## Synthesis of Tachrosin, a Natural Flavone Substituted by a Novel Furanoid Ring System

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Summary Tachrosin, 5,7-dimethoxy-8-(2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-3-oxofuran-4-yl)flavone (1), was synthesised using the oxidative rearrangement of a 5-aryl-2-hydroxy-pent-4-en-3-one (2) with Tl(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> in methanol to a 4-aryl-5-methoxytetrahydrofuran-3-one (3) followed by elimination of the elements of methanol to form the dihydrofuranone ring.

Tachrosin (1), a novel type of natural flavone, has recently been isolated from *Tephrosia polystachyoides*<sup>1</sup> and contains an isoprenoid side chain incorporated into the unprecedented 4-aryl-2,3-dihydrofuran-3-one ring system. The first total synthesis of (1) was accomplished by the following sequence of reactions.

Condensation of 2-benzyloxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, m.p. 98—100 °C, with 3-hydroxy-3-methylbutan-2-one gave (2), m.p. 131—133 °C, which when treated with Tl(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> in methanol gave by oxidative rearrangement<sup>2,3</sup> a mixture of the epimers of (3). Methanol was eliminated by treatment with acid to afford the dihydrofuranone (4), m.p. 107—109 °C. Debenzylation to (5), m.p. 85—87 °C, Hoesch-acetylation to (6), m.p. 148—150 °C, benzoylation to (7), m.p. 144—145 °C, base-catalysed benzoyl migration to the dibenzoylmethane (8), m.p. 171—172 °C, and finally cyclisation by dehydration gave tachrosin. The overall yield from the benzaldehyde was 8·2%. All intermediates were characterised by elemental analysis, and ¹H n.m.r. and i.r. spectra. The spectral data for (1),

MeO O Ph MeO O CH<sub>2</sub>Ph HC CH HO CO O (2)

(1)

(2)

OMe

MeO O OR<sup>2</sup>

(4) 
$$R^1 = H$$
,  $R^2 = CH_2Ph$ 

(5)  $R^1 = R^2 = H$ 

(6)  $R^1 = COMe$ ,  $R^2 = COPh$ 

(8)  $R^1 = COCH_2COPh$ ,  $R^2 = H$ 

including mass spectra were identical with those reported for natural tachrosin.¹

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<sup>1</sup> T. M. Smalberger, R. Vleggaar, and H. L. de Waal, J. S. African Chem. Inst., 1971, 24, 1.

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