



Born: July 28, 1941 San Francisco, CA

Education:

A.A. San Francisco City College, 1961

B.S. University of California at Berkeley, 1963

Ph.D. University of Oregon, 1967

Advisor: Lloyd J. Dolby

Post - doc: UCLA, 1967-68

Advisor: Frank A. L. Anet

Academic Positions:

1968-1974 Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Dartmouth College

1974-1980 Associate Professor of Chemistry, Dartmouth College

1977-1978 Visiting Associate, California Institute of Technology

1980- Professor of Chemistry, Dartmouth College

1988-1991 Chair, Department of Chemistry, Dartmouth College

1991-1992 Visiting Professor of Chemistry, University of Hawaii

Career Stats:

42 years of teaching experience

325 research publications

46 graduate students (Ph.D. and M.A.) supervised

190 papers presented at meetings

29 postdoctoral research associates supervised

289 invited seminars

>140 undergraduate research assistants

49 books reviewed for 11 journals/publishers

65 review articles and book chapters

810 manuscripts refereed for 71 different journals

185 research proposals refereed for 20 agencies

3 books/monographs

Hobbies: Winemaking and Scuba Diving



Professor Gribble's basement winemaking lab

Professional Societies:

American Chemical Society

International Society of Heterocyclic Chemistry

American Wine Society (Certified Wine Judge)

Research Interests:

Synthesis of Biologically Active Natural Products

Heterocyclic Chemistry

Organic Synthetic Methodology

New Indole Chemistry

Anticancer Drug Design

Chemopreventive Synthetic and Natural Triterpenoids

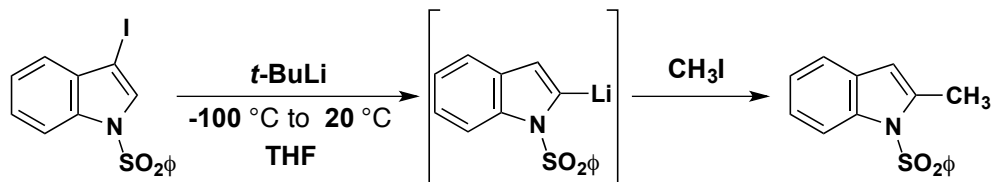
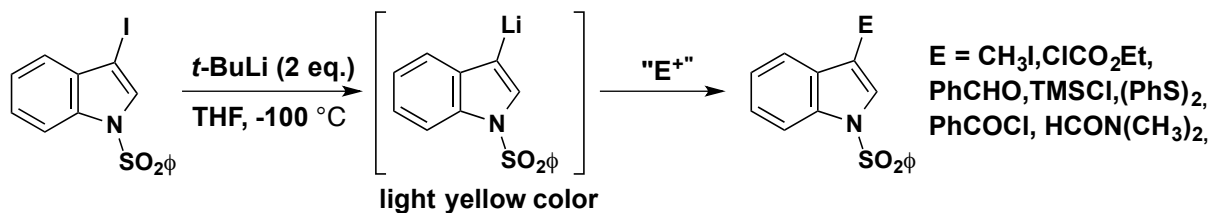
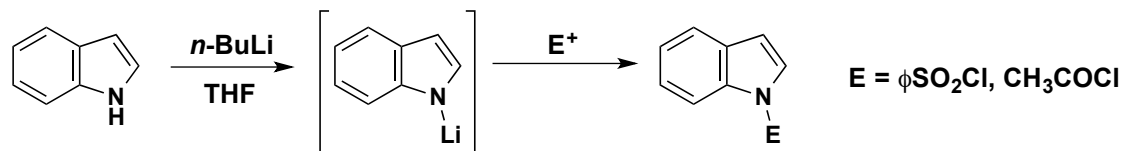
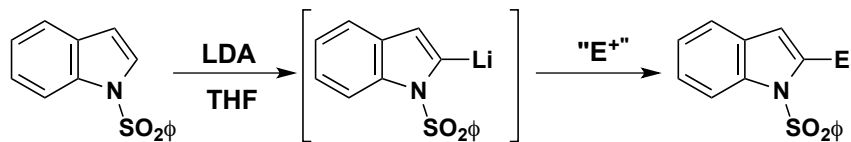
Natural Organohalogen Compounds

New Antimalarial Compounds

JOC, 47, 5, 1982, 757-761

120 Citations

Generation and Reactions of 3-Lithio-1-(phenylsulfonyl)indole

*What is going on here?**What is going on here?*

Inverse-addition apparatus

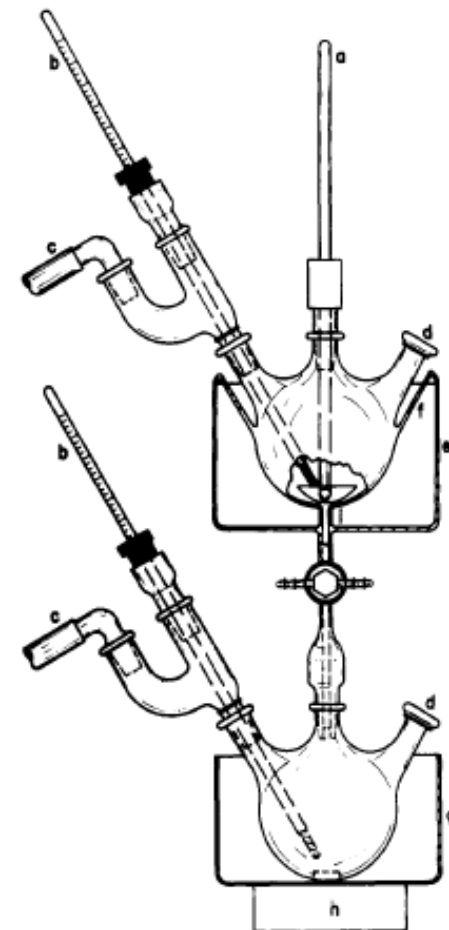
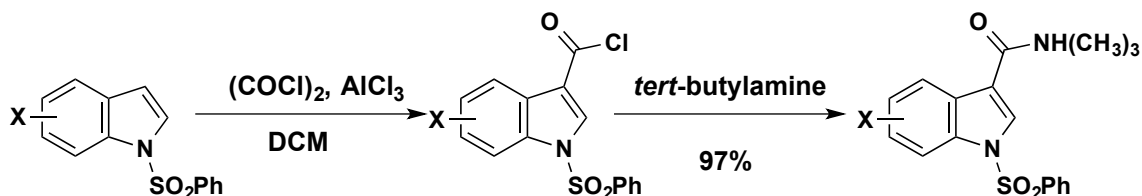
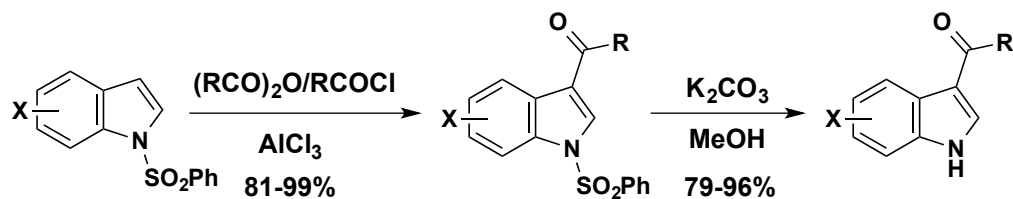
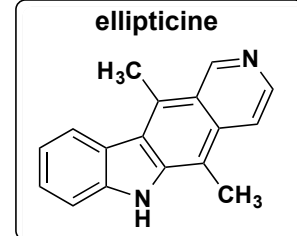
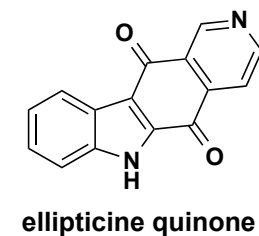
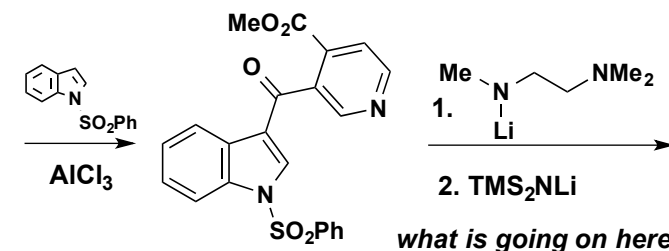
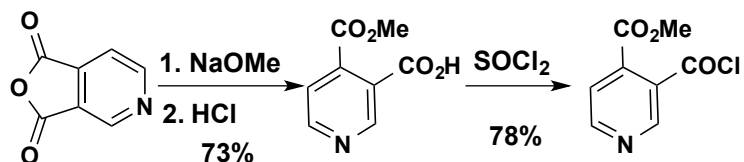
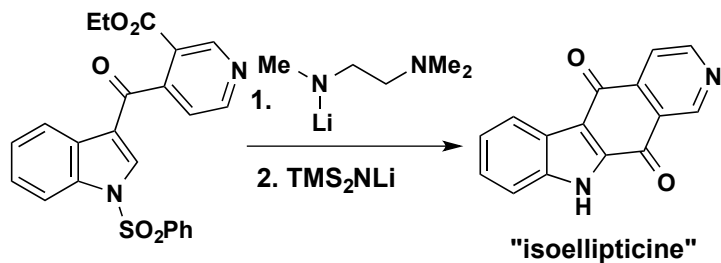
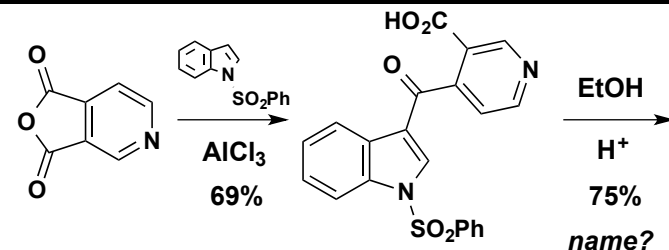
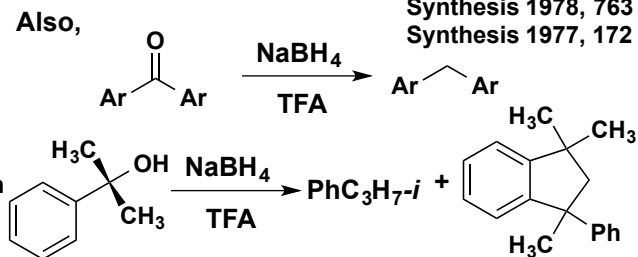
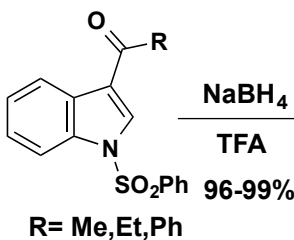
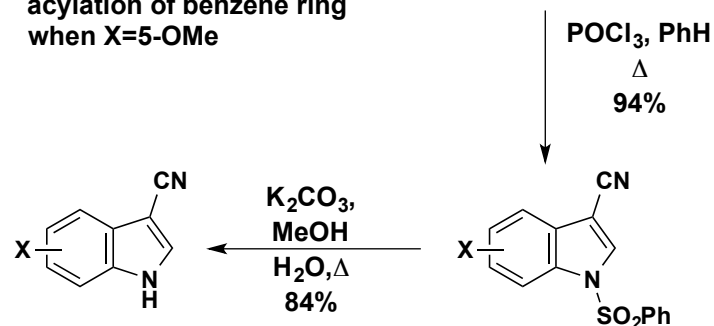


Figure 1. This inverse-addition apparatus is used to prepare air-sensitive intermediates at low temperatures in the top reaction flask (permanently attached to bath e by glass rods f). The solution of intermediate can then be added through orifice i, at a rate controlled by the Teflon stopcock, to the contents of the lower reaction flask cooled (or heated) in bath g. The flasks are equipped with thermometers (b), inert gas inlets (c), rubber septa (d), and mechanical (a) and magnetic (h) stirrers. That part of the stem connecting the top bath with the stopcock can be cooled by wrapping it with copper wire leading back into the top cooling (dry ice/acetone or liquid nitrogen) bath.

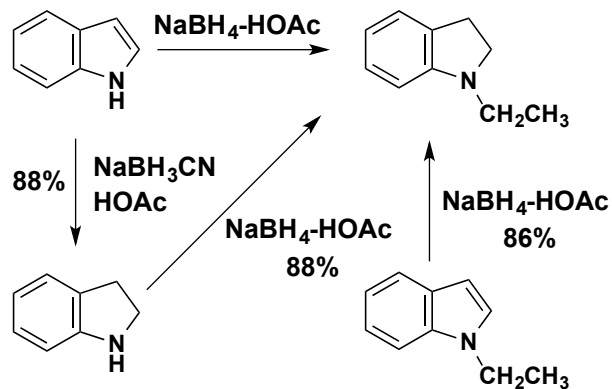
JOC, 50, 26, 1985, 5451-5457.

Topic: Acylation of Indoles and Ellipticine

111 Citations

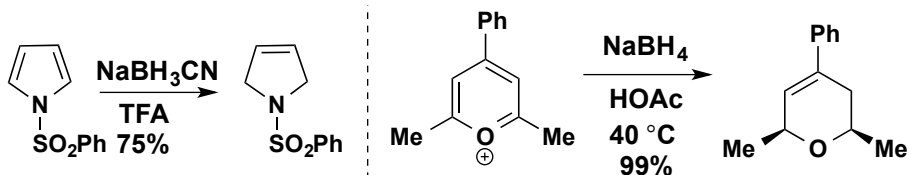
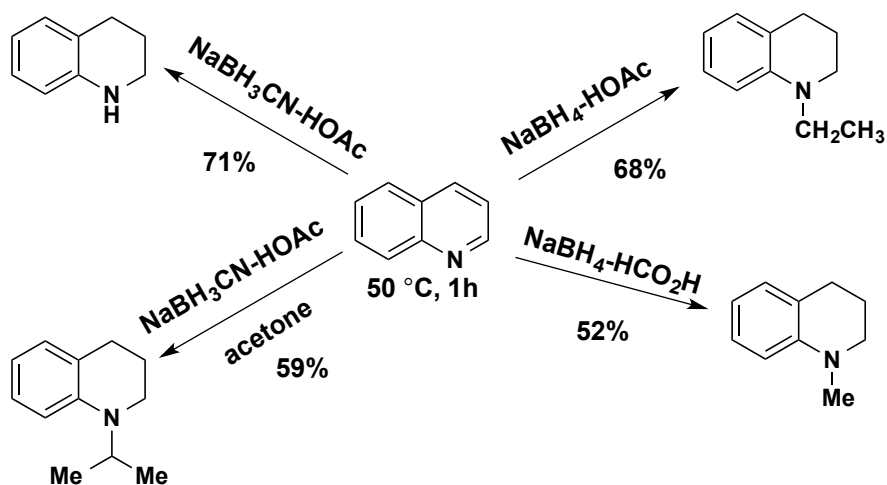
acylation of benzene ring
when X=5-OMe

JACS 96, 25, 1974, 7812-7814 94 citations



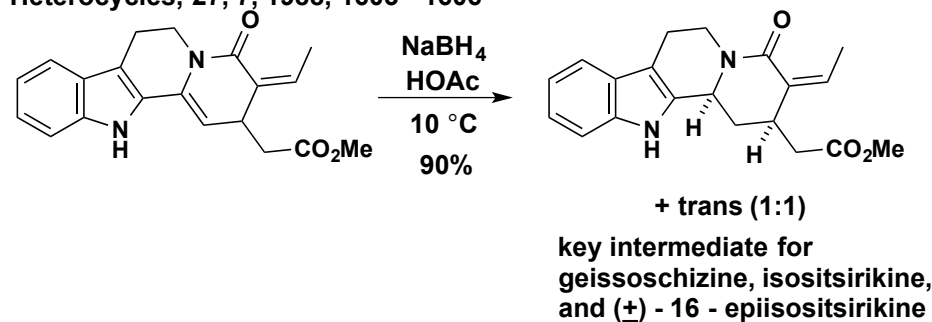
name?

Chem. Soc. Rev. 27, 1998, 395-404.

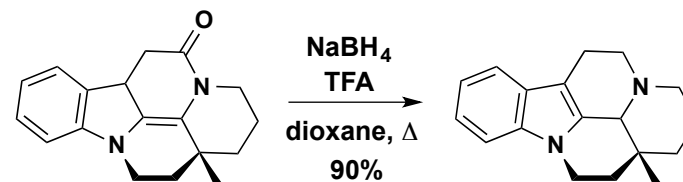


Examples in Total Synthesis

Heterocycles, 27, 7, 1988, 1603 - 1606

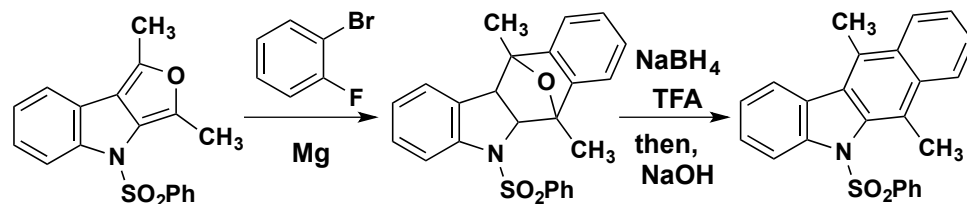


Tet. Lett., 37, 1996, 335 - 338



epi-16,17-dihydroburnameine

Chem. Soc. Rev. 27, 1998, 395-404.



Gribble Reduction Summary

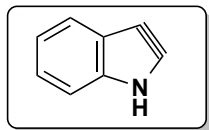
NaBH₄-RCO₂H

Amine alkylation, Indole reduction, Aryl carbinol reduction, selective aldehyde reduction, Quinoline, isoquinoline reduction, Arene alkylation, Amide and nitrile reduction, Acetal-ketal reductive cleavage, oxime reduction and N-alkylation, β-hydroxyketone reduction

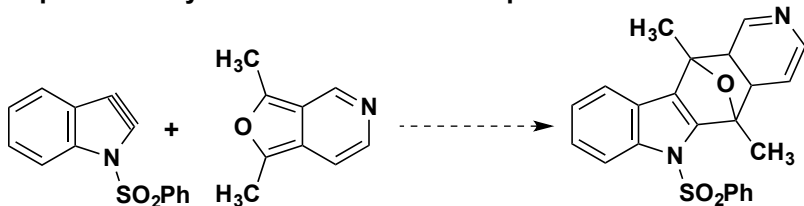
FYI: OPRD, 2006, 10, 1062

Heterocycles, 1992, 34, 2095

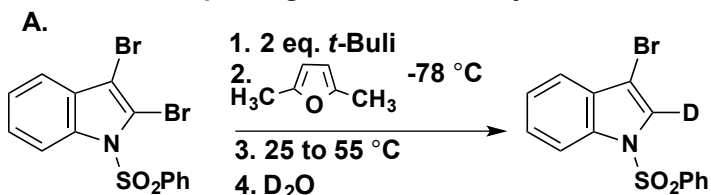
The elusive 2,3-Indolyne



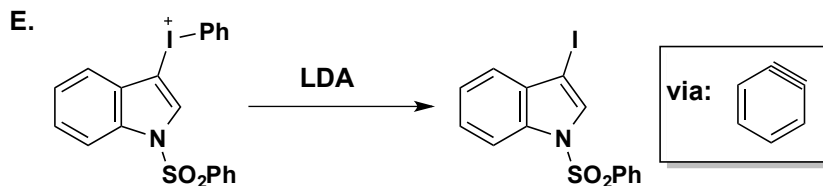
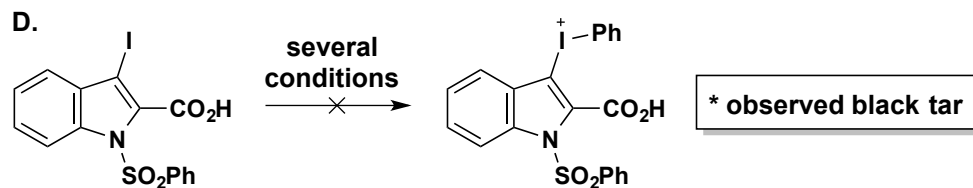
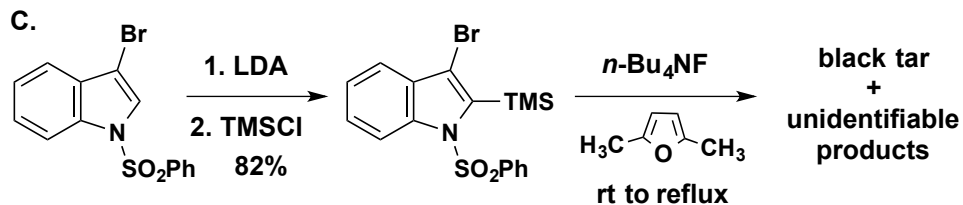
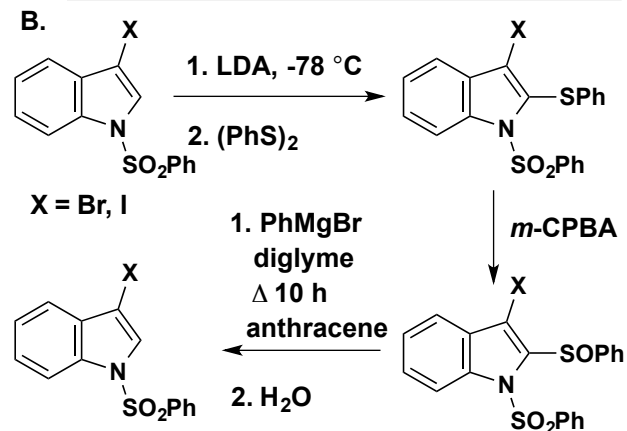
A possible key intermediate toward ellipticine



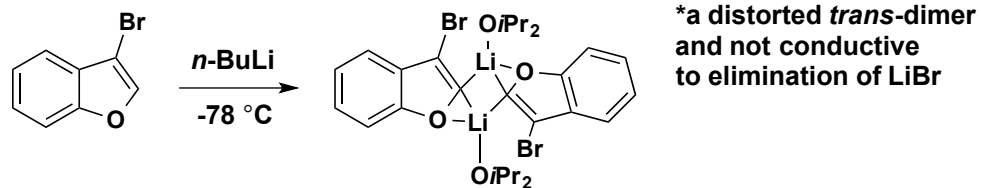
Gribble's attempts to generate 2,3-Indolyne



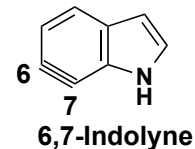
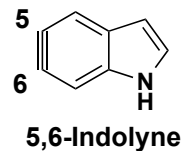
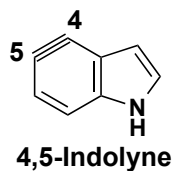
* Elimination of LiBr is 20X faster than LiCl
- Lil is ~100X faster



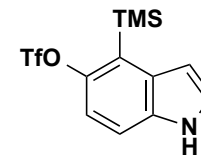
Perhaps an explanation: ACIEE 1991, 30, 1455.



Indolyne that can be prepared: JACS, 2010, 132, 17933

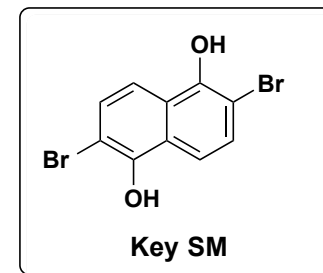
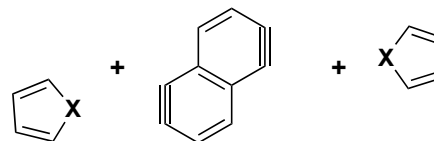
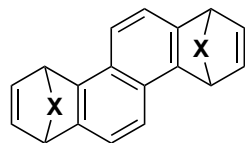
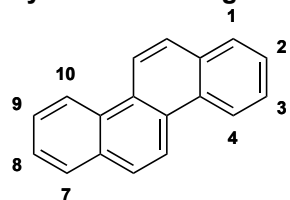


via:



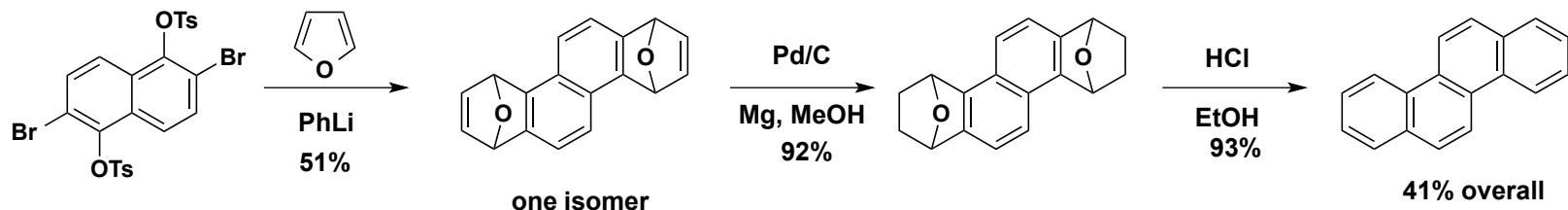
JOC, 1985, 48, 1682

Chrysene - carcinogenic

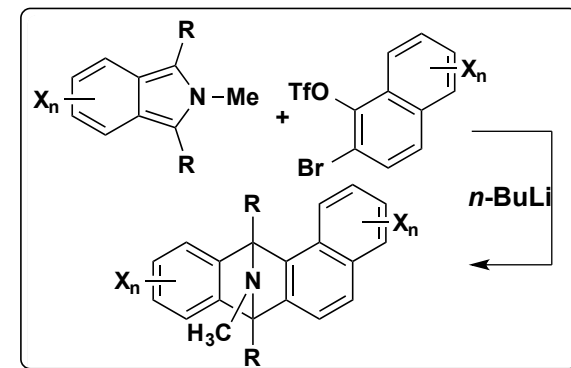
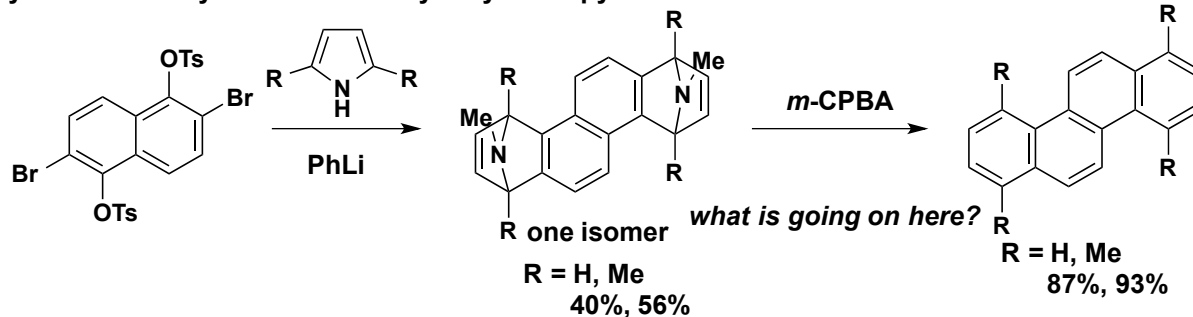


polyaromatic hydrocarbons - present in tobacco smoke, spinach, smoked ham

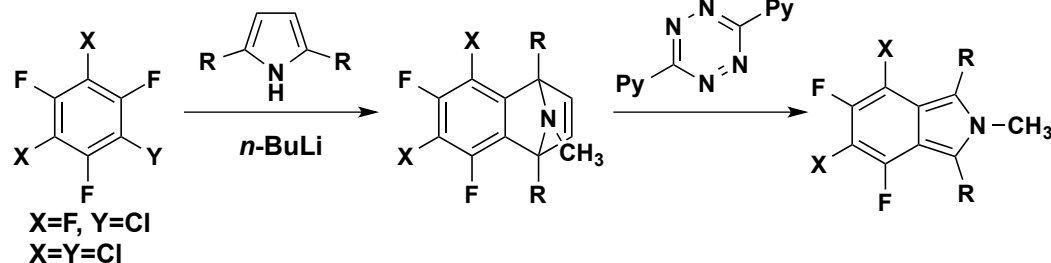
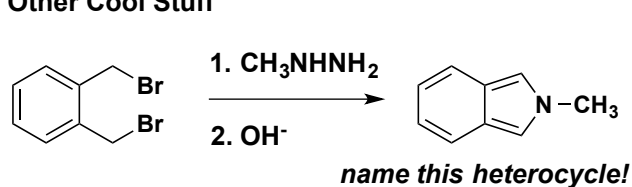
Synthesis of Chrysene - furan



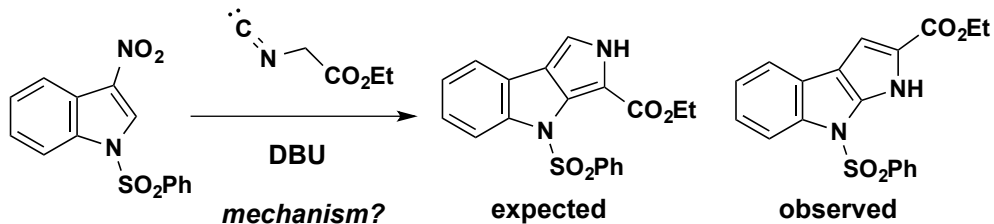
Synthesis of chrysene tetramethylchrysene - pyrrole



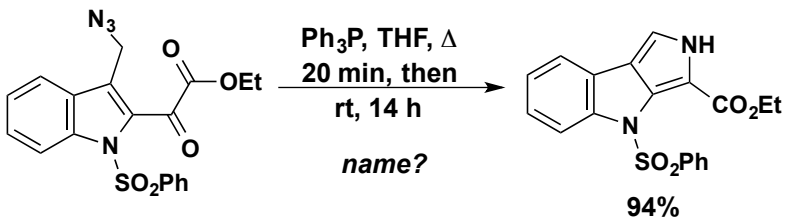
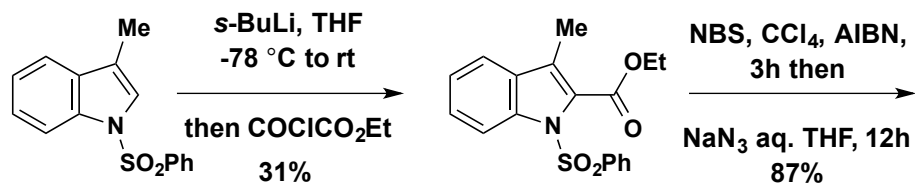
Other Cool Stuff



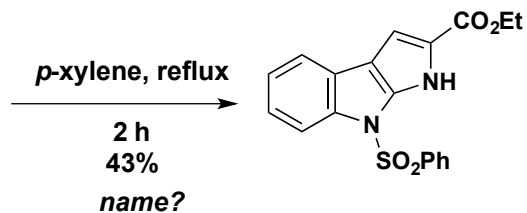
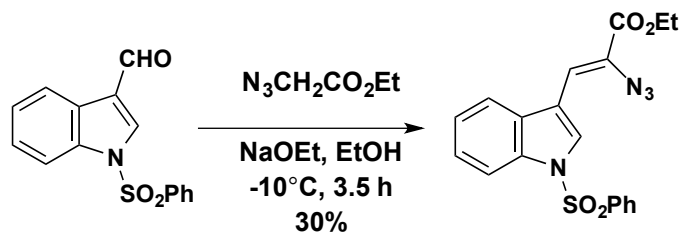
Chem. Commun. 1996, 1909



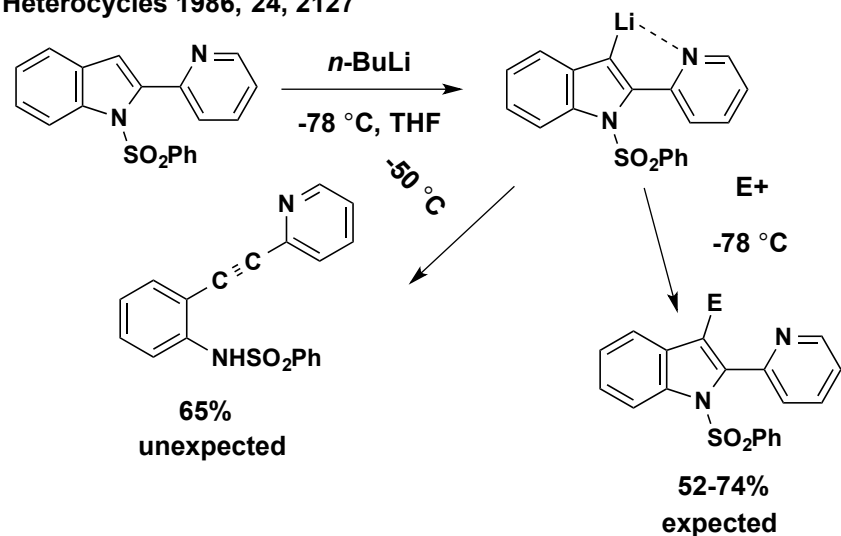
Synthesis of expected



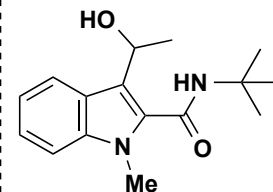
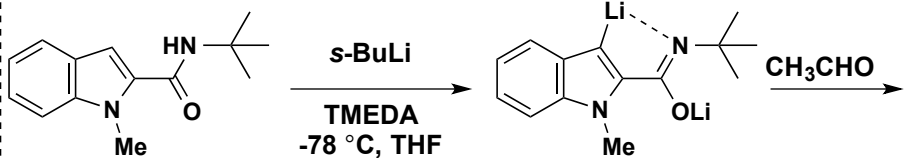
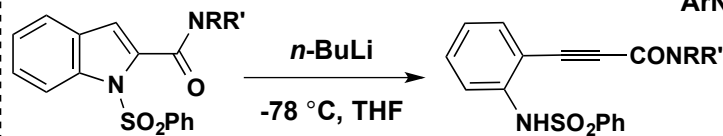
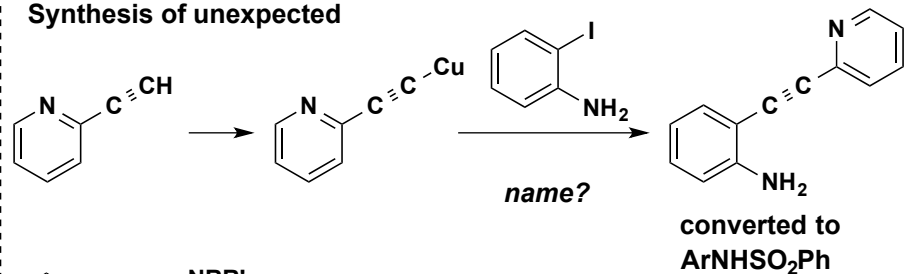
Synthesis of isomer (observed)



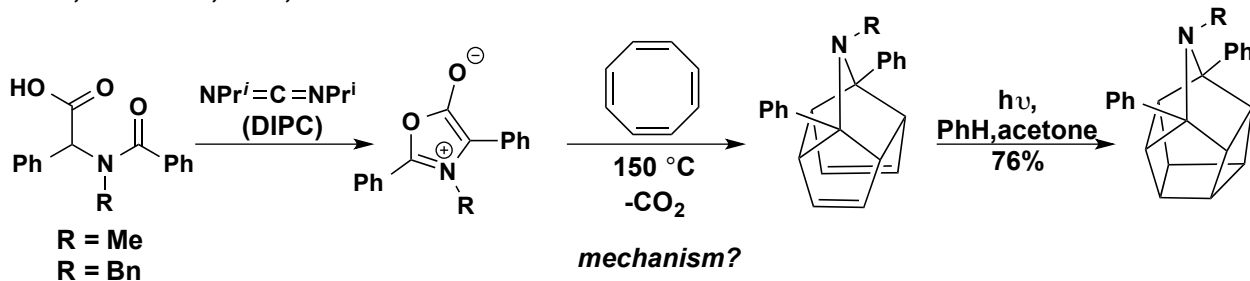
Heterocycles 1986, 24, 2127



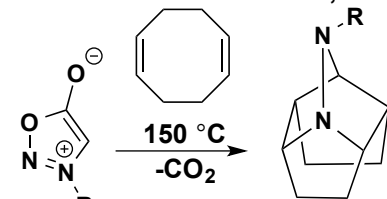
Synthesis of unexpected



Chem., Commun., 1997, 993



FYI: J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm., 1970, 760

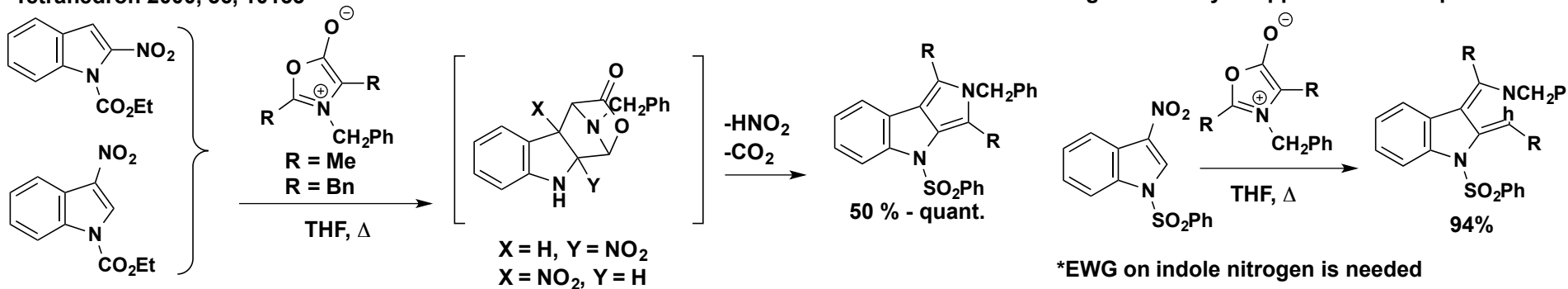


name this heterocycle!
how are these made?

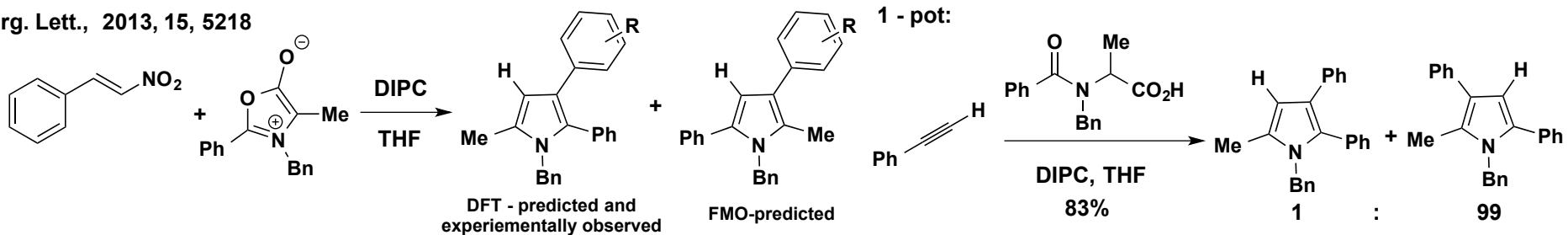
$\text{R} = \text{Bn, Ph,}$
 $4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4, \text{Bu}^t$

Regiochemistry is opposite to FMO predictions

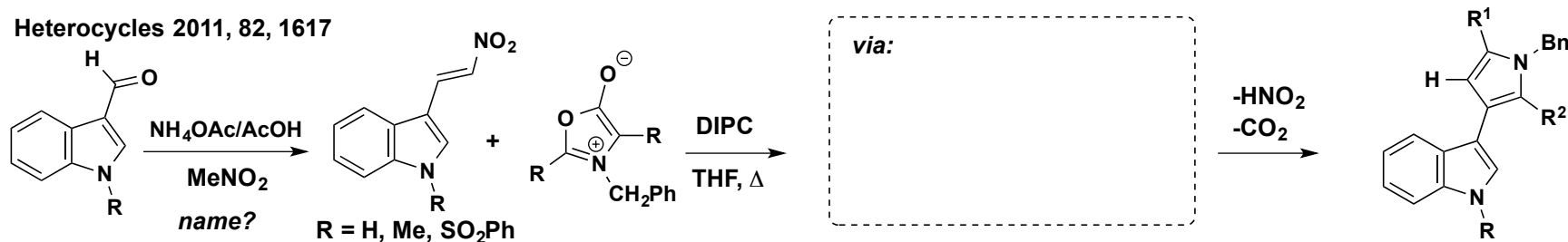
Tetrahedron 2000, 56, 10133

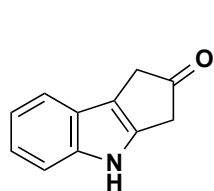


Org. Lett., 2013, 15, 5218

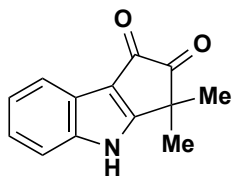


Heterocycles 2011, 82, 1617

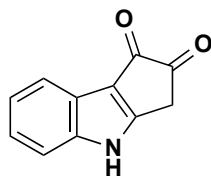




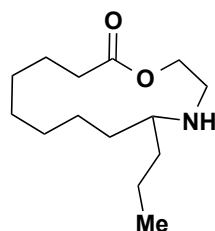
Bruceolline D



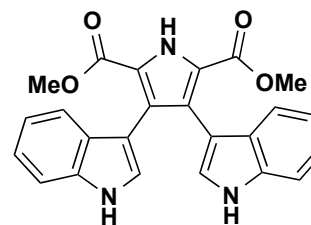
Bruceolline E



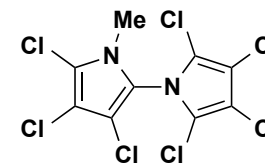
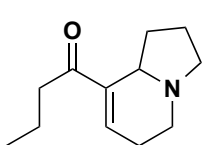
Bruceolline J



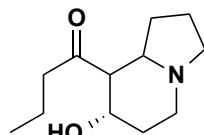
an Azamacrolide Allomone



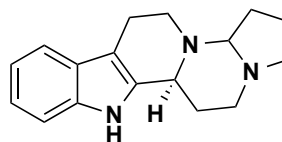
Lycogarubin C

Heptachloro-1'-methyl-1,2'-
bipyrrole

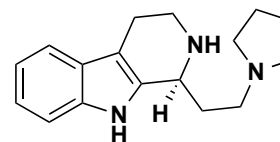
(+)-Elaeokanine A



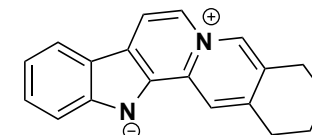
(+)-Elaeokanine C



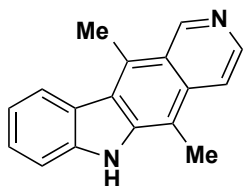
(+)-Elaeocarpidine



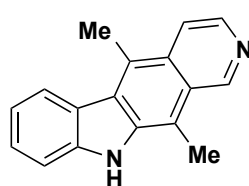
(+)-Tarennine



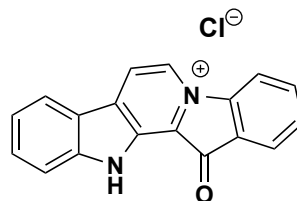
Semperivine



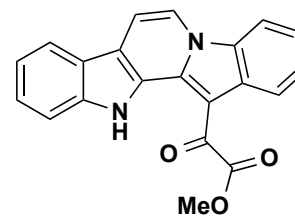
ellipticine



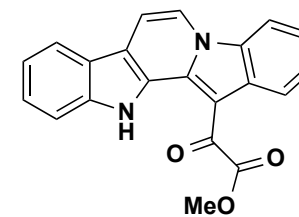
Isoellipticine



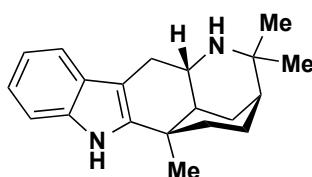
Fascaplysin



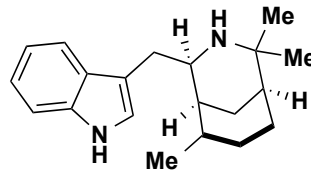
Homofascaplysin B



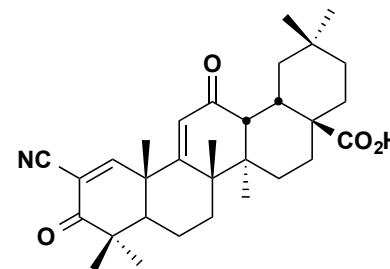
Homofascaplysin c



(+)-Aristoteline

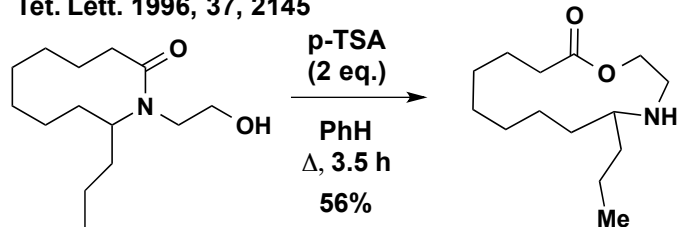


(-)-Hobartine

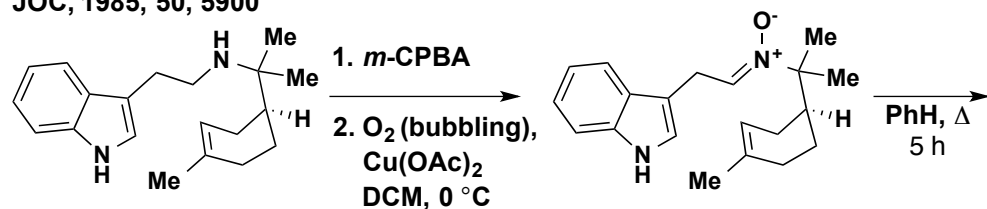


TP-151 (CDDO)

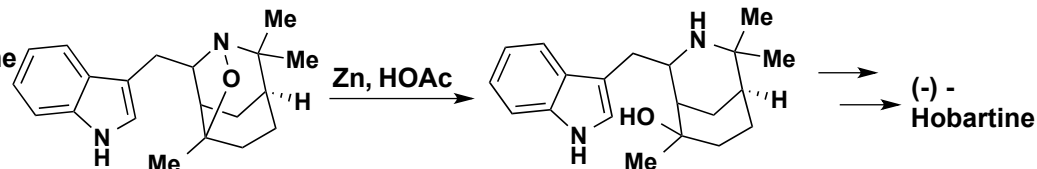
Tet. Lett. 1996, 37, 2145



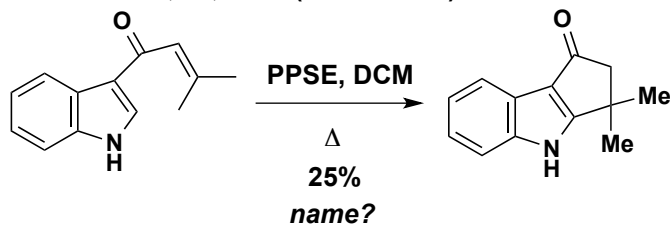
JOC, 1985, 50, 5900



an Azamacrocycle Allomone

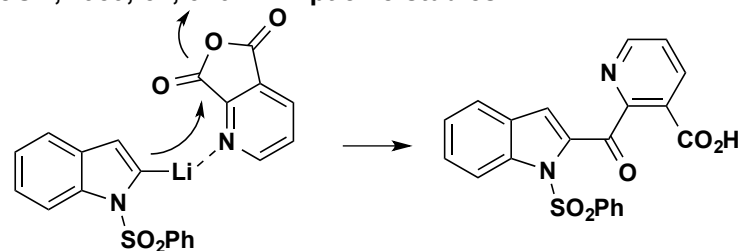


Tet. Lett. 2011, 52, 6772 (Bruceolline)

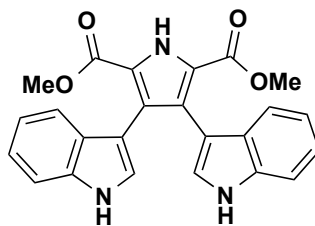
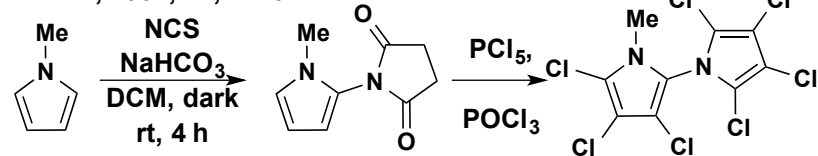


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ACIEE, 2002, 41, 1740



Lycogarubin C

who developed this?
mechanism?

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