

## Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of flavans to novel benzofuran derivatives.

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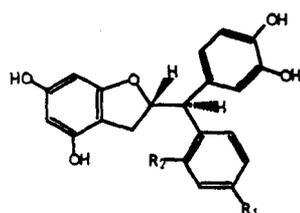
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The objective of this work was to define reactions that occur when proanthocyanidins and their derivatives are reacted in the presence of acid catalysts. **Pure compounds** (either as the free phenols, the methyl ether, or the methyl ether-acetate derivatives) were isolated by a variety of **chromatographic** methods. Proof of their **structure** was based mainly on **2D-NMR** as well as **high-resolution MS** and **CD experiments**. Some of the results of these experiments are **summarized** here.

Reaction of **(+)-catechin** with phenol and either sulfuric or hydrochloric acid catalysts (Peng, Conner, Hemingway, 1997) gave **2-[(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-4,6-benzofurandiol (1)** as previously reported from similar reactions catalyzed by Lewis acids (Mitsunaga, Abe, Ohara, 1994). In addition, the **2-hydroxyphenyl** derivative (2) resulting from *ortho* condensation of phenol at **C-2<sub>C</sub>** was isolated. The product **2-[3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-7-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl-4,6-benzofurandiol (3)** resulting from liberation of formaldehyde and condensation of ***p*-hydroxybenzyl** alcohol on the **phloroglucinol A-ring** was also obtained. An appreciation for the high reactivity of the **phloroglucinol A-ring** is obtained by the isolation of a product in which catechin competed for the **C-2<sub>C</sub> carbocation** even though the mole ratio of phenol to catechin was about 40: 1. Subsequent reaction of phenol at C-2 of the lower unit and two dehydration ring closures resulted in the formation of **2-(1,3,5-trihydroxyphenyl)-methyl-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-6-[(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)(4-**

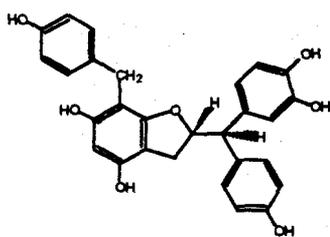
## Topic 2 : Chemical and Biochemical Synthesis of Polyphenols

(hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2,3,5,6-tetrahydrobenzo-[1,2-b,5,4-b']-difuran-4-ol (4).

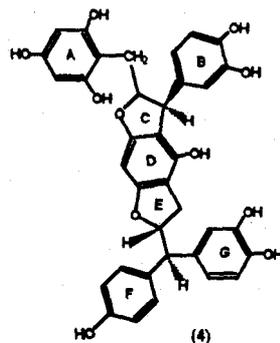


(1)  $R_1 = \text{OH}$ ;  $R_2 = \text{H}$

(2)  $R_1 = \text{H}$ ;  $R_2 = \text{OH}$

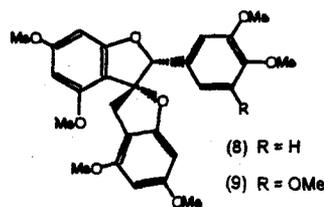
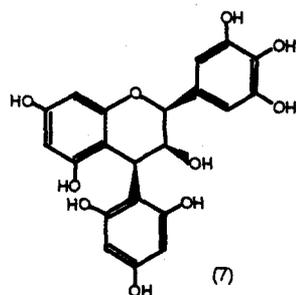
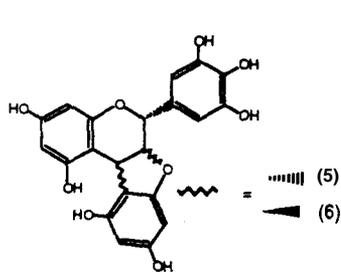


(3)



(4)

A series of novel **benzofuran** derivatives was obtained from reaction of a **prodelphinidin** polymer with phloroglucinol at 105 °C for 24 and 48 hours using acetic acid as a catalyst (Steynberg, Steynberg, Hemingway, Ferreira, McGraw, 1997). The stereochemistry of the two [1]benzofuro[2,3-c]chromenes (5) and (6) isolated suggested **that** a phenolic hydroxy group of the phloroglucinol unit displaced the protonated 3 hydroxy of the pyran ring in an  $S_N2$  dehydration. Further experiments suggested that may not be required. Perhaps the most important product isolated from these experiments was the **2S all-cis** phloroglucinol **adduct** (7) demonstrating inversion of the stereochemistry at C-2<sub>c</sub> when reaction conditions **are** pushed to long times at high temperature. Most surprising was the formation of (2*R*,3*R*)-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4,4',6,6'-tetramethoxy-3,2'-spirobi[2,3-dihydro[1]benzofuran] (8) and the 3,4,5-trimethoxy analogue from the prodelphinidins (9). These rearrangement reactions explain why higher yields of **flavan-4-phloroglucinol adducts** are not obtained by prolonged heating with acetic acid.



(8)  $R = \text{H}$

(9)  $R = \text{OMe}$

## References

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PENG, W., CONNER, A.H., HEMINGWAY, R.W. 1997, Phenolation of (+)-Catechin with Mineral Acids. II Identification of New Reaction Products, *J. Wood Chem. Technol.* 17(4):341-360.

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