SYNLETT **Spotlight 39**

This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research

InCl₃: A Mild Lewis Acid but Efficient Reagent in Organic Synthesis

Compiled by Srinivasarao Arulananda Babu

S. Arulananda Babu was born in 1976, received his BSc degree in Chemistry (1996) and MSc degree in Organic Chemistry (1998) from University of Madras, Chennai, India. He joined as CSIR-JRF (Junior Research Fellow) at CSMCRI; currently he is working as CSIR-SRF under the supervision of Dr. S. Muthusamy, CSMCRI, Bhavnagar, India, for his Ph.D degree on tandem cyclizationcycloaddition reactions of rhodium carbenoids. His present research interest involves on the application of tandem/cascade cycloaddition reactions for the synthesis of architecturally complex polycyclic and natural product frameworks using diazo ketones; Lewis acid catalysis, cycloaddition chemistry; application of new, resourceful and environmentally benign catalysts for various organic transformations.

C/O Dr. S. Muthusamy, Silicate and Catalysis Discipline, Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar-364002, India

E-mail: srigesbabu@yahoo.com



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Introduction

Lewis acids play a vital role in synthetic organic reactions since their use avoids the conventional, traditional and corrosive or harsh acid catalytic route. Lewis acids most habitually encountered in organic synthesis are AlCl₃, BF₃·Et₂O, ZnCl₂, TiCl₄ and SnCl₂. Even though indium belongs to the same group in the periodic table as boron and aluminium, InCl₃ as a Lewis acid for organic reactions has been not exploited unlike the other Lewis acids during past decades. But recently, it has been proven that InCl₃ is a mild, worthwhile Lewis acid; which is stable in aqueous medium, effectively and selectively catalyzes various important organic reactions.1 The recent emergence of InCl₃ as an efficient Lewis acid catalyst presents new and exciting opportunities for organoindium chemistry. It has been used as a catalyst for a wide variety of organic transformations and reactions since its emergence as a catalyst. InCl₃ was used in the synthesis of aryl hydrazides,² 2-haloamines,³ cis-aziridine carboxylates,⁴ chiral furan diol,⁵ quinolines,⁶ and homoallyl acetates.⁷ Also it has been used in reductive Friedel-Crafts alkylation of aromatics with ketones or aldehydes,⁸ for the reaction of acid chlorides with allylic tins,⁹ for the insertion reactions of a-diazo ketones,10 Biginelli reaction,11 Mukaiyama aldol reactions,¹ imino Diels-Alder reactions,¹ in the conjugate addition of indoles with electrondeficient olefins, ¹⁸ for the bromolysis or iodolysis of α , β epoxycarboxylic acids¹⁹ etc.

ĊOCH₃

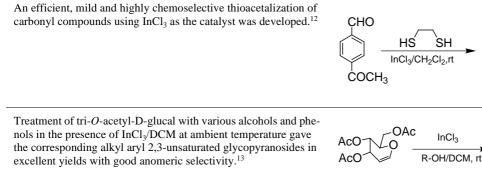
AcC

OAc

R= alkyl or aryl

Abstracts

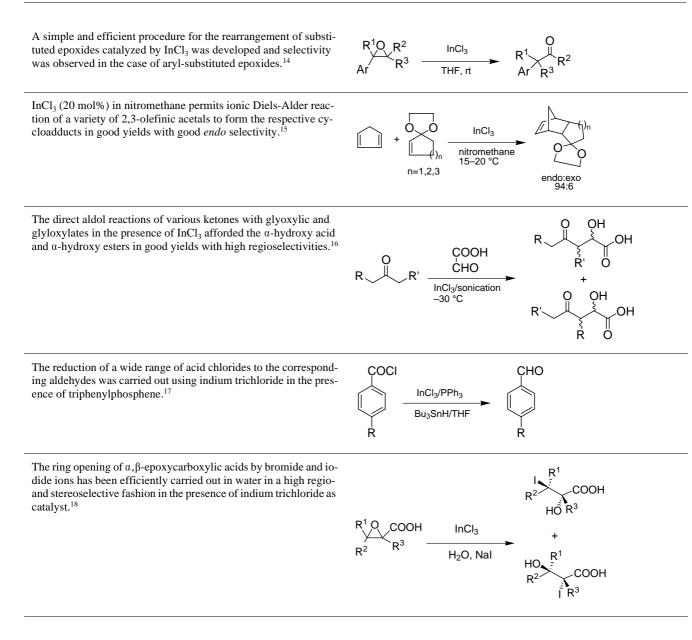
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