



Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 3152

Received 11th February 2017,
Accepted 10th March 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ob00331e

rsc.li/obc

Stereoselective synthesis of novel adamantane derivatives with high potency against rimantadine-resistant influenza A virus strains†

Nikolai Yu. Kuznetsov,^{id}*^a Rabdan M. Tikhov,^{id}^a Ivan A. Godovikov,[‡]^a
Michael G. Medvedev,[§]^a Konstantin A. Lyssenko,[§]^a Elena I. Burtseva,^b
Elena S. Kirillova^b and Yuri N. Bubnov^{*a,c}

A series of (*R*)- and (*S*)-isomers of new adamantane-substituted heterocycles (1,3-oxazinan-2-one, piperidine-2,4-dione, piperidine-2-one and piperidine) with potent activity against rimantadine-resistant strains of influenza A virus were synthesized through the transformation of adamantyl-substituted *N*-Boc-homoallyl-amines **8** into piperidine-2,4-diones **11** through the cyclic bromour-ethanes **9** and key intermediate enol esters **10**. Biological assays of the prepared compounds were performed on the rimantadine-resistant S31N mutated strains of influenza A – A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09 and modern pandemic strain A/IIV-Orenburg/29-L/2016(H1N1)pdm09. The most potent compounds were both enantiomers of the enol ester **10** displaying IC₅₀ = 7.7 μM with the 2016 Orenburg strain.

Adamantane derivatives have found numerous applications in various fields of chemistry, but their use in catalysis¹ and medicinal chemistry² has been especially fruitful. With a low-molecular weight and highly symmetric structure, adamantane fragments provide a domain with critical lipophilicity (with a molecular diameter of 6.36 Å)³ when inserted in the structure of known pharmacophores, improving pharmacokinetic profiles of the modified drugs.⁴ Simple aminoadamantanes (amantadine, rimantadine, tromantadine, memantine) (Fig. 1) have occupied a reliable place in the pharmaceutical market,

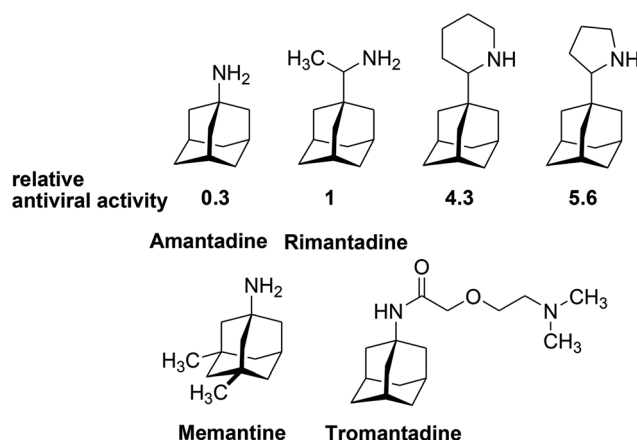


Fig. 1 Biologically active aminoadamantanes.

proving their efficiency for the treatment of viral diseases (influenza A, herpes, hepatitis C, HIV) and neurological disorders (Parkinson and Alzheimer diseases).²

It is known that piperidine and pyrrolidine derivatives of adamantane (Fig. 1) possess high antiviral activity towards the influenza A virus (A₂/Japan/305/1957(H₂N₂)), exceeding rimantadine activity by 4.3 and 5.6 times, respectively.⁵ Meanwhile, mutations and evolutionary changes in the influenza A virus have led to the development of 45% resistance in all the circulating virus strains towards adamantane-based drugs, and the average resistances of the most frequent H1 and H3 subtypes were 70% (years 1933–2013) and 44% (years 1968–2013), respectively.⁶ Moreover, the temporal distribution of the virus's resistance is alarming; for example, during 2009–2013, the resistance of the H1N1 subtype reached 100% in many countries. This situation has resulted in a complete ban on the use of rimantadine and amantadine in medical practices. Nevertheless, the comprehensive knowledge concerning the mechanism of the action of aminoadamantanes, as inhibitors of the proton M₂ channel of the influenza virus, together with the high pharmaceutical value

^aA.N. Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds, Russian Academy of Sciences, Vavilov 28, 119991 Moscow, Russian Federation.

E-mail: nkuznff@ineos.ac.ru

^bN.F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Russian Academy of Medicinal Sciences, Gamaleya 18, 123098 Moscow, Russian Federation

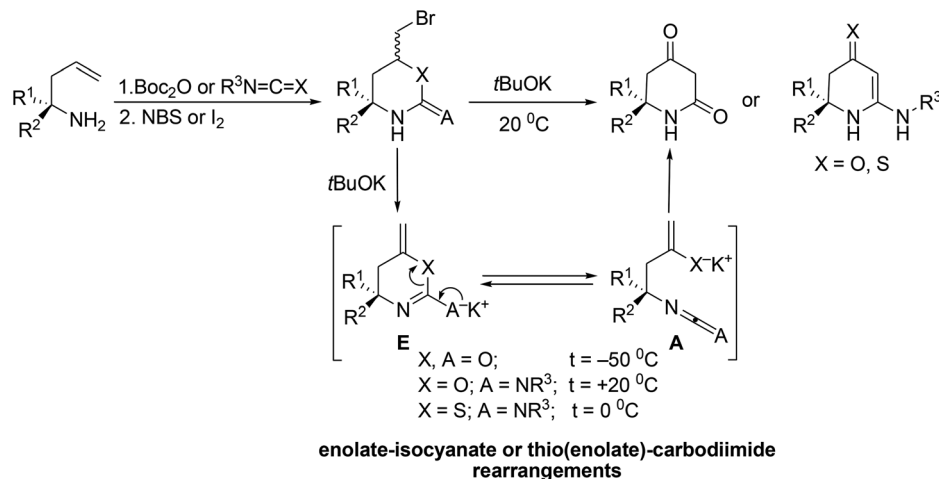
^cN.D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky pr. 47, 119991 Moscow, Russian Federation

†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details, copies of the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra, HPLC traces, antiviral activity assay and selected crystallographic data. CCDC 1517135–1517137, 1440627 and 1530899. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c7ob00331e

‡NMR experiments.

§X-Ray diffraction analysis.





Scheme 1 General scheme and conditions of anionic enolate-type rearrangements.

of adamantane derivatives stimulates research on the synthesis of novel adamantane-containing molecules.

Recently, an efficient stereoselective synthesis route for various substituted piperidin-2,4-diones and related piperidinone-type molecules starting from readily available homoallyl amines was developed by our team (Scheme 1).⁷ This approach is based on the anionic enolate-type rearrangements of the cyclic enol esters (**E**), which are disclosed as the reactive intermediates (**A**) enolate-isocyanate or enolate-carbodiimide and further cyclized into the corresponding piperidinone-type molecules.

Regarding applications of adamantane chemistry, we were interested in the synthesis of new enantiomerically pure molecules with joint adamantane and piperidinone skeletons in order to evaluate their antiviral activity, which is expected to be higher than that of rimantadine. Previous data obtained *in vivo* (mice) indicates that both enantiomers of rimantadine are equipotent with the racemic mixture;⁸ however, the recent NMR study of stereoisomers of rimantadine shows their different binding profiles with the M₂ virus channel.⁹ The effect of chirality will strengthen with the growth in size of the substituents at the chiral center.

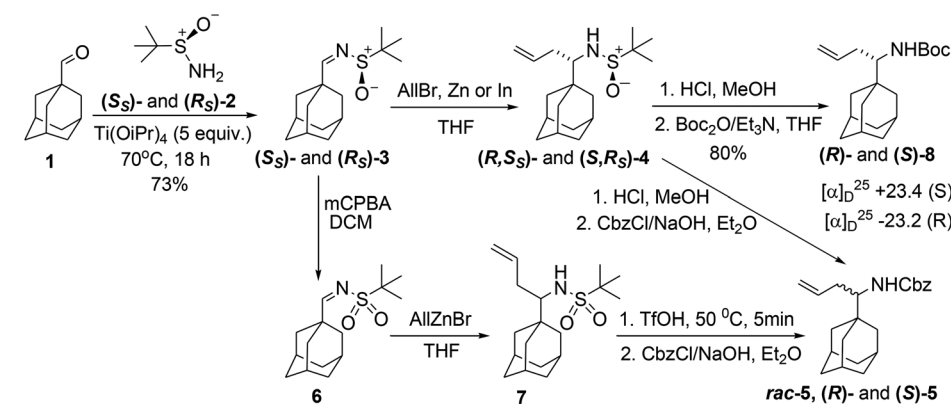
Results and discussion

Though many adamantane-containing molecules have been synthesized to date, there is still a lack of low-molecular weight adamantanes for modifications and biological tests, especially in an enantiomerically pure form. The presented approach allows access to new chiral adamantanes that were unavailable before. Synthesis of the substituted adamantanes started from the condensation of 1-adamantylcarbaldehyde **1** and Ellman's (*R*)- and (*S*)-sulfinamides **2**¹⁰ in a solution of neat Ti(OiPr)₄ (5 equiv.) that produced the corresponding imines **3** (Scheme 2). Subsequent allylation of the imines **3** was carried out using two different metals, Zn and In, in THF because the different

Lewis acidity of the zinc and indium allylic reagents usually affected the stereoselectivity of the allylation reaction.^{11,7b} The obtained diastereomeric ratio in the allylated product **4** could not be determined by ¹H NMR because only one set of signals with few impurities was observed. Therefore, the sulfinamides **4** through the consecutive desulfination with HCl and acylation with Cbz-Cl, were converted to *N*-Cbz-protected amines (*S*)- and (*R*)-**5**, which were suitable for chiral HPLC analysis. For the racemate preparation, chiral sulfoximine (*R_S*)-**3** was transformed to achiral sulfonimine **6** through the *m*CPBA mediated oxidation. Allylation of the latter with AllZnBr gave sulfonamide **7**, which was deprotected by treatment with TfoH upon mild heating (40 → 50 °C). The deprotected racemic amine without isolation was acylated with CbzCl in a DCM solution in the presence of 20% NaOH, which afforded *rac*-**5**. HPLC analysis of the isomers **5** shows >99% ee with Zn and 97% ee with In, which evidently corresponds to the diastereoselectivity of the allylation reaction. Sulfinamide **4** forms a very stable complex with the In salt, which does not decompose in the conventional workup with a NH₄Cl solution, and washing the reaction mixture with Trilon B gives an excellent isolated yield of **4** (*ca.* 100%). The description of the diastereoselectivity models in the allylation reactions can be found in paper^{7b} and the references therein. Removal of Ellman's auxiliary by treatment of **4** with HCl in MeOH followed by *in situ* acylation of the homoallylamine with Boc-anhydride leads to *N*-Boc-derivatives **8** (80%). The absolute (*S*)-configuration of the chiral center in one of the isomers **8** was established by X-ray single crystal analysis ((*S*)-**8**) obtained from ((*R_S*)-**2**) (Fig. S1†).¹² The interaction of **8** with NBS in DCM gave rise to isomeric urethanes **9a** (Scheme 3) in the ratio *cis/trans* 4:1 (¹H NMR, CDCl₃), and they were not separable by FC. Therefore, the major isomer *cis*-**9a** was isolated from the mixture by crystallization from EtOAc, and the relative configurations of the chiral centers were determined by NOESY experiment.

Upon treatment of the mixture of *cis/trans*-isomers **9a** with *t*BuOK (25 °C, 30 min), an expected dione **11** was formed in a

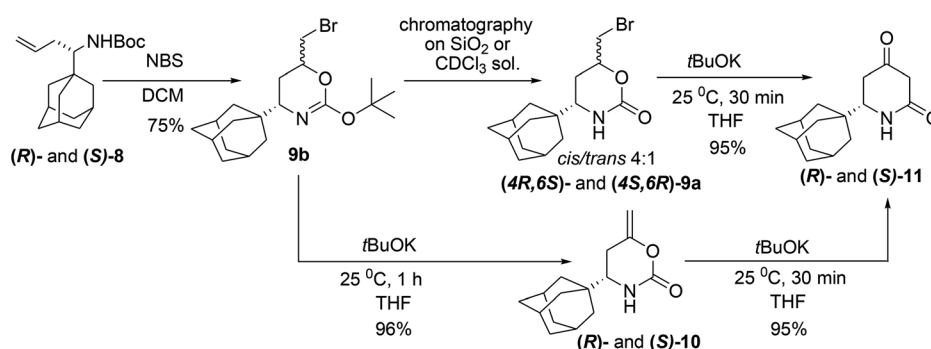




Metal	Time, h	Yield; d.e. ^a , %
Zn	0.5	4 , 95; >99
In	18	4 , ~100; 97
Zn	0.5	7 , 98, <i>rac</i> ^b

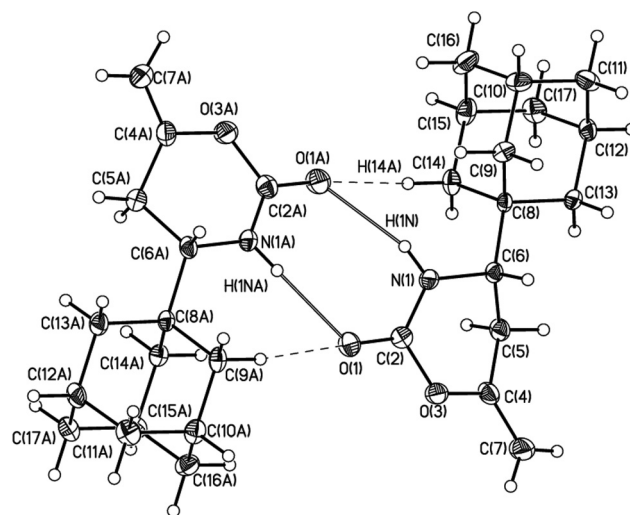
a) according to HPLC of **5**; b) only one chiral centre

Scheme 2 Synthesis of both (*S*)- and (*R*)-**8** and standards **5** for HPLC analysis.



Scheme 3 Synthesis of both (*S*)- and (*R*)-isomers of enol ester **10** and dione **11**.

high yield. However, during repetition of the experiments, we observed that together with **11**, a cyclic enol ester **10** was formed, and its amount changed widely in a range of 20–90%. Actually, **10** is an intermediate and cannot be isolated under usual conditions because the transformation of **10** into **11** occurs even at $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Scheme 1)^{7a} and is much faster than the elimination of HBr from **9a**. In the preceding papers devoted to enolate-carbodiimide rearrangement,^{7c} we observed the formation of some enol esters as intermediates with substrates bearing *N*-EWG-groups, but in the case of the enolate-carbodiimide rearrangement, this is possible because of the low rate of the reaction (Scheme 1). Considering the possible methods of ester **10** survival, we concluded that the reactivity can be affected by an intermolecular association of the molecules into dimeric complexes where the NH-protons are shielded from the attack of *t*BuOK by voluminous adamantane groups. The XRD of (*S*)-**10** supported our hypothesis (Fig. 2).¹² In the crystals, two independent molecules (*S*)-**10** are

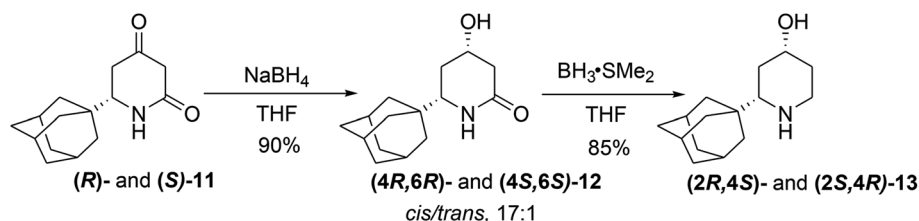


assembled into homochiral dimers due to the typical N-H...O (N...O 2.935(2)–2.973(2) Å) hydrogen bonding of the lactame groups that are additionally stabilized by the C-H...O (H(9AA)...O(1) 2.36, H(14A)...O(1A) 2.46 Å) interactions formed with the adamantyl substituents occupying the pseudoequatorial position. The distances between the nonbonded atoms, H(9AA)...HN(1A) 2.15 Å, H(14A)...HN(1) 2.23 Å, are generally less than the sum of the van der Waals radii of the hydrogen atoms, thus, the NH-protons can be shielded by adamantane from the base attack. For the analysis of the intermolecular interactions, QTAIM theory¹³ was used. This theory gives an opportunity to locate all the bonding interactions by a critical point search as well as estimating the energy of the interactions by means of the Espinosa correlation.¹⁴ The electron density function in the crystal was obtained by means of a recently introduced concept of invariums,¹⁵ and the accuracy of this approach for the estimation of weak and moderate strength hydrogen bonds was recently verified.¹⁶

However, our attempts to reveal the existence of the dimers in a DMSO-D₆ solution by ¹H DOSY experiments were unsuccessful. Finally, we disclosed that the enol ester **10** arises only if the reaction mixture of **8** and NBS was not purified by conventional chromatography and was only filtered through the short pad of the silica gel or not purified at all. We proposed the formation of the cyclic *tert*-butyl ether **9b**, in which HBr-elimination would proceed more readily.^{7a} An analysis of the proton spectrum of the crude reaction mixture in C₆D₆, after passing through the 0.5 cm thickness layer of silica gel, has shown that the mixture consists of two isomers of *tert*-butyl ether **9b**. For analytical purposes, the major isomer *cis*-**9b** was isolated by crystallization from cooled hexane, and its structure was studied by XRD (Fig. S2†). This product was very sensitive to acids and immediately decomposed into **9a** on silica gel TLC, FC or in a solution of CDCl₃, so its discovery was a lucky circumstance. In fact, using two types of isolation procedures for bromides **9a,b**, flash chromatography or short pad filtration, we were able to synthesis both enantiomers of either enol ester **10** or dione **11** in preparative quantities. The molecular structure of (*R*)-**11** was also studied by XRD.¹² In the crystal of **11** in contrast to **10**, the amide groups assemble molecules into infinite chains in which molecules are assembled by N-H...O (7.12 kcal mol^{−1}) and C-H...O (0.7–1.91 kcal mol^{−1}) bonds (Fig. S3†). The 4-keto-group in **11** was diastereoselectively reduced with NaBH₄ (Scheme 4), which is known to produce excellent *cis/trans* selectivity dr = 32 : 1 for the reduction of the 6-phenyl-substituted dione.¹⁷

In our case, the diastereomeric ratio of the 6-(1-adamantyl)-substituted alcohols **12** formed upon the action of NaBH₄ at −78 °C was only 10 : 1, and upon decreasing the reaction temperature to −90 °C, alcohols **12** with dr = 17 : 1 were obtained in the best experiment (because of the heterogeneity of the reaction mixture, diastereoselectivity value was vary in different experiments at the same conditions). In the crystal of alcohol (4*R*,6*R*)-**12**, the presence of the OH-group leads to principally different crystal packing patterns with participation of OH-groups of two independent molecules in hydrogen bonding with the NH(C=O) function (Fig. S4†).¹² The mixture of diastereomeric alcohols **12** was further subjected to a reduction with 5 equiv. of LiAlH₄; however, surprisingly, even after prolonged heating (24 h) in THF, **12** was returned without changes. Adamantane-derivative **12** has demonstrated distinct behavior from other 6-substituted piperidine-2-ones, which are usually readily reduced with LiAlH₄ to piperidines.¹⁸ The reduction of the lactame group in **12** can be blocked by the formation of some aggregates similar to the dimeric complexes observed in crystals of **10**. On the other hand, the BH₃·SMe₂ complex, which is less sterically demanding than the solvated LiAlH₄, reduces lactame **12** easily to give 4-hydroxypiperidine **13** in a high yield (85%) after FC. Aminoalcohols **13** were converted to hydrochlorides by treatment with ethereal HCl followed by recrystallization from the EtOAc/MeOH mixture that gave diastereomerically pure hydrochlorides **13**.

Having in hand a set of enantiomerically pure adamantyl substituted piperidines **9a–13**, we undertook a study of their antiviral properties. A mechanism of anti-influenza A activity of amantadine and rimantadine was studied in detail and it was found to be mainly related to blocking of the proton channel M₂ of the influenza A virus. A comprehensive study of a protein complex of the tetrameric M₂ channel with amantadine and rimantadine by high-resolution NMR as well as crystallographic methods has revealed two types of blocking mechanisms. A main mechanism is considered to be “sterical blocking”, wherein a drug molecule acts as a stopper in a bottle neck inside the channel of M₂, and this mechanism operates with a minimal amount of the aminoadamantane inhibitor (ratio Ad : M₂ = 1 : 1).¹⁹ Another possibility for the channel binding is the interaction of aminoadamantane with the outer side of the tetrameric channel M₂ (ratio Ad : M₂ = 4 : 1) in pockets formed by the hydrophilic part of Asp 44 and hydrophobic residues of Leu 40, Ile 42 and Leu 43. Such binding reduces the mobility of the protein chains and stabilizes the closed form of the M₂ channel. In the case of amanta-



Scheme 4 Stereoselective synthesis of hydroxypiperidines.



dine, the position in the channel lumen is more preferable (40 fold greater affinity) than the peripheral site.¹⁹ As we mentioned above, a majority of the contemporary virus strains is resistant to the adamantane-type M₂ channel inhibitors because of the so-called S31N mutation.²⁰ In recent years, considerable progress was achieved in designing potent inhibitor molecules that target the M₂ channel of drug resistant influenza A viruses.^{21,22} The most potent inhibitors of M₂/S31N mutants were aminoadamantanes-based molecules, such as 2-propyl-2-aminoadamantane,^{22a} pyrimidine-(pyridine)-substituted adamantanes^{22b} and isoxazole-containing molecules.^{22c,d} Since the A/M₂-S31N mutant is one of the most conserved viral proteins among the current influenza A viruses, with more than 95% of the virus carriers, S31N mutated etalon pandemic strain of influenza virus A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09 and modern A/IIV-Orenburg/29-L/2016(H1N1)pdm09 were selected as targets for tests. The tests were performed in the infected cells of MDCK tissue, and the values on the suppression of the virus reproduction are presented in Table 1.

The activity of all the synthesized compounds considerably exceeds that of rimantadine. The most expected 4-hydroxy-substituted analogues of adamantyl-piperidine (Fig. 1) show moderate activity (2*R*,4*S*)-**13** with an IC₅₀ = 18.4 and 17.6 μM, and its enantiomer (2*S*,4*R*)-**13** is almost two times less active with an IC₅₀ > 40.0 μM (California) and 26.9 μM (Orenburg). Both isomers of the lactames **12** have low activities, close to the activity of (2*S*,4*R*)-**13**. Both isomers of dione (*R*)- and (*S*)-**11** have lower values of IC₅₀ = 20.6, 26.7 μM (California) and 27.1, 34.0 μM (Orenburg) than those of (2*R*,4*S*)-**13**; however, they have a more effective inhibition profile because the % of suppression of virus replication reaches higher values, 72.5 and 82.5% relative to 53 and 27% for (2*R*,4*S*)-**13** (Table 1). The most potent were isomers of the enol ester **10** with IC₅₀ = 8.1 for (*R*)-**10** and 13.7 for (*S*)-**10** with complete suppression of virus reproduction from 30 μM. Interestingly, that Orenburg mutant strain became less sensitive to all compounds except the isomers of

the enol ester **10** with an IC₅₀ = 7.7 μM and a high suppression activity reaching 94–96% at C 30/40 μM (Table 1). Enol ester **10** can be even more potent than we observed because the performed stability test in the MEM medium disclosed that the half-life of **10** is 7.44 hours at a temperature of virus incubation (37 °C). Though the MEM medium has a pH around neutral, **10** can rearrange into dione **11** (Schemes 1 and 3) under alkaline pH in aqueous solution. Bromo-derivatives **9a** were also quite active in the suppression of the California strain with an IC₅₀ = 19.8 and 11.3 μM for (4*S*,6*R*)- and (4*R*,6*S*)-**9a**, respectively. Generally (*R*)-isomers were more potent as inhibitors of M₂ channels independent of the other structural variations that support the recent NMR study on the rimantadine enantiomers.⁹ The cytotoxicities of the synthesized compounds are comparable to the value of rimantadine (Table 1), and the most active isomers of the enol ester **10** were also more toxic to MDCK cells. However, the values of IC₅₀ for the isomers **10** are considerably lower than the corresponding values of TCD₅₀.

One conclusion about the mechanism of antiviral action can be drawn from our data. Different from known aminoadamantanes with antiviral activity to A/M₂-S31N mutants,^{21,22} our compounds are not basic (except of **13**) and cannot act through the suggested alternative mechanisms connected with the changing pH value. At the same time, all molecules follow the uniform dependence of activity on concentration. It is very probable that the mechanism of their antiviral action is also similar and related to the binding of the M₂ channel.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the antiviral effect on the mutated virus strains by action of very simple molecules with close structures to the known aminoadamantanes with known binding places in and on the M₂ channel. It is not known in which site the enol ester **10** binds, but acquiring this knowledge is important for the development of next generation anti-influenza A agents. A compact and rigid structure of the adamantane-derived 6-membered heterocycles has the potential for modification and provides an excellent opportu-

Table 1 Suppression of the reproduction of an etalon pandemic strain of influenza virus A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 and modern pandemic strain A/IIV-Orenburg/29-L/2016 (H1N1)pdm09 in the cells of MDCK tissue with cytotoxicity values

Compound	% of suppression of virus strains of (H1N1)pdm09 ^a						
	A/California/7/2009			A/IIV-Orenburg/29-L/2016			
	30 μM ^c	40 μM ^c	IC ₅₀ , μM	30 μM ^c	40 μM ^c	IC ₅₀ , μM	TCD ₅₀ , μM
(±)-Rimantadine	NA ^b	NA ^b	—	NA ^b	NA ^b	—	>300
(4 <i>S</i> ,6 <i>R</i>)- 9a	62.7	70	19.8	67.8	69	21.9	>300
(4 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)- 9a	71.6	73	11.3	72.2	74	20.1	>300
(<i>R</i>)- 10 ^d	97.9	99.9	8.1	94.7	95.9	7.7	80
(<i>S</i>)- 10 ^d	99.2	100	13.7	94	91.8	7.7	80
(<i>R</i>)- 11	68	72.5	20.6	57.5	69.9	27.1	80
(<i>S</i>)- 11	58	82.5	26.7	46.3	54.9	34.0	160
(4 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>R</i>)- 12	21.9	39.5	>40.0	38.6	42.6	>40.0	>300
(4 <i>S</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)- 12	16.4	17.4	>40.0	36.6	40.2	>40.0	>300
(2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)- 13	51	53	18.4	55	57	17.7	150
(2 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)- 13	32	27	>40.0	52	53	26.9	150

^a The values obtained upon simultaneous addition of inhibitors and virus. ^b No activity. ^c % of suppression of the reproduction of the influenza A virus at 30 and 40 μM (average value). ^d Half-life time of **10** in the MEM medium; T_{1/2} = 7.44 h at 37 °C (see ESI file).



nity for further research in various fields of adamantane chemistry, including drug discovery.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the Russian Science Foundation (grant no. 15-13-00109). The authors are grateful to Dr S. Lubimov for chiral HPLC analysis.

References

- 1 K. A. Agnew-Francis and C. M. Williams, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2016, **358**, 675–700.
- 2 (a) L. Wanka, K. Iqbal and P. R. Schreiner, *Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **113**, 3516–3604; (b) T. P. Stockdale and C. M. Williams, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 7737–7763.
- 3 N. Moreldesrosiers and J. P. Morel, *J. Solution Chem.*, 1979, **8**, 579–592.
- 4 Brain-directing properties: (a) N. Tsuzuki, T. Hama, M. Kawada, A. Hasui, R. Konishi, S. Shiwa, Y. Ochi, S. Futaki and K. Kitagawa, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1994, **83**, 481–484; (b) Z. Kazimierzczuk, A. Gorska, T. Switaj and W. Lasek, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2001, **11**, 1197–1200; (c) K. Kitagawa, N. Mizobuchi, T. Hama, T. Hibi, R. Konishi and S. Futaki, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1997, **45**, 1782–1787. Gene delivery: (d) M. Manoharan, K. L. Tivel and P. D. Cook, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, **36**, 3651–3654. Enzyme activity: (e) N. D. Igumnova, E. Lemina, I. I. Bitiukova, N. V. Klimova and A. P. Skoldinov, *Farmakol. Toksikol.*, 1988, **51**, 38–41; (f) D. J. Augeri, J. A. Robl, D. A. Betebenner, *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **48**, 5025–5037.
- 5 G. Stamatiou, G. B. Foscolos, G. Fytas, A. Kolocouris, N. Kolocouris, C. Pannecouque, M. Witvrouw, E. Padalko, J. Neyts and E. De Clercq, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2003, **11**, 5485–5492.
- 6 G. Dong, C. Peng, J. Luo, C. Wang, L. Han, B. Wu, G. Ji and H. He, *PLoS One*, 2015, **10**, e0119115.
- 7 (a) N. Yu. Kuznetsov, V. I. Maleev, V. N. Khrustalev, A. F. Mkrtchyan, I. A. Godovikov, T. V. Strelkova and Yu. N. Bubnov, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, 334–344; (b) N. Yu. Kuznetsov, V. N. Khrustalev, T. V. Strelkova and Yu. N. Bubnov, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2014, **25**, 667–676; (c) N. Yu. Kuznetsov, R. M. Tikhov, I. A. Godovikov, V. N. Khrustalev and Yu. N. Bubnov, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 4283–4298; (d) N. Yu. Kuznetsov, R. M. Tikhov, T. V. Strelkova, Yu. N. Bubnov and K. A. Lyssenko, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2016, **57**, 4525–4528.
- 8 P. E. Aldrich, E. C. Hermann, W. E. Meier, M. Paulshock, W. W. Prichard, J. A. Snyder and J. C. Watts, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1971, **14**, 535–543.
- 9 A. K. Wright, P. Batsomboon, J. Dai, I. Hung, H.-X. Zhou, G. B. Dudley and T. A. Cross, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 1506–1509.
- 10 M. T. Robak, M. A. Herbage and J. A. Ellman, *Chem. Rev.*, 2010, **110**, 3600–3740.
- 11 X.-W. Sun, M.-H. Xu and G.-Q. Lin, *Org. Lett.*, 2006, **8**, 4979–4982.
- 12 CCDC 1440627, (S)-**8**; 1530899, **9b**; 1517135, (S)-**10**; 1517136, (R)-**11** and 1517137, (4R,6R)-**12**. Experimental data contain in the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. The principal bond lengths and angles in complexes studied are also given in ESI.†
- 13 (a) E. Espinosa, E. Molins and C. Lecomte, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1998, **285**, 170–173; (b) E. Espinosa, I. Alkorta, I. Rozas, J. Elguero and E. Molins, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2001, **336**, 457–461.
- 14 R. F. W. Bader, *Atoms In molecules. A Quantum Theory*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1990.
- 15 B. Dittrich, T. S. Koritsansky and P. Luger, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 2718–2721.
- 16 (a) Y. V. Nelyubina, A. A. Korlyukov and K. A. Lyssenko, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 6978–6984; (b) Y. V. Nelyubina and K. A. Lyssenko, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 9733–9741.
- 17 F. A. Davis, T. Fang, B. Chao and D. M. Burns, *Synthesis*, 2000, 2106–2112.
- 18 (a) A. J. Burke, S. G. Davies, A. C. Garner, T. D. McCarthy, P. M. Roberts, A. D. Smith, H. Rodriguez-Solla and R. J. Vickers, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2004, **2**, 1387–1394; (b) Y. Yang, D. P. Phillips and S. Pan, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2011, **52**, 1549–1552; (c) Y. Xie, A. Raffo, M. Ichise, S. Deng, P. E. Harris and D. W. Landry, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2008, **18**, 5111–5114.
- 19 S. D. Cady, K. Schmidt-Rohr, J. Wang, C. S. Soto, W. F. DeGrado and M. Hong, *Nature*, 2010, **463**, 689–693.
- 20 (a) R. J. Garten, *et al.*, *Science*, 2009, **325**, 197–201; (b) A. Antóna, F. Pozoc, J. Niubód, I. Casasc and T. Pumarolaa, *Enferm. Infecc. Microbiol. Clin.*, 2012, **30**(Supl. 4), 10–17.
- 21 Reviews: (a) J. Wang, F. Li and C. Ma, *Biopolymers*, 2015, **104**, 291–309; (b) Z. Shena, K. Loua and W. Wang, *Acta Pharm. Sin. B*, 2015, **5**, 419–430.
- 22 (a) A. Kolocouris, C. Tzitzoglaki, F. B. Johnson, R. Zell, A. K. Wright, T. A. Cross, I. Tietjen, D. Fedida and D. D. Busath, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **57**, 4629–4639; (b) F. Li, C. Ma, Y. Hu, Y. Wang and J. Wang, *ACS Infect. Dis.*, 2016, **2**, 726–733; (c) F. Li, C. Ma, W. F. DeGrado and J. Wang, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **59**, 1207–1216; (d) F. Li, Y. Hu, Y. Wang, C. Ma and J. Wang, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **60**, 1580–1590; (e) V. A. Shibnev, T. M. Garaev, M. P. Finogenova, E. S. Shevchenko and E. I. Burtseva, *Pharm. Chem. J.*, 2012, **46**, 3–7; (f) P. G. Deryabin, T. M. Garaev, M. P. Finogenova, A. G. Botikov and V. A. Shibne, *Bull. Exp. Biol. Med.*, 2014, **157**, 62–65. Examples of inhibitors A/M₂ ineffective against S31N mutants: (g) S. Wu, *et al.*, *ChemMedChem*, 2015, **10**, 1837–1845; (h) M. Rey-Carrizo, E. Torres, C. Ma, M. Barniol-Xicota, J. Wang, Y. Wu, L. Naesens, W. F. DeGrado, R. A. Lamb, L. H. Pinto and S. Vázquez, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **56**, 9265–9274; (i) M. Rey-Carrizo, M. Barniol-Xicota, C. Ma, M. Frigolé-Vivas, E. Torres, L. Naesens, S. Llabrés, J. Juárez-Jiménez, F. J. Luque, W. F. DeGrado, R. A. Lamb, L. H. Pinto and S. Vázquez, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **57**, 5738–5747.

