

Supplementary information

**Development of a scalable iridium-catalyzed
asymmetric hydrogenation process for synthesis of
chiral 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline**

Huan Jing, Chang-Bin Yu, Yong-Gui Zhou

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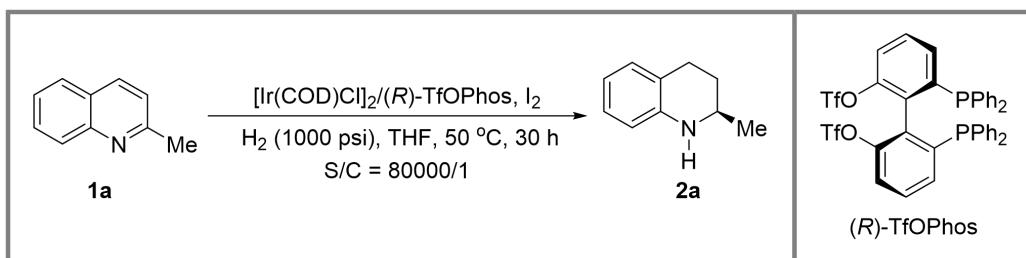
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1. General and Materials

General: All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using the standard Schlenk techniques, unless otherwise noted. ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature in CDCl_3 on 400 MHz instrument with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh). All reactions were monitored by TLC analysis. The optical rotations were measured by polarimeter. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis using chiral column described below in detail.

Materials: Commercially available solvents and reagents were used as received. 2-Methyl-quinoline could be suitable after adsorption purification through a silica gel column doped with 1% copper chloride. The ligand (*R*)-TfO⁺Phos was synthesized according to the known procedure.^[1]

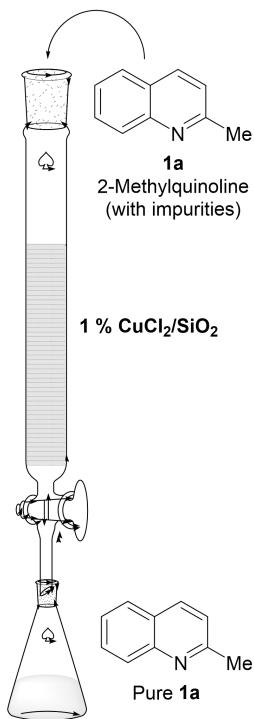
2. Iridium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation



2.1 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of 2-methylquinoline

The Purification of 2-Methylquinoline 1a. Copper(II) chloride was added to the weighed silica gel (note: the mass ratio is at 1%, 300 mesh) and mechanically stirred for 5-10 minutes until mixed uniformly. Then, the mixture was packed into the chromatography column as the stationary phase and fully saturated with hexanes. Then, commercially available 2-methylquinoline with trace amount of impurities was purified through the above chromatography column with hexanes/ethyl acetate = 10/1 as the eluent. The solvents were removed under the reduced pressure, and the resulting residue **1a** could be directly used for next asymmetric hydrogenation with good repeatability.

Ir-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation of 2-Methylquinoline 1a. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, a mixture of $[\text{Ir}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$ (14.7 mg, 21.9 μmol) and chiral ligand (*R*)-6,6'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-biphenyl-2,2'-diylbis(trifluoromethylsulfonate) ((*R*)-TfOPhos 43.0 mg, 52.5 μmol) in tetrahydrofuran (THF, 24 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to give the chiral catalyst solution. Then, the above solution was transferred to a 2 L autoclave in which the additive iodine (1.110 g, 4.38 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (560 mL) and 2-methylquinoline **1a** (250.3 g, 1.75 mol) have been added. Then charged with hydrogen gas (1000 psi) and stirred at 50 °C for 30 hours (Note: hydrogen gas was continuously supplemented to keep the pressure at 1000 psi). After carefully releasing the hydrogen gas, the mixture was concentrated under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was washed with sodium thiosulfate solution (3.0 M, 100 mL) and extracted

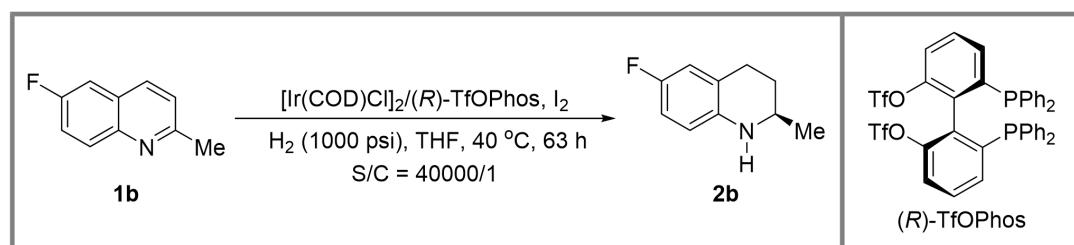


three times with ethyl acetate (100 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under the reduced pressure to afford 256.1 g of chiral reductive product (*R*)-**2a** in 99% yield with 91.4% ee.

The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis using the chiral column (OJ-H).

(*R*)-2-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2a):

Known compound,^[2] $R_f = 0.75$ (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 5/1), 91.4% ee. [>99% ee, $[\alpha]^{20}_D = + 91.4$ (c 2.00, CHCl_3)], [lit.^[2]: 99% ee, $[\alpha]^{RT}_D = + 84.3$ (c 0.20, CHCl_3)]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.99-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.64-6.56 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.50-6.43 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.69 (brs, 1H), 3.44-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.68 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.53 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.8, 129.3, 126.7, 121.1, 117.0, 114.0, 47.2, 30.2, 26.6, 22.7. HPLC: Chiracel OJ-H column, 254 nm, 30 °C, *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, retention time 10.9 min and 11.9 min (major).



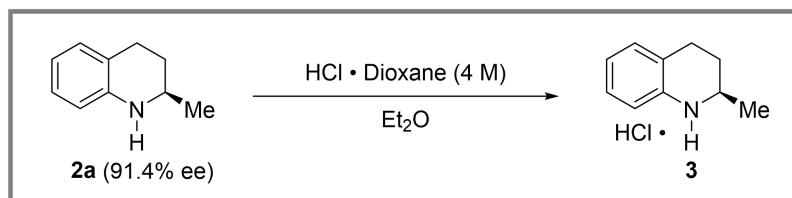
2.2 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of 6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline 1b

In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, a mixture of $[\text{Ir}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$ (2.0 mg, 3.0 μmol) and chiral bisphosphine ligand (*R*)-6,6'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-biphenyl-2,2'-diylbis(trifluoromethylsulfonate) ((*R*)-TfOPhos, 5.9 mg, 7.2 μmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to give the chiral catalyst solution. Then, the above solution was transferred to a 300 mL autoclave in which additive iodine (152.0 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (36 mL) and 6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline **1b** (19.34 g, 0.12 mol) have been added. Then charged with hydrogen gas (1000 psi) and stirred at 40 °C for 63 hours (Note: hydrogen gas was continuously supplemented to keep the reaction pressure at 1000 psi). After carefully releasing hydrogen gas, the mixture was concentrated under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was washed with sodium thiosulfate solution (3.0 M, 10 mL) and extracted three times with ethyl acetate (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under the reduced pressure to give 19.71 g of chiral reductive product (*R*)-**2b** in 99% yield and 91.4% ee.

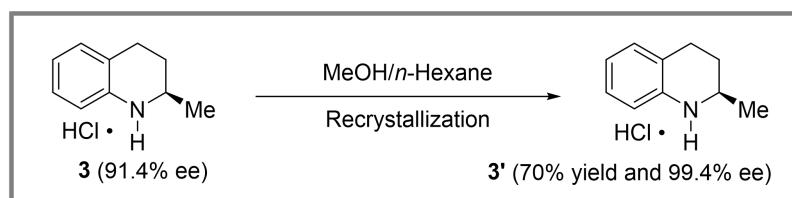
(*R*)-6-Fluoro-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2b):

Known compound,^[2] $R_f = 0.75$ (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 5/1), 91.4% ee. $[\alpha]^{20}_D = + 81.8$ (c 2.00, CHCl_3), [lit.^[2]: 98% ee, $[\alpha]^{RT}_D = + 80.3$ (c 0.19, CHCl_3)]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.75-6.61 (m, 2H), 6.46-6.34 (m, 1H), 3.56 (d, $J = 59.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.66 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.49 (m, 1H), 1.23-1.18 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) 156.7, 154.4, 141.0, 122.5, 122.4, 115.5, 115.3, 114.8, 114.7, 113.3, 113.0, 47.3, 29.9, 26.7, 22.5. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -128.34. HPLC: Chiracel OJ-H, 254 nm, 30 °C, *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 98.5/1.5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, retention time 11.1 min (minor) and 11.6 min (major).

3. Recrystallization of 2-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline



Under the ice bath, 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline **2a** (80.0 g, 0.544 mol, 91.4% ee) and diethyl ether (400 mL) were added to a 1000 mL of round-bottomed flask, equipped with a mechanical stirring bar. Hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxane solution (4.0 M, 136 mL, 0.544 mol) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. Then, the crude mixture was filtered over Buchner funnel, and washed with cold ethyl ether three times (50 mL×3). The residue was collected and dried under vacuum to afford 99.9 gram of white solid 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline hydrochloride **3** in quantitative yield.



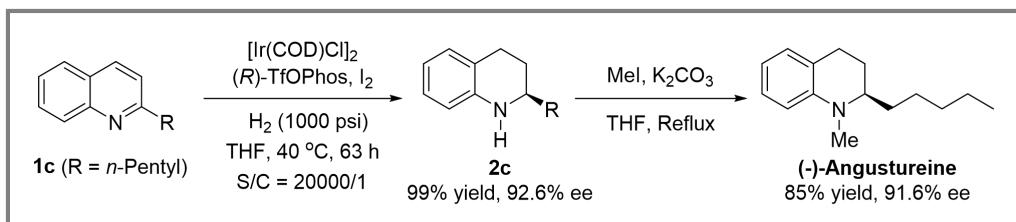
To a 500 mL round-bottom flask was charged 99.9 g of the 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline hydrochloride **3** and 120 mL of methanol. An additional 24 mL of methanol was added drop-wise under reflux until complete dissolution. Subsequently, *n*-hexane (20 mL) was introduced at reflux. Heating was stopped, and the mixture was allowed to cool naturally to room temperature and stand overnight. The precipitated solid was collected by the filtration, washed with chilled methanol, and dried under vacuum to afford 70.1 g of white solid **3'** with 70% yield and 99.4% ee. (Note: the optical purity was determined by the analysis of 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline after neutralization with sodium carbonate)

4. Resolution of 2-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline with (L)-DMTA



The (L)-DMTA (653.9 g, 1.563 mol) and solvent trifluoroethanol (TFE, 2.67 L) were added to a round-bottom flask and stirred for 10 minutes. Then, a solution of 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline **2a** (230.1 g, 1.563 mol, 91.4% ee) in trifluoroethanol (382 mL) was added dropwise under reflux. After the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred for 5 hours. Heating was stopped, and the solution was allowed to cool naturally to room temperature with continued stirring for 12-15 hours. The resulting mixture was filtered, and the solid was washed with the cold trifluoroethanol (2×100 mL) and dried under vacuum to afford 842.2 g of powdered solid product **4** in 95% yield and 99.3% ee. (Note: the optical purity was determined by the HPLC analysis of 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline after neutralization with sodium carbonate)

5. Enantioselective Synthesis of Alkaloid (-)-Angustureine



In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, a mixture of $[\text{Ir}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$ (2.0 mg, 3.0 μmol) and (R) -TfOPhos (5.9 mg, 7.2 μmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to give the chiral catalyst solution. Then, the above solution was transferred to a 300 mL autoclave in which additive iodine (152.0 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and 2-*n*-pentylquinoline (11.96 g, 60 mmol) have been added. Then charged with hydrogen gas (1000 psi) and stirred at 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 63 hours. After carefully releasing hydrogen gas, the mixture was concentrated under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was washed with sodium thiosulfate solution (3.0 M, 10 mL) and extracted three times with ethyl acetate (15 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under the reduced pressure to give 12.11 g of chiral product (R) -2-*n*-pentyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline in 99% yield and 92.6% ee.

(R)-2-*n*-Pentyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2c):

Known compound,^[3] $R_f = 0.70$ (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 20/1), 92.6% ee. $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +72.6$ (c 1.05, CHCl_3), [lit.^[3]: 94% ee, $[\alpha]^{25}_D = +74.4$ (c 1.03, CHCl_3)]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.94 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.60 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.51-6.46 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 1H), 3.28-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.26 (m, 9H), 0.94-0.87 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) 144.5, 129.3, 126.7, 121.6, 117.1, 114.2, 51.7, 36.6, 32.0, 28.1, 26.4, 25.5, 22.7, 14.1. HPLC: Chiralcel OJ-H, 254 nm, 30 $^\circ\text{C}$, *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 95/5, flow = 0.5 mL/min, retention time 13.0 min (minor) and 14.0 min (major).

To a solution of (+)-**2c** (11.93 g, 59 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (32.60 g, 236 mmol) in THF (400 mL) was added MeI (21.00 g, 148 mmol) under nitrogen. After the mixture was refluxed for 10 h, the reaction was quenched by water. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL x 3) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removal of the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford (-)-Angustureine (10.87 g) as pale-yellow oil with 85% yield and 91.6% ee.

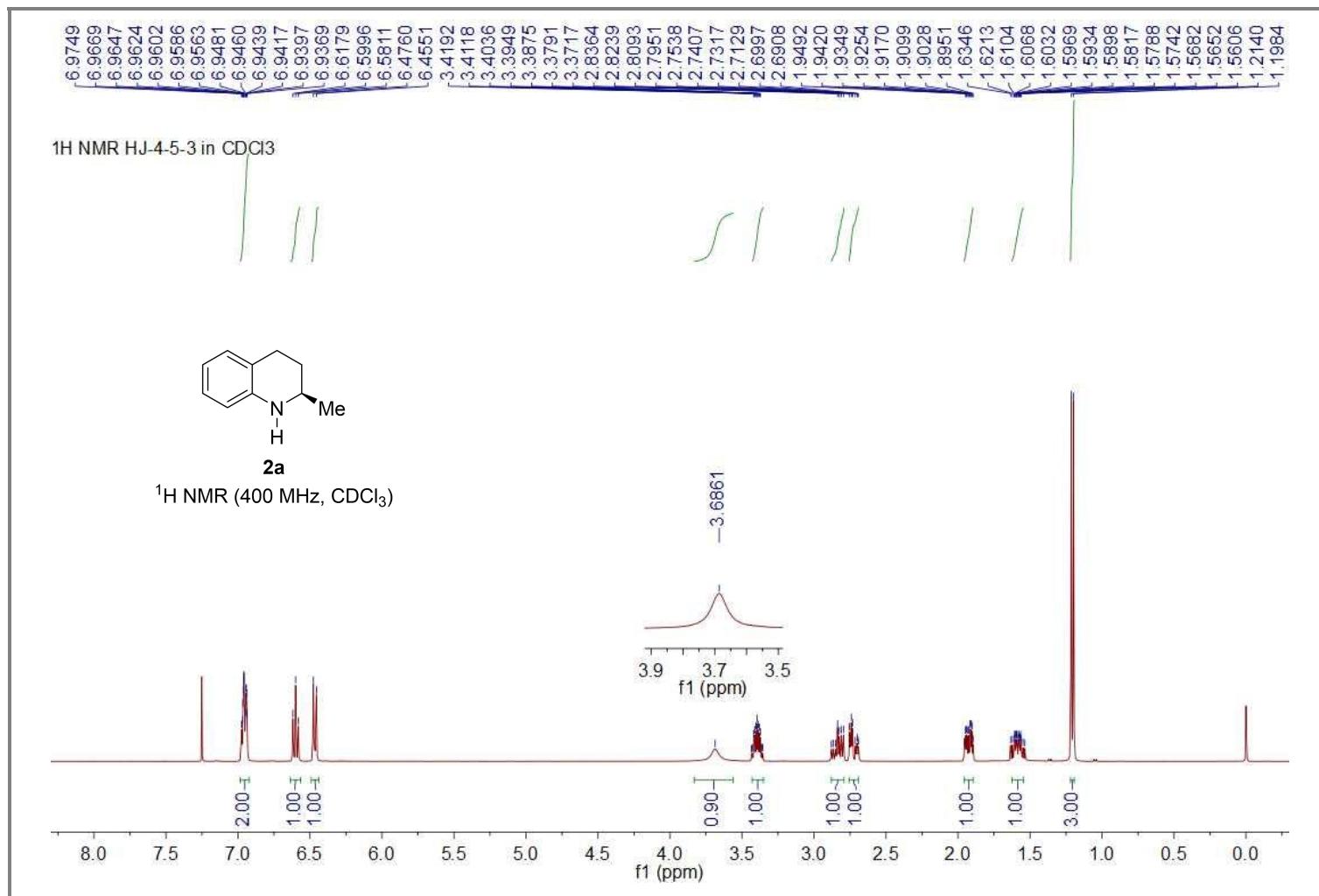
(R)-2-*n*-Pentyl-2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-methylquinoline ((-)-Angustureine):

Known compound,^[3] $R_f = 0.75$ (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 20/1), 91.6% ee. $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -7.16$ (c 1.69, CHCl_3), [lit.^[3]: 94% ee, $[\alpha]^{15}_D = -6.70$ (c 1.00, CHCl_3)]. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.07 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.64-6.47 (m, 2H), 3.27-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.59 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.14 (m, 7H), 0.89 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) 145.4, 128.7, 127.1, 121.8, 115.2, 110.4, 59.0, 38.0, 32.1, 31.2, 25.8, 24.4, 23.6, 22.7, 14.1. HPLC: Chiralcel OJ-H, 254 nm, 30 $^\circ\text{C}$, *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 95/5, flow = 0.5 mL/ min, retention time 8.4 min (major) and 9.2 min (minor).

6. References

1. Zhang DY, Wang DS, Wang MC, Yu CB, Gao K, Zhou YG. Synthesis of electronically deficient atropisomeric bisphosphine ligands and their application in asymmetric hydrogenation of quinolines. *Synthesis*. 2011;2011(17):2796-2802. [DOI:10.1055/s-0030-1260129]
2. Wang T, Zhuo LG, Li Z, Chen F, Ding Z, He Y, et al. Highly enantioselective hydrogenation of quinolines using phosphine-free chiral cationic ruthenium catalysts: Scope, mechanism, and origin of enantioselectivity. *J Am Chem Soc*. 2011;133(25):9878-9891. [DOI:10.1021/ja2023042]
3. Wang WB, Lu SM, Yang PY, Han XW, Zhou YG. Highly enantioselective iridium-catalyzed hydrogenation of heteroaromatic compounds, quinolines. *J Am Chem Soc*. 2003;125(35):10536-10537. [DOI:10.1021/ja0353762]

7. Copy of NMR and HPLC Data



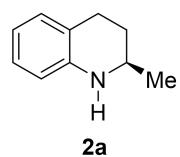
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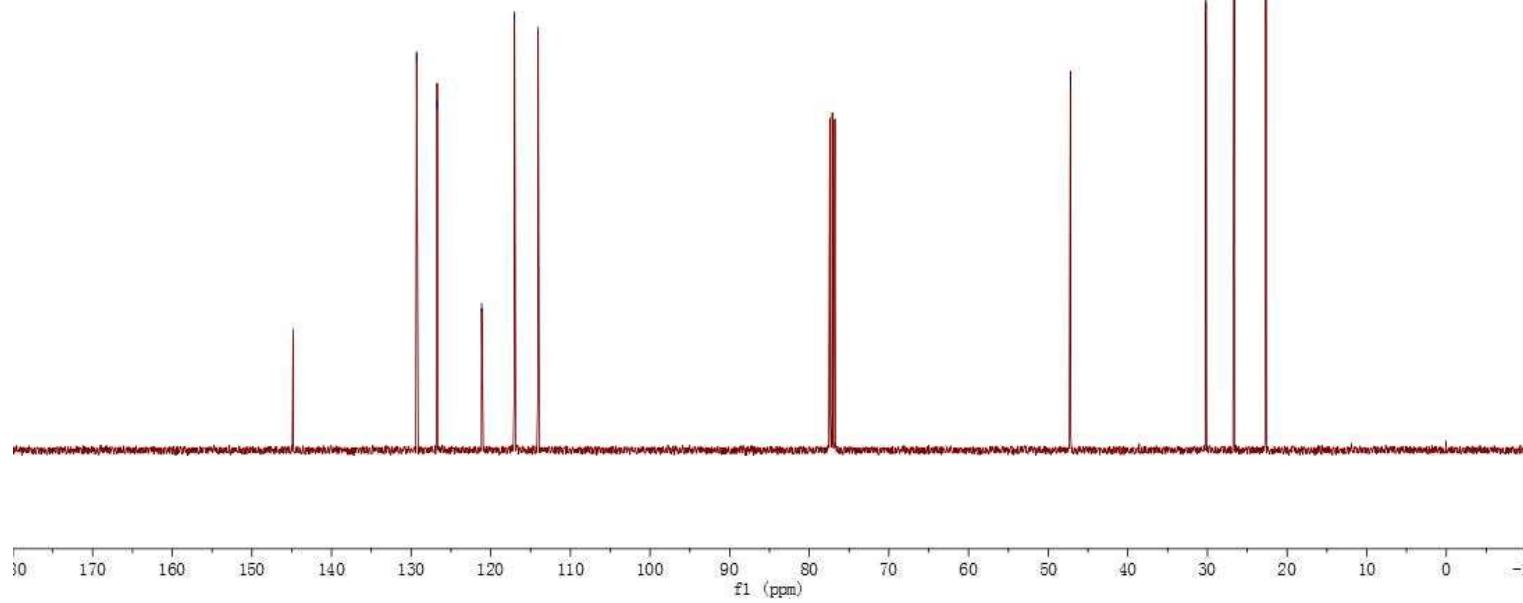
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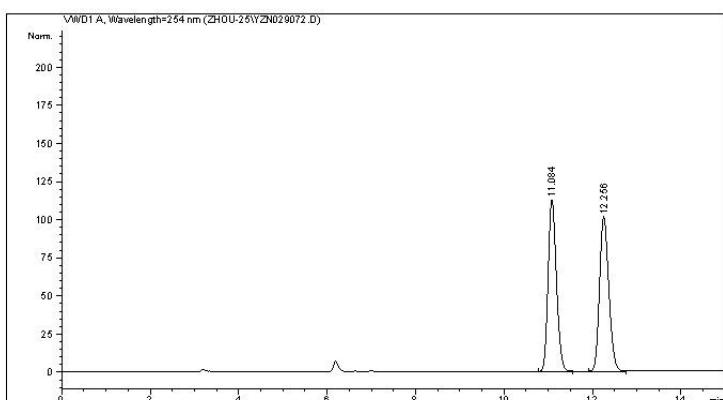


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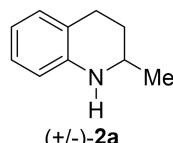
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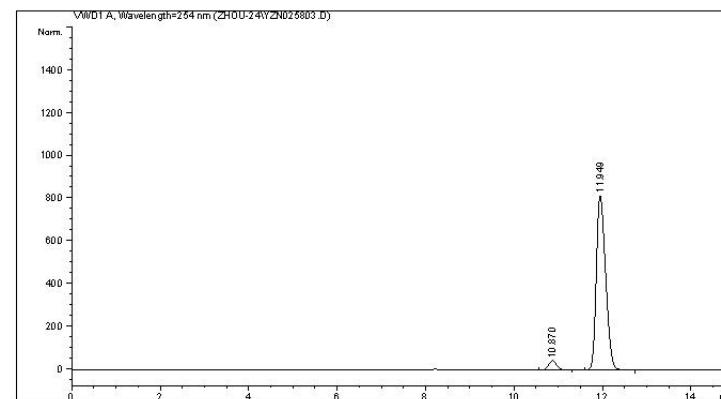
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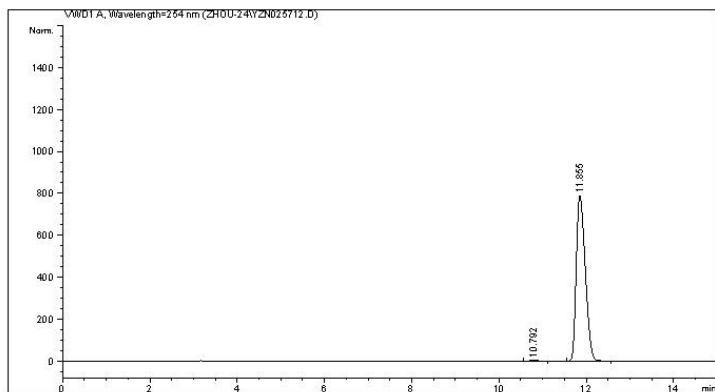
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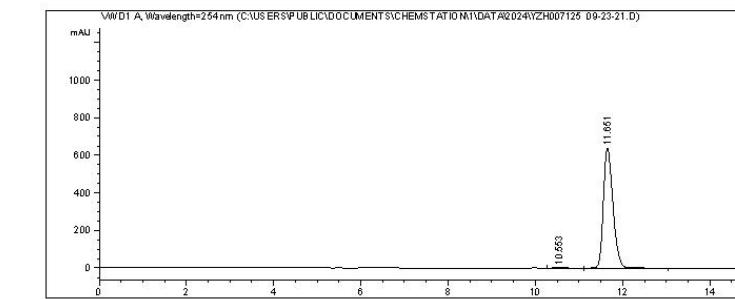


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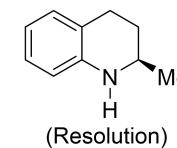


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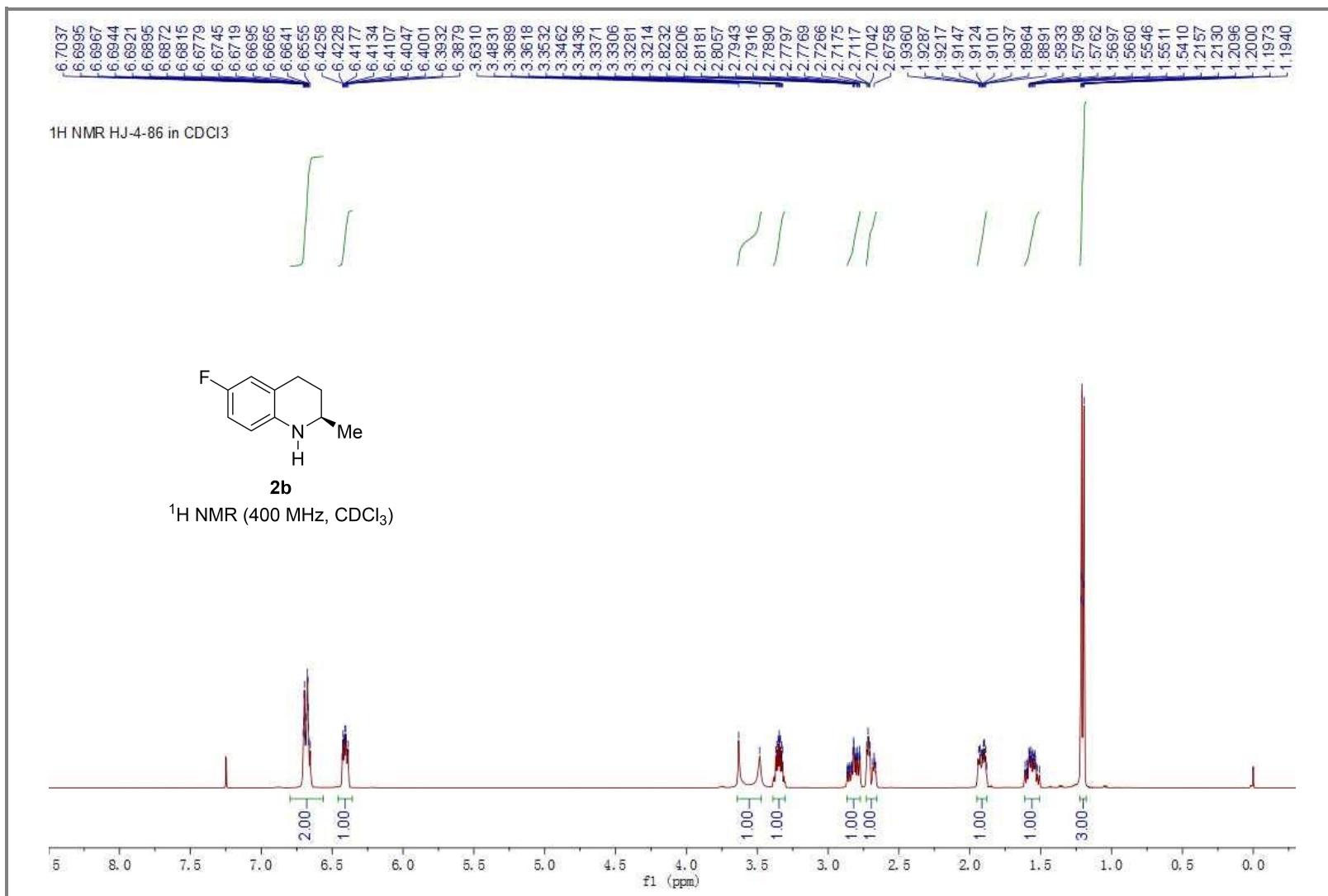
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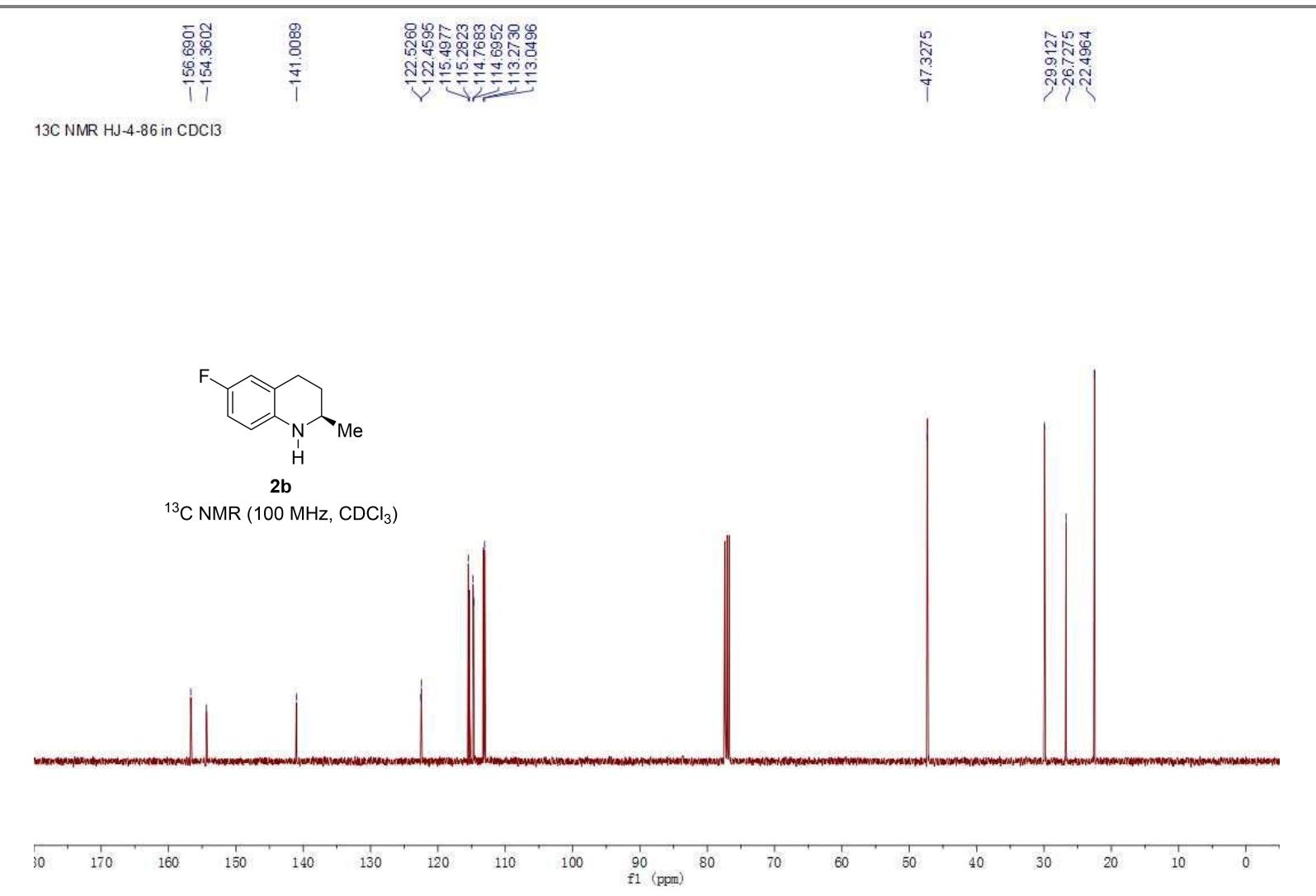
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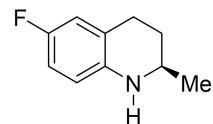
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Page 1 of 1





¹⁹F NMR HJ-4-86 in CDCl₃



2b

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃)

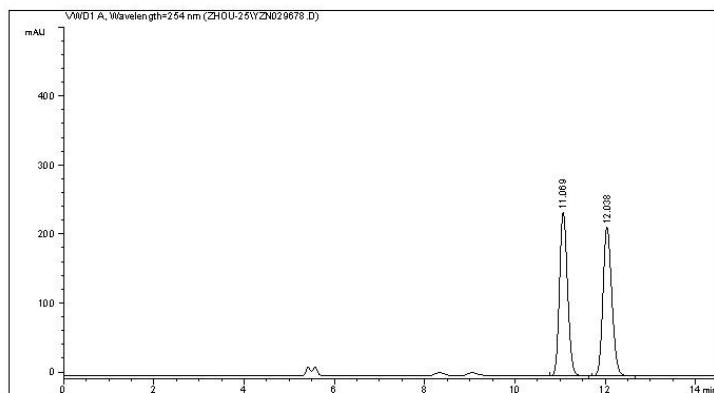
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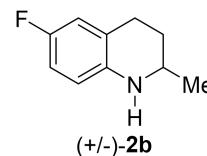


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Dilution: : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

Peak RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
# [min]		[min]	[mAU]	*s [mAU]	%
1 11.069	BB	0.1919	2922.28442	237.03415	49.9396
2 12.038	BB	0.2127	2929.35352	215.24231	50.0604
Totals : 5851.63794 452.27646					

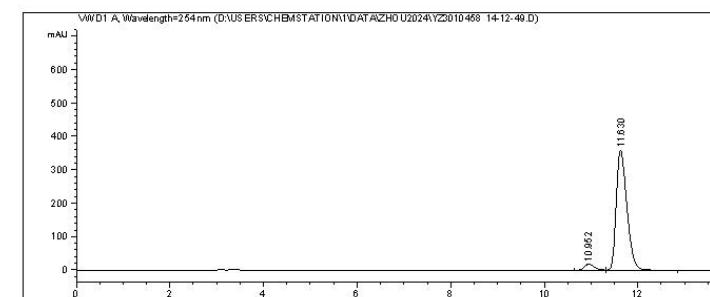


Instrument 1 7/18/2025 1:46:40 AM

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Data File D:\USERS\CHEMSTATION\1\DATA\ZHOU2024\YZ3010458 14-12-49.D
Sample Name: HJ-4-86

```
=====
Acq. Operator : SYSTEM
Sample Operator : SYSTEM
Acq. Instrument : 1260II Location : -
Injection Date : 10/24/2024 2:12:49 PM Inj : 1
Inj Volume : No inj
Acq. Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\def_LC.M
Last changed : 10/24/2024 1:58:47 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Analysis Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\def_LC.M
Last changed : 7/30/2025 4:25:02 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Sample Info : 0J-H, n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 98.5/1.5, 1.0 mL/min, 30 oC, 254 nm
```

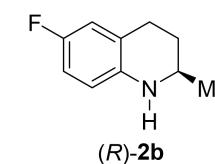


```
=====
Area Percent Report
```

```
Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Do not use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

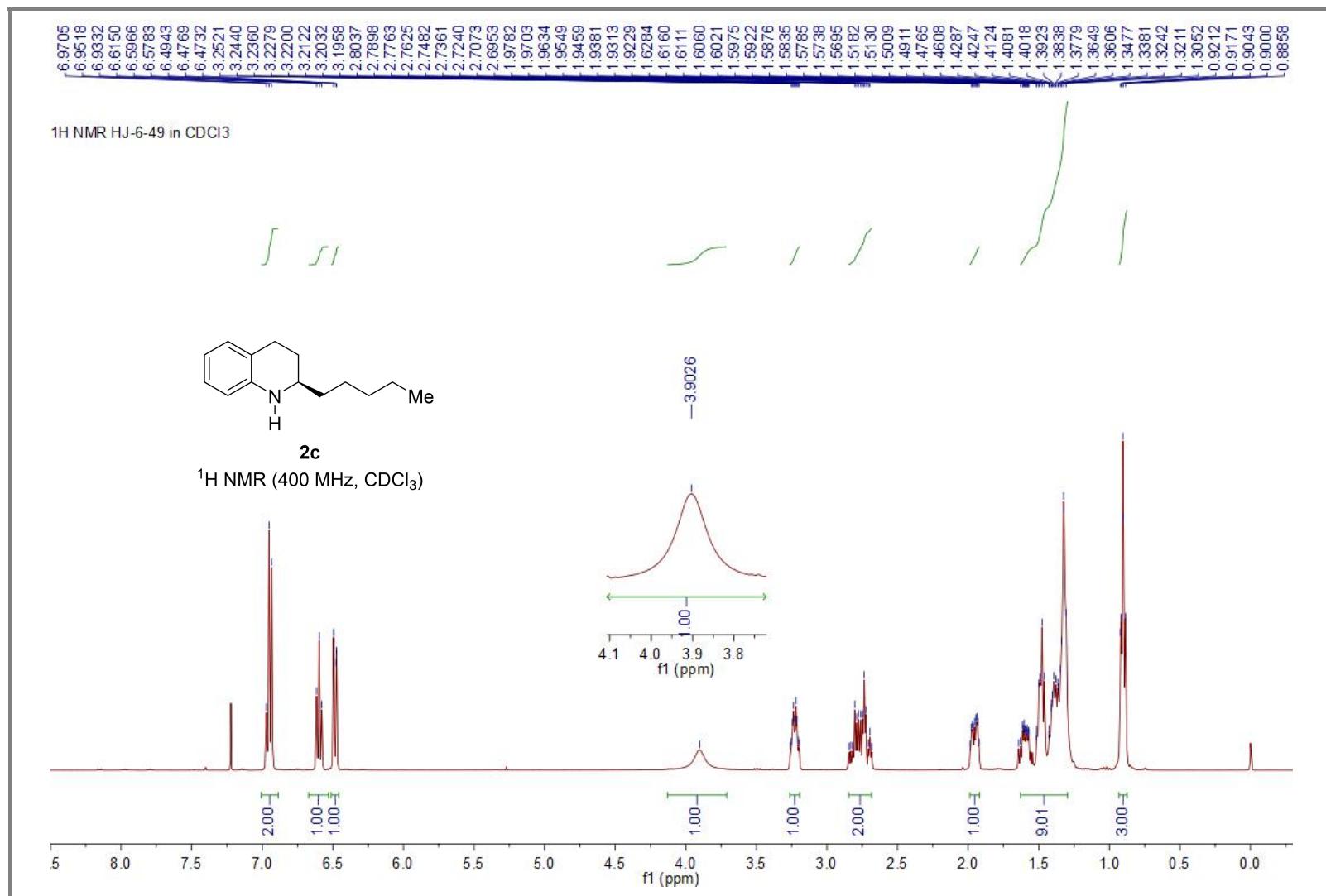
Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

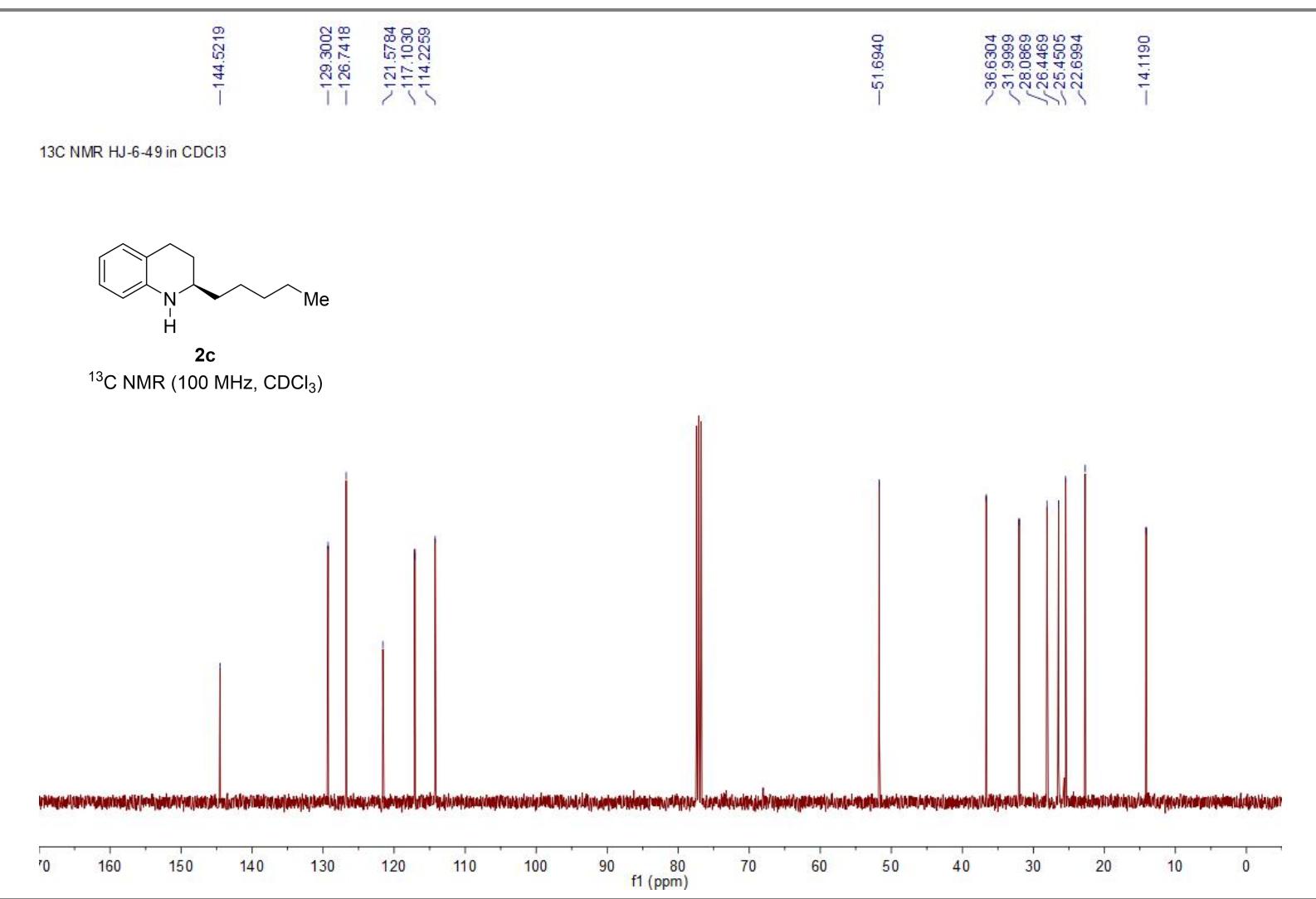
Peak RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
# [min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
1 10.952	BV	0.2220	255.19766	17.83031	4.3271
2 11.630	VB	0.2425	5642.44971	358.66989	95.6729
Totals : 5897.64737 376.50021					



1260II 7/30/2025 4:25:10 PM SYSTEM

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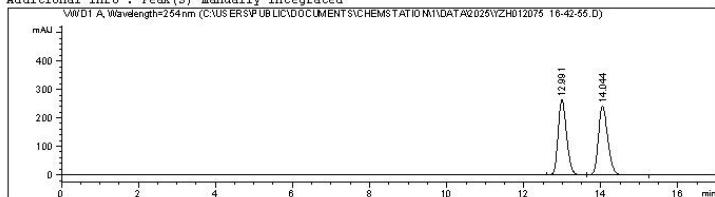




Data File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\CHEMSTATION\1\DATA\2025\YZH012075 16-42-55.D
Sample Name: HJ-6-49- (+/-)

```
=====
Acq. Operator : SYSTEM
Sample Operator : SYSTEM
Acq. Instrument : HPLC1260 II Location : 1
Injection Date : 11/30/2025 4:42:55 PM Inj : 1
Inj Volume : No inj
Acq. Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 11/30/2025 3:12:00 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Analysis Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 11/30/2025 5:11:52 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Sample Info : 0J-H, n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 30 oC, 254 nm.
```

Additional Info : Peak(s) manually integrated



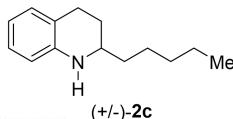
```
=====
Area Percent Report
=====
```

```
Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Sample Amount: : 1.00000 [ng/uL] (not used in calc.)
Do not use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

Peak	RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
1	12.991	BB	0.2368	3992.90698	263.47165	49.8067
2	14.044	BB	0.2619	4023.89502	242.07472	50.1933

Totals : 8016.80200 505.54637



*** End of Report ***

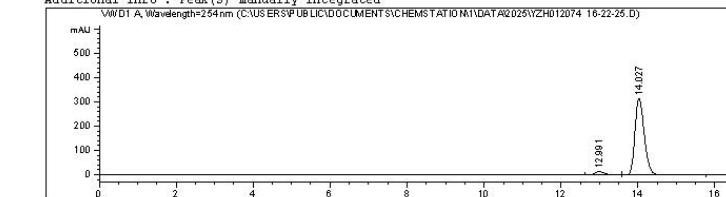
HPLC1260 II 11/30/2025 5:11:57 PM SYSTEM

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Data File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\CHEMSTATION\1\DATA\2025\YZH012074 16-22-25.D
Sample Name: HJ-6-49

```
=====
Acq. Operator : SYSTEM
Sample Operator : SYSTEM
Acq. Instrument : HPLC1260 II Location : 1
Injection Date : 11/30/2025 4:22:25 PM Inj : 1
Inj Volume : No inj
Acq. Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 11/30/2025 3:12:00 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Analysis Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 11/30/2025 4:46:36 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Sample Info : 0J-H, n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 30 oC, 254 nm.
```

Additional Info : Peak(s) manually integrated



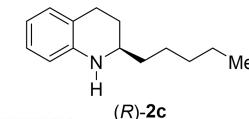
```
=====
Area Percent Report
=====
```

```
Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Sample Amount: : 1.00000 [ng/uL] (not used in calc.)
Do not use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

Peak	RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
1	12.991	VB	0.2322	199.97949	13.39006	3.7090
2	14.027	BV	0.2570	5191.69434	313.75299	96.2910

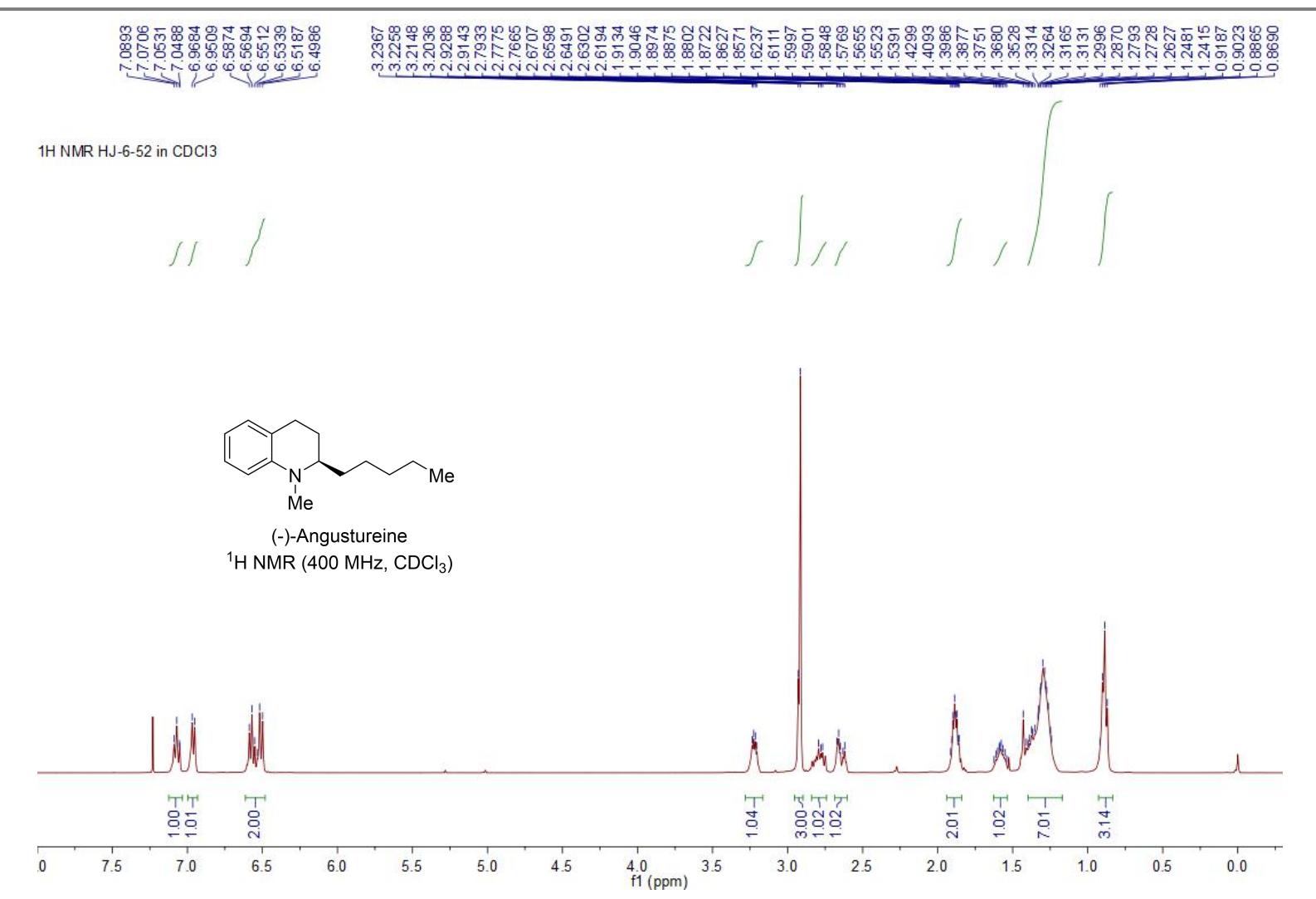
Totals : 5391.67383 327.14305

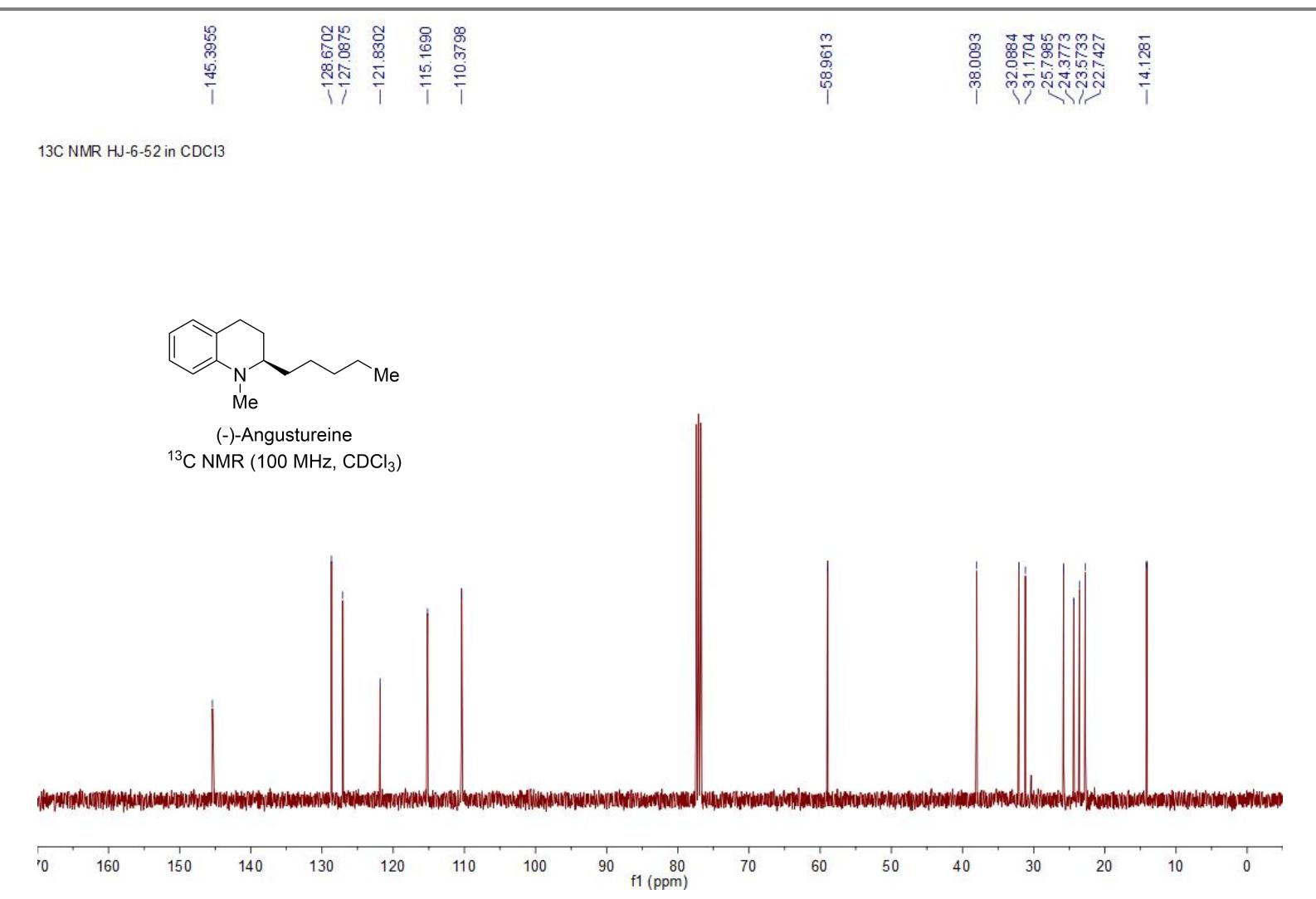


*** End of Report ***

HPLC1260 II 11/30/2025 4:46:41 PM SYSTEM

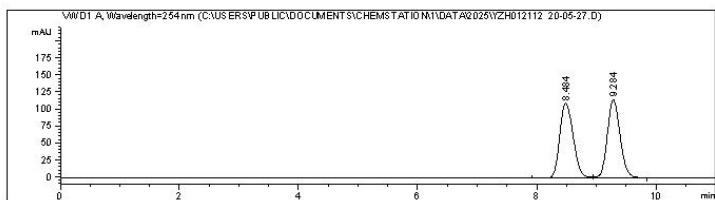
Page 1 of 1





Data File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\CHEMSTATION\1\DATA\2025\YZH012112 20-05-27.D
Sample Name: HJ-6-52(+-)

```
=====
Acq. Operator : SYSTEM
Sample Operator : SYSTEM
Acq. Instrument : HPLC1260 II Location : 1
Injection Date : 12/2/2025 8:05:27 PM Inj : 1
Inj Volume : No inj
Acq. Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 12/2/2025 8:02:21 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Analysis Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 12/2/2025 8:33:32 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Sample Info : 0J-H, n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 30 oC, 254 nm.
```



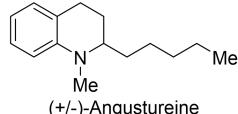
```
=====
Area Percent Report
=====

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Sample Amount: : 1.000000 [ng/ul] (not used in calc.)
Do not use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

#	RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	*
1	8.484	BV	0.2488	1723.68726	109.98250	49.9971
2	9.284	VB	0.2323	1723.88562	115.41101	50.0029

Totals : 3447.57268 225.39351



(+/-)-Angustureine

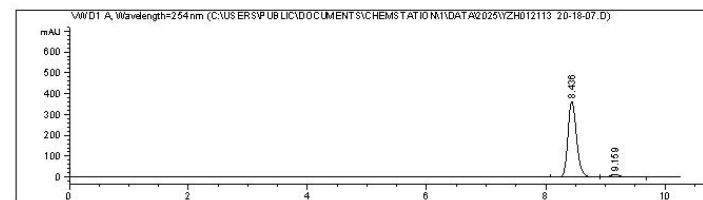
*** End of Report ***

HPLC1260 II 12/2/2025 8:33:37 PM SYSTEM

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Data File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\CHEMSTATION\1\DATA\2025\YZH012113 20-18-07.D
Sample Name: HJ-6-52

```
=====
Acq. Operator : SYSTEM
Sample Operator : SYSTEM
Acq. Instrument : HPLC1260 II Location : 1
Injection Date : 12/2/2025 8:18:07 PM Inj : 1
Inj Volume : No inj
Acq. Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 12/2/2025 8:02:21 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Analysis Method : C:\Users\Public\Documents\ChemStation\1\Methods\DEF_LC.M
Last changed : 12/3/2025 3:43:11 PM by SYSTEM
(modified after loading)
Sample Info : 0J-H, n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 30 oC, 254 nm.
```



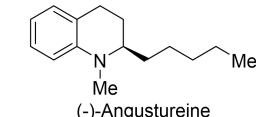
```
=====
Area Percent Report
=====

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Sample Amount: : 1.000000 [ng/ul] (not used in calc.)
Do not use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
```

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm

#	RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	*
1	8.436	BV	0.1549	3685.02490	364.71320	95.7994
2	9.159	VB	0.1826	161.58066	13.30829	4.2006

Totals : 3846.60556 378.02148



(-)-Angustureine

*** End of Report ***

HPLC1260 II 12/3/2025 3:43:18 PM SYSTEM

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