## AN EXPEDIENT PALLADIUM-MEDIATED ROUTE TO METHYL 3-BENZOFURANYLACETATE

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<u>Abstract</u> — An expedient synthesis of methyl 3-benzofuranylacetate has been developed by employing the Heck reaction between 2-iodophenol and 2,5-dihydro-2,5-dimethoxyfuran as a key step.

Although a number of methods have been developed for the synthesis of 3-indolylacetates, little attention has been paid to the synthesis of their oxygen analogues. We now report a new expedient route to methyl 3-benzofuranylacetate<sup>1</sup> (6) employing the Heck reaction<sup>2</sup> between 2-iodophenol<sup>3</sup> (1) and 2,5-dihydro-2,5-dimethoxyfuran<sup>4</sup> (2) as a key step.

Thus, a mixture of 2-iodophenol (1) (1.03 g, 4.66 mmol), 2,5-dihydro-2,5-dimethoxyfuran (2) (0.85 ml, 7 01 mmol), ethyldiisopropylamine (1.62 ml, 9.30 mmol), and benzyltriethylammonium chloride (1.06 g, 4 66 mmol) was stirred in *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (12 ml) at 70 °C for 6 h in the presence of a catalytic amount of palladium diacetate (20.9 mg, 93.1  $\mu$ mol). The reaction mixture, after being diluted with ether, was washed successively with water and saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated to leave the crude dihydrobenzofuran<sup>5</sup> (5) (1.14 g).

The crude product (5), without purification, was then treated with boron trifluoride etherate (1.72 ml, 14.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 ml) at room temperature for 9 h. The mixture was washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, evaporated under reduced pressure, and chromatographed on silica gel column (50g: elution with 1.8 v/v AcOEt-hexane) to give methyl 3-benzofuranylacetate<sup>6</sup> (6) (567 mg, 64.0% from 1) as a pale yellow oil. The overall reaction was presumed to proceed from the initially generated transient Heck product (3) to leave the dihydrobenzofuran (5), *via* 4,

which gave the benzofuran (6) on exposure to the acid catalyst (Scheme 1). Application and the extension of the present synthesis are now under investigation.<sup>7</sup>



Scheme 1

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- 2. For example, R. F. Heck, "Palladium Reagents in Organic Syntheses," Academic Press, London, 1985.
- 3. Commercially available from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co.
- 4. Commercially available from Merck AG as a mixture of diastereomers.
- 5. 5 could be isolated as a diastereomeric 3:2 mixture: Ir (neat): v=1738 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H Nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 90 MHz):  $\delta$ =7.28-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.89 (br t, 2H, J=7.4 Hz), 5.65 (d, 0.4 H, J=5.9 Hz), 5.36 (d, 0.6 H, J=1.7 Hz), 3.89-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1.2 H), 3.72 (s, 1.8 H), 3.52 (s, 1.8H), 3.48 (s, 1.2 H), 2.91 (d, 0.8 H, J=5.8 Hz), 2.59 (d, 1.2 H, J=7.8 Hz).
- 6. Ir (neat): v=2952, 1741, 1453, 1436, 1278, 1165, 1097, 1009, 744 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H Nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz):  $\delta$ =7.63 (s, 1H), 7.56 (dd, 1H, *J*=7.0, 1.8 Hz), 7.48 (dd, 1H, *J*=7.3, 1.5 Hz), 7.31 (td, 1H, *J*=7.3, 1.5 Hz), 7.25 (td, 1H, *J*=7.3, 1.5 Hz), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.71 (br s, 2H). Ms: *m/z*=190 (M+), 162, 131 (100%), 103, 77.
- 7. Using 2-iodoaniline derivatives in place of 2-iodophenol we also have developed an expedient route to 3indolylacetates which will be published elsewhere: K. Samizu and K. Ogasawara, *Synlett*, in press.

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