



Universiteit  
Leiden  
The Netherlands

## Potent inhibition of nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase by alkene-linked bisubstrate mimics bearing electron deficient aromatics

Gao, Y.; Haren, M.J.; Buijs, N.; Innocent, I.; Zhang, Y.; Sartini, D.; ... ; Martin, N.I.

### Citation

Gao, Y., Haren, M. J., Buijs, N., Innocent, I., Zhang, Y., Sartini, D., ... Martin, N. I. (2021). Potent inhibition of nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase by alkene-linked bisubstrate mimics bearing electron deficient aromatics. *Journal Of Medicinal Chemistry*, 64(17), 12938-12963.  
doi:10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c01094

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 license](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3216881>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

# Potent Inhibition of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase by Alkene-Linked Bisubstrate Mimics Bearing Electron Deficient Aromatics

Published as part of the Journal of Medicinal Chemistry special issue "Epigenetics 2022".

Yongzhi Gao,<sup>▽</sup> Matthijs J. van Haren,<sup>▽</sup> Ned Buijs, Paolo Innocenti, Yurui Zhang, Davide Sartini, Roberto Campagna, Monica Emanuelli, Richard B. Parsons, Willem Jaspers, Hugo Gutiérrez-de-Terán, Gerard J. P. van Westen, and Nathaniel I. Martin\*

Cite This: *J. Med. Chem.* 2021, 64, 12938–12963

Read Online

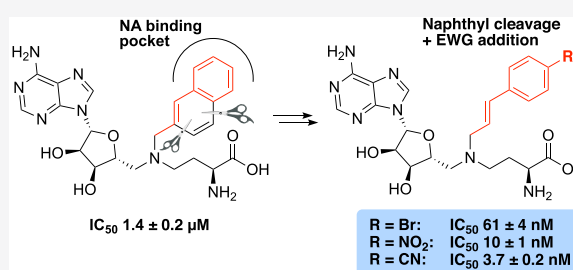
ACCESS |

Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

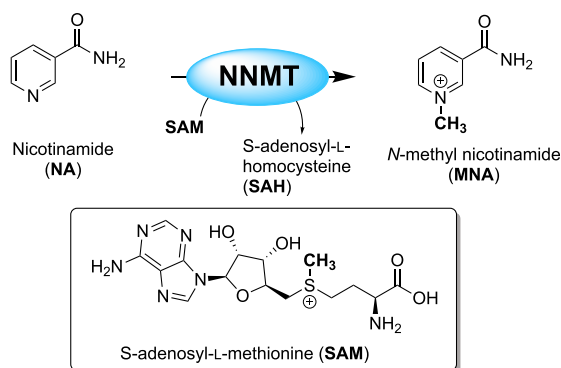
Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** Nicotinamide N-methyltransferase (NNMT) methylates nicotinamide (vitamin B3) to generate 1-methylnicotinamide (MNA). NNMT overexpression has been linked to a variety of diseases, most prominently human cancers, indicating its potential as a therapeutic target. The development of small-molecule NNMT inhibitors has gained interest in recent years, with the most potent inhibitors sharing structural features based on elements of the nicotinamide substrate and the S-adenosyl-L-methionine (SAM) cofactor. We here report the development of new bisubstrate inhibitors that include electron-deficient aromatic groups to mimic the nicotinamide moiety. In addition, a *trans*-alkene linker was found to be optimal for connecting the substrate and cofactor mimics in these inhibitors. The most potent NNMT inhibitor identified exhibits an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.7 nM, placing it among the most active NNMT inhibitors reported to date. Complementary analytical techniques, modeling studies, and cell-based assays provide insights into the binding mode, affinity, and selectivity of these inhibitors.



## INTRODUCTION

The enzyme nicotinamide N-methyltransferase (NNMT) catalyzes the methylation of nicotinamide using S-adenosyl-L-methionine (SAM) as a cofactor and produces S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine (SAH) as a byproduct (Figure 1). Since its discovery in 1952, its role was considered to be exclusively associated with cell detoxification through the metabolism of



**Figure 1.** Methylation of nicotinamide (NA) by NNMT using S-adenosyl-L-methionine (SAM) as the methyl donor, forming N-methyl nicotinamide (MNA) and S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine (SAH).

xenobiotics.<sup>1</sup> This function is carried out thanks to NNMT's broad substrate recognition that allows for the methylation of pyridines, quinolines, and other related heterocyclic metabolites, followed by their excretion.<sup>2</sup> However, the view that NNMT is primarily involved in detoxification has recently changed as a result of numerous studies implicating NNMT in a variety of other critical metabolic pathways.<sup>3,4</sup> For example, NNMT's substrate nicotinamide is the precursor of NAD<sup>+</sup>, a compound heavily involved in redox processes and energy management.<sup>5</sup> In addition, while NNMT does not play an epigenetic role per se, its influence on the SAM/SAH balance has an indirect impact on gene expression.<sup>6,7</sup> The involvement of NNMT in epigenetic reprogramming and the cell's energetic balance and detoxification pathways provides a broader appreciation of its role in the development and progression of cancer,<sup>3,6,8–12</sup> diabetes,<sup>5,13,14</sup> obesity,<sup>5,14</sup> and neurodegenerative disorders.<sup>15–18</sup>

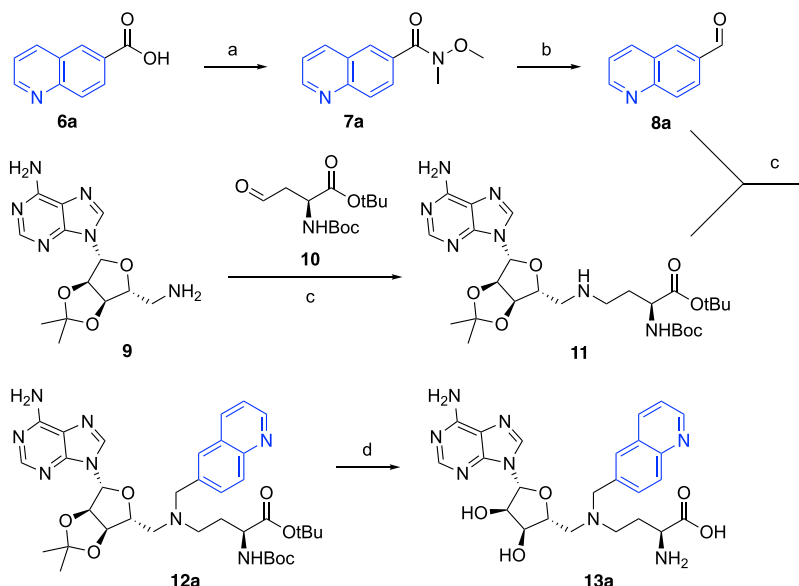
Improving our understanding of NNMT and its role in disease depends on the availability of potent, selective, and cell-active

Received: June 17, 2021

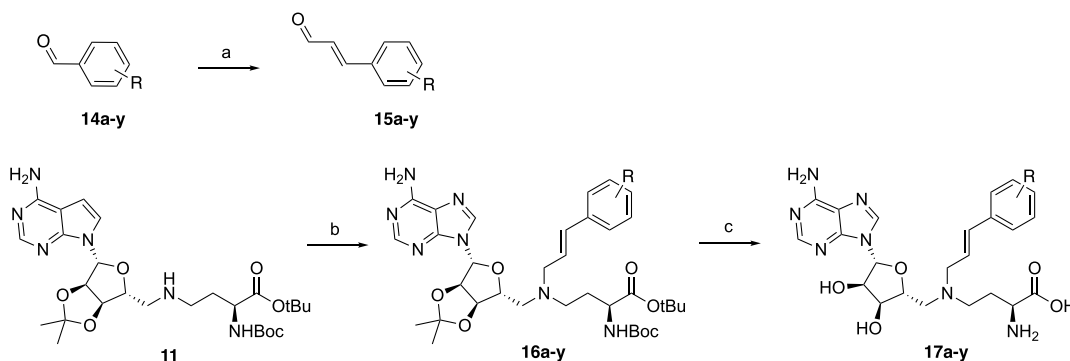
Published: August 23, 2021





Scheme 1. Representative Synthetic Scheme for the Preparation of Bicyclic Aromatic Compounds 13a–l<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Shown for the quinoline-containing compound 13a. Reagents and conditions: (a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{NHOCH}_3\cdot\text{HCl}$ , BOP,  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , rt, 2 h (88%); (b) DIBAL-H in hexanes, THF,  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ , 2 h (assumed quant.); (c)  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ , AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (47%); (d) TFA,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , rt, 2 h, (86%). The variable group for compounds 6b–l, 7b–l, 8b–l, 12b–l, and 13b–l is indicated in blue.

Scheme 2. Representative Synthetic Scheme for the Preparation of Substituted Cinnamaldehydes 15a–y and Resulting Alkenyl-Linked Aromatic Compounds 17a–y<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Reagents and conditions: (a)  $\text{PPh}_3=\text{CHCHO}$ , toluene,  $80^\circ\text{C}$ , overnight (45–77%); (b) aldehyde 15a–y,  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ , AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (43–81%); (c) TFA,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , rt, 2 h, (27–86%).

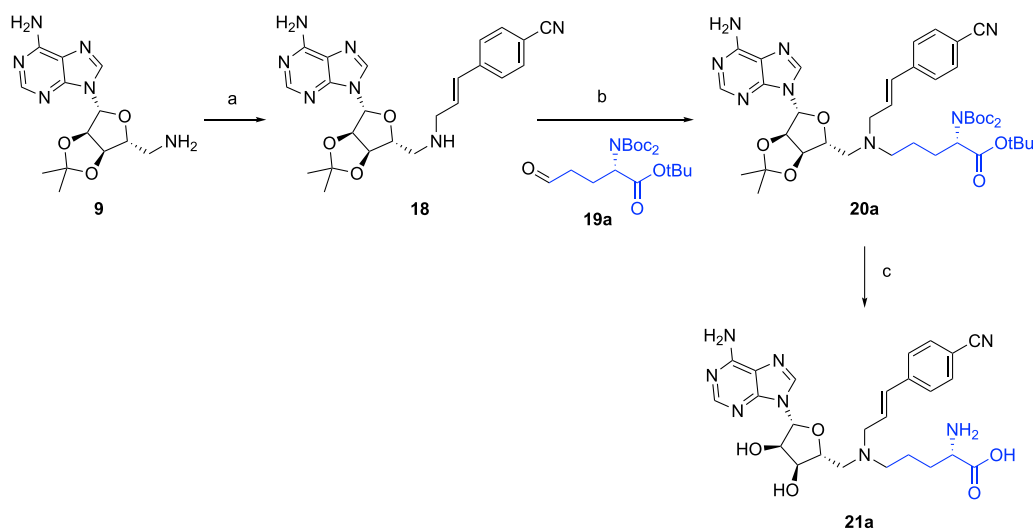
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Design.** The crystal structures reported for NNMT consistently reveal  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interactions between the tyrosine residue Y204 and either the pyridine ring of the natural nicotinamide substrate<sup>30</sup> or the aromatic group that mimics it in the bisubstrate inhibitors.<sup>25–27</sup> To capitalize on these interactions and improve the potency of our previously disclosed NNMT ligand 3,<sup>20</sup> we first undertook a systematic exploration of its naphthalene portion (Figure 3A), where a selection of bicyclic (hetero)aromatics was incorporated. In addition, prompted by the desire for an approach that would allow for the introduction of a wider range of nicotinamide mimics with different shapes and electronic features, a novel styrene-based scaffold was devised. This scaffold-hopping approach, which was based on a naphthalene truncation strategy (Figure 3A), presents two key advantages: (i) it allows for the expeditious synthesis of a diverse library of NNMT inhibitors starting from readily available building blocks and (ii) it provides insights into a novel alkenyl linker connecting the SAM-like portion and the

nicotinamide mimic moiety. The latter feature is relevant because the resulting ligands complement the published bisubstrate inhibitors (Figure 2), which are generally linked by alkyl or alkynyl spacers.<sup>25–27</sup> In addition, a selection of compounds were designed to assess the importance of both the amino acid and adenosine moieties for NNMT active-site binding.

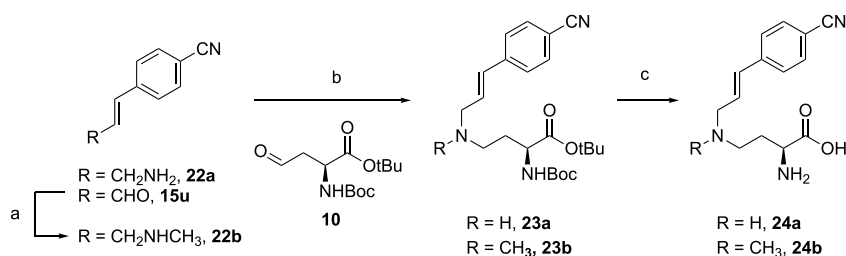
**Synthesis.** The synthesis of the NNMT inhibitors pursued here was based on a convenient modular strategy that provided access to a wide range of chemically different ligands. Starting from the known adenosine amine building block 9, all bisubstrate analogues were obtained via a sequential double-reductive amination process, followed by global deprotection (Figure 3B). The required bicyclic (hetero)aromatic aldehydes 8a–l used in the reductive amination steps were either commercially available or prepared through the formation of the Weinreb amide and a subsequent DIBAL-H reduction (Scheme 1). Phenylpropenaldehydes 15a–y were either commercially available or prepared through a Wittig reaction

**Scheme 3. Representative Synthetic Scheme for the Preparation of 4-Cyano-phenylpropenyl Compounds with Different Substitutions of the Amino Acid Side Chain<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Shown for compound **21a** bearing an extended linker to the amino acid moiety. Reagents and conditions are as follows: (a) aldehyde **15u**, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (81%); (b) aldehyde **19a**, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (81%); (c) TFA, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, rt, 2 h, (86%). The variable group in compounds **19b–k**, **20b–k**, and **21b–k** is indicated in blue.

**Scheme 4. Synthetic Scheme for the Preparation of 4-Cyano-phenylpropenyl Compounds **24a** and **24b** Lacking the Adenosine Unit<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Reagents and conditions are as follows: (a) methylamine in MeOH (33% w/w), NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (42%); (b) aldehyde **22**, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, DCE, rt, overnight (48–77%); (c) TFA, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, rt, 2 h, (75–87%).

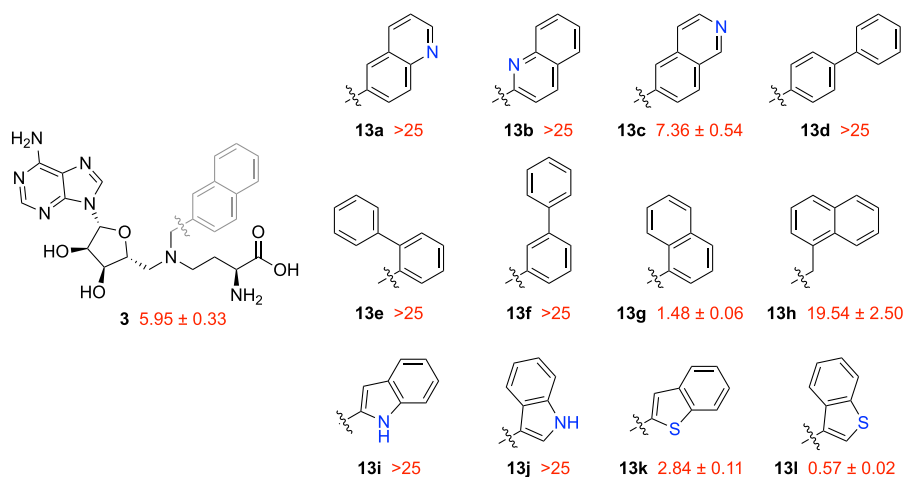
that coupled the corresponding benzaldehydes to (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetaldehyde, as shown in [Scheme 2](#). The aldehydes were subsequently coupled to compound **11** (which was prepared by the reductive amination of the adenosine amine building block **9** with the appropriate *L*-Asp-derived aldehyde building block **10**). These reductive aminations were found to proceed cleanly using sodium triacetoxyborohydride and acetic acid, after which the final compounds were obtained by the global deprotection of the acid-labile protecting groups using TFA/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; the isopropylidene group cleavage was facilitated by the addition of water ([Schemes 1](#) and [2](#)).

To investigate different substitutions of the amino acid moiety, building block **18** containing the *para*-cyano-substituted phenylpropenyl side chain was prepared through coupling of 4-cyano-phenylpropenaldehyde **15u** to the adenosine amine starting material **9** ([Scheme 3](#)). A variety of aldehydes were then coupled to probe the amino acid pocket, as exemplified for compound **21a** in which the amino acid linker was extended with an extra carbon. Compounds **24a** and **24b** lacking the adenosine unit were also synthesized in a similar fashion through the coupling of amino acid aldehyde **10** to either 4-cyano-phenylpropenylamine **22a** or its methylated analogue **22b** ([Scheme 4](#)). The crude products were purified by preparative

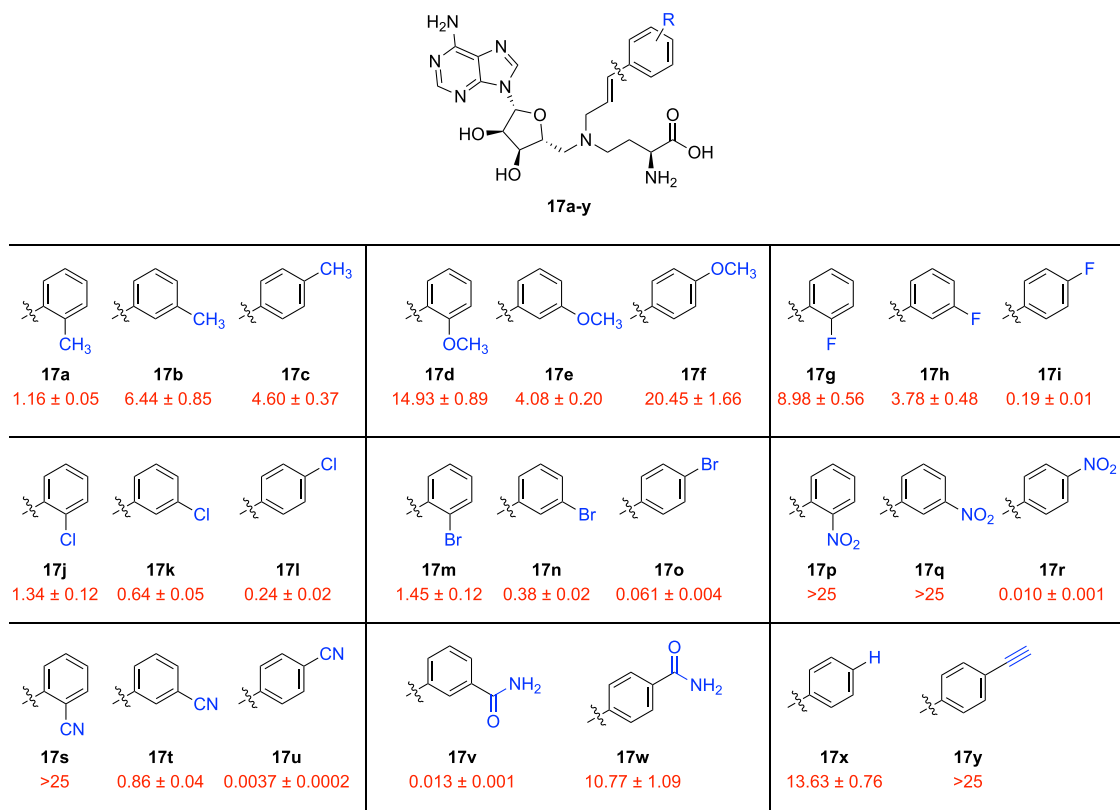
high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) to yield the desired bisubstrate analogues.

**Inhibition Studies.** All bisubstrate analogues prepared were tested for NNMT inhibitory activity using a method recently developed in our group.<sup>2</sup> This assay employs hydrophilic liquid interaction chromatography (HILIC) coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) to rapidly and efficiently assess NNMT inhibition through the direct analysis of the formation of MNA. For each compound, NNMT inhibition was initially screened at a fixed inhibitor concentration of 25 μM. In cases where at least 50% inhibition was detected at this concentration, full inhibition curves were measured in triplicate to determine the corresponding half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) values. As reference compounds, we included our previously described NNMT inhibitor **3** and the recently described NNMT inhibitor **5**. The structures of these reference compounds are provided in [Figure 2](#), and the IC<sub>50</sub> values obtained in our assay were found to be in line with published values.<sup>20,27</sup>

**Structure–Activity Relationships (SAR): β-Naphthalene Modification.** As previously mentioned, we aimed to improve the potency of our previously reported inhibitor **3** through further exploitation of the π–π stacking interactions between Y204 and the ligand's nicotinamide-mimicking motif. To this end, a small library of compounds was made in which the



**Figure 4.** Structure–activity relationship (SAR) studies of bisubstrate NNMT inhibitors 13a–l carrying bicyclic (hetero)aromatic side chains to replace the naphthalene group of compound 3.  $IC_{50}$  values ( $\mu$ M) and s.e.m. values are shown in red.

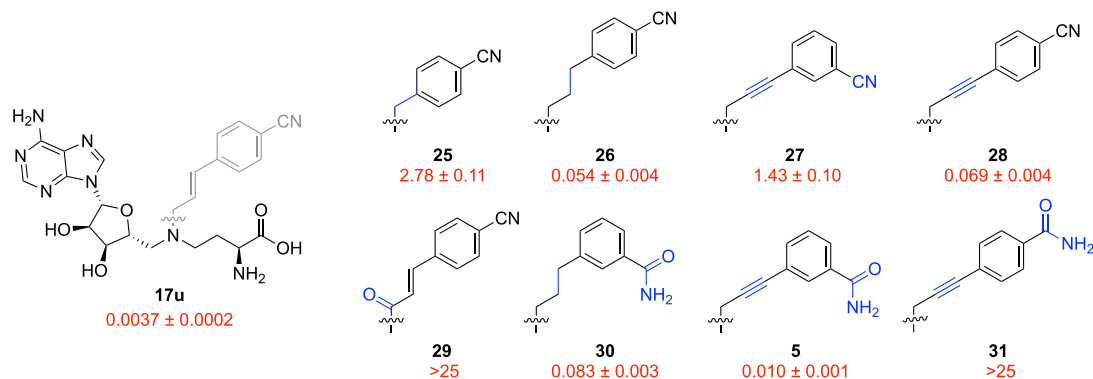


**Figure 5.** SAR studies of bisubstrate NNMT inhibitors 17a–y carrying alkenyl-linked substituted aromatics.  $IC_{50}$  values ( $\mu$ M) and s.e.m. values are shown in red, and the substitutions are highlighted in blue.

naphthalene moiety of compound 3 was replaced with other (hetero)aromatic groups (compounds 13a–l, Figure 4). The introduction of electron-poor quinolines, which could potentially complement Y204 in a productive  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interaction, was met with poor results because the  $IC_{50}$  values of compounds 13a and 13b were above the 25  $\mu$ M threshold, with only compound 13c showing moderate inhibition ( $IC_{50} = 7.36$   $\mu$ M). Although the incorporation of  $\alpha$ -naphthalene led to good inhibition (13g,  $IC_{50} = 1.48$   $\mu$ M), the addition of an extra carbon to the linker portion abrogated it (13h,  $IC_{50} = 19.54$   $\mu$ M), and switching to biphenyl resulted in a considerable drop in potency (13d–f,  $IC_{50} > 25$   $\mu$ M). A similar trend was observed

with the introduction of an indole moiety, with inhibitors 13i and 13j failing to display  $IC_{50}$  values below 25  $\mu$ M. Improved potency was achieved when a benzothiophene ring was incorporated (13k and 13l), particularly when the branching point was at the C-3 position. Notable in this regard is compound 13l, which was found to inhibit NNMT with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 0.57  $\mu$ M (Figure 4).

**Scaffold Hopping to Styrene Inhibitors.** In light of the only moderate level of success obtained by introducing other bicyclic (hetero)aromatic groups, we next shifted our focus to a different approach. Specifically, we applied a scaffold-hopping and truncation strategy to compound 3 in which the



**Figure 6.** SAR studies of bisubstrate NNMT inhibitors **5** and **25–31** carrying different linkers.  $IC_{50}$  values ( $\mu M$ ) and s.e.m. values are shown in red. Changes introduced relative to the lead inhibitor **17u** are indicated in blue.

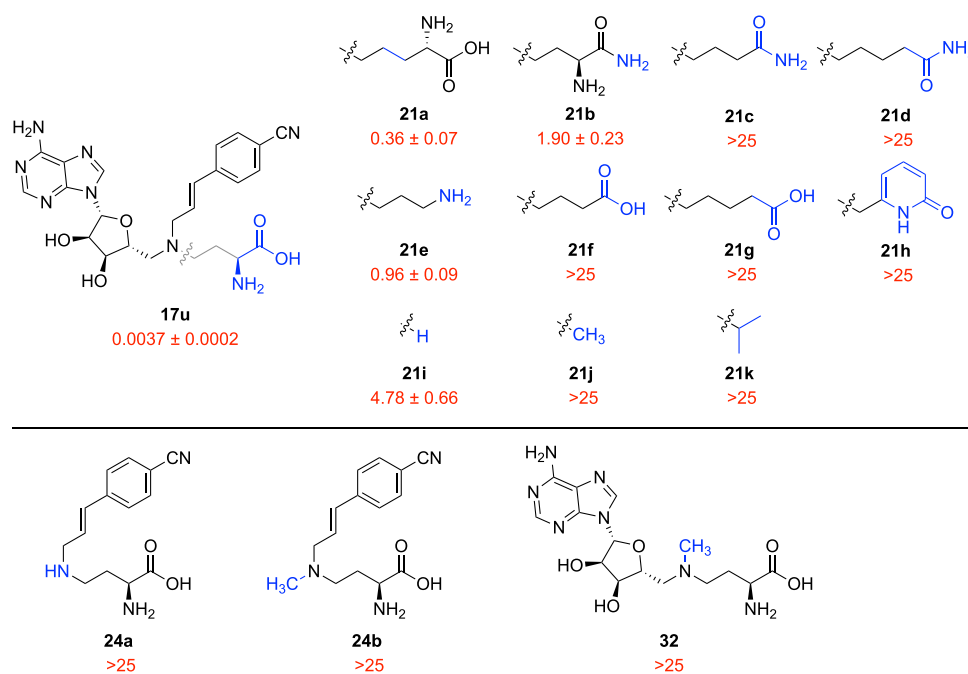
naphthalene moiety was simplified to styrene derivatives **17a–y** (Figure 3A). Notably, this structural alteration and accompanying synthetic route, along with the wide availability of substituted benzaldehydes, allowed for ready access to a wide range of novel bisubstrate analogues (Figure 5).

The various thus-prepared styrene analogues (**17a–y**) contained different electron-donating and electron-withdrawing substituents at the *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-positions and were evaluated for their *in vitro* activity against NNMT. The *ortho*-methyl compound **17a** ( $IC_{50} = 1.16 \mu M$ ) showed a better activity than the corresponding *meta*- (**17b**,  $IC_{50} = 4.60 \mu M$ ) and *para*-analogues (**17c**,  $IC_{50} = 6.44 \mu M$ ). Methoxy-substituted compounds **17d–f** all showed somewhat lower potencies ( $IC_{50} \geq 4 \mu M$ ). A clear improvement was observed when electron-withdrawing substituents were introduced on the styrene ring. In addition, the orientation of the electron-withdrawing group was directly correlated to the activity, with the potency of the compounds increasing from *ortho*- to *meta*- to *para*-substitution. In the case of fluorinated ligands **17g–i**, the activity increased from an  $IC_{50}$  value of  $8.98 \mu M$  for *ortho*-F to that of  $3.78 \mu M$  for *meta*-F, and the most potent activity was observed for the *para*-F-substituted compound, which displayed an  $IC_{50}$  value of  $0.19 \mu M$ . The introduction of a chlorine atom in the same styrene scaffold resulted in a similar trend in NNMT inhibitory activity. In this instance, the  $IC_{50}$  values for the *ortho*-Cl and *meta*-Cl compounds were  $1.34 \mu M$  and  $0.64 \mu M$ , respectively (**17j** and **17k**, Figure 5), while the *para*-analogue **17l** ( $IC_{50} = 0.24 \mu M$ ) was again the most active. Switching chlorine for bromine did not cause any major change in activity for the *ortho*-Br and *meta*-Br analogues (**17m** and **17n**,  $IC_{50} = 1.45$  and  $0.38 \mu M$ , respectively) but positively impacted NNMT inhibition in the case of the *para*-Br compound **17o**, which displayed a nanomolar activity ( $IC_{50} = 0.061 \mu M$ , Figure 5). Even more striking was the case of nitro-substituted compounds **17p–r**. While the *para*-nitro-substituted analogue was found to be a highly potent inhibitor (**17r**,  $IC_{50} = 0.010 \mu M$ ), both the *ortho*-nitro and *meta*-nitro compounds failed to show any appreciable activity (**17p** and **17q**,  $IC_{50} > 25 \mu M$ ). Finally, the introduction of a nitrile functionality on the styrene core caused yet further improvements in the potency, especially when situated at the *para*-position. While the *ortho*-cyano analogue **17s** did not show inhibition at  $25 \mu M$ , the *meta*-cyano analogue **17t** displayed good inhibition with an  $IC_{50}$  of  $0.86 \mu M$ . There was another leap in activity for the *para*-cyano compound **17u**, which exhibited the most potent inhibition of all compounds prepared in the present study with a single-digit nanomolar  $IC_{50}$  value ( $IC_{50} = 3.7 \text{ nM}$ ).

We next assessed the potential for combining structural features of these new NNMT inhibitors with known potent inhibitors **4** and **5** (Figure 2). In doing so, we generated two styrene-based compounds inspired by **17u** in which the nitrile functionality was replaced by a *meta*- or *para*-substituted primary amide (**17v** and **17w**, respectively). Notably, the *para*-amide showed a marked decrease in potency ( $IC_{50} = 10.77 \mu M$ ), while the *meta*-amide proved to be an active NNMT inhibitor ( $IC_{50} = 0.013 \mu M$ ). The behavior of these two analogues highlighted an interesting trend. Whereas for the cyano substituent the *para*-arrangement is superior to the *meta*-one, for amides the contrary holds true. Interestingly, the unsubstituted compound **17x** exhibited only a very modest potency ( $IC_{50} = 13.63 \mu M$ ). Finally, it is worth noting that the *para*-alkynyl-substituted compound **17y**, where the nitrile group of **17u** was replaced by an acetylene group, was completely inactive with an  $IC_{50} > 25 \mu M$ . This result clearly indicates a specific role for the nitrile functionality in facilitating productive binding interactions between the inhibitor and the NNMT active site.

From the data presented above, it can be inferred that a strongly electron-rich styrene moiety is not beneficial for NNMT inhibition. Also, it is clear that electron-withdrawing substituents like nitro or cyano are most effective when located at the *para*-position on the aromatic ring. The origin of these trends is likely a combination of structural complementarity and electronics. For example, the geometric constraints of the binding pocket could be favoring the *para*-substitution pattern, while a particularly effective  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking between NNMT's tyrosine residue Y204 and the electron-poor styrene of compounds **17o**, **17r**, and **17u** might lie behind these ligands' potency.

**Linker Modifications.** After establishing compound **17u** as our lead inhibitor, we turned our attention to the role of the linker bridging the SAM-derived motif and the nicotinamide-mimicking moiety. Our own work in the field had already highlighted the importance of the correct spacing for achieving potent NNMT inhibition.<sup>20</sup> Moreover, reports by other groups have reinforced the notion that a carefully judged linker, in terms of both length and rigidity, is required for potency (see compounds **2**, **4**, and **5**, Figure 2).<sup>25–27</sup> To compare our own alkenyl linker with the alternatives devised by others, a series of analogues of inhibitor **17u** were designed, featuring a truncated linker (**25**), a fully saturated linker (**26**), and a propargylic linker (**27** and **28**, Figure 6). Additionally, compound **29** was prepared to assess the impact of replacing the core amine functionality with an amide linkage.



**Figure 7.** SAR studies of bisubstrate NNMT inhibitors **21a–k** bearing different amino acid substitutions and compounds **24a**, **24b**, and **32** lacking either the adenosine unit or the nicotinamide-mimicking aromatic side chain.  $IC_{50}$  values ( $\mu$ M) and s.e.m. values are shown in red. Changes introduced relative to the lead inhibitor **17u** are indicated in blue.

Both the truncated analogue **25** and the amide-linked compound **29** displayed a clear drop in activity against NNMT ( $IC_{50} = 2.78$  and  $>25$   $\mu$ M, respectively). When the C=C double bond of inhibitor **17u** was reduced to a saturated three-carbon linker, the  $IC_{50}$  value increased more than 10-fold (**26**,  $IC_{50} = 0.054$   $\mu$ M); however, the resulting compound still showed high potency. A similar outcome was observed when a propargyl spacer was introduced (**28**,  $IC_{50} = 0.069$   $\mu$ M).

In recently reported studies involving propargyl-linked bisubstrate inhibitors of NNMT, the benzamide fragment featured prominently as the favored nicotinamide mimic.<sup>25–27</sup> Of note in this regard is the importance of the position of the amide group on the aromatic ring, with the *para*-substituted amide (**31**) displaying a clear lack of potency ( $IC_{50} > 25$   $\mu$ M) relative to the *meta*-compound (**5**<sup>27</sup>), which was measured to have an  $IC_{50}$  value of  $0.010$   $\mu$ M in our assay. Notably, a similar effect was also observed for the alkenyl-linked amides **17v** and **17w** reported in our present study (Figure 5), with the *meta*-substituted analogue displaying a nearly 1000-fold increase in NNMT inhibition. Also of note was the observation that this trend is reversed for the corresponding propargyl-linked *meta*- and *para*-cyano analogues; in this case the *meta* isomer **27** was a much weaker inhibitor ( $IC_{50} = 1.43$   $\mu$ M) than the *para*-isomer **28** ( $IC_{50} = 0.069$   $\mu$ M, Figure 6). Finally, as also observed for the fully reduced *para*-cyano analogue **26**, replacing the unsaturated linker in the potent literature inhibitor **5** with a fully saturated alkyl linker led to compound **30**, which exhibited a reduced activity but retained a nanomolar inhibition ( $IC_{50} = 0.083$   $\mu$ M).

The exploration of different linkers in conjunction with optimized nicotinamide-mimicking moieties revealed that nitrile- and amide-substituted aromatics confer a high level of NNMT inhibition, with the former narrowly outperforming the latter in our hands. Similarly, our newly developed unsaturated linker compared favorably to the alkyne-based linkers previously described.<sup>26,27</sup> Taking a closer look at this finding, the potency of tight-binding alkenyl- and alkynyl-linked *para*-cyano (**17u** and

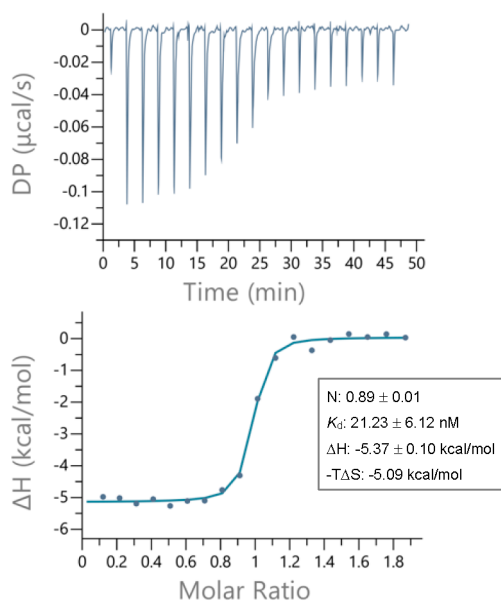
**28**, respectively) and *meta*-amide (**17v** and **5**) inhibitors was reevaluated in the presence of elevated concentrations of cofactor SAM to increase their  $IC_{50}$  values, magnifying their differences in potency.<sup>31</sup> The four compounds tested had the same SAM-mimicking motif and were assumed to be equally SAM-competitive and thus similarly affected by increased levels of the cofactor. Increasing the concentration of SAM to  $85$   $\mu$ M ( $10\times$  its  $K_M$  value) in the biochemical assay resulted in a two- to fourfold increase in the  $IC_{50}$  values, confirming the trend observed under standard assay conditions. In addition, the apparent  $K_i$  values were calculated using Morrison's equation for tight-binding inhibitors<sup>32</sup> and were found to be similar under both SAM concentrations tested (see Tables S2 and S3 in the Supporting Information). These studies confirm that compound **17u** is the most potent NNMT inhibitor evaluated in the present study.

**Amino Acid and Adenosine Modifications.** After identifying an optimal nicotinamide mimic and linker combination for potent NNMT inhibition, a small selection of ligands with modifications to other parts of the scaffold was next investigated. Structural alterations of the amino acid portion of **17u** (Figure 7) revealed a very steep SAR, with all analogues exhibiting  $IC_{50}$  values several orders of magnitude higher than that of the parent compound. Compound **21a**, an extended three-carbon homologue of **17u**, was significantly less active compared to the parent compound but still showed a submicromolar potency ( $IC_{50} = 0.36$   $\mu$ M). It is also clear that the amino group of the amino acid moiety is critical for inhibition, as compounds **21f** and **21g** lost all activity. The removal of the carboxylic acid was tolerated slightly better, with amine **21e** showing an  $IC_{50}$  value in the low micromolar range ( $0.96$   $\mu$ M). The amino amide analogue **21b** showed a strong decrease in potency ( $1.90$   $\mu$ M), which was further diminished upon the removal of the primary amine (**21c** and **21d**,  $IC_{50} > 25$   $\mu$ M). Replacing the amino acid moiety with a pyridinone mimic<sup>33</sup> (**21h**) was also not tolerated. When the entire amino



acid chain was swapped for a lipophilic methyl or isopropyl group, as in compounds **21j** and **21k**, all activity against NNMT was lost (both  $IC_{50} > 25 \mu M$ ). Notable, however, is the fully truncated secondary amine **21i** that was surprisingly found to be active, albeit in the low micromolar range. Taken together, the results presented here demonstrate the crucial role the amino acid motif plays in the interaction of these bisubstrate inhibitors in the NNMT binding pocket. Similarly, two truncated analogues of inhibitor **17u** that lacked the adenosine unit (**24a** and **24b**, see Figure 7) and the analogue that lacked nicotinamide-mimicking side-chain (AzaAdoMet **32**) displayed a complete loss of potency ( $IC_{50} > 25 \mu M$ ).

**NNMT Inhibitor Binding Studies.** The binding of the most potent inhibitor **17u** with NNMT was further characterized using isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) (Figure 8). The



**Figure 8.** ITC thermogram of compound **17u**, including the thermodynamic binding parameters obtained from three independent titration experiments with human wild-type NNMT.

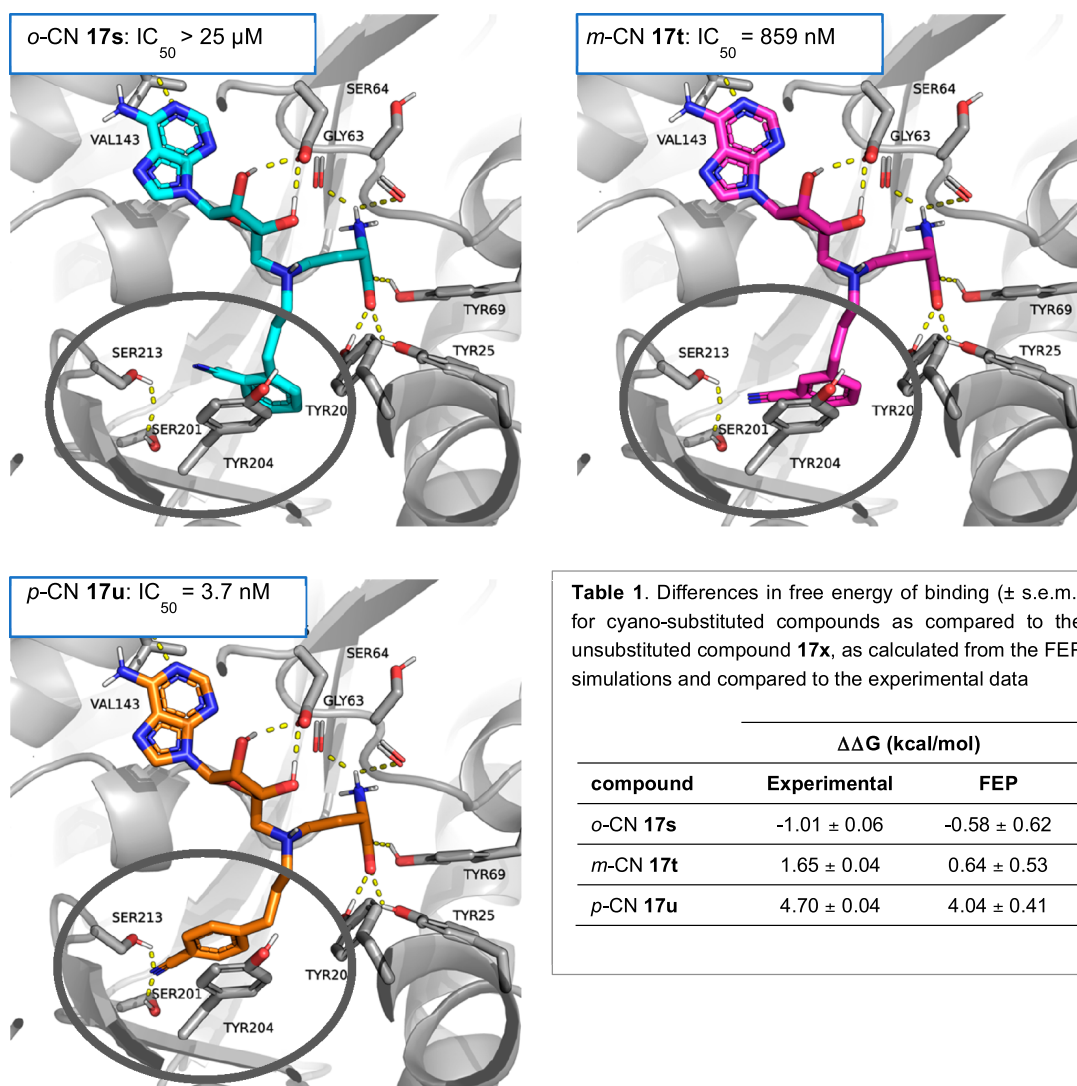
dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) thus obtained for compound **17u** was determined to be  $21.23 \pm 6.12$  nM, demonstrating a strong binding affinity as reflected by the potent NNMT inhibition measured in the biochemical assay. Furthermore, in keeping with the bisubstrate inhibitor's capacity to simultaneously compete with both the cofactor SAM and the substrate NA, the ITC experiment also confirmed a 1:1 stoichiometry between the ligand and the enzyme. Details and additional thermograms of compound **17u** and NNMT as well as control titrations are provided in the Supporting Information.

**NNMT Inhibitor Modeling.** To learn more about the driving force of the *ortho*–*meta*–*para* effect observed for the electron-withdrawing group (EWG) substitutions in the styrene compounds, computational studies were performed on nitrile-substituted compounds **17s**, **17t**, and **17u**. These studies were specifically aimed at estimating the relative binding affinity shifts, via free energy perturbation (FEP), due to the inclusion of the *ortho*-, *meta*-, or *para*-nitrile substituent in the unsubstituted reference compound **17x** (Figure 9 and Table 1). From these calculations it becomes apparent that serine residues S201 and S213 in the nicotinamide binding pocket of NNMT play a crucial role in the potency of compound **17u**. The model

predicts hydrogen bonding interactions with the *para*-cyano substituent of compound **17u** that would involve the side chains of both S201 and S213. These interactions result in an estimated improvement of the binding affinity due to the *p*-CN substitution of more than 4 kcal/mol relative to that of the unsubstituted analogue **17x**, which is in agreement with the experimental data. For the *meta*-cyano compound **17t**, these interactions seem to be much weaker (less frequent), resulting in only a moderate improvement of the predicted affinity shift that arises from the introduction of the *meta*-cyano substitution, which is again in line with the biochemical experiments. Conversely, the *ortho*-cyano compound **17s** cannot reach the serine residues and instead seems to introduce counterproductive steric hindrance in the binding site, as reflected by the weaker predicted binding affinity predicted to that of the unsubstituted compound **17x**. When modeling the *meta*-amide compound **17v**, similar interactions with the hydroxyl side chains of S201 and S213 were also predicted (see Figure S7 in the Supporting Information), providing a possible explanation for the potency similar to that of compound **17u**.

**Inhibitor Selectivity Studies and Cell-Based Assays.** To evaluate the NNMT selectivity of the most potent bisubstrate inhibitor, compound **17u** was tested for its activity against a panel of 12 different SAM-dependent methyltransferases (see Table S4 in the Supporting Information). For the selectivity study, we selected protein methyltransferases G9a, SETDB1, SETD2, MLL1, SMYD2, PRMT1, CARM1, PRMT5, PRMT7, DNMT1, and DOT1L as well as the small-molecule methyltransferase phenylethanolamine *N*-methyltransferase (PNMT). Notably, PNMT has a high structural similarity to NNMT, sharing 39% of its sequence identity.<sup>30</sup> Compound **17u** showed good selectivity against all the methyltransferases tested. Against PNMT, the moderate inhibitory activity observed for compound **17u** was more than 3000-fold lower than that measured against NNMT. Against PRMT5 and DOT1L, **17u** exhibited more than 50% inhibition at 10  $\mu M$ , but no appreciable activity was detected at 1  $\mu M$ . The highest percentage inhibition was observed against the lysine methyltransferase SMYD-2, with 19% and 39% activity remaining at the concentrations of 10 and 1  $\mu M$ , respectively. Nevertheless, compound **17u** still exhibits more than a 100-fold higher potency toward NNMT, indicating the compound's good selectivity profile.

To investigate whether the potent activity observed in the biochemical inhibition assays translates to cellular activity, compound **17u** was also tested against human cancer cell lines. In addition to the human oral cancer cell line HSC-2 that was previously used to assess the cell-based activity of naphthalene compound **3**,<sup>20</sup> here we also tested compound **17u** against a human lung cancer cell line (A549) and a bladder cancer cell line (T24). The results of these studies reveal a clear inhibition of the cell viability for the different cancer cell lines upon treatment with compound **17u** at a concentration of 100  $\mu M$  (see Figure S7 in the Supporting Information for details). However, this effect was absent at the lower concentrations tested. As the difference between the biochemical inhibition and the cellular activity spans several orders of magnitude, we investigated the cell permeability of compound **17u** by means of a parallel artificial membrane permeability assay (PAMPA). The data revealed the very poor cell permeability of **17u**, which was likely the explanation for the discrepancy between the nanomolar potency in the biochemical assay and the poor potency in the cellular assay (see Table S5 in the Supporting Information for details).



**Table 1.** Differences in free energy of binding ( $\pm$  s.e.m.) for cyano-substituted compounds as compared to the unsubstituted compound **17x**, as calculated from the FEP simulations and compared to the experimental data

compound	$\Delta\Delta G$ (kcal/mol)	
	Experimental	FEP
<i>o</i> -CN <b>17s</b>	$-1.01 \pm 0.06$	$-0.58 \pm 0.62$
<i>m</i> -CN <b>17t</b>	$1.65 \pm 0.04$	$0.64 \pm 0.53$
<i>p</i> -CN <b>17u</b>	$4.70 \pm 0.04$	$4.04 \pm 0.41$

**Figure 9.** Results of the modeling of compounds **17s–u** bearing the *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-cyano substituents in the active site of NNMT (PDB ID 6PVE). The results indicate the strong hydrogen bonding of the *para*-cyano compound **17u** with serine residues S201 and S213, which are not present in the models of compounds **17s** and **17t**. The modeled predictions are supported by the similarity of the difference in the Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta\Delta G$ ) compared to that of unsubstituted compound **17x** from the biochemical assay and the MD simulations as displayed in Table 1.

## CONCLUSION

To date, the majority of bisubstrate NNMT inhibitors have logically employed benzamide groups to mimic the nicotinamide moiety. In addition, recent reports have highlighted the benefit of utilizing alkyne-based linkers to connect the benzamide group to the SAM-mimicking moiety. We here report notable departures from both these strategies to generate novel and potent NNMT inhibitors that (a) include non-benzamide aromatic mimics of the nicotinamide group and (b) employ a three-carbon *trans*-alkene linker to connect these aromatic groups to the SAM unit. This approach was enabled by a convenient and robust synthetic route that utilized a double-reductive amination procedure, which allowed for the preparation of a number of novel bisubstrate inhibitors. Biochemical evaluation of the thus-prepared inhibitors revealed a striking effect for EWGs present on the aromatic ring, predominantly when introduced at the position *para* to the linker. Among these compounds, the *para*-cyano-substituted styrene-based inhibitor **17u** was identified as the most potent NNMT inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.7 nM. This compound

was subsequently used to further investigate the possibility of altering or replacing the amino acid and adenosine moieties. These studies showed that subtle changes in the amino acid side chain resulted in dramatic decreases in activity. While the removal of the carboxylic acid moiety still yielded a low micromolar inhibitor, the elimination of the primary amine led to inactive compounds. Similarly, the novel *para*-cyano side chain could not compensate for the loss of binding interactions when the adenosine moiety was eliminated. The results from the ITC experiments confirm that compound **17u** is a tight binder of NNMT with a dissociation constant of 21 nM and a 1:1 stoichiometry. In addition, modeling studies predict the presence of hydrogen bonding interactions of the *para*-cyano group with two active site serine residues in the substrate pocket of NNMT, providing a plausible explanation for the potency of compound **17u**. The low nanomolar potency exhibited in biochemical assays was not reflected in cell-based assays, and a significant decrease in cell viability was observed only when compound **17u** was tested at a 100 μM concentration against oral, lung, and bladder cancer cell lines. This discrepancy is likely explained by the poor cell permeability of compound **17u**, which

was found in the PAMPA assay. Taken together, our findings provide valuable new insights toward the design and further optimization of potent NNMT inhibitors.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

**General Procedures.** All reagents employed were of American Chemical Society grade or finer and were used without further purification unless otherwise stated. For compound characterization,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 400, 500, or 600 MHz, and chemical shifts are reported in parts per million downfield relative to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $\delta$  4.79),  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  ( $\delta$  3.31),  $\text{CHCl}_3$  ( $\delta$  7.26), or  $\text{DMSO}$  ( $\delta$  2.50).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data are reported in the following order: multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; and m, multiplet), coupling constant ( $J$ ) in hertz (Hz), and the number of protons. Where appropriate, the multiplicity is preceded by br, indicating that the signal was broad.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 101, 126, or 151 MHz, and chemical shifts are reported relative to  $\text{CDCl}_3$  ( $\delta$  77.16), methanol ( $\delta$  49.00), or  $\text{DMSO}$  ( $\delta$  39.52). The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of the compounds recorded in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  could not be referenced. Compounds **5**,<sup>9</sup> **9**,<sup>34</sup> **10**,<sup>20</sup> **19a**,<sup>20</sup> **19b**,<sup>35</sup> **19c**–**d**,<sup>20</sup> **19e**,<sup>36</sup> **19f**–**g**,<sup>20</sup> **22a**,<sup>37</sup> **30**,<sup>27</sup> and **32**<sup>38</sup> were prepared as previously described and had NMR spectra and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures. Purity was confirmed to be  $\geq 95\%$  by LCMS performed on a Shimadzu LC-20AD system with a Shimadzu Shim-Pack GISS-HP C18 column ( $3.0 \times 150$  mm,  $3 \mu\text{m}$ ) at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ; the system was equipped with a UV detector, which monitored wavelengths at 214 and 254 nm. The following solvent system, at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, was used: solvent A, 0.1% formic acid in water; solvent B, acetonitrile. Gradient elution was as follows: 95:5 (A/B) for 2 min, from 95:5 to 0:100 (A/B) over 13 min, 0:100 (A/B) for 2 min, then a reversal to 95:5 (A/B) over 1 min, 95:5 (A/B) for 2 min. This system was connected to a Shimadzu 8040 triple-quadrupole mass spectrometer (ESI ionization).

The final compounds were purified via preparative HPLC that was performed on a BESTA-Technik system with a Dr. Maisch Reprosil Gold 120 C18 column ( $25 \times 250$  mm,  $10 \mu\text{m}$ ); the system was equipped with a ECOM Flash UV detector, which monitored wavelengths at 214 nm. The following solvent system, at a flow rate of 12 mL/min, was used: solvent A, 0.1% TFA in water/acetonitrile 95/5; solvent B, 0.1% TFA in water/acetonitrile 5/95. Gradient elution was as follows: 95:5 (A/B) for 5 min, from 95:5 to 0:100 (A/B) over 40 min, 0:100 (A/B) for 5 min, then a reversal to 95:5 (A/B) over 2 min, 95:5 (A/B) for 8 min.

HRMS analyses were performed on a Shimadzu Nexera X2 UHPLC system with a Waters Acquity HSS C18 column ( $2.1 \times 100$  mm,  $1.8 \mu\text{m}$ ) at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ; the system was equipped with a diode array detector. The following solvent system, at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, was used: solvent A, 0.1% formic acid in water; solvent B, 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile. Gradient elution was as follows: 95:5 (A/B) for 1 min, from 95:5 to 15:85 (A/B) over 6 min, 15:85 to 0:100 (A/B) over 1 min, 0:100 (A/B) for 3 min, then a reversal to 95:5 (A/B) for 3 min. This system was connected to a Shimadzu 9030 QTOF mass spectrometer (ESI ionization), which was calibrated internally with Agilent's API-TOF reference mass solution kit (5.0 mM purine, 100.0 mM ammonium trifluoroacetate, and 2.5 mM hexakis(1*H*,1*H*,3*H*-tetrafluoropropoxy)-phosphazine) that was diluted to achieve a mass count of 10000.

*tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**11**). 9-((3*aR*,4*R*,6-*R*,6*aR*)-6-(Aminomethyl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)-9*H*-purin-6-amine **9** (7.3 g, 24 mmol), *tert*-butyl (S)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoate **10** (5.5 g, 20 mmol),  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$  (6.4 g, 30 mmol), and  $\text{AcOH}$  (1 mL) were added to 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE, 100 mL) in a 250 mL round-bottom flask (RBF), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature under a  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere overnight. The reaction was quenched by adding 1 N  $\text{NaOH}$  (20 mL), and the product was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (10% MeOH in EtOAc) to give

compound **11** as a white powder (6.4 g, 57% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.31 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 6.04–5.76 (m, 4H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 5.09–5.05 (m, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 2.95 (d,  $J = 9.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.85–2.70 (m, 2H), 2.63 (s, 1H), 1.93 (br s, 1H), 1.81 (br, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.41 (br d,  $J = 26.4$  Hz, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  170.8, 156.0, 155.1, 153.0, 149.2, 140.4, 120.2, 113.3, 90.9, 84.9, 83.0, 82.1, 81.5, 79.2, 77.9, 77.3, 77.1, 76.8, 52.9, 50.3, 46.2, 32.1, 28.2, 27.8, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 564.3146, found 564.3150.

*tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(quinolin-6-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**12a**). Compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol), 1-quinoline-6-carbaldehyde **8a** (38 mg, 0.24 mmol),  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$  (11 mg, 0.30 mmol), and  $\text{AcOH}$  (one drop) were added to 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE, 10 mL) in a 50 mL round-bottom flask (RBF), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature under a  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere overnight. The reaction was quenched by adding 1 N  $\text{NaOH}$  (10 mL), and the product was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (5% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **12a** as a white powder (66 mg, 47% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.81 (d,  $J = 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.95 (t,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.29 (dd,  $J = 8.1, 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 2H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.67 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1H), 4.85–4.80 (m, 1H), 4.30 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.20–4.12 (m, 1H), 3.78 (d,  $J = 8.1$ , 1H), 3.59 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.81–2.75 (m, 1H), 2.68–2.59 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.48 (m, 1H), 1.96 (br, 1H), 1.77 (br, 1H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.33–1.27 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.4, 152.8, 150.0, 148.9, 139.7, 137.2, 135.7, 130.6, 129.2, 121.1, 120.1, 114.3, 90.6, 85.3, 83.3, 81.6, 58.9, 55.8, 52.8, 50.8, 29.4, 28.3, 27.8, 27.0, 25.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 705.3724, found 705.3728.

*tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(isoquinolin-2-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**12b**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with quinoline-2-carbaldehyde **8b** (38 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **12b**, which was used in the next step without further purification.

*tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(isoquinolin-6-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**12c**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with isoquinoline-6-carbaldehyde **8c** (38 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **12c** as a white powder (77 mg, 55% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.07 (s, 1H), 7.98 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 2.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.66–7.62 (m, 1H), 7.55 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 1H), 6.04 (br, 3H), 5.57 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.94–4.89 (m, 1H), 4.43–4.36 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.16 (br, 1H), 3.96 (br, 1H), 3.86 (s, 1H), 2.92–2.84 (m, 1H), 2.81–2.66 (m, 2H), 2.61 (br, 1H), 2.06–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.77 (br, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.41–1.31 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.8, 159.9, 155.6, 152.9, 149.1, 147.4, 139.9, 136.2, 129.4, 129.0, 127.5, 127.3, 126.2, 124.8, 121.1, 120.2, 114.3, 90.7, 85.5, 83.9, 83.4, 81.6, 79.4, 77.3, 61.6, 56.4, 52.8, 51.2, 30.3, 28.4, 27.9, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 705.3724, found 705.3733.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-ylmethyl)(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**12d**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde **8d** (44 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **12d** as a white powder (103 mg, 71% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.20 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 3H), 6.36 (s, 2H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.75 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.37 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1H), 4.92–4.87 (m, 1H), 4.41–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.24–4.16 (m, 1H), 3.72 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 3.49 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 2.81 (br d,  $J = 19.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.71–2.60

(m, 2H), 2.52 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.06–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.41–1.36 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.8, 155.5, 153.1, 149.3, 140.9, 137.6, 129.4, 128.8, 127.2, 127.0, 120.4, 58.7, 55.8, 53.0, 50.7, 30.4, 29.8, 29.4, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  730.3928, found 730.3956.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl)-2-ylmethyl) (((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino) butanoate (12e).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with [1,1'-biphenyl]-2-carbaldehyde 8e (44 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12e as a white powder (99 mg, 69% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.57–7.51 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.11 (m, 8H), 5.97 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 3H), 5.34 (br, 2H), 4.75 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.22–4.17 (m, 1H), 4.07–3.98 (m, 1H), 3.61 (br d,  $J = 12.0$ , 1H), 3.44 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  1H), 2.64–2.59 (m, 1H), 2.50–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.37–2.30 (m, 2H), 1.83–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.36 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  155.4, 153.1, 141.3, 136.1, 130.0, 129.7, 129.4, 128.1, 127.3, 127.0, 126.8, 114.3, 90.8, 85.4, 83.8, 83.3, 56.2, 55.9, 52.8, 50.8, 29.3, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{51}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7\text{Na}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$  752.3748, found 730.3759.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl)-3-ylmethyl) (((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino) butanoate (12f).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with [1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carbaldehyde 8f (44 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12f as a white powder (108 mg, 74% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.17 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.59–7.51 (m, 3H), 7.44 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.51 (s, 2H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.68 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.93–4.89 (m, 1H), 4.39–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.15 (m, 1H), 3.75 (br, 1H), 3.52 (br, 1H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.59–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.06–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.83 (br s, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.39–1.32 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.5, 153.1, 141.2, 141.1, 128.8, 127.9, 127.8, 127.3, 127.2, 126.0, 114.4, 90.8, 85.4, 83.9, 83.5, 59.1, 55.7, 52.9, 50.8, 29.5, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  730.3928, found 730.3938.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino) butanoate (12g).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 1-naphthaldehyde 8g (37 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12g as a white powder (94 mg, 67% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.14 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.69–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.34 (m, 2H), 7.27–7.19 (m, 2H), 6.24 (br s, 2H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 5.32 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.10–4.05 (m, 2H), 3.78–3.73 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.60–2.56 (m, 1H), 2.53–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.33–1.29 (br m, 18H), 1.13 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.7, 155.4, 153.0, 149.1, 139.6, 134.2, 133.76, 132.2, 128.5, 128.1, 127.7, 125.8, 125.6, 125.0, 124.57, 120.18, 91.0, 85.10, 83.5, 83.3, 81.7, 57.6, 55.4, 53.5, 52.8, 51.0, 29.1, 28.4, 27.9, 27.0, 25.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  704.3772, found 704.3775.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino) butanoate (12h).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 2-(naphthalen-2-yl)acetaldehyde 8h (38 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12h as a white powder (99 mg, 69% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.36 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.79–7.69 (m, 3H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.21 (dd,  $J = 8.4, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.15 (s, 2H), 6.03 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.68 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.48–5.46 (d,  $J = 8.0$ , 1H) 4.96–4.93 (m, 1H), 4.39–4.31 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.15 (m, 1H), 2.90–2.50 (m, 8H), 2.05–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.43 (d,  $J = 3.4$  Hz, 18H), 1.33 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  172.4, 156.6, 153.1, 147.1, 140.2, 138.8, 134.4, 132.5, 128.0, 127.6, 127.4, 126.9,

126.0, 125.3, 120.4, 114.4, 90.2, 85.7, 83.8, 83.3, 81.7, 79.5, 52.9, 50.1, 28.4, 28.1, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  718.3928, found 718.3932.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((1H-Indol-2-yl)methyl) (((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino) butanoate (12i).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde 8i (35 mg, 0.18 mmol) to afford compound 12i as a white powder (77 mg, 56% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  9.41 (s, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 1H), 7.10 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 3H), 5.46 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.44–4.37 (m, 1H), 4.2 (m, 1H), 3.76 (dd,  $J = 8.0, 2\text{H}$ ), 2.87–2.84 (m, 1H), 2.78–2.75 (m, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.72–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.02–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.47–1.32 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  172.1, 155.6, 153.0, 149.1, 139.8, 136.4, 128.2, 121.3, 120.2, 120.0, 119.2, 114.6, 110.8, 101.0, 90.2, 84.8, 83.9, 83.4, 82.0, 79.8, 55.9, 52.4, 52.1, 51.2, 30.5, 28.4, 27.9, 27.1, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  693.3732, found 693.3732.

**tert-Butyl 3-((((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl) ((S)-4-(tert-butoxy)-3-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutyl)amino) methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (12j).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with tert-butyl 3-formyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate 8j (58 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12j as a white powder (79 mg, 50% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.24 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.28 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 5.97 (br d,  $J = 39.0$  Hz, 3H), 5.37–5.32 (m, 2H), 4.81 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.40–4.37 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.10 (m, 1H), 3.82 (br d,  $J = 13.7$  Hz, 1H), 3.61–3.57 (br d,  $J = 13.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.85–2.82 (br m, 1H), 2.71–2.58 (m, 2H), 2.52–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.99 (br m, 1H), 1.89–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.66 (s, 9H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.38 (br d,  $J = 27.7$  Hz, 18H), 1.29 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  170.7, 154.8, 154.4, 152.0, 148.6, 148.1, 138.7, 134.6, 129.3, 123.7, 123.4, 121.5, 119.2, 119.1, 114.1, 113.3, 89.7, 84.2, 82.6, 82.3, 80.6, 54.6, 52.4, 51.7, 49.7, 49.0, 28.5, 27.3, 27.2, 26.9, 26.1, 24.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{47}\text{N}_8\text{O}_9$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  793.4249, found 793.4256.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(benzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (12k).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with benzo[b]thiophene-2-carbaldehyde 8k (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12k as a white powder (89 mg, 63% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.10 (s, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 2H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.61 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.40 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.00 (br s, 1H), 4.42–4.36 (m, 1H), 4.23–4.15 (m, 1H), 3.95–3.91 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.81 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.89–2.84 (m, 1H), 2.76–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.60–2.52 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.99 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 1.83–1.81 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.40–1.36 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.4, 153.0, 149.1, 143.1, 139.9, 139.5, 124.1, 123.9, 123.1, 122.2, 120.2, 114.4, 90.6, 85.5, 83.8, 83.2, 81.7, 79.4, 55.3, 54.0, 52.7, 50.3, 29.6, 28.3, 27.9, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_7\text{O}_8\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  710.3336, found 710.3348.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]-dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(benzo[b]thiophen-3-ylmethyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (12l).** Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbaldehyde 8l (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 12l as a white powder (79 mg, 50% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.63 (s, 1H), 8.30–8.23 (br d,  $J = 28.0$  Hz, 3H), 7.73–7.67 (br d,  $J = 24.0$  Hz, 3H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.35–4.32 (br d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.16–4.13 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.34–2.89 (m, 4H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.27 (s, 1H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.85–1.81 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz,

18H), 1.71 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.9, 155.4, 153.0, 149.0, 140.5, 139.6, 138.6, 133.4, 124.6, 124.3, 123.9, 122.6, 122.5, 120.2, 114.2, 90.8, 85.2, 83.6, 83.3, 81.7, 79.4, 77.4, 77.3, 77.1, 76.8, 55.7, 52.9, 52.8, 50.9, 29.3, 28.3, 27.9, 27.0, 25.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  710.3336, found 710.3355.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(quinolin-6-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13a**). To a solution of compound **12a** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) in 1 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was added a mixture of 9 mL of TFA and 1 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and the solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The mixture was concentrated, and the crude product was purified by preparative HPLC, affording compound **13a** as a white powder (33 mg, 74% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.34 (d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.39 (s, 2H), 7.28 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.05 (d,  $J$  = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (t,  $J$  = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.56–4.49 (m, 2H), 4.38 (d,  $J$  = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.69 (m, 1H), 3.60–3.50 (m, 4H), 3.25 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.43–2.34 (m, 1H), 2.24 (br s, 1H), 2.14–2.08 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  169.9, 146.8, 143.6, 126.8, 122.8, 122.7, 120.3, 118.6, 109.0, 108.8, 73.5, 71.7, 52.2, 24.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  509.2261, found 509.2266.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13b**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12b** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13b** as a white powder (8 mg, 17% yield over two steps).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.45 (d,  $J$  = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.88–7.81 (m, 1H), 7.62–7.56 (m, 3H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d,  $J$  = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (d,  $J$  = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.58–4.48 (m, 3H), 4.46–4.41 (m, 1H), 4.29 (t,  $J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (dd,  $J$  = 7.8, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.48–3.28 (m, 4H), 2.37–2.18 (m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  145.8, 142.4, 133.2, 132.1, 131.6, 129.8, 127.2, 123.0, 120.4, 92.3, 81.3, 80.4, 76.5, 74.4, 71.2, 54.2, 53.1, 27.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  509.2261, found 509.2265.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(isoquinolin-6-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13c**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12c** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13c** as a white powder (21 mg, 47% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.00 (s, 1H), 7.83–7.70 (m, 3H), 7.49–7.32 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H), 4.88 (br d,  $J$  = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (br d,  $J$  = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (dd,  $J$  = 7.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (dd,  $J$  = 5.4, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (dd,  $J$  = 9.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (br d,  $J$  = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 2.50–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.38–2.28 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  171.5, 163.0, 162.6, 153.9, 148.9, 146.8, 144.2, 143.3, 142.9, 139.6, 133.3, 129.1, 128.3, 121.9, 120.8, 118.6, 117.7, 114.8, 90.4, 80.4, 72.9, 71.6, 56.8, 56.5, 51.0, 50.6, 25.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  509.2261, found 509.2273.

(*S*)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-ylmethyl)((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)-2-aminobutanoic Acid (**13d**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12d** (50 mg, 0.068 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13d** as a white powder (30 mg, 68% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.13 (br s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.40–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.19 (br s, 4H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 4.53–4.48 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 3H), 4.06 (dd,  $J$  = 8.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.69–3.49 (m, 4H), 2.49–2.37 (br d,  $J$  = 48.0 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  171.1, 163.0, 162.6, 162.2, 143.6, 140.2, 137.8, 131.1, 129.2, 128.4, 126.0, 118.4, 117.7, 114.8, 111.9, 90.5, 77.7, 73.9, 71.4, 51.0, 24.6. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  534.2465, found 534.2474.

(*S*)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl)-2-ylmethyl)((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)-2-aminobutanoic Acid (**13e**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12e** (50 mg, 0.068 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13e** as a white powder (35 mg, 79% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.31 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.51–7.29 (m, 6H), 7.25–7.17 (m, 3H), 5.98 (d,  $J$  = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.63–4.53 (m, 2H), 4.48 (d,  $J$  = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.27–4.21 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 1H), 3.48–3.23 (m, 4H), 2.19–2.11 (m, 1H), 2.03–1.95 (m,

1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  171.2, 149.9, 147.6, 144.2, 143.6, 138.9, 131.2, 130.9, 130.1, 129.32, 128.9, 128.3, 126.2, 119.3, 117.7, 114.8, 90.3, 77.9, 73.3, 71.7, 55.3, 51.1, 24.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  534.2465, found 534.2472.

(*S*)-4-(((1,1'-Biphenyl)-3-ylmethyl)((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)-2-aminobutanoic Acid (**13f**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12f** (50 mg, 0.068 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13f** as a white powder (34 mg, 77% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  7.98 (s, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.23–7.14 (m, 8H), 7.03 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 4.38–4.32 (br m, 3H), 4.25–4.13 (m, 2H), 3.96 (dd,  $J$  = 8.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.61–3.39 (m, 4H), 2.48–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.39–2.23 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  171.9, 163.3, 162.9, 162.2, 149.0, 146.9, 143.6, 143.0, 139.6, 137.6, 129.5, 129.0, 128.1, 127.2, 125.5, 120.7, 118.5, 117.8, 90.4, 73.6, 71.5, 51.8, 24.7. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  534.2465, found 534.2468.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(naphthalen-2-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13g**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12g** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13g** as a white powder (33 mg, 74% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  7.94 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.39 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (s, 3H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 4.56 (br d,  $J$  = 12.0, 1H), 4.42–4.37 (m, 1H), 4.36–4.21 (m, 2H), 3.97 (dd,  $J$  = 8.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.42 (m, 4H), 2.53–2.25 (m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  171.4, 163.0, 162.7, 149.3, 146.7, 143.4, 143.3, 132.8, 130.1, 128.4, 126.4, 122.2, 118.5, 117.7, 90.7, 73.5, 71.6, 51.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  508.2308, found 508.2314.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13h**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12h** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13h** as a white powder (33 mg, 76% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  8.45 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.78–7.63 (m, 3H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.46–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.26 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (d,  $J$  = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (d,  $J$  = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.62–4.55 (m, 1H), 4.44 (t,  $J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd,  $J$  = 8.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.54 (m, 6H), 3.21 (t,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.56–2.46 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.28 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  170.3, 161.6, 161.2, 151.5, 148.1, 133.5, 133.1, 132.5, 119.7, 118.0, 115.1, 90.6, 79.8, 74.2, 68.7, 54.8, 52.0, 51.0, 29.4, 24.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  522.2465, found 522.2477.

(*S*)-4-(((1*H*-Indol-2-yl)methyl)((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)-2-aminobutanoic Acid (**13i**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12i** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13i** as a white powder (27 mg, 61% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  8.30 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.69–4.64 (m, 1H), 4.61–4.45 (m, 4H), 4.03–4.00 (m, 2H), 3.70 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.63–3.60 (br d,  $J$  = 12.0, 1H), 2.57–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.38–2.33 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta$  170.7, 149.2, 146.7, 143.9, 143.0, 123.0, 120.4, 120.1, 111.0, 91.2, 73.8, 72.0, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  497.2261, found 497.2263.

(*S*)-4-(((1*H*-Indol-3-yl)methyl)((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxy-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)-2-aminobutanoic Acid (**13j**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12j** (50 mg, 0.063 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13j** as a pink powder (23 mg, 61% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  8.56–8.31 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (dd,  $J$  = 9.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.75–4.56 (m, 3H), 4.51–4.38 (m, 1H), 4.02 (dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81–3.74 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.59 (m, 2H), 3.56–3.49 (m, 1H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 2.58–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.31 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  170.3, 160.4, 150.5, 148.1, 134.7, 128.0, 127.2, 122.2, 120.1, 116.8, 111.7, 101.8, 91.5, 90.3, 81.0, 78.8, 74.6, 66.4, 49.9, 48.5, 44.6, 26.1, 23.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  497.2261, found 497.2268.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(benzo[*b*]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13k**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12k** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13k** as a white powder (34 mg, 78% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.64–7.58 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.70–4.57 (m, 3H), 4.49–4.42 (m, 2H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 8.7, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.92–3.86 (br t, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73–3.67 (m, 2H), 3.63–3.59 (br d, *J* = 16.0, 1H), 2.57–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.33 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 172.7, 162.7, 144.0, 143.0, 128.7, 125.7, 125.0, 123.7, 122.1, 91.2, 78.0, 73.9, 71.9, 53.1, 51.45, 24.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 514.1873, found 514.1875.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(benzo[*b*]thiophen-3-ylmethyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**13l**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **12l** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **13l** as a white powder (29 mg, 67% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.85–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 4.61–4.53 (m, 2H), 4.50–4.46 (m, 1H), 4.00 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.60 (m, 4H), 2.55–2.46 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.31 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.8, 162.1, 161.8, 161.4, 161.1, 151.1, 147.8, 140.0, 137.8, 124.8, 120.9, 119.5, 118.0, 115.1, 112.2, 54.7, 51.80, 25.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 514.1873, found 514.1877.

(*E*)-3-(4-(Trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenylacrylaldehyde (**15y**). To a solution of 4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzaldehyde **14y** (1.81 g, 8.0 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added (triphenyl phosphoramide)acetaldehyde (2.20 g, 7.2 mmol). The suspension was stirred at 50 °C under N<sub>2</sub> for overnight and concentrated to dryness under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (0–90% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in petroleum ether) to give compound **15y** (1.2 g, 73%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.72 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.45 (br d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.75–6.69 (m, 1H), 0.28 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 193.5, 151.6, 132.9, 132.6, 128.3, 126.1, 104.3, 97.6. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 229.3740, found 229.3744.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(*o*-tolyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16a**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(*o*-tolyl)acrylaldehyde **15a** (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16a** as a white powder (100 mg, 72% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.41–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 3.9 Hz, 3H), 6.6–6.64 (br d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (s, 2H), 6.13–6.03 (m, 2H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.05–4.96 (m, 1H), 4.43–4.39 (m, 1H), 4.25–4.21 (m, 1H), 3.42–3.33 (m, 1H), 3.31–3.23 (m, 1H), 2.89–2.84 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.55 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.07–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.41 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 155.8, 153.1, 149.3, 140.0, 136.0, 135.2, 130.9, 127.4, 126.1, 125.7, 120.4, 114.5, 90.8, 85.5, 83.9, 83.4, 81.7, 57.2, 55.9, 52.9, 50.6, 29.5, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5, 19.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 694.3928, found 694.3935.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(*m*-tolyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16b**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(*m*-tolyl)acrylaldehyde **15b** (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16b** as a white powder (104 mg, 75% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.18–7.09 (m, 3H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.40–6.36 (br d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.20–6.05 (m, 4H), 5.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 4.24–4.08 (m, 1H), 3.39–3.14 (m, 2H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.50 (m, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.00–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.41–1.38 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 155.8, 153.1, 149.3, 141.0, 140.0, 135.1, 128.5, 126.1, 123.5, 120.4, 114.5, 90.8, 85.4, 83.3, 57.0, 55.9, 52.9, 50.6, 29.5, 28.4, 28.0,

27.2, 25.5, 21.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 694.3928, found 694.3938.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(*p*-tolyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16c**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(*p*-tolyl)acrylaldehyde **15c** (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16c** as a white powder (109 mg, 79% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.39–6.35 (br *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 6.25–5.98 (m, 4H), 5.66 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (br s, 1H), 4.21–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.33–3.16 (m, 2H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1H), 2.67–2.53 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.98–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.37 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 155.8, 153.1, 149.3, 140.03, 136.8, 133.0, 128.6, 127.5, 126.3, 120.4, 114.5, 90.8, 85.5, 83.9, 83.4, 81.7, 57.0, 55.9, 52.9, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 694.3928, found 694.3940.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16d**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)acrylaldehyde **15d** (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16d** as a white powder (75 mg, 53% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.17 (m, 1H), 6.93–6.75 (m, 3H), 6.33 (br s, 2H), 6.25–6.14 (m, 1H), 6.07 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.06–4.93 (m, 1H), 4.43–4.39 (m, 1H), 4.26–4.16 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.39–3.22 (m, 2H), 2.88–2.83 (m, 1H), 2.75–2.50 (m, 3H), 2.03–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.40 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.3, 156.5, 155.8, 155.1, 153.6, 149.9, 141.4, 130.3, 126.8, 125.9, 120.7, 119.7, 114.5, 111.3, 90.8, 85.8, 84.0, 82.7, 81.7, 79.4, 57.4, 55.9, 55.4, 52.9, 49.9, 29.4, 28.4, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 710.3877, found 710.3882.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16e**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)acrylaldehyde **15e** (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16e** as a white powder (82 mg, 58% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97–6.88 (m, 2H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.44–6.40 (br d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.28–6.17 (m, 1H), 6.09–6.03 (br d, *J* = 24.0 Hz, 3H), 5.66–5.48 (br m, 2H), 5.05–4.97 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.36 (m, 1H), 4.23 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.43–3.18 (m, 2H), 2.88–2.83 (m, 1H), 2.75–2.53 (m, 3H), 2.00–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.45–1.42 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 159.8, 155.7, 151.9, 149.3, 140.1, 138.3, 133.5, 130.0, 127.6, 120.4, 119.9, 114.5, 113.3, 110.8, 93.1, 89.5, 81.7, 83.4, 81.72, 57.0, 55.9, 55.3, 50.6, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 710.3877, found 710.3885.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16f**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)acrylaldehyde **15f** (39 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16f** as a white powder (86 mg, 61% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.45–6.21 (m, 3H), 6.09–6.04 (m, 2H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.01–4.99 (m, 1H), 4.41–4.40 (br d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.25–4.20 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.36–3.30 (m, 1H), 3.25–3.17 (m, 1H), 2.87–2.82 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.53 (m, 3H), 2.03–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.47–1.41 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 159.1, 155.8, 155.6, 153.1, 149.3, 140.1, 132.5, 129.7, 127.5, 124.9, 120.3, 114.5, 114.0, 90.9, 85.5, 83.9, 83.4, 81.7, 57.1, 55.8, 55.3, 52.9,

29.5, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{36}H_{52}N_2O_8$   $[M + H]^+$  710.3877, found 710.3887.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16g).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15g** (36 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16g** as a white powder (96 mg, 69% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (600 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.26 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.37 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.19–7.15 (m, 1H), 7.04 (t,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.01–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.58 (m, 1H), 6.30–6.21 (m, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 5.58 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.01–4.92 (m, 1H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 4.22–4.15 (m, 1H), 3.35 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.29–3.19 (m, 1H), 2.86–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.51 (m, 3H), 1.99–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.40–1.38 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (151 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.5, 168.8, 159.4, 156.6, 152.5, 147.4, 145.2, 141.6, 137.1, 127.2, 123.5, 121.5, 119.8, 116.2, 112.4, 91.7, 85.9, 83.3, 81.7, 79.9, 57.1, 54.8, 52.4, 51.8, 49.6, 28.1, 26.1, 24.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}FN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  698.3678, found 698.3690.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16h).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15h** (36 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16h** as a white powder (93 mg, 67% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (600 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.26 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.03 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.01–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.91–6.87 (m, 1H), 6.36 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.20–6.15 (m, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.91 (s, 2H), 5.57 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.45 (d,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d,  $J = 5.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.42–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.19 (d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.32–3.28 (m, 1H), 3.23–3.19 (m, 1H), 2.82–2.79 (m, 1H), 2.70–2.50 (m, 3H), 2.03–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.38 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (151 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  170.70, 162.85, 161.22, 154.58, 154.49, 152.06, 148.19, 139.03, 138.13, 130.67, 128.94, 128.88, 127.12, 121.17, 119.29, 113.45, 113.28, 113.14, 111.76, 111.61, 89.75, 84.52, 82.87, 82.26, 80.69, 55.83, 54.96, 51.81, 49.61, 28.54, 27.33, 26.95, 26.14, 24.42. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}FN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  698.3678, found 698.3682.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16i).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15i** (36 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16i** as a white powder (86 mg, 62% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.21 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.16 (m, 2H), 6.90 (t,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 6.51 (s, 2H), 6.32–6.29 (br d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.08–5.99 (m, 2H), 5.74 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d,  $J = 3.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.36–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.27–3.22 (m, 1H), 3.18–3.12 (m, 1H), 2.80–2.75 (m, 1H), 2.66–2.57 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.46 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.36–1.34 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (101 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.8, 163.3, 160.9, 155.9, 155.5, 153.0, 149.1, 139.9, 132.9, 131.5, 127.7, 126.2, 120.2, 115.4, 115.2, 114.3, 90.7, 85.5, 83.8, 83.2, 81.7, 79.3, 56.9, 55.8, 52.8, 50.5, 29.4, 28.3, 27.9, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}FN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  698.3678, found 698.3694.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16j).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15j** (40 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16j** as a white powder (84 mg, 59% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.25 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.44–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.29 (dd,  $J = 7.5, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.09 (m, 2H), 6.80 (d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.22–6.10 (m, 3H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.65 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d,  $J = 9.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.41–4.33 (m, 1H), 4.23–4.16 (m, 1H), 3.38–3.30 (m, 1H), 3.28–3.20 (m, 1H), 2.86–2.81 (m,

1H), 2.62 (br s, 2H), 2.56 (d,  $J = 12.9$  Hz, 1H), 12.01–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.39–1.37 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (101 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  174.1, 158.8, 158.6, 156.1, 152.2, 135.8, 132.6, 132.0, 131.5, 129.9, 129.8, 123.4, 117.5, 93.8, 88.5, 86.9, 86.3, 82.4, 59.0, 32.6, 31.4, 31.0, 30.2, 28.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}ClN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  714.3382, found 714.3389.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16k).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15k** (40 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16k** as a white powder (79 mg, 65% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.17–7.09 (m, 3H), 6.32–6.28 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 3H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.62 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.98–4.91 (m, 1H), 4.37–4.30 (m, 1H), 4.18 (s, 1H), 3.29–3.24 (m, 1H), 3.19–3.14 (m, 1H), 2.81–2.76 (m, 1H), 2.66–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.53–2.47 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.36 (d,  $J = 6.8, 21H$ ).  $^{13}C$  NMR (101 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  174.0, 158.9, 158.7, 157.0, 150.5, 143.2, 141.2, 137.2, 135.1, 132.9, 131.5, 130.5, 129.4, 127.7, 124.1, 118.9, 95.0, 88.7, 87.6, 86.5, 84.8, 84.3, 60.7, 59.1, 53.8, 32.7, 31.6, 31.1, 28.6. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}ClN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  714.3382, found 714.3408.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16l).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15l** (40 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16l** as a white powder (79 mg, 56% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.19–7.13 (m, 4H), 6.43 (s, 2H), 6.31–6.28 (br,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.12–6.05 (m, 1H), 6.02 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.97–4.94 (m, 1H), 4.37–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.28–3.22 (m, 1H), 3.19–3.13 (m, 1H), 2.80–2.76 (m, 1H), 2.68–2.58 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.75 (d,  $J = 9.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.37–1.35 (br m, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (101 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.5, 152.9, 149.1, 139.9, 135.2, 132.9, 131.5, 128.6, 127.4, 120.2, 114.3, 90.7, 85.5, 83.8, 83.3, 81.6, 79.4, 56.9, 55.9, 52.8, 50.5, 29.5, 28.3, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}ClN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  714.3382, found 714.3403.

**tert-Butyl (S)-4-(((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(2-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16m).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(2-bromophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15m** (51 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16m** as a white powder (80 mg, 53% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.33–8.22 (m, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.50 (dd,  $J = 7.9, 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.28 (t,  $J = 4.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d,  $J = 15.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 2H), 6.16–6.01 (m, 2H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.22 (s, 1H), 3.32 (br d,  $J = 22.6$  Hz, 2H), 2.84 (s, 1H), 2.63 (br d,  $J = 42.6$  Hz, 3H), 1.98 (s, 1H), 1.79 (s, 1H), 1.61 (d,  $J = 3.8$  Hz, 3H), 1.42 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 21H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (101 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.6, 155.5, 152.9, 149.0, 139.9, 136.3, 133.9, 132.3, 128.1, 128.0, 126.3, 124.0, 120.2, 90.9, 85.5, 83.8, 83.5, 81.7, 59.2, 56.0, 53.5, 52., 50.9, 29.5, 28.4, 27.9, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{35}H_{49}BrN_7O_7$   $[M + H]^+$  758.2877, found 758.2882.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetra-hydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16n).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(3-bromophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15n** (51 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16n** as a white powder (94 mg, 62% yield).  $^1H$  NMR (600 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.25 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.18–7.10 (m, 2H), 6.33–6.30 (br d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.19–6.14 (m, 1H), 6.05 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 5.61 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.19 (s, 1H), 3.31–

3.18 (m, 2H), 2.82–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.70–2.50 (m, 3H), 1.96 (br d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 1.78 (br d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d,  $J = 10.7$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  170.2, 156.2, 153.1, 147.5, 138.5, 131.3, 130.3, 130.0, 129.1, 122.7, 124.5, 122.7, 90.7, 85.2, 84.6, 83.9, 83.3, 81.3, 79.5, 56.0, 52.8, 49.9, 29.58, 29.6, 28.4, 27.2, 24.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{BrN}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  758.2877, found 758.2881.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(4-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16o).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(4-bromophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15o** (51 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16o** as a white powder (122 mg, 81% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.41 (s, 2H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 6.14–6.07 (m, 1H), 6.03 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.43 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37–4.31 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.27–3.22 (m, 1H), 3.18–3.13 (m, 1H), 2.80–2.75 (m, 1H), 2.69–2.57 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.47 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.37–1.35 (br d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.5, 153.0, 149.1, 139.9, 135.7, 131.5, 127.7, 127.5, 121.1, 120.2, 114.3, 90.7, 85.5, 83.8, 83.3, 81.6, 79.4, 56.89, 55.9, 52.80, 50.5, 29.5, 28.3, 27.9, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{BrN}_7\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  758.2877, found 758.2895.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16p).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15p** (42 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16p** as a white powder (69 mg, 47% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.21 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.85–6.81 (br d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 2H), 6.15–6.06 (m, 1H), 6.03 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d,  $J = 5.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.37–4.31 (m, 1H), 4.21–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.33–3.28 (m, 1H), 3.24–3.19 (m, 1H), 2.83–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.56–2.50 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.29 (br m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.5, 153.0, 149.1, 139.9, 135.7, 131.5, 127.7, 121.1, 120.2, 114.3, 90.7, 85.5, 83.8, 83.3, 81.6, 79.4, 56.9, 55.9, 53.4, 52.8, 50.6, 29.5, 28.3, 27.1, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_9$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  725.3633, found 725.3632.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16q).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15q** (42 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16q** as a white powder (63 mg, 43% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.21 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.85–6.81 (br d,  $J = 15.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 2H), 6.15–6.06 (m, 1H), 6.03 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d,  $J = 5.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.37–4.31 (m, 1H), 4.21–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.33–3.19 (m, 2H), 2.83–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.56–2.50 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.29 (m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  170.7, 154.8, 154.4, 152.0, 148.6, 148.1, 138.7, 134.6, 129.3, 123.7, 123.4, 121.5, 119.2, 119.1, 114.1, 113.3, 89.73, 84.2, 82.6, 82.3, 80.6, 54.6, 52.4, 51.7, 49.7, 49.0, 28.5, 27.3, 27.2, 26.9, 26.1, 24.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_9$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  725.3633, found 725.3634.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16r).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde **15r** (42 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16r** as a white powder (74 mg, 51% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR

(600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.24 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2H), 6.45–6.43 (br d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.36–6.31 (m, 1H), 6.24 (s, 2H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 5.62 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.24 (s, 1H), 3.37–3.23 (m, 2H), 2.87–2.81 (m, 1H), 2.78 (br d,  $J = 19.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.66 (s, 1H), 2.61–2.57 (m, 1H), 2.03–1.99 (br d,  $J = 20.7$  Hz, 1H), 1.84–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.40 (br d,  $J = 15.3$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.6, 155.7, 153.0, 149.1, 146.7, 143.2, 140.1, 126.6, 123.9, 120.3, 114.43, 90.7, 85.7, 84.0, 83.3, 81.8, 79.5, 56.9, 56.1, 52.8, 50.8, 29.7, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_9$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  725.3633, found 725.3639.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(2-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16s).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-2-(3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzonitrile **15s** (58 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16s** as a white powder (82 mg, 68% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.26 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.78 (br d,  $J = 11.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 2H), 6.43–6.34 (m, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 5.78 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.03 (dd,  $J = 6.2, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.42–4.39 (m, 1H), 4.26–4.23 (m, 1H), 3.40–3.37 (m, 1H), 3.32–3.28 (m, 1H), 2.89–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.77–2.73 (m, 1H), 2.70–2.66 (m, 1H), 2.62–2.56 (m, 1H), 2.06–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.49–1.34 (br m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.8, 155.9, 155.5, 153.0, 149.1, 132.7, 128.2, 127.5, 125.6, 120.2, 117.9, 114.4, 110.7, 90.6, 85.4, 83.9, 83.2, 81.6, 57.0, 56.0, 53.5, 52.8, 50.8, 29.6, 28.3, 27.9, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  705.3724, found 705.3734.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16t).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzonitrile **15t** (58 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16t** as a white powder (69 mg, 49% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.21 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.49–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.33 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.27–6.15 (m, 3H), 6.04 (d,  $J = 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.43 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd,  $J = 6.3, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.39–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.23–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.31–3.18 (m, 2H), 2.82–2.77 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.58 (m, 2H), 2.56–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.70 (br, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.40–1.36 (br m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 155.8, 155.5, 153.0, 149.1, 140.0, 138., 130.7, 130.3, 129.7, 129.3, 120.3, 118.8, 114.4, 112.7, 90.7, 85.6, 83.9, 83.3, 81.7, 79.5, 56.8, 56.0, 52.8, 50.7, 29.6, 28.3, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  705.3724, found 705.3732.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16u).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-4-(3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzonitrile **15u** (58 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16u** as a white powder (93 mg, 66% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.23 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 6.40–6.36 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.33–6.22 (m, 1H), 6.08–5.91 (m, 3H), 5.53 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.03–4.94 (m, 1H), 4.42–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.20 (d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.36–3.20 (m, 2H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.68–2.59 (m, 1H), 2.58–2.50 (m, 1H), 2.03–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.75 (d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.37 (br m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (151 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.6, 155.6, 153.0, 149.1, 140.1, 132.3, 126.7, 120.3, 119.0, 114.5, 110.6, 90.7, 85.7, 83.9, 81.8, 79.5, 56.9, 56.1, 53.4, 52.8, 50.7, 29.1, 28.3, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  705.3724, found 705.3738.

**tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-methyl)((E)-3-(3-carbamoylphenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (16v).** To a solution of compound **16t** (0.21 mmol, 150 mg) in DMSO (10 mL) was added KOH (0.25 mmol,



14 mg). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% w/w) in H<sub>2</sub>O (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (5% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **16v** as a white powder (127 mg, 82% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.24 (m, 3H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 2H), 6.32 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.23–6.12 (m, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (s, 1H), 5.43 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd, J = 6.2, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39–4.35 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.26–3.13 (m, 2H), 2.78–2.55 (m, 4H), 1.97 (dd, J = 13.5, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.81–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.40–1.36 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 172.0, 170.1, 156.0, 155.7, 153.0, 149.0, 137.1, 134.0, 128.7, 128.0, 126.6, 120.1, 114.3, 90.7, 85.8, 84.0, 83.4, 81.8, 79.5, 57.0, 50.6, 45.9, 29.7, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 723.3830, found 723.3838.

*tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-carbamoylphenyl)allyl)amino)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl) amino)butanoate (**16w**). Following the procedure described for compound **16v**, compound **16u** was oxidized to afford compound **16w** as a white powder (118 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (s, 2H), 6.34–6.30 (br d, J = 16 Hz, 1H), 6.20–6.10 (m, 1H), 6.04 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.38–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.21–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.22 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.07–3.02 (br m, 1H), 2.80–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.61–2.55 (m, 2H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.36 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 169.9, 156.0, 155.6, 152.9, 149.0, 140.2, 132.3, 131.7, 127.9, 126.2, 90.7, 85.7, 84.0, 83.3, 81.8, 79.5, 56.9, 55.8, 52.9, 45.9, 30.3, 29.7, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 723.3830, found 723.3832.

*tert*-Butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(cinnamyl)amino)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16x**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with cinnamaldehyde **15x** (32 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16x** as a white powder (110 mg, 50% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.34–7.21 (m, 5H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.46–6.42 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.31–6.16 (m, 3H), 6.08 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.02–5.00 (m, 1H), 4.50–4.35 (m, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.38–3.22 (m, 2H), 2.88–2.83 (m, 1H), 2.77–2.51 (m, 3H), 2.06–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.42 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 155.8, 153.1, 149.3, 140.0, 137.3, 134.1, 133.0, 129.3, 126.3, 125.3, 120.3, 114.5, 90.8, 85.5, 83.9, 83.4, 52.9, 50.6, 29.5, 28.41, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5, 21.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>50</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 680.3772, found 680.3780.

*tert*-butyl (2*S*)-4-(((3*aR*,3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)allyl)amino)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**16y**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with (E)-3-(4-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)acrylaldehyde **15y** (55 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound **16y** as a white powder (98 mg, 63% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.40–6.36 (br d, J = 16.0, 1H), 6.25–6.15 (m, 1H), 6.19–6.06 (m, 2H), 5.68–5.66 (br d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.47–5.45 (br d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.04–4.94 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.24–4.19 (m, 1H), 3.35–3.30 (br m, 1H), 3.25–3.19 (br m, 1H), 2.86–2.81 (m, 1H), 2.74–2.47 (m, 4H), 2.01–1.96 (br, 1H), 1.81–1.78 (br, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.39 (br m, 21H), 0.25 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 155.6, 153.1, 149.2, 140.1, 137.0, 132.2, 126.1, 122.2, 120.3, 114.5, 105.2, 90.8, 85.5, 83.9, 83.3, 79.5, 57.0, 56.0, 52.9, 50.7, 29.5, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>58</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 776.4167, found 776.4172.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(*o*-tolyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17a**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16a** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17a** as a white powder (31 mg, 71% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23–7.11 (m, 3H), 6.99–6.5 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.29–6.23 (m, 2H), 4.69 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.19–4.08 (m, 3H), 3.91–3.85 (m, 1H), 3.75–3.55 (m, 3H), 2.59–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.38–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.53, 151.1, 147.9, 144.7, 143.2, 138.8, 135.8, 134.1, 130.1, 128.7, 126.0, 125.4, 119.63, 116.9, 91.0, 78.9, 73.5, 72.3, 54.39, 51.2, 51.0, 25.02, 18.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 498.2465, found 498.2572.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(*m*-tolyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17b**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16b** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17b** as a white powder (32 mg, 73% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dd, J = 18.9, 8.4 Hz, 3H), 6.69 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (dt, J = 15.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (t, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (dd, J = 8.3, 5.0 Hz, 3H), 3.88 (dd, J = 13.9, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 3.70–3.52 (m, 3H), 2.55–2.46 (m, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.31–2.27 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.3, 151.3, 148.0, 145.0, 143.0, 141.0, 138.3, 135.1, 129.5, 127.0, 123.6, 119.8, 115.3, 91.1, 78.9, 72.3, 54.4, 51.2, 50.9, 50.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 498.2465, found 498.2574.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(*p*-tolyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17c**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16c** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17c** as a white powder (31 mg, 70% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.16–7.09 (m, 4H), 6.69–6.65 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.21–6.13 (m, 2H), 4.65 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.10–4.06 (m, 3H), 3.88–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.49 (m, 3H), 2.57–2.43 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.27 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 168.7, 163.1, 162.8, 152.7, 149.4, 146.3, 144.5, 142.3, 140.5, 133.73, 127.8, 121.1, 119.4, 116.5, 115.7, 92.4, 80.4, 75.0, 73.7, 55.8, 52.3, 26.40, 21.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 498.2465, found 498.2570.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17d**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16d** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17d** as a white powder (32 mg, 72% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.33–7.24 (m, 2H), 6.96–6.85 (m, 3H), 6.27–6.21 (m, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 4.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.59–4.50 (m, 2H), 4.15–4.02 (m, 3H), 3.90 (dd, J = 13.9, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.69–3.51 (m, 3H), 2.55–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.28 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.3, 157.0, 151.0, 147.9, 144.4, 143.2, 136.0, 130.1, 127.0, 123.56, 119.8, 115.8, 110.8, 91.2, 79.0, 73.6, 72.3, 55.9, 54.6, 54.2, 50.8, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 514.2414, found 514.2422.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17e**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16e** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17e** as a white powder (34 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.89–6.83 (m, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.68–6.64 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.27–6.19 (m, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.66–4.61 (m, 1H), 4.56–4.52 (m, 2H), 4.12–4.02 (m, 3H), 3.89–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.69–3.50 (m, 3H), 2.54–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.27 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.3, 160.0, 151.2, 148.0, 144.8, 143.1, 140.8, 136.5, 129.5, 119.8, 118.8, 91.1, 78.9, 73.6, 72.3, 54.4, 50.9, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 514.2414, found 514.2419.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17f**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16f** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17f** as a white powder (35 mg, 80% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.07–6.03 (m, 1H), 4.66 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.12–4.01 (m, 3H), 3.88–3.82 (m, 4H), 3.70–3.47 (m, 3H), 2.54–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.26 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 169.0, 161.9, 152.7, 149.44, 146.3, 144.5, 142.0, 129.3, 129.1, 121.1, 115.2, 114.1, 92.4, 80.4, 75.0, 73.7, 55.8, 52.5, 52.1, 26.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 514.2414, found 514.2425.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17g**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16g** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17g** as a white powder (31 mg, 68% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.56–7.52 (m, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 6.85–6.56 (m, 1H), 6.10–6.05 (m, 1H), 6.02–5.93 (m, 1H), 4.70 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.11–4.06 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.86–3.76 (m, 1H), 3.66–3.51 (m, 3H), 2.55–2.41 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.30 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.7, 163.2, 162.9, 162.5, 162.2, 149.0, 147.1, 144.0, 133.2, 130.9, 129.9, 128.7, 120.6, 118.7, 117.7, 114.8, 111.9, 91.1, 72.9, 72.3, 50.9, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>FN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 502.2214, found 502.2215.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17h**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16h** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17h** as a white powder (30 mg, 67% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.20–7.15 (m, 1H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 6.00–5.92 (m, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.54–4.48 (m, 1H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 4.07–3.76 (m, 4H), 3.46–3.45 (m, 3H), 2.42–2.36 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.15 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 172.1, 149.3, 147.2, 144.1, 143.6, 137.0, 130.5, 122.3, 119.2, 115.8, 115.6, 112.42, 112.19, 91.4, 72.0, 51.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>FN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 502.2214, found 502.2218.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17i**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16i** (50 mg, 0.072 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17i** as a white powder (34 mg, 76% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 6.98–6.81 (m, 4H), 6.28 (br s, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 5.89–5.82 (m, 1H), 4.70 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.55–4.53 (m, 1H), 4.43 (br s, 1H), 4.11–3.79 (m, 4H), 3.65–3.47 (m, 3H), 2.52–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.5, 163.8, 163.0, 161.3, 149.2, 147.1, 144.0, 143.5, 138.8, 131.0, 128.0, 127.9, 115.6, 115.3, 114.0, 112.0, 91.3, 73.6, 51.2, 24.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>FN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 502.2214, found 502.2216.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17j**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16j** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17j** as a white powder (28 mg, 63% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.31 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (br d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46–6.98 (m, 4H), 6.58–6.38 (br d, *J* = 80.0 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 6.00–5.88 (m, 1H), 4.74–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.15–3.81 (m, 4H), 3.67–3.48 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 1H), 2.36–2.30 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.1, 163.3, 163.0, 162.6, 149.0, 147.0, 144.1, 143.4, 138.5, 132.3, 130.3, 129.5, 127.3, 126.33, 125.4, 120.6, 119.1, 117.7, 114.9, 112.0, 91.4, 73.5, 72.0, 55.7, 50.9, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 518.1919, found 518.1922.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17k**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16k** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17k** as a white powder (28 mg, 63% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.34–7.23 (m, 4H), 6.73 (br d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.37–6.29 (m, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.68–4.64 (m, 1H), 4.58–4.49 (m, 2H), 4.08 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.5 Hz, 3H), 3.86–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.63–3.53 (m, 3H), 2.54–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.33–2.25 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.5, 162.0, 161.2, 151.3, 148.1, 145.0, 143.0, 139.2, 137.3, 134.4, 130.0, 128.6, 126.2, 125.0, 119.6, 118.0, 117.6, 115.1, 54.66, 78.9, 73.6, 72.2, 54.7, 51.2, 51.0, 25.0, 22.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 518.1919, found 518.1928.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17l**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16l** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17l** as a white powder (30 mg, 69% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 5.97–5.89 (m, 1H), 4.72 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.56–4.38 (m, 2H), 4.10–3.79 (m, 4H), 3.64–3.50 (m, 3H), 2.53–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.24 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.8, 163.0, 162.7, 149.1, 147.1, 144.0, 143.5, 138.6, 134.0, 133.2, 128.6, 127.4, 119.0, 117.8, 114.9, 91.4, 73.6, 72.0, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 518.1919, found 518.1925.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17m**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16m** (50 mg, 0.066 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17m** as a white powder (26 mg, 59% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.84–5.77 (m, 1H), 4.65–4.60 (m, 1H), 4.42 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 4.02 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.74 (m, 2H), 3.57–3.41 (m, 3H), 2.38 (br s, 1H), 2.29–2.20 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.1, 163.3, 163.0, 162.2, 149.0, 146.9, 144.1, 143.4, 132.7, 130.5, 127.9, 126.5, 122.7, 120.6, 119.1, 117.7, 114.8, 111.9, 91.5, 73.5, 72.0, 55.5, 50.8, 25.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BrN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 562.1414, found 562.1427.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17n**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16n** (50 mg, 0.066 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17n** as a white powder (28 mg, 64% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.38–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (s, 2H), 5.99–5.92 (m, 1H), 4.75–4.69 (m, 1H), 4.52–4.43 (m, 2H), 4.09–3.91 (m, 4H), 3.66–3.51 (m, 3H), 2.53–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.30 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.3, 163.4, 162.7, 162.3, 149.0, 147.0, 144.0, 143.4, 138.4, 136.7, 131.6, 130.4, 128.5, 124.9, 122.2, 120.7, 119.1, 117.8, 114.9, 91.5, 73.7, 71.90, 51.1, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BrN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 562.1414, found 562.1425.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-bromophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17o**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16o** (50 mg, 0.066 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17o** as a white powder (33 mg, 75% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 5.86–5.78 (m, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.42–4.33 (m, 2H), 4.04–3.79 (m, 4H), 3.66–3.41 (m, 3H), 2.41–2.21 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.3, 163.0, 162.6, 162.3, 149.0, 147.0, 143.9, 143.4, 138.7, 135.5, 131.5, 127.6, 122.3, 120.7, 119.0, 117.8, 114.9, 91.4, 73.7, 71.9, 51.1, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BrN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 562.1414, found 562.1421.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17p**). Following the procedure described for

compound **13a**, compound **16p** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17p** as a white powder (18 mg, 43% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.83–7.78 (m, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (s, 1H), 6.00–5.93 (m, 1H), 4.67–4.59 (m, 2H), 4.49–4.40 (m, 1H), 4.13–3.91 (m, 3H), 3.80–3.73 (m, 1H), 3.68–3.49 (m, 3H), 2.50–2.43 (s, 1H), 2.37–2.29 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 170.8, 149.2, 147.3, 146.4, 143.9, 143.8, 136.1, 134.1, 130.1, 129.8, 124.6, 117.7, 114.8, 111.9, 91.0, 73.2, 71.9, 67.9, 66.5, 50.6, 24.8, 17.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 529.2159, found 529.2166.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17q**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16q** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17q** as a white powder (20 mg, 45% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.69 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (h, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H), 3.85–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.68 (6.10 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.64–3.55 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.46 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.24 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 171.1, 161.9, 161.8, 161.6, 151.4, 148.2, 139.5, 134.3, 131.6, 128.3, 122.6, 119.5, 116.7, 90.5, 79.1, 73.6, 72.2, 54.7, 51.6, 51.2, 29.8, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 529.2159, found 529.2162.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E/Z*)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17r**, Mixture of Isomers). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16r** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17r** as a pink powder (mixture of (*E*)- and (*Z*)-isomers, 23 mg, 51% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.20–8.12 (m, 3H), 7.54 (s, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.01–6.85 (br m, 2H), 6.56–6.51 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.12–5.99 (m, 1H), 4.70–4.66 (m, 1H), 4.61–4.53 (m, 3H), 4.42–4.35 (m, 1H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.21–4.04 (m, 4H), 3.90–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.79–3.50 (m, 5H), 2.56–2.19 (m, 3H). ((*E/Z*)-mixture). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 171.1, 153.9, 148.4, 147.71, 141.6, 137.7, 134.5, 129.5, 123.6, 123.3, 121.6, 90.8, 79.3, 73.4, 73.3, 72.4, 72.1, 54.8, 52.0, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 529.2159, found 529.2178.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(2-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17s**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16s** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17s** as a white powder (34 mg, 78% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.52–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.22–6.15 (m, 1H), 6.11 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.70–4.65 (m, 1H), 4.45 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.14–4.04 (m, 3H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.67–3.51 (m, 3H), 2.53–2.43 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.29 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.0, 163.2, 162.9, 162.5, 162.2, 149.1, 147.1, 144.2, 143.7, 137.3, 135.2, 133.6, 133.0, 129.4, 125.6, 120.6, 119.0, 117.7, 117.3, 114.8, 109.1, 91.4, 73.4, 72.0, 55.4, 50.8, 24.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 509.2261, found 509.2271.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17t**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16t** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17t** as a white powder (34 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.60–7.58 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.29 (m, 3H), 6.40 (br s, 1H), 6.13–6.05 (m, 2H), 4.71 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.56–4.51 (m, 1H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 4.11–3.86 (m, 4H), 3.68–3.52 (m, 3H), 2.53–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.31 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.1, 149.2, 147.2, 144.1, 143.6, 137.8, 135.7, 132.3, 130.8, 129.7, 119.1, 118.9, 118.5, 117.7, 114.8, 111.5, 91.4, 71.8, 50.9, 24.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 509.2261, found 509.2264.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17u**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16u** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected

and purified, affording compound **17u** as a white powder (35 mg, 80% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 8.1, 1H), 6.23–6.13 (m, 2H), 4.75–4.72 (m, 1H), 4.58–4.56 (m, 1H), 4.47 (br s, 1H), 4.09–4.01 (m, 4H), 3.67–3.54 (m, 3H), 2.52–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.35–2.29 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 171.8, 149.3, 147.2, 144.1, 143.6, 138.1, 132.63, 126.6, 119.2, 114.9, 110.8, 91.4, 73.6, 71.9, 51.6, 20.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 509.2261, found 509.2266.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(3-carbamoylphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17v**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16v** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17v** as a white powder (34 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53–7.41 (m, 2H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.72–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.60–4.49 (m, 2H), 4.17–4.02 (m, 3H), 3.86–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.52 (m, 3H), 2.51–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.20 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.7, 148.7, 144.6, 139.7, 137.0, 134.8, 129.8, 128.7, 127.5, 126.2, 118.0, 90.7, 79.5, 73.4, 71.9, 53.5, 52.4, 50.8, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 527.2367, found 527.2378.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-carbamoylphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17w**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16w** (50 mg, 0.069 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17w** as a white powder (34 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (s, 2H), 6.81 (br d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.45–6.37 (m, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 4.73–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 4.16–4.01 (m, 3H), 3.88–3.79 (m, 1H), 3.69–3.57 (m, 4H), 2.51–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.29–2.20 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 171.9, 148.2, 138.5, 129.0, 126.5, 120.9, 118.4, 51.40, 90.9, 79.0, 72.9, 72.3, 51.7, 51.4, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 527.2367, found 527.2373.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(cinnamyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17x**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16x** (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17x** as a white powder (35 mg, 79% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.31–7.26 (s, 5H), 6.74–6.71 (br d, *J* = 12.0, 1H), 6.29–6.23 (m, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.70–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.60–4.56 (m, 2H), 4.14–4.10 (m, 3H), 3.90–3.85 (br m, 1H), 3.76–3.52 (m, 3H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.34 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 169.5, 162.0, 161.7, 161.4, 149.7, 151.0, 148.0, 140.9, 135.1, 128.8, 128.5, 125.7, 120.0, 119.8, 117.7, 115.5, 115.4, 91.1, 79.4, 73.6, 72.3, 55.5, 54.5, 50.9, 50.6, 25.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 484.2308, found 484.2311.

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((*E*)-3-(4-ethynylphenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**17y**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **16y** (50 mg, 0.064 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **17y** as a white powder (8 mg, 21% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.77–6.73 (br d, *J* = 12.0, 1H), 6.37–6.25 (m, 1H), 6.14 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.70–4.66 (m, 1H), 4.53 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 4.14–3.94 (m, 3H), 3.82–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.66–3.63 (br d, *J* = 16.0, 1H), 3.61 (s, 1H), 3.60–3.47 (m, 2H), 2.48–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.24–2.16 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 148.6, 139.6, 135.6, 132.0, 126.5, 91.1, 79.1, 78.9, 73.4, 71.7, 54.6, 51.5, 25.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 508.2308, found 508.2315.

4-((*E*)-3-(((3*aR*,3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (**18**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, 9-(((3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(aminomethyl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-9*H*-purin-6-amine **9** (67 mg, 0.22 mmol) was coupled with (*E*)-4-(3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile **15u** (31 mg, 0.20 mmol) to afford compound **18** as a yellow powder (49 mg, 55% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ

8.26 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.41–6.36 (m, 1H), 6.15 (s, 2H), 6.01 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 5.52–5.47 (m, 1H), 5.10 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.45–4.41 (m, 1H), 3.46 (t,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.06–2.93 (m, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  155.7, 153.1, 149.3, 141.5, 140.1, 132.5, 129.8, 126.8, 114.8, 110.6, 91.1, 85.5, 83.3, 82.3, 51.6, 50.9, 27.4, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_7\text{O}_3$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  448.2097, found 448.2106.

**tert-Butyl (S)-5-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-(bis(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)pentanoate (20a).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl (S)-2-(bis(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-5-oxopentanoate **19a** (82 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20a** as a white powder (113 mg, 69% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.23 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 2H), 6.44–6.21 (m, 4H), 6.04 (d,  $J = 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dd,  $J = 9.6, 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.38–4.34 (m, 1H), 3.26 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.79–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.56–2.51 (m, 2H), 2.07–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.44 (br d,  $J = 21.0, 27\text{H}$ ), 1.37 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  169.8, 155.8, 153.0, 152.6, 149.2, 141.4, 140.0, 132.4, 131.7, 130.6, 126.6, 119.1, 114.4, 110.4, 107.0, 90.8, 85.7, 83.9, 83.3, 82.8, 81.2, 77.5, 77.2, 76.9, 58.6, 54.3, 28.1, 27.2, 26.9, 25.5, 23.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{59}\text{N}_8\text{O}_9$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  819.4405, found 819.4410.

**Methyl (S)-4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (20b).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with methyl (S)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoate **19b** (82 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20b** as a white powder (97 mg, 73% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.21 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 6.60 (s, 2H), 6.41–6.25 (m, 1H), 6.26–6.19 (m, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.94 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.45 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.03–4.95 (m, 1H), 4.41–4.30 (m, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.23 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.79–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.58–2.50 (m, 2H), 2.07–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.41–1.33 (br m, 12H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  173.3, 155.9, 155.6, 155.3, 153.0, 149.0, 141.3, 140.1, 132.3, 131.0, 126.7, 120.2, 119.0, 114.4, 110.5, 90.7, 85.7, 83.9, 83.3, 56.6, 56.1, 53.6, 52.2, 50.6, 44.8, 29.2, 28.4, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_8\text{O}_7$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  663.3255, found 663.3258.

**4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-N-tritylbutanamide (20c).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 4-oxo-N-tritylbutanamide **19c** (82 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20c** as a white powder (79 mg, 51% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.27 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.19 (m, 20H), 6.72 (br s, 1H), 6.43–6.39 (br d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.32–6.23 (m, 1H), 6.04 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.82 (s, 2H), 5.47 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.42–4.38 (m, 1H), 3.28 (t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.77 (d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 2H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 2H), 2.35–2.25 (m, 2H), 1.87–1.73 (m, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  171.7, 154.9, 153.6, 149.2, 144.0, 140.8, 132.4, 128.7, 128.0, 127.0, 126.7, 120.8, 119.1, 114.4, 110.5, 90.9, 86.7, 83.9, 82.7, 69.1, 56.6, 56.0, 54.5, 35.6, 26.5, 25.4, 22.6. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{47}\text{N}_8\text{O}_4$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  775.3720, found 775.3733.

**5-((((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)-N-tritylpentanamide (20d).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 5-oxo-N-tritylpentanamide **19d** (86 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20d** as a white powder (88 mg, 56% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.15 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.29–7.27 (m, 7H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 11H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.05 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.40 (dd,  $J =$

6.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.45–4.41 (m, 1H), 3.30 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.78 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 2H), 2.54 (dd,  $J = 10.8, 4.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.28–2.25 (m, 2H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.46–1.41 (m, 2H), 1.37 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  175.9, 171.9, 155.8, 152.3, 148.9, 144.8, 141.2, 132.5, 131.5, 130.6, 128.8, 127.1, 126.8, 119.5, 119.1, 114.6, 110.7, 91.1, 86.1, 84.4, 83.3, 70.5, 60.5, 56.4, 55.8, 54.0, 37.2, 26.1, 23.2, 21.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_8\text{O}_4$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  789.3877, found 789.3886.

**tert-Butyl (3-((((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)propyl)carbamate (20e).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl (3-oxopropyl)carbamate **19e** (41 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20e** as a white powder (88 mg, 73% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.09 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.40 (d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.32–6.22 (m, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.41 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.40–4.37 (m, 1H), 3.26 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.17–3.13 (m, 1H), 2.75 (d,  $J = 4.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.56 (s, 1H), 1.42 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 12H), 1.38 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  175.8, 154.8, 152.4, 149.7, 141.2, 132.6, 126.8, 119.6, 119.0, 114.6, 112.1, 90.9, 86.4, 84.1, 57.0, 51.2, 39.2, 28.5, 27.2, 26.5, 25.4, 22.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_8\text{O}_5$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  605.3200, found 605.3211.

**tert-Butyl 4-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoate (20f).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (89 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl 4-oxobutanoate **19f** (35 mg, 0.22 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20f** as a white powder (84 mg, 71% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.27 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.43 (d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.33–6.26 (m, 1H), 6.10 (s, 2H), 6.07 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.47 (dd,  $J = 6.5, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dd,  $J = 6.5, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.40–4.36 (m, 1H), 3.30 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.83–2.73 (m, 2H), 2.54 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 2H), 2.26–2.23 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.43–1.38 (br m, 12H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  173.7, 157.1, 153.0, 150.2, 142.2, 141.7, 140.1, 138.9, 136.8, 134.2, 130.7, 127.0, 120.9, 119.0, 114.4, 111.2, 90.8, 85.8, 84.6, 83.2, 79.5, 56.8, 56.0, 52.4, 33.1, 28.7, 27.2, 25.4, 22.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  590.3091, found 590.3097.

**tert-Butyl 5-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)pentanoate (20g).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl 5-oxopentanoate **19g** (41 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20g** as a white powder (82 mg, 68% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.23 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.40 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.31–6.25 (m, 1H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 6.05 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.45 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.39–4.34 (m, 1H), 3.69–3.59 (m, 3H), 3.28 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2H), 2.75 (d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 2H), 2.53–2.45 (m, 3H), 2.18 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 2H), 1.76–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.48 (m, 8H), 1.47–1.43 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.37 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  173.0, 155.7, 153.1, 149.2, 141.4, 132.4, 126.7, 120.3, 119.1, 114.4, 111.3, 90.9, 85.8, 84.0, 83.3, 80.2, 62.5, 62.0, 56.9, 56.0, 54.4, 35.3, 32.4, 28.2, 27.2, 25.5, 23.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  604.3247, found 604.3255.

**4-((E)-3-((((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)((6-(tert-butoxy)pyridin-2-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzonitrile (20h).** Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **18** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 6-(tert-butoxy)picolinamide **19h** (43 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate **20h** as a white powder (73 mg, 60% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.15 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2H), 6.52 (dd,  $J = 8.2, 0.8$  Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.37–6.29 (m, 1H), 6.08 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd,  $J = 6.4, 3.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.50–4.56 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.46–3.32 (m, 2H), 2.90 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 9H), 1.39 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  163.3,

156.0, 153.0, 149.2, 141.5, 139.9, 132.4, 131.8, 130.7, 126.6, 120.3, 119.1, 115.4, 114.3, 111.5, 110.5, 90.8, 85.8, 84.0, 83.2, 79.4, 60.2, 56.9, 56.0, 28.8, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{33}H_{39}N_8O_4$   $[M + H]^+$  611.3094, found 611.3102.

4-((E)-3-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydro-furo[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (20j). Following the procedure described for compound 12a, 9-((3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((methylamino)methyl)tetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-9H-purin-6-amine<sup>39</sup> (64 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 15u (34 mg, 0.22 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate 20j as a yellow powder (66 mg, 72% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (s, 2H), 6.42 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.34–6.23 (m, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 5.45 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J = 6.3, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.48–4.35 (m, 1H), 3.28–3.11 (m, 2H), 2.80–2.74 (m, 1H), 2.65–2.60 (br m, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 155.8, 152.9, 149.1, 140.0, 132.4, 131.0, 126.6, 120.2, 119.1, 114.5, 110.6, 90.8, 85.2, 84.1, 83.2, 60.4, 59.0, 42.8, 29.7, 27.2, 25.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_7O_3$   $[M + H]^+$  462.2254, found 462.2259.

4-((E)-3-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydro-furo[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-(isopropylamino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (20k). Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 18 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 2 mL of dry acetone afforded the protected intermediate 20k as a white powder (47 mg, 48% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.49–6.38 (m, 3H), 6.37–6.29 (m, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (dd, J = 6.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (dd, J = 6.4, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35–4.31 (m, 1H), 3.35–3.22 (m, 2H), 3.04–2.97 (m, 1H), 2.83–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.69–2.60 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 155.8, 153.0, 149.2, 141.6, 140.2, 133.7, 132.4, 129.6, 126.6, 120.3, 119.1, 114.3, 110.3, 90.9, 86.6, 83.9, 83.1, 53.8, 51.7, 27.2, 25.5, 18.6, 17.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{26}H_{32}N_7O_3$   $[M + H]^+$  490.2567, found 490.2573.

(S)-2-Amino-5-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)pentanoic Acid (21a). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20a (50 mg, 0.061 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21a as a white powder (24 mg, 63% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.82–6.78 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.51–6.43 (m, 1H), 6.18 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.71–4.65 (m, 1H), 4.62–4.51 (m, 2H), 4.19–4.00 (m, 3H), 3.89–3.84 (m, 1H), 3.69 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.47–3.37 (m, 2H), 2.13–1.91 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.0, 151.3, 148.1, 145.0, 143.1, 139.7, 138.5, 132.3, 127.2, 120.0, 119.7, 118.1, 118.0, 115.1, 111.9, 91.3, 73.5, 72.2, 55.3, 52.8, 27.1, 20.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{25}H_{32}N_8O_5$   $[M + H]^+$  523.2417, found 523.2423.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanamide (21b). Compound 20b (50 mg, 0.076 mmol) was added to ammonia in MeOH (33% w/w, 5 mL) in a sealed tube, and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude intermediate was deprotected and purified following the procedure described for compound 13a, affording compound 21b as a white powder (33 mg, 71% yield, two steps). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.85–6.81 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.50–6.41 (m, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.58–4.48 (m, 2H), 4.15–4.03 (m, 3H), 3.86–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.67–3.64 (br d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51–3.40 (m, 2H), 2.47–2.34 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 169.4, 163.1, 161.0, 152.6, 148.1, 140.1, 138.3, 132.7, 119.8, 118.0, 111.8, 91.1, 78.6, 73.4, 72.2, 55.4, 54.8, 49.3, 26.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{24}H_{40}N_9O_4$   $[M + H]^+$  508.2421, found 508.2427.

4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanamide (21c). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20c (50 mg, 0.065 mmol) was deprotected and

purified, affording compound 21c as a white powder (19 mg, 59% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 2H), 6.88–6.84 (br d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54–6.40 (m, 1H), 4.75 (br s, 1H), 4.57 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (dd, J = 7.4, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 3.88–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.68–3.64 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 2.46 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.10–2.04 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 174.8, 151.7, 149.1, 141.3, 137.9, 132.8, 127.2, 120.1, 117.0, 110.2, 91.0, 73.8, 71.1, 55.1, 30.1, 19.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{24}H_{29}N_8O_4$   $[M + H]^+$  493.2312, found 493.2320.

5-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)pentanamide (21d). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20d (50 mg, 0.063 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21d as a white powder (22 mg, 57% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 2H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.16 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.60–4.48 (m, 2H), 4.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.87–3.81 (m, 1H), 3.66 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.89–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.72–1.64 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 175.5, 140.8, 138.6, 132.3, 127.2, 118.0, 112.7, 91.1, 73.4, 72.3, 54.4, 31.4, 23.1, 21.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{25}H_{31}N_8O_4$   $[M + H]^+$  507.2468, found 507.2479.

3-(((E)-3-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(3-aminopropyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (21e). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20e (50 mg, 0.083 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21e as a white powder (41 mg, 72% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 2H), 6.18 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.60–4.55 (m, 2H), 4.14 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.90–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.73–3.70 (br d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.26–2.20 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 151.1, 148.1, 139.7, 138.6, 132.3, 127.2, 120.0, 119.8, 118.2, 111.8, 91.3, 73.6, 72.3, 55.4, 54.6, 50.6, 36.51, 48.6, 36.5, 22.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{23}H_{29}N_8O_3$   $[M + H]^+$  465.2363, found 465.2372.

4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (21f). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20f (50 mg, 0.085 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21f as a white powder (37 mg, 71% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.51–6.43 (m, 1H), 6.16 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (t, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.11–2.02 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 178.8, 151.1, 147.5, 139.7, 139.2, 132.3, 127.3, 120.5, 118.1, 112.3, 95.4, 78.3, 73.4, 72.3, 57.9, 52.9, 32.6, 22.2. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_7O_5$   $[M + H]^+$  494.2152, found 494.2160.

5-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)pentanoic acid (21g). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20g (50 mg, 0.083 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21g as a white powder (39 mg, 75% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (br s, 2H), 6.85 (br d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.48–6.41 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.59–4.48 (m, 2H), 4.12 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.86–3.81 (br m, 1H), 3.68–3.65 (br d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.70–1.63 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 171.7, 139.1, 138.6, 131.7, 119.9, 118.0, 111.9, 91.1, 73.4, 72.2, 55.1, 53.0, 31.7, 23.0, 20.7. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $C_{25}H_{30}N_7O_5$   $[M + H]^+$  508.2308, found 508.2317.

4-((E)-3-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)((6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridin-2-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (21h). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20h (50 mg, 0.082 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21h as a white powder (25 mg, 59% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.79–6.69 (m, 2H), 6.57–6.43 (m, 2H), 6.14 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dd, J = 4.9, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.58–4.49 (m, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 4.13–4.00 (m, 2H), 3.76–3.57 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C

NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  164.1, 150.9, 148.0, 144.3, 143.3, 141.4, 137.3, 132.3, 127.1, 122.2, 119.8, 118.2, 117.8, 115.8, 114.9, 112.3, 111.5, 91.2, 79.4, 73.7, 72.3, 56.1, 55.4, 55.1. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 515.2155, found 515.2164.

4-((E)-3-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (21i). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 18 (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21i as a white powder (30 mg, 52% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.49 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.49–6.40 (m, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 4.50 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.47–4.43 (m, 1H), 3.95 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.66–3.61 (br m, 1H), 3.56–3.53 (br m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  161.3, 150.8, 148.3, 140.3, 136.7, 132.5, 128.3, 122.2, 119.7, 118.6, 108.9, 90.6, 80.3, 73.7, 71.9, 50.7. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 408.1784, found 408.1792.

4-((E)-3-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (21j). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20j (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21j as a white powder (37 mg, 64% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.46 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94–6.90 (br d, J = 16.0, 1H), 6.53–6.45 (m, 1H), 6.16 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.81–4.76 (m, 1H), 4.59–4.46 (m, 2H), 4.09 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (br t, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.63–3.61 (br d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  151.82, 148.9, 139.7, 138.7, 132.3, 127.8, 118.05, 111.1, 89.5, 78.7, 73.3, 72.2, 56.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 422.1941, found 422.1945.

4-((E)-3-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl(isopropyl)amino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (21k). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 20k (50 mg, 0.10 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 21k as a white powder (32 mg, 69% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.34 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.44–6.38 (m, 1H), 6.12–6.10 (m, 1H), 4.64 (dd, J = 5.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.58–4.53 (m, 2H), 4.47–4.43 (m, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.89–3.81 (m, 1H), 3.69 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.41 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  161.9, 161.6, 161.2, 160.8, 142.9, 139.8, 132.3, 119.7, 118.1, 115.1, 111.7, 91.3, 73.7, 72.1, 51.7. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 450.2254, found 450.2262.

(E)-4-(3-(Methylamino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile (22b). Aldehyde 15u (157 mg, 1.0 mmol), 5 mL of methylamine in MeOH (33% w/w), NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> (57 mg, 1.5 mmol), and AcOH (one drop) were added to DCE (10 mL) in a sealed tube, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by adding 1 N NaOH (10 mL), and the product was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (20% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound 22b as a white powder (72 mg, 42% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.97–6.93 (br d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.52–6.45 (m, 1H), 3.85 (dd, J = 7.1, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  140.1, 136.5, 132.4, 127.3, 122.2, 118.1, 111.7, 50.0, 31.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 173.1079, found 173.1084.

*tert*-Butyl (S,E)-2-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-((3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoate (23a). Following the procedure described for compound 12a, (E)-4-(3-aminoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile 22a (35 mg, 0.22 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl (S)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoate 10 (55 mg, 0.20 mmol) to afford compound 23a as a white powder (40 mg, 48% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.57 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.56–6.52 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.45–6.35 (m, 1H), 5.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.30–4.18 (m, 1H), 3.48–3.40 (m, 2H), 2.76–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.04–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.81–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.45–1.42 (m, 18H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.9, 155.7, 141.7,

132.4, 129.5, 126.8, 119.0, 110.5, 81.9, 79.6, 52.6, 51.5, 45.4, 32.9, 28.4. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 416.2549, found 416.2563.

*tert*-Butyl (S,E)-2-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-((3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)(methyl)amino)butanoate (23b). Following the procedure described for compound 12a, (E)-4-(3-(methylamino)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzotrile 22b (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with *tert*-butyl (S)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoate 10 (66 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford compound 23b as a white powder (66 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.59 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.34 (m, 1H), 5.83 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.26–3.21 (m, 1H), 3.14–3.09 (m, 1H), 2.58–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.44–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.07–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.42 (br m, 18H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.7, 156.9, 141.5, 132.4, 131.8, 130.8, 126.9, 119.0, 110.6, 81.7, 79.5, 60.2, 53.6, 53.3, 42.3, 28.4, 28.0. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 430.2706, found 430.2715.

(S,E)-2-Amino-4-((3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)amino)butanoic Acid (24a). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 23a (20 mg, 0.048 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 24a as a white powder (14 mg, 76% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  7.75 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.54–6.47 (m, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.43–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.21 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  169.4, 144.8, 136.5, 131.3, 127.8, 126.2, 122.5, 118.0, 114.1, 111.7, 50.7, 48.7, 42.8, 28.7. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 260.1399, found 260.1408.

(S,E)-2-Amino-4-((3-(4-cyanophenyl)allyl)(methyl)amino)butanoic Acid (24b). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 23b (13 mg, 0.046 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 24b as a white powder (9 mg, 72% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.04–7.00 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.62–6.51 (m, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 8.0, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.53–3.30 (br m, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.53–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.30 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  171.7, 143.8, 140.9, 138.7, 132.3, 127.5, 120.3, 117.0, 115.1, 110.6, 54.9, 53.0, 50.8, 39.3, 23.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 274.1556, found 274.1561.

*tert*-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3*aR*,3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(4-cyanobenzyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (25a). Following the procedure described for compound 12a, compound 11 (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 4-formylbenzotrile (31 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate 25a as a white powder (79 mg, 50% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.14 (s, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.42 (s, 2H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.43–5.37 (m, 2H), 4.93 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.38–4.33 (m, 1H), 4.21–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.69–3.53 (m, 2H), 2.82–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.65–2.48 (m, 2H), 2.00–1.96 (br m, 1H), 1.77–1.71 (br m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.43–1.37 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  175.4, 171.7, 155.7, 148.9, 132.1, 129.3, 120.1, 119.0, 115.8, 109.5, 90.8, 85.7, 84.0, 83.5, 59.4, 52.7, 50.73, 29.8, 28.4, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 679.3568, found 679.3571.

(S)-2-amino-4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(4-cyanobenzyl)amino)butanoic Acid (25). Following the procedure described for compound 13a, compound 25a (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound 25 as a white powder (33 mg, 75% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.40 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.11 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (dd, J = 5.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.48–4.40 (m, 3H), 4.33 (br d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 7.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.53–3.37 (m, 4H), 2.39–2.33 (m, 1H), 2.22–2.18 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  172.2, 161.2, 151.5, 147.8, 132.4, 128.0, 119.6, 118.3, 112.8, 90.8, 79.4, 73.1, 70.9, 57.3, 55.1, 51.7, 51.0, 39.1, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 483.2104, found 483.2115.

*tert*-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3*aR*,3*aR*,4*R*,6*R*,6*aR*)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-*d*][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(3-(4-cyanophenyl)propyl)amino)-2-((*tert*-butoxy

carbonyl)amino)butanoate (**26a**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 4-(3-oxopropyl)benzotrile (38 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford protected intermediate compound **26a** as a white powder (80 mg, 57% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.24 (br s, 2H), 6.07 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.32–4.28 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.14 (m, 2H), 3.01–2.73 (m, 2H), 2.67–2.57 (m, 4H), 2.50–2.34 (m, 3H), 2.16–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.48–1.38 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 153.1, 149.2, 148.0, 140.3, 132.2, 129.2, 120.4, 119.2, 114.4, 109.6, 90.9, 85.7, 83.9, 83.4, 81.7, 79.5, 60.4, 54.0, 53.7, 53.0, 52.6, 50.9, 42.1, 33.6, 30.8, 29.3, 28.4, 28.2, 27.2, 25.5, 20.0, 14.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 707.3881, found 707.3882.

(S)-2-amino-4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(3-(4-cyanophenyl)propyl)amino)butanoic Acid (**26**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **26a** (50 mg, 0.071 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **26** as a white powder (35 mg, 79% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.12 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (t, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.50–4.43 (m, 2H), 4.08 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.78 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.67 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64–3.47 (m, 2H), 2.81–2.68 (m, 2H), 2.47–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.07 (h, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.2, 161.9, 161.5, 161.2, 160.8, 151.6, 148.3, 146.1, 145.4, 142.8, 132.1, 129.1, 119.6, 118.4, 115.1, 109.9, 90.6, 78.7, 73.3, 72.2, 54.9, 51.1, 31.9, 24.7, 24.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 511.2417, found 511.2425.

tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(3-(4-cyanophenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**27a**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 3-(3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzotrile (37 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate compound **27a** as a white powder (90 mg, 64% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.55 (dd, J = 7.7, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 6.09 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.64–5.49 (br m, 2H), 5.08–5.00 (m, 1H), 4.42–4.23 (m, 2H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 2.91–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.81–2.73 (br m, 1H), 2.65 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.02–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.50–1.35 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.9, 171.7, 155.8, 155.5, 153.0, 149.2, 140.1, 135.83, 135.8, 135.1, 131.4, 129.2, 124.5, 120.2, 118.1, 114.5, 112.8, 86.8, 85.7, 83.9, 83.4, 55.6, 52.67, 50.6, 43.5, 29.7, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 703.3568, found 703.3582.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(3-(3-cyanophenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)butanoic Acid (**27**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **27a** (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **27** as a white powder (33 mg, 73% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.83 (t, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.74–7.72 (m, 1H), 7.59–7.55 (m, 1H), 6.14 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.74–4.71 (m, 1H), 4.50–4.46 (m, 1H), 4.44 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (s, 2H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.60–3.49 (m, 2H), 3.40 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.42–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.24–2.17 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.3, 161.0, 160.8, 151.2, 148.4, 135.8, 134.9, 132.4, 129.6, 123.1, 119.6, 117.4, 115.2, 112.8, 90.3, 86.1, 81.44, 80.2, 73.7, 72.2, 55.9, 51.7, 51.1, 42.7, 25.6. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 507.2104, found 507.2108.

tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(3-(4-cyanophenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**28a**). Following the procedure described for compound **12a**, compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol) was coupled with 4-(3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzotrile (37 mg, 0.24 mmol) to afford the protected intermediate compound **28a** as a white powder (104 mg, 74% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.96

(s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.09 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 3H), 5.57 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.09–4.99 (m, 1H), 4.43–4.36 (m, 1H), 4.25–4.23 (m, 1H), 3.66 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 2H), 2.90–2.75 (m, 2H), 2.64 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.01–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.45–1.38 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.7, 154.5, 153.1, 150.6, 132.3, 132.0, 129.0, 120.9, 118.5, 113.9, 110.2, 90.9, 89.0, 85.8, 83.2, 81.9, 80.2, 55.2, 50.6, 42.1, 30.1, 28.4, 28.1, 27.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 703.3568, found 703.3577.

(S)-2-Amino-4-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)(3-(4-cyanophenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)butanoic Acid (**28**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **28a** (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **28** as a white powder (36 mg, 81% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.13 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.74–4.71 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.41 (m, 2H), 4.19 (s, 2H), 4.12 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53–3.42 (m, 2H), 3.35 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.39–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.13 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.5, 161.0, 151.50, 148.4, 132.1, 126.6, 117.8, 115.3, 112.2, 90.2, 86.2, 84.2, 73.7, 72.2, 55.9, 52.2, 51.1, 42.7, 25.8. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 507.2104, found 507.2113.

tert-Butyl (2S)-4-((E)-N-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)acrylamido)-2-((tert-butoxy carbonyl)amino)butanoate (**29a**). To a stirred solution of (E)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)acrylic acid (35 mg, 0.20 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere were added BOP (97 mg, 0.22 mmol), compound **11** (112 mg, 0.20 mmol), and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.1 mL) sequentially. The resulting reaction mixture was then stirred for 16 h at room temperature. After washing with 5% KHSO<sub>4</sub> (2 × 80 mL), 5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2 × 80 mL), and H<sub>2</sub>O (80 mL), the organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (5% MeOH in EtOAc) to give the protected intermediate compound **29a** as a white powder (83 mg, 58% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.32 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 43.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.08–6.87 (m, 2H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.70–6.47 (m, 1H), 6.07 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.63–5.47 (br m, 1H), 5.27 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17–5.12 (m, 1H), 4.27–3.80 (m, 3H), 3.70–3.66 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.60–3.13 (m, 2H), 2.11 (s, 1H), 1.61 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 3H), 1.46–1.36 (br m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.7, 141.4, 166.2, 155.0, 153.1, 140.2, 139.5, 132.5, 128.5, 127.6, 124.8, 121.5, 118.7, 90.6, 89.9, 84.7, 81.8, 52.2, 50.5, 43.4, 28.4, 28.0, 25.5. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 719.3517, found 719.3524.

(S)-2-Amino-4-((E)-N-(((2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)acrylamido)butanoic Acid (**29**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **29a** (50 mg, 0.070 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **29** as a white powder (18 mg, 49% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.39 (br d, J = 16.0, 1H), 7.18 (br s, 1H), 6.09–6.04 (m, 1H), 4.69–4.63 (m, 2H), 4.39–4.25 (m, 1H), 4.07–4.01 (m, 2H), 3.97 (dd, J = 7.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.74–3.63 (m, 1H), 2.40–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.20 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 170.0, 168.4, 162.5, 151.6, 148.3, 140.1, 139.3, 133.2, 127.9, 121.2, 117.96, 112.52, 90.6, 82.5, 72.5, 70.9, 50.2, 42.6, 27.9. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 523.2054, found 523.2061.

tert-Butyl (2S)-4-(((3aR,3aR,4R,6R,6aR,6aR)-6-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)methyl)(3-(4-carbamoylphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butanoate (**31a**). Following the procedure described for compound **16v**, compound **28a** was oxidized to afford the protected intermediate compound **31a** as a white powder (109 mg, 82% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.47 (s, 2H), 6.18 (s, 2H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 5.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12–5.03 (m, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.32–4.21 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 2.92–2.80 (m, 2H), 2.69–2.63 (m, 2H), 1.99 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.87–1.82 (br m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.42 (br d, J = 8.0 Hz, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR

(101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.8, 169.0, 155.6, 153.0, 149.2, 140.2, 132.7, 131.8, 127.4, 120.3, 114.5, 90.9, 86.8, 86.0, 83.0, 83.3, 55.7, 52.8, 50.7, 28.4, 28.0, 27.2, 25.50. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 723.3830, found 723.3841

(*S*)-2-Amino-4-(((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-3,4-dihydroxytetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)-3-(4-carbamoylphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)butanoic Acid (**31**). Following the procedure described for compound **13a**, compound **31a** (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) was deprotected and purified, affording compound **31** as a white powder (34 mg, 80% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.59 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.68 (m, 2H), 3.67–3.53 (m, 2H), 2.57–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.35–2.22 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  171.4, 169.9, 162.2, 161.8, 161.5, 161.1, 151.2, 148.3, 144.9, 148.3, 144.9, 143.0, 134.2, 127.5, 124.6, 121.0, 119.2, 118.1, 115.2, 112.3, 89.9, 88.4, 73.7, 72.2, 55.7, 52.1, 51.8, 42.3, 25.3. HRMS (ESI): calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 525.2210, found 525.2223.

**Enzymatic Activity Assay.** The expression and purification of the full-length wild-type NNMT protein (NNMTwt) were performed as previously described.<sup>30</sup> The purity of the enzyme was confirmed using sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) with Coomassie blue staining, and the NNMT identity was confirmed using SDS-PAGE and Western blotting.

Catalytic activity of the recombinant protein was evaluated with 1 unit of enzyme activity representing the formation of 1 nmol MNA per hour of incubation. The specific activity of the batch used in the inhibitory activity assays was 18060 units per milligram of protein at a protein concentration of 0.98 mg/mL. NNMT was used at a final concentration of 100 nM diluted in assay buffer (final concentrations of 50 mM Tris buffer (pH 8.4) and 1 mM dithiothreitol). The compounds were dissolved in DMSO and diluted with water to concentrations ranging from 1 nM to 500  $\mu$ M (DMSO was kept constant at a 1.25% final concentration). The compounds were screened for activity at fixed concentrations of 25 and 5  $\mu$ M. When at least 50% inhibition was observed at 25  $\mu$ M, full IC<sub>50</sub> curves were generated. The compounds were incubated with the enzyme for 10 min at room temperature before the reaction was initiated with a mixture of NA and SAM at their *K<sub>M</sub>* concentrations of 400 and 8.5  $\mu$ M, respectively. The formation of MNA was measured after 30 min at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by adding 30  $\mu$ L of the sample to 70  $\mu$ L of acetonitrile, which contained 50 nM deuteromethylated nicotinamide (*d*<sub>3</sub>-MNA) as an internal standard. Sample analysis was performed using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) on an LC-MS system as previously described with minor modifications.<sup>20</sup> The LC-MS system consisted of a Shimadzu 8040 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (ESI ionization). Isocratic elution was performed after 5  $\mu$ L injections on a Waters Acquity BEH Amide HILIC column (3.0  $\times$  100 mm, 1.7  $\mu$ m particle size, Waters, Milford) using water that contained 300 mM formic acid and 550 mM NH<sub>4</sub>OH (pH 9.2) at 40% v/v and acetonitrile at 60% v/v with a runtime of 1.7 min. Calibration samples were prepared using 70  $\mu$ L of the internal standard *d*<sub>3</sub>-MNA at a 50 nM concentration in acetonitrile and 30  $\mu$ L of an aqueous solution of the reference standard MNA with concentrations ranging from 1 to 1024 nM. All compounds exhibiting IC<sub>50</sub> values below 500 nM were considered tight-binding inhibitors and were retested using an enzyme concentration of 10 nM and a reaction time of 45 min. Full IC<sub>50</sub> curves are presented in Figures S1–S4 in the Supporting Information.

**Isothermal Titration Calorimetry.** All binding experiments are performed using a MicroCal PEAQ-ITC automated microcalorimeter (Malvern). The samples are equilibrated to 20 °C prior to the measurement. The hNNMT enzyme (8.4 mg/mL in 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 8, 300 mM NaCl, 200 mM imidazole, 0.5 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, and 20% glycerol) was diluted with 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.0, to reach a final concentration of 11.4  $\mu$ M. Compound **17u** was diluted to a final concentration of 114  $\mu$ M in 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.0, with the addition of enzyme buffer to avoid any buffer mismatch during titration. Compound **17u** (114  $\mu$ M) was titrated into hNNMT (11.4  $\mu$ M). The titrations are conducted at 25 °C under constant stirring at 750 rpm.

Each binding experiment consisted of an initial injection of 0.4  $\mu$ L followed by 18 separate injections of 2.0  $\mu$ L into the 200  $\mu$ L sample cell. The time between each injection is 150 s, the measurements are performed with the reference power set at 10  $\mu$ cal/s, and the feedback mode was set at “high”. The calorimetric data obtained were analyzed using MicroCal PEAQ-ITC Analysis software ver. 1.20. ITC data fitting was made based on the “one set of sites” fitting model of the software. The best fit is defined by  $\chi^2$ -minimization. All thermodynamic parameters and thermograms of the measurements of the three independent experiments are reported in the Supporting Information (Table S3 and Figure S5).

**Enzyme Assays for Selectivity.** The PRMT4/CARM1 methyltransferase inhibition assay was performed as previously described<sup>29</sup> using a commercially available chemiluminescent assay kit for PRMT4/CARM1 (purchased from BPS Bioscience). Compound **17u** was tested at concentrations of 3.7, 11.1, 33.3, and 100  $\mu$ M, and no inhibition was observed at the concentrations tested. The phenylethanolamine *N*-methyltransferase (PNMT) assay was developed using the Promega MTase-Glo Methyltransferase assay (purchased from Promega Corporation). Compound **17u** was tested at concentrations of 1 and 10  $\mu$ M, and less than 50% inhibition was observed at the concentrations tested. Full details of the PNMT assay are provided in the Supporting Information. All other methyltransferase assays were performed as previously described.<sup>25</sup>

**Modeling.** The structure of NNMT was taken from PDB entry 6PVE<sup>27</sup> and subsequently prepared using the Protein Preparation Wizard in Maestro (Schrodinger ver. 2020-3). Compounds were aligned to the cocrystallized ligand based on their chemical similarity using the flexible ligand alignment in Maestro. The generated protein–ligand complexes were used as starting point for molecular dynamics (MD) simulations performed in the software package Q<sub>4</sub>.<sup>40</sup> This software is tailored for different types of free energy calculations under spherical boundary conditions; in particular, we used the QligFEP utility as a free energy perturbation (FEP) protocol<sup>41</sup> for the generation of all input files and their subsequent analysis. A 25 Å radius sphere was solvated based on the center of geometry of the ligand. Protein atoms in the boundary of the sphere (22–25 Å outer shell) had a positional restraint of 20 kcal/mol/Å<sup>2</sup>, while solvent atoms were subject to polarization and radial restraints using the surface-constrained all-atom solvent (SCAAS)<sup>42,43</sup> model to mimic the properties of bulk water at the sphere surface. Atoms lying outside the simulation sphere were tightly constrained (200 kcal/mol/Å<sup>2</sup> force constant) and excluded from the calculation of the nonbonded interactions. Long-range electrostatic interactions beyond a 10 Å cut off were treated with the local reaction field method,<sup>43</sup> except for the atoms undergoing the FEP transformation, where no cutoff was applied. Solvent bonds and angles were constrained using the SHAKE algorithm.<sup>44</sup> All titratable residues outside the sphere were neutralized, and histidine protonation states were assigned by the Protein Preparation Wizard. The OPLS-AA/M force field<sup>45</sup> was adopted for the protein and solvent (TIP3P model) parameters, while compatible OPLS2005 ligand parameters were generated using the ffd\_server<sup>46</sup> and translated to Q format using QligFEP. The simulation sphere was warmed from 0.1 to 298 K during a first equilibration period of 0.61 ns, where an initial restraint of 25 kcal/mol/Å<sup>2</sup> imposed on all heavy atoms was slowly released for all complexes. Thereafter, the system was subject to ten parallel replicates of unrestrained MD, starting in all cases with a 0.25 ns unbiased equilibration period using randomized initial velocities. Thereafter, the FEP protocol followed for every investigated ligand pair, which consisted of 101 FEP  $\lambda$ -windows where the coupling parameter  $\lambda$  was unevenly distributed using a sigmoidal function and each window was sampled for 10 ps. To close a thermodynamic cycle and calculate the relative binding free energies for each ligand pair, an analogous FEP transformation was run in parallel in a sphere of water. In these water simulations, the same parameters applied (i.e., sphere size, simulation time, etc.), and the relative binding free energy difference was estimated by solving the thermodynamic cycle utilizing the Bennett acceptance ratio (BAR).<sup>47</sup> The corresponding experimental values were extracted from the herein-reported IC<sub>50</sub> values for each ligand using eq 1



$$\Delta\Delta G_{\text{exp}} = -RT \ln \left( \frac{\text{IC}_{50_{17s-v}}}{\text{IC}_{50_{17x}}} \right) \quad (1)$$

where  $R = 1.987^{-3}$  kcal/mol/K and  $T = 298$  K.

**Cell Culture and Treatment with Compounds.** The HSC-2 human oral cancer cell line, the T24 human bladder cancer cell line, and the A549 human lung cancer line were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Rockville, MD) and cultured in a DMEM/F12 medium, which was supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  gentamicin, at 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a humidified 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  incubator. Compound **17u** was dissolved in DMSO at a 100 mM concentration. This stock solution was then diluted in the culture medium to final concentration values ranging between 1 and 100  $\mu\text{M}$ . For each sample, DMSO was kept constant at a 0.1% final concentration. The day before starting the treatment, cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of  $2 \times 10^3$  cells/well. Cells were allowed to attach overnight and then incubated for 24, 48, and 72 h with either compound **17u** at different final concentrations or DMSO only. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Cell proliferation was determined using a colorimetric assay with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT). The MTT assay measures the conversion of MTT to insoluble formazan by the dehydrogenase enzymes of the intact mitochondria of living cells. Cell proliferation was evaluated by measuring the conversion of the tetrazolium salt MTT to formazan crystals upon treatment with either compound **17u** or DMSO only for 24, 48, and 72 h. Briefly, cells were incubated for 2 h at 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  with 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of the fresh culture medium that contained 5  $\mu\text{L}$  of the MTT reagent (5 mg/mL in PBS). The medium was removed, and 200  $\mu\text{L}$  isopropanol was added. The amount of formazan crystals that formed correlated directly with the number of viable cells. The reaction product was quantified by measuring the absorbance at 540 nm using an ELISA plate reader. Experiments were repeated three times. Results are expressed as a percentage of the control (control equals 100% and corresponds to the absorbance value of each sample at time zero) and presented as mean values  $\pm$  the standard deviation of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). Significant differences between groups were determined using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). A  $p$ -value of  $<0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Bar graphs are presented in Figure S8 in the Supporting Information.

**Parallel Artificial Membrane Permeability Assay.** The PAMPA assay was carried out with a Corning BioCoat precoated PAMPA Plate System (cat. 353015). The stock solutions were prepared at 10 mM concentration in DMSO and diluted with PBS to achieve a final sample concentration of 200  $\mu\text{M}$  (2% DMSO (v/v)). The bottom plate (donor) was filled with 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of the diluted sample solution, while the top plate (acceptor, containing the synthetic phospholipid membrane) was filled with 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of PBS. The acceptor plate was then placed on the donor plate, and the system was incubated for 5 h at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The plate sandwich was separated, and the concentrations of samples in both the donor and acceptor compartments were evaluated by means of UV spectrometry using a Tecan plate reader set at 280 nm.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c01094>.

Selectivity data, ITC thermograms,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  curves, comparative inhibition data for tight-binding compounds, modeling data, HPLC chromatograms of lead compounds, cell-based data, permeability data, and NMR spectra (PDF)

Molecular formula strings for all final compounds (CSV)

PDB coordinates for the NNMT—17s complex MD starting configuration (PDB)

PDB coordinates for the NNMT—17t complex MD starting configuration (PDB)

PDB coordinates for the NNMT—17u complex MD starting configuration (PDB)

PDB coordinates for the NNMT—17v complex MD starting configuration (PDB)

PDB coordinates for the NNMT—17x complex MD starting configuration (PDB)

## ■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

### Corresponding Author

Nathaniel I. Martin – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands; [orcid.org/0000-0001-8246-3006](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8246-3006); Email: [n.i.martin@biology.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:n.i.martin@biology.leidenuniv.nl)

### Authors

Yongzhi Gao – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands

Matthijs J. van Haren – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands; [orcid.org/0000-0003-0251-071X](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0251-071X)

Ned Buijs – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands

Paolo Innocenti – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands

Yurui Zhang – Biological Chemistry Group, Institute of Biology Leiden, Leiden University, 2333 BE Leiden, The Netherlands

Davide Sartini – Department of Clinical Sciences, Università Politecnica delle Marche, 60131 Ancona, Italy

Roberto Campagna – Department of Clinical Sciences, Università Politecnica delle Marche, 60131 Ancona, Italy

Monica Emanuelli – Department of Clinical Sciences, Università Politecnica delle Marche, 60131 Ancona, Italy

Richard B. Parsons – Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, King's College London, London SE1 9NH, United Kingdom

Willem Jespers – Drug Discovery and Safety, Leiden Academic Center for Drug Research, 2333 CC Leiden, The Netherlands; Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Uppsala University, Uppsala 75124, Sweden

Hugo Gutiérrez-de-Terán – Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Uppsala University, Uppsala 75124, Sweden;

[orcid.org/0000-0003-0459-3491](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0459-3491)

Gerard J. P. van Westen – Drug Discovery and Safety, Leiden Academic Center for Drug Research, 2333 CC Leiden, The Netherlands; [orcid.org/0000-0003-0717-1817](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0717-1817)

Complete contact information is available at:

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c01094>

### Author Contributions

<sup>†</sup>These authors contributed equally. The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

### Funding

Financial support was provided by the European Research Council (ERC consolidator grant to N.I.M., Grant agreement 725523).

### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We kindly thank Irene Chau and Masoud Vedadi (Structural Genomics Consortium, Toronto) for performing the methyltransferase selectivity assays.

## ABBREVIATIONS

BOP, benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate; DCE, 1,2-dichloroethane; DIBAL-H, diisobutylaluminum hydride; DMAP, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; HILIC, hydrophilic liquid interaction chromatography; hNNMT, human nicotinamide N-methyltransferase; IC<sub>50</sub>, half-maximal inhibitory concentration; ITC, isothermal titration calorimetry; K<sub>d</sub>, dissociation constant; MNA, 1-methylnicotinamide; NA, nicotinamide; NNMTwt, wild-type NNMT; PDC, pyridinium dichromate; PNMT, phenylethanolamine N-methyltransferase; PRMT4, protein arginine N-methyltransferase 4; SAH, S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine; SAM, S-adenosyl-L-methionine; Trt, triphenylmethyl (trityl); DNMT1, DNA (cytosine-5)-N-methyltransferase 1; DOT1L, disruptor of telomeric silencing 1-like; MLL1, mixed-lineage leukemia 1; PRMT, protein arginine N-methyltransferase; SETDB1, SET domain bifurcated 1; SETD2, SET domain-containing 2; SMYD2, SET and MYND domain-containing protein 2

## REFERENCES

- (1) Aksoy, S.; Szumlanski, C. L.; Weinshilboum, R. M. Human Liver Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase. CDNA Cloning, Expression, and Biochemical Characterization. *J. Biol. Chem.* **1994**, *269* (20), 14835–14840.
- (2) van Haren, M. J.; Sastre Torano, J.; Sartini, D.; Emanuelli, M.; Parsons, R. B.; Martin, N. I. A Rapid and Efficient Assay for the Characterization of Substrates and Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase. *Biochemistry* **2016**, *55* (37), 5307–5315.
- (3) Pissios, P. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase: More Than a Vitamin B3 Clearance Enzyme. *Trends Endocrinol. Metab.* **2017**, *28* (5), 340–353.
- (4) Alston, T. A.; Abeles, R. H. Substrate Specificity of Nicotinamide Methyltransferase Isolated from Porcine Liver. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **1988**, *260* (2), 601–608.
- (5) Kraus, D.; Yang, Q.; Kong, D.; Banks, A. S.; Zhang, L.; Rodgers, J. T.; Pirinen, E.; Pulinilkunnil, T. C.; Gong, F.; Wang, Y.; Cen, Y.; Sauve, A. A.; Asara, J. M.; Peroni, O. D.; Monia, B. P.; Bhanot, S.; Alhonen, L.; Puigserver, P.; Kahn, B. B. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase Knockdown Protects against Diet-Induced Obesity. *Nature* **2014**, *508* (7495), 258–262.
- (6) Ulanovskaya, O. A.; Zuhl, A. M.; Cravatt, B. F. NNMT Promotes Epigenetic Remodeling in Cancer by Creating a Metabolic Methylation Sink. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **2013**, *9* (5), 300–306.
- (7) Sperber, H.; Mathieu, J.; Wang, Y.; Ferreccio, A.; Hesson, J.; Xu, Z.; Fischer, K. A.; Devi, A.; Detraux, D.; Gu, H.; Battle, S. L.; Showalter, M.; Valensisi, C.; Bielas, J. H.; Ericson, N. G.; Margaretha, L.; Robitaille, A. M.; Margineantu, D.; Fiehn, O.; Hockenbery, D.; Blau, C. A.; Raftery, D.; Margolin, A. A.; Hawkins, R. D.; Moon, R. T.; Ware, C. B.; Ruohola-Baker, H. The Metabolome Regulates the Epigenetic Landscape during Naive-to-Primed Human Embryonic Stem Cell Transition. *Nat. Cell Biol.* **2015**, *17* (12), 1523–1535.
- (8) You, Z.; Liu, Y.; Liu, X. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase Enhances the Progression of Prostate Cancer by Stabilizing Sirtuin 1. *Oncol. Lett.* **2018**, *15* (6), 9195–9201.
- (9) Xie, X.; Yu, H.; Wang, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Li, G.; Ruan, Z.; Li, F.; Wang, X.; Liu, H.; Zhang, J. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase Enhances the Capacity of Tumorigenesis Associated with the Promotion of Cell Cycle Progression in Human Colorectal Cancer Cells. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **2014**, *564*, 52–66.

- (10) Eckert, M. A.; Coscia, F.; Chryplewicz, A.; Chang, J. W.; Hernandez, K. M.; Pan, S.; Tienda, S. M.; Nahotko, D. A.; Li, G.; Blaženović, I.; Lastra, R. R.; Curtis, M.; Yamada, S. D.; Perets, R.; McGregor, S. M.; Andrade, J.; Fiehn, O.; Moellering, R. E.; Mann, M.; Lengyel, E. Proteomics Reveals NNMT as a Master Metabolic Regulator of Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts. *Nature* **2019**, *569* (7758), 723–728.
- (11) Sartini, D.; Morganti, S.; Guidi, E.; Rubini, C.; Zizzi, A.; Giuliante, R.; Pozzi, V.; Emanuelli, M. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Promising Results for Targeted Anti-Cancer Therapy. *Cell Biochem. Biophys.* **2013**, *67* (3), 865–873.
- (12) Tomida, M.; Ohtake, H.; Yokota, T.; Kobayashi, Y.; Kurosumi, M. Stat3 Up-Regulates Expression of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase in Human Cancer Cells. *J. Cancer Res. Clin. Oncol.* **2008**, *134* (5), 551–559.
- (13) Brachs, S.; Polack, J.; Brachs, M.; Jahn-Hofmann, K.; Elvert, R.; Pfenninger, A.; Bärenz, F.; Margerie, D.; Mai, K.; Spranger, J.; Kannt, A. Genetic Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (Nnmt) Deficiency in Male Mice Improves Insulin Sensitivity in Diet-Induced Obesity but Does Not Affect Glucose Tolerance. *Diabetes* **2019**, *68* (3), 527–542.
- (14) Liu, M.; Li, L.; Chu, J.; Zhu, B.; Zhang, Q.; Yin, X.; Jiang, W.; Dai, G.; Ju, W.; Wang, Z.; Yang, Q.; Fang, Z. Serum N1-Methylnicotinamide Is Associated with Obesity and Diabetes in Chinese. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **2015**, *100* (8), 3112–3117.
- (15) Parsons, R. B.; Smith, M.-L.; Williams, A. C.; Waring, R. H.; Ramsden, D. B. Expression of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (E.C. 2.1.1.1) in the Parkinsonian Brain. *J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol.* **2002**, *61* (2), 111–124.
- (16) Thomas, M. G.; Saldanha, M.; Mistry, R. J.; Dexter, D. T.; Ramsden, D. B.; Parsons, R. B. Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase Expression in SH-SY5Y Neuroblastoma and N27 Mesencephalic Neurons Induces Changes in Cell Morphology via Ephrin-B2 and Akt Signalling. *Cell Death Dis.* **2013**, *4* (6), e669–e669.
- (17) van Haren, M. J.; Thomas, M. G.; Sartini, D.; Barlow, D. J.; Ramsden, D. B.; Emanuelli, M.; Klamt, F.; Martin, N. I.; Parsons, R. B. The Kinetic Analysis of the N-Methylation of 4-Phenylpyridine by Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase: Evidence for a Novel Mechanism of Substrate Inhibition. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* **2018**, *98* (March), 127–136.
- (18) Kocinaj, A.; Chaudhury, T.; Uddin, M. S.; Junaid, R. R.; Ramsden, D. B.; Hondhamuni, G.; Klamt, F.; Parsons, L.; Parsons, R. B. High Expression of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase in Patients with Sporadic Alzheimer's Disease. *Mol. Neurobiol.* **2021**, *58*, 1769.
- (19) van Haren, M. J.; Taig, R.; Kuppens, J.; Sastre Torano, J.; Moret, E. E.; Parsons, R. B.; Sartini, D.; Emanuelli, M.; Martin, N. I. Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase Designed to Mimic the Methylation Reaction Transition State. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2017**, *15* (31), 6656–6667.
- (20) Gao, Y.; Van Haren, M. J.; Moret, E. E.; Rood, J. J. M.; Sartini, D.; Salvucci, A.; Emanuelli, M.; Craveur, P.; Babault, N.; Jin, J.; Martin, N. I. Bisubstrate Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (NNMT) with Enhanced Activity. *J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *62* (14), 6597–6614.
- (21) Neelakantan, H.; Wang, H. Y.; Vance, V.; Hommel, J. D.; McHardy, S. F.; Watowich, S. J. Structure-Activity Relationship for Small Molecule Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase. *J. Med. Chem.* **2017**, *60* (12), 5015–5028.
- (22) Kannt, A.; Rajagopal, S.; Kadnur, S. V.; Suresh, J.; Bhamidipati, R. K.; Swaminathan, S.; Hallur, M. S.; Kristam, R.; Elvert, R.; Czech, J.; Pfenninger, A.; Rudolph, C.; Schreuder, H.; Chandrasekar, D. V.; Mane, V. S.; Birudukota, S.; Shaik, S.; Zope, B. R.; Burri, R. R.; Anand, N. N.; Thakur, M. K.; Singh, M.; Parveen, R.; Kandan, S.; Mullangi, R.; Yura, T.; Gosu, R.; Ruf, S.; Dhakshinamoorthy, S. A Small Molecule Inhibitor of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase for the Treatment of Metabolic Disorders. *Sci. Rep.* **2018**, *8*, 3660.
- (23) Lee, H.-Y.; Suci, R. M.; Horning, B. D.; Vinogradova, E. V.; Ulanovskaya, O. A.; Cravatt, B. F. Covalent Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (NNMT) Provide Evidence for Target Engagement Challenges in Situ. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2018**, *28* (16), 2682–2687.

- (24) Bach, D.-H.; Kim, D.; Bae, S. Y.; Kim, W. K.; Hong, J.-Y.; Lee, H.-J.; Rajasekaran, N.; Kwon, S.; Fan, Y.; Luu, T.-T.; Shin, Y. K.; Lee, J.; Lee, S. K. Targeting Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase and MiR-449a in EGFR-TKI-Resistant Non-Small-Cell Lung. *Mol. Ther.–Nucleic Acids* **2018**, *11* (June), 455–467.
- (25) Babault, N.; Allali-Hassani, A.; Li, F.; Fan, J.; Yue, A.; Ju, K.; Liu, F.; Vedadi, M.; Liu, J.; Jin, J. Discovery of Bisubstrate Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (NNMT). *J. Med. Chem.* **2018**, *61* (4), 1541–1551.
- (26) Policarpo, R. L.; Decultot, L.; May, E.; Kuzmič, P.; Carlson, S.; Huang, D.; Chu, V.; Wright, B. A.; Dhakshinamoorthy, S.; Kannt, A.; Rani, S.; Dittakavi, S.; Panarese, J. D.; Gaudet, R.; Shair, M. D. High-Affinity Alkynyl Bisubstrate Inhibitors of Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase (NNMT). *J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *62* (21), 9837–9873.
- (27) Chen, D.; Li, L.; Diaz, K.; Iyamu, I. D.; Yadav, R.; Noinaj, N.; Huang, R. Novel Propargyl-Linked Bisubstrate Analogues as Tight-Binding Inhibitors for Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase. *J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *62* (23), 10783–10797.
- (28) van Haren, M.; van Ufford, L. Q.; Moret, E. E.; Martin, N. I. Synthesis and Evaluation of Protein Arginine N-Methyltransferase Inhibitors Designed to Simultaneously Occupy Both Substrate Binding Sites. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2015**, *13* (2), 549.
- (29) van Haren, M. J.; Marechal, N.; Troffer-Charlier, N.; Cianciulli, A.; Sbardella, G.; Cavarelli, J.; Martin, N. I. Transition State Mimics Are Valuable Mechanistic Probes for Structural Studies with the Arginine Methyltransferase CARM1. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **2017**, *114* (14), 3625–3630.
- (30) Peng, Y.; Sartini, D.; Pozzi, V.; Wilk, D.; Emanuelli, M.; Yee, V. C. Structural Basis of Substrate Recognition in Human Nicotinamide N-Methyltransferase. *Biochemistry* **2011**, *50* (36), 7800–7808.
- (31) Yang, J.; Copeland, R. A.; Lai, Z. Defining Balanced Conditions for Inhibitor Screening Assays That Target Bisubstrate Enzymes. *J. Biomol. Screening* **2009**, *14* (2), 111–120.
- (32) Copeland, R. A. *Enzymes. A Practical Introduction to Structure, Mechanism, and Data Analysis*, Second ed. Robert A. Copeland. *Anal. Biochem.* **2001**, *291* (1), 172.
- (33) Brooun, A.; Gajiwala, K. S.; Deng, Y.-L.; Liu, W.; Bolaños, B.; Bingham, P.; He, Y.-A.; Diehl, W.; Grable, N.; Kung, P.-P.; Sutton, S.; Maegley, K. A.; Yu, X.; Stewart, A. E. Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 Structure with Inhibitor Reveals a Mechanism of Activation and Drug Resistance. *Nat. Commun.* **2016**, *7* (1), 11384.
- (34) Kai, K.; Fujii, H.; Ikenaka, R.; Akagawa, M.; Hayashi, H. An Acyl-SAM Analog as an Affinity Ligand for Identifying Quorum Sensing Signal Synthases. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50* (62), 8586–8589.
- (35) Hernández, J. N.; Ramírez, M. A.; Martín, V. S. A New Selective Cleavage of N,N-Dicarbamoyl-Protected Amines Using Lithium Bromide. *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68* (3), 743–746.
- (36) Evans, C. G.; Smith, M. C.; Carolan, J. P.; Gestwicki, J. E. Improved Synthesis of 15-Deoxyspergualin Analogs Using the Ugi Multi-Component Reaction. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2011**, *21*, 2587–2590.
- (37) Mennie, K. M.; Banik, S. M.; Reichert, E. C.; Jacobsen, E. N. Catalytic Diastereo- and Enantioselective Fluoroamination of Alkenes. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140* (14), 4797–4802.
- (38) Thompson, M. J.; Mekhailia, A.; Jakeman, D. L.; Phillips, S. E. V.; Phillips, K.; Porter, J.; Blackburn, G. M. Homochiral Synthesis of an Az Analogue of S-Adenosyl-L-Methionine (AdoMet) and Its Binding to the E. Coli Methionine Repressor Protein (MetJ). *Chem. Commun.* **1996**, *6*, 791–792.
- (39) Joce, C.; Caryl, J.; Stockley, P. G.; Warriner, S.; Nelson, A. Identification of Stable S-Adenosylmethionine (SAM) Analogues Derivatised with Bioorthogonal Tags: Effect of Ligands on the Affinity of the E. Coli Methionine Repressor, MetJ, for Its Operator DNA. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2009**, *7* (4), 635–638.
- (40) Marelius, J.; Kolmodin, K.; Feierberg, I.; Åqvist, J. Q: A Molecular Dynamics Program for Free Energy Calculations and Empirical Valence Bond Simulations in Biomolecular Systems. *J. Mol. Graphics Modell.* **1998**, *16* (4–6), 213–225.
- (41) Jespers, W.; Esguerra, M.; Åqvist, J.; Gutiérrez-de-Terán, H. QligFEP: An Automated Workflow for Small Molecule Free Energy Calculations in Q. *J. Cheminf.* **2019**, *11* (1), 26.
- (42) King, G.; Warshel, A. A Surface Constrained All-atom Solvent Model for Effective Simulations of Polar Solutions. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1989**, *91* (6), 3647–3661.
- (43) Lee, F. S.; Warshel, A. A Local Reaction Field Method for Fast Evaluation of Long-range Electrostatic Interactions in Molecular Simulations. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1992**, *97* (5), 3100–3107.
- (44) Ryckaert, J.-P.; Ciccotti, G.; Berendsen, H. J. C. Numerical Integration of the Cartesian Equations of Motion of a System with Constraints: Molecular Dynamics of n-Alkanes. *J. Comput. Phys.* **1977**, *23* (3), 327–341.
- (45) Robertson, M. J.; Tirado-Rives, J.; Jorgensen, W. L. Improved Peptide and Protein Torsional Energetics with the OPLS-AA Force Field. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2015**, *11* (7), 3499–3509.
- (46) Banks, J. L.; Beard, H. S.; Cao, Y.; Cho, A. E.; Damm, W.; Farid, R.; Felts, A. K.; Halgren, T. A.; Mainz, D. T.; Maple, J. R.; Murphy, R.; Philipp, D. M.; Repasky, M. P.; Zhang, L. Y.; Berne, B. J.; Friesner, R. A.; Gallicchio, E.; Levy, R. M. Integrated Modeling Program, Applied Chemical Theory (IMPACT). *J. Comput. Chem.* **2005**, *26* (16), 1752–1780.
- (47) Bennett, C. H. Efficient Estimation of Free Energy Differences from Monte Carlo Data. *J. Comput. Phys.* **1976**, *22* (2), 245–268.