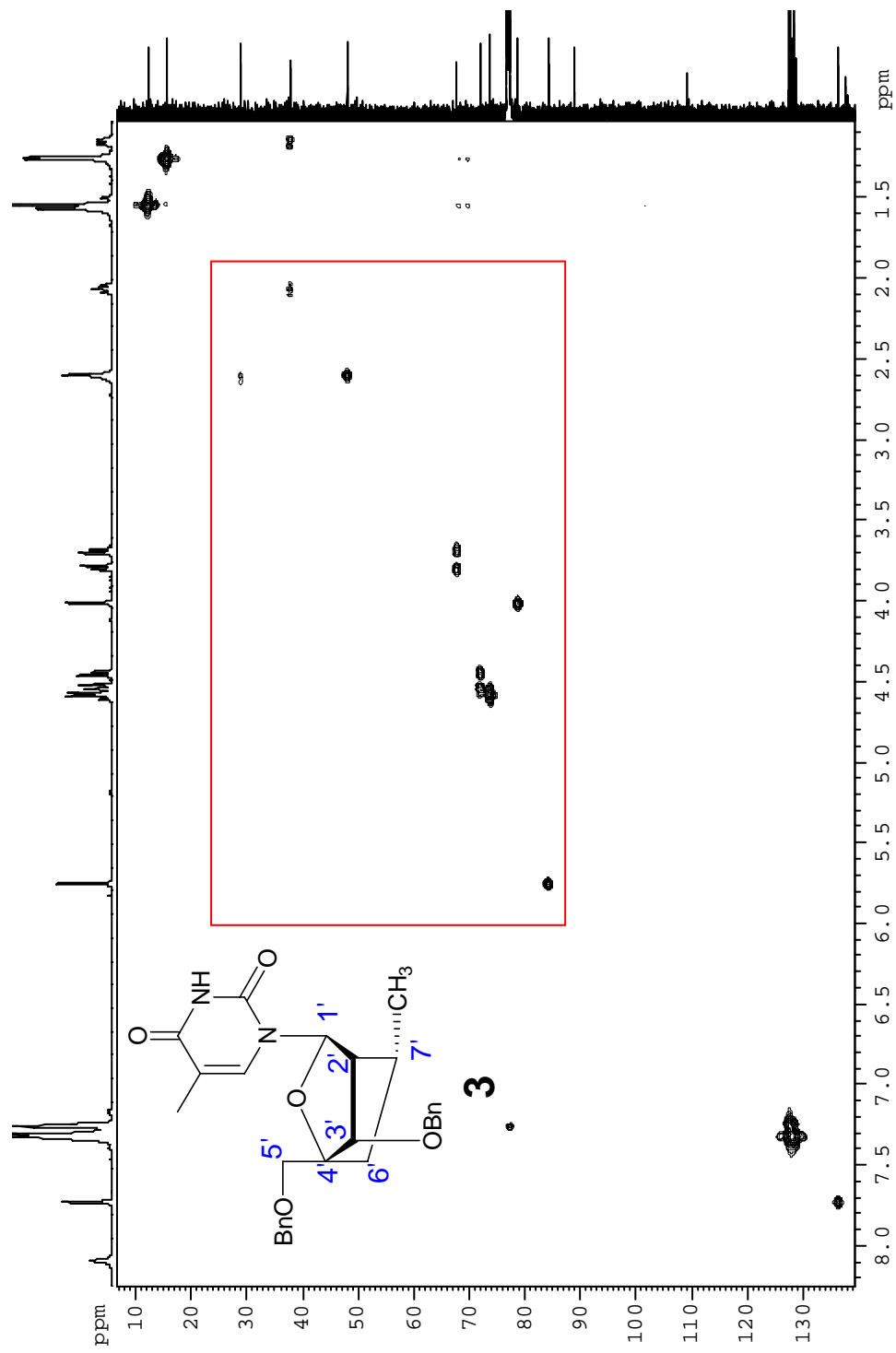


Figure S5. HMQC spectrum of compound 3.

The part in the red frame was expanded in Figure S6.

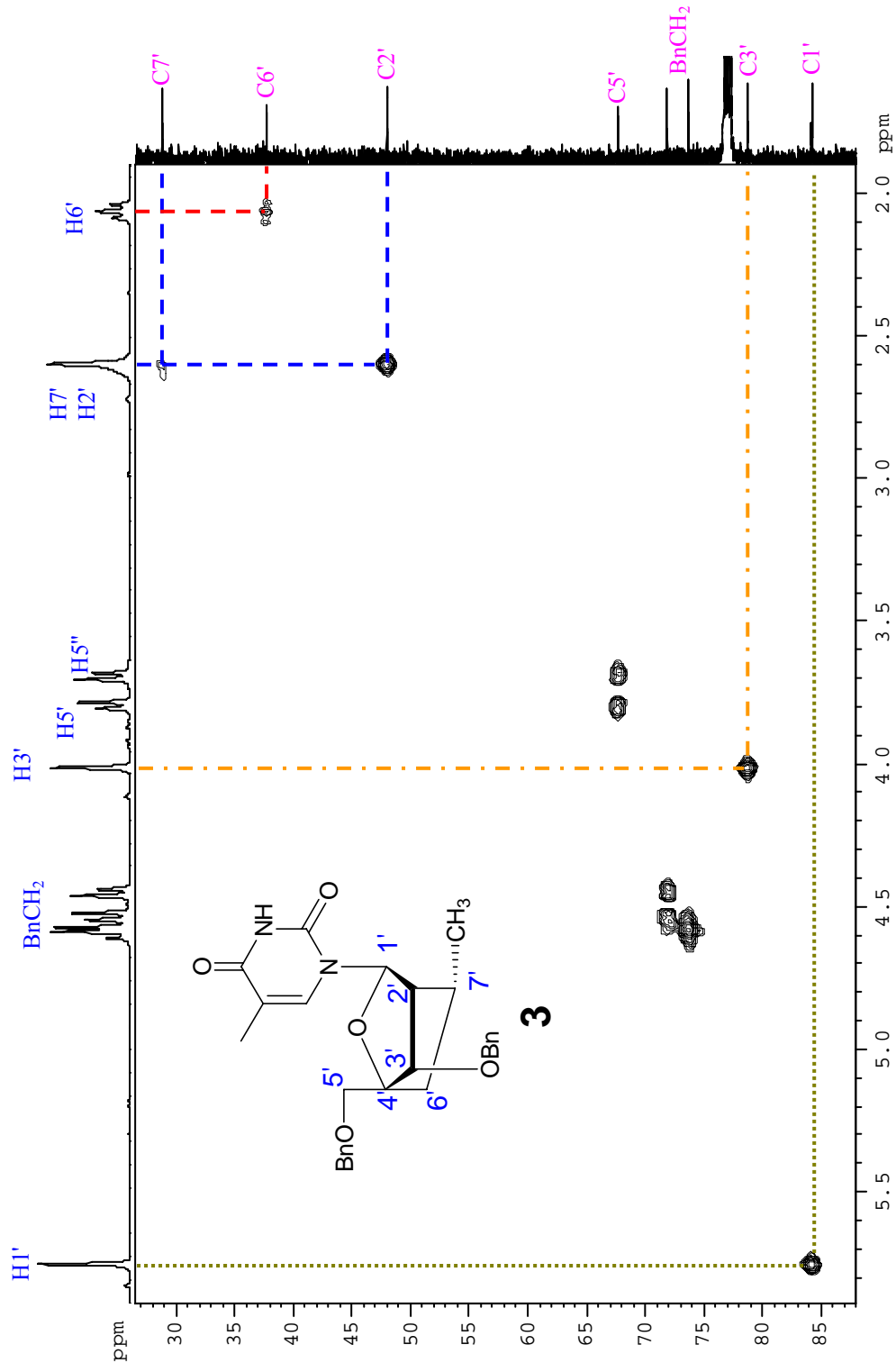


Figure S6. Expansion of HMBC spectrum of compound **3**.

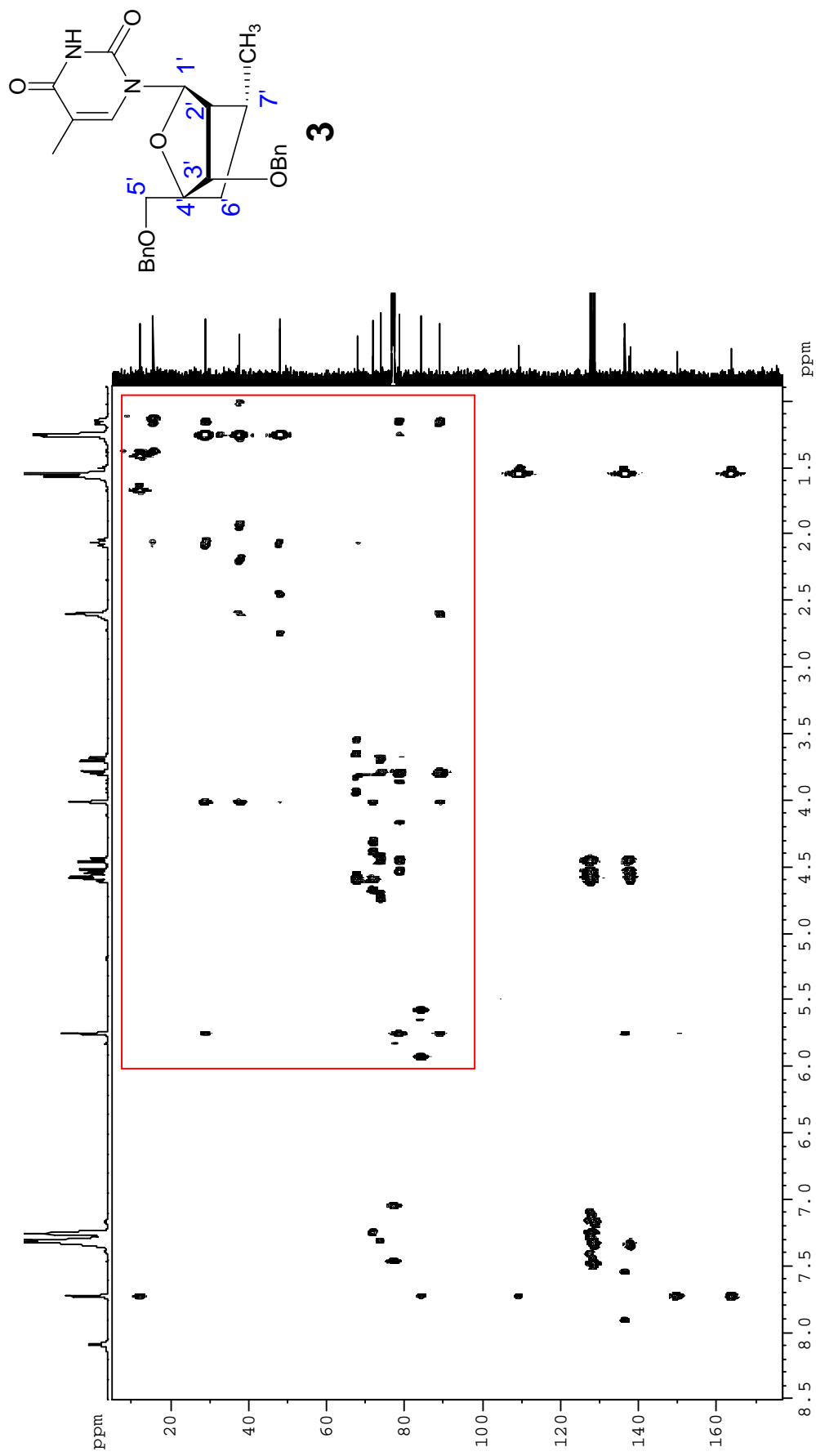


Figure S7. HMB C spectrum of compound 3.
The part in the red frame was expanded in Figure S8.

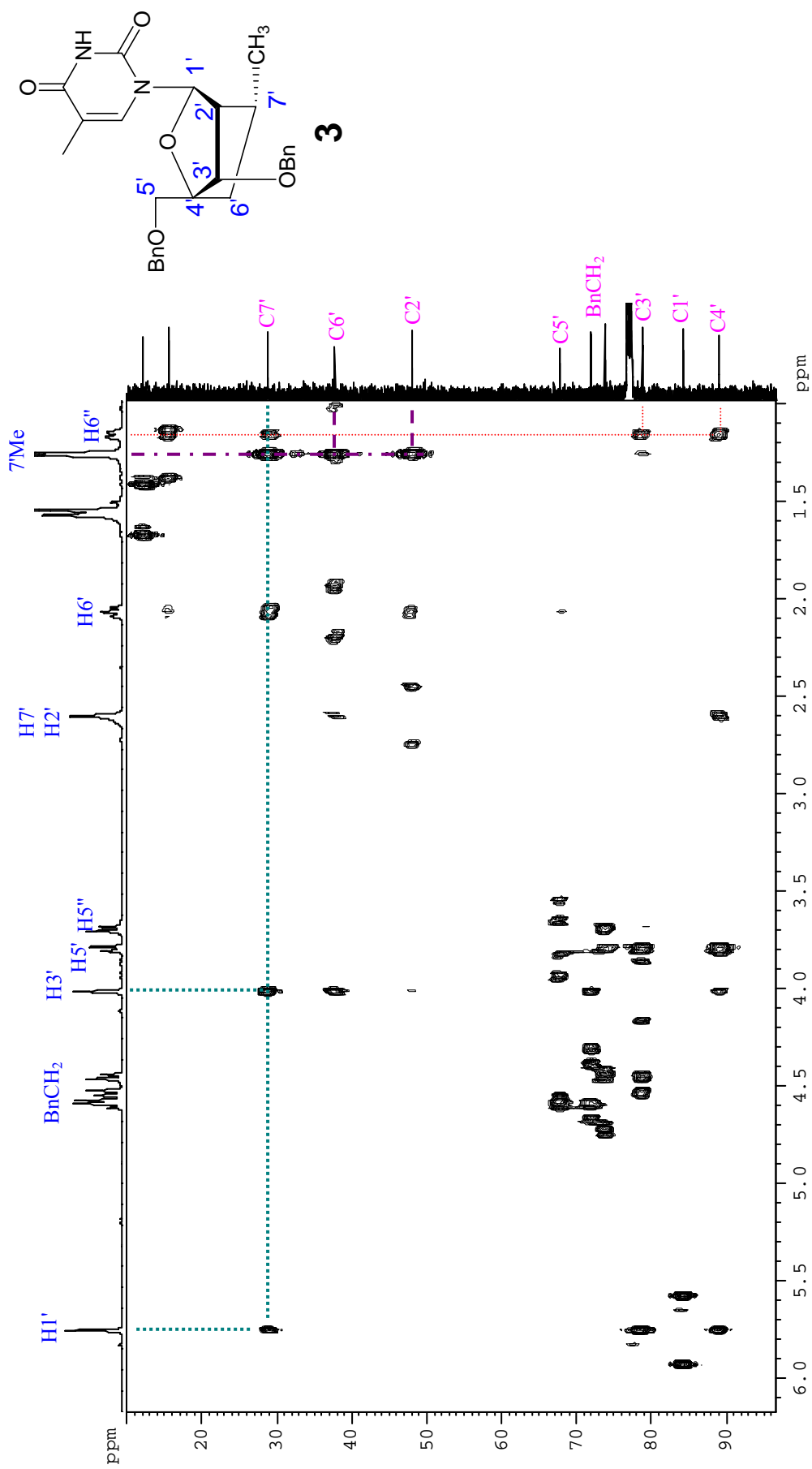


Figure S8. Expansion of HMBC spectrum of compound 3.

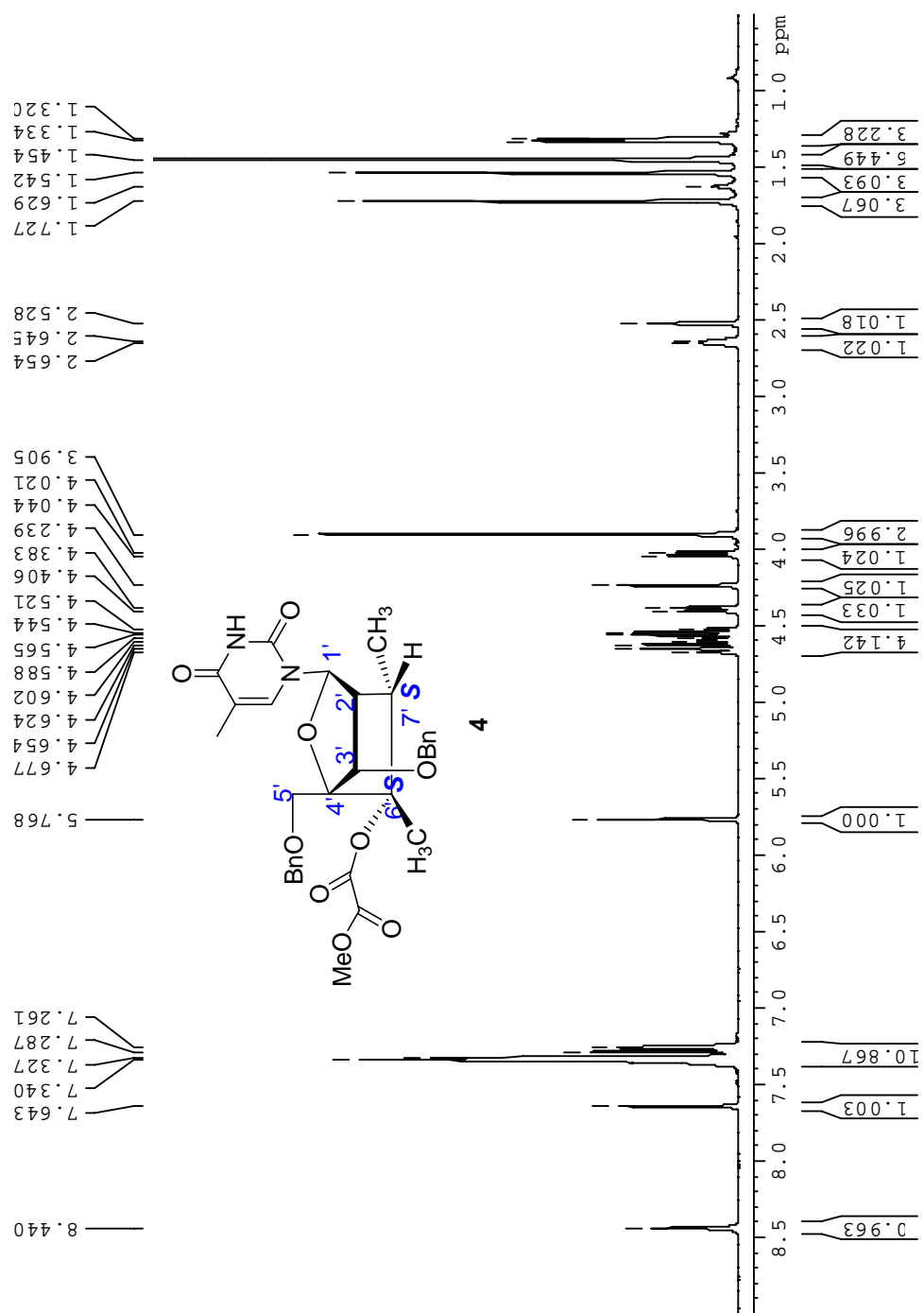


Figure S9. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 4.

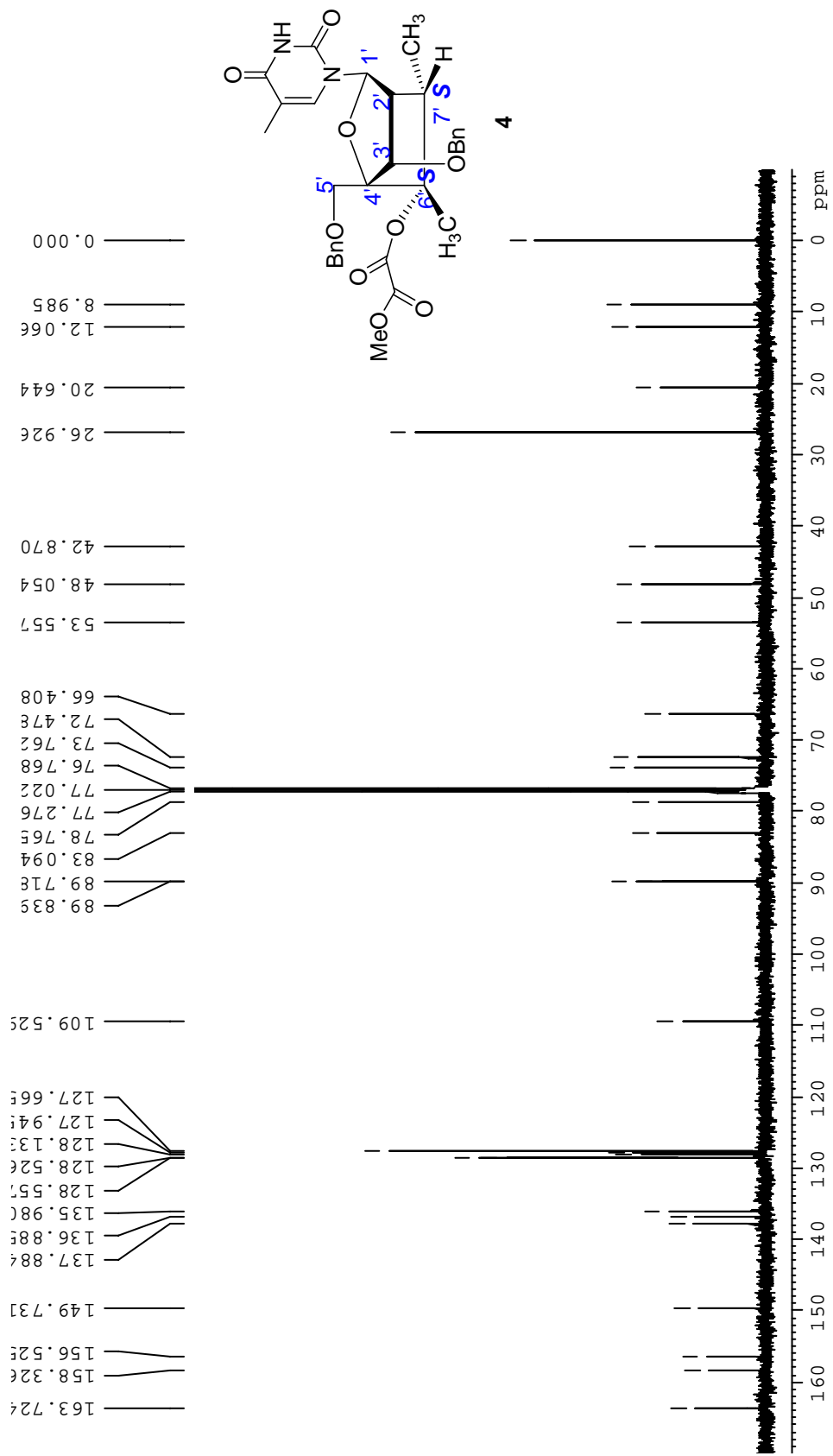


Figure S10. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 4.

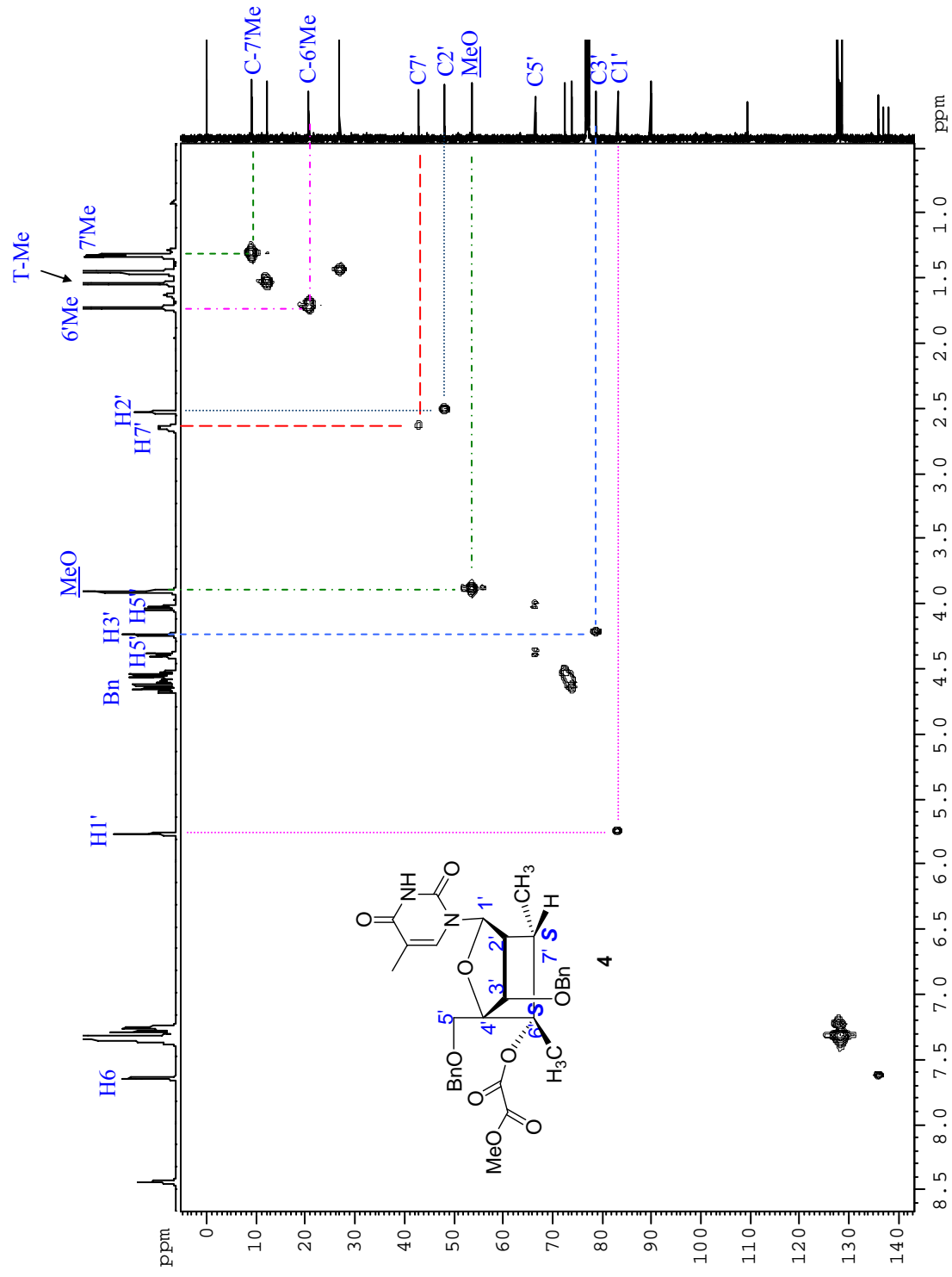


Figure S11. HMQC spectrum of compound 4.

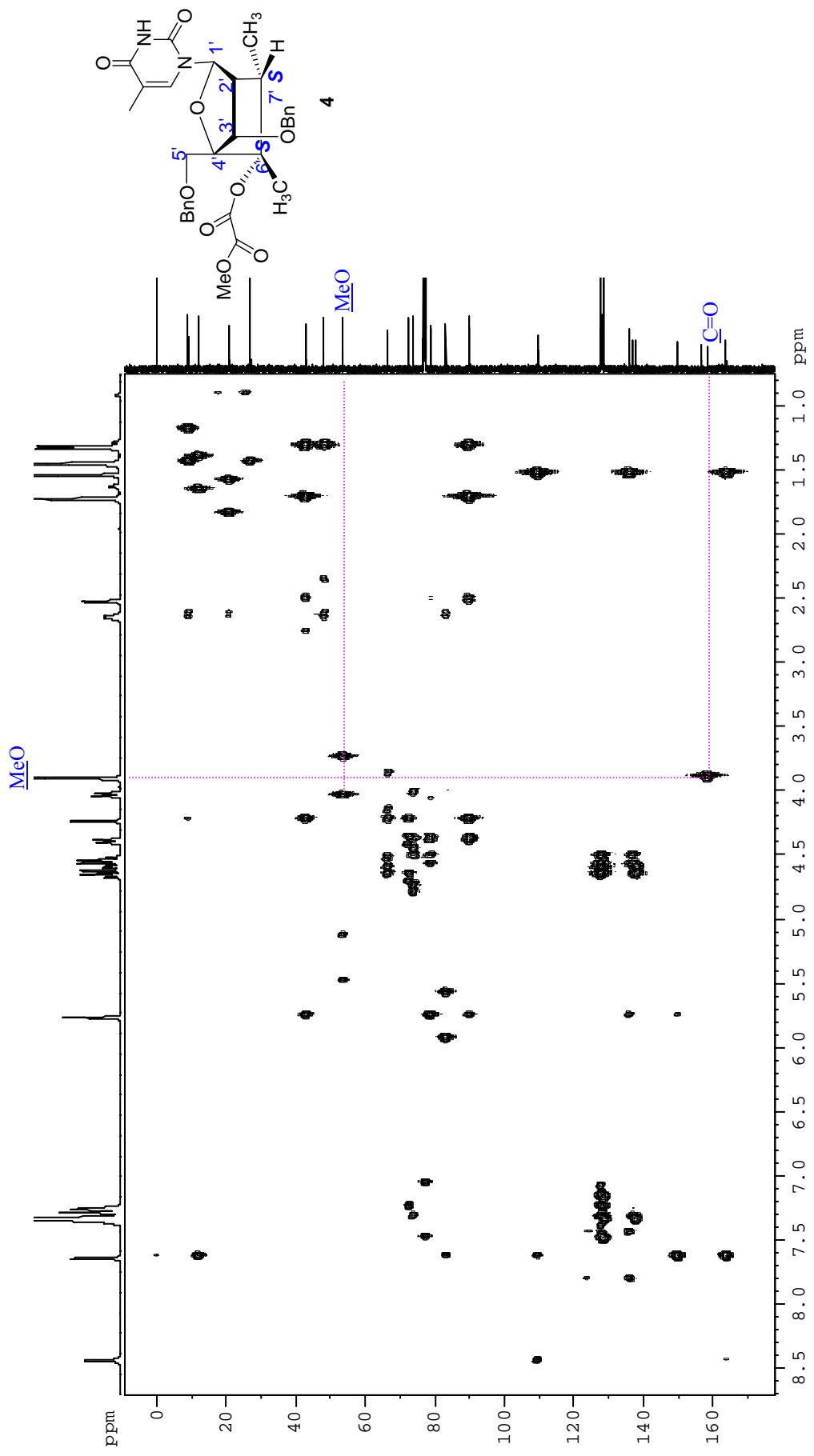


Figure S12. HMBC spectrum of compound 4.

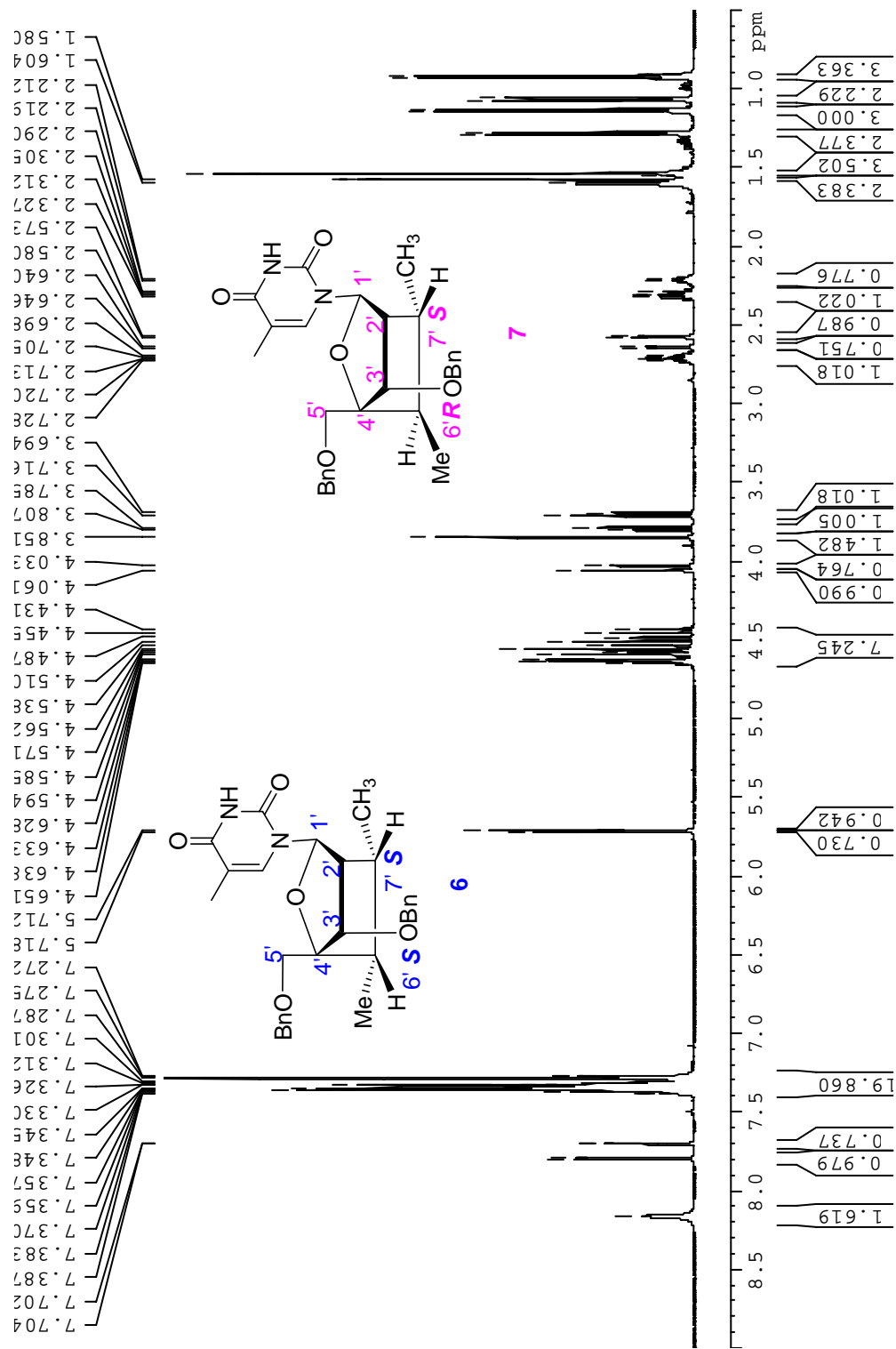


Figure S13. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound 6/7.

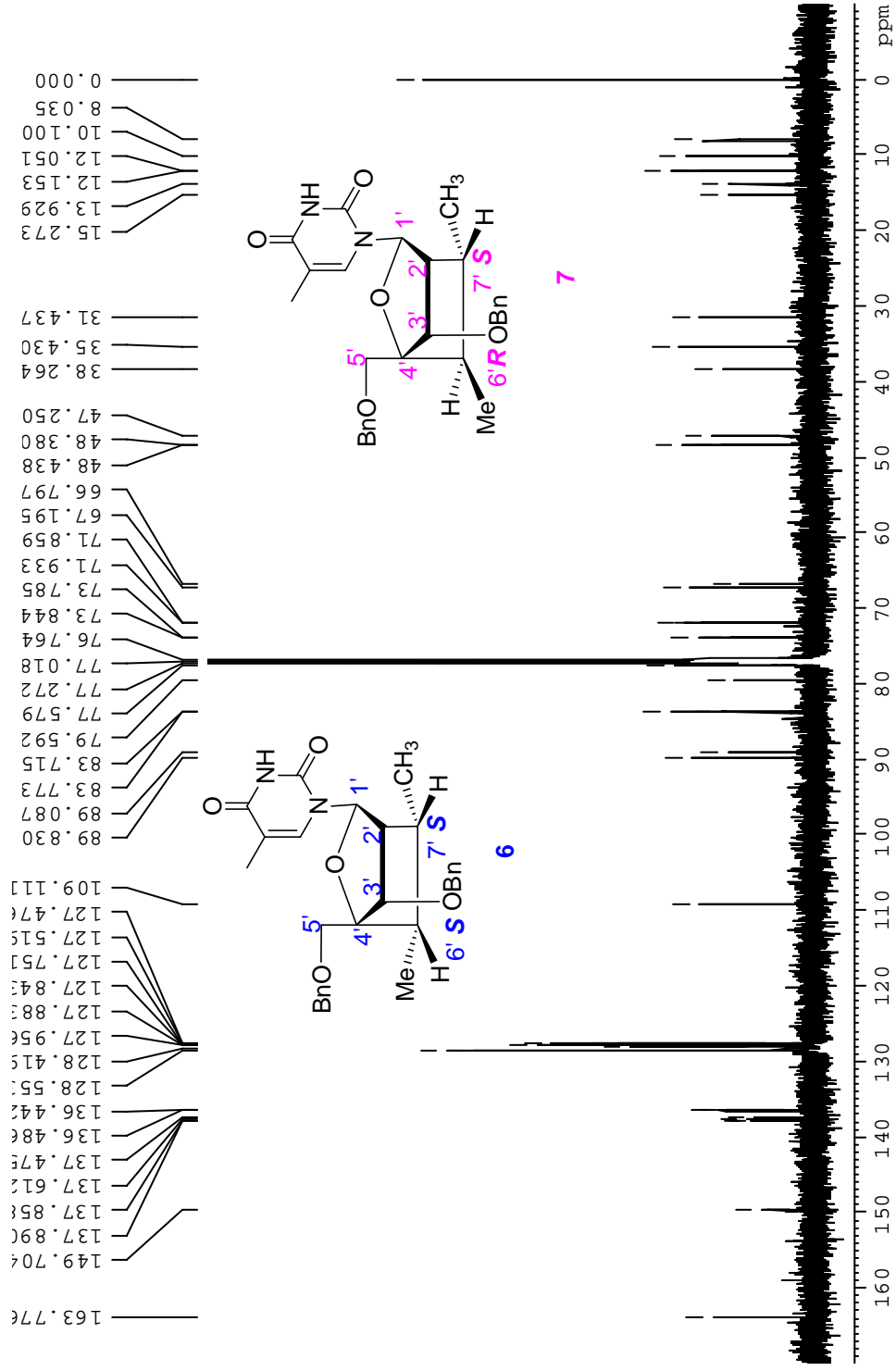


Figure S14. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 6/7.

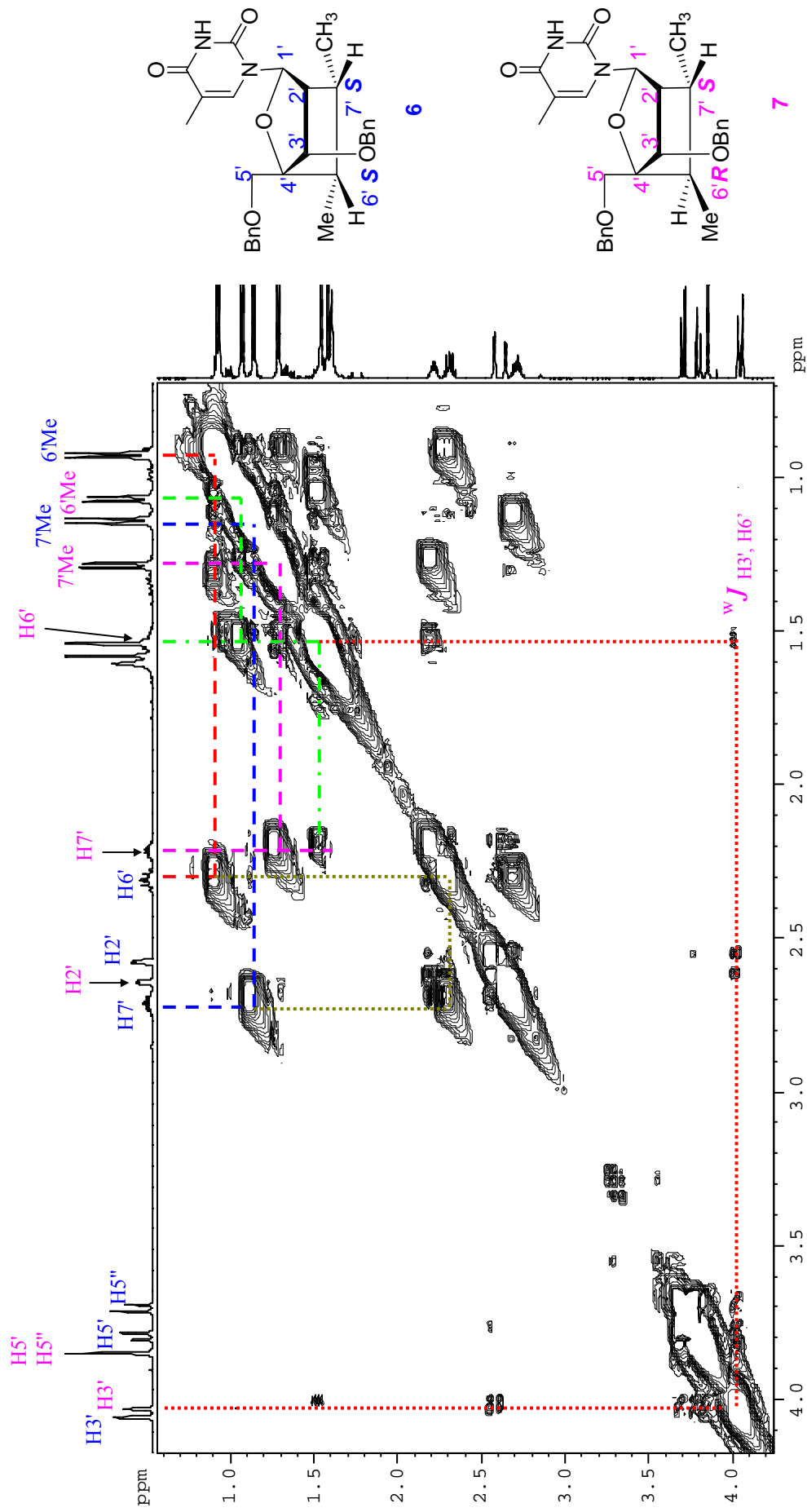


Figure S15. COSY spectrum of compound 6/7.

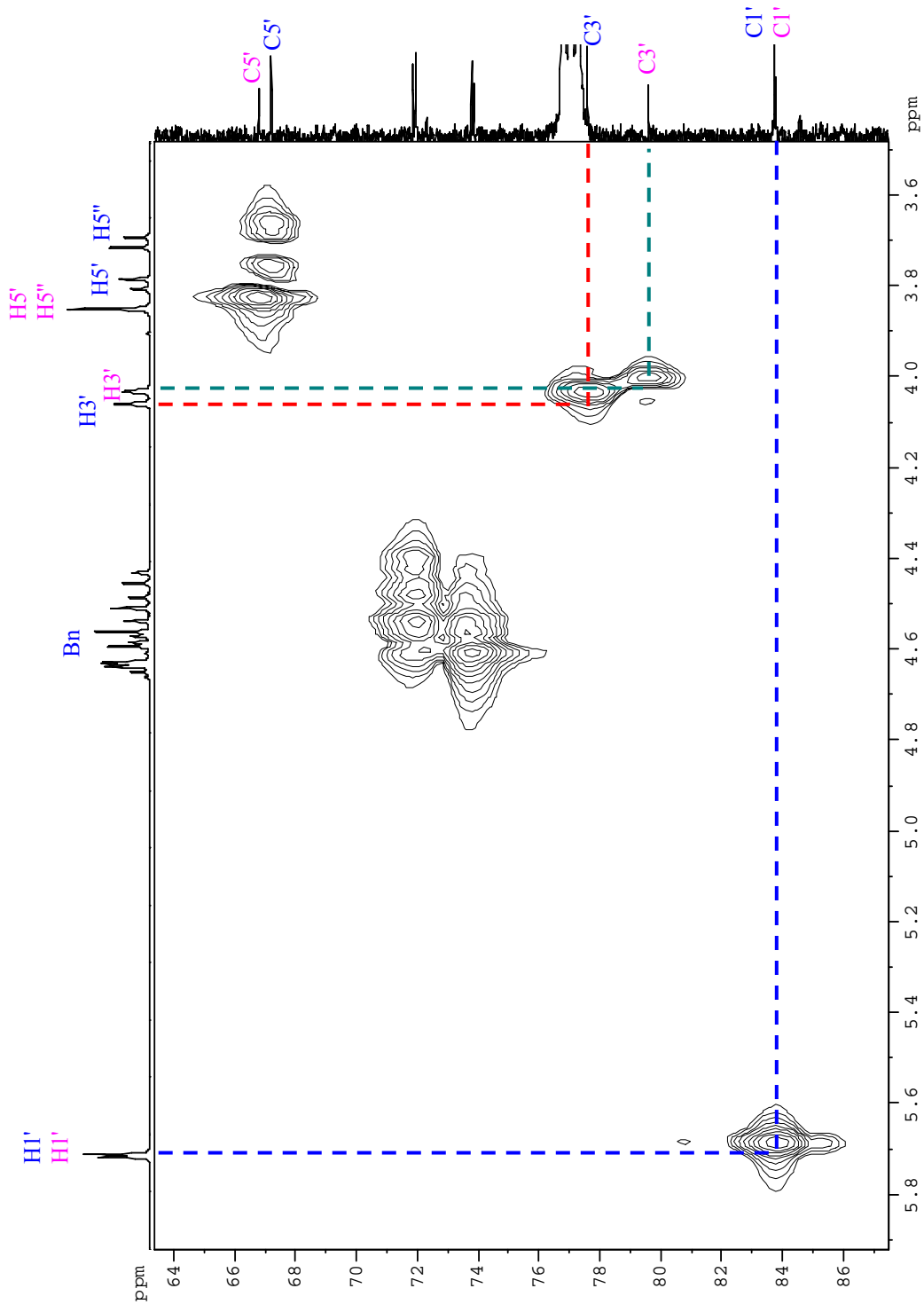


Figure S16. HMOC spectrum of compound 6/7.

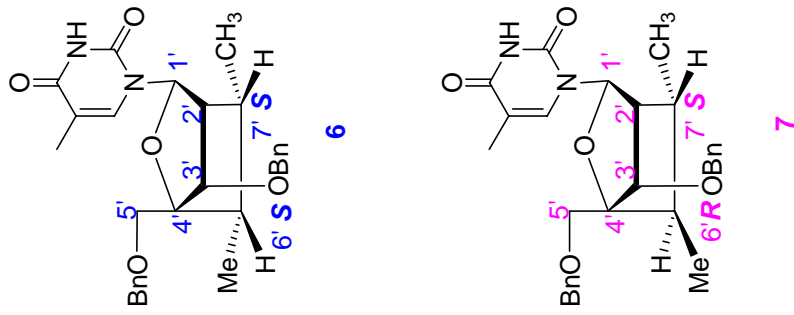
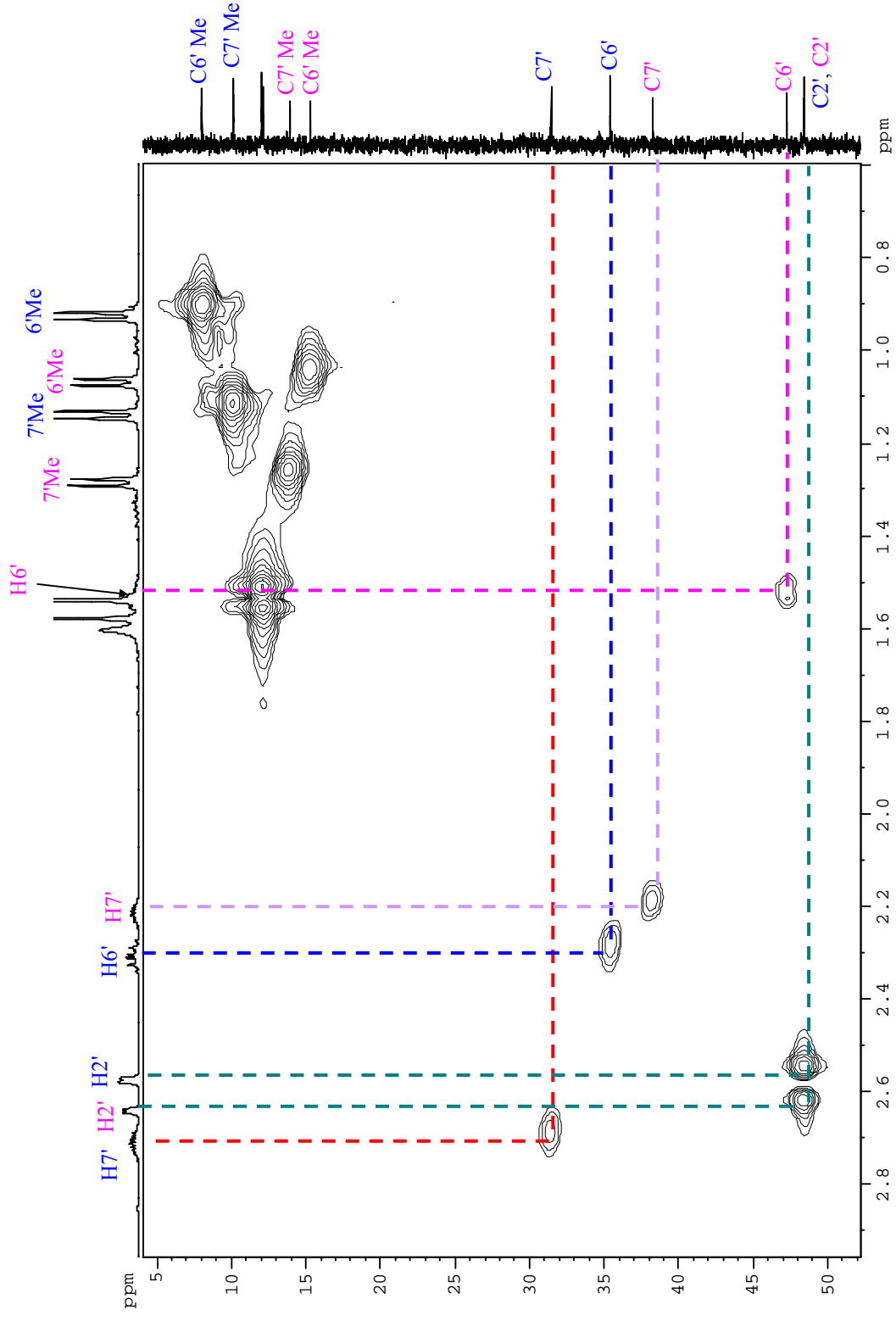


Figure S17. HMQC spectrum of compound 6/7.

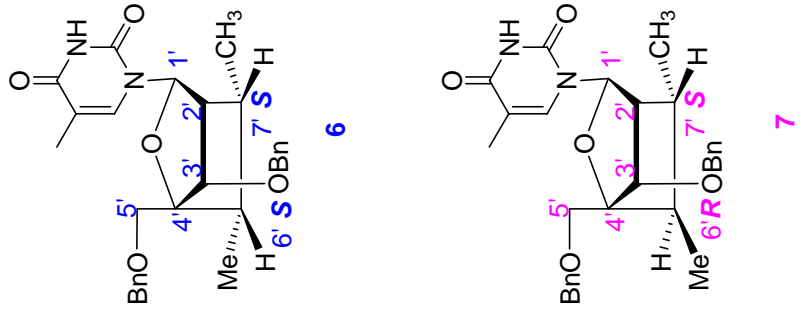
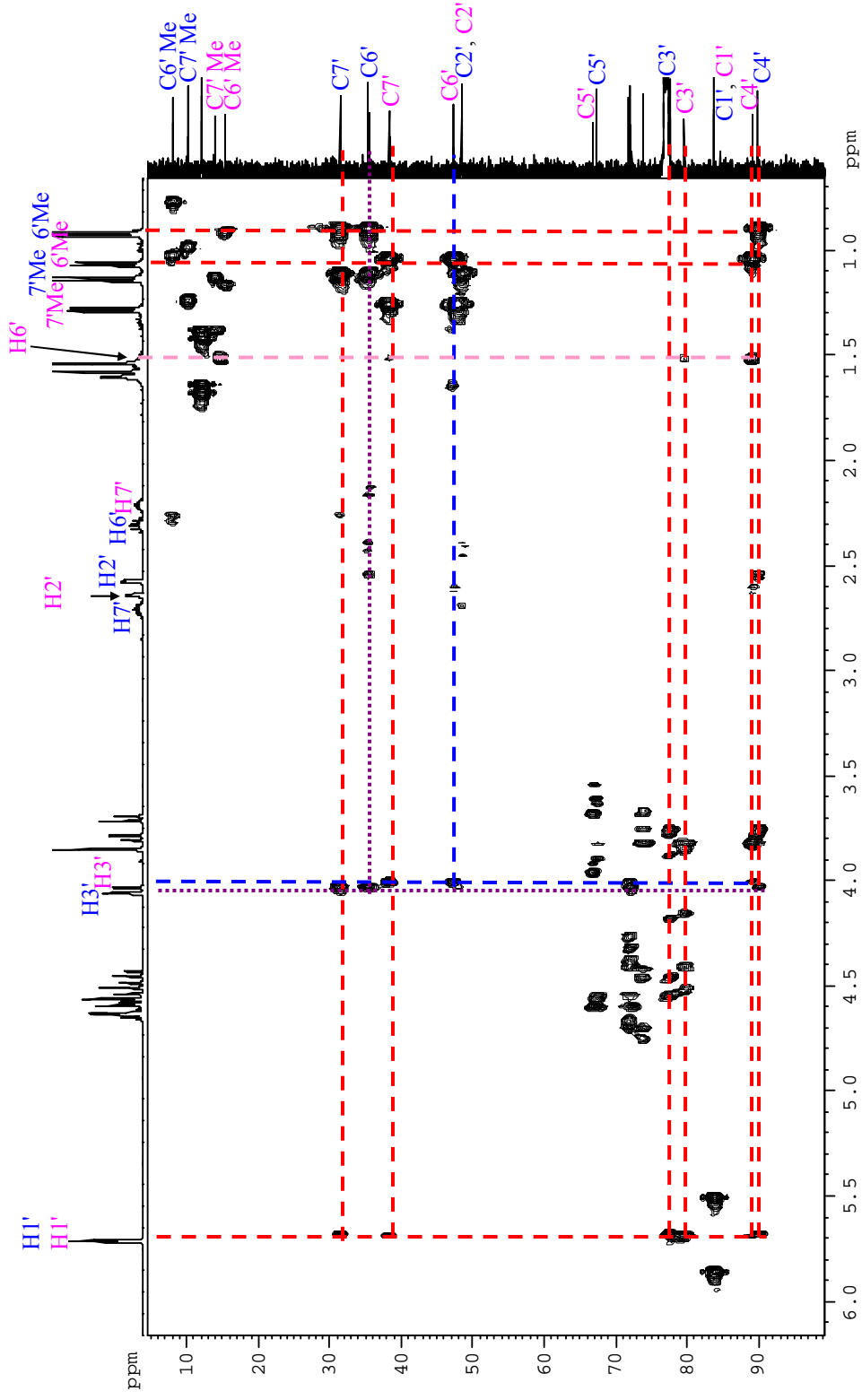


Figure S18. HMBC spectrum of compound 6/7.

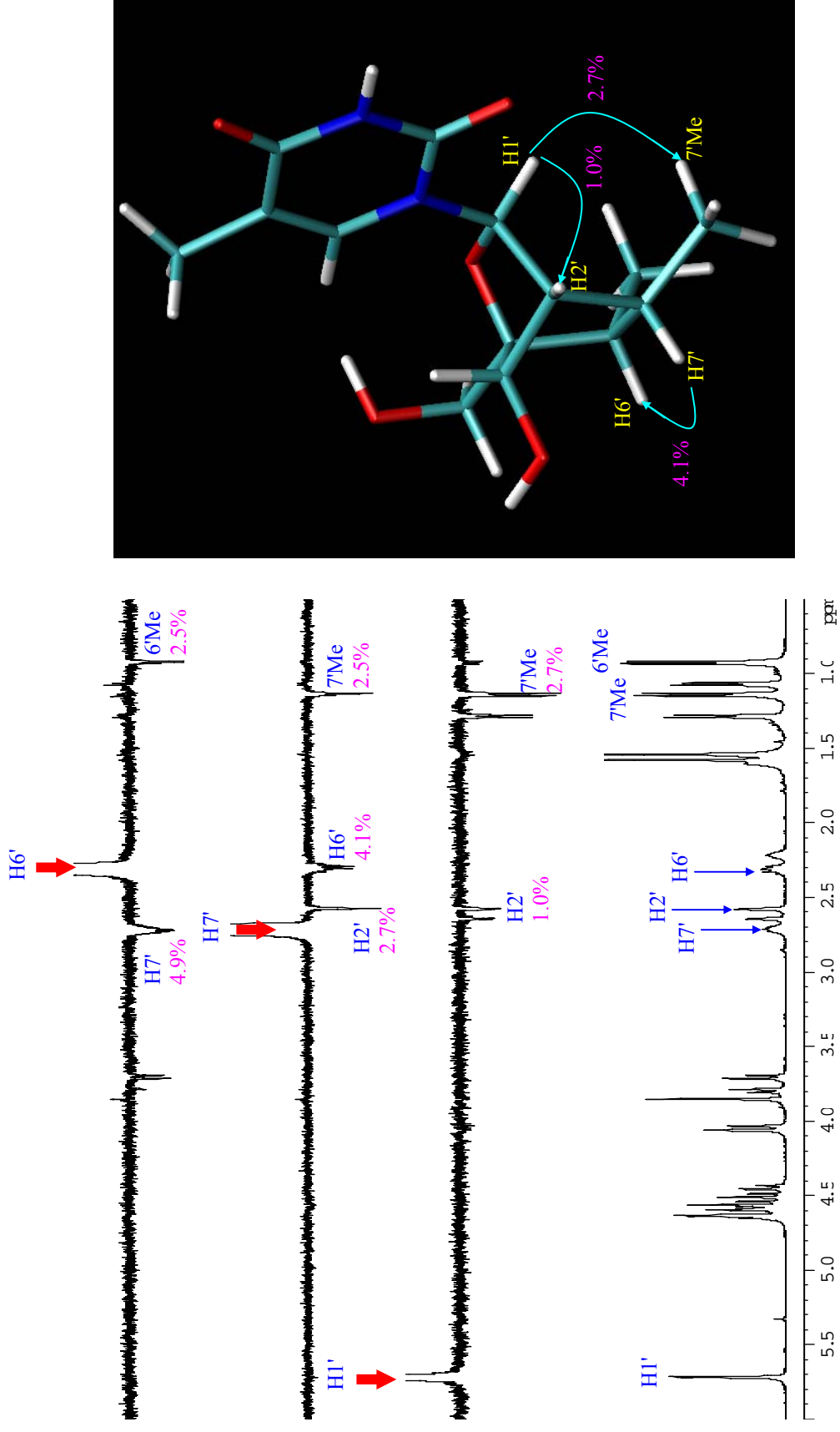


Figure S19. 1D nOe spectrum of compound 6.

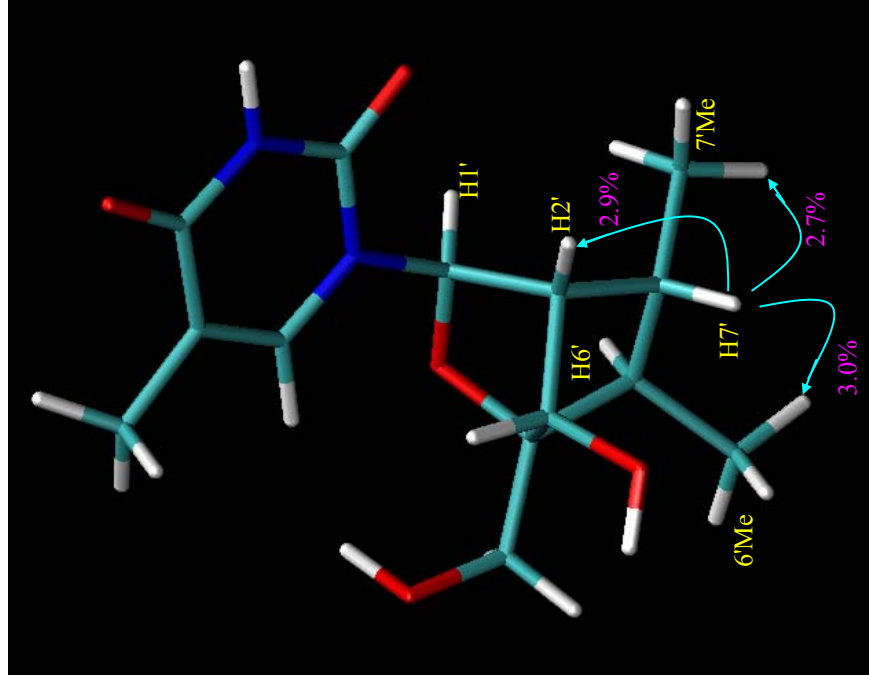
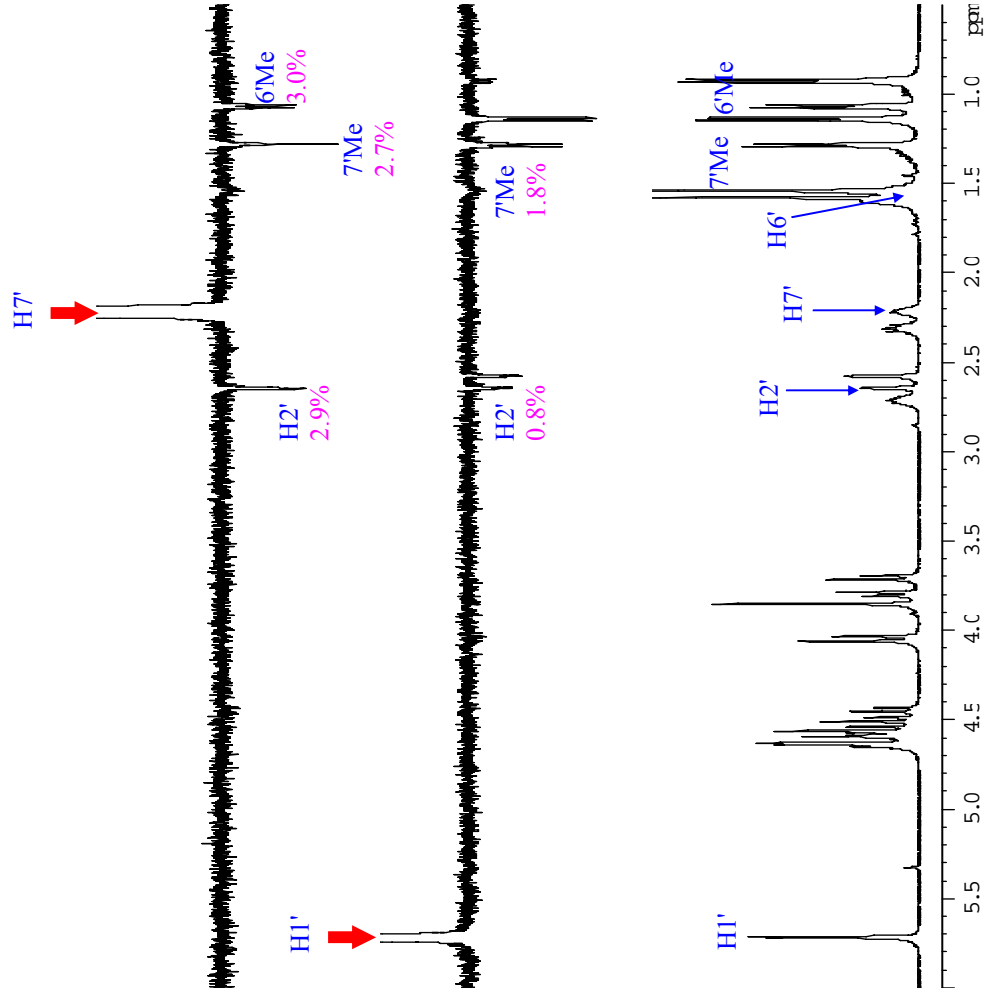


Figure S20. 1D nOe spectrum of compound 7.

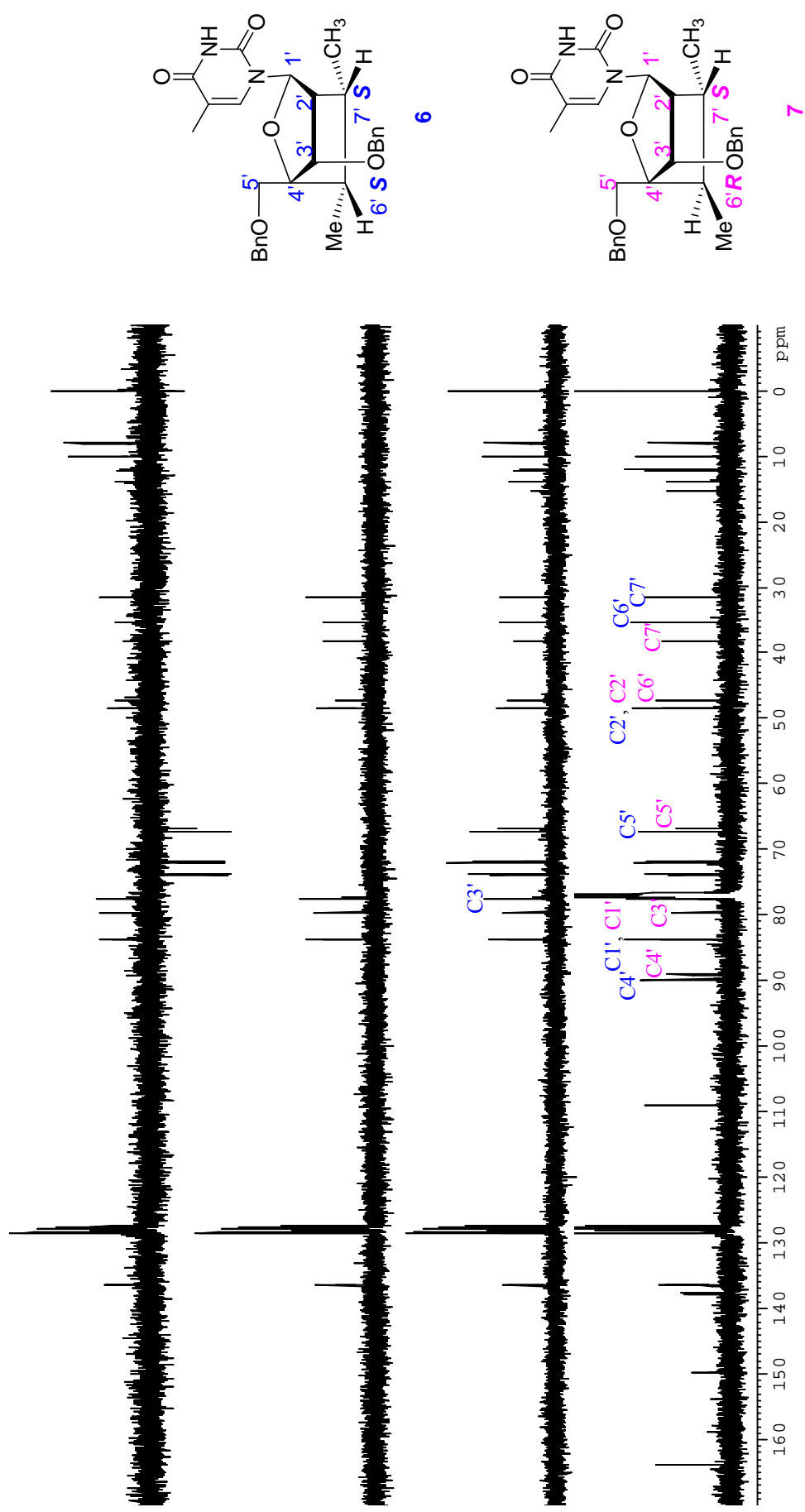


Figure S21. DEPT spectrum of compound 6 and 7.

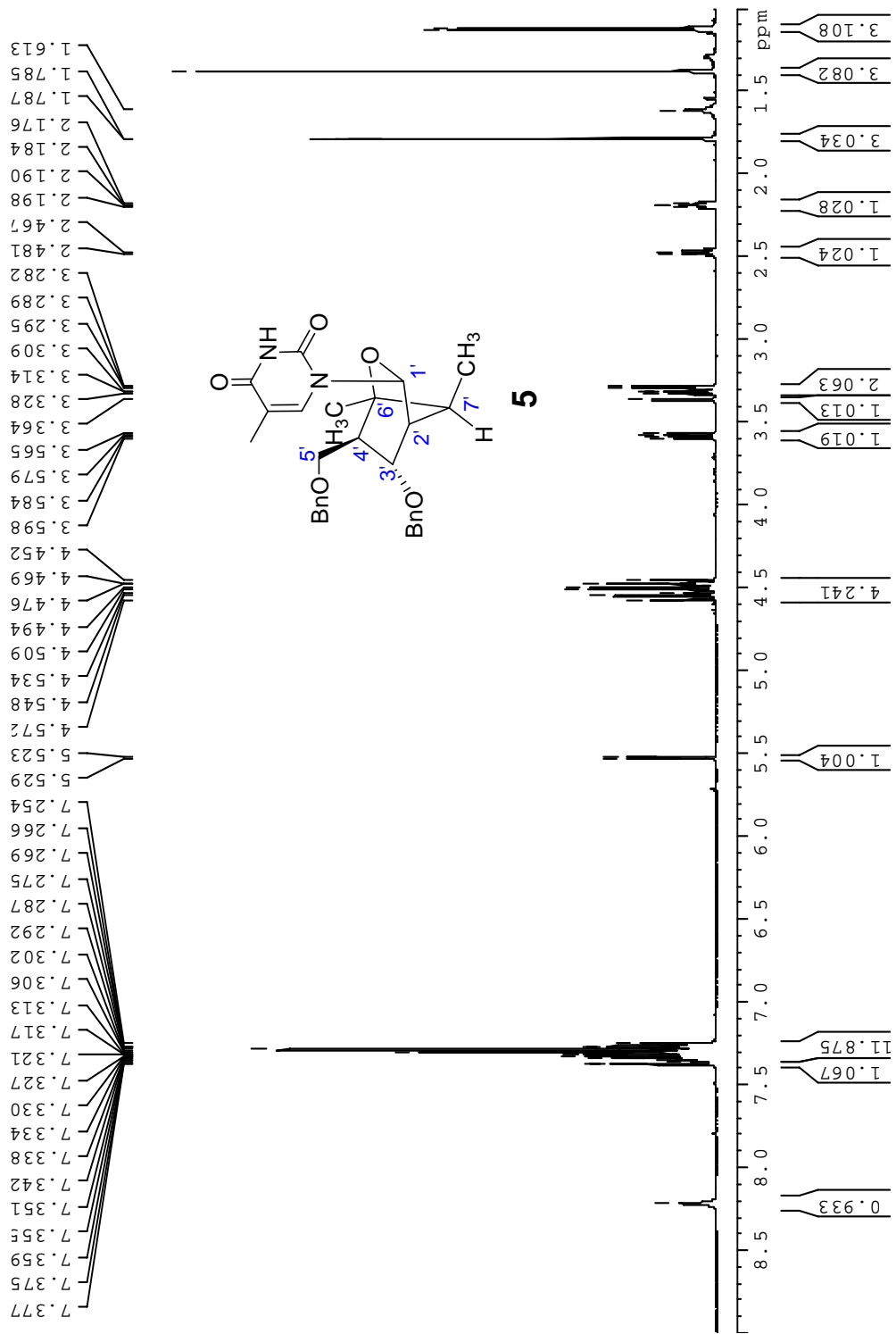


Figure S22. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 5.

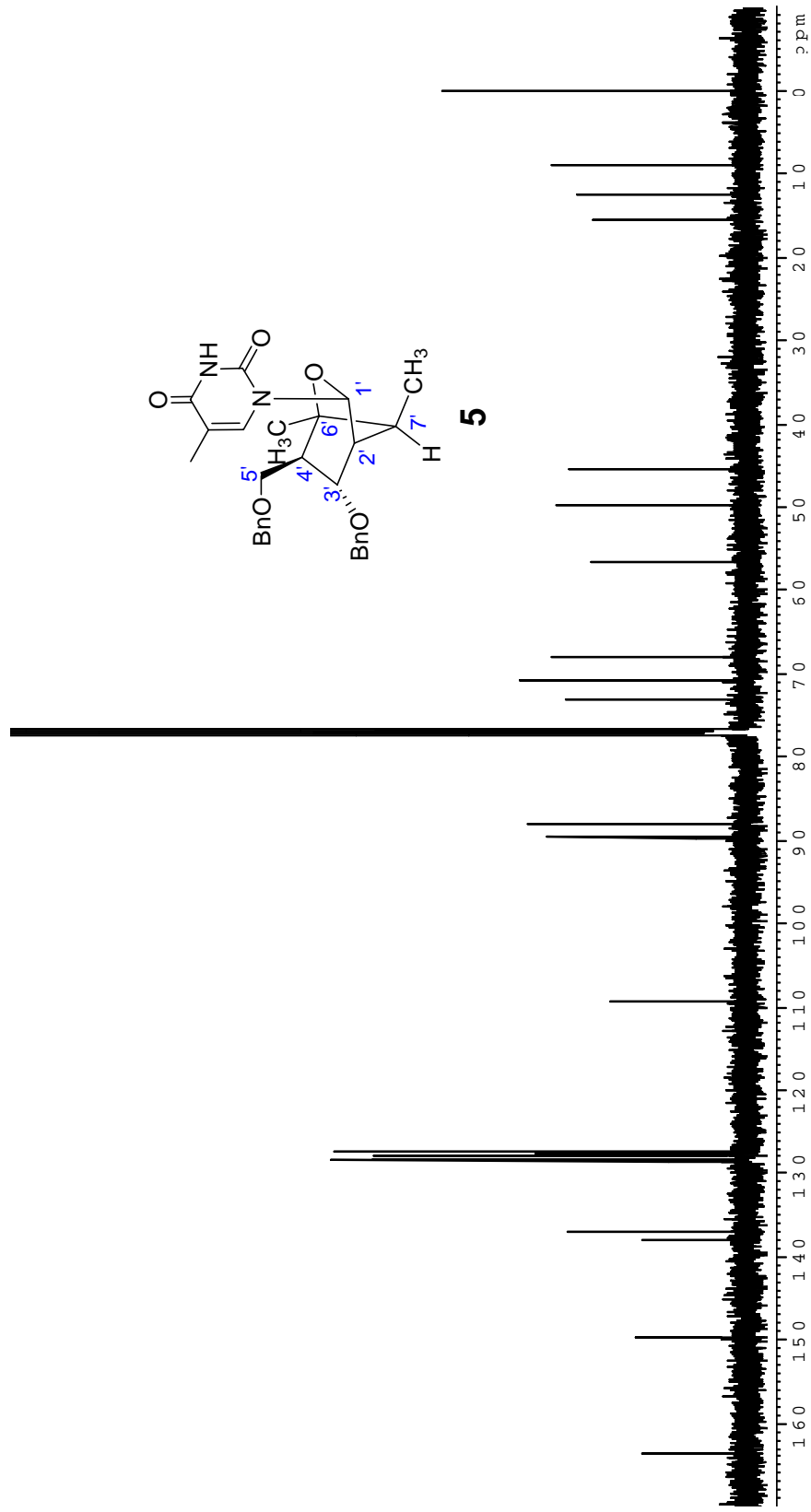


Figure S23. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound 5.

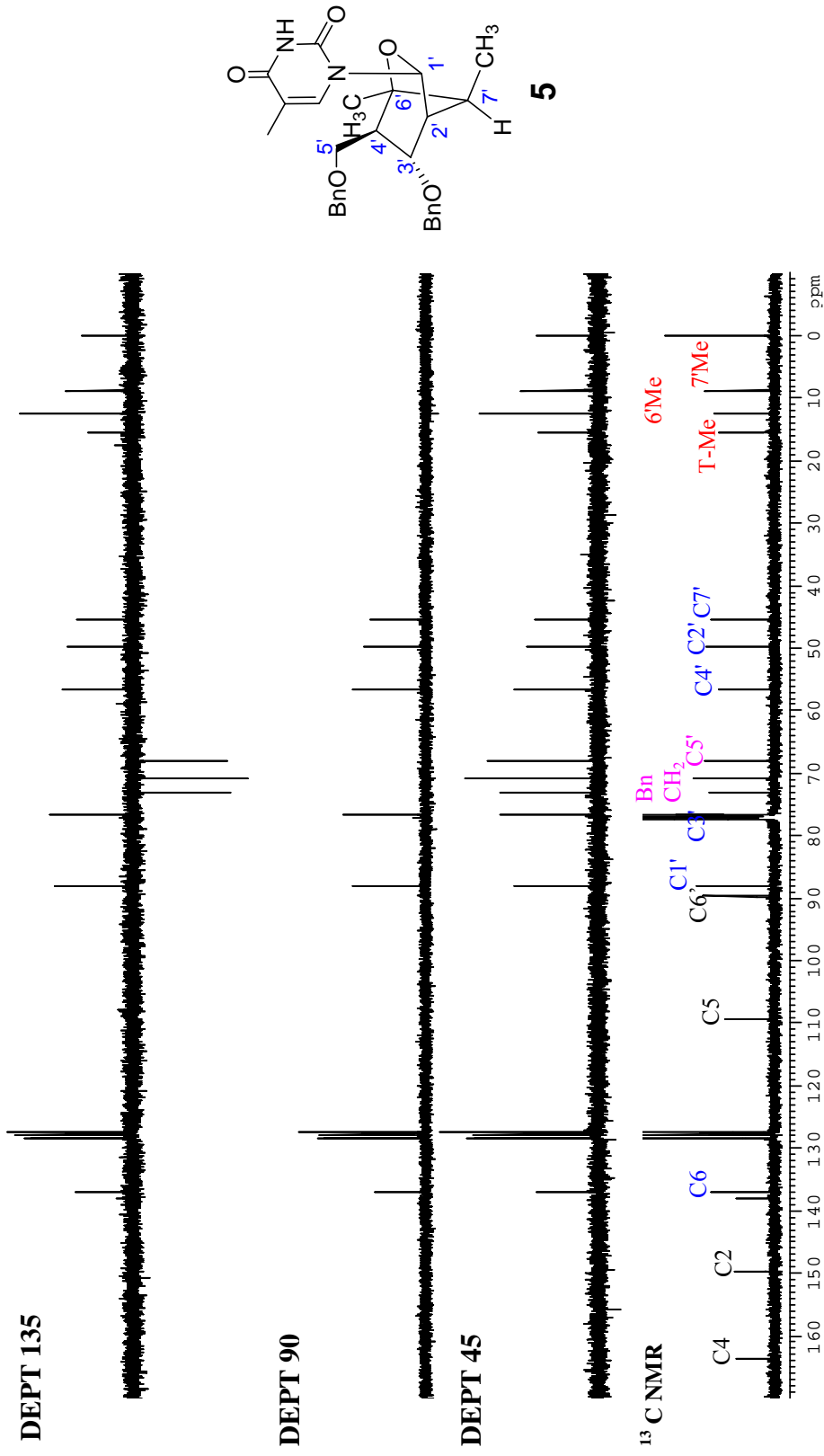


Figure S24. DEPT spectra of compound 5.

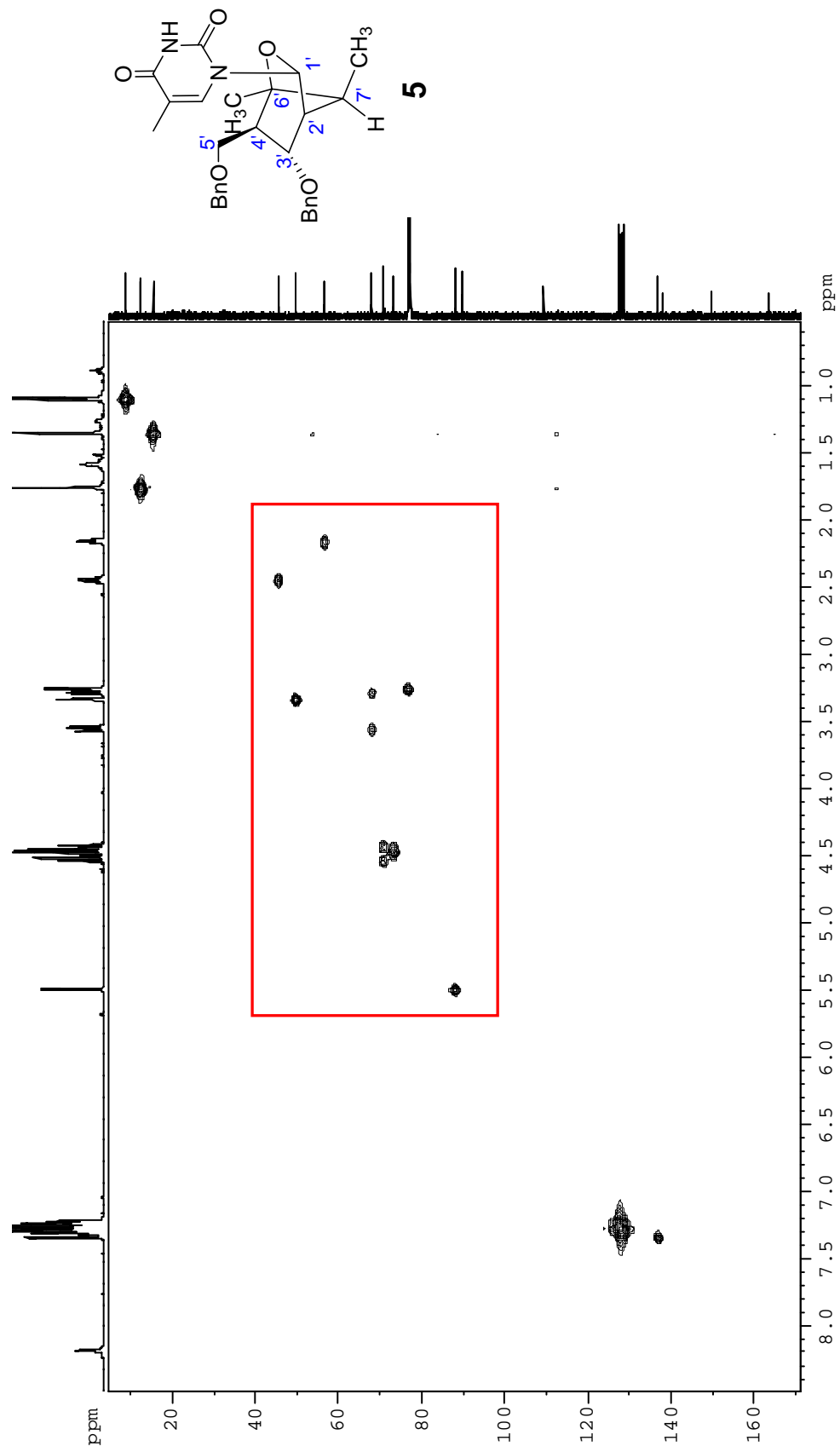


Figure S25. ^1H - ^{13}C HMQC spectra of product **5**.
The part inside the red frame was expanded in Figure s26.

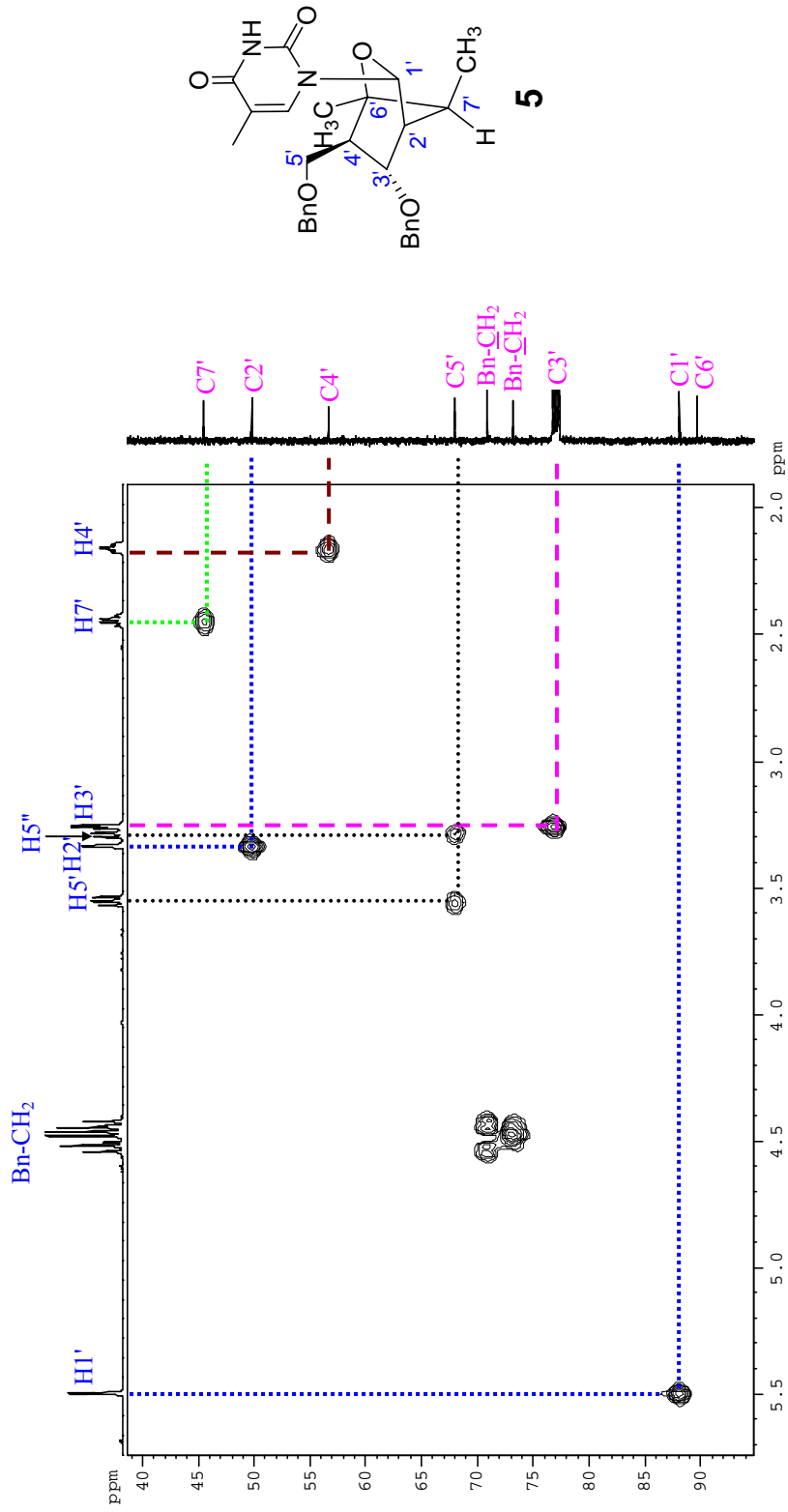


Figure S26. Expansion of ^1H - ^{13}C HMQC spectra of product 5.

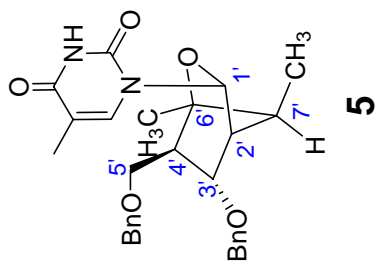
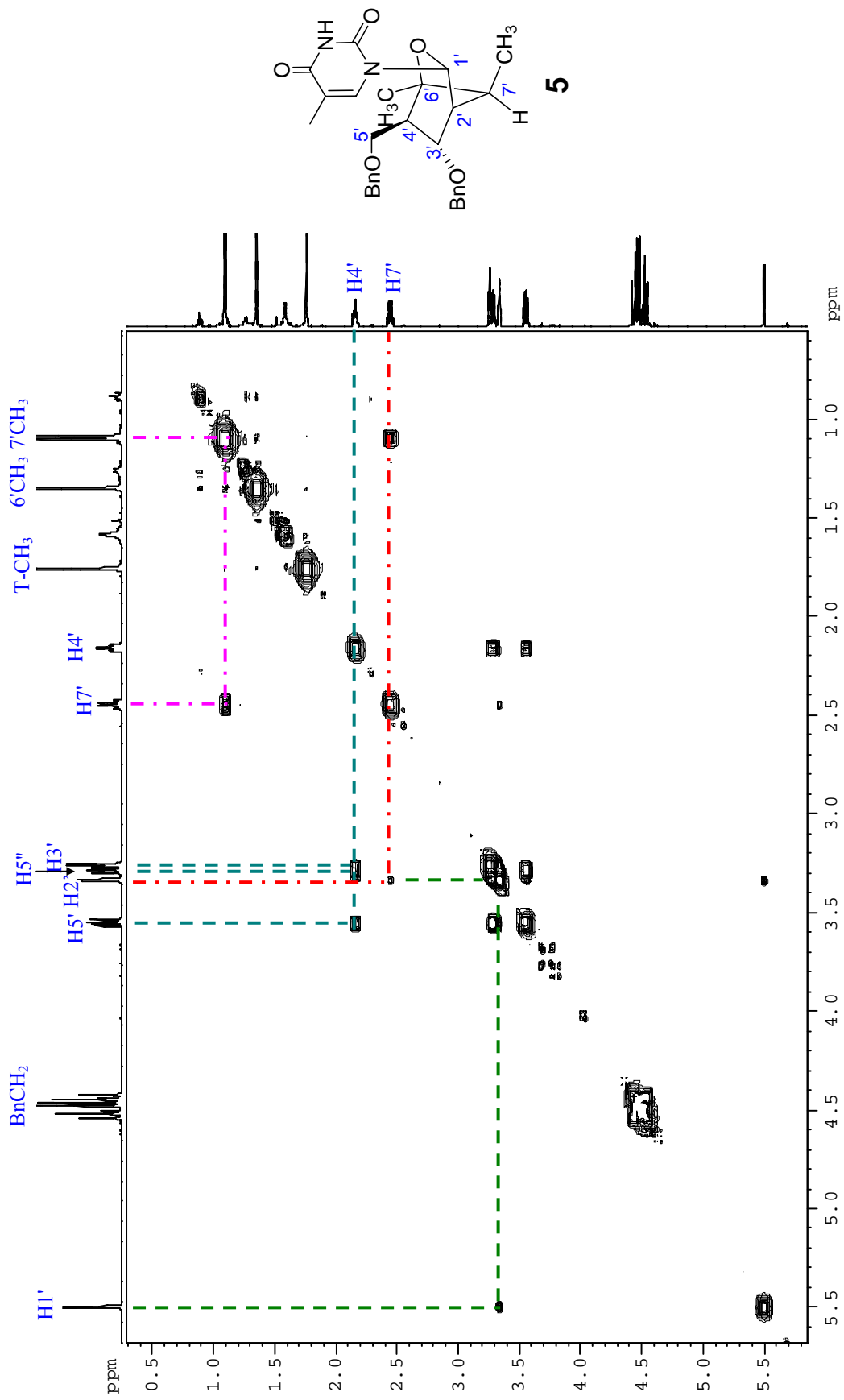


Figure S27. COSY spectra of compound 5.

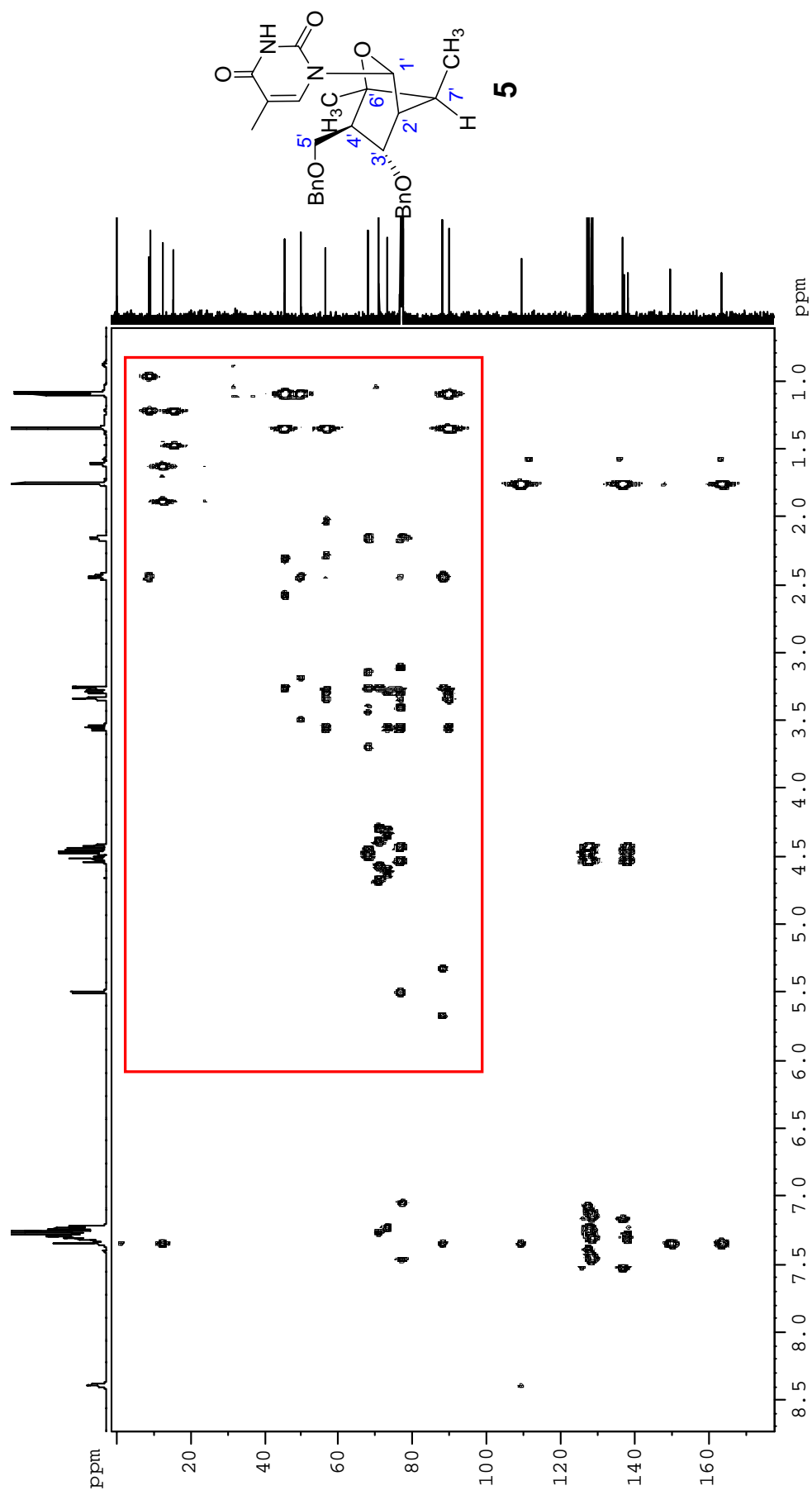


Figure S28. HMBC spectra of compound 5.
 The part inside the red frame was expanded in Figure S29.

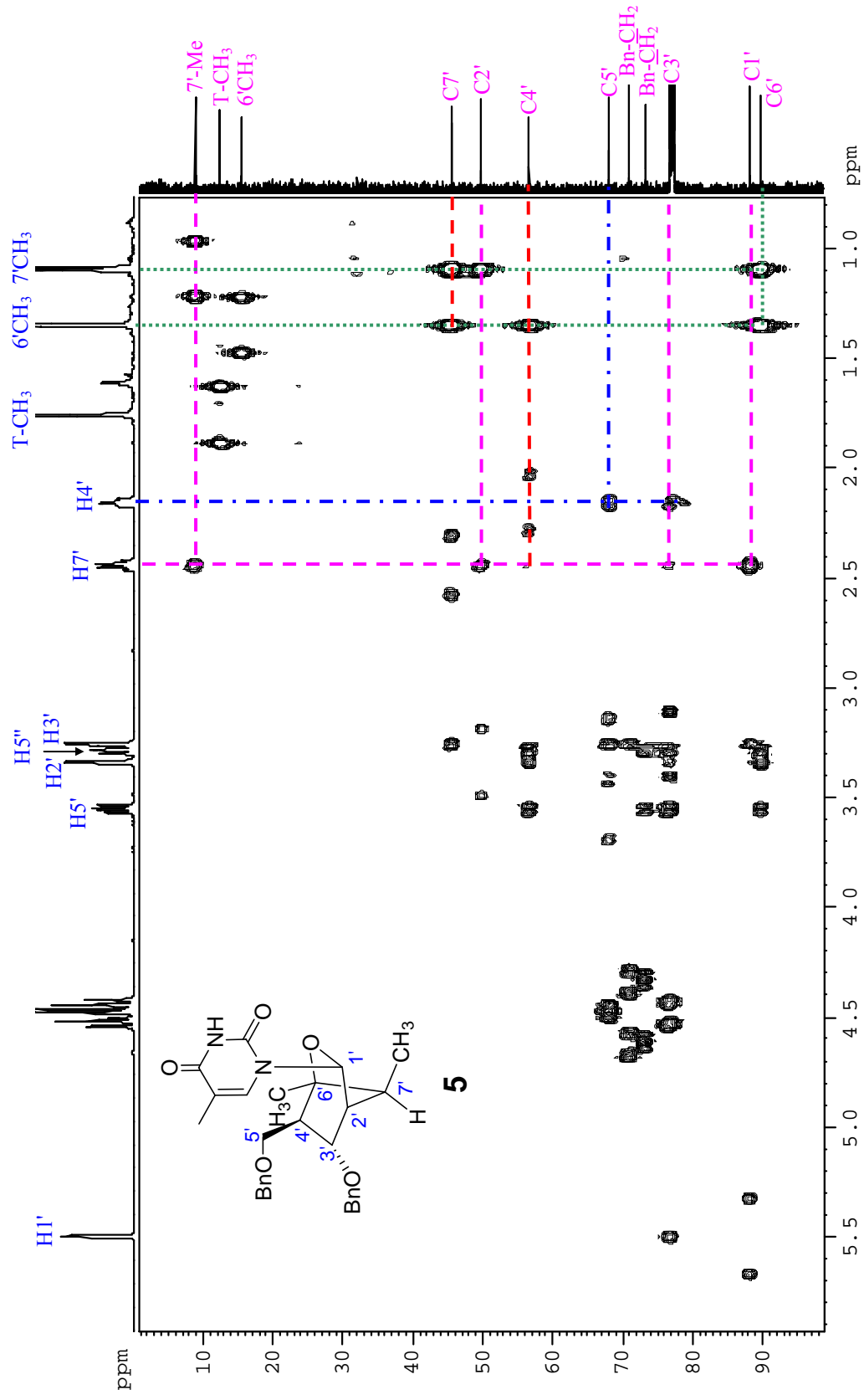


Figure S29. expansion of HMBC spectrum of compound **5**.

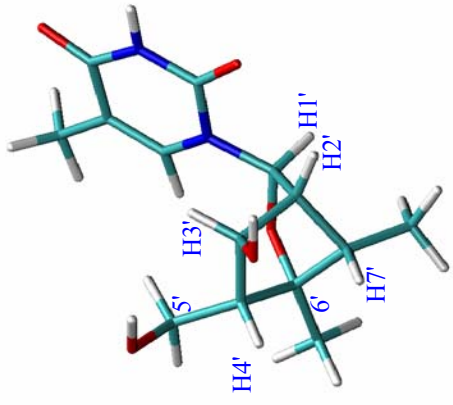
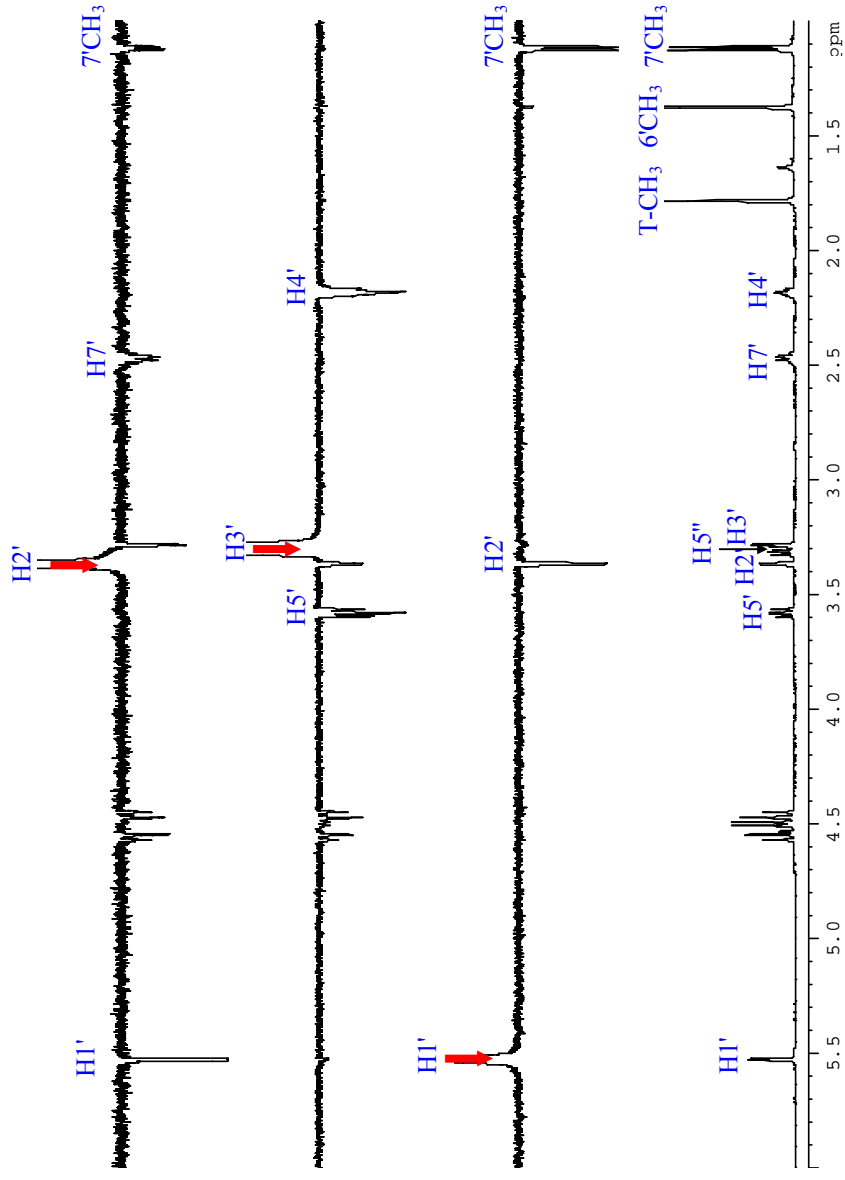
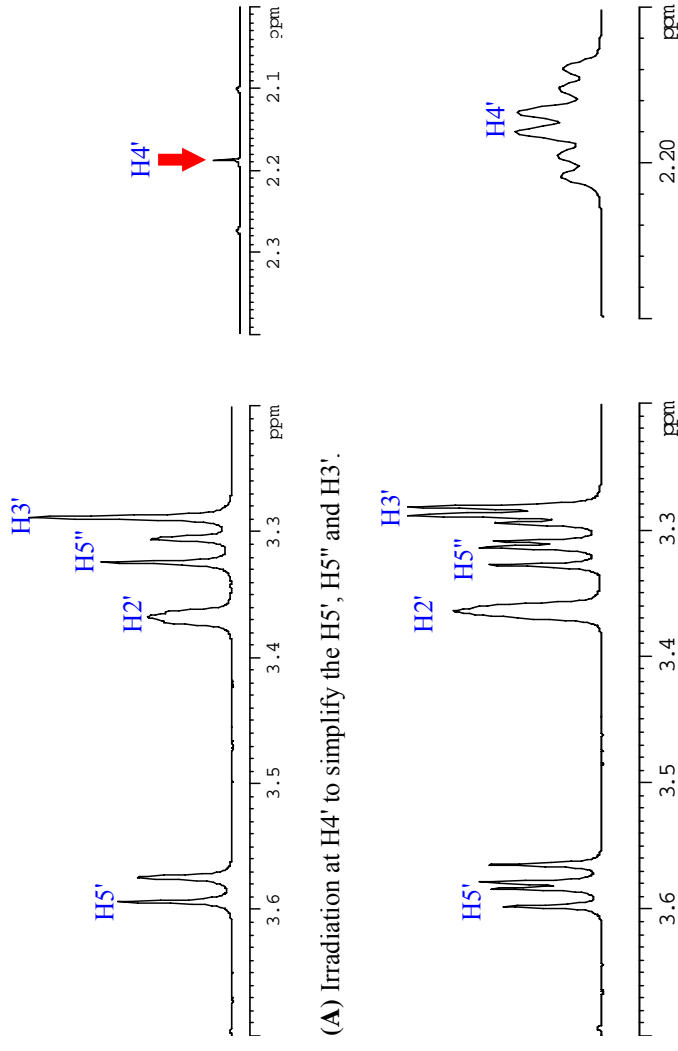


Figure S30. 1D nOe spectra of compound 5.

The model of product 5 shown on the right was obtained by ab initio geometry optimization.

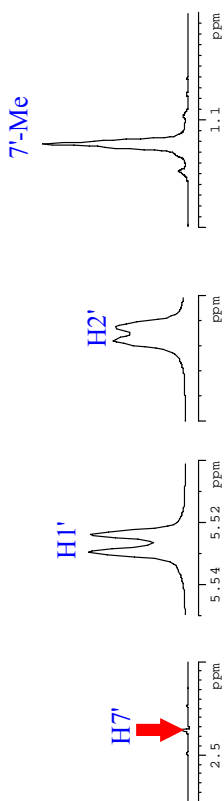
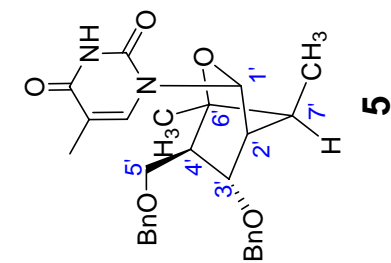
Figure S31. Homodecoupling spectra of compound 5.



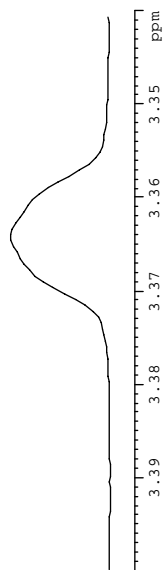
(A) Irradiation at H4' to simplify the H5', H5'' and H3'.

(B) ¹H NMR of compound 5.

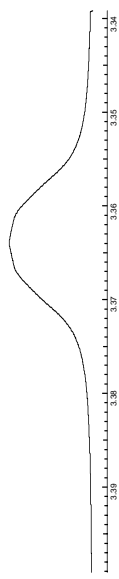
Compare (A) and (B), following coupling constants can be obtained: $J_{H4', H5'} = 6.9$ Hz, $J_{H4', H5''} = 6.9$ Hz, $J_{H4', H3'} = 3.2$ Hz, $J_{H5', H5''} = 9.5$ Hz.



(A) Irradiation at H7' to simplify the H2', 7-Me. $J_{H1', H2'} = 3.1$ Hz, $J_{H2', H7'} = 1.5$ Hz, $J_{H7', 7CH3} = 6.9$ Hz



(B) Experimental ^1H NMR spectrum of H2'



(C) Simulation of H2' with $J_{H1', H2'} = 3.1$ Hz, $J_{H2', H7'} = 1.5$, $J_{H2', H3'} = 1.3$ Hz.

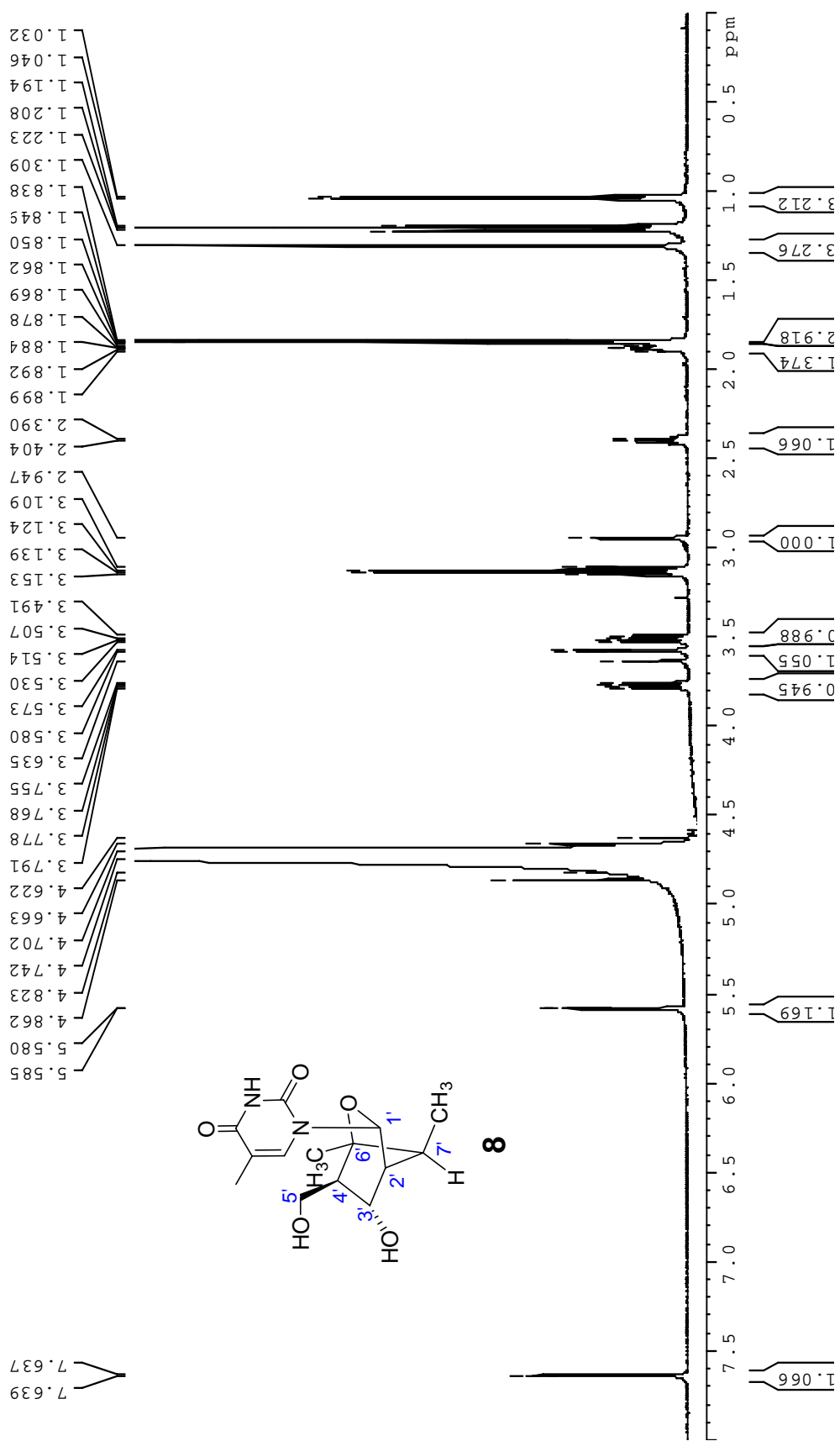


Figure S32. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 8.

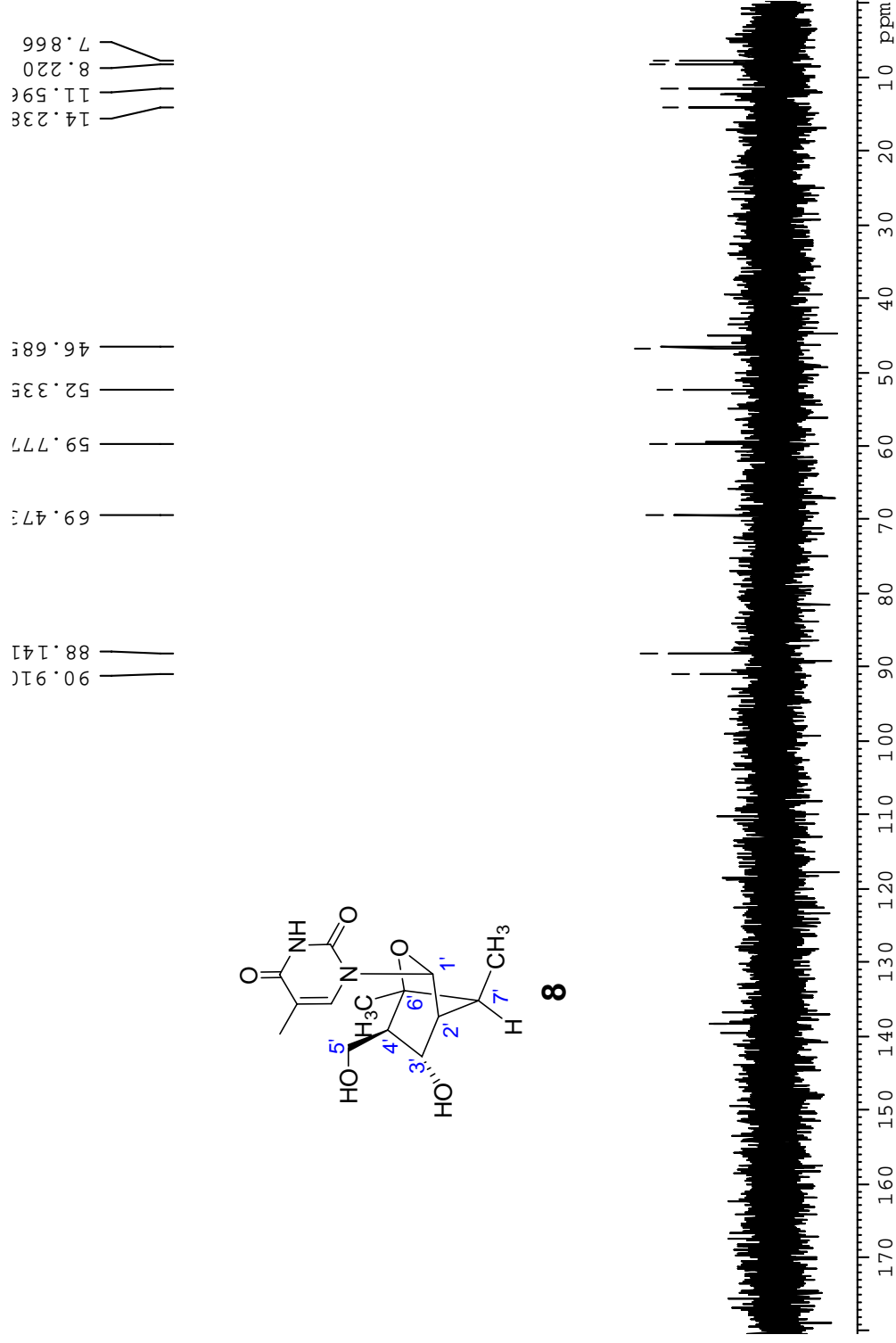
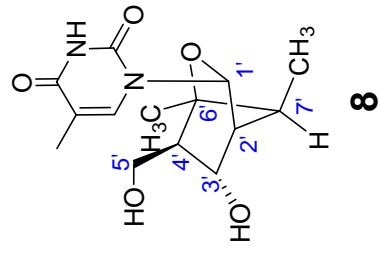


Figure S33. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound 8.

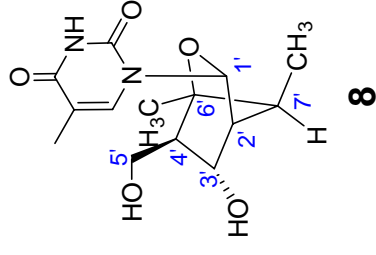
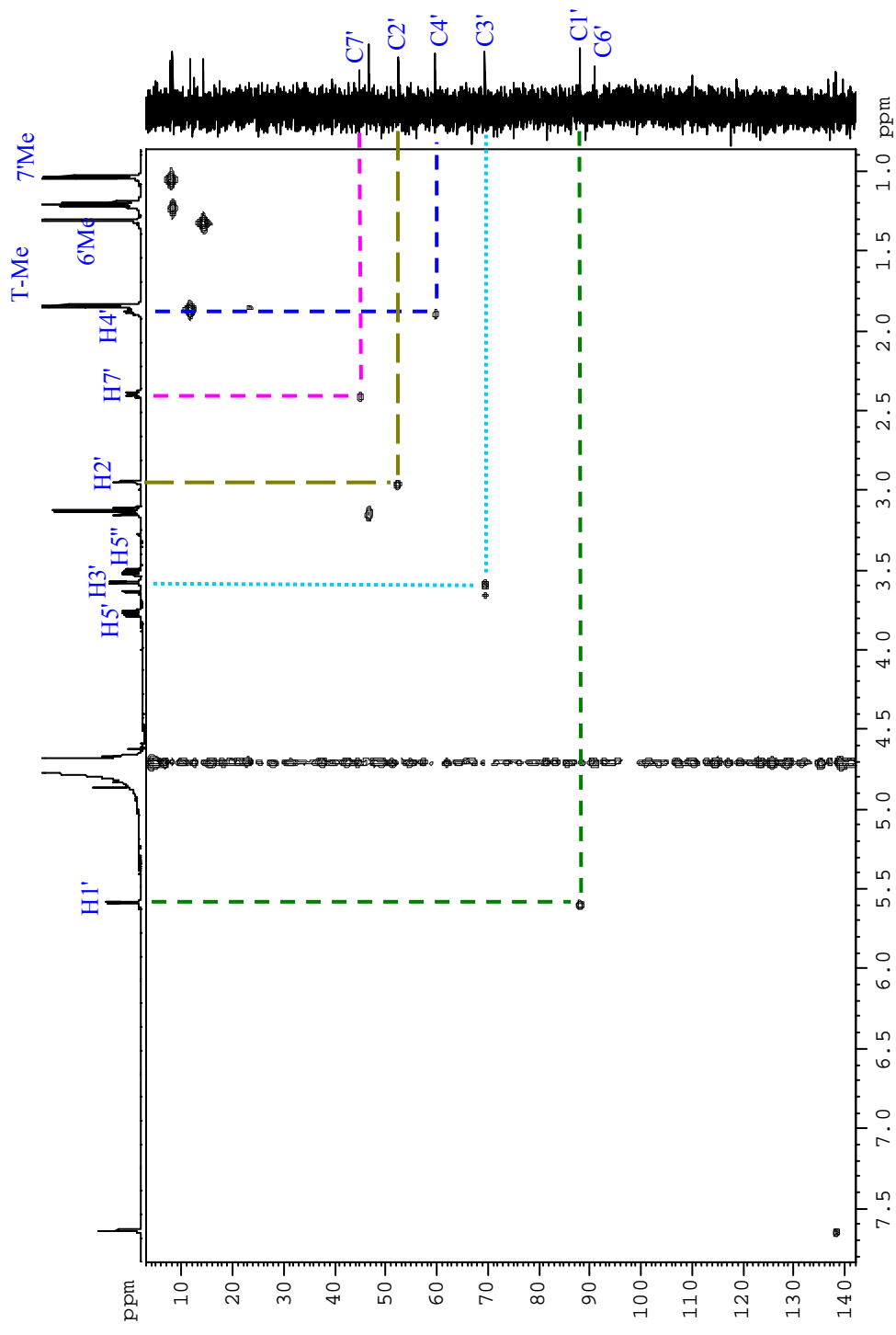
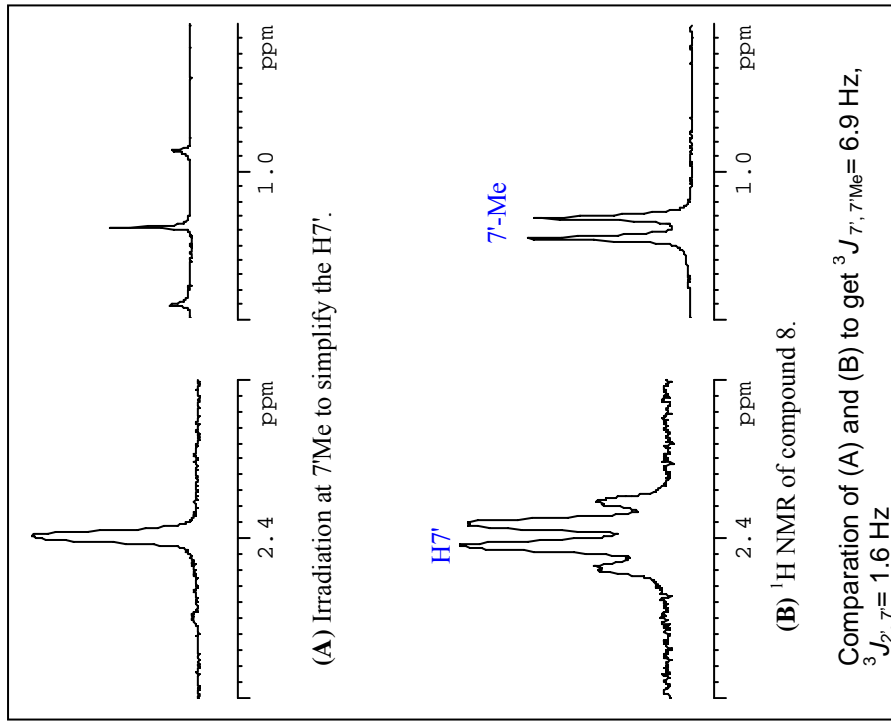
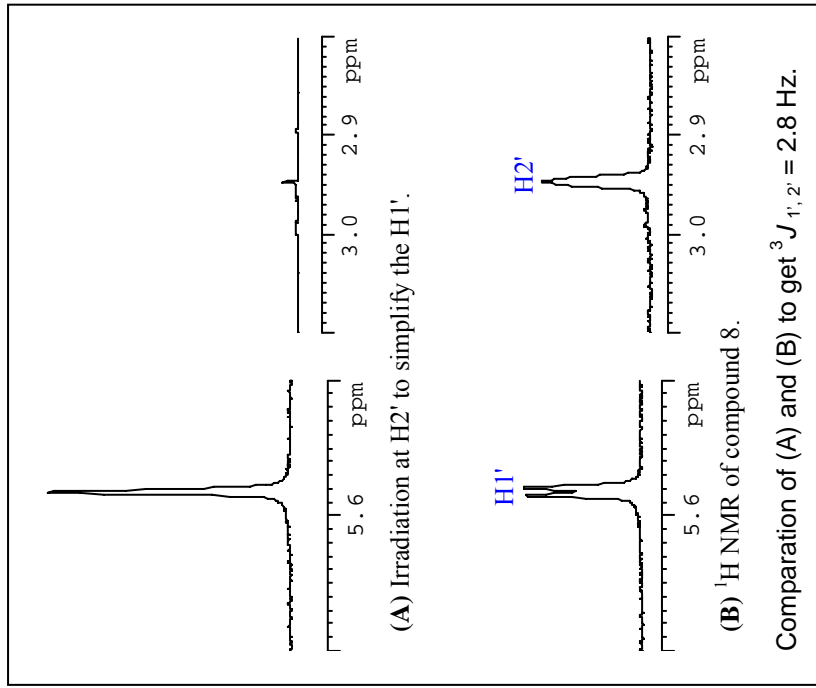


Figure S34. HMQC spectrum of compound **8**.

Figure S35. Homodecoupling spectra of compound 8.



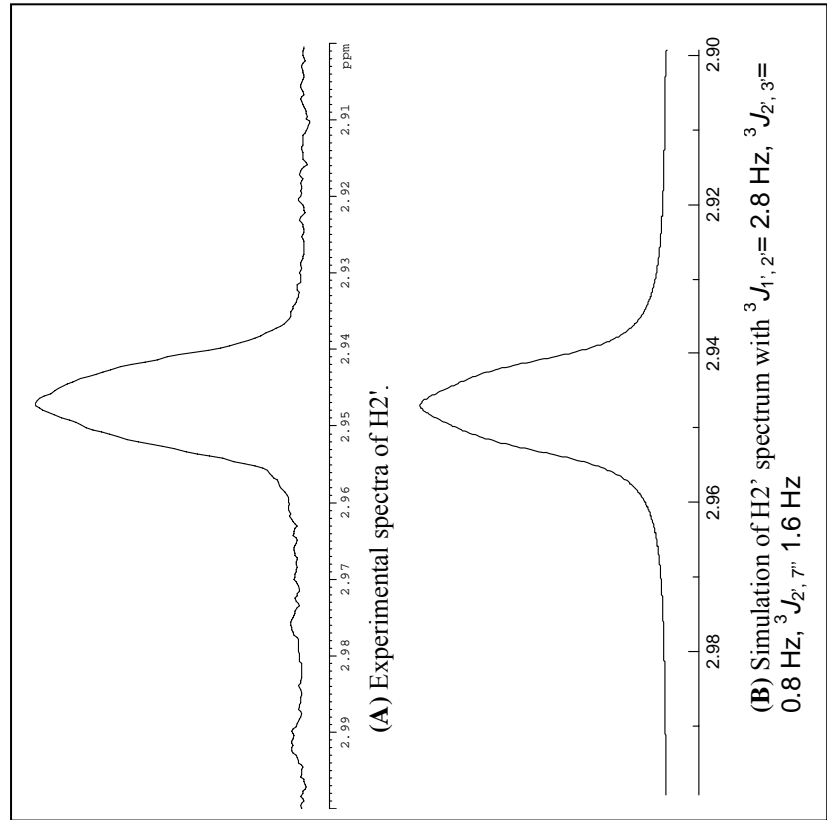
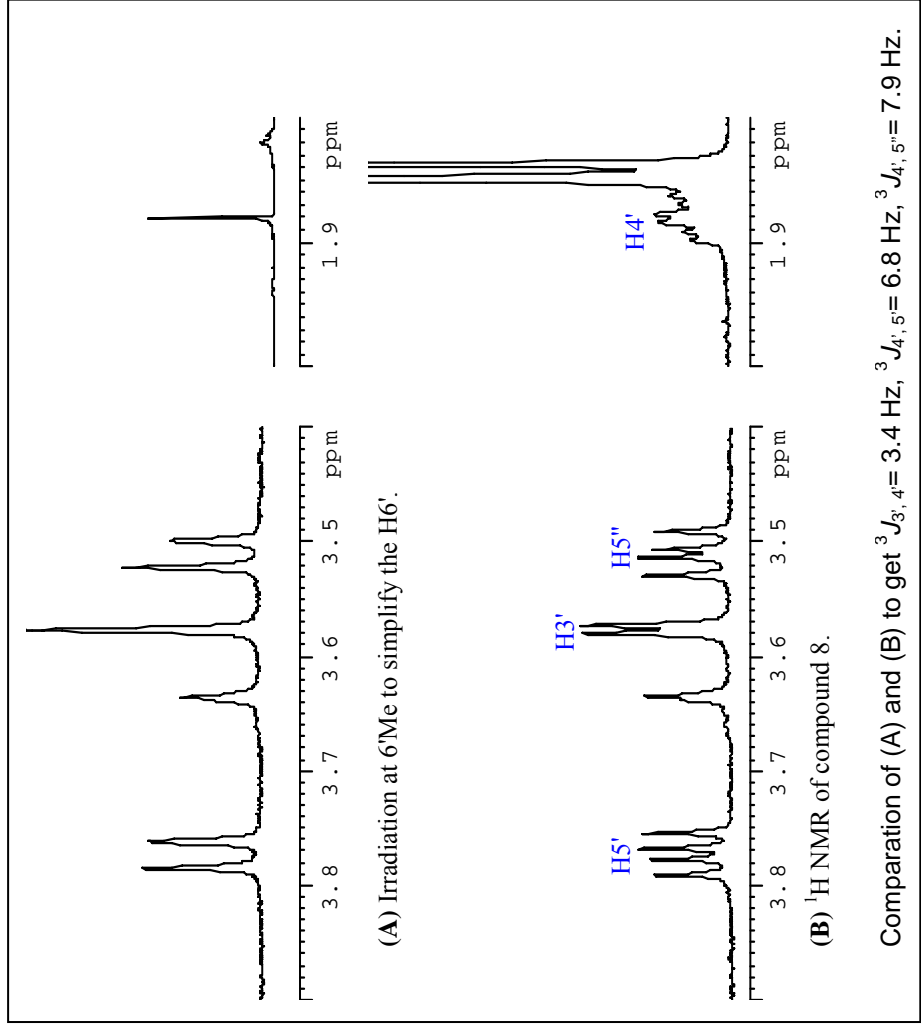
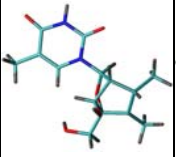
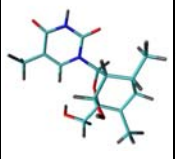
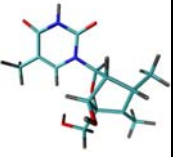
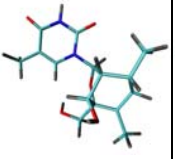
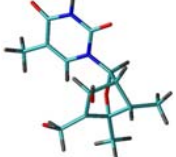
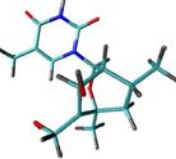
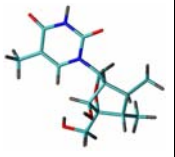
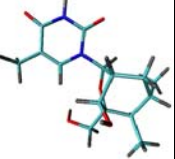
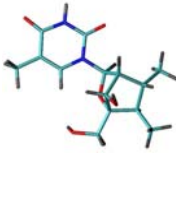
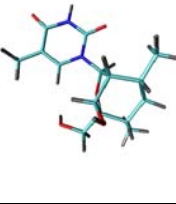
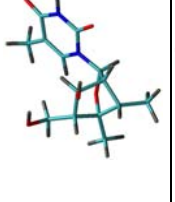
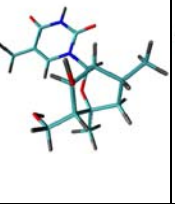
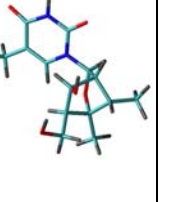
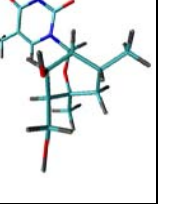


Table S1. Total ground state energies (a.u.) and relative energies^a (kcal/mol) of possible radical intermediates and products of the radical reaction of 5-membered carbocyclic-LNA-type and 6-membered carbocyclic-ENA-type thymidine nucleosides (Scheme 1).^b

Intermediates & Products	Molecular structure	Total energy (a.u.)	Relative energy (kcal/mol)	Intermediates & Products	Molecular structure	Total energy (a.u.)	Relative energy (kcal/mol)
4a		-1030.8052742	0.0	9a		-1070.139565	0.0
Transition state from 4a to 4b		-1030.8049393	0.21	Transition state from 9a to 9b		-1070.1352318	2.72
4b		-1030.8076751	-1.51	9b		-1070.1375917	1.23
Product (6)		-1031.4660989	-99.57	Product (10)		-1070.7926769	-94.73

Product (7)		-1031.4677692	-100.61	Product (II)		-1070.8024227	-100.84
Product (5)		-1031.4670787	-98.67	Possible Product(II)		-1070.7998757	-99.24
Possible Product(I)		-1031.4712652	-101.30	Possible Product(III)		-1070.7960901	-96.87

^a calculated relative to the 4a ground state energy for products (6) and (7) and relative to the 4b ground state energy for the possible products I as well as product (5)

^bThe geometry optimizations of the modified nucleosides have been carried out by GAUSSIAN98 program package^[1] at the Hartree-Fock level using 6-31G** basis set and the total energies have been obtained employing Becke 3-Parameter (Exchange), Lee, Yang and Parr (B3LYP) correlation density functional theory (DFT) and bigger 6-311+G(d,p) basis set.

Table S2. Some parameters of the *ab initio* optimized molecular structures of the radical intermediated 4a and 9a (Scheme 1).

Compound	$d(O4'-C4')/\text{\AA}$	$d(O4'-C6')/\text{\AA}$	$O4'-C4'-C6'$	$O4'-C4'-C6'-C6'$ Me	Angle between $P_{C6'}$ and $\sigma^*_{O4'-C4'}$
4a	1.444	2.379	107.14°	-80.82°	5°
9a	1.433	2.409	109.45°	-154.48°	51°

Table S3. Comparing the pentose sugar conformation of radical 4a and 9a.

	v_0	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	P	v_{\max}	χ
4a	-0.69	-34.82	53.33	-54.94	36.35	19.20	56.47	-161.81
9a	-1.32	-27.32	43.45	-44.83	29.56	19.89	46.20	-149.23

Reference:

- [1] M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, V. G. Zakrzewski, J. Montgomery, J. A., R. E. Stratmann, J. C. Burant, S. Dapprich, J. M. Millam, A. D. Daniels, K. N. Kudin, M. C. Strain, O. Farkas, J. Tomasi, V. Barone, M. Cossi, R. Cammi, B. Mennucci, C. Pomelli, C. Adamo, S. Clifford, J. Ochterski, G. Petersson, P. Y. Ayala, Q. Cui, K. Morokuma, D. K. Malick, A. D. Rabuck, K. Raghavachari, J. B. Foresman, J. Cioslowski, J. V. Ortiz, A. G. Baboul, B. B. Stefanov, G. Liu, A. Liashenko, P. Piskorz, I. Komaromi, R. Gomperts, R. L. Martin, D. J. Fox, T. Keith, M. A. Al-Laham, C. Y. Peng, A. Nanayakkara, C. Gonzalez, M. Challacombe, P. M. W. Gill, B. G. Johnson, W. Chen, M. W. Wong, J. L. Andres, M. Head-Gordon, R. E. S., J. A. Pople, *Gaussian 98 (Revision A.6)*, Gaussian, Inc, Pittsburgh PA, **1998**.