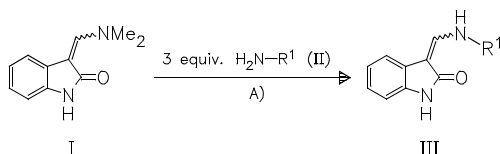


## Indole derivatives

R 0140

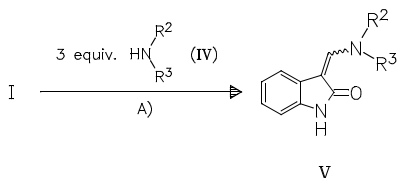
35- 106






**Transamination of Dimethylaminomethyleneoxindole.** — An efficient synthesis of 3-aminomethyleneoxindole derivatives is achieved by transamination of 3-dimethylaminomethyleneoxindole (I). Transamination of (I) with primary amines [ $\rightarrow$ (III)] provides predominantly (Z)-isomers, whereas products (V) arising from transamination using cyclic secondary amines appear to favour the (E)-isomers. — (PARK, S.-J.; CHO, C.-G.; LEE\*, K.-I.; Bull. Korean Chem. Soc. 25 (2004) 3, 349-350; Bio-Org. Sci. Div., Korea Res. Inst. Chem. Technol., Taejon 305-600, S. Korea; Eng.) — R. Staver



A): iPr-OH, reflux

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| a $\text{R}^1$ : -Bu   | 68% (Z:E>3:1) |
| b $\text{R}^1$ : $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{OH}$                | 62% (Z:E>3:1) |
| c $\text{R}^1$ : -Bn   | 92% (Z:E>3:1) |
| d $\text{R}^1$ : $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{Et}$ | 80% (Z:E>3:1) |
| e $\text{R}^1$ : -Ph   | 82% (Z:E>3:1) |
| f $\text{R}^1$ : -NH-Ph                                      | 86% (Z:E>3:1) |



- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| a $\text{R}^2-\text{R}^3$ :  | 55% (E:Z>2:1) |
| b $\text{R}^2-\text{R}^3$ :  | 89% (E:Z>2:1) |
| c $\text{R}^2-\text{R}^3$ :  | 73% (E:Z>2:1) |
| d $\text{R}^2-\text{R}^3$ :  | 95% (E:Z>2:1) |
| e $\text{R}^2-\text{R}^3$ :  | 78% (E:Z>2:1) |