

Synthesis of 2*H*-Pyrans Catalyzed by 2-Dimethylaminopyridine

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Abstract

In this paper, a series of 2*H*-pyrane compounds were synthesized by the reaction of α -bromocinnamaldehydes with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds in dichloromethane using 2-dimethylaminopyridine as an organic catalyst. The method is environment friendly and easy to operate.

Keywords

2-Dimethylaminopyridine, 2*H*-Pyrane, Catalyze, Synthesis

2-二甲氨基吡啶催化合成2*H*-吡喃类化合物

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摘要

本文以2-二甲氨基吡啶作为一种有机催化剂, 催化 α -溴代肉桂醛、1,3-二羰基化合物在二氯甲烷中反应合成了一系列2*H*-吡喃类化合物。该方法具有环境友好、操作简单的特点。

关键词

2-二甲氨基吡啶, 2*H*-吡喃, 催化, 合成

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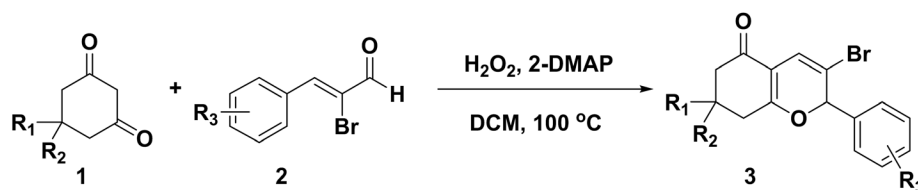


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1. 引言

吡喃不仅具有抗菌、抗癌、抗病毒、抗炎、抗氧化剂等作用，而且可作用于中枢神经系统的受体，在医药和农药领域应用广泛[1]-[7]。因此，该类化合物的合成研究受到人们的关注。

近年来，路易斯酸[8] [9]、布朗斯特酸[10] [11]、酶[12]、手性二芳基脯氨酸硅醚[13]等已被应用于吡喃衍生物的催化合成，这些方法具有产率高，底物普适性好，催化剂可循环使用的优点，遗憾的是有的方法存在使用过渡金属催化剂或反应条件苛刻等不足。寻找一种绿色、操作简单的方法构建吡喃化合物仍然是值得深入研究的课题之一。因此，本文提出了一种无金属条件下 2-二甲氨基吡啶(2-DMAP)催化 α -溴代肉桂醛和 1,3-环己二酮合成 2*H*-吡喃类化合物的方法(反应式如式 1 所示)，考察了溶剂的种类、催化剂种类及氧化剂种类等因素对反应的影响，同时对反应底物的普适性进行了研究。



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2*H*-pyrane derivatives
式 1. 2*H*-吡喃衍生物的合成

2. 实验部分

2.1. 仪器与试剂

美国 Varian inova-400 型核磁共振仪(400 MHz, TMS); 美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific Q-Exactive 高分辨质谱仪; 瑞士 Büchi B-560 型熔点仪; 上海顾村电光仪器厂 ZF-I 型四用紫外仪。2-二甲氨基吡啶(北京百灵威科技有限公司), 所用药品及试剂均为市售分析纯, 用前未经处理。 α -溴代肉桂醛的合成参考文献[14]。

2.2. 2*H*-吡喃类化合物的合成

将装有 α -溴代肉桂醛(0.3 mmol)、1,3-二羰基化合物(0.6 mmol)、35%过氧化氢水溶液(0.6 mmol)、催化剂 2-二甲氨基吡啶(0.06 mmol)和 2 mL 二氯甲烷的耐压管在 100°C 下磁力搅拌反应 16 h, 冷却至室温, 用乙酸乙酯(3 × 15 mL)萃取, 合并有机相, 无水硫酸钠干燥, 抽滤除去干燥剂, 将所得滤液减压旋除得残余物, 经柱层析分离($V_{\text{石油醚}}:V_{\text{乙酸乙酯}} = 20:1$)得到目标产物。

3. 结果讨论

3.1. 反应条件的优化

以 α -溴代肉桂醛、1,3-环己二酮为模型反应, 考察了溶剂种类、催化剂种类、氧化剂种类等条件对反应的影响, 实验结果见表 1。首先, 不同溶剂对该反应影响的结果表明(表 1, entries 1-4), 二氯甲烷(DCM)作为溶剂时产物产率可以达到 62%, 因此二氯甲烷为最优溶剂。其次, 探究了 2-二甲氨基吡啶和 4-二甲

氨基吡啶两种催化剂对反应的影响(表 1, entry 3 和 entry 5), 发现 2-二甲氨基吡啶(2-DMAP)的催化效果较好, 反应产率可达 78%。接着, 研究了氧化剂的种类对反应的影响, 当氧化剂分别为双氧水(H_2O_2), 过氧化苯甲酸叔丁酯(TBPA), 二叔丁基过氧化物(DTBP), 过硫酸铵($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$), 过硫酸钾($\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$), 产物产率分别为 90%, 39%, 43%, 82%, 41% (表 1, entries 6-10), 其中氧化剂为 H_2O_2 时反应效果最佳。综上, 该反应的最佳反应条件为: 20 mol% 2-DMAP 为催化剂, H_2O_2 (2 equiv.)为氧化剂, 在二氯甲烷溶剂中 100°C 下磁力搅拌反应 16 h。

Table 1. Optimization of reaction conditions^a

表 1. 反应条件的优化^a

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Oxidant (equiv.)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b
1	4-DMAP (20)	TBHP (2)	Acetonitrile	38
2	4-DMAP (20)	TBHP (2)	Methyl alcohol	45
3	4-DMAP (20)	TBHP (2)	Dichloromethane	62
4	4-DMAP (20)	TBHP (2)	Ethyl acetate	41
5	2-DMAP (20)	TBHP (2)	Dichloromethane	78
6	2-DMAP (20)	H_2O_2 (2)	Dichloromethane	90
7	2-DMAP (20)	TBPA (2)	Dichloromethane	39
8	2-DMAP (20)	DTBP (2)	Dichloromethane	43
9	2-DMAP (20)	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	Dichloromethane	82
10	2-DMAP (20)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	Dichloromethane	41

^a 反应条件: α -溴代肉桂醛(0.3 mmol), 1,3-环己二酮(0.6 mmol), 100°C , 16 h; ^b 分离产率。

3.2. 底物普适性研究

在最优条件下, 研究了反应底物的普适性, 结果见表 2。从中可以看出, 当 1,3-环己二酮 5 位上无取代基时, 以 90% 的产率得到目标化合物 **3a**; 当其 5 位的取代基分别是的 $-\text{CH}_3$ 和 $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ 时, 以 89% 和 85% 的产率得到相应的产物 **3b** 和 **3c**; 此外, 5 位上连有两个甲基时反应也能顺利发生, 产物 **3d** 的产率为 89%。当 α -溴代肉桂醛的苯环上取代基为 F、Cl、 NO_2 等吸电子基团时都能顺利地得到目标产物 **3e-3h**, 产率为 45-86%。当取代基 NO_2 分别在 α -溴代肉桂醛苯环上的 2-位和 4-位时, 相应产物 **3g** 和 **3h** 的产率分别为 45% 和 60%, 说明空间位阻效应对该反应有一定的影响。总体而言, 该反应的底物普适性较好。化合物结构经 ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, HRMS 表征。

Table 2. Research of substrate scope^a

表 2. 底物的普适性研究^a

Entry	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Yield(%) ^b	m.p. ($^\circ\text{C}$)
3a	H	H	H	90	145~146
3b	5- CH_3	H	H	89	
3c	5- C_6H_5	H	H	85	120~122
3d	5- CH_3	5- CH_3	H	89	
3e	H	H	4-F	79	129~130
3f	H	H	4-Cl	86	69~71
3g	H	H	4- NO_2	60	106~107
3h	H	H	2- NO_2	45	126~127

^a 反应条件: α -溴代肉桂醛(0.3 mmol), 1,3-环己二酮(0.6 mmol), 2-DMAP (0.06 mmol), 100°C , 16 h; ^b 分离产率。

未被报道的化合物结构表征如下:

化合物 3a: 3-bromo-2-phenyl-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 白色固体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.43~7.39 (m, 5H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 2.45~2.23 (m, 4H), 1.99~1.92 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.56, 169.49, 136.74, 129.55, 128.81, 127.80, 120.18, 111.23, 110.24, 82.76, 35.99, 27.95, 20.24; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrO}_2$: 305.01717, found: 305.01669.

化合物 3b: 3-bromo-7-methyl-2-phenyl-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色液体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.41 (m, 5H), 7.08 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 2.51~1.94 (m, 5H), 1.04 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.66, 169.08, 136.64, 128.89, 127.82, 120.28, 111.09, 110.07, 82.84, 44.51, 36.23, 28.37, 20.94; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_2$ 319.03282, found: 319.03235.

化合物 3c: 3-bromo-2,7-diphenyl-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色固体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.47~7.41 (m, 5H), 7.31 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.28~7.24 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 3.40~3.28 (m, 1H), 2.76~2.46 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 192.68, 168.56, 142.02, 136.46, 129.69, 128.83, 127.84, 127.10, 126.55, 120.17, 111.30, 110.30, 82.97, 43.33, 38.74, 35.53; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrO}_2$: 347.06412, found: 347.06360.

化合物 3d: 3-bromo-7,7-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色液体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.44~7.39 (m, 5H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 2.27~2.13 (m, 4H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.29, 168.08, 136.77, 129.53, 128.79, 127.73, 120.02, 110.13, 82.82, 77.22, 76.90, 76.58, 49.97, 41.72, 32.14, 28.90, 27.47; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrO}_2$: 333.04847, found: 333.04770.

化合物 3e: 3-bromo-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 白色固体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.40 (dd, J = 8.7, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (dd, J = 9.5, 7.7 Hz, 3H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 2.45~2.21 (m, 4H), 1.99~1.92 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.50, 169.25, 164.54, 162.06, 132.60, 129.80, 120.41, 115.96, 115.74, 111.23, 109.96, 81.91, 35.97, 27.92, 20.22; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrFO}_2$: 323.00775, found: 323.00708.

化合物 3f: 3-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色液体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.42~7.31 (m, 4H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 5.87 (s, 1H), 2.44~2.21 (m, 4H), 1.95 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.70, 169.50, 135.58, 135.12, 129.24, 129.08, 120.47, 111.25, 109.70, 81.88, 35.93, 27.92, 20.20 (s); HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrClO}_2$: 338.97820, found: 338.97757.

化合物 3g: 3-bromo-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色固体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 8.28~8.24 (m, 2H), 7.63~7.59 (m, 2H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 2.49~2.24 (m, 5H), 2.01~1.94 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.41, 169.11, 148.54, 143.44, 128.83, 124.10, 121.08, 111.45, 108.87, 81.23, 35.98, 27.84, 20.21; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNO}_4$: 350.00225, found: 350.00156.

化合物 3h: 3-bromo-2-(2-nitrophenyl)-2,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5*H*-chromen-5-one, 黄色固体, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 7.98 (dd, J = 8.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.69~7.62 (m, 2H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 2.46~2.16 (m, 4H), 1.97~1.89 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) = 193.59, 169.43, 148.92, 133.33, 130.45, 130.37, 129.66, 125.14, 122.17, 111.66, 108.10, 76.53, 35.99, 27.69, 20.17; HRMS (ESI) m/z [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNO}_4$: 350.00225, found: 350.00146.

4. 结论

本文提出了一种无金属条件下, 2-二甲氨基吡啶催化 1,3 环己二酮和 α -溴代肉桂醛合成 2H-吡喃类化合物的方法。该方法具有操作简单、原子经济性好和产率高等优点, 丰富和发展了 2H-吡喃类化合物的合成策略。

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