

## Synthesis of 1-[2-(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3 $\alpha$ ,4-dihydro-1*H*-indole-2(3*H*), 6(5*H*)-dione: a Potential Intermediate for the Preparation of Erythrinan Alkaloids

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**Summary** A new synthetic route to erythrinan alkaloids was developed *via* the title compound (III) as the key intermediate from the enol methyl derivative (II) which was obtained by the Birch reduction of the benzyl amide (I).

ALTHOUGH many syntheses of 3-oxoerythrinan have been reported<sup>1a-f</sup> the methods are either tedious or give low yields, except that reported by Stevens *et al.*<sup>1e</sup> The title compound (III) is the key intermediate in the synthesis of erythrinan alkaloids. We report here a convenient method for the preparation of (III) from the enol methyl derivative (II), which was obtained by Birch reduction of the benzyl amide (I) without cleavage of the amide bond.<sup>2</sup>

The benzyl amide (I), m.p. 152–153 °C, was prepared quantitatively by heating 2-(3-benzyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethylamine and 2,4-dimethoxyphenylacetic acid in xylene under reflux for 3 h. Birch reduction of (I) with sodium and methanol in liquid ammonia caused cleavage of the benzyl group from the ring A and simultaneous reduction of the ring A' to give the enol methyl derivative (II) [oil; *m/e* 347 (*M*<sup>+</sup>);  $\nu_{\max}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3550 (OH), 3390 (NH), 1710 (enol-Me), and 1660 (N-C=O) cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 4.60 (1H, m, vinyl-H), and 3.84, 3.56, and 3.48 (9H, s, 3 × OMe)].

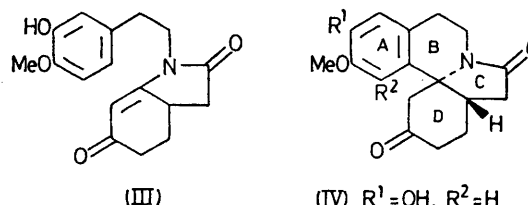
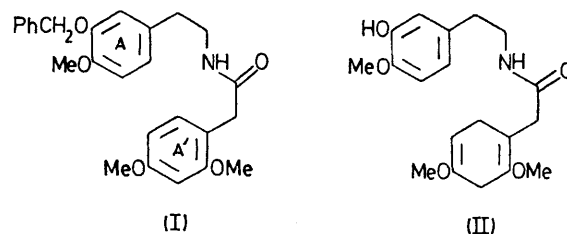
Hydrolysis of (II) with 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in dimethylformamide afforded the  $\beta$ -enamido-ketone (III) (85%) m.p. 181–183 °C;  $\nu_{\max}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 1740 (N-C=O) and 1620 (conj. C=O) cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $\lambda_{\max}$  (EtOH) 230sh and 278 nm;  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.50 (1H, d, *J* 2 Hz, vinyl-H), and 3.88 (3H, s, OMe); *m/e* 301 (*M*<sup>+</sup>), 150]. On heating (III) under reflux in 98% HCO<sub>2</sub>H for 16 h, the desired tetracyclic compound (IV) with a *c/d-cis*-ring junction was obtained (65%)<sup>†</sup> m.p. 223–225 °C; *m/e* 301 (*M*<sup>+</sup>), 258, and 244;  $\nu_{\max}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3590 (OH), 1720 (C=O), and 1690 (N-C=O) cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 6.60 (1H, s, 17-H), 6.53 (1H, s, 14-H), and 3.88 (3H, s, OMe), along with its positional isomer (V) (6%)<sup>3</sup> [oil; *m/e* 301 (*M*<sup>+</sup>), 258 and 244;  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 6.76 (1H, d, *J* 9 Hz), 6.62 (1H, d, *J* 9 Hz), 3.90, and (3H, s, OMe)].

In order to confirm its structure, (IV) was *O*-methylated with diazomethane to yield the dioxoerythrinan (VI) (97%) which was identified by comparison of its i.r. spectrum with that of an authentic sample. Reduction of (IV) with LiAlH<sub>4</sub> in tetrahydrofuran gave the tetrahydroerysonine (VII) (65%) and its epimer at the 3-hydroxy group (VIII) (35%).

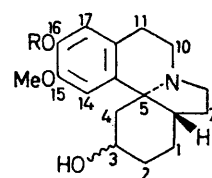
On methylation with diazomethane, (VII) was converted

<sup>†</sup> Corrected yield.

into the erythrinan-3 $\alpha$ -ol (IX), the i.r. and <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r. spectra of which were identical with those of an authentic sample.<sup>1f</sup>



(IV) R<sup>1</sup> = OH, R<sup>2</sup> = H  
(V) R<sup>1</sup> = H, R<sup>2</sup> = OH  
(VI) R<sup>1</sup> = OMe, R<sup>2</sup> = H



(VII) R = H, (3 $\alpha$ -OH)  
(VIII) R = H, (3 $\beta$ -OH)  
(IX) R = Me, (3 $\alpha$ -OH)

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<sup>2</sup> A. J. Birch, J. Cymerman-Craig, and M. Slaytor, *Austral. J. Chem.*, 1955, **8**, 512.