Ultrasound-Accelerated Amide Coupling Reactions Directed toward the Synthesis of 1-Acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline Derivatives of Biological Importance

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Abstract Several biologically important 1-acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives were rapidly synthesized by ultrasound-promoted amide coupling of 1-acetyl-9H-pyrido[2,4-b]indole-3-carboxylic acid with substituted aromatic amines. The major advantages of the proposed method are that use of ultrasound irradiations afforded the desired products in a drastically reduced reaction time and in excellent yields compared with conventional stirring.

Key words ultrasound, β-carboline, amide coupling, polycyclic indoles

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1-Acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives have been synthesized by a biocatalytic pathway using the McbA enzyme. However, yields of the target compounds are not high. Additionally, such biocatalytic approaches take longer to establish on an industrial scale. Other synthetic approaches suffer from drawbacks such as multistep protocols, or extended reaction times with overall yields of 19% and 72%, respectively. Thus, there remains a need for the development of more efficient, convenient and operationally simple approaches for the rapid synthesis of 1-acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives.

Ultrasound-assisted organic reactions have emerged as an innovative technique in a wide variety of conversions. Use of ultrasound irradiation results in accelerated reaction rates, energy conservation and minimization of waste as compared with traditional methods. In continuation of our interest in the synthesis of a wide range of heterocyclic systems, we herein report a novel ultrasound-promoted amide coupling for the rapid synthesis of 1-acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives in good to excellent yields with a notable reduction in completion time compared with classical methods of amide coupling.

Firstly, synthesis of β-carboline derivatives 3a–c, which are already known for their antimalarial activity, was carried out by reacting 1-acetyl-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole-3-carboxylic acid (1) with the phenylethanamines 2a/2b and indolyl ethanamine 2c under ultrasonic irradiation (UI) at room temperature (Table 1). As outlined in Table 1, ultrasound irradiation reduced the completion time of the reactions from several hours to minutes and yields were also improved from 81–83% (under conventional conditions) to 91–92%. The NMR spectroscopic and mass spectrometric data were in excellent agreement with those reported previously.
We extended our study to demonstrate the substrate scope of the reaction with 1-acetyl-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole-3-carboxylic acid (1) using fluorinated and non-fluorinated aromatic amines 2d–k for the formation of various 1-acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives 3d–k in excellent yields of 90–94% under ultrasonic irradiation (Table 2). All products were analyzed by IR, 1H NMR, 13C NMR and HRMS analysis. From Table 2, it is clear that the reaction accommodated a range of substituents such as fluoro- and trifluoromethyl-groups at different positions on the aromatic ring.

In conclusion, we have reported an ultrasound-accelerated, efficient amide coupling reaction to provide efficient access to 1-acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline derivatives. The products were obtained in excellent yields with short reaction times and the protocol accommodates a variety of functionality.

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Supporting Information

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**Table 1** Synthesis of 1-Acetyl-3-carboxamide-β-carboline Derivatives under Ultrasound Irradiation or Conventional Stirring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Ar</th>
<th>Ultrasonic irradiation</th>
<th>Conventional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 19</td>
<td>16 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 92</td>
<td>18 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 92</td>
<td>15 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 1 (1.0 equiv), 2a–c (1.2 equiv), DIPEA (2.1 equiv), EDC·HCl (1.1 equiv), HOBt (1.1 equiv), DMF, rt.

* Isolated yield.

**Table 2** Substrate Scope of the Synthesis of Novel Fluorinated/Non-fluorinated β-Carboline Derivatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Ar</th>
<th>Ultrasonic irradiation</th>
<th>Conventional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td></td>
<td>30–40 min 92% UI = 30 min</td>
<td>3e 90% UI = 32 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3f</td>
<td></td>
<td>30–40 min 91% UI = 35 min</td>
<td>3g 90% UI = 30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3h</td>
<td></td>
<td>30–40 min 93% UI = 37 min</td>
<td>3i 93% UI = 35 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3j</td>
<td></td>
<td>30–40 min 93% UI = 33 min</td>
<td>3k 90% UI = 32 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 1 (1.0 equiv), 2d–k (1.2 equiv), DIPEA (2.1 equiv), EDC·HCl (1.1 equiv), HOBt (1.1 equiv), DMF, rt.

* Isolated yield.
References and Notes


