

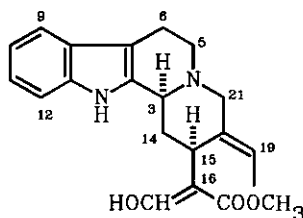
NEW, SHORT SYNTHESIS OF (\pm)-GEISSOSCHIZINE

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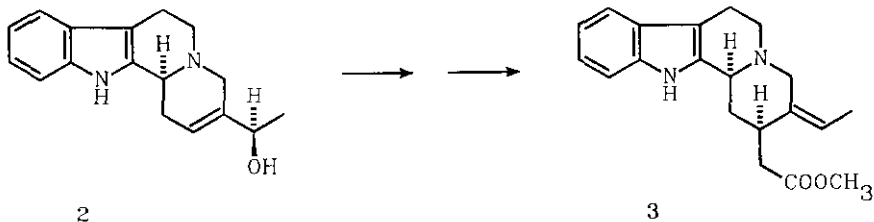
Abstract - A short, easy way to prepare indole alkaloid
(\pm)-geissoschizine (**1**) is described.

Most of the several syntheses reported¹⁻⁴ for the indole alkaloid (\pm)-geissoschizine (**1**)⁵ are long and tedious. In this paper, we present a short and easy route.



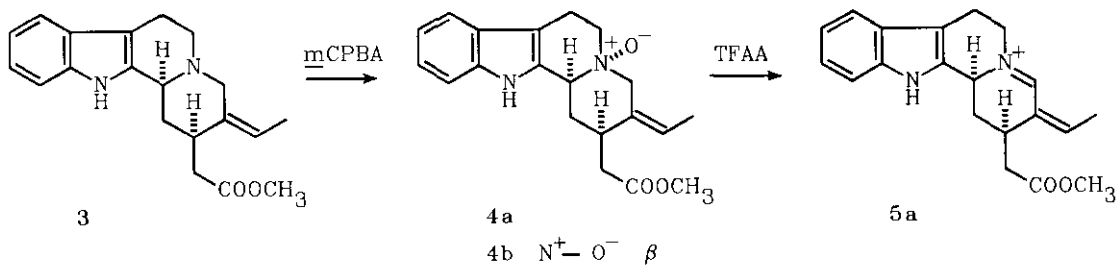
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We recently described a stereoselective transformation of allylic alcohol (**2**) to deformyl-2-geissoschizine (**3**) using dimethylacetamide dimethyl acetal or trimethyl orthoacetate in the Claisen rearrangement (Scheme 1).⁶



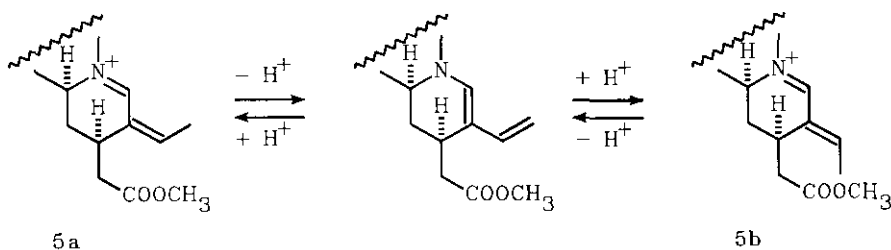
Scheme 1

Oxidation of (3) with *m*CPBA to the corresponding *cis*- N_b -oxide (4a) (together with the corresponding *trans*- N_b -oxide (4b), which was easily separated),⁷ and TFAA treatment (modified Polonovski reaction) of this,⁸ led to the iminium ion (5a) (Scheme 2).



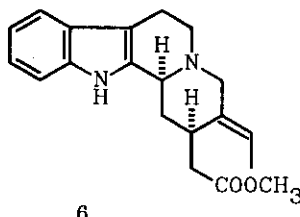
Scheme 2

Equilibration of (5a) gave a mixture of iminium ions (5a) and (5b) (Scheme 3).^{8,9}



Scheme 3

Reduction of the iminium ion mixture with NaBH_4 afforded deformyl-E-geissoschizine (**6**) in 14% yield.⁸ Recycling of the recovered deformyl-Z-geissoschizine (**3**) (60% yield) permitted a total Z/E side-chain isomerization in about 30% yield.



The final step, formylation of deformyl-E-geissoschizine (**6**) with methyl formate, leading to (\pm)-geissoschizine (**1**), has been described earlier.¹⁰

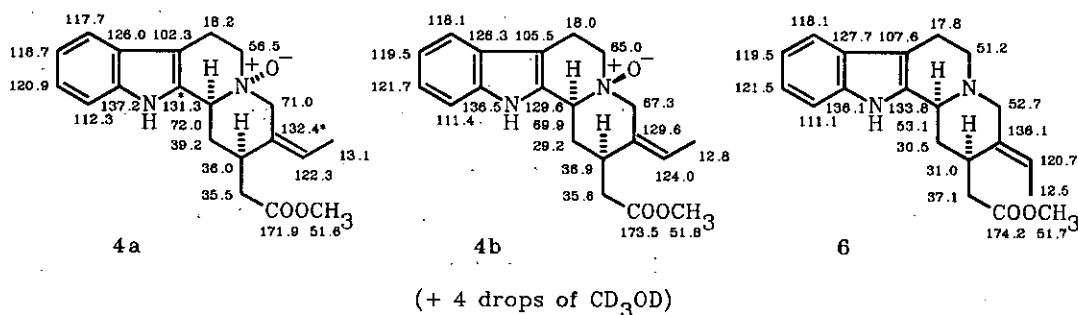


Figure 1. ^{13}C Nmr data (CDCl_3) of compounds 4a, 4b and 6

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5. Biogenetic numbering (J. Le Men and W. Taylor, Experientia, 1965, **21**, 508) is used.
6. M. Lounasmaa, R. Jokela, B. Tirkkonen, J. Miettinen, and M. Halonen, Heterocycles, 1992, **34**, 321.
7. **Preparation of deformyl-Z-geissoschizine cis-N_b-oxide (4a) and deformyl-Z-geissoschizine trans-N_b-oxide (4b).** Deformyl-Z-geissoschizine (3) (600 mg, 1.85 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml of dry CH₂Cl₂ and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C. m-Chloroperbenzoic acid (479 mg, 2.78 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added in small portions during 15 min to the stirred solution (0°C, N₂ atm.). Stirring was continued for 8 h at room temperature and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product (containing deformyl-Z-geissoschizine cis-N_b-oxide (4a) and deformyl-Z-geissoschizine trans-N_b-oxide (4b) in approx. 2:1 ratio) was fractionated by column chromatography (alumina; CH₂Cl₂/MeOH; 97/3).
Deformyl-Z-geissoschizine cis-N_b-oxide (4a). Yield 341 mg, 54%. mp 146-149°C (CH₂Cl₂). Ir (CHCl₃) 1740 (s, C=O). ¹H Nmr (CDCl₃) 1.74 (3H, d, J=7 Hz, =CHCH₃), 3.67 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.92 (1H, br d, J=11 Hz, H-3), 4.41 (1H, d, J=12 Hz, H-21), 5.32 (1H, q, J=7 Hz, =CHCH₃), 6.85-7.10 (3H, m, H-10, H-11, H-12), 7.43 (1H, d, J=7 Hz, H-9) 12.52 (1H, br s, NH). Ms: 340 (M⁺), 324, 251, 170, 169, 156; Exact mass: 340.1792 (Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄O₃N₂: 340.1786).
Deformyl-Z-geissoschizine trans-N_b-oxide (4b). Yield 163 mg, 26%. Amorphous material. Ir (CHCl₃) 1735 (s, C=O). ¹H Nmr (CDCl₃; 45°C) 1.62 (3H, d, J=7 Hz, =CHCH₃), 3.69 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.93 (1H, d, J=12 Hz, H-

21), 4.30 (1H, br d, $J=11$ Hz, H-3), 5.34 (1H, q, $J=7$ Hz, =CHCH₃), 6.90-7.10 (2H, m, H-10, H-11), 7.15-7.40 (2H, m, H-9, H-12), 10.17 (1H, br s, NH). Ms: 340 (M^+), 324, 251, 170, 169, 156; Exact mass: 340.1794 (Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄O₃N₂: 340.1786).

8. **Preparation of deformyl-E-geissoschizine (6)**. Deformyl-Z-geissoschizine cis-N_b-oxide (4a) (80 mg, 0.24 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml) and cooled to -17°C. Trifluoroacetic anhydride (2.5 equiv.) was added with a syringe during 5 min and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was condensed to dryness, redissolved in MeOH and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. NaBH₄ (6 equiv.) was added in small portions to the stirred solution during 20 min (0°C, N₂ atm.) and stirring was continued for 18 h at room temperature. Water was added, MeOH was evaporated in vacuo and the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic fractions were washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The crude product (63 mg, 83%) was fractionated by column chromatography (silica, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH; first 99/1, then 97/3).

Deformyl-E-geissoschizine (6). Yield 11 mg, 14%. Amorphous material (lit.⁴ amorphous material). Ir (CHCl₃) 3490 (w, NH), 1725 (s, C=O). ¹H Nmr (CDCl₃) 1.64 (3H, d, $J=7$ Hz, =CHCH₃), 2.95 (1H, d, $J=12$ Hz, H-21β), 3.55 (1H, d, $J=12$ Hz, H-21α), 3.70 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 4.27 (1H, br s, H-3), 5.48 (1H, q, $J=7$ Hz, =CHCH₃), 7.10 (1H, t, $J=7$ Hz, H-10), 7.13 (1H, t, $J=7$ Hz, H-11), 7.36 (1H, d, $J=7$ Hz, H-12), 7.49 (1H, d, $J=7$ Hz, H-9), 8.60 (1H, br s, NH). Ms: 324 (M^+), 251, 170, 169, 151. Exact mass 324.1839 (Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄O₂N₂: 324.1837).

Recycling of the recovered deformyl-Z-geissoschizine (3) (47 mg, 60%) permitted the preparation of deformyl-E-geissoschizine (6) in about 30% total yield.

9. Presence of other iminium ions is also possible. See also, M. R. Uskokovic, R. L. Lewis, J. J. Partridge, C. W. Despreaux, and D. L. Pruess, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1979, **101**, 6742.
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