#### Tetrahedron Letters 55 (2014) 1207-1211

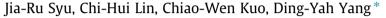
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**Tetrahedron Letters** 

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tetlet

cyclopropene ring opening and oxidative cyclization.

# Synthesis of benzofuran-containing spirolactones from diarylcyclopropenones



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#### ARTICLE INFO

#### ABSTRACT

Article history: Received 16 November 2013 Revised 25 December 2013 Accepted 31 December 2013 Available online 8 January 2014

Keywords: 1,2-Diarylcyclopropenone Spirolactone Dimerization Benzofuran

#### Introduction

Ever since the synthesis of diphenylcyclopropenone was reported half a century ago,<sup>1</sup> the chemistry and properties of cyclopropenone and its related cyclopropenylium derivatives<sup>2</sup> have inspired substantial research on account of the unusual aromaticity associated with this two- $\pi$ -electron motif. Even today, this smallest Huckel aromatic continues to attract researchers' attention for its unique aromatic cation properties. For instances, Peart and Tovar<sup>3</sup> have incorporated the cyclopropenium moiety into  $\pi$ -conjugated polymers and found that the increased contributions of cyclopropenium cation aromaticity restrict the quinoidal charge carriers. Kelly and Lambert have recently reported the use of diphenylcyclopropenone as a catalyst to catalyze cyclodehydration of diols<sup>4</sup> and to activate the substitution of alcohols with mesylate ion.<sup>5</sup> Our group was attracted by one of the unique properties of diphenylcyclopropenone, that is, its ease of dimerization to the corresponding cyclopropene spirolactone under the influence of transition metal catalysts.<sup>6</sup> We envision the resulting spirolactone, in the presence of an intramolecular nucleophile, is prone to undergo cyclopropene ring opening reaction due to its intrinsic strained structure. The proposed ring-opened product is presumably susceptible to oxidative cyclization to afford the benzofuran-containing spirolactone. Since spirolactones are well-known heterocycles that exhibit various biological<sup>7</sup> and functional properties,<sup>8</sup> the design and synthesis of spirolactones with novel molecular skeletons remain desirable. Here, we describe our effort toward the synthesis and characterization of three *o*-hydroxyphenylcyclopropenone-derived, benzofuran-containing spirolactones from 1,2-diarylcyclopropenones.

### **Results and discussion**

Several novel benzofuran-containing spirolactones were synthesized and characterized using copper-

catalyzed heterodimerization of 1,2-diarylcyclopropenones, and followed by sequential intramolecular

Scheme 1 outlines the synthesis of the spirolactone 1. It started with the coupling of p-methylanisole (2) with perchlorocycloprop-1-ene (**3**) in the presence of aluminum chloride at low temperature give 2,3-bis(2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl)cycloprop-2-enone to (4).<sup>9</sup> Compound 4 was then coupled with commercially available 1,2-diphenylcyclopropenone (5) under the influence of a catalytic amount of copper bromide in 1,2-dichloroethane at 75 °C to obtain the spirolactone  $6.^{6}$  Selective demethylation of one of the two methoxy groups on 6 with 1.2 equiv of tribromoborane followed by in situ cyclopropene ring opening afforded the benzofuran 7. The subsequent demethylation of the second methoxy group of 7 with tribromoborane induced the oxidative cyclization of the lactone and phenol moiety to furnish the target spirolactone 1. The molecular structures of 7, 1, and 6 were all elucidated by the Xray crystallography as shown in Figures 1 and 2.10

In the coupling reaction between **4** and **5**, four possible regioisomers were expected. To our delight, the desired product **6** was the major isomer with the ratio of the major product to other combined three regioisomers to be approximately 7 to 1. The X-ray crystal structure of the major coupling product **6** (Fig. 2) unambiguously revealed that the two methoxyphenyl groups were attached to the cyclopropene ring. Scheme 2 depicts the proposed mechanism for the Cu(1)-catalyzed heterodimerization of **4** and **5** to **6**. We envisioned that the first step involves the preferred



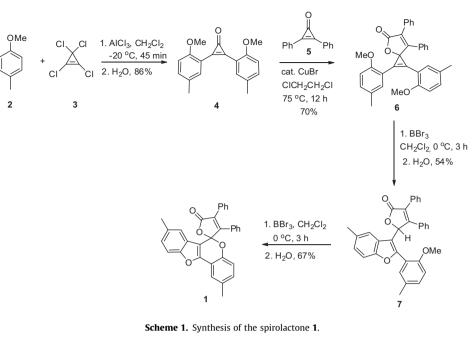


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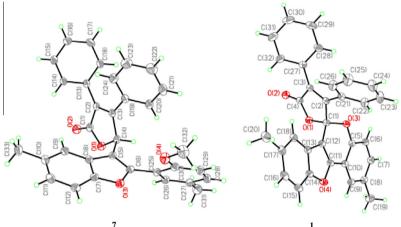


Figure 1. X-ray crystal structures of 7 and 1.

chelation of copper(I) with **4** rather than **5**, since the former contains two potential chelating sites, that is, the *o*-methoxy and carbonyl oxygens; the latter, however, contains only one. The resulting **8** then undergoes single-electron transfer from copper(I) to the attached carbonyl oxygen to yield the radical anion **9**. The negatively charged oxygen of **9** selectively attacks the carbonyl carbon of **5**, which is more electrophilic than that of **4**, to yield the radical anion **10**. The subsequent back electron transfer from the cyclopropene radical moiety of **10** to copper(II) affords the zwitterion **11**. Final ring opening of the dioxygen-substituted cyclopropene ring of 11 and subsequet neutralization of the positively charge on the other cyclopropene ring furnish the product 6, along with the regenerated copper(I) catalyst. Presumably, the high chemoselectivity of this heterodimerization can be attributed to the combination of chelate<sup>11</sup> and electronic effects.

In the first demethylation step, the isolation of the benzofuran **7**, rather than the corresponding demethylated phenol derivative, suggests that the cyclopropene spirolactone moiety is highly susceptible to ring opening via an intramolecular nucleophilic attack to release the ring strain.<sup>12</sup> Scheme 3 depicts the proposed mechanism for the formation of **7** from **6**. After BBr<sub>3</sub>mediated demethylation of **6**, the boron-complexed phenoxide

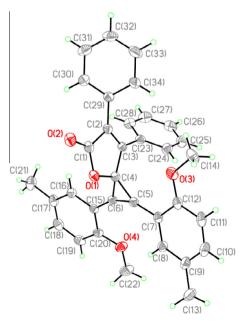


Figure 2. X-ray crystal structure of the spirolactone 6.

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