

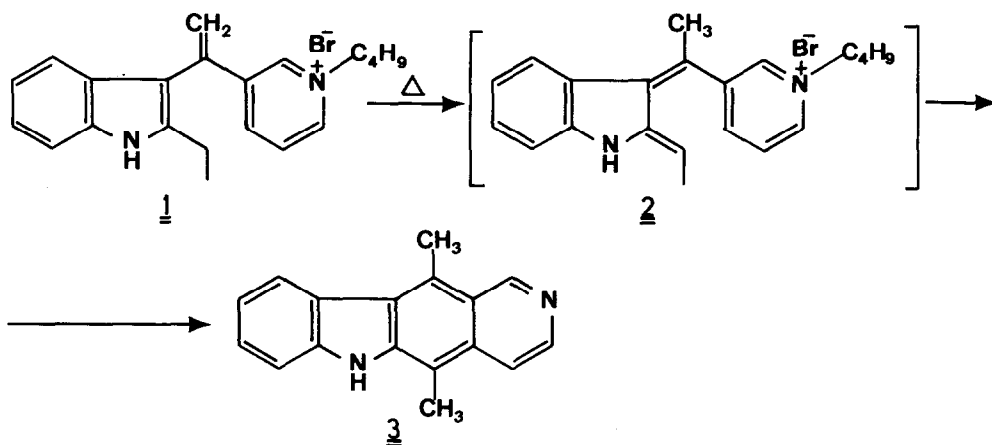
CONVERSION OF DIINDOLYL METHANES TO 3-VINYLIINDOLES. A SIMPLE SYNTHESIS  
OF THE INDOLE ALKALOID OLIVACINE.

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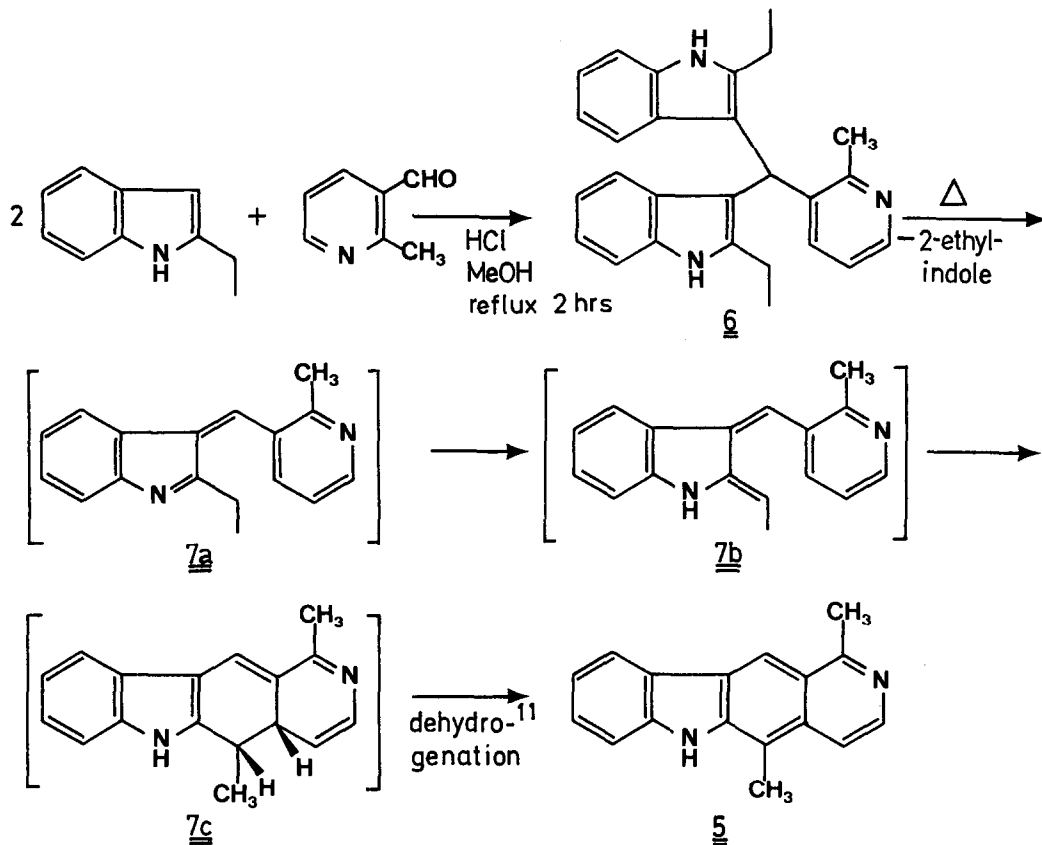
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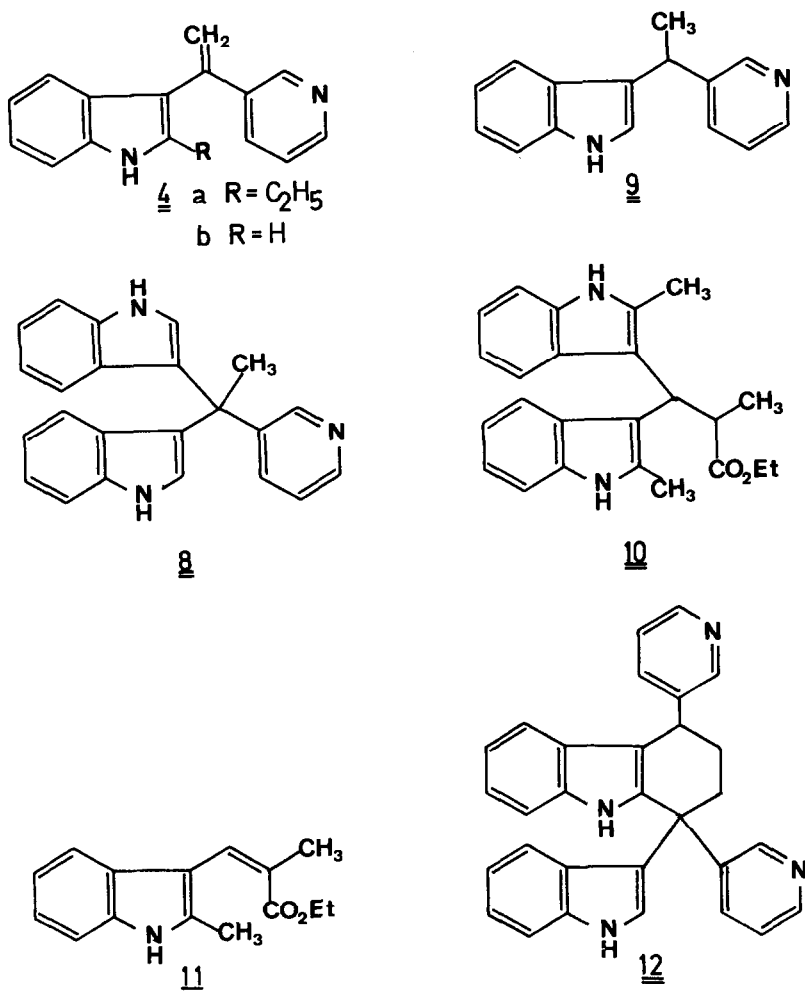
We have recently<sup>1</sup> developed a convenient synthesis of the anti-cancer active indole alkaloid ellipticine (3) (based on thermolysis of the readily available compound 1).



Compound 1 is prepared by condensation of 2-ethylindole with 3-acetylpyridine (yielding compound 4a)<sup>2</sup> followed by quaternization with butyl bromide. We now wanted to apply a similar approach to the synthesis of the likewise anti-cancer active alkaloid olivacine (5), starting with 2-ethylindole and 2-methyl-3-formylpyridine.<sup>3</sup> As expected, the condensation could not be stopped at the 1:1 stage, but proceeded further yielding the 2:1 condensation product (6), which, however, on thermolysis under reduced pressure split off 2-ethylindole yielding olivacine directly. The synthesis, which is much simpler than those previously reported<sup>4-10</sup> for the synthesis of olivacine, is summarized below.



In a related experiment it was found that thermolysis of the known<sup>13</sup> 2:1 condensation product ( 8 ) of indole and 3-acetylpyridine readily gave the new 3-vinylindole, 1-(3-indolyl)-1-(3-pyridyl)ethylene ( 4b )<sup>14</sup> in good yield ( 86 % ). Catalytic hydrogenation of 4b gave the known<sup>15</sup> compound ( 9 ), which has been used as the crucial intermediate in an interesting synthesis of ellipticine<sup>15</sup>. We believe that the attractiveness of this synthesis has now increased.



Thermolysis of  $\underline{10}$  ( *cf* the preceding paper ) similarly gave 2-methylindole and  $\underline{11}$ . The principle of thermolytic cleavage of bisindoles seems to be rather general for the preparation of indolenines ( *in situ* ) and 3-vinylindoles, provided that the vinyl group is conjugated with an aromatic ring or a carbonyl group. Nonconjugated 3-vinylindoles should be expected to give oligomeric products ( *e.g.* dimers ) ( *cf* ref 16 and 17 ). In this connection it might be added that a Diels-Alder dimer of  $\underline{4b}$  (  $\underline{12}$  ) was formed as a minor product in some preparations of  $\underline{4b}$ . The mass spectrum<sup>18</sup> of  $\underline{12}$  showed a diagnostic M-28 peak due to the expulsion of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> in a retro-Diels-Alder reaction, which is characteristic<sup>19</sup> for 2,3-unsubstituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazoles.

## REFERENCES AND NOTES

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(Received in UK 24 July 1978; accepted for publication 18 August 1978)