First Total Synthesis of 7-O-Geranyl-pseudobaptigenin

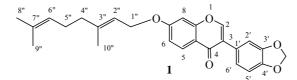
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Abstract: Total synthesis of 7-O-geranyl-pseudobaptigenin is described, the key steps are Grignard reaction and cyclization reaction.

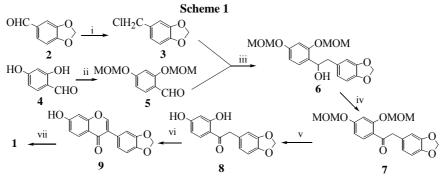
Keywords: Synthesis, 7-O-geranyl-pseudobaptigenin, pseudobaptigenin, O-geranylated isoflavone.

Isoflavones are a class of compounds mainly occurring in species of the *Leguminosae* family. These compounds have received much attention recently due to their interesting biological activities¹. They have been found to act as the beneficial role in the prevention of hormone based cancers and coronary heart diseases, as well as being potent antioxidant compounds². 7-O-Geranyl-pseudobaptigenin **1** was first isolated from the root bark of *Millettia griffoniana*³.



The synthesis of **1** has not been reported, herein we report the first total synthesis of this compound (as shown in **Scheme 1**). This route involved the preperation of deoxybenzoin **8** by Grignard reaction and cyclization of **8** to give isoflavone **9** which reacted with geranyl bromide **10** to give the desired product **1**. This route has the following advantages: (1) It is facile to synthesize the isoflavones which are difficult to get using the previous methods^{1,4}; (2) The reagents are cheap and easily available.

Piperonal 2 was reduced with KBH₄ in methanol in an ice-water bath, then chloridized by PCl_3 in hexane to give **3** which was treated with magnesium in THF by the initiation of 1,2-dibromo-ethane. Aldehyde 5 (prepared from 2,4-dihydroxy-benzaldehyde 4 by protection with MOMCI) was added to this reaction mixture to give 6. The oxidation 6 with PCC in dichloromethane afforded ketone 7 and deprotection of 7 gave deoxybenzoin 8. The cyclization of 8 using MeSO₂Cl-DMF-BF₃ • Et₂O system at $110 \sim 120^{\circ}$ C⁵ afforded pseudobaptigenin **9** which is an isoflavone found in many sources⁶. Reaction of **9** with geranyl bromide gave the desired 7-O-geranyl-pseudobaptigenin 1 in 91% yield, the spectra data of the synthetic 1^7 are in accordance with that of the natural sample which was reported in the literature³.



Reagents and conditions: i) KBH₄, MeOH, $0 \sim 5^{\circ}$ C, 1 h; PCl₃, hexane, pyridine, rt, 3 h, 85%; ii) MOMCl, K₂CO₃, acetone, reflux, 1 h, 89%; iii) Mg, THF, rt, 4 h, 45%; iv) PCC, NaOAc, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 1 h, 90%; v) MeOH, THF, 3N HCl, reflux, 1 h, 95%; vi) BF₃ • Et₂O, MeSO₂Cl, DMF, 110 \sim 120 °C, 6 h, 76%; vii) geranyl bromide, K₂CO₃, dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide, DMF, acetone, reflux, 1.5 h, 91%.

References and Notes

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- 7. The spectra data of **1**: Fine crystal from methanol, mp 99-100 °C; IR (KBr cm⁻¹) 1624, 1567, 1440, 1398, 1247, 1039, 1004, 913; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ δ_{ppm}): 8.19 (d, 1H, J = 8.7Hz, H-5), 7.90 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.10 (s, 1H, H-2'), 7.00 (dd, 2H, J = 8.9, 2.0Hz, H-6, 6'), 6.86 (d, 1H, J = 9.0Hz, H-5'), 6.85 (d, 1H, J = 2.4Hz, H-8), 5.99 (s, 2H, -OCH₂O-), 5.48 (t, 1H, J = 7.0Hz, H-2"), 5.09 (m, 1H, H-6"), 4.64 (d, 1H, J = 6.5Hz, H-1"), 2.13 (m, 1H, H-5"), 2.12 (m, 1H, H-4"), 1.77 (s, 3H, H-8"), 1.67 (s, 3H, H-10"), 1.61 (s, 3H, H-9"); EI-MS(*m/z*) 418 (M⁺, 1), 282 (100), 146 (1), 137 (1), 81 (4), 69 (6).

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