

Article

Synthesis and Antifungal Activity of *Chimonanthus praecox* Derivatives

Jinfeng Chen [†], Yimou Yang [†], Yujie Zhou, Yang Wei, Rui Zhu and Shaojun Zheng ^{*}

School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang 212003, China

^{*} Correspondence: sz281cam@just.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-0511-8561-6983[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract: To search for efficient agricultural antifungal lead compounds, 39 *Chimonanthus praecox* derivatives were designed, synthesized, and evaluated for their antifungal activities. The structures of target compounds were fully characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and MS spectra. The preliminary bioassays revealed that some compounds exhibited excellent antifungal activities in vitro. For example, the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of compound **b15** against *Phytophthora infestans* was 1.95 µg mL⁻¹, and the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of compound **b17** against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* was 1.95 µg mL⁻¹. Therefore, compounds **b15** and **b17** were identified as the most promising candidates for further study.

Keywords: *Chimonanthus praecox* derivative; synthesis; antifungal activity; structure–activity relationship



Citation: Chen, J.; Yang, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Wei, Y.; Zhu, R.; Zheng, S. Synthesis and Antifungal Activity of *Chimonanthus praecox* Derivatives. *Molecules* **2022**, *27*, 5570. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules27175570>

Academic Editor: Baoan Song

Received: 18 March 2022

Accepted: 6 June 2022

Published: 30 August 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

One billion tons of crops in the world are destroyed by diseases and insect pests every year according to statistics, resulting in a 20~30% reduction in crop production [1]. The traditional chemical pesticides play a great role in food protection, but they also lead to serious ecological and environmental problems. The development of new pesticides with active natural products as lead compounds can not only find analogues with better activity but also help the products meet the needs of environmental protection and national development requirements of carbon peak and carbon neutralization [2].

Chimonanthus praecox alkaloids (Figure 1) are widely distributed in plants, microorganisms, and marine organisms. Their biogenic source is considered to be tryptophan through multi-step transformation [3,4]. These natural products showed a variety of biological activities [3]: (-)-*physistigmine* is a cholinesterase inhibitor that is clinically used to treat Alzheimer's disease, myasthenia gravis, postural hypotension, delayed gastric emptying, glaucoma, and other diseases [5]; (-)-*folicanthine* has antibacterial activity [6]; (-)-*win-64745* is an excellent neurokinin antagonist [7]; (-)-*asperdimin* possess antiviral activity; and so on [8].

The research on the synthesis and activity of *Chimonanthus praecox* alkaloids focuses mainly on the research and development of medicine and less on the antifungal activity of agriculture. However, pesticide research and pharmaceutical research have been learning from each other, and they have many similarities. Pesticide researchers have found that *Chimonanthus praecox* has significant inhibitory activity against *Watermelon fusariumwil*, *Fusarium oxysporium*, *Bipolaris maydis*, *Exserohilum turcium* and *Alternaria solanit* [9–13]. Because of their broad spectrum of biological properties, a number of studies aimed at the synthesis and antimicrobial activity of *Chimonanthus praecox* alkaloids have been reported [14–18]. In the past few years, our research group has been committed to the synthesis of *Chimonanthus praecox* alkaloids and research on their activity against plant pathogens. The biological testing has shown that several of the synthesized compounds have exhibited diverse and promising bioactivities (Figure 2) [19–24]; for instance, compound **i** performed better against *Verticillium dahlia* compared with chlorothalonil, with

the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of $7.81 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$, and compounds **j** and **k** revealed potent activity against *acetylcholinesterase*, with IC_{50} values of 0.01 and 0.1 ng ml^{-1} , respectively [23]. These findings inspired us to further combine the structure of *Chimonanthus praecox*-based natural product with nicotine functional group so as to acquire potential agrochemical leads for plant disease control.

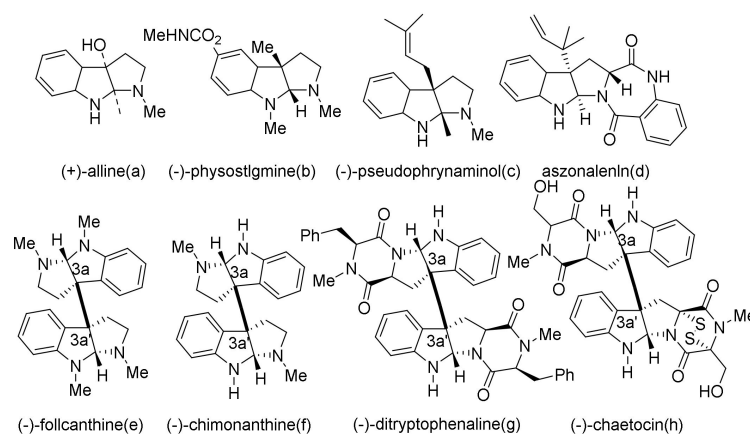


Figure 1. *Chimonanthus praecox* alkaloids.

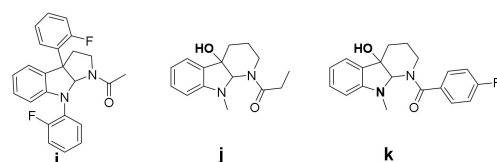


Figure 2. Representative *Chimonanthus praecox* compounds found by our research group.

2. Results and Discussion

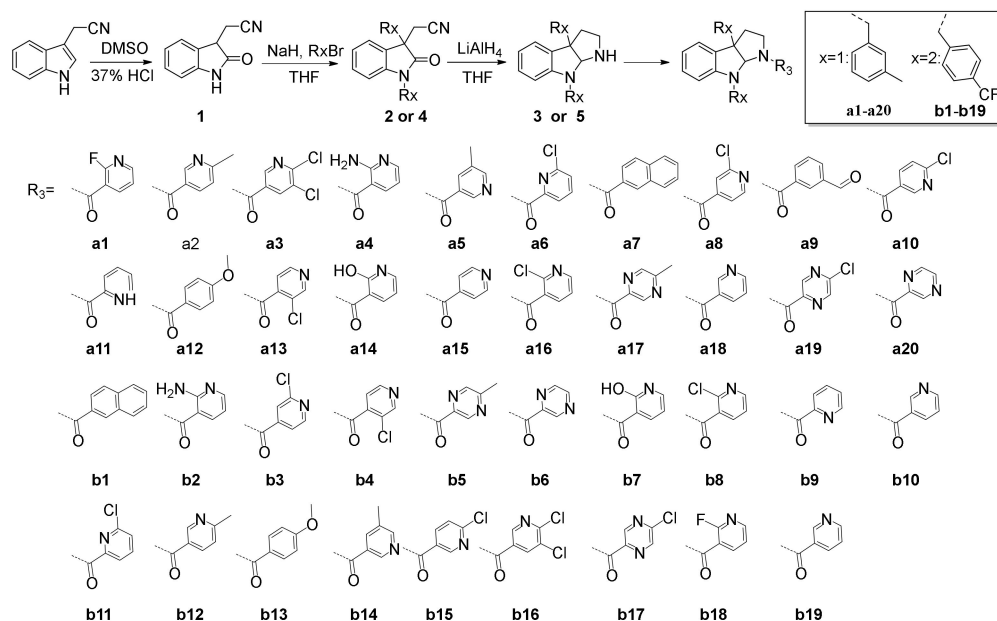
2.1. Chemistry

A series of *Chimonanthus praecox* analogues have been efficiently synthesized based on the methods developed in our previous work. The synthetic route to the *Chimonanthus praecox* analogues is shown in Scheme 1. Compound **1** was obtained using indole-3-acetonitrile as the starting material. Compound **1** reacted with an excess of R_1Br or R_2Br at the *N*-position and C-3 position using tetrahydrofuran (THF) as the solvent and sodium hydride (NaH) as a base to obtain compound **2** or **4**, respectively. Compound **3** or **5** was synthesized from **2** or **4** using lithium aluminum hydride (LiAlH_4) as the reducing agent. Then, the expected 39 compounds were obtained based on intermediate **3** or **5**. The synthesized compounds were characterized by ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, and MS. The spectra of all compounds are in the Supplementary Materials.

2.2. Antifungal Activity

The inhibitory effects of the *Chimonanthus praecox* analogues towards six plant pathogen fungi are outlined in Table 1. The MIC values were evaluated with Carbendazim and Amphotericin B as the positive controls to assay the activity of the prepared *Chimonanthus praecox* analogues against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Alternaria solani*, *Verticillium dahliae*, *Colletotrichum orbiculare*, *Cytospora juglandis*, and *Curvularia lunata*. The preliminary bioassays showed that most of the synthesized compounds exhibited fungicidal activity. Compound **b15** exhibited significant antifungal activity against *A. solani*, with a MIC value of $1.95 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. Compound **b17** showed the strongest antifungal activity against *S. sclerotiorum*, with a MIC value of $1.95 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. Compounds **b12**, **b13**, and **b17** exhibited significant antifungal activities against *A. solani*, with the same MIC value of $3.91 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. Compounds **a5** and **b10** revealed improved activity against *F. oxysporum* compared with Carbendazim and Amphotericin B, with the same MIC value of $15.16 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. Compounds **b15**, **b16**, **b17**, and **b19** manifested much more activity against *C. lunata* than Carbendazim

and Amphotericin B, all with the same MIC value of $15.16 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The activity of compounds **a6**, **b8**, and **b10** was more potent than Carbendazim and Amphotericin B against *A. solani*, all with the same MIC value of $15.63 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The activity of compound **b11** was more potent than Carbendazim and Amphotericin B against *V. dahliae*, with a MIC value of $15.63 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. Compounds **a2**, **a3**, **a10**, **b16**, and **b17** manifested much more activity against *V. dahliae* than Carbendazim and Amphotericin B, all with the same MIC value of $15.63 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of *Chimomanthus praecox* derivatives.

Table 1. MIC of *Chimomanthus praecox* derivatives against 6 plant pathogens.

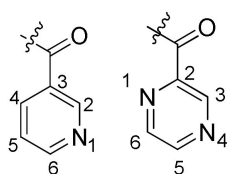
Compd.	MIC ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)					
	<i>S. s.</i>	<i>A. s.</i>	<i>V. d.</i>	<i>C. o.</i>	<i>C. j.</i>	<i>C. l.</i>
a1	62.5	-	125	32.3	-	31.3
a2	31.2	-	31.25	15.61	32.25	125
a3	62.5	-	31.25	15.61	31.25	31.25
a4	62.5	250	62.5	250	125	125
a5	31.25	62.5	125	250	250	125
a6	31.3	15.61	62.5	62.5	62.5	31.3
a7	250	-	250	250	125	250
a8	125	250	62.5	125	-	250
a9	62.5	250	250	250	-	250
a10	62.5	62.5	31.25	15.16	-	31.25
a11	31.25	-	62.5	250	-	125
a12	62.5	31.3	62.5	250	125	125
a13	62.5	-	62.5	125	31.25	125
a14	-	-	250	250	-	250
a15	31.25	-	31.25	62.5	15.61	31.25
a16	15.63	125	31.25	62.5	31.25	125
a17	125	250	62.5	250	250	125
a18	62.5	250	125	62.5	250	125
a19	7.8	31.25	31.25	62.5	-	62.5
a20	31.25	125	62.5	31.25	62.5	-

Table 1. Cont.

Compd.	MIC ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)					
	S. s.	A. s.	V. d.	C. o.	C. j.	C. l.
b1	125	62.5	31.3	250	62.5	62.5
b2	62.5	-	-	-	125	125
b3	62.5	62.5	-	-	125	62.5
b4	31.3	31.3	62.5	62.5	31.25	62.5
b5	62.5	125	125	-	-	31.3
b6	31.3	62.5	-	31.3	125	62.5
b7	62.5	62.5	-	125	31.3	62.5
b8	31.3	15.61	125	62.5	62.5	62.5
b9	31.3	62.5	-	62.5	125	62.5
b10	31.3	15.61	62.5	31.3	15.61	31.3
b11	15.61	31.3	15.61	62.5	125	-
b12	7.81	3.91	125	31.3	31.3	31.3
b13	62.5	62.5	-	31.3	125	250
b14	62.5	125	125	-	31.3	31.3
b15	7.81	1.95	125	31.3	-	15.61
b16	3.91	3.91	125	15.61	-	15.61
b17	1.95	3.91	62.5	15.61	31.3	15.61
b18	15.61	31.3	-	62.5	62.5	125
b19	31.25	15.63	125	62.5	125	15.61
C	7.8	62.5	15.16	62.5	31.3	125
A	3.9	15.16	62.5	31.3	125	62.5

Note: The Carbendazim and Amphotericin B were used as the positive controls; “-” means no inhibition effect. MIC: Minimal Inhibitory Concentration; S. s.: *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*; A. s.: *Alternaria solani*; V. d.: *Verticillium dahliae*; C. o.: *Colletotrichum orbiculare*; C. j.: *Cytospora juglandis*; C. l.: *Curvularia lunata*; C: Carbendazim; A: Amphotericin B.

Although it is difficult to extract clear structure–activity relationships from the biological data, some conclusions can still be drawn (Figure 3). Firstly, the analysis of the relationship between structure and activity showed that compounds **a6**, **a10**, **b4**, **b11**, **b15**, **b16**, and **b17** contained Cl atom, and the Cl atoms that were located at C-2, C-5, or C-6 positions showed excellent antifungal activities. Compound **b16** contained two Cl atoms, and the antifungal activity was stronger than that of the target compound with one Cl. Secondly, when trifluoromethyl was introduced into the benzene ring of R₃ group, the antifungal effect was significantly improved, and when the aromatic ring of R₁ group was chloropyridine, the antifungal effect was significantly enhanced.

Figure 3. Substituent R₃.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Instruments and Chemicals

All reagents and solvents were reagent grade or purified according to standard methods before use. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with silica gel plates using silica gel 60 GF₂₅₄ (Qingdao Haiyang Chemical Co., Ltd., Qingdao, China). The ¹H–NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C–NMR (100 MHz) were obtained on an AM–500 FT–NMR spectrometer (Bruker Corporation, Fällanden, Switzerland) with CDCl₃, acetone-*d*₆, or DMSO-*d*₆ as the solvent and TMS as the internal standard. MS were recorded under ESI conditions using a LCQ Fleet instrument (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA, USA).

3.2. Synthesis

The general synthetic methods for the compounds **a1–a20** and **b1–b19** are depicted in Scheme 1.

3.2.1. Synthesis of Compound 1

The 3-indole acetonitrile (2.0 g, 12.8 mmol) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (30 mL, 281.6 mmol). Then, 100 mL 37% HCl was added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 h. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to obtain the white solid **1** without further purification (2.1 g, 93%).

3.2.2. Synthesis of Compound 2 or 4

A round-bottom Schlenk flask was charged with NaH (0.7 g, 30 mmol), anhydrous THF (35 mL), 1-(bromomethyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2.1 g, 8.7 mmol) or 1-(bromomethyl)-4-methylbenzene (1.6 g, 8.7 mmol) and compound **1** (1.0 g, 5.8 mmol) respectively. The mixture was stirred at r.t. and the reaction progress was monitored by TLC until the reaction was complete (10 h~12 h). The solvent was then removed under vacuum, and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 30 mL) and purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum ether/EtOAc, 2:1) to produce the target product **2** (1.8 g, 63.6%) or product **4** (1.4 g, 64.5%).

3.2.3. Synthesis of Compound 3 or 5

To an oven-dried flask under nitrogen atmosphere were added LiAlH₄ (0.6 g, 15.4 mmol), anhydrous THF (35 mL), and compound **2** (1.0 g, 2.1 mmol) or **4** (0.8 g, 2.1 mmol). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 6 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC until the reaction was complete (5~8 h). The solvent was then removed under vacuum, and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 30 mL) and purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum ether/EtOAc, 2:1) to produce the target product **3** (0.6 g, 61.4%) or **5** (0.5 g, 63.8%).

3.2.4. Synthesis of *Chimonanthus praecox* Derivatives **a1–a20** and **b1–b19**

5-methylnicotinic acid (0.2 g, 1.3 mmol, 2 eq) and dichloro sulfoxide (0.3 mL, 4.3 mmol) were dissolved in 10 mL of dichloromethane (DCM). The resulting mixture was heated to reflux for 2 h. The solvent was then removed under vacuum, and the acyl chloride was obtained. A combination of **3a**, 8-Bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1, 2, 3, **3a**, 8, 8a-hexahydro-pyrrole [2, 3-*b*]indole (0.3 g, 0.6 mmol, 1 eq) and triethylamine (0.2 mL, 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL of dichloromethane (DCM). The prepared acyl chloride in 10 mL of DME was slowly added. The mixture was stirred at r.m. and monitored by TLC. When the reaction was complete, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with water and saturated brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography to produce the target product **a5** (0.2 g), which was yellow and oily (Yield 64.0%). For the procedure for the remaining *Chimonanthus praecox* derivatives, refer to the steps of compound **a5**.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrole[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)methanone(**a1**): White solid, Melting Point: 131–133 °C, 90% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.28 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 15.9, 7.5 Hz, 8H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (dt, *J* = 14.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.43–3.35 (m, 1H), 3.30–3.20 (m, 1H), 3.14 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.30–2.22 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 164.43, 160.65, 158.29, 151.44, 149.70 (CH, *d*, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 149.55, 141.06, 136.98, 136.45, 136.38, 135.21, 132.56, 130.66, 129.51, 129.25, 129.00, 127.51, 123.99, 122.70, 122.65, 120.49 (d, *J* = 32.4 Hz), 120.16, 117.97, 106.87, 83.17, 57.69, 49.98, 48.39, 44.69, 38.36, 21.00, 20.95. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₀FN₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 492.24; found: 492.24.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a2**): White solid, Melting Point: 153–155 °C, 89% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.76–7.54 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dq, *J* = 8.9, 7.4 Hz, 9H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.18–6.03 (m, 2H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.24–2.20 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 168.43, 160.77, 151.45, 148.66, 137.13, 136.38, 136.33, 136.00, 135.28, 135.23, 132.68, 130.69, 130.06, 129.47, 129.21, 128.95, 127.43, 123.99, 122.88, 117.76, 106.74, 83.08, 57.27, 49.75, 49.68, 44.68, 38.49, 24.28, 20.98, 20.92. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₃H₃₃N₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 488.27; found: 488.27.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5,6-dichloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a3**): White solid, Melting Point: 130–132 °C, 91%, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.28 (d, *J* = 48.1 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.25–6.58 (m, 10H), 6.35–5.54 (m, 2H), 4.76–4.08 (m, 2H), 3.10–3.01 (m, 71.2, 43.9 Hz, 5H), 2.28 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone) δ 165.73, 151.43, 150.02, 147.00, 138.67, 137.26, 136.55, 136.45, 135.25, 133.70, 132.62, 130.74, 130.31, 130.29, 129.77, 129.55, 129.31, 129.08, 127.51, 124.06, 117.92, 106.76, 83.36, 57.39, 49.53, 44.61, 38.56, 32.15, 23.14, 20.98, 20.94. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₂₉Cl₂N₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 542.18; found: 542.18.

(2-aminopyridin-3-yl)(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)methanone (**a4**): White solid, Melting Point: 164–166 °C, 88% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*), δ: 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 6.90 (t, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 11H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 2H), 6.10 (s, 2H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 2.97 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 10H), 1.21 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 169.00, 157.53, 150.74, 150.20, 137.13, 137.01, 136.21, 136.14, 136.04, 133.97, 131.54, 130.09, 129.03, 128.83, 128.68, 126.76, 123.49, 117.30, 113.09, 112.39, 106.28, 82.50, 56.62, 49.25, 44.43, 37.86, 21.17, 21.14. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₂N₄O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 489.26; found: 489.26.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a5**): White solid, Melting Point: 93–95 °C, 64% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.45 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.13–6.88 (m, 10H), 6.69 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.63–3.52 (m, 1H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.37–2.25 (m, 11H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.70, 151.32, 150.78, 145.57, 136.50, 135.72, 135.66, 135.05, 134.61, 132.71, 132.02, 131.82, 130.02, 128.81, 128.56, 128.29, 126.77, 123.31, 117.10, 106.03, 82.39, 70.34, 56.60, 48.98, 43.93, 37.78, 31.44, 22.43, 20.28, 17.26, 13.51. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₃H₃₃N₃O⁺ [M+H]⁺: 488.27; found: 488.27.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(6-chloropyridin-2-yl)methanone (**a6**): White solid, Melting Point: 130–132 °C, 83% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 7.94 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56–7.49 (m, 1H), 7.08–6.97 (m, 8H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.82–3.75 (m, 1H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.09–2.88 (m, 3H), 2.26–2.12 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 165.65, 154.57, 150.61, 149.22, 140.30, 136.37, 135.77, 135.67, 134.55, 132.22, 130.20, 130.08, 128.84, 128.70, 128.63, 128.57, 128.26, 126.98, 125.70, 125.66, 123.24, 122.80, 117.25, 106.34, 82.75, 59.34, 56.36, 49.33, 48.68, 43.81, 37.32, 20.28. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₀ClN₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 508.22; found: 508.22.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone (**a7**): White solid, Melting Point: 147–149 °C, 95% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.63–7.34 (m, 4H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 7H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 7.9 Hz, 3H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.30–6.20 (m, 2H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.18–2.97 (m, 4H), 2.34 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 2.18 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 169.57, 151.58, 151.55, 137.35, 136.56, 136.46, 136.05, 135.30, 134.16, 133.14, 131.02, 130.95, 130.01, 129.65, 129.61, 129.39, 129.03, 129.01, 127.65, 127.54, 127.01, 125.87, 125.51, 124.54, 123.99, 117.88, 106.61, 100.70, 57.70, 50.04, 48.49, 44.51, 38.38, 21.03, 20.97. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₇H₃₄N₂O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 523.27; found: 523.27.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)methanone (**a8**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 107–109 °C, 90% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.41 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.01–6.92 (m, 9H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (td, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.29–3.15 (m, 1H), 3.11 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 2H), 2.28–2.18 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 166.69, 151.87, 151.34, 150.86, 148.04, 137.20, 136.52, 136.41, 135.19, 132.60, 130.68, 129.51, 129.27, 129.03, 127.46, 123.99, 122.64, 121.23, 117.91, 106.73, 83.40, 57.39, 49.71, 49.27, 44.53, 38.52, 20.99, 20.95. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₀ClN₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 508.22; found: 508.22.

2-(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1-carbonyl)benzaldehyde (**a9**): White solid, Melting Point: 97–99 °C, 92% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 7.58–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.08–6.97 (m, 7H), 6.73–6.54 (m, 4H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.08–2.81 (m, 2H), 2.50–2.17 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 169.56, 151.55, 137.35, 136.56, 136.46, 136.05, 135.30, 134.16, 133.14, 130.95, 130.01, 129.65, 129.61, 129.39, 129.03, 129.01, 127.65, 127.54, 127.01, 125.87, 125.51, 124.54, 123.99, 117.88, 106.61, 57.70, 50.04, 48.49, 44.51, 38.38, 21.03, 20.97. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₄H₃₂N₂O₂⁺ [M + H]⁺: 501.25; found: 501.25.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a10**): White solid, Melting Point: 117–119 °C, 94% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.45 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09–6.87 (m, 10H), 6.69 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 18.4, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (t, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.25, 152.95, 151.57, 149.61, 139.29, 137.27, 136.61, 136.52, 135.38, 132.77, 132.38, 130.85, 129.66, 129.40, 129.16, 127.59, 124.63, 124.17, 118.01, 106.92, 83.34, 71.19, 57.47, 49.81, 44.75, 38.56, 21.12, 21.05. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₀ClN₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 508.22; found: 508.22.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-2-yl)methanone (**a11**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 120–122 °C, 90% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.55–8.45 (m, 1H), 7.92–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.73–7.68 (m, 1H), 7.49–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.06–6.96 (m, 7H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 3H), 6.65 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (ddd, *J* = 11.5, 6.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (td, *J* = 11.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.22 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.91, 155.13, 151.42, 148.67, 137.50, 137.15, 136.40, 136.30, 135.31, 133.00, 130.88, 130.75, 129.49, 129.32, 129.23, 128.87, 127.67, 126.76, 125.59, 125.32, 124.51, 123.89, 117.80, 106.92, 83.40, 57.04, 50.04, 49.30, 44.63, 38.26, 20.99, 20.94. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₃O⁺ [M + H]⁺: 474.25; found: 474.25.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(4-methoxyphenyl)methanone (**a12**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 119–121 °C, 91% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 7.42 (s, 2H), 7.08–6.84 (m, 13H), 6.64 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 80.9, 15.2 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.69–3.23 (m, 2H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, *J* = 16.9 Hz, 6H), 2.22–2.15 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 170.04, 161.91, 151.57, 137.14, 136.35, 136.29, 135.37, 132.90, 132.83, 132.80, 132.70, 130.74, 130.30, 129.46, 129.32, 129.22, 128.90, 127.48, 127.16, 123.98, 117.69, 113.90, 106.73, 83.02, 57.18, 55.54, 50.07, 49.59, 44.76, 38.51, 21.00, 20.94. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for C₃₄H₃₄N₂O₂⁺ [M + H]⁺: 503.27; found: 503.27.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(3-chloropyridin-4-yl)methanone (**a13**): White solid, Melting Point: 119–121 °C, 93% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11–6.88 (m, 11H), 6.69–6.62 (m, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.25–3.07 (m, 3H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 7H), 2.22–2.17 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 165.05, 151.39, 150.21, 149.17, 144.35, 136.99, 136.53, 136.45, 135.14, 132.65, 130.76, 129.60, 129.54, 129.32, 129.22, 129.04, 127.83, 127.60, 123.99,

122.49, 118.04, 106.78, 82.92, 57.87, 49.92, 47.87, 44.48, 38.58, 20.98. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{30}ClN_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 508.22; found: 508.22.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-hydroxypyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a14**): Yellow oily, 83% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆), δ: 11.92 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.99–6.96 (m, 3H), 6.93–6.76 (m, 6H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.26–6.16 (m, 1H), 6.02 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.25–2.20 (m, 7H), 2.10 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 166.17, 158.73, 150.08, 140.48, 137.30, 135.77, 135.05, 134.26, 131.62, 131.21, 129.63, 129.55, 128.54, 128.36, 128.29, 128.16, 127.94, 126.50, 125.81, 123.58, 123.06, 116.61, 105.43, 104.50, 82.35, 81.42, 58.18, 56.33, 48.49, 46.81, 43.44, 20.57. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{31}N_3O_2^+$ [M + H]⁺: 490.25; found: 490.25.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-4-yl)methanone (**a15**): Yellow oily, 92% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.62 (dd, *J* = 4.4, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 4.4, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.09–6.96 (m, 9H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.35–3.27 (m, 1H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.24–2.19 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 168.03, 151.19, 150.47, 144.29, 136.92, 136.25, 136.16, 135.01, 132.44, 130.77, 130.48, 129.31, 129.04, 128.79, 127.27, 126.78, 123.79, 122.25, 121.86, 117.67, 106.60, 83.01, 57.18, 49.58, 49.22, 44.41, 38.20, 20.80, 20.73. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{31}N_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 474.25; found: 474.25.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a16**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 118–120 °C, 90% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.42 (dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.31–6.92 (m, 10H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.26–2.15 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 165.56, 151.20, 150.58, 150.52, 146.77, 137.48, 136.81, 136.23, 136.16, 134.93, 133.57, 132.42, 130.52, 129.29, 129.07, 128.78, 127.35, 123.74, 123.53, 117.73, 106.48, 82.66, 57.63, 49.62, 47.77, 44.30, 38.36, 20.80, 20.76. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{30}ClN_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 508.22; found: 508.22.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-methylpyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**a17**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 117–119 °C, 89% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.75 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08–6.93 (m, 10H), 6.67–6.63 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 3.47–3.37 (m, 1H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.30–2.21 (m, 11H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 166.31, 155.96, 151.31, 147.20, 145.06, 142.71, 137.07, 136.45, 136.34, 135.22, 132.94, 130.89, 130.75, 129.49, 129.36, 129.24, 129.02, 128.92, 127.65, 126.34, 123.90, 117.91, 107.00, 83.48, 57.00, 50.10, 49.23, 44.53, 38.12, 21.48, 20.98, 20.94. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{32}N_4O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 489.26; found: 489.26.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-3-yl)methanone (**a18**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 92–94 °C, 93% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.62–8.59 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24–6.90 (m, 10H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.98–2.89 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.24–2.20 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 168.17, 151.57, 151.40, 149.11, 137.10, 136.37, 136.30, 135.50, 135.22, 132.91, 132.62, 130.66, 129.47, 129.21, 128.96, 127.43, 123.98, 123.65, 117.78, 106.74, 83.15, 57.27, 49.68, 44.64, 38.47, 20.99, 20.93. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{31}N_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 474.25; found: 474.25.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-chloropyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**a19**): Light yellow solid, Melting Point: 131–133 °C, 84% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.69 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dt, *J* = 7.9, 4.6 Hz, 8H), 6.95 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.31–6.18 (m, 2H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz,

1H), 3.88–3.76 (m, 1H), 3.46–3.38 (m, 1H), 3.07–3.00 (m, 1H), 2.94 (d, $J = 13.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 165.16, 151.24, 150.35, 148.45, 145.69, 143.05, 137.00, 136.53, 136.39, 135.15, 132.88, 130.76, 129.52, 129.27, 128.98, 127.65, 126.16, 123.92, 118.04, 107.07, 83.52, 57.10, 50.12, 49.23, 44.45, 37.97, 20.97, 20.93. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{29}\text{ClN}_4\text{O}^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 509.21; found: 509.21.

(3a,8-bis(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**a20**): White solid, Melting Point: 105–107 °C, 91% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.86 (s, 1H), 8.67 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.59–8.53 (m, 1H), 7.05–6.84 (m, 10H), 6.68–6.62 (m, 1H), 6.17 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.56 (d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.42 (td, $J = 11.0, 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.96–2.87 (m, 3H), 2.29 (s, 2H), 2.25 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 165.97, 151.15, 150.03, 146.58, 146.30, 145.92, 143.18, 142.39, 136.90, 136.33, 136.22, 135.05, 132.77, 130.68, 130.60, 129.35, 129.10, 128.79, 127.50, 126.25, 123.76), 117.81, 106.87, 83.36, 56.88, 49.94, 49.01, 44.33, 37.93, 20.78, 20.74. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_4\text{O}^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 475.25; found: 475.25.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone (**b1**): White solid, Melting Point: 142–144 °C, 94% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6), δ : 7.97 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.64–7.35 (m, 10H), 7.32–7.10 (m, 4H), 7.01 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.70 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.21–6.04 (m, 2H), 4.73 (d, $J = 16.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, $J = 16.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.43–3.28 (m, 2H), 3.14–2.88 (m, 2H), 2.10 (d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 169.21, 150.84, 141.38, 139.45, 134.87, 134.44, 133.45, 131.59 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 130.88, 130.03, 129.85, 129.73, 129.66, 129.41, 129.28, 129.15, 128.92, 128.61, 127.51, 126.95, 126.76, 126.14, 126.08, 125.71, 124.82 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.24, 124.16, 123.90, 123.56, 118.11, 106.06, 82.29, 57.28, 49.56, 48.31, 43.77, 38.22. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{28}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 631.22; found: 631.22.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone (**b2**): White solid, Melting Point: 161–163 °C, 92% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6), δ : 7.98 (dd, $J = 3.2, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.25 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.00–6.90 (m, 2H), 6.69 (td, $J = 7.4, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, $J = 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 2H), 6.04–5.91 (m, 1H), 4.54–4.39 (m, 1H), 4.38–4.26 (m, 1H), 3.60–3.42 (m, 1H), 3.32 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.13 (d, $J = 13.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.27–2.13 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 168.88, 157.22, 150.89, 150.27, 139.55, 136.94, 134.14, 131.15 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 130.61, 129.69, 129.58, 129.38, 129.27, 129.16, 129.09, 128.96, 128.76, 126.47, 126.07, 126.00, 124.22 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.79, 123.61, 123.38, 117.96, 111.88, 105.98, 82.23, 57.04, 49.00, 44.05, 38.71. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 597.21; found: 597.21.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)methanone (**b3**): Yellow oily, 89% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.53 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 3H), 7.49 (dd, $J = 9.5, 7.3$ Hz, 3H), 7.39 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.12 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 4.68 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (ddd, $J = 10.9, 5.6, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.55–3.42 (m, 2H), 3.28 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.11 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.26 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 166.93, 151.96, 151.39, 150.93, 147.75, 141.76, 139.70, 134.35, 131.47 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.05, 130.73, 130.41, 130.32, 129.84, 129.49, 129.34, 127.08, 127.04, 126.51, 126.41, 124.37 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.96, 122.68, 121.27, 118.61, 106.79, 83.58, 57.61, 49.94, 49.43, 44.80, 38.59. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClF}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 616.16; found: 616.16.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(3-chloropyridin-4-yl)methanone (**b4**): Yellow oily, 85% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.63–7.47 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.34 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.11 (m, 4H), 7.03 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.57 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.40 (d, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.35–3.29 (m, 1H), 3.26–3.21 (m, 1H), 2.39–2.34 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 165.29, 151.40, 150.26, 149.20, 144.08, 141.62, 139.63, 134.47, 131.61 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.18, 129.89, 129.50, 129.44, 127.79, 127.19, 127.15, 124.34 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.16, 124.11, 124.07, 124.02, 122.45, 118.76, 118.21,

106.85, 83.09, 58.02, 50.13, 48.01, 44.59, 38.62. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{24}ClF_6N_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 616.16; found: 616.16.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-methylpyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**b5**): Yellow oily, 88% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.74 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.50–8.47 (m, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.27 (m, 6H), 7.18–7.10 (m, 2H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.77–6.72 (m, 1H), 6.11 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.54–3.45 (m, 1H), 3.37 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 2.40–2.29 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 166.39, 156.15, 151.29, 146.90, 146.09, 145.02, 142.77, 141.71, 139.81, 134.41, 131.81 (q, *J* = 35.3 Hz), 131.10, 129.77, 129.38, 129.33, 127.13, 127.10, 124.30 (q, *J* = 268.2 Hz), 124.07, 124.03, 123.99, 123.92, 118.55, 106.84, 83.94, 57.12, 50.28, 49.34, 44.77, 38.54, 21.48. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{26}F_6N_4O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 597.21; found: 597.21.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**b6**): Yellow oily, 86% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.59–8.54 (m, 1H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.40 (m, 6H), 7.36–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.14 (m, 2H), 7.02–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.53–3.44 (m, 1H), 3.37 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.38–2.28 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.79, 154.62, 151.20, 148.52, 141.58, 139.69, 137.36, 134.23, 131.70 (q, *J* = 35.3 Hz), 130.96, 129.57, 129.14, 126.96, 126.92, 125.69, 125.53, 125.39, 124.32 (q, *J* = 268.2 Hz), 124.09, 123.72, 118.26, 106.59, 83.63, 56.95, 50.03, 49.22, 44.65, 38.46. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{31}H_{24}F_6N_4O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 583.19; found: 583.19.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-hydroxypyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b7**): White solid, Melting Point: 109–111 °C, 83% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 11.17 (s, 1H), 7.57–7.47 (m, 6H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.15 (m, 3H), 6.99–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.71 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (s, 1H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.40–3.35 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.32–2.25 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.20, 160.00, 151.53, 142.95, 141.83, 141.63, 140.51, 139.91, 137.75, 137.60, 134.52, 134.38, 131.71 (q, *J* = 35.3 Hz), 131.36, 129.81, 129.26, 127.09, 127.05, 124.23 (q, *J* = 268.2 Hz), 124.02, 123.82, 118.25, 106.58, 105.52, 83.14, 57.72, 50.08, 47.97, 44.91, 38.87. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{25}F_6N_3O_2^+$ [M + H]⁺: 598.19; found: 598.19.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b8**): Yellow oily, 94% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.45 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 3H), 7.54–7.37 (m, 4H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.13 (m, 3H), 7.03 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.39–2.34 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 166.06, 151.47, 150.91, 146.99, 141.71, 139.68, 137.75, 134.48, 133.59, 131.66 (q, *J* = 35.3 Hz), 131.21, 130.44, 130.39, 130.07, 129.87, 129.47, 129.44, 127.20, 127.16, 124.34 (q, *J* = 268.2 Hz), 124.08, 124.04, 124.00, 123.81, 118.69, 106.80, 83.08, 58.03, 50.08, 48.15, 44.66, 38.63. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{24}ClF_6N_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 616.16; found: 616.16.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-2-yl)methanone (**b9**): Yellow oily, 92% Yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆), δ: 8.56–8.51 (m, 1H), 7.92–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.31 (m, 6H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 7.02–6.99 (m, 1H), 6.77–6.71 (m, 1H), 6.11 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.67–4.61 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 4.03–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.37 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.37–2.28 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 167.98, 154.78, 151.37, 148.70, 141.75, 139.86, 137.54, 134.40, 131.87 (q, *J* = 35.3 Hz), 131.13, 129.75, 129.32, 129.30, 127.13, 127.09, 125.87, 125.72, 125.58, 124.51 (q, *J* = 268.2 Hz), 124.26, 124.12, 124.09, 123.90, 118.44, 106.77, 83.80, 57.13, 50.20, 49.41, 44.83, 38.64. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $C_{32}H_{25}F_6N_3O^+$ [M + H]⁺: 582.20; found: 582.20.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b10**): Yellow oily, 95% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.67–8.60 (m, 2H), 7.83 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.59–7.24 (m, 8H), 7.23–7.11 (m, 3H), 7.03 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.72–3.62 (m, 1H), 3.38 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.42–2.30 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 168.21, 151.56, 151.26, 148.94, 141.58, 139.61, 135.36, 134.18, 132.50, 131.39 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 130.83, 130.50, 129.61, 129.25, 129.12, 126.89, 126.86, 126.32, 126.23, 125.06, 124.17 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.78, 123.74, 123.52, 118.30, 106.55, 83.22, 57.28, 49.69, 49.62, 44.67, 38.48. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{25}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 582.20; found: 582.20.

3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl(6-chloropyridin-2-yl)methanone (**b11**): Yellow oily, 87%, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 7.96 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.67 (m, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 3H), 7.51–7.38 (m, 4H), 7.32 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.20–7.15 (m, 2H), 7.02 (dd, $J = 7.8, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, $J = 9.1, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.13–6.10 (m, 1H), 6.01 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.54–3.46 (m, 1H), 3.36 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.41–2.30 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 166.37, 154.91, 151.28, 149.97, 141.70, 140.98, 139.80, 134.39, 131.78 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.10, 129.77, 129.59, 129.40, 129.31, 127.13, 127.09, 126.47, 124.29 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.07, 123.93, 123.46, 118.57, 106.88, 83.97, 57.16, 50.25, 49.47, 44.76, 38.47. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClF}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 616.16; found: 616.16.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b12**): White solid, Melting Point: 117–119 °C, 89% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.29 (m, 7H), 7.27–7.12 (m, 4H), 7.05–7.00 (m, 1H), 6.75 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.58 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.47 (td, $J = 11.1, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.37 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.35–2.31 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 168.61, 160.96, 151.46, 148.65, 141.77, 139.82, 136.01, 134.37, 131.60 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.02, 130.68, 130.37, 130.27, 129.79, 129.43, 129.30, 127.09, 127.05, 126.51, 126.42, 124.35 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.96, 123.92, 123.72, 122.92, 118.45, 106.72, 83.37, 57.42, 49.86, 44.87, 38.67, 24.28. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 596.21; found: 596.21.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(4-methoxyphenyl)methanone(**b13**): Yellow oily, 90% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 7.54 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.34 (m, 6H), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.22–7.15 (m, 2H), 7.10 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.04–7.00 (m, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.74 (td, $J = 7.5, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.09 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.52 (dd, $J = 2.3, 0.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.71 (d, $J = 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.36 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 170.21, 162.02, 151.52, 141.76, 139.91, 134.39, 131.73 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.04, 130.67, 130.31, 129.95, 129.77, 129.36, 129.28, 128.95, 127.10, 127.07, 126.53, 126.44, 124.33 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.97, 123.93, 123.89, 123.85, 118.34, 113.91, 106.66, 83.21, 57.28, 55.54, 50.18, 49.68, 44.91, 38.73. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{28}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 611.21; found: 611.21.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-methylpyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b14**): Yellow oily, 93% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.49–8.41 (m, 2H), 7.67–7.35 (m, 7H), 7.32 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.22–7.14 (m, 3H), 7.03 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (td, $J = 11.0, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.37–2.31 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 168.54, 152.14, 151.45, 146.25, 141.83, 139.82, 135.69, 134.38, 133.44, 132.24, 131.61 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.07, 129.82, 129.44, 129.32, 127.10, 127.06, 126.53, 126.43, 124.36 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.93, 118.47, 106.70, 83.38, 57.47, 49.89, 49.79, 44.87, 38.67, 17.94. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 596.21; found: 596.21.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b15**): Yellow oily, 94% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6), δ : 8.47 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, $J = 8.3, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.63–7.50 (m, 3H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.40 (td, $J = 7.7, 3.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.08–6.98 (m, 2H), 6.75 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.46–4.35 (m, 2H), 3.57 (dd, $J = 10.6, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.14 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.28 (dt, $J = 11.8, 7.0$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 166.74, 152.13, 150.76, 149.08, 141.11, 139.37, 139.28, 134.13, 131.40 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.15, 130.67, 129.72, 129.59, 129.28, 129.16, 128.77, 126.50, 126.06, 126.00, 124.53 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.18, 123.81, 123.60, 123.50, 118.08, 106.19, 82.63, 56.92, 49.33, 49.18, 44.04, 38.37. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClF}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 616.16; found: 616.16.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5,6-dichloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b16**): Yellow oily, Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.39 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.59–7.32 (m, 6H), 7.28 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.18–7.10 (m, 3H), 7.04–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.73 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.55 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.70 (m, 1H), 3.35 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.38–2.28 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 165.74, 151.21, 149.98, 146.79, 141.55, 139.51, 138.46, 134.15, 133.19, 131.27 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 130.86, 130.55, 130.51, 130.17, 130.11, 129.65, 129.30, 129.15, 127.39, 126.88, 126.85, 124.18 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.80, 123.77, 118.39, 106.60, 83.36, 57.36, 49.66, 49.49, 44.63, 38.43. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{23}\text{Cl}_2\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 650.12; found: 650.12.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(5-chloropyrazin-2-yl)methanone (**b17**): Yellow oily, 83% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.76–8.60 (m, 2H), 7.57–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.47–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.15 (m, 3H), 7.05–7.00 (m, 1H), 6.75 (td, $J = 7.4, 0.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.13 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dt, $J = 11.6, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.39–3.33 (m, 1H), 3.23–3.18 (m, 1H), 2.36 (dd, $J = 12.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 165.24, 151.21, 150.49, 148.14, 145.66, 143.10, 141.62, 139.72, 134.40, 131.71 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.09, 129.80, 129.44, 129.35, 127.13, 127.09, 124.31 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.03, 124.00, 123.96, 123.93, 118.66, 106.89, 84.01, 57.20, 50.28, 49.35, 44.70, 38.42. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClF}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 617.15; found: 617.15.

(3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**b18**): Yellow oily, 88% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6), δ : 8.30 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.96–7.83 (m, 1H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 14.4, 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 7.44–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.36–7.06 (m, 5H), 7.02 (dd, $J = 14.0, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.62 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.60–3.50 (m, 1H), 3.42–3.37 (m, 1H), 3.25–3.16 (m, 1H), 2.44–2.32 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 164.57, 160.66, 158.30, 151.45, 149.88, 149.73 (CH, d, $J = 13.0$ Hz), 141.64, 141.14, 141.10, 139.73, 134.36, 131.53 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 131.01, 129.81, 129.48, 129.34, 127.08, 127.04, 124.36 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 124.00, 122.74, 122.70, 120.24 (d, $J = 31.9$ Hz), 119.91, 118.67, 106.86, 83.43, 57.85, 50.23, 48.50, 44.84, 38.42. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 600.19; found: 600.19.

3a,8-bis(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-3,3a,8,8a-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indol-1(2*H*)-yl)(pyridin-4-yl)methanone (**b19**): Yellow oily, 90% Yield, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6), δ : 8.64 (dd, $J = 4.5, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.27 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.72 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 4.44 (d, $J = 16.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.45 (dd, $J = 10.5, 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.13 (d, $J = 13.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.29–2.19 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 167.84, 150.74, 150.46, 143.56, 141.13, 139.39, 134.15, 131.17 (q, $J = 35.3$ Hz), 130.68, 129.75, 129.61, 129.30, 129.17, 129.09, 128.78, 126.51, 126.08, 126.01, 124.18 (q, $J = 268.2$ Hz), 123.83, 123.63, 123.44, 123.31, 121.83, 118.11, 106.19, 82.65, 56.98, 49.28, 49.12, 43.98, 38.33. MS(ESI(+)) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{25}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 582.20; found: 582.20.

3.3. Biological Activity

The antifungal activity of *Chimonanthus praecox* analogues was measured according to the previously reported method [17,18].

The six phytopathogenic fungi (*Verticillium dahliae*-ACCC 36211; *Colletotrichum orbiculare*-SAUM 0321; *Cytospora juglandis*-ACCC36357; *Curvularia lunata*-SAUM 1373; *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*-ACCC34236; *Alternaria solani*-SAUM 1275) were provided by the School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology. The antifungal concentrations were 250, 125, 62.5, 32.3, 15.63, 7.8, 3.9, and 1.95 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively. The antifungal test plates were incubated aerobically at 28 °C for 48 h. The MICs were examined. All tests were performed in triplicate and repeated if the results differed.

4. Conclusions

In summary, a total of 39 *Chimonanthus praecox* alkaloids (**a1**~**a20** and **b1**~**b19**) were synthesized from indole-3-acetonitrile via alkylation reaction, reduction reaction, and acylation reaction. Their antifungal activities were studied, and the relationship between the antifungal activity of the target compounds and their structures was discussed. Compound **b15** showed the best inhibitory effect on *A. solani*, and its minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value is 1.95 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$; compound **b17** displayed the best effect on *S. sclerotiorum*, and its minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value is 1.95 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. These results will lay a foundation for subsequent research and development.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/molecules27175570/s1>, Figure S1: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a1**; Figure S2: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a1**; Figure S3: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a2**; Figure S4: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a2**; Figure S5: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a3**; Figure S6: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a3**; Figure S7: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a4**; Figure S8: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a4**; Figure S9: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a5**; Figure S10: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a5**; Figure S11: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a6**; Figure S12: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a6**; Figure S13: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a7**; Figure S14: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a7**; Figure S15: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a8**; Figure S16: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a8**; Figure S17: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a9**; Figure S18: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a9**; Figure S19: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a10**; Figure S20: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a10**; Figure S21: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a11**; Figure S22: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a11**; Figure S23: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a12**; Figure S24: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a12**; Figure S25: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a13**; Figure S26: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a13**; Figure S27: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a14**; Figure S28: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a14**; Figure S29: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a15**; Figure S30: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a15**; Figure S31: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a16**; Figure S32: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a16**; Figure S33: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a17**; Figure S34: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a17**; Figure S35: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a18**; Figure S36: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a18**; Figure S37: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a19**; Figure S38: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a19**; Figure S39: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a20**; Figure S40: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **a20**; Figure S41: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b1**; Figure S42: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b1**; Figure S43: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b2**; Figure S44: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b2**; Figure S45: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b3**; Figure S46: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b3**; Figure S47: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b4**; Figure S48: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b4**; Figure S49: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b5**; Figure S50: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b5**; Figure S51: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b6**; Figure S52: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b6**; Figure S53: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b7**; Figure S54: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b7**; Figure S55: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopic data of compound **b8**; Figure S56: $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectroscopic data

of compound **b8**; Figure S57: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b9**; Figure S58: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b9**; Figure S59: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b10**; Figure S60: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b10**; Figure S61: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b11**; Figure S62: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b11**; Figure S63: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b12**; Figure S64: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b12**; Figure S65: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b13**; Figure S66: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b13**; Figure S67: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b14**; Figure S68: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b14**; Figure S69: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b15**; Figure S70: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b15**; Figure S71: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b16**; Figure S72: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b16**; Figure S73: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b17**; Figure S74: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b17**; Figure S75: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b18**; Figure S76: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b18**; Figure S77: ¹H-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b19**; Figure S78: ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data of compound **b19**.

Author Contributions: S.Z. designed research; Y.W. and J.C. performed research; Y.Y. and Y.Z. performed statistical analysis; Y.Y. wrote the paper; R.Z. reviewed the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (32202073) and the Development Program (Modern Agriculture) of Zhenjiang City (NY2018002).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data are contained within the article or the Supplementary Materials file.

Acknowledgments: The manuscript is approved by all authors for publication.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds are available from the authors.

References

1. Qiao, J.M.; Yu, D.Y.; Wang, Q.F.; Liu, Y.P. Diverse effects of crop distribution and climate change on crop production in the agro-pastoral transitional zone of China. *Front. Earth Sci.* **2018**, *12*, 408–419. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Lewis, K. Recover the lost art of drug discovery. *Nature* **2012**, *485*, 439–440. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Ruiz-Sanchis, P.; Savina, S.A.; Albericio, F.; Álvarez, M. Structure, Bioactivity and Synthesis of Natural Products with Hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 1388–1408. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Crich, D.; Banerjee, A. Chemistry of the Hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indoles: Configuration, Conformation, Reactivity, and Applications in Synthesis. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2007**, *40*, 151–161. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Saadi, R.; Bohnenberger, K. Physostigmine for antimuscarinic toxicity. *J. Emerg. Nurs.* **2020**, *46*, 126–128. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Chen, M.; Wang, X.C.; Yang, P.F.; Kou, X.; Ren, Z.H.; Guan, Z.H. Palladium-Catalyzed Enantioselective Heck Carbonylation with a Monodentate Phosphoramidite Ligand: Asymmetric Synthesis of (+)-Physostigmine, (+)-Physoverine, and (+)-Folicanthine. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 12199–12205. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Sun, D.Q.; Xing, C.Y.; Wang, X.Q.; Su, Z.Q.; Li, C.Z. Highly efficient and stereocontrolled oxidative coupling of tetrahydropyrroloindoles: Synthesis of chimonanthines, (+)-WIN 64821 and (+)-WIN 64745. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, *1*, 956–960. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Perez-Balado, C.; Rodriguez-Grana, P.; de Lera, A.R. Stereocontrolled and Versatile Total Synthesis of Bispyrrolidinoindoline Diketopiperazine Alkaloids: Structural Revision of the Fungal Isolate (+)-Asperdimin. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2009**, *15*, 9928–9937. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Zhang, J.W.; Gao, J.M.; Xu, T.; Zhang, X.C.; Ma, Y.T.; Jarussophon, S.; Konishi, Y. Antifungal activity of alkaloids from the seeds of *Chimonanthus praecox*. *Chem. Biodivers.* **2009**, *6*, 838–845. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Zhang, J.W.; Yang, C.P.; Pan, Z.; Wu, W.J. Antibiotic constituent in *Chimonanthus praecox* seeds. *Xibei Zhiwu Xuebao* **2005**, *25*, 2068–2071.
11. Shi, L.J.; Yang, S.X.; Bi, J.L.; Yin, G.F.; Wang, Y.H. Chemical constituents from the branches and leaves of *Chimonanthus praecox* and their antiviral activity. *Tianran Chanwu Yanjiu Yu Kaifa* **2012**, *24*, 1335–1338.
12. Joubouhi, C.; Tamokou, J.-D.-D.; Ngnokam, D.; Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L.; Kuate, J.-R. Iridoids from *Canthium subcordatum* iso-butanol fraction with potent biological activities. *BMC Complementary Altern. Med.* **2017**, *17*, 1–8. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Tamokou, J.D.D.; Mbaveng, A.T.; Kuete, V. Chapter 8—Antimicrobial Activities of African Medicinal Spices and Vegetables. In *Medicinal Spices and Vegetables from Africa*; Kuete, V., Ed.; Academic Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2017; pp. 207–237.

14. Li, Y.; Wang, H.; Ali, S.; Xia, X.; Liang, Y. Iodine-mediated regioselective C2-amination of indoles and a concise total synthesis of (+/−)-folicanthine. *Chem. Commun.* **2012**, *48*, 2343–2345. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Kim, J.; Movassaghi, M. Biogenetically-Inspired Total Synthesis of Epidithiodiketopiperazines and Related Alkaloids. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2015**, *48*, 1159–1171. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Ding, M.; Liang, K.; Pan, R.; Zhang, H.; Xia, C. Total Synthesis of (+)-Chimonanthine, (+)-Folicanthine, and (-)-Calycanthine. *J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 10309–10316. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Peng, Y.; Luo, L.; Yan, C.S.; Zhang, J.J.; Wang, Y.W. Ni-Catalyzed Reductive Homocoupling of Unactivated Alkyl Bromides at Room Temperature and Its Synthetic Application. *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, *78*, 10960–10967. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Ishikawa, H.; Takayama, H.; Aimi, N. Dimerization of indole derivatives with hypervalent iodines(III): A new entry for the concise total synthesis of rac- and meso-chimonanthines. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, *43*, 5637–5639. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Zheng, S.; Gu, Y.; Li, L.; Zhu, R.; Cai, X.; Bai, H.; Zhang, J. Synthesis and fungicidal activity of tryptophan analogues—The unexpected calycanthaceous alkaloid derivatives. *Nat. Prod. Res.* **2017**, *31*, 1142–1149. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Zheng, S.; Zhou, X.; Xu, S.; Zhu, R.; Bai, H.; Zhang, J. Synthesis and Antimicrobial Characterization of Half-Calycanthaceous Alkaloid Derivatives. *Molecules* **2016**, *21*, 1207. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Zheng, S.; Li, L.; Wang, Y.; Zhu, R.; Baia, H.; Zhang, J. Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Calycanthaceous Alkaloid Analogues. *Nat. Prod. Commun.* **2016**, *11*, 1429–1432. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Zheng, S.; Zhu, R.; Zhou, X.; Chen, L.; Bai, H.; Zhang, J. Synthesis and biological evaluation of calycanthaceous alkaloid analogs. *Bioorgan. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *27*, 115088. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
23. Zheng, S.; Zhu, R.; Tang, B.; Chen, L.; Bai, H.; Zhang, J. Synthesis and biological evaluations of a series of calycanthaceous analogues as antifungal agents. *Nat. Prod. Res.* **2019**, *35*, 1816–1824. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
24. Yang, C.; Zheng, S.J.; Tan, Y.; Chen, X.Y.; Bai, H.J.; Zhu, R.; Gao, Y.H. Synthesis and Antimicrobial Evaluation of Calycanthaceous Alkaloid Derivatives. *Chem. Nat. Compd.* **2021**, *57*, 899–902. [[CrossRef](#)]