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Travaux effectué le 01/04/2019

Introduction: Bis(indolyl)methanes are made of two indoles groups and are very important (Figure 1). They are present in many living terrestrial and marine species especially in their bioactive metabolites^[1]. Due to their medical properties many efforts have been made in order to improve their synthesis. Nowadays they are still studied as potential new drugs^[2]. Unfortunately their different synthesis routes are not ideal due the reactions conditions and overall low yields.

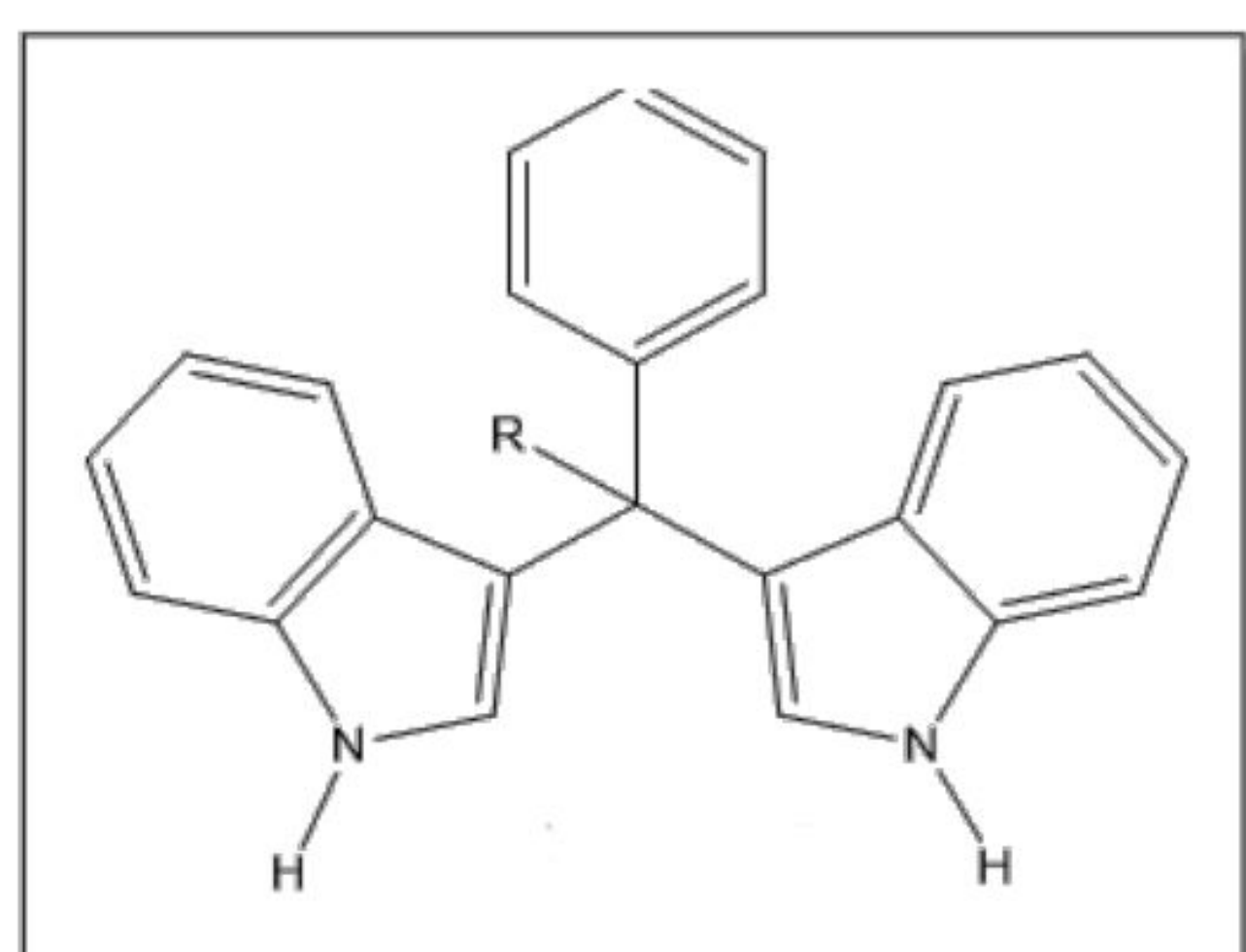


Figure 1: bis(indolyl)méthanés

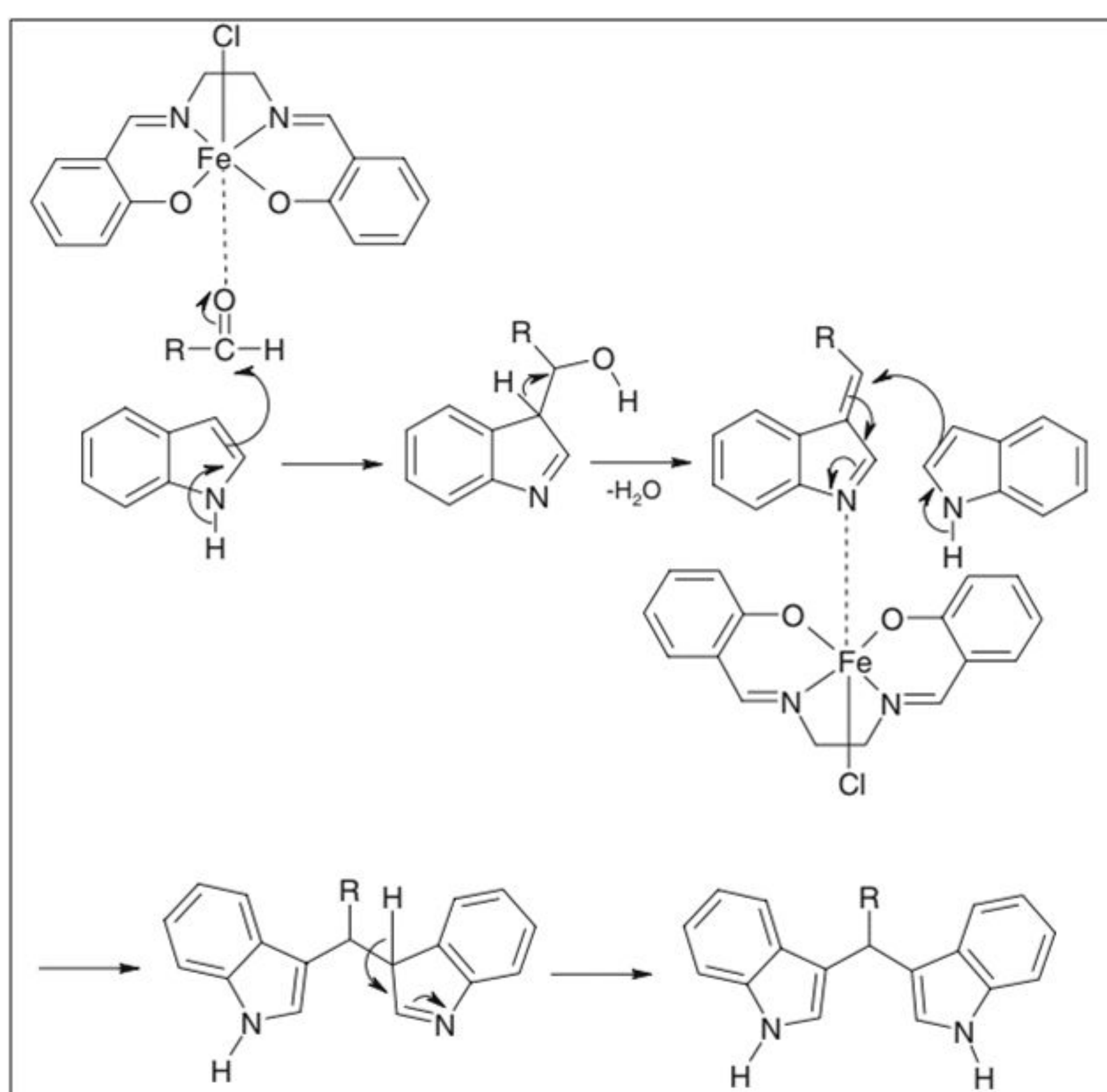


Figure 2 A reasonable mechanisms for [Fe(III)(salen)]Cl-catalyzed synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes

Lately new catalysts (Iron-salen complexes) have been proven efficient for the synthesis in mild and green conditions with a overall good yield^[3] (Y=85%) (Figure 2). In the continuity of the previous work, we tried different metal-salen complexes such as [Mn(salen)Cl]•2H₂O, [Mn(salcn)Cl]•2H₂O and [Cu(salcn)] (Figure 3). As well as the use of a more common solvent such as tetrahydrofuran (THF) compared to the one which was used tetra-n-butylammonium bromide (TBAB).

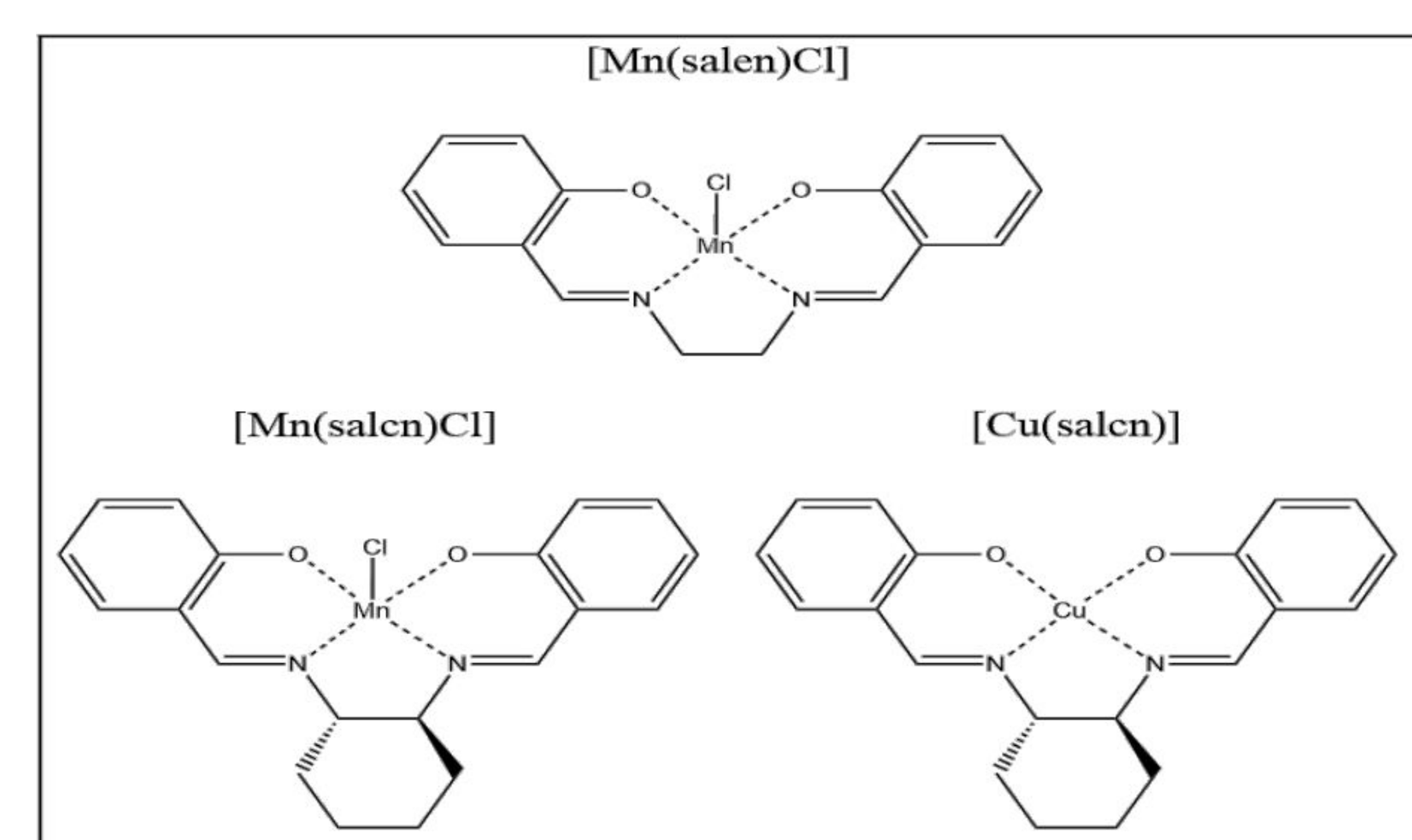


Figure 3: Différents catalyseurs utilisés.

Metal-salen synthesis:

H₂salen and H₂salcn has been synthesized according to the literature^[3] from 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 1,2-diamine derivative (Figure 4).

Metal complexation with salen and salcn ligands has been done in ethanol within 3h at 80°C.

The overall synthesis gave us decent yields:

Yields: [Mn(salen)Cl]•2H₂O=58%; [Mn(salcn)Cl]•2H₂O=33%; [Cu(salcn)]=69%.

Each compounds have been analysed through ¹H NMR, UV spectroscopy and IR spectroscopy (Tables 1-2).

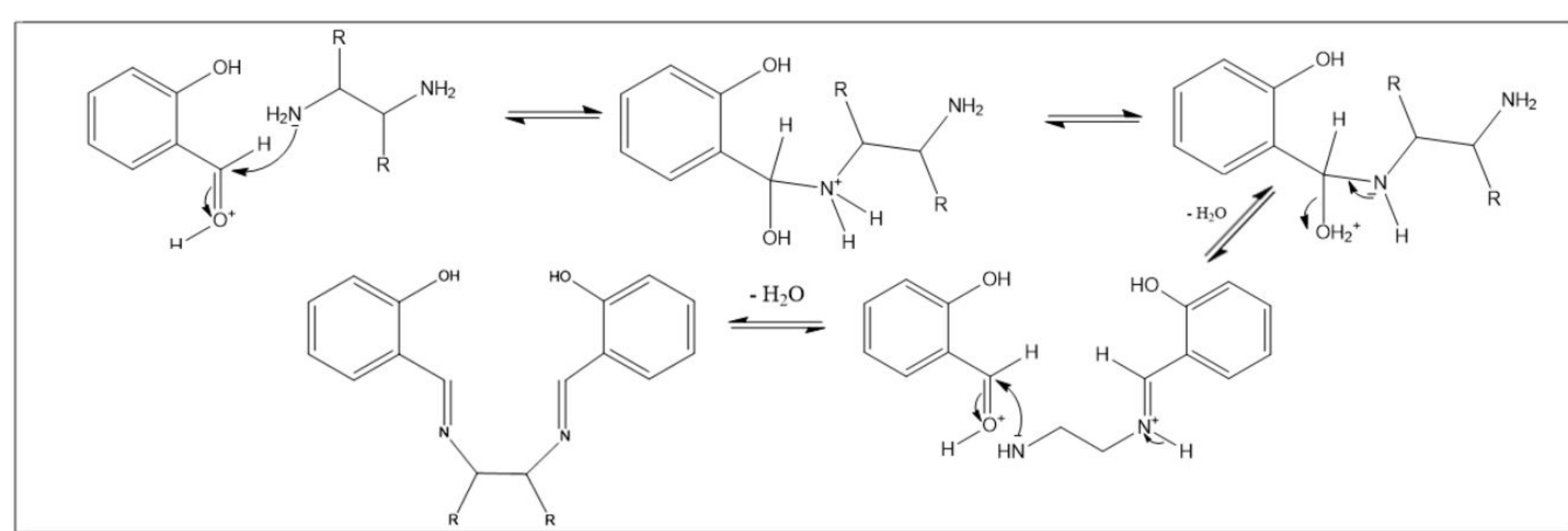


Figure 4: mécanisme de formation de ligand de type salen

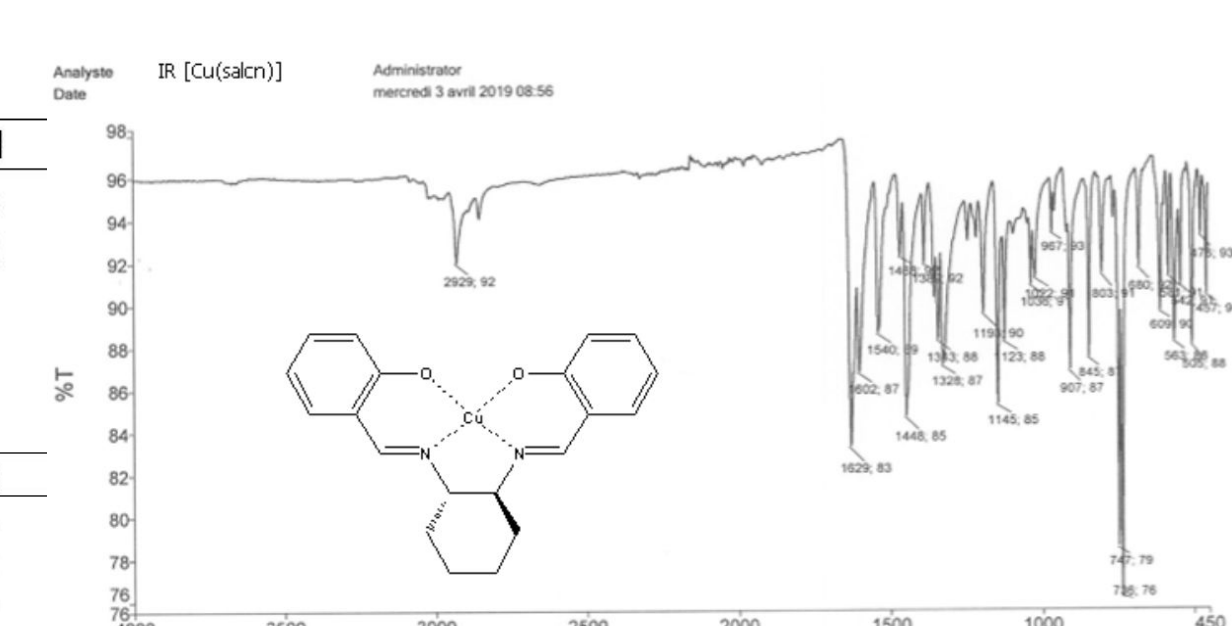
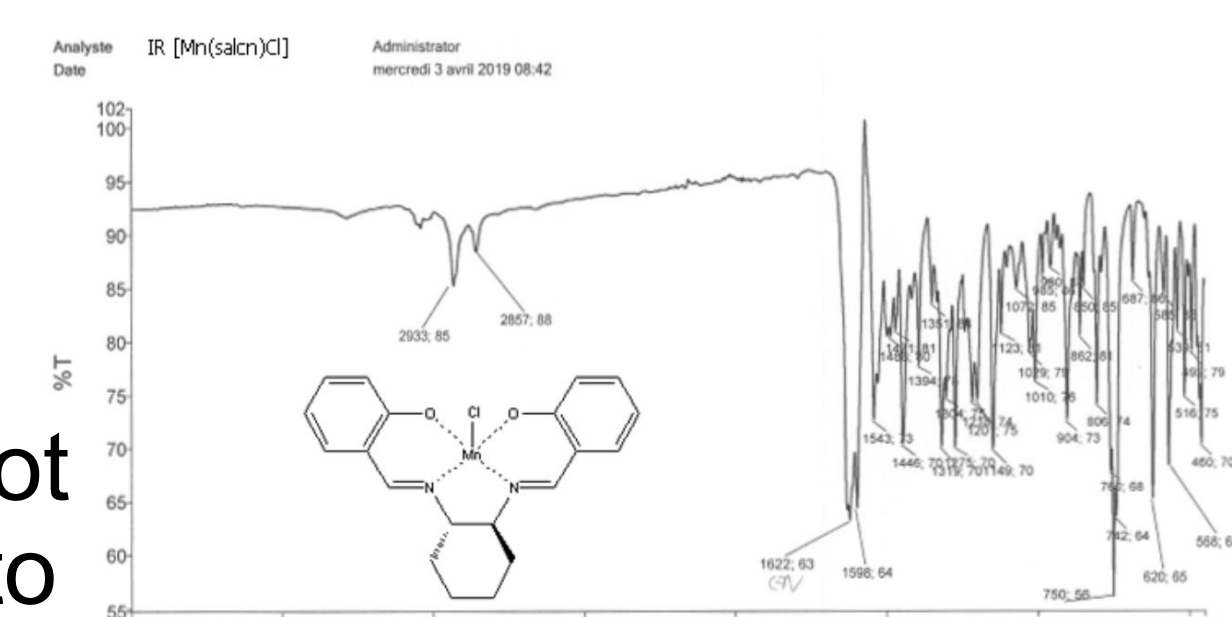
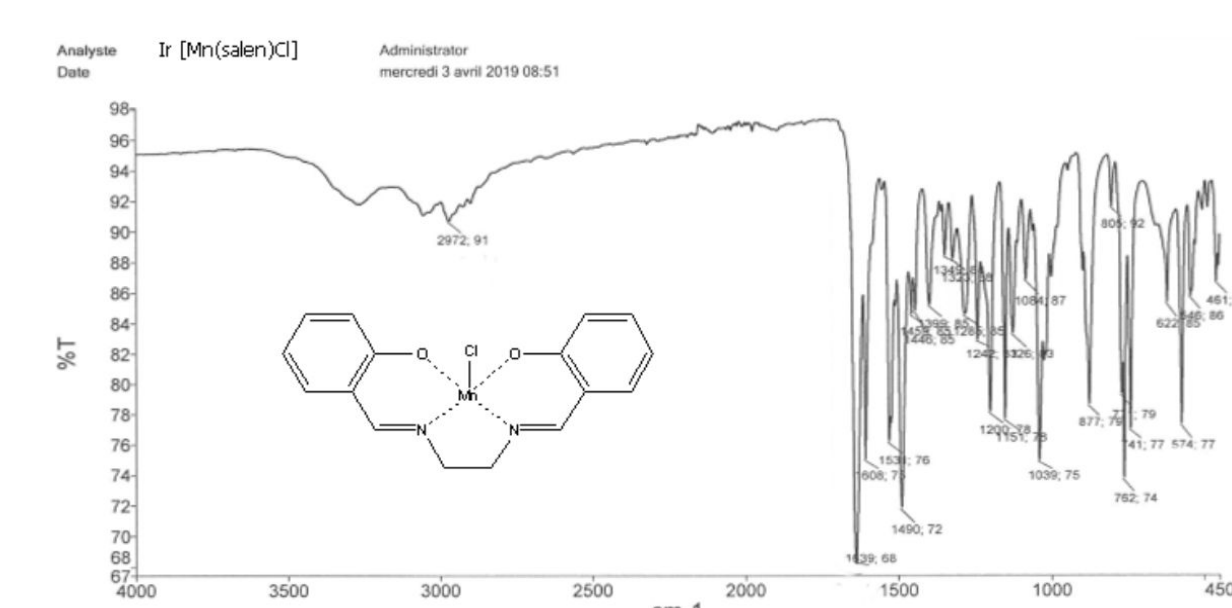
However metal-salen complexes have not been analysed through ¹H NMR due to their paramagnetic properties.

Tableau 1 : principales bandes IR du H₂salen et son complexe

ν (cm ⁻¹)	ν M-N	δ C-H	δ C=C	ν C-O	ν C-N	ν C=C	ν C=N	ν C-H
H ₂ salen	-	750	855	1150	1280	1500-1575	1610	2900
Mn-salen	575	760	875	1200	1285	1490-1610	1640	2970

Tableau 2 : principales bandes IR du H₂salcn et ses complexes

ν (cm ⁻¹)	ν M-N	δ C-H	δ C=C	ν C-O	ν C-N	ν C=C	ν C=N	ν C-H
H ₂ salcn	-	760	845	1150	1280	1500-1580	1625	2920
Mn-salcn	570	750	905	1150	1320	1550-1600	1620	2930
Cu-salcn	560	750	905	1150	1330	1540-1600	1630	2930



Catalytic studies:

At this stage we tried to synthesize 3,3-bis(indolyl)-4-methylphenylmethane from acetophenone and indole in THF under inert atmosphere with the previous complexes. However no product formation has been observed.

In order to overcome this problem we tried to synthesize bis(indolyl)-4-phénylmethane from distilled benzaldehyde which is easier to synthesize. We have observed a low yield (Table 3) compared to the previous work^[3].

Tableau 3 : Tableau récapitulatif de la synthèse des bis(indolyl)méthanés

Aldéhyde/Cétone	Produit	Catalyseur	Temps (en h)	Rendement
		[Mn(salen)•2H ₂ O]	12	<1
		[Cu(salcn)]	12	<1
		[Mn(salen)•2H ₂ O]	6	7
		[Mn(salcn)•2H ₂ O]	24	8
		[Cu(salcn)]	6	5

Despite our efforts we couldn't optimize the synthesis due to a lack of time.

However it would have been relevant to try the catalyst in more optimal conditions with TBAB solvent.

Moreover it would have been pertinent to synthesize the Fe-salen catalyst for comparison.

Conclusion:

-Metal-salen synthesis has been proven efficient with a decent yield.

-Our results suggest that [Mn(salen)Cl]•2H₂O, [Mn(salcn)Cl]•2H₂O and [Cu(salcn)] are not catalysts for the synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes. Nevertheless the use of different solvents or metal-salen could possibly increase the yield of the reaction and thus a lot of optimization can still be done.

Acknowledge:

We express our sincere gratitude to Miss Desage-El Murr for her teaching, as well as the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Strasbourg for allowing us to make this study.