Stereogenic cis-2-Substituted-N-Acetyl-3-hydroxy-indolines via

Ruthenium(II)-Catalyzed Dynamic Kinetic Resolution-Asymmetric

Transfer Hydrogenation

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1. General Information.

If nospecially indicated, all reagents and solvents were used as commercially available without further purification.NMR spectra were measured on a BrukerAvance 400 spectrometer in the solventsindicated; chemical shifts are reported in units (ppm) by assigning TMS resonance in the ¹H spectrum as 0.00ppm, CD₃ODand d^6 -DMSO resonances in the ¹³C spectrum as 49.0 ppm and 39.5 ppm respectively. Coupling constants are reported in Hz withmultiplicities denoted as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), dd (doublet of doublets); m (multiplets),and etc. HRMS were performed on Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometer.Analytical HPLC for liquid phase was carried out on an Agilent HPLC workstation, equipped with a DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3 (4.6x 150mm, 3µm) column. Optical rotations weremeasured using a 1 mL cell with a 1 dm path length on a Jasco P-1030 polarimeter and are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_{12}^{20}$ (c in g per 100 mL solvent).

2. General procedure for the synthesis of2-substituted Nacetyl-3-hydroxy-indolines (1a~1p)

1) Preparation of $1a \sim 1n$ according to the literature ^[1]



To a stirred solution of **A** (2.00 g, 13.2mmol) in (10 mL) DMF was added methyl bromoacetate(2.02 g, 13.2mmol) at room temperature, then the resulting solutionwas stirred for 12 h at 80 °C. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to rt and water was added (15 mL), the resulting solution was extracted with MTBE (20ml ×2). The combined extracts werewashed with water (20ml ×2) and concentrated under vacuum to afford **B** 2.75 gas a light yellowsolid, which was used for the next step directly. To a solution of **B** (2.50 g, 11.2mmol) in acetic anhydride (5ml/g) was added catalytic amount of conc. H₂SO₄. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 5h, evaporated Ac₂O under reduced pressure. Crudeproduct was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) and washed twice with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20ml ×2) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash columnchromatography on

silica gel using EA/n-hexane (2/1, v/v) mixture to afford the pure product C (2.64 g, 89% yield) as a pale yellow oil.

To a stirred solution of C (2.6 g, 9.80mmol) in 20 mL dry THF at -10 °C under N₂ atmosphere wasadded t-BuOK (1.43 g, 12.74mmol, 1.3eq) in one protion. The mixture was allowed to stir at -10~0 °C for 1 h. Then HOAc (1.3eq) was added to adjust the pH to about 6, THF was removed under reduced pressure at 40 °C. Water (20 mL) was added to the residue and extracted with $CH_2Cl_2(20ml \times 2)$. The combined extracts were washed with water (20 mL) and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gelusing ethyl acetate/n-hexane (3/7, v/v) mixture to afford the pure product **1a** (1.83 g, 80%yield) as a colorless solid.

1b~1n was synthesized according to the above procedure.



1-acetylindolin-3-one (1.4 g, 8mmol) and DMF (20 mL) were added to a round-bottom flask. Then sodium hydride (60wt% in mineral oil,1.2 equiv.) was added potionwise at 0 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5~1.0h, benzyl bromide (8.8mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was addeddropwisevia a syringe. The solution was kept at room temperature for 20 h, then was quenched by saturated NaHCO₃solution and extracted with MTBE (20ml ×2), the organic phase was concentrated under vacuum and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to afford 10. 1p was synthesized according to the above procedure.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.58 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 6.26 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (dd, J = 6.8, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 6H), 3.33 (dd, J = 13.9, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 13.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 198.43, 159.66, 158.50, 136.58, 131.65, 124.29, 123.52, 122.90, 114.83, 104.24, 97.83, 65.21, 55.01, 30.63, 23.55.

References

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3. Asymmetric Transfer Hydrogenation of 1a~1o Using Ru Catalysts.

Preparation of the Ru-catalysts:

Catalyst **R,R-C2** ((*R*,*R*)-Ts-DENEB) and **R,R-C3** ((R,R)-teth-TsDpen-RuCl) was purchased from Sinocompound Catalysts Co., Ltd. (China). Other metal catalysts (**R,R-C1, R,R-C4~C7**) were prepared by treatment of [RuCl₂(p-Cymene)]₂ (1.0 eq)with (*R*,*R*)-diamine ligand (2.0 eq) and Et₃N (4.0 eq)in CH₂Cl₂ stirred for 5 hours at reflux, the catalysts were then obtained and used directly without further purification.

Preparation of Rac-2a~2o:

C8=

Rac-2a~2owere synthesized by the same method: To a stirred solution of 1a~1o (4.29 mmol), C8 (0.20 mmol) and Et₃N (5.57 mmol) in 16 mL DCM was added HCOOH (13.7 mmol) dropwise, the

resulted mixture was stirred 24 hours at reflux. After that, the solvents was removed, the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate and afforded corresponding desired product.

General procedure of the asymmetric hydrogen transfer reduction



To a stirred solution of 2-substituted N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-indoline (4.29 mmol), **R,R-C1** (0.01 mmol) and Et₃N (5.57 mmol) in 16 mL DCM was added HCOOH (13.7 mmol) dropwise, the resulted mixture was stirred 15~18 hours* at reflux. After that, the solvents was removed, the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (2:1, v/v) afforded desired product. The enantioselectivity of the productswas determined by HPLC analysis.Dr was determined by¹H NMRat 60°C, >99:1 means thatonly a single diastereomer was visible in the ¹H NMR of the crude reaction mixture.

*The reaction time for **2m** and **2n** were 48h, and 24h for **2o** and **2p**.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2a)

White solid, 0.997 g, 98% yield, ee: >99%, dr:>99:1; mp: 159.75 °C;[α]²⁰_D=+92 (c = 2.0, DMSO). Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =7.77 min, t_{minor} =6.30 min, λ = 254 nm). Compound **2a** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.15 (major, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.21 (both, m, 3.5H), 7.12 (both, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1.5H), 5.71 (major, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.57 (minor, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.5H), 5.19 (major, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (minor, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 0.5H), 3.78 (major, s, 3H), 3.72 (minor, s, 1.5H), 2.47 (minor, s, 1.5H), 2.10 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.43 (major), 170.97 (minor), 170.61 (major), 170.31 (minor), 143.65 (major), 142.14 (minor), 133.10 (major), 132.87 (minor), 130.86 (minor), 130.49 (major), 127.27 (minor), 126.00 (major), 125.50 (major), 52.80 (major), 52.37 (minor), 24.75(minor), 23.75 (major). HRMS [M + H]-for C12H13NO4, calculated: 236.0917; found 236.0921.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-5-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2b)

White solid, 1.01 g, 93% yield, ee: >97%, dr:>99:1; mp: 197.95 °C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +83 (c = 2.0, DMSO). Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6 x 150mm,

3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, tmajor =7.10 min, tminor =5.68 min, λ = 254 nm).

Compound **2b** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.15-8.12 (major, dd, J = 8.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (minor, s, 0.32 H), 7.12-7.00 (both, m, 2.67H), 5.72 (major, d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (minor, d, J = 7.9 Hz, 0.34H), 5.21 (major, d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (minor, d, J = 7.9 Hz, 0.34H), 3.78 (major, s, 3H), 3.72 (minor, s, 1H), 2.45 (minor, s, 1H), 2.09 (major, s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.13 (major), 170.67 (minor), 170.47(major), 170.20 (minor), 161.95, 160.34, 139.84 (major), 138.42 (minor), 137.38 (minor), 135.53 (major), 119.02 (major), 118.97 (major), 117.19 (minor), 117.03 (minor), 116.79 (major), 72.18 (major), 69.95, (minor), 69.35 (major), 68.65 (minor), 52.85 (major), 52.43 (minor), 24.48 (minor), 23.48 (major).HRMS [M + H]-for C12H12FNO4, calculated: 254.0823; found 254.0817.

(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-6-chloro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2c)

White solid, 972 mg, 84% yield, ee: >98%, dr:>99:1; mp: 186.16°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +83 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =6.94 min, t_{minor} =6.45 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **2c** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.17 (major, s, 1H), 7.30 (both, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.4H), 7.12 (both, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1.2 H), 5.68 (major, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (minor, s, 0.2H), 5.22 (major, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (minor, s, 0.2H), 3.79 (both, s, 3.6H), 2.46 (minor, s, 0.6H), 2.10 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.60, 170.35, 144.74, 135.94, 131.97, 125.30, 117.87, 72.05, 69.43, 52.88, 23.66.HRMS [M + H]⁺for C1₂H1₂ClNO₄, calculated: 270.0528; found 270.0535.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2d)

White solid, 897 mg, 79%yield,ee: >99%, dr:>99:1; mp:204.15°C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +87 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =9.33 min, t_{minor} =6.51 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **2d** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 7.98 (major, d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (minor, d, J = 8.6 Hz, 0.3H), 6.86 (both, dd, J = 24.1, 11.0 Hz, 2.6H), 6.37 (major, s, 1H), 6.20 (minor, s, 1H), 5.61 (major, d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (minor, d, J = 9.0 Hz, 0.3H), 5.22 (major, d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (minor, d, J = 9.2 Hz, 0.3H), 3.73 (both, s, 4H), 3.68 (major, s, 3H), 3.59 (minor, s, 1H), 2.34 (minor, s, 1H).1.98 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 169.12, 167.61, 155.92, 135.87, 133.85, 116.55, 114.17, 110.04, 70.66, 67.18, 55.37, 51.90,



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2e)

White solid, 921 mg, 81%yield,ee: >98%, dr:>99:1; mp:166.50°C; $[\alpha]_{12}^{20}$ +84 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =8.37 min, t_{minor} =7.41 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **2e** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.80 (major, s, 1H), 7.29 (minor, s, 0.4H), 7.23 (major, d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (minor, s, 0.4H), 6.69 (both, d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1.4H), 5.63 (major, d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (minor, s, 0.4H), 5.19 (major, d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (minor, s, 0.4H), 3.76 (both, d, J = 25.2 Hz, 8.4H), 2.47 (minor, s, 1.2H), 2.09 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.55, 170.64, 162.53, 145.00, 126.50, 111.38, 103.92, 72.10, 69.90, 56.01, 52.78, 23.81, 9.61.HRMS [M + H]-for C13H15NO5 calculated: 266.1023; found 266.1035.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-7-methoxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2f)

White solid, 966 mg, 85%yield, ee: >94%, dr:>99:1; mp:132.79°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +165 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =9.55 min, t_{minor} =5.35 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.18 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 173.36, 170.66, 149.62, 138.78, 131.34, 127.82, 118.14, 114.65, 72.70, 71.19, 56.34, 52.36, 23.67.HRMS [M + H] for C1₃H₁₅NO₅, calculated: 266.1023; found 266.1030.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-5-bromo-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2g)

White solid, 1.16 g, 85%yield, ee: 96%, dr:>99:1; mp:190.42°C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +50 (c = 2.0, DMSO). Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =7.80 min, t_{minor} =6.62 min, λ = 254 nm). Compound **2g** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 8.00 (major, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.36 (both, m, 2.6H), 7.28 (minor, s, 0.2H), 6.49 (major, s, 1H), 6.31 (minor, s, 0.2H), 5.64 (major, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (minor, s, 0.2H), 5.27 (major, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (minor, s, 0.2H), 3.69 (major, s, 3H), 3.60 (minor, s, 0.6H), 2.38 (minor, s, 0.6H), 2.02 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 168.79, 168.61, 141.55, 135.18, 131.63, 127.56, 117.54, 114.95, 70.22, 67.02, 52.03, 45.69, 23.34.HRMS [M + H]-for C₁₃H₁₂BrNO₄, calculated: 314.0022; found 314.0031.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2h)

White solid, 975mg, 91% yield, ee: >99%, dr:>99:1; mp:201.96°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}+81$ (c = 2.0, DMSO). Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =8.46 min, t_{minor} =5.91 min, λ = 254 nm). Compound **2h** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 7.94 (major, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28-6.94 (both, m, 3H), 6.32 (major, s, 1H), 6.17 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.60 (major, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (minor, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.3H), 5.21 (major, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (minor, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 0.3H), 3.68 (major, s, 3H), 3.58 (minor, s, 1H), 2.36 (minor, s, 0.3H), 2.28 (both, s, 4H), 1.99 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 169.12, 168.05, 140.07, 132.65, 132.44, 129.27, 125.19, 115.53, 70.65, 67.16, 51.89, 45.64, 23.35, 20.48.HRMS [M + H]-for C13H15NO4, calculated: 250.1074; found 250.1080.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-4-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2i)

White solid, 952 mg, 88% yield, ee: >98%, dr:>99:1; mp:191.00°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +103 (c = 2.0, DMSO). Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6 x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, tmajor =7.88 min, tminor =7.09 min, λ = 254 nm).

Compound **2i** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.98 (major, s, 1H), 7.33 (both, s, 1.5H), 7.18 (minor, s, 0.5H), 6.83 (both, t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1.5H), 5.86 (major, s, 1H), 5.73 (minor, s, 0.5H), 5.24 (major, s, 1H), 5.08 (minor, s, 0.5H), 3.80 (both, s, 4.5H), 2.47 (minor, s, 1.5H), 2.09 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 168.71, 160.47, 158.02, 144.82, 131.59, 131.51, 118.48, 112.01, 110.38, 68.33, 67.66, 52.04, 45.67, 23.60.HRMS [M + H] for C12H12FNO4, calculated: 254.0823; found 254.0834.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-6-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2j)

White solid, 992 mg, 91%yield,ee: >98%, dr:>99:1; mp:152.69°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +76 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6 x

150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, tmajor =6.71min, tminor =6.15 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **2j** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.88 (major, d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (both, d, J = 21.5 Hz, 1.3H), 7.11 (minor, s, 0.3H), 6.85 (both, t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1.3H), 5.68 (major, d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.24 (major, d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (minor, s, 0.3H), 3.79 (major, s, 3H), 3.73 (minor, s, 0.9H), 2.46 (minor, s, 0.9H), 2.09 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.62, 170.41, 166.10, 163.69, 145.01, 128.90, 127.03, 111.96, 111.72, 105.67, 105.36, 71.98, 69.75, 52.85, 23.64.HRMS [M + H]-for C1₂H1₂FNO4, calculated: 254.0823; found 254.0823.



(2R,3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5-nitro-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2k)

White solid,601 mg, 50%yield,ee: 97%, dr:>99:1; mp:135.15°C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +71 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =9.78 min, t_{minor} =7.85 min, λ = 322 nm).

Compound **2k** has two rotamers in MeOH at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.51 - 8.07 (both, m, 3.5H), 7.50 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.76 (both, s, 1.3H), 5.30 (both, s, 1.3H), 3.79 (both, s, 3.9H), 2.52 (minor, s, 0.9H), 2.15 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 169.48, 168.49, 147.46, 143.10, 134.30, 125.91, 120.55, 115.49, 69.75, 67.45, 52.16, 23.56.HRMS [M + H] for C12H12N2O6, calculated: 281.0768; found 281.0782.



(2R, 3S)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[f]indole (2l)

White solid,1.12 g, 92%yield,ee: 97%, dr:>99:1; mp:215.64°C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +16 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6 x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, tmajor =9.74 min, tminor =8.61 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **21** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 8.50 (major, s, 1H), 8.04 -7.73 (both, m, 4.3H), 7.55-7.32 (both, m, 2.3H), 6.57 (major, d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.80 (major, s, 1H), 5.67 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.33 (major, d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (minor, s, 0.3H), 3.66 (both, d, J = 34.5 Hz, 4H), 2.56 (minor, s, 1H), 2.12 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 169.76, 169.37, 140.63, 134.48, 134.40, 130.86, 128.11, 126.78, 125.09, 124.15, 112.36, 70.84, 67.74, 52.53, 24.12.HRMS [M + H]-for C16H15NO4, calculated: 286.1074; found 286.1081.



(2R,38)-N-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-indoline (2m)

White solid, 1.02 g, 81%yield,ee: >99%, dr:>99:1; mp: 160.05 °C; $[a]_{D}^{20}$ +82 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3 (4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, $t_{major} = 7.77$ min, $t_{minor} = 6.30$ min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

Compound **2m** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 7.83 (major, s, 1H), 7.14 (minor, s, 0.3H), 6.90 (both, d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1.4H), 6.23 (major, d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.60 (major, dd, J = 11.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (minor, s, 0.3H), 5.23 (major, d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (minor, d, J = 5.8 Hz, 0.3H), 3.93 (minor, s, 0.8H), 3.81 (minor, s, 0.9H), 3.74 (major, d, J = 2.7 Hz, 6H), 3.69 (major, s, 3H), 3.59 (minor, s, 0.8H), 2.13 (minor, s, 0.8H), 1.99 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ 169.08, 167.72, 149.04, 145.52, 136.08, 123.36, 108.41, 101.04, 70.64, 67.43, 55.87, 55.66, 51.88, 23.31.HRMS [M + H]-for C14H17NO6, calculated: 296.1129; found 296.1133.



(6R,7S)-N-acetyl-7-hydroxy-6-methoxycarbonyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indole (2n) Colorless oil,0.99g, 83%yield,ee: >99%, dr:>99:1; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +73 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{maior} =10.13 min, t_{minor} =7.82 min, λ = 254 nm).

Compound **2n** has two rotamers in DMSO at ambient temperature.¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 7.68 (major, s, 1H), 6.99 (minor, s, 0.2H), 6.80 (both, s, 1.2H), 6.25 (major, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (both, s, 2.6H), 5.53 (major, s, 1H), 5.40 (minor, s, 0.2H), 5.23 (major, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (minor, s, 0.2H), 3.69 (major, s, 3H), 3.59 (minor, s, 0.6H), 2.35 (minor, s, 0.6H), 1.97 (major, s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 169.06, 167.91, 147.51, 143.56, 136.81, 124.95, 104.94, 101.45, 98.15, 70.36, 67.65, 52.00, 23.33.HRMS [M + H] for C1₃H₁₃NO₆ calculated: 280.0816; found 280.0825.



1-((28,38)-2-benzyl-3-hydroxyindolin-1-yl)ethanone (20)

Yellow solid, 1.10g, 96%yield,ee: -96%, dr:>99:1; mp: 106.79°C; $[a]_{D}^{20}$ -89 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =4.89 min, t_{minor} =5.65 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.01 (d, J = 45.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.02 (m, 7H),

5.56 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 1H), 3.15 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (s, 1H), 1.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 171.55, 164.36, 141.49, 139.69, 136.13, 131.03, 129.41, 127.59, 125.81, 124.96, 119.59, 73.89, 68.85, 35.04, 22.68.HRMS [M + H]-for C17H17NO₂, calculated: 268.1332; found 268.1340.



1-((2S,3S)-2-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3-hydroxyindolin-1-yl)ethanone (2p)

Yellow solid, 1.3g, 94%yield,ee: -99%, dr:>99:1; mp: 141.44°C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ -145 (c = 2.0, DMSO).Enantiometric excess was determined by HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK® OD-3(4.6x 150mm, 3µm), hexane/EtOH/TFA 70:30:0.1, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, t_{major} =5.07 min, t_{minor} =6.21 min, $\lambda = 254$ nm).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.00 (d, *J* = 55.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 1H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 6H), 3.16 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 171.50, 161.75, 160.20, 141.78, 136.15, 133.17, 129.25, 124.78, 119.62, 119.45, 105.48, 99.14, 73.99, 67.30, 55.78, 55.77, 29.07, 22.36.HRMS [M + H]-for C19H21NO4, calculated: 328.1543; found 327.1553.

4. NMR Spectra for 2a~2p.

(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2a

















(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxy-6-methoxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2e ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)





(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxy-7-methoxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2f

(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-5-bromo-3-hydroxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2g ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶)







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(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-4-fluoro-3-hydroxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2i ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)



(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-6-fluoro-3-hydroxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2j ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)



(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5-nitroindoline-2-carboxylate, 2k ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)



(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[f]indole-2-carboxylate, 2l ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶)



(2R,3S)-methyl 1-acetyl-3-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxyindoline-2-carboxylate, 2m ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶)



(6R,7S)-methyl 5-acetyl-7-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indole-6-carboxylate, 2n



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1-((28,38)-2-benzyl-3-hydroxyindolin-1-yl)ethanone, 20

¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)





1-((2S,3S)-2-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3-hydroxyindolin-1-yl)ethanone, 2p

90 f1 (ppm) 100

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5. HPLC Chromatograms for 2a~2p.







DAD: Signal B, 254 nm/Bw:4 nm

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Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak
1	5.72	11119524	50.03	11550	0.0	1.3	1.000
2	7.17	11105410	49.97	8054	5.5	1.5	1.000
Totals							
		22224934	100.00				



Results Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak purity
1	5.68	315543	1.49	12504	0.0	1.1	0.847
2	7.10	20917570	98.51	8212	5.5	1.5	1.000
Totals							
		21233113	100.00				



Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak purity
1	6.48	12401028	49.90	11447	0.0	1.2	1.000
2	6.99	12448661	50.10	9755	1.9	1.3	1.000
Totals			100.00				
		24849689	100.00	2		2	10





DAD: Signal B, 254 nm/Bw:4 nm

Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak purity
1	6.51	14136512	49.71	9970	0.0	1.3	1.000
2	8.37	163042	0.57	7120	5.7	1.2	0.625
3	9.45	14141089	49.72	5632	2.4	1.8	1.000
Totals			1.839980				10
		28440643	100.00				









Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak purity
1	5.35	508277	2.80	10414	0.0	1.2	0.968
2	9.55	17662349	97.20	9849	14.1	1.2	1.000
Totals			and a stress				
		18170626	100.00				













2: 322.0 nm, 4.0 nm

F	Pk #	Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Theoretical plates	Resolution	Asymmetry	Peak purity
	1	7.83	12401380	50.21	10493	0.0	1.2	1.000
	2	9.82	12299360	49.79	8419	5.4	1.4	1.000
T	otals		24700740	100.00				



2	9.10	20/15/00	90.41	0009	5.2	1.5	
Totals							
		27144267	100.00				
		Consciences	and an end of the second se				



Theoretical Resolution Asymmetry

0.0

Peak

0.972

1.000

1.0

1.3

purity

DAD: Signal B, 254 nm/Bw:4 nm Results

Pk #

1

Totals

Retention

Time

8.61

9.74

Area

1173656

84004224

85177880

Area

Percent

1.38

98.62

100.00

plates 7816

7737















