## BIOGENETIC-LIKE SYNTHESIS OF FLAV-J-ENES FROM O-CINNAMYLPHENOLS

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Recent interest has arisen on einnamylphenols and flav-3-enes. The co-occurrence of the former with neoflavanoids in nature (1) has led to the proposal of attractive biogenetical schemes (2,3), where the role of einnamylphenols in the biogenesis of neoflavanoids and their congeners has been emphasized. An elegant paper by Jurd (2) has also indicated the facility of einnamylation of phenels under mildly acidic conditions. In the same paper, Jurd suggested that exidation of the allylic methylenc group of o-cinnamylphenels could lead to flav-3-enes. The possibility of natural conversion of flav-3-encs into flavans and flavylium salts has been suggested by Clark-Lewis (4), who has also found a new facile synthesis of flav-3-enes by WaBH reduction of 2'-hydroxychalcones (4,5,6).

All this prompts us to report the easy conversion of o-cinnamylphenols (I) into flav-3-enes (II) by dehydrogenation with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanchenzoquinone (DDQ):



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The cinnamylphenols (I b-f) were prepared with Jurd's method (2), by reaction of cinnamyl alcohol with the phenol in aqueous acetic acid, and separated by chromatography through silica gel. The cyclodehydrogenation with DDQ was accomplished with 1 mol/mol DDQ in boiling benzene (150 ml/g DDQ) for 12-20 hrs. Flav-3-ene (IIa) was obtained in 40% yield after chromatography through silica gel with hexane. For IIb-e, where smaller amounts of starting material (50-300 mg) were used, yields were around 15-20% after preparative TLC on silica gel with hexane/benzene 1/1. IIf was obtained only in traces, probably due to the facility of oxidation to flavylium salt (4). The structures of the flav-3-enes were established from their NME (4) and mass spectra. The main fragmentation shown was the loss of 77 mass units to give the stable oxonium ion (5), accompanied by the loss of 31 (OCH<sub>2</sub>) and 117 (PhCH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>) in the case of II c-e.

The cyclodehydrogenation with DDQ, already employed by us (7) and others (8,9) in the synthesis of natural chromenes, may be a good chemical equivalent of a biological dehydrogenation through pyridine nucleotide or quinonoid coenzymes (10).

Treatment of flav-3-ene (II a) with 35% HClO<sub>4</sub> at 60-70° for 2 hrs. (11) gave flavan (III), identified from UV and mass spectra, and flavylium perchlorate (IV) (NMR: 9 arom. H (7.8-8.5  $\delta$ ), H<sub>1</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>: AB system at 8.67 and 9.42  $\delta$  (J = 9 Hz) in CF<sub>2</sub>COOH):



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