

## *Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)*

### **Photocatalytic activation of indole alkanols for intramolecular cyclization toward furoindolines**

Lanxiang Liu,<sup>a,c</sup> Yunfeng Tao,<sup>b</sup> Yulin Song,<sup>b</sup> Xiaojian Zhou,<sup>b</sup> Guanben Du,<sup>b</sup> Bei Zhou,<sup>a,b\*</sup> Jun Lin<sup>a\*</sup>

\* Corresponding authors, E-mail: [linjun@ynu.edu.cn](mailto:linjun@ynu.edu.cn) (Prof. Jun Lin, ORCID: 0000-0002-2087-6013), [beizhou@swfu.edu.cn](mailto:beizhou@swfu.edu.cn) (Prof. Bei Zhou, ORCID: 0000-0001-7193-4116).

*a. Key Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry for Natural Resource, Ministry of Education; Yunnan Key Laboratory of Research and Development for Natural Products; School of Pharmacy, School of Chemical Science and Technology, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, China.*

*b. Yunnan Provincial Key Laboratory of Wood and Bamboo Biomass Materials, Key Laboratory of Forest Resources Conservation and Utilization in the Southwest Mountains of China (Ministry of Education), International Joint-Research Center for Bio-Materials (Ministry of Science and Technology), Key Laboratory of State Forestry and Grassland Administration on Highly-Efficient Utilization of Forestry Biomass Resources in Southwest China, College of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Southwest Forestry University, Kunming 650224, China.*

*c. Yunnan Key Laboratory of Breeding and Utilization of Resource Insects, Key Laboratory of Protection and Utilization of Insects (National Forestry and Grassland Administration), Research Center of Engineering and Technology of Characteristic Forest Resources (National Forestry and Grassland Administration), Institute of Highland Forest Science, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Kunming 650233, China.*

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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 ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 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.

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR**, and **<sup>13</sup>C-NMR** were recorded with Bruker Advance (400 and 500 MHz) spectrometers. All chemical shifts were reported as  $\delta$  values in parts per million (ppm) and coupling constants ( $J$ ) in Hz. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as the internal standard for CDCl<sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm for <sup>1</sup>H, 77.00 ppm for <sup>13</sup>C).

**X-ray crystal structure:** Single block crystals of **target molecules** were used as supplied. A suitable crystal with dimensions 0.20 × 0.15 × 0.10 mm<sup>3</sup> 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).

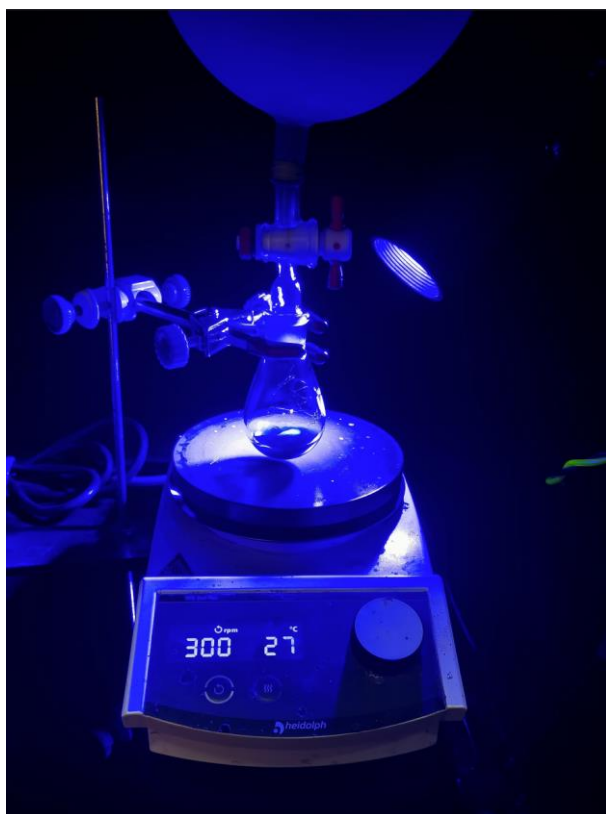
**Electrochemistry:** cyclic voltammograms (CVs) were obtained on a Metrohm PGSTAT302N potentiostat.

**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

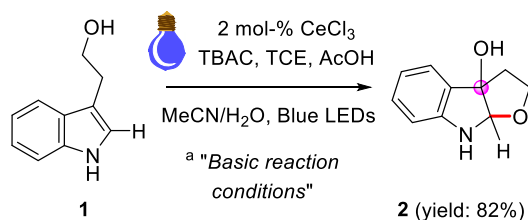
The reaction was carried out as follows: a one, two or three-neck reaction quartz flask was fitted with a magnetic stirring bar. Septa capped the other two necks for injections and an atmosphere line. Following evacuation in a vacuum and flushing with argon or oxygen three times, the reaction vessel 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

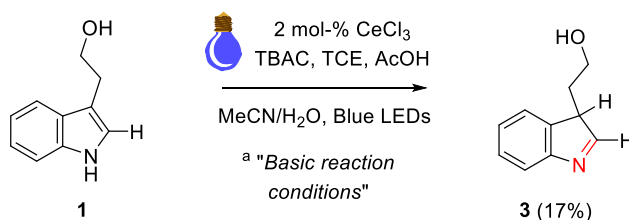
### 2.1 Photocatalytic synthesis of furoindoline product



**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 ( $\text{CeCl}_3$ , 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.), a mixture of acetonitrile and water ( $\text{MeCN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 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,  $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$ – $480\text{ nm}$ ) 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 ( $\text{EtOAc}$ ,  $6 \times 10\text{ mL}$ ) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $3 \times 10\text{ mL}$ ). The combined organic layer was dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 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 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 imidation product



**Figure S3.** Photocatalytic synthesis of indole imidation 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<sub>3</sub>, 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 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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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

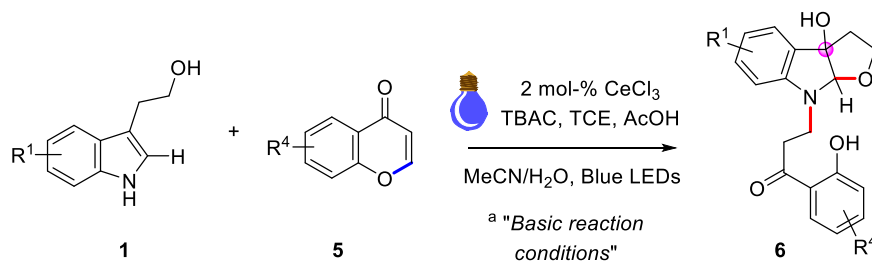


**Figure S4.** Photocatalytic synthesis of indole oxidation product.

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 (CeCl<sub>3</sub>, 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 oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) 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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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



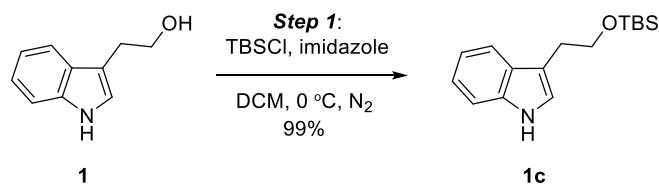
**Figure S5.** General photocatalysis of intermolecular 1,2-addition.

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 ( $\text{CeCl}_3$ , 19.11 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC, 43.09 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-trichloroethanol (TCE, 23.18 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), a mixture of acetonitrile and water ( $\text{MeCN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 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,  $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$ –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 ( $\text{EtOAc}$ ,  $6 \times 10\text{ mL}$ ) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $3 \times 10\text{ mL}$ ). The combined organic layer was dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. The solvent was removed with a vacuum rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 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.

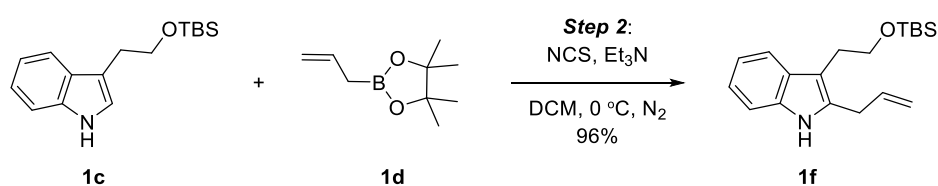
**Table S1.** Other reaction conditions optimization for tryptophol and chromone

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

## 2.5 Allyl indole synthesis

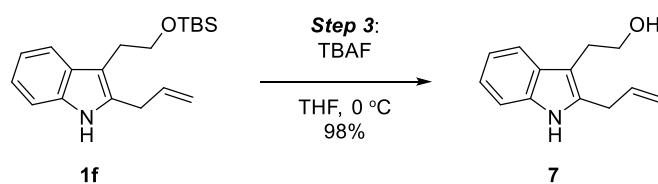


**Step 1:** In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar and added dichloromethane (10.0 mL) as solvent, then transferred the reaction flask to an ice bath and added tryptophol (1.0 g, 6.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and imidazole (633.5 mg, 9.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in turn; finally, added the diluted *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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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%.



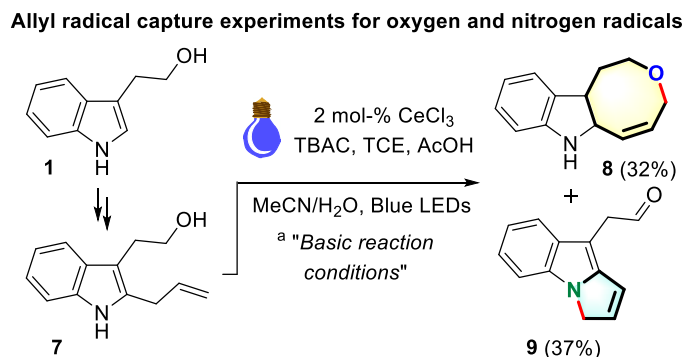
**Step 2:** Following the **Step 1**, in an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar and added dichloromethane (10.0 mL) as solvent, then transferred the reaction flask to an ice bath and added the pure product of **step 1** 3-(2-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-1H-indole (1.1 g, 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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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-(2-((*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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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

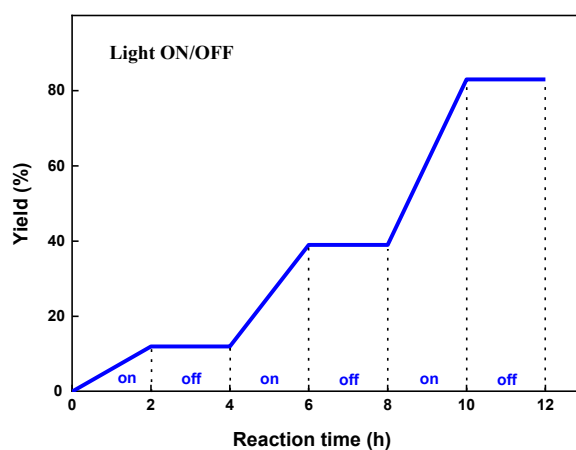


In an oven-dried quartz flask (50 mL) equipped with a stir bar, the pure substrate of **7** (180.0 mg, 1.2 mol, 1.0 equiv.), cerium (III) chloride (30.6 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), tetrabutylammonium chloride (34.5 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), 2,2,2-Trichloroethanol (92.8 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.5 equiv.), acetic acid (14.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 0.2 equiv.), H<sub>2</sub>O (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 H<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. The solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator. The pure product was obtained by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 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.

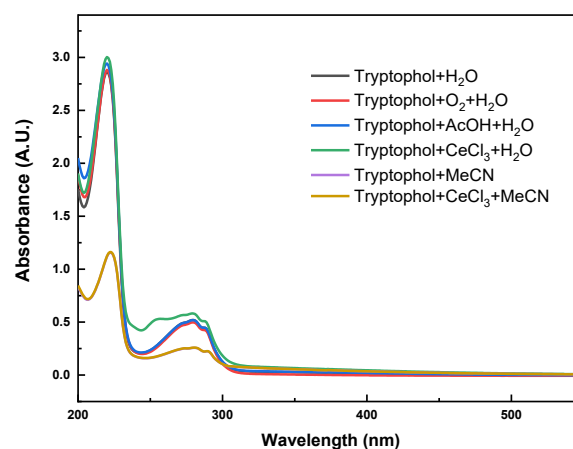


**Fig. S7.** Light ON/OFF experiments for radical propagation test (the yield of furoindoline **2** product was measured by GC analysis).

### 3.2 UV-Vis experiments

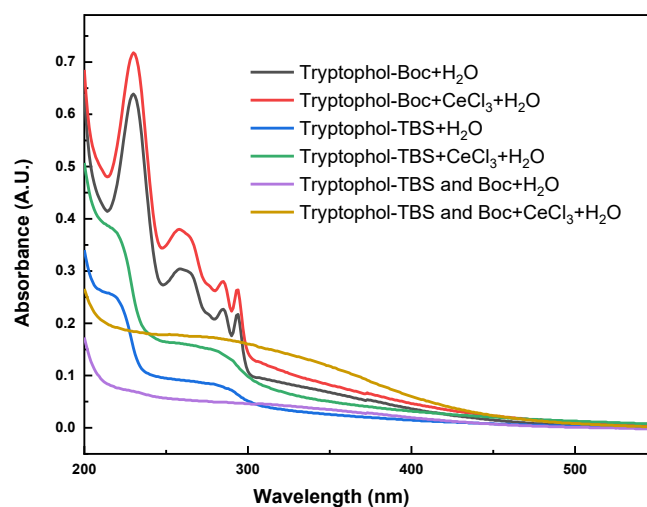
UV-Visible absorption measurements were collected and analyzed using an Agilent Cary 5000 spectrophotometer. Solutions of different indole and reaction additives were introduced to a 1 cm path length quartz cuvette equipped with a Teflon® septum under an argon atmosphere (all solutions were prepared 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 H<sub>2</sub>O as solvents, AcOH and O<sub>2</sub> 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 H<sub>2</sub>O as solvents, AcOH and O<sub>2</sub> 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.



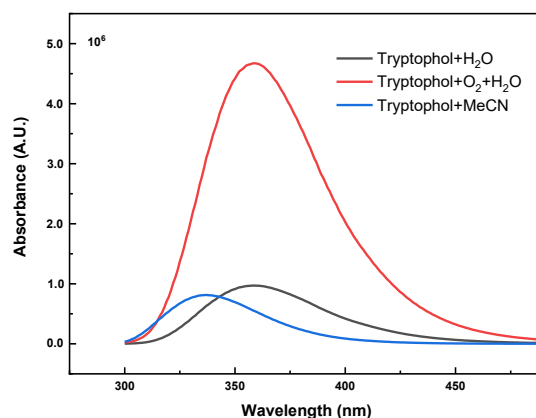
**Figure S9.** UV-Vis experiments for tryptophol with different protecting groups.



### 3.3 Fluorescence experiments

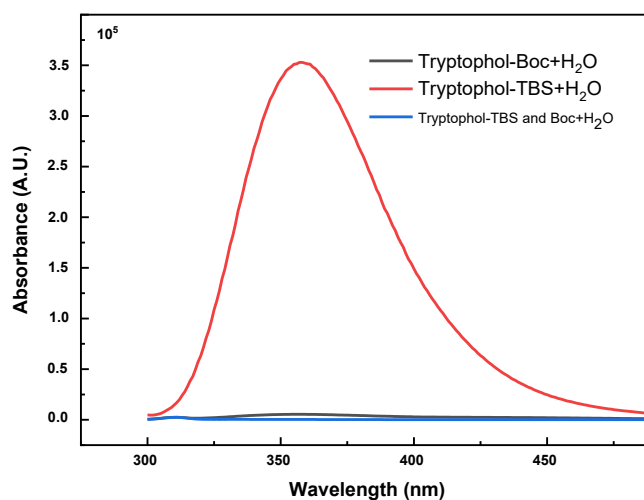
Fluorescence (FL) emission intensities experiments were conducted on a Hitachi F-4600 luminescence Spectrophotometer. All solutions of different furfuryl alcohol and *tris*-(2-phenylpyridine) iridium were excited at 260 nm, a pitch of 5 nm, and the emission intensity was collected at 275 nm. The scan 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 H<sub>2</sub>O as solvents, AcOH and O<sub>2</sub> 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.

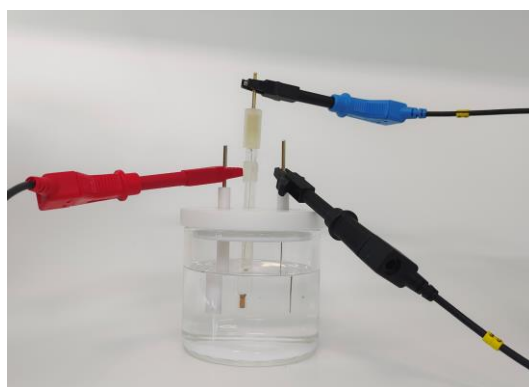
Fluorescence (FL) emission spectral variations observed during the photolysis of solutions containing tryptophol and its derivatives (5 mg, 0.05 mmol), and [Ce]-photocatalyst (0.5 mg, 0.00075 mmol), under varying reaction conditions with MeCN or H<sub>2</sub>O as solvents, AcOH and O<sub>2</sub> as additives, 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.

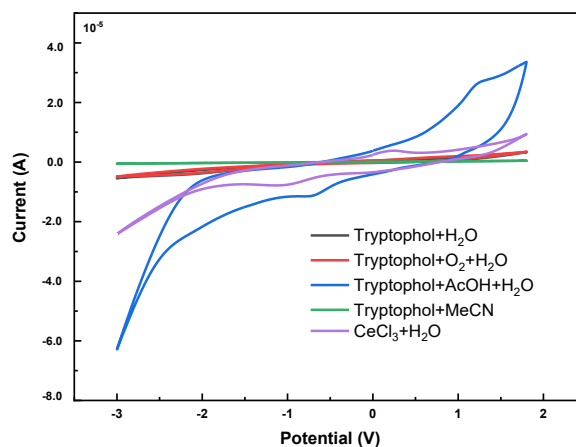
### 3.4 Cyclic voltammetry (CV) experiments

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/Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> electrode submerged in saturated aqueous KBr solution and separated from the reaction by a salt bridge.



**Figure S12.** Cyclic voltammograms experiments device

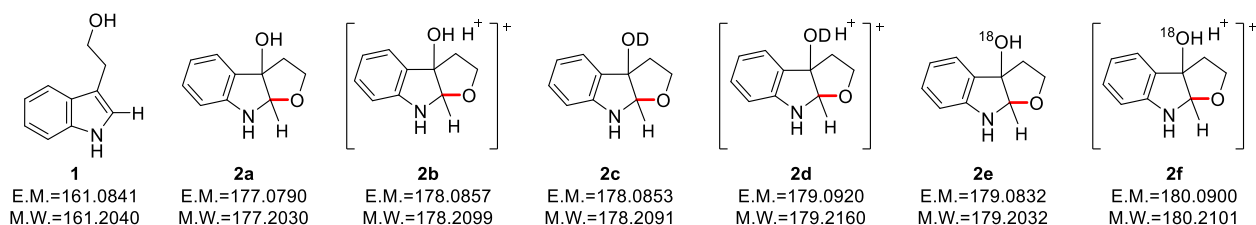
**CV Procedure for tryptophol and [Ce].** A solvent (H<sub>2</sub>O, 40 mL) containing [Ce]-photocatalyst (10.0 mg,  $3.8 \times 10^{-4}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup>,  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  chemical equivalent), was added to the electrochemical cell in cyclic voltammetry experiments. A constant current of 0.01 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 D<sub>2</sub>O or H<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O as solvent.

#### Exact Mass and Molecular Weight in isotopic labeling experiments

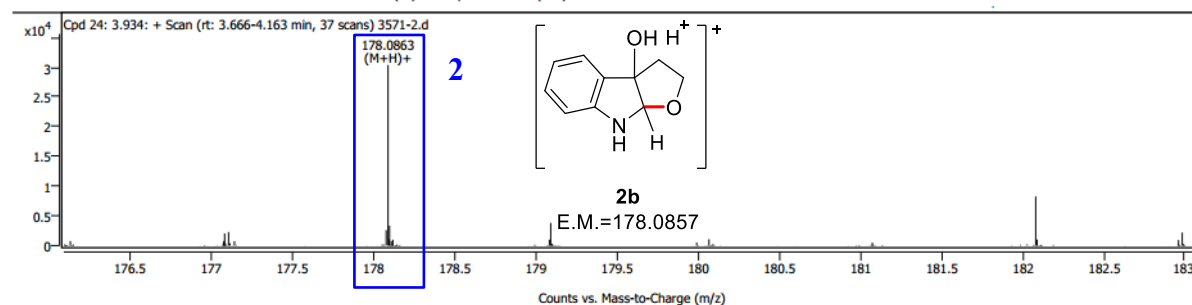
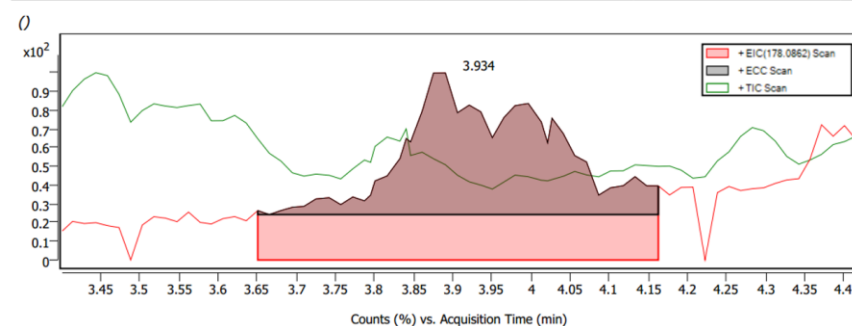


E.M.=Exact Mass, M.W.=Molecular Weight

(1) LC-MS spectra for reaction with H<sub>2</sub>O solvent with an O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. In this experiment we have found the target product **2a**.

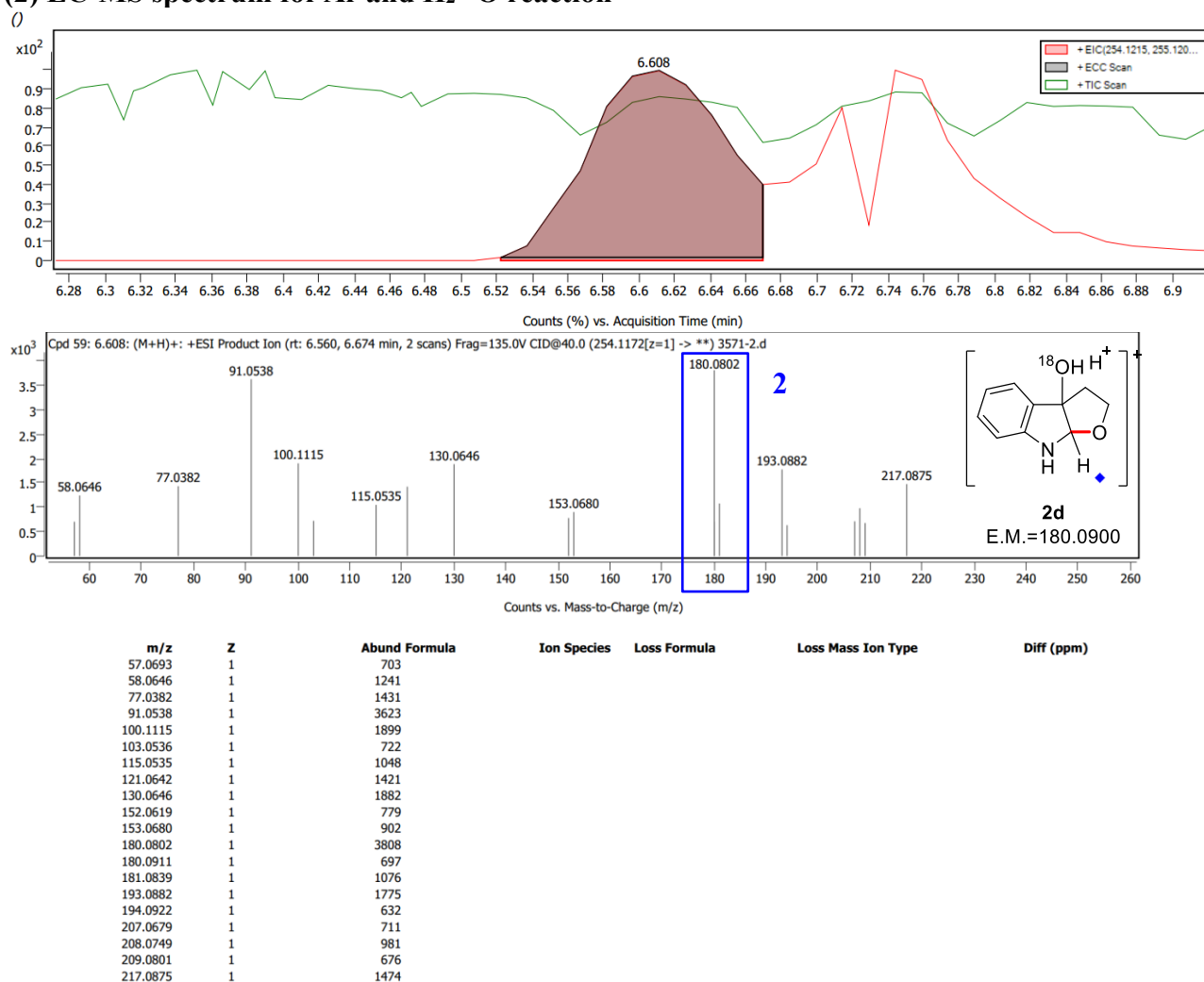
Cpd 24: 3.934

Name	Formula	RT	RI	Mass	Score	Algorithm	Lib/DB
		3.934		177.0790		MFE	

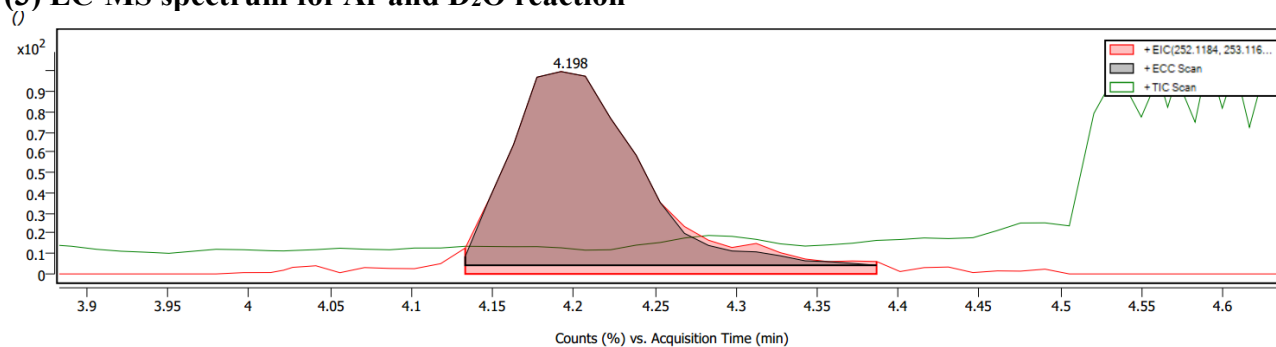


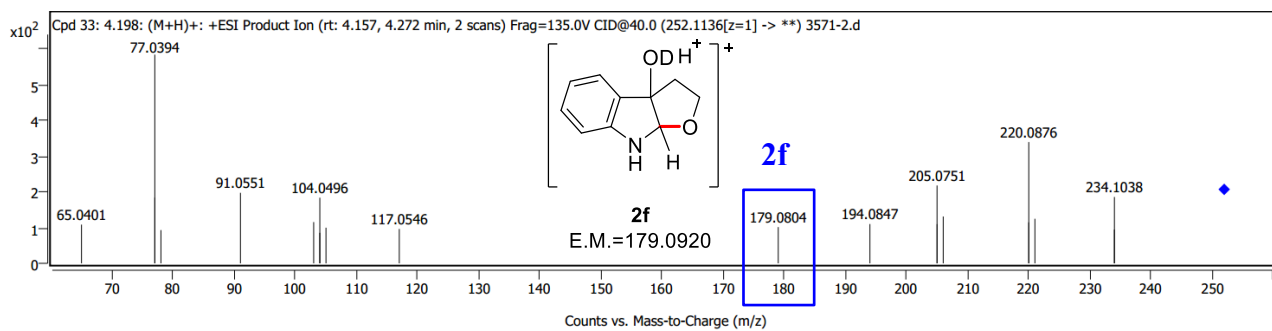
m/z	m/z (Calc)	Diff (ppm)	Abund	Height %	Height % (Calc)	Ion Species (M+H)+	Z
178.0863			30377				1
130.1591			63255				1
144.0809			52038				1
146.0601			297792				1
146.0677			28437				1
147.0636			28971				1
148.0644			44102				1
160.0758			22904				1
162.0915			57087				1
184.2061			25050				1
186.2218			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 H<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O reaction



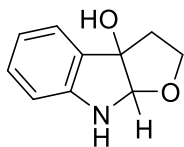
## (3) LC-MS spectrum for Ar and D<sub>2</sub>O reaction





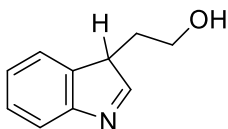
m/z	Z	Abund	Formula	Ion Species	Loss Formula	Loss Mass Ion Type	Diff (ppm)
65.0401	1	108					
77.0376	1	184					
77.0394	1	584					
78.0423	1	93					
91.0551	1	197					
103.0416	1	115					
104.0476	1	85					
104.0496	1	184					
105.0582	1	100					
117.0546	1	96					
179.0804	1	101					
194.0847	1	110					
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. $^1\text{H}$ -NMR, $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR, HRMS data and spectra



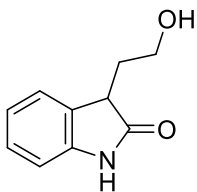
**Name:** 2,3,8,8a-tetrahydro-3aH-furo[2,3-b]indol-3a-ol

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 1/2,  $R_f$  = 0.4, Yield: 82%,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  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  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  178.0857, found 178.0862.



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

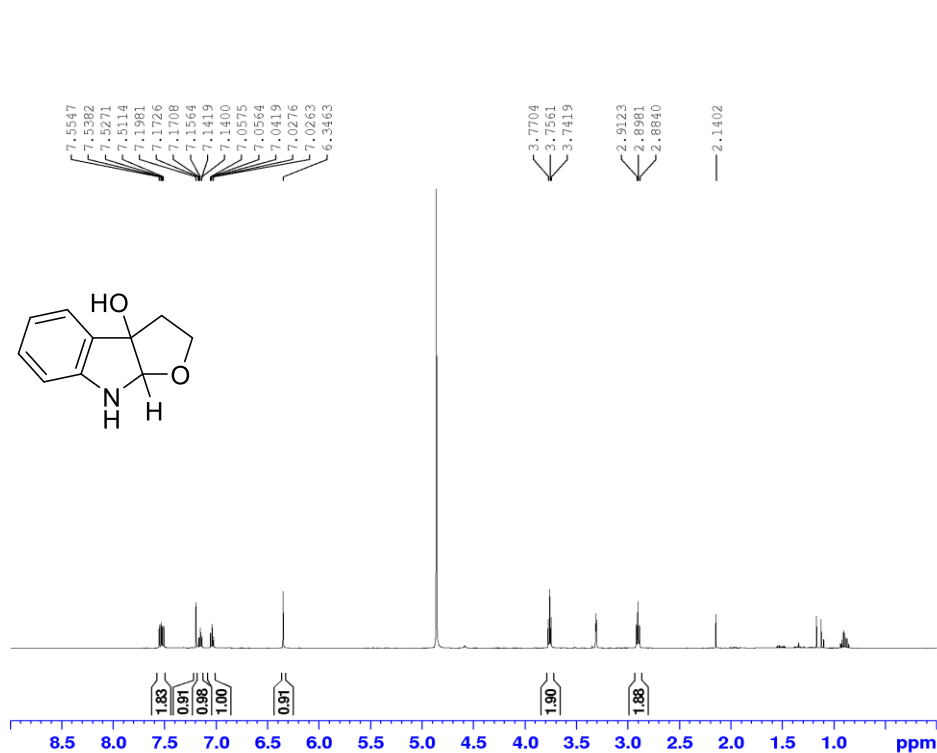
TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 15/1,  $R_f$  = 0.5, Yield: 17%,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 2.80-2.85(m, 1H), 3.07-3.14(m, 1H), 3.96-4.01(m, 1H), 4.31-4.35(m, 1H), 5.78-5.80(t, 1H,  $J$  = 10Hz), 7.11-7.17(m, 2H), 7.22-7.25(m, 1H), 7.37(s, 4H), 7.45(s, 1H), 7.54-7.56(d, 1H,  $J$  = 10Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  162.0913, found 162.0905.



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

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 1/2,  $R_f$  = 0.4, Yield: 29%,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  178.0863, found 178.0870.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



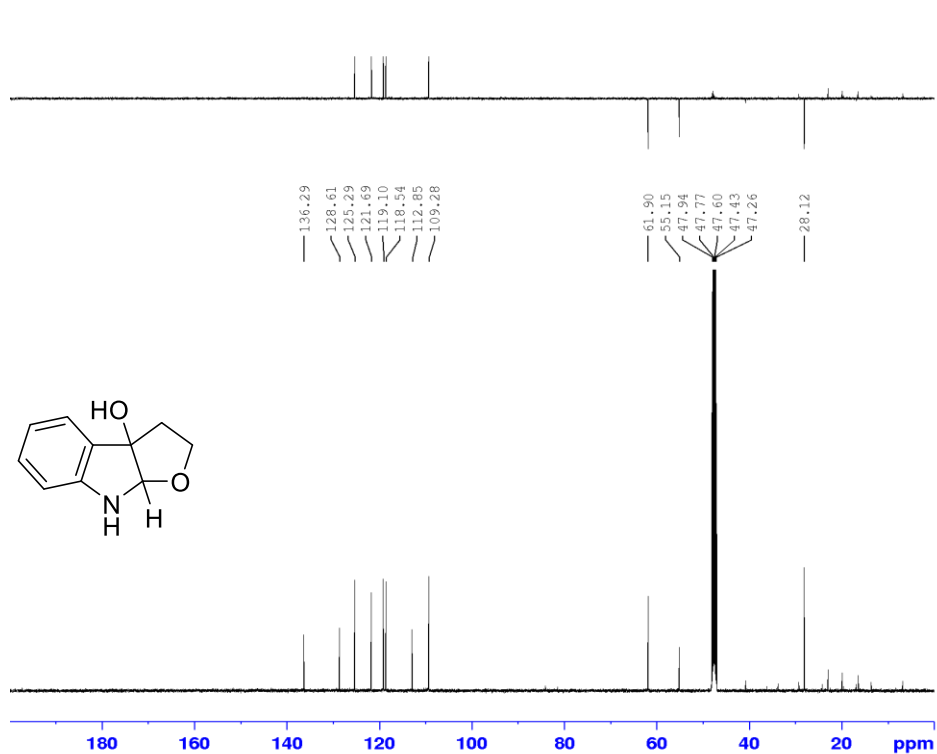
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PROCNO 1

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TD 65536  
SOLVENT MeOD  
NS 16  
DS 2  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 101  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 11.14 usec  
TE 298.0 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 500.1330883 MHz  
NUC1 1H  
P0 2.67 usec  
P1 8.00 usec  
PLW1 25.47599983 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
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SF 500.1300117 MHz  
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LB 0.30 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00

TYF05053-1

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



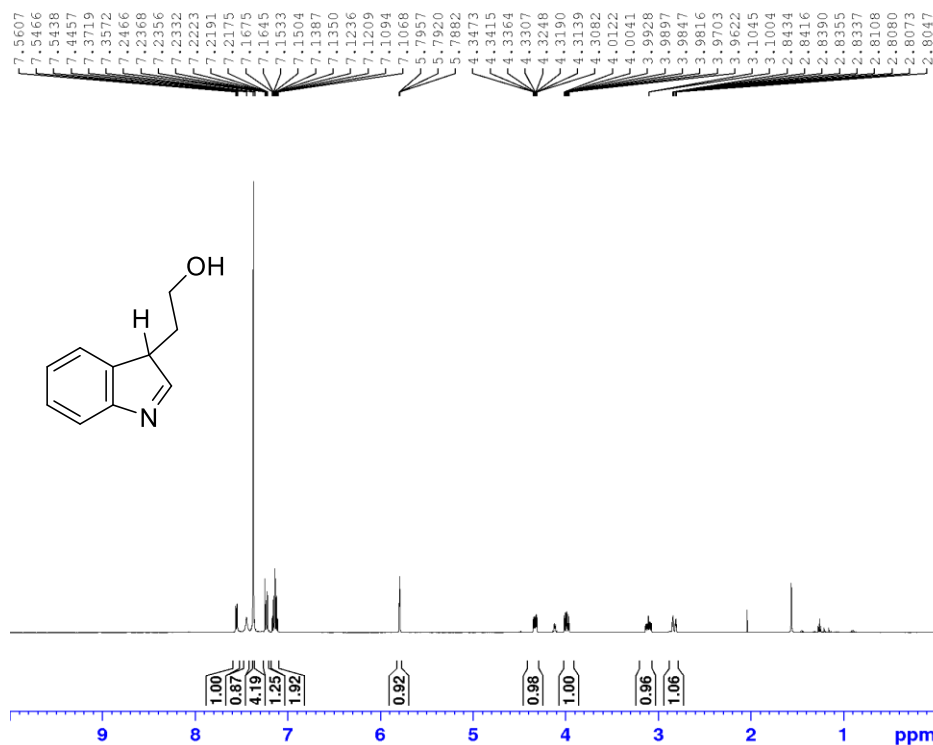
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PROCNO 1

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FIDRES 0.919204 Hz  
AQ 1.0878977 sec  
RG 101  
DW 16.600 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 298.0 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
P0 3.00 usec  
P1 9.00 usec  
PLW1 113.54000092 W  
SFO2 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG2 waltz65  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
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PLW12 0.25476000 W  
PLW13 0.12814000 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
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SSB 0  
LB 1.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40



# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



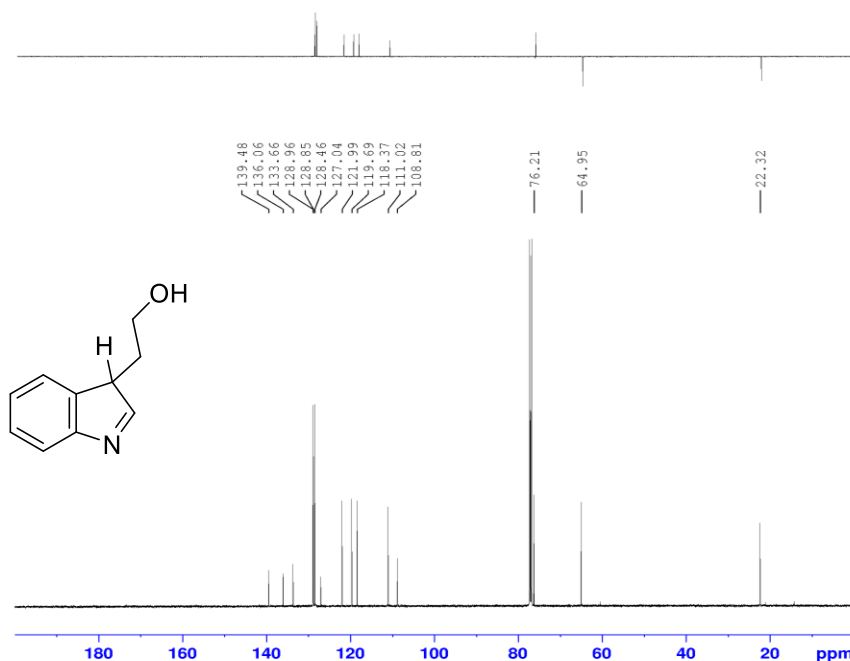
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FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 101  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 11.14 usec  
TE 295.7 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TD0 1  
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NUC1 1H  
P0 2.67 usec  
P1 8.00 usec  
PLW1 25.47599983 W

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GB 0  
PC 1.00

LYL01052-1

# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

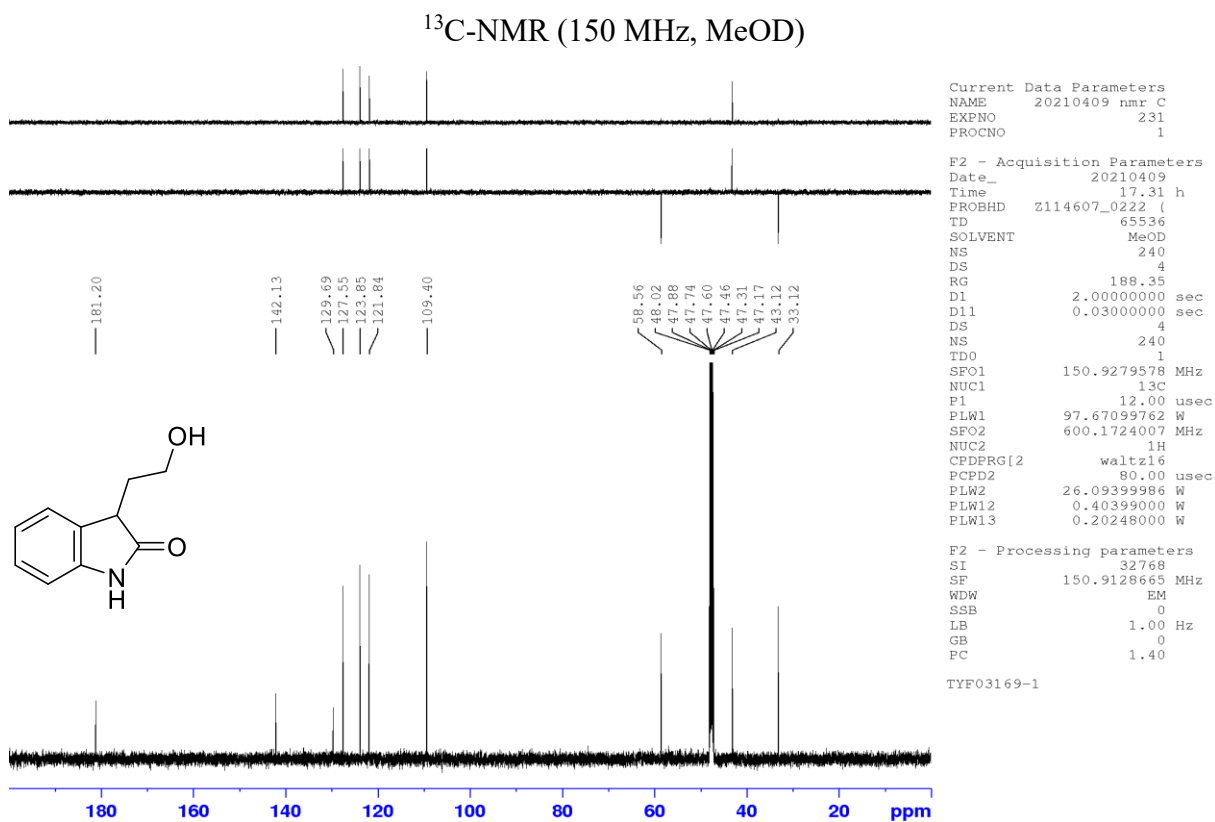
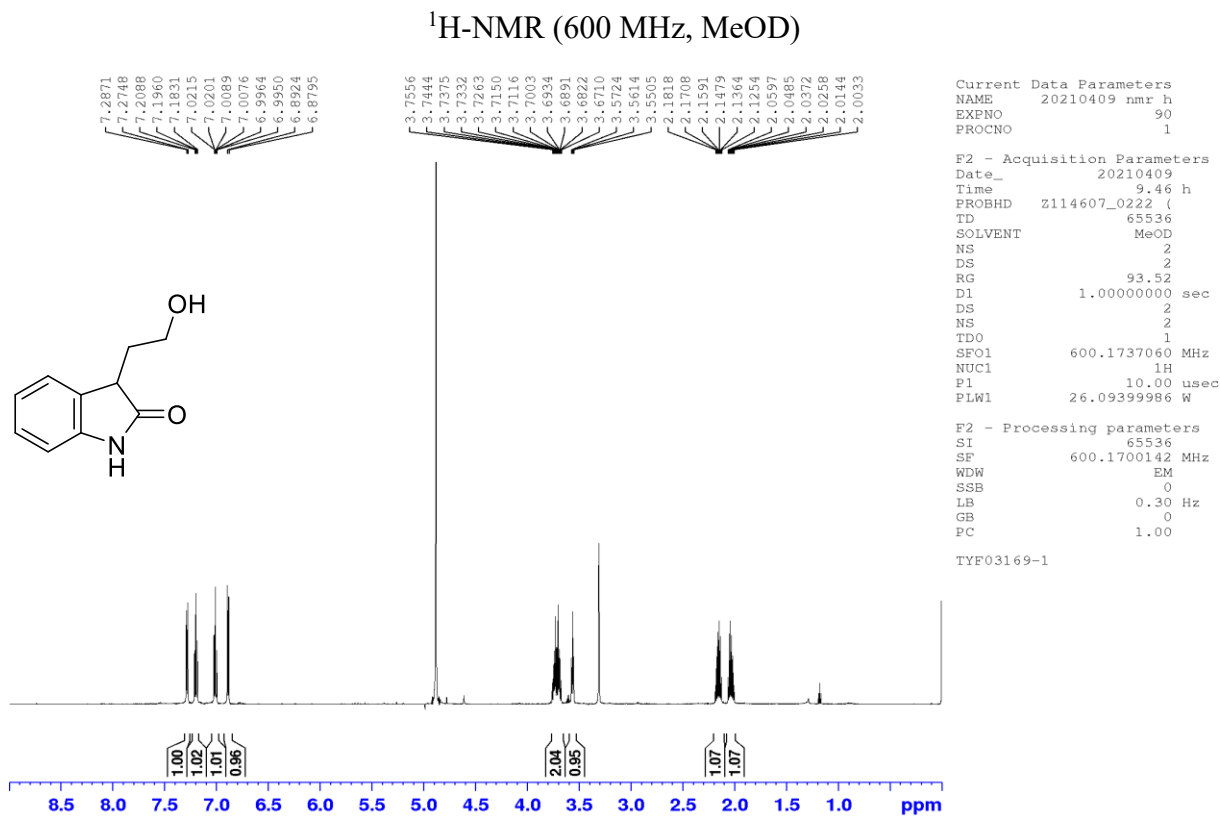


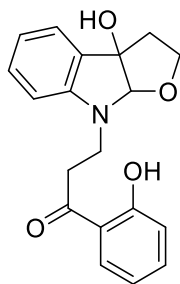
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PROCNO 1

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PULPROG zgpg30  
TD 65536  
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DS 4  
SWH 30120.482 Hz  
FIDRES 0.919204 Hz  
AQ 1.0878977 sec  
RG 101  
DW 16.600 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 296.9 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
P0 3.00 usec  
P1 9.00 usec  
PLW1 113.54000092 W  
SFO2 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG2 waltz65  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
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PLW12 0.25476000 W  
PLW13 0.12814000 W

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PC 1.40

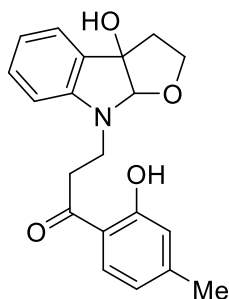
LYL01052-1





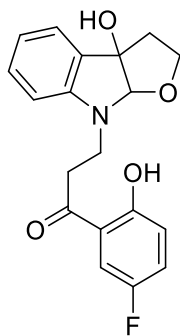
**Name:** 3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 12/1,  $R_f$  = 0.8, Yield: 84%,  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_4$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  326.1387, found 326.1393.



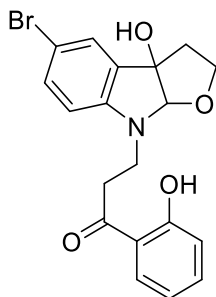
**Name:** 3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxy-4-methylphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1,  $R_f$  = 0.8, Yield: 81%,  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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, 104.7, 143.7, 160.7, 192.6. **HRMS (ESI $^+$ )**: calculated for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_4$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  340.1543, found 340.1551.



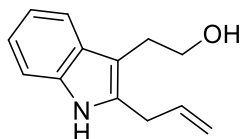
**Name:** 1-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 8/1,  $R_f$  = 0.8, Yield: 80%,  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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<sup>+</sup>):** calculated for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{FNO}_4$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  344.1293, found 344.1287.



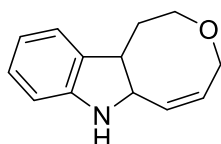
**Name:** 3-(5-bromo-3a-hydroxy-2,3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-8H-furo[2,3-b]indol-8-yl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1,  $R_f$  = 0.8, Yield: 80%,  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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<sup>+</sup>):** calculated for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrNO}_4$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  404.0492, found 404.0486.



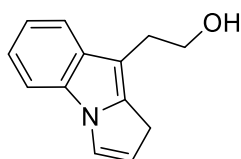
**Name: 2-(2-allyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol**

TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10/1,  $R_f$  = 0.6,  **$^1\text{H}$  NMR** (500 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  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).  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR** (125 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  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<sup>+</sup>)**: calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  202.1226, found 202.1220.



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

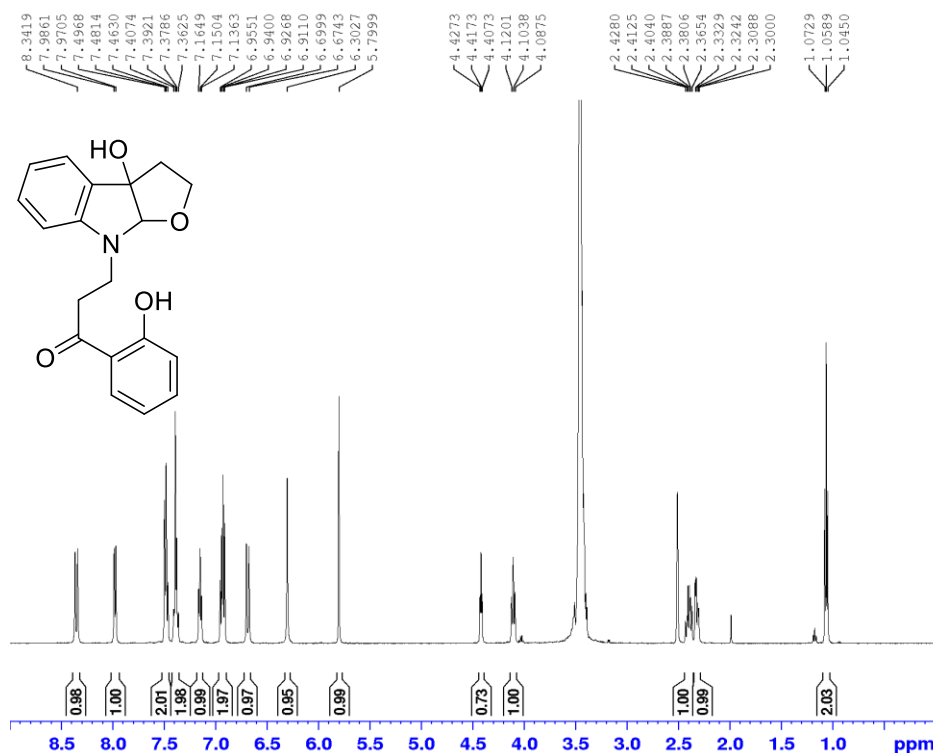
TLC: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 8/1,  $R_f$  = 0.4, Yield: 32%,  **$^1\text{H}$  NMR** (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 2.72-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.92-3.00 (m, 3H), 3.33-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.86 (m, 4H), 4.94-4.99 (t, 1H,  $J$  = 25.15 Hz), 5.11-5.12 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 2.9 Hz), 7.08-7.12 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.20 (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).  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR** (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  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<sup>+</sup>)**: calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  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%,  **$^1\text{H}$  NMR** (500 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  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).  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR** (125 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  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<sup>+</sup>)**: calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}$ ,  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  200.1070, found 200.1074.

# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)



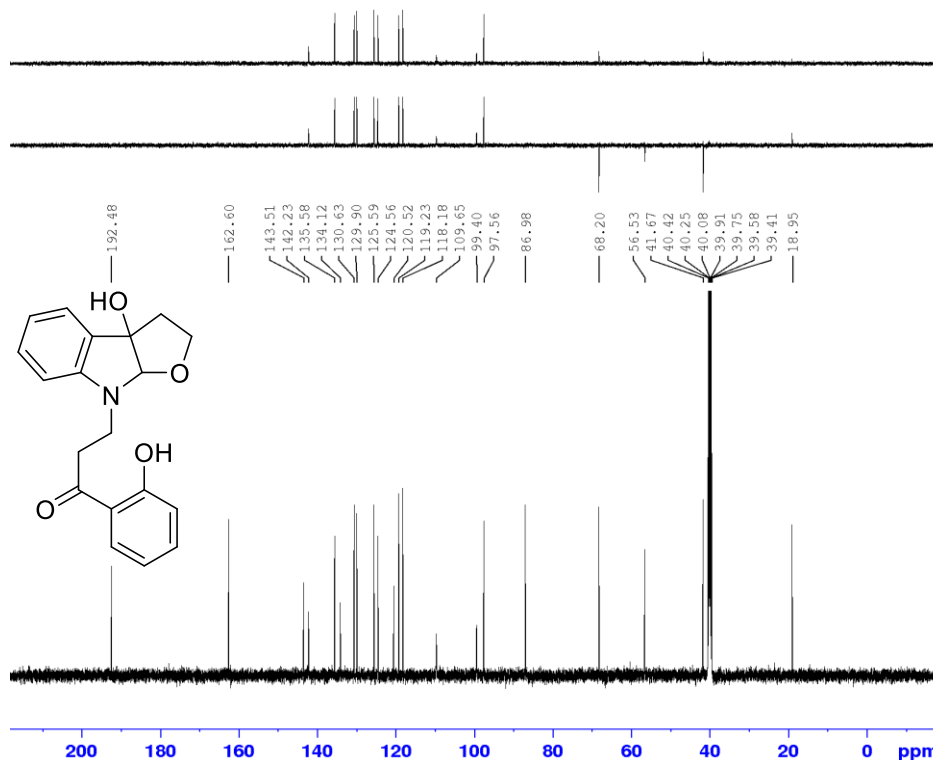
Current Data Parameters  
NAME 20210512 nmr h  
EXPNO 90  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20210512  
Time 10.01 h  
INSTRUM spect  
PROBHD Z113652\_0230 (  
PULPROG zg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT DMSO  
NS 3  
DS 2  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 29.42  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 300.4 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 500.1330883 MHz  
NUC1 1H  
P1 9.60 usec  
PLW1 22.00000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 65536  
SF 500.1300000 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 0.30 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00

TYF03174-1

# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)

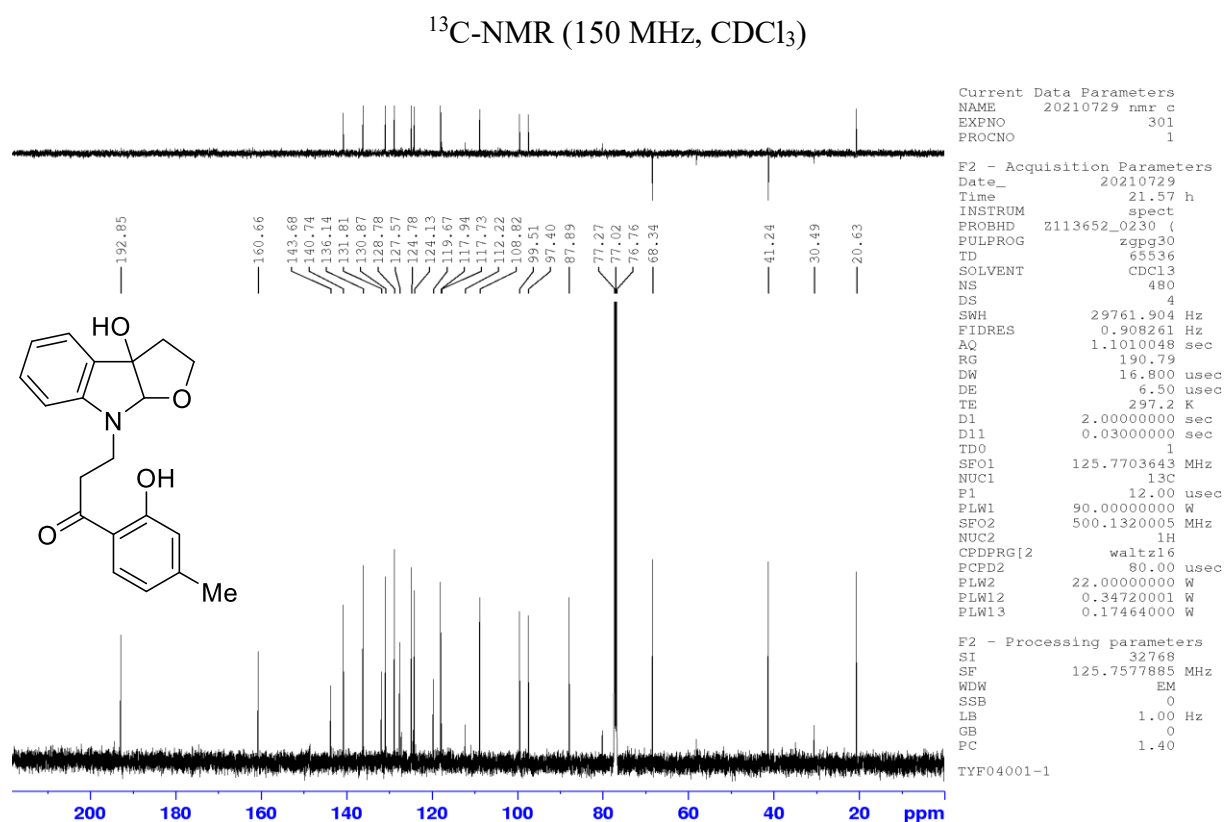
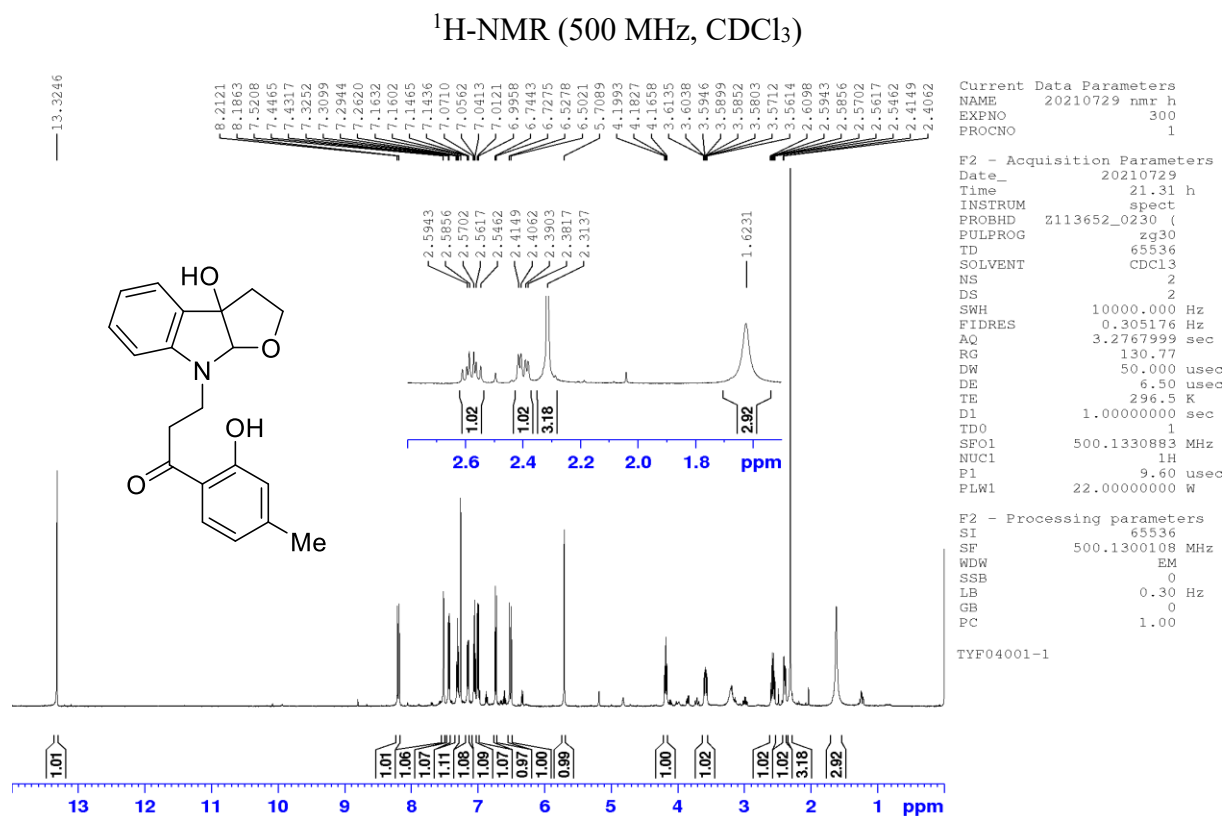


Current Data Parameters  
NAME 20210512 nmr C  
EXPNO 92  
PROCNO 1

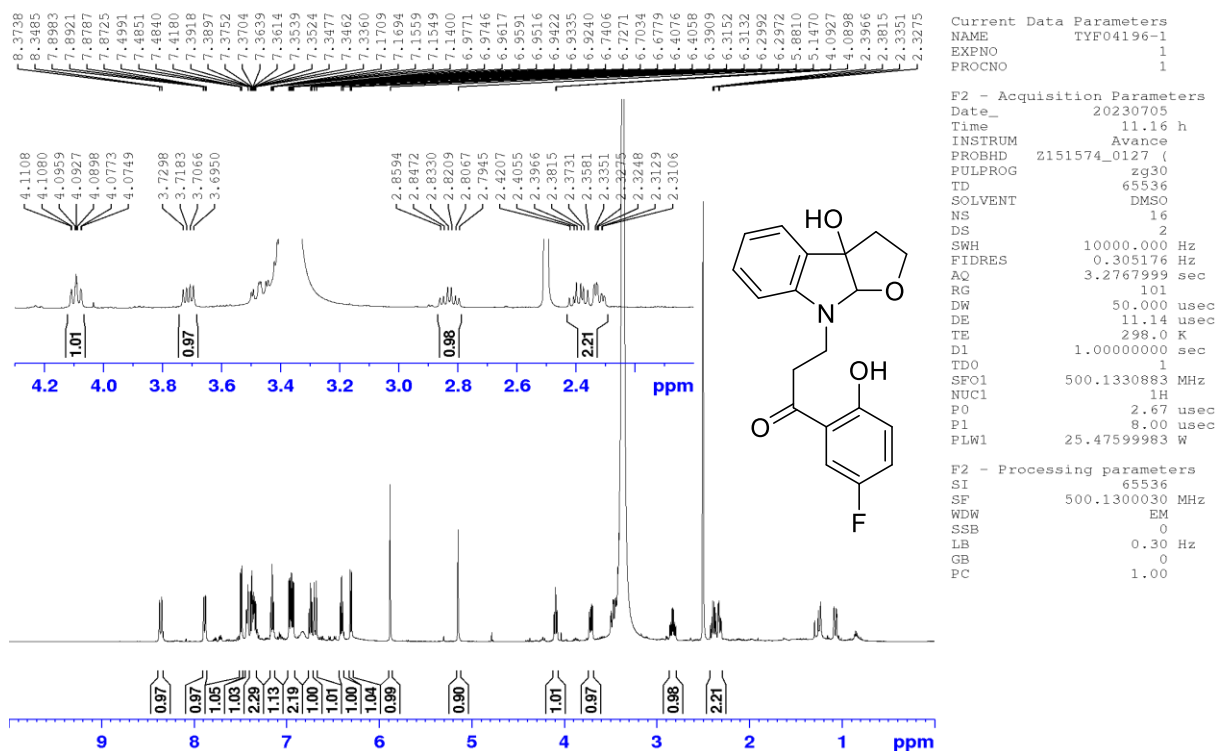
F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20210512  
Time 18.51 h  
INSTRUM spect  
PROBHD Z113652\_0230 (  
PULPROG zgpg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT DMSO  
NS 280  
DS 4  
SWH 29761.904 Hz  
FIDRES 0.908261 Hz  
AQ 1.1010048 sec  
RG 190.79  
DW 16.800 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 302.1 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
P1 12.00 usec  
PLW1 90.00000000 W  
SFO2 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG2 waltz16  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
PLW2 22.00000000 W  
PLW12 0.31680000 W  
PLW13 0.15934999 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 32768  
SF 125.7577885 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 1.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40

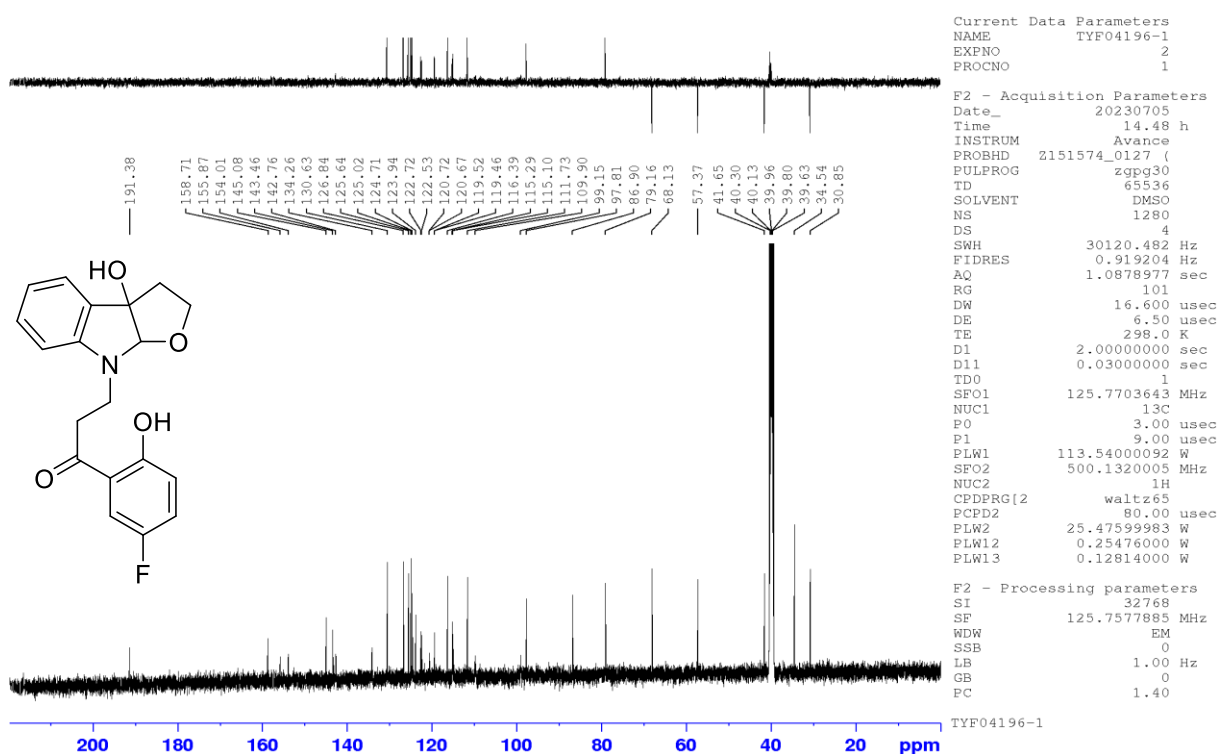
TYF03174-1



# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)

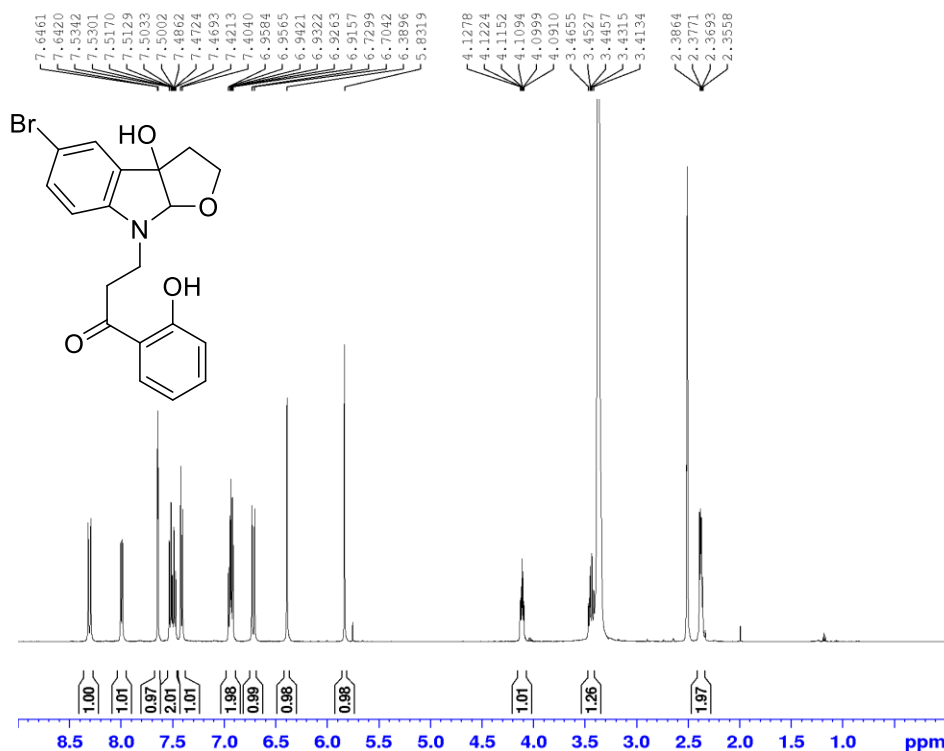


# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)





# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO)



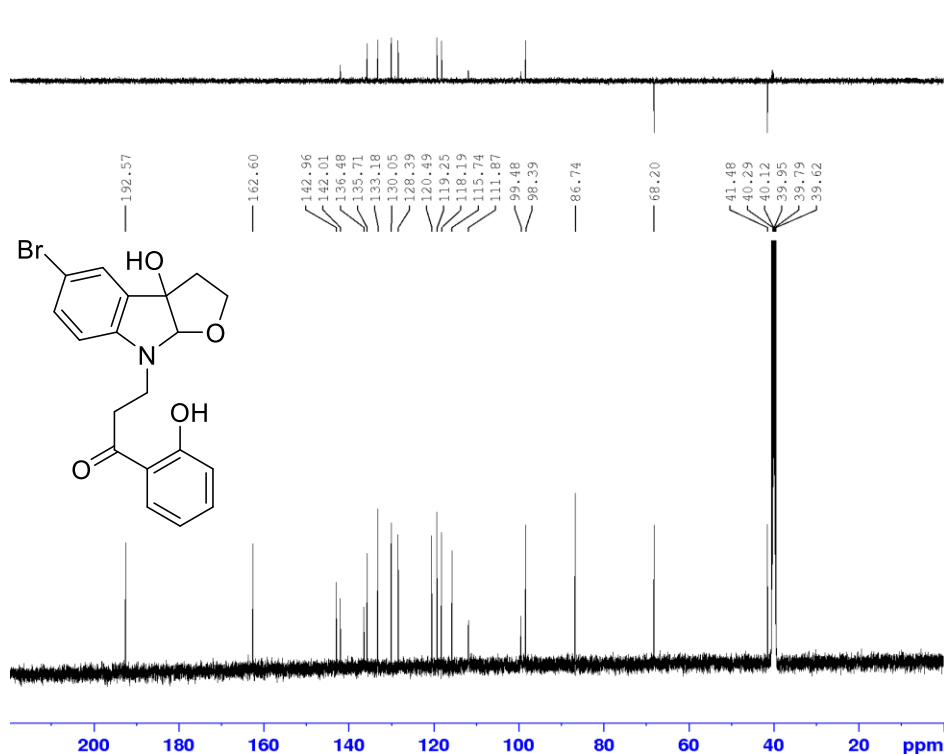
Current Data Parameters  
NAME TYF04199-2  
EXPNO 1  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230720  
Time 11.48 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 ( )  
PULPROG zg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT DMSO  
NS 16  
DS 2  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 101  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 11.14 usec  
TE 298.0 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TDO 1  
SFO1 500.1330883 MHz  
NUC1 1H  
P0 2.67 usec  
P1 8.00 usec  
PLW1 25.47599983 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 65536  
SF 500.1300000 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 0.30 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00

TYF04199-2

# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO)



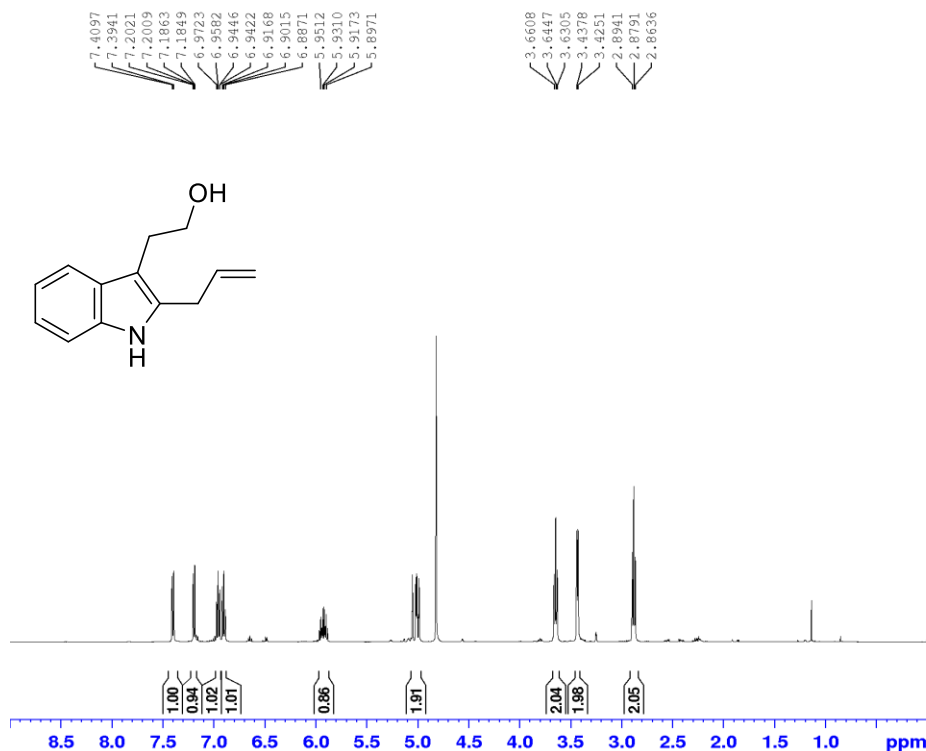
Current Data Parameters  
NAME TYF04199-2  
EXPNO 2  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230720  
Time 21.16 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 ( )  
PULPROG zgpg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT DMSO  
NS 1024  
DS 4  
SWH 30120.482 Hz  
FIDRES 0.919204 Hz  
AQ 1.0878977 sec  
RG 101  
DW 16.600 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 298.0 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TDO 1  
SFO1 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
P0 3.00 usec  
P1 9.00 usec  
PLW1 113.54000092 W  
SFO2 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG2 waltz65  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
PLW2 25.47599983 W  
PLW12 0.25476000 W  
PLW13 0.12814000 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 32768  
SF 125.7577885 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 1.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40

TYF04199-2

# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, MeOD)



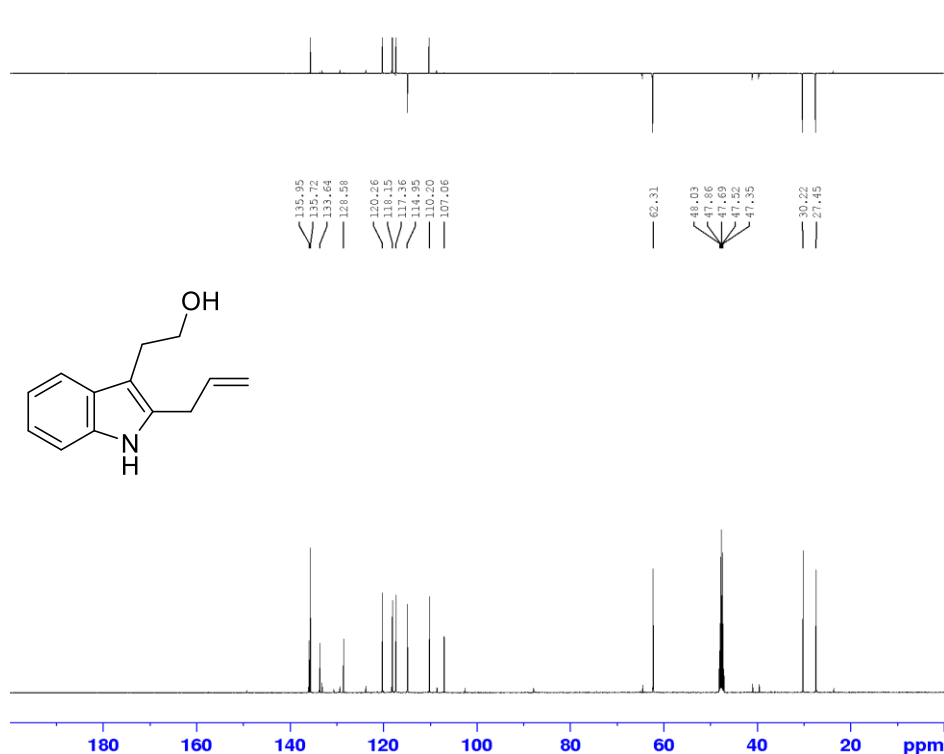
Current Data Parameters  
NAME YX01177-1  
EXPNO 1  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230814  
Time 9.21 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 (   
PULPROG zg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT MeOD  
NS 16  
DS 2  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 32  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 11.14 usec  
TE 296.6 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SF01 500.1330883 MHz  
NUC1 1H  
P0 2.67 usec  
P1 8.00 usec  
PLW1 25.47599983 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 65536  
SF 500.1300402 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 0.30 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00

YX01177-1

# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



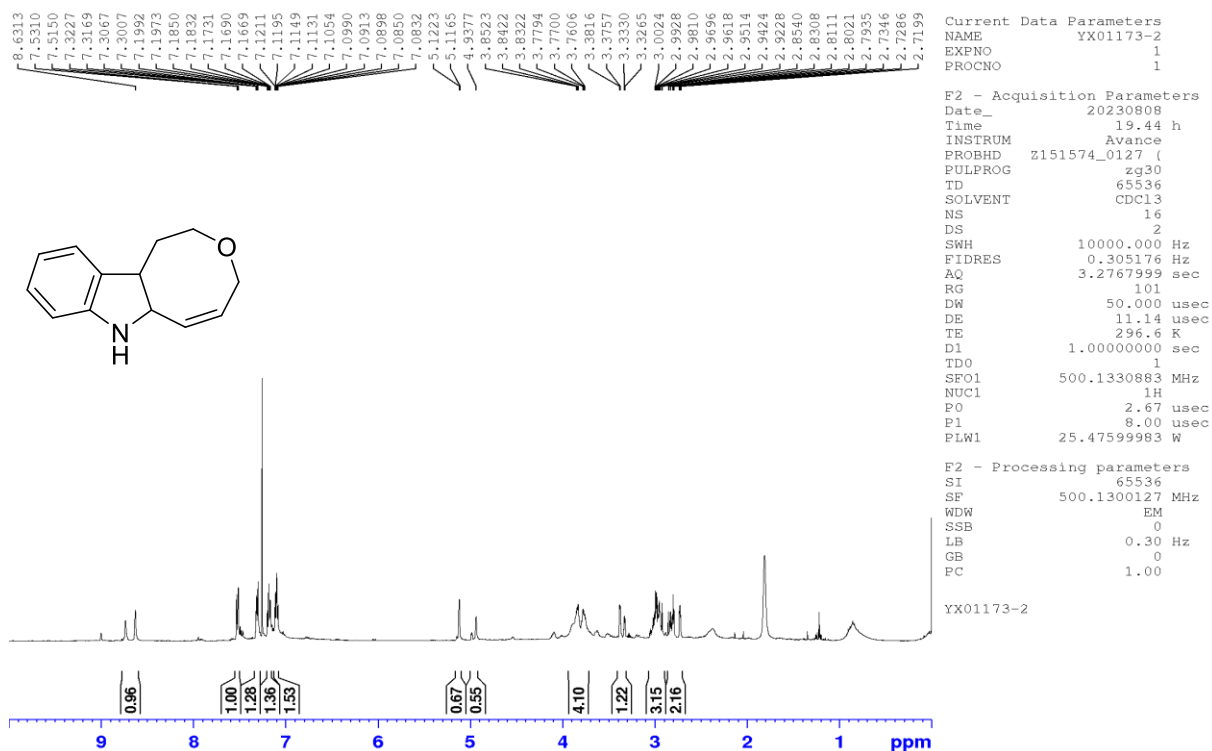
Current Data Parameters  
NAME YX01177-1  
EXPNO 2  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230814  
Time 10.16 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 (   
PULPROG zgpg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT MeOD  
NS 1024  
DS 4  
SWH 30120.482 Hz  
FIDRES 0.919204 Hz  
AQ 1.0878977 sec  
RG 101  
DW 16.600 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 297.6 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SF01 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
P0 3.00 usec  
P1 9.00 usec  
PLW1 113.54000092 W  
SF02 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG[2] waltz65  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
PLW2 25.47599983 W  
PLW12 0.25476000 W  
PLW13 0.12814000 W

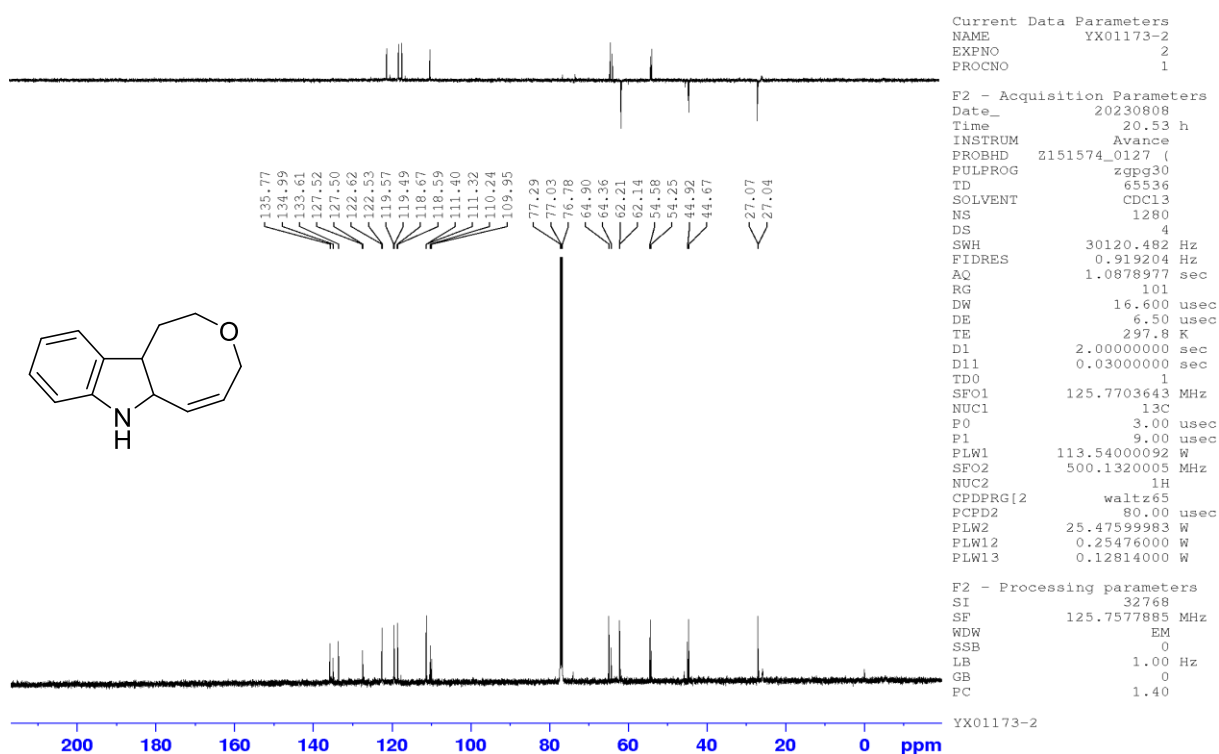
F2 - Processing parameters  
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SF 125.7577885 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 1.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40

YX01177-1

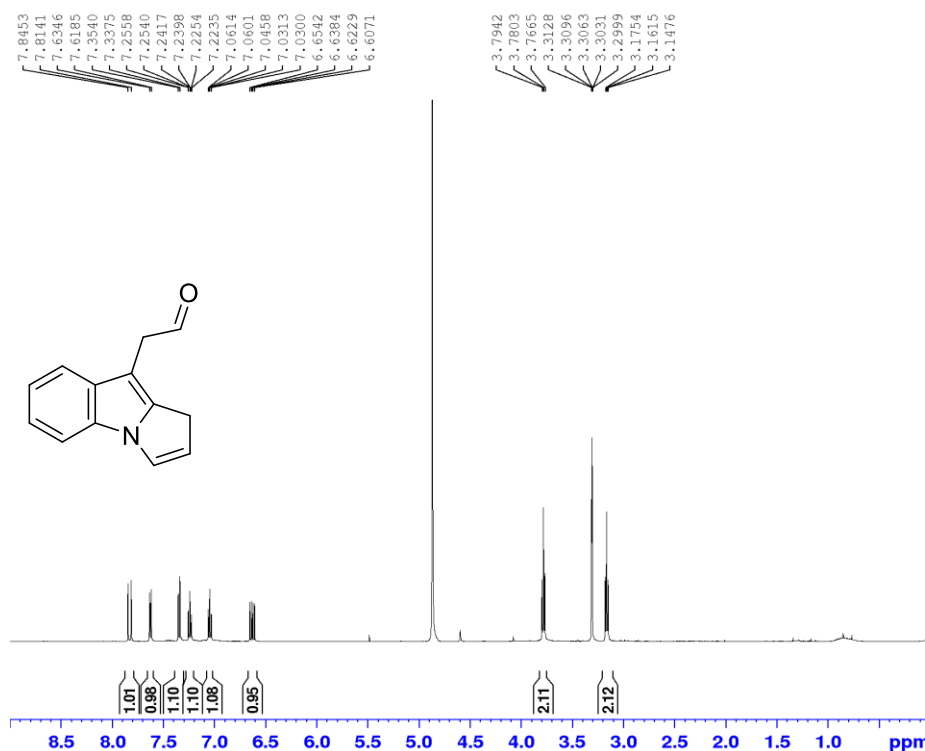
# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, MeOD)



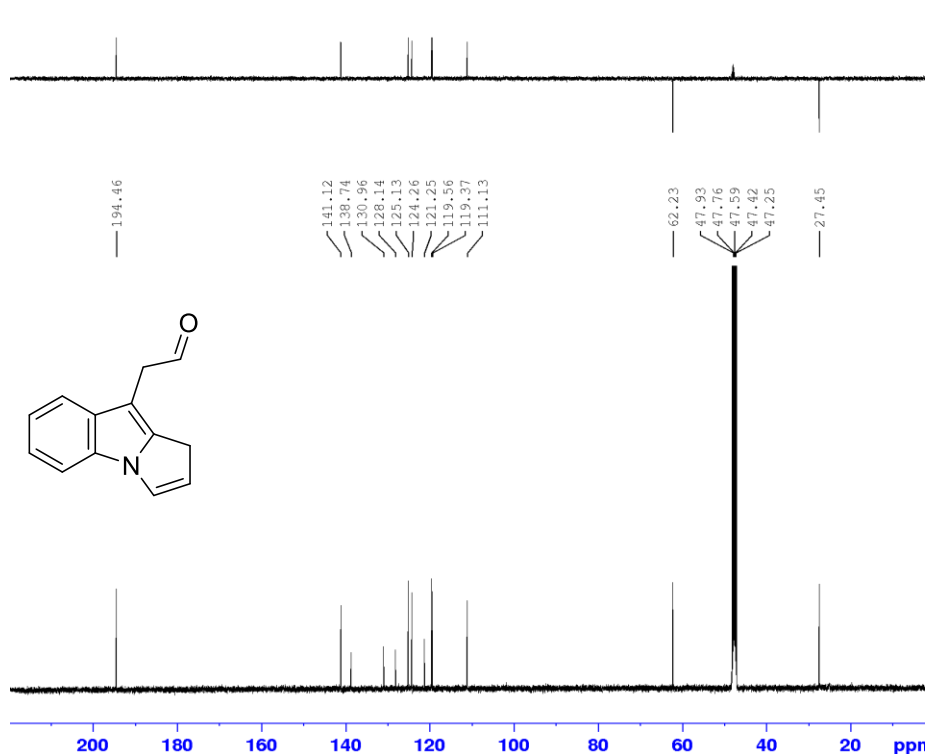
Current Data Parameters  
NAME YX01173-1  
EXPNO 1  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230808  
Time 21.26 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 (  
PULPROG zg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT MeOD  
NS 16  
DS 2  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 3.2767999 sec  
RG 101  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 11.14 usec  
TE 296.6 K  
D1 1.00000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 500.1330883 MHz  
NUC1 1H  
FO 2.67 usec  
P1 8.00 usec  
PLW1 25.47599983 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 65536  
SF 500.1300111 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 0.30 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00

YX01173-1

# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, MeOD)



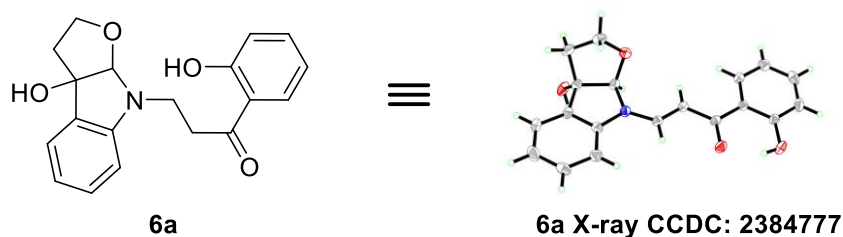
Current Data Parameters  
NAME YX01173-1  
EXPNO 2  
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
Date\_ 20230808  
Time 22.21 h  
INSTRUM Avance  
PROBHD Z151574\_0127 (  
PULPROG zgpg30  
TD 65536  
SOLVENT MeOD  
NS 1024  
DS 4  
SWH 30120.482 Hz  
FIDRES 0.919204 Hz  
AQ 1.0878977 sec  
RG 101  
DW 16.600 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 297.8 K  
D1 2.00000000 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
TD0 1  
SFO1 125.7703643 MHz  
NUC1 13C  
FO 3.00 usec  
P1 9.00 usec  
PLW1 113.54000092 W  
SFO2 500.1320005 MHz  
NUC2 1H  
CPDPRG[2] waltz65  
PCPD2 80.00 usec  
PLW2 25.47599983 W  
PLW12 0.25476000 W  
PLW13 0.12814000 W

F2 - Processing parameters  
SI 32768  
SF 125.7577885 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 1.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40

YX01173-1

## 5. X-ray crystal structure data



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

### Datablock: a

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0057Å	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	772.9(9)	772.9(9)	
Space group	P-1	P-1	
Hall group	-P1	-P1	
Moiety formula	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N	O <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>
Sum formula	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N	O <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>
Mr	323.34		323.33
Dx, g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.389		1.389
Z	2		2
Mu (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	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.