Unit-III Benzo-fused five membered heterocycles By Siddharth Sharma

Synthetic methods, physical and chemical properties of benzopyrroles, benzofuranes and benzothiophenes.



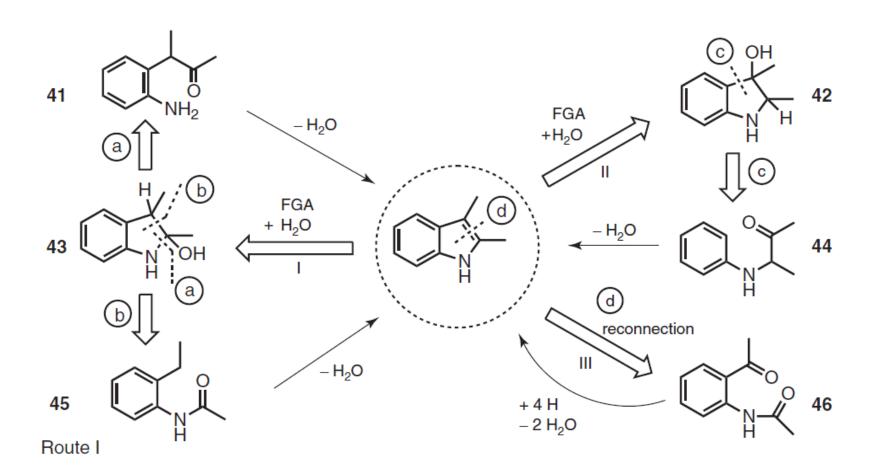
The word indole is derived from the word India: a blue dye imported from India was known as indigo in the sixteenth century. indole itself was first prepared in 1866 by zinc - dust distillation of oxindole.

Indole is a crystalline solid (mp=54–54 C, bp=253–254 C). The main commercial source of indole comes from the 220–260 C fraction of coal-tar distillation. It is soluble in organic solvents such as diethyl ether, ethanol and benzene, and also in hot water.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
E^{+} \\
N \\
H
\end{array}$$

Scheme 5.1 Possible regioisomers in the electrophilic attack on the indole ring.

Retrosynthesis of indole



Fischer Indole Synthesis

(3,3)-sigmatropic rearrangement (diaza-Cope rearrangement).

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\$$

Borsche-Drechsel Reaction

COOEt

Ph=
$$N_2$$
+Cl-
KOH, H_2 O

COOEt

N= N_2 N-
Ph

COOEt

N= N_2 N-
Ph

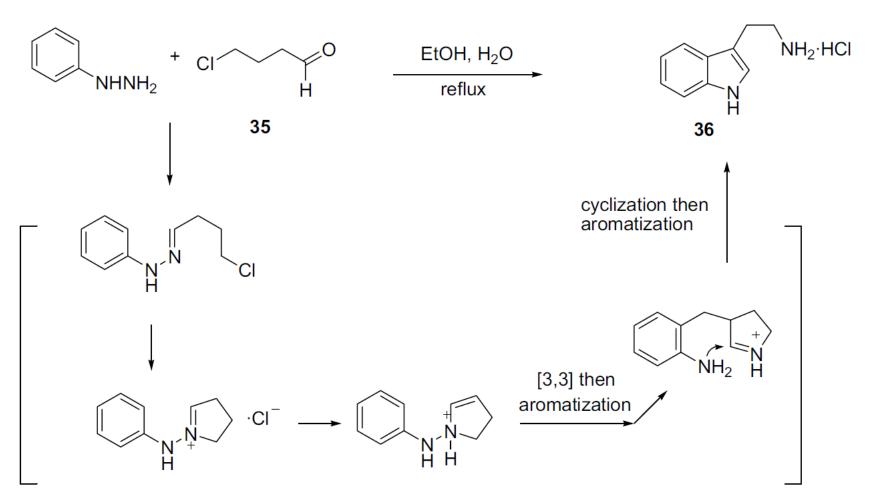
N= N_2 N-

(2-Aminobenzyl)phosphonium salts **113** and aromatic or α , β -unsaturated aldehydes can be transformed to 2-aryl-or 2-vinyl indoles **114** in a two-step one-pot procedure

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{MMe}_2 \\ & \text{Me}_2 \\ & \text{N} \end{array} \\ & \text{N} \\ & \text{N} \\ & \text{Me}_2 \\ \end{array}$$

$$R^1$$
, $R^2 = H$, Ar, Alkyl

56-95%



Scheme 5.20 Grandberg indole synthesis.

Reissert synthesis

$$R' \xrightarrow{\text{reduction}} R \xrightarrow{\text{reduction}} R \xrightarrow{\text{R}} R \xrightarrow{\text{reduction}} R \xrightarrow{\text{R}} R \xrightarrow{\text{R}}$$

Bartoli Synthesis

Gassmann synthesis

(o-Aminobenzyl) carbonyl compounds are also formed from \emph{N} -chloroanilines and α -(methylsulfanyl) ketones via anilinosulfonium salts $\bf 53$

Batcho-Leimgruber synthesis

1-Dimethylamino-2-(o-nitrophenyl)ethenes **58**, obtained by condensation of o-nitrotoluene with *N,N*-DMF dimethylacetal, undergo reductive cyclization (via the o-aminomethyl derivative **59**) to indoles **60** on catalytic hydrogenation

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{NO}_2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{(MeO)}_2 \text{CHNMe}_2} \\ - 2 \text{ MeOH} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \text{NO}_2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{NMe}_2} \\ \text{58} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2, \text{Pd/C} \\ \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{59} \\ \text{-HNMe}_2 \\ \text{60} \end{array}$$

Madelung synthesis

Bischler synthesis

 α -Arylaminoketones **76**, easily accessible from arylamines and α -halogenoketones, are cyclized to indoles **77** on treatment with strong acids by intramolecular SEAr reaction and subsequent H2O elimination

Intramolecular Heck reactions

(N-Allyl)-2-halogenoanilines, for example, 82, can be cyclized under catalysis of Pd(OAc)₂ and in the presence of triethylamine to give 3-methylindoles 84.

$$R \xrightarrow{\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2} \text{Et}_3 N \xrightarrow{\text{Pd}(\text{DAc})_2} \text{R} \xrightarrow{\text{II}} N \xrightarrow{\text{NH}} R \xrightarrow{\text{NH}} R \xrightarrow{\text{II}} N \xrightarrow{\text{NH}} R \xrightarrow{\text{NH}}$$

Nenitzescu synthesis