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SHORT STEP SYNTHESES OF A NATURAL PRODUCT, 6-CYANO-5-METHOXY-12-METHYLINDOLO[2,3-a]CARBAZOLE AND NOVEL 6-AMINOINDOLO[2,3-a]-THIAZOLO[5,4-c]CARBAZOLES¹

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Indolo[2,3-*a*]carbazole (1, Scheme 1) is a common skeleton of a class of compounds such as staurosporine, ^{2a} tjipanazoles, ^{2b} BE-13793C, ^{2c} and so on. We have expected that manipulation of 1 is a promising method for finding a new biologically active compound. As a simple derivative of 1, we have focused our attention to cytotoxic and antiviral 6-cyano-5-methoxy-12-methylindolo[2,3-*a*]carbazole (6b), isolated from blue-green alga *Nostoc sphaericum* (strain EX-5-1) by Moore and co-workers.³ Although we have established two synthetic routes to 6b in the previous communications,⁴ their overall yields (13% and 5%, respectively) are still not satisfactory to carry out structure-activity relationship project. Now, we wish to report a satisfactory six step synthetic method for 6b from indigo (2). In addition, simple preparation of novel 6-aminoindolo[2,3-*a*]thiazolo[5,4-*c*]carbazoles (9a and 9b) is also developed.

First, 3-acetoxy-2,2'-biindolyl (3), prepared in one step from 2 in 88% yield,⁴ reacted with dichloroacetyl chloride in refluxing ethyl acetate to give 3-acetoxy-3'-dichloroacetyl-2,2'-biindolyl (4) in 85% yield. Treatment of 4 with aqueous 1.3% ammonia in MeOH-DMF at room temperature afforded *cis*-6-chloro-6a-hydroxy-5-0x0-5,6,6a,12-tetrahydroindolo[2,3-a]carbazole⁵ (5a) in 91% yield. Methylation of 5a with dimethyl sulfate in the presence of K₂CO₃ produced 12-methyl compound (5b) in a quantitative yield. A novel reductive cyanation of 5b was found to produce 6a in a quantitative yield by the reaction with NaCN in DMF-H₂O. Finally methylation of 6a with diazomethane afforded 6b in 86% yield. Thus the natural product (6b) is available in six steps with an overall yield of 59% using only conventional reagents. The originality rate⁶ for 6b from 2 is 57% based on our three reaction steps, a, c, and e.

Scheme 1



a) Sn, AcOH, Ac₂O, 64—66°C; b) Cl₂CHCOCI, EtOAc, reflux; c) aq. 1.3% NH₃, MeOH, DMF, rt; d) Me₂SO₄, K₂CO₃, rt; e) NaCN, DMF, H₂O, 70°C; f) CH₂N₂, rt; g) i) Zn, AcOH, Ac₂O; ii) NaOMe, MeOH, then Salcomine, O₂; iii) CICH₂COCI, benzene, reflux; h) (NH₂)₂CS, MeOH, reflux; i) nitrobenzene, 190—225°C; j) Ac₂O, pyridine, rt; k) NaOH, MeOH, reflux.

On the other hand, 3-chloroacetyl-2,2'-biindolyl (7) was prepared in three steps with an overall yield of 61% from 2 as described before.⁴ Treatment of 7 with thiourea in refluxing MeOH afforded 3-(2aminothiazol-4-yl)-2,2'-biindolyl (8a) in 92% yield. Subsequent oxidative cyclization of 8a proceeded in refluxing nitrobenzene to give 6-aminoindolo[2,3-a]thiazolo[5,4-c]carbazole (9a) in 37% yield. Similar cyclization of 8b, prepared in 96% yield by reacting 8a with Ac₂O-pyridine, produced 9b in 56% yield. Alkaline hydrolysis of 9b with NaOH-MeOH afforded a quantitative yield of 9a. According to the present synthetic methodology, it would be possible to obtain compounds fused with various heterocycles⁷ on the C ring of 1, since a chloroacetyl group of 7 is suitable for forming heterocycles.

With useful building blocks at hand such as **6a**, **9a**, and **6c** which is available from **5a** as reported previously,⁴ the structure-activity relationship project is in progress.

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