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A SYNTHESIS OF LAMELLARINS VIA REGIOSELECTIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1,2,3-DIFFERENTIALLY SUBSTITUTED 5,6-DIHYDROPYRROLO[2,1-*a*]ISOQUINOLINE CORE

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Abstract – A modular synthesis of the marine natural products lamellarins has been developed. The key reactions utilized are C3-selective Vilsmeier-Haack formylation followed by iterative bromination/cross-coupling of the 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline core. The 1,2-diaryl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde thus synthesized was readily converted to the lamellarin skeleton by mean of palladium-catalyzed oxidative lactonization.

INTRODUCTION

Lamellarins constitute an important class of natural products of marine origin.¹ Since the first isolation of lamellarins A–D from *Lamellaria* sp. by Faulkner in 1985,^{2a} more than 50 lamellarins (A–Z, α – χ , A1–A6, and O1–O2, including their acetate and sulfate derivatives) have been isolated from marine organisms such as tunicates, sponges, and prosobranchs.² With a very few exceptions, lamellarins possess a unique 14-phenyl-6*H*-[1]benzopyrano[4',3':4,5]pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinolin-6-one ring system (Figure 1). Furthermore, these lamellarins exhibit various interesting biological activities including potent antiproliferative activity against several cancer cell lines,^{2g,h,j,k,m,n,3} multi-drug resistance (MDR) reversal activity,^{2n,3a} anti-HIV activity,^{2j,3c,4} topoisomerase I inhibitory activity,⁵ inhibition of mitochondrial function,⁶ and protein kinases inhibitory activity.⁷ Because of their unique structure and significant biological activities, lamellarins have attracted considerable attention from organic and medicinal chemists. Consequently, various synthetic methods for the preparation of lamellarins have been exploited so far.⁸ The synthetic methods can be classified broadly into two categories: one utilizes formation of the pyrrole core as the key step and the other employs regioselective functionalization of the pre-existing pyrrole core. Compared to the former approaches, the latter syntheses are more effective because a wide range of natural and artificial lamellarins can be obtained easily by simple modification of

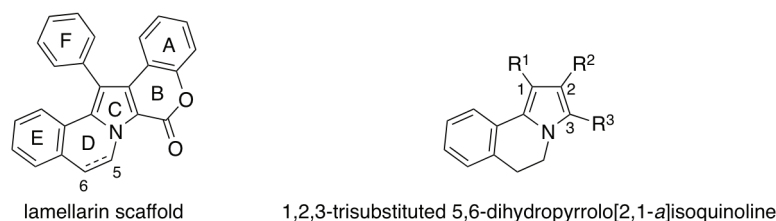
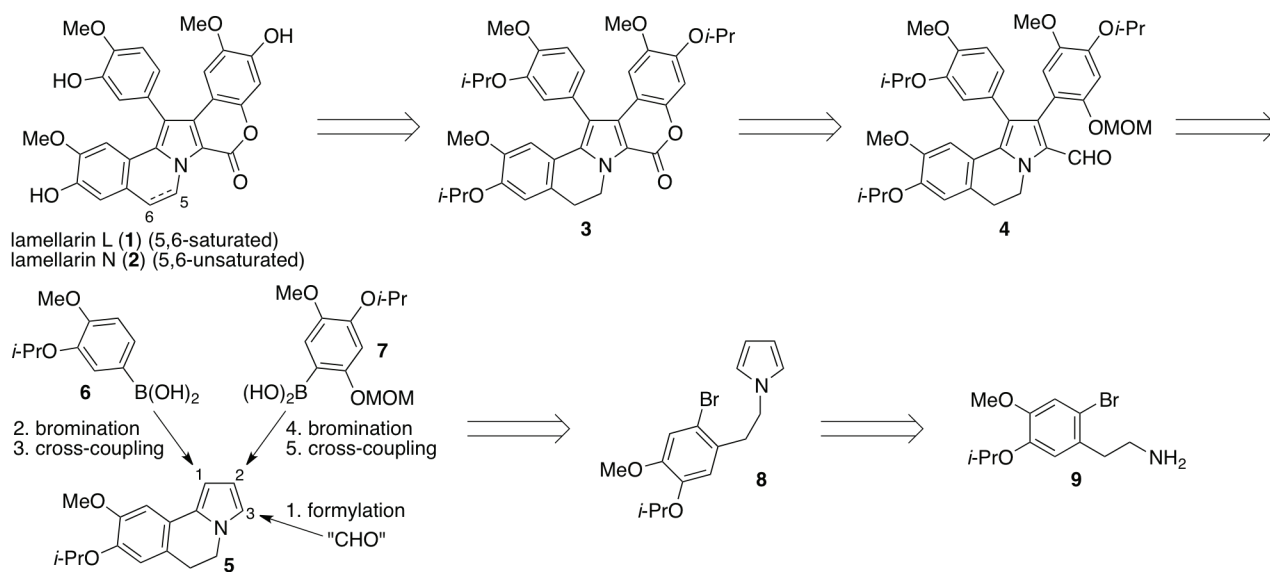


Figure 1

the aromatic building blocks substituted on the central pyrrole core (C-ring). Actually, the synthesis of lamellarins by using such modular approaches have been developed by several groups.^{8h,i,j,q} Recently, we also developed a modular synthesis of lamellarins L and N via regioselective assembly of 3,4,5-differentially arylated pyrrole-2-carboxylates followed by construction of the D-ring of lamellarins by annulation between the pyrrole nitrogen and the lateral aromatic ring (E-ring).⁹ Turning our attention to the lamellarin scaffold again, we designed an alternative modular synthesis of lamellarins via a regioselective assembly of 1,2,3-trisubstituted 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline core (Figure 1). The present approach is similar to that of Álvarez in so far as the 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline is utilized as a platform of the lamellarin scaffold. However, the sequence of the ring construction and the functionalization of the key 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline core is different from those employed by Álvarez.^{8j}

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

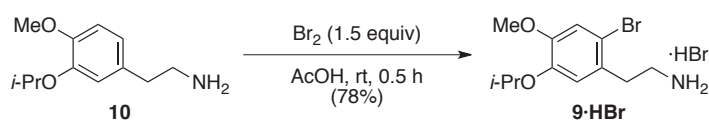
We selected lamellarins L (**1**) and N (**2**) as the targets of this synthetic approach. Our retrosynthetic analysis of **1** and **2** via 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) is shown in Scheme 1. The conversion of lamellarin L triisopropyl ether (**3**) to the target lamellarins L (**1**) and N (**2**) have been established by



Scheme 1

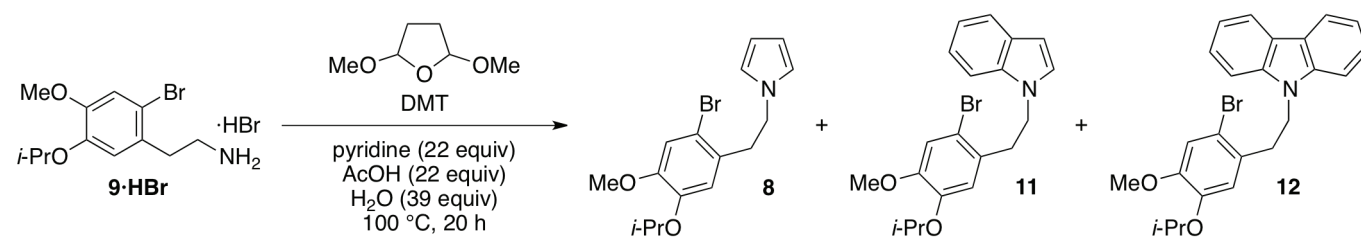
us.^{8k,9} The compound (**3**) can be obtained by oxidation of 1,2-diaryl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]-isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**4**) followed by acid-mediated methoxymethyl (MOM) deprotection–lactonization of the resulting phenolic acid. The intermediate (**4**) may be assembled from 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) via following sequences: 1) C3-selective formylation of **5** under Vilsmeier-Haack reaction conditions, 2) C1-selective bromination followed by cross-coupling with arylboronic acid (**6**), 3) C2-selective bromination followed by cross-coupling with arylboronic acid (**7**). The key tricyclic compound (**5**) will be prepared in two steps from the phenethylamine (**9**) via the Paal-Knorr pyrrole synthesis and subsequent palladium-catalyzed intramolecular direct arylation of the pyrrole (**8**).^{8p}

Based on the retrosynthetic analysis, we performed the synthesis of 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) at first. The starting material (**9**) was readily obtained by simple bromination of the known phenylethylamine (**10**)^{8k} in good yield (Scheme 2). The compound (**9**) was isolated as its hydrobromide salt.^{8d}



Scheme 2

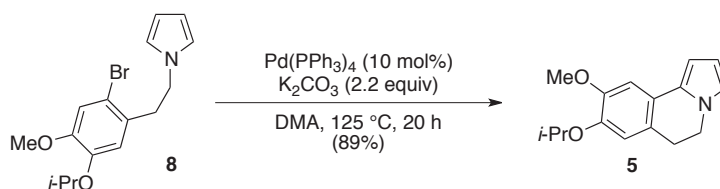
We next examined the Paal-Knorr reaction of **9·HBr**. The results are summarized in Table 1. Since D'Silva and Walker reported that treatment of the benzylamine hydrochlorides with 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (DMT) in a mixture of pyridine, acetic acid, and water gave the corresponding pyrroles in moderate to good yields,¹⁰ we carried out the reactions under the similar

Table 1. Paal-Knorr reaction of the phenethylamine (**9·HBr**) with 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (DMT)

entry	DMT (equiv)	8 (%) ^a	11 (%) ^b	12 (%) ^b
1	1.0	93	0	0
2	2.0	0	34	6
3	3.0	0	15	19
4	4.0	0	6	24

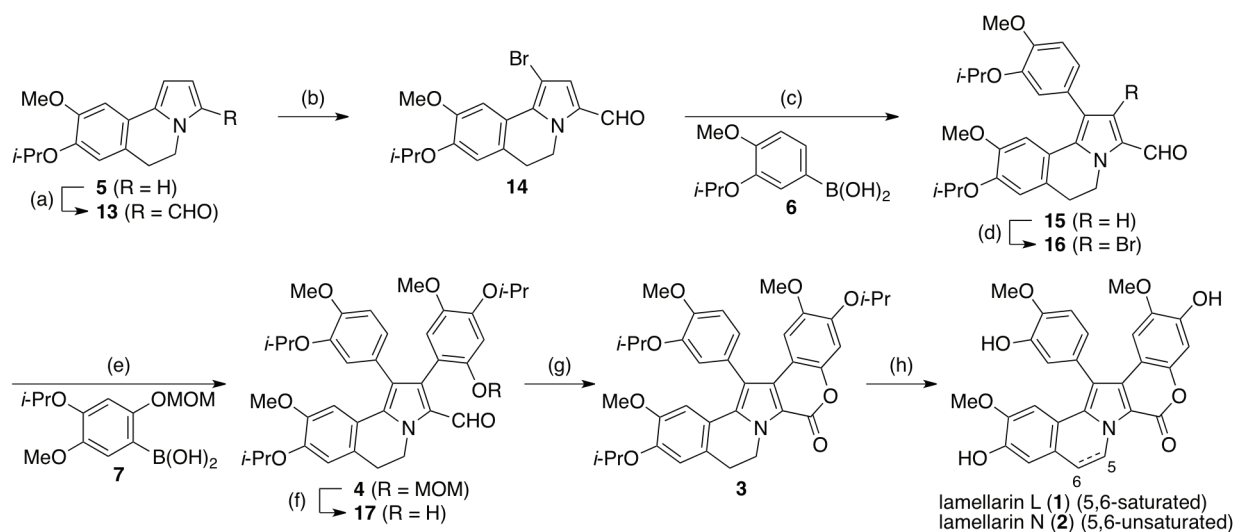
^a Isolated yield. ^b The yields of **11** and **12** were estimated by ¹H NMR analysis of the inseparable mixture. See ref. 15.

conditions. The phenethylamine (**9-HBr**) was treated with 1.0 equiv of DMT in a mixture of pyridine, acetic acid, and water at 100 °C for 20 h, the desired pyrrole (**8**) was obtained in 93% yield (entry 1). When the amount of DMT was increased to 2.0 equiv, the indole (**11**) and the carbazole (**12**) were obtained in 34% and 6% yields, respectively (entry 2). These compounds may be formed by further condensation of **8** with DMT.¹¹ The increasing amount of DMT under the similar conditions did not improve the yields of **11** or **12** due to formation of unidentified polymeric materials (entries 3 and 4). Next, the palladium-catalyzed intramolecular direct arylation of the phenethylpyrrole (**8**) thus synthesized was tested (Scheme 3). Of our delight, the desired 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) was obtained in good yield under the conditions previously established in our laboratories for a transformation of 3-[2-(2-bromophenyl)ethyl][1]benzopyrano[3,4-*b*]pyrrol-4(3*H*)-one to the pentacyclic lamellarin scaffold [10 mol% of Pd(PPh₃)₄, K₂CO₃, *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMA), 125 °C].^{8p}



Scheme 3

With sufficient amount of the key 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) in hand, we next focused on its conversion to lamellarins L (**1**) and N (**2**) (Scheme 4). Vilsmeier-Haack reaction of **5** using phosphoryl chloride in dimethylformamide (DMF) gave C3-selectively formylated **13** in 79% yield.¹² Subsequent reaction of **13** with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in DMF gave compound **14** in 96% yield. The regioselectivity of this reaction was controlled by the electron-withdrawing formyl group. Similar regioselectivity has been reported for the bromination of 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carboxylate by Álvarez.^{8j} Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling of **14** with arylboronic acid (**6**) proceeded smoothly to give the arylated compound (**15**) in good yield. Bromination of **15** with NBS followed by the cross-coupling with arylboronic acid (**7**) yielded 1,2-differentially arylated 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**4**) in good yield. For the conversion of **4** to **3**, Pinnick oxidation (NaClO₂, 2-methyl-2-butene) of the aldehyde was tested at first.¹³ However, the reaction was sluggish and the starting material was recovered. The reason for the failure may be accounted for by the influence of the steric hindrance and the electron-donating nature of the pyrrole moiety adjacent to the formyl group. To avoid this problem, the reaction sequence was changed to perform MOM-deprotection at first, followed by oxidation. Thus, the aldehyde (**4**) was treated with concd HCl in MeOH to give **17**. The successful conversion of this type of phenolic aldehyde to the lactone has been reported by Ruchirawat in their lamellarin synthesis.^{8c} In fact, application of their



Scheme 4. *Reagents and conditions:* (a) POCl_3 (1.1 equiv), DMF, 0 °C then 60 °C, 20 h (79%); (b) NBS (1.0 equiv), THF, reflux, 3 h (96%); (c) **6** (1.5 equiv), $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (10 mol%), Na_2CO_3 (6.6 equiv), water, DME, reflux, 16 h (95%); (d) NBS (1.5 equiv), DMF, 0 °C then rt, 2 h (76%); (e) **7** (1.5 equiv), $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (10 mol%), Na_2CO_3 (6.6 equiv), water, DME, reflux, 19 h (82%); (f) concd HCl, MeOH, reflux, 2 h (73%); (g) PhBr (1.2 equiv), Pd(OAc)_2 (10 mol%), PPh_3 (30 mol%), K_2CO_3 (1.1 equiv), DMF, 120 °C, 13 h (52%); (h) see references 8k and 9.

conditions [PhBr (1.2 equiv), Pd(OAc)_2 (10 mol%), PPh_3 (30 mol%), K_2CO_3 (1.1 equiv), DMF, 120 °C]¹⁴ to **17** provided the desired lamellarin (**3**) in moderate yield. Since the conversion of **3** to lamellarins L (**1**) and N (**2**) has been established in our laboratories,^{8k,9} the formal syntheses of these lamellarins were thus achieved.

In conclusion, we have developed a new modular synthesis of lamellarins via regioselective assembly of 1,2,3-differentially substituted 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**5**) followed by oxidative lactonization. This route may be applicable to the synthesis of a wide range of lamellarin derivatives by simple structural modification of 5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline core and arylboronic acids.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined with a Yanagimoto micro melting points apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were obtained with a Thermo Nicolet Nexus 670 NT FT-IR instrument and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm^{-1}). NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-AL400 instrument (400 MHz for ^1H and 100 MHz for ^{13}C) or a Varian NMR System 500PS SN instrument (500 MHz for ^1H and 125 MHz for ^{13}C). Chemical shifts for ^1H NMR are expressed in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (δ 0.0 ppm). Data for ^1H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = double of doublets, t = triplet, sep = septet, m = multiplet, br s = broad signal), coupling constant (Hz), and integration. Chemical shifts for ^{13}C NMR are expressed in ppm relative to the following internal standards: CDCl_3 (tetramethylsilane, δ

0.0 ppm), DMSO- d_6 (DMSO- d_6 , δ 39.52 ppm). Data for ^{13}C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a JEOL JMS-T100TD (direct analysis in real time mass spectrometry, DARTMS). Elemental analysis was performed for C, H, and N using a Perkin Elmer 2400II instrument. Column chromatography was conducted on silica gel 60N, 63–210 μm (Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.). Flash chromatography was conducted on silica gel 60N, 40–50 μm (Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.) or Chromatorex NH-DM2035 silica gel (Fuji Silysia Chemical Ltd.).

2-(2-Bromo-5-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethylamine hydrobromide (9·HBr). A solution of bromine (8.40 g, 52.6 mmol) in AcOH (30 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of **10**^{8k} (7.33 g, 35.0 mmol) in AcOH (160 mL) at rt. After stirring for 0.5 h at rt, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with EtOAc and the resulting white precipitate was corrected by filtration, washed with EtOAc, and dried under reduced pressure to give **9·HBr** as a colorless powder (10.1 g, 78%). Mp 179.5–181.5 °C (sealed capillary). [lit.^{8d} Mp 224 °C]. IR (KBr): 2970, 1594, 1511, 1266, 1214, 1171, 1109, 1031 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.25 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 2.90–3.06 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.56 (sep, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.95 (br s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 21.8, 32.7, 38.6, 55.9, 70.7, 113.7, 116.1, 117.6, 128.1, 146.3, 149.7. HRMS m/z . Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrNO}_2$ [(M-Br)⁺]: 288.0599. Found: 288.0602. These spectroscopic data are in good agreement with those previously reported.^{8d}

Typical procedure for Paal-Knorr reaction of the phenethylamine (9·HBr) with DMT. Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of **9·HBr** (150 mg, 0.406 mmol), an appropriate amount of DMT, pyridine (723 μL , 8.94 mmol), AcOH (511 μL , 8.94 mmol), and water (286 μL , 15.8 mmol) was heated in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc and the product was washed with 1 M aqueous HCl and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over Chromatorex NH-DM2035 silica gel (hexane–EtOAc = 30:1) to give **8** or a mixture of **11** and **12**. Since all attempts to separation of **11** and **12** by flash chromatography were failed, the yields of **11** and **12** were estimated by integration of ^1H NMR absorption of H4 of **11** and H4 and H5 of **12** (δ H4 of **11**: 7.59; δ H4 and H5 of **12**: 8.06).¹⁵ The results were shown in Table 1.

1-[2-(2-Bromo-5-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-1H-pyrrole (8). Colorless granules. Mp 57.5–58.5 °C (Et₂O–hexane). IR (KBr): 1507, 1253, 1211, 1034, 848, 729, 705 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.28 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.06 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.07 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 4.33 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.09 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 6.57 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 22.0, 38.3, 49.4, 56.2, 71.8, 108.1, 114.3, 116.0, 118.0, 118.0, 120.5, 129.4, 146.6, 149.9. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2$: C, 56.82; H, 5.96; N, 4.14. Found: C, 57.03; H, 5.78; N, 4.09.

1-[2-(2-Bromo-5-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-1*H*-indole (11). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.15 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.13 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.09 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.35 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 6.41 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.05–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.59 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H). HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrNO}_2$ [(M+H) $^+$]: 388.0912. Found: 388.0919.

9-[2-(2-Bromo-5-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-9*H*-carbazole (12). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.05 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.17 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.98 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.16–7.44 (m, 6H), 8.06 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H). HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{BrNO}_2$ [(M+H) $^+$]: 438.1069. Found: 438.1097.

5,6-Dihydro-8-isopropoxy-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (5). Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of **8** (2.71 g, 8.01 mmol), K_2CO_3 (2.43 g, 17.6 mmol) and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (925 mg, 0.800 mmol) in DMA (110 mL) was heated at 125 °C for 20 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was diluted with water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 10:1) to give **5** as a pale blue solid (1.84 g, 89%). Recrystallization from Et_2O –hexane gave colorless granules. Mp 70.5–71.5 °C. IR (KBr): 1505, 1451, 1265, 1210, 1112, 864, 714 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.37 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 2.96 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.04 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.49 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.19 (t, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 22.2, 29.0, 44.3, 56.1, 71.8, 102.3, 106.6, 108.3, 116.4, 120.4, 122.8, 123.2, 130.0, 145.4, 149.8. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$: C, 74.68; H, 7.44; N, 5.44. Found: C, 74.66; H, 7.74; N, 5.33.

5,6-Dihydro-8-isopropoxy-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (13). Phosphorus oxychloride (40.0 μL , 0.429 mmol) was added dropwise to DMF (3.2 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C, **5** (100 mg, 0.389 mmol) was added and then the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C and stirring was continued for 20 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and the product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 3:1) to give **13** as a colorless solid (88.0 mg, 79%). Recrystallization from Et_2O –hexane gave colorless needles. Mp 69–70 °C. IR (KBr): 1641, 1494, 1402, 1236, 1156, 1040, 803 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.40 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.00 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.58 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.50 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 9.50 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 22.1, 28.2, 42.4, 56.3, 71.6, 104.9, 108.3, 115.1, 120.3, 125.3, 125.7, 131.1, 139.0, 148.0, 149.6, 179.0. HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_3$ [(M+H) $^+$]: 286.1443. Found: 286.1454.

1-Bromo-5,6-dihydro-8-isopropoxy-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (14).

Under an argon atmosphere, NBS (62.9 mg, 0.353 mmol) was added portionwise to a solution of **13** (100 mg, 0.350 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at rt, and the mixture was refluxed for 3 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 3:1) to give **14** as a colorless solid (123 mg, 96%). Recrystallization from Et₂O–hexane gave colorless plates. Mp 90.5–91 °C. IR (KBr): 1660, 1481, 1399, 1208, 1126, 808 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.41 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 2.97 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 4.60 (sep, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 9.46 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 22.1, 28.8, 42.7, 56.2, 71.5, 93.8, 109.3, 114.7, 119.3, 126.8, 127.1, 129.7, 134.0, 147.8, 149.0, 178.7. HRMS (*m/z*) Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉BrNO₃ [(M+H)⁺]: 364.0548. Found: 364.0530.

5,6-Dihydro-8-isopropoxy-1-(3-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (15).

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of **14** (600 mg, 1.65 mmol), **6**^{sk} (520 mg, 2.48 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (191 mg, 0.165 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (1.15 g, 10.9 mmol), DME (40 mL), and degassed water (5 mL) was refluxed for 16 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was evaporated and the products were extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel 60N (toluene–EtOAc = 10:1) to give **15** as a colorless solid (704 mg, 95%). Recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂–hexane gave colorless powder. Mp 143–143.5 °C. IR (KBr): 1650, 1545, 1434, 1240, 1123, 1023, 805 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.34 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 3.02 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.49 (sep, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (sep, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 6.99 (dd, *J* = 1.9 and 7.9 Hz, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 22.1, 22.1, 28.7, 42.6, 55.4, 56.1, 71.4, 71.4, 109.6, 112.1, 114.7, 116.9, 120.2, 122.1, 123.2, 125.7, 126.7, 128.6, 129.6, 134.5, 147.3, 147.3, 148.7, 149.6, 179.1. HRMS (*m/z*) Calcd for C₂₇H₃₂NO₅ [(M+H)⁺]: 450.2280. Found: 450.2282.

2-Bromo-5,6-dihydro-8-isopropoxy-1-(3-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (16).

Under an argon atmosphere, a solution of NBS (29.7 mg, 0.167 mmol) in DMF (1.0 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of **15** (50.0 mg, 0.111 mmol) in DMF (2.0 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 0.5 h at 0 °C, the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. After stirring for 2 h at rt, the mixture was quenched with 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ and diluted with EtOAc. The product was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 3:1) to give **16** as a pale yellow solid (44.5 mg, 76%). Recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂–hexane gave a pale yellow powder. Mp 128–129 °C. IR (KBr): 1643, 1465, 1370, 1240, 1135, 817, 728 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz,

6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.00 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.52 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (br s, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.91 (dd, $J = 1.9$ and 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.75 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 22.0, 22.1, 28.3, 42.4, 55.2, 56.1, 71.3, 71.4, 109.6, 112.0, 114.5, 114.6, 118.1, 119.2, 122.6, 123.5, 125.0, 126.0, 126.5, 134.5, 147.4, 147.6, 148.7, 150.1, 179.4. HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{BrNO}_5$ [(M+H) $^+$]: 528.1386. Found: 528.1399.

5,6-Dihydro-8-isopropoxy-1-(3-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-[4-isopropoxy-5-methoxy-2-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (4). According to the procedure described for the preparation of **15**, **16** (341 mg, 0.645 mmol), **7^{8k}** (262 mg, 0.970 mmol), and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (74.9 mg, 64.8 μmol) were reacted. After chromatographic purification over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 3:2), **4** was obtained as a pale yellow solid (358 mg, 82%). Recrystallization from CH_2Cl_2 –hexane gave a yellow powder. Mp 103–105 °C. IR (KBr): 1649, 1429, 1261, 1213, 1112, 1027 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.15 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.04 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.25 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.55 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 (br s, 1H), 4.73 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (br s, 1H), 4.86 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.71 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, $J = 1.8$ and 8.2 Hz, 1H), 9.41 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 21.8, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 22.1, 28.7, 42.3, 55.3, 55.8, 56.1, 56.4, 71.1, 71.4, 71.4, 96.3, 105.2, 109.8, 111.7, 114.6, 116.4, 118.1, 120.3, 122.1, 123.4, 126.4, 126.7, 127.6, 133.6, 135.0, 145.0, 147.0, 147.1, 147.7, 148.5, 149.2, 149.7, 180.8. HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{48}\text{NO}_9$ [(M+H) $^+$]: 674.3329. Found: 674.3347.

5,6-Dihydro-2-(2-hydroxy-4-isopropoxy-5-methoxyphenyl)-8-isopropoxy-1-(3-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-9-methoxypyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (17). To a solution of **4** (50.0 mg, 74.2 μmol) in MeOH (2.0 mL) was added concd HCl (0.2 mL) and the mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was evaporated. The products were extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the extract was washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 2:1) to give **17** as brown semisolid (34.2 mg, 73%). This compound was rather unstable and was used for the next reaction without further purification. IR (KBr): 3433, 1647, 1429, 1261, 1207, 1109 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.15 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 3.01–3.10 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.26 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.57 (sep, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.58 (br s, 1H), 4.89 (br s, 2H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.71 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, $J = 1.8$ and 8.2 Hz, 1H), 9.41 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 21.7, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 22.1, 28.7, 42.4, 55.3,

56.0, 56.7, 71.1, 71.2, 71.4, 103.2, 109.5, 109.8, 111.9, 114.6, 116.1, 117.9, 119.7, 122.3, 123.1, 126.3, 126.8, 126.9, 132.9, 134.4, 143.8, 147.3, 147.6, 148.0, 148.6, 148.7, 149.7, 180.1. HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $C_{37}H_{44}NO_8 [(M+H)^+]$: 630.3067. Found: 630.3054.

8,9-Dihydro-3,11-diisopropoxy-14-(3-isopropoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,12-dimethoxy-6H-[1]benzopyrano[4',3':4,5]pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinolin-6-one (lamellarin L triisopropyl ether) (3). Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of **17** (30.3 mg, 2.72 μ mol), bromobenzene (6.0 μ L, 56 μ mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (1.1 mg, 4.9 μ mol), triphenylphosphine (3.9 mg, 15 μ mol), K₂CO₃ (7.3 mg, 53 μ mol), and DMF (2.0 mL) was heated in a sealed tube at 120 °C for 13 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was diluted with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel 60N (hexane–EtOAc = 2:1) to give **3** as a colorless solid (15.7 mg, 52%). Recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂–Et₂O gave a colorless powder. Mp 207–208 °C. [lit.^{8k} Mp 206.5–207.5 °C]. IR (KBr): 1712, 1511, 1418, 1270, 1212, 1164, 1111, 1039, 939 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.33 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.39 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 3.10 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 4.48–4.58 (m, 3H), 4.73–4.86 (m, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd, J = 1.6 and 8.1 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.8, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 28.7, 42.5, 55.1, 55.5, 56.3, 71.3, 71.4, 71.4, 103.5, 104.9, 109.2, 110.4, 112.7, 113.7, 114.8, 114.8, 117.9, 120.3, 123.7, 126.4, 128.0, 128.3, 136.0, 146.0, 146.5, 147.0, 147.3, 148.1, 148.7, 150.1, 155.7. HRMS (m/z) Calcd for $C_{37}H_{42}NO_8 [(M+H)^+]$: 628.2910. Found: 628.2938. These physical and spectroscopic data are in good agreement with those previously reported.^{8k}

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15. In case x mol of the amine hydrobromide (**9**·HBr) was reacted to give y g of a mixture of the indole (**11**) and the carbazole (**12**) and the molar fractions of **11** and **12** in the mixture were determined to be N_{11} and N_{12} , the yields of **11** and **12** were estimated by using the following equations:

$$\text{The yield of } \mathbf{11} (Y_{11}) = \frac{yN_{11}}{x(MW_{11}N_{11} + MW_{12}N_{12})} \times 100 (\%)$$

$$\text{The yield of } \mathbf{12} (Y_{12}) = \frac{yN_{12}}{x(MW_{11}N_{11} + MW_{12}N_{12})} \times 100 (\%)$$

where MW_{11} and MW_{12} are molecular weights of **11** and **12**.