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

^{*}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

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

2.1 Path 1

Score: 76.25

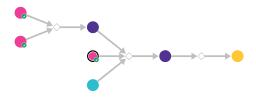
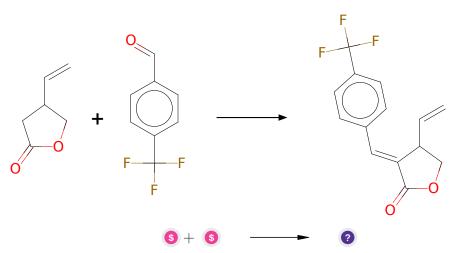


Figure 1: Outline of path 1

2.1.1 Condensation of esters with aldehydes



Substrates:

- $1. \ \ \, a, a, a-Trifluoro-p-tolual dehyde \qquad \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich}$
- 2. 4-ethenyloxolan-2-one available at Sigma-Aldrich

Products:

1. C=CC1COC(=O)/C1=C/c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1

Typical conditions: 1.LDA.2RCHO

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1021/jo970387x AND 10.1021/jo00076a051 AND 10.1016/S0040-4039(97)10827-9 AND 10.1055/s-2002-25767 AND 10.1039/P19920003277

Retrosynthesis ID: 14981

2.1.2 Conjugated addition of organocuprate-acylation of enones and enoate esters

Substrates:

- 1. Acetyl chloride available at Sigma-Aldrich
- 2. C=CC1COC(=O)/C1=C/c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1
- 3. 3-brom-but-1-en

Products:

 $1. \ C=CC(C)C(c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C1(C(C)=O)C(=O)OCC1C=C$

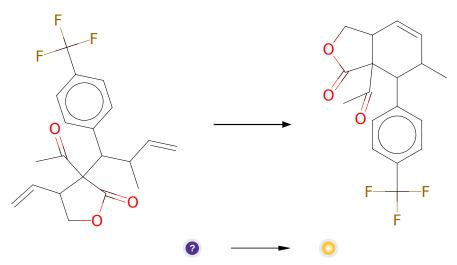
 $\textbf{Typical conditions:}\ 1. RCuLi. 2. AcCl. HMPA$

Protections: none

Reference: 10.3987/COM-99-S143 AND 10.1021/ja00148a023 AND

10.1016/S0040-4039(01)80891-1

2.1.3 Ring-Closing Metathesis



Substrates:

 $1. \ C = CC(C)C(c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C1(C(C) = O)C(=O)OCC1C = C$

Products:

 $1. \ \ CC(=O)C12C(=O)OCC1C=CC(C)C2c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1$

Typical conditions: catalyst e.g. Hoveyda-Grubbs . solvent e.g. CH2Cl2

Protections: none

 $\textbf{Reference:} \ \ DOI: \ \textit{10.1002/anie.200800693} \ \ \text{and} \ \ \textit{10.1021/acs.orglett.8b04003} \ \ \text{and}$

10.1021/jo0264729 and 10.1021/ja072334v and 10.1002/ejoc.201001102

Retrosynthesis ID: 31014187

2.2 Path 2

Score: 76.25

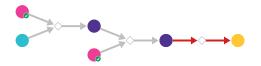


Figure 2: Outline of path 2

2.2.1 Synthesis of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds from 1,3-dioxinones

Substrates:

1. Diketene acetone adduct - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. sorbic alcohol

Products:

1. CC=CC=CCOC(=O)CC(C)=O

Typical conditions: alcohol

Protections: none

Reference: DOI: 10.1021/ja00154a049

Retrosynthesis ID: 12398

2.2.2 Knoevenagel Condensation

Substrates:

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}{=}\mathrm{CC}{=}\mathrm{CCOC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C}){=}\mathrm{O}$

2. a,a,a-Trifluoro-p-tolualdehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

Products:

$1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C(C) = O$

Typical conditions: base e.g.piperidine. solvent

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1002/0471264180.or015.02 and 10.13005/ojc/350154

Retrosynthesis ID: 252

2.2.3 Diels-Alder

Substrates:

 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C(C)=O$

Products:

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

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

2.3 Path 3

Score: 76.25

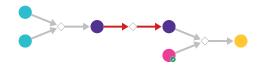
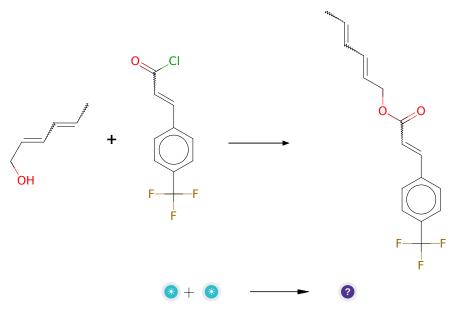


Figure 3: Outline of path 3

2.3.1 Reaction of acyl chlorides with alcohols and phenols



Substrates:

- 1. 3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acryloyl chloride
- 2. sorbic alcohol

Products:

1. CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1

Typical conditions: base.DCM

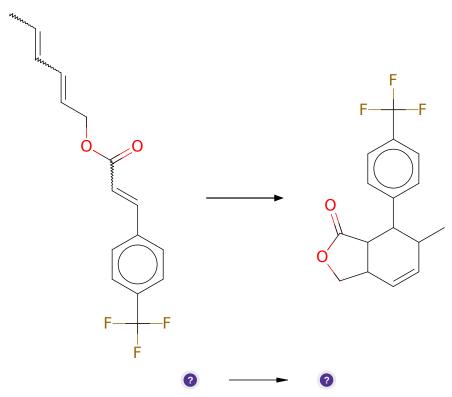
Protections: none

Reference: 10.1016/j.bmcl.2012.03.021 AND 10.1021/ja026266i (SI, hydroperoxides) AND 10.1016/j.tetasy.2004.07.044 AND 10.1021/jm1006929

(SI) AND 10.1016/j.tet.2011.05.017 AND 10.1016/j.tetasy.2012.09.002 AND 10.1021/ol016268s (SI) AND 10.1021/jo801116n AND 10.1021/jo00279a041AND WO2013/64518 A1, 2013 (page 102)

Retrosynthesis ID: 28549

2.3.2 Diels-Alder



Substrates:

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C = Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1$

Products:

1. CC1C=CC2COC(=O)C2C1c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)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

2.3.3 Claisen Condensation

Substrates:

1. Methyl acetate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ \mathrm{CC1C} = \mathrm{CC2COC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C2C1c1ccc}(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{F})(\mathrm{F})\mathrm{F})\mathrm{cc1}$

Products:

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C12C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OCC1C} = \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C2c1ccc}(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{F})(\mathrm{F})\mathrm{F})\mathrm{cc1}$

Typical conditions: Base.Solvent

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1021/cr020703u and 10.1021/cr60088a002

Retrosynthesis ID: 5015

2.4 Path 4

Score: 76.25

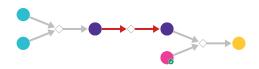


Figure 4: Outline of path 4

2.4.1 Steglich Esterification

Substrates:

- 1. sorbic alcohol
- $2. \ \, 4\text{-trifluor}\\ \text{methyl-zimtsaeure}\\$

Products:

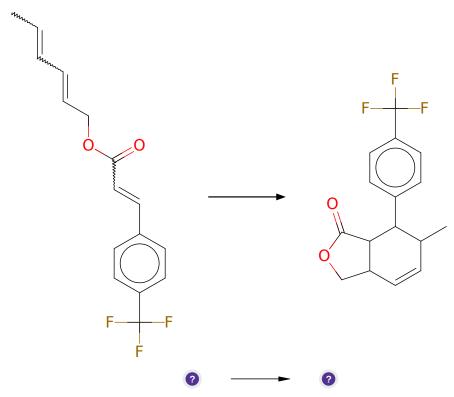
 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1$

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

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1002/anie.197805221

2.4.2 Diels-Alder



Substrates:

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C = Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1$

Products:

 $1. \ CC1C = CC2COC(=O)C2C1c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1 \\$

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

Protections: none

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

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

2.4.3 Claisen Condensation

Substrates:

1. Methyl acetate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ \mathrm{CC1C} = \mathrm{CC2COC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C2C1c1ccc}(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{F})(\mathrm{F})\mathrm{F})\mathrm{cc1}$

Products:

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C12C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OCC1C} = \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C2c1ccc}(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{F})(\mathrm{F})\mathrm{F})\mathrm{cc1}$

Typical conditions: Base.Solvent

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1021/cr020703u and 10.1021/cr60088a002

Retrosynthesis ID: 5015

2.5 Path 5

Score: 76.25

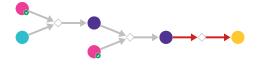


Figure 5: Outline of path 5

2.5.1 Steglich Esterification

Substrates:

1. Lithium acetoacetate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. sorbic alcohol

Products:

1. CC=CC=CCOC(=O)CC(C)=O

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

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1002/anie.197805221

Retrosynthesis ID: 10171

2.5.2 Knoevenagel Condensation

Substrates:

 $1. \ \, CC = CC = CCOC(=O)CC(C) = O$

2. a,a,a-Trifluoro-p-tolualdehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

Products:

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C(C) = O$

Typical conditions: base e.g.piperidine. solvent

Protections: none

Reference: 10.1002/0471264180.or015.02 and 10.13005/ojc/350154

Retrosynthesis ID: 252

2.5.3 Diels-Alder

Substrates:

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc1)C(C) = O$

Products:

1. CC(=O)C12C(=O)OCC1C=CC(C)C2c1ccc(C(F)(F)F)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