Hydroborations: New Routes to Isoflavanones and Homoisoflavanones

By B. S. KIRKIACHARIAN

(Laboratoire de Pharmacie Chimique, Faculté Française de Médecine et de Pharmacie, B.P. 5076, Beyrouth, Lebanon)

Summary Hydroboration followed by chromic acid oxidation of 3-phenylcoumarin and 4-hydroxy-3-phenylcoumarin yields isoflavanone; when 3-benzyl-4-hydroxy-coumarin was used homoisoflavanone was produced.

Previously we have shown that hydroboration followed by chromic acid oxidation of 3-methylcoumarin and 4-hydroxy-3-methylcoumarin forms the corresponding 3-methyl-4-chromanones.¹

We now report the extension of these reactions to the synthesis of isoflavanone and homoisoflavanone. When 3-phenylcoumarin (1; R = H) and 4-hydroxy-3-phenylcoumarin (1; R = OH) are submitted to hydroboration

followed by chromic acid oxidation, isoflavanone (2) is formed. Isoflavanone (2), m.p. 75—76° (benzene-hexane)

was separated from the reaction mixture by column chromatography over silica. Its structure was confirmed

by comparison of i.r. spectra, m.p. and mixed m.p. with an authentic sample previously prepared.3

The same reaction (hydroboration followed by chromic acid oxidation) was also performed using 3-benzyl-4-hydroxycoumarin (3) to produce 3-benzyl-4-chromanone (4) (homoisoflavanone).

Separation of the homoisoflavanone (4) was also achieved by column chromatography over silica, [m.p. 63-64° (benzene-hexane), i.r. v(C = O) 1680 cm⁻¹]. Its structure was confirmed by comparison with an authentic sample prepared by a known method.4

The yields of isoflavanone and homoisoflavanone are ca. 25%.

Isoflavanones can also be easily converted to isoflavones by dehydrogenation,5 by known methods.

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