

INDOLE COMPOUND, AND PREPARATION METHOD THEREFOR AND USE THEREOF

FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

The present invention relates to the technical field of pharmaceutical
5 chemistry, and particularly, it relates to an indole compound, a preparation method,
and a use thereof.

BACKGROUND

Atopic dermatitis (ADs) is a chronic recurrent inflammatory skin disease. It
is reported that many factors are involved in the pathophysiology of AD,
10 including genetics factors, environmental factors, changes in the composition of
epidermis lipid, immune dysfunction, and microbial dysregulation. In addition to
skin symptoms such as erythema, papula, exudation, desquamation, xerosis,
plaques, and lichenification, AD can also cause mental illness and increase the
risk of cardiovascular diseases. Furthermore, it is also thought to be related to
15 depression and suicidal tendencies. From the perspective of epidemiological
characteristics, AD is more common in children, and most symptoms continue to
exist in the adult stage. The statistical analysis of the relevant clinical data in the
United States has been well studied, and the results of studies on children and
adolescent populations show that only 1% of patients who suffered from this
20 disease before the age of 12 would not continue to have the disease afterwards.

Relevant studies have shown that the prevalence rate of AD in China is gradually increasing, especially in children, and the prevalence rate in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas. In conclusion, AD has a significant impact on the life quality and the mental health state for patients. The continuous increase
5 in the prevalence rate of AD in recent years, especially in urban children, has raised a clinical and social request for the development of safer and more effective AD treatment drugs and protocols.

At present, traditional drugs for AD treatment are mainly divided into three types: 1) moisturizers that improve the dry skin condition; 2) corticosteroids that
10 have broad anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects; and 3) calcineurin inhibitors that alleviate inflammation by binding to immunophilin to inhibit calcineurin, and ultimately inhibiting the secretion of various cytokines. In addition, since AD patients often suffer from *Staphylococcus aureus* infections, they are more susceptible to fungal infections than healthy people, and therefore
15 antibiotics can be used systematically to eliminate pathogenic microbes for alleviating AD conditions. However, the above traditional treatment methods have their limitations: 1) the moisturizer mainly functions to slow down the volatilization of skin moisture, and its therapeutic effect is limited; 2) long-term use of the corticosteroid can cause systemic adverse effects and inhibit the
20 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, and the use in children may have adverse effects on their development; 3) the calcineurin inhibitor often causes

local burning and itching; 4) after the antibiotic is taken off, the pathogenic microbes are prone to recolonization, and long-term use of the antibiotic may induce drug-resistant strains.

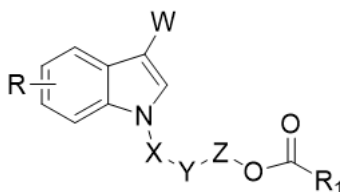
Since the pathophysiology of AD is closely related to epidermal barrier
5 dysfunction and immune dysfunction, AD patients often show abnormal expression of cytokines. Some researchers have proposed to classify AD into different endotypes according to the molecular mechanisms associated with different pathological phenotypes. In recent years, small molecule inhibitors targeting cytokine receptors and biologics targeting specific cytokines or their
10 receptors have become hot topics in the development of therapeutic drugs for AD. Small molecule inhibitors against phosphodiesterase (PDE)-4 and Janus kinase (JAK), histamine 4 receptor (H4R) antagonists, aromatic hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) agonists and monoclonal antibodies against interleukin-4 (IL-4) receptor and interleukin-13 (IL-13), etc., are currently in clinical trials or in a stage of
15 clinical approval. Among them, Dupixent (Dupilumab, a monoclonal antibody against IL-4 receptor), Eucrisa (Crisaborole, a topical phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE-4) antagonist), and Cibinqo (Abrocitinib, an oral JAK1 inhibitor) have been approved by FDA. Currently, a drug with Benvitimod as a primary active ingredient, serving as both an AhR agonist and a T-cell tyrosine kinase inhibitor,
20 has been approved by the China National Medical Products Administration, but is currently limited to psoriasis treatment. Therefore, in order to solve the

problems such as safety and drug resistance caused by long-term use of drugs and improve absorption efficiency of drugs by transdermal administration, it is urgently required to develop more small molecule drugs from natural sources.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Based on this, it is necessary to provide a class of indole compounds with good therapeutic effect on atopic dermatitis to address the above problems.

In one aspect of the present invention, an indole compound having a structure of formula I is provided,



I

wherein,

W is COR₂, or CR₃R₄OR₅;

X is absent, or X is CO, or CR₃R₄;

Y is absent, or Y is O;

15 Z is absent, or Z is CR₃R₄;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, and alkoxy;

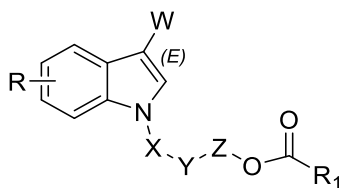
R is selected from the group consisting of H, D, unsubstituted or substituted

C₁₋₆ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, OR₅, NR₆R₇, CO₂R₇, CONR₆R₇, OCOR₈, NHCOR₈, NHSO₂R₈, or CN;

each of R₂, R₃, R₄, R₆, R₇, and R₈ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, D, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, and heteroaryl; and

R₅ is H, D, or COR₁.

In one embodiment, the compound has a structure as shown in formula II:



II.

In one embodiment, W is COR₂, or CR₃R₄OR₅;

X is absent, or X is CO;

Y is absent, or Y is O;

Z is absent, or Z is CR₃R₄;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, and alkoxy;

R is H; and

each of R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ is H.

In one embodiment, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted

or substituted C₅₋₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl.

In one embodiment, W is COH, or CH₂OH;

each of X, Y, and Z is COOCH₂, or CH₂;

- 5 R₁ is selected from C₇₋₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl; and

R is H.

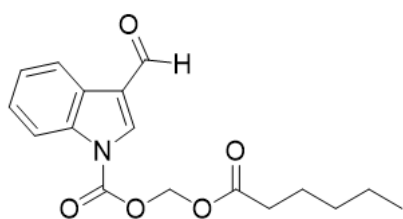
In one embodiment, W is COH;

each of X, Y, and Z is CH₂;

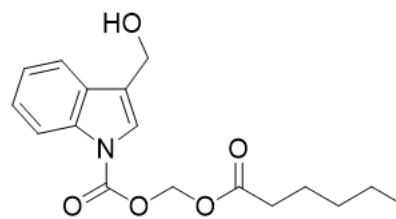
- 10 R₁ is selected from the group consisting of C₇₋₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl; and

R is H.

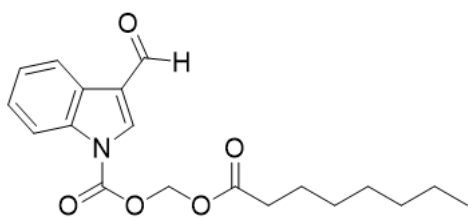
In one embodiment, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:



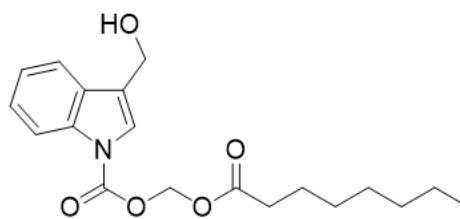
Compound 1



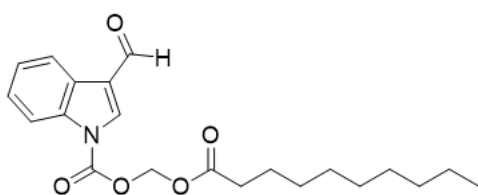
Compound 19



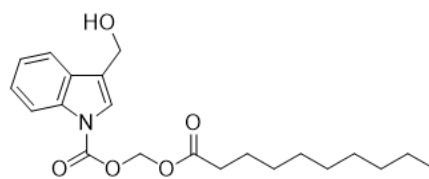
Compound 2



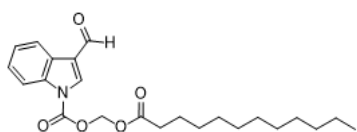
Compound 20



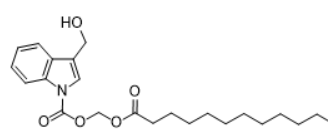
Compound 3



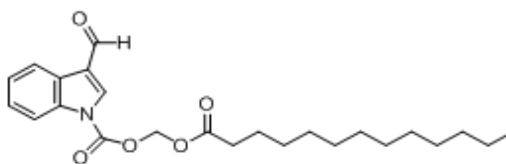
Compound 21



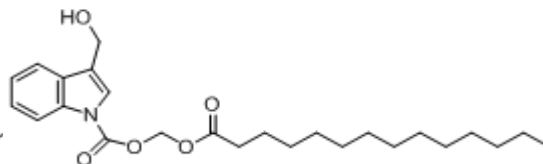
Compound 4



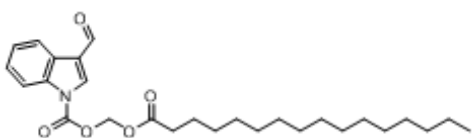
Compound 22



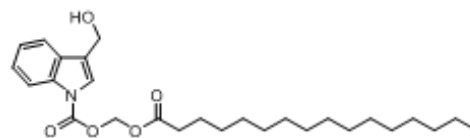
Compound 5



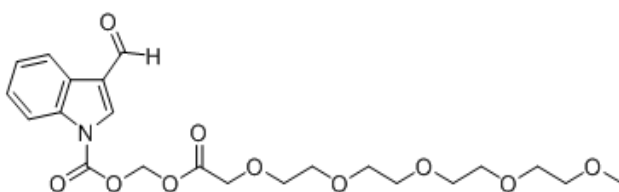
Compound 23



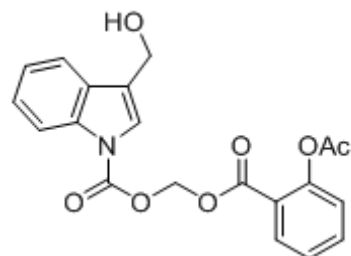
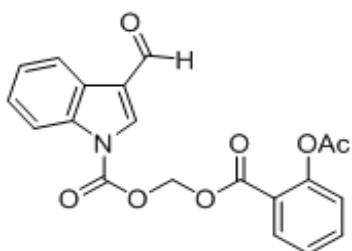
Compound 6



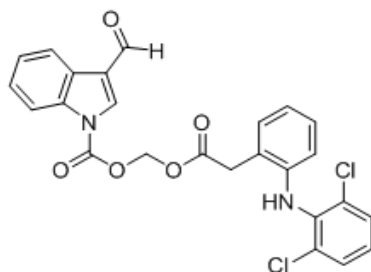
Compound 24



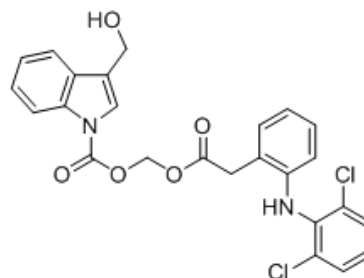
Compound 7



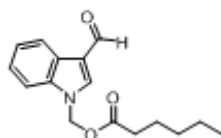
Compound 8



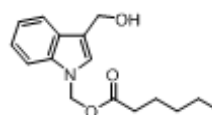
Compound 26



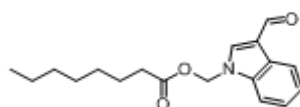
Compound 9



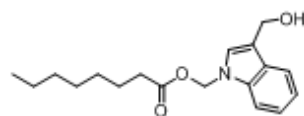
Compound 27



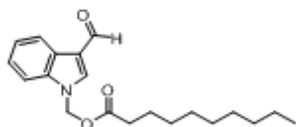
Compound 28



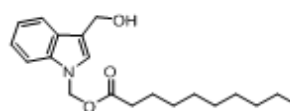
Compound 37



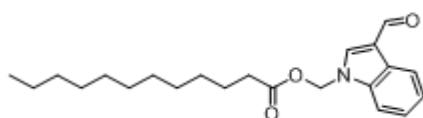
Compound 29



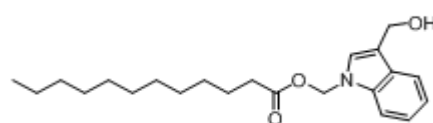
Compound 38



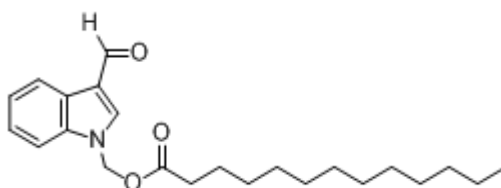
Compound 30



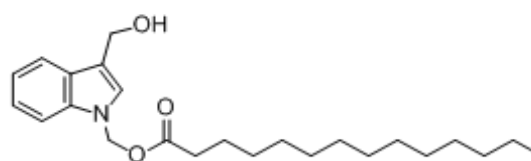
Compound 39



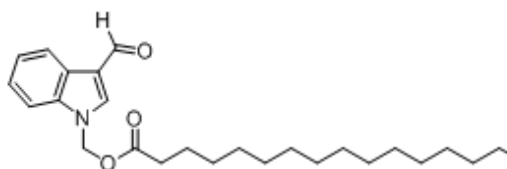
Compound 31



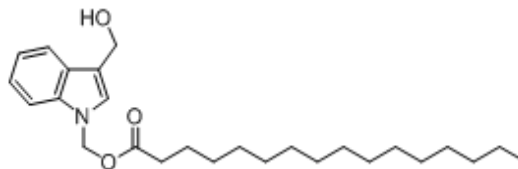
Compound 40



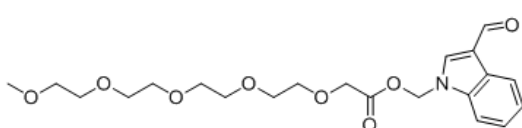
Compound 32



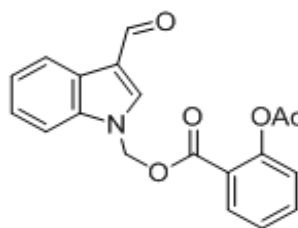
Compound 41



Compound 33



Compound 42



Compound 34,

and Compound 35.

The Compound 4 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $7.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $9.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $22.0\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

5 preferably, the Compound 4 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $7.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $9.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.8\pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $19.0\pm 0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $21.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $22.0\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

10 more preferably, the Compound 4 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $7.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $9.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $10.7\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.8\pm 0.2^\circ$, $13.4\pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $18.4\pm 0.2^\circ$, $19.0\pm 0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $21.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $22.0\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $25.3\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 8 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $5.2\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $12.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $16.0\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $19.3\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using
15 Cu-K α radiation;

preferably, the Compound 8 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $5.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $16.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.3\pm0.2^\circ$, and $21.3\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

5 more preferably, the Compound 8 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $5.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $16.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $25.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $26.3\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.6\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 9 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $12.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$,
10 $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.4\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.3\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

preferably, the Compound 9 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $10.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $25.1\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.3\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α
15 radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 9 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $24.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $25.1\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.3\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

20 the Compound 22 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $5.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using

Cu-K α radiation;

preferably, the Compound 22 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $5.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $9.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, and $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α

5 radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 22 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $5.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $9.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.5\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.9\pm0.2^\circ$, and $23.2\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

10 the Compound 23 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $10.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $18.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and $21.7\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

preferably, MC20-875-034A1 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $10.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $18.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.7\pm0.2^\circ$,
15 $23.6\pm0.2^\circ$, and $24.2\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 23 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $5.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $18.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $22.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.6\pm0.2^\circ$, and $24.2\pm0.2^\circ$
20 in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 24 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.6\pm0.2^\circ$,

8.9±0.2°, 21.0±0.2°, and 22.6±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

preferably, the Compound 24 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 4.4±0.2°, 6.6±0.2°, 8.9±0.2°, 11.1±0.2°, 12.2±0.2°, 13.4±0.2°, 19.5±0.2°, 20.6±0.2°, 21.0±0.2°, and 22.6±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 24 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 4.4±0.2°, 6.6±0.2°, 8.9±0.2°, 10.4±0.2°, 11.1±0.2°, 12.2±0.2°, 13.4±0.2°, 16.1±0.2°, 17.8±0.2°, 19.5±0.2°, 20.6±0.2°, 21.0±0.2°, 22.6±0.2°, 24.8±0.2°, and 26.5±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

the Compound 26 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.6±0.2°, 10.5±0.2°, 11.8±0.2°, 13.9±0.2°, and 19.7±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

preferably, the Compound 26 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.6±0.2°, 7.4±0.2°, 10.5±0.2°, 11.8±0.2°, 13.9±0.2°, 14.9±0.2°, 16.8±0.2°, 19.7±0.2°, 21.2±0.2°, and 23.5±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 26 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.6±0.2°, 7.4±0.2°, 10.5±0.2°, 11.8±0.2°, 13.9±0.2°, 14.9±0.2°, 16.8±0.2°, 19.7±0.2°, 21.2±0.2°, 21.5±0.2°, 22.0±0.2°, 23.5±0.2°, 25.0±0.2°, and 26.0±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

the Compound 27 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $6.5\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.0\pm0.2^\circ$, and $23.8\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

preferably, the Compound 27 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $6.5\pm0.2^\circ$,
5 $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $16.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.4\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $23.8\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.0\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α
radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 27 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $6.5\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $16.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $20.6\pm0.2^\circ$,
10 $21.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $24.1\pm0.2^\circ$, $26.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $27.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $27.3\pm0.2^\circ$, and $30.6\pm0.2^\circ$
in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 35 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $12.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.7\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $15.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.3\pm0.2^\circ$, and $23.5\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using
Cu-K α radiation;

15 preferably, the Compound 35 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $10.8\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $12.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $22.7\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $23.5\pm0.2^\circ$, and $24.0\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α
radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 35 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of
20 $10.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $12.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.8\pm0.2^\circ$,
 $19.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $22.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.5\pm0.2^\circ$, $24.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $25.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $26.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and

27.4±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

the Compound 41 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.1±0.2°, 5.2±0.2°, 6.7±0.2°, 10.2±0.2°, and 19.9±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

5 preferably, the Compound 41 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.1±0.2°, 5.2±0.2°, 6.7±0.2°, 9.1±0.2°, 9.8±0.2°, 10.2±0.2°, 11.5±0.2°, 19.9±0.2°, 20.5±0.2°, and 21.6±0.2 in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation;

more preferably, the Compound 41 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of 3.1±0.2°,
10 5.2±0.2°, 6.7±0.2°, 9.1±0.2°, 9.8±0.2°, 10.2±0.2°, 10.5±0.2°, 11.5±0.2°, 14.1±0.2°, 14.8±0.2°, 19.3±0.2°, 19.9±0.2°, 20.5±0.2°, 21.6±0.2°, and 23.1±0.2° in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-Kα radiation.

The present invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition, comprising the above-mentioned compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable
15 excipient.

In one embodiment, a dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition is a tablet, a dispersing agent, a tincture, a gel, a capsule, a spray, a suppository, a granule, an oral liquid, or a granule.

In one embodiment, a dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition is a
20 topical preparation.

The present invention further relates to use of the compound in the

manufacture of a medicament for treating dermatitis and /or an immune system disease.

In one embodiment, the medicament is used to treat atopic dermatitis and/or asthma.

5 Compared with the prior art, the present invention provides the advantages as follows:

The indole compounds of the present invention, structurally optimized based on the lead compounds, namely, a natural small molecule compound IAId (indole-3-carboxaldehyde) and another related small molecule I3C (indole-3-methanol),
10 were verified by a mouse model of calcipotriol (MC903)-induced ear AD-like symptoms. The indole compounds alleviated AD-like symptoms in the ear of the mouse significantly, some of which had even better effects than IAId and I3C, showing promising medicinal prospects.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

15 Figures 1 to 10 show XRPD patterns of Compounds 4, 22, 23, 24, 8, 26, 9, 27, 41, and 35 in Embodiments 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, and 31, receptively;

Figure 11 shows schematic diagrams of the total serum IgE levels of the mice in the first batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 12 shows schematic diagrams of the ear thicknesses of the mice in
20 the first batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 13 shows schematic diagrams of the weight loss of the mice in the

first batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 14 shows photographs of ears of representative mice after administration of different drugs in the first batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

5 Figure 15 shows HE (hematoxylin-eosin) staining patterns of ear tissues of representative mice after administration of different drugs in the first batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 16 shows schematic diagrams of the total serum IgE levels of the mice in the second batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

10 Figure 17 shows schematic diagrams of the ear thickness of the mice in the second batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 18 shows schematic diagrams of the weight loss of the mice in the second batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

15 Figure 19 shows photographs of ears of representative mice after administration of different drugs in the second batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

Figure 20 shows HE staining patterns of ear tissues of representative mice after administration of different drugs in the second batch of experiments in Embodiment 32;

20 Figures 21 to 23 show schematic diagrams of the total serum IgE levels of the mice in each group in Embodiment 33;

Figures 24 to 26 show schematic diagrams of the ear thicknesses of the mice in each group in Embodiment 33;

Figures 27 to 29 show schematic diagrams of the weight loss of the mice in each group in Embodiment 33; and

5 Figure 30 shows photographs of ears of representative mice in Embodiment 33.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For better understanding of the present invention, the present invention will
10 be fully described below with reference to the relevant accompanying figures. Preferred embodiments are shown in the figures. However, the present invention can be implemented in many different forms and is not limited to the embodiments described herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided for the purpose of making the disclosed contents of the present invention more thorough
15 and complete.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as those normally understood by one skilled in the art in the technical field of the present invention. The terms used in the description of the present invention herein are only for the purpose of describing embodiments, and
20 are not intended to limit the present invention. The term “and/or” used herein comprises any one or all combinations of one or more corresponding items listed

herein.

The pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may be formulated in any dosage form suitable for topical administration to produce topical or systemic effects, including emulsions, solutions, suspensions, creams, gels, hydrogels, ointments, powders, dressings, elixirs, lotions, suspensions, tinctures, pastes, foams, films, aerosols, flushing fluids, sprays, suppositories, bandages, and skin patches.

Pharmaceutical compositions provided herein for oral administration may be provided in solid, semi-solid, or liquid dosage forms for oral administration.

As used herein, oral administration also includes buccal, tongue or sublingual administration. Suitable oral dosage forms include, but not limited to, tablets, instant tablets, chewable tablets, capsules, pills, strips, troches, lozenges, pastilles, cachets, granules, medical chewable gums, bulk powders, effervescent or non-effervescent powders or granules, oral aerosols, solutions, emulsions, suspensions agents, wafer, sprinkles, elixirs, and syrups. In addition to said active ingredient, said pharmaceutical composition may contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, binders, fillers, diluents, disintegrants, wetting agents, lubricants, glidants, colorants, anti-migrating agents, sweeteners, flavoring agents, emulsifiers, suspending and dispersing agents, preservatives, solvents, non-aqueous liquids, organic acids, and carbon dioxide sources.

Unless otherwise specified, the raw materials used in the following embodiments are commercially available; unless otherwise specified, the methods used in the following embodiments are conventional methods that can be achieved.

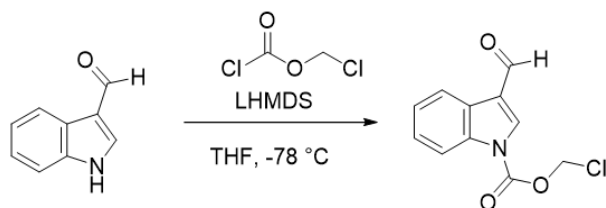
- 5 The detection parameters of X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) of the compounds in the following embodiments are shown as follows.

Scan range: 3-40°, scan step: 0.02°, scan rate: 0.1°/step, copper target, wavelength: 1.54Å.

Embodiment 1

- 10 Preparation of (hexyloxy) methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 1)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B)



15

Compound A

Compound B

3-indole-carboxaldehyde (Compound A, 5.0 g, 34 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) (60 ml) under the argon protection, and then after the temperature was decreased to -78 °C, a solution of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (LHMDS) in THF (1M, 51.7ml, 51.7 mmol) was

The characteristic data of Compound B was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J = 7.9, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55–7.40 (m, 2H), 6.25 (s, 2H).

Reaction scheme for the synthesis of compound 10:

Starting materials: 1-(chloromethyl)-N-(2-formyl-1H-indol-3-yl)carbamate (8) and 6-oxohexanoic acid (9).

Reaction conditions: NaI, K₂CO₃, DMF, 0 °C~rt. 12h.

Product: 1-(2-((6-oxohexan-1-ylideneoxy)oxy)methyl)-N-(2-formyl-1H-indol-3-yl)carbamate (10).

Compound 1

Sodium iodide (252 mg, 1.69 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.4 g, 10.11 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (800 mg, 3.37 mmol) and hexanoic acid (391 mg, 3.37 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 18 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (hexyloxy)methyl 3 -formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 1) (570 mg, yield: 53.6 %).

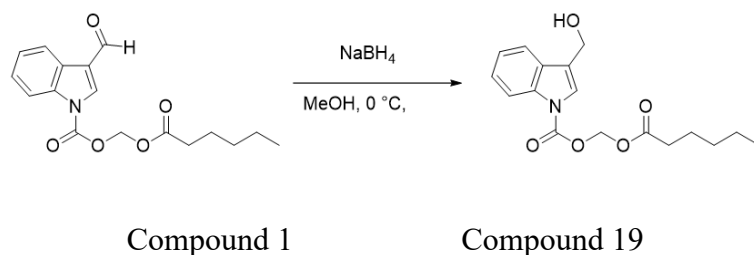
The characteristic data of Compound 1 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dtd, J = 14.9, 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 6.31 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.54 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.23 – 1.05 (m, 4H), 0.75 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

The purity of compound 1 detected by HPLC was 98.71% at 254 nm and 98.70% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

20

Embodiment 2

Preparation of (hexyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-carboxylate
(Compound 19)



5 (hexyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 1)(240 mg, 0.76 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (8 mL). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (28.8 mg, 0.76 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated

10 ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent : petroleum ether : ethyl

15 acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (hexyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 19) (200 mg, yield: 82.9 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 19 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.91 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, J = 5.2

20 1H), 1.25 (t, J = 0.9 Hz, 12H).

Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.52 – 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.30 – 1.08 (m, 4H), 0.78 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 19 detected by HPLC was 96.18% at 254 nm and 96.51% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

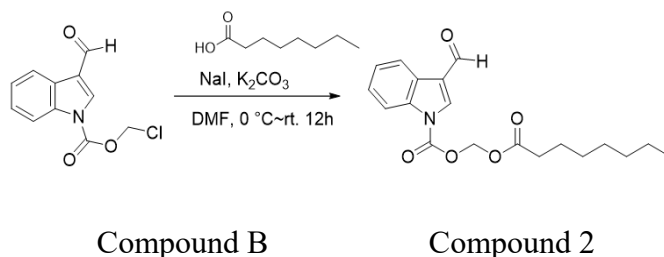
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Embodiment 3

Preparation of (octyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 2)

(1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment 1.

(2) synthesis of (octyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 2)



Sodium iodide (504 mg, 3.37 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.4 g, 10.11 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (800 mg, 3.37 mmol) and octanoic acid (583.2 mg, 4.05 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 18 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the

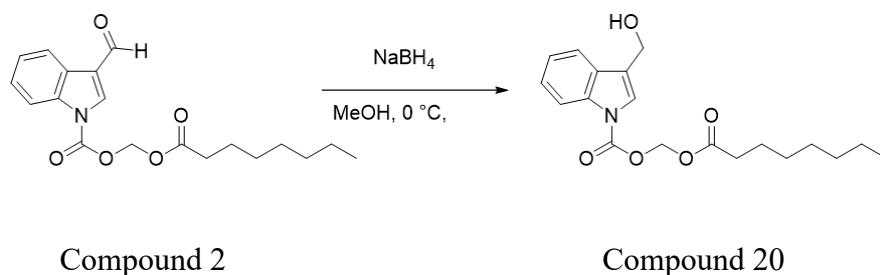
20

reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (octyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 2) (480 mg, yield: 41.3%).

The characteristic data of Compound 2 was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 8H), 0.80 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 2 detected by HPLC was 99.42 % at 254 nm and 98.47% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

15 Embodiment 4

Preparation of (octyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 20)

20 (octyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 2)(240 mg,

0.76 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (8 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (28.8 mg, 0.76 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (octyloxy)methyl-3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 20) (150 mg, yield: 57 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 20 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 2H), 1.16 (s, 7H), 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 20 detected by HPLC was 95.69 % at 254 nm and 95.81% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

20

Embodiment 5

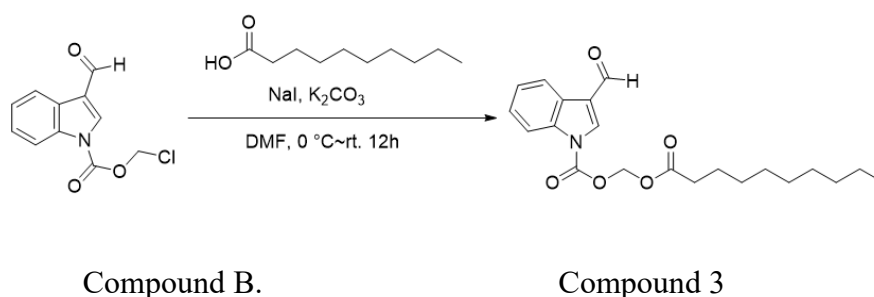
Preparation of (decanoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

(Compound 3)

(1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment 1.

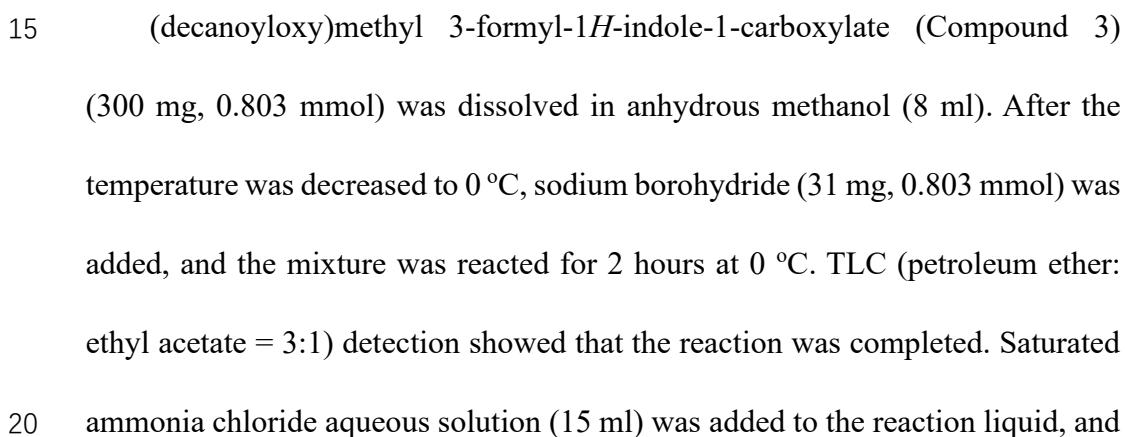
(2) synthesis of (decanoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

5 (Compound 3)



Sodium iodide (442 mg, 2.95 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.2g, 8.85 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (700 mg, 2.95 mmol) and decanoic acid (560 mg, 3.24 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 18 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (decanoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (500 mg,

Preparation of (decanoyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 21)



the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent : petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (decanoyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 21) (200 mg, yield: 66.5 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 21 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.52 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.20 (d, J = 31.1 Hz, 12H), 0.85 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

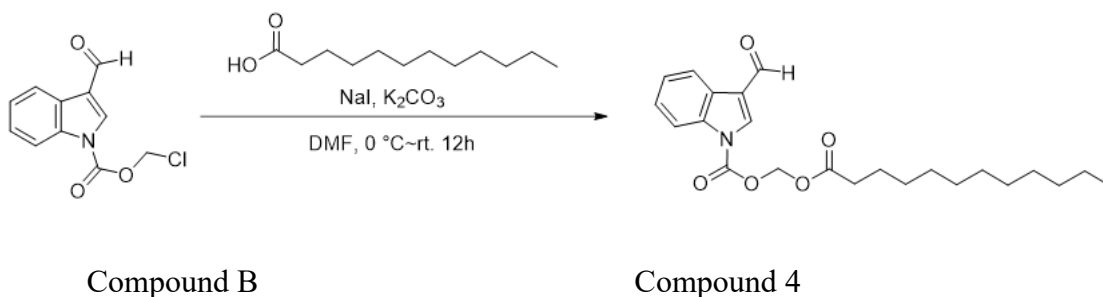
The purity of Compound 21 detected by HPLC was 97.36 % at 254 nm and 97.56 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 7

Preparation of (dodecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 4)

(1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment 1.

(2) synthesis of (dodecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 4)



Sodium iodide (504 mg, 3.37 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.4g, 10.11 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (800 mg, 3.36 mmol) and dodecanoic acid (800 mg, 4.03 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 18 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (dodecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 4) (500 mg, yield: 37%).

The characteristic data of Compound 4 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 2.31 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (s, 2H), 1.27 – 1.05 (m, 17H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 4 detected by HPLC was 98.06 % at 254 nm and 96.38% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

- The Compound 4 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 4. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 1 and Figure 1.

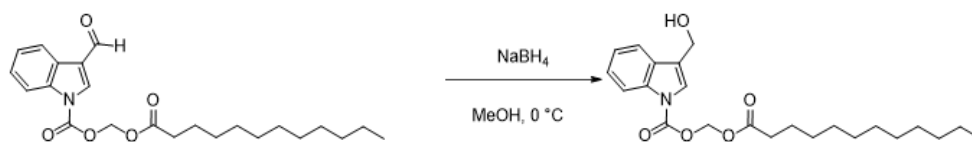
Table 1. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 4

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height %	Peak Area	Relative peak Area %	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	4.926	17.9251	176	24809	100.0	149171	100.0	0.100
2	7.268	12.1522	97	2750	11.1	21405	14.3	0.129
3	9.465	9.3362	89	72	0.3	771	0.5	0.177
4	9.893	8.9332	87	5899	23.8	33998	22.8	0.095
5	10.717	8.2480	96	189	0.8	1192	0.8	0.104

6	11.25 9	7.8524	83	743	3.0	6179	4.1	0.138
7	11.80 7	7.4890	85	449	1.8	3716	2.5	0.137
8	12.91 5	6.8492	71	59	0.2	303	0.2	0.085
9	13.36 5	6.6193	65	178	0.7	1277	0.9	0.119
10	14.61 2	6.0572	76	541	2.2	7785	5.2	0.238
11	14.88 1	5.9482	78	1788	7.2	1239 6	8.3	0.115
12	15.83 6	5.5916	80	186	0.7	1299	0.9	0.116
13	16.32 5	5.4251	76	64	0.3	415	0.3	0.107
14	16.95 2	5.2261	77	174	0.7	2071	1.4	0.197
15	18.38 9	4.8206	96	272	1.1	2530	1.7	0.154
16	18.99 1	4.6691	99	907	3.7	7760	5.2	0.142
17	19.87 0	4.4646	119	655	2.6	4862	3.3	0.123

18	20.28 1	4.3750	132	155	0.6	1349	0.9	0.144
19	20.62 8	4.3022	132	68	0.3	988	0.7	0.241
20	21.60 4	4.1099	159	2009	8.1	2004 5	13.4	0.165
21	21.97 5	4.0415	131	3762	15.2	4114 4	27.6	0.181
22	25.26 3	3.5224	89	247	1.0	5239	3.5	0.351
23	25.57 9	3.4796	97	118	0.5	2977	2.0	0.418
24	25.84 9	3.4439	96	96	0.4	2462	1.7	0.425
25	26.82 6	3.3206	83	88	0.4	1005	0.7	0.189
26	27.37 1	3.2557	73	79	0.3	1399	0.9	0.293
27	29.88 3	2.9875	80	102	0.4	2456	1.6	0.399
28	32.02 6	2.7923	64	83	0.3	2046	1.4	0.408

Preparation of (dodecyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 22)



Compound 4

Compound 22

(dodecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 4) (250 mg, 0.76 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (8 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (28.8 mg, 0.76 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable Compound 22, (dodecyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (150 mg, yield: 57 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 22 was ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.89 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.48 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.23 (d, *J*

= 7.9 Hz, 8H), 1.15 (s, 8H), 0.85 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 22 detected by HPLC was 98.63 % at 254 nm and 98.21% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 22 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound
5 22. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 2 and Figure 2.

Table 2. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 22

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height%	Peak Area	Relative peak Area %	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	3.448	25.6041	198	2840	100.0	30796	100.0	0.180
2	5.318	16.6044	154	628	22.1	5259	17.1	0.139
3	6.915	12.7716	112	610	21.5	5066	16.5	0.138
4	9.736	9.0767	102	271	9.5	3294	10.7	0.201
5	10.231	8.6385	90	692	24.4	6014	19.5	0.144
6	11.706	7.5534	90	502	17.7	3824	12.4	0.126
7	12.505	7.0726	90	190	6.7	1596	5.2	0.139
8	13.969	6.3346	96	120	4.2	977	3.2	0.135
9	14.900	5.9406	104	312	11.0	3363	10.9	0.178
10	15.424	5.7400	109	132	4.6	1010	3.3	0.127
11	16.155	5.4819	130	64	2.3	356	1.2	0.092
12	16.598	5.3365	128	94	3.3	1220	4.0	0.215
13	17.744	4.9945	141	271	9.5	3784	12.3	0.231
14	18.641	4.7562	162	70	2.5	538	1.7	0.127
15	19.482	4.5527	221	181	6.4	4102	13.3	0.375
16	19.908	4.4561	256	1521	53.6	19075	61.9	0.208

17	20.629	4.3020	295	502	17.7	4826	15.7	0.159
18	21.895	4.0561	291	258	9.1	11879	38.6	0.762
19	22.538	3.9417	373	117	4.1	992	3.2	0.140
20	23.240	3.8242	255	318	11.2	5978	19.4	0.311
21	25.850	3.4437	118	73	2.6	1112	3.6	0.252

Detection condition: SCAN: 3.0001/39.9937/0.01948/16(sec), Cu,

I(max)=3038.

PEAK: 19-pts/Parabolic Filter, Threshold=3.0, Cutoff=0.1%, BG=3/1.0,

Peak-Top=Summit.

- 5 NOTE: Intensity = Counts, $2\theta(0) = 0.0(\text{deg})$, Wavelength to Compute d-
Spacing = $1.54056\text{\AA}$ (Cu/K-alpha1).

Embodiment 9

Preparation of (tetradecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

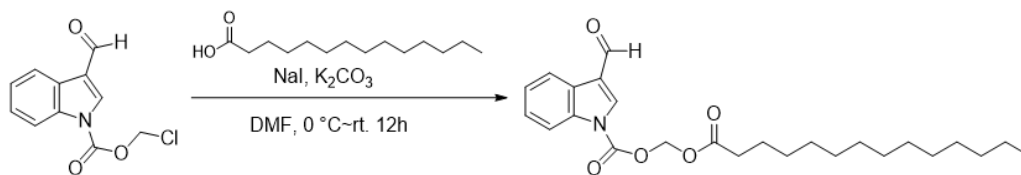
- 10 (Compound 5)

(1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment

1.

(2) synthesis of (tetradecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

15



Compound B

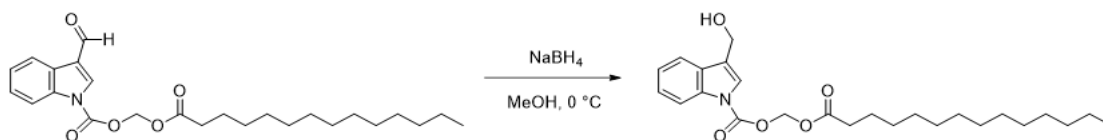
Compound 5

Sodium iodide (442 mg, 2.95 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.2 g, 8.85 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (2) (700 mg, 2.95 mmol) and tetradecanoic acid (738 mg, 3.24 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 18 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (tetradecyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 5) (500 mg, yield: 39.7%).

The characteristic data of Compound 5 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 2.31 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.53 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.27 – 1.17 (m, 12H), 1.11 (s, 8H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 5 detected by HPLC was 99.76 % at 254 nm and 99.69% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Preparation of (tetradecyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 23)



Compound 5

Compound 23

(tetradecanoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 5) (250 mg, 0.58 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol / tetrahydrofuran (5 ml / 5 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (22 mg, 0.58 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 1 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (tetradecyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 23) (200 mg, yield: 80 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 23 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.60 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (td, *J* = 7.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H), 4.89 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 – 4.55 (m, 2H), 2.25 (td, *J* = 7.2, 3.8 Hz,

2H), 1.45 (s, 2H), 1.23 (s, 12H), 1.15 (s, 8H), 0.93 – 0.78 (m, 3H).

The purity of Compound 23 detected by HPLC was 98.71 % at 254 nm and 98.03% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 23 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound
5 23. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 3 and Figure 3.

Table 3. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 23

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height %	Peak Area	Relative peak Area %	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	5.240	16.8514	135	97	8.1	558	1.4	0.095
2	6.660	13.2606	97	65	5.4	751	1.9	0.191
3	9.141	9.6662	82	82	6.8	478	1.2	0.097
4	10.226	8.6431	90	117	9.8	1770	4.5	0.251
5	10.595	8.3428	96	1199	100.0	16128	40.8	0.223
6	10.969	8.0595	90	365	30.4	4632	11.7	0.210
7	11.509	7.6822	98	86	7.2	605	1.5	0.116
8	12.098	7.3099	82	59	4.9	595	1.5	0.167
9	12.994	6.8073	75	103	8.6	1384	3.5	0.222

10	13.95 2	6.3422	73	131	10.9	1701	4.3	0.215
11	15.19 3	5.8269	81	286	23.9	4763	12.0	0.276
12	16.18 9	5.4705	81	91	7.6	1364	3.4	0.248
13	17.39 4	5.0942	82	58	4.8	723	1.8	0.206
14	18.37 3	4.8248	98	290	24.2	5007	12.7	0.286
15	19.17 9	4.6238	133	41	3.4	449	1.1	0.181
16	19.92 6	4.4522	165	275	22.9	4122	10.4	0.248
17	20.57 1	4.3141	158	216	18.0	3793	9.6	0.291
18	21.19 6	4.1882	201	1070	89.2	39537	100.0	0.612
19	21.72 1	4.0882	371	1107	92.3	30846	78.0	0.461
20	22.36 4	3.9720	462	184	15.3	1003	2.5	0.090
21	23.18 1	3.8338	356	65	5.4	937	2.4	0.239

22	23.57 0	3.7714	320	282	23.5	6750	17.1	0.396
23	24.23 4	3.6697	127	249	20.8	7070	17.9	0.470
24	26.51 1	3.3594	104	132	11.0	1842	4.7	0.231
25	27.69 5	3.2183	94	44	3.7	722	1.8	0.272
26	28.77 6	3.0999	92	63	5.3	601	1.5	0.158

Embodiment 11

Preparation of (palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

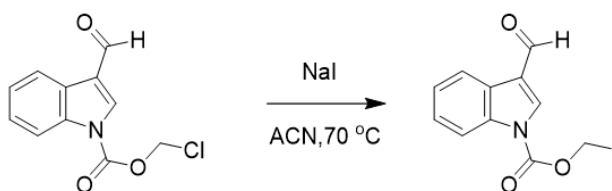
(Compound 6)

5 (1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment

1.

(2) synthesis of iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound

C)

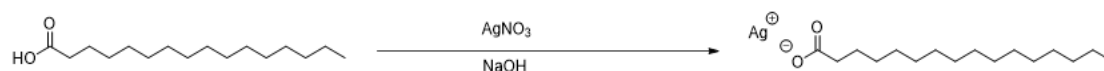


Compound B

Compound C

Chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (2.3 g, 9.66 mmol) and sodium iodide (4.3 g, 29.2 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (20 mL). After the temperature was increased to 70 °C, the mixture was reacted for 4 hours. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5:1) showed that the reaction was completed. The reaction liquid was filtered, and the filtrate was extracted by ethyl acetate. Subsequently, the liquid was concentrated to obtain iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound C) (2.4 g, yield: 77%).

(3) synthesis of silver palmitate (Compound C-2)



10 Compound C-1

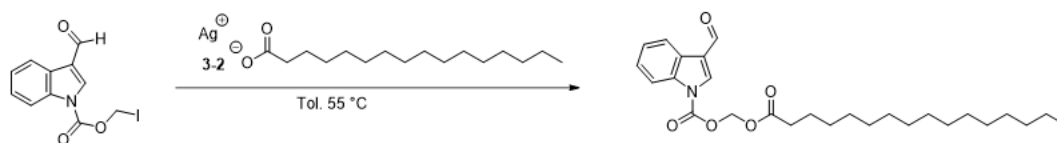
Compound C-2

Palmitic acid (Compound C-1) (2 g, 7.8 mmol) was dissolved in a sodium hydroxide solution (312 mg/ 40 mL). After the temperature was increased to 80 °C, silver nitrate (1.32 g, 7.8 mmol) was added to the mixture to precipitate a white solid. Subsequently, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered, and the filter cake was washed by water, and dried to obtain a silver palmitate (Compound C-2) (2.5 g, yield: 89%).

15

(4) synthesis of (palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

(Compound 6)



20 Compound C

Compound 6

Silver palmitate (2.1 g, 5.1 mmol) was added to a solution of iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (2) (1.5 g, 4.6 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous methylbenzene (20 ml) at 0 °C. After the temperature was increased to 55 °C, the mixture was reacted for 4 hours. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. The reaction liquid was filtered, and the filtrate was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×50 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable Compound, (palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 6) (800 mg, yield: 38%).

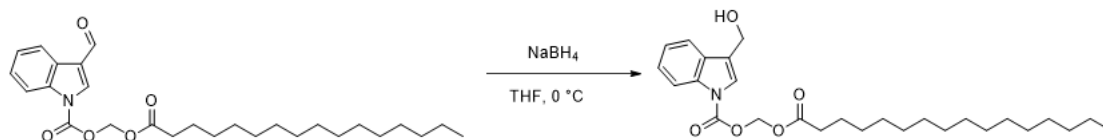
The characteristic data of Compound 6 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.60 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (td, *J* = 7.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H), 4.89 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 – 4.55 (m, 2H), 2.25 (td, *J* = 7.2, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 2H), 1.23 (s, 12H), 1.15 (s, 8H), 0.93 – 0.78 (m, 3H).

The purity of Compound 6 detected by HPLC was 99.03 % at 254 nm and 97.54% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

20

Embodiment 12

Preparation of (palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 24)



Compound 6

Compound 24

(palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (compound 6) (300 mg, 0.65 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (8 mL). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (25.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (palmitoyloxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 24) (150 mg, yield: 50 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 24 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.05 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 5.16 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H),

4.64 (dd, $J = 5.5, 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, 16H), 1.14 (s, 8H), 0.85 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 24 detected by HPLC was 97.66% at 254 nm and 98.28% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

- 5 The Compound 24 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 24. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 4 and Figure 4.

Table 4. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 24

No.	2θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height%	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	4.365	20.2251	120	655	43.1	10414	48.6	0.263
2	6.642	13.2967	101	440	28.9	5258	24.5	0.198
3	8.881	9.9484	86	1521	100.0	21423	100.0	0.233
4	10.420	8.4826	82	59	3.9	502	2.3	0.141

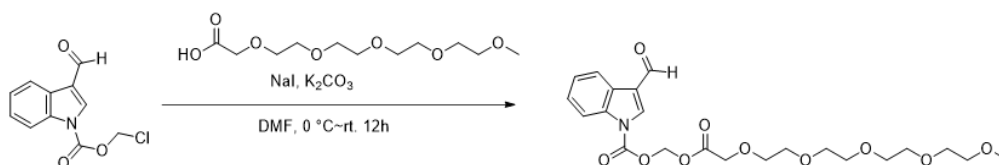
5	11.10 6	7.9605	92	176	11.6	2482	11.6	0.234
6	12.17 6	7.2628	90	158	10.4	1888	8.8	0.198
7	13.36 2	6.6209	74	198	13.0	3829	17.9	0.320
8	16.13 1	5.4901	78	48	3.2	348	1.6	0.120
9	17.84 7	4.9657	85	141	9.3	2921	13.6	0.343
10	19.50 1	4.5482	110	236	15.5	3547	16.6	0.249
11	20.61 1	4.3058	158	346	22.7	8858	41.3	0.424
12	20.98 2	4.2304	147	636	41.8	12277	57.3	0.320
13	22.59 9	3.9313	154	777	51.1	12114	56.5	0.258
14	24.75 6	3.5935	116	60	3.9	788	3.7	0.217
15	26.16 3	3.4033	95	92	6.0	2260	10.5	0.407
16	26.45 1	3.3668	87	96	6.3	2608	12.2	0.450

Embodiment 13

Preparation of esterized 3-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaoxaoctyl-3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 7).

(1) The Compound B was prepared according to the method of Embodiment 1.

(2) synthesis of esterized 3-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaoxaoctyl-3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 7).



Compound B

Compound 7

Sodium iodide (1.1 g, 7.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (3.1 g, 22.5 mmol) were added to a solution of chloromethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound B) (1.78 g, 7.5 mmol) and 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxaheptadecanoic acid (2.0 g, 7.5 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8.0 ml) at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (50 ml) and saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent:

petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e., a desirable esterized compound, 3-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaoxaoctyl-3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 7) (600 mg, yield: 17.1 %).

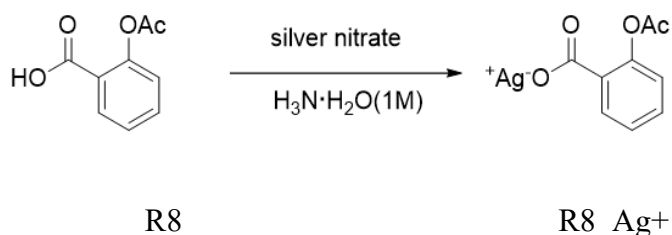
The characteristic data of Compound 7 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.04 (s, 1H), 8.36 – 8.25 (m, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dq, J = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 3.68 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.66 – 3.56 (m, 12H), 3.53 (dd, J = 5.7, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H).

The purity of Compound 7 detected by HPLC was 96.07% at 254 nm and 95.59% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 14

Preparation of ((2-acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (compound 8)

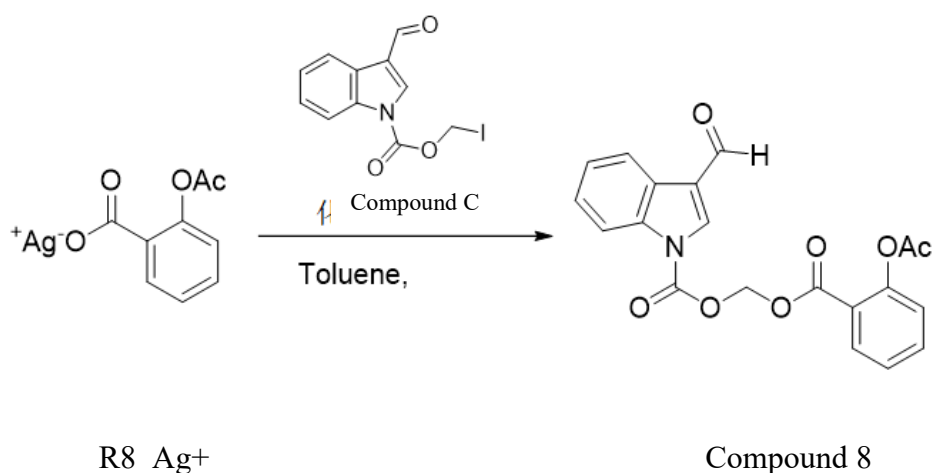
(1) synthesis of silver 2-acetoxybenzoate (R8_Ag⁺).



2-acetoxybenzoic acid (Compound R8) (2.0 g, 11.1 mmol) was dissolved in 1M ammonia hydroxide solution (30 mL). After the temperature was cooled to 0 °C, silver nitrate aqueous solution (1.89 g, 11.1 mmol, 10 mL) was added and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. A great amount of white solid

precipitated, and the mixture was filtered to gather the white solid product. The filter cake was washed by water, and the solid was dried to obtain silver 2-acetoxybenzoate (R8_Ag⁺) (2.5 g, yield: 78.6 %).

(2) synthesis of ((2-acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate



Silver 2-acetoxybenzoate (1.25g, 4.35 mmol) and iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound C) (1.0 g, 3.0 mmol) were added to methylbenzene (10 ml), and the mixture was reacted for 4 hours at 40 °C. LCMS showed that iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate was reacted completely. The reaction liquid was filtered, and the filtrate was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and water (40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a light yellow solid product, i.e., a desirable compound, ((2-

acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 8)
(500 mg, yield: 43.7%).

The characteristic data of Compound 8 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ
10.11 (s, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H),
5 7.80 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.47 (ddd, J = 24.6, 16.8, 8.2 Hz, 3H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz,
1H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H).

The purity of Compound 8 detected by HPLC was 95.96% at 254 nm and
95.28% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 8 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound
10 8. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and
the results were showed in the following Table 5 and Figure 5.

Table 5. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 8

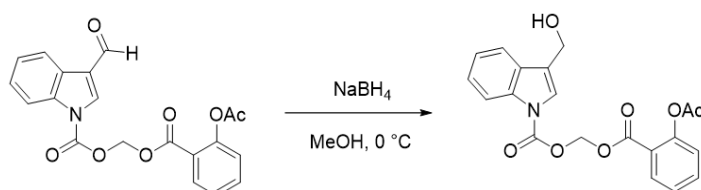
No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height%	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	5.239	16.8540	129	244	56.2	2748	45.6	0.186
2	6.272	14.0805	101	149	34.3	1178	19.5	0.131
3	9.951	8.8815	60	121	27.9	1395	23.1	0.191
4	11.615	7.6128	57	354	81.6	2935	48.7	0.137
5	12.644	6.9952	58	304	70.0	3232	53.6	0.176
6	12.931	6.8405	61	259	59.7	2449	40.6	0.157
7	14.066	6.2911	64	72	16.6	898	14.9	0.207
8	14.334	6.1740	59	161	37.1	3079	51.1	0.317
9	14.569	6.0750	55	96	22.1	1981	32.9	0.342

10	15.95 5	5.5500	45	354	81.6	4328	71.8	0.202
11	17.16 9	5.1605	43	34	7.8	232	3.8	0.113
12	19.34 5	4.5846	63	273	62.9	3591	59.6	0.218
13	20.06 2	4.4223	78	72	16.6	816	13.5	0.188
14	20.35 5	4.3592	72	163	37.6	2148	35.6	0.218
15	21.27 6	4.1727	58	434	100.0	6029	100.0	0.230
16	23.24 1	3.8241	61	105	24.2	1471	24.4	0.232
17	23.72 9	3.7465	56	58	13.4	1077	17.9	0.307
18	24.83 1	3.5827	91	44	10.1	449	7.4	0.169
19	25.22 7	3.5274	96	236	54.4	3530	58.6	0.248
20	25.87 4	3.4406	88	81	18.7	2579	42.8	0.527
21	26.26 2	3.3906	93	105	24.2	2478	41.1	0.391

22	27.12 0	3.2853	74	39	9.0	645	10.7	0.274
23	27.62 2	3.2268	69	109	25.1	2417	40.1	0.367
24	28.39 9	3.1401	72	58	13.4	447	7.4	0.128
25	29.29 6	3.0461	55	70	16.1	1395	23.1	0.330
26	39.07 5	2.3033	41	38	8.8	893	14.8	0.389

Embodiment 15

Preparation of ((2-acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 26)



Compound 8

Compound 26

((2-acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate

(Compound 8) (170 mg, 0.446 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol/tetrahydrofuran (3ml/3 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0

°C, sodium borohydride (17 mg, 0.446 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 3 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection

showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 mL) and saturated saline (20 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a light yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, ((2-acetoxybenzoyl)oxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 26) (110 mg, yield: 64.7 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 26 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (td, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.44 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.22 (s, 2H), 5.16 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.69 – 4.59 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H).

The purity of Compound 26 detected by HPLC was 96.35% at 254 nm and 95.62% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 26 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 26. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 6 and Figure 6.

Table 6. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 26

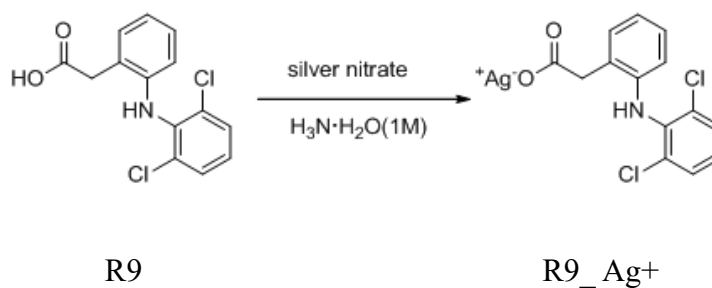
No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height %	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	3.625	24.3558	152	434	19.4	9958	35.9	0.380
2	7.422	11.9013	97	410	18.3	5487	19.8	0.222
3	10.518	8.4040	99	871	38.8	8405	30.3	0.160
4	11.804	7.4908	116	2242	100.0	27763	100.0	0.205
5	13.850	6.3884	140	850	37.9	12733	45.9	0.248
6	14.921	5.9323	130	554	24.7	6840	24.6	0.204
7	16.772	5.2817	90	552	24.6	7894	28.4	0.237
8	19.714	4.4996	137	773	34.5	16334	58.8	0.350
9	21.155	4.1963	199	272	12.1	5021	18.1	0.306

10	21.50 7	4.1284	193	116	5.2	4958	17.9	0.708
11	22.04 9	4.0280	226	116	5.2	1215	4.4	0.173
12	23.53 5	3.7770	191	217	9.7	6232	22.4	0.476
13	25.03 4	3.5541	196	95	4.2	976	3.5	0.170
14	25.98 9	3.4256	177	117	5.2	5377	19.4	0.761

Embodiment 16

Preparation of (2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 9)

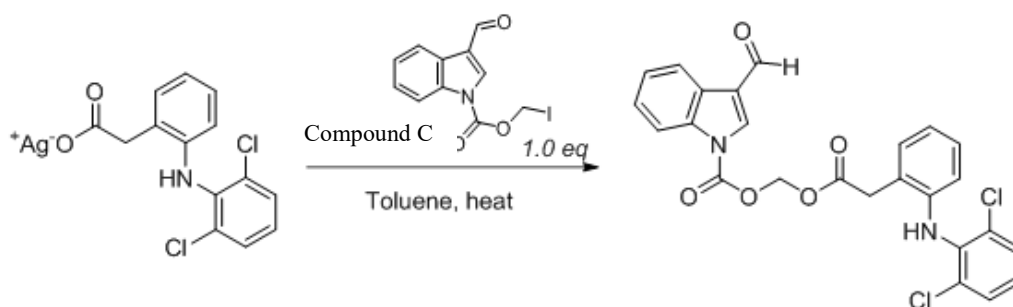
- 5 (1) synthesis of silver 2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetate (R9_Ag⁺).



- 2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetic acid (Compound R9) (3.0 g,
 10 10.1 mmol) was dissolved in 1M ammonia hydroxide solution (30 mL). The

mixture was cooled to 0 °C, followed by adding silver nitrate aqueous solution (1.7 g, 10.1 mmol, 10 mL) to the mixture, and then the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. A great amount of white solid precipitated, and the mixture was filtered to gather the white solid product. The filter cake was washed by water, and dried to obtain silver 2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetate (R9_Ag⁺) (2.9 g, yield: 71 %).

(2) synthesis of (2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 9)



10 R9_Ag⁺

Compound 9

Silver 2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetate (R9_Ag⁺) (2.2 g, 5.5 mmol) and iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound C) (1.5 g, 4.6 mmol) were dissolved in methylbenzene, and the mixture was reacted for 4 hours at 40 °C. LCMS showed that iodomethyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound C) was reacted completely. The reaction liquid was filtered, and the filtrate was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and water (40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under

reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 9) (500 mg, yield: 43.7%).

5 The characteristic data of Compound 9 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.08 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.14 (dd, *J* = 19.1, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 4H), 7.24 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.03 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 10.2 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H).

10 The purity of Compound 9 detected by HPLC was 98.7% at 254 nm and 98.8% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 9 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 9. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 7 and Figure 7.

Table 7. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 9

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height%	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	4.946	17.8528	132	186	6.2	1351	5.3	0.12
2	9.897	8.9294	57	92	3.1	870	3.4	0.157
3	10.250	8.6226	56	315	10.5	2401	9.5	0.126
4	12.311	7.1836	54	1320	43.9	9469	37.3	0.119
5	12.681	6.9747	54	400	13.3	3081	12.1	0.128
6	14.885	5.9468	55	1571	52.3	11612	45.8	0.122
7	15.641	5.6608	56	316	10.5	2634	10.4	0.138
8	16.227	5.4579	51	128	4.3	1122	4.4	0.145
9	17.263	5.1324	47	237	7.9	1836	7.2	0.128

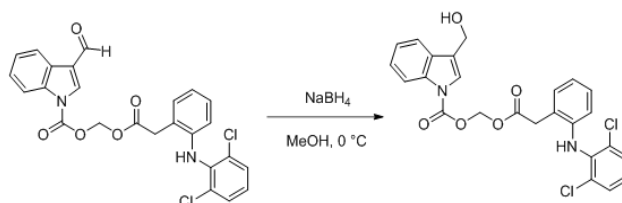
10	17.53 5	5.0536	46	76	2.5	732	2.9	0.159
11	19.20 8	4.6169	43	443	14.7	4830	19	0.181
12	19.44 0	4.5624	53	181	6.0	1611	6.3	0.147
13	19.90 7	4.4563	59	3005	100	25371	100.0	0.140
14	20.26 0	4.3796	104	251	8.4	3661	14.4	0.242
15	20.72 5	4.2824	60	330	11.0	3862	15.2	0.194
16	22.23 1	3.9955	60	224	7.5	1532	6.0	0.113
17	23.35 4	3.8058	68	743	24.7	6119	24.1	0.136
18	24.31 4	3.6577	75	153	5.1	1063	4.2	0.115
19	24.81 8	3.5846	71	359	11.9	8547	33.7	0.394
20	25.11 1	3.5434	72	477	15.9	8890	35.0	0.309
21	25.38 3	3.5060	71	137	4.6	2313	9.1	0.280

22	25.87 1	3.4410	76	155	5.2	945	3.7	0.101
23	26.45 5	3.3663	70	229	7.6	3115	12.3	0.225
24	27.29 4	3.2648	77	907	30.2	7985	31.5	0.146
25	27.81 7	3.2045	80	211	7.0	2136	8.4	0.168
26	28.91 0	3.0858	80	94	3.1	660	2.6	0.116
27	29.31 4	3.0442	68	49	1.6	559	2.2	0.189
28	30.07 5	2.9689	65	241	8.0	2186	8.6	0.150
29	31.09 3	2.8739	55	57	1.9	439	1.7	0.128
30	31.85 2	2.8072	53	172	5.7	2833	11.2	0.273
31	32.26 0	2.7726	51	62	2.1	930	3.7	0.248
32	34.02 3	2.6328	48	36	1.2	288	1.1	0.132
33	35.00 3	2.5614	49	118	3.9	2314	9.1	0.325

34	35.23 9	2.5448	48	88	2.9	1523	6.0	0.287
35	35.53 0	2.5245	49	64	2.1	1007	4.0	0.261
36	37.00 8	2.4270	42	48	1.6	627	2.5	0.216
37	37.62 8	2.3885	48	54	1.8	466	1.8	0.143

Embodiment 17

Preparation of (2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 27)



Compound 9

Compound 27

(2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 9) (80 mg, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (3 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (6 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml)

was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, combined with MC20-875-048, and
 5 purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate =100:1 to 1:1), to obtain a light yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (2-(2-((2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino)phenyl)acetoxy)methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (Compound 27) (110 mg, yield: 52 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 27 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO)
 10 δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.31 (dt, *J* = 25.2, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.10 – 6.95 (m, 2H), 6.80 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.25 – 6.15 (m, 1H), 6.05 (s, 2H), 5.15 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.67 – 4.56 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 2H).

The purity of compound 27 detected by HPLC was 95.96 % at 254 nm and
 15 95.28% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 27 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 27. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were showed in the following Table 8 and Figure 8.

Table 8. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 27

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height %	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	5.356	16.4848	112	49	5.7	336	6.2	0.114
2	6.529	13.5257	87	328	38.3	2498	46	0.126
3	10.212	8.6549	64	856	100.0	5427	100.0	0.105
4	10.863	8.1376	68	34	4.0	147	2.7	0.072
5	13.168	6.7177	58	568	66.4	4164	76.7	0.121
6	13.380	6.6120	58	138	16.1	2111	38.9	0.253
7	14.766	5.9943	53	128	15.0	1173	21.6	0.152
8	14.986	5.9070	52	250	29.2	1985	36.6	0.131

9	16.32 1	5.4264	47	119	13.9	1161	21.4	0.162
10	18.44 3	4.8066	57	30	3.5	189	3.5	0.104
11	19.30 8	4.5932	76	108	12.6	770	14.2	0.118
12	19.84 8	4.4695	94	79	9.2	448	8.3	0.094
13	20.16 4	4.4001	93	183	21.4	1864	34.3	0.169
14	20.60 9	4.3062	98	290	33.9	3383	62.3	0.193
15	21.39 1	4.1505	97	228	26.6	1734	32.0	0.126
16	21.84 3	4.0656	89	128	15.0	1217	22.4	0.157
17	22.18 1	4.0044	99	83	9.7	388	7.1	0.077
18	22.58 3	3.9341	86	105	12.3	679	12.5	0.107
19	23.77 0	3.7402	82	304	35.5	2881	53.1	0.157
20	24.05 4	3.6966	82	299	34.9	3192	58.8	0.177

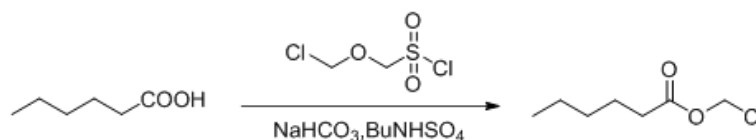
21	24.37 2	3.6491	87	127	14.8	1313	24.2	0.171
22	24.81 6	3.5849	88	54	6.3	225	4.1	0.069
23	25.24 9	3.5243	91	80	9.3	1346	24.8	0.279
24	25.67 6	3.4666	81	48	5.6	453	8.3	0.156
25	26.04 5	3.4184	88	139	16.2	980	18.1	0.117
26	27.00 4	3.2991	71	218	25.5	2853	52.6	0.217
27	27.27 8	3.2667	70	184	21.5	2378	43.8	0.214
28	28.03 4	3.1802	63	52	6.1	414	7.6	0.132
29	28.86 8	3.0902	52	37	4.3	484	8.9	0.217
30	29.14 7	3.0612	50	36	4.2	487	9.0	0.224
31	30.60 6	2.9186	50	117	13.7	2470	45.5	0.350
32	30.93 4	2.8883	50	80	9.3	2117	39.0	0.438

33	31.28 3	2.8569	53	33	3.9	162	3.0	0.081
34	33.35 4	2.6842	43	52	6.1	526	9.7	0.167
35	36.04 7	2.4895	51	38	4.4	160	2.9	0.070
36	36.69 8	2.4468	48	37	4.3	620	11.4	0.277

Embodiment 18

Preparation of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (Compound 28)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl hexanoate.



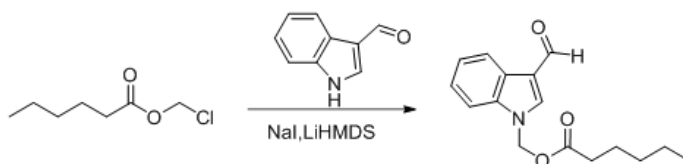
5

Hexanoic acid (1.0 g, 8.62 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (2.89 g, 34.48 mmol), and BuNH₄SO₄ (0.29 g, 0.862 mmol) were dissolved in a mixed solution of dichloromethane and water (10mL/10mL), and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. After the temperature was cooled to 0 °C, (chloromethoxy)methanesulfonyl chloride (1.71 g, 10.34 mmol) was dripped dropwise. Then, the temperature was increased to room temperature, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 5:1) showed that the reaction was completed. The reaction liquid was subjected to liquid separation. The aqueous phase was

10

extracted by dichloromethane (30 mL×3), and the organic phase was washed by water (30 mL×3). Subsequently, the organic phase was combined, washed by saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 5:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl hexanoate (400 mg, yield :28.3%).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (Compound 28)



Compound 28

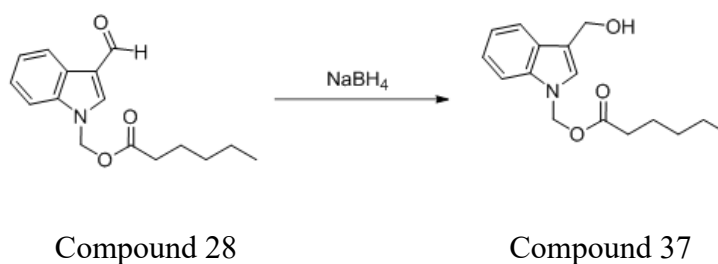
Sodium iodide (18 mg, 0.122 mmol) was added to a solution of 1*H*-indole-3- carbaldehyde (176 mg, 1.22 mmol) dissolved in tetrahydrofuran. Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1.83 mL, 1.83 mmol) was dripped into the mixture under water-free and oxygen-free conditions at -78 °C, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at -78 °C. Then, a solution of chloromethyl hexanoate (400 mg, 2.44 mmol) dissolved in THF was dripped, and the mixture was reacted for 3 hours at -78 °C. LCMC (MC20-874-3-P1B) showed that the reaction was completed. Ammonia chloride aqueous solution (10 mL) was added to the reaction liquid. Then, water (50 mL) was added for dilution, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (30 mL× 3). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by saturated saline (50 ml), dried by anhydrous

sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through PRE-TLC (PE : EA=4:1, R_f=0.4), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (200 mg, yield: 30.0%).

5 The characteristic data of Compound 28 was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 10.02 (s, 1H), 8.30 (dd, $J = 6.9, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.58 – 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.11 (s, 2H), 2.31 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.64 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.11 (m, 4H), 0.81 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

10 Embodiment 19

Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate
(Compound 37)



(3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (400 mg, 1.47 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (6 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (56 mg, 1.47 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3:1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (15 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was

extracted by ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (20 ml) and saturated saline (20 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through PRE-TLC (PE : EA=3:1, R_f=0.25), to obtain a light yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-(hydroxymethyl) -1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (Compound 37) (115 mg, yield: 28.5%).

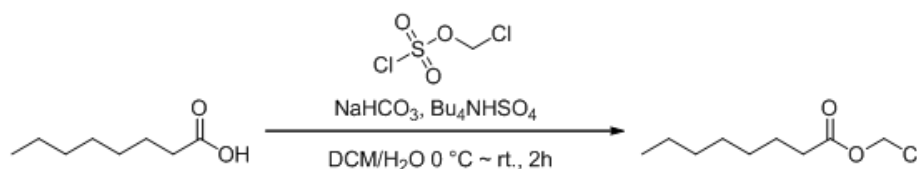
The characteristic data of Compound 28 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J = 11.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 2.26 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.23 – 1.09 (m, 4H), 0.78 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 28 detected by HPLC was 97.07 % at 254 nm and 96.37% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 20

Preparation of (3-formyl -1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl octanoate (Compound 29)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl octanoate

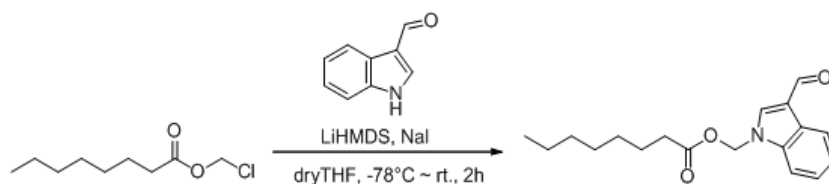


Octanoic acid (2.0 g, 13.868 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (4.660 g, 55.473 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (Bu₄NHSO₄) (471 mg, 1.387

mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (32 ml, 1:1) and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Chloromethyl sulfurochloridate (2.746 g, 16.642 mmol) was gradually added to the mixture and reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. The mixture was extracted by dichloromethane (2×30 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (60 mL) and saturated saline (60 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate =80:1 to 100:1), to obtain a colorless oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl octanoate (1.827 g, yield: 68.4%).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl octanoate was ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.71 (s, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.36 – 1.22 (m, 8H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl octanoate (Compound 29)



Compound 29

1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (400 mg, 2.755 mmol) and sodium iodide (83 mg, 0.551 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) under argon

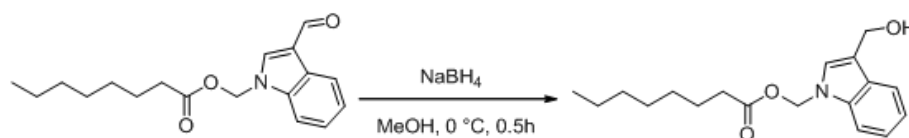
protection. After the temperature was decreased to -78 °C, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M, 4.1 mL, 4.132 mmol) was dropwise dripped into the mixture and was reacted for half an hour at -78 °C. Then, a solution of chloromethyl octanoate (2) (1.061 g, 5.510 mmol) dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) was dripped into the reaction liquid, and the mixture was reacted for two hours at -78 °C. Subsequently, TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate =3: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction liquid. The reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×50 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (100 mL) and saturated saline (100 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate =100:1~70:1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl octanoate (Compound 29) (580 mg, yield: 69.9 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 29 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 8.31 (dd, J = 6.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.08 (m, 8H), 0.84 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 29 detected by HPLC was 99.06% at 254 nm and 99.06% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 21

Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl octanoate (Compound 38)



5

Compound 29

Compound 38

(3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl octanoate (Compound 29) (250 mg, 0.829 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (3 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (31 mg, 0.829 mmol) was added to and the mixture, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3: 1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (10 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×30 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (60 ml) and saturated saline (60 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified through prep-TLC (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate = 3 : 1), to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (Compound 38) (60 mg, yield: 24.0 %), which was combined with MC20-877-1017P and MC20-877-018P to obtain 103 mg of a desirable compound, (3-

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(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl hexanoate (Compound 38).

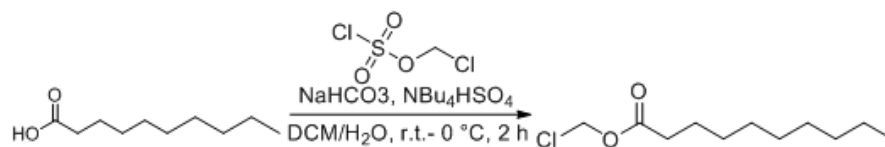
The characteristic data of Compound 38 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.51 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 8H), 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 38 detected by HPLC was 93.04% at 254 nm and 93.86% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

10 Embodiment 22

Preparation of (3-formyl -1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 30)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl decanoate

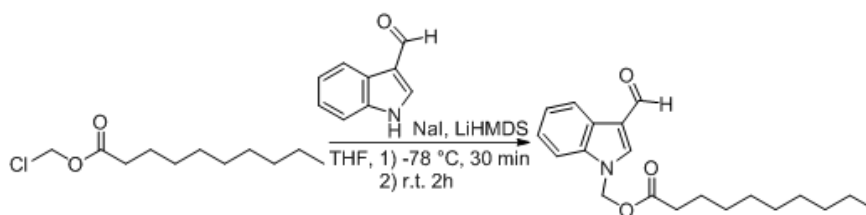


Decanoic acid (1.0 g, 5.80 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (1.95 g, 23.20 mmol),
 15 and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (197 mg, 0.58 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL) and water (10 mL) under the argon protection, and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Subsequently, the reaction was placed on an ice-water bath at 0 °C, and chloromethyl sulfurochloridate (1.15 g, 6.96 mmol) was dropwise dripped into the reaction liquid. After the materials
 20 were added, the temperature was increased to room temperature, and the mixture

was continued to react for 2 hours. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 20: 1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Then, water (50 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, which was further poured out into a separating funnel for separating the organic phases. Dichloromethane was added to the aqueous phase for extraction (3x 50 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed by water (80 ml) and saturated saline (80 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was passed through a chromatographic column, and separated and purified through a rapid silica gel column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 100:5), to obtain a colorless liquid product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl decanoate (1.04 g, yield: 81.2 %).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl decanoate was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.71 (s, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.69 – 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 2H), 1.28 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 10H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 30)



Compound 30

3-formyl-1*H*-indole (438 mg, 3.02 mmol) and sodium iodide (46 mg, 0.30 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) under argon

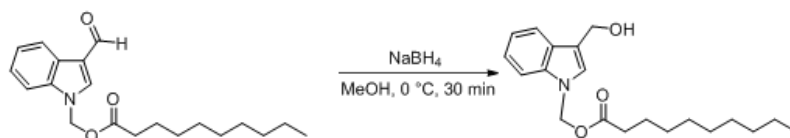
protection at -78°C . While the mixture was stirring, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (4.6 mL, 4.60 mmol, 1M) was added, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour. Subsequently, chloromethyl decanoate (1.00 g, 4.56 mmol) was gradually added. After adding, the temperature was increased to room temperature, and the mixture continued to be reacted for 2 hours under stirring. LCMS and TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 15: 2) detection showed that the reaction was basically completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (50 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by saturated sodium thiosulfate (100 mL) and saturated saline (50 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was separated through a chromatographic column/ rapid silica gel column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 100:15), and purified through prep-TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 5:1) to obtain a colorless oily liquid, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 30) (660 mg, yield: 66.3 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 30 was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.04 (s, 1H), 8.31 (dd, $J = 6.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.57 – 7.48 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dtd, $J = 14.6, 7.2, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.62 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.26 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.19 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 11H), 0.87 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 30 detected by HPLC was 96.43 % at 254 nm and 97.83% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 23

5 Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 39)



Compound 30

Compound 39

10 (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 30) (450 mg, 1.37 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (8 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (52 mg, 1.37 mmol) was added, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5: 1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Water (50 ml) was

15 added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×25 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by saturated saline (30 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified twice through prep-TCL (eluent: petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5: 1), and then a light yellow

20 oily product, i.e. a desirable compound (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-

yl)methyl decanoate (Compound 39) (187 mg, yield: 41.3 %) was obtained.

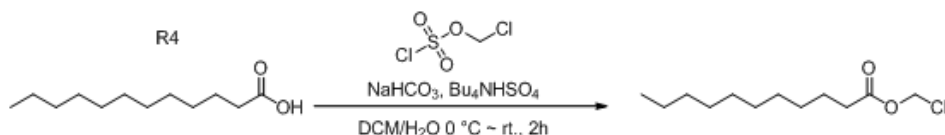
The characteristic data of Compound 39 was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO):
 δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.23 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.62 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H),
 5 2.26 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.51 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.23 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.16 (s, 10H), 0.85 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 39 detected by HPLC was 94.60% at 254 nm and 93.91 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

10 Embodiment 24

Preparation of (3-formyl -1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate (Compound 31)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl dodecanoate

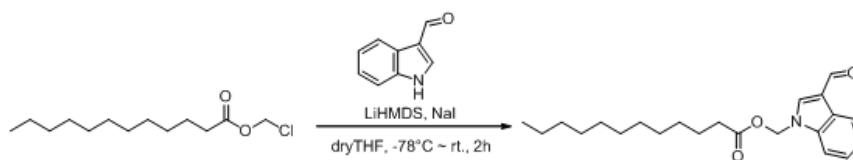


Dodecanoic acid (3.0 g, 14.976 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (5.032 g, 59.904
 15 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (508 mg, 1.498 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (40 mL, 1:1), and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Subsequently, chloromethyl sulfurochloridate (2.965 g, 17.971 mmol) was gradually added, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5: 1) showed
 20 that the reaction was completed. Dichloromethane was used for performing

extraction (2× 40 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed by water (80 ml) and saturated saline (80 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 80:1), to obtain a colorless oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl dodecanoate (3.490 g, yield: 93.7 %).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl dodecanoate was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.71 (s, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.69 – 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 2H), 1.28 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 10H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate (Compound 31)



Compound 31

1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (600 mg, 4.133 mmol) and sodium iodide (62 mg, 0.413 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (9 mL) under the argon protection. After the temperature was decreased to -78 °C, a solution of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M, 6.2 mL, 6.200 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was dropwise dripped to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was reacted for half an hour at -78 °C. Subsequently, a solution of chloromethyl dodecanoate (2.0 g, 8.267 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was dripped into the reaction liquid, and the

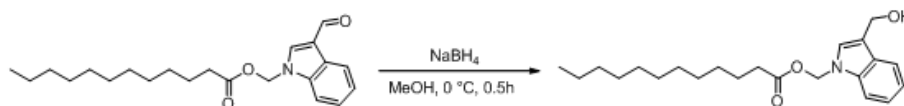
liquid was reacted for 2 hours at -78 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate =3:1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×30 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were
 5 combined, washed by water (60 mL) and saturated saline (60 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent : petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1~70:1), to obtain a light yellow solid product, i.e., a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate (Compound 31)
 10 (665mg, yield: 45.0 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 31 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.05 (s, 1H), 8.44 – 8.24 (m, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (s, 2H), 1.21 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 16H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

15 The purity of Compound 31 detected by HPLC was 99.17% at 254 nm and 97.86 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 25

Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate
 20 (Compound 40)



Compound 31

Compound 40

(3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate (Compound 31) (250 mg, 0.695 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (5 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (26 mg, 0.695 mmol) was added, and
 5 the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3: 1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (10 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (40 mL) and saturated saline (40 ml),
 10 dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified through prep-TCL (eluent : petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1), and then a light yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl dodecanoate (Compound 40) (140 mg, yield: 56.0%) was obtained.

15 The characteristic data of Compound 40 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 2H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 26.6 Hz, 16H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

20 The purity of Compound 40 detected by HPLC was 98.23% at 254 nm and 97.03 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 26

Preparation of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate (Compound 32)

5 (1) synthesis of chloromethyl tetradecanoate

Tetradecanoic acid (3.0 g, 13.136 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (4.414 g, 52.544 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (446 mg, 1.313 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (40 mL, 1:1), and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Subsequently, chloromethyl

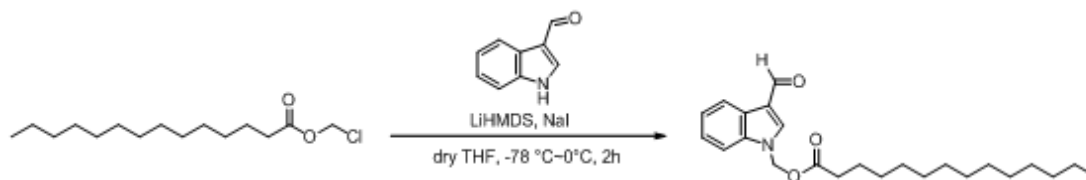
10 sulfurochloridate (2.6 g, 15.764 mmol) was gradually added to the reaction liquid at 0 °C. After adding, the reaction liquid was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Dichloromethane was used for performing extraction (2 × 40 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed by water (80 ml) and saturated saline

15 (80 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate = 100:1 to 80:1), to obtain a semi-transparent solid product, a desirable compound, i.e. chloromethyl tetradecanoate (3.316 g, yield: 91.2 %).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl tetradecanoate was: ¹H NMR (400

20 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.70 (s, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.78 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.23 (m, 20H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate (Compound 32)



Compound 32

5 1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (400 mg, 2.755 mmol) and sodium iodide (41 mg, 0.275 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) under the protection of argon atmosphere. After the temperature was decreased to -78 °C, a solution of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M, 4.1 mL, 4.132 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran was dropwise dripped to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was

10 reacted for 1 hour at -78 °C. Subsequently, a solution of chloromethyl tetradecanoate (1.525 g, 5.510 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) was dripped to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was reacted for 2 hours at -78 °C. TLC (petroleum ether : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction

15 liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×20 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (60 mL) and saturated saline (60 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1~70:1), to obtain a light

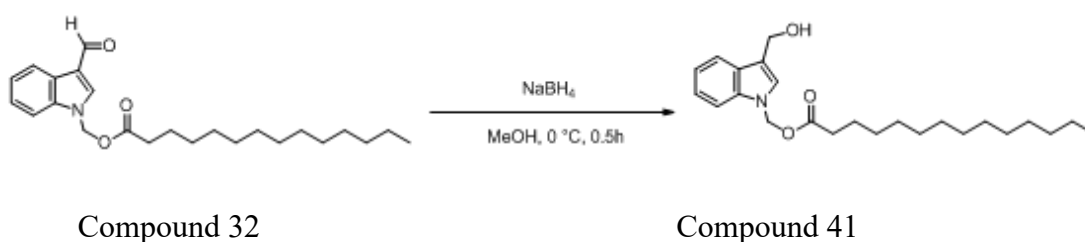
yellow solid product, i.e a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate (Compound 32) (827 mg, yield: 77.8 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 32 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)
 δ 10.04 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H),
 5 7.44 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (s, 2H), 1.22 (d, *J*
 = 22.3 Hz, 20H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 32 detected by HPLC was 98.67% at 254 nm and
 99.35 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

10 Embodiment 27

Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate
 (Compound 41)



15 (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate (Compound 32) (300 mg,
 0.778 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (6 ml). After the temperature
 was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (29.4 mg, 0.778 mmol) was added,
 and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl
 acetate = 3: 1) detection showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated
 20 ammonia chloride aqueous solution (10 ml) was added to the reaction liquid, and

the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×30 mL). Subsequently the organic phases were combined, washed by water (60 mL) and saturated saline (60 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified through prep-TCL (eluent: 5 petroleum ether :ethyl acetate = 2 : 1), and then a light yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl tetradecanoate (Compound 41) (130 mg, yield: 43.1%) was obtained.

The characteristic data of Compound 41 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.5 10 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 2H), 1.19 (d, J = 32.7 Hz, 20H), 0.85 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 41 detected by HPLC was 97.17% at 254 nm and 96.91 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

15 The Compound 41 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of compound 41. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were shown in the following Table 9 and Figure 9.

Table 9. XRPD data of crystal I of compound 41

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height%	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	3.136	28.1507	216	2633	100.0	27335	100.0	0.172
2	5.220	16.9145	149	484	18.4	4016	14.7	0.137
3	6.660	13.2618	96	403	15.3	4903	17.9	0.201
4	9.117	9.6916	93	264	10.0	2540	9.3	0.159
5	9.844	8.9773	95	149	5.7	1587	5.8	0.176
6	10.189	8.6746	100	511	19.4	3752	13.7	0.122
7	10.519	8.4034	95	108	4.1	1558	5.7	0.239
8	11.454	7.7192	84	378	14.4	3254	11.9	0.143
9	12.023	7.3551	78	85	3.2	817	3.0	0.159
10	13.349	6.6271	73	55	2.1	793	2.9	0.239

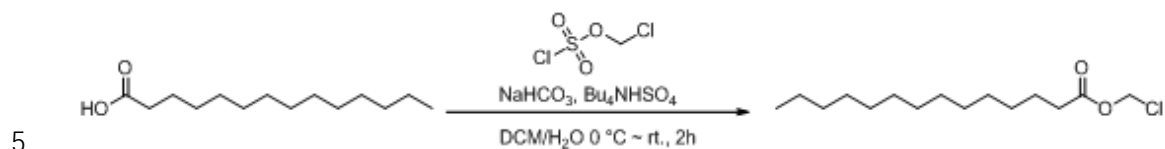
11	14.12 9	6.2630	73	105	4.0	877	3.2	0.138
12	14.84 3	5.9633	79	132	5.0	1281	4.7	0.161
13	15.34 9	5.7680	90	82	3.1	947	3.5	0.191
14	15.87 9	5.5767	94	56	2.1	949	3.5	0.281
15	16.63 3	5.3255	88	102	3.9	884	3.2	0.144
16	18.40 9	4.8155	101	82	3.1	1643	6.0	0.332
17	19.32 6	4.5891	108	151	5.7	2842	10.4	0.312
18	19.89 0	4.4601	174	1245	47.3	18560	67.9	0.247
19	20.51 9	4.3248	224	295	11.2	2659	9.7	0.149
20	21.56 5	4.1174	251	373	14.2	9491	34.7	0.421
21	22.47 9	3.9520	265	97	3.7	2039	7.5	0.348
22	23.08 3	3.8500	234	191	7.3	5592	20.5	0.485

23	23.64 3	3.7599	222	60	2.3	749	2.7	0.207
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Embodiment 28

Preparation of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 33)

(1) synthesis of chloromethyl palmitate.



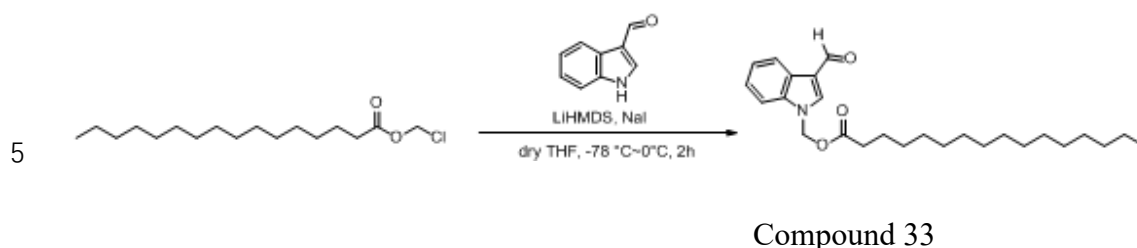
Palmitic acid (4.0 g, 15.599 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (5.241 g, 62.396 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (530 mg, 1.560 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (60 mL, 1:1), the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Then, chloromethyl sulfurochloridate (3.080 g, 18.719 mmol) was added gradually at 0 °C, and the mixture was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 5: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. The reaction liquid was extracted by dichloromethane (2×50 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (100 ml) and saturated saline (100 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether : ethyl acetate =100:1 to 80:1), to obtain a semi-transparent solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl palmitate (3.727 g, yield :78.4%).

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The characteristic data of chloromethyl palmitate was: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.70 (s, 2H), 2.38 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.72 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.33 – 1.23 (m, 24H), 0.88 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 33)



1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (400 mg, 2.755 mmol) and sodium iodide (41 mg, 0.275 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) under the argon atmosphere protection. After the temperature was decreased to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, a solution of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M, 4.1 mL, 4.132 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran was dropwise dripped to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was reacted for 1 hour at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Subsequently, a solution of chloromethyl palmitate (2) (1.680 g, 5.511 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) was dripped to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was reacted for 2 hours at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate =5: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×40 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (80 mL) and saturated saline (80 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent : petroleum ether : ethyl

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acetate = 100:1~80:1), to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 33) (697 mg, yield: 61.2 %).

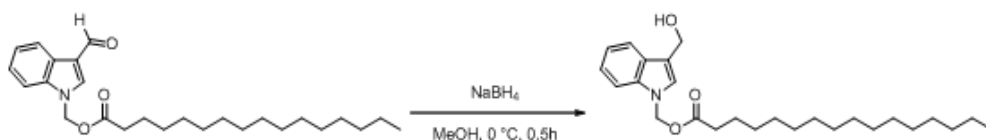
The characteristic data of Compound 33 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)
 5 δ 10.04 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H),
 7.37 (td, *J* = 13.8, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (s, 8H),
 1.22 (d, *J* = 24.3 Hz, 24H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 31 detected by HPLC was 97.69 % at 254 nm and 98.46% at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

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Embodiment 29

Preparation of (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 42)



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Compound 33

Compound 42

(3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 33) (300 mg, 0.725 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (10 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (5 ml). After the temperature was decreased to 0 °C, sodium borohydride (27 mg, 0.725 mmol) was added to the mixture, and the mixture was reacted for half an hour at
 20 0 °C. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 3: 1) detection showed that the

reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (10 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×30 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (60 mL) and saturated saline (60 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified through prep-TCL (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate = 2 : 1), and then a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-(hydroxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl palmitate (Compound 42) (250 mg, yield: 83.0 %) was obtained.

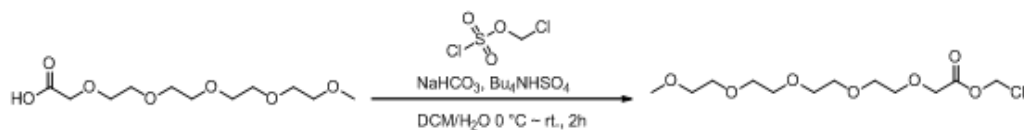
The characteristic data of Compound 42 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.90 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 2H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 33.6 Hz, 24H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

The purity of Compound 42 detected by HPLC was 97.87% at 254 nm and 98.43 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 30

Preparation of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxahehexadecan-16-oate (Compound 34)

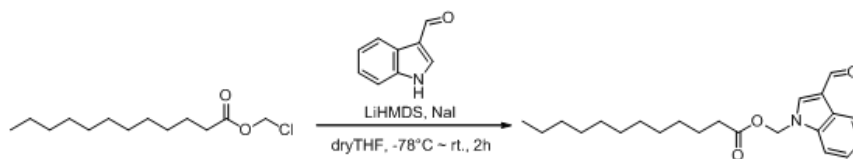
(1) synthesis of chloromethyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxahehexadecan-16-oate



2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxaheptadecan-16-oic acid (1.6 g, 6.008 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (2.019 g, 24.032 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (204 mg, 0.600 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (50 mL, 1:1), and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Subsequently, chloromethyl sulfurochloridate (1.189 g, 7.210 mmol) was gradually added to the reaction liquid at 0 °C, and the reaction liquid was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. Dichloromethane was used for performing extraction (2×50 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed by water (100 ml) and saturated saline (100 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a yellow oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxaheptadecan-16-oate (1.2 g, a crude product).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxaheptadecan-16-oate was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.76 (s, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 3.78 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.72 – 3.65 (m, 12H), 3.55 (dd, J = 5.6, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxaheptadecan-16-oate (Compound 34)



Compound 34

1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (503 mg, 3.812 mmol), sodium iodide (52 mg, 0.347 mmol), chloromethyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxahexadecan-16-oate (1.2 g, 3.812 mmol), and triethylamine (1.052 mg, 10.398 mmol) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 mL), and the mixture was reacted for 12 hours at 30 °C. After adding 4-dimethylaminopyridine (42 mg, 0.347 mmol), the mixture was reacted for 12 hours at 30 °C. LCMS showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×60 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (120 mL) and saturated saline (120 mL), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a preparative HPLC, to obtain a yellow solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxahexadecan-16-oate (Compound 34) (320 mg, yield: 21.8 %).

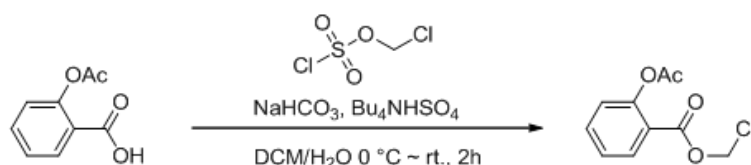
The characteristic data of Compound 34 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.04 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 3.70 – 3.51 (m, 16H), 3.36 (s, 3H).

The purity of Compound 34 detected by HPLC was 99.32% at 254 nm and 99.38 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

Embodiment 31

Preparation of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2-acetoxybenzoate
(Compound 35)

(1) synthesis of 2.14 chloromethyl 2-acetoxybenzoate (2)



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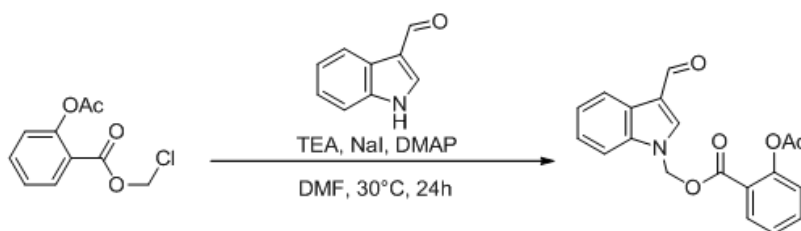
2-acetoxybenzoic acid (3.0 g, 15.599 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (5.595 g, 66.604 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (565 mg, 1.665 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane and water (40 mL, 1:1), and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Subsequently, chloromethyl sulfonyl chloride (3.297 g, 19.982 mmol) was gradually added to the reaction liquid at 0 °C, and the reaction liquid was reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. TLC (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate =5: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Dichloromethane (2×40 mL) was used for performing extraction. The organic phases were combined, washed by water (80 ml) and saturated saline (80 ml), dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a chromatographic column (eluent: petroleum ether :ethyl acetate =100:1 to 80:1), to obtain a colorless oily product, i.e. a desirable compound, chloromethyl 2-acetoxybenzoate (3.0 g, yield: 78.8%).

The characteristic data of chloromethyl 2-acetoxybenzoate was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (td, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H),

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7.41 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

(2) synthesis of (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2-acetoxybenzoate (Compound 35)



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Compound 35

1*H*-indole-3-acetaldehyde (800 mg, 5.511 mmol), sodium iodide (83 mg, 0.551 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (67 mg, 0.551 mmol), chloromethyl 2-acetoxybenzoate (2) (2.520 g, 11.022 mmol), and triethylamine (1.673 mg, 16.533 mmol) were dissolved in N, N- dimethylformamide (32 mL), and the mixture was
 10 reacted for 24 hours at 30 °C. TLC (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1.5: 1) showed that the reaction was completed. Saturated ammonia chloride aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction liquid, and the reaction liquid was extracted by ethyl acetate (2×50 mL). Subsequently, the organic phases were combined, washed by water (100 mL) and saturated saline (100 mL), dried by anhydrous
 15 sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified through a preparative HPLC, to obtain a white solid product, i.e. a desirable compound, (3-formyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl)methyl 2-acetoxybenzoate (Compound 35) (233 mg, yield: 12.4 %).

The characteristic data of Compound 35 was: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

δ 10.07 (s, 1H), 8.33 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.58 (ddd, $J = 7.8$, 4.6, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (ddd, $J = 15.1$, 13.9, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.33 (s, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H).

The purity of Compound 35 detected by HPLC was 99.7% at 254 nm and
5 99.63 % at 214 nm, measured according to the normalization method of peak area.

The Compound 35 was recrystallized to obtain a pure crystal I of Compound 35. The pure compound was detected by X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), and the results were shown in the following Table 10 and Figure 10.

Table 10. XRPD data of crystal I of Compound 35

No.	2 θ	Interplanar distance (d) (Å)	Intensity of background signal (BG)	Peak Height	Relative peak Height %	Peak Area	Relative peak Area%	Full width at half maximum (FWHM)
1	8.845	9.9890	83	68	0.8	641	0.9	0.156
2	10.833	8.1599	86	1206	13.3	8752	12.0	0.120
3	12.449	7.1044	130	9050	100.0	73025	100.0	0.134
4	13.287	6.6580	144	1792	19.8	10737	14.7	0.099
5	14.125	6.2649	128	206	2.3	1625	2.2	0.131
6	14.748	6.0016	120	3350	37.0	24331	33.3	0.120
7	15.258	5.8022	117	2777	30.7	18465	25.3	0.110
8	16.080	5.5074	103	60	0.7	289	0.4	0.080
9	16.555	5.3505	112	391	4.3	3198	4.4	0.135

10	16.71 6	5.2991	119	236	2.6	2497	3.4	0.175
11	17.27 8	5.1280	100	2827	31.2	20245	27.7	0.119
12	17.76 6	4.9884	111	718	7.9	6056	8.3	0.140
13	18.43 0	4.8102	95	95	1.0	468	0.6	0.082
14	19.81 3	4.4773	84	490	5.4	5881	8.1	0.199
15	20.08 4	4.4174	83	165	1.8	2021	2.8	0.203
16	21.83 9	4.0663	141	2409	26.6	23426	32.1	0.161
17	22.71 5	3.9114	181	1664	18.4	13678	18.7	0.136
18	23.51 2	3.7807	203	4802	53.1	46107	63.1	0.159
19	23.96 3	3.7105	169	1427	15.8	12233	16.8	0.142
20	24.39 0	3.6464	174	116	1.3	1651	2.3	0.236
21	25.34 2	3.5116	132	251	2.8	2119	2.9	0.140

22	25.55 6	3.4827	132	882	9.7	7362	10.1	0.138
23	25.89 0	3.4385	171	626	6.9	5530	7.6	0.146
24	26.20 0	3.3986	181	751	8.3	8784	12.0	0.194
25	26.86 9	3.3154	200	312	3.4	1976	2.7	0.105
26	27.43 1	3.2488	183	1476	16.3	12428	17.0	0.139
27	27.82 1	3.2041	169	732	8.1	5909	8.1	0.134
28	28.21 1	3.1607	172	302	3.3	1967	2.7	0.108
29	28.92 8	3.0840	145	698	7.7	7376	10.1	0.175
30	29.12 6	3.0635	148	574	6.3	6748	9.2	0.195
31	29.65 1	3.0104	129	519	5.7	7765	10.6	0.248
32	30.14 2	2.9625	128	156	1.7	1139	1.6	0.121
33	30.55 1	2.9237	118	152	1.7	1013	1.4	0.110

34	30.87 5	2.8937	116	192	2.1	1700	2.3	0.147
35	31.28 9	2.8564	118	121	1.3	1108	1.5	0.152
36	31.69 7	2.8205	120	335	3.7	4046	5.5	0.200
37	32.45 8	2.7561	126	91	1.0	488	0.7	0.089
38	32.75 6	2.7317	126	49	0.5	244	0.3	0.082
39	33.66 1	2.6603	118	112	1.2	1379	1.9	0.204
40	33.96 2	2.6375	107	104	1.1	1639	2.2	0.261
41	34.88 8	2.5695	91	523	5.8	4703	6.4	0.149
42	36.36 4	2.4686	87	102	1.1	1401	1.9	0.227
43	37.40 2	2.4024	87	168	1.9	2601	3.6	0.256
44	38.04 5	2.3633	88	94	1.0	1685	2.3	0.297

Embodiment 32

The compounds prepared from the above embodiments were subjected to an

activity test.

1. Method.

A mouse model with ear AD-like symptoms induced by calcipotriol (MC903) was used to investigate these compounds in terms of the treatment activity for AD.

5 Referring to the Patent with a publication number of CN 110368386 A, a mouse model induced by MC903 (Calcipotriene) was prepared, wherein both ears of the BALB/c mouse model were applied with MC903, MC903+indole-3-aldehyde (IAId), or MC903+the compound prepared from the embodiments for 11 consecutive days, respectively, and total serum IgE levels, ear thicknesses, and 10 weight loss in relative to the weight at the beginning of the experiment were tested at the end of the experiment. Due to a large number of drugs to be tested, therapeutic effects of the drugs were evaluated in two batches.

2. Results

The data shown in the results were average values $\pm$ SD of five independently 15 repeated trials. Significance analysis was performed using Mann-Whitney test on the differences of corresponding parameters of the mice with the treatment group (MC903+ethanol (EtOH)), which was only administrated with MC903, wherein * indicated $P < 0.05$, ** indicated $P < 0.01$; *** indicated $P < 0.001$.

2.1 First batch of experiments

20 In this batch of experiments, the dosage of MC903, a drug for constructing the models, was 6.9 nmol/ mouse every day, and the experimental results of

Compounds 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, and 39 in this batch were shown in Figures 11 to 13.

Figure 11 shows the total serum IgE levels of the mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 12 shows the ear thicknesses of the mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 13 shows the weight loss of the mice in relative to the weight at the beginning of the experiments after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 14 shows photographs of ear thicknesses of the representative mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 15 shows hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining images of ear tissues of the representative mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. EtOH group was a Blank control group, which was only administrated with ethanol. MC903+ EtOH group was a model control group, which was administrated with Calcipotriene and ethanol. The remaining groups were the groups which were administered with MC903 to construct the model, and then administrated with different drugs. Indole-3-aldehyde (IAId) group was the group administered with IAId, indole-3-methanol (I3C) group was the group administered with I3C. The other compound groups were the groups administered with corresponding compounds.

It can be seen from the Figures that, the total serum IgE levels, ear thicknesses, and the weight loss in relative to the weight at the beginning of the experiment of the mice in the model control group (MC903+ EtOH) had

significant differences compared with the Blank control group (EtOH) ($P < 0.001$), indicating that the modeling was succeeded. In both IAId group and I3C group, the total serum IgE levels and ear thicknesses of the mice were significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), and all compounds had positive effects on the total serum

5 IgE levels, ear thicknesses and the weight loss of the mice. Specifically, in terms of reducing the total serum IgE levels of the mice, Compounds 1, 2, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, and 39 had statistically significant difference compared with that of the model control group, and in particular, Compounds 30 and 38 showed excellent effects in reducing the total serum IgE level of the mice. In terms of reducing ear

10 thicknesses of the mice, Compounds 1, 19, 20, 29, 30, 34, and 39 had statistically significant difference compared with that of the model control group, and in particular, Compounds 29 and 30 showed excellent effects in reducing the ear thicknesses of the mice. Combined with the ear inflammation and the results of tissue HE staining of the mice, it is found that Compounds 29, 30, and 38 had

15 significant therapeutic effects on AD-like symptoms in the ear of mice.

2.2 Second batch of experiments

It was found that in the first batch of experiments, the survival status of the mice was greatly affected by the drug for constructing the model, i.e., MC903, which was manifested as a significant weight loss (Figure 13). Therefore, in the

20 second batch of drug tests, the dosage of MC903 was decreased to 5 nmol/ mouse every day, and the test period was reduced to 9 days. Finally, the survival status

of mice were greatly improved (Figure 18), consistent with expectation.

The experimental results of Compounds 30, 38 4, 5, 9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 42, 8, and 29 in this batch of experiments were shown in Figure 16 to 20.

5 Figure 16 shows the total serum IgE levels of mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 17 shows the ear thicknesses of the mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 18 shows the weight loss of the mice in relative to the weight at the beginning of the experiments after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 19
10 shows photographs of ear thicknesses of the representative mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. Figure 20 shows hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining images of ear tissues of the representative mice after the mice were administrated with different drugs. EtOH group was a Blank control group, which was only administrated with ethanol. MC903+ EtOH group was a model control
15 group, which was administrated with Calcipotriene and ethanol. The remaining groups were the groups which were administered with MC903 to construct the model, and then administered with different drugs. Indole-3-aldehyde (IAId) group was the group administered with IAId. Indole-3-methanol (I3C) group was the group administered with IAId. The other compound groups were the groups
20 administered with corresponding compounds.

It can be seen from the Figures that the total serum IgE level, ear thicknesses,

and the weight loss in relative to the weight at the beginning of the experiment of the mice in the model control group (MC903+ EtOH) had significant differences compared with the Blank control group (EtOH) ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.001$), indicating that modeling was succeed. In terms of reducing the total serum IgE levels of the mice, Compounds 30, 38, 4, 9, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 33, 35, 41, and 8 had statistically significant difference compared with that of the model control group, and in particular, Compounds 30, 4, 9, 22, and 35 showed excellent effects in reducing the total serum IgE levels of the mice. In terms of reducing ear thicknesses of the mice, Compounds 30, 38, 4, 9, 27, 8, and 29 had statistically significant difference compared with that of the model control group, and in particular, Compound 9 showed excellent effects in reducing the ear thicknesses of the mice. Combined with the ear inflammation and the results of tissue HE staining of the mice, and in consideration of the parameters of multiple experiments and tests, the drugs having therapeutic effects on AD-like symptoms in the ear of mice were screened to be Compounds 4, 9, 29, 30, 38, 22, and 35.

Embodiment 33

Optimum effective concentration in Treatment of AD-like symptoms

1. Method.

The above screened compounds having therapeutic effect on AD-like symptoms were selected to further determine the optimum effective concentration.

Referring to the animal model method in the Embodiment 32, dosages of drugs for each group were determined according to the table below, and the optimal effective concentration in treatment of AD-like symptoms was explored by comparing the differences in ear thicknesses, the total serum IgE level and the weight loss of the mice with those of the treatment group only administrated with MC903.

Table 11 Groups and dosages for administration

Group	Treatment and Dosage
#1	EtOH (Blank)
#2	MC903+EtOH (for constructing Models)
#3	MC903+IAId (10µg/ml)
#4	MC903+IAId (100µg/ml)
#5	MC903+IAId (1000µg/ml)
#6	MC903+I3C (10µg/ml)
#7	MC903+I3C (100µg/ml)
#8	MC903+I3C (1000µg/ml)
#9	MC903+Compound 4 (10µg/ml)
#10	MC903+ Compound 4 (1000µg/ml)
#11	MC903+ Compound 9 (10µg/ml)
#12	MC903+ Compound 9 (100µg/ml)
#13	MC903+ Compound 9 (1000µg/ml)
#14	MC903+ Compound 22 (10µg/ml)
#15	MC903+ Compound 22 (1000µg/ml)
#16	MC903+ Compound 35 (10µg/ml)
#17	MC903+ Compound 35 (100µg/ml)
#18	MC903+ Compound 35 (1000µg/ml)
#19	MC903+ Compound 29 (10µg/ml)
#20	MC903+ Compound 29 (100µg/ml)
#21	MC903+ Compound 29 (1000µg/ml)

#22	MC903+ Compound 30 (10µg/ml)
#23	MC903+ Compound 30 (100µg/ml)
#24	MC903+ Compound 30 (1000µg/ml)
#25	MC903+ Compound 38 (10µg/ml)
#26	MC903+ Compound 38 (100µg/ml)
#27	MC903+ Compound 38 (1000µg/ml)

Note: the above administration was performed by topical application.

2. Results.

The results are shown in Figures 21 to 30, wherein Figures 21 to 23 show the total serum levels of the mice in each group, Figures 24 to 26 show ear thicknesses of the mice in each group, Figures 27 to 29 show weight loss of the mice in each group, and Figure 30 shows photographs of ears of the representative mice.

By comparing the differences in ear thicknesses, total serum IgE levels and weight loss of the mice in the treatment groups with those of the treatment group only administrated with MC903, it is found that Compound 9 had a significant therapeutic effect on AD-like symptoms in the mouse ear at different concentration. Compounds 4, 9, 29, 30, 38, 22, and 35, etc., had good inhibitory effect on systematic inflammation, manifested as lower total serum IgE levels and the improvement on AD-like symptoms in the mice ear, and in particular, Compounds 4, 30, and 38 had excellent inhibitory effect on systematic inflammation.

Embodiment 34

This embodiment provided a topical cream preparation.

1. Prescription of Substance

5	Stearic acid	120 g
	Glyceryl monostearate	35 g
	Liquid paraffin	60 g
	Albolene	10 g
	Lanum	50 g
10	Triethanolamine	4 g
	Distilled water	adding to 100.0 g

2. Preparation

2.1 Substance preparation.

Stearic acid, glyceryl monostearate, liquid paraffin, albolene, and lanum
 15 were taken as oil phase, placed in an evaporating dish, and heated to about 80 °C
 in a water bath for mixing and melting. Triethanolamine and distilled water were
 added in a flask and heated to about 80 °C in a water bath. The aqueous phase was
 gradually poured into the oil phase at an isothermal temperature and the mixture
 was stirred constantly in a water bath until it became milky semi-solid, which was
 20 then stirred at room temperature until it was nearly condensed to obtain the
 substance.

2.2 Cream preparation

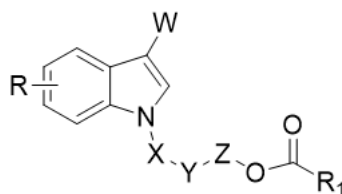
An active ingredient (each of compounds) in a pre-determined amount was added to the above substance. Alternatively, each of the compounds was dissolved and then added to the substance and stirred. While each of the ingredients/compounds was added under stirring, and evenly dispersed in the substance to obtain creams at different concentrations.

The technical features of the above embodiments may be arbitrarily combined. In order to make the description concise, not all possible combinations of the technical features in the above embodiments are described. However, as long as there is no contradiction between these technical features in the combinations, these combinations should be considered to fall into the scope of the specification.

The above embodiments only express several examples of the present invention, and they are described more specifically and detailly, but they should not be construed as limitations of the scope of the invention. It should be noted that, for those skilled in the art, a number of modifications and improvements can be made without deviating from the idea of the present invention, which are within the scope of protection of the present invention. Therefore, the scope of protection of the present patent shall be subject to the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A compound having a structure of formula I,



I

5 wherein,

W is COR₂, or CR₃R₄OR₅;

X is absent, or X is CO, or CR₃R₄;

Y is absent, or Y is O;

Z is absent, or Z is CR₃R₄;

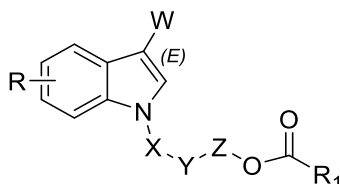
10 R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, heteroaryl, aryl, heteroarylalkyl, and alkoxy;

R is selected from the group consisting of H, D, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, OR₅, NR₆R₇, CO₂R₇, CONR₆R₇, OCOR₈, NHCOR₈, NHSO₂R₈, and CN;

each of R₂, R₃, R₄, R₆, R₇, and R₈ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, D, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, and heteroaryl; and

20 R₅ is H, D, or COR₁.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound has a structure as shown in formula II:



5

II.

3. The compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein,

W is COR₂, or CR₃R₄OR₅;

X is absent, or X is CO;

Y is absent, or Y is O;

10 Z is absent, or Z is CR₃R₄;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₂₀

alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, and alkoxy;

R is H; and

each of R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ is H.

15

4. The compound according to claim 3, wherein, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted C₅₋₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl.

5. The compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein,

W is COH, or CH₂OH;

each of X, Y, and Z is COOCH₂, or CH₂;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of C₇-C₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted
 5 aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl; and
 R is H.

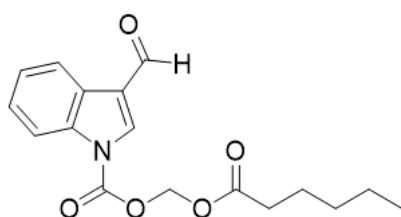
6. The compound according to claim 5, wherein,

W is COH;

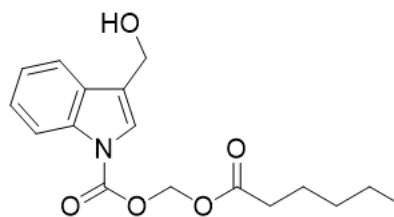
10 each of X, Y, and Z is CH₂;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of C₇-C₁₅ alkyl, acetoxyl-substituted
 aryl, (2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino-substituted aryl, and pentaoxapentadecanyl; and
 R is H.

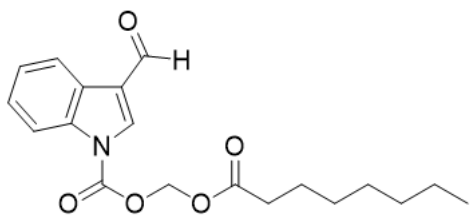
15 7. The compound according to claim 1, wherein, the compound is selected from
 the group consisting of:



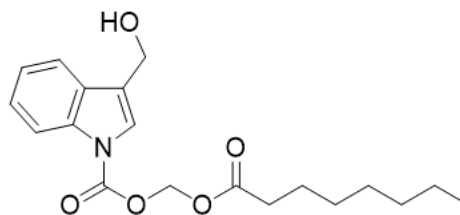
Compound 1



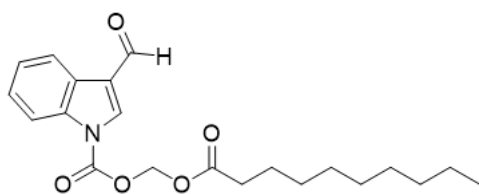
Compound 19



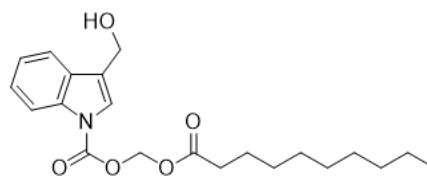
Compound 2



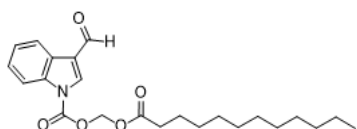
Compound 20



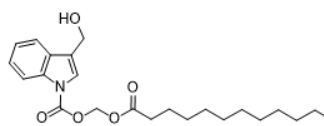
Compound 3



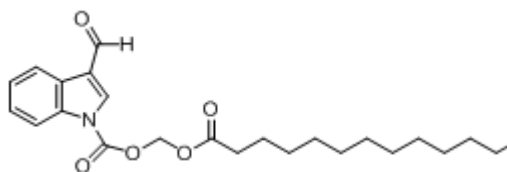
Compound 21



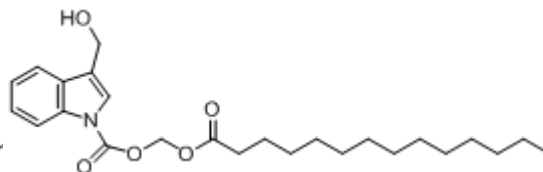
Compound 4



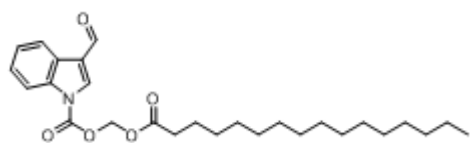
Compound 22



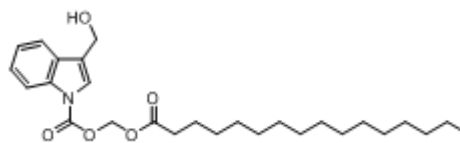
Compound 5



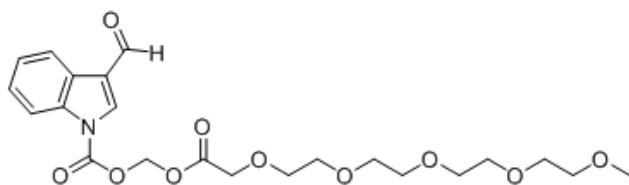
Compound 23



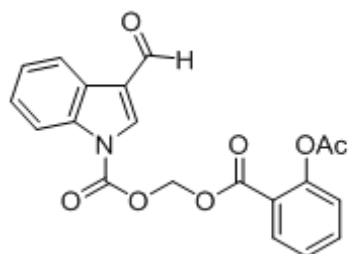
Compound 6



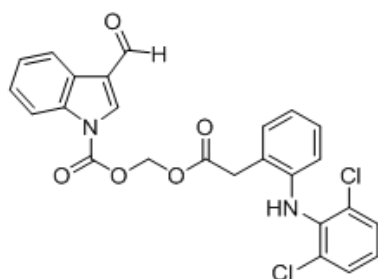
Compound 24



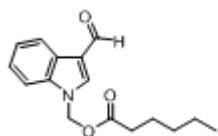
Compound 7



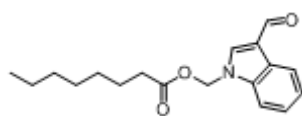
Compound 8



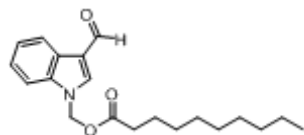
Compound 9



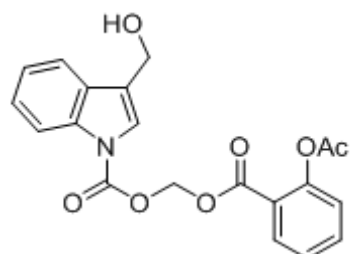
Compound 28



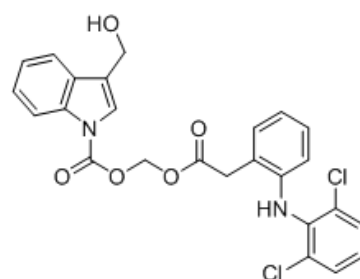
Compound 29



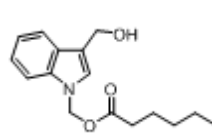
Compound 30



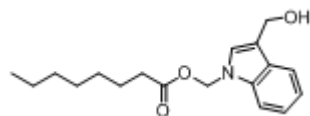
Compound 26



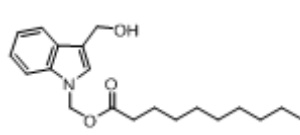
Compound 27



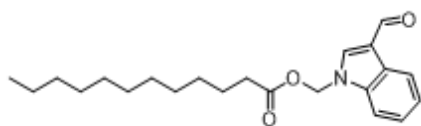
Compound 37



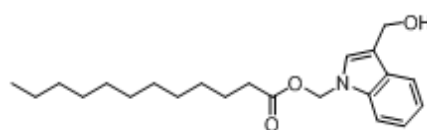
Compound 38



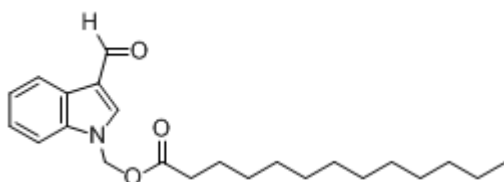
Compound 39



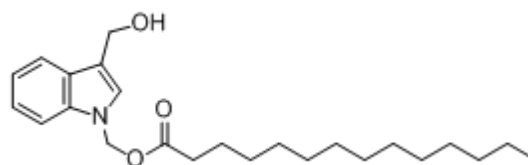
Compound 31



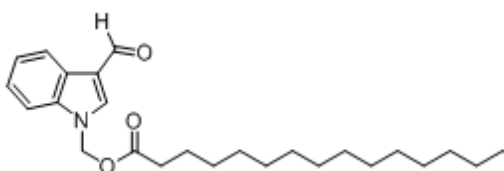
Compound 40



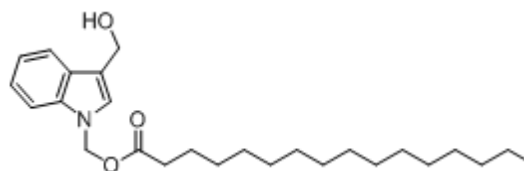
Compound 32



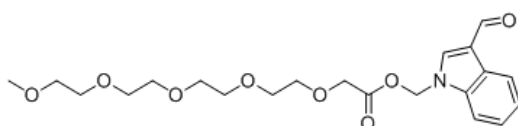
Compound 41



Compound 33

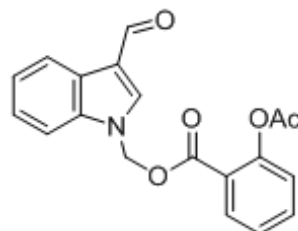


Compound 42



Compound 34

and



Compound 35.

8. The compound according to claim 7, wherein,

the Compound 4 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $7.3\pm 0.2^\circ$, $9.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $22.0\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using

5 Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 8 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $5.2\pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $12.6\pm 0.2^\circ$, $16.0\pm 0.2^\circ$, and $19.3\pm 0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 9 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $12.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $23.4\pm0.2^\circ$, and $27.3\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 22 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $5.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 23 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $10.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.0\pm0.2^\circ$, $18.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and $21.7\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 24 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $4.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $8.9\pm0.2^\circ$, $21.0\pm0.2^\circ$, and $22.6\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 26 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.6\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.5\pm0.2^\circ$, $11.8\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.9\pm0.2^\circ$, and $19.7\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 27 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $6.5\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $13.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.0\pm0.2^\circ$, and $23.8\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation;

the Compound 35 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $12.4\pm0.2^\circ$, $14.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $15.3\pm0.2^\circ$, $17.3\pm0.2^\circ$, and $23.5\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation; and

the Compound 41 has characteristic peaks at 2θ of $3.1\pm0.2^\circ$, $5.2\pm0.2^\circ$, $6.7\pm0.2^\circ$, $10.2\pm0.2^\circ$, and $19.9\pm0.2^\circ$ in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern using Cu-K α radiation.

5 9. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

10 10. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9, wherein a dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition is a tablet, a dispersing agent, a tincture, a gel, a capsule, a spray, a suppository, a granule, an oral liquid, or a granule.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9, wherein a dosage form of the pharmaceutical composition is a topical preparation.

15 12. Use of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating dermatitis and/or an immune system disease.

13. The use according to claim 12, wherein the medicament is used to treat atopic dermatitis and/or asthma.