

SYNTHESES OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS THROUGH o-QUINODIMETHANE INTERMEDIATES

Tetsuji Kametani, Keiichi Fukumoto, Toshio Suzuki, Masahiro Kajiware, Tamiko Takahashi

Hiromitsu Takeda, Yoshio Hirai, Kimio Takahashi, and Yoshifumi Ichikawa

Pharmaceutical Institute, Tohoku University, Aobayama, Sendai, 980

Novel syntheses of heterocyclic compounds and alkaloids by intra- and intermolecular cycloaddition of the imines with o-quinodimethanes or their chemical equivalents are reported.

1',2,2',3,3',4'-Hexahydro-5,6,6',7'-tetramethoxy-1-ketospiro[indene-2,1'-isoquinoline] is synthesized from 3,4-dihydro-1-(4,5-dimethoxybenzocyclobutenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline, whose hydrochloride gives 2,3,10,11-tetramethoxyprotoberberinium chloride on heating. Spirobenzylisoquinoline and ochotensine-type compounds are obtained directly from N-phenethyl-1-methylbenzocyclobutene-1-carboxamide by treatment with phosphoryl chloride. Yohimbones are synthesized from 1-benzocyclobutenyl-3,4-dihydro- β -carboline (I) hydrochloride by thermolysis as follows. Namely, thermolysis of the hydrochloride of I, followed by Birch reduction and acidic treatment and cycloaddition of benzocyclobutene to 3,4-dihydro- β -carboline followed by Birch reaction are carried out. On the other hand, the free base of I gives the spirobenzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- β -carboline which on photolysis and reduction affords yohimbane. The reaction of indole with pyridoxyl dibromide or pyridoxine diacetate gives a mixture of 3-methyl-10H-pyrido[3,4-b]carbazole and 3-methyl-6H-pyrido[4,3-b]carbazole, the latter of which is a main skeleton of the antitumor indole alkaloids, olivacine and elipticine.