

REGIOSPECIFIC CYCLIZATION OF N-BENZOYL-N-METHOXYMETHYL-1-METHYL- α,β -DEHYDRO-TRYPTOPHAN METHYL ESTER TO A 5,6-DIHYDROAZEPINO[5,4,3-cd]INDOLE DERIVATIVE. A NEW METHOD FOR INTRODUCING SUBSTITUENTS ONTO THE 4-POSITION OF INDOLE NUCLEUS

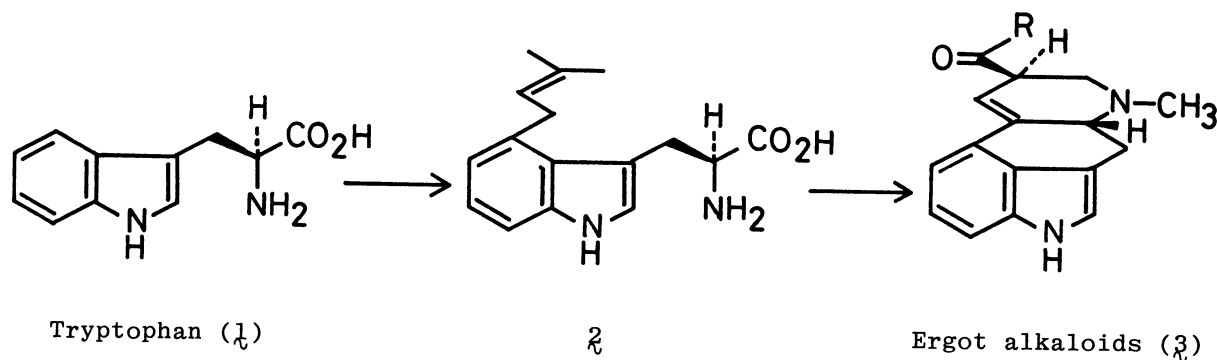
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A novel cyclization of the N-protected dehydrotryptophan ζ at the 4-position was achieved in excellent yield. Selective hydrogenation of the cyclized compound ζ_0 gave the 3,4,5,6-tetrahydroazepinoindole derivative ζ_1 , which contains the same ring system as clavicipitic acid (ζ_2).

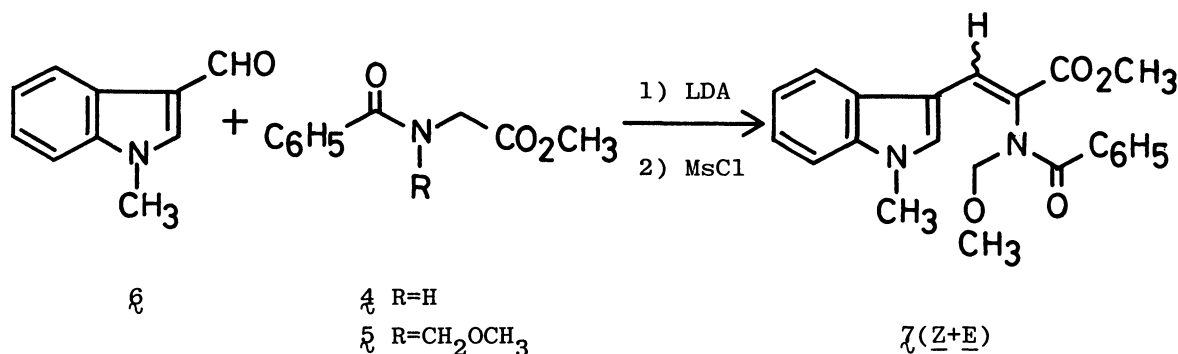
All attempts introducing an alkyl group onto the 4-position of tryptophan nucleus similar to the biogenetic process of the ergot alkaloids (Scheme I) have been completely unsuccessful¹ except photochemical pathway.² In our recent paper³ we reported a novel cyclization of a protected neoechinulin A to a 5,6-dihydroazepino[5,4,3-cd]indole derivative. In this case, however, the starting material has a bulky group which may inhibit the usual cyclization at the 2-position. Here we report a novel cyclization of the N-protected α,β -dehydrotryptophan ζ to 5,6-dihydroazepinoindole ζ_0 , instead of to usual dihydropyridindole. This regio-specific cyclization is generally applicable to α,β -dehydrotryptophan derivatives.^{3,4}

Scheme I



N-Benzoylglycine methyl ester (4) was treated with sodium hydride in dimethyl formamide at room temp. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and chloromethyl methyl ether was added. The solution was warmed up to room temp. to afford the methoxymethyl derivative 5 (75%), oil [m/e 237 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 150°C) δ 3.26 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.29 (2H, s), 4.80 (2H, s), 7.61 (5H, s)]. Knoevenagel condensation between 5 and N-methylindole-3-aldehyde (6)⁵ was achieved as reported previously³ [(1) 1.2 eq lithium diisopropylamide, (2) 1.2 eq methanesulfonylchloride]. Chromatography of the product on a silica gel column gave Z-dehydrotryptophan derivative 7Z^{6,7} (77%), mp $142\text{--}143^{\circ}\text{C}$ [m/e 378 (M^+); λ_{max} (MEOH) nm (ϵ) 224 (30,300), 270 (11,200), 357 (21,700); nmr (CDCl_3) δ 3.54 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s) 3.90 (3H, s), 5.00 (1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 5.33 (1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.0-7.5 (8H, m), 7.75 (1H, br. d, $J=7$ Hz), 7.84 (1H, s), 7.89 (1H, s)], and the E-isomer 7E (8%), oil [m/e 378 (M^+)].

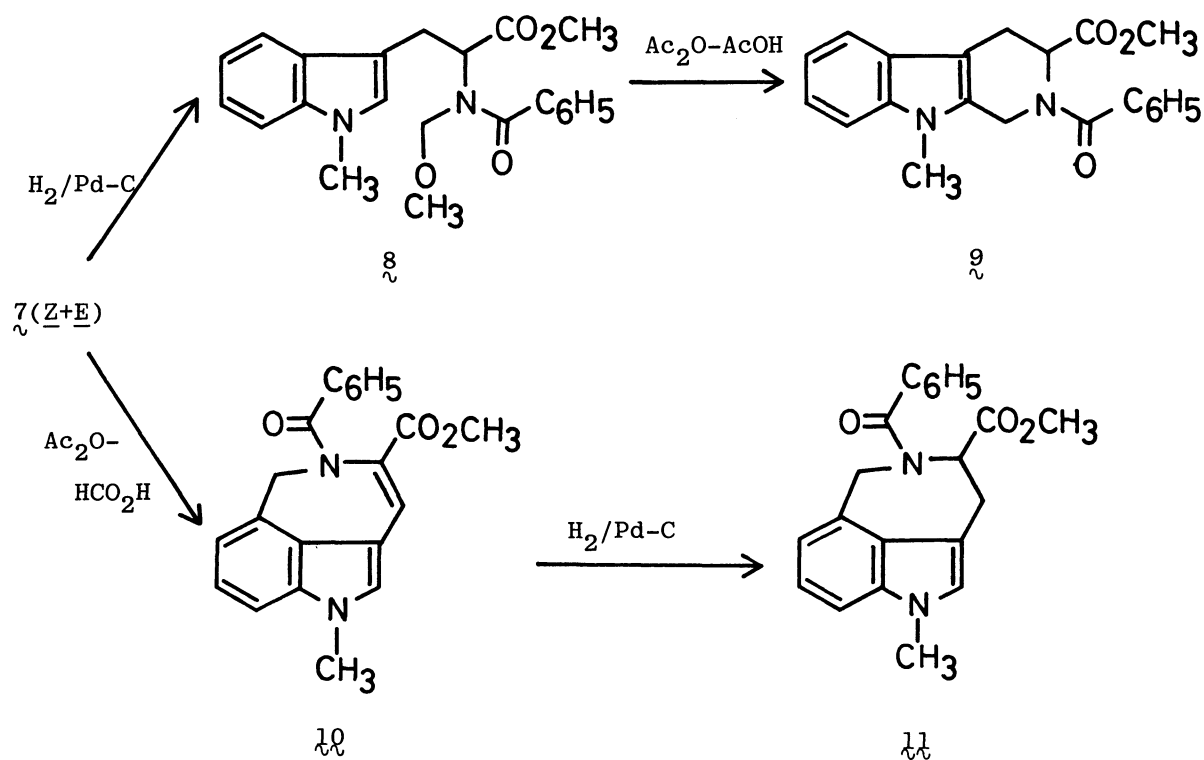
Scheme II



Catalytic hydrogenation of 7Z over 10% Pd-C in MeOH at 60°C gave N-methoxymethyltryptophan derivative 8 (95%), oil [m/e 380 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 130°C) δ 3.15 (3H, s), 3.52 (2H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.62 (1H, d, $J=11$ Hz), 4.70 (1H, d, $J=11$ Hz), 4.98 (1H, m), 7.1-7.8 (10H, m)]. Treatment of 8 in Ac_2O -AcOH at 120°C or in DMSO at 150°C resulted the Pictet Spengler type cyclization at the 2-position to afford the tetrahydropyrido[3,4-b]indole 9⁷ (92% or 90%) mp $175\text{--}176^{\circ}\text{C}$ m/e 348 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 150°C) δ 3.0-3.6 (2H, m), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s), 4.68 (1H, d, $J=17$ Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, $J=17$ Hz), 5.37 (1H, m), 7.0-7.8 (9H, m)].

On the other hand, heating the solution of 7Z in *o*-dichlorobenzene at 180°C recovered the starting material unchanged. But, treatment of 7Z and 7E with a mixture of formic acid and acetic anhydride (1:1) at 80°C gave almost a single product, which was obtained as crystals⁷ (89% from 7Z and 87% from 7E), mp $211\text{--}213$

Scheme III

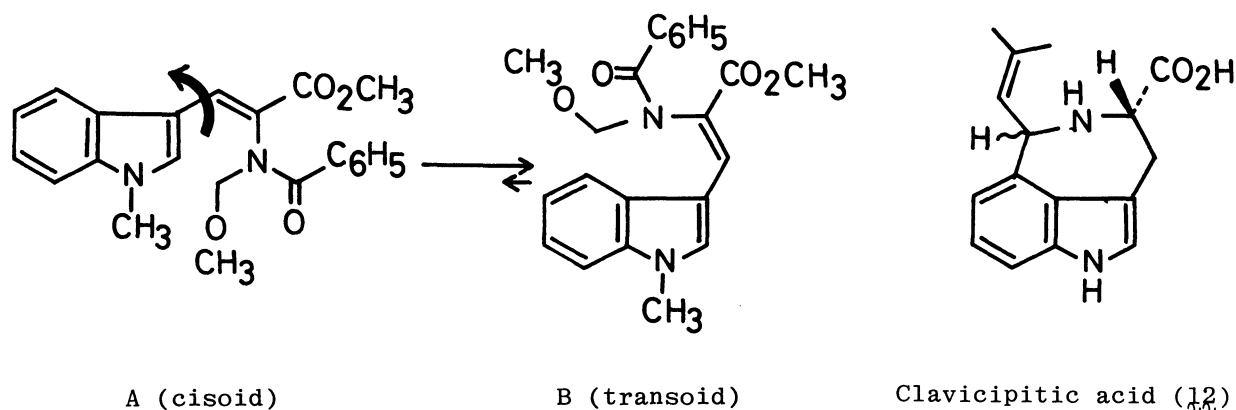


$^{\circ}C$ [m/e 346 (M^+); λ_{max} (MeOH) nm (ϵ) 225 (28,300), 272 (9,800), 353 (22,400); nmr ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.48 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.97 (1H, d, $J=15$ Hz), 6.01 (1H, d, $J=15$ Hz), 7.1-7.3 (8H, m), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.52 (1H, s)]. The spectral data indicate the structure shown in 10, which was formed by cyclization at the 4-position of the indole nucleus. We assume that the E-isomer ($7E$) was cyclized after isomerization to the Z-isomer in the acidic conditions. The structure of 10 was further confirmed by hydrogenation of 10 with $H_2/10\%$ Pd-C in MeOH at $60^{\circ}C$ to 3,4,5,6-tetrahydroazepinoindole derivative 11⁷ (95%), mp $160-161^{\circ}C$ [m/e 348 (M^+); λ_{max} (MeOH) nm (ϵ) 225 (35,300), 293 (6,900); nmr ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.52 (2H, m), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.62 (1H, d, $J=18$ Hz), 5.00 (1H, m), 5.10 (1H, d, $J=18$ Hz), 6.47 (1H, br. d, $J=7$ Hz), 6.89 (1H, s), 6.9-7.5 (7H, m)], which contains the same ring system as clavicipitic acid 12.⁸

Regiospecificity of the cyclization of dehydrotryptophan derivatives⁹ seems to be controlled by the stereochemical factor [the transoid form (B) may be more stable than the cisoid form (A) and in the former the methoxymethyl group is closer to the 4-position than to the 2-position of the indole] and/or electronic factor¹⁰ (conjugation between the ester carbonyl and the indole moiety

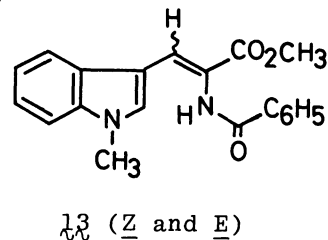
diminishes the reactivity of the 2-position of the indole nucleus). Application of this cyclization to the synthesis of some alkaloids such as $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{12}$ is now in progress.

Scheme IV

 $\underline{7Z}$

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- Stereochemistry of $\underline{7Z}$ and $\underline{7E}$ was determined by the methoxymethylation of $\underline{13}$ (\underline{Z} and \underline{E}) and the comparison of those nmr spectra.¹¹
- Satisfactory elemental analysis was obtained.
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(b) G. S. King, P. G. Mantle, C. A. Szczyrbak and E. S. Waight, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 215 (1973);
G. S. King, E. S. Waight, P. G. Mantle and C. A. Szczyrbak, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I*, 2099 (1977).
- We assume that the reactivity of α,β -dehydrotryptophan derivatives has some connection with the isoprenylation at the 6-position of dehydrotryptophan containing diketopiperazine in biosynthesis of neoechinulin in comparison with that at the 5- and 7-position in the case of echinulin.
- We thank Prof. S. Sakai for pointing out this factor.
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