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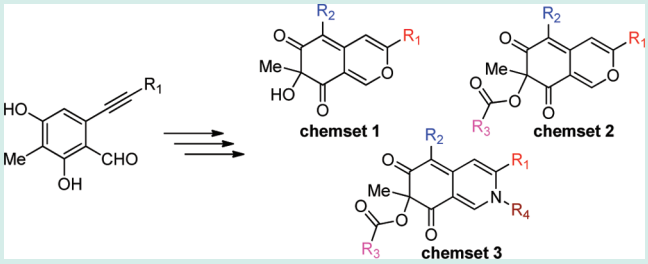
Synthesis of Azaphilone-Based Chemical Libraries

Mathieu Achard, Aaron B. Beeler, and John A. Porco, Jr.*

Department of Chemistry and Center for Chemical Methodology and Library Development (CMLD-BU), Boston University, 590 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of azaphilone scaffolds that have been further diversified by cross coupling acylation and amine addition is reported. Methodology development also led to novel modifications including C5 acetoxylation and condensations producing isoquinolin-6(7H) structures. Overall, the library synthesis afforded three azaphilone sublibraries, including vinylogous pyridones which project diversity elements in four sectors of the azaphilone core.



KEYWORDS: *azaphilone, natural product, chemical library, pyridone, cross coupling*

INTRODUCTION

Preparation of chemical libraries based on the elaboration of scaffolds resembling natural products is a viable strategy for discovery of small molecules which perturb biological pathways.[1] As part of our interest in the synthesis of complex natural products, we have reported syntheses of a number of azaphilone natural products and derivatives.[2] The azaphilones are a structurally diverse family of natural products containing a highly oxygenated bicyclic core and quaternary center (**1**, Figure 1).[3] This class of molecules also has numerous biosynthetic modifications of the fused ring system including oxidation (**2** and **3**), annulation (**4**), and halogenation (**4**, **5**, and **6**).

We have reported the preparation of the azaphilone core by oxidation of a benzopyrylium salt employing IBX[2a] or using buffer-mediated cycloisomerization of a vinylogous acid[2d] prepared from oxidative dearomatization of the corresponding *o*-alkynylbenzaldehyde derivative. Utilizing these methodologies, we considered the azaphilone core as a scaffold for chemical library synthesis. Specifically, we sought to develop a strategy which would ultimately yield a collection of azaphilones and derived chemoptypes containing orthogonal diversification points.

Our overall approach is outlined in Figure 2 and begins with Sonogashira coupling of bromo-benzaldehyde (**7**)[2a] to afford alkynyl benzaldehydes (**8**) to install R_1 diversity. Cycloisomerization followed by oxidative dearomatization affords azaphilone core structures **9** which may also be diversified at R_2 (C5) by bromination and Stille coupling to afford compounds **10**. Scaffolds **9** and **10** (Chemset 1) may be acylated to afford a collection of esters (**11**, Chemset 2). Select members of Chemset 2 may also be utilized in condensations[2a,d] to afford vinylogous 4-pyridones (**12**, Chemset 3). Overall, the library plan leading to vinylogous pyridone Chemset 3 leads to projection of R_1−R_4 diversity elements in four sectors of the azaphilone core structure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis of Chemset 1 was initiated with Sonogashira coupling of bromobenzaldehyde **7** utilizing nine terminal alkynes (**13**{1−9}) to afford alkynyl benzaldehydes **8** (Scheme 1).[4] Cycloisomerization mediated by $Au(OAc)_3$[2a,5] in the presence of TFA afforded an intermediate 2-benzopyrylium salt.[6] In situ oxidation of the salt with SIBX[7] (a stabilized form of IBX) or IBX and tetrabutylammonium iodide as phase transfer catalyst[2a] afforded azaphilones **9**. Overall, Sonogashira coupling proceeded in excellent yield for all alkynes evaluated (Figure 3). The two-step cycloisomerization/oxidation sequence proceeded in moderate to good yields (Table 1). Generally, electron-poor alkynes required higher reaction temperatures and alkynes bearing a NHBoc group only proceeded when IBX was utilized as oxidant.

To further diversify Chemset 1, we considered further functionalization through cross coupling processes at C5 (Scheme 2). Preparation of the requisite vinyl bromide was readily facilitated by reaction of azaphilone core structures with NBS in acetonitrile. However, attempts at Pd-mediated coupling of aryl and vinylstannanes were unsuccessful utilizing azaphilones bearing a free tertiary alcohol. Further investigation revealed that cross-couplings with scaffolds bearing tertiary esters proceeded cleanly. Upon further reaction optimization, we found that Stille cross-coupling of **15**−**17** with a variety of tributylstannanes afforded coupled products **18**−**20** in moderate to good yields.

Interestingly, we found that reaction of azaphilone **9**{1} with acetic acid/acetic anhydride (1:1) in the presence of phenyliodine diacetate (PIDA) (μW, 90 °C, 10 min) led to both acylation of the tertiary alcohol and acetoxylation[8] of the C5

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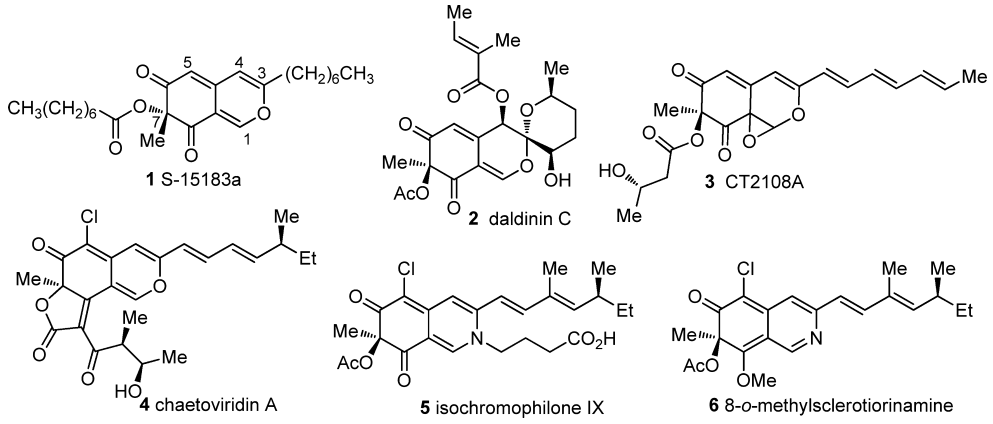


Figure 1. Representative azaphilone natural products.

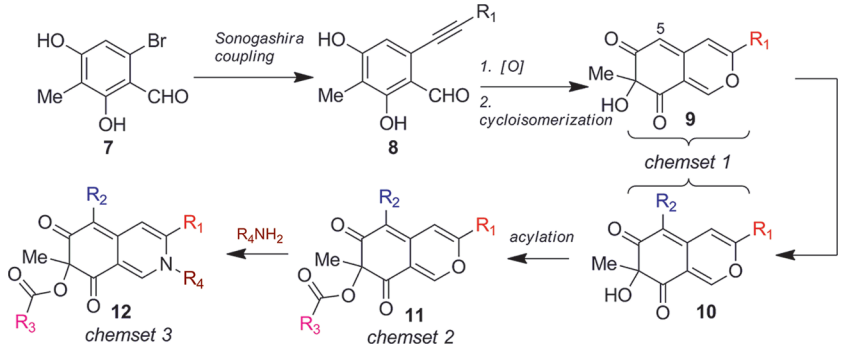
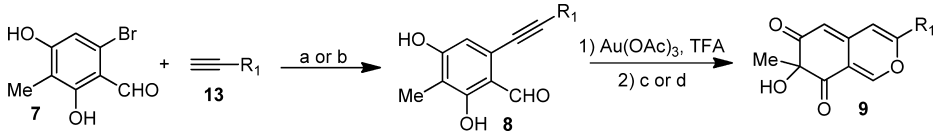


Figure 2. Azaphilone library synthesis plan.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Chemset 1[a]



[a](a) $PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2$, CuI, Et_3N, DMF, 65 °C, 16 h; (b) $PdCl_2(COD)$, tBu_3PH ;BF_4, CuI, iPr_2NH, dioxane, rt, 18 h; (c) SIBX; (d) IBX.

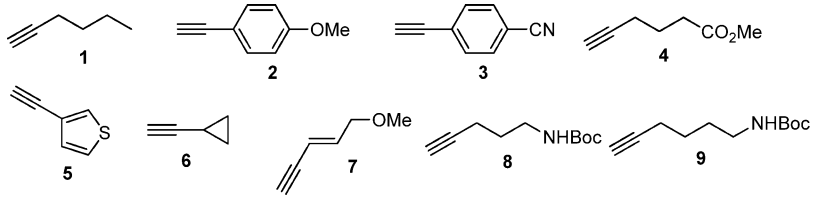


Figure 3. Diversity reagents **13**{1−9}.

Table 1. Isolated Yields for Compounds in Chemset 1[a]

product	condition	yield (%)	product	condition	yield (%)
8{1}	a	91	**9**{1}	c	76
8{2}	b	96	**9**{2}	c	76
8{3}	b	96	**9**{3}	c	40
8{4}	a	87	**9**{4}	c	70
8{5}	a	84	**9**{5}	c	51
8{6}	a	82	**9**{6}	c	43
8{7}	b	85	**9**{7}	c	65
8{8}	a	88	**9**{8}	d	55
8{9}	a	86	**9**{9}	d	44

[a]See Scheme 1 for conditions a−d.

position. However, *O*-acetylation could be avoided if the oxidation was performed at room temperature to afford exclusively tertiary alcohol **21** in 65% yield (Scheme 3).

We next sought to further elaborate Chemset 1 utilizing acid chlorides (**25**) to afford azaphilone esters (**11**) (Scheme 4). Acylation proceeded in the presence of DMAP but with significant formation of side products.[9] However, utilization of solid supported DMAP (PS-DMAP)[10] minimized formation of side products. Accordingly, acylation of tertiary alcohol **9**{1} with propionyl chloride in the presence of PS-DMAP (1.3 equiv) afforded **11**{1,1} in good yield (90%) and a crude HPLC purity of >90% after filtration.

Utilizing the optimized protocol for preparation of azaphilone esters, we carried out the synthesis of Chemset 2

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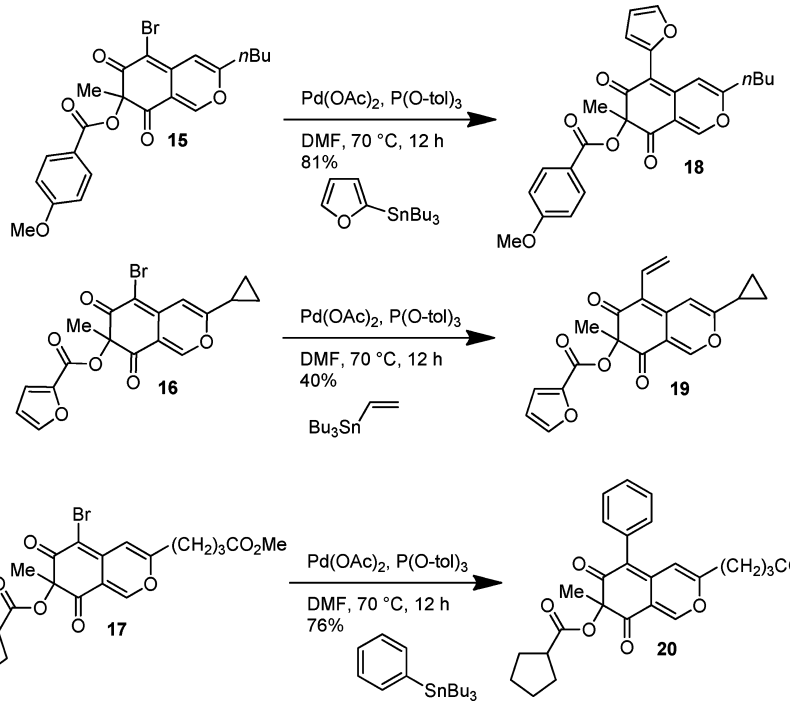
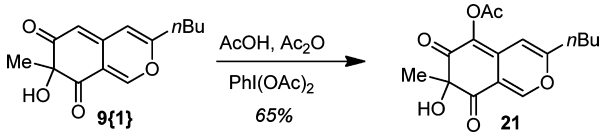
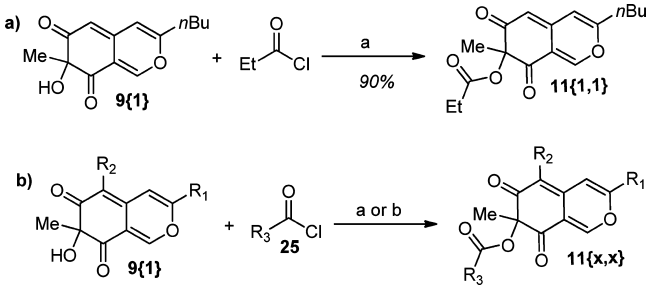
Scheme 2. Functionalization of the Azaphilone Core via Stille Cross-Coupling



Scheme 3. C5-Acetoxylation of the Azaphilone Scaffold



Scheme 4. Acetylation of Chemset 1[a]



[a](a) PS-DMAP (2.0 equiv), CH_2Cl_2, μW 80 °C, 15 min, 90−98%; (b) PS-DMAP (1.3 equiv), CH_2Cl_2, rt 24−48 h, 70−89%.

by employing 11 scaffolds from Chemset 1 (Figure 4) and eight acid chlorides (Figure 5). The reaction mixtures were filtered, evaporated, and the crude material purified by mass-directed preparative HPLC. Overall, the reactions proceeded smoothly with the exception of aryl substituted scaffolds (**9**{2}, **9**{3}, **9**{5}, and **22**) which required additional amounts of acid chloride (0.5 equiv) and longer reaction times. Notably, compounds **9**{8} and **9**{9} were successfully acylated with no detectable loss of the NHBoc protecting group. Representative products from Chemset 2 are illustrated in Figure 6.[9]

We next set out to optimize conditions for condensation of azaphilones with primary amines to afford vinylogous 4-pyridones.[2a,b,d] Initial reaction conditions entailed treatment of azaphilone **9**{1} in the presence of 1.2 equiv of benzylamine at room temperature in CH_2Cl_2 (1 h) which afforded vinylogous 4-pyridone **24** in excellent yield (Scheme 5a). However, reaction with ester **11**{1,1} afforded only enamine **25** (Scheme 5b).[2a,b] On the basis of these results, we considered that the azaphilone alcohol may activate of the carbonyl through hydrogen bonding, thereby facilitating a faster rate of cyclization relative to elimination. In an effort to enhance the cyclization rate, we examined use of the polymer-supported carboxylic acid resin (IRC-76) which may function as both a Bronsted acid catalyst and amine scavenger. Compound **11**{1,1} was treated with benzylamine (1.3 equiv) in acetonitrile/water (10:1) at room temperature for 8 h, followed by microwave irradiation for 15 min (120 °C). Addition of Amberlite IRC-76 and further microwave irradiation (15 min, 120 °C) afforded the desired vinylogous 4-pyridone **26** in good yield and purity after filtration of the resin.

We consequently selected 10 azaphilone scaffolds from Chemset 2 to be converted to vinylogous 4-pyridones (Figure 7). Utilizing the optimized reaction conditions (Scheme 6) and a selection of 20 amines (Figure 8), we conducted parallel synthesis of Chemset 3. Overall, reactions proceeded well with good isolated yields and generally high crude purities by HPLC/ELSD. However, bulky or less nucleophilic amines required longer reaction times (24 h) to afford complete conversion. Representative Chemset 3 library members are shown in Figure 9.

We also wished to take advantage of the NHBoc-containing members of Chemset 1 and considered that cyclization of the corresponding deprotected amines may afford tricyclic azaphilone pyridone derivatives.[2d] Treatment of **9**{8} with aqueous HCl (3 N) at 40 °C afforded the cyclized product **32** in moderate yield (55%) (Scheme 7a). Reaction of **9**{9} under the same conditions afforded tricyclic product **33** in a lower but synthetically useful yield (40%) (Scheme 7b). Because of difficulties in scaleup and purification of the tricyclic products,

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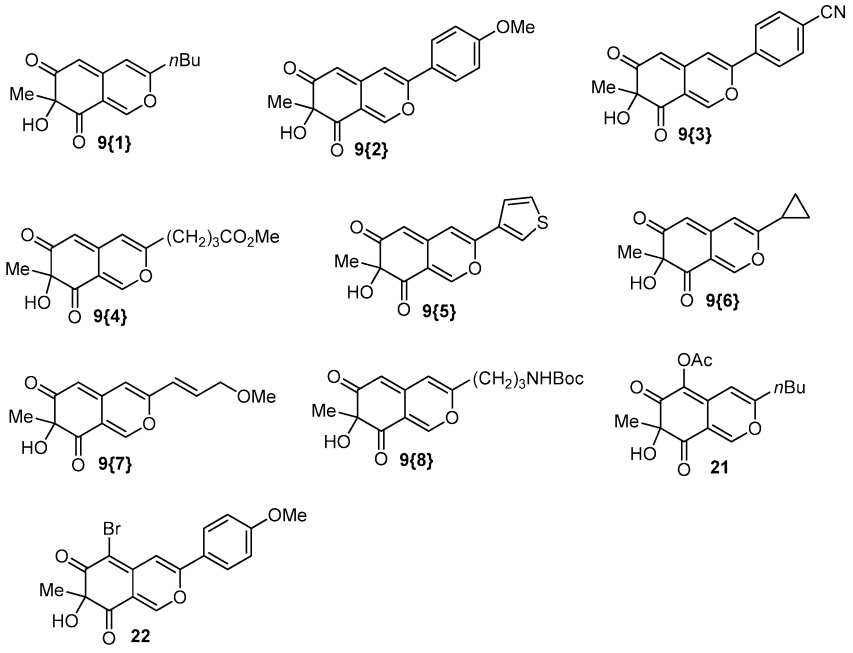

Figure 4. Azaphilone scaffolds derived from Chemset 1.

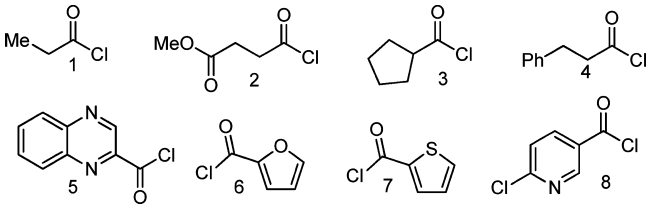

Figure 5. Diversity reagents **23**{1−8}.

compounds were immediately acylated to afford esters **34** and **35**.

During exploratory investigations, we attempted the condensation of NH_4OAc with azaphilone scaffold **11**{1,1} with NH_4OAc (Scheme 8). Interestingly, reaction of this scaffold under standard conditions for condensation with primary amines afforded a mixture of tautomers **36** and **37** (4:1 by ^1H NMR analysis). Acylation of the tautomeric mixture (**36**/**37**) with 2-furan carbonyl chloride as a representative acid chloride afforded derivative **38**. It is noteworthy that scaffolds **38** contain the isoquinolin-6(7*H*) core structure found in natural product **6**.[2f]

CONCLUSION

We have achieved the synthesis of azaphilone scaffolds which have further diversified by cross coupling (Chemset 1). A selection of Chemset 1 was further acylated to afford a collection of azaphilone esters (Chemset 2). Select members of Chemset 2 were utilized in condensations to afford vinylogous 4-pyridones (Chemset 3). Methodology development also led to the novel modifications including C5 acetoxylation and condensations producing isoquinolin-6(7*H*) structures. Overall, the library synthesis led to three azaphilone sublibraries including vinylogous pyridones which project diversity elements in four sectors of the azaphilone core. Calculation of key physiochemical and structural properties revealed that Chemsets 1−3 have values which are within range of generally acceptable values (Table 2).

Compounds produced in this study have been submitted for biological screening including by the Molecular Libraries Screening Center Network (MLSCN). In this regard, initial results from the MLSCN indicate interesting activity of select compounds against *Plasmodium falciparum* HSP90[11,12] and inhibition of the parasite plastid.[13] Further studies on the synthesis of chemical libraries based on natural product scaffolds are in progress and will be reported in future publications.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

General Information. All nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on either a Varian or Bruker spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz at ambient temperature with $CDCl_3$ as solvent unless otherwise stated. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 100 MHz at ambient temperature with $CDCl_3$ as solvent unless otherwise stated. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million relative to $CDCl_3$ (^1H, δ 7.27; ^{13}C, δ 77.0) and acetone-d_6 (^1H, δ 2.05; ^{13}C, δ 30.8). Data for ^1H NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (ovrlp = overlapping, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qt = quintuplet, m = multiplet), and coupling constants are reported as values in hertz. All ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with complete proton decoupling. Analytical LC was performed on a 2.1 mm × 50 mm 1.7 μM C18 column. Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using 0.25 mm silica gel 60-F plates. Otherwise, flash chromatography was performed using 200−400 mesh silica gel. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure materials unless otherwise stated. Acetonitrile, CH_2Cl_2, THF, and toluene were purified by passing through two packed columns of neutral alumina. All reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere in oven-dried or flame-dried glassware.

6-(Hex-1-ynyl)-2,4-dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde 8{1}. To a mixture of 2-bromo-4,6-dihydroxybenzaldehyde[1] (2.00 g, 8.65 mmol), $PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ (607 mg, 0.86 mmol), and CuI (164 mg, 0.86 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (40 mL), were

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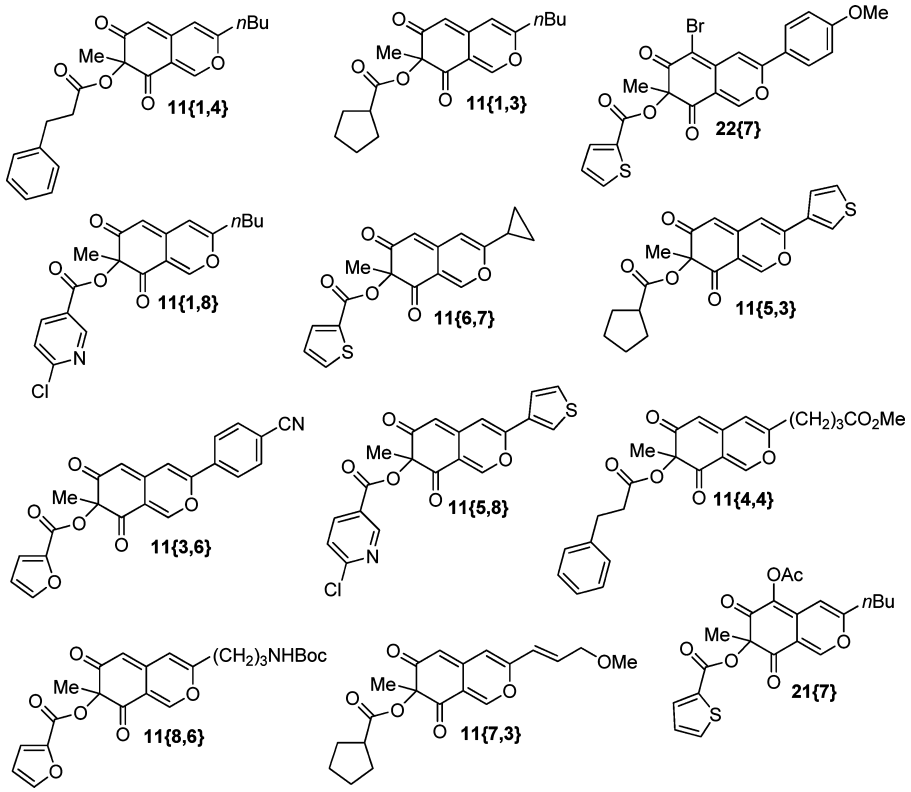
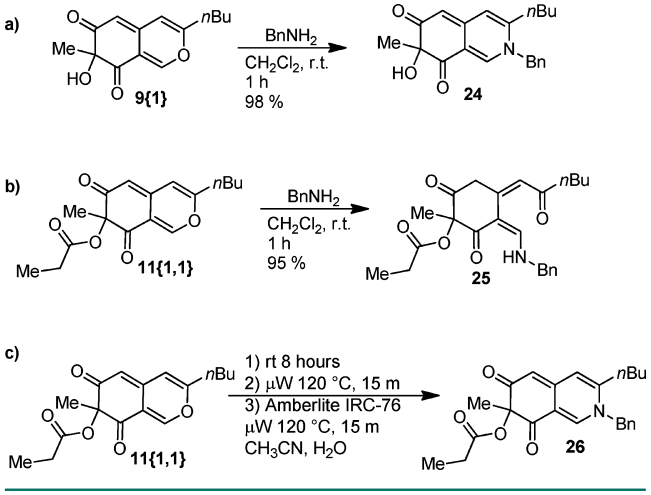


Figure 6. Representative compounds from Chemset 2.

Scheme 5. Reactions of Azaphilones with Primary Amines



successively added 1-hexyne (1.60 mL, 13.9 mmol) and triethylamine (4 mL, 30 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated at 65 °C for 16 h. After cooling the resulting black mixture to room temperature, water (20 mL) and a solution of HCl 1 N (20 mL) were successively added and the resulting mixture was extracted three times with EtOAc (75 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the crude solid by flash chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/hexanes, 20:1 to 10:1) afforded 1.840 g (91%) of 6-(hex-1-ynyl)-2,4-dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde **8**{1} as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ12.33 (1H, s), 10.20 (1H, s), 6.48 (1H, s), 5.48 (1H, s), 2.44 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.10 (3H, s), 1.63−1.56 (2H, m), 1.51−1.42 (2H, m), 0.94 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 194.1, 162.8, 162.1, 126.2, 112.8, 112.0, 111.0, 97.1, 75.7, 29.9, 21.4, 18.3, 13.3, 7.2. IR (thin film) 3412, 3005, 2925, 1631, 1421, 1362, 1092. HRMS calculated for $C_{14}H_{17}O_3$, 233.1178; found, 233.1176 [M + H].

4-((2-Formyl-3,5-dihydroxy-4-methylphenyl)ethynyl)-benzonitrile 8{3}. 2-Bromo-4,6-dihydroxy-5-methylbenzaldehyde[2a] (1.00 g, 4.3 mmol), $PdCl_2$(COD) (50 mg, 0.17 mmol), CuI (17 mg, 0.09 mmol), 4-ethynylbenzonitrile (687 mg, 5.4 mmol), and P(^{t}Bu)$_3$HBF$_4$ (101 mg, 0.34 mmol) were weighed and transferred into a flame-dried Schlenk tube. The system was evacuated and purged with argon. Dioxane and diisopropylamine were successively added and the resulting mixture was stirred under argon for 18 h and the reaction was filtered through a silica pad eluting with EtOAc. The combined solutions were concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/hexanes, 10:1 to 4:6) to afford 1.15 g (96%) of 4-((2-formyl-3,5-dihydroxy-4-methylphenyl)-ethynyl)benzonitrile **8**{3} as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d_6) δ 12.45 (1H, s), 10.32 (1H, s), 9.76 (1H, s), 7.85 (m, 4H), 6.83 (1H, s), 2.10 (3H, s). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 194.1, 162.6, 162.2, 132.4, 132.3, 126.2, 123.9, 118.2, 112.7, 112.6, 112.5, 111.3, 92.9, 88.3, 7.4. IR (thin film) 3352, 3000, 2218, 1622, 1105. HRMS calculated for $C_{17}H_{13}NO_3$, 279.0895; found, 279.0905 [M + H]

3-Butyl-7-hydroxy-7-methylisochroman-6,8-dione 9{1}. Trifluoroacetic acid (6.5 mL) was quickly added to a mixture of 6-(hex-1-ynyl)-2,4-dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde **8**{1} (1.206 g, 5.2 mmol) and Au(OAc)$_3$ (116 mg, 0.31 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL), and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. IBX (1.673 g, 5.97 mmol) or SIBX (3.970 g) and tetrabutylammonium iodide (95 mg, 0.25 mmol) were successively added to the solution, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90

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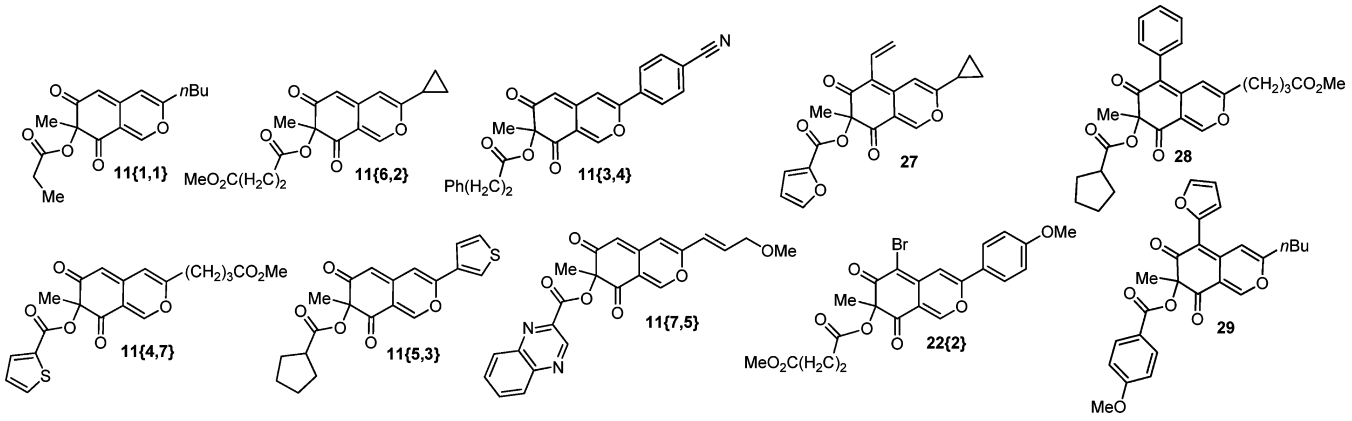
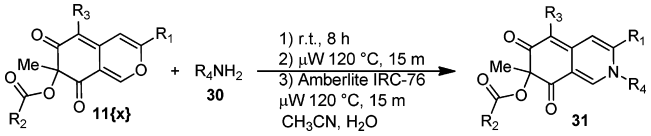


Figure 7. Scaffolds from Chemset 2 utilized in the synthesis of Chemset 3.

Scheme 6. Conditions for Synthesis of Chemset 3



min. The reaction mixture was quenched with a minimum of saturated $Na_2S_2O_3$ (5 mL) and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2: EtOAc/hexanes,10:1 to 4:6) gave 1.08 g (84%) using IBX and 980 mg (76%) using SIBX of 3-butyl-7-hydroxy-7-methylisochroman-6,8-dione **9**{1} as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.88 (1H, s), 6.10 (1H, s), 5.50 (1H, s), 3.92 (1H, brs), 2.42 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.64−1.57 (2H, m), 1.54 (3H, s), 1.43−1.34 (2H, m), 0.94 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 196.2, 195.7, 163.0, 152.9, 144.0, 115.7, 108.2, 104.8, 83.3, 32.7, 28.41, 28.40, 21.9, 13.5. IR (thin film) 3460, 2997, 2919, 1723, 1658, 1537, 1443. HRMS calculated for $C_{14}H_{17}O_4$, 249.1127; found, 249.1118 [M + H].

5-Bromo-7-hydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-6H-isochromene-6,8(7H)-dione 22. To a solution of 3-butyl-7-hydroxy-7-methylisochroman-6,8-dione **9**{2} (1.01 g, 4.06 mmol) in acetonitrile (30 mL) was added *N*-bromosuccinimide in one portion, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Concentration in vacuo and purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/hexanes, 70:30) afforded 1.21 g (91%) of 5-bromo-3-butyl-7-hydroxy-7-methylisochroman-6,8-dione **22** as a pale-yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.02 (1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.15 (1H, s), 7.02 (2H, d), 3.92 (1H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 1.61 (3H, s). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 194.0, 189.9, 162.8, 159.4, 151.7, 142.2, 127.8, 122.1, 116.1, 114.7, 104.6, 100.4, 83.9, 55.6, 28.6. IR (thin film) 3445, 3002, 1721, 1650, 1553, 1206. HRMS calculated for $C_{17}H_{14}O_5Br$, 377.0025; found, 377.0022 [M + H].

Azaphilone 18. Tributylstannylfuran (944 μL, 2.99 mmol) was added under argon to a solution of palladium acetate (49 mg, 0.21 mmol) tri-*o*-tolyl phosphine (163 mg, 0.53 mmol) and 5-bromo-3-butyl-7-methyl-6,8-dioxoisochroman-7-yl 4-methoxybenzoate **15** (988 mg, 2.14 mmol) in anhydrous degassed DMF (15 mL). The resulting solution was heated at 60 °C for 12 h. After cooling to room temperature, HCl 1N (5 mL) was added to the resulting black mixture, and the solution was extracted three times with EtOAc. The organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/hexanes, 90:10 to 70:30) afforded 778 mg (81%) of azaphilone **18** as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.05 (2H, d, J = 9.3 Hz), 8.02 (1H, s), 7.46 (1H, brs), 6.99 (1H, s), 6.90 (2H, d), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 3.1 Hz), 6.47 (1H, dd, J = 1.5 Hz), 3.85 (3H, s), 2.45 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 1.72 (3H, s), 1.66−1.59 (2H, m), 1.46−1.37 (2H, m), 0.96 (3H, t, J = 7.8 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 192.7, 190.1, 165.3, 163.8, 162.6, 154.3, 148.2, 140.8, 138.0, 132.4, 121.1, 115.3, 113.6, 111.8, 111.3, 108.4, 107.5, 84.4, 55.4, 32.3, 28.8, 22.4, 22.0, 13.7. IR (thin film) 2985, 2972, 2865, 1736, 1722, 1643, 1554. HRMS calculated for $C_{26}H_{24}O_7Na$, 471.1420; found, 471.1440 [M + Na].

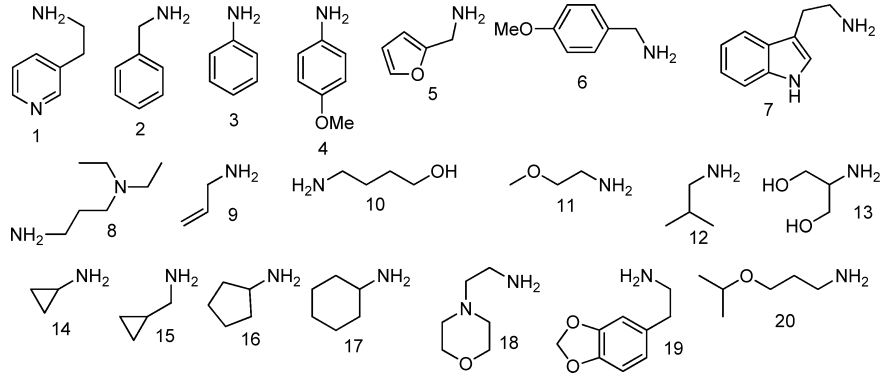


Figure 8. Diversity reagents **30**{1−20}.

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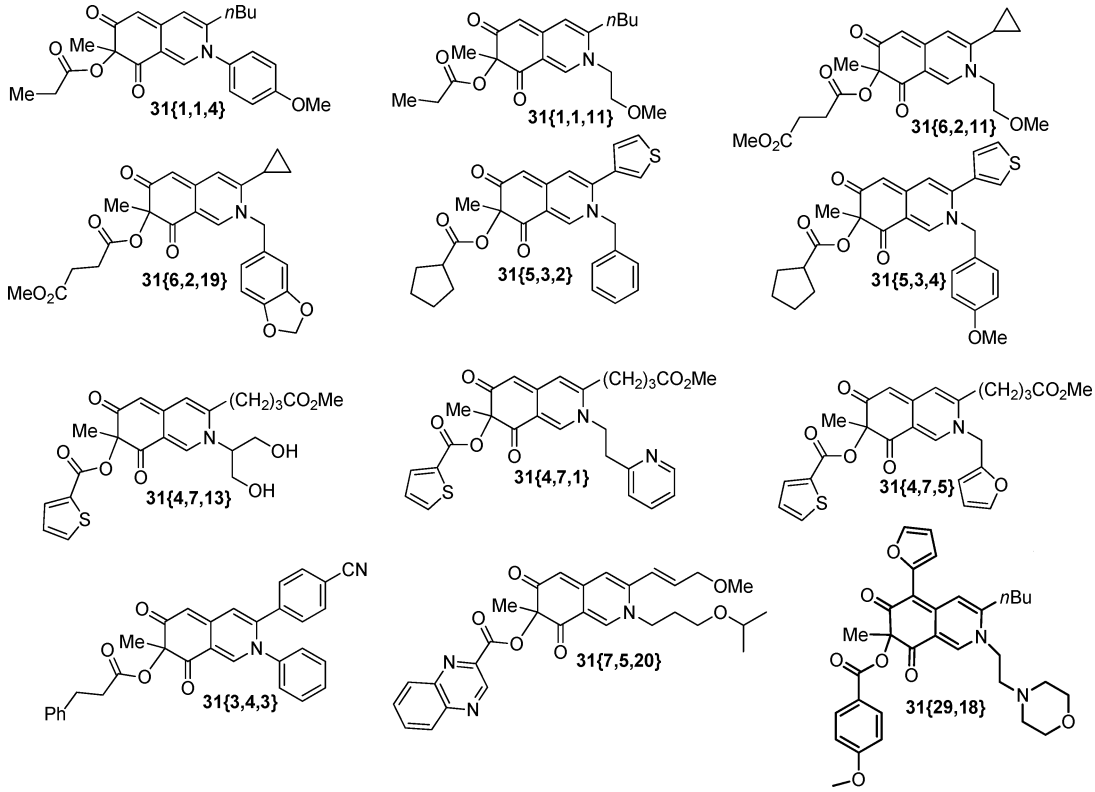
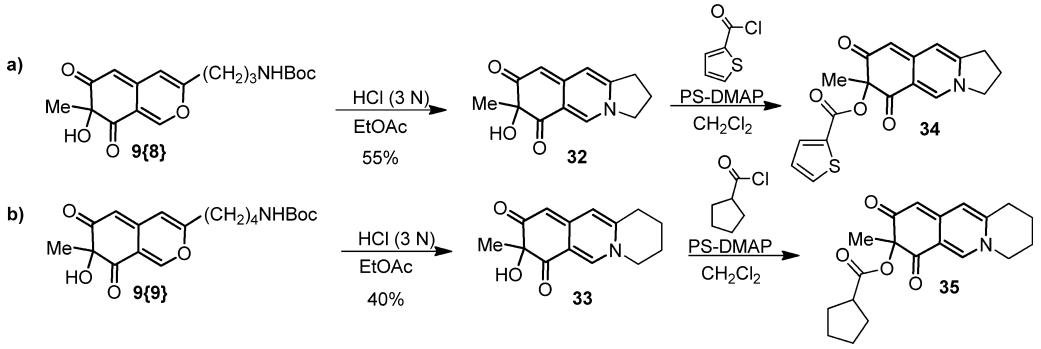
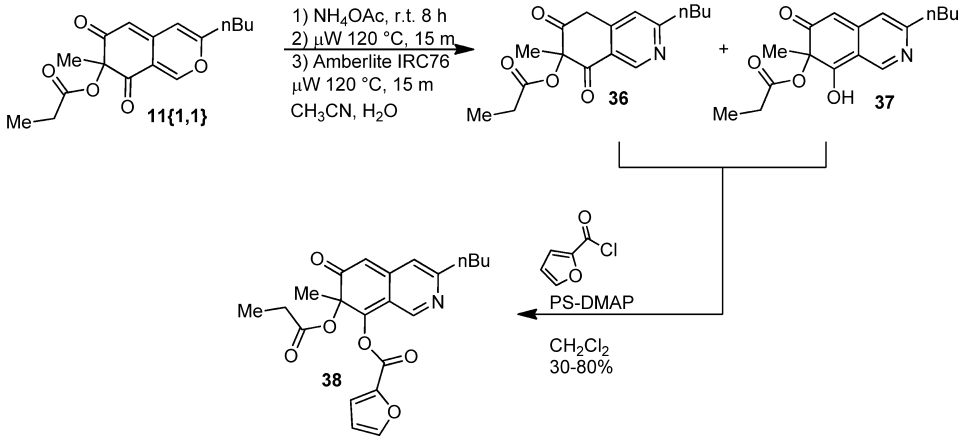


Figure 9. Representative Chemset 3 library members.

Scheme 7. Formation of Tricyclic Vinylogous 4-Pyridone Scaffolds



Scheme 8. Isoquinolin-6(7*H*) structures



General Procedure A for the Synthesis of Chemset 2. To a solution of azaphilone (1 equiv) was added acid chloride (2 equiv), and the mixture was stirred for 3 min. PS-DMAP (2 equiv (0.35 mmol/g)) was added to the reaction mixture, and

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Table 2. Physiochemical and Structural Properties of Azaphilone Libraries

library	MW (median, range)	LogD (median, range)	PSA (median, range)	H-acceptor (median, range)	H-donor (median, range)	rotatable bond (median, range)
Chemset 1	293, 232−377	1.1, 0−1.6	87, 63−101	5, 1−2	1, 1−2	2.5, 1−7
Chemset 2	338, 248−428	2, 1.4−2.7	86, 64−109	5.5, 4−7	0.5, 0−1	6.5, 3−10
Chemset 3	426, 383−469	3.5, 3.3−3.6	89, 76−101	5.5, 5−6	0, 0−0	8.5, 8−9

the solution was stirred at room temperature for 24−48 h. Filtration over Celite eluting with CH_2Cl_2 afforded Chemset 2.

11{1,4}. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.94 (1H, s), 7.35−7.31 (3H, m), 7.27−7.23 (2H, m), 6.14 (1H, s), 5.58 (1H, s), 3.01 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 2.78−2.74 (2H, 2dt, J = 10 Hz), 2.45 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.69−1.61 (2H, m), 1.59 (3H, s), 1.48−1.39 (2H, m), 1.00 (3H, t, J = 7.8 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 193.3, 192.7, 172.0, 162.4, 154.0, 142.8, 140.2, 128.4, 128.2, 126.2, 115.1, 108.6, 106.7, 84.4, 34.8, 32.7, 30.5, 28.5, 22.2, 22.0, 13.6. IR (thin film) 2985, 1734, 1716, 1619, 1543, 1456. HRMS calculated for $C_{23}H_{25}O_5$, 381.1702; found, 381.1728 (M + H).

General Procedure B for the Synthesis of Chemset 2. To a solution of azaphilone (1 equiv) was added acid chloride (2 equiv), and the mixture was stirred for 3 min. PS-DMAP (2 equiv (0.35 mmol/g)) was added to the reaction mixture, and the solution was heated under microwave conditions (80 °C, 15 min, 300 W, stirring on, cooling on). Filtration over Celite eluting with CH_2Cl_2 afforded Chemset 2.

11{1,5}. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.53 (1H, s), 8.31 (1H, dd, J = 1.5, 8.6 Hz), 8.17 (1H, dd), 7.94 (1H, s), 7.92−7.83 (2H, m), 6.15 (1H, s), 5.60 (1H, s), 2.43 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.66−1.59 (2H, m), 1.45−1.36 (2H, m), 0.96 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, CDCl3) δ 192.5, 191.6, 163.0, 162.7, 154.2, 145.2, 143.7, 143.0, 141.7, 141.5, 132.5, 131.0, 130.8, 129.2, 115.2, 108.6, 106.7, 86.2, 32.8, 28.5, 22.5, 22.0, 13.66.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Chemset 3. To a solution of azaphilone (1 equiv) in acetonitrile/water (10:1, 2 mL) was added amine (1.3 equiv), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 h. The red reaction mixture was heated under microwave conditions (120 °C, 15 min, Powermax on, stirring on, cooling on). After cooling the reaction to room temperature, 10−15 mg of dry Amberlite IRC76 resin was added and the mixture was heated under microwave conditions (120 °C, 15 min, Powermax on, stirring on, cooling on). After cooling the reaction to room temperature, the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite using ethyl acetate as elution solvent. After concentration, library members were purified by mass-directed HPLC to afford Chemset 3.

33{1,1,4}. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.69 (1H, s), 7.17 (2H, d, J = 9.4 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d), 6.29 (1H, s), 5.37 (1H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 2.52−2.45 (2H, m), 2.17 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 1.54 (3H, s), 1.37 (2H, q, J = 7.8 Hz), 1.25−1.16 (2H, m), 1.13 (3H, t, J = 7.8 Hz), 0.79 (3H, t, J = 7.8 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 195.1, 192.0, 173.8, 160.4, 149.2, 148.6, 142.7, 133.2, 119.2, 115.3, 115.1, 114.3, 100.0, 84.2, 55.7, 32.0, 30.1, 26.7, 22.9, 22.0, 13.5, 8.7. IR (thin film) 2965, 2927, 2853, 1725, 1695, 1637, 1603, 1525. HRMS calculated for $C_{24}H_{28}NO_5$, 410.1967; found, 410.1995 [M + H].

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Synthesis and characterization of alkynyl benzaldehydes, synthesis and characterization of Chemset 1, synthesis and characterization of 5-bromoazaphilones, cross coupling of azaphilone scaffolds, synthesis and characterization of Chemset 2, synthesis and characterization of Chemset 3, synthesis and characterization of additional azaphilones, representative NMR spectra. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*Phone: 617-353-2493. Fax: 617-358-2847. E-mail: porco@bu.edu.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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