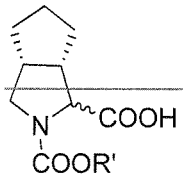
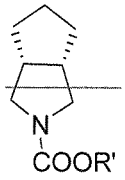
What is claimed is:

1. A process for preparing a racemic mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7



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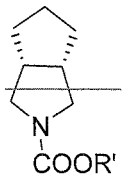
comprising the step of carboxylation of an azabicyclooctane of Formula 6,



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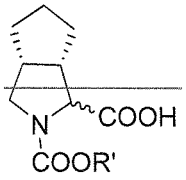
wherein R' is C_{1-5} alkyl.

2. The process of claim 1, wherein the carboxylation step includes forming a 2-anion of the compound of Formula 6



6

in the presence of a complexing agent, and treating the 2-anion with carbon dioxide to produce a racemic mixture of *trans*-/*cis*-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7.



7

3. The process of claim 2, wherein the 2-anion is prepared by treating the compound of Formula 6 with a strong lithium base in the presence of a complexing agent and an aprotic solvent.

4. The process of claim 3, wherein the base is *sec*-butyl lithium.

5. The process of claim 4, wherein the complexing agent is tetramethylethylenediamine, tetraethylethylenediamine, tetramethyl-1,2-cyclohexyldiamine, sparteine, or 3,7-dipropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

6. The process of claim 2, wherein the complexing agent is tetramethylethylenediamine, tetraethylethylenediamine, tetramethyl-1,2-cyclohexyldiamine, or 3,7-dipropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

7. The process of claim 2, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is 1 to 1.

8. The process of claim 2, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is 60 to 40.

9. The process of claim 2, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is 80 to 20.

10. The process of claim 2, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is 90 to 10.

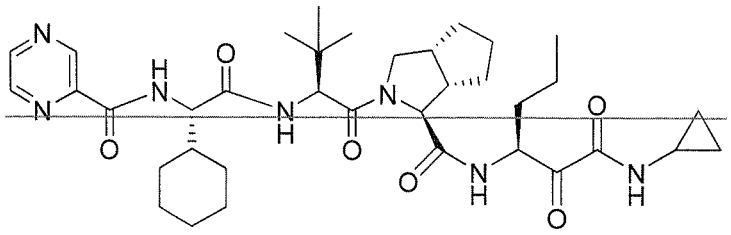
11. The process of claim 2, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is greater than 98 to 2.

12. The process of claim 2, wherein the complexing agent is D-sparteine.

13. The process of claim 3, wherein the lithium base is *sec*-butyl lithium and the complexing agent is 3,7-dipropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane to give a mixture of racemic *trans-/cis-*N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7, in which the *trans-/cis-* ratio is greater than 90 to 10.

14. The process of claim 13, wherein the *trans*-N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid is *trans*-N-*t*-butoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid.

15. A process for preparing a compound of Formula 4



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comprising the steps of:

i) providing an N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane;

ii) forming a 2-anion of the N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane in the presence of a chelating agent;

iii) treating the anion of step ii) with carbon dioxide to produce a *cis-/trans-* mixture of N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids;

iv) treating the mixture of step iii) with a strong base to produce an essentially pure *trans-* N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid;

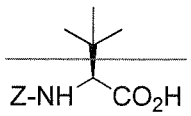
v) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

vi) crystallizing the salt;

vii) esterifying the acid provided in step vi);

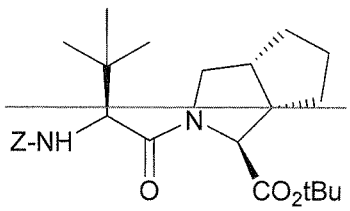
viii) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

ix) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step viii) with a protected amino acid of Formula 26,



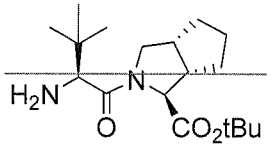
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wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula 27;



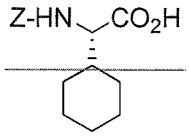
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x) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step ix) to produce the amino-compound of Formula 28;



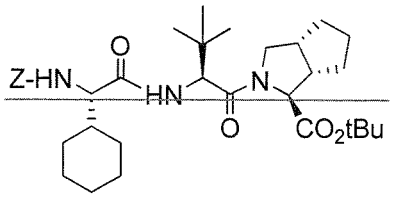
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xi) reacting the amino compound of Formula 28 with a protected amino acid of Formula 29



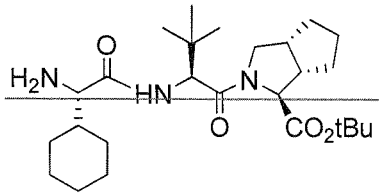
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in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula 30;



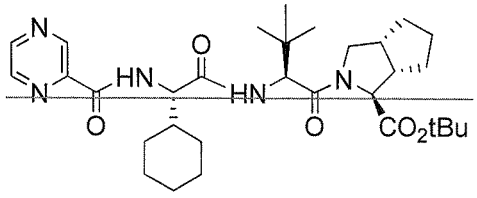
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xii) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula 30 to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula 31;



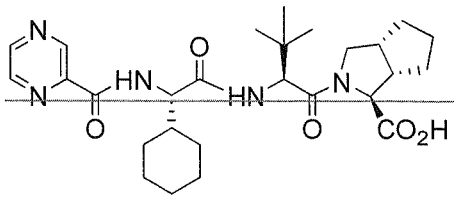
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xiii) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula 31 with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula 33;



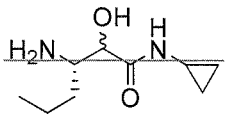
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xiv) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula 33 to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula 34;



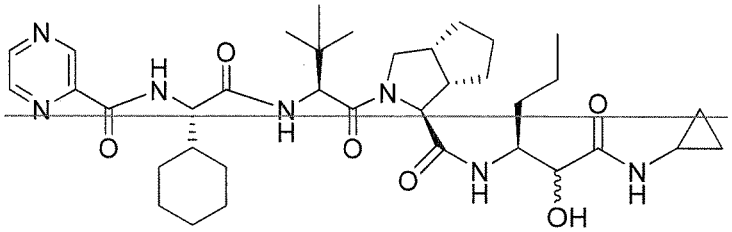
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xv) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula 34 with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula 18



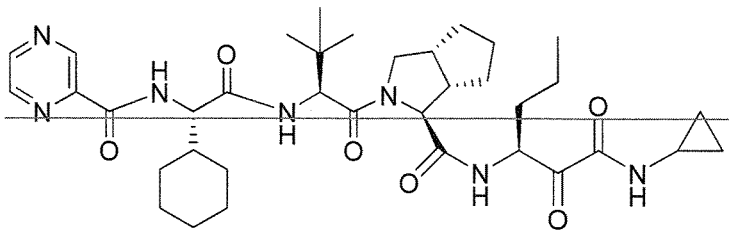
18

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula 35; and



35

xvi) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula 35 to produce the compound of Formula 4.



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16. The process of claim 15, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step xvi) is sodium hypochlorite and the oxidation is carried out in the presence of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyloxy free radical (TEMPO).

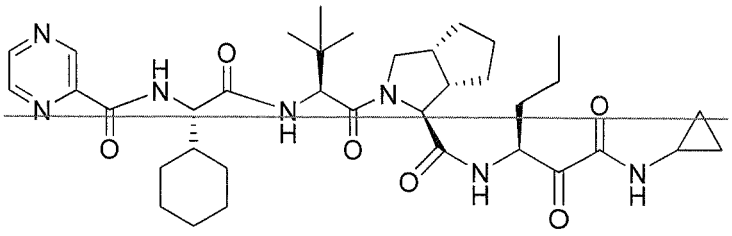
17. The process of claim 15, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step xvi) is 1,1-dihydro-1,1,1-triacetoxy-1,2-benzoiodooxol-3(1H)-one.

18. The process of claim 15, further comprising dissolving the compound of Formula 4 in an organic solvent to obtain a solution of the compound of Formula 4, and then adding an acid to the solution.

19. The process of claim 18, wherein the organic solvent is methylene chloride, and the acid is acetic acid.

20. The process of claim 18, further comprising concentrating the solution of the compound of Formula 4 to obtain the compound in a solid form.

21. A process of purifying the compound of Formula 4, comprising:



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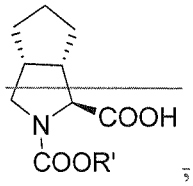
i) dissolving the compound of Formula 4 in an organic solvent to obtain a solution of the compound of Formula 4,

ii) adding an acid to the solution of the compound of Formula 4, and

iii) concentrating the solution of the compound of Formula 4 to obtain the compound in a solid form.

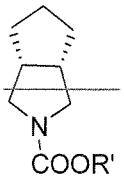
22. The process of claim 21, wherein the organic solvent is methylene chloride, and the acid is acetic acid.

23. A process of preparing a compound of Formula 8



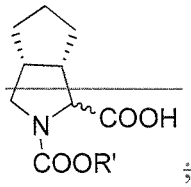
8 (rac)

comprising carboxylating an azabicyclooctane of Formula 6



6

to give a racemic mixture of *cis* and *trans* octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7



; and

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equilibrating a *trans-/cis-* mixture of the compounds of Formula 7 in the presence of a suitable base to produce a predominantly *trans-cis* racemic acid of Formula 8, wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio in the compound of Formula 8 is greater than 80 to 20 and R' is C_{1-5} alkyl.

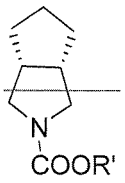
24. The process of claim 23, further comprising equilibrating *trans-/cis-* mixture of the compounds of Formula 7 in the presence of a suitable base to produce a predominantly *trans-cis racemic* acid of Formula 8 wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is greater than 90 to 10.

25. The process of claim 23, further comprising equilibrating *trans-/cis-* mixture of Formula 7 in the presence of a suitable base to produce a predominantly *trans-cis* racemic acid of Formula 8 wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio is greater than 98 to 2.

26. The process of claim 25, wherein the base is lithium hexamethyldisilazide, lithium diisopropylamide, or lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide.

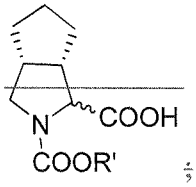
27. The process of claim 26, wherein the base is lithium hexamethyldisilazide.

28. A process of preparing a (1S, 2S, 3R) *trans*-N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid comprising carboxylating an azabicyclooctane of Formula 6



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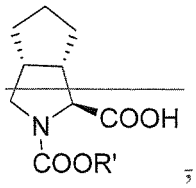
to give a racemic mixture of *cis* and *trans* octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7



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equilibrating a *trans-/cis-* mixture of the compounds of Formula 7 in the presence of a suitable base to produce a predominantly *trans-cis* racemic acid of Formula 8



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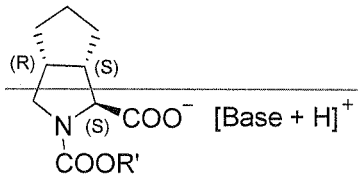
8

wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio in the compound of Formula 8 is greater than 80 to 20; and resolving the racemic *trans*-N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid mixture, wherein R' is C_{1-5} alkyl.

29. The process of claim 28, wherein the resolution comprises the steps of:

i) forming a salt with an optically active base; and

ii) crystallizing the salt formed by step i) to provide an optically active salt of Formula 9.



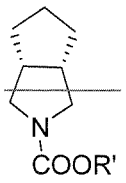
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30. The process of claim 29, wherein the optically active base is (R) α-aminoethylbenzene.

31. The process of claim 29, wherein the optically active base is (S) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-

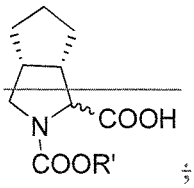
naphthylamine.

32. A process preparing a compound of Formula 1 comprising carboxylating an azabicyclooctane of Formula 6



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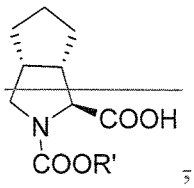
to give a racemic mixture of *cis* and *trans* octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-1-carboxylic acids of Formula 7



;

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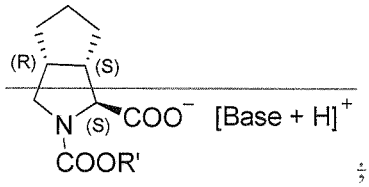
equilibrating a *trans-/cis-* mixture of the compounds of Formula 7 in the presence of a suitable base to produce a predominantly *trans-cis* racemic acid of Formula 8



;

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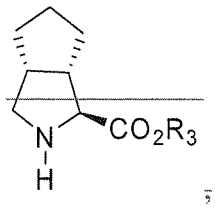
wherein the *trans-/cis-* ratio in the compound of Formula 8 is greater than 80 to 20; forming a salt with an optically active base; crystallizing the salt formed by the previous step to provide an optically active salt of Formula 9



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esterifying the carboxylic acid of Formula 9 with a compound containing the R_3 group; and removing the -COOR' protecting group to produce a compound of Formula 1

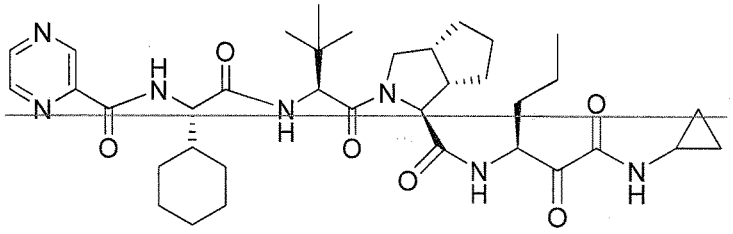


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wherein R' is C_{1-5} alkyl and R_3 is an optionally substituted alkyl or aralkyl.

33. The process of claim 32, wherein R_3 is *t*-butyl.

34. A process for preparing a compound of Formula 4



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comprising the steps of:

i) providing a compound of Formula 7 which was made by the process described in claim 30;

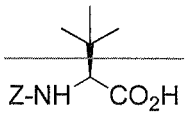
ii) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

iii) crystallizing the salt;

iv) esterifying the acid provided in step iii);

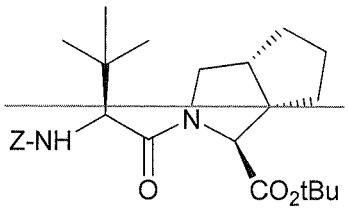
v) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

vi) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step v) with a protected amino acid of Formula 26,



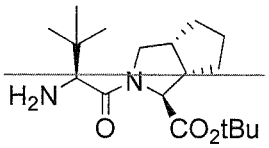
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wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula 27;



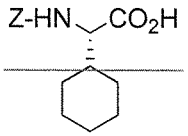
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vii) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step vi) to produce the amino compound of Formula 28;



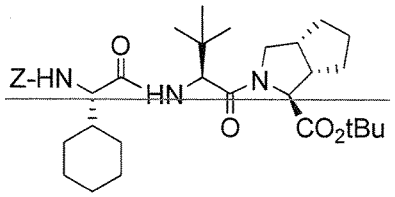
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viii) reacting the amino compound of Formula 28 with a protected amino acid of Formula 29



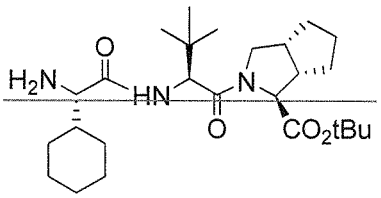
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in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula 30;



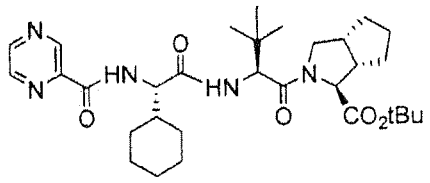
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ix) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula 30 to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula 31;



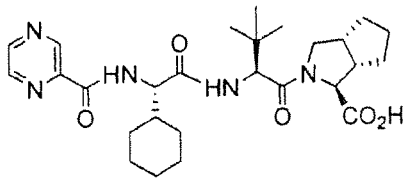
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x) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula 31 with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula 33;



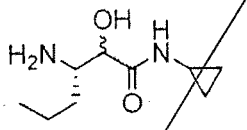
33

xi) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33** to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34**;



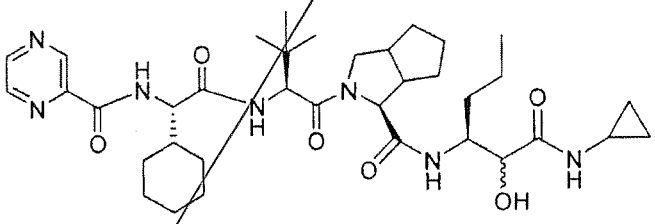
34

xii) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34** with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula **18**



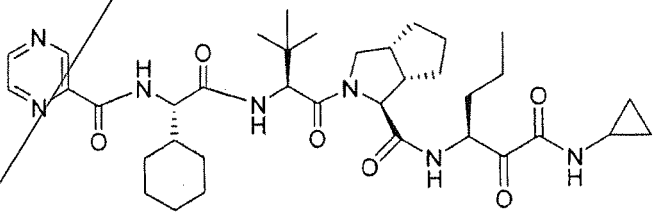
18

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula **35**; and



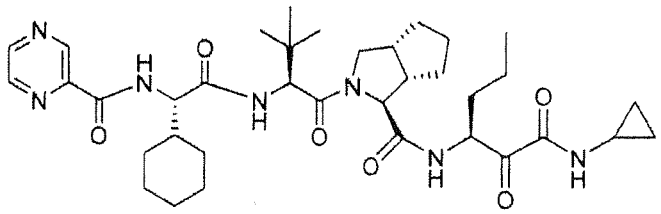
35

xiii) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula **35** to produce the compound of Formula **4**.



4

35. A process for preparing a compound of Formula **4**



4

comprising the steps of:

i) providing an N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane;

ii) forming a 2-anion of the N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane in the presence of a chelating agent;

iii) treating the anion of step **ii)** with carbon dioxide to produce a *cis-/trans-* mixture of N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids;

iv) treating the mixture of step **iii)** with a strong base to produce an essentially pure *trans-* N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid;

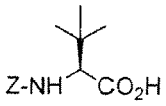
v) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

vi) crystallizing the salt;

vii) esterifying the acid provided in step **vi)**;

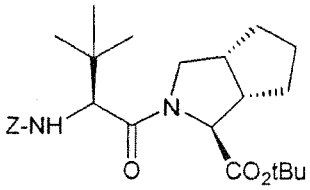
viii) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

ix) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step **viii)** with a protected amino acid of Formula **26**,



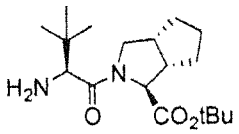
26

wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula **27**;



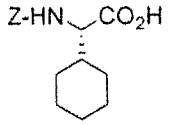
27

x) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step **ix)** to produce the amino compound of Formula **28**;



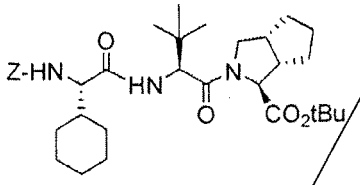
28

xi) reacting the amino compound of Formula **28** with a protected amino acid of Formula **29**



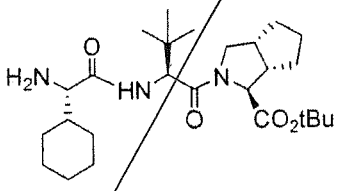
29

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula **30**;



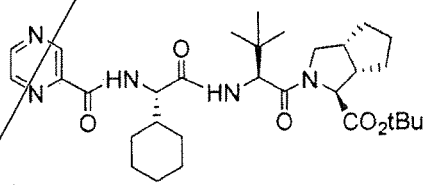
30

xii) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula **30** to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula **31**;



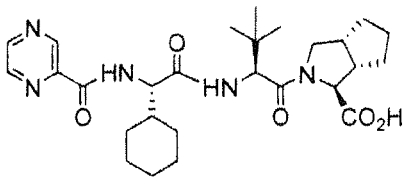
31

xiii) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula **31** with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33**;



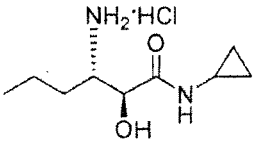
33

xiv) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33** to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34**;



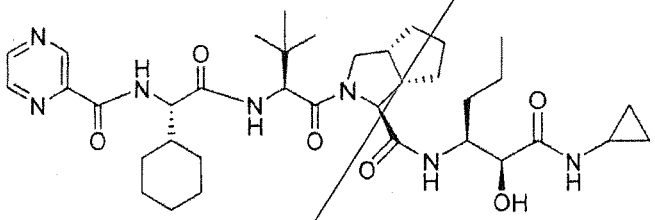
34

xv) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34** with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula **43**



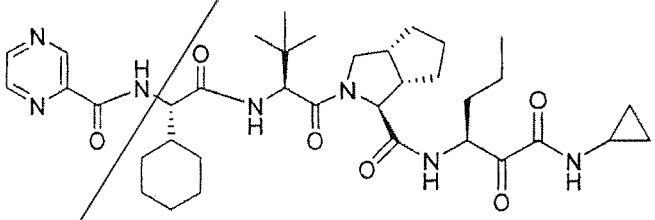
43

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula **36**; and



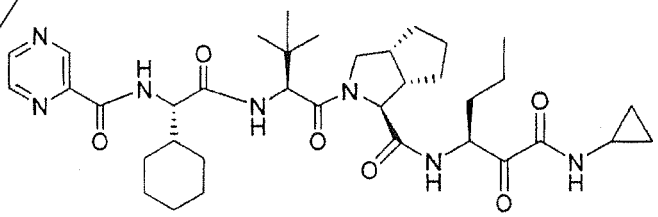
36

xvi) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula **36** to produce the compound of Formula **4**.



4

36. A process for preparing a compound of Formula **4**



4

comprising the steps of:

i) providing an N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane;

ii) forming a 2-anion of the N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane in the presence of a chelating agent;

iii) treating the anion of step **ii)** with carbon dioxide to produce a *cis-/trans-* mixture of N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids;

iv) treating the mixture of step **iii)** with a strong base to produce an essentially pure *trans-* N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid;

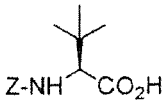
v) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

vi) crystallizing the salt;

vii) esterifying the acid provided in step **vi)**;

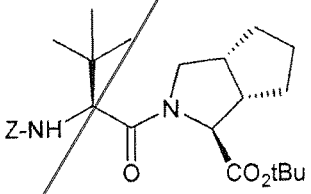
viii) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

ix) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step **viii)** with a protected amino acid of Formula **26**,



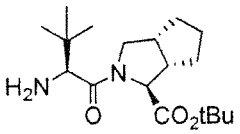
26

wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula **27**;



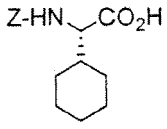
27

x) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step **ix)** to produce the amino compound of Formula **28**;



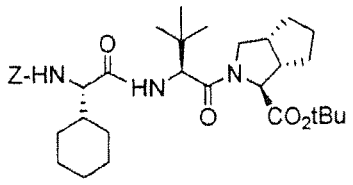
28

xi) reacting the amino compound of Formula **28** with a protected amino acid of Formula **29**



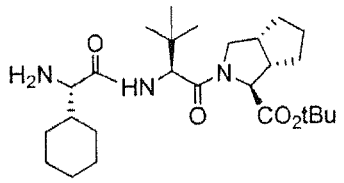
29

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula **30**;



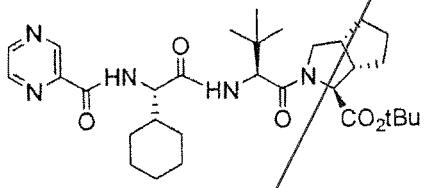
30

xii) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula **30** to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula **31**;



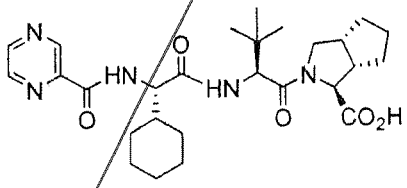
31

xiii) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula **31** with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33**;



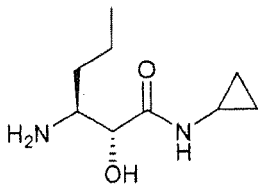
33

xiv) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33** to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34**;



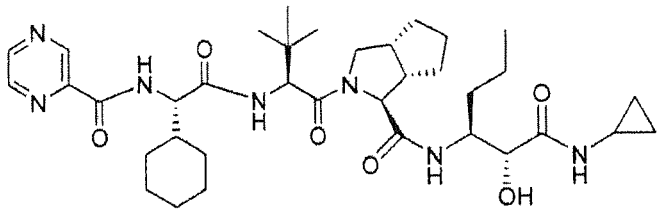
34

xv) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34** with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula **44**



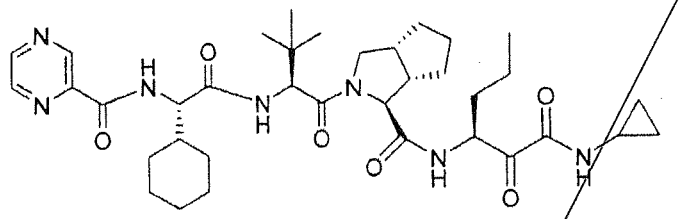
44

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula **45**; and



45

xvi) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula **45** to produce the compound of Formula **4**.



4

37. The process of claim 34, 35 or 36, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step **xvi)** is sodium hypochlorite and the oxidation is carried out in the presence of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyloxy free radical (TEMPO).

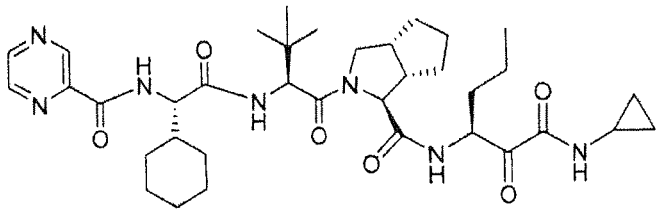
38. The process of claim 34, 35 or 36, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step **xvi)** is 1,1-dihydro-1,1,1-triacetoxy-1,2-benzoiodooxol-3(1H)-one.

39. The process of claim 34, 35 or 36, further comprising dissolving the compound of Formula **4** in an organic solvent to obtain a solution of the compound of Formula **4**, and then adding an acid to the solution.

40. The process of claim 39, wherein the organic solvent is methylene chloride, and the acid is acetic acid.

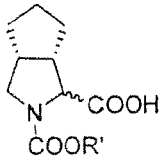
41. The process of claim 39, further comprising concentrating the solution of the compound of Formula **4** to obtain the compound in a solid form.

42. A compound of Formula **4** made by the process of claim 15, 34, 35 or 36.



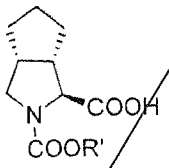
4

43. A compound of Formula **7** made by the process of claim 1.



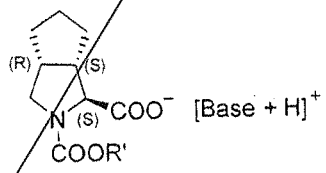
7

44. A compound of Formula **8** made by the process of claim 23.



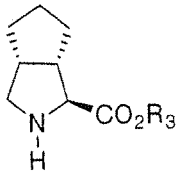
8

45. A compound of Formula **9** made by the process of claim 28.



9

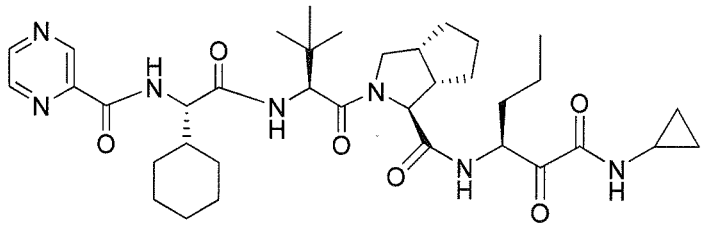
46. A compound of Formula **1** made by the process of claim 32.



1

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for preparing a compound of Formula **4**



4

comprising the steps of:

i) providing an N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane;

ii) forming a 2-anion of the N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane in the presence of a chelating agent;

iii) treating the anion of step **ii)** with carbon dioxide to produce a *cis-/trans-* mixture of N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids;

iv) treating the mixture of step **iii)** with a strong base to produce an essentially pure *trans-* N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid;

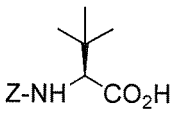
v) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

vi) crystallizing the salt;

vii) esterifying the acid provided in step **vi)**;

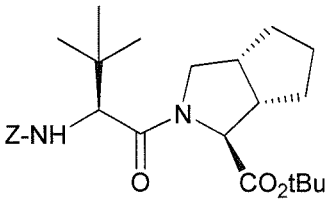
viii) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

ix) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step **viii)** with a protected amino acid of Formula **26**,



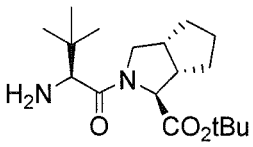
26

wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula **27**;



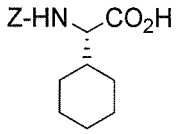
27

x) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step **ix)** to produce the amino compound of Formula **28**;



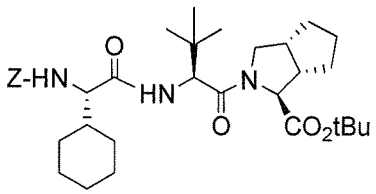
28

xi) reacting the amino compound of Formula **28** with a protected amino acid of Formula **29**



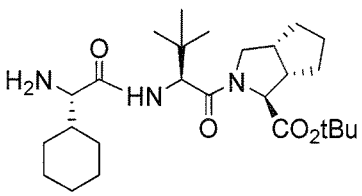
29

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula **30**;



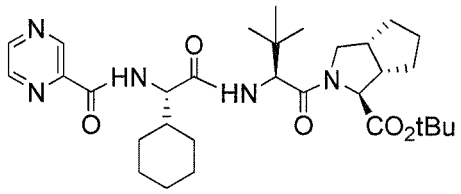
30

xii) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula **30** to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula **31**;



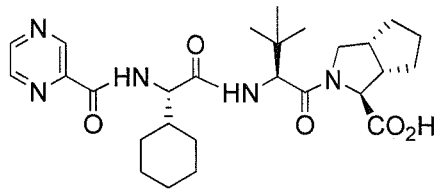
31

xiii) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula **31** with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33**;



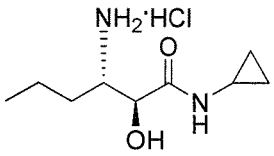
33

xiv) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33** to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34**;



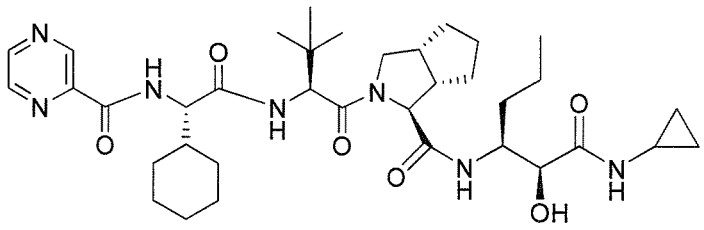
34

xv) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34** with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula **43**



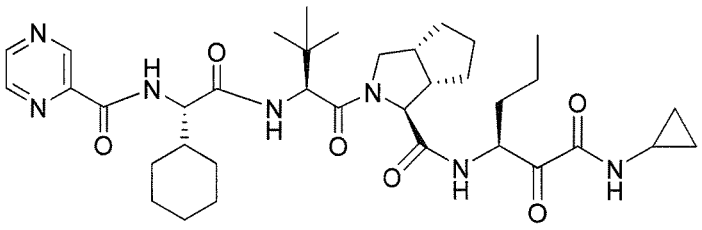
43

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula **36**; and



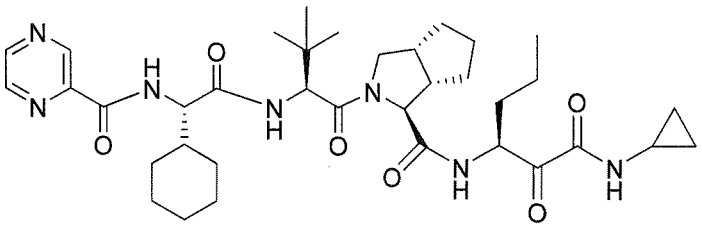
36

xvi) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula **36** to produce the compound of Formula **4**.



4

2. A process for preparing a compound of Formula **4**



4

comprising the steps of:

i) providing an N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane;

ii) forming a 2-anion of the N-alkoxycarbonyl-3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octane in the presence of a chelating agent;

iii) treating the anion of step **ii)** with carbon dioxide to produce a *cis-/trans-* mixture of N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids;

iv) treating the mixture of step **iii)** with a strong base to produce an essentially pure *trans-*N-alkoxycarbonyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid;

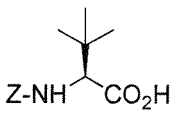
v) forming a salt with an optically active amine;

vi) crystallizing the salt;

vii) esterifying the acid provided in step **vi)**;

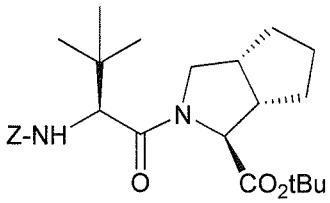
viii) removing the N-alkoxycarbonyl group to produce (1S,3aR,6aS)-*t*-butyl-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-carboxylate, *t*-butyl ester;

ix) reacting the bicyclic aminoester of step **viii)** with a protected amino acid of Formula **26**,



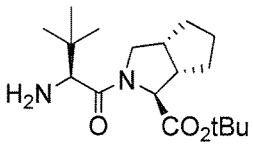
26

wherein Z is an amine protecting group, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce an amide-ester of Formula **27**;



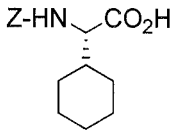
27

x) removing the protecting group Z from the amide-ester of step **ix)** to produce the amino compound of Formula **28**;



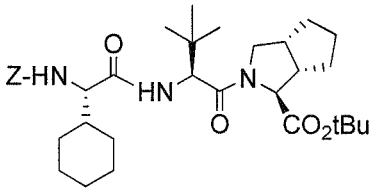
28

xi) reacting the amino compound of Formula **28** with a protected amino acid of Formula **29**



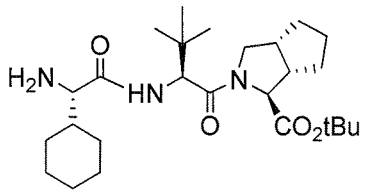
29

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a tripeptide of Formula **30**;



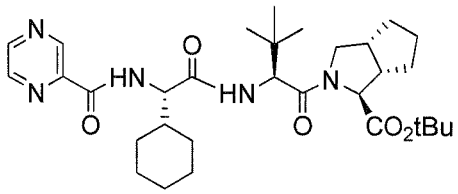
30

xii) removing the protecting group Z in the tripeptide of Formula **30** to produce a free amino-tripeptide of Formula **31**;



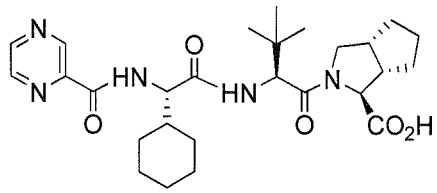
31

xiii) reacting the amino-tripeptide of Formula **31** with pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce an amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33**;



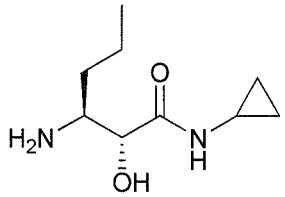
33

xiv) hydrolyzing the ester of the amide-tripeptide ester of Formula **33** to produce an amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34**;



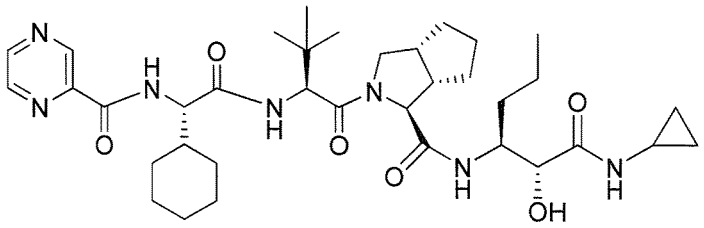
34

xv) reacting the amide-tripeptide acid of Formula **34** with an aminohydroxy-amide of Formula **44**



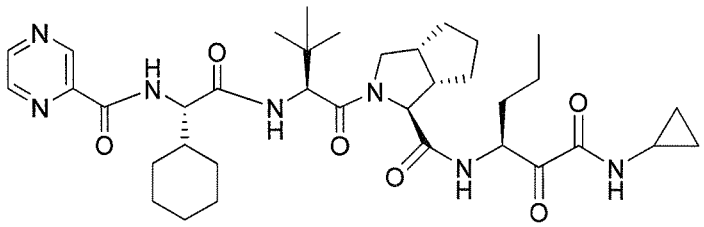
44

in the presence of a coupling reagent to produce a hydroxy-tetrapeptide of Formula **45**; and



45

xvi) oxidizing the hydroxy group of Formula **45** to produce the compound of Formula **4**.



4

3. The process of claim 1 or 2, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step **xvi)** is sodium hypochlorite and the oxidation is carried out in the presence of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyloxy free radical (TEMPO).

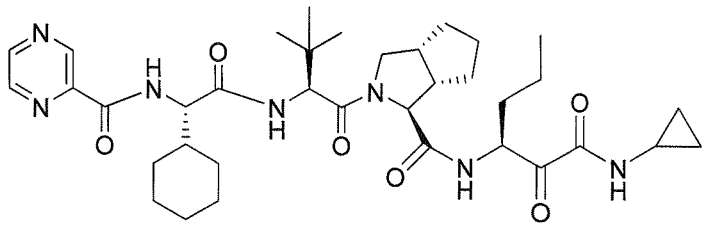
4. The process of claim 1 or 2, wherein the oxidizing reagent used in step **xvi)** is 1,1-dihydro-1,1,1-triacetoxy-1,2-benzoiodooxol-3(1H)-one.

5. The process of claim 1 or 2, further comprising dissolving the compound of Formula **4** in an organic solvent to obtain a solution of the compound of Formula **4**, and then adding an acid to the solution.

6. The process of claim 5, wherein the organic solvent is methylene chloride, and the acid is acetic acid.

7. The process of claim 5, further comprising concentrating the solution of the compound of Formula **4** to obtain the compound in a solid form.

8. A compound of Formula **4** made by the process of claim 1 or 2.



4