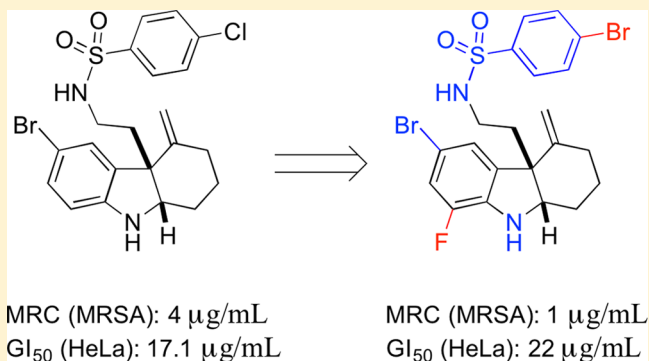


Structure–Activity Relationship Studies of the Tricyclic Indoline Resistance-Modifying Agent

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ABSTRACT: Previously we discovered a tricyclic indoline, *N*-[2-(6-bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**1**, Of1), from bioinspired synthesis of a highly diverse polycyclic indoline alkaloid library, that selectively resensitizes methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strains to β -lactam antibiotics. Herein, we report a thorough structure–activity relationship investigation of **1**, which identified regions of **1** that tolerate modifications without compromising activity and afforded the discovery of a more potent analogue with reduced mammalian toxicity.



■ INTRODUCTION

Antibiotic resistance is an urgent world health concern that is aggravated by a lack of novel antibiotic discovery.¹ The vast majority of antibiotic classes on the market today were discovered between 1940 and 1960, a period of time known as “the golden era” of antibiotic discovery.² Since this time, however, only two new classes of antibiotics have been brought to the clinic. Microbial antibiotic resistance has prompted the pharmaceutical industry to develop analogues of known antibiotics; however, bacteria have been observed to develop resistant phenotypes quickly, and there are not currently enough analogues in the antibiotic pipeline to combat imminent resistance emergence.³ Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is particularly concerning in this regard. Prior to the introduction of penicillin in the 1940s, the mortality of patients who developed invasive staphylococcus infections was nearly 80%, but this statistic was drastically reduced by the introduction of penicillin in the clinic.⁴ In just a few years, however, resistance to penicillin, mediated by β -lactamases, emerged, which led to the introduction of β -lactam antibiotics such as methicillin, which are resistant to degradation by β -lactamase. It was not long, however before *S. aureus* developed methicillin resistance in the form of alternative penicillin binding proteins (PBPs), such as PBP2a.⁵ In addition to methicillin resistance, a number of MRSA strains have developed resistant phenotypes against multiple drugs used in the clinic, thus limiting treatment options for bacterial infections and threatening the onset of a postantimicrobial era.⁶ Of the estimated 2 million illnesses and 23 000 deaths last year that are directly associated with antibiotic resistant bacteria in the United States, MRSA was directly responsible for 80 000 illnesses and 11 000 deaths.⁷ Although vancomycin as well as some antibiotic analogues are still effective for the treatment of

MRSA, strains that are resistant to these last-line-of-defense treatments have already become a problem of their own.⁸

Resistance-modifying agents (RMAs) offer a promising solution.⁹ These target nonessential, resistance-conferring genes and restore antibiotic sensitivity. A notable advantage of RMAs is that they are capable of extending the market lifespan of known antibiotics that have already been optimized for large-scale production with well-studied toxicity profiles. For example, clavulanic acid is a serine β -lactamase inhibitor that is commonly used in combination with amoxicillin, under the brand name Augmentin, among others, to treat infections resulting from β -lactamase-producing bacteria.¹⁰ Clavulanic acid deactivates β -lactamase by irreversibly acylating the catalytic serine residue in the active site of the β -lactamase enzyme that would otherwise function to breakdown the β -lactam antibiotic. Although the clavulanic acid/ β -lactam combination is effective for serine β -lactamases, it is ineffective against metallo- β -lactamases and does nothing to combat β -lactam resistance mediated by PBP2a.¹¹ Although efforts have been underway to discover more novel RMAs, thus far, only those that are β -lactamase inhibitors have been successfully brought to market. β -Lactam antibiotics are one of the most widely used antibiotics and have inspired numerous research efforts to overcome bacterial resistance. In addition to β -lactamase inhibitors, other classes of compounds have been reported to potentiate the activity of β -lactam antibiotics, such as compounds interfering bacterial cell wall synthesis and compounds affecting resistance-sensing pathways.^{12–15}

Recently, our group discovered a tricyclic indoline, **1**, with RMA activity against MRSA that selectively potentiates a variety of β -lactam antibiotics.¹⁶ Interestingly, in addition to β -

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lactam antibiotics that are susceptible to breakdown by β -lactamase, **1** also potentiates those that are β -lactamase resistant, such as methicillin, oxacillin, and meropenem. Intrigued by the unique activity of **1**, we sought to conduct a structure–activity relationship (SAR) study in order to identify regions of the structure of **1** that may be modified to improve its activity and toxicity profile, as well as to allow synthesis of functional analogues to facilitate the discovery of the cellular target of **1**. Herein, we report a thorough SAR study of our previously reported tricyclic indoline RMA, **1**.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modification of 1. In order to conduct our SAR investigation of **1** (Figure 1), we synthesized several series of

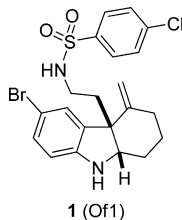
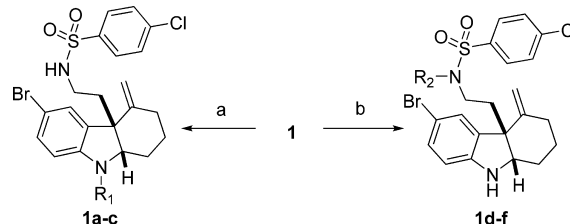


Figure 1. The structure of **1**.

1 analogues, which were then evaluated for their ability to resensitize MRSA to a collection of β -lactam antibiotics. For these activity tests, we chose to use amoxicillin in combination with clavulanic acid (a.k.a., Augmentin, one of the top three most prescribed antibiotics), cefazolin (a first-generation cephalosporin), and meropenem (an ultrabroad-spectrum carbapenem). Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and cefazolin resensitizing experiments were performed using MRSA ATCC BAA-44, for which the MICs of these two antibiotics were found to be 32/16 and 128 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively. Experiments using meropenem were performed using MRSA ATCC 33592, since this strain has demonstrated greater level of resistance to meropenem, with an MIC of 16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. To assess activity of each analogue as RMA, we employed a modified broth microdilution assay, as described previously.¹⁶ Briefly, this involves incubating MRSA with **1** or each of its analogues in 2-fold serial dilution in the presence of each individual antibiotic at its Clinical Laboratory Standards Institutes (CLSI)-defined sensitive concentrations. For amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, this concentration was 4/2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (8-fold potentiation); for cefazolin, 8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (16-fold potentiation); and for meropenem, 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (4-fold potentiation).¹⁷ Following overnight incubation, plates were examined for bacterial growth, or lack thereof. Analogues of **1** were tested at concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 32 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The minimum resensitizing concentration (MRC) was defined as the concentration of **1**'s analogues at which no overnight growth was observed in the presence of a sensitive concentration of antibiotic. Compounds that displayed similar or improved RMA activity relative to **1** were further tested for their toxicity against the growth of human cervical adenocarcinoma HeLa cells by incubating a range of concentrations of each compound with cells for 24 h and assessing viability at each concentration using the CellTiter Glo mammalian viability assay (Promega). The half growth inhibitory concentration (GI_{50}) of each analogue was determined by fitting the data using KaleidaGraph (v4.1.1, Synergy Software).

We began our SAR investigation by testing a number of functional group modifications to the indoline and sulfonamide nitrogens of **1**. Due to the different pK_a , different bases were used in the functionalization steps. As shown in Scheme 1, for

Scheme 1. Functionalization of the Indoline and Sulfonamide Nitrogens^a

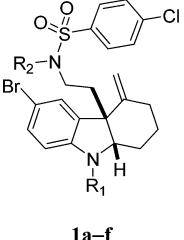


^aReagents and conditions: (a) R_1X , K_2CO_3 , 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, CH_3CN ; (b) for **1d**, NaH 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, then MeI , 0–60 $^\circ\text{C}$, DMF ; for **1e,f**, R_2X , Et_3N , 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, DCM .

compound **1a**, selective methylation was carried out in the presence of potassium carbonate in anhydrous CH_3CN ; compounds **1b** and **1c** were prepared with corresponding electrophilic reagents under similar condition. While compound **1d** was generated by using sodium hydride as a base, triethylamine was employed to activate the sulfonamide nitrogen selectively for the preparation of analogues **1e** and **1f**. We observed that when either or both of these moieties are modified, the RMA activity of the compound is abolished (Table 1). We thus concluded that both these nitrogens must not be modified.

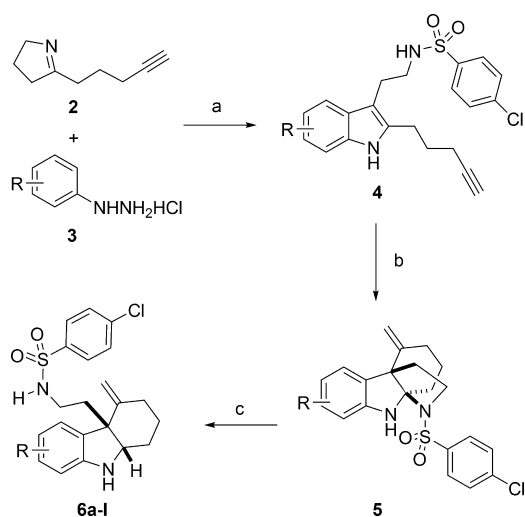
Modifications of the Aromatic Substitution of Indoline. We next sought to modify the aromatic portion of the indoline ring. To prepare these analogues, we adapted the three-step synthetic route that we previously used for synthesis of the original library. As depicted in Scheme 2, cyclic imine **2** was reacted with different aryl hydrazines **3** and 4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to afford the alkynyl indole product **4** using a modified Fischer indole synthesis protocol.¹⁸ Cyclization under our standard gold catalysis conditions (5 mmol % $\text{Ph}_3\text{PAuNTf}_2$)¹⁹ followed by a reductive ring-opening reaction afforded a series of **1** analogues (**6a–l**). In order to test the necessity of the bromine (R_2) at the 5-position of the indoline, we synthesized analogues replacing it with a methyl group (**6b**), a methoxy group (**6c**), or a hydrogen (**6e**). In the case of each of these modifications, RMA activity was abolished or greatly diminished for all three antibiotics tested. Moving the bromine to other positions on the indoline (e.g., **6i**, **6h**, and **6g**) also significantly reduced its RMA activity. We thus concluded that the presence of a halogen at the R_2 position is necessary for RMA activity. We further evaluated whether the identity of the halogen at the R_2 position affects its activity. We found that RMA activity is optimal when bromine is maintained as the R_2 halogen. However, although replacing the R_2 bromine with chlorine (**6a**) reduced RMA activity somewhat, this analogue also showed significantly reduced toxicity against mammalian cells (Table 2). In addition, we also synthesized several **1** analogues with an additional halogen at the 7-position of indoline. We found that when the R_2 halogen is chlorine, fluorine at R_4 significantly reduces RMA activity (**6j**); however, when the identity of both R_2 and R_4 are chlorine (**6k**), the RMA activity remains similar to that of **1**. Maintaining bromine at the R_2 position and adding fluorine at R_4 (**6l**), however, yield slightly improved RMA activity and reduced mammalian

Table 1. MRC Values for Indoline and Sulfonamide Nitrogen Modifications



entry	compd	R ₁	R ₂	amox./clav ^{a,b}	cefazolin ^{a,b}	meropenem ^{a,c}
1	1a	Me	H	>32	>32	>32
2	1b	SO ₂ Ph ^p Cl	H	>32	>32	>32
3	1c	COPh ^p Cl	H	>32	>32	>32
4	1d	H	Me	>32	>32	>32
5	1e	H	SO ₂ Ph ^p Cl	>32	>32	>32
6	1f	H	COPh ^p Cl	>32	>32	>32

^aAll MRC values are in μg/mL. ^bMRSA ATCC BAA-44. ^cMRSA ATCC 33592.

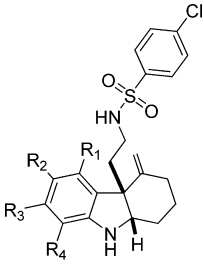
Scheme 2. Synthesis of 6a–l^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) ^pClPhSO₂Cl, DMAP, 23 °C, 0.5 h, DMF; **2**, 0.5 h; MsOH, then **3**, 60–120 °C, 20 h; (b) Ph₃PAuNTf₂, 50 °C, toluene, 1–12 h; (c) AcOH, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, 0 °C, 0.5 h. [Ph₃PAuNTf₂ = [bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imidate]-(triphenylphosphine)gold(I).]

toxicity with respect to **1**. On the basis of this series of modifications on the aromatic indoline ring, we concluded that in order to maintain RMA activity, the identity of the R₂ position must be a halogen (bromine or chlorine) and that the R₂ position may be functionalized with a second halogen to improve or maintain activity.

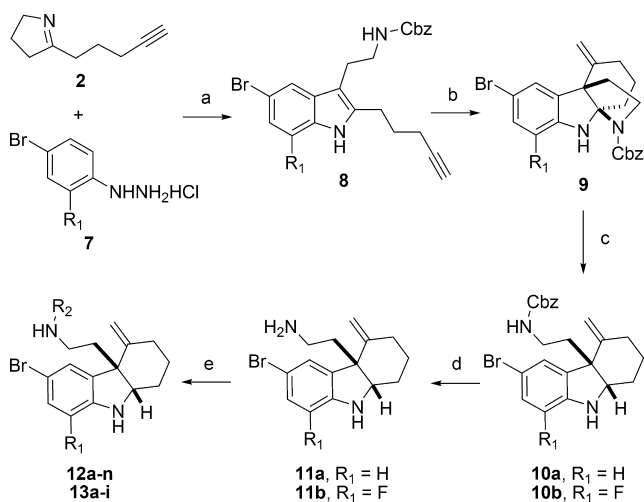
Modifications of the Side Chain. We next attempted to conduct SAR investigations on the side chain of **1**. For this portion of our SAR investigation, we maintained the bromine group at the 5-position of the indoline moiety. We included several analogues in this portion of our study with fluorine at the 7-position of indoline, since **6l** showed similar activity but lower mammalian cytotoxicity with respect to **1** (Table 2). The general synthetic route (Scheme 3) was similar to Scheme 2. For this series of **1** analogues, benzyl chloroformate was used as the active reagent in the indole synthesis step, which was removed successfully by treating ring-opening products **10a,b** with boron trifluoride–dimethyl sulfide.²⁰ The resulting free

amine products **11a,b** were further functionalized to afford compounds **12a–n** and **13a–m**. In addition, analogue **12o** was prepared by the reduction of **12n** with zinc dust in the presence of ammonium chloride.²¹ We first discovered that removing the side chain (R₂) entirely resulted in severely reduced activity in the presence or absence of the R₁ fluorine (**11a,b**). Likewise, replacing the sulfonamide with an amide (e.g., **12a–c**) resulted in abolished RMA activity. We discovered the necessity of the phenyl ring by replacing it with a pyridine ring (**12m**), which resulted in a loss of RMA activity. We next attempted to modify the side chain phenyl ring. When the chlorine at the para position relative to the sulfonamide was removed from **1**, the RMA activity is reduced at least 2-fold (**12d**). We thus attempted to modify the phenyl ring on the side chain with a series of functional groups. For these experiments, we synthesized analogues in which the chlorine was maintained and an additional chlorine was added to the meta and ortho position, respectively (**12i,j**). These disubstituted products did not result in improved RMA activity; however, in the presence of the fluorine at the 7-position of indoline (R₁), reduced toxicity was observed for the disubstituted analogue **13f**. The remainder of our modifications focused on the para position of the phenyl ring. Replacing the chlorine with a fluorine (i.e., **12f**) abolished RMA activity entirely; however, this same modification in combination with the R₁ as a fluorine (i.e., **13c**) resulted in similar RMA activity relative to **1**. A similar trend was also observed when the chlorine was replaced with an iodine in the absence (**12h**) or presence (**13e**) of the R₁ fluorine. Interestingly, when the chlorine is replaced with a methyl group (**12e**), RMA activity is lost; however, it is regained when fluorine is added at the R₁ position (**13b**). In addition, the mammalian toxicity of this analogue is reduced in this case. This trend was also observed when the chlorine was replaced with a cyanide (**12k**, **13h**). Although substituting a methoxy group for the chlorine in the presence of the R₁ fluorine (**13a**) results in slightly reduced activity, the mammalian toxicity is significantly reduced. Likewise, replacing the chlorine with a bromine (**12g**) resulted in slightly reduced RMA activity, and this analogue demonstrated a significant decrease in mammalian toxicity (Table 3). Intriguingly, when we added the R₁ fluorine (**13d**) to this molecule, we observed a significant (at least 4-fold) increase in RMA activity as well as decreased toxicity relative to **1**.

Table 2. MRC and GI₅₀ Values for the Substitutions of Indoline Aromatic Ring


entry	compd	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	amox/clav ^{a,b}	cefazolin ^{a,b}	meropenem ^{a,c}	GI ₅₀ ^d
1	1	H	Br	H	H	4	4	4	17.1
2	6a	H	Cl	H	H	8	4	8	35
3	6b	H	Me	H	H	16	16	32	–
4	6c	H	MeO	H	H	>32	>32	>32	–
5	6d	H	F	H	H	16	16	16	–
6	6e	H	H	H	H	16	16	16	–
7	6f	H	H	phenylene		>32	>32	>32	–
8	6g	H	H	H	Br	>32	32	8	–
9	6h	H	H	Br	H	16	16	16	–
10	6i	Br	H	H	H	32	16	16	–
11	6j	H	Cl	H	F	16	16	32	–
12	6k	H	Cl	H	Cl	4	4	4	13.6
13	6l	H	Br	H	F	2	4	4	18.1

^aMRC values are in $\mu\text{g/mL}$. ^bMRSA ATCC BAA-44. ^cMRSA ATCC 33592. ^dHeLa cells; GI₅₀ values are in $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

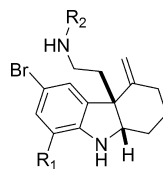
Scheme 3. Synthesis of 12a–n and 13a–i^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) CbzCl, DMAP, 23 °C, 0.5 h, DMF; 2, 2–12 h; MsOH, then 3, 60–120 °C; (b) Ph₃PAuNTf₂, 50 °C, toluene, 1–12 h; (c) AcOH, NaBH₃CN, MeOH, 0 °C, 0.5 h; (d) BF₃·Et₂O, Me₂S, DCM, 23 °C, 1.5 h; (e) R₂X, Et₃N, DCM, 0 °C, 0.5–2 h.

Evaluation of the Synergistic Activity and Hemolytic Activity of 13d. In order to assess the synergistic nature of **13d**, we first investigated the antibacterial activity of **13d** against both MRSA and methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) strains. For this experiment, we employed a standard microdilution assay using MRSA ATCC BAA-44, MRSA ATCC 33592, and MSSA ATCC 25923. The assay was performed by following the procedure outlined by CLSI.²² The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of **13d** against all strains was higher than 64 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, the highest concentration

tested. Since **13d** exhibited no antiproliferative effect on its own, we decided to confirm its synergistic activity with the three antibiotics tested in this report by performing the checkerboard (CB) test for synergy and calculating the fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) for each antibiotic tested in combination with **13d**. CB assays and FICIs were set up and calculated as described previously.²³ Briefly, **13d** was diluted across 96-well microplates in MHB (8 to 0.016 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and to each plate either amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (128 to 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), cefazolin (128 to 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), or meropenem (16 to 0.125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) was diluted down the plate. Thus, each well of the 96-well plate contained a unique concentration combination of **13d** and antibiotic. FICI was calculated by the following formula: $\text{FICI} = \text{FICA} + \text{FICB}$, where FICA is the MIC of drug A in combination with B divided by the MIC of drug A on its own, and FICB is the MIC of drug B in combination divided by the MIC of drug B on its own. An FICI that is less than 0.5 indicates a synergistic drug interaction, an FICI in the range of 0.5–1 denotes an additive drug interaction, and an FICI greater than 1 indicates an antagonistic interaction. The FICI values of **13d** for amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, cefazolin, and meropenem were 0.0315, 0.0156, and 0.0315, respectively. This result confirms the synergistic action of **13d** in combination with all antibiotics tested in this study.

We further evaluated the toxicity of **13d** by conducting a standard hemolytic assay as previously described.^{24,25} This assay measures the amount of hemoglobin leakage in compound-treated human red blood cells (hRBCs) and is used to measure the amount of membrane damage induced by drug treatment. The hemolytic activity assay was conducted for multiple concentrations of **13d**. It caused less than 2% hemolysis of red blood cells at 64 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (64-fold above its MRC), the highest concentration tested. We thus concluded

Table 3. MRC and GI₅₀ Values for **1** Analogues with Modifications on the Side Chain

12a-o, 13a-i

entry	compd	R ₁	R ₂	amox/clav ^{a,b}	cefazolin ^{a,b}	meropenem ^{a,c}	GI ₅₀ ^d
1	1	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t Cl	4	4	4	17.1
2	11a	H	H	32	32	32	—
3	11b	F	H	>32	32	16	16.2
4	12a	H	TFA	>32	>32	32	—
5	12b	H	COBu	>32	>32	32	—
6	12c	H	COPh ^t Cl	>32	>32	>32	—
7	12d	H	SO ₂ Ph	8	8	16	—
8	12e	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t Me	>32	>32	>32	—
9	12f	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t F	>32	>32	>32	—
10	12g	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t Br	4	4	8	40
11	12h	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t I	4	4	32	33
12	12i	H	SO ₂ Ph ^{3,4} Cl	4	2	4	12.8
13	12j	H	SO ₂ Ph ^{2,4} Cl	8	>32	4	—
14	12k	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t CN	16	8	16	—
15	12l	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t NHAc	>32	>32	32	—
16	12m	H	SO ₂ ⁵ Py	32	32	32	—
17	12n	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t NO ₂	>32	>32	>32	—
18	12o	H	SO ₂ Ph ^t NH ₂	16	16	16	—
20	13a	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t OMe	8	4	8	49
21	13b	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t Me	4	4	4	22
22	13c	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t F	4	4	4	18.3
23	6l	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t Cl	2	4	4	18.1
24	13d	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t Br	1	1	1	22
25	13e	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t I	4	2	4	19.6
26	13f	F	SO ₂ Ph ^{3,4} Cl	4	4	4	31
27	13g	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t NHAc	32	32	16	32
28	13h	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t CN	8	4	4	17.0
29	13i	F	SO ₂ Ph ^t CF ₃	4	4	4	8.7

^aMRC values are in $\mu\text{g/mL}$. ^bMRSA ATCC BAA-44. ^cMRSA ATCC 33592. ^dHeLa cells; GI₅₀ values are in $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

that compound **13d** shows an insignificant level of toxicity against hRBCs.

Collectively, these results indicate that **13d** is a more potent analogue of **1**, with increased RMA activity, decreased toxicity, and potent synergy with multiple classes of β -lactam antibiotics. Furthermore, **13d** shows no antiproliferative effect against MRSA or MSSA on its own.

CONCLUSIONS

We have synthesized a number of structural analogues of our tricyclic indoline RMA, **1**, by taking advantage of the previously developed highly efficient synthetic approach with high functional group tolerance. These new analogues have been evaluated for their ability to potentiate three representative β -lactam antibiotics (amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, cefazolin, and meropenem) in MRSA and for their toxicity in mammalian cells. We found that neither the aniline nor the sulfonamide nitrogen can tolerate further modification. While the sulfonamide group on the side chain is crucial for the RMA activity, modifications of both aromatic systems can further fine-tune the RMA activity and the mammalian toxicity. Notably, we discovered that adding fluorine to the 7-position

of the indoline increases RMA activity of the compound in multiple instances, including those in which another modification has reduced or eliminated RMA activity. Furthermore, we discovered that a number of substitutions may be added to the phenyl ring on the side chain, which will allow the development of additional **1** analogues for the discovery of its cellular target, a stepping stone to understanding the β -lactam resistome.²⁶ In addition, we have discovered a more potent analogue of **1**, compound **13d**, with reduced mammalian toxicity and low hemolytic activity. We were able to confirm the synergistic activity of **13d** by calculating its FICI and showed that it is highly synergistic in combination with all antibiotics tested. Further investigation of the mode of action of **1** and evaluation of its efficacy in vivo are ongoing and will be reported in due course.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Bacterial Strains. Strains ATCC BAA-44 (MRSA) and ATCC 25923 (MSSA) were gifts from the laboratories of Daniel Feldheim and Charles McHenry, respectively. Strain ATCC 33592 (MRSA) was purchased from ATCC (<http://www.atcc.org>).

Minimal Resensitizing Concentration (MRC) Determination. MRC screens were performed as described previously.¹⁶ Briefly,

antibiotic MIC values where *S. aureus* is considered susceptible were determined from the CLSI handbook supplement.¹⁷ Analogues of **1** were diluted to 5 mg/mL in DMSO. Antibiotic was prepared at twice the intended final concentration in Mueller–Hinton broth (MHB). For amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, the initial concentration was 8/4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$; for meropenem, 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$; and for cefazolin, 16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. A 50 μL portion of the antibiotic containing media was added to each well of 96-well plates, and 100 μL was added to the top row. A 1.28 μL portion of 5 mg/mL alkaloid solution was added to the top row of each plate to afford a concentration of 64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in the top row of each plate, and 2-fold serial dilutions were performed down the columns. Once the plates were prepared, a day culture of MRSA was diluted to OD₆₀₀ 0.002, and 50 μL was added to each well. The final concentration of MRSA added was OD₆₀₀ 0.001, the final concentration of amoxicillin/clavulanic acid was 4/2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, the final concentration of meropenem was 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, the final concentration of cefazolin was 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, and the highest concentration of **1** analogue tested was 32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Plates were incubated overnight at 37 °C with shaking. The MRC value was determined as the concentration of **1** analogue in the presence of antibiotic at which there was no observable overnight growth.

Microdilution Tests for Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Determination. The minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of active **1** analogues were determined by the broth microdilution method detailed in the CLSI handbook.²² All antimicrobial compounds were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The growth media used for all MIC experiments was MHB purchased from HIMEDIA through VWR (cat. 95039-356). The inoculum was prepared by diluting a bacterial day culture (OD₆₀₀ 0.15–0.4) to OD₆₀₀ 0.002. This dilution was further diluted 2-fold when added to 96-well microplates (USA Scientific CytoOne 96-well TC plate, cat. CC7682-7596) for a final inoculum concentration of OD₆₀₀ 0.001. All plates were incubated at 37 °C with shaking for 18 h before results were interpreted.

Microdilution Checkerboard Tests for Drug Synergy. Checkerboard assays were performed as described previously.²³ Antibiotics were diluted down the columns of a 96-well microplate, while **13d** was diluted across the rows. Plates were prepared that contained concentrations of antibiotics and **13d** 2-fold higher than the intended final concentrations and were prepared in duplicate. All antimicrobial compounds were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The growth media was MHB purchased from HIMEDIA through VWR (cat. 95039-356). The inoculum was prepared by diluting a bacterial day culture (OD₆₀₀ 0.15–0.4) to OD₆₀₀ 0.002. This dilution was further diluted 2-fold when added to 96-well microplates (USA Scientific CytoOne 96-well TC plate, cat. CC7682-7596) for a final inoculum concentration of OD₆₀₀ 0.001. All plates were incubated at 37 °C with shaking for 18 h before results were interpreted.

Mammalian Cytotoxicity of **1 Analogues in HeLa Cells.** To evaluate the cytotoxicity of **1** in mammalian cells, a cell viability assay was carried out using a CellTiter-Glo luminescent cell viability assay kit (Promega). Human cervical adenocarcinoma HeLa cells were seeded on white, cell-culture-treated, 96-well plates (Corning 3917) with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS), 1% penicillin/streptomycin, at the densities of 20 000 cells/well. The medium volume for each well was 100 μL . Cells were incubated at 37 °C in 5% CO₂/95% air for 16 h. The medium was removed from each well and replaced with 99 μL of warmed, fresh medium. To each well, 1 μL of **1** analogue was added in DMSO to final concentrations of 0.5–32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Each series was performed in triplicate. After incubation at 37 °C for another 24 h, the plates were equilibrated to room temperature for 30 min, and 100 μL of CellTiter-Glo reagent (Promega) was added to each well and mixed for 2 min on an orbital shaker. The plate was incubated at room temperature for another 10 min to stabilize the luminescent signal. The luminescence of each sample was recorded with an Envision Multilabel Plate Reader (PerkinElmer).

Hemolytic Activity Assay. Eight milliliters of freshly drawn, heparin-stabilized, human blood was centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 5 min. The supernatant was removed and the human red blood cells

(hRBCs) were washed with 8 mL of D-PBS three times or until the supernatant was clear. hRBCs were then resuspended in 80 mL of D-PBS. This was further diluted in D-PBS to a final concentration of 1% of the original pellet volume. **13d** was dissolved in DMSO and to 1 mL samples of the hRBC solution to final concentrations of 64, 16, and 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. A 1% Triton X-100 sample was used as the positive control; this was considered to produce 100% hemolysis. DMSO alone was used as the negative control. The mixtures were vortexed gently and incubated at 37 °C for 1 h with shaking. The mixtures were then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min, and 50 μL of supernatant from each sample was transferred to a well of a sterile 96-well plate containing 50 μL of water. The presence of hemoglobin was measured by absorbance at 415 nm, and the percent hemolysis was calculated using the following equation:

$$\% \text{hemolysis} = \frac{(A_{415,13d} - A_{415,\text{DMSO}})}{(A_{415,\text{complete hemolysis}} - A_{415,\text{DMSO}})} \times 100$$

Each condition was assayed in triplicate. The assay was performed within 3 h of the blood draw.

Chemistry. Unless otherwise noted, reagents were obtained commercially and used without further purification. CH₂Cl₂ was distilled from CaH₂ under a nitrogen atmosphere. THF was distilled from sodium–benzophenone under a nitrogen atmosphere. Toluene was distilled from sodium under a nitrogen atmosphere. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of reaction mixtures was performed on Dynamicadsorbents silica gel F-254 TLC plates. Flash chromatography was carried out on Zeoprep 60 ECO silica gel. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with Varian INOVA (400, 500 MHz) and Bruker Avance-III (300 MHz) spectrometers. Mass spectral and analytical data were obtained via the PE SCIEX/ABI API QSTAR Pulsar iHybrid LC/MS/MS (Applied Biosystems) operated by the Central Analytical Laboratory, University of Colorado at Boulder. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet Avatar 370 FT-IR spectrometer. Melting point (mp) determinations were performed by using a Thomas-Hoover capillary melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Compound purity ($\geq 95\%$) was confirmed on the basis of the integration of the area under the UV absorption curve at $\lambda = 254$ or 210 nm signals using an Agilent 1260 series HPLC system coupled with a 6120 Quadrupole mass spectrometer (column: ZORBAX Narrow Bore SB-C18 RRHT, 2.1 \times 50 mm, 1.8 μm , PN 827700-902). The system was eluted at 0.5 mL/min with a gradient of water/acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid: 0–5 min, 5–95% acetonitrile; 5–7 min, 95% acetonitrile; 7–7.25 min, 95–5% acetonitrile; 7.25–8.5 min, 5% acetonitrile.

General Protocol for the One-Pot Three-Component Indole Synthesis. The activating agent 4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (1.2 equiv) was added to a solution of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (1.2 equiv) in anhydrous DMF at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 30 min. A solution of the alkynyl imine **2** (1.0 equiv) in anhydrous DMF was added and the reaction was stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 h. Then methanesulfonic acid (3.0 equiv) was next added to the above mixture at 0 °C. The reaction was then stirred at 23 °C for 2 h. Arylhydrazine **3** (1.5 equiv) was added and the mixture stirred for an addition 1 h at 23 °C. The reaction was then heated to 60–120 °C (60 °C for electron-rich arylhydrazines and 120 °C for electron-poor arylhydrazines for 20 h). The reaction was cooled down to room temperature. The residue was then dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with brine and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the indole product **4**. 4-Chloro-*N*-{2-[5-chloro-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethyl}benzene-1-sulfonamide (**4a**): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) *R_f* = 0.20; light yellow oil, 32%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.89 (dt, *J* = 16.4, 7.1 Hz, 4H), 2.23 (td, *J* = 6.8, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (p, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃)

δ 139.1, 138.1, 137.4, 133.7, 129.3, 129.0, 128.3, 125.3, 121.8, 117.3, 111.6, 107.1, 83.5, 69.9, 43.0, 28.2, 24.5, 24.5, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{21}Cl_2N_2O_2S$ $[M + H]^+$ 435.0695, found 435.0694; IR (thin film) 3377, 3297, 2924, 2854, 2359, 1575, 1475, 1325, 1160, 1094, 828 cm^{-1} .

General Protocol for Gold(I)-Catalyzed Tandem Cyclization.

To a suspension of $Ph_3PAuNTf_2$ (as the 2:1 toluene adduct) (0.05 equiv) in anhydrous toluene was added a solution of indole 4 (1.0 equiv) in anhydrous toluene. The suspension was heated to 50 °C until TLC showed that there was no starting material left (1–12 h) under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a short pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford tetracyclic indoline product 5. 4-Chloro-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]-hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5a): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.60; light yellow oil, 82%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.61 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.05–7.03 (m, 2H), 6.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (brs, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 3.48 (td, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.03–2.98 (m, 1H), 2.72 (dt, J = 14.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddd, J = 12.7, 10.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.24–2.12 (m, 3H), 1.93–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.75 (dt, J = 13.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.63–1.55 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 147.2, 146.4, 138.9, 138.4, 133.0, 129.2, 128.4, 128.3, 124.6, 123.8, 112.8, 111.0, 93.5, 61.1, 47.4, 33.8, 32.0, 30.3, 22.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{21}Cl_2N_2O_2S$ $[M + H]^+$ 435.0695, found 435.0691; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2926, 2850, 1478, 1423, 1335, 1265, 1156, 1090, 1001, 740 cm^{-1} .

General Protocol for the Ring-Opening Reduction. To a solution of the tetracyclic indoline 5 (1.0 equiv) in anhydrous methanol was added acetic acid (2.0 equiv) and sodium cyanoborohydride (4.0 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 0.5 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo to give a residue, which was dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product 6. 4-Chloro-*N*-[2-(6-chloro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6a): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 92%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.77 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.63 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.89 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.11 (m, 2H), 2.07–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 148.6, 148.2, 139.2, 138.4, 135.1, 129.4, 128.5, 127.8, 124.2, 123.8, 112.1, 111.4, 77.5, 77.0, 76.6, 65.4, 52.3, 40.2, 36.1, 32.4, 28.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{23}Cl_2N_2O_2S$ $[M + H]^+$ 437.0852, found 437.0857; IR (thin film) 2264, 3285, 2934, 2858, 1637, 1604, 1587, 1477, 1428, 1328, 1160, 1093, 1014, 905, 827, 617 cm^{-1} .

General Protocol for the Removal of a Cbz Group. To a solution of substrate 10 (1.0 equiv) in dry dichloromethane was added boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (5.0 equiv) and dimethyl sulfide (10.0 equiv) dropwise at 23 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 2 h. After that, TLC showed that there was no starting material left; the mixture was poured into water and 10% aqueous ammonium hydroxide and extracted with chloroform three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product 11. 2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl)ethan-1-amine (11a): TLC (chloroform:methanol, 10:1 v/v): R_f = 0.10; yellow oil, 72%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.20 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 1H), 2.86–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.73–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.16 (m, 3H), 2.01–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.63–1.58 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 149.8, 149.0, 137.1, 130.2, 127.4, 111.6,

111.6, 110.2, 65.6, 52.5, 39.3, 39.0, 32.3, 29.7, 27.6, 22.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{15}H_{20}BrN_2$ $[M + H]^+$ 307.0804, found 307.0811; IR (thin film) 3367, 2960, 2924, 2853, 1729, 1661, 1600, 1464, 1261, 1092, 870, 802 cm^{-1} .

General Protocol for the Modification of Free Amine. To a solution of substrate 11 (1.0 equiv) in dry dichloromethane was added triethyl amine (3.0 equiv) and the corresponding sulfonyl chloride or acetyl chloride (1.2 equiv) dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched by aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product 12. *N*-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide (12a): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; yellow oil, 82%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.20 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (brs, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 3.69 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.46–3.34 (m, 2H), 2.27–2.21 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.14 (m, 1H), 2.13–2.00 (m, 2H), 1.90–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 156.8, 148.3, 135.5, 130.9, 127.0, 112.4, 112.1, 65.4, 52.3, 36.9, 35.4, 32.5, 29.0, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{19}BrF_3N_2O$ $[M + H]^+$ 403.0627, found 403.0622; IR (thin film) 3322, 2957, 2928, 2861, 1663, 1599, 1530, 1463, 1378, 1008, 823 cm^{-1} .

General Protocol for the Modification of 1's Indoline Amine.

To a solution of substrate 1 (1.0 equiv) in dry acetonitrile was added potassium carbonate (3.0 equiv) and the corresponding iodomethane or sulfonyl chloride or acetyl chloride (1.2 equiv) dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched by aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the products 1a–c. *N*-[2-[6-Bromo-9-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl]ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (1b): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.60; light yellow oil, 72%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.57–7.45 (m, 5H), 7.38 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 7.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.83–2.77 (m, 1H), 2.74–2.64 (m, 1H), 2.29–2.24 (m, 1H), 2.05–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.61 (m, 2H), 1.21–1.15 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 144.8, 140.1, 139.4, 139.2, 138.4, 138.2, 137.2, 131.9, 129.8, 129.5, 128.4, 128.3, 127.0, 117.0, 116.8, 113.7, 68.3, 52.1, 39.0, 38.3, 31.6, 29.7, 19.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}BrCl_2KN_2O_4S_2$ $[M + K]^+$ 692.9448, found 692.9451; IR (thin film) 2292, 2920, 2850, 1638, 1475, 1360, 1338, 1166, 1093, 826, 756 cm^{-1} .

Protocol for the Synthesis of 1d. To a solution of sodium hydride (0.7 mg, 0.02 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide was added 1 (6.0 mg, 0.012 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. After 15 min, iodomethane (3.9 μ L, 0.06 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 15 min and then warmed up to 60 °C for 30 min. The reaction was quenched by aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product 1d. *N*-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1*H*-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chloro-*N*-methylbenzene-1-sulfonamide (1d): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.45; light yellow oil, 5.5 mg, 89%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (ddd, J = 13.6, 11.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (ddd, J = 13.6, 11.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.14–2.00 (m, 3H), 1.87–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.66 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 149.4, 139.1, 135.9, 130.6, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 126.7, 111.8, 110.0, 109.6, 61.7, 51.4, 47.4, 37.9, 35.2, 33.1, 32.8, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₄BrClKN₂O₂S [M + K]⁺ 533.0062, found 533.0068; IR (thin film) 3371, 2925, 2853, 2359, 1636, 1474, 1344, 1260, 1160, 1104, 1014, 804 cm⁻¹.

General Protocol for the Modification of 1's Side Chain Amine. To a solution of substrate **1** (1.0 equiv) in dry dichloromethane was added triethylamine (3.0 equiv) and the corresponding sulfonyl chloride or acetyl chloride (1.2 equiv) dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched by aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product **1e** or **1f**. **2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)-N-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-S-(4-chlorophenyl)ethane-1-sulfonamide (1e)**: TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.75; colorless oil, 52%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 7.25–7.12 (m, 2H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.83 (ddd, J = 15.4, 12.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (ddd, J = 15.2, 12.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.33–2.12 (m, 4H), 1.89–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.67 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.9, 148.1, 141.0, 138.0, 135.0, 130.8, 129.8, 127.7, 124.6, 112.3, 111.9, 110.2, 65.1, 52.1, 39.4, 35.5, 32.3, 20.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₇H₂₆BrCl₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 654.9889, found 654.9871; IR (thin film) 2922, 2851, 1736, 1655, 1476, 1377, 1167, 1080, 826, 756, 620 cm⁻¹.

Protocol for the Reduction of 12o. To a solution of substrate **12n** (4.0 mg, 0.008 mmol) in methanol was added a solution of ammonium chloride (8.7 mg, 0.162 mmol) in water and zinc dust (5.3 mg, 0.08 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred for 6 h and then filtered. The filtrate was removed under reduce pressure and the residue was diluted with 2 N sodium hydroxide and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined extracts were washed with water and then brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the product **12o**. **2-Amino-N-[2-(6-bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (12o)**: TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:1 v/v) R_f = 0.30; colorless oil, 2.9 mg, 79%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.19–7.12 (m, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.84 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 1H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 2.98–2.88 (m, 2H), 2.13 (q, J = 4.7 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (ddd, J = 15.2, 9.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, J = 14.5, 9.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 1.77–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.7, 147.4, 138.0, 136.0, 135.8, 134.3, 133.1, 130.6, 129.5, 126.7, 121.7, 117.5, 112.0, 111.7, 110.5, 65.2, 52.2, 40.2, 35.4, 32.2, 28.4, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₁H₂₅BrN₃O₂S [M + H]⁺ 462.0845, found 462.0835; IR (thin film) 3370, 2924, 2853, 1712, 1599, 1481, 1454, 1318, 1260, 901, 809, 754 cm⁻¹.

N-[2-(6-Bromo-9-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (1c): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.60; light yellow oil, 92%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (q, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.10 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.77–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.30 (brs, 1H), 3.11–3.04 (m, 1H), 2.99–2.87 (m, 1H), 2.29 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, H), 2.04 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.97–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.54 (dt, J = 13.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.0, 144.9, 139.6, 139.4, 138.2, 137.0, 134.1, 131.2, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 128.5, 126.5, 117.2, 113.8, 67.4, 51.4, 39.7, 37.7, 32.7, 21.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₈H₂₅BrCl₂KN₂O₃S [M + K]⁺ 656.9778, found 656.9780; IR (thin film) 2916, 2849, 1631, 1587, 1469, 1422, 1380, 1331, 1163, 1089, 1014, 829, 740 cm⁻¹.

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chloro-N-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)benzamide (1f): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.70; colorless oil, 92%;

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (s, 5H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.60 (s, 1H), 3.97–3.86 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.66 (m, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.21–2.09 (m, 4H), 2.07 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.64 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 144.4, 140.8, 139.7, 138.4, 136.7, 133.0, 131.2, 129.6, 129.5, 129.5, 129.1, 129.0, 128.6, 126.5, 119.1, 117.1, 114.0, 67.5, 51.4, 44.3, 36.6, 32.8, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₈H₂₅BrCl₂KN₂O₃S [M + K]⁺ 656.9778, found 656.9777; IR (thin film) 3374, 2921, 2851, 1637, 1465, 1376, 1261, 1165, 1091, 1013, 827, 758 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-N-[2-[5-methyl-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (4b): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 41%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.83 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.20 (td, J = 6.8, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.80 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.9, 138.2, 135.9, 133.7, 129.2, 128.9, 128.4, 128.1, 123.2, 117.5, 110.3, 106.7, 83.7, 69.7, 43.2, 28.3, 24.5, 24.5, 21.5, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₄ClN₂O₂S [M + H]⁺ 415.1242, found 415.1249; IR (thin film) 3394, 3298, 2937, 2860, 1587, 1477, 1456, 1326, 1161, 1093, 828, 754, 619 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-N-[2-[5-methoxy-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (4c): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.25; colorless oil, 42%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97–7.90 (brs, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.86–6.76 (m, 2H), 4.71–4.59 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.22 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (td, J = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (s, 1H), 1.81 (p, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.1, 138.9, 138.2, 136.6, 130.5, 129.2, 128.4, 128.4, 111.3, 111.2, 107.1, 100.3, 83.7, 69.7, 55.9, 43.2, 28.3, 24.6, 24.6, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₄ClN₂O₃S [M + H]⁺ 431.1191, found 431.1194; IR (thin film) 3395, 3296, 2940, 2833, 1683, 1500, 1455, 1434, 1396, 1327, 1217, 1159, 1095, 1030, 1014, 829, 737 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-N-[2-[5-fluoro-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (4d): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.25; light yellow oil, 22%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (dd, J = 8.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (td, J = 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.91–2.83 (m, 4H), 2.21 (dt, J = 6.9, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 156.2, 139.1, 138.2, 137.7, 131.8, 129.3, 128.3, 113.1, 111.3, 111.1, 109.9, 109.6, 107.5, 107.5, 103.0, 102.7, 83.5, 69.8, 43.1, 28.2, 24.6, 24.6, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₁H₂₁ClFN₂O₂S [M + H]⁺ 419.0991, found 419.0995; IR (thin film) 3381, 3300, 2922, 2851, 1631, 1586, 1511, 1486, 1455, 1326, 1160, 1094, 827, 616 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-N-[2-[2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (4e): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.25; colorless oil, 35%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (brs, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (td, J = 6.9, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (s, 1H), 1.84 (p, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.9, 138.2, 135.7, 135.4, 129.2, 128.4, 127.9, 121.7, 119.6, 117.8, 110.6, 107.2, 83.6, 69.7, 43.3, 28.3, 24.6, 24.5, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₁H₂₂ClN₂O₂S [M + H]⁺ 401.1085, found 401.1073; IR (thin film) 3395, 3299, 2924, 2853, 1678, 1586, 1477, 1396, 1327, 1160, 1094, 893, 828 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-N-[2-[2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-benzo[g]indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (4f): TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.22; colorless oil, 31%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.71 (brs, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.54 (ddd, J = 8.2, 6.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.41 (m, 3H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.02 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (td, J = 6.8, 2.7 Hz,

2H), 2.14 (t, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.90 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.2, 133.7, 130.1, 129.7, 129.2, 129.0, 128.3, 125.6, 123.8, 123.5, 121.2, 120.5, 119.1, 117.9, 109.1, 83.7, 69.9, 43.6, 31.9, 31.6, 28.6, 24.6, 24.5, 22.7, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 451.1242, found 451.1246; IR (thin film) 3424, 2952, 2843, 1646, 1454, 1405, 1111, 1032, 1016, 623 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-[7-Bromo-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**4g**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.25$; light yellow oil, 22%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (brs, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.55–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.99 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.01 (q, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.90 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 4H), 2.47 (td, $J = 7.5$, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.96 (s, 1H), 1.88 (p, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.4, 138.1, 135.4, 134.1, 129.6, 129.3, 129.2, 128.5, 123.7, 120.5, 117.3, 111.8, 104.3, 84.3, 69.0, 42.2, 30.3, 23.8, 22.4, 20.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0186; IR (thin film) 3299, 2917, 2849, 1710, 1585, 1451, 1326, 1160, 1095, 1014, 828 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-[6-Bromo-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**4h**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.26$; light yellow oil, 17%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.99 (brs, 1H), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.08 (m, 1H), 4.47 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.92 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.84 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.21 (dt, $J = 6.9$, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (s, 1H), 1.83 (p, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.1, 138.2, 136.4, 136.1, 129.2, 128.3, 126.8, 122.8, 119.0, 115.1, 113.6, 107.6, 83.5, 69.9, 43.2, 28.1, 24.6, 24.4, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0180; IR (thin film) 3356, 3299, 2924, 2851, 2359, 2342, 1716, 1587, 1506, 1463, 1326, 1159, 1094, 1014, 828 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-[4-Bromo-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**4i**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.24$; colorless oil, 11%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.07 (brs, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (q, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.94–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.32–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.12 (t, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.90–1.83 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.8, 138.5, 137.4, 136.6, 129.6, 128.7, 125.8, 124.5, 124.2, 122.7, 122.4, 113.0, 110.0, 108.4, 83.2, 69.9, 45.1, 28.0, 24.6, 17.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0197; IR (thin film) 3304, 2919, 2850, 1718, 1654, 1458, 1276, 1106, 913, 750 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-*N*-[2-[5-chloro-7-fluoro-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (**4j**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; light yellow oil, 20%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.23 (brs, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, $J = 10.4$, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.90–2.87 (m, 4H), 2.26–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 1H), 1.91–1.82 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.1, 138.2, 138.0, 129.3, 128.3, 124.8, 124.7, 113.4, 113.3, 108.2, 108.0, 107.8, 83.3, 70.0, 43.0, 28.0, 24.7, 24.5, 17.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{Cl}_2\text{FN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 453.0601, found 453.0616; IR (thin film) 3445, 2962, 2081, 1652, 1456, 1261, 1096, 1033, 800 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-*N*-[2-[5,7-dichloro-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (**4k**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; light yellow oil, 24%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16 (brs, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.21–7.11 (m, 2H), 4.44 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.03–2.79 (m, 4H), 2.26 (td, $J = 6.7$, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 1H), 1.88 (p, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.2, 138.2, 138.1, 131.2, 129.9, 129.3, 128.3, 125.3, 121.1, 116.5, 116.1, 108.5, 83.3, 70.0, 43.0, 28.0, 24.8, 24.5, 17.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 469.0306, found 469.0319; IR (thin film) 3353, 3301, 3088, 2928, 2854, 1713, 1574, 1476, 1328, 1161, 1095, 1014, 964, 912, 828, 753 cm^{-1} .

Benzyl {2-[5-Bromo-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl}carbamate (**8a**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; light yellow oil, 30%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.05 (brs, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.40–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.23 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16

(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.82 (t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (q, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.90 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.85 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.21 (td, $J = 6.9$, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (t, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.84 (h, $J = 6.1$, 5.0 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.3, 136.8, 136.5, 134.0, 130.2, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 128.1, 124.2, 120.7, 112.7, 111.9, 108.5, 83.6, 69.7, 66.7, 41.5, 28.2, 24.6, 24.5, 17.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 439.1016, found 439.1016; IR (thin film) 3295, 2920, 2850, 1698, 1518, 1454, 1251, 1135, 1075, 797, 748 cm^{-1} .

Benzyl {2-[5-Bromo-7-fluoro-2-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl}carbamate (**8b**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; light yellow oil, 31%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.82 (brs, 1H), 7.49–7.32 (m, 6H), 7.01 (dd, $J = 10.1$, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.96 (brs, 1H), 3.33 (q, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.90 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.47 (td, $J = 7.5$, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (s, 1H), 1.83 (p, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.7, 137.5, 136.2, 132.7, 132.7, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 122.3, 116.5, 110.5, 109.8, 109.6, 84.2, 69.0, 67.2, 39.5, 31.0, 23.6, 21.9, 20.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrFN}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 457.0921, found 457.0924; IR (thin film) 3298, 2923, 2851, 1701, 1638, 1523, 1477, 1454, 1308, 1255, 1217, 1131, 1005, 882, 826, 697 cm^{-1} .

16-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-methyl-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (**5b**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 90%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.92–6.84 (m, 2H), 6.48 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.06 (brs, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 3.48 (td, $J = 8.6$, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (ddd, $J = 10.3$, 8.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dt, $J = 14.1$, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddd, $J = 12.5$, 10.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.26–2.19 (m, 1H), 2.15 (ddd, $J = 14.2$, 10.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, $J = 13.9$, 12.5, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.77–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.60 (tdd, $J = 18.0$, 9.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.0, 145.4, 138.6, 138.5, 131.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 125.0, 112.4, 110.1, 93.7, 61.0, 47.4, 34.2, 32.1, 30.5, 23.1, 21.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 415.1242, found 415.1245; IR (thin film) 3391, 3088, 2941, 2865, 1639, 1585, 1493, 1332, 1155, 1089, 1002, 904, 813, 623 cm^{-1} .

16-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-methoxy-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (**5c**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 92%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.58 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, $J = 8.4$, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.95 (brs, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.50 (td, $J = 8.6$, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (ddd, $J = 11.2$, 6.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dtd, $J = 14.1$, 3.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.41–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.28–2.11 (m, 3H), 1.96–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.57 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.5, 147.6, 141.5, 138.6, 138.4, 132.7, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 112.7, 112.7, 111.7, 110.7, 94.1, 69.6, 61.2, 56.0, 47.4, 34.3, 31.9, 30.6, 23.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 431.1191, found 431.1195; IR (thin film) 3386, 3300, 2942, 2866, 1708, 1586, 1491, 1333, 1158, 1003, 829 cm^{-1} .

16-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-fluoro-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (**5d**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.50$; light yellow oil, 78%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.83 (dd, $J = 8.2$, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (td, $J = 8.8$, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (brs, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 3.51 (td, $J = 8.7$, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (ddd, $J = 10.4$, 8.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (ddd, $J = 12.7$, 10.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.28–2.11 (m, 3H), 1.91 (td, $J = 13.5$, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.76 (dt, $J = 13.4$, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (tdd, $J = 13.3$, 9.9, 6.4 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.6, 155.4, 147.2, 143.7, 143.7, 138.8, 138.4, 134.2, 134.1, 132.9, 132.8, 132.0, 132.0, 129.3, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.4, 114.7, 114.4, 112.9, 112.1, 111.8, 110.7, 110.6, 94.1, 61.1, 61.1, 47.3, 34.1, 31.9, 30.5, 23.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 419.0991, found 419.0995; IR (thin film) 3389, 3090, 2944, 2869, 1693, 1640, 1585, 1486, 1278, 1225, 1002, 884 cm^{-1} .

16-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (**5e**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 82%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz,

2H), 7.14–7.03 (m, 2H), 6.78 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (brs, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 3.50 (dd, $J = 9.6, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.95 (ddd, $J = 10.3, 8.7, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.79–2.70 (m, 1H), 2.43–2.37 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.21 (m, 2H), 2.17 (td, $J = 14.1, 12.4, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.98–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.55 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.8, 147.6, 138.7, 138.5, 131.0, 129.1, 128.4, 124.3, 119.2, 112.6, 110.3, 93.4, 60.9, 47.5, 34.2, 32.0, 30.5, 23.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 401.1085, found 401.1095; IR (thin film) 3393, 3087, 2943, 2869, 1640, 1589, 1474, 1466, 1191, 893, 830 cm^{-1} .

20-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-17-methylidene-12,20-diazatetracyclo[11.4.3.0^{1,13}.0^{2,11}.0^{5,10}]jicosa-2,4,6,8,10-pentaene (5f). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.55$; colorless oil, 82%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.80 (dd, $J = 6.2, 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 6.2, 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.50–7.40 (m, 4H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.63 (brs, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 3.57 (td, $J = 8.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.95–2.80 (m, 2H), 2.48 (ddd, $J = 12.8, 10.7, 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddd, $J = 12.9, 6.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.10–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.63 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.6, 143.8, 138.4, 138.0, 134.0, 128.8, 128.5, 128.2, 128.2, 125.7, 125.1, 124.6, 122.1, 121.6, 120.6, 119.3, 112.4, 93.6, 61.9, 47.8, 34.4, 32.3, 30.3, 22.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 451.1242, found 451.1252; IR (thin film) 3370, 3302, 3054, 2924, 2853, 1713, 1633, 1587, 1476, 1391, 1327, 1265, 1160, 1093, 1014, 807 cm^{-1} .

6-Bromo-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5g). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 72%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 3.54 (td, $J = 8.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.90–2.75 (m, 2H), 2.44 (ddd, $J = 12.7, 10.6, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dtd, $J = 19.1, 14.2, 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 2.01 (td, $J = 14.1, 13.6, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.78 (tt, $J = 9.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.68–1.62 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.2, 146.5, 138.8, 137.7, 132.5, 131.0, 129.1, 128.5, 123.3, 120.3, 112.8, 103.9, 92.6, 62.3, 47.2, 34.5, 32.2, 30.4, 29.7, 22.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0204; IR (thin film) 3054, 2926, 2853, 1607, 1585, 1465, 1421, 1265, 1158, 1061, 1101, 896, 740 cm^{-1} .

5-Bromo-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5h). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 78%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (brs, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.50 (td, $J = 8.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.96 (m, 1H), 2.76–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.40–2.34 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.19 (m, 2H), 2.18–2.10 (m, 1H), 1.92–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.71 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.0, 147.3, 139.0, 138.3, 134.3, 134.1, 132.0, 130.2, 129.3, 129.2, 129.2, 128.3, 125.5, 121.9, 121.9, 113.4, 112.8, 93.2, 60.6, 47.6, 34.1, 31.9, 29.7, 22.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0185; IR (thin film) 3391, 2917, 2849, 1602, 1585, 1478, 1436, 1392, 1333, 1154, 1104, 997, 752 cm^{-1} .

3-Bromo-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5i). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; colorless oil, 62%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.99–6.84 (m, 2H), 6.51 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.24 (brs, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 3.50 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.16 (dd, $J = 13.2, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.05–3.00 (m, 1H), 2.69 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 4.7, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.32–2.26 (m, 1H), 2.16 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.88 (td, $J = 13.2, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.76–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.61 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.2, 146.5, 138.6, 130.8, 130.2, 129.1, 128.4, 124.0, 120.5, 114.4, 109.1, 93.4, 63.9, 47.6, 33.6, 32.8, 30.8, 29.4, 22.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 479.0190, found 479.0188; IR (thin film) 3393, 2954, 2916, 2848, 1261, 1159, 1090, 912, 764 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-6-fluoro-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5j). TLC

(hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 77%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.63 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.97–6.83 (m, 2H), 5.28 (brs, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 3.55 (t, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.96–2.91 (m, 1H), 2.77 (dt, $J = 14.4, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.44–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.09 (m, 3H), 1.94 (td, $J = 13.5, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.79–1.75 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.6, 139.0, 137.7, 129.2, 128.2, 123.5, 120.4, 120.4, 115.9, 115.6, 113.1, 93.5, 61.7, 47.4, 34.2, 31.9, 29.7, 22.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{Cl}_2\text{FN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 453.0601, found 453.0609; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2926, 2853, 1584, 1422, 1265, 1159, 1013, 975, 896, 740, 705 cm^{-1} .

(4,6-Dichloro-16-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-13-methylidene-8,16-diazatetracyclo[7.4.3.0^{1,9}.0^{2,7}]hexadeca-2,4,6-triene (5k). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.60$; light yellow oil, 82%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.63 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.44 (brs, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 3.53 (td, $J = 8.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.90–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.79 (dt, $J = 14.3, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.45–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.24–2.16 (m, 3H), 1.96 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 12.5, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.60 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.6, 143.9, 139.0, 137.7, 133.9, 129.2, 128.4, 127.8, 123.9, 123.2, 115.7, 113.1, 92.9, 62.2, 47.1, 34.1, 32.2, 30.2, 22.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 469.0306, found 469.0305; IR (thin film) 3380, 2928, 2856, 2360, 1700, 1636, 1583, 1464, 1336, 1156, 1092, 1010, 904, 631 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(6-methyl-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6b). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.30$; pink oil, 95%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.90–6.84 (m, 1H), 6.75–6.69 (m, 1H), 6.58 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.70 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.03–2.98 (m, 1H), 2.90–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.07–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.55 (m, 3H), 1.48–1.43 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.3, 147.0, 138.9, 138.54, 133.3, 129.3, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 124.6, 111.7, 110.7, 65.3, 52.3, 40.4, 36.6, 32.7, 29.1, 21.90, 21.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 417.1398, found 417.1399; IR (thin film) 2927, 2856, 1491, 1476, 1395, 1329, 1276, 1161, 1014, 827, 752 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(6-methoxy-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6c). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.40$; pink oil, 97%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.81–6.75 (brm, 1H), 6.67 (dd, $J = 8.5, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 5.56 (brs, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.05–3.02 (m, 1H), 2.84–2.81 (m, 1H), 2.24–2.19 (m, 1H), 2.12–2.04 (m, 2H), 2.02–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.56 (m, 1H), 1.50–1.44 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.9, 138.4, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 128.5, 112.9, 112.5, 110.7, 65.4, 55.9, 53.0, 40.3, 36.4, 32.7, 28.6, 22.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 433.1347, found 433.1336; IR (thin film) 3286, 3087, 2927, 2854, 1930, 1637, 1587, 1488, 1435, 1329, 1278, 1263, 1219, 1161, 1094, 828 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(6-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6d). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) $R_f = 0.20$; light yellow oil, 84%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.76 (td, $J = 8.8, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, $J = 8.3, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd, $J = 8.4, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.63 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.96 (m, 1H), 2.91–2.83 (m, 1H), 2.23–2.09 (m, 2H), 2.09–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.96 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 8.4, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.80 (tt, $J = 9.5, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.70–1.57 (m, 1H), 1.52–1.45 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.8, 139.1, 138.4, 129.4, 128.5, 114.3, 114.0, 112.1, 111.6, 111.3, 111.1, 111.0, 65.7, 52.5, 40.2, 36.2, 32.5, 28.7, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 421.1147, found 421.1147; IR (thin film) 3734, 2929, 1507, 1485, 1276, 1260, 1160, 1260, 1160, 1093, 1014, 828, 751 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6e). TLC (hexanes:ethyl

acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 95%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (td, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (td, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.06–2.96 (m, 1H), 2.93–2.87 (m, 1H), 2.15 (q, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.09–1.93 (m, 2H), 1.85–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.5, 149.3, 139.0, 138.5, 133.0, 129.3, 128.5, 128.0, 124.1, 119.3, 111.8, 110.7, 65.2, 52.2, 40.4, 36.4, 32.5, 28.8, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 403.1242, found 403.1241; IR (thin film) 3287, 2930, 2856, 1606, 1478, 1464, 1396, 1328, 1276, 1261, 1160, 1094, 1014, 902, 828, 751 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-(2-{7-methylidene-6bH,7H,8H,9H,10H,10aH,11H-benzol[a]carbazol-6b-yl}ethyl)benzene-1-sulfonamide (6f). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 90%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (dt, J = 6.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 6.2, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dp, J = 6.7, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 3.80 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (dtd, J = 13.0, 7.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dtd, J = 12.9, 7.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (ddd, J = 13.7, 8.2, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.16–2.00 (m, 3H), 1.86 (tt, J = 10.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (dtt, J = 14.9, 9.7, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (dtd, J = 11.3, 6.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.5, 145.4, 138.8, 138.1, 133.8, 129.2, 128.6, 128.3, 126.3, 125.6, 125.1, 122.2, 121.4, 121.0, 119.6, 111.6, 65.7, 53.1, 40.5, 37.1, 32.5, 29.7, 29.5, 21.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 453.1398, found 453.1404; IR (thin film) 3355, 3289, 3056, 2929, 2856, 1718, 1638, 1586, 1519, 1445, 1265, 1161, 1094, 1014, 901, 803, 752 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(8-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (6g). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 83%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.85–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.88 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 3.71–3.63 (m, 1H), 3.06–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.16 (q, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (q, J = 9.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, J = 14.2, 8.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (dtd, J = 12.3, 8.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (dtt, J = 16.8, 9.8, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (dtd, J = 13.8, 10.2, 6.1 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.6, 139.1, 138.4, 130.6, 129.4, 128.5, 122.9, 120.2, 112.1, 64.7, 53.4, 40.3, 36.4, 32.4, 28.7, 21.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 481.0347, found 491.0350; IR (thin film) 3373, 3054, 2927, 2853, 1588, 1454, 1422, 1265, 1164, 1098, 897, 829 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(7-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (6h). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.30; light yellow oil, 86%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.89–6.82 (m, 1H), 6.78–6.64 (m, 2H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.76 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.70 (brs, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.03–2.84 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.07–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.2, 148.8, 139.1, 138.4, 132.0, 129.4, 128.5, 125.3, 121.7, 121.6, 113.4, 112.0, 65.3, 51.8, 40.2, 36.3, 32.3, 28.7, 21.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 481.0347, found 481.0350; IR (thin film) 3367, 3285, 2925, 2854, 1713, 1600, 1478, 1434, 1328, 1161, 1094, 1014, 901, 828, 738 cm^{-1} .

N-(2-{(4aS,9aS)-5-Bromo-4-methylene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl}ethyl)-4-chlorobenzenesulfonamide (6i). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.30; colorless oil, 73%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.89–6.82 (m, 1H), 6.78–6.64 (m, 2H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.76 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.70 (brs, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.03–2.84 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.07–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.1, 150.6, 149.0, 136.1, 135.4, 131.4, 130.0, 129.5, 128.5, 123.2, 111.9, 111.3, 64.8, 50.6, 41.2, 39.9, 32.8, 29.3, 22.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrClN}_2\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 503.0166, found 503.0170; IR

(thin film) 2954, 2923, 2853, 1713, 1662, 1571, 1462, 1377, 1331, 1278, 1162, 1096, 1014, 906, 827 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(6-chloro-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6j). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; light yellow oil, 89%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.77 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (dd, J = 9.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.83 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.70 (s, 1H), 3.01–2.89 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.12 (m, 2H), 2.10–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.65 (m, 3H), 1.56–1.48 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.1, 147.3, 139.2, 138.3, 137.7, 137.6, 135.8, 135.6, 129.5, 128.5, 120.0, 120.0, 115.5, 115.2, 112.4, 66.0, 52.9, 40.1, 36.0, 32.4, 31.9, 28.6, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{Cl}_2\text{FN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 455.0758, found 455.0760; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2926, 2853, 1584, 1422, 1265, 1159, 1013, 975, 896, 740 cm^{-1} .

4-Chloro-N-[2-(6,8-dichloro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (6k). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.60; light yellow oil, 88%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.89 (brs, 1H), 3.69 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02–2.88 (m, 2H), 2.19–2.14 (m, 2H), 2.11–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.50 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.9, 145.7, 139.3, 138.3, 135.8, 129.5, 128.5, 127.4, 123.5, 122.7, 116.0, 112.4, 65.2, 53.3, 40.1, 36.1, 32.3, 28.5, 21.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 493.0282, found 493.0292; IR (thin film) 3360, 3291, 2926, 2855, 1714, 1638, 1580, 1464, 1329, 1161, 1094, 904, 754 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (6l). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 77%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.74 (brs, 1H), 3.69 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.12 (m, 2H), 2.10–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.49 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.8, 148.1, 147.5, 139.2, 138.3, 138.2, 138.2, 136.3, 136.1, 129.5, 128.5, 128.5, 128.1, 122.8, 122.8, 118.2, 117.9, 112.4, 109.7, 109.6, 66.0, 52.9, 52.9, 40.1, 36.0, 32.4, 28.5, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrClFN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 499.0252, found 499.0258; IR (thin film) 3359, 3303, 2927, 2854, 1705, 1623, 1588, 1520, 1472, 1396, 1330, 1261, 1161, 1094, 1014, 903, 828, 753 cm^{-1} .

Benzyl N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]carbamate (10a). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.30; light yellow oil, 95%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.83 (brs, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.74 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.39–3.26 (m, 1H), 3.22–3.15 (m, 1H), 2.21–2.19 (m, 2H), 2.10–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.66 (m, 3H), 1.57–1.52 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.3, 149.0, 148.9, 136.3, 130.5, 128.5, 128.1, 127.2, 112.0, 111.7, 110.4, 66.7, 65.3, 52.3, 38.0, 35.7, 32.3, 28.2, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{25}\text{BrN}_2\text{NaO}_4$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 464.0092, found 464.1006; IR (thin film) 3344, 3032, 2924, 2853, 1711, 1601, 1519, 1473, 1375, 1259, 1102, 902, 807 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]pentanamide (12b). TLC (chloroform:methanol, 10:1 v/v) R_f = 0.75; light yellow oil, 82%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.16 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (brs, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.99 (brs, 1H), 3.76 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.44–3.38 (m, 1H), 3.28–3.16 (m, 1H), 2.36 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.23–2.20 (m, 1H), 2.14–2.08 (m, 2H), 2.08–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.33 (dq, J = 14.6, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.1, 140.4, 131.5, 131.0, 114.3, 104.5, 66.4, 52.0, 38.3, 36.6, 36.2, 34.9, 32.7, 29.8, 27.7, 27.2, 22.6, 14.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 391.1380, found

391.1368; IR (thin film) 3312, 3084, 2955, 2930, 2860, 1727, 1661, 1587, 1542, 1467, 1392, 1325, 1254, 1202, 909, 821 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-chlorobenzamide (**12c**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:1 v/v) R_f = 0.70; light yellow oil, 97%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (brs, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 3.80 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.60–3.57 (m, 1H), 3.52–3.42 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.19–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.12–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.58–1.53 (tm, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.2, 149.2, 149.1, 137.6, 136.2, 132.8, 130.6, 128.8, 128.8, 128.2, 127.1, 112.1, 111.8, 110.5, 65.2, 52.3, 37.1, 35.3, 32.3, 28.4, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrClN}_2\text{NaO}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 467.0496, found 467.0498; IR (thin film) 3309, 2927, 2855, 1636, 1597, 1567, 1544, 1485, 1316, 1262, 1094, 1013, 976 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide (**12d**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; light yellow oil, 77%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.87–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.62–7.57 (m, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.89 (brs, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.91 (m, 2H), 2.15–2.13 (m, 2H), 2.05–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.97–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.61 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.45 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.8, 148.7, 139.8, 135.6, 132.7, 130.6, 129.2, 128.8, 128.2, 127.0, 112.1, 111.8, 110.6, 65.3, 52.3, 40.2, 36.1, 32.4, 28.5, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 447.0736, found 448.0742; IR (thin film) 3361.8, 2926, 2855, 1638, 1598, 1475, 1324, 1159, 1092, 902, 689 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-methylbenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12e**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 80%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.79–2.72 (m, 1H), 2.55–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.23 (dt, J = 15.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.05–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.55 (m, 4H), 1.52–1.46 (1, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.7, 139.4, 136.7, 135.9, 131.8, 130.1, 127.0, 126.8, 126.7, 117.1, 113.6, 67.8, 52.1, 38.7, 38.4, 31.8, 29.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{BrKN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{K}$] $^+$ 499.0452, found 499.0455; IR (thin film) 3292, 3064, 2924, 2854, 1724, 1683, 1597, 1465, 1356, 1334, 1184, 1162, 1094, 908, 815, 665 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-fluorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12f**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 70%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.90 (dd, J = 8.6, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39–7.34 (m, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.17 (brs, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 8.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.81–2.76 (m, 1H), 2.73–2.66 (m, 1H), 2.28–2.17 (m, 2H), 2.08–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.93 (q, J = 8.9, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.95–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.44–1.41 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.9, 139.3, 138.4, 131.8, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.6, 127.0, 117.0, 116.9, 116.68, 116.7, 116.6, 116.3, 113.5, 68.3, 52.1, 39.0, 38.2, 31.6, 30.0, 20.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrFN}_2\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 487.0462, found 487.0481; IR (thin film) 3298, 3077, 2926, 2855, 1712, 1651, 1592, 1493, 1469, 1358, 1337, 1293, 1238, 907, 839, 738 cm^{-1} .

4-Bromo-*N*-[2-(6-bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (**12g**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.30; light yellow oil, 81%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76–7.59 (m, 4H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.81–3.68 (m, 1H), 3.02–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.26–2.16 (m, 1H), 2.15–2.09 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.01 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.44 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.7, 144.9, 139.3, 139.0, 138.3, 132.9, 132.1, 131.9, 128.4, 127.1, 117.1, 116.7, 114.9, 68.5, 52.1, 39.3, 32.0, 31.6, 30.3, 20.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 524.9842, found 524.9839; IR (thin

film) 3290, 3088, 2924, 2853, 1712, 1638, 1574, 1468, 1389, 1359, 1339, 1231, 1167, 1092, 1068, 1010, 908, 821, 738 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-iodobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12h**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; yellow oil, 92%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.88 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (brs, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.01–2.86 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.05–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.51–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.8, 148.6, 139.6, 138.4, 135.4, 130.7, 128.4, 127.0, 112.2, 111.9, 110.7, 100.0, 65.4, 52.3, 40.2, 36.3, 32.4, 29.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrIN}_2\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 594.9522, found 594.9523; IR (thin film) 3283, 3082, 2926, 2855, 1716, 1636, 1601, 1570, 1474, 1384, 1329, 1262, 1161, 1090, 1006, 816, 737 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-3,4-dichlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12i**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; light yellow oil, 72%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.91 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.74 (s, 1H), 3.63 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.07–2.95 (m, 1H), 2.93–2.83 (m, 1H), 2.21–2.11 (m, 2H), 2.08–2.01 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.43 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.7, 148.4, 139.7, 137.5, 135.3, 133.8, 131.2, 131.2, 130.8, 128.9, 128.6, 126.9, 126.1, 125.6, 112.2, 111.9, 110.9, 65.4, 52.4, 40.3, 36.5, 32.5, 29.0, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrCl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 514.9957, found 514.9963; IR (thin film) 2268, 2960, 2337, 1720, 1601, 1455, 1370, 1260, 1164, 1032, 801, 700 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-2,4-dichlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12j**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 77%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16–8.03 (m, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82–7.67 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.21–2.99 (m, 3H), 2.26–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.15–2.08 (m, 1H), 2.06–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.9, 141.7, 139.5, 135.3, 132.3, 131.3, 130.7, 127.6, 126.8, 112.1, 111.9, 111.0, 65.2, 52.3, 40.2, 36.2, 32.4, 31.1, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrCl}_2\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ 536.9776, found 536.9794; IR (thin film) 3292, 3087, 2924, 2853, 1712, 1637, 1600, 1572, 1555, 1456, 1373, 1337, 1260, 1166, 1102, 903, 817, 624 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-cyanobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**12k**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; colorless oil, 67%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (brs, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.09–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.61 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.8, 148.4, 144.3, 135.2, 133.0, 130.8, 127.6, 126.9, 117.3, 116.4, 112.2, 111.9, 110.8, 65.4, 52.3, 40.3, 36.6, 32.5, 29.7, 29.0, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ 472.0689, found 472.0696; IR (thin film) 3364, 2923, 2864, 2844, 1653, 1474, 1332, 1275, 1260, 1161, 1054, 1016, 750, 634 cm^{-1} .

N-[4-[[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]sulfamoyl]phenyl]acetamide (**12l**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:3 v/v) R_f = 0.30; colorless oil, 74%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.17–2.14 (m, 2H), 2.05–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.97–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.50 (dt, J = 11.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.0, 148.4, 142.1, 135.9, 132.2,

130.8, 130.1, 128.3, 127.9, 127.2, 119.6, 112.3, 112.1, 65.1, 52.4, 39.9, 35.9, 32.3, 24.8, 21.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{26}BrKN_3O_3S$ $[M + K]^+$ 542.0510, found 542.0515; IR (thin film) 3318, 3056, 2925, 2854, 1678, 1592, 1533, 1488, 1401, 1371, 1321, 1264, 1155, 094, 1005, 824, 725 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]pyridine-2-sulfonamide (12m). TLC (chloroform:methanol, 10:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; colorless oil, 77%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.82–8.65 (m, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (td, J = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (ddd, J = 7.5, 4.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dtd, J = 8.7, 6.2, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 2.16–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.11–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.56–1.49 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 157.4, 150.1, 148.9, 148.8, 138.1, 135.7, 130.6, 127.0, 126.7, 122.3, 112.1, 111.8, 110.6, 110.5, 65.3, 52.3, 40.7, 36.0, 32.4, 28.4, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{20}H_{23}BrN_3O_3S$ $[M + H]^+$ 448.0689, found 448.0695; IR (thin film) 3363, 2926, 2854, 1720, 1637, 1578, 1474, 1426, 1331, 1174, 902, 811 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-2-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonamide (12n). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; yellow oil, 87%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.16–8.03 (m, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82–7.67 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.21–2.99 (m, 3H), 2.26–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.15–2.08 (m, 1H), 2.06–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.46 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 148.9, 148.6, 135.4, 133.7, 133.5, 132.8, 131.0, 130.7, 126.9, 125.4, 112.1, 111.8, 110.6, 65.4, 52.4, 46.0, 40.7, 36.4, 32.5, 28.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}BrKN_3O_4S$ $[M + K]^+$ 530.0146, found 530.0151; IR (thin film) 3367, 3091, 2932, 2857, 2360, 1735, 1600, 1540, 1475, 1422, 1362, 1342, 1261, 1166, 812, 738 cm^{-1} .

2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethan-1-amine (11b). TLC (chloroform:methanol, 10:1 v/v) R_f = 0.10; yellow oil, 81%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.01 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 4.88 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 1H), 3.76 (t, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dt, J = 11.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (td, J = 12.0, 11.3, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dt, J = 8.9, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (ddd, J = 13.9, 10.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.94–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.69 (m, 3H), 1.62–1.58 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 150.7, 149.2, 147.5, 139.7, 139.6, 136.5, 136.3, 123.3, 123.2, 117.7, 117.4, 111.8, 109.1, 109.0, 66.2, 53.1, 53.1, 39.1, 38.8, 32.2, 27.5, 21.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{15}H_{19}BrFN_2$ $[M + H]^+$ 325.0710, found 325.0714; IR (thin film) 3369, 2931, 2857, 1636, 1591, 1471, 1315, 848 cm^{-1} .

Benzyl N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]carbamate (10b). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 92%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.43–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.06–6.97 (m, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.84 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 8.9, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.36–3.29 (m, 1H), 3.21–3.14 (m, 1H), 2.21 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.11–2.05 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.60–1.54 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 156.3, 150.7, 148.5, 147.5, 139.0, 139.0, 136.5, 136.5, 136.3, 128.5, 128.1, 128.1, 123.1, 123.0, 118.0, 117.7, 112.3, 109.3, 109.2, 77.5, 77.1, 76.7, 66.7, 65.9, 52.8, 52.8, 38.0, 35.4, 32.3, 28.0, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{23}BrFN_2O_2$ $[M + H]^+$ 459.1078, found 459.1085; IR (thin film) 3416, 3298, 2923, 2851, 1701, 1577, 1523, 1477, 1454, 1371, 1308, 1255, 1217, 1131, 882, 826 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-methoxybenzene-1-sulfonamide (13a). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 2:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 91%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.77 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.10–6.93 (m, 3H), 6.84 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.75 (brs, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.89 (m, 2H), 2.16 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.09–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.56–1.51 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 162.9, 150.7, 148.2, 147.5, 138.4, 138.3, 136.4, 136.2, 131.2, 129.2, 122.9, 122.8,

118.1, 117.8, 114.3, 112.38, 109.5, 109.4, 65.9, 55.6, 52.9, 52.9, 40.1, 35.7, 32.3, 28.3, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}BrFN_2O_3S$ $[M + H]^+$ 495.0748, found 495.0754; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2924, 2850, 1597, 1421, 1265, 1157, 1094, 896, 835, 740 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-methylbenzene-1-sulfonamide (13b). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; colorless oil, 83%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.72 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (dd, J = 9.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (brs, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.02–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.16 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.7 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (dt, J = 14.0, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (dt, J = 14.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (td, J = 10.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.75–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.52 (tt, J = 10.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 148.2, 143.6, 138.4, 136.7, 129.8, 129.0, 127.1, 122.9, 122.8, 118.1, 117.9, 112.4, 65.9, 52.9, 40.1, 35.8, 32.3, 28.3, 21.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}BrFN_2O_3S$ $[M + H]^+$ 479.0799, found 479.0793; IR (thin film) 3054, 2925, 2850, 1422, 1265, 971, 896, 741 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-fluorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (13c). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; light yellow oil, 72%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.95–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.21 (dd, J = 9.5, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (dd, J = 9.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.81 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.76 (brs, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.90 (m, 1H), 2.21–2.12 (m, 1H), 2.11–2.02 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 150.7, 148.1, 147.5, 138.2, 138.2, 136.3, 136.2, 135.8, 135.8, 129.8, 129.7, 122.8, 122.8, 118.2, 117.9, 116.6, 116.3, 112.4, 109.7, 109.6, 66.0, 52.9, 52.9, 40.1, 36.0, 32.4, 28.5, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}BrF_2N_2NaO_3S$ $[M + Na]^+$ 483.0548, found 483.0553; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2925, 2849, 1593, 1495, 1469, 1265, 896, 840 cm^{-1} .

4-Bromo-N-[2-(6-bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]benzene-1-sulfonamide (13d). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 81%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.75–7.60 (m, 4H), 6.99 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.82 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 3.73 (brs, 1H), 3.66 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (ddd, J = 10.0, 8.1, 5.1 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (q, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (q, J = 7.9, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (ddd, J = 14.4, 8.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (td, J = 12.4, 11.3, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 1.64 (p, J = 6.4, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (dq, J = 12.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 150.8, 148.0, 147.5, 138.8, 138.2, 138.1, 136.3, 136.1, 132.5, 128.6, 127.7, 122.8, 122.8, 118.2, 118.0, 118.0, 112.5, 109.7, 109.6, 66.0, 52.9, 52.9, 40.1, 36.0, 32.4, 28.5, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}Br_2N_2O_3S$ $[M + H]^+$ 542.9747, found 542.9751; IR (thin film) 3773, 2929, 2859, 1620, 1528, 1327, 1260, 1222, 1161, 1068, 1010, 902, 822, 764 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-iodobenzene-1-sulfonamide (13e). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.50; yellow oil, 81%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.75 (brs, 1H), 3.69 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.88 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.12 (m, 2H), 2.09–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 150.3, 148.0, 147.9, 139.4, 138.4, 138.2, 138.1, 136.2, 136.1, 128.4, 122.8, 122.8, 118.2, 118.0, 112.5, 109.7, 109.6, 100.1, 65.9, 52.9, 52.8, 40.1, 36.0, 32.3, 28.5, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{21}BrFIN_2NaO_3S$ $[M + Na]^+$ 590.9609, found 590.9616; IR (thin film) 3054, 2986, 2918, 2849, 1624, 1571, 1471, 1336, 1265, 1163, 1125, 896, 819, 740 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-3,4-dichlorobenzene-1-sulfonamide (13f). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.75; colorless oil, 80%; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.92 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.04–2.89 (m, 2H), 2.22–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.13–2.05 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.62 (m, 3H),

1.55–1.49 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.8, 147.9, 147.5, 139.7, 138.1, 138.0, 137.6, 136.3, 133.8, 131.2, 129.0, 126.0, 122.8, 122.7, 118.3, 118.0, 112.53, 109.8, 109.7, 66.0, 52.9, 52.9, 40.2, 36.2, 32.4, 28.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrCl}_2\text{FN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 532.9863, found 532.9869; IR (thin film) 3365, 3085, 2925, 2855, 1624, 1560, 1456, 1333, 1203, 1164, 1059, 903, 820, 613 cm^{-1} .

N-[4-[[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]acetamide (**13g**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 1:3 v/v) R_f = 0.50; colorless oil, 62%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.78 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (brs, 1H), 7.01 (dd, J = 9.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.70 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 3.75 (brs, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.98–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 4H), 2.18–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.08–2.02 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.49 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 168.6, 150.8, 148.1, 141.8, 138.3, 136.4, 136.2, 134.5, 128.4, 128.3, 122.8, 122.8, 119.4, 118.2, 117.9, 112.4, 65.9, 52.9, 40.1, 35.8, 32.3, 28.3, 24.8, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{BrFN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 522.0857, found 522.0857; IR (thin film) 3243, 3092, 2980, 2944, 1695, 1591, 1473, 1399, 1371, 1317, 1261, 1158, 1035, 848, 763 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-cyanobenzene-1-sulfonamide (**13h**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.20; colorless oil, 75%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (brs, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.77 (brs, 1H), 3.69 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.03–2.89 (m, 2H), 2.27–2.11 (m, 2H), 2.10–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.3, 147.9, 147.8, 144.1, 138.0, 137.9, 136.2, 136.1, 133.0, 127.6, 122.7, 122.7, 118.3, 118.1, 117.3, 116.4, 112.5, 109.8, 109.8, 66.0, 52.8, 52.8, 40.2, 36.3, 32.4, 28.8, 21.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrFN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 490.0595, found 490.0600; IR (thin film) 3054, 2924, 2849, 1570, 1462, 1421, 1265, 1019, 971, 896, 740 cm^{-1} .

N-[2-(6-Bromo-8-fluoro-4-methylidene-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazol-4a-yl)ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene-1-sulfonamide (**13i**). TLC (hexanes:ethyl acetate, 3:1 v/v) R_f = 0.40; light yellow oil, 71%; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (dd, J = 9.4, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 1H), 3.66 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.06–2.81 (m, 2H), 2.13 (dt, J = 12.4, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.09–1.90 (m, 2H), 1.86–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.61 (m, 2H), 1.47 (dd, J = 11.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.8, 147.9, 147.5, 143.4, 138.1, 138.0, 136.3, 136.1, 134.7, 134.2, 127.5, 126.4, 126.4, 126.3, 126.3, 125.0, 122.8, 122.7, 121.4, 118.3, 118.0, 112.5, 109.8, 109.7, 66.0, 52.9, 52.9, 40.2, 36.3, 32.4, 28.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrF}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 533.0516, found 533.0520; IR (thin film) 3054, 2987, 2926, 2853, 1559, 1507, 1421, 1323, 1265, 1063, 896, 740 cm^{-1} .

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Notes

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus*; PBP, penicillin binding protein; RMA, resistance-modifying agent; CLSI, Clinical Laboratory Stand-

ards Institutes; SAR, structure–activity relationship; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; TFA, trifluoroacetic acid; DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium; FCS, fetal calf serum; MHB, Mueller–Hinton broth; MIC, minimal inhibitory concentration; MRC, minimum resensitizing concentration; TLC, thin-layer chromatography; OD, optical density; IR, infrared; mp, melting point.

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