

Short Note

Dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenylnaphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate

Sung-Gon Kim

Department of Chemistry, Kyonggi University, 154-42, Gwanggyosan-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 16227, Korea; sgkim123@kyonggi.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-31-249-9631

Academic Editor: Norbert Haider

Received: 10 January 2017; Accepted: 1 March 2017; Published: 3 March 2017

Abstract: A Friedel-Crafts-type ring-opening/intramolecular Michael addition cascade reaction of (*E*)-4-(3-(dimethylamino)phenyl)but-3-en-2-one with dimethyl 2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate catalyzed by Yb(OTf)₃ has produced a new compound, dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenylnaphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate. This reaction provided diastereoselective *trans* tetralin (7:3 dr) on the cyclohexyl ring. The structure of the newly synthesized compound was determined using ¹H-, ¹³C-NMR, IR and mass spectral data.

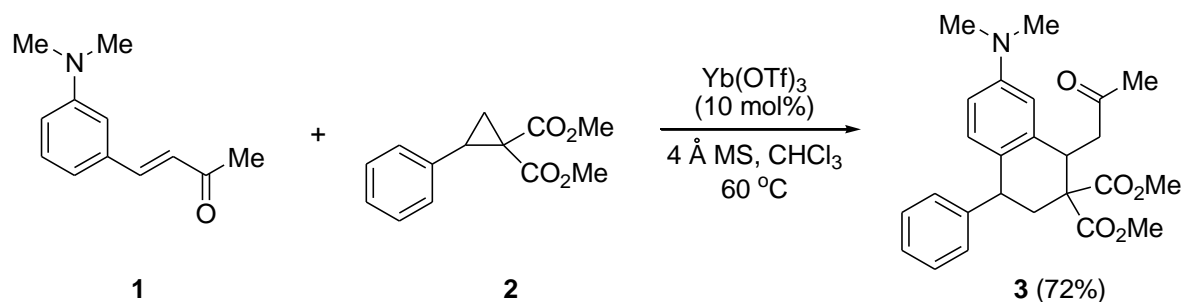
Keywords: tetralin; Friedel-Crafts reaction; Michael addition; cascade reaction

1. Introduction

Tetralin is structurally essential scaffold in biologically active natural products and synthetic pharmaceutical compounds [1–3]. Especially the 1-aryltetralin is widely found in natural cyclolignans and synthetic derivatives with a broad spectrum of biological activities including antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, anti-HIV, and antidepressant activities [4–6]. In view of the significance of the aryltetralin structure in medicinal and organic chemistry, numerous synthetic methods for aryltetralines have been developed [7,8]. Based on our previous results of the cascade reaction for the synthesis of 1-aryltetralin compounds [9], we have successfully obtained a novel dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenyl-naphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate.

2. Results

The synthesis of dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenylnaphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate (**3**) was achieved in one step, as presented in Scheme 1, which was performed by a Friedel-Crafts-type ring-opening/intramolecular Michael addition cascade reaction of (*E*)-4-(3-(dimethylamino)phenyl)but-3-en-2-one (**1**) [10] with dimethyl 2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate (**2**) [11]. The reaction was carried out in CHCl₃ in the presence of 10 mol % of Yb(OTf)₃ as a catalyst and 4 Å molecular sieve as an additive at 60 °C. The desired product **3** was obtained in 72% yield with moderate diastereoselectivity (7:3 dr) via the ring-opening/Michael cascade reaction. The structure of compound **3** was confirmed by ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR, IR, mass spectral data, and all data are in accordance with the proposed structure.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenylnaphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate (**3**).

3. Experimental Section

3.1. General Information

All reagents were used as received without further purification. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure using a Büchi rotary evaporator. Chromatographic purification of the title compound **3** was accomplished using forced-flow chromatography on ICN 60 32-64 mesh silica gel 63. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on EM Reagents 0.25 mm silica gel 60-F plates (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, 70–230 mesh). Developed chromatograms were visualized by fluorescence quenching (254 nm) and anisaldehyde stain. ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer (Bruker BioSpin GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany) in CDCl_3 . Chemical shifts are internally referenced to residual protio solvent signals (δ 7.26 ppm for ^1H ; δ 77.16 ppm for ^{13}C). Data for ^1H -NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet), integration, coupling constant (Hz) and assignment. Data for ^{13}C -NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on ALPHA FT-IR spectrometer (Bruker Optics GmbH, Ettlingen, Germany), and reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm^{-1}). High-resolution mass spectrometry data was recorded on a JEOL JMS-700 MStation mass spectrometer (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan).

3.1.1. Synthesis of (*E*)-4-(3-(Dimethylamino)phenyl)but-3-en-2-one (**1**)

To a solution of 3-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde [12] (149 mg, 1.0 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added 1-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)-2-propane (382 mg, 1.2 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 72 h until complete consumption of 3-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde was observed as determined by TLC. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography using EtOAc/hexane (1/10) as eluent to afford the desired title compound **1** (89%, 169 mg).

Yellow solid; m.p. 56–58 °C; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H, CHCH), 7.26 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.85 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.78 (dd, J = 7.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.70 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H, CHCH), 2.99 (s, 6H, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.39 (s, 3H, COCH_3); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 204.34, 150.87, 144.07, 135.66, 129.45, 120.47, 115.90, 114.41, 112.88, 43.33, 40.52; IR (film) 2951, 2933, 2807, 1655, 1591, 1571, 1495, 1442, 1356, 1318, 1224, 1206, 1176, 1064 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z calcd for $[\text{M}]^+$ $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$: 189.1154 Found: 189.1144.

3.1.2. Synthesis of Dimethyl 7-(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydro-1-(2-oxopropyl)-4-phenylnaphthalene-2,2(1H)-dicarboxylate (**3**)

To a solution of (*E*)-4-(3-(dimethylamino)phenyl)but-3-en-2-one (**1**) (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), Yb(OTf)_3 (6.2 mg, 0.020 mmol), and 4 Å molecular sieve (20 mg) in CHCl_3 (0.5 mL) was added dimethyl 2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate (**2**) (28 mg, 0.12 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 72 h until complete consumption of (*E*)-4-(3-(dimethylamino)phenyl)but-3-en-2-one (**1**)

was observed as determined by TLC. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature and was quenched with sat. NaHCO₃ solution. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography using EtOAc/hexane (1/10) as eluent to afford the desired title compound **3** (72%, 31 mg).

Inseparable mixture of diastereomers, colorless gum; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H minor stereoisomer, Ar-H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H major stereoisomer, Ar-H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H major, Ar-H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H major, Ar-H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H major + 3H minor, Ar-H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H major, Ar-H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H minor, Ar-H), 6.52 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H major, Ar-H), 6.50–6.46 (m, 1H minor, Ar-H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H major, Ar-H), 4.38 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H minor, COCH₂CH), 4.27 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H major, COCH₂CH), 4.21 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H major + 1H minor, CCH₂CH), 3.70 (s, 3H minor, CO₂CH₃), 3.67 (s, 3H major, CO₂CH₃), 3.66 (s, 3H minor, CO₂CH₃), 3.23 (s, 3H major, CO₂CH₃), 2.84–3.01 (m, 1H major + 1H minor COCH₂CH and 1H major + 1H minor CCH₂CH), 2.90 (s, 6H major, N(CH₃)₂), 2.89 (s, 6H minor, N(CH₃)₂), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H major + 1H minor COCH₂CH), 2.69–2.61 (m, 1H minor CCH₂CH), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H major CCH₂CH), 2.17 (s, 3H major, COCH₃), 2.13 (s, 3H minor, COCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.70 (major stereoisomer), 206.04 (minor stereoisomer), 171.54 (minor), 171.45 (major), 171.04 (major), 170.69 (minor), 149.45 (major), 149.22 (minor), 146.71 (minor), 146.51 (major), 140.28 (minor), 139.66 (major), 130.81 (major), 130.44 (minor), 128.88 (major), 128.59 (minor), 128.58 (minor), 128.14 (major), 126.44 (minor), 126.07 (major), 124.37 (minor), 123.58 (major), 112.02 (minor), 111.73 (major), 111.54 (minor), 111.10 (major), 57.22 (minor), 56.63 (major), 52.82 (minor), 52.81 (minor), 52.58 (major), 52.16 (major), 49.84 (minor), 48.22 (major), 42.26 (minor), 41.32 (major), 40.63 (major), 40.54 (minor), 38.39 (major), 37.85 (minor), 35.77 (major), 34.42 (minor), 30.49 (minor), 30.34 (major); IR (film) 2952, 2928, 2869, 1731, 1702, 1611, 1512, 1451, 1351, 1260, 1193, 1122, 1067, 1014 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for [M]⁺ C₂₅H₂₉NO₅: 423.2046 Found: 423.2053.

Supplementary Materials: ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra for compound **3** are available online.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by the Kyonggi University Research Grant 2015.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Xu, H.; Lv, M.; Tian, X. A review on hemisynthesis, biosynthesis, biological activities, mode of action, and structure-activity relationship of podophyllotoxins: 2003–2007. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **2009**, *16*, 327–349. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
2. Fiorentino, A.; D'Abrosca, B.; Pacifico, S.; Iacovino, R.; Izzo, A.; Uzzo, P.; Russo, A.; di Blasio, B.; Monaco, P. Carexanes from *Carex distachya* Desf.: Revised stereochemistry and characterization of four novel polyhydroxylated prenylstilbenes. *Tetrahedron* **2008**, *64*, 7782–7786. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. Fiorentino, A.; D'Abrosca, B.; Pacifico, S.; Natale, A.; Monaco, P. Structures of bioactive carexanes from the roots of *Carex distachya* Desf. *Phytochemistry* **2006**, *67*, 971–977. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Ward, R.S. Lignans, neolignans and related compounds. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **1999**, *16*, 75–96. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Imbert, T.F. Discovery of podophyllotoxins. *Biochimie* **1998**, *80*, 207–222. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Damayanthi, Y.; Lown, J.W. Podophyllotoxins: Current status and recent developments. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **1998**, *5*, 205–252. [[PubMed](#)]
7. Sun, J.-S.; Liu, H.; Guo, X.-H.; Liao, J.-X. The chemical synthesis of aryltetralin glycosides. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2016**, *14*, 1188–1200. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
8. Pan, J.-Y.; Chen, S.-L.; Yang, M.-H.; Wu, J.; Sinkkonen, J.; Zou, K. An update on lignans: Natural products and synthesis. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **2009**, *26*, 1251–1292. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
9. Sin, S.; Kim, S.-G. Stereoselective cascade reactions of donor-acceptor cyclopropanes with *m*-*N,N*-dialkylaminophenyl α,β-unsaturated carbonyls: Facile diastereoselective synthesis of *cis*- and *trans*-tetralins. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2016**, *358*, 2701–2706. [[CrossRef](#)]

10. Carson, J.R. Arylykyl (arylethynyl)aralkyl Amines and Their Use as Vasodilators and Antihypertensives. U.S. Patent 4661635, 28 April 1987.
11. Goldberg, A.F. G.; O'Connor, N.R.; Craig, R.A., II; Stoltz, B.M. Lewis acid mediated (3 + 2) cycloaddition of donor-acceptor cyclopropanes with heterocumulenes. *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 5314–5317. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
12. Cody, J.; Fahrni, C.J. Fluorescence sensing based on cation-induced conformational switching: Copper-selective modulation of the photoinduced intramolecular charge transfer of a donor–acceptor biphenyl fluorophore. *Tetrahedron* **2004**, *60*, 11099. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2017 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).