

Electronic Supplemental Information

Gold(I)-Catalysed Approach towards Harmalidine an Elusive Alkaloid from *Peganum harmala*

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General Information

Proton (^1H NMR) and carbon (^{13}C NMR) nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on 300, 400 or 500 MHz instruments. The chemical shifts are given in parts-per-million (ppm) on the delta scale. The solvent peak was used as reference value. For ^1H NMR: $\text{CDCl}_3 = 7.26$ ppm, Acetone- $d_6 = 2.05$ ppm, Benzene- $d_6 = 7.16$ ppm. For ^{13}C NMR: $\text{CDCl}_3 = 77.16$ ppm, Acetone- $d_6 = 29.84$ ppm, Benzene- $d_6 = 128.06$ ppm. Data are presented as follows; chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, b = broad), coupling constants (J in Hz) and integration and carbons with same chemical shift as follows: chemical shift (x carbons). Infrared spectra were recorded neat. Wavelengths of maximum absorbance (ν_{max}) are quoted in wave numbers (cm^{-1}). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) data were recorded on a microTOF spectrometer equipped with orthogonal electrospray interface (ESI). The parent ions $[\text{M}]^+$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{M}+\text{Li}]^+$, $[\text{M}+\text{K}]^+$ or $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ are quoted. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates with visualization by ultraviolet light, cerium-ammonium-molybdate or potassium permanganate dip. Flash column chromatography was carried out using silica gel 60 (40–63 μm) and the procedure included the subsequent evaporation of solvents *in vacuo*. Reagents and solvents were purified using standard means. Dichloroethane (DCE) was distilled from CaH_2 , triethylamine (Et_3N) and pyridine were distilled from KOH; tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et_2O), acetonitrile (MeCN), toluene (PhMe) and dichloromethane (DCM) were dried by passing through activated alumina under argon pressure using GlassTechnology GTS100 devices. Anhydrous reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware and under an argon atmosphere. K_2CO_3 was dried overnight in an oven at 110 $^\circ\text{C}$. All other chemicals were used as received, all extractive procedures were performed using non-distilled solvents and all aqueous solutions were saturated unless details are given. AuCl (Premion grade, 99.99%), AuCl_3 (99.9%) and $\text{NaAuCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Premion grade, 99.99%) were purchased from Alfa Aesar whereas AgSbF_6 (98%), AgOTf (99%), AgBF_4 (99%), Ag_2CO_3 (99%+) and AgCl (99.9%) were purchased from STREM Chemicals. AgNTf_2 was prepared from commercially available HNTf₂ (Aldrich) and Ag_2CO_3 . Triphenylphosphine (PPh_3) was recrystallized from MeOH and dried under vacuum. All other phosphine or phosphite ligands were purchased from STREM Chemicals. All phosphinegold(I) chloride precatalysts were prepared by reduction of NaAuCl_4 with thiodiethanol followed by subsequent addition of the appropriate phosphine.¹ IPrAuCl was prepared following the procedure described by Nolan *et al.*² Silver-free preactivated catalysts were prepared either from the corresponding phosphine gold chloride and AgSbF_6 in acetonitrile or AgNTf_2 in CH_2Cl_2 followed by filtration over a short pad of celite. Silylated propargylic alcohols **1a**³ and **1b**⁴ and α,β -acetylenic aldehydes **2a**⁵, **2b**⁶ and **2c**⁷ are known compounds and have been prepared according to reported procedures.

¹ A. K. Al'Sa-Ady, C. A. McAuliffe, R. V. Parish and J. A. Sandeank, *Inorg. Synth.*, **1985**, 191.

² P. De Frémont, N. M. Scott, E. D. Stevens and S. P. Nolan, *Organometallics*, **2005**, *24*, 2411.

³ S. F. Kirsch, P. Klahn and H. Menz, *Synthesis*, 2011, **22**, 3592.

⁴ K. Nacro, M. Baltas and L. Gorrichon, *Tetrahedron*, 1999, **55**, 14013.

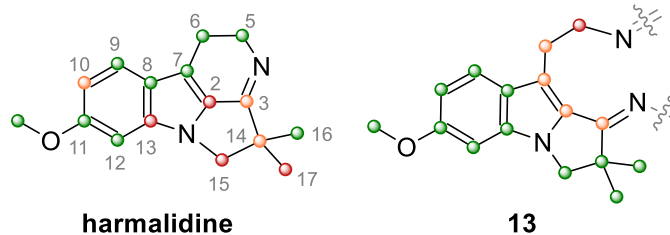
⁵ N. Kern, M. Hoffmann, A. Blanc, J.-M. Weibel and P. Pale, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 836.

⁶ T. Luu and R. R. Tykwinski, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, **71**, 8982.

⁷ Z.-L. Liu, C. Yang, Q.-Y. Xue, M. Zhao, C.-C. Shan, Y.-H. Xu and T.-P. Loh, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 16538.

Experimental and predicted ^{13}C NMR data of harmalidine & compound 13

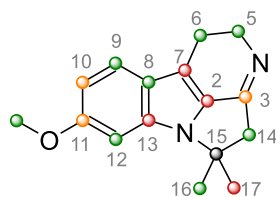
Table S1. Comparison of experimental and predicted ^{13}C NMR data of harmalidine and experimental ^{13}C NMR data pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole **13**.



Position	harmalidine		harmalidine		harmalidine		13
Carbon	$^{13}\text{C}^a$	Difference (Exp-Pred/ppm) ^b	^{13}C Neural Network Prediction ^c	^{13}C HOSE-Code Prediction ^c	$^{13}\text{C}_{\text{exp}}$	Difference (Exp-Harmalidine Pred/ppm) ^b	
2	126.3	7.8	144.0	134.1	129.5	4.6	
3	161.3/144.5 ^d	4.4/12.4	172.8	156.9	168.4	4.4	
5	42.8	2.7	46.7	45.5	56.1	9.1	
6	19.0	0.2	22.9	19.2	28.2	5.3	
7	119.1	3.6	115.5	133.8	109.7	5.8	
8	126.7/124.4 ^e	0.1/2.4	118	126.8	126.8	0.0	
9	122.1	1.2	120.9	119.2	122.0	1.1	
10	115.0	5.4	109.8	109.6	111.3	1.5	
11	144.5/161.3 ^d	11.4/1.3	155.9	160.0	158.0	2.0	
12	94.0	0.2	92.2	94.2	91.6	0.6	
13	124.4/126.7 ^e	10.9/9.1	136.6	135.3	134.2	1.1	
14	39.7	4.6	44.3	46.4	48.6	2.2	
15	43.0	9.7	57.6	52.7	53.9	1.2	
16	27.0	1.4	25.6	26.5	27.2	0.7	
17	14.0	11.6	25.6	26.5	27.2	0.7	
OMe	55.2	0.3	56.0	55.5	55.6	0.1	

^aNMR data from reference 1; ^bDifference of experimental and the closest predicted value in ppm (green < 4 ppm; orange = 4-6 ppm; red > 6 ppm); ^cNeural Network or HOSE-Code NMR predictions obtained from CSEARCH Robot-Referee at <https://nmrpredict.orc.univie.ac.at/c13robot/robot.php>; ^dValues may be reversed. ^eValues may be reversed.

Table S2. Comparison of experimental ^{13}C NMR data of harmalidine and predicted ^{13}C NMR data of dimethyl isomer of harmaline.



Dimethyl isomer of harmalidine

Position	harmalidine	dimethyl isomer of harmaline		
Carbon	^{13}C	Difference (Exp-Pred/ppm) ^b	^{13}C Neural Network Prediction	^{13}C HOSE-Code Prediction
2	126.3	7.8	156.1	134.1
3	161.3/144.5 ^d	4.4/12.4	157.2	156.9
5	42.8	0.2	47.5	42.6
6	19.0	0.2	22.9	19.2
7	119.1	14.7	98.7	133.8
8	126.7/124.4 ^e	0.1/2.4	119.3	126.8
9	122.1	1.8	120.3	119.2
10	115.0	5.4	107.5	109.6
11	144.5/161.3 ^d	9.6/5.5	154.1	155.8
12	94.0	2.7	98.0	96.7
13	124.4/126.7 ^e	10.9/9.1	140.7	135.3
14	39.7	3.5	43.2	33.7
15	43.0	19.6	77.4	62.6
16	27.0	0.2	27.2	26.2
17	14.0	12.2	27.2	26.2
OMe	55.2	0.3	56.0	55.5

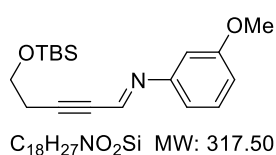
^aNMR data from reference 1; ^bDifference of experimental and the closest predicted value in ppm (green < 4 ppm; orange = 4-6 ppm; red > 6 ppm, black > 15 ppm); ^cNeural Network or HOSE-Code predictions obtained from CSEARCH Robot-Referee at <https://nmrpredict.orc.univie.ac.at/c13robot/robot.php>; ^dValues may be reversed. ^eValues may be reversed.

Characterization of Organic Compounds

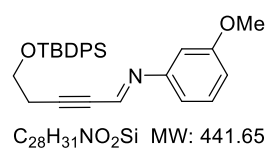
General Procedure 1 for preparation of alkynyl aldimines (GP1)



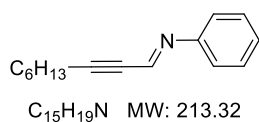
The appropriate α,β -acetylenic aldehyde (5 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in dry Et₂O (10 mL) with MgSO₄ (15 mmol, 3 equiv) and the appropriate aniline derivative (5 mmol, 1 equiv) and vigorously stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was then filtered through a pad of celite before being concentrated under vacuum. The crude imine **3** was used in the next step without purification (yields were assumed quantitative).



(E)-5-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-*N*-(3-methoxyphenyl)pent-2-yn-1-imine (3a): Prepared following the GP1 from 5-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)pent-2-ynal⁵ **2a** (2.33 g, 11 mmol) and 3-methoxyaniline (1.24 mL, 11 mmol, *E/Z* ratio 92/8). Yellowish oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.09 (s, 6 H), 0.91 (s, 9 H), 2.66 (td, *J* = 1.7, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.83 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.69 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.71 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.2 (x2), 18.5, 24.0, 26.0 (x3), 55.4, 61.4, 80.5, 94.5, 106.8, 112.7, 112.8, 130.0, 144.3, 152.4, 160.4.

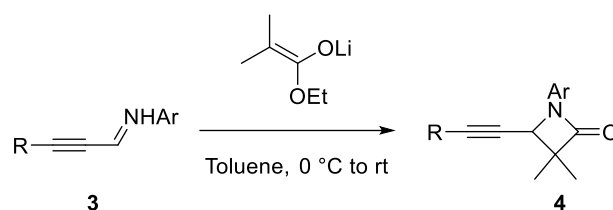


(E)-5-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-*N*-(3-methoxyphenyl)pent-2-yn-1-imine (3b): Prepared following the GP1 from 5-((*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)pent-2-ynal⁶ **2b** (4.16 g, 12.36 mmol) and 3-methoxyaniline (1.4 mL, 12.36 mmol, *E/Z* ratio 92/8). Yellow oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 1.17 (s, 9 H), 2.34 (td, *J* = 1.6, 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.24 (s, 3 H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.62–6.70 (m, 2 H), 6.71–6.74 (m, 1 H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.19–7.28 (m, 6 H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.74–7.81 (m, 4 H).

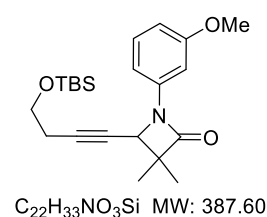


(E)-*N*-Phenylnon-2-yn-1-imine (3c): Prepared following the GP1 from non-2-ynal⁷ **2c** (2.0 g, 14.5 mmol) and aniline (1.35 g, 14.5 mmol, *E/Z* ratio 89/11). Yellowish oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.26–1.35 (m, 4 H), 1.41–1.47 (m, 2 H), 1.58–1.65 (m, 2 H), 2.44 (td, *J* = 1.7, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.69 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.2, 19.7, 22.7, 28.2, 28.8, 31.4, 79.7, 98.0, 120.9 (x2), 127.0, 129.3 (x2), 144.5, 151.2.

General Procedure 2 for enolate-imine condensation (GP2)

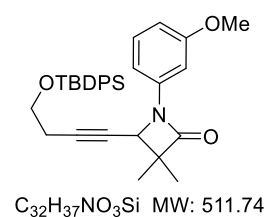


To a cooled solution of DIPA (4.4 mmol, 2.2 equiv) in toluene (8 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under argon was added *n*-BuLi dropwise (1.6 M in hexanes, 4.4 mmol, 2.2 equiv). After 10 min of stirring, ethyl *isobutyrate* (4 mmol, 2 equiv) previously dissolved in 2 mL of toluene was added dropwise and the mixture was warmed to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. After 30 min of stirring, the imine **3** (2 mmol, 2 equiv) previously dissolved in 2 mL of toluene was added dropwise. The mixture was then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with 1N HCl (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water, NaHCO_3 , brine, and dried over MgSO_4 . After filtration and evaporation, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , Cyclohexane/EtOAc) to afford the title azetidinone **4**.



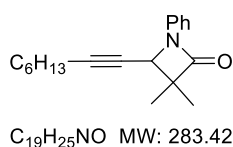
$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$ MW: 387.60

4-(4-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)but-1-yn-1-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidin-2-one (4a): Prepared following the GP2 in 71 % yield over two steps (3.01 g, 7.77 mmol) from 2.33 g of the crude imine **3a**. Yellow oil; TLC R_f 0.48 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 20 %); IR (neat) ν_{max} 663, 686, 734, 773, 809, 834, 915, 991, 1006, 1041, 1103, 1158, 1185, 1219, 1246, 1279, 1335, 1368, 1389, 1461, 1495, 1600, 1754, 2857, 2929, 2956; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.04 (s, 6 H), 0.88 (s, 9 H), 1.40 (s, 6 H), 2.46 (td, $J = 2.0, 7.0$ Hz, 2 H), 3.70 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 4.29 (t, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 2.4, 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 7.04 (dd, $J = 1.7, 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 1.7, 2.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.23 (dd, $J = 8.2, 8.2$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -5.2 (x2), 18.4, 19.1, 21.8, 23.4, 26.0 (x3), 54.3, 54.6, 55.5, 61.8, 75.1, 87.2, 102.9, 109.2, 110.1, 130.0, 139.0, 160.3, 170.7; HR-MS 388.2306 ($\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}+\text{H}^+$) calcd 388.2302.



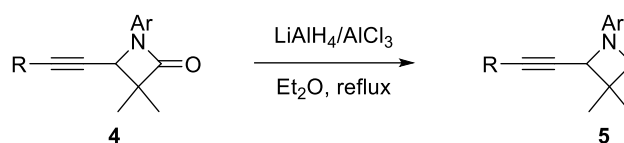
$\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{37}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$ MW: 511.74

4-(4-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)but-1-yn-1-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidin-2-one (4b): Prepared following the GP2 in 90 % yield (5.70 g, 11.14 mmol) from 4.16 g of the crude imine **3b**. Yellow oil; TLC R_f 0.42 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 20 %); IR (neat) ν_{max} 488, 503, 613, 686, 701, 735, 772, 822, 851, 938, 997, 1040, 1107, 1157, 1185, 1219, 1246, 1279, 1335, 1368, 1389, 1428, 1460, 1495, 1600, 1754, 2857, 2930, 2960; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.03 (s, 9 H), 1.37 (s, 3 H), 1.39 (s, 3 H), 2.50 (td, $J = 1.9, 6.8$ Hz, 2 H), 3.75 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 4.27 (t, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.64 (dd, $J = 2.0, 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.02 (dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 2.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.20 (dd, $J = 8.1, 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.34–7.40 (m, 4 H), 7.42–7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.63–7.68 (m, 4 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.1, 19.3, 21.8, 23.2, 26.8 (x3), 54.3, 54.6, 55.4, 62.3, 75.1, 87.3, 102.8, 109.1, 110.1, 127.8 (x4), 129.9 (x2), 130.0, 133.6 (x2), 135.7 (x4), 138.9, 160.2, 170.7; HR-MS 550.2170 ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{37}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}+\text{K}^+$) calcd 550.2174.

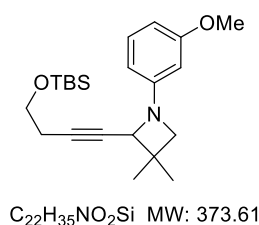


3,3-Dimethyl-4-(oct-1-yn-1-yl)-1-phenylazetidin-2-one (4c): Prepared following the **GP2** in 85 % yield (3.51 g, 12.38 mmol) from the crude imine **3c**. Colorless oil; **TLC** R_f 0.42 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 476, 513, 652, 690, 751, 896, 985, 1049, 1082, 1118, 1179, 1278, 1332, 1367, 1388, 1459, 1501, 1598, 1753, 2869, 2927, 2959; **1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 0.87 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.21–1.31 (m, 4 H), 1.32–1.39 (m, 2 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H), 1.41 (s, 3 H), 1.46–1.52 (m, 2 H), 2.24 (td, J = 2.0, 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.31 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.09 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (dd, J = 7.4, 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H); **^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 14.2, 18.9, 19.1, 21.8, 22.7, 28.6 (x2), 31.4, 54.2, 54.6, 74.1, 90.3, 117.1 (x2), 123.9, 129.1 (x2), 137.8, 170.7; **HR-MS** 284.1997 ($C_{19}H_{25}NO+H^+$) calcd 284.2009.

General Procedure 3 for azetidinone reduction (GP3)

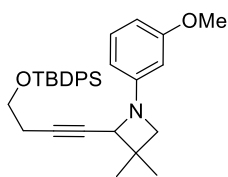


To a stirred solution of $AlCl_3$ (6 mmol, 3 equiv) in Et_2O (5 mL) at room temperature under argon was added a solution of $LiAlH_4$ (6 mmol, 3 equiv) previously dissolved in Et_2O (10 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 30 min and the azetidinone **4** (2 mmol, 1 equiv) was added dropwise as a solution in Et_2O (2 mL). After completion of the reaction (within a few minutes as monitored by TLC), the mixture was cooled to 0 °C, diluted with Et_2O (at least 50 mL) and an aqueous sodium potassium tartrate solution (12 mmol, 6 equiv in 50 mL H_2O) was added very carefully and dropwise until bubbling stopped. The mixture was then stirred vigorously for several hours until decantation was clean. After separation of the two layers, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3 x 10 mL), the combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, concentrated and the residue was stirred for 30 min in a 3:1 THF/water mixture (30 mL) in the presence of EDTA (4 mmol, 2 equiv). After partitioning the mixture between Et_2O and brine (30 + 30 mL), layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted again with Et_2O (30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , Cyclohexane/ $EtOAc$) to afford the title compound **5**.



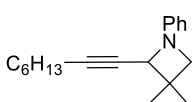
2-(4-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)but-1-yn-1-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidine (5a): Prepared following the **GP3** in 77 % yield (1.10 g, 2.94 mmol) from azetidinone **4a** (1.49 g, 3.84 mmol). Colorless oil; **TLC** R_f 0.44 (Cyclohexane/ $EtOAc$ 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 546, 584, 665, 687, 775, 832, 915, 1048, 1099, 1163, 1214, 1238, 1252, 1290, 1338, 1460, 1494, 1598, 1611, 2854, 2927, 2954; **1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 0.07 (s, 6 H), 0.90 (s, 9 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 3 H), 2.49 (td, J = 2.1, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.35 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.58 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (td, J = 0.9, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 4.16 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.22 (dd, J = 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.29 (dd, J = 2.5, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (dd, J = 2.5, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1 H); **^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ -5.1 (x2),

18.5, 23.5, 24.7, 26.0 (x3), 26.9, 36.0, 55.2, 62.1, 63.1, 63.7, 78.6, 85.1, 98.8, 103.8, 105.6, 129.8, 153.2, 160.5; **HR-MS** 374.2496 (C₂₂H₃₅NO₂Si+H⁺) calcd 374.2510.



C₃₂H₃₉NO₂Si MW: 497.75

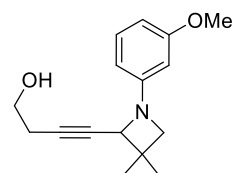
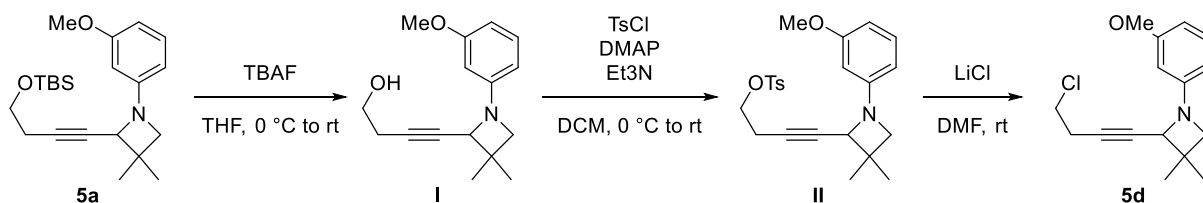
2-(4-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)but-1-yn-1-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidine (5b): Prepared following the **GP3** in 79 % yield (4.09 g, 8.22 mmol) from azetidinone **4b** (5.31 g, 10.38 mmol). Pale yellow oil; **TLC** *R_f* 0.52 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 487, 504, 613, 687, 700, 736, 757, 821, 916, 1047, 1103, 1264, 1289, 1338, 1427, 1460, 1493, 1598, 1611, 2856, 2929, 2956; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.08 (s, 9 H), 1.09 (s, 3 H), 1.41 (s, 3 H), 2.57 (td, *J* = 2.1, 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.58 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.82 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.17 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.22 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.30 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.37–7.47 (m, 6 H), 7.69–7.72 (m, 4 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 19.3, 23.3, 24.7, 26.8, 26.9 (x3), 36.0, 55.2, 62.7, 63.1, 63.7, 78.6, 85.1, 98.7, 103.8, 105.5, 127.8 (x4), 129.7, 129.8 (x2), 133.7 (x2), 135.7 (x4), 153.2, 160.5; **HR-MS** 498.2855 (C₃₂H₃₉NO₂Si+H⁺) calcd 498.2823.



C₁₉H₂₇N MW: 269.43

3,3-Dimethyl-2-(oct-1-yn-1-yl)-1-phenylazetidine (5c): Prepared following the **GP3** in 85 % yield (822 mg, 3.05 mmol) from azetidinone **4c** (1.02 g, 3.6 mmol). Colorless oil; **TLC** *R_f* 0.49 (Pentane/Et₂O 5 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 516, 692, 746, 786, 872, 989, 1032, 1096, 1112, 1156, 1177, 1294, 1336, 1461, 1473, 1500, 1598, 1857, 2927, 2955; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.21 (s, 3 H), 1.25–1.35 (m, 4 H), 1.38–1.45 (m, 2 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H), 1.51–1.57 (m, 2 H), 2.27 (td, *J* = 2.0, 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.35 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.16 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.77 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.21 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 8.8 Hz, 2 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 14.2, 19.1, 22.7, 24.7, 26.9, 28.7, 28.9, 31.5, 36.2, 63.1, 63.8, 77.6, 88.4, 112.7 (x2), 118.4, 128.9 (x2), 151.9; **HR-MS** 270.2199 (C₁₉H₂₇N+H⁺) calcd 270.2216.

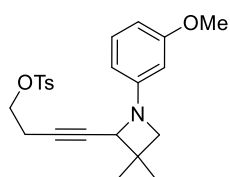
Synthesis of the chloroethyl 2,3-dihydropyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole derivative 6d



C₁₆H₂₁NO₂ MW: 259.35

4-(1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidin-2-yl)but-3-yn-1-ol (I): To a stirred solution of azetidine **5a** (20 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (100 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After 30 minutes, the reaction was quenched by addition of satd aqueous NH₄Cl (100 mL) and diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (100 mL) then brine (100 mL). The solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to yield the compound **I** in 92 % yield (4.69 g) from 7.33 g of **5a**.

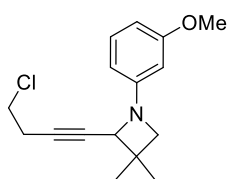
Yellow oil; **TLC** R_f 0.21 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 457, 560, 584, 688, 759, 823, 987, 1041, 1100, 1161, 1211, 1236, 1289, 1336, 1438, 1457, 1493, 1598, 2837, 2866, 2924, 2956, 3371; **$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3)** δ 1.23 (s, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 3 H), 2.55 (td, $J = 2.0, 6.3$ Hz, 2 H), 3.37 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.59 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (td, $J = 2.1, 6.3$ Hz, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 4.19 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 6.21 (dd, $J = 1.5, 2.2$ Hz, 1 H), 6.27 (dd, $J = 2.2, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (dd, $J = 2.2, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 8.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3)** δ 23.5, 24.7, 26.9, 36.0, 55.3, 61.3, 63.1, 63.5, 79.6, 84.8, 98.8, 103.8, 105.5, 129.9, 152.9, 160.6; **HR-MS** 260.1666 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}^+$) calcd 260.1645.



$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{S}$ MW: 413.53

4-(1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidin-2-yl)but-3-yn-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (II): Deprotected alcohol I was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) and cooled to 0°C . Et_3N (6.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv), DMAP (0.6 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and finally *para*-toluene sulfonyl chloride (6.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were then successively added to the stirring mixture before removal of the cooling bath. The mixture was stirred overnight at room

temperature, quenched by addition of satd aqueous NH_4Cl and diluted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with H_2O then brine. The solution was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to yield tosylated azetidine derivative II in 87 % yield (2.00 g) from 1.44 g of alcohol I. Orange/brown oil; **TLC** R_f 0.46 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 458, 499, 552, 662, 688, 728, 760, 815, 838, 903, 973, 1020, 1043, 1071, 1097, 1174, 1188, 1213, 1238, 1264, 1289, 1340, 1359, 1458, 1494, 1598, 2839, 2925, 2958; **$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3)** δ 1.19 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), 2.65 (td, $J = 2.0, 7.1$ Hz, 2 H), 3.34 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 4.08–4.14 (m, 3 H), 6.16 (dd, $J = 2.1, 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 6.23 (dd, $J = 2.1, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (dd, $J = 2.1, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.11 (dd, $J = 8.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3)** δ 20.1, 21.8, 24.6, 26.9, 36.0, 55.3, 63.1, 63.3, 67.8, 80.0, 82.0, 98.7, 103.8, 105.5, 128.1 (x2), 129.9, 130.1 (x2), 132.9, 145.1, 152.9, 160.5; **HR-MS** 414.1761 ($\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{S} + \text{H}^+$) calcd 414.1734.



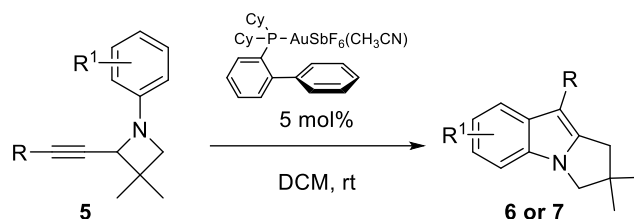
$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClNO}$ MW: 277.79

2-(4-Chlorobut-1-yn-1-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetidine (5d): Tosyl derivative II (5 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in DMF (25 mL) at room temperature with LiCl (15 mmol, 3 equiv) and stirred for 16 hours. The mixture was then dissolved in EtOAc (200 mL) and washed with H_2O then brine. Finally, the crude mixture was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. After purification on column chromatography

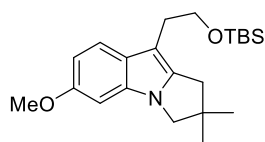
(SiO_2 , Cyclohexane/EtOAc), chloride azetidine derivative **5d** was obtained in 55 % yield (90 mg) from 245 mg of II. Colorless oil; **TLC** R_f 0.60 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 458, 661, 688, 739, 758, 798, 821, 833, 987, 1044, 1072, 1101, 1123, 1162, 1212, 1237, 1264, 1297, 1337, 1370, 1457, 1493, 1597, 2837, 2924, 2957; **$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3)** δ 1.22 (s, 3 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H), 2.75 (td, $J = 2.0, 7.2$ Hz, 2 H), 3.36 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.59 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 4.17 (t, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.21 (dd, $J = 2.0, 2.5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.27 (dd, $J = 2.0, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (dd, $J = 2.5, 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 7.8, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126**

MHz, CDCl₃ δ 23.5, 24.7, 27.1, 36.1, 42.4, 55.3, 63.1, 63.4, 79.8, 84.0, 98.7, 103.9, 105.5, 129.9, 153.0, 160.6; **HR-MS** 278.1293 (C₁₆H₂₀NOCl+H⁺) calcd 278.1306.

General Procedure 4 for the gold-catalyzed conversion of *N*-aryl alkynylazetidines **3 to pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indoles **4** (GP4)**

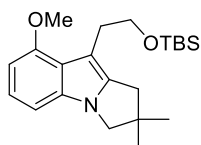


To a solution of *N*-aryl 2-alkynylazetidine **5** (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added (Cy₂)JohnPhosAuSbF₆ (0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) at room temperature or at 60 °C (specified for each compound). The solution was stirred until completion of the reaction (as monitored by TLC), solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, cyclohexane/EtOAc) to yield the title compound **6** or **7**.



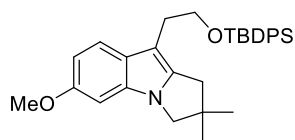
C₂₂H₃₅NO₂Si MW: 373.61

9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (6a**):** Prepared following the GP4 in 47 % yield (93 mg, 0.249 mmol) from **5a** (197 mg, 0.527 mmol) after 2 minutes at 60 °C. White solid; **mp** 107 °C; **TLC** *R_f* 0.37 (Pentane/Et₂O 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 512, 570, 596, 628, 679, 740, 774, 800, 813, 834, 938, 969, 1004, 1039, 1084, 1118, 1148, 1177, 1340, 1378, 1435, 1449, 1624, 2855, 2886, 2927, 2953; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.05 (s, 6 H), 0.90 (s, 9 H), 1.28 (s, 6 H), 2.73 (s, 2 H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.71 (s, 2 H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.72 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ -5.1 (x2), 18.6, 26.2 (x3), 28.2 (x2), 29.0, 39.0, 44.1, 56.0, 56.9, 64.1, 93.4, 102.8, 108.0, 119.0, 126.6, 133.4, 140.2, 155.3; **HR-MS** 374.2531 (C₂₂H₃₅NO₂Si+H⁺) calcd 374.2510.



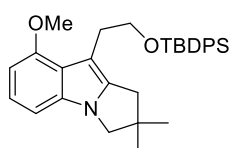
C₂₂H₃₅NO₂Si MW: 373.61

9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-8-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (7a**):** Prepared following the GP4 in 43 % yield (85 mg, 0.227 mmol) from **5a** (197 mg, 0.527 mmol) of after 2 minutes at 60 °C. White solid; **mp** 86 °C; **TLC** *R_f* 0.54 (Pentane/Et₂O 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 558, 730, 773, 839, 1008, 1042, 1054, 1072, 1088, 1109, 1184, 1198, 1254, 1264, 1337, 1362, 1413, 1443, 1461, 1498, 1562, 1614, 2854, 2897, 2927, 2949; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.11 (s, 6 H), 0.96 (s, 9 H), 1.30 (s, 6 H), 2.77 (s, 2 H), 3.07 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.75 (s, 2 H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.94 (s, 3 H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.03 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 8.1 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ -5.0 (x2), 18.6, 26.2 (x3), 28.1 (x2), 30.4, 38.8, 44.0, 55.1, 57.2, 65.4, 98.9, 102.9 (x2), 120.8, 121.2, 134.4, 140.3, 154.3; **HR-MS** 374.2530 (C₂₂H₃₅NO₂Si+H⁺) calcd 374.2510.



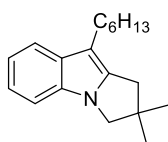
$C_{32}H_{39}NO_2Si$ MW: 497.75

9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (6b): Prepared following the GP4 in 54 % yield (1.40 g, 2.812 mmol) from **5b** (2.55 g, 5.946 mmol) after 2 minutes at 60 °C. White solid; **mp** 95 °C; TLC R_f 0.38 (Pentane/Et₂O 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 491, 503, 608, 699, 739, 796, 820, 967, 1005, 1042, 1065, 1080, 1110, 1149, 1176, 1220, 1243, 1360, 1382, 1405, 1461, 1568, 1588, 1625, 2855, 2896, 2930, 2953; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.08 (s, 9 H), 1.23 (s, 6 H), 2.60 (s, 2 H), 2.93 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2 H), 3.67 (s, 2 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 3.86 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2 H), 6.62–6.68 (m, 2 H), 7.11 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.32–7.48 (m, 6 H), 7.63–7.70 (m, 4 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 19.3, 27.1 (x3), 28.1 (x2), 28.6, 38.8, 44.0, 55.9, 56.9, 64.7, 93.3, 102.6, 107.8, 119.1, 126.5, 127.7 (x4), 129.6 (x2), 133.4, 134.1 (x2), 135.8 (x4), 140.3, 155.3; **HR-MS** 497.2711 ($C_{32}H_{39}NO_2Si^+$) calcd 497.2745.



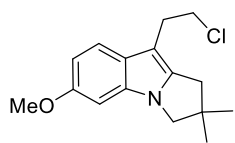
$C_{32}H_{39}NO_2Si$ MW: 497.75

9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-8-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (7b): Prepared following the GP4 in 37 % yield (945 mg, 1.90 mmol) from **5b** (2.55 g, 5.946 mmol) after 2 minutes at 60 °C. White solid; **mp** 116 °C; TLC R_f 0.63 (Pentane/Et₂O 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 476, 484, 505, 558, 602, 682, 700, 729, 739, 762, 773, 997, 1005, 1031, 1058, 1112, 1132, 1196, 1281, 1303, 1364, 1375, 1426, 1446, 1567, 1587, 1617, 2861, 2927, 2956; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.06 (s, 9 H), 1.22 (s, 6 H), 2.64 (s, 2 H), 3.12 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2 H), 3.70 (s, 2 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.94 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2 H), 6.41 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1 H), 6.77 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (dd, $J = 7.7, 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.29–7.43 (m, 6 H), 7.62–7.69 (m, 4 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 19.4, 27.1 (x3), 28.1 (x2), 30.1, 38.7, 43.9, 55.0, 57.2, 65.9, 99.0, 102.8, 103.1, 120.7, 121.3, 127.6 (x4), 129.4 (x2), 134.4, 134.5 (x2), 135.7 (x4), 140.5, 154.4; **HR-MS** 497.2740 ($C_{32}H_{39}NO_2Si^+$) calcd 497.2745.



$C_{19}H_{27}N$ MW: 269.43

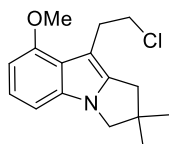
9-Hexyl-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (6c): Prepared following the GP4 in 97 % yield (568 mg, 2.108 mmol) from **5c** (588 mg, 2.182 mmol) in 2 h at room temperature. Colorless oil; TLC R_f 0.55 (Pentane/Et₂O 5 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 453, 553, 733, 1010, 1166, 1242, 1336, 1368, 1378, 1410, 1458, 1479, 1619, 2853, 2923, 2955, 3050; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.94 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3 H), 1.34–1.45 (m, 6 H), 1.32 (s, 6 H), 1.71 (tt, $J = 7.5, 7.5$ Hz, 2 H), 2.74 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2 H), 2.80 (s, 2 H), 3.80 (s, 2 H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.21 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 14.3, 22.9, 24.8, 28.1 (x2), 29.4, 30.6, 31.9, 39.2, 44.2, 56.8, 107.0, 109.1, 118.2, 118.6, 120.0, 132.1, 132.9, 140.6; **HR-MS** 269.2125 ($C_{19}H_{27}N^+$) calcd 269.2138.



$C_{16}H_{20}ClNO$ MW: 277.79

9-(2-Chloroethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (6d): Prepared following the GP4 in 30 % yield (36 mg) from 171 mg of **5d** after 1 h at 60 °C. Colorless oil; TLC R_f 0.37 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 436, 628, 646, 730, 810, 908, 1043, 1144, 1176, 1217, 1237, 1319, 1369, 1405, 1460, 1567, 1595, 1625, 2868, 2933, 2956; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.29 (s, 6 H), 2.77 (s, 2 H), 3.13 (t, $J = 7.4$

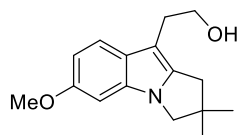
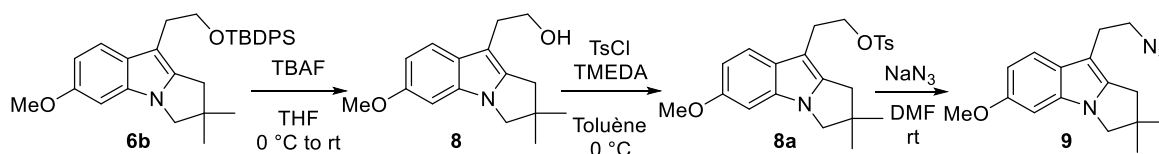
Hz, 2 H), 3.71 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2 H), 3.74 (s, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 6.69 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (dd, $J = 2.4, 8.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 28.0 (x2), 28.9, 39.0, 44.2, 45.1, 55.9, 56.9, 93.5, 102.5, 108.3, 118.7, 125.9, 133.5, 140.7, 155.5; HR-MS 278.1275 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClNO} + \text{H}^+$) calcd 278.1261.



$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClNO}$ MW: 277.79

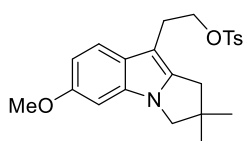
9-(2-Chloroethyl)-8-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole (7d): Prepared following the GP4 in 21 % yield (36 mg) from 171 mg of **5d** after 1 h at 60 °C. Colorless oil; TLC R_f 0.51 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); IR (neat) ν_{max} 555, 605, 627, 653, 729, 770, 800, 905, 941, 1041, 1064, 1108, 1124, 1151, 1200, 1251, 1264 1288, 1306, 1343, 1445, 1496, 1563, 1618, 2872, 2934, 2989; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.28 (s, 6 H), 2.77 (s, 2 H), 3.23 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2 H), 3.75 (s, 2 H), 3.79 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H), 6.47 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (dd, $J = 8.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 28.0 (x2), 30.5, 38.8, 44.2, 46.5, 55.2, 57.3, 99.1, 102.9, 103.0, 120.8, 121.1, 134.5, 140.8, 154.1; HR-MS 277.1264 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClNO}$) calcd 277.1228.

Derivatization of pyrrolo[1,2-a]indoles 6b



$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$ MW: 259.35

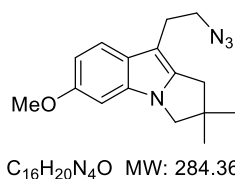
2-(6-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-9-yl)ethan-1-ol (8): To a stirred solution of pyrroloindole **6b** (1.00 g, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of TBAF (4 mL 1.0 M in THF, 4 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After 3 h, the reaction was quenched by addition of satd aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (10 mL) then brine (10 mL). The solution was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to yield the alcohol **8** in 87 % yield (449 mg, 1.731 mmol) after flash chromatography. White solid; mp 98 °C; TLC R_f 0.16 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); IR (neat) ν_{max} 437, 512, 596, 627, 675, 740, 807, 823, 880, 968, 1002, 1036, 1147, 1174, 1222, 1241, 1337, 1379, 1410, 1455, 1488, 1563, 1592, 1623, 2867, 2927, 2954, 3299; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.26 (s, 6 H), 2.74 (s, 2 H), 2.91 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2 H), 3.72 (s, 2 H), 3.82 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 6.66 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 6.71 (dd, $J = 2.1, 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 28.1 (x2), 28.5, 39.0, 44.2, 55.9, 57.0, 62.9, 93.4, 101.9, 108.2, 119.1, 126.3, 133.7, 140.9, 155.6; HR-MS 282.1442 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2 + \text{Na}^+$) calcd 282.1465.



$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{S}$ MW: 413.53

2-(6-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-9-yl)ethyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (8a): *Para*-toluene sulfonylchloride (495 mg, 2.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in toluene (5 mL) and added to a stirring mixture of TMEDA (0.4 mL, 2.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and alcohol

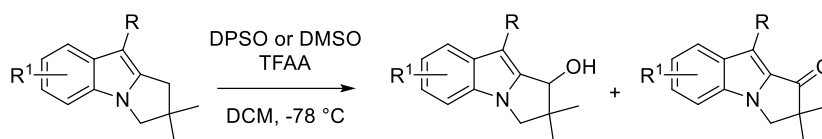
8 (449 mg, 1.7 mmol, 1 equiv) in 1 mL of toluene.⁸ The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 hours, quenched by addition of H₂O and diluted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were washed with H₂O. The solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to yield tosylated azetidine derivative **8a** used in the following step without purification. **TLC** *R*_f 0.48 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 40 %); **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.25 (s, 6 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.67 (s, 2 H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.68 (s, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.67 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H).



9-(2-Azidoethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole (4d**):** Crude tosyl derivative **8a** (1.7 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in DMF (9 mL) at room temperature. NaN₃ (338 mg, 5.2 mmol, 3 equiv) was then added as a solid in one portion to the mixture which was then stirred for 16 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between H₂O (5 mL) and Et₂O (10 mL) and layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with H₂O (5 mL) then brine (5 mL). The solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to yield azide derivative **9** in 87 % yield (428 mg, 1.505 mmol) after flash chromatography over 2 steps from alcohol **8** (449 mg, 1.731 mmol).

Orange solid; **mp** 49 °C; **TLC** *R*_f 0.58 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **IR (neat)** *v*_{max} 434, 511, 557, 592, 625, 643, 738, 792, 805, 815, 897, 968, 1063, 1169, 1197, 1238, 1274, 1336, 1355, 1368, 1379, 1405, 1434, 1456, 1488, 1566, 1594, 1622, 2077, 2837, 2873, 2940; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.29 (s, 6 H), 2.76 (s, 2 H), 2.95 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.48 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.73 (s, 2 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 25.0, 28.1 (x2), 39.0, 44.2, 51.9, 56.0, 57.0, 93.6, 102.2, 108.3, 118.7, 126.0, 133.6, 140.6, 155.6; **HR-MS** 307.1565 (C₁₆H₂₀N₄O+Na⁺) calcd 307.1529.

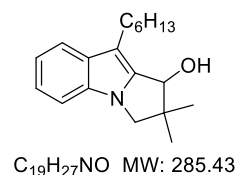
General Procedure 5 for the oxidation of pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indoles using TFAA and DPSO or DMSO (GP5)



Anhydrous DMSO or DPSO was dissolved in dry DCM and cooled to -78 °C. Freshly distilled trifluoroacetic anhydride was then carefully added via syringe to the solution, which was then stirred for 15 min at -78 °C. Pyrroloindole **6** (1 equiv) was dissolved in DCM in a second flask, cooled to -78 °C and finally added to the first flask via cannula. In each case, a strong coloration was immediately observed and the reaction reached full conversion within minutes. (All the pyrroloindol-1-ones synthesized in this section strongly revealed under the UV lamp). In some cases, the reaction mixture was quenched via classical workup conditions, or filtered through alumina to yield the crude product. Purification of the product by column chromatography

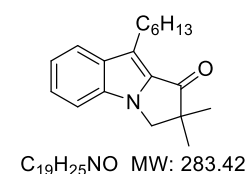
⁸ Y. Yoshida, *Synthesis*, **1999**, 1633.

(SiO₂, cyclohexane/EtOAc) must be done immediately thereafter or the crude mixture has to be stored directly in the freezer to avoid degradation of the product.



9-Hexyl-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-ol (10a):

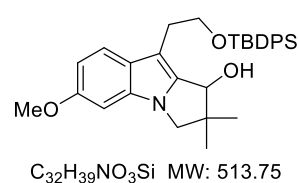
Product obtained following the **GP5** with TFAA (3 equiv) and diphenylsulfoxide (DPSO, 3 equiv). The reaction was quenched after 45 min with NaHCO₃, extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under vacuum. After purification, **10a** was obtained in 27 % yield (13.8 mg, 0.048 mmol) from pyrroloindole **6c** (47.8 mg, 0.177 mmol). Colorless oil; **TLC** *R_f* 0.15 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 5 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 434, 734, 809, 1004, 1043, 1170, 1233, 1306, 1335, 1377, 1456, 2853, 2923, 2955, 3312; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.12 (s, 3 H), 1.26–1.33 (m, 2 H), 1.32 (s, 3 H), 1.34–1.42 (m, 4 H), 1.58 (s, 1 H), 1.69–1.76 (m, 2 H), 2.82 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 3.73 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.67 (s, 1 H), 7.08 (ddd, *J* = 1.5, 6.6, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.16–7.22 (m, 2 H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 14.3, 20.9, 22.9, 24.6, 26.6, 29.5, 31.0, 31.9, 48.3, 54.7, 75.2, 109.7, 110.0, 118.6, 119.9, 121.5, 131.5, 132.9, 141.3; **HR-MS** 308.1985 (C₁₉H₂₇NO+Na⁺) calcd 308.1985.



9-Hexyl-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-one (11a):

Product obtained following the **GP5** with TFAA (3 equiv) and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, 3 equiv). The reaction was quenched after 1 min with NaHCO₃, extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under vacuum. After purification, **11a** was obtained in 88 % yield (48.0 mg, 0.17 mmol) from pyrroloindole **6c** (52.0 mg, 0.193 mmol).

Colorless oil with blue reflection; **TLC** *R_f* 0.25 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 2.5 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 434, 484, 737, 944, 1004, 1044, 1109, 1131, 1147, 1184, 1245, 1311, 1342, 1374, 1399, 1463, 1562, 1701, 2855, 2925, 2957; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.26–1.34 (m, 4 H), 1.36–1.43 (m, 2 H), 1.39 (s, 6 H), 1.72–1.79 (m, 2 H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.16 (s, 2 H), 7.13–7.19 (m, 1 H), 7.33–7.38 (m, 2 H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 14.3, 22.8, 24.3, 24.9 (x2), 29.3, 31.0, 31.8, 50.2, 54.5, 110.6, 118.9, 120.4, 122.5, 125.2, 131.1, 132.0, 135.1, 199.0; **HR-MS** 306.1823 (C₁₉H₂₅NO+Na⁺) calcd 306.1828.

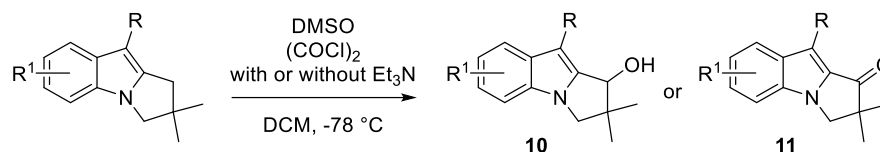


9-(2-((tert-Butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)ethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-ol (10b):

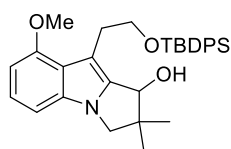
Product obtained following the **GP5** with TFAA (3 equiv), dimethylsulfoxide (3 equiv) and triethylamine (3 equiv). After 1 h, was added to the reaction mixture which was then stirred for a few minutes before being filtered through a small pad of alumina. After purification, **10b** was obtained in 64 % yield (34.4 mg, 0.067 mmol) from pyrroloindole **6b** (51.6 mg, 0.104 mmol). Colorless oil; **TLC** *R_f* 0.20 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{\max} 434, 610, 637, 880, 1045, 1087, 1377, 2879, 2971, 3300; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.03 (s, 9 H), 1.14 (s, 3 H), 1.18 (s, 3 H), 2.53 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.95–3.08 (m, 2 H), 3.66 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.82 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.84–3.88 (m, 1 H),

3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.90–3.96 (m, 1 H), 4.65 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1 H), 6.66–6.70 (m, 2 H), 7.20 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (dd, $J = 7.2, 8.0$ Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (dd, $J = 7.2, 8.0$ Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (dd, $J = 7.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 7.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.48 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2 H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.2, 21.1, 26.5, 27.1 (x3), 27.7, 48.1, 55.0, 55.9, 64.8, 74.9, 93.2, 105.1, 108.7, 120.1, 126.0, 127.7 (x2), 127.8 (x2), 129.7, 129.8, 133.5 (x2), 133.6, 135.6 (x2), 135.7 (x2), 141.9, 156.2; **HR-MS** 536.2585 ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}+\text{Na}^+$) calcd 536.2591.

General Procedure 6 for the oxidation of indoles using oxalyl chloride and DMSO (GP6)

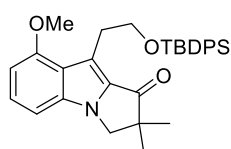


Anhydrous DMSO (1.0 mmol, 6 equiv) was dissolved in dry DCM (0.6 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Freshly distilled oxalyl chloride (0.5 mmol, 3 equiv) was then carefully added via syringe to the solution, which was then stirred for 15 min at -78 °C. Indole derivatives (0.17 mmol, 1 equiv) were dissolved in DCM (1 mL) in a second flask, cooled to -78 °C and finally added to the first flask via cannula. In each case, a strong coloration was immediately observed, and the reaction reached full conversion within minutes. (All the pyrroloindol-1-ones synthesized in this section strongly revealed under the UV lamp). The flask was then removed from the cooling bath but the mixture was directly filtered through a small pad of celite and finally evaporated without letting it reach room temperature. The delicious smell of Me_2S will tell you if the reaction is successful or not! Purification of the product by column chromatography (SiO_2 , cyclohexane/EtOAc) must be done immediately thereafter or the crude mixture must be stored directly in the freezer to avoid degradation of the product.



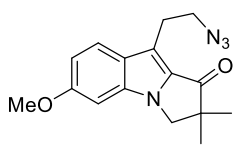
$\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$ MW: 513.75

9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl)-8-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-ol (10c): Side-product obtained following the **GP6** but with DMSO (6 equiv), $(\text{COCl})_2$ (3 equiv) and Et_3N (6 equiv) in 60 % yield (17.3 mg, 0.034 mmol) from pyrroloindole **7b** (28.2 mg, 0.057 mmol). White solid; **mp** 128 °C; **TLC** R_f 0.15 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR** (neat) ν_{max} 485, 503, 523, 645, 693, 965, 1008, 1064, 107, 1109, 1190, 1219, 1251, 1293, 1362, 1401, 1427, 1445, 1461, 1497, 1562, 2861, 2926, 2959, 3483; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.99 (s, 9 H), 1.12 (s, 3 H), 1.14 (s, 3 H), 2.86 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.13 (ddd, $J = 5.7, 8.9, 14.1$ Hz, 1 H), 3.28 (ddd, $J = 4.3, 4.9, 14.1$ Hz, 1 H), 3.69 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.83 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.87–3.99 (m, 2 H), 4.70 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1 H), 6.42 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.83 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.07 (dd, $J = 7.8, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (dd, $J = 6.8, 8.3$ Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 6.8, 8.3$ Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (dd, $J = 6.8, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (dd, $J = 6.8, 8.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2 H), 7.55 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.3, 21.1, 26.5, 27.1 (x3), 29.0, 48.1, 55.1, 55.5, 65.8, 74.8, 99.2, 103.1, 105.5, 121.1, 122.1, 127.6 (x2), 127.7 (x2), 129.5, 129.6, 133.5, 133.6, 134.6, 135.6 (x2), 135.7 (x2), 142.3, 155.2; **HR-MS** 552.2337 ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}+\text{K}^+$) calcd 552.2331.



C₃₂H₃₇NO₃Si MW: 511.74

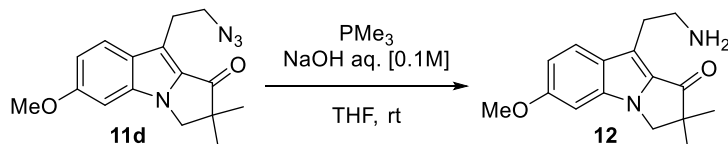
9-(2-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl)-8-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indol-1-one (11c): Prepared following the GP6 in 27 % yield (7.6 mg, 0.015 mmol) from pyrroloindole **7b** (28.2 mg, 0.056 mmol). White solid; **mp** 127 °C; **TLC** *R_f* 0.33 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 501, 616, 641, 655, 683, 781, 827, 857, 912, 926, 996, 1042, 1100, 1141, 1164, 1186, 1213, 1254, 1304, 1373, 1428, 1459, 1502, 1561, 1697, 2855, 2885, 2928; **¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆)** δ 1.01 (s, 6 H), 1.15 (s, 9 H), 3.29 (s, 2 H), 3.30 (s, 3 H), 3.95 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.34 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.16–7.21 (m, 7 H), 7.74–7.79 (m, 4 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆)** δ 19.5, 24.5 (x2), 27.1 (x3), 29.3, 49.5, 53.9, 54.7, 65.5, 99.9, 103.6, 114.9, 123.4, 125.8, 128.3 (x4), 129.6 (x2), 131.4, 134.6 (x2), 136.0 (x4), 136.9, 157.5, 197.3; **HR-MS** 550.2203 (C₃₂H₃₇NO₃Si+K⁺) calcd 550.2174.



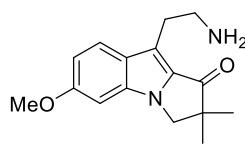
C₁₆H₁₈N₄O₂ MW: 298.35

9-(2-Azidoethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indol-1-one (11d): Prepared following the GP6 in 87 % yield (122 mg, 0.408 mmol) from pyrroloindole **9** (133 mg, 0.467 mmol). Orange solid; **mp** 76 °C; **TLC** *R_f* 0.20 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 20 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 462, 642, 681, 734, 805, 1007, 1039, 1067, 1123, 1164, 1181, 1207, 1258, 1301, 1338, 1380, 1456, 1472, 1504, 1562, 1625, 1689, 2092, 2869, 2889, 2936; **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 1.39 (s, 6 H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.69 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 4.13 (s, 2 H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 24.5, 24.9 (x2), 50.2, 51.6, 54.6, 55.7, 91.8, 113.5, 114.1, 122.9, 126.7, 130.8, 136.0, 159.2, 198.0; **HR-MS** 321.1316 (C₁₆H₁₈N₄O₂+Na⁺) calcd 321.1322.

General Procedure 7 for the Staudinger Reaction (GP7)



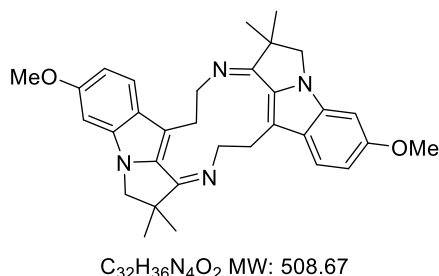
Azide derivative (1.30 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in THF (8 mL) with an aqueous solution of NaOH [0.1M] (1 mL) at room temperature. A solution of trimethylphosphine [1M in THF] (3.9 mmol, 3 equiv) was then carefully and slowly added dropwise to the stirring mixture. The reaction was then stirred for 30 minutes even if the bubbling observed after PMe₃ addition seems to indicate an immediate reaction. The mixture was then filtered through a small pad of celite and concentrated. Purification on reversed-phase flash column chromatography (H₂O/MeCN) leads to protonated amine due to the presence of TFA in water during the purification process. A deprotonation of the ammonium species using Amberlyst-A resin yield the title amine compound.



C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₂ MW: 272.35

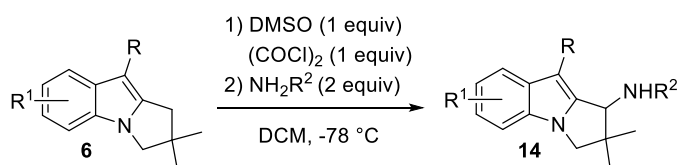
9-(2-Aminoethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indol-1-one (12): Prepared following the GP7 in 63 % yield (222 mg, 0.815 mmol) from azide **11d** (388 mg, 1.3 mmol). Yellow solid; **TLC** *R_f* 0.10 (EtOAc/MeOH 5 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 437, 527, 627, 741, 767, 810, 855, 939, 1039, 1164, 1210, 1250, 1339, 1377, 1462, 1503, 1558, 1622, 1687, 2868,

2925, 2959, 3366; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.36 (s, 6 H), 3.01 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2 H), 3.09 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 4.09 (s, 2 H), 6.67 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (dd, $J = 2.0, 9.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 24.9 (x2), 28.9, 43.2, 50.1, 54.4, 55.6, 91.7, 113.0, 116.1, 123.1, 126.7, 130.8, 136.1, 159.0, 198.1; HR-MS 273.1586 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}^+$) calcd 273.1598.

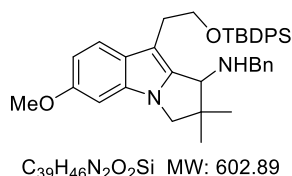


Harmalidine dimer (13): Pyridinium *para*-toluenesulfonic acid (PPTS, 3 mg, 0.012 mmol) was added to a benzene solution (12 mL) of amine **12** (21.5 mg, 0.079 mmol) in round bottom flask equipped with a Dean-Stark apparatus. The reaction was stirred at 120°C for 6 days. Solvent was removed in vacuo and purification by flash chromatography afforded the harmalidine dimer **13** in 55 % yield (11 mg, 0.022 mmol). White solid; TLC R_f 0.41 (EtOAc/MeOH 5 %); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.42 (s, 12 H), 3.41 (dd, $J = 7.7, 10.2$ Hz, 4 H), 3.89 (s, 6 H), 3.95 (s, 4 H), 4.26 (dd, $J = 7.7, 8.7$ Hz, 4 H), 6.69 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (dd, $J = 2.1, 9.0$ Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2 H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 27.2 (x4), 28.2 (x2), 48.6 (x2), 53.9 (x2), 55.6 (x2), 56.1 (2x), 91.6 (x2), 109.7 (x2), 111.3 (x2), 122.0 (x2), 126.8 (x2), 129.5 (x2), 134.2 (x2), 158.0 (x2), 168.4 (x2); HR-MS 509.2920 ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{H}^+$) calcd 509.2911.

General Procedure 8 for the Amination of 2,3-dihydropyrrolo[1,2-*a*]indole at the 2 α position (GP8)



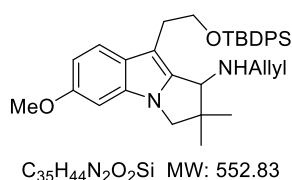
Anhydrous DMSO (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in dry DCM (3 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Freshly distilled oxalyl chloride (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) was then carefully added via syringe to the solution, which was then stirred for 15 min at -78 °C. Pyrroloindole derivative **6** (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in DCM (6 mL) in a second flask, cooled to -78 °C too and added to the first flask via cannula. In each case, a strong coloration was immediately observed. The amine was finally rapidly added to the reaction mixture via syringe, leading to a strong change of the coloration of the solution and the reaction reached full conversion within minutes. (All the pyrroloindol-1-ones synthesized in this section strongly revealed under the UV lamp). The flask was then removed from the cooling bath but the mixture was directly evaporated without letting it reach room temperature. Purification of the product by column chromatography (SiO_2 , cyclohexane/EtOAc) has to be done immediately thereafter or the crude mixture has to be stored directly in the freezer to avoid degradation of the product.



N-Benzyl-9-(2-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-amine (14a):

Prepared following the **GP8** in 78 % yield (25.0 mg) from 27.4 mg of **6b** and 12 μ L of benzylamine. It has to be noticed that 18 % of the starting material has also been recovered in this case. Colorless oil;

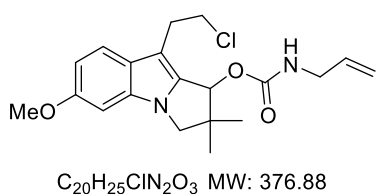
TLC R_f 0.42 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 1.03 (s, 3 H), 1.05 (s, 9 H), 1.22 (s, 3 H), 1.48 (bs, 1 H), 3.00–3.11 (m, 2 H), 3.56 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.70 (s, 1 H), 3.77–3.92 (m, 5 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 6.60–6.64 (m, 2 H), 7.08 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.22–7.27 (m, 1 H), 7.27–7.36 (m, 8 H), 7.36–7.42 (m, 2 H), 7.59–7.65 (m, 4 H); **^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 19.3, 21.7, 27.1 (x3), 27.7, 28.6, 48.2, 52.7, 55.3, 55.9, 64.0, 65.0, 93.1, 104.6, 108.2, 119.9, 126.0, 127.1, 127.7 (x4), 128.3 (x2), 128.5 (x2), 129.6 (x2), 133.5, 134.0 (x2), 135.7 (x4), 140.7, 141.9, 155.8. **HR-MS** 602.3273 ($C_{39}H_{46}N_2O_2Si$) calcd 602.3223.



N-Allyl-9-(2-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-amine (14b):

Prepared following the **GP8** in 25 % yield (18 mg) from 68.4 mg of **6b** and 20 μ L of allylamine. Yellow oil; **TLC** R_f 0.30 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 30 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 488, 504, 611, 700, 729, 807, 821, 908, 1088,

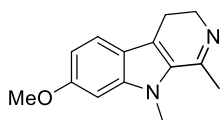
1105, 1145, 1215, 1243, 1461, 1490, 1625, 2857, 2929, 2956; **1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 1.02 (s, 3 H), 1.06 (s, 9 H), 1.21 (s, 3 H), 2.98–3.10 (m, 2 H), 3.24 (ddt, J = 1.7, 5.7, 13.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.31 (ddt, J = 1.7, 5.7, 13.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.64 (s, 1 H), 3.80 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.82–3.89 (m, 2 H), 5.08 (dq, J = 1.7, 10.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.19 (dq, J = 1.7, 17.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.88 (ddt, J = 5.9, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.61–6.65 (m, 2 H), 7.09 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.31–7.37 (m, 4 H), 7.39–7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.62–7.68 (m, 4 H); **^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 19.3, 21.6, 27.1 (x3), 27.7, 28.7, 48.2, 51.1, 55.2, 55.9, 63.7, 64.9, 93.1, 104.8, 108.2, 115.9, 119.9, 125.9, 127.7 (x4), 129.7 (x2), 133.5, 134.0, 134.1, 135.7 (x4), 137.2, 141.8, 155.8. **HR-MS** 575.3074 ($C_{35}H_{44}N_2O_2Si+Na^+$) calcd 575.3064.



9-(2-Chloroethyl)-6-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]indol-1-yl allylcarbamate (15):

Prepared following the **GP8** in 20 % yield (4.3 mg) from 13.0 mg of **6d** and 7 μ L of allylamine. It has to be noticed that 33 % of the starting material has also been recovered in this case. Colorless oil; **TLC**

R_f 0.10 (Cyclohexane/EtOAc 10 %); **IR (neat)** ν_{max} 533, 627, 731, 799, 917, 1017, 1092, 1144, 1167, 1258, 1300, 1379, 1458, 1492, 1530, 1626, 1650, 1724, 2853, 2923, 2958, 3296; **1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 1.14 (s, 3 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H), 3.16–3.35 (m, 2 H), 3.70 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.75–3.87 (m, 3 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.90 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (dddd, J = 1.3, 1.3, 5.4, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.18 (ddd, J = 1.3, 2.7, 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.22 (ddd, J = 1.3, 2.7, 17.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.82 (ddt, J = 5.4, 10.1, 17.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.67 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (dd, J = 2.6, 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.53 (bs, 1 H); **^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$)** δ 20.7, 26.2, 28.2, 42.0, 45.4, 48.2, 54.7, 55.7, 74.7, 93.2, 104.7, 109.1, 117.3, 119.6, 125.1, 132.6, 133.5, 141.7, 156.3, 159.5.



C₁₄H₁₆N₂O MW: 228.13

7-Methoxy-1,9-dimethyl-4,9-dihydro-3H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole (N-

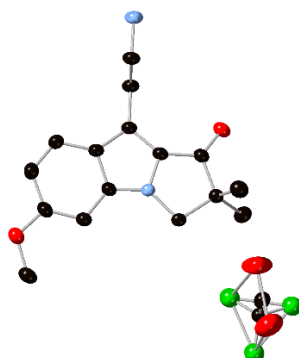
methylharmaline): To a solution of commercially available harmaline (500 mg, 2.33 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL), NaH (60%, 233 mg, 5.83 mmol) was added under inert atmosphere at room temperature and heated at 55 °C for 3 h. Iodomethane (174 μL, 2.8 mmol) was then added

at room temperature and the reaction was stirring for 24 h. The mixture was acidified with 1% HCl and washed with toluene (3x15 mL). The aqueous phase was basified to pH 8.5 and the product extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x30 mL). The organic phase was collected, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography afforded the N-methylharmaline in 47% (249 mg, 1.09 mmol). Pale yellow solid; **TLC** R_f 0.50 (EtOAc/MeOH 5 %); **¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 3.01 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.11 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 4.07 (s, 3 H), 6.75 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.7, 0.6 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 20.7, 31.2, 34.1, 49.8, 55.5, 92.4, 111.0, 118.2, 118.9, 120.9, 125.6, 140.1, 158.4, 162.3.

Analytical Data

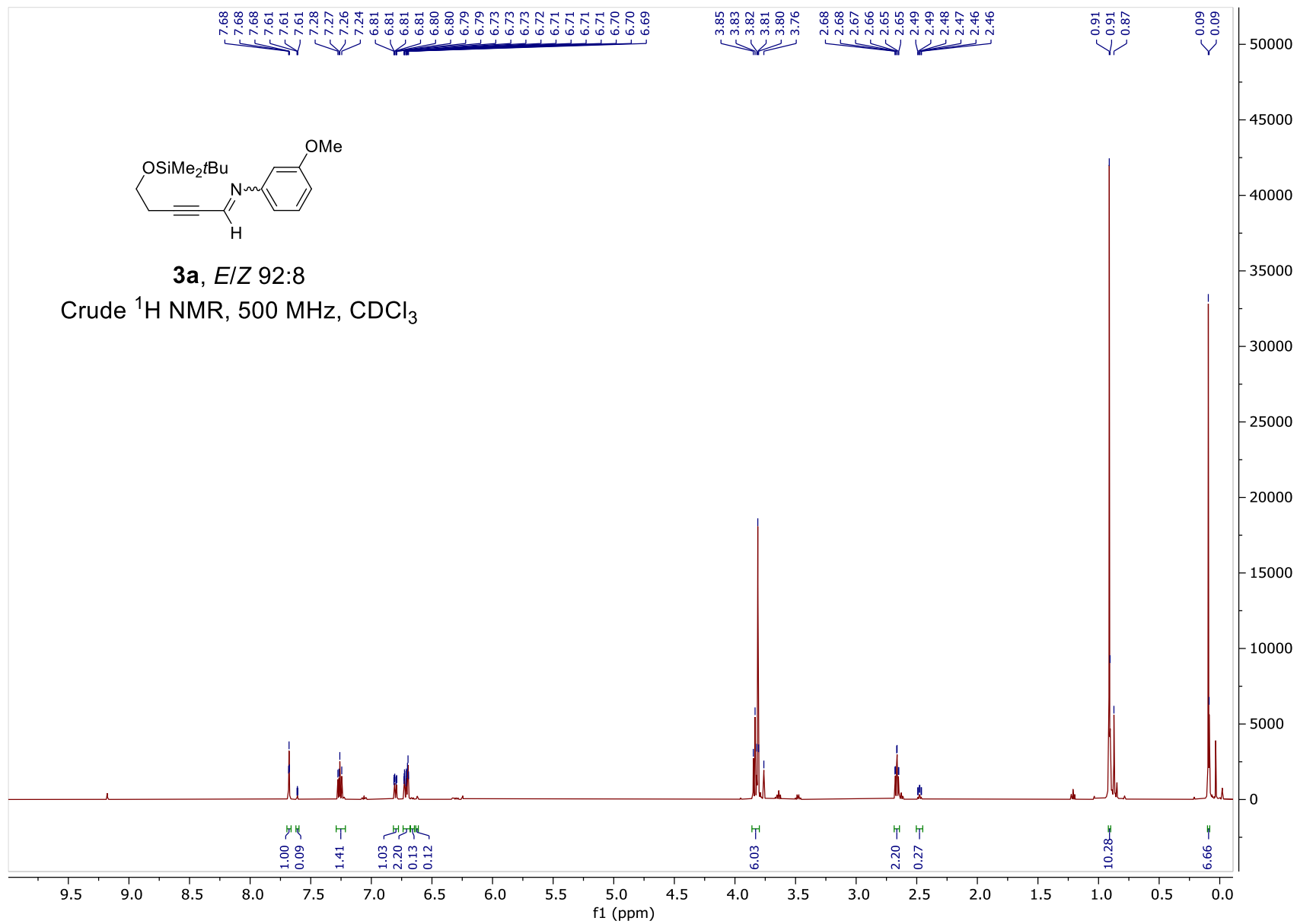
X-Ray Structure

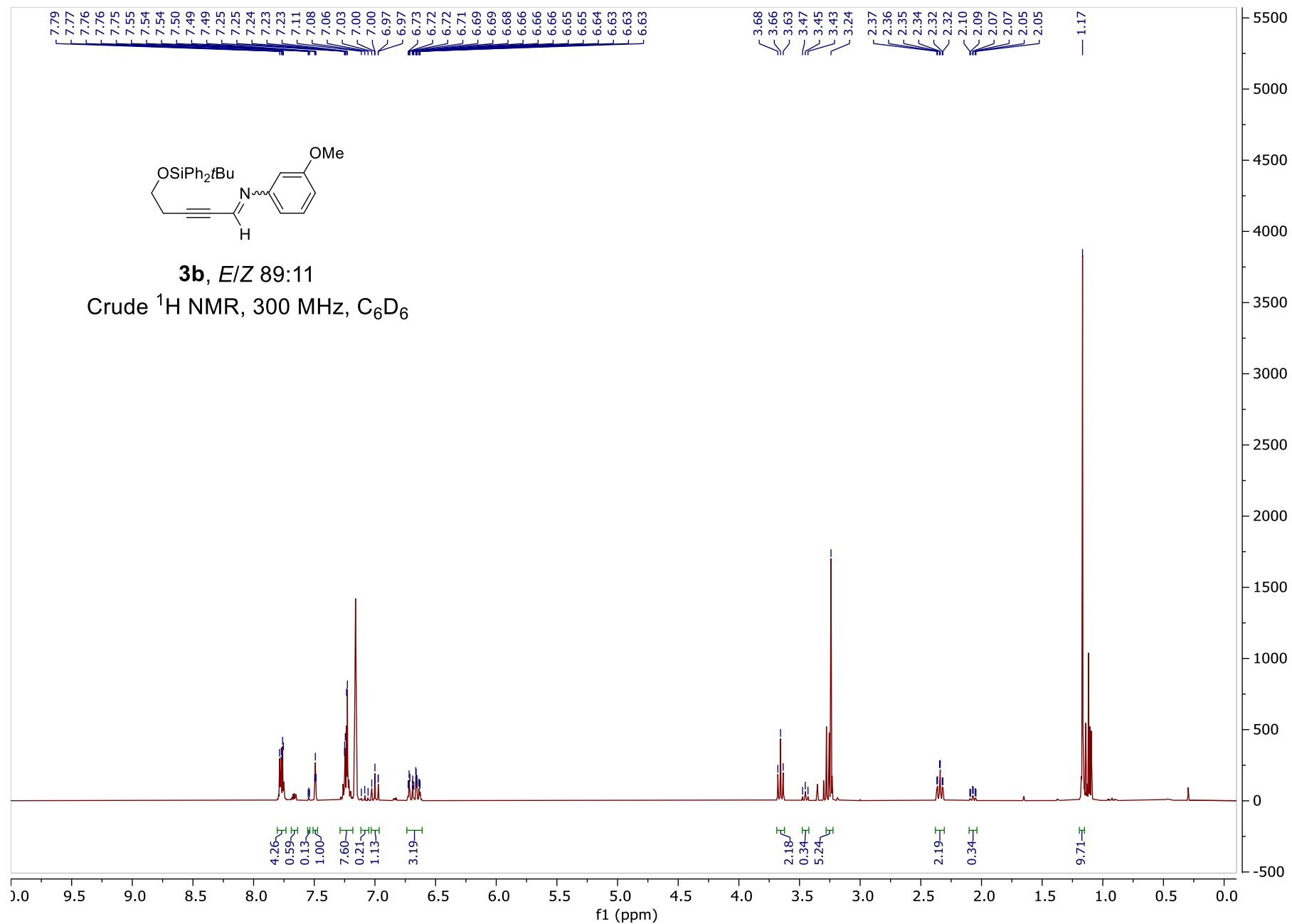
Table S1. XRD image of amine **12** (trifluoroacetic salt, hydrogens atoms have been omitted for clarity) and table of crystal data and refinement details:

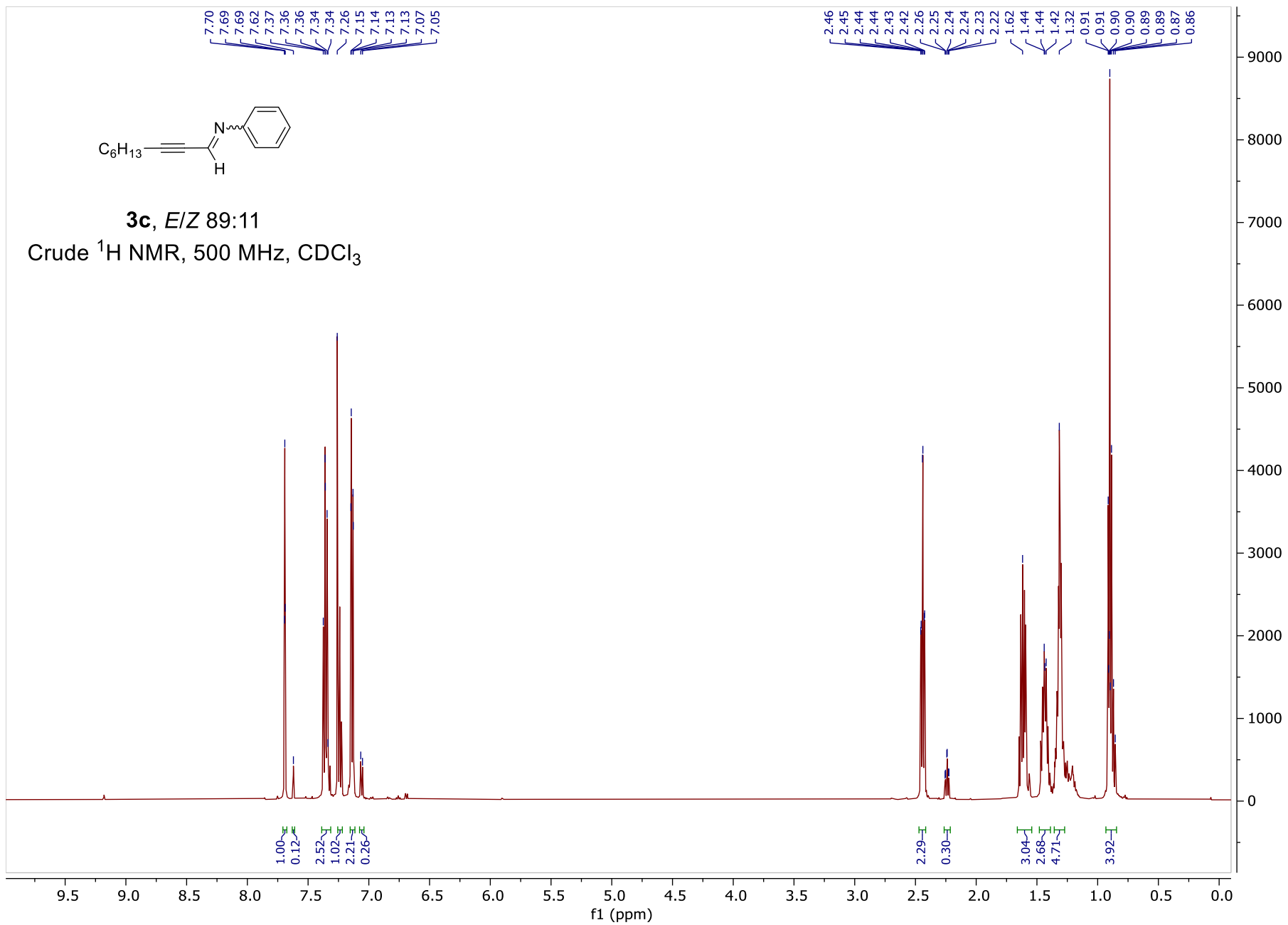


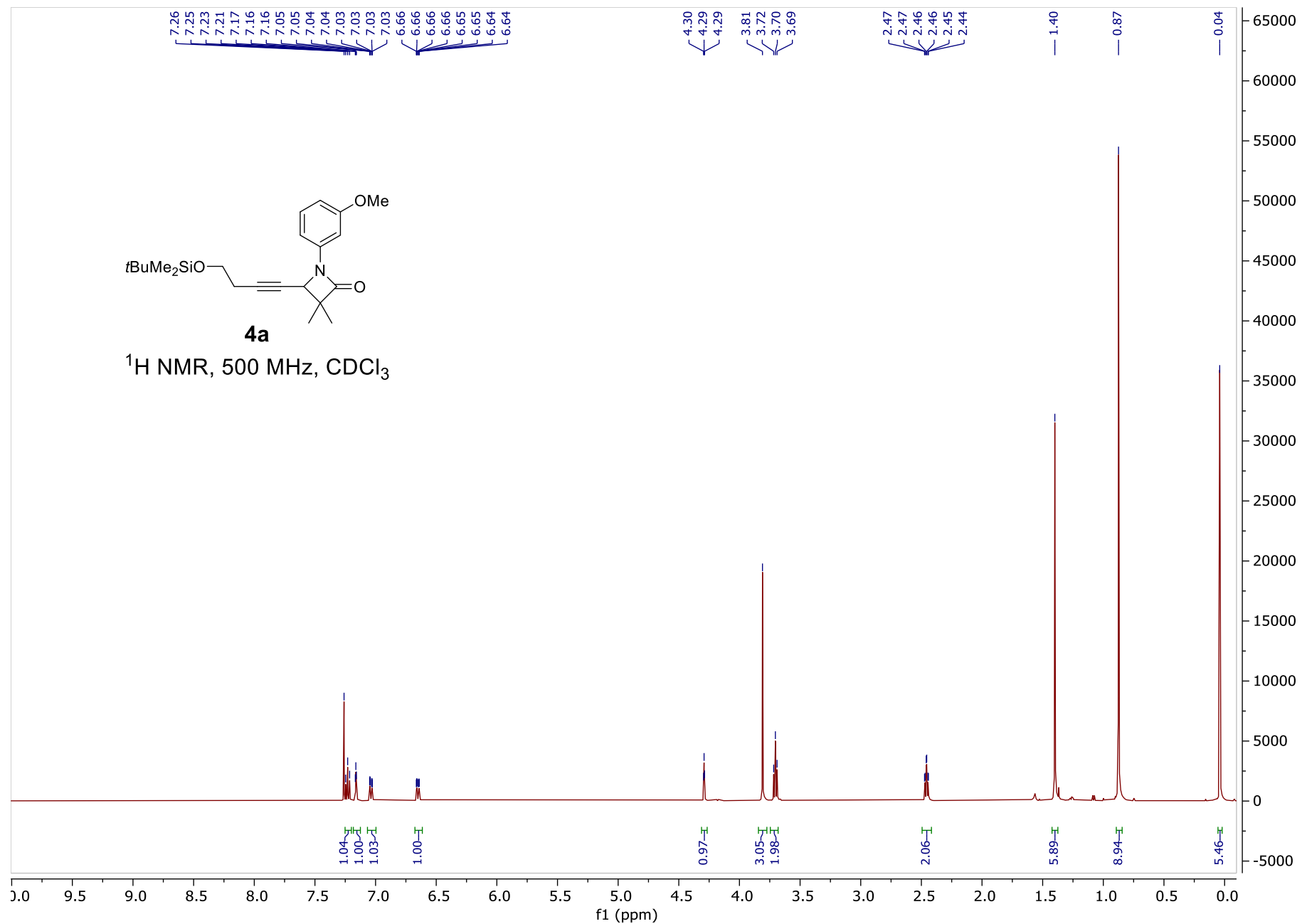
Identification Code	Compound 12 (CCDC 2111055)
Formula	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₂ , C ₂ F ₃ O ₂
Formula weight	386.37
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.790(5)
<i>b</i> (Å)	9.963(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	10.845(5)
α (°)	88.953(5)
β (°)	89.952(5)
γ (°)	73.603(5)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	911.0(8)
<i>Z</i>	2
Density (g cm ⁻³)	1.409
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.119
<i>F</i> (000)	404
Data collection	
Temperature (K)	173 (2)
Radiation (Å)	MoK α - 0.71069
Theta min - max	0.9362 - 1.0225
Dataset [h, k, l]	-10/10, -12/12, -11/13
Tot., sigmal/netl, R(int)	8477, 0.0489, 0.0445
Refinement	
Nreflections, Nparameters, Nrestrains	3574, 257, 18
R2, R1, wR2, wR1, Goof	0.0961, 0.0704, 0.2326, 0.2019, 1.117
Max. and Av. Shift/Error	0.000, 0.000
Min, Max. Resd Dens. (e-/Å ³)	-0.700, 0.845

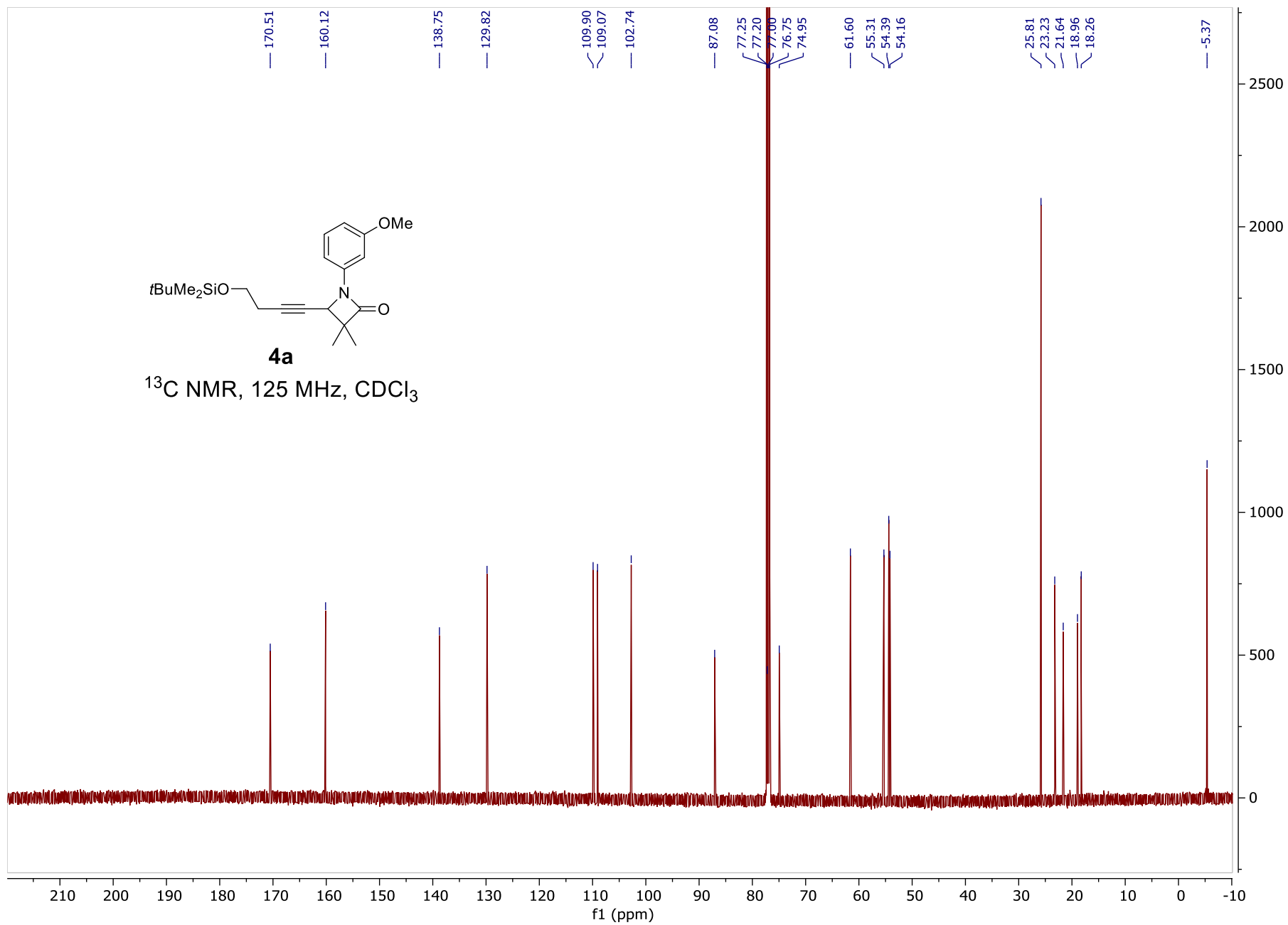
NMR Spectra

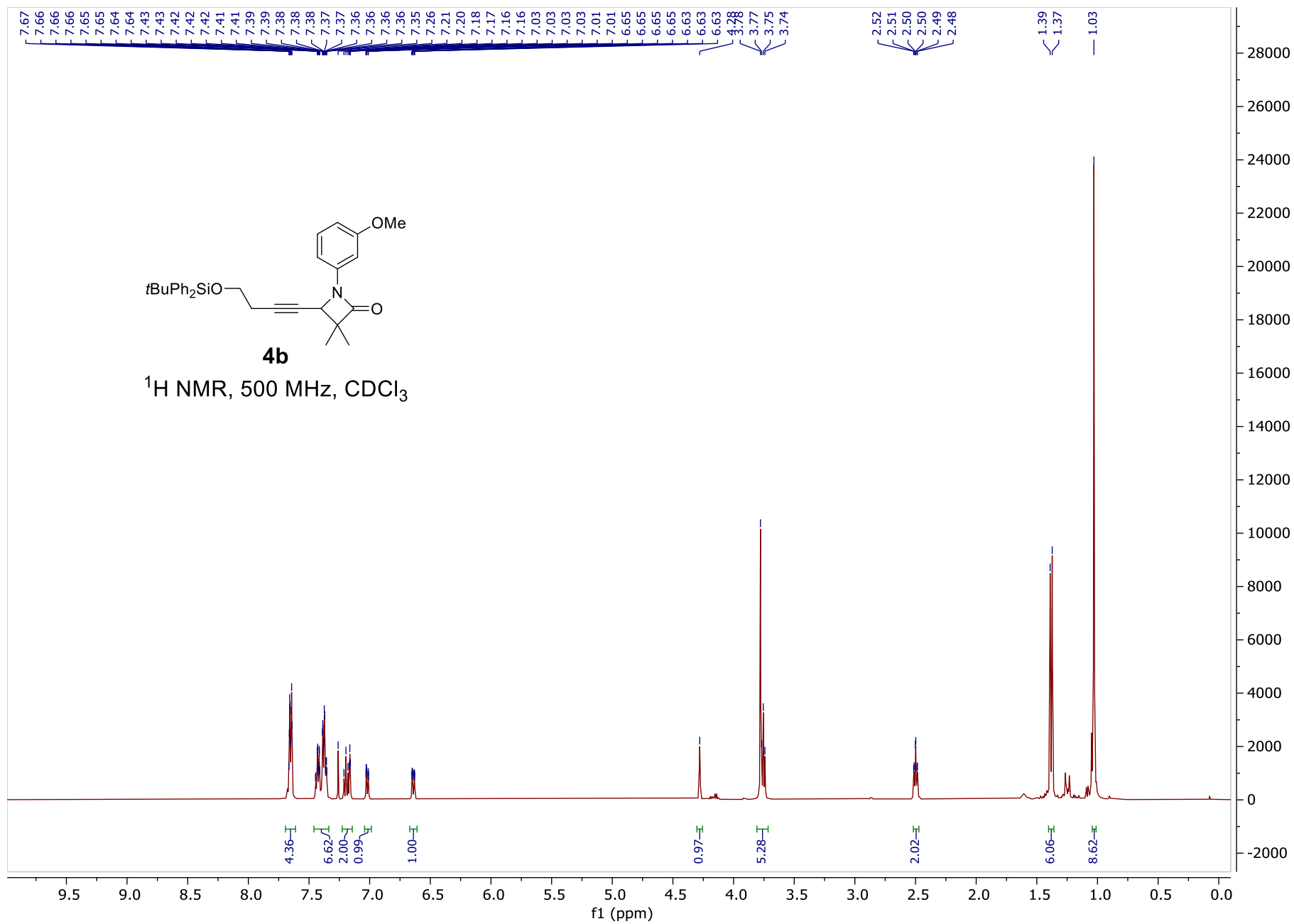


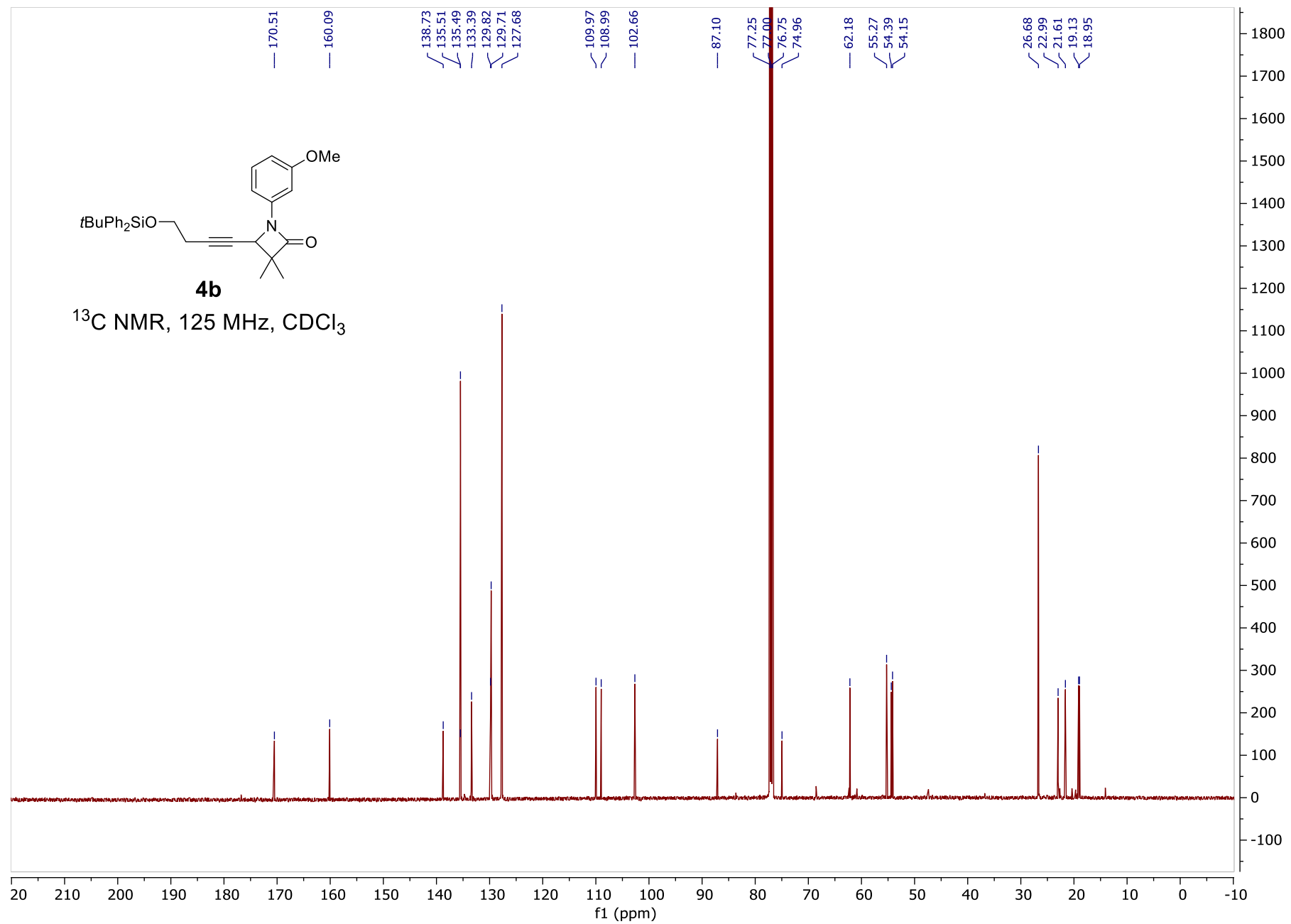


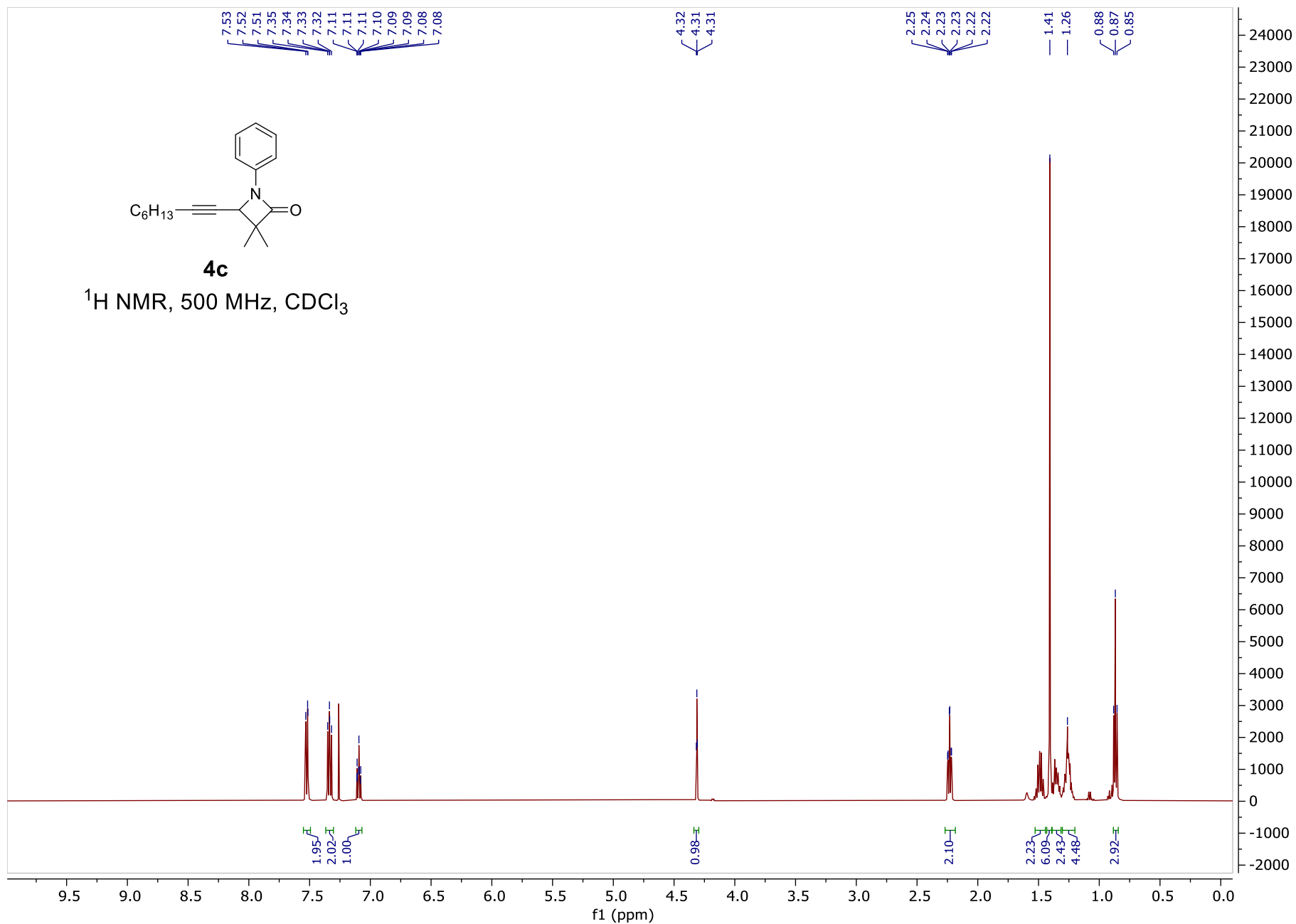
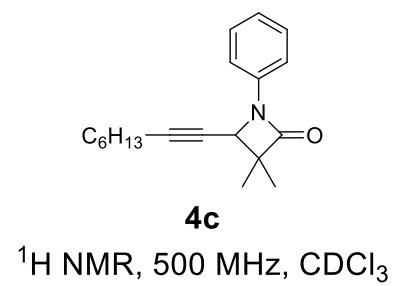


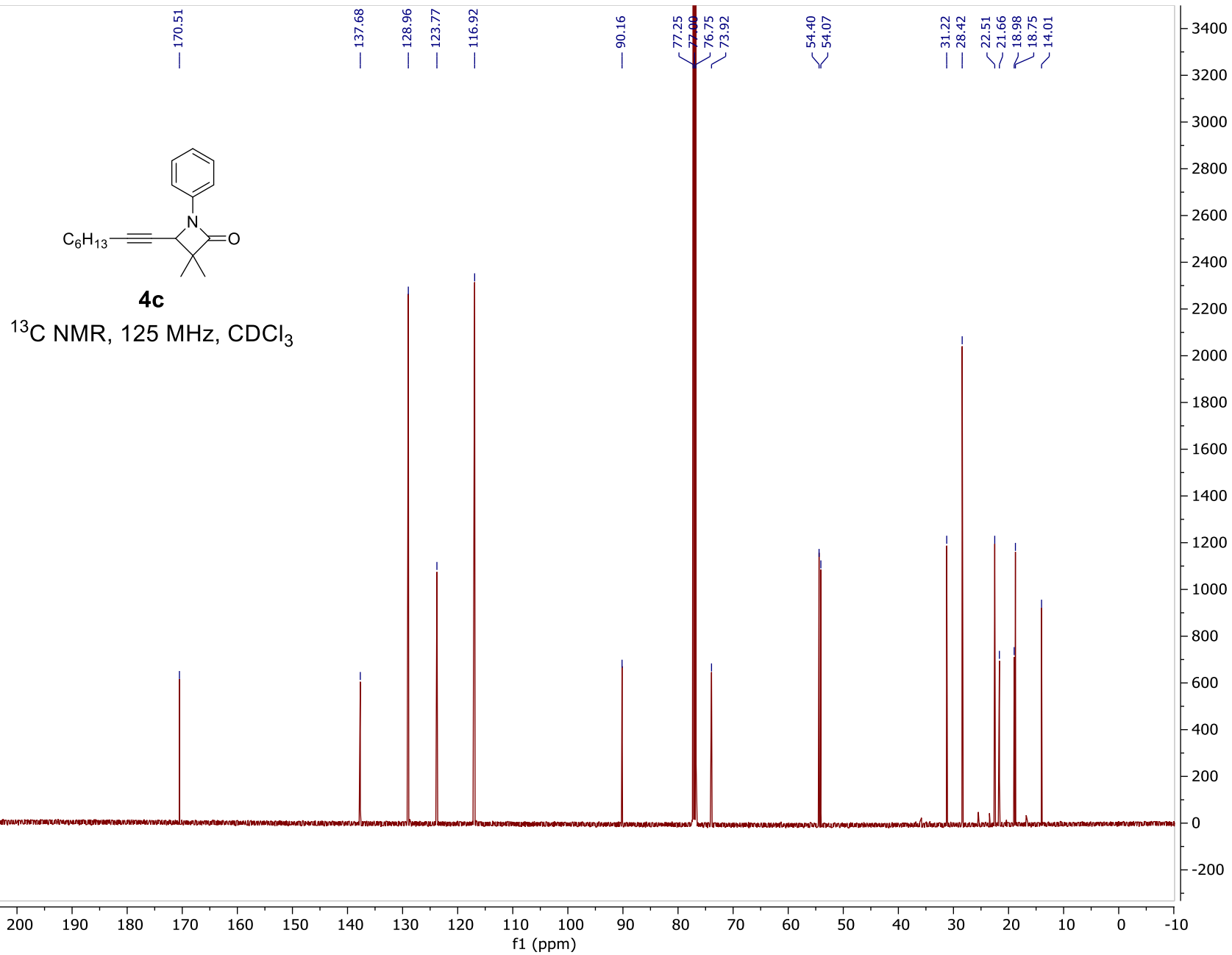


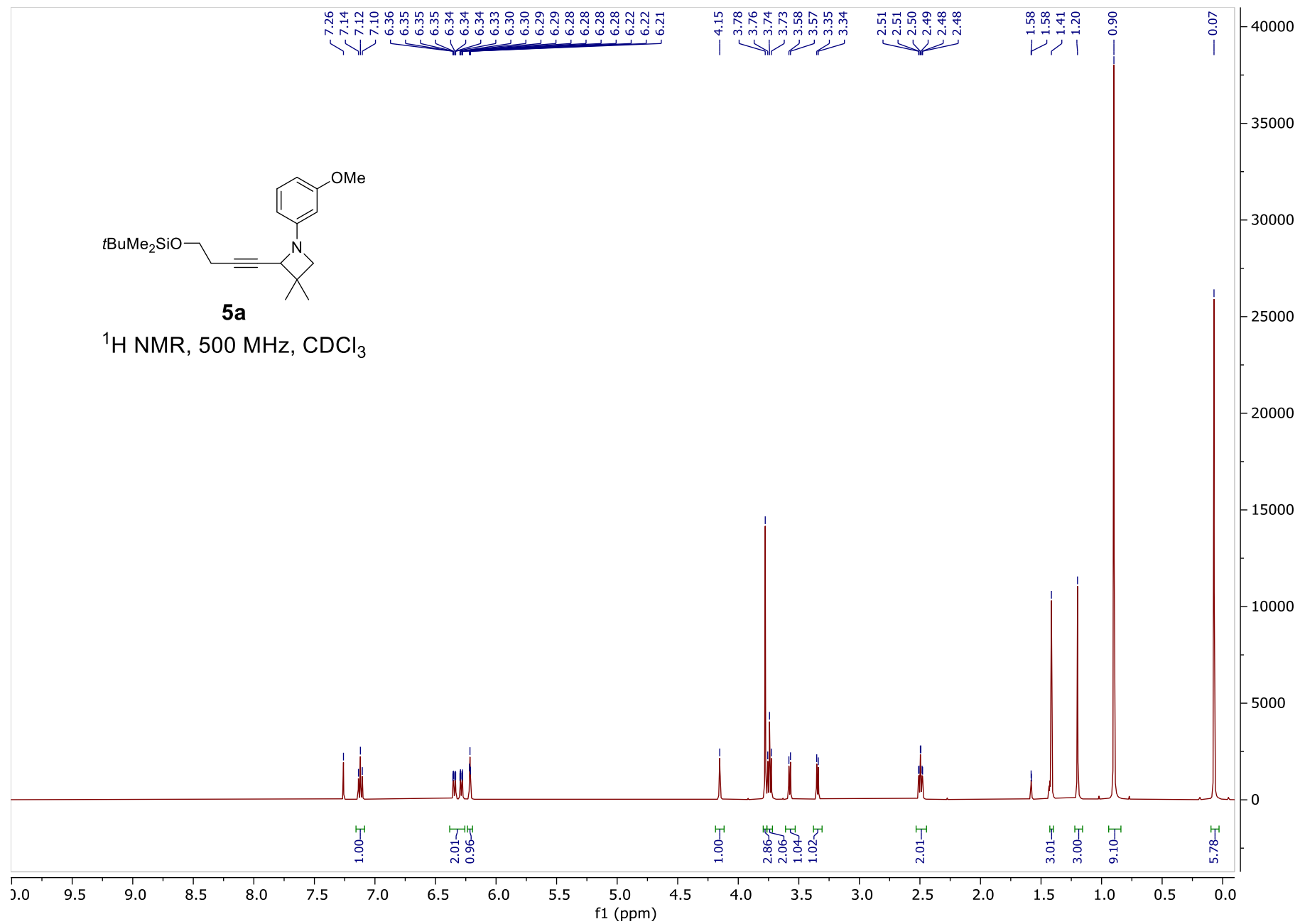


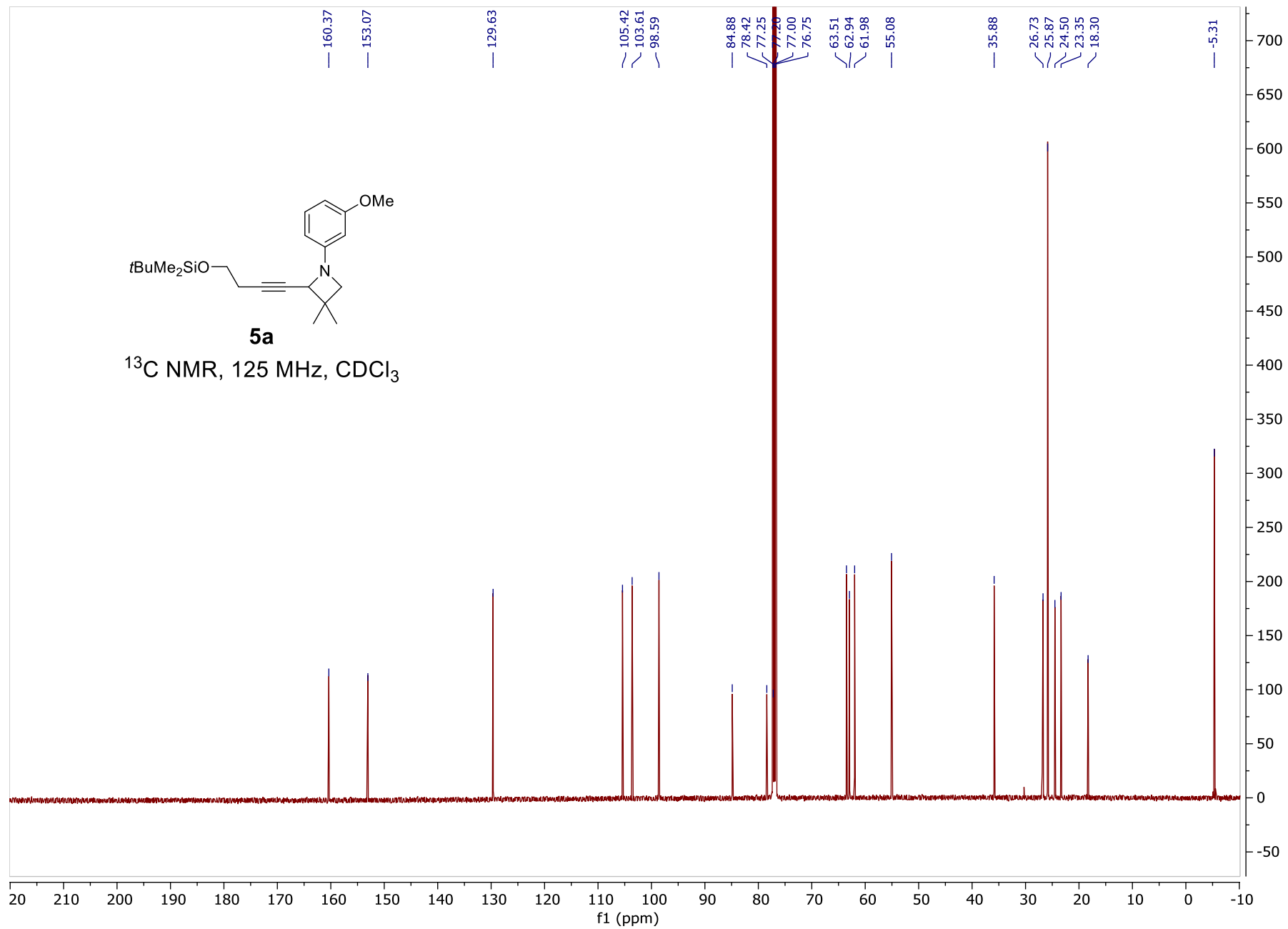


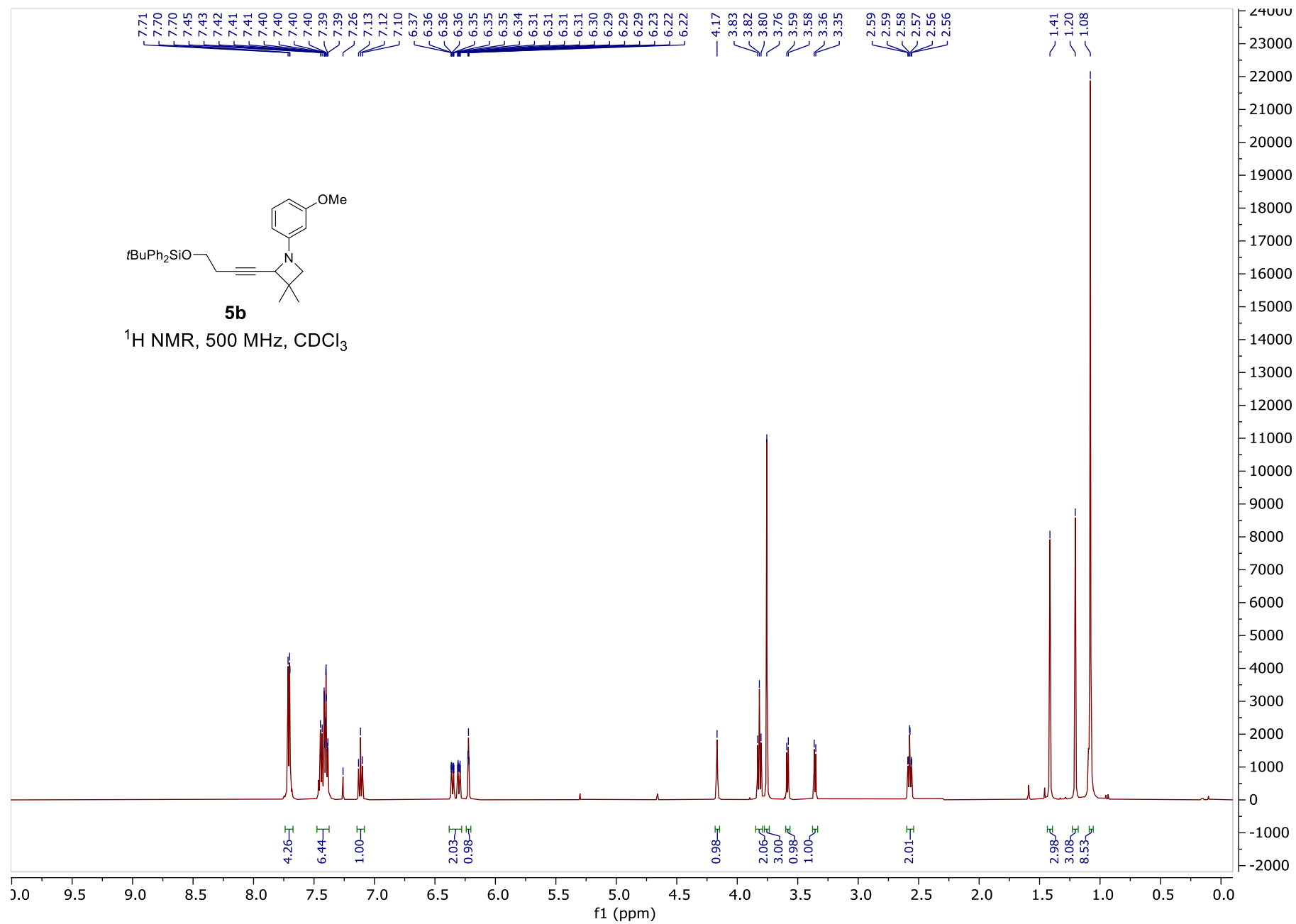


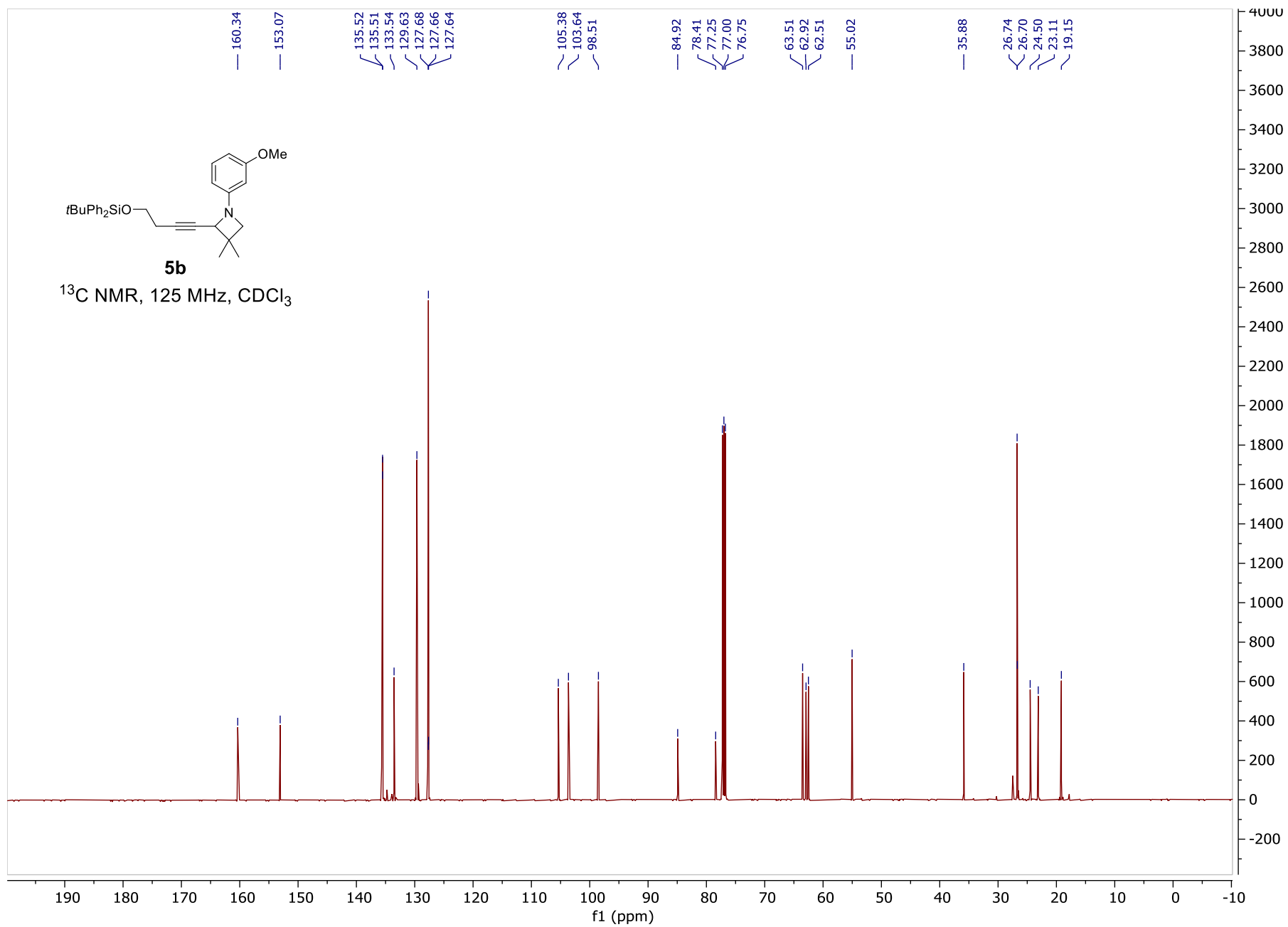


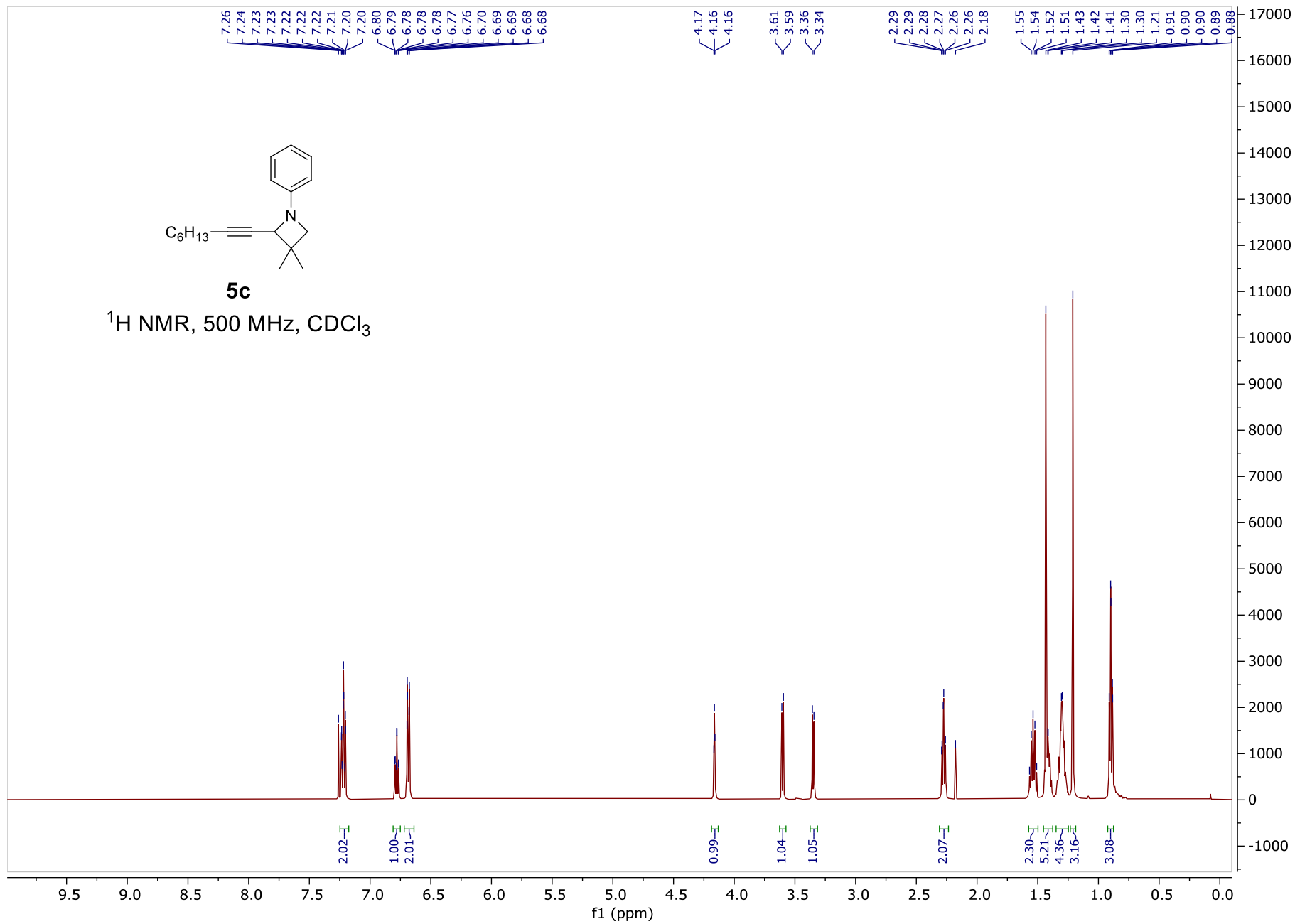
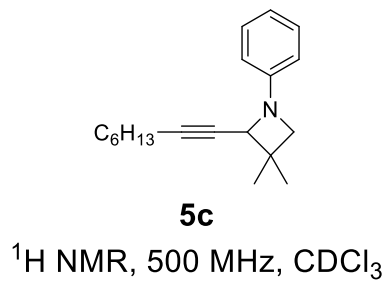


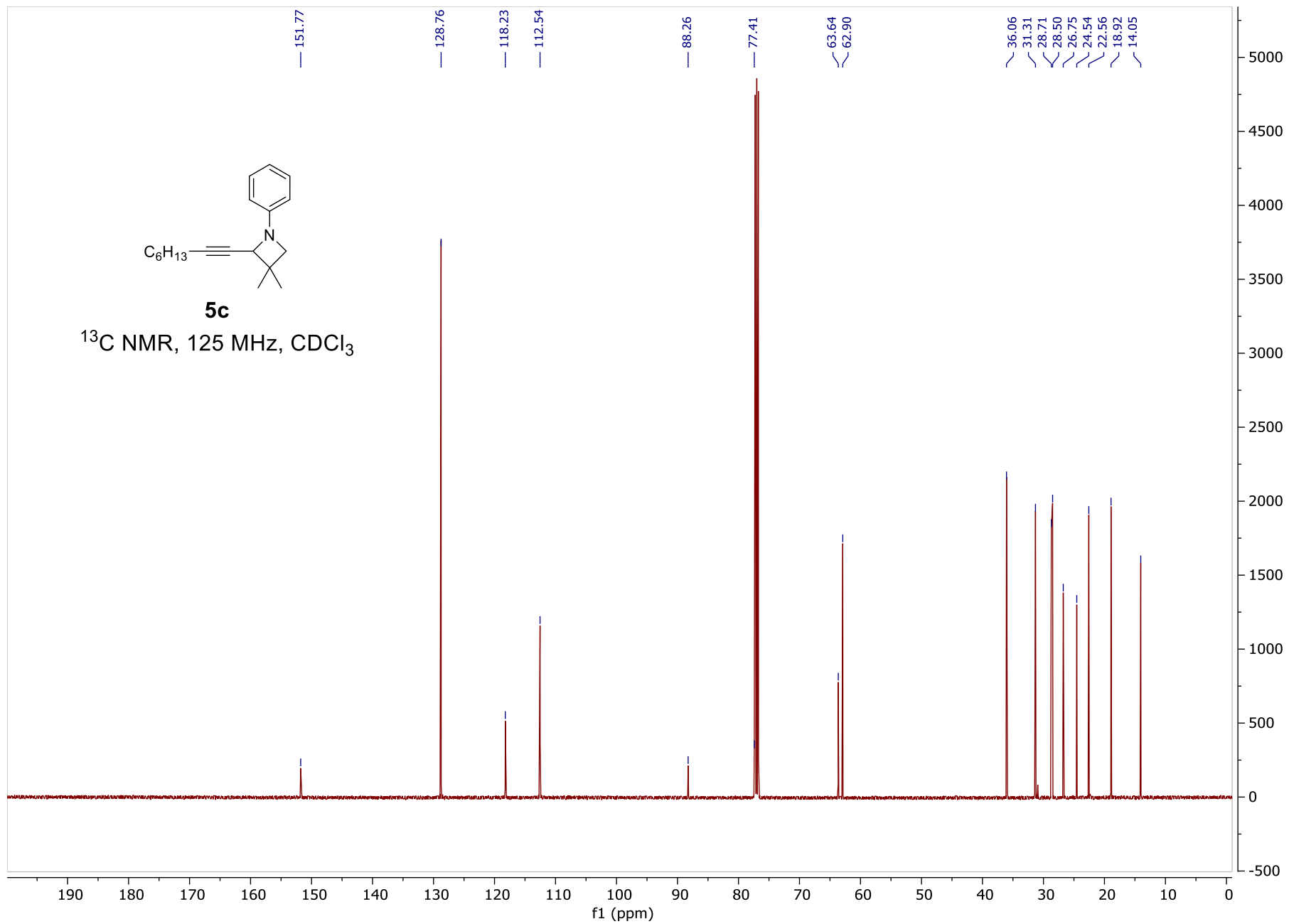
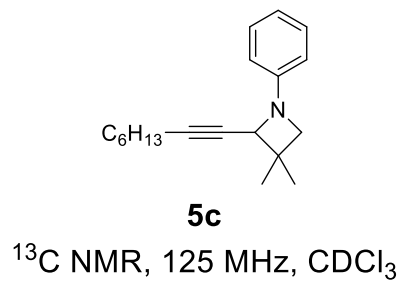


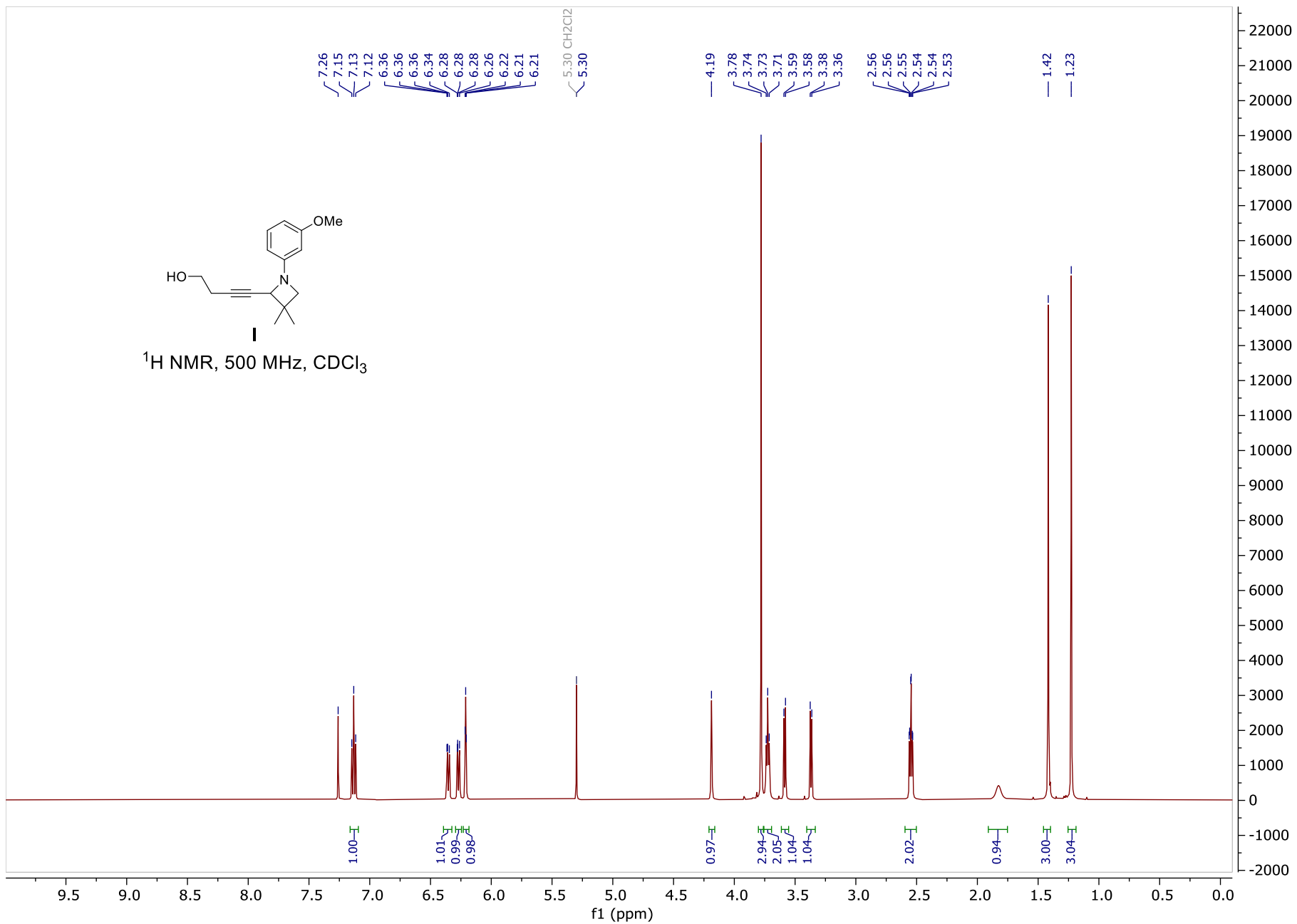


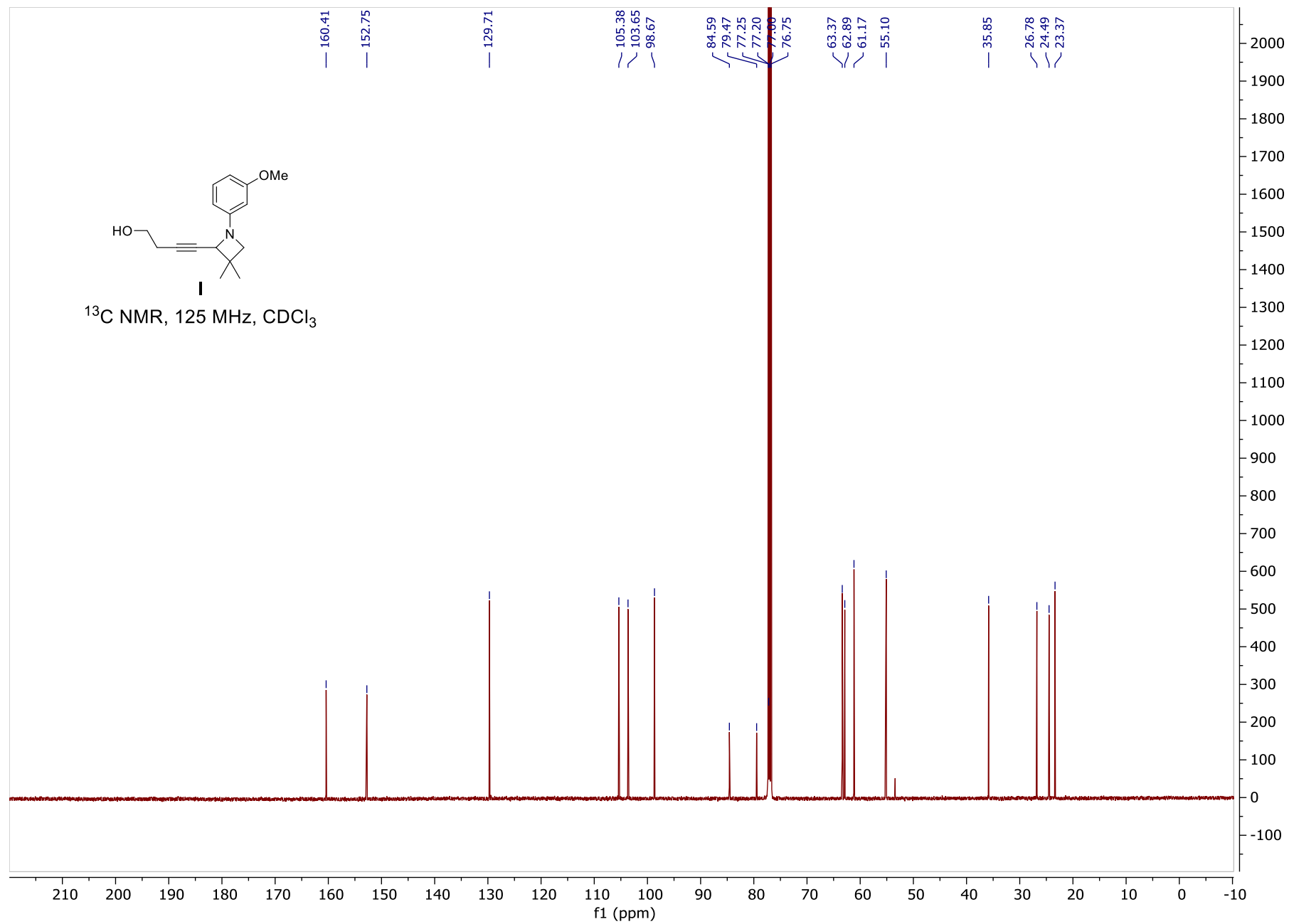
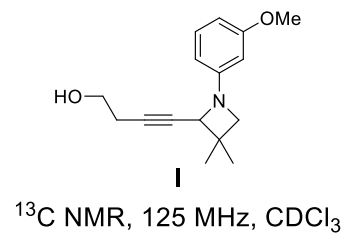


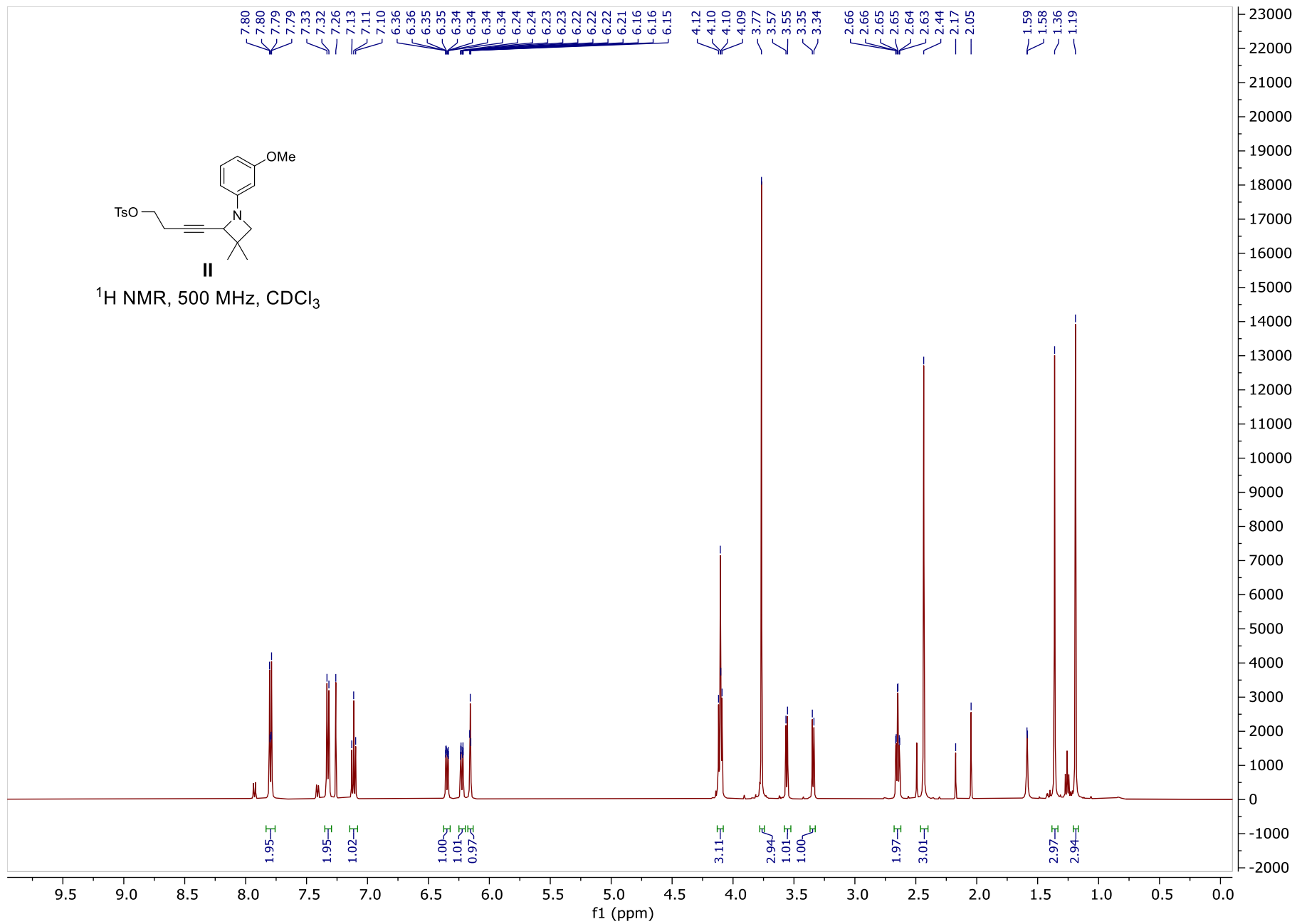


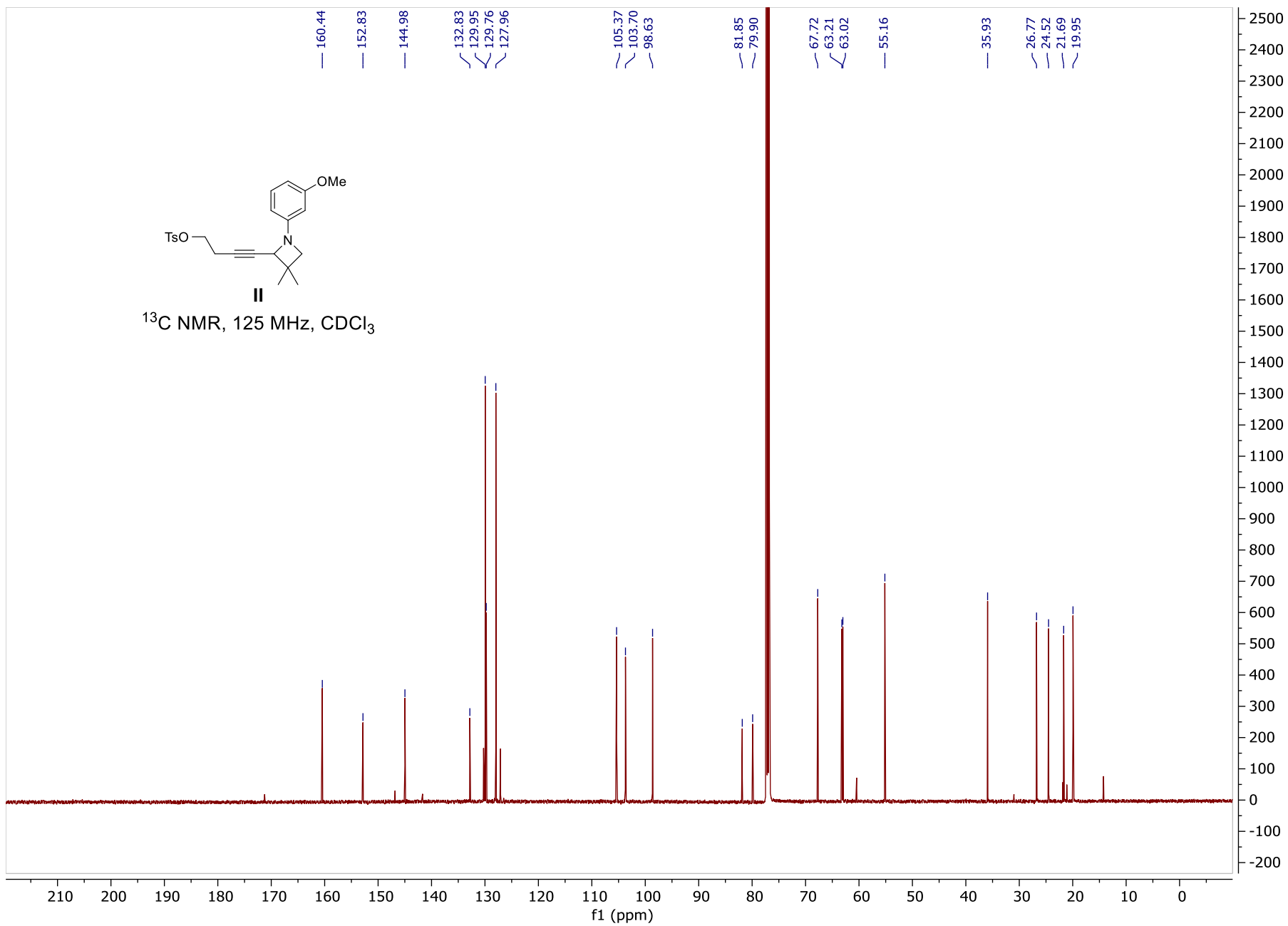


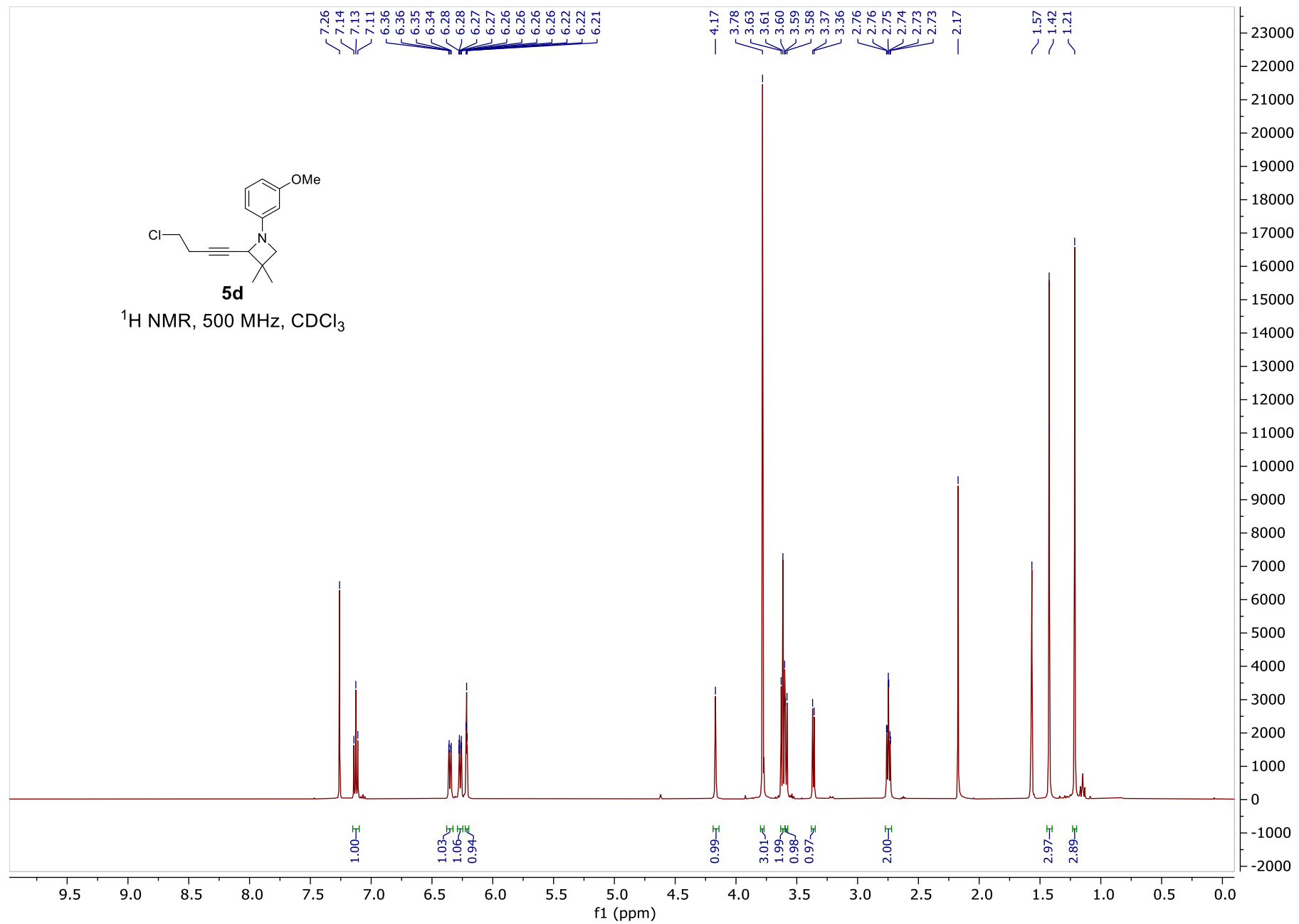
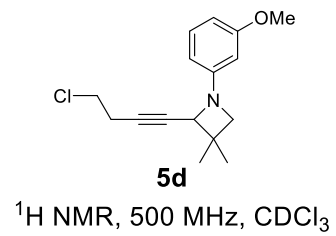


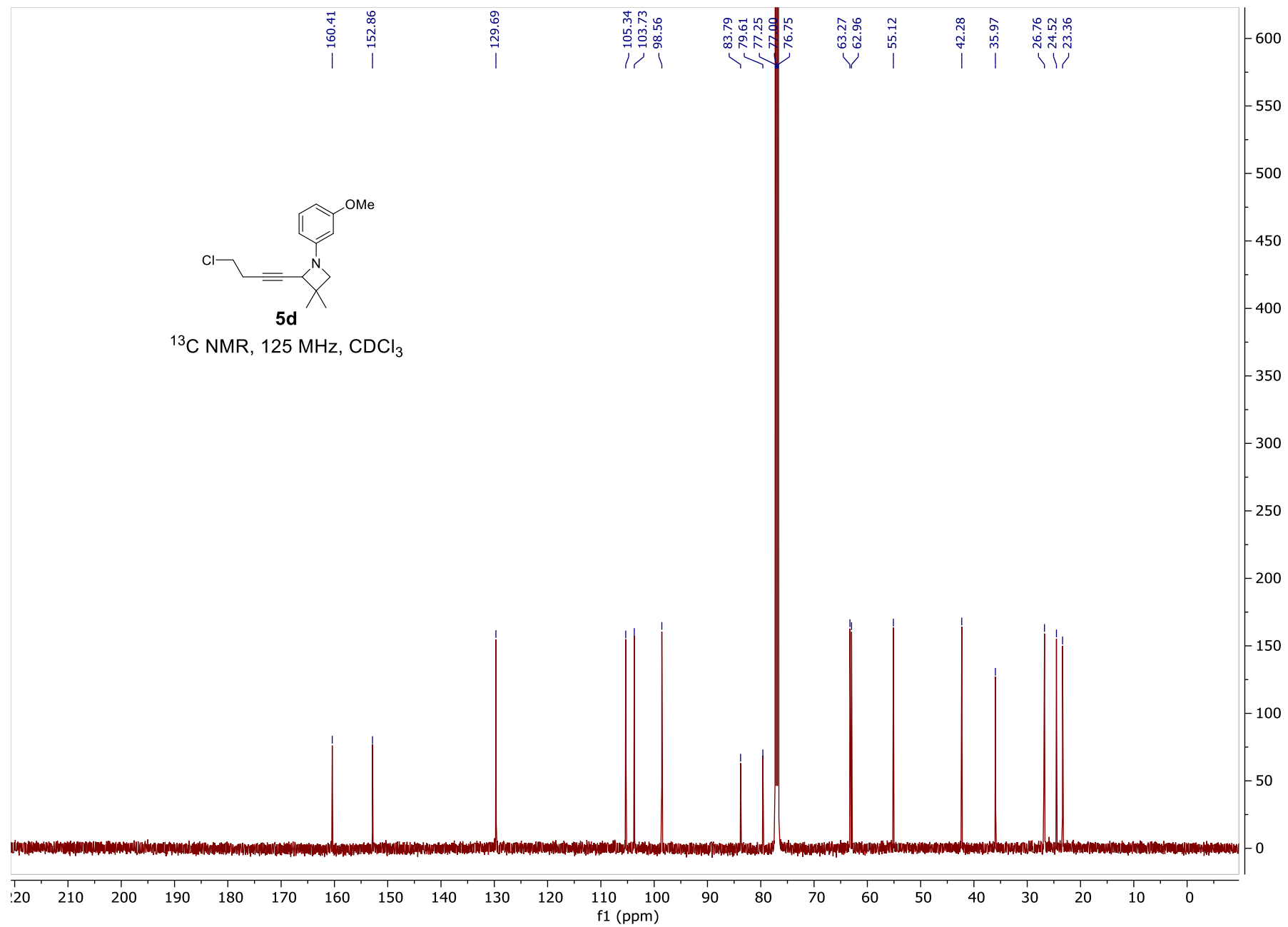


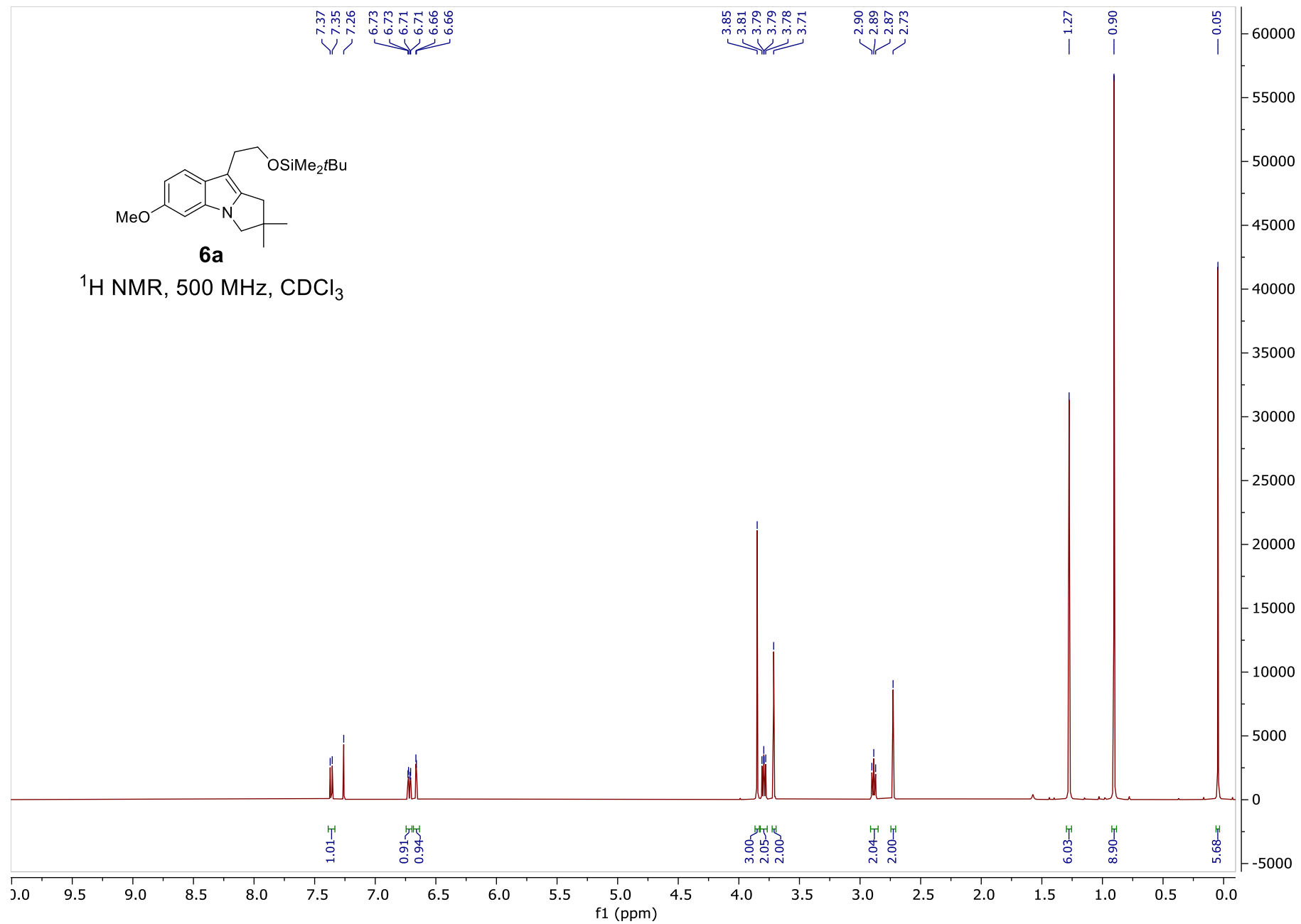


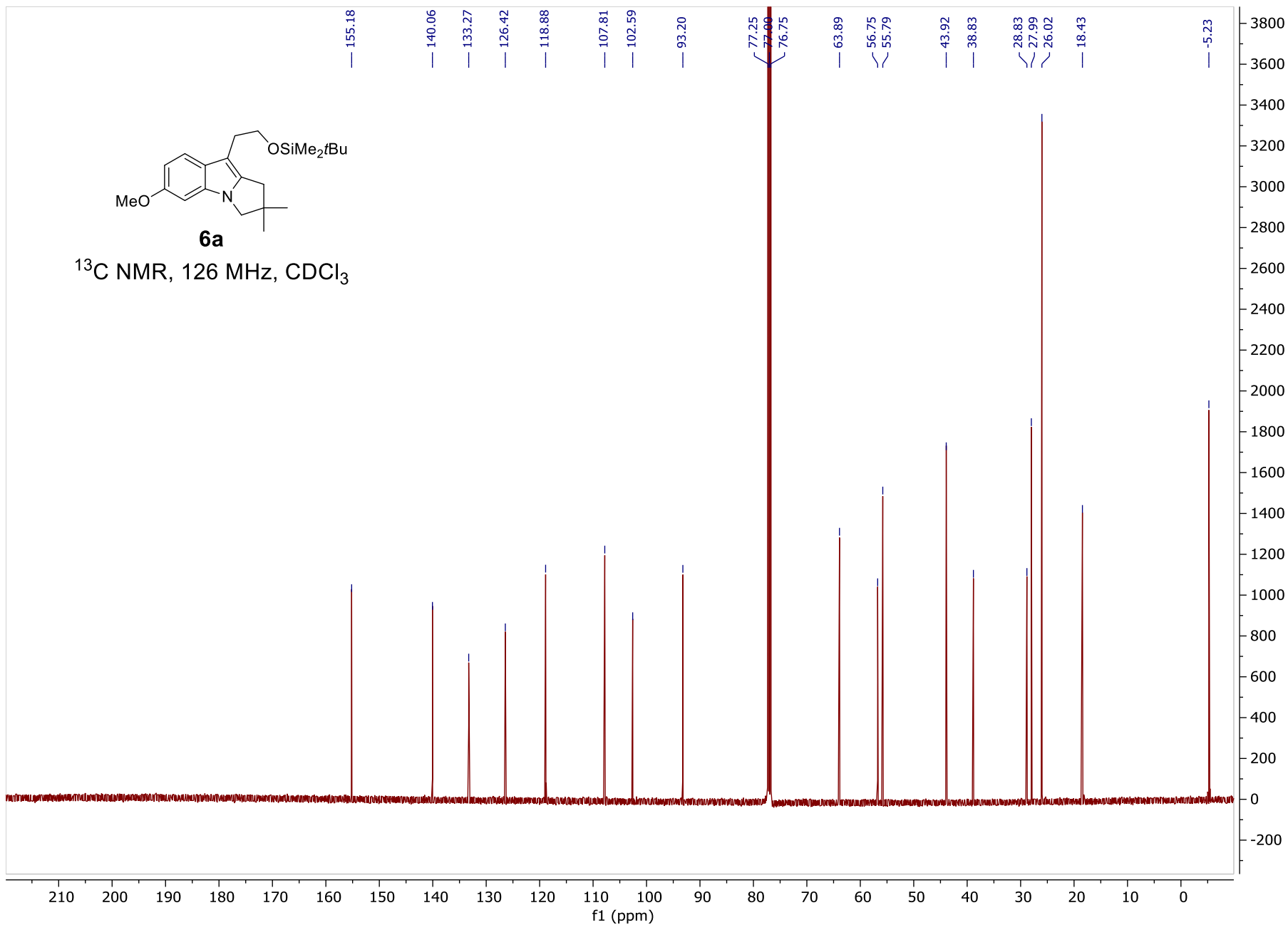


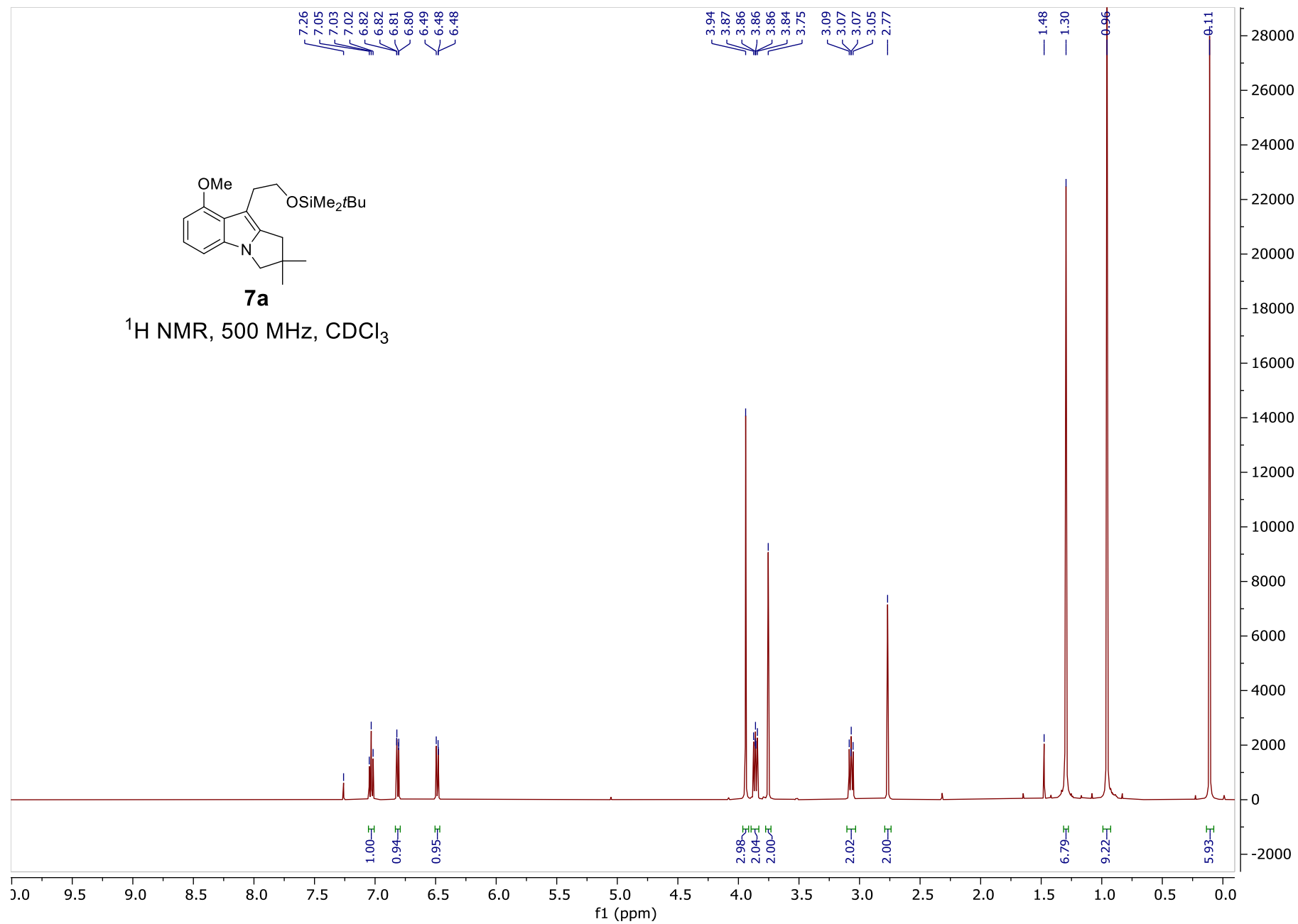


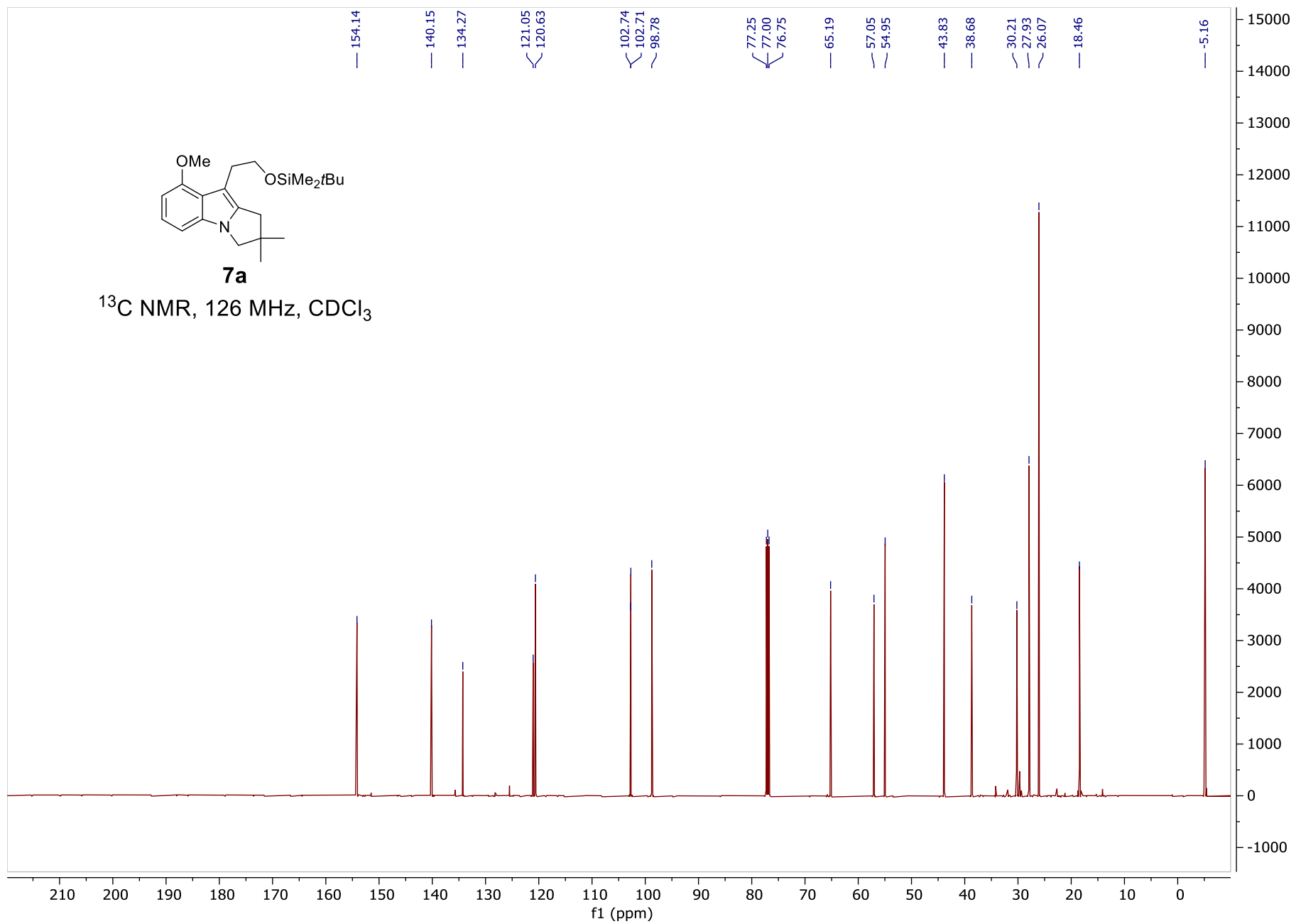


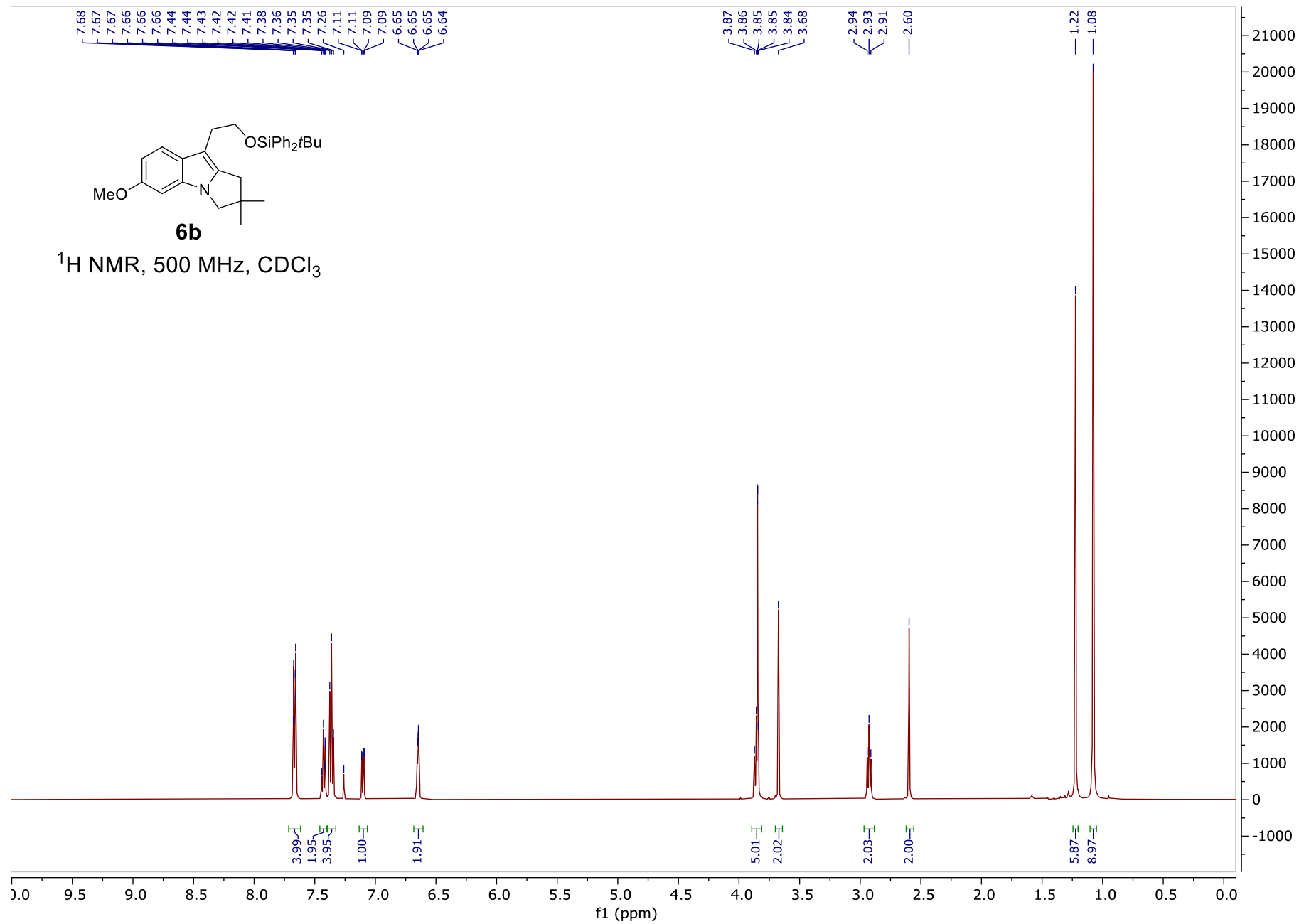


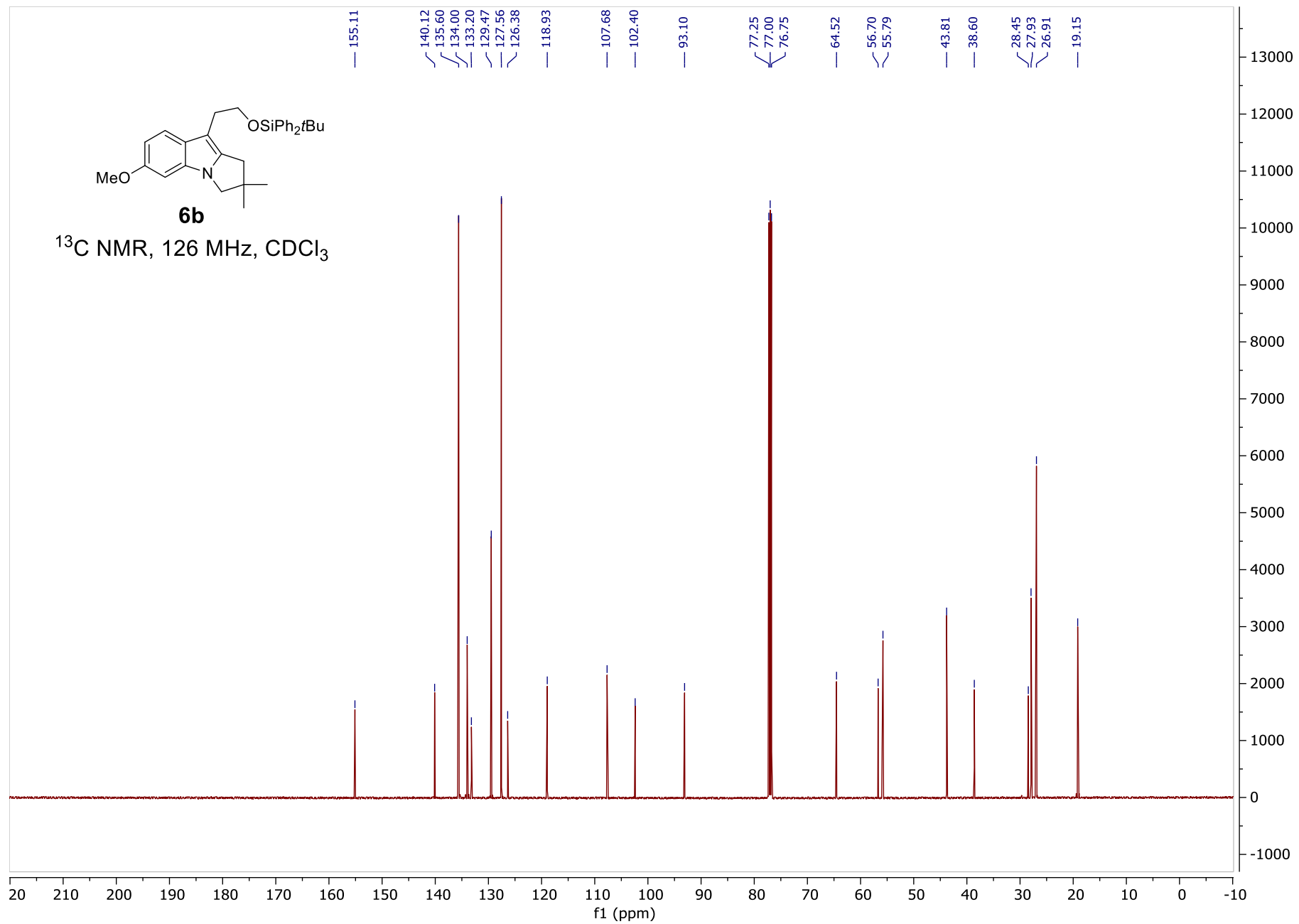


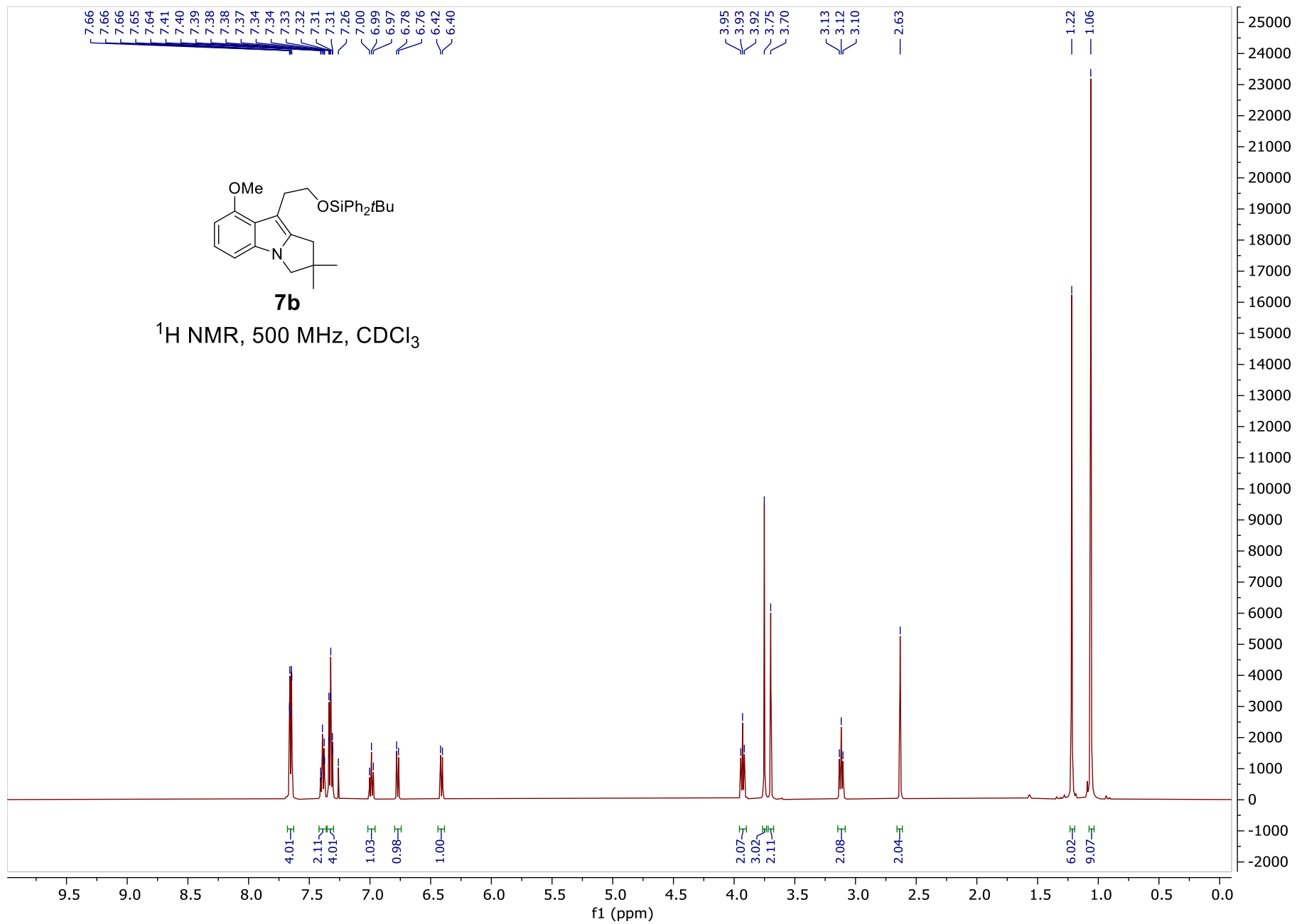


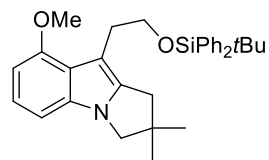






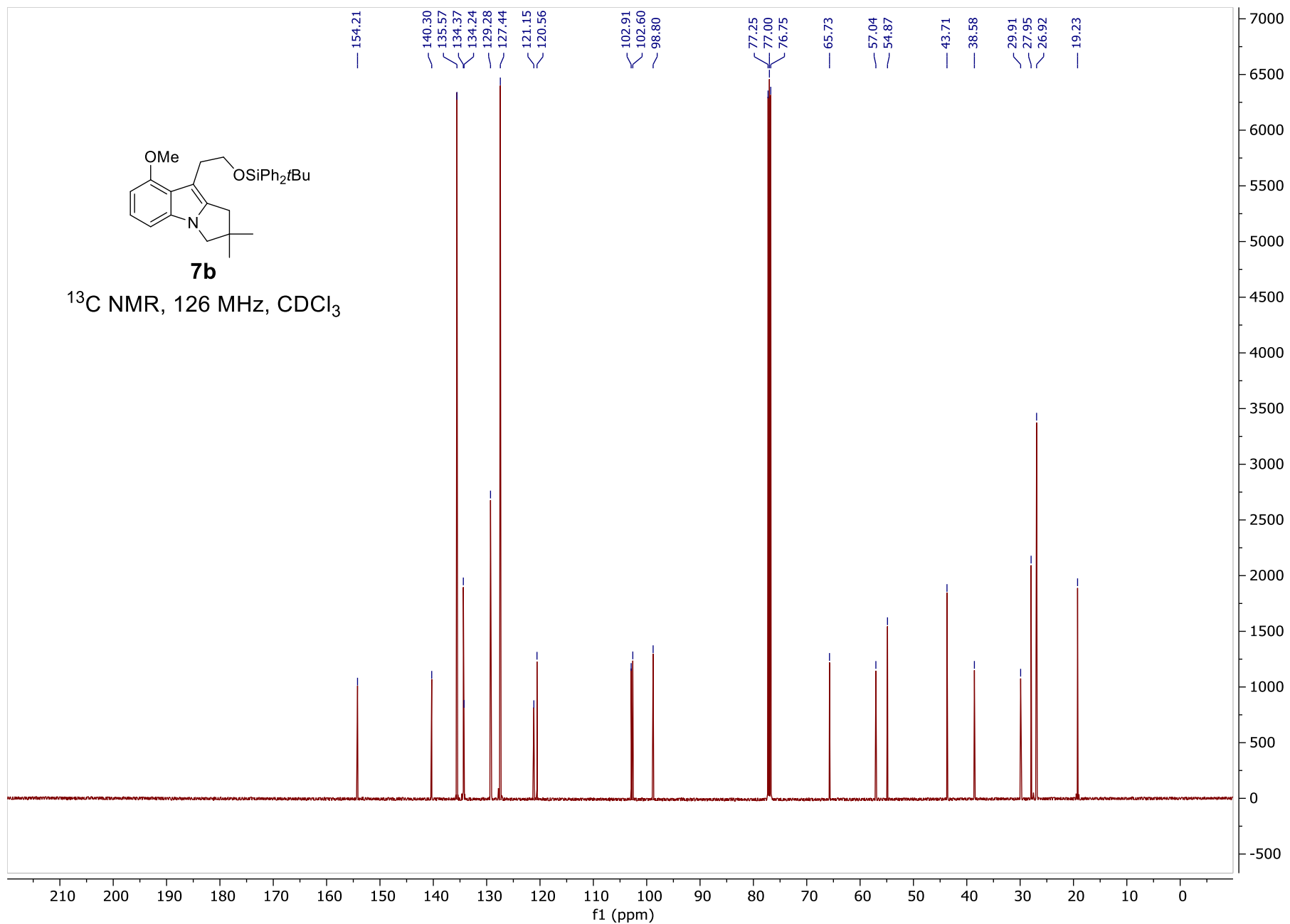


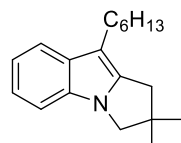




7b

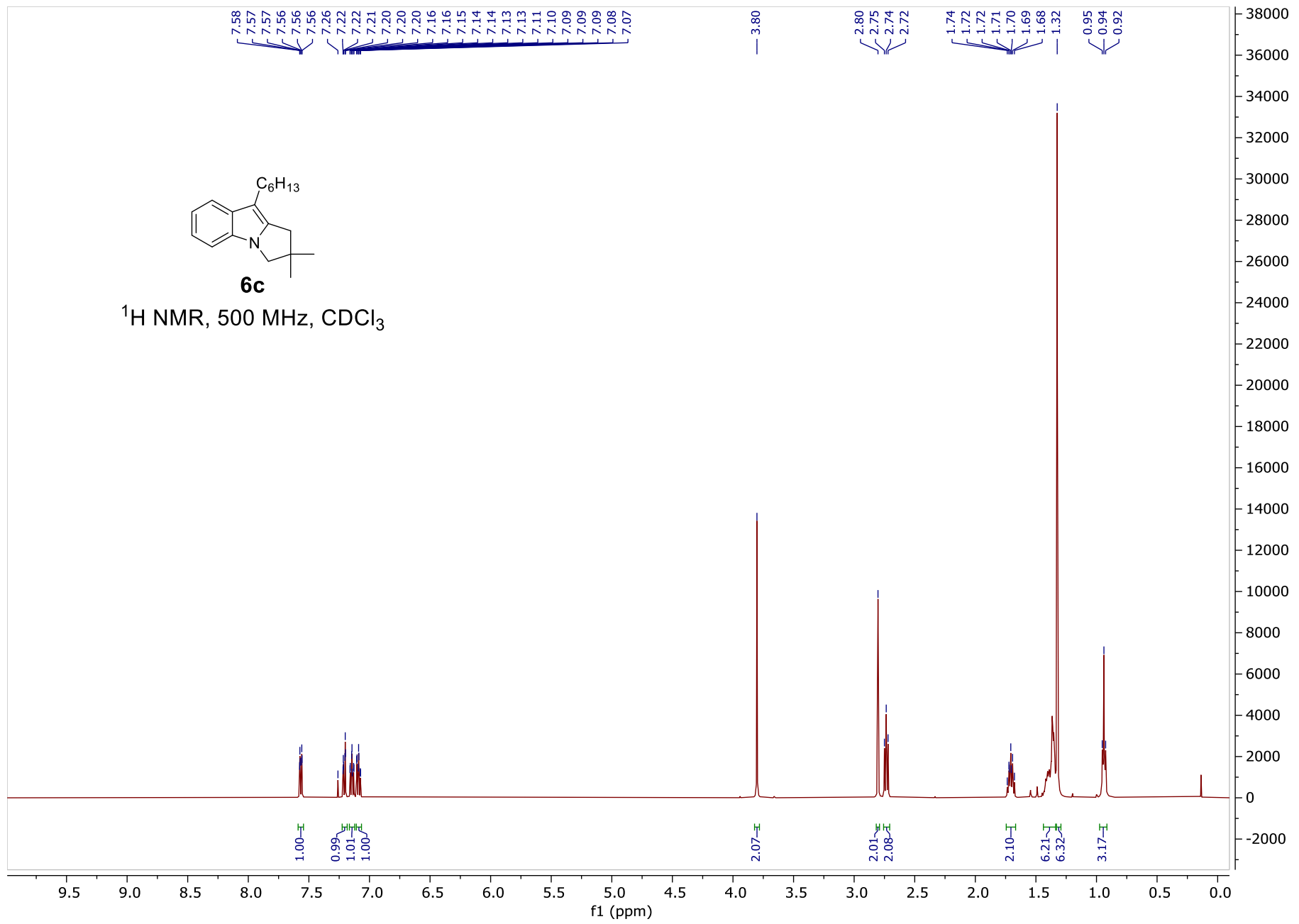
^{13}C NMR, 126 MHz, CDCl_3



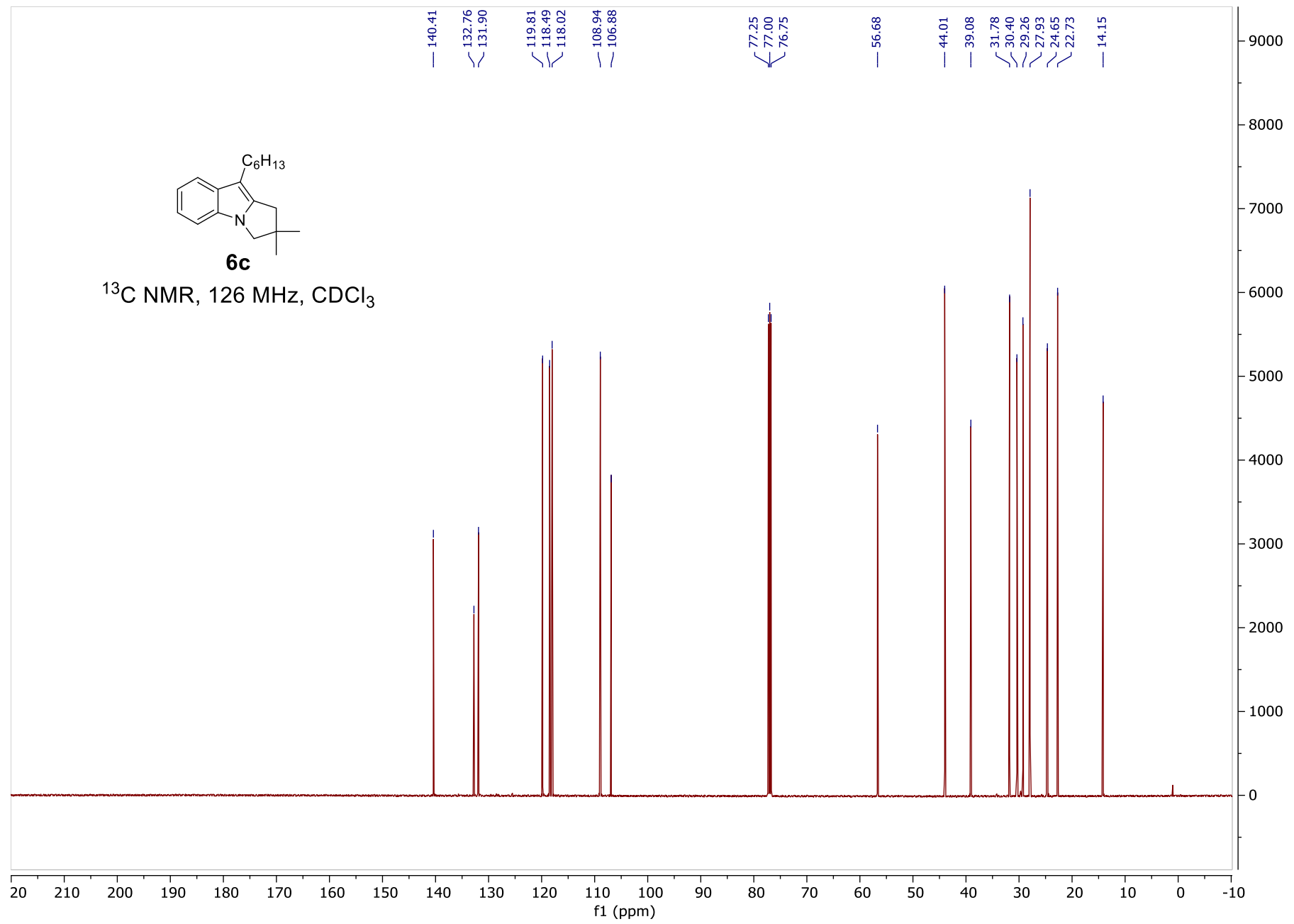


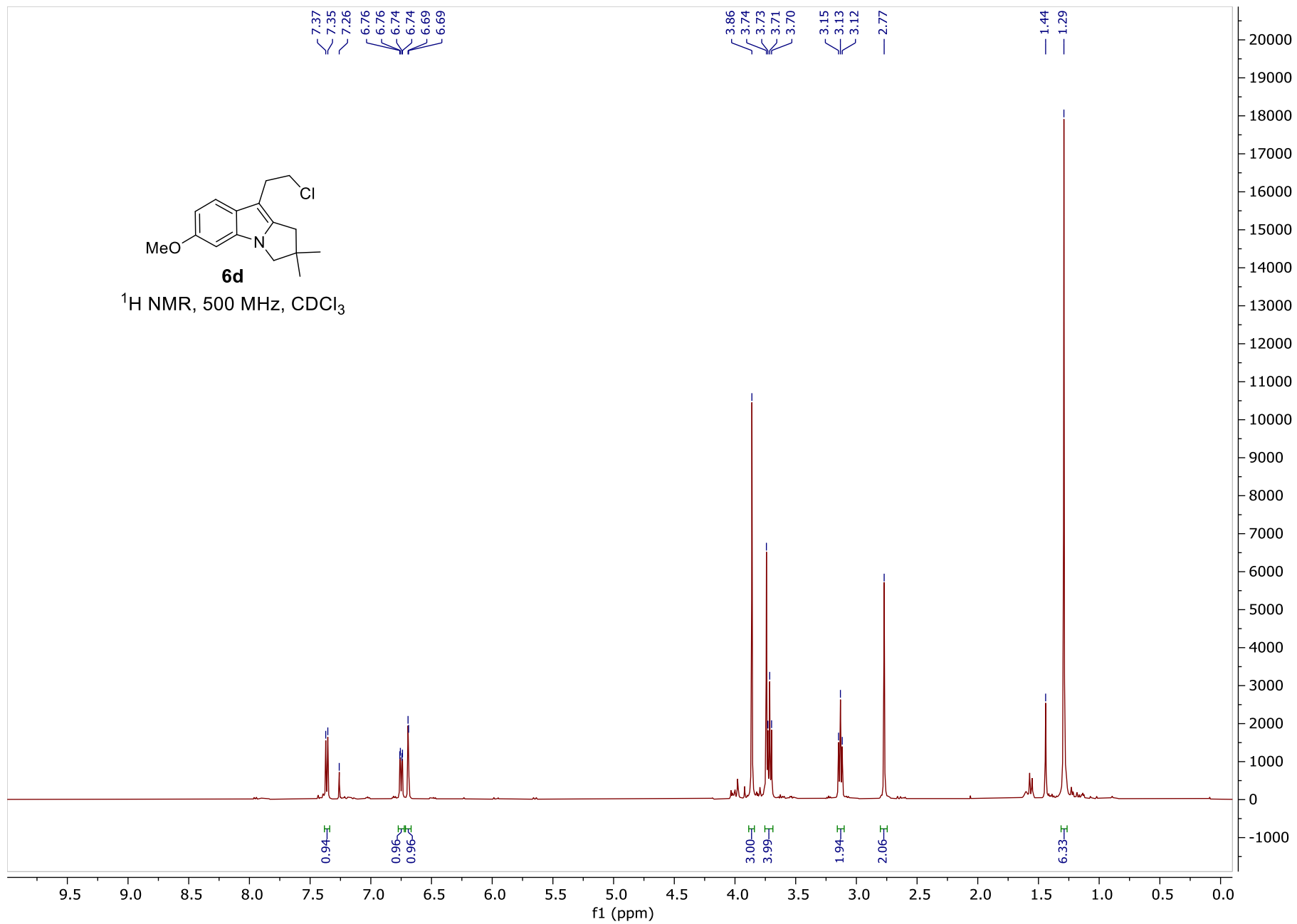
6c

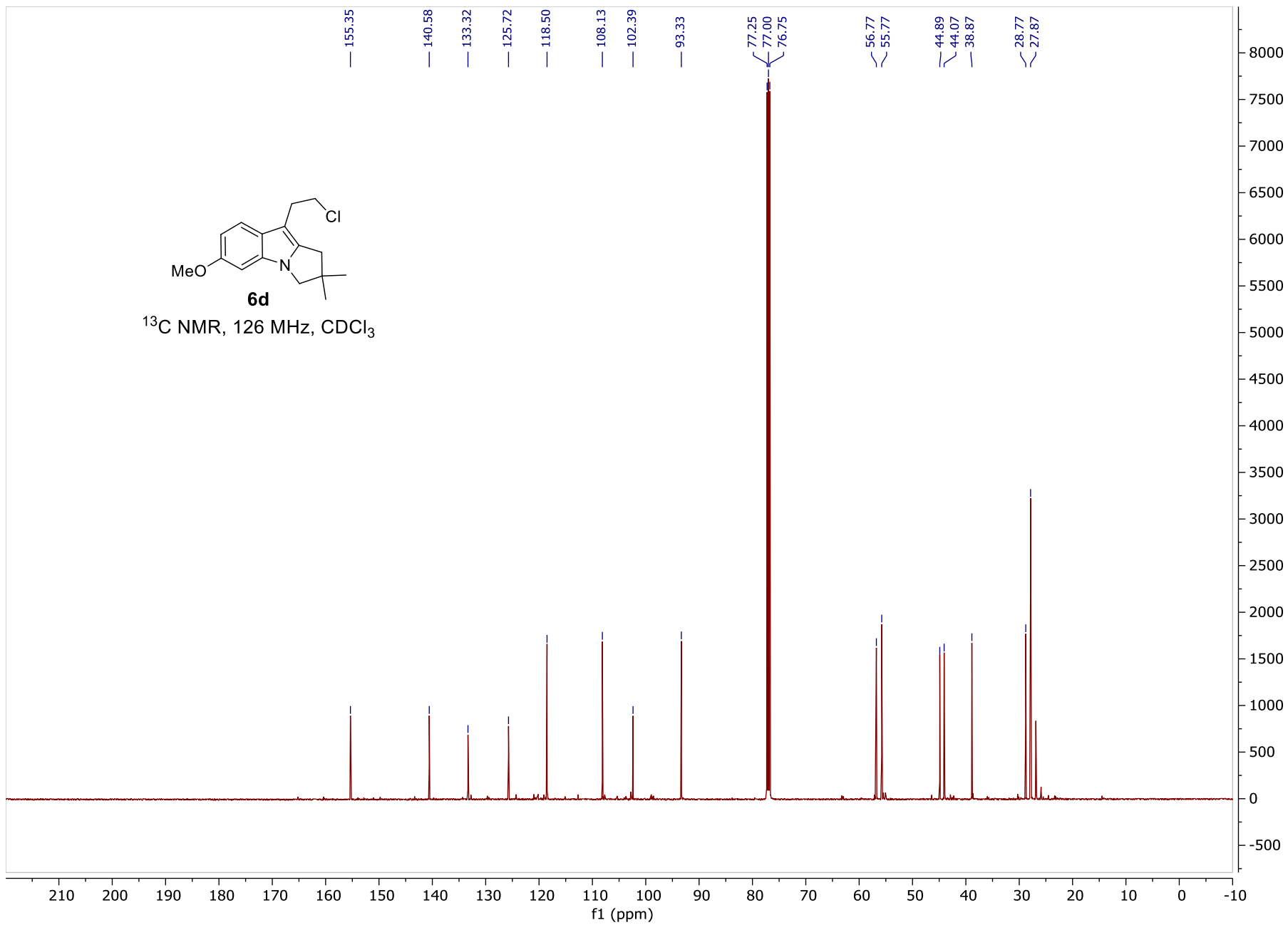
¹H NMR, 500 MHz, CDCl₃

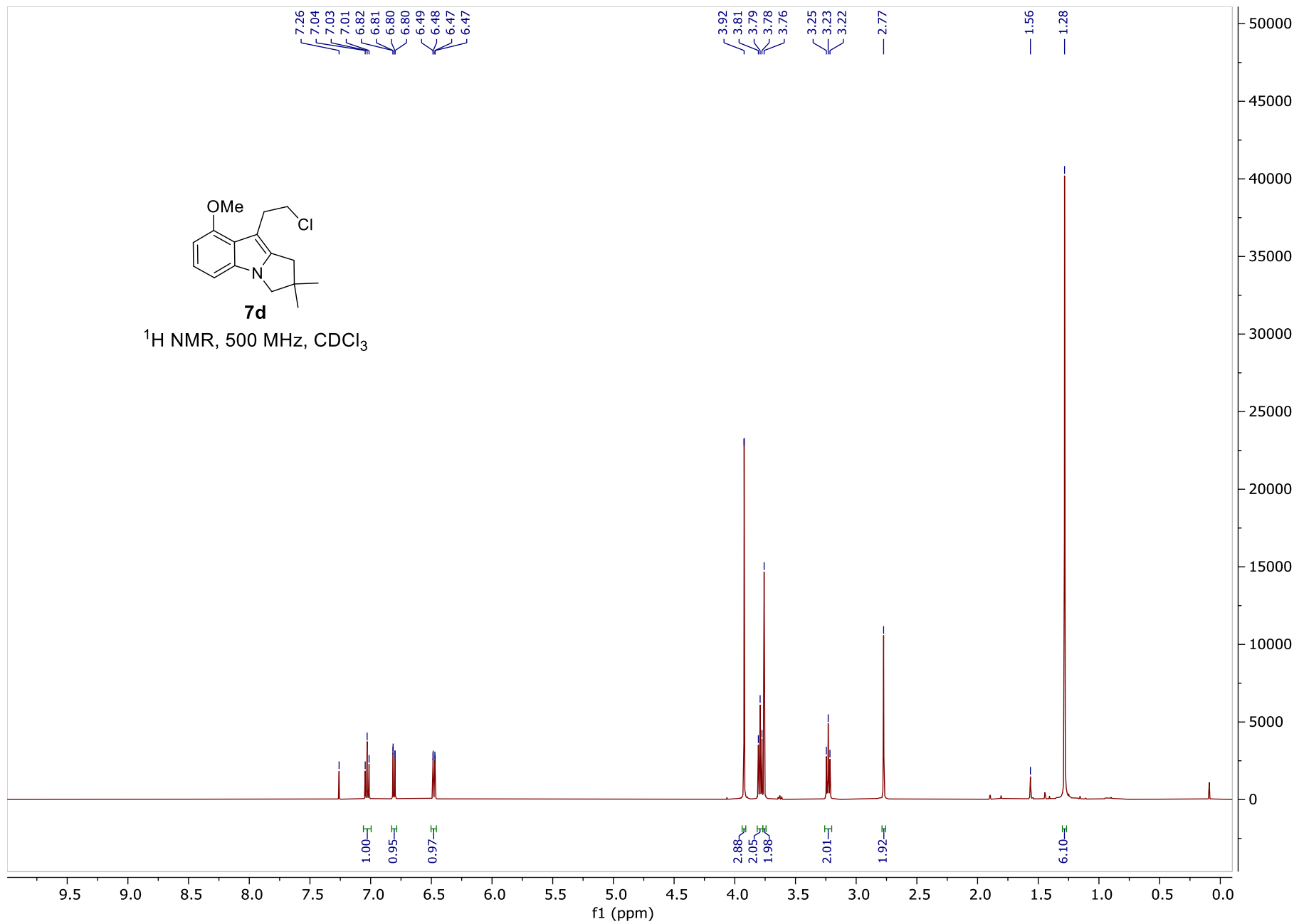


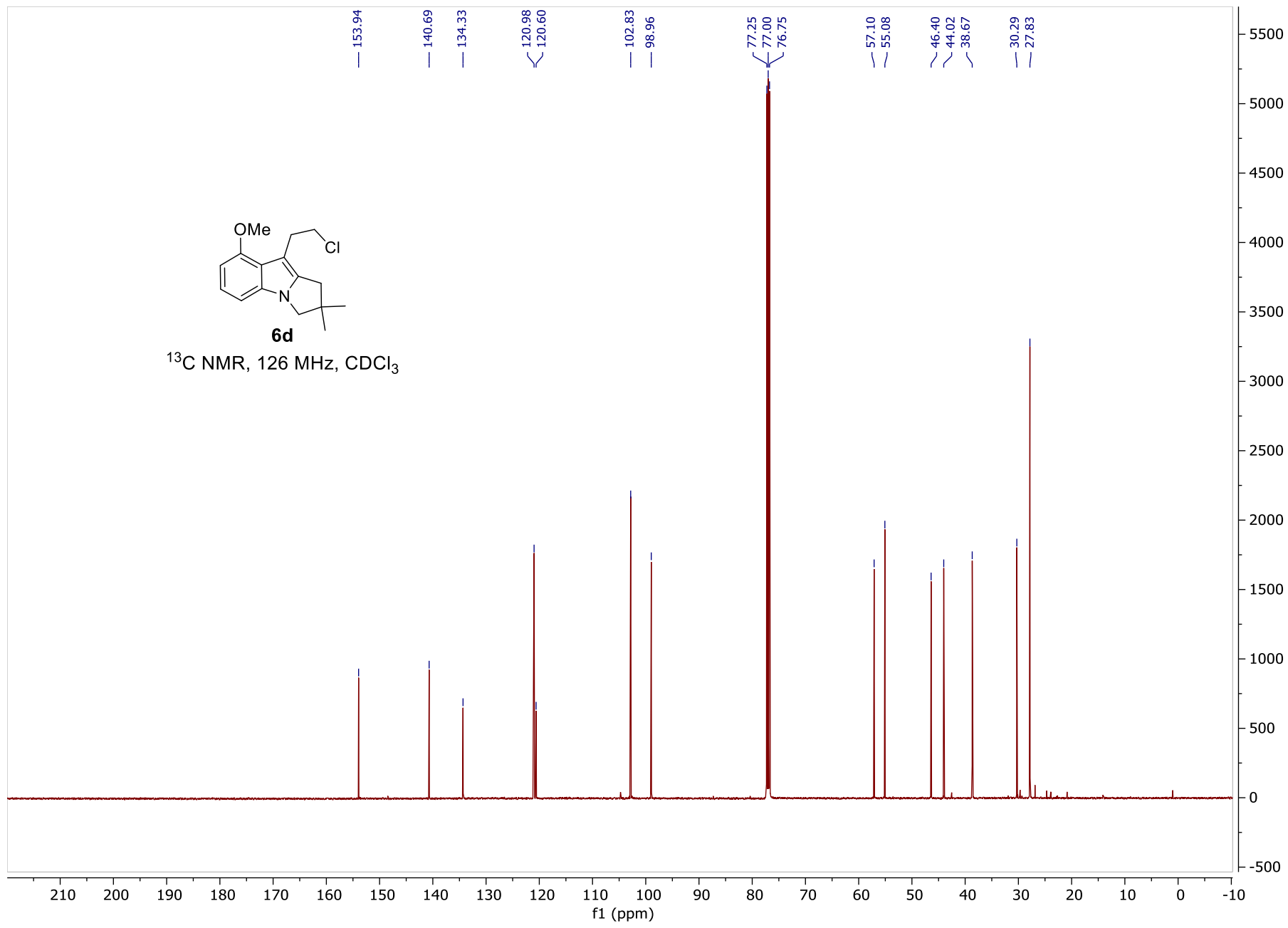
CC1(C)CCN2C=C(C6H13)C3=CC=CC=C32
6c
¹³C NMR, 126 MHz, CDCl₃

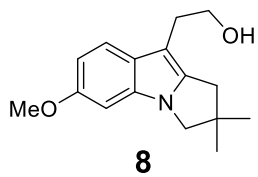




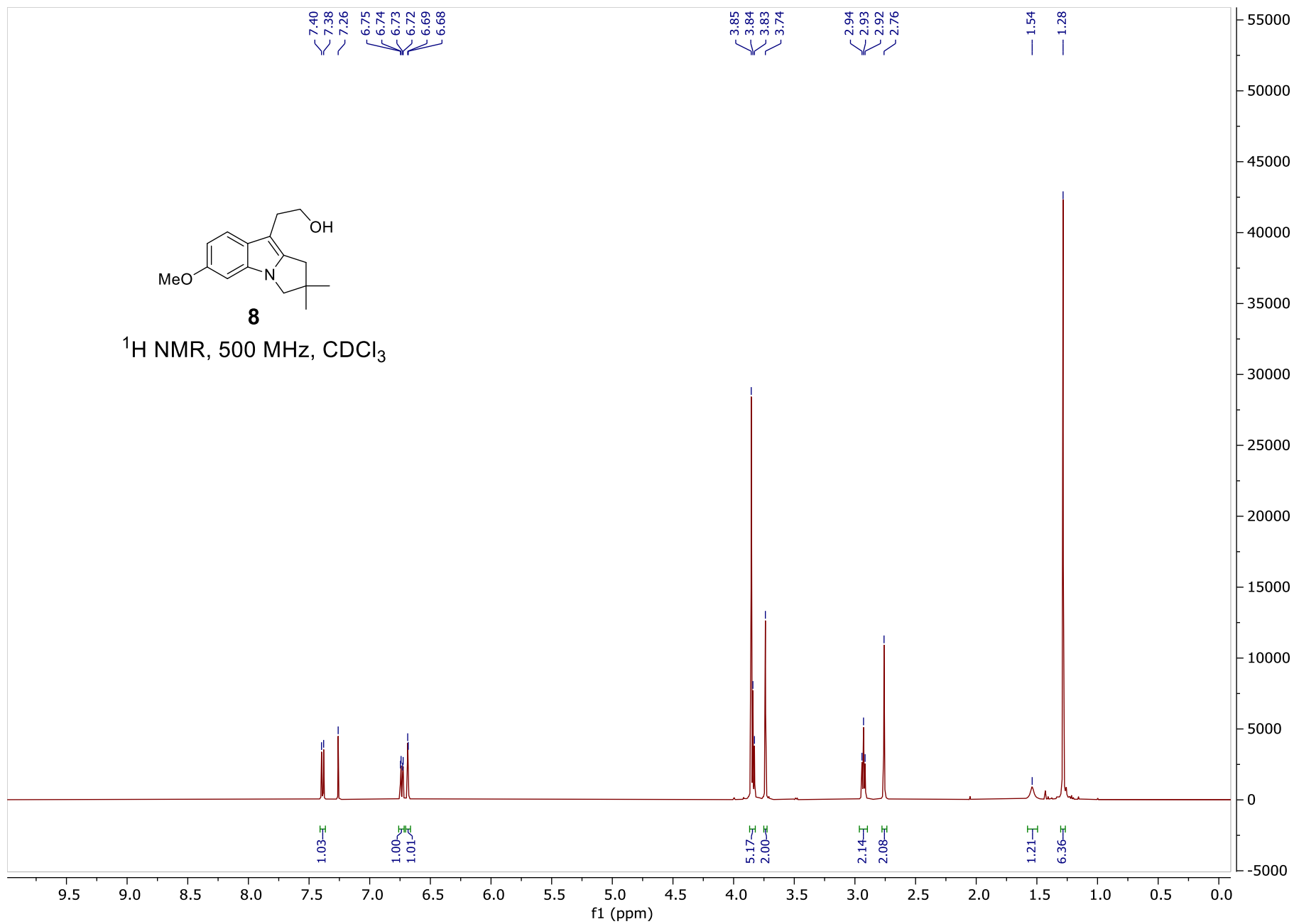


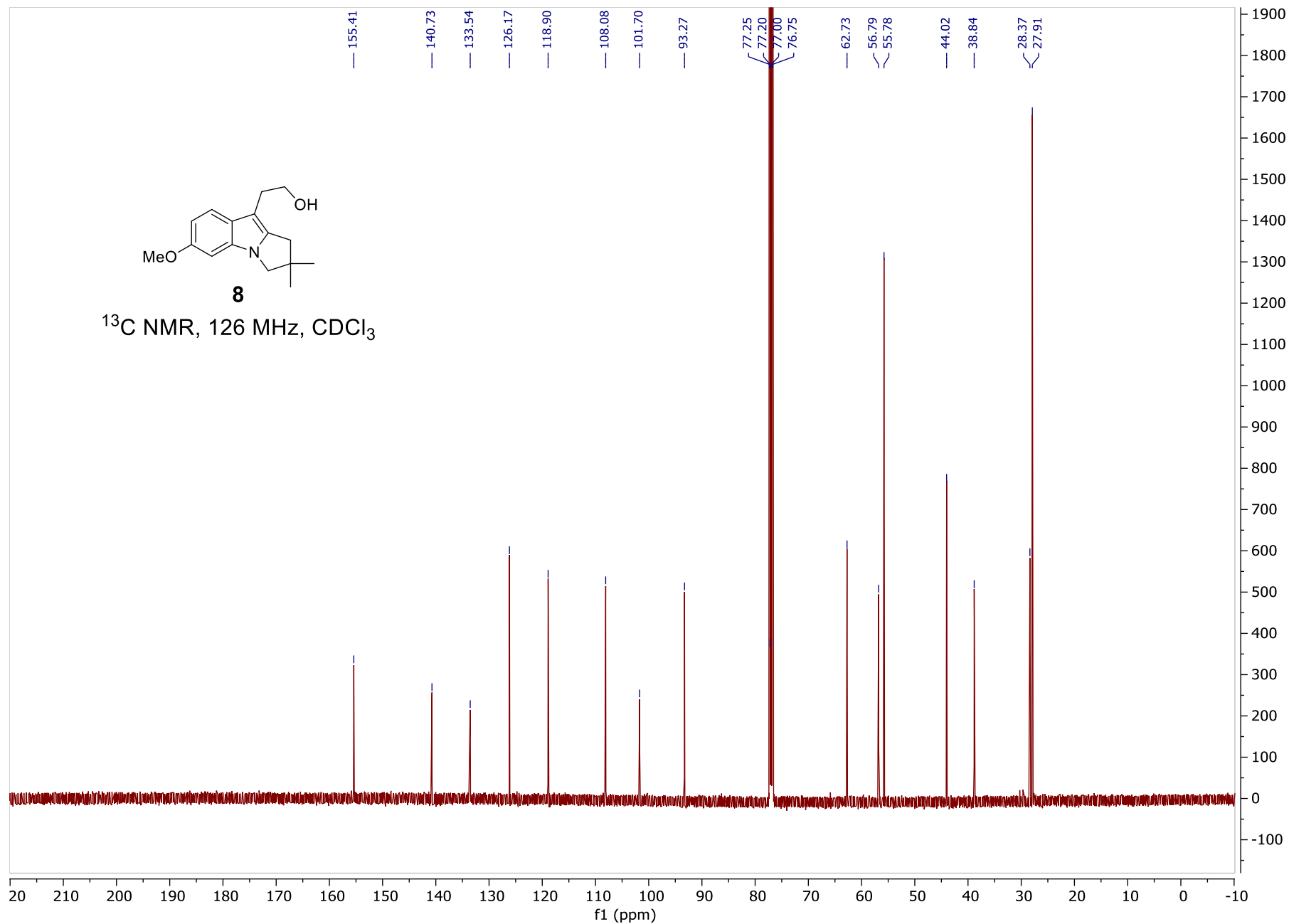


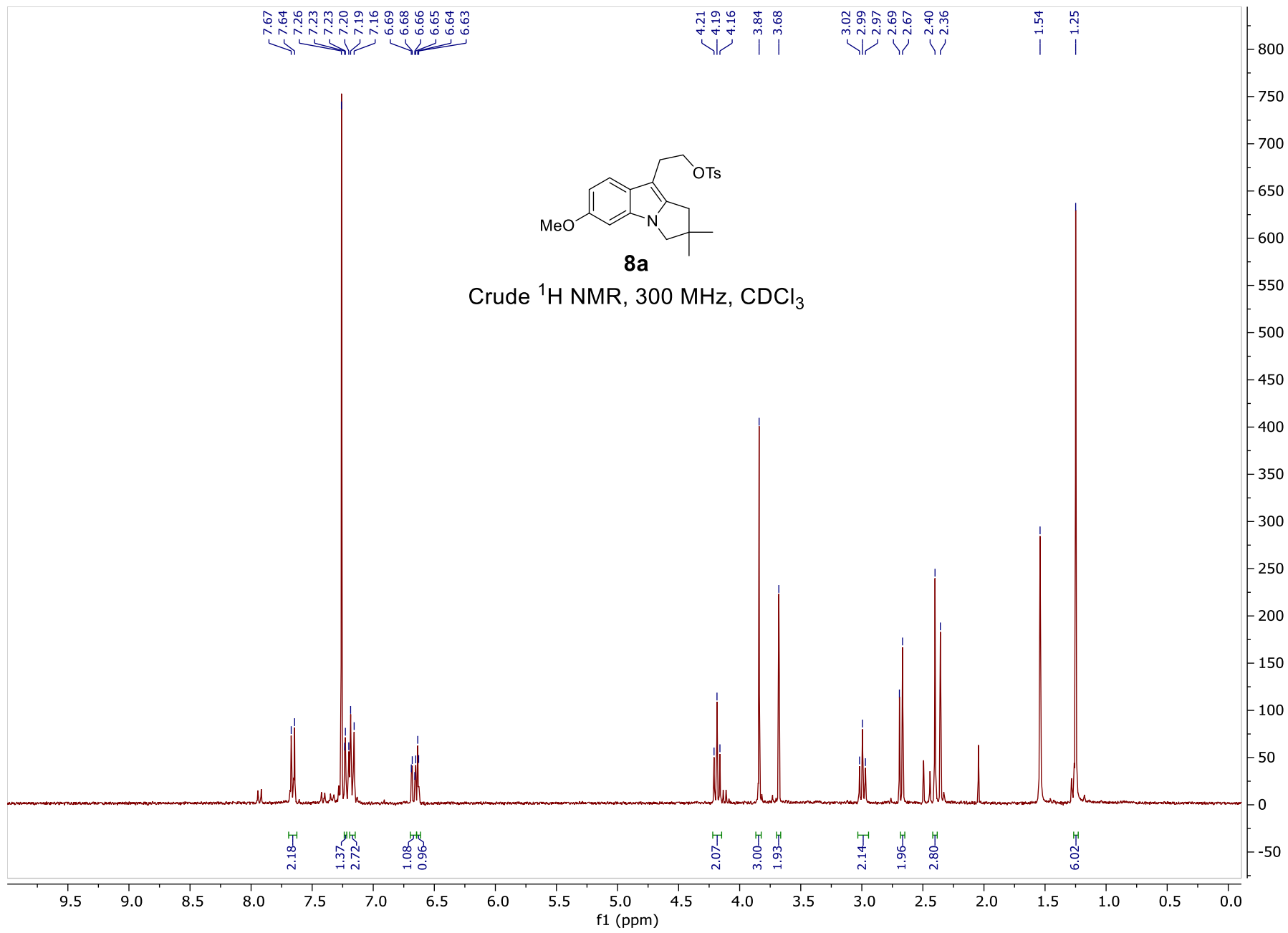


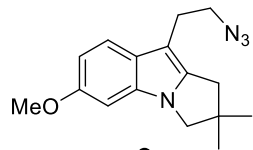


¹H NMR, 500 MHz, CDCl₃



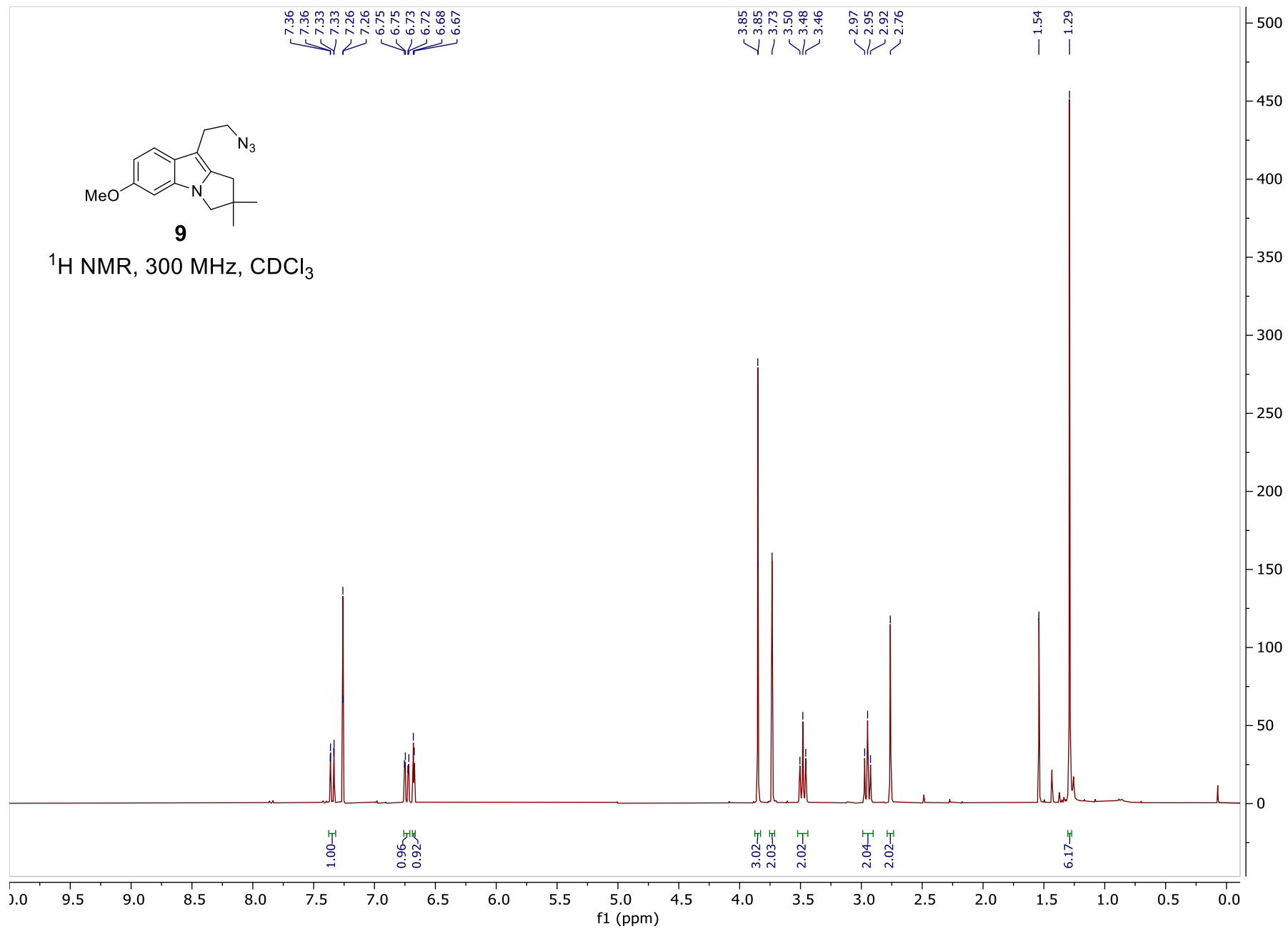


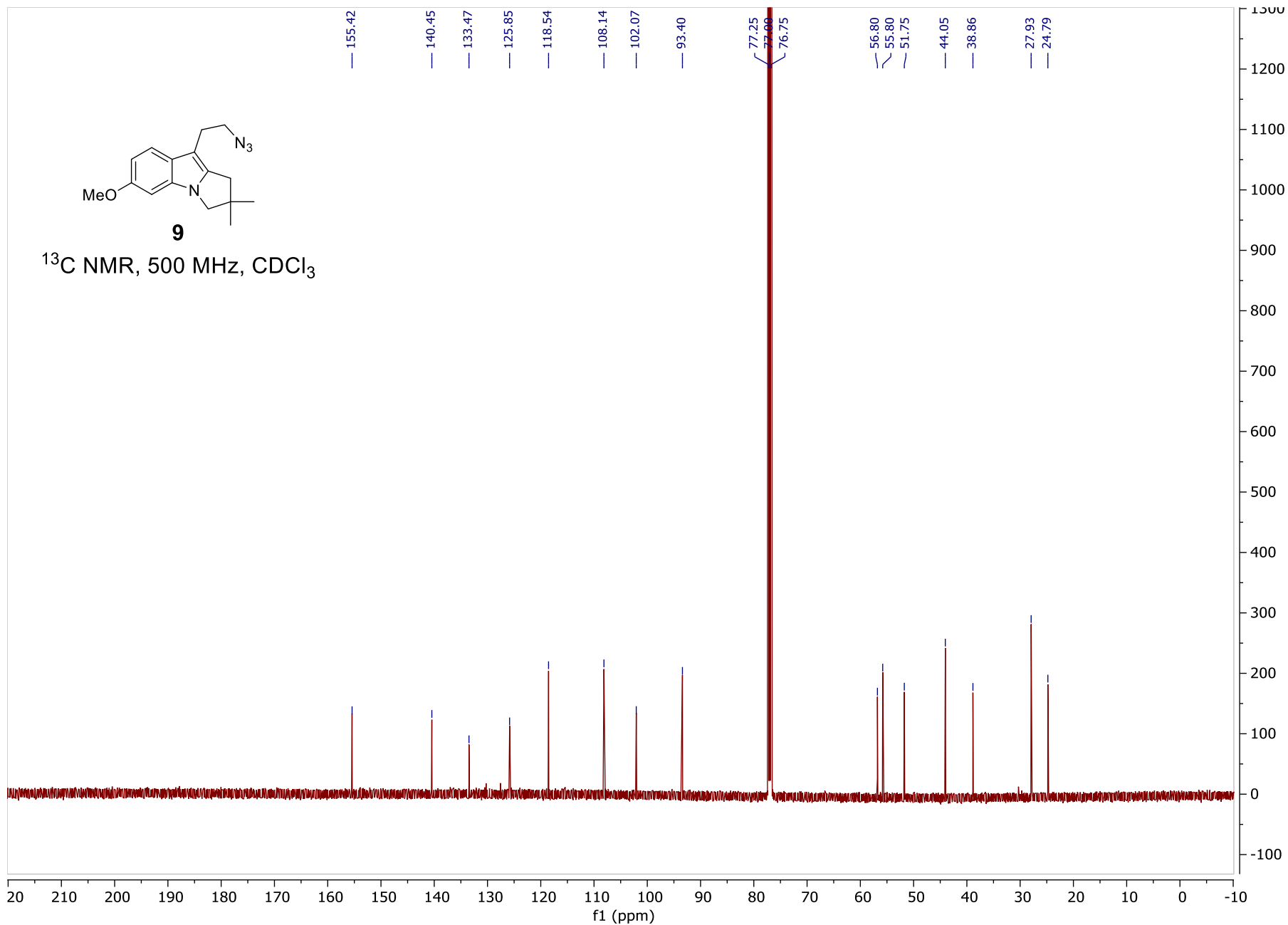


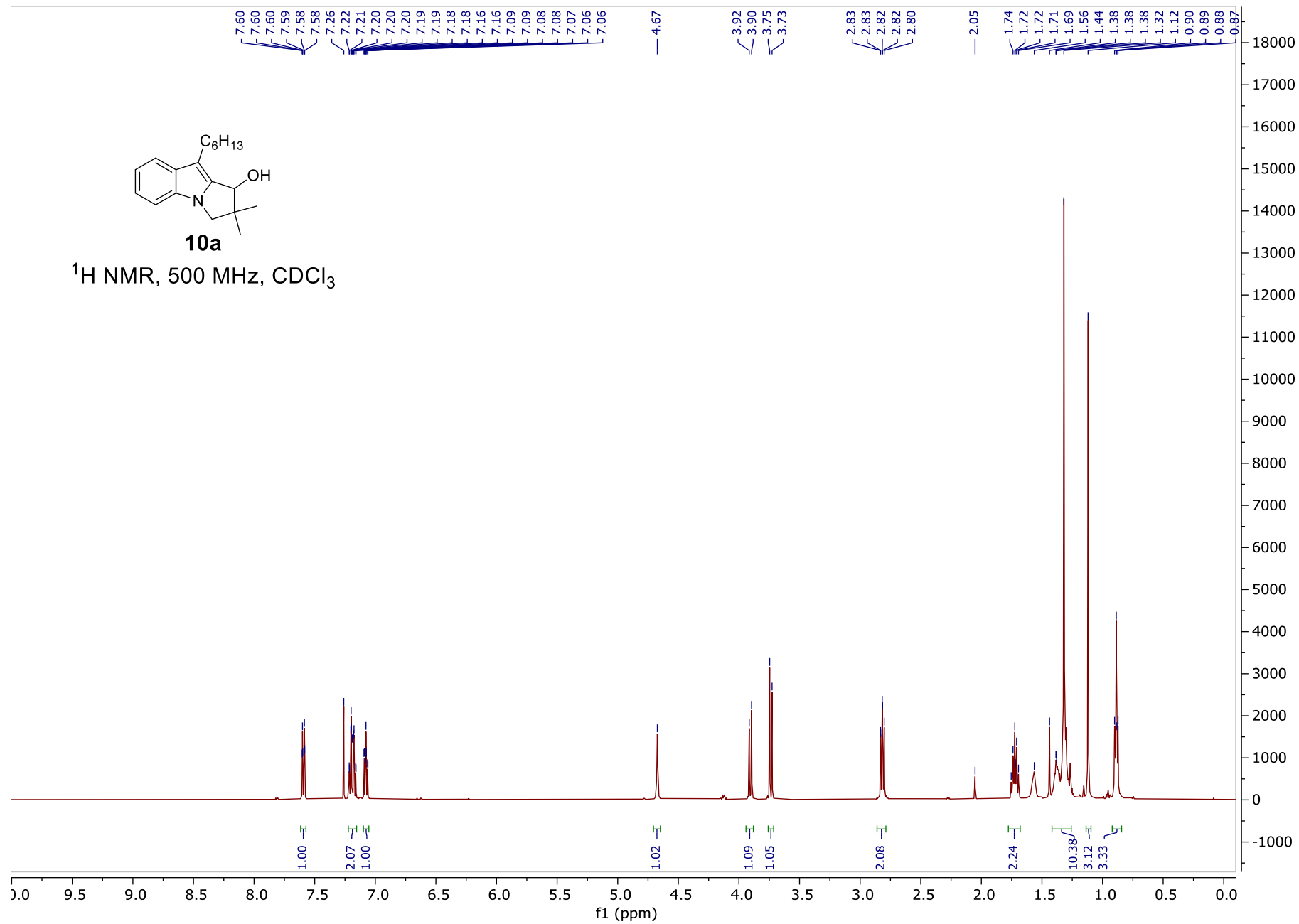


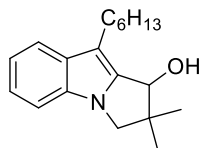
9

^1H NMR, 300 MHz, CDCl_3



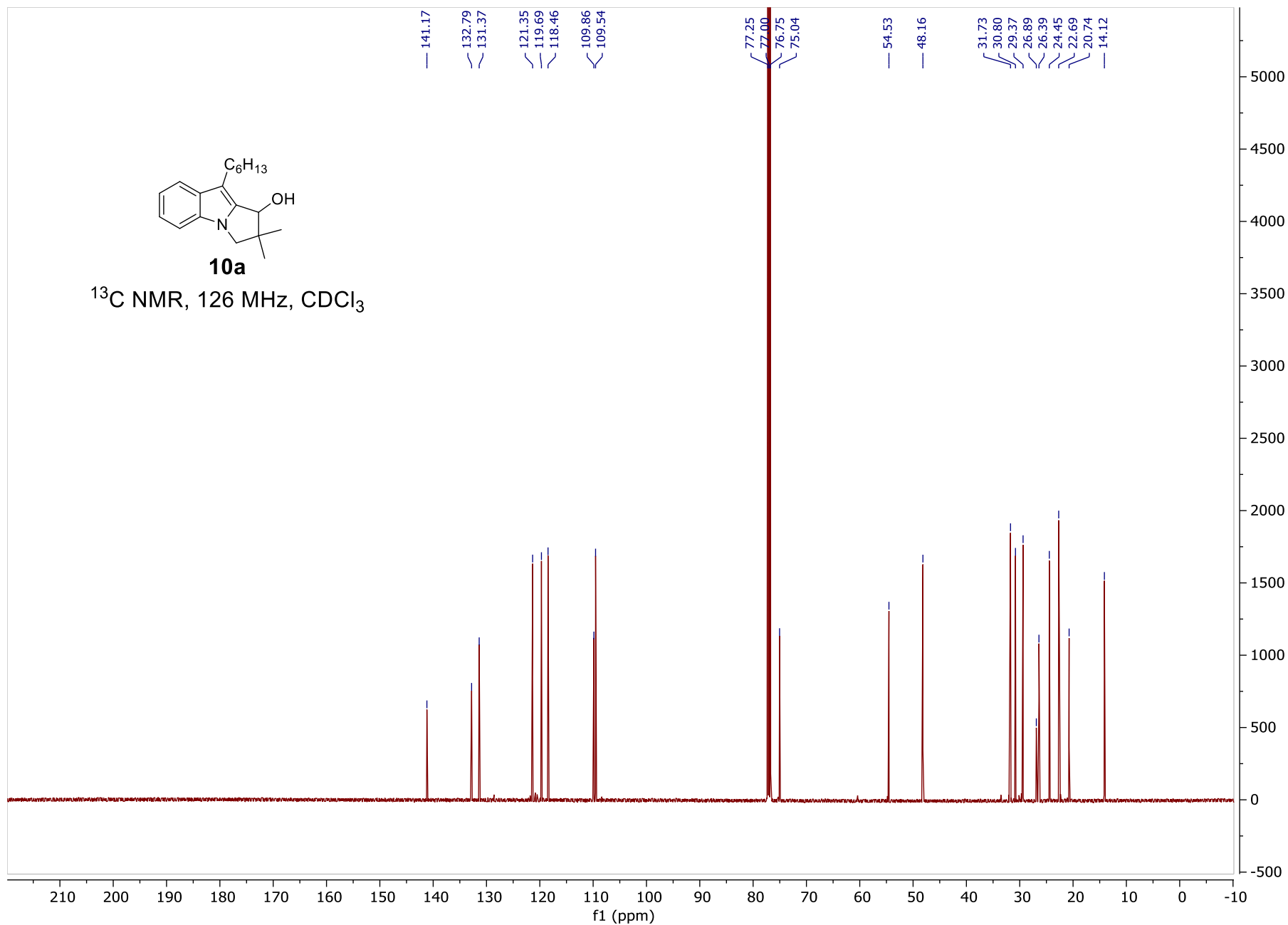


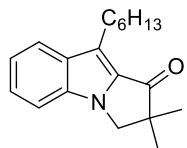




10a

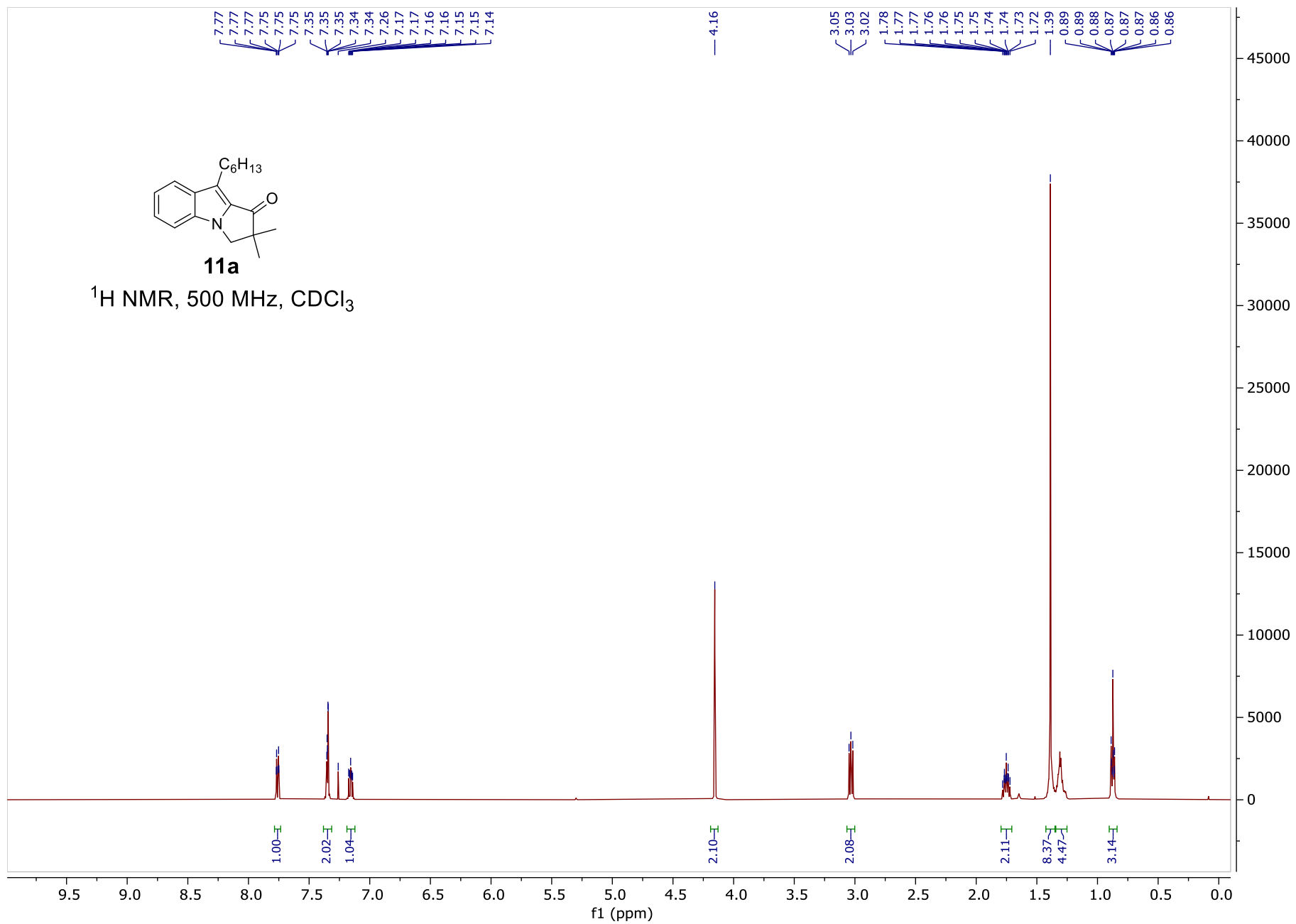
¹³C NMR, 126 MHz, CDCl₃

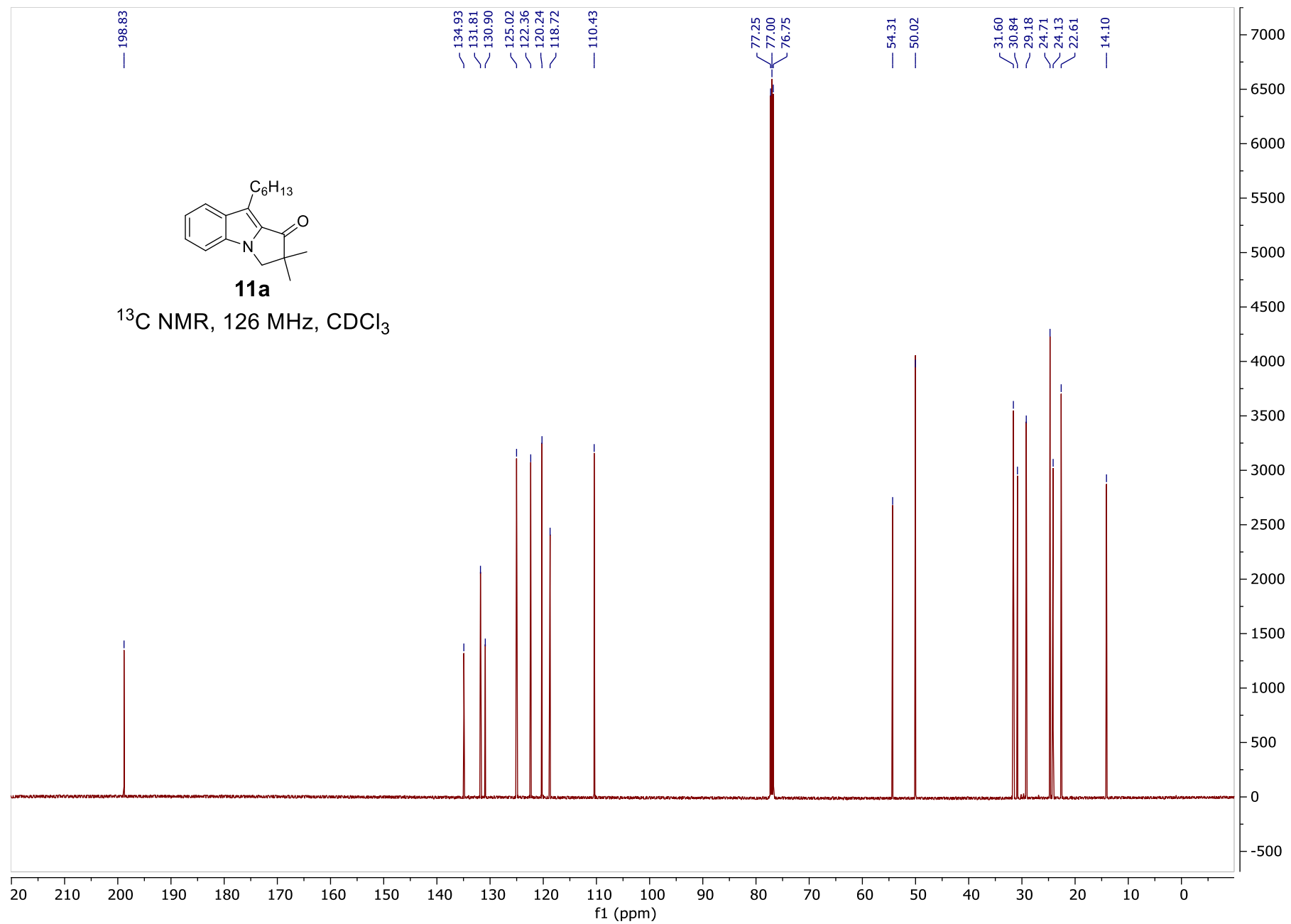


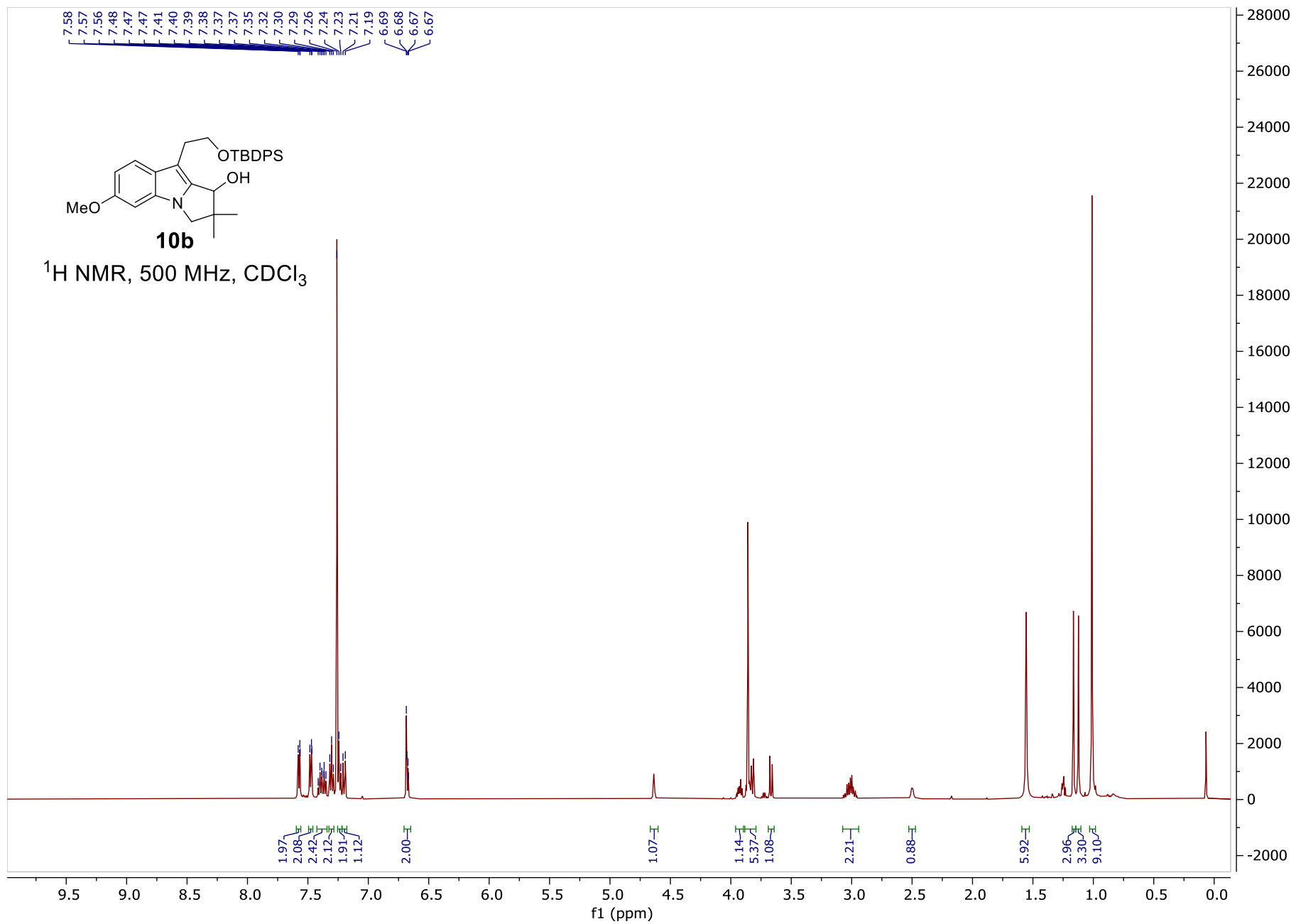


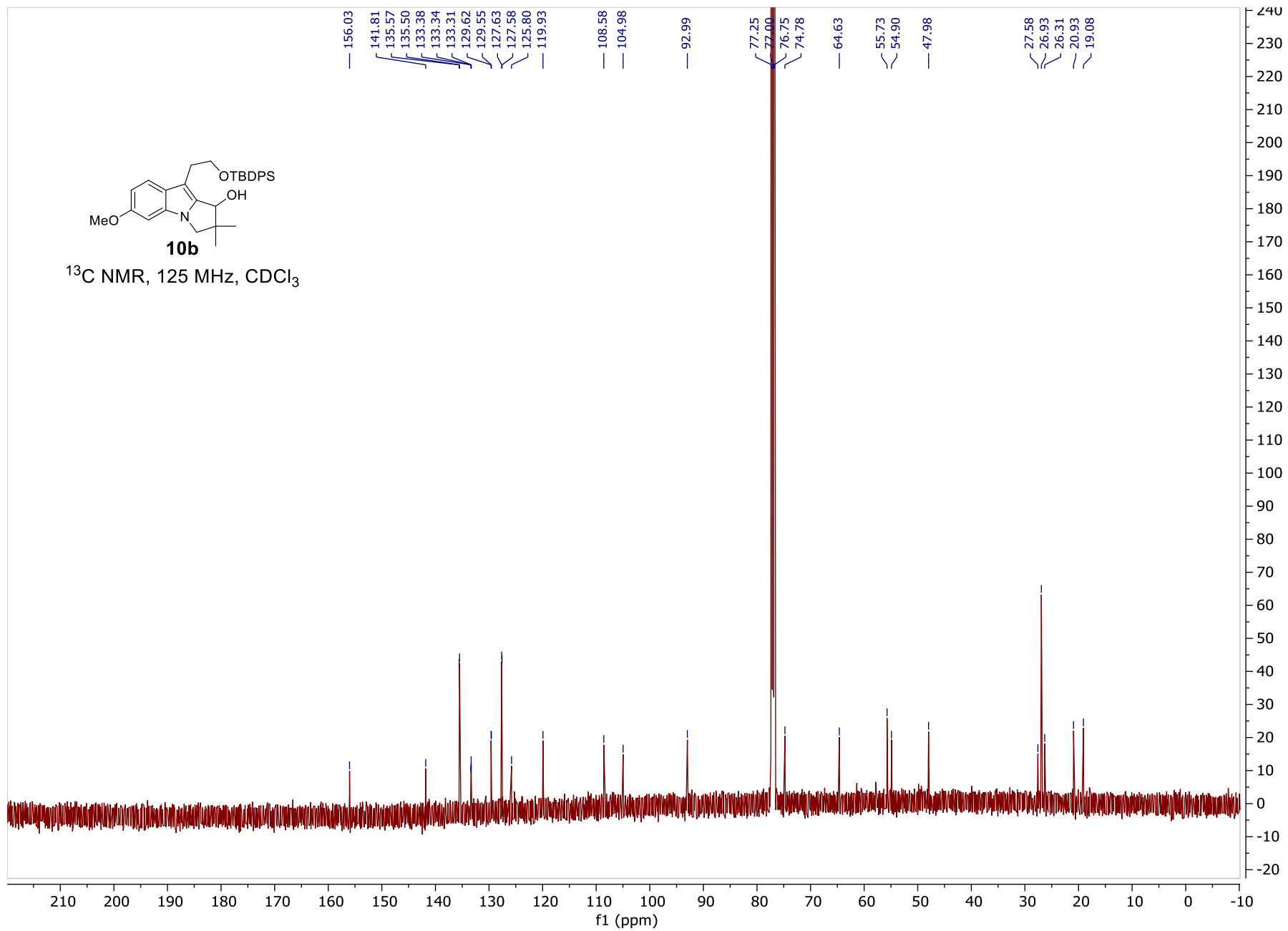
11a

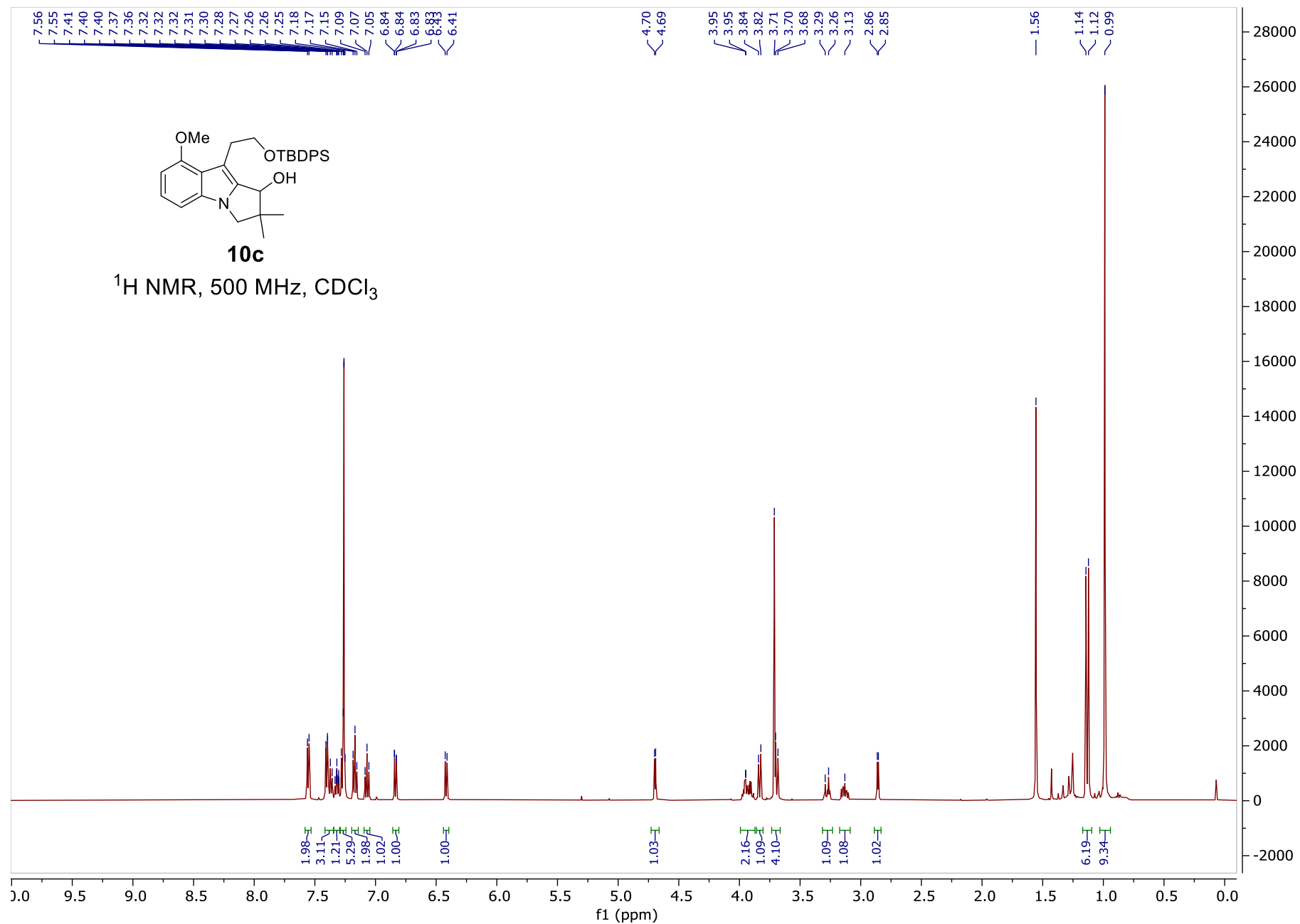
^1H NMR, 500 MHz, CDCl_3

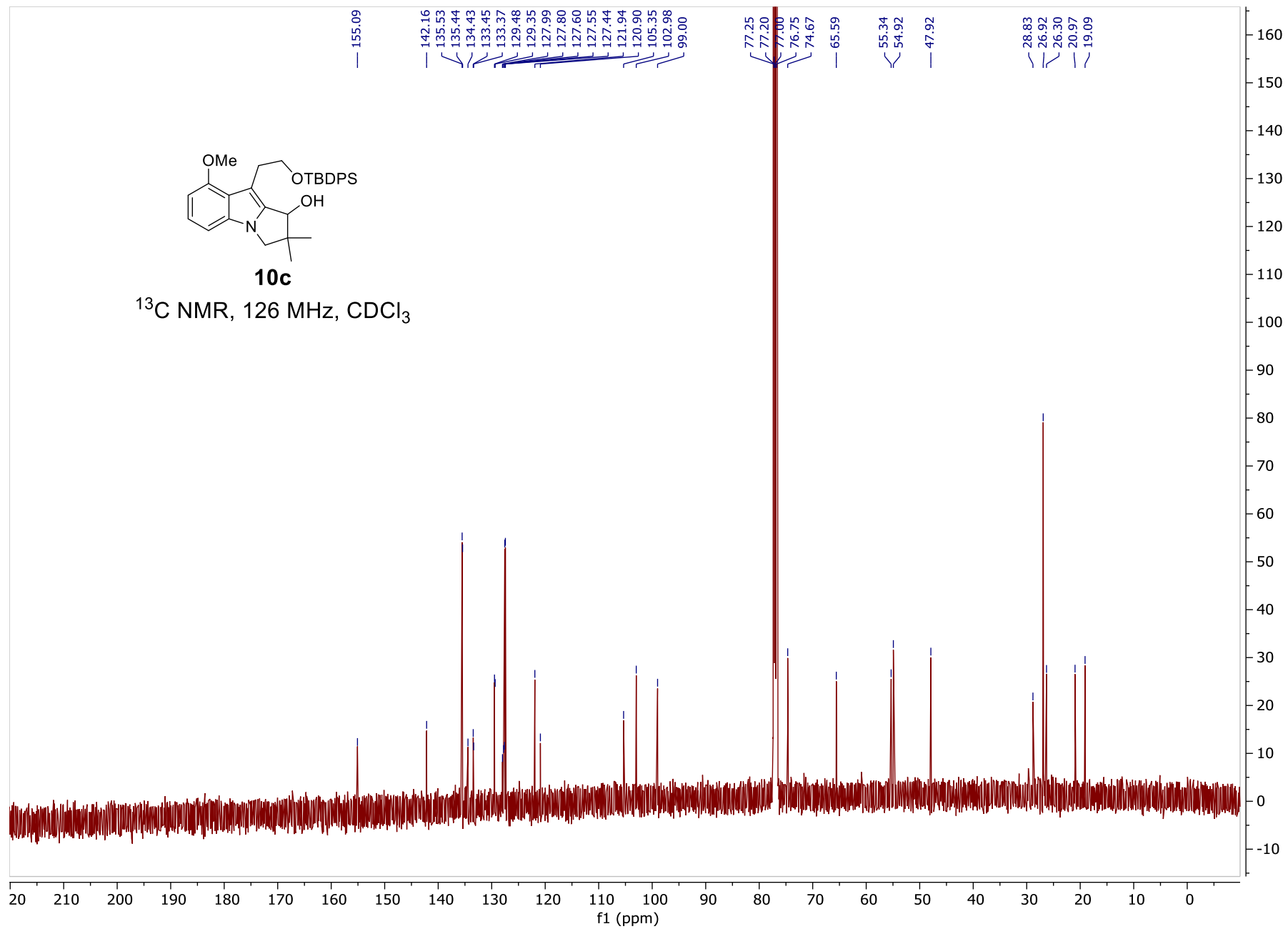


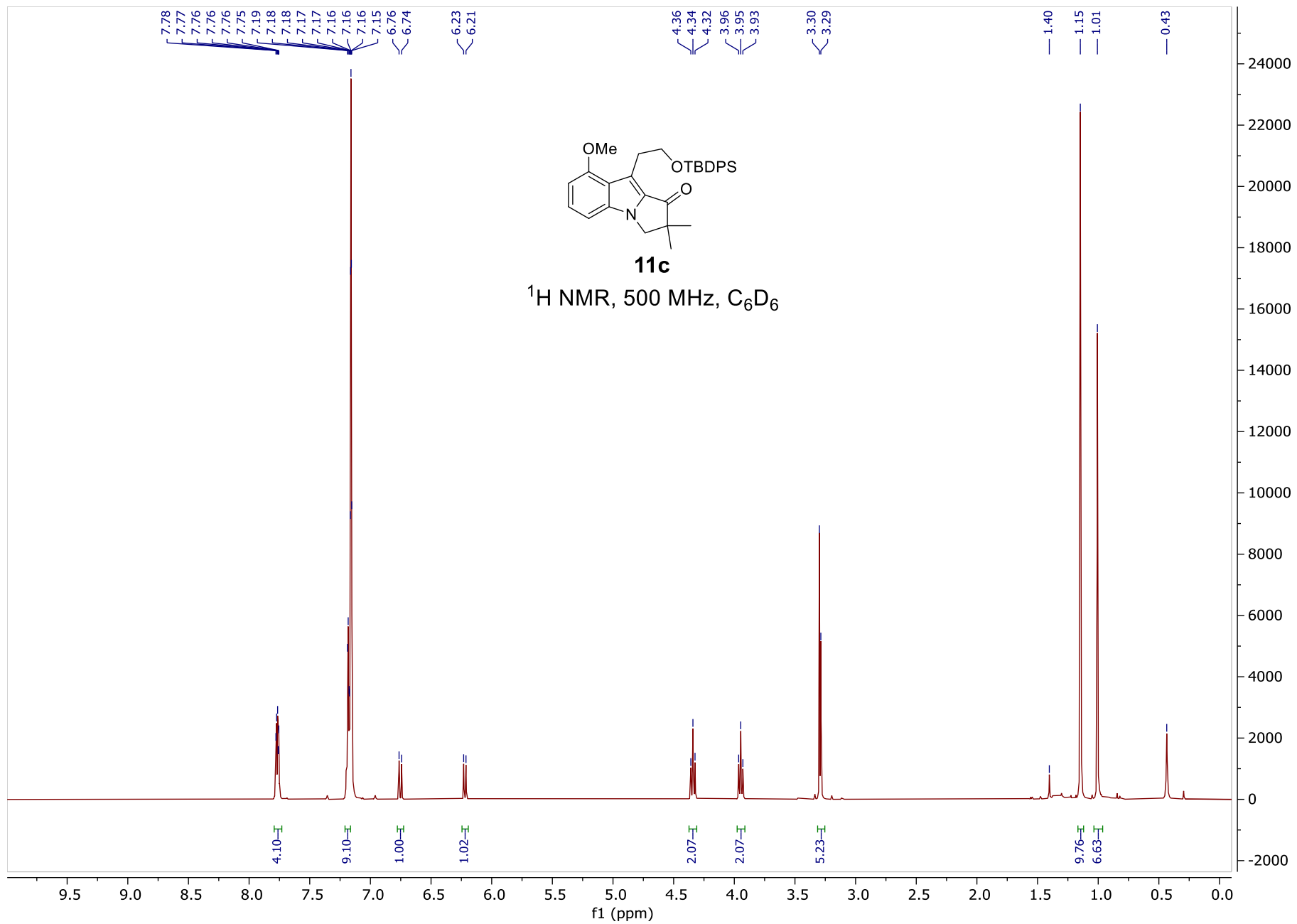


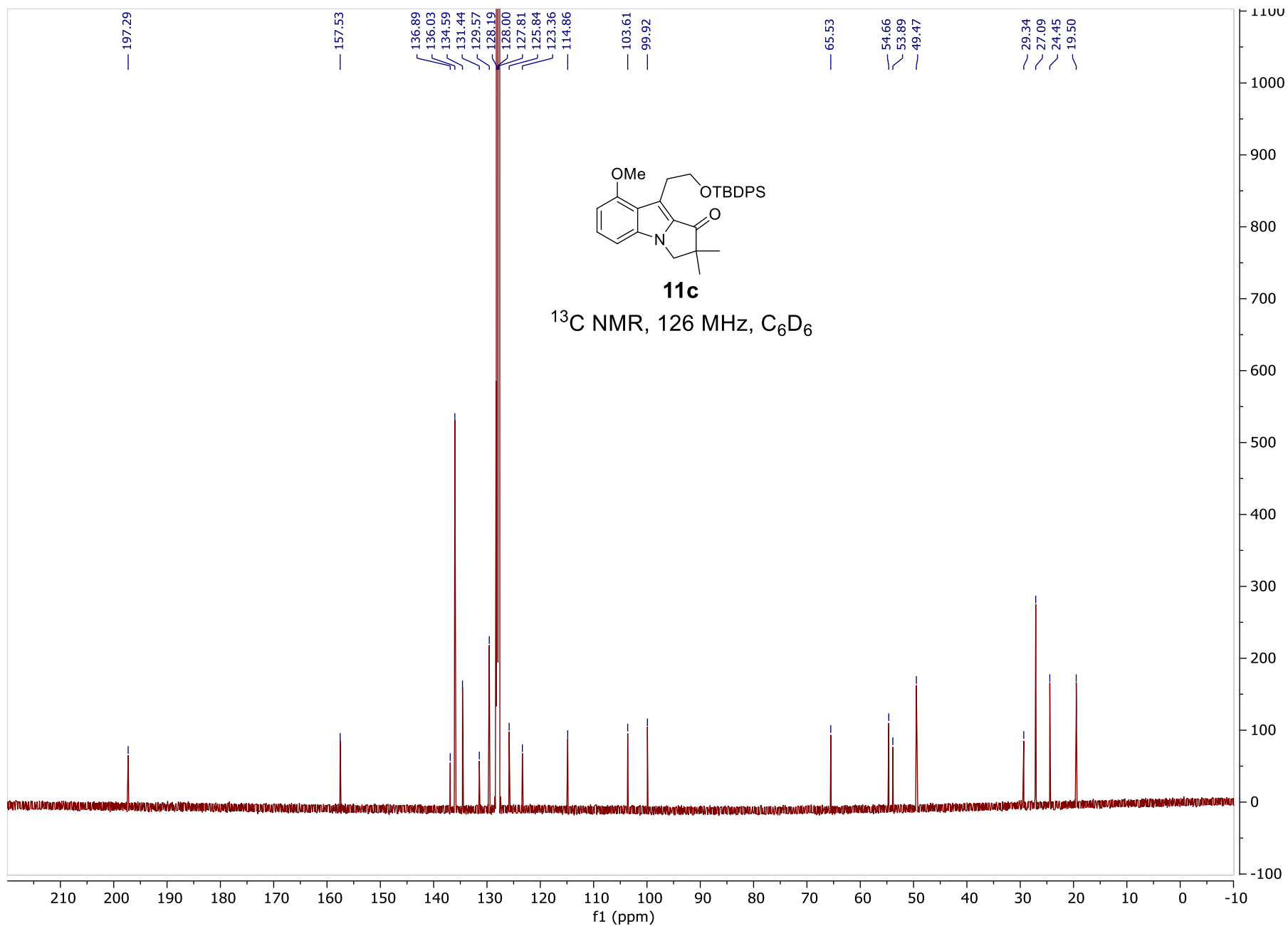


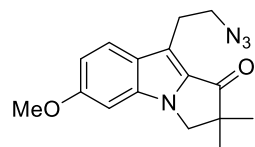






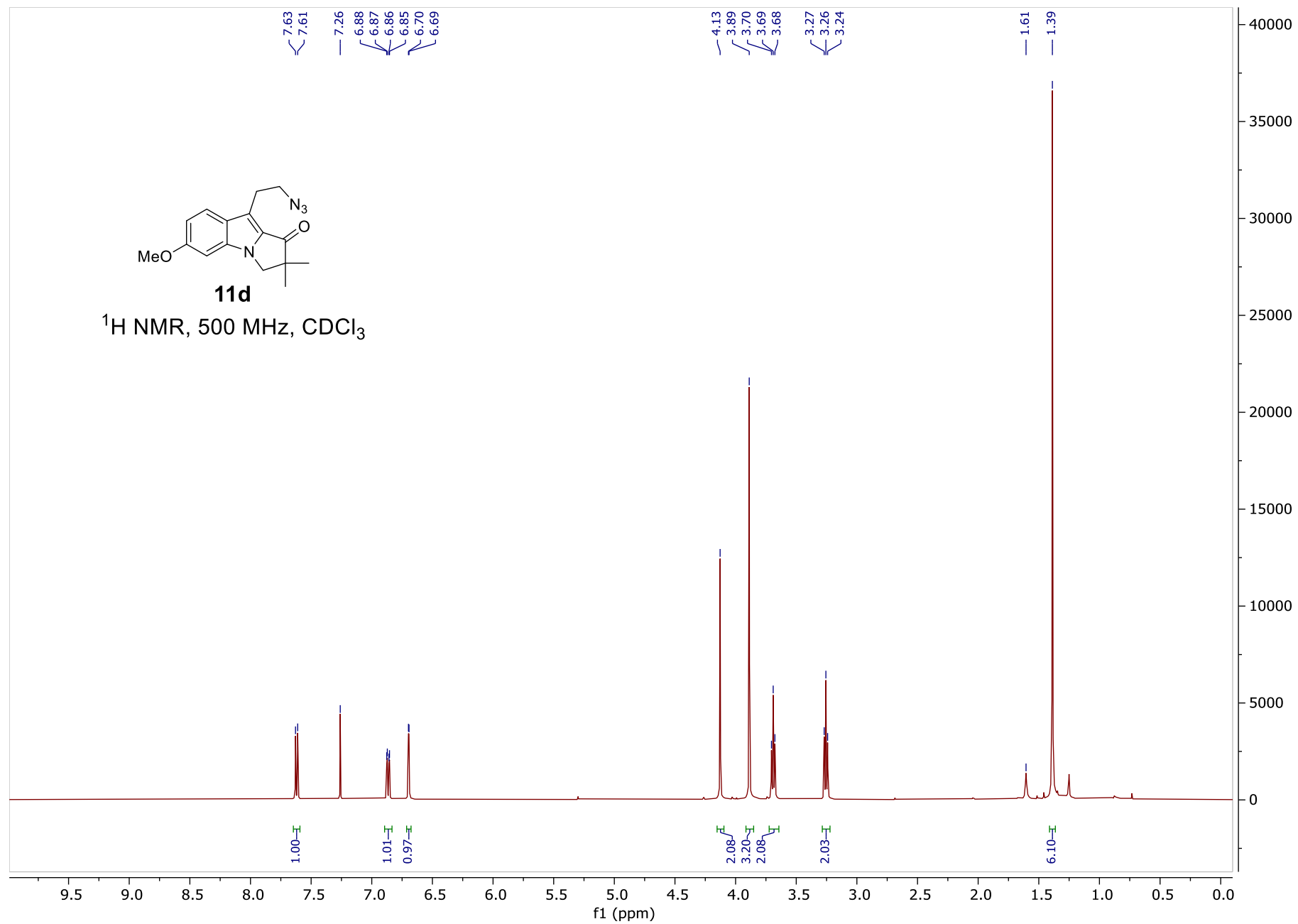


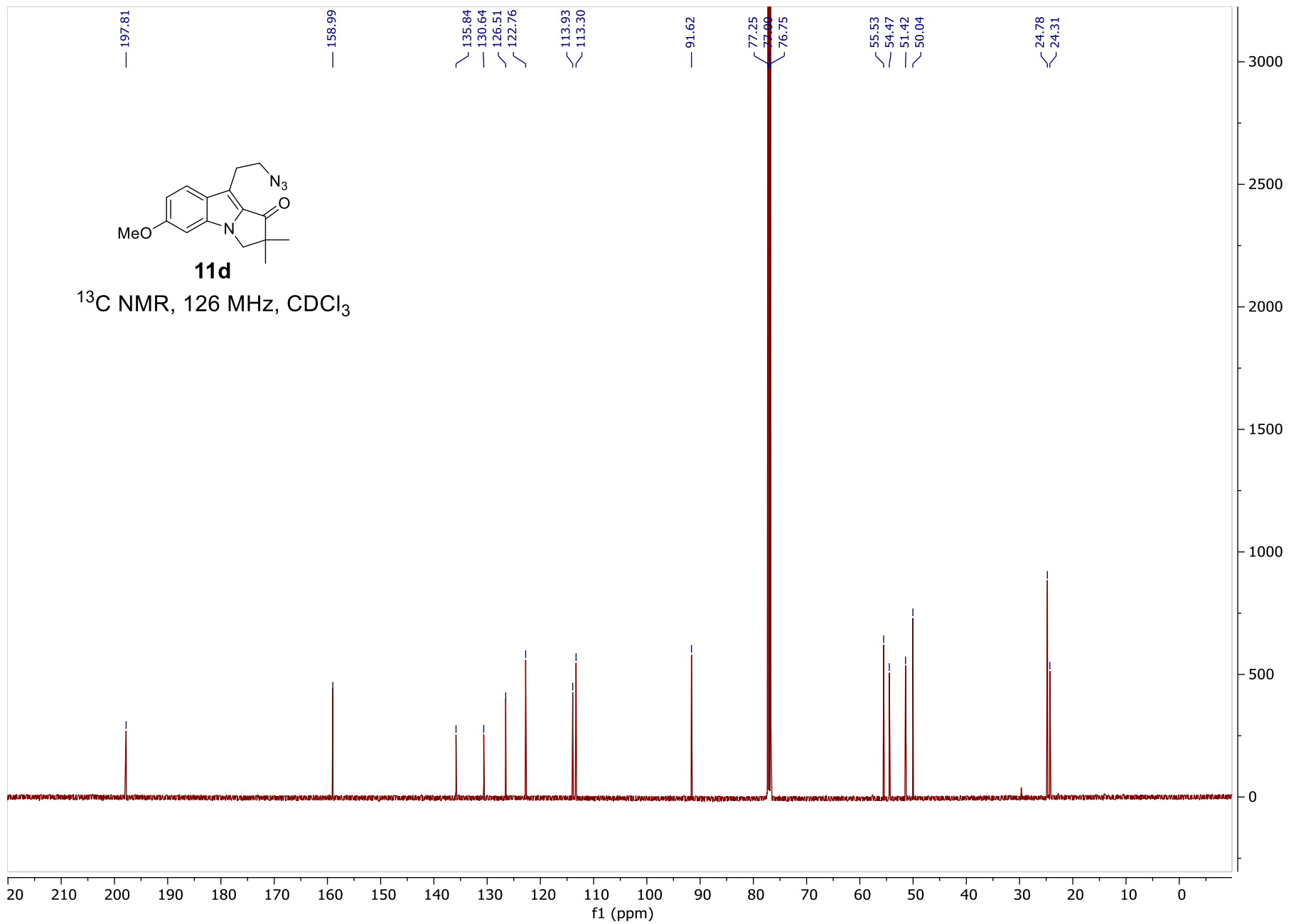


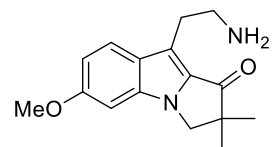


11d

^1H NMR, 500 MHz, CDCl_3

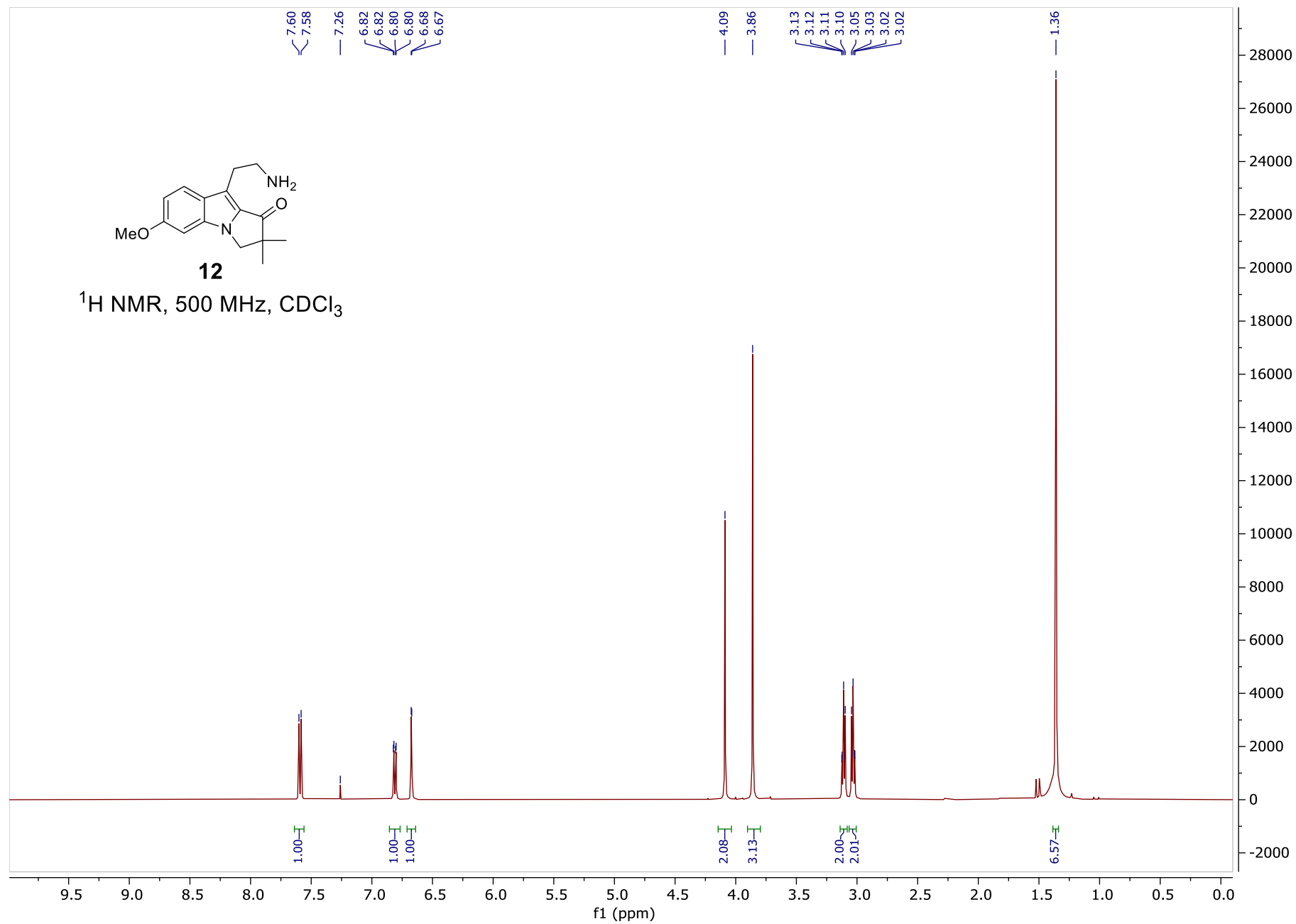


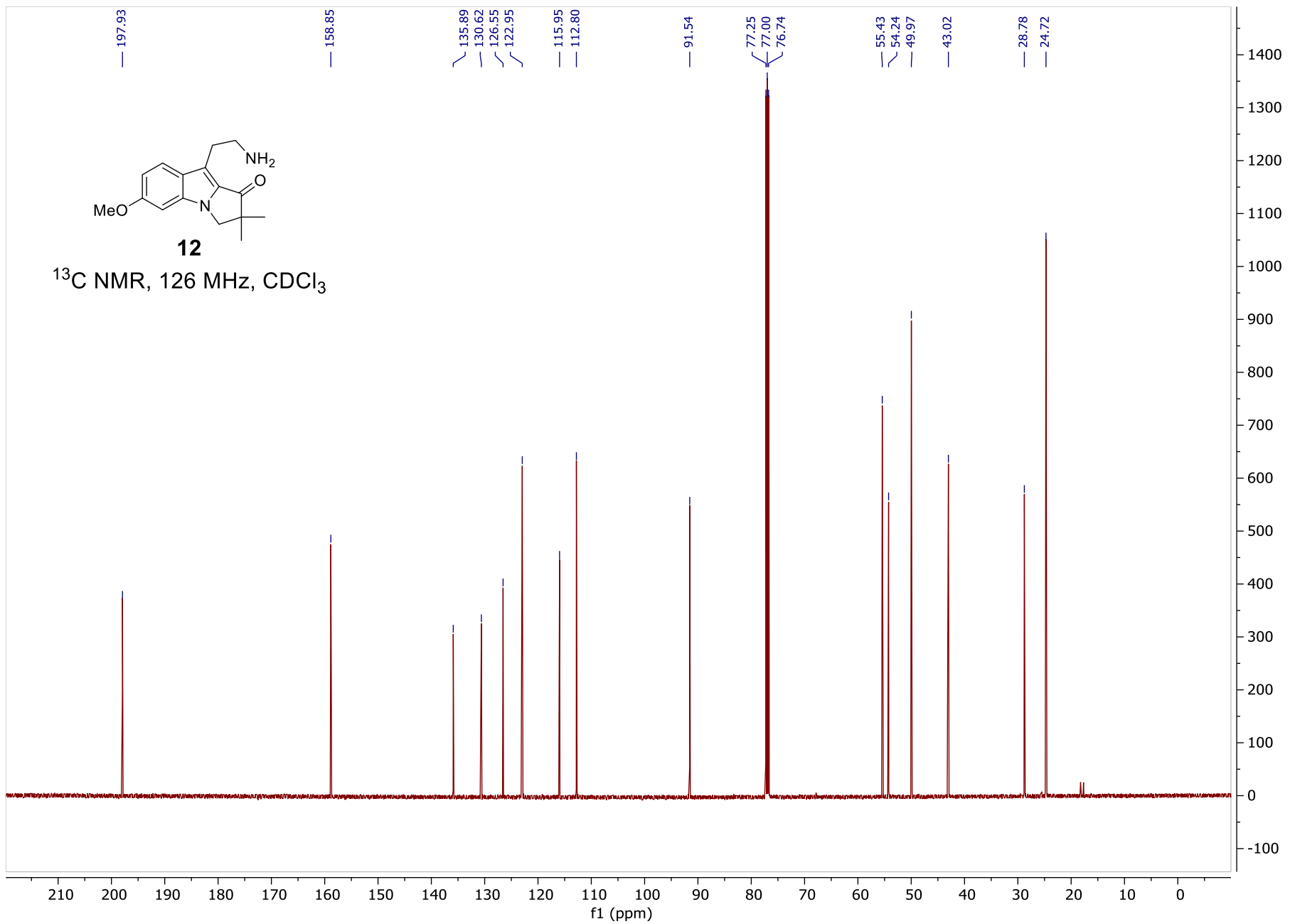


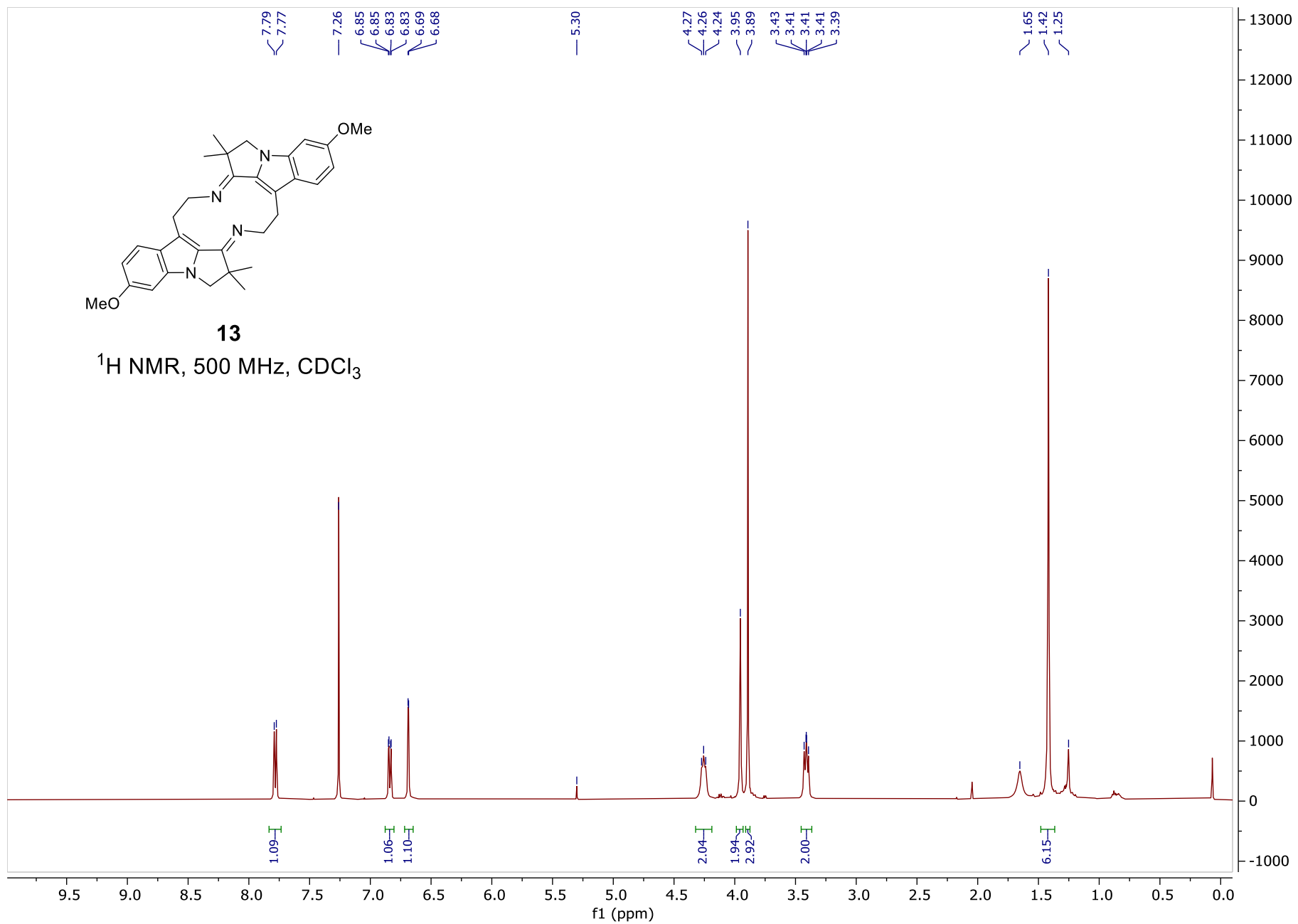


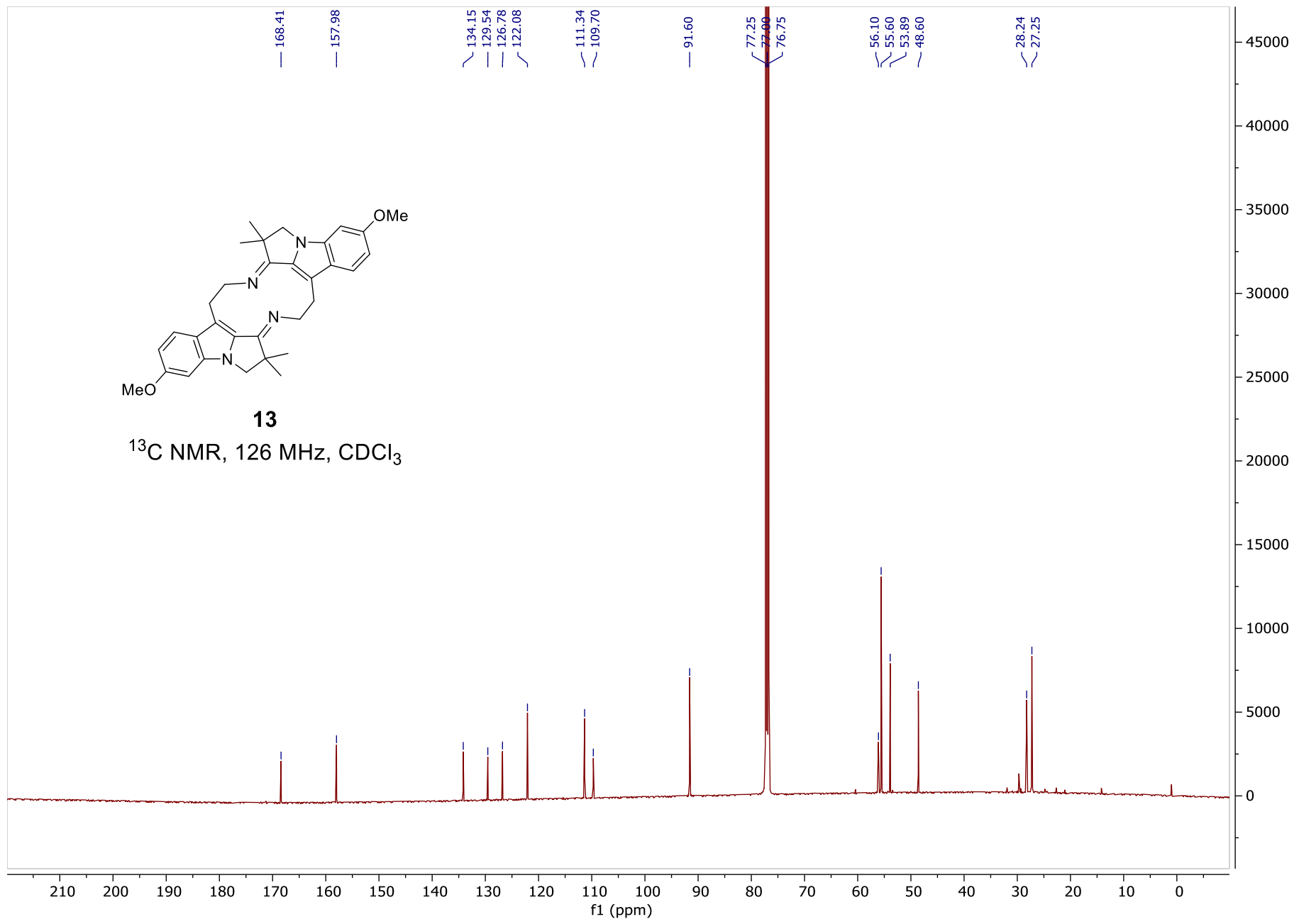
12

¹H NMR, 500 MHz, CDCl₃









HR-MS Spectra

Figure S1. Low- and high-resolution mass spectra for compound **13**.

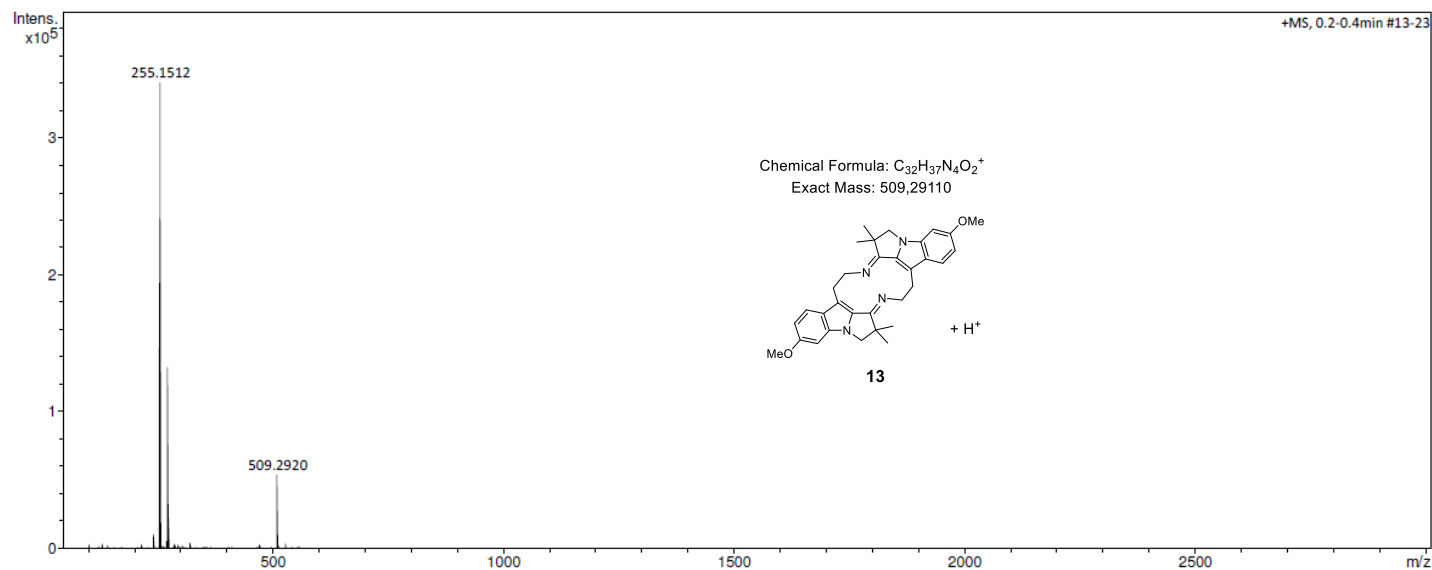
Service de Spectrométrie de Masse - Fédération de Chimie Le Bel - FR 2010 - CNRS / UDS

Analysis Info

Analysis Name	F10600SK.d	Acquisition Date	13/10/2021 15:30:47
Method	Tune_pos_Standard.m	Operator	BDAL@DE
Sample Name	SH440	Instrument	micrOTOF II
Comment			

Acquisition Parameter

Source Type	ESI	Capillary	4500 V	Nebulizer	0.3 Bar	Corona	0 nA
Ion Polarity	Positive	n/a	n/a	Dry Gas	3.0 l/min	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dry Heater	200 °C	APCI Heater	0 °C



Mass Spectrum HR Report

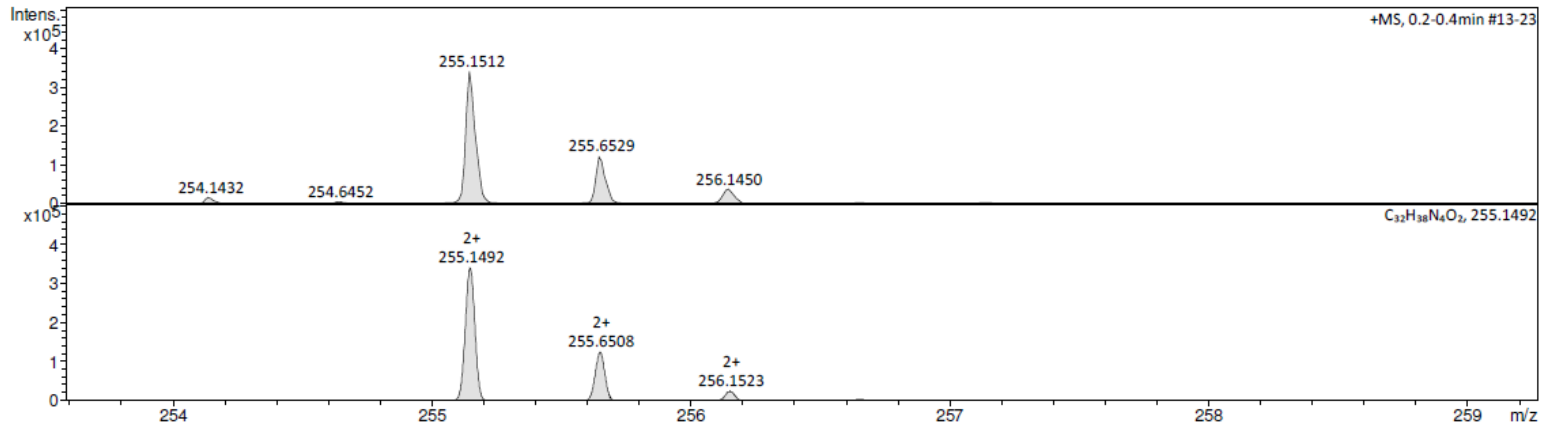
Analysis Info

Analysis Name Y:\2021\10_Octobre 2021\F10600SK.d
 Method Tune_pos_Standard.m
 Sample Name SH440
 Comment

Acquisition Date 13/10/2021 15:30:47
 Operator BDAL@DE
 Instrument micrOTOF II 8213750.10451

Acquisition Parameter

Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive	Set Corrector Fill	50.9 V
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scan Begin	50 m/z	n/a	n/a	Set Reflector	1800.0 V
Scan End	3000 m/z	n/a	n/a	Set Flight Tube	8600.0 V
		n/a	n/a	Set Detector TOF	2008.9 V



Meas. m/z	#	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]	Mean err [ppm]	rdb	N-Rule	e ⁻	Conf	mSigma	Std I	Std Mean m/z	Std I VarNorm	Std m/z Diff	Std Comb Dev
255.1512	1	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₂	255.1492	-8.1	-1.7	16.0	ok	even		20.9	32.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
509.2920	1	C ₃₂ H ₃₇ N ₄ O ₂	509.2911	-1.8	951.2	16.5	ok	even		14.3	22.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Mass Spectrum HR Report

Analysis Info

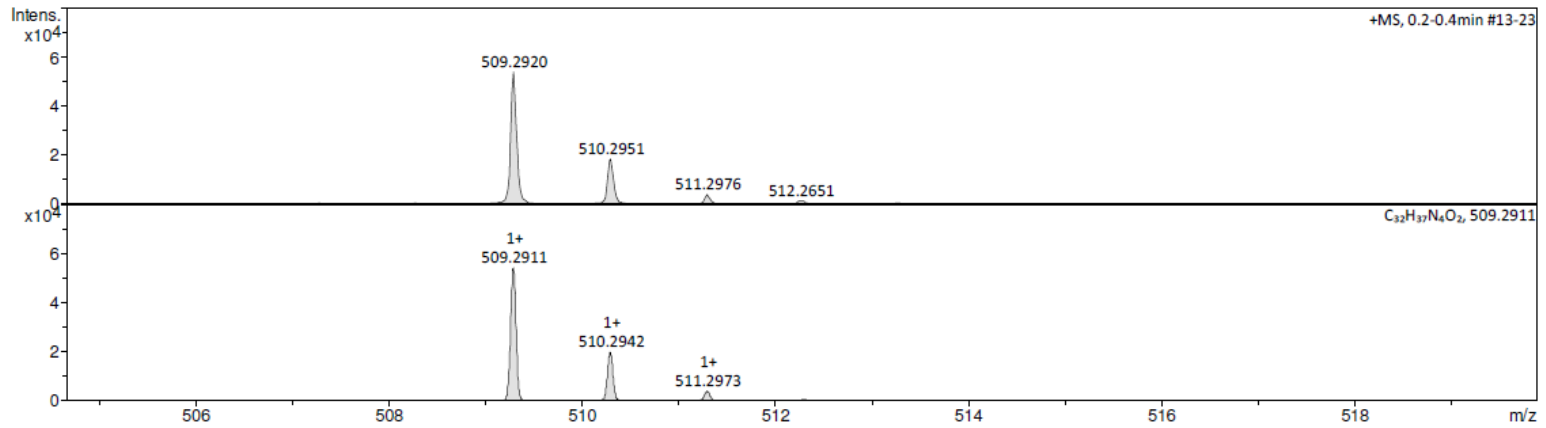
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 Method Tune_pos_Standard.m
 Sample Name SH440
 Comment

Acquisition Date 13/10/2021 15:30:47
 Operator BDAL@DE
 Instrument micrOTOF II 8213750.10451

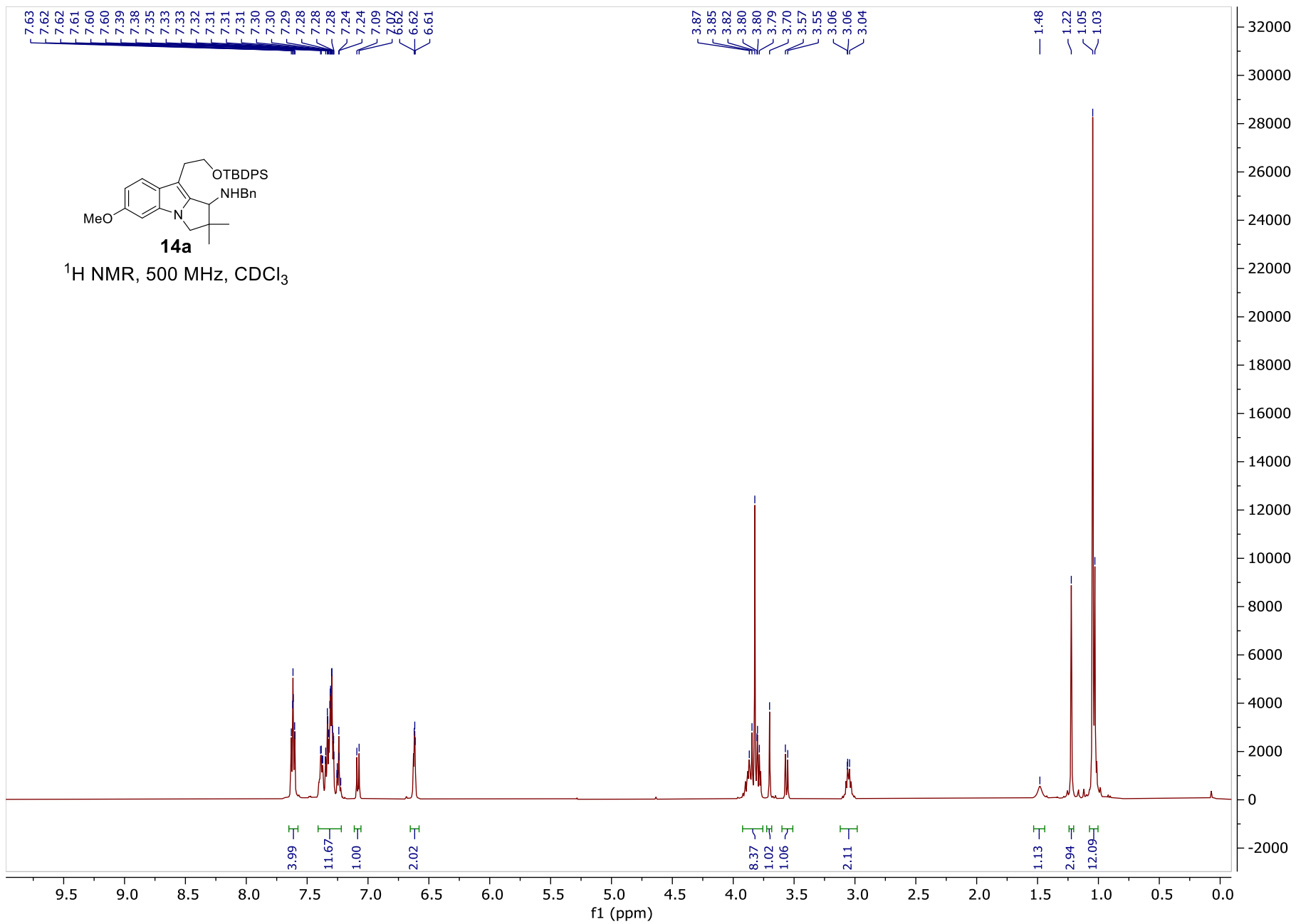
Acquisition Parameter

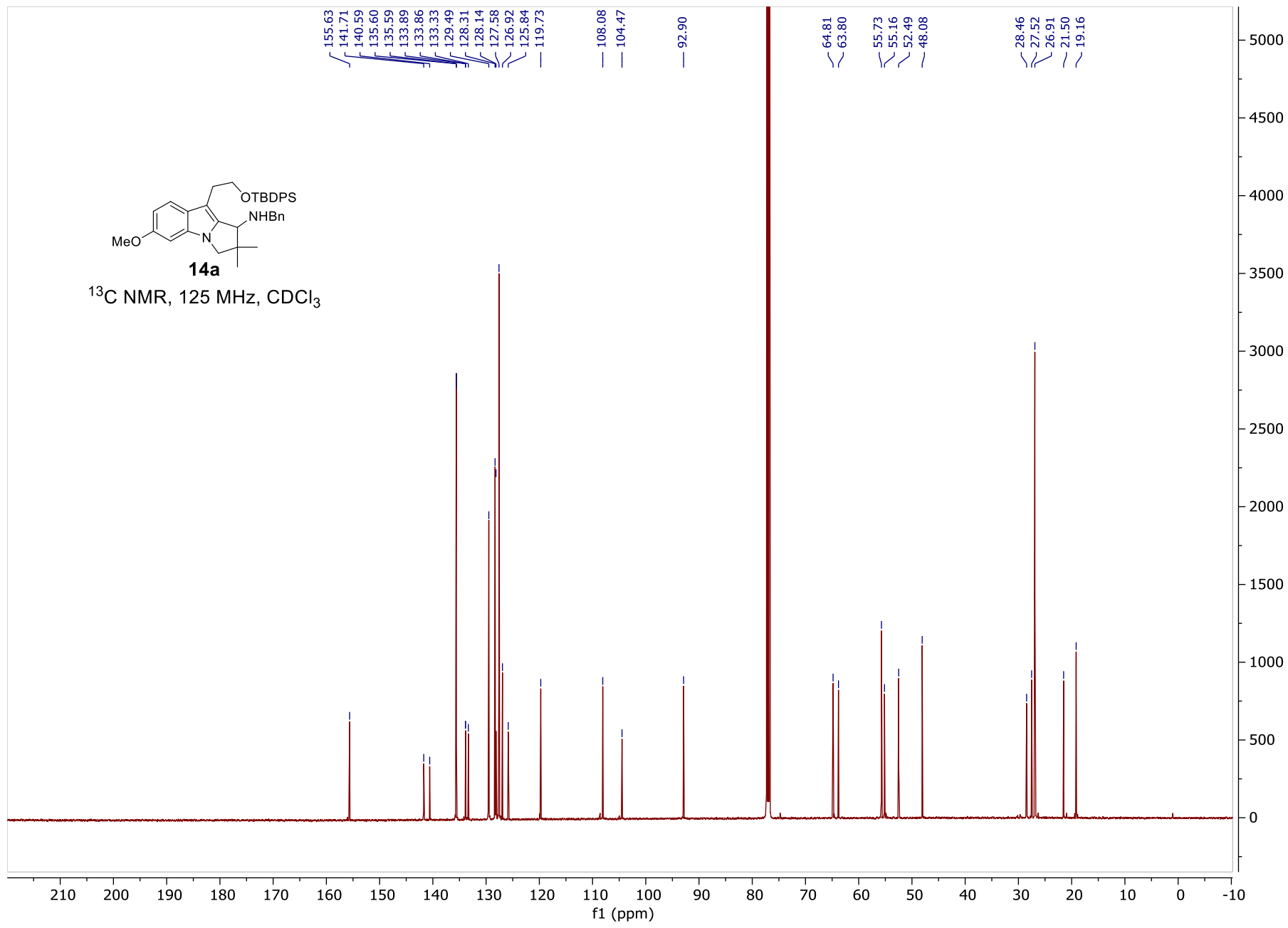
Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive
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Scan Begin	50 m/z	n/a	n/a
Scan End	3000 m/z	n/a	n/a

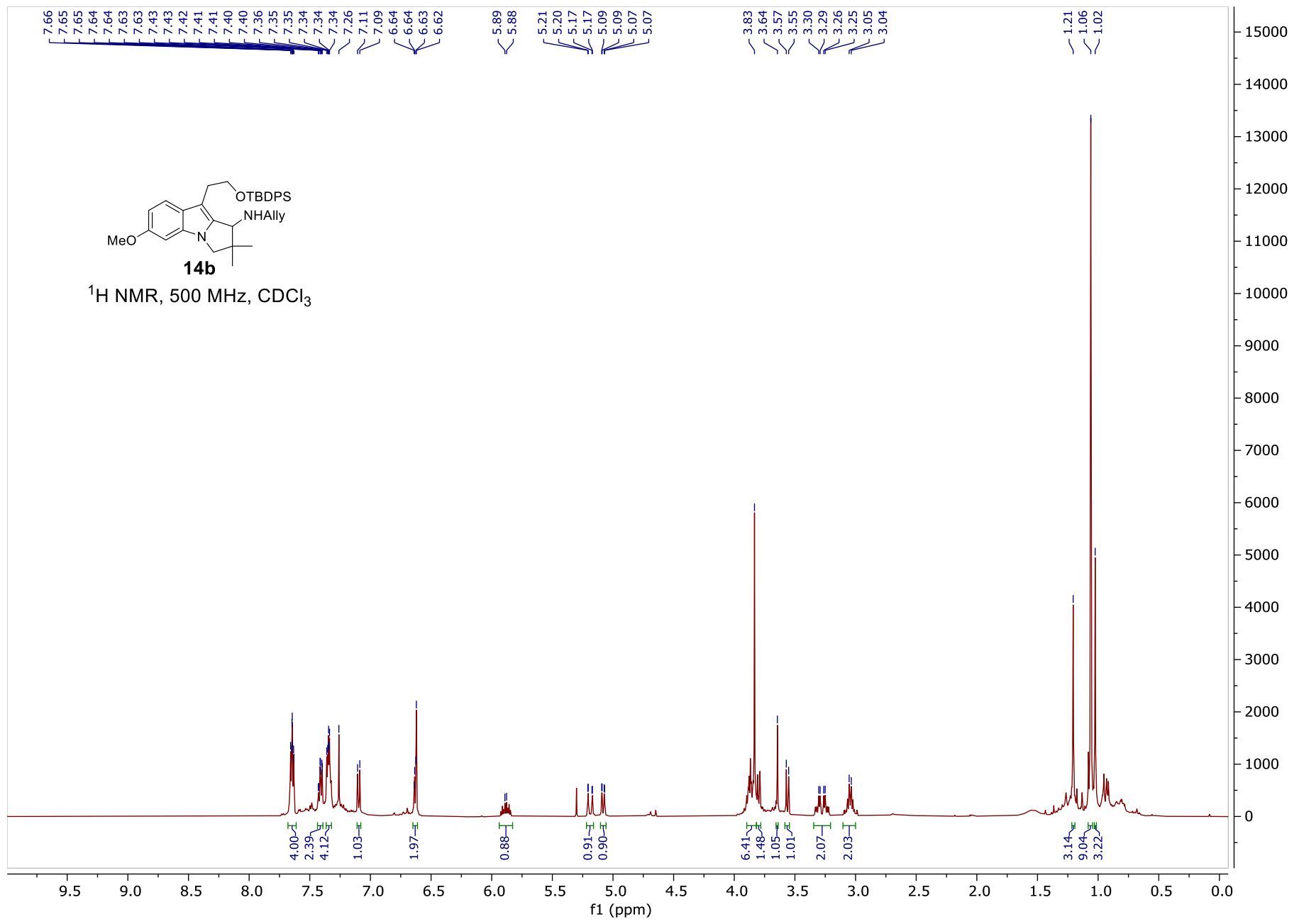
Set Corrector Fill	50.9 V
n/a	n/a
Set Reflector	1800.0 V
Set Flight Tube	8600.0 V
Set Detector TOF	2008.9 V

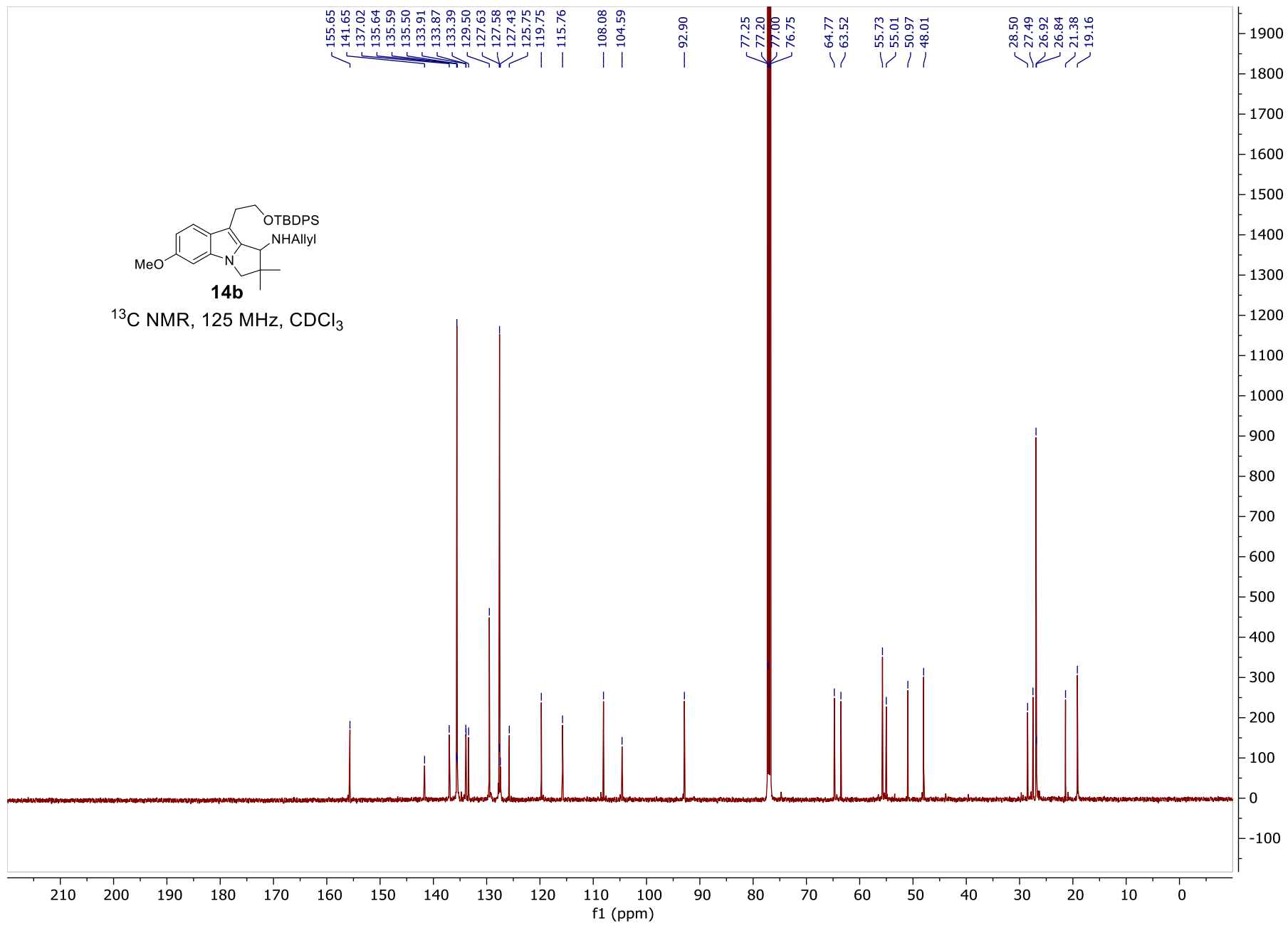


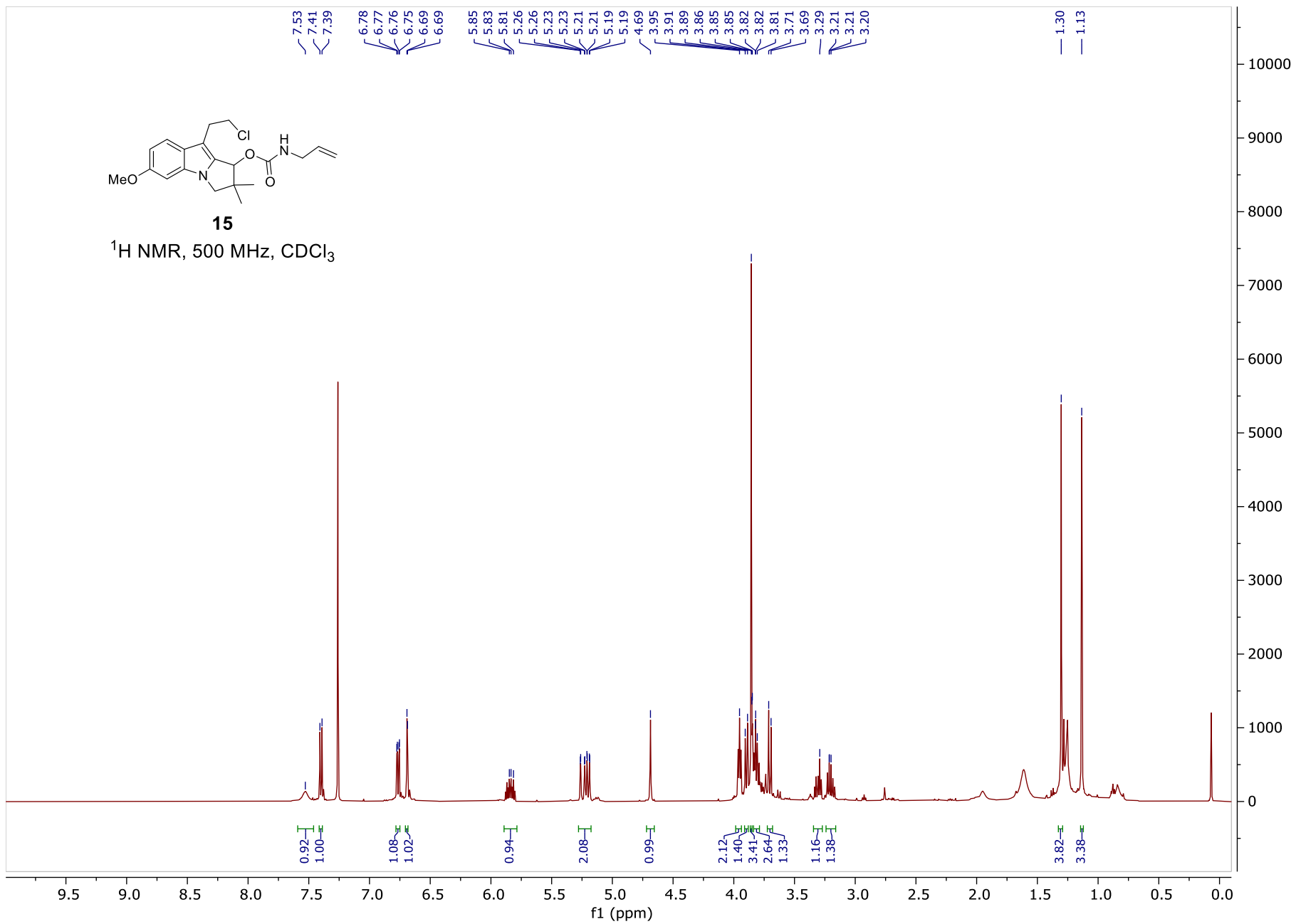
Meas. m/z	#	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]	Mean err [ppm]	rdB	N-Rule	e ⁻	Conf	mSigma	Std I	Std Mean m/z	Std I VarNorm	Std m/z Diff	Std Comb Dev
509.2920	1	C32H37N4O2	509.2911	-1.8	951.2	16.5	ok	even		14.3	22.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

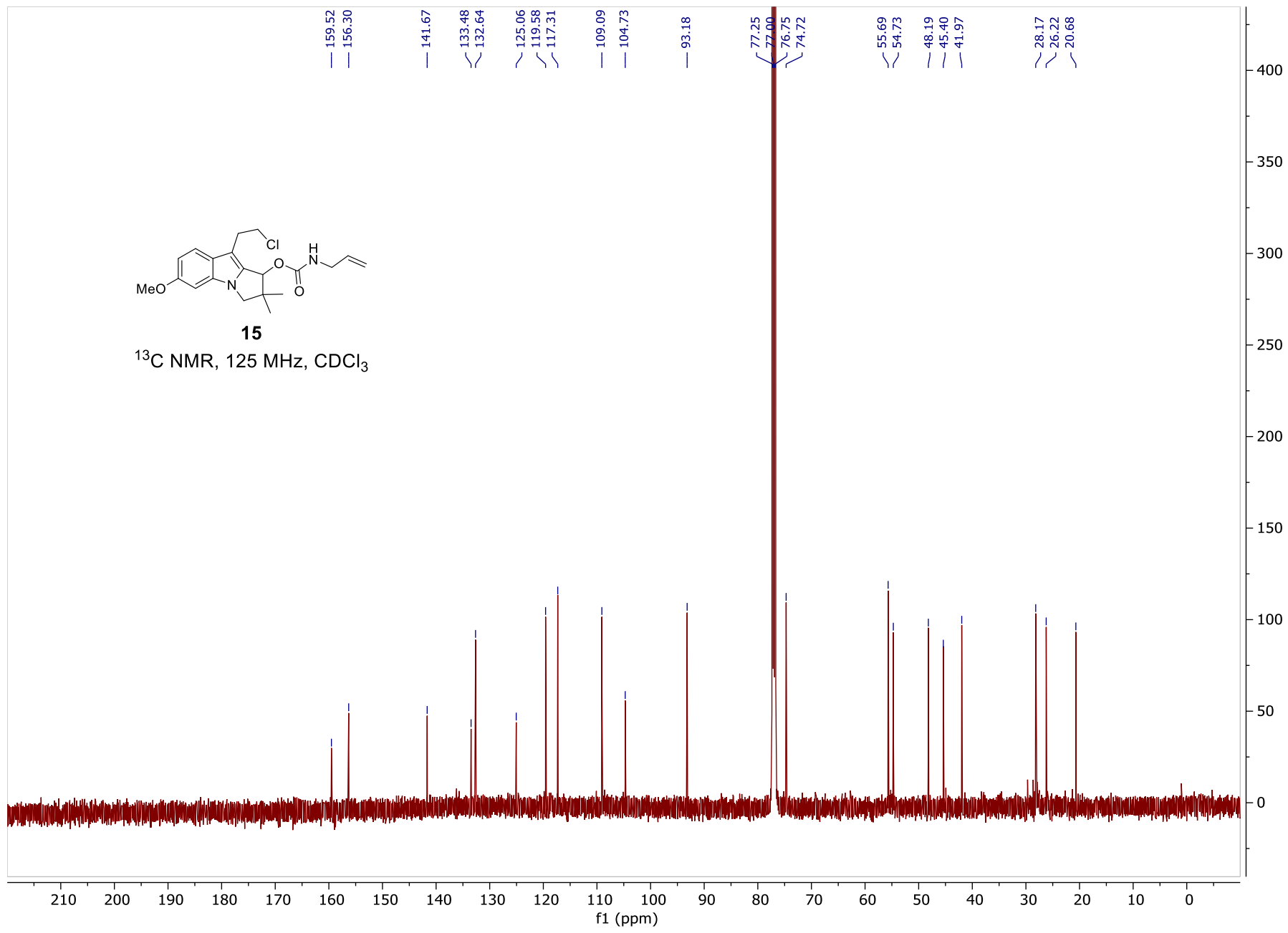












¹H & ¹³C NMR Spectra of harmaline and *N*-methylharmaline

