e) converting the 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester or amino protected derivative thereof to noribogaine; and

f) isolating noribogaine.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein steps d) and e) are reversed.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein steps b), c) and d) are repeated up to 5 times.

8. A method for preparing and purifying noribogaine which method comprises:

a) covalently attaching voacangine to a solid support via the indole nitrogen of voacangine so as to form a suspension of solid supports having voacangine bound thereto;

b) converting voacangine to 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester,12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid or the carboxylic acid salt thereof under conditions wherein the level of voacangine bound to the solid support is less than 0.1 weight percent;

c) cleaving and recovering 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester,12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid or the carboxylic acid salt thereof from the solid support;

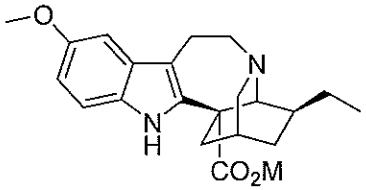
d) converting the 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester, 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid or the carboxylic acid salt thereof to noribogaine; and

e) purifying noribogaine.

~~9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the method comprises utilizing an ion exchange resin for isolating and/or purifying the 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester, 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid or the carboxylic acid salt thereof, or noribogaine.~~

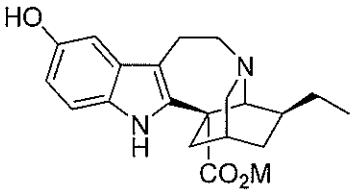
~~10.~~9. A solid support having voacangine, 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid methyl ester, , 12-hydroxyibogamine-18-carboxylic acid or the carboxylic acid salt thereof, covalently bound thereto through a cleavable linker.

~~11.~~10. A compound of the formula:



where M is lithium, sodium or potassium.

~~12.~~11. A compound of the formula:



where M is lithium, sodium or potassium.

~~13.~~12. The compound of claim ~~11~~ 10 or claim ~~12~~ 11, wherein M is lithium.