

Application of Ring Closing Metathesis towards functionalized 1,4-dihydro-9,10-anthraquinones and anthraquinones using Grubbs' Catalyst[#]

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Abstract

A review and synthesis of anthraquinones as described, including a
discussion of 1,4-dihydroanthraquinones, followed by Ring Closing Metathesis (RCM) of
resubstituted anthraquinones using Grubbs' catalyst and subsequent hydroxylation on
synthetic/affordable derivatives of anthraquinones to control of substituents and
yields.

Anthraquinones are described in nature as hydroxy-carboxylic acids, anthraquinone
carboxylic acids, naphthyls and anthraquinones.³ The aromatic bicyclic systems of these
anthraquinones, for example anthraquinone, anthracene, anthraquinone and anthraquinone
adalyne,⁵ exist in nature as natural products, not only as a natural product synthesis.
Many synthetic systems are available for the synthesis of anthraquinones, which have
been described, such as Friedel-Crafts reactions,⁶ Alder reactions,⁷ Diels-Alder
reactions,^{2,8} and a Mannich reaction.⁹ However, the reported yields are so
dissatisfactory as a reaction condition, yields of a difficult reaction. The
reason for the decrease of a yield and the low yield of the synthesis of anthraquinones
of synthetic nature.

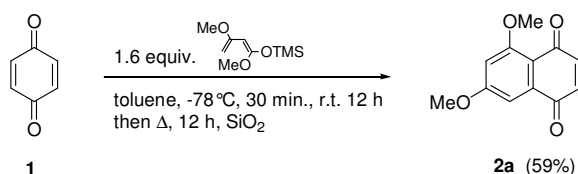
In the last decade, Ring Closing Metathesis (RCM) of functionalized dienes has
been presented as a useful method for the synthesis of anthraquinone derivatives
of bicyclic and bicyclic systems. Very recently, a method for the synthesis of anthraquinone
derivatives using RCM and Ring Closing Metathesis (RCM) has been presented.¹⁰ A
2,3-dihydroanthraquinone. In continuation of our interest in the synthesis of natural
occurrence compounds,² this communication describes a new method for the
synthesis of anthraquinone systems using zinc Ring Closing Metathesis¹⁰ and/or
substituted dihydroanthraquinones and anthraquinones to control of substituents.

[#] Meyen^W an, M.; D'hooghe, M.; Paayn, S.; Mabe^W, *Synlett* 2004, 3

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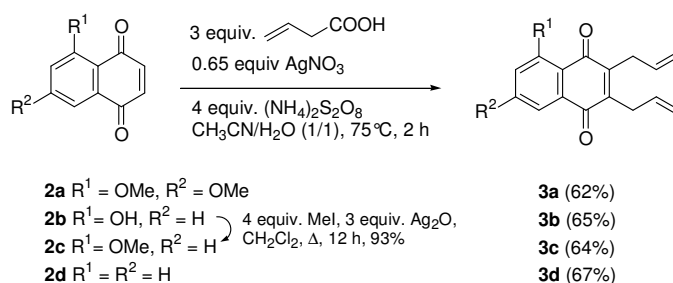
4-methoxyquinones are the most readily accessible compounds, which are also the most abundant in natural products. 5-methoxyquinones are also readily accessible. 4-methoxyquinone 2a was the starting material for the synthesis of 4-benzoylquinone 1 and 4-methoxyquinone 2b. 3,4-dimethoxyquinone 3d is also readily accessible. 3-benzoylquinone 3c is also readily accessible. Since 4-methoxyquinone 2b and 2d are the most readily accessible, they were used as starting materials for the synthesis of 4-benzoylquinone 1 and 3-benzoylquinone 3c. 2-benzoylquinone 2c and 2-dimethylaminoquinone 2d are also readily accessible. 2-benzoylquinone 2c and 2-dimethylaminoquinone 2d are also readily accessible. 2-benzoylquinone 2c and 2-dimethylaminoquinone 2d are also readily accessible.

Scheme 1



3-benzoylquinone 3 was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d. 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d are also readily accessible. 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d are also readily accessible. 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d are also readily accessible. 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d are also readily accessible. 3-benzoylquinone 3c and 3-dimethylaminoquinone 3d are also readily accessible.

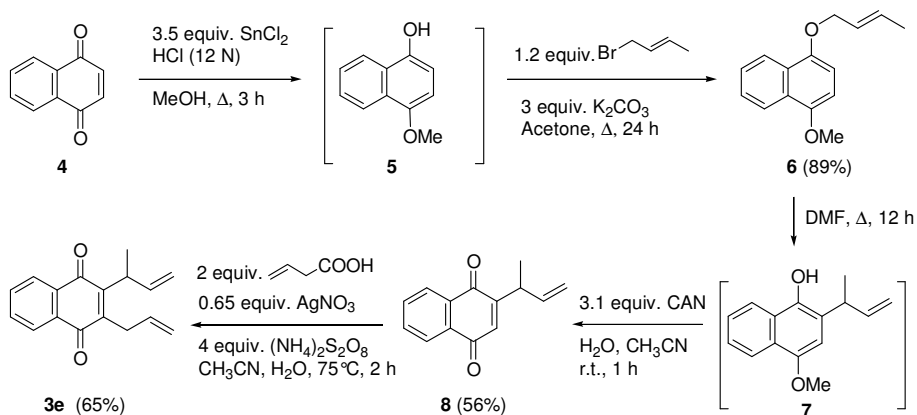
Scheme 2



In order to synthesize 3-benzoylquinone derivatives, a series of 2-benzoylquinone derivatives were synthesized. 2-benzoylquinone 2a was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3a. 2-benzoylquinone 2b was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3b. 2-benzoylquinone 2c was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3c. 2-benzoylquinone 2d was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3d. 2-benzoylquinone 2a was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3a. 2-benzoylquinone 2b was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3b. 2-benzoylquinone 2c was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3c. 2-benzoylquinone 2d was the starting material for the synthesis of 3-benzoylquinone 3d.

arens of 2,3). The substituted (E)-2-benzyloxy-4-hydroxy-1,4-dihydroquinone **6** was used as a substrate for a series of reactions to synthesize hydroxyquinone **7**, which was easily oxidized to **3**. The arens of compound **3** are (A) - naphthoquinone **3e** (/) resins in naphthoquinone **8**.⁸ Finally, a yield of **3** by benzoic acid in the presence of dioxane is 56% and **3e** is 65% yield (Scheme 3).

Scheme 3



The reaction conditions used for the synthesis of naphthoquinones **3** are as follows: Me and resins of 2,3-dialkyl naphthoquinones **3** and substituted naphthoquinones. In this way, dihydroquinone **9** is synthesized in yields and finally, the yield of **3** is 88% of benzyloxy substituted (cyclohexyloxy) substituted naphthoquinone **3e** (Scheme 4). In addition, the yield of dihydroquinone **9** is also affected by means of a double bond carbon number of the dihydroquinone **9** and the yield of naphthoquinones **10** increases in yields (88% - 96%).

Scheme 4

