

Indole macrocycles formed by diindolylmethane ring closure

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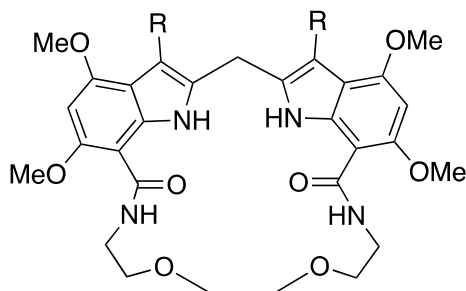
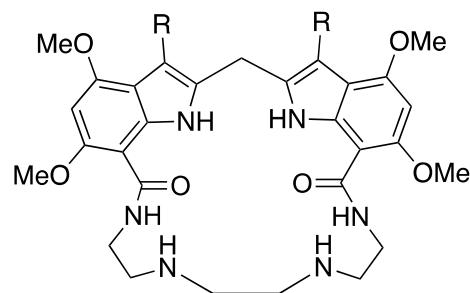
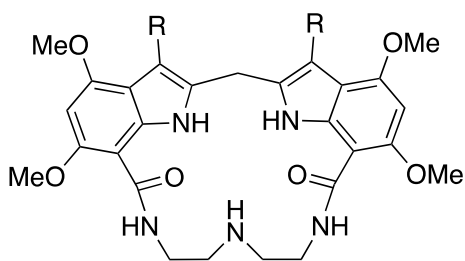
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Abstract

Indole containing macrocyclic compounds can be formed from suitable diindolyl diesters and diamides by acid-catalysed reaction with formaldehyde to generate a 2,2'-linkage in the ring closure step. The alternative protocol in which macrocyclisation is attempted by lactone or lactam formation from starting 2,2'-diindolylmethane systems was unsuccessful in our examples.



Keywords: Indoles, macrocycles, diindolylmethanes, lactones, lactams, formaldehyde

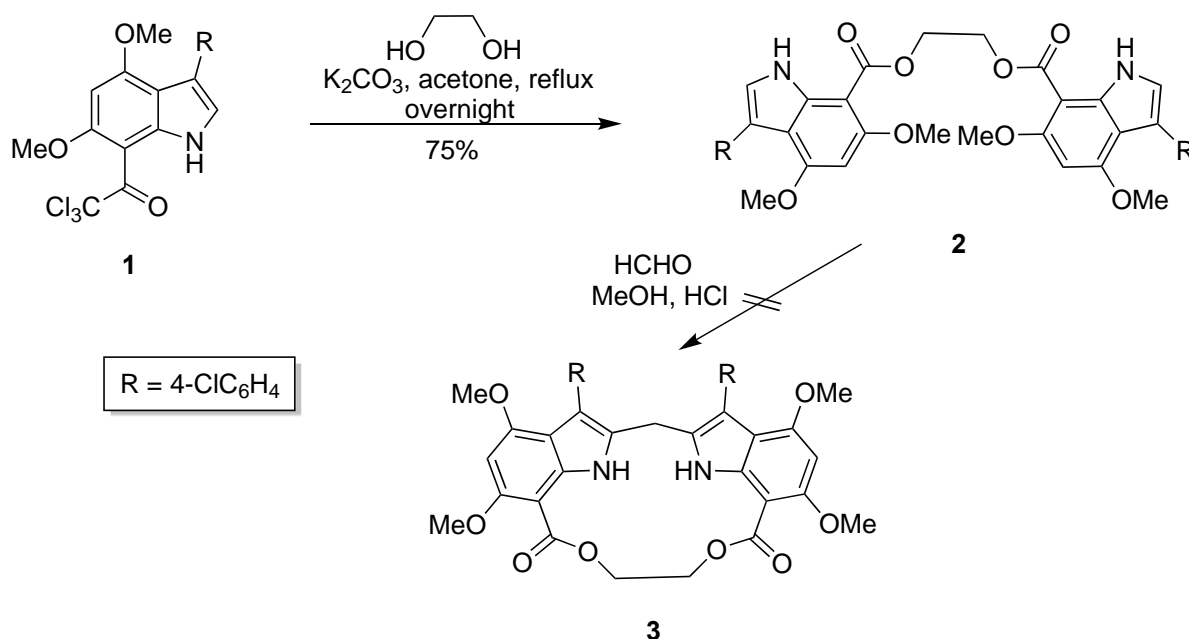
Introduction

Macrocyclic compounds in general are of increasing interest because of their applications in supramolecular chemistry.^{1,2} Indoles can be incorporated into a wide range of macrocyclic ring systems,³ and some of the resulting macrocycles, such as the bis(indolyl)maleimides, show potent biological and antibiotic activity.⁴⁻⁸ Most commonly the resulting macrocycles are imines and the ring closure step is carried out by the reaction of indole carbaldehydes with primary amines.⁹⁻¹³ Another major approach to indole containing macrocycles involves the construction of indolymethylene cyclic oligomers, the calixindoles, formed by acid-catalysed reactions of activated indoles with aryl aldehydes,^{14,15} activated indoles with hydroxymethylindoles,^{16,17} or hydroxymethylindoles alone with extrusion of formaldehyde.¹⁸ In special circumstances, direct oxidative dimerization of 2,7'-biindolyl compounds can generate macrocyclic tetraindolyls, the indorphyrins.¹⁹

Results and Discussion

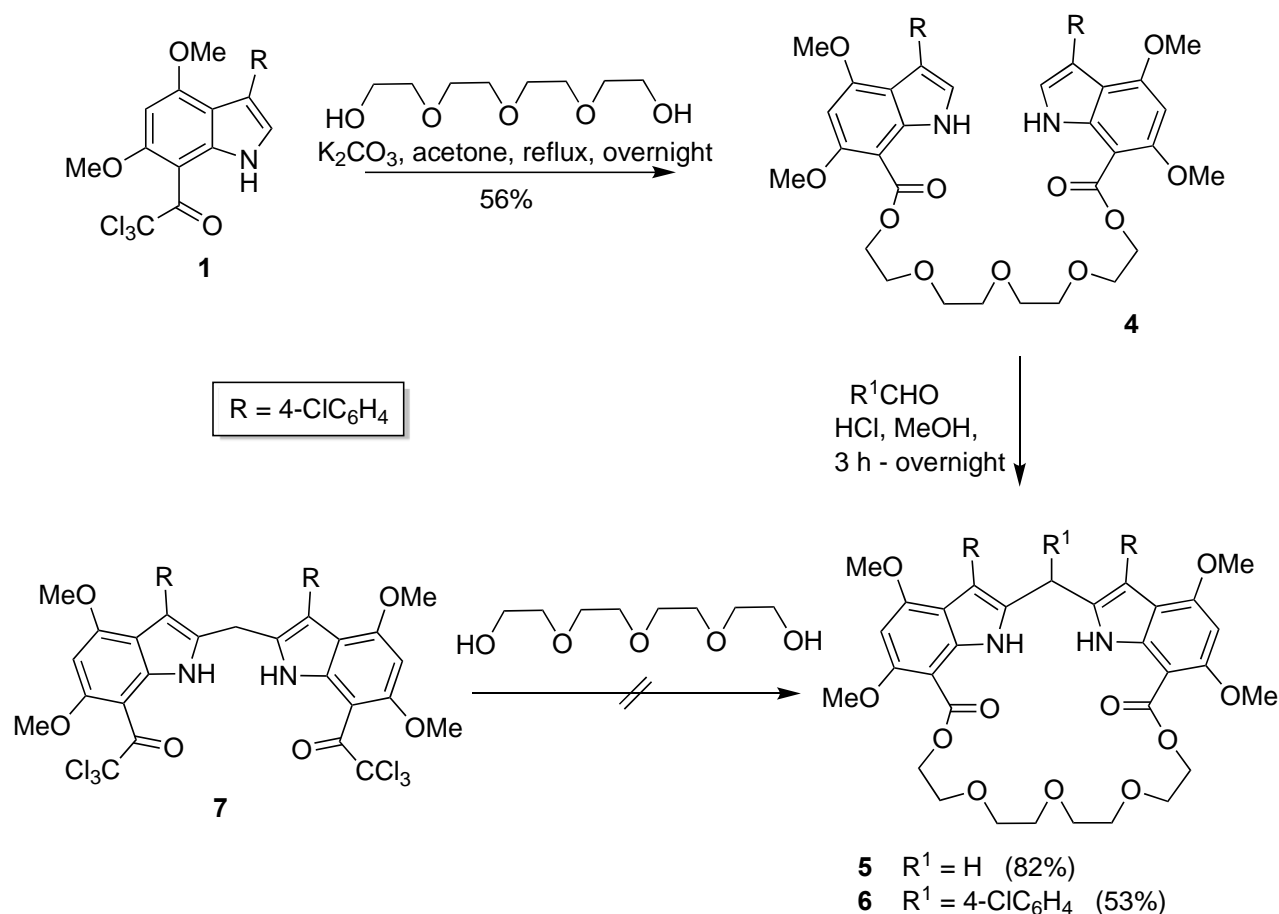
Synthesis of macrocycle precursors

We have previously shown that indolylestere can be prepared by the reaction of trichloroacetylindoles with alcohols.²⁰ Suitable precursors for macrocyclic compounds would be diindolyl diesters or diamides. Therefore two equivalents of the 7-trichloroacetylindole **1**²¹ were reacted with one equivalent of ethylene glycol in acetone containing potassium carbonate to give the diindolyl diester **2** in 75% yield (Scheme 1). We have also shown that 2,2'-diindolylmethanes can be readily prepared from 3,7-disubstituted-4,6-dimethoxyindoles by the acid-catalysed reaction with formaldehyde or aryl aldehydes.^{10,15,20,22} In general, alkyl aldehydes either fail to react or follow other paths. Consequently the diindolyl diester **2** was heated under reflux with formaldehyde in methanol containing concentrated hydrochloric acid, but no reaction occurred and the starting material remained intact.



Scheme 1. Formation of diindolyl diester **2** by reaction of 7-trichloroacetylindole **1** with ethyleneglycol.

The failure to form the macrocycle **3** was presumably caused by the necessity for the normal hydrogen bonding between the indole NH and the 7-carbonyl oxygen atom to be broken. This hydrogen bonding would have an effect on the orientation of the ester **2**, which would discourage macrocyclisation. This result indicates that a longer linkage between the two ester groups is required for macrocyclisation. Therefore, indole **1** was reacted with tetraethylene glycol in acetone containing potassium carbonate to give the diindolyl diester **4** in 56% yield (Scheme 2). While in our hands this compound could not be obtained analytically pure, it was nevertheless reacted with formaldehyde to give the 24-membered macrocyclic diindolylmethane **5** in 82% yield. Furthermore, a similar reaction with 4-chlorobenzaldehyde gave the related macrocycle **6** in 53% yield.

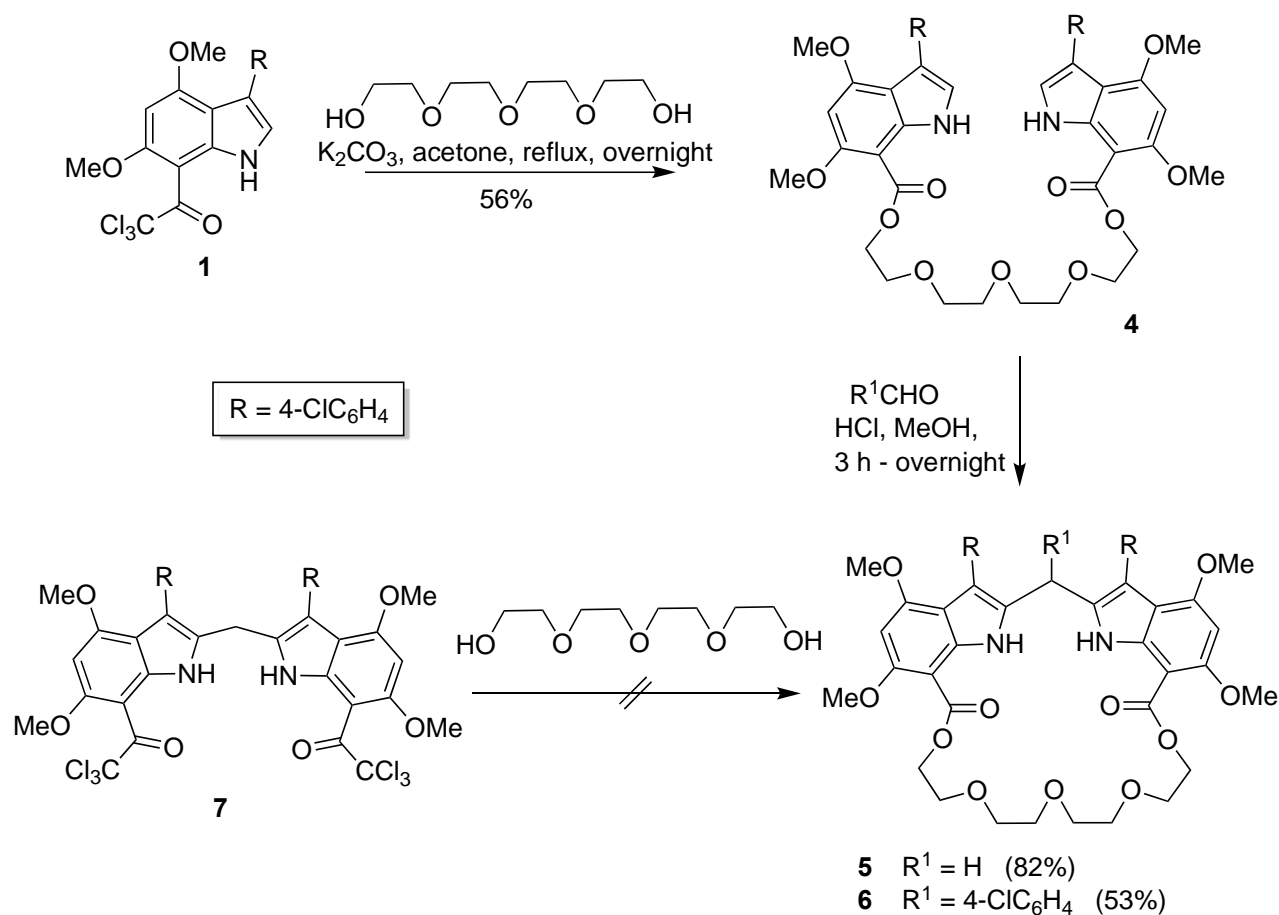


Scheme 2. Formation of diester **4** and macrocyclic diindolylmethanes **5** and **6**.

These results indicate that the length of the ether linker is an important factor to achieve a suitable distance between each indole C2 position and to take into account the presence of hydrogen bonding between the indole NH and the 7-carbonyl O atom. In contrast to the success of macrocyclization through diindolylmethane formation, reaction of the preformed 2,2'-diindolylmethane-7,7'-di(trichloroacetyl) compound **7**²¹ with tetraethylene glycol failed to generate any macrocyclic product **5** in a complex reaction mixture. Tentatively, the failed ring closure could be attributed to a lack of sufficient flexibility in the diindolylmethane linkage. Therefore, this route cannot be recommended for macrocyclization.

The diindolylmethane macrocyclization protocol was extended to an investigation of diindolyl diamides. Treatment of two equivalents of 7-trichloroacetylindole **1** with one equivalent of diethylenetriamine in acetonitrile at room temperature gave the diindolyl diamide **8** in 95% yield. Reaction of compound **8** with

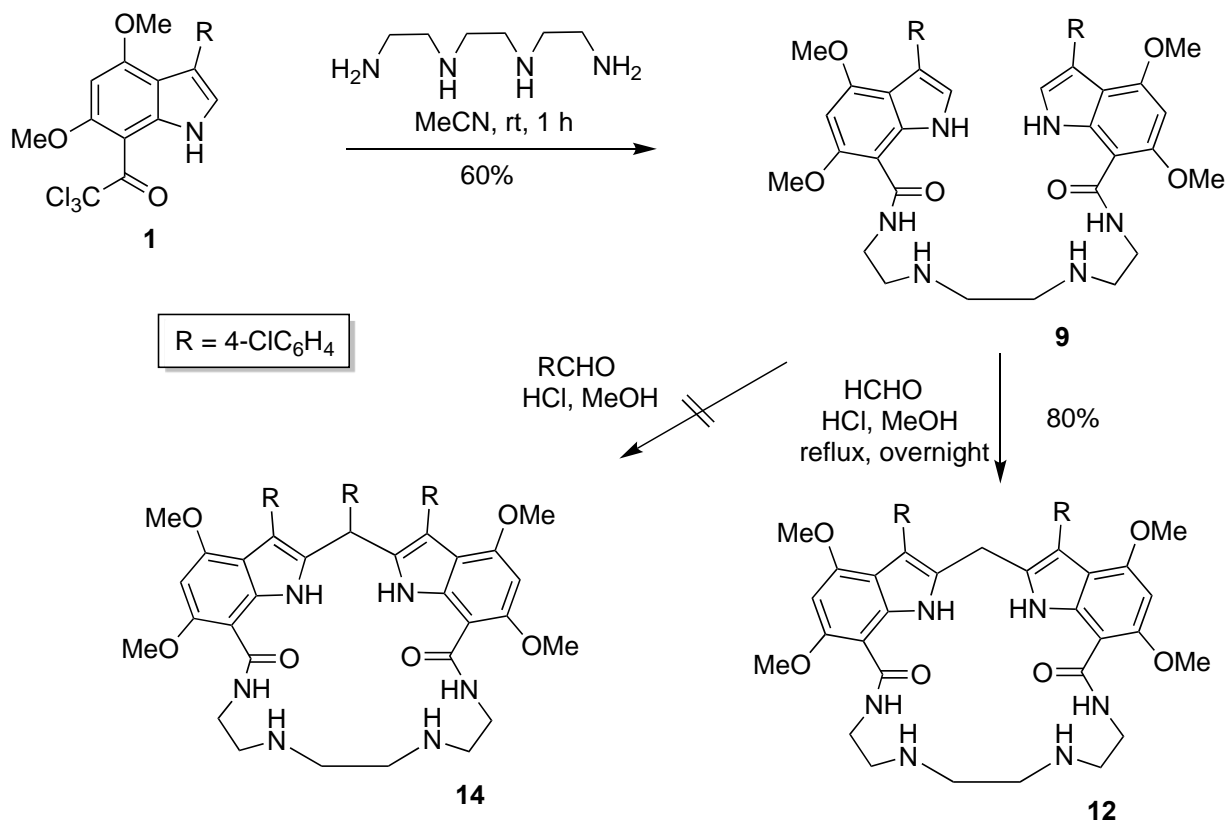
formaldehyde in methanol containing concentrated hydrochloric acid then afforded the 18-membered macrocyclic diindolymethane **11** in 74% yield (Scheme 3).



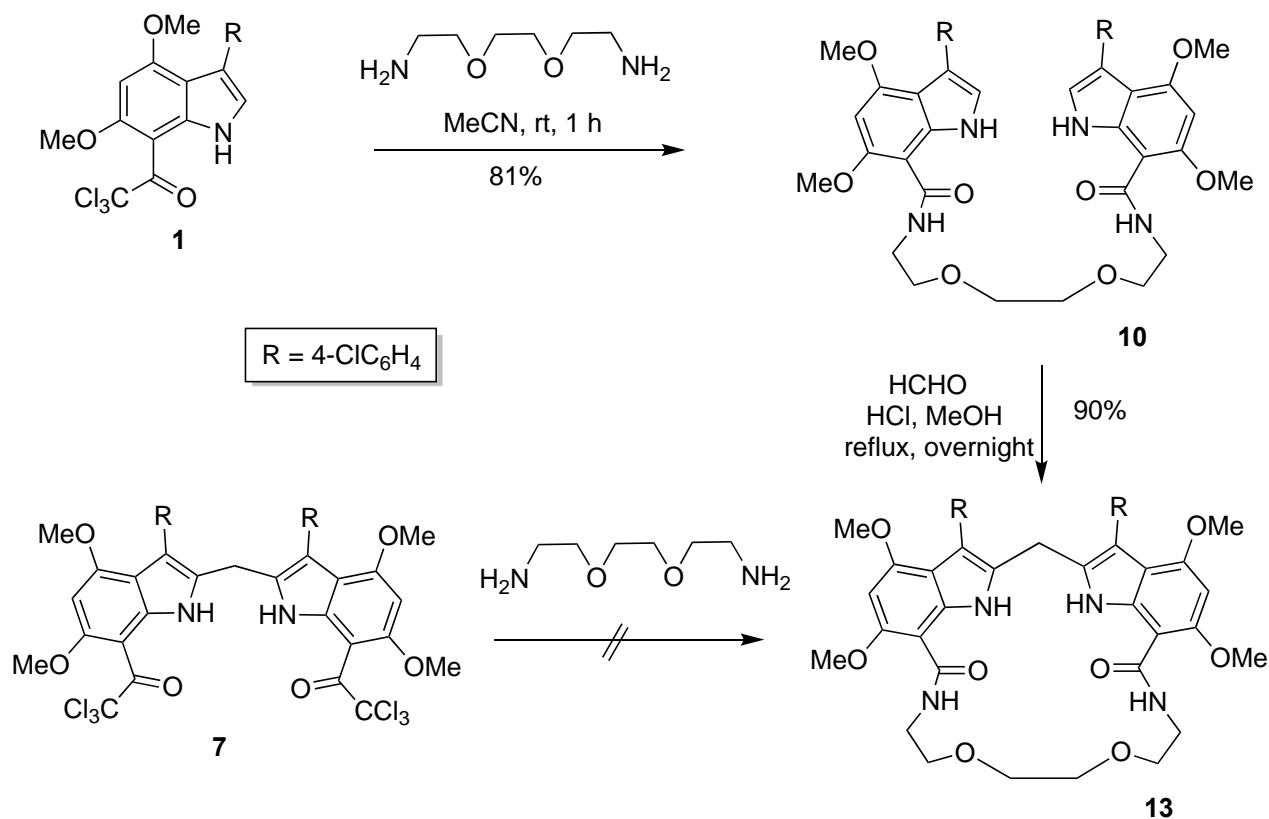
Scheme 3. Formation of diamide **8** and macrocyclic diindolymethane **11**.

A similar reaction of indole **1** with triethylenetriamine gave diamide **9** in 60% yield and subsequent reaction of this product with formaldehyde in methanol containing concentrated hydrochloric acid afforded the 21-membered macrocyclic diindolymethane **12** in 80% yield (Scheme 4). However, in contrast to the synthesis of the macrocyclic diester **6**, attempts to obtain the arylmethine linked macrocycle **14** by reaction of the diindolyl diamide **9** with 4-chlorobenzaldehyde failed, and only complex product mixtures were obtained. Several factors could be responsible for the failure to form the macrocycle **14**. 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde is less reactive than formaldehyde and also has a greater steric presence. Also formation of a 21-membered ring in the case of compound **14** would be less accessible than formation of a 24-membered ring in the case of compound **6**.

Also, a similar reaction of indole **1** with 2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)bis(ethylamine) generated the diamide **10** in 81% yield, and further reaction of this compound with formaldehyde in methanol containing concentrated hydrochloric acid afforded the 21-membered macrocyclic diindolymethane **13** in 90% yield (Scheme 5). Once again, reaction of the 2,2'-diindolymethane-7,7'-di(trichloroacetyl) compound **7** with 2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)-bis(ethylamine) failed to generate any macrocyclic product **13** in a complex reaction mixture.



Scheme 4. Formation of diamide **9** and macrocyclic diindolymethane **12**.



Scheme 5. Formation of diamide **10** and macrocyclic diindolymethane **13**.

Conclusions

The synthesis of the macrocyclic diindolylmethanes **5**, **6**, **11**, **12** and **13** indicates that diindolylmethane formation is an effective protocol for macrocyclization, as 18-, 21-, and 24-membered rings were formed. However, attempts to generate similar macrocyclic structures by ester and amide formation from diindolylmethane **7** were unsuccessful.

Experimental Section

General. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC300F (^1H : 300 MHz, ^{13}C : 75.5 MHz) or a Bruker AM500 spectrometer. The chemical shifts (δ) and coupling constants (J) are expressed in ppm and Hertz, respectively. Carbon attribution C, CH, CH_2 and CH_3 were determined by ^{13}C , DEPT and HMQC experiments. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Mattson Genesis Series FTIR spectrometer using potassium bromide disks, except where specified. Ultraviolet and visible (UV/Vis) spectra were recorded in chloroform using a Carey 100 spectrometer. Mass spectra were recorded on a VG Quattro MS (EI) or a Finnigan MAT (MALDI). High resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) was carried out at the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. Melting points were measured using a Mel-Temp melting point apparatus. Microanalyses were performed at the UNSW Microanalytical Unit and at the Campbell Microanalytical Laboratory, University of Otago, New Zealand. Column chromatography was carried out using Merck 230-400 mesh silica gel or Merck 70-230 mesh silica gel, whilst preparative TLC was performed using Merck 60GF₂₅₄ silica gel.

Ethylene bis-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethoxyindole-7-carboxylate] (2). The mixture of 7-trichloroacetylindole **1**²¹ (50.0 mg, 0.10 mmol), ethylene glycol (3.58 mg, 0.05 mmol) and potassium carbonate (24.0 mg, 0.17 mmol) in acetone (10 mL) was heated under reflux overnight, then was allowed to cool to room temperature and acidified with HCl (0.1 N). The resulting precipitate was dissolved in dichloromethane, washed with water then dried (MgSO_4). The solvent was concentrated and the residue chromatographed using ethyl acetate as eluent to afford the *title compound 2* as colorless crystals (30 mg, 75%), mp 252 °C (EtOAc). IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3400, 1710, 1660, 1570, 1370, 1350, 1300, 1240, 1200, 1140, 1120. UV/Vis (λ_{max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 246 (47,600), 312 (32,300). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 3.88, 3.92 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.76 (4H, s, CH_2), 6.28 (2H, s, H5), 6.95 (2H, d, J 2.6 Hz, H2), 7.29-7.46 (8H, m, aryl), 10.26 (2H, br s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 55.3, 57.4 (OMe), 62.3 (CH_2), 89.0 (C5), 95.4, 110.7, 117.6 (aryl C), 121.7 (C2), 127.6, 130.8 (aryl CH), 131.8, 134.2, 139.1, 159.1, 160.8 (aryl C), 166.1 (CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 691 ($\text{M}^+ + 2$, $\text{C}^{137/37}$, 7), 690 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$, $\text{Cl}^{35/35}$, 12), 688 (20), 360 (15), 358 (50), 315 (40), 313 (100). Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{30}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 59.6; H, 4.7; N, 3.9. Found: C, 59.6; H, 4.4; N, 3.9%.

Tetraethyleneglycol bis-4,6-dimethoxy-3-(4-chlorophenyl)indole-7-carboxylate (4). This compound was prepared according to the method of preparation of compound **2** using indole **1** (0.20 g, 0.45 mmol), tetraethylene glycol (43.0 g, 0.23 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.10 g, 0.76 mmol) in acetone (10 mL). The residue was chromatographed (EtOAc as eluent) to afford the *title compound 4* (100 mg, 56%) as colorless crystals, mp 220 °C (CH_2Cl_2 -light petroleum). IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3360, 1660, 1590, 1370, 1260, 1250, 1110. UV/Vis (λ_{max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 207 (7,400), 284 (3,200). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 3.62 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.72 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.78 (4H, t, J 4.6 Hz, CH_2), 3.85, 3.95 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.55 (4H, t, J 4.6 Hz, CH_2), 6.24 (2H, s, H5), 7.06 (2H, d, J 2.6 Hz, H2), 7.25-7.29 (4H, m, aryl), 7.43-7.46 (4H, m, aryl), 10.17 (2H, br s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 55.2, 57.2 (OMe), 62.8, 69.1, 70.4, 70.7 (CH_2), 88.9 (C5), 121.9 (C2), 127.7, 130.7 (aryl CH),

95.9, 110.5, 117.3, 131.6, 134.3, 138.8, 158.7, 160.6 (aryl C), 165.5 (CO). MS (MALDI, m/z , %): 821 (M^+ , 16), 819 (25), 804 (25), 298 (100). Satisfactory microanalysis could not be obtained.

4,30-Di(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8,26,28-tetramethoxy-11,14,17,20,23-pentaoxa-31,34-diazapentacyclo-[23.5.2.2^{3,9}.0^{5,13}.0^{29,32}]tetratriaconta-1(30),3,5,7,9(33),26,28,25(32)-octadecena-10,24-dione (5). The mixture of compound **4** (60 mg, 0.07 mmol), formaldehyde (40%, 1 mL) and methanol (10 mL) containing conc. HCl (0.5 mL) was heated under reflux overnight. After allowing the mixture to cool to room temperature, the resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried to yield the *title compound 5* (50 mg, 82%) as colorless crystals, mp 240 °C (CH₂Cl₂-light petroleum). IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3380, 1700, 1665, 1580, 1370, 1260, 1210, 1085, 995. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , cm⁻¹M⁻¹): 206 (21,200), 241 (21,000), 306 (10,700). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 3.38 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.40 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.68 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.72, 3.97 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.24 (2H, s, CH₂), 4.46 (4H, t, J 4.6 Hz, CH₂), 6.20 (2H, s, H5), 7.09 (8H, s, aryl), 9.82 (2H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 24.4, 62.0, 68.4, 69.6, 69.8 (CH₂), 55.2, 57.2 (OMe), 88.7 (C5), 95.7, 112.0, 113.8 (aryl C), 126.8, 131.8 (aryl CH), 130.0, 131.4, 133.6, 137.0, 158.2, 160.2 (aryl C), 164.6 (CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 855 (M^+ +Na, 80). Anal. calcd for C₄₃H₄₂Cl₂N₂O₁₁·0.5H₂O: C, 61.3; H, 5.1; N, 3.3. Found: C, 61.3; H, 5.1; N, 3.3%.

2,4,30-Tri(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8,26,28-tetramethoxy-11,14,17,20,23-pentaoxa-31,34-diazapentacyclo-[23.5.2.2^{3,9}.0^{5,13}.0^{29,32}]tetratriaconta-1(30),3,5,7,9(33),26,28,25(32)-octadecena-10,24-dione (6). This compound was prepared according to the method of preparation of compound **5** using compound **4** (100 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (8.5 mg, 0.06 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) containing conc. HCl (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 3 h. Water was added to the cooled reaction mixture and the resulting precipitate was filtered off and triturated with dichloromethane and light petroleum to yield the *title compound 6* (30 mg, 53%) as a colorless solid, mp 180 °C. IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3400, 1720, 1655, 1590, 1370, 1270, 1210, 1160. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , cm⁻¹M⁻¹): 206 (29,800), 223 (28,500), 303 (11,500). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 3.55 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.59 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.85 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.71, 3.95 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.46 (4H, t, J 5.1 Hz, CH₂), 5.63 (1H, s, CH), 6.23 (2H, s, H5), 6.95-7.14 (12H, m, aryl), 9.93 (2H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 39.2 (CH), 55.2, 57.4 (OMe), 63.5, 69.0, 70.4, 70.6 (CH₂), 89.4 (C5), 96.0, 111.8, 114.9 (aryl C), 127.4, 129.4, 129.5, 131.6 (aryl CH), 130.7, 132.1, 133.1, 138.3, 138.4, 139.3, 158.6, 160.5 (aryl C), 165.7 (CO). MS (MALDI, m/z , %): 943 (M^+ -1, 50). Anal. calcd for C₄₉H₄₅Cl₃N₂O₁₁: C, 62.3; H, 4.8; N, 3.0. Found: C, 62.8; H, 4.7; N, 3.2%.

3-Azapentylene bis-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethoxyindole-7-carboxamide (8). A solution of indole **1** (0.40 g, 0.90 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (20 mL) was treated with triethylenediamine (0.50 g, 0.50 mmol) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with acetonitrile and dried to afford the *title compound 8* (0.40 g, 95%) as yellow crystals, mp 266 °C (CH₂Cl₂). IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3400, 3360, 3340, 1620, 1590, 1370, 1340, 1620, 1200, 1210, 1150, 1100. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , cm⁻¹M⁻¹): 239 (30,100), 211 (25,200), 308 (16,800). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 2.98 (4H, t, J 6.2 Hz, CH₂), 3.61 (2H, q, J 5.6 Hz, CH₂), 3.76, 3.86 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 6.03 (2H, s, H5), 7.09 (2H, d, J 2.1 Hz, H2), 7.31 (4H, d, J 6.6 Hz, aryl), 7.47 (4H, d, J 8.8 Hz, aryl), 8.38 (2H, t, J 5.2 Hz, NH), 11.18 (2H, br s, NH). One NH signal did not appear. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 36.9 (CH₂), 55.2, 56.8 (OMe), 65.0 (CH₂), 87.4 (C5), 105.8, 121.4 (aryl C), 121.9 (C2), 127.7 (aryl CH), 128.2 (aryl C), 130.7 (aryl CH), 131.5, 134.5, 139.6, 156.1, 157.0 (aryl C), 167.8 (CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 732 (M, 70), 731 (75), 730 (100). Anal. calcd for C₃₈H₃₇Cl₂N₅O₆·1.1CH₂Cl₂: C, 57.0; H, 4.8; N, 8.5. Found: C, 56.9; H, 5.0; N, 8.6%.

3,6-Diazaoctylene bis-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethoxyindole-7-carboxamide (9). This compound was prepared according to the method of preparation of compound **8** using indole **1** (0.10 g, 0.23 mmol) and tetraethylenetriamine (17.0 mg, 0.12 mmol). The resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried to afford the *title compound 9* (50.0 mg, 60%) as yellow crystals, mp 262 °C (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH). IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3400, 3300,

3320, 1620, 1595, 1580, 1330, 1255, 1215. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 240 (40,700), 307 (25,400). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 1.84 (2H, br s, NH), 2.87 (4H, br s, CH_2), 2.94 (4H, t, J 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.59 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.64, 3.92 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 5.96 (2H, s, H5), 7.07 (2H, d, J 2.1 Hz, H2), 7.25–7.28 (4H, m, aryl), 7.43–7.46 (4H, m, aryl), 8.45 (2H, br s, NH), 11.18 (2H, br s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 39.2, 48.2, 49.1 (CH_2), 54.9, 56.8 (OMe), 87.3 (C5), 97.6, 108.6, 116.8 (aryl C), 121.9 (C2), 127.7, 130.7 (aryl CH), 131.5, 134.4, 139.5, 156.7, 157.7 (aryl C), 167.9 (CO). MS (MALDI, m/z , %): 773 (M, 100). Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{42}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot 0.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 61.4; H, 5.5; N, 10.7. Found: C, 61.2; H, 5.2; N, 10.6%.

3,6-Dioxaoctylene bis-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethoxyindole-7-carboxamide (10). A solution of indole **1** (0.53 g, 1.22 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (20 mL) was treated with 2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)bis(ethylamine) (0.50 g, 0.45 mmol) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with acetonitrile and dried to afford the *title compound* **10** (0.40 g, 81%) as a yellow solid, mp 224 °C. IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3400, 3340, 1620, 1590, 1525, 1350, 1335, 1250, 1210, 1100, 975. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 244 (35,800), 305 (31,000). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 3.52 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.69–3.74 (14H, m, CH_2 & OMe), 3.87 (6H, s, OMe), 5.82 (2H, s, H5), 7.08 (2H, d, J 2.1 Hz, H2), 7.27 (4H, d, J 8.7 Hz, aryl), 7.45 (4H, d, J 8.7 Hz, aryl), 8.52 (2H, br s, NH), 11.70 (2H, br s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 39.2 (CH_2), 54.7, 56.7 (OMe), 70.0, 70.6 (CH_2), 87.2 (C5), 97.2, 110.7, 116.9 (aryl C), 121.7 (C2), 127.7, 130.7 (aryl CH), 131.6, 134.4, 139.4, 156.9, 157.1 (aryl C), 167.7 (CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 776 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$, 75), 556 (60), 442 (100). Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{40}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 61.2; H, 5.3; N 7.1. Found: C, 61.0; H, 5.2; N, 7.0%.

4,24-Di(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8,20,22-tetramethoxy-11,14,17,26,28-pentaaza-pentacyclo-

[17.5.2.2^{3,9}.0^{5,27}.0^{23,26}]octacos-1(24),3,5,7,9(27),19(26),20,22-octadecene-10,18-dione (11). A mixture of compound **8** (62.0 mg, 0.08 mmol), formaldehyde (40%, 4 mL) and methanol (10 mL) containing conc. HCl (0.5 mL) was heated under reflux overnight. After allowing the mixture to cool to room temperature, the resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried to yield the *title compound* **11** (46.0 mg, 74%) as colorless crystals, mp 252 °C (CH_2Cl_2 -MeOH). IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3495, 1620, 1595, 1370, 1270, 1200, 1100, 991. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 317 (20,800). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ_{H} 3.19 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.71 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.73, 3.98 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.11 (2H, s, CH_2), 6.39 (2H, s, H5), 6.98 (4H, d, J 8.2 Hz, aryl), 7.19 (4H, d, J 8.2 Hz, aryl), 8.62 (1H, s, NH), 8.95 (2H, br s, NH), 11.93 (2H, br s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 40.4 (CH_2), 53.4, 54.9 (OMe), 56.4, 70.4 (CH_2), 86.1 (C5), 94.7, 108.8, 109.2 (aryl C), 125.1 (aryl CH), 128.5, 130.16 (aryl C), 130.22 (aryl CH), 131.9, 135.4, 154.4, 154.7 (aryl C), 166.2 (CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 744 (M^+ , $\text{C}^{35}\text{I}^{35}$, 75), 743 (77), 742 (100). Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{37}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_5\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$: C, 55.9; H, 4.6; N, 8.1. Found: C, 55.9; H, 4.9; N, 8.1%.

4,27-Di(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8,23,25-tetramethoxy-11,14,17,20,28,31-hexaaza-pentacyclo-

[20.5.2.2^{3,9}.0^{5,30}.0^{26,29}]hentriconta 1(27),3,5,7,9(30),23,25,29(22)octadecene-10,21-dione (12). This compound was prepared according to the method of preparation of compound **11** using compound **9** (40.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) and formaldehyde (40%, 1.0 mL) in methanol (10 mL) containing conc. HCl (1 mL). After allowing the mixture to cool to room temperature, sat. NaHCO_3 was added to the mixture until basic. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the organic layer washed with water, and dried (MgSO_4). The solvent was evaporated off to yield the *title compound* **12** (24 mg, 80%) as pale yellow crystals, mp 246 °C (CH_2Cl_2 -light petroleum). IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3380, 1620, 1590, 1260, 1210. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , $\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$): 238 (39,700), 304 (20,600). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 2.81 (4H, t, J 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 2.87 (4H, br s, CH_2), 3.64 (4H, t, J 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.72, 3.97 (each 6H, 2s, OMe), 4.10 (2H, s, CH_2), 6.17 (2H, s, H5), 7.08–7.20 (8H, m, aryl), 7.26 (2H, br s, NH), 7.96 (2H, t, J 6.2 Hz, NH), 11.51 (2H, s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 23.3, 38.8, 53.6 (CH_2), 55.2 (OMe), 55.9 (CH_2), 56.9 (OMe), 87.7 (C5), 97.9, 112.3, 112.5 (aryl C), 127.4 (aryl CH), 131.1, 131.6, 132.1 (aryl C), 133.8 (aryl CH), 138.6, 156.1, 156.6 (aryl C), 167.6 CO). MS (+EI, m/z , %): 785 (M^+ , $\text{C}^{35}\text{I}^{35}$, 100). Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{42}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot 1.7\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$: C, 55.1; H, 4.9; N, 9.0. Found: C, 55.1; H, 5.1; N, 8.5%.

4,27-Di(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8,23,25-tetramethoxy-14,17-dioxo-11,20,29,31-tetraazapentacyclo[20.5.2.2^{3,9}.0^{5,30}.0^{26,29}]hentriaconta-1(27),3,5,7,9(30),22(29),23,25-octadecene-10,24-dione (13). This compound was prepared according to the method of preparation of compound **11** using compound **10** (0.20 g, 0.26 mmol) and formaldehyde (40%, 2 mL) in methanol (10 mL) containing conc. HCl (1 mL). The resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried to yield the *title compound* **13** (0.30 g, 90%) as colorless crystals, mp 275 °C (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH). IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3420, 3320, 1630, 1590, 1360, 1300, 1260, 1200, 995. UV/Vis (λ_{\max} , nm, ϵ , cm⁻¹M⁻¹): 206 (10,207), 302 (4,462). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} 3.58 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.62 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.76 (4H, br s, CH₂), 3.69, 3.99 (each 6H, s, OMe), 4.11 (2H, s, CH₂), 6.20 (2H, s, H₅), 7.13-7.27 (8H, m, aryl), 8.05 (2H, t, *J* 5.6 Hz, NH), 11.33 (2H, br s, NH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{C} 23.5, 39.7 (CH₂), 55.2, 56.9 (OMe), 69.7, 70.4 (CH₂), 87.6 (C5), 97.8, 112.4, 112.6 (aryl C), 127.4 (aryl CH), 131.0, 131.7 (aryl C), 132.1 (aryl CH), 133.8, 138.5, 156.1, 156.7 (aryl C), 167.8 (C=O). MS (MALDI, *m/z*, %): 787 (M⁺, 80), 785 (100). 771 (75). Anal. calcd for C₄₁H₄₀Cl₂N₄O₈·2.5H₂O: C, 59.1; H, 5.4; N, 6.7. Found: C, 59.2; H, 5.2; N, 7.2%.

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