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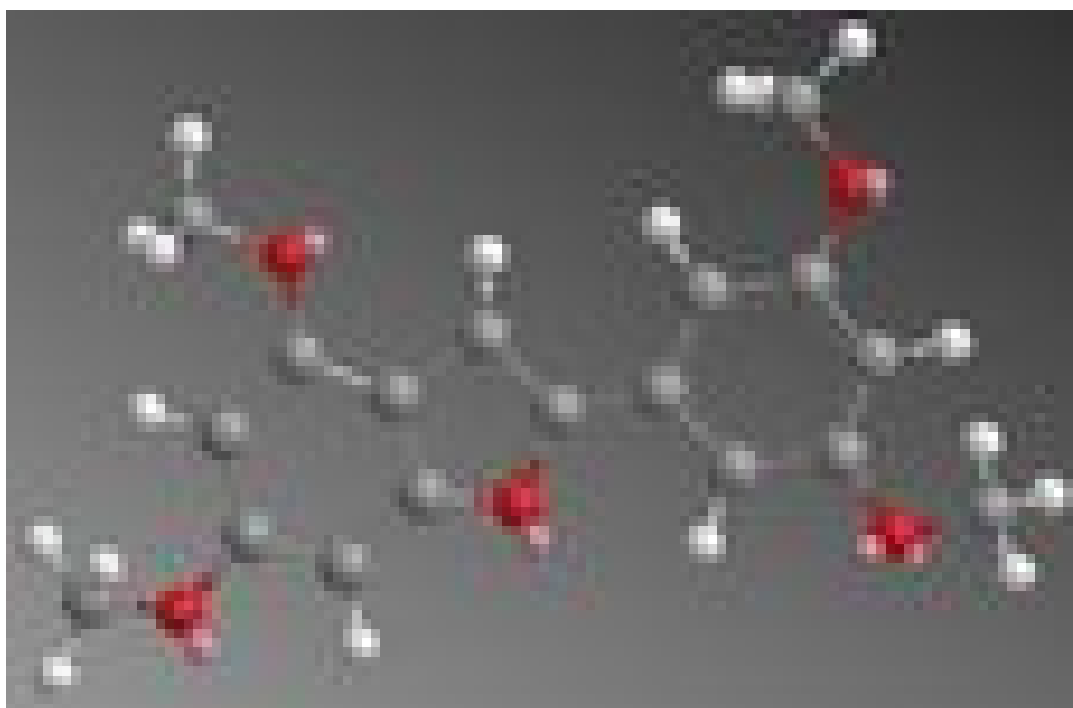
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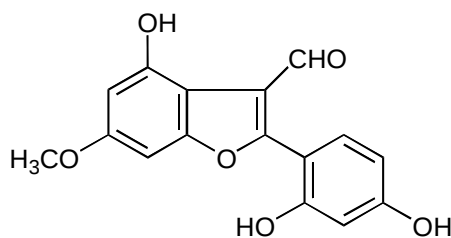
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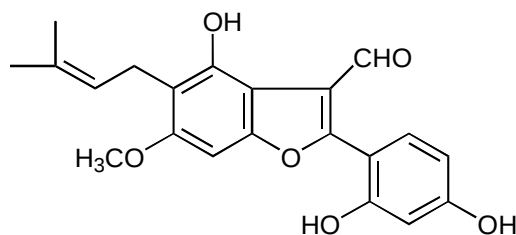
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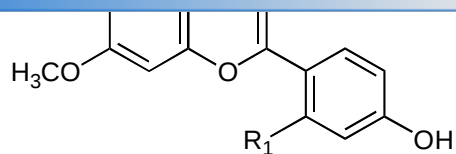
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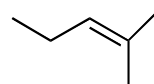
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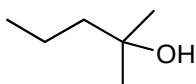
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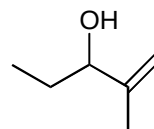
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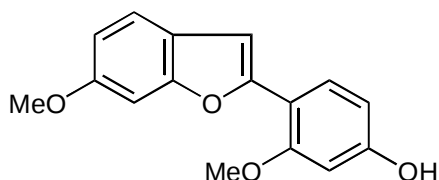


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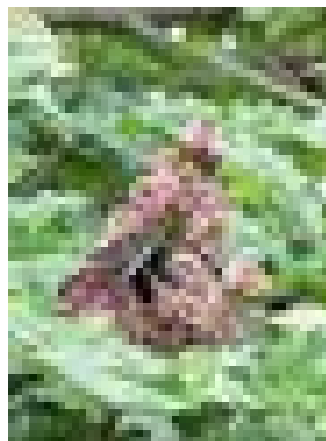
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- **Corsifuran C**

5-WÜFⁿ€-2-(4-ÜFⁿ€_uÜ/€!!F)•Ü%_{eu}F€£“/◊F



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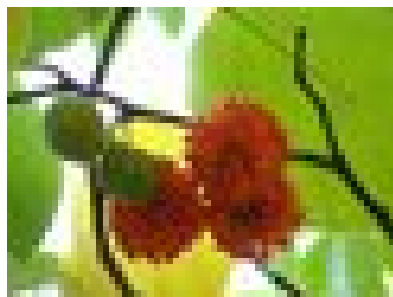
COc1cc(O)c2c(c1)c3cc(OC)c(O)cc3c2C=O

- **ebenfuran I**

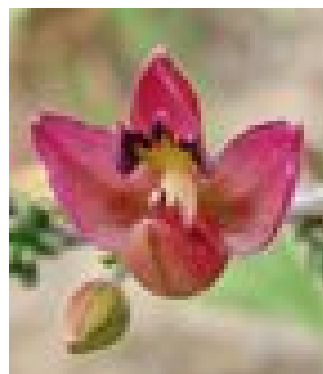
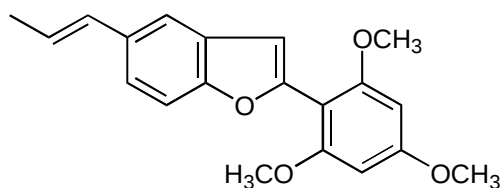
COc1cc(O)ccc1-c1cc(O)cc(O)cc1

24

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COc1ccc2c(c1)oc(C/C=C/C)c2C3=CC(OC)=CC(OC)=C3

• (Γ)-5-(♠♣♠-1-Ũ-€!)-2-(2,4,6-Ũ-Ũ' Fⁿ € ũ / €!F)• Ũ%€ ũ F€£“/€F

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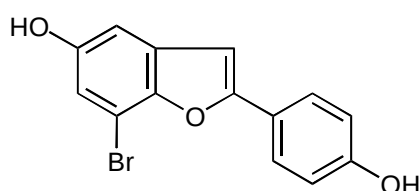
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- Oc1ccc(cc1)c2cc3c(cc2)cc(O)cc3CC#N

27

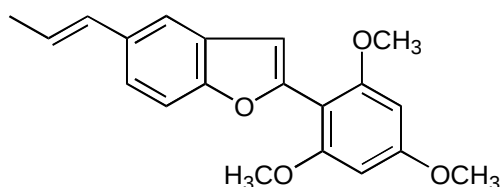
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- 7-ÿ £ N₀⁻ F-5-€ũ£ Fⁿ €-2-(4-€ũ£ Fⁿ €u Ũ/ €!F)• Ũ %€u F€£ “/ <F



- ξεϋ''ÚŰP̄s ÚŰŰF♠''P̄sıŰ 4-'''ú' > Ű úŰ/ 3f-'''ú' Ű P̄s2-q Ű/ €!!F̄ ''úŰP̄sF̄€ 2-(5—úŰF̄n€-2-(4-€úŰF̄n€q Ű/ €!!F̄)• Ű%ŰqF̄€£Ű-7-€!!)Ű ŰŰ/ <Ű<!ŰF̄€ ♠ŰŰŰ F̄ Ű,-> Ű ♠N̄P̄sŰŰ''/F̄€/ Ű/ Ű !!Ű Ű eŰ ŰŰ úŰ/ F̄úŰF̄.F̄/>e €♠F̄Ű%Ű ER•. i ŰŰ<, ♠ŰŰŰ> Ű''úŰ > ŰŰF̄ 7-• £N̄0 F̄-5-€úŰF̄n€-2-(4-€úŰF̄n€q Ű/ €!!F̄)• Ű%ŰqF̄€£''/F̄''úŰN̄0 Ű ŰŰ£ŰŰ' P̄sFriedel-Craft - ŰŰŰ ½ - ‡ŰP̄sŰ'úe!!' P̄s Ű ŰF̄€ 2-(3-• £N̄0 F̄-2,5-úŰ Ű'F̄n€q Ű/ €!!)Ű ''Ű€!!F̄ %ŰN̄&úŰF̄€ - Ű ♠F̄F̄ú'',>' AlCl₃ > Ű - Ű ♠ŰŰŰŰ£N̄0 ŰF̄♠F̄F̄úŰŰŰ†Ű- ŰPyHCl (Collini et al., 2004).

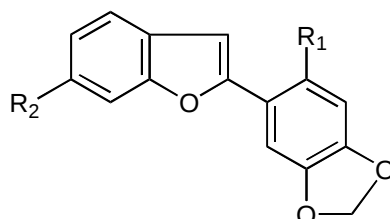
- (Γ¹)-5-(♠£F♠-1-Ũ €!!)-2-(2,4,6-Ũ €⁻ Ũ¹Fⁿ€u Ũ⁰/€!F)• Ũ⁰€u F€£“/€F



W ú1% "Ű' Ű€ /F£-/Ű!!<../Ű F€ (Γ)-5-(♠£F♠-1-Ű-€!!)-2-(2,4,6-
Ű< Ű Fⁿ € Ű Ű/€!!F)•Ű%€ Ű F££"/F (*Krameria ramosissima*), Ű F ♠FŰF "€ Ű ŰŰ•Ű

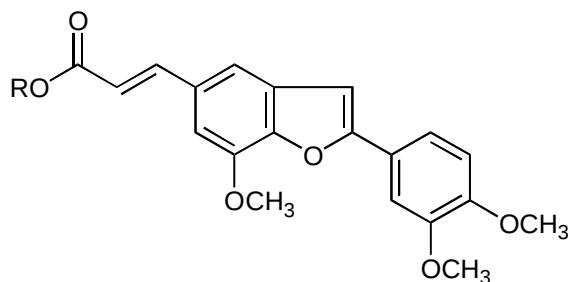
2- α -methoxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methyl-2H-chromene (Donnelly et al., 1991).

- **2- α -methoxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methyl-2H-chromene**

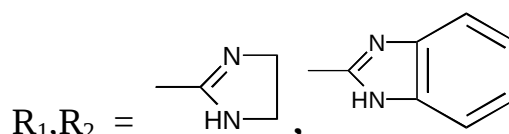
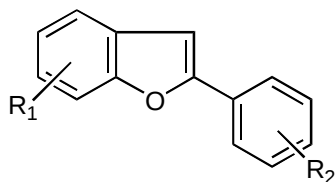


2- α -methoxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methyl-2H-chromene is a natural product isolated from the leaves of *Chromolaena odorata* (Lam.) Link. & DC. It is a member of the chromene class of compounds. The structure is shown above.

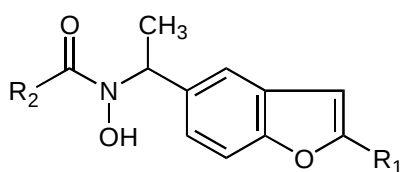
- **2- α -methoxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methyl-2H-chromene**



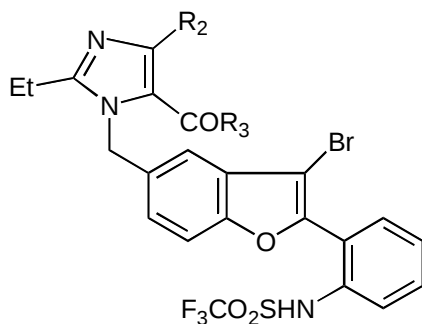
2- α -methoxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-7-methyl-2H-chromene is a natural product isolated from the leaves of *Chromolaena odorata* (Lam.) Link. & DC. It is a member of the chromene class of compounds. The structure is shown above.



• 2—♠Fᵛ ᵘᵘᶦᵘ ⁻”ᵘ-5• ᵘ%ᶑᵤ F€£ᵘ €!ᶒΩᶓFⁿ ᵘ ᶜ “ Fⁿ”ᵘ



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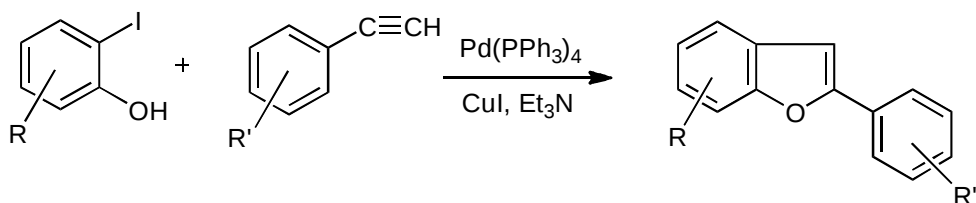


—F ♠UE“.NqE UeUe U♠FUÚ!Ú’ áú€Ee U’UÚ.Nq áU, U PtsÚ..ÚFUÚúŕ’ Ptswè i %Ú
ú€/U’Ú’—úNqú€ ♠¼/Nq’ Pts-Ú♠U!!!!“úF NPts UÚU!!U, ÚePts FEF/◊ F%F^n”FPts-Ú2-
•ENq F-Ú%Ue-Ú’€!!ÚUÚFÚ(Judd et al., 1994).

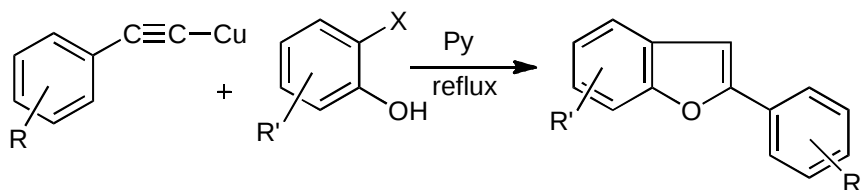
1.4.2. —£e♠F< ũ1/8 "Ũ' Pts-Ũ€!!o• Ũ%6u F€£Ũ†N/

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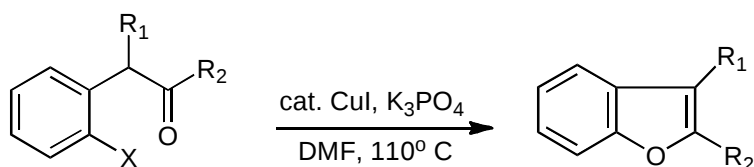
- $\text{W}\ddot{\text{U}}\ddot{\text{U}}\text{!}\epsilon\text{U}\rangle, \text{U}\ddot{\text{U}}\text{!}\epsilon\text{U}\ddot{\text{U}}' \rangle \epsilon\rangle \text{!}\text{F}\text{!}\text{F}\ddot{\text{U}}' \text{P}_{\text{ts}}\text{Sonogashira}$ (Bang et al., 2009), (Jiang et al., 2009).



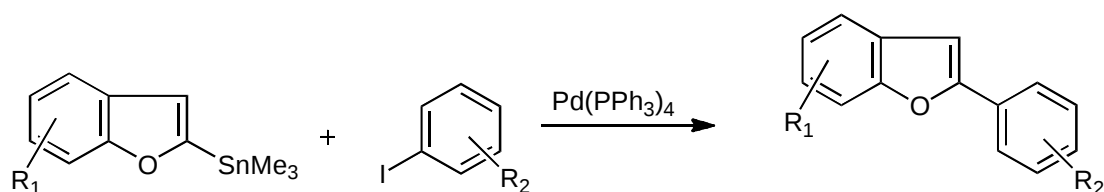
, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$ (Castro-
 nells et al., 1998), (Yang and Kong, 2007).



- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$ (Chen and Dormer, 2005).

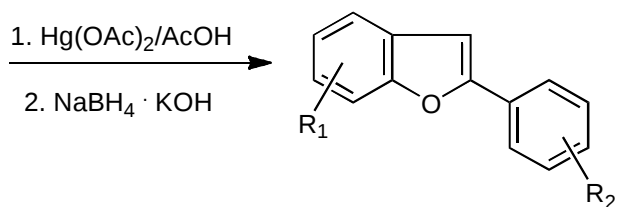
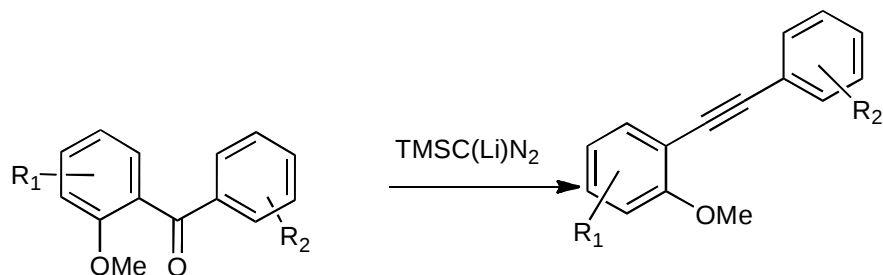


- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$ (Mann and Widdowson, 1991).

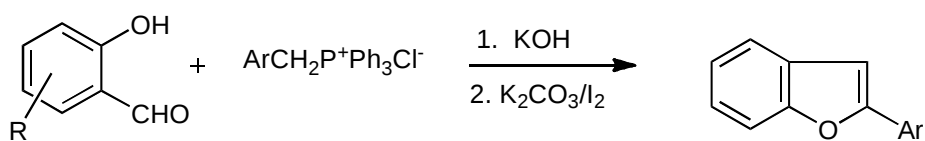


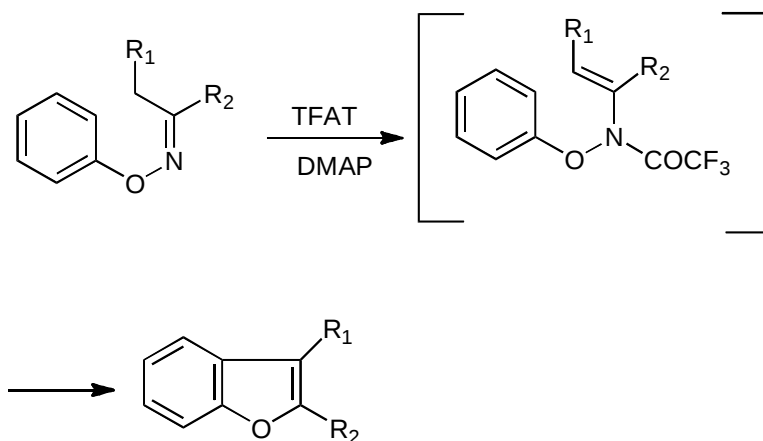


ern, 2001).

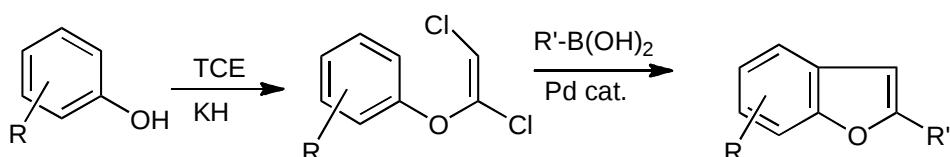


- **Wittig** (Duan and Duan, 2010).





- **Suzuki** (Geary and Hultin, 2009).



The Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction is a powerful method for the synthesis of biaryl compounds. It involves the coupling of an aryl boronic acid or ester with an aryl halide in the presence of a palladium catalyst and base. The reaction is typically carried out in a polar, aprotic solvent such as toluene or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The base used is often potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃) or sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃). The reaction is highly regioselective and can be used to couple a wide range of aryl groups, including phenyl, naphthyl, and heteroaryl groups. The Suzuki-Miyaura reaction is a key reaction in the synthesis of many pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials.

1.4.2.1. Sonogashira coupling (Kundu et al., 1997), (Sonogashira et al., 1975), (Chinchilla and Na'jera, 2007).
 The Sonogashira coupling is a cross-coupling reaction between an aryl or vinyl halide and a terminal alkyne in the presence of a palladium catalyst, a copper co-catalyst, and a base. The reaction is named after its discoverers, Kenji Sonogashira and his colleagues. It is widely used in organic synthesis to form carbon-carbon bonds between sp² and sp hybridized carbons.

1.4.2.1. Sonogashira coupling (Kundu et al., 1997), (Sonogashira et al., 1975), (Chinchilla and Na'jera, 2007).

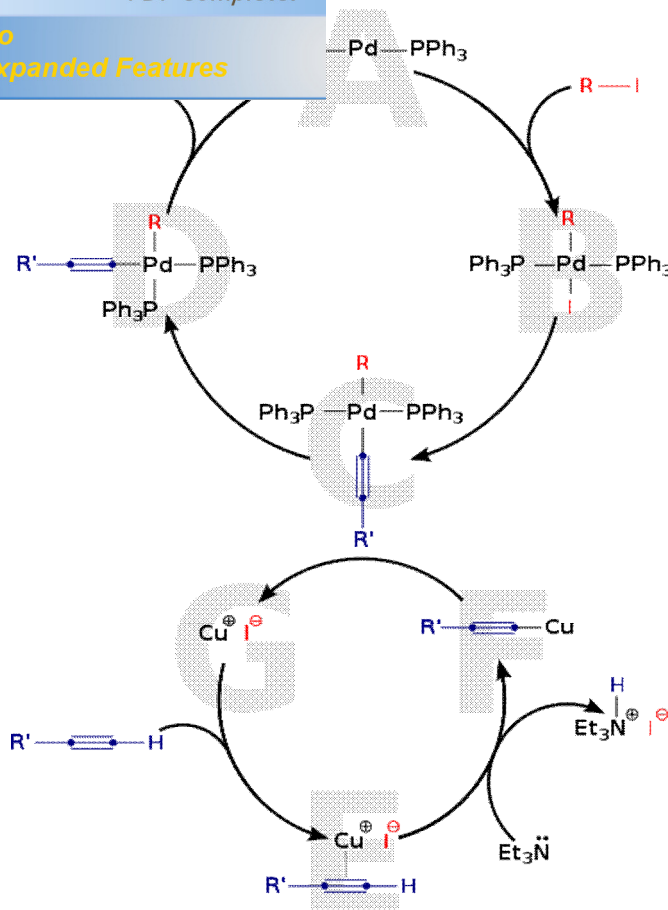
The Sonogashira coupling is a cross-coupling reaction between an aryl or vinyl halide and a terminal alkyne in the presence of a palladium catalyst, a copper co-catalyst, and a base.



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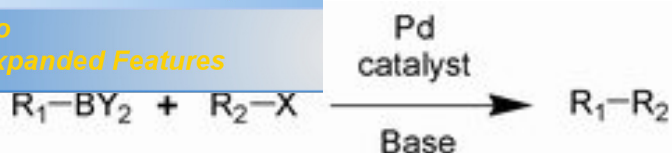


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 ü€/">Üts

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1.4.2.3. ɲ/ʋŋɛʋʋ’ Suzuki (Geary and Hultin, 2009), (Miyaura and Suzuki, 1995).

38



Wè ū yǐnxiǎn' Suzuki "yǎo ū fǎnxiǎn' ū - tǐ fǎnxiǎn' > ū!, - " fǎnxiǎn' fǎnxiǎn' ū, Pts
 • ū yǐnxiǎn' fǎnxiǎn' ū, > ū yǐnxiǎn' ū - tǐ ū yǐnxiǎn' ū, fǎnxiǎn' ū yǐnxiǎn' ū yǐnxiǎn' ū yǐnxiǎn' ū / ū
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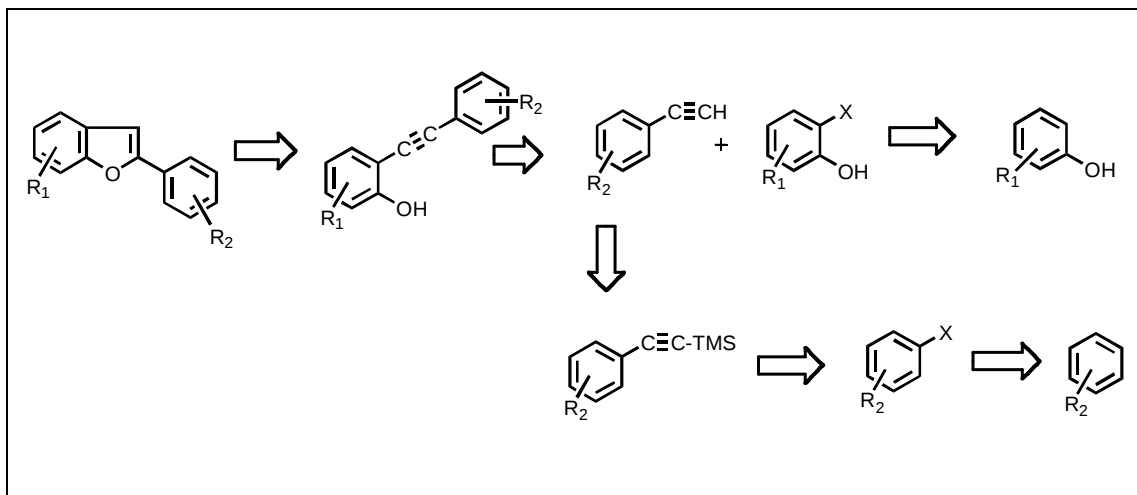
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SONOGASHIRA

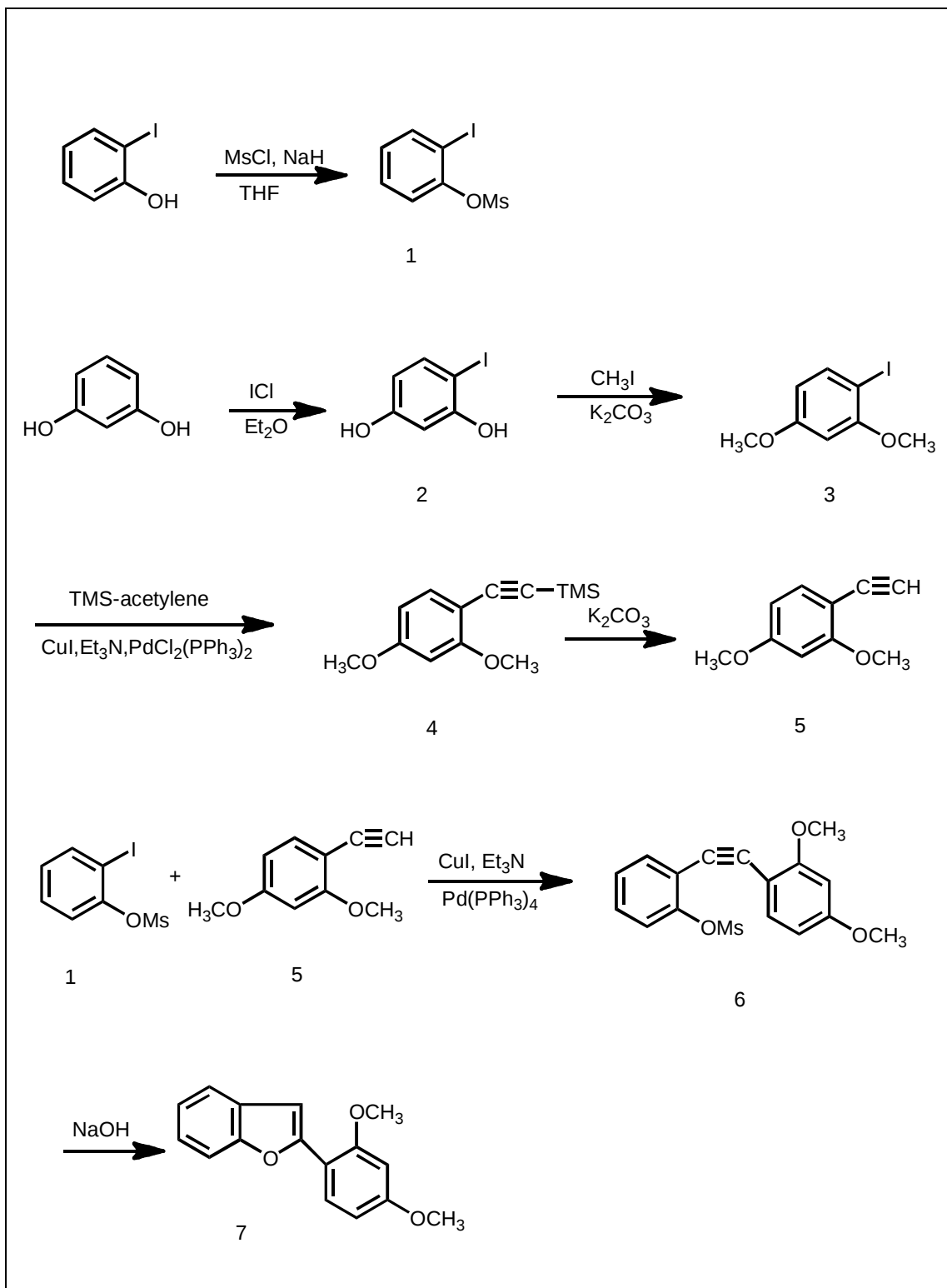
Sonogashira reaction is a cross-coupling reaction between an aryl halide and an alkyne in the presence of a palladium catalyst and a base. The reaction is named after Kenichi Sonogashira.



The Sonogashira reaction is a cross-coupling reaction between an aryl halide and an alkyne in the presence of a palladium catalyst and a base. The reaction is named after Kenichi Sonogashira. The reaction is typically carried out in a solvent such as THF or DMF, and the catalyst is often a palladium complex such as Pd(PPh₃)₄. The base is usually triethylamine (Et₃N). The reaction proceeds via a palladium acetylide intermediate, which then reacts with the aryl halide to form the final product.



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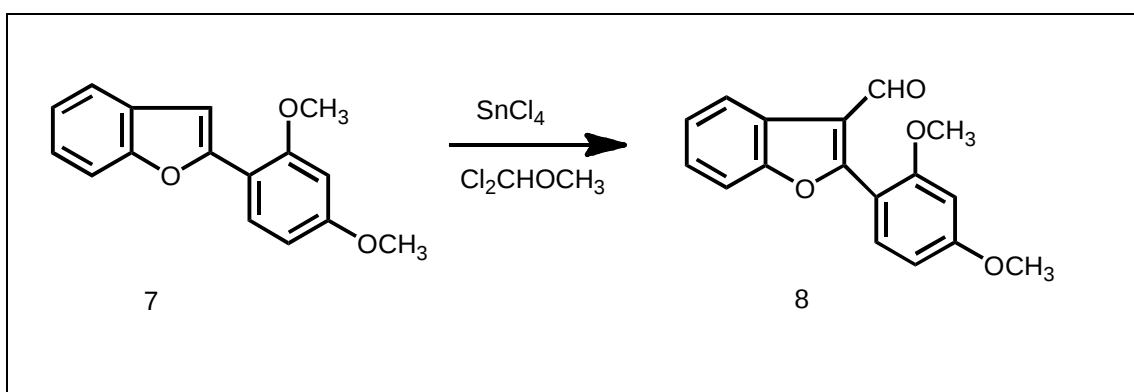


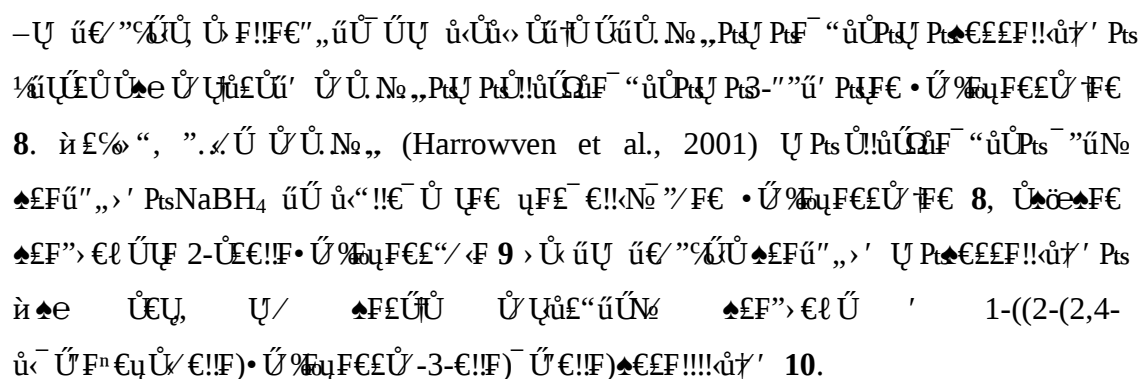
W ü½"Ü' F€ ü€..Ü£~"/F€ •Ü%&uF€£ Ü' F€ Ü'FÜ!ÜÜ Üe Ü'Ü •Üü◊ “
üÜüÜ e&F€ üÜ ü½ ♠£¾Ü .ÜÜÜ ' ü½"Ü' ÜÜ ~F/F Ü¾ Üe ÜÜ Ü% “

–UF UÍ!UEUUF úUúF U Ptsú€/"ÚU„PtsFÉUÚPts!Ü•“/Ú%€U' ú€ 1% /Ná' U€ U€€!!U!F.F/úUF€ -ÚUF U!!>†F -"úN₂ U Pts>ÚU!!EU„PtsÜUúFÚ' PtsSonogashira (Aslam et al., 2006), Üö€F€ >Ü€ F€F>1/ÚUUF ú<UE"Pts6 -ÜÜeüFú' 65%. ü<U U/ >1%!!Ná' úUF UÍ!>e•Ú%€F€€"/F Úú€“úÜÜ-Üú€“!!€-Ü NaOH (Csékei et al., 2004) >Ü UÍ!>“ ÜUÜ!!ÜÜÜUF 2-(2,4-ú<ÚFⁿ€UÜ/€!F)•Ú%€F€€"/F 7 -Ü ÜeüFú' 45%.

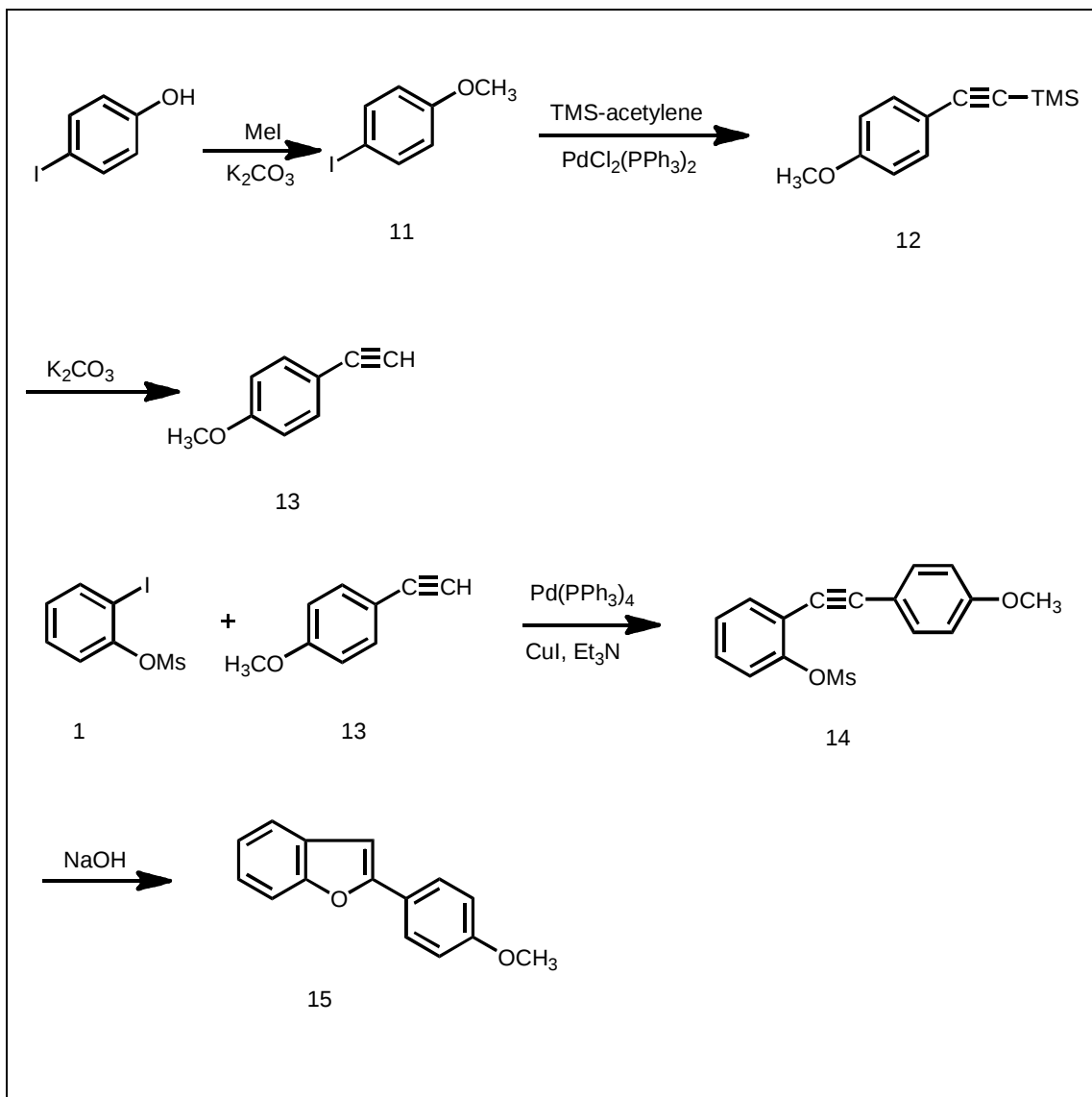
2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1H-benzofuran

The compound 7, 2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1H-benzofuran, was synthesized from 2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1H-benzofuran-2-yl chloride (7) and 3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (8) using a Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction. The reaction was carried out in the presence of a palladium catalyst, a base, and a solvent. The product 7 was obtained as a white solid.



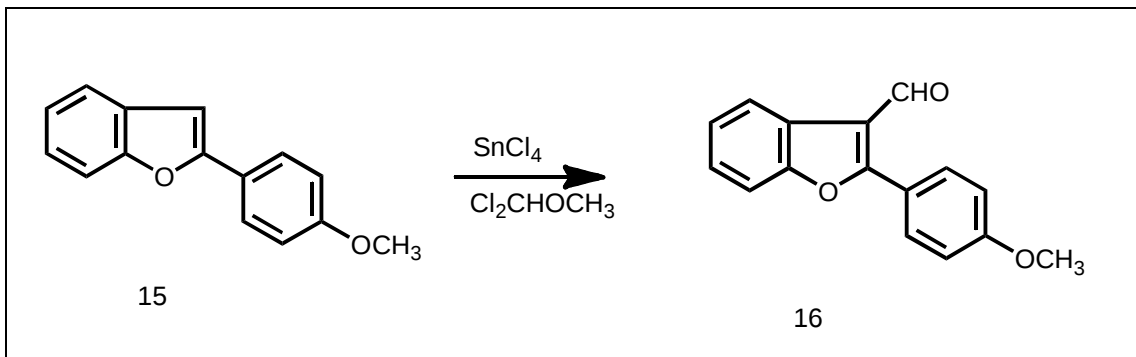


2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodophenyl)-2H-benzofuran (15)



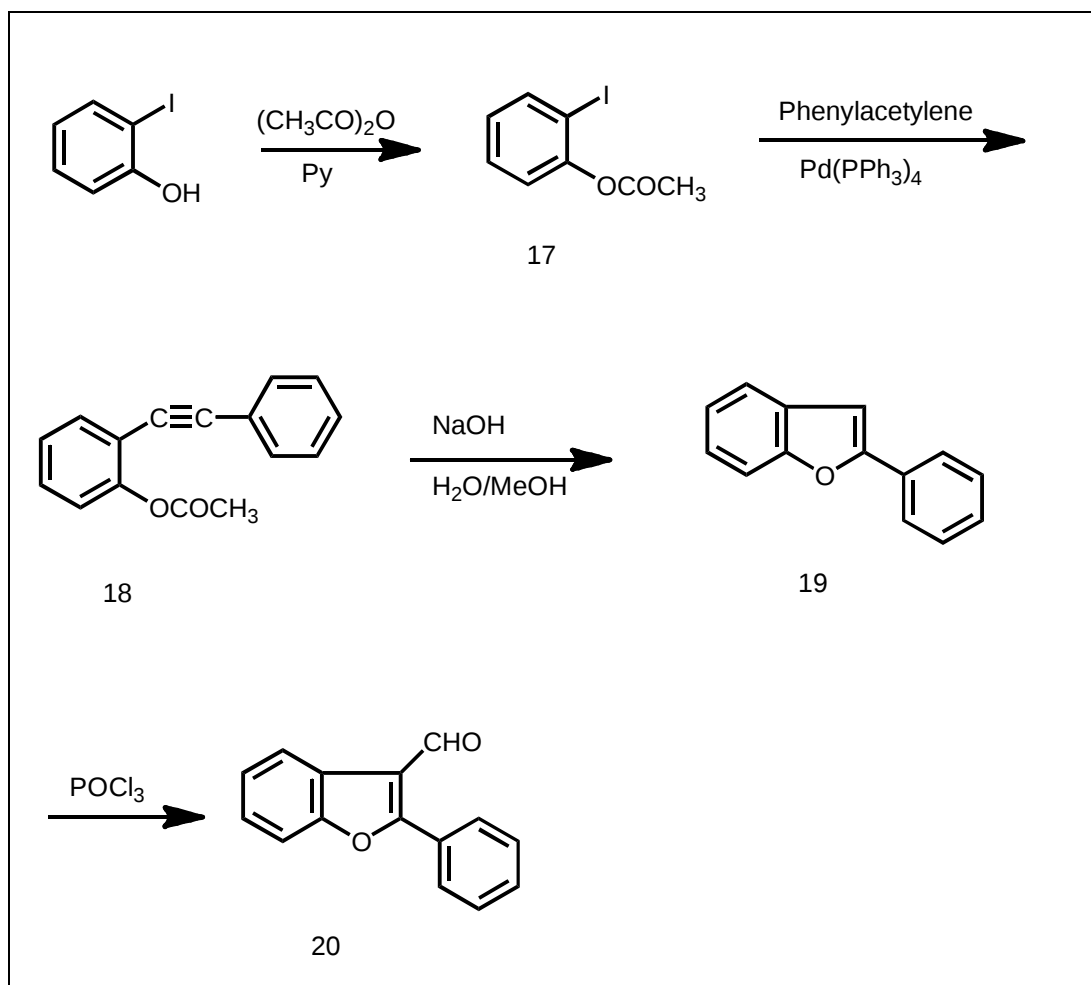
The synthesis of 2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodophenyl)-2H-benzofuran (15) is shown in Scheme 1. The starting material, 4-iodophenol, is converted to 4-iodoanisole (11) using MeI and K₂CO₃. Compound 11 is then reacted with TMS-acetylene and PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ to form 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodoanisole (12). Compound 12 is treated with K₂CO₃ to yield 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodoanisole (13). Compound 13 is then reacted with 2-iodophenyl mesitylene sulfonate (1) and Pd(PPh₃)₄, CuI, Et₃N to form 2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodophenyl)-2H-benzofuran (14). Finally, compound 14 is treated with NaOH to yield the final product, 2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-iodophenyl)-2H-benzofuran (15).

2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzofuran



2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzofuran (15) was converted to 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzofuran-3-carbaldehyde (16) using SnCl_4 and $\text{Cl}_2\text{CHOCH}_3$.

• 2-iodophenol (17) (20)



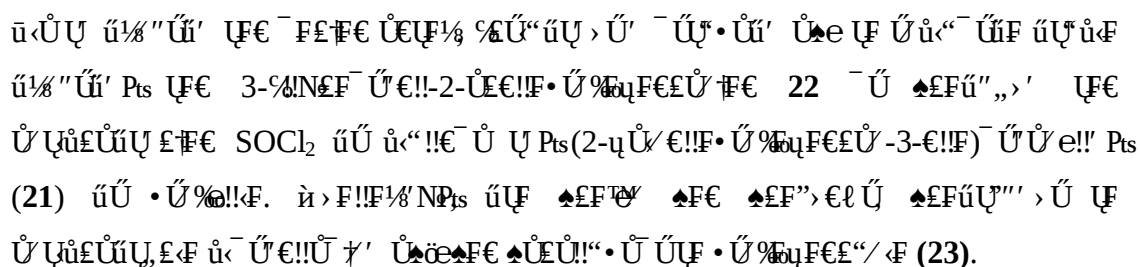
The synthesis of compound 20 involves several steps.
 First, 2-iodophenol is acetylated to form 2-iodoacetophenone (17).
 Then, 17 is coupled with phenylacetylene using a palladium catalyst to form 2-iodo-1-phenyl-2-phenylethynylbenzene (18).
 Next, 18 is cyclized using NaOH to form 2-phenyl-2-phenyl-1,3-benzodioxole (19).
 Finally, 19 is converted to 20 using POCl_3 .

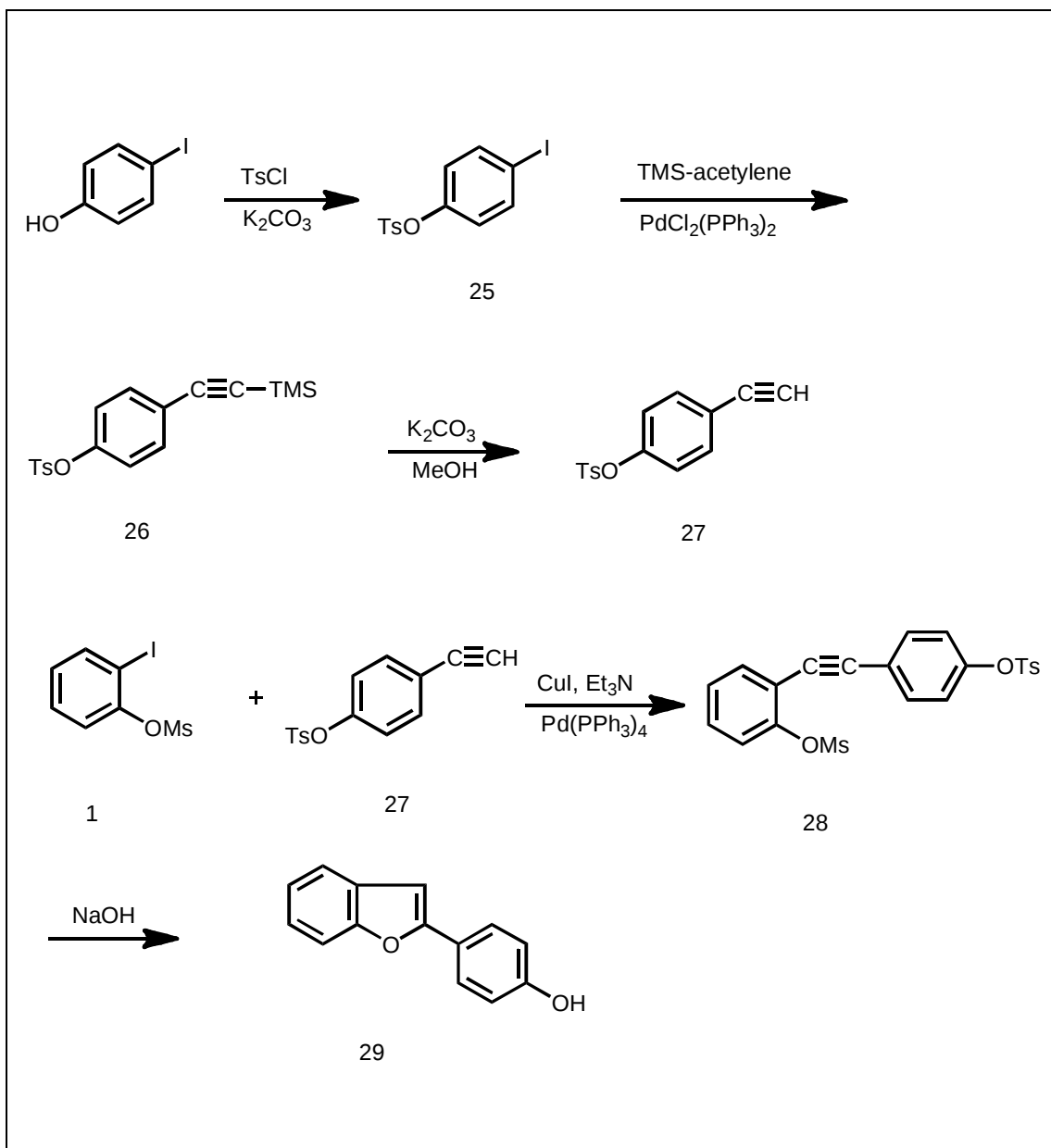
The reaction conditions and reagents are as follows:

- 2-iodophenol $\xrightarrow[\text{Py}]{(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}}$ 17
- 17 $\xrightarrow[\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4]{\text{Phenylacetylene}}$ 18
- 18 $\xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeOH}]{\text{NaOH}}$ 19
- 19 $\xrightarrow{\text{POCl}_3}$ 20

• Ü %EüF€£“/ <F 20.

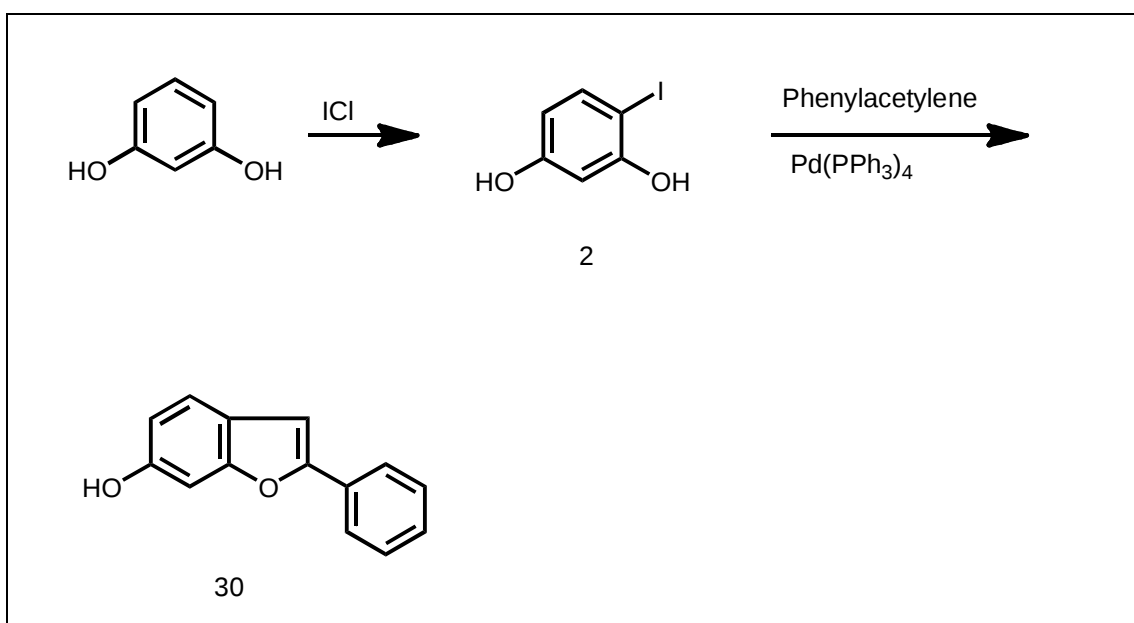
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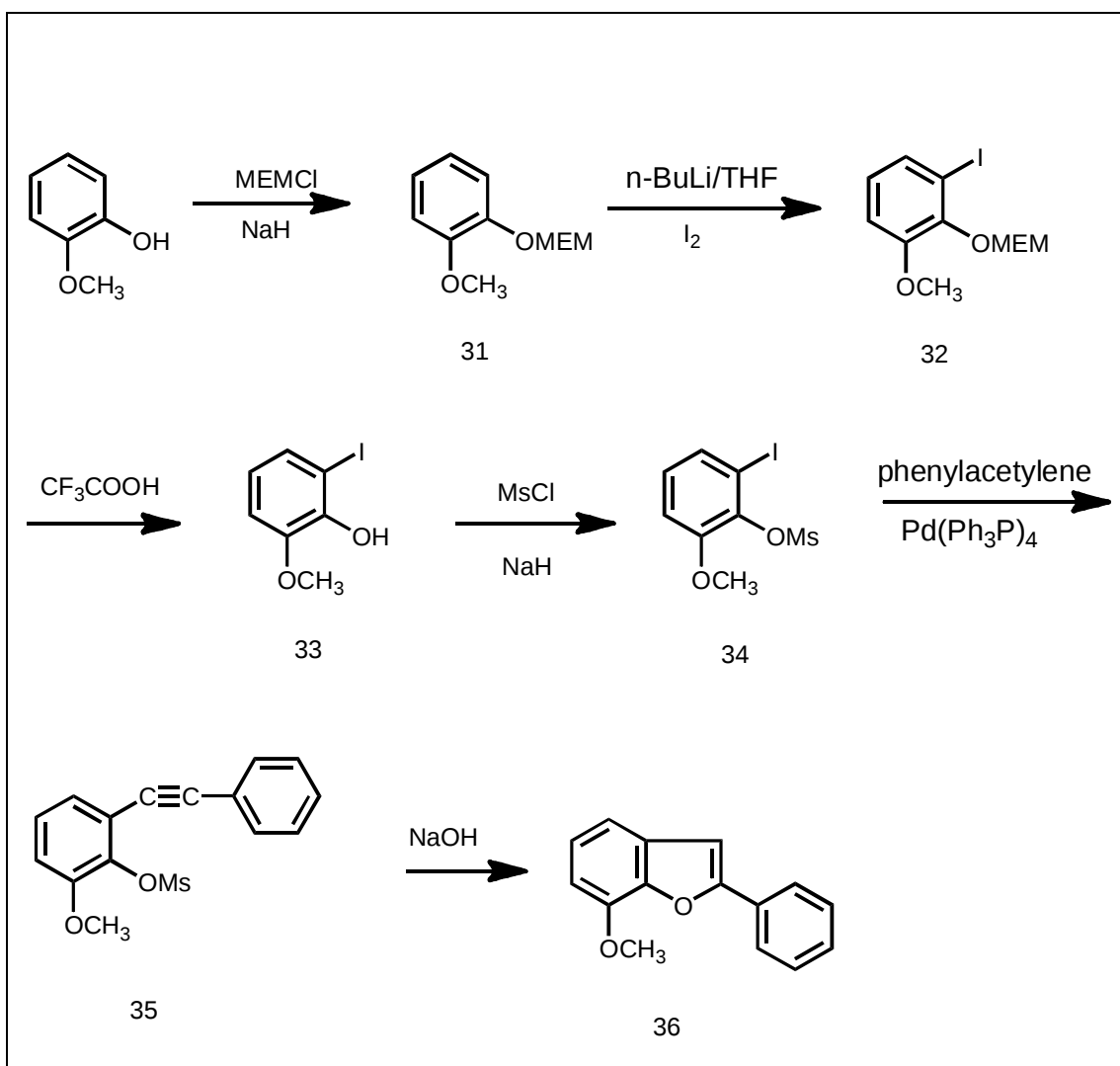




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2.2.11. $-\frac{1}{8}''\text{Ú' } \text{UF€ 6-€ú£ F^n€-2-üŮ/ €!F• Ů%tu F€£ Ů'†€ (30)}$

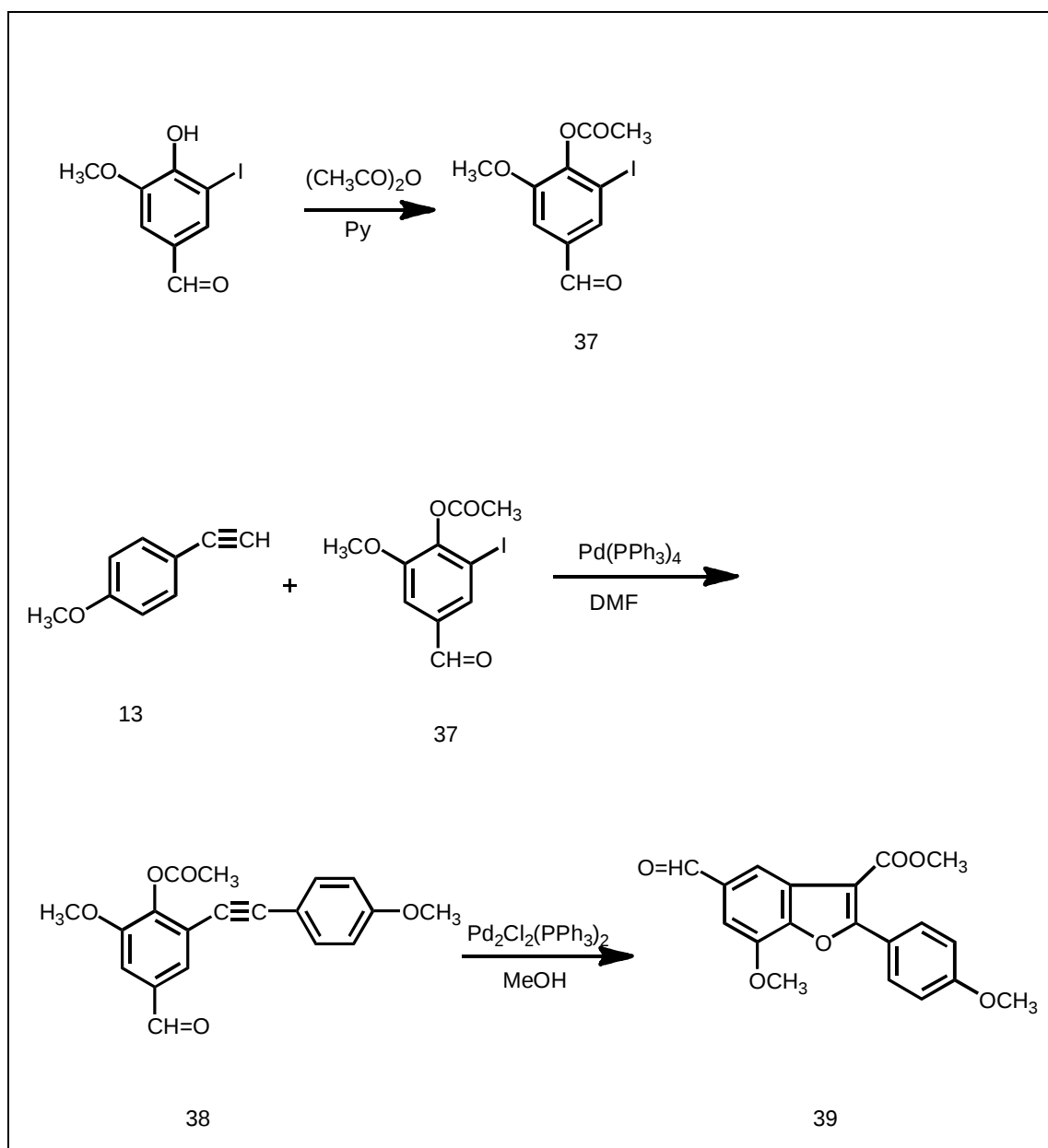
[illegible]



3-methoxyphenol (36) is a colorless solid, mp 100–101 °C, bp 180 °C. It is soluble in water, ethanol, and ether. It is a weak acid, pKa 10.1. It is a weak base, pKb 10.1. It is a weak oxidant, E° 1.0 V. It is a weak reductant, E° 1.0 V. It is a weak nucleophile, S_N2 1.0. It is a weak electrophile, S_N1 1.0. It is a weak acid, pKa 10.1. It is a weak base, pKb 10.1. It is a weak oxidant, E° 1.0 V. It is a weak reductant, E° 1.0 V. It is a weak nucleophile, S_N2 1.0. It is a weak electrophile, S_N1 1.0.

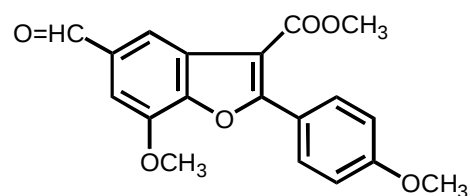
2.2.13. $- \frac{1}{8} " \tilde{U}' \quad U_F € \quad 7^- \tilde{U}' F^n € - 2 - (4^- \tilde{U}' F^n € u \dot{U} / € !! F) - 5 - u_F £ - € !! F$

• $\tilde{U} \% u_F £ \dot{U} / F - 3 \rightarrow \dot{U} • F^n € !! < \rangle F^{\frac{1}{8}} - \tilde{U}' € !! \tilde{U} \dot{U} £ \dot{U}$ (39)

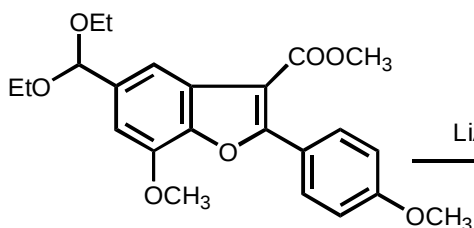
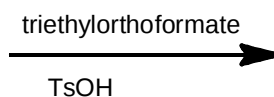




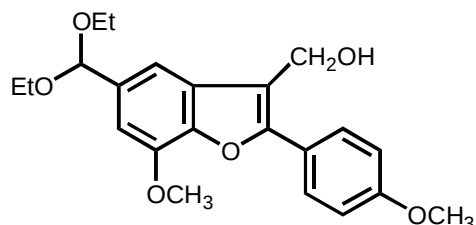
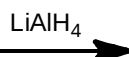
(E)-3-[7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methoxy-5-formylfuran-2-yl]-4-methoxybenzoic acid (43)



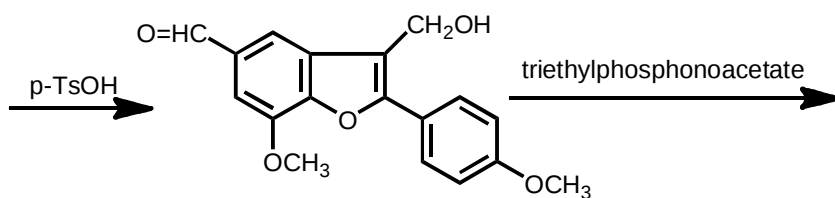
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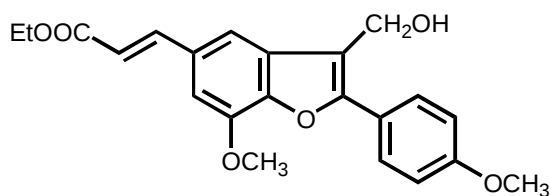
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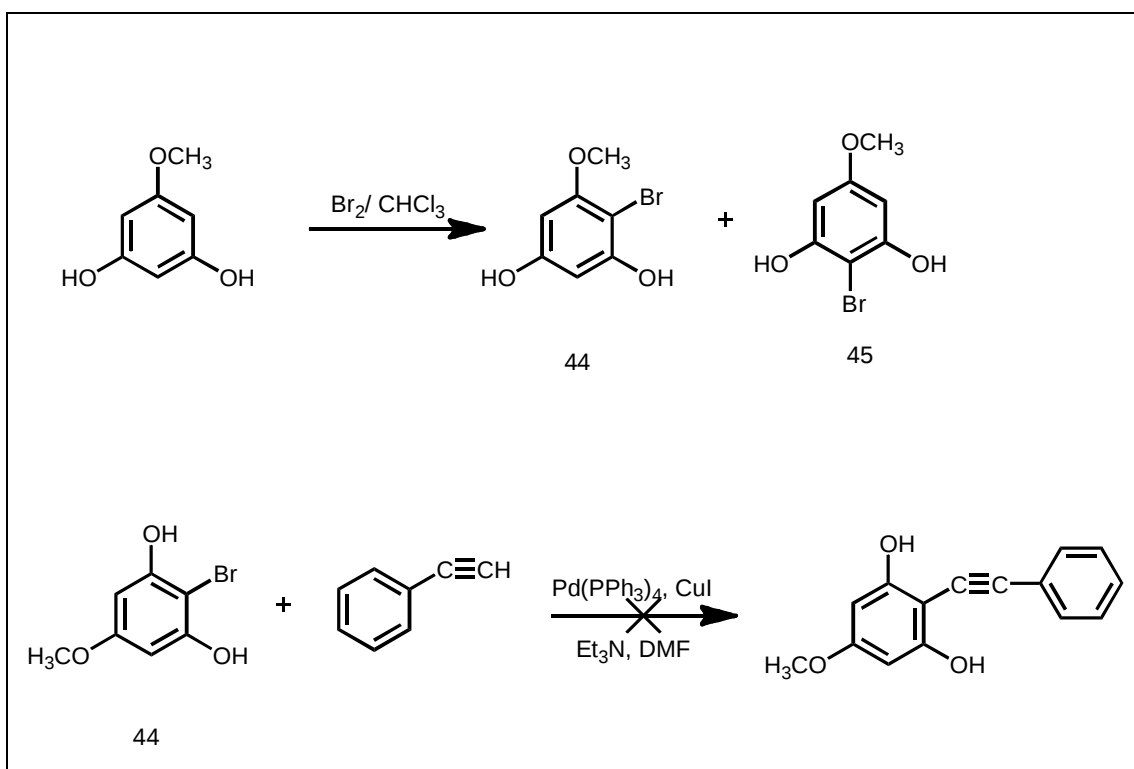


43

3.2.15. $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_2$ (1,4-phenylenediamine) is a common starting material for the synthesis of various dyes and pigments. It is often used in the synthesis of azo dyes, where it reacts with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound. The reaction is typically carried out in a weakly acidic medium, such as acetic acid, to facilitate the coupling reaction.

2.2.15. $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_2$ (1,4-phenylenediamine) is a common starting material for the synthesis of various dyes and pigments. It is often used in the synthesis of azo dyes, where it reacts with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound. The reaction is typically carried out in a weakly acidic medium, such as acetic acid, to facilitate the coupling reaction.

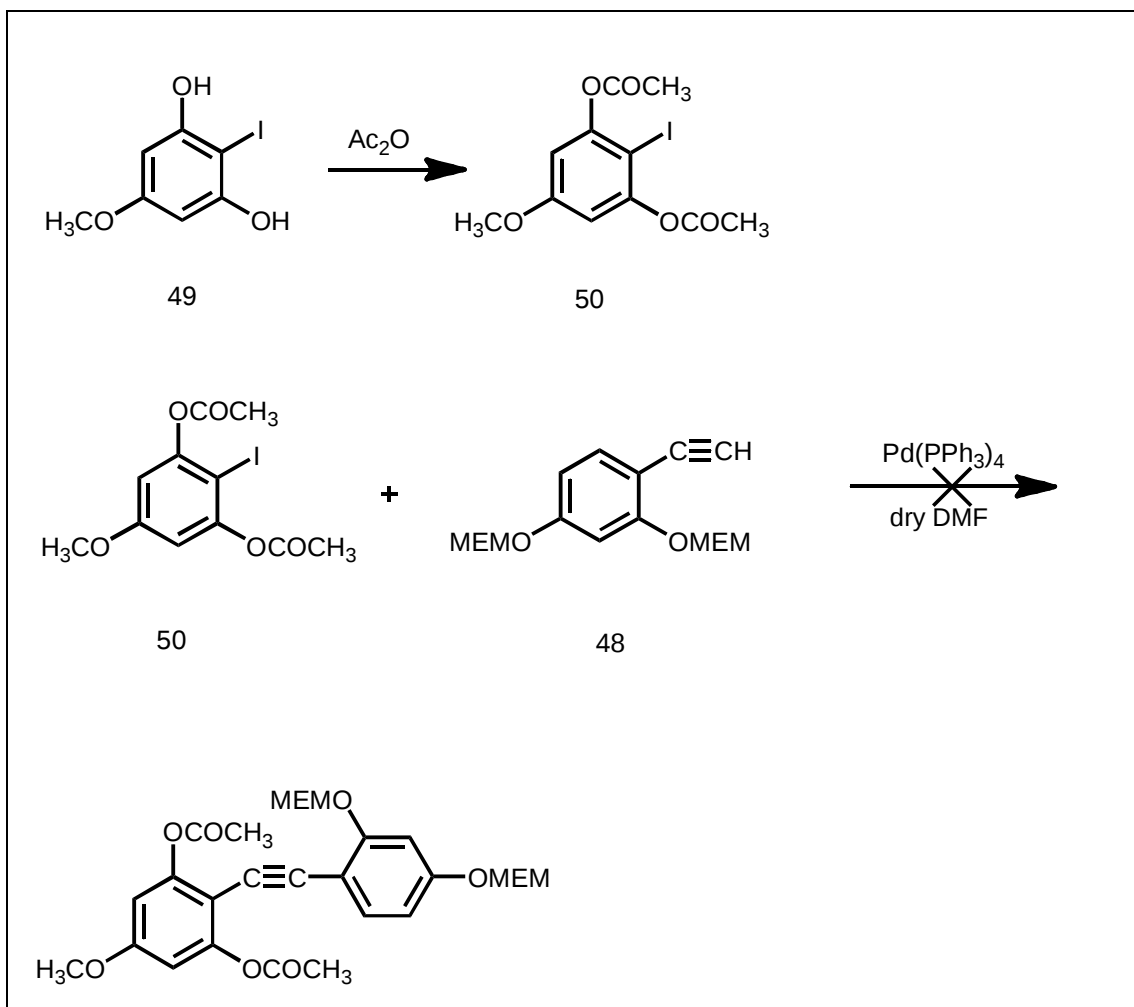
The reaction of 1,4-phenylenediamine with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound is a classic reaction in organic chemistry. The reaction is typically carried out in a weakly acidic medium, such as acetic acid, to facilitate the coupling reaction. The reaction is often used in the synthesis of azo dyes, where the azo group is responsible for the color of the dye.



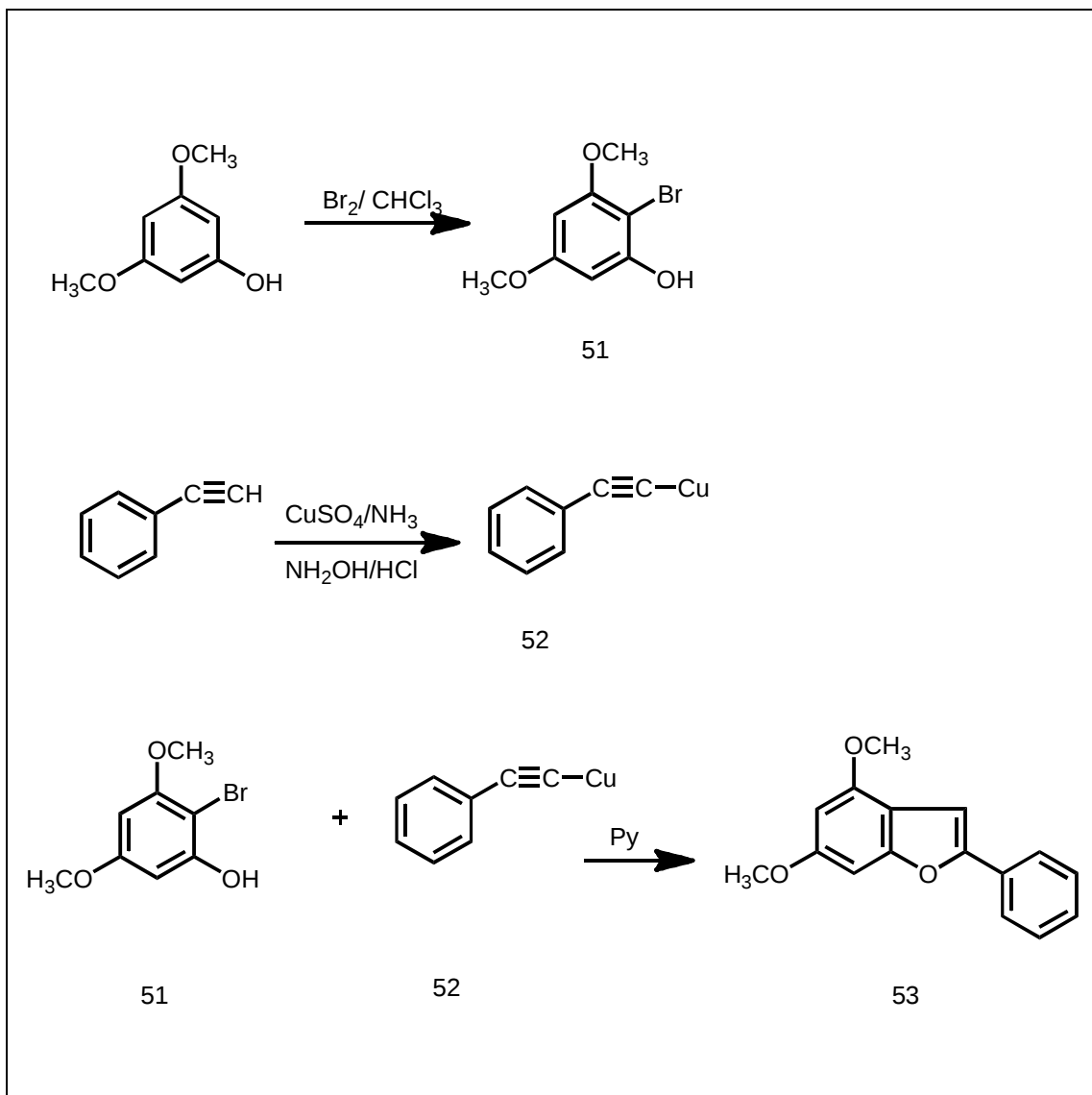
N_2 (Hiroya et al., 2000).

49,

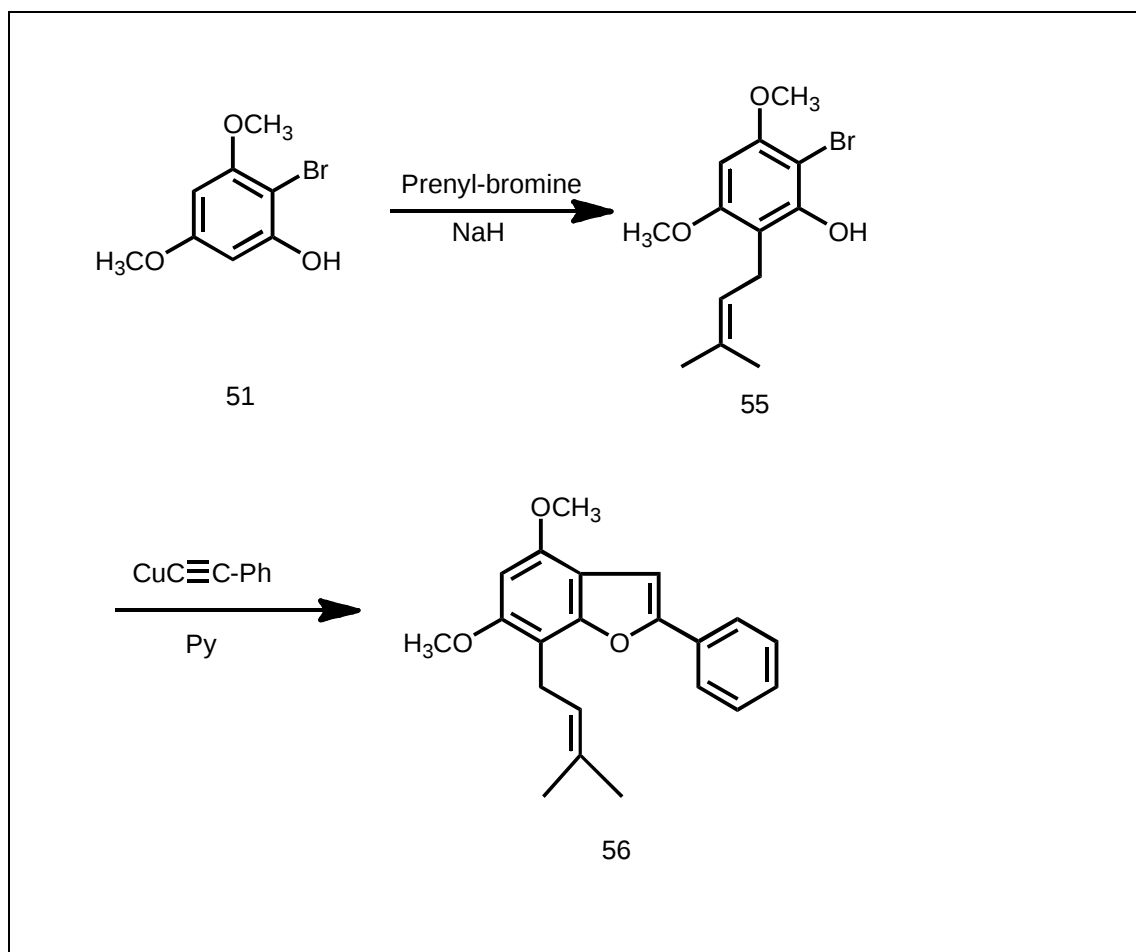
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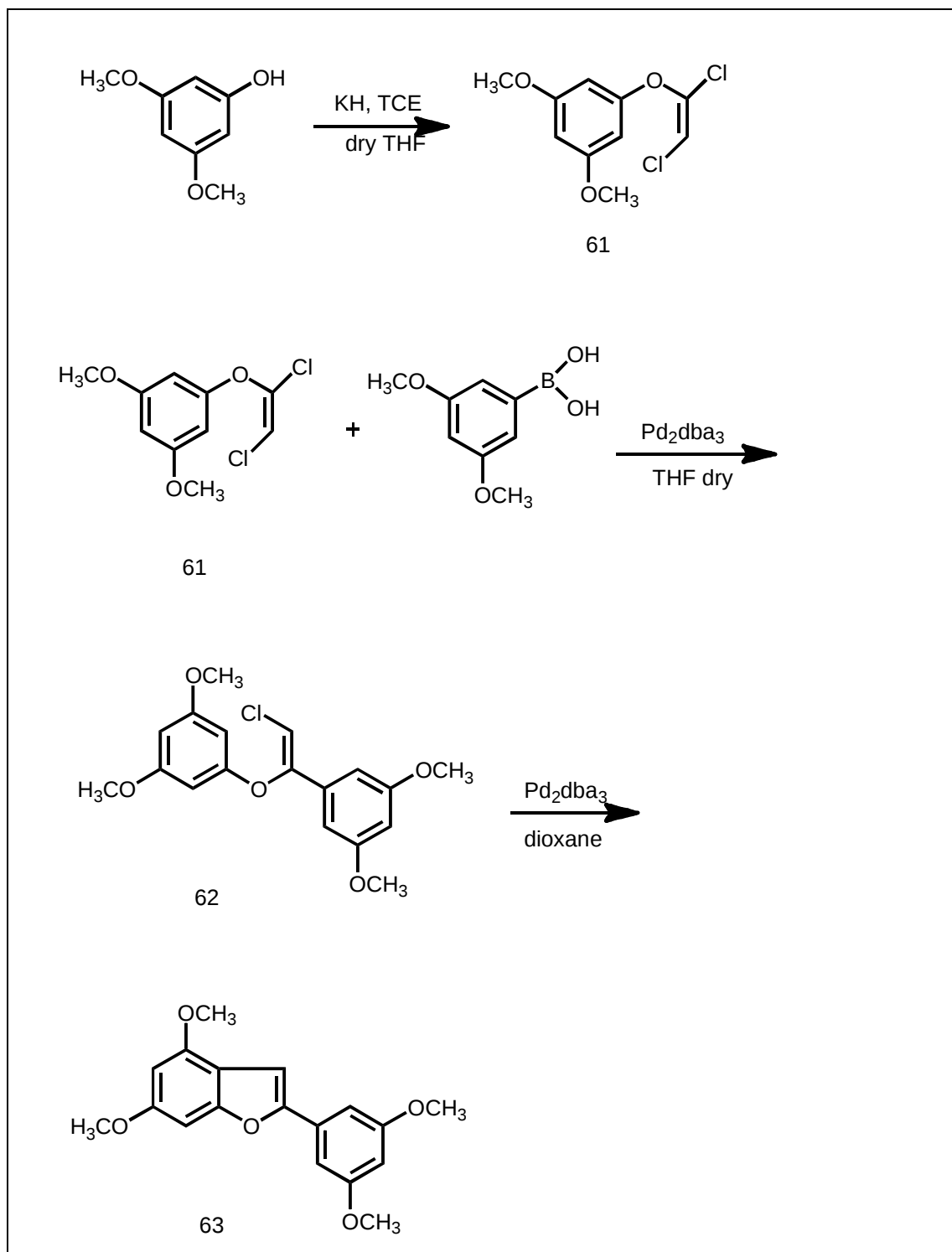
$\text{F}^n\text{E}-2\text{-u}\text{U}/\text{E}!!\text{F}\cdot\text{U}\% \text{Eu FEEU} \text{FE} (53)$



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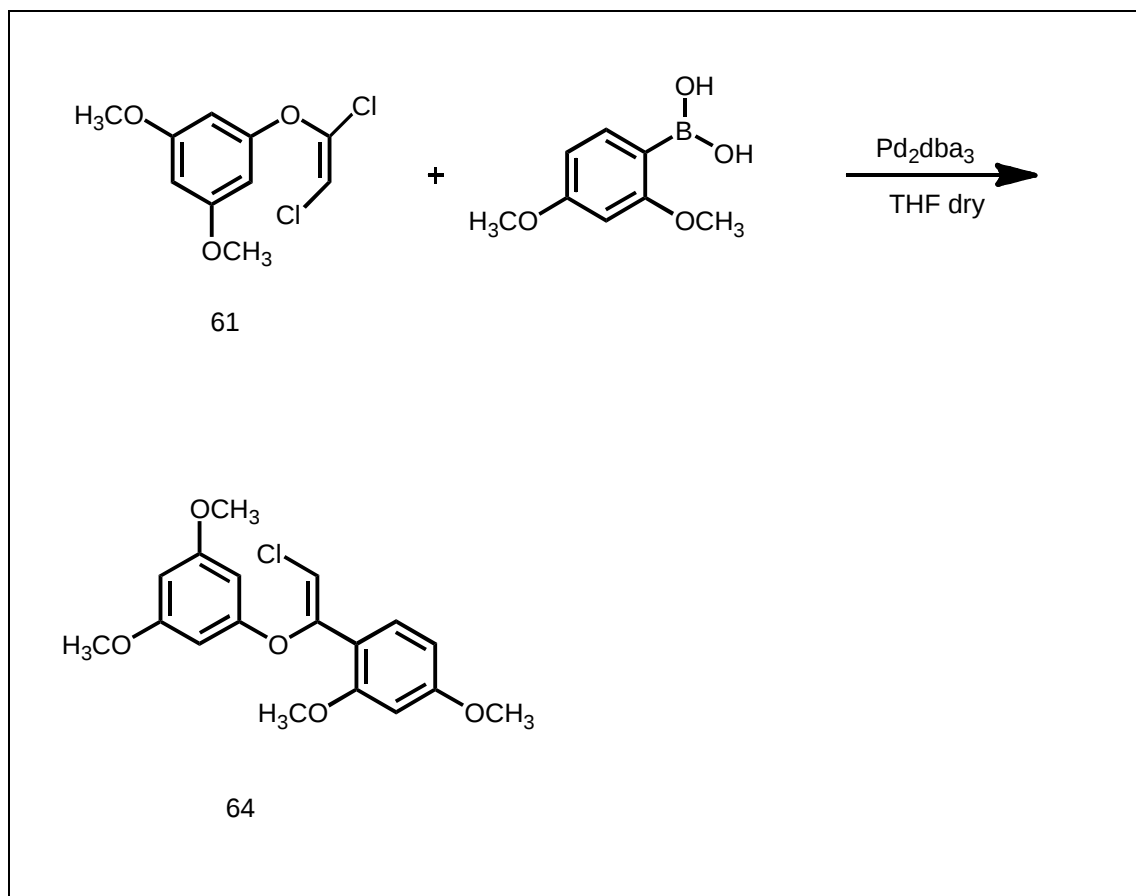


The synthesis of compound 56 from compound 51 involves two steps. In the first step, compound 51 (3-bromo-4-methoxyphenol) reacts with Prenyl-bromide and NaH to form compound 55 (3-bromo-4-methoxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)phenol). In the second step, compound 55 reacts with CuC≡C-Ph and Py to form compound 56 (a benzofuran derivative with a p-methoxyphenyl group and a 3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl group).





2,4- Cl_2 -5-methoxyphenyl boronic acid (61) and 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl boronic acid (64) were prepared by the reaction of 2,4-dichloro-5-methoxyphenyl boronic acid (61) and 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl boronic acid (64) with 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl boronic acid (64) in the presence of Pd_2dba_3 in THF.





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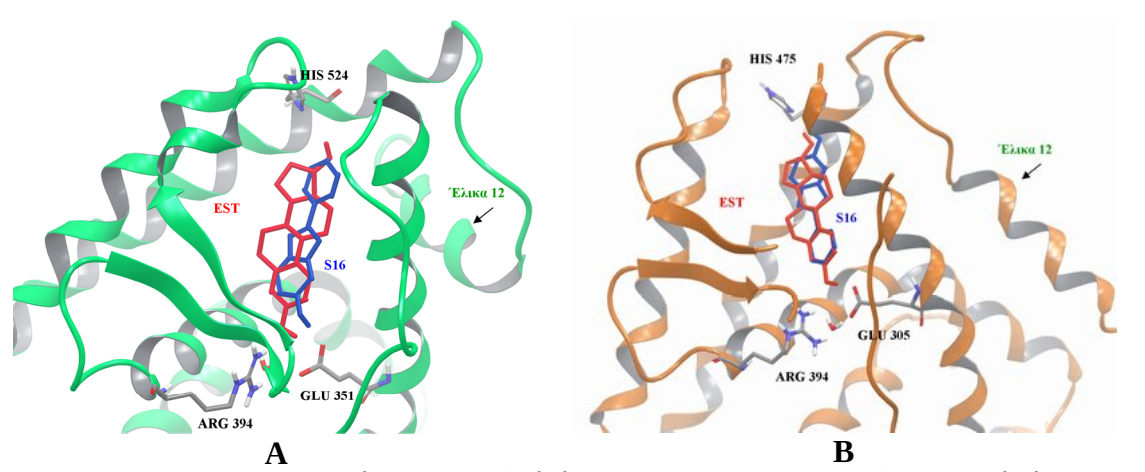
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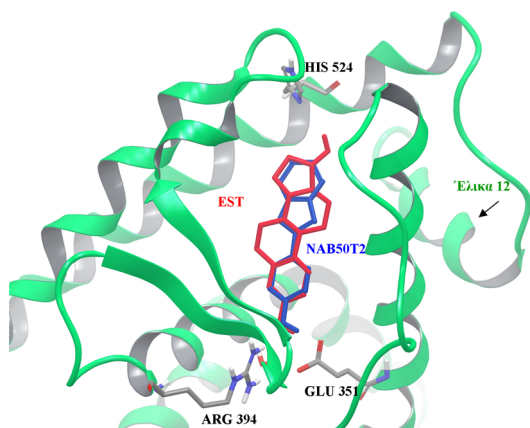
ES) >Uk ' uUuU' U'Uk ' -Ue, U.Ne uU, .e/Ne ER• (> Nui ePDB 1QKM) (Pike et al., 1999) uUuU 1% uF>F -UUF .Nui u uUFFuUFF.e/F .U'uU' (GEN). n uUe"uU U u >EeuU!!!F. Euu " uFuu" -Uu >U uFUF< "uU U Upts uENuU' Upts eNPts uUe. E "uUu uUF - Ueu Uu e W"EFpts-UuEe u "ENu" - eEu u uFuu" uU U >U U/ FufUue!!" .u !!e. EEPtsu% >E u' PtuUuF-"/Fe eU ' •F!!F. >, UuU' u' uF "U .U uUF -"!!!F/ "U uU"EuU uU uUu, > U eU uU uU PtuEPtuUu" -U U/ FufUue!!" .

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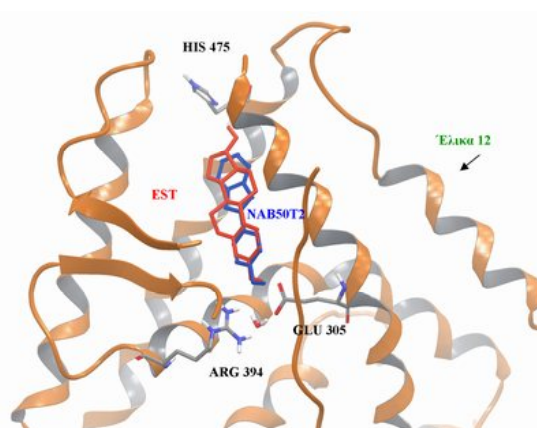


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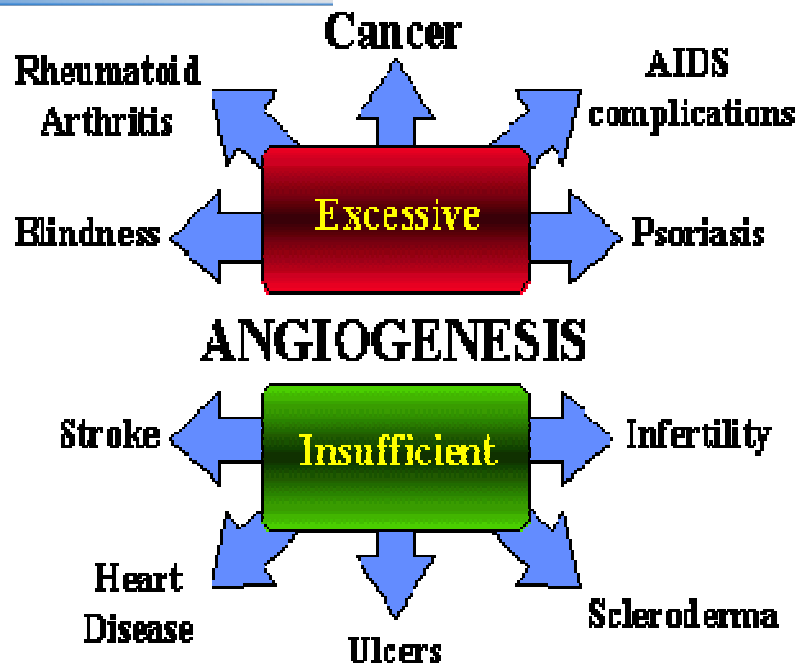
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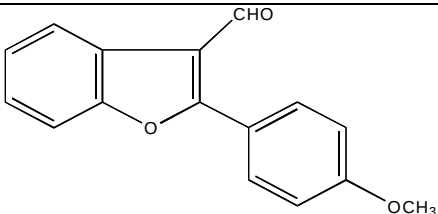
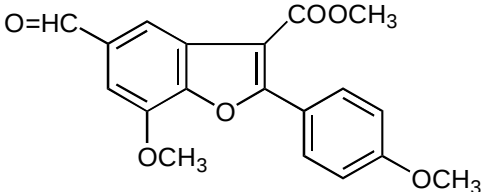
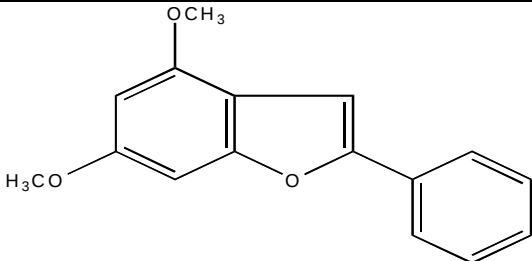
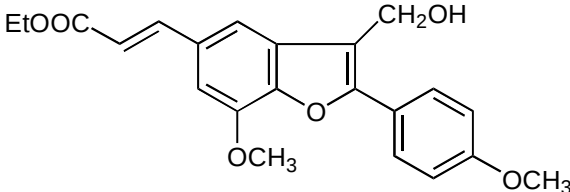
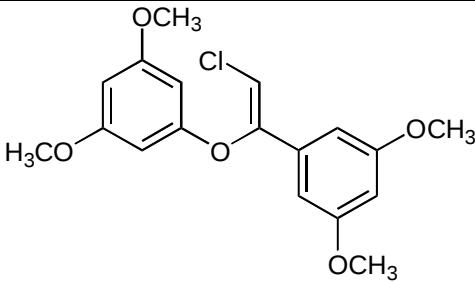
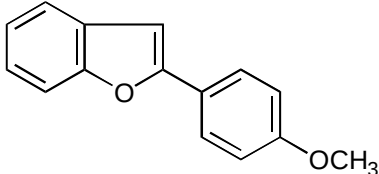
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16		42.27	69.33
39		42.02	55.24
53		25.44	96.76
43		42.52	56.98
62		29.05	45.51
15		16.19	44.87

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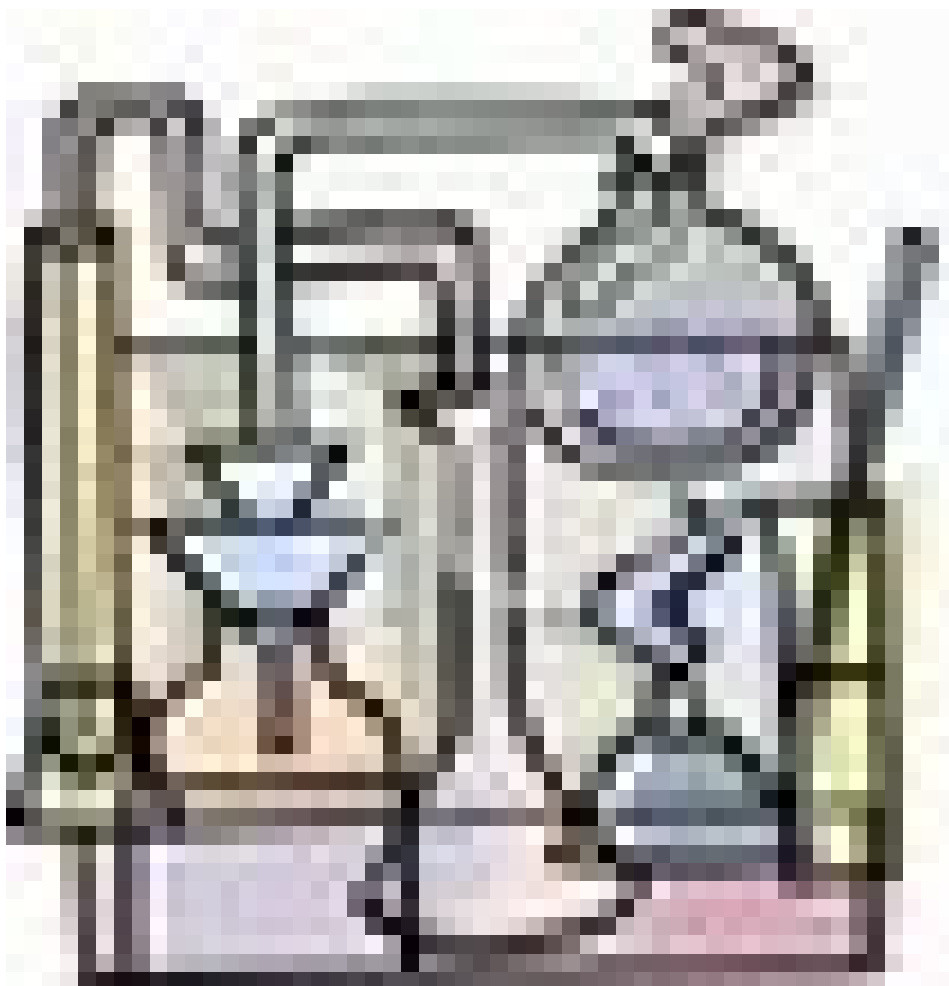
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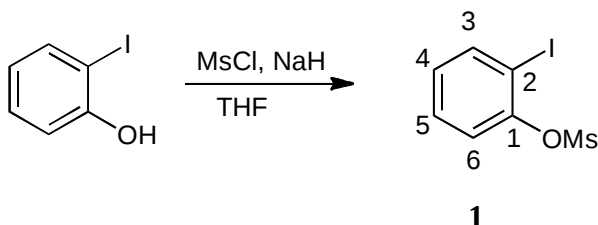


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3.2.1. 2-iodophenol to 1-iodo-2-methoxybenzene



2-iodophenol (5 gr, 22.7 mmol) was dissolved in 15 ml of THF and NaH (1.09 gr, 45.4 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. MsCl (3.52 ml, 45.4 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours. The mixture was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc: 90/10) to give 1-iodo-2-methoxybenzene (5.4 gr, 18.1 mmol, 80 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.81 (1H, m, H-3), 7.40 (1H, m, H-6), 7.35 (1H, m, H-5), 7.00 (1H, m, H-4), 3.24 (3H, s, CH₃SO₂O-).

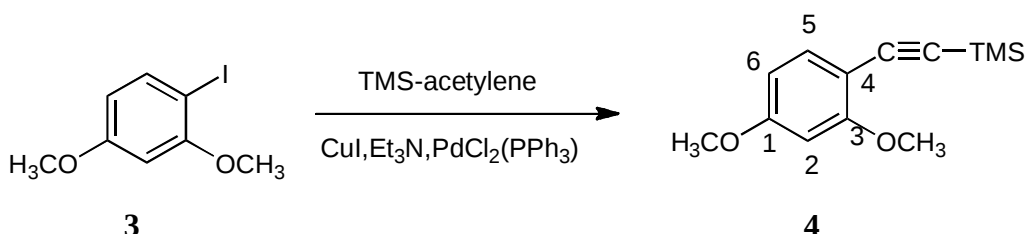
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 149.8 (C-1), 141.5 (C-3), 131.2 (C-5), 128.4 (C-4), 123.0 (C-6), 90.4 (C-2), 40.0 (CH₃SO₂O-).



OAc. δ 1.83 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃).
UcHex/EtoAc: 95/5.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 7.62 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-6), 6.43 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz, H-3), 6.32 (1H, dd, J=8.5 Hz, 2.7 Hz, H-5), 3.85 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃).

3.2.4. [(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethynyl]trimethylsilane

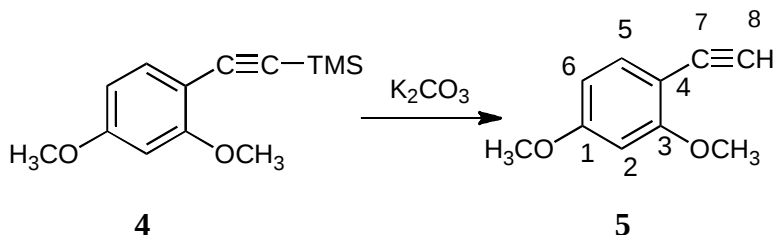


Wt. 1.5 gr, 5.68 mmol), TMS-acetylene (2.7 gr, 27.6 mmol), CuI (150 mg, 0.69 mmol) > PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (265 mg, 0.344 mmol) > Et₃N (12 ml) > DMF (7 ml) > 100°C. 24 h. 1.25 gr, 5.3 mmol, 94%) > UcHex/EtoAc: 95/5.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.17 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.21 (1H, dd, J = 8.2 / 2.4 Hz, H-6), 6.20 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-2), 3.62 (3H, s, CH₃O-3), 3.57 (3H, s, CH₃O-1), 0.11 (9H, s, (CH₃)₃Si).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 161.2 (C-1 / C-3), 134.0 (C-5), 104.9 (C-6 / C-4), 102.1 (C-7), 98.4 (C-2), 96.5 (C-8), 57.0 (CH₃O-3), 55.5 (CH₃O-1), 1.8 (CH₃)₃Si).

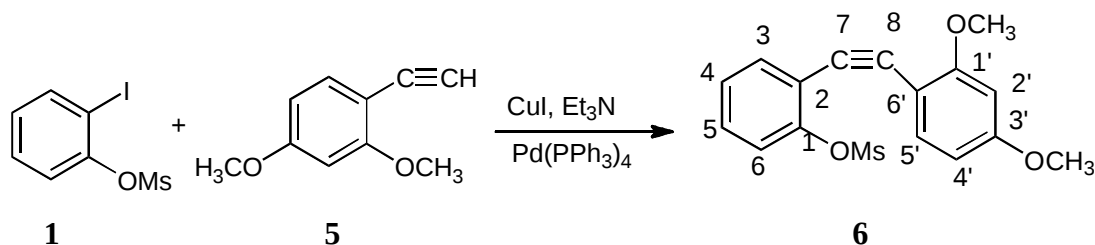
2-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethynyl]benzoic acid



2-[(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (4) (1.4 gr, 5.98 mmol), K_2CO_3 (756 mg, 5.47 mmol) in MeOH (40 ml) and H_2O (20 ml) were stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was acidified with 1N HCl to pH=7. The mixture was extracted with Et_2O , the organic layer was washed with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, $EtOAc$ / Hex) to give compound 5 (960 mg, 5.95 mmol, 99%).

1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.35 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-5), 6.39 (2H, m, H-6 / H-2), 3.82 (3H, s, CH_3O -3), 3.75 (3H, s, CH_3O -1), 3.24 (1H, s, H-8).
 ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 161.3 (C-1 / C-3), 135.0 (C-5), 105.0 (C-6), 104.8 (C-4), 98.5 (C-2), 80.6 (C-7), 79.7 (C-8), 55.0 (CH_3O -1 / CH_3O -3).

3.2.6. 2-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethynyl]benzoic acid



2-iodoanisole (1) (1.156 gr, 3.88 mmol) and 2-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethynyl]benzoic acid (5) (900 mg, 5.55 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (20 ml). CuI (150 mg), $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (410 mg) and

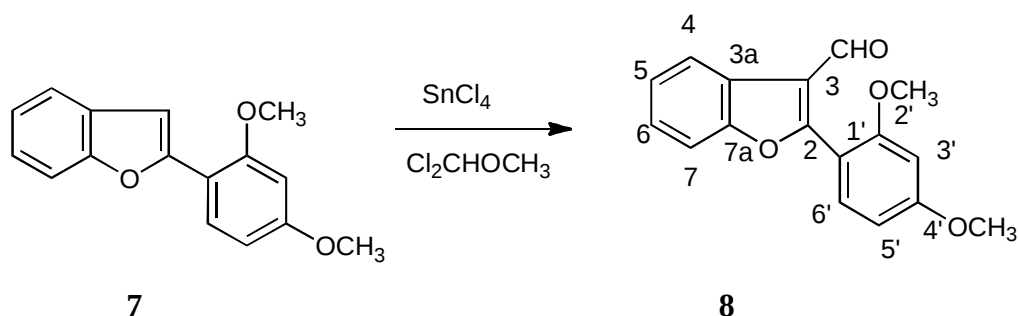
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 161.3 (C-1ʹ / C-3ʹ), 149.1 (C-1), 134.1 (C-5ʹ), 133.1 (C-3), 128.5 (C-5), 122.8 (C-6), 118.2 (C-2), 105.0 (C-6ʹ), 104.1 (C-4ʹ), 98.5 (C-2ʹ), 126.6 (C-4), 91.9 (C-8), 87.2 (C-7), 55.8 (OCH₃-1ʹ / OCH₃-3ʹ).

7 (450 mg, 1.77 mmol, 54%) cHex/EtOAc: 95/5.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.97 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz, H-6'), 7.55 (1H, d, J=7.6 Hz, H-4), 7.48 (1H, d, J=7.6 Hz, H-7), 7.23 (1H, t, J=7.6 Hz, H-6), 7.20 (1H, s, H-3), 7.18 (1H, t, J=7.6 Hz, H-5), 6.62 (1H, dd, J=8.6, 2.4 Hz, H-5f), 6.56 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz, H-3f), 3.98 (3H, s, OCH₃-2f), 3.87 (3H, s, OCH₃-4f).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 160.4 (C-4f), 157.4 (C-2f), 154.0 (C-7a), 152.5 (C-2), 130.0 (C-3a), 127.8 (C-6f), 123.6 (C-6), 122.5 (C-5), 120.8 (C-4), 113.0 (C-1f), 110.7 (C-7), 104.9 (C-5f), 104.2 (C-3), 98.8 (C-3f), 55.8 (OCH₃-2f), 55.8 (OCH₃-4f).

3.2.8. 2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5,6,7-trimethoxy-2H-chromene



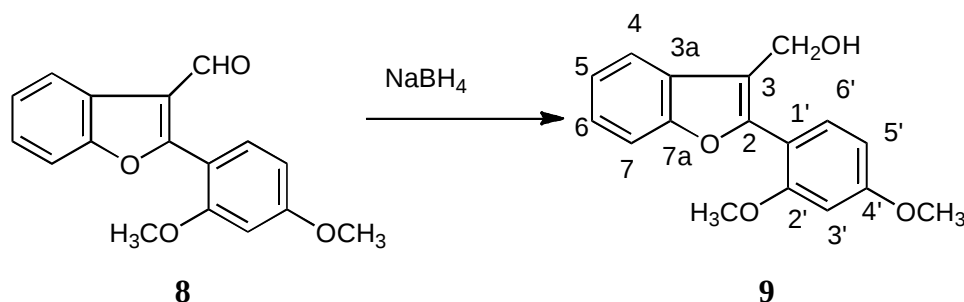
7 (400 mg, 1.42 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml), SnCl₄ (0.4 ml, 3.82 mmol) was added, and Cl₂CHOCH₃ (0.2 ml, 2.17 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The mixture was poured into ice water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) to give compound 8.

c. 8 (300 mg, 1.0 mmol) x/EtOAc: 90/10.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 10.1 (1H, s, CHO), 8.25 (1H, m, H-4), 7.57 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz, H-6f), 7.52 (1H, m, H-7), 7.36 (1H, m, H-6), 7.35 (1H, m, H-5), 6.66 (1H, dd, J=8.3, 2.5, H-5f), 6.61 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz, H-3f), 3.91 (3H, s, OCH₃-4f), 3.85 (3H, s, OCH₃-2f).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 186.6 (CH=O), 163.5 (C-4f), 158.3 (C-2f), 154.0 (C-3a), 154.0 (C-7a), 154.0 (C-2), 132.9 (C-6f), 125.3 (C-5), 124.5 (C-6), 122.7 (C-4), 117.6 (C-3), 110.9 (C-7), 110.9 (C-1'), 105.6 (C-5f), 99.2 (C-3f), 55.5 (OCH₃-4f), 55.5 (OCH₃-2f).

3.2.9. (2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxyphenyl

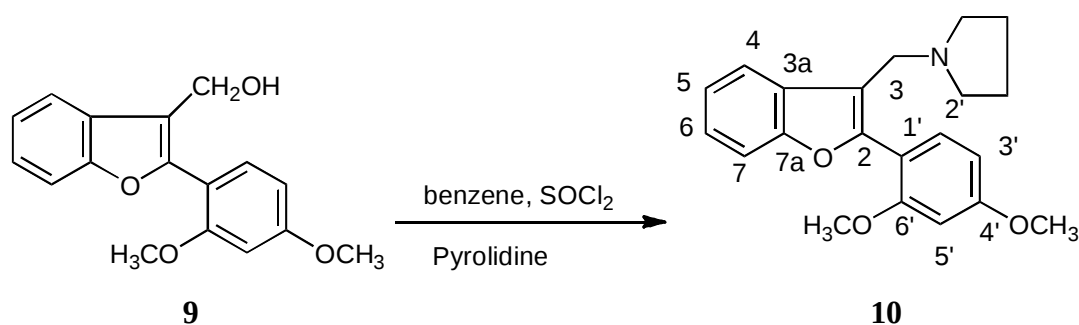


Compound 8 (260 mg, 0.929 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (5 ml). NaBH₄ (75 mg, 0.625 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with 10% Na₂SO₄. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc: 90/10) to give compound 9 (120 mg, 0.42 mmol, 46 %).

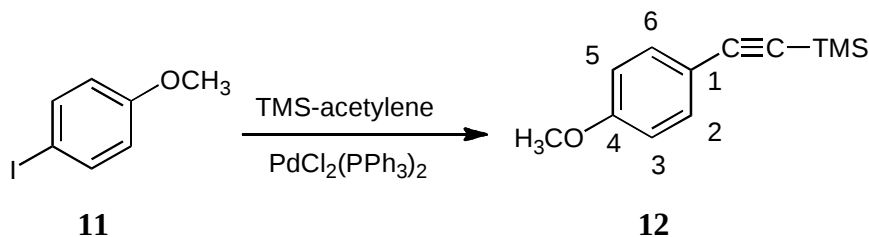
7.56 (1H, brd, J = 7.5 Hz, H-4), 7.51 (2H, m, H-5r / H-5f), 7.46 (1H, brd, J=8.5, H-6r), 6.58 (1H, brs, H-3r), 4.73 (2H, s, CH₂OH), 3.87 (3H, s, OCH₃-4r), 3.81 (3H, s, OCH₃-2r).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 162.1 (C-4r), 158.4 (C-2r), 154.6 (C-7a), 150.9 (C-2), 132.9 (C-7), 129.3 (C-3a), 124.6 (C-6), 119.9 (C-4), 122.7 (C-5), 116.2 (C-3), 112.4 (C-1r), 110.5 (C-6'), 105.6 (C-5r), 98.4 (C-3r), 56.1 (OCH₃-2r / OCH₃-4r / CH₂OH)

3.2.10. 1-[(2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1H-benzofuran-3-yl)methyl]-4-methoxybenzene



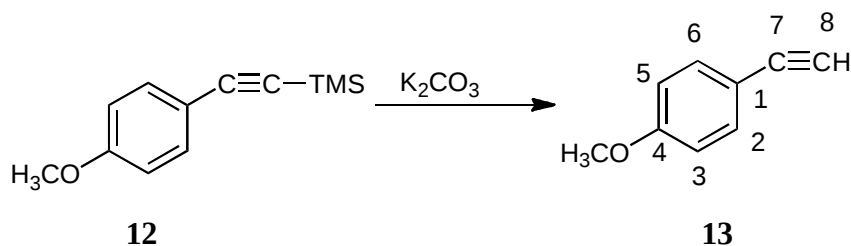
Compound 9 (40 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (3 ml), and SO₂Cl₂ (1 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was then poured into EtOH (3 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (1 ml). The organic layer was washed with H₂O and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc, 90/10) to give compound 10 (40 mg, 0.12 mmol, 85 %).



i. 4-iodoanisole (11) (500 mg, 2.45 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2.74 ml), TMS-acetylene (1.44 gr, 14.7 mmol), CuI (56.9 mg, 0.26 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (100 mg, 0.13 mmol) and Et₃N (4.6 ml) were added. The mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 24 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into water. The mixture was extracted with Et₂O and the organic layer was washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc, 90/10) to give 12 (300 mg, 1.47 mmol, 60%).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 7.42 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz, H-2/H-6), 6.82 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz, H-3/H-5), 3.80 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 0.26 (9H, s, -Si(CH₃)₃).

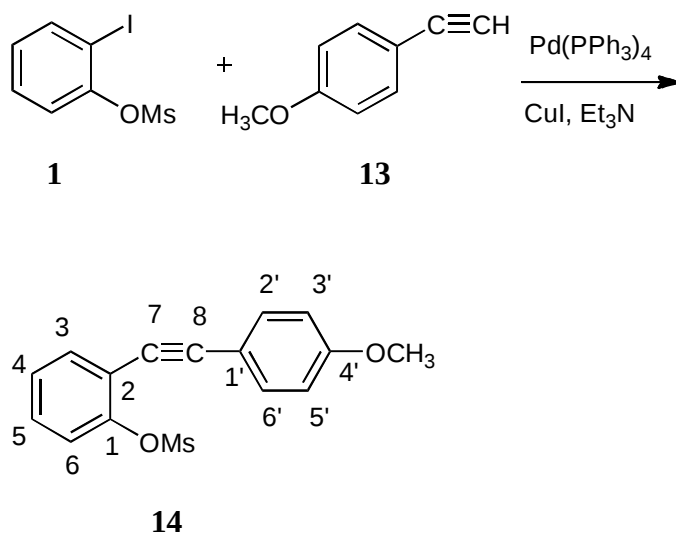
3.2.13. 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trimethylsilyl)but-1-en-3-yn-1-ylbenzene (13)



[illegible]

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.48 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-2/H-6), 6.86 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-3/H-5), 3.81 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.06 (1H, s, H-8).

3.2.14. $2-[(4-\text{W}\ddot{\text{U}}'\text{F}^{\text{n}}\epsilon_{\text{t}}\ddot{\text{U}}/\epsilon!!)\ddot{\text{U}}\text{'}/\epsilon!\text{F}]\text{t}\ddot{\text{U}}/\epsilon!!\text{F}\epsilon!!\text{t}\text{F}/\diamond \text{eP}_{\text{ts}}^{-}\ddot{\text{U}}'\epsilon!!\ddot{\text{U}}\ddot{\text{U}}\text{U}'\epsilon\ddot{\text{U}}_{\text{ts}}$



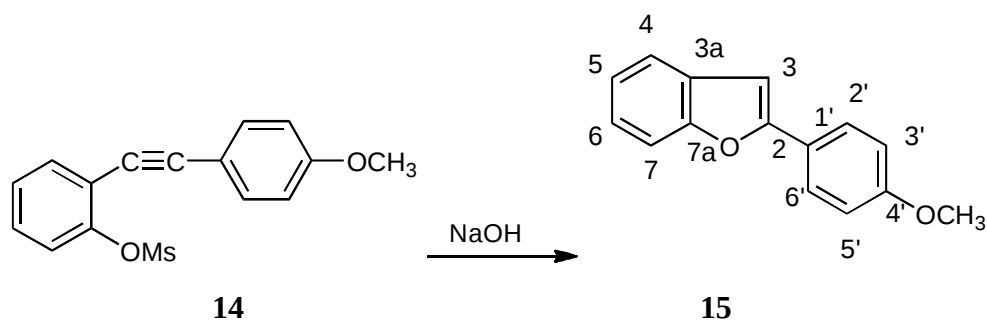
-Üû“!!€¯ ÜÛ Pts⁄Náí' Pd**13** (250 mg, 1.89 mmol) › ÜÛ Û Pts⁄Náí' Pd**1** (394 mg, 1.32 mmol) üŮ“€/€ú£F DMF (7 ml), ♠£FúŬ“ ŰÛ CuI (51.4 mg), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (137 mg) › ÜÛ Et₃N (0.34 ml). -F ¯†..Ü Ū ŰüŲŴŰ .šŰ 12 %£ÚPúsıŬ ü› FŬ“ú› ÜÛ ”♠ŰŬ ÜEÜ% ŰÛ ¯Ü EtOAc. ñ› F!FF”Ű Ű %A!kü’ ¯Ü › FFŰ”-/F €úŰÛ› e ú“!!€¯ Ü NH₄Cl, „£Ÿü’ Ŭ PtF£.Ŷ◊„, Pts“ü’ Pts¯ ÜNa₂SO₄ › ÜÛ ŰF-“› ££/ü’ Ŭ€€ úŰ!!Ŭ ¯Ü Ű “Ŭ kü’ €♠e ŰüŰN̄”/’ ♠ŰŰ’. -F €♠e!!Ü¯Ü €♠F•!,,”› Ü Ű ŰŰ

14 (220 mg, 0.73 mmol, 39%), $^{-}$ $^{-}$ cHex/EtOAc: 80/20.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.55 (1H, dd, $J=7.8 / 1.8$ Hz, H-3), 7.45 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz, H-2f / H-6f), 7.37 (1H, dd, $J=7.8 / 1.8$ Hz, H-6), 7.34 (1H, td, $J=7.8 / 1.8$ Hz, H-5), 7.27 (1H, td, $J=7.8 / 1.8$ Hz, H-4), 6.87 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz, H-3f / H-5f), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH_3 -4f), 3.21 (3H, s, $\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{O}$).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 160.2 (C-4f), 149.9 (C-1), 133.5 (C-2f / C-6f / C-3), 129.7 (C-5), 123.2 (C-6), 114.3 (C-3f / C-5f), 127.4 (C-4), 118.3 (C-1), 95.6 (C-8), 83.4 (C-7), 55.7 (OCH_3 -4f), 39.3 ($\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{O}$).

3.2.15. 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1,3-bis(methanesulfonyl)propan-1-yn-1-ol



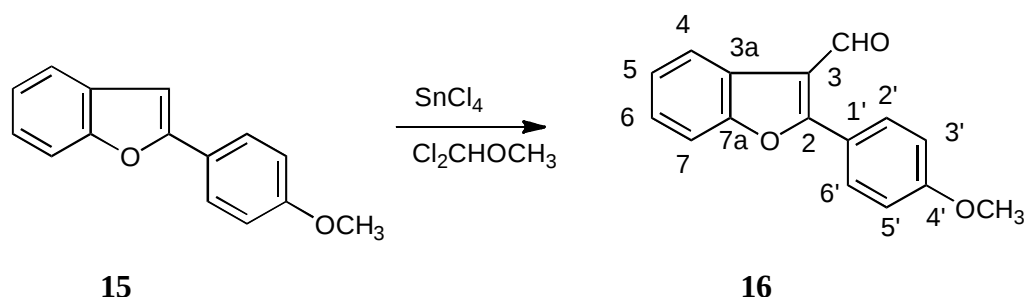
15 (145 mg, 0.65 mmol, 88 %) $^{-}$ $^{-}$ cHex/EtOAc: 95/5.

9 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-2f/H-6f), 7.55 (1H, d, J=7.4
7), 7.20-7.25 (2H, m, H-5/H-6), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8

Hz, H-3f/H-5f), 6.88 (1H, s, H-3), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 160.0 (C-4f), 155.5 (C-2), 154.5 (C-7a), 129.7 (C-3a), 126.5 (C-2f/C-6f), 123.7 (C-5), 123.1 (C-1f), 122.9 (C-6), 120.6 (C-4), 114.3 (C-3f/C-5f), 111.1 (C-7), 99.5 (C-3), 55.4 (OCH₃).

3.2.16. 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-methyl-2H-benzofuran



Compound 15 (200 mg, 0.89 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (6 ml), and SnCl₄ (0.26 ml, 2.47 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 10 min, then Cl₂CHOCH₃ (0.13 ml, 1.40 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 20 min, then Na₂SO₄ was added. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate, 90/10) to give compound 16 (160 mg, 0.64 mmol, 71 %).

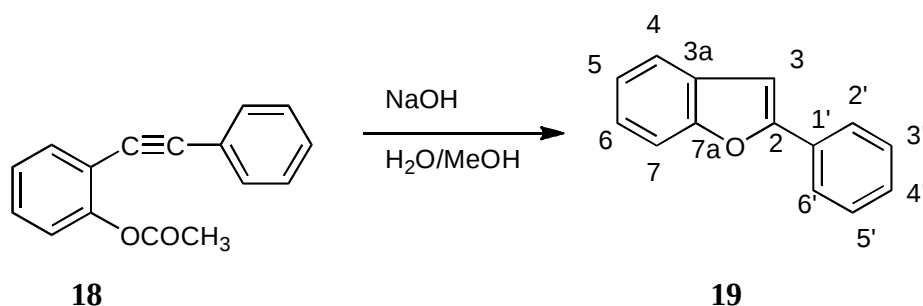
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 10.3 (1H, s, CHO), 8.25 (1H, m, H-4), 7.83 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-2f/H-6f), 7.54 (1H, m, H-7), 7.37 (1H, m, H-5), 7.36 (1H, m, H-6), 7.07 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-3f/H-5f), 3.91 (3H, s, OCH₃).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 186.6 (CH=O), 165.8 (C-2), 162.3 (C-4f), 153.7 (C-7a), 130.3 (C-2f/C-6f), 125.5 (C-6), 125.5 (C-3a), 124.9 (C-5), 122.6 (C-4), 120.9 (C-1f), 116.3 (C-3), 114.6 (C-3f/C-5f), 111.0 (C-7), 55.4 (OCH₃).

6.67 (1H, dd, $J=7.7 / 1.6$ Hz, H-3), 7.60 (2H, dd, $J=7.7 / 1.6$ Hz, H-4), 7.27 (1H, td, $J=7.7 / 1.6$ Hz, H-5), 7.20 (1H, dd, $J=7.7 / 1.6$ Hz, H-6), 2.40 (3H, s, CH_3COO).

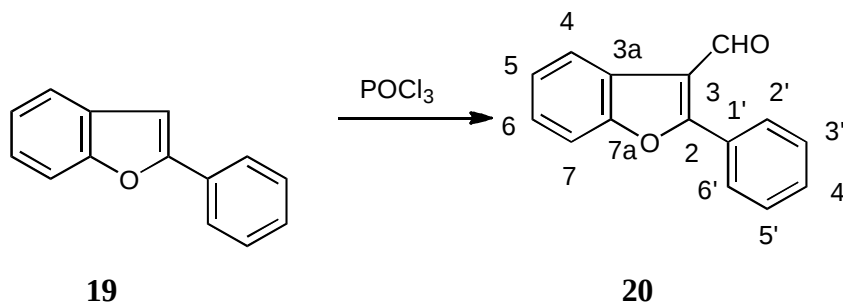
$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 168.6 (CH_3COO), 151.7 (C-1), 132.9 (C-3), 132.0 (C-2f / C-6f / C-1f), 129.2 (C-5 / C-4f / C-5f / C-3f), 126.4 (C-4), 121.7 (C-6), 117.0 (C-2), 94.5 (C-8), 84.2 (C-7), 20.4 (CH_3COO).

3.2.19. 2-*o*-acetylphenyl-1-phenyl-1,3-benzodioxole



2-*o*-acetylphenyl-1-phenyl-1,3-benzodioxole (18) (500 mg, 2.12 mmol) was dissolved in 3 mL NaOH (1.55 mL, 4.62 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The mixture was then diluted with MeOH, and the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was washed with MeOH, and the mixture was dried over Na_2SO_4 . The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure to give 2-*o*-acetylphenyl-1-phenyl-1,3-benzodioxole (19) (400 mg, 2.06 mmol, 97 %).

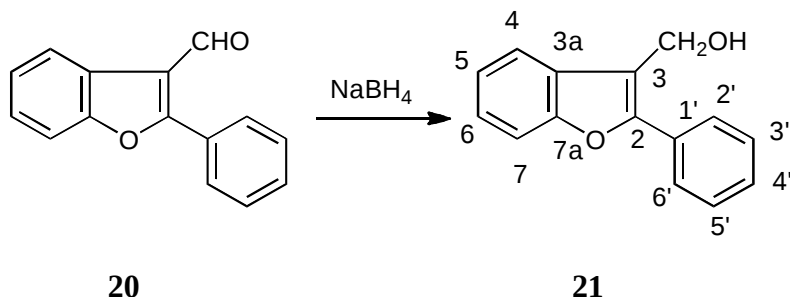
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.64 (2H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-2' / H-6'), 7.31 (1H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-4), 7.25 (1H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-7), 7.07 (1H, t, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.95 (1H, t, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-6), 7.17 (2H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-3' / H-5'), 7.06 (1H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-4'), 6.75 (1H, s, H-3).



2-phenylbenzofuran (**19**) (500 mg, 2.58 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 ml). POCl_3 (1.315 ml, 14.1 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 70°C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into ice water. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with Na_2SO_4 and dried. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc) to give 2-(2-phenyl-2-oxo-1,3-benzoxazol-5-yl)benzaldehyde (**20**) (430 mg, 1.93 mmol, 75 %).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 10.36 (1H, s, $-\text{CH}=\text{O}$), 8.29 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-4), 7.87 (2H, m, H-2'/H-6'), 7.58 (2H, m, H-5, H-6), 7.57 (1H, m, H-4'), 7.40 (3H, m, H-3'/H-5', H-7).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 186.8 (CH=O), 165.0 (C-2), 154.0 (C-7a), 131.3 (C-1'), 131.2-129.3 (C-5, C-6), 129.3 (C-2'/C-6'), 128.9 (C-3a), 126.3 (C-7), 124.8 (C-3'/C-5'), 122.8 (C-4), 117.5 (C-3), 111.2 (C-4').

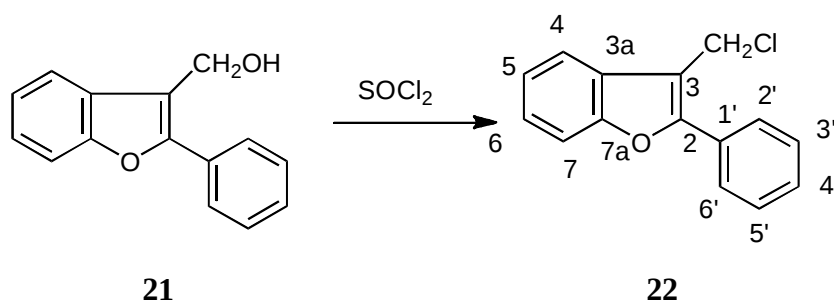


20 (420 mg, 1.89 mmol), MeOH (5 ml), NaBH₄ (150 mg, 1.25 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was then poured into water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound 21 (400 mg, 1.78 mmol, 94 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 7.86 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-2/H-6), 7.72 (1H, d, J=7.8 Hz, H-4), 7.52 (2H, m, H-3/H-5), 7.50 (1H, d, J=7.8 Hz, H-7), 7.42 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-4'), 7.32 (1H, m, H-6'), 7.29 (1H, m, H-5'), 5.00 (2H, s, CH₂OH).

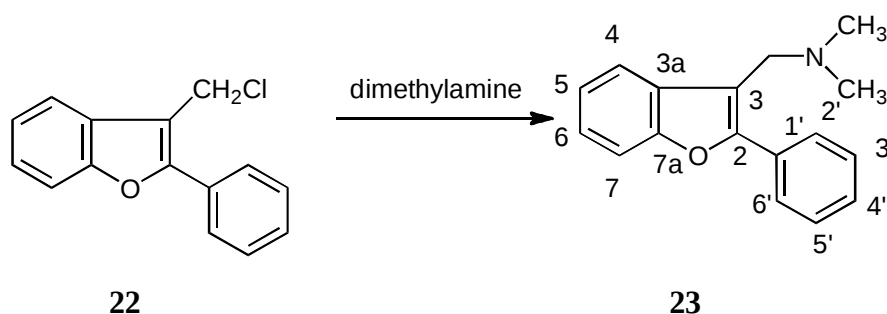
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 153.4 (C-2), 153.4 (C-7a), 129.0 (C-4'), 128.8 (C-7), 127.5 (C-2'/C-6'), 124.6 (C-6), 122.9 (C-5), 122.9 (C-1'), 119.6 (C-4), 114.8 (C-3a), 114.8 (C-3), 111.0 (C-3',C-5'), 55.4 (CH₂OH).

3.2.22. 3-(benzyl-2H-benzofuran-3-yl)propan-1-ol



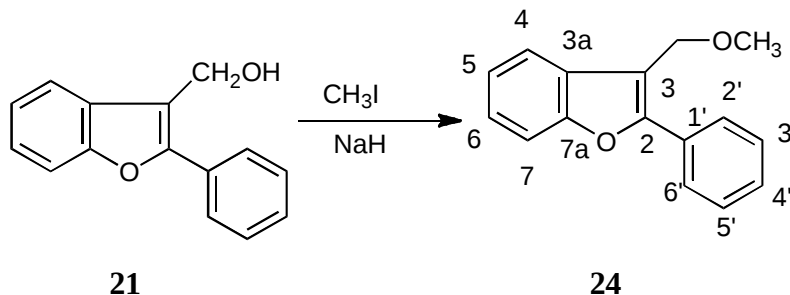
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3.2.23. $N_2N-\dot{u} \leftarrow \dot{U}' \epsilon ! F-1-(2-u \dot{U} / \epsilon ! F \bullet \dot{U} \% \text{bu} F \epsilon \dot{U} -3-\epsilon ! F) \dot{U}' \dot{U} \dot{U} \neq '$

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¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 8.01 (2H, d, J=7.4 Hz, H-2' / H-6'), 7.74 (1H, d, J=7.2 Hz, H-4), 7.57-7.46 (4H, m, H-4' / H-3' / H-5' / H-7), 7.36-7.23 (2H, m, H-5 / H-6), 4.95 (2H, s, CH₂N), 3.69 (6H, s, N(CH₃)₂).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 164.8 (C-2), 153.2 (C-7a), 130.8 (C-1'), 126.9 (C-2'/C-6'), 128.8 (C-3'/C-5' / C-7), 123.2 (C-5, C-6), 119.4 (C-4), 116.9 (C-3), 110.0 (C-4'), 53.8 (CH₂N), 52.8 (N(CH₃)₂).

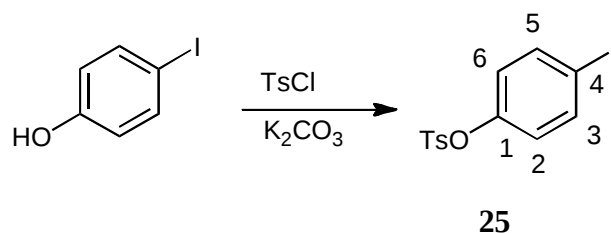


Compound **21** (160 mg, 0.71 mmol) was dissolved in THF, and NaH (34 mg, 1.42 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. Then, CH₃I (304 mg, 2.14 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with EtOAc, and the organic layer was washed with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give compound **24** (150 mg, 0.63 mmol, 88%).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 7.86 (2H, d, J=7.8 Hz, H-2f/H-6f), 7.71 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-4), 7.52 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-7), 7.50 (2H, t, J=7.8 Hz, H-3f/H-5f), 7.42 (1H, t, J=7.8 Hz, H-4f), 7.32 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.29 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-5), 4.75 (2H, s, -CH₂), 3.48 (3H, s, -OCH₃).

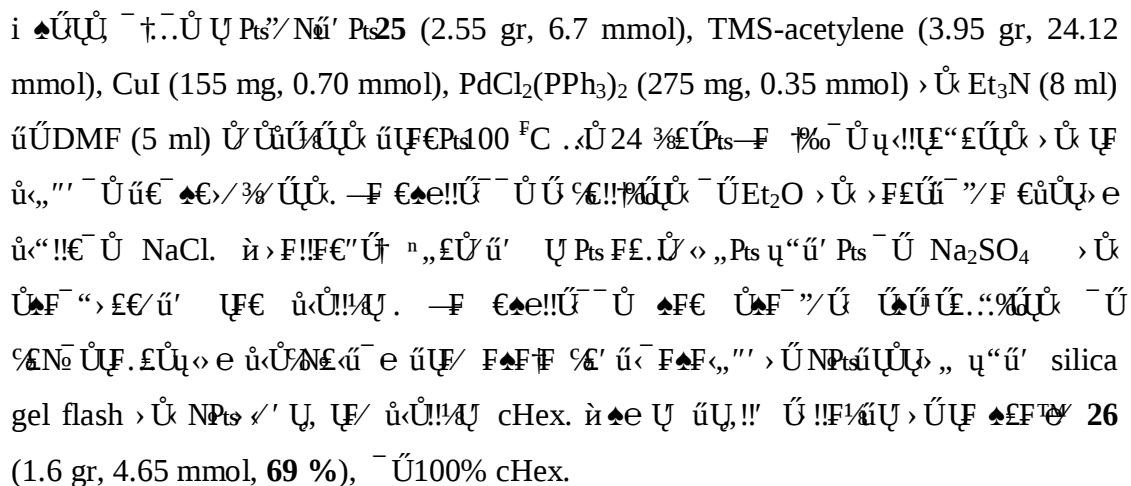
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 154.0 (C-2), 154.0 (C-7a), 130.0 (C-1'), 130.0 (C-3a), 128.8 (C-4f), 128.7 (C-3f/C-5f), 127.5 (C-2f/ C-6f), 124.6 (C-6), 122.9 (C-5), 119.7 (C-4), 111.2 (C-7), 111.2 (C-3), 64.7 (CH₂), 58.0 (OCH₃).

3.2.25. 4-Iodo-2-(benzyloxy)-2-phenyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester



Compound **25** (1.5 gr, 6.81 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.86 gr, 13.5 mmol) and TsCl (1.17 gr, 6.18 mmol) were dissolved in THF (60 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with EtOAc, and the organic layer was washed with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give compound **25**.

3.2.26. 4-[(-£< ¨ €!Fú<!€!)Ú"÷ €!F]qÚ÷ €!F-4- ¨ €!F• ¨%€!F-
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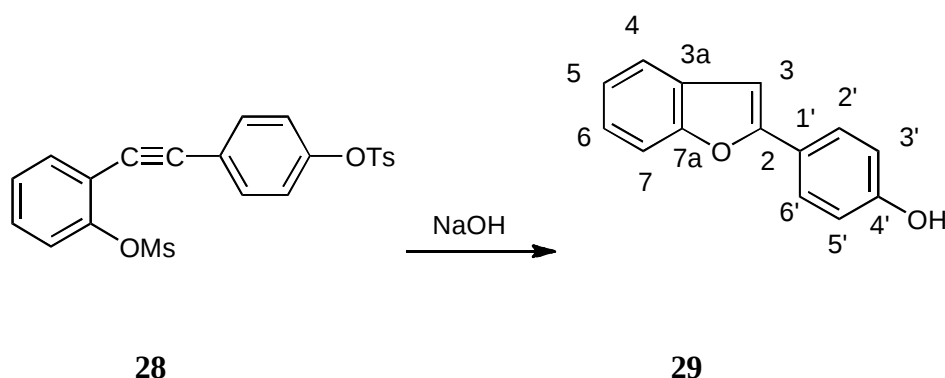


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Synthesis of compound 28: A solution of compound 27 (300 mg, 1.1 mmol) in DMF (5 ml), CuI (30 mg), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (80 mg), Et₃N (0.2 ml), and EtOAc (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 90/10) to give compound 28 (200 mg, 0.45 mmol, 58 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-2' / H-6'), 7.57 (1H, d, J=7.5 Hz, H-4), 7.46 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-2' / H-6'), 7.39 (1H, d, J=7.5 Hz, H-3), 7.32 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-3' / H-5'), 7.31 (2H, m, H-5/H-6), 6.99 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-3' / H-5'), 3.21 (3H, s, CH₃SO₂O), 2.44 (3H, s, CH₃-4').

3.2.29. 2-(4—ũ£ Fⁿ € ŷ Ů/ €!F)• Ũ%Ɖ ŷ F€£“/ <F

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¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 156.2 (C-2), 156.2 (C-4'), 154.6 (C-7a), 129.6 (C-3a), 126.8 (C-2f/C-6'), 123.9 (C-6), 123.7 (C-1'), 122.9 (C-5), 120.5 (C-4), 115.9 (C-3f/C-5'), 111.0 (C-7), 99.6 (C-3).

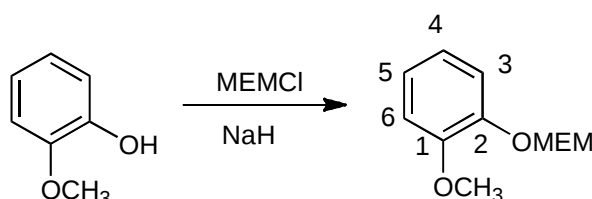
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- > EF>€--“UNg. i Uir, -†.̄.U 4-NaFFU'FU> ✓e!! Pts (1 gr, 4.23 mmol),
phenylacetylene (0.7 ml, 6.768 mmol), CuI (95 mg), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (280 mg), >Uk Et₃N
(0.6 ml) uU DMF (8 ml) U UuU'U' uUFEPs50 Fc .xU 5 !!Uq €ae U UF•F!!U
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CH_2Br_2 (10 ml), NaH (387 mg, 16.12 mmol) added to a solution of 1-methoxy-2-methylbenzene (1.0 g, 8.06 mmol) in THF (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. Then, MEMCl (4 ml, 40.3 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with EtOAc. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with water, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 90/10) to give 1-methoxy-2-methyl-3-methoxybenzene (31) (300 mg, 1.42 mmol, 35 %).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.39 (3H, m, H-3f/W-5f, W-4), 7.29 (1H, t, $J=8.1$ Hz, H-4f), 7.00 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz, H-7), 6.92 (1H, s, H-3), 6.77 (1H, dd, $J=8.1$, 2.3 Hz, H-5), 5.91 (1H, brs, -OH).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 155.2 (C-2), 153.8 (C-6), 153.8 (C-7a), 130.8 (C-1f), 128.8 (C-3f/C-5', C-4), 128.3 (C-4f), 124.7 (C-2f/ C-6f), 122.8 (C-3a), 112.1 (C-5), 101.1 (C-3), 98.3 (C-7).

3.2.31. 1-Methoxy-2-methyl-3-methoxybenzene (31)



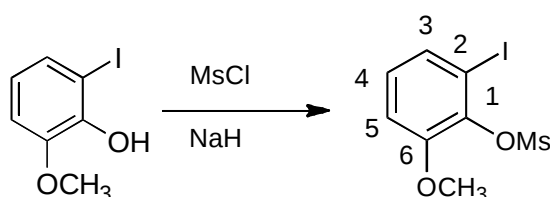
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1-methoxy-2-methylbenzene (1.0 g, 8.06 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 ml). NaH (387 mg, 16.12 mmol) was added to the solution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. Then, MEMCl (4 ml, 40.3 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with EtOAc. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with water, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 90/10) to give 1-methoxy-2-methyl-3-methoxybenzene (31) (300 mg, 1.42 mmol, 35 %).

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¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.23 (1H, brd, J=8.0 Hz, H-3), 6.76 (1H, brd, J=8.0, H-5), 6.57 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-4), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃-6).

3.2.34. 2- $\tilde{w}$ _qF-6- $\tilde{U}$ ^F€u $\tilde{U}$ /€!FúF€!!uF/ < eP_{ts} $\tilde{U}$ ^F€!! $\tilde{U}$ _iU[£]ÚP_{ts}



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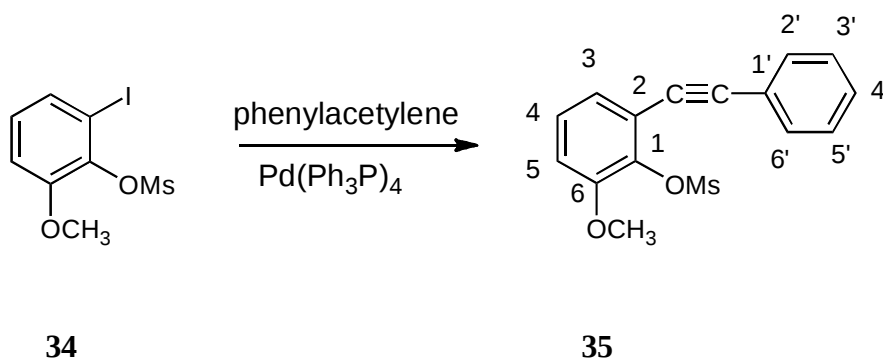
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2.4 (1H, brd, J=8.0 Hz, H-3), 6.79 (1H, brd, J=8.0, 8.3 (3H, s, OCH₃-6), 3.38 (3H, s, CH₃SO₂O).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 144.4 (C-6), 143.5 (C-1), 129.7 (C-3), 121.4 (C-4), 110.0 (C-5), 79.7 (C-2), 55.5 (-OCH₃), 39.4 (CH₃SO₂O).

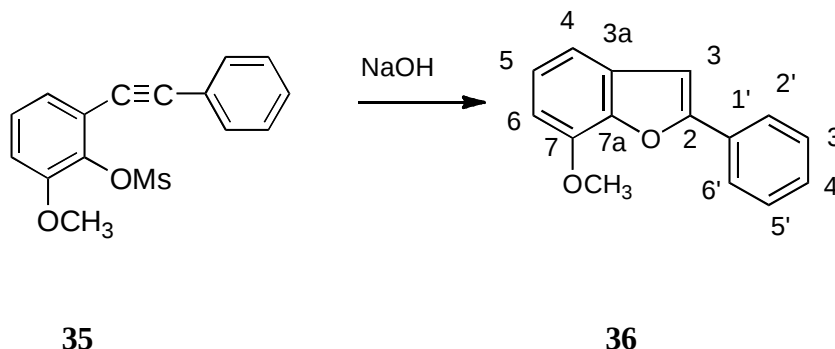
3.2.35. 2-Iodo-6-methoxyphenyl acetate (34) → 2-(6-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylacetylene (35)



2-Iodo-6-methoxyphenyl acetate (34) (0.11 ml, 0.98 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (40.5 mg, 0.035 mmol), CuI (12.5 mg, 0.07 mmol), Et₃N (0.15 ml, 1.05 mmol) in DMF (3 ml), phenylacetylene (0.11 ml, 0.98 mmol) were added to a solution of 34 (230 mg, 0.7 mmol) in DMF (3 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with aq. NH₄Cl, extracted with EtOAc, washed with water, dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/CH₂Cl₂) to give 35 (66 mg, 0.2 mmol, 30%) as a colorless oil. Yield: 30%.

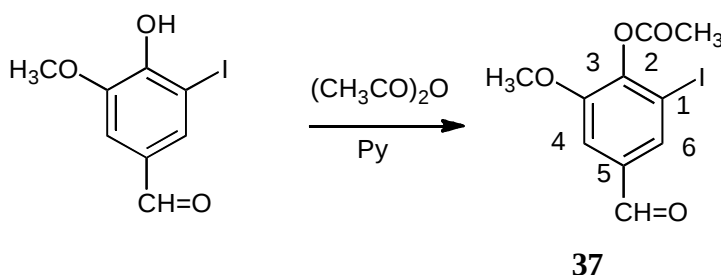
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.56 (2H, m, H-2' / H-6'), 7.40 (1H, d, J=7.7 Hz, H-3), 7.33 (3H, m / H-3' / H-5' / H-4'), 7.20 (1H, t, J=7.7 Hz, H-4), 7.14 (1H, d, J=7.7 Hz, H-5), 3.89 (3H, s, OCH₃-6), 3.35 (3H, s, CH₃SO₂O).

• 36



— 36 e 35 (60 mg, 0.199 mmol) 95 % 36 (35 mg, 0.15 mmol, 78 %).
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.89 (2H, d, J=7.8 Hz, H-2'/H-6'), 7.44 (2H, t, J=7.8 Hz, H-3'/H-5'), 7.35 (1H, t, J=7.8 Hz, H-4'), 7.18 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-4), 7.15 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.02 (1H, s, H-3), 6.81 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-5), 4.06 (3H, s, OCH₃)
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 156.2 (C-2), 145.0 (C-7), 144.0 (C-3a), 130.7 (C-7a), 128.8 (C-4'), 128.6 (C-3'/C-5'), 125.2 (C-2'/C-6'), 125.2 (C-1'), 123.7 (C-6), 113.3 (C-4), 106.7 (C-5), 101.5 (C-3), 56.1 (-OCH₃).

3.2.37. 36



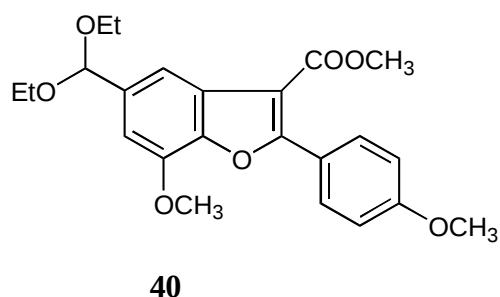
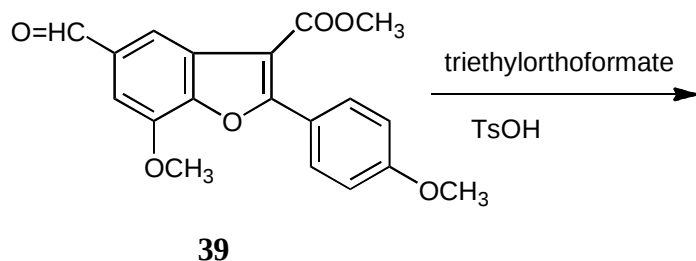
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 190.3 (CH=O), 167.8 (CH₃COO), 152.8 (C-3), 145.7 (C-2), 136.3 (C-5), 134.0 (C-6), 111.5 (C-4), 92.3 (C-1), 56.6 (-OCH₃), 21.0 (CH₃COO).



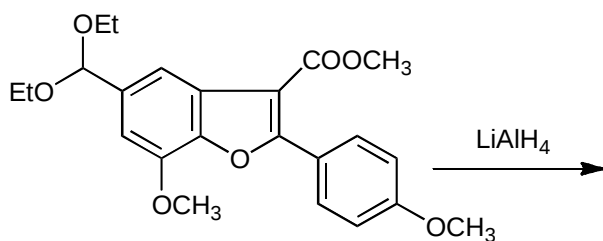
NaI, Pd38 (400 mg, 1.2 mmol) uMeOH (50 ml)
nmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (42 mg, 0.24 mmol) > U F
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uU!! U !F!uU > U U e FFF 39 (240 mg, 0.7 mmol, 59 %), - U u uU - U
cHex/EtOAc : 80/20.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) u: 10.07 (1H, s, CH=O), 8.15 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz, H-4),
8.07 (2H, dd, J=8.8, 2.1 Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.42 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz, H-6), 7.02 (2H, dd,
J=8.8, 2.1 Hz, H-3f/W-5f), 4.08 (3H, s, OCH₃-7), 3.97 (3H, s, COOCH₃), 3.89 (3H, s,
OCH₃-4f).

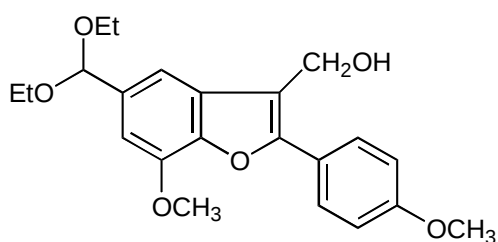
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) u: 191.8 (C-5), 164.3 (COOCH₃), 161.7 (C-4f), 161.7
(C-2), 146.5 (C-7), 134.2 (C-3a), 131.4 (C-2f/ C-6f), 120.9 (C-4), 120.9 (C-1^o), 113.5
(C-3f/ C-5f), 108.1 (C-7a), 108.1 (C-3), 104.8 (C-6), 56.1 (OCH₃-7), 55.4 (OCH₃-4f),
51.6 (COOCH₃).



–Úú“!€ Ú Ÿ Pts/ Nál Pts **39** (600 mg, 1.75 mmol) úÚEtOH (15 ml) ♠FúŸÚÚ triethylorthoformate (0.48 ml, 2.88 mmol) › Ú TsOH (18 mg, 0.096 mmol). –F
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 €úÚÚ e ú“!€ Ú KHCO₃ › Ú EtOAc. ñ› F!!E”Ú”„, ÉÚ ú’ Ÿ PtsE.Ú ¢ „Pts “ú’ Pts
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 NMR.



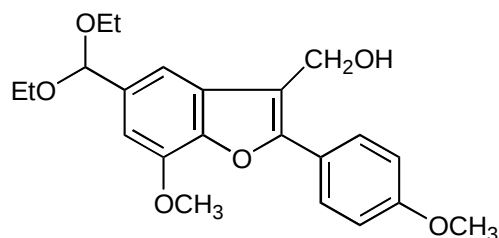
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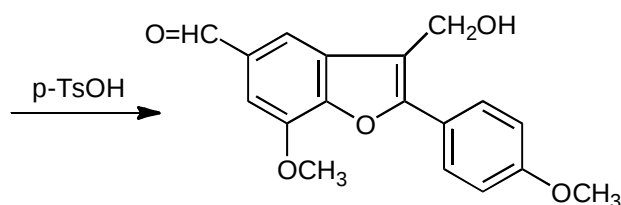
41

40 (750 mg, 1.81 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 ml) and LiAlH₄ (150 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched with 10% NaOH solution and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: 0-10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give compound 41 as a colorless solid. Yield: 65%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 7.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 6.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 5.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 4.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 3.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 2.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 1.05 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.95 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.85 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.75 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.65 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.55 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.45 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.35 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.25 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.15 (d, 2H, ArH), 0.05 (d, 2H, ArH).

(E) -3-[7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-hydroxy-2H-benzofuran-2-yl]propanoic acid



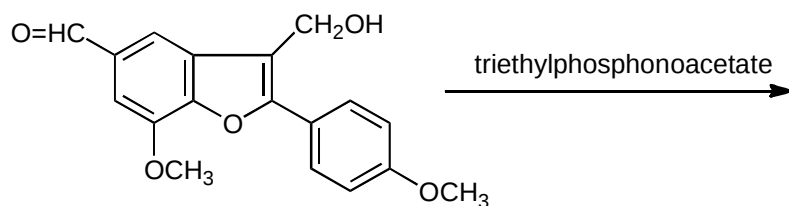
41



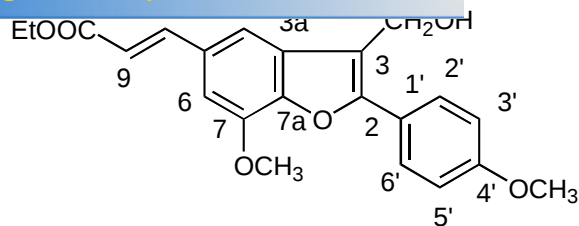
42

i. (E) -3-[7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-hydroxy-2H-benzofuran-2-yl]propanoic acid (720 mg, 1.86 mmol) was dissolved in AcOH (60 ml) and H_2O (25 ml), and p-toluenesulphonic acid (30 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was then poured into ice water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with Na_2SO_4 and dried. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane) to give the pure product. The pure product was characterized by 1H NMR.

3.2.43. (E)-3-[7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-5-hydroxy-2H-benzofuran-2-yl]propanoic acid



42

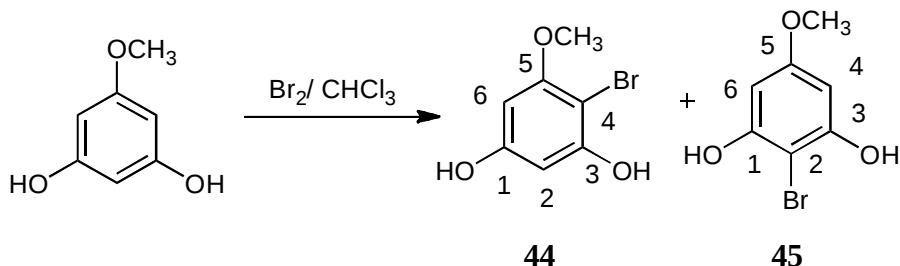


43

To a solution of 42 (300 mg, 0.96 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added NaH (60%, 50 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Then, a solution of triethylphosphonoacetate (0.2 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (cHex/EtOAc) to give compound 43 (150 mg, 0.39 mmol, 41 %). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 7.80 (2H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-2'/H-6'), 7.77 (1H, d, $J=15.0$ Hz, H-8), 7.46 (1H, s, H-4), 7.02 (2H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-3'/H-5'), 6.99 (1H, s, H-6), 6.44 (1H, d, $J=15.0$ Hz, H-9), 4.94 (2H, s, CH₂OH), 4.28 (2H, m, CH₃CH₂), 4.06 (3H, s, OCH₃-7), 3.88 (3H, s, OCH₃-4'), 1.36 (3H, t, $J=7.47$ Hz, CH₃CH₂). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 167.0 (COOCH₂CH₃), 160.5 (C-4'), 155.1 (C-2), 145.3 (C-8), 145.3 (C-7), 145.3 (C-7a), 131.7 (C-3a), 130.8 (C-5), 129.1 (C-2'/C-6'), 122.2 (C-1'), 117.2 (C-9), 114.2 (C-3'/C-5'), 114.0 (C-3), 113.0 (C-4), 105.7 (C-6), 60.5 (CH₃CH₂), 56.2 (OCH₃-7), 55.6 (OCH₃-4'), 55.4 (CH₂OH), 14.3 (CH₃CH₂).

3.2.45. 2-*hydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl* bromide &

3.2.45. 2-*hydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl* bromide &

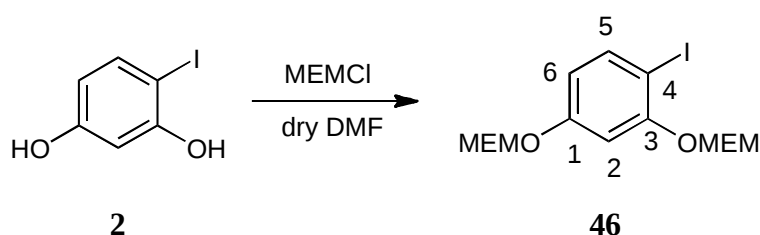


2-*hydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl* bromide (3 gr, 20 mmol) was dissolved in CHCl_3 (30 ml), and Br_2 (1.02 ml, 20 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic phase was washed with water and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate, 1:1) to give 4-bromo-2-hydroxy-5-methoxyphenol (44) (1.28 gr, 5.84 mmol, 29.2 %) and 3-bromo-2-hydroxy-5-methoxyphenol (45) (1.29 gr, 5.89 mmol, 29.5 %).

44. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 6.19 (1H, d, $J=2.5$ Hz), 6.07 (1H, d, $J=2.5$ Hz), 3.84 (3H, s).

45. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 6.21 (2H, s, H-4, H-6), 3.75 (3H, s, OCH_3).

3.2.46. 1-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methoxyethyl ether &



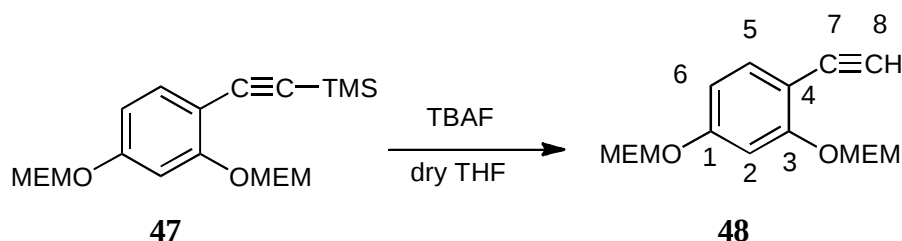
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3.2.47. 1-*n*-butyl-2,4-dimethoxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)benzene (47) (140 mg, 0.37 mmol, 62 %), $^{-}\text{U}^{\text{Si}}\text{Hex/Et}^{\text{Ac}}$: 90/10.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, H-5), 6.79 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz, H-2), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J=8.4$ Hz, 2.4 Hz, H-6), 5.31 (2H, s, CH_2), 5.25 (2H, s, CH_2), 3.90 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.80 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.56 (4H, m, 2 x CH_2), 3.38 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.37 (3H, s, OCH_3), 0.26 (9H, s, $-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$).

3.2.48. 1-*n*-butyl-2,4-dimethoxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)benzene (48) • $\text{U}^{\text{Si}}\text{Hex/Et}^{\text{Ac}}$



3.2.48. 1-*n*-butyl-2,4-dimethoxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)benzene (48) (97.8 mg, 0.32 mmol, 87 %).

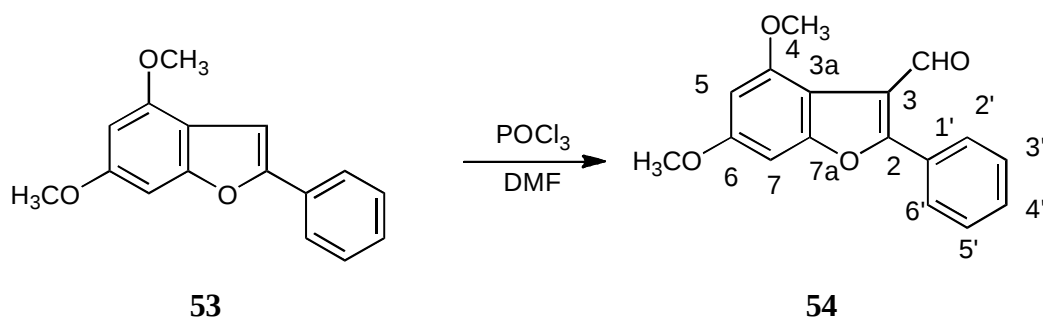
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.36 (1H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.85 (1H, d, $J=2.5$ Hz, H-2), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J=8.2$ Hz, 2.5 Hz, H-6), 5.34 (2H, s, CH_2), 5.25 (2H, s, CH_2), 3.87 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.80 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.55 (4H, m, 2 x CH_2), 3.37 (6H, s, 2 x OCH_3), 3.18 (1H, s, CH)

8 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.41 (2H, t, J=8.4 Hz, H-4f), 7.03 (1H, s, H-3), 6.70 (1H, s, H-5),

6.33 (1H, d, J=1.9 Hz, H-7), 3.92 (3H, s, OCH₃-4), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃-6).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 159.2 (C-6), 156.6 (C-7a), 153.5 (C-4), 153.5 (C-2), 130.6 (C-1f), 128.8 (C-3f/C-5f), 127.7 (C-4f), 124.2 (C-2f/C-6f), 113.4 (C-3a), 98.7 (C-3), 94.3 (C-7), 88.1 (C-5), 55.7 (OCH₃-6), 55.6 (OCH₃-4).

3.2.54. 4,6-dimethoxy-2-phenylisobenzofuran-3-one $\rightarrow$ 4,6-dimethoxy-2-phenylisobenzofuran-3-carbaldehyde



To a solution of POCl₃ (0.1 ml, 0.917 mmol) in DMF (0.5 ml) was added compound **53** (45 mg, 0.177 mmol) in DMF (1 ml). The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 24 h. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with 40% NaOH solution, then with 40% NaCl solution, and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give compound **54** (48 mg, 0.17 mmol, 96 %).

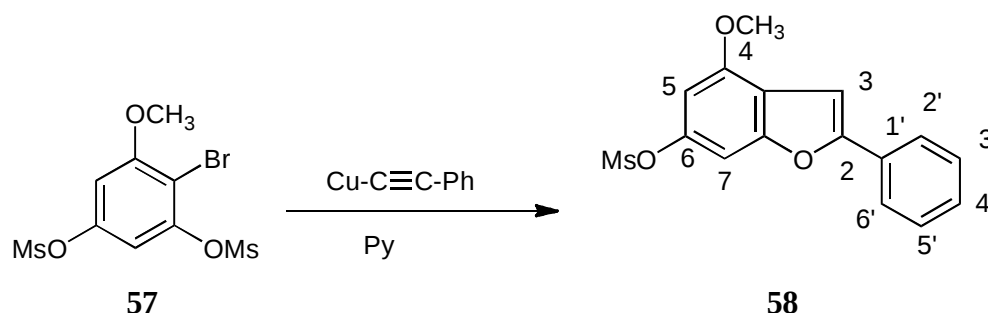
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 10.5 (1H, s, CH=O), 7.87 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.43 (2H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-3f/W-5f), 7.32 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-4f), 7.01 (1H, s, H-7), 6.32 (1H, s, H-5), 4.04 (3H, s, OCH₃-6), 4.00 (3H, s, OCH₃-4).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 186.6 (CH=O), 163.0 (C-4), 158.8 (C-6), 155.2 (C-2), 155.2 (C-7a), 128.9 (C-3f/C-5f), 128.9 (C-1f), 128.5 (C-4f), 124.4 (C-2f/C-6f), 114.2 (C-3a), 106.1 (C-3), 98.0 (C-7), 89.3 (C-5), 56.7 (OCH₃-4), 56.1 (OCH₃-6).

EtOAc . Na_2SO_4 cHex/EtOAc . PtS cHex/EtOAc : 60/40.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.03 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 3.94 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.28 (3H, s, OSO_2CH_3), 3.20 (3H, s, OSO_2CH_3).

3.2.58. 4-Methoxy-2-bromo-6-methylphenyl methyl sulfonate (57) to 4-methoxy-2-bromo-6-methylphenyl methyl sulfonate (58)

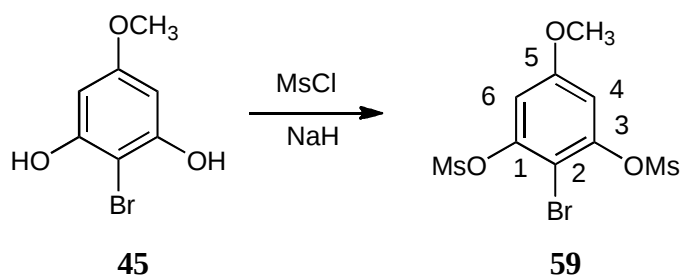


PtS cHex/EtOAc : 90/10.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ : 7.82 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.45 (2H, t, $J=8.1$ Hz, H-3f/W-5f), 7.36 (1H, t, $J=8.1$ Hz, H-4f), 7.14 (1H, s, H-5), 7.10 (1H, s, H-3), 6.65 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz, H-7), 3.97 (3H, s, OCH_3 -4), 3.19 (3H, s, CH_3SO_2).

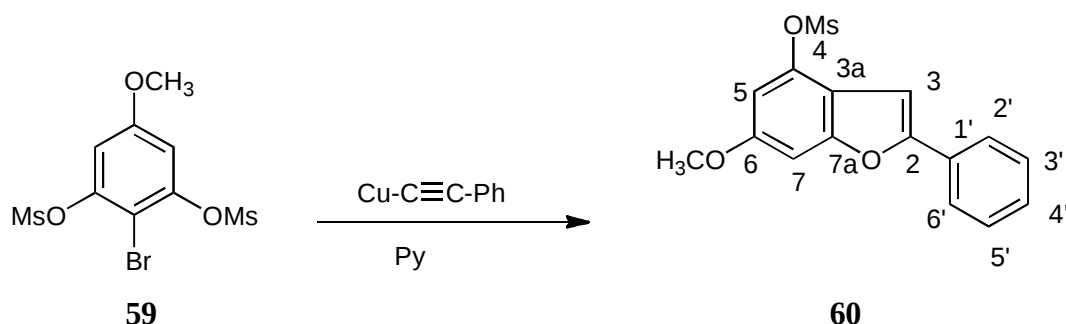
6.5 (C-2), 155.0 (C-7a), 153.2 (C-4), 146.8 (C-6),
 128.7 (C-4f), 124.7 (C-2f/C-6f), 118.9 (C-3a), 99.5
 (C-7), 98.8 (C-5), 98.2 (C-3), 55.8 (OCH₃-4), 37.2 (OCH₃SO₂).

3.2.59. 4-Methoxy-2-bromo-3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (45) to 4-methoxy-2-bromo-3,5-bis(methanesulfonyl)benzoic acid (59)



45 (500 mg, 2.28 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3 ml) and NaH (220 mg, 9.13 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. MsCl (0.71 ml, 9.13 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was poured into 50 ml H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with Na₂SO₄ and dried. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) to give 59 (541 mg, 1.44 mmol, 64 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ : 7.02 (2H, s, H-4, H-6), 3.85 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.38 (3H, s, OSO₂CH₃), 3.30 (3H, s, OSO₂CH₃).



W Ue-U' U UfU' ♠EU...UF♠F<,,''' >U' €♠F•F' "F½ U' Uae U U/F•F!!U' -> EF>€--“UNo. i Uik, -t..U' U Pts”/Nú' Pts**59** (150 mg, 0.4 mmol) >U' UF€ uU'/€!!U' ÚÚ€!!úF€ UF€ %Ú!>F½**52** (197.4 mg, 1.2 mmol) úÚPy (8 ml) U' UúUÚU' úUFEP118 ¹³C .,Ú3 !!ÚU' €ae U U/F•F!!U' -> EF>€--“UNo -UU’E..ÚÚ270 Watt úUF ♠E%UF !!ÚUF >U' 140 Watt úU' Uae-U' Uú€F !!ÚU'. ñ>F!!F€”ÚÚ %A!ú' -ÚCH₂Cl₂/H₂O, n.,EFÚ' U PtsF£.Ú>,Ptq“ú' Pts-ÚNa₂SO₄ >U' UúF-“>E€/ú' UF€ úÚ!!U' -ÚÚ“Ú‘ú' €ae Ú!ÚÚNo”/ ♠ÚÚ'. -F €ae!!Ú'-Ú €♠F•!,''' >ÚÚÚ%ENo ÚF. £Úú>e úÚNoú'e úUF/ F♠FF %ú' ú-F♠F<,,''' >ÚNPúÚÚ,, q“ú' silica gel flash >U' NPts >' U, -t..U' úÚ!€U% cHex/EtOAc. ñae U úU,!! Ú!!F¼U>ÚUF ♠EFF**60** (25 mg, 0.08 mmol, **20 %**), -Úú¼U-ÚcHex/EtOAc : 90/10.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 7.81 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-2f/W-6f), 7.44 (2H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-3f/W-5f), 7.35 (1H, t, J=8.0 Hz, H-4f), 7.06 (1H, s, H-3), 7.05 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz, H-7), 6.84 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz, H-5), 3.88 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.22 (3H, s, OSO₂CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ: 158.0 (C-6), 158.0 (C-7a), 155.6 (C-2), 141.7 (C-4), 128.9 (C-3f/ C-5f), 128.9 (C-1f), 128.7 (C-4f), 124.5 (C-2f/ C-6f), 117.1 (C-3a), 105.4 (C-5), 98.3 (C-3), 95.4 (C-7), 55.9 (OCH₃), 37.4 (OSO₂CH₃).

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65.6 (C-6'), 162.1 (C-5/C-7), 159.9 (C-4'), 158.1
18.1 (C-1'), 105.8 (C-3'), 98.3 (C-5'), 94.1 (C-4/C-
8), 93.0 (C-3), 93.0 (C-6), 55.7 (OCH₃-4'/ OCH₃-6'), 55.3 (OCH₃-5/ OCH₃-7).

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