

# **Total Synthesis of Isoellipticine**

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Keywords: Pyridocarbazole alkaloids, DNA intercalating agents, Palladium-Catalyzed C-H activation.

## INTRODUCTION

The ellipticine (1), a member of pyridocarbazole family,<sup>1</sup> was firstly isolated at the end of 50's from the leaves of *Ochrosia elliptica*.<sup>2</sup> This alkaloid aroused interest in the pharmacologic area due its unique antitumor and anticancer properties.<sup>3</sup> More recently, studies indicate that this compound and its derivatives also show activity against HIV.<sup>2</sup> The isoellilpticine (2), a non-natural isomer of ellipticine (1), exhibits similar biological properties, however its preparation has been little explored.<sup>4</sup>

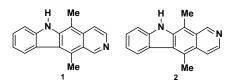
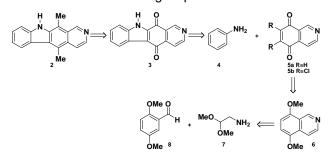


Figure 1. Strucutrue of ellipticne (1) and isoellipticine (2).

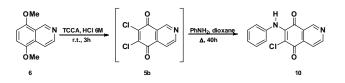
### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The scheme 1 shows the applied retrosynthetic strategy. Originally, we intended to obtain 2 using 5a as synthetic intermediate. Although it has been successfully prepared, 5a showed reduced stability to be used in the following step.



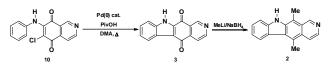
**Scheme 1.** Retrosynthetic strategy to obtain isoellipticine (2).

This inconvenient was circumvented applying an oxidation/halogenation step using TCCA/HCl for preparation of 6,7-dichloroisoquinoline-5,8-dione (**5b**). So, the dione **5b** was submitted directly to the oxidative amination step to furnish **10** and its regioisomer (10:1) in 67% yield, scheme 2.



**Scheme 2.** Preparation of 6-chloro-7-(phenilamino)-isoquinoline-5,8-dione (**10**).

The dione **10**, in sequence, was submitted to a palladium-catalyzed C-H activation, forming **3**. The total synthesis of isoellipticine (**2**) was achieved after the reaction of quinone **11** with MeLi followed by NaBH<sub>4</sub> reduction in ethanol under reflux, scheme 3.



Scheme 3. Preparation of isoellipticine (2).

#### CONCLUSION

It was possible to prepare 6-chloro-7-(phenylamino) isoquinoline-5,8-dione (**10**) in 6 steps and 58% yield using readily available starting materials. This substrate afforded the isoellipticine (**2**) after C-H activation and metilation/reduction reactions.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors acknowledge CNPq and FAPESP 2009/51602-5 for the financial support.

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15<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Meeting on Organic Synthesis – 15<sup>th</sup> BMOS – November 10-13, 2013 - Campos do Jordão, Brazil