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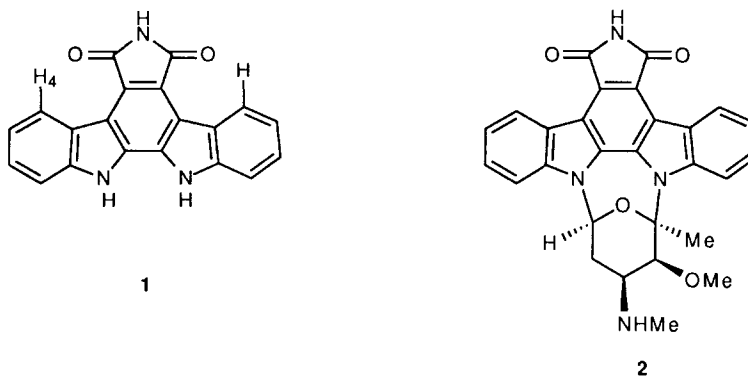
## A Novel Synthesis of Arcyriaflavin-A†

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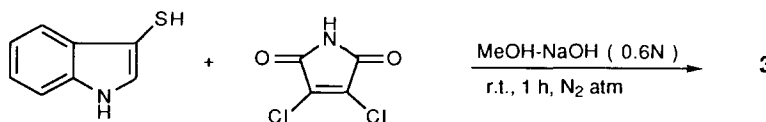
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**Abstract:** 2,3-Bis [3'- indolyl]mercapto]maleimide on treatment with PdCl<sub>2</sub> affords arcyriaflavin-A in one step.

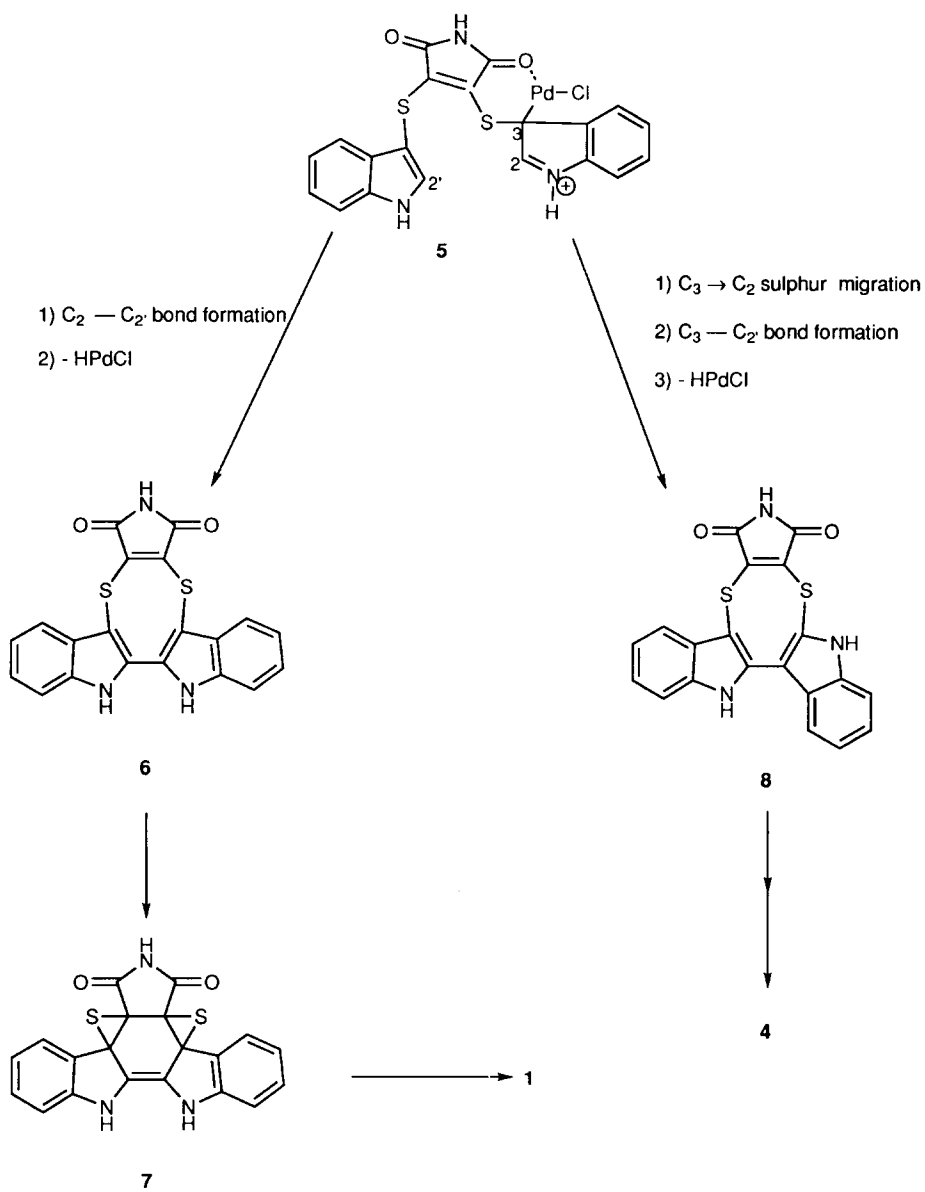
Arcyriaflavin-A <sup>1</sup> (1), the aglycone of Bmy-41950 <sup>2</sup> (2) was first isolated and fully characterised by Steglich.<sup>1</sup> Other related natural products possessing useful and diverse biological activities incorporating the maleimide moiety, such as rebeccamycin,<sup>3</sup> AT 2433-B<sub>1</sub>,<sup>4</sup> and AT 2433-B<sub>2</sub><sup>4</sup> were isolated and various syntheses <sup>5</sup> of compounds containing the heterocyclic framework described.



We report here a new, conceptually simple approach to arcyriaflavin-A. The necessary starting material, the *bis*-sulphide 3, is readily prepared ( m.p. 235-237°C ; yield > 85% yield ) from dichloromaleimide and 3-mercaptoindole <sup>6</sup> under basic conditions<sup>7</sup> ( *Scheme 1* ). The compound 3 in *syn*-collidine, a weakly basic



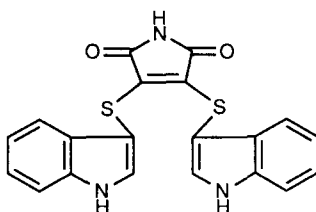
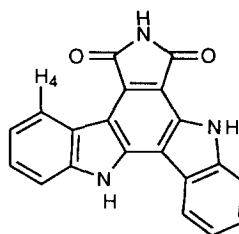
Scheme 1



Scheme 2

solvent, under reflux ( 3 h ) gave a complex mixture of products from which the title compound **1** ( 1% ) and its isomer **4** ( 4% ) were isolated by extensive preparative layer chromatography. Change of solvent to acetic acid ( 80°C; 40 h ) did not significantly alter neither the yield nor the proportion of the two isomers formed. However, heating a mixture of **3**, palladium chloride ( 2 eq ) Hünigs' base ( 2 eq ) in benzonitrile ( 40 h ) at 80°C followed by reductive work-up (  $\text{NaBH}_4$  ) and chromatographic purification afforded arcyriflavin **1** ( m. p. > 280°C; 10% ) and **4** ( m.p. > 280°; 1% ).<sup>8</sup>

Mechanistically the simultaneous formation of arcyriflavin-A and its isomer can be rationalised by invoking the involvement of a 3,3-disubstituted chelated organopalladium species **5**<sup>9</sup> (or its equivalent) as the common intermediate. Coupling between  $\text{C}_2$  and  $\text{C}_2'$  ( *Scheme 2* ) followed by loss of  $\text{HPdCl}$  leads to the new *bis*-sulphide **6**. A ( 4+2 )-cycloaddition and sulphur extrusion from the *bis*-episulphide formed **7** produces **1**.<sup>10</sup> Alternatively, sulphur migration from  $\text{C}_3$  to  $\text{C}_2$  in **5**, establishment of the  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_2'$  bond and elimination of  $\text{HPdCl}$  yields the isomeric hexacyclic *bis*-sulphide **8** which subsequently collapses to generate **4**.<sup>11,12</sup>

**3****4**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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  8. The low recovery of isolable organic compounds from this reaction ( < 40% ) is most probably due to occurrence of indiscriminate palladation with attendant formation of oligomers ( *cf.* Trost, B. M.; Fortunak, J. M. D., *Organometallics*, **1982**, *1*, 7-13 ).
  9. For an example of a 6-membered chelated Pd-complex involving the carbonyl group see: Harino, H.; Inoue, N. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1979**, 2403-2406 .
  10. The spectral data ( ir, uv,  $^1\text{H}$  nmr ) and the chromatographic behaviour of **1** were identical with those of an authentic sample.
  11. The structure **4** was assigned by accurate mass measurement and, more importantly, by  $^1\text{H}$  nmr spectroscopy. Whereas the symmetrical arcyriflavin-A molecule contained a low field proton resonance ( $\text{H}_4$ ) at  $\delta$  9.155 of 2H intensity ( d,  $J$  7.4 Hz ), the compound **4** possessed only *one* such hydrogen at  $\delta$  9.077 ( d,  $J$  7.4 Hz ).
  12. A blank experiment performed in the absence of  $\text{PdCl}_2$  showed that the *bis*-sulphide **3** was stable under these conditions.
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