## ALKYLATION AND DEHYDROGENATION

## OF PIPERAZINO[1,2-a]INDOLE DERIVATIVES

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Derivatives of piperazino[1,2-a]indole cannot be alkylated using the usual alkylating agents [1,2]. Here we present a convenient method for the alkylation of piperazino[1,2-a]indoles (I-III) by alcohols in the presence of skeletal nickel catalysts. The reaction is carried out in an excess of alcohol for 4-6 hr at 55-60°C, with vigorous stirring. The alkyl derivatives IV-VI were thus obtained in yields of 87-92%. On heating I and II with skeletal nickel in boiling ethanol and butanol for 6 hr, simultaneous alkylation and dehydrogenation took place, to give, in nearly quantitative yields, derivatives of 1,2-dihydropyrazino[3,2,1-jk]carbazole (VII and VIII).

In the IR spectra of IV-VIII, bands due to the stretching vibrations of the NH group are absent, but-they appear in I-III, in which N is unsubstituted, at 3250 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The UV spectra of VII and VIII show absorption maxima with  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ): 230 (4.54), 255 (4.54), and 345 (3.69), close to the absorption maxima of carbazole derivatives [3].

TABLE 1. Prop	erties of	the	Compounds	Prepared
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Compound	mp,°C	Molecular formula	Found, %			Calculated, %			٦
			С	Н	N	С	Н	N	Yield,
IV	135—136	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	79.65 79.73	8.56 8.42	11.62 11.50	79.96	8.39	11.65	92
V	105—106	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	80.50 80.10	8.75 8.48	11.20 11.32	80.27	8.71	11.01	91
VI	113—114	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	82.28	7.20	10.38	82.57	7.26	10.14	87
VII	109—110	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	81.48 81,57	6.68 6.85	11.86 12.07	81.32	6.82	11.85	91
VIII	160—161	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> · · C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	59.10 59.25	5.30 5.30	13.88 13.49	59.16	4.97	13.80	93,5

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