Preparation of Tyrian Purple (6,6′-Dibromoindigo): Past and Present

Joel L. Wolk * and Aryeh A. Frimer *

Department of Chemistry, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan 52900, Israel

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mails: wallach@mail.biu.ac.il (J.L.W.); Frimea@mail.biu.ac.il (A.A.F.); Tel.: +972-3-5318610; Fax: +972-3-7384053.

Received: 18 June 2010; in revised form: 29 July 2010 / Accepted: 2 August 2010 / Published: 10 August 2010

Abstract: Over the past century, various synthetic approaches have been suggested to the most famous dye of antiquity, Tyrian purple (6,6′-dibromoindigo). These synthetic routes have been exhaustively surveyed and critically evaluated from the perspective of convenience, cost, safety and yield.

Keywords: 6,6′-dibromoindigo; Tyrian purple; synthesis

1. Introduction

6,6′-Dibromoindigo (1; see Scheme 1) is the chemical structure of the major component of Tyrian purple, the most famous dye of antiquity [1,2]. From ancient times the dye has been produced from secretions of various species of snails found off the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Due to the minute amounts of dye found in the snails, the dye has always been very costly. Paul Friedländer, who in 1909 first identified the structure of the dye as 6,6′-dibromoindigo, required 12,000 Murex brandaris snails to produce 1.4 g of pure pigment [3]. Over the past century a variety of groups have undertaken to develop rational syntheses of this historic dye. Their efforts are surveyed and critically evaluated herein from the perspective of convenience, cost, safety and yield. Several possible improvements are also proposed.
2. Preparation Tyrian Purple from 4-Bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde

2.1. The original synthesis and its elaborations

Nearly all known syntheses of 6,6′-dibromoindigo (1) are based on the oxidative coupling of a 6-bromoindole derivative, which is usually generated in situ. Thus, the first synthesis of 1, reported in 1903 by Sachs and Kempf [4] (Scheme 1), was based on the Claisen condensation of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (8) with acetone, in analogy to the Baeyer-Drewsen process for the manufacture of indigo [5,6].

Scheme 1. Sachs and Kempf synthesis 6,6′-dibromoindigo (1).

The substituted benzaldehyde 8 was prepared, in five steps starting from 2,4-dinitrotoluene (2), in an overall yield of about 34% [4,7,8]. Under the reaction conditions, the hydroxyketone 9 spontaneously cyclizes and undergoes oxidative coupling, but it could be isolated using trisodium phosphate instead of NaOH in the Claisen condensation [8]. Interestingly, the yield of dibromoindigo in the final step was not reported.

This original Sachs and Kempf route is clearly inconvenient, due to the lengthy preparation of the bromonitrobenzaldehyde 8. Subsequent syntheses were accordingly based on shorter methods for the preparation of this aldehyde. Thus, van der Lee prepared 8 in 4 steps from \( p \)-toluidine (10) [9] (Scheme 2). In the latter procedure, 10 is nitrated in concentrated sulfuric acid to give 4-amino-2-nitrotoluene (11) or its sulfate [10-15], which is then diazotized and converted to 4-bromo-2-
nitrotoluene (12) in a Sandmeyer reaction or one of its variants [9,11,12,16-21]. The substituted toluene is then condensed with amyl nitrite [22,23] to give the oxime 13. The latter is then oxidatively cleaved with ferric ammonium sulfate to give the desired aldehyde 8.

**Scheme 2.** van de Leer approach to bromonitrobenzaldehyde 8.

This synthesis of 2 is indeed shorter, but at the expense of rather low yields. A modest improvement was achieved via a related scheme by Rottig [24], who used ethyl instead of amyl nitrite for the conversion of toluene 12 to oxime 13. Benzaldehyde 8 was subsequently condensed with acetone in the usual way to give dibromoindigo 1. However, despite these improvements, the reported overall yield of 1 based on the starting toluidine was only 5.5% [24].

An additional drawback of the above scheme is that even the modest yields of the benzaldehyde 8 obtained by reaction of 12 with alkyl nitrites could not be reproduced by later workers. As an alternative to this reaction, Barber and Stickings [25] found that oxidation of 12 with chromic acid in the presence of acetic anhydride was a more reliable method, although the yields were hardly better. The latter method had previously been used to prepare o-nitrobenzaldehyde from o-nitrotoluene in two steps through the corresponding Diacetate [26-29]. The chromic acid oxidation of 12 was subsequently used by Pinkney and Chalmers [30] and by Torimoto and coworkers [31] in their syntheses of Tyrian purple, and also by Keinan and coworkers [32]. Recently, the procedure of Pinkney and Chalmers was improved by Imming and coworkers [33], who achieved an overall 10% yield of 1 from 10 (Scheme 3).

**Scheme 3.** Imming route [33] to Tyrian purple.
The final condensation of the benzaldehyde 8 with acetone in all these reported syntheses consistently gives yields of no more than about 50% [34]. In 1950, Harley-Mason [35], following the earlier work of Thiele [36], reported that the sodium salt of 2-nitro-1-o-nitrophenylethyl alcohol (18), obtained by the nitro-aldol condensation (Henry Reaction) of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (16) with nitromethane (17), gives a 90% yield of indigo (19) when treated with alkaline sodium dithionite solution (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4. Harley –Mason approach to indigo.

This procedure was later used by Voss and Gerlach [37] and by Cooksey [38], who obtained 66% and 69% yields, respectively, of 1 from the benzaldehyde 8. However, Imming and coworkers reported [33,39] that, for producing dibromoindigo on a large scale, this procedure was not as practical as the original Baeyer-Drewsen indigo procedure [5,6].

2.2. Alternative preparations of 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12)

All the foregoing syntheses of Tyrian purple rely on 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (8) as the key intermediate, which is prepared via 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12), which is obtained in turn by diazotization of 4-amin o-2-nitrotoluene (11) or its sulfate (14). While the Sandmeyer reaction gives good yields, it is rather cumbersome and comparatively expensive, as is the immediate precursor 11. It is, therefore, reasonable to consider alternative syntheses of 12; in particular, a one-step preparation from a cheap starting material. The oldest of these consists of nitration of 4-bromotoluene (20) [13,40-48]. This reaction, however, usually gives a 5:4 mixture of isomeric bromonitrotoluenes 12 and 21, accompanied by variable amounts of side products, depending on the conditions of the nitration (Scheme 5). Nevertheless, Keinan and coworkers have reported a 90% yield of 12 by performing the nitration with 100% nitric acid in a mixture of acetic acid and 98% sulfuric acid (Scheme 5) [32].

Scheme 5. Nitration approach to 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12).
A third method for the preparation of 12 consists of brominating o-nitrotoluene (22) [31,38,49-54]. The conventional bromination procedure using catalysis by iron [55] gives here again an isomeric mixture of 12 and 6-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (23). Notwithstanding the report by Torimoto and coworkers [31] of a 78% crude yield of 12, Cooksey [38] confirmed that a 5:4 mixture of 12 and 23 is obtained, from which only a 19% yield of pure 12 could be obtained (by fractional recrystallization from ethanol). More recently, Otake and coworkers [54] have reported that bromination with bromine in the presence of a large amount of a Na-X type zeolite catalyst, without solvent, gives an 80% yield of 12 containing only 0.2% of 23. When carried out in ethyl acetate as a solvent, the product contained a 99:1 ratio of 12 to 23 (Scheme 6).

**Scheme 6. Bromination approach to 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12).**

2.3. **Alternative preparations of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (8)**

As we have noted, conversion of the bromonitrotoluene 12 to the corresponding benzaldehyde 8 is plagued with inconvenient reactions or low yields. In general the oxidation of toluenes to benzaldehydes is an important industrial process for which a universally optimal procedure has not yet been found. Regarding our case, we note that in their original synthesis of Tyrian purple (Scheme 1), Sachs and Kempf [7] reported a 70% two-step conversion of 2,4-dintrotoluene (2) to 2,4-dinitrobenzaldehyde (5), by condensing p-nitrosodimethylaniline (3), followed by acidic hydrolysis of the intermediate nitrone 4 (substantially lower yields were later reported in an *Organic Synthesis* procedure based on this method [56]). The Sachs procedure is amenable only to the oxidation of toluenes substituted with at least two strongly electron-withdrawing groups in the ortho- and para-positions [57]. In a variation of this procedure, Barrow and coworkers [58,59] succeeded in preparing a number of aldehydes from the corresponding benzyl halides and aromatic nitroso compounds such as 3. Nevertheless, Barber and Stickings [25] were unable to prepare 8 by reaction of 12 with bromine and 3.

However, a more versatile procedure was developed by Kröhnke and coworkers [60-64], who found that conversion of the alkyl bromide group first to its pyridinium salt facilitates subsequent reaction with the aromatic nitroso compound to give the nitrone. An application of the Kröhnke method by Clarke [65] gave several substituted o-nitrobenzaldehydes in high overall yields from the respective toluenes. This application has served for a *Organic Synthesis* procedure by Kalir [66] for the preparation of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (16) in a 47-53% overall yield, and as the basis of a synthesis of 8.
by Danieli and coworkers [67]. Cooksey [38] likewise reported a 55% overall yield of 8 using the Kröhnke procedure starting from 12 as part of his complete synthesis of 1 (Scheme 7). Although the Kröhnke procedure involves four steps for converting the substituted toluene to the respective benzaldehyde, it is relatively convenient. Indeed, the only step with a long reaction time is the benzylic bromination of the bromonitrotoluene 12.

Scheme 7. Kröhnke conversion of 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (8) to benzaldehyde (12).

Two additional methods of converting o-nitro-substituted toluenes to the corresponding benzaldehydes are also worth mentioning, although they have not been specifically applied to the synthesis of 8. These methods start with the first steps of the Reissert [68,69] and Batcho-Leimgruber [70-73] indole syntheses, respectively. In the first method, the toluene is condensed with diethyl oxalate (27), and the enolate anion of the resulting phenylpyruvate ester (28) is acetylated and oxidized [74] (Scheme 8). The potassium ethoxide solution needed for the condensation can be prepared by treating an alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution with calcium oxide, thus obviating the need for using metallic potassium [75].

Scheme 8. Transformation of o-nitrotoluenes to o-nitrobenzaldehydes.

In the second method, the toluene is condensed with dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (31) and the resulting β-aminostyrene is then oxidized, either catalytically with oxygen [76] or stoichiometrically with sodium periodate [77]. The latter procedure was recently reported to give a nearly quantitative yield of 4-chloro-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (33) from 4-chloro-2-nitrotoluene (30) [78].
(Scheme 9). Both of the indole syntheses mentioned above have been applied to the preparation of 6-bromoindole, as seen below.

**Scheme 9.** Alternative transformation of o-nitrotoluenes to o-nitrobenzaldehydes.

![Scheme 9](image)

A completely different approach to substituted benzaldehydes, which does not proceed from the corresponding toluenes, has been developed by Beech [79]. In this synthesis, a diazotized aniline is treated with a solution of formaldoxime in the presence of copper sulfate and sodium sulfite. The intermediate benzaldoxime is then cleaved with ferric ammonium sulfate to give the free benzaldehyde. The Beech method has been applied to the synthesis of a number of substituted benzaldehydes [79,80], including those containing an ortho nitro group [81-83]. In particular, it was used by Dandegaonker [84] to prepare 8 in 34% yield from 4-bromo-2-nitroaniline (34) (Scheme 10).

**Scheme 10.** Beech method for the synthesis of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (8).

![Scheme 10](image)

The starting bromonitroaniline 34 has been prepared by a number of methods, but the most popular are 1) nitration of p-bromoaniline or its derivatives [50,85-94], and 2) bromination of o-nitroaniline or its derivatives, usually with bromine in acetic acid [95-107]. Here, too, each of these methods has its shortcomings. Nitration of p-bromoacetanilide (37) has been reported in some cases to give 4,6-dibromo-2-nitroacetanilide in variable yields [89,101]. In addition, p-bromoacetanilide is not cheap and the nitration method amounts essentially to a three step synthesis starting from acetanilide (36), or a four step synthesis from aniline (35) [93] (Scheme 11).

**Scheme 11.** Synthesis of bromonitroaniline 34.

![Scheme 11](image)
Bromination of o-nitroaniline can likewise lead to formation of the dibrominated product [98, 102-104,107], unless less than one equivalent of bromine is used [106]. However, newer, milder synthetic reagents have made the bromination of o-nitroaniline (39) an attractive route to the required bromonitroaniline 34. Among these, the most convenient appears to be hydrobromic acid with hydrogen peroxide (Scheme 12) [108-111]. Other reagents include tetrabromocyclohexadienone [112,113], N-bromosuccinimide [114-116], and bromine supported on an ion-exchange resin [117].

**Scheme 12.** Monobromination of o-nitroaniline (39).

Another novel method for the preparation of 8 has been reported by Voss and Gerlach [37]. In their procedure, p-dibromobenzene is nitrated to give 2,5-dibromonitrobenzene. Lithiation at the 2-position with phenyl- or butyllithium, followed by carbonylation of the lithium derivative with dimethylformamide, furnishes 8 in yields of up to 92% in a one-pot synthesis. Condensation with nitromethane then affords 1 as mentioned above (Scheme 13). This three-step approach to Tyrian purple from p-dibromobenzene is indeed very attractive, particularly in light of the high overall yield; nevertheless, subsequent researchers report difficulty with the lithiation step and could not reproduce the published yield [38,118].

**Scheme 13.** Voss and Gerlach approach to Tyrian purple.

### 3. Preparation of Tyrian Purple from 4-Bromo-2-aminobenzoic Acid or Its Derivatives

#### 3.1. Friedländer synthesis of Tyrian purple

In their original studies on Tyrian purple and related compounds, Friedländer and coworkers [3,11,12] reported a new synthesis of 1 from 4-bromo-2-aminobenzoic acid (43). In this procedure, aminobenzoic acid 43 is treated with chloroacetic acid (45) [119] yielding the carboxyphenylglycine...
derivative 46, which is cyclized in turn to the corresponding diacetylindoxyl 48. The latter is subsequently hydrolyzed and oxidized in air to give 1 (Scheme 14).

Scheme 14. The Friedländer approach to Tyrian purple.

The Friedländer method closely follows the Bayer process for the production of indigo (19) from anthranilic acid (44) [120], in which the disodium salt of (2-carboxyphenyl)glycine (47) is cyclized to diacetylindoxyl (49) in acetic anhydride instead of being subjected to alkali fusion, as in the earlier BASF process [121].

The major drawback of the Friedländer method is the expense of the starting bromoanthranilic acid 43. This compound had previously been prepared by Claus and Scheulen [88] from 4-bromo-2-nitroaniline (34, from nitration of 39) by diazotization and conversion to the nitrile 50, hydrolysis to the acid 51 and reduction with zinc chloride (Scheme 15).

Scheme 15. Claus and Scheulen preparation of bromoanthranilic acid 43.

Friedländer and coworkers reported two alternative syntheses of 43. In the first, 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12, obtained from 10) is reduced to the aniline 52, followed by acetylation, oxidation and hydrolysis (Scheme 16)[3,11,12].
Scheme 16. Friedländer approach to bromoanthranilic acid 43.

In the second, 2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid (55, prepared from 2,4-dinitrotoluene (2), presumably by oxidation with chromic acid [122] is partially reduced to 4-amino-2-nitrobenzoic acid (56) [123]. The latter is then converted by a Sandmeyer reaction to the bromonitrobenzoic acid 57 and then reduced with zinc and hydrochloric acid, yielding 43 (Scheme 17) [12,124].

Scheme 17. Alternate Friedländer approach to bromoanthranilic acid 43.

The procedures presented above have not been used subsequently to prepare Tyrian purple, but the individual reactions have been used for synthesis of the precursors 43 [50,125-129], 46 [125,129-132] and 48 [130-132].

3.2. Alternative syntheses of 4-bromo-2-aminobenzoic acid (43) and its derivatives

As noted above, the major drawback to the Friedländer synthesis of 1 is its lengthy preparation of 4-bromo-2-aminobenzoic acid (43). For this reason, Imming and coworkers have remarked that this approach is only of “historical interest” [33]. Nevertheless, a shorter route to this compound or its phenylglycine derivative 46 would indeed make it an attractive alternative to the other syntheses reviewed above.

The first alternative to the multistep syntheses of 43 described above was reported by Waldmann (Scheme 18) [133].
In this procedure, sodium phthalate (59) (derived from phthalic anhydride, 58) is brominated in aqueous solution to give 4-bromophthalic acid (60). The diacid closes to the corresponding anhydride 61 upon distillation, and the latter gives the corresponding imide 62 upon heating with urea. Subsequent Hofmann degradation, analogous to the production of anthranilic acid from phthalimide[134], then gives a product which was identified as 4-bromoanthranilic acid (43).

At first glance, the Waldmann procedure seems attractive since the starting material and reagents are all inexpensive and most of the reactions proceed with high yields. Yields of up to 90% of 4-bromophthalic acid (60) from bromination of phthalic acid have been reported [135], and conversion of 60 to the anhydride 61 has been reported in nearly quantitative yields [136]. Today 61 is an industrial compound which is readily available in high purity [137-139].

The problem with the Waldmann procedure, however, is that the Hofmann reaction of substituted phthalimides is not regioselective. Thus, for example, reaction of 4-chlorophthalimide (63) gives a product containing up to 25% of 5-chloroanthranilic acid (66), in addition to the 4-substituted main product 64 (Scheme 19)[140]. Although use of benzonitrile as a solvent was reported to give improved selectivity in the synthesis of other substituted anthranilic acids from the corresponding phthalimides, complete selectivity has not been achieved [141]. It is, therefore, to be expected that the Waldmann procedure would give significant amounts of 5-bromoanthranilic acid (65) along with the desired acid 43.

An alternative synthesis of 4-bromoanthranilic acid 43 is reported in a recent patent [142] and consists of the Ullmann condensation[143,144] of 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67) with ammonia catalyzed by cuprous oxide[145] (Scheme 20). This procedure parallels the older synthesis of 4-
chloroanthranilic acid (64) from 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid (68) and ammonia [146], but as reported [142], requires considerably milder reaction conditions than for the chloro analogue.

Scheme 20. Ullmann condensation of 2,4-dihalobenzoic acid 67 and 68 with ammonia.

The 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67) required in this procedure is usually prepared via the hydrolysis of 2,4-dibromobenzonitrile (71) [147-156] or by the oxidation of 2,4-dibromotoluene (45) [157-167]. Unfortunately, neither of these methods is particularly attractive. The nitrile 71 is almost always made from 2,4-dibromoaniline (70) by a Sandmeyer reaction [147,148,150-154], which amounts essentially to a lengthy synthesis starting from acetanilide (36) [151-153] (Scheme 21). An alternative preparation of 71 based on bromination of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzonitrile (50) with calcium bromide [168] does not appear any more efficient, inasmuch as 50 can itself be converted in two steps to 4-bromoanthranilic acid (43), as discussed above (Scheme 15).

Scheme 21. Preparation of 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67).

2,4-Dibromotoluene (75) is also a potential precursor for 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67). The former is usually prepared by multistep procedures [157,159-164,167,169-171], [for example, from 4-nitrotoluene (72) [160,164,170] (Scheme 22)], since direct bromination of 4-bromotoluene (20) ordinarily gives an 7:1 mixture of 75 and 3,4-dibromotoluene (76) [158,160] (Scheme 23).
Scheme 22. Multi-step approach to 2,4-dibromotoluene (75) and 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67).

Scheme 23. Bromination of p-bromotoluene.

Dibromination of toluene (77) catalyzed by ethyl ether has likewise been reported to give a mixture of 2,4- and 2,5-dibromotoluene (75 and 78, respectively) [172] (Scheme 24).

Scheme 24. Dibromination of toluene.

One patent does report a 70% yield of dibromide 75 from the bromination of toluene (77) in carbon tetrachloride in the dark [173]. This is somewhat surprising, however, since bromination of 77 under similar conditions leads to 100% benzylic bromination, although the addition of K10-montmorillonite clay suppresses benzylic bromination yielding a 2:1 mixture of 4- and 2-bromotoluene (20 and 80, respectively) [174] (Scheme 25).

Scheme 25. Bromination of toluene.
The most efficient method reported for production of 75, to our knowledge, uses bromine fluoride [175-176]. Dibromination of 77 with this reagent gave a reported 80% yield of the desired product [175] (Scheme 26). However, the hazards and cost of the elemental fluorine needed in preparing the reagent make this method rather unappealing.

Scheme 26. Bromine fluoride bromination of toluene.

A more promising route to 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid consists of the oxidation of 2′,4′-dibromoacetophenone (82) [142,177,178]. The latter compound is readily available through Friedel-Crafts acetylation of 1,3-dibromobenzene (81)[177,179,180] (Scheme 27), as well as of the less expensive 1,4-dibromobenzene (40) (Scheme 28).

Scheme 27. Acetylation of m-dibromobenzene.

Scheme 28. Isomerization/acetylation of p-dibromobenzene.

Not unexpectedly, there are also literature reports indicating that the products of the acetylation of 1,4-dibromobenzene (40) are 4′-bromoacetophenone [181] and 2′,5′-dibromoacetophenone[177,182-185]. However, that the main product is the desired 82 is plausible, given that 40 is rapidly transformed in the presence of the free Lewis acid catalyst to a mixture of isomers in which 81 predominates [186-189]. This isomerization reaction is, in fact, the basis for an industrial process for the manufacture of 81 [190-193]. Troyanov and Dibinskaya [178] found that no dibromoacetophenone was formed when 40 was treated with a solution of the preformed acetylating complex, AlCl₃·CH₃COCl, without excess aluminum chloride (the Perrier method [194,195]), and thus concluded that the isomerization takes place under the usual reaction conditions in which excess aluminum chloride is present.

The oxidation of the acetophenone 82 to the benzoic acid 67 has usually been performed by basic permanganate. Other potentially attractive methods for this transformation include the haloform
reaction [196-200] and catalytic oxidation with molecular oxygen [201-205]. Catalytic processes developed specifically for oxidation of substituted toluenes with oxygen [166,206-211] might also be considered.

The Ullmann condensation, mentioned above (Scheme 20), has also been used to prepare analogues of \( N-(5\text{-bromo-2-carboxyphenyl}) \text{glycine} \ (46) \) directly by reaction of \( o\)-halo substituted benzoic acids with glycine (85). Thus, \( N-(2\text{-carboxyphenyl}) \text{glycine} \ (86) \) was prepared long ago by condensation of 85 with salts of 2-chlorobenzoic acid (83) or 2-bromobenzoic acid (84) [212-215], and \( N-(5\text{-chloro-2-carboxyphenyl}) \text{glycine} \ (87) \) has been reported recently as the condensation product of 85 with of 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid (68) [216-218] (Scheme 29). No specific example for the corresponding reaction of 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67) with glycine is reported, but condensations of 67 with phenoxide [150] and with aniline [219] are known.

**Scheme 29.** Ullmann condensation preparation of \( N-(2\text{-carboxyphenyl}) \text{glycines} \ 86 \text{ and } 87.\)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{COO-K}^+ & \quad + \quad \text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{COOH} \\
\text{83 (X = Cl)} & \quad \text{85} \quad \text{1. KOH, K}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{Cu} \\
& \quad \text{2. H}^+ \\
\text{COOH} & \quad \text{NHCH}_2\text{COOH} \\
\text{86} & \\
\text{COOH} & \quad \text{NHCH}_2\text{COOH} \\
\text{87} & \quad \text{1. KOH, K}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{Cu} \\
& \quad \text{2. H}^+ \\
\text{Cl} & \quad \text{Cl} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Condensations of 4-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid (90) with aniline [220] and with \( p\)-anisidine [221] have likewise been reported to give products in which the ortho chlorine atom is replaced by the amino nucleophile. All known preparative syntheses of acid 90 are based on the oxidation of 4-bromo-2-chlorotoluene (89) [221-224]. This, in turn, has been made by multistep procedures, either from 4-amino-2-nitrotoluene (11) (Scheme30) [222,223] or from \( p\)-nitrotoluene (72) in a fashion analogous to the synthesis of the dibromotoluene 75 above (Scheme31)[225,226].

**Scheme 30.** Synthesis of 4-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid (90) from 4-amino-2-nitrotoluene (11).
The chlorination of 4-bromotoluene (20), like the bromination, is not completely stereospecific and gives a 7:1 mixture of 4-bromo-2-chlorotoluene (89) and the 4-bromo-3-chloro analog (93) [223,227] (Scheme 32).

4. Other Syntheses

4.1. From 6,6'-diamin indoindigo

In 1914 Grandmougin and Seyder reported a synthesis of Tyrian purple by the Sandmeyer reaction of 6,6'-diaminoindigo (101) [230]. This is the only known synthesis of 1 in which the bromine atoms are introduced into a previously existing indigo skeleton. The requisite diamin indoindigo 101 was prepared by reduction of 6,6'-dinitroindigo (100) [231,232] which, in turn, was prepared by way of (2-carboxy-5-nitrophenyl)glycine (98) and 1,3-diacetyl-6-nitroindoxyl (99), starting from 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (94) [10,233-235] (Scheme 33). A shorter alternative synthesis of the intermediate dinitroindigo 100 had previously been reported by Friedländer and Cohn, who prepared it by condensation of 2,4-dinitrobenzaldehyde (5) with acetone.[236] (Scheme 34).
Scheme 33. Grandmougin and Seyder synthesis of Tyrian purple.

Scheme 34. Friedlander preparation of dinitroindigo (100).

Whichever way the intermediate dinitroindigo (100) is made, this method nevertheless appears rather lengthy. The procedure of Grandmougin and Seyder could possibly be shortened by preparing the phenylglycine 98 by Ullmann condensation of 2-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid (103) with glycine (86). This reaction is not known in the literature; however, the analogous reaction of 86 with the isomeric 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid (104) to give [N-(2-carboxy-4-nitrophenyl)]glycine (105) followed by conversion of the latter to 1,3-diacetyl-5-nitroindoxyl (106) - is reported [237] (Scheme 35). Even so, the final reaction steps with the sparingly soluble indigo derivatives appear rather cumbersome, and in any case the yield of 1 was not reported.

Scheme 35. 1,3-Diacetyl-5-nitroindoxyl (106) from 2-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid (103).
4.2. Dibromoindigo (1) from indoles

A novel synthesis of 1, in which the bromine atom is introduced directly into a previously complete indole ring system, was reported in 1930 by Majima and Kotake [238]. In their synthesis, the Grignard reagent derived from indole [239,240] (107) is treated with ethyl chloroformate and the resulting indole-3-carboxylate 108 is brominated. Saponification of the product 6-bromoindole-3-carboxylate (109), followed by oxidation with ozonized air, furnished Tyrian purple (Scheme 36).

Scheme 36. Conversion of indole (107) to Tyrian purple.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1. EtMgI} & \quad \text{2. ClCOOEt} \\
\text{107} & \quad \text{108} \\
\text{COOEt} & \quad \text{Br} \\
\text{KOH, EtOH} & \quad \text{109} \\
\text{109} & \quad \text{110} \\
\text{COOH} & \quad \text{NaOH, O}_3, \text{O}_2 \\
\text{Br} & \quad \text{Br} \\
\text{110} & \quad \text{1} \\
\end{align*}
\]

This synthesis would indeed be an attractive route to Tyrian purple (1) were it not for the fact that both the Grignard carboxylation and bromination reactions are not regioselective. Thus, both earlier and later reports indicate that only the ring nitrogen atom undergoes metalation [241,242]. In a more recent reinvestigation of the carboxylation of indole (107) with carbon dioxide, approximately equal amounts of 1-carboxyindole (111) and 3-carboxyindole (112) were obtained [243] (Scheme 37).

Scheme 37. Carboxylation of Indole.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1. EtMgI} & \quad \text{2. CO}_2, \text{HOAc} \\
\text{107} & \quad \text{111} \quad + \quad \text{112} \\
\text{COOH} & \quad \text{29\%} \quad \text{20\%} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Moreover, it has also been shown that bromination of 108 followed by decarboxylation gives in fact a 45:55 mixture of 5-bromoindole (113) and 6-bromoindole (114) [244] (Scheme 38).

Scheme 38. Bromination/decarboxylation of indole 108.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{108} & \quad \text{COOEt} \\
\text{1. Br}_2 & \quad \text{2. KOH, EtOH} \\
\text{113} & \quad \text{114} \\
\text{Br} & \quad \text{Br} \\
\text{3. 140 °C/quinoline} & \quad 45:55 \\
\end{align*}
\]
4.3. Dibromoindigo (1) from 6-bromoindole

A synthesis of 1 starting from 6-bromoindole (114), and based on the biosynthetic pathway of indigo, has recently been published by Tanoue and coworkers [245]. In this procedure, 6-bromoindole (114) was iodinated regioselectively, giving 6-bromo-3-iodoindole (115). Nucleophilic substitution of the latter with silver acetate gave 3-acetoxy-6-bromoindole (116), hydrolysis of which then gave Tyrian purple (1) in 43% overall yield (Scheme 39).

Scheme 39. Preparation of Tyrian purple from 6-bromoindole (114).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Br} & \quad \text{Br} \\
114 & \quad \text{I}_2, \text{KI}, \text{NaOH} \\
& \quad \text{Br} \\
115 & \quad \text{AgOAc} \\
& \quad \text{Br} \\
116 & \quad \text{OAc} \\
& \quad \text{63% overall} \\
& \quad \text{1)} \text{NaOH, EtOH} \\
& \quad \text{2)} \text{O}_2 \\
& \quad \text{Br} \\
& \quad \text{Br} \\
& \quad \text{O} \\
& \quad \text{O} \\
& \quad \text{N} \\
& \quad \text{N} \\
1 & \quad \text{68% (43% overall)}
\end{align*}
\]

In terms of simplicity and convenience, this is, indeed, an attractive synthesis. However, the cost of the reagents, particularly the starting material, makes it very expensive route. 6-Bromoindole (114) is almost invariably made from 4-bromo-2-nitrotoluene (12), either by the Reissert indole synthesis [68,69] or by the Batcho-Leimgruber procedure [70-73]. In the Reissert synthesis, 12 is condensed with diethyl oxalate (27) and the resulting (4-bromo-2-nitrophenyl)pyruvic acid [52-54] (117) is reduced to give 6-bromo-2-indolecarboxylic acid [52,53] (118), which is then decarboxylated [53, 246-252] (Scheme 40). While both the initial condensation and the final decarboxylation steps have been reported to give good to excellent yields, the reductive cyclization is less efficient and overall yields of the indole 114 are only moderate. Recent enhancements of the Reissert synthesis, such as the use of hydrogenation over platinum and palladium catalysts for the reduction [253], and the use of microwave thermolysis for the decarboxylation [254], have not been applied to the synthesis of 114.

Scheme 40. The Reissert indole synthesis.
The Batcho-Leimgruber synthesis has more recently become the preferred method for preparing 114. In this procedure, the starting nitrotoluene 12 is condensed with dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (31), usually with an added equivalent of pyrrolidine (88) (or with tripiperidinomethane alone [21]), to give the substituted aminostyrene 89. This is then reduced, affording the desired 6-bromoindole (81) (Scheme 41) [21,255-266]. While a variety of reducing agents have been used for the second step, buffered aqueous titanous chloride appears to be the most efficient, and overall yields of up to 77% have been reported [257,263]. It is recommended that the reduction step be monitored carefully in order to avoid overreduction to unsubstituted indole, which can make purification of the product difficult [260]. In an alternative application of Batcho-Leimgruber reaction for the synthesis of 81, 2,4-dinitrotoluene (3) is converted to 6-aminoindole by reduction of the respective styrene and subsequently transformed to 81 by a Sandmeyer reaction [267].

Scheme 41. The Batcho-Leimgruber indole synthesis.

In an alternative synthesis of 114, indoline (121) is brominated in sulfuric acid in the presence of silver sulfate, giving largely 6-bromoindoline (122), accompanied by about 8% of the 4-bromo isomer [268]. The bromoindoline 122 is then dehydrogenated at -65 ºC via the azasulfonium salt with dimethyl sulfide [269], giving 114 (Scheme 42). This scheme enjoys the advantages of an inexpensive starting material and a short reaction sequence. However, the low temperatures needed for the dehydrogenation, plus the need for a chromatographic separation in order to obtain pure product, makes this method rather unsuited for the production of large quantities of 6-bromoindole (114).

Scheme 42. Bromoindole 114 from indoline (121).

As noted above, the cost of the starting 6-bromoindole (114) and the reagents is the major drawback to the procedure of Tanoue and coworkers [245]. Inasmuch as 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzene (12) is the starting material for all practical syntheses of 81, it would appear more efficient to convert 12 to 4-
bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (8) and thence directly to 1, as detailed above, rather than to the indole 114. We have also noted that the intermediates in the two indole syntheses used for making 114 (i.e. the enolate ester of 117 in the Reissert synthesis, and 120 in the Batcho-Leimgruber synthesis) can presumably be oxidized directly to 8 (Schemes 8 and 9).

Another alternative to the procedure of Tanoue and coworkers [245], which does use 6-bromoindole (114) as a starting material, might possibly be found in a recent one-pot synthesis of indigo from indole (107) which uses an organic hydroperoxide and catalysis by a molybdenum complex [270]. In this procedure, yields of up to 81% of indigo (19) have been reported when performing the oxidation with cumene hydroperoxide in t-butanol and molybdenum hexacarbonyl as a catalyst (Scheme 43). To our knowledge, this procedure has not yet been applied to the synthesis of substituted indigos such as Tyrian purple (1).

**Scheme 43.** One pot conversion of indole (107) to indigo (119).

5. Recent Convenient Low-Cost Synthesis of Tyrian Purple

Wolk and Frimer [271], have recently reported a five step synthesis of Tyrian purple (1), starting from p-dibromobenzene (40; Scheme 48). The reactions are simple, low cost, safe, high yield procedures. The first step involves the Friedel-Crafts acetylation of p-dibromobenzene (40) producing 2’,4’-dibromoacetophenone (82) as reported by Troyanov and Dibinskaya [178]. In the second step, oxidation of 2’,4’-dibromoacetophenone (82) to 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67), is quite straightforward. The alkaline permanganate oxidation is a standard procedure and the workup is simplified by decomposing the precipitate of manganese dioxide [272].

**Scheme 48.** Wolk-Frimer synthetic scheme for the preparation of dibromoindigo (1).
This is followed in the third step by an Ullmann condensation of 2,4-dibromobenzoic acid (67) with glycine (86) to give the bromocarboxyphenylglycine 46, which is the novel, key reaction in this synthesis. The condensation of 67 was done in an aqueous system using two equivalents of potassium carbonate and a mixture of copper powder and cuprous iodide as catalysts [273–275]. Under these conditions the reaction was vigorous at 50–60 °C and led to crude yields of 46 of up to 89%. The fourth step involves the Claisen condensation of 46 to give the bromodiacetylindoxyl 48 in a 70% yield. In the final step hydrolysis and oxidation of diacetylindoxyl 48 gives high yields of Tyrian purple (1).

The overall yield of Tyrian purple in this five step synthesis was about 25% based on the starting p-dibromobenzene (40), and has yet to be fully optimized. Although this yield is significantly lower than that achieved by Voss and Gerlach for their synthesis starting from the same compound [37], Wolk-Frimer procedure has the advantage of not requiring special techniques such as low temperatures or strictly anhydrous conditions, and is, therefore, amenable for student labs and industrial production of larger quantities.

References

1. Cooksey, C. Tyrian purple: 6,6′-Dibromoindigo and related compounds. *Molecules* **2001**, 6, 736-769.
2. Cooksey, C. Bibliography of Tyrian purple. *Dyes Hist. Archaeol.* **1994**, 12, 57-66; http://www.chriscooksey.demon.co.uk/tyrian/ejcbiblio.html/, accessed on 9 August 2010.
3. Friedländer, P. Über den Farbstoff des antiken Purpurs aus murex brandaris. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1909**, 42, 765-770.
4. Sachs, F.; Kempf, R. Ueber p-Halogen-o-Nitrobenzaldehyde. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1903**, 36, 3299-3303.
5. Baeyer, A.; Drewsen, V. Darstellung von Indigoblau aus Orthonitrobenzaldehyd. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1882**, 15, 2856-2864.
6. Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik. Neuerungen in dem Verfahren zur Darstellung des künstlichen Indigos aus dem Orthonitrobenzaldehyd. *German Pat.* DE19768, 12 October 1882.
7. Sachs, Franz; Kempf, R. Ueber eine neue Darstellungsweise von Nitrobenzaldehyden. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1902**, 35, 1224-1240.
8. Sachs, F.; Sichel, E. Ueber p-substituirte o-Nitrobenzaldehyde. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1904**, 37, 1861-1874.
9. Van der Lee, J. The nitration of cinnamic acid derivatives. *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1926**, 45, 674-709.
10. Nöllting, E.; Collin, A. Ueber Nitrirung unter verschiedenen Bedingungen. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1884**, 17, 261-268.
11. Friedländer, P. Zur Kenntniss des Farbstoffes des antiken Purpurs aus Murex brandaris. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1909**, 30, 247-253.
12. Friedländer, P.; Bruckner, S.; Deutsch, G. Über Brom- und Methoxyderivate des Indigos. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1912**, 388, 23-49.
13. Holleman, A.F. Nitration du p-bromotoluène. *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1915**, 34, 283-288.
14. Ullman, F.; Dootson, P. Untersuchungen über Farbstoffe der Anthrachinon-acridone-Reihe. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1918**, *51*, 9-24.

15. Fierz-David, H.E.; Blangey, L. *Fundamental Processes of Dye Chemistry*, 5th ed.; Interscience Publishers: New York, NY, USA, 1949; pp. 165-166.

16. Beilstein, F.; Kuhlberg, A. Untersuchungen über Isomerie in der Benzoëreihe. IV. Ueber die Bestimmung des chemischen Ortes in einigen Toluolderivaten. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1871**, *158*, 335-353.

17. Gibson, C.S.; Johnson, J.D. A. 10-chloro-5:10-dihydrophenarsazin and its derivatives. Part IX. The synthesis of nitromethylidiphenylamine-6′-arsinic acids and their conversion into nitromethyl derivatives of 10-chloro-5:10-dihydrophenarsazine. Constitution of 10-chloro-5:10-dihydrophenarsazine. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1929**, 1229-1262.

18. Shaw, F.R.; Turner, E.E. The quantitative nitration of p-chloro- and p-bromo-toluene. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1932**, 1884-1888.

19. Puigdellivol Llobet, P. Procedimiento para la obtención de cetonas s-cíclicas de interés farmacológico. *Span. Pat.* ES464944, 1 September 1978.

20. Kosuge, T.; Ishida, H.; Inaba, A.; Nukaya, H. Synthesis and some reactions of 6-bromooxindole. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1985**, *33*, 1414-1418.

21. Rinehart, K.L.; Kobayashi, J.; Harbour, G.C.; Gilmore, J.; Mascal, M.; Holt, T.G.; Shield, L.S.; Lafargue, F. Eudistomin A-Q, β-carbolines from the antiviral Caribbean tunicate *Eudistoma olivaceum*. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 3378-3387.

22. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von o- und p-Nitrobenzaldoxim und deren Homologen. *German Pat.* DE107095, 31 October 1899.

23. Lapworth, A. The form of change in organic compounds, and the function of the α-meta-orientating groups. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1901**, *79*, 1265-1284.

24. Rottig, W. Über eine einfache Synthese des antiken Purpur. *J. Prakt. Chem* **1935**, *142*, 35-36.

25. Barber, H.J.; Stickings, C.E. Phenanthrene-3:6-diamidine. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1945**, 167-169.

26. Thiele, J.; Winter, E. Ueber Oxydationen bei Gegenwart von Eissigsäureanhydrid und Schwefelsäure. *Justus Liebig's Ann. Chem.* **1900**, *311*, 355-362.

27. Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Acetaten aromatischer Aldehyde. *German Pat.* DE121788, 19 June 1901.

28. Tsang, S.M.; Wood, E.H.; Johnson, J.R. o-Nitrobenzaldehyde. *Org. Synth. Coll.* **1955**, *3*, 641-643.

29. Nashimura, T. o- and p-Nitrobenzaldiacetate. *Org. Synth. Coll.* **1963**, *4*, 713-715.

30. Pinkney, J.M.; Chalmers, J.A. Synthesizing Tyrian purple. *Educ. Chem.* **1979**, *16*, 144-145.

31. Torimoto, N.; Morimoto, S.; Shingaki, T. Synthesis of Tyrian purple as a teaching material. *Kagaku to Kyoiku* **1991**, *39*, 198-201 (in Japanese).

32. Keinan, E.; Kumar, S.; Singh, S.P.; Ghirlando, R.; Wachtel, E.J. New discotic liquid crystals having a tricycloquinazoline core. *Liquid Crystals* **1992**, *11*, 157-173.

33. Imming, P.; Imhof, I.; Zentgraf, M. An improved synthetic procedure for 6,6′-dibromoindigo (Tyrian purple). *Synth. Commun.* **2001**, *31*, 153-159.

34. Christophersen, C.; Wätjen, F.; Buchhardt, O.; Anthoni, U. A revised structure of tyriverdin: the precursor of Tyrian purple. *Tetrahedron* **1978**, *34*, 2779-1881.
35. Harley-Mason, J. A new synthesis of indigo. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1950**, *3*, 2907.

36. Thiele, J. Condensation des Nitromethans mit aromatischen Aldehyden. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1899**, *32*, 1293-1295.

37. Voss, G.; Gerlach, H. Regioselectiver Brom/Lithium-Austausch bei 2,5-Dibromo-1-nitrobenzol. – Eine einfache Synthese von 4-Brom-2-nitrobenzaldehyd und 6,6′-Dibromindigo. *Chem. Ber.* **1989**, *122*, 1199-1201.

38. Cooksey, C.J. Making Tyrian purple. *Dyes Hist. Archaeol.* **1995**, *13*, 7-13.

39. Imming, P. private communication (email) with Joel L. Wolk, Bar Ilan University, 2000.

40. Wroblewski, E. Ueber einige Haloïdderivate des Toluols. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1873**, *168*, 147-213.

41. Hübner, H.; Roos, P.F. Ueber isomere Bromtoluidine. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1873**, *6*, 799-801.

42. Lellmann, E.; Just, R. Ueber einige Derivate des Piperidins. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1891**, *24*, 2099-2104.

43. Price, C.C.; Sears, C.A. Nitril chloride as a nitrating agent. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1953**, *75*, 3276-3277.

44. Moodie, R.B.; Schofield, K.; Weston, J.B. Electrophilic aromatic substitution. Part XV. The kinetics, mechanism, and products of nitrodebromination in sulfuric acid. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1976**, *1*, 1089-1100.

45. Clemens, A.H.; Hartshorn, M.P.; Richards, K.E.; Wright, G.J. Nitration studies of 4-substituted toluenes, 5-substituted hemimellitenes and acetoxyprehnitene. *Aust. J. Chem.* **1977**, *30*, 113-121.

46. Bushnell, G.W.; Fischer, A.; Henderson, G.N.; Mahasay, S.R. *ipso*-Nitration. XXVII. The crystal structure and stereochemistry of 3-bromo-6-methyl-6-nitrocyclohexa-2,4-dienyl acetate, 5-bromo-2-methyl-6-nitrocyclohexa-2,4-dienyl acetate, and 3-bromo-6-methyl-6-nitrocyclohexa-2,4-dienyl chloride. *Can. J. Chem.* **1986**, *64*, 2382-2387.

47. Tomokazu, G. Preparation of 4-halomononitrotoluenes. *Japanese Pat.* JP 04046140, 17 February 1992, (in Japanese).

48. Suzuki, H.; Mori, T. Ozone-mediated nitration of chloro- and bromo-benzenes and some methyl derivatives with nitrogen dioxide. High ortho-directing trends of the chlorine and bromine substituents. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1994**, *1*, 479-484.

49. Gluud, W. Notiz über die Bromierung vom o-Nitrotoluol und über das o-Nitrobenzyl-pyridiniumchlorid. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1915**, *48*, 432-435.

50. Frejka, J.; Vymetal, F. Dérivés halogènes de la novocaïne II (p-bromo-o-aminobenzoyl-diéthylamino-éthanol). *Coll. Czech. Chem. Commun.* **1935**, *7*, 436-443.

51. Mehta, D.R.; Ayyar, P.R. Bromination of o-nitrotoluene and the steric effect of the bromine atom on the relative yields of the 4- and 6-bromo derivatives. *J. Univ. Bombay Sci. Phys. Sci. Math. Biol. Sci. Med.* **1942**, *10*, 99-109.

52. Barltrop, J.A.; Taylor, D.A.H. Synthesis of lysergic acid. I. Derivatives of indole. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1954**, *3399-3403.

53. Plieninger, H. Die Synthese des 4- und 6-Brom-indols und 4- und 6-Amino-indols sowie einige Umsetzungen dieser Verbindungen. *Chem. Ber.* **1955**, *88*, 370-376.
54. Otake, H.; Tsutsumi, H.; Murata, M. Production of benzene derivative. Japanese Pat. JP 09263549 7 October 1997, in Japanese.

55. Bunnet, J.F.; Rauhut, M.M. 2-Bromo-3-methylbenzoic acid. Org. Synth. Coll. 1963, 4, 114-116.

56. Bennett, G.M.; Bell, E.V. 2,4-Dintrobenzaldehyde. Org. Synth. Coll. 1943, 2, 223-225.

57. Bayer, O. Methoden zur Herstellung und Umwandlung von Aldehyden. In Methoden der Organischen Chemie. Band VII, Teil 1: Sauerstoffverbindungen II; Müller, E., ed.; Georg Thieme Verlag: Stuttgart, Germany, 1954; pp. 152-155.

58. Barrow, F.; Griffiths, E.D. Condensation of p-nitrobenzyl chloride with nitroso-compounds. A new mode of formation of N-oximino-ethers. J. Chem. Soc. 1921, 119, 212-216.

59. Barrow, F.; Griffiths, E.D.; Bloom, E. N-Oximino-ethers. Part II. N-Aryl ethers of 2:4- and 2:6-dinitrobenzaldoximes. J. Chem. Soc. 1922, 121, 1713-1717.

60. Kröhnke, F.; Börner, E. Über α-Keto-aldonitrone und eine neue Darstellungsweise von α-Keto-aldehyden. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1936, 69B, 2006-2016.

61. Kröhnke, F. Über Nitrone. II. Mitteil. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1938, 71B, 2583-2593.

62. Kröhnke, F. Über Nitrone. III. Mitteil.: cis-trans-Isomerie bei Anilen? Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1938, 71B, 2583-2593.

63. Kröhnke, F. Synthesen mit Hilfe von Pyridiniumsalzen. Angew. Chem. 1953, 65, 605-626.

64. Kröhnke, F. Neuere Methoden der präparativen organischen Chemie. Synthesen mit Hilfe von Pyridiniumsalzen (IV). Angew. Chem. 1963, 75, 317-329; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 1963, 2, 380-393.

65. Clarke, K. Some aromatic aldehydes. J. Chem. Soc. 1957, 3807-3808.

66. Kalir, A. o-Nitrobenzaldehyde. Org. Synth. Coll. 1973, 5, 825-828.

67. Danieli, R.; Maccagnani, G.; Taddei, F. Ricerche sugli isatogeni. Nota III: Sintesi, iduzione e spettri P.M.R. do esteri isatogenici. Boll. Sci. Fac. Chim. Ind. Bologna 1968, 26, 45-60.

68. Reissert, A. Einwirkung von Oxalexester und Natriumäthylat auf Nitrotoluole. Synthese nitrirter Phenybrenztarubensäuren. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1897, 30, 1030-1053.

69. Noland, W.E.; Baude, F.J. Ethyl indole-2-carboxylate. Org. Synth. Coll. 1973, 5, 567-571.

70. Batcho, A.D.; Leimgruber, W. Process and intermediates for the preparation of indoles from ortho-nitrotoluenes. US Pat. 3,732,245, 8 May 1973.

71. Batcho, A.D.; Leimgruber, W. Intermediates for indoles. US Pat. 3,976,639, 24 August 1976.

72. Batcho, A.D.; Leimgruber, W. Indoles from 2-methylnitrobenzenes by condensation with formamide acetals followed by reduction: 4-Benzylxoyindole. Org. Synth. Coll. 1990, 7, 34-41.

73. Clark, R.D.; Repke, D.B. The Leimgruber-Batcho indole synthesis. Heterocycles 1984, 22, 195-221.

74. Marti, H.-R.; Gnehm, R. Process for producing o-nitrobenzaldehyde. US Pat. 4,463,195, 31 July 1984.

75. Zhang, B.; Li, B.; Li, A. Synthesis of potassium enolates of ethyl o-nitrophenylpyruvate and the preparation of potassium ethoxide. Huaxue Tongbao 1995, 4, 19-21, in Chinese.

76. Blank, H.U.; Kraus, H. Process for the preparation of benzaldehydes. US Pat. 5,082,976, January 21, 1992.
77. Vetelino, M.G. A mild method for the conversion of activated aryl methyl groups to carboxaldehydes via the uncatalyzed periodate cleavage of enamines. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, *35*, 219-222.

78. Caron, S.; Vazquez, E.; Stevens, R.W.; Nakao, K.; Koike, H.; Murata, Y. Efficient synthesis of [6-chloro-2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-acetic acid, a novel COX-2 inhibitor. *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 4104-4107.

79. Beech, W.F. Preparation of aromatic aldehydes and ketones from diazonium salts. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1954**, 1297-1302.

80. Jolad, S.D.; Rajagopal, S. 2-Bromo-4-methylbenzaldehyde. *Org. Synth. Coll.* **1973**, *5*, 139-142.

81. Woodward, R.B.; Bader, F.E.; Bickel, H.; Frey, A.J.; Kierstead, R.W. Total synthesis of reserpine. *Tetrahedron* **1958**, *2*, 1-57.

82. Kralt, T.; Asma, W.J.; Haeck, H.H.; Moed, H.D. Reserpine analogs. II. β-Indolylethylamine derivatives. *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1961**, *80*, 313-324.

83. Gal’bershtam, M.A.; Budarina, Z.N. Synthesis of para-substituted o-nitrobenzyl alcohols. *Zh. Org. Khim.* **1969**, *5*, 953-956 (in Russian); *J. Org. Chem. USSR* **1969**, *5*, 938-941.

84. Dandegaonker, S.D. Nitrohalobenzaldehydes. *J. Karnatak Univ.* **1964**, 9-10, 31-33.

85. Hübner, H.; Retschy, H. Ueber Amidobenzol und eine einfache Darstellung des Metadiamidobenzols (Schmelzp. 102-103°). *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1873**, *6*, 795-798.

86. Remmers, L. Ueber einige Derivate bromirter Aniline. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1874**, *7*, 346-351.

87. Claus, A. Scheulen, M.E. Zur Kenntniss ser Bromnitrobenzoësäuren. *J. Prakt. Chem.* **1891**, *43*, 200-206.

88. Griffith, R.H. Nitration of $p$-bromoacetanilide. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1924**, *125*, 940-941.

89. Henley, R.V.; Turner, E.E. The scission of diaryl ethers and related compounds by means of piperidine. Part III. The nitration of 2:4-dibromo-2′:4′-dinitrodiphenyl ether and of 2:4-dibromophenyl p-toluenesulphonate and benzoate. The chlorination and bromination of m-nitrophenol. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1930**, 928-940.

90. Britton, D.; Noland, W.E. Benzfuroxans. The crystal and molecular structure of 5-chlorobenzfurazan 1-oxide and 5-bromobenzfurazan 1-oxide. *J. Org. Chem.* **1962**, *27*, 3218-3223.

91. Elder, J.W.; Paolillo, M.A. 4-Bromo-2-nitroaniline: a multistep synthesis. *J. Chem. Ed.* **1994**, *71*, A144-A145.

92. Dirk, S.M.; Tour, J.M. Synthesis of nitrile-terminated potential molecular electronic devices. *Tetrahedron* **2003**, *59*, 287-293.
98. Erickson, J.L.E.; Dechary, J.M.; Pulig, T.R. The bromo-2-nitrobenzoic acids. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1952, 74, 5621-5623.

99. Heppolette, R.L.; Miller, J. The SN mechanism in aromatic compounds. V. Halogen substituents. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1953, 75, 4625-4628.

100. Badger, G.M.; Sasse, W.F.H. Phenanthridines. Part I. The synthesis of bromophenanthridines. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1957, 4-8.

101. Badger, G.M.; Clark, D.J.; Davies, W.; Farrer, K.T.H.; Kefferd, N.P. Thionaphthencarboxylic acids. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1957, 2624-2630.

102. Dandegaonker, S.H.; Shastri D. Brombenzimidazole. *Monatsh. Chem.* 1965, 96, 614-624.

103. Dandegaonker, S.H. Halogenation of 2-methylbenzimidazole. *J. Indian Chem. Soc.* 1965, 42, 777-782.

104. Samuel, E.L. Nitration and bromination products of 2-trifluoromethylbenzenes and their N.M.R. shift assignments. *Aust. J. Chem.* 1972, 25, 2725-2729.

105. Czuba, W.; Poradowska, H. An unusual course of amination of 6-bromoquinoxaline. *Rocz. Chem.* 1974, 48, 1233-1239.

106. Wilson, J.G.; Hunt, F.C. Iminodiacetic acid derivatives of benzimidazole. Synthesis of N-(benzimidazol-2-ylmethyl)iminodiacetic acids. *Aust. J. Chem.* 1983, 36, 2317-2325.

107. Zhou, Q.; Huang, H.; Chen, J. Synthesis of 3,5-dibromo-o-phenylenediamine. *Huaxue Shiji* 1988, 10, 49-50 (in Chinese).

108. Islam, A.M.; Hassan, E.A.; Hannout, I.B.; Mourad, M.Y. Halogenation of substituted anilines with halogen acids and hydrogen peroxide. *U.A.R. J. Chem.* 1970, 13, 297-108.

109. Hashizume, K.; Nagano, H.; Kakoi, H.; Tanino, H.; Okada, K.; Inoue, S. Model experiments on surugatoxin synthesis. II. Synthesis of ethyl 4-amino-2-(6-bromo-2-oxo-3-indolinyl)-3-oxobutyrate hydrochloride. *Yakugaku Zasshi* 1985, 105, 357-361 (in Japanese).

110. Okada, K., private communication (email) with Joel L. Wolk, Bar Ilan University, 19 March 2000.

111. Vyas, P.V.; Bhatt, A.K.; Ramachandraiah, G.; Bedekar, A.V. Environmentally benign chlorination and bromination of aromatic amines, hydrocarbons and naphthols. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2003, 44, 4085-4088.

112. Fox, G.J.; Hallas, G.; Hepworth, J.D.; Paskins, K.N. para-Bromination of aromatic amines: 4-bromo-N,N-dimethyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)aniline. *Org. Synth. Coll.* 1988, 6, 181-183.

113. Sun, Q.; Gatto, B.; Yu, C.; Liu, A.; Liu, L.F.; LaVoie, E.J. Synthesis and evaluation of terbenzimidazoles as topoisomerase I inhibitors. *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 3638-3644.

114. Xu, F.; Chen, C. NBS-DMF: a mild, selective brominating agent for aromatic amines. *Shanghai Keji Daxue Xuebao* 1986, 2, 43-45 (in Chinese).

115. Xu, F.; Wang, Q. A mild, selective monobromination of organic amines. *Huaxue Shiji* 1986, 8, 374-375 (in Chinese).

116. Hersperger, R.; Dawson, J.; Mueller, T. Synthesis of 4-(8-benzo[1,2,5]oxadiazol-5-yl-[1,7]naphthyridone-6-yl)-benzoic acid: a potent and selective phosphodiesterase type 4D inhibitor. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2002, 12, 233-235.

117. Yang, N.-F.; Liang, W.-J.; Yang, L.-W. The bromination of active aromatic compounds by bromine supported on iron-exchange resin. *Youji Huaxue* 1998, 18, 166-168 (in Chinese).
118. Cooksey, C., private communication (email) with Joel L. Wolk, Bar Ilan University, 26 May 2000.
119. Mauthner, J.; Suida, W. Über Phenylglycin-ortho-carbonsäure, sowie über die Gewinnung von Glycocoll und seinen Derivaten. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1888**, *9*, 727-735.
120. Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Diacetylindoxyl und Derivaten. *German Pat.* DE113240, August 6, 1900.
121. Badische Aniline- und Soda-Fabrik. Verfahren zur Darstellung von künstlichem Indigo. *German Pat.* DE56273, March 13, 1891.
122. Curtius, T.; Bollenbach, H.F. Die Einwirkung von Hydrazinhylrat auf Nitroverbindungen. III. Abhandlung. Über die Einwirkung von Hydrazinhylrat auf 2,4-Dinitrobenzoësäure. *J. Prakt. Chem.* **1907**, *76*, 281-301.
123. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von 4-Amino-2-nitrobenzoësäure. *German Pat.* DE204884, 10 December 1908.
124. Ettinger, L.; Friedländer, P. Über *N*-Methyl-Derivate des Indigoblaus. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1912**, *45*, 2074-2080.
125. Robertson, A.; Waters, R.B. Synthesis of glucosides. Part VII. The synthesis of 6-bromoindican. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1931**, 72-76.
126. Dunn, G.E.; Prysiaziuk, R. Rates of decarboxylation of substituted anthranilic acids in nitrobenzene solution. *Can. J. Chem.* **1961**, 39, 285-296.
127. Leggate, P.; Dunn, G.E. Application of the extended Hammett relationship to the ionization constants of substituted anthranilic acids. *Can. J. Chem.* **1965**, *43*, 1158-1174.
128. Boojamra, C.G.; Burow, K.M.; Thompson, L.A.; Ellman, J.A. Solid-phase synthesis of 1,4-benzodiazepine-2,5-diones. Library preparation and demonstration of synthesis generality. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 1240-1256.
129. Zoppetti, G.; Oreste, P.; Cipolletti, G.; Tamerlani, G. Indole derivatives suitable to be used as chromogenic compounds. *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 99/50438, 1 October 1999.
130. Holt, S.J.; Sadler, P.W. Studies in enzyme chemistry. II. Synthesis of indigogenic substrates for esterases. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London Ser. B. Biol. Sci.* **1958**, *148*, 481-494.
131. Clark, R.J.H.; Cooksey, C.J. Bromoindirubins: the synthesis and properties of minor components of Tyrian purple and the composition of the colorant from *Nucella lapillus*. *J. Soc. Dyers Color.* **1997**, *113*, 316-321.
132. Cooksey, C.J., private communication (email) with Joel L. Wolk, Bar Ilan University, 25 May 2000.
133. Waldmann, H. 4-Brom-phthalsäure-anhydrid und Derivate. *J. Prakt. Chem.* **1930**, *126*, 65-68.
134. Badische Aniline- und Soda-Fabrik. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Anthranilsäure. *German Pat.* DE55988, 2 March 1891.
135. Sabourin, E.T.; Onopchenko, A. A convenient synthesis of 4-ethynylphthalic anhydride via 2-methyl-3-butyln-2-ol. *J. Org. Chem.* **1983**, *48*, 5135-5137.
136. Hinde, N.J.; Hall, C.D. Kinetics and mechanism of the formation of mono- and di-phthalate estes catalysed by titanium and tin alkoxides. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1998**, 1249-1256.
137. Vainberg, O.; Shorr, L.M. Bis(4-halo-phthalic acid) quarter salt, process for their preparation and their use. *US Pat.* 5,068,409, 26 November 1991.
138. Oren, J. Purification of 4-bromo-phthalic anhydride (4-BPAn). Israel Pat. 115,814, 12 March 1999.
139. Ioffe, D.; Oren, J. 4-BPA anhydride - a versatile intermediate. Specialty Chem. 2000, 20, 132-133.
140. Moore, T.S.; Marrack, M.T.; Proud, A.K. The application of Hofmann's reaction to substituted phthalimides. J. Chem. Soc. 1921, 119, 1786-1791.
141. Milner, D.J. An improved procedure for the synthesis of 3-fluoroanthranilic acid. Synth. Commun. 1985, 15, 485-498.
142. Schmand, H.; Kellermeier, B.; Bartels, G.; Schmidt, H.-J. Process for the preparation of haloanthranilic acids. US Pat. 5,744,638, 28 April 1998.
143. Ullmann, F. Ueber eine neue Bildungsweise von Diphenylaminderivaten. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1903, 36, 2382-2384.
144. Ullmann, F. Ueber eine neue Darstellungsweise von Phenyläthersalicylsäure. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1904, 37, 853-854.
145. Wooster, C.B. Ammonolysis. In Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 2nd ed.; John Wiley and Sons: New York, NY, USA, 1963; Volume 2, pp. 332-373.
146. Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Chlor-substitutionsprodukten der Anthranilsäure. German Pat. DE244207, 1 March 1912.
147. Claus, A.; Weil, A. Zur Kenntniss der Dibrombenzoësäuren. Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1892, 269, 216-224.
148. Meyer, V.; Sudborough, J.J. Das Gesetz der Esterbildung aromatischer Säuren. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1894, 27, 1580-1592.
149. Sudborough, J.J. Diortho-substituted benzoic acids. II. Hydrolysis of aromatic nitriles and acid-amides. J. Chem. Soc. 1895, 67, 601-603.
150. Doering, W. von E.; Sayigh, A.A.-R. On the reported rearrangement of 2,4,7-tribromotropone to 3,5-dibromobenzamide. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1954, 76, 39-41.
151. Blackhall, A.; Brydon, D.L.; Javaid, K.; Sagar, A.J.G.; Smith, D.M. Substitution reactions of phenylated aza-heterocycles. Part 2. Bromination of some 2,5-diary1,3,4-oxadiazoles. J. Chem. Res. 1984, (S), 382-383; J. Chem. Res. 1984, (M), 3485-3497.
152. Corbett, T.H.; Grossman, C.S.; Lobb, K.L.; Shih, C.; Hipskind, P.A.; Lin, H.-S. Preparation of benzoysulfonamide and sulfonylbenzamide angiogenesis inhibitors for use as antitumor agents. PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002/98848, 24 May 2002
153. De Dios, A.; Grossman, C.S.; Hipskind, P.A.; Lin, H.-S.; Lobb, K.L.; Lopez de Uralde Garmendia, B.; Lopez, J.E.; Mader, M.M.; Richett, M.E.; Shih, C. Preparation of thiophene- and thiazolesulfonamides as antineoplastic agents. PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003/035629, 1 May 2003
157. Nevile, R.H.C.; Winther, A. Ueber die Constitution der Produkte der Einwirkung von Brom und Salpetersäure auf aromatische Amidokörper und die sechs isomeren Dibromtoluole. Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1880, 13, 962-973.
158. Miller, A.K. Studies on the interaction of bromine and toluene. Preparation and properties of orthobromotoluene and parabromotoluene, and of the dibromotoluenes derivable therefrom. Ortho- and para-bromotoluenesulphonic acids. J. Chem. Soc. 1892, 61, 1023-1035.
159. Cohen, J.B.; Zortman, I.H. The relation of position isomerism to optical activity. V. The rotation of the methyl esters of the isomeric dibromobenzoic acids. J. Chem. Soc. 1906, 89, 47-53.
160. Cohen, J.B.; Dutt, P.K. The progressive bromination of toluene. J. Chem. Soc. 1914, 105, 501-521.
161. Olivier, S.C.J. Sur l'introduction de deux atomes de brome dans l’acétométatoluidide. Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas Belg. 1925, 44, 1109-1112.
162. Olivier, S.C.J. L'hydrolyse des chlorures de benzyle substitues et la théorie de l’empêchment stérique. Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas Belg. 1926, 45, 296-306.
163. Motsarev, G.V.; Yakubovich, A.Y. Halogenation of aromatic silanes. IV. Preparation and properties of chloro and bromo derivatives of p-tolyltrichlorosilane. J. Gen. Chem. USSR 1957, 27, 1404-1413.
164. Ledóchowski, A.; Ledóchowski, Z. Research of tumour inhibiting substances. II. The synthesis of some derivatives of 1-bromo-7-methoxy-9-aminoacridine. Rocz. Chem. 1959, 33, 1299-1305 (in Polish).
165. Yamanari, K.; Ishimura, K. Pyrolysis of potassium 2,4-dibromobenzoate. Seikei Dagaku Kagakubu Kagaku Hokoku 1970, 10, 819-827 (in Japanese).
166. Standard Oil Company. Production of nuclear brominated benzene carboxylic acids. Brit. Pat. GB 1,238,224, July 1, 1971.
167. Tashiho, M.; Nakayama, K. Preparation of bromobenzoic acids from the corresponding bromotoluenes via the Krohnke method. Org. Prep. Proc. Int. 1984, 16, 379-383.
168. Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. 2-Halobenzonitrile derivatives. Japanese Pat. JP 56020560, 26 February 1981.
169. Hussey, A.S.; Dyer, J.R. The monomagnesium derivatives of dibromotoluenes. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1951, 73, 603-604.
170. Moodie, R.B.; Schofield, K.; Weston, J.B. Electrophilic aromatic substitution. Part XV. The kinetics, mechanism, and products of nitrodeborination in sulphuric acid. J. Chem. Soc. Perkin 2 1976, 1089-1100.
171. Areschka, A.; Bruylants, A. Méthode spectrographique de detection des méthylènes actifs et synthèse de quelques dérivés styryliques et stilbéniques. VII. – Les derives bromes du nitrile phénylacétique (I). Bull. Soc. Chim. France 1958, 496-501.
172. Pajecau, R. Action du brome en presence d’éthers-oxydes. Bull. Soc. Chim. France 1960, 621-622.
173. Tapoleczay, D.J.; Spinney, M.A. Insecticides. US Pat. 4,857,551, 15 August 1989.
174. Venkatatalpurapathy, C.; Pitchumani, K. Selectivity in bromination of alkylbenzenes in the presences of montmorillonite clay. Tetrahedron 1997, 53, 2581-2584.
175. Rozen, S.; Brand, M.; Lidor, R. Aromatic bromination using BrF with no Friedel-Crafts catalyst. J. Org. Chem. 1988, 53, 5545-5547.
176. Bromine Compounds Ltd. Process for the ring bromination of benzenoid compounds. *Israel Pat.* 79627, 29 March 1992

177. Kanti, R.B.; Nargund, K.S. Dibromoacetophenones. *J. Karnatak Univ.* 1956, 1, 36-38.

178. Troyanov, I.A.; Dibinskaya, A.A. On acetylation of *p*-dibromobenzene. *Ukr. Khim. Zh.* 1963, 29, 88-90 (in Russian).

179. Mathieson, D.W.; Newberry, G. Contributions to the chemistry of synthetic antimalarials. Part VIII. Aromatic carbinolamines. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1949, 1133-1137.

180. Śledziński, B.; Cieślak, L. Synthesis of halophenacylidine halides. *Rocz. Chem.* 1973, 47, 2333-2337.

181. Gibson, C.S.; Levin, B. Benzaldehyde-*p*-arsonic acid, arsonic acids of acylphenylketones and their derivatives. Chemotherapeutic examination of these and other arsenic acids. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1931, 2388-2407.

182. Koton, M.M.; Kiseleva, T.M.; Florinskii, F.S. Synthesis and polymerization of nearly substituted dibromostyrenes. *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* 1953, 26, 666-669 (in Russian).

183. Kuliev, A.M.; Mirzoev, B.M.; Hoe, N.; Farzaliev, V.M. Synthesis of 2,5-dialkylstyrenes and 2,5-dihalogenostyrenes and their condensation with formaldehyde. *Zh. Org. Khim.* 1971, 7, 992-996; *J. Org. Chem. USSR* 1971, 7, 1011-1015.

184. Polívka, Z.; Jílek, J.; Holubek, J.; Švátek, E.; Dlabač, Valchář, M.; Protiva, M. Noncataleptic neuroleptic agents: 2-Halogeno-8-isopropyl-10-piperazino-10,11-dihyrodibenzo[bf]thiepins. *Coll. Czech. Chem. Commun.* 1984, 49, 86-109.

185. Hellwinkel, D.; Bohner, S. Dibenzocycloocten-, Dibenzochalcocin- und Diarenochalconindione. *Chem. Ber.* 1987, 120, 1151-1173.

186. Leroy, A.J. Sur les benzines bromées. *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1887, 48, 210-216.

187. Holleman, A.F.; van der Linden, T. Etudes sur la formation simultanée de produits de substitution isomers du benzene. Recherches quantitatives sur l’introduction d’un deuxième atome d’halogène dans les benzenes monohalogénés. *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* 1911, 30, 305-380.

188. Copisarov, M.; Long, C.N.H. The Friedel-Crafts’ reaction. Part II. Migration of the halogen atoms in the benzene nucleus. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1921, 442.

189. Olah, G.A.; Tolgyesi, W.S.; Dear, R.E.A. Friedel-Crafts isomerization. III. Aluminum bromide-catalyzed isomerization of bromofluorobenzenes, bromochlorobenzenes, and dibromobenzenes. *J. Org. Chem.* 1962, 27, 3455-3464.

190. Shell International Research. A process for the isomerization of para dibromobenzene to meta dibromobenzene. *Brit. Pat.* GB 886,991, 10 January 1962.

191. Sax, K.J. Halogenation process. *US Pat.* 3,062,899, 6 November 1962.

192. Tolgyesi, W.S. Meta-substituted halobenzenes. *US Pat.* 3,345,423, 3 October 1967.

193. Reith, H.; Schimming, R.; Krause, J. Verfahren zur Hestellung von an m-Dihalogenbenzolreichen Gemischen, vorzugsweise als Ausgangsprodukt für die Synthese von Polyphenylläther-Semierstoff. DD91,636, 5 August 1972.

194. Perrier, G. Ueber die Rolle des Aluminiumchlorids bei der Friedel-Crafts’schen Reaction. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* 1900, 33, 815-816.

195. Perrier, G. A propos d’une note de M. C. Graebe sur un benzoylacénaphthène. Réclamation de priorité. *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1904, 31, 859-862.
196. VanArendonk, A.M.; Cupery, M.E. The reaction of acetophenone derivatives with sodium hypochlorite. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1931**, *53*, 3184-3186.

197. Fieser, L.F.; Holmes, H.L.; Newman, M.S. The oxidation of methyl α- and β-naphthyl ketones. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1936**, *58*, 1055.

198. Newman, M.S.; Holmes, H.L. β-Naphthoic acid. *Org. Synth. Coll.* **1943**, *2*, 428-430.

199. Farrar, M.W.; Levine, R. The oxidation of certain ketones to acids by alkaline hypochlorite solution. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1949**, *71*, 1496.

200. Perkins, R. Synthesis of benzoic acid using household bleach. *J. Chem. Ed.* **1984**, *61*, 551.

201. Flemming, W.; Speer, W. Catalytic oxidation of ketones. *US Pat.* 2,005,183, June 18, 1935.

202. Stubbs, J.J.; Senseman, C.E. 4-Chloroacetophenone: Catalytic oxidation in the liquid phase. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* **1936**, *28*, 559-560.

203. Slotterbeck, O.C. Catalytic oxidation of ketones. *U. S. Pat.* 2,241,487, May 13, 1941.

204. Amend, W.J. Catalytic oxidation. *U. S. Pat.* 2,316,543, 4 March 1943.

205. Fumagalli, C.; Minisci, F.; Pirola, R. Process for preparation of aromatic carboxylic acids. *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 01/58845A1, 2 March 2001.

206. Hay, A.S.; Blanchard, H.S. Autoxidation reactions catalyzed by cobalt acetate bromide. *Can. J. Chem.* **1965**, *43*, 1306-1317.

207. Tmenov, D.N.; Lysukho, T.V.; Shcherbina, F.F.; Belous, A.I.; Kornyushkina, T.G. Liquid-phase catalytic oxidation of chlorotoluenes. *J. Appl. Chem. USSR* **1977**, *50*, 127-129; *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* **1977**, *50*, 133-136.

208. Effenberger, R.; Michman, M. Production of derivatives of benzoic acid. *Israel Pat.* 57151, 31 October 1983.

209. Shcherbina, F.F. Preparation of o-chlorobenzoic acid by liquid-phase catalytic oxidation of o-chlorotoluene. *J. Appl. Chem. USSR* **1989**, *62*, 425-427; *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* **1989**, *62*, 467-469.

210. Yoshino, Y.; Hayashi, Y.; Iwahama, T.; Sakaguchi, S.; Ishii, Y. Catalyptic oxidation of alkylbenzenes with molecular oxygen under normal pressure and temperature by N-hydroxyphthalimide combined with Co(OAc)_2. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 6810-6183.

211. Hirai, N.; Sawatari, N.; Nakamura, N.; Sagaguchi, S.; Ishii, Y. Oxidation of substituted toluenes with molecular oxygen in the presence of N,N',N''-trihydroxyisocyanuric acid as a key catalyst. *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 6587-6590.

212. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Indigo und seinen stickstoffalkylirten Derivaten. *German Pat.* DE120900, 13 May 1901.

213. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Phenylglycin-o-carbonsäure. *German Pat.* DE125456, 13 May 1901.

214. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Phenylglycin-o-carbonsäure. *German Pat.* DE142506, 13, June 1903.

215. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. Verfahren zur Darstellung von Phenylglycin-o-carbonsäure. *German Pat.* DE142507, 13 June 1903.

216. Krause, S.; Neumann-Grimm, D.; Papenfuhs, T. Process for the preparation of N-(2-carboxy-5-chloro-phenyl)glycine. *U. S. Pat.* 5,821,385, 13 October 1998.
217. Papenfuhs, T.; Pfirrmann, R.; Krause, S.; Neumann-Grimm, D. Process for preparing N-carboxymethylene-4-chloroanthranilic acid and its dialkyl esters. *US Pat.* 5,945,556, 13 August 1999.

218. Kamiya, T.; Takehara, H.; Inamoto, Y.; Taniguchi, A.; Masumoto, M. Process for the preparation of 3-dihalobenzyl-2,4-quinazolinedione derivatives. *U.S. Pat.* 6,201,121, 13 March 2001.

219. Ledóchowski, Z.; Ledóchowski, A.; Bosowski, E.; Wysocka, B.; Kikmunter, A.; Morawski, B.; Gawle, K.; Wypych, H. Research of tumour inhibiting substances. IV. The synthesis of some derivatives of 9-((4-dimethyl-aminobutylamino)-acridine. *Rocz. Chem.* 1960, 34, 63-70 (in Polish).

220. Butlin, R.J.; Glarvey, D. Preparation of 9,10-dihydroacridine-9-one derivatives. *EP* 471,516, February 19, 1992.

221. Magidson, O.Y.; Grigorovskii, A.M.; Gal'perin, E.P. Acridine compounds as a source for remedies. IV. The relation between antimalarial effect and changing substituents in position 2 and 6 as well as the amine in the side chain. *Zhur. Obshch.Khim.* 1938, 8, 56-65 (in Russian).

222. Cohen, J.B.; Raper, H.S. The relation of position isomerism to optical activity. II. The rotation of the menthyl esters of the isomeric chlorobromobenzoic acids. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1904, 85, 1262-1270.

223. Cohen, J.B.; Smithells, C.J. The chlorination and bromination of substituted toluenes. *J. Chem. Soc.* 1914, 105, 1907-1916.

224. Motsarev, G.V.; Yakubovich, A.Y. Halogenation of aromatic silanes. VI. Preparation and properties of p-(trichloromethyl)phenyltrichlorosilane. *J. Gen. Chem. USSR* 1958, 28, 2754; *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 1958, 28, 2727-2732.

225. Bergmann, E.D.; Barshai, R. 2,3-Dichloroindone as a dienophilic compound. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1959, 81, 5641-5646.

226. Guo, Z.; Liao, R.; Yang, H.; Pu, J.; Wang, Y.; Gong, X.; Yang, Y.; Li, Z. Synthesis of new sedative and antiepileptic 2-chloro-4-bromo-α-methylcinnamic acid. *Huaxi Yaoxue Zazhi* 1993, 8, 149-151 (in Chinese).

227. Stock, L.M.; Baker, F.W. Rates and isomer distributions in the non-catalytic chlorination of the halobenzenes and certain halotoluenes in aqueous acetic acid. Partial rate factors for the halogenation of the halobenzenes. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1962, 84, 1661-1667.

228. Vainshtein, F.M.; Tomilenko, E.I.; Shilov, E.A. Investigation of the exchange of bromine and chlorine in halosubstituted benzenecarboxylic acids under the action of ammonia in the presence of copper (I). *Kinet. Catal.* 1969, 10, 635-642; *Kinet. Katal.* 1969, 10, 777-785.

229. Chumak, V.T.; Shein, S.M. General basic and coordination catalysis in reactions of haloaromatic compounds with ammonia in the presence of copper (I) compounds. *Kinet. Catal.* 1985, 26, 519-524; *Kinet. Katal.* 1985, 26, 600-606.

230. Grandmougin, E.; Seyder, P.; Über Indigo. V. Über halogenierte Indigo und Derivate. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* 1914, 47, 2365-2373.

231. Schwarz, J. Darstellung von 4-Dinitroindigo. *Monatsh. Chem.* 1905, 26, 1253, 1261.

232. Sadler, P. W. Absorption spectra of indigoid dyes. *J. Org. Chem.* 1956, 21, 316-318.

233. Nöllting, E.; Collin, A. Ueber das Nitroorthotoluidin Schmelzpunkt 107° und einige seiner Abkömmlinge. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* 1884, 17, 268-272.

234. Wheeler, H.L.; Barnes, B. On the silver salt of 4-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid and its behavior with alkyl and acyl halides. *Am. Chem. J.* 1898, 20, 217-222.
235. Ullmann, F.; Uzbachian, J.B. Ueber die Verwendung von Permanganaten als Oxydationsmittel. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1903**, *36*, 1797-1807.

236. Friedländer, P.; Cohn, P. Ubero-p-Dinitrobenzaldehyd. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1902**, *23*, 1003-1007.

237. Holt, S.J.; Petrow, V. Carbazoles, carbolines, and related compounds. Part I. Quinoline derivatives. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1947**, *607*-611.

238. Majima, R.; Kotake, M. Synthetische Versuche in der Indol-Gruppe, VII: Über Nitrieren und Bromieren des β-Indol-carbonsäure-esters und eine neue Synthese des Farbstoffs des antiken Purpurs. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1930**, *63B*, 2237-2245.

239. Oddo, B. Synthesis in the indole group. I. Alkylindoles. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **1911**, *41*, 221-234.

240. Majima, R.; Kotake, M. Synthetische Versuche in der Indolgruppe, II.: Über den Einfluß von Lösungsmitteln auf die Grignardische Reaktion. *Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges.* **1922**, *55*, 3865-3872.

241. Oddo, B.; Sessa, L. Synthesis in the indole group. I. Alkyl indolyl ketones and indolic Acids. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **1911**, *41*, 234-248.

242. Shirley, D.A.; Roussel, P. Metalation of indole, N-methylindole and N-phenylindole with n-butyllithium. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1953**, *75*, 375-378.

243. Kašpárek, S.; Heacock, R.A. The chemistry of the indole Grignard reagent. II. The reaction of indole magnesium iodide with carbon dioxide. *Can. J. Chem.* **1967**, *45*, 771-773.

244. Leggetter, B.E.; Brown, R.K. The structure of monobrominated ethyl indole-3-carboxylate and the preparation of 7-bromoindole. *Can. J. Chem.* **1960**, *38*, 1467-1471.

245. Tanoue, Y.; Terada, A.; Sakata, K.; Hashimoto, M.; Morishita, S.-I.; Hamada, M.; Kai, N.; Nagai, T. A facile synthesis of Trian purple based on a biosynthetic pathway. *Fisheries Sci.* **2001**, *67*, 726-729.

246. Pappalardo, G.; Vitali, T. Indoles. IV. Ultraviolet absorption spectra of haloindoles and halo-2-indolecarboxylic acids and ester. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **1958**, *88*, 1147-1169 (in Italian).

247. Piers, E.; Brown, R.K. The decarboxylation of ring-substituted indole-2(and 3)-carboxylic acids. *Can. J. Chem.* **1960**, *40*, 559-561.

248. Da Settimo, A.; Saettone, M.F.; Nannipieri, E.; Barili, P. La bromurazione di alcuni derivati indolici. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **1967**, *97*, 1304-1316.

249. Anderson, J.A.; Kohler, R.D. Decarboxylation of Bromoindol-2-carbonsäuren. *Synthesis* **1974**, 277.

250. Schreier, E. Radiolabelled peptide ergot alkaloids. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1976**, *59*, 585-606.

251. Schmidt, U. Total synthesis of tetraacetyl clionamide. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1982**, *23*, 4911-4914.

252. Schmidt, U.; Lieberknecht, A.; Griesser, H.; Bökens, H. Totalsynthese und biomimetische Bildung von Clionamid-Derivaten. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1985**, 785-793.

253. Suzuki, H.; Gyuotoku, H.; Yokoo, H.; Shinba, M.; Sato, Y.; Yamada, H.; Murakami, Y. Unexpected formation of quinoline derivatives in Reissert indole synthesis. *Synlett* **2000**, 1196-1198.

254. Jones, G.B.; Chapman, B.J. Decarboxylation of indole-2-carboxylic acids: Improved procedures. *J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 5558-5559.

255. Dellar, G.; Djura, P.; Sargent, M.V. Structure and synthesis of a new bromoindole from a marine sponge. *J. Chem. Soc Perkin 1* **1981**, 1679-1680.
256. Moyer, M.P.; Shiurba, J.F.; Rapoport, H. Metal-halogen exchange of bromoindoles. A route to substituted indoles. *J. Org. Chem.* **1986**, *51*, 5106-5110.

257. Ayer, W.A.; Craw, P.A.; Ma, Y.; Miao, S. Synthesis of camalexin and related phytoalexins. *Tetrahedron* **1992**, 48, 2919-2924.

258. Sinclair, P.J.; Goulet, M. O-heteroaryl, O-alkylheteroaryl, O-alkenylheteroaryl and O-alkynylheteroaryl macrocycles. CA Pat. 2077331, 1 September 1992.

259. Rasmussen, T.; Jensen, J.; Anthoni, U.; Christoffersen, C.; Nielsen, P.H. Structure and synthesis of bromoindoles from the marine sponge *Pseudosuberites hyalinus*. *J. Nat. Prod.* **1993**, *56*, 1553-1558.

260. Carrera, G.M., Jr.; Sheppard, G.S. Synthesis of 6- and 7-arylindoles via palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of 6- and 7-bromoindole with arylboronic acids. *Synlett* **1994**, 93-94.

261. Jiang, B.; Smallheer, J.M.; Amaral-Ly, C.; Wuonola, M.A. Total synthesis of (±)-dragmacidin: A cytotoxic bis(indole)alkaloid of marine origin. *J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, *59*, 6823-6827.

262. Dombroski, M.; Egglcr, J.F. Sulfonly urea derivatives and their use in the control of interleukin-1 activity. *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 98/32733, 30 July 1998.

263. Schumacher, R.W.; Davidson, B.S. Synthesis of didemnolines A-D, N9-substituted β-carboline alkaloids from the marine ascidian *Didemnum* sp. *Tetrahedron* **1999**, *55*, 935-942.

264. Orme, M.W.; Sawyer, J.S.; Daugan, A.C.-M. Preparation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate specific phosphodiesterase inhibiting heterocyclpyrazinopyridoindolediones for treatment of cardiovascular disorders and erectile disfunction. *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 2001094345, 13 December 2001.

265. Konda-Yamada, Y.; Okada, C.; Yoshida, K.; Umeda, Y.; Arima, S.; Sato, N.; Kai, T.; Takayanagi, H.; Harigaya, Y. Convenient synthesis of 7′- and 6′-bromo-D-tryptophan and their derivatives by enzymatic optical resolution using D-aminoacylase. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58*, 7851-7861.

266. Chen, Z.; Cohen, M.P.; Fisher, M.J.; Giethlen, B.; Gillig, J.R.; McCowan, J.R.; Miller, S.C.; Schaus, J.M. N-(2-arylethyl)benzylamines as antagonists of the 5-HT6 receptor. *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 02/078693, 10 October 2002.

267. Toste, F.D.; Still, I.W.J. Sonication and aluminum amalgam in the Leimgruber-Batcho reaction: An improved preparation of 6-aminooindole. *Org. Prep. Proc. Int.* **1995**, *27*, 576-579.

268. Miyake, Y.; Kikugawa, Y. Synthesis of 6-methoxyindoles and indolines. Regioselective C-6 bromination of indolines and subsequent nucleophilic substitution with a methoxyl group. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1983**, *20*, 349-352.

269. Kawase, M.; Miyaka, Y.; Kikugawa, Y. Dehydrogenation of indolines to indoles via azasulphonium salts or N-chloramines. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin 1* **1984**, 1401-1404.

270. Inoue, Y.; Yamamoto, Y.; Suzuki, H.; Takaki, U. Novel one-pot synthesis of indigo from indole and organic hydroperoxide. In *New Developments in Selective Oxidation*; Corberán, V.C., Bellón, S.V., eds.; Elsevier: Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 1994; pp. 615-622.

271. Wolk, J.; Frimer. A.A. A simple, low cost, safe, high yield synthesis of Tyrian purple. *Molecules* **2010**, Submitted.

272. Fieser, L.F.; Fieser, M. *Reagents for Organic Synthesis*; John Wiley and Sons: New York, NY, USA, 1967; Volume 1, p. 943.
273. Goldberg, A.A. Hydrolysis of substituted o-chlorobenzoic acids. The mechanism of the reaction between o-halogenobenzoic acids and nucleophilic reagents. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1952**, 4368-4373.

274. Pellón, R.F.; Carrasco, R.; Millián, V.; Rodés, L. Use of pyridine as cocatalyst for the synthesis of 2-carboxy substituted diphenylethers by Ullmann-Goldberg condensation. *Synth. Commun.* **1995**, 25, 1077-1083.

275. Pellón, R.F.; Mamposo, T.; Carrasco, V.; Rodés, L. Use of pyridine as cocatalyst for the synthesis of N-phenylanthranilic acids. *Synth. Commun.* **1996**, 26, 3877-3883.

© 2010 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an Open Access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).