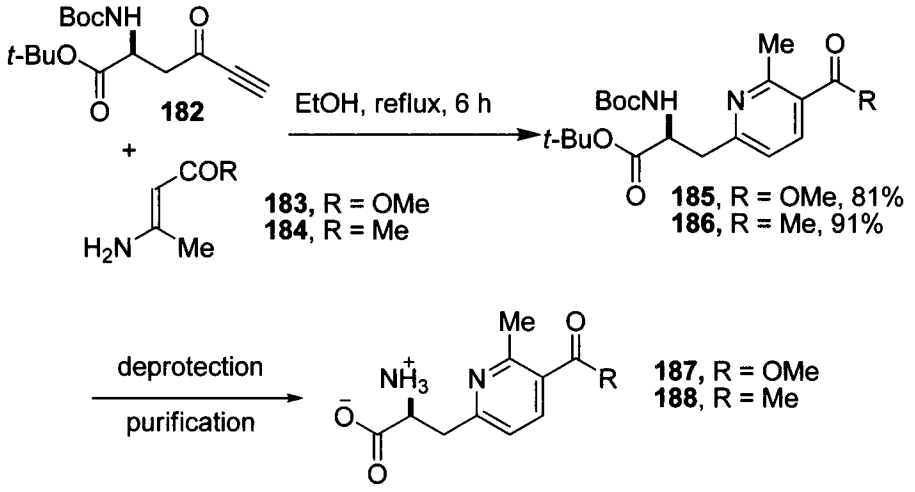

Thiopeptide antibiotics are a class of highly modified macrocyclic sulfur-containing peptides, and nearly all the thiopeptide antibiotics identified to date inhibit protein synthesis in bacteria. The Bohlmann–Rahtz pyridine synthesis is a useful methodology in the synthetic approach for thiopeptide antibiotics.[126–130] For example, one-step Bohlmann–Rahtz assembly of **189** and **190** in the presence of ammonium acetate in acetic acid at reflux afforded the corresponding pyridine-thiazole cores of thiopeptide antibiotics **191** in 63% yield.[132] The TBS protecting group was also replaced by an acetate, probably as a consequence of acid-promoted cleavage and consequent Fischer-type esterification of the liberated alcohol.