

Novel γ -Aminobutyric Acid ρ_1 Receptor Antagonists; Synthesis, Pharmacological Activity and Structure–Activity Relationships

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γ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA) analogues based on 4-amino-cyclopent-1-enyl phosphinic acid (**34–42**) and 3-aminocyclobutane phosphinic acids (**51, 52, 56, 57**) were investigated in order to obtain selective homomeric ρ_1 GABA_C receptor antagonists. The effect of the stereochemistry and phosphinic acid substituent of these compounds on potency and selectivity within the GABA receptor subtypes was investigated. Compounds of high potency at GABA_C ρ_1 receptors (**36**, $K_B = 0.78 \mu\text{M}$) and selectivity greater than 100 times (**41**, $K_B = 4.97 \mu\text{M}$) were obtained. The data obtained was analyzed along with the known set of GABA_C ρ_1 receptor–ligands, leading to the development of a pharmacophore model for this receptor, which can be used for in silico screening.

Introduction

So ubiquitous are the γ -aminobutyric acid receptors that up to 40% of mammalian neurons use γ -aminobutyric acid (**1**, GABA,^a Figure 1) as a neurotransmitter.^{1,2} This family of receptors is of enormous medical significance, with GABA receptors mediating a variety of central processes, including cognition,^{3,4} nociception,⁵ vision,⁶ and circadian rhythms,^{7,8} and are involved in the pathophysiology of epilepsy,^{9–12} schizophrenia,^{13–16} and mood disorders.^{17–20} The term GABA_C receptor was coined to describe an ionotropic GABA receptor that was insensitive to bicuculline, benzodiazepines, neurosteroids, and sedatives^{21–23} and was subsequently shown to be a homomeric ligand gated ion channel (LGIC).²⁴ In contrast to the GABA_A and GABA_B receptor subunits, the GABA_C receptor subunits (designated ρ_1 – ρ_3) have a limited distribution within the central nervous system (CNS),²⁵ reducing the risk of potential side effects. They are highly expressed throughout the visual system, including the retina,²⁶ superior colliculus²⁷ (SC), and hippocampus,^{28,29} leading to the recent investigation of GABA_C receptor antagonists in treating degenerative eye disorders.^{30,31}

Clinical trials involving the nonselective GABA_C antagonist 3-aminopropyl(butyl)phosphinic acid (**2**, SGS742, Figure 1), formerly CGP36742 (GABA_B IC₅₀ 38 μM , GABA_C IC₅₀ 62 μM),²⁰ have shown it to enhance cognition and memory.¹⁹ While the majority of this activity has been attributed to antagonism at GABA_B receptors, the magnitude of the effects observed has led to speculation about the involvement of another mechanism or receptor class.³² The potential role of GABA_C receptors in

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^a Abbreviations: GABA, γ -aminobutyric acid; LGIC, ligand gated ion channel; CNS, central nervous system; TBDMSCl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride; TBAF, tetrabutylammoniumfluoride; THF, tetrahydrofuran; BOC, *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl; DMF, dimethylformamide; TMS, tetramethyl silane; EI, electron impact; CI, chemical ionization; ESI, electrospray ionization; BSTFA, bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide; SAR, structure–activity relationship; DABCO, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane; DMAP, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; DIAD, diisopropylazodicarboxylate; HMDS, hexamethyldisilazane; AIBN, azobisisobutyronitrile.

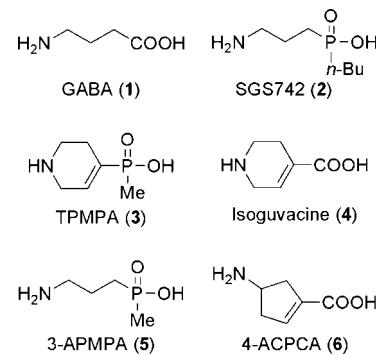
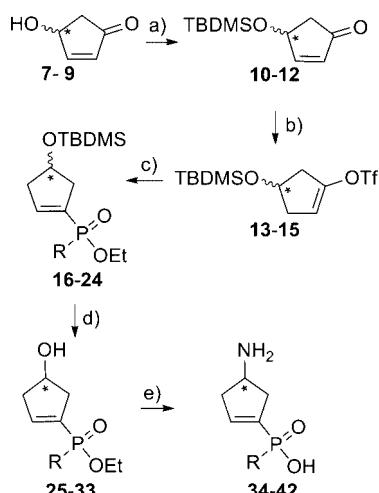


Figure 1. Structures of GABA and compounds active at GABA receptors.

memory and cognition is also supported by the dose dependent effect observed for selective GABA_C antagonist 1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-4-yl-methyl-phosphinic acid (**3**, TPMPA, Figure 1) upon memory in a chick model of memory formation.²² These findings highlight the need for more selective, orally active GABA_C receptor antagonists to determine the role of GABA_C receptors in cognitive processes.

The first selective GABA_C receptor antagonist developed was TPMPA (**3**).³³ This ligand was designed based on the observed activities of isoguvacine (**4**, Figure 1), which is active at GABA_A and GABA_C receptors but not GABA_B receptors, and 3-aminopropyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (**5**, 3-APMPA, Figure 1), which is active at GABA_C and GABA_B receptors but not GABA_A receptors. Here, a similar approach is taken, with a substituted phosphinic acid moiety, known to reduce activity at GABA_A receptors, used as a bioisostere of the carboxylic acid of 4-aminocyclopent-1-enecarboxylic acid (**6**, 4-ACPCA, Figure 1), a potent but nonselective GABA_C receptor antagonist.^{34,35} The stereochemistry at the 4-position of these compounds is an important determinant of activity for 4-ACPCA³⁴ and was therefore investigated along with the effect of increasing substituent size at the phosphinic acid, which has previously been observed to promote increased antagonist activity at GABA_B receptors.³⁶

It has been proposed that selective activity at GABA_C receptors over GABA_A and GABA_B receptors is achieved via a more

Scheme 1^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (a) TBDMSCl, Et₃N, DMAP, CHCl₃; 0 °C to room temp 24 h; **10**, (±); **11**, (S); **12**, (R); (b) L-selectride, Et₃N PhNTf₂, THF; -78 °C to room temp, 3 h; **13**, (±); **14**, (R); **15**, (S); (c) Pd(PPh₃)₄, RP(O)(OEt)H, DABCOP, toluene; room temp 72 h; (d) TBAF, THF; room temp, 12 h; (e) (i) PPh₃, DIAD, HN₃; 0 °C to room temp, 12 h; 40 °C, 3 h; H₂O; 40 °C, 2 h; (ii) 6 M HCl; reflux, 36 h; **16**, **25**, and **34**, (±), R = CH₃; **17**, **26**, and **35**, (R), R = CH₃; **18**, **27**, and **36**, (S), R = CH₃; **19**, **28**, and **37**, (±), R = CH₂CH₃; **20**, **29**, and **38**, (±), R = CH(CH₃)₂; **21**, **30**, and **39**, (±), R = (CH₂)₃CH₃; **22**, **31**, and **40**, (R), R = (CH₂)₃CH₃; **23**, **32**, and **41**, (S), R = (CH₂)₃CH₃; **24**, **33**, and **42**, (±), R = CH₂(C₆H₅).

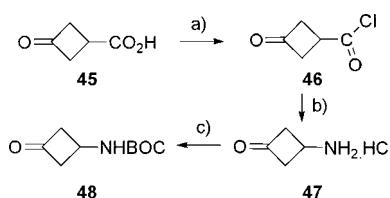
folded conformation of the GABA (**1**) backbone.³⁷ However, little is known about the activity of cyclobutane analogues of GABA at GABA_C receptors, with only two early reports outlining the synthesis and GABA-ergic activity of *cis*- and *trans*-3-aminocyclobutane carboxylic acid.^{38,39}

Thus, a series of cyclopentene and cyclobutane compounds were synthesized and their activity as selective ρ_1 GABA_C receptor antagonists investigated. Finally, the compounds investigated were used to develop a pharmacophore model, with the potential to be utilized for the in silico screening of GABA_C receptor antagonists in the future.

Chemistry. 4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-1-cyclopenten-1-yl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (**13**, Scheme 1) was considered a key intermediate in designing the synthetic strategy, as the excellent electrophilic properties of the triflate moiety and its position α to the double bond makes this compound an ideal substrate for palladium catalyzed generation of the C–P bond. Additionally, the protected alcohol can be transformed to the required amine with complete inversion of stereochemistry, via a Mitsunobu–Staudinger reaction, to yield the desired amino phosphinic acid.

To access this intermediate, initially (±)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (**7**, Scheme 1) was synthesized from 2-methyl furan as described by An et al.⁴⁰ Several enantioselective methods exist for the production of the individual enantiomers of 4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (**8** and **9**, Scheme 1), due to its extensive use as a synthon in prostaglandin chemistry.⁴¹ These include enzymatic,⁴² chromatographic,⁴³ and synthetic procedures.^{44–46} The method of Khanapure et al.⁴⁴ using L-tartaric acid as the source of chirality was selected due to the extremely high reported enantiomeric excess (e.e.) and the potential for multigram scale preparation. Thus (S)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (**8**) and (R)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (**9**) were synthesized at 99%+ e.e. as determined by optical rotation measurement.

Routine protection of the (±)-, (S)-, and (R)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (**7**, **8**, and **9**, respectively) using *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBDMSCl) produced compounds

Scheme 2^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (a) SOCl₂, benzene; 70 °C, 12 h; (b) (i) Na₃, H₂O, benzene; room temp, 3 h; (ii) benzene; 60 °C, 4 h; (iii) 6 M HCl, benzene, 90 °C, 12 h; (c) BOC₂O, Et₃N, DMF; room temp, 4 h.

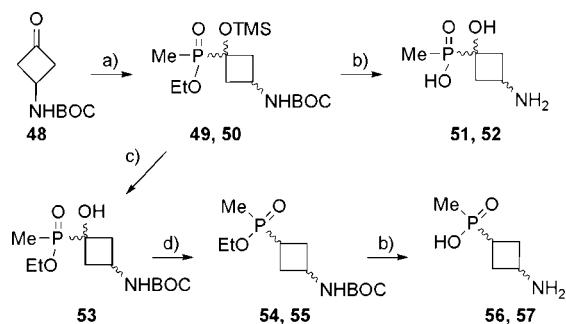
10–12 (Scheme 1), and subsequent 1,4-reduction with trapping as the triflate as described by Paquette et al.⁴⁷ provided access to the desired intermediates (**13–15**, Scheme 1).

Methodology for the formation of carbon phosphorus bonds and the application of these to the synthesis of GABA analogues has been the subject of a number of studies.^{33,48–50} These have reported the successful palladium catalyzed coupling of numerous alkenyl halides to alkylphosphinates and anilinium hypophosphite. Typical isolated yields for these procedures is from 30–70%. Dumond et al.⁵⁰ reported the coupling of anilinium hypophosphite to 2-trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy-1-octene with an optimized yield of 69% using Pd(OAc)₂ as the catalyst. More recently, a report has outlined the coupling of phosphinates to alkenyl triflates catalyzed by Pd(OAc)₂ under reflux for 18 h with the phosphinates generated in situ.⁵¹ Here, we report the coupling of alkylphosphinate esters (RP(O)(OR')H) to 4-*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy-1-cyclopenten-1-yl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (**13–15**, Scheme 1) with 2.5 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄ as the catalyst. The reaction proceeds smoothly for a variety of alkylphosphinate esters (**16–24**, Scheme 1) with isolated yields of 85–95% using mild conditions. While the reaction is limited by requiring long reactions times (~72 h), as decomposition of the starting materials is observed upon heating, the high yield and ease of this coupling suggests that the leaving group properties of the triflate group make it a superior substrate to alkenyl halides. This observation may be of synthetic utility for C–P bond formation, as to the authors knowledge, it is the first demonstration of direct one-step access to esterified alkyl phosphinic acids from an alkenyl triflate and an alkylphosphinate ester.

Following C–P bond formation, the compounds are deprotected using tetrabutylammoniumfluoride (TBAF) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF), giving the alcohol (**25–33**, Scheme 1) and the amine generated via a one pot Mitsunobu–Staudinger reaction. Finally, the phosphinate ester is hydrolyzed using aqueous HCl and the crude product purified via ion-exchange chromatography and recrystallization to give the free amine (**34–42**, Scheme 1).

Mitsunobu reactions at unhindered, primary amines such as these have previously been observed to occur with complete inversion of the stereocenter.⁵² To confirm this effect, the Mosher amides of compounds **35** and **36** (**43** and **44**, respectively) were prepared via the method of Smith et al.⁵³ Chemical shift inequivalences were observed for the P–CH₃ hydrogens via ¹H NMR and from the line fitted data (see Supporting Information) the e.e. determined to be 92–94%. As the compounds **40** and **41** were synthesized from the same starting materials using identical techniques, it was assumed that the e.e. were comparable to those determined for compounds **35** and **36**.

The synthesis of the cyclobutane compounds proceeded from 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylic acid (**45**, Scheme 2) as the ketone and carboxylic acid moieties could be used to generate the

Scheme 3^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (a) HMDS, (O)PH(OEt)CH₃; 90 °C, 12 h; (b) (i) 6 M HCl; reflux, 36 h; (ii) Dowex 50 H⁺; (c) Et₃N·3HF, CH₃CN; 0 °C to room temp, 4 h; (d) (i) methyl oxaly chloride, Et₃N, CH₃CN; 0 °C to room temp, 3 h; (ii) AIBN, (Bu)₃SnH, toluene; 90 °C, 5 h. 49, 51, 54, 56 = cis-; 50, 52, 55, 57 = trans-.

desired amine and phosphinic acid functionalities, respectively, by known methods. The method of Pigou and Schiesser⁵⁴ was used to generate this intermediate. After formation of the acid chloride (46, Scheme 2), using thionyl chloride, the amine (47, Scheme 2) was then generated via a Curtius rearrangement in a procedure modified from Daly and Gilheany.⁵⁵ The amine was then protected as a *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl (BOC) amide (48, Scheme 2) using BOC₂O and triethylamine in dimethylformamide (DMF).

C–P bond formation was achieved using the modified Pudovik reaction (Scheme 3) as outlined by Hansen and Kehler.⁵⁶ The nucleophilic addition of the silyl activated ethyl methylphosphinate⁵⁷ resulted in an approximate 1:4 ratio of cis and trans isomers (49 and 50, respectively, Scheme 3). The trans form predominating due to the puckered nature of the cyclobutane ring and resulting steric protection of one face by the BOC group, as previously observed for nucleophilic addition to 1,3-cyclobutanes.⁵⁷ The isomers can be separated at this stage by column chromatography and deprotected with HCl to yield the α -hydroxy amino phosphinic acid compounds (51 and 52, Scheme 3).

The target compounds (56 and 57, Scheme 3) were obtained by the modified Barton deoxygenation of Hansen and Kehler,⁵⁶ which proceeds with racemization of the substrate due to the radical mechanism of the reaction. The cis and trans BOC protected phosphinate ester isomers (54 and 55, respectively, Scheme 3) that are formed in approximately 1:1 ratio can be separated by column chromatography before deprotection with HCl.

Pharmacological Results. At ρ_1 GABA_C receptors, dose–response curves of GABA in the presence of several concentrations of 34 (R = Me) (Figure 2(i)) were determined and the nonlinear method of Lew and Angus⁵⁸ (fitted data shown in Figure 2(ii)) used to define the interaction as competitive antagonism. From this analysis, the K_B of 34 was determined as ($pA_2 = 5.73 \pm 0.09$). The effect of increasing phosphinic acid substitution was investigated at ρ_1 GABA_C receptors via the determination of apparent K_B values for compounds 37–39 and 42 (R = Et, *i*-Pr, Bu, and Bn, respectively). The dose response curves of GABA in absence and presence of a single concentration of antagonists are shown in Figure 2(iii). A nonsignificant decrease in activity was observed with increasing phosphinic acid substituent size, from methyl group 34 to ethyl group (37, $p = 0.0596$) or *n*-butyl group (39, $p = 0.0741$), however, statistically significant reductions in activity were observed upon substitution with an isopropyl group (38, $p = 0.0365$) and a benzyl group (42, $p = 0.0002$).

The effect of stereochemistry at the 4 position was determined in a similar manner, by determining apparent K_B values for compounds 35(R), 36(S), 40(R), and 41(S) (Figure 2 (iv)). In both cases the (S) enantiomer was significantly more active than the (R) enantiomer ($p = 0.0007$ for 35 and 36; $p = 0.0095$ for 40 and 41).

At GABA_{B(1A/2)} receptors, compound 34 (R = Me) was found to be a partial agonist with an EC₅₀ of $51.04 \pm 5.6 \mu\text{M}$ and a I_{max} of $56 \pm 0.5\%$, relative to GABA (Figure 3). The effect of stereochemistry at the 4 position was investigated by determining the dose response curves of compounds 35 (R) and 36 (S) at GABA_{B(1A/2)} receptors (Figure 3), the (S) enantiomer (36, $I_{max} = 75.9 \pm 2.0\%$) was found to activate a significantly greater percentage of the receptor population compared to 35 ($I_{max} = 52.3 \pm 0.1\%$) ($p = 0.0003$) and at a lower concentration (EC₅₀ = $52.2 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{M}$ and EC₅₀ = $71.9 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{M}$, respectively) than the (R) enantiomer ($p < 0.0001$). At these receptors, only compounds 34–36 (R = Me) displayed any agonist activity, with the larger substituents on the phosphinic acid of compounds 37–42 (R = Et, *i*-Pr, Bu, and Bn, respectively) abolishing all agonist activity and only very weak antagonist activity remaining (IC₅₀ > $300 \mu\text{M}$ in all cases). Thus, apparent K_B values were not determined for compounds 37–42, the % inhibition of 3 μM GABA by $300 \mu\text{M}$ of these compounds are given in Table 1. Compound 37 (R = Et) is significantly more active than compounds 38, 39, and 42 ($p = 0.0141$, 0.0106, and 0.0010, respectively), however no significant difference in inhibition is observed among compounds 38, 39, and 42. For compounds 40 and 41, the (S) enantiomer (41) is again observed to be significantly more active than the (R) enantiomer (40, $p = 0.0201$).

At $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$ GABA_A receptors, all compounds were shown to be inactive or very weak antagonists at $600 \mu\text{M}$, due the low potency observed (IC₅₀ > $300 \mu\text{M}$ in all cases), apparent K_B values were not determined and the percentage inhibition of 30 μM GABA by these compounds at $600 \mu\text{M}$ is given in Table 1. No significant difference was observed among compounds 34 and 37–39. Compound 42 (R = Bn) was significantly more potent than compounds 34 and 37–39 ($p < 0.0042$ in all cases). The (R) enantiomers 35 and 40 (R = Me and Bu, respectively) were found to be inactive at $600 \mu\text{M}$ as either agonists or antagonists.

Compounds 56 and 57 were found to be very weak antagonists (IC₅₀ > $100 \mu\text{M}$) at ρ_1 GABA_C receptors, with the cis isomer being more active than the trans isomer (Table 1). The hydroxylated compounds 51 and 52 were found to be inactive at ρ_1 GABA_C receptors at the concentrations tested. None of the compounds were active at GABA_{B(1A/2)} receptors. Compounds 56 and 57 displayed some selectivity for GABA_C ρ_1 receptors over GABA_B receptors, where they were inactive. Because conformationally restricted phosphinic acid analogues of GABA are significantly weaker at GABA_A receptors than at GABA_C receptors²⁰ and given extremely low potencies observed for the cyclobutane compounds at GABA_C, the compounds were not evaluated at GABA_A.

GABA_C ρ_1 Pharmacophore. Relatively few attempts have been made to develop computational models of the GABA_C ρ_1 receptor agonists binding pocket,^{59–61} and these have used primarily homology modeling^{60,61} with respect to the acetylcholine binding protein for which a crystal structure exists.⁶² This approach is obviously limited by the low sequence homology between the two proteins (~20%). A quantitative structure–activity relationship (SAR) model of agonist binding to the GABA_C ρ_1 receptor has proposed a scheme for the

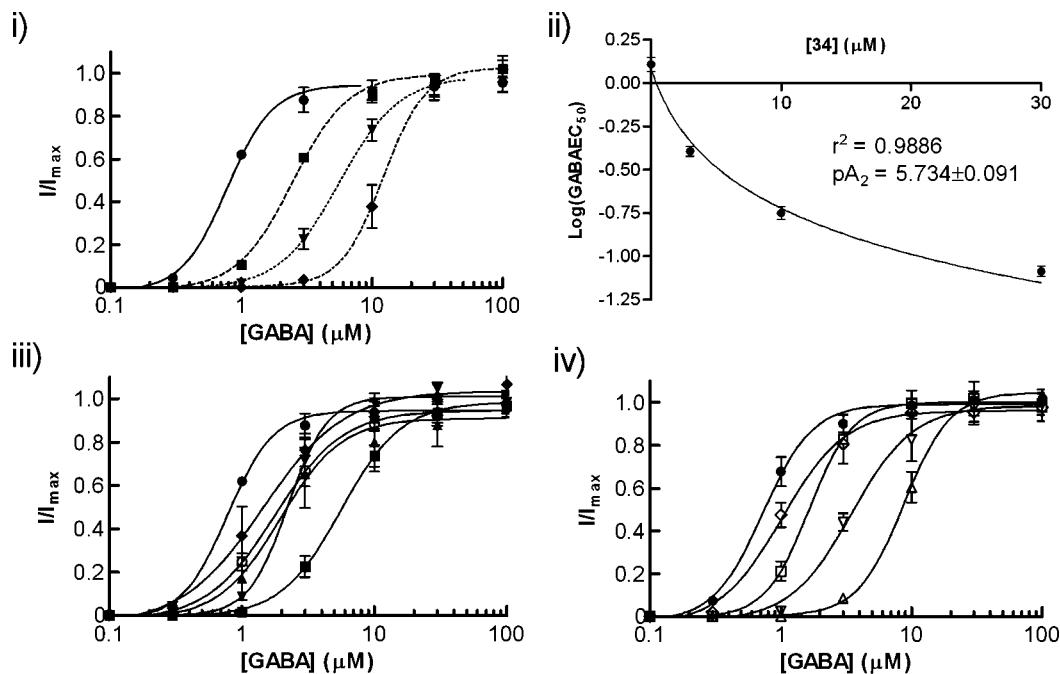


Figure 2. (i) Dose response curves of GABA alone (●, $n = 3$) and in the presence of 3 μM (■, $n = 3$), 10 μM (▼, $n = 3$), and 30 μM (◆, $n = 3$) 34. (ii) Variation of $\text{Log}(\text{GABAEC}_{50})$ with concentration of 34 and results of nonlinear regression. (iii) Dose response curves for GABA alone (●, $n = 3$) and in the presence of 10 μM 34 (■, $n = 3$), 10 μM 37 (▼, $n = 3$), 10 μM 38 (◆, $n = 3$), 10 μM 39 (▲, $n = 3$), and 100 μM 42 (○, $n = 3$). (iv) Dose response curves of GABA alone (●, $n = 9$) and in the presence of 30 μM 35 (□, $n = 3$), 10 μM 36 (△, $n = 3$), 30 μM 40 (◇, $n = 3$), and 10 μM 41 (▽, $n = 3$). Data are mean \pm SEM.

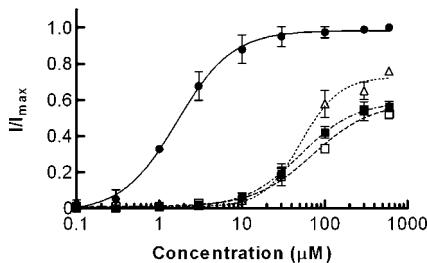


Figure 3. Dose-response curves of GABA (●, $n = 3$), 34 (■, $n = 3$), 35 (□, $n = 3$), and 36 (△, $n = 3$) at $\text{GABA}_{\text{B}(1\text{A}/2)}$ receptors. Data are means \pm SEM.

GABA_{C} receptor agonist binding pocket⁵⁹ but does not provide more than a conceptual outline with which to assess the potency of candidate ligands. Here, as a result of the synthesis and pharmacological evaluation of a set of new $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ receptor antagonists, sufficient data now exists to allow the generation of a retrospective, ligand based $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ antagonist pharmacophore. The generation of such a model will expedite efforts toward the understanding of $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ receptors role in the CNS by the identification of the primary structural features responsible for antagonist activity and allowing in silico screening of potential antagonists. To this end, pharmacophore modeling was implemented using TPMPA (3), (R)-4-ACMPMA (35), (S)-4-ACMPMA (36), (1R,3S)-3-aminocyclopentane(methyl)phosphinic acid⁶³ (60), (1R,3S)-3-ACMPMA, Table 2), (1S,3R)-3-aminocyclopentane(methyl)phosphinic acid⁶³ (62), (1S,3R)-3-ACMPMA, Table 2), and imidazole-4-acetic acid⁶⁴ (63, I4AA, Table 2) as the basis set.

The $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ pharmacophore (Figure 4a) represents a theoretical model capable of relating pharmacophore features to antagonist activity for compound 36, discriminating it against 35. Figure 4b shows both compounds successfully matching each of the five pharmacophore sites, however, only 36 projects the amine H-bond donor in a similar direction to that defined

by the $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ pharmacophore H-bond donor vector. This effect is quantitatively evident through the different vector geometry scores: 0.88 and 0.68 for 36 and 35, respectively (Table 2), was consequently exploited during the pharmacophore optimization. The “find match to hypothesis” criteria⁶⁵ was instructed to reject hits with vector scores less than 0.76 (note: optimal vector score is 1.0).⁶⁶ As a result, the final $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ pharmacophore identified only compound 36 and not compound 35 as a potent antagonist.

Upon screening a diverse set of GABA ligands (see Supporting Information for a complete list), the $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ pharmacophore accurately identified only potent $\text{GABA}_{\text{C}} \rho_1$ antagonists (Table 2). Moreover, it did not identify any GABA_{C} agonists, such as GABA (1), or any of the potent agonists/antagonists of GABA_{A} and GABA_{B} . The shape constraint of the pharmacophore was proven to be effective in excluding various nonpotent GABA_{C} antagonists, for example (R)-4-ACPCA (R-6) (Figure 5), which was not identified as a hit, despite satisfying four of the five pharmacophore sites (DNPX), due to having excluded volume violations with spheres at the base of the shell, indicated by the red arrow.

Discussion

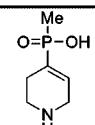
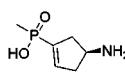
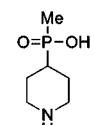
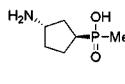
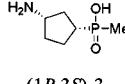
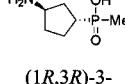
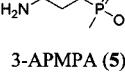
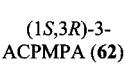
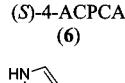
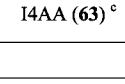
It was hypothesized that the 4-aminocyclopent-1-enyl(alkyl)-phosphinic acids (34–42) would possess the required physicochemical properties for optimal interaction with the GABA_{C} receptor agonist binding site based on the activity of (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6).³⁵ It has previously been observed, for conformationally restricted analogues of GABA, that the use of phosphinic acids and alkyl phosphinic acids as a bioisostere of a carboxylic acid gives antagonists at $\rho_1 \text{GABA}_{\text{C}}$ receptors,^{33,67–69} with activity comparable to or greater than the parent compound. This is reflected in the pharmacological results obtained (Table 1), with compound 36 ($K_B = 0.78 \mu\text{M}$) being a competitive antagonist with higher affinity for the GABA_{C} agonist binding site than (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6, $K_B = 6.0 \mu\text{M}$).³⁵

Table 1. Pharmacological Data

Structure	Config.	R	Compound	Human ρ_1 GABA _C receptors		Human GABA _{B(1A/2)} receptors		Human $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2L$ GABA _A receptors	
				EC ₅₀ / K _B (μ M)	n _H	EC ₅₀ (μ M) / % Inhibition	n _H	EC ₅₀ (μ M) / % Inhibition	n _H
<chem>H2NCCCCCO</chem>	-	-	1	0.8 ± 0.1 ^a	2.5 ± 0.5 ^b	1.7 ± 0.1 ^a	1.3 ± 0.2 ^b	21.1 ± 0.1 ^a	1.4 ± 0.1 ^b
	-	-	3	K _B = 2.1 μ M ³³		EC ₅₀ ~ 500 μ M ³³		K _B = 320 μ M ³³	
<chem>CC1=CC=C1NCC(=O)C1=CC=C1</chem>	(S)	-	6	K _B = 6.0 μ M ³⁵		n.d.		ED ₅₀ = 1.1 μ M ³⁴	
	(±)	CH ₃	34	1.84 (pA ₂ = 5.73 ± 0.09) ^c	51.0 ± 5.6 ^a (56.4 ± 0.5% ^d)	1.3 ± 0.2 ^b		6.2 ± 2.2% ^e	
	(R)	CH ₃	35	18.9 (pA ₂ = 4.74 ± 0.10) ^c	71.9 ± 0.1 ^a (52.3 ± 0.1% ^d)	1.3 ± 0.3 ^b		Inactive at 600 μ M	
	(S)	CH ₃	36	0.78 (pA ₂ = 6.12 ± 0.11) ^c	52.2 ± 0.1 ^a (75.9 ± 2.0% ^d)	1.9 ± 0.4 ^b		4.1 ± 1.1 ^e	
	(±)	CH ₂ CH ₃	37	3.53 (pA ₂ = 5.45 ± 0.06) ^c		43.4 ± 3.9% ^f		5.2 ± 1.8% ^e	
	(±)	CH(CH ₃) ₂	38	13.1 (pA ₂ = 4.88 ± 0.26) ^c		26.0 ± 1.5% ^f		8.8 ± 2.4 ^e	
	(±)	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	39	7.24 (pA ₂ = 5.14 ± 0.23) ^c		18.4 ± 3.9% ^f		23.2 ± 6.6 ^e	
	(R)	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	40	59.3 (pA ₂ = 4.25 ± 0.22) ^c		11.9 ± 2.1% ^f		Inactive at 600 μ M	
	(S)	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	41	4.97 (pA ₂ = 5.42 ± 0.12) ^c		22.5 ± 1.9% ^f		24.2 ± 1.7 ^e	
	(±)	CH ₂ (C ₅ H ₆)	42	48.6 (pA ₂ = 4.31 ± 0.07) ^c		9.8 ± 0.3% ^f		64.1 ± 2.2 ^e	
	cis	CH ₃	51	Inactive at 600 μ M		Inactive at 600 μ M		n.d.	
	trans	CH ₃	52	Inactive at 600 μ M		Inactive at 600 μ M		n.d.	
	cis	CH ₃	56	IC ₅₀ > 100 μ M		Inactive at 600 μ M		n.d.	
	trans	CH ₃	57	IC ₅₀ > 100 μ M		Inactive at 600 μ M		n.d.	

^a EC₅₀ values of agonists. Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes). ^b The Hill coefficient (n_H). Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes). ^c Dissociation constants of antagonists (K_B) are calculated from the pA₂ values in brackets. Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes). ^d I_{max} is the intrinsic activity calculated as a percentage of the maximum whole cell current produced by a maximum dose of GABA. Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes). ^e Percentage inhibition by 600 μ M of compound of the current produced by a submaximal dose of GABA (30 μ M, EC₅₀). Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes). ^f Percentage inhibition by 300 μ M of compound of the current produced by a submaximal dose of GABA (3 μ M, EC₅₀). Data are mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 oocytes).

Table 2. GABA_C Antagonists that Successfully Matched with the GABA_C ρ_1 Pharmacophore^a

Matched Compound	Sites Matched	Sites Not Used	Experimental Activity/ K _B (μ M)	Potential Energy OPLS-2005 (kJ/mol)	Align Score	Vector Score	Volume Score	Fitness ^b
	5	-	2.1 ³³	-754.56	0.27	0.83	0.71	2.31
TPMPA (3) ^c								
	5	-	0.78	-714.66	0.41	0.88	0.69	2.23
(S)-4-ACPMPA (36) ^c								
	4	X	6.0 ⁶⁹	-488.59	0.58	0.98	0.53	2.03
P4MPA (58)								
	4	X	6.6 ⁶³	-440.25	0.56	0.93	0.51	1.97
(1S,3S)-3-ACPMPA (59)								
	4	X	1.1 ⁶³	-486.04	0.62	0.97	0.49	1.94
(1R,3S)-3-ACPMPA (60) ^c								
	4	X	6.6 ⁶³	-488.74	0.58	0.91	0.51	1.94
(1R,3R)-3-ACPMPA (61)								
	4	X	0.81 ⁸⁶	-771.88	0.58	0.9	0.49	1.91
3-APMPA (5)								
	4	X	1.1 ⁶³	-466.34	0.67	0.91	0.51	1.87
(1S,3R)-3-ACPMPA (62) ^c								
	4	Y	6.0 ³⁵	-507.88	0.65	0.88	0.32	1.66
(S)-4-ACPCA (6)								
	4	Y	1.7 ⁶⁴	-402.169	0.73	0.81	0.18	1.38
I4AA (63) ^c								

^a Successful alignments require a minimum of four sites corresponding to exact matches of h-bond donor (D), and positive (P) and negative (N) ionizable sites, leaving the fourth site point as either the double bond (X) or an methyl/alkyl substituent (Y). ^b Fitness = $1.00 \times (1.00 - \text{align score}/1.20) + 1.00 \times \text{vector score} + 1.00 \times \text{volume score}$. ^c Indicates compound used to generate pharmacophore, **35** not shown. The fitness score is a quantitative measure of how accurately the compound matched the pharmacophore model. Specific match criteria involved applying the excluded volume shell and rejecting hits with vector scores < 0.76, volume scores < 0.00, or align scores > 1.20.^{65,66}

Further alkyl substitution of the phosphinic acid led to a reduction in the activity of these compounds (**37–39, 42**) at ρ_1 GABA_C receptors, but interestingly the effect was not a direct correlation of alkyl size and activity. The isopropyl substituted compound (**38**, $K_B = 13.09 \mu\text{M}$) was less potent than *n*-butyl

substituted compound (**39**, $K_B = 7.24 \mu\text{M}$), possibly indicating an unfavorable steric interaction of the branched isopropyl chain with the binding site. The benzyl substituent (**42**) led to a major reduction in activity, indicating that large planar substituents cannot be well accommodated. Taken together, the activities

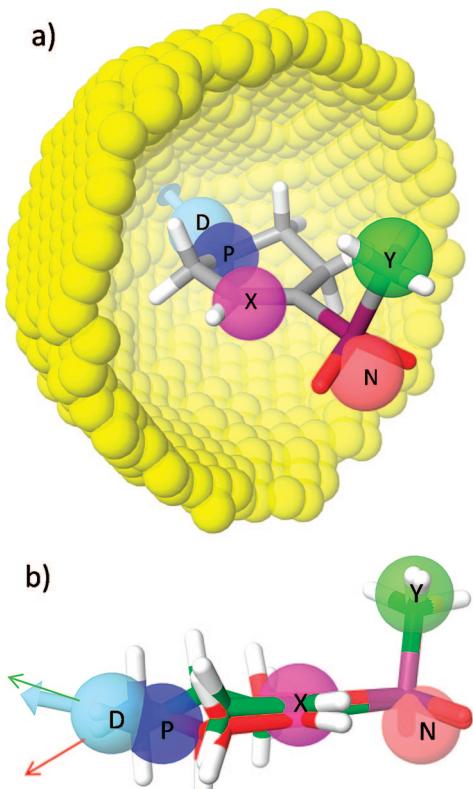


Figure 4. (a) Compound **36** mapped against the pharmacophore features and molecular shape constraint required for antagonism, indicated by the activity of compounds tested against the GABA_C ρ_1 receptor. Features include, H-bond donor (D, light-blue), negative ionizable (N, red), positive ionizable (P, dark-blue), double bond (X, magenta), and methyl/alkyl (Y, green). The molecular shape constraint is comprised of excluded volume spheres (yellow). For clarity, only half of the shell is shown. (b) Pharmacophore for GABA_C ρ_1 antagonism with overlay of **35** (red carbons) and **36** (green carbons), each satisfying all pharmacophore sites (DNPXY). Red and green arrows follow the projected vector path of the two amine H-bond donors for **35** and **36**, respectively.

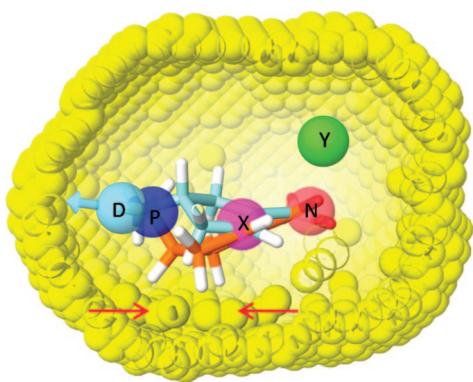


Figure 5. Pharmacophore for GABA_C ρ_1 antagonism with overlay of (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6) (blue carbons), and (R)-4-ACPCA (R-6) (orange carbons). Red arrows indicate excluded volume violations.

may point to the existence of a narrow hydrophobic region near the GABA_C binding site, which has previously been hypothesized.^{67,70} Inspection of existing models of the GABA_C ρ_1 receptor agonist binding pocket^{60,61} reveals basic residues (Arg-104 and Arg-170) that are presumably the site of acid interaction. These residues are in the vicinity of hydrophobic residues (Val-155, Val-159, Met-156, Tyr-109) that are also proposed to form the agonist/antagonist binding site. These residues may interact with the phosphinic acid substituent and form its binding site.

Whereas previous modeling studies have been concerned with identifying protein structure in the area of ligand binding, this study sought to provide a tool for assessment of potential antagonists. Using the final pharmacophore to screen a large set of various GABA receptor–ligands (see Supporting Information), only potent GABA_C ρ_1 receptor antagonists ($K_B \leq 10.0 \mu\text{M}$) matched the hypothesis, including those that were not incorporated into the original pharmacophore design: (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6), (piperidin-4-yl)methylphosphinic acid⁶⁹ (**58**, P4MPA, Table 2), (1S,3S)-3-aminocyclopentane(methyl)phosphinic acid⁶³ (**59**), (1S,3S)-3-ACPMPA, Table 2), (1R,3R)-3-aminocyclopentane(methyl)phosphinic acid⁶³ (**61**), (1R,3R)-3-ACPMPA, Table 2), and 3-APMPA (**5**). This indicates the GABA_C ρ_1 antagonist pharmacophore has the ability to delineate the structural features pertinent for potent GABA_C ρ_1 receptor antagonism and thus has the potential to explain why certain GABA_C receptor congeners exhibit antagonist activity while others do not.

It is observed for compounds **35**, **36**, **40**, and **41** that the (S)-enantiomer is at least an order of magnitude more potent at GABA_C ρ_1 receptors than the corresponding (R)-enantiomer, and this is in keeping with observations for (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6).³⁵ Here, the pharmacophore model effectively matches against **35** and **S-6** but did not match against their (R)-enantiomers (Table 2). This achievement is the result of two pharmacophore attributes: the use of a vector point defining the H-bond donor and the excluded volume shell. Initially it was found that both (S)- and (R)-enantiomers would satisfy the necessary sites when matched against the pharmacophore, however, as the 4 position H-bond site was defined as a vector site, it became apparent that the opposed stereochemistry of each enantiomer vastly affected the directionality of the H-bond donation. Thus, their different vector geometry scores were used as a basis for selecting only the compounds with optimal vectors. The rationale behind this decision equates to selecting compounds that possess a H-bond donor with a precise directionality toward the binding site, while those that do not are rejected.

Moreover, this distinct conformational requirement forced some weaker GABA_C receptor antagonists to adopt conformation that could easily be rejected by the excluded volume. Such is the case for 4-ACPCA, for which the excluded shell sterically prohibited the conformations of the (R)-enantiomer while not affecting its more potent (S)-enantiomer. Carrying out this latter approach is in accordance with a literature GABA_C ρ_1 receptor agonist pharmacophore⁵⁹ because both models hypothesize that a region of the ligand binding site is surrounded by a sterically inaccessible region.

Another critical pharmacophore feature includes the need for molecules to have *either* a methyl/alkyl substituent (a proxy for the presence of an alkyl substituted phosphinic acid) *or* a double bond. This feature is observed in the known set of competitive full GABA_C antagonists, as those that do not contain an alkyl phosphinic acid contain a double bond, for example I4AA (**63**) and (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6). While the antagonist activity of alkyl phosphinic acids at ρ_1 GABA_C receptors is well established,⁶⁸ the role of the double bond is less so. The importance of the double bond is suggested by the fact that TPMPA (**3**) is more potent than its saturated analogue P4MPA (**58**)⁶⁹ and also that compound **36** is more potent than its saturated analogues (**59**–**62**). To the authors' knowledge, no carboxylic acid full GABA_C ρ_1 antagonists without a double bond α or β to the carboxylic acid have been described. The role of the double bond may be participation in a specific

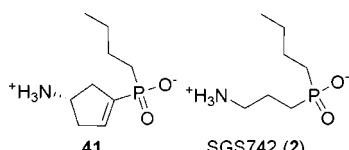


Figure 6. Comparison of the structures of SGS742 and **41**.

receptor interaction, for instance a $\pi-\pi$ interaction, or the alteration of the pK_a or orientation of the carboxylic acid.

Optimal antagonist activity is thus believed to be the result of the correct interaction of a number of ligand features with the receptor. These are the correct relative orientations of the acid group, alkyl substituent, or double bond and amine. The high affinity of compound **36** may be due to the optimal interaction of all features with the receptor. Thus, the incorporation of the H-bond donor vector site and both the double bond and alkyl substituents as pharmacophore features was considered warranted.

At the GABA_B receptor, **34** is a moderately potent partial agonist in contrast with TPMPA (**3**), which is a very weak agonist, however a direct comparison of potencies is not possible as the EC_{50} of TPMPA (**3**) at GABA_B receptors was assayed using rat hippocampal slices⁷¹ as opposed to electrophysiological recordings on *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. The GABA_B receptor is known to have quite strict conformational requirements for agonist binding. For analogues of GABA, substitution at the α and γ positions leads to a significant reduction in agonist activity, whereas substitution at the β carbon is well tolerated, as seen in the selective agonist baclofen and the antagonist phaclofen. In comparison to TPMPA (**3**), **34** has the steric load located closer to β carbon, which may explain its increased potency relative to TPMPA, which has more steric load around the γ position. Phosphinic acid and methyl phosphinic acid analogues of GABA have found to be potent agonists at GABA_B receptors,^{72,73} whereas higher order alkyl substitution gives compounds that are antagonists at GABA_B receptors.^{74,75} This is observed for compounds **37–42**, which are very weak antagonists at GABA_B receptors, indicating that any phosphinic acid alkyl substituent larger than a methyl group can effectively abolish GABA_B activity for conformationally restricted ligands.

At $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$ containing GABA_A receptors, all compounds displayed only very weak antagonist activity, which is consistent with the reported poor affinity of the GABA_A receptor for phosphinic acids.^{67,72,74} Interestingly, **42** ($R = \text{Bn}$) displays greater antagonist activity at GABA_A receptors than any of the other compounds. This is in keeping with the pharmacophore model based on alkyl and aryl substituted 5-(4-piperidyl)isoxazol-3-ol compounds,⁷⁶ which includes a large hydrophobic pocket. Thus the affinity of **42** for the GABA_A receptor may be enhanced by interaction with this region of the receptor.

With the exception of **42**, all cyclopent-1-enyl phosphinic acid compounds are potent and selective ρ_1 GABA_C receptors. While the selectivity of **34–36** is only moderate, the higher order alkyl substituents result in good selectivity for ρ_1 GABA_C receptors over $\text{GABA}_{B(1A/2)}$ and $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$ GABA_A receptors, with comparable potency and selectivity to TPMPA (**3**).

The butyl phosphinic acid analogue of GABA, SGS742 exhibits cognitive enhancing effects as mentioned previously and is also orally active.⁷⁷ The close structural similarity between SGS742 and **41** (Figure 6) but greater $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ selectivity of **41** suggests it offers a means of establishing the basis of the cognition enhancement. TPMPA (**3**) is currently the best tool for elucidating the role of GABA_C receptors *in vivo* but suffers from its lack of activity following systemic administration, thus

the oral availability and effects on memory and cognition compound **41** is currently under investigation in animal systems. These results and its potential as an *in vivo* tool for determining the physiological roles of the GABA_C receptor and will be reported in due course.

The phosphinic amino acid cyclobutane analogues **51**, **52**, **56**, **57** of GABA showed little activity at $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ receptors and were inactive at GABA_B receptors. Their conformationally restricted structure and relative lack of activity GABA_C receptors made them useful in generating the pharmacophore model of the $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ receptor. In addition, these GABA analogues are now available for testing on a variety GABA receptors, transporters, and enzymes.

Conclusion

The synthesis of novel phosphinic acid analogues of GABA is reported; this has extended the utility of palladium catalysis in the formation of C–P bonds. The activity of these compounds has been investigated at the three major GABA receptor subtypes, and those based on the cyclopent-1-enyl phosphinic acid scaffold showed excellent potency at $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ receptors. The pharmacological data collected shows that (i) the nature of the alkyl substituent, (ii) the stereochemistry, and (iii) existence of a double bond α or β to the acid functionality are important in determining optimal antagonist activity and selectivity. These features have been incorporated into a $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ pharmacophore that can be used for *in silico* screening of antagonist candidates. Compound **41** is currently under investigation in animal models of cognition and as a pharmacological tool for elucidating the role of $\text{GABA}_C \rho_1$ receptors *in vivo*.

Experimental Section

All chemicals used were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. Ltd. (St Louis, MO) unless otherwise stated and were of highest commercially available purity. Solvents were distilled by standard techniques prior to use. Where stated, reactions were performed under inert atmosphere. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded at 300 MHz using a Varian (Palo Alto, CA) Gemini 300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts (δ) are quoted in parts per million (ppm), referenced externally to tetramethyl silane at 0 ppm. ^{13}C NMR were recorded at 75 MHz using a Varian (USA) Gemini 300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts (δ) are quoted in ppm, referenced internally to CDCl_3 at 77.0 ppm. ^{31}P NMR were recorded at 162 MHz using a Bruker (Billerica, MA) DPX300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts (δ) are quoted in ppm, referenced externally to neat trimethyl phosphite at 140.85 ppm. All coupling constants (J) are given in Hertz. Unless otherwise noted, the duplication of peaks in the NMR spectra arise from the presence of diastereomers associated with the chirality of the phosphorus atom in the phosphinate ester. Low resolution electron impact (EI) and chemical ionization (CI) MS was carried out on a ThermoFinnigan (Waltham, MA) PolarisQ Ion Trap system using a direct exposure probe. CI MS was performed using methane as the reagent gas. High resolution EI MS was carried out on a Kratos (Chestnut Ridge, NY) MS25 RFA instrument at 70 eV in magnetic scan with perfluorokerosene as standard. Low and high resolution electrospray ionization (ESI) MS was carried out using a Bruker (USA) Daltonics BioApexII with a 7T superconducting magnet and an analytical ESI source. Elemental analyses were performed at the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia. Thin layer chromatography was performed on Merck aluminum backed plates, precoated with silica (0.2 mm, 60F₂₅₄), which were developed using one of the following techniques: UV fluorescence (254 nm), alkaline potassium permanganate solution (0.5% w/v), or ninhydrin (0.2% w/v). Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel (Merck silica gel 60H, particle size 5–40 μm). Melting points were determined using a Stuart (Stone, Staffordshire, UK) SMP10 melting point apparatus.

(\pm)-4-Hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (7). 7 was synthesized via the method of An et al.⁴⁰ ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.63 (dd, 1H, J = 2.4, J = 5.6), 6.21 (dd, 1H, J = 1.3, J = 5.7), 4.25 (s, 1H), 5.02–5.05 (m, 1H), 2.76 (dd, 1H, J = 6.4, J = 18.5), 2.27 (dd, 1H, J = 2.1, J = 18.7). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 207.8, 164.4, 134.5, 70.0, 44.1. MS (CI) m/z (%): 99.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 81.0 (75), 71.1 (68), 53.0 (64).

($-$)(S)-4-Hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (8). 8 was synthesized via the method of Khanapure et al.⁴⁴ $[\alpha]_D$ = -89.7 (c = 1.2, CH_3OH , lit.⁴⁴ = -90). NMR spectra identical to 7. MS (CI) m/z (%): 99.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 81.0 (80), 71.2 (72), 52.9 (75).

($+$)(R)-4-Hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-one (9). 9 was synthesized via the method of Khanapure et al.⁴⁴ $[\alpha]_D$ = $+88.31$ (c = 1.1, CH_3OH , lit.⁴⁴ = $+90$). NMR spectra identical to 7. MS (CI) m/z (%): 99.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100).

(\pm)-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopenten-1-one (10). To a stirred solution of 7 (1.7 g, 16.9 mmol), dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 206 mg, 10 mol%) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (33 mL) at 0 °C under an atmosphere of N_2 , a solution of TBDMS (3.1 g, 20.7 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (11 mL) was added dropwise over 10 min. The solution was allowed to warm to room temp and stirred for 3 h, after which time deionized H_2O (100 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated, the aqueous phase extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 50 mL), and the combined organic fractions dried with anhydrous Mg_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was filtered through a short column of silica gel eluted with 10% ethyl acetate in hexane. The fractions containing the product were concentrated in vacuo and purified via vacuum distillation (bp 81 °C, 0.05 mm, lit.⁷⁸ 60 °C, 0.01 mm) to give 10 as a colorless oil that crystallized upon standing (3.05 g, 14.4 mmol, 85%, mp 26–28 °C lit.⁷⁹ 27–28 °C). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 7.33 (dd, 1H, J = 2.3, J = 5.7), 6.06 (dd, 1H, J = 1.3, J = 5.6), 4.86 (m, 1H), 2.59 (dd, 1H, J = 5.9, J = 18.2), 2.12 (dd, 1H, J = 2.3, J = 18.2), 0.79 (s, 9H), 0.01 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 164.07, 135.70, 71.32, 60.65, 45.23, 25.89, 18.44, -4.43 . MS (CI) m/z (%): 213.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 197.1 (32).

($-$)(*S*)-4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one (11). Method as for 10 (89%, mp 26–28 °C, lit.⁷⁸ 27–28 °C). $[\alpha]_D$ = -64.7 (c = 1.3, CH_3OH , lit.⁷⁸ = -65.3). NMR spectra identical to 10. MS (CI) m/z (%): 212.9 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 197.1 (34).

($+$)(*R*)-4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one (12). Method as for 10 (87%, mp 26–28 °C, lit.⁷⁹ 27–28 °C). $[\alpha]_D$ = $+64.1$ (c = 0.5, CH_3OH , lit.⁷⁹ = $+65.3$). NMR spectra identical to 10. MS (CI) m/z (%): 213.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 197.1 (32).

(\pm)-4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-1-cyclopenten-1-yl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (13). To a solution of L-selectride (1 M in THF, 4.7 mL, 4.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (35 mL) at -78 °C under an atmosphere of N_2 was added dropwise a solution of 10 (1.0 g, 4.7 mmol) and Et_3N (0.2 mL) in THF (15 mL) over 30 min. After an additional 30 min, *N*-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide (1.5 g, 4.1 mmol) was added in two portions. The resulting solution was gradually warmed to room temp overnight, the solvent removed in vacuo, and the residue partitioned between saturated NaHCO_3 solution (50 mL) and hexanes (100 mL) overnight. The aqueous layer was extracted with hexane (2 \times 25 mL), and the combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried with anhydrous Mg_2SO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was then purified via flash chromatography on silica gel using (hexane: ethyl acetate: Et_3N , 98:1:1) to give 13 as a colorless oil (1.59 g, 4.6 mmol, 98%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 5.58 (br t, 1H, J = 2.2), 4.60 (hept, 1H, J = 3.8), 2.86 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, J = 7.3), 2.73 (dd, 1H, J = 16.3, J = 7.3), 2.56 (br d, 1H, J = 16.3), 2.37 (br d, 1H, J = 16.3), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): 146.66, 118.78 (q, J_{CF} = 320.8), 115.59, 69.81, 41.46, 39.29, 25.97, 18.26, -4.63 . MS (CI) m/z (%): 346.8 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 34), 330.9 (52), 288.9 (54), 214.9 (100), 151.1 (22).

($+$)(*R*)-4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-1-cyclopenten-1-yl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (14). Method as for 13 (78%). $[\alpha]_D$ = $+1.97$ (c = 1.01, CH_3OH , lit.⁴⁷ = $+1.69$). NMR spectra identical to 13. MS (CI) m/z (%): 346.7 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 33), 331.0 (40), 288.9 (40), 214.9 (100), 151.1 (21).

($-$)(*S*)-4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy-1-cyclopenten-1-yl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (15). Method as for 13 (89%). $[\alpha]_D$ = -1.92 (c = 1.3, CH_3OH , lit.⁴⁷ = -1.69). NMR spectra identical to 13. MS (CI) m/z (%): 346.7 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 34), 331.0 (41), 288.9 (40), 214.9 (100), 151.1 (21).

Ethyl (\pm)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (16). To a solution of 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO, 200 mg, 2.0 mmol), ethyl methylphosphinate (94 mg, 1.2 mmol) and 13 (200 mg, 0.58 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was added $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (17 mg, 2.5 mol%). The solution was stirred at room temp for 18 h, at which time a second portion of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (10 mg, 2.5 mol%) was added. The solution was stirred for a further 24 h, the toluene removed in vacuo, and the residue purified via flash chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate:ethanol, 90:10) to give 16 as a colorless oil (143 mg, 0.43 mmol, 78%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 6.62 (br dd, 1H, $C(2)\text{H}$, J = 10.8, J = 17.8), 4.63 (m, 1H, $C(4)\text{H}$), 4.10 (m, 2H, POCH_2CH_3), 2.72 (m, 2H, $C(5)\text{H}_2$), 2.45 (m, 2H, $C(3)\text{H}_2$), 1.49 (d, 3H, PCH_3 , J_{PH} = 17.5), 1.34 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.1), 0.88 (s, 9H, $\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 0.07 (s, 6H, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 145.44 and 144.83 ($C(2)$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 11.5, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 10.63) 134.28 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 124.3), 72.99 and 72.94 ($C(4)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 11.6, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 11.4), 61.77 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 6.3), 44.48 and 44.43 ($C(5)$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 16.3, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 15.7), 43.33 (d, $C(3)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 12.1), 25.92 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 18.25 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 16.73 and 16.62 (POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 6.2, $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 6.7), 11.40 (d, PCH_3 , J_{PC} = 144.4), -4.55 ($\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$). ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 38.5, 38.2. MS (CI) m/z (%): 305.1 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 289.2 (30), 261.2 (14), 247.1 (24), 173.1 (20), 145.1 (20). HRMS (EI) m/z (%): calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_3\text{PSi}$ (M^+) 304.1624; found 304.1631.

Ethyl ($-$)(*R*)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (17). Method as for 16; colorless oil (79%). $[\alpha]_D$ = -5.40 (c = 1.17, CH_3OH). NMR spectra identical to 16. MS (CI) m/z (%): 305.1 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 289.1 (30), 261.1 (16), 247.0 (28), 195.1 (34), 173.0 (24), 145.1 (22).

Ethyl (+)(*S*)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (18). Method as for 16; colorless oil (96%). $[\alpha]_D$ = $+5.21$ (c = 0.9, CH_3OH). NMR spectra identical to 16. MS (CI) m/z (%): 305.0 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 289.1 (28), 261.1 (12), 247.0 (22), 173.0 (22), 145.0 (22).

Ethyl (\pm)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(ethyl)phosphinate (19). Method as for 16, using ethyl ethylphosphinate; colorless oil (76%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 6.65 (m, 1H, $C(2)\text{H}$), 4.62 (m, 1H, $C(4)\text{H}$), 4.11 (m, 2H, POCH_2CH_3), 2.74 (m, 2H, $C(5)\text{H}_2$), 2.48 (m, 2H, $C(3)\text{H}_2$), 1.76 (m, 2H, PCH_2CH_3), 1.23 (m, 6H, PCH_2CH_3 and POCH_2CH_3), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 145.88 (apparent t, $C(2)$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 10.7), 133.07 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 123.6), 73.05 and 73.04 ($C(4)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 10.9, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 10.9), 61.71 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 6.5), 44.55 and 44.47 ($C(5)$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 15.3), 43.83 and 43.67 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 9.2, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 8.9), 25.91 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 21.47 (d, PCH_2CH_3 , J_{PC} = 102.6), 16.71 (t, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 6.1), 6.79 (d, PCH_2CH_3 , J = 6.8). ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 43.1, 42.9. MS (CI) m/z (%): 319.1 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 303.2 (26), 261.1 (24), 187.1 (20), 159.1 (17). HRMS (EI): calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_3\text{PSi}$ (M^+) 318.1780; found 318.1789.

Ethyl (\pm)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(isopropyl)phosphinate (20). Method as for 16, using ethyl isopropylphosphinate; colorless needles (mp 28–31 °C, 90%). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 6.71 (bd, 1H, $C(2)\text{H}$, J = 9.9), 4.69 (m, 1H, $C(4)\text{H}$), 4.08 (m, 2H, POCH_2CH_3), 2.81 (m, 2H, $C(5)\text{H}_2$), 2.48 (m, 2H, $C(3)\text{H}_2$), 2.01 (m, 1H, $\text{PCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.34 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.1), 1.20 (dd, 6H, $\text{PCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, J = 7.2, J = 18.7), 0.92 (d, 9H, $\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, J = 0.64), 0.12 (s, 6H, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 147.57 (apparent t, $C(2)$, J = 9.6), 131.55 and 135.41 ($C(1)$, J_{PC} = 121.0, J_{PC} = 121.1), 72.88 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 10.8), 60.91 and 60.87 (POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 7.0, $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 7.0), 44.41 and 44.34 ($C(5)$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 15.2, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 15.3), 44.04 and 43.90 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 11.3, $^3J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 11.1), 26.81 and 26.64 ($\text{PCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, J_{PC} = 103.2, J_{PC} = 102.9), 25.11 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 17.67 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 15.68 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 6.0), 13.77 and 13.72 (d, $\text{PCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 6.1, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 6.2), -5.82 ($\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 49.0, 48.9. MS (CI) m/z (%): 333.1 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 100), 317.2 (20),

275.1 (24), 201.0 (14). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_{16}H_{33}O_3PSi$ ($[M - C(CH_3)_3]^+$) 275.1232; found 275.1228.

Ethyl (±)-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (21). Method as for **16**, using ethyl butylphosphinate; colorless needles (94%, mp 31–34 °C). 1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 6.69 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J = 10.7), 4.69 (m, 1H, $C(4)H$), 4.06 (m, 2H, $POCH_2CH_3$), 2.82 (m, 2H, $C(5)H_2$), 2.47 (m, 2H, $C(3)H_2$), 1.82 (m, 2H, $PCH_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$), 1.54 (m, 4H, $PCH_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$), 1.36 (t, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 3.0), 1.29 (t, 3H, $P(CH_2)_3CH_3$, J = 6.7), 0.92 (d, 9H, $SiC(CH_3)_3$, J = 1.2), 0.12 (s, 6H, $Si(CH_3)_2$). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 146.60 (apparent t, $C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 11.8), 132.54 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 124.8), 72.82 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 10.7), 60.79 and 60.74 ($POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.5, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.6), 44.46 and 44.41 ($C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 15.8, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 15.8), 43.52 and 43.49 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 12.1, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.8), 27.17 and 26.92 ($PCH_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$, J_{PC} = 101.4, J_{PC} = 100.8), 25.13 ($SiC(CH_3)_2$), 23.59 (d, $P(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 23.9), 23.52 (d, $PCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 30.3), 17.68 (s, $SiC(CH_3)_2$), 15.67 and 15.59 ($POCH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{POCC}$ = 9.0, $^3J_{POCC}$ = 8.7), 12.76 ($P(CH_2)_3CH_3$), –5.84 ($Si(CH_3)_2$). ^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 41.6, 41.4. MS (CI) m/z (%): 347.1 ($[M + H]^+$, 100), 331.3 (21), 289.2 (18). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_{17}H_{35}O_3PSi$ (M^+) 346.2093; found 346.2096.

Ethyl (–)-*R*-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (22). Method as for **21**; colorless needles (99%, mp 30–32 °C). $[\alpha]_D$ = –2.38 (c = 1.0, MeOH). NMR spectra identical to **21**. MS (CI) m/z (%): 347.1 ($[M + H]^+$, 100), 331.2 (25), 289.1 (24).

Ethyl (+)-*S*-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (23). Method as for **21**; colorless needles (92%, mp 30–32 °C). $[\alpha]_D$ = +2.22 (c = 2.5, CH_2Cl_2). NMR spectra identical to **21**. MS (CI) m/z (%): 347.1 ($[M + H]^+$, 100), 331.2 (22), 289.1 (24), 215.1 (12).

Ethyl (±)-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsiloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl(benzyl)phosphinate (24). Method as for **16**, using ethyl benzylphosphinate; colorless oil. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 7.12–7.51 (m, 5H, PC_6H_5), 6.55 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J_{PH} = 18.0), 4.65 (m, 1H, $C(4)H$), 3.95 (m, 2H, $POCH_2CH_3$), 3.23 (dd, 2H, $PCH_2C_6H_5$, J = 3.2, J_{PH} = 18.0), 2.76 (m, 2H, $C(5)H_2$), 2.45 (m, 2H, $C(3)H_2$), 1.29 (t, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 7.0), 0.90 (s, 9H, $SiC(CH_3)_3$), 0.09 (s, $Si(CH_3)_2$, 6H). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 146.00 (apparent t, $C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 9.9), 132.37 (d, benzene $C(1)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.9), 131.04 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 126.96), 130.02 (d, benzene *ortho*, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 6.6), 128.76 (d, benzene *meta*, $^4J_{PCCCC}$ = 3.1), 127.1 (d, benzene *para*, $^5J_{PCCCCC}$ = 3.7), 72.17 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 10.5), 62.21 and 62.15 ($POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 8.2, $^2J_{POC}$ = 8.5), 44.37 and 44.33 ($C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 16.3, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 16.2), 43.85 (d, $C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.0), 34.01 (d, $PCH_2C_6H_5$, J_{PC} = 138.2), 25.92 ($SiC(CH_3)_3$), –3.32 ($Si(CH_3)_2$). ^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 37.41. MS (CI) m/z (%): 281.1 ($[M + H]^+$, 100), 265.2 (14), 323.1 (22), 249.1 (12), 221.1 (16). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_{20}H_{33}O_3PSi$ (M^+) 380.1937; found 380.1942.

Ethyl (±)-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (25). To a solution of **16** (350 mg, 1.2 mmol) under an atmosphere of N_2 was added TBAF (1 M in THF, 1.4 mL). The solution was stirred at room temp for 12 h and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate:ethanol, 85:15) to give **25** as a light-yellow oil (208 mg, 1.1 mmol, 98%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 6.62 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J_{PH} = 10.6), 4.65 (m, $C(4)H$, 1H), 4.02 (m, $POCH_2CH_3$, 2H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.82 (d, 1H, $C(5)H_2$, J = 16.5), 2.55 (d, $C(3)H_2$, 1H, J = 18.0), 1.54 (dd, 3H, PC_6H_5 , J = 4.3, J = 14.5), 1.33 (dt, $POCH_2CH_3$, 3H, J = 2.0, J = 7.1). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 145.63 and 145.51 ($C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 11.4, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 11.8), 133.50 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 131.6), 71.27 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.2), 60.87 and 60.85 (dd, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.3, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.3), 43.65 (d, $C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 16.4), 42.53 and 42.45 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 12.3, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 12.1), 15.64 (d, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{POCC}$ = 6.6), 12.74 and 12.57 (PC_6H_5 , J_{PC} = 102.5, J = 102.2). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 42.9, 42.7. MS (EI) m/z (%): 190.1 (M^+ , 9), 175.1 (14), 161.1 (96), 147.1 (41), 133.1 (100), 55.1 (37). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_8H_{15}O_3P$ (M^+) 190.0759; found 190.0762.

Ethyl (–)-*R*-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (26). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (91%). $[\alpha]_D$ = –8.9 (c = 0.53, CH_3OH). NMR spectra identical to **25**. MS (EI) m/z (%): 190.1 (M^+ , 100).

Ethyl (+)-*S*-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinate (27). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (89%). $[\alpha]_D$ = +8.7 (c = 0.72, $MeOH$). NMR spectra identical to **25**. MS (EI) m/z (%): 190.1 (M^+ , 100).

Ethyl (±)-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(ethyl)phosphinate (28). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (quant). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 6.62 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J = 10.0), 4.64 (t, 1H, $C(4)H$, J = 5.5), 4.02 (m, $POCH_2CH_3$, 2H), 2.86 (s, 1H, OH), 2.78 (m, $C(5)H_2$, 2H), 2.53 (m, $C(3)H_2$, 2H), 1.78 (m, PCH_2CH_3 , 2H), 1.32 (dt, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 2.0, J = 7.1), 1.13 (ddd, 3H, PCH_2CH_3 , J = 2.2, J = 7.7, J = 18.6). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 145.55 and 145.46 ($C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.3, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.2), 133.32 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 124.2), 72.00 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 10.4), 60.64 and 60.61 ($POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.4, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.4), 44.39 (d, $C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 15.6), 43.62 and 43.57 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.6, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.7), 21.40 and 21.37 (PCH_2CH_3 , J_{PC} = 101.7, J_{PC} = 101.4), 16.78 (d, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{POC}$ = 6.3), 5.85 (d, PCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{PCC}$ = 4.8). ^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 41.6, 41.8. MS (EI) m/z (%): 204.1 (M^+ , 4), 187.1 (16), 175.1(60), 147.1(100), 65.1 (38). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_9H_{17}O_3P$ (M^+) 204.0915; found 204.0913.

Ethyl (±)-4-hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(isopropyl)phosphinate (29). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (98%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 6.64 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J = 9.2), 4.65 (m, $C(4)H$, 1H), 4.05 (m, $POCH_2CH_3$, 2H), 2.80 (m, $C(5)H_2$, 2H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 2.53 (m, $C(3)H_2$, 2H), 1.93 (m, $PCH(CH_3)_2$, 1H), 1.33 (dt, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 1.9, J = 7.0), 1.21 (d, 3H, $PCH(CH_3)_2$, J = 7.2), 1.16 (d, 3H, $PCH(CH_3)_2$, J = 7.1). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 146.08 (apparent t, $C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 9.4), 132.72 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 119.9), 72.21 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 9.9), 60.73 and 60.71 ($POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.8, J = 6.8), 44.37 (d, $C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 15.2), 44.23 and 44.14 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.0, J = 11.1), 27.46 (d, $POCH(CH_3)_2$, J_{PC} = 102.3), 16.80 (d, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{POCC}$ = 6.3), 15.40 and 15.37 ($^2J_{PCC}$ = 25.7, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 28.0). ^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 46.1, 45.8. MS (EI) m/z (%): 218.1 (M^+ , 6), 203.1 (14), 201.1 (32), 189.1 (75), 175.1 (48), 161.1 (78), 147.1 (100), 129.0 (74), 101.1 (56), 65.1 (90). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_{10}H_{19}O_3P$ (M^+) 218.1072; found 218.1076.

Ethyl (±)-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (30). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (99%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 6.62 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J = 10.1), 4.64 (m, $C(4)H$, 1H), 4.08 (m, $POCH_2CH_3$, 2H), 2.81 (m, $C(5)H_2$, 2H), 2.53 (m, $C(5)H_2$, 2H), 1.75 (m, $PCH_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$, 2H), 1.56 (m, $PCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, 2H), 1.41 (hept, 2H, $P(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_3$, J = 7.3), 1.32 (dt, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 2.0, J = 7.0), 0.92 (t, 1H, $P(CH_2)_3CH_3$, J = 7.2). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 145.31 and 145.12 ($C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.7, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.8), 133.76 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 125.6), 72.01 (d, $C(4)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 10.5), 60.56 (d, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.3), 44.38 (d, $C(5)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 15.6), 43.61 and 43.55 ($C(3)$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.6, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 11.7), 28.14 (d, $PCH_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$, J_{PC} = 100.3), 23.99 (d, $PCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 16.3), 23.86 (d, $P(CH_2)_2CH_2CH_3$, $^3J_{PCCC}$ = 3.7), 16.79 (d, $POCH_2CH_3$, $^2J_{POC}$ = 6.3), 13.83 ($P(CH_2)_3CH_3$). ^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 42.9, 41.9. MS (EI) m/z (%): 232.1 (M^+ , 5), 217.1 (79), 203.1 (50), 175.1 (92), 146.1 (100), 65.1 (60). HRMS (EI): calcd for $C_{11}H_{21}O_3P$ (M^+) 232.1228; found 232.1233.

Ethyl (–)-*R*-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (31). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (92%). $[\alpha]_D$ = –7.0 (c = 0.52, CH_3OH). NMR spectra identical to **30**.

Ethyl (+)-*S*-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinate (32). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (95%). $[\alpha]_D$ = +6.9 (c = 0.71, CH_3OH). NMR spectra identical to **30**.

Ethyl (±)-4-Hydroxy-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(benzyl)phosphinate (33). Method as for **25**; light-yellow oil (79%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 7.38–7.22 (m, 5H, $PCH_2(C_6H_5)$), 6.53 (bd, 1H, $C(2)H$, J = 10.3), 4.56–4.49 (m, $C(4)H$, 1H), 4.17–3.92 (m, $POCH_2CH_3$, 2H), 3.22 (dd, 2H, $PCH_2(C_6H_5)$, J = 3.0, J = 17.9), 2.90–2.28 (m, $C(5)H_2$ and $C(3)H_2$, 4H), 1.31 (dt, 3H, $POCH_2CH_3$, J = 1.1, J = 7.0). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 146.40 and 146.37 ($C(2)$, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.7, $^2J_{PCC}$ = 10.3), 133.01 (d, $C(1)$, J_{PC} = 123.3), 131.53 (d, benzene $C(1)$, $^2J_{PCC}$

= 7.4), 130.16 and 130.13 (d, benzene *ortho*, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 5.8$, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 5.9$), 129.79 and 129.78 (d, benzene *meta*, $^4J_{\text{PCCCC}} = 2.7$, $^4J_{\text{PCCCC}} = 2.7$), 127.20 (apparent t, benzene *para*, $^5J_{\text{PCCCCC}} = 2.8$), 72.08 (d, *C*(4), $^3J_{\text{PCC}} = 10.6$), 61.26 and 61.25 (POCH₂, $^2J_{\text{POC}} = 6.5$, $^2J_{\text{POC}} = 6.5$), 44.37 and 44.34 (*C*(5), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 16.1$, $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 16.0$), 43.78 (d, *C*(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 11.2$), 37.06 and 37.03 (PCH₂(C₆H₅), $J_{\text{PC}} = 95.6$, $J_{\text{PC}} = 95.4$), 16.75 (d, POCH₂CH₃, $^2J_{\text{POC}} = 6.2$). ^3P NMR (CDCl₃): 37.5, 37.4. MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 266.0 (M⁺), 222.0 (59), 191.0 (22), 147.0 (97), 129.0 (66), 101.0 (47), 91.1 (70), 65.1 (100). HRMS (EI): calcd for C₁₄H₁₉O₃P (M⁺) 266.1072; found 266.1074.

(\pm)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (34). To a solution of **25** (150 mg, 0.85 mmol), diisopropylazodicarboxylate (DIAD, 0.7 mL, 1.9 mmol) and HN₃ (1.9 M in benzene, 1.1 mL, 1.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) at 0 °C under an atmosphere of N₂ was added PPh₃ (0.89 g, 3.4 mmol) in small portions over 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temp and stirred for 12 h. The reaction mixture was then heated to 50 °C for 3 h, at which time water (0.2 mL) was added and heating continued for a further 2 h. The mixture was cooled to room temp and the solvent removed in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between HCl (1 M, 10 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The organic layer was separated and extracted with aqueous HCl (2 × 10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were washed with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL) and concentrated in vacuo. The crude amino ester hydrochloride salt was hydrolyzed by refluxing in aqueous HCl (6 M, 15 mL) for 30 h, after which time the mixture was cooled to room temp and the solvent removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by ion exchange chromatography (Dowex 50, H⁺), eluting first with water until the eluent was neutral and colorless, followed by pyridine (1 M). Fractions containing the product were collected and concentrated in vacuo to give **34** as a white solid (80 mg, 0.54 mmol, 64%, mp (dec.) 202–205 °C). ^1H NMR (D₂O) δ : 7.51 (m, 2H, NH₂), 6.11 (bd, 1H, C(2)H $J = 9.8$), 3.96 (m, C(4)H 1H), 2.86 (m, 2H, C(5)H₂), 2.46 (m, C(3)H₂, 2H), 1.22 (d, 3H, PCH₃, $J = 14.1$). ^{13}C NMR (D₂O) δ : 139.85 (d, C(2), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 11.5$), 136.85 (d, C(1), $J_{\text{PC}} = 127.1$), 50.81 (d, C(4), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 10.3$), 39.09 (d, C(5), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 15.4$), 37.99 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 13.5$), 14.85 (d, PCH₃, $J_{\text{PC}} = 101.5$). ^{31}P NMR (D₂O) δ : 33.7. MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 161.1 (M⁺, 5), 144.0 (100), 80.1 (62), 66.1 (32). HRMS (EI): calcd for C₆H₁₂NO₂P (M⁺) 161.0606; found 161.0610. Anal. (C₆H₁₂NO₂P·0.33H₂O) C, H, N.

($-$)(*R*)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (35). Method as for **34**; white crystalline solid (77%, mp (dec.) 202–205 °C). $[\alpha]_D = -9.7$ (*c* = 0.2, H₂O). NMR spectra identical to **34**. Anal. (C₉H₁₈NO₂P·0.33H₂O) C, H, N.

($+$)(*S*)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (36). Method as for **34**; white crystalline solid (93%, mp (dec.) 203–206 °C). $[\alpha]_D = +10.1$ (*c* = 0.20, H₂O). NMR spectra identical to **34**. Anal. (C₉H₁₈NO₂P·0.33H₂O) C, H, N.

(\pm)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(ethyl)phosphinic acid (37). Method as for **34**. White solid (58%, mp (dec.) 201–203 °C). ^1H NMR (D₂O) δ : 7.50 (m, 2H, NH₂), 6.12 (bd, 1H, C(2)H, $J = 9.2$), 3.95 (m, 1H, C(4)H), 2.85 (bdd, 2H, C(5)H₂, $J = 7.5$, $J = 16.7$), 2.46 (dm, 2H, C(3)H₂, $J = 15.8$), 1.46 (dq, 2H, PCH₂CH₃, $J = 15.3$, $J = 7.7$), 0.88 (dt, 3H, PCH₂CH₃, $J = 17.9$, $J = 7.7$). ^{13}C NMR (D₂O) δ : 138.12 (d, C(1), $J_{\text{PC}} = 123.3$), 137.91 (d, C(2), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 10.3$), 50.93 (d, C(4), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 9.8$), 38.93 (d, C(3), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 14.8$), 38.55 (d, C(5), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 13.0$), 22.71 (d, PCH₂CH₃, $J_{\text{PC}} = 99.67$), 5.94 (d, PCH₂CH₃, $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 4.9$). ^{31}P NMR (D₂O) δ : 32.6. MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 175.1 (M⁺, 2), 158.0 (100), 130.1 (43), 80.1 (71), 66.1 (44). HRMS (EI): calcd for C₇H₁₄NO₂P (M⁺) 175.0762; found 175.0767. Anal. (C₇H₁₄NO₂P·5H₂O) C, H, N.

(\pm)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(isopropyl)phosphinic acid (38). Method as for **34**; white solid (67%, mp (dec.) 190–193 °C). ^1H NMR (D₂O) δ : 6.17 (bd, 1H, C(2)H, $J = 9.1$), 3.95 (m, C(4)H 1H), 2.86 (dd, 2H, C(5)H₂, $J = 7.5$, $J = 16.8$), 2.47 (d, 2H, C(3)H₂, $J = 16.2$), 1.63 (m, 1H, CH(CH₃)₂), 0.94 (t, 3H, PCHCH₃, $J = 7.1$), 0.88 (t, 3H, PCHCH₃, $J = 7.2$). ^{13}C NMR (D₂O) δ : 138.87 (d, C(2), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 9.3$), 137.56 (d, C(1), $J_{\text{PC}} = 120.0$), 50.98 (d, C(4), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 9.4$), 38.98 (apparent t, C(3) and C(5), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 13.8$), 27.84 (d, PCH(CH₃)₂, $J_{\text{PC}} = 101.1$), 15.19 (dd, PCH(CH₃)₂,

$J = 2.3$, $J = 27.0$). ^{31}P NMR (D₂O) δ : 35.7. MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 190.1 (M⁺, 5), 172.0 (100), 130.0 (65), 80.1 (60), 68.1 (45), 66.1 (40). HRMS (EI): calcd for C₈H₁₆NO₂P (M⁺) 189.0919; found 189.0920. Anal. (C₈H₁₆NO₂P·0.2H₂O) C, H, N.

(\pm)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinic acid (39). Method as for **34**; white solid (65%, mp (dec.) 192–195 °C). ^1H NMR (D₂O) δ : 7.54 (m, NH₂, 2H), 6.12 (bd, 1H, C(2)H, $J = 9.2$), 3.95 (m, C(4)H, 1H), 2.85 (dd, 2H, C(5)H₂, $J = 7.7$, $J = 16.1$), 2.46 (dd, 2H, C(3)H₂, $J = 3.4$, $J = 18.2$), 1.47 (m, PCH₂(CH₂)₂CH₃, 2H), 1.27 (m, PCH₂(CH₂)₂CH₃, 4H), 0.76 (t, 1H, P(CH₂)₃CH₃, $J = 7.1$). ^{13}C NMR (D₂O) δ : 137.68 (d, C(2), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 10.2$), 132.23 (d, C(1), $J_{\text{PC}} = 121.8$), 50.94 (d, C(4), $J = 10.1$), 38.90 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 14.8$), 38.53 (d, C(5), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 12.9$), 29.61 (d, PCH₂(CH₂)₂CH₃, $J = 98.7$), 24.24 (d, P(CH₂)₂CH₂CH₃, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 3.6$), 23.74 (d, PCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 16.1$), 13.15 (s, P(CH₂)₃CH₃). ^{31}P NMR (D₂O) δ : 31.4; MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 204.1 (M⁺, 10), 186.1(47), 80.1 (100), 68.1 (52). HRMS (EI): calcd for C₉H₁₈NO₂P (M⁺) 203.1075; found 203.1069. Anal. (C₉H₁₈NO₂P·0.33H₂O) C, H, N.

($-$)(*R*)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinic acid (40). Method as for **34**; white crystalline solid (75%, mp (dec.) 193–196 °C). $[\alpha]_D = -7.1$ (*c* = 0.5, H₂O). NMR spectra identical to **39**. Anal. (C₉H₁₈NO₂P·0.5H₂O) C, H, N.

($+$)(*S*)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(butyl)phosphinic acid (41). Method as for **39**; white crystalline solid (33%, mp (dec.) 192–195 °C). $[\alpha]_D = +7.3$ (*c* = 0.4, H₂O). NMR spectra identical to **39**. Anal. (C₉H₁₈NO₂P·0.33H₂O) C, H, N.

(\pm)-4-Amino-1-cyclopent-1-enyl(benzyl)phosphinic acid (42). Method as for **34**; White solid (67%, mp (dec.) 216–219 °C). ^1H NMR (D₂O) δ : 7.26–7.10 (m, 5H, PCH₂(C₆H₅)), 6.05 (bd, 1H, C(2)H, $J = 9.7$), 3.88 (m, C(4)H, 1H), 2.92 (d, 2H, PCH₂(C₅H₆), $J = 17.2$), 2.84–2.62 (m, C(5)H₂ 2H), 2.47–2.29 (m, C(3)H₂, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (D₂O) δ : 139.38 (d, C(2), $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 10.0$), 138.07 (d, C(1), $J_{\text{PC}} = 127.5$), 135.50 (d, C(1) of benzene ring, $^2J_{\text{PCC}} = 7.1$), 129.86 (d, benzene *ortho*, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 5.3$), 128.67 (d, benzene *meta*, $^4J_{\text{PCCCC}} = 2.9$), 126.40 (d, benzene *para*, $^5J_{\text{PCCCC}} = 3.3$), 50.94 (d, C(4), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}} = 10.0$), 38.88 (d, C(3), $J = 12.8$), 38.82 (d, C(5), $J = 15.29$), 38.63 (d, PCH₂(C₆H₅), $J = 91.6$). ^{31}P NMR (D₂O) δ : 26.4. MS (CI) *m/z* (%): 240.1 ([M + H]⁺, 100). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NNaO₂P ([M + Na]⁺) 260.08163; found 260.07998. Anal. (C₁₁H₁₄NO₂P·0.5H₂O) C, H, N.

Methyl(*S*)-4((*S*)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoamido)cyclopent-1-enyl)phosphinic acid (43). To a suspension of **34** (4.0 mg, 24.8 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA, 19.2 mg, 74.5 μ mol) and the resulting solution stirred for 18 h. Further BSTFA was added as required until the solution was clear. (*S*)(*-*)- α -methoxy- α -(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid chloride (8.0 mg, 29.8 mmol) was added to the solution and the resulting solution stirred for 40 h. Water (2 mL) was then added and the solution stirred for 30 min. The aqueous layer was then separated, washed with diethyl ether/CH₂Cl₂ (2:1), and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting solid was used without further purification for ^1H analysis of diastereomeric purity. ^1H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.54–7.45 (m, 2H, benzene *ortho*), 7.41–7.33 (m, 3H, benzene *para* and *meta*), 6.45 (bd, $J = 10.96$, 1H, C(2)H), 4.69–4.55 (m, 1H, C(4)H), 3.59 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.94–2.77 (m, 2H, C(3)H₂), 2.57–2.35 (m, 2H, C(5)H₂), 1.41 (d, $J_{\text{PH}} = 14.63$, 3H, PCH₃). e.e. 93.8% from line fitting data.

Methyl(*R*)-4((*S*)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoamido)cyclopent-1-enyl)phosphinic acid (44). Method as for **43**. ^1H NMR (CD₃OD) δ : 7.54–7.44 (m, 2H, benzene *ortho*), 7.40–7.33 (m, 3H, benzene *para* and *meta*), 6.43 (bd, $J = 11.05$, 1H, C(2)H), 4.67–4.55 (m, 1H, C(4)H), 3.59 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.09–2.75 (m, 2H, C(3)H₂), 2.60–2.31 (m, 2H, C(5)H₂), 1.45 (d, $J_{\text{PH}} = 14.60$, 3H, PCH₃). e.e. 92.0% from line fitting data.

3-Oxocyclobutanecarbonyl chloride (46). A solution of **45** (4.0 g, 35 mmol) and thionyl chloride (12.0 g, 104 mmol) in benzene (40 mL) was heated to 70 °C for 24 h. The solvent and excess thionyl chloride were removed in vacuo and the crude product was purified by vacuum distillation (bp 48–50 °C, 0.05 mm) to give **46** as a colorless oil (3.6 g, 24 mmol, 69%). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃) δ :

3.80–3.67 (m, 1H, C(3)H), 3.57 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 3.45 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 200.39 (C(1)), 174.85 (C(O)Cl), 52.17 (C(3)), 38.90 (C(2) and C(4)).

3-Aminocyclobutanone.HCl (47). A solution of **46** (1.0 g, 6.5 mmol) in benzene (8 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of NaN_3 (0.86 g, 13.2 mmol) in water (8 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting biphasic solution was allowed to warm to room temp and was stirred vigorously for 2 h. The benzene layer (caution: explosive) was then separated, washed with saturated NaHCO_3 , water, and dried over CaCl_2 . The benzene solution was then slowly heated to 60 °C, during which time gas evolution (N_2) was observed. After cessation of gas evolution, the solution was heated for a further 1 h before being cooled to room temp and 20% HCl (9 mL) added. The solution was then heated overnight at 90 °C, and gas evolution (CO_2) was again observed. The aqueous layer was then separated, the benzene layer washed with water, and the combined aqueous layers concentrated in vacuo to give **47** as white crystals (0.7 g, 5.8 mmol, 76%, mp (dec.) 127–130 °C), which were used without further purification in the next step. ^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 4.05 (m, 1H, C(3)H), 3.47 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 3.26 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) δ : 207.11 (C(1)), 52.34 (C(3)), 36.63 (C(2) and C(4)). MS (CI) m/z (%): 86.0 (100, $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$). (ESI) m/z (%): 100.1 (65, $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$), 86.0 (100, $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$).

3-(tert-Butoxycarbonylamino)cyclobutanone (48). To a stirred solution of **47** (1.67 g, 13.7 mmol) and BOC_2O (3.1 g, 14.0 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) at room temp was added Et_3N (1.7 g, 16 mmol) dropwise. The solution was stirred at room temp for 2 h and partitioned between water (50 mL) and diethyl ether (50 mL). The ether layer was washed with brine, dried with Mg_2SO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was the purified via flash chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate, 60:40) to give **48** as colorless crystals (1.38 g, 68%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 4.95 (bs, 1H, C(3)H), 4.30 (m, 1H, C(1)H), 3.44 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 3.07 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 1.49 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 205.19 (C(1)), 155.63 (C(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 80.41 (C(CH_3)₃), 54.96 (C(2), C(4)), 37.03 (C(3)), 28.60 (C(CH_3)₃). HRMS (EI): calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$ (M^+) 185.1052; found 185.1054.

tert-Butyl 3-(ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)-3-(trimethylsilyloxy)cyclobutylcarbamate (49 and 50). Ethyl methylphosphinate (0.90 g, 4.9 mmol), **48** (1.0 g, 10.0 mmol), and hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS, 1.6 g, 0.7 mmol) were mixed under N_2 and heated to 90 °C for 24 h. The resulting mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL), washed with water (2 \times 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over Mg_2SO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate, 1% EtOH). Separation of the *cis*- (minor) and *trans*- (major) isomers was possible under these conditions, the *cis* product eluting first and the *trans* later to give a combined yield was 1.4 g, 98%.

cis-tert-Butyl 3-(Ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)-3-(trimethylsilyloxy)cyclobutylcarbamate (49). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 4.45–4.32 (m, 1H, NH), 4.24–4.02 (m, 3H, C(3)H and POCH_2CH_3), 2.66–2.40 (m, 4H, C(2)H₂ and (C(4)H₂), 1.43 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃), 1.43 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.6), 1.34 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.0), 0.25 (s, 9H, Si(CH_3)₃). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 157.44 (NH-C(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 80.31 (C(CH_3)₃), 73.41 (d, C(3), J_{PC} = 124.8), 62.86 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 7.3), 41.09 (d, C(1), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 4.6), 39.76 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 1.0), 28.77 (C(CH_3)₃), 17.04 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 5.7), 8.35 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 89.8), 2.00 (Si(CH_3)₃). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 54.02. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}\text{NO}_5\text{PSiNa}$ (MNa^+) 388.1680; found 388.1635.

trans-tert-Butyl 3-(ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)-3-(trimethylsilyloxy)cyclobutylcarbamate (50). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 4.21–4.05 (m, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 and NH), 3.93–3.77 (m, 1H, C(1)H), 2.99–2.82 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 2.33–2.02 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 1.47 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.6), 1.43 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃), 1.36 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.1), 0.21 (s, 9H, Si(CH_3)₃). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 157.40 (NHC(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 80.14 (C(CH_3)₃), 67.32 (d, C(3), J_{PC} = 120.2), 62.81 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 7.2), 41.78 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 1.9), 38.44 (C(1)), 28.78 (C(CH_3)₃), 17.03 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 5.6), 8.34 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 89.6),

–1.09 (Si(CH_3)₃). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 56.33. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}\text{NO}_5\text{PSiNa}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 388.1680; found 388.1633.

cis-3-Amino-1-hydroxycyclobutyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (51). **49** (59 mg, 161 μmol) was refluxed in HCl (6 M, 6 mL) for 36 h. The HCl was removed in vacuo to give the crude hydrochloride salt, which was purified by ion exchange chromatography (Dowex 50, H^+) to give **51** a colorless crystalline solid (26 mg, 157 μmol , 98%). ^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 3.84 (p, 1H, C(1)H, J = 6.9), 2.45 (dd, 4H, C(2)H₂ and C(3)H₂, J = 10.7, J = 6.0), 1.12 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.4). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) δ : 70.66 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 112.9), 40.45 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 6.9), 35.59 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 2.6), 9.80 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 92.5). ^{31}P NMR (D_2O) δ : 39.95. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3\text{PNa}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 188.0447; found 188.0452.

trans-3-Amino-1-hydroxycyclobutyl(methyl)-phosphinic acid (52). Method as for **51**; white solid (43 mg, 95%). ^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 3.44 (p, 1H, C(3)H, J = 7.9), 2.76 (ddt, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H, J = 10.7, J = 7.9, J = 3.0), 2.13 (dddt, 1H, C(2)H and C(4)H, J = 12.8, J = 11.3, J = 8.2, J = 2.9), 1.09 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.3). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) δ : 67.15 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 114.9), 38.00 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 3.4), 37.27 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 2.9), 9.94 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 92.3). ^{31}P NMR (D_2O) δ : 40.41. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3\text{P}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$) 166.0628; found 166.0630.

trans-tert-Butyl 3-(ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)-3-hydroxycyclobutylcarbamate (53). To a solution of **52** (0.5 g, 1.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was added $\text{Et}_3\text{N} \cdot 3\text{HF}$ (0.09 g, 0.55 mmol). A precipitate formed rapidly and the resulting solution stirred at room temp for a further 1 h. At this time CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was added and the solution washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). Each aqueous phase was back extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (25 mL) and the combined organic phases dried over Mg_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo to give **53** as a white solid (0.34 g, 85%). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 4.16 (m, 2H, POCH_2CH_3), 3.88 (m, 1H, C(1)H), 3.93 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 2.13 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 1.52 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.6), 1.46 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃), 1.38 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.0). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 157.41 (C(O)Ot-Bu), 80.13 (C(CH_3)₃), 67.32 (d, C(1), J_{CP} = 120.2), 62.82 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 7.3), 41.78 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 1.8), 38.43 (C(3)), 28.77 (C(CH_3)₃), 17.03 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 5.6), 8.34 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 89.5). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 56.43. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 316.1284; found 316.1286.

tert-Butyl 3-(ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)cyclobutyl carbamate (54 and 55). **53** (0.33 g, 1.1 mmol) and 4-DMAP (0.28 g, 2.2 mmol) were suspended in anhydrous CH_3CN (10 mL) under N_2 and cooled to 0 °C. Methyl oxalyl chloride (0.21 g, 1.7 mmol) was added and the mixture allowed to warm rapidly to room temp and stirred an additional 2.5 h. After addition of ethyl acetate (40 mL), the mixture was filtered and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo to give the oxalate as a slightly colored oil (0.42 g, 99%). The oil, azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 46 mg, 0.28 mmol), and Bu_3SnH (0.50 g, 1.7 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous toluene (10 mL) under N_2 and the solution heated to 90 °C for 2.5 h. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the individual isomers isolated *cis*- and *trans*- by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2 , 5% CH_3OH). Combined yield 0.21 g, 68%.

cis-tert-Butyl 3-(Ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)cyclobutyl carbamate (54). **53** (0.33 g, 1.1 mmol) and 4-DMAP (0.28 g, 2.2 mmol) were suspended in anhydrous CH_3CN (10 mL) under N_2 and cooled to 0 °C. Methyl oxalyl chloride (0.21 g, 1.7 mmol) was added and the mixture allowed to warm rapidly to room temp and stirred an additional 2.5 h. After addition of ethyl acetate (40 mL), the mixture was filtered and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo to give the oxalate as a slightly colored oil (0.42 g, 99%). The oil, azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 46 mg, 0.28 mmol), and Bu_3SnH (0.50 g, 1.7 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous toluene (10 mL) under N_2 and the solution heated to 90 °C for 2.5 h. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the individual isomers isolated *cis*- and *trans*- by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2 , 5% CH_3OH). Combined yield 0.21 g, 68%.

cis-tert-Butyl 3-(Ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)cyclobutyl car-bamate (55). **54** (0.33 g, 1.1 mmol) and 4-DMAP (0.28 g, 2.2 mmol) were suspended in anhydrous CH_3CN (10 mL) under N_2 and cooled to 0 °C. Methyl oxalyl chloride (0.21 g, 1.7 mmol) was added and the mixture allowed to warm rapidly to room temp and stirred an additional 2.5 h. After addition of ethyl acetate (40 mL), the mixture was filtered and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo to give the oxalate as a slightly colored oil (0.42 g, 99%). The oil, azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 46 mg, 0.28 mmol), and Bu_3SnH (0.50 g, 1.7 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous toluene (10 mL) under N_2 and the solution heated to 90 °C for 2.5 h. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the individual isomers isolated *cis*- and *trans*- by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2 , 5% CH_3OH). Combined yield 0.21 g, 68%.

cis-tert-Butyl 3-(Ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)cyclobutyl car-bamate (54). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 4.18–3.93 (m, 3H, C(3) and POCH_2CH_3), 2.49–2.29 (m, 3H, C(2)H, C(4)H and C(1)H), 2.20–1.94 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 1.39 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃), 1.40 (d, 3H, PCH₃, J = 13.6), 1.27 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.0). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 157.30 (C(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 80.22 (C(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 62.15 (d, $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 6.66, POCH_2CH_3), 44.65 (d, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 30.1, C(3)), 32.21 (d, C(2) or C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 3.3), 31.63 (d, C(2) or C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 5.4), 28.75 (C(O)OC(CH_3)₃), 26.78 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 102.5), 16.96 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 5.9), 11.39 (d, PCH₃, J_{PC} = 92.3). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 57.47. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_4\text{PNa}^+$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 300.1335; found 300.1334.

trans-tert-Butyl 3-(ethoxy(methyl)phosphoryl)cyclobutyl carbamate (55). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 4.25–4.10 (m, 1H, C(3)H), 4.10–3.97 (m, 2H, POCH_2CH_3), 2.61–2.41 (m, 3H, C(2)H, C(4)H and C(1)H), 2.35–2.14 (m, 2H, C(2)H and C(4)H), 1.45 (d, 3H, PCH_3 , J = 13.5), 1.38 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.29 (t, 3H, POCH_2CH_3 , J = 7.0). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 157.35 (C(O)OC(CH₃)₃), 80.16 (C(O)OC(CH₃)₃), 62.15 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^2J_{\text{POC}}$ = 6.8), 45.26 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 4.6), 30.99 (d, C(2) or C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 5.7), 30.92 (d, C(2) or C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 4.7) 28.76 (C(O)OC(CH₃)₃), 27.79 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 100.8), 16.99 (d, POCH_2CH_3 , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ = 5.9), 11.18 (d, PCH_3 , J_{PC} = 91.0). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 60.34. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_4\text{PNa}^+$ ([M + Na]⁺) 300.1335; found 300.1338.

cis-3-Amino-cyclobutyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (56). Method as for **51**; off-white solid (75 mg, 0.50 mmol, 93%, mp (dec.) 185–187 °C). ^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 3.82 (d, C(3)H, J = 7.6), 2.54–2.36 (m, 3H, C(2)H_A, C(4)H_A and C(1)H), 2.26–2.06 (m, 2H, C(2)H_B and C(4)H_B), 1.27 (d, 3H, PCH_3 , J = 13.8). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) δ : 43.01 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 26.7), 27.31 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 4.6), 26.88 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 100.6), 12.22 (d, PCH_3 , J_{PC} = 91.8). ^{31}P NMR (CD_3OD) δ : 50.52. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{P}$ ([M + H]⁺) 150.0678; found 150.0682.

trans-3-Amino-cyclobutyl(methyl)phosphinic acid (57). Method as for **51**; white solid (20 mg, 0.13 mmol, 93%, mp (dec.) 145–147 °C). ^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 3.82 (d, 1H, C(3)H, J = 7.6), 2.63–2.27 (m, 5H, C(2)H₂, C(4)H₂ and C(1)H), 1.26 (d, 3H, PCH_3 , J = 13.6). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) δ : 44.06 (d, C(3), $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ = 6.4), 27.47 (d, C(1), J_{PC} = 98.6), 26.40 (d, C(2) and C(4), $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ = 4.7), 12.20 (d, PCH_3 , J_{PC} = 91.9). ^{31}P NMR (D_2O) δ : 51.15. HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{P}$ ([M + H]⁺) 150.0678; found 150.0682.

Pharmacology. Expression of Recombinant Human GABA Receptors in *Xenopus* Oocytes. *Xenopus laevis* were anaesthetised with 0.17% ethyl 3-aminobenzoate and a lobe of an ovary was removed and rinsed with oocyte releasing buffer, OR2 (82.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5). It was then treated with Collagenase A (2 mg/ml or OR2, Boehringer Manheim) for 2 h. The released oocytes were rinsed in modified frog Ringers solution (96 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.8 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM pyruvate, 0.5 mM theophylline, 50 ng/mL gentamycin, pH 7.5). Stage V–VI oocytes were collected and stored in this buffer.

Human GABA_C ρ_1 DNA cloned into the vector pcDNA1.1 (Invitrogen, CA) was donated by Dr. George Uhl (National Institute for Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD). Human α_1 , β_2 , and $\gamma_2\text{L}$ GABA_A DNA cloned into pCMV6-XL5 or pCMV6-XL4 plasmid vectors were purchased from Origene Technologies Inc. (Rockville, MD). Human GABA_{B1a}, GABA_{B2}, rat GIRK₁, and rat GIRK₄ cloned into their corresponding vectors were donated by Dr. Fiona Marshall (GlaxoWellcome, Hertfordshire, UK). GABA_{B1a} was cloned in the pcDNA3.1 (–) (Invitrogen, USA), GABA_{B2} and rat GIRK₁ were cloned into pcDNA3 (Invitrogen, USA), while rat GIRK₄ was cloned into pBluescript KS(–) (Stratgene, USA). *Xenopus laevis* were obtained from South Africa and housed in the Department of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney. Plasmids containing the ρ_1 , α_1 , $\gamma_2\text{L}$, and girk₄ were linearized with restriction enzyme Xba1, similarly GABA_{B1a} was linearized with BST981; GABA_{B2} and girk1 were linearized with EcoR1 and not1, respectively. β_2 was expelled from the vector using a double digest of Sac1 and Sma1. cRNA was synthesized using the “mMessage mMachine” kit from Ambion (Austin, TX). cRNA was injected into defolliculated oocytes at a concentration of 50 ng/50 nL. Oocytes were stored for 1–5 days at 18 °C.

Electrophysiology. Receptor activity was measured by two electrode voltage clamp recording using a Geneclamp 500 amplifier (Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA), a MacLab 2e recorder (AD Instruments, Sydney, NSW, Australia), and Chart version 5.1 program. Oocytes were voltage clamped at –60 mV and continuously superfused with frog Ringers solution (96 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.8 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM HEPES) or in the case of GABA_B receptors a buffer consisting of 45 mM KCl, 45 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1.8 mM CaCl₂, and 5 mM HEPES. For receptor activation measurements, the indicated concentrations

of drug were added to the buffer solution. For GABA_A and GABA_B containing oocytes, a washout period of 7 min was allowed to minimize desensitization.

Recombinant GABA receptors where expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes with similar properties to those reported earlier, these were: homomeric ρ_1 ,⁶⁴ heteromeric GABA_{B(1A/2)} (coexpressed with Kir 3.1 and Kir 3.4 K⁺ channels),⁸⁰ and heteromeric $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$ receptors.⁸¹ The voltage potential was clamped at –60 mV, and the amplitudes of the whole-cell currents varied upon receptor opening. For all receptors, the currents ranged from 200 to 10000 nA. The maximal GABA response was attained by the application of 100 μM GABA for ρ_1 receptors, 600 μM GABA for both GABA_{B(1A/2)} and $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$ receptors (see Supporting Information for representative electrophysiological recordings).

Data Analysis. The amplitude of the current (I) recorded in response to each drug concentration [A] was normalized to the maximum amplitude (I_{\max}) of the current response to GABA (ρ_1 , 100 μM ; GABA_B, 600 μM ; $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{L}$, 600 μM). Normalized concentration–response data were analyzed using the GraphPad “Prism” version 4.00, expressed as mean \pm SEM, plotted on a semilogarithmic scale and analyzed using the Gaussian distribution equation. The equation used was

$$Y = (\text{area}/[SD(2\pi)^{0.5}]) \exp(-0.5(X - \text{mean})SD)^2 \quad (1)$$

This data was then fit by least-squares to the Hill equation:

$$\%I = (I_{\max}[A]^{n_H})/(EC_{50}^{n_H} + [A]^{n_H}) \quad (2)$$

where I_{\max} is the maximal response, EC₅₀ is the agonist concentration, which elicits 50% of the maximal response, and n_H is the Hill coefficient. The intrinsic activity of partial agonists was calculated as a percentage of the maximum current produced by a maximum dose of GABA.

pK_B values were calculated by determination of the pEC₅₀ of GABA alone and in the presence of one or more concentrations of the antagonist [B], tested for statistical significance via 2-way ANOVA and fitted to the equation:

$$pEC_{50} = -\log([B] + 10^{\log(K_B)}) - P \quad (3)$$

where P is a constant. Where several antagonist concentrations were used, the data was tested to see if it was consistent with the criteria for simple competitive antagonism via an F-test using eq 3 above and:

$$pEC_{50} = -\log([B]^{slope} + 10^{\log(K)}) - P \quad (4)$$

If eq 3 fits the data better, the interaction is defined as competitive antagonism.

Molecular Modeling. All molecules investigated in this study were built with the molecular modeling and graphical user interface package, Maestro 8.0,⁸² unless otherwise stated. Each structure was subsequently minimized using the OPLS_2005⁸³ with a constant dielectric of 1.0. All calculations were performed on an AMD64+ workstation using the SUSE10.1 Linux operating system.

Pharmacophore Perception. Pharmacophore development was carried out using PHASE 2.5 in the Maestro modeling environment in accordance with the PHASE 2.5 user manual.⁶⁶ Primary attention was placed on a small subset of potent ρ_1 GABA_C receptor antagonists: TPMPA (**3**), (S)-4-ACPM_{PA} (**36**), (1R,3S)-3-ACPM_{PA} (**60**), (1S,3R)-3-ACPM_{PA} (**63**), and I4AA (**63**), with the intention of highlighting common pharmacophore sites, while concomitantly contrasting the pharmacophore differences presented by the weak or inactive GABA_C receptor antagonist, (R)-4-ACPM_{PA} (**35**).

Compounds TPMPA (**3**), (R)-4ACPM_{PA} (**35**), (S)-4ACPM_{PA} (**36**), (1R,3S)-3-ACPM_{PA} (**60**), (1S,3R)-3-ACPM_{PA} (**63**), and I4AA (**63**) were divided into an active class, **3**, **36**, **60**, **62**, and **63**, and an inactive class, **35**, and thus encompassing a broad range of activity, potent and weak, respectively. A maximum of 100 conformations were generated for each molecule, sampling the torsional space that may contain possible active conformers. This was achieved using a combination of Monte Carlo Multiple

Minimum⁸⁴ and low mode conformational searching,⁸⁵ in conjunction with the OPLS_2005 force field, GB/SA solvation treatment, and a minimum atom deviation of 1.0 Å. This was conducted to exhaustively search all conformational space, in a water solvated environment. Minimized structures were filtered with a maximum relative energy difference of 10.0 kcal/mol to exclude redundant conformers.

On the basis of visual inspection and careful analysis of chemical features in the actives, pharmacophore variants considered for the models consisted of five features: H-bond donor, negatively charged feature, positively charged feature, and two custom group features representing the double bond and alkyl substituent. Thus, model variant DNPXY was preselected, as it was visually apparent that active compounds possessed DNP features with the option of additionally having either X and/or Y.

The five active antagonists were analyzed on their potential to present the DNPXY features in a common 3D spatial arrangement of functional groups (sites) and with a minimum intersite distance of 1.0 Å, suggesting a highly specific 3D pharmacophore model. Several pharmacophore hypotheses were found. The chosen hypothesis corresponded to the model, which gave the best overall PHASE scoring functions⁶⁶ for each active when screened for three sites to exact matches of D, N, and P site points, leaving the fourth site point as either the double bond (X) or methyl substituent (Y). The resulting hypothesis was deemed the preliminary “ ρ_1 GABA_C receptor antagonist pharmacophore” and applied in subsequent refinement procedures.

Pharmacophore Refinement: Finding Matches to Known GABA_C Receptor–Ligands. Quality assurance and refinements measures were conducted on the pharmacophore model as a means of optimizing its robustness. The pharmacophore was iteratively screened against a comprehensive list of pharmacologically characterized GABA receptor–ligands (see Supporting Information) using the Find Matches to Hypothesis Panel.⁶⁵ The list included GABA_A and GABA_B ligands as well as five additional potent GABA_C receptor antagonists that were not used in the original pharmacophore development: 3-APMPA (5), (S)-4-ACPCA (S-6), (1R,3R)-3-ACPMMA (61), (1S,3S)-3-ACPMMA (59), and P4MPA (58). Successful alignments to the pharmacophore require a minimum of three sites corresponding to exact matches of D, N, and P site points, leaving the fourth site point as either the double bond (X) or an alkyl substituent (Y). Distance matching tolerance was set to 2.0 Å.

The “create_xvolClash” and “create_xvolShell” Schrödinger utility scripts⁶⁵ were invoked to systematically locate regions where excluded volume spheres would cause steric violations only for inactives, in tandem with generating a shell of excluded volume spheres to cater only for the active set. A grid spacing of 0.5 Å and a buffer distance of 0.1 Å was used to create the shell. Hits with align scores greater than 1.2 and vector and volume scores less than 0.70 and 0.0, respectively, were rejected. These latter refinement steps were not performed until the models performance in identifying other GABA_C active antagonists had been validated. The resulting DNPXY pharmacophore, with the excluded volume shell, was deemed the final ρ_1 GABA_C antagonist pharmacophore.

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Supporting Information Available: e.e. determination, representative electrophysiological recordings, compounds used in computational analysis and elemental analysis of key compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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