Synthesis of 4-hydroxy and 6-hydroxyindoles: a renaissance of the Bischler reaction

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Abstract

In the present work, we have studied a modified Bischler-Möhlau reaction – synthesis of indoles from benzoin and aniline. Our proposed modification of this method differs from that described earlier in that the reaction is carried out at a lower temperature, which made it possible to improve yields and reduce formation of tarry side products. In addition, unlike previous contradictory works, which described the preparation of a single 4-hydroxy or 6-hydroxy isomer in condensation of m-aminophenol and benzoin, we have obtained both 4-hydroxy and 6-hydroxy isomers.

Keywords

4-hydroxyindoles
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1. Introduction

The creation of new potential medicinal agents based on hydroxyindoles fragments is one of the promising areas of medical and organic chemistry. For example, topsentin, first isolated from sponges of the genus Spongosorites, has pronounced antiviral, antitumor, adrenergic, and antibacterial properties [1-3]. Psilocin is an example of psychedelic tryptamines comprising 4-hydroxyindole moiety [4] (Scheme 1).

Several alkaloids, in particular harmine, harmalol and harmol contained in the plant Peganum harmala have a spectrum of antitumor activity on cancer cell lines[5, 6], exhibit antibacterial and neuroprotective properties and are also inhibitors of monoaminooxidase A (MAO-A) [7, 8].

The modified Bischler reaction [9], a condensation reaction between aniline and benzoin, allows one to obtain indole with water as only by-product. This feature of the Bischler reaction, combined with solvent-free conditions, makes this reaction especially relevant to the aspect of green chemistry and atomic economy. Hydroxyindoles are particularly convenient to prepare by the Bischler reaction, since in some cases it is not necessary to use protecting groups in order to block the phenolic hydroxyl.

However, the reaction described in the literature is usually carried out at high temperatures (140–160 °C). This factor reduces the applicability of this process for the synthesis of complex compounds with labile groups. In addition, some aspects of the regiochemistry of the formation of hydroxyindoles from meta-aminophenol and benzoin have remained unclear until now. So, in some works the structure of 2,3-diphenyl-6-hydroxyindole was attributed to the product of this reaction, in other works 2,3-diphenyl-4-hydroxyindole [10, 11].

In this work, we optimized the conditions for the Bischler reaction, and put an end to the issue of regiochemistry of this process.

2. Experimental section

Unless otherwise noted, all commercially available compounds were used without further purification.
1H and 13C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature on a Bruker Avance II 400 MHz spectrometer at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively, in DMSO-d6 as a solvent.

Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to the DMSO residual peak (2.50 ppm) as internal standard.

Aminophenol 1 was obtained from commercially available sources.

2.1. Typical procedure for synthesis of 3a-d and 4b, c.
Benzoin 2 (1 equiv.) was added to aminophenol 1 (3 equiv.) and then hydrochloric acid (1.5 ml of 10M per 0.082 mmol of aminophenol). Then the reaction mixture was heated for 30 minutes at 135 °C. During the reaction, water condensate was collected in a Dean-Stark apparatus attached to a weak vacuum. At the end of the reaction, the resulting mass was treated with 15% hydrochloric acid. Then the mixture was filtered off, washed with water and dried. The dry residue containing a mixture of 4 and 6-hydroxyindolines 3, 4 was separated using column chromatography with a mixture of solvents CH2Cl2:CH3OH = 1:1.

2.2. 2,3-Diphenyl-6-hydroxyindole 3a

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 10.99 (s, 1H, OH), 8.81 (s, 1H, NH), 7.46–7.24 (m, 10H, 2Ph), 7.25 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.80 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H, H-7), 6.54 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H, H-5).

2.3. 2,3-Diphenyl-4-hydroxyindole 4a

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 11.18 (s, 1H, OH), 8.80 (s, 1H, NH), 7.39–7.15 (m, 10H, 2Ph), 6.93–6.83 (m, 2H, H-6, H-5), 6.34 (dd, J = 6.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H, H-7).

2.4. 2,3-bis(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-6-hydroxyindole 3b

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 10.80 (s, 1H, OH), 8.71 (s, 1H, NH), 7.22 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.05–6.81 (m, 6H, Ph), 6.76 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, H-7), 6.51 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.84–3.81 (s, 3H, 2OMe ), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe).

2.5. 2,3-bis(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-hydroxyindole 4b

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 11.00 (s, 1H, OH), 8.59 (s, 1H, NH), 7.07–6.76 (m, 9H, Ph), 3.80–3.75 (s, 3H, 2OMe), 3.68 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe).

2.6. 2,3-bis(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)-6-hydroxyindole 3c

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 11.0 (s, 1H, OH), 9.07 (s, 1H, NH), 7.29 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.81 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H, H-7), 6.76 (s, 2H, Ph), 6.63 (s, 2H, Ph), 6.58 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.72–3.59 (s, 15H, OMe), 3.33 (s, 3H, OMe).

13C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 153.77, 152.90, 152.52, 152.42, 151.98, 136.85, 136.47, 136.08, 131.58, 131.31, 127.92, 121.76, 119.30, 113.56, 110.29, 107.32, 104.88, 96.09, 64.88, 60.07, 60.03, 55.80, 55.49, 55.42, 30.64, 15.13.

2.7. 2,3-bis(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)-4-hydroxyindole 4c

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 11.10 (s, 1H, OH), 9.03 (s, 1H, NH), 6.96–6.86 (s, 3H, Ph), 6.70 (s, 2H, Ph), 6.64 (s, 1H, Ph), 3.84 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.46–3.36 (s, 15H, OMe).

2.8. 2,3-bis(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxyindole 3d

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 11.05 (s, 1H, OH), 8.83 (s, 1H, NH), 7.52–7.36 (m, 3H, Ph), 7.36–7.26 (m, 3H, Ph), 7.20 (m, 2H, Ph), 7.09 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.81 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-7), 6.56 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5).

3. Results and discussion

The use of a modified two-component reaction catalyzed by hydrochloric acid made it possible to isolate a mixture of new isomeric 4- and 6-hydroxyindolines from the reaction mixture in high yields.

For the synthesis of the starting benzoins 2a-d, the procedure described in the literature [12–14] was used (Scheme 2).

It was found that fusion according to the modified procedure of 3-aminophenol 1 (3 equiv.) with benzoins 2a-d (1 equiv.) at 135 °C under hydrochloric acid catalysis resulted in a mixture of isomeric 4 and 6-hydroxyindolines 3a-d, 4a-c. In this case, the formation of major 6-hydroxyindolone was observed. 4-Hydroxyindolone derivatives 4a-c were separated using column chromatography (CH2Cl2:CH3OH 1:1). 6-Hydroxyindolone derivatives were isolated by elution with a mixture of solvents CH2Cl2:MeOH 20:1 (Scheme 3). The course of condensation of benzoins with aminophenol can be observed by the distilled water removed using a weak vacuum (60–70 mm Hg) and a Dean-Stark apparatus.
Scheme 2 Synthesis of starting benzoins 2b-d.

Scheme 3 Interaction of aminophenol 1 with benzoins 2a-c.

The structure of products 3 and 4 is confirmed by the data of $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy. For example, in the $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 3c, the signal of phenolic hydroxyl is recorded in the region of 11.1 ppm, the signal of the NH-proton is at 9.1 ppm, the signals of the proton H-5 are recorded as a doublet of doublets with $^3J(H-5,H-6) = 8.5$ Hz and $^2J(H-5,H-7) = 2.2$ Hz.

4. Conclusions

Thus, in the search for new potential medicinal agents, we have developed a convenient modified method for the synthesis of new 4- and 6-hydroxyindoles in good yields. The advantages of the modified procedure are characterized by a lower reaction temperature (which does not reduce the reaction yields), the convenience of isolating pure 4- and 6-hydroxyindoles, and a decrease in the formation of resinous by-products.

Supplementary materials

No supplementary materials are available.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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