# 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

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

### 2.1 Path 1

Score: 84.06

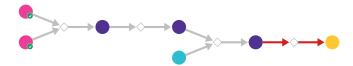
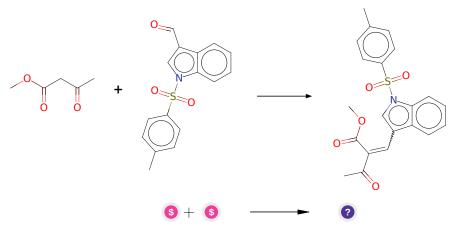


Figure 1: Outline of path 1

### 2.1.1 Knoevenagel Condensation



#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \ Methyl\ acetoacetate \ \ \ \ \ \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich}$
- $2. \ \ 1\text{-}Tosyl\text{-}1H\text{-}indole\text{-}3\text{-}carbaldehyde} \ \quad \quad \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich}$

### Products:

 $1. \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

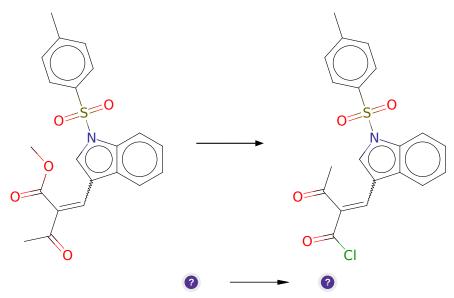
Typical conditions: base e.g.piperidine. solvent

Protections: none

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

Retrosynthesis ID: 252

### 2.1.2 Synthesis of acid chlorides from esters



## Substrates:

 $1. \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$ 

**Typical conditions:** 1. LiOH.H2O.THF.2. evaporate.3.SOCl2.or.oxalyl.chloride

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja073476s and 10.1016/j.tet.2007.04.043 and 10.1002/adsc.200303011 and 10.3390/50500714

### 2.1.3 Reaction of acyl chlorides with alcohols and phenols

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$
- 2. sorbic alcohol

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C) = O$ 

Typical conditions: base.DCM

Protections: none

#### 2.1.4 Diels-Alder

### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C12C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OCC1C} = \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C2c1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12}$ 

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 Path 2

Score: 93.83



Figure 2: Outline of path 2

# 2.2.1 Aldol Condensation

### Substrates:

1. 4-Hydroxy-2-butanone - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 1-Tosyl-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

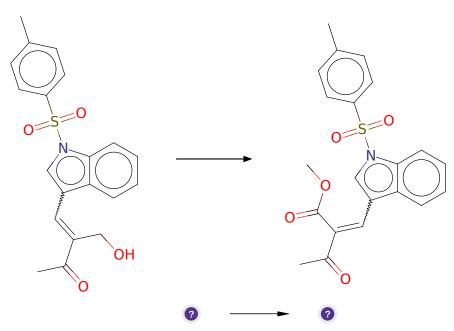
 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{CO}$ 

Typical conditions: NaOEt.base

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1080/00397911.2016.1206938

### 2.2.2 Tandem oxidation-esterification



### Substrates:

1. CC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2ccccc12)CO

# Products:

 $1. \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

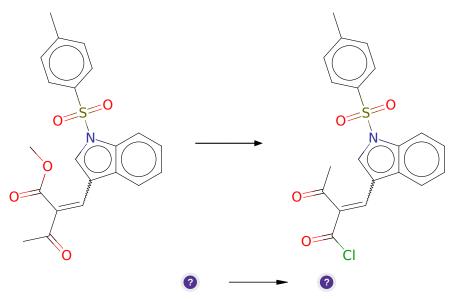
 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ \ \text{Oxidant (eg. I2.K2CO3 or Ca(OCl)2).MeOH}$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/S0040-4039(00)73550-7 and 10.1016/j.tet.2005.03.097 and

10.1021/ol062940f

### 2.2.3 Synthesis of acid chlorides from esters



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$ 

**Typical conditions:** 1. LiOH.H2O.THF.2. evaporate.3.SOCl2.or.oxalyl.chloride

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja073476s and 10.1016/j.tet.2007.04.043 and 10.1002/adsc.200303011 and 10.3390/50500714

### 2.2.4 Reaction of acyl chlorides with alcohols and phenols

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$
- 2. sorbic alcohol

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C) = O$ 

Typical conditions: base.DCM

Protections: none

#### 2.2.5 Diels-Alder

### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C12C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OCC1C} = \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C2c1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12}$ 

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

# 2.3 Path 3

Score: 93.83

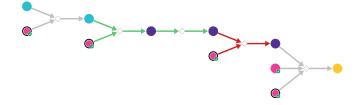
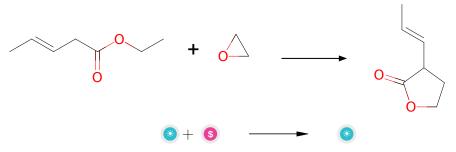


Figure 3: Outline of path 3

### 2.3.1 Synthesis of lactones from epoxides



#### Substrates:

- 1. pent-3t()-enoic acid ethyl ester
- 2. Oxirane available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 3-(1-propenyl)-tetrahydro-2-furanone

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:} \ Et ON a. Et OH. rt$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja9049959 and 10.1016/j.tetlet.2014.12.024 and 10.1021/jo00077a012 and 10.1016/0040-4039(96)00494-7 and 10.1002/chem.201403294

# 2.3.2 Enol esters and ethers synthesis

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \ 3\hbox{-}(1\hbox{-propenyl})\hbox{-}tetra$  $hydro-}2\hbox{-furanone}$
- 2. TMSCl available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ C/C = C/C1 = C(O[Si](C)(C)C)OCC1$ 

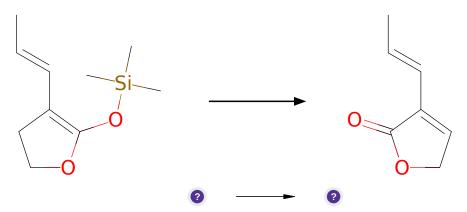
Typical conditions: 1. Et3N.Electrophile

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/S0040-4020(03)00977-3 AND 10.1021/ja00056a002

Retrosynthesis ID: 7799

# 2.3.3 Dehydrogenation of silyl enol ethers



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \mathrm{C/C}{=}\mathrm{C/C1}{=}\mathrm{C(O[Si](C)(C)C)}\mathrm{OCC1}$ 

### **Products:**

# $1. \ C/C=C/C1=CCOC1=O$

Typical conditions: Pd(OAc)2.Cu(OAc)2.O2.MeCN

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1271/bbb.60.405 and 10.1039/C3CC46778C and US2015284405 p.40 and 10.1016/S0040-4039(01)81518-5 and US2010204477 p. 15-16 and 10.1016/0040-4039(95)00694-8 and 10.1021/jo00089a034 and 10.1016/S0040-4020(01)90587-3 and 10.1080/00397919008052802 and 10.1021/ja00218a060

Retrosynthesis ID: 9999877

#### 2.3.4 Diels-Alder

#### Substrates:

1. Calcium carbide - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \hspace{0.1cm} C/C = C/C1 = CCOC1 = O$ 

#### **Products:**

1. CC1C=CC2COC(=O)C2=C1

Typical conditions: H2O.MeOH.EtOH.isooctane

Protections: none

Z

# 2.3.5 Conjugated addition of organocuprate-acylation of enones and enoate esters

#### Substrates:

- 1. 3-Iodo-1-tosyl-1H-indole available at Sigma-Aldrich
- 2. CC1C=CC2COC(=O)C2=C1
- 3. Acetyl chloride available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C12C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OCC1C} = \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C2c1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12}$ 

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

Protections: none

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

10.1016/S0040-4039(01)80891-1

Retrosynthesis ID: 12521

#### 2.4 Path 4

Score: 93.83



Figure 4: Outline of path 4

#### 2.4.1 Tandem oxidation-esterification

#### Substrates:

1. 2-methylidenebutan-1-ol - available at Sigma-Aldrich

### Products:

1. methyl 2-methylidenebutanoate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

Typical conditions: Oxidant (eg. I2.K2CO3 or Ca(OCl)2).MeOH

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/S0040-4039(00)73550-7 and 10.1016/j.tet.2005.03.097 and 10.1021/ol062940f

Retrosynthesis ID: 25234

#### 2.4.2 Heck Reaction

#### Substrates:

1. methyl 2-methylidenebutanoate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3-Bromo-1-(p-toluenesulfonyl)indole - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. CCC(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2ccccc12)C(=O)OC

Typical conditions: Pd (cat). Ligand e.g. TXPTS. Base. Temp

Protections: none

 $\textbf{Reference:} \ \ 10.1039/C3GC40493E \ \ 10.1021/ol0360288 \ \ \text{or} \ \ 10.1021/ol702755g \ \ \text{or}$ 

10.1055/s-0033-1340319 or 10.1016/j.tet.2004.10.049

Retrosynthesis ID: 9177

#### 2.4.3 Allylic oxidation to ketone

#### Substrates:

1. CCC(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2ccccc12)C(=O)OC

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

Typical conditions: tBuOOH.Mn(III).or.CrO3.py

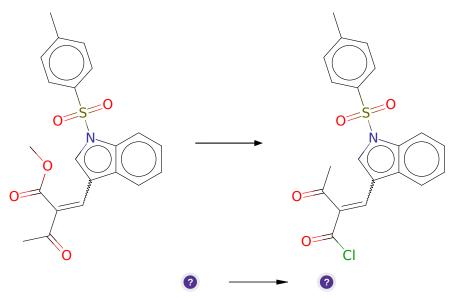
Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ol0612298 AND 10.1021/jo01263a079 AND

10.1016/j.tetlet.2011.08.166 AND 10.1021/ja0340735

### Retrosynthesis ID: 7200

### 2.4.4 Synthesis of acid chlorides from esters



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ COC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$ 

**Typical conditions:** 1. LiOH.H2O.THF.2. evaporate.3.SOCl2.or.oxalyl.chloride

 ${\bf Protections:}\ {\rm none}$ 

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja073476s and 10.1016/j.tet.2007.04.043 and 10.1002/adsc.200303011 and 10.3390/50500714

### 2.4.5 Reaction of acyl chlorides with alcohols and phenols

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{Cl}$
- 2. sorbic alcohol

#### **Products:**

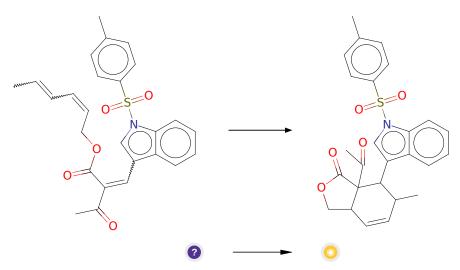
 $1. \ CC = CC = CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C) = O$ 

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/jo00279a041 AND WO2013/64518 A1, 2013 (page 102)

#### 2.4.6 Diels-Alder



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \ CC(=O)C12C(=O)OCC1C=CC(C)C2c1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12$ 

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

### 2.5 Path 5

Score: 93.83

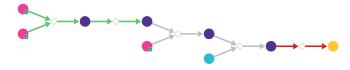


Figure 5: Outline of path 5

## 2.5.1 Aldol Condensation

### Substrates:

1. 4-Hydroxy-2-butanone - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 1-Tosyl-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{CO}$ 

Typical conditions: NaOEt.base

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1080/00397911.2016.1206938

### 2.5.2 Jones Oxidation

### Substrates:

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{CO}$ 

## **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{O}$ 

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

Protections: none

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

# ${\bf 2.5.3} \quad {\bf Synthesis~of~Anhydrides~from~Carboxylic~Acids~and~Vinyl~Esters}$

#### Substrates:

- $1. \ \ CC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(=O)O$
- 2. Isopropenyl acetate available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC}(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{OC}(=\mathrm{C})\mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{Cc1cn}(\mathrm{S}(=\mathrm{O})(=\mathrm{O})\mathrm{c2ccc}(\mathrm{C})\mathrm{cc2})\mathrm{c2cccc12})\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{O}$ 

Typical conditions: DCM

Protections: none

Reference: very common chemistry, see basic textbooks

Retrosynthesis ID: 11428

### 2.5.4 Cu(OTf)2 catalyzed acylation of primary alcohols and sulfides

#### Substrates:

1. sorbic alcohol

 $2. \ \ CC(=O)C(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

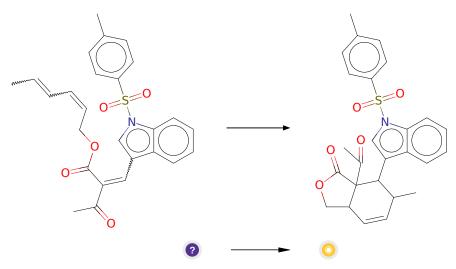
Typical conditions: Cu(II).triflate.DCM.RT

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1016/S0040-4020(01)01229-7

Retrosynthesis ID: 10493

#### 2.5.5 Diels-Alder



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \ CC=CC=CCOC(=O)C(=Cc1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12)C(C)=O$ 

### **Products:**

 $1. \ \ CC(=O)C12C(=O)OCC1C=CC(C)C2c1cn(S(=O)(=O)c2ccc(C)cc2)c2cccc12$ 

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

Protections: none

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