

Supporting information

Divergent Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Hapalindole-Type Alkaloids Using Catalytic Asymmetric Hydrogenation of a Ketone to Construct the Chiral Core Structure

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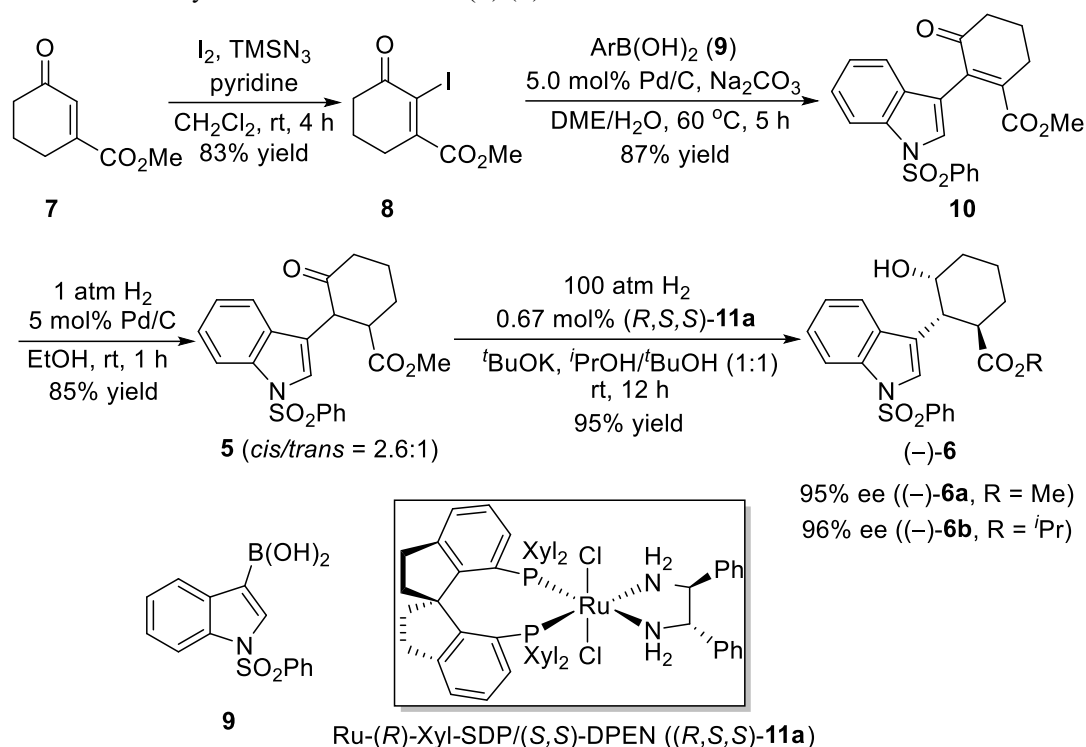
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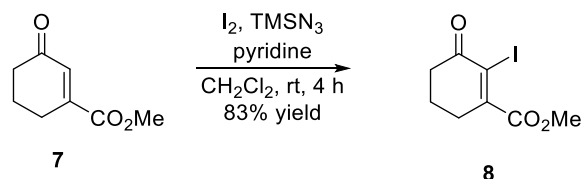
General: All reactions and manipulations which are sensitive to moisture or air were performed in an argon-filled glove box (VAC DRI-LAB HE 493) or using standard Schlenk techniques. Hydrogen gas (99.999%) was purchased from Boc Gas Inc., Tianjin. Chemical reagents such as Pd/C (10% wt), KO^tBu and CH₃MgBr were purchased from Alfa Aesar company. Anhydrous THF and benzene was distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl. Anhydrous DMF, *i*-PrOH, Et₃N and CH₂Cl₂ were freshly distilled from calcium hydride. Melting points were measured on a RY-I apparatus and uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker AV 400 spectrometer at 400 MHz (¹H NMR) and 100 MHz (¹³C NMR). Chemical shifts were reported in ppm down field from internal Me₄Si. Optical rotations were determined using a Perkin Elmer 341 MC polarimeter. IR spectra were obtained with a Perkin-Elmer spectrometer in KBr disks. High Resolution Mass Spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an Ion Spec FT-ICR mass spectrometer with Electron Spray Ionization (ESI) resource. HPLC analyses were determined using a Hewlett Packard Model HP 1100 Series chromatography.

(A) Asymmetric Synthesis of Chiral Alcohol (-)/(+)-6

The route for the synthesis of chiral alcohol (-)/(+)-6 is outlined below:

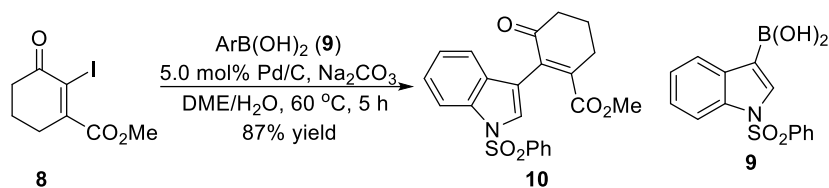


Methyl 2-iodo-3-oxocyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (8)¹



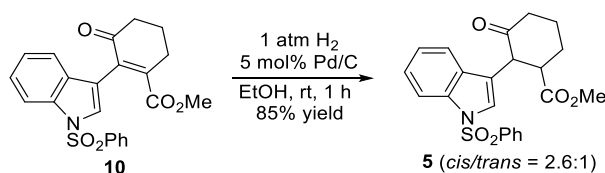
To a solution of methyl 3-oxocyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (**7**, 10.0 g, 66.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added freshly distilled trimethylsilyl azide (22.3 mL, 165 mmol) at 0 °C. After the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, a solution of iodine (42.0 g, 165 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and pyridine (100 mL) was added slowly at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. The mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (300 mL) and H₂O (300 mL). The organic layer was washed successively with water, aqueous HCl (1 M), saturated NaHCO₃, Na₂S₂O₃ and brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in *vacuo* to yield a residue. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford iodide **8** as a white solid (15.3 g, 83% yield). *R*_f = 0.41 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5:1). mp 68–70 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.67–2.63 (m, 4H), 2.15–2.06 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.7, 167.8, 157.6, 104.6, 52.7, 36.4, 30.3, 22.2. IR (KBr): *v*_{max} 2949, 1730, 1689, 1431, 1291, 1227, 1179 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₉IO₃Na ([M+Na]⁺): 302.9489, found: 302.9491.

Methyl 3-oxo-2-(1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl)cyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (10)



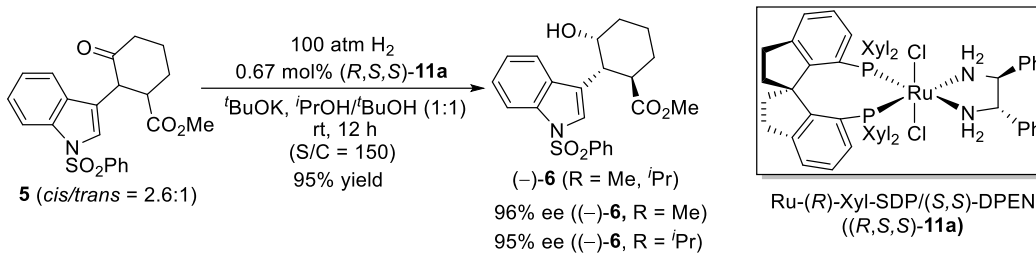
To a solution of iodide **8** (14.0 g, 50.0 mmol), arylboronic acid **9** (19.6 g, 65.0 mmol), and Na₂CO₃ (10.6 g, 100 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (140 mL) and H₂O (140 mL) was added a catalytic amount of Pd/C (10% wt, 2.6 g, 2.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was then heated to 60 °C with vigorous stirring for 5 h. After cooling to room temperature and diluted with water (200 mL), the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1) to afford enone **10** as a yellow oil (17.9 g, 87% yield). R_f = 0.32 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1). mp 116–118 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.92–7.86 (m, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.44–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.22–7.14 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.70–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.25–2.14 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.0, 168.6, 149.0, 138.0, 134.4, 133.8, 131.2, 130.1, 129.2, 126.7, 126.0, 124.6, 123.3, 120.1, 115.9, 113.5, 51.9, 38.0, 27.8, 22.1. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 2951, 1737, 1682, 1448, 1367, 1275, 1228, 1175, 1125, 728, 596 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉NO₅SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 432.0876, found: 432.0880.

Methyl 3-oxo-2-(1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (**5**)



To a solution of enone **10** (12.0 g, 29.3 mmol) in ethanol (600 mL) was added Pd/C (10% wt, 1.56 g, 1.47 mmol). The mixture was stirred under atmospheric pressure of H₂ for 12 h and was then filtered through a pad of Florisil. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (toluene/ethyl acetate = 6:1) to afford ketone **5** as a white solid (10.2 g, 85% yield, *cis/trans* ≈ 3:1). R_f = 0.58 (silica, toluene/ethyl acetate = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.75H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.25H), 7.85–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.73 (s, 0.75H), 7.47–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.23 (m, 1.25H), 7.20–7.16 (m, 1H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.25H), 4.03 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 0.75H), 3.44 (s, 2.25H), 3.37 (q, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 0.75H), 3.33 (s, 0.75H), 3.11 (td, *J* = 11.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.60–2.52 (m, 1.25H), 2.45–2.35 (m, 0.75H), 2.25–2.15 (m, 2H), 2.14–2.02 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.88 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.1, 205.3, 173.1, 172.8, 137.8, 134.3, 133.6, 130.2, 129.0, 126.5, 126.4, 125.3, 124.6, 124.6, 124.4, 123.1, 123.0, 119.9, 118.9, 116.6, 113.4, 113.4, 51.7, 51.5, 50.0, 49.5, 48.1, 48.0, 41.1, 39.7, 28.8, 26.6, 25.4, 22.9. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₁NO₅SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 434.1033, found: 434.1035.

Asymmetric Synthesis of (-)/(+)-**6**

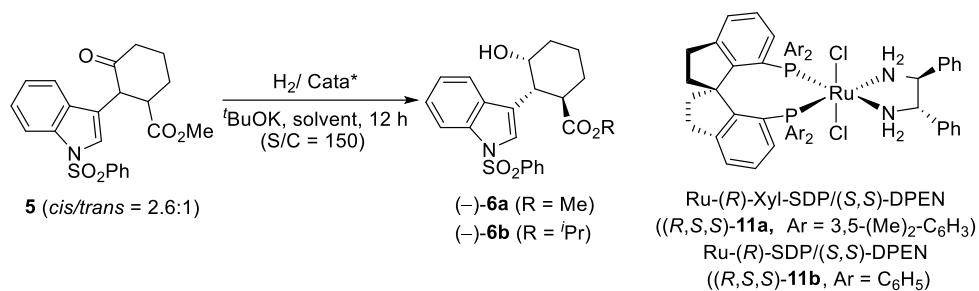


The catalyst [RuCl₂-(*R*)-Xyl-SDP/(*S,S*)-DPEN] (18 mg, 0.018 mmol) was placed in a hydrogenation vessel in a glove box under argon atmosphere. A mixture solvent (20.0 mL, *i*PrOH/*Bu*OH = 1:1) was introduced with a syringe, and the vessel was purged with hydrogen and pressurized to 20 atm for 5 min. After releasing the pressure, a solution of ketone **5** (1.13 g, 2.75 mmol) in the mixture solvent (10.0 mL, *i*PrOH/*Bu*OH = 1:1) and a solution of *t*BuOK (0.2 mmol/mL, 0.8 mmol) also in the mixture solvent (4 mL, *i*PrOH/*Bu*OH = 1:1) were added sequentially into the vessel. The vessel was then purged with hydrogen and pressurized to 100 atm. After stirring at room temperature for 12 h, the reaction was stopped. The reaction mixture was concentrated in *vacuo* and the residue was purified through a short silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford alcohol ($(-)\text{-6}$) (1.08 g, 95% yield) as a mixture of methyl ester ($(-)\text{-6a}$, 0.80 g, 70.4% yield) and isopropyl ester ($(-)\text{-6b}$, 0.28 g, 24.6% yield) in a ratio around 3:1. ($(-)\text{-6a}$: white solid. R_f = 0.52 (silica, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1). 96% ee. mp 60–62 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –87.2 (*c* 1.06, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (s, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.29 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (td, *J* = 11.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (t, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 2H), 1.90–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.56 (m, 3H), 1.37 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.6, 135.4, 133.7, 129.9, 129.2, 126.6, 125.2, 123.6, 123.4, 123.0, 119.5, 113.9, 66.9, 51.5, 42.2, 41.2, 31.6, 29.9, 18.7. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3473, 2937, 1728, 1447, 1367, 1175, 725, 598 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₃NO₅SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 436.1189, found: 436.1191. ($(-)\text{-6b}$: white solid. R_f = 0.55 (silica, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1). 95% ee. mp 114–116 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –74.2 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87–7.81 (m, 2H), 7.55–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dt, *J* = 12.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (td, *J* = 12.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.10–1.95 (m, 2H), 1.87–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.38 (s, 1H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.76 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.5, 138.1, 135.3, 133.1, 130.1, 129.2, 126.7, 125.1, 123.6, 123.2, 123.0, 119.6, 113.8, 67.3, 67.1, 42.6, 41.2, 31.7, 29.9, 21.4, 21.2, 18.8. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3478, 2923, 1704, 1448, 1367, 1177, 598 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₄H₂₇NO₅SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 464.1502, found: 464.1501.

With the same procedure chiral alcohol (+)-**6** was also obtained as a mixture of methyl ester and isopropyl ester by using [RuCl₂-(*S*)-Xyl-SDP/(*R,R*)-DPEN] as the catalyst. 95% yield. (+)-**6a**: white solid, mp 60–62 °C, 96% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +85.5 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). (+)-**6b**: white solid, mp 113–115 °C. 95% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –73.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

The experiment data of optimizing the hydrogenation conditions see below.^a

Table S1 Optimizing the hydrogenation conditions



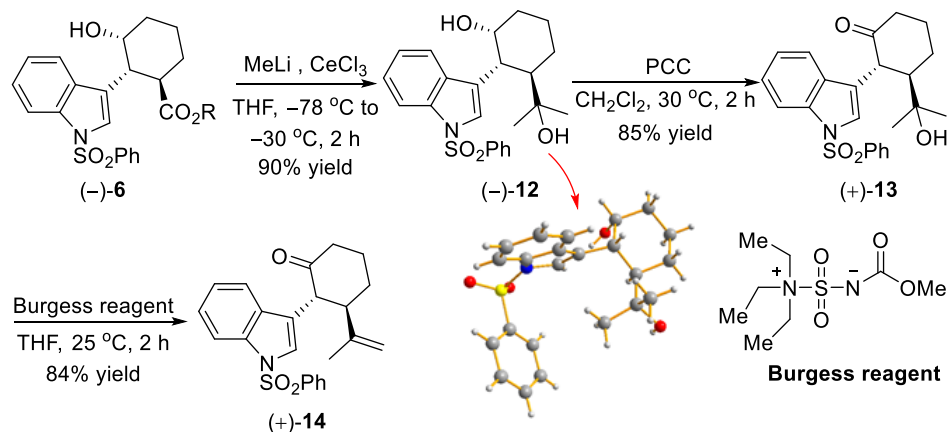
Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Conv. (%) ^b	Yield (%) ^c	Ee (%) ^d	
					(-)- 6a	(-)- 6b
1	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>i</i> PrOH	100	75	87	84
2	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11b	<i>i</i> PrOH	100	55	77	0
3	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>t</i> BuOH	60	38	97	–
4 ^e	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>t</i> BuOH	60	34	71	–
5	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	Toluene	15	11	98	–
6	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	THF	70	28	99	–
7	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>i</i> PrOH/ <i>t</i> BuOH (2:1)	100	62	95	85
8	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>i</i> PrOH/ <i>t</i> BuOH (1:1)	100	56	97	93
9 ^f	(<i>R,S,S</i>)- 11a	<i>i</i> PrOH/ <i>t</i> BuOH (1:1)	100	95	96	95

Notes: ^a Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol scale, [5] = 0.08 M, [KO^tBu] = 0.02 M, 25–30 °C, 50 atm H₂, 12 h. ^b Determined by ¹H NMR. ^c Isolated yield. The ratio of (-)-**6a** to (-)-**6b** from 3:1 to 1:1 determined by ¹H NMR, and the low yield (compare to the conversion) is due to the substrate and the product are prone to hydrolysis by water, which is inevitably coming from the solvents used). ^d Determined by HPLC on chiral OD-H column. ^e at 60 °C; ^f 100 atm H₂, 4 Å MS.

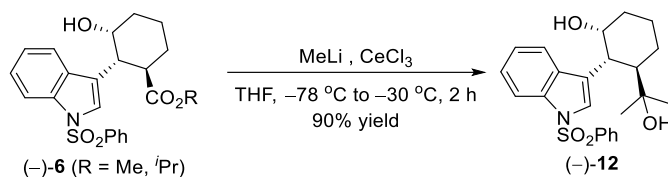
HPLC conditions: For (-)-**6a**: Chiralcel OD-H column (25 cm × 0.46 cm ID); *n*-hexane/2-propanol = 85:15; temp, rt; flow rate = 1.0 mL/min; 220 nm UV detector; *t*_R (1*S*,2*S*,3*S*) = 5.95 min and *t*_R (1*R*,2*R*,3*R*) = 12.68 min. For (-)-**6b**: Chiralcel OD-H column (25 cm × 0.46 cm ID); *n*-hexane/2-propanol = 85:15; temp, rt; flow rate = 1.0 mL/min; 220 nm UV detector; *t*_R (1*S*,2*S*,3*S*) = 4.73 min and *t*_R (1*R*,2*R*,3*R*) = 10.55 min.

(B) Synthesis of Ketone (-)/(+)-14

The route for the synthesis of chiral ketone (-)/(+)-**14** is outlined below.



Alcohol (-)-12



A suspension of CeCl_3 (26.4 g, 107 mmol) and chiral alcohol (-)-**6** (7.6 g, 17.8 mmol, (-)-**6a**/(-)-**6b** = 3:1) in THF (30 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then the mixture cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and a solution of MeLi (1.0 M, 107 mL, 107 mmol) in THF was added. After completion of the addition, the temperature was allowed to $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. The mixture was quenched with aqueous HCl (1 M, 200 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:1) to afford the product (-)-**12** as a white solid (6.6 g, 90% yield). R_f = 0.43 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:1). mp $138\text{--}140\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -55.1$ (c 1.2, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.93–7.87 (m, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 11.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (td, J = 11.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.11–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.97–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.76–1.54 (m, 3H), 1.18–1.14 (m, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.0, 135.2, 133.8, 130.3, 129.3, 126.6, 125.2, 125.1, 124.4, 123.4, 120.3, 113.9, 73.9, 70.2, 45.4, 41.7, 32.7, 28.8, 28.4, 26.7, 19.5. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3372, 2922, 1447, 1370, 1180, 1098, 725, 600, 553 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$): 436.1553, found: 436.1550.

Crystals of (-)-**12** suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from diethyl ether/hexane. Crystallographic data for (-)-**12** are given in Table S2.

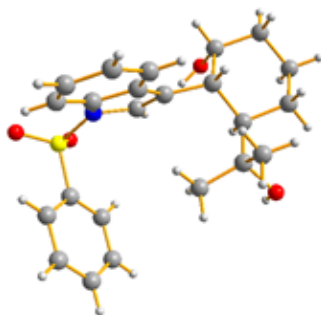
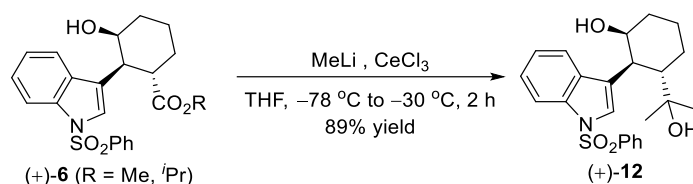


Table S2. Crystallographic data and structure refinement for (-)-**12**

Empirical Formula	$\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_5\text{S}$
Formula weight	471.59
Temperature	113(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, P2(1)2(1)2(1)
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 7.8163(16)\text{ Å}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $b = 11.555(2)\text{ Å}$ $\beta = 90^\circ$ $c = 26.919(5)\text{ Å}$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume	$2431.2(8)\text{ Å}^3$
Z, Calculated density	4, 1.288 Mg/m^3
Absorption coefficient	0.170 mm^{-1}
F(000)	1008

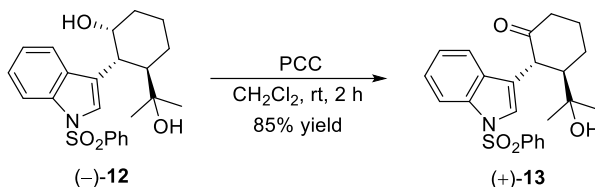
Crystal size	0.20 × 0.18 × 0.12 mm
Theta range for data collection	1.51 to 24.99 deg
Limiting indices	-9 ≤ h ≤ 9, -13 ≤ k ≤ 13, -31 ≤ l ≤ 31
Reflections collected / unique	19854 / 4263 [R(int) = 0.1047]
Completeness to theta = 24.99	99.9 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.9799 and 0.9668
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	4263 / 24 / 304
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.121
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0842, wR2 = 0.1925
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1155, wR2 = 0.2088
Absolute structure parameter	-0.09 (18)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.299 and -0.488 e.Å ⁻³

Alcohol (+)-12



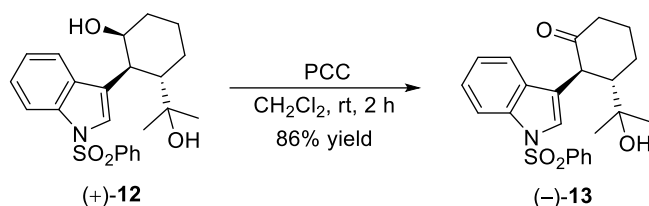
With the same procedure the chiral alcohol (+)-12 was synthesized from the chiral alcohol (+)-6: 89% yield, white solid. mp 139–141 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +57.2$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

Ketone (+)-13



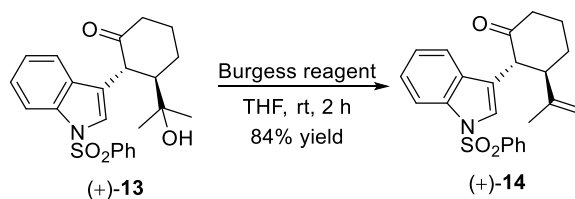
Pyridinium chlorochromate (10.0 g, 46.5 mmol) was added in small portions to a vigorously stirred solution of alcohol (–)-12 (6.4 g, 15.5 mmol) in DCM (200 mL). After completing the addition, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ether and filtered through a pad of Florisil. The filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo* and the residue was purified through a short silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:2) to afford compound (+)-13 as a white solid (5.4 g, 85% yield). $R_f = 0.37$ (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:1). mp 126–128 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +103.2$ (*c* 0.5, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55–2.28 (m, 3H), 2.16 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (brs, 1H), 1.76–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.28–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.8, 138.0, 135.2, 133.8, 130.3, 129.2, 126.6, 125.0, 124.0, 123.5, 121.5, 120.7, 113.7, 51.7, 49.6, 39.3, 29.0, 27.2, 25.1, 23.2. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3449, 2962, 1690, 1639, 1450, 1369, 1175, 750, 595, 570 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₃H₂₅NO₄SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 434.1397, found: 434.1399.

Ketone (–)-13



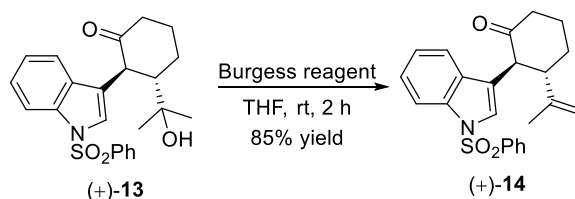
With the same procedure the chiral ketone (-)-**13** was synthesized from the chiral alcohol (+)-**12**: 86% yield. mp 125–127 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -98.5$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃).

Ketone (+)-**15**²



To a solution of alcohol (+)-**13** (4.6 g, 11.2 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added Burgess reagent (8.6 g, 33.6 mmol) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, H₂O (80 mL) was added to the mixture and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5:1) to afford the ketone (+)-**14** as a light yellow solid (3.7 g, 84% yield). *R*_f = 0.71 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1). mp 132–134 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +45.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80–7.73 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.12 (m, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 4.47–4.42 (m, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (td, *J* = 11.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.61–2.45 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.14 (m, 1H), 2.00–1.81 (m, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.9, 145.4, 138.1, 135.2, 133.5, 130.6, 129.0, 126.5, 125.0, 124.4, 123.1, 120.0, 119.0, 113.8, 112.6, 52.1, 52.1, 41.7, 31.5, 25.9, 18.4. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 2937, 1711, 1448, 1366, 1175, 725, 599 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₃H₂₃NO₃SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 416.1291, found:416.1294.

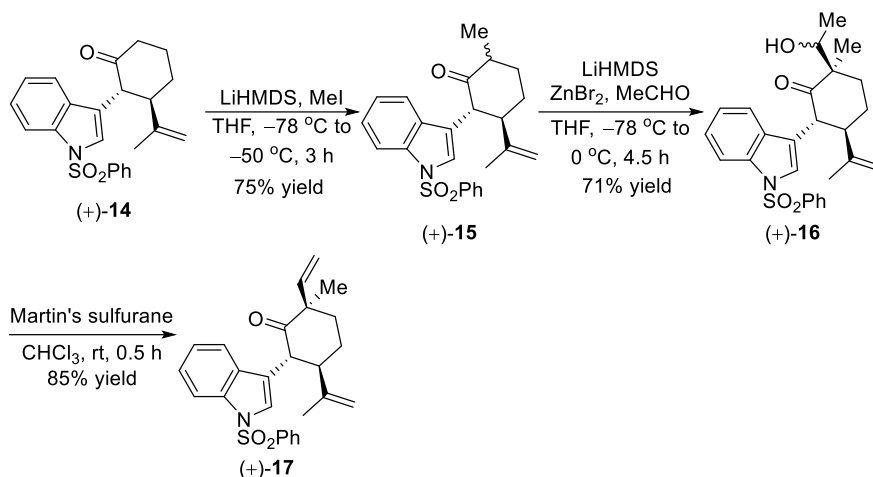
Ketone (-)-**14**



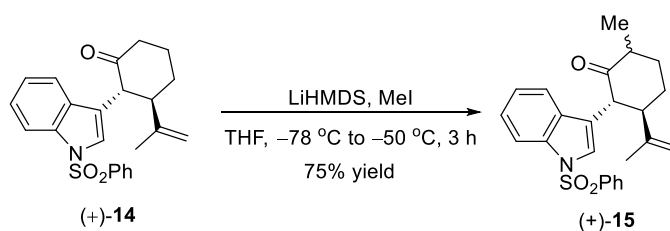
With the same procedure the ketone (-)-**14** was synthesized from the ketone (-)-**13**: 85% yield. mp 133–134 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +46.1$ (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃).

(C) Synthesis of Ketone (-)/(+)-**17**

The route for the synthesis of chiral ketone (-)/(+)-**17** is outlined below.

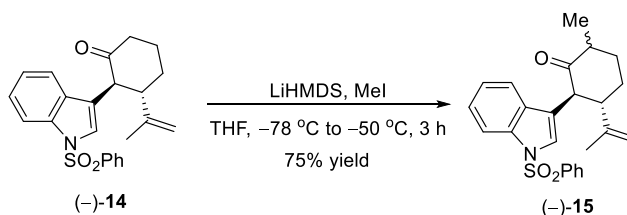


Ketone (+)-15



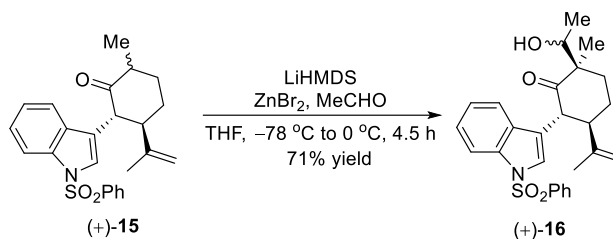
To a solution of ketone (+)-14 (1.7 g, 4.3 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ was slowly added a solution of LiHMDS (1.0 M, 8.6 mL, 8.6 mmol) in THF and the resulting solution was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. Then iodomethane (0.31 mL, 4.95 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was again allowed to warm to $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 h. The mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate ($3 \times 50\text{ mL}$). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 6:1) to afford the ketone (+)-15 as a light semi-oil solid (1.32 g, 75% yield, *dr* = 5:1). R_f = 0.56 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +23.5$ (*c* 0.3, CHCl_3). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.94 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.51 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.36 (m, 4H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 4.00 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.99–2.93 (m, 1H), 2.75–2.68 (m, 1H), 2.08–1.90 (m, 3H), 1.83–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.23 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2.5H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 211.8, 145.8, 138.1, 135.2, 133.7, 130.5, 129.1, 129.0, 126.6, 124.7, 124.3, 123.2, 120.2, 119.7, 113.7, 112.7, 50.1, 48.8, 43.3, 31.1, 25.7, 19.7, 16.3. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$): 430.1447, found: 430.1447.

Ketone (–)-15



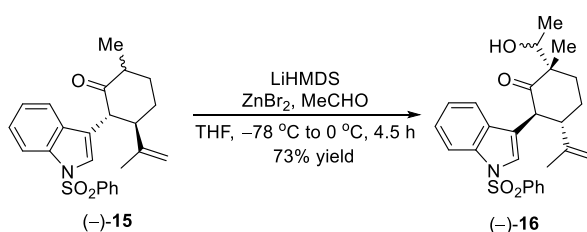
With the same procedure the ketone (–)-15 was synthesized from the ketone (–)-14. 75% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -24.3$ (*c* 0.6, CHCl_3).

Alcohol (+)-16³



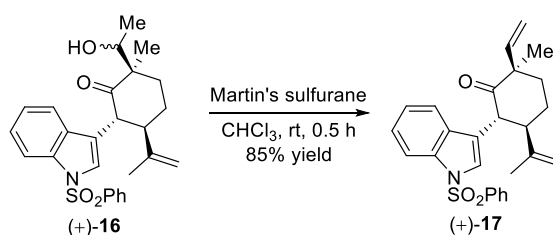
To a solution of ketone (+)-**15** (2.21 g, 5.4 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added a solution of LiHMDS (1.0 M, 10.8 mL, 10.8 mmol) in THF at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. After being stirred at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h, the mixture was cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ again, and a solution of ZnBr₂ (2.43 g, 10.8 mmol) in THF (12 mL) was added. After the addition, the reaction mixture was slowly warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 h. Then, acetaldehyde (1.21 mL, 21.6 mmol) was added. The mixture continued to stir at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0.5 h, and then aqueous H₂O₂ (30 wt.%, 12 mL) and aqueous NaOH (3 M, 36 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate ($3 \times 50\text{ mL}$). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:1) to afford the alcohol (+)-**16** as a white solid (1.72 g, 71% yield, *dr* = 10:1). R_f = 0.31 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2:1). mp $78\text{--}80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +8.4$ (*c* 0.9, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.61 (s, 1H), 4.57–4.58 (m, 1H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (td, *J* = 11.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.05–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.80–1.63 (m, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.0, 146.0, 138.1, 135.0, 133.5, 131.2, 129.0, 126.5, 125.0, 124.4, 123.2, 120.1, 119.4, 113.6, 112.8, 70.3, 53.3, 51.4, 47.6, 36.0, 27.2, 18.2, 17.9, 16.3. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3543, 2975, 2937, 1711, 1447, 1366, 1175, 745, 571 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₆H₂₉NO₄SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 474.1710, found: 474.1712.

Alcohol (-)-16⁴



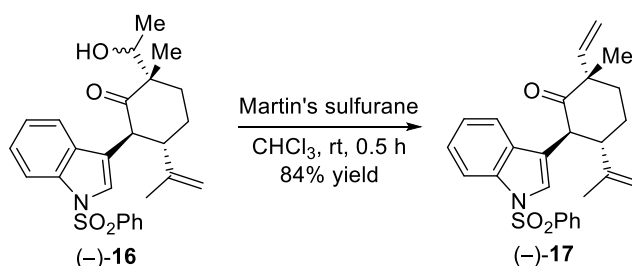
With the same procedure the alcohol (-)-**16** was synthesized from the ketone (-)-**15**: 73% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -10.1$ (*c* 0.5, CHCl₃).

Ketone (+)-17



To a solution of alcohol (+)-**16** (1.6 g, 3.5 mmol) in CHCl₃ (16 mL) was added Martin Sulfurane (9.5 g, 14.2 mmol), and the obtained reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The solvent was removed in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 8:1) to afford ketone (+)-**17** as a white solid (1.3 g, 85% yield). *R*_f = 0.67 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 6:1). mp 148–150 °C. [α]_D²⁰ +89.8 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.30–7.16 (m, 3H), 6.14 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 2.96–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.08 (m, 2H), 1.89–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.0, 145.7, 142.6, 138.2, 135.1, 133.5, 131.0, 129.0, 126.5, 125.2, 124.4, 123.1, 119.6, 119.1, 116.3, 113.8, 112.6, 52.8, 52.2, 48.4, 38.9, 28.2, 24.7, 18.2. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 2926, 1709, 1608, 1448, 1365, 1176, 725, 598 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₆H₂₇NO₃SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 456.1604, found:456.1599.

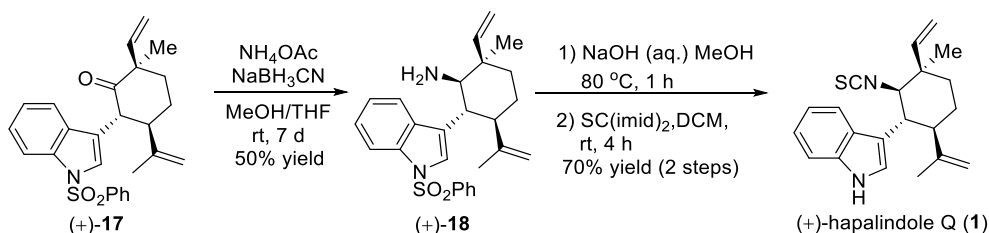
Ketone (–)-**17**



With the same procedure the ketone (–)-**17** was synthesized from the alcohol (–)-**16**: 84% yield. [α]_D²⁰ –85.3 (*c* 0.4, CHCl₃).

(D) Total Synthesis of (+)-Hapalindole Q (**1**)⁵

The route for the synthesis of (+)-Hapalindole Q (**1**) is outlined below.

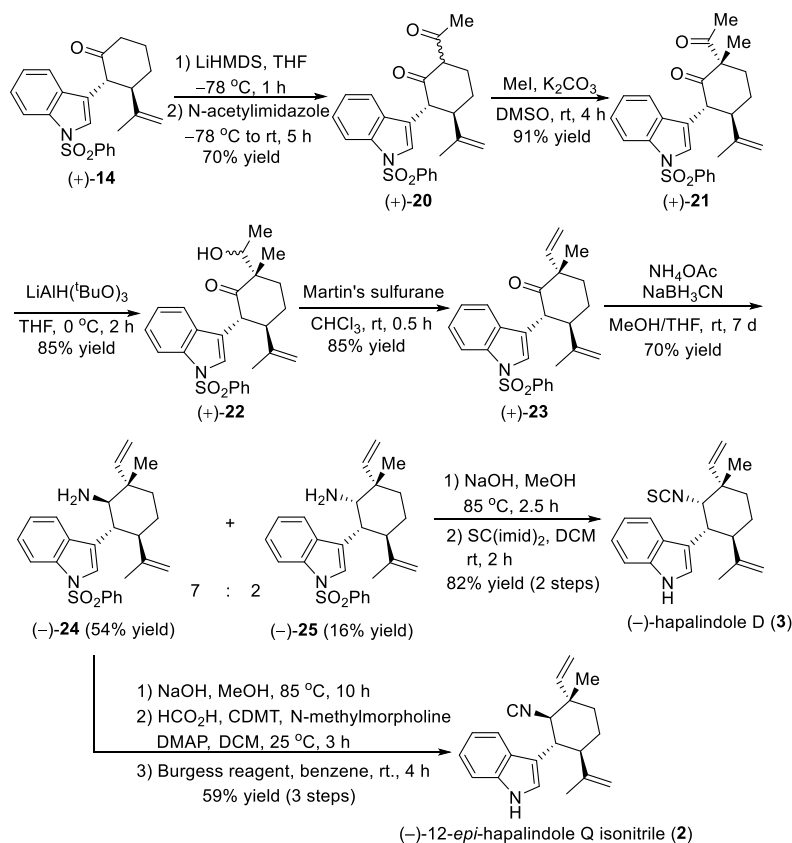


To a solution of ammonium acetate (249 mg, 3.23 mmol) and NaBH₃CN (50 mg, 0.80 mmol) in MeOH (4.0 mL) was added a solution of ketone (+)-**17** (70 mg, 0.16 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 7 d at room temperature, and then quenched with aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 M, 3 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate/methol = 50:25:1) to afford the amine **18** as a white solid (35 mg, 50% yield) and recovered ketone (+)-**17** (32.9 mg, 47%). To a solution of amine (+)-**18** (35 mg, 0.08 mmol) in methol (5 mL) was added aqueous NaOH (3 N, 2.7 mL). The mixture was heated to 80 °C for 1 h, then cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed in *vacuo* and the residue was diluted by ethyl acetate (15 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). After extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL), the combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue

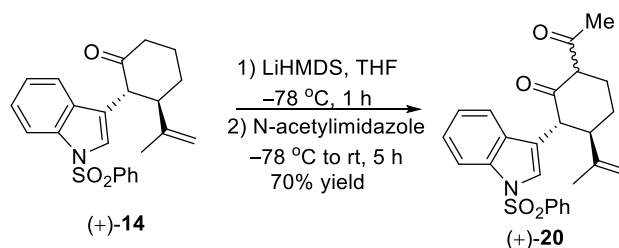
was then dissolved in DCM (8 mL) and CS(imid)₂ (17.2 mg, 0.167 mmol) added. The solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 4 h and then concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2:1) to afford (+)-hapalindole Q (**1**) as a colorless oil (18.8 mg, 70% yield). *R*_f = 0.43 (silica gel, hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2:1). [α]_D²⁵ + 27.8 (*c* 1.1, CH₂Cl₂) [lit: [α]_D²⁵ + 24.1 (*c* 1.1, CH₂Cl₂)⁶]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (dd, *J* = 17.6, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.46 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 1H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 2.78 (s, 1H), 2.04–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.59 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.51 (s, al3H), 1.24 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.8, 138.9, 136.7, 131.1, 123.5, 121.9, 119.3, 116.3, 115.0, 111.8, 111.5, 70.7, 50.0, 42.1, 36.4, 28.3, 27.4, 19.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₄N₂SNa ([M+Na]⁺): 359.1552, found: 359.1549.

(E) Total Synthesis of (–)-12-*epi*-Hapalindole Q Isonitrile (**2**) and (–)-Hapalindole D (**3**)

The route for the synthesis of (–)-12-*epi*-Hapalindole Q Isonitrile (**2**) and (–)-Hapalindole D (**3**) is outlined below.



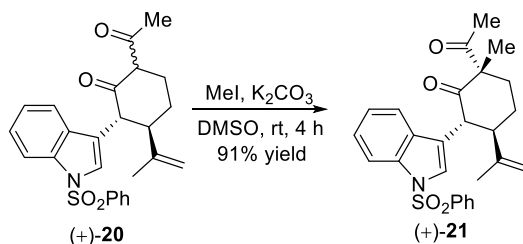
Diketone (+)-**20**⁷



To a stirred solution of (+)-**14** (4.0 g, 10.1 mmol) in 15 mL of THF was added a solution of LiHMDS

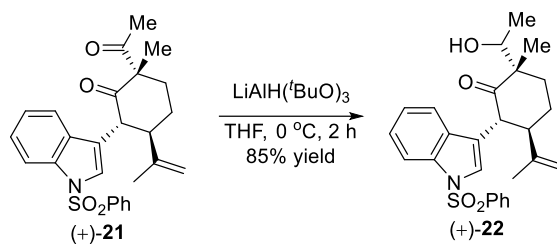
(1.0 mol/L, 30.3 mL, 30.3 mmol) in THF at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under nitrogen atmosphere. After the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h, and then a solution of *N*-acetylimidazole (3.34 g, 30.3 mmol) in dry THF (15 mL) was added slowly at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature naturally and stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The reaction was quenched with 20 mL saturated NH_4Cl solution, extracted with ethyl acetate ($3 \times 20\text{ mL}$). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . After filtration and removal of the solvent in *vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (10:1) as a eluent to afford diketone (+)-**20** (3.15 g, 70% yield) as colorless semi-oil solid. $R_f = 0.51$ (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +13.2$ (c 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 15.95 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.83–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.49 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.43–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, $J = 7.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 1.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.46 (s, 1H), 3.82 (d, $J = 8.8\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 2.59 (td, $J = 10.0, 2.8\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 2.50 (t, $J = 5.6\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.94–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 199.2, 180.6, 145.6, 138.1, 135.3, 133.6, 129.9, 129.1, 126.6, 124.9, 124.7, 123.3, 121.8, 119.7, 113.9, 111.9, 107.0, 46.3, 42.8, 26.6, 25.3, 23.4, 19.9. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3371, 2927, 1696, 1448, 1369, 1177, 908, 746 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}^+[\text{M} + \text{Na}^+]$: 458.1402, found: 458.1403.

Diketone (+)-**21**⁸



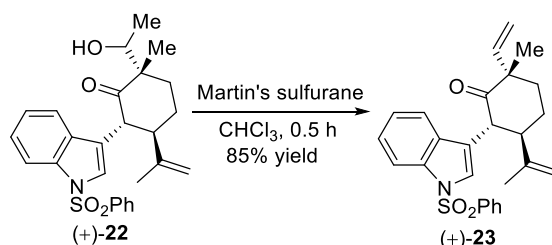
To a stirred solution of diketone (+)-**20** (2.96g, 6.8 mmol) in 10 mL of DMSO was added K_2CO_3 (5.64 g, 40.8 mmol) and MeI (5.80 g, 40.8 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at that temperature for 4 h. After quenched with H_2O (25 mL), the mixture was extracted with Et_2O ($3 \times 30\text{ mL}$). The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO_4 . After filtration and removal of the solvent in *vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc /petroleum ether = 20:1) to afford diketone (+)-**21** (2.8 g, 91% yield, $dr = 10:1$) as light orange semi-oil solid. $R_f = 0.54$ (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +40.1$ (c 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.94 (d, $J = 8.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.83–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.6\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.29 (dd, $J = 14.4, 6.8\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.56 (d, $J = 8.4\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 4.04 (d, $J = 11.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 2.97 (td, $J = 10.8, 5.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 2.50–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 5H), 1.87–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.8, 207.2, 145.2, 138.1, 135.1, 133.7, 130.3, 129.1, 129.0, 126.7, 126.6, 125.3, 124.7, 123.3, 119.9, 118.0, 113.8, 113.0, 61.8, 51.0, 48.8, 32.8, 27.0, 26.3, 20.3, 18.8. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3363, 2936, 1707, 1448, 1366, 1264, 898, 746 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}^+[\text{M} + \text{Na}^+]$: 472.1558, found: 472.1558.

Alcohol (+)-**22**⁹



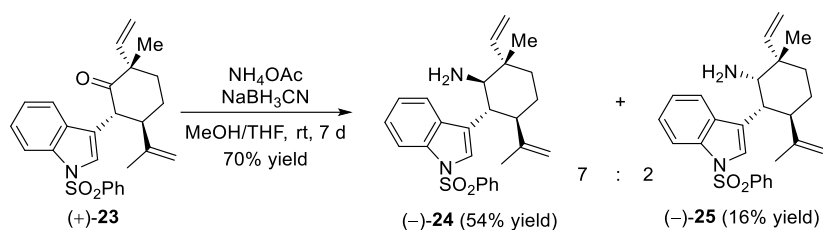
To a stirred solution of diketone (+)-**21** (2.5 g, 5.56 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added a solution of $\text{LiAlH}_4(\text{tBuO})_3$ (1.0 M, 8.35 mL, 8.35 mmol) in THF slowly at 0 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was then quenched with aqueous HCl (1 M, 5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×5 mL). The organic phase was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 solution, brine and dried over MgSO_4 . After filtration and removal of the solvent in *vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate /petroleum ether = 10:1) to afford alcohol (+)-**22** (2.15 g, 85%, *dr* = 6:1) as a colorless solid. R_f = 0.27 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +39.4 (*c* 0.5, CH_2Cl_2). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.95 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.29–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 2H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 1H), 4.09 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 4.03–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (td, J = 12.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.20–2.07 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.80 (m, 2H), 1.71 (td, J = 13.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 215.6, 145.2, 138.2, 135.2, 133.6, 130.5, 129.1, 126.6, 125.4, 124.6, 123.2, 119.6, 118.5, 114.0, 112.9, 71.5, 52.3, 52.2, 48.1, 35.3, 27.2, 18.2, 16.0, 15.9. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3366, 2974, 2938, 1638, 1449, 1370, 1269, 1099, 975, 748 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$]: 474.1715, found: 474.1712.

Ketone (+)-**23**¹⁰



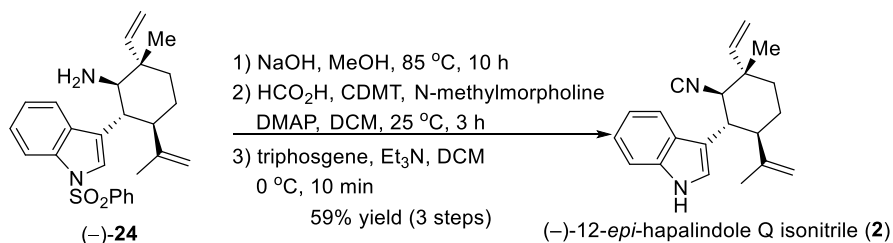
To a solution of alcohol (+)-**22** (1.67 g, 3.64 mmol) in CHCl_3 (16 mL) was added Martin Sulfurane (9.78 g, 14.5 mmol), and the obtained reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The solvent was removed in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 10:1) to afford ketone (+)-**23** (1.34 g, 85%) as a white solid. R_f = 0.71 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4:1). mp. 148–150 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +32.0 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dt, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.52–7.46 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.25 (td, J = 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.23–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.18–7.13 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, J = 17.6, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 11.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, J = 17.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.53–4.49 (m, 1H), 4.10 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (td, J = 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.07–1.85 (m, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 209.9, 145.6, 142.5, 138.3, 135.2, 133.5, 130.7, 129.0, 126.6, 125.2, 124.5, 123.1, 119.9, 119.1, 113.8, 112.7, 112.6, 51.9, 50.6, 47.8, 36.6, 27.2, 22.8, 18.5. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3366, 2974, 2938, 1639, 1449, 1370, 1268, 749 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$]: 456.1609, found: 456.1608.

Amine (–)-**24** and (–)-**25**¹¹



To a solution of ketone (+)-**23** (1.10 g, 2.53 mmol) in THF (8 mL) was added to a solution of ammonium acetate (7.80 g, 101 mmol) and NaBH₃CN (1.52 g, 25.3 mmol) in MeOH (40 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 7 d and then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with diethyl ether (3 × 50 mL), which were subsequently washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄. After removed the solvents and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1:2) to afford amine (–)-**24** (597 mg, 54%) and (–)-**25** (171 mg, 16%) as semi-oil solids. (–)-**24**: R_f = 0.25 (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1:2). [α]_D²⁰ –3.2 (c 0.81, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (brs, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (brs, 0.5H), 7.57 (brs, 0.5H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H), 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (dd, *J* = 17.4, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.58–4.14 (m, 2H), 3.19–2.40 (m, 3H), 1.78–1.54 (m, 4H), 1.43 (m, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 0.84 (brs, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.3, 147.0, 138.2, 133.5, 129.0, 126.5, 125.6, 124.7, 123.1, 120.8, 119.7, 114.1, 112.6, 111.4, 62.9, 56.7, 51.9, 48.8, 44.0, 41.1, 39.3, 37.8, 27.9, 26.9, 18.5, 14.5. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3340, 2974, 2928, 1636, 1447, 1369, 1269, 745 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₂₆H₃₁NO₃S⁺ [M + H⁺]: 435.2106, found: 435.2102. (–)-**25**: R_f = 0.37, silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1:2). [α]_D²⁰ –47.1 (c 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 3.37 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.07–2.98 (m, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.17–2.07 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.68 (m, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.39–1.33 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.4, 147.5, 137.8, 135.35, 133.5, 133.2, 130.6, 129.3, 129.970, 127.6, 126.6, 125.1, 124.8, 123.4, 123.3, 118.9, 114.2, 112.3, 112.1, 68.0, 55.9, 41.4, 40.4, 36.4, 28.3, 27.6, 23.6, 18.6. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3327, 2972, 2932, 1639, 1446, 1369, 1176 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for C₂₆H₃₁NO₃S⁺ [M + H⁺]: 435.2106, found: 435.2105.

(–)-12-*epi*-Hapalindole Q isonitrile (**2**)⁴



To a solution of amine (–)-**24** (74 mg, 0.17 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added aqueous NaOH (2 M, 2 mL, 4 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was then warmed to 85 °C and kept at the same temperature for 10 h. After removal of the solvent in *vacuo*, the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 5 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent removed in *vacuo* to give a semi-oil solid. The semi-oil solid was redissolved in DCM (3 mL) and then added to a solution of formic acid (14.9 μL, 0.38 mmol), 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (66.4 mg, 0.38

mmol), DMAP (1.0 mg, 11.8 μmol), *N*-methylmorpholine (40.7 μL , 0.38 mmol) in DCM (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature, after which the reaction was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and washed sequentially with aqueous HCl (1 M, 15 mL), saturated NaHCO_3 (15 mL), and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel column (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1) to afford an amide (44 mg, 80%) as an oil. Then the oil was redissolved in DCM (2 mL) to the obtained solution was added Et_3N (132.8 mg, 95 μL , 0.68 mmol) and a solution of triphosgene (40.3 mg, 0.137 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 min and quenched with saturated aq. NaHCO_3 (5 mL). The resulted mixture was extracted with DCM (3 \times 5 mL), washed with brine (10 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . After filtration and evaporation of the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate = 6:1) to afford (–)-12-*epi*-hapalindole Q isonitrile (**2**, 31 mg, 74%) as a white foam. $R_f = 0.65$ (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate = 6:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} -32.3$ (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 5.90 (dd, $J = 17.2, 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (s, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 3.77 (brs, 1H), 3.14 (brs, 1H), 2.70 (brs, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.5, 146.6, 145.4, 138.3, 136.6, 130.9, 128.8, 121.7, 119.2, 116.2, 113.2, 111.9, 111.5, 65.6, 49.4, 40.4, 29.7, 27.0, 19.0, 16.5. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3428, 2928, 2137, 1454, 1260, 1099, 749 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$]: 305.2012, found: 305.2011.

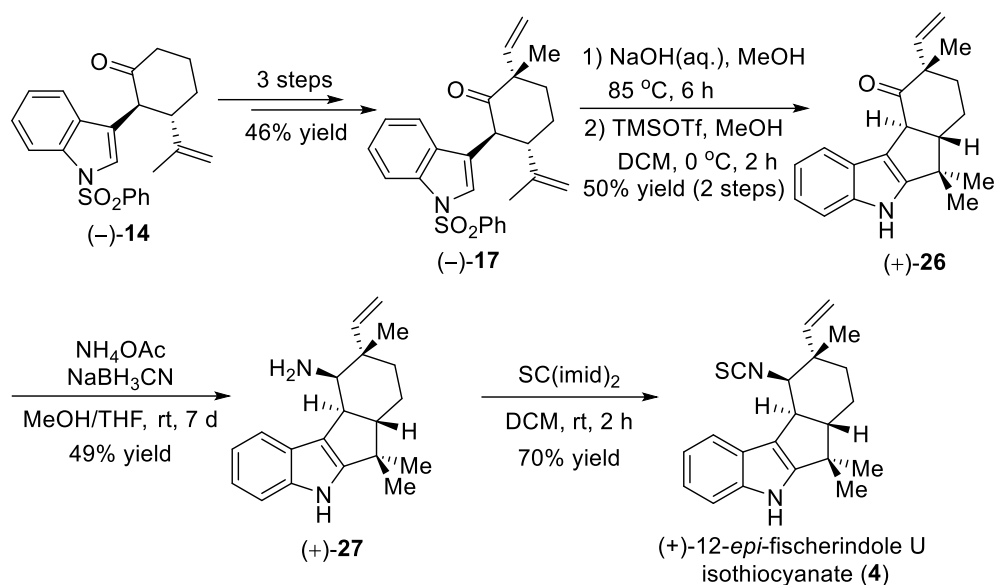
(–)-Hapalindole D (**3**)



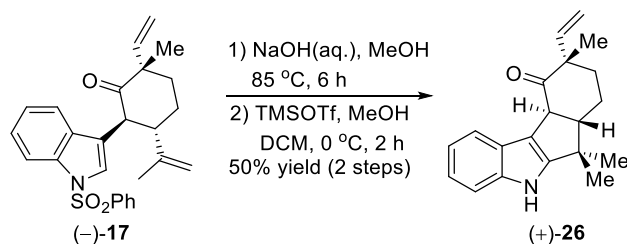
To a solution of (–)-**25** (30 mg, 69 μmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was added aqueous NaOH (3 M, 2 mL, 6.0 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was allowed to be warmed to 85 $^\circ\text{C}$ and kept at the same temperature for 2.5 h. After removal of solvents, the residue was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 5 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO_4 . After filtration and removal of the solvent under vacuum yielded a residue. The residue was then redissolved in DCM (3 mL), and to the solution was added $\text{CS}(\text{imid})_2$ (15 mg, 77 μmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. After removed the solvents and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography with hexane/dichloromethane (1:1) as an eluent to give (–)-hapalindole D (**3**) as a white foam (19 mg, 82%). $R_f = 0.52$ (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate = 6:1). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -224$ (*c* 3.1 CH_2Cl_2) [lit. (+)-hapalindole D, $[\alpha]_D^{25} +239$ (*c* 3.1 CH_2Cl_2)⁶]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 5.87 (dd, $J = 17.2, 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 1H), 5.08 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.88–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.04–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.64–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.4, 145.6, 135.7, 126.5, 123.9, 122.0, 119.4, 117.3, 114.0, 113.0, 112.4, 111.5, 67.9, 44.0, 41.2, 36.7, 29.8, 28.0, 22.0, 18.8. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3364, 2978, 2917, 1638, 1457, 1375, 742. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{S}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$]: 335.1733, found: 335.1735.

(F) Total Synthesis of (+)-12-*epi*-Fischerindole U Isothiocyanate (**4**).

The route for the synthesis of (+)-12-*epi*-fischerindole U isothiocyanate (**4**) is outlined below.

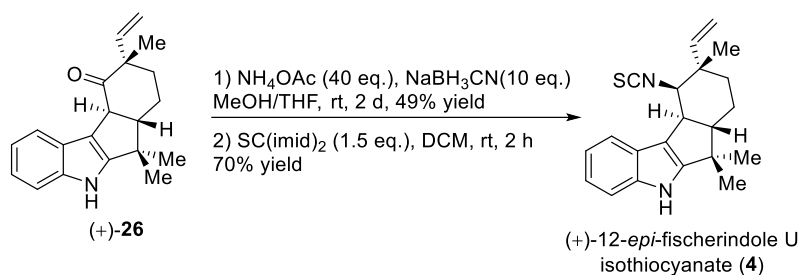


Ketone (+)-26



To a solution of (-)-17 (1.0 g, 2.3 mmol) in MeOH (40 mL) was added aqueous NaOH (3 M, 15 mL, 45 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was allowed to be warmed to 85 °C and kept at the same temperature for 6 h. After removal of solvents, the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 30 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration and removal of the solvent in *vacuo* the residue was then redissolved in DCM (25 mL), and the solution was cooled to 0 °C with ice-water bath. After the addition of TMSOTf (3.75 mL, 20.7 mmol) and MeOH (0.1 mL, 2.45 mmol) successively at 0 °C. The obtained reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. The reaction was then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL) and diluted with DCM (100 mL). The organic phase was separated and washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed in *vacuo* to yield a residue. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel column (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 6:1) to afford ketone (+)-26 as semi-oil solid (338 mg, 50%). $R_f = 0.66$ (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +34.1$ (c 0.58, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.73–7.68 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.06 (dd, $J = 17.6, 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1 H), 5.19 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1 H), 2.40–2.27 (m, 2H), 2.03–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.7, 151.1, 142.9, 139.7, 124.4, 120.9, 120.1, 120.1, 115.1, 113.2, 111.4, 64.6, 52.6, 52.36, 41.2, 40.4, 25.1, 24.1, 22.2, 20.4. IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3408, 2928, 1705, 1637, 1452, 1296, 920, 744 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for C₂₀H₂₄NO⁺ [M + H]⁺: 294.1858, found: 294.1857.

(+)-12-*epi*-Fischerindole U isothiocyanate (**4**)



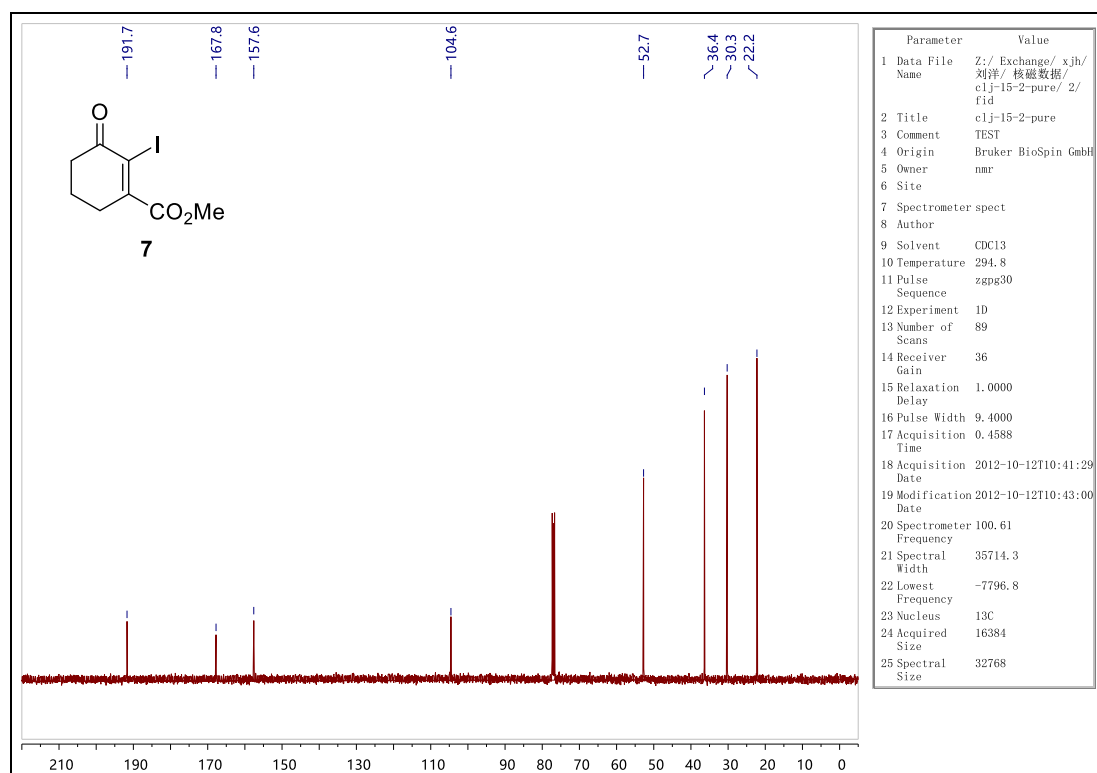
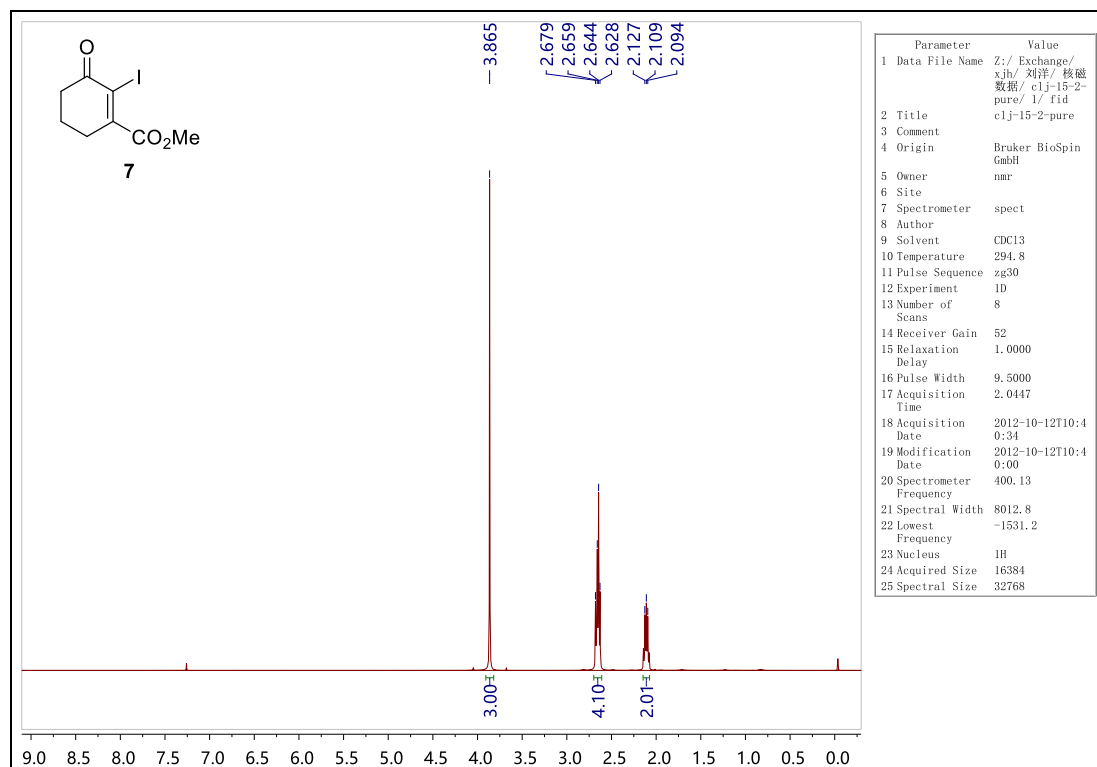
Ketone (+)-**26** (100 mg, 0.34 mmol) was added to a solution of ammonium acetate (1.05 g, 13.7 mmol) and NaBH_3CN (215 mg, 3.4 mmol) in a mixture solvent of MeOH (40 mL) and THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 d. The reaction mixture was then quenched with aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted diethyl ether (3×20 mL). The organic layers was washed with brine and dried over MgSO_4 . After filtration and removal of the solvent in *vacuo* the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel column ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{hexane} = 40:1$) to afford an amine (49 mg, 49%). The amine was then redissolved in DCM (2 mL), and to the solution was added $\text{CS}(\text{imid})_2$ (50 mg, 0.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. After removed the solvents and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel column (hexane/dichloromethane = 1:1) to afford (+)-12-*epi*-fischerindole U isothiocyanate (**4**) as a white foam (39 mg, 70%). $R_f = 0.52$ (silica gel, hexanes/dichloromethane = 1:1). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +217$ (c 0.035, CH_2Cl_2) [lit: $[\alpha]_D^{20} +231$ (c 0.035, CH_2Cl_2)¹²]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.12–6.89 (m, 2H), 5.91 (dd, $J = 17.6, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (s, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.23 (t, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.02–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.59 (m, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 210.7, 151.1, 142.9, 139.7, 124.4, 120.9, 120.1, 120.1, 115.1, 113.2, 111.4, 64.6, 52.6, 52.4, 41.2, 40.4, 25.1, 24.1, 22.2, 20.4. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3389, 2959, 2085, 1638, 1453, 1362, 742 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{S}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$: 337.1733, found: 337.1733.

Reference:

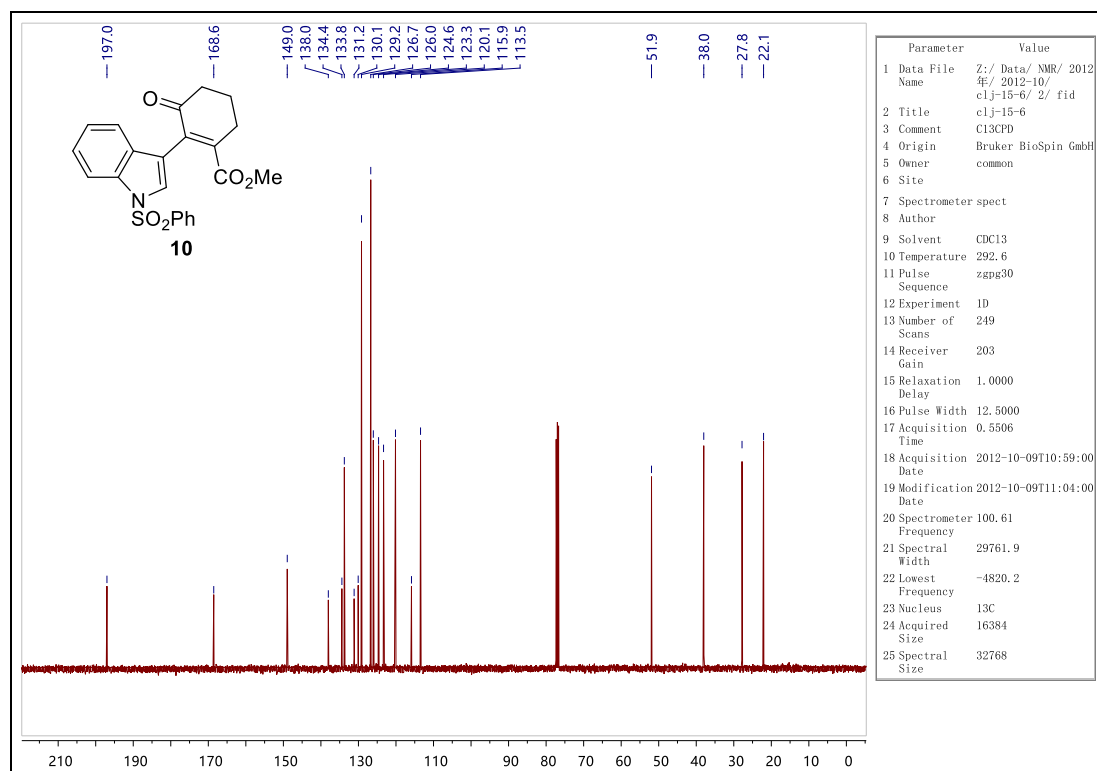
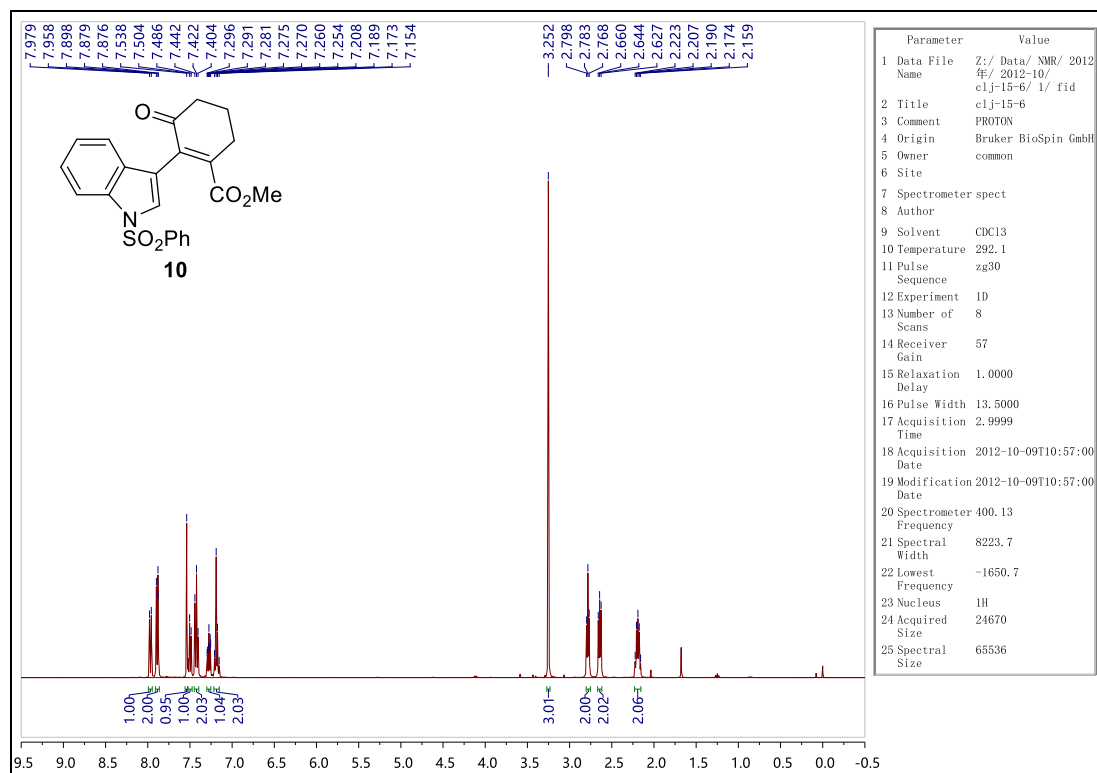
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(G) NMR Spectra of New Compounds

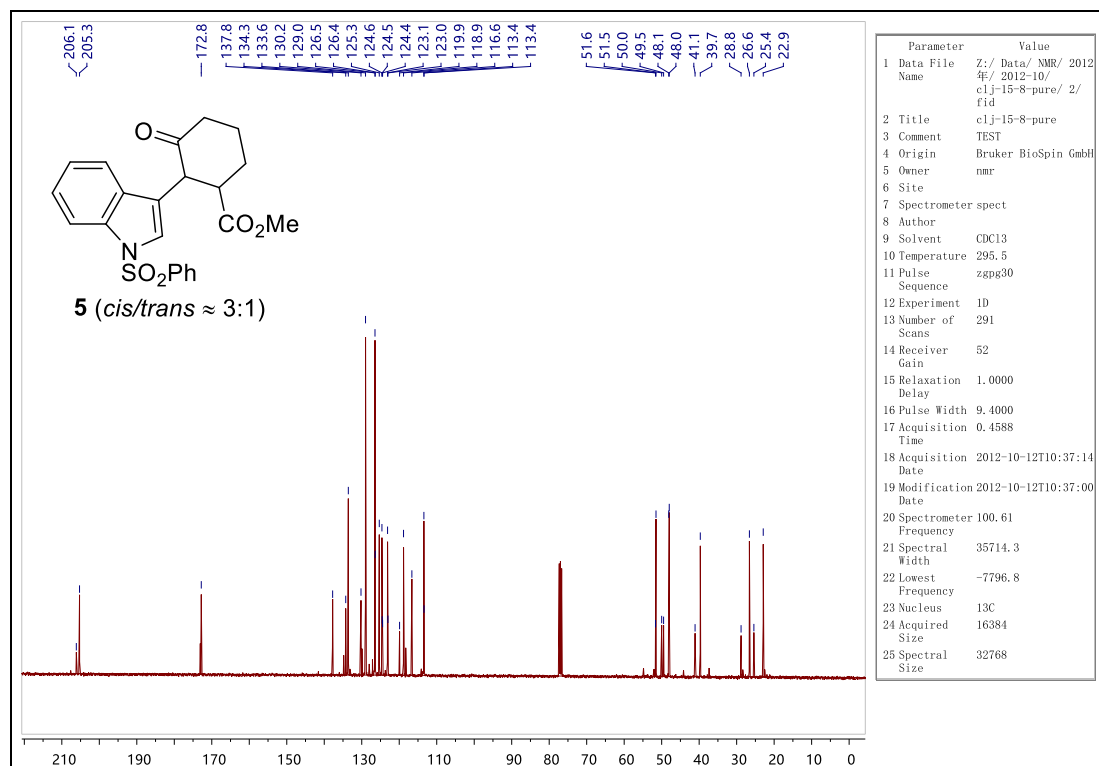
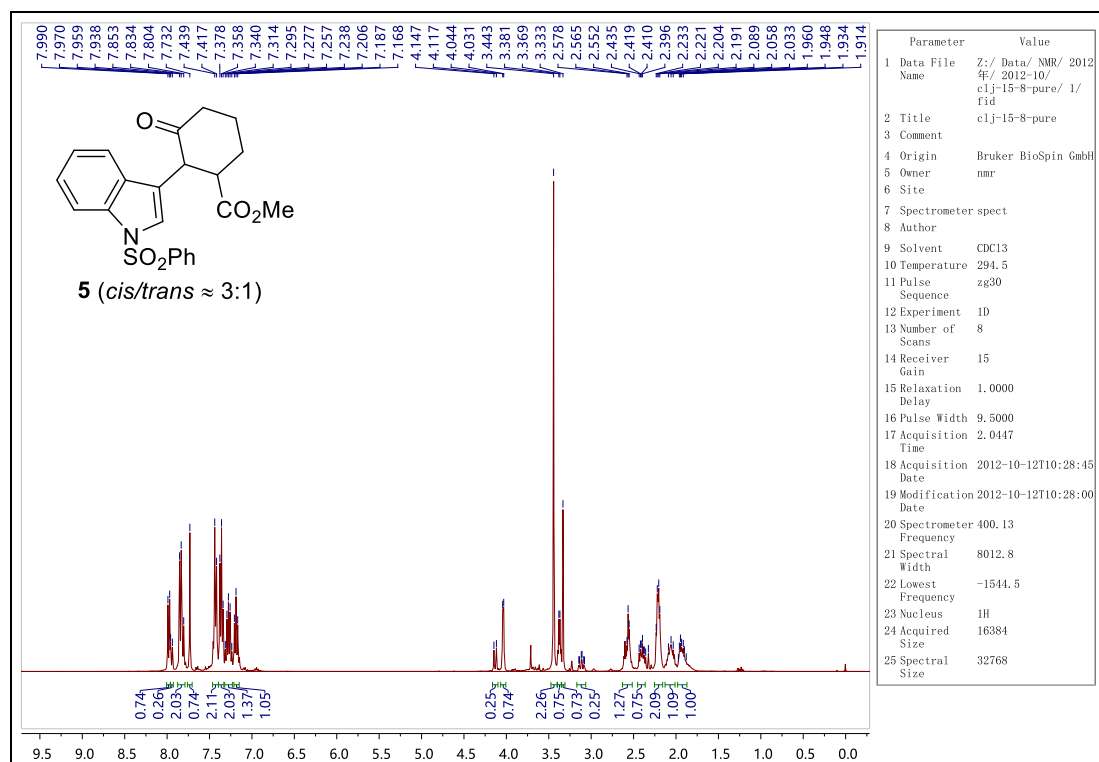
Methyl 2-iodo-3-oxocyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (7)



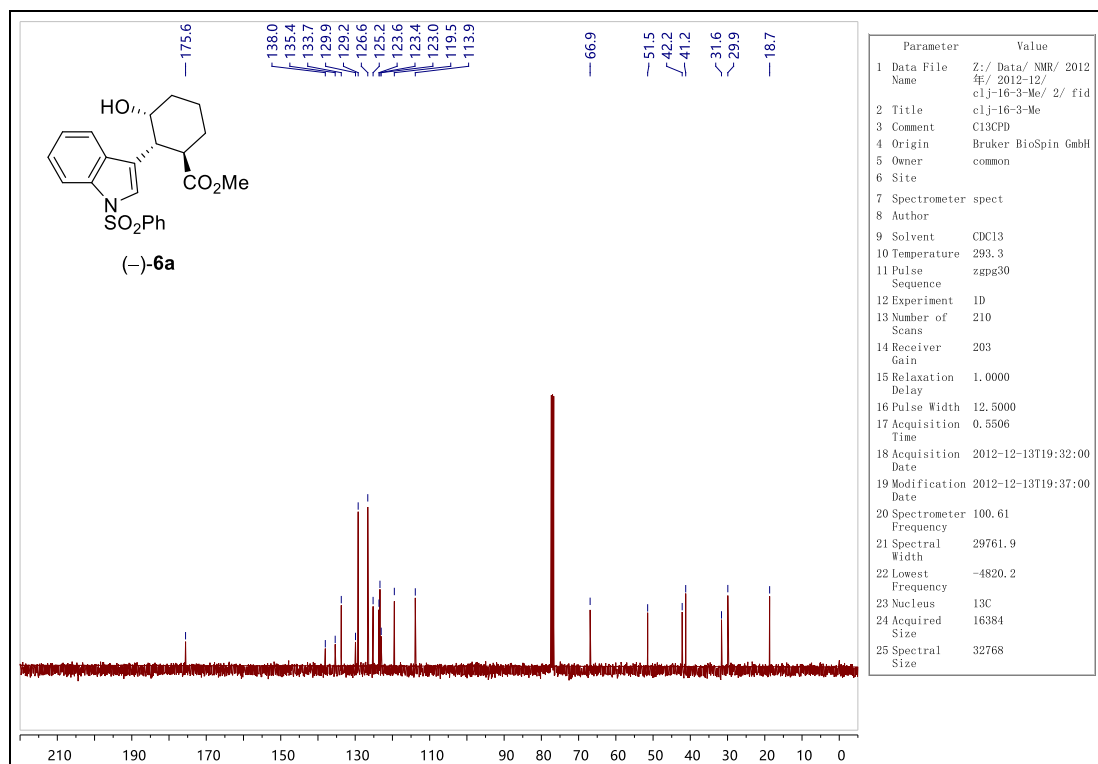
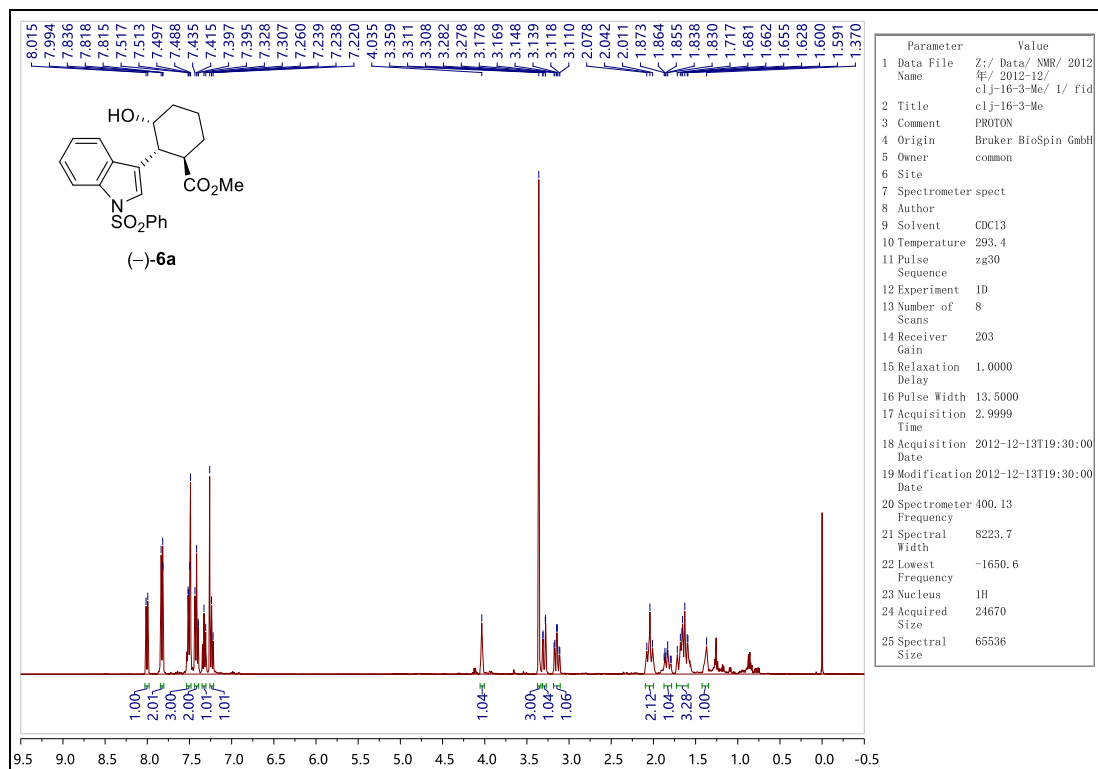
Methyl 3-oxo-2-(1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)cyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (10)



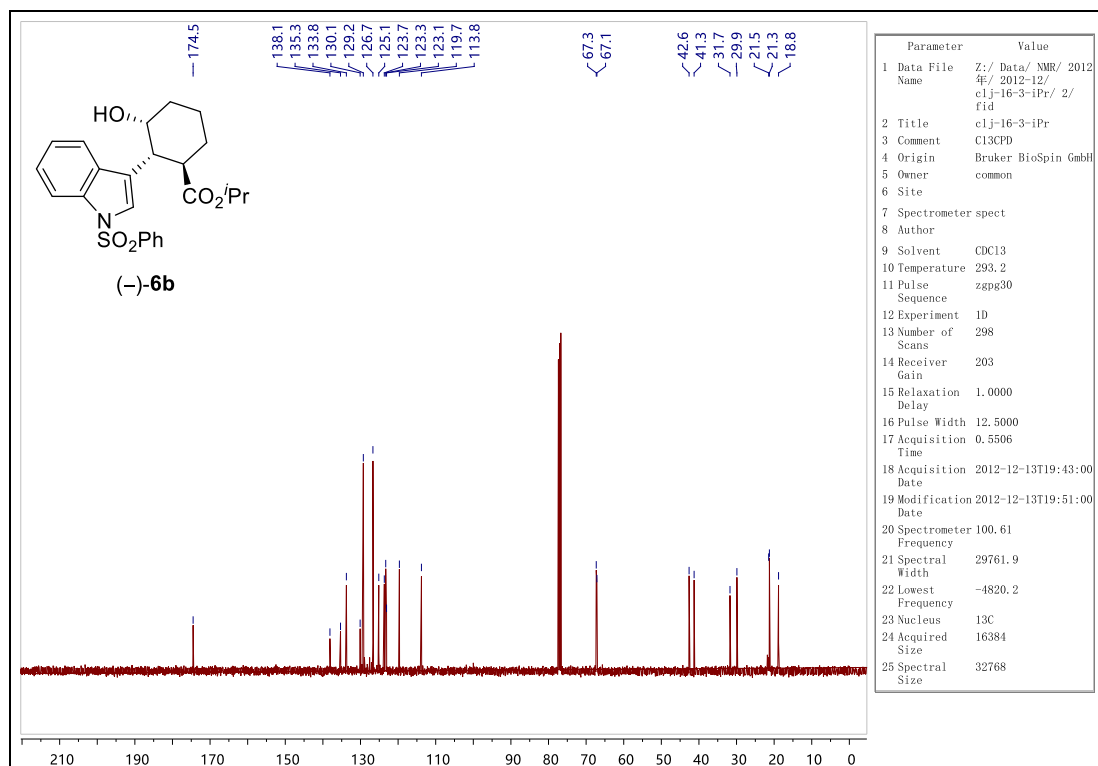
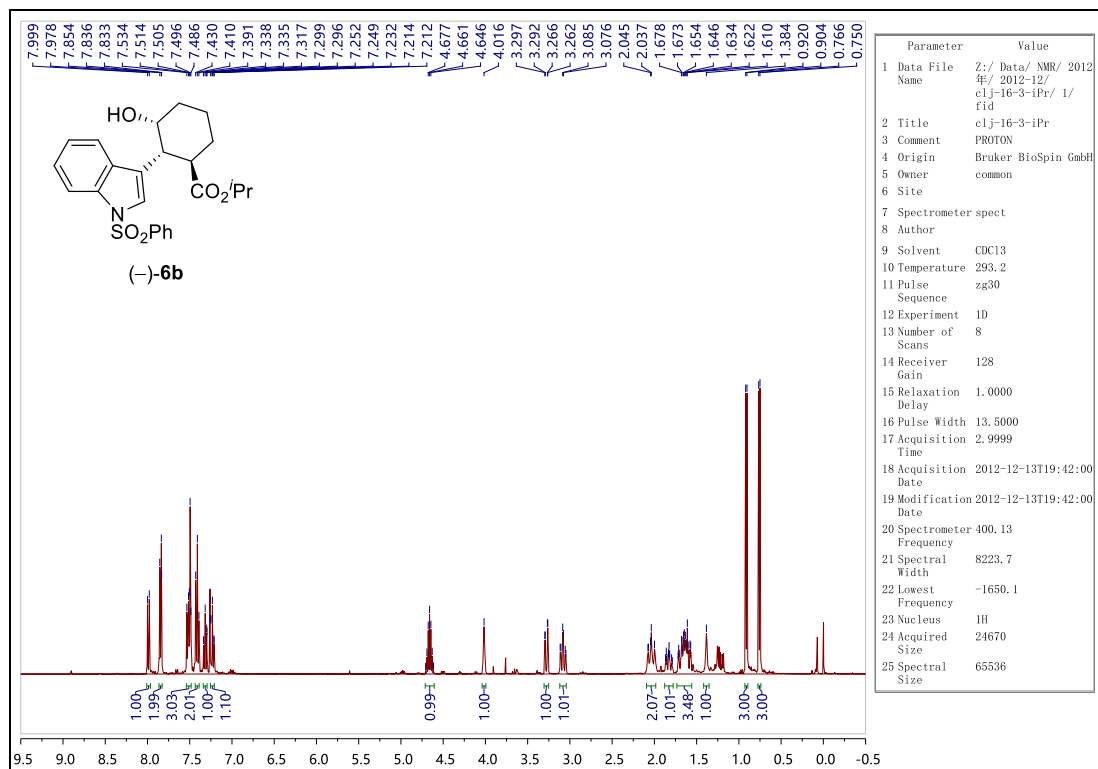
Methyl 3-oxo-2-(1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (5)



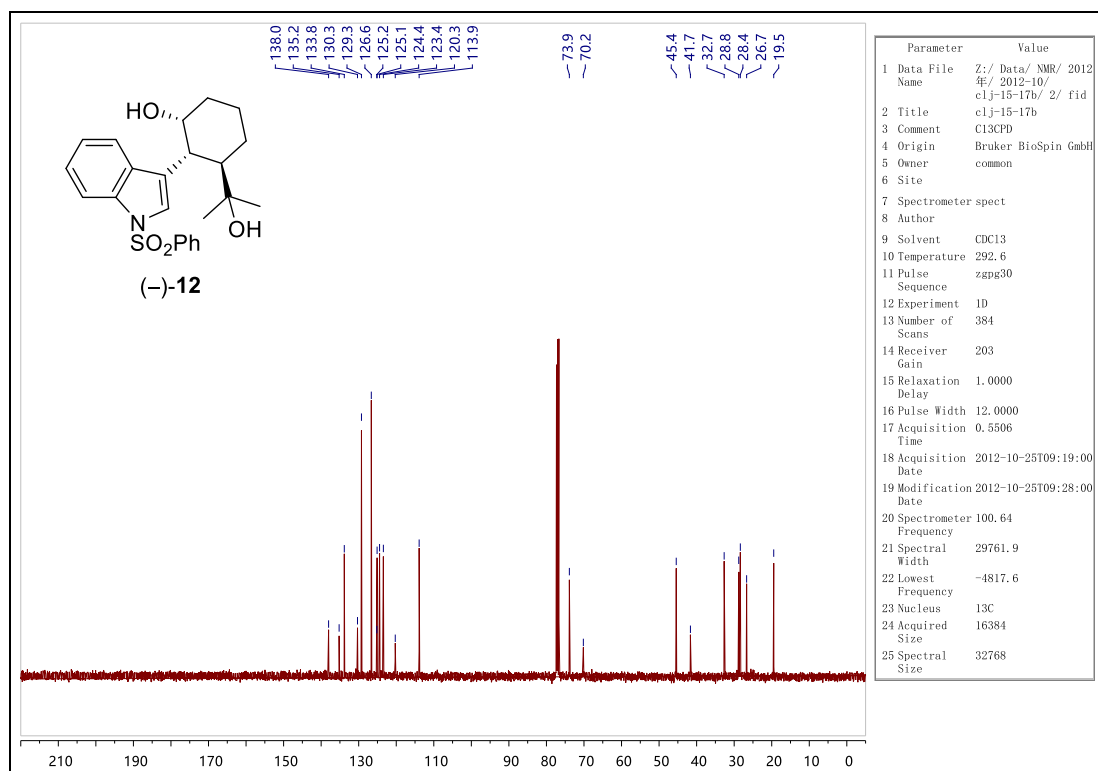
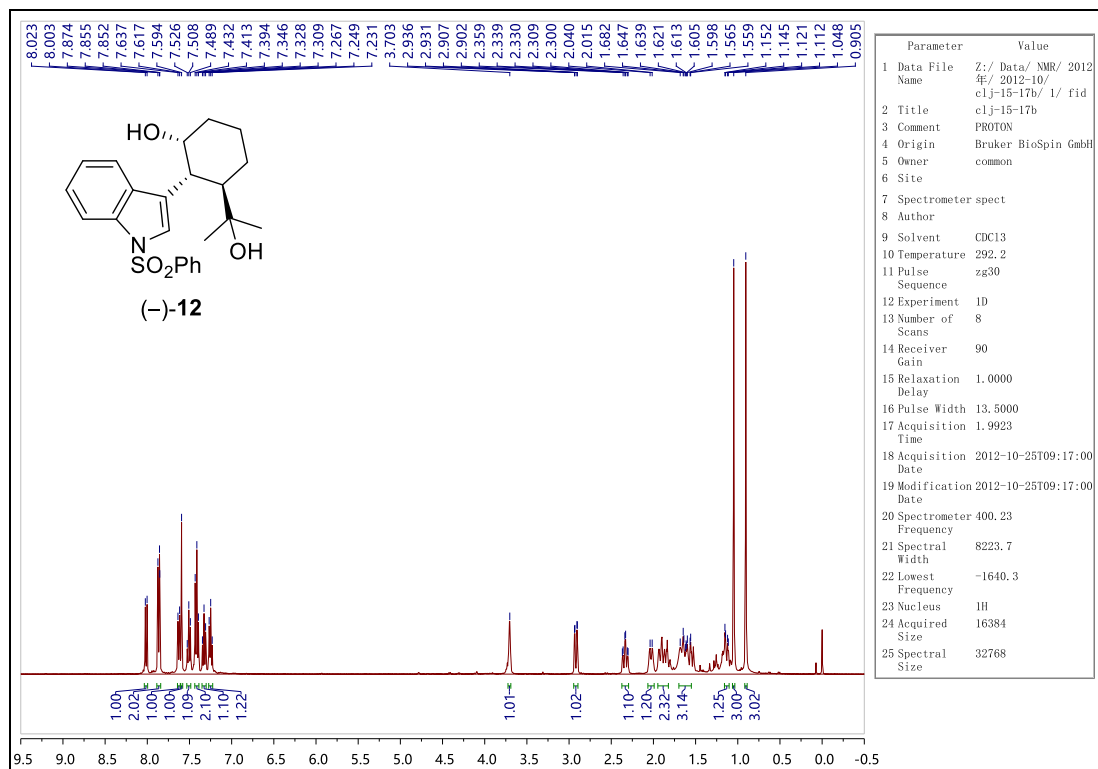
Alcohol (-)-6a



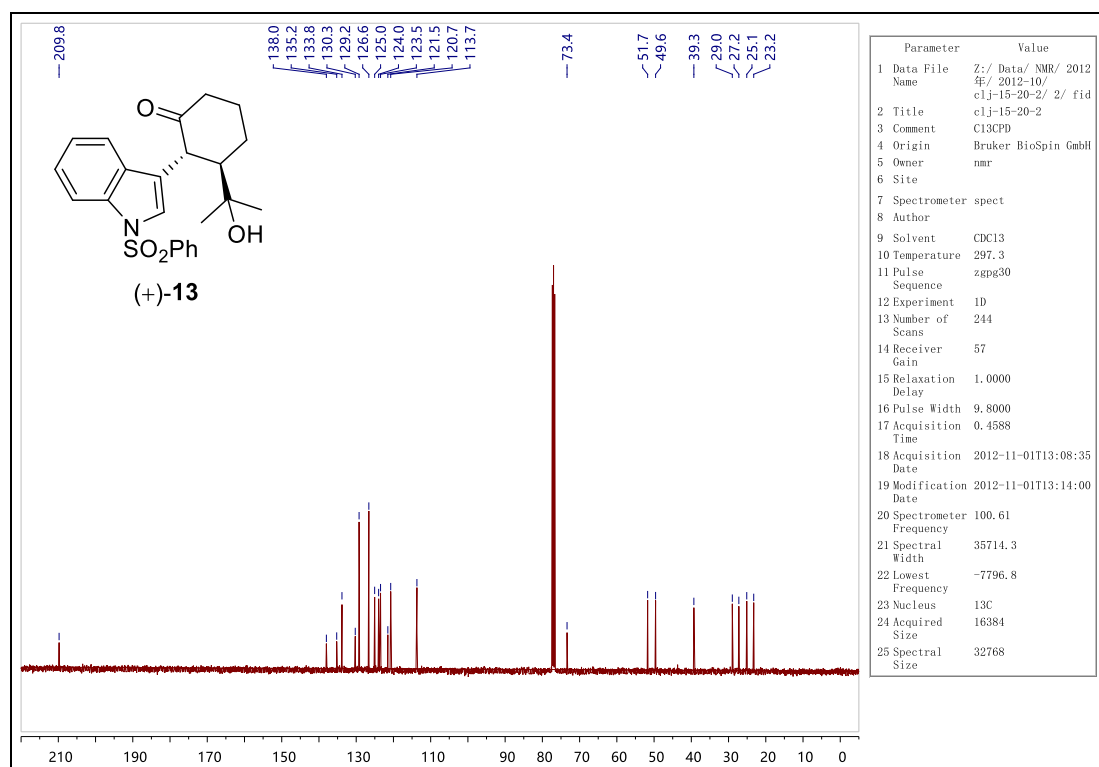
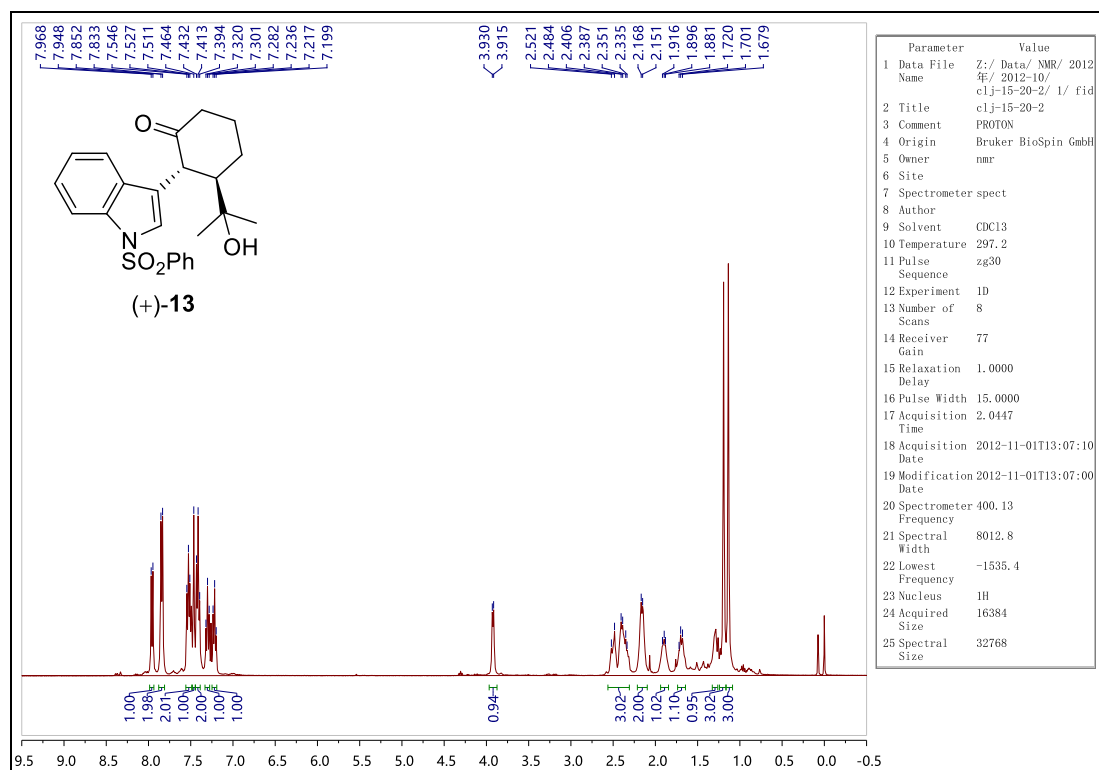
Alcohol (-)-6b



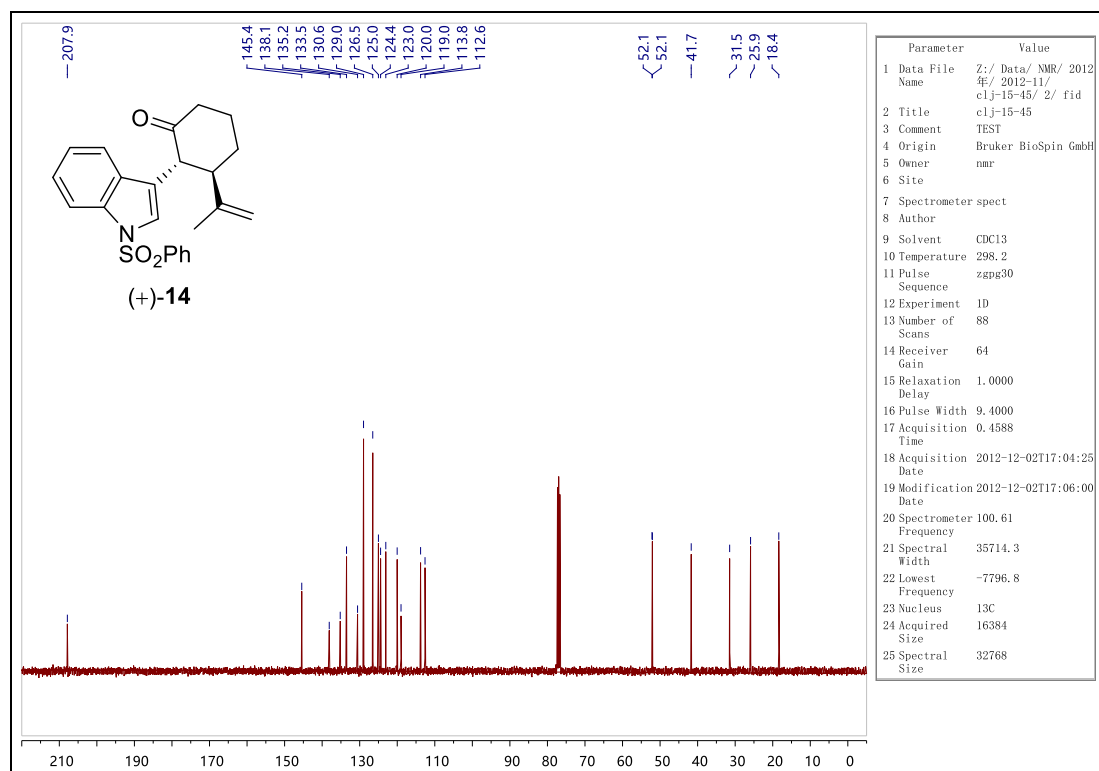
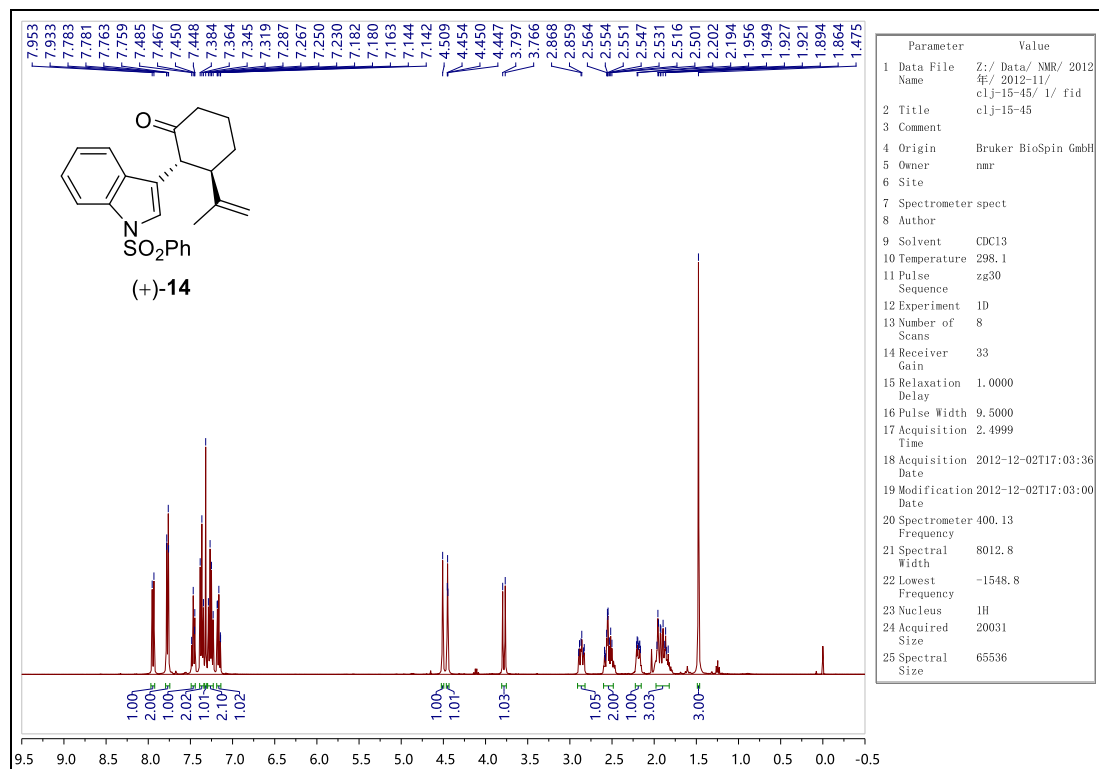
Alcohol (-)-12



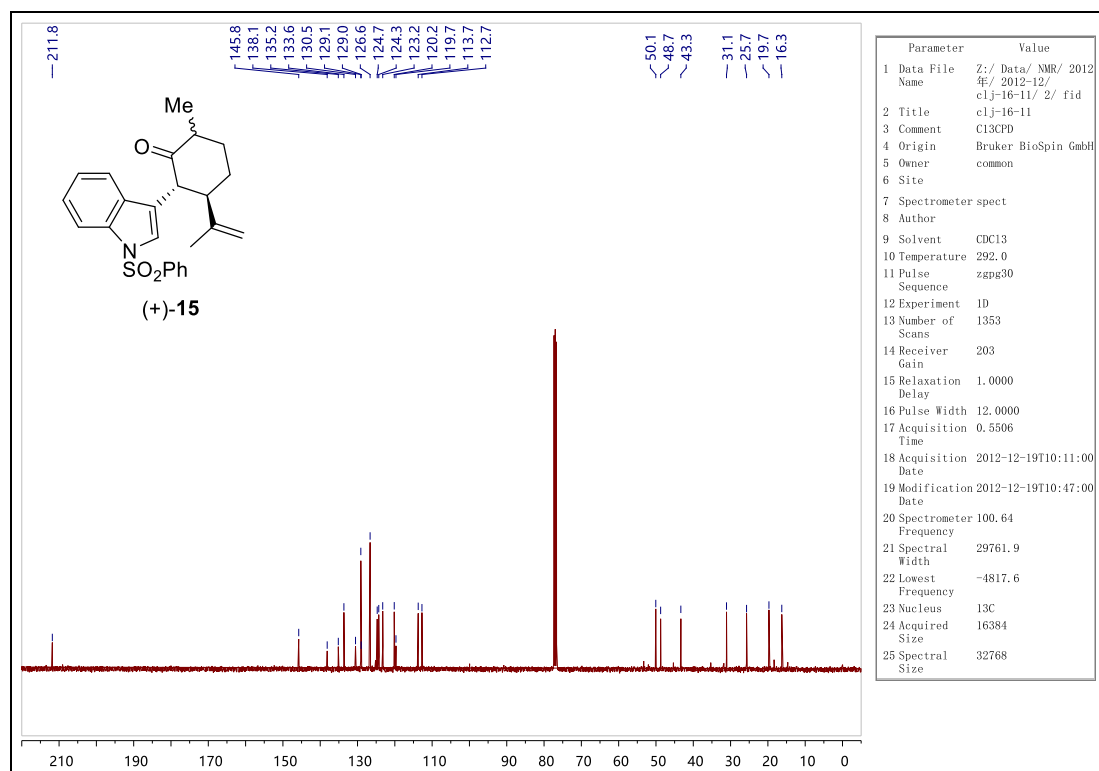
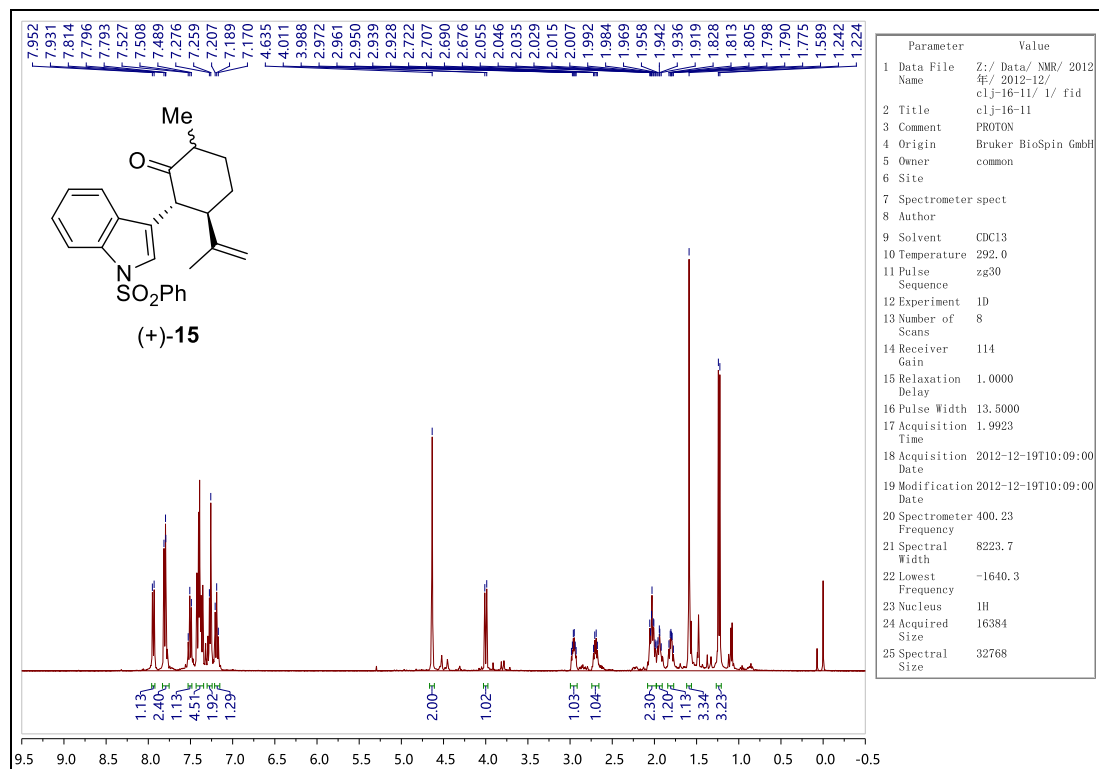
Ketone (+)-13



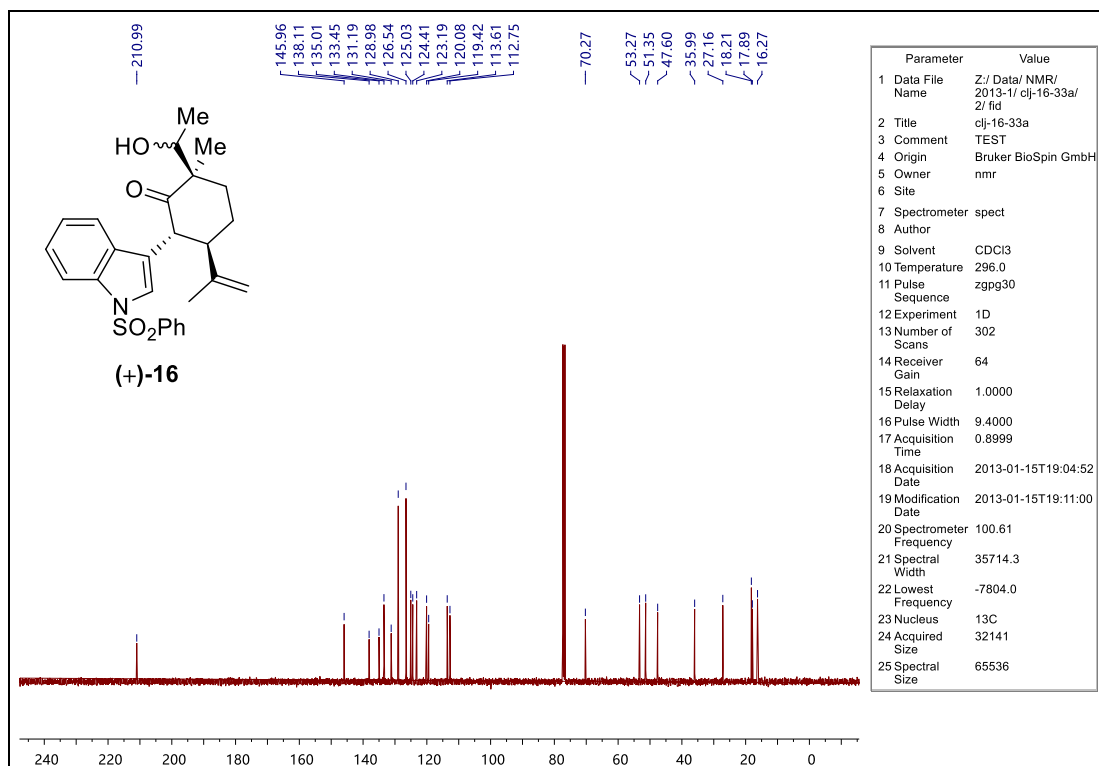
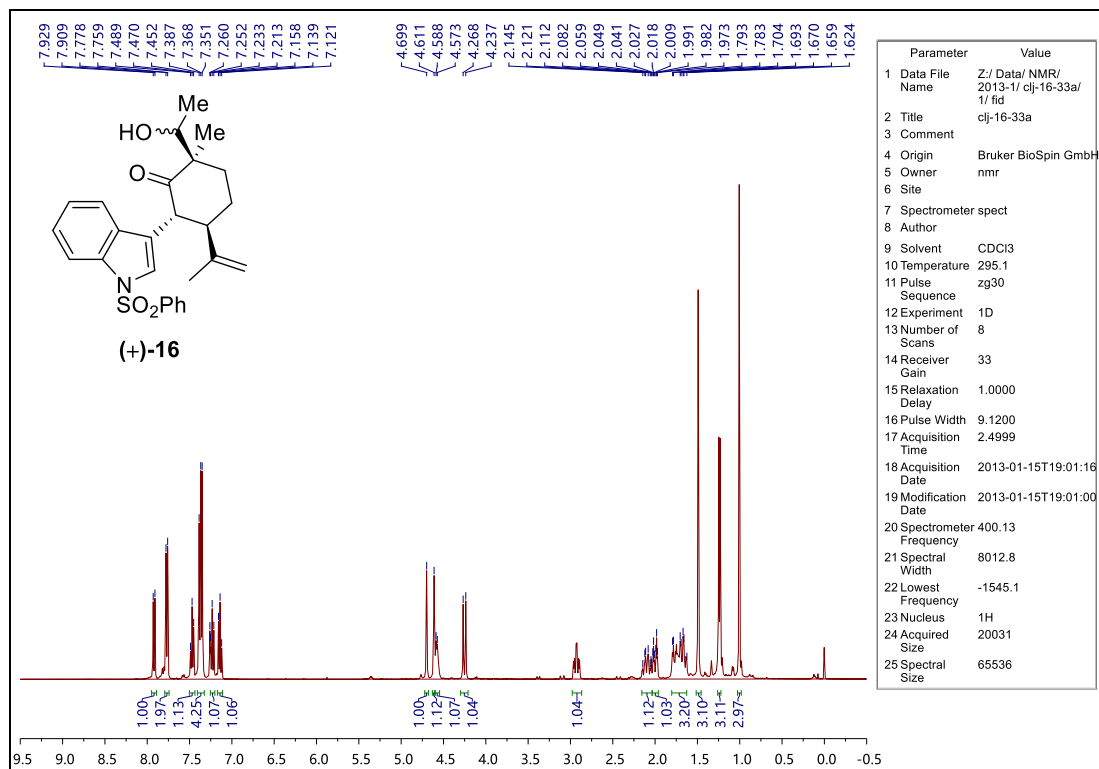
Ketone (+)-14



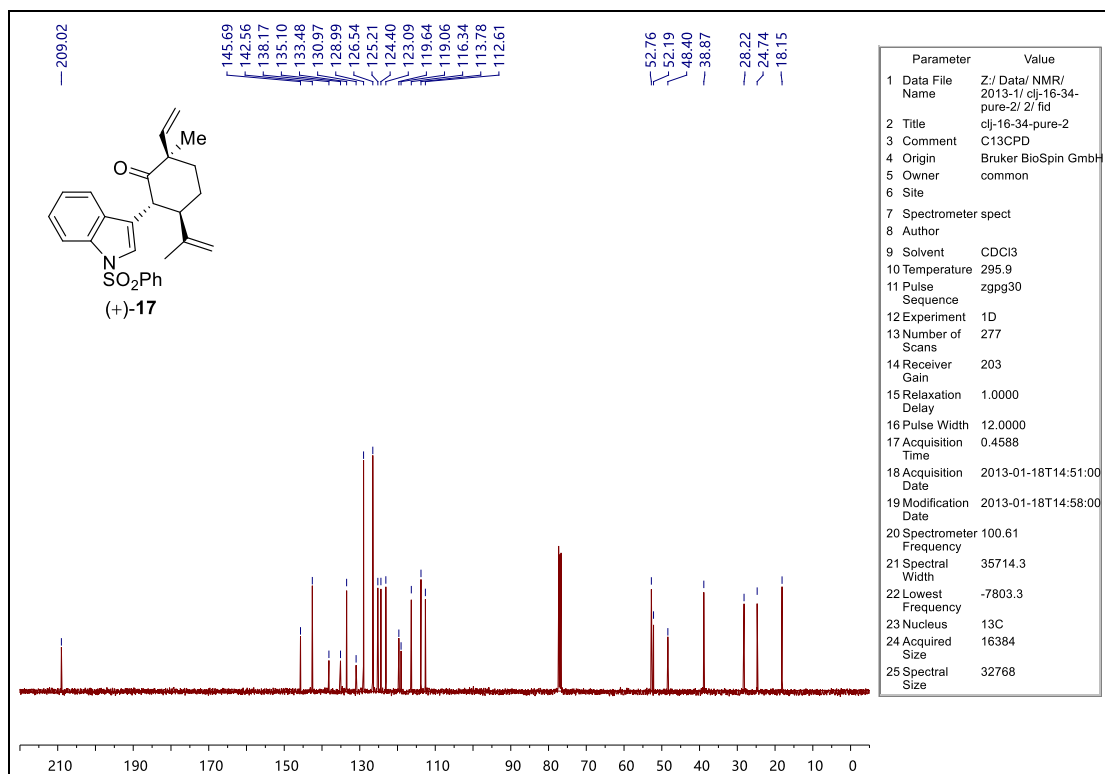
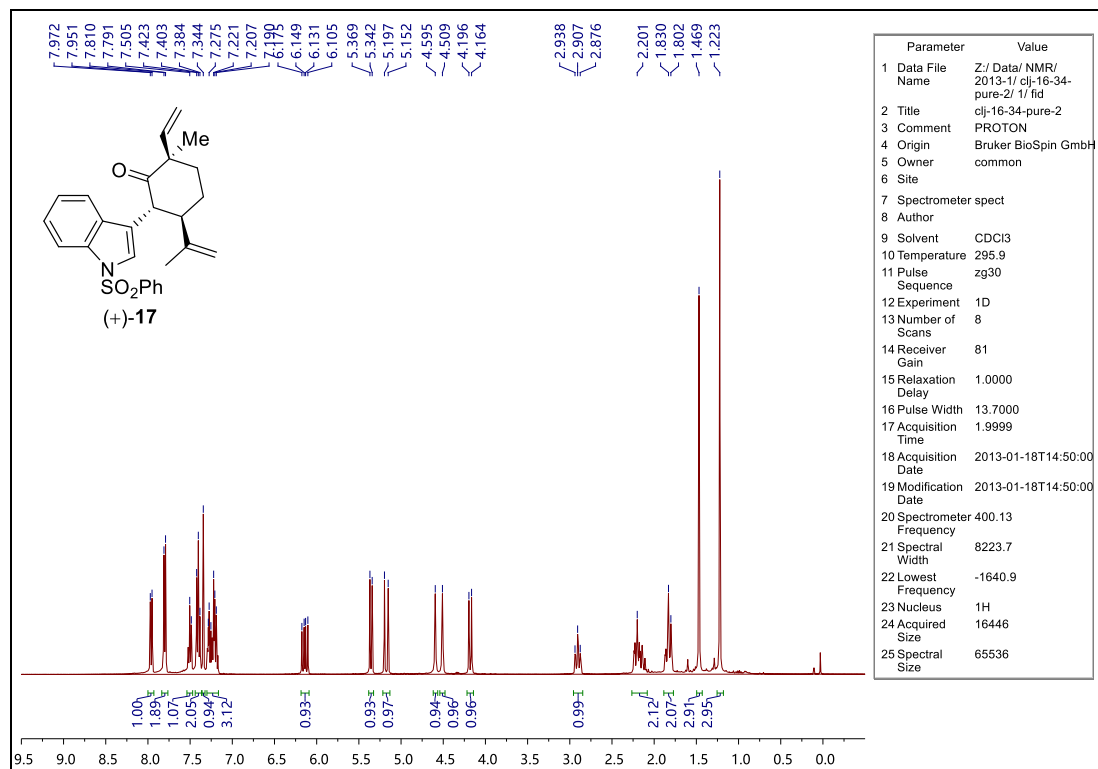
Ketone (+)-15 (containing small isomers)



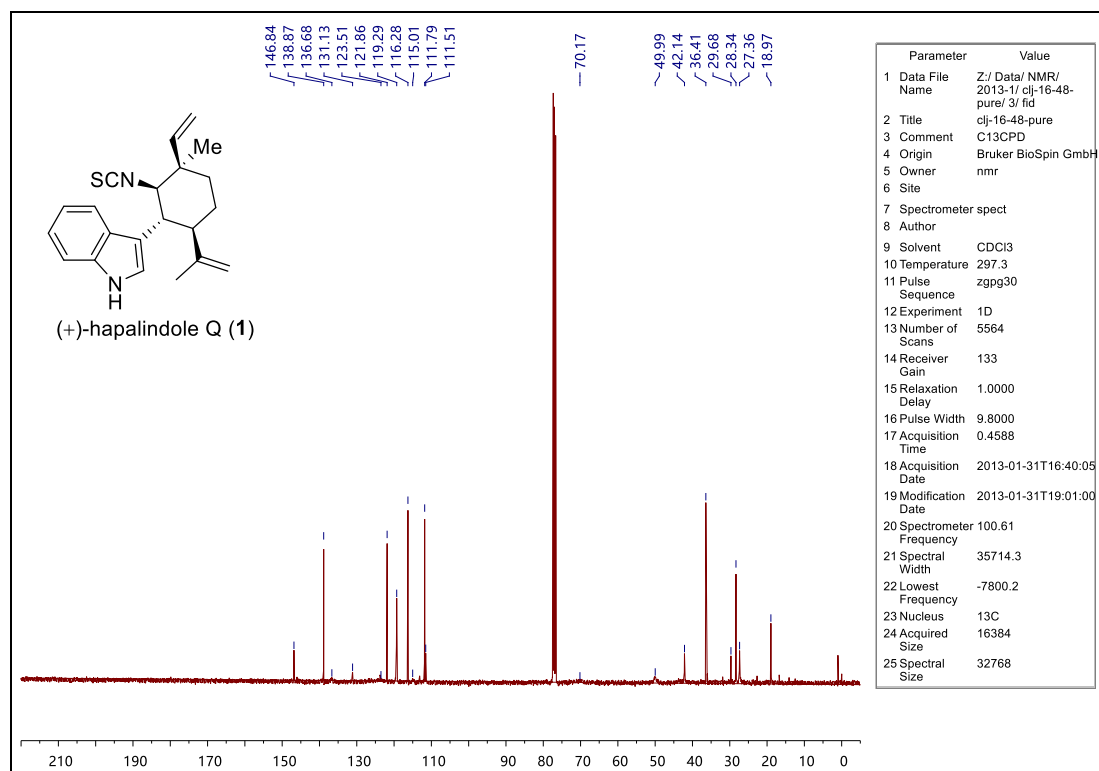
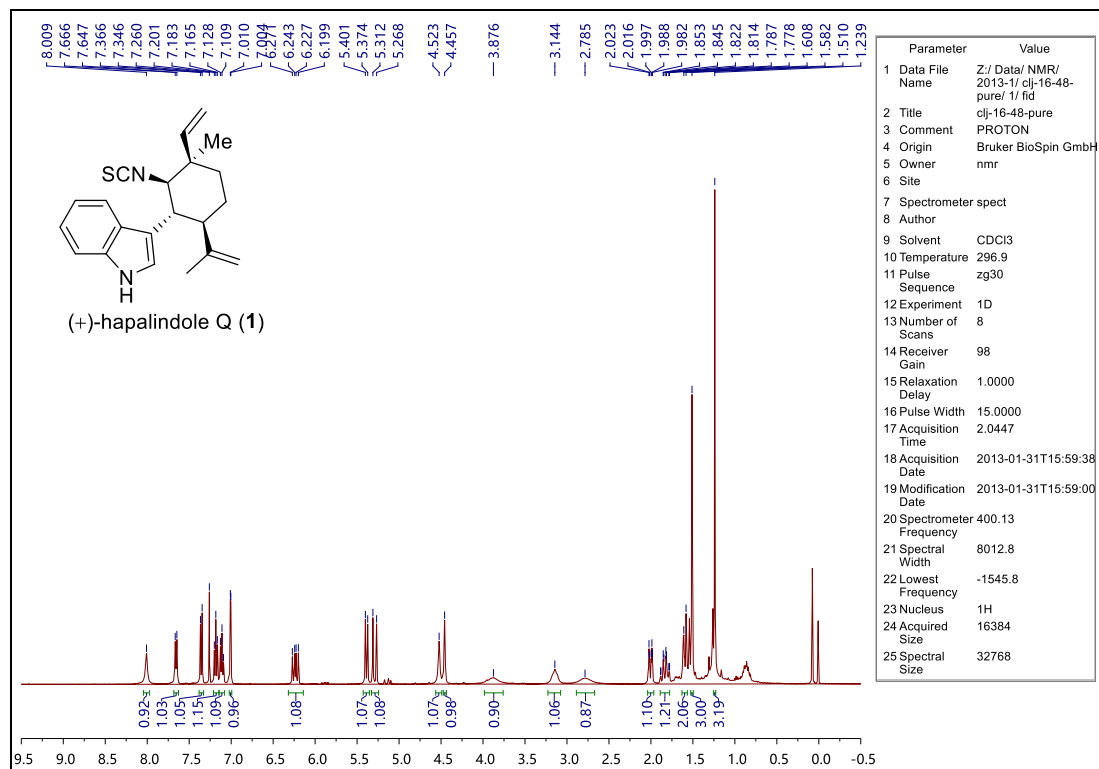
Alcohol (+)-16



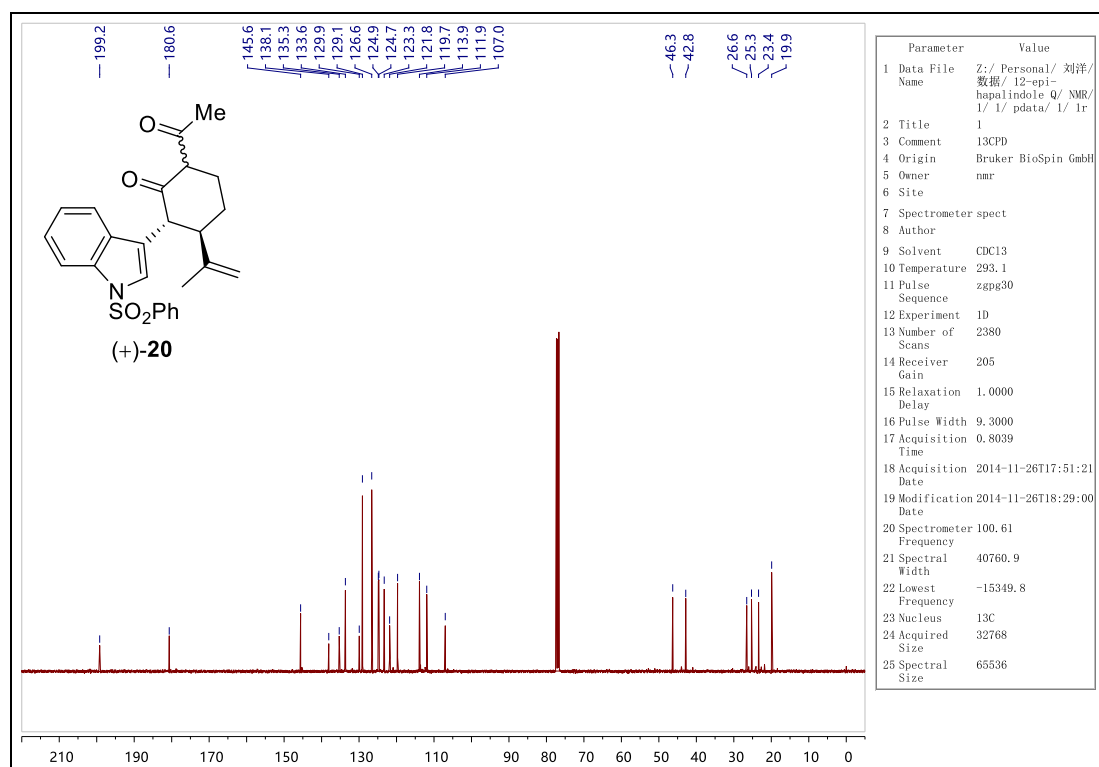
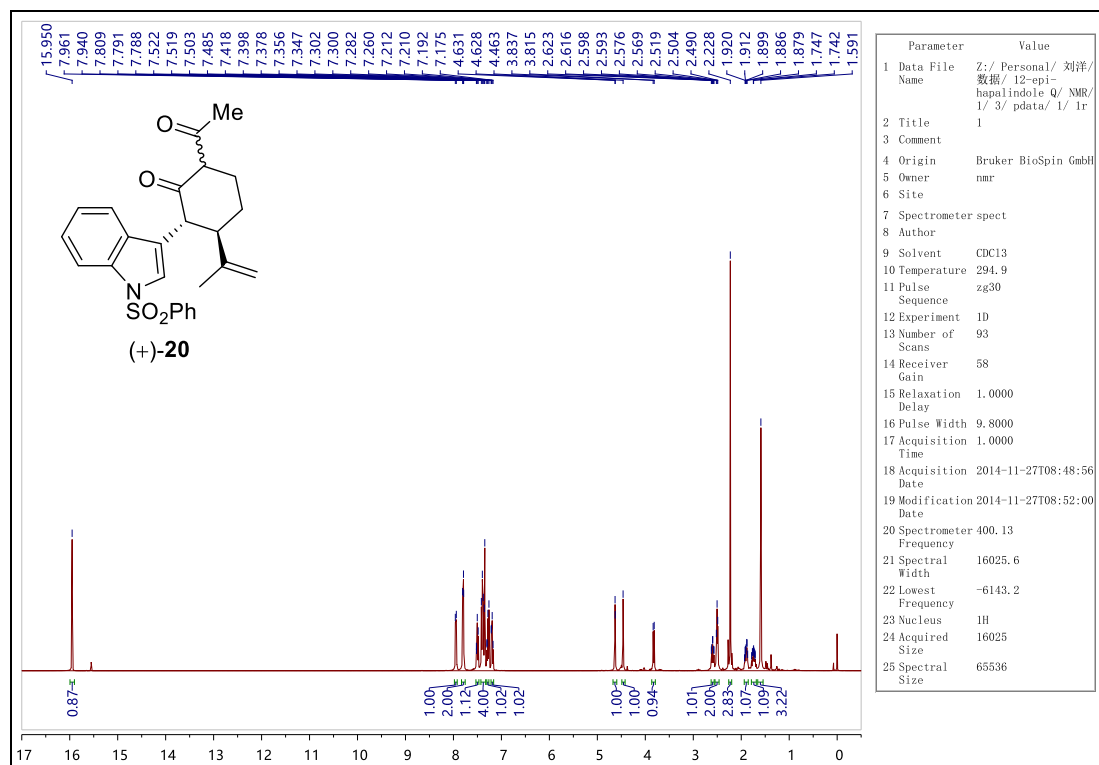
Ketone (+)-17



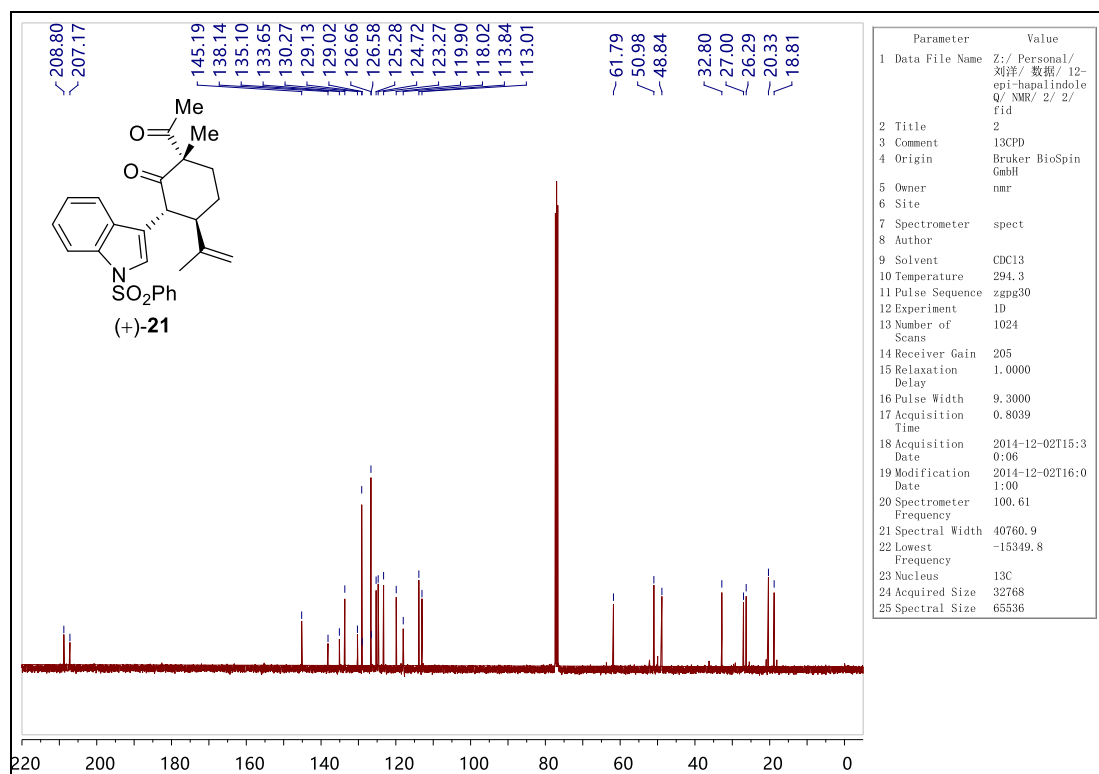
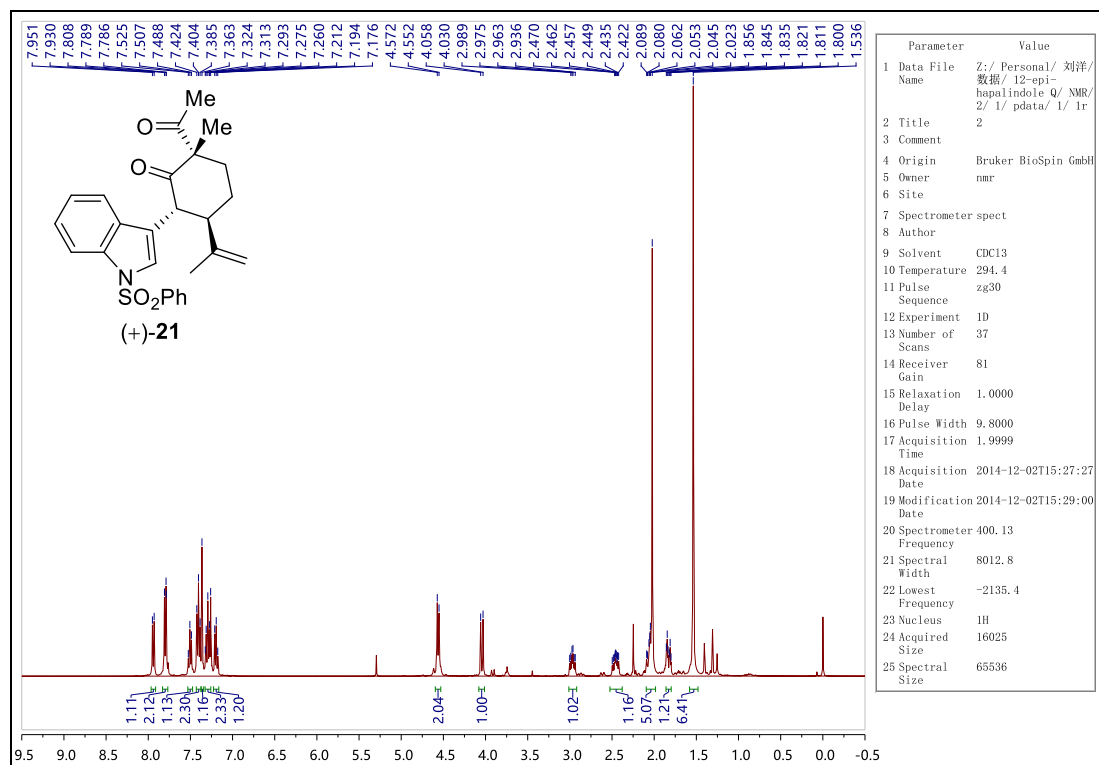
(+)-Hapalindole Q (1)



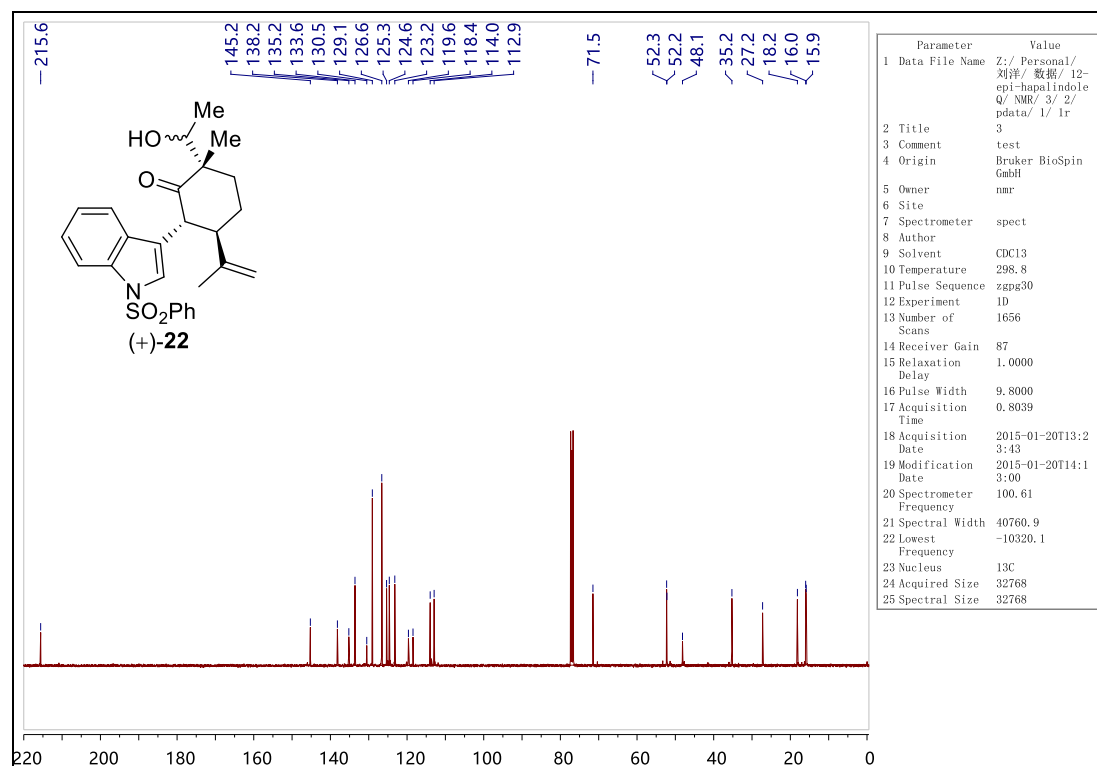
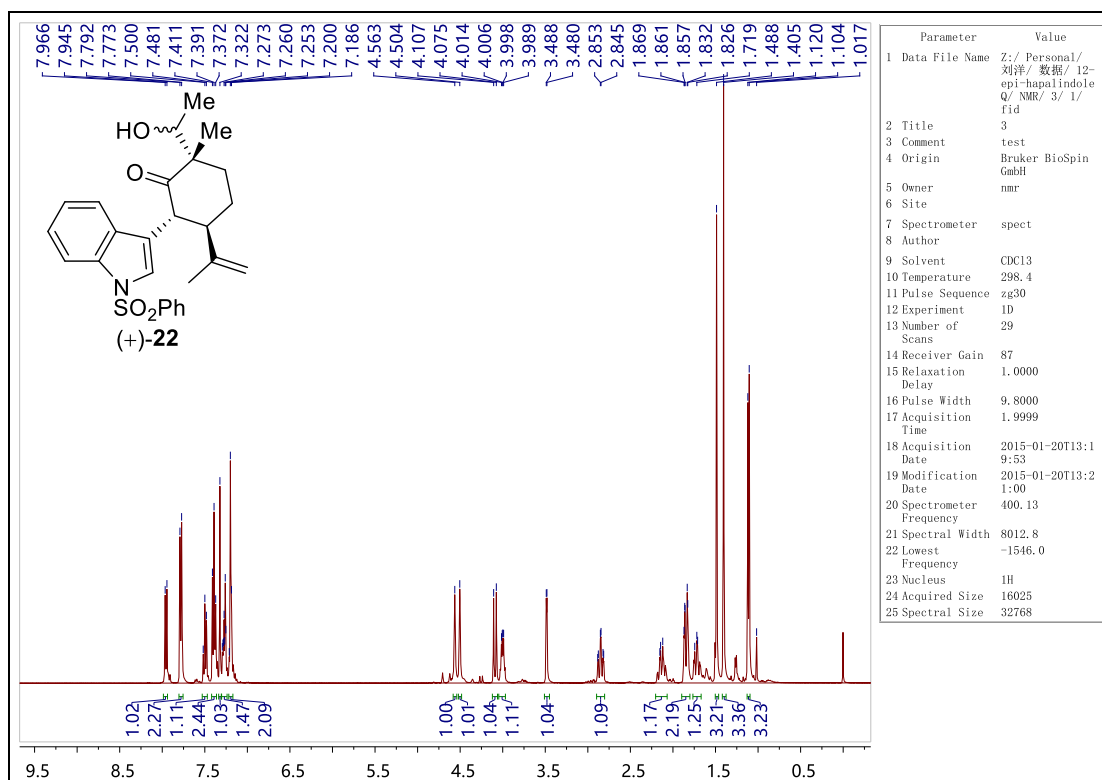
Diketone (+)-20



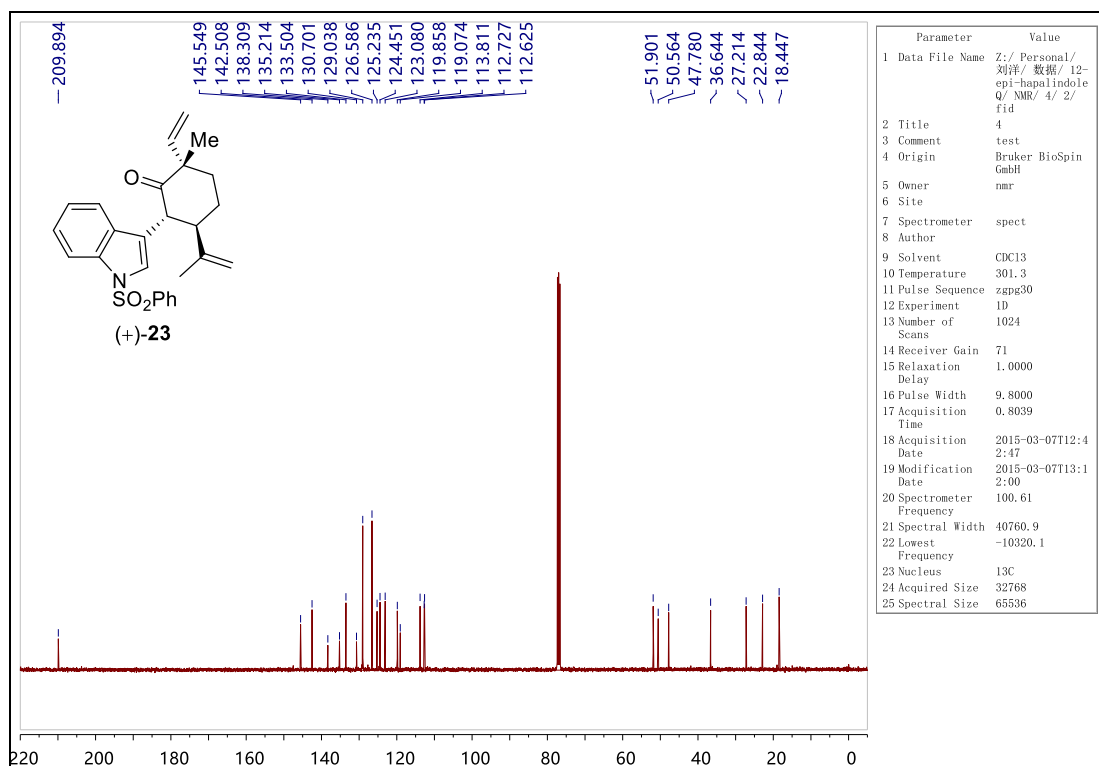
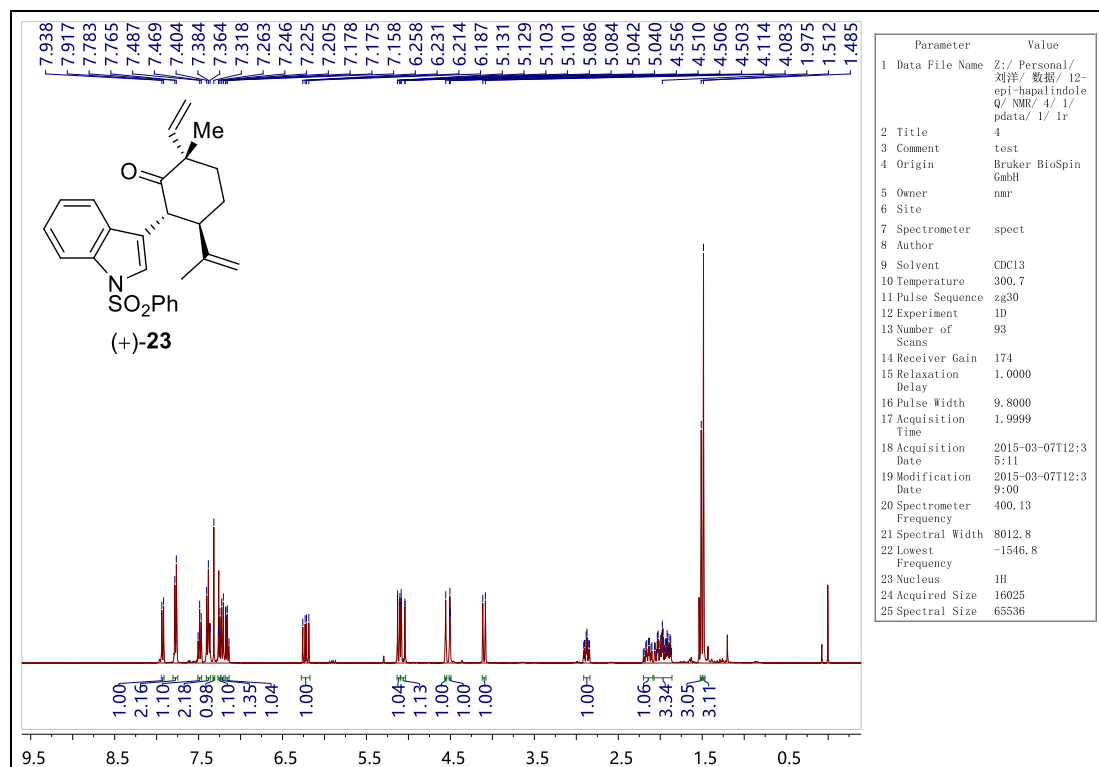
Diketone (+)-21



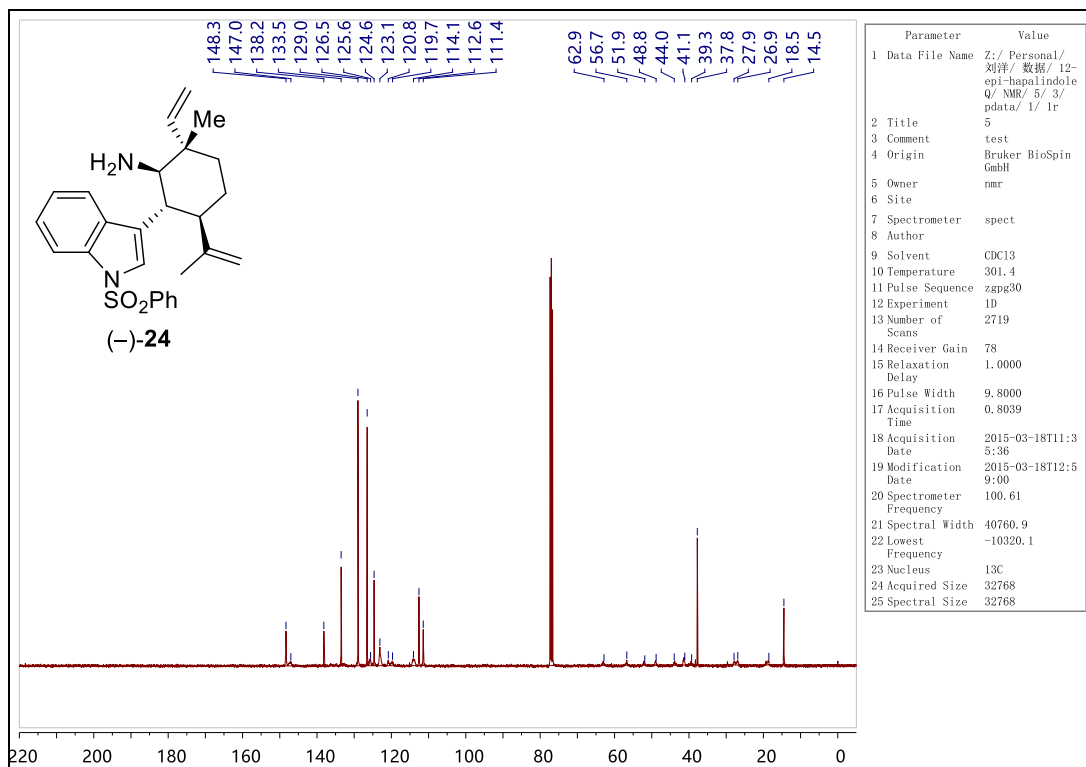
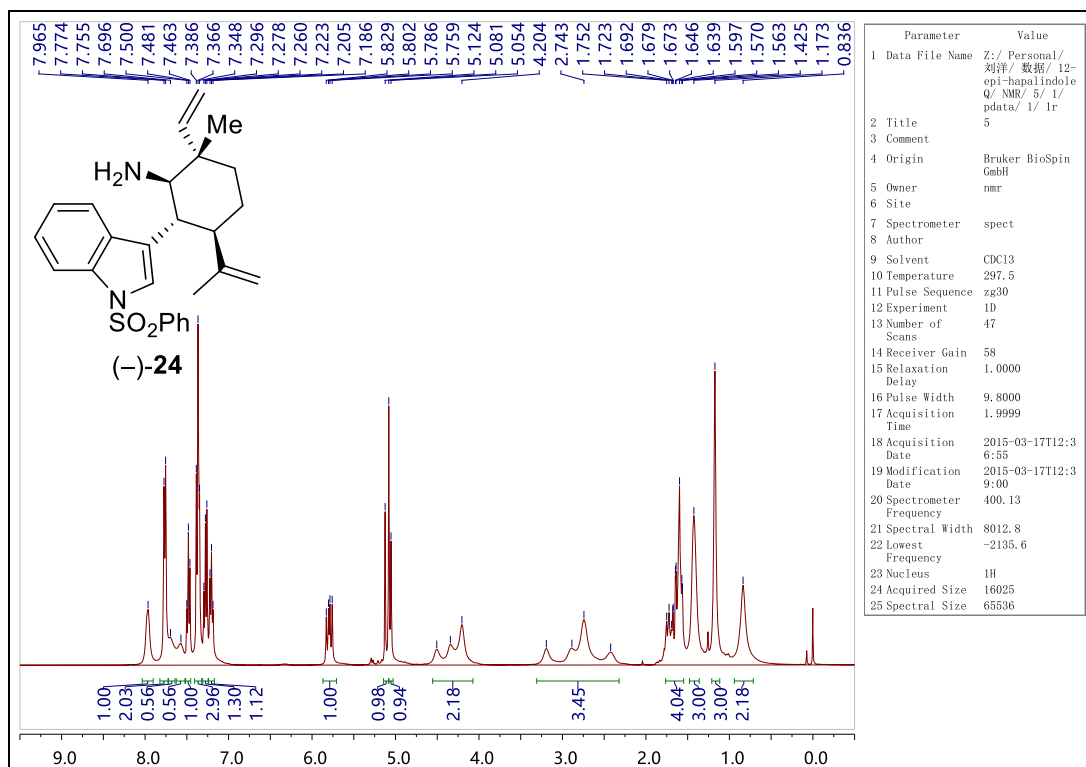
Alcohol (+)-22



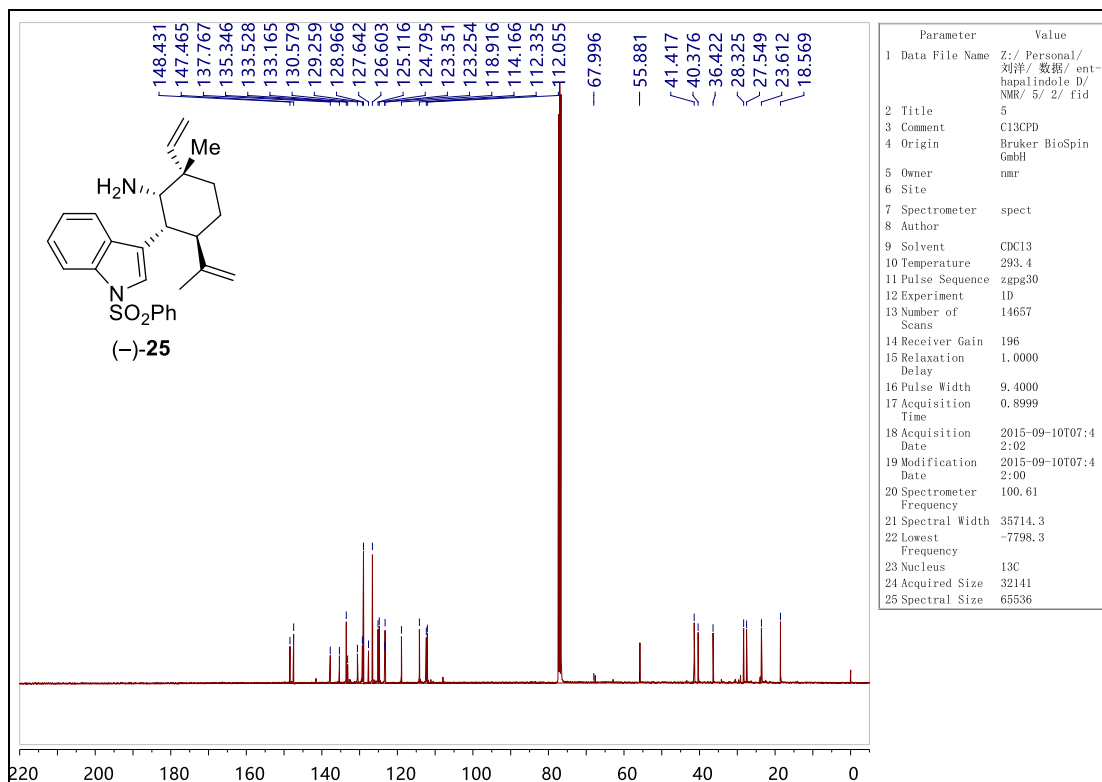
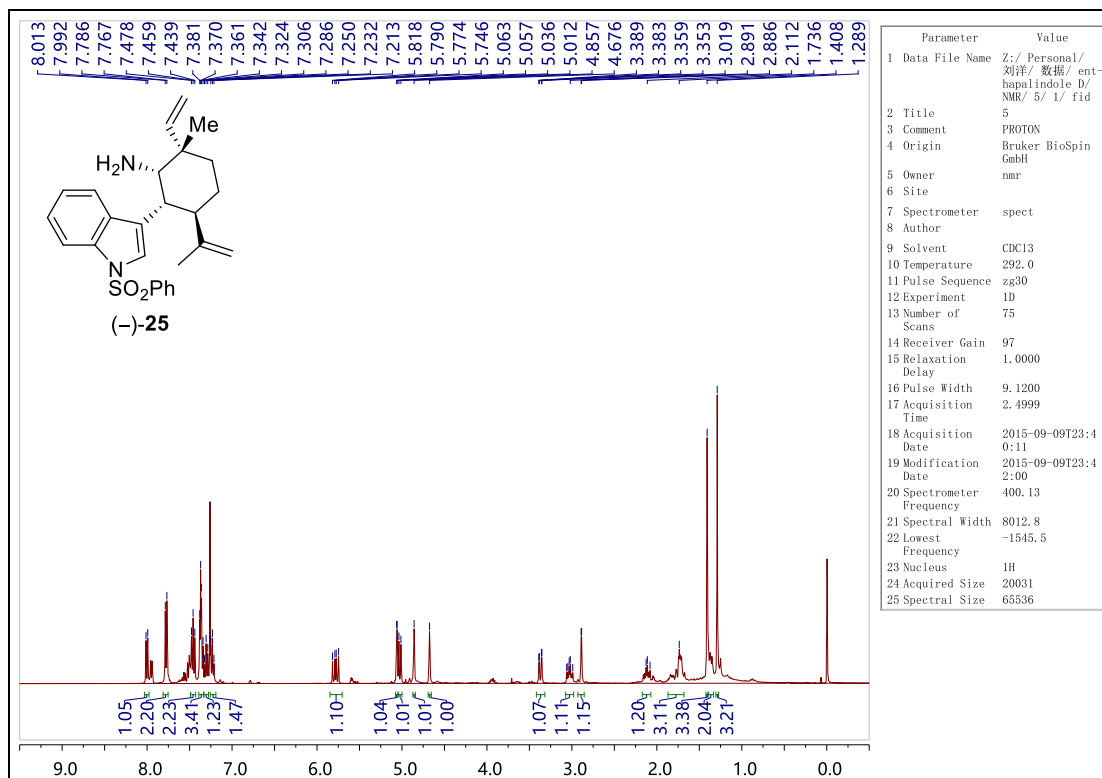
Ketone (+)-23



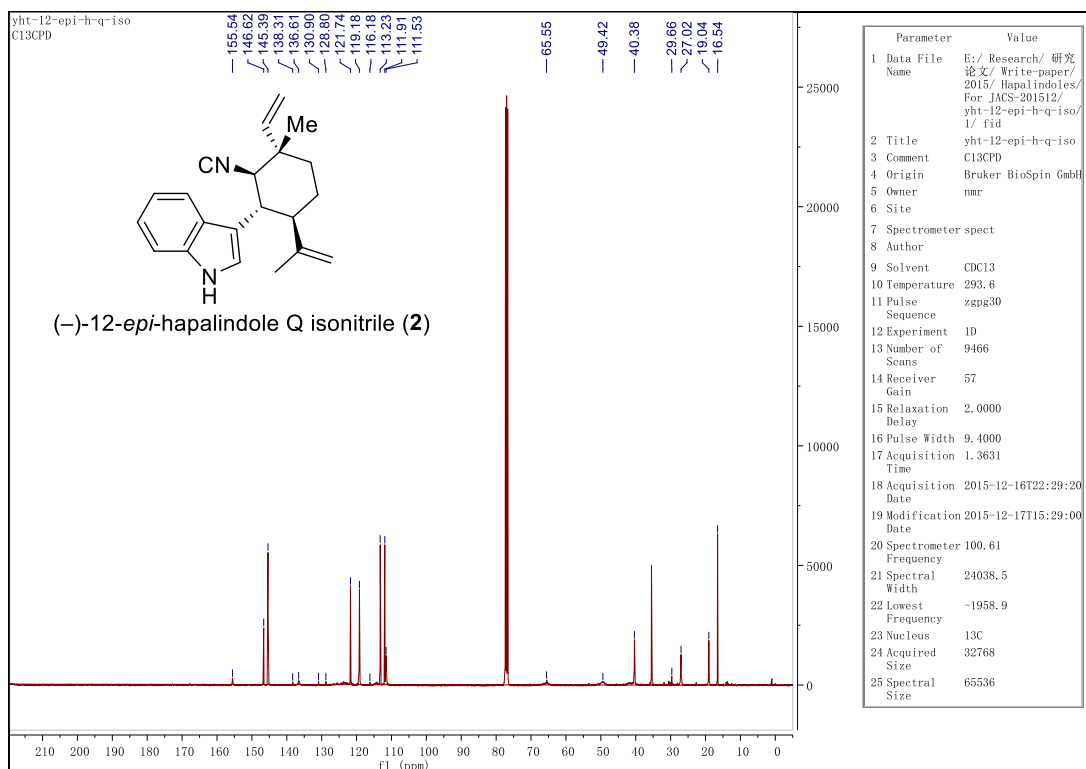
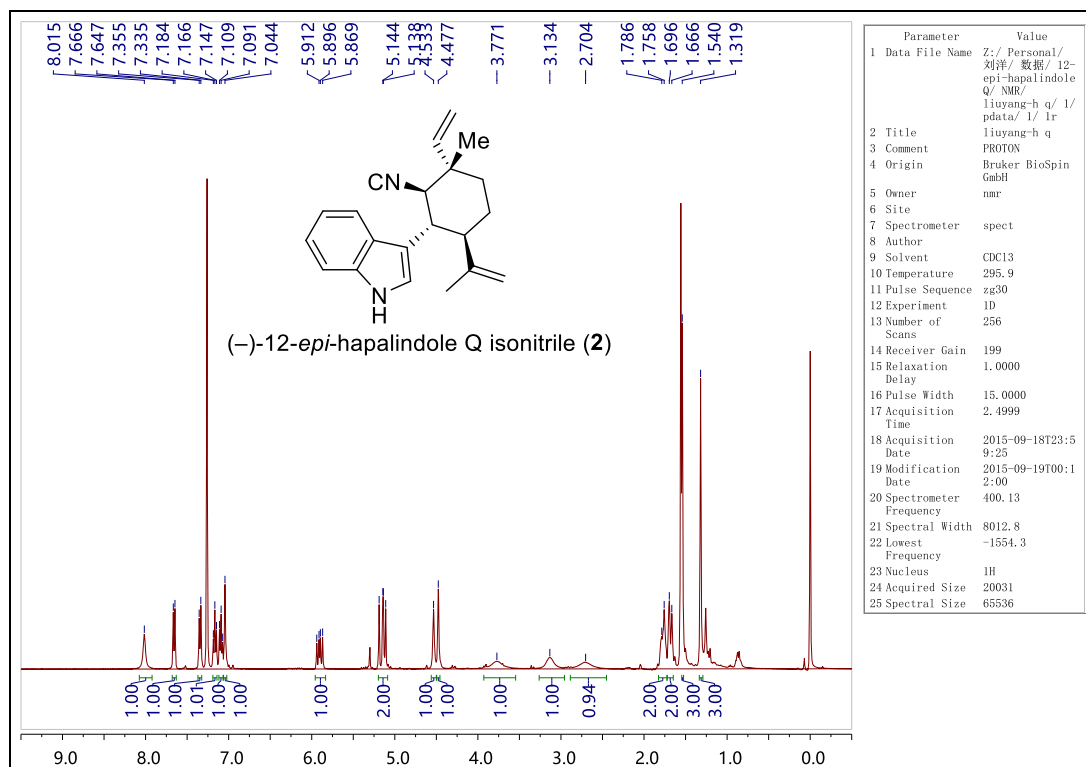
Amine (-)-24



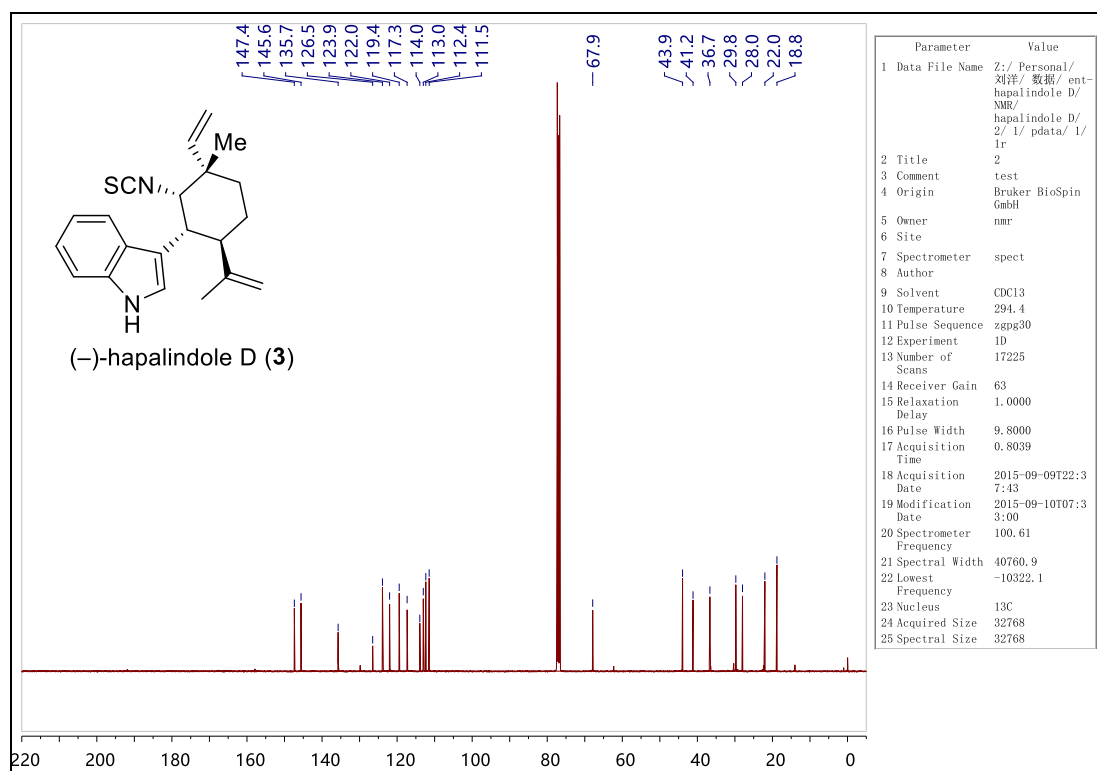
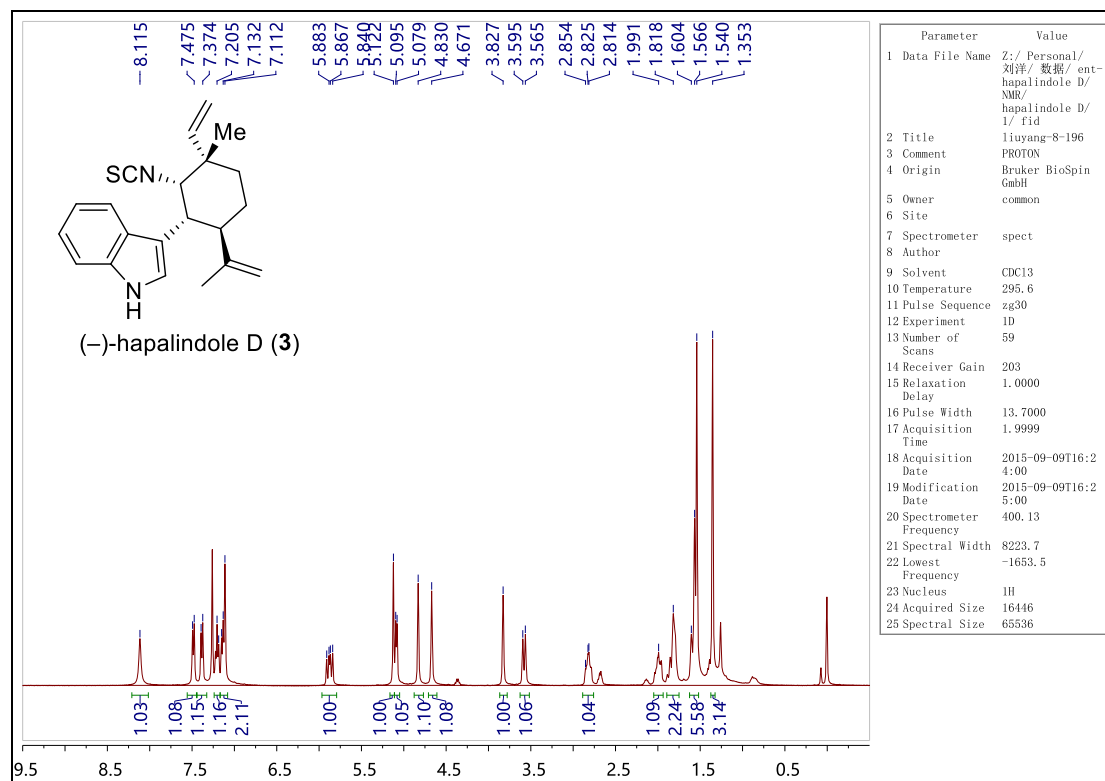
Amine (-)-25



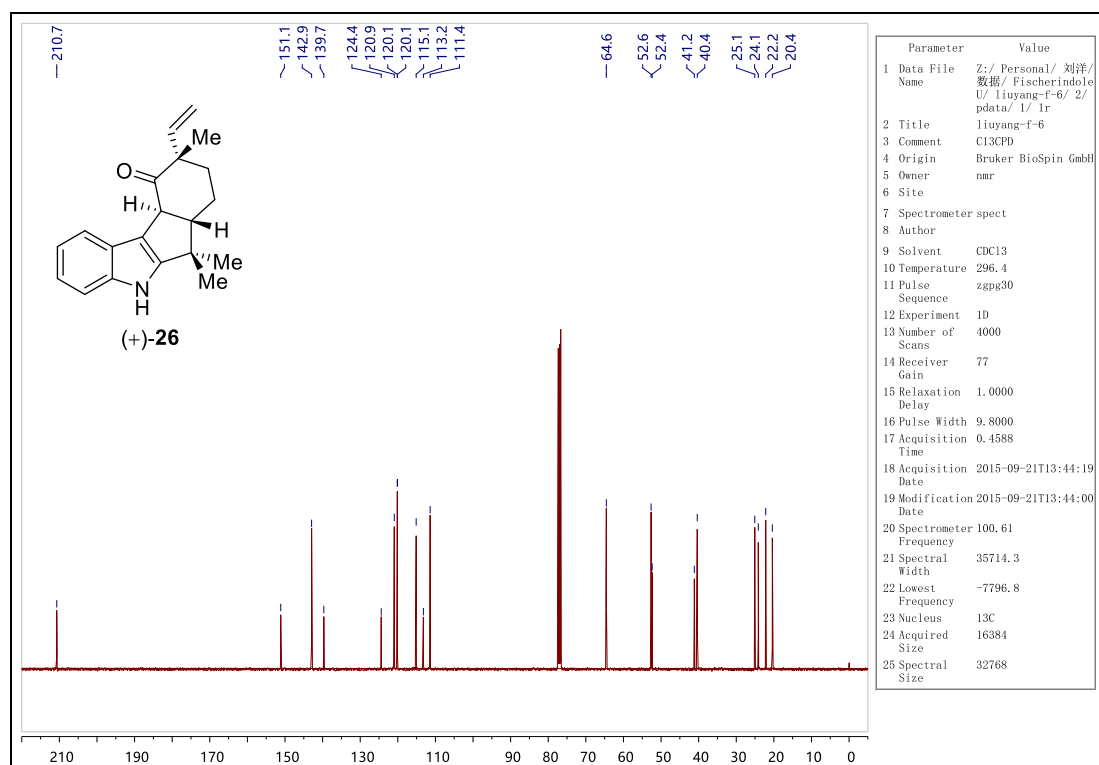
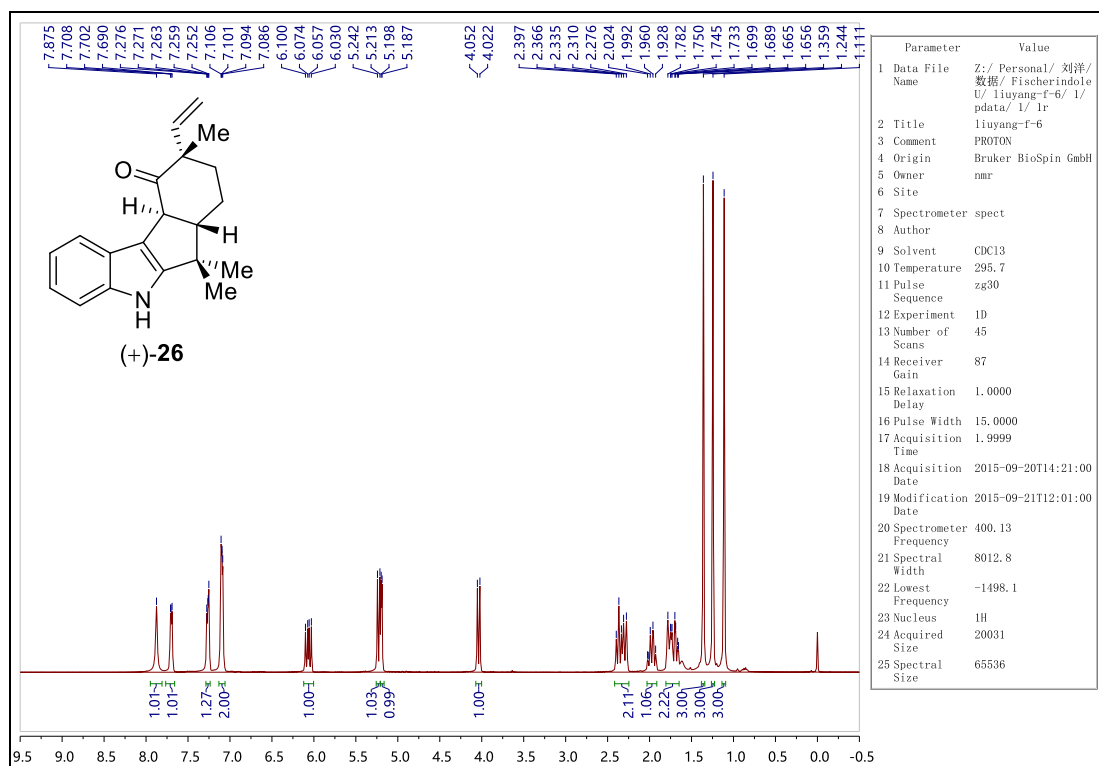
(-)-12-*epi*-Hapalindole Q isonitrile (2)



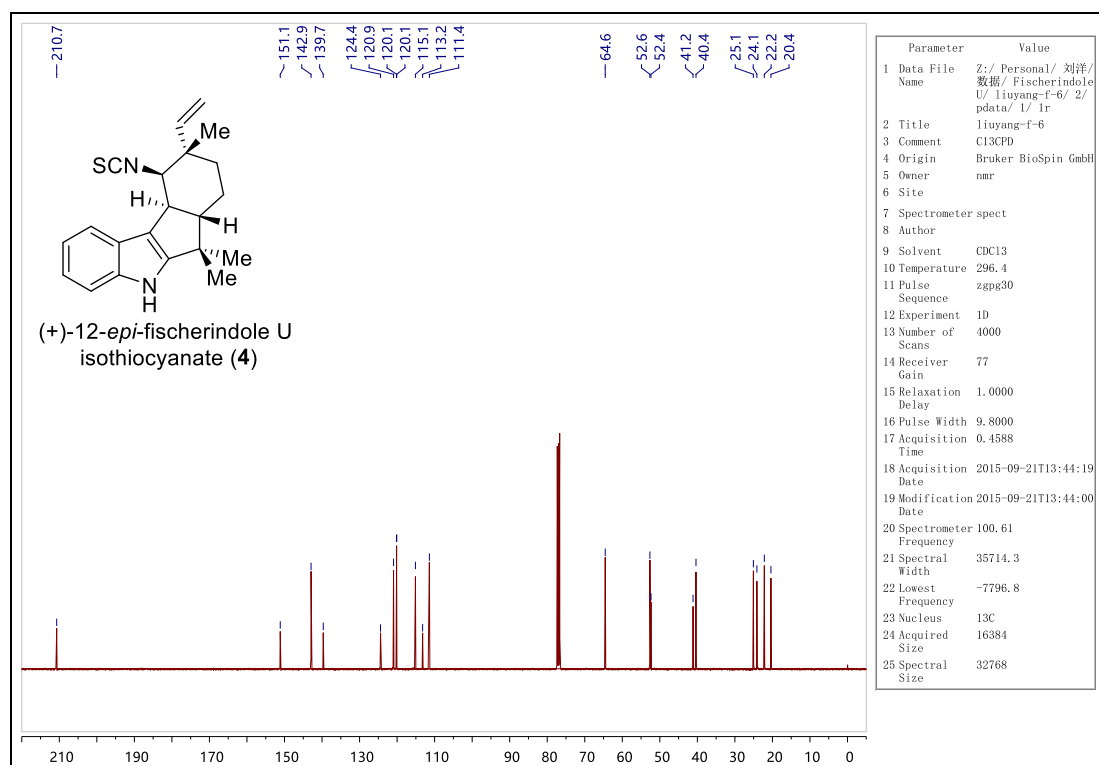
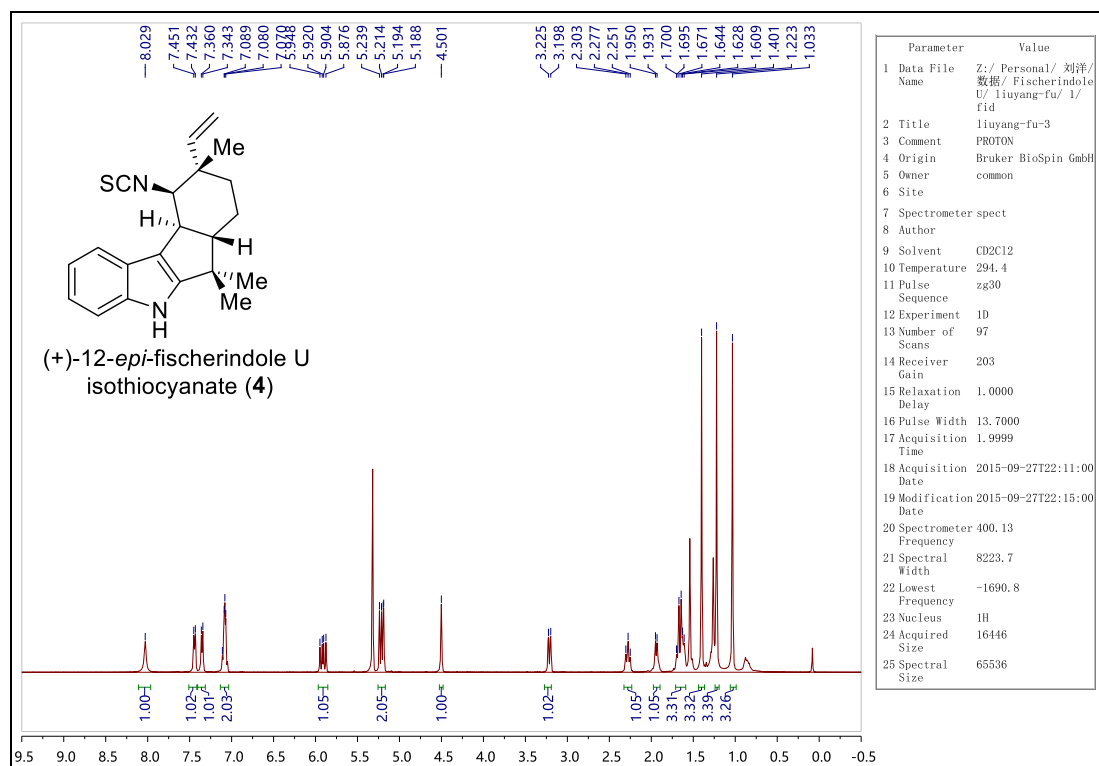
(-)-Hapalindole D (3)



Ketone (+)-26

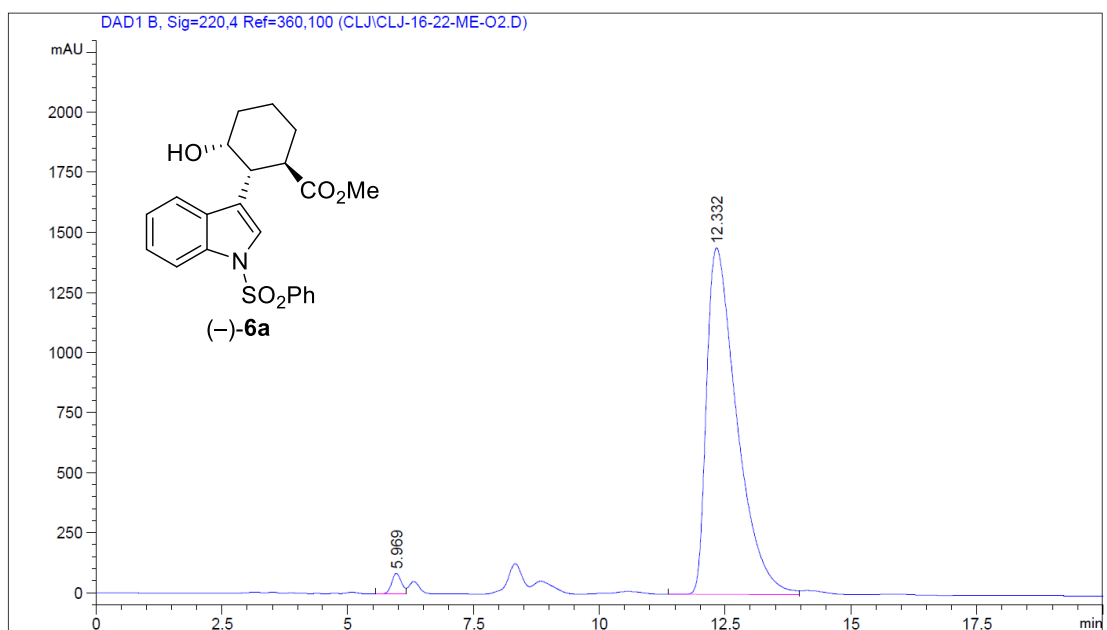
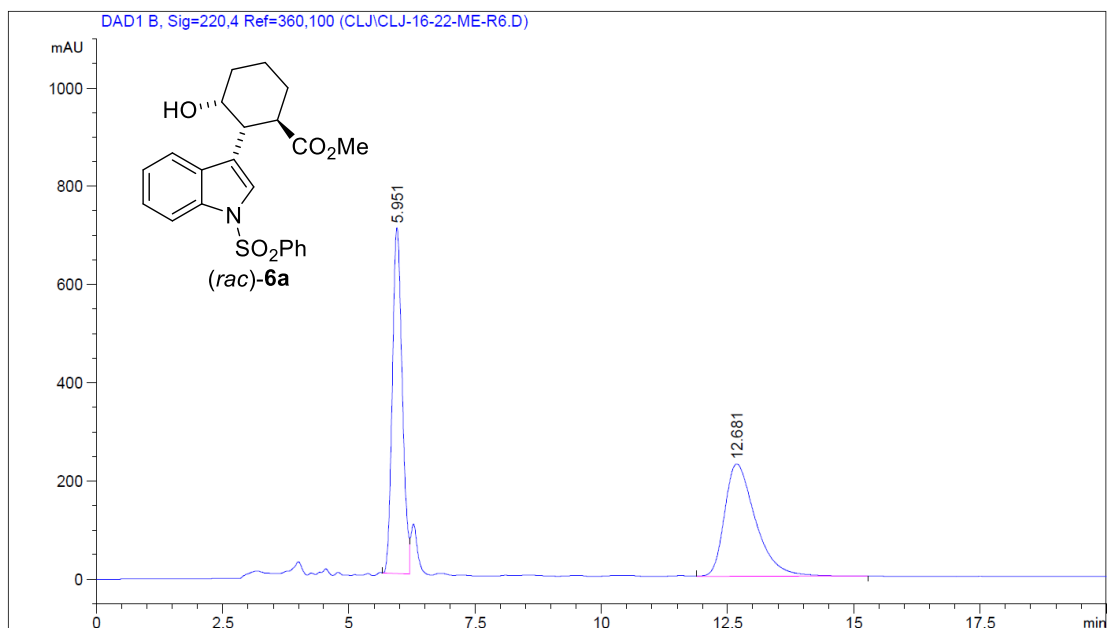


(+)-12-*epi*-Fischerindole U isothiocyanate (4)

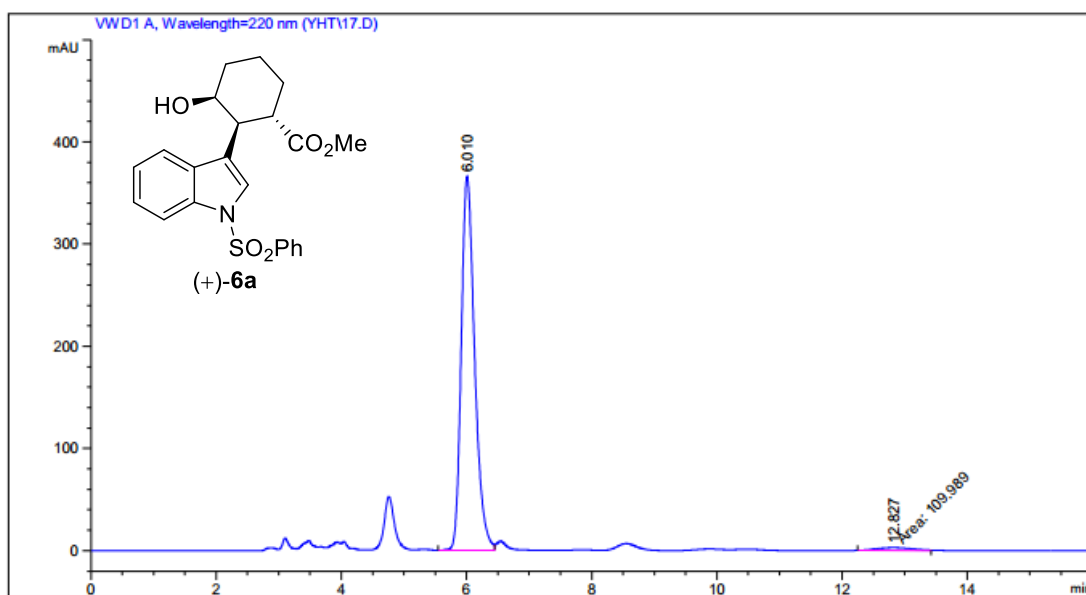


(H) HPLC Charts of (-)-6

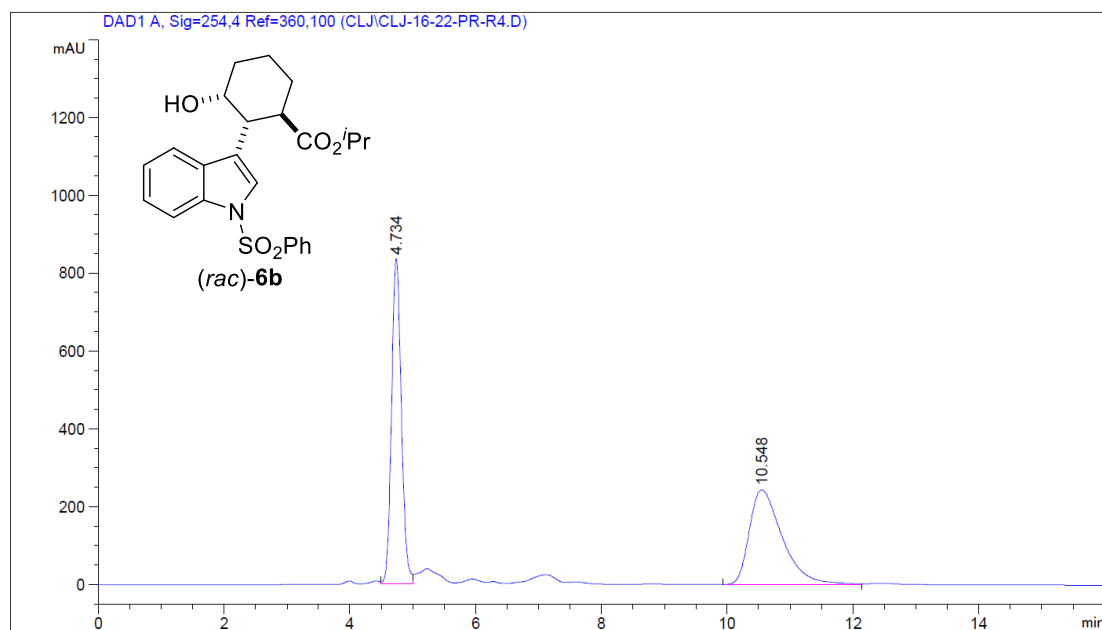
For (-)- and (+)-6a

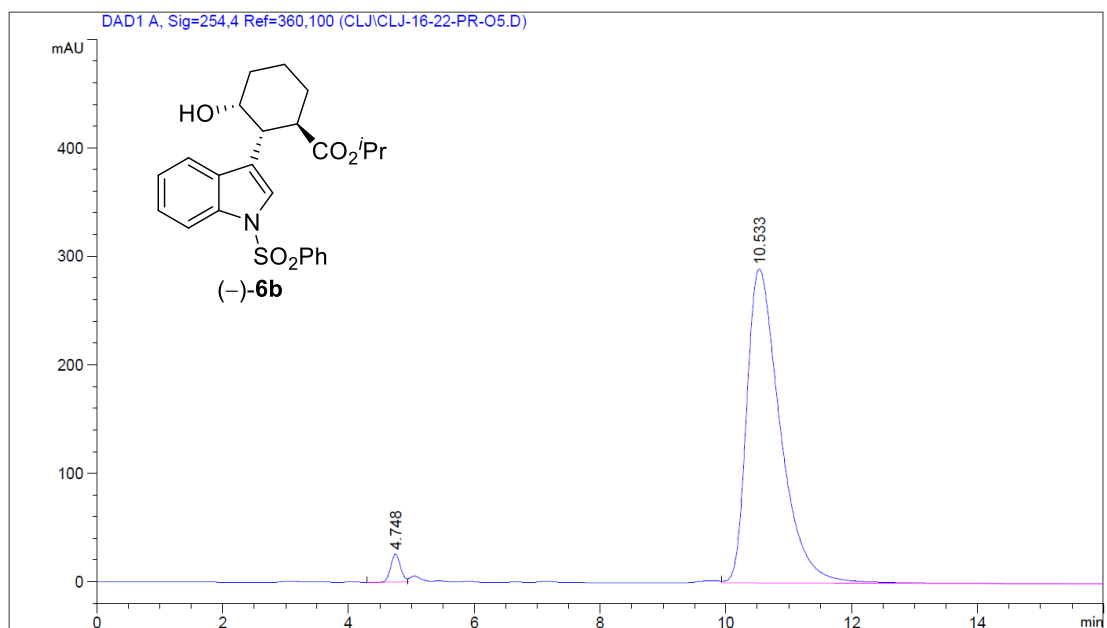


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	5.969	BV	0.2098	1150.23303	85.04601	1.8656
2	12.332	BV	0.6292	6.05045e4	1442.97424	98.1344

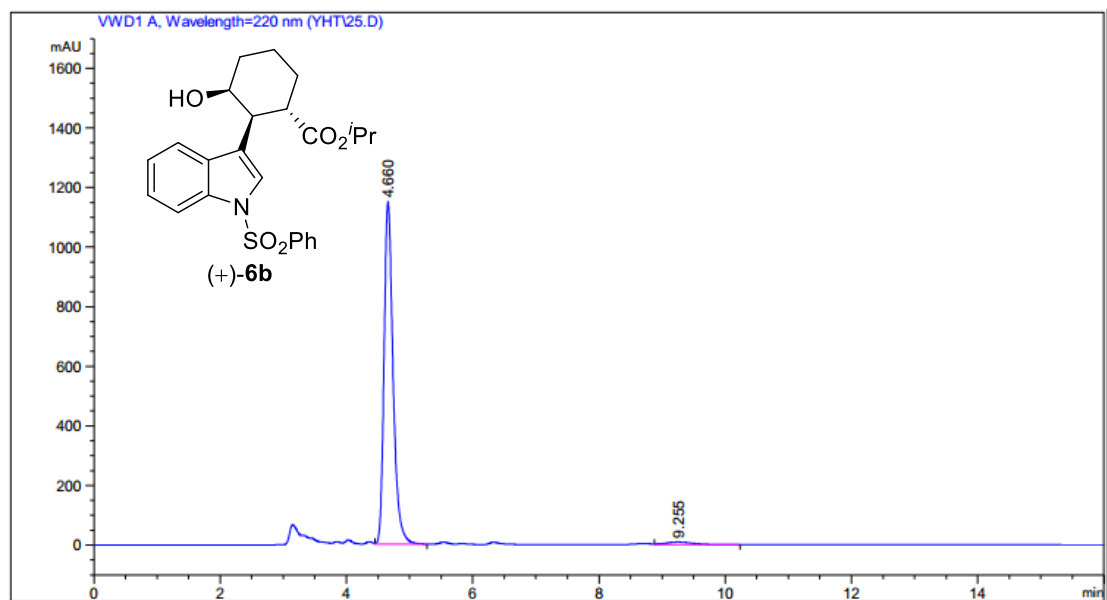


For (-)- and (+)-6b





Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	4.748	BV	0.1662	279.87994	25.87128	2.5576
2	10.533	VBA	0.5578	1.06633e4	289.44092	97.4424



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	4.660	VB	0.1505	1.13795e4	1149.24915	97.5877
2	9.255	VB	0.4624	281.29593	9.15712	2.4123