

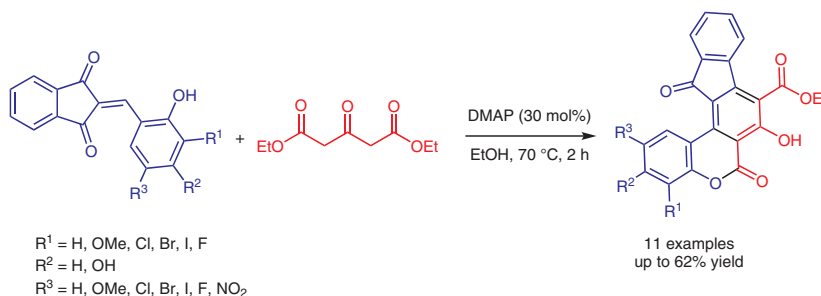
DMAP-Catalyzed Reaction of Diethyl 1,3-Acetonedicarboxylate with 2-Hydroxybenzylideneindenediones: Facile Synthesis of Fluorenone-Fused Coumarins

Mohanad Shkoor* 

Raghad Bayari

Department of Chemistry and Earth Sciences, Qatar University,
P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar
mshkoor@qu.edu.qa

Dedicated to Professor Adrian Schwan of the University of
Guelph on the occasion of his 60th birthday



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Abstract The base-catalyzed reaction of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-hydroxybenzylidene indenediones was studied. The reaction provides a facile and expeditious protocol for the synthesis of natural product inspired fluorenone-fused coumarins in good to very good yields. This process resembles a combination of domino Michael–intramolecular Knoevenagel–aromatization–lactonization reactions in a single step. Although this reaction operates with many bases, the best yields were obtained with DMAP as a catalyst. This protocol could open new potential avenues for the synthesis of fused coumarins by the reaction of substituted β -keto esters with different 2-(2-hydroxybenzylidenes) of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds.

Key words coumarin, fluorenone, indandione, DMAP, benzoc[chromen]-6-ones

Polycyclic organic motifs are abundant in synthetic and naturally occurring molecules that exhibit a diverse spectrum of applications.¹ However, the complexity and diversity in their structures bring challenges to synthetic organic chemists. Therefore, the discovery and development of efficient synthetic routes to polycyclic scaffolds have been a pivotal research target.^{2–4}

Coumarin is a privileged scaffold that is omnipresent in natural products, pharmaceuticals, and organic materials. Coumarins fused to polycyclic systems have received substantial interest from organic,^{5–9} medicinal,^{10–14} and material chemists for their unique photophysical and photochemical properties.^{15–19}

Fluorenone (Figure 1) is an example of a polycyclic framework that is widespread in natural products.²⁰ For instance, the natural products Gramniphensols D and E (Figure 1) exhibit anti-HIV activity.²¹ In addition, Caulophine (Fig-

ure 1) displays antimycardial ischemia activity.²² Substituted fluorenones are also abundantly present in bioactive organic molecules²³ and photoelectric materials.^{24,25} As a result, there has been a growing interest in the synthesis of substituted fluorenones.^{26,27}

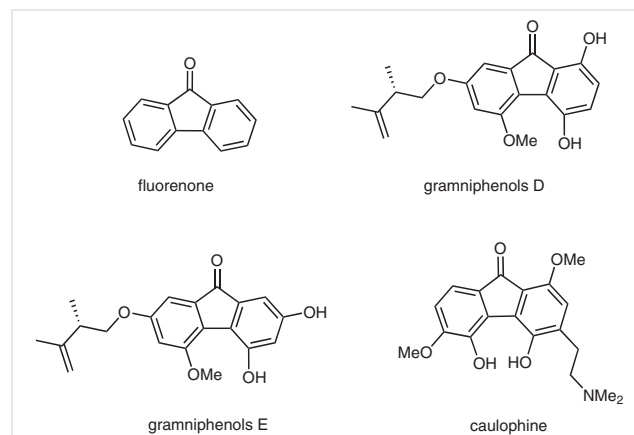
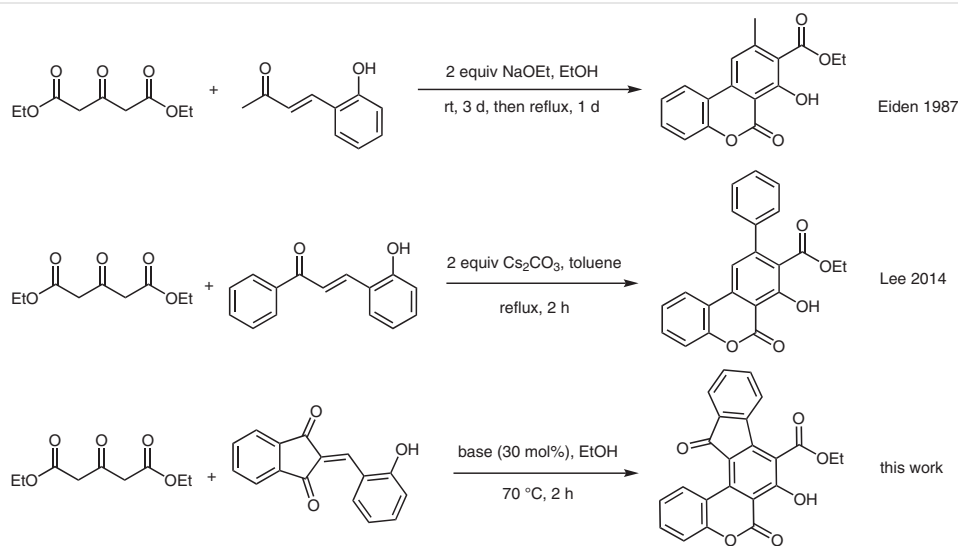


Figure 1 Fluorenone and natural products containing fluorenone

Considering the importance of both coumarin and fluorenone, it is anticipated that molecules combining both nuclei would find applications in various fields. However, the synthesis of compounds containing fluorenone fused to coumarin has been rarely studied. Tanaka and coworkers reported the synthesis of molecules containing a fluorenone-fused coumarin core by employing transition-metal catalyst, ligand, and multistep synthesis of starting materials.²⁸

The base-mediated reactions of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-hydroxychalcones have been employed in the synthesis of benzene fused coumarins (Scheme 1).^{29–31}

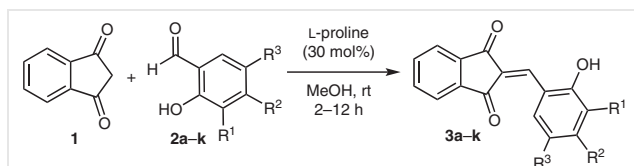


Scheme 1 Reactions of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-hydroxychalcones

However, the reaction of substituted β -keto esters with 2-(2-hydroxybenzylidene) of both cyclic and acyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds have never been studied. This type of reactions could provide a template for the synthesis of a wide variety of new fused coumarins.

In view of the importance of coumarin and fluorenone entities and in continuation of our efforts in the synthesis of fused coumarins,^{32,33} we report herein the base-catalyzed reaction of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones leading to fluorenone-fused coumarins.

Our study commenced with the preparation of the precursors 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones **3a–k** utilizing the well-established L-proline-catalyzed condensation of 1,3-indandione (**1**) with substituted salicylaldehydes **2a–k** (Scheme 2, Table 1).³⁴



Scheme 2 Synthesis of 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones **3a–k**

Our efforts were then directed toward the investigation of the reaction of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate (**4**) with the synthesized 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones **3a–k**. The reaction of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate (**4**) with the chalcone **3a** was chosen as a model reaction (Table 2).

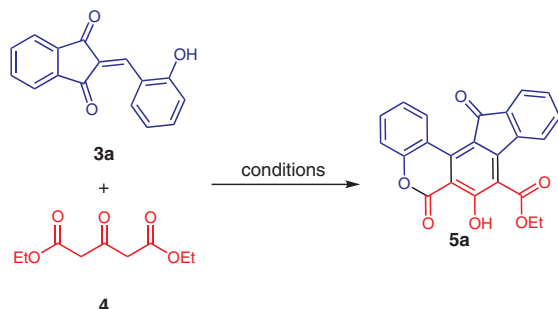
In our initial experiment, 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenedione **3a** was reacted with diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate in refluxing ethanol in the presence of catalytic amount (30 mol%) of Cs_2CO_3 (entry 1, Table 2). After two hours, TLC

analysis indicated completion of the reaction. Upon cooling and addition of 10% acetic acid aqueous solution, a solid precipitated. The solid was crystallized from 1,4-dioxane to afford yellowish needles in 39% yield. The spectroscopic analysis of the product supported our proposed structure of resultant fluorenone-fused coumarin **5a**.

Motivated by this success, we then directed our efforts toward the optimization of the reaction conditions for better yields (Table 2). Thus, we tested the catalytic effect of K_2CO_3 and MeCO_2Na (entries 2 and 3), both bases gave lower yields than Cs_2CO_3 . The lowest yield was obtained when piperidine was used as a catalyst (entry 4), presumably due to its nucleophilicity and ability to react with hydroxybenzylideneindenediones.³⁵ On the other hand, other organic bases such as Et_3N and L-proline improved the reaction yield (entries 5 and 6). The best yield was obtained when 4-

Table 1 Salicylaldehydes **2a–k** and 2-Hydroxybenzylideneindenediones **3a–k** Utilized in this Study

Compd	R ¹	R ²	R ³
2a, 3a	H	H	H
2b, 3b	OMe	H	H
2c, 3c	H	H	Cl
2d, 3d	H	H	OMe
2e, 3e	H	H	Br
2f, 3f	I	H	I
2g, 3g	H	H	NO_2
2h, 3h	Br	H	Br
2i, 3i	Cl	H	Cl
2j, 3j	F	H	F

Table 2 Screening of the Reaction Conditions for the Reaction of Diethyl 1,3-Acetonedicarboxylate **4** with Chalcone **3a**^a

Entry	Catalyst (loading)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b
1	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (30 mol%)	EtOH	39
2	K ₂ CO ₃ (30 mol%)	EtOH	27
3	MeCO ₂ Na (30 mol%)	EtOH	25
4	piperidine (30 mol%)	EtOH	15
5	Et ₃ N (30 mol%)	EtOH	54
6	L-proline (30 mol%)	EtOH	51
7	DMAP (30 mol%)	EtOH	62
8	DMAP (10 mol%)	EtOH	50
9	DMAP (1 equiv)	EtOH	40
10	–	EtOH	traces
11	DMAP (30 mol%)	EtOH	32 ^c
12	DMAP (30 mol%)	dioxane	52
13	DMAP (30 mol%)	toluene	48
14	DMAP (30 mol%)	MeCN	42

^a Reactions were performed as: chalcone **3a** (1 equiv), compound **4** (1.2 equiv) at 70 °C for 2 h.

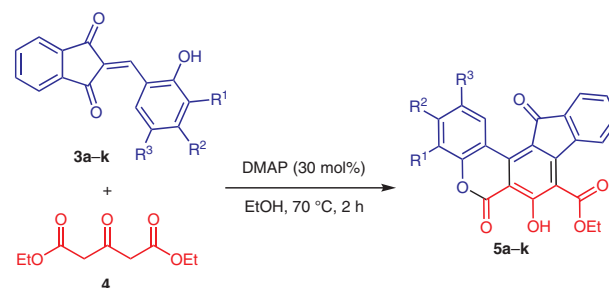
^b Isolated yield.

^c Reaction was performed at room temperature. The product formed after overnight stirring.

dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) was used to catalyze the reaction³⁶ (entry 7). Lowering the catalyst loading decreased the reaction yield (entry 8). When a stoichiometric amount of the catalyst was used, the reaction yield decreased (entry 9). The uncatalyzed reaction could also afford the product but with very low yield (entry 10). The desired product needed longer time to form at room temperature and the yield was relatively low (entry 11). The reaction was also successful with nonpolar and polar aprotic solvents (entries 12–14).

Several substituted 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones tolerated the optimized reaction conditions and gave the desired corresponding products (Table 3). Mono- and dihalo-substituted fluorenone-fused coumarins **5c**, **5e**, **5f**, **5h**, **5i**, and **5j** were obtained in good yields. The importance of halogenation originates from a well-established drug discovery hypothesis that addition of halogens to bioactive molecules would induce antagonistic or agonist responses

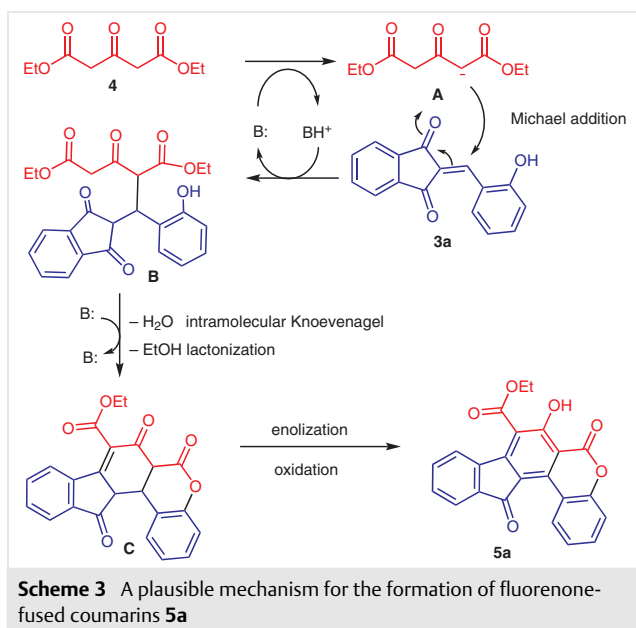
compared to the nonhalogenated versions of those compounds.³⁷ Moreover, halogen substitution is a key strategy in hit-to-lead or lead optimization strategies in pharmaceutical industry as it enhances various biophysicochemical processes such as membrane binding and permeation.³⁸ Methoxy-substituted 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones also tolerated the optimized reaction conditions and yielded **5b** and **5d** with 46% and 60% yields, respectively. In addition to that, 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenedione derived from 5-nitrosalicylaldehyde gave the corresponding nitro-substituted fluorenone-fused coumarin **5g** in very good yield. Although the crude NMR spectrum indicated that 2,4-dihydroxybenzylideneindenedione managed to yield the desired coumarin **5k**, the compound was tedious to purify.

Table 3 Substituent Scope of the Coumarins **5a–k**

Compd	R ¹	R ²	R ³	Yield (%) ^a
5a	H	H	H	62
5b	OMe	H	H	46
5c	H	H	Cl	55
5d	H	H	OMe	60
5e	H	H	Br	58
5f	I	H	I	49
5g	H	H	NO ₂	58
5h	Br	H	Br	50
5i	Cl	H	Cl	53
5j	F	H	F	52
5k	H	OH	H	~30

^a Isolated yields.

Based on our findings and the literature,³⁰ the reaction presumably proceeds via domino Michael–intramolecular Knoevenagel–aromatization–lactonization reactions. A tentative mechanism is depicted in Scheme 3. The Michael addition of anion **A** to the 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenedione **3a** leads to the formation of the intermediate **B**. Subsequent intramolecular Knoevenagel condensation and lactonization results in the formation of intermediate **C** which upon enolization and oxidation gives the desired fluorenone-fused coumarin **5a**.



In summary, we have developed a new facile and expeditious protocol of the synthesis of substituted fluorenone-fused coumarins by the base-catalyzed reaction of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)indenedione. This reaction represents the first cyclization of diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate with 2-(2-hydroxybenzylidene) of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds. The reaction operates with many bases and solvents. However, the optimized conditions required the use of DMAP as a catalyst.

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Supporting Information

Supporting information for this article is available online at <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1385-2345>.

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(36) **General Procedure for the Synthesis of Ethyl 7-Hydroxy-6,13-dioxo-6,13-dihydrofluoreno[2,1-c]chromene-8-carboxylates 5a–k**

4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 0.3 equiv, 0.3 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-hydroxybenzylideneindenediones **3a–k** (1 equiv, 1 mmol) and diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate (**4**, 1.2 equiv, 1.2 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL). The reaction solution was heated at 70 °C until completion of the reaction as indicated by TLC analysis (ca. 2 h). The reaction solution was then allowed to cool down to room temperature after which an aqueous acetic acid solution (10%) was added. The formed precipitate was filtered and the solid obtained was crystallized from dioxane.

Ethyl 7-Hydroxy-6,13-dioxo-6,13-dihydrofluoreno[2,1-c]chromene-8-carboxylate (5a)

Yellow crystals; yield: 0.24 g (62%); mp 239–241 °C. ¹H NMR

(600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.46 (t, 3 H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.75 (q, 2 H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.63 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 8.2, 1.2 Hz), 7.40–7.44 (m, 1 H), 7.45–7.55 (m, 3 H), 7.57–7.63 (m, 1 H), 7.75 (dt, 1 H, *J* = 7.3, 0.9 Hz), 9.58 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 8.3, 1.5 Hz), 13.21 (s, 1 H). ¹³CNMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 190.0, 165.7, 165.6, 165.5, 151.0, 150.7, 139.0, 138.5, 135.7, 134.7, 133.1, 131.6, 131.0, 125.1, 124.5, 122.9, 120.6, 117.9, 117.2, 117.0, 106.2, 62.6, 14.1. FTIR: 2988, 1698.9, 1732.7, 1666.8, 1584, 1217.7, 761.1 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₄O₆: C, 71.50; H, 3.65. Found: C, 71.58; H, 3.68. MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 386 [M]⁺ (100), 341.0 (81), 312 (88), 200 (70), 341.0 (85.6).

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