

Supporting Information

Iridium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation of Tetrahydro- γ -Carboline: A Versatile Approach to Chiral *cis*-Hexahydro- γ -Carboline Derivatives Compatible with C6-Substituted Carbolines

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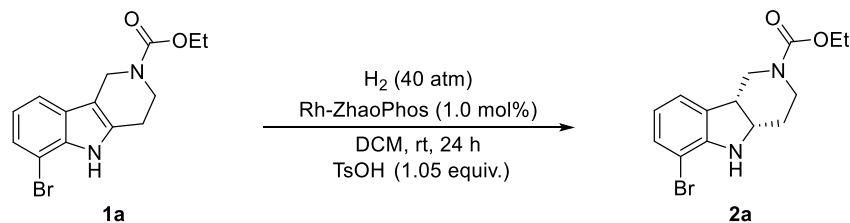
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I General Information

Unless extra indicated, the raw materials used in this article are commercially available. All reactions and manipulations involving air or humidity-sensitive compounds are carried out in the glove box. Unless otherwise specified, oil baths are used for heating in the reaction. Reactions were detected and analyzed by TLC, and fluorescence was observed with ultraviolet light (254 nm). In the NMR hydrogen spectroscopy, the chemical shift value of deuterated chloroform-*d* was used as a reference of 7.26 ppm to calibrate the chemical shift of the compounds. In the NMR carbon spectrum, the chemical shift of deuterated chloroform was used as a reference of 77.00 ppm or the chemical shift of deuterated DMSO-*d* of 39.50 ppm as a reference. The following letters indicate the splitting of multiple peaks: S-single peak, D-double peak, DD-double doublet, T-triplet peak, Q-quadruple peak, M-multiple peak. The determination of the enantiomer excess percentage of the compounds was performed using chiral HPLC analysis using Agilent. HPLC analysis of compounds was performed in OD-3, OD-H and AD-3 (polysaccharide derivative normal-phase coated chiral column) columns using hexane and isopropanol as eluents.

II Optimization of Reaction Conditions

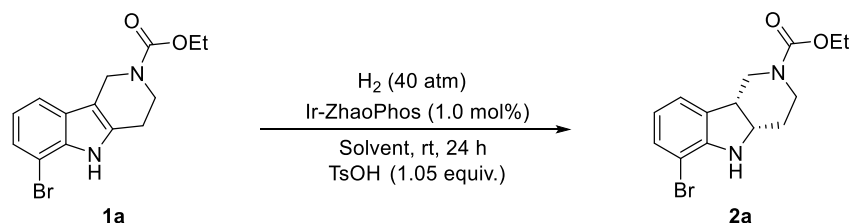
Table S1: The research of different [Rh]-salts ^a



Entry	[Rh]-salt	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	Rh(NBD) ₂ BF ₄	0	--
2	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	0	--
3	Rh(COD) ₂ BF ₄	0	--
4	[RhOAc] ₂	0	--

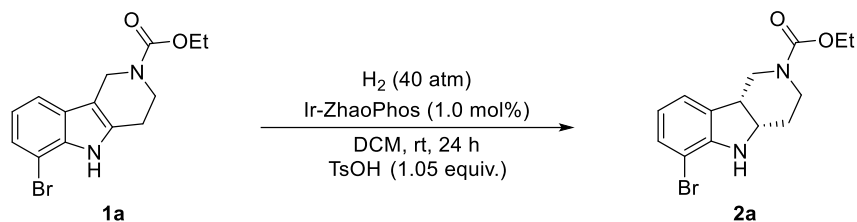
^a **1a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TsOH (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv.), [Rh]-salt (1 mol%), ZhaoPhos(1.05 mol%), DCM (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC.

Table S2: The effect of different solvents ^a



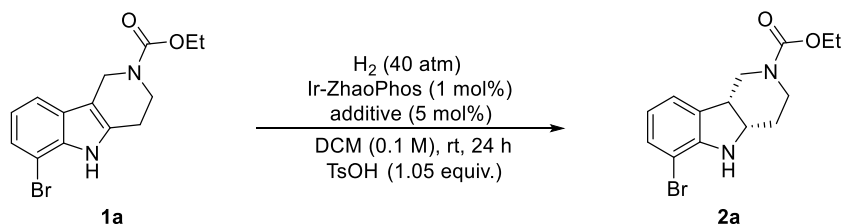
Entry	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	DCM	70	69
2	DCE	72	67
3	EtOAc	51	40
4	EtOH	Trace	--
5	MeOH	Trace	--
6	HFIP	0	--
7	THF	Trace	--
8 ^d	DCM	N.P.	--

^a **1a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TsOH (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), Solvent (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC; ^d BINAP ligand was used instead of ZhaoPhos.

Table S3: The effect of different concentration ^a

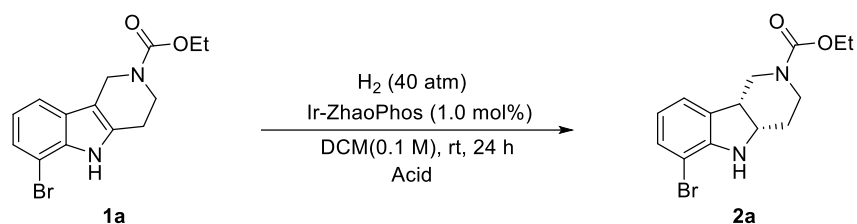
Entry	Concentration	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	DCM (0.1 M)	71	69
2	DCM (0.05 M)	57	69
3 ^d	DCM (0.05 M)	83	49
4	DCM (0.2 M)	40	68

^a **1a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TsOH (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC; ^d N-Me-ZhaoPhos ligand was used instead of ZhaoPhos.

Table S4: The effect of salt additives ^a

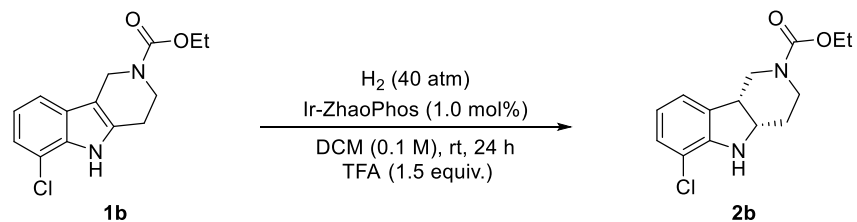
Entry	Additive	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	Fe(OTf) ₂	28	69
2	Sm(OTf) ₃	15	69
3	AgNO ₃	0	--
4	AgSbF ₆	0	--
5	AgOTf	0	--
6	AgMeSO ₃	0	--

^a **1a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TsOH (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), additive (5 mol%), DCM (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC.

Table S5: The effect of acid additives ^a

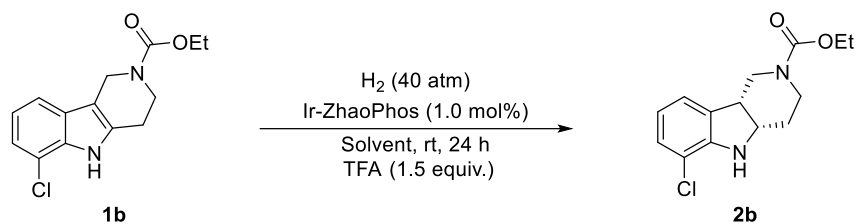
Entry	Acid	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	no TsOH	0	--
2	TsOH	84	65
3	TFA	27	72
4 ^d	TFA	24	75
5	TfOH	trace	--
6	MsOH	47	57

^a **1a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Acid (0.15 mmol, 1.50 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), DCM (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC; ^d TFA (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv.).

Table S6: Preliminary attempts at chlorinated substrates (**1b**) ^a

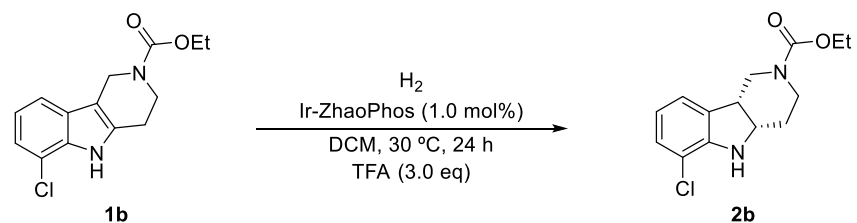
Entry	Deviation	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	none	30	84
2	TsOH (1.5 equiv.)	91	65
3 ^d	TsOH (1.5 equiv.)	96	52
4 ^e	DCM (0.15 M)	33	80
5 ^f	DCM (0.05 M)	17	78
6 ^g	TFA and TsOH	28	77

^a **1b** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TFA (0.15 mmol, 1.50 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), DCM (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC; ^d N-Me-ZhaoPhos ligand was used instead of ZhaoPhos; ^e DCM (0.15 M); ^f DCM (0.05 M); ^g TFA (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and TsOH (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were involved in reaction at the same time.

Table S7: Re-optimization of the reaction solvent ^a

Entry	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	DCE	17	85
2	THF	Trace	--
3	1,4-dioxane	Trace	--
4	EtOAc	Trace	--
5	MeCN	0	--

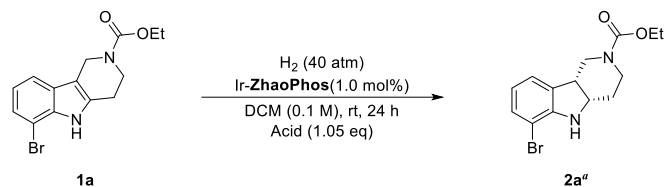
^a **1b** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TFA (0.15 mmol, 1.50 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), Solvent (0.1 M), 25 °C, H₂ (40 atm), stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC.

Table S8: The effect of temperature and pressure ^a

Entry	Pressure	Yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	H ₂ (40 atm)	57	87
2	H ₂ (65 atm)	57	85
3	H ₂ (80 atm)	58	84
4 ^d	H ₂ (80 atm)	64	78

^a **1b** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TFA (0.30 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), [Ir(COD)Cl]₂ (0.5 mol%), ZhaoPhos (1.05 mol%), DCM (0.1 M), 25 °C, stir for 24 h; ^b ¹H NMR yield, Trimethoxybenzene was used as the internal standard; ^c The ee (%) was determined by HPLC; ^d The reaction temperature is 50 °C.

Table S9: Optimization of the Reaction Conditions of **1a**^a

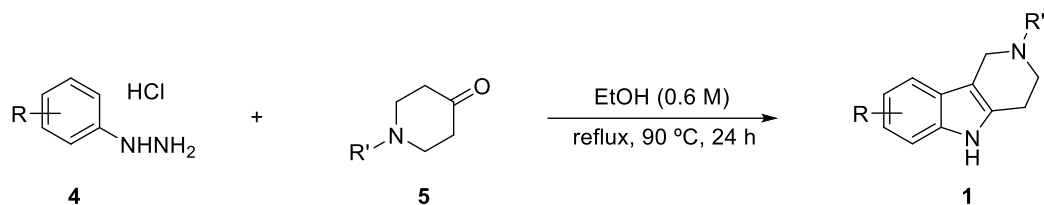


entry	acid	deviation	conv. ^b (%)	ee ^c (%)
1	TsOH	none	79	73
2	TsOH	Rh(NBD) ₂ BF ₄	N.R.	/
3	TsOH	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	N.R.	/
4	TsOH	DCE	72	67
5	TsOH	EtOAc	51	40
6	TsOH	THF	trace	/
7	TsOH	HFIP	N.R.	/
8	TsOH	Fe(OTf) ₂	28	69
9	TsOH	Sm(OTf) ₃	15	69
10	TsOH	AgOTf	trace	/
11	no TsOH	none	N.R.	/
12 ^d	TsOH	none	84	65
13 ^d	TFA	none	27	72
14 ^d	TfOH	none	trace	/
15 ^d	MsOH	none	47	57
16 ^e	TFA	none	45	84

^aUnless otherwise specified, the reactions were conducted using **1a** (0.1 mmol) in 1.0 mL of solvent, 100 μ L Ir-ZhaoPhos solution (0.01 M, [Ir(COD)Cl]₂/(S,R)-ZhaoPhos = 1/2.1), Acid (1.05 eq). ^bThe conversions were determined by ¹H NMR. ^cThe ee was determined by performing chiral HPLC. ^d1.5 eq acid was used. ^e3.0 eq TFA was used.

III Experimental Section

1. General procedure for synthesis of tetrahydro- γ -carboline 1



Phenylhydrazine substrate **4** and piperidone **5** used are commercially available raw materials. Phenyl hydrochloride **4** (20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added to a 100 mL dry three-mouth flask filled with stirred magnets, followed by a reflux tube mounted on the three-mouth flask, the equipment was replaced three times in an argon atmosphere, then absolute ethanol (0.6 M) was added to the reaction flask through a syringe, piperidone **5** (20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added to the vial through a syringe under stirring conditions, and the reaction tube was then transferred to 90 °C and maintained at this temperature for one day. Until the white solid turbidity appears in the reaction bottle, the reaction is cooled to room temperature and slowly quenched with water. After washing the white solids with n-hexane, the organic phase was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc /petroleum ether) to afford the product **1**.

2. General procedure for hydrogenation of 1.

1.0 equivalent **1** was selected as the substrate, 0.5 mol% 1,5-cyclooctadiene iridium chloride dimer ($[\text{Ir}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$) was used as the metal catalyst, 1.05 mol% 4-F-Ph-ZhaoPhos was used as the ligand, 3.0 equivalent trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) was used as the acid additive in the reaction system, and dichloromethane (DCM, 0.1 M) was selected as the reaction solvent. The reaction was carried out at room temperature for 24 hours in a hydrogen atmosphere at 40 atmospheres. After the reaction, slowly open the gas valve of the high-pressure reactor, carefully release the high-pressure hydrogen in the system, and after the pressure gauge pointer is zero, open the reactor and take out the ampoule containing the reactants. The reaction was quenched with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate or methylene chloride, followed by drying with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The organic phase is concentrated by the rotary evaporator, and then the concentrated organic phase is added with dilute hydrochloric acid for pickling, the product is easy to become salt in the hydrochloric acid solution, the aqueous phase is transferred after pickling, and the pH of the system

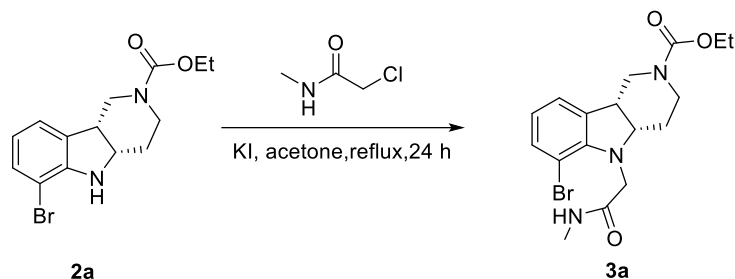
is adjusted to alkaline by adding sodium hydroxide solution or saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, and the water is extracted with ethyl acetate or dichloromethane, and the product can be obtained after concentrating the organic phase. Due to the similarity and polarity of the raw material and product in the ethyl acetate/petroleum ether system, the product **2** can also be purified by silica gel chromatography separation (PE/EtOAc v/v = 2:1). The absolute configuration can be determined by comparing the optical rotation of compound **2j** with the value reported in the literature¹. The configurations of the other chiral products were then assigned by analogy.

3. General procedure for synthesis of compound *rac*-2



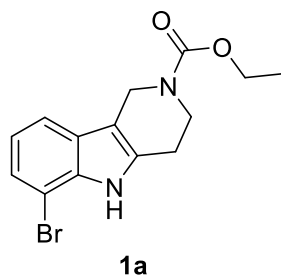
1 (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added to a 25 mL dry Shrek reaction tube equipped with a stirred magnet, then the reaction tube was replaced three times under argon atmosphere, 1.0 mL of dichloromethane (DCM) was added to the reaction tube through a syringe, and then trifluoroacetic acid (2 mmol, 10.0 equiv.) was slowly added to the reaction tube through a syringe, stirred until the raw material was completely dissolved, and triethylsilane (0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), place the reaction at room temperature for 12 h. After the reaction, trifluoroacetic acid was neutralized with saturated sodium bicarbonate aqueous solution, then organic phase was extracted by dichloromethane, the organic phase was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE/EtOAc v/v = 5:1) to obtain racemic product *rac*-**2**. Some of the low-reactive substrates are hydrogenated using two equal amounts of enantiomer metal ligand complexes to obtain racemic products, so there may be several samples that are not completely racemic and two enantiomers are not equal (50/50).

4. General procedure for synthesis of Compound 3a

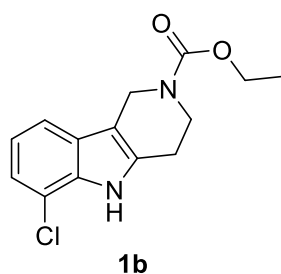


In argon atmosphere, to a solution of **2a** (790 mg, 2 mmol) in acetone (15 mL) were added 2-chloro-N-methylacetamide (258 mg, 2.4 mmol), KI (166 mg, 1 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (413 mg, 3 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 24 h, cooled to room temperature, and then the solid was removed by filtration through celite, and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 , washed by saturated NaCl, and then was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to give crude product **3a**. The residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (EA) to give the compound **3a**. $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 21.3$ (c 1.0, $CHCl_3$). 1H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.28 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.73 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, $J = 17.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 3.99 – 3.14 (m, 8H), 2.91 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 3H), 2.02 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.89 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.23 (s, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 171.5, 155.7, 134.3, 133.6, 123.4, 122.5, 104.9, 65.6, 61.5, 55.3, 43.5, 40.9, 39.9, 26.1, 14.6 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralpak AD-3 column (0.46 \times 25 cm), Hexane/ $PrOH = 85:15$, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm, t_R : 7.941 min (S, R) (major), 11.994 min (R, S) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{17}H_{22}BrN_3O_3^+$: 396.0917, found: 396.0918.

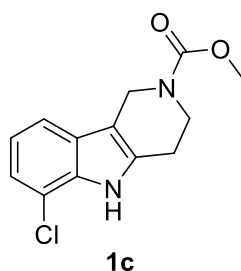
5. Characterization data of 1, 2 and 3a



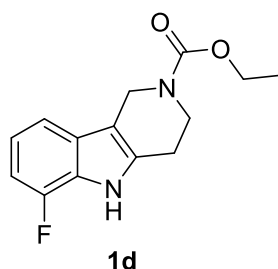
Ethyl 6-bromo-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1a): The procedure was followed using 2-bromobenzazine hydrochloride (**4a**, 4.44 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1a** as a white solid (5.41 g, 84% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 4.21 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.1, 134.5, 132.8, 126.7, 123.9, 120.8, 116.7, 108.5, 104.3, 61.6, 41.1, 23.3, 14.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2^+$: 323.0390, found: 323.0388.



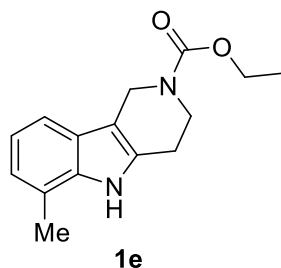
Ethyl 6-chloro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1b): The procedure was followed using 2-chlorobenzazine hydrochloride (**4b**, 3.56 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1b** as a white solid (4.50 g, 81% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.21 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.1, 133.1, 127.0, 121.0, 120.4, 116.2, 108.4, 61.6, 41.1, 23.4, 14.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2^+$: 279.0895, found: 279.0892.



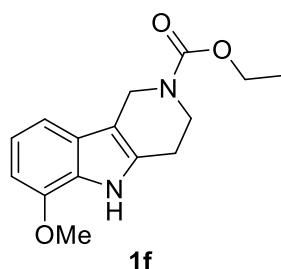
Methyl 6-chloro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1c): The procedure was followed using 2-chlorobenzazine hydrochloride (**4c**, 3.56 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-methoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5c**, 3.14 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1c** as a white solid (3.60 g, 70% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.88 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.5, 133.1, 126.9, 121.1, 120.5, 116.1, 52.8, 41.2, 23.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₃ClN₂O₂⁺ : 265.0738, found: 265.0736.



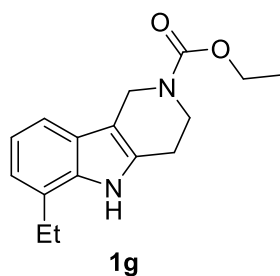
Ethyl 6-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1d): The procedure was followed using 2-fluorobenzazine hydrochloride (**4d**, 3.24 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1d** as a white solid (2.83 g, 54% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (td, *J* = 7.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.21 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.1, 150.1, 147.7, 134.0, 129.0, 123.3 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 119.0 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 113.5 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 106.7, 105.7 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz), 60.9, 40.9, 23.2, 14.6 ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -135.12 ppm.



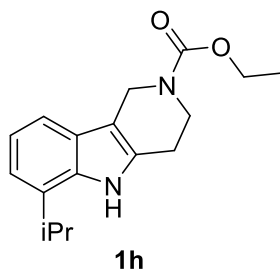
Ethyl 6-methyl-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1e): The procedure was followed using *o*-tolylhydrazine hydrochloride (**4e**, 3.16 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1e** as a white solid (4.79 g, 93% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (q, *J* = 10.9, 8.7 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.33 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.2, 135.3, 131.7, 124.9, 122.2, 119.7, 115.1, 107.5, 61.5, 41.3, 23.3, 16.6, 14.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₂⁺: 259.1441, found: 259.1439.



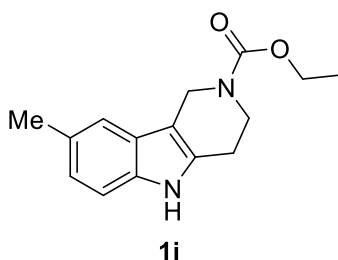
Ethyl 6-methoxy-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1f): The procedure was followed using 2-methoxybenzazine hydrochloride (**4f**, 1.74 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1f** as a white solid (1.86 g, 68% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (s, 2H), 4.22 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.2, 145.7, 131.5, 126.7, 126.0, 120.0, 110.4, 107.5, 101.9, 61.5, 55.3, 41.3, 23.3, 14.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₃⁺: 275.1390, found: 275.1387.



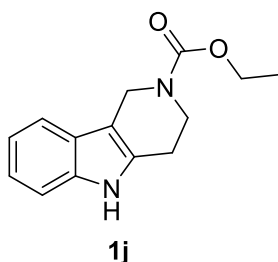
Ethyl 6-ethyl-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole-2-carboxylate (1g): The procedure was followed using 2-ethylbenzazine hydrochloride (**4g**, 1.7 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1g** as a white solid (2.06 g, 76% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 4.28 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 2.92 – 2.87 (m, 4H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.2, 134.6, 131.6, 126.3, 125.1, 120.2, 119.7, 115.1, 107.3, 61.5, 41.3, 24.0, 23.3, 14.6, 13.9 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₂⁺ : 273.1598, found: 273.1595.



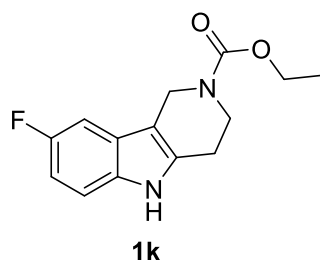
Ethyl 6-isopropyl-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole-2-carboxylate (1h): The procedure was followed using 2-isopropylbenzazine hydrochloride (**4h**, 1.86 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1h** as a white solid (1.4 g, 49% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 4.23 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 2H), 3.24 (p, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.33 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.2, 134.0, 131.5, 131.0, 125.3, 119.9, 117.7, 115.1, 107.6, 61.5, 41.3, 29.3, 23.4, 22.7, 14.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₂⁺ : 287.1754, found: 287.1751.



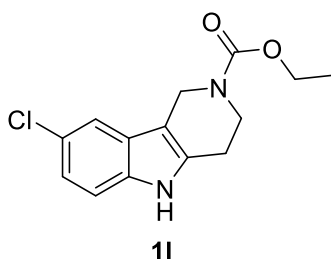
Ethyl 8-methyl-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1i): The procedure was followed using *p*-tolylbenzazine hydrochloride (**4i**, 1.58 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1i** as a white solid (2.45 g, 95% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.76 (s, 1H), 7.20 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 6.89 – 6.84 (m, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 4.11 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.2, 134.2, 132.5, 127.0, 125.4, 122.1, 116.9, 110.6, 105.0, 60.8, 41.00, 22.9, 21.2, 14.7 ppm.



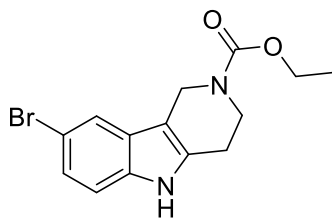
Ethyl 1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1j): The procedure was followed using benzazine hydrochloride (**4j**, 1.44 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1j** as a white solid (2.14 g, 88% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.87 (brs, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.20 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.85 (s, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.3, 134.7, 133.0, 126.8, 124.1, 120.9, 116.8, 108.5, 104.4, 61.8, 41.3, 23.5, 14.9 ppm.



Ethyl 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1k): The procedure was followed using 4-fluorobenzazine hydrochloride (**4k**, 1.62g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1k** as a white solid (2.38 g, 91% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.21 (dd, $J = 8.8, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 9.4, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (td, $J = 9.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.21 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 2.84 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.7 (d, $J = 231.0$ Hz), 155.1, 134.8, 132.5, 125.3 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz), 111.7 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 108.4 (d, $J = 25.8$ Hz), 105.9, 102.3 (d, $J = 23.4$ Hz), 60.9, 40.9, 23.0, 14.6 ppm. $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -124.38 ppm.



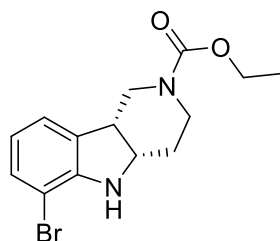
Ethyl 8-chloro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (1l): The procedure was followed using 4-chlorobenzazine hydrochloride (**4l**, 1.78 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1l** as a white solid (2.36 g, 85% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, $J = 8.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 4.20 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.1, 134.3, 126.2, 123.2, 120.4, 116.7, 112.3, 105.6, 60.8, 40.8, 22.8, 14.6 ppm.



1m

Ethyl 8-bromo-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole-2-carboxylate (1m):

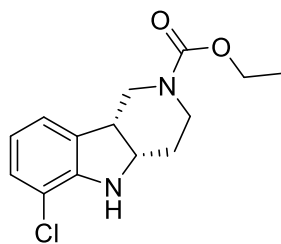
The procedure was followed using 4-bromobenzazine hydrochloride (**4m**, 2.21 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (**5**, 1.5 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **1m** as a white solid (2.16 g, 67% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 4.20 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.1, 134.5, 126.9, 123.0, 119.7, 112.8, 111.1, 105.5, 60.9, 40.8, 22.8, 14.6 ppm.



2a

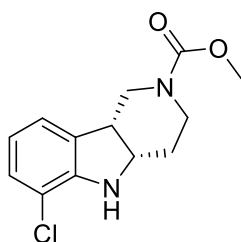
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-bromo-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole-2-carboxylate (2a):

The procedure was followed using **1a** (32 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2a** as an oily yellow solid (29.8 mg, 92% yield). [α]_D²⁵ + 55.0 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.16 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 4.03 (q, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.00 – 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.61 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.48 – 3.21 (m, 3H), 1.95 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.25 (brs, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 149.3, 131.5, 130.5, 123.0, 120.1, 103.7, 61.3, 56.9, 43.6, 41.8, 39.6, 27.8, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralpak OD-3 column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/ⁱPrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, *t*_R: 7.961 min (*S*, *R*) (major), 12.177 min (*R*, *S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₇BrN₂O₂⁺: 325.0546, found: 325.0545.



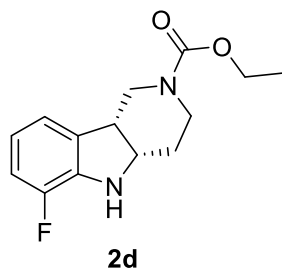
2b

Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2b): The procedure was followed using **1b** (28 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2b** as an oily yellow solid (24.3 mg, 87% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 41.3$ (*c* 0.3, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.18 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 4.03 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.17 (m, 6H), 1.96 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.25 (brs, 3H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 147.8, 131.7, 127.7, 122.4, 119.7, 115.3, 61.3, 57.3, 43.6, 41.6, 39.6, 27.8, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 9.468 min (*S, R*) (major), 12.566 min (*R, S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₇ClN₂O₂⁺: 281.1051, found: 281.1048.

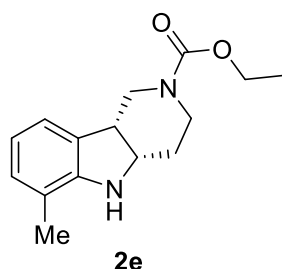


2c

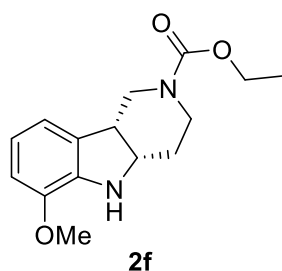
Methyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2c): The procedure was followed using **1c** (26.4 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2c** as an oily yellow solid (25 mg, 95% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 66.5$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.12 – 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.94 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 1H), 3.48 – 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.40 – 3.21 (m, 2H), 1.92 (s, 1H), 1.85 – 1.75 (m, 1H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 156.0, 147.8, 131.6, 127.8, 122.5, 119.8, 115.4, 57.2, 52.6, 43.8, 41.6, 39.7, 27.9 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 12.083 min (*S, R*) (major), 16.736 min (*R, S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₅ClN₂O₂⁺: 267.0895, found: 267.0893.



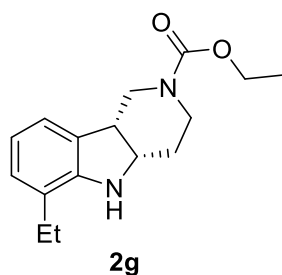
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-fluoro-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2d): The procedure was followed using **1d** (26 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2d** as an oily yellow solid (23.7 mg, 90% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 52.5$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t, 1H), 6.67 (td, *J* = 7.8, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (qq, *J* = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (dt, *J* = 7.1, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.63 – 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.50 – 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.31 (brs, 2H), 1.92 (ddt, *J* = 14.2, 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (dq, *J* = 14.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 1.29 – 1.23 (m, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 150.5, 148.1, 137.6 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz), 133.8, 119.6 (d, *J* = 19.8 Hz), 114.6 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz), 61.2, 58.2, 43.6, 41.2, 39.6, 27.9, 14.7 ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -135.4 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralpak AD-3 column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/ⁱPrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t*_R: 6.770 min (*R*, *S*) (minor), 7.625 min (*S*, *R*) (major).



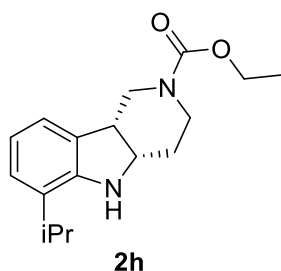
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-methyl-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2e): The procedure was followed using **1e** (25.8 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2e** as an oily yellow solid (24.7 mg, 95% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 29.9$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.99 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.98 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.95 – 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.12 (m, 5H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.92 (td, *J* = 9.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.82 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 149.3, 129.4, 128.9, 121.6, 119.1, 61.2, 57.2, 43.9, 41.1, 39.7, 28.1, 16.7, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/ⁱPrOH = 90:10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, *t*_R: 14.152 min (*S*, *R*) (major), 15.283 min (*R*, *S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₂⁺: 261.1598, found: 261.1595.



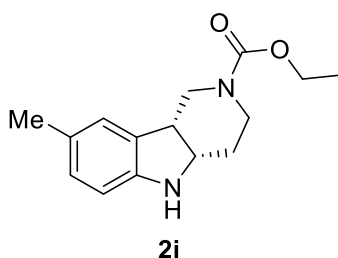
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-methoxy-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2f): The procedure was followed using **1f** (27 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2f** as an oily yellow solid (20 mg, 73% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 7.9$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.80 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.06 – 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.82 – 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.48 – 3.38 (m, 1H), 3.36 – 3.04 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.26 (brs, 3H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 145.6, 139.6, 131.5, 119.7, 116.7, 109.8, 77.6 – 76.3 (m), 61.2, 57.9, 55.3, 44.0, 41.4, 39.7, 28.0, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/^{*i*}PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, *t_R*: 10.443 min (*S, R*) (major), 20.118 min (*R, S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₀N₂O₃⁺: 277.1547, found: 277.1544.



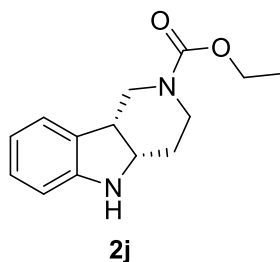
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-ethyl-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2g): The procedure was followed using **1g** (27 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2g** as an oily yellow solid (24.6 mg, 90% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 30.3$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.00 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.18 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.98 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.18 (m, 6H), 2.49 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (ddt, *J* = 14.0, 9.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.80 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.31 – 1.20 (m, 6H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 148.6, 129.4, 126.8, 125.3, 121.6, 119.1, 61.1, 57.2, 43.8, 41.1, 39.7, 28.1, 23.9, 14.7, 13.2 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/^{*i*}PrOH = 90:10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 10.727 min (*R, S*) (minor), 13.120 min (*S, R*) (major). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₂N₂O₂⁺: 275.1754, found: 275.1751.



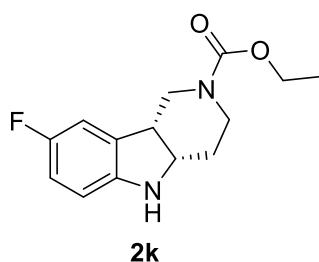
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-6-isopropyl-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2h**):** The procedure was followed using **1h** (28 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2h** as an oily yellow solid (22 mg, 77% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 13.6$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.01 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.75 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (qq, *J* = 10.6, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.97 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.20 (m, 6H), 2.81 (hept, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.95 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.30 – 1.22 (m, 9H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.7, 148.1, 130.1, 124.1, 121.6, 119.3, 61.2, 57.2, 43.8, 41.2, 39.9, 28.9, 28.2, 22.2, 22.2, 14.8 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 90:10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 6.447 min (*S, R*) (major), 7.545 min (*R, S*) (minor). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₄N₂O₂⁺: 289.1911, found: 289.1907.



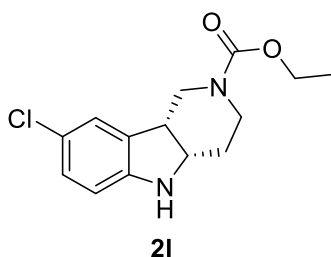
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-8-methyl-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2i**):** The procedure was followed using **1i** (26 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2i** as an oily yellow solid (25.7 mg, 99% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 53.9$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.21 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.98 – 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.10 (m, 6H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.88 (tt, *J* = 9.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.82 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.32 – 1.22 (m, 3H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.6, 148.3, 130.3, 128.3, 124.9, 109.9, 61.2, 57.6, 43.9, 40.9, 39.8, 28.0, 20.8, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 5.821 min (*S, R*) (major), 9.116 min (*R, S*) (minor).



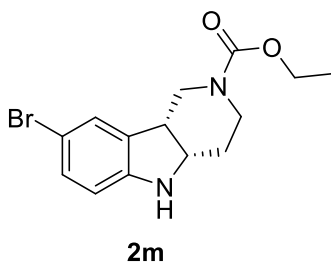
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2j): The procedure was followed using **1j** (24 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2j** as an oily yellow solid (23 mg, 95% yield). [α]_D²⁵ + 75.0 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (td, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 – 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.97 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.96 – 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.63 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.49 – 3.11 (m, 3H), 1.90 (ddt, *J* = 14.1, 9.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.76 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 9.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.7, 150.9, 130.1, 128.1, 124.3, 119.1, 110.0, 61.3, 57.5, 43.9, 41.0, 39.8, 28.1, 14.8 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralpak OD-3 column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, *t*_R: 10.812 min (*R*, *S*) (minor), 11.642 min (*S*, *R*) (major).



Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-8-fluoro-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2k): The procedure was followed using **1k** (26 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2k** as an oily yellow solid (23 mg, 87% yield). [α]_D²⁵ + 60.0 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (td, *J* = 8.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.20 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 4.02 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.69 – 3.11 (m, 5H), 1.94 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.35 – 1.17 (m, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 157.0 (d, *J* = 236.0 Hz), 155.6, 146.7, 114.0 (d, *J* = 23.3 Hz), 111.7 (d, *J* = 24.0 Hz), 110.2 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 61.3, 58.0, 43.6, 41.1, 39.7, 27.9, 14.7 ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -125.6 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/*i*PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t*_R: 9.008 min (*R*, *S*) (minor), 14.061 min (*S*, *R*) (major).

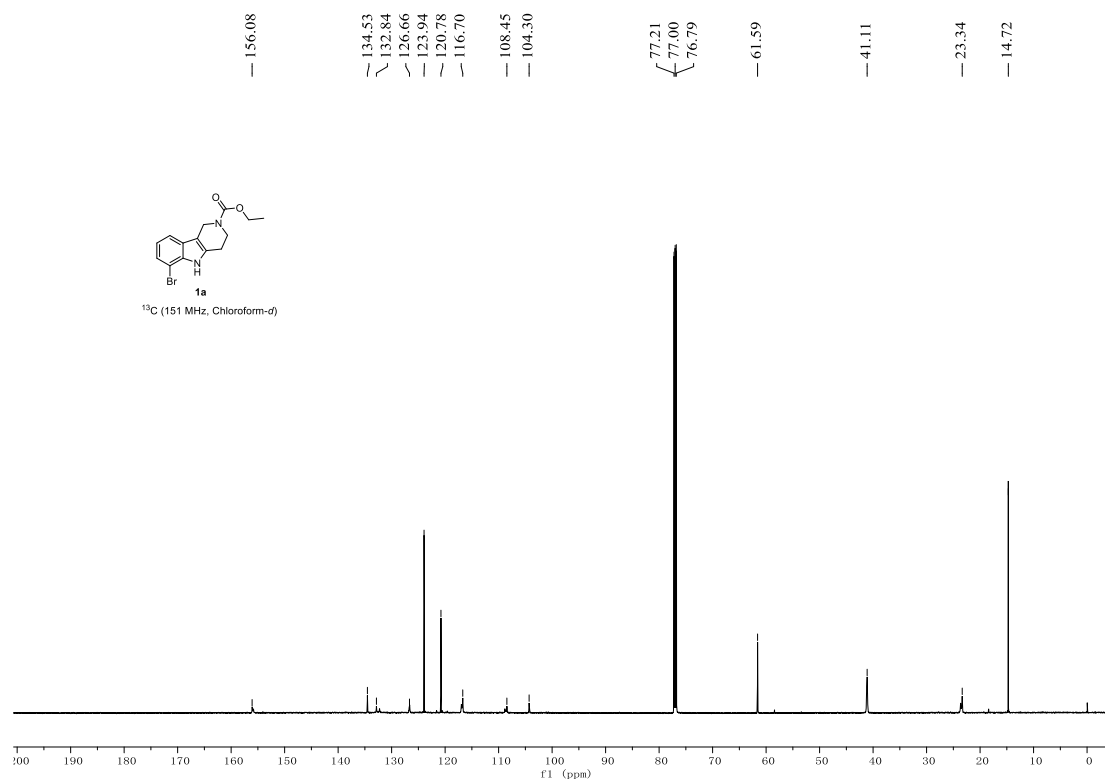
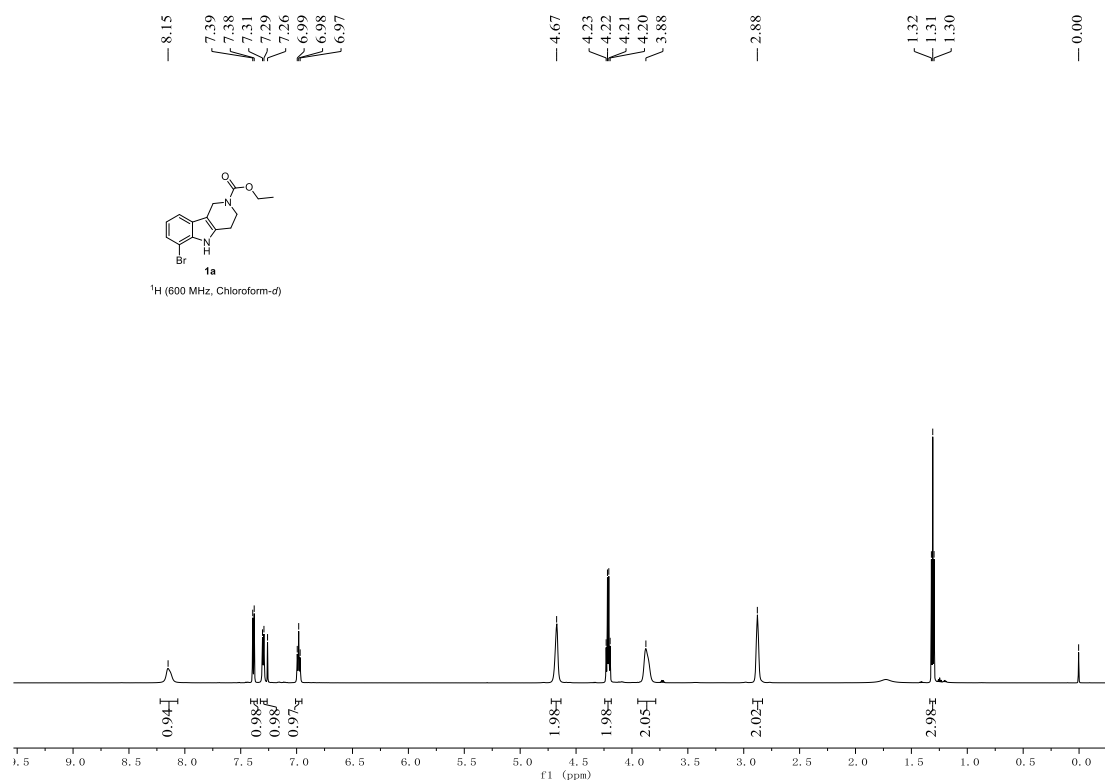


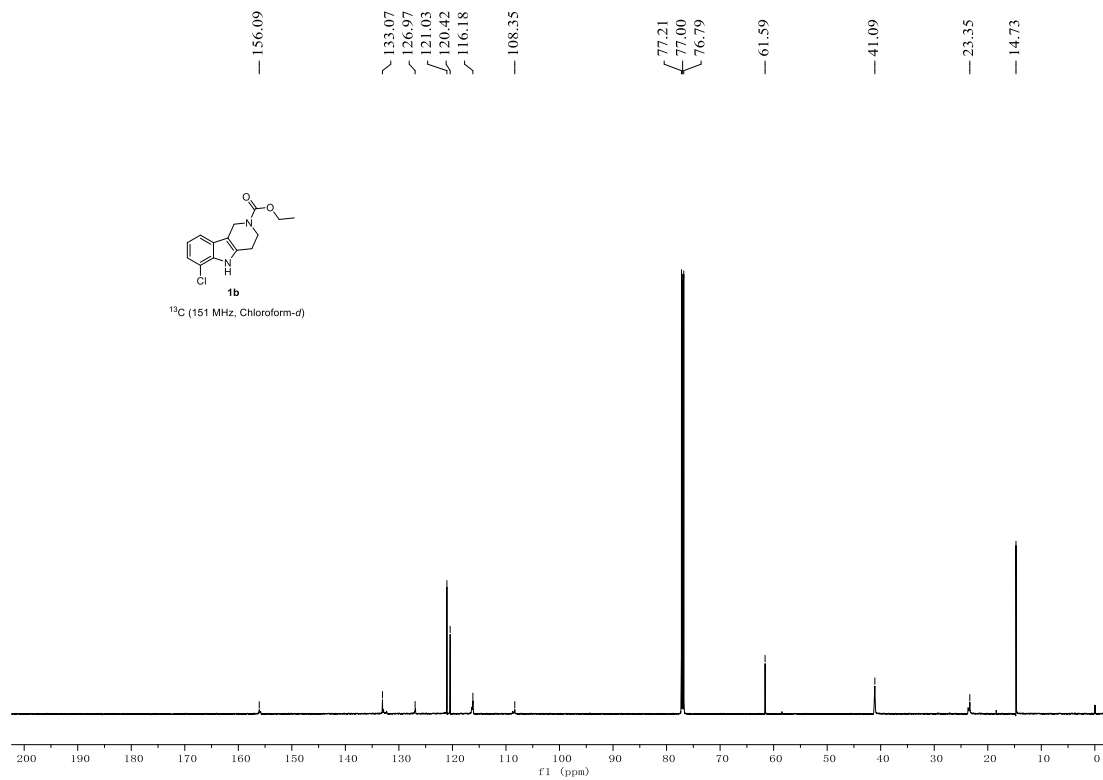
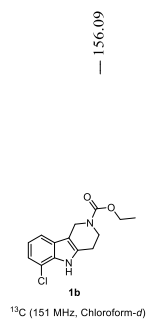
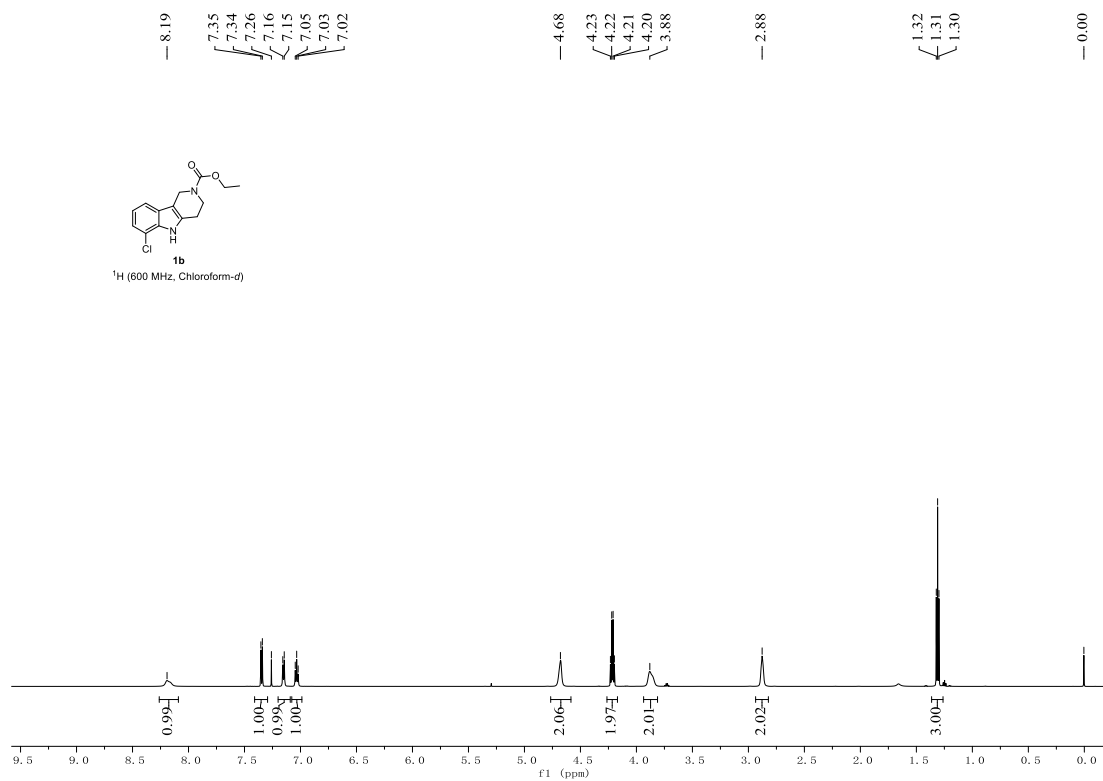
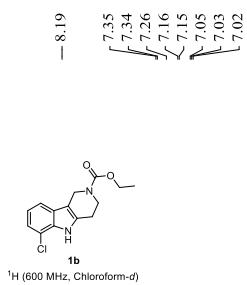
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-8-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (21): The procedure was followed using **11** (27.8 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **21** as an oily yellow solid (27 mg, 98% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 31.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.07 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.21 – 4.04 (m, 2H), 4.02 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.59 – 3.10 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.72 (s, 1H), 1.25 (s, 3H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.5, 149.3, 131.6, 127.7, 124.4, 123.4, 110.6, 61.3, 57.7, 43.4, 41.0, 39.7, 27.8, 14.6 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/^{*i*}PrOH = 85:15, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, *t_R*: 9.429 min (*R, S*) (minor), 19.070 min (*S, R*) (major).

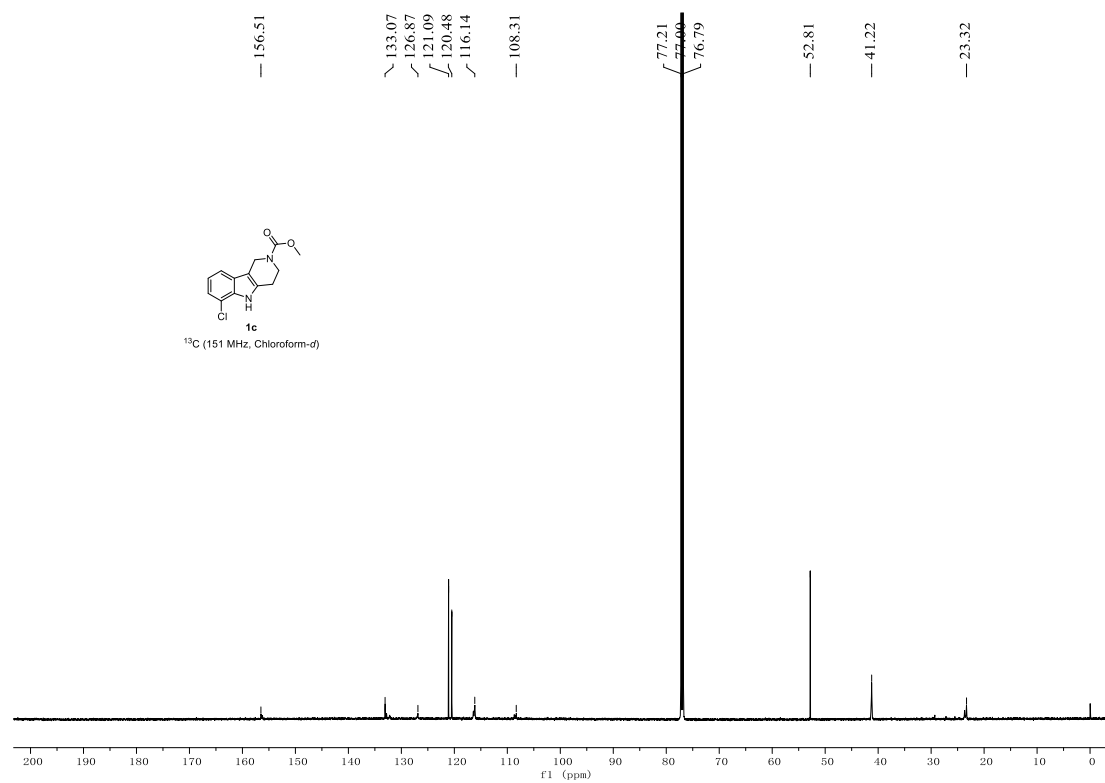
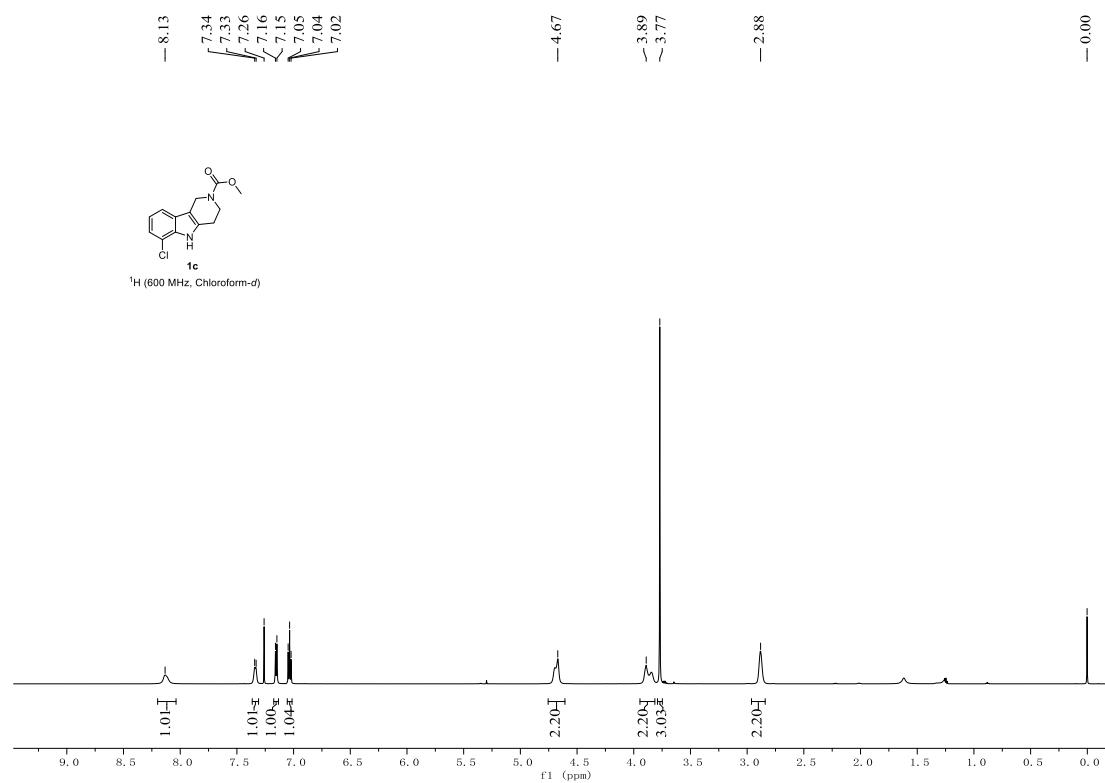


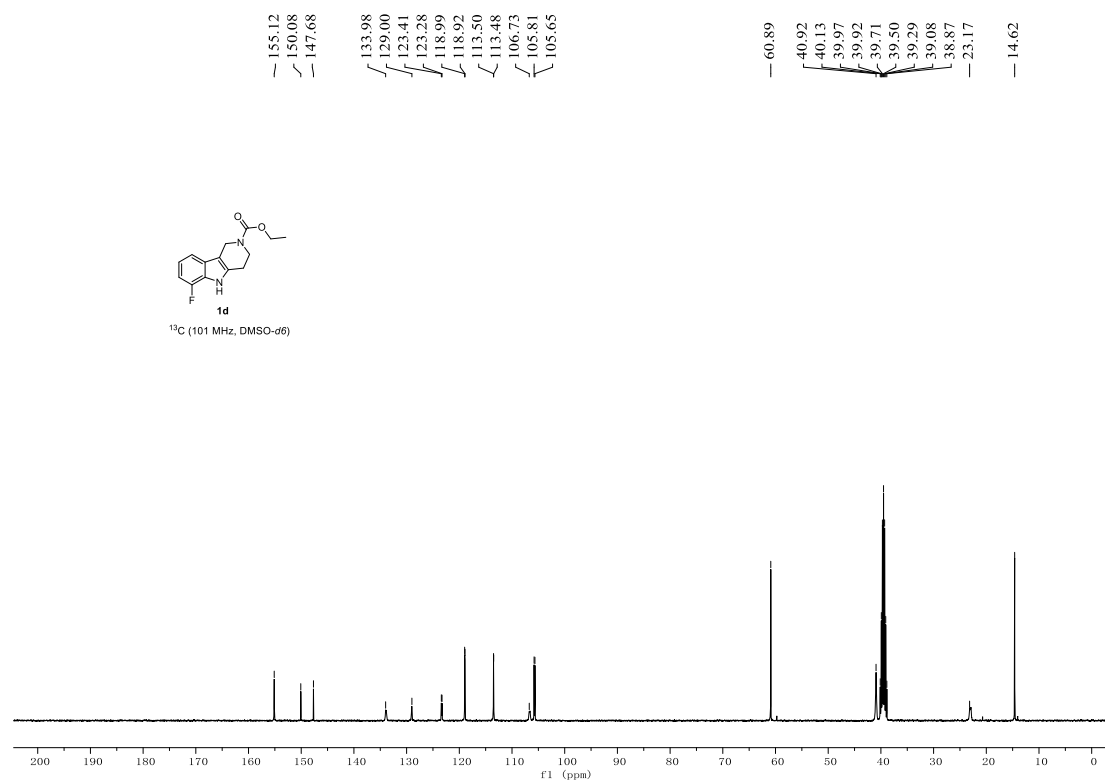
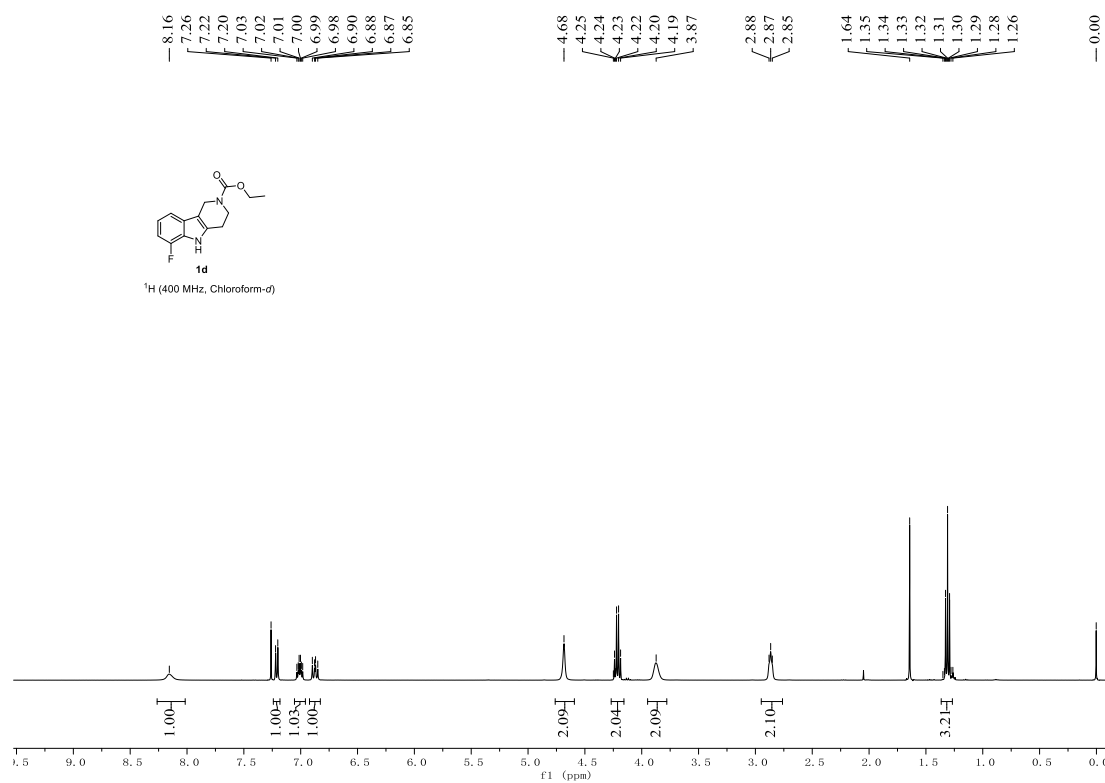
Ethyl (4a*S*,9b*R*)-8-bromo-1,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole-2-carboxylate (2m): The procedure was followed using **1m** (32 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) under H₂ (40 atm). Purification using condition of silica gel chromatography afforded product **2m** as an oily yellow solid (28.7 mg, 89% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} + 21.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.21 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.07 (m, 2H), 4.01 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.92 – 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.62 – 3.10 (m, 4H), 1.93 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 1H), 1.34 – 1.20 (m, 3H) ppm. **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 155.5, 149.8, 132.2, 130.6, 127.2, 111.2, 110.4, 61.3, 57.6, 43.4, 41.0, 39.6, 27.8, 14.7 ppm. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column (0.46 × 25 cm), Hexane/^{*i*}PrOH = 80:20, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, *t_R*: 7.589 min (*R, S*) (minor), 14.031 min (*S, R*) (major).

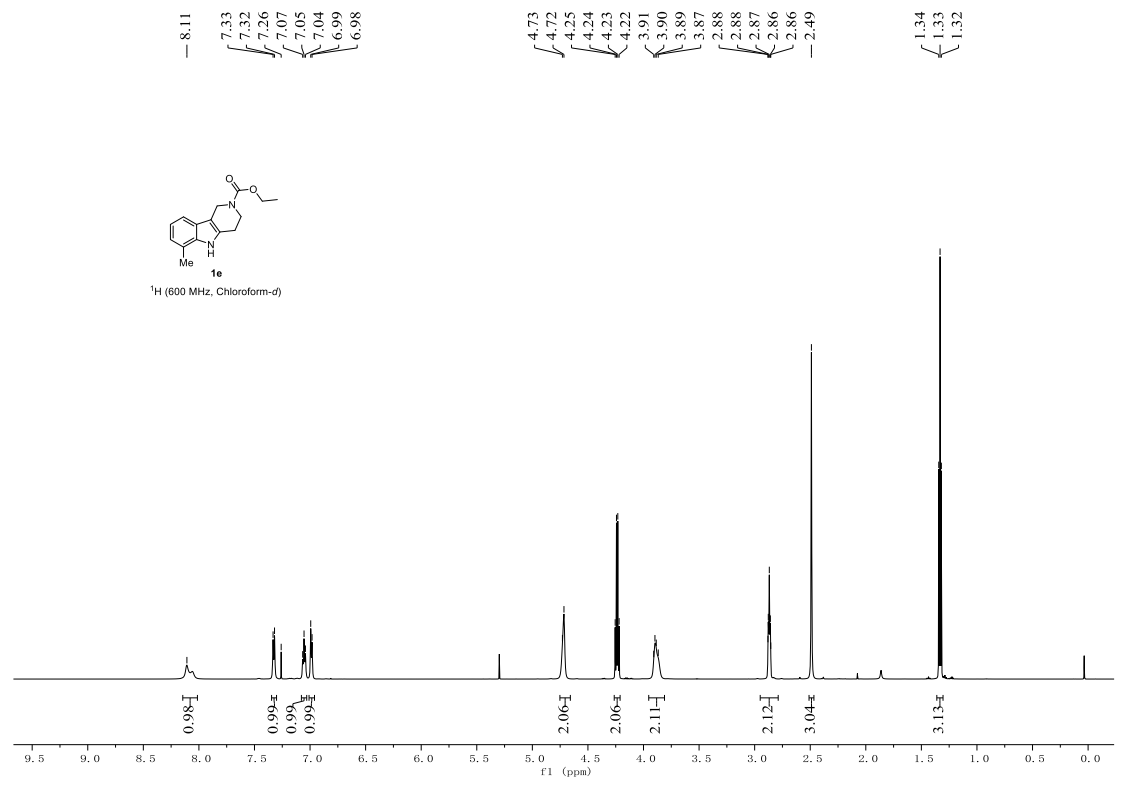
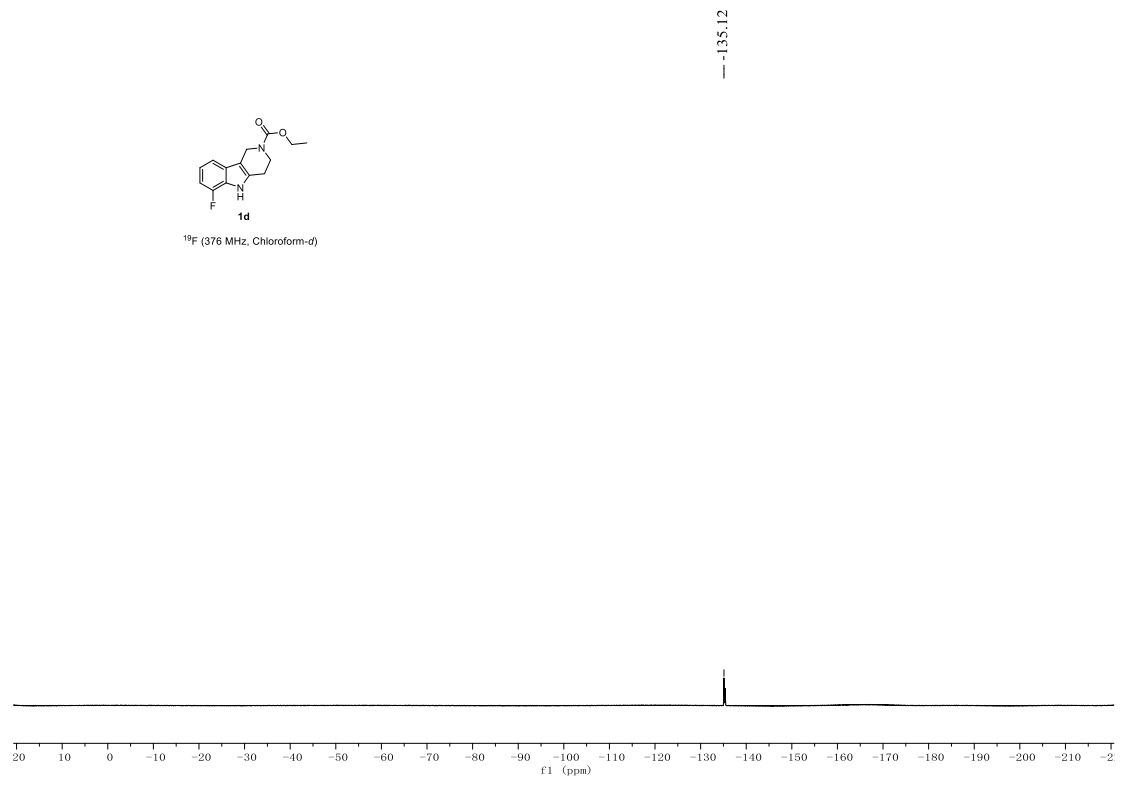
VI NMR Spectrum

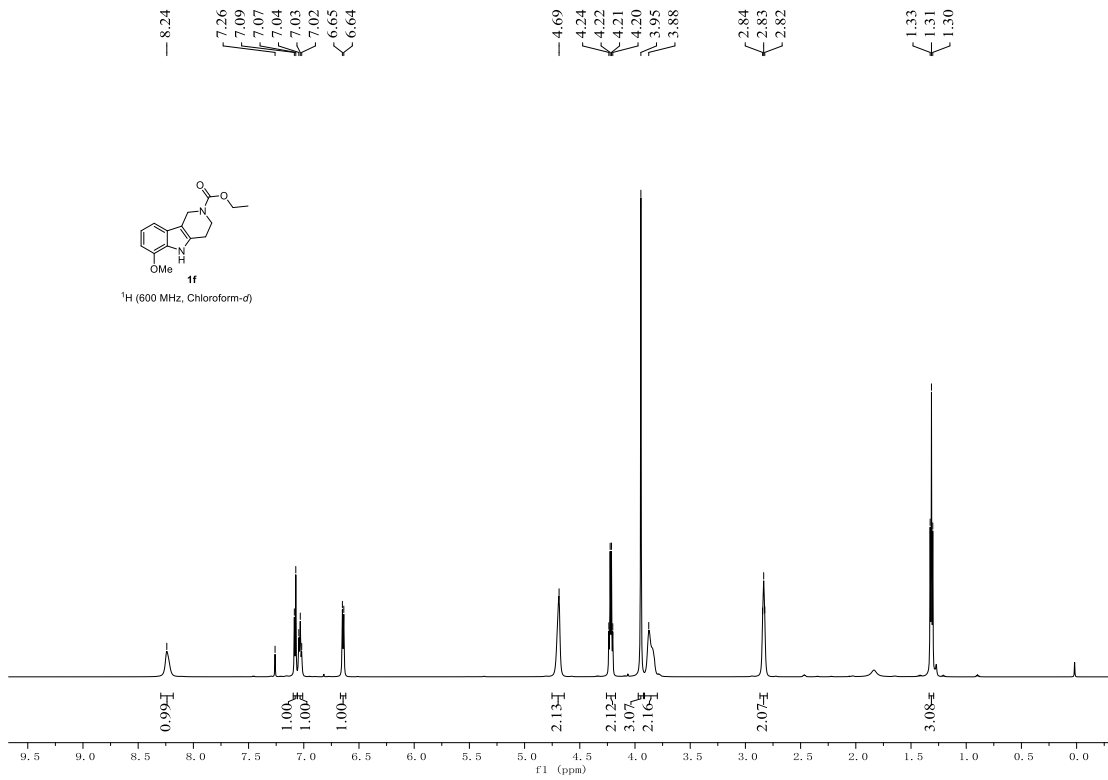
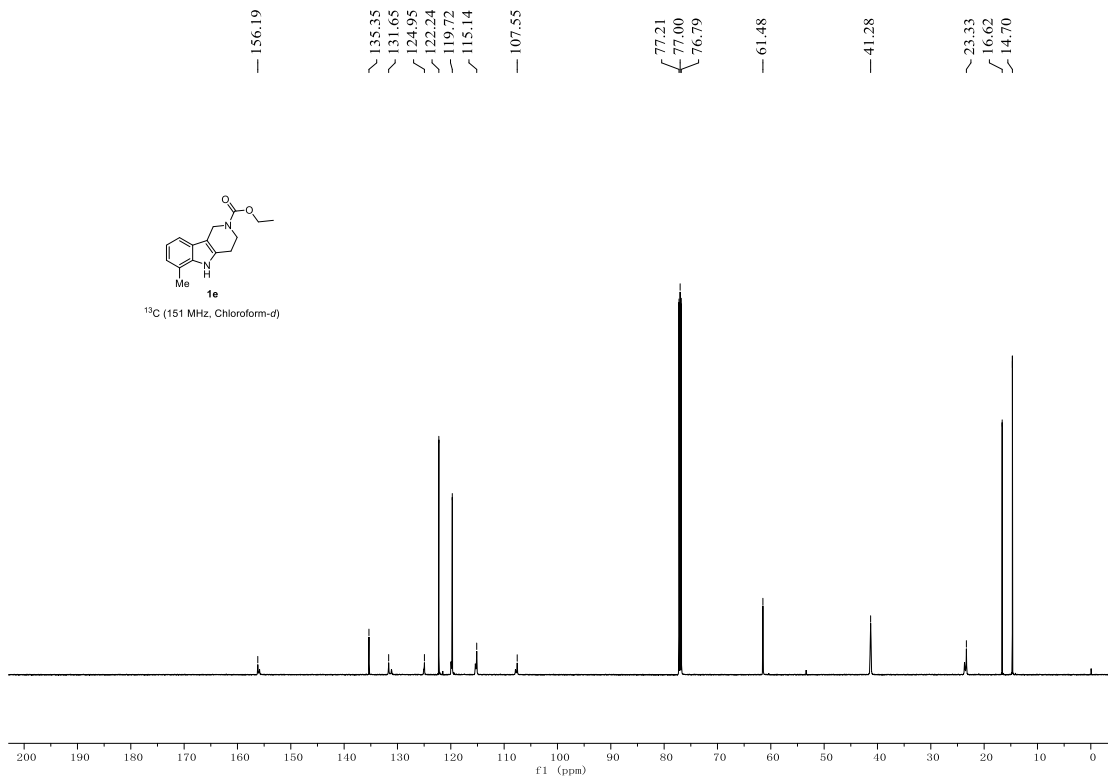


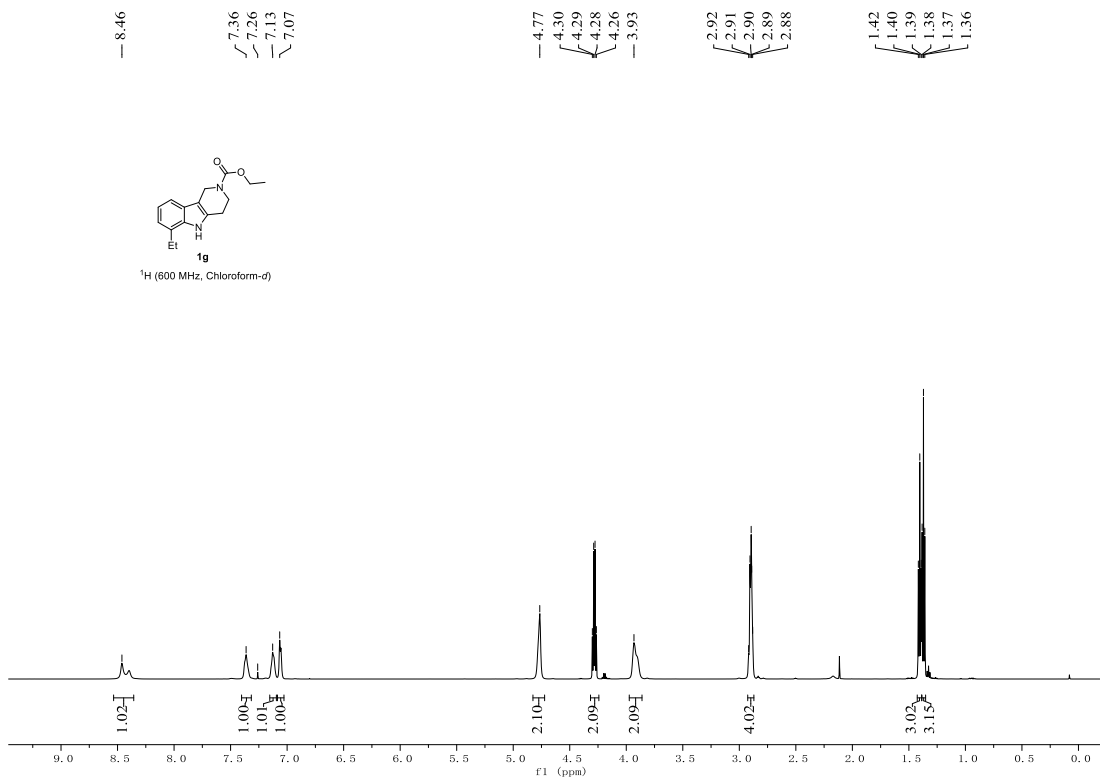
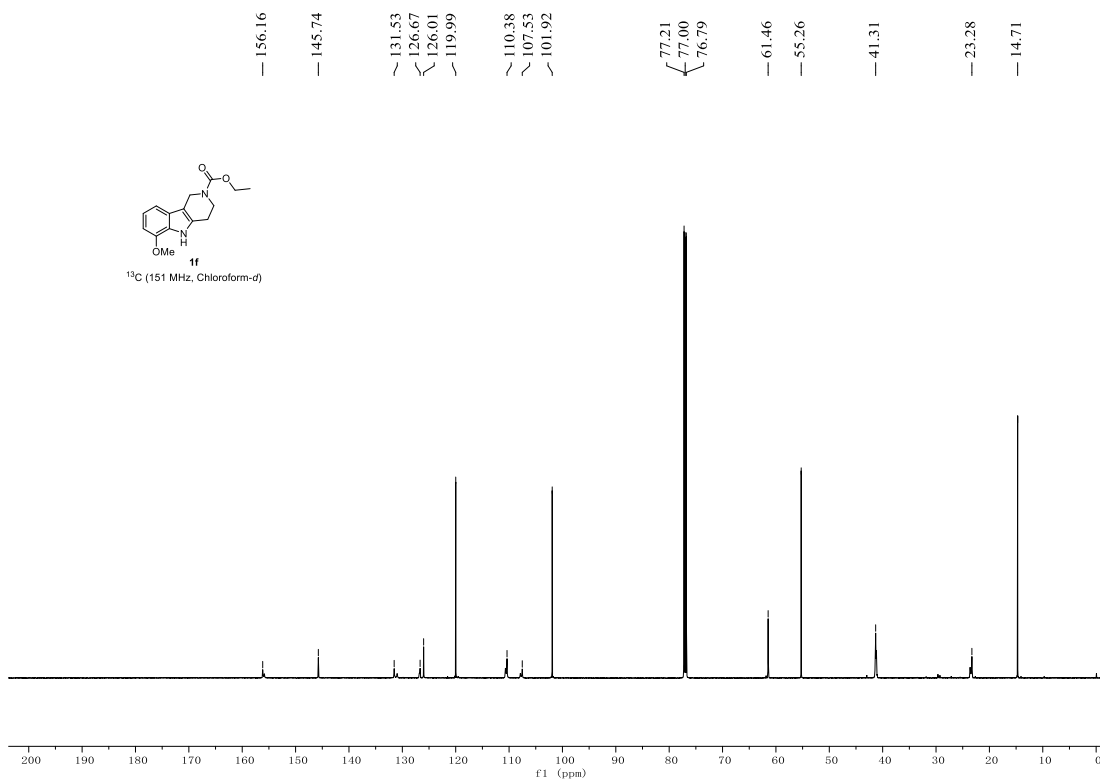


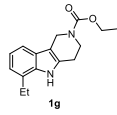




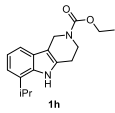
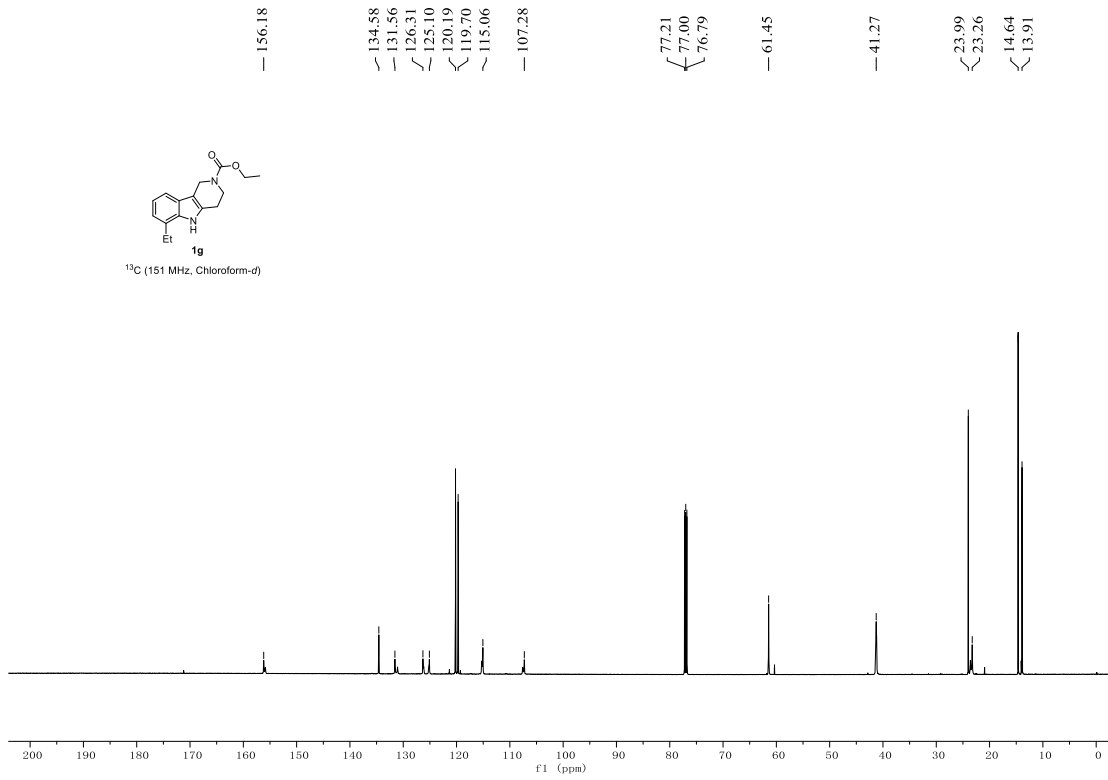




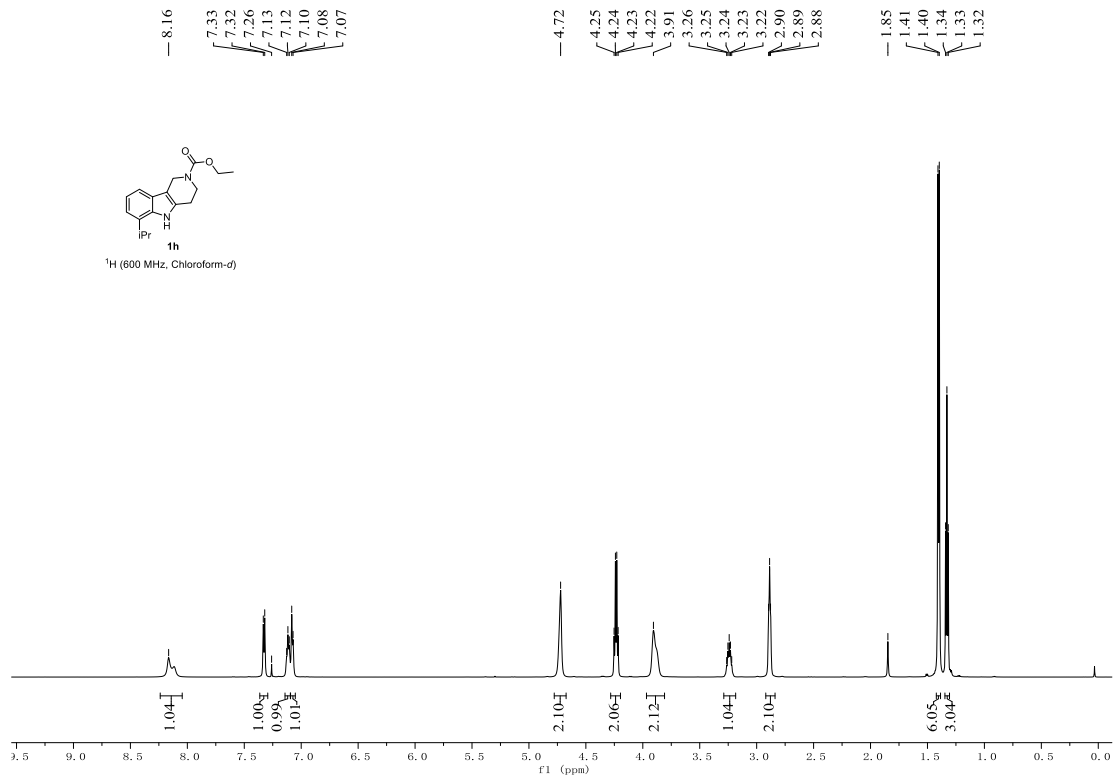


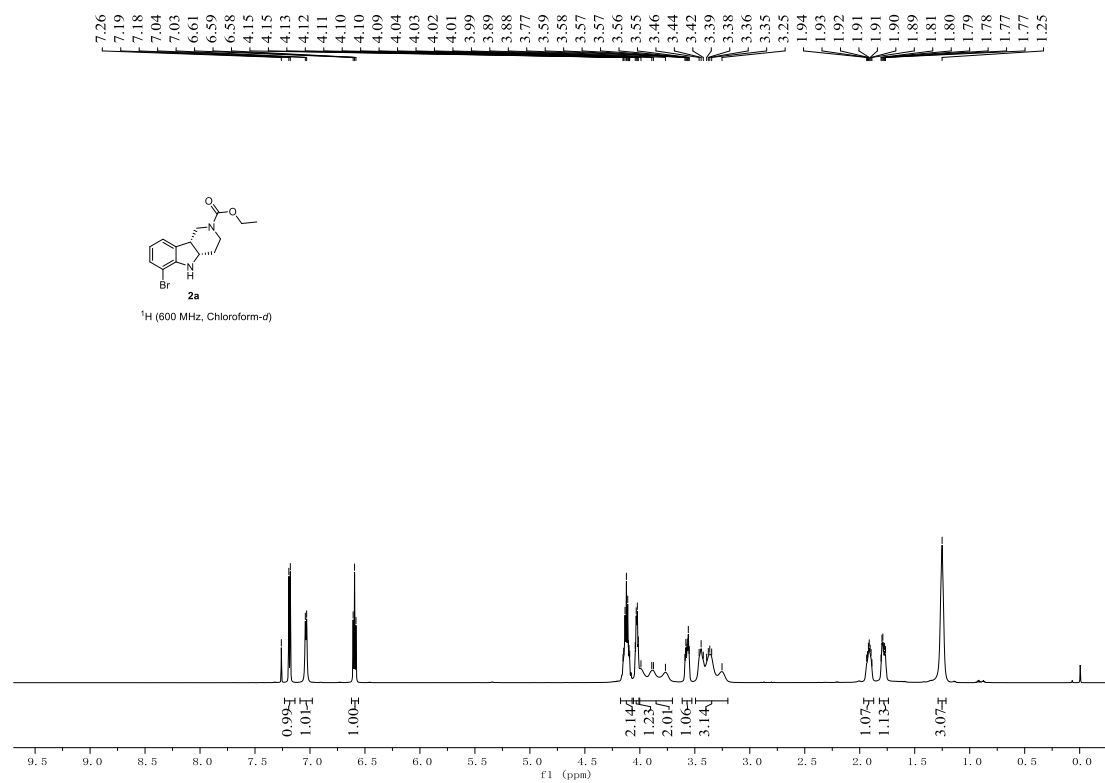
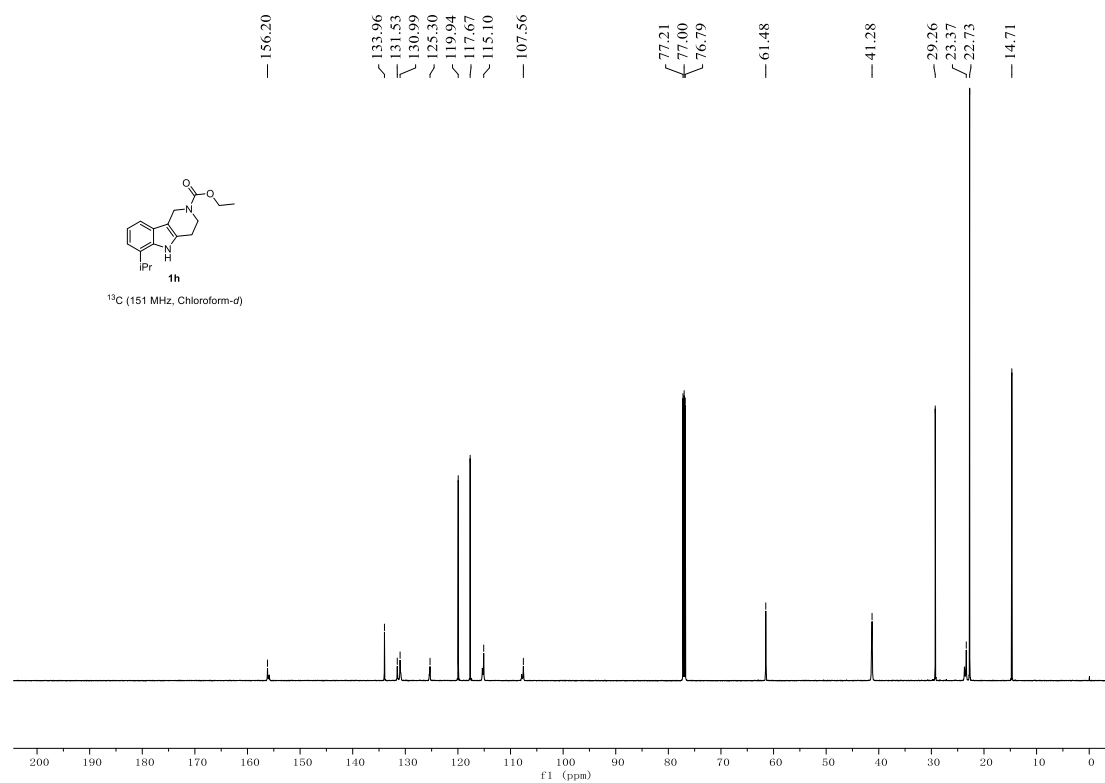


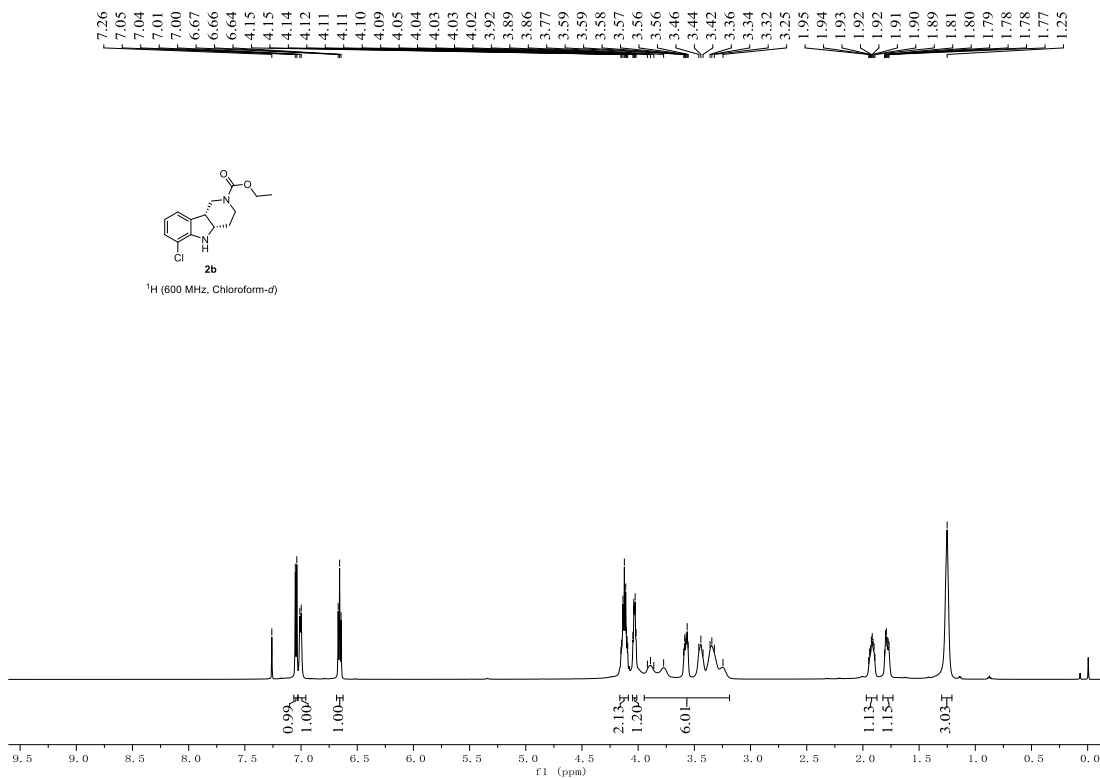
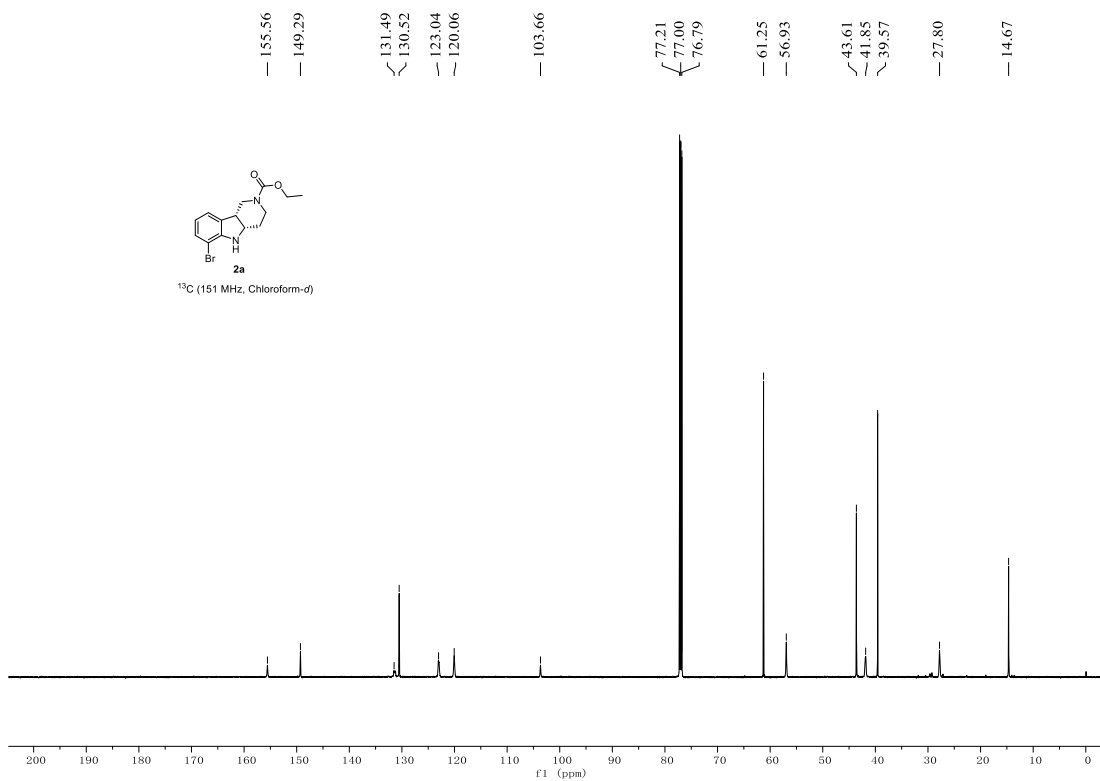
¹³C (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)

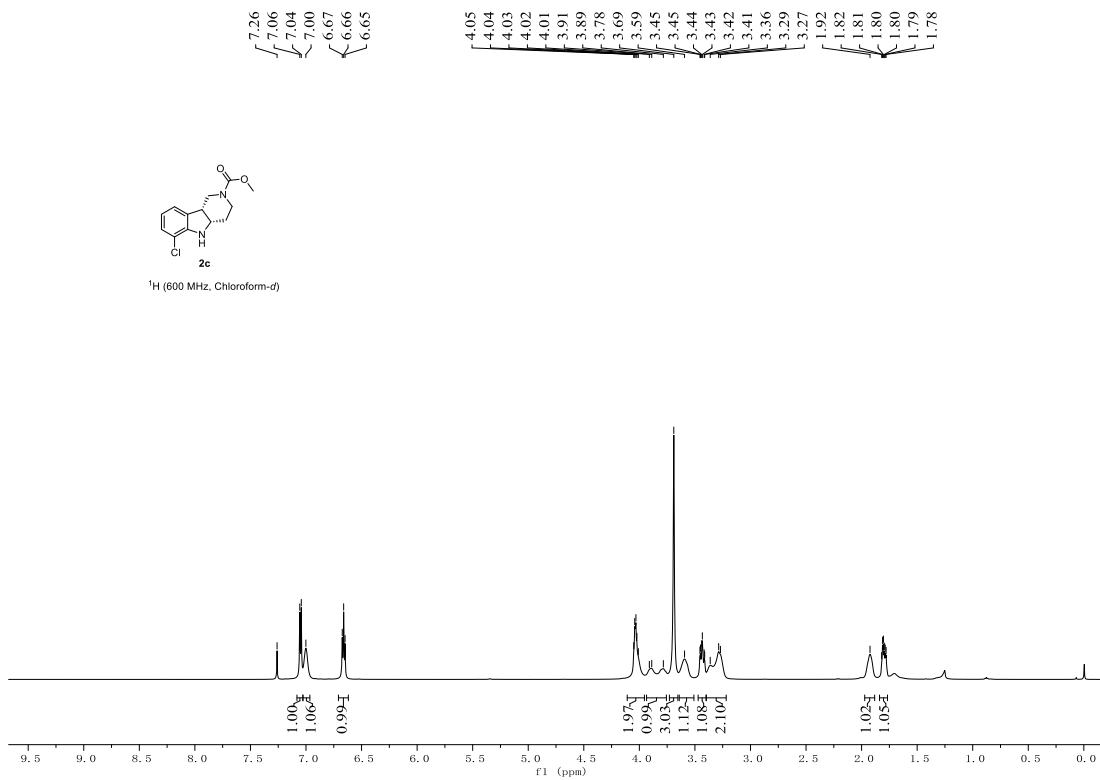
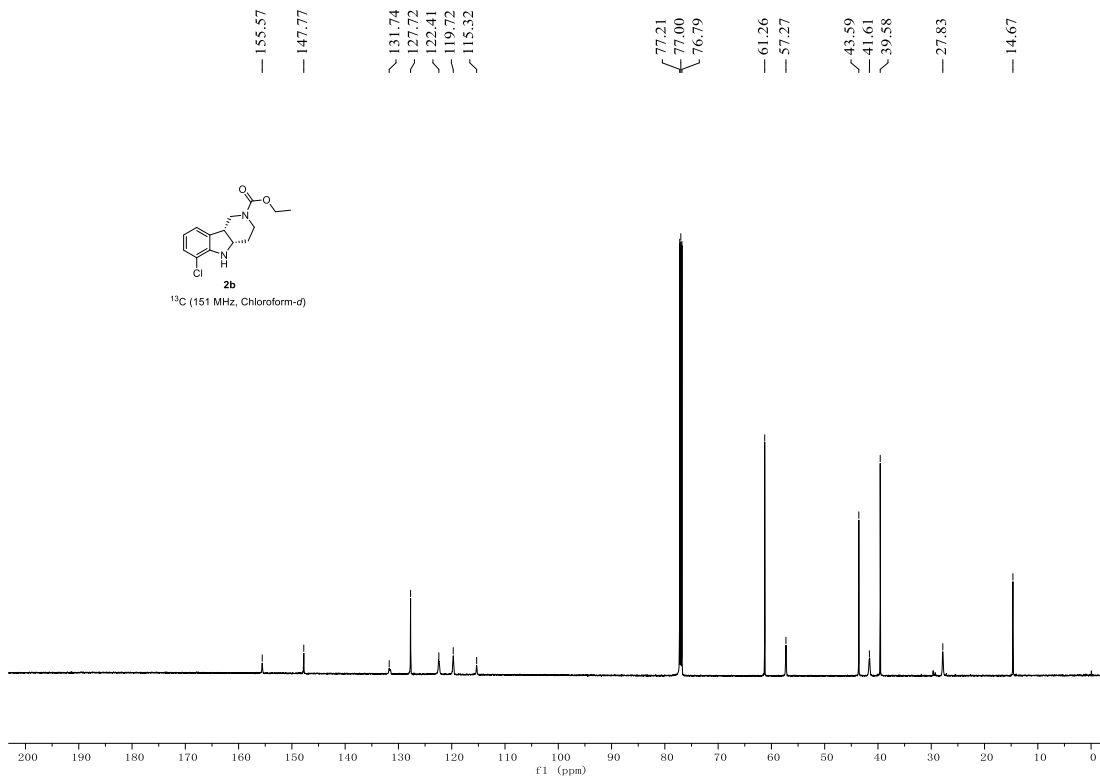


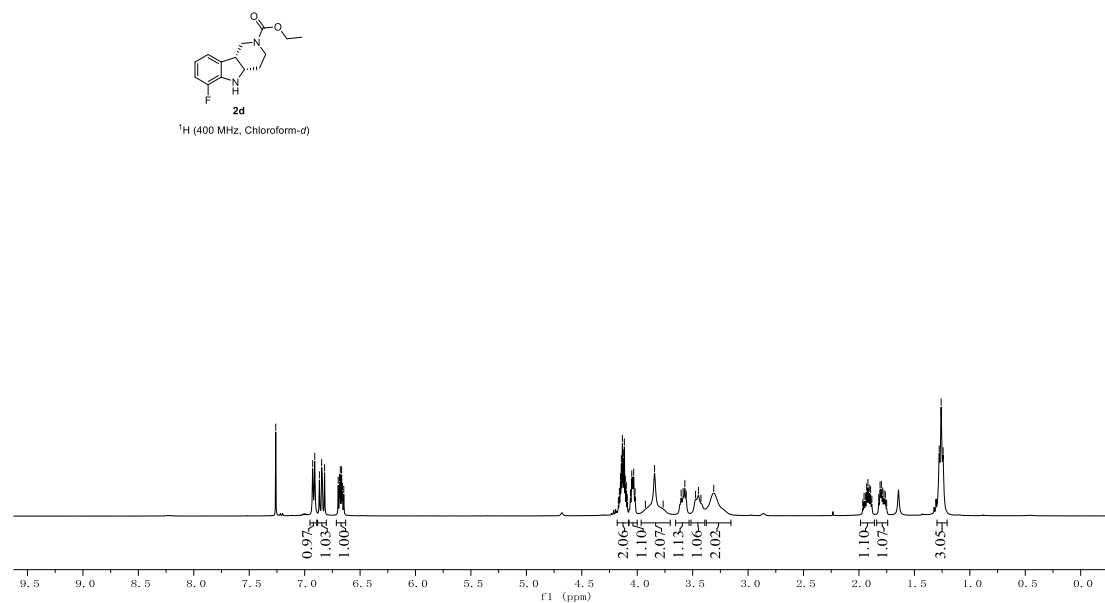
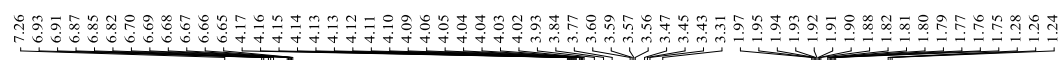
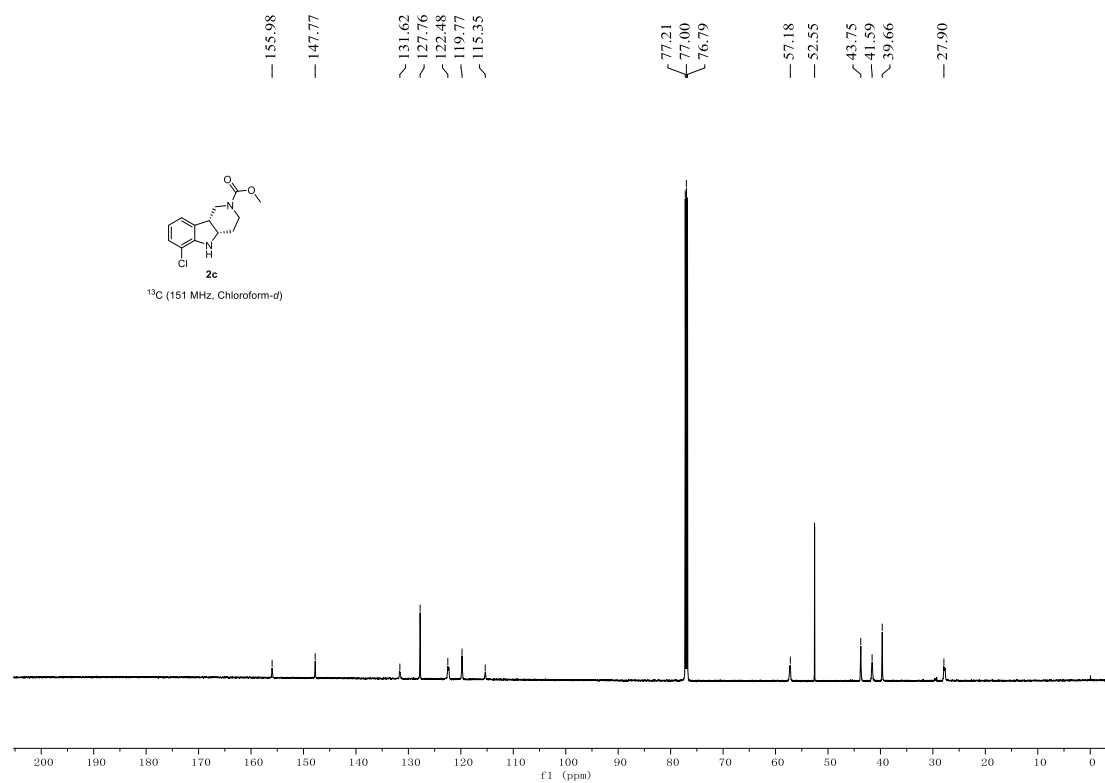
¹H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)



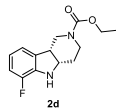




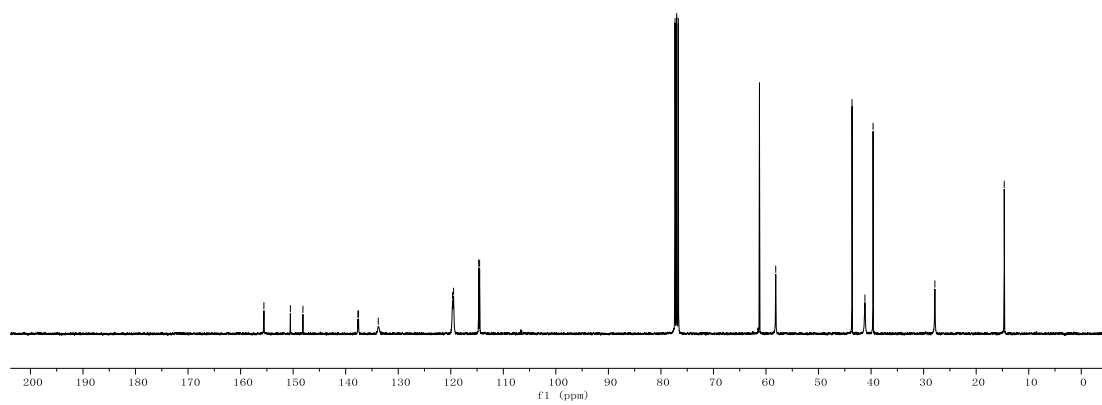




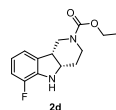
155.57
150.53
148.14
137.68
137.55
133.80
119.66
119.47
114.68
114.51
77.32
77.00
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61.24
58.15
43.63
41.18
39.63
27.86
14.66



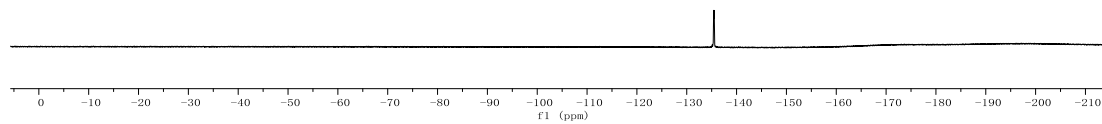
¹³C (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)

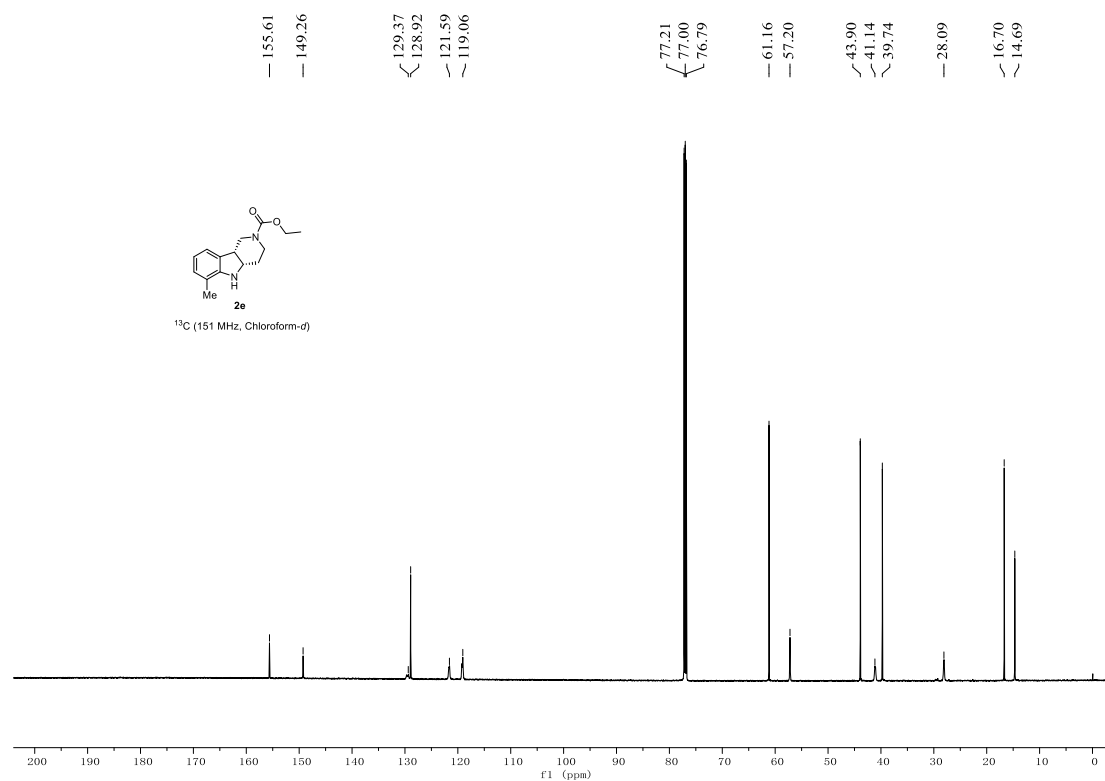
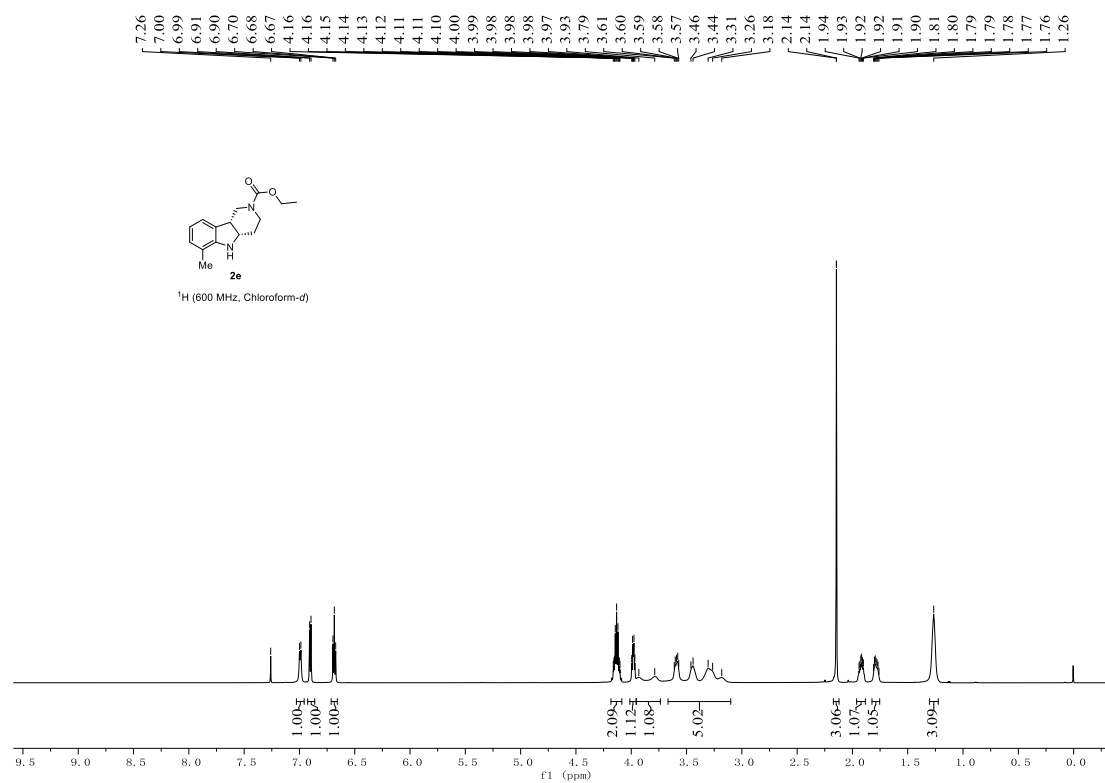


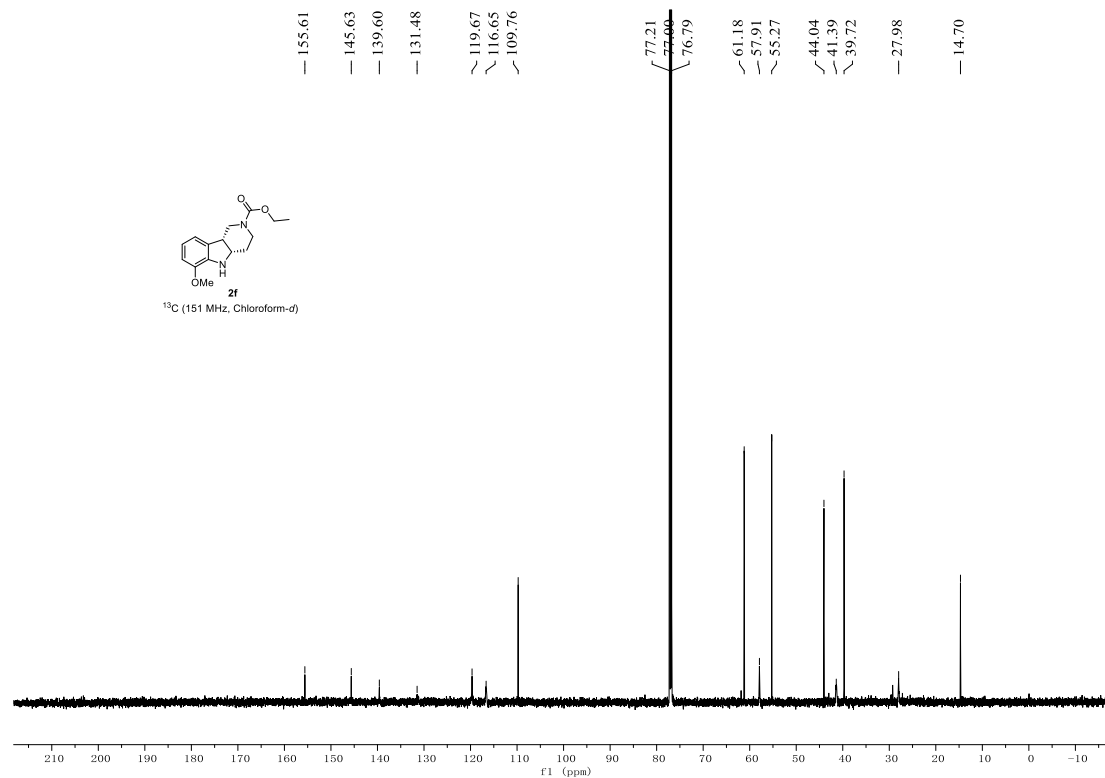
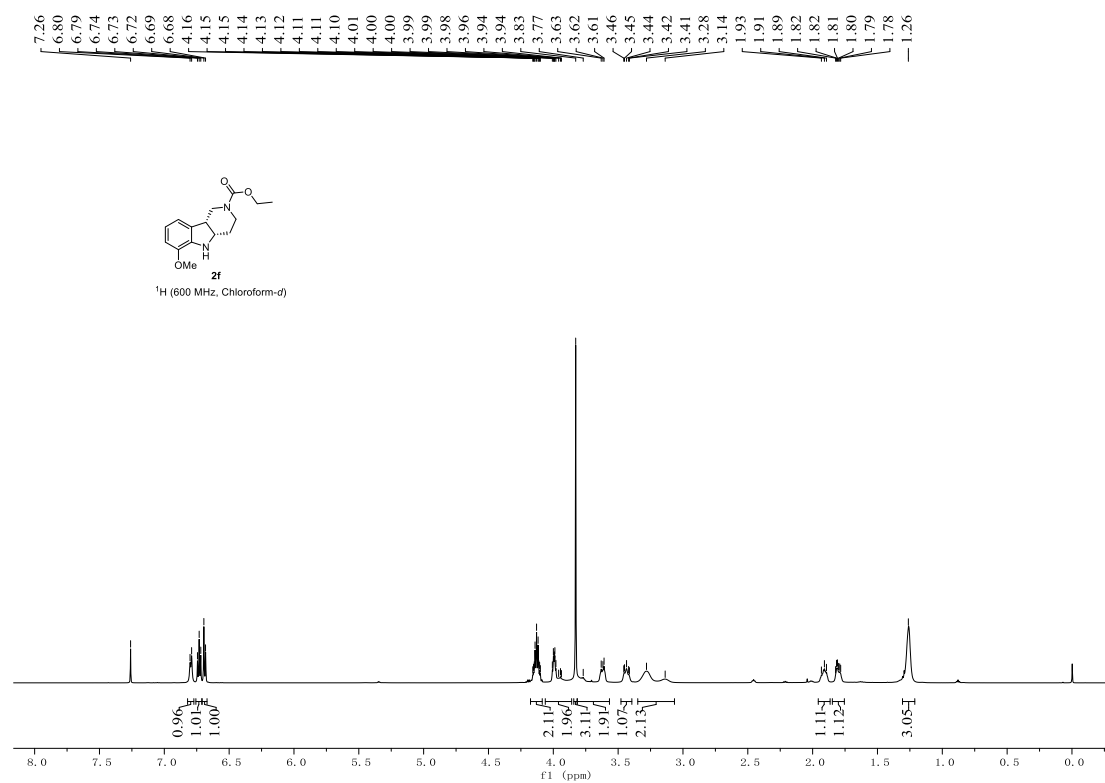
135.45

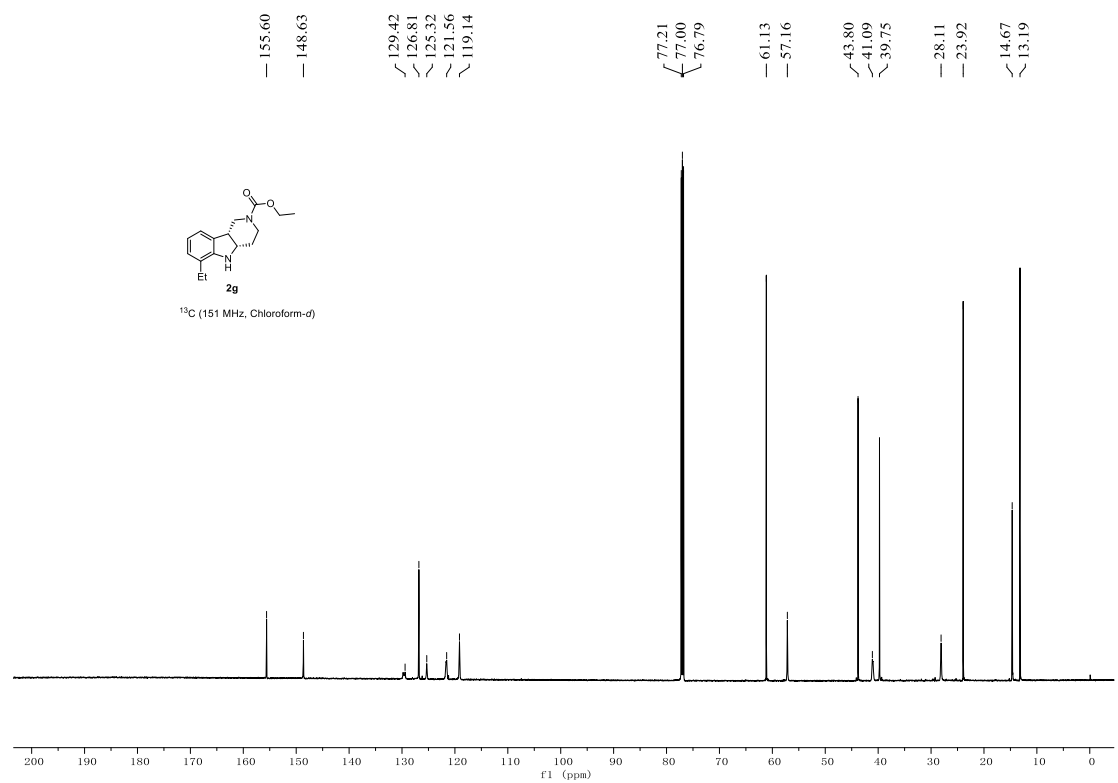
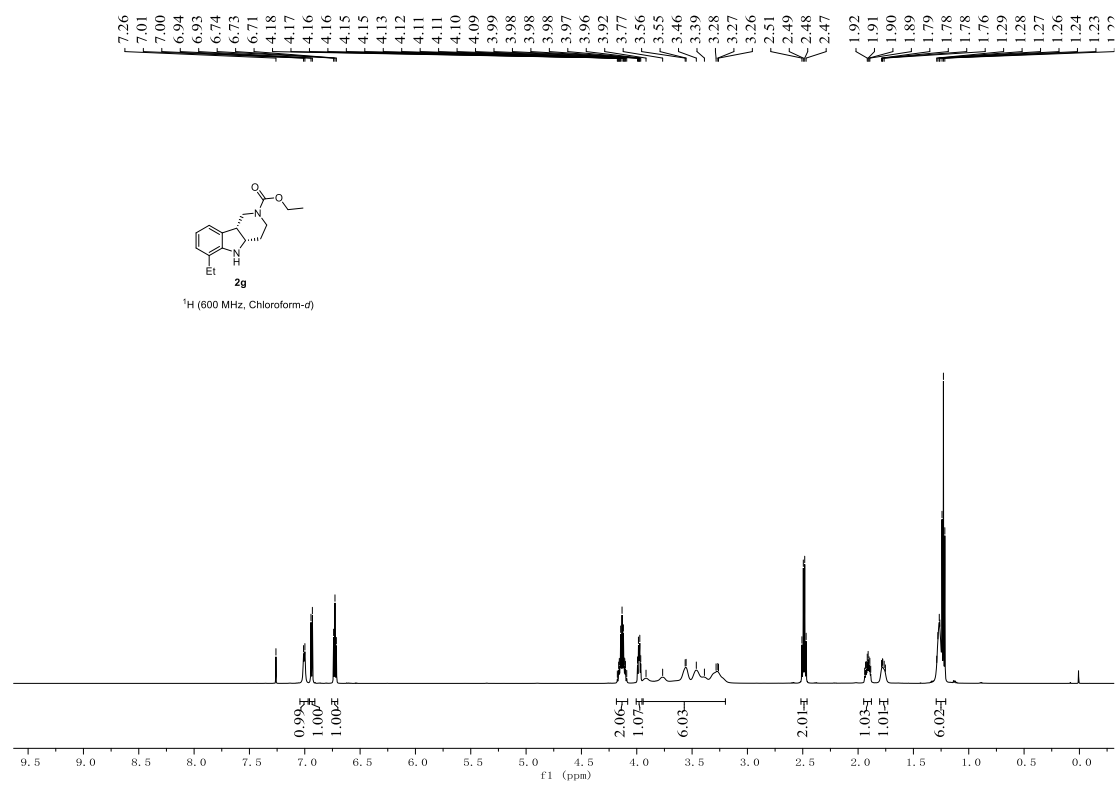


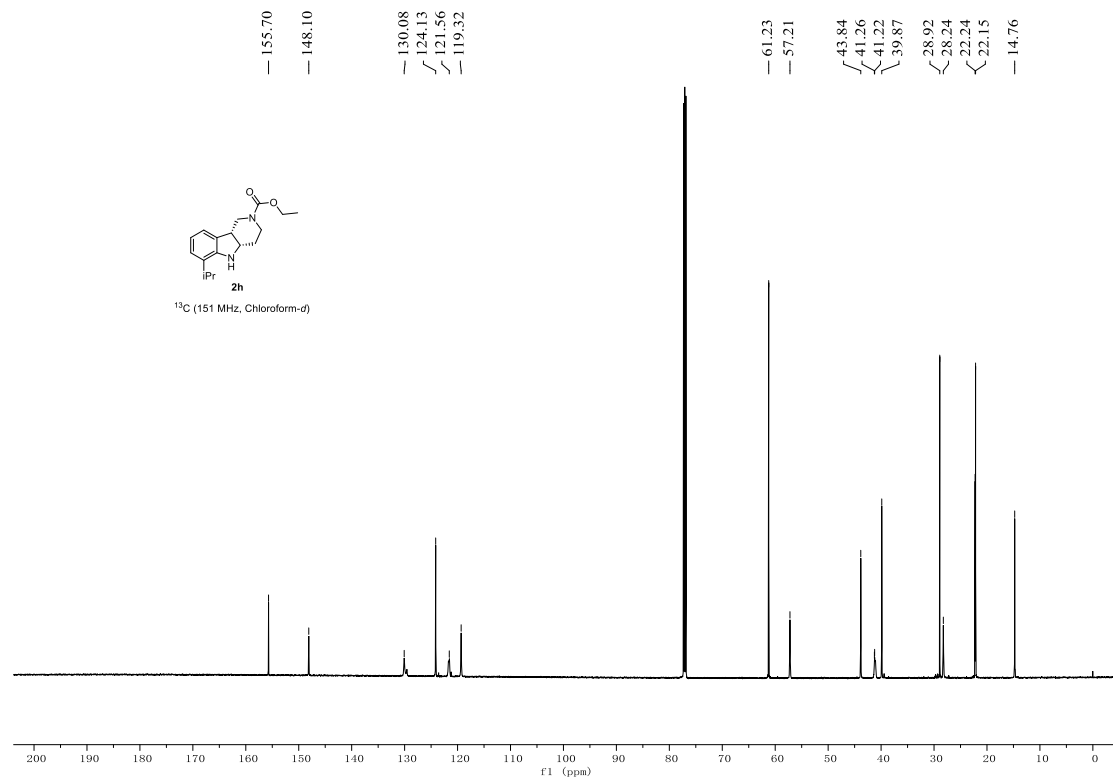
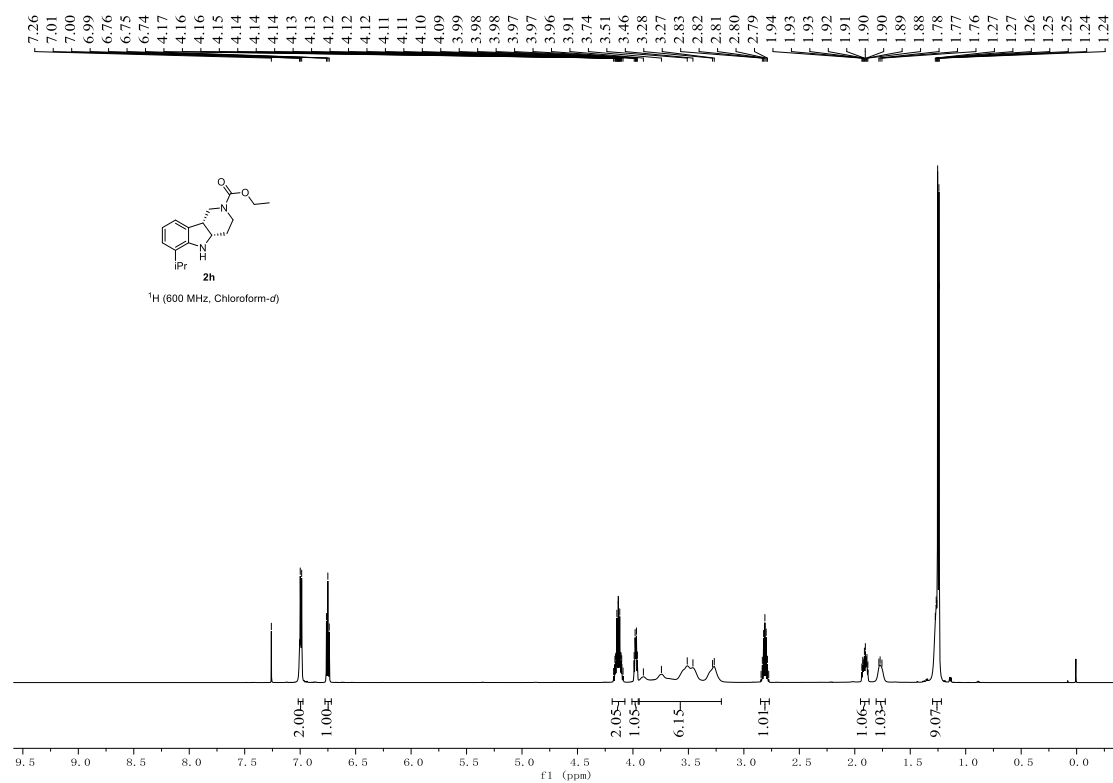
¹⁹F (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)

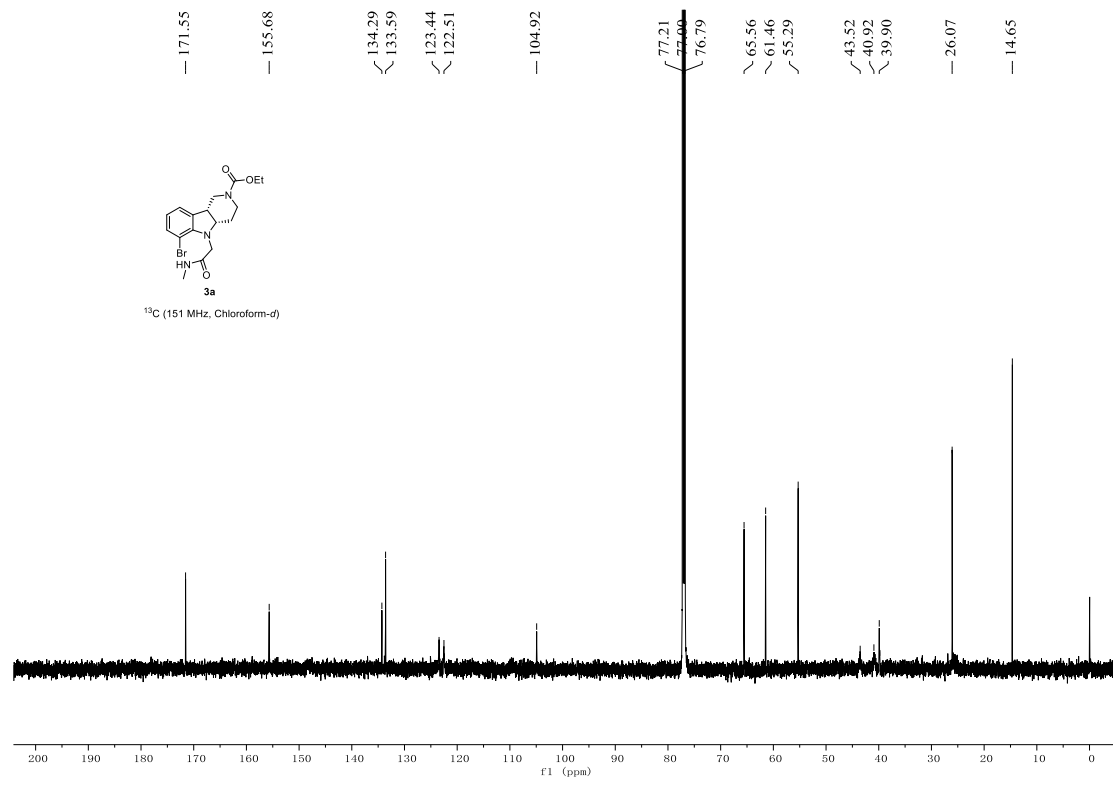
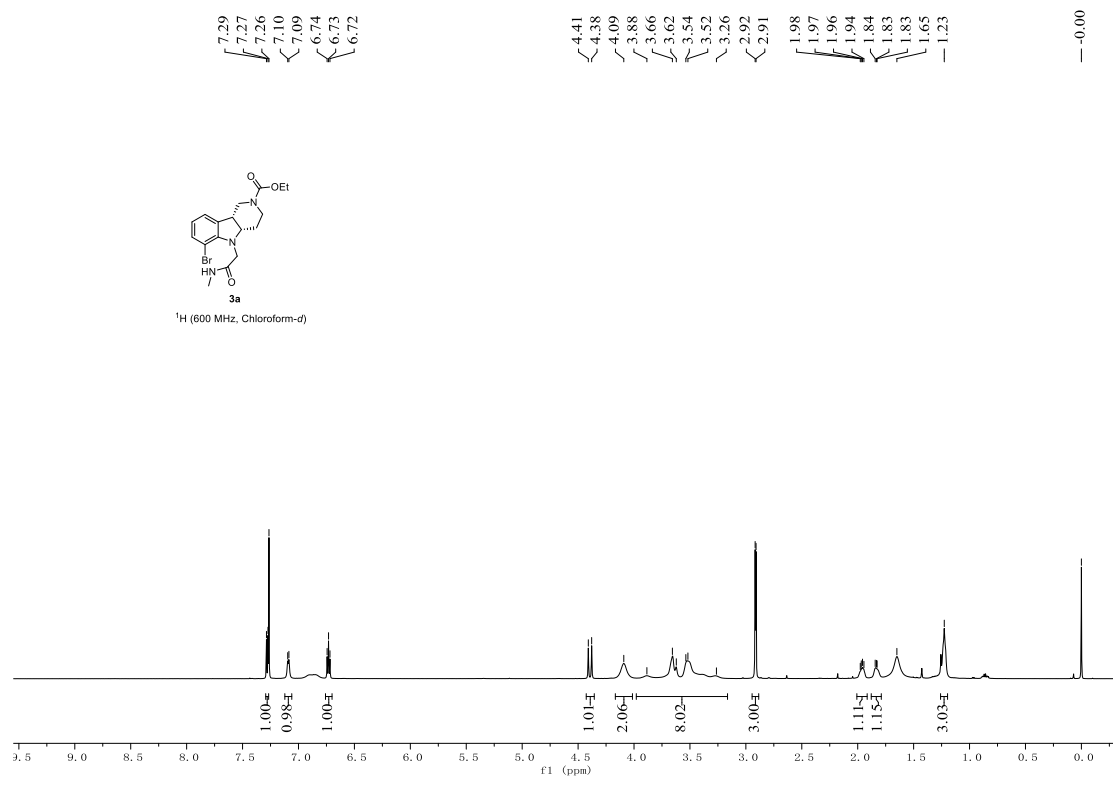




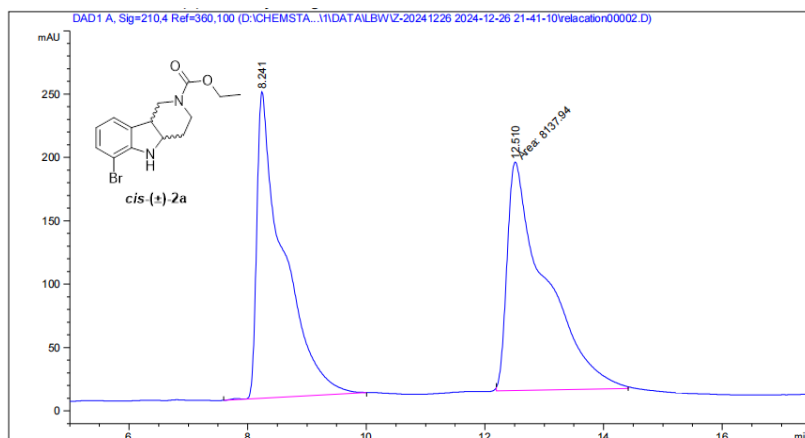








V Chiral HPLC analysis

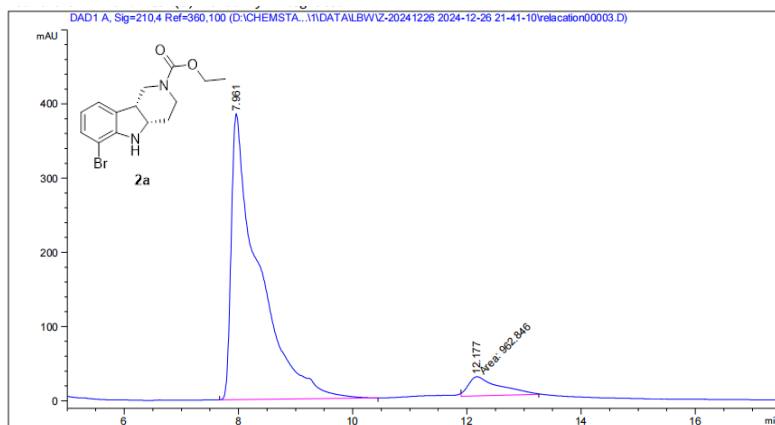


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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.241	BB	0.4050	7443.57373	241.86877	47.7718
2	12.510	MM	0.7522	8137.93750	180.31686	52.2282

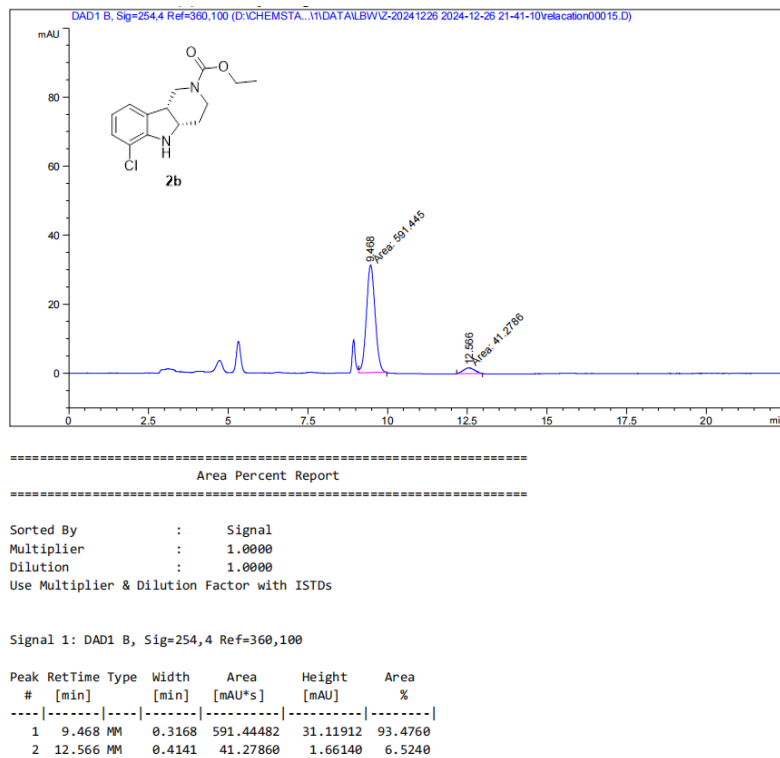
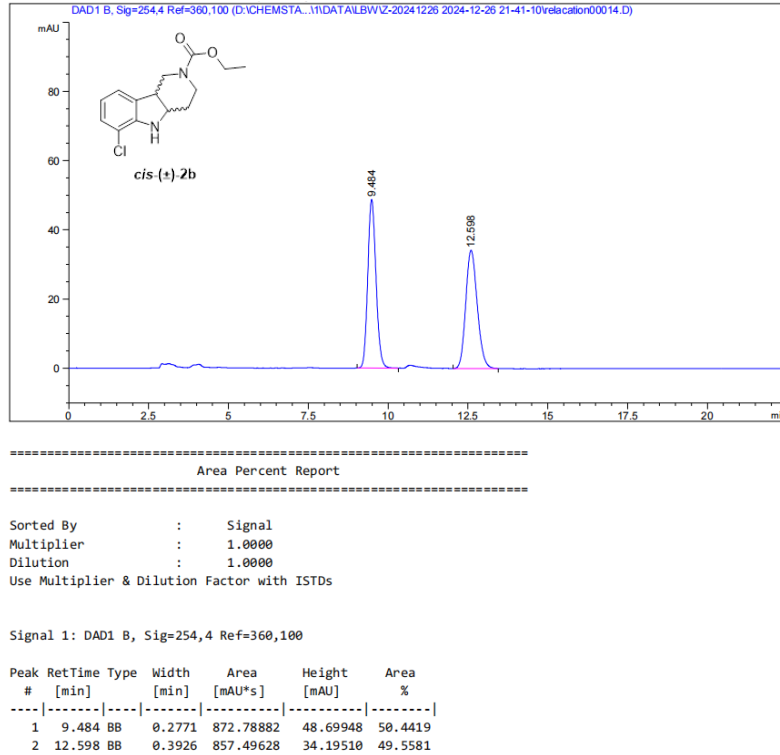


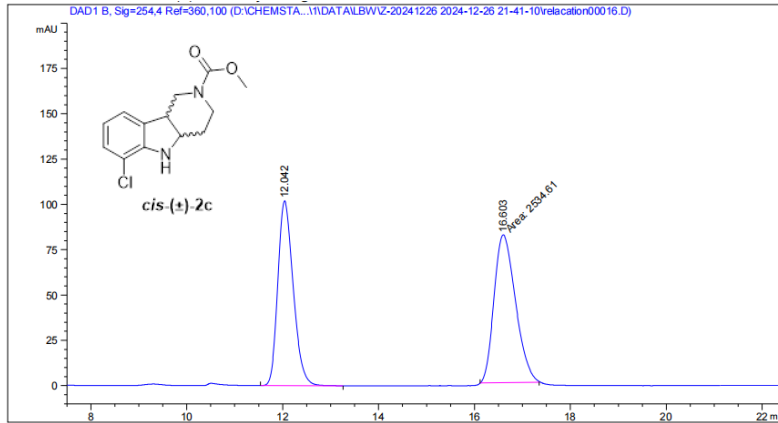
=====
Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.961	BB	0.4346	1.28227e4	384.99167	93.0155
2	12.177	MM	0.6223	962.84650	25.78707	6.9845



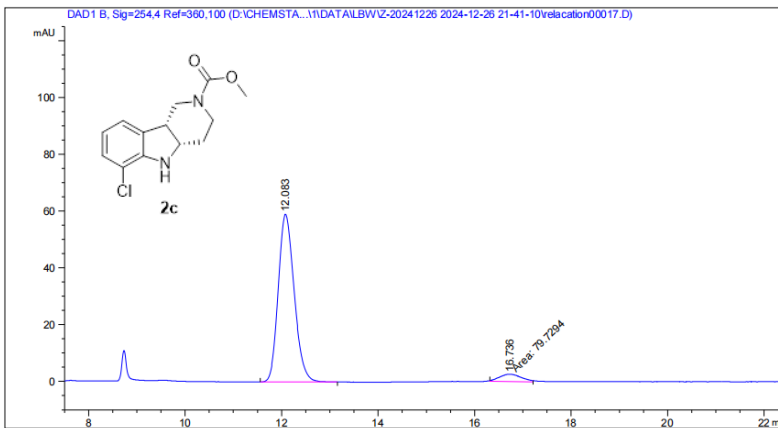


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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.042	BB	0.3444	2275.42896	101.95937	47.3059
2	16.603	MM	0.5173	2534.60815	81.66407	52.6941

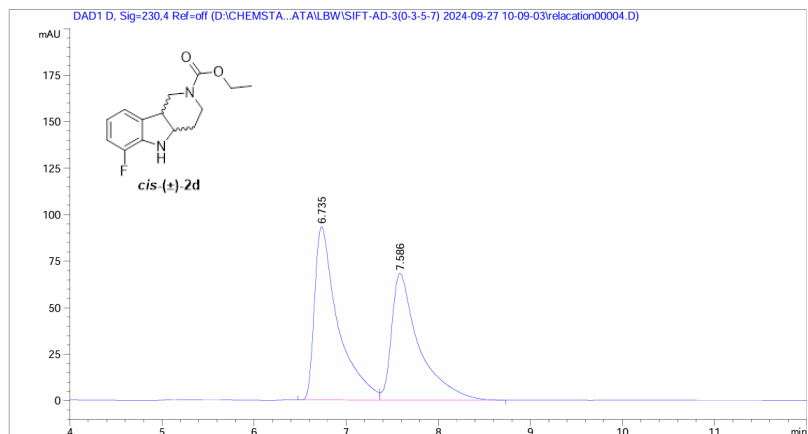


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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.083	BB	0.3540	1357.79626	59.09912	94.4537
2	16.736	MM	0.5219	79.72942	2.54598	5.5463

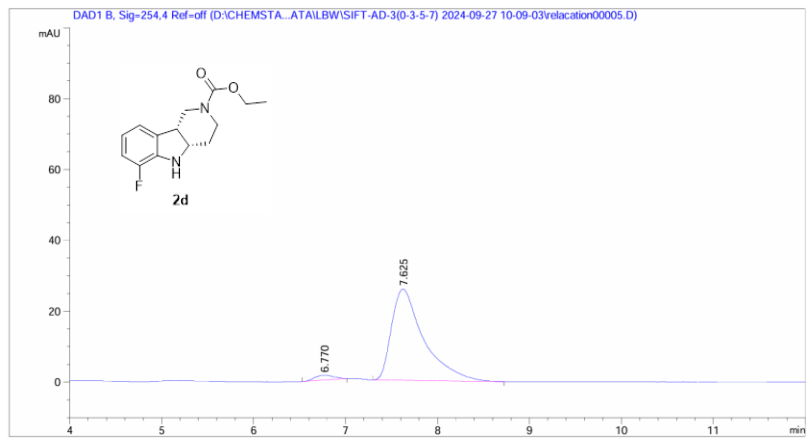


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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 D, Sig=230,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.735	BV	0.2521	1645.23657	93.11320	53.9597
2	7.586	VB	0.2944	1403.77051	68.11860	46.0403

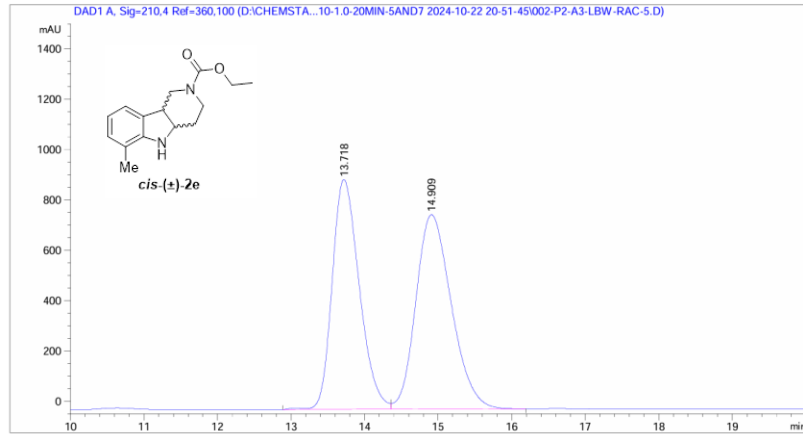


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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.770	BB	0.2318	19.52233	1.34097	3.0163
2	7.625	BB	0.3580	627.69568	25.78396	96.9837

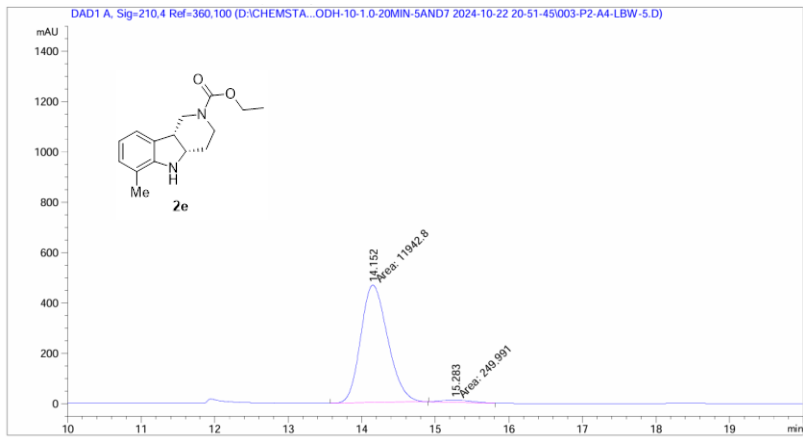


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	13.718	VV R	0.3960	2.33852e4	913.19647	47.4302
2	14.909	VB	0.5211	2.59192e4	773.09369	52.5698

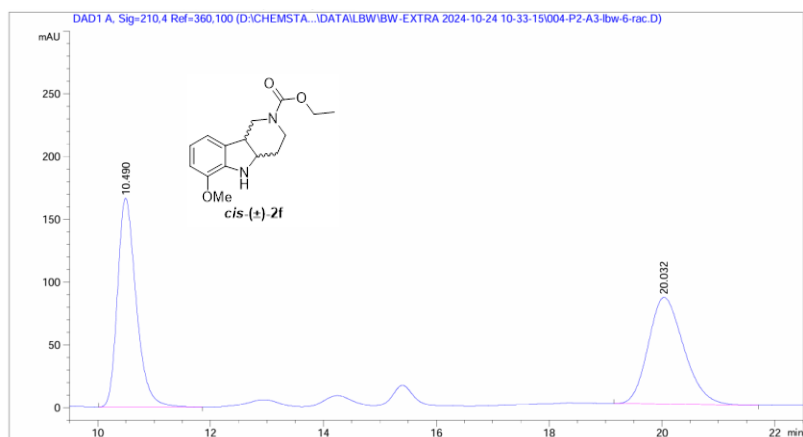


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.152	MM	0.4263	1.19428e4	466.88077	97.9497
2	15.283	MM	0.4582	249.99060	9.09393	2.0503

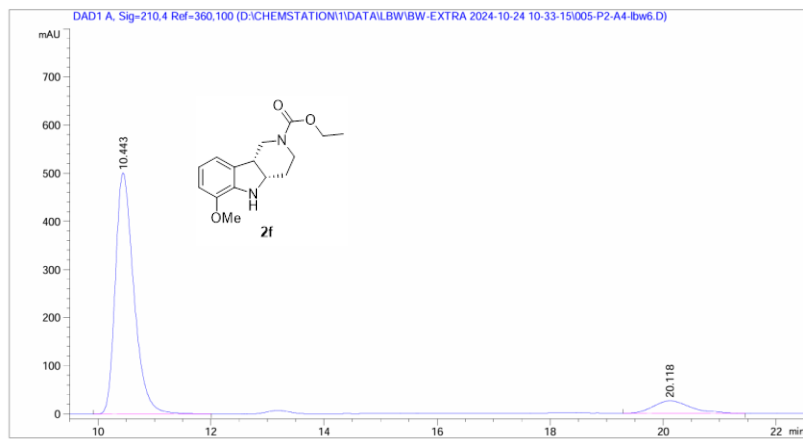


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.490	BB	0.3526	3834.98730	166.54272	50.7891
2	20.032	BB	0.6653	3715.82153	85.12731	49.2109

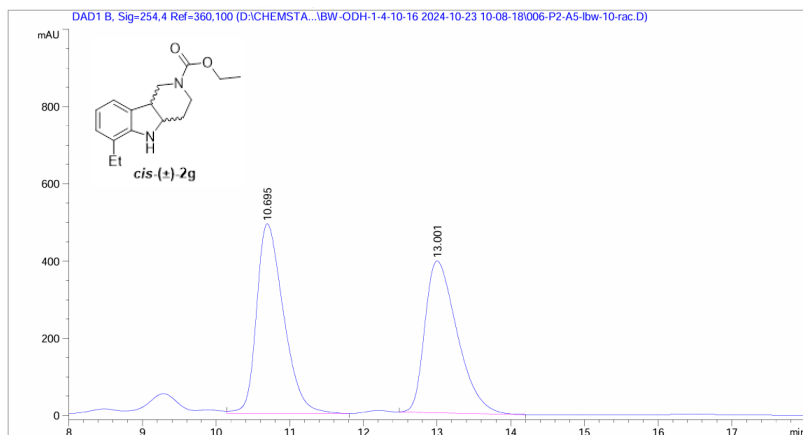


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.443	BB	0.3483	1.14382e4	501.19318	90.5835
2	20.118	BB	0.6272	1189.04028	25.92179	9.4165

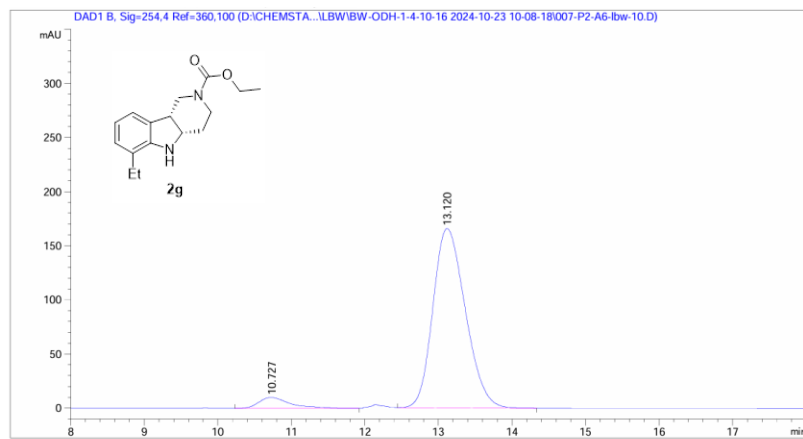


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.695	VB	0.3892	1.25151e4	491.31598	51.1826
2	13.001	BB	0.4708	1.19368e4	392.49207	48.8174

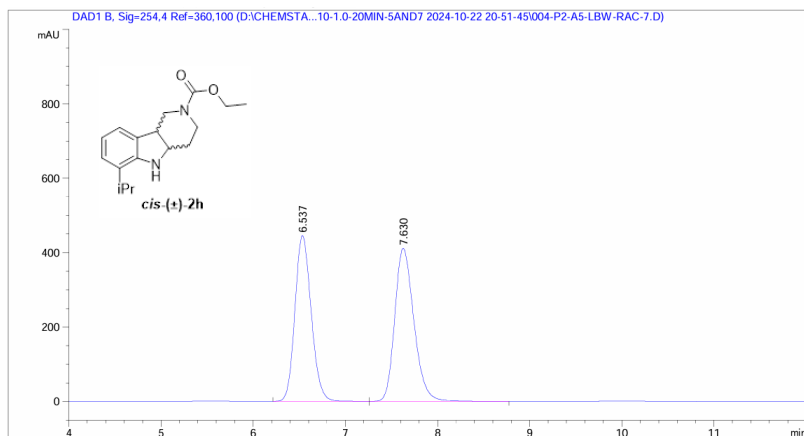


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.727	BB	0.4465	305.14499	10.15657	5.6793
2	13.120	BB	0.4791	5067.76758	165.57484	94.3207

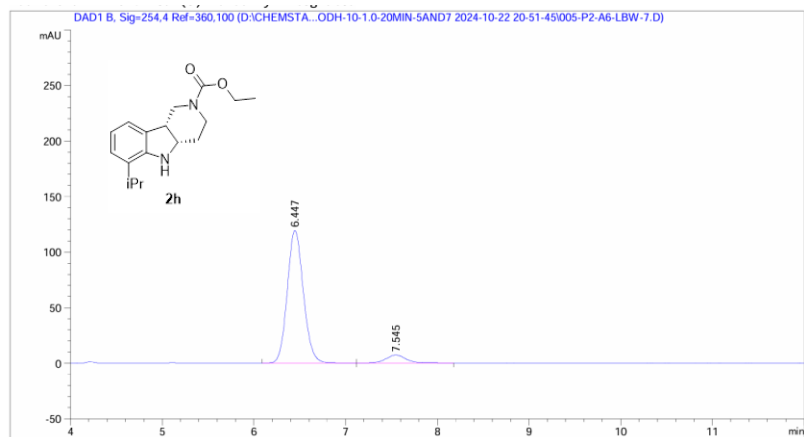


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.537	BB	0.1908	5444.59473	444.97366	47.8712
2	7.630	BB	0.2244	5928.82080	410.85803	52.1288

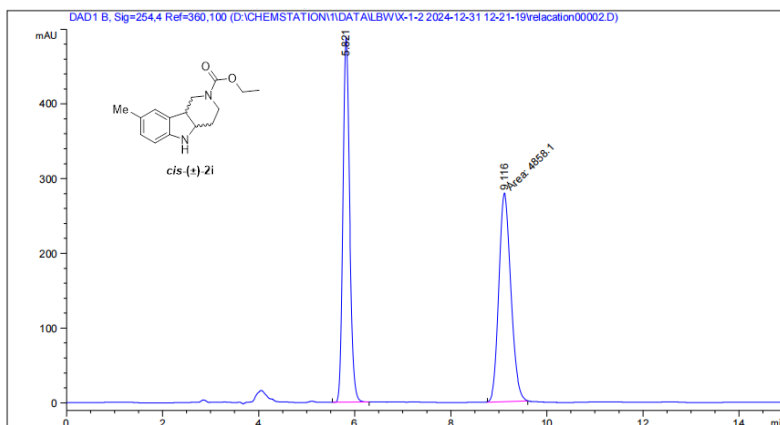


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.447	BB	0.1881	1455.00330	119.44545	92.6716
2	7.545	BB	0.2367	115.06023	7.26898	7.3284

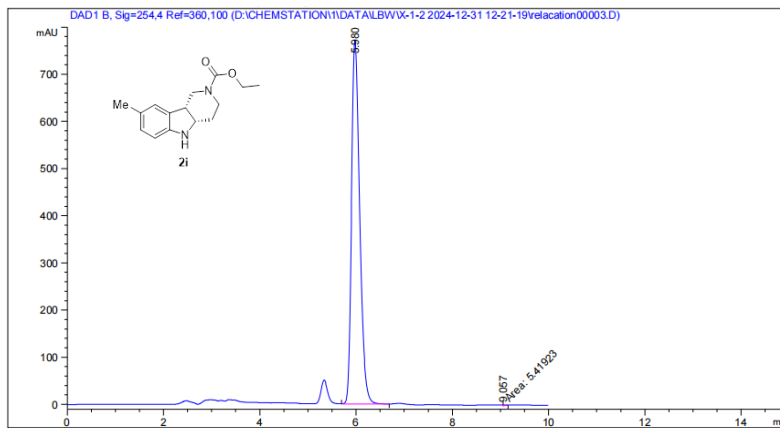


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	5.821	BB	0.1507	4788.04346	487.27863	49.2157
2	9.116	MM	0.2900	4858.10449	279.16730	50.7843

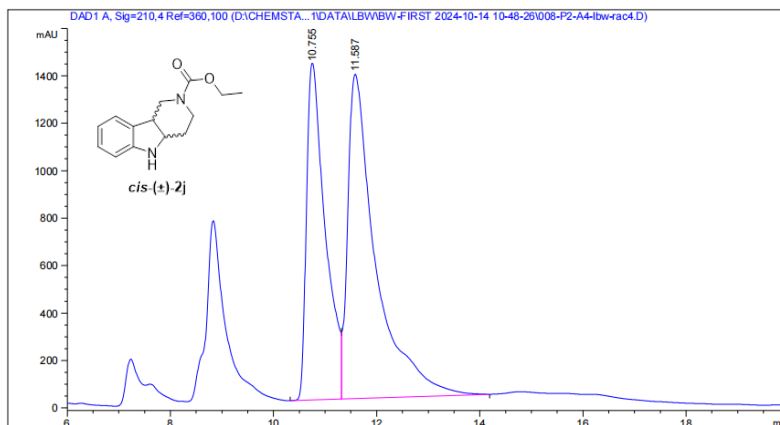


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	5.980	VB	0.1788	9030.05566	769.91046	99.9400
2	9.057	MM	0.0386	5.41923	2.29465	0.0600

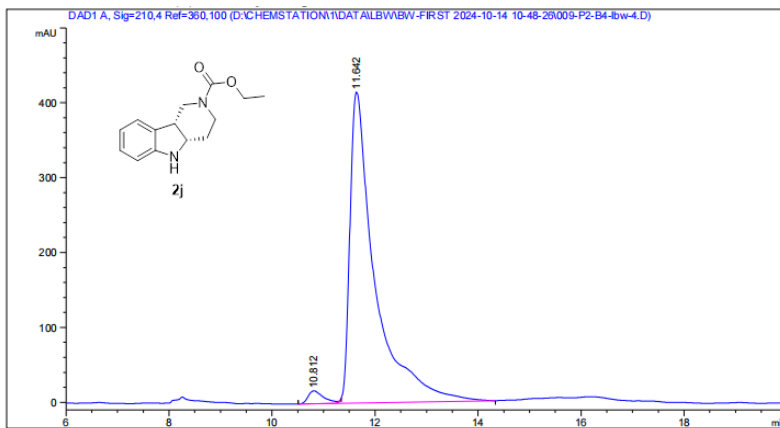


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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.755	BV	0.3629	3.56388e4	1419.48975	40.7334
2	11.587	VB	0.5345	5.18540e4	1367.06140	59.2666

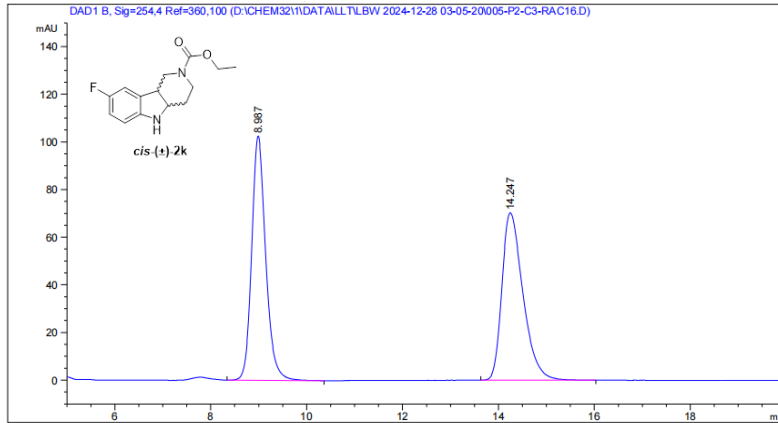


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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.812	BV E	0.3071	362.35873	17.39060	2.5340
2	11.642	VB R	0.4737	1.39374e4	415.10941	97.4660

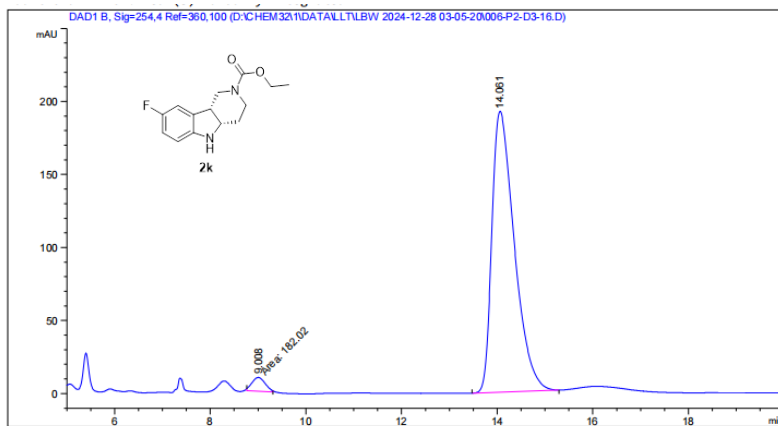


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.987	BB	0.3085	2079.96948	102.58839	49.2834
2	14.247	BB	0.4654	2140.45679	70.25659	50.7166

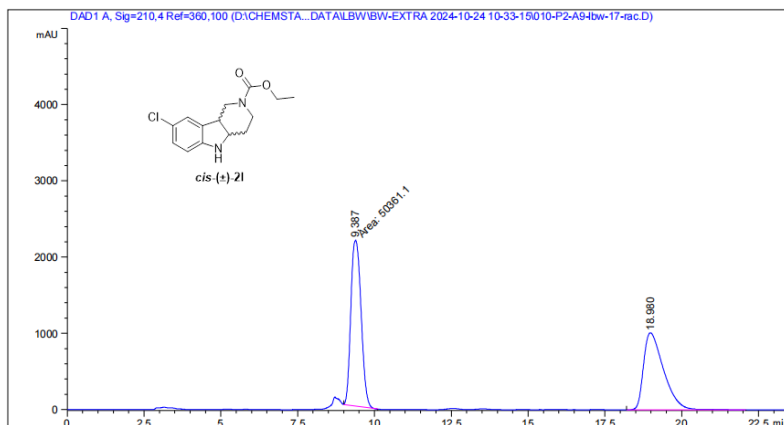


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.008	MM	0.3192	182.01999	9.50399	2.8305
2	14.061	BB	0.5011	6248.73242	192.28784	97.1695

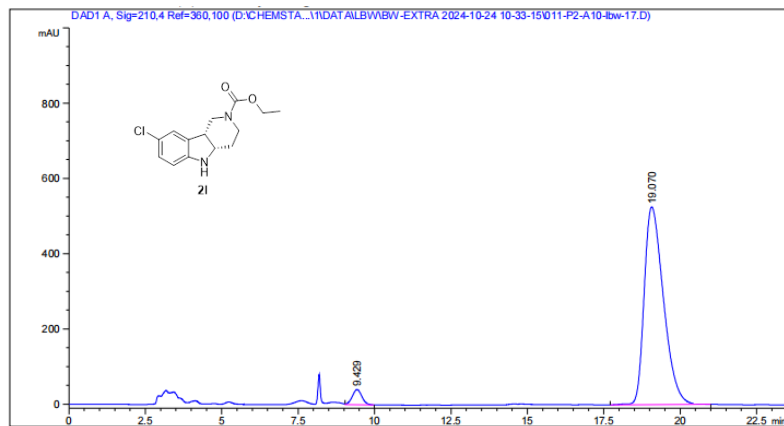


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.387	MM	0.3861	5.03611e4	2174.05957	52.4675
2	18.980	BB	0.6770	4.56242e4	1010.02954	47.5325

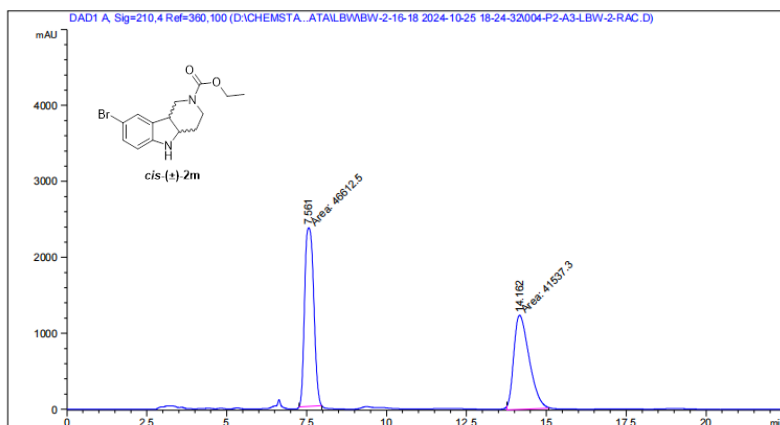


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.429	VB	0.3395	876.73853	40.35099	3.6601
2	19.070	BB	0.6702	2.30770e4	525.60742	96.3399

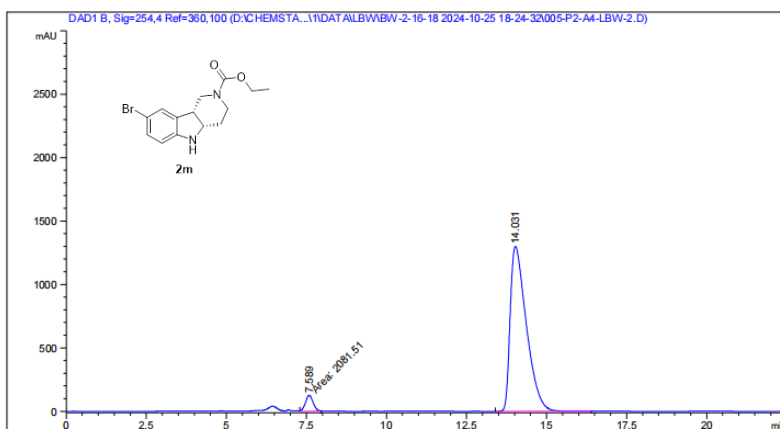


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=210,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.561	MM	0.3303	4.66125e4	2351.97534	52.8787
2	14.162	MM	0.5588	4.15373e4	1238.78174	47.1213

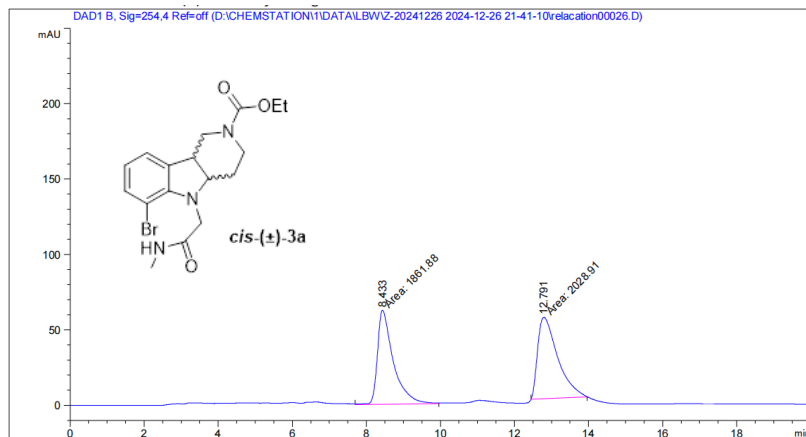


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.589	MM	0.2776	2081.50562	124.97233	4.3649
2	14.031	BB	0.5334	4.56057e4	1299.62354	95.6351

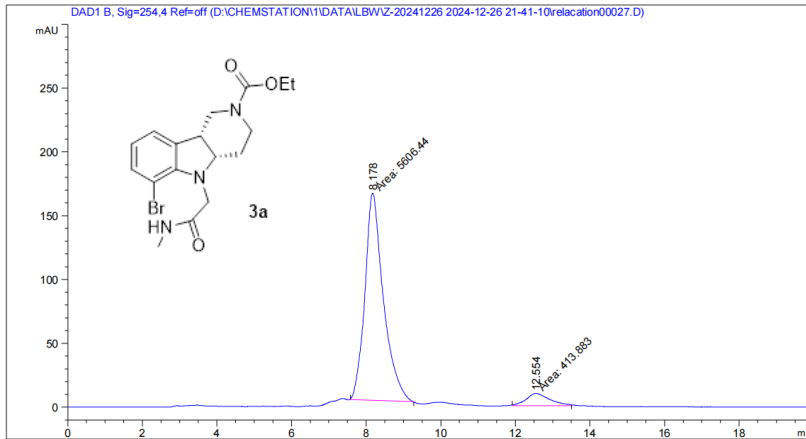


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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.433	MM	0.4968	1861.88293	62.45689	47.8536
2	12.791	MM	0.6262	2028.90869	54.00057	52.1464



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 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.178	MM	0.5756	5606.44092	162.34908	93.1252
2	12.554	MM	0.7290	413.88312	9.46211	6.8748

VI References

- 1) Zheng, L.-S.; Yin, C.; Wang, F. Enantioselective synthesis of cis-hexahydro- γ -carboline derivatives via Ir-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation. *Chem. Commun.* 2022, **58**, 3286-3289.