

A better route to hydrocarbazoles

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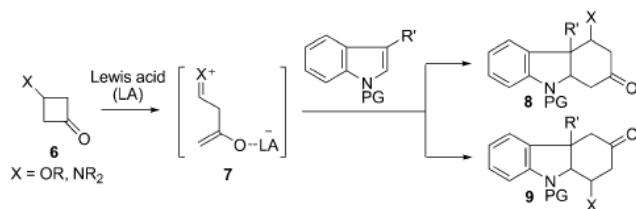


Figure: [Schem 2 from Paper]
A new chemical procedure allows the selective production of hydrocarbazoles.

The new process developed by Matsuo and co-workers involves a reaction of cyclobutanones with so-called Lewis acids – molecules that can accept two electrons - to produce an intermediary molecule that has positively- and negatively-charged parts, but zero charge overall. This intermediary can react with many different indoles to produce hydrocarbazoles.

The choice of indole can lead to different types and structures of hydrocarbazoles. So far, the researchers have synthesized structural parts of strictamine molecules, and demonstrated total synthesis of aspidospermidine. Such an efficient, flexible route to these useful [compounds](#) could greatly benefit pharmaceuticals and other industries.

(Phys.org) —A new chemical process developed by researchers at Kanazawa University provides an efficient way of synthesizing diverse organic compounds. This research is also described in the inaugural June 2013 issue of the *Kanazawa University Research Bulletin*: www.kanazawa-u.ac.jp/research_bulletin/index.html

More information: Kawano, M. Regioselective Inter- and Intramolecular Formal [4+2] Cycloaddition of Cyclobutanones with Indoles and Total Synthesis of (±)-Aspidospermidine, *Angewante Chemistry Int. Ed.* 52 (2013).

Jun-ichi Matsuo and co-workers in the School of [Pharmaceutical Sciences](#) aimed to produce a wide variety of [aromatic compounds](#) called hydrocarbazoles, which are found in many [natural substances](#) such as strychnine. Hydrocarbazoles contain a benzene ring linked by a six-membered carbon ring and a five-membered carbon ring containing nitrogen.

Provided by Kanazawa University

Various methods exist for synthesizing hydrocarbazoles by reacting electron-accepting compounds, called enophiles, with indoles – common aromatic structures that are found in flower scents. Because this reaction involves the addition of a cyclic carbon ring, it is called cycloaddition.

Previous cycloaddition methods have been restricted to certain combinations of indoles and enophiles. Moreover, it has been difficult to control exactly where on the molecules the bonds will be formed, and thus what exact chemical structure will come out.

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