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Methyl 1-prop-2-yn-1-yl-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate

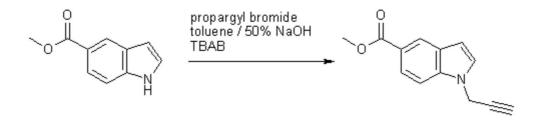
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The title compound, which is a useful synthon in Sonogashira cross-coupling reactions, can be prepared by N-alkylation of methyl indole-5-carboxylate with propargyl bromide in toluene / 50% sodium hydroxide under phase-transfer catalysis. Under these conditions [1], the ester group remains unaffected and there is no noticeable alkyne/allene rearrangement [2]. Thus, to a solution of methyl indole-5-carboxylate (1.75 g, 10 mmol) and propargyl bromide (2.23 g, 15 mmol of an 80% solution in toluene) in toluene (30 mL) was added tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.161 g, 0.5 mmol) and 50% aqueous NaOH (6 mL). The two-phase system was stirred vigorously for 6 h at room temperature, then it was diluted with toluene (10 mL) and the phases were separated. The organic layer was washed several times with water and then with brine. It was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallised from diisopropyl ether to give the product (1.432 g, 67%) as yellow crystals.

Melting point: 94–96 °C

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): n 3244, 3111, 2947, 2110, 1688, 1613, 1430, 1316, 1200, 1100, 751, 696.

¹<u>H-NMR</u> (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): d = 8.41 (d, J_{4-6} = 1.5 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 7.97 (dd, J_{6-7} = 8.6 Hz, J_{4-6} = 1.5 Hz, 1H, 6-H), 7.42 (d, J_{6-7} = 8.6 Hz, 1H, 7-H), 7.29 (d, J_{2-3} = 3.3 Hz, 1H, 2-H), 6.64 (d, J_{2-3} = 3.3 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 4.91 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.94 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.44 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H, C=CH).

 $\frac{13}{\text{C-NMR}} (\text{CDCl}_3, 75 \text{ MHz}): d = 168.02, 138.12, 128.59, 128.36, 124.00, 123.22, 121.94, 108.95, 103.53, 77.09, 73.98, 51.81, 35.93.$

<u>MS</u> (relative intensity): m/z = 213 (M⁺, 90%), 198 (14), 182 (100), 154 (83), 127 (34), 115 (23), 77 (16), 63 (20), 51 (12).

Elemental Analysis: Calculated for C13H11NO2 (213.24): C, 73.23%; H, 5.20%; N, 6.57%. Found: C,

73.05%; H, 5.20%; N, 6.35%.

References

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