# 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

 $4~{\rm paths}$  found. Paths are sorted by score. Reactions are sorted in appearance order for each path.

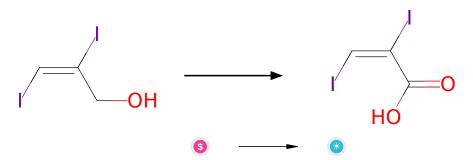
## 2.1 Path 1

Score: 176.35



Figure 1: Outline of path 1

#### 2.1.1 Jones Oxidation



1. (e)-a,b-diiodoallyl alcohol - available at Sigma-Aldrich

**Products:** 

Substrates:

1. 2,3-diiodo-acrylic acid

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \operatorname{cromate.sulfate.H2O.acetone}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/9780470638859.conrr349 and 10.1021/jm00270a004

## 2.1.2 Steglich Esterification

#### Substrates:

- 1. 2,3-diiodo-acrylic acid
- 2. Sorbic alcohol available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1.  $C/C=C/C=C/COC(=O)/C(I)=C\setminus I$ 

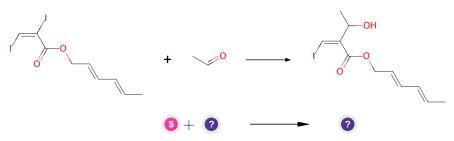
 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \, \text{alcohol.DCC.DMAP.DCM} \ \, \text{or thiol.DCC.DMAP.DCM}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/anie.197805221

Retrosynthesis ID: 10171

## 2.1.3 Reformatsky Reaction



#### Substrates:

- 1. Ethanal available at Sigma-Aldrich
- $2. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(I) = C \setminus I$

#### **Products:**

1.  $C/C=C/C=C/COC(=O)/C(=C\setminus I)C(C)O$ 

Typical conditions: Zn.THF

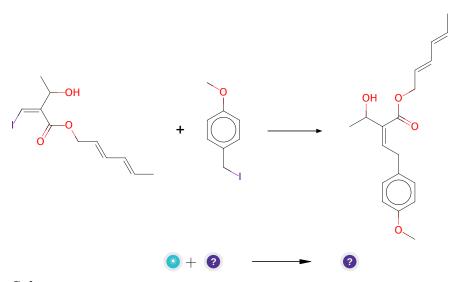
Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.bmc.2016.07.052 p. 4521, 4520 and

10.1016/j.ejmech.2013.07.047 p. 214, 218

Retrosynthesis ID: 11539

## 2.1.4 Palladium catalysed alkylation of vinyl iodides



## Substrates:

1. p-methoxybenzyl iodide

 $2. \ C/C=C/C=C/COC(=O)/C(=C\backslash I)C(C)O$ 

#### **Products:**

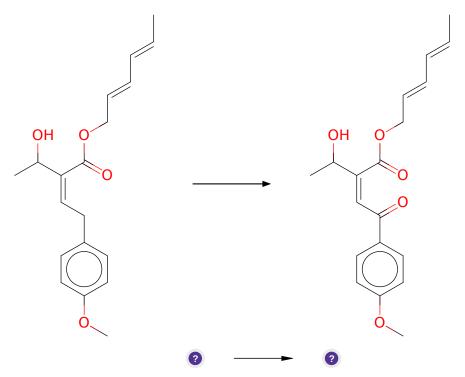
1.  $C/C=C/C=C/COC(=O)/C(=C\setminus Cc1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$ 

Typical conditions: [Pd].catalyst

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.bmcl.2005.12.066 and 10.1021/ol052070m and 10.1021/ol5023195 and 10.1002/anie.200703134 and 10.1016/j.bmcl.2005.09.084 and 10.1021/ol0344873

## 2.1.5 Allylic Oxidation of Alkenes



#### Substrates:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus Cc1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$$

#### **Products:**

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$$

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ tBuOOH.Pd(OH)2/C \ or \ PhI(OAc)2 \ or \ SeO2$ 

Protections: none

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

10.1016/j.tetlet.2016.05.063 (Scheme 2)

## 2.1.6 Diels-Alder

## Substrates:

 $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$ 

## Products:

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)O)cc1$ 

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

Protections: none

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

 $ANIE1668{>}3.0.CO; 2\text{-}Z\ AND 10.1021/ja062508t$ 

## 2.1.7 Swern Oxidation

#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)O)cc1$ 

## **Products:**

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)=O)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: oxalyl chloride.DMSO.DCM.NMe3.-40C

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1055/s-1990-27036

Retrosynthesis ID: 11163

## 2.2 Path 2

Score: 181.37

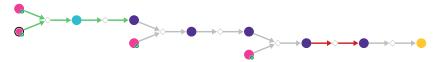


Figure 2: Outline of path 2

## 2.2.1 Synthesis of cyclic N,S,O/N,O -acetals

#### Substrates:

- 1. 1-(3-Furyl)-1-ethanone available at Sigma-Aldrich
- 2. 1 available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

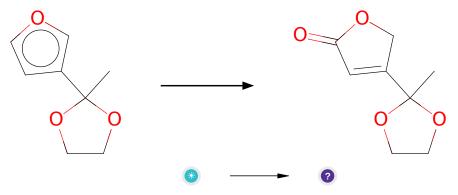
1. 2-furan-3-yl-2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolane

Typical conditions: heat or pTsOH

Protections: none

Retrosynthesis ID: 9530

## 2.2.2 Oxidation furans to 2-(5H)-furanones



#### Substrates:

1. 2-furan-3-yl-2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolane

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC1}(\mathrm{C2}{=}\mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OC2})\mathrm{OCCO1}$ 

Typical conditions: 1. NBS.CHCl3.EtOH.rt 2. HCl.acetone.H2O.rt

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1055/s-2005-869865

Retrosynthesis ID: 50716

## 2.2.3 Ring opening of lactones with organometallic reagents

#### Substrates:

- $\begin{array}{lll} \hbox{1. 4-Methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide solution -} & \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich} \end{array}$
- 2. CC1(C2=CC(=O)OC2)OCCO1

## Products:

1.  $COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(\setminus CO)C2(C)OCCO2)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: ether.-78C

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/jhet.233 and 10.1002/ejoc.200801000 and

10.1271/bbb.67.1744

Retrosynthesis ID: 9990232

#### 2.2.4 Jones Oxidation



#### Substrates:

1.  $COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(\setminus CO)C2(C)OCCO2)cc1$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(\setminus C(=O)O)C2(C)OCCO2)cc1 \\$ 

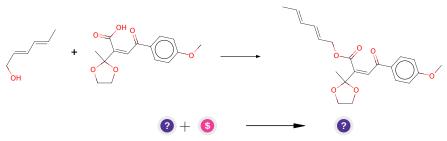
Typical conditions: cromate.sulfate.H2O.acetone

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/9780470638859.conrr349 and 10.1021/jm00270a004

Retrosynthesis ID: 11160

## 2.2.5 Steglich Esterification



## Substrates:

- 1.  $COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(\setminus C(=O)O)C2(C)OCCO2)cc1$
- 2. Sorbic alcohol available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C1(C)OCCO1$ 

Typical conditions: alcohol.DCC.DMAP.DCM or thiol.DCC.DMAP.DCM

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/anie.197805221

#### 2.2.6 Diels-Alder

## Substrates:

 $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C1(C)OCCO1$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C2(C)OCCO2)cc1$ 

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

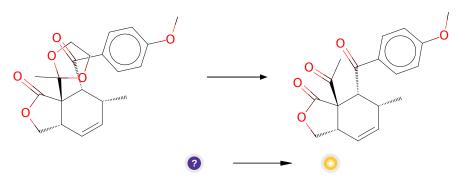
Protections: none

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

ANIE1668>3.0.CO;2-Z AND10.1021/ja062508t

Retrosynthesis ID: 18116

## 2.2.7 Hydrolysis of ketals



### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C2(C)OCCO2)cc1$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)=O)cc1$ 

Typical conditions: H2O.HCl

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/jo0159035 and 10.1021/jo00194a003 and

Retrosynthesis ID: 31013139

## 2.3 Path 3

Score: 181.72

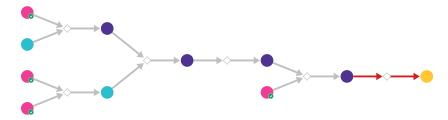


Figure 3: Outline of path 3

## 2.3.1 Aerobic oxyphosphorylation of terminal alkynes

## Substrates:

1. Diethyl phosphite - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 4-Ethynylanisole - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \, 4\text{-methoxy-phenacylphosphonsa} eure\text{-diaethylester}$ 

Typical conditions: Cu(acac)2.FeCl3.TEA.DMSO.O2.80C

Protections: none

Reference: DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.5b00408

Retrosynthesis ID: 9600

#### 2.3.2 Acylation of amides

#### Substrates:

1. 1,3-oxazolidine-2-thione - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. a-keto-buttersaeurechlorid

#### **Products:**

1. CCC(=O)C(=O)N1CCOC1=S

Typical conditions: LiHMDS.THF

Protections: none

10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.09.065 AND 10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.09.065

#### 2.3.3 HWE olefination

#### Substrates:

- 1. CCC(=O)C(=O)N1CCOC1=S
- $2.\ \, 4\hbox{-methoxy-phenacylphosphonsaeure-diaethylester}$

## **Products:**

 $1. \ CC/C(=C/C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(=O)N1CCOC1=S$ 

Typical conditions: 1.Base 2.RCHO

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/jlcr.464 and 10.1016/S0968-0896(03)00373-0 and 10.1016/j.bmcl.2011.04.076 and 10.1016/j.tetlet.2012.04.044 and 10.1021/ja0581604

## 2.3.4 Allylic Oxidation of Alkenes

## Substrates:

 $1. \ \ CC/C(=C/C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(=O)N1CCOC1=S$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(/C(C)=O)C(=O)N2CCOC2=S)cc1 \\$ 

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ tBuOOH.Pd(OH)2/C \ or \ PhI(OAc)2 \ or \ SeO2$ 

Protections: none

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

10.1016/j.tetlet.2016.05.063 (Scheme 2)

## ${\bf 2.3.5}\quad {\bf Deprotection\ of\ N-Acyloxazolidinethiones\ in\ Esters}$

#### Substrates:

1. Sorbic alcohol - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ COc1ccc(C(=O)/C=C(/C(C)=O)C(=O)N2CCOC2=S)cc1 \\$ 

## Products:

 $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C) = O$ 

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \ \textbf{MeOH.imidazole.0C}$ 

Protections: none

Reference: DOI: 10.1021/jo001387r

## 2.3.6 Diels-Alder

## Substrates:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C) = O$$

## **Products:**

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)=O)cc1$ 

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

## 2.4 Path 4

Score: 186.11

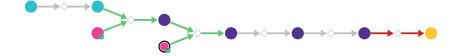
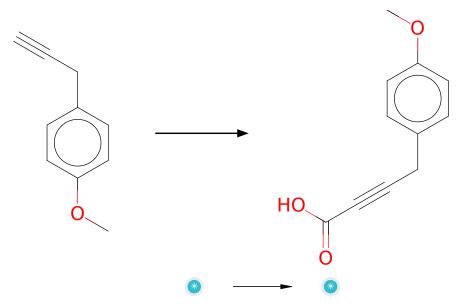


Figure 4: Outline of path 4

## 2.4.1 Carboxylation of terminal alkynes



## ${\bf Substrates:}$

1. 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propyne

## **Products:**

1. 1-p-anisyl-but-2-in-saeure

**Typical conditions:** 1.nBuLi or LDA.2.CO2

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1002/anie.201412468 AND 10.1016/j.tet.2008.10.107 AND 10.1002/anie.200902760 AND 10.1021/ol800583r AND 10.1002/hlca.200800446

## 2.4.2 Steglich Esterification

## Substrates:

- $1. \ 1\hbox{-p-anisyl-but-}2\hbox{-in-saeure}$
- 2. Sorbic alcohol available at Sigma-Aldrich

## **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)C\#CCc1ccc(OC)cc1$ 

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \, \text{alcohol.DCC.DMAP.DCM} \ \, \text{or thiol.DCC.DMAP.DCM}$ 

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1002/anie.197805221

## ${\bf 2.4.3}\quad {\bf Stereospecific\ synthesis\ of\ Baylis-Hillman\ adducts}$

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)C\#CCc1ccc(OC)cc1$
- 2. Ethanal available at Sigma-Aldrich

## Products:

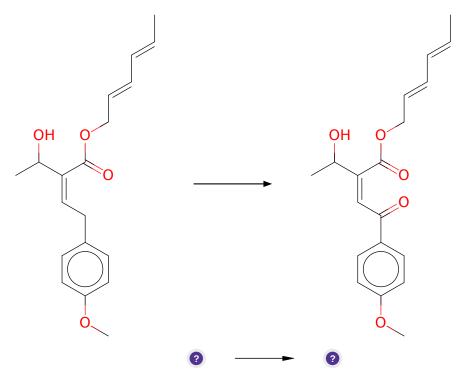
1.  $C/C=C/C=C/COC(=O)/C(=C\setminus Cc1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$ 

Typical conditions: 1)DIBAH/HMPA.THF.25C 2)n-Bu2BOTf(cat.).-78C

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1016/S0040-4039(98)00850-8

## 2.4.4 Allylic Oxidation of Alkenes



#### Substrates:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus Cc1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$$

#### **Products:**

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$$

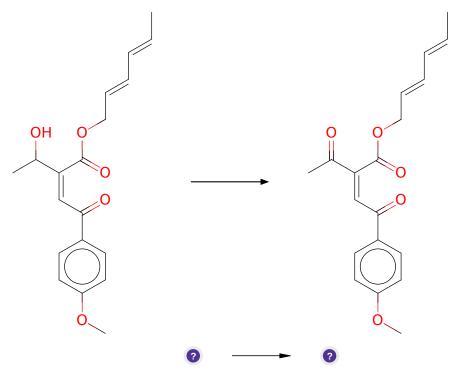
 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ tBuOOH.Pd(OH)2/C \ or \ PhI(OAc)2 \ or \ SeO2$ 

Protections: none

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

10.1016/j.tetlet.2016.05.063 (Scheme 2)

## 2.4.5 Swern Oxidation



## Substrates:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C)O$$

## Products:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C) = O$$

Typical conditions: oxalyl chloride.DMSO.DCM.NMe3.-40C

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1055/s-1990-27036

## 2.4.6 Diels-Alder

## Substrates:

$$1. \ C/C = C/C = C/COC(=O)/C(=C \setminus C(=O)c1ccc(OC)cc1)C(C) = O$$

## Products:

 $1. \ \ COc1ccc(C(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](C)C=C[C@@H]3COC(=O)[C@@]32C(C)=O)cc1$ 

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