# Paths of analysis\*

## Synthia

October 11, 2022

## 1 Analysis parameters

Analysis type: Automatic Retrosynthesis

Rules: none selected

Filters: Tunnels, FGI, FGI with protections

Max. paths returned: 50

Max. iterations: 2000

Commercial:

1. Max. molecular weight - 1000 g/mol

2. Max. price - 1500 \$/g

#### Published:

1. Max. molecular weight - 1000 g/mol

2. Popularity - 5

### My Stockroom:

1. Max. molecular weight - 1000 g/mol

**Reaction scoring formula:** TUNNEL\_COEF\*FGI\_COEF\*STEP\*20+1000 000\*(CONFLICT+NON SELECTIVITY+FILTERS+PROTECT)

Chemical scoring formula: SMALLER^ 3,SMALLER^ 1.5

Min. search width: 400

Max. reactions per product: 60

Strategies: none selected

<sup>\*</sup>The results stated herein were generated using the proprietary platform owned and maintained by Grzybowski Scientific Inventions, Inc., a subsidiary of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt Germany. The results are provided on an as is basis, and shall be used solely in connection with the rights afforded in the license agreement and for no other purpose.

FGI Coeff: 0

Tunnels Coeff: 0

JSON Parameters: {}

## 2 Paths

2 paths found. Paths are sorted by score. Reactions are sorted in appearance order for each path.

## 2.1 Path 1

Score: 360.85

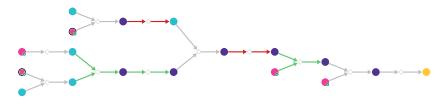
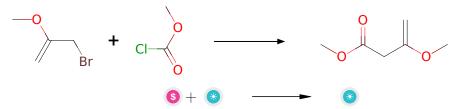


Figure 1: Outline of path 1

## 2.1.1 Grignard reaction with acyl chlorides



#### Substrates:

- 1. Methyl chloroformate available at Sigma-Aldrich
- 2. 3-bromo-2-methoxy-propene

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \, methyl \ 3\text{-methoxy-}3\text{-butenoate}$ 

Typical conditions: 1.i-PrMgCl.LiCl 2.ZnCl2 3. CuCl

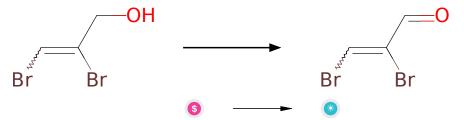
Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/0040-4039(94)85361-4 and 10.1016/0040-4039(96)00258-4

and 10.1021/jo3005556 AND 10.1016/0040-4039(96)00689-2

Retrosynthesis ID: 2530

## 2.1.2 Oxidation of primary alcohols with DMP



## Substrates:

1. 2,3-Dibromoallyl alcohol - available at Sigma-Aldrich

## Products:

1. 2,3-dibromo-propenal

Typical conditions: DMP.DCM.0-25  $\rm C$ 

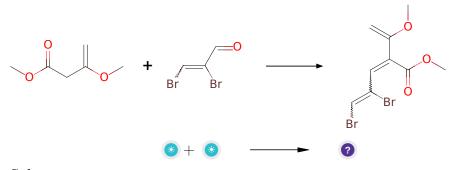
Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.bmc.2020.115469 p. 3, 9 and

10.1021/acs.jmedchem.8b01878 SI p. S43

Retrosynthesis ID: 50426

#### 2.1.3 Condensation of esters with aldehydes/ketones



#### Substrates:

- 1. methyl 3-methoxy-3-butenoate
- 2. 2,3-dibromo-propenal

#### **Products:**

1. C=C(OC)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OC

Typical conditions: LDA.THF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/op040006z AND 10.1016/j.bmcl.2005.10.104 AND

Retrosynthesis ID: 14983

#### 2.1.4 Synthesis of ketones and aldehydes from enol ethers

### Substrates:

1. C=C(OC)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OC

#### **Products:**

1. COC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(C)=O

Typical conditions: [H+].THF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1081/SCC-120023437 AND 10.1016/j.bmcl.2007.11.020 AND 10.1016/j.tet.2011.03.084 AND 10.1021/ja00270a023 AND 10.1055/s-1994-25424

 $\operatorname{AND}$ 

## 2.1.5 Shapiro reaction followed by DMF addition

## Substrates:

- 1. 3-(p-methoxybenzyloxy)propanal
- 2. Dimethylformamide available at Sigma-Aldrich

## **Products:**

 $1. \ \, COc1ccc(COCC=CC=O)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: 1.TsNH2NH2.2.Mes2Mg.LiCl.THF.heating then

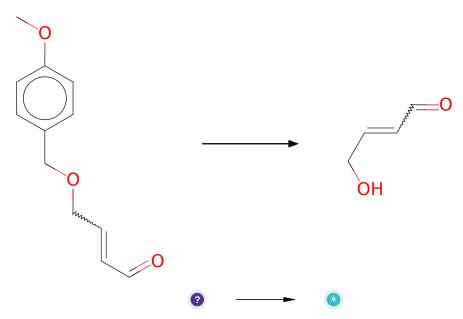
 ${\rm DMF.3.NaBH4}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/jo901926z and 10.1002/chem.201303586 (SI p.7) and

10.1021/jo015699l

## 2.1.6 Deprotection of PMB ethers



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \, COc1ccc(COCC{=}CC{=}O)cc1$ 

### **Products:**

1. 4-hydroxy-but-2-enal

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \ \mathsf{DDQ}.\mathsf{H2O}.\mathsf{DCM} \ \ \mathsf{or} \ \ \mathsf{CAN}.\mathsf{H2O}.\mathsf{ACN}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1080/00397911.2019.1639757 and 10.1039/C9OB01504C and 10.1080/00397911.2019.1660900 and 10.1039/C9OB00556K

Retrosynthesis ID: 31010150

## 2.1.7 Acid catalyzed transesterification

#### Substrates:

1. 4-hydroxy-but-2-enal

2. COC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(C)=O

#### **Products:**

1. CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC=CC=O

Typical conditions: H+

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/cr00020a004

Retrosynthesis ID: 50438

#### 2.1.8 Diels-Alder

#### Substrates:

1. 
$$CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC=CC=O$$

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}12\mathrm{C} = \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}1\mathrm{C}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{C}2 = \mathrm{O}$ 

Typical conditions: Lewis acid or chiral Lewis acid. Solvent.

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1002/1521-3773(20020517)41:10<1668::AID-

ANIE1668 > 3.0.CO; 2-Z AND 10.1021/ja062508t

#### 2.1.9 Takai olefination

#### Substrates:

1. 1,1-Diiodoethane - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ \, CC(=O)C12C=C(Br)C(Br)C(C=O)C1COC2=O$ 

## Products:

1. C/C=C/C1C(Br)C(Br)=CC2(C(C)=O)C(=O)OCC12

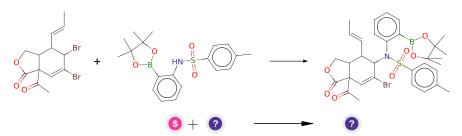
Typical conditions: CrCl2.THF.DMF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja00283a046 and 10.1021/ja00237a081

Retrosynthesis ID: 10942

## 2.1.10 Alkylation of amines with alkyl bromides



#### Substrates:

- $\begin{array}{ll} 1. \ \ 2\text{-}(\text{p-Toluenesulfonylamino}) \text{phenylboronic acid pinacol ester} & \textit{available} \\ \textit{at Sigma-Aldrich} \end{array}$
- $2. \ C/C = C/C1C(Br)C(Br) = CC2(C(C) = O)C(=O)OCC12$

#### **Products:**

Typical conditions: K2CO3 or other base

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.tetlet.2007.09.110

Retrosynthesis ID: 7668

## 2.1.11 Suzuki coupling of arylboronic pinacol esters with vinyl Bromides

#### Substrates:

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C1C2C(=CC3(C(C)=O)C(=O)OCC13)c1ccccc1N2S(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: Pd catalyst.base.solvent

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/cr00039a007 and 10.1007/3418\_2012\_32 and 10.1021/cr0505268 and 10.1016/j.jfluchem.2016.01.018 and 10.1039/C3CS60197H

Retrosynthesis ID: 10695

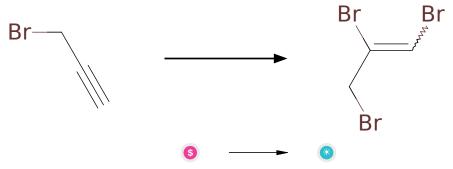
## 2.2 Path 2

Score: 369.43



Figure 2: Outline of path 2

## 2.2.1 Bromination of Alkynes



## Substrates:

1. 3-Bromo-1-propyne - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 1,2,3-tribrom-propen

Typical conditions: NBS. THF. 80C

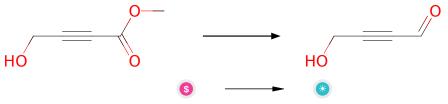
Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1016/j.tetlet.2011.06.047 or DOI: 10.1055/s-2006-941558 or

DOI: 10.1021/jo011016q

Retrosynthesis ID: 8354

## 2.2.2 Aldehyde Formation



### Substrates:

1. methyl 4-hydroxybut-2-ynoate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 4-hydroxy-but-2-ynal

Typical conditions: DIBAL.solvent e.g. DCM

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1039/C39940000483 and 10.1039/C3CC47867J and

10.1021/jo00222a054 and 10.1021/ja9934908 and 10.1021/jo902426z

Retrosynthesis ID: 28551

## 2.2.3 HWE/Wittig Olefination

#### Substrates:

1. 1,2,3-tribrom-propen

2. Methyl 2-ketobutyrate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. CCC(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OC

Typical conditions: 1.PPh3 or trialkylphosphite.2.base.aldehyde

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/anie.200705005 and 10.1021/ol052106a and

10.1021/jo00075a064 and 10.1021/ol3027297

Retrosynthesis ID: 24425

## 2.2.4 Allylic Oxidation of Alkenes



#### Substrates:

1. 
$$CCC(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OC$$

#### **Products:**

1. 
$$COC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(C)=O$$

Typical conditions: tBuOOH.Pd(OH)2/C or PhI(OAc)2 or SeO2

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja0340735 and 10.1021/ol100603q and

10.1016/j.tetlet.2016.05.063 (Scheme 2)

Retrosynthesis ID: 2583

## 2.2.5 Acid catalyzed transesterification

#### Substrates:

- 1. 4-hydroxy-but-2-ynal
- 2. COC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(C)=O

#### **Products:**

1. 
$$CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC\#CC=O$$

Typical conditions: H+

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1021/cr00020a004

## 2.2.6 Reduction of alkynes to alkenes

## Substrates:

1. 
$$CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC\#CC=O$$

## Products:

1. 
$$CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC=CC=O$$

Typical conditions: H2.Lindlar's catalyst

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja054487t (SI) AND 10.1021/jm9810912

Retrosynthesis ID: 14627

## 2.2.7 Diels-Alder

#### Substrates:

1. 
$$CC(=O)C(=CC(Br)=CBr)C(=O)OCC=CC=O$$

#### **Products:**

$$1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}12\mathrm{C}{=}\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}{=}\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}1\mathrm{C}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{C}2{=}\mathrm{O}$$

Typical conditions: Lewis acid or chiral Lewis acid. Solvent.

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1002/1521-3773(20020517)41:10<1668::AID-

ANIE1668>3.0.CO;2-Z AND 10.1021/ja062508t

Retrosynthesis ID: 18116

#### 2.2.8 Takai olefination

#### Substrates:

1. 1,1-Diiodoethane - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}12\mathrm{C} = \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Br})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C} = \mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}1\mathrm{C}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{C}2 = \mathrm{O}$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C1C(Br)C(Br) = CC2(C(C) = O)C(=O)OCC12$ 

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \mathrm{CrCl2.THF.DMF}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja00283a046 and 10.1021/ja00237a081

Retrosynthesis ID: 10942

## 2.2.9 Alkylation of amines with alkyl bromides

#### Substrates:

- 1. 2-(p-Toluenesulfonylamino)phenylboronic acid pinacol ester available at Sigma-Aldrich
- $2. \ \mathrm{C/C}{=}\mathrm{C/C1C(Br)C(Br)}{=}\mathrm{CC2(C(C)}{=}\mathrm{O)C(=O)OCC12}$

#### **Products:**

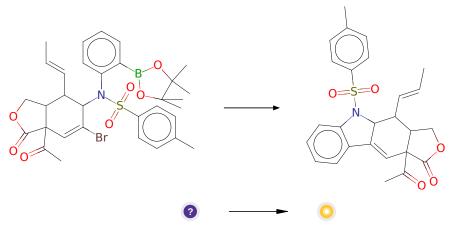
Typical conditions: K2CO3 or other base

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.tetlet.2007.09.110

Retrosynthesis ID: 7668

## 2.2.10 Suzuki coupling of arylboronic pinacol esters with vinyl Bromides



#### Substrates:

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C1C2C(=CC3(C(C)=O)C(=O)OCC13)c1ccccc1N2S(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: Pd catalyst.base.solvent

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/cr00039a007 and 10.1007/3418\_2012\_32 and 10.1021/cr0505268 and 10.1016/j.jfluchem.2016.01.018 and 10.1039/C3CS60197H