Supporting Information

Palladium Oxidative Addition Complexes Enabled Synthesis of Amino-Substituted Indolyl-4(*3H*)-quinazolinones and Their Antitumor Activity Evaluation

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1. General information

The solvents used were dried by distillation over the drying agents indicated in parentheses and were transferred under argon: toluene (Na), tetrahydrofuran (Na) and diethyl ether (Na). Methanol, petroleum ether (PE) and ethyl acetate (EA) were purchased from Energy-chemical. Commercially available chemicals were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise stated.

Proton (¹H) and carbon (¹³C) NMR spectra were recorded at 500 (or 400), 376, and 126 (or 101) MHz, respectively. The following abbreviations are used for the multiplicities: s: singlet, d: doublet, t: triplet, q: quartet, m: multiple, dd = doublet of doublet for proton spectra. Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in hertz (Hz).

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker VPEXII spectrometer with EI and ESI modes unless otherwise stated, and the mass analysis mode of HRMS was TOF.

Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on Polygram SIL G/UV254 plates. Visualization was accomplished with short wave UV light, or KMnO₄ staining solutions followed by heating. Flash column chromatography was performed using silica gel (200-300 mesh) with solvents distilled prior to use.

Cell culture: HCT116 were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Shanghai, China, ATCC). Cells were cultured in 1640 culture medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37 $^{\circ}$ C in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator.

No attempts were made to optimize yields for substrate preparation.

2. Preparation of the starting materials 1



2.1 Preparation of substrates 1a~1c and 1e.

General procedure A:

Following the method reported by Huang and co-workers ^[1]: halogenated 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added to an appropriate single-necked round-bottomed flask, then added CHCl₃ (100.0 ml, 0.1M) to dissolve. The flask was transferred to ice-bath to cool to 0 $^{\circ}$ C, then SOCl₂ (4.35 mL, 60.0 mmol, 6.0 equiv) were added dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir at 75 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h and was then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to make solid and then re-dissolve by CHCl₃.

The mixture was then added into 2-aminobenzamide (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), pyridine (0.83 mL, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CHCl₃ (60.0 ml) which stirred in advance under ice-bath. Then the mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered, and washed by CHCl₃ to get solid.

The dried solid of halogenated N-(2-carbamoylphenyl)-1H-indole-2-carboxamide was added to an appropriate single-necked round-bottomed flask, 2M NaOH (25.0 ml) solution and EtOH (25.0 ml) was added to dissolve. The mixture was stirred at 85 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h and then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water to make solid precipitation by adjusting pH to 2-3 using 4 M HCl. Then the solid precipitation was filtered to get solid. Wash the solid by water and dry it to get **1a~1c** and **1e**.

2-(4-bromo-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1b)



Following the general procedure A , starting from 4-bromo-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (2.39 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1b** was obtained in 65% yield as a white solid powder (2.21g, 6.5 mmol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.70 (s,

1H), 12.17 (s, 1H), 8.16 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.0, 148.5, 146.5, 137.9, 134.6, 131.1, 128.2, 126.8, 126.4, 126.1, 125.0, 122.6, 121.3, 114.5, 112.0, 104.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OBr [M+H]⁺: 340.0080, found: 340.0077.

2-(5-chloro-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1c)



Following the general procedure A, starting from 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.95 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate 1c was obtained in 62% yield as a pale yellow solid powder (1.83 g, 6.2 mmol). ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

1c Solid powder (1.85 g, 0.2 minol). **H NNR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6)** δ 12.68 (s, 1H), 12.03 (s, 1H), 8.16 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.57 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.23 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H). ¹³**C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6)** δ 161.7, 148.6, 146.2, 136.0, 134.7, 131.6, 128.4, 127.0, 126.5, 126.1, 124.5, 124.1, 121.3, 120.5, 114.0, 104.5. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OC1 [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0583.

2-(6-bromo-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1a)



Following the general procedure A, starting from 6-bromo-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (2.39 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate 1a was obtained in 62% yield as a yellow solid powder (2.05 g, 6.2 mmol). ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

DMSO-d6) δ 12.67 (s, 1H), 11.94 (s, 1H), 8.16 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.73 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 148.6, 146.2, 138.3, 134.8, 131.0, 127.0, 126.5, 126.4, 126.1, 123.4, 123.0, 121.3, 116.9, 114.8, 105.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OBr [M+H]⁺: 340.0080, found: 340.0075.

2-(7-chloro-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1e)



Following the general procedure A , starting from 7-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.95 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1e** was obtained in 52% yield as a white solid powder (1.53 g, 5.2 mmol). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.64 (s, 1H), 11.70 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (t, J = 7.5

Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7,

148.7, 145.9, 134.8, 134.4, 131.7, 129.2, 127.3, 126.6, 126.0, 123.7, 121.3, 121.1, 120.7, 116.4, 106.8. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OCl [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0598.

2.2 Preparation of substrates 1d and 1f~1j.



Following the method reported by Huang and co-workers ^[1]: halogenated 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added to an appropriate single-necked round-bottomed flask, then added CHCl₃ (100.0 ml, 0.1M) to dissolve. The flask was transferred to ice-bath to cool to 0 $^{\circ}$ C, then SOCl₂ (60.0 mmol, 6.0 equiv) were added dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir at 75 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h and was then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to make solid and then re-dissolve by CHCl₃. The mixture was then added into halogenated 2-aminobenzoic acid (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), pyridine (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CHCl₃ (60.0 ml) which stirred in advance under ice-bath. Then the mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered, and washed by CHCl₃ to get solid.

The dried solid of halogenated 2-(1H-indole-2-carboxamido) benzoic acid was added to an appropriate single-necked round-bottomed flask, Ac₂O (20.0 ml) was added to dissolve. The mixture was stirred at 120 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h and then cooled to rt. The solid precipitation was filtered, washed by EtOH and dried to get target solid product.

The dried solid of 2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-4H-benzo [1,3] oxazin-4-one was added to an appropriate pressure tube, ammonia water (20.0 ml) was added to dissolve. The mixture

was stirred at 100 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h and then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was poured into water to make solid precipitation by adjusting pH to 2-3 using 4 M HCl. Then the solid precipitation was filtered to get solid. Wash the solid by water and dry it to get **1f~1j** and **1d**.

8-chloro-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1f)



Following the general procedure B , starting from 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.61 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1f** was obtained in 65% yield as a white solid powder (1.92 g, 6.5 mmol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.80 (s, 1H), 11.54 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H),

7.71 (s, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J = 16.0, 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.9, 147.6, 145.8, 138.3, 135.2, 131.0, 130.2, 127.9, 126.9, 125.6, 124.8, 123.3, 122.1, 120.6, 113.2, 106.3. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OC1 [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0582.

7-chloro-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1g)



Following the general procedure B, starting from 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.61 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1g** was obtained in 70% yield as a yellow solid powder (2.06 g, 7.0 mmol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6)

δ 12.68 (s, 1H), 11.94 (s, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H),

7.89 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**126 MHz, DMSO-d6**) δ 162.2, 149.1, 146.7, 138.8, 135.2, 131.5, 127.4, 127.0, 126.9, 126.6, 123.9, 123.5, 121.7, 117.3, 115.3, 105.5. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** *m*/*z* calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OCl [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0586.

6-chloro-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1h)



Following the general procedure B, starting from 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.61 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1h** was obtained in 65% yield as a yellow solid

1h

powder (1.92 g, 6.5 mmol); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.77 (s, 1H), 11.80 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.9, 147.5, 147.0, 137.8, 134.7, 130.4, 129.8, 129.1, 127.4, 125.1, 124.2, 122.4, 121.6, 120.0, 112.4, 105.4. HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m*/*z* calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OC1 [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0592.

5-chloro-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (1j)



Following the general procedure B, starting from 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1.61 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1j** was obtained in 50% yield as a white solid powder (1.47 g, 5.0 mmol); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.60 (s, 1H), 11.79 (s, 1H), 7.75 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d,

J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.53 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (ddd, J = 8.2, 6.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (ddd, J = 8.0, 6.9, 1.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C **NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6)** δ 160.0, 151.3, 147.2, 137.7, 134.4, 132.7, 129.4, 128.6, 127.4, 126.5, 124.3, 121.6, 120.0, 118.0, 112.4, 105.5. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₀N₃OCl [M+H]⁺: 296.0585, found: 296.0598.

2-(6-bromo-1H-indol-2-yl)-6-fluoroquinazolin-4(3H)-one (1d)



Following the general procedure B, starting from 6-bromo-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (2.39 g, 10.0 mmol), the substrate **1d** was obtained in 43% yield as a white solid powder (1.53 g, 4.3 mmol); ¹H NMR (500

MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.75 (s, 1H), 11.95 (s, 1H), 8.21 (dd, J = 8.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (td, J = 8.7, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³**C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6**) δ 166.9, 164.9, 161.0, 150.8, 150.7, 147.5, 138.4, 130.6, 129.3, 129.2, 126.4, 123.5, 123.1, 118.3, 117.1, 114.9, 114.9, 114.8, 111.9, 111.7, 105.6. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** *m*/*z* calculated for C₁₆H₉N₃OFBr [M+H]⁺: 357.9986, found: 357.9997.

6-chloro-2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-8-methylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (1i)



(d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.2, 146.0, 145.7, 138.5, 137.6, 134.5, 130.0, 129.8, 127.5, 124.2, 122.4, 122.2, 121.6, 120.0, 112.3, 105.1, 16.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₁₂N₃OCl [M+H]⁺: 310.0742, found: 310.0752.

3. The general procedures for synthesis of oxidative addition complexes

(OACs) 4



According to the method reported by Buchwald and co-workers ^[2]: a 50 mL reaction flask was equipped with a stir bar and charged with aryl halide (3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $CODPd(CH_2TMS)_2^{[3]}$ (3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuXPhos (3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The flask was capped with a rubber cap then evacuated and backfilled with dry nitrogen gas for 3 times. Dry, air-free, THF (24 ml) was added via needle. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 16 h at room temperature. After 16 h, the flask was opened to air and the mixture was concentrated with the aid of a rotatory evaporator. The crude material was triturated with pentane to provide a powder. The powder was collected on a fritted filter funnel by vacuum filtration and washed with pentane. The solid was then placed under high vacuum for 2 h to remove all remaining volatiles.

The structures of oxidative addition complexes $4a \sim 4j$:



The details of different OACs including appearances, synthesis and yields:

Name	Appearance	Methods	Yield
4b	SA-OF	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1b (576 mg, 1.7 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4b (1.29 g) was obtained as a red powder.	87%
4c	SIO-OAC BAS-28-	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1c (1.09 g, 3.7 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4a (2.43 g) was obtained as a dull yellow powder.	80%
4a	State	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1a (1.02 g, 3.0 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4a (2.27 g) was obtained as a dark yellow powder.	87%
4e	TIZ OFC	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1e (590 mg, 2.0 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4e (1.35 g) was obtained as a celadon powder.	82%

4f	ST-DAC ST-TA-	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1f (354 mg, 1.2 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4f (690 mg) was obtained as a green powder.	70%
4g		Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1g (1.09 g, 3.7 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4g (2.43 g) was obtained as a yellow green powder.	80%
4h	HAC BERT	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1h (442 mg, 1.5 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4h (902 mg) was obtained as a celadon powder.	73%
4j	14-0AC 24-0AC	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1j (442 mg, 1.5 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4j (890 mg) was obtained as a dark yellow powder.	72%
4d		Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1d (535 mg, 1.5 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4d (960 mg) was obtained as a dark yellow powder.	72%
4i	DATES	Following the general method of synthesis of OACs: Starting from 1i (463 mg, 1.5 mmol), oxidative addition complex 4i (895 mg) was obtained as a dark yellow powder.	71%

4. General procedures for the synthesis of amino-substituted indolyl-4(3*H*)- quinazolinones 3



Take synthesis of **3aa~3ak** as an example, general procedures as follows: A reaction tube was equipped with a stir bar and charged with the Pd-based OAC **4a** (174.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Cs₂CO₃ (130.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The tube was capped, evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen. Then added dry THF (2.0 ml) into the tube and stir it for few minutes. Then amine nucleophile (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved by moderate dry THF, and use injector to transfer the mixtures into the tube. After 10 minutes, LiHDMS (0.4 mmol, 2,0 equiv) was added into the tube. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h, then added acetic acid (24.0 μ L, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in DCM (2.0 ml) into the tube and allowed the mixture stir for 30 minutes to stop the reaction. Then the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The Celite pad was washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and MeOH. The combined organic fractions were concentrated with the aid of a rotatory evaporator. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to get the pure coupling product.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-8-morpholinoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3fa)



Following the general procedures, **4f** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3fa** was obtained as a yellow solid (27.6 mg, 40% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, R_F \approx 0.4). ¹H NMR (500 MHz,

DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.52 (s, 1H), 11.21 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t,

J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 4H), 3.31 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, **DMSO-***d*₆) δ 162.1, 148.0, 144.0, 141.6, 137.5, 130.5, 127.5, 126.6, 124.0, 122.4, 121.6, 121.5, 120.1, 118.4, 112.6, 105.1, 66.2, 51.8. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** *m*/*z* calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1493.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-morpholinoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ga)



Following the general procedures, **4g** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ga** was obtained as a yellow solid (40.1 mg, 58% yield) after column chromatography (eluent =

petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.27 (s, 1H), 11.72 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.32 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.3, 155.4, 150.4, 146.8, 137.5, 130.3, 127.5, 127.0, 123.9, 121.5, 119.9, 114.5, 112.4, 112.1, 108.4, 104.6, 65.9, 47.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m*/*z* calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1491.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-6-morpholinoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ha)



Following the general procedures, **4h** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ha** was obtained in as a yellow solid (37.4 mg, 54% yield) after

column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx$ 0.4). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.50 – 12.42 (m, 1H), 11.68 (s, 1H), 7.66 – 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.04 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.25 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 149.3, 143.8, 141.7, 137.5, 130.4, 127.9, 127.6, 123.7, 123.5, 121.7, 121.3, 119.8, 112.3, 108.2, 103.9, 66.0, 48.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m*/*z* calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺:347.1503, found: 347.1490.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-5-morpholinoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ja)



Following the general procedures, **4j** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ja** was obtained in as a yellow solid (27.7 mg, 40% yield) after column chromatography (eluent

= petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 6/1, $R_F \approx 0.6$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 15.26 (s, 1H), 11.83 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 2.65 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 164.2, 151.9, 148.4, 144.7, 137.1, 134.1, 129.5, 129.4, 128.1, 125.0, 124.2, 120.8, 120.1, 119.0, 113.4, 113.4, 66.6, 52.7.

2-(4-morpholino-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ba)



Following the general procedures, **4b** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ba** was obtained in as a yellow solid (27.0 mg, 39% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_{\rm F} \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500

MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.51 (s, 1H), 11.76 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.18 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.47 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.92 – 3.82 (m, 4H), 3.23 – 3.13 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.3, 147.0, 146.6, 139.6, 135.2, 128.7, 127.3, 126.6, 126.5, 125.4, 121.5, 121.2, 107.0, 106.2, 105.0, 67.0, 51.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N4O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1491.

2-(5-morpholino-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ca)



Following the general procedures, **4c** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L,

0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ca** was obtained as a yellow solid (20.7 mg, 30% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = $2/1, R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.55 (s, 1H), 11.58 (s, 1H), 8.14 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.87 – 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51 – 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 3.83 – 3.68 (m, 4H), 3.10 – 3.02 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.8, 148.9, 146.6, 145.9, 134.7, 133.2, 129.9, 127.9, 126.8, 126.1, 126.1, 121.1, 117.7, 112.9, 106.1, 104.7, 66.4, 50.8. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N4O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1519.

2-(6-morpholino-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3aa)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3aa** was obtained as a yellow solid (49.8 mg, 72% yield) after column

chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.46 (s, 1H), 11.46 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.53 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.12 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.8, 149.4, 147.1, 139.6, 135.1, 128.9, 127.2, 126.5, 126.3, 122.4, 121.9, 121.4, 113.0, 105.9, 97.3, 66.7, 50.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/zcalculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1499.

2-(7-morpholino-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ea)



Following the general procedures, **4e** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ea** was obtained as a yellow solid (35.2 mg, 51% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum

ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.66 (s, 1H), 11.03 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.1

Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.07 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.4, 146.9, 139.3, 135.1, 131.9, 130.5, 129.2, 127.7, 126.7, 126.4, 121.5, 121.4, 116.8, 112.6, 107.5, 67.0, 51.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 347.1503, found: 347.1498.

6-fluoro-2-(6-morpholino-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3da)



Following the general procedures, **4d** (178 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3da** was obtained as a yellow solid (30.5 mg, 42% yield)

after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA =2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.54 (s, 1H), 11.48 (s, 1H), 8.21 – 8.15 (m, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.90 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 3.83 – 3.75 (m, 4H), 3.16 – 3.08 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 174.7, 170.3, 167.4, 165.4, 161.6, 149.9, 148.3, 139.8, 130.1, 129.7, 128.5, 122.5, 121.9, 113.1, 106.5, 97.2, 66.7, 49.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₇N₄O₂F [M+H]⁺: 365.1408, found: 365.1415.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-8-methyl-6-morpholinoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ia)



Following the general procedures, **4i** (176 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and morpholine (27 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ia** was obtained as a yellow solid (24.5 mg, 34% yield) after column

chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.5$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.43 (s, 1H), 11.49 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J =7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.23 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 4H), 2.69 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.1, 148.8, 142.5, 140.5, 137.4, 136.6, 130.7, 129.6, 123.8, 123.7, 121.7, 121.3, 119.8, 112.2, 106.0, 103.6, 66.0, 48.2, 17.5. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₀N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 361.1659, found: 361.1663.

2-(6-(isopropylamino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ab)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and propan-2-amine (26 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ab** was obtained as a yellow solid (38.1 mg, 60% yield) after column

chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 3/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6)** δ 12.32 (s, 1H), 11.11 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 3.53 (s, 1H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 6H). ¹³**C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6)** δ 162.3, 149.7, 147.2, 146.8, 140.7, 135.0, 127.0, 127.0, 126.5, 125.9, 122.4, 121.2, 119.6, 112.1, 106.6, 92.0, 43.9, 22.9. **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** *m*/*z* calculated for C₁₉H₁₈N₄O [M+H]⁺: 319.1553, found: 319.1553.

2-(6-(butylamino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ac)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and butan-1-amine (16 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The

product **3ac** was obtained as a yellow solid (23.2 mg, 35% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 3/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-***d*₆) δ 12.31 (s, 1H), 11.13 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 3.02 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (p, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (h, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.20 – 1.06 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.9, 149.2, 147.4, 146.7, 140.2, 134.6, 126.6, 126.4, 126.0, 121.8, 120.7, 119.2, 111.4, 106.1, 90.7, 42.9, 30.8, 20.0, 13.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O [M+H]⁺: 333.1710, found: 333.1702.

2-(6-(cyclohexylamino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ad)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and cyclohexanamine (21 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ad** was

obtained as a yellow solid (30.0 mg, 42% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.4$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.29 (s, 1H), 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.82 – 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.51 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 1H), 2.03 – 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.75 (dt, J = 12.2, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 1.40 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.22 – 1.12 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.8, 149.2, 146.7, 146.2, 140.2, 134.5, 126.6, 126.4, 126.0, 125.4, 121.9, 120.7, 119.1, 111.5, 106.1, 91.4, 51.1, 32.5, 25.7, 24.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₂N₄O [M+H]⁺: 359.1866, found: 359.1855.

2-(6-(isopentylamino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ae)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 3-methylbutan-1-amine (35 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ae** was obtained as a yellow

solid (38.1 mg, 55% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 3/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.33 (s, 1H), 11.19 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 3.03 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (dp, J = 13.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.7, 147.8, 147.2, 140.7, 135.0, 127.0, 126.9, 126.5, 125.9, 122.3, 121.1, 119.6, 111.9, 106.7, 91.2, 41.8, 38.0, 25.9, 23.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₂N₄O [M+H]⁺: 347.1866, found: 347.1862.

2-(6-((cyclopropylmethyl)amino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3af)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and cyclopropylmethanamine (26 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was

used; The product **3af** was obtained as a yellow solid (33.0 mg, 50% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.5$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.32 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.59 – 6.48 (m, 2H), 5.77 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.27 – 1.22 (m, 1H), 0.50 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 0.26 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.7, 147.8, 147.2, 140.6, 135.0, 127.0, 127.0, 126.5, 125.9, 122.3, 121.2, 119.7, 111.9, 106.6, 91.4, 48.3, 11.0, 4.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/zcalculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O [M+H]⁺: 331.1553, found: 331.1549.

2-(6-(((tetrahydrofuran-2-yl) methyl) amino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ag)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and Tetrahydrofurfurylamine (31 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was

used; The product **3ag** was obtained as a yellow solid (40.3 mg, 56% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.33 (s, 1H), 11.16 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 5.69 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.00 (ddd, J = 19.6, 10.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (qp, J = 13.2, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (dp, J = 14.5, 7.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.7, 147.6, 147.2, 140.6, 135.0, 130.1, 127.1, 126.5, 125.9, 122.3, 121.2, 119.8, 111.8, 106.6, 91.5, 77.4, 67.6, 48.3, 29.6, 25.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₀N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 361.1659, found: 361.1659.

2-(6-(((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)methyl)amino)-1H-indol-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-on e (3ah)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and (tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)methanamine (34 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ah** was

obtained as a pale yellow solid (40.4 mg, 54% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.32 (s, 1H), 11.12 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dd, J = 11.5, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 3.29 (t, J = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.91 – 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.71 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.9, 149.2, 147.4, 146.7, 140.2, 134.6, 126.6, 126.5, 126.0, 125.4, 121.9, 120.7, 119.2, 111.3, 106.1, 90.9, 66.9, 49.5, 34.1, 30.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₂N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 375.1816, found: 375.1806.

2-(6-((2-(thiophen-2-yl) ethyl) amino)-1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ai)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethan-1-amine (38 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3ai** was obtained as a

yellow solid (38.5 mg, 50% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.6$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.34 (s, 1H), 11.18 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 3.31 (s, 2H), 3.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.9, 149.2, 146.7, 142.0, 140.1, 134.6, 126.9, 126.7,

126.6, 126.0, 125.5, 125.2, 123.9, 122.0, 120.7, 119.4, 106.1, 91.1, 45.2, 28.9. **HRMS** (**ESI-TOF**): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₁₈N₄OS [M+H]⁺: 387.1274, found: 387.1262.

2-(6-((3-methoxyphenyl)amino)-1H-indol-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3aj)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 3-methoxyaniline (36 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3aj** was

obtained as a yellow solid (22.9 mg, 30% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.7$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.47 (s, 1H), 11.44 (s, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.53 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.14 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.40 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 160.7, 149.5, 147.0, 145.6, 140.9, 139.5, 135.1, 130.3, 129.0, 127.2, 126.5, 126.3, 122.6, 122.5, 121.4, 114.6, 109.5, 106.0, 105.3, 102.3, 98.8, 55.3. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₁₈N4O₂ [M+H]⁺: 383.1503, found: 383.1489.

2-(6-((4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)amino)-1H-indol-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ak)



Following the general procedures, **4a** (174 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (41 μ L, 0.3

mmol) was used; The product **3ak** was obtained as dark yellow solid (41.0 mg, 47% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_{\rm F} \approx 0.7$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.50 (s, 1H), 11.48 (s, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 162.3, 149.4, 147.0, 144.0, 141.0, 141.0, 140.4, 139.4, 135.1, 130.1, 129.3, 127.2, 126.5, 126.4, 123.0, 122.8, 122.7, 121.8, 121.4, 119.8, 117.2, 114.5, 106.0, 99.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₁₅N₄O₂F₃ [M+H]⁺: 437.1220, found: 437.1212.

7-(cyclohexylamino)-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gd)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and cyclohexanamine (21 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3gh** was obtained as a yellow solid (40.8 mg, 57% yield) after

column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx$ 0.4). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.05 (s, 1H), 11.65 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 2H), 1.83 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.45 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.17 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 153.5, 147.0, 138.0, 130.8, 130.1, 127.9, 127.5, 124.3, 121.9, 120.4, 114.8, 112.8, 109.7, 105.0, 51.2, 32.7, 25.9, 25.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₂N₄O [M+H]⁺: 359.1866, found: 359.1862.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-(isopentylamino) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3ge)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 3-methylbutan-1-amine (35 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3ge was obtained as a yellow solid (41.5

mg, 60% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.08 (s, 1H), 11.71 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, J =7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 3.13 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.79 – 1.64 (m, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 154.5, 151.4, 146.9, 137.9, 131.0, 128.0, 127.4, 124.2, 121.8, 120.3, 114.3, 112.8, 110.0, 104.8, 104.3, 41.1, 37.7, 25.9, 22.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m*/*z* calculated for C₂₁H₂₂N₄O [M+H]⁺: 347.1866, found: 347.1855.

7-((cyclopropylmethyl)amino)-2-(1H-indol-2-yl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gf)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and cyclopropylmethanamine (26 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3gf was obtained as a yellow solid (40.9 mg, 62% yield) after

column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 3/1, $R_{\rm F} \approx$ 0.5). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.07 (s, 1H), 11.69 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.15 – 1.06 (m, 1H), 0.51 (q, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.26 (q, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.2, 154.0, 150.9, 146.4, 137.4, 130.5, 127.5, 126.9, 123.8, 121.4, 119.8, 113.9, 112.3, 109.7, 104.2, 104.0, 46.9, 10.2, 3.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₈N₄O [M+H]⁺: 331.1553, found: 331.1548.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-(((tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl)amino)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gg)



Following the general procedures, **4g** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and tetrahydrofurfurylamine (31 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3gg** was obtained as a yellow solid (40.3 mg, 56% yield) after column chromatography (eluent =

petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_{\rm F} \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.08 (s, 1H), 11.68 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.89 – 6.76 (m, 2H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 4.04 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (qt, J = 13.3, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.03 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.84 (th, J = 13.3, 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.70 – 1.55 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 154.5, 151.3, 146.9, 137.9, 130.9, 130.1, 128.0, 127.4, 124.2, 121.9, 120.3, 114.4, 112.8, 110.3, 104.7, 77.2, 67.7, 47.3, 29.4, 25.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₀N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 361.1659, found: 361.1645.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-((thiophen-2-ylmethyl)amino)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gi)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and thiophen-2-ylmethanamine (34 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3gi was obtained as a yellow solid (44.6 mg, 60% yield) after column chromatography

(eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 3/1, $R_F \approx 0.5$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.12 (s, 1H), 11.66 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.3, 153.4, 150.8, 146.5, 143.2, 137.5, 130.4, 129.6, 127.5, 127.0, 124.8, 124.7, 123.8, 121.4, 119.9, 114.3, 112.4, 110.5, 104.8, 104.4, 41.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₁₆N₄OS [M+H]⁺: 373.1118, found: 373.1126.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-((3-methoxyphenyl)amino)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gj)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 µL, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 3-methoxyaniline (36 µL, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3gj was obtained as a yellow solid

(49.6 mg, 65% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 4/1, $R_F \approx 0.4$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.27 (s, 1H), 11.73 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.6, 160.6, 151.2, 150.3, 147.3, 142.9, 138.0, 130.7, 130.7, 128.0, 124.4, 121.9, 120.4, 116.4, 113.0, 112.8, 108.4, 108.0, 106.4, 105.1, 55.5. H RMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺:383.1503, found: 383.1501.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-((4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)amino) quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gk)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (41 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3gk was

obtained as a yellow solid (49.7 mg, 57% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 4/1, $R_F \approx 0.5$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.31 (s, 1H), 11.71 (s, 1H), 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (s, 4H), 7.26 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.6, 151.1, 149.9, 147.3, 143.3, 141.1, 138.0, 130.7, 128.1, 128.0, 124.4, 122.9, 121.9, 121.7, 121.5, 120.4, 119.7, 116.4, 113.4, 112.8, 108.5, 105.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₁₅N₄O₂F₃ [M+H]⁺: 437.1220, found: 437.1205.

7-((3-hydroxypropyl)amino)-2-(1H-indol-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gl)



Following the general procedures, 4g (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 3-aminopropan-1-ol (23 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product 3gl was obtained as a yellow solid

(39.4 mg, 59% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = 2/1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.06 (s, 1H), 11.68 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 4.57 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (q, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (p, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 154.5, 151.4, 146.9, 137.9, 130.9, 130.1, 128.0, 127.4, 124.2, 121.9, 120.3, 114.5, 112.8, 110.1, 104.7, 59.0, 49.1, 32.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m*/*z* calculated for C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺: 335.1503, found: 335.1491.

7-(diethylamino)-2-(1H-indol-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gm)



Following the general procedures, **4g** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and diethylamine (32 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3gm** was obtained as a pale yellow solid (30.5 mg, 46% yield) after column chromatography (eluent

= petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 v/v); (PE/EA = /1, $R_F \approx 0.3$). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.07 (s, 1H), 11.68 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (p, J = 7.1, 6.2 Hz, 4H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.2, 151.9, 150.7, 146.5, 137.5, 130.4, 129.6, 127.5, 123.8, 121.4, 119.8, 112.3, 111.8, 109.2, 104.9, 104.3, 44.1, 12.4. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O [M+H]⁺:333.1710, found: 333.1716.

2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-7-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (3gn)



Following the general procedures, **4g** (165 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (130 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiHDMS (300 μ L, 1.3 M in THF, 0.4 mmol) and 1-methylpiperazine (34 μ L, 0.3 mmol) was used; The product **3gn** was obtained as a yellow solid (43.0 mg, 60% yield) after column chromatography (eluent = petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1 v/v); (PE/EA =2/1, $R_F \approx 0.1$).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 12.29 (s, 1H), 11.79 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 3.43 (s, 4H), 2.63 (s, 4H), 2.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 161.7, 155.4, 150.9, 147.2, 138.0, 130.8, 127.9, 127.5, 124.4, 121.9, 120.4, 115.2, 112.9, 112.3, 109.1, 105.1, 54.2, 46.7, 45.4. HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₁N₅O [M+H]⁺: 360.1819, found: 360.1816.

5. Screening for antitumor activity of amino-substituted indolyl-4(3*H*)-quinazolinone derivatives

Inhibition ratio detection: Seed 5000 cells each well into 96 well plates. After 24 h, cells were exposed to Compound (10 μ M and 50 μ M) treatment for 24 h. Then cells were fixed in 70% ethanol (precooled at - 20 °C) at 4 °C overnight. After fixation, cells were stained with 10 μ g/mL Propidium Iodide at room temperature for 4 h, then the data was measured with high content screening system. The inhibition ratio is calculated as follow:

Inhibition ratio = 100%- (Data_(compound)/ Data_(control)) *100%

Half maximal (50%) inhibitory concentration detection: Seed 5000 cells each well into 96 well plates. After 24 h, cells were exposed to **3gj** or **3gn** (0.1, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 μ M) treatment for 24 h. Then cells were fixed in 70% ethanol (precooled at - 20 °C) at 4 °C overnight. After fixation, cells were stained with 10 μ g/mL Propidium Iodide at room temperature for 4 h, then the inhibition ratio were measured with high content screening system. Finally, the half maximal (50%) inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) was fitting by Nonlinear regression using GraphPad Prism 8.0.1.



Figure S1. The screening of antitumor activity



Figure S2. The detection of half maximal (50%) inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) for 3gj and 3gn

6. References

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7. NMR spectrum of some starting materials and products











































