General Remarks

- All the solvents used were purified using the known literature procedures.
- Petroleum ether used in the experiments was of 60–80 °C boiling range.
- Silica gel column chromatographic separations were carried out by gradient elution with light petroleum ether–ethyl acetate mixture, unless otherwise mentioned (silica gel, 60–120 mesh/100–200 mesh/230–400 mesh).
- TLC was performed on E-Merck pre-coated 60 F$_{254}$ plates and the spots were rendered visible by exposing to UV light, iodine, p-anisaldehyde (in ethanol), bromocresol green (in ethanol) and phosphomolybdic acid (in ethanol).
- IR spectra were recorded on Shimadzu FTIR instrument, for solid either as nujol mull or in chloroform solution (concentration 0.05 to 10%) and neat in case of liquid compounds.
- NMR spectra were recorded on Brucker and Jeol ACF 200 (200 MHz for $^1$H NMR and 50 MHz for $^{13}$C NMR), ACF 400 (400 MHz for $^1$H NMR and 100 MHz for $^{13}$C NMR) and DRX 500 (500 MHz for $^1$H NMR and 125 MHz for $^{13}$C NMR) spectrometers. Chemical shifts ($\delta$) reported are referred to internal reference tetramethyl silane.
- Mass spectra were taken on MS-TOF mass spectrometer.
- HRMS (ESI) were taken on Orbitrap (quadrupole plus ion trap) and TOF mass analyzer.
- Microanalysis data were obtained using Flash EA 1112 series and Elementar Vario EL analyser.
- All the melting points reported are uncorrected and were recorded using an electrothermal melting point apparatus.
- All the compounds previously known in the literature were characterized by comparison of IR and NMR spectra as well as melting point with authentic samples.
- All the new experiments were repeated two or more times.
- Starting materials were obtained from commercial sources or prepared using known procedures.