A Concise Route to Dihydrobenzo[b]furans: Formal Total Synthesis Of (+)-Lithospermic Acid

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ABSTRACT

A sequence of Sonogashira coupling, Pd(II)-catalyzed carbonylative annulation and benzofuran reduction (Mg, MeOH, NH₄Cl) provides a convergent and modular synthetic route to trans-2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-3-carboxylates, which are a common structural feature of a number of biologically active natural products. This versatile strategy has been applied to the formal total synthesis of the anti-HIV natural product (+)-lithospermic acid.

2-Aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furans are a common structural feature of numerous natural products (e.g. 1–2, Figure 1) exhibiting wide-ranging bioactivities, including antimitotic¹, antiangiogenic² antioxidant,³ antimicrobial,⁴ and neuritogenic⁵ activities. The majority of natural products isolated with this skeleton are 2,3-trans-configured,⁶ with many that were initially assigned as cis-configured having their relative stereochemistry revised.⁷

Figure 1. Representative dihydrobenzo[b]furan natural products

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Considerable effort has been devoted to the synthesis of 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furans. Strategies employed for the diastereoselective synthesis of these systems \(^6\) include the biomimetic oxidation of phenylpropenes, the Schmidt rearrangement, the rearrangement of chalcone epoxides and acid catalysed \([3+2]\) cycloadditions of phenylpropenes with quinones. \(^6\) Enantioselective syntheses have also been achieved via Rh(II)-catalyzed intramolecular C–H insertions, \(^8,9\) with this approach affording a predominance of the cis-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]fururan.

The closely related 2,3-disubstituted benzo[b]furans have attracted extensive synthetic interest and also exhibit a broad range of biological activities. \(^11\) Among available strategies for the synthesis of benzo[b]furans, palladium-catalyzed cyclizations are particularly attractive, allowing for the simultaneous installation of a carbonyl substituent at C3, to give the 2,3-disubstituted systems. \(^12\) Our synthetic approach would provide access to both 2-arylenzo[b]furans and 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furans-containing natural products and analogues. Key to the success of the approach was developing a method to reduce the benzo[b]fururan system to the corresponding trans-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]fururan. The retrosynthetic strategy depicted in Scheme 1 highlights the concise and highly modular approach we proposed to access this class of compounds.

\[\text{Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic Analysis of 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furans-3-carboxylates (3)}\]

We envisaged that dihydrobenzofuran 3 would be formed by stereoselective reduction of benzofuran 4, which would be derived from ortho-hydroxydiarylfuran 5, using a carbonylative annulation reaction. \(\text{ortho-}\)

Hydroxydiaryalkyne 5 would be derived from the Sonogashira coupling of protected aryl iodide 6 and arylalkyne 7. Initial investigations focused on the development of this route, using aryl iodides \((8, 9)\) and a range of terminal alkynes \((10–16)\). Subsequently, the utility of this method was demonstrated through the formal total synthesis of the anti-HIV natural product (+)-lithospermic acid (1).

The required diarylfuran substrates were synthesised by Sonogashira coupling of aryl iodide \((8, 13)\) with arylalkynes \((10–14, 16)\) and aryl iodide \((9, 12)\) with arylalkynes \((14–16)\) (Table 1). Traditional coupling conditions were well-suited for generating diarylalkynes \(17\text{a–e} \) (Method A), however yields of \(18\text{b} \) and \(18\text{c} \) were improved by using the conditions of Andrus et al. \(^16\) (Method B). De-acylation of \(17\text{a–e} \) was hampered by a competing side-reaction that produced unwanted proto-cyclized benzofurans, which lacked the carbomethoxy functionality at the 3-position. Through the use of Cs\(_2\)CO\(_3\) in MeOH–THF at 0 \(^\circ\)C, ortho-hydroxydiarylfurans \(19\text{a–e} \) were afforded in good yield with no appreciable proto-cyclization.

\[\text{Table 1. Synthesis of ortho-hydroxydiarylfurans}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry Arl alkene R(^1)</th>
<th>product (yield, %)</th>
<th>product (yield, %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Method A. \(^*\) Method B. \(\text{The intermediate acetal was purified and then deacetylated using Cs}_2\text{CO}_3\) in MeOH–THF.

At this stage it was necessary, in the case of benzaldehydes \(18\text{a–c} \) (Table 1), to protect the aldehyde.


Table 2. Carbonylative Annulation and Mg-mediated benzofuran reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>substrate R¹</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>R³</th>
<th>product (yield, %)</th>
<th>product (yield, %)*</th>
<th>trans/cis*b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19a</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>21a (69)</td>
<td>23a (84)</td>
<td>94:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19b</td>
<td>2-Np</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>21b (86)</td>
<td>23b (36)*</td>
<td>85:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19c</td>
<td>3,4-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>21c (80)</td>
<td>23c (79)</td>
<td>95:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19d</td>
<td>3,5-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>21d (87)</td>
<td>23d (66)*</td>
<td>91:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19e</td>
<td>4-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>21e (77)</td>
<td>23e (85)</td>
<td>95:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>20a</td>
<td>4-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>MeO</td>
<td>1,3-dioxan-2-yl</td>
<td>22a (55)*</td>
<td>24a* (74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20b</td>
<td>3,4- (OCH₃)₂C₆H₄</td>
<td>MeO</td>
<td>1,3-dioxan-2-yl</td>
<td>22b (75)*</td>
<td>24b* (86)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>20c</td>
<td>TIPS</td>
<td>MeO</td>
<td>1,3-dioxan-2-yl</td>
<td>22c (0)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Isolated yield of the trans-isomer. † Determined by ¹H NMR of crude isolate. ‡ By-product isolated, R¹ = cyclohex-2-ynyl (6%). § By-products isolated, R¹ = 1,2-dihydrobenzophenone-2-yl (38%); R¹ = 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl (24%). ¶ Reduction by-product isolated, R¹ = 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl-2,5-dienyl (15%). ‖ Accompanied by 5% of the trans-actalised benzofuran product, analogous to 22a where R¹=CH(O)Me. ‡‡ Aqueous acid workup led to acetal hydrolysis, providing the benzaldehyde (R¹=CHO) directly. ‡§ Accompanied by ca. 10% of the dimethyl acetal, where R¹=CH(O)Me. ‡¶ Combined yield of cis and trans. ‡‖ Trans-actalised starting material isolated, analogous to 20c where R¹=CH(O)Me.

functionality in preparation for the carbonylative annulation and subsequent reduction step. Thus, benzaldehydes 18a–c were subjected to a one-pot procedure that included protection of the aldehyde as the corresponding cyclic acetal, followed by in situ methanalysis of the acetate, to reveal the ortho-hydroxydiarylalkynes 20a–c.

The carbonylative annulation conditions of Kondo12a and Scamells12b were found to be well-suited to our systems (Table 2). Applying these conditions to ortho-hydroxydiarylalkynes 19a–e and 20a–c, moderate to excellent benzofuran product yields were achieved for all but 20c (entry 8, Table 2). Reaction rates were enhanced by heating to 40 °C, however, this had a detrimental effect on the yield of 22a–b, so these reactions were conducted at rt. Interestingly, methyl acetal by-products, resulting from trans-acetalization, were observed in the cases of 1,3-dioxane substrates 20a–c.17

Synthetic methods for reducing 2-arylbenzo[b]furans to the trans-dihydrobenzofuran have been reported. Common reduction conditions (e.g. H₂/Pd-C,18 chiral “CuH”,19 TFA/Et₃SiH20) applied to more complex benzofurans of type 21 and 22, showed that none of these conditions were suitable for our systems: either recovered starting material or complex mixtures of products were obtained. Our investigations concentrated on using magnesium in MeOH to effect this reduction. Chemoselective reduction of α,β-unsaturated esters has been reported to proceed under these conditions even in systems in which the double bond is part of an aromatic system.21 Our substrates provided a considerable challenge, requiring chemoselective reduction of a tetrasubstituted double bond within an aromatic system. Early attempts at the Mg–MeOH reduction proved low yielding and highly capricious, apparently due to low and variable activity of the magnesium and the low solubility of our substrates in MeOH. The addition of THF as a co-solvent alleviated solubility issues, but also resulted in markedly less active benzofuran. Attempts to activate the magnesium surface by stirring vigorously (both neat and in solution), by addition of I₂ or 1,2-dibromoethane, or by prior treatment with dilute acid all proved inadequate or capricious. The introduction of NH₄Cl to the reaction mixture as an agent
Lithospermum ruderale in 1963 and its structure of this approach through the synthesis of lithospermic acid reduction procedure to be a powerful, modular strategy for products unmasked by aqueous acid workup to afford the aldehyde the synthesis of methyl 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[f]uran 26a–b. Partial reduction of the pendant R’ aryl group was observed to compete with the desired 2,3-reduction in some substrates (Table 2, entries 1–2, 4). However, these unwanted reductions could be minimised by lowering the reaction temperature from rt to ~15 °C. To obtain optimal yields of the trans diastereomer the reaction mixture was decanted from excess Mg when reduction was complete, allowing the magnesium methoxide reaction mixture to warm to rt, whereupon epimerization to the predominantly trans-isomer resulted. The protected aldehyde in 22a–b, was unmasked by aqueous acid workup to afford the aldehyde products 24a–b directly.

Having demonstrated the carbonylative annulation–reduction procedure to be a powerful, modular strategy for the synthesis of methyl 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[f]uran-3-carboxylates, we sought to further highlight the versatility of this approach through the synthesis of lithospermic acid (1). (+)-Lithospermic acid (1) was first isolated from Lithospermum ruderale in 1963 and its structure elucidated in 1975 (+)-Lithospermic acid (1) has also been isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza (Danshen), a popular herb in traditional Chinese medicine, and from many other sources. It was not until 2002 that it was found to be a potent HIV integrase inhibitor. Importantly, 1 was devoid of the collateral toxicity that plagued many other integrase inhibitors, rendering it an interesting lead compound. Previous approaches to the synthesis of 1 include the HBr-promoted cyclization used by Rath and co-workers, resulting in the synthesis of racemic heptamethyl lithospermate, and the C–H bond activation strategies used by Bergman, Ellman and co-workers, and also by Yu and co-workers for the first total syntheses of (+)-lithospermic acid.

Sonogashira coupling of aryl iodide 9 and arylalkyne 25 proceeded in 75% yield (Scheme 2). Sonogashira coupling, followed by protection of the aldehyde and removal of the acetate using Cs2CO3 in MeOH–THF, gave the ortho-hydroxydiarylalkyne 26. Subjecting 26 to carbonylative annulation generated the desired tetrasubstituted benzofuran 27 in good yield. The previously developed conditions proved well-suited for reducing 27 to give the desired 2,3-dihydrobenzo[f]uran 28 (81%, ca. 3:1 trans:cis), following an acidic workup to remove the cyclic acetal protecting group. Knövenagel condensation of aldehyde 28 with malonic acid, and concomitant epimerisation at C-3, gave cinnamic acid 29 with improved dr (ca. 6:1, 2,3-trans:2,3-cis), which was subsequently coupled with known alcohol 30 to afford (2S,3S,2'R)-31 and the corresponding (2R,3R,2'R)-diastereomer. The diastereomeric pair were separable by HPLC, providing diasteromerically pure 31. All spectroscopic data obtained matched that reported by Bergman, Ellman and co-workers.

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**Scheme 2. Synthesis of (+)-Heptamethyl Lithospermate (31)**

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23 Notably, the Δα,α values were not a useful diagnostic tool for distinguishing the cis and trans isomers in these systems. Instead, the anisotropic effect of the C-2 aryl group causes chemical shifts of 3-CH and CO-CH2 which are diagnostic for cis versus trans isomers (Refs. 7, 9 and 18b). Thus, the trans compound displayed an upfield 3-CH resonance, compared to the cis isomer.


The two-step conversion of 31 to 1, involving ester hydrolysis followed by global demethylation, has been reported, and hence the synthesis of (+)-heptamethyl lithospermate (31) by the sequence presented here constitutes a formal total synthesis of (+)-lithospermic acid (1).

We have demonstrated a versatile, modular synthetic approach to 2-aryl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furans via Mg-mediated reduction of benzo[b]furans, and demonstrated its use in natural product synthesis with a synthesis of (+)-heptamethyl lithospermate (31) in 7 steps and in 8.4% overall yield from 9, constituting a formal total synthesis of the anti-HIV natural product (+)-lithospermic acid (1).

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures, product characterisation data, and 1H and 13C NMR spectra. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.