

## Molecular Iodine - An Efficient Oxidative Reagent for Aromatization of Trifluoromethyl Substituted Chromenones

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### INTRODUCTION

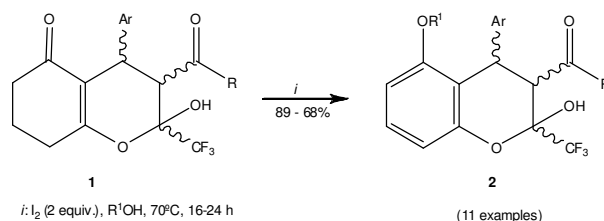
Functionalized chromenes and benzopyranes are important compounds which, due to their biological activity, find wide application in medicinal chemistry. They display not only spasmolytic, diuretic, clotting, antiviral, anti-tumoral and anti-anaphylactic activity, but can also be used as pigments, photo-active materials and biodegradable agrochemicals.<sup>1,2</sup>

The use of molecular iodine as an oxidant to promote aromatization of cyclohexanone derivatives was first reported in 1980 by Tamura and Yoshimoto<sup>3</sup>. In recent years, molecular iodine has received considerable attention as an inexpensive, non-toxic, readily available oxidant to promote aromatization of cyclohexanone derivatives and their heterocyclic analogues.<sup>4,5,6</sup> In this context, herein we describe the synthesis of 5-alkoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-chromenes, using as starting material the trifluoromethylated chromenones recently reported by our research group.<sup>7</sup>

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reactions so far investigated can be seen in Scheme 1. Initially, the reactions of compounds **1** and MeOH/I<sub>2</sub> under reflux were carried out for 16-24 hours, which led to formation of compounds **2** in 65-89 % yields. Subsequently, aromatization reactions of the chromenones were performed using different alcohols (ethanol, *n*-propanol and benzoic alcohol), where Ar=Ph and R=Me (Scheme1). Only reactions using ethanol and *n*-propanol led to derivatives **2**; for the other alcohols the starting material was recovered.

The chromenes **2** were purified by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent and characterized by NMR <sup>1</sup>H, and <sup>13</sup>C and GC/MS spectrometry.



**Scheme 1:** Synthesis of 5-alkoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-chromenes (**2**)

### CONCLUSION

The methodology described, I<sub>2</sub>/R<sup>1</sup>OH, was efficient and versatile for obtaining of 5-alkoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-chromenes **2**, which contain a benzo[b]pyran, which contain an alkoxy substituent at C-5 derived from the employed alcohol.

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