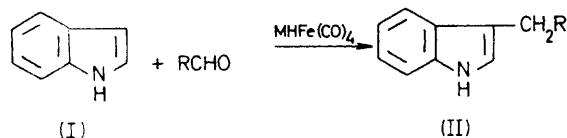


Alkali Metal Tetracarbonylhydridoferrate. A New Route to 3-Alkyl- or 3-Aryl-indoles

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Summary 3-Alkyl- and 3-aryl-indoles may be obtained by treating aldehydes in alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic solution with indole in the presence of $\text{MHFe}(\text{CO})_4$.

RECENTLY we reported¹ that treatment of an aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic solution of an aldehyde or a ketone containing the partial structure Me-CO-R^1 or $\text{R}^2\text{CH}_2\text{-CO-R}^1$ with formaldehyde in the presence of $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ ² gives high yields of the corresponding α -methyl deriv-



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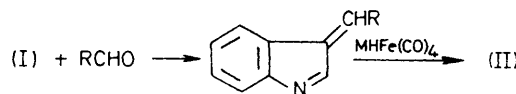
M = Na or K.

R = H, Me, Prⁿ, Ph, *p*-ClC₆H₄, or *p*-MeC₆H₄.

atives. We have now found that indole can be reductively alkylated or arylated in position 3 by aliphatic or aromatic aldehydes by the same procedure (Scheme). Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde and *p*-methylbenzaldehyde give *ca.* 65% yields (pure isolated product) of the corresponding 3-substituted indoles while acetaldehyde and butanal lead to 3-ethyl- and 3-butyl-indole,

respectively, in *ca.* 30% yield. The difference in the yield is due to simultaneous self-condensation of acetaldehyde and butanal induced by the alkalinity of the medium.

In a typical procedure, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ (11 mmol) was added to a solution of MeONa (33 mmol) in MeOH (50 ml) under argon. The mixture was refluxed for 2 h, then the aldehyde and indole (11 mmol each in 5 ml of MeOH) were added dropwise separately.



In contrast, 3-methylindole was prepared in aqueous-alcoholic $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ ² from formaldehyde (40% aqueous solution). The mixture was heated under reflux for 6 h, poured into ice-water, and extracted with hexane or ether. The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated and the residue chromatographed on silica gel.

This novel reaction may take place *via* 3-arylidene- or 3-alkylidene-indolenines followed by irreversible attack by $\text{MHFe}(\text{CO})_4$.

This work was supported by a grant from the C.N.R., Rome.

(Received, 28th December 1973; Com. 1735.)

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