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Furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins carrying carbon substituents at C-2 and/or C-3. Isolation, biological activity, synthesis and reaction mechanisms

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The isolation, biological activity and synthesis of natural furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins are presented, covering mainly the developments in the last 35 years. The most relevant approaches toward the synthesis of 2-substituted, 3-substituted and 2,3-disubstituted heterocycles are also discussed, with emphasis on the efficiency of the processes and their mechanisms.

1 Introduction and scope of the review

Furocoumarins are a relevant family of natural and synthetic heterocycles, endowed in many cases with properties of biological and/or technological interest.¹ These compounds are characterized by a furan ring unit fused onto a coumarin motif. The fusion can be in either a 2,3- or 3,2- fashion and may take place at the faces *c* (lactone ring), *f*, *g* or *h* (benzene ring) of the coumarin skeleton, resulting in linear and angular compounds (Fig. 1).

Related heterocycles are also obtained when the ring fusion is with the face *b* of the coumarin moiety, and still other

heterocycles are possible, where the fusion to the furan is of the 3,4- type and the oxygen of the furan moiety is not bonded to the coumarin core. However, such kinds of compounds are relatively less common.²

The furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (4*H*-furo[3,2-*c*]chromen-4-ones) are prominent members within the furocoumarin family. Their representatives are very widespread in nature, being produced by a variety of plants.³ The elegant architecture of the angular tricyclic skeleton of these compounds (**1**) and their importance in medicinal and natural products chemistry has motivated sustained interest in the development of synthetic tools and methodologies towards this heterocyclic ring system.

The furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins are a complex family, with a high number of members. Therefore, in order to gain focus, this review has been compiled aiming specifically at those heterocycles carrying substituents on positions 2 and/or 3 of the furan ring, and with the objective of providing ordered and

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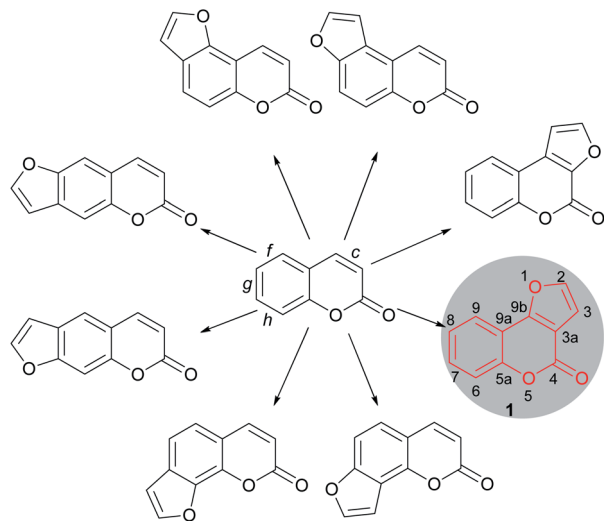


Fig. 1 Part of the furocoumarin family of oxygen heterocycles.

systematized information on the main advances which took place in the last 35 years in the fields of isolation, synthesis and biological activity of these heterocycles.

Hence, a high number of representatives carrying aromatic rings fused to the 2,3-position of the furan moiety have been omitted from the discussion. These comprise important compounds, like the coumestans (Fig. 2) exemplified by wedelolactone (2), an anti-hepatotoxic from *Eclipta prostrata*,⁴ medicagol (3), isolated from alfalfa,⁵ plicadin (4) found in *Psoralea plicata*⁶ and coumestrol (5), a heterocycle found in a variety of legumes,⁷ which exhibits high antitumor power and selectivity against breast cancer cell lines.⁸

On the other hand, however, furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins bearing additional rings attached to the coumarin framework, such as neo-tanshinlactone (6), have been included.

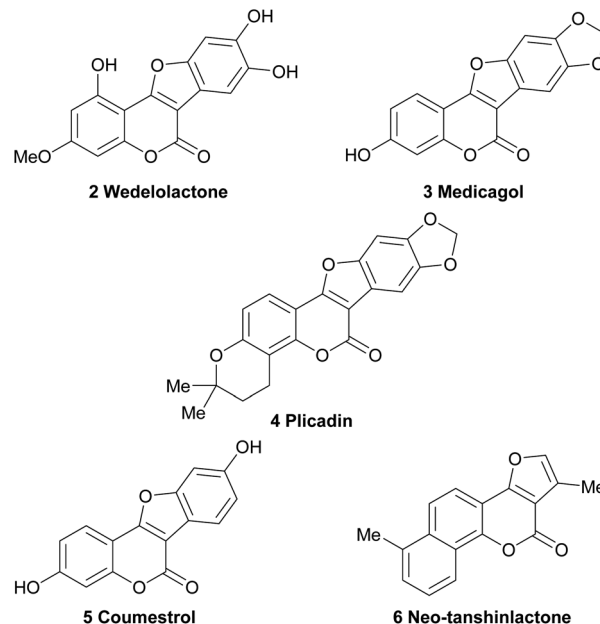


Fig. 2 Chemical structures of some representative polycyclic natural products bearing the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin core.

2 Naturally-occurring furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins

The naturally occurring furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins comprise, among others, fully aromatic and dihydro-compounds, carrying 1–3 substituents on the (dihydro)furan moiety, with different patterns and stereochemical features. They may also display a 9-methyl group (C-5 of the coumarin ring) and oxygen functionalities (OH, OMe), mainly on C-7 and/or C-9. Most of them have been isolated after 1980.⁹ The least functionalized members include those which carry alkyl (methyl, prenyl, farnesyl, *etc.*)



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residues attached to the furan ring; the presence of diastereomers and rearranged products has also been detected (Fig. 3).

Mutisia (Compositae, tribe Mutisieae) is a South American genus with about 60 species of shrubs and vines distributed along the Andes from Colombia to South Argentina and Chile, being also present in South East Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and North East Argentina.¹⁰

Bohlmann *et al.* found that the extract of the aerial parts of *Trichocline caulescens* Phil. (tribe Mutisieae, subtribe Nassauvi-mae) grown in Chile afforded the 5-methyl coumarin derivative 7.¹¹ The same group studied the Bolivian species, *M. orbignyana* Wedd, isolating compound 8,¹² the structure of which was confirmed by synthesis.¹³ The authors conjectured that the presence of 5-methylcoumarin derivatives in this species could have chemotaxonomic relevance.

On the other hand, isotriptiliocoumarin (9) and its C-3 isomer (10) were isolated in 1988 from *Triptilion benaventei*,¹⁴ whereas cycloisobrachycoumarin (11), 2'-*epi*-cycloisobrachycoumarin (12) and cyclobrachycoumarin (13) were isolated in 1986 from *Brachyclades megalanthus*.^{13,15}

Some natural products bear tertiary alcohol moieties in their side chains, as shown in Fig. 4. The study of Chilean plants of the tribe Mutisieae uncovered the tertiary alcohols mutisicoumarin (14), which was isolated from *Mutisia spinosa*,¹⁵ whereas isoerlangeafusciol (15) was obtained from *Erlangea fusca* (Compositae, tribe Vernonieae) in 1980.¹⁶

Several studies on various Sardinian, Moroccan and Spanish populations^{17,18} of *Ferula communis* revealed that the chemical variability of this species depends on its geographical location and that the toxic principles of the poisonous varieties were farnesylated cyclic 4-oxygenated coumarins. Based on these studies, Misky and Jakupovic isolated the farnesylcoumarin derivatives fercoprenol (16) and fercoprolone (17), from the polar fractions of the benzene extract of the roots of *F. communis*

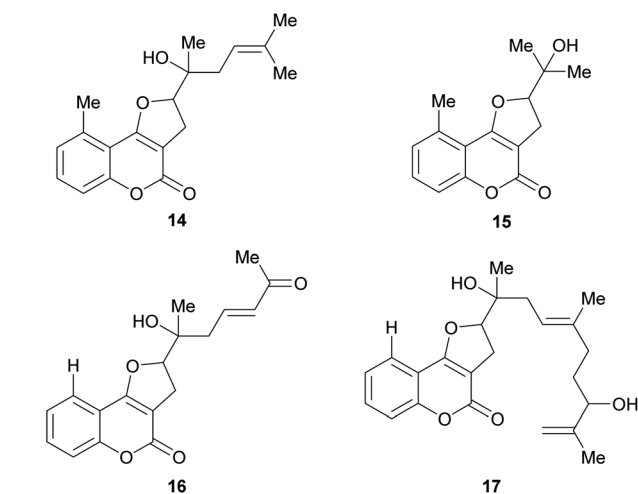


Fig. 4 Naturally occurring furo[3,2-c]coumarins carrying a tertiary alcohol motif.

subsp. *communis*, grown in the Marmara region of Turkey.¹⁹ These heterocycles lack the 9-methyl group *Ferula communis* is a medicinal plant of the Eastern Mediterranean areas since ancient times.²⁰ However, in the Western Mediterranean regions, cases of livestock and human poisoning (ferulosys) from ingestion of this species have been occasionally reported.

In addition, a series of related compounds were obtained from *Ferula feruloides* grown in Mongolia, where it is used for the treatment of spasm.^{21a,b} The isolated heterocycles 18–24 comprise different tricyclic phenols, phenolic ethers and isomers bearing rearranged farnesyl side chains (Fig. 5). Compounds 18 and 21 were also isolated from *Ferula caspica* M. Bieb.^{21c}

It was proposed that biogenetically, some of these compounds might be derived from the enzymatic cyclization of

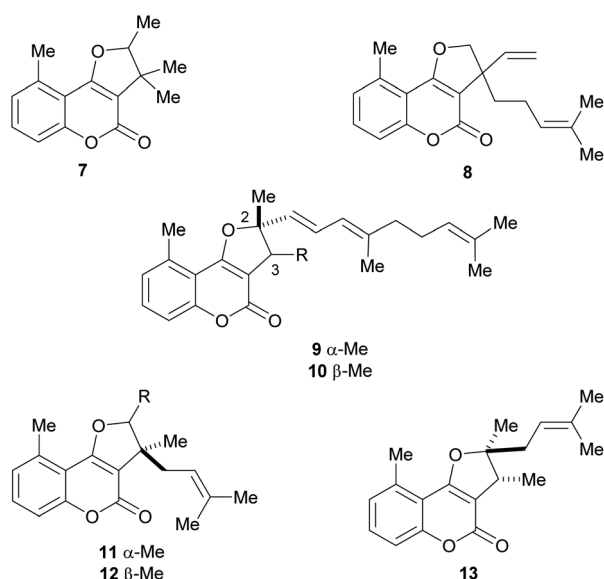


Fig. 3 Representative natural products bearing hydrocarbon (methyl and prenyl)-type C-2 and/or C-3 side chains.

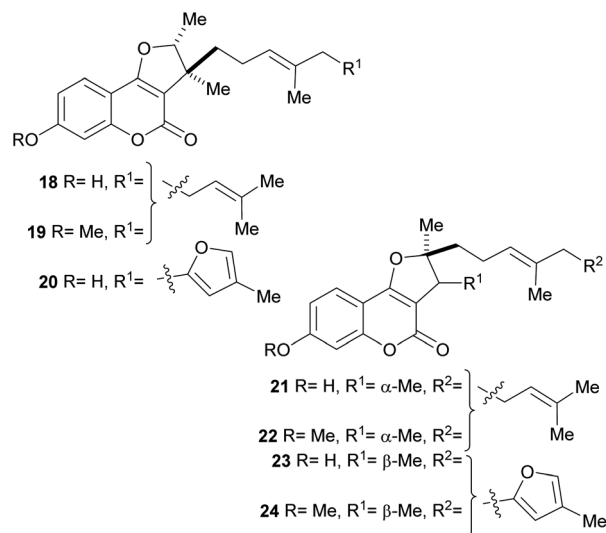
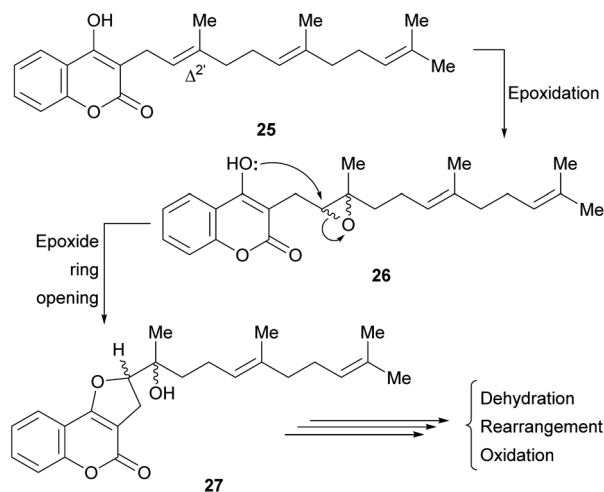


Fig. 5 Naturally occurring furo[3,2-c]coumarins with phenolic functions and rearranged farnesyl side chains.

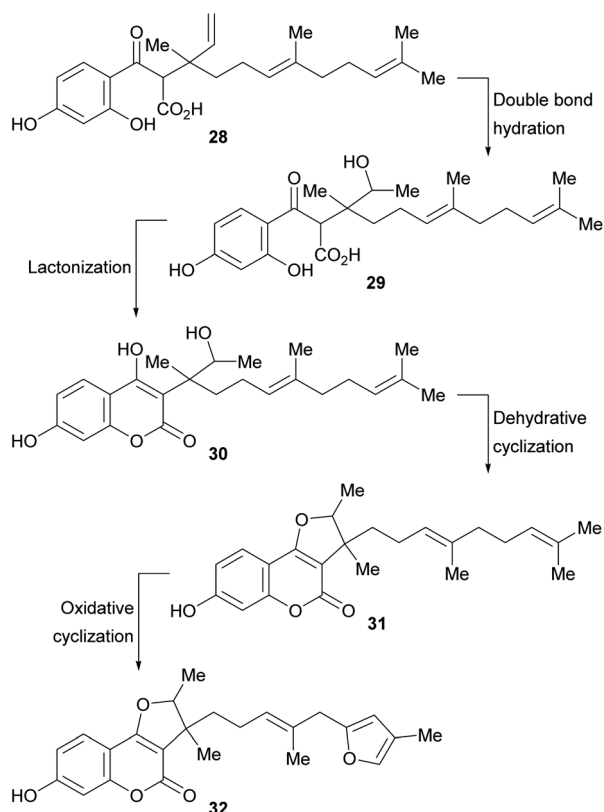




Scheme 1 Proposed biogenetic path for some furo[3,2-c]coumarins.

2',3'-epoxidized ferulenol (3-farnesyl-4-hydroxycoumarin) **26** (Scheme 1).

Tertiary alcohols, presumably arising from an epoxide ring opening during the biogenesis are also found among the members of this family. Their racemic nature (**27**) could be an outcome of the non-enantioselective epoxidation of the $\Delta^{2'}$ double bond of ferulenol (**25**). However, the regioselectivity of this epoxidation process clearly indicates the involvement of an enzymatic system.



Scheme 2 Biosynthetic pathway toward 3-substituted furo[3,2-c]coumarins carrying rearranged farnesyl side chains.

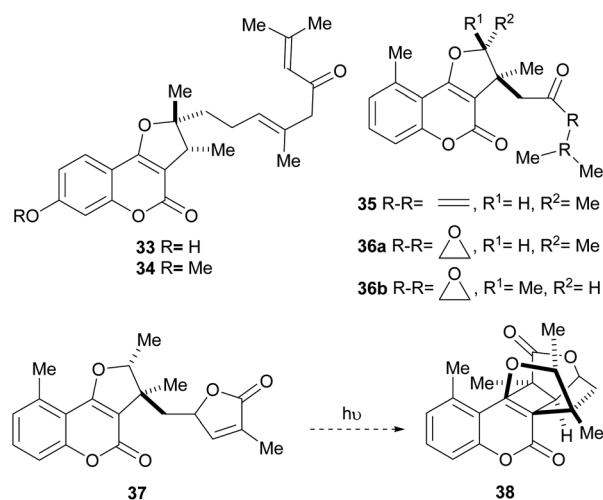


Fig. 6 Naturally occurring furo[3,2-c]coumarins bearing different oxygenated functions.

A biosynthetic pathway has been proposed for these compounds (Scheme 2), where the hypothetical precursor **28** undergoes hydration, affording intermediate **29**. In turn, the latter suffers lactonization to give intermediate **30** and further dehydration to furnish the tricyclic derivative **31**. Additional oxidation and cyclization steps provide the furan derivative **32**.

The isolation of compounds bearing other oxygenated functions, such as ketones, lactones and epoxides have also been recorded (Fig. 6). Compounds **33** and **34** were obtained from *Ferula feruloides*, whereas the heterocycles **35** and **36** were isolated from *Vernonia brachycalyx*.^{1c,22}

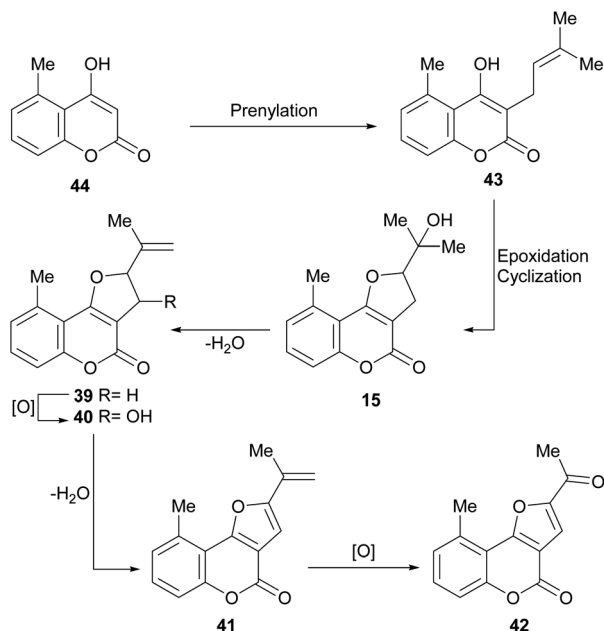
The leaves and roots of the plant are used in Kenya by various indigenous tribes for treatment of parasitic diseases, stomach-ache and as a purgative. On the other hand, the lactone **37** (hoehmelia coumarin) was isolated from the Kenyan shrub *Ethulia vernonioides*, together with the unique compound **38** (cyclohoehmelia coumarin). This related structure is a [2 + 2] adduct, presumably resulting from natural irradiation of **37**.^{3a} In fact, **37** spontaneously cyclized during optical rotation measurements and irradiation of **37** in benzene for 1 h gave **38** quantitatively.

The pterophyllins **1**, **2**, **4** and **5** (**39–42**) are 5-methyl coumarin derivatives (Fig. 7), isolated from the bark and wood of *Ekebergia pterophylla* (C.D.C.) Hofmeyr (Meliaceae), a small evergreen tree known as Rock Ash, which grows on the Natal Group Sandstone outcrops, in South Africa.²³



Fig. 7 The pterophyllins as naturally occurring furo[3,2-c]coumarins. Original ring numbering.





Scheme 3 Possible biogenetical path toward the natural products 39–42 from 4-hydroxy coumarin 44.

It has been proposed that the pterophyllins are biogenetically related (Scheme 3). Pterophyllin 4 (42) may be the last metabolite of a chain of events resulting from 43, the product of prenylation at C-3 of 5-methyl-4-hydroxycoumarin (44).^{16b,24}

Compound 43 could undergo epoxidation and a subsequent cyclization to give a tertiary alcohol intermediate (15).^{25a} In turn, the latter could suffer sequential dehydration of the tertiary alcohol moiety to pterophyllin 1 (39), followed by further allylic oxidation to pterophyllin 5 (40) and a final aromatization driven dehydration, resulting in pterophyllin 2 (41).²⁵ Pterophyllin 2 may experience a final oxidative fission of the exocyclic double bond, being transformed into pterophyllin 4 (42).

3 Bioactivities of some furo[3,2-c] coumarins

Numerous members of the furo[3,2-c]coumarin family are bioactive,^{1c,3a,15,16a,19,26} and possess significant biological, pharmacological and therapeutic activities, such as fungicidal, insecticidal, insect anti-feedant, anti-HIV and anticancer.²⁷ They are also anticoagulants, anthelmintics, hypnotics, and HIV protease inhibitors.²⁸

Some of this type of heterocycles, derived from osthole, demonstrated ability to form covalent bonds with DNA and other biological macromolecules.^{1c} In addition, other analogues of this coumarin derivative were evaluated *in vitro* for their antifungal activity against six phytopathogenic fungi. The compounds 45–48 shown in Fig. 8 were the most active ones.²⁹

Also, as part of the effort to find a new class of antimicrobial agents, Bondock *et al.* synthesized pyrazoles attached to furo [3,2-c]coumarins (50). Some of these compounds showed potent antifungal activity *in vitro* with MIC (minimum inhibitory

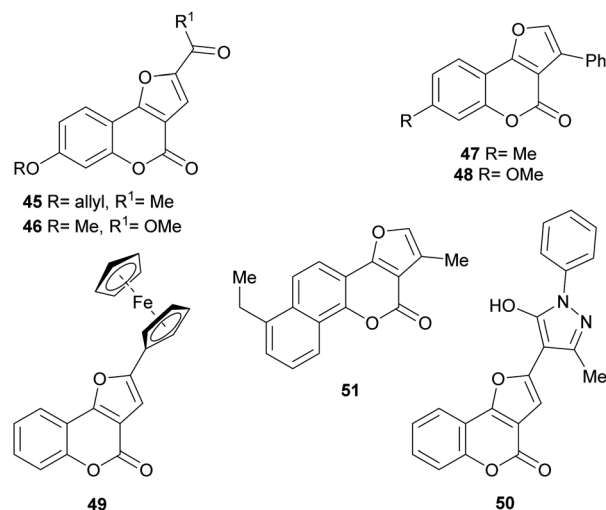


Fig. 8 Selected furo[3,2-c] coumarin derivatives with activity against phytopathogenic fungi.

concentration) of $6.25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ against *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Botrytis fabae*.³⁰ Other 2-substituted and 2,3-disubstituted furo [3,2-c]coumarins were shown to be active against *Botrytis cinerea*, *Colletotrichum capsica*, *Alternaria solani*, *Gibberella zeae*, and *Rhizoctoria solani*, with EC_{50} values in the range $2\text{--}8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.³¹

On the other hand, the ferrocenyl-substituted furo[3,2-c] coumarin 49 was prepared by a one-pot aerobic reaction from 3-bromochromone and an alkynyl ferrocene, under palladium and copper(I) catalysis.³² The heterocycle was tested for its anticancer activity against several cell lines, showing IC_{50} (half maximal inhibitory concentration) values in the range $19\text{--}43 \mu\text{M}$.

In addition, some members of this family also display interesting photochemical, photophysical and photobiological activities,³³ being photosensitizers that increase the sensitivity of biological objects to UVA radiation. Hence, they have potential pharmaceutical applications for skin and autoimmune diseases.

Neo-tanshinlactone (6) is a polycyclic compound isolated from *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, known in Traditional Chinese Medicine as “Tanshen”,³⁴ and found in many other plants such as *S. przewalskii* Maxim³⁵ and *Pholidota cantonensis*.³⁶ Neo-tanshinlactone showed selective cytotoxicity against two estrogen receptor-positive (ER+) breast cancer cell lines, MCF-7 and ZR-75-1,³⁷ being 10-fold more potent than tamoxifen.^{34a}

It was observed that certain tanshinones, bearing *ortho*-quinone C rings, inhibited telomerase. On the contrary, neo-tanshinlactone, was a significantly less effective inhibitor (25% inhibition). Since neo-tanshinlactone has a lactone C ring, it was suggested that the *ortho*-quinone motif is a critical requirement for telomerase inhibition.³⁸

In initial SAR (structure–activity relationship) studies, the first generation neo-tanshinlactone analog 4-ethyl-neo-tanshinlactone (51) displayed a median effective dose (ED_{50}) of $0.45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, being more potent than neo-tanshinlactone



(ED₅₀ = 0.18 µg mL⁻¹) against these two cell lines. In addition, it potently inhibited the SK-BR-3 breast cancer cell (ED₅₀ 0.1 µg mL⁻¹), which is estrogen receptor negative (ER-), but over-expresses HER2 (HER2+).³⁹

Neo-tanshinlactone was also tested in mice against cancer cell xenografts. The natural product delayed tumor growth compared to the control at the 10 mg kg⁻¹ level, and showed significant and selective antitumor activity against the human ZR-75-1 breast ductal carcinoma xenograft.⁴⁰

We have shown that pterophyllin **2** (**41**) and pterophyllin **4** (**42**) have some antifungal activity against phytopathogenic fungi⁴¹ (Fig. 9). It has also been proposed that the natural role of the pterophyllins is in the plant defense against phytopathogenic fungi.⁴² The progressive increase in selectivity and potency with metabolite maturation (**39** → **40** → **41** → **42**),⁴³ has also been noticed.

In addition, compound **24** and its C-3 epimer were patented as antimicrobials against methicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*,⁴⁴ and the heterocycles **36a** and **36b** isolated from *Vernonia brachycalyx* proved to have weak anti-protozoal activity against *Leishmania major* promastigotes and schizonts of *Plasmodium falciparum* (approximately three orders of magnitude less than chloroquine). They also exhibited weak inhibition of the proliferation of human lymphocytes.^{22b}

The group of Rajabi demonstrated the antiproliferative activity of the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives **52** and **53** against MCF-7 breast and HCT-15 colon cancer cell lines using the sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay. They also determined their DNA binding affinity $K_{1b} = 8.1 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$, $K_{1d} = 1.1 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$.⁴⁵

In an experiment carried out by the group of Ibrahim, 2,3-dimethyl-4*H*-furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin was iodinated with ¹²⁵I and the uptake of the resulting radiolabelled heterocycle **54** was studied in albino mice with Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells. The

results (5% uptake) supported the potential use of this heterocycle as a probe for imaging of tumor sites.⁴⁶

4 Chemical synthesis of 2-substituted furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins

Given the high level of interest conceived by these heterocycles, a number of procedures have been developed for their synthesis. Most of them use the corresponding and easily available 4-hydroxycoumarins as starting materials, becoming in fact strategies for building a properly substituted furan ring attached to the enolether motif of the starting heterocycle. The main approaches are classified and briefly discussed below, bearing in mind that the boundaries between them are not always well defined.

4.1. Reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with terminal alkynes

4.1.1. Intramolecular processes. The intramolecular cyclization of alkyne derivatives of 4-hydroxycoumarins has been known for some time and was used for the preparation of tricyclic derivatives.⁴⁷ For this reason (Scheme 4), the acid chlorides **55** were treated with propargyl acetate (**56**), and the resulting products **57** were reacted with aqueous H₂SO₄, obtaining **58**.

Mechanistically, it appears that, in the presence of aqueous acid, the double hydration of the terminal alkyne would take place to give an intermediate methyl ketone (**i**). This one would condense with the 4-OH and the resulting hemiacetal **ii** would dehydrate to conclude the methylfuran motif of the final product.

The group of Saidi group perfected the process (Scheme 5), informing that the propargyl ethers **60** derived from 4-hydroxycoumarins (**59**) can undergo rearrangements to **61** and finally

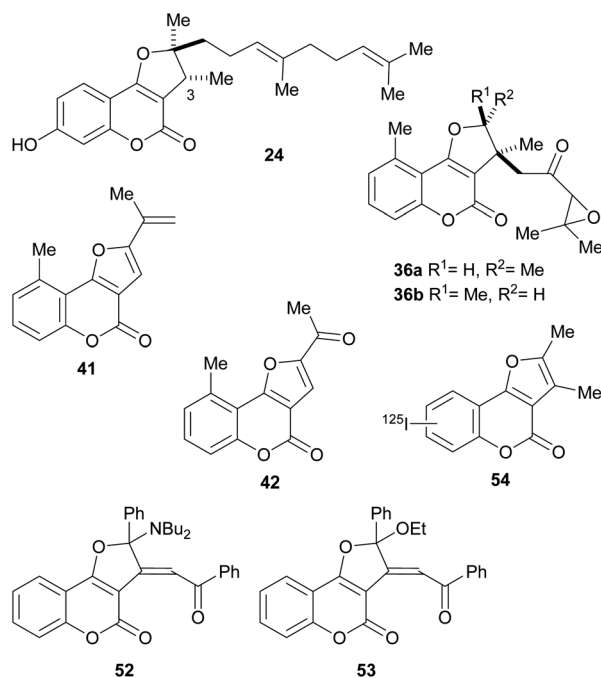
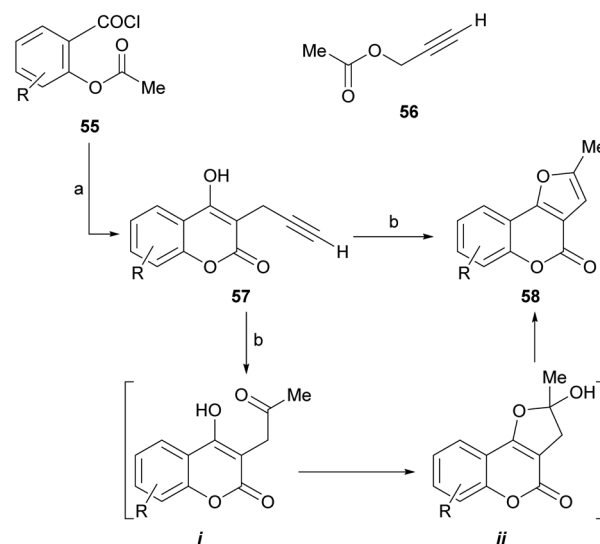
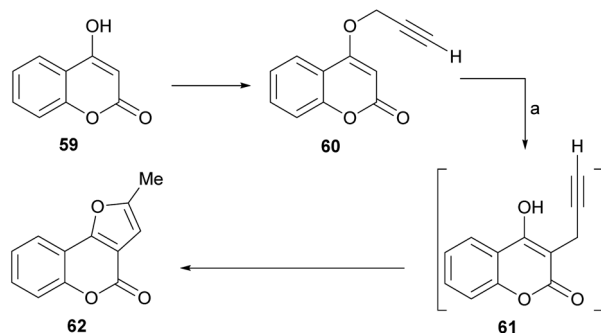


Fig. 9 Some selected bioactive furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins.



Scheme 4 Reagents and conditions: (a) **56**, NaH, Et₂O (65%); (b) H₂SO₄, H₂O (70–90%, overall).



Scheme 5 Reagents and conditions: (a) HCONHMe, MW, 18 min (65%), or HCONHEt, 14 h, reflux (52%).

give furo[3,2-*c*] coumarin **62**.⁴⁸ The unequivocal assignment of the ¹³C NMR data of **62** has been disclosed.⁴⁹

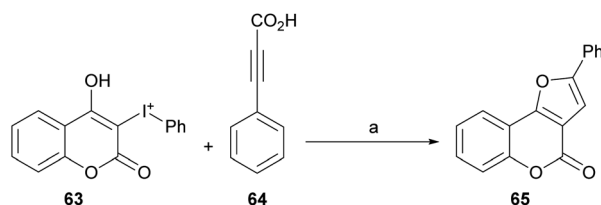
These rearrangements take place when the compounds are exposed to conventional microwave or thermal heating in amide-type solvents [*N*-ethylformamide (NEF) or *N*-methylformamide (NMF)], and pyranocoumarins can also be obtained. NEF and NMF are advantageous, since unlike DMF or DMA, they are soluble in water and can be removed very easily from the product.

The authors observed that the rearrangement is more efficient under microwave promotion. Mechanistically, the transformation proceeds through a thermal Claisen rearrangement of the *O*-propargyl ether **60** followed by cyclization of the resulting 3-propargyl intermediate **61**, which is not isolated. The yields of product are moderate to good (52–65%).

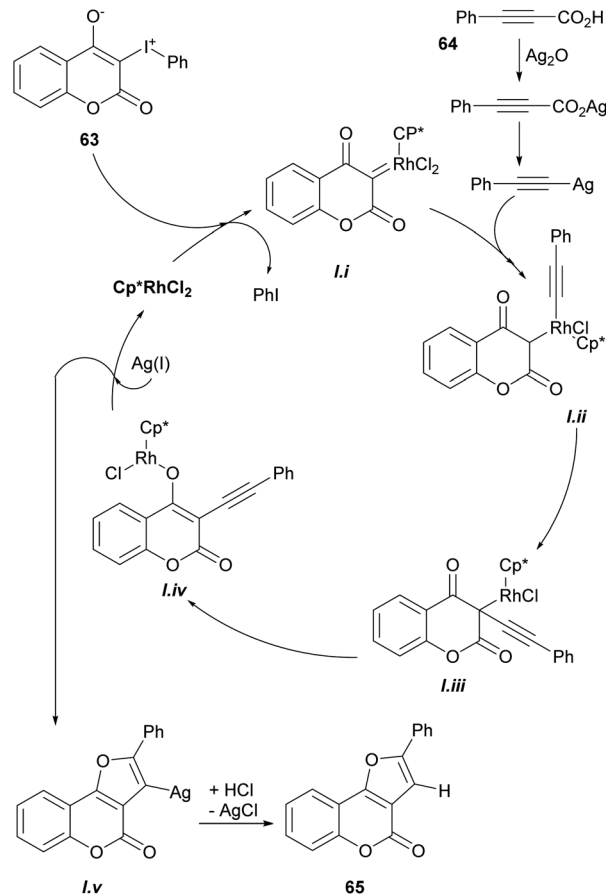
4.1.2. Intermolecular processes. The group of Zha recently described a regioselective oxidative cyclization of 4-hydroxycoumarin-derived hypervalent iodine reagents (**63**)⁵⁰ with propiolic acids (**64**) in the presence of silver^I oxide and a rhodium catalyst (Scheme 6) as a valid strategy for accessing the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives (**65**).

The reaction does not require directing groups and the mild decarboxylation undergone by the carboxylic acid is compatible with a wide range of functional groups and generates the derivatives with good yields (~80%) of the isolated products.⁵¹

Based on previous reports,⁵² a possible reaction mechanism was proposed (Scheme 7). Heating the hypervalent iodine starting material **63** could generate a carbene,⁵³ which could then interact with [Cp*RhCl₂]₂ and release iodobenzene, providing intermediate **i**. In turn, this intermediate should undergo transmetalation with alkynylsilver,⁵⁴ generated *in situ*



Scheme 6 Reagents and conditions: (a) [Cp*RhCl₂]₂, Ag₂O, MeCN, 60 °C, 12 h (79%).



Scheme 7 Mechanism of the Rh-catalyzed decarboxylative cyclization.

from the reaction of the phenylpropionic acid **64** and Ag₂O to give intermediate **ii**.

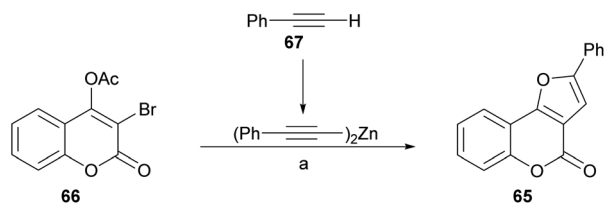
Then, intermediate **iii** could be formed by direct insertion of the alkyne into the Rh-carbene, which could migrate to the oxygen (**iv**) and further react with Ag(I) to give intermediate **v** and regenerate the catalyst. Finally, removal of the silver by protonation with HCl or H₂O would afford the tricyclic product **65**.

Inspired in their previous success with the preparation of pyrrolocoumarins,⁵⁵ the group of Chen achieved a fast option for the construction of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins by means of a one-pot sequential coupling/cyclization strategy, from 3-bromo-4-acetoxycoumarins and terminal alkynes (Scheme 8).⁵⁶

The required 3-bromo-4-acetoxycoumarin **66** was prepared by treatment of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**59**) with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) and Mg(ClO₄)₂ as a Lewis acid.⁵⁷ A safer, practical and mild alternative employed ZnCl₂ combined with NBS in EtOAc,⁵⁶ which gave the 3-bromo-4-hydroxy derivative in 81% yield. In both cases, this stage was followed by conventional acetylation (Ac₂O, pyridine) toward **66**.

Sonogashira⁵⁸ conditions [Pd(PPh₃)₄, CuI, Et₃N, THF, 60 °C] proved to be inefficient (8% yield) due to extensive debromination of **66**. However, this inconvenience was partly alleviated upon addition of dppe [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]





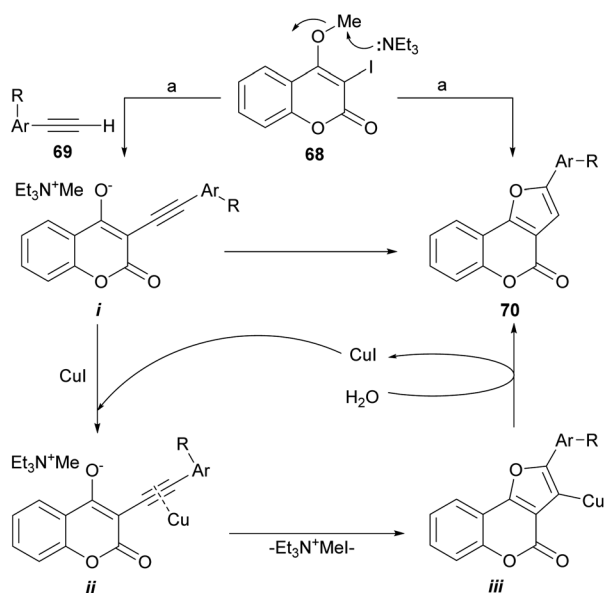
Scheme 8 Reagents and conditions: (a) (1) **67**, ZnMe_2 , PhMe, 60 °C, 4 h; (2) $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, CuI, dppf, Et_3N , THF, 60 °C, 6 h; (3) K_2CO_3 , H_2O , overnight.

as ligand and K_2CO_3 as base to promote hydrolysis of the acetate at a second stage (29% yield). Similar results (25% yield of **65**) were obtained in the Negishi cross-coupling attempt with alkynyl zinc derivatives.⁵⁹

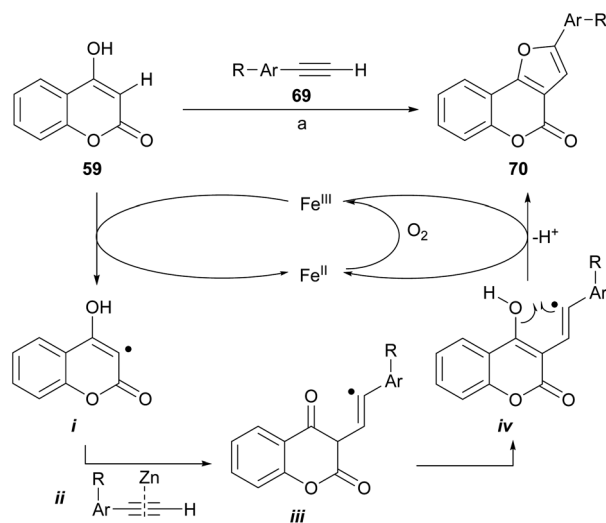
However, the use of dialkynylzinc reagents prepared *in situ* from alkynes and Et_2Zn , furnished 38% product yield, which was increased to 81% upon addition of dppf.⁶⁰ The last stage of the sequence involved an intramolecular hydroalkoxylation.⁶¹ The yields of the 3-phenyl furo[3,2-c]coumarin products **65** with different substitution patterns were moderate to excellent (51–96%).

The group of Conreux noticed that various coumarin derivatives proved to be convenient precursors of furocoumarins and developed a sequence complementary to Chen's work (Scheme 9). Their approach includes the Sonogashira coupling of **68** with the copper acetylides formed *in situ* from the corresponding acetylenes **69**.

According to the proposed reaction mechanism, the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ -type nucleophilic displacement of the methyl group by Et_3N ⁶² would generate a delocalized triethylmethyl ammonium enolate **i** and the latter would then undergo a regioselective anionic 5-*endo-dig* cyclization to form the tricyclic furan intermediate **iii**



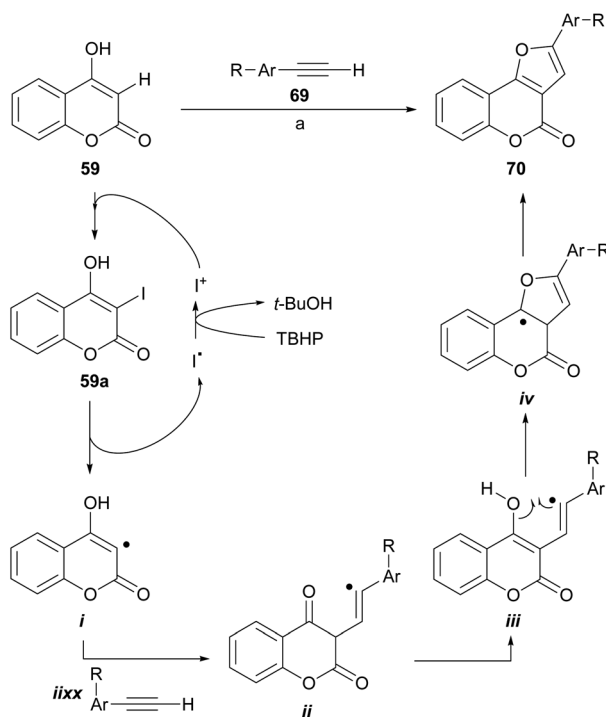
Scheme 9 Reagents and conditions: (a) **69**, $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ (cat.), CuI (cat.), Et_3N , MeCN, 60 °C, 15 h (70%).



Scheme 10 Reagents and conditions: (a) FeCl_3 , ZnI_2 , DMSO, O_2 (air), 130 °C, 8 h (59–80%).

through the intermediacy of the copper-coordinated acetylene **ii**.⁶³ Upon capture of a proton from water, **iii** would furnish the desired furo[3,2-c]coumarin **70**.

Dey and Hajra developed an aerobic synthesis of angularly fused furans catalyzed by $\text{FeCl}_3/\text{ZnI}_2$ (Scheme 10), by intermolecular coupling between enols and alkynes as **69**.⁶⁵ This methodology was applied to 4-hydroxycoumarin (**59**) providing regioselectively good to very good yields of the furan derivatives **70**. Other active methylene compounds were also successfully tested.



Scheme 11 Reagents and conditions: (a) I_2 , TBHP, KAcO, air, dioxane, 90 °C, 8 h (30–88%).

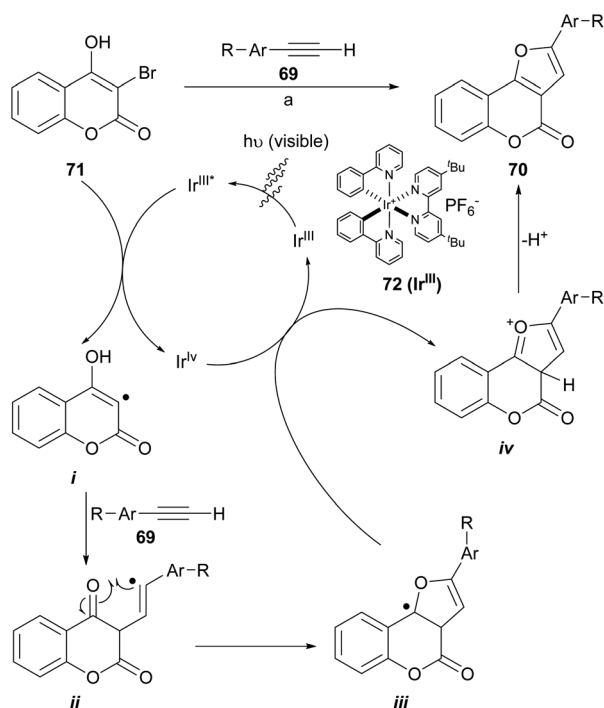


The authors suggested a radical-type mechanism, where the 4-hydroxycoumarin is converted by Fe^{III} into a carbon-centered radical (**i**). In turn, this radical reacts with the zinc-activated phenylacetylene (**ii**)⁶⁶ to form a vinyl radical intermediate **iii**. Subsequent tautomerization into **iv** and further cyclization under Fe^{III} assistance results in furan **70**. In the presence of air, the Fe^{III} promoter is regenerated from Fe^{II} .

Recently, the group of Ma reported the synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins by a I_2 /TBHP-mediated reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with terminal alkynes, in the presence of KOAc as a mild base, under aerobic conditions.⁶⁷ The transformation accepts aryl as well as alkyl substituted alkynes; however, in the case of the latter the yields are rather low.

The authors also proposed a reaction mechanism (Scheme 11), where the starting coumarin **59** is first iodinated by I^+ , produced by exposure to I_2 to TBHP, to afford 3-iodocoumarin (**59a**), which originates the radical intermediate **i**. Next, the addition of the alkyne generates the vinyl radical intermediate **ii**, which cyclizes with the carbonyl group to give **iv** through the intermediacy of **iii**. The former is finally oxidized by TBHP to form the target molecule **70**.

Visible-light photoredox catalysis has been utilized as a powerful tool to build C–C and C–heteroatom bonds through a single-electron transfer (SET) pathway. The construction of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins **70** using a photo-redox process (Scheme 12) promoted by visible light and under iridium catalysis has been described, through the neutral coupling between 3-bromo-4-hydroxycoumarins (**71**) and functionalized aromatic alkynes (**69**). This is a special case of the synthesis of polysubstituted furans using visible-light-promoted radical alkyne insertion with 2-bromo-1,3-dicarbonyl compounds.⁶⁸



Scheme 12 Reagents and conditions: (a) NaHCO_3 , $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$ (**72**), DMSO, white LEDs (13 W), r.t. (41–93%).

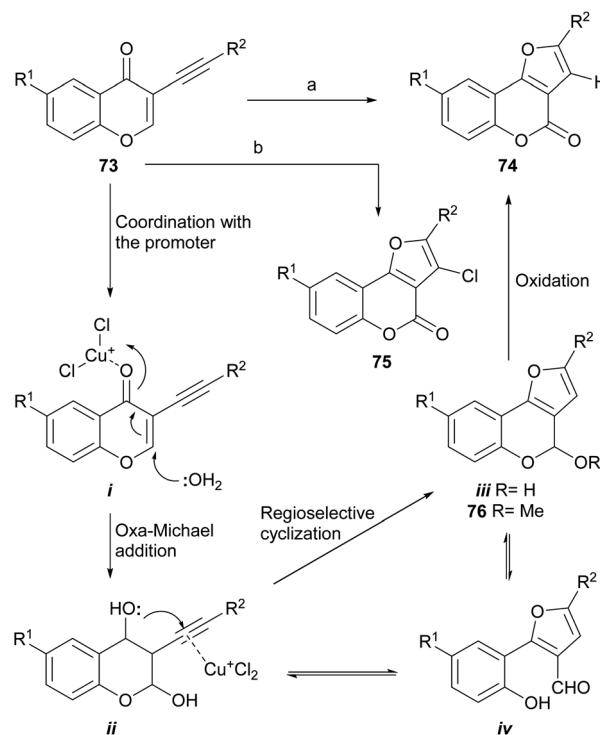
The transformations take place at room temperature under irradiation with visible light. They accepted alkyl, fluoro and methyl ether substituents on the alkyne side and methyl ethers as well as halogens on the coumarin component and provided moderate to excellent product yields (41–93%) when **72** was used as catalyst. Some of the so synthesized heterocycles were moderate inhibitors of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase ($\text{IC}_{50} = 2.16 \pm 0.13 \mu\text{M}$).⁶⁹

A similar photo-catalytic process was reported involving methylene blue as sensitizer and $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ as oxidant in the photo-redox cycle. In the only example provided, the transformation was performed in MeCN at room temperature and under blue LED light irradiation, furnishing a 1 : 1 mixture of the linear and angularly fused furocoumarin products in 71% overall yield.⁷⁰

A catalytic cycle was proposed based on literature precedents.^{71,72} There, the Ir^{III} complex **72** is irradiated to its excited state $\text{Ir}^{\text{III}*}$ and oxidatively quenched by the 3-bromocoumarin **71** with the generation of an Ir^{IV} complex and the radical species **i**. Then, the radical adds onto the alkyne (**69**) to generate the vinyl radical intermediate **ii**, which can perform an intramolecular attack to the carbonyl group and give radical intermediate **iii**. The oxidation of this intermediate by the Ir^{IV} species forms the cationic species **iv** and regenerates the catalyst. Final base-assisted deprotonation of **iv** gives the furocoumarin product **70**.

4.2. Oxidative cyclization of 3-alkynyl chromones

Cheng and Hu developed a novel metal-free⁷³ one-pot cyclization/oxidation two-stage cascade which uses water as



Scheme 13 Reagents and conditions: (a) CuCl (cat.), O_2 , DMF, H_2O , 90°C ; (b) CuBr (cat.), CuCl (10 equiv.), DMF, H_2O , 75°C . $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$, Me, Cl, OMe, NO_2 ; $\text{R}^2 = \text{alkyl}$, aryl (37–89%).



nucleophile (Scheme 13), for the regioselective synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins as **74** from 3-alkynyl chromones (**73**). In the initial version,⁷⁴ the transformation took place through reaction with MeSO₃H and HCO₂H as acidic promoters in DMSO–1H₂O, to which a catalytic amount of HBr was added as an oxidant, at 105–120 °C.⁷⁵ However, the yields were rather low (5–25%).

In an improved version, the authors modified the conditions to use CuCl₂ as the oxidant, employing a DMF–1H₂O solvent mixture, at 90 °C for 20 h.⁷⁴ In this way, the reaction proceeded at a lower temperature, with good yields, and evolved easily without the need of anhydrous solvents and an inert atmosphere. Furthermore, the yields ranged from satisfactory to very good (37–89%). It was conjectured that a single electron transfer mechanism might be operative in this sequence.⁷⁶

In a still more refined version (Scheme 13), where the addition of reagents is done in stages,^{74b} the authors removed the methanesulfonic acid as reagent and developed two efficient one-pot conditions to generate different furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins, by an addition/cyclization/oxidation sequence with a final chlorination step.

The use of MeOH as the nucleophile resulted in 97% yield of a mixed acetal (**76**), which under the reaction conditions cannot be oxidized to afford the coumarin. Under an aerobic atmosphere and promotion by CuCl as Lewis acid, compound **74** was obtained, while using CuBr as a catalyst and excess CuCl as oxidant, the 3-chloro derivative **75** could also be obtained. The latter was used as a scaffold to introduce aryl moieties through a Suzuki reaction, which enabled an easy access to 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins.^{74b}

Mechanistically, it was conjectured that the transformation would take place by coordination of the acid promoter with the carbonyl (**i**), to trigger an oxa-Michael reaction with water on the

chromone and generate the intermediate **ii**. Subsequent activation of the alkyne with a Lewis acid would induce the regioselective cyclization to form the new oxygenated ring (**iii**). The final oxidation of the lactol **ii** or its open form (**iv**), would provide the product **74**.

A variation of this sequence was also developed. It entails using α -enaminones (**77**)⁷⁷ as replacement nucleophiles instead of water, for the Michael addition to **73** and a subsequent 5-*endo-dig* cyclization (Scheme 14). This process does not require contaminating transition metals, nor inert atmosphere or anhydrous solvents.⁷⁸

When CuBr or molecular iodine were used as promoters, it was possible to construct more complex heterocyclic derivatives, such as 4-(3-chromonyl)furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**78**) with good yields; however, the use of ICl in place of I₂ resulted in diminished product yield.

The formation of **78** under both conditions can be rationalized similarly, as exemplified with iodine (Scheme 14), considering the initial activation of the alkyne moiety by the promoter to form the intermediate **i**. This one undergoes a vinylogous aza-Michael addition with the enamine **77** followed by a dehydrative cyclization between the enolic intermediate and the alkyne to form the furan ring in the first intermediate **ii**.

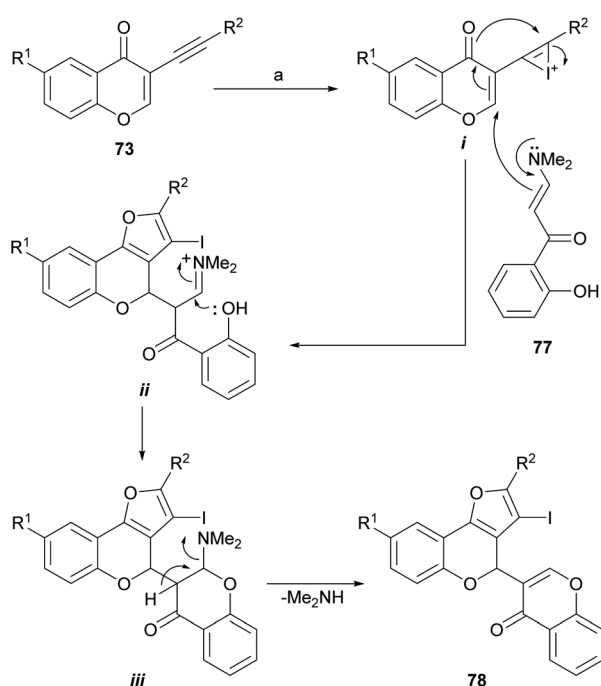
The appropriately placed phenolic hydroxyl group can then attack the iminium ion moiety and cause the second ring closure, giving in this way the intermediate **iii**, which would eliminate dimethylamine and finally produce **78**. The iodo derivative can be either deiodinated or employed as a scaffold toward more complex structures.

4.3. Diazocarbonyl heterocyclization catalyzed by rhodium salts

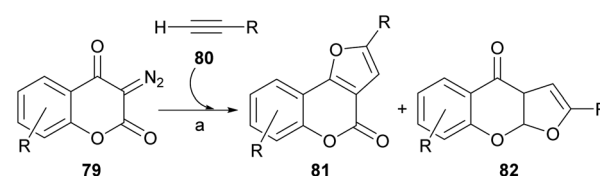
The rhodium-mediated decomposition of diazocarbonyl compounds has become an important method in the synthesis of heterocyclic structures such as furans.⁷⁹

The group of Tollari reported (Scheme 15) that the decomposition of 3-diazobenzopyran-2,4(3*H*)-diones (**79**) catalyzed by rhodium(II) acetate, in the presence of terminal alkynes (**80**) and in reflux of halogenated solvents, produces intermediate rhodium carbenoids that give rise to a mixture of isomeric derivatives furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin (**81**) and the linear furo[3,2-*b*]coumarin (**82**), resulting from a formal [3 + 2] cycloaddition.⁸⁰

Although the mass balance of the reaction was reasonable, mixtures of two compounds were always produced, and the yield in the studied cases never exceeded 45% of each of them. It was shown that the reaction accepts aryl-, alkyl- and even silyl-substituted terminal alkynes as the alkyne component.



Scheme 14 Reagents and conditions: (a) CuBr, DMF, 89–90 °C, 4 h (70%) or I₂, CH₂Cl₂, r.t., 15 h (67%).



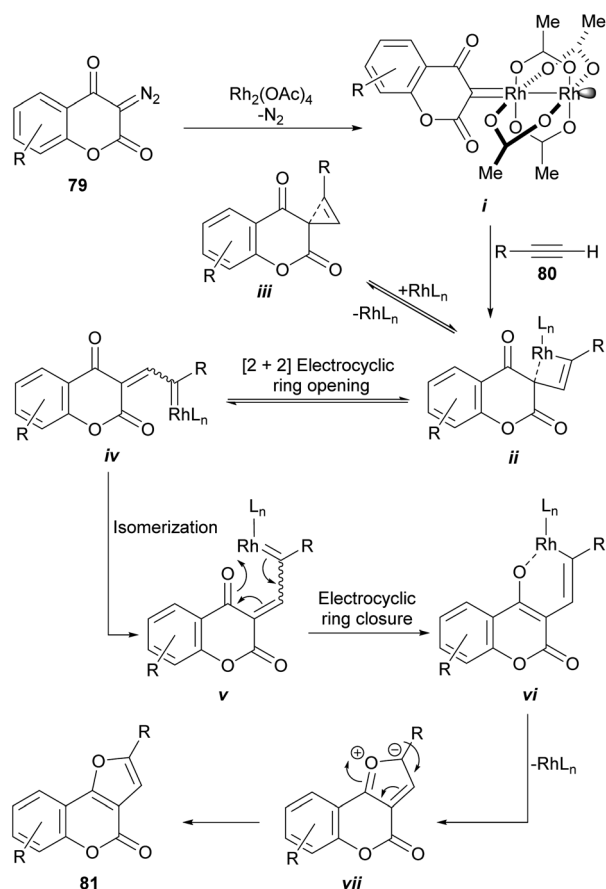
Scheme 15 Reagents and conditions: Rh₂(OAc)₄, C₆H₅F, reflux (**81**, 4–45%; **82**, 25–41%).

From the mechanistic perspective (Scheme 16), the metal-carbene **i** is generated *in situ* by the Rh(II)-catalyzed decomposition of the starting diazocoumarin (**79**). This intermediate then adds the alkyne to give the highly strained rhodacyclobutene **ii**, in equilibrium with the strained cyclopropene **iii**, which could undergo a reversible $[2 + 2]$ electrocyclic $[\pi 2_\sigma + \sigma 2_\sigma]$ ring opening as a means of releasing strain.

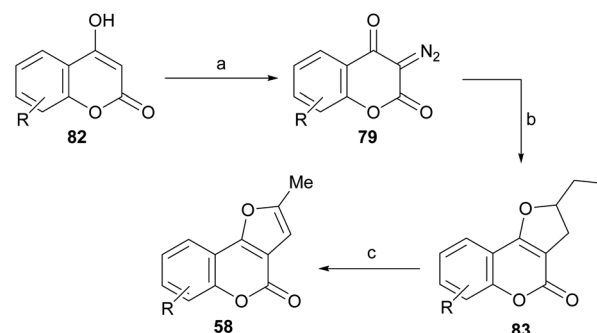
In turn, this should give the corresponding Rh-coordinated vinylcarbene **iv**, which can exist as an *E/Z* pair of equilibrating diastereomers with **v**. The following electrocyclic ring closure of **v** would then give the corresponding oxarhodacycle **vi**.⁸¹ The collapse of which, possibly through the intermediacy of the ylide **vii**, would afford the furan motif **81** *via* reductive elimination and further double bond rearrangement and aromatization.

Lee and Suk studied the synthesis of dihydrofurans and furans by cyclic diazodicarbonyl reactions, catalyzed by rhodium(II) salts.⁸² The diazodicarbonyl compounds (**79**) were prepared by a diazotransfer reaction of the corresponding 1,3-dicarbonyl type compounds (4-hydroxycoumarins, **82**) with mesylazide (MsN_3) according to the method of Taber.⁸³

Their reactions with allyl iodide were carried out at room temperature for 5 h in the presence of 1 mol% of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{OAc})_4$, obtaining the iodides **83**, as a result of the cycloaddition, with moderate performance (Scheme 17).



Scheme 16 Proposed mechanism for the rhodium-catalyzed synthesis of furo[3,2-c]coumarins from diazocoumarins.

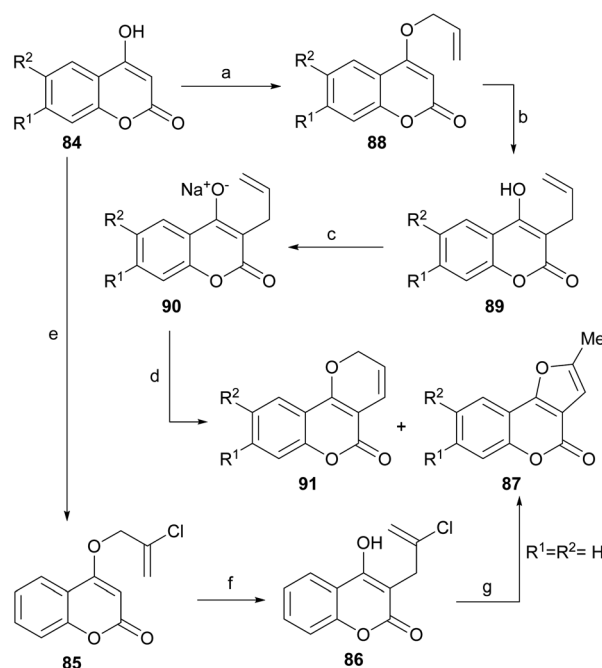


Scheme 17 Reagents and conditions: (a) MsN_3 ; (b) $\text{Rh}_2(\text{OAc})_4$, $\text{ICH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, r.t., 5 h ($R = \text{H}$, 5-Me, 7-Me and 8-Me, 58–78%); (c) DBU, PhH, r.t., 20 h (80–98%).

The subsequent reaction of iodides **83** with DBU in benzene, at room temperature for 20 h caused dehydroiodination and resulted in the furocoumarins **58** in 80–98% yield. The strategy allows control of the regiochemistry of the transformation and ensures access to the fully aromatized heterocycle, free from its terminal methylene isomer.⁸²

4.4. Cyclization of 4-hydroxycoumarin derivatives with alkenes

A non-oxidative intramolecular cyclization of 3-allyl-4-hydroxycoumarin derivatives (**88**) was reported by the group of Majumdar (Scheme 18).⁸⁴ These researchers performed the



Scheme 18 Reagents and conditions: (a) $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, K_2CO_3 , Me_2CO , reflux, 6 h (96–98%); (b) 180 °C, 0.1 torr, 2 h (90–92%); (c) NaOH , H_2O (100%); (d) (1) $\text{Pd}(\text{PhCN})_2\text{Cl}_2$, PhH, r.t., 30 min; (2) reflux, 2 h (40–46%); (e) $\text{ClCH}_2\text{C}(\text{Cl})=\text{CH}_2$, K_2CO_3 , Me_2CO , reflux, 20 h (50%); (f) PhCl, reflux, 8 h (90%); (g) H_2SO_4 (conc.), 0 °C, 2 h (85%) or DMA, reflux, 0.5 h (75%).



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successive Williamson etherification of 4-hydroxycoumarins **84** with 2,3-dichloropropene and rearrangement of the resulting allyl ethers **85** to obtain compounds **86**.

The latter were subjected to a cationic cyclization in concentrated H_2SO_4 or under thermal conditions with DMA, to afford **87** in 75–85% yield. The overall yield (~35%) of the sequence was moderate, but only one example was studied.

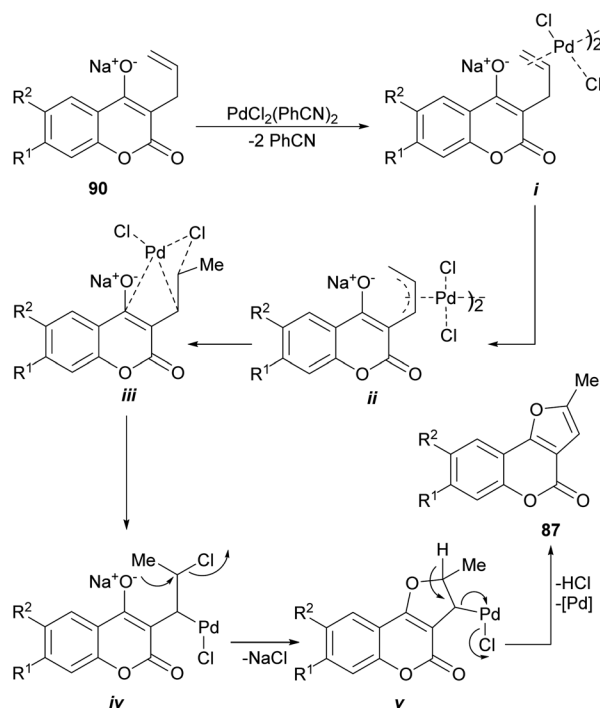
The group of Jagdish Kumar reported a complementary palladium-catalyzed oxidative intramolecular cyclization approach toward these compounds (Scheme 18). They observed that the reaction of different 4-hydroxycoumarins (**84**) with allyl bromide under Williamson etherification conditions produced the corresponding 4-allyloxy derivatives (**88**), which upon Claisen rearrangement gave the expected 3-allyl-4-hydroxy-2*H*-coumarins (**89**).

Their corresponding sodium salts were obtained (**90**) by treatment with aqueous NaOH and then they were exposed to an oxidative cyclization with equimolar amounts of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2$,⁸⁵ to give a 1 : 1 mixture of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**87**) and pyrano[3,2-*c*] coumarin (**91**) products.⁸⁶

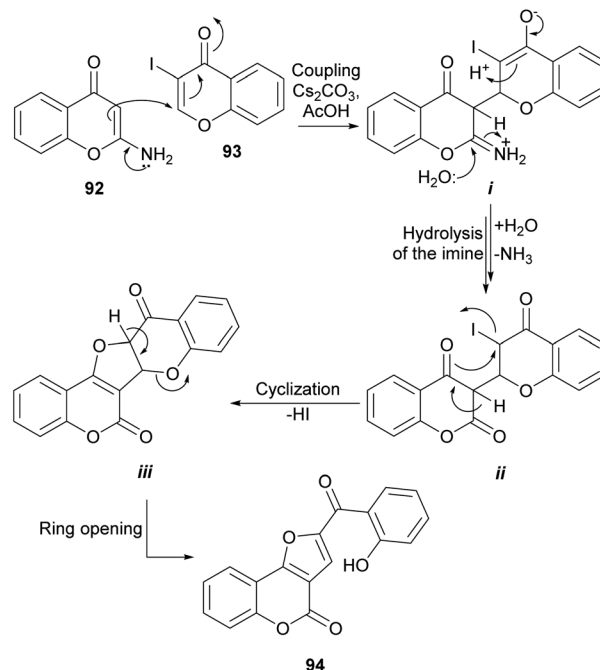
The proposed mechanism (Scheme 19) for the generation of the furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins (**87**) entails the formation of the dimeric- π -allyl complex **i**, which was converted into the isomeric monomer **iii**, through the participation of intermediate **ii**, the cyclization of which resulted in the tricyclic compound **v** through the intermediacy of **iv**. Final aromatization released the catalyst and afforded the expected coumarin derivative **87**.

4.5. Rearrangements of coumarin and chromone derivatives

The 3-halochromones are attractive starting materials for synthesis, because of their interesting structural



Scheme 19 Proposed mechanism for the Pd-mediated oxidative cyclization of 3-allyl-4-hydroxycoumarins (**90**).



Scheme 20 Mechanistic proposal for the formation of **94**.

characteristics,⁸⁷ since they contain an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl residue linked to two leaving groups (halogen and aryloxy) and are prone to react with nucleophiles.

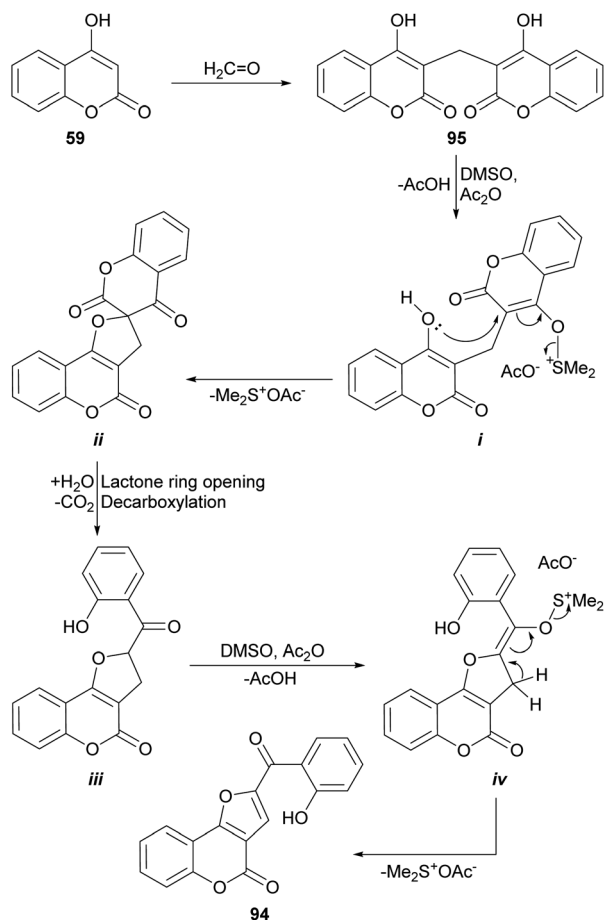
The reactions of 3-halochromones with amines have been studied in detail and it was found that addition of primary amines produce coumarin-3-one derivatives.⁸⁸ On the other hand, it was observed that compounds with active methylenes such as β -diketones or β -ketoesters react with 3-halochromones in the presence of a base to afford functionalized furanic derivatives.⁸⁹

Considering the observed reactivity, the Bandyopadhyay group postulated that furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives **94** could be accessed (Scheme 20) by reaction of 2-aminochromones (**92**)⁹⁰ with 3-halochromones like 3-iodochromone (**93**).⁹¹ With that intention, a mixture of equimolar amounts of both reactants was heated in AcOH in the presence of five equivalents of Cs_2CO_3 and the predicted compound **94** was obtained with good yield.⁸⁹

DBU in CH_3CN also demonstrated to be a suitable reaction condition. The formation of **94** was rationalized by assuming that the enamine moiety of the chromone **92** effects a 1,4 addition to the α,β -unsaturated carbonyl of **93** to form the imine intermediate **i** that once hydrolyzed affords the lactone intermediate **ii**. The cyclization of **ii** through its enol form to intermediate **iii** and the subsequent pyran ring opening reactions drive the reaction to the final product **94**.

Analogously, the same group reported that DABCO is able to catalyze the one-pot synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins **94** by reaction between 3-halochromones and coumarins.⁹² Other amines (Et_3N , pyridine) are less efficient.

On the other hand, Khan *et al.* had previously demonstrated (Scheme 21) that heating of 3,3'-methylene dicoumarin (**95**)



Scheme 21 Proposed mechanism of the oxidative rearrangement of 3,3'-methylene dicoumarins to furo[3,2-c]coumarin derivatives.

with the DMSO/acetic anhydride reagent system at 160 °C produces the rearrangement and functionalization of the starting 4-hydroxycoumarin (59) to afford the furocoumarin 94.⁹³ These authors proposed an oxidative mechanism based on sulfur oxide intermediates, similar to those postulated for the Swern oxidation.

The process would proceed through the formation of the sulfur ylide (**i**) by reaction of one of the 4-hydroxycoumarin moieties with the DMSO/Ac₂O reagent, which would give rise to the spirocyclic intermediate **ii**. In turn, this would be opened to give place to intermediate **iii**, capable of generating a second sulfur ylide (**iv**), that would trigger the formation of the furan ring of **94**. An analogous sequence of events was used to explain the reactions with CuBr₂ and iodine (Scheme 49).

4.6. Cyclization reactions with aldehydes

In the presence of a base, 4-hydroxycoumarins may exist as ambident anions, that can undergo *O*-alkylation^{84,94} under classical conditions (K₂CO₃, acetone) and partial *C*-alkylation in phase-transfer-catalyzed reactions with hydroxides.⁹⁵ When 4-hydroxycoumarin (59) was treated with chloroacetaldehyde (96) in water, in the presence of K₂CO₃, 3-

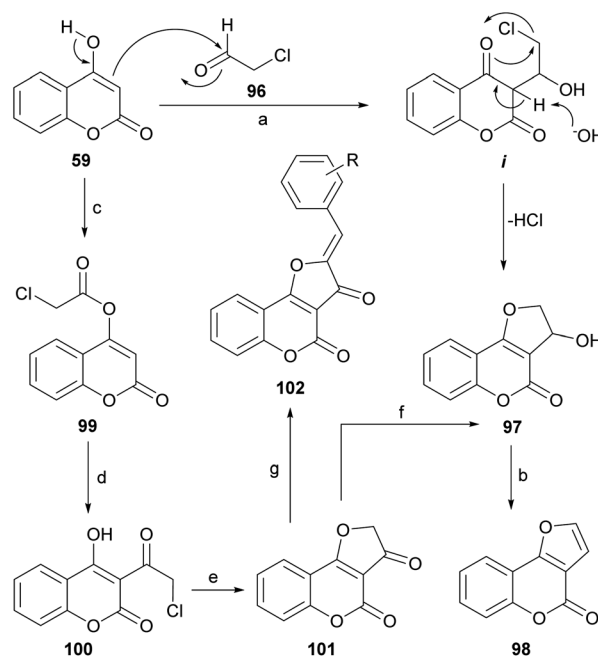
hydroxy-2,3-dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin (97) was obtained in 73% yield.⁹⁶ A series of other 4-hydroxycoumarins behaved similarly. The products were then exposed to 1 M HCl, giving almost quantitative yields of the corresponding furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins (98).

The reaction takes place by reversible nucleophilic addition of the enolate of the 4-hydroxycoumarin to the carbonyl group of the haloaldehyde to give the intermediate **i**. This is followed by base-catalyzed intramolecular cyclisation leading to the cyclized product **97** (Scheme 22). The nucleophilic addition of the 4-hydroxycoumarin to the carbonyl group of the aldehyde, which in water exists mainly as the hydrate, is facilitated by the electron-withdrawing inductive effect of the neighboring chlorine.

Therefore, it was not surprising to observe that this methodology failed when the reaction was attempted with substrates such as 3-hydroxycoumarin, 3-hydroxy-2-quinolone and 7-hydroxycoumarin.

Perhaps, the reversible nucleophilic addition step from **59** to **i** is important. For example, in the case of 3-hydroxycoumarin and 3-hydroxy-2-quinolone, the equilibrium does not favor the intermediate; thus, the cyclisation is precluded.

An alternate and related sequence toward **98** which does not resort to the use of aldehydes has been reported by Traven *et al.*⁹⁷ This group prepared the chloroacetyl ester of 4-hydroxycoumarin (99), effected its Fries rearrangement to **100** and then cyclized the chloromethyl ketone to the furanone **101**.⁹⁸ Reduction of the ketone moiety followed by dehydration of the resulting alcohol **97** furnished the tricyclic final product **98**.



Scheme 22 Reagents and conditions: (a) K₂CO₃, H₂O, r.t., 1.5 h (73%); (b) HCl, H₂O (~100%) or 30% H₂SO₄, EtOH, reflux, 30 min (80–85%); (c) ClCH₂COCl, pyridine, reflux (80%); (d) AlCl₃, 140–150 °C; (e) K₂CO₃, Me₂CO, r.t., 10 min (50% overall); (f) NaBH₄, dioxane, MeOH, 30 °C, 1 h (80–90%); (g) ArCHO, AcOH, H₂SO₄ (cat.), reflux, 1 h (19–66%).



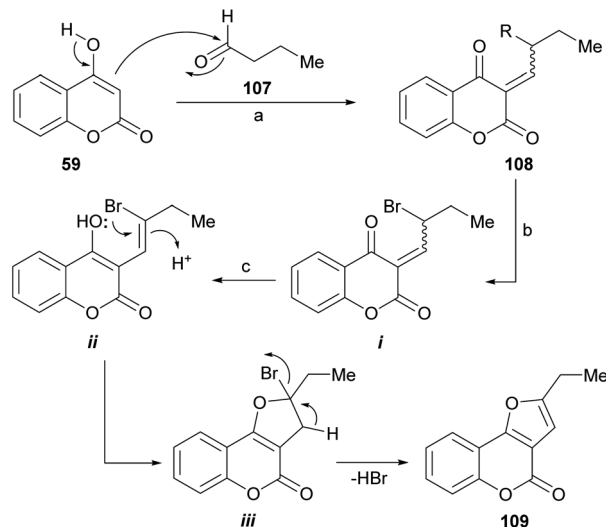
On the other hand, the Knoevenagel reaction of the furanone **101** with different aromatic aldehydes provided the corresponding crotonization products **102**, which exhibited strong fluorescence, whereas reaction with aromatic amines afforded the corresponding imines, in tautomeric equilibrium with the related enamines.⁹⁹

In an analogous fashion, the group of Traven prepared the 4-hydroxycoumarin **103** by the Pechmann condensation of 3-(*N,N*-diethylamino)phenol with diphenyl malonate in refluxing toluene (56% yield) and exposed the heterocycle to chloroacetaldehyde, to access the tricycle **104** (Scheme 23).¹⁰⁰ The latter was then subjected to a Vilsmeier–Haack formylation, to access the formyl derivative **105** which, in turn, was condensed with different active methylene compounds or under modified Wittig conditions to afford the 2-substituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins **106a–g**.

The heterocycles displayed interesting electronic excitation and fluorescent spectra. It was concluded that the fusion of the five-membered heterocycle to the coumarin provides a definite increase of the Stokes shifts in all solvents and results in higher quantum yields of fluorescence.

Some of the studied compounds were submitted to TD-DFT calculations, which revealed that use of hybrid DFT functionals and an adequate representation of the molecular environment are essential for obtaining accurate predictions of the UV-Vis absorption spectra of these dyes with extended π -systems. The longest-wave electron transitions in the studied compounds were computationally shown to be of a push–pull nature.

A simple method for the synthesis of trisubstituted furans through the oxidative cyclization of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds



Scheme 24 Reagents and conditions: (a) TsOH (5 mol%), MeCN; (b) NBS, MeCN; (c) TsOH, MeCN, 80 °C, 2 h (33%).

with aliphatic aldehydes under promotion by TsOH or AlCl_3 was developed by Huang *et al.* using NBS as an oxidizing agent.¹⁰¹ This method was effective for the synthesis of several poly-substituted furan derivatives, allowing the preparation of previously practically inaccessible compounds.

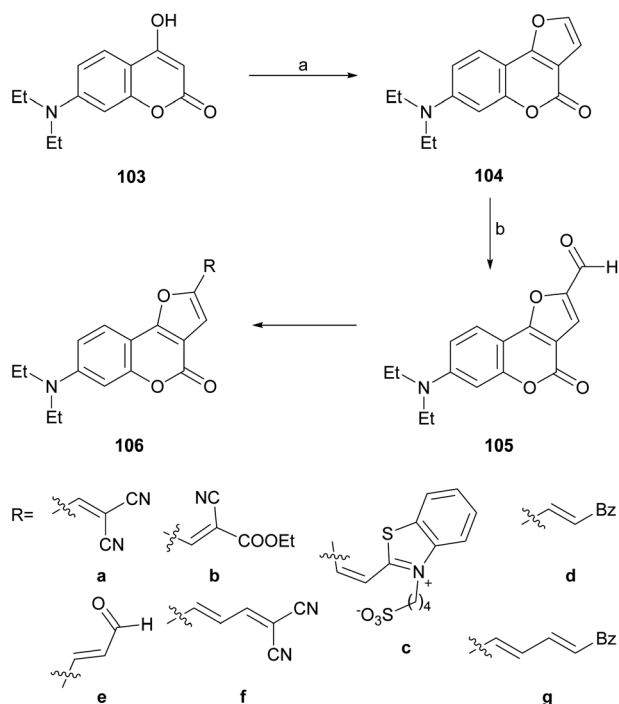
Mechanistically (Scheme 24), this reaction involves a sequence of self-catalyzed and tandem events. Tandem autocatalysis refers to the presence of very different processes, which occur sequentially and are promoted by the same type of catalyst. In this case, the sequence is initiated by a Knoevenagel type condensation between the 4-hydroxycoumarin **59**, as the 1,3-dicarbonyl derivative, and the aliphatic aldehyde (**107**).

Then, the resulting α,β -unsaturated dicarbonyl product (**108**) would undergo an acid-catalyzed allylic bromination mediated by NBS¹⁰² to give an intermediate (i) capable of enolization toward ii, which would suffer an intramolecular oxa-Michael type addition to form the new heterocyclic ring (iii). The final dehydrobromination stage would result in the tricyclic product **109**.

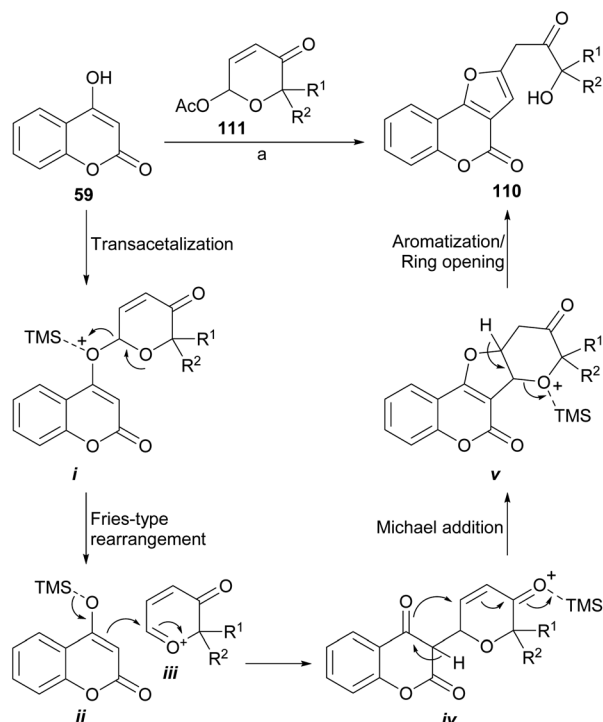
A 33% overall yield was attained in the only furo[3,2-*c*] coumarin example provided. In this process, TsOH acts as a catalyst to promote the Knoevenagel condensation, the intramolecular oxo-Michael and the dehydrobromination reactions.

An unusual but easy approach to the synthesis of 2-benzofuranyl-3-hydroxyacetones (**110**) from “phenolics” (**59**) is the use of masked α,β -unsaturated aldehydes such as 6-acetoxy- β -pyrones (**111**), as developed by Bankar *et al.*¹⁰³ From the point of view of the mechanism, the synthetic sequence (Scheme 25) involves a cascade which implies a transacetalization between the starting acetal **111** and the 4-hydroxycoumarin **59** to give i.

In turn, this one may undergo a Fries-like $\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}$ rearrangement¹⁰⁴ toward iv, through the intermediacy of the tight ion pair between the activated heterocycle ii and the oxocarbenium ion iii. This reaction should be followed by Michael addition to form the tetracyclic intermediate v and final acid-induced



Scheme 23 Reagents and conditions: (a) (1) ClCH_2CHO , K_2CO_3 , H_2O , 0 °C; (2) 40% HCl, (b) DMF, POCl_3 , 70 °C (45% overall).



Scheme 25 Reagents and conditions: TMSOTf (10 mol%), ClCH₂-CH₂Cl, 0 °C → r.t.

aromatization with concomitant ring opening toward **110**. The method appears to be versatile and would allow access to complex structures in a simple way.

4.7. Oxidative rearrangement of 2,2'-diphenic acid

The group of Meyer observed (Scheme 26) that the exposure of methyl gallate (**112**) to peroxidase or FeCl₃ produces a biaryl condensation to afford a 2,2'-diphenic acid derivative **113** which upon dehydration experiences a double lactonization, affording ellagic acid (**114**).

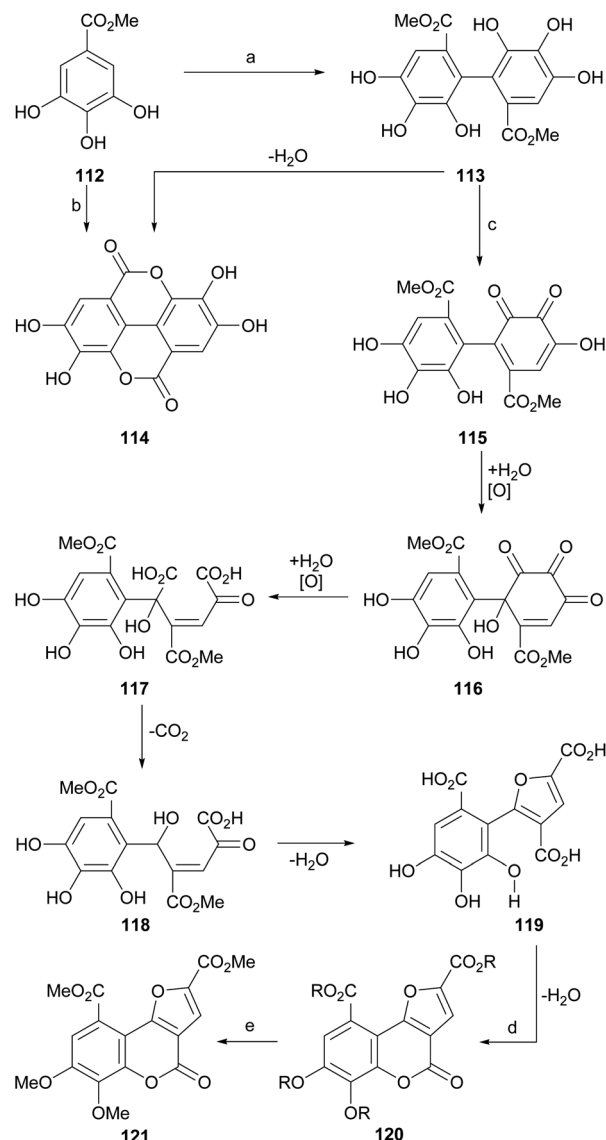
In addition, they detected that in the presence of FeCl₃, the intermediate **113** suffers several oxidation stages on one of the aryl rings, passing through several polyoxygenated intermediates, which include oxidation to **115**, hydroxylation to **116**, oxidative ring opening to **117**, decarboxylation (**118**) and dehydrative cyclization, to give rise to the trisubstituted furan derivative **119**.

The dehydrative cyclization of **119** with aqueous HCl or H₂SO₄ gave rise to the polyfunctionalized furo[3,2-c]coumarin **120**, whose etherification and esterification were carried out simultaneously by reaction with ethereal diazomethane, to afford the heterocycle **121**.¹⁰⁵

5 Chemical synthesis of 3-substituted furo[3,2-c] coumarins

5.1. Reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with allenyl sulfides

The group of Kanematsu reported a two-step synthesis of fused 3-methylfurans by the addition of the enolate anions of cyclic



Scheme 26 Reagents and conditions: (a) peroxidase, H₂O (24%); (b) FeCl₃, Me₂CO, H₂O, 24 h (19%); (c) FeCl₃, Me₂CO, H₂O, 24 h (30%, from **112**); (d) HCl, 100 °C, 6 h (81%); (e) CH₂N₂, Et₂O, r.t. (66%).

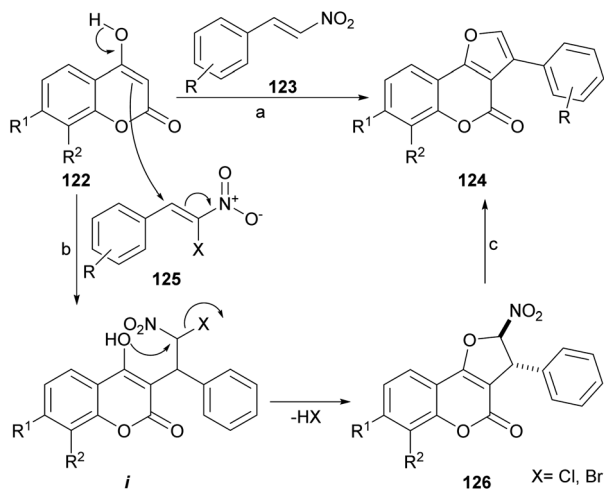
1,3-dicarbonyl compounds to an allenic sulfonium salt.¹⁰⁶ The sulfur reagent is easily obtained by the reaction of propargyl bromide and SMe₂ in MeCN, followed by isomerization in EtOH. The yield of the single example disclosed is 50%.

5.2. Reaction 4-hydroxycoumarins with β-nitrostyrenes

The group of Brahmabhatt disclosed the use of β-nitrostyrenes (**123**) as partners in the reaction with 4-hydroxycoumarins (**123**), to provide these heterocycles.¹⁰⁷ This one-pot reaction (Scheme 27) takes place under piperidine promotion in refluxing MeOH and the yields of **124** are generally moderate (30–65%).

The formation of the furan ring involves a base-catalyzed Nef reaction,¹⁰⁸ where the 1,3-dicarbonyl starting heterocycle reacts with the β-nitrostyrene to afford the substituted furan derivative. It has been shown that these heterocycles can be further





Scheme 27 Reagents and conditions: (a) piperidine, MeOH, reflux, 5 h (35–65%); (b) KF, DME, reflux (X = Cl) or NaOAc, H₂O, r.t., 72 h (X = Br); (c) Et₃N, THF, reflux.

selenylated with (PhSe)₂ and K₂S₂O₈ in MeCN, in very good yields (82–85%).¹⁰⁹

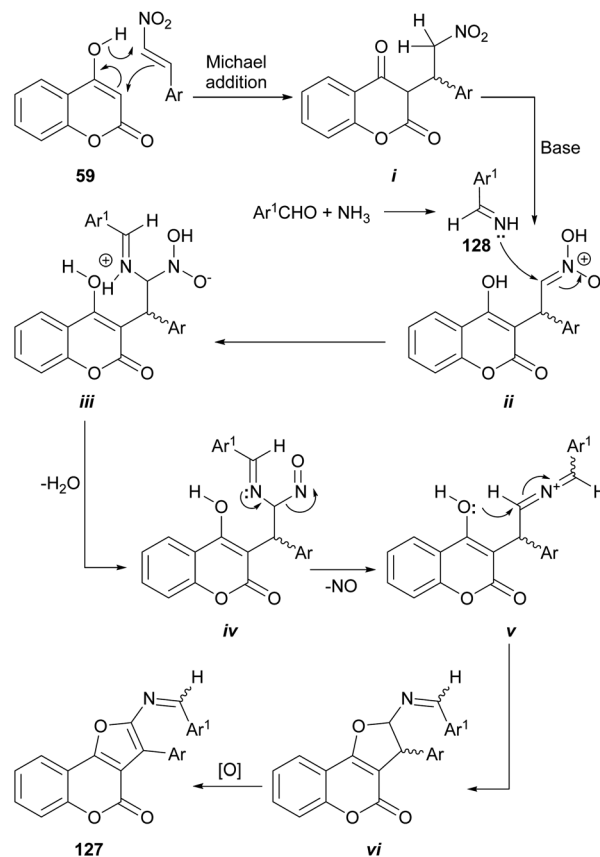
Alternately, β-chloro-β-nitrostyrenes (**125**) could be used and condensed under KF promotion to afford the nitro derivatives **126** in good to very good yields (70–90%), through the intermediacy of **i**.¹¹⁰ Upon exposure to Et₃N in refluxing THF, the latter aromatized in good yield to afford **124**. Using Et₃N for the initial condensation resulted in an efficient one-pot procedure (82–92% yield). Interestingly, a 3-aryl furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin has been reported as a side product of the treatment of a 3-benzoyl-4-hydroxycoumarin with ethereal diazomethane.¹¹¹

In addition, employing β-bromo-β-nitrostyrenes, Xie and co-workers devised both, a racemic domino reaction in water and a high yielding (up to 98%) asymmetric organocatalyzed domino Michael-S_N2 reaction toward 2-nitro derivatives **126**, employing a bifunctional thiourea prepared from quinine as organocatalyst.¹¹² The transformation was highly diastereo (de > 99%) and enantioselective (ee > 92%). A quite similar reaction was also disclosed by the group of Rueping.¹¹³

In another report, the use of aromatic aldehydes, ammonium acetate and β-nitrostyrenes resulted in a multicomponent reaction which furnished substituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins **127**.¹¹⁴ The reaction sequence in the proposed mechanism (Scheme 28) is initiated by the Michael addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin **59** to the β-nitrostyrene to give the corresponding adduct **i**.

In the presence of piperidine as base, the nitro moiety of the resulting **ii** can suffer an aza-nucleophilic addition of the imine **128** (formed by imination of the benzaldehyde component and the NH₄AcO) to the double bond, to give **iii**. Subsequent dehydration (**iv**), loss of NO (**v**) and cyclization should provide the dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin **vi** which upon oxidation furnishes the corresponding furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin **127**.

On the other hand, the reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with isocyanides and benzaldehydes in refluxing benzene also



Scheme 28 Reagents and conditions: (a) NH₄AcO, piperidine, EtOH, r.t. → reflux, 27 h (53–73%).

resulted in good yields (61–93%) of 2-amino-3-aryl substituted furo[3,2-*c*] coumarins.¹¹⁵

5.3. Condensation with aldehydes

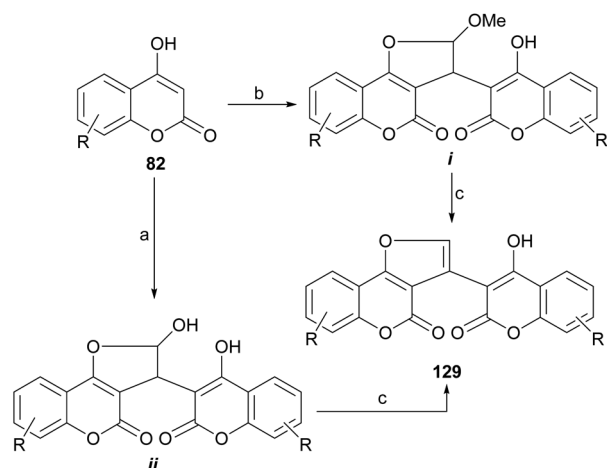
Another example was provided by the group of Malnar,¹¹⁶ who condensed 4-hydroxycoumarins (**82**) with glyoxal and 2,2-dimethoxyacetaldehyde, to provide methylene-3,3'-dicoumarin derivatives functionalized with a formyl group or its equivalent on the methylene bridge. Further condensation between the formyl moiety and one of the neighbor hydroxy groups gave different hemiacetalic or acetalic coumarin-substituted furo [3,2-*c*]coumarins (**i–ii**), which upon submission to reaction with AcOH or TFA lost water or MeOH to afford **129** (Scheme 29).¹¹⁷

The compounds were tested as anti-inflammatories, and the most active derivatives showed significant inhibition of leukotriene B₄ and mast cell degranulation induced by the activation of Fcε receptor type I or calcium ionophore. They also displayed significant local anti-inflammatory activity in the phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate-induced ear edema test in mice, with a potency equal to zileuton, the reference drug used in the tests.

5.4. The Feist-Bénary reaction

The group of Risitano devised a simple and efficient synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives from 4-hydroxycoumarin and α-haloketones.¹¹⁸ The authors proposed two alternate reaction





Scheme 29 Reagents and conditions: (a) glyoxal, MeCN, reflux; (b) glyoxal, MeOH, reflux or dimethoxyacetaldehyde, MeOH, reflux; (c) AcOH or TFA, reflux.

mechanisms, involving initial either *O*- or *C*-alkylation; however, since they were unable to find linear furocoumarin products, they concluded that the transformation should be initiated by an *O*-alkylation and followed by a cyclization and further aromatization.

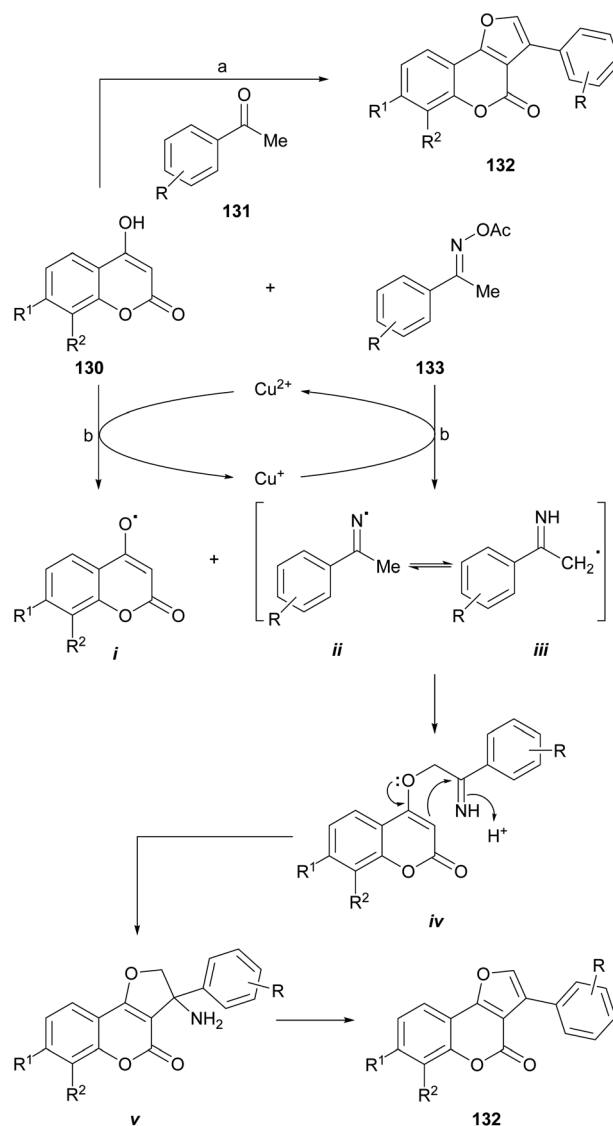
3-Phenyl furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin was synthesized by the group of Risitano employing the Feist-Bénari reaction with phenacyl bromide, and subjected to X-ray diffraction.¹¹⁹ It was observed that the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin fragment and the phenyl ring bonded to C-3 are both planar within the experimental error.

However, the phenyl ring is rotated by almost 40° with respect to the furocoumarin fragment and the C3-C_{Ph} bond distance of 1.482 Å indicates the absence of conjugation between both π -delocalized systems. The bond distances of the endocyclic furan ring indicate the existence of π -electron delocalization over the whole tricyclic system.

The group of Durrani devised a one-pot oxidative pseudo three component reaction which includes the *in situ* generation of phenacyl bromides, as a strategy toward 3-aryl furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**132**),¹²⁰ thus avoiding to work with these lachrymator intermediates. In their synthetic embodiment (Scheme 30), mixtures of NBS, an acetophenone derivative (**131**) and a 4-hydroxycoumarin (**130**) were dissolved in water-PEG-400, treated with AcOH/NH₄AcO and heated at 80–85 °C.

Another interesting synthetic route is that proposed by the group of Lin, who developed a novel and efficient strategy for furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins *via* a copper-catalyzed radical/radical cross-coupling of ketoxime carboxylates (**133**) with 4-hydroxycoumarins. This process involved both, C–N/N–O/O–H bond cleavages and C–O/C–C bond formations. This approach has some advantages, such as the use of environmentally friendly copper salts, and the avoidance of additives or ligands and an external oxidant.

The authors proposed a mechanism for this reaction (Scheme 30), where the first step is the oxidation of 4-hydroxycoumarin by Cu²⁺ to generate the enolic oxygen radical **i** and Cu⁺. The latter reduces the oxime acetate to generate the



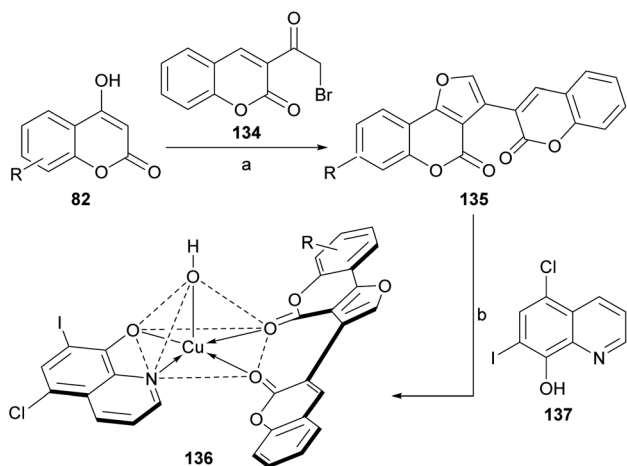
Scheme 30 Reagents and conditions: (a) (1) PEG-400, H₂O, 80–85 °C, 30 min; (2) NBS, AcOH, NH₄AcO, 80–85 °C, 30 min (79–83%); (b) CuCl₂, dioxane, 100 °C, 1 h (54–85%).

iminium radical **ii**, which immediately isomerizes to a α -C(sp³) radical (**iii**). This transformation takes place with concomitant regeneration the oxidizing copper species.

In turn, the selective cross-coupling of the enolic oxygen radical **i** and radical **iii** takes place to build a new C–O bond and provide the intermediate **iv**. Subsequently, cyclization of intermediate **iv** generates the amino intermediate **v**, which affords the product **132** after losing NH₃.¹²¹

The use of α -tosyloxyketones in place of α -haloketones has also been described.¹²² These reactants can easily be prepared by treating the ketones with [hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodo]benzene (Koser's reagent).¹²³ The authors initially proposed that both, *O*-alkylation and *C*-alkylation routes are possible toward the final product. However, they isolated the *O*-alkylated intermediate, which did not undergo cyclization under similar conditions (3 h reflux in PhMe–EtOH, in the presence of AcOH and NH₄OAc).





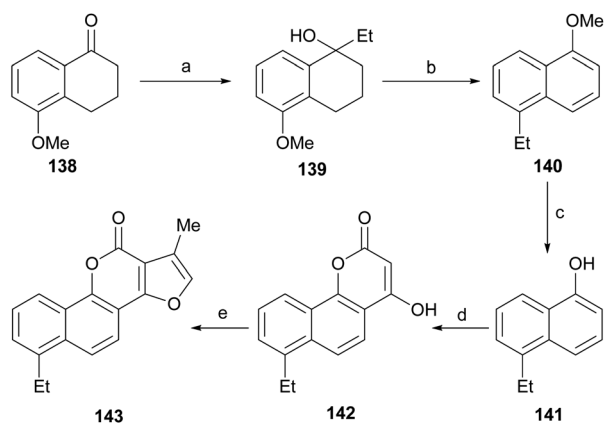
Scheme 31 Reagents and conditions: (a) NH_4AcO , AcOH , reflux, 16 h (72%); (b) $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 6-chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline (clioquinol), DMF-EtOH (pH = 4.5–6.0), reflux, 7 h (61%).

Therefore, it was concluded that the reaction should proceed through the *C*-alkylation path, followed by a 5-*exo-tet* cyclization.

Following Risitano's approach, 3-(ω -bromoacetyl)coumarin (134) was condensed with various 4-hydroxycoumarins (82), in the presence of NH_4AcO and AcOH to afford structurally similar heterocycles (135).¹²⁴ These compounds (Scheme 31) were employed as neutral bidentate ligands for the preparation of copper(II) heterochelates (136) with clioquinol (137).

These high spin, square pyramidal compounds exhibited strong activities against Gram-negative and Gram-positive microorganisms. Their fluorescence spectra showed a red shift, which may be due to the chelating of the ligands to the metal ion.

Neo-tanshinlactone (Scheme 32) and some of its analogs are potent and selective anticancer agents *in vitro*. The Dong group optimized the synthetic route towards these compounds so that they can be obtained in five steps and in better overall



Scheme 32 Reagents and conditions: (a) EtMgBr , ZnCl_2 , THF , r.t. (85%); (b) Pd/C , triglyme, reflux (60%); (c) BBr_3 , CH_2Cl_2 (60%); (d) malonic acid, PPA (85% P_2O_5), 75°C , 3 h (95%); (e) ClCH_2COMe , $\text{HOAc/NH}_4\text{OAc}$, PhMe/EtOH , reflux, 24 h.

performance and prepared the ethyl analog. The improved synthesis includes the addition of ethyl Grignard to the starting methoxytetralone 138 and dehydration with concomitant aromatization of the resulting product 139 to afford 140.

Also, as part of the effort to find a new class of antimicrobial agents, Bondock *et al.* synthesized furo[3,2-*c*]pyrazoles (144) by the reaction of α -haloketone (146) and 4-hydroxycoumarins (59) under promotion by sodium ethoxide (Scheme 33). The authors claimed that this outcome, and not 145, is the result of employing a base stronger than usual.³⁰

Subsequent demethoxylation of the naphthalene derivative 140 to naphthol 141 and condensation with malonic acid gave rise to the 4-hydroxycoumarin derivative 142, which was treated with chloroacetone and $\text{HOAc/NH}_4\text{OAc}$ to give the final tetra-cycle 143 with yields globally close to 20%.⁴⁰ Several derivatives were selective and potent against graft models and against glyphosate cancer cell lines with IC_{50} values of 0.3, 0.2, 0.1 and $0.1\ \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

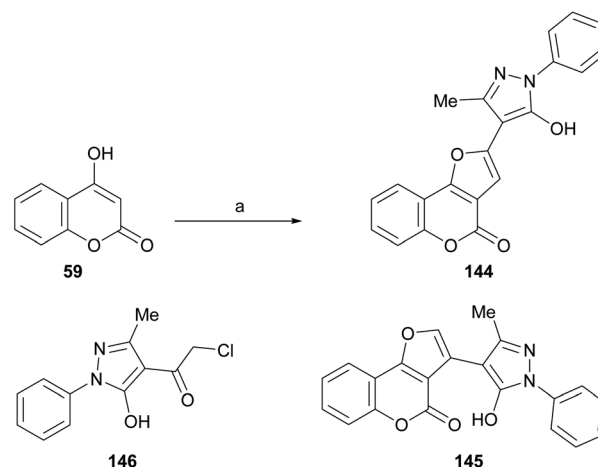
6 Chemical synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted furo [3,2-*c*]coumarins

Coumestrol (3,9-dihydroxybenzofuro[3,2-*c*]coumarin) is a naturally occurring furocoumarin with estrogenic properties.¹²⁵ Because of their structural resemblance with coumestrol, the synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins have remained a subject of an active interest. However, the constant search for new alternative routes toward these heterocycles has resulted in the development of many imaginative procedures, as follows.

6.1. Furanylation variations of the Feist-Bénary reaction

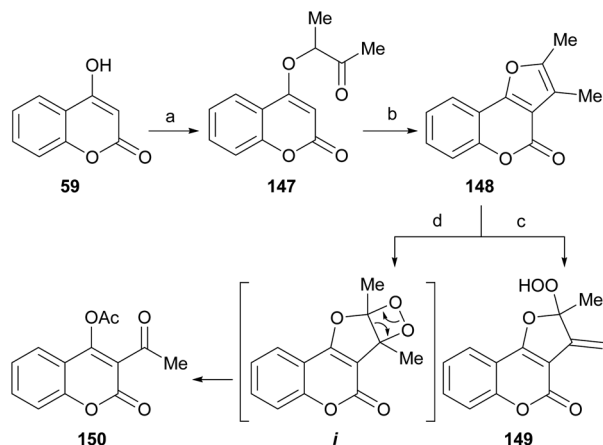
6.1.1. Reaction of 1,3-dicarbonyls and α -halocarbonyls.

The Feist-Bénary reaction of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds with α -haloketones under metal-free conditions, is a longstanding historical protocol that provides rapid access to many different types of substituted furans.^{107b,126}



Scheme 33 Reagents and conditions: (a) NaOEt , EtOH , r.t., 24 h (80%).





Scheme 34 Reagents and conditions: (a) MeCHClCOMe, K₂CO₃, Me₂CO, reflux, 24 h (75–80%); (b) PPA or 3% KOH in EtOH, reflux, 2 h (77%); (c) Na-lamp (500 W), TPP, CHCl₃, r.t., 3 h (¹O₂, ene reaction, 18%); (d) Na-lamp (500 W), TPP, CHCl₃, r.t., 3 h (O₂, [2 + 2] cycloaddition, 73%).

The Williamson-type reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**59**) with 3-chloro-2-butanone and analogous α -halocarbonyl compounds has been employed by the groups of Al-Sehemi¹²⁷ and Zhang³¹ to prepare a furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives (**148**) after basic (3% KOH in MeOH) or acid (PPA)-mediated cyclization (Scheme 34).

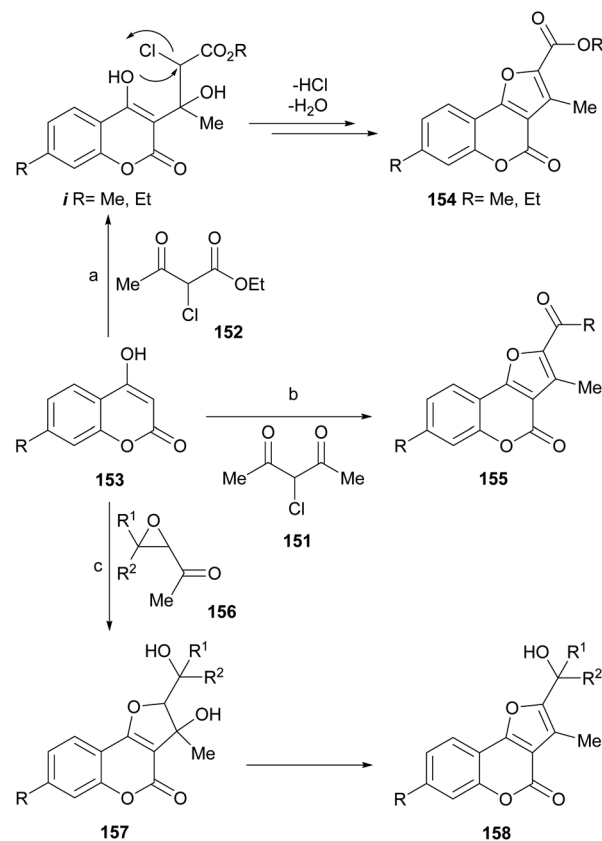
The room temperature photooxygenation of **148** in the presence of tetraphenylporphine (TPP) as singlet oxygen sensitizer, in a chloroformic solution gave a mixture of the stable allylic hydroperoxide **149** resulting from a Schenk-type ene reaction in 18% yield,¹²⁸ and the unstable dioxetane **i**. The latter further rearranged to afford **150** in 73% yield.

The furocoumarin **150** is slightly antibacterial against *Escherichia coli*; on the other hand, according to differential pulse voltammetry studies, it is almost 40 times more potent than 8-methoxypsoralen in its ability to intercalate into DNA.

Zhang *et al.* reported the synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins like **154** and **155** from 4-hydroxycoumarins **153**, by their reaction under microwaves with α -halocarbonyl derivatives **151** and **152**, derived from 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds.¹²⁹ The authors proposed a mechanism for the transformations (Scheme 35), which involves nucleophilic attack of the 4-hydroxycoumarin on the ketone carbonyl of the other 1,3-dicarbonyl reactant to form an intermediate **i**.

Due to the good leaving ability of the halogen, it is displaced by an intramolecular nucleophilic substitution, which occurs from the oxygen of the 4-hydroxycoumarin. Subsequent dehydration afforded the final tricyclic product. Some of the synthesized 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins and others prepared from α -haloketones were employed as intermediates toward lactone-ring opened compounds, which were tested as antifungals.¹³⁰

Acetyl oxiranes (**156**) can act as α -halocarbonyl surrogates. The group of Oskina demonstrated that 4-hydroxycoumarin (**153**) reacts with 2-acetyl-3-phenyloxirane in DMF in the presence of triethylamine at room temperature to give 3-hydroxy-2,3-



Scheme 35 Reagents and conditions: (a) PhMe, MW (10–15 min), DMAP (63–77%); (b) PhMe, MW (10–15 min), DMAP (62–73%); (c) Et₃N, DMF, r.t.

dihydrofuro[3,2-*c*]coumarins **157**, which affords compounds **158** after dehydrative aromatization.¹³¹

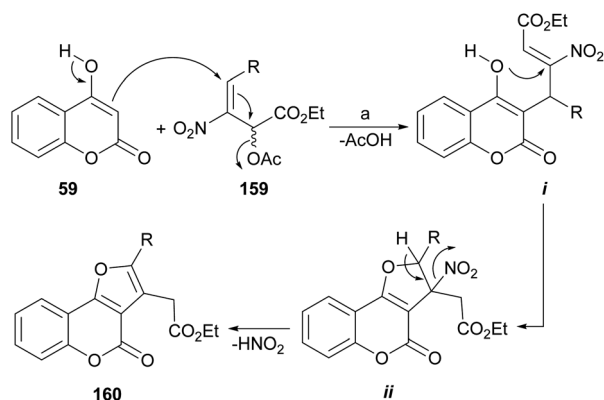
The acetyloxiranes were conveniently accessed in moderate yields by the Darzens reaction between aromatic aldehydes and acetone, or by alkaline H₂O₂-mediated epoxidation of α,β -unsaturated ketones. Similarly, the condensation with benzoin in refluxing xylene and under TsOH promotion afforded 50% yield of 2,3-diphenyl substituted heterocycles.¹³²

An efficient and straightforward one-pot three component synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins was reported.¹³³ The synthesis takes place by condensation of aromatic aldehydes, 4-hydroxycoumarin and α -chloroketones in refluxing *n*-propanol. Pyridine or a mixture of AcOH and AcONH₄ were used as a basic catalyst, to yield 2,3-disubstituted dihydrofuro[3,2-*c*]coumarins.

The yields of the products ranged from good to excellent. On the other hand, the synthesis of some analogs of coumestrol has been achieved by acid or base catalyzed condensation of 4-hydroxycoumarin with benzoin, acting as a surrogate of an α -halocarbonyl compound.¹³⁴ The proposed reaction mechanism was quite similar to that of the Feist-Bénary reaction.

6.1.2. Reaction of 1,3-dicarbonyls and nitroallylic acetates. Chen *et al.* devised a variation of the Feist-Bénary type reaction between 4-hydroxycoumarins (**59**), as 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds and electron-deficient nitroallylic acetates (**159**).¹³⁵





Scheme 36 Reagents and conditions: (a) Cs_2CO_3 , MeCN, r.t. (69–99%).

The reaction proceeds in good to excellent yields and accepts a wide variety of substituents on the R side.

In the proposed mechanism, the enol **59** effects a Michael addition on the nitroallylic acetate **159** (ref. 136) to give adduct **i** by an $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2'$ process (Scheme 36). This is followed by a second 5-*exo-trig* Michael addition from the oxygen atom of the enol, to yield the five-membered ring (**ii**), as commanded by the Baldwin's rules.¹³⁷ Final deprotonation with elimination of HNO_2 completes the process, affording the aromatized ring compound **160**.

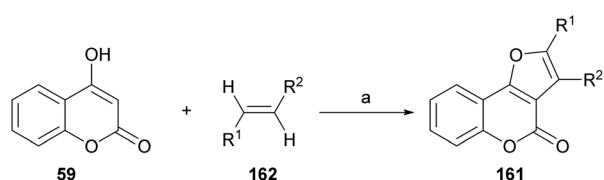
6.2. Furanylation of polysubstituted olefins

On the other hand, Tan and coworkers (Scheme 37) developed a novel and efficient intermolecular aerobic catalytic procedure for the synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins as **161** from 4-hydroxycoumarins (**59**) and alkenes (**162**), using $\text{Pd}(\text{CF}_3\text{COO})_2$.

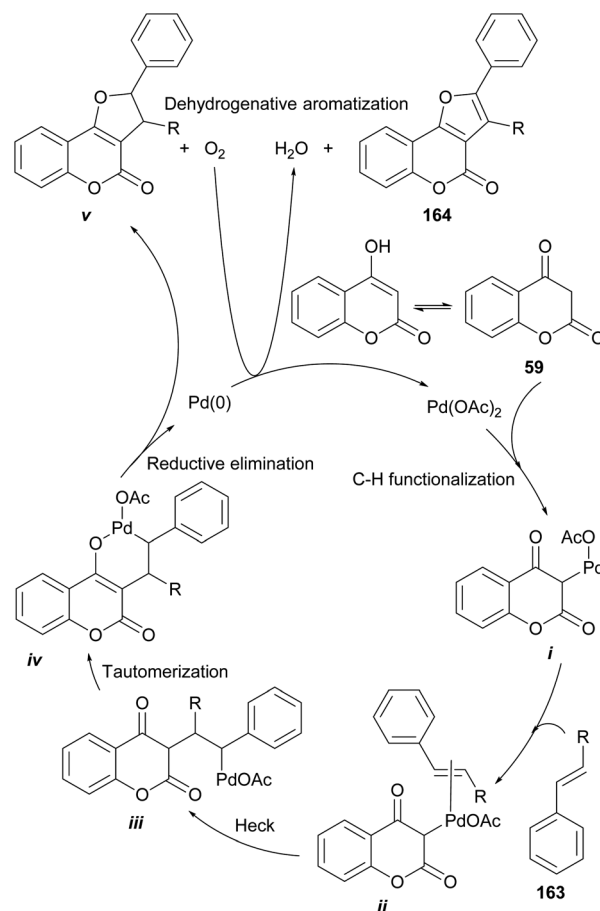
The method is mild and atom-economic, according to the concept of modern green chemistry.¹³⁸ The yields are in the range of 70–85% if at least one of the ends of the olefin bears an aromatic substituent, although it also admits acrylates.

Based on literature precedents,¹³⁹ a mechanism was proposed (Scheme 38) and exemplified with styrene (**163**), where initial palladation of the keto form of **59** provides the intermediate **i**.

This is followed by coordination of the olefin (**ii**) and a Heck insertion to afford intermediate **iii**. Enolization of the latter toward the coordinated intermediate **iv** precedes a reductive elimination to produce the dihydro-furocoumarin **v**, which was detected and isolated. A final aerobic aromatization affords the desired product **164**.



Scheme 37 Reagents and conditions: $\text{Pd}(\text{CF}_3\text{COO})_2$, PhCl, air, 90 °C, 4 h (70–85%).



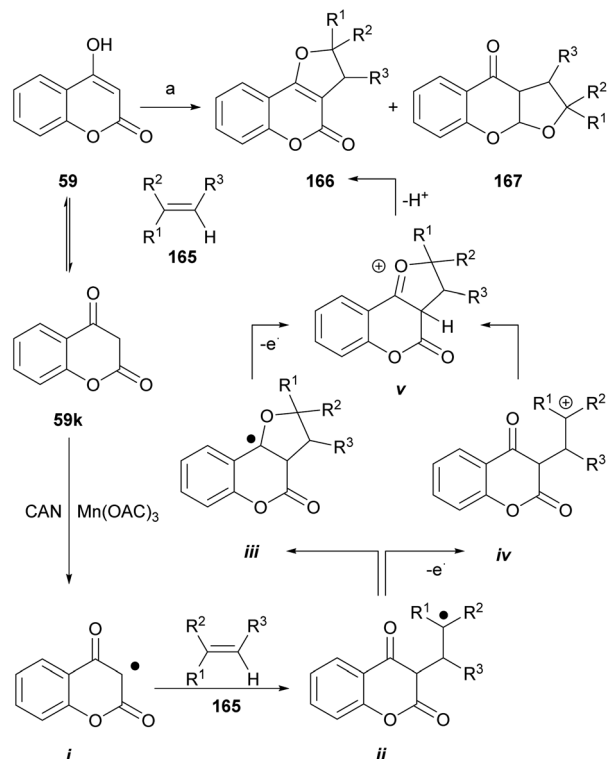
Scheme 38 Proposed mechanism for the Pd-catalyzed oxidative alkoxylation of 4-hydroxycoumarins and alkenes.

The groups of Appendino and Yilmaz reported that in the presence of metallic oxidants that are one-electron transfer agents [CAN , $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$], 4-hydroxycoumarin (**59**) can undergo cycloaddition with alkenes (**165**) to give 3,2-dihydro-4*H*-furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins.¹⁴⁰

As an example (Scheme 39), the reaction of the 4-hydroxycoumarin derivatives with a range of alkenes in the presence of ceric ammonium nitrate (CAN) gave the corresponding dihydro-furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins of type **166** or their respective linear tricyclic isomers, the dihydro-furo[3,2-*b*]coumarins **167**. Alkenes bearing ester, alkyl and aryl groups were tested, and the yields were between low and moderate (15–62%).

It was shown that the reaction can be extended to alkynes such as phenylacetylene, in which case it provides the corresponding angular and linear furocoumarins. On the other hand, the use of 4-hydroxy-1-methylquinolin-2(1*H*)-one as starting material afforded the corresponding nitrogen derivatives.¹⁴¹

The mechanism of the transformation was proposed on the basis of a [3 + 2] type cycloaddition of carbonyls,^{142,143} where the sequence is triggered by the oxidation of the carbonyl substrate (**59k**) to an electrophilic α -oxo alkyl radical intermediate **i**. This species adds the olefin to generate the corresponding radical **ii**, which by different routes (**iii** or **iv**) arrives at the cyclized cationic



Scheme 39 Reagents and conditions: (a) CAN (2 equiv.), MeCN, 0 °C, 40–90 min. $R^1 = \text{H, Me, CH}_2\text{OAc, OAc, OBz, Ph}$; $R^2 = \text{H, Me}$; $R^3 = \text{H, Me}$ (21–62%).

intermediate **v**, whose rearrangement and deprotonation finally generates the dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin product **166**.

It was observed that 1,2-disubstituted alkenes gave the *trans*-substituted adducts, whereas trisubstituted olefins afforded a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-substituted adducts. The yields of the transformation ranged from low to moderate and employing CAN gave better results than the use of $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

The concomitant formation of the linear isomers was surprising since ketone carbonyls are better radical- and cation sinks than ester carbonyls.¹⁴⁴ Dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins have been used as starting materials to obtain the corresponding furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins by means of a catalytic dehydrogenation (10% Pd/C, Ph_2O , reflux, 2 h).⁸⁴ On the other hand, under similar conditions, the group of Lee reported the reaction of phenylacetylene with 4-hydroxycoumarin, to give 2-phenyl-substituted linear and angular furocoumarins.¹⁴⁵

In model systems, CAN also outperformed $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Celite}$ (Fétizon's reagent). However, it has been reported that the use of cyclic vinylsulfides¹⁴⁶ as the olefin partner, in the presence of $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Celite}$ ¹⁴⁷ affords medium- and large-sized ring substituted dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins in a one-pot procedure.¹⁴⁸ On the other hand, the use of alkyl enol ethers in refluxing MeCN afforded the expected 3-alkyl substituted dihydro furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin acetals; Ag_2O can also be used in this reaction.¹⁴⁹

The mechanism of this transformation is similar to that involving CAN as oxidant. The dicarbonyl compound is first

oxidized by silver(i) to generate an α -oxoalkyl radical, which then attacks vinyl sulfide to give a second radical species. In turn, the latter undergoes a new silverⁱ-mediated oxidation to a cation, which suffers cyclization to the dihydrofuran and final elimination of the sulfide moiety to give the substituted furan.

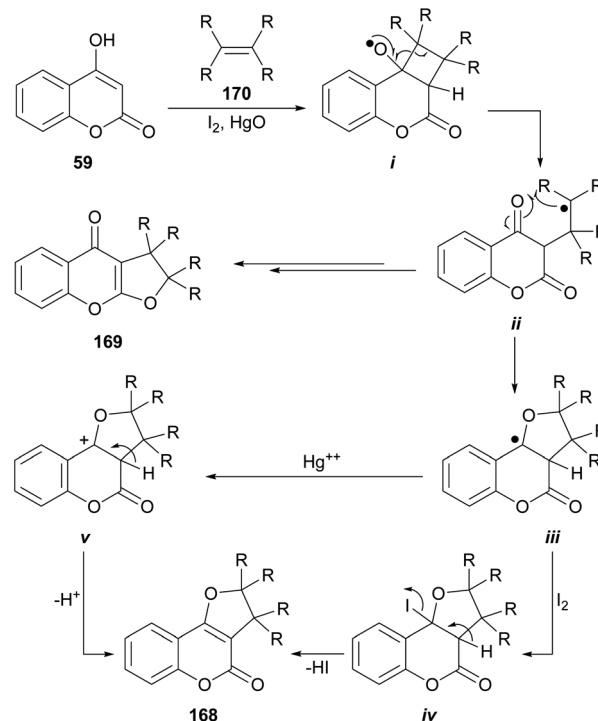
6.3. Photochemical reactions with olefins

The group of Suginome reported the synthesis of linear (**169**) and angular (**168**) dihydro-furocoumarins by photolysis of photochemically generated radicals **i** from cyclobutyl hypoiodite derivatives (Scheme 40).¹⁵⁰ The latter were formed by the [2 + 2] reaction between 4-hydroxycoumarin (**59**) and olefins **170** (cyclic and acyclic) in the presence of HgO and I_2 .¹⁵¹ The reaction also accepts enol-ethers and enol-esters as substrates, affording acetals as products. The yields strongly depend on the structure of the olefin, varying from rather low to very good (15–75%).

The proposed mechanism entails the formation of radical **i**, followed by intramolecular combinations of the carbonyl oxygens with the carbon-centered radical **ii** resulting from β -scission, to afford linear furocoumarins (**169**). Alternatively, cyclization to **iii** and further reaction with HgO or I_2 (the latter species could form the tertiary iodide **iv** or the cation **v**, respectively), could finally afford the tricycle **168**.

6.4. Cyclization of 3-alkynyl-4-methoxycoumarins

The group of Monteiro reported a palladium-catalyzed cascade process initiated by alkyl or aryl iodides, which affords good



Scheme 40 Reagents and conditions: (a) I_2 , HgO , $\text{RRC}=\text{CRR}$, PhH , $h\nu$ (100 W high-pressure mercury arc), 2 h.

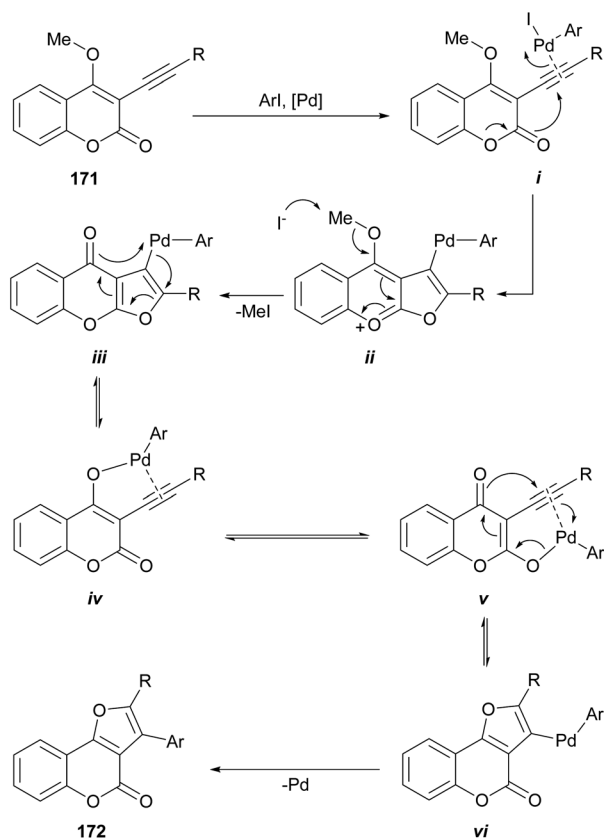


yields of differentially 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**172**) from 3-alkynyl-4-methoxycoumarins (**171**) (Scheme 41).¹⁵² The alkynes were readily prepared by the Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction of the 3-iodo-4-methoxy coumarins with terminal acetylenes under amine-free conditions to avoid the undesired amine-induced demethylation of the resulting acetylenic coumarins.¹⁵³

Mechanistically, the σ -aryl Pd^{II} iodide complex generated by oxidative addition of the organic iodide to the Pd⁰ catalyst would activate the alkyne triple bond of **i** toward intramolecular nucleophilic attack of the oxygen of the lactone to give the furochromenylium intermediate **ii**. Iodide-assisted demethylation of the latter is followed by reductive elimination to release MeI and give the corresponding Pd-containing furochromone intermediate **iii** (ref. 154) (which can also be considered a Miyaura cross-coupling product).

In addition to afford linearly fused heterocycles, this intermediate can rearrange and undergo furan ring-opening/ring-closure¹⁵⁵ via palladium enolate intermediates **iv** and **v** to the isomeric, angularly fused Pd-containing furocoumarin **vi**.¹⁵⁶ Then, a final reductive elimination affords the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin **172**.

The transformation furnishes moderate to good yields of product with aryl halides bearing electron withdrawing groups, probably reflecting a decreased electrophilicity of the organo-Pd^{II} complex cycloisomerization.



Scheme 41 Reagents and conditions: (a) ArI, CuI, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, K₂CO₃, THF, 50 °C.

6.5. Furanylation of secondary propargyl alcohols

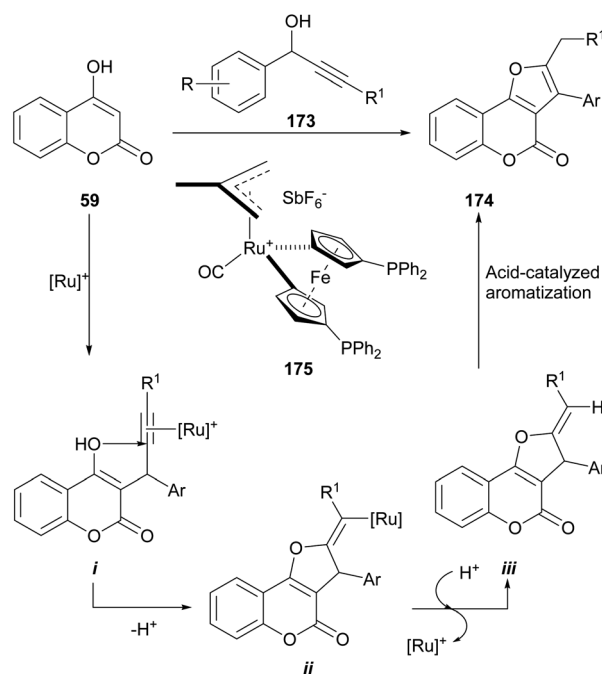
The group of Zhou¹⁵⁷ devised in 2007 a simple synthesis of furo [3,2-*c*]coumarins by the Yb(OTf)₃ catalyzed reaction between 4-hydroxycoumarins and secondary propargylic alcohols. The reaction uses only 5 mol% of the promoter, in nitromethane-dioxane (1 : 1, v/v) at 50 °C and the only example recorded was obtained in 37% yield.

In addition, the group of Cadierno reported a straightforward and more efficient one-pot approach to tetrasubstituted furans from secondary propargylic alcohols (**173**) and acyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (Scheme 42),¹⁵⁸ and extended its scope to the synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**174**), using 4-hydroxycoumarins such as **59**, as starting materials.¹⁵⁹

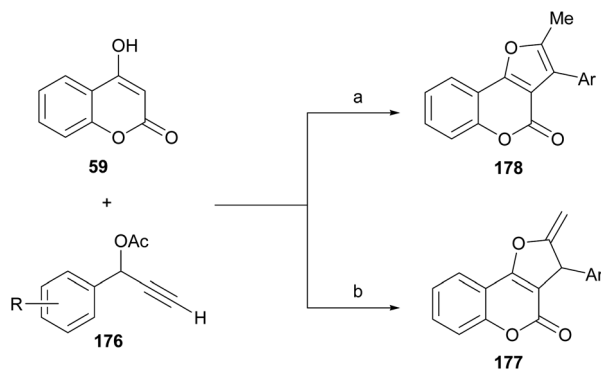
The reaction is catalyzed by **175**, the 16-electron allyl-ruthenium(II) complex [Ru(η³-2-C₃H₄Me)-(CO)(dppf)][SbF₆]. The reaction mechanism involves an initial TFA-promoted propargylation of the 4-hydroxy coumarin **59** with the alkynol **173** (ref. 160) via σ -coordination with the Ru-catalyst and intramolecular nucleophilic attack of the enol at the C-2 position of the coordinated alkyne¹⁶¹ to generate an alkenyl-ruthenium derivative (**i**) and promote an *exo* cyclization of the γ -ketoalkyne to intermediate **ii**.¹⁶²

Protonolysis of the cyclized intermediate **ii** liberates the heterocycles **iii**, regenerating the catalytically active ruthenium species.¹⁶³ Upon acid-catalyzed isomerization, **iii** gives the final product **174**, in yields ranging from moderate to excellent (61–92%).

On the other side, Xie, Cui and coworkers demonstrated that, under CuBr promotion, the outcome of the propargylation-oxacyclization/isomerization reaction between 4-hydroxycoumarin



Scheme 42 Reagents and conditions: (a) **175** (5 mol%); TFA (50 mol%), 75 °C.



Scheme 43 Reagents and conditions: (a) CuBr, DIPEA, DMSO, MW, 100 °C, 20 min (48–82%); (b) CuBr, DIPEA, ClCH₂CH₂Cl, MW, 100 °C, 20 min (36–85%).

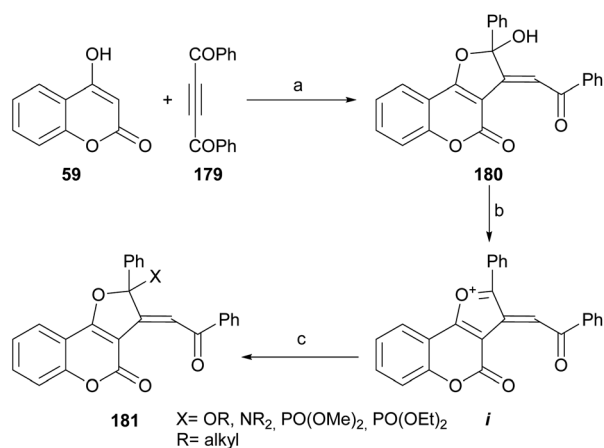
(59) and certain secondary terminal propargylic acetates (176) depends on the reaction solvent (Scheme 43).¹⁶⁴

The transformation provides mainly the exocyclic olefin 177 when carried out in 1,2-dichloroethane, whereas the fully aromatized furan ring motif (178) is predominantly observed in transformations performed in DMSO. Control experiments suggested that the formation of a copper–allenylidene complex is essential for catalysis to occur. On the other hand, a similar transformation was reported under palladium catalysis, with Ag₂CO₃ as oxidant, which results in 2,3-disubstituted compound 178 through the Et₃N-mediated isomerization of the related *exo*-olefins 177.¹⁶⁵

6.6. Cyclization with dibenzoyl acetylene

Khalilzadeh *et al.* reported an efficient synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives 180 by the NaH-promoted reaction between dibenzoylacetylene (179) and 4-hydroxycoumarin (59).¹⁶⁶ The transformation (Scheme 44) took place in nearly quantitative yield.

Treatment of the heterocycle with TMSCl followed by addition of nucleophiles, such as alcohols, amines or trialkyl



Scheme 44 Reagents and conditions: (a) NaH, Et₂O, 5 h (95%); (b) TMSCl, CHCl₃, r.t., 8 h (90%); (c) ROH, Et₃N, H₂O, reflux, 40 min (78–87%) or R₂NH, MeOH, H₂O, reflux, 40 min (75–85%) or P(OMe)₃/P(OEt)₃, MeOH, Et₃N, H₂O, reflux, 40 min (85–90%).

phosphites in water gave excellent yields of the functionalized 2-phenyl-4*H*-furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives 181, through the intermediacy of *i*.

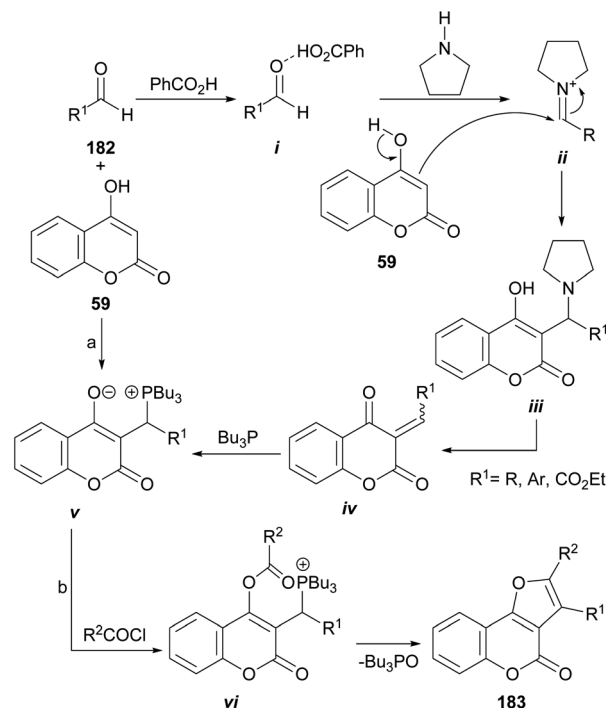
6.7. Furanlyation through functional phosphorous zwitterions

The group of Lin demonstrated that multifunctionalized furan derivatives can be accessed through an intramolecular Wittig reaction by treating 4-hydroxycoumarins (59) as Michael acceptors, with Bu₃P in the presence of acyl chlorides (Scheme 45).¹⁶⁷

They disclosed a general preparation of highly functional phosphorus zwitterions by means of tandem three-component reactions between the corresponding 4-hydroxycoumarins, aldehydes (182), and Bu₃P under the assistance of pyrrolidine and benzoic acid in catalytic amounts, to activate the aldehyde carbonyl moiety. In this way, the formation of intermediates *i* and *ii* was successively favored, before their reaction with 59 to form the corresponding adduct *iii*.

In the reaction mechanism, elimination of the pyrrolidine catalyst is followed by the Michael addition of Bu₃P to the so formed Michael acceptor *iv*, to give *v*. Finally, upon reaction with acid chlorides, the resulting zwitterions *vi* undergo an intramolecular Wittig reaction to afford furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins 183 in a one-step procedure.¹⁶⁸ The reaction conditions are mild, and yields are high to excellent.

The same group also informed that the reaction of 3-cinnamoyl-4-hydroxycoumarins (184) with Bu₃P and an acid chloride also provides 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (185 or 186) under base promotion. The outcome depends on



Scheme 45 Reagents and conditions: (a) PhCO₂H (cat.), pyrrolidine (cat.), Bu₃P, r.t., THF (84–99%); (b) R²COCl, Et₃N, THF, r.t. (92–95%).



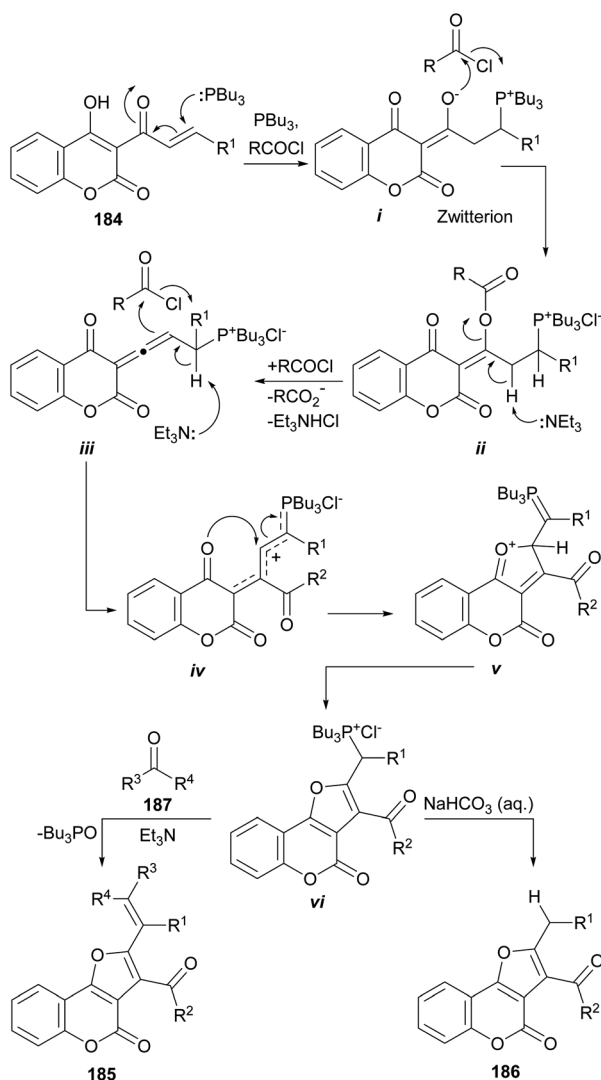
the treatment given to the reaction and the workup conditions.¹⁶⁹

The proposed reaction mechanism (Scheme 46) involves initial formation of phosphorus zwitterion (**i**) by Michael addition of Bu_3P to the starting cinnamoylcoumarin **184**. Then, this zwitterionic intermediate undergoes successive acylation with the acid chloride to provide the intermediate **ii**.

Under basic conditions, an elimination takes place, resulting in the formation of the allene intermediate **iii**.¹⁷⁰ In turn, this intermediate undergoes a *C*-acylation with the acid chloride, furnishing the phosphonium chloride **iv**, able to undergo intramolecular cyclization to afford **v**. Isomerization of **v** takes place to give the ylide precursor **vi**, which can be activated with Et_3N to undergo a Wittig reaction with a carbonyl electrophile (**187**), giving **185** or became hydrolyzed to afford **186**.

6.8. Reaction with aldehydes and active methylenes

The group of Perumal recently reported a ionic liquid-mediated, three-component sequential approach toward the regio- and



Scheme 46 Reagents and conditions: (a) Bu_3P , RCOCl , Et_3N , MeCN, 30°C , 1 h (75–90%).

diastereo-selective synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins under eco-conscious conditions (Scheme 47).¹⁷¹

The method is based on the reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin with aromatic aldehydes and *in situ* generated cyanomethyl pyridinium, phenacylpyridinium or (2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl) pyridinium ylides. The transformation is run in [BMIm]OH, a ionic liquid which acts both, as a catalyst and the reaction medium. The yields are very good to excellent, provided the aromatic aldehyde does not bear strong electron withdrawing groups.

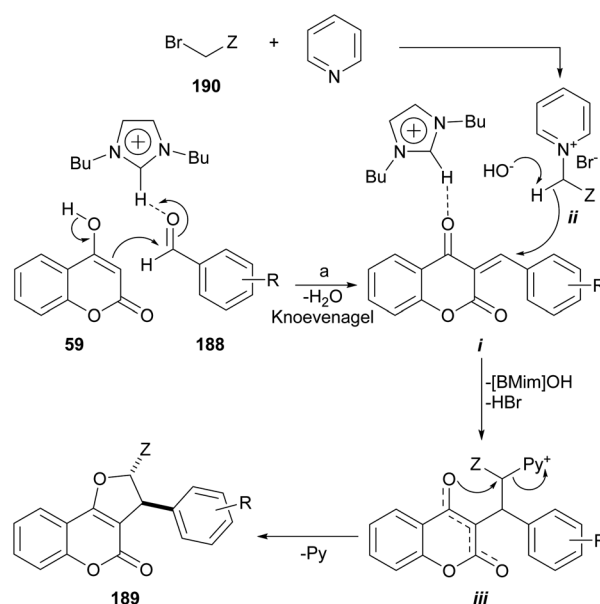
The mechanism possibly involves a [BMIM]OH-promoted abstraction of the hydroxyl proton from the 4-hydroxycoumarin **59**, and activation of the aromatic aldehyde (**188**)¹⁷² to catalyse the initial aldol reaction, thus promoting the dehydration step during the Knoevenagel condensation with the aldehyde to give intermediate **i**.

The ionic liquid may also be involved in the abstraction of a proton from the pyridinium bromide derivative formed by reaction between pyridine and **190** to furnish an intermediate pyridinium ylide (**ii**) which could attack the Michael acceptor **i**, activated by the ionic liquid and afford the pyridinium intermediate **iii**. Final annulation through the displacement of pyridine furnishes the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins **189** in a regio- and stereoselective way.

6.9. Multicomponent, domino approaches

The use of multicomponent reactions for the synthesis of different 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins derivatives from 4-hydroxycoumarins has been explored by various research teams (Scheme 48).

The group of Hossaini succeeded in developing a one-pot three components coupling of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**82**), isothiocyanates, and isocyanides in water under promotion by magnetically recoverable Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4 -MNPs) in



Scheme 47 Reagents and conditions: (a) ArCHO , [BMim]OH, pyridine, BrCH_2Z ($\text{Z}=\text{CN}$, COPh , CO_2Et), 80 – 90°C , 1–4 h (81–93%).

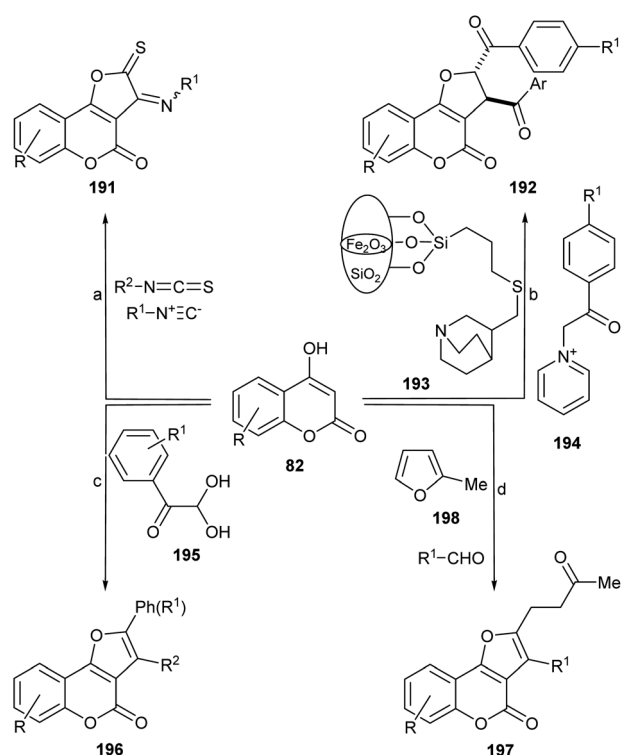
water at room temperature.¹⁷³ This approach afforded the heterocycles **191** in good to excellent yields (85–92%).

On the other hand, Chen *et al.* disclosed the synthesis of these heterocycles with phenylglyoxal and phenol or allylTMS, under protic (MsOH) and Lewis acid (ZnCl₂, FeCl₃) promotion, in good yields and chemoselectivities.¹⁷⁴ The use of heteroaryl-amines in refluxing MeCN gave heteroaryl-amino derivatives. It was proposed that this tandem process involves sequentially an aldol condensation, Michael addition, a ring closure, and a final dehydration reaction.¹⁷⁵

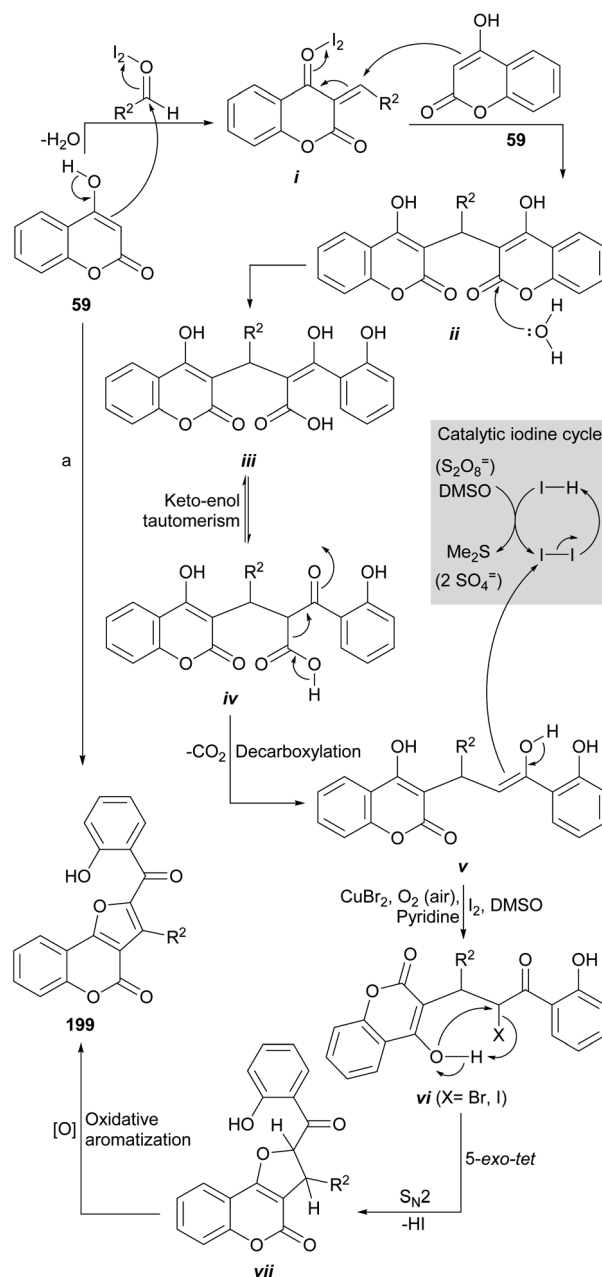
Employing *N*-(2-(4-halobenzoyl)-2-oxoethyl)pyridinium bromide and a nano γ -Fe₂O₃-quinoxaline-based catalyst, the group of Mosslemin was able to prepare *trans*-2,3-disubstituted derivatives.¹⁷⁶ The group of Nolland reported quite a similar transformation, employing aromatic aldehydes and 2-methylfuran under Fe₂(SO₄)₃·xH₂O catalysis in refluxing toluene.¹⁷⁷

The group of Kolita (Scheme 49) developed a simple and efficient method for the synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins.¹⁷⁸ Their approach is based on a coupled oxidative process which involves the one-pot pseudo-condensation of three components (**59**, an aldehyde and I₂), in the presence of DMSO as stoichiometric oxidant (15 mol% I₂ was used). Similar conditions were more recently reported by the group of Fattah, employing only 7 mol% I₂.¹⁷⁹

The reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with aldehydes produces dicoumarins in the presence of Bronsted or Lewis acid



Scheme 48 Reagents and conditions: (a) $R^2-N^+\equiv C^-$; $R^1-N=C=S$, Fe₃O₄-MNPs (10 mol%), H₂O, r.t., 4 h (alkyl, aryl, 85–92%); (b) **193**, **194**, ArC(O)CH(OH)₂, H₂O, reflux, 2 h (85–95%); (c) MsOH, PhMe, reflux [R^1 = 3-(4-hydroxycoumarin)] or ZnCl₂, allylTMS, PhMe, reflux (R^1 = allyl, 50–72%) or FeCl₃, PhMe, 90 °C (R^1 = 4Me-C₆H₄, 48–84%); (d) **198**, R¹CHO, PhMe, reflux, 6 h (R^1 = alkyl, aryl, 68–87%).



Scheme 49 Reagents and conditions: (a) RCHO, I₂ (cat.), DMSO, 80 °C (1–5 h, Kolita; 24 h, Fattah *et al.*); or (1) RCHO, I₂, PEG, 80 °C; (2) I₂, K₂S₂O₈, Na₂CO₃, PEG, 120 °C (Shaffie *et al.*, 42–75%; R = H, alkyl, aryl, thiophenyl, furyl); or RCHO, pyridine, CuBr₂, O₂, MeCN, 80 °C, 12 h (Zhang, 91%).

catalysts.¹⁸⁰ Iodine has been used for this purpose.¹⁸¹ In the reaction mechanism, it is assumed that the aldehyde is activated by iodine towards the attack of **59**, which leads to the formation of intermediate **i**.

In turn, the latter, being a powerful Michael acceptor, may undergo conjugate addition of a second molecule of **59** to afford a 3,3'-methylene dicoumarin intermediate (**ii**), which is hydrolyzed to carboxylic acid **iii**, the enolic form of the 1,3-dicarbonyl system **iv**.

Decarboxylation¹⁸² of **iv** to afford intermediate **v** is followed by α -carbonyl halogenation to give **vi**,¹⁸³ able to undergo a 5-*exo-tet* type cyclization *via* a S_N2 attack of the free phenol to the halogen moiety (X), with concomitant loss of the elements of the corresponding hydrazide (HX) to yield intermediate **vii**. Final oxidative aromatization of the five-membered ring would furnish the final product (**199**).¹⁸⁴

The yields of this rather complex process exceeded 80% and different alkyl, aryl and hetaryl aldehydes (thiophene, furan derivatives) are accepted. Control experiments with TEMPO as radical scavenger excluded significant involvement of any radical intermediate and the access to the products from pure dicoumarins confirmed their intermediacy in the synthetic sequence.

Prompted by the observation that furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins form along with dicoumarins in the iodine-promoted reaction, Shafiee *et al.* developed a synthesis of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins by first preparing dicoumarins in polyethyleneglycol (PEG) from 4-hydroxycoumarins with the aid of catalytic amounts of I_2 and 2 equiv. of $K_2S_2O_8$ as stoichiometric oxidizing agent, in the presence of Na_2CO_3 .¹⁸⁵

PEG is an inexpensive, recoverable, thermostable, and non-toxic hydrophilic polymer, which can replace less desirable organic solvents.¹⁸⁶ The reaction conditions are mild, the procedure is simple and the products were obtained in moderate to high yield. In these transformations, the roles of DMSO and $K_2S_2O_8$ are to oxidize the iodide ion to iodine, recycling this reagent along the process.¹⁸⁷ The yields of the synthesis were between moderate and very good (42–75%).

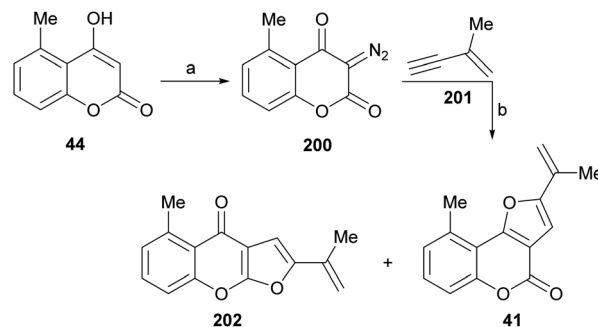
The group of Zhang (Scheme 49) also developed a similar intramolecular decarboxylative functionalization of 4-hydroxy coumarin **59** to form 2,3-disubstituted furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins (**199**), which is a complement to the previous ones. This efficient and ecological approach employs $CuBr_2$ catalysis in pyridine under aerobic conditions; the latter are useful to oxidize the Cu^I by-product, in the presence of pyridine.

7 Total synthesis of natural products

One of the best alternatives to test or extend the utility of the different approaches toward complex frameworks is to use them for the synthesis of natural products and their analogs. In the case of the furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins, this paradigm can be exemplified by the synthesis of the pterophyllins and neotanshinlactone.

7.1. Pterophyllins and related compounds

7.1.1. Pterophyllin 2. The group of Lee reported a one-step synthesis of pterophyllin **2** through a rhodium(II)-catalyzed reaction of 3-diazo-2,4-chromenedione (**200**).¹⁸⁸ In this approach (Scheme 50), the reaction of the diazo-derivative **200** at reflux, with a 15-fold excess of 2-methyl-1-buten-3-yne (**201**) under 1 mol% of rhodium catalysis afforded 33% yield of pterophyllin **2** (**41**), as a mixture with its linear isomer **202** (35%). The diazo coumarin was prepared from the



Scheme 50 Reagents and conditions: (a) MsN_3 , Et_3N , MeCN, 3 h; (b) **201** (15 equiv.), $Rh_2(OAc)_4$, reflux, 3 h (**41**, 33%; **202**, 35%).

corresponding 4-hydroxycoumarin, by a diazotransfer reaction with mesyl azide.⁸³

7.1.2. Pterophyllins 2 and 4. We have recently reported total syntheses of pterophyllins **2** and **4**.¹⁸⁹ The sequence (Scheme 51) began with the 1-phenylbutane-1,4-diol organo-catalyzed Michael addition between crotonaldehyde (**203**) and acetylacetone (**204**), to afford 91% yield of the tricarbonylic intermediate **205**. This was followed by reaction of **205** with LiCl and $CuCl_2$ in DMF to carry out the sequential intramolecular aldol condensation, α -carbonyl chlorination and a final dehydro-chlorination with concomitant aromatization toward **206**.¹⁹⁰

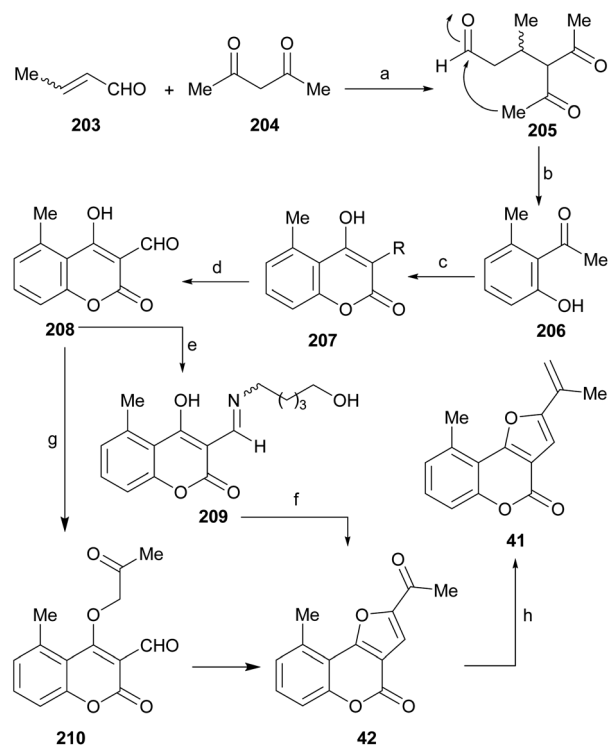
The sequence was continued with the acquisition of **207** in 79% yield,^{16b,191} by the Claisen reaction of **206** with $(EtO)_2CO$ in DMF, using K^tBuO (3 equiv.) or sodium (5 equiv.) as bases. The formylation of the 4-hydroxycoumarin **207** was carried out according to the Casnati-Skattebøl protocol,^{93,192,193} affording **208** in 87% yield.

Next, it was observed that the *O*-alkylation of the unstable and highly reactive 3-formyl-4-hydroxycoumarins has scarce precedents. Since the *O*-acetylation of **208** with chloroacetone toward **210** under conventional conditions (K_2CO_3 , EtOH or DMF),¹⁹⁴ met with failure, leading to complete decomposition of the starting heterocycle,¹⁹⁵ the formyl moiety of compound **208** was masked as the corresponding imine (**209**), prepared in 85% yield by condensation of the aldehyde with 5-aminopentan-1-ol in toluene at 90 °C. Imines have been employed as carbonyl protecting groups, but they are unstable,¹⁹⁶ and the acetylation of **209** afforded the expected furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin **42**, albeit in low yield (15%).

Therefore, other conditions were explored and it was found that the reaction of **208** with chloroacetone in refluxing CH_2Cl_2 , in the presence of a ten-fold excess of Brockmann I activated basic alumina gave the desired tricycle **42** in 88% yield, through the intermediacy of **210**.^{195,197}

A Wittig olefination of **42** with $Ph_3PMe^+I^-$ in THF to which LiCl was added, employing K^tBuO as base, afforded the isopropylidene derivative **41** in 78% yield. The use of LiCl as additive proved relevant for attaining suitable product yields, presumably by affecting the reaction rate or the enolization equilibrium of the methyl ketone moiety.¹⁹⁸





Scheme 51 Reagents and conditions: (a) L-proline (0.1 equiv.), 0 °C, 20 h (58%) or 1-phenylbutane-1,4-diol (0.14 equiv.), 0 °C, 20 h (91%); (b) LiCl, CuCl₂, DMF, 90 °C, 3 h (54%); (c) Et₂CO₃, K^tBuO, r.t., 12 h (79%); (d) MgCl₂ (anh.), Et₃N, (CH₂O)_n, THF, 50 °C, 1 h (87%); (e) H₂N(CH₂)₄-CH₂OH, PhMe, 90 °C, 1 h (85%); (f) ClCH₂COCH₃, K₂CO₃, DMF, 65 °C, overnight (15%); (g) ClCH₂COCH₃, Al₂O₃, CH₂Cl₂, 40 °C, 72 h (42, 88%); (h) Ph₃PMe⁺I⁻, K^tBuO, LiCl, THF, r.t., 1 h (41, 58%; 78%, based on recovered starting material).

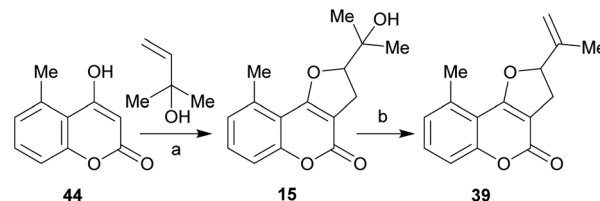
7.1.3. Isoerlangeafusciol and pterophyllin 1. Appendino and coworkers reported a one-pot CAN-mediated cycloaddition between 5-methyl-4-hydroxycoumarin (**44**) and 2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol in MeCN to afford isoerlangeafusciol (**15**) in 45% yield (Scheme 52).^{16b} The linear isomer was also obtained and separated before **15** was treated with Burgess' reagent in refluxing benzene, which gave pterophyllin **1** (**39**) in 48% yield.

7.2. Neo-tanshinlactone

Neo-tanshinlactone (**6**) is a bioactive natural heterocyclic compound; its chemical structure was elucidated by Lee and co-workers in 2004.^{34a} The same group executed its first total synthesis, in six steps from 5-methoxy-1-tetralone, employing a Friedel-Crafts acetylation and a Feist-Bénary reaction as the key steps. More recently, the Feist-Bénary reaction was also employed for the synthesis of tricyclic analogs of **6**.¹⁹⁹

In 2012, the group of Abe reported a total synthesis of neo-tanshinlactone employing naphthol **218** and iodofuran **217** (Scheme 53). The phenol was prepared according to the work of Lee, whereas the furan was synthesized from dimethyl itaconate (**211**).²⁰⁰

To that end, the latter was allylically brominated and the bromide **212** was transformed into the corresponding formate

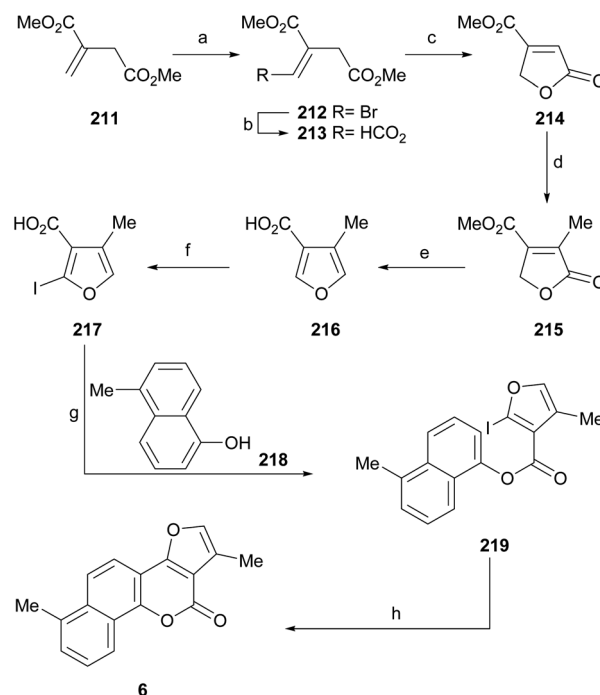


Scheme 52 Reagents and conditions: (a) H₂C=CHCMe₂OH, CAN, MeCN, 0 °C, 1 h (45%); (b) Burgess reagent, PhH, reflux, 30 min (48%).

ester **213** by substitution with formic acid in 38% overall yield.²⁰¹

The acid-mediated cyclization of **213** gave the five-membered lactone **214** in moderate yield, which was subjected to a [3 + 2] cycloaddition with diazomethane and further heat treatment to decompose an intermediate pyrazole afforded the furanone **215** in 29% overall yield.²⁰²

A three-step sequence entailing the DIBAL reduction of **215**, followed by TsOH treatment of the resulting lactol and hydrolysis of the methyl ester generated the furan carboxylic acid **216** in 29% overall yield, which was selectively iodinated with I₂ after metalation with LDA, affording 59% yield of the iodofuran **217**.²⁰³ Next, the phenol and the furan were coupled with EDC, affording 73% yield of the ester **219**, which was further cyclized under palladium catalysis to afford 57% yield of neo-tanshinlactone (**6**).



Scheme 53 Reagents and conditions: (a) (1) Br₂, CH₂Cl₂; (2) Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂ (45% overall); (b) HCO₂H, Et₃N, MeCN (84%); (c) HCl, MeOH (45%); (d) (1) CH₂N₂, Et₂O (73%); (2) DMF, Δ (89%); (e) (1) DIBAL-H, THF; (2) TsOH, MeOH (73%); (3) 1 M KOH, MeOH (77%); (f) (1) LDA, THF; (2) I₂, THF (59%); (g) EDC, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂ (73%); (h) Pd(OAc)₂, Bu₃P, Ag₂CO₃, DMA, 160 °C (57%).



In 2013, Mal and co-workers reported an efficient convergent cascade benzannulation–lactonization strategy (Scheme 54) between a phthalide (224) and a furylacrylate (228) toward the natural product.²⁰⁴

Their synthesis commenced with 3-hydroxybenzoate (220), which was submitted to a Duff reaction with hexamethylene tetramine in TFA to provide the formylbenzoate 221 in 85% yield,²⁰⁵ which was reduced with NaBH₄ to give 74% yield of the phthalide 222. The latter was converted into 223 by treatment with triflic acid anhydride and 2,6-lutidine, and submitted to a Fürstner cross-coupling reaction²⁰⁶ with MeMgI in the presence of Fe(acac)₃ to access the phthalide 224 in 74% yield.

On the other hand, the required furylacrylate 228 was prepared in 55% yield by reaction between 3-oxo-pentanedioate 226 and α -chloroacetone in the presence of dilute NH₄OH toward 227,²⁰⁷ followed by α -methylenation in 62% yield with paraformaldehyde in the presence of K₂CO₃ and CaO. The

reaction of phthalide 224 with LiHMDS at –78 °C, followed by treatment with the acrylate 228 gave the desired furonaphthopyranone 6 in 45% yield.

In the proposed mechanism, the cascade benzannulation is initiated through lithiation of the phthalide, to generate the 3-lithiophthalide 225. The latter then effects a Michael addition on the furylacrylate 228 to form a new carbanion (229).

Afterwards, this anion undergoes a Dieckmann cyclization, affording the oxytetralone 230, which is nucleophilically attacked at the alkoxy carbonyl moiety, affording the decarboxylated enolate 231. A final aromatization with concomitant nucleophilic attack of the enolate anion to the carboxylate functionality results in the desired final compound 6. The sequence was properly modified to enable a flexible synthesis of neo-tanshinlactone analogs.

8 Conclusions and perspectives

Research in the field of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins has been steadily intense during the last three-four decades. However, it can be observed that the isolation of most natural products carrying the tricyclic motif took part mostly during the first half of this period, whereas the total syntheses of some of these natural products were developed during its second half, within the last 15–20 years.

Many of the available synthetic procedures toward furo[3,2-*c*]coumarin derivatives can now be considered traditional. They have withstood the proof of time and are still in use because of their wide scope, high yields and operational simplicity.

On the other hand, the last decade has brought an enormous increase in the number of novel metal-catalyzed approaches toward this angular tricyclic skeleton, which served as complements to the more traditional approaches. Fortunately, the chemical interest in these compounds is still alive as is the interest in some bioactive compounds, like the neo-tanshinlactone derivatives.

From the biological and pharmacological points of view, many challenges still remain undefeated. They include gaining more detailed knowledge of their mechanism of action, which will enable to understand both, their interaction with specific receptors in human tissues, which may turn them into potential medicines, and their biological role in living systems, which may help to uncover the evolution of natural plant defenses.

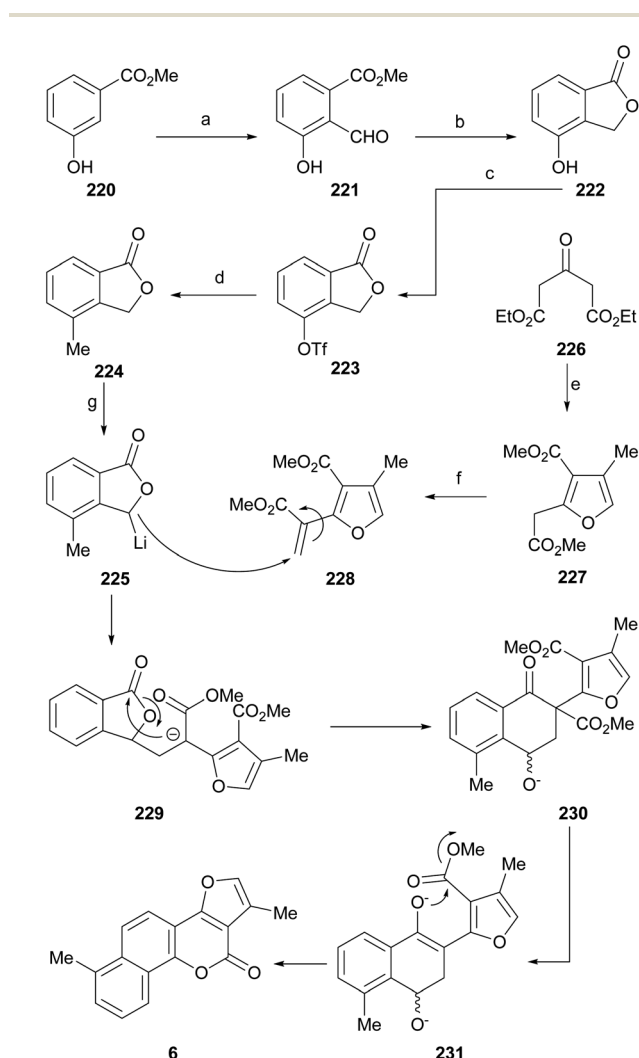
Since sufficient amounts of natural products are always needed for testing purposes, it is expected that the development of new additions to the currently available synthesis and reagents toolbox will take place and that this will enable still more direct, efficient and selective synthetic procedures.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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Scheme 54 Reagents and conditions: (a) HMTA, TFA, 75 °C, 8 h (85%); (b) NaBH₄, MeOH, 0 °C → r.t., 10 min (87%); (c) Tf₂O, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C → r.t., 3 h (60%); (d) MeMgBr, Fe(acac)₃, NMP, THF, 0 °C, 0.5 h (74%); (e) ClCH₂COMe, NH₄OH, Et₂O, r.t., 3 h (55%); (f) K₂CO₃, CaO, (CH₂O)_n, THF, reflux, 8 h (62%); (g) LiHMDS, THF, –78 °C, 25 min (45%).

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