Synthesis of 1-Methoxyindoles

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Summary Reductive cyclization of 2-nitrophenylacetaldehydes, followed by acetylation, hydrolysis, and methylation gave the corresponding 1-methoxyindoles which undergo the Mannich reaction at position 3.

Four 1-methoxyindoles have now been isolated from plants: 1,5-dimethoxygramine,1 1-methoxy-NN-dimethyltryptamine,2 1-methoxyindoleacetonitrile,3 and a derivative of 1-methoxyindole-3-acetic acid called neoglucobrassicin;4 their structures have been deduced from their spectra and degradative studies. The only 1-alkoxyindole unsubstituted at position 2 hitherto synthesised is 1-ethoxyindole obtained⁵ in 5% yield along with 2-acylindoles from the reaction of 2-substituted 2-[2-(o-nitrophenyl)vinyl]-1,3dioxolans with triethyl phosphite. The first synthesis of 1-methoxyindole and the gramine (I) is now described.

2-Nitrophenylacetaldehyde, from the osmium tetroxideperiodate oxidation of 1-chloro-4-(2-nitrophenyl) but-2-ene,6 was reductively cyclized to 1-hydroxyindole by Zn-NH4Cl;7 acetylation in situ gave 1-acetoxyindole (b.p. 90-93° at 0.3 Torr). In contrast to 1-hydroxyindole, which polymerizes on attempted isolation, the 1-acetoxy-compound is

reasonably stable, and with NaOMe and MeOH gave 1-methoxyindole in 40% yield from the aldehyde. 1-Methoxyoxindole8 on reduction with LiAlH4 also gave 1-methoxyindole in 60% yield. The methoxy-group was removed by hydrogen over Pd-C giving indole quantitatively.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \text{6} \\ \text{7} \\ \text{OMe} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \text{NMe}_2 \\ \text{OMe} \end{array}$$

1-Methoxyindole and 1,5-dimethoxyindole, obtained via the aldehyde route, with formaldehyde and dimethylamine in acetic acid as described for indole9 gave the corresponding gramines in excellent yield. Synthetic 1,5-dimethoxygramine (I) and its picrate had all the reported properties of material obtained from Gymnocrantheria paniculata.1 1-Methoxyindole is substituted in the 3-position by a variety of other electrophilic reagents.

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