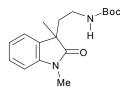
Synthetic studies on vincorine: access to 3a,8a-dialkyl-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole skeleton

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

General. Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed under argon. Pd(PPh₃)₄ was prepared by using the reported protocol.¹ Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed with Merck Silica gel 60 and Merck 25 DC-Alufolein. Flash silica gel column chromatography was performed with Kanto Silica gel 60 (spherical, 63-210 µm). Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ECA500 KP at 500 MHz. Chemical shifts are reported relative to Me₄Si (δ 0.00) and toluene-*d*s (δ , 7.09). Multiplicity is indicated by one or more of the following: s (singlet); d (doublet); t (triplet); q (quartet); m (multiplet); br (broad). Carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C NMR) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ECA500 KP at 126 MHz. Chemical shifts are reported relative to CDCl₃ (δ , 77.2) and toluene-*d*s (δ , 20.4). Unless otherwise noted, all NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature. Infrared spectra were recorded on a FT/IR-410 (JASCO). Low resolution mass spectra (LRMS) were recorded on a SHIMADZU PARVUM 2 mass spectrometer or on a JEOL JMS-HX211A.

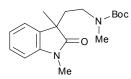


Carbamate 15: NaBH₄ (1.84 g, 48.8 mmol) was added to a mixture of (1,3-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetonitrile² (1.95 g, 9.75 mmol), Boc₂O (8.50 g, 39 mmol), and CoCl₂ $6H_2O$ (5.80 g, 24.4 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hr at room temperature, H₂O, brine, 0.1 M aqueous ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, and 1.0 M aqueous K₂CO₃ was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by

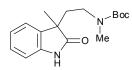
¹ Coulson, D. R. Inorg. Synth. 1972, 13, 121.

² Yasui, Y.; Kamisaki, H.; Takemoto, Y. Org. Lett. 2008, 15, 3303.

silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 5/5$) to give oxindole **15** (2.45 g, 83%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.38 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 6/4); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.27 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J_1 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H) 4.52 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.95–2.72 (m, 2H), 2.16–1.93 (m, 2H), 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.37 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 180.5, 155.7, 143.1, 133.3, 128.1, 122.9, 122.8, 108.3, 79.1, 47.1, 37.7, 37.0, 28.5, 26.4, 24.2; IR (NaCl) 3352, 2974, 1703 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 305 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₁₇H₂₄N₂O₃: C, 67.08; H, 7.95; N, 9.20. Found: C, 66.84; H, 8.10; N, 8.90.



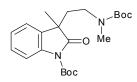
Oxindole 13: To a solution of oxindole **15** (2.25 g, 7.40 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added NaH (ca 60% purity, 444 mg, 11 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, MeI (0.60 mL, 1.4 g, 9.6 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 7 hr at room temperature, and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = 10/0 \rightarrow 5/5) to give oxindole **13** (2.15 g, 91%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.45 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 6/4); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.27–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.08 (dd, $J_I = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (br s, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.12 (br s)*, 2.86–2.69 (m, 5H), 2.14–1.93 (m, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.38 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 180.2, 179.9, 155.5, 143.1, 133.3, 128.0, 122.7, 122.6, 108.2, 79.4, 46.8, 45.1, 44.8, 35.9, 35.1, 34.2, 28.5, 26.3, 24.2; IR (NaCl) 2973, 1697 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 319 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₁₈H₂₆N₂O₃: C, 67.90; H, 8.23; N, 8.80. Found: C, 67.63; H, 8.01; N, 8.67. (* Peak of minor rotamer)



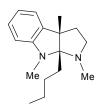
Oxindole S1³: A solution of carbamate **13** (404 mg, 1.27 mmol) and benzoylperoxide (include ca. 25% water, 1.2 g, 3.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (12 mL) was heated in a sealed tube for 20 hr at 80 °C. After concentrating the reaction mixture, a solution of 2.0 M NH₃ in

³ (a) Nakatsuka, S.; Asano, O.; Goto, T. *Heterocycles* **1986**, *24*, 2791. (b) van Henegouwen, W. G. B.; Fieseler, R. M.; Rutjes, F. P. J. T.; Hiemstra, H. J. Org. Chem. **2000**, *65*, 8317.

MeOH (20 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 18 hr at room temperature. After concentrating the reaction mixture, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 5/5$) to give oxindole **S1** (235 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.48 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 5/5); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 8.95 (br s, 1H), 8.83 (br s)*, 7.20 (br s, 2H), 7.05 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (br s, 1H), 3.15 (br s)*, 2.89 (br s, 2H), 2.75 (br s, 3H), 2.71 (br s)*, 2.15–1.97 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 183.0, 182.7, 155.6, 140.5, 140.4, 133.8, 128.1, 123.2, 122.9, 122.7, 110.2, 79.6, 79.4, 47.4, 45.2, 44.9, 35.9, 35.1, 34.3, 28.6, 24.3; IR (NaCl) 3247, 2974, 1710 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 305 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₁₇H₂₄N₂O₃: C, 67.08; H, 7.95; N, 9.20. Found: C, 66.84; H, 7.96; N, 8.87. (* Peak of minor rotamer)



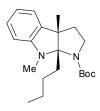
Imide 9: A mixture of oxindole S1 (180 mg, 0.592 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (365 mg, 3.44 mmol), and Boc₂O (313 mg, 1.43 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) was refluxed for 5 hr. The solid was filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 7/3$) to give imide 9 (221 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.42 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.85 (br s, 1H), 7.29–7.16 (m, 3H), 3.13 (br s)*, 2.86 (br s, 2H), 2.72 (br s, 3H), 2.26–2.11 (m, 1H), 2.11–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 9H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 178.9, 178.5, 155.5, 149.4, 139.1, 132.1, 128.3, 124.7, 122.8, 122.5, 115.2, 84.4, 79.5, 47.2, 45.1, 36.7, 35.8, 34.4, 34.1, 28.5, 28.2, 25.4, 22.8; IR (NaCl) 2977, 2251, 1766, 1730, 1697 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 405 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₂₂H₃₂N₂O₅: C, 65.32; H, 7.97; N, 6.93. Found: C, 65.41; H, 8.00; N, 6.84.



Hexahydropyrroindole 12 from imide 9: To a solution of imide 9 (135mg, 0.334 mmol) and LiCl (75.6 mg, 1.73 mmol) in toluene (4.0 mL) was added *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.6 M, 0.43 mL, 0.69 mmol) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, and the aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was subjected to silica gel chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 8/2$) to give a colorless oil. To a solution of this oil in CH₂Cl₂ (2.5 mL) was added TFA (0.11 mL, 170 mg, 1.5 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product. To a solution of the crude mixture and MeI (0.050 mL, 114 mg, 0.80 mmol) in toluene (2.5 mL) was added a solution of KHMDS in toluene (0.50 M, 0.78 mL, 0.39 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 12 hr at room temperature, H_2O was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 0/10$) to give pyrroindole 12 (21.6 mg, 26%) as a colorless oil.

Hexahydropyrroindole 12 from carbamate 13 (two-pot method): To a solution of carbamate 13 (198 mg, 0.621 mmol) and LiCl (181 mg, 3.91 mmol) in THF (3.5 mL) was added *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.6 M, 1.0 mL, 1.6 mmol) at −78 °C. After stirring for 15 min, H₂O was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product. To a solution of the crude mixture in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) was added TFA (0.180 mL, 276 mg, 2.48 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hr at room temperature, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed added the crude product. To a solution of the crude mixture in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) was added TFA (0.180 mL, 276 mg, 2.48 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hr at room temperature, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 0/10$) to give pyrroindole 12 (140 mg, 87%) as a colorless oil.

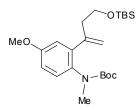
Hexahydropyrroindole 12 from carbamate 13 (one-pot method): To a solution of carbamate **13** (151 mg, 0.480 mmol) and LiCl (135 mg, 2.88 mmol) in THF (3.0 mL) was added a solution of *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.6 M, 0.73 mL, 1.2 mmol) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, and farther *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.6 M, 0.870 mL, 1.44 mmol) was added. After stirring for 5 min, H₂O was added, and mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 0/10$) to give pyrroindole **12** (112 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.04 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), $6.58 \text{ (dd, } J_1 = J_2 = 7.5 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{H}), 6.21 \text{ (d, } J_1 = 7.5 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{H}), 2.87 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 2.79 - 2.76 \text{ (m, 1H)}, 2.87 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 2.79 - 2.76 \text{ (m, 1H)}, 3.58 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 3.58 \text{ (s, 3H)$ 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.43–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.03 (ddd, $J_1 = 15.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.91–1.84 (m, 2H), 1.71 (ddd, $J_1 = 15.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.33-1.26 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.16 (m, 1H), 1.07-0.99 (m, 1H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ${}^{13}C$ NMR (8, CDCl₃) 152.0, 136.3, 127.8, 121.5, 116.1, 103.1, 94.2, 55.1, 52.7, 42.3, 36.0, 32.5, 31.4, 25.9, 24.2, 23.6, 14.2; Rf 0.28 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 5/5); IR (NaCl) 2955, 1604, 1495 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) m/z = 258 (M+); Anal. Calced for C₁₇H₂₆N₂: C, 79.02; H, 10.14; N, 10.84. Found: C, 78.86; H, 9.99; N, 10.81.



Hexahydropyrroindole 16: To a solution of oxindole 15 (256 mg, 0.842 mmol) and LiCl (348 mg, 8.21 mmol) in THF (3.0 mL) was added *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.6 M, 2.0 mL, 3.4 mmol) at -78 °C. After stirring for 2 hr, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, and extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 9/1$) to give pyrroindole 16 (285 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.85 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , toluene, 100 °C) 7.03 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J_1 = J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, $J_1 = J_2 = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 3.00–2.92 (m, 2H), 1.93–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.80(m, 1H), 1.76–1.70(m, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.38–1.29 (m, 4H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (δ , toluene, 100 °C) 154.5, 150.6, 135.1,

125.1, 121.3, 117.9, 106.2, 92.7, 78.8, 56.6, 47.4, 36.8, 30.9, 30.8, 28.7, 27.5, 23.6, 22.7, 14.2; IR (NaCl) 2961, 2360, 1699 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 344 (M⁺); Anal. Calced for C₂₁H₃₂N₂O₂: C, 73.22; H, 9.36; N, 8.13. Found: C, 73.19; H, 9.28; N, 8.21.

Carbamate 18: To a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-iodo-4-methoxyphenylcarbamate⁴(1.69 g, 4.86 mmol) in DMF (16 mL) was added a suspension of NaH (55% pure, 303 mg, 6.94 mmol) in DMF (5.0 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, MeI (0.46 mL, 1.0 g, 7.4 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hr at room temperature, and H₂O was added. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = 10/0 \rightarrow 8/2) to give carbamate **18** (1.61 mg, 91%) as a yellow oil. Rf 0.57 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.37 (s)*, 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz)*, 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88–6.86 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s)*, 3.12 (s)*,3.11 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s)*, 1.36 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 158.8*, 158.5, 154.7, 139.2, 129.2*, 128.6, 124.5*, 124.1, 115.4*, 115.0, 99.8*, 99.7, 80.5*, 80.1, 55.9*, 55.8, 37.7*, 36.7, 28.6*, 28.4; IR (NaCl) 2975, 1703 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) *m*/*z* = 363 (M⁺); Anal. Calced for C₁₃H₁₈INO₃: C, 42.99; H, 5.00; N, 3.86. Found: C, 43.12; H, 4.89; N, 3.84. (* Peak of minor rotamer)

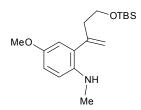


Alkenylaniline 20: To a solution of [(3-bromo-3-butenyl)oxy]-*tert*-butyl dimethylsilane (19) (272 mg, 1.33 mmol)⁵ in THF (5.0 mL) was added *n*-BuLi in hexane (2.8 M, 0.60 mL, 1.7 mmol) at -78 °C. After stirring the mixture for 45 min at -78 °C, a solution of ZnCl₂ (210 mg, 1.54 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C, and a solution of iodoaniline 18 (301 mg, 0.829 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (105 mg, 0.0908 mmol) was added. After refluxing for 16 hr, the mixture

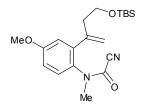
⁴ Kondo, Y.; Kojima, S.; Sakamoto, T. J. Org. Chem. **1997**, 62, 6507.

⁵ Magus, P.; Quagliato, D. J. Org. Chem. **1985**, 50, 1621.

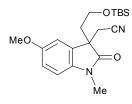
was cooled to room temperature and H₂O was added, and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 9/1$) to give alkenylaniline **20** (323 mg, 93%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.85 (silica hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.09 (d, J = 8.5 Hz)*, 6.97 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82–6.70 (m, 2H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.67–3.59 (m, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.57–2.55 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s)*, 1.34 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.00 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 158.1, 155.5, 146.0, 141.4, 134.1, 129.5, 116.5, 115.1, 113.3, 79.9, 61.8, 55.5, 39.6, 37.5, 28.6, 28.5, 26.1, 18.4, -5.2; IR (NaCl) 2929, 1700 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 422 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₃₉NO₄Si: C, 65.52; H, 9.32; N, 3.32. Found: C, 65.41; H, 9.28; N, 3.44. (* Peak of minor rotamer)



Aniline 21: To a solution of TMSOTF (0.750 mL, 4.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL) was added a solution of alkenylaniline 20 (1.46 g, 3.47 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (0.610 mL, 5.24 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (11 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = 10/0 \rightarrow 9/1) to give aniline 21 (1.10 g, 95%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.72 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 6.77 (dd, J_1 = 8.5 Hz, J_2 = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.65 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.54 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 151.3, 144.6, 141.0, 129.7, 117.2, 115.2, 113.3, 111.0, 61.3, 56.0, 40.8, 31.8, 26.1, 18.5, -5.1; IR (NaCl) 3393, 2929 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) m/z = 321 (M⁺); Anal. Calced for C₁₈H₃₁NO₂Si: C, 67.24; H, 9.72; N, 4.36. Found: C, 67.51; H, 9.68; N, 4.36.

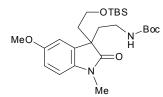


Cyanoformamide 22: To a solution of carbonyl cyanide⁶ (ca. 1 M in Et₂O, 15 mL) was added a solution of aniline **21** (358 mg, 1.12 mmol) in Et₂O (3.0 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 15 min, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 7/3$) to give cyanoformamide **22** (408 mg, 97%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.52 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.14 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz)*, 6.89 (dd, J_1 = 8.5 Hz, J_2 = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, J = 2.9 Hz)*, 5.34 (s, 1H), 5.25 (s)*, 5.13 (s, 1H), 5.04 (s)*, 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.81(s)*, 3.75-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.49 (s)*, 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.51 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 160.5, 145.7, 143.6, 143.1, 130.0, 129.9, 118.8, 116.3, 114.0, 111.2, 61.3, 55.7, 40.0, 37.0, 26.0, 18.4, -5.2; IR (NaCl) 2929, 1686 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) = 375 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₃Si: C, 64.13; H, 8.07; N, 7.48. Found: C, 64.00; H, 7.91; N, 7.50. (* Peak of minor rotamer)

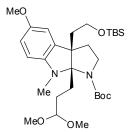


Oxindole 23: A solution of cyanoformamide **22** (444 mg, 1.19 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (141 mg, 0.122 mmol) in xylene (5.0 mL) was stirred for 30 min at 130 °C, and the mixture was subjected directly to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 5/5$) to give oxindole **23** (440 mg, 98%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.35 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 7.04 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, $J_1 = 8.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.50–3.42 (m, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.74 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.16 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$ Hz, $J_2 = J_3 = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 0.78 (s, 9H), -0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 176.7, 156.4, 137.1, 130.2, 116.7, 113.7, 111.2, 109.1, 59.2, 56.0, 48.0, 38.0, 26.8, 26.7, 25.9, 18.3, -5.5; IR (NaCl) 2360, 1720 cm⁻¹; LRMS (EI⁺) m/z = 375 (M+H⁺); Anal. Calced for C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₃Si: C, 64.13; H, 8.07; N, 7.48. Found: C, 63.19; H, 7.68; N, 7.23.

⁶ Linn, W. J.; Webster, O. W.; Benson, R. E. J. Am Chem. Soc. 1965, 87, 3651.



Carbamate 24: NaBH₄ (448 mg, 11.9 mmol) was added to a solution of oxindole 23 (885 mg, 3.74 mmol), Boc₂O (2.06 g, 9.48 mmol), and CoCl₂ 6H₂O (1.41 g, 5.95 mmol) in MeOH (23 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hr at room temperature, H₂O, brine, 0.1 M aqueous ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and 1.0 M aqueous K₂CO₃ were added successively. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt, and the combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 5/5$) to give oxindole 24 (1.03g, 91%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.45 (silica CHCl₃/AcOEt = 9/1); ¹H NMR (δ , CDCl₃) 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (br s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.38–3.29 (m, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.89–2.70 (m, 2H), 2.21 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J_1 = 14.0$, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J_1 = 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$, 2H), 2H = 7.0, 2H), 2H = 7.0, 2H 14.0, $J_2 = J_3 = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.01–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.37 (s, 9H), 0.77 (s, 9H), -0.13 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (\delta, CDCl₃) 178.9, 156.1, 155.6, 137.2, 132.3, 112.1, 110.7, 108.3, 78.8, 59.1, 55.7, 50.0, 40.1, 38.0, 36.4, 28.4, 26.2, 25.8, 18.1, -5.58, -5.62; IR (NaCl) 3352, 2929, 1703 cm^{-1} ; LRMS (FAB+) m/z = 478 (M+); Anal. Calced for $C_{25}H_{42}N_2O_5Si$; C, 62.73; H, 8.84; N, 5.85. Found: C, 62.74; H, 9.05; N, 5.72.



Pyrroloindole 25: To a solution of 3,3-dimethoxypropyl bromide⁷ (1.25 g, 6.83 mmol) in Et₂O was added *t*-BuLi in pentane (1.8 M, 7.7 mL, 13.9 mmol) at -78 °C. After Stirring for 10 min at -78 °C, the reaction mixture was slowly warmed to 0 °C. The solvent was evaporated at 0 °C and THF (5.0 mL) was added. The concentration of the alkyl lithium in this reaction mixture was determined to be 0.80 M by titration. At -78 °C, to a solution of oxindole **24** (256 mg, 0.842 mmol) and LiCl (348 mg, 8.21 mmol) in THF (3.0 mL) was added the solution of 3,3-dimethoxypropyl lithium in THF (0.80 M, 2.6 mL, 2.1 mmol) that prepared above. After stirring for 16 hr at -60 °C, saturated aqueous

⁷ Lee, T. V.; Porter, J. R. Org. Synth. **1995**, 72, 189.

NaHCO₃ was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, and extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = $10/0 \rightarrow 9/1$) to give pyrroloindole **25** (285 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. Rf 0.82 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); f 0.82 (silica, hexane/AcOEt = 8/2); i H NMR (δ , toluene, 100 °C) 6.72 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.61-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.26 (s, 6H), 3.17 (br s, 1H), 3.02-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.99 (br s, 3H), 2.13-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.76-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H); ¹³C HMR (δ , toluene, 100 °C); 154.5, 153.9, 145.6, 133.6, 113.7, 111.4, 106.8, 105.9, 93.9, 78.9, 60.2, 56.1, 53.3, 52.4, 48.1, 38.5, 35.1, 31.6, 29.1, 28.6, 26.3, 25.8, 18.6, -5.06, -5.10; IR (NaCl) 2954, 1698 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB⁺) *m*/*z* = 564 (M⁺); Anal. Calced for C₃₀H₅₂N₂O₆Si: C, 63.79; H, 9.28; N, 4.96. Found: C, 63.88; H, 9.38; N, 4.90.

