

## Further Studies on Rearrangements during Biosynthesis of Indole Alkaloids

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*Summary* [5-<sup>3</sup>H]Loganin (**1**) is incorporated into (**7**), (**10**), and (**12**) to label C-3 in each case, so supporting current views of the biosynthetic stages beyond loganin.

[5-<sup>3</sup>H,O-*methyl*-<sup>3</sup>H]LOGANIN (**1**) is incorporated without loss of <sup>3</sup>H from the carbon corresponding to C-5 of loganin

(hereafter called the *skeletal label*) throughout the biosynthetic steps leading to all three families of indole alkaloids;<sup>1</sup> these are represented by ajmalicine (**7**), catharanthine (**10**), and vindoline (**12**). Vincoside (**3**),<sup>2,3</sup> geissoschizine (**4**),<sup>4,5</sup> and stemmadenine (**5**)<sup>6</sup> are intermediates on the pathway. It is important to determine the location of the skeletal

$^3\text{H}$ -label for each of the three alkaloidal types in order (a) further to test current thinking<sup>7,8</sup> about the mechanisms whereby the *Corynanthé* skeleton of (4) is rearranged to the *Strychnos* [e.g. (6)] *Iboga* [e.g. (10)] and *Aspidosperma* [e.g. (12)] skeletons and (b) to probe the mechanism whereby vincoside (3) is converted into geissoschizine† (4).

[5- $^3\text{H}$ ]Loganin<sup>10</sup> administered to *Vinca rosea* plants yielded radioactive ajmalicine (7), catharanthine (10), and vindoline (12); incorporations were 0.2, 1.2, and 0.82%, respectively. Radiochemical purity was established in each case by recrystallisation to matching constant molar activity of the alkaloid and a derivative (or two derivatives) as follows: ajmalicine, alkaloid and picrolonate; catharanthine, hydrochloride and hemitartrate; vindoline, alkaloid and desacetylvindoline (13).

Dehydrogenation of ajmalicine (7) with mercuric acetate<sup>11</sup> afforded dehydroajmalicine which was crystallised as the perchlorate (8) to constant activity and then reduced with borohydride. The recovered ajmalicine (7) carried 0.2% of the original activity in agreement with  $^3\text{H}$ -labelling at C-3.

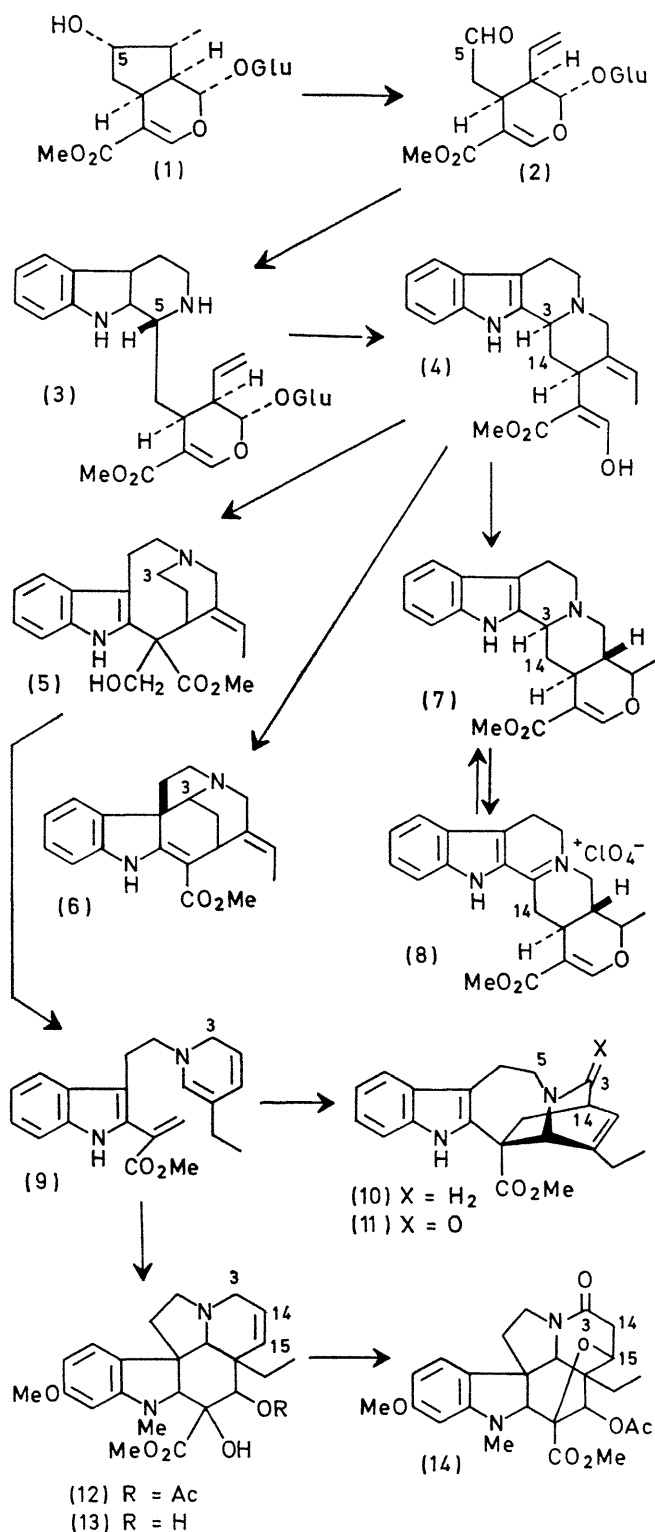
Oxidation of the labelled catharanthine (10) with iodine-sodium bicarbonate<sup>12</sup> gave a neutral lactam,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ , m.p. 231–232°, shown by i.r., n.m.r., and mass spectrometry to have structure (11); in particular, the alternative structure involving oxidation at C-5 of (10) was excluded. The lactam carried 5.3% of the starting activity and since exchange will not occur from the bridgehead C-14 position under the reaction conditions, it follows that 95% of the original  $^3\text{H}$  was located at C-3.

Chromum trioxide-pyridine converted vindoline into a mixture of products yielding three pure components, one of which was shown to have structure (14). This product,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$ , showed an i.r. band at  $1643\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (saturated  $\delta$ -lactam), absence of olefinic protons at C-14 and -15 by n.m.r., irradiation at  $\tau\ 5.66$  (C-15 H) caused simplification of the  $\tau\ 7.0$ – $7.8$  region to reveal two doublets 7.18 and 7.54 ( $J\ 18\text{ Hz}$ ) arising from the geminal C-14 protons, mass spectrum  $m/e\ 470$  ( $M^+$ ) and three intense ions at 188, 187, and 174 which were also present in the spectrum of vindoline (12). When the [ $^3\text{H}$ ]vindoline was converted into (14), the lactam retained 4.7% of the original activity.

The sequences (1)  $\rightarrow$  (2)  $\rightarrow$  (3)  $\rightarrow$  (4)  $\rightarrow$  (7) and (4)  $\rightarrow$  (5)  $\rightarrow$  (9)  $\rightarrow$  (10) and (12) require the [ $^3\text{H}$ ] label of loganin (1) to appear at C-3 of the alkaloids (7), (10), and (12). Our results establish C-3 labelling for (10) and (12) and if total exchange from C-14 during (7)  $\rightleftharpoons$  (8) is excluded,<sup>13</sup> they also do so for (7). Further support is thus given to the foregoing biosynthetic sequences and it is established that no hydrogen migration occurs from the carbon corresponding to C-5 of loganin (1) and vincoside (3) (equivalent to C-3 of the alkaloids) during all the subsequent biochemical rearrangements.

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† The illustrated C-3  $\alpha$ -hydrogen of geissoschizine (4) rests upon chemical correlation<sup>9</sup> with corynantheidine; X-ray analysis of geissoschizine is being undertaken to provide an independent configurational assignment.

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