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# Transition-metal-free base catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of 2-ynylphenols for efficient and facile synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[b]furans†

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A transition-metal-free base catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of 2-ynylphenols was developed for the facile synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[b]furans. Various 2-aryl and 2-alkyl substituted benzo[b]furans can be obtained with good to excellent yields using readily available  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  as the catalyst under mild reaction conditions. The broad substrates scope and the typical maintenance of vigorous efficiency on gram scale make this protocol a potentially practical method to synthesize 2-substituted benzo[b]furans derivatives.

## Introduction

2-Substituted benzo[b]furans are a significant structural scaffold especially in the pharmaceutical industry, both for natural and synthesized products, and have exhibited a broad range of biological and pharmacological activities.<sup>1–3</sup> Typical pharmaceutical application of 2-substituted benzo[b]furan moiety bearing compounds (Fig. 1) that have been developed include those of drugs or agents used for anti-hyperlipemia,<sup>4</sup> antimicrobial,<sup>5</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>6</sup> antifungal<sup>2</sup> and so on. Therefore, considerable efforts have been directed toward the development of efficient methods for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[b]furan derivatives. Among the various synthetic approaches, transition metal catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of 2-ynylphenols (Scheme 1a) represents one type of important strategy leading to 2-substituted benzo[b]furan skeletons. Various precious metals such as Pt,<sup>7</sup> Pd,<sup>8</sup> Au/Ag,<sup>9</sup> Au,<sup>10</sup> Rh<sup>11</sup> and Ir<sup>12</sup> as well as other non-precious metals such as Zn<sup>13</sup> and Cu<sup>14</sup> have been developed as catalysts in the presence of stoichiometric base in most cases.

On the other hand, another representative pathway to 2-substituted benzo[b]furans was transition metal promoted<sup>15</sup> or catalyzed<sup>16–18</sup> one-pot synthesis from 2-halophenols and terminal alkynes through Sonogashira coupling followed by intramolecular cyclization of the corresponding 2-ynylphenol intermediates generated *in situ* (Scheme 1b). In this context, ligands and high reaction temperatures were usually

unavoidable to satisfy the incipient Sonogashira coupling reaction which might bring some restrictions to their application. Competitively, one-pot synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[b]furans directly from phenols<sup>19</sup> was also developed yet still could not get rid of transition metals catalysts. Taking the higher price of transition-metals into consideration, recently, transition-metal-free synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[b]furans was developed in the presence of stoichiometric<sup>20</sup> or catalytic amount<sup>21</sup> of base (Scheme 1a) and by photochemical<sup>22</sup> or oxidative<sup>23</sup> routes. Nevertheless, high catalyst-loading, harsh reaction conditions such as high reaction temperature and indispensable microwave, limited substrates compatibility and low chemselectivity for the desired 2-substituted benzo[b]furans products still bring some restrictions to their practical applications. Therefore, transition-metal-free catalytic systems with easily accessible and inexpensive catalysts and gentle reaction conditions for

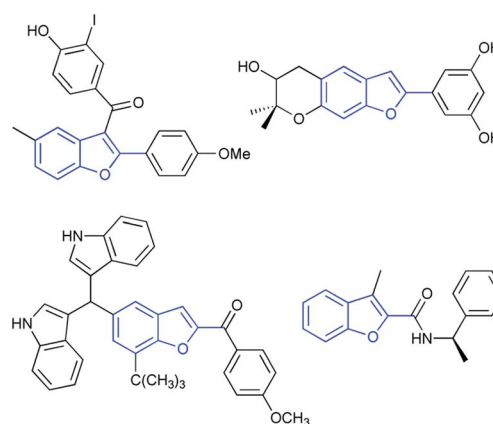


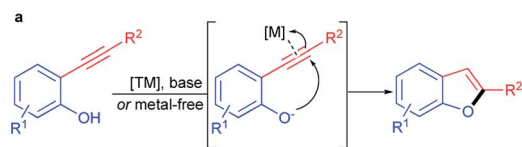
Fig. 1 Pharmaceutically and biologically active molecules bearing 2-substituted benzo[b]furans skeletons.

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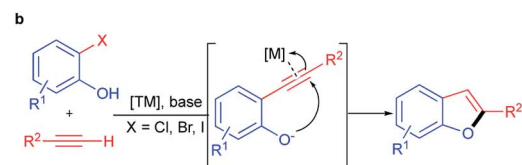


## Previous work:



[TM]: Pd, Pt, Au, Ag, Ir, Rh, Cu, Zn, etc.

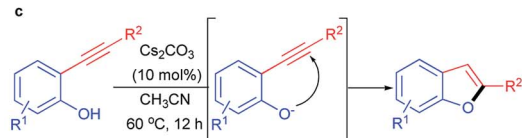
Metal-free: stoichiometric or high catalyst-loading with harsh conditions.



[TM]: Pd, Cu, Fe, etc.

Ligands and high reaction temperature were unavoidable.

## This work:



R<sup>1</sup> = alkyl, aryl, X

R<sup>2</sup> = alkyl, aryl

- Transition-metal-free and readily available base catalyst;
- Mild reaction conditions with low catalyst loading;
- Broad substrates scope with variant functional groups tolerated;
- 26 examples, up to quantitative yield;
- Gram scale up to 95% yield, potentially practical application.

Scheme 1 Previous synthetic methods for 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans and the present metal-free catalytic system.

efficient and facile synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans are still highly desirable. Herein, we report a facile method for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans catalyzed by readily available base at the absence of transition metals (Scheme 1c). In the present work, a broad array of 2-aryl and 2-alkyl substituted benzo[*b*]furans can be obtained with excellent yields from the efficacious intramolecular cyclization of the corresponding 2-ynylphenols catalyzed by easily accessible Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at mild reaction conditions. And the semi-gram and gram scale transformations could also be realized with excellent isolated yields which represents this protocol a potentially practical method for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans derivatives.

## Results and discussion

Our studies commenced with the intramolecular cyclization of 2-(phenylethynyl)phenol **1a** as the model reaction and a variety of bases were evaluated in view of their easy accessibility and key role based on previous catalytic systems using acetonitrile as solvent at 60 °C. Firstly, a series of readily available inorganic bases were examined for the titled reaction. As can be seen from Table 1, commonly used hydroxides of alkalis especially KOH exhibited good catalytic activity toward the formation of **2a** with 89% isolated yield (Table 1, entries 1 and 2). To our delight, it was found that a quantitative yield of **2a** could be obtained when cesium carbonate was used as the catalyst (Table

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions

Entry <sup>a</sup>	Base	Solvent	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	NaOH	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	28
2	KOH	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	89
3	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	Trace
4	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	21
5	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	>99
6	<i>t</i> -BuOK	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	21
7	NaOMe	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	7
8	NaOEt	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	ND <sup>c</sup>
9	NaOAc	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	ND
10	Et <sub>3</sub> N	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	Trace
11	Pyridine	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	ND
12	Piperidine	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	5
13 <sup>d</sup>	DBU	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	41
14	—	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	ND
15	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Toluene	18
16	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	THF	14
17	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	1,4-Dioxane	31
18 <sup>e</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	DCE	20
19	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	EtOAc	31
20	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Acetone	10
21	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	54
22	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	EtOH	78
23	KOH	THF	ND
24	KOH	Acetone	9
25	KOH	H <sub>2</sub> O	23
26	KOH	EtOH	80
27 <sup>f</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	20
28 <sup>g</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	9
29 <sup>h</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	21
30 <sup>i</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	89
31 <sup>j</sup>	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	91

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: 2-(phenylethynyl)phenol **1a** (0.3 mmol), base (10 mol%), solvent (3 mL), 60 °C, 12 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields. <sup>c</sup> ND, not detected. <sup>d</sup> DBU, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene. <sup>e</sup> DCE, 1,2-dichloro ethane. <sup>f</sup> 5 mol% Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was used. <sup>g</sup> 40 °C. <sup>h</sup> 6 h. <sup>i</sup> 8 h. <sup>j</sup> 10 h.

1, entry 5), although other carbonates of alkalis such as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> displayed poor even none efficiency toward the cyclization of **1a** (Table 1, entries 3 and 4). The excellent catalytic activity of Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> could be attributed to its stronger basicity and better solubility in acetonitrile compared with other inorganic bases,<sup>24</sup> which endowed it with a powerful ability to activate 2-(phenylethynyl)phenol **1a**. To the contrary, other commonly used strong bases such as *t*-BuOK, NaOMe and NaOEt exhibited poor even none activity for the transformation of **1a** to **2a** (Table 1, entries 6–8). Consequently, it was understandable that weaker base like NaOAc displayed no activity at all (Table 1, entry 9). In addition, several commonly used organic bases were also tested under the identical reaction conditions. As a result, only a low yield was given when the relatively strong base DBU was used as the catalyst (Table 1, entry 13) while other organic bases tested here were nearly completely negative for the formation of **2a** (Table 1, entries 10–12), which could be



Table 2 Substrates scope<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: 2-ynylphenol **1**, (0.3 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (10 mol%),  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (3 mL),  $60^\circ\text{C}$ , 12 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields.

ascribable to their weak basicity for the efficient activation of **1a**. It was worth noting that there was no corresponding 2-phenylbenzo[*b*]furan **2a** product detected at all in the absence of the base catalyst which could further prove the activation role of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  to **1a** and thus its catalytic characteristic for this transformation (Table 1, entry 5 vs. entry 14). Therefore,  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  was chosen as the optimal catalyst and then different solvents were further screened. It was found that the cyclization of **1a** to **2a** was quite inefficient both in nonpolar solvent such as toluene (Table 1, entry 15) and other medium polar aprotic solvents like THF, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2-dichloroethane, ethyl acetate and acetone (Table 1, entries 16–20), which probably ascribe to

the poor solubility of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  in them. When it comes to the polar protic solvents such as  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and ethanol, moderate yields could be obtained (Table 1, entries 21 and 22) with the increase of the solubility of both substrate and catalyst. Thus, acetonitrile could be proved to be the best solvent for the cyclization of 2-ynylphenol catalyzed by  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$ . As comparison, it was found that acetonitrile was also the best solvent for KOH, which also exhibited good catalytic activity toward the cyclization of 2-ynylphenol, through control experiments (entries 2 vs. 23–26). At the same time, it was observed that either lower catalyst loading or lower reaction temperature was unfavourable for the transformation of **1a** to **2a** (entry 5 vs. entries 27 and 28). On the

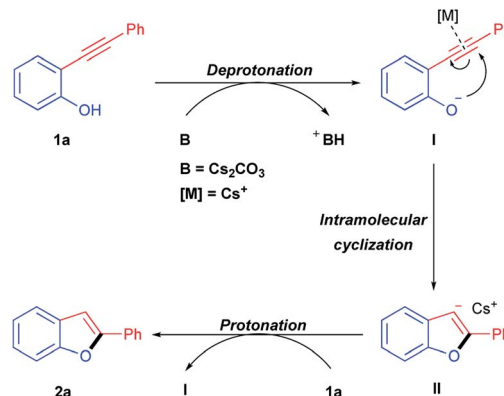


other hand, 12 h was necessary for the complete conversion of **1a** to **2a** (entry 5 vs. entries 29–31) with a satisfactory yield.

With the optimal reaction conditions in hand (Table 1, entry 5), we began to explore the substrates scope of the intramolecular cyclization of different 2-ynylphenols. Inspiringly, a wide array of 2-arylnyl and 2-alkynyl substituted phenols were compatible to the present protocol and a variety of functional groups were tolerated (Table 2). Generally, almost all of the 2-arylnyl phenols bearing either electron-donating or electron-withdrawing substitutes on the ynyl-moiety could react smoothly to afford the corresponding 2-aryl-substituted benzo[*b*]furans products with good to quantitative yields (Table 2, **2a–2i**, **2k–2l**). However, with a  $-\text{CF}_3$  group on the ynyl-moiety, only 26% yield was achieved for the related benzo[*b*]furan product under the optimal conditions which might ascribe to the passivation caused by the  $-\text{CF}_3$  moiety (Table 2, **2j**). Additionally, moderate to good yields could be obtained for 2-alkyl substituted benzo[*b*]furans and either ester group or hydroxyl could tolerate this basic reaction system (Table 2, **2m–2o**). On the other hand, substrates bearing either electron-donating groups or electron-withdrawing groups such as halogens, methyl, phenyl and acetyl that located at different positions of the phenol-ring-moiety could also readily be transformed into the desired 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans products with good to excellent yields (Table 2, **2p–2v**). Besides that, it was worth noting that the present protocol was also highly active for 2-ynylphenols bearing substitutes both on the ynyl-moiety and on the phenol-ring-moiety. As a result, several polysubstituted benzo[*b*]furans derivatives could be approached with excellent to quantitative yields (Table 2, **2w–2z**).

In order to evaluate the practical application of the present metal-free catalytic system, both the semi-gram and gram scale patterns were conducted using several 2-ynylphenols bearing different substitutes. As can be seen from Scheme 2, excellent yields could be obtained for both semi-gram and gram scale patterns under the optimal reaction conditions for the tested 2-ynylphenols, which indicated ideal maintenances of the vigorous efficiency of this catalytic system and enabled the present methodology potentially practical application for facile synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans derivatives.

A plausible reaction mechanism is proposed as shown in Scheme 3. Firstly, 2-(phenylethynyl)phenol **1a** can be activated through a deprotonation by  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  with the formation of the nucleophilic phenolate intermediate **I**. Then an intramolecular nucleophilic cyclization of phenolate **I** to acetenyl, which might be activated by cesium ion through a metal- $\pi$  activation, could



Scheme 3 Plausible reaction mechanism.

afford the benzo[*b*]furan anion intermediate **II**. And the subsequent protonation of intermediated **II** by 2-(phenylethynyl) phenol could give the final product 2-phenylbenzo[*b*]furan **2a** accompanied with the generation of phenolate intermediate **I** for further cyclization to afford benzo[*b*]furan product.

## Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed an efficacious protocol for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans through a transition-metal-free  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of 2-ynylphenols under mild reaction conditions. Notably, the wide substrates scope and the typical maintenance of the excellent catalytic efficiency for gram scale enable the present method to be a potentially practical protocol for facile synthesis of 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furan derivatives.

## Experimental

### General procedure for $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$ catalyzed intramolecular annulation of 2-ynylphenols to 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans

To a sealed tube with a magnetic bar were added 2-ynylphenols **1** (0.3 mmol) and acetonitrile (3 mL). After stirring at r.t. for 5 min,  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (10 mol%) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 12 hours. After cooling, the obtained mixture was filtered and the residue was washed twice with acetonitrile. Then the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography to obtain the corresponding 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans **2**.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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	Semi-gram scale	Gram scale
$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = \text{H}$ :	93% yield (24 h)	94% yield (48 h)
$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = 4\text{-}^t\text{Bu}$ :	93% yield (12 h)	94% yield (28 h)
$\text{R}^1 = 4\text{-COCH}_3, \text{R}^2 = \text{H}$ :	94% yield (12 h)	95% yield (20 h)

Scheme 2 Semi-gram and gram scale reactions for  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  catalyzed cyclization of 2-ynylphenols toward 2-substituted benzo[*b*]furans.



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