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Key indicators

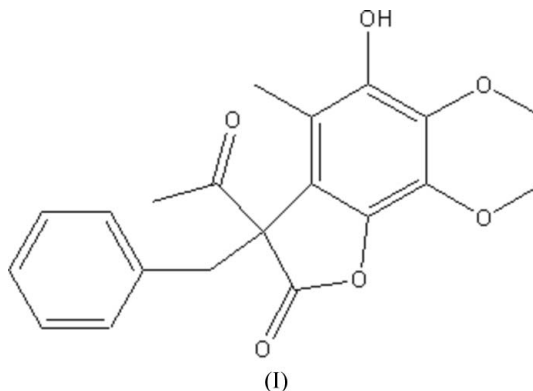
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 294$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.052
 wR factor = 0.144
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.3-Acetyl-3-benzyl-5-hydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-
4-methylbenzofuran-2(3H)-oneIn the title compound $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_6$, the benzofuran ring system is nearly planar. The crystal structure is stabilized by $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Received 1 November 2006

Accepted 9 November 2006

Comment

The title compound, (I), 3-acetyl-3-benzyl-5-hydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-4-methylbenzofuran-2(3H)-one is the unexpected product of the synthesis of ethyl 2-(2,5-bis(benzyloxy)-3,4-dimethoxy-6-methylphenyl)-3-oxobutanoate, an important medicinal intermediate, by the procedures reported by Kucklander *et al.* (1988) and Kadota *et al.* (1999). In (I) (Fig. 1), the 1-benzofuran ring system is almost planar with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.029 Å from the mean plane. The acetyl group is nearly orthogonal to the benzofuran ring system with a dihedral angle of $88.5(2)^\circ$. The two methoxy groups lie *anti* to each other, on either side of the benzofuran ring plane [torsion angles $\text{C}8-\text{O}2-\text{C}2-\text{C}3 = -79.05$, $\text{C}9-\text{O}3-\text{C}3-\text{C}2 = -90.85$].



In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked by intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen-bonding interactions into alternating rows along the a axis (Fig. 2, Table 1).

Experimental

Ethyl acetoacetate (1.4 ml, 11 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (0.3 g, 12 mmol) in THF (5 ml) at 273 K–278 K. After 40 min, a solution of 2,3-dimethoxy-5-methylcyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione (1 g, 5.5 mmol) in THF (15 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature. After stirring for 3 h, benzyl bromide (1.3 ml, 11 mmol) was added dropwise at 323 K. After a further 5 h stirring, the reaction mixture was filtered and the crude residue purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel. Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained from ethylacetate–petroleum ether (1:4).

Crystal data

$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$
 $M_r = 356.36$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 9.586$ (6) Å
 $b = 17.189$ (11) Å
 $c = 10.948$ (7) Å
 $\beta = 95.133$ (13)°
 $V = 1797$ (2) Å³

$Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.317$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 294$ (2) K
 Block, colorless
 $0.30 \times 0.28 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.971$, $T_{\max} = 0.981$

9892 measured reflections
 3626 independent reflections
 1699 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.059$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.3^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.144$
 $S = 1.01$
 3626 reflections
 241 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0604P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.003$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.19$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0170 (19)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 \cdots O5 ⁱ	0.82	2.19	2.963 (3)	157
O1—H1 \cdots O2	0.82	2.25	2.697 (3)	114

Symmetry code: (i) $x + 1, y, z$.

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with $d(C-H) = 0.93$ Å, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for aromatic; 0.97 Å, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for CH₂; 0.96 Å, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for CH₃ atoms.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

References

- Bruker (1996). SADABS. Version 2.01. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
 Bruker (1997). SMART (Version 5.01), SAINT (Version 5.01) and SHELXTL (Version 6.01). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Kadota, J., Komori, S., Fukumoto, Y. & Murai, S. (1999). *J. Org. Chem.* **64**, 7523–7527.

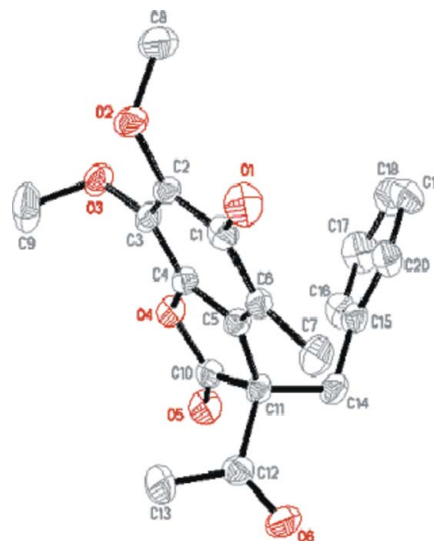


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

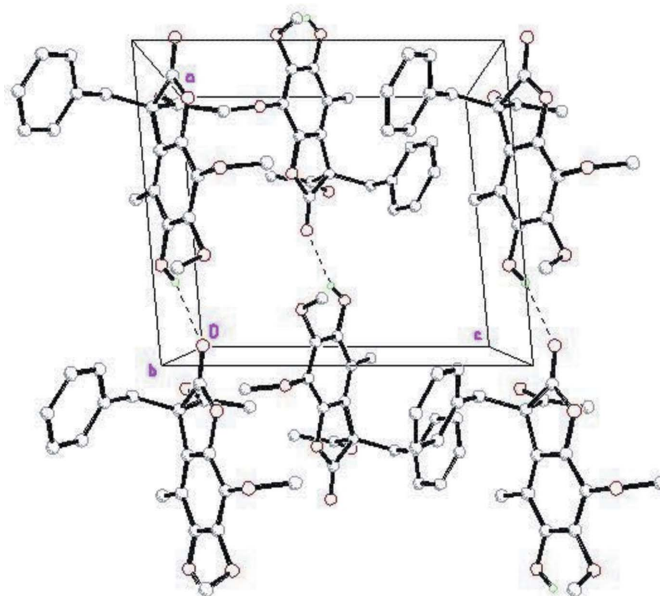


Figure 2

Part of the crystal packing in (I), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

- Kucklander, U., Herweg-Wahl, U., Poll, W. & Rickerich, L. (1988). *Chem. Ber.* **121**, 1841–1845.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.