



A direct synthesis of denbinobin

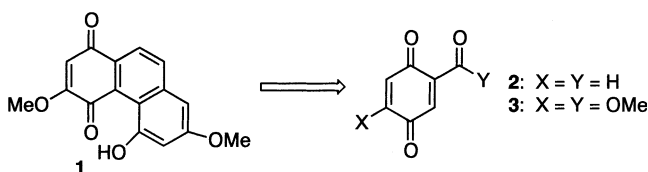
George A. Kraus* and Ning Zhang

Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA

Received 26 September 2002; revised 21 October 2002; accepted 24 October 2002

Abstract—Denbinobin was made in seven steps from quinone **3**. The cyclization of aldehyde **12** using P_4-tBu and the oxidation of a hindered alcohol with MnO_2 were key steps. © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

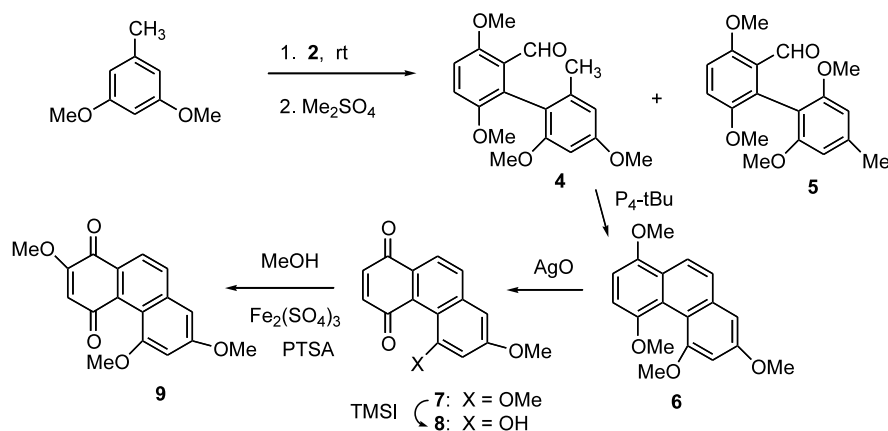
Denbinobin (**1**) is a phenanthrene quinone from *Den-drobium moniliforme*.¹ It exhibits antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo² and potent anti-inflammatory³ activity. A synthesis of denbinobin has been reported by Krohn and co-workers.⁴ As part of a study of the applications of phosphazine bases to organic synthesis, we report the total synthesis of **1** by a strategy distinctly different from that of Krohn.⁵



We viewed quinones **2**⁶ or **3**⁷ as starting materials for the synthesis of **1**. Although we have studied additions

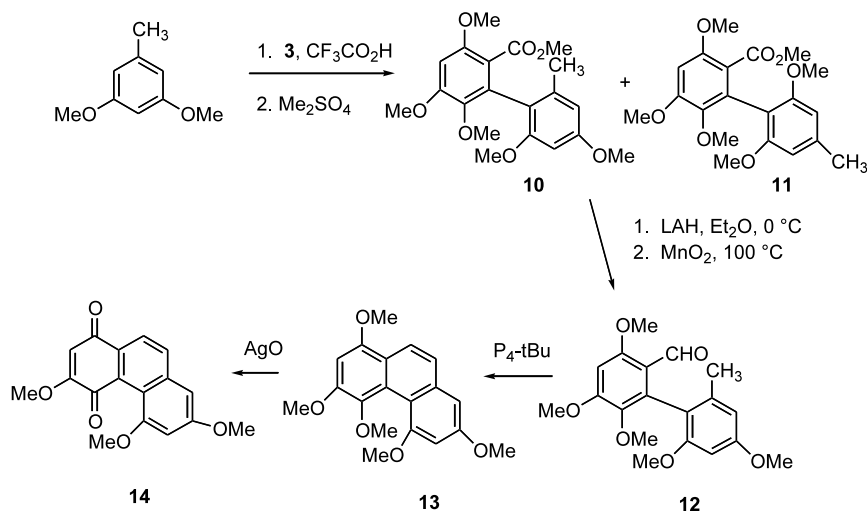
of electron rich aromatic rings to quinones,^{8,9} the installation of the methoxyl group at C-3 later in the synthesis was a concern. The reaction of orcinol dimethyl ether with **2** followed by methylation afforded adducts **4** and **5** in a ratio of 6:1 in 62% yield (Scheme 1). Cyclization of **4** using P_4-tBu (benzene, 100°C) gave **6** in 90% yield. This cyclization did not occur with strong bases such as LDA or lithium tetramethylpiperide. Oxidation with silver oxide¹⁰ furnished quinone **7** in 50% yield. Deprotection of **7** (TMSI, -78°C, 1 h) afforded **8** in only 20% yield. Unfortunately, the addition of methanol to **7** catalyzed by ferric sulfate¹¹ gave a product whose NMR was different from that of the methyl ether of **1**. Its structure was tentatively assigned as **9**.

Since quinone **3** contains the methoxyl group with the correct regiochemistry, we prepared it from commer-



Scheme 1.

* Corresponding author.



Scheme 2.

cially available 2,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid. The reaction of 3 with orcinol dimethyl ether required 1 equiv. of trifluoroacetic acid and generated two inseparable isomers (Scheme 2). The mixture of isomers was methylated (Me_2SO_4 , K_2CO_3 , acetone, 60°C) to give biphenyls 10 and 11 as an 8:1 ratio of separable isomers. Initially, we attempted to reduce 10 to aldehyde 12 using DIBAL. Despite modifications of temperature (-78 to 25°C) and stoichiometry (1–3 equiv. DIBAL/10), we recovered mostly unreacted starting material. Fortunately, the ester could be reduced in 92% yield using LAH in ether at 0°C . Attempted oxidation (Swern, DDQ¹²) led to recovered starting material. This is consistent with molecular modeling experiments, which show that the benzylic alcohol is not very accessible. However, reaction of the alcohol with MnO_2 in boiling toluene at 110°C afforded aldehyde 12 in 65% yield from 10. The reaction of 12 with $\text{P}_4\text{-}t\text{Bu}$ (benzene, 100°C , 8 h) followed by oxidation gave quinone 14 (in 60% yield from 12) whose NMR was identical to that reported by Krohn.¹³ Selective demethylation using the conditions of Krohn (TMSI, CH_2Cl_2 , rt) provided denbinobin in 52% yield.

Denbinobin has been synthesized in seven steps from quinone 3. This route is direct enough to permit the synthesis of quantities of 1 sufficient for extensive biological evaluation. The testing of intermediates 7, 8 and 14 will be reported in due course.

Acknowledgements

We thank Iowa State University for partial support of this research.

References

- (a) Tezuka, Y.; Yoshida, Y.; Kikuchi, T.; Xu, G. J. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1993**, *41*, 1346–1349; (b) Lin, T.-H.; Chang, S.-J.; Chen, C.-C.; Wang, J.-P.; Tsao, L.-T. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2001**, *64*, 1084–1086; (c) Talapatra, B.; Mukhopadhyay, P.; Chaudhury, P.; Talapatra, S. K. *Indian J. Chem.* **1982**, *21B*, 386–387.
- Lee, Y. H.; Park, J. D.; Baek, N. I.; Kim, S. I.; Ahn, B. Z. *Planta Med.* **1995**, *61*, 178–180.
- Lin, T.-H.; Chang, S.-J.; Chen, C.-C.; Wang, J.-P.; Tsao, L.-T. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2001**, *64*, 1084–1086.
- Synthesis Krohn, K.; Loock, U.; Paavilainen, K.; Hausen, B.; Schmalte, H. W.; Kiesele, H. *ARKIVOC [online computer file]* **2001**, 2, 973–1003.
- Kraus, G. A.; Zhang, N.; Verkade, J. G.; Nagarajan, M.; Kisanga, P. B. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, *2*, 2409–2410.
- Bruce, J. M.; Heatley, F.; Ryles, R. G.; Scrivens, J. H. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin 2* **1980**, 860.
- Parker, K. A.; Spero, D. M.; Koziski, K. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1987**, *52*, 183–188.
- Kraus, G. A.; Hoover, K.; Zhang, N. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, *43*, 5319–5321.
- Kraus, G. A.; Wu, Y. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1991**, *32*, 3803.
- Snyder, C. D.; Rapoport, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 227.
- Farina, F.; Molina, M. T.; Paredes, C. *Synth. Commun.* **1986**, *16*, 1015–1017.
- Becker, H.; Bjork, A.; Alder, E. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 1596–1600.
- Compound 12: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.98 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 6.36–6.37 (d, 1H, $J=2.1$ Hz), 6.43–6.44 (d, 1H, $J=2.1$ Hz), 6.54 (s, 1H), 9.70 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 20.6, 55.5, 55.8, 56.1, 56.3, 60.6, 95.7, 96.0, 106.5, 115.6, 116.8, 137.0, 138.9, 140.6, 157.9, 158.3, 158.9, 160.4, 190.5. HRMS: found 346.1422, calcd 346.1416. Mp = $141\text{--}142^\circ\text{C}$.

Compound **14**: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 6.70–6.71 (d, 1H, $J=2.1$ Hz), 6.77–6.78 (d, 1H, $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.87–7.90 (d, 1H, $J=8.4$ Hz), 8.04–8.07 (d, 1H, $J=8.4$ Hz). ^{13}C

NMR (CDCl_3): δ 55.8, 56.2, 56.8, 99.3, 102.2, 106.4, 117.1, 122.8, 131.0, 132.5, 133.0, 139.2, 158.3, 161.0, 163.1, 182.0, 184.9. HRMS: found 298.0848, calcd 298.0841. Mp=181–182°C.