

Targeted Synthesis, *In Vitro* Antimicrobial Profiling and *In Silico* Investigation of Furan- and Pyrrole-Linked Indoline Hybrids Incorporating Amide and Sulfonamide Functionalities

4.1 Introduction

Microbial pathogenic illnesses affect a substantial portion of the Earth's biomass, which accounts for approximately sixty percent of the total biomass.¹⁶⁴ This poses a significant risk to the health of people worldwide.¹⁶⁵ This problem necessitates the urgent need for new classes of pharmaceuticals that are not currently available on the market. This is because it is becoming increasingly important to address the challenges associated with antibiotic and antimicrobial resistance, which complicate both healthcare settings and agricultural practices.¹⁶⁶ The indoline moiety is an essential component in organic chemistry, especially because of the many uses it has in the fields of materials science and medicine.¹⁶⁷ This structural component, which is distinguished by its one-of-a-kind bicyclic framework, has attracted a great deal of interest due to the fact that it has the potential to be utilized in the production of a wide variety of bioactive compounds.¹⁶⁸ It is possible to synthesize a large variety of derivatives that have potential pharmacological effects thanks to the indoline moiety, which acts as a flexible scaffold. Its incorporation into molecular frameworks has resulted in major breakthroughs in the production of medicinal agents, therefore positioning it as a primary focus in research and innovation.¹⁶⁹

Significant heterocyclic scaffolds, furan and pyrrole, are well-known for their use in synthetic and medicinal chemistry, particularly when paired with the indoline moiety. Furan and pyrrole are both examples of heterocyclic scaffolds.¹⁷⁰ By combining these electron-rich heterocycles with partially saturated indole, it is possible to construct frameworks that have a higher level of biological activity.¹⁷¹ Amide bonds are one of the most fundamental and stable functional groups in organic and medicinal chemistry.¹⁷² They were found prominently in drug molecules due to their powerful hydrogen-bonding capabilities and conformational stability, which contributed to improved metabolic stability and bioavailability.¹⁷³ Amide bonds are also one of the

most stable functional groups. On the other hand, sulphonamide linkages are well-known pharmacophores in the field of medicinal chemistry. They are notably important in the field of antibacterial treatments, such as sulfa drugs.¹⁷⁴ Pyrrole-containing indoline derivatives have been found to display a wide range of pharmacological activities, including as central nervous system (CNS)-related effects,¹⁷⁵ anti-inflammatory effects,¹⁷⁶ antimicrobial effects,¹⁷⁷ anti-diabetic benefits,¹⁷⁸ anticancer effects.¹⁷⁹ As a result of the planarity and aromaticity of furan, as well as the structural flexibility of the indoline core, furan-indoline hybrids have garnered a lot of interest for their potential to act as enzyme inhibitors,¹⁸⁰ antioxidants,¹⁸¹ and neuroprotective agents.¹⁸² In a similar vein, furan-indoline hybrids have attracted attention for their potential to act as enzyme inhibitors.¹⁸³ Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the insertion of these heterocycles into drug candidates might have an effect on the binding affinity and metabolic stability of the medication. This makes them appealing motifs for the creation of novel therapeutic treatments.¹⁸⁴

Several pharmaceuticals incorporating the indoline structure have been developed and are currently marketed for their effectiveness in treating specific health conditions some are antipsychotic (Ziprasidone, **1**),¹⁸⁵ schizophrenia (Roxindole, **2**),¹⁸⁶ diuretics (Furosemide, **3**),¹⁸⁷ anti-viral (Delavirdine, **4**),¹⁸⁸ anti-tumor (Toceranib, **5**),¹⁸⁹ analgesic (Pravadoline, **6**),¹⁹⁰ anti-HIV (Aterividine, **7**),¹⁹¹ and 5HT1B/1D receptors (Naratriptan, **8**)¹⁹² (Figure 1).

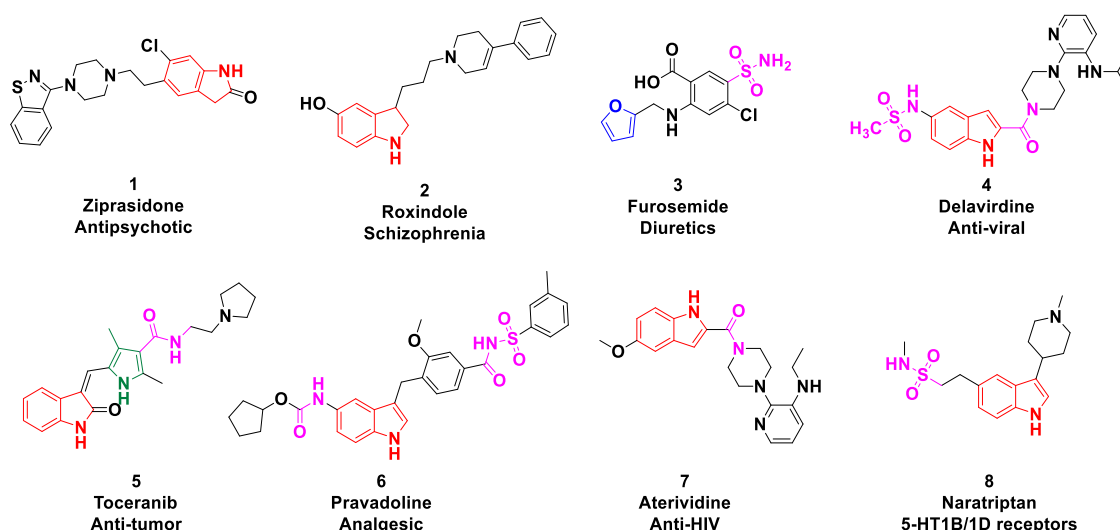


Figure 1: Marketed drugs containing furan, pyrrole and indoline antimoiety.

4.1.1 Synthetic methodologies for the substituted indoline containing framework and their biological significance

Ethyl indoline-2-carboxylate (**9**) was easily converted into its corresponding ethyl 1*H*-indole-2-carboxylate (**10**) via one step reaction with trimethylamine-*N*-oxide in toluene, and reaction was stirred at 100 °C for 20 h (**Figure 2**).¹⁹³

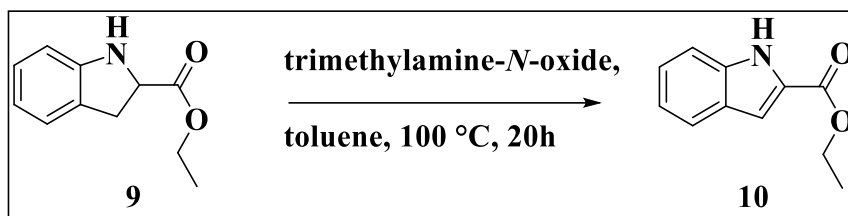


Figure 2

To stirred a solution of indoline (**11**) in MeOH and *N,N*-dimethylaniline, with methyl 2-(chlorosulfonyl)benzoate (**12**) was added and reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h for generate the methyl 2-(indolin-1-ylsulfonyl)benzoate (**13**) (**Figure 3**).¹⁹⁴

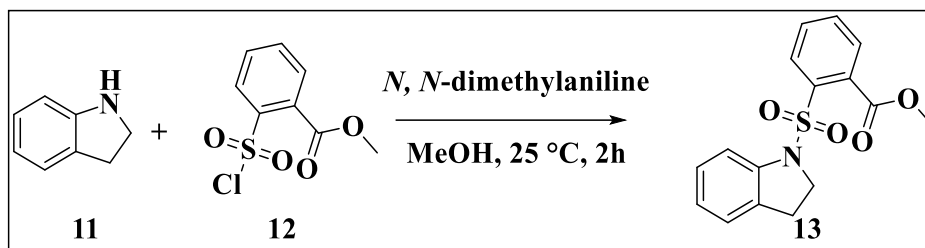


Figure 3

Reduction of 1-((2-nitrophenyl)sulphonyl)indoline(*NO*₂) (**14**) in presence of H₂-Pd/C in ethanol at 25 °C for 16 h under 1 atm H₂ pressure for generate the 2-(indolin-1-ylsulfonyl)aniline (**15**) (**Figure 4**).¹⁹⁵

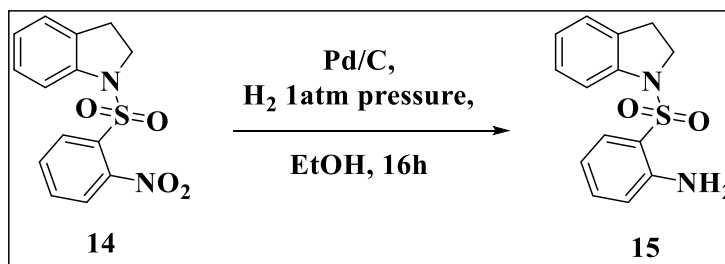


Figure 4

2-(indolin-1-ylsulfonyl)aniline (**15**) was reacted with 5-bromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (**16**) in presence of acetic acid in EtOH at 25 °C for 24 h to generate the (*Z*)-4-bromo-2-(((2-(indolin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl)imino)methyl)phenol (imine formation) (**17**) (**Figure 5**).¹⁹⁶

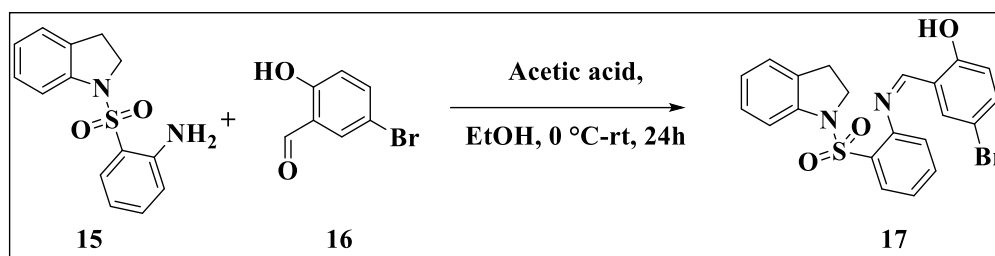


Figure 5

To a conversion of methyl 1-((4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)indoline-2-carboxylate (**18**) to *N*-hydroxy-1-((4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (**19**) via potassium cyanide (KCN) in THF:MeOH and stirred at 25 °C for 24 h (**Figure 6**).¹⁹⁷

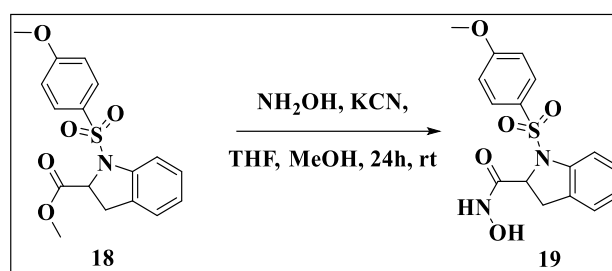


Figure 6

Nitration of methyl 1-acetylindoline-2-carboxylate (**20**) with mild condition with $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to generate the methyl 1-acetyl-5-nitroindoline-2-carboxylate (**21**) (**Figure 7**).¹⁹⁸

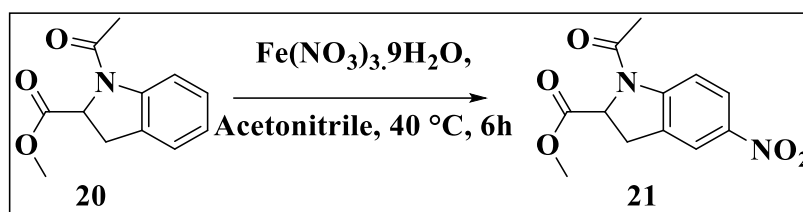


Figure 7

Ethyl 2-allyl-1-methylindoline-2-carboxylate (**24**) was prepared from ethyl 1-methylindoline-2-carboxylate (**22**) via anion generation with freshly prepared lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) and 3-bromoprop-1-ene (**23**) at -78°C under argon atmosphere (**Figure 8**).¹⁹⁹

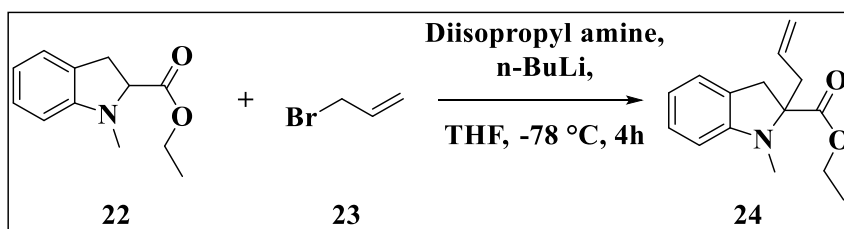


Figure 8

Double bond reduction of 1-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methyl indoline-1,2-dicarboxylate (**25**) with platinum (iv)oxide in acetic acid at 60 °C for 16 h under 20kg pressure of hydrogen to generate the 1-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methyloctahydro-1*H*-indole-1,2-dicarboxylate (**26**) (Figure 9).²⁰⁰

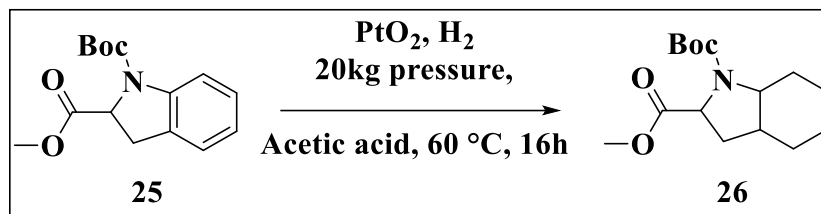


Figure 9

Some important indoline derivatives having biological activity, such as HDAC inhibitor (**26**),²⁰¹ apoptosis inducer (**27**),²⁰² NL-2 (**28**),²⁰³ anticancer (**29**),²⁰⁴ antimicrobial (**30**),²⁰⁵ antiinflammatory (**31**),²⁰⁶ antidiabetic (**32**),²⁰⁷ antifungal (**33**)²⁰⁸ (Figure 10).

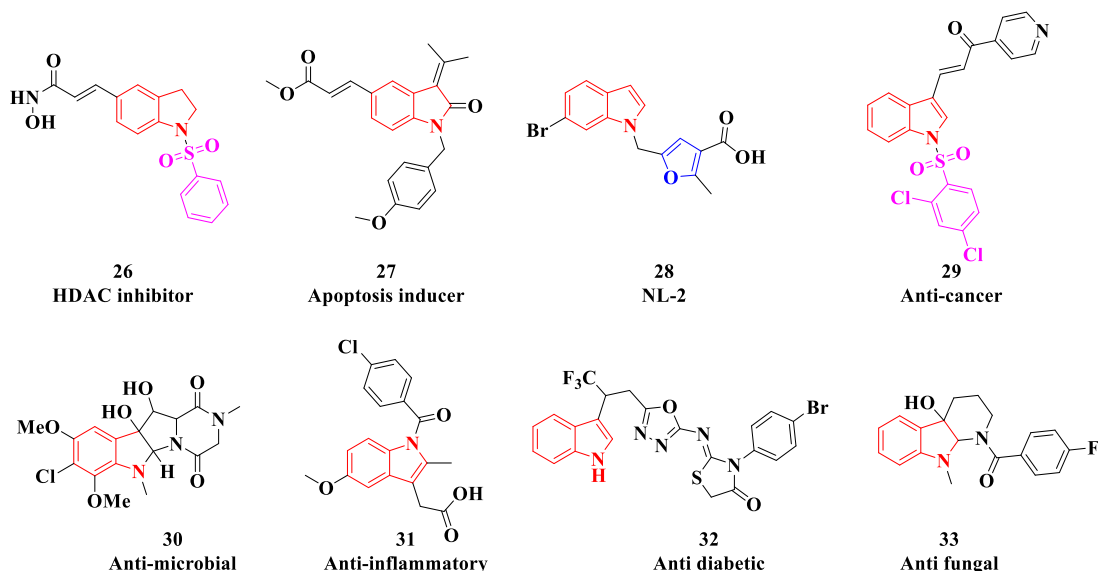


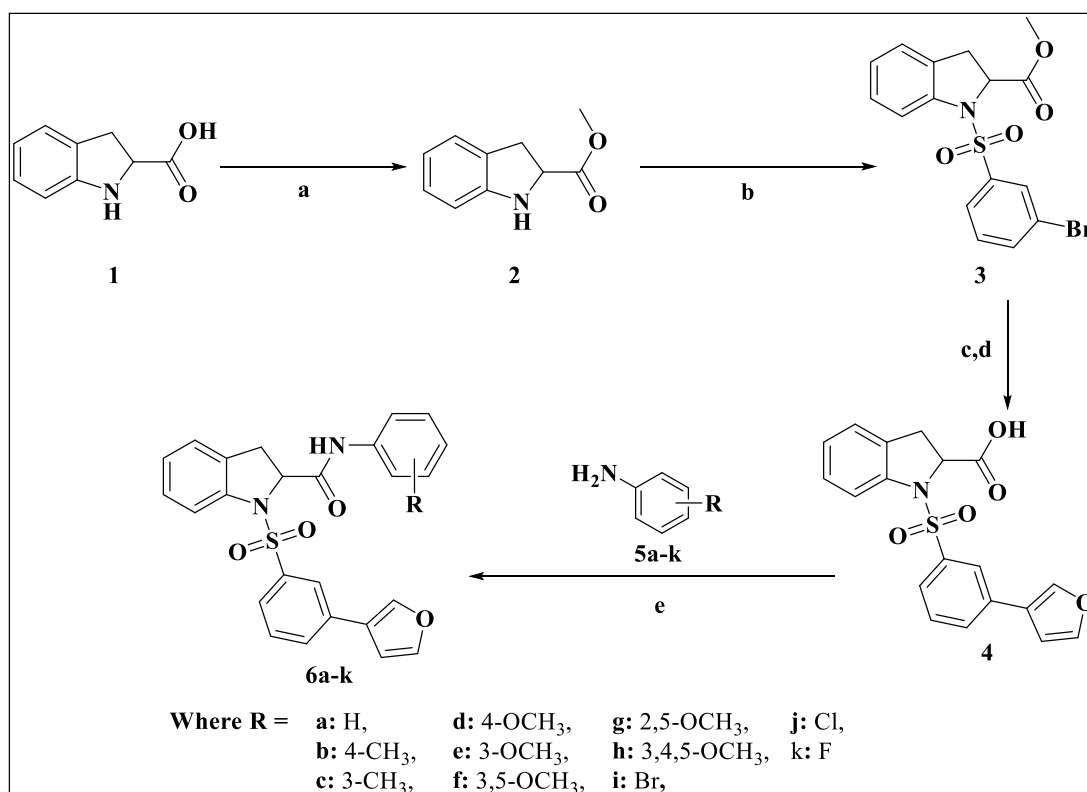
Figure 10: Important compounds containing indoline motifs.

4.2 Results and Discussion

4.2.1 Chemistry

In order to investigate a variety of chemical and possible pharmacological features a carefully designed series of compounds focused on functional group modification was used to synthesize the indoline hybrid with amide linkage containing furan ring (**6a-k**). By following a reported process, indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**1**) was easily esterified using thionyl chloride to produce methyl indoline-2-carboxylate (**2**)²⁰⁹ with a 92% yield and an 82% purity by LC-MS. In a next step methyl {1-[(3-

bromophenyl)sulfonyl]] indoline-2-carboxylate (**3**)²¹⁰ with 80% yield and 91% purity was prepared from compound **2** by reacting it with 3-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride in pyridine. By employing a Suzuki reaction methodology, (furan-3-yl)boronic acid was reacted with compound **3** and the resulting crude intermediate was then hydrolysed with sodium hydroxide to produce {1-[(3-(furan-3-yl)phenyl)sulfonyl]} indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**4**)^{211,212} with a 71% yield after two steps and the characteristic signal of the COOH group proton in ¹H NMR at 13.13 δ ppm. Acid-amine coupling of compound **4** was carried out with substituted anilins (**5a-k**) using HATU and DIPEA in DMF to obtain the final compounds (**6a-k**) with a purity above 95% (Scheme 1).

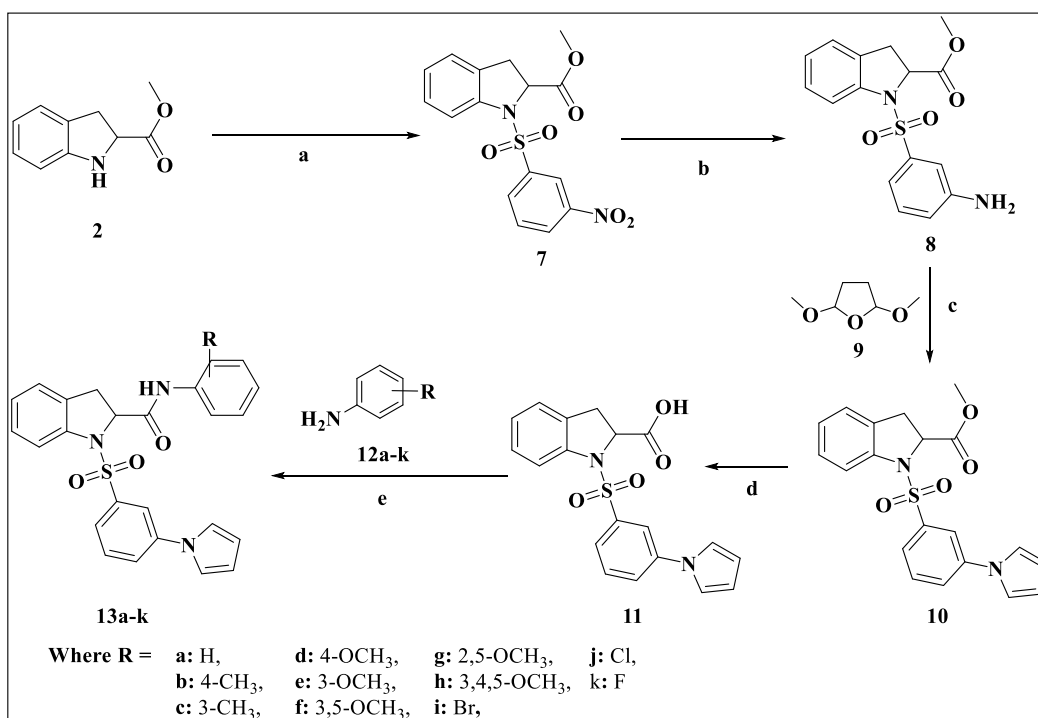


Reagents and conditions: **a)** SOCl₂ (2.0 eq), MeOH, 0 °C-rt, 3h; **b)** 3-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride (1.2 eq), Pyridine 0 °C- rt 16h; **c)** (furan-3-yl)boronic acid (1.5 eq), PdCl₂ (dppf) (0.05 eq), Na₂CO₃ (3.0 eq), 1,4-dioxane:H₂O (2:1), 100 °C, 4h; **d)** NaOH (3.0 eq), MeOH:H₂O (2:1), rt, 16h; **e)** corresponding aniline (1.5 eq), HATU (1.5 eq), DIPEA (3.0 eq), DMF 0 °C-rt 3h.

Scheme 1: Synthesis of furan-indoline hybrid with amide linkage (**6a-k**).

For the synthesis of compounds **13a-k**, initially compound **2** was reacted with 3-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride in pyridine to obtain methyl {1-[(3-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl]} indoline-2-carboxylate (**7**) with 73% yield and 100% purity. The

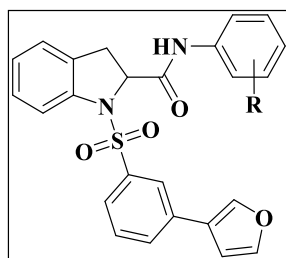
NO₂ group of compound **7** was reduced using NH₄Cl and Fe metal to produce methyl 1-[(3-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**8**)²¹³ with a 92% yield and according to LC-MS the purity was 99%. Subsequently compound **8** was reacted with 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (**9**) in acetic acid to generate pyrrole ring of compound **10** with a 71% yield and 100% purity.²¹⁴ The hydrolysed compound 1-[[3-(1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**11**) with 89% yield was obtained by the sodium hydroxide treatment, which has a characteristic COOH proton at 13.21 δppm in ¹H NMR. In a last step, HATU and DIPEA was employed to furnish acid-amine coupling of compound **11** with substituted anilins (**12a-k**) to construct the final compounds (**13a-k**) (**Scheme 2**). Using FTIR spectroscopy, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, elemental analysis, and LC-MS, all the newly synthesized compounds **6a-k** and **13a-k** were characterized.



Reagents and conditions: **a)** 3-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (1.2 eq), pyridine 0 °C, rt 16h; **b)** NH₄Cl (5.0 eq), Fe (5.0 eq), EtOH:H₂O (2:1), 80 °C, 16h; **c)** Compound **9** (1.0 eq), AcOH 60 °C, 16 h; **d)** NaOH (3.0 eq), MeOH:H₂O (2:1), rt, 16h; **e)** corresponding aniline (1.5 eq), HATU (1.5 eq), DIPEA (3.0 eq), DMF 0 °C-rt 3h.

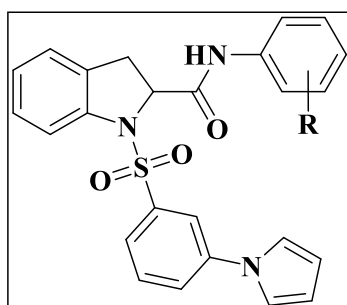
Scheme 2: Synthesis of pyrrole-indoline hybrid with amide linkage (**13a-k**).

Table 1: Physicochemical characteristics of the novel furan containing indoline derivatives **6a-k**.



Compounds	R	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	Melting Point (°C)
6a	H	444.50	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄ S	83	114-118
6b	4-CH ₃	458.53	C ₂₆ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄ S	84	117-120
6c	3-CH ₃	458.53	C ₂₆ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄ S	82	105-108
6d	4-OCH ₃	474.53	C ₂₆ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₅ S	87	102-105
6e	3-OCH ₃	474.53	C ₂₆ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₅ S	74	110-114
6f	3,5-OCH ₃	504.55	C ₂₇ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₆ S	84	98-100
6g	2,5-OCH ₃	504.55	C ₂₇ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₆ S	80	100-103
6h	3,4,5-OCH ₃	534.58	C ₂₈ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₇ S	80	99-101
6i	Br	523.40	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ BrN ₂ O ₄ S	83	107-110
6j	Cl	478.95	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ ClN ₂ O ₄ S	90	102-105
6k	F	462.49	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ FN ₂ O ₄ S	80	103-106

Table 2: Physicochemical characteristics of the novel pyrrole containing indoline derivatives **13a-k**.



Compounds	R	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	Melting Point (°C)
13a	H	443.52	C ₂₅ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₃ S	66	110-112

13b	4-CH ₃	457.54	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₃ S	80	128-130
13c	3-CH ₃	457.54	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄ S	80	119-121
13d	4-OCH ₃	473.54	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄ S	78	114-116
13e	3-OCH ₃	473.54	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄ S	78	120-122
13f	3,5-OCH ₃	503.57	C ₂₇ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₅ S	73	125-130
13g	2,5-OCH ₃	503.57	C ₂₇ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₅ S	73	125-130
13h	3,4,5-OCH ₃	533.60	C ₂₈ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₆ S	76	118-122
13i	Br	522.41	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ BrN ₃ O ₃ S	84	112-115
13j	Cl	477.96	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₃ S	88	117-120
13k	F	461.51	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ FN ₃ O ₃ S	92	121-124

4.3 Antimicrobial activity

The potential towards antimicrobial activity of the newly synthesized hybrid indoline derivatives with furan (**6a-k**) and pyrrole (**13a-k**) was tested against a variety of Gram-positive (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6051 and *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC12600), Gram-negative (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC10415 and *Escherichia coli* ATCC9637), and fungal strains (*Aspergillus niger* ATCC16888 and *Candida albicans* ATCC10231). Nystatin was used as a positive control for antifungal activity, while ampicillin and gentamicin served as positive controls for antibacterial activity when measuring the inhibition zone (mm). The antimicrobial evaluation demonstrated that these compounds exhibited significant activity against most of the tested strains, and the results were recorded in Figures **11** to **13**.

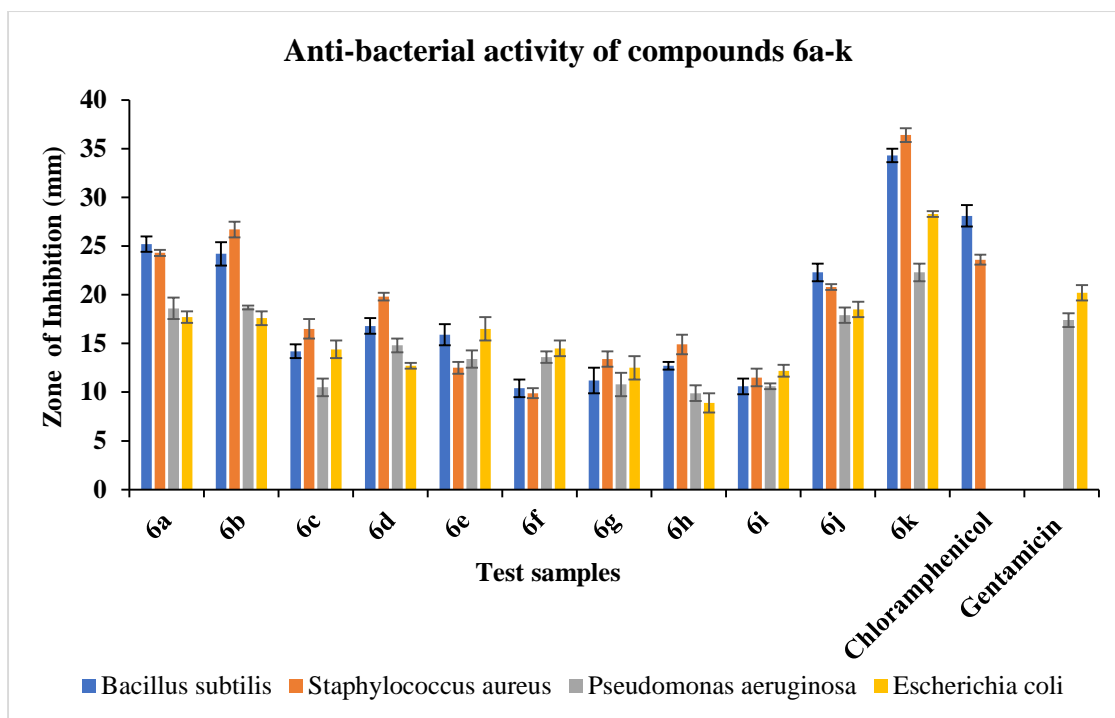


Figure 11: Graphical presentation of anti-bacterial activity of newly synthesized furan containing indoline derivatives **6a-k**.

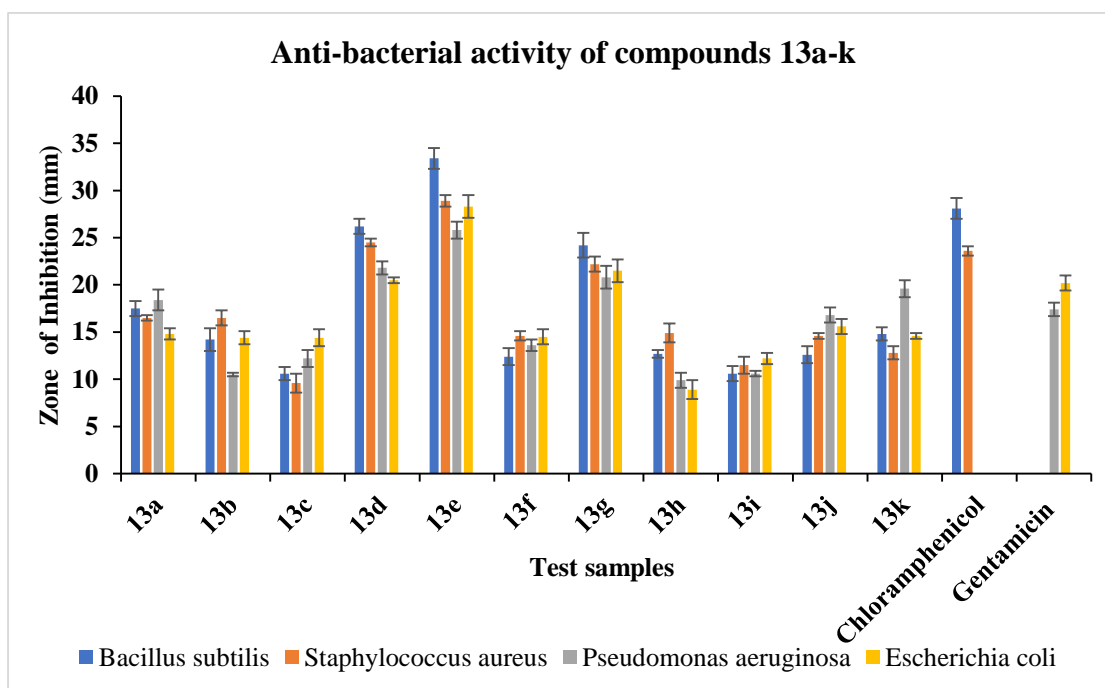


Figure 12: Graphical presentation of anti-bacterial activity of newly synthesized pyrrol containing indoline derivatives **13a-k**.

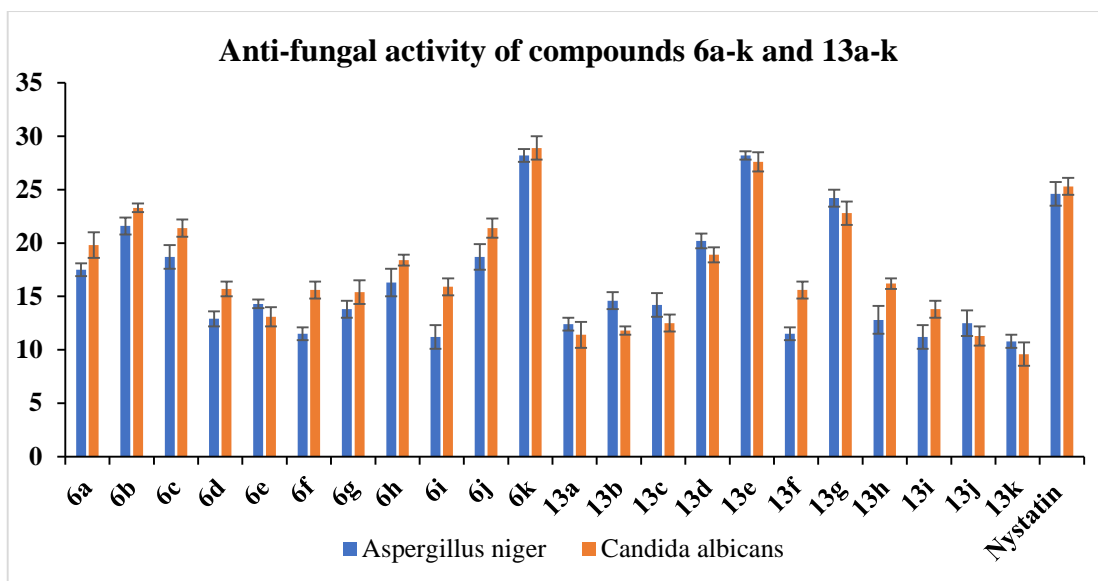


Figure 13: Graphical presentation of anti-fungal activity of newly synthesized furan containing indoline derivatives **6a-k** and pyrrole containing indoline derivatives **13a-k**.

4.4 Structure Activity Relationship (SAR)

In context of *Gram-positive* bacteria, among the furan-containing indoline derivatives (**6a-k**), the compound containing 4-fluoro substitution (**6k**) exhibited promising antibacterial activity against both *B. subtilis* (34.3 ± 0.7 mm) and *S. aureus* (36.4 ± 0.7 mm). While out of the pyrrole-containing indoline derivatives (**13a-k**), compound **13e** bearing a 3-methoxy group demonstrated encouraging antibacterial activity against the same pathogens, specifically *B. subtilis* (33.4 ± 1.1 mm) and *S. aureus* (28.9 ± 0.6 mm). In contrast, the standard drug chloramphenicol produced inhibitory zones of 28.1 ± 1.1 mm and 23.6 ± 0.5 mm against the respective bacterial strains. Against *Gram-negative* pathogens, both compounds **6k** and **13e** showed promising results compared to the standard drug tested.

Regarding antifungal activity, compound **6k** with a 4-fluoro substitution exhibited the highest activity, whereas compound **13k** with the same substitution showed the least activity among all furan- and pyrrole-containing derivatives. In the case of 3-methoxy substituted derivatives, compound **13e** demonstrated superior activity among pyrrole series, while compound **6e** showcased comparatively lower activity within the furan series. Amongst the methyl substituted derivatives with the furan ring, compounds **6b** (4-CH₃) and **6c** (3-CH₃) were more potent than their pyrrole counterparts **13b** (4-CH₃) and **13c** (3-CH₃). Additionally, the halogen substituted furan-containing derivatives **6i** (4-

Br) and **6j** (4-Cl) displayed higher activity than the corresponding pyrrole-containing derivatives **13i** (4-Br) and compound **13j** (4-Cl). Overall, the hybrid derivatives containing furan ring (**6a-k**) demonstrated better and more promising activity compared to those containing pyrrole ring (**13a-k**).

4.5 Molecular Docking

The molecular docking study provided valuable insight into the potential interaction strength and stability of the compounds within the protein binding pocket.²¹⁵ Among the compounds **6a-k** and **13a-k**, compound **6k** (-8.4 kcal/mol) and **13e** (-9.8 kcal/mol) exhibited the highest binding affinities within their respective derivatives, outperforming the reference drug chloramphenicol (-6.3 kcal/mol). Other compounds, such as **6a**, **6b**, and **6j** demonstrated similarly strong binding affinities (-8.3 kcal/mol), while compounds **13a**, **13b** and **13j** showed good binding affinities of -7.9, -8.0, -8.0 kcal/mol respectively (Table 3), indicating their potential as potent inhibitors of the 4DUH protein.

Table 3. Molecular docking results of the compounds **6a-k** and **13a-k** against *E. coli* DNA gyrase B protein receptor (PDB: 4DUH).

Comp .	Binding energy (Kcal/mol)	Interacting residues (Å)	No. of H bonds	Comp .	Binding energy (Kcal/mol)	Interacting residues (Å)	No. of H bonds
6a	-8.3	Arg20 (3.80), Lys57 (3.81), Glu174 (3.90), Ser202 (2.54), Arg204 (2.72)	02	13a	-7.9	Arg20 (3.57), Glu58 (3.59), His147 (3.70), Glu174 (3.70)	0
6b	-8.3	Ile48 (3.57), Ala53 (3.75), Lys103 (3.73), Leu194 (3.94)	01	13b	-8.0	Gln72 (3.69), Asp74 (3.83), Ile140 (3.56), Glu146 (3.73), Glu46 (4.65)	0
6c	-7.6	Arg20 (3.44), Lys57 (3.60), His217 (3.92), Asp17 (3.06)	01	13c	-8.0	Lys57 (3.72), Glu58 (3.65), Glu174 (3.79), Ser202 (3.10), Arg204 (2.82)	02

6d	-7.9	Pro23 (3.74), Glu173 (3.85), His217 (3.81), Ser202 (3.64), Arg204 (2.38)	02	13d	-8.2	Glu58 (3.75), Ile60 (3.61), His147 (3.69), Glu58 (2.78), Asp73 (3.49), Gln135 (2.70), Asp17 (5.11), Glu58 (4.23)	02
6e	-8.0	Arg20 (3.96), Glu174 (3.65), Lys (2.25), Arg204 (5.43)	01	13e	-9.8	Asn46 (3.66), Arg76 (3.77), Ile78 (3.44), Pro79 (3.63), Ile94 (3.70), Lys103 (3.93), Phe104 (3.85), Val120 (3.35), Asn46 (4.08), Glu50 (3.22)	02
6f	-7.7	Arg20 (3.71), Lys21 (3.87), Arg204 (3.12)	01	13f	-8.0	Arg20 (3.90), Glu58 (3.54), Glu174 (3.77), Glu58 (2.63), Glu174 (3.07)	02
6g	-7.8	Arg20 (3.67), Lys21 (3.63), Lys57 (3.93), Lys162 (2.35), Asp17 (4.48), Glu58 (4.46)	01	13g	-8.2	Arg20 (3.76), Ser202 (2.99), Ser202 (2.08), Arg204 (1.96), Glu58 (4.85)	03
6h	-7.5	Arg20 (3.95), Glu58 (3.52), Glu174 (3.55), Arg20 (3.50), Ser199 (3.40), Ser202 (3.63), Asp17 (4.79), Glu58 (4.62)	03	13h	-8.1	Arg20 (3.96), Lys57 (3.77), His147 (3.87), Glu174 (3.95), Glu58 (2.90), Glu174 (3.08), Asp17 (5.14)	02
6i	-7.7	Arg20 (3.63), Lys21 (3.75), Glu58 (3.70), His217 (3.65), Ser202 (3.46), Arg204 (2.29)	02	13i	-7.8	Leu16 (3.66), Gln72 (3.55), Asp74 (3.69), His147 (3.99), Asp17 (2.50), Arg20 (3.01), Lys162 (3.29)	03

6j	-8.3	Arg20 (3.93), Lys57 (3.74), Arg20 (3.28), Arg204 (3.42)	02	13j	-7.9	His217 (3.98), Asp17 (2.81), Arg20 (2.55), Arg204 (2.37)	03
6k	-8.4	Lys57 (3.80), Asp74 (3.66), Ser202 (2.17), Arg204 (2.17), Asp17 (5.01), Glu58 (4.27)	02	13k	-7.9	Glu174 (3.61), His217 (3.83), Asp17 (3.01), Ser202 (2.66), Arg204 (2.89)	03
Chloramphenicol					-6.3	Ile78 (3.97), Arg76 (2.42), Gly77 (2.02), Thr165 (2.17)	02

The docking analysis identified the active site of the 4DUH protein as the primary binding pocket for compounds **6k** and **13e**. The interaction of the ligand within the binding pocket is stabilized through key hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interactions. The 2D and 3D interaction maps for **6k** (Figures **6a** and **6b**), **13e** (Figures **6c** and **6d**) and chloramphenicol (Figures **6e** and **6f**) highlight the involvement of essential residues in ligand binding, which contribute to the ligand's high affinity. The 2D interaction map for **6k** (Figure **6a**) illustrates the detailed interaction profile with the 4DUH protein. Critical hydrogen bonds were observed with residues ARG-204, SER-202, and GLU-174, which help stabilize the ligand within the binding site. Hydrophobic interactions with ASP-74 and LYS-57 further reinforce binding stability, with electrostatic interactions also contribute to the enhanced affinity. Similarly, the 2D interaction map for **13e** (Figure **6c**) shows its interaction profile with the 4DUH protein. Key hydrogen bonds were observed with GLU-150, ASP-76, and THR-165, stabilizing the ligand within the binding pocket. Hydrophobic interactions with VAL-120 and ALA-47, along with electrostatic interactions, further enhance the binding affinity.

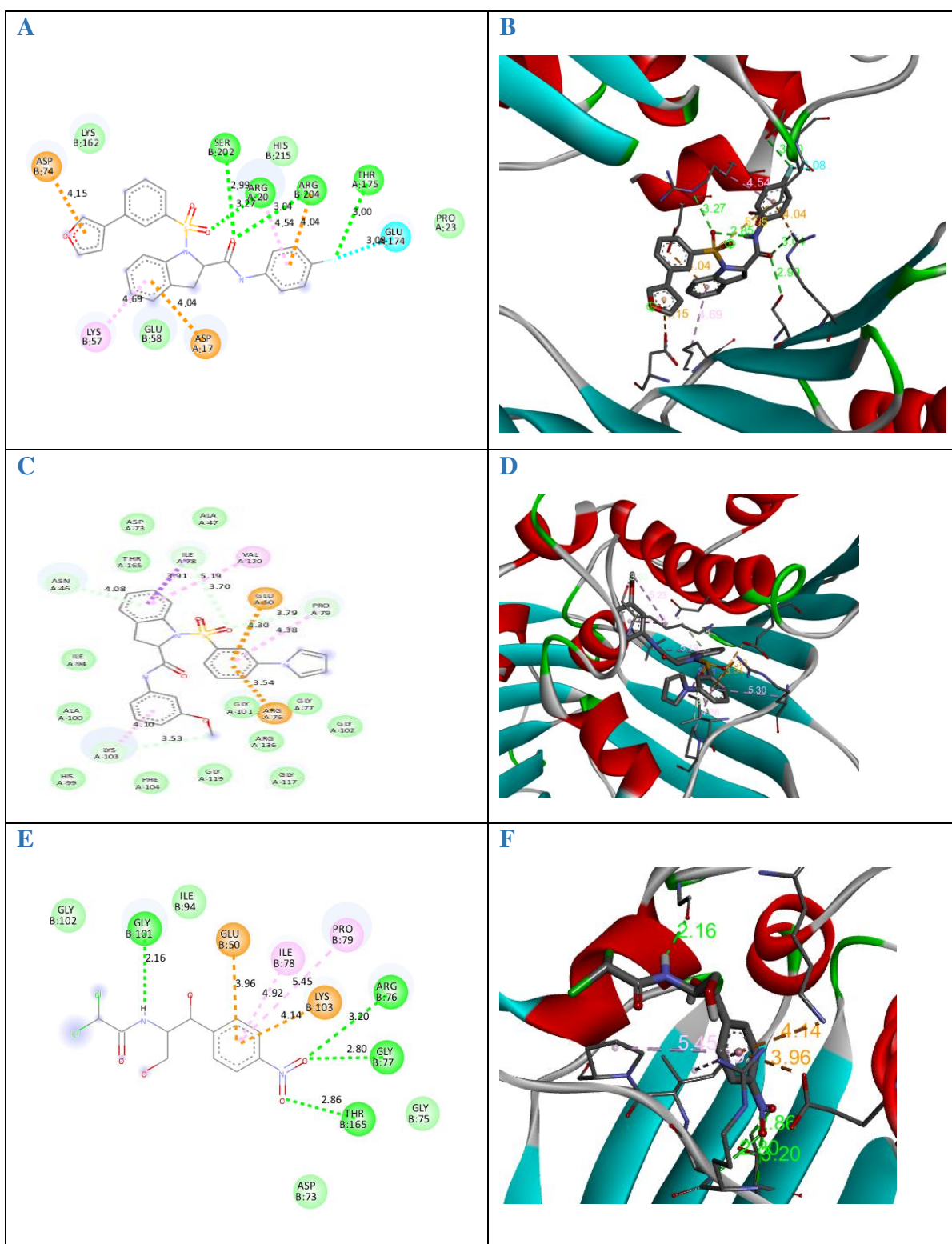


Figure 14: Receptor-ligand interaction on a 2D diagram: (A) compound **6k**; (C) compound **13e**; (E) chloramphenicol. Receptor-ligand interaction on a 3D diagram: (B) compound **6k**; (D) compound **13e**; (F) chloramphenicol.

4.6 Molecular Dynamics Simulation Analysis

After the docking analysis, compound **6k** and **13e** were selected for further investigation using molecular dynamics simulation (MDS). In MDS, the root mean square deviation (RMSD) and root mean square fluctuation (RMSF) provide valuable insights into the structural dynamics of the protein-ligand complex over the simulation period.²¹⁶

The RMSD plot (**Figure 15**) indicates that the **6k**-4DUH complex remained stable throughout the 100 ns simulation. The protein backbone RMSD fluctuated between 3.0-6.4 Å, reaching equilibrium after approximately 40 ns. The ligand RMSD remained within 7.0-9.5 Å, suggesting minimal positional deviations and strong retention within the binding pocket. In contrast, the RMSD plot for the **13e**-4DUH complex (**Figure 16**) showed significant initial fluctuations, with RMSD values reaching as high as 80 Å during the first 30 ns. However, the system stabilized after 40 ns, with the protein backbone RMSD converging around 30 Å and the ligand RMSD stabilizing around 35 Å. This suggests that despite early instability, the ligand ultimately adopted a stable conformation within the binding pocket.

The RMSF plot (**Figures 17 and 18**) highlights the flexibility of individual residues, most residues exhibited low fluctuation. However, higher RMSF values for **6k** (**Figure 17**) was observed at residue indices around 300, suggesting flexibility in the loop region, which does not disrupt the ligand binding stability. While the RMSF values for **13e** (**Figure 18**) was observed at residue indices 50-100 and 180-220, corresponding to loop regions. The binding site residues, however, exhibited relatively low fluctuations, indicating strong ligand engagement within the active site. The binding site residues remained relatively stable throughout the simulation, confirming strong ligand engagement.

The hydrogen bond occupancy analysis (**Figures 19 and 20**) further supported stable interactions during the simulation. The analysis for **6k** (**Figure 19**) showed that key residues ASP-74, ARG-204, and GLU-174 showed high interaction fractions, consistently stabilizing the ligand within the binding pocket. The average of 3-5 hydrogen bonds was maintained throughout the simulation, reinforcing the ligand's strong binding profile. Similarly, for **13e** (**Figure 20**), residues GLU-150, ASP-76, and THR-165 demonstrated high interaction fractions, indicating their persistent role in stabilizing the ligand within the active site. The average number of hydrogen bonds

during the simulation was approximately 2-4, supporting the ligand's strong binding profile.

The computed interaction energy analysis revealed that van der Waals and electrostatic forces were the primary contributors to ligand binding. The energy profile remained stable throughout the simulation, indicating that both the **6k**-4DUH and **13e**-4DUH complexes achieved thermodynamic stability. Cluster analysis of the simulation trajectory identified a dominant conformations, with the primary cluster representing over 75% of frames for **6k** and over 60% for **13e**, suggesting stable ligand binding poses. The convergence analysis of RMSD and energy plots confirmed that equilibrium was achieved after 40 ns, indicating that both systems attained a stable state.

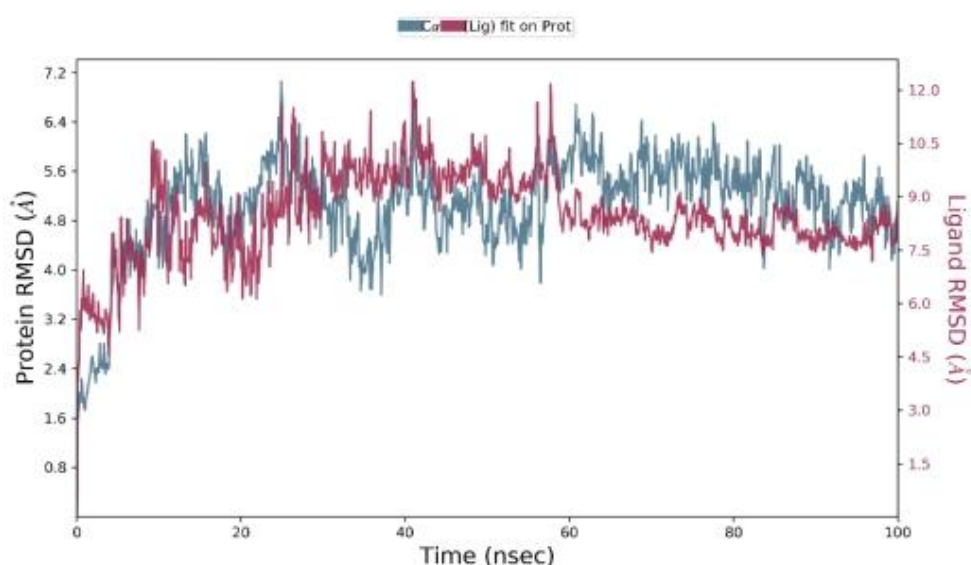


Figure 15: RMSD plot of compound **6k**-4DUH complex.

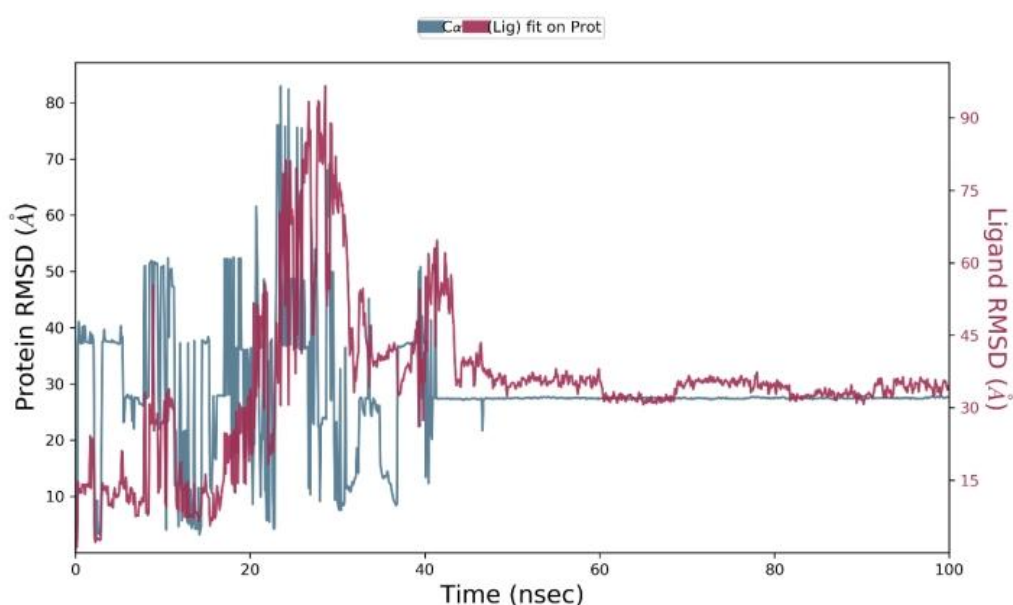


Figure 16: RMSD plot of compound **13e**-4DUH complex.

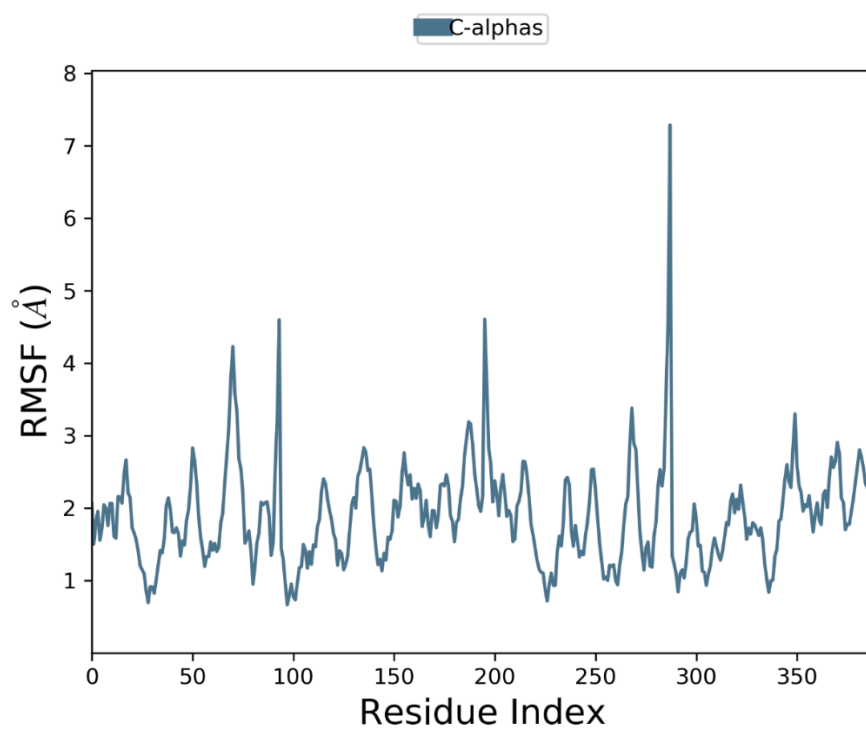


Figure 17: RMSF plot of compound **6k**-4DUH complex

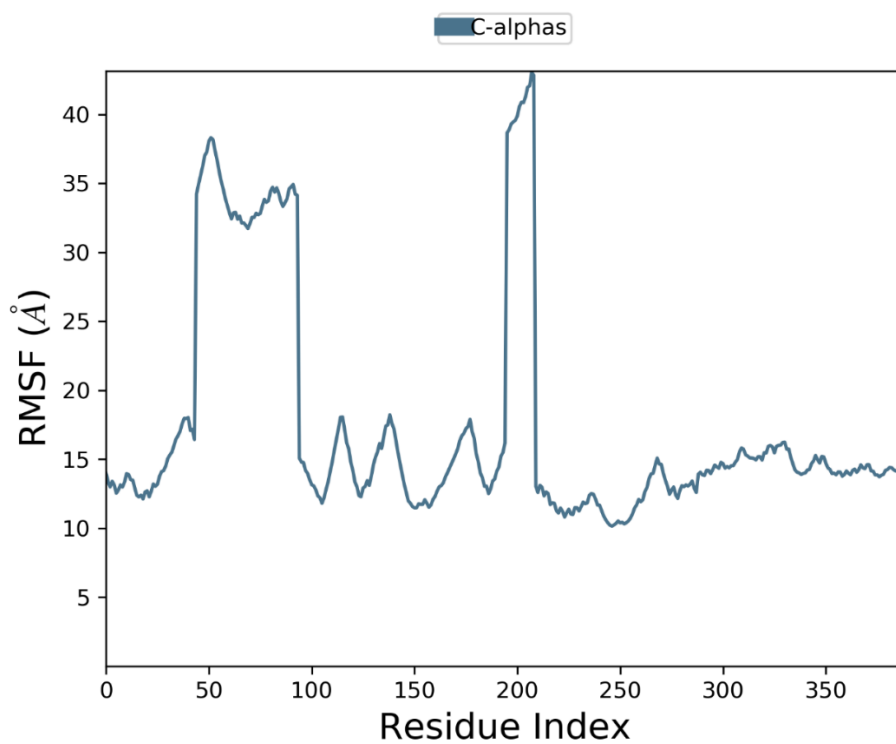


Figure 18: RMSF plot of compound **13e**-4DUH complex

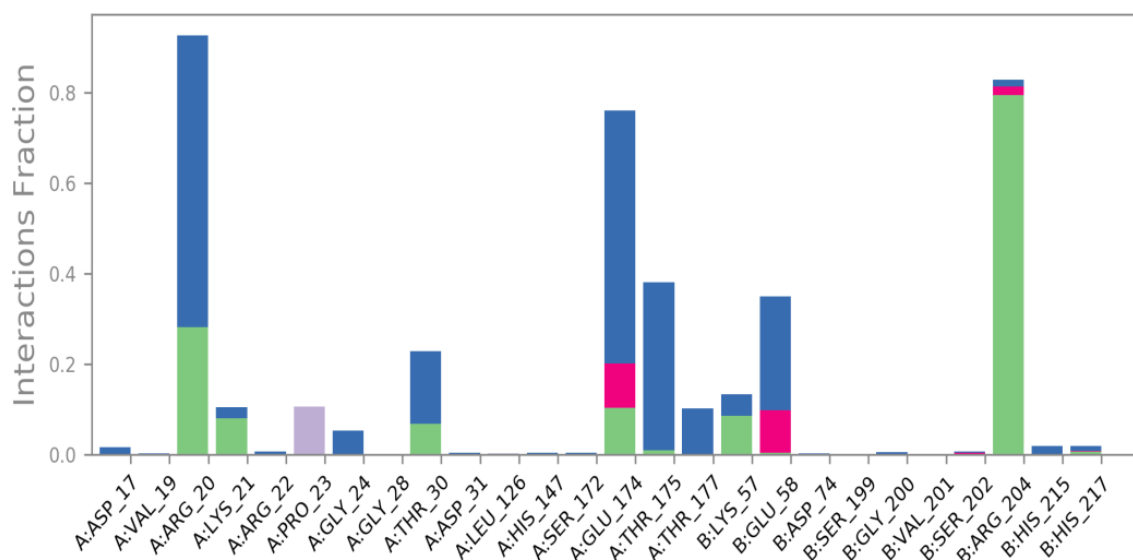


Figure 19: Interaction graph of compound **6k**-4DUH contacts.

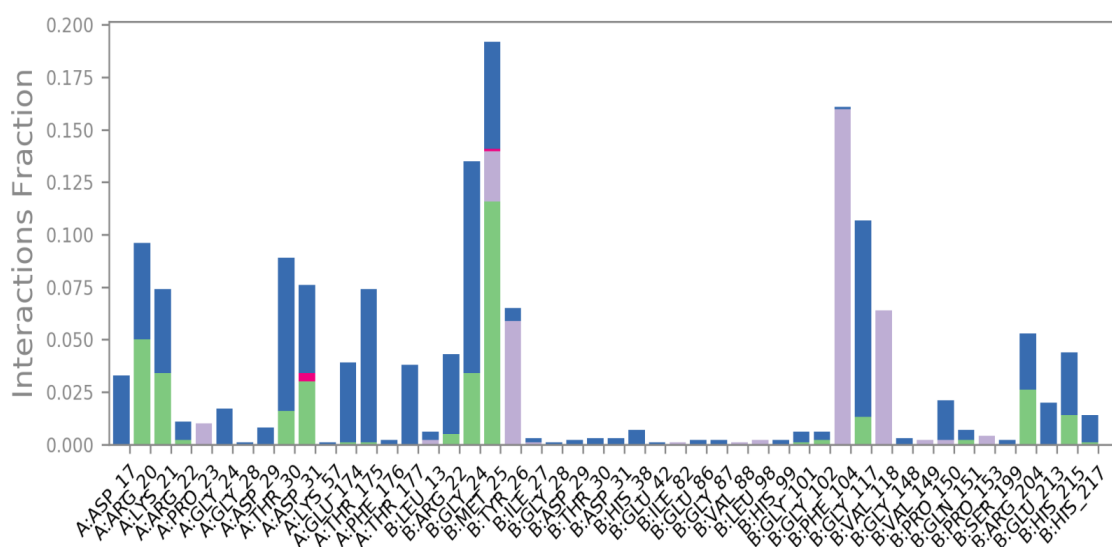


Figure 20: Interaction graph of compound **13e**-4DUH contacts.

4.7 ADMET evaluation

Many potential drug candidates fail to advance in the drug development process due to inadequate pharmacokinetic and physicochemical properties.²¹⁷ However, employing SwissADMET methods enables early evaluation of newly synthesized compounds, allowing researchers to identify and address such limitations during the initial stages of drug discovery.²¹⁸ The ADMET assessment of the newly synthesized indoline derivatives, as summarized in Table 4, revealed that the water solubility (Log S) values ranged from -5.25 to -6.34, indicating moderate solubility and suggesting potential oral

bioavailability. The lipophilicity (Log P_{o/w}) values ranged from 4.75 to 5.98, remaining below the threshold of 6, indicative of favorable membrane permeability. Notably, all synthesized compounds complied with Lipinski's Rule of Five, with the exception of **6f**, **6g**, **6h**, **6i**, **13f**, **13g**, **13h** and **13i**, whose molecular weights exceeded 500 Da. The central nervous system (CNS) permeability scores for the indoline derivatives were within the range of -3.37 to -1.86, suggesting limited but acceptable CNS penetration. Additionally, the hERG inhibition scores is in the range 0.64 to 0.78, which further support the drug-like nature with a relatively low risk of cardiotoxicity for these molecules. In summary, all the parameters indicate that most of the synthesized compounds possess promising pharmacokinetic and physicochemical characteristics.

Table 2. ADMET properties of newly synthesized furan containing indoline (**6a-k**) derivatives and pyrrole containing indoline (**13a-k**) derivatives.

Physicochemical properties*						Pharmacokinetics*		Medicinal chemistry*		Distribution^		Toxicity ^s			
Compound	MW [#]	HBA	HBD	TPSA	Log S	GIA	Log Kp	ROF	SA	CNS permeability	BBB permeability	hERG Blockers	hERG Blockers (10um)	Skin Sensitization	Eye Irritation
6a	444.5	4	1	88	-5.43	High	-5.97	0	3.96	-2.01	-0.57	0.68	0.58	0.32	0.81
6b	458.5	4	1	88	-5.74	High	-5.79	0	4.07	-1.92	-0.58	0.70	0.60	0.29	0.81
6c	458.5	4	1	88	-5.74	High	-5.79	0	4.08	-1.90	-0.51	0.69	0.58	0.32	0.84
6d	474.5	5	1	97.23	-5.50	High	-6.17	0	4.05	-2.19	-0.76	0.72	0.57	0.12	0.69
6e	474.5	5	1	97.23	-5.50	High	-6.17	0	4.09	-2.18	-0.69	0.71	0.58	0.12	0.75
6f	504.5	6	1	106.46	-5.58	High	-6.37	1	4.27	-2.37	-1.10	0.72	0.59	0.10	0.58
6g	504.5	6	1	106.46	-5.58	High	-6.37	1	4.30	-2.32	-0.92	0.74	0.56	0.07	0.49
6h	534.5	7	1	115.69	-5.66	Low	-6.57	1	4.43	-3.29	-1.31	0.73	0.62	0.07	0.39
6i	523.4	4	1	88	-6.34	High	-5.96	1	3.99	-1.86	-0.77	0.72	0.64	0.43	0.86
6j	478.9	4	1	88	-6.03	High	-5.73	0	3.95	-1.88	-0.76	0.80	0.70	0.35	0.61
6k	462.4	5	1	88	-5.59	High	-6.00	0	3.96	-2.01	-0.79	0.69	0.60	0.11	0.72
13a	443.5	3	1	79.79	-5.25	High	-6.17	0	3.84	-2.10	-0.56	0.64	0.61	0.83	0.52
13b	457.5	3	1	79.79	-5.54	High	-6.00	0	3.95	-2.03	-0.57	0.66	0.63	0.81	0.52
13c	457.5	3	1	79.79	-5.54	High	-6.00	0	3.96	-2.01	-0.50	0.66	0.61	0.83	0.58
13d	473.5	4	1	89.02	-5.32	High	-6.37	0	3.93	-2.29	-0.74	0.69	0.60	0.59	0.36
13e	473.5	4	1	89.02	-5.32	High	-6.37	0	3.97	-2.28	-0.67	0.68	0.61	0.60	0.43
13f	503.5	5	1	98.25	-5.39	High	-6.57	1	4.15	-2.47	-1.08	0.68	0.62	0.54	0.26
13g	503.5	5	1	98.25	-5.39	High	-6.57	1	4.19	-2.43	-0.90	0.71	0.59	0.43	0.20

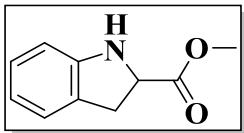
13h	533.6	6	1	107.48	-5.47	High	-6.78	1	4.32	-3.37	-1.29	0.70	0.64	0.46	0.14
13i	522.4	3	1	79.79	-6.15	High	-6.16	1	3.88	-1.97	-0.75	0.69	0.67	0.89	0.60
13j	477.9	3	1	79.79	-6.15	High	-6.16	1	3.88	-1.99	-0.74	0.78	0.73	0.85	0.29
13k	461.5	4	1	79.79	-5.40	High	-6.20	0	3.84	-2.14	-0.77	0.65	0.63	0.57	0.40
Doxycycline	444.4	9	6	181.62	-2.35	Low	-8.63	0	5.25	-4.07	-1.98	0.006	0.02	0.97	0.20

Analyzed using: *SwissADMET, ^pkCSM, and \$ADMET3.0. #Molecular Weight (MW), hydrogen bond acceptors (HBA), hydrogen bond donors (HBD), topological polar surface area (TPSA), water solubility (Log S), gastrointestinal absorption (GIA), skin permeation (Log Kp), Lipinski's rule of five (RoF), encompassing synthetic accessibility (SA), central nervous system (CNS permeability), Blood–brain barrier (BBB permeability), human ether-à-go-go-related gene (hERG).

4.8 Experimental Section

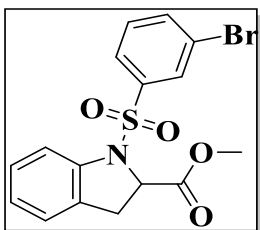
4.8.1 Chemistry

Synthesis of methyl indoline-2-carboxylate (2)



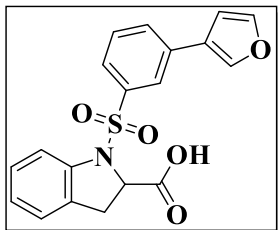
Compound methyl indoline-2-carboxylate (**2**) was synthesized using previously reported method with yield: 92%. mp: 150-152 °C (Reported mp: 151-155 °C).²⁰⁹

Procedure for the synthesis of methyl 1-[(3-bromophenyl) sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**3**)



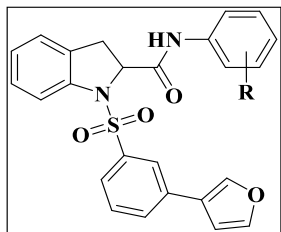
To a solution of methyl indoline-2-carboxylate (10 g, 56.43 mmol) in pyridine (200 mL) in 3-neck RBF under nitrogen atmosphere, 3-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride (17.30 g, 67.72 mmol) at 0 °C and the reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 16h. After completion of the reaction, reaction was quenched with dilute HCl to adjust the pH in the range of 3 to 4, the resulting mass was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 times). The combined organic layer was washed with a brine and evaporated to get crude product. The obtained crude was purified using flash chromatography (0-15% EtOAc in hexane) to obtain pale white solid (18 g, 80% yield) methyl 1-[(3-bromophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**3**).²¹⁰ mp: 150-152 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3035 (aromatic CH), 2950 (aliphatic CH), 1750 (COO), 1571 (C=C), 1112 (C-N), 1026 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 8.00-7.99 (t, *J* = 2Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.90-7.85 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.53-7.49 (t, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.38-7.36 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.24-7.16 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.05-7.01 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.23-5.19 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.71 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.30 (s, 1H, Al-CH), 3.11-3.06 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 171.66, 140.62, 139.46, 137.29, 132.13, 130.52, 129.88, 128.43, 126.73, 125.97, 124.94, 122.93, 114.68, 63.32, 53.10, 32.86. LC-MS (*m/z*): 91% [$\text{M}^{79}\text{Br}^{+1}$]⁺: 396, [$\text{M}^{81}\text{Br}^{+1}$]⁺: 398. Anal. Calcd. C₁₆H₁₄BrNO₄S (396.26): C, 48.50; H, 3.56; N, 3.53%. Found C, 48.32; H, 3.50; N, 3.58%.

Procedure for the synthesis of 1-{[3-(furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (4**)**



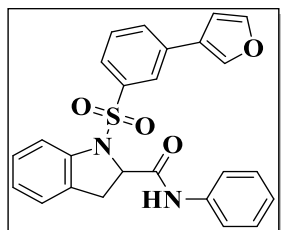
To a solution of methyl 1-[(3-bromophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**3**, 15 g, 37.87 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) and H₂O (50 mL), (furan-3-yl)boronic acid (6.36 g, 56.81 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (12.04 g, 113.61 mmol) were added and the resulting mass was degassed with nitrogen for 15 min, after 15 min PdCl₂(dppf) (1.38 g, 1.89 mmol) was added and reaction was stirred at 100 °C for 4h. After the completion of the reaction, it was quenched with dilute HCl to adjust the pH in the range of 3 to 4, the resulting mass was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 times). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (2 times) dried over sodium sulphate and evaporate it to get crude product. The obtained crude was a mixture of ester and acid. So direct used for next step without purification. Crude was stirred with water and MeOH and NaOH (4.54 g, 113.61mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 16h. After completion of the reaction, reaction was quenched with dil. HCl to adjust the pH in the range of 3 to 4, the resulting mass was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 times). The combine organic layer was washed with brine and evaporated to get the crude product. 1-{[3-(furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**4**) 10 g, 71% yield.²¹¹⁻²¹² mp: 120-123 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 13.13 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.32 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.00 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.91-7.89 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.79-7.78 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.72-7.70 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.58-7.54 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.42-7.40 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.23-7.19 (t, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.15-7.13 (d, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.01-6.97 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.11-5.07 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.30-3.27 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.07-3.02 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δppm 172.36, 144.68, 140.68, 140.55, 138.14, 133.30, 130.55, 130.20, 129.93, 127.71, 125.32, 125.28, 124.27, 124.09, 123.37, 114.38, 108.50, 62.00, 32.53. IR (KBr) ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 3391 (COOH), 3065 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1718 (C=O), 1507 (C=C), 1159 (C-N), 1017 (C-O). LC-MS (*m/z*): 96% [M+1]⁺: 370. Anal. Calcd. C₁₉H₁₅NO₅S (369.39): C, 61.78; H, 4.09; N, 3.79%. Found C, 61.82; H, 4.15; N, 3.82%.

General procedure for the synthesis of furan containing indoline hybrid compounds with amide linkage (6a-k)



To a solution of 1-{[3-(furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**4**, 1 eq) in DMF (10 volumes), HATU (1.5 eq) was added at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 0 °C, and the corresponding amine (**5a-k**, 1.5 eq) and DIPEA (3.0 eq) were added. The reaction was then stirred for an additional 3h at 25 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Upon completion of the reaction, the mixture was quenched with cold water and extracted with ethyl acetate the organic layer was evaporated under vacuo to get the crude product. The crude product was then purified using reverse phase chromatography (Acetonitrile: 0.1% formic acid in water). The combined fractions were concentrated and dried with lyophilization to obtain the final compounds **6a-k**.

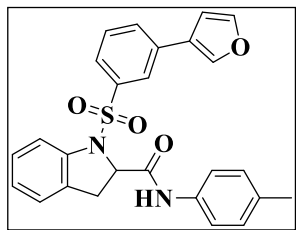
1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-phenylindoline-2-carboxamide (6a**)**



Compound **6a** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol) and **5a** (0.075 g, 0.81 mmol). White solid (0.2 g, 83% yield). mp: 114-118 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3371 (NH), 3065 (aromatic CH), 2981 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1521 (C=C), 1161 (C-N), 1017 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.56 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.00-7.99 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, J = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.65-7.59 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.52-7.50 (d, J = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.37-7.33 (t, J = 8Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.27-7.24 (t, J = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.16-7.09 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.02-7.00 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.04-5.00 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.31-3.27 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 168.98, 144.85, 141.27, 140.56, 138.62, 137.64, 133.37,

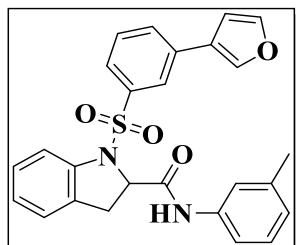
130.80, 130.40, 128.86, 127.75, 125.31, 124.35, 124.16, 123.65, 119.59, 114.55, 108.56, 63.18, 32.25. LC-MS (m/z): 99% $[M+1]^+$: 445, $[M+2]^+$: 446. Anal. Calcd. $C_{25}H_{20}N_2O_4S$ (444.51): C, 67.55; H, 4.54; N, 6.30%. Found C, 67.60; H, 4.57; N, 6.35%.

1-([3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6b)



Compound **6b** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol) and **5b** (0.075 g, 0.81 mmol). White solid (0.2 g, 83% yield). mp: 114-118 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3371 (NH), 3065 (aromatic CH), 2981 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1521 (C=C), 1161 (C-N), 1017 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.56 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.00-7.99 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.65-7.59 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.52-7.50 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.37-7.33 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.27-7.24 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.16-7.09 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.02-7.00 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.04-5.00 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.31-3.27 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 168.98, 144.85, 141.27, 140.56, 138.62, 137.64, 133.37, 130.80, 130.40, 128.86, 127.75, 125.31, 124.35, 124.16, 123.65, 119.59, 114.55, 108.56, 63.18, 32.25. LC-MS (m/z): 99% $[M+1]^+$: 445, $[M+2]^+$: 446. Anal. Calcd. $C_{25}H_{20}N_2O_4S$ (444.51): C, 67.55; H, 4.54; N, 6.30%. Found C, 67.60; H, 4.57; N, 6.35%.

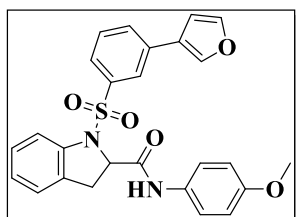
1-([3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-*N*-(*m*-tolyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6c)



Compound **6c** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5c** (0.087 g, 0.81 mmol). Off cream solid (0.205 g, 82% yield). mp: 105-108 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3371 (NH), 3017 (aromatic

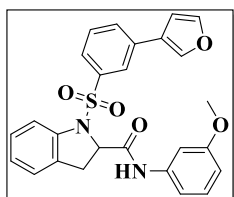
CH), 2916 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1533 (C=C), 1161 (C-N), 1017 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.17 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80-7.72 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.63-7.59 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.51-7.48 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.43-7.41 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.27-7.21 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.16-7.14 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.04-6.92 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.03-4.99 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.30-3.26 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.07-3.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.34, 145.28, 141.72, 140.99, 138.95, 138.51, 138.14, 133.81, 132.23, 130.87, 130.54, 129.12, 128.17, 125.76, 125.73, 124.93, 124.80, 124.59, 124.10, 120.63, 117.24, 115.01, 108.99, 63.65, 33.68, 21.60. LC-MS (m/z): 100% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 459, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 460. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (458.53): C, 68.15; H, 4.84; N, 6.11%. Found C, 68.17; H, 4.80; N, 6.15%.

1-([3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6d)



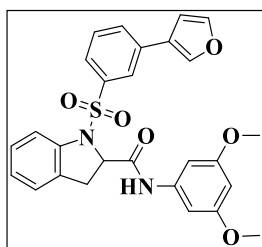
Compound **6d** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5d** (0.1 g, 0.81 mmol). Off cream solid (0.225 g, 87% yield). mp: 102-105 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3308 (NH), 3015 (aromatic CH), 2953 (aliphatic CH), 1666 (C=O-NH), 1556 (C=C), 1168 (C-N), 1026 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.11 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.27 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80-7.79 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.62-7.60 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.58-7.48 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.27-7.23 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.16-7.14 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.04-6.90 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 5.00-4.96 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.28-3.24 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.07-3.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 168.96, 156.05, 145.27, 141.72, 140.99, 138.09, 133.79, 132.12, 131.21, 130.98, 130.53, 128.15, 125.72, 124.79, 124.62, 124.09, 121.65, 115.12, 114.39, 109.00, 63.60, 55.65, 33.68. LC-MS (m/z): 100% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 475, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 476. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$ (474.53): C, 65.81; H, 4.67; N, 5.90%. Found C, 65.95; H, 4.70; N, 5.92%.

1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6e)



Compound **6e** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5e** (0.1 g, 0.81 mmol). Orange solid (0.190 g, 74% yield). mp: 110-114 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3371 (NH), 3065 (aromatic CH), 2927 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1536 (C=C), 1157 (C-N), 1038 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.24 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.02 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (d, J = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80-7.79 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.63-7.59 (t, J = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.51-7.49 (d, J = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.36-7.35 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.27-7.23 (t, J = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.18-7.11 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.04-7.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.70-6.67 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.03-4.99 (m, 1H, CH, Al-CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.32-3.27 (m, 1H, CH, Al-CH), 3.07-3.02 (m, 1H, CH, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 168.99, 159.55, 144.81, 141.23, 140.52, 139.78, 137.63, 133.33, 130.76, 130.35, 130.08, 129.63, 127.72, 125.27, 124.31, 124.11, 123.60, 114.48, 111.71, 109.41, 108.51, 105.11, 63.16, 54.99, 33.23. LC-MS (m/z): 99% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 475, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 476. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$ (474.53): C, 65.81; H, 4.67; N, 5.90%. Found C, 65.97; H, 4.68; N, 5.91%.

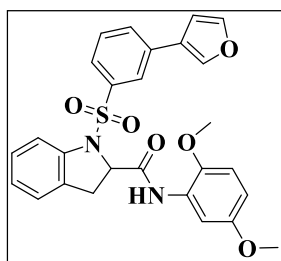
1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6f)



Compound **6f** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5f** (0.124 g, 0.81 mmol). Brown solid (0.230 g, 84% yield). mp: 98-100 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3393 (NH), 3015 (aromatic CH), 2939 (aliphatic CH), 1686 (C=O-NH), 1541 (C=C), 1151 (C-N), 1056 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 9.48 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.97 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.28 (s,

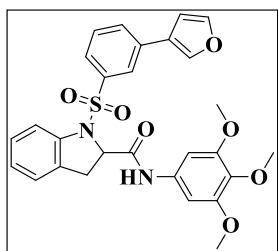
1H, Ar-CH), 7.93-7.91 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.85-7.79 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.68-7.66 (d, $J = 8.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.59-7.54 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, $J = 7.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (d, $J = 6.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.07-6.96 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 6.68-6.65 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.43-5.40 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.11-3.04 (m, 2H, 2 x Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δppm 169.01, 160.52, 144.80, 141.22, 140.51, 140.26, 137.66, 133.33, 130.75, 130.34, 130.07, 127.71, 125.24, 124.11, 123.58, 114.46, 108.50, 97.66, 95.95, 63.19, 55.11, 33.23. LC-MS (m/z): 99% [M+1]⁺: 505, [M+2]⁺: 506. Anal. Calcd. C₂₇H₂₄N₂O₆S (504.56): C, 64.27; H, 4.79; N, 5.55%. Found C, 64.20; H, 4.80; N, 5.57%.

1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6g)



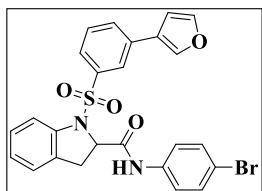
Compound **6g** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5g** (0.124 g, 0.81 mmol). Grey solid (0.220 g, 80% yield). mp: 100-103 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3117 (NH), 3019 (aromatic CH), 2944 (aliphatic CH), 1675 (C=O-NH), 1530 (C=C), 1105 (C-N), 1047 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δppm 9.48 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.97 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.93-7.91 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.85-7.79 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.68-7.66 (d, $J = 8.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.59-7.54 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (d, $J = 6.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.07-6.96 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 6.68-6.65 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.43-5.40 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.69 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.17-3.04 (m, 2H, 2 x Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δppm 169.30, 153.52, 145.25, 143.33, 141.13, 141.06, 137.74, 133.83, 131.71, 131.30, 130.49, 128.30, 128.12, 125.87, 125.42, 124.74, 124.06, 116.13, 112.52, 109.01, 108.81, 107.18, 63.79, 57.02, 55.80, 32.89. LC-MS (m/z): 99% [M+1]⁺: 505, [M+2]⁺: 506. Anal. Calcd. C₂₇H₂₄N₂O₆S (504.56): C, 64.27; H, 4.79; N, 5.55%. Found C, 64.35; H, 4.80; N, 5.57%.

1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6h)



Compound **6h** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5h** (0.148 g, 0.81 mmol). Off white solid (0.220 g, 80% yield). mp: 99-101 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3367 (NH), 3069 (aromatic CH), 2937 (aliphatic CH), 1686 (C=O-NH), 1504 (C=C), 1123 (C-N), 1056 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.21 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.95-7.93 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.81-7.80 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.64-7.60 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.51-7.49 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.28-7.24 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.05-7.01 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 6.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.03-4.99 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.77 (s, 6H, 2 x OCH_3), 3.64 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.32-3.24 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.07-3.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.27, 153.25, 145.28, 143.33, 141.75, 140.96, 138.23, 135.19, 134.24, 133.82, 131.22, 130.93, 130.54, 128.17, 125.84, 125.72, 124.80, 124.60, 124.08, 123.88, 114.99, 108.97, 97.66, 63.70, 60.60, 56.17, 33.73. LC-MS (m/z): 100% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 535, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 536. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{S}$ (534.58): C, 62.91; H, 4.90; N, 5.24%. Found C, 62.98; H, 4.89; N, 5.26%.

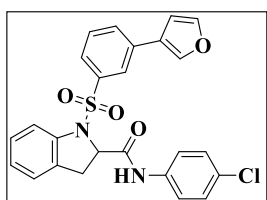
1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(4-bromophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6i)



Compound **6i** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5i** (0.139 g, 0.81 mmol). Off white solid (0.235 g, 83% yield). mp: 107-110 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3367 (NH), 3067 (aromatic CH), 2953 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1507 (C=C), 1162 (C-N), 1008 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.40 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.98 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, $J =$

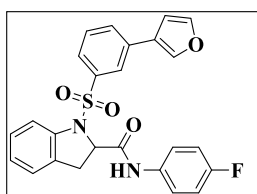
8Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.64-7.59 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.56-7.51 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.28-7.24 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.14-7.16 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.01-7.05 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 4.97-5.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.28-3.31 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.03-3.09 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δppm 169.58, 145.28, 141.67, 141.01, 138.41, 138.01, 133.83, 132.12, 131.27, 130.75, 130.57, 128.22, 125.75, 124.78, 124.63, 124.09, 122.05, 115.91, 115.00, 109.00, 63.67, 33.66. LC-MS (m/z): 99% $[\text{M}^{79}\text{Br}^{+1}]^+$: 523, $[\text{M}^{81}\text{Br}^{+1}]^+$: 525. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (523.40): C, 57.37; H, 3.66; N, 5.35%. Found C, 57.42; H, 3.67; N, 5.36%.

1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(4-chlorophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6j)



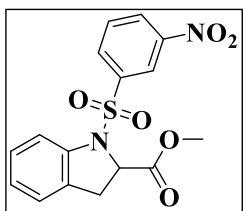
Compound **6j** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5j** (0.103 g, 0.81 mmol). Off orange solid (0.235 g, 90% yield). mp: 102-105 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3352 (NH), 3062 (aromatic CH), 2950 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O-NH), 1507 (C=C), 1162 (C-N), 1013 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δppm 10.41 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.94-7.92 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.80 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.59 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.53-7.51 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.42-7.40 (d, $J = 8.8\text{Hz}$, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.27-7.24 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.16-7.14 (d, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.04-6.95 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.01-4.97 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.28-3.24 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δppm 169.58, 145.28, 141.65, 141.02, 137.98, 133.82, 131.27, 130.57, 129.21, 128.22, 127.84, 124.77, 124.62, 124.08, 114.98, 108.99, 125.75, 63.64, 33.66. LC-MS (m/z): 100% $[\text{M}^{35}\text{Cl}^{+1}]^+$: 479, $[\text{M}^{37}\text{Cl}^{+1}]^+$: 481. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (478.95): C, 62.69; H, 4.00; N, 5.85%. Found C, 62.75; H, 4.02; N, 5.87%.

1-{[3-(Furan-3-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (6k)



Compound **6k** was prepared from **4** (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) and HATU (0.308 g, 0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.209 g, 1.62 mmol), **5k** (0.09 g, 0.81 mmol). Off orange solid (0.2 g, 80% yield). mp: 103-106 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3367 (NH), 3078 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1669 (C=O-NH), 1505 (C=C), 1161 (C-N), 1015 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.32 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.28 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95-7.93 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.75 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.74-7.72 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.69-7.59 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.53-7.51 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.26-7.22 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.05-7.01 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.96 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.01-4.97 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.32-3.27 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.09-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.36, 159.96, 157.57, 145.28, 141.69, 140.99, 138.05, 135.42, 133.82, 131.25, 130.83, 130.55, 128.19, 125.75, 124.78, 124.62, 124.10, 121.97, 121.89, 115.98, 115.76, 115.04, 108.99, 63.63, 33.67. LC-MS (m/z): 97% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 463, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 464. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{19}\text{FN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (462.50): C, 64.92; H, 4.14; N, 6.06%. Found C, 64.96; H, 4.16; N, 6.07%.

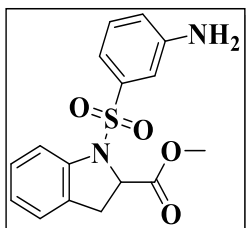
Procedure for the synthesis of methyl 1-[(3-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (7**)**



To a solution of methyl indoline-2-carboxylate (**2**, 10 g, 56.43 mmol) in pyridine (200 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere, 3-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (15 g, 67.72 mmol) at 0 °C was added and the reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. After completion of the reaction, reaction was quenched with diluted HCl and pH was adjusted upto 3 to 4, and reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 times). Combine organic and washed with a saturated brine solution to get crude product. Crude was purified by using flash chromatography (0-15% EtOAc in hexane) to gives pale white solid (15 g, 73% yield) as methyl 1-[(3-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**7**). mp: 110-112 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3106 (aromatic CH), 2953 (aliphatic CH), 1712 (COO), 1604 (C=N), 1526 (C=C), 1114 (C-N), 1023 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 8.51-8.48 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 8.29-8.26 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.88-7.84 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.44-7.42 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.27-7.23 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH),

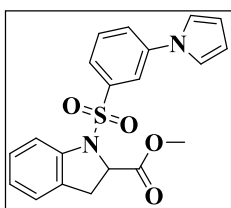
7.19-7.17 (d, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.07-7.03 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.25-5.21 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.37-3.34 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.31-3.08 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δppm 171.56, 148.48, 140.42, 138.86, 133.33, 132.06, 130.59, 128.97, 128.53, 126.06, 125.15, 122.54, 114.69, 62.33, 53.16, 32.86. LC-MS (m/z): 100% [M+1]⁺: 363. Anal. Calcd. C₁₆H₁₄N₂O₆S (362.36): C, 53.04; H, 3.89; N, 7.73%. Found C, 53.18; H, 3.90; N, 7.74%.

Synthesis of methyl 1-[(3-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (8)



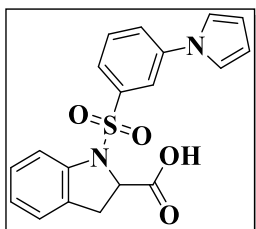
To a solution of **7** (10 g, 27.59 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) and H₂O (50 mL) in 3-Neck RBF, NH₄Cl (7.38 g, 137.98 mmol) and Fe-Powder (7.7 g, 137.98 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at 80 °C for 16 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through a celite bed and washed with MeOH. The collected filtrate was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to give a brown solid (8.5 g, 92% yield) methyl 1-[(3-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (**8**).²¹³ mp: 112-115 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3375 (NH), 3069 (aromatic CH), 2950 (aliphatic CH), 1735 (COO), 1623 (C=N), 1508 (C=C), 1146 (C-N), 1025 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δppm 7.37-7.35 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.23-7.19 (t, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.16-7.12 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.02-6.99 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 6.87-6.85 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.78-6.75 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.63 (s, 2H, CH, NH₂), 4.92-4.88 (m, 1H, CH, Al-CH), 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.42-3.33 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.09-3.04 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δppm 171.56, 148.48, 140.42, 138.86, 133.33, 132.06, 130.59, 128.97, 128.53, 126.06, 125.15, 122.54, 114.69, 62.33, 53.16, 32.86. LC-MS (m/z): 99% [M+1]⁺: 333. Anal. Calcd. C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₄S (332.37): C, 57.82; H, 4.85; N, 8.43%. Found C, 57.94; H, 4.87; N, 8.45%.

Synthesis of methyl 1-[[3-(pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl]indoline-2-carboxylate (10)



To a solution of **8** (8.5 g, 25.60 mmol) in acetic acid (200 mL) in RBF under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (**9**, 3.38 g, 25.60 mmol) at 0 °C and the reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 3 h. After completion of the reaction, Reaction was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 times). Combine organic and washed with a saturated brine solution to get crude product. Crude was purified by using flash chromatography (0-20% EtOAc in hexane) to give a brown solid (7 g, 71% yield) as methyl 1-{[3-pyrrol-1-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylate (**10**).²¹⁴ mp: 108-110 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3037 (aromatic CH), 2951 (aliphatic CH), 1751 (COO), 1591 (C=C), 1023 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 7.91-7.90 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.69-7.60 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.47-7.42 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.26-7.22 (t, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (d, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.04-7.01 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.31-6.30 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.32-5.29 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.30-3.28 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.12-3.07 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 171.75, 140.90, 139.03, 131.46, 130.66, 128.35, 125.88, 124.89, 124.80, 124.09, 119.68, 117.37, 115.04, 111.81, 62.39, 53.04, 32.91. LC-MS (*m/z*): 100% [M+1]⁺: 383, [M+2]⁺: 384. Anal. Calcd. C₂₀H₁₈N₂O₄S (382.43): C, 62.81; H, 4.74; N, 7.33%. Found C, 62.90; H, 4.75; N, 7.35%.

Synthesis of 1-{[3-(pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**11**)



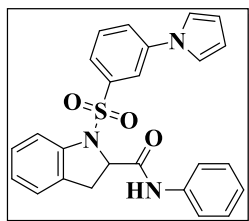
To a solution of **10** (7 g, 18.30 mmol) in MeOH (70 mL) and H₂O (35 mL) in 3 neck RBF, NaOH (2.19 g, 54.91 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 16h. After completion of ester solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure after that water was added into the reaction mixture and 2-3 pH was adjusted with diluted HCl and extracted with 10% MeOH in DCM to gives brown solid (6g, 89% yield) as 1-{[3-(pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**11**). mp: 117-120 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 13.21 (s, 1H, COOH), 7.92-7.89 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.70-7.60 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.43 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.24-7.21 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (d, *J* = 7.2Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 7.03-6.99 (t, *J* = 6.8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.31-6.30 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.17-5.14 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.32-3.29 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 172.89, 141.07, 140.84,

139.33, 131.43, 130.81, 128.27, 125.86, 124.71, 124.66, 124.01, 119.66, 117.34, 114.91, 111.81, 62.49, 33.06. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3332 (COOH), 3071 (aromatic CH), 2924 (aliphatic CH), 1720 (C=O), 1597 (C=C), 1162 (C-N), 1025 (C-O). LC-MS (m/z): 95% $[\text{M}-1]^+$: 367. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (368.41): C, 61.94; H, 4.38; N, 7.60%. Found C, 61.98; H, 4.39; N, 7.63%.

General procedure for the synthesis of compounds 13a-k

To a solution of methyl 1- $\{[3-(1H\text{-pyrrol-1-yl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfonyl}\}$ indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**11**, 1 eq) in DMF (10 vol), HATU (1.5 eq) was added at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C and corresponding amine (**12-k**, 1.5 eq) and DIPEA (3.0 eq) were added, the reaction was then stirred at another 3 h at 25 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Upon completion of the reaction, the mixture was quenched with cold water and extracted with ethyl acetate the organic layer was evaporated under vacuo to get the crude product. The crude product was then purified using reverse phase chromatography (Acetonitrile: 0.1% formic acid in water). The combined fractions were concentrated and dried with lyophilization to obtain the final compounds **13a-k**.

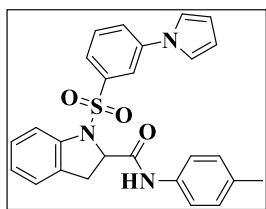
1- $\{[3-(\text{Pyrrol-1-yl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfonyl}\}$ -*N*-phenylindoline-2-carboxamide (**13a**)



Compound **13a** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), with DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12a** (0.037 g, 0.40 mmol). Off-white solid (0.08 g, 66% yield). mp: 110-112 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3367 (NH), 3067 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1524 (C=C), 1164 (C-N), 1020 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 10.28 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.93 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.72-7.63 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.52-7.50 (d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.39-7.34 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.18-7.03 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.08-5.04 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 4.06-4.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.09-3.04 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.39, 141.62, 140.88, 139.02, 138.81, 131.53, 130.97, 129.31, 128.23, 125.81, 124.94, 124.71, 124.28, 123.95, 111.89, 119.66, 117.63, 115.00, 120.07, 63.62, 33.69. LC-MS

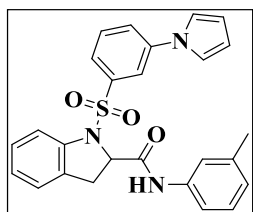
(*m/z*): 99% [*M*+1]⁺: 444, [*M*+2]⁺: 445. Anal. Calcd. C₂₅H₂₁N₃O₃S (443.52): C, 67.70; H, 4.77; N, 9.47%. Found C, 67.75; H, 4.80; N, 9.49%.

1-([3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13b)



Compound **13b** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), and **12b** (0.043 g, 0.40 mmol). Off white solid (0.1 g, 80% yield). mp: 128-130 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3254 (NH), 3045 (aromatic CH), 2945 (aliphatic CH), 1686 (C=O), 1599 (C=N), 1552 (C=C), 1172 (C-N), 1038 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.20 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.94-7.93 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.69-7.65 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.54-7.50 (t, *J* = 8.4Hz, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.39-7.38 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.17-7.15 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.06-7.03 (t, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.06-5.02 (m, 1H, CH), 3.33-3.28 (m, 1H, CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, CH), 2.28 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 169.16, 141.59, 140.86, 138.76, 136.49, 133.25, 131.52, 131.02, 129.67, 128.21, 125.80, 124.90, 124.71, 123.94, 120.07, 119.65, 117.59, 115.03, 111.89, 63.57, 33.67, 20.94. LC-MS (*m/z*): 99% [*M*+1]⁺: 458, [*M*+2]⁺: 459. Anal. Calcd. C₂₆H₂₃N₃O₃S (457.55): C, 68.25; H, 5.07; N, 9.18%. Found C, 68.35; H, 5.09; N, 9.20%.

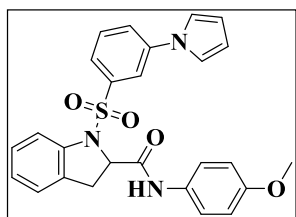
1-([3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-*N*-(*m*-tolyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13c)



Compound **13c** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12c** (0.043 g, 0.40 mmol). Yellow solid (0.1 g, 80% yield). mp: 119-121 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3363 (NH), 3073 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1533 (C=C), 1164 (C-N), 1023 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.18 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.94-7.92 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.71-7.65 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.51-7.49 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.43-7.37 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.18-7.16 (d, *J* = 7.2Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.06-7.02 (t, *J* = 7.2Hz,

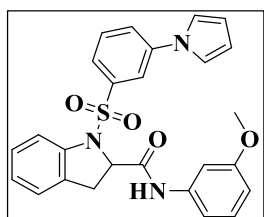
1H, Ar-CH), 6.94-6.92 (d, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.33-6.32 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.07-5.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.30 (m, 1H, Al-CH(merge in moisture peak)), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 169.34, 141.61, 140.88, 138.93, 138.83, 138.54, 131.52, 130.98, 129.14, 128.22, 125.80, 124.96, 124.92, 124.69, 123.96, 120.63, 119.65, 117.62, 117.24, 114.98, 111.89, 63.64, 33.67, 21.61. LC-MS (m/z): 100% [M+1]⁺ : 458 , [M+2]⁺ : 459. Anal. Calcd. C₂₆H₂₃N₃O₄S (457.55): C, 68.25; H, 5.07; N, 9.18%. Found C, 68.35; H, 5.09; N, 9.19%.

1-{{3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13d)



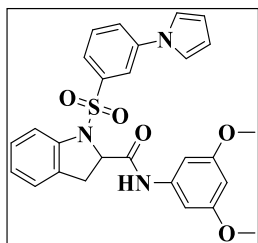
Compound **13d** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12d** (0.049 g, 0.40 mmol). Off white solid (0.100 g, 78% yield). mp: 114-116 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3308 (NH), 3013 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1559 (C=C), 1164 (C-N), 1026 (C-O). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 10.16 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.93 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.71-7.65 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.57-7.46 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.39 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, $J = 8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.18-7.16 (d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.06-7.03 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.94-6.92 (d, $J = 8.8\text{Hz}$, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-H), 5.31-5.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.32-3.27 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ ppm 168.94, 156.09, 141.63, 140.87, 138.81, 132.09, 131.51, 131.10, 128.20, 125.79, 124.90, 124.72, 123.95, 121.67, 119.65, 117.62, 115.10, 114.43, 111.89, 63.59, 55.68, 33.68. LC-MS (m/z): 100% [M+1]⁺: 474 , [M+2]⁺: 475. Anal. Calcd. C₂₆H₂₃N₃O₄S (473.55): C, 65.95; H, 4.90; N, 8.87%. Found C, 65.99; H, 4.95; N, 8.90%.

1-{{3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13e)



Compound **13e** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (4 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12e** (0.049 g, 0.40 mmol). Off white solid (0.100 g, 78% yield). mp: 120-122 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3356 (NH), 3069 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1530 (C=C), 1155 (C-N), 1026 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.27 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.93 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.69-7.65 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.50-7.48 (d, *J* = 8.4Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.38-7.36 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.28-7.26 (t, *J* = 6.8Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.18-7.16 (d, *J* = 7.6Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.06-7.02 (t, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.70-6.68 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.32-6.31 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.07-5.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.30 (m, 1H, Al-CH(merge in moisture peak)), 3.08-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 160.04, 141.60, 140.88, 140.23, 138.81, 131.53, 130.94, 130.12, 128.24, 125.81, 124.92, 124.69, 123.93, 119.64, 117.59, 114.94, 112.20, 111.89, 109.95, 169.45, 105.60, 63.62, 55.47, 33.70. LC-MS (*m/z*): 96% [*M*+1]⁺: 474, [*M*+2]⁺: 475. Anal. Calcd. C₂₆H₂₃N₃O₄S (473.55): C, 65.95; H, 4.90; N, 8.87%. Found C, 65.98; H, 4.91; N, 8.88%.

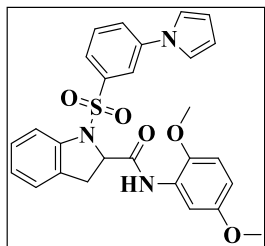
1-{[3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-*N*-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13f)



Compound **13f** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12f** (0.061 g, 0.40 mmol). Black solid (0.1 g, 73% yield). mp: 125-130 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3360 (NH), 3103 (aromatic CH), 2933 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1541 (C=C), 1151 (C-N), 1023 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.24 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.91 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.67-7.65 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.47-7.45 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.47-7.45 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.37-7.36 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.26-7.22 (t, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.15-7.13 (t, *J* = 7.2Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.03-7.00 (t, *J* = 7.2Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.88-6.87 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 6.30-6.29 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 6.24 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 5.03-4.99 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.71 (s, 6H, 2 x OCH₃), 3.04-2.99 (m, 2H, 2 x Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): 169.50, 161.01, 141.59, 140.88, 140.73, 138.83, 131.54, 130.92, 128.24, 125.82, 124.91, 124.68, 123.93, 119.64, 117.57, 114.90,

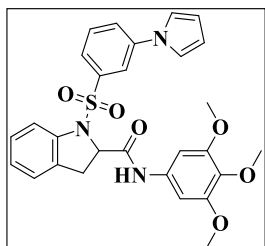
111.90, 98.13, 96.48, 63.64, 55.59, 33.71. LC-MS (m/z): 100% $[M+1]^+$: 504.5, $[M+2]^+$: 505.5. Anal. Calcd. $C_{27}H_{25}N_3O_5S$ (503.57): C, 64.40; H, 5.00; N, 8.34%. Found C, 64.46; H, 5.10; N, 8.45%.

1-{{3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-N-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13g)



Compound **13g** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12g** (0.061 g, 0.40 mmol). Black solid (0.1 g, 73% yield). mp: 125-130 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3373 (NH), 3069 (aromatic CH), 2920 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1530 (C=C), 1131 (C-N), 1023 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 9.51 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.91 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.85 (s, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.63 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.56-7.47 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.40 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.31-7.27 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.19-7.17 (d, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.09-7.01 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 6.68-6.66 (d, $J = 8.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.32 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.49-5.45 (t, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Al-CH), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.69 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.13-3.12 (m, 2H, 2 x Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.30, 153.52, 143.37, 141.09, 140.85, 138.41, 131.77, 131.48, 128.34, 128.12, 125.93, 125.46, 124.93, 124.02, 119.67, 117.54, 116.07, 112.53, 111.86, 108.88, 107.26, 63.69, 57.01, 55.80, 32.94. LC-MS (m/z): 99% $[M+1]^+$: 504, $[M+2]^+$: 505. Anal. Calcd. $C_{27}H_{25}N_3O_5S$ (503.57): C, 64.40; H, 5.00; N, 8.34%. Found C, 64.46; H, 5.02; N, 8.35%.

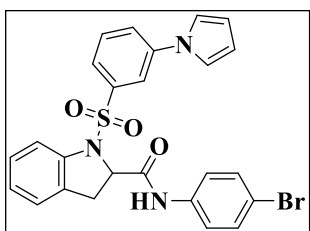
1-{{3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-N-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13h)



Compound **13h** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12h** (0.073 g, 0.40 mmol). Off

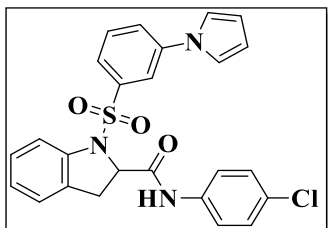
white solid (0.110 g, 76% yield). mp: 118-122 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3352 (NH), 3062 (aromatic CH), 2929 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1599 (C=N), 1541 (C=C), 1123 (C-N), 1003 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.24 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.95-7.89 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.69-7.62 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.49-7.47 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.42-7.37 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.28-7.24 (m, 1H, Aromatic CH), 7.24-7.16 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.06-7.02 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 6.32-6.31 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.06-5.02 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.76-3.74 (m, 6H, 2 x OCH₃), 3.66 (s, 1H, Al-CH), 3.63 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.07-3.02 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 168.81, 152.77, 141.14, 140.40, 138.43, 134.70, 133.70, 131.05, 130.53, 127.75, 125.32, 124.41, 124.20, 123.58, 119.14, 117.10, 114.43, 111.41, 97.08, 63.17, 60.11, 55.67, 33.24. LC-MS (*m/z*): 100% [*M*+1]⁺: 534, [*M*+2]⁺: 535. Anal. Calcd. C₂₈H₂₇N₃O₆S (533.60): C, 63.03; H, 5.10; N, 7.88%. Found C, 63.12; H, 5.18; N, 8.02%.

1-{{3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-*N*-(4-bromophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13i)



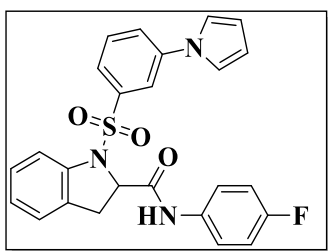
Compound **13i** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12i** (0.069 g, 0.40 mmol). Off orange solid (0.120 g, 84% yield). mp: 112-115 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3356 (NH), 3073 (aromatic CH), 2953 (aliphatic CH), 1684 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1517 (C=C), 1164 (C-N), 1008 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.44 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.94-7.92 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.70-7.68 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.66-7.63 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.62-7.52 (m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.39 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.30-7.26 (t, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.19-7.17 (d, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Aromatic CH), 7.07-7.03 (t, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.04-5.00 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.35-3.28 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.07-3.03 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 169.57, 141.54, 140.87, 141.54, 169.57, 138.65, 138.38, 132.14, 131.55, 130.85, 130.85, 128.26, 125.83, 124.96, 124.73, 123.94, 122.04, 119.65, 117.59, 115.94, 114.97, 111.90, 63.63, 33.64. LC-MS (*m/z*): 99% [*M*⁷⁹Br⁺¹]⁺: 522, [*M*⁸¹Br⁺¹]⁺: 524. Anal. Calcd. C₂₅H₂₀BrN₃O₃S (522.42): C, 57.48; H, 3.86; N, 8.04%. Found C, 57.54; H, 3.87; N, 8.06%.

1-{[3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(4-chlorophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13j)



Compound **13j** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12j** (0.051 g, 0.40 mmol). Off yellow solid (0.115 g, 88% yield). mp: 117-120 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3263 (NH), 3073 (aromatic CH), 2953 (aliphatic CH), 1671 (C=O), 1597 (C=N), 1550 (C=C), 1170 (C-N), 1004 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.36 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.70 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.53-7.51 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.67-7.65 (s, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.43 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.39-7.18 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.07-7.03 (m, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.05-5.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.30-3.25 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.10-3.05 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 169.07, 141.07, 140.40, 138.18, 137.48, 131.08, 130.39, 128.75, 128.47, 127.79, 127.41, 125.35, 124.48, 124.26, 123.46, 121.19, 119.17, 117.12, 115.14, 114.50, 111.42, 63.14, 33.18. LC-MS (*m/z*): 100% [$\text{M}^{35}\text{Cl}^{+1}$]⁺: 478, [$\text{M}^{37}\text{Cl}^{+1}$]⁺: 480. Anal. Calcd. C₂₅H₂₀ClN₃O₃S (477.96): C, 62.82; H, 4.22; N, 8.49%. Found C, 63.02; H, 4.23; N, 8.51%.

1-{[3-(Pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)indoline-2-carboxamide (13k)



Compound **13k** was prepared from **11** (0.1 g, 0.27 mmol) and HATU (0.154 g, 0.40 mmol) in DMF (2 mL), DIPEA (0.105 g, 0.81 mmol), **12k** (0.045 g, 0.40 mmol). Off orange solid (0.115 g, 92% yield). mp: 121-124 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3272 (NH), 3095 (aromatic CH), 2957 (aliphatic CH), 1690 (C=O), 1565 (C=N), 1496 (C=C), 1108 (C-N), 1028 (C-O). ^1H NMR (400MHz, *DMSO-d*₆): δ ppm 10.36 (s, 1H, CONH), 7.94-7.92 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.69-7.66 (m, 4H, 4 x Ar-CH), 7.53-7.51 (d, *J* = 7.6Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.42-7.38 (m, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 7.29-7.25 (t, *J* = 8Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 7.22-7.17

(m, 3H, 3 x Ar-CH), 7.06-7.03 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-CH), 6.86-6.82 (m, 0.5H, F), 6.55-6.54 (m, 0.5H, F), 6.33 (s, 2H, 2 x Ar-CH), 5.04-5.01 (m, 1H, Al-CH), 3.30 (s, 1H, Al-CH), 3.09-3.05 (m, 1H, Al-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ ppm 169.34, 141.56, 140.86, 138.68, 135.39, 131.54, 130.93, 128.24, 125.81, 124.94, 124.72, 123.94, 121.95, 121.88, 119.65, 117.60, 116.01, 115.79, 115.66, 115.44, 115.01, 111.89, 63.58, 33.66. LC-MS (m/z): 96% $[\text{M}+1]^+$: 462, $[\text{M}+2]^+$: 463. Anal. Calcd. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{20}\text{FN}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ (461.51): C, 65.06; H, 4.37; N, 9.11%. Found C, 65.20; H, 4.38; N, 9.12%.

4.8.2 Protocol of antimicrobial activity

The antibacterial and antifungal properties were assessed against prevalent fungal pathogens *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans*, in addition to bacterial strains including two gram-positive bacteria (*B. subtilis* and *S. aureus*) and two gram-negative bacteria (*P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli*). The inhibition zones (mm) were evaluated against antibacterial and antifungal standards: chloramphenicol (30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{disc}$), gentamicin (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{disc}$), and nystatin (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{disc}$), respectively. The nutritional agar utilized for the experiments comprised the following components (g/L): sodium chloride, 5.0; beef extract, 10.0; peptone, 10.0, with the medium calibrated to a pH of 7.2 prior to sterilization.²²⁰

4.8.3 Protocol of molecular docking study

High-resolution crystal structures of *E. coli* DNA gyrase B (PDB: 4DUH) were obtained from the PDB database (<https://www.rcsb.org/>). Discovery Studio Visualizer (v21.1.0) was employed to exclude any bound ligands and water molecules from the protein receptors, so guaranteeing that the molecular docking investigation remained unaffected by extraneous factors. Subsequently, energy reduction was executed with empirical force fields to provide lower-energy conformations for the proteins.²²¹ Molecular docking study was performed with AutoDock (v4.2) virtual screening software, with the 4DUH protein designated as the macromolecule and the drugs as ligand molecules. A cubic grid box of $72.77 \times 47.35 \times 62.99$ was established for 4DUH. Each chemical was subjected to eight separate docking simulations, and the conformations were grouped according to an RMSD of less than 2.0 Å.²²² The binding conformation exhibiting the lowest free binding energy (in kcal/mol) was chosen for

each chemical. Molecular interactions were examined with Discovery Studio Visualizer (v21.1.0) to get comprehensive insights into the binding profiles.

4.8.4 Protocol of molecular dynamic simulation

A 100-nanosecond molecular dynamics simulation was conducted with desmond software from schrodinger LLC.²²³ Before commencing the MDS, protein-ligand docking was performed to ascertain the binding orientation of the molecule within the protein's active site. MDS, utilizing Newton's classical equations of motion, models atomic motions over time, providing comprehensive insights into ligand-binding dynamics within a physiological context.²²⁴ The ligand-receptor complex was pre-processed with Maestro's protein preparation wizard, including optimization, energy reduction, and the incorporation of any requisite missing residues. The system was subsequently configured via the system builder tool. Before executing the simulation, the models underwent a relaxation phase, and trajectories were documented at 100 ps intervals for further comprehensive examination.

4.8.5 Protocol of ADMET study

To assess the pharmacokinetic characteristics of the novel drug candidates, *in silico* ADME experiments were carried out using the SwissADME server, which is a component of the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics' Advanced Model for Drug Evaluation. Among other things, this procedure involved evaluating a number of physicochemical properties, including molecular weight, polar surface area, water solubility, pharmacokinetics, drug-likeness, and the existence of hydrogen bond donors and acceptors.²²⁵⁻²²⁷ Additionally, Central Nervous System (CNS) and blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeability predictions were obtained using the pkCSM server²²⁸ while hERG inhibition potential, skin sensitization, and eye irritation risks were evaluated using the ADMET 3.0 platform.²²⁹

4.9 Conclusion

The biological assessment results indicated that all examined bacterial strains were markedly inhibited by the produced compounds, with inhibition zones of between 10 and 36 mm. The inhibition zones for fungal species varied from 11 to 30 mm. The

4.10 Representative spectral data



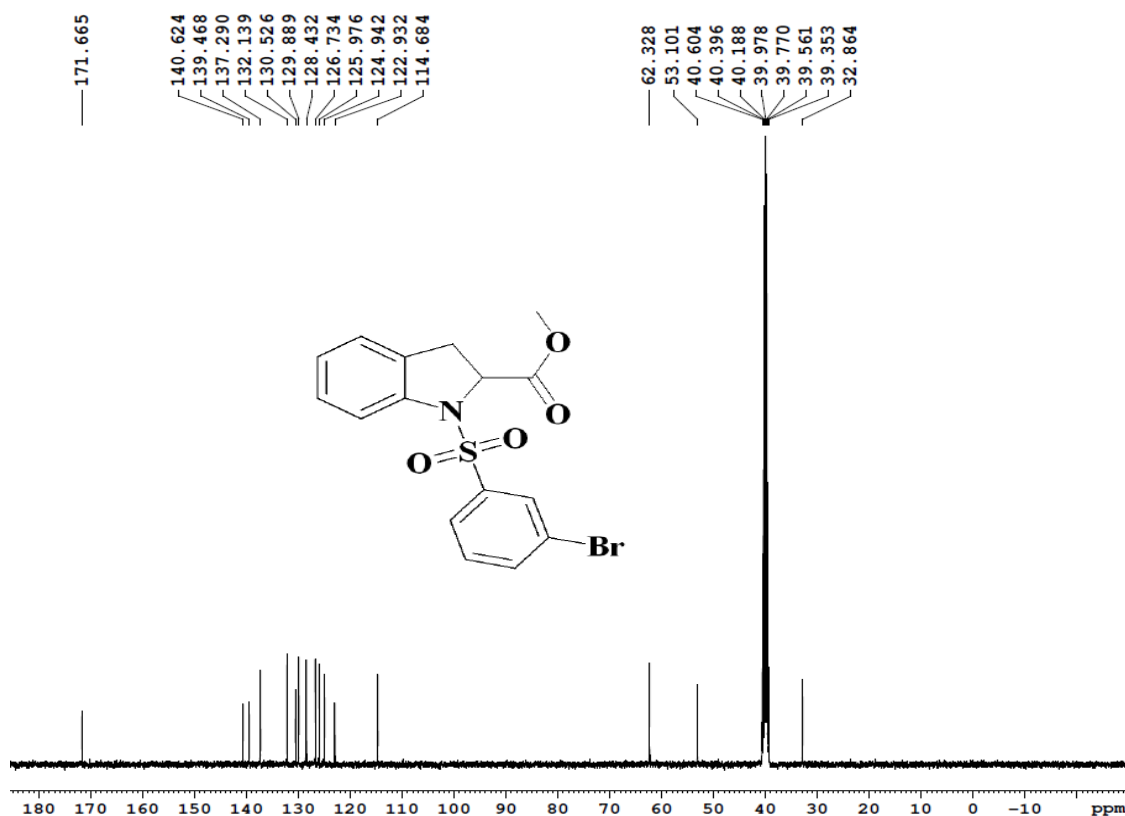
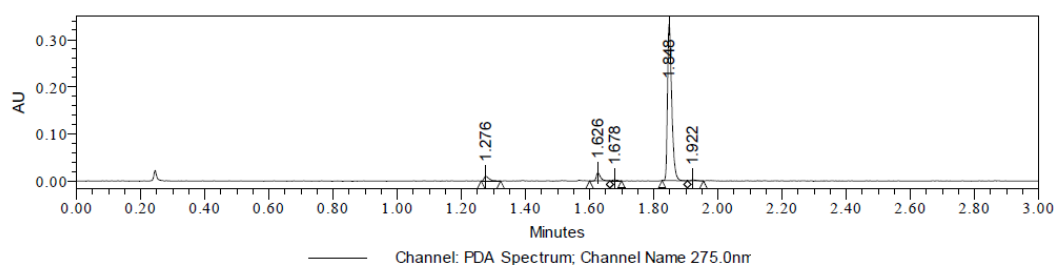


Figure 22: ¹³C NMR of compound 3.

Sample Name:	3	Acquired By:	LCMS-02
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	21072023 UCH 185 1ST
Vial:	2:B,3	Acq. Method Set:	METHOD C3
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	METHOD_C3, METHOD_C3_03
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	275.0nm, 225.0nm, MS TIC
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 275.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-02_JULY-2023_21072023		
Date Acquired:	21-07-2023 14:20:47 IST		
Date Processed:	21-07-2023 14:30:23 IST, 21-07-2023 14:30:49 IST, 21-07-2023 14:31:12 IST		



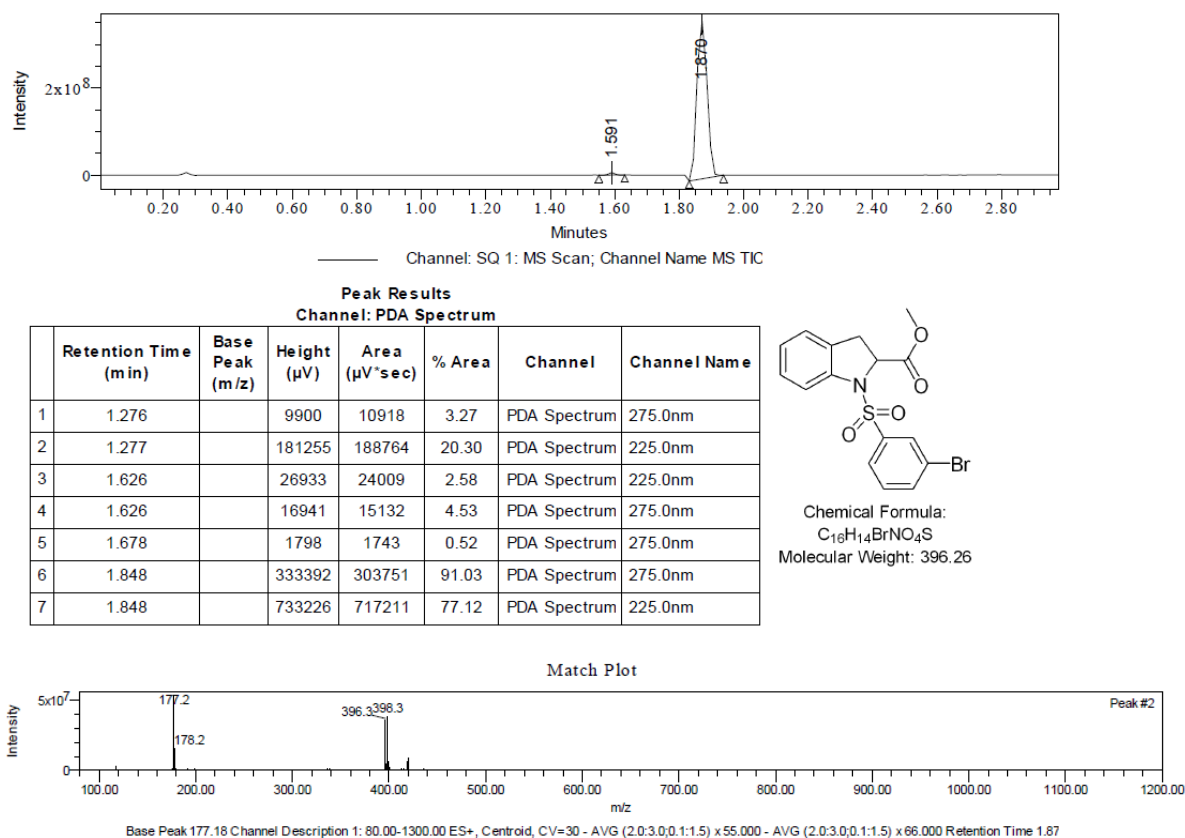


Figure 23: LC-MS of compound 3.

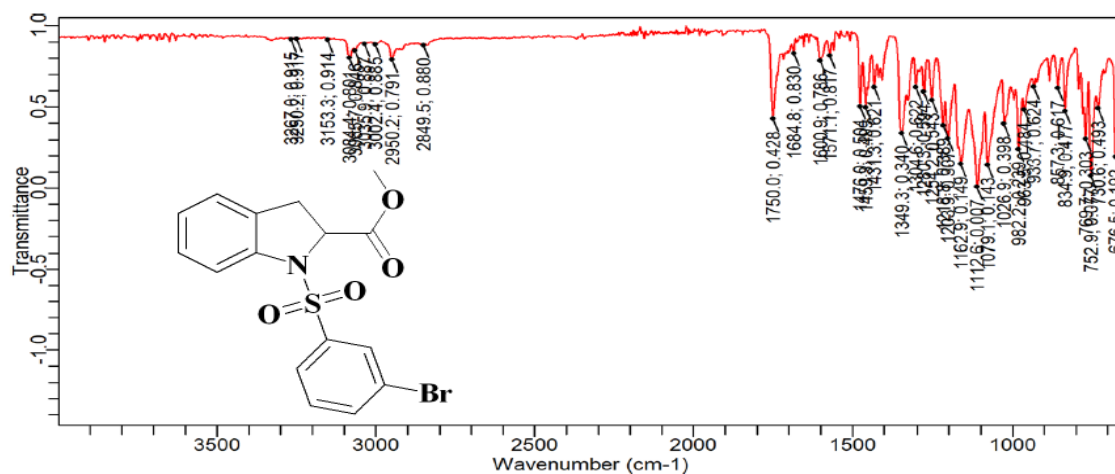
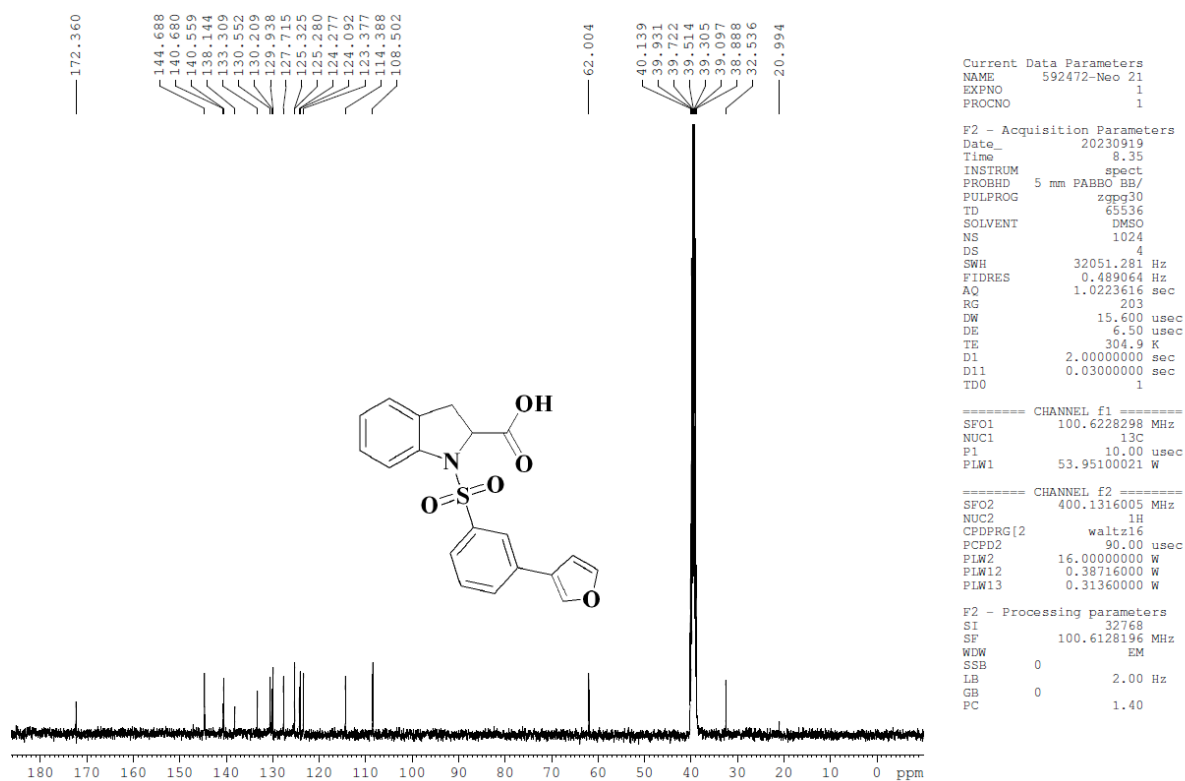
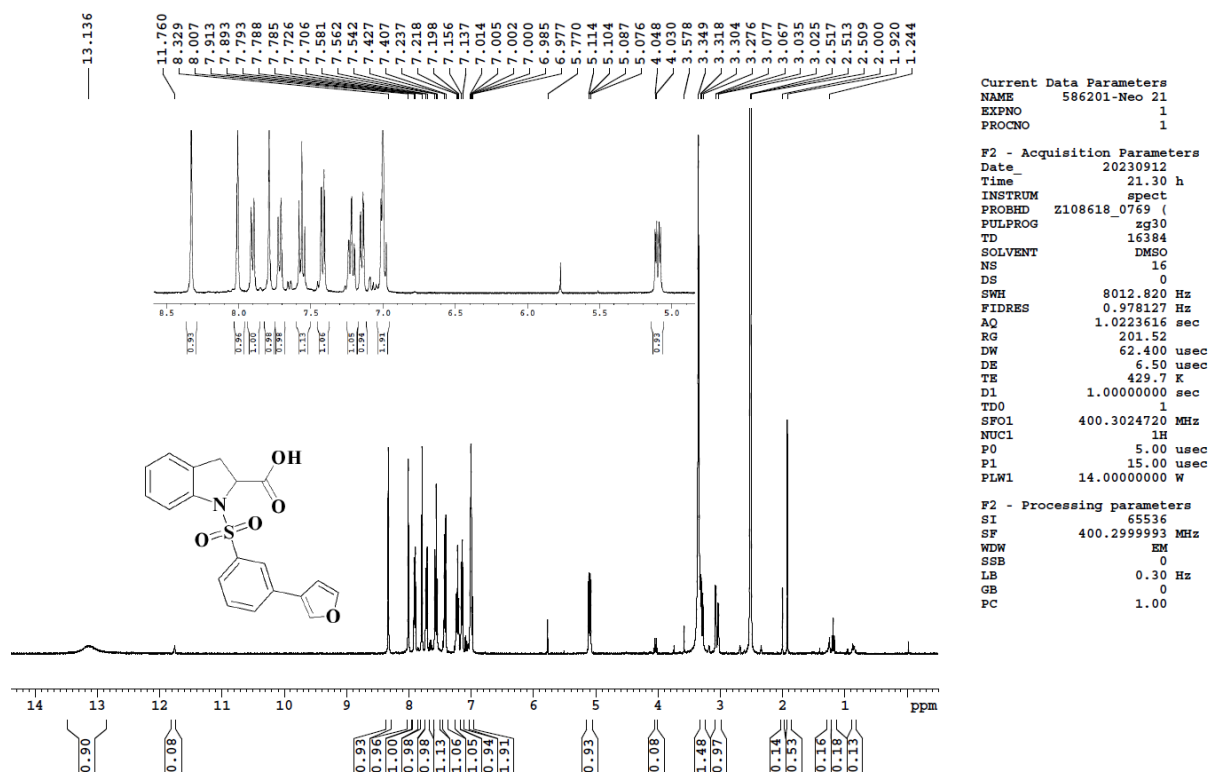


Figure 24: IR of compound 3.



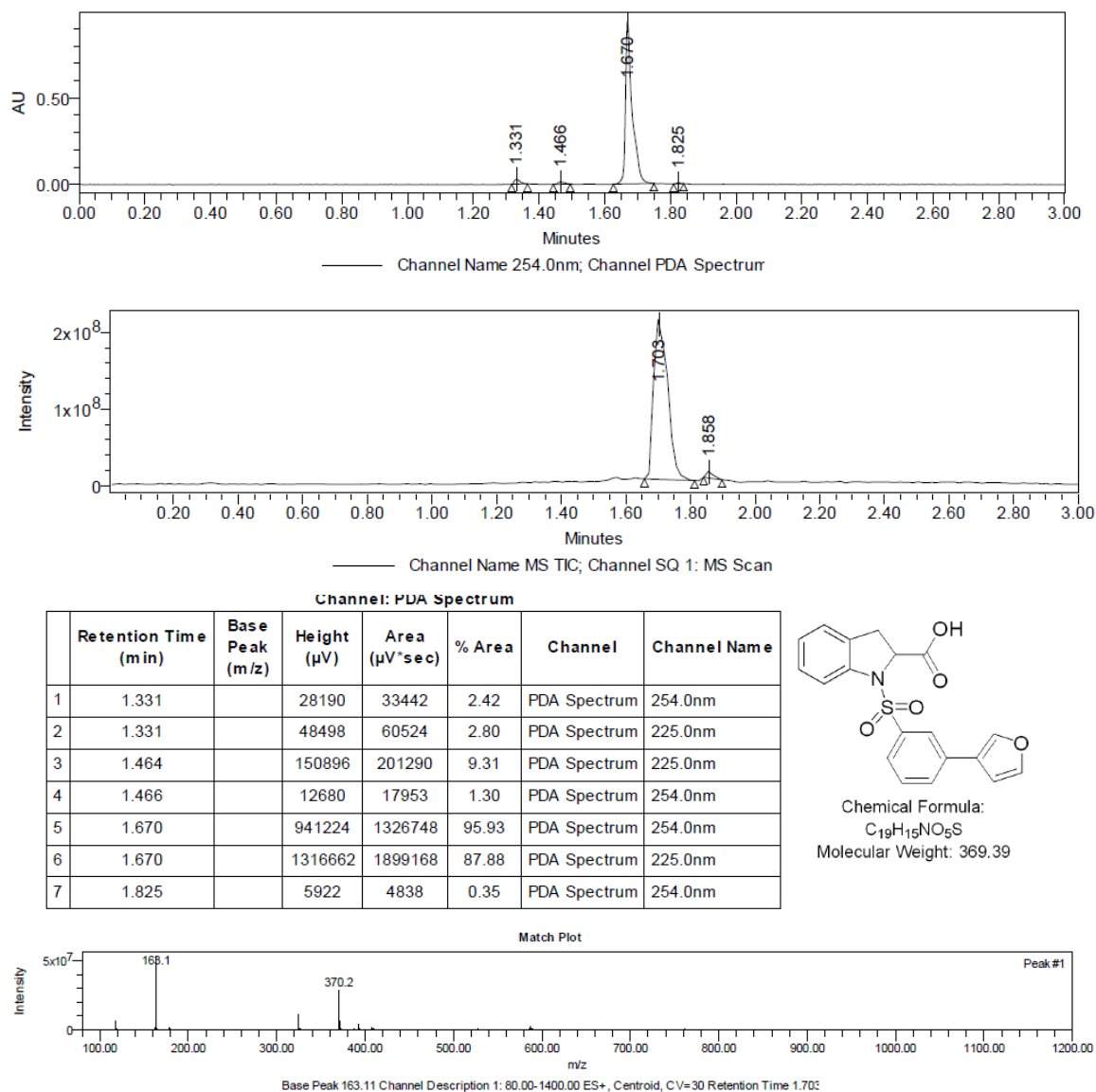


Figure 27: LC-MS of compound 4.

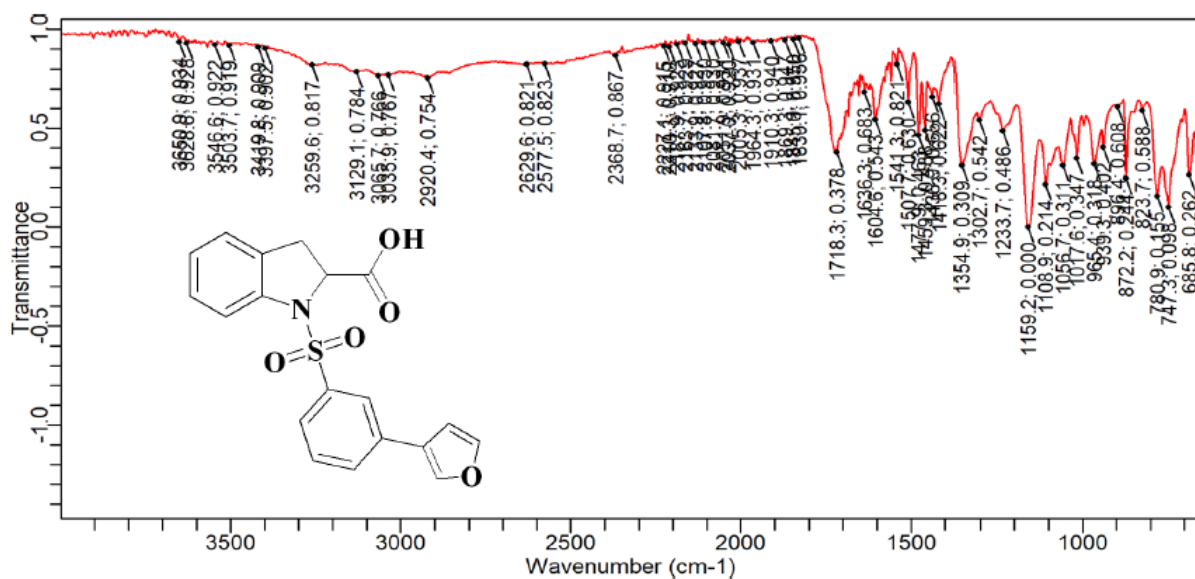


Figure 28: IR of compound 4.

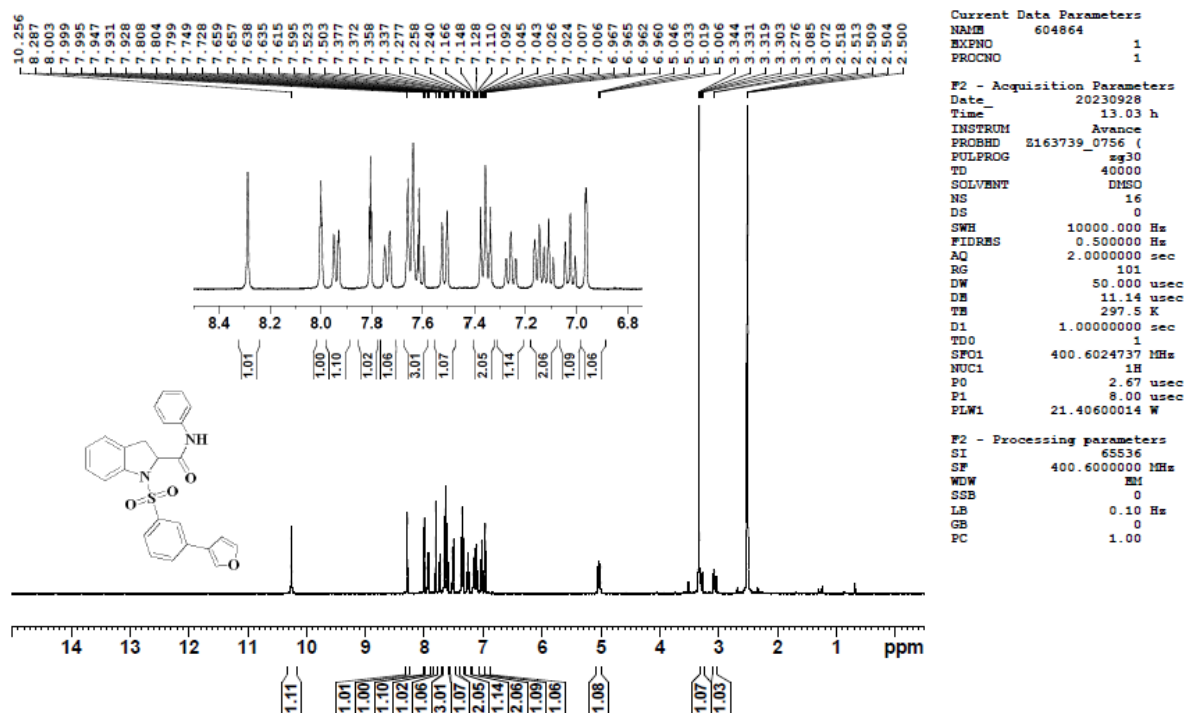


Figure 29: ¹H NMR of compound 6a.

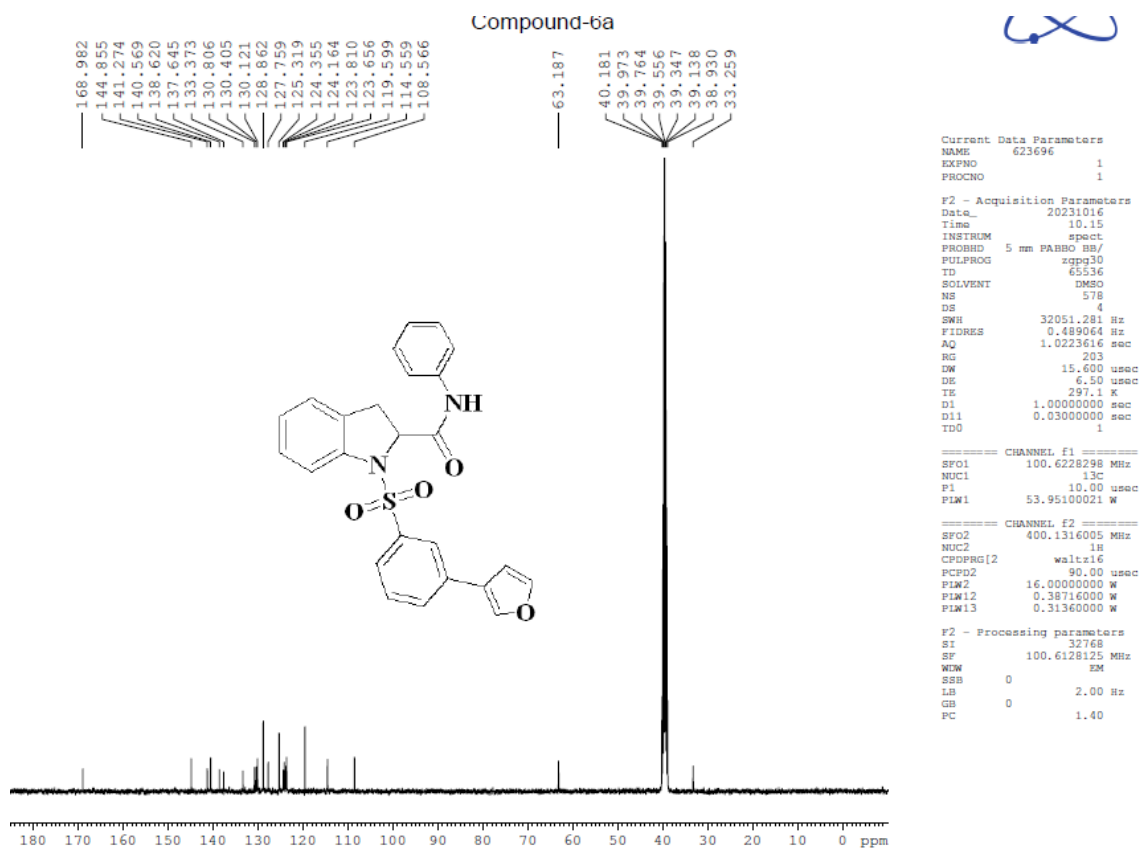
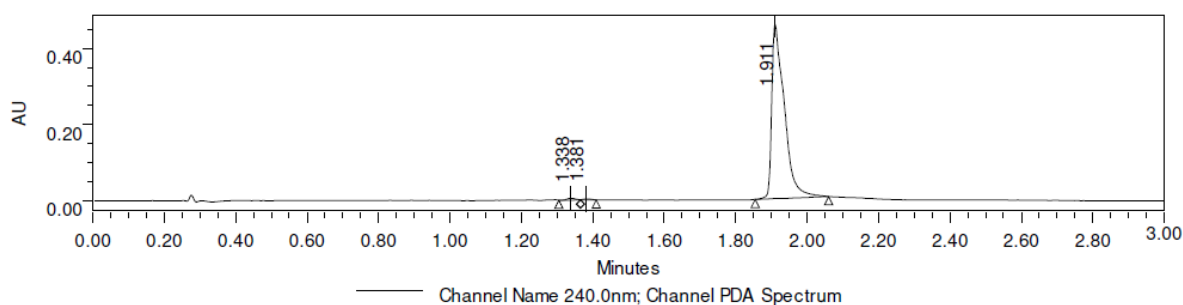
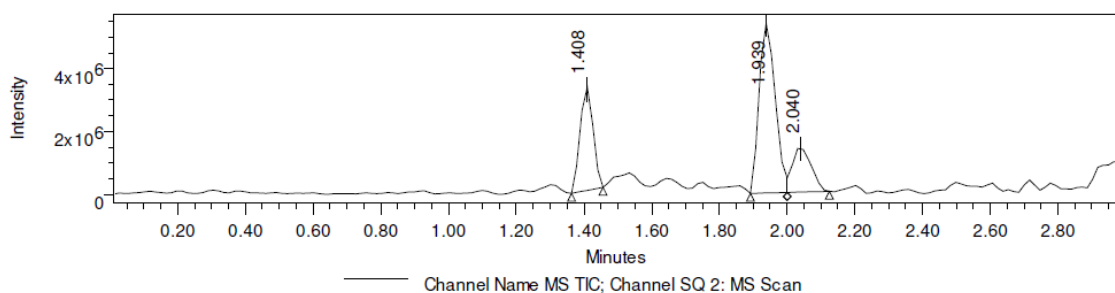


Figure 30: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6a.

Sample Name:	Compound-6a	Acquired By:	LCMS_03
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	20092023_UCH 159_1ST JM
Vial:	2:C,5	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C_3,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	240.0nm, 225.0nm, MS TIC
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	SQ 2: MS Scan MS TIC,
Project Name	LCMS-03_SEP-2023_20092023		
Date Acquired:	20-09-2023 15:39:41 IST		
Date Processed:	20-09-2023 15:49:09 IST, 20-09-2023 15:50:00 IST, 20-09-2023 15:50:24 IST		





Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.294		3436	1678	0.17	PDA Spectrum	225.0nm
2	1.338		4446	7785	0.69	PDA Spectrum	240.0nm
3	1.381		2593	4137	0.36	PDA Spectrum	240.0nm
4	1.911		406657	957903	99.83	PDA Spectrum	225.0nm
5	1.911		459567	1124072	98.95	PDA Spectrum	240.0nm

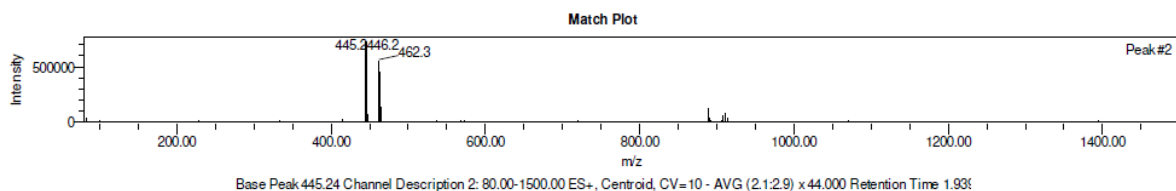
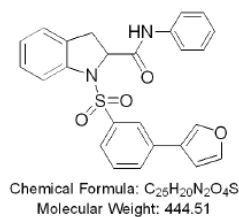


Figure 31: LC-MS of compound 6a.

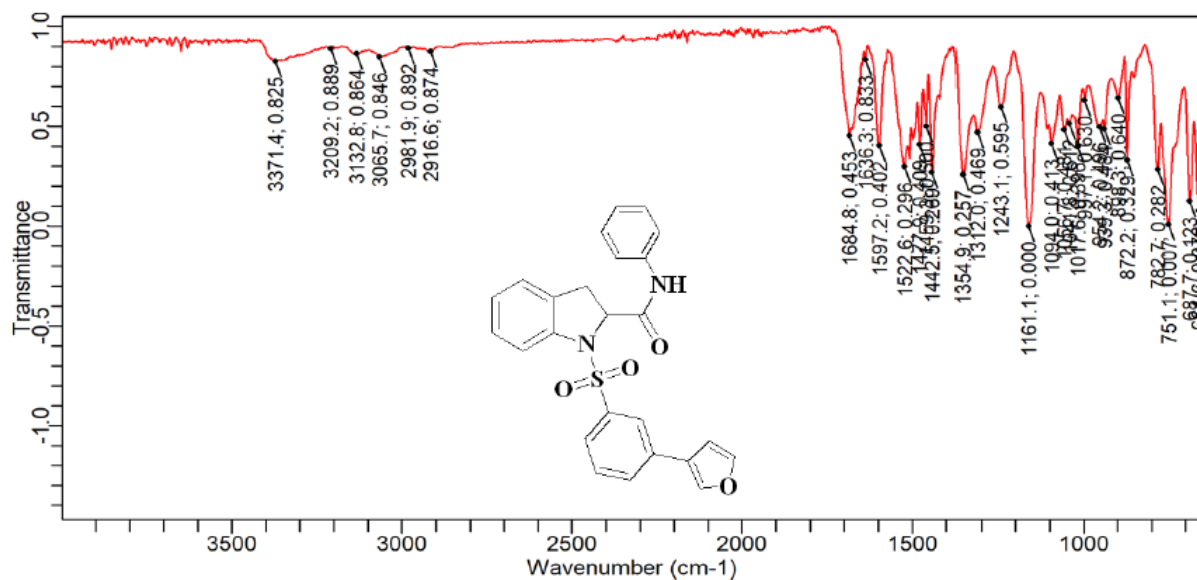


Figure 32: IR of compound 6a.

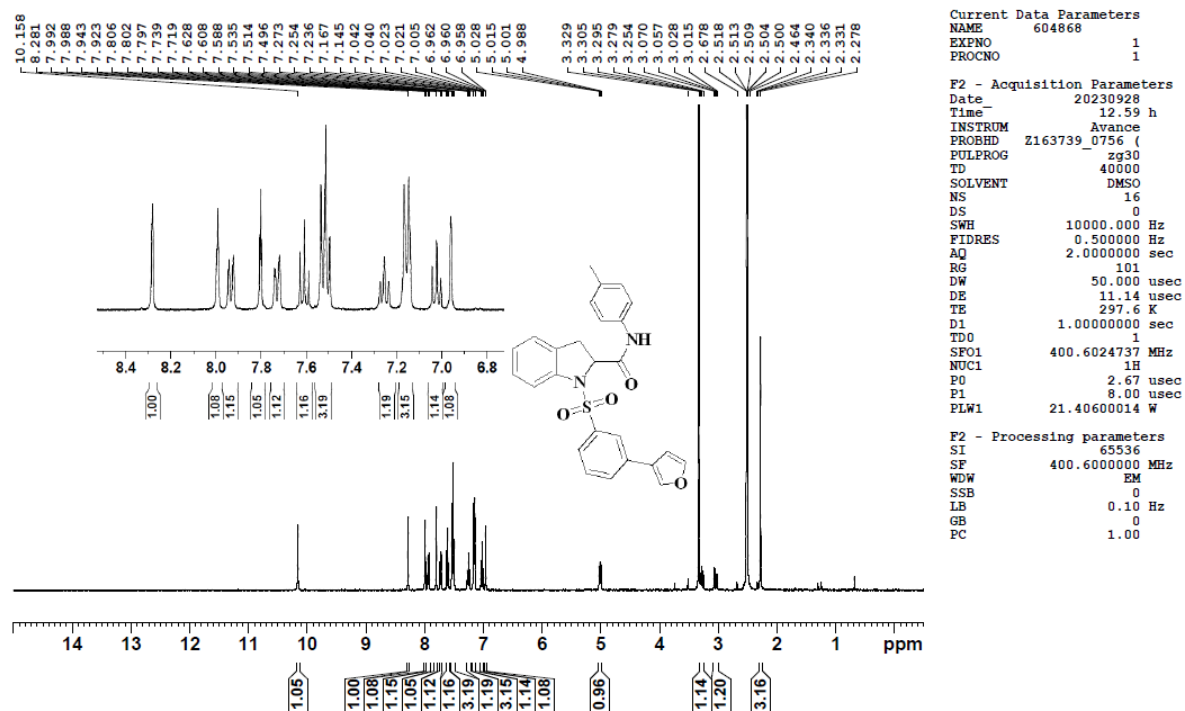


Figure 33: ^1H NMR of compound 6b.

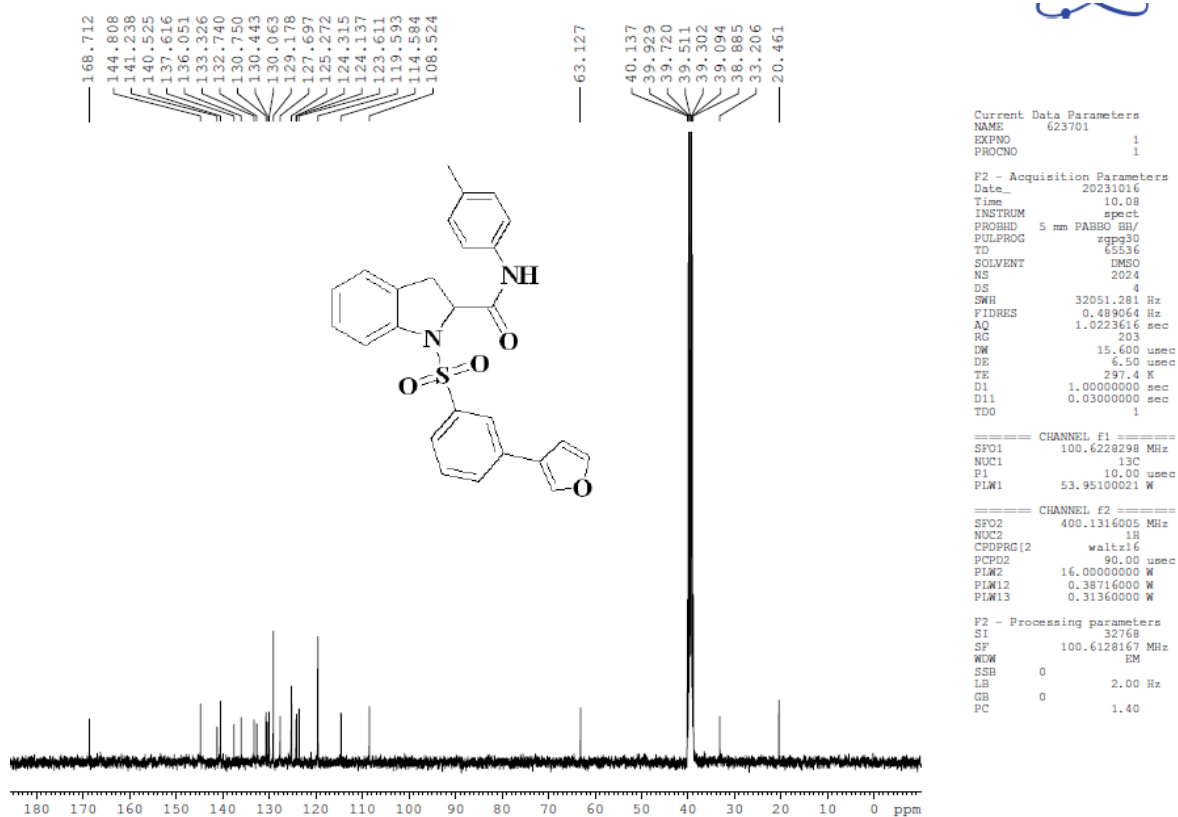
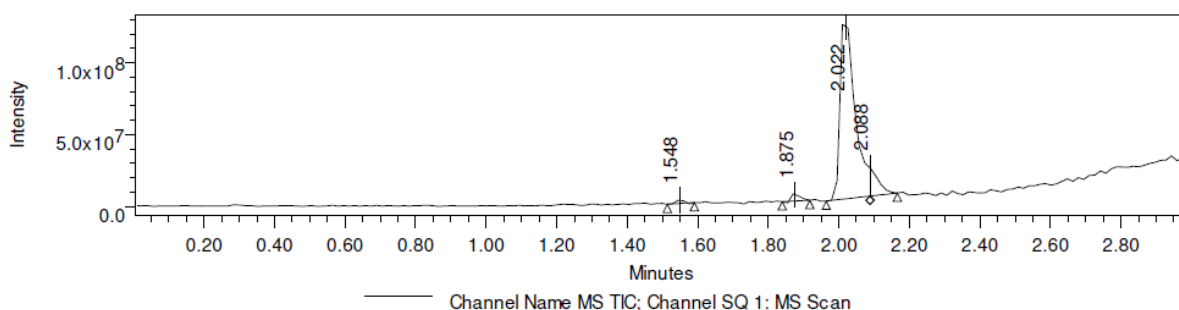
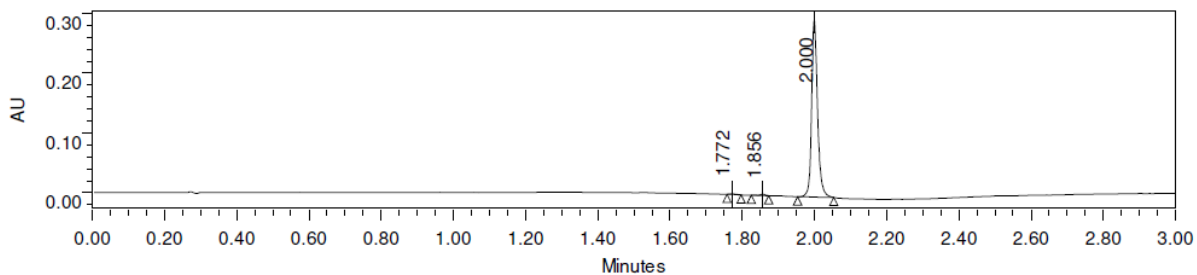


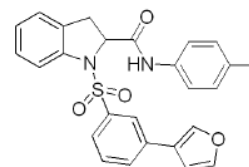
Figure 34: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6b.

Sample Name:	Compound-6b		Acquired By:	LCMS_03
Sample Type:	Unknown		Sample Set Name:	18092023_UCH 125_NIGHT
Vial:	2:A,5		Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C
Injection #:	1		Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C_302,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul		Channel Name:	202.0nm, MS TIC, 254.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes		Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 254.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-03_SEP-2023_18092023			
Date Acquired:	18-09-2023 22:38:24 IST			
Date Processed:	19-09-2023 04:09:56 IST, 19-09-2023 04:10:07 IST, 19-09-2023 04:10:25 IST			



Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.772		979	1115	0.33	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.855		7984	7054	0.76	PDA Spectrum	202.0nm
3	1.856		1915	1905	0.56	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
4	1.903		872	551	0.06	PDA Spectrum	202.0nm
5	2.000		297201	339209	99.12	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
6	2.000		776523	923596	99.18	PDA Spectrum	202.0nm



Chemical Formula: C₂₆H₂₂N₂O₄S
Molecular Weight: 458.53

Figure 35: LC-MS of compound 6b.

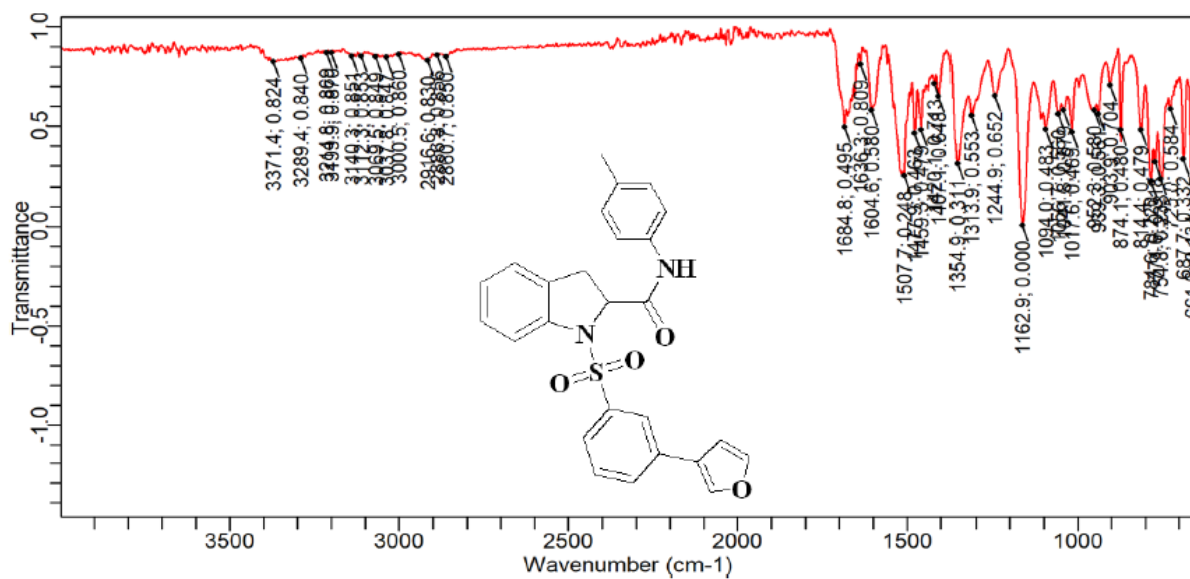


Figure 36: IR of compound 6b.

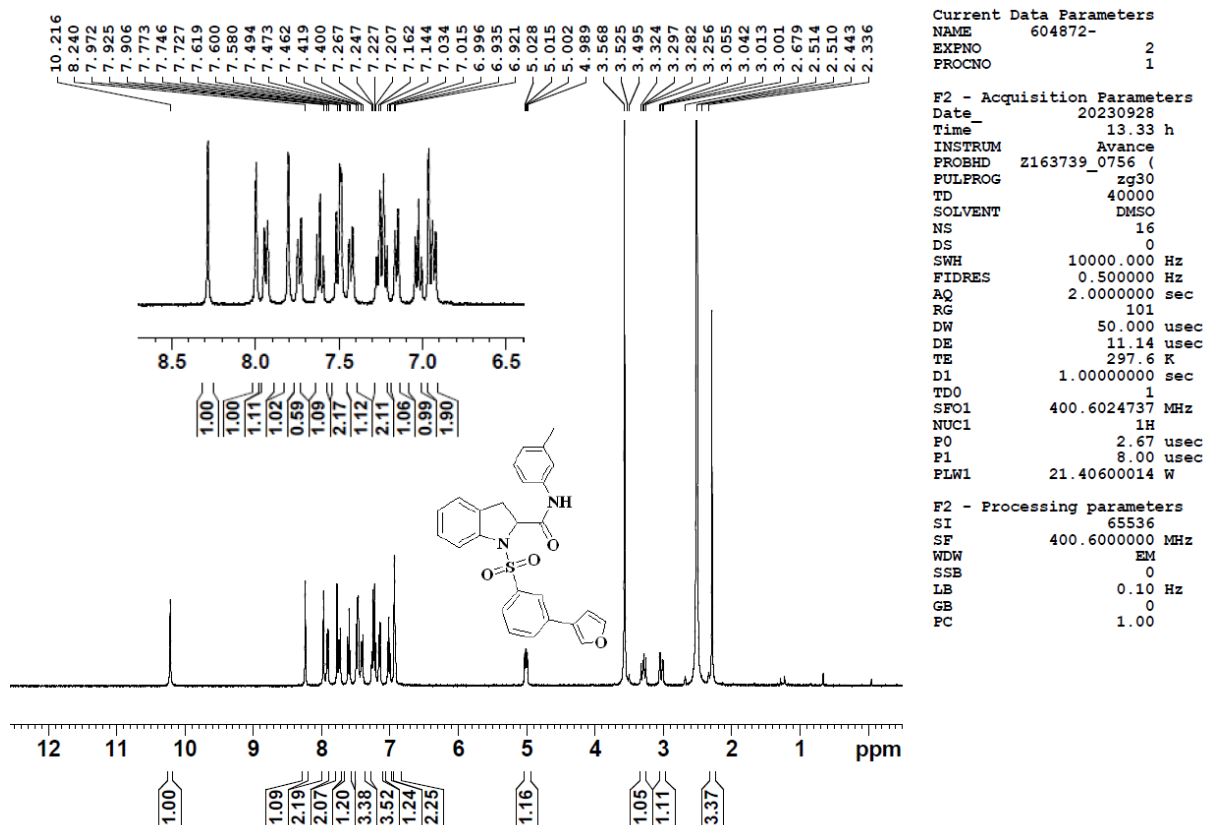


Figure 37: ¹H NMR of compound 6c.

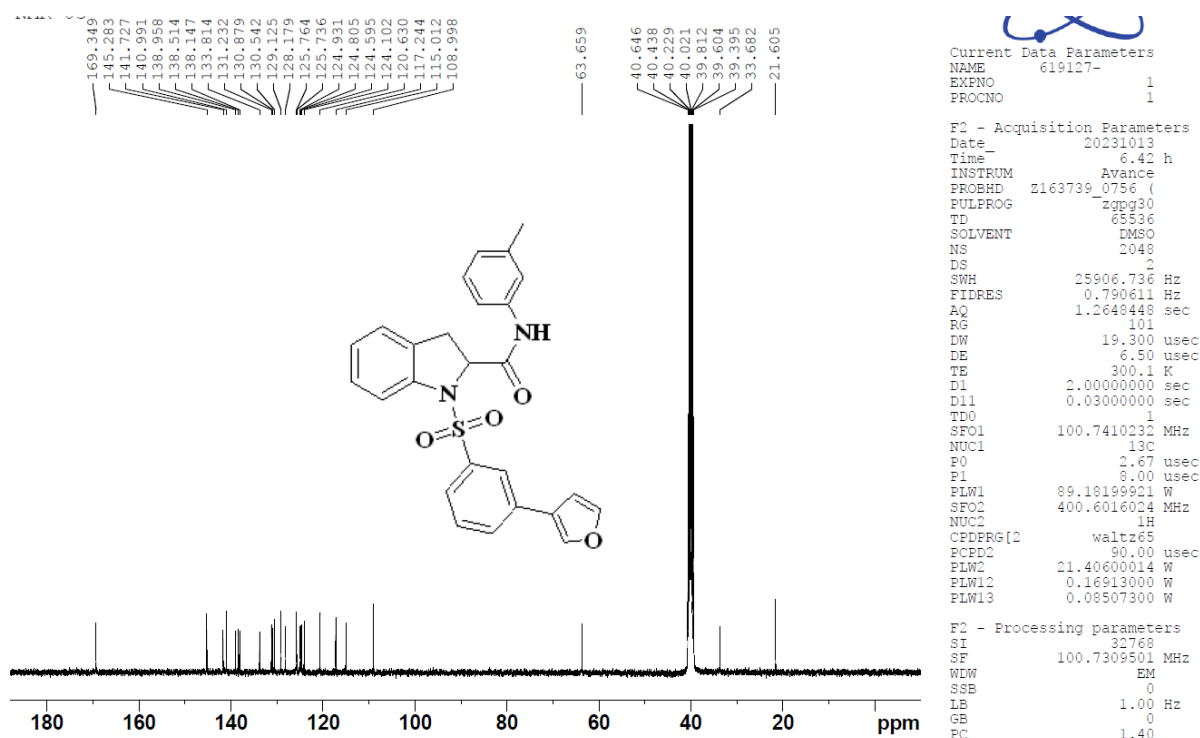
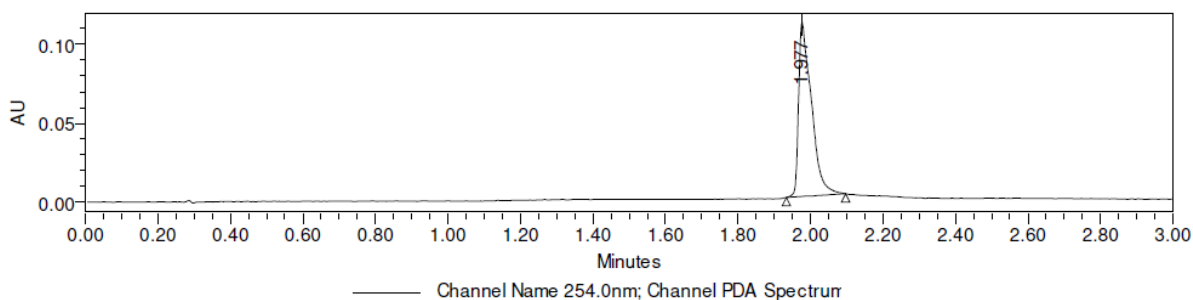


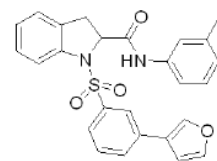
Figure 38: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6c.

Sample Name:	Compound-6c	Acquired By:	LCMS_03
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	20092023_UCH 159_1ST JM
Vial:	2:C,3	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C_3,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	220.0nm, 254.0nm, MS TIC
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 254.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-03_SEP-2023_20092023		
Date Acquired:	20-09-2023 15:31:35 IST		
Date Processed:	20-09-2023 15:35:12 IST, 20-09-2023 15:35:27 IST, 20-09-2023 15:35:35 IST		

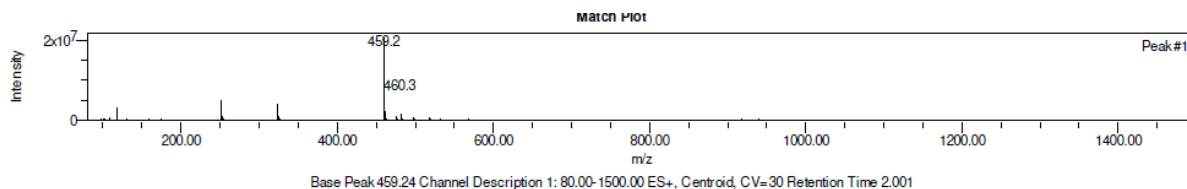


Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.977		110380	271242	100.00	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.977		120336	285386	100.00	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm



Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$
Molecular Weight: 458.53



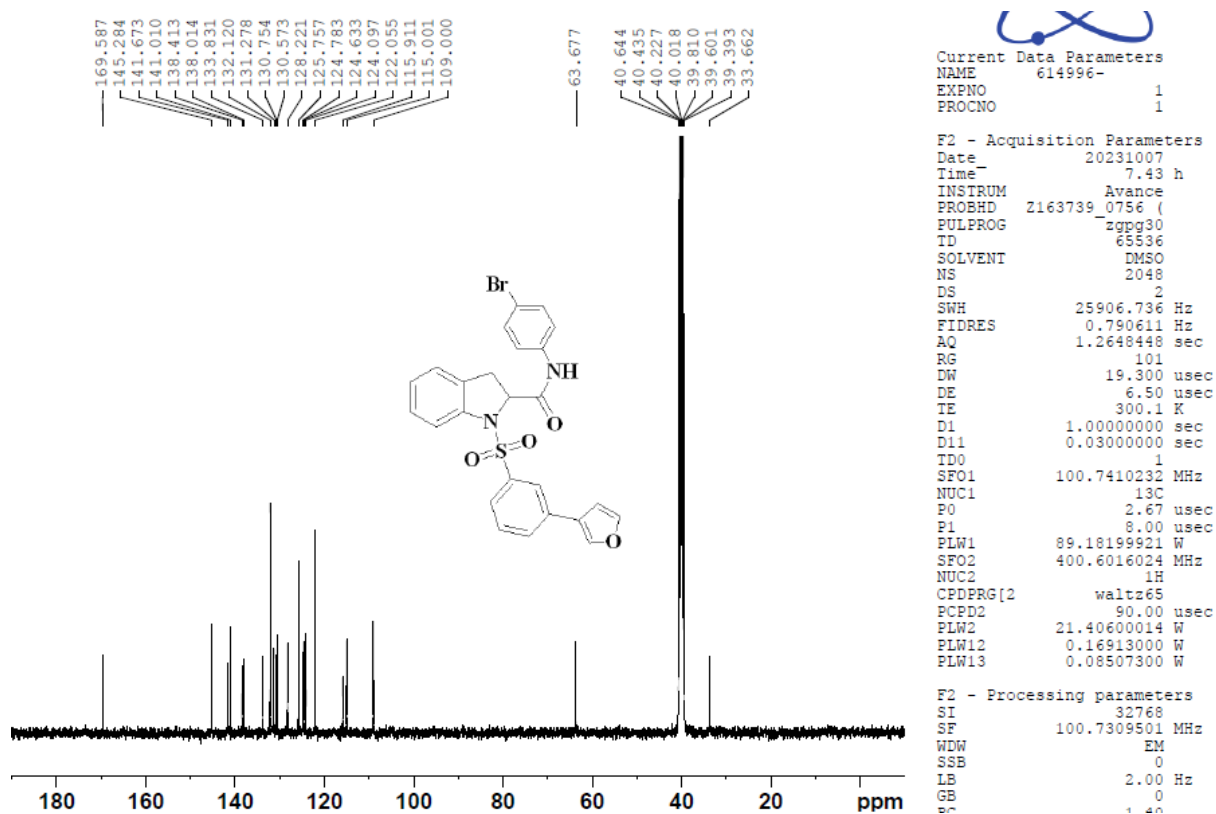
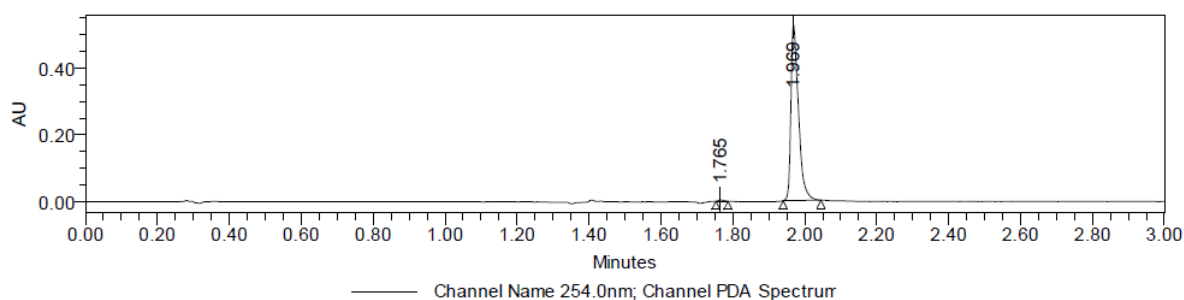


Figure 42: ^{13}C NMR of compound **6i**.

Sample Name:	Compound-6i	Acquired By:	LCMS_06
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	27092023_UCH125_2nd_
Vial:	1:B,5	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C3
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C3 4,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	MS TIC, 254.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 254.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name:	LCMS-06_SEP-2023_27092023		
Date Acquired:	28-09-2023 00:36:19 IST		
Date Processed:	28-09-2023 00:53:08 IST, 28-09-2023 00:53:31 IST		



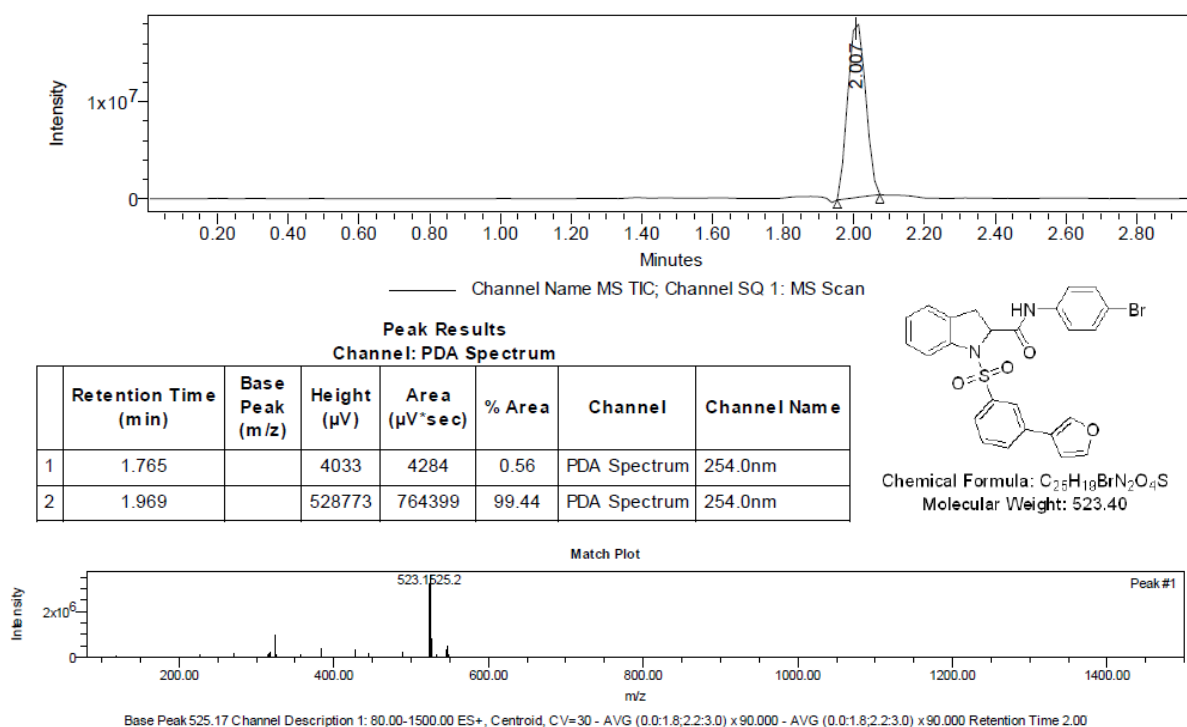


Figure 43: LC-MS of compound 6i.

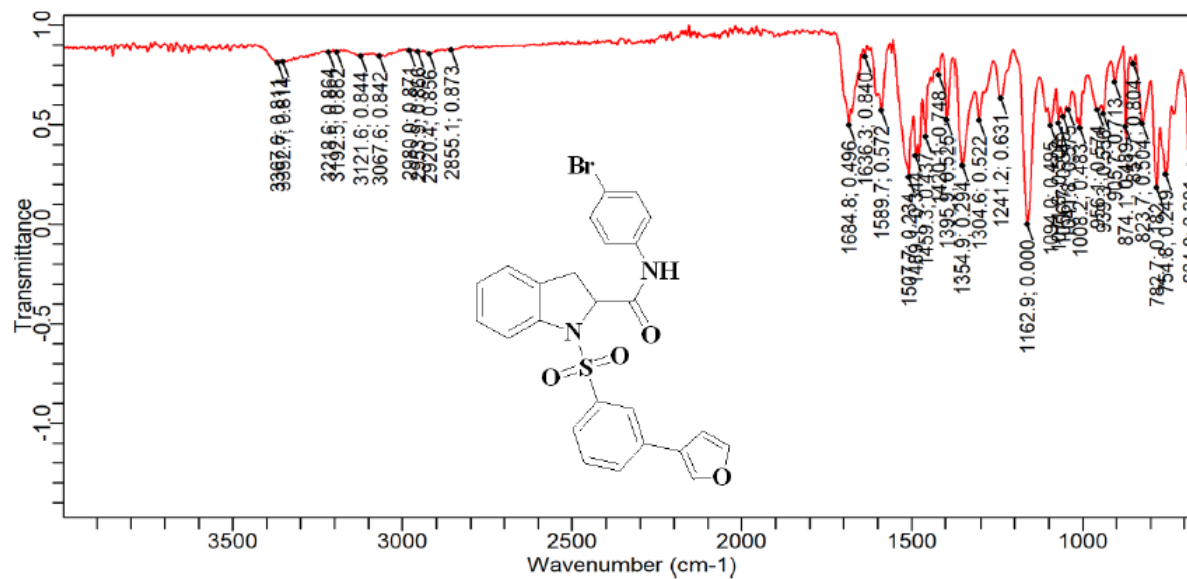
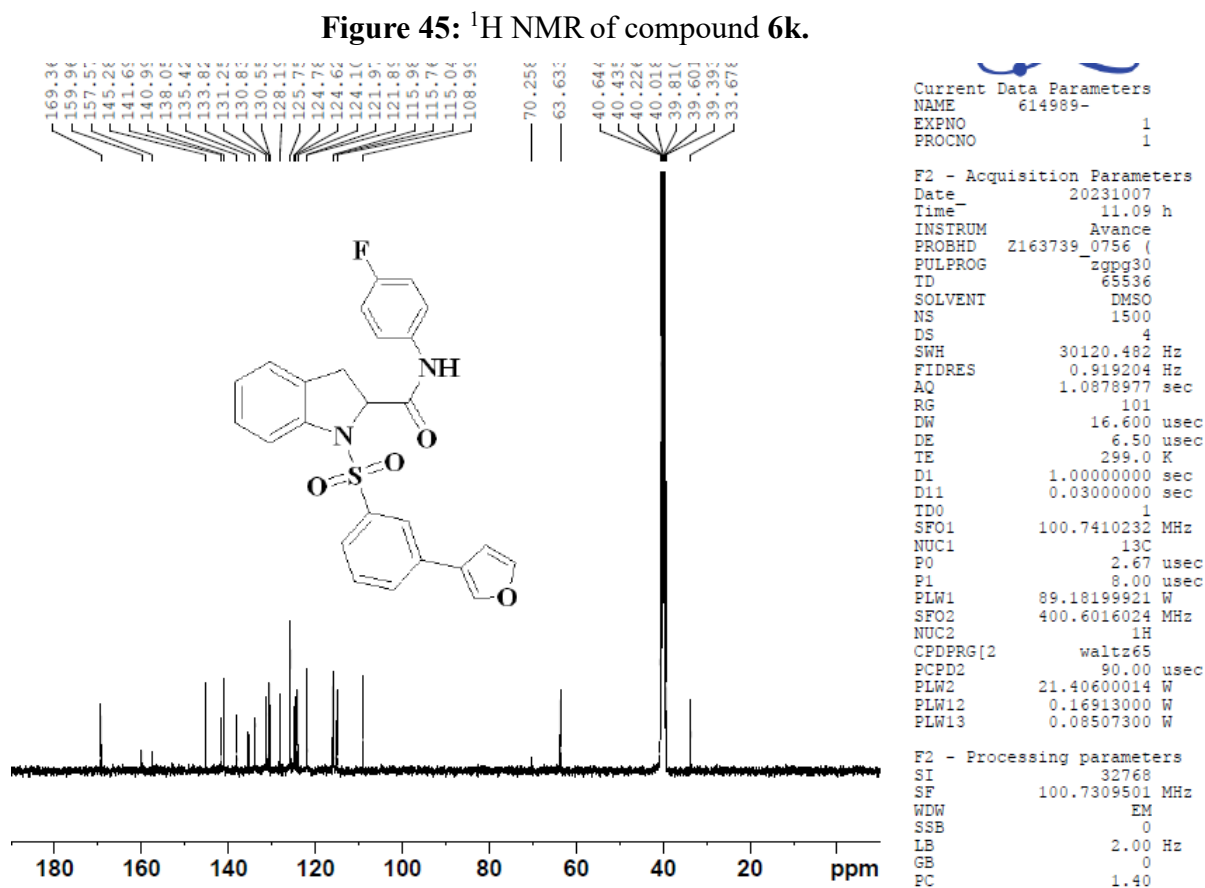
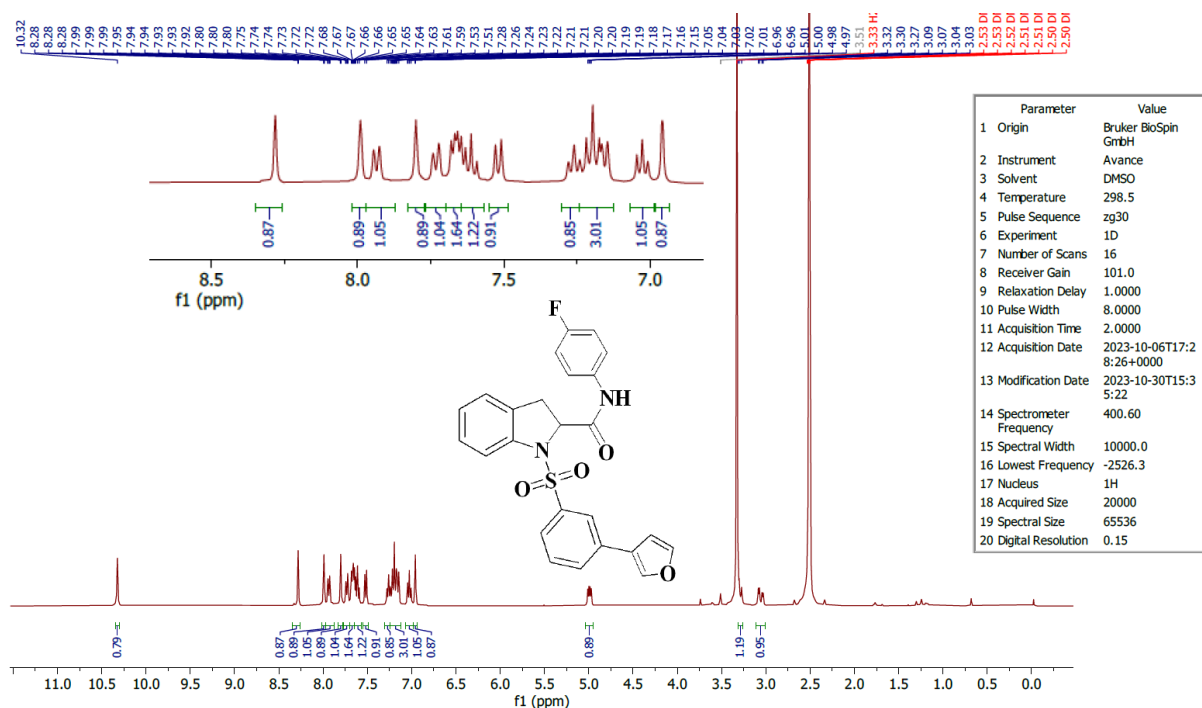
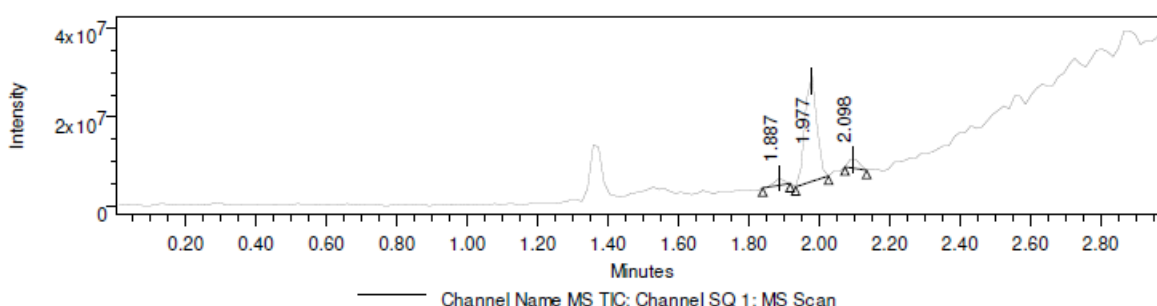
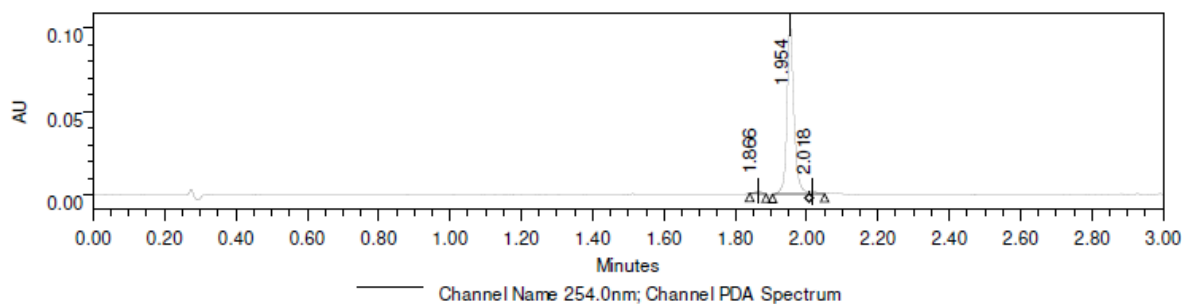


Figure 44: IR of compound 6i.



Sample Name:	Compound-6k	Acquired By:	LCMS_03
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	25092023_UCH 125_NIGHT
Vial:	1:C,7	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C_2,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	MS TIC, 254.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 254.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-03_SEP-2023_25092023		
Date Acquired:	26-09-2023 00:42:07 IST		
Date Processed:	26-09-2023 02:45:24 IST, 26-09-2023 02:45:47 IST		



Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.866		1553	2081	1.47	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.954		102916	136934	96.96	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
3	2.018		1523	2210	1.56	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm

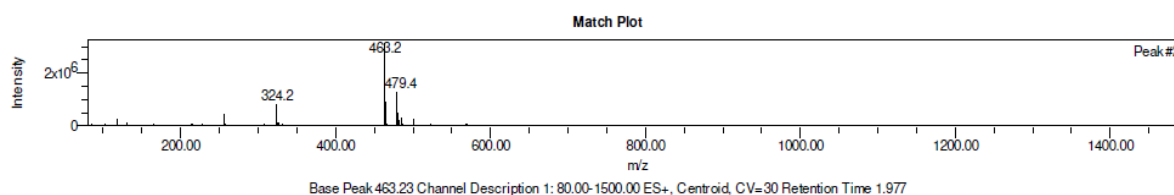
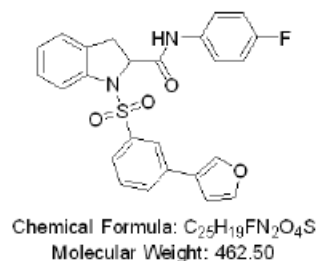


Figure 47: LC-MS of compound 6k.

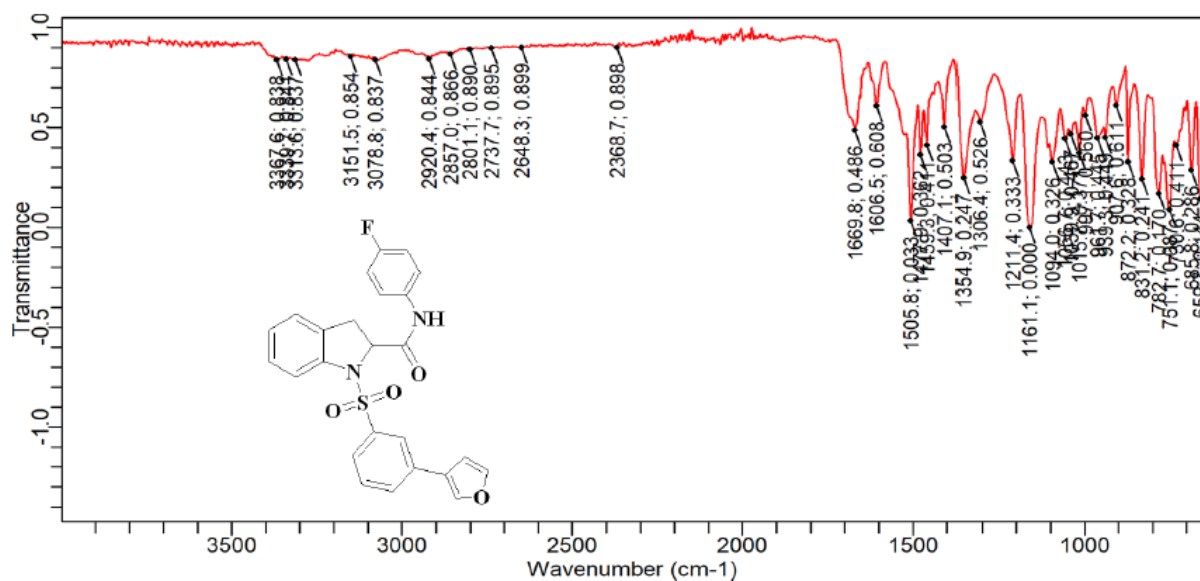


Figure 48: IR of compound 6k.

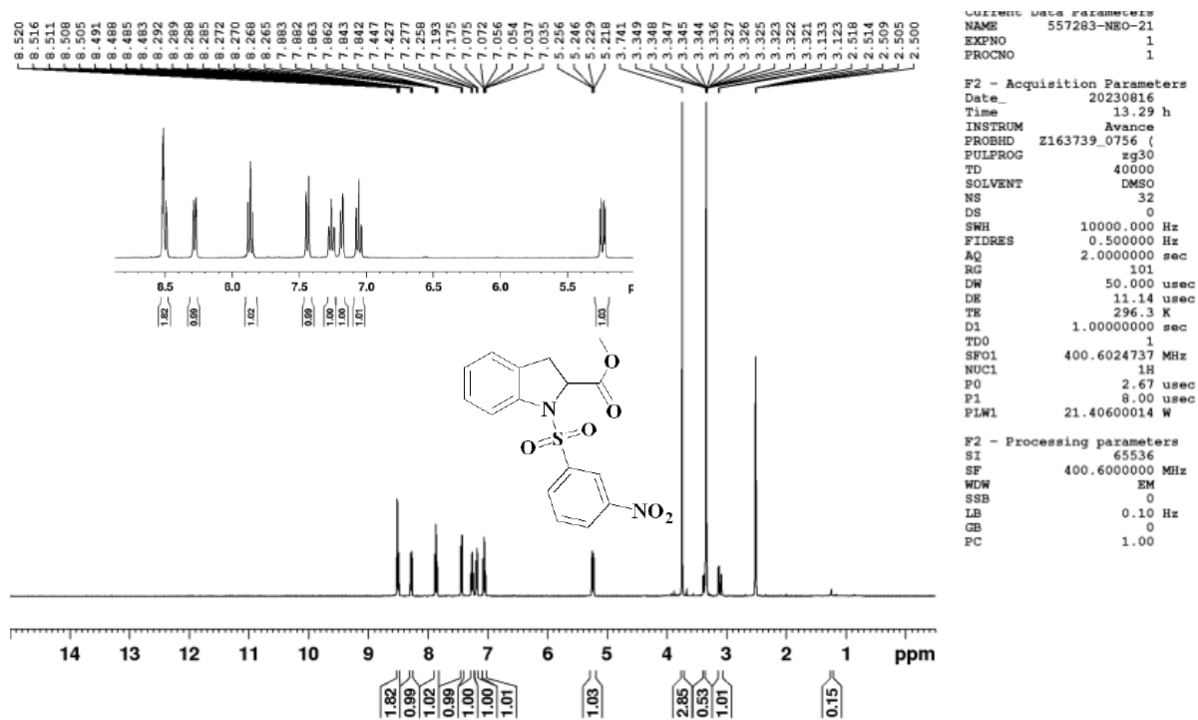


Figure 49: ¹H NMR of compound 7.

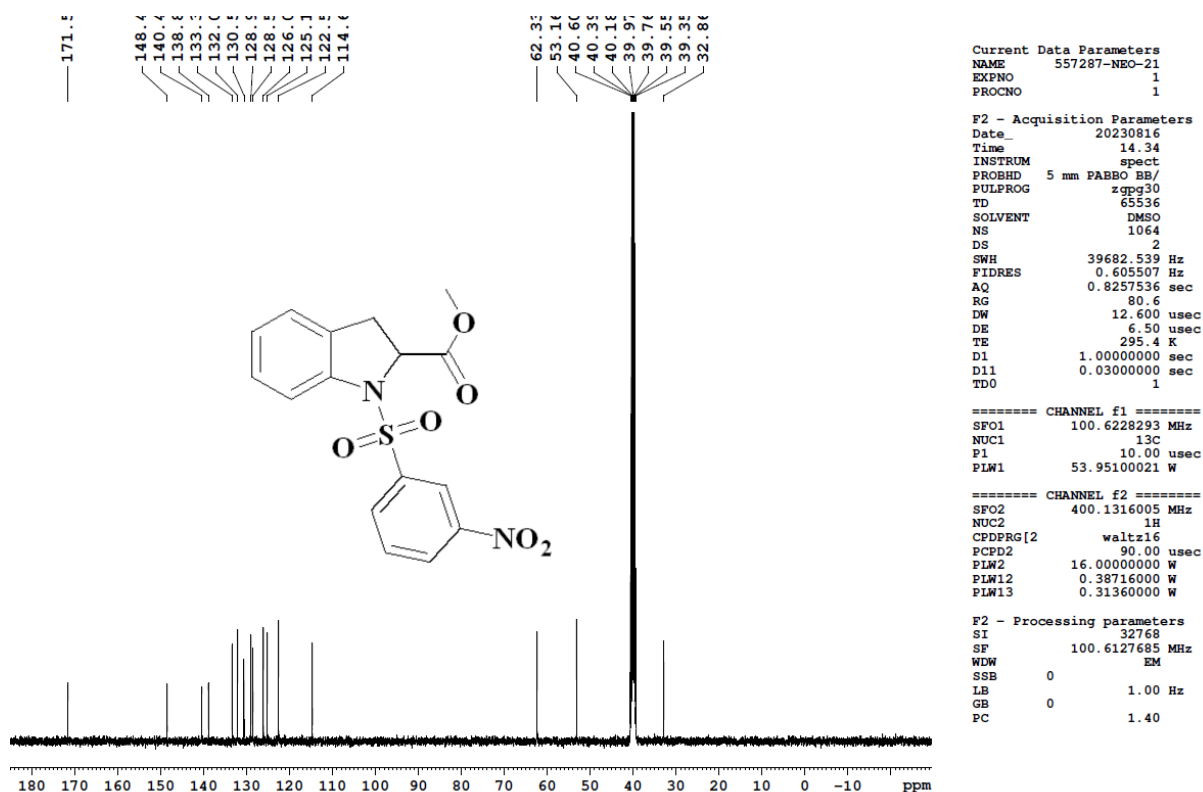
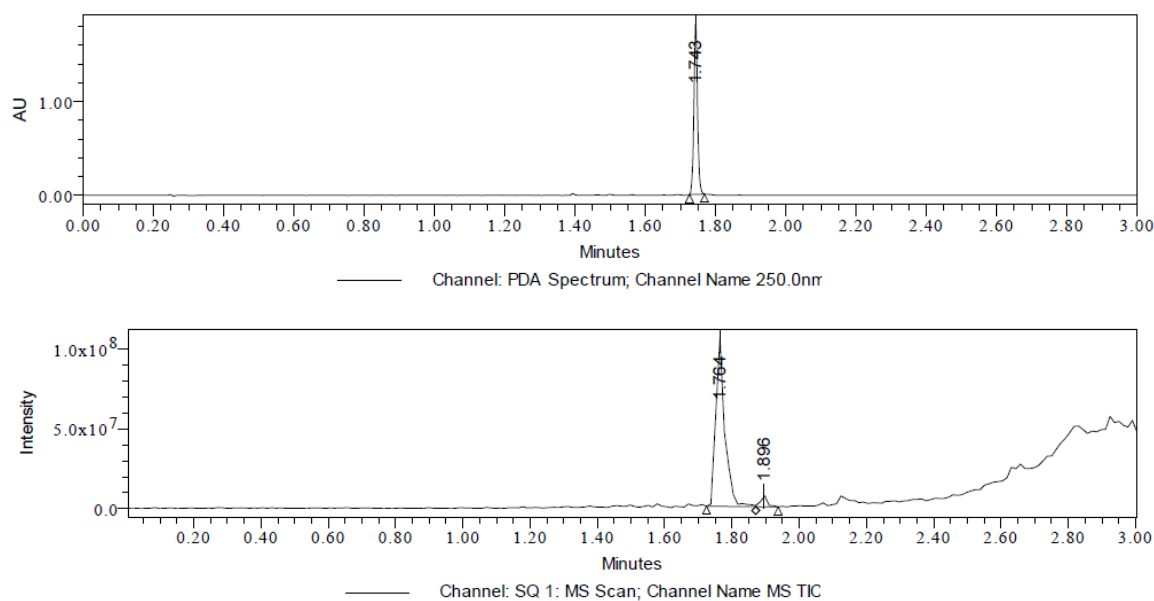
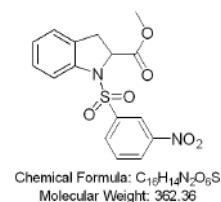


Figure 50: ¹³C NMR of compound 7.



Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.743		1819328	1300945	100.00	PDA Spectrum	250.0nm
2	1.744		1286748	1249425	100.00	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm



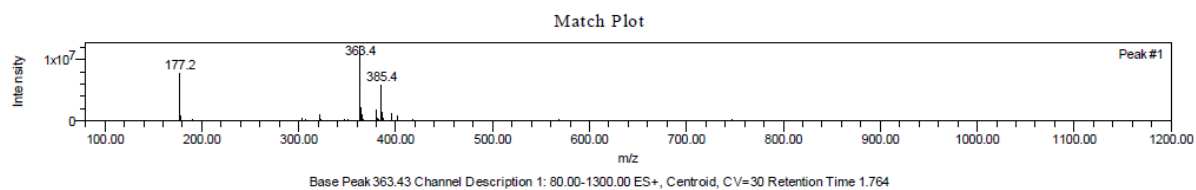


Figure 51: LC-MS of compound 7.

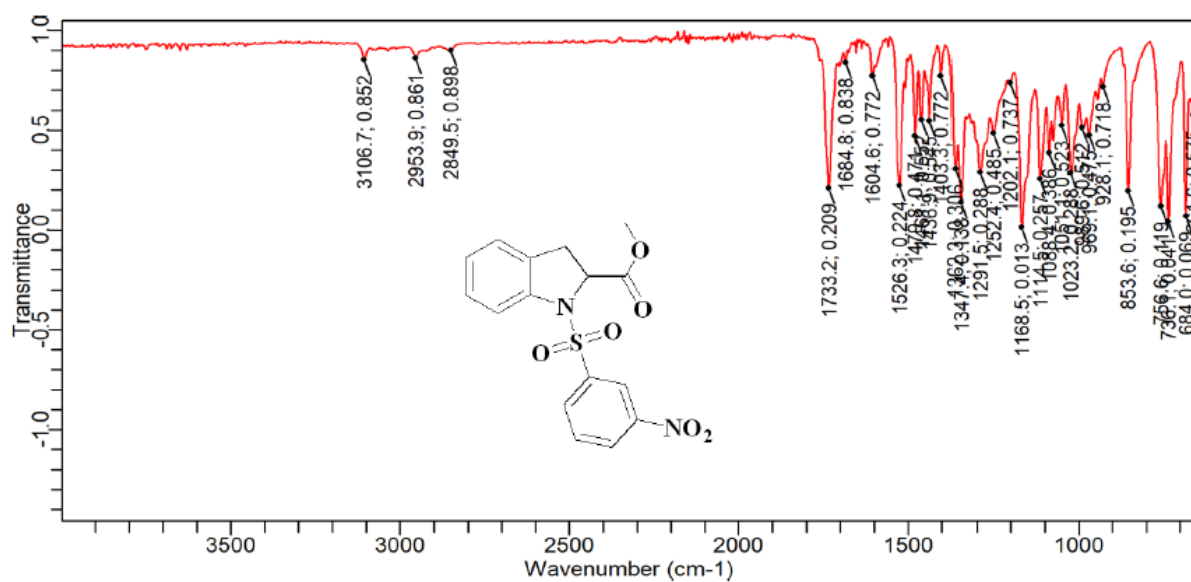


Figure 52: IR of compound 7.

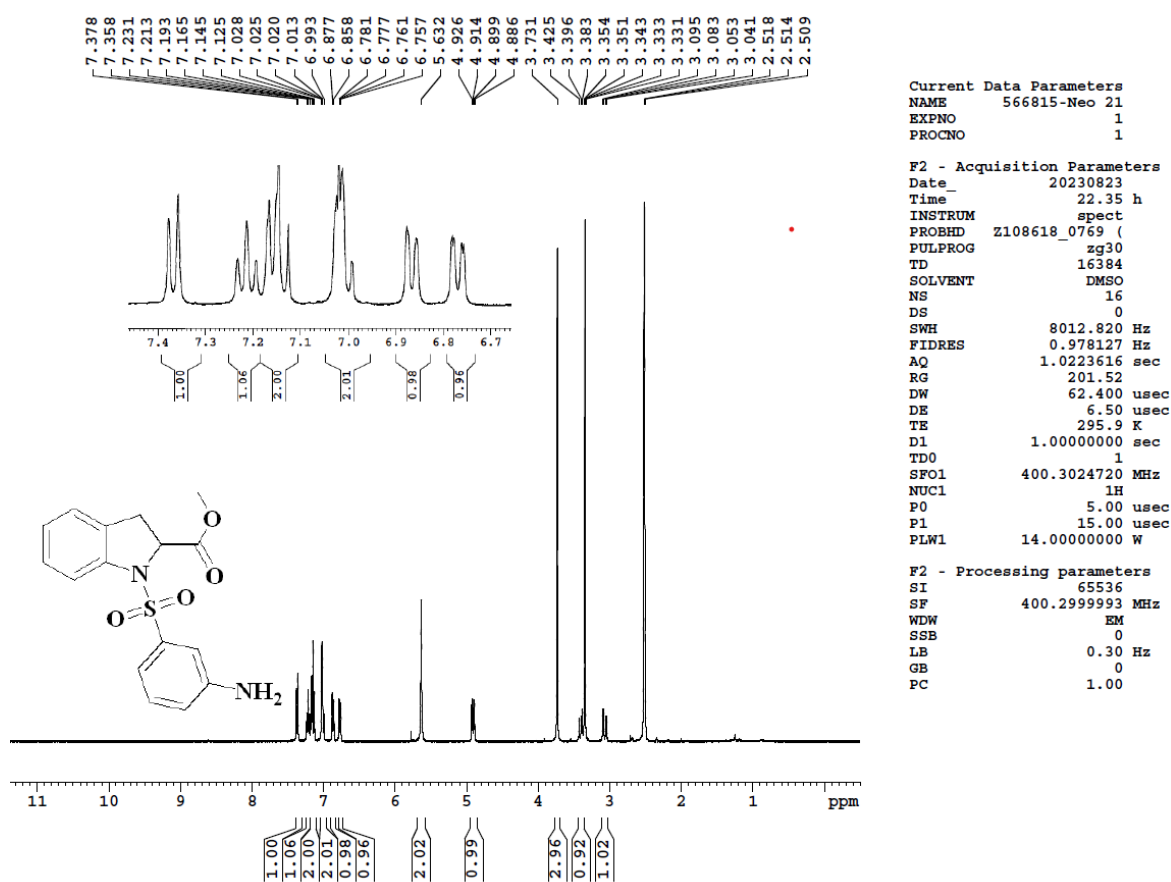


Figure 53: ^1H NMR of compound 8.

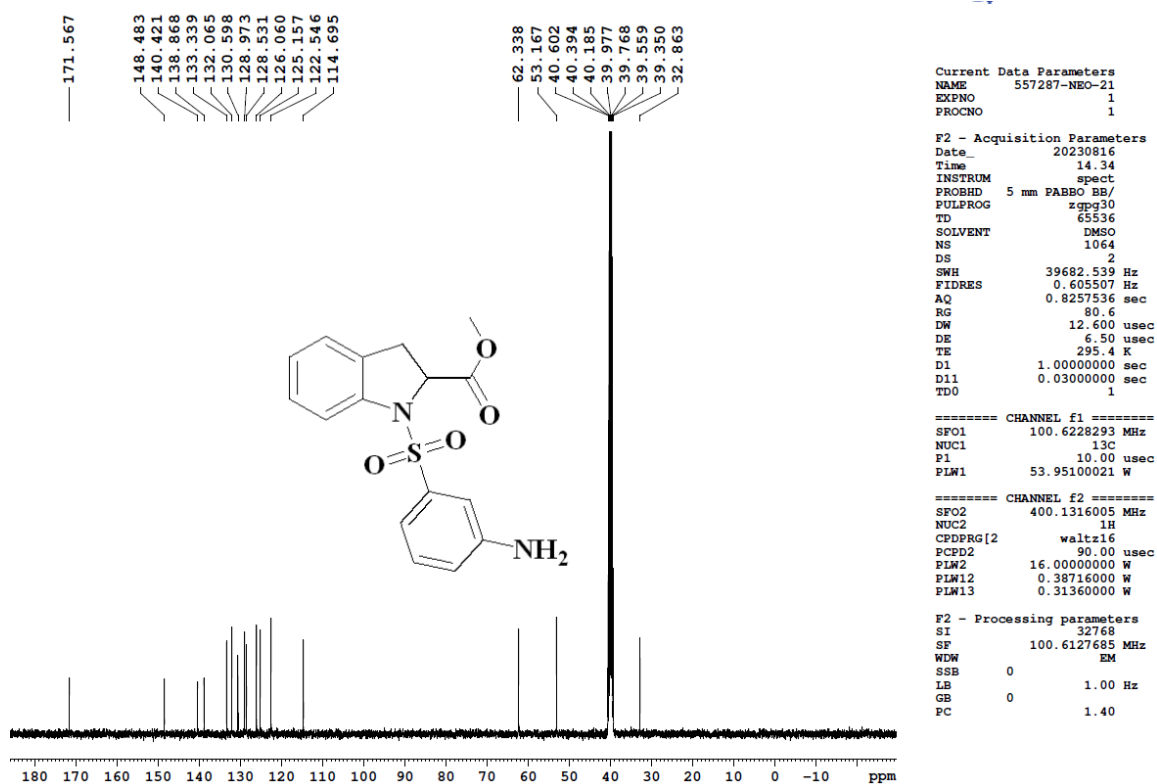
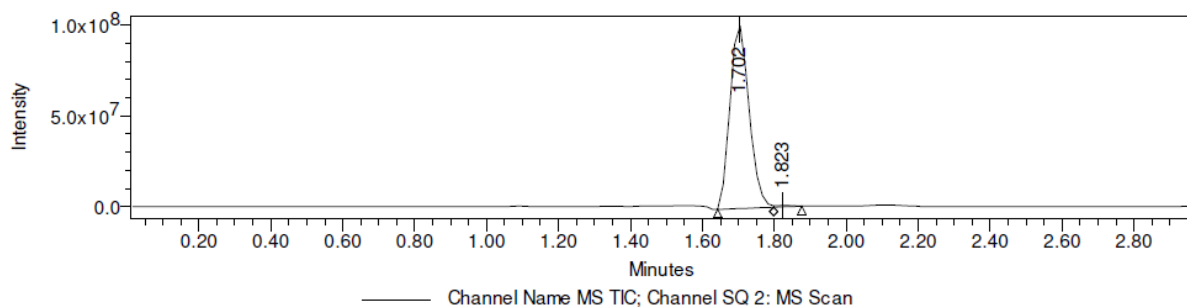
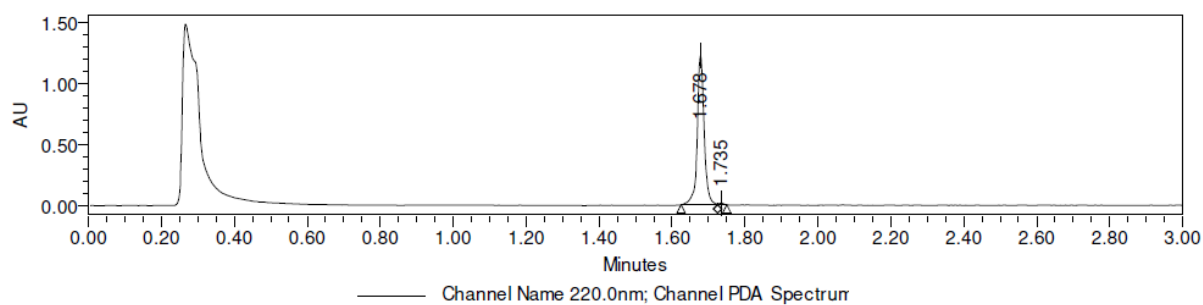


Figure 54: ^{13}C NMR of compound 8.



Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.678		312555	365072	99.11	PDA Spectrum	280.0nm
2	1.678		1225219	1606342	99.26	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
3	1.734		2926	3291	0.89	PDA Spectrum	280.0nm
4	1.735		12897	12018	0.74	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm

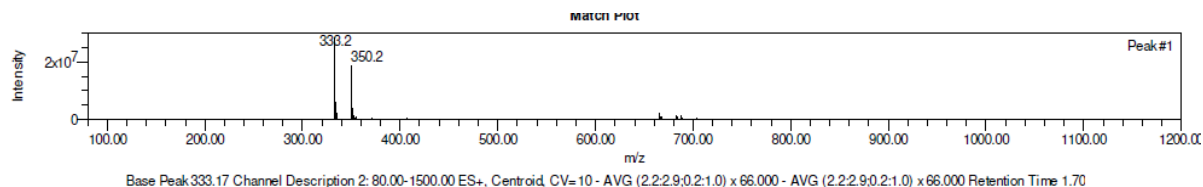
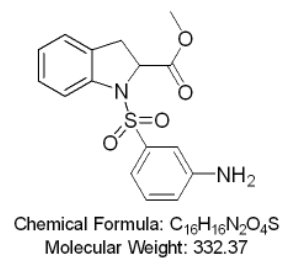


Figure 55: LC-MS of compound 8.

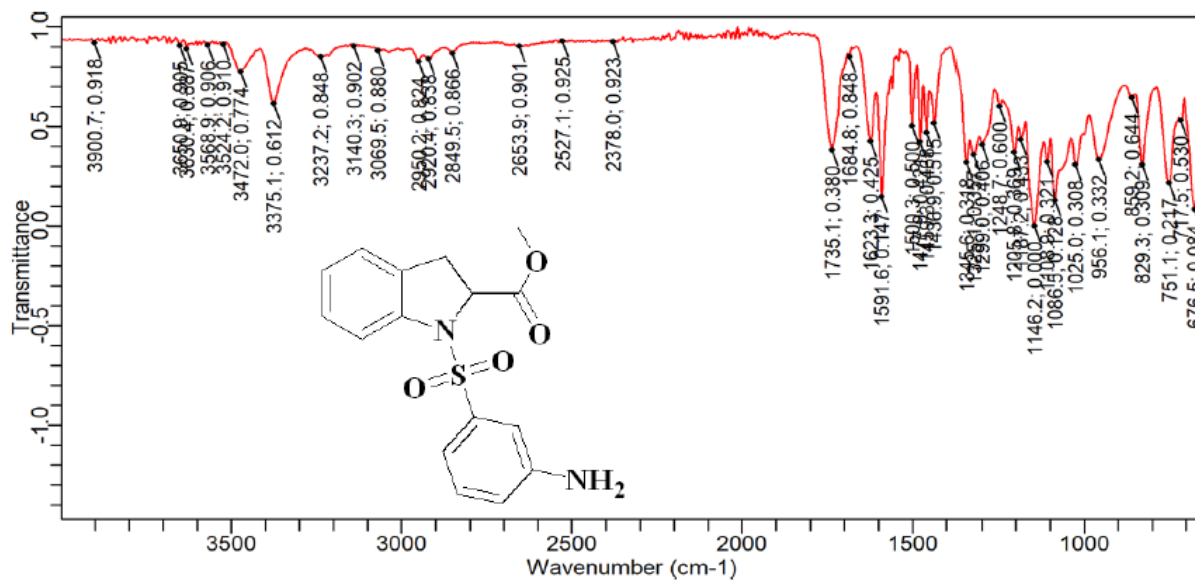


Figure 56: IR of compound 8.

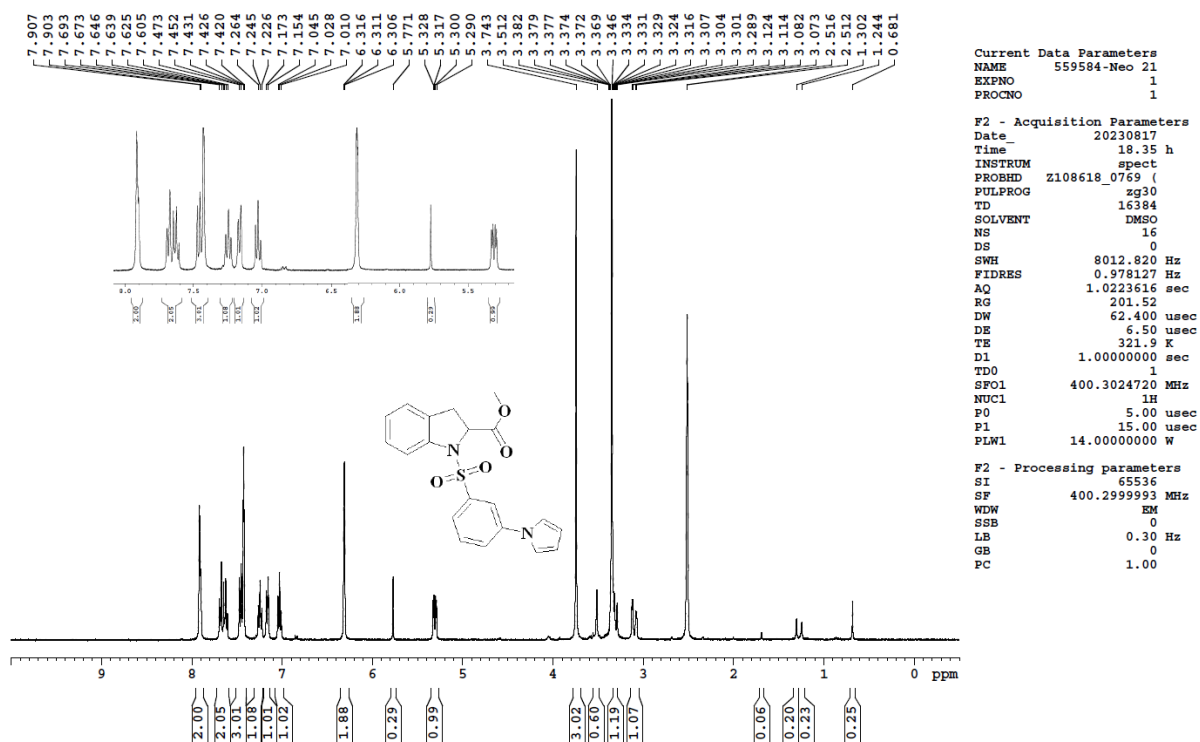


Figure 57: ¹H NMR of compound 10.

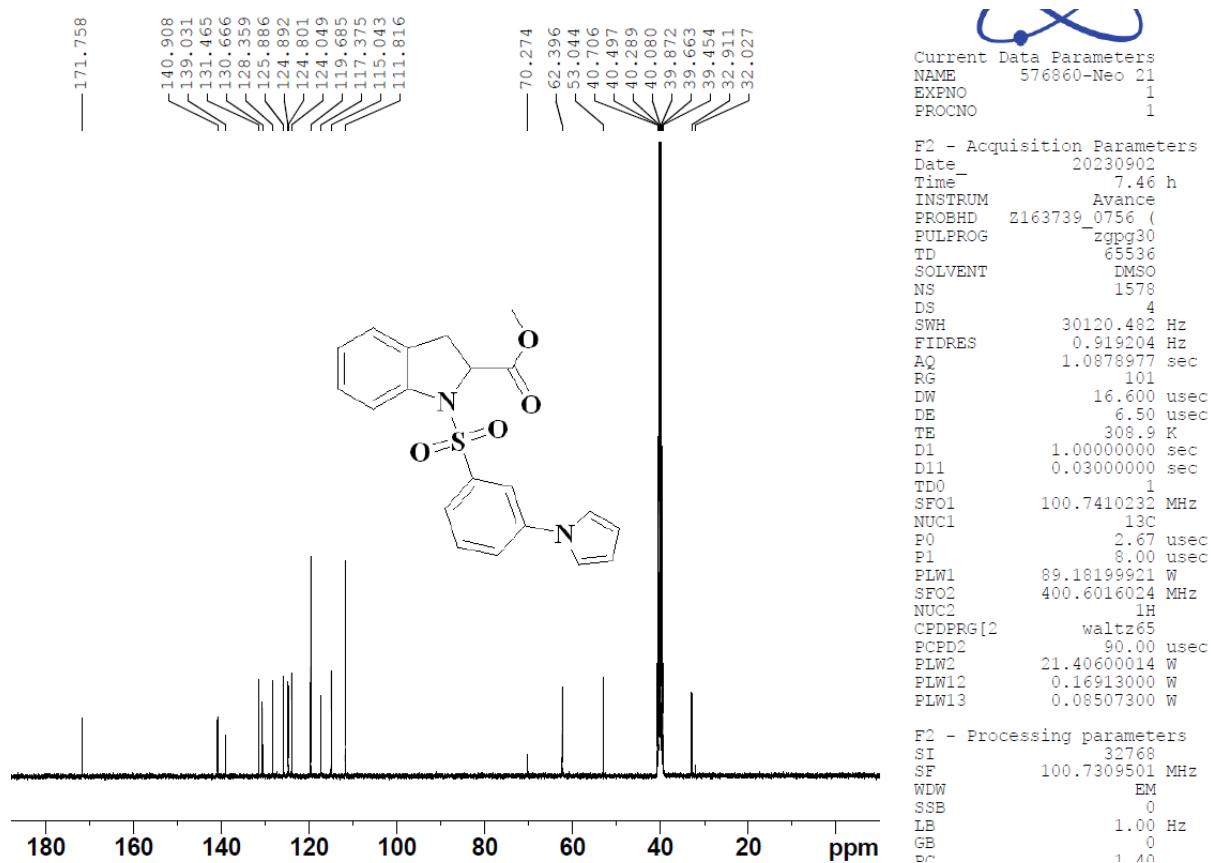
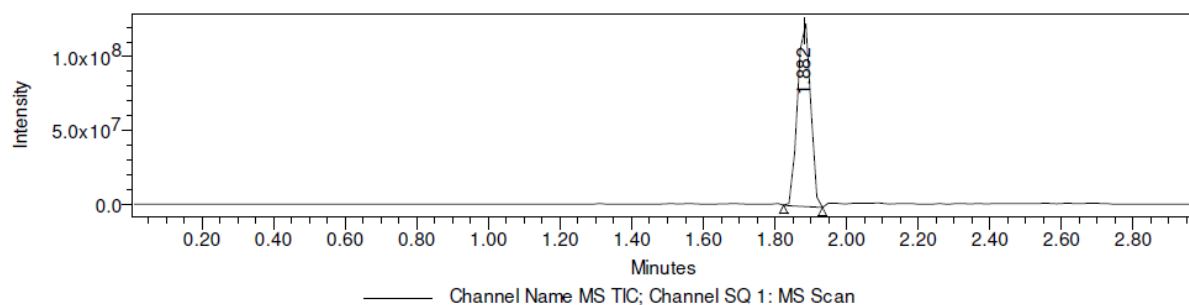
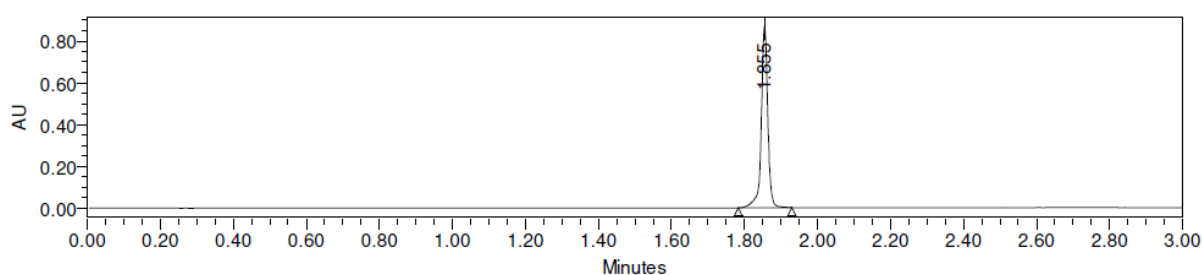


Figure 58: ^{13}C NMR of compound 10.



Peak Results Channel: PDA Spectrum						
	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel
1	1.818		20181	13494	1.46	PDA Spectrum
2	1.855		867358	1075826	100.00	PDA Spectrum
3	1.855		736811	912374	98.54	PDA Spectrum

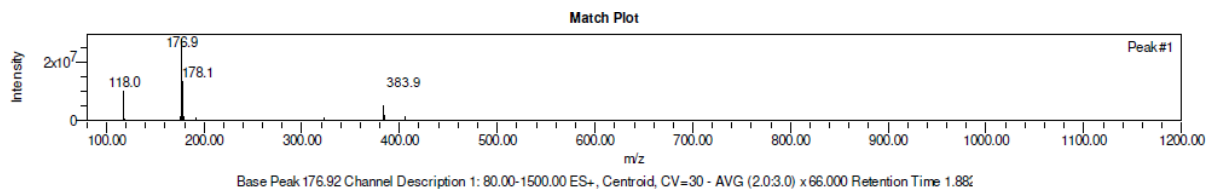
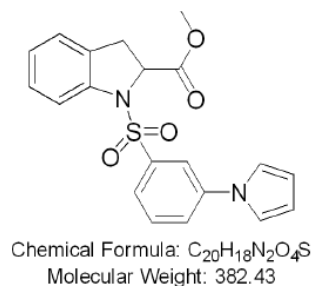


Figure 59: LC-MS of compound 10.

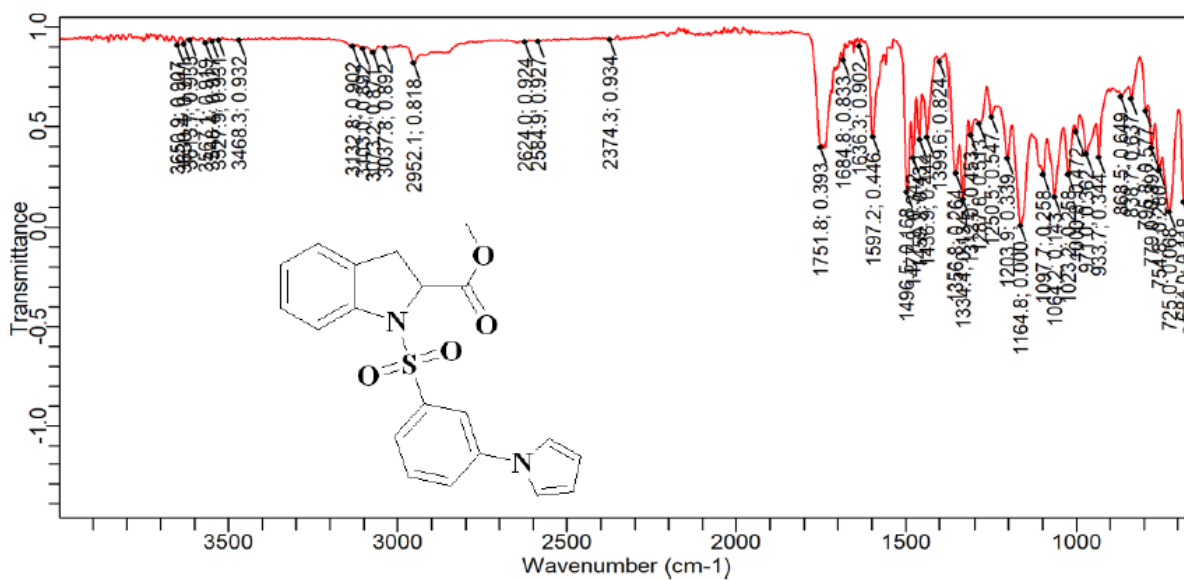


Figure 60: IR of compound 10.

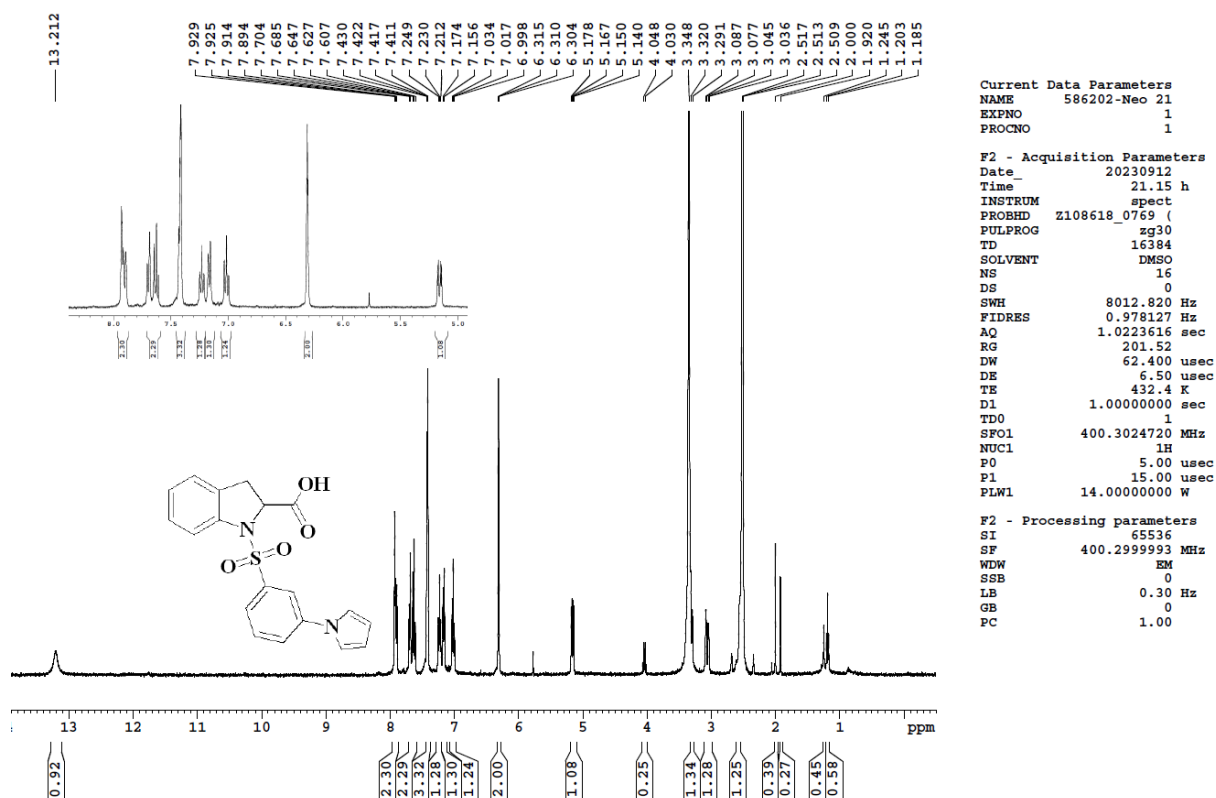


Figure 61: ¹H NMR of compound 11.

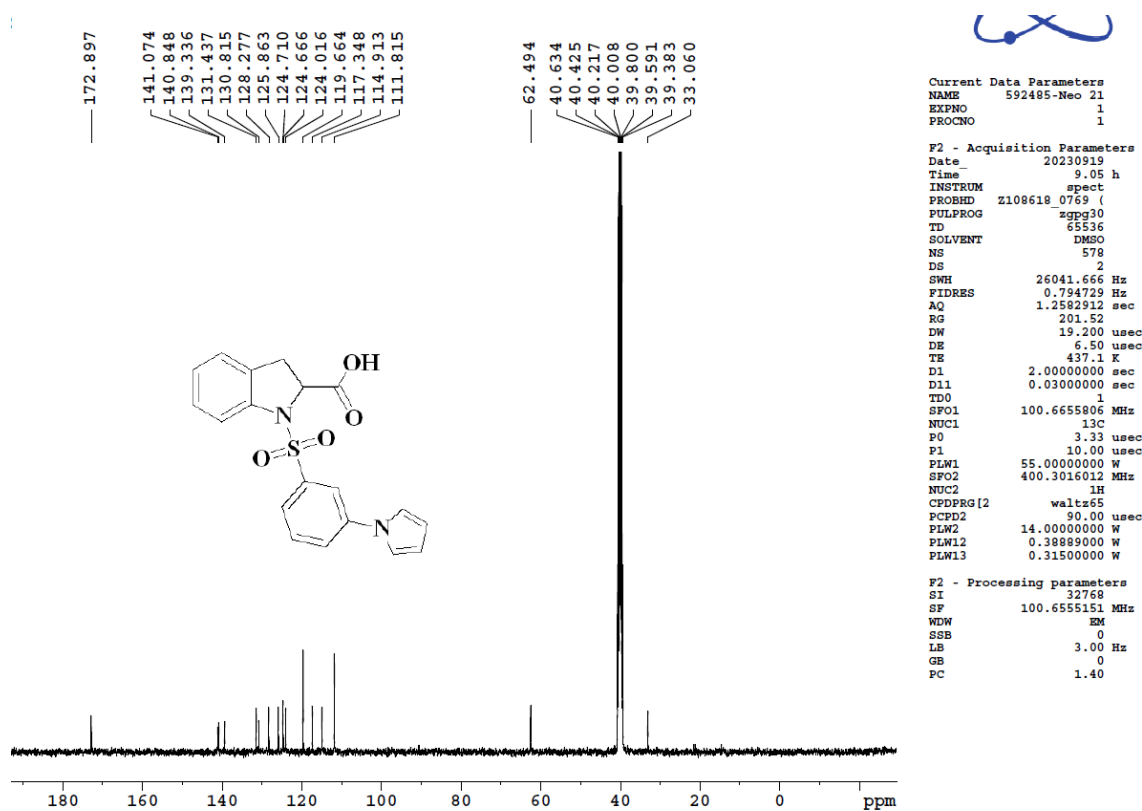
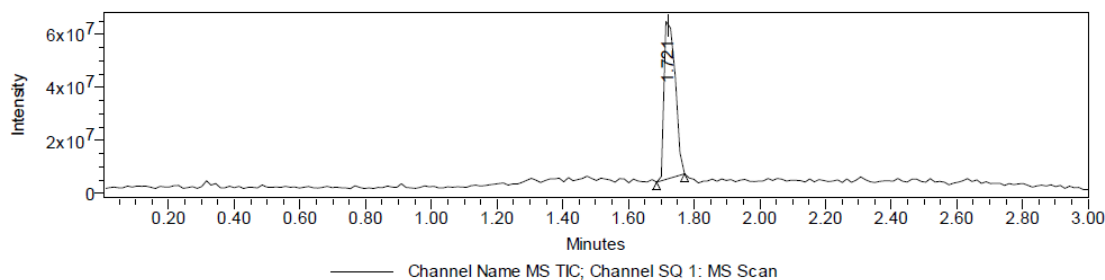
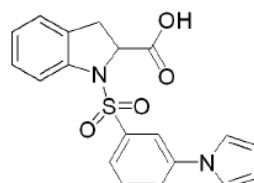


Figure 62: ¹³C NMR of compound 11.



Peak Results							
Channel: PDA Spectrum							
	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.691		322420	462579	100.00	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
2	1.691		349255	499903	98.95	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
3	1.829		4519	5285	1.05	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm



Chemical Formula: C₁₉H₁₆N₂O₄S
Molecular Weight: 368.41

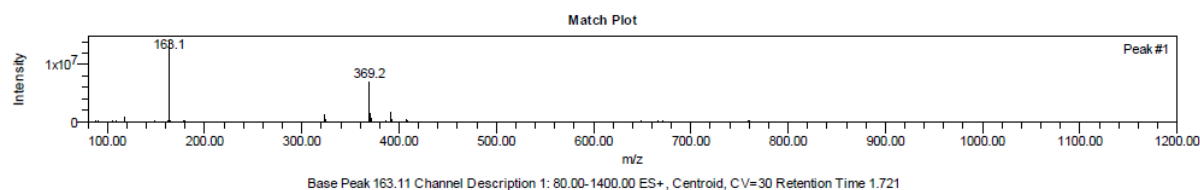


Figure 63: LC-MS of compound **11**.

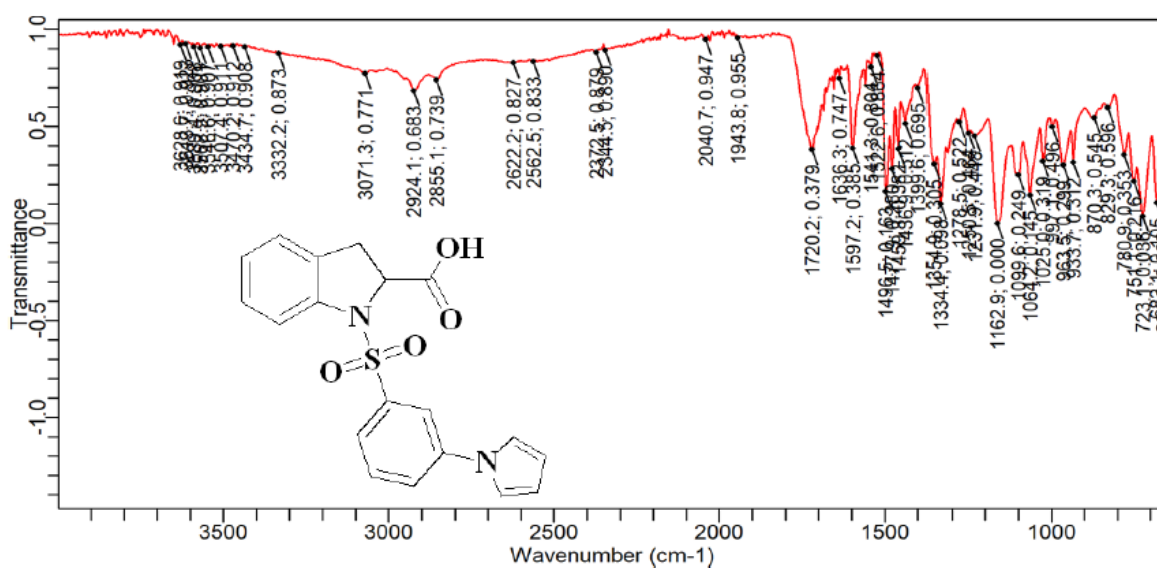
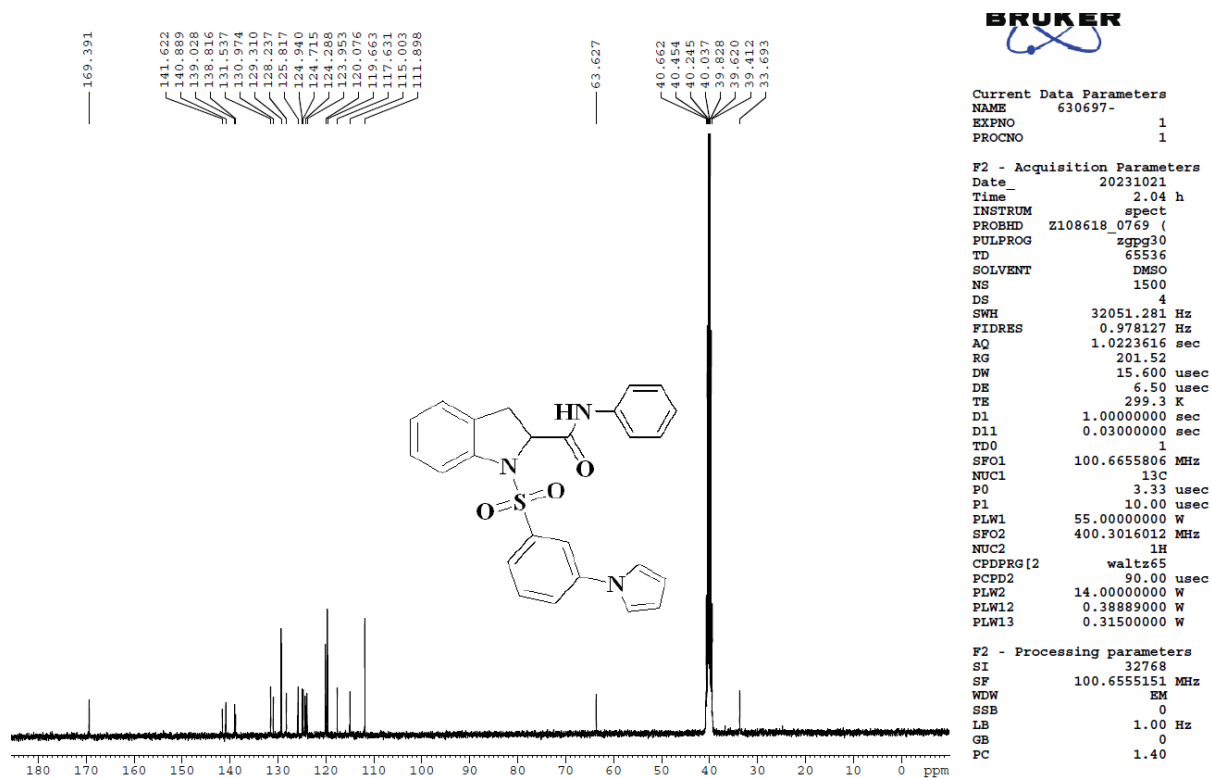
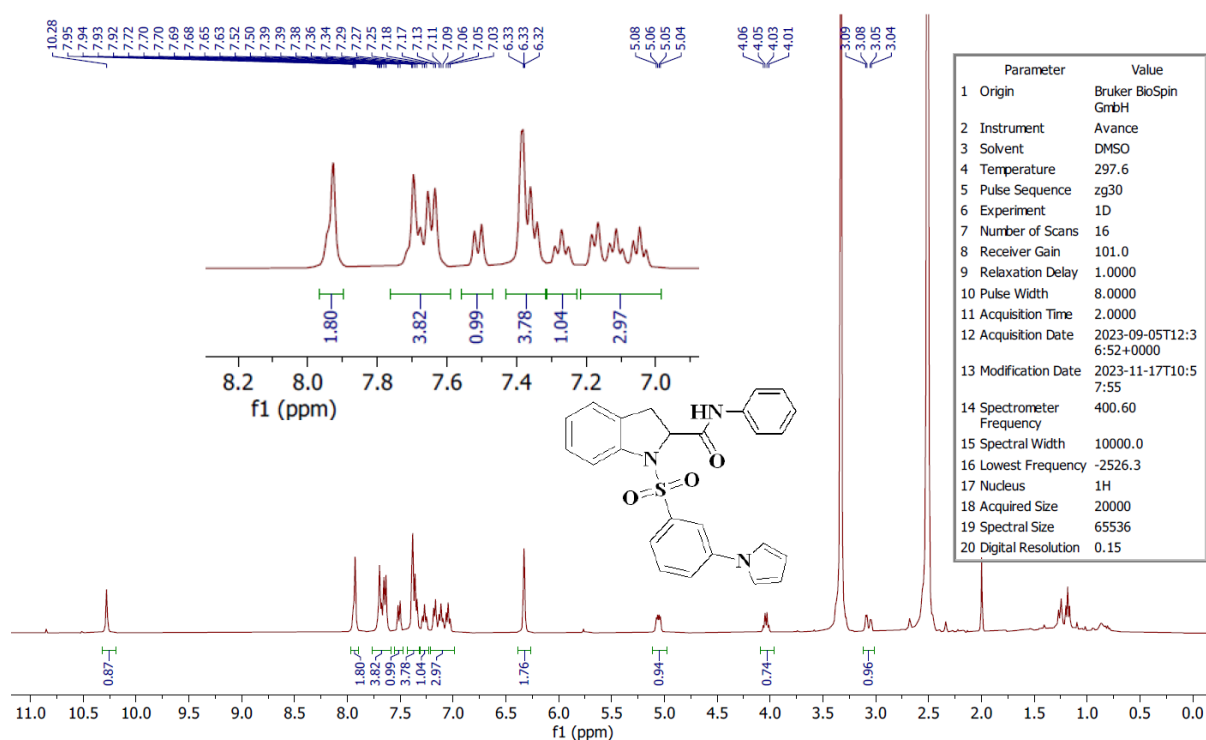
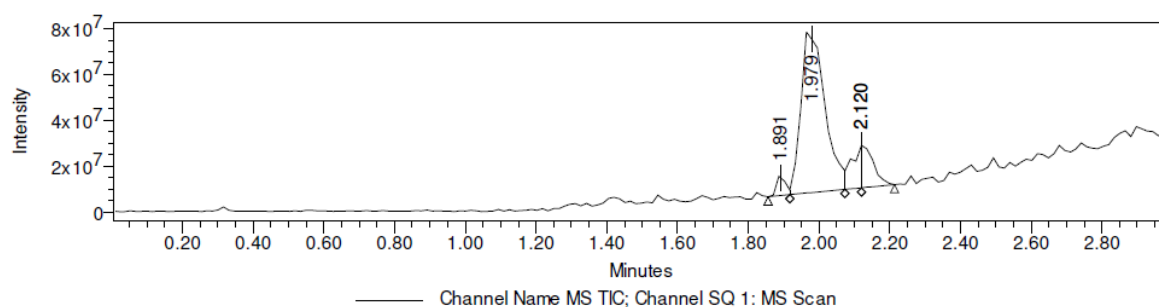
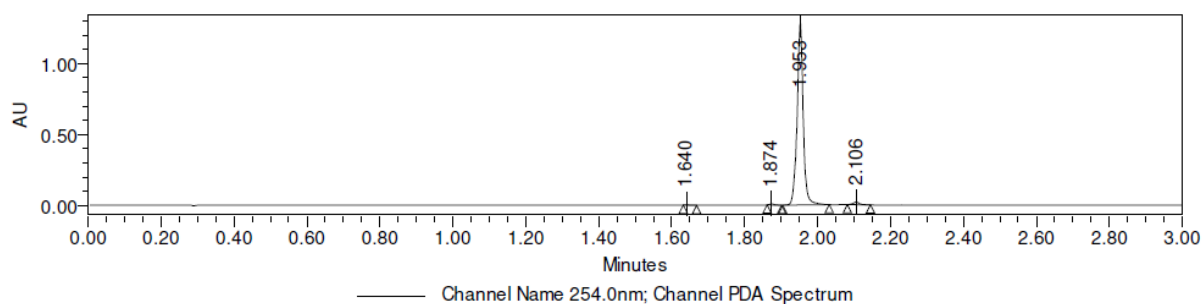


Figure 64: IR of compound **11**.





Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.640		1759	1234	0.08	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.874		6888	6352	0.42	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
3	1.892		32931	40079	3.78	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
4	1.953		806790	998924	94.12	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
5	1.953		1284657	1494491	98.15	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
6	2.105		21093	22334	2.10	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm

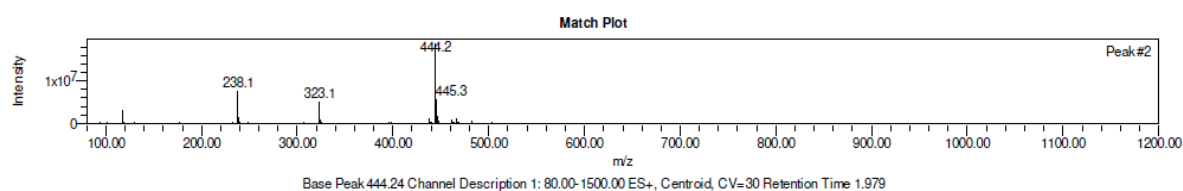
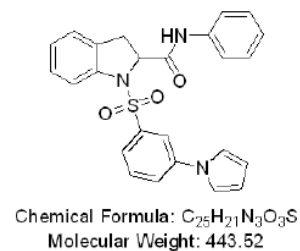


Figure 67: LC-MS of compound 13a.

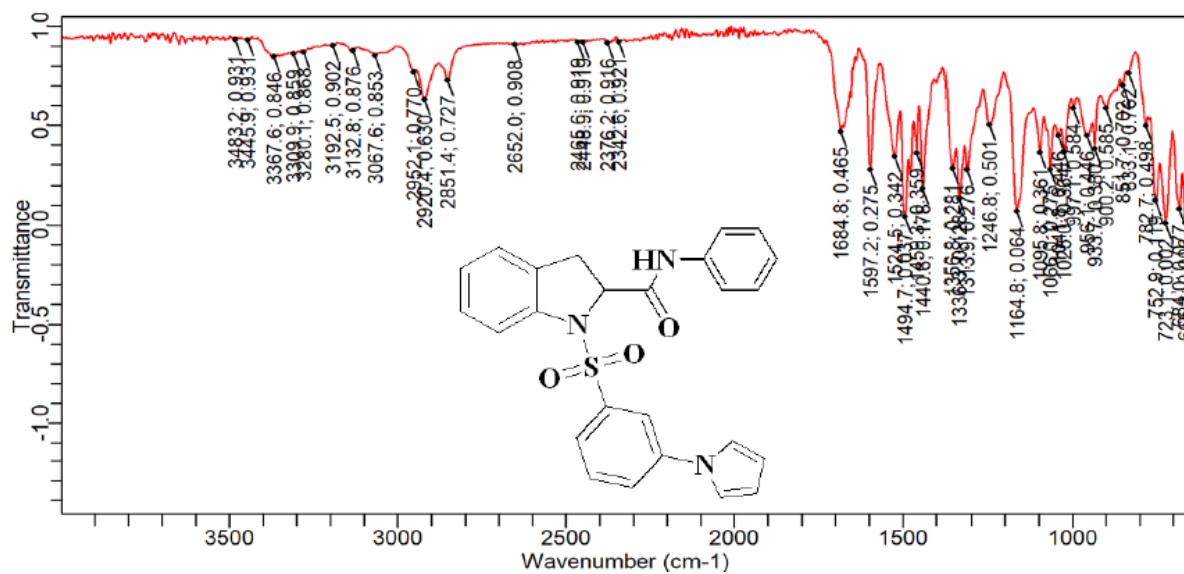


Figure 68: IR of compound 13a.

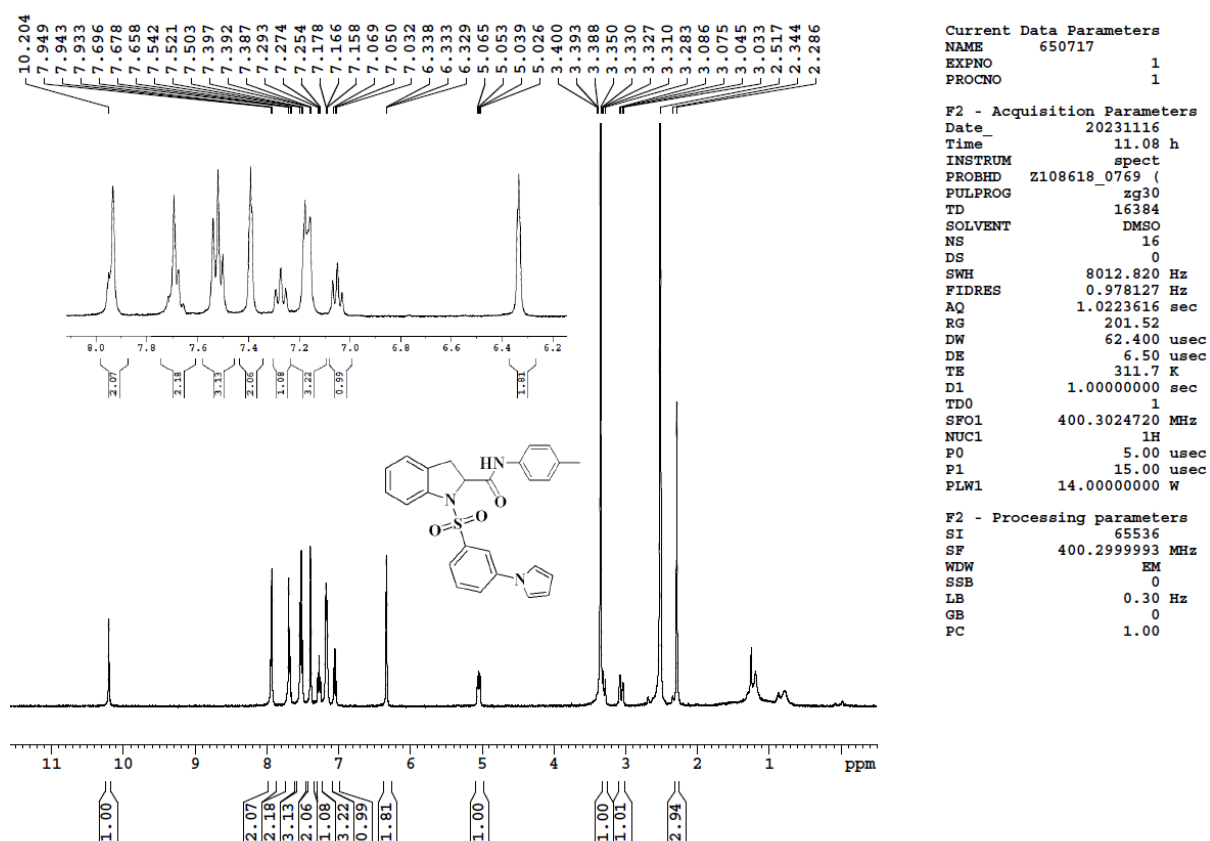


Figure 69: ¹H NMR of compound 13b.

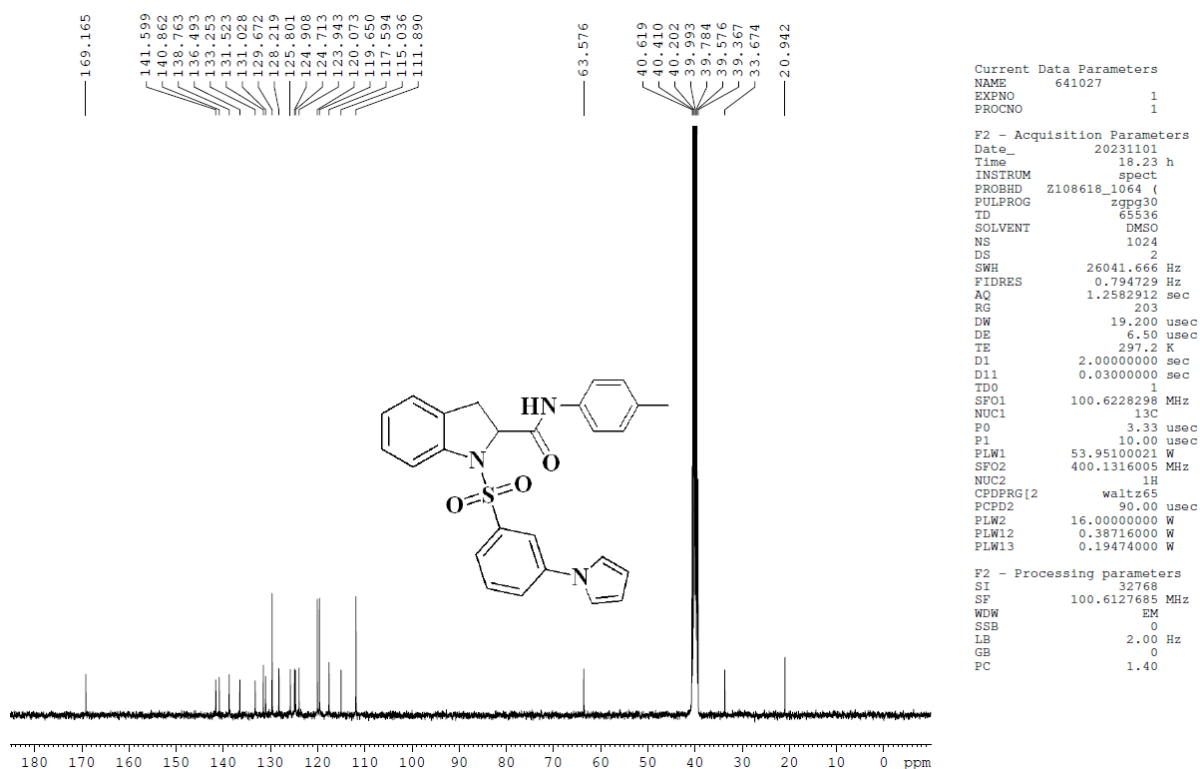
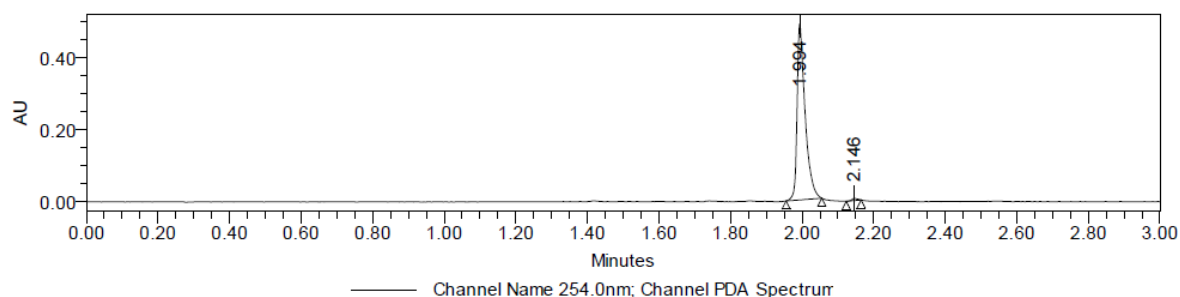
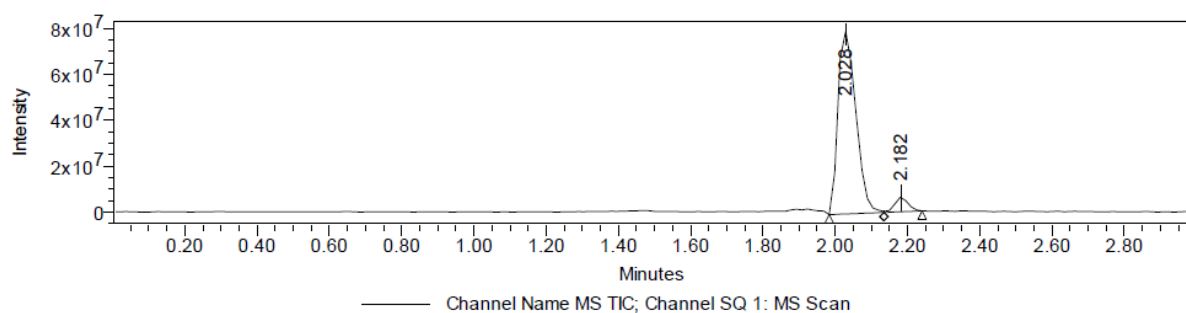


Figure 70: ^{13}C NMR of compound **13b**.

Sample Name:	Compound-13b	Acquired By:	LCMS_06
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	04102023_UCH_125_1ST
Vial:	1:E,3	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C3
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C3 R,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	MS TIC, 254.0nm, 210.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 254.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name:	LCMS-06_OCT-2023_04102023		
Date Acquired:	04-10-2023 10:27:12 IST		
Date Processed:	04-10-2023 11:15:23 IST, 04-10-2023 11:15:49 IST, 04-10-2023 11:16:32 IST		





Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV·sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.994		488552	758914	99.19	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.994		472492	761252	99.22	PDA Spectrum	210.0nm
3	2.142		10247	5947	0.78	PDA Spectrum	210.0nm
4	2.146		5861	6193	0.81	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm

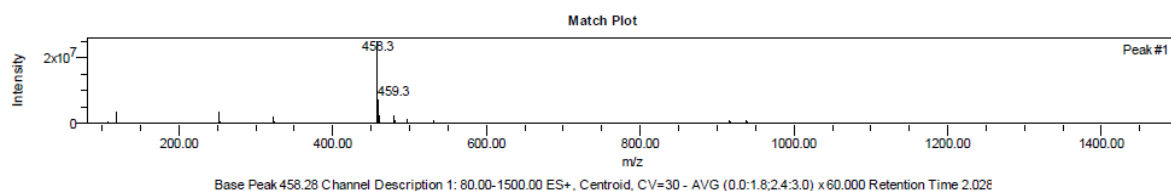
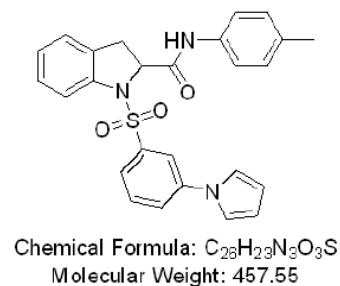


Figure 71: LC-MS of compound 13b.

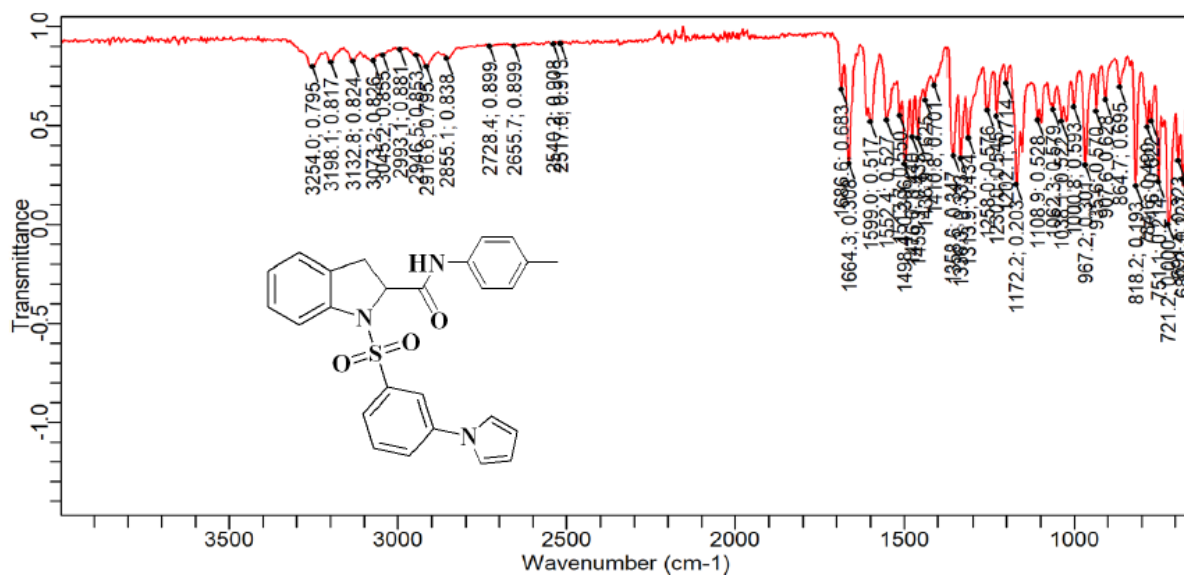


Figure 72: IR of compound 13b.

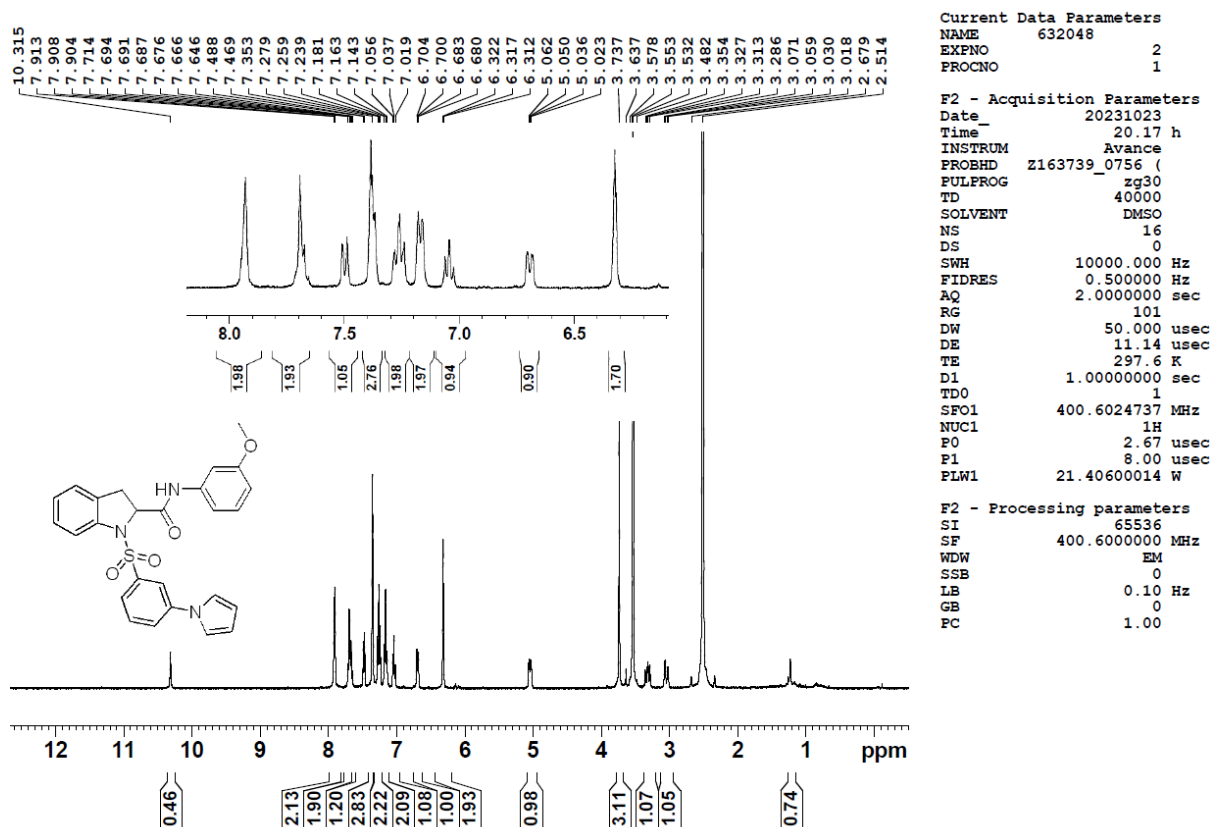


Figure 73: ^1H NMR of compound 13e.

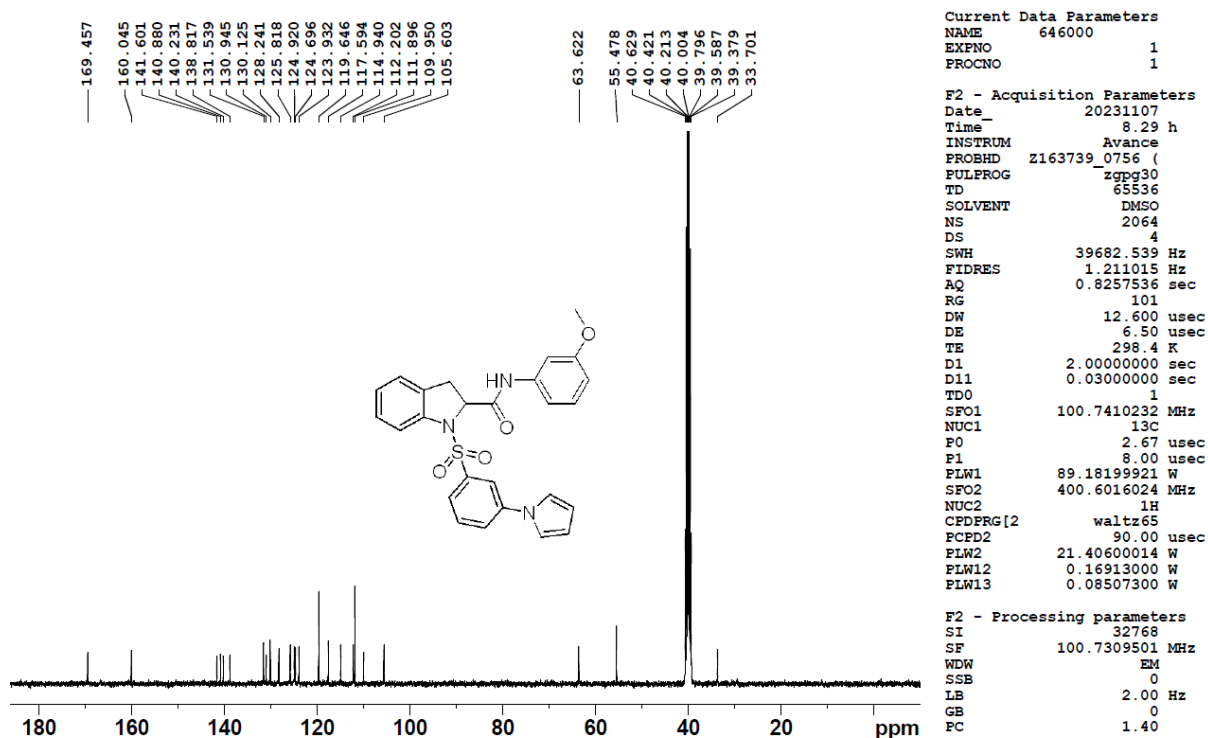
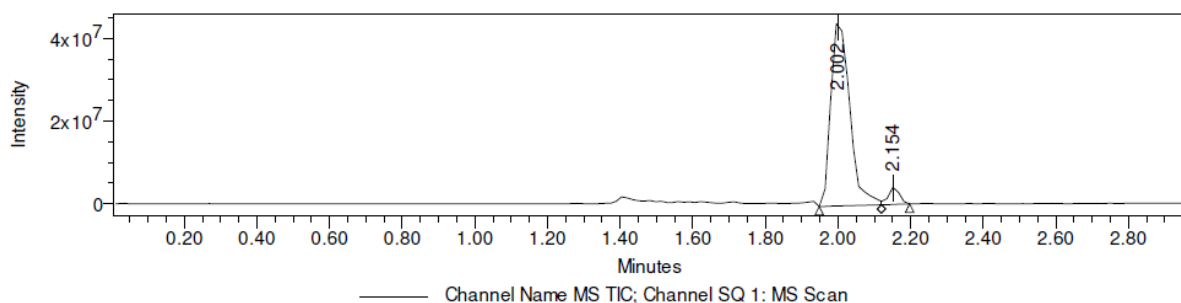
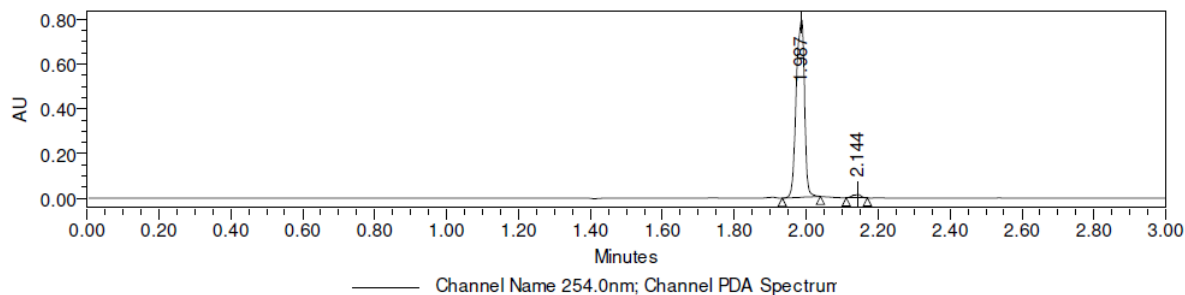


Figure 74: ^{13}C NMR of compound 13e.

Sample Name:	Compound-13e	Acquired By:	LCMS_03
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	03102023_UCH_191_2ND
Vial:	1:A,7	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C_C D LINE
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C_C D LINE,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	220.0nm, MS TIC, 254.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 220.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-03_OCT-2023_03102023		
Date Acquired:	03-10-2023 18:54:32 IST		
Date Processed:	03-10-2023 18:59:02 IST, 03-10-2023 18:59:30 IST, 03-10-2023 18:59:42 IST		



Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.987		809189	1380173	96.77	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
2	1.987		792502	1272065	98.18	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
3	2.144		14314	23569	1.82	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
4	2.145		30027	46020	3.23	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm

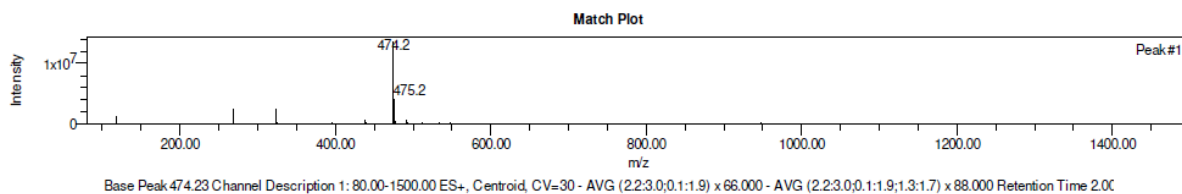
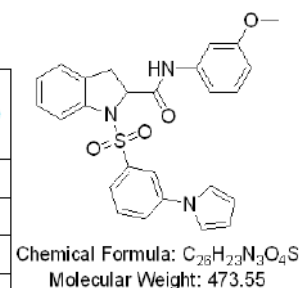


Figure 75: LC-MS of compound 13e.

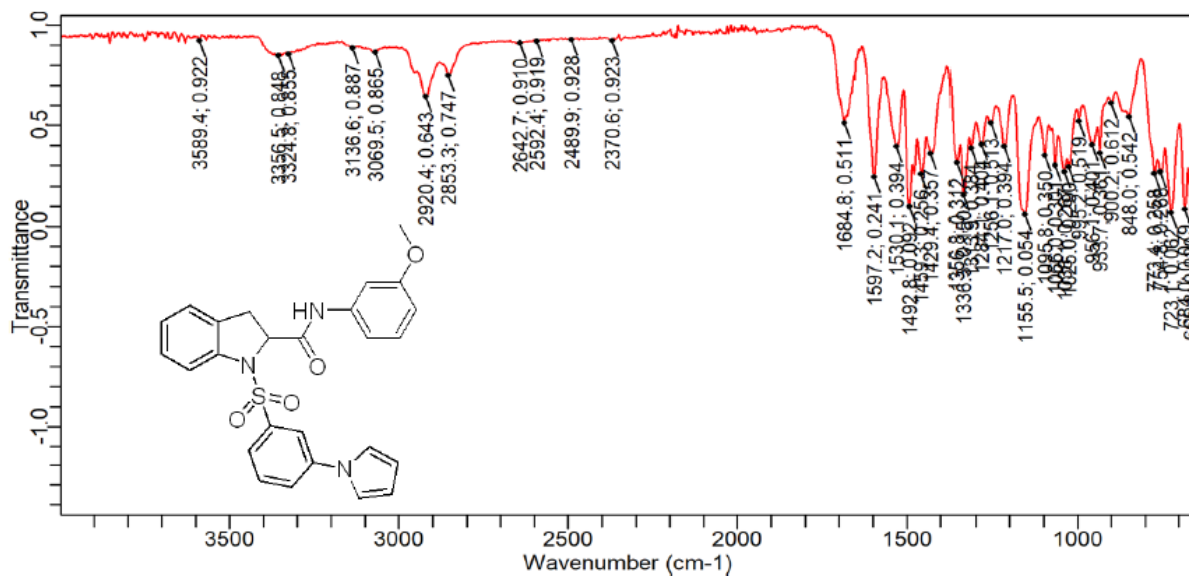


Figure 76: IR of compound 13e.

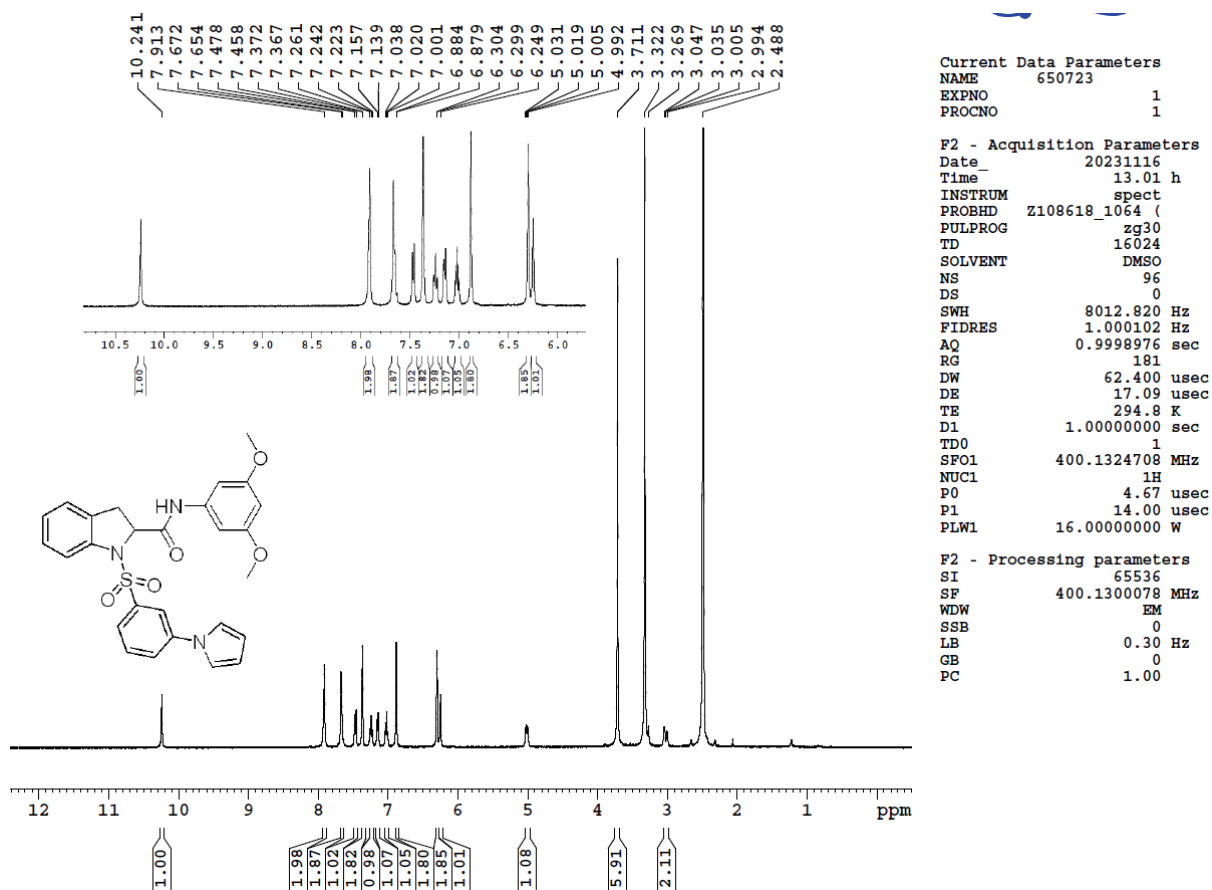


Figure 77: ¹H NMR of compound 13f.

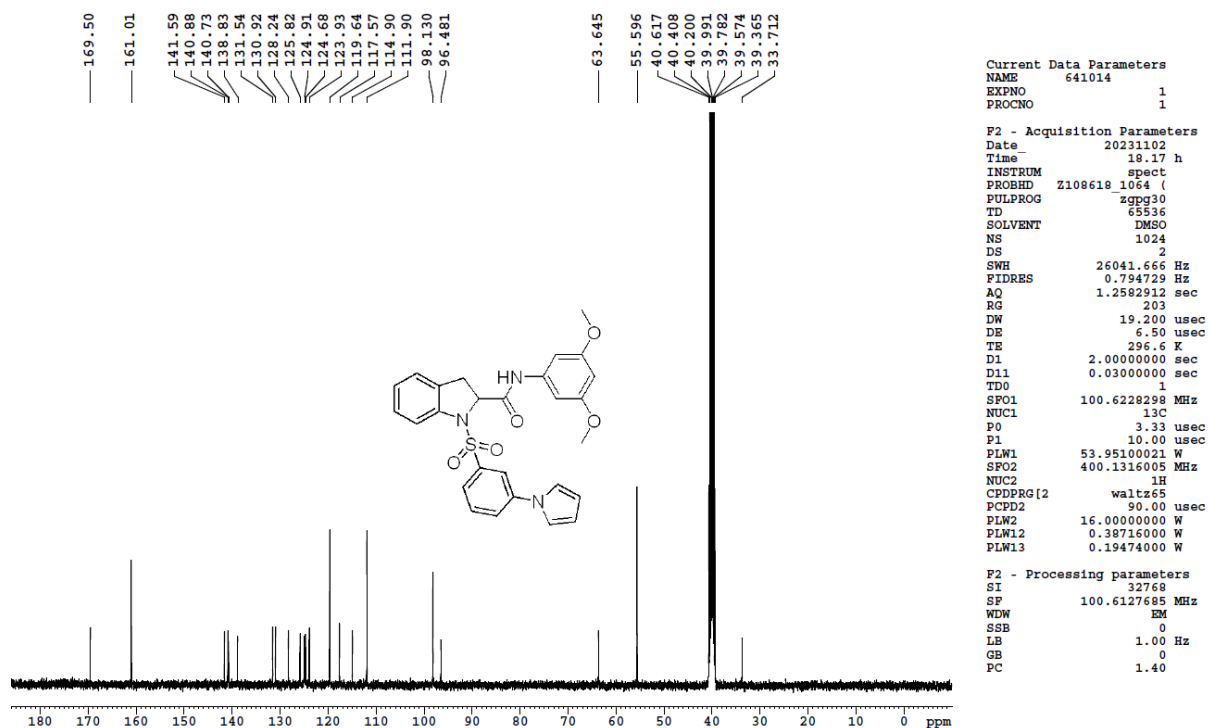
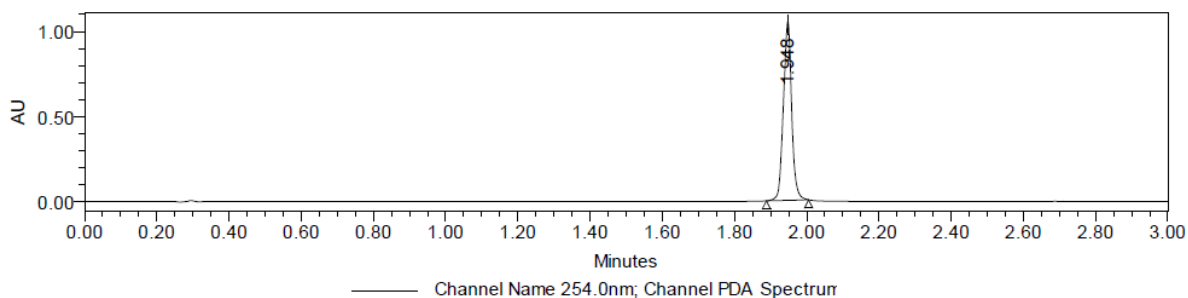


Figure 78: ^{13}C NMR of compound 13f.

Sample Name:	Compound-13f	Acquired By:	LCMS-04
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name:	18102023_NIGHT
Vial:	1:C,6	Acq. Method Set:	PDS_METHOD_C3
Injection #:	1	Processing Method:	PDS_METHOD_C3_02,
Injection Volume:	1.00 ul	Channel Name:	220.0nm, MS TIC, 254.0nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA 220.0 nm Blank Subtracted
Project Name	LCMS-04_OCT-2023_18102023		
Date Acquired:	18/10/2023 10:42:15 PM IST		
Date Processed:	19/10/2023 5:29:30 AM IST, 19/10/2023 5:29:37 AM IST, 19/10/2023 5:29:40 AM IST		



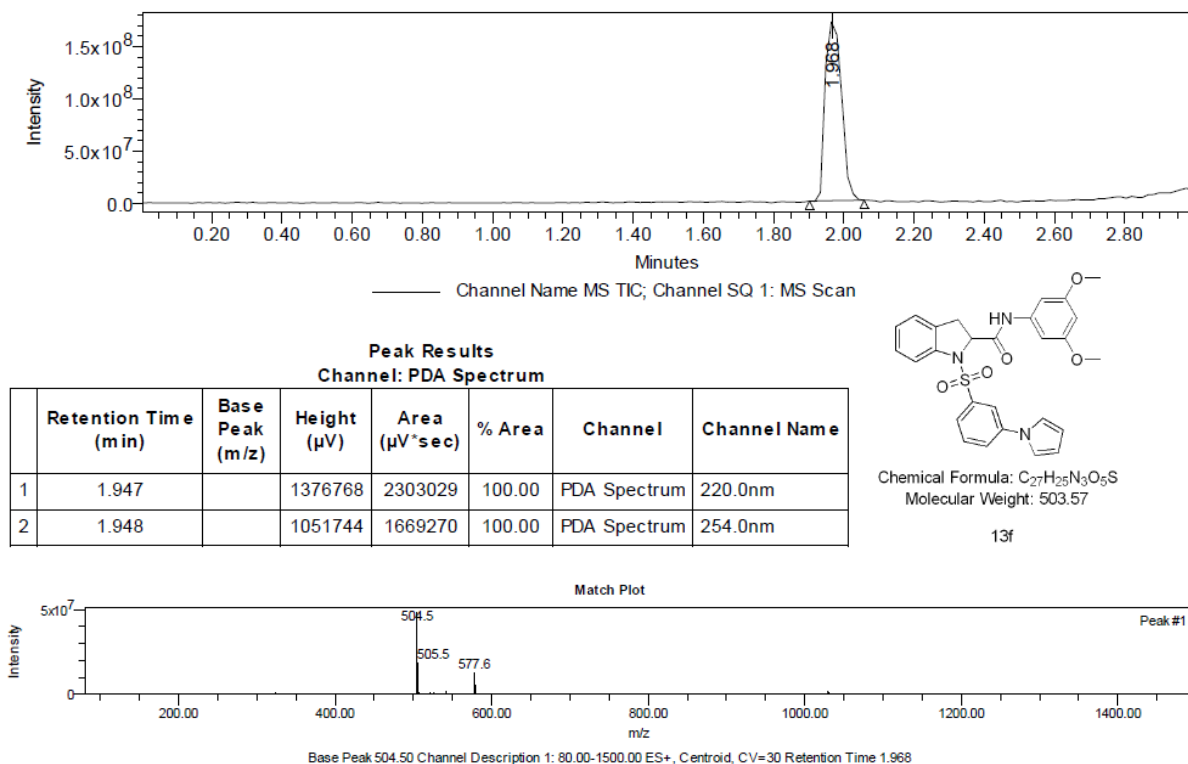


Figure 79: LC-MS of compound 13f.

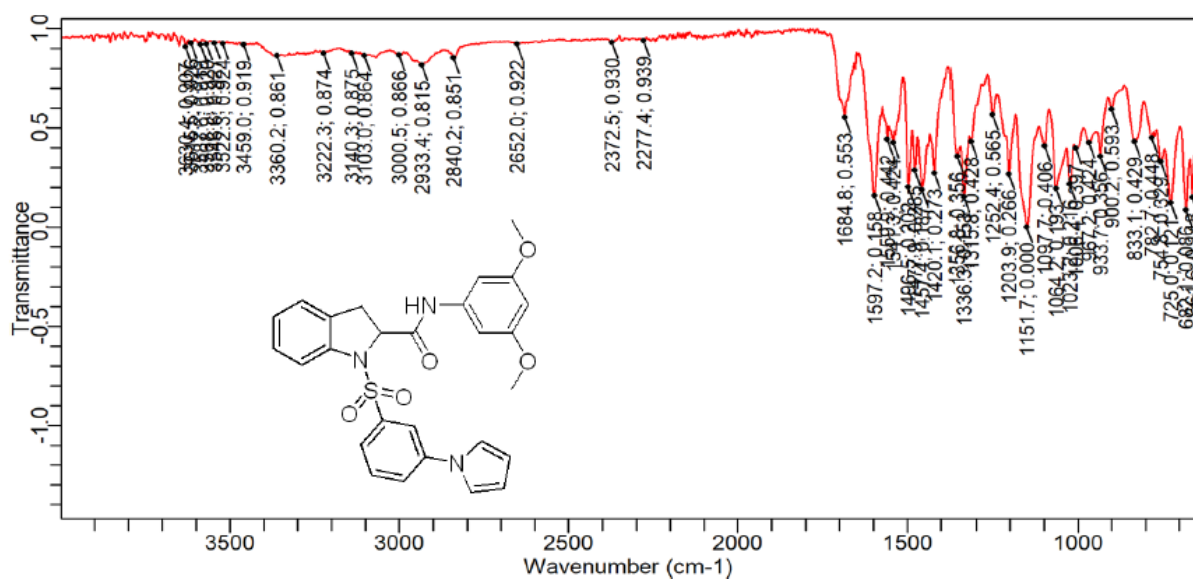


Figure 80: IR of compound 13f.

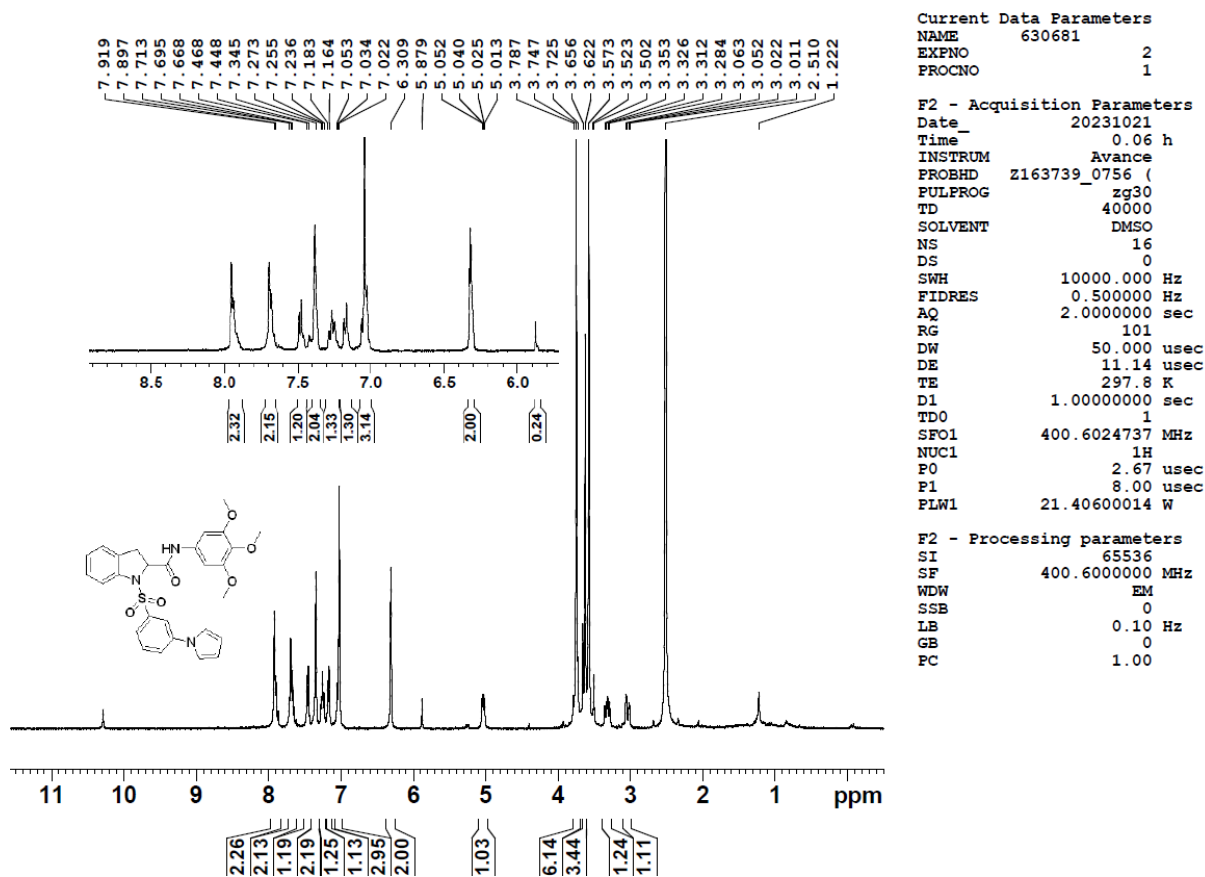


Figure 81: ^1H NMR of compound 13h.

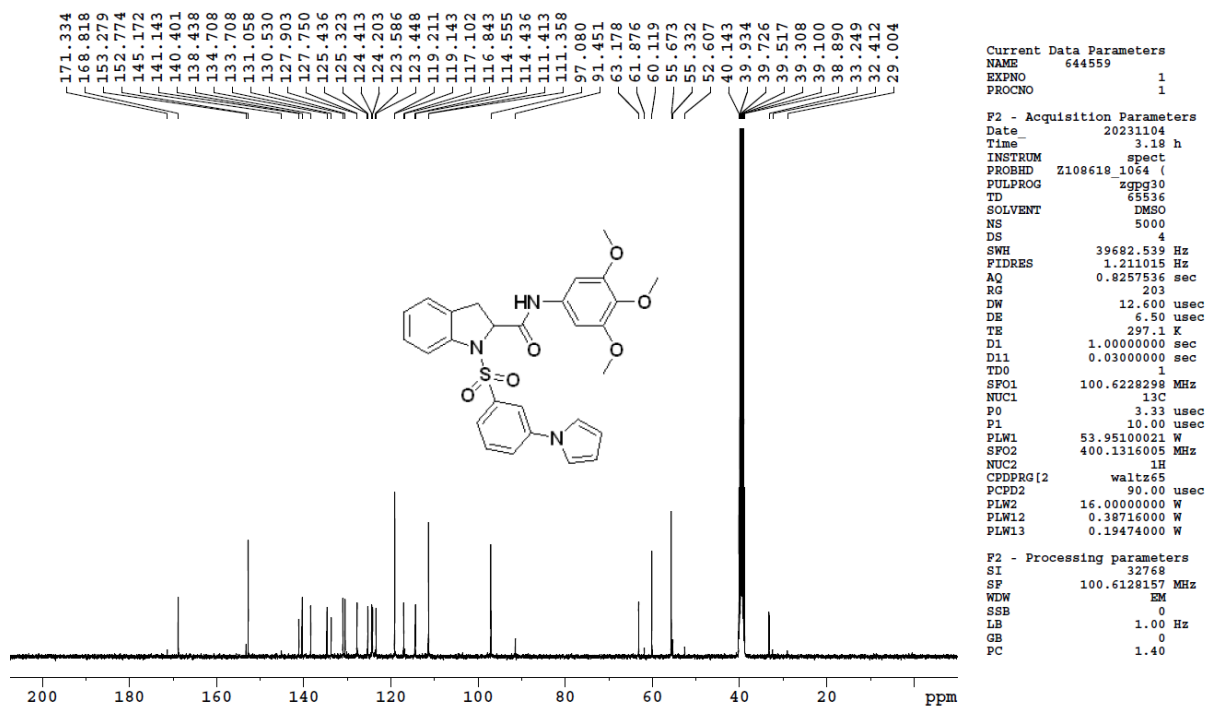
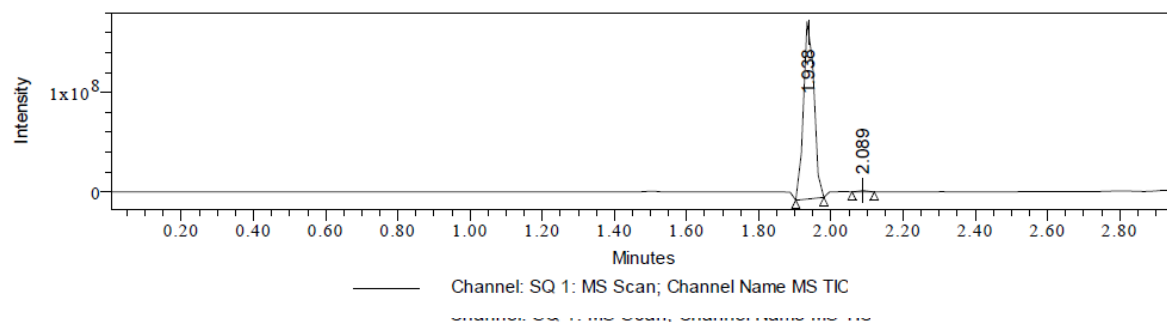
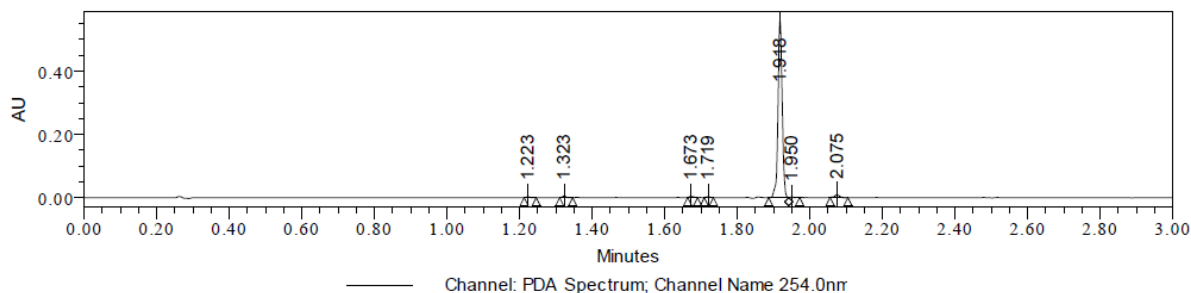


Figure 82: ^{13}C NMR of compound 13h.

Sample Name: 13h
Sample Type: Unknown
Vial: 1:E,4
Injection #: 1
Injection Volume: 1.00 ul
Run Time: 3.0 Minutes
Project Name LCMS-02_OCT-2023_11102023
Date Acquired: 11-10-2023 11:41:00 IST
Date Processed: 11-10-2023 11:45:23 IST, 11-10-2023 11:45:39 IST, 11-10-2023 11:46:05 IST
Acquired By: LCMS-02
Sample Set Name: 11102023 UCH 197 1ST
Acq. Method Set: METHOD C3
Processing Method: METHOD_C3, METHOD_C3_03
Channel Name: 220.0nm, MS TIC, 254.0nm
Proc. Chnl. Descr.: PDA 220.0 nm Blank Subtracted



Peak Results
Channel: PDA Spectrum

	Retention Time (min)	Base Peak (m/z)	Height (μV)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Channel	Channel Name
1	1.223		2589	1908	0.41	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
2	1.223		24247	18811	3.24	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
3	1.247		3332	2069	0.36	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
4	1.323		5230	3559	0.76	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
5	1.671		13903	10743	1.85	PDA Spectrum	220.0nm
6	1.673		3687	3030	0.65	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm
7	1.719		3155	2190	0.47	PDA Spectrum	254.0nm

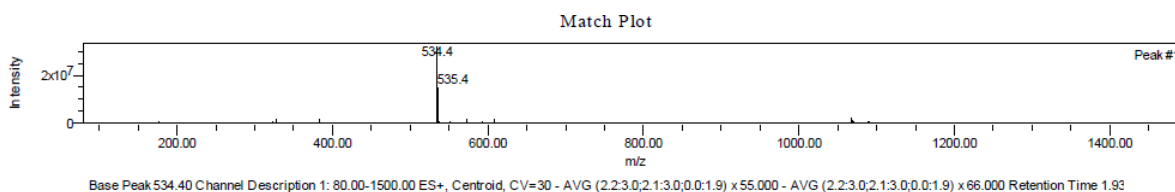
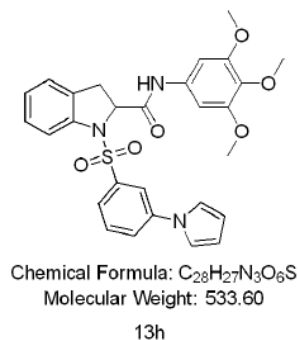


Figure 83: LC-MS of compound 13h.

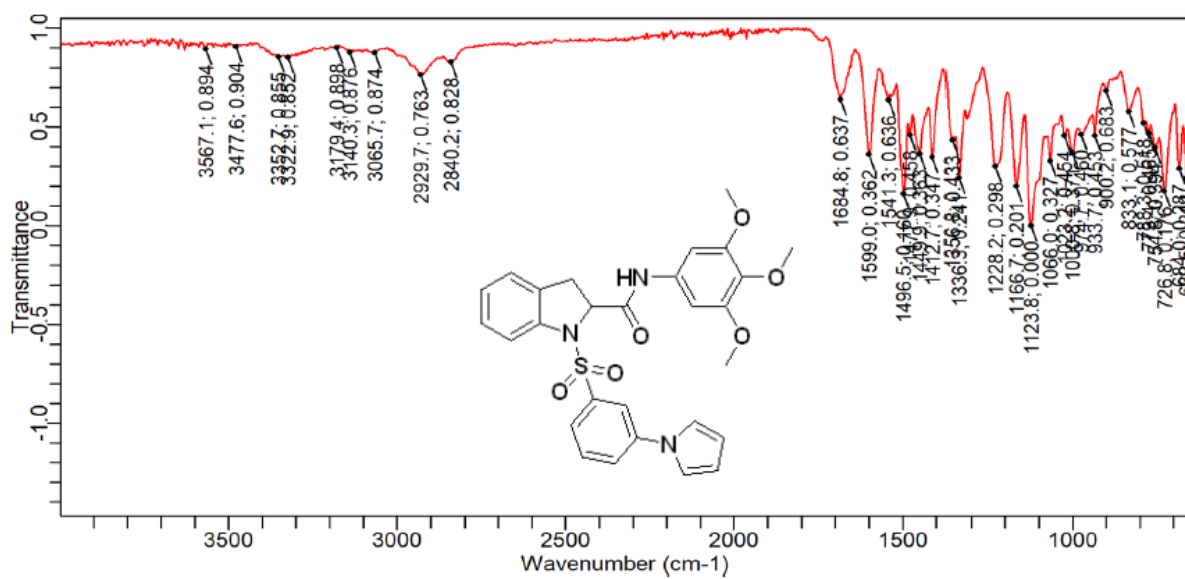


Figure 84: IR of compound 13h.