

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Photocatalytic activation of indole alkanols for intramolecular cyclization toward furoindolines

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1. General experiment

1.1 Materials and Experiments

Photocatalysis experiments were performed in an argon or oxygen atmosphere. Chemical reagents (including purified water) were obtained from commercial suppliers (*Sigma-Aldrich, Adamas, Shanghai Titan Technology Co., LTD, Adamas et al.*) and used without further purification. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on a 0.25 mm silica gel GF254 plate (Merck Silica gel 60-F254) using UV light as a visualizing agent and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid and cerium sulfate and heat as a developing agent. Silica gel (300-400 mesh) was used for normal flash column chromatography. Indole and its related derivate products were isolated by column chromatography with neutral alumina (Al_2O_3 , Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8). Ethyl acetate and petroleum ether were used as the eluent solvents. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically homogeneous materials unless otherwise noted. LED lights (including every 5W 10W 20W blue LEDs with different wavenumbers) were purchased from the Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Changchun Changguang Chenpu Technology Co., LTD.

1.2 Characterizations and Analysis

EPR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Bruker EMX micro A300 spectrometer operated at 9.8543 GHz.

¹H-NMR, and **¹³C-NMR** were recorded with Bruker Advance (400 and 500 MHz) spectrometers. All chemical shifts were reported as δ values in parts per million (ppm) and coupling constants (J) in Hz. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as the internal standard for CDCl_3 (7.26 ppm for ¹H, 77.00 ppm for ¹³C).

X-ray crystal structure: Single block crystals of **target molecules** were used as supplied. A suitable crystal with dimensions $0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}^3$ was selected and mounted on a Bruker APEX-II CCD diffractometer.

Mass spectra: (1) **HR-MS (ESI)** was taken on AB QSTAR Pulsar mass spectrometer or Agilent LC/MSD TOF mass spectrometer. HR-MS data were recorded via electron impact mass spectrometry using a time-of-flight analyzer. (2) **GC-MS** was performed on a Hewlett-Packard 6890 N gas chromatograph (equipped with the same HP-5MS capillary column) under identical operating conditions used in Mass Spectral Library by R. P. Adams (Adams, 2007).

Electrochemistry: cyclic voltammograms (CVs) were obtained on a Metrohm PGSTAT302N potentiostat.

UV-Visible (UV-Vis) absorption measurements were collected and analyzed using an Agilent Cary 5000 spectrophotometer.

Fluorescence (FL) emission intensities experiments were conducted on a Hitachi F-4600 luminescence Spectrophotometer.

1.3 Photocatalysis experiments device

The reaction was carried out as follows: a one, two or three-neck reaction quartz flask was fitted with a magnetic stirring bar. Septa capped the other two necks for injections and an atmosphere line. Following evacuation in a vacuum and flushing with argon or oxygen three times, the reaction vessel was charged with a solution of reactants. The reaction conditions were 25 °C and used an argon or oxygen balloon atmosphere, with water or other organic reagents as the solvent.

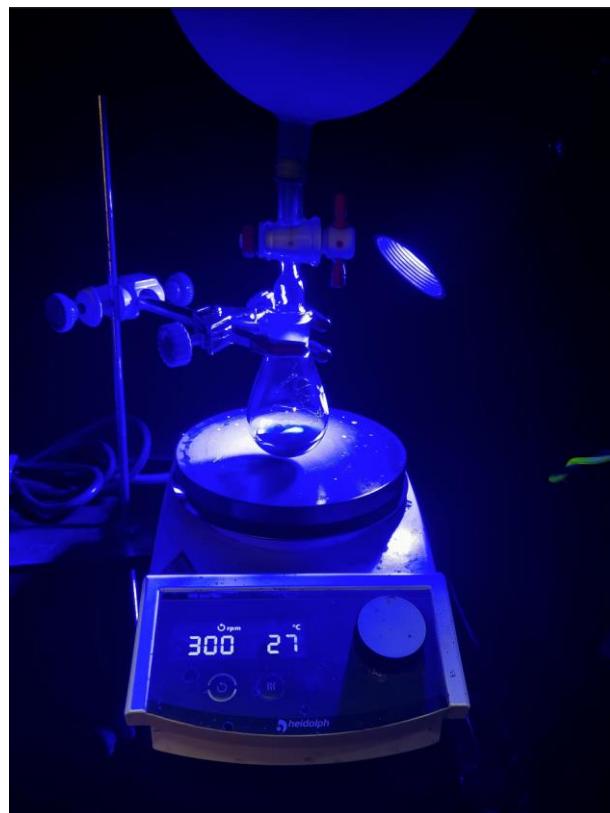


Figure S1. Photocatalysis experiment device.

2. Photocatalysis experiments

2.1 Photocatalytic synthesis of furoindoline product



Figure S2. Photocatalytic synthesis of furoindoline product.

In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, tryptophol (250 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), acetic acid (AcOH, 20 mol-%, 0.20 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (CeCl₃, 19.11 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC, 43.09 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-trichloro-ethanol (TCE, 23.18 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), a mixture of acetonitrile and water(MeCN/H₂O, v/v=1/1, 20.0 mL) as solvents were added to a two-necked quartz flask. The reaction was carried out under the irradiation of blue LED lights (18 W, λ = 400 nm-480 nm) at room temperature in an argon (Ar) balloon atmosphere for 10 h cooling by a fan. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was no longer decreased, the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8, as the ideal medium) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (3:1, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The target product was obtained in a yield of 130 mg, 82%. All the products' isolated yields were calculated by column chromatography.

2.2 Photocatalytic synthesis of indole imidiation product



Figure S3. Photocatalytic synthesis of indole imidiation product.

In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, tryptophol (250 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), acetic acid (AcOH, 20 mol-%, 0.20 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (CeCl_3 , 19.11 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC, 43.09 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-trichloro-ethanol (TCE, 23.18 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), acetonitrile (MeCN, 20.0 mL) as solvent was added to a two-necked quartz flask. The reaction was carried out under the irradiation of blue LED lights (18 W, $\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}-480 \text{ nm}$) at room temperature in an argon (Ar) balloon atmosphere for 10 h cooling by a fan. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was no longer decreased, the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (EtOAc , $6 \times 10 \text{ mL}$) and H_2O ($3 \times 10 \text{ mL}$). The combined organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al_2O_3 , Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8, as the ideal medium) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (3:1, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The product was obtained in a yield of 5 mg, 17%. All the products' isolated yields were calculated by column chromatography.

2.3 Photocatalytic synthesis of oxoindole product



Figure S4. Photocatalytic synthesis of indole oxidation product.

In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, tryptophol (250 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), acetic acid (AcOH, 20 mol-%, 0.20 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (CeCl₃, 19.11 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC, 43.09 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-trichloro-ethanol (TCE, 23.18 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), acetonitrile (MeCN, 20.0 mL) as solvent was added to a two-necked quartz flask. The reaction was carried out under the irradiation of blue LED lights (18 W, $\lambda = 400$ nm-480 nm) at room temperature in an oxygen (O₂) balloon atmosphere for 10 h cooling by a fan. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was no longer decreased, the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8, as the ideal medium) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (3:1, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The target product was obtained in a yield of 35 mg, 29%. All the products' isolated yields were calculated by column chromatography.

2.4 Photocatalytic synthesis of tryptophol and chromone

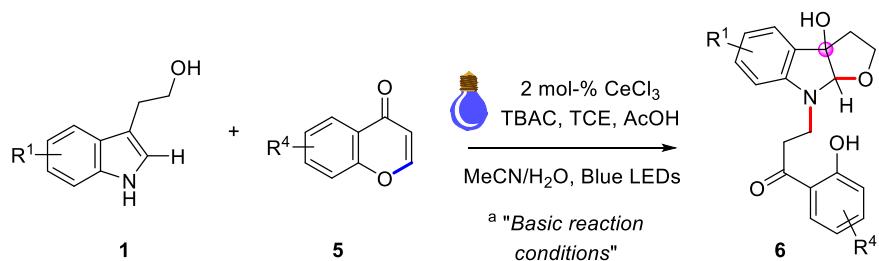


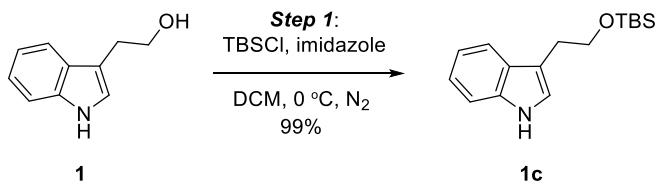
Figure S5. General photocatalysis of intermolecular 1,2-addition.

In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, tryptophol (250 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), chromone (272.0 mg, 1.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), acetic acid (AcOH, 20 mol-%, 0.20 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (CeCl₃, 19.11 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC, 43.09 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-trichloro-ethanol (TCE, 23.18 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), a mixture of acetonitrile and water(MeCN/H₂O, v/v=1/1, 20.0 mL) as solvents were added to a two-necked quartz flask. The reaction was carried out under the irradiation of blue LED lights (18 W, λ = 400 nm-480 nm) at room temperature in an argon (Ar) balloon atmosphere for 10 h cooling by a fan. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was no longer decreased, the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8, as the ideal medium) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (8:1, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The target product was obtained in a yield of 101 mg, 84%. All the products' isolated yields were calculated by column chromatography.

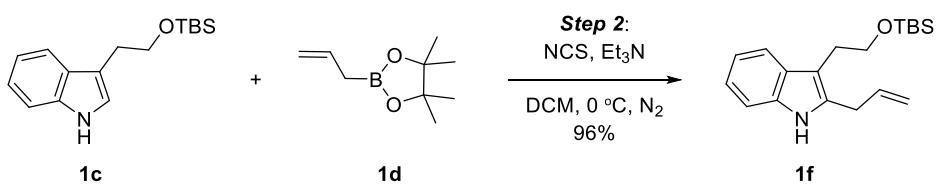
Table S1. Other reaction conditions optimization for tryptophol and chromone

Entry	Catalysis	Solvent	Acid	Yield (%)
1	CeCl ₃	MeCN	no	0
2	CeCl ₃	MeOH	no	2
3	CeCl ₃	THF	no	0
4	CeCl ₃	DMF	no	0
5	CeCl ₃	DCM	no	1.5
6	CeCl ₃	Acetone	no	0
7	EuCl ₃ •6H ₂ O	H ₂ O	AcOH	2
8	FeCl ₃	H ₂ O	AcOH	41
9	CeCl ₃	H ₂ O	AcOH	49
10	Ce(NO ₃) ₃ •6H ₂ O	H ₂ O	AcOH	43
11	Ce(H ₃ PO ₄) ₃	H ₂ O	AcOH	0
12	Ce(Ac) ₃ •nH ₂ O	H ₂ O	AcOH	0
13	Ce(AcOAc) ₃ •nH ₂ O	H ₂ O	AcOH	2
14	Ce[(CF ₃ •SO ₃) ₄	H ₂ O	AcOH	45

2.5 Allyl indole synthesis

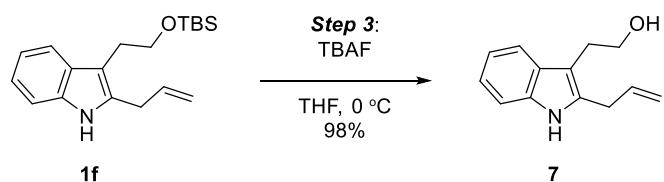


Step 1: In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar and added dichloromethane (10.0 mL) as solvent, then transferred the reaction flask to an ice bath and added tryptophol (1.0 g, 6.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and imidazole (633.5 mg, 9.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in turn; finally, added the diluted *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBSCl, 1.0 g, 6.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) solution to the mixture. The reaction was conducted under an argon atmosphere using an Ar balloon. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was consumed, the solution was extracted with DCM (6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:20, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The product was obtained in a yield of 1.1 g, 99%.



Step 2: Following the **Step 1**, in an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar and added dichloromethane (10.0 mL) as solvent, then transferred the reaction flask to an ice bath and added the pure product of **step 1** 3-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl-1H-indole (1.1 g, 4.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Next, added triethylamine (633.7 mg, 6.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), N-chlorosuccinimide (724.5 mg, 5.4 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) and stirred for 15 minutes. added allylboronic acid pinacol ester (1052 mg, 6.3 mol, 1.5 equiv.) to the mixture. Stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, then added 0.125 M sodium hydroxide solution to quench the reaction. The reaction was conducted under an argon atmosphere using an Ar balloon. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic

acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. The solution was extracted with EtOAc (6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:15, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The product was obtained in a yield of 1.4 g, 96%.



Step 3: In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar and added tetrahydrofuran (10.0 mL) as solvent, then transferred the reaction flask to an ice bath and added the pure product of **step 2** 2-allyl-3-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-1H-indole (1.4 g, 4.4 mol, 1.0 equiv.), added the 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride (2.3 g, 8.9 mmol, 2 equiv.) solution to the mixture. The reaction was conducted under an argon atmosphere using an Ar balloon. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was consumed, the solution was extracted with EtOAc (6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:10, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The product was obtained in a yield of 1.0 g, 98%.

2.6 Allyl indole photocatalysis reaction for mechanism investigation

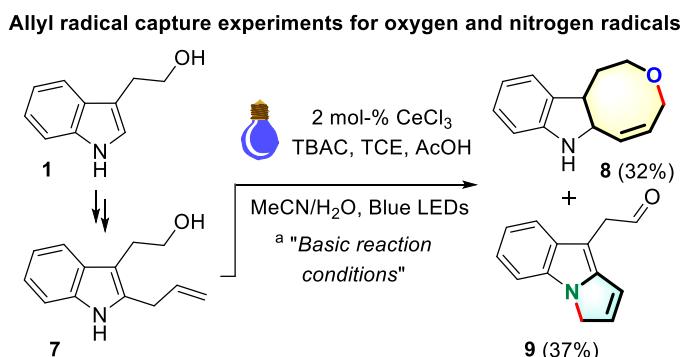


Figure S6. Photocatalytic radical capture of allyl group.

In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, the pure substrate of **7** (180.0 mg, 1.2 mol, 1.0 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (30.6 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (34.5 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-Trichloroethanol (92.8 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.5 equiv.), acetic acid (14.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 0.2 equiv.), H₂O (5.0 mL) and MeCN (5.0 mL) were combined and added. The reaction was conducted under an argon atmosphere using an Ar balloon. TLC, UV light as a visualizing agent, the reaction was monitored, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, cerium sulfate, and heat as a developing agent. When the reactant material was consumed, the solution was extracted with EtOAc (6×10 mL) and H₂O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al₂O₃, Merck KGaA, 70–230 mesh, and pH = 6.8–7.8) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:8, vol/vol) as the eluent solvents. The product **8** was obtained in a yield of 39.1 mg, 32%. The product **9** was obtained in a yield of 43.2 mg, 37%,

3. Mechanistic investigations

3.1 Light ON/OFF control experiments

Light ON/OFF control experiment was conducted, and the yield of the furoindoline **2** was measured at different reaction times using gas chromatography (GC). As shown in *Fig. S7*, the product generation indicated that the yield was blocked immediately when the light was turned off. However, the reaction resumed when the light was turned on, indicating that constant light irradiation is essential for this transformation.

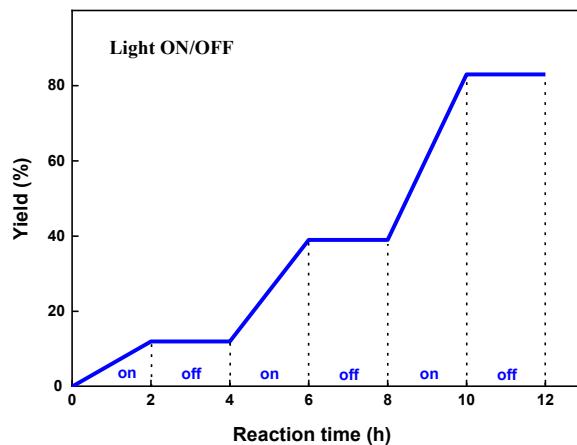


Fig. S7. Light ON/OFF experiments for radical propagation test (the yield of furoindoline **2** product was measured by GC analysis).

3.2 UV-Vis experiments

UV-Visible absorption measurements were collected and analyzed using an Agilent Cary 5000 spectrophotometer. Solutions of different indole and reaction additives were introduced to a 1 cm path length quartz cuvette equipped with a Teflon® septum under an argon atmosphere (all solutions were prepared in the dark room).

UV-Visible spectral variations observed during the photolysis of solutions containing tryptophol (5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and [Ce]-photocatalyst (0.5 mg, 0.00075 mmol), under varying reaction conditions with MeCN or H₂O as solvents, AcOH and O₂ as additives, the reaction mixtures were photo-irradiated under blue LED light about 0 h, 0.5 h, 1 h, 3 h, 5 h, 7 h, and 11 h, then reaction mixtures were separately transformed to 1 cm length quartz cuvettes, sealed with Teflon® septa, and then tested with a stream of oxygen.

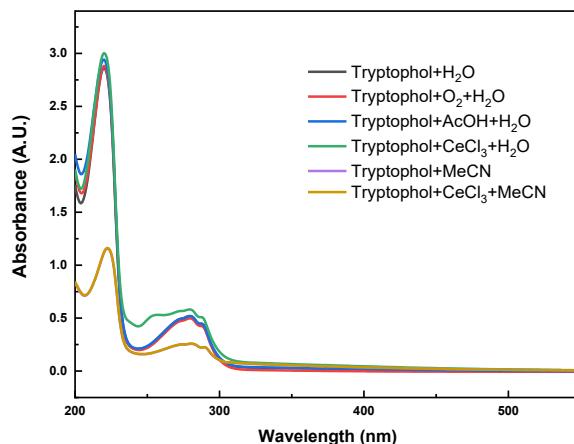


Figure S8. UV-Vis experiments for tryptophol in different solvents.

UV-Visible spectral variations observed during the photolysis of solutions containing tryptophol and its derivatives (5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and [Ce]-photocatalyst (0.5 mg, 0.00075 mmol), under varying reaction conditions with MeCN or H₂O as solvents, AcOH and O₂ as additives, the reaction mixtures were photo-irradiated under blue LED light about 0 h, 0.5 h, 1 h, 3 h, 5 h, 7 h, and 11 h, then reaction mixtures were separately transformed to 1 cm length quartz cuvettes, sealed with Teflon® septa, and then tested with a stream of oxygen.

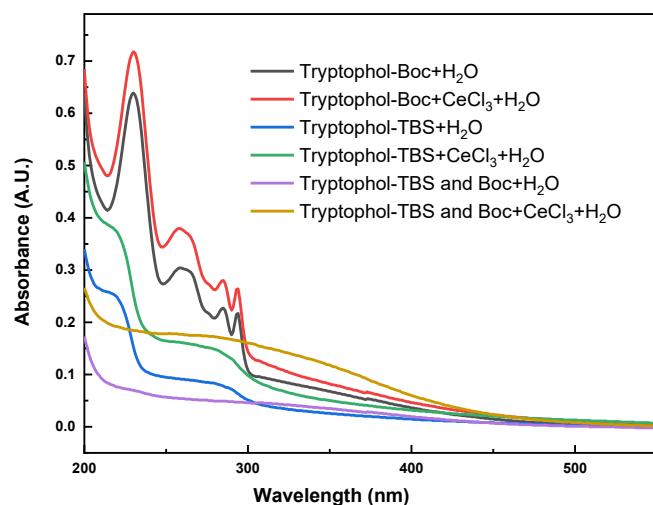


Figure S9. UV-Vis experiments for tryptophol with different protecting groups.

3.3 Fluorescence experiments

Fluorescence (FL) emission intensities experiments were conducted on a Hitachi F-4600 luminescence Spectrophotometer. All solutions of different furfuryl alcohol and *tris*-(2-phenylpyridine) iridium were excited at 260 nm, a pitch of 5 nm, and the emission intensity was collected at 275 nm. The scan rate was $12000 \text{ nm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$, and the photomultiplier tube voltage (PTV) was 680 V. The light source for fluorescence lifetime measurement was a 380 EPL TCSPC laser with an increment of 1.0 nm and a monochromatic band of 2.0 nm.

Fluorescence (FL) emission spectral variations observed during the photolysis of solutions containing tryptophol (5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and [Ce]-photocatalyst (0.5 mg, 0.00075 mmol), under varying reaction conditions with MeCN or H₂O as solvents, AcOH and O₂ as additives, the reaction mixtures were photo-irradiated under blue LED light about 0 h, 0.5 h, 1 h, 3 h, 5 h, 7 h, and 11 h, then reaction mixtures were separately transformed to 1 cm length quartz cuvettes, sealed with Teflon® septa, and then tested with a stream of oxygen.

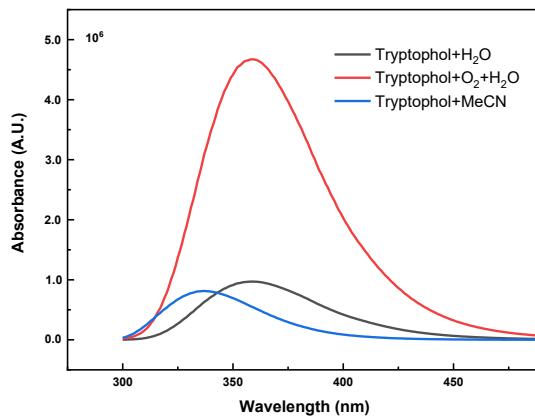


Figure S10. Fluorescence experiments of tryptophol under different reaction conditions.

Fluorescence (FL) emission spectral variations observed during the photolysis of solutions containing tryptophol and its derivatives (5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and [Ce]-photocatalyst (0.5 mg, 0.00075 mmol), under varying reaction conditions with MeCN or H₂O as solvents, AcOH and O₂ as additives, the reaction mixtures were photo-irradiated under blue LED light about 0 h, 0.5 h, 1 h, 3 h, 5 h, 7 h, and 11 h, then reaction mixtures were separately transformed to 1 cm length quartz cuvettes, sealed with Teflon® septa, and then tested with a stream of oxygen.

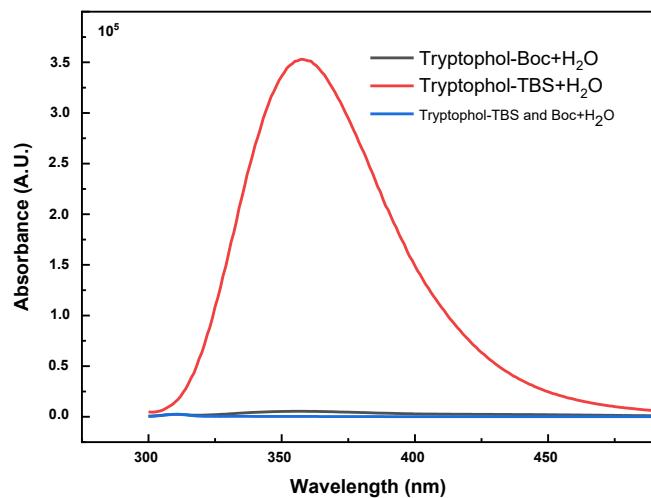


Figure S11. Fluorescence experiments of tryptophol with different protecting groups.

3.4 Cyclic voltammetry (CV) experiments

Cyclic voltammograms were conducted on a Metrohm PGSTAT302N potentiostat and performed in a three-electrode cell connected to a Schlenk line under nitrogen at room temperature. The working electrode was a carbon plate electrode. The counter electrode was a platinum wire. The reference was a Hg/Hg₂Cl₂ electrode submerged in saturated aqueous KBr solution and separated from the reaction by a salt bridge.

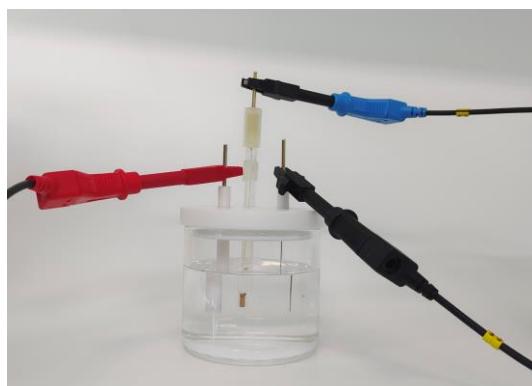


Figure S12. Cyclic voltammograms experiments device

CV Procedure for tryptophol and [Ce]. A solvent (H₂O, 40 mL) containing [Ce]-photocatalyst (10.0 mg, 3.8×10^{-4} mol·L⁻¹, 3×10⁻³ chemical equivalent), was added to the electrochemical cell in cyclic voltammetry experiments. A constant current of 0.01 mA. The scan rate was 0.10 V/s, ranging from -3.0 V to 2.0 V.

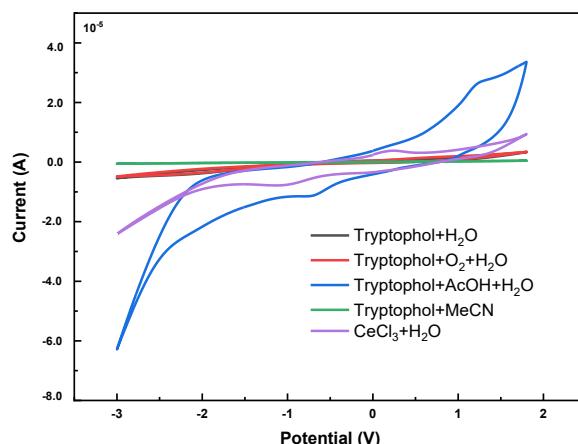
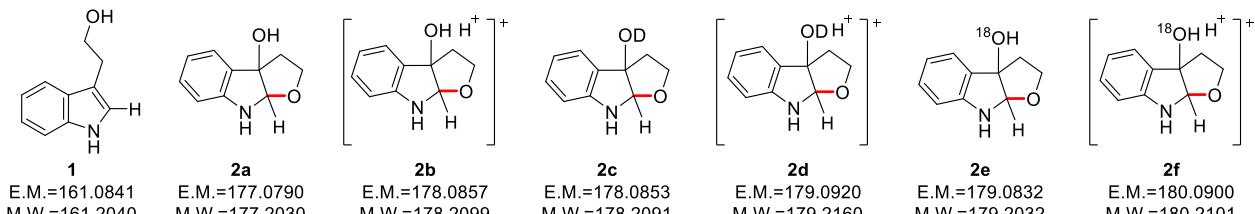


Figure S13. CV experiments of tryptophol and [Ce]-catalyst.

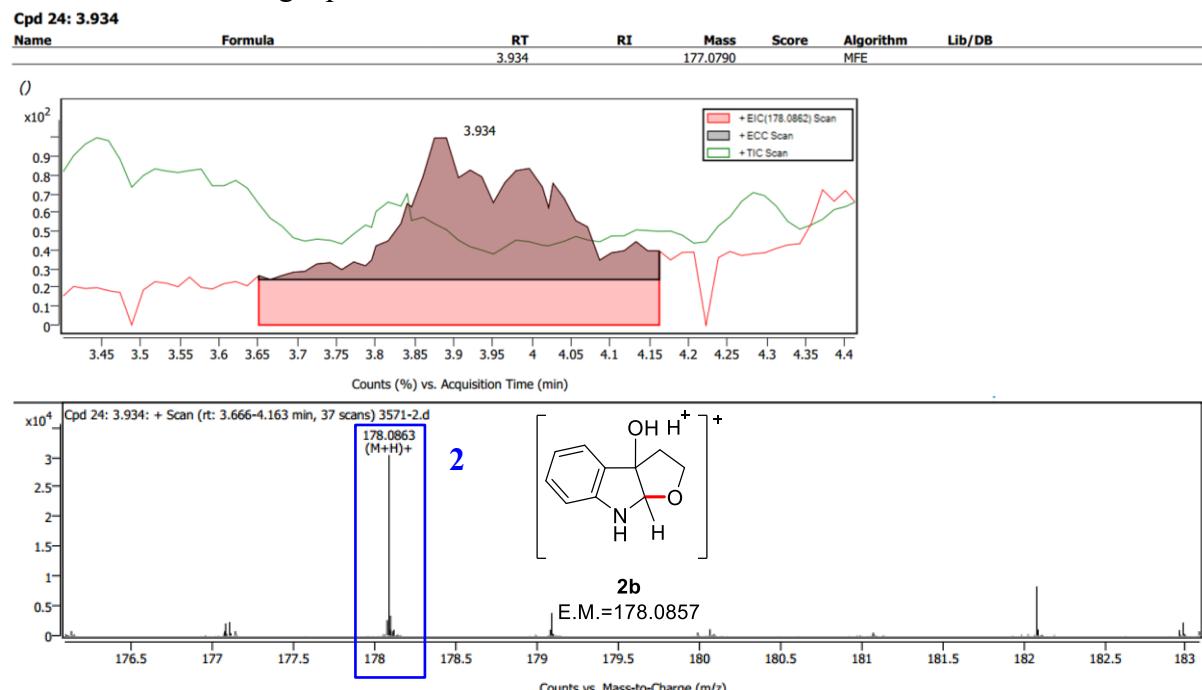
3.5 LC-MS spectra data for Isotopic labeling experiments with D₂O or H₂¹⁸O as solvent.

Exact Mass and Molecular Weight in isotopic labeling experiments



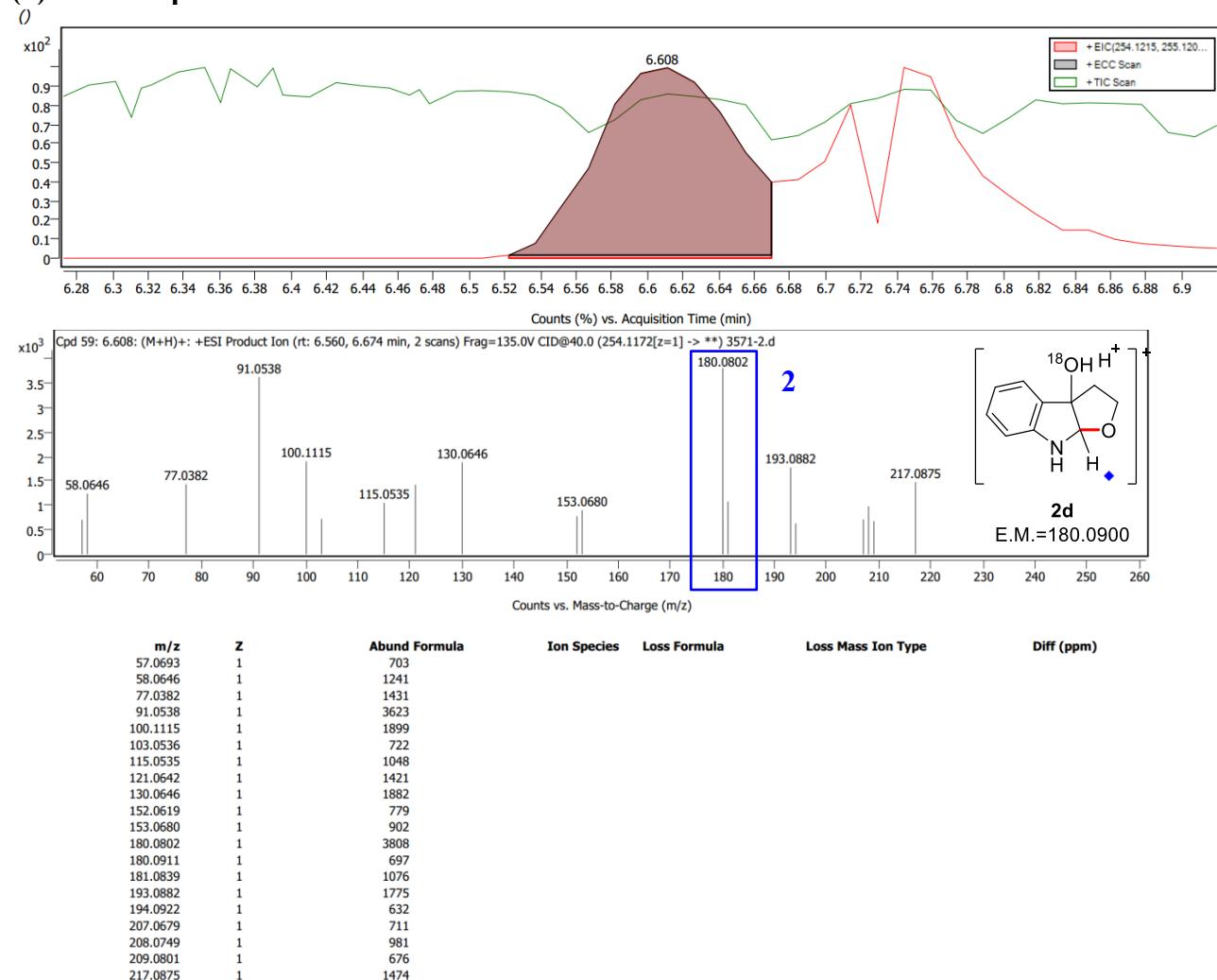
E.M.=Exact Mass, M.W.=Molecular Weight

(1) LC-MS spectra for reaction with H₂O solvent with an O₂ atmosphere. In this experiment we have found the target product **2a**.

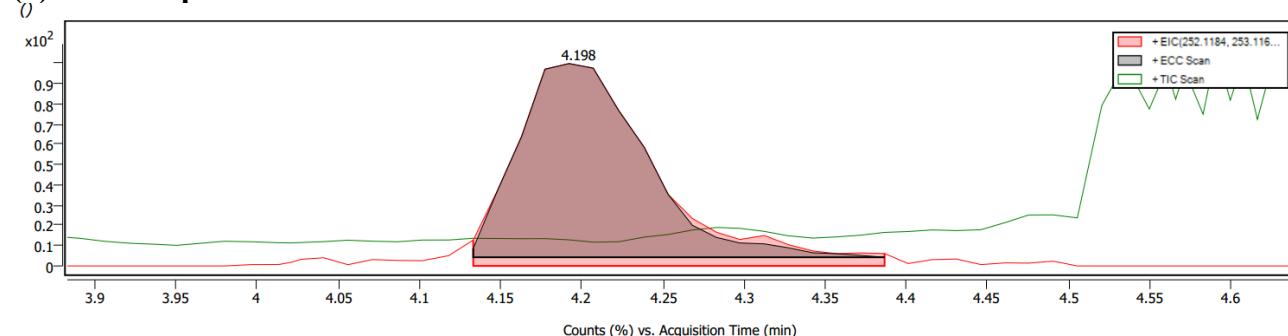


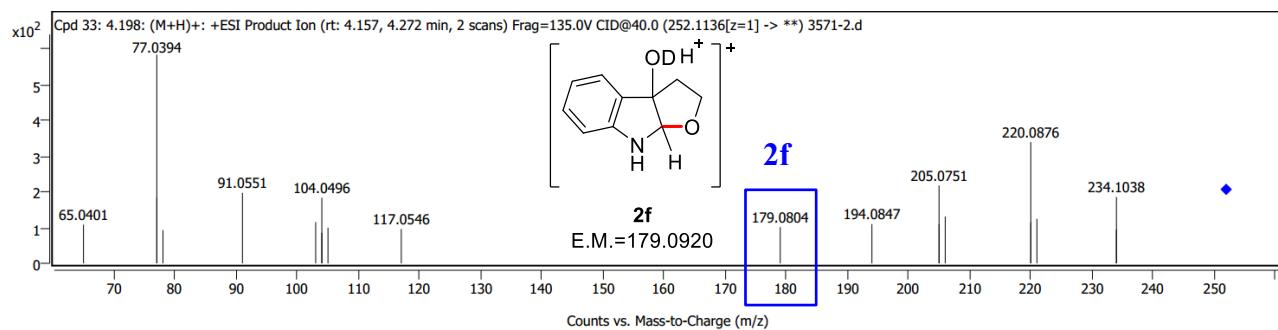
m/z	m/z (Calc)	Diff (ppm)	Abund	Height %	Height % (Calc)	Ion Species	z
178.0863			30377			(M+H) ⁺	1
130.1591			63255				1
144.0809			52038				1
146.0601			297792				1
146.0677			28437				1
147.0636			28971				1
148.0644			44102				1
160.0758			22904				1
162.0915			57087				1
184.2061			25050				1
186.2218			766762				1
186.2300			37292				1
186.2397			28186				1
186.2527			35549				1
187.2251			100042				1
222.1026			34626				1
269.1284			91508				1
325.1547			257926				1
326.1581			59443				1
922.0098			29452				1

(2) LC-MS spectrum for Ar and H₂¹⁸O reaction



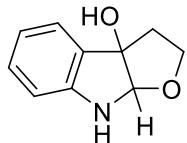
(3) LC-MS spectrum for Ar and D₂O reaction





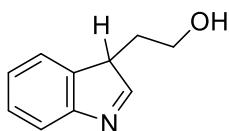
m/z	z	Abund Formula	Ion Species	Loss Formula	Loss Mass Ion Type	Diff (ppm)
65.0401	1	108				
77.0376	1	184				
77.0394	1	584				
78.0423	1	93				
91.0551	1	197				
103.0416	1	115				
104.0476	1	85				
104.0496	1	184				
105.0582	1	100				
117.0546	1	96				
179.0804	1	101				
194.0847	1	110				
205.0751	1	218				
205.0800	1	110				
206.0840	1	131				
220.0841	1	115				
220.0876	1	339				
221.0919	1	125				
234.0979	1	94				
234.1038	1	186				

4. ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, HRMS data and spectra



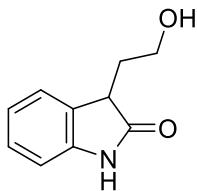
Name: 2,3,8,8a-tetrahydro-3aH-furo[2,3-b]indol-3a-ol

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 1/2, R_f = 0.4, Yield: 82%, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm: 2.88-2.91 (t, 2H, J = 14.5Hz), 3.74-3.77 (t, 2H, J = 14.25Hz), 6.35 (s, 1H), 7.03-7.06 (m, 1H), 7.14-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.20 (d, 1H, J = 12.75Hz), 7.51-7.55 (q, 2H, J = 21.65Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm: 28.1, 55.2, 61.9, 109.3, 112.9, 118.5, 119.1, 121.7, 125.3, 128.6, 136.3. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₀H₁₂NO₂, [M+H]⁺ 178.0857, found 178.0862.



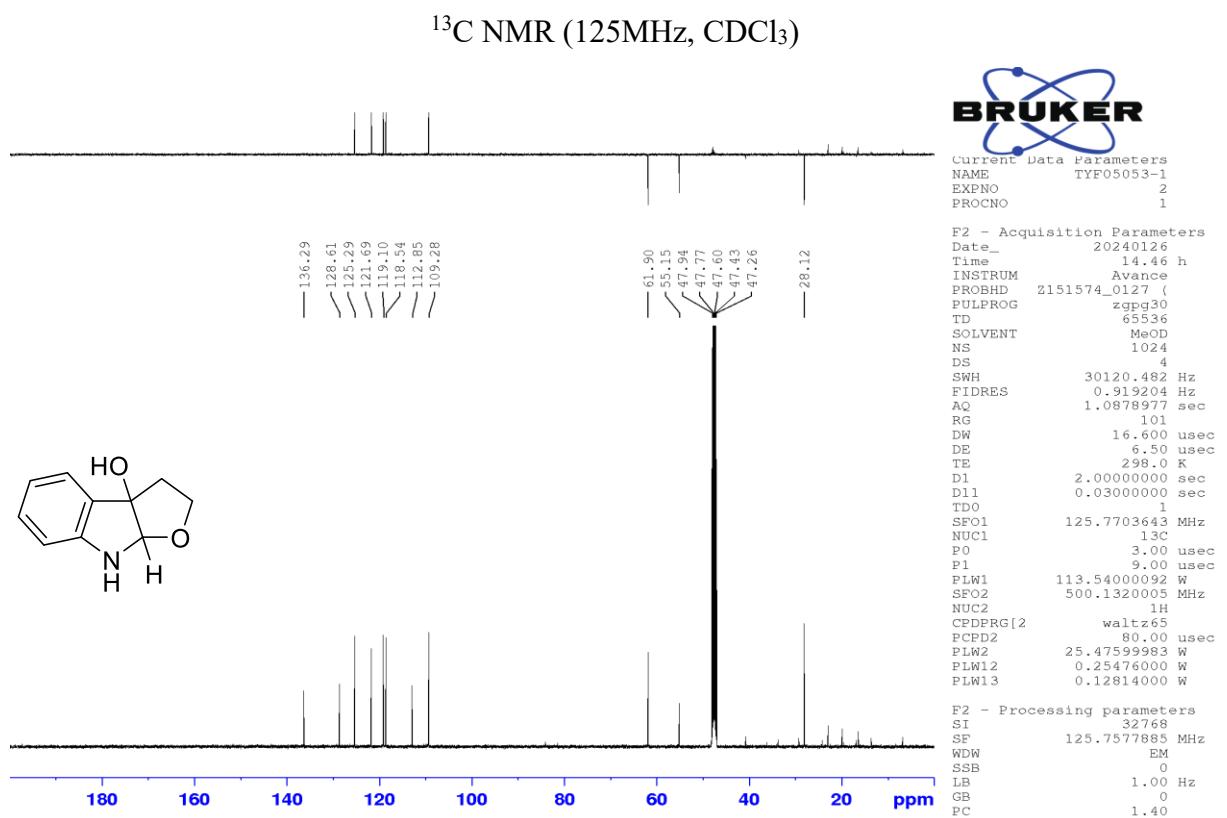
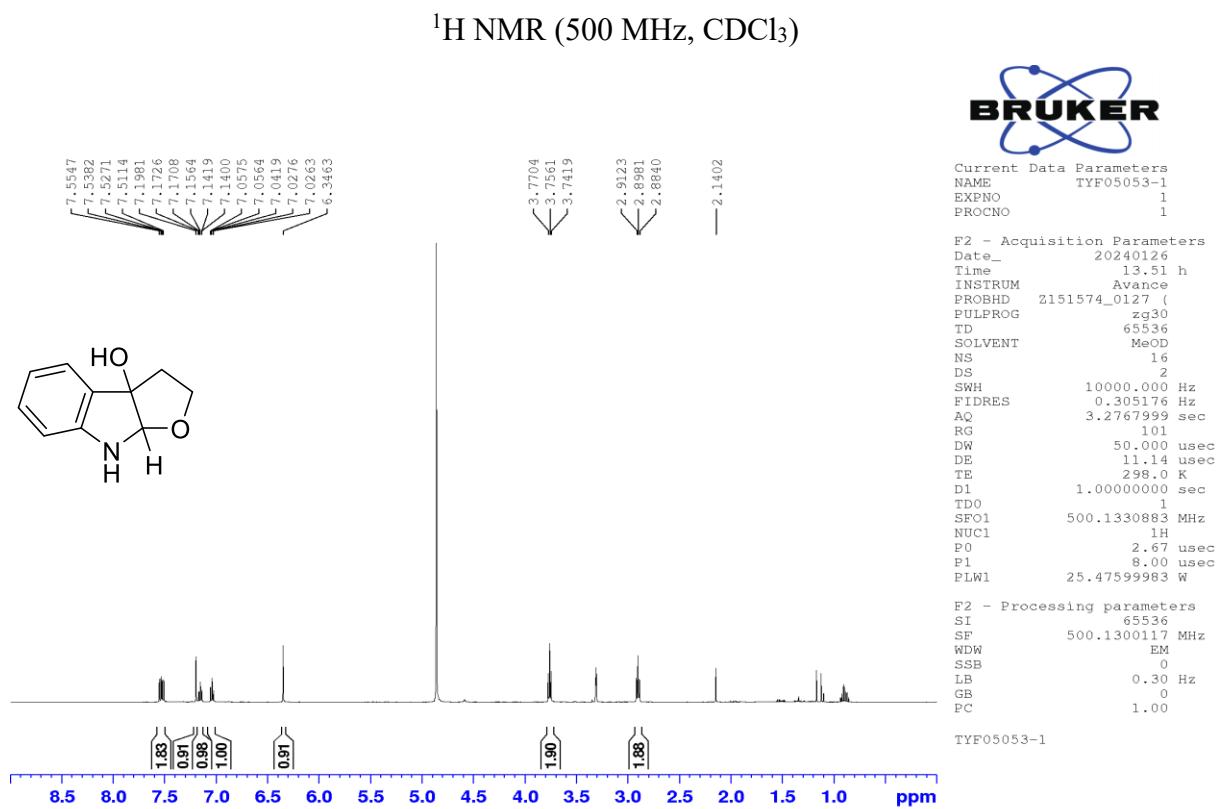
Name: 2-(3H-indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 15/1, R_f = 0.5, Yield: 17%, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.80-2.85(m, 1H), 3.07-3.14(m, 1H), 3.96-4.01(m, 1H), 4.31-4.35(m, 1H), 5.78-5.80(t, 1H, J =10Hz), 7.11-7.17(m, 2H), 7.22-7.25(m, 1H), 7.37(s, 4H), 7.45(s, 1H), 7.54-7.56(d, 1H, J =10Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 22.3, 64.9, 76.2, 108.8, 111.0, 118.4, 119.7, 122.0, 127.0, 128.5, 128.9, 133.6, 136.1, 139.5. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₀H₁₂NO, [M+H]⁺ 162.0913, found 162.0905.

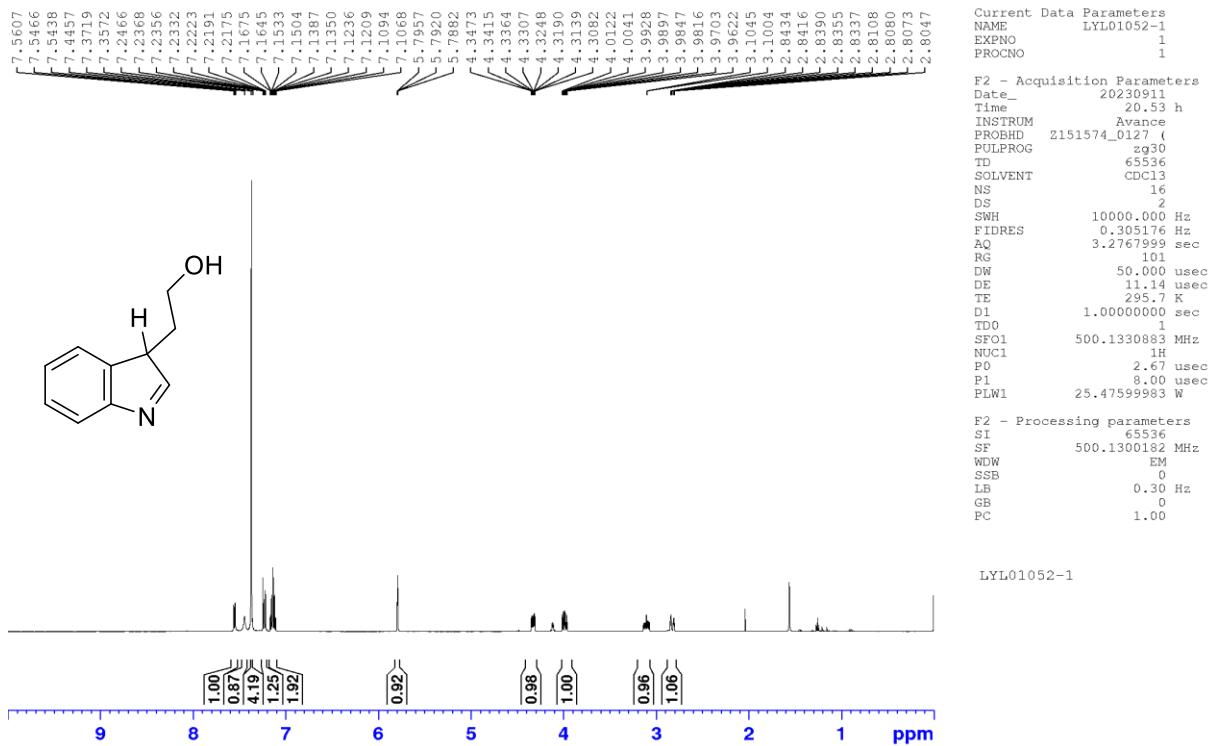


Name: 3-(2-hydroxyethyl)indolin-2-one

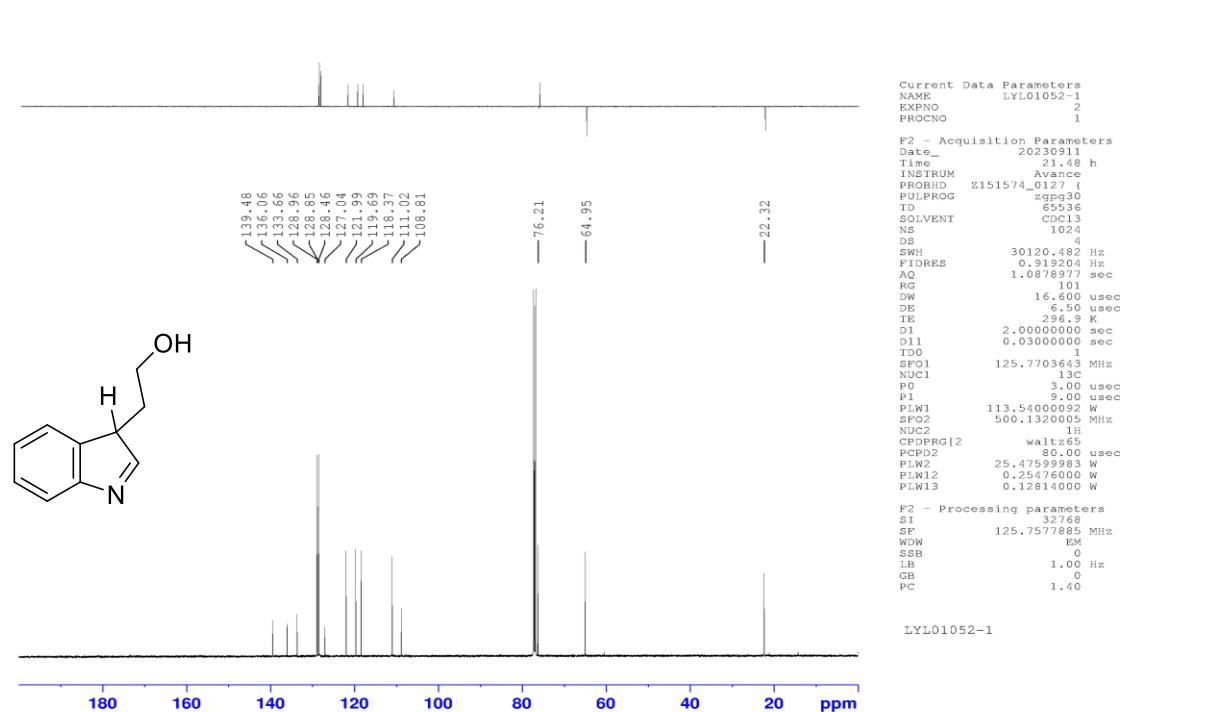
TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 1/2, R_f = 0.4, Yield: 29%, ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.00-2.06 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.18 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.57 (t, 1H, J = 13.14 Hz), 3.68-3.76 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.89 (d, 1H, J = 7.74 Hz), 7.00-7.02 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.21 (t, 1H, J = 15.42 Hz), 7.27-7.29 (d, 1H, J = 7.38 Hz). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 33.1, 43.1, 58.6, 109.4, 121.8, 123.9, 127.6, 129.7, 142.1, 181.2. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₀H₁₂NO₂, [M+H]⁺ 178.0863, found 178.0870.



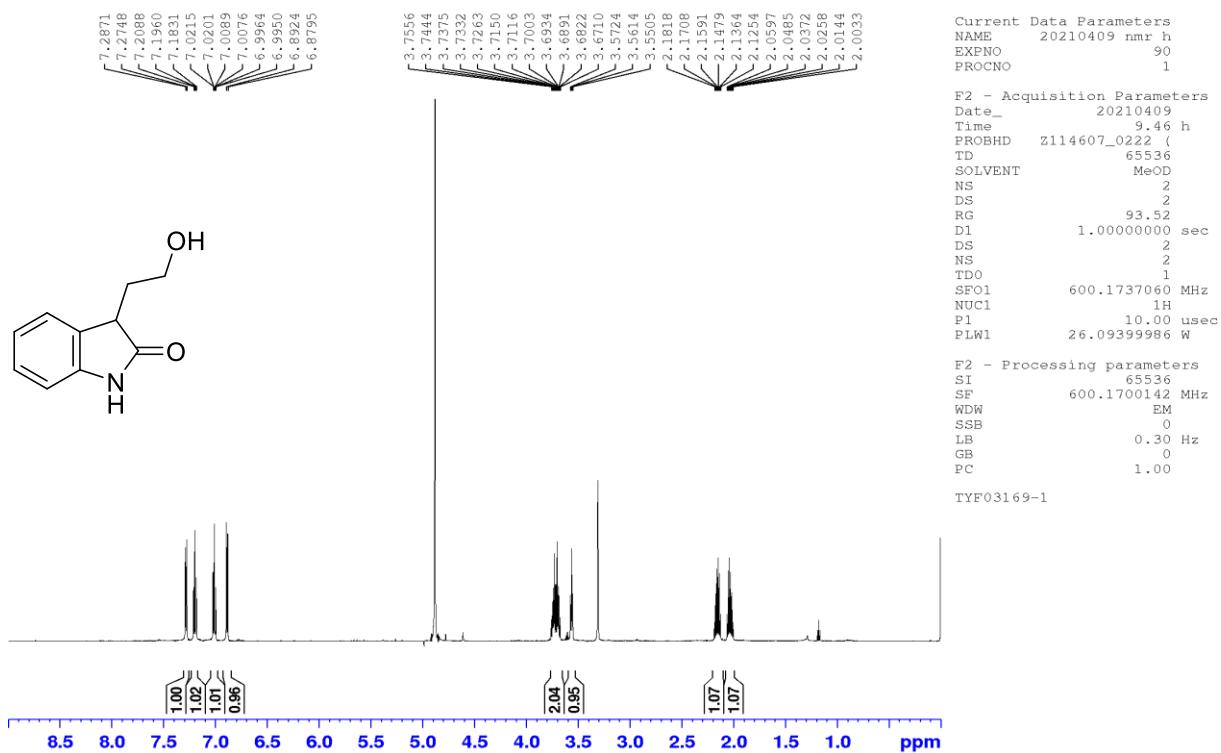
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



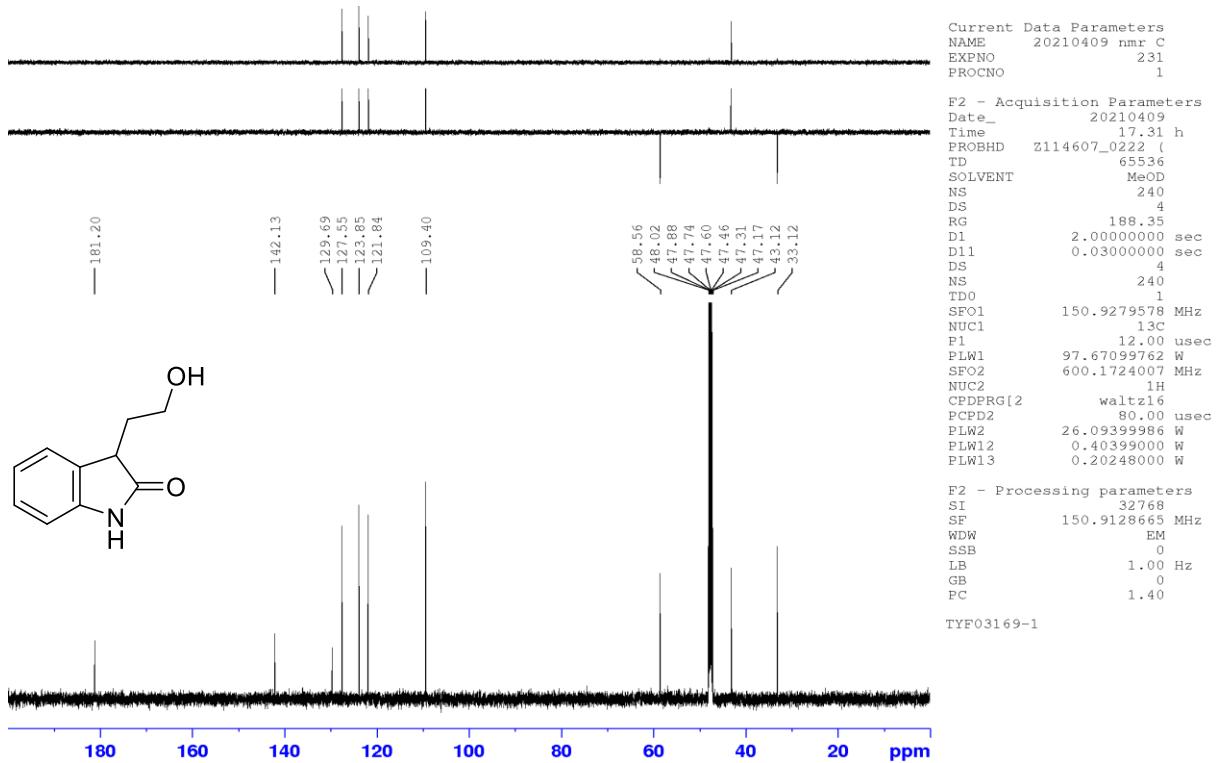
¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H-NMR (600 MHz, MeOD)



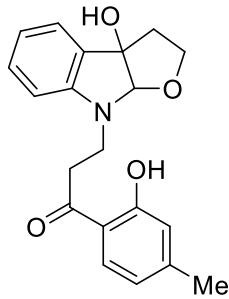
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, MeOD)





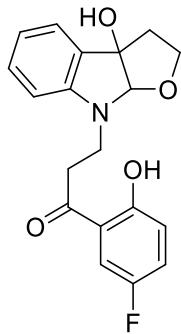
Name: 3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 12/1, R_f = 0.8, Yield: 84%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 1.05-1.07 (t, 2H, J = 13.95 Hz), 2.30-2.33 (q, 1H, J = 16.45 Hz), 2.37-2.43 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.12 (t, 1H, J = 16.3 Hz), 4.41-4.43 (t, 1H, J = 10 Hz), 5.81 (s, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.67-6.70 (d, 1H, J = 12.8 Hz), 6.91-6.96 (q, 2H, J = 22.05 Hz), 7.14-7.16 (t, 1H, J = 14.3 Hz), 7.36-7.41 (q, 2H, J = 22.45 Hz), 7.46-7.50 (t, 2H, J = 16.9 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 19.0, 56.3, 87.0, 97.6, 99.4, 109.7, 118.2, 119.2, 120.5, 124.6, 125.6, 129.9, 130.6, 134.1, 135.6, 142.2, 143.5, 162.6, 192.5. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₉H₂₀NO₄, [M+H]⁺ 326.1387, found 326.1393.



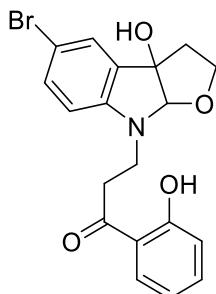
Name: 3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxy-4-methylphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1, R_f = 0.8, Yield: 81%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 1.62 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.38-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.61 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.61 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.20 (t, 1H, J = 16.75 Hz), 5.71 (s, 1H), 6.50-6.53 (d, 1H, J = 12.85 Hz), 6.73-6.74 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.00-7.01 (d, 1H, J = 8.15 Hz), 7.04-7.07 (t, 1H, J = 14.85 Hz), 7.14-7.16 (d, 1H, J = 9.8 Hz), 7.29-7.33 (t, 1H, J = 3.16 Hz), 7.43-7.45 (d, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.52 (s, 1H), 8.19-8.21 (d, 1H, J = 12.9 Hz), 13.3 (s, 1H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 20.6, 30.5, 41.2, 68.3, 87.9, 97.4, 99.5, 108.8, 112.2, 117.7, 117.9, 119.7, 124.1, 124.8, 127.6, 128.8, 130.9, 131.8, 136.1, 140.7, 143.7, 160.7, 192.6. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₂₀H₂₂NO₄, [M+H]⁺ 340.1543, found 340.1551.



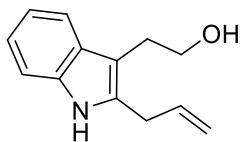
Name: 1-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 8/1, R_f = 0.8, Yield: 80%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.30-2.42 (m, 2H), 2.79-2.86 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.73 (q, 1H, J = 17.4 Hz), 4.07-4.11 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 6.30-6.32 (q, 1H, J = 9 Hz), 6.39-6.42 (m, 1H), 6.68-6.70 (d, 1H, J = 12.75 Hz), 6.72-6.76 (m, 1H), 6.92-6.98 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.39 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 7.48-7.50 (t, 1H, J = 7.55 Hz), 7.87-7.90 (q, 1H, J = 12.9 Hz), 8.35-8.37 (d, 1H, J = 12.65 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 30.9, 34.5, 41.7, 57.4, 68.1, 79.2, 86.9, 97.8, 99.2, 109.9, 111.7, 115.1, 115.3, 116.4, 119.5, 119.52, 120.7, 120.72, 122.5, 122.7, 123.9, 124.7, 125.0, 125.6, 126.8, 130.6, 134.3, 142.8, 143.5, 145.1, 154.0, 155.9, 158.7, 191.4. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₉H₁₉FNO₄, [M+H]⁺ 344.1293, found 344.1287.



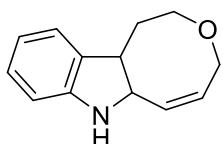
Name: 3-(5-bromo-3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1, R_f = 0.8, Yield: 80%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.36-2.39 (q, 2H, J = 15.3 Hz), 3.41-3.47 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.13 (m, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 6.70-6.73 (d, 1H, J = 12.85 Hz), 6.92-6.96 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.42 (d, 1H, J = 8.65 Hz), 7.47-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.65 (d, 1H, J = 2.05 Hz), 7.99-8.00 (d, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 41.5, 68.2, 98.4, 99.5, 111.9, 115.7, 118.2, 119.3, 120.5, 128.4, 130.1, 133.2, 135.7, 136.5, 142.0, 143.0, 162.6, 192.6. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₉H₁₉BrNO₄, [M+H]⁺ 404.0492, found 404.0486.



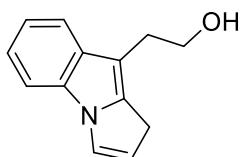
Name: 2-(2-allyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1, R_f = 0.6, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm: 2.86-2.89 (t, 2H, J = 15.25 Hz), 3.43-3.44 (d, 2H, J = 6.35 Hz), 3.63-3.66 (t, 2H, J = 15.15 Hz), 4.98-5.06 (m, 2H), 5.90-5.95 (m, 1H), 6.89-6.92 (t, 2H, J = 14.85 Hz), 6.94-6.97 (t, 2H, J = 14.05 Hz), 7.18-7.20 (t, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.39-7.41 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm: 27.5, 30.2, 62.3, 107.1, 110.2, 115.0, 117.4, 118.2, 120.3, 128.6, 133.6, 135.7, 136.0. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO, [M+H]⁺ 202.1226, found 202.1220.



Name: (Z)-1,2,4,6a,7,11b-hexahydrooxocino[5,4-b]indole

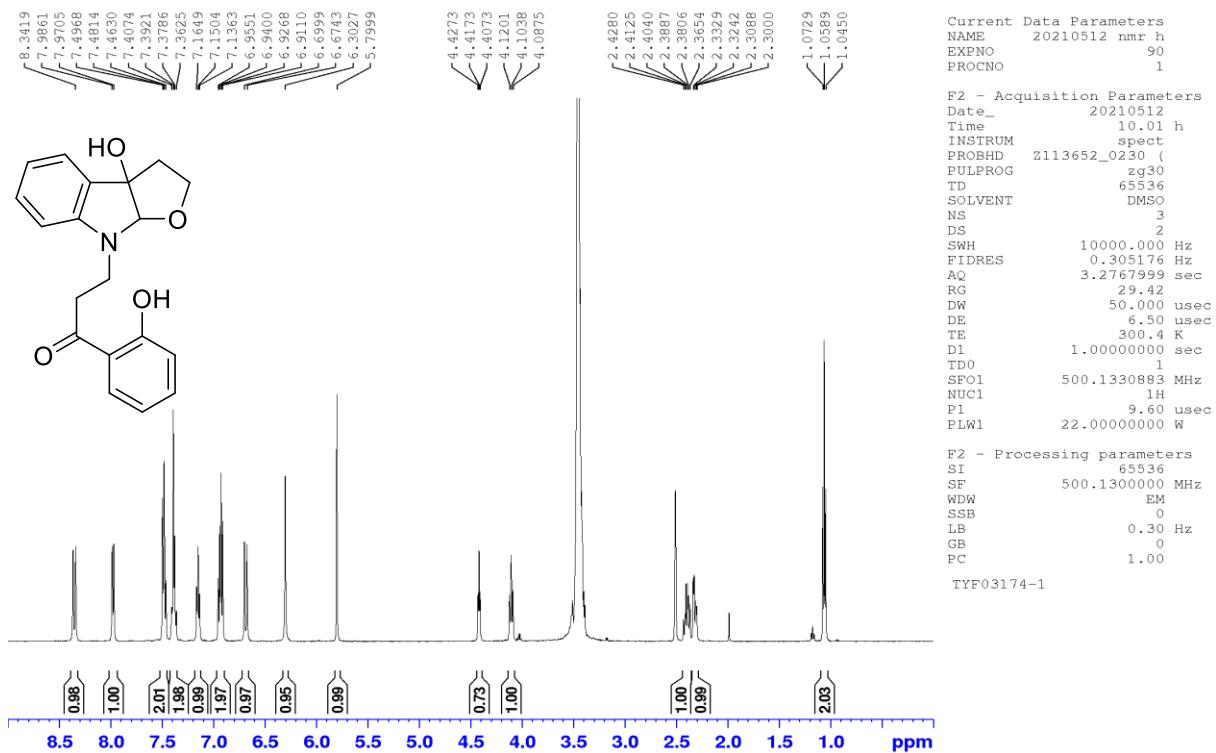
TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 8/1, R_f = 0.4, Yield: 32%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.72-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.92-3.00 (m, 3H), 3.33-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.86 (m, 4H), 4.94-4.99 (t, 1H, J = 25.15 Hz), 5.11-5.12 (d, 1H, J = 2.9 Hz), 7.08-7.12 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.53 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 8.63-8.74 (d, 1H, J = 53.55 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 27.0, 27.4, 44.7, 44.9, 54.3, 54.6, 62.1, 62.2, 64.4, 64.9, 109.9, 110.2, 111.3, 111.4, 118.6, 118.7, 119.5, 119.6, 122.5, 127.5, 127.52, 133.6, 135.0, 135.8. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO, [M+H]⁺ 202.1226, found 202.1232.



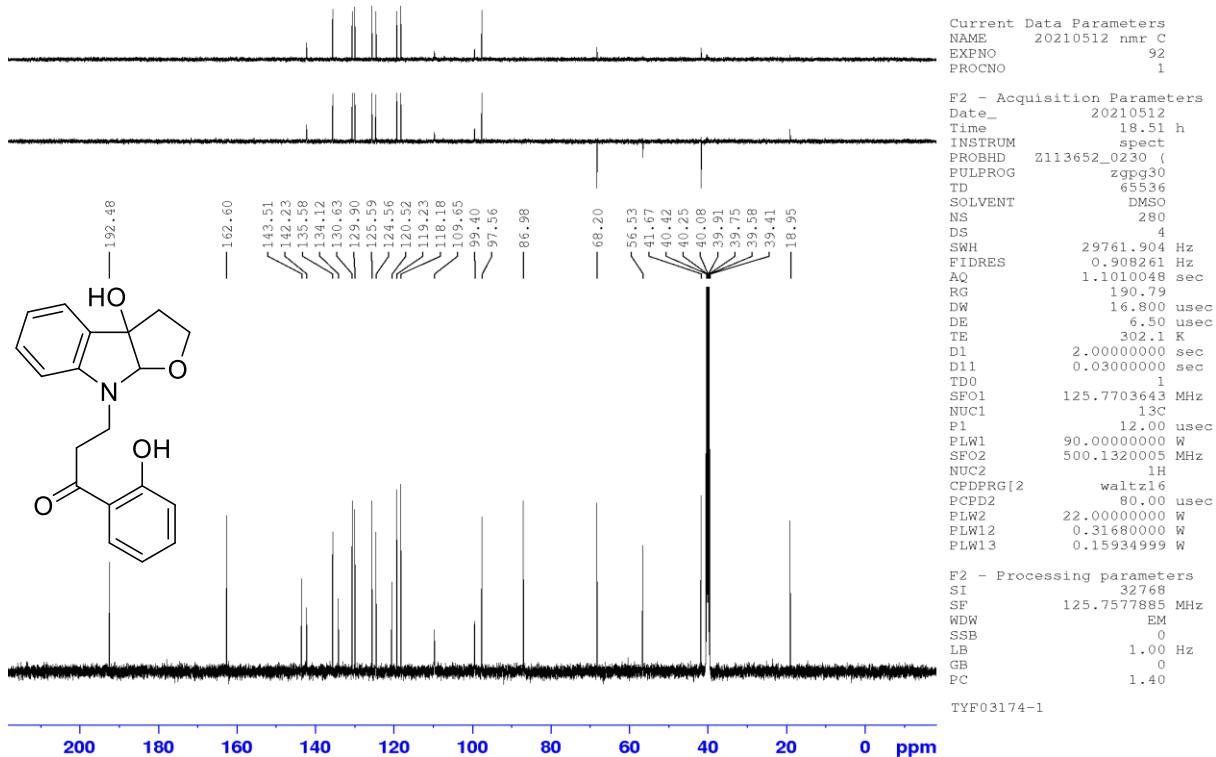
Name: 2-(1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-9-yl)ethan-1-ol

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1, R_f = 0.6, Yield: 37%, **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm: 3.15-3.18 (t, 2H, J = 13.9 Hz), 3.77-3.79 (t, 2H, J = 13.85 Hz), 6.61-6.65 (q, 1H, J = 23.55 Hz), 7.03-7.06 (t, 1H, J = 15.7 Hz), 7.22-7.26 (t, 1H, J = 16.15 Hz), 7.34-7.35 (d, 1H, J = 8.05 Hz), 7.62-7.63 (d, 1H, J = 8.05 Hz), 7.81-7.85 (d, 1H, J = 15.6 Hz). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm: 27.5, 62.2, 111.1, 119.4, 119.6, 121.2, 124.3, 125.1, 128.1, 131.0, 138.7, 141.1, 149.5. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: calculated for C₁₃H₁₄NO, [M+H]⁺ 200.1070, found 200.1074.

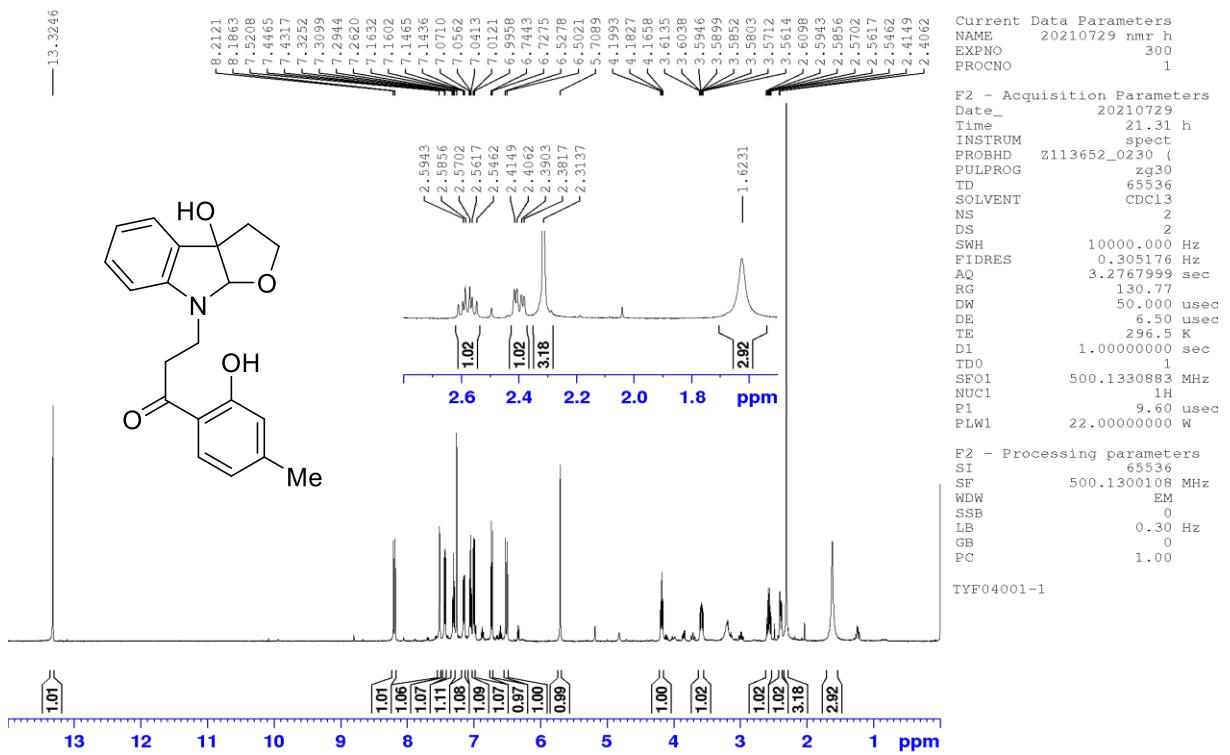
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)



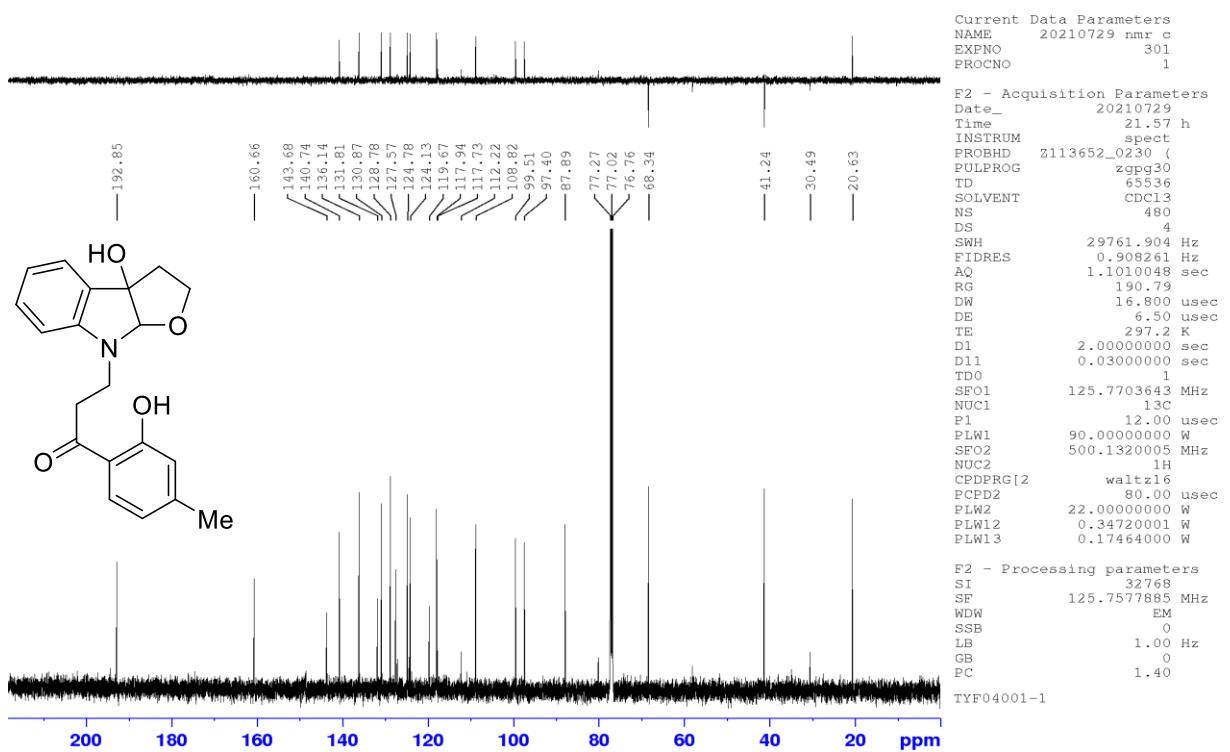
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)



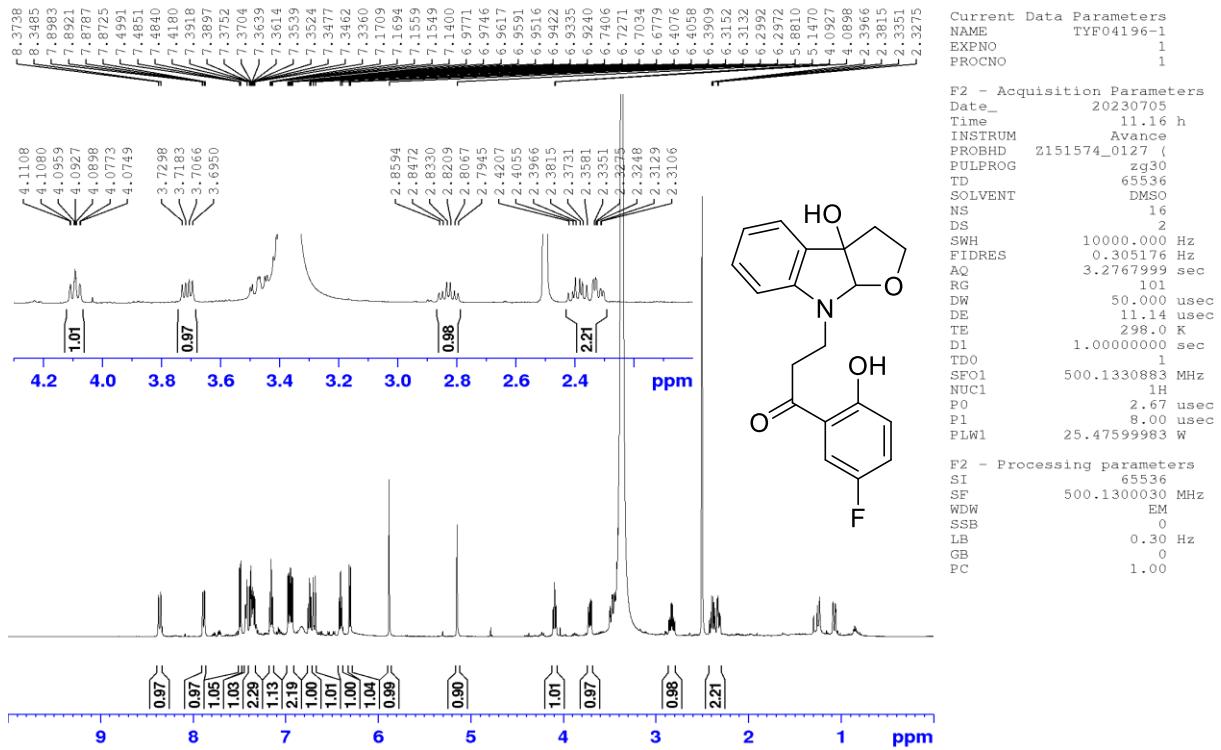
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



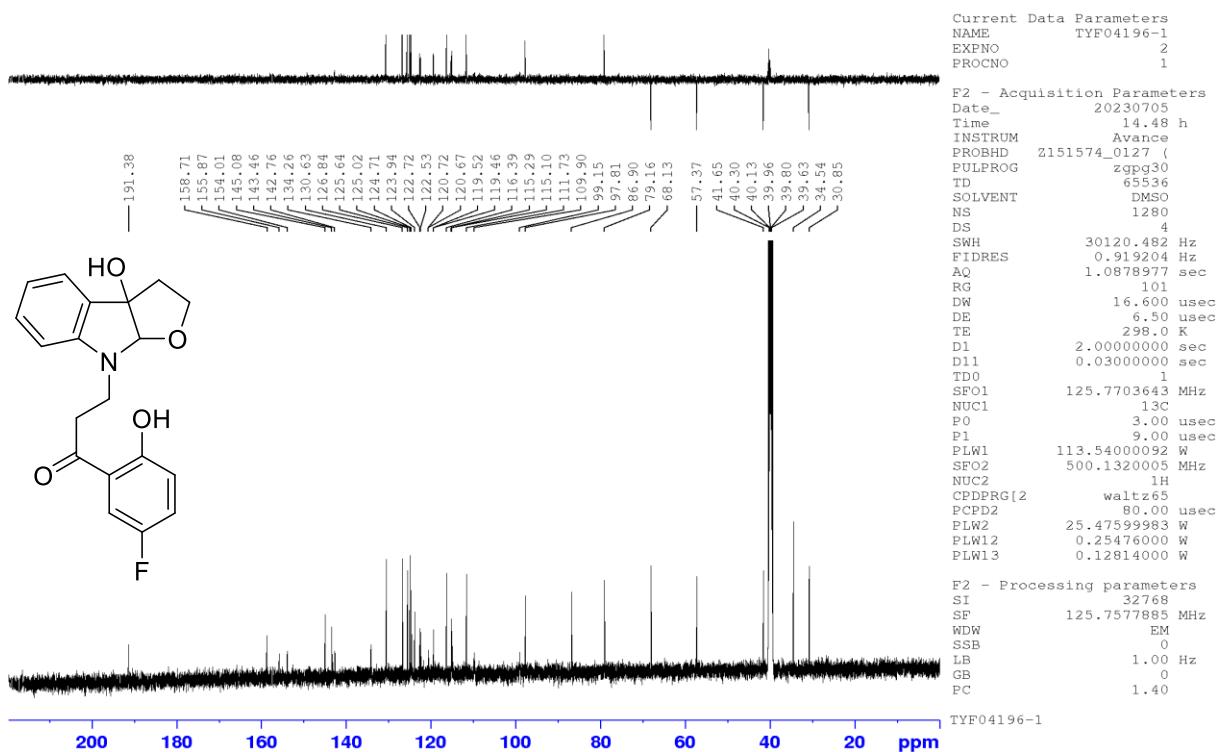
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃)



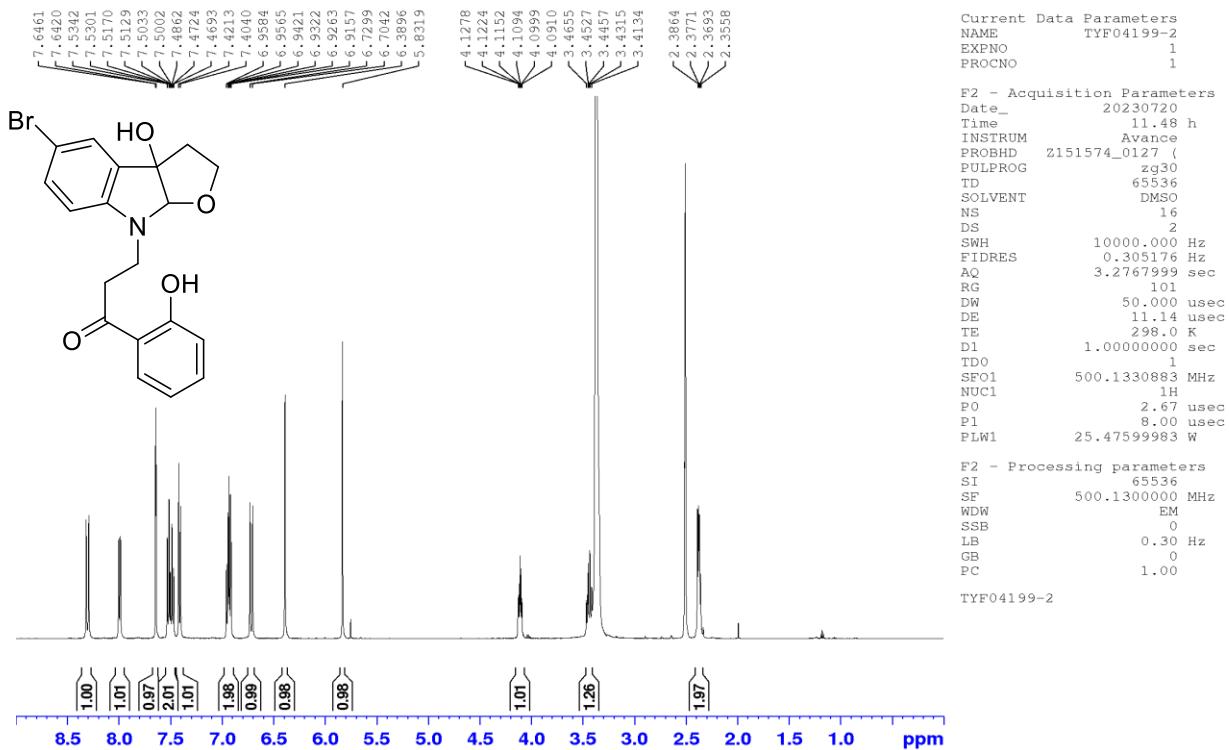
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)



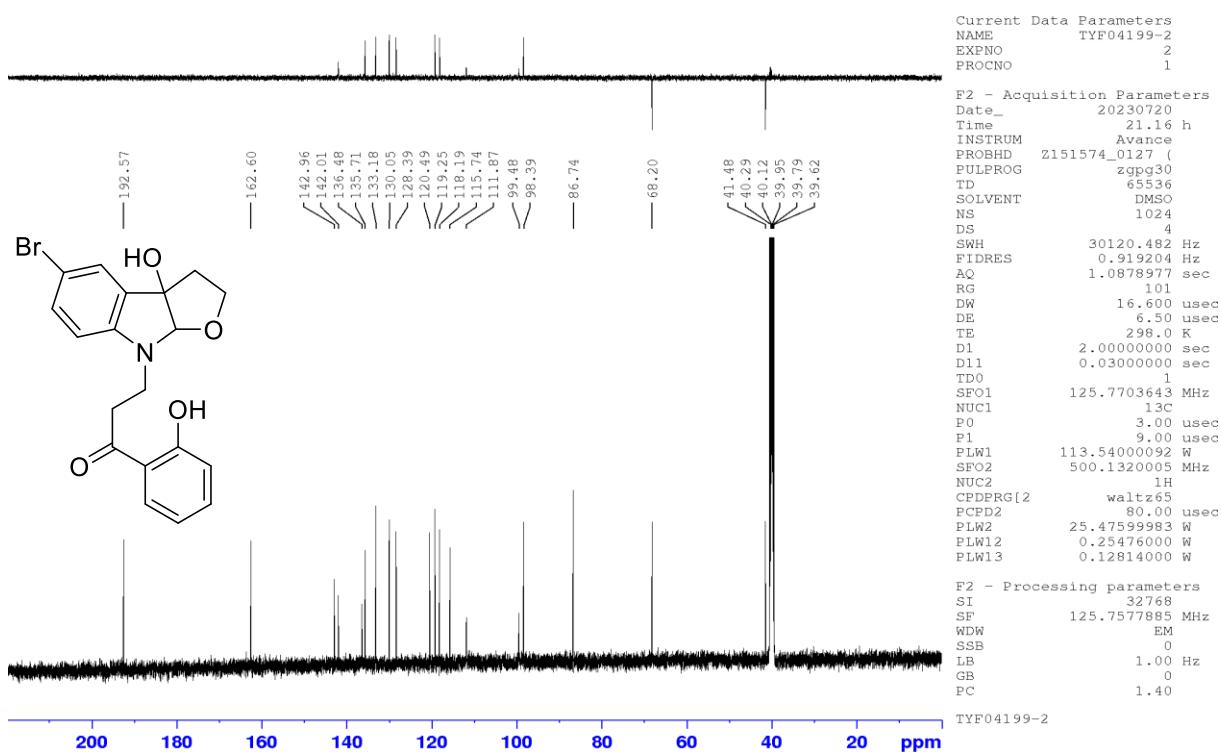
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)



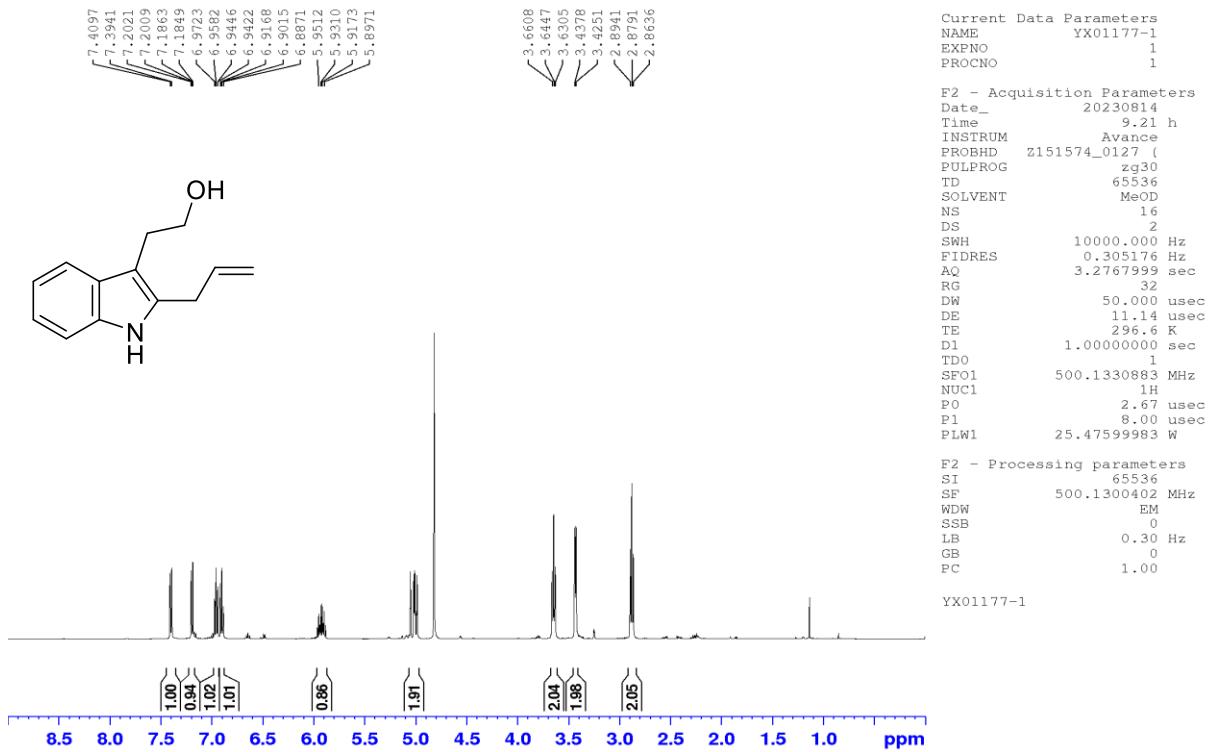
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)



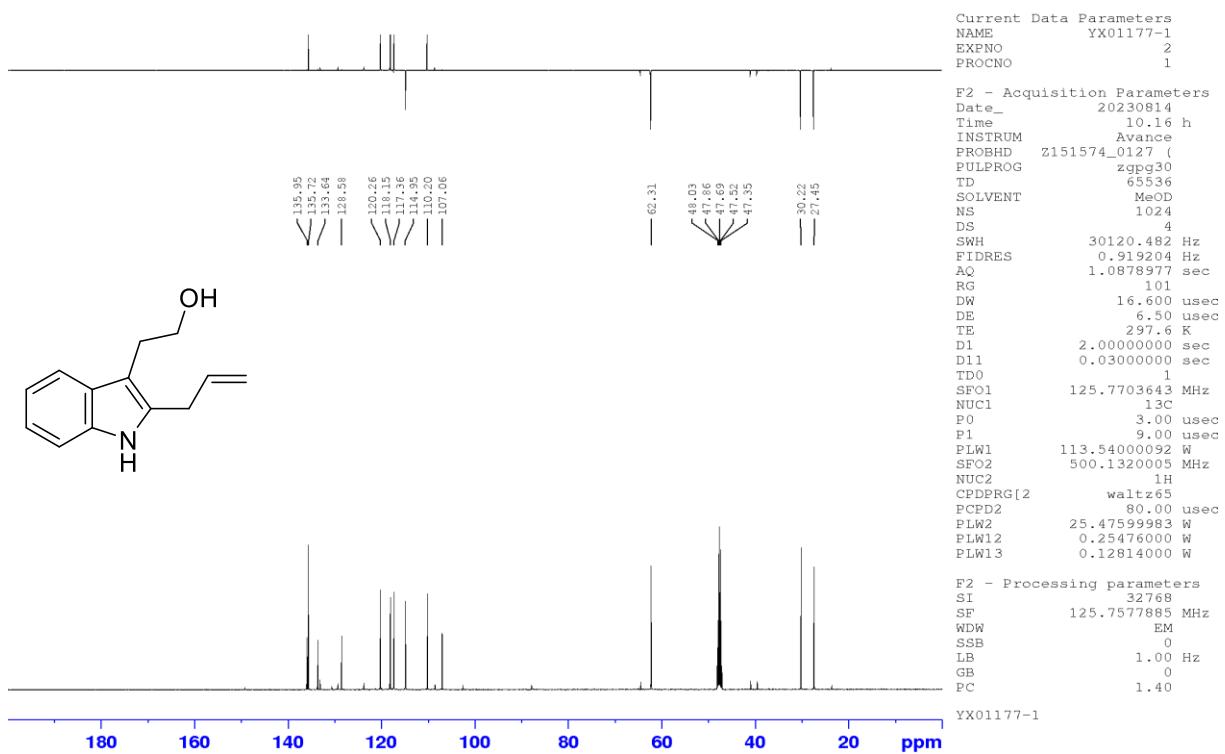
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)



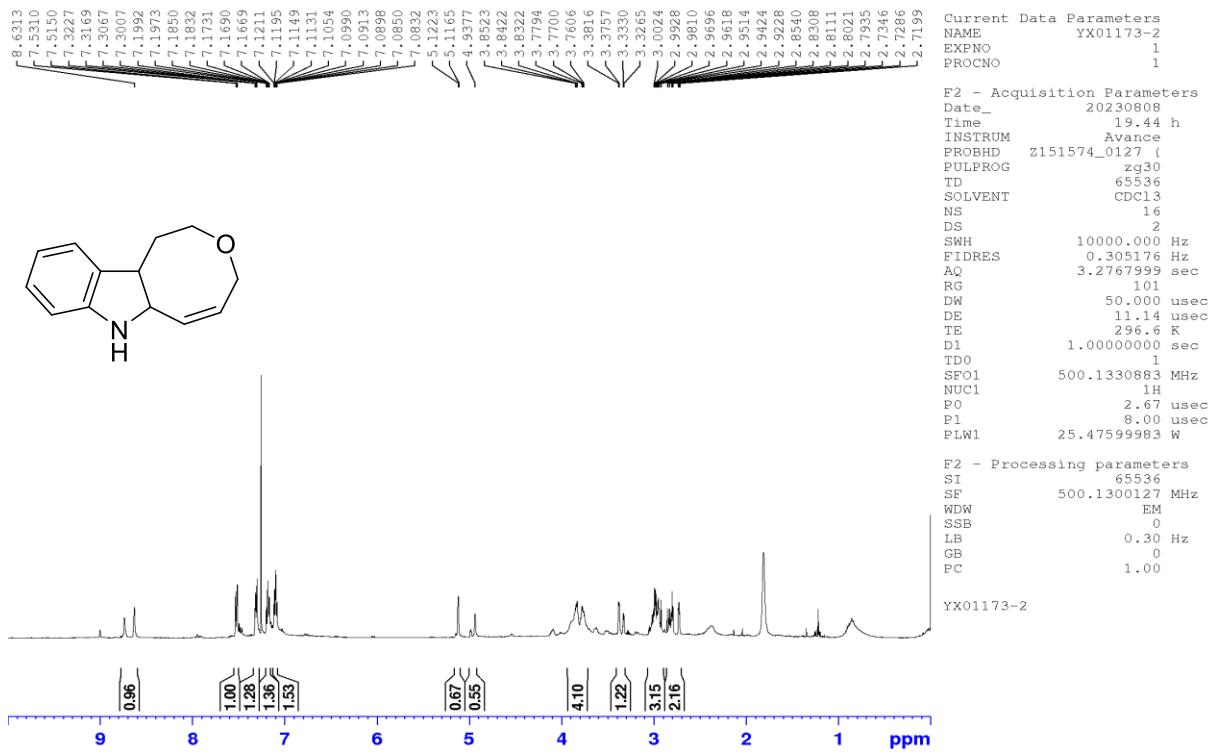
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, MeOD)



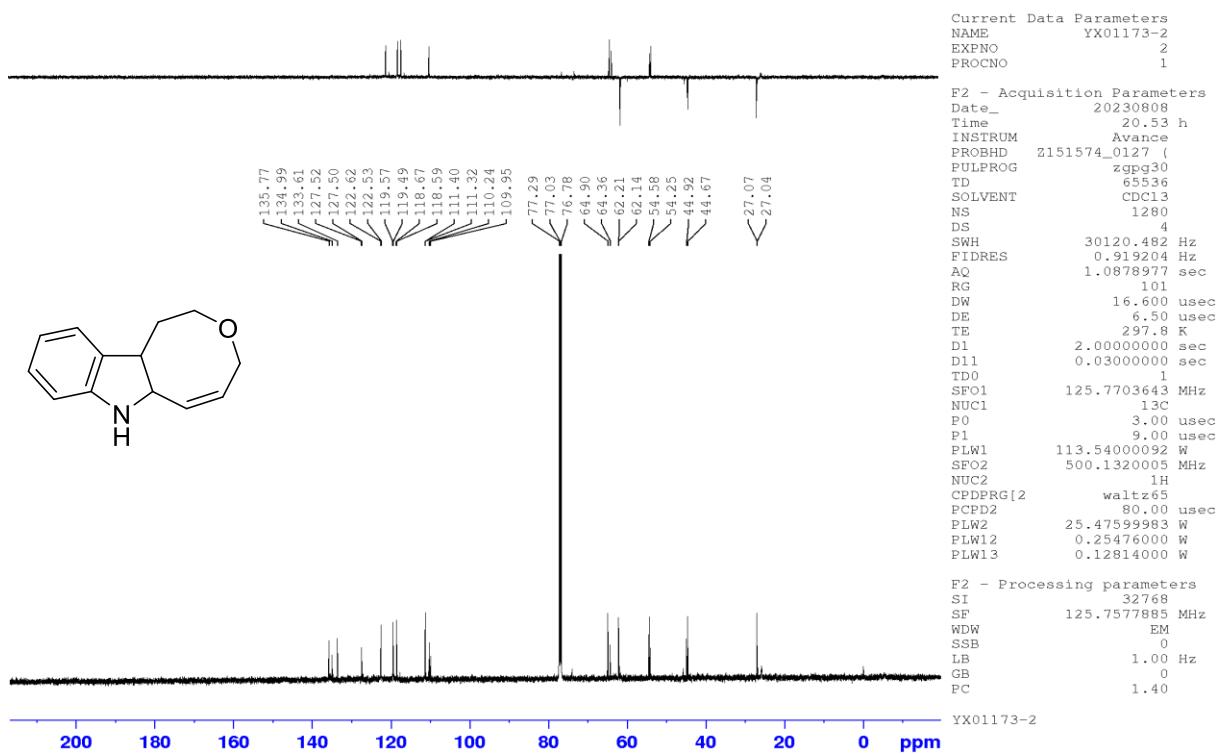
¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



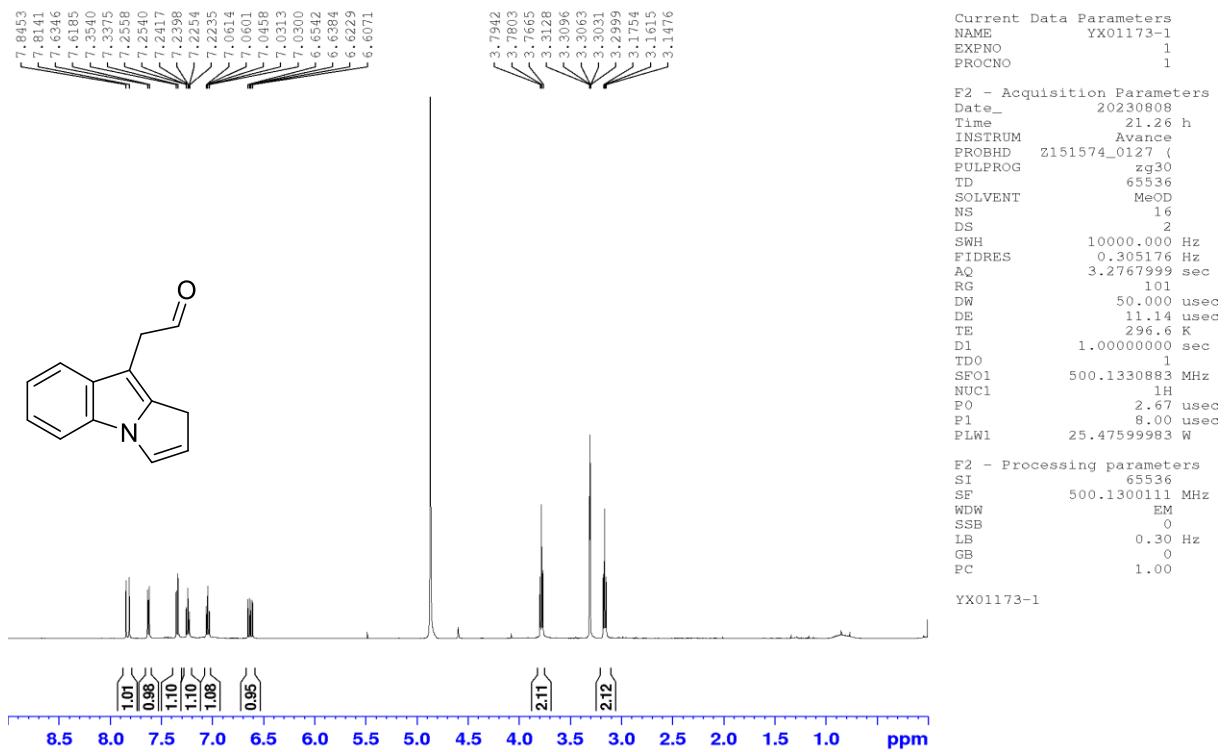
¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



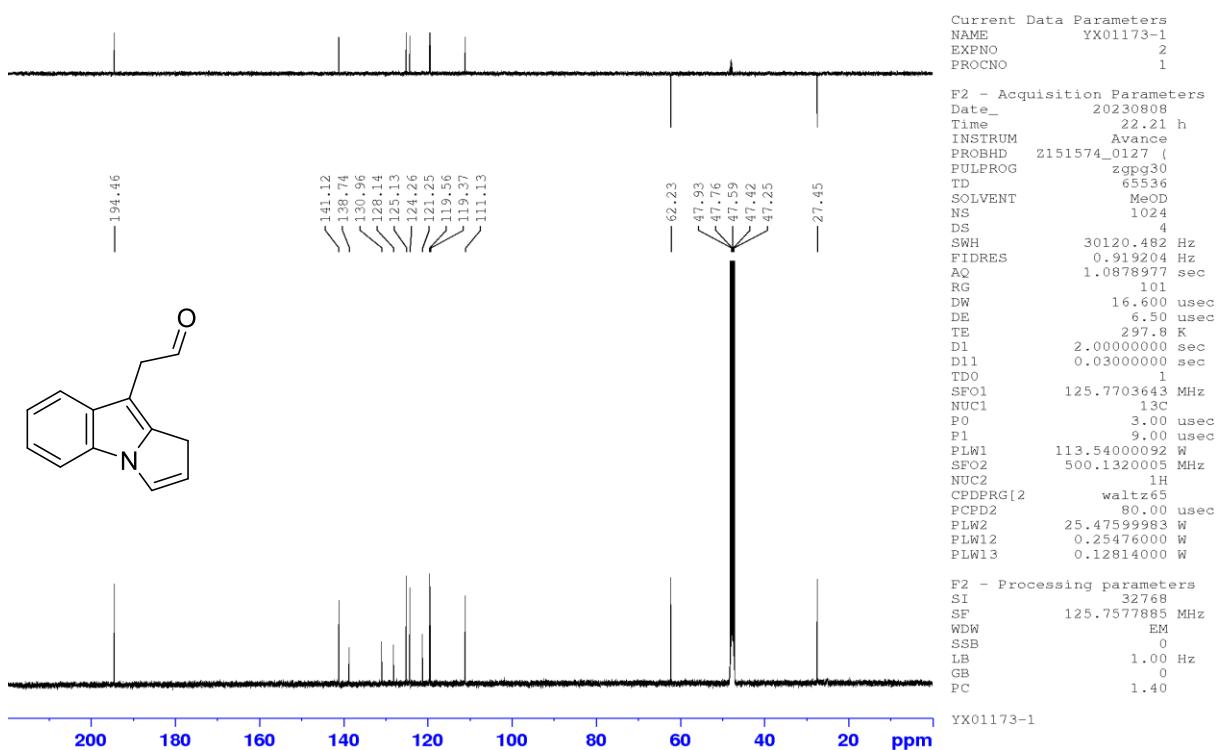
¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



¹H-NMR (500 MHz, MeOD)



¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



5. X-ray crystal structure data

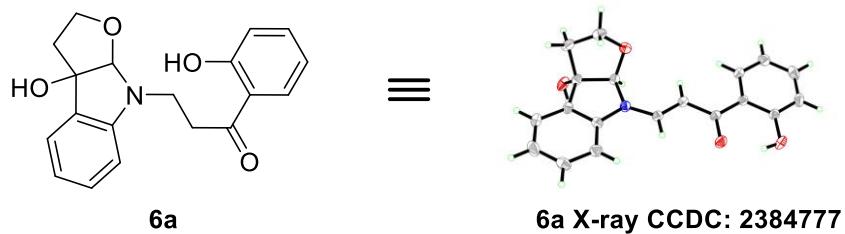


Figure S14. X-ray crystal structure of tryptophol and chromone reaction product.

Datablock: a

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0057A Wavelength=0.71073
 Cell: a=7.110(5) b=8.813(6) c=12.868(9)
 Temperature: alpha=83.048(13) beta=75.01(4) gamma=86.742(13)
 296 K
 Volume Space 772.9(9) 772.9(9)
 group Hall group P-1 P-1
 Moiety formula -P1 -P1
 Sum formula C19H17N O4 C19H17NO4
 Mr 323.34 323.33
 Dx,g cm-3 1.389 1.389
 Z 2 2
 Mu (mm-1) 0.098 0.098
 F000 340.0 340.0
 F000' 340.17
 h,k,lmax 8,10,15 8,10,15
 Nref 2730 2692
 Tmin,Tmax 0.609,0.746
 Tmin'
 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.609 Tmax=0.746 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN
 Data completeness= 0.986 Theta(max)= 24.998
 R(reflections)= 0.0775(1734)
 wR2(reflections)= 0.2221(2692)
 S = 1.117
 Npar= 220
 The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format
 test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level.
 Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.