# Paths of analysis\*

## Synthia

October 10, 2022

## 1 Analysis parameters

Analysis type: Automatic Retrosynthesis

Rules: none selected

Filters: Exclude Diastereoselecitve reactions, Tunnels, FGI, FGI with protec-

tions

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

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Reaction scoring formula:} & TUNNEL\_COEF*FGI\_COEF*STEP*20+1000\\ 0000*(CONFLICT+NON\_SELECTIVITY+FILTERS+PROTECT)\\ \end{tabular}$ 

Chemical scoring formula: SMALLER^ 3,SMALLER^ 1.5

Min. search width: 400

Max. reactions per product: 60

<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.

 ${f Strategies:}$  none selected

FGI Coeff: 0

Tunnels Coeff: 0

JSON Parameters: {}

## 2 Paths

 $10~{\rm paths}$  found. Paths are sorted by score. Reactions are sorted in appearance order for each path.

## 2.1 Path 1

**Score:** 20.00

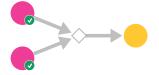
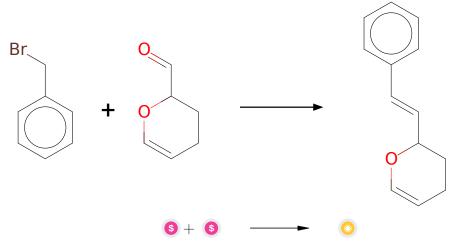


Figure 1: Outline of path 1

## 2.1.1 Wittig-Schlosser olefination



#### Substrates:

1. a-Bromotoluene - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

 $\textbf{Typical conditions:}\ 1. PPh3\ or\ trialkylphosphite. 2. base. aldehyde. 3. base$ 

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ol049701h and 10.1021/ja00535a063 and Kurti and Czako; Strategic Applications of Named Reactions in Organic Synthesis. 1st edn., 488-489.

Retrosynthesis ID: 9546

## 2.2 Path 2

**Score:** 20.00

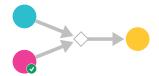


Figure 2: Outline of path 2

#### 2.2.1 Takai olefination

#### Substrates:

1. a,a-diiodotoluene

 $2. \ \ 3, 4\text{-Dihydro-} 2\text{H-Pyran-} 2\text{-carboxaldehyde} - \qquad \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich}$ 

## Products:

 $1. \ \, \hbox{$2$-styryl-$3,4$-dihydro-$2h-pyran}$ 

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

Protections: none

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

Retrosynthesis ID: 10942

## 2.3 Path 3

**Score:** 20.00

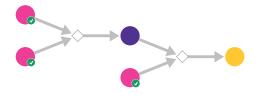
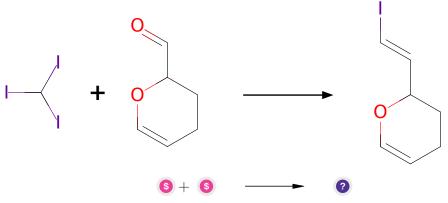


Figure 3: Outline of path 3

## 2.3.1 Takai olefination



1. Iodoform - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

## **Products:**

 $1. \ I/C=C/C1CCC=CO1$ 

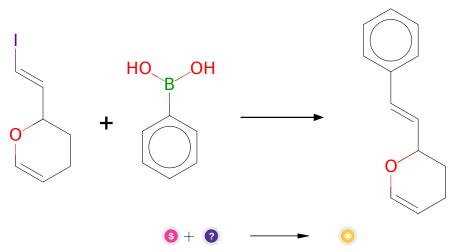
Typical conditions: CrCl2.THF

Protections: none

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

Retrosynthesis ID: 10497

## 2.3.2 Suzuki coupling of arylboronic acids with vinyl iodides



#### Substrates:

1. Phenylboric acid - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ I/C{=}C/C1CCC{=}CO1$ 

#### **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

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

## 2.4 Path 4

**Score:** 20.00

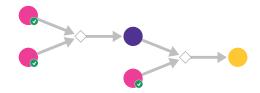
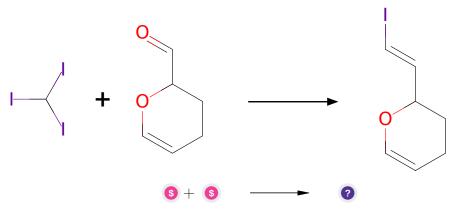


Figure 4: Outline of path 4

## 2.4.1 Takai olefination



#### Substrates:

1. Iodoform - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

## Products:

 $1.\ I/C{=}C/C1CCC{=}CO1$ 

Typical conditions: CrCl2.THF

Protections: none

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

## 2.4.2 Suzuki coupling of arylboronic pinacol esters with vinyl iodides

#### Substrates:

 $1. \ (Pinacolboryl) benzene - \quad \textit{available at Sigma-Aldrich}$ 

 $2.\ I/C{=}C/C1CCC{=}CO1$ 

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \, \hbox{$2$-styryl-$3,4-dihydro-$2h-pyran}$ 

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: 5045

## 2.5 Path 5

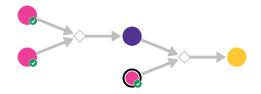
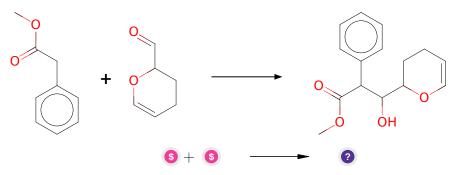


Figure 5: Outline of path 5

## 2.5.1 Condensation of esters with aldehydes



## Substrates:

1. Methyl phenylacetate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. COC(=O)C(c1ccccc1)C(O)C1CCC=CO1

Typical conditions: LDA.THF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1016/j.bmcl.2005.02.066 and 10.3762/bjoc.9.175 and

10.1021/ol1016178

## 2.5.2 Tandem Krapcho decarboxylation and elimination

## Substrates:

- 1. glacial available at Sigma-Aldrich
- $2. \ COC(=O)C(c1ccccc1)C(O)C1CCC=CO1$

## **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

Typical conditions: 1. Ac2O.py 2. DMSO.H2O.NaCl.170C

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

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1021/jo00263a005 and 10.1021/jo00386a011 and

10.1021/ol006085q

Retrosynthesis ID: 9605

## 2.6 Path 6

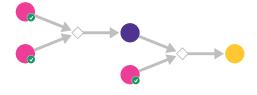


Figure 6: Outline of path 6

## 2.6.1 Synthesis of vinylboronic acids

## Substrates:

1. 2-ethynyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. Dibromoborane dimethyl sulfide - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. OB(O)/C=C/C1CCC=CO1

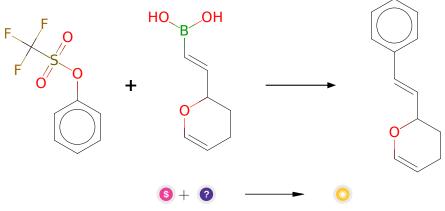
Typical conditions: HBBr2xMe2S.THF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ol501309e AND 10.1021/jacs.5b09773

Retrosynthesis ID: 4763

## 2.6.2 Suzuki coupling of aryl triflates with alkenyl boronic acids



1. Phenyl triflate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. OB(O)/C=C/C1CCC=CO1

#### **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

 ${\bf Typical\ conditions:}\ {\bf Pd\ catalyst.base.solvent}$ 

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: 24874

## 2.7 Path 7

Score: 45.00

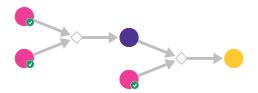


Figure 7: Outline of path 7

## 2.7.1 Synthesis of bis-borylated derivatives from boronate derivatives

1. 2-ethynyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. HBpin - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. CC1(C)OB(/C=C/C2CCC=CO2)OC1(C)C

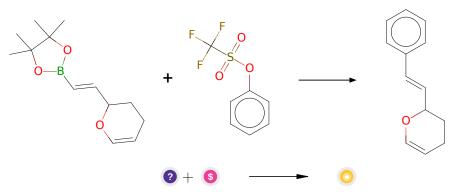
Typical conditions: Cy2BH.THF.85C

Protections: none

**Reference:** DOI: 10.1016/j.tet.2010.04.020

Retrosynthesis ID: 307

2.7.2 Suzuki coupling of aryl triflates with alkenyl boronic acids pinacol esters



#### Substrates:

 $1. \ \mathrm{CC1(C)OB(/C=C/C2CCC=CO2)OC1(C)C}$ 

2. Phenyl triflate - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

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

## 2.8 Path 8

Score: 45.00

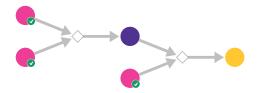
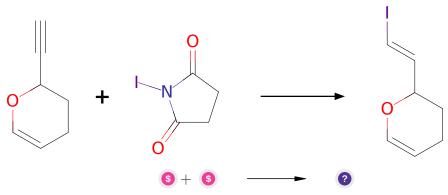


Figure 8: Outline of path 8

## 2.8.1 Synthesis of vinyl iodides from terminal alkynes



## Substrates:

- 1. 2-ethynyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran available at Sigma-Aldrich
- 2. N-Iodosuccinimide available at Sigma-Aldrich

## Products:

1. I/C=C/C1CCC=CO1

Typical conditions: NiCl2(PPh3)2.DIBAL-H.NIS or I2

Protections: none

Reference: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201408022 and 10.1021/ol048363h (supporting

info)

## 2.8.2 Suzuki coupling of arylboronic acids with vinyl iodides

#### Substrates:

1. Phenylboric acid - available at Sigma-Aldrich

 $2. \ I/C{=}C/C1CCC{=}CO1$ 

## Products:

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

 ${\bf Typical\ conditions:}\ {\bf Pd\ catalyst.base.solvent}$ 

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: 11208

## 2.9 Path 9

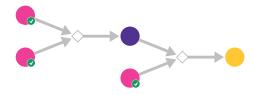
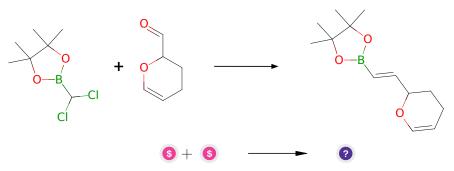


Figure 9: Outline of path 9

## 2.9.1 Addition of dichloromethylboranes to aldehydes



#### Substrates:

1. 1,3,2-Dioxaborolane - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. CC1(C)OB(/C=C/C2CCC=CO2)OC1(C)C

Typical conditions: CrCl2.LiI.THF

Protections: none

**Reference:** 10.1021/ja710487q and 10.1016/j.bmc.2016.03.038 and

10.1021/ja078129x and 10.1016/j.bmc.2015.01.030

# 2.9.2 Suzuki coupling of aryl triflates with alkenyl boronic acids pinacol esters

#### Substrates:

- 1. CC1(C)OB(/C=C/C2CCC=CO2)OC1(C)C
- 2. Phenyl triflate available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

1. 2-styryl-3,4-dihydro-2h-pyran

 ${\bf Typical\ conditions:}\ {\bf Pd\ catalyst.base.solvent}$ 

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: 10985

## 2.10 Path 10

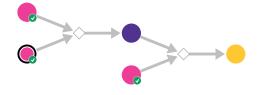


Figure 10: Outline of path 10

## 2.10.1 Takai olefination

#### Substrates:

1. 3,4-Dihydro-2H-Pyran-2-carboxaldehyde - available at Sigma-Aldrich

2. Bromoform - available at Sigma-Aldrich

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ \mathrm{Br/C}{=}\mathrm{C/C1CCC}{=}\mathrm{CO1}$ 

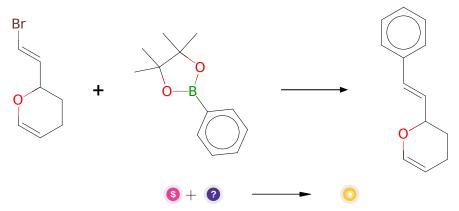
Typical conditions: CrCl2.THF

Protections: none

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

Retrosynthesis ID: 10292

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



- 1. (Pinacolboryl)benzene available at Sigma-Aldrich
- $2.\ \mathrm{Br/C}{=}\mathrm{C/C1CCC}{=}\mathrm{CO1}$

#### **Products:**

 $1. \ 2\text{-styryl-}3, 4\text{-dihydro-}2\text{h-pyran}$ 

 ${\bf Typical\ conditions:}\ {\bf Pd\ catalyst.base.solvent}$ 

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