



Significance: The first-generation synthesis of HIV-1 integrase inhibitor **N** proceeded in ten steps and 14% overall yield on a multikilogram scale from unsaturated sulfoxide **A**. The second-generation synthesis depicted also proceeded in ten steps, but in an improved 28% overall yield. Both routes share a common intermediate (**G**) and feature the construction of the challenging eight-membered ring via an intramolecular N-alkylation that does not require isolation of any intermediates.

Comment: Compounds **M** and **N** displayed hindered rotation about the amide bond that permitted separation of the atropisomers. In ethanol, pure atropisomer **M** equilibrates to an 85:15 mixture of atropisomers after stirring for eight days at room temperature. The minor undesired atropisomer (aS,4R)-**N** displays less antiviral activity and had a markedly different pharmacokinetic profile from (aR,4R)-**N**. The stereochemistry of the atropisomers was determined by calculation.