

Synthesis of uniformly ^{13}C -labeled polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons†

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Convergent synthetic pathways were devised for efficient synthesis of a series of uniformly ^{13}C labeled polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons *de novo* from $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -benzene and other simple commercially-available ^{13}C -starting compounds. All target products were obtained in excellent yields, including the alternant PAH $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -naphthalene, $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -phenanthrene, $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -anthracene, $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -benz[*a*]anthracene, $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -pyrene and the nonalternant PAH $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -fluoranthene.

Introduction

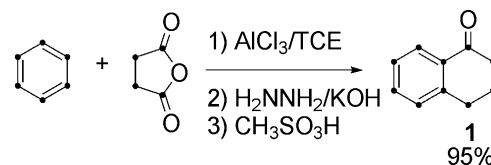
The biological and spectroscopic properties of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are a focus of attention in physico-chemical, toxicological, analytical, and environmental studies. PAH labeled with ^{13}C have been useful in investigations encompassing such diverse areas as NMR hyperfine shifts and coupling mechanisms,^{1a-d} metabolism, biological activity² and environmental distribution, such as transport and aging of PAH in sediments.³ PAH have been identified as mutagenic and carcinogenic pollutants in many of the National Priorities List sites in the US⁴ and bioremediation has gained attention as an approach to degrading PAH in the environment, especially those PAH with five or fewer fused rings.^{5a-c} The use of stable isotope probing to identify microorganisms which deplete PAH in the environment through metabolic transformation^{6a-d} relies on the availability of PAH substrates highly enriched in ^{13}C . However, such substrates are not commonly available but require *de novo* synthesis from a very limited pool of ^{13}C labeled starting materials, severely limiting application of this technique. Currently, naphthalene is the only PAH available commercially as the $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ isotopomer.

We report synthesis of the series of alternant $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -labeled PAH: naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, benz[*a*]anthracene and pyrene and the nonalternant $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -labeled PAH fluoranthene in high yield from $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -benzene. By employing appropriate ^{13}C -labeled and natural abundance (NA) isotopomers as starting materials, PAH partially ^{13}C -labeled at specific sites can also be synthesized using the schemes presented below for use in spectroscopic studies or investigations of metabolism or biosynthesis. Multiply ^{13}C -labeled PAH and derivatives are also valuable as standards in developing highly sensitive and specific isotope dilu-

tion mass spectrometric quantification protocols in bioanalytical or environmental analyses.

Results and discussion

Although there are a large number of classical methods for building PAH ring systems,⁷ the limited number of commercially available $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ starting chemicals severely restricts the freedom of design of synthetic pathways. The high cost of the labeled starting compounds also demands that synthetic routes be efficient with high overall yields. $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -Tetralone (**1**), accessible through classical Haworth synthesis from commercially available $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -succinic anhydride and $\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -benzene (Scheme 1), was chosen as the most versatile intermediate for the preparation of all target PAH. The route to each target was optimized by synthesis on the appropriate scale using NA isotopomers. Optimization of yields is critical to identifying practical routes and thus, while a number of synthetic routes are based on classical reactions, the reaction conditions and choice of catalyst established in this study are specifically geared towards application to PAH and are thus a significant addition to the arsenal of techniques available.



Scheme 1

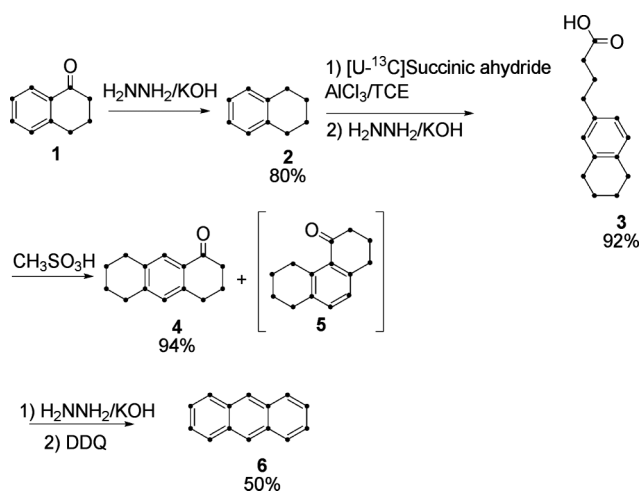
$\text{U-}^{13}\text{C}$ -anthracene (**6**)

For the synthesis of anthracene (Scheme 2), tetralone was first reduced to tetralin (**2**) for Friedel–Crafts acylation. Among many procedures for the reduction, Li-NH_3 reduction was initially selected because of the mild reaction conditions and reported high yield;⁸ however, our yields were variable and inconsistent. This observation is in accord with a report of multiple products from the reduction^{8a} involving partial reduction of the benzene ring,

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Reaction procedures for all intermediates not given in the text; complete ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra for all intermediates and target compounds. See DOI: 10.1039/c0ob01107j

‡ Deceased



Scheme 2

reduction of the carbonyl group and dimerization. In comparison, Wolff–Kishner reduction gave yields greater than 90% consistently.

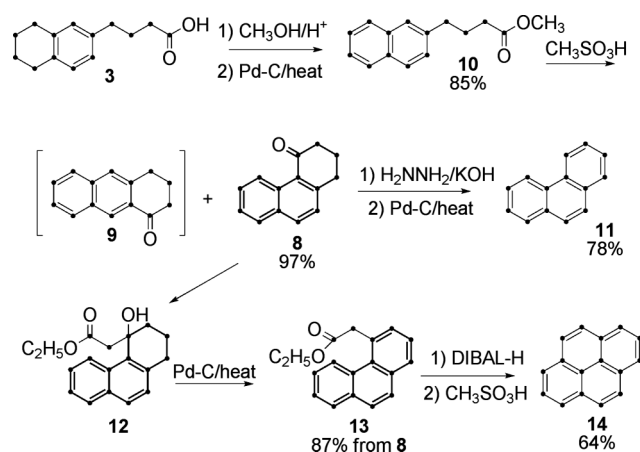
Friedel–Crafts acylation of **2** with succinic anhydride and a second Wolff–Kishner reduction yielded regioselective substitution of a 4-carbon unit at C6 of tetralin (**3**).⁹ Cyclization of **3** by treatment with H₂SO₄, PPA, and/or combination of PCl₅, SnCl₄ and AlCl₃ has been reported^{10a–d} to give a mixture of **4** and its angular isomer **5** which are difficult to separate. However, cyclization with methanesulfonic acid (MSA)¹¹ gave the desired linear isomer **4** in high yield when reaction time was less than 30 min. The proportion of angular isomer **5** increases with increasing reaction time, which is consistent with the reported reversibility of Friedel–Crafts acylation,^{12a–c} and **4** being the kinetically favored product. Reduction of **4** followed by aromatization with DDQ gave **6**. A small amount of contaminating phenanthrene was removed by recrystallization, for a final overall yield of 16% in 9 steps from U-¹³C-benzene.

U-¹³C-phenanthrene (**11**) and U-¹³C-pyrene (**14**)

Compounds **11** and **14** have been prepared^{6c,d} from U-¹³C-naphthalene (**7**) via the Haworth synthesis. However, Friedel–Crafts succinylation of **7** under the reported conditions leads to a mixture of 2,3-dihydrophenanthren-4(1*H*)-one (**8**) and 3,4-dihydrophenanthren-1(2*H*)-one in a 1 : 2 ratio. This route is thus inefficient when pyrene is the desired target, since only the minor product (**8**) can be utilized and separation of the ketones is difficult. Therefore, the alternative pathway described in Scheme 3 was devised.

Esterification of **3** in methanol followed by aromatization with Pd–C yielded **10**. Cyclization of fully aromatized naphthalene derivative **10** in MSA afforded **8** along with only ~ 3% of linear ketone **9** based on ¹H NMR analysis. Transformation of **8** to **11** was straightforward, with anthracene side product removed by crystallization to give **11** in 67% overall yield from **8**.

This convenient route to **8** also facilitated the synthesis of U-¹³C-pyrene. In the published route to pyrene from **6**,^{6d} the two-carbon K-region unit was added by a Reformatsky reaction with ethyl bromoacetate. While the Reformatsky reaction is robust, yields are usually moderate, particularly when stoichiometric quantities of reagents are employed; hence this approach is inefficient for

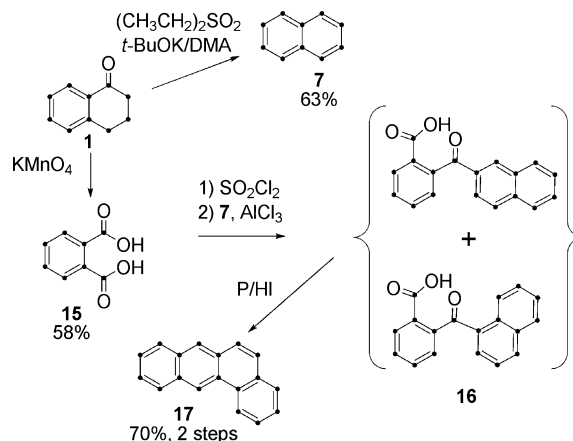


Scheme 3

use with labeled reagents. Instead, ketone **8** was treated with the lithium enolate of ethyl acetate^{13a–c} at low temperature based on the modified procedure of Bodine.¹⁴ The resulting hydroxyl ester **12** was aromatized to **13**, which was reduced to the corresponding aldehyde then cyclized to pyrene (**14**) in 4 steps in 58% yield from **8**.

U-¹³C-naphthalene (**7**) and U-¹³C-benz[*a*]anthracene (**17**)

To take advantage of convergent synthetic pathways, we developed a route to the benz[*a*]anthracene skeleton based on the Friedel–Crafts acylation of naphthalene with phthalic anhydride, since phthalic anhydride may be prepared by the oxidation of tetralin, tetralone or naphthalene. Tetralone (**1**) from Scheme 1 served as the starting point for phthalic anhydride (Scheme 4). Tetralone can be oxidized to phthalic acid (**15**) in moderate yield either by KMnO₄¹⁵ or KO₂/18-crown-6 ether.¹⁶ We selected oxidation by KMnO₄ as a more straightforward procedure and were able to optimize conditions to achieve a yield of 72%.

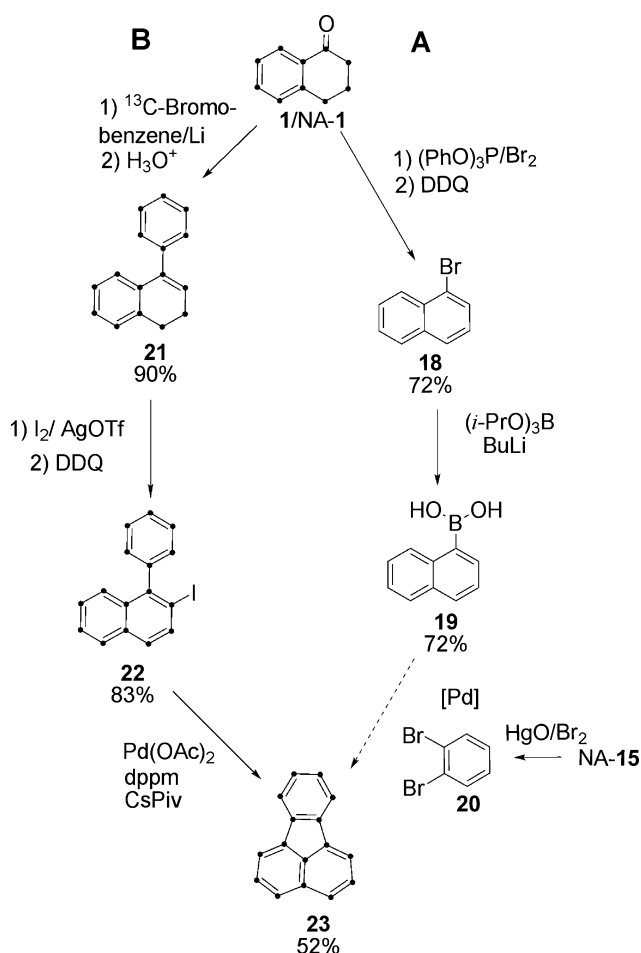


Scheme 4

Tetralone was also the starting point for the synthesis of **7** (63%) in one step by treatment with diethylsulfone in dimethylacetamide/*t*-BuOK (Scheme 4).¹⁷ Friedel–Crafts condensation of phthalic anhydride with **7** provided the mixture of isomers **16**.^{18a,b} The mixture was then reduced by hydrogen iodide and phosphorus (Scheme 4) to benz[*a*]anthracene (**17**) in 70% overall yield.¹⁹

U-¹³C-fluoranthene (23)

Many of the published⁷ syntheses of the nonalternant PAH fluoranthene are based on fluorene or acenaphthylene, which are not available as U-¹³C isotopomers. Recently Larock²⁰ and Meijere²¹ reported the direct coupling of substituted benzene and naphthalene to construct the unique 5-membered ring in nonalternant PAH. Pathways A and B in Scheme 5 apply this strategy starting with tetralone.



Scheme 5

In pathway A, 1-naphthylboronic acid (**19**) for the coupling reaction could readily be obtained from 1-bromonaphthalene (**18**),²² which was prepared *via* bromination of NA tetralone²³ followed by oxidation with DDQ. However, Hunsdiecker reactions with NA phthalic acid did not give consistent yields of *o*-dibromobenzene (**20**), the coupling partner.^{24a,b} Consequently, we pursued pathway B, in which U-¹³C-bromobenzene was treated with Li to generate phenyllithium for coupling with **1**, followed by dehydration to afford 4-phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (**21**).^{25a,b} Iodination and dehydrogenation of **21** to 2-iodo-1-phenylnaphthalene (**22**) was followed by Pd-catalyzed migration and coupling to furnish fluoranthene (**23**) in 52% yield.

Conclusions

We have developed synthetic schemes to the U-¹³C alternant PAH: naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, benz[*a*]anthracene and pyrene and the nonalternant PAH fluoranthene in quantities ranging from mg to >100 mg. By selection of appropriately labeled and NA starting compounds, the same routes can be used to synthesize compounds partially labeled with ¹³C at specific sites that will be useful in spectroscopic, toxicological, biological and analytical applications. Key features in the schemes are the optimization of reaction conditions to provide target compounds in high yield and the selection or modification of reaction conditions and catalysts to direct intramolecular cyclizations on the aromatic periphery to yield either angular or linear systems in order to avoid inefficient separation of mixtures, with consequent decrease in overall yield. Synthesis of the catacondensed pyrene and nonalternant fluoranthene structures represented a particular challenge. The pathways described here can be used as a basis for extending synthetic efforts to additional ¹³C-labeled aromatic ring systems.

Experimental section

General: All reactions were first carried out with NA starting materials in order to optimize the reaction conditions. The NMR spectra of NA intermediates either matched those of authentic compounds or were consistent with assigned structures (see electronic supplementary information). Preparation of the target U-¹³C-PAH and key intermediates are presented in this section. All other procedures and characterization data are included as electronic supplementary information.

All labeled chemicals were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. NMR spectra were recorded in chloroform-*d* unless otherwise noted. Chemical shift assignments for U-¹³C compounds are based on ¹H and ¹³C NMR shifts reported for the NA compounds and resolved splittings.

U-¹³C-3,4,5,6,7,8-Hexahydroanthracen-1(2*H*)-one (**4**): **3** (575 mg, 2.4 mmol) was added to MSA (15 mL) and the mixture heated at 90 °C for 30 min under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was then poured into ice water and extracted with ether (3 × 40 mL). The combined extracts were washed with dilute aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL), water (2 × 15 mL) and brine (15 mL), then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After filtration, the solvent was removed to yield a viscous liquid, which solidified upon standing (486 mg, 94% yield). Mp 44–46 °C. ¹H NMR²⁶ (300 MHz) δ 7.71 (bd, *J* = 153.9 Hz, 1H, H9), 6.91 (bd, *J* = 155.0 Hz, 1H, H10), 2.84 (bd, *J* = 128.0 Hz, 2H, C4H₂), 2.74 (bd, *J* = 126.0 Hz, 4H, C5H₂, C8H₂), 2.58 (bd, *J* = 130.7 Hz, 2H, C2H₂), 2.06 (bd, *J* = 130.5 Hz, 2H, C3H₂), 1.75 (bd, *J* = 144.3 Hz, 4H, C6H₂, C7H₂). ¹³C NMR²⁷ (75 MHz) δ 190.0 (dd, *J* = 47.9, 40.8 Hz, C1), 143.3–145.4 (m, C4a), 141.9 (dd, *J* = 95.2, 53.5 Hz, C10a), 136.2 (dd, *J* = 95.5, 54.8 Hz, C9a), 130.6–126.9 (m, C8a, C9, C10), 40.3–39.0 (m, C2H₂), 30.8–28.8 (m, C4H₂, C5H₂, C8H₂), 24.5–22.6 (m, C3H₂, C6H₂, C7H₂).

U-¹³C-Anthracene (**6**): U-¹³C-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroanthracene (112 mg, 0.56 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (10 mL); DDQ (520 mg, 2.3 mmol) was added and the mixture was refluxed for 1 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was filtered and washed with benzene. The combined filtrate was concentrated

and purified by chromatography (Al_2O_3 , benzene) to give a white solid. (58 mg, 50%). Mp 203–205 °C. GC-EIMS m/z 192 (M^+ , 100). UV-Vis λ_{max} (ethanol) 251.5, 340.5, 357.0, 375.0 nm. ^1H NMR²⁷ (300 MHz) δ 8.44 (bd, $J = 154.6$ Hz, 2H, H9, H10), 8.00 (bd, $J = 155.1$ Hz, 4H, H1, H4, H5, H8), 7.48 (bd, $J = 161.1$ Hz, 4H, H2, H3, H6, H7). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz)^{1c} δ 133.1–130.8 (C4a, C8a, C9a, C10a), 129.5–127.0 (m, C1, C4, C5, C8), 127.0–125.0 (m, C2, C3, C6, C7, C9, C10).

U- ^{13}C -Phenanthrene (11): U- ^{13}C -1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophenanthrene (224 mg, 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in triethylene glycol dimethyl ether (5 mL), Pd-C (60 mg, 10% on charcoal) was added. The mixture was heated to 240 °C under an argon atmosphere for 4 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with benzene (50 mL) and washed with water (10 \times 15 mL) then brine (15 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was removed and the residue crystallized from ethanol to give **11** (172 mg, 78% yield). Mp 98–99 °C. GC-EIMS m/z 192 (M^+ , 100). UV-Vis. λ_{max} (ethanol) 250.0, 274.0, 292.0 nm. ^1H NMR^{1c} (500 Hz) 8.70 (bd, $J = 160.2$ Hz, 2H, H4, H5), 7.89 (bd, $J = 147.8$ Hz, 2H, H1, H8), 7.74 (bd, $J = 162.7$ Hz, 2H, H9, H10), 7.66 (bd, $J = 160.2$ Hz, 2H, H2, H7), 7.60 (bd, $J = 162.8$ Hz, 2H, H3, H6) ^{13}C NMR^{1c} (100 MHz) δ 132.0–131.4 (m, C8a, C10a), 131.1–129.9 (m, C4a, C4b), 129.2–127.7 (m, C1, C8), 127.3–126.1 (m, C2, C3, C6, C7, C9, C10), 123.4–122.2 (m, C4, C5).

Ethyl U- ^{13}C -2-(phenanthren-4-yl)acetate (13): To a mixture of *N*-isopropylcyclohexylamine (0.75 mL, 4.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) cooled at –78 °C under Ar, butyllithium (1.6 M in hexane, 2.5 mL, 4.0 mmol) was added. After stirring at –78 °C for 10 min, (1,2)- $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -ethyl acetate (500 mg, 5.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) was added dropwise. After addition was complete, stirring was continued for 15 min. Compound **8** (500 mg, 2.45 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 h. Conc HCl (1 mL) in 10 mL of THF was added at –78 °C to quench the reaction. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and partitioned into water (50 mL) and ether (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2 \times 25 mL) and the combined extracts were washed with 5% HCl (2 \times 15 mL), water and brine, then dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Removal of the ether afforded **12** as a yellowish oil. The crude product was dehydrogenated as described above for **11** to give **13** (580 mg, 87% in 2 steps). ^1H NMR²⁸ (400 MHz) δ 8.56 (bd, $J = 152.6$ Hz, 1H, H5'), 7.87 (bd, $J = 157.0$ Hz, 1H, H8'), 7.81 (bd, $J = 159.4$ Hz, 1H, H1'), 7.68 (bd, $J = 157.8$ Hz, 2H, H9', H10'), 7.52 (bd, $J = 160.6$ Hz, 4H, H2', H3', H6', H7'), 4.40 (dd, $J = 128.6, 6.8$ Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 4.19 (dq, $J = 7.2, 3.5$ Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H, CH₃). ^{13}C NMR²⁸ (100 MHz) δ 171.9 (d, $J = 59.8$ Hz, CO), 135.0–129.6 (m, C4', C4a', C4b', C8a', C10a'), 129.5–125.6 (m, C1'–C3', C5'–C8', C9', C10'), 44.3 (dd, $J = 59.6, 40.2$ Hz, ArCH₂).

U- ^{13}C -Pyrene (14): To a solution of **13** (560 mg, 2 mmol) in dry toluene (30 mL), diisobutylaluminum hydride (4 mL, 1 M in hexane) was added at –78 °C under Ar. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at –78 °C and the yellowish complex was hydrolyzed by the addition of conc HCl (1 mL) in THF (9 mL). After warming to rt, the reaction mixture was washed with dilute HCl and the organic layer dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Removal of the toluene gave the aldehyde as a pale yellow oil. The crude product was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (8 mL) and cooled in an ice bath, MSA (5 mL) was added slowly and the mixture was

stirred at rt for 30 min. The mixture was then poured into ice and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 25 mL). The extracts were washed with water and brine, then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . After removal of solvent, the residue was further purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane) to give pyrene (290 mg, 64% in two steps). Mp 139–140 °C. GC-EIMS m/z 218 (M^+ , 100). UV-Vis λ_{max} (ethanol) 231.0, 240.0, 262.0, 272.0, 306.0, 319.0, 334.0 nm. ^1H NMR^{1c,d} (400 MHz) δ 8.16 (bd, $J = 157.5$ Hz, 4H, H1, H3, H6, H8), 8.05 (bd, $J = 158.8$ Hz, 4H, H4, H5, H9, H10), 7.98 (bd, $J = 161.5$ Hz, 2H, H2, H7). ^{13}C NMR^{1c,d} (100 MHz) δ 132.3–130.5 (m, C3a, C5a, C8a, C10a), 128.3–126.7 (m, C4, C5, C9, C10), 126.3–125.2 (m, C1–C3, C6–C8, C3a', C5a').

U- ^{13}C -Naphthalene (7): U- ^{13}C -Tetralone (243 mg, 1.6 mmol) and diethyl sulfone (1.02 g, 8 mmol) were mixed in DMA (5 mL), *t*-BuOK (1.8 g, 16 mmol) was added and the mixture heated under argon at 150 °C over night. The reaction mixture was cooled and partitioned into water (25 mL) and ether (50 mL). The organic layer was washed extensively with water (5 \times 15 mL) and brine (10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . After evaporation of solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane) to afford **7** (135 mg, 63% yield). Mp. 80–82 °C. GC-EIMS m/z 138 (M^+ , 100). UV-Vis λ_{max} (ethanol) 220.0, 266.0, 275.0. ^1H NMR^{29,30a,b} (300 MHz) δ 7.84 (bd, $J = 160.9$ Hz, 4H, H1, H4, H5, H8), 7.49 (bd, $J = 158.9$ Hz, 4H, H2, H3, H6, H7) ^{13}C NMR^{30a,b} (75 MHz) δ 134.4–133.3 (m, C5a, C8a), 129.2–127.4 (m, C1, C4, C5, C8) 127.8–125.7 (m, C2, C3, C6, C7).

U- ^{13}C -Phthalic acid (15): Tetralone (255 mg, 1.64 mmol) was mixed with water (20 mL), KMnO_4 (1.44 g, 9.11 mmol) and KOH (510 mg, 9.1 mmol) and the mixture refluxed overnight. After cooling, methanol (2 mL) was added, followed by conc HCl (10 mL). The clear solution was extracted with ether and the extract was evaporated to afford a solid, which was washed with methylene chloride to give **15** (164 mg, 58%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.76 (bd, $J = 158.4$ Hz, 2H, H3, H6), 7.63 (bd, $J = 162.6$ Hz, 2H, H4, H5).

U- ^{13}C -Benz[*a*]anthracene (17): A mixture of **16** and its α -isomer (160 mg, 0.92 mmol), was dissolved in HI (5 mL) and HOAc (10 mL) and refluxed for 2 d. After cooling, the mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 40 mL). The extract was washed with aqueous sodium sulfite (2 \times 10 mL), brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation of solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane) to give **17** (70% in two steps). Mp 151–152 °C. GC-EIMS m/z 246 (M^+ , 100) UV-Vis. λ_{max} (ethanol) 220.0, 256.0, 268.0, 277.0, 287.0, 299.5, 327.5, 341.5, 357.0 nm. ^1H NMR³¹ (500 MHz) δ 9.16 (bd, $J = 161.3$ Hz, 1H, H12), 8.83 (bd, $J = 158.3$ Hz, 1H, H1), 8.36 (bd, $J = 159.1$ Hz, 1H, H7), 8.11 (bd, $J = 152.9$ Hz, 1H, H8), 8.05–8.03 (bd, $J = 167.5$ Hz, 1H, H11), 7.91–7.34 (m, 7H, H2–H6, H9, H10). ^{13}C NMR³² (75 MHz) δ 133.4–131.5 (m, C4a, C6a, C7a), 131.5–130.1 (m, C12a, C12b), 130.1–128.2 (m, C4, C8, C11a), 128.2–126.7 (m, C2, C3, C5–C7, C11), 126.7–124.8 (m, C9, C10), 123.8–122.5 (m, C1), 122.5–121.2 (m, C12).

U- ^{13}C -Fluoranthene (23): To a solution of **22** (346 mg, 1 mmol) in DMF (8 mL), Pd(OAc)₂ (23 mg, 0.1 mmol), 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)methane (dppm) (40 mg, 0.2 mmol) and $\text{CsO}_2\text{CCMe}_3$ (468 mg, 0.2 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred under argon at 110 °C for 12 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with ether (100 mL) and partitioned into water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (25 mL)

and the combined extracts were washed with HCl (0.5 M, 15 mL), water (10 mL) and brine (15 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporation of solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, hexane) to give **23** (112 mg, 52% yield). Mp 103–105 °C GC-EIMS *m/z* 218 (M⁺, 100). UV-Vis λ_{max} (ethanol) 235.0, 276.5, 281.5, 286.5, 322.5, 342.0, 358.0 nm. ¹H NMR²⁹ (300 MHz) δ 7.94 (bd, *J* = 160.8 Hz, 4H, H1, H6, H7, H10), 7.85 (bd, *J* = 156.2 Hz, 2H, H3, H4), 7.65 (bd, *J* = 158.3 Hz, 2H, H2, H5), 7.40 (bd, *J* = 159.9 Hz, 2H, H8, H9). ¹³C NMR³³ (75 MHz) δ 140.1–138.7 (m, C6b, C10a), 137.9–136.0 (m, C6a, C10b), 133.3–131.4 (m, C10c), 130.1 (q, *J* = 54.6 Hz, C3a), 128.7–126.0 (m, C2–C5, C8, C9), 122.1–120.9 (C7, C10), 120.1 (t, *J* = 55.6 Hz, C1, C6).

Acknowledgements

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