

Basavarajappa HD, Lee B, Fei X, Lim D, Callaghan B, Mund JA, Case J, Rajashekhar G, Seo S-Y, Corson TW. *Synthesis and mechanistic studies of a novel homoisoflavanone inhibitor of endothelial cell growth.*

SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS S1

Experimental Section

General

All starting materials and reagents were obtained commercially and were used without further purification. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl. Dichloromethane and acetonitrile were freshly distilled from calcium hydride. All solvents used for routine product isolation and chromatography were of reagent grade and glass distilled. Reaction flasks were dried at 100°C before use, and air- and moisture-sensitive reactions were performed under argon. Flash column chromatography was performed using silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh, Merck) with the indicated solvents. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using 0.25 mm silica gel plates (Merck). Mass spectra were obtained using a Waters Auto Purification instrument, and high resolution mass spectra were obtained using a JEOL JMS-AX 505WA unit. ¹H and ¹³C spectra were recorded on either a Bruker AVANCE III 400MHz, or a Bruker AVANCE III 600MHz spectrometer as solutions in deuteriochloroform (CDCl₃) and methanol-d₄. ¹H NMR data were reported in the order of chemical shift, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet and/or multiple resonances), number of protons, and coupling constant (*J*) in hertz (Hz).

1-(6-hydroxy-2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)ethanone (**4**)

To an acetic anhydride (2 mL) solution of 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenol (**3**) (1.2 g, 6.6 mmol), BF₃·Et₂O (0.07 mL) was added at 0°C. After stirring at 60°C for 3 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the reaction mixture was cooled to ca. 0°C for 2 h and the crystallized cake filtered with ethyl acetate. H₂O (10 mL) and Et₃N (1 mL) were added. After stirring for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexanes = 1 : 1) to afford the methyl ketone (**4**) (1.4 g, 95%). The compound **4** was reported. See Supplemental Ref [1].

(*E*)-3-(3'-benzyloxy-4'-methoxyphenyl)-1-(6-hydroxy-2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-one (**6**)

To a solution of methyl ketone (**4**) (1.5 g, 6.5 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**5**) (2.0 g, 8.0 mmol) and KOH (1.5 g, 25 mmol) at 0°C, then warmed to rt. To the reaction mixture was stirred at 35°C for 72 h followed by the addition of water and dilution with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexane = 1 : 3) to afford 3'-benzyloxy-4'-methoxychalcone (**6**) (1.6 g, 56%). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7 (s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz); 7.40 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz); 7.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz); 7.24 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4 and 2.4 Hz); 7.17 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.2 Hz); 6.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz); 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H); ¹³C-NMR

(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.7, 162.6, 159.9, 154.9, 151.9, 148.3, 143.5, 136.7, 135.2, 128.7, 128.2, 128.0, 127.2, 124.2, 123.5, 113.0, 111.5, 108.7, 96.6, 71.12, 61.9, 61.32, 56.12, 29.7; LRMS (ESI) *m/z* 315 (M+H).

1-(6-hydroxy-2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-3-(3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one (7)

3'-(benzyloxy)-4'-methoxychalcone (**6**) (850 mg, 1.9 mmol) in isopropanol (10 mL) was added HCO₂Na (513 mg, 7.5 mmol), Pd/C (195 mg, 1.8 mmol) and HCO₂H (1 mL) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 6 h. The mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel. After the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, purification of the residue via flash column chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexane = 1 : 3) afforded dihydrochalcone (**7**) (517 mg, 79%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.38 (s, 1H), 6.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.28 Hz); 6.73 (s, 2H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.85 (d, 6H, *J* = 1.96 Hz); 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.31 (m, 2H), 2.94 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.8, 161.7, 159.8, 155.0, 146.3, 143.7, 134.6, 133.3, 120.7, 114.2, 111.1, 108.1, 96.1, 61.0, 60.9, 55.9, 55.7, 45.1, 30.2; LRMS (ESI) *m/z* 317 (M+H).

3-(3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxybenzyl)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-5,6,7-trimethoxychroman-4-one (8) and 1-(6-hydroxy-2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-(3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxybenzyl)prop-2-en-1-one (10)

The dihydrochalcone (**7**) (700 mg, 1.9 mmol) was dissolved in 50% aqueous NaOH (0.96 mL), H₂O (3.8 mL) and stirred with formalin (0.16 mL, 5.8 mmol) at 60°C for 3h. After stirring for 3 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with NH₄Cl and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexane = 1 : 2) to afford a mixture of compound **8** (383 mg, 54%), **9** (71 mg, 10%) and **10** (106 mg, 15%), respectively. For compound **8**, ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.83-6.80 (m, 2H), 6.75-6.73 (m, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.78 (bs, 1H), 4.04-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.58-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.21 (bs, 1H), 2.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 13 Hz); 2.85 (d, 1H, *J* = 14 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.1, 159.7, 159.4, 154.5, 146.3, 144.5, 137.5, 126.7, 123.3, 114.1, 113.0, 107.8, 95.9, 69.6, 62.2, 61.4, 61.2, 56.0, 55.8, 49.9, 34.8. LRMS (ESI) *m/z* 405 (M+H); For compound **10**, ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.7 (s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz); 6.67-6.65 (m, 2H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.56 (s, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.7, 160.6, 160.2, 151.8, 146.4, 144.1, 134.9, 129.7, 128.3, 122.2, 115.3, 114.2, 112.0, 108.3, 95.9, 61.4, 61.0, 56.1, 55.8, 38.6; LRMS (ESI) *m/z* 375 (M+H).

3-(3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxybenzyl)-5,6,7-trimethoxychroman-4-one (9)

The compound **8** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (2 mL), and stirred with K₂CO₃ (54 mg, 0.49 mmol) at 90°C for 3 h. After stirring for 3 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1 N HCl and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexane = 1 : 2) affording 5,6,7-trimethoxychromanone (**9**) (45 mg, 49%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (s, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz); 6.71 (d, 2H, *J* = 1.9 Hz); 6.23 (s, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.85 (d, 6H, *J* = 1.9 Hz); 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.63 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.3, 159.6, 159.2, 154.4, 146.5,

144.2, 137.4, 130.2, 121.8, 114.3, 111.4, 108.6, 95.9, 69.0, 61.5, 61.2, 56.0, 55.9, 48.5, 32.5; LRMS (ESI) m/z 375 (M+H). From the compound **10** (100 mg, 0.27 mmol), the same reaction condition afforded 5,6,7-trimethoxychromanone (**9**) (72 mg, 72%).

SH-11052 (2)

To a solution of 5,6,7-trimethoxychromanone (37 mg, 0.10 mmol) in CHCl_3 (1 mL) was added TMSI (113 μL , 0.80 mmol) at 0°C and the reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate / *n*-hexane = 1 : 1) to afford SH-11052 (**2**) (17 mg, 49%). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 6.85 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.70 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.67 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4$ and 8.4 Hz), 6.13 (s, 1H), 4.25 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.2$ and 11.4 Hz), 4.09 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8$ and 11.4 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.08 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.8$ and 13.8 Hz), 2.84-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.2$ and 13.8 Hz); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.7 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 6.67 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4$ and 8.4 Hz), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.25 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.2$ and 11.4 Hz), 4.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8$ and 11.4 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.8$ and 13.8 Hz), 2.82-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.8$ and 14.4 Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 200.7, 157.6, 157.6, 150.4, 148.0, 147.8, 132.4, 128.7, 121.4, 117.1, 113.0, 103.5, 92.25, 70.63, 56.82, 56.58, 33.26; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.7, 158.0, 156.6, 150.1, 147.7, 147.4, 133.0, 129.2, 122.6, 117.1, 112.8, 104.4, 93.0, 71.4, 58.3, 58.0, 48.8, 34.1; LRMS (EI) m/z 346 (M^+); HRMS (EI) m/z 346.1057 (M^+) [calc. $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_7$ 346.1053].

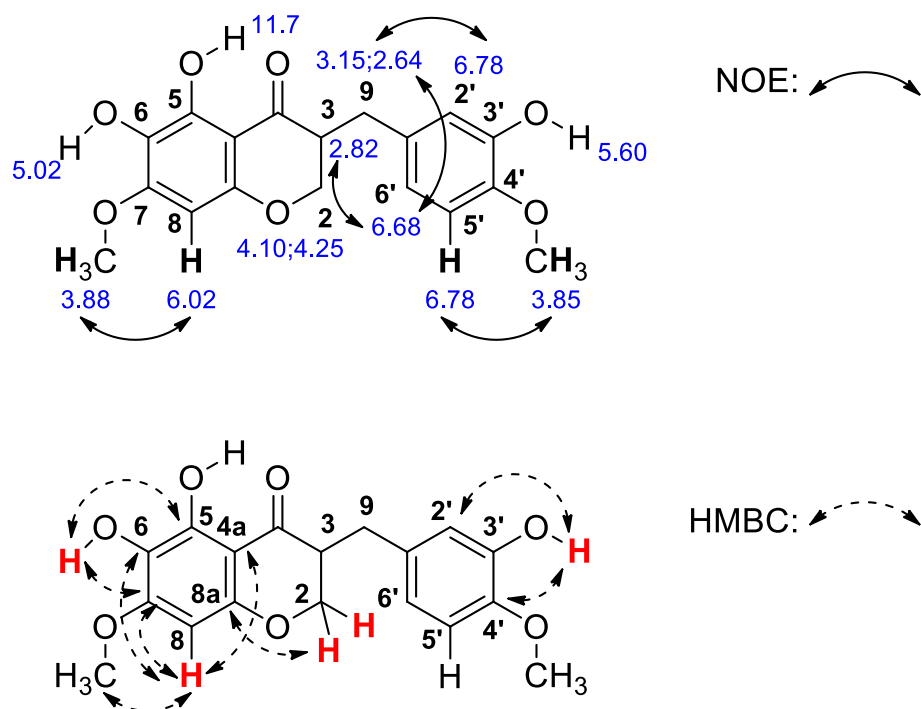


Figure S1. Structural assignment of SH-11052 (**2**) by NOESY and HMBC. (Blue color: chemical shift of $^1\text{H-NMR}$)

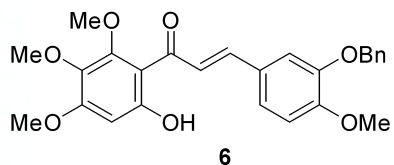
Supplemental Reference

1. Chen DZ, Yang J, Yang B, Wu YS, Wu T (2010) Total synthesis of baicalein. *J Asian Nat Prod Res* 12: 124-128.

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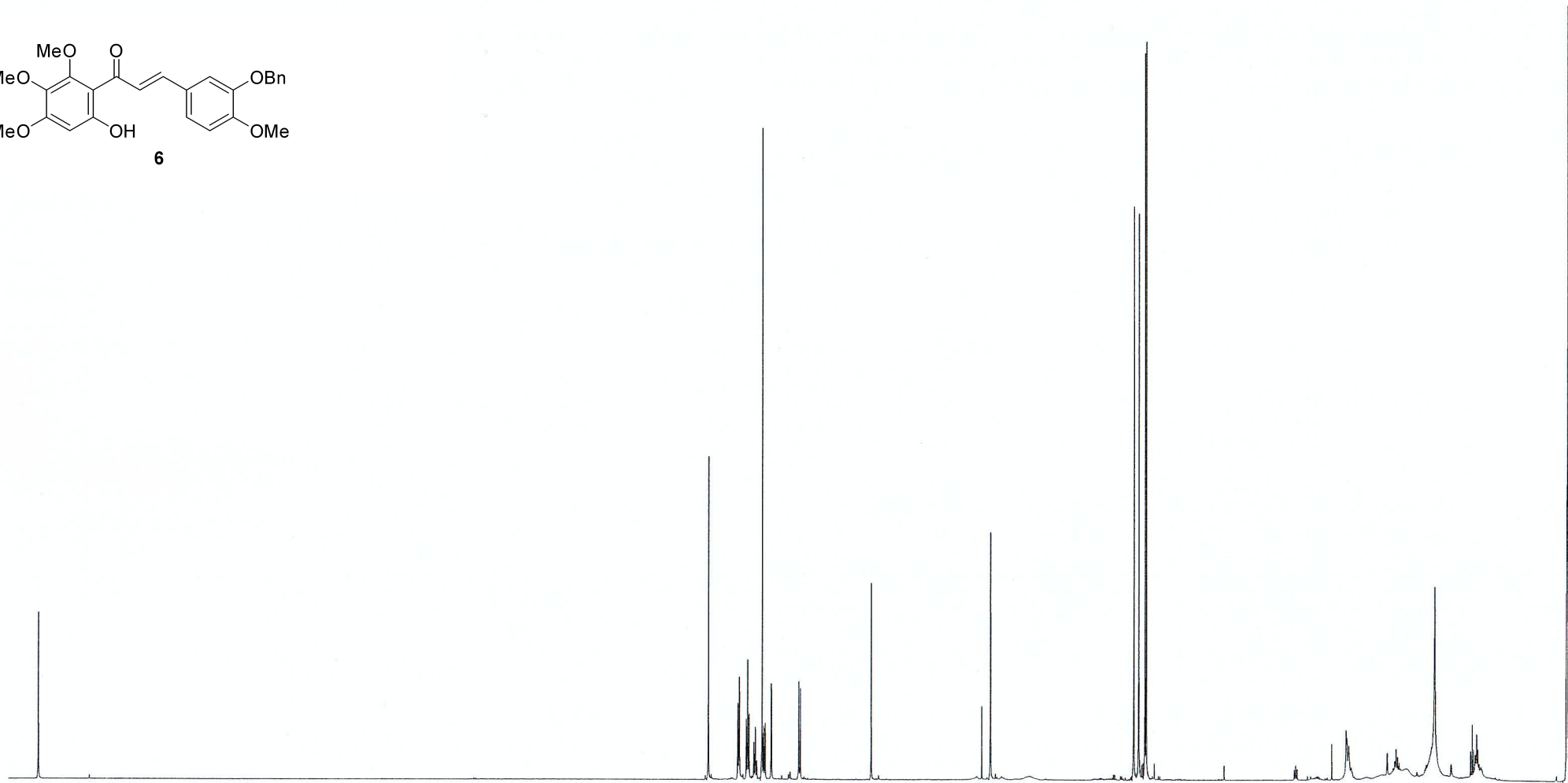
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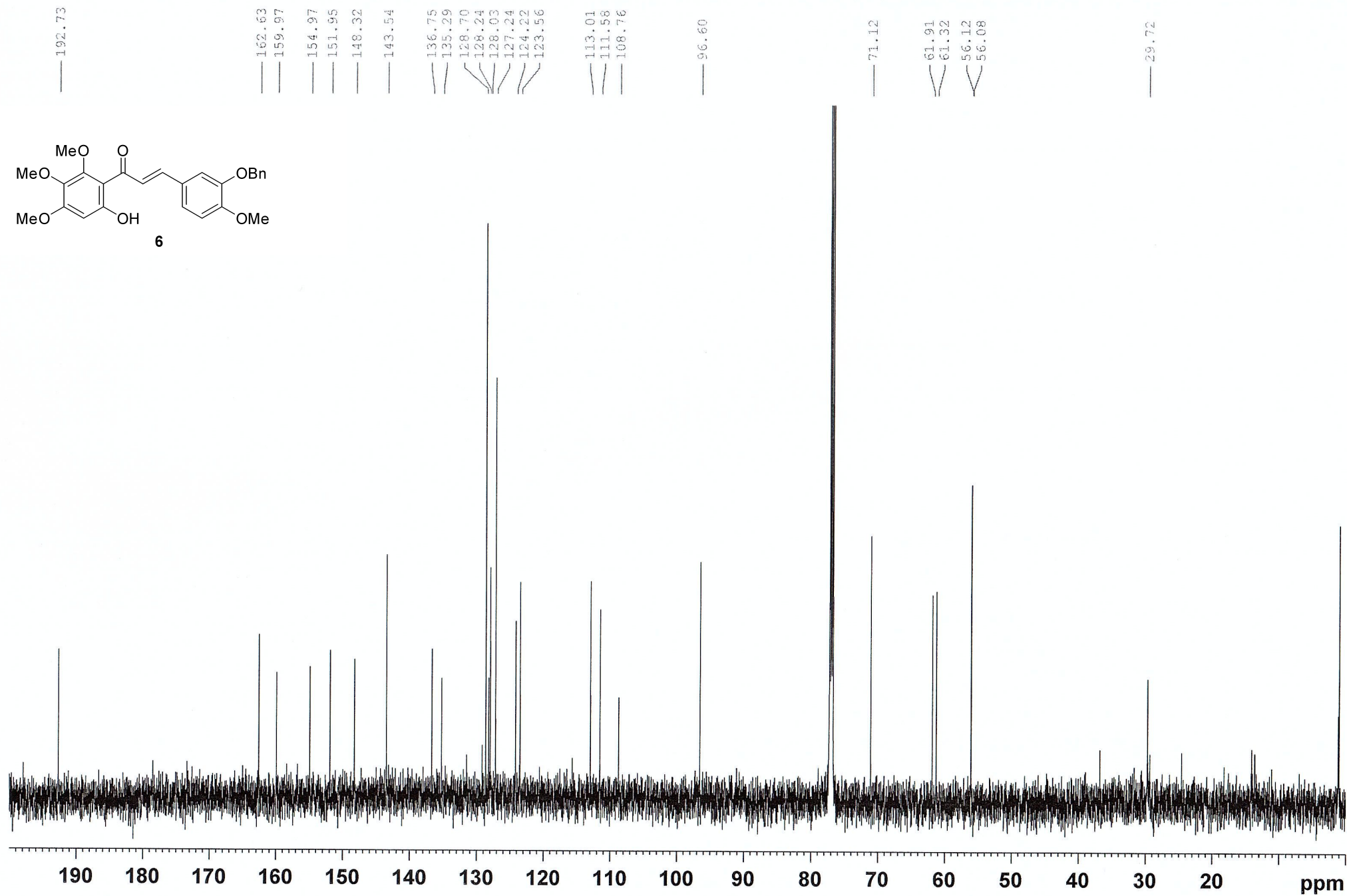
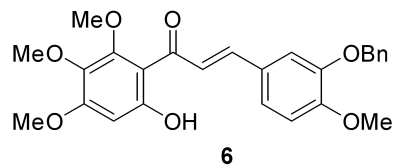


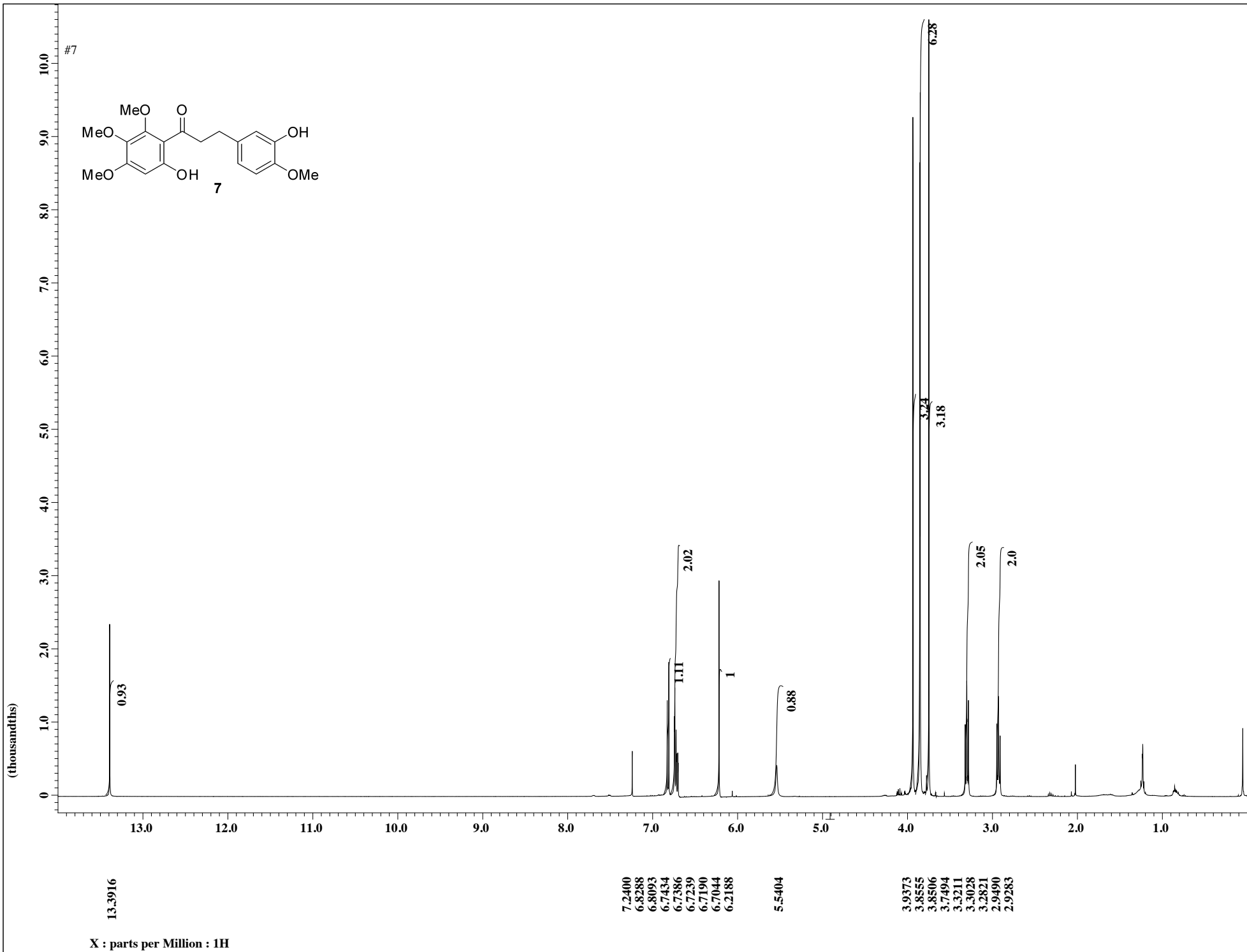
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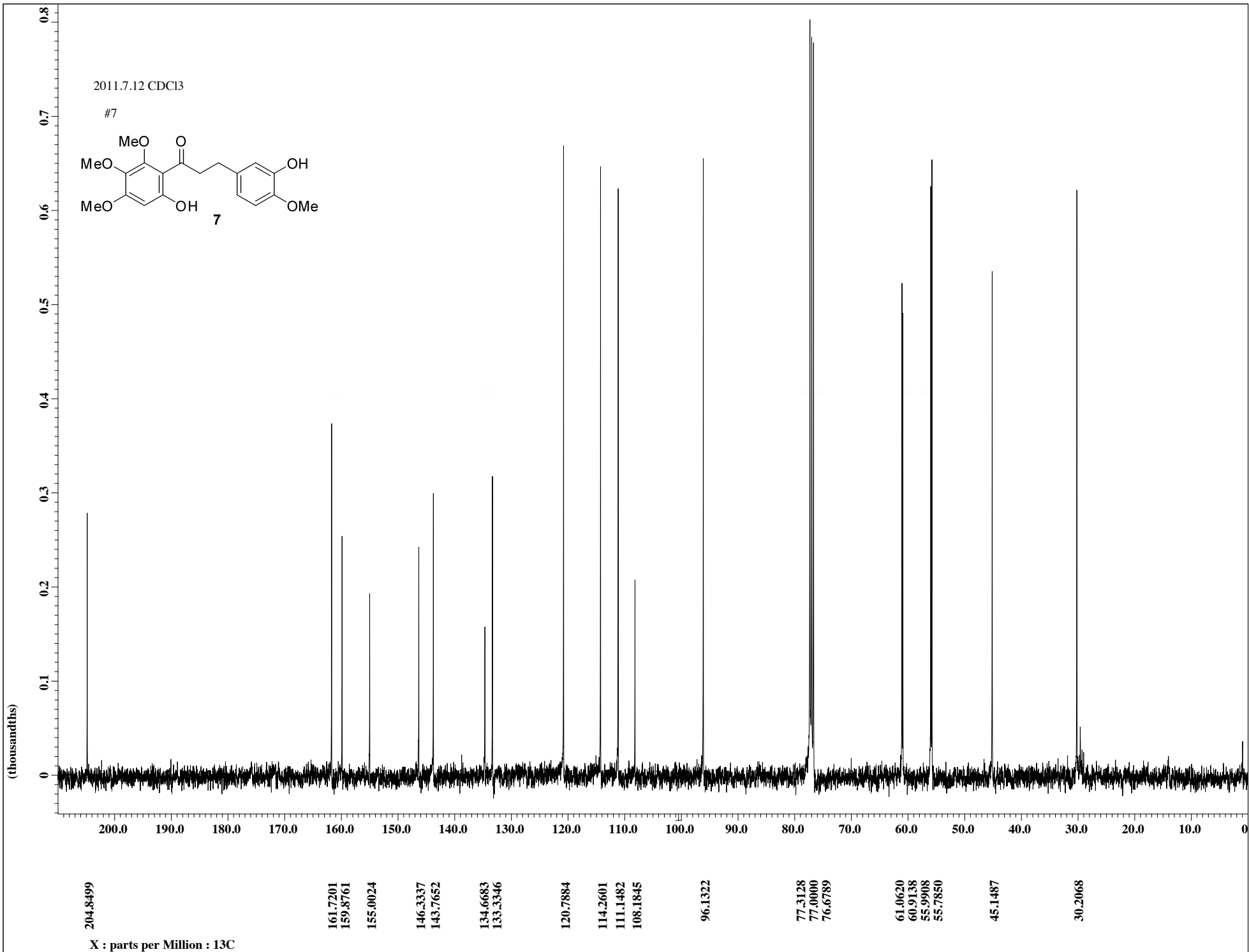
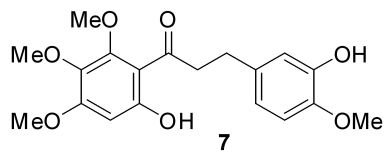
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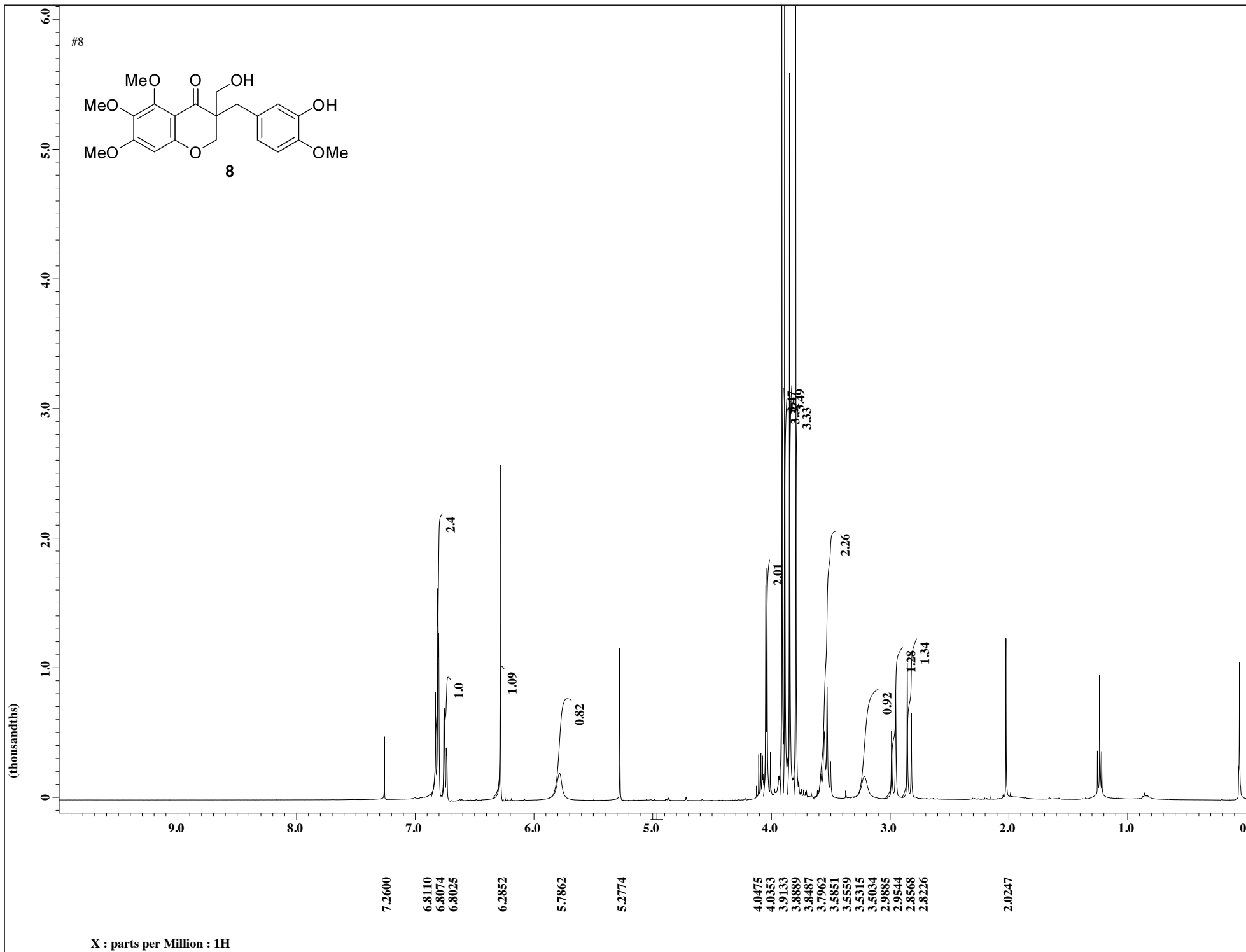


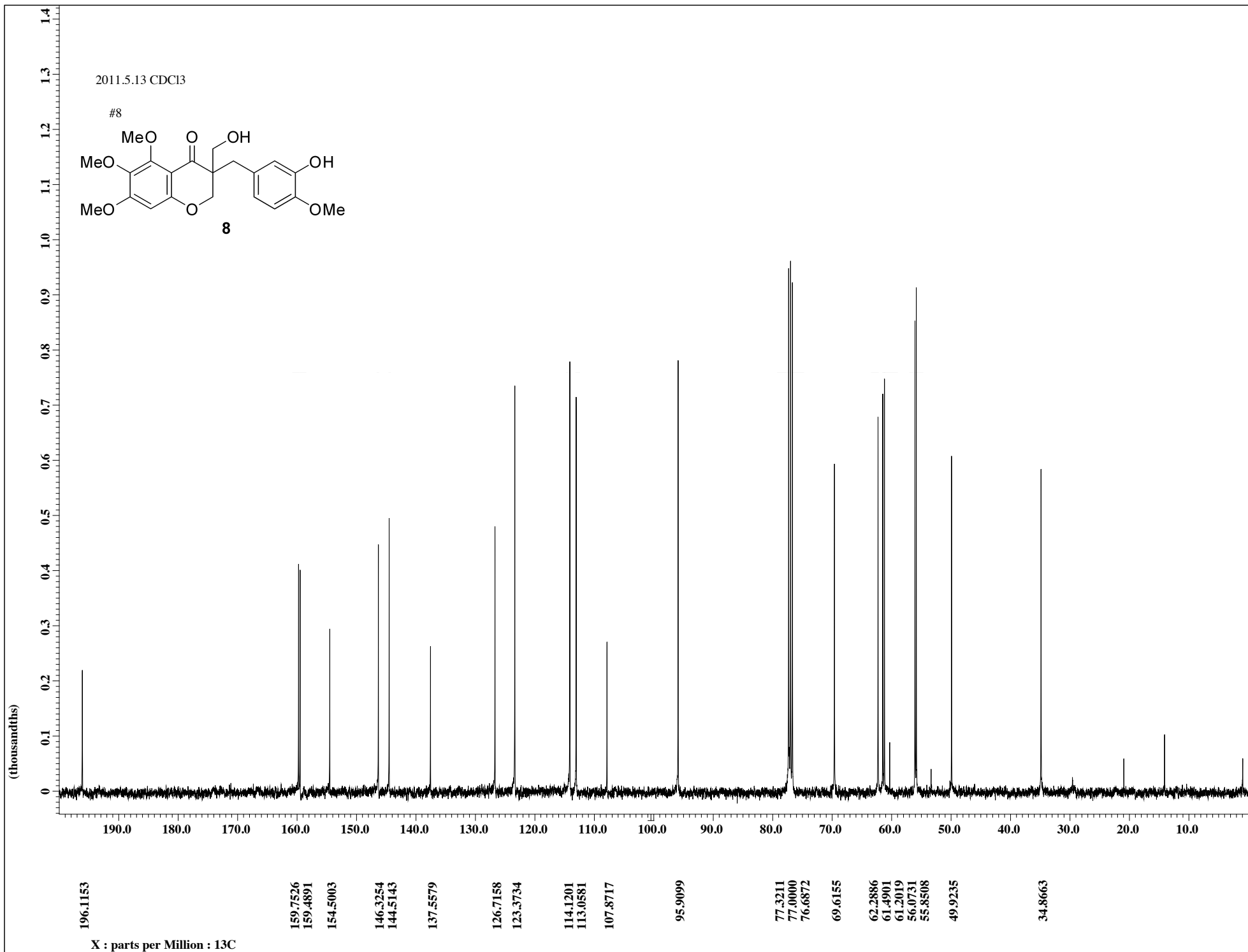


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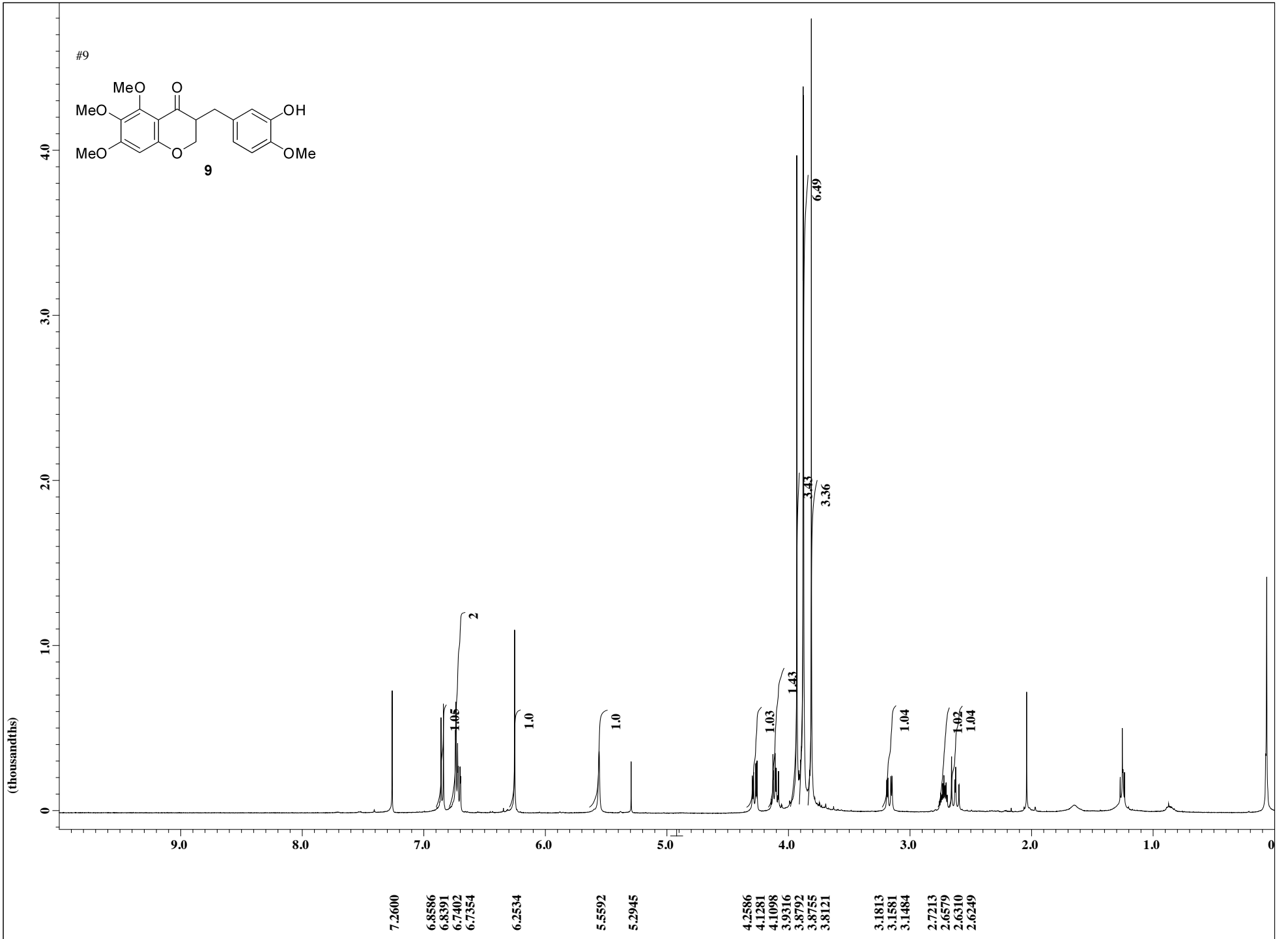
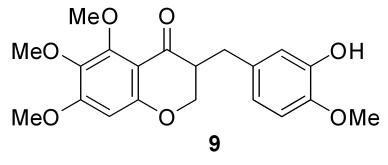
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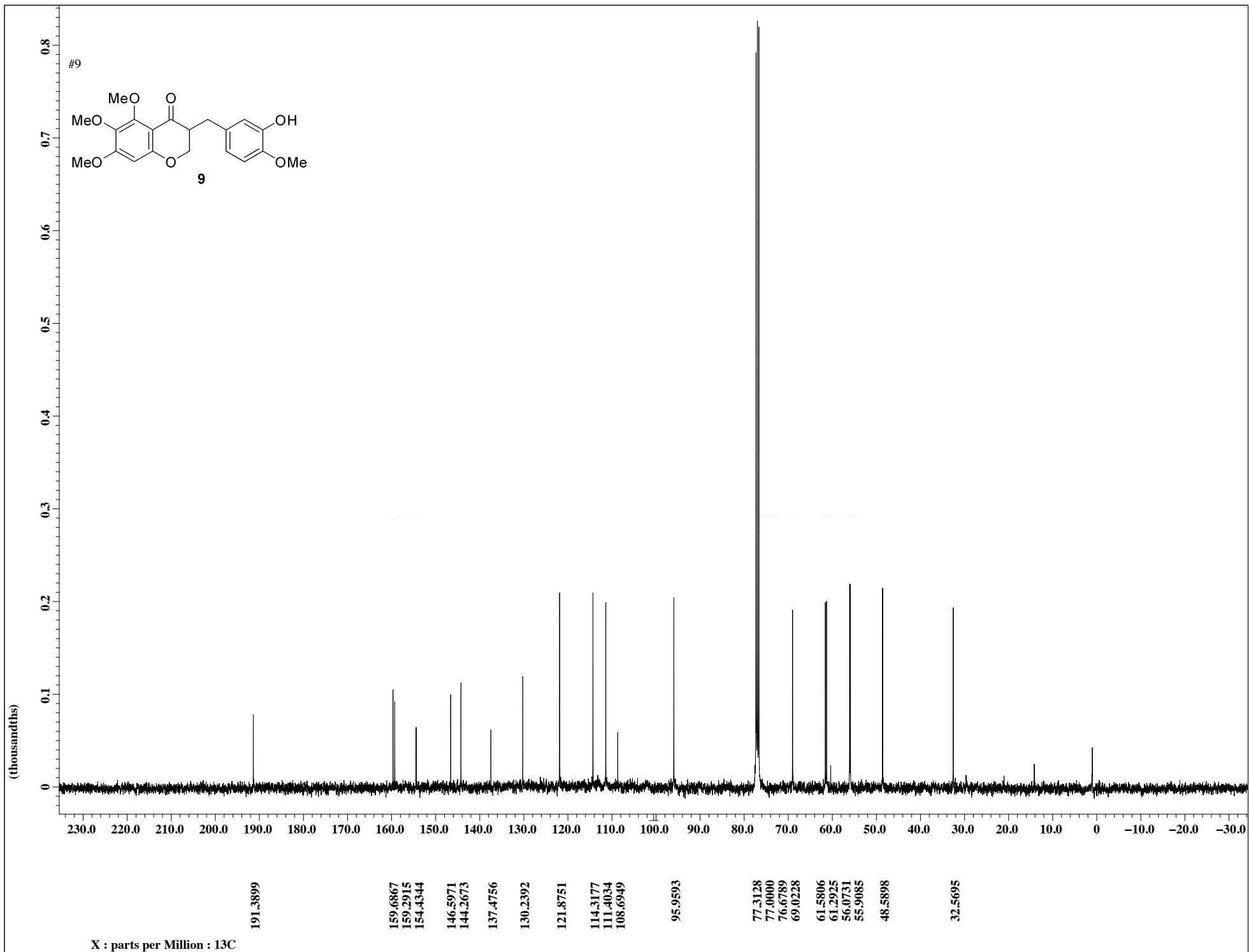


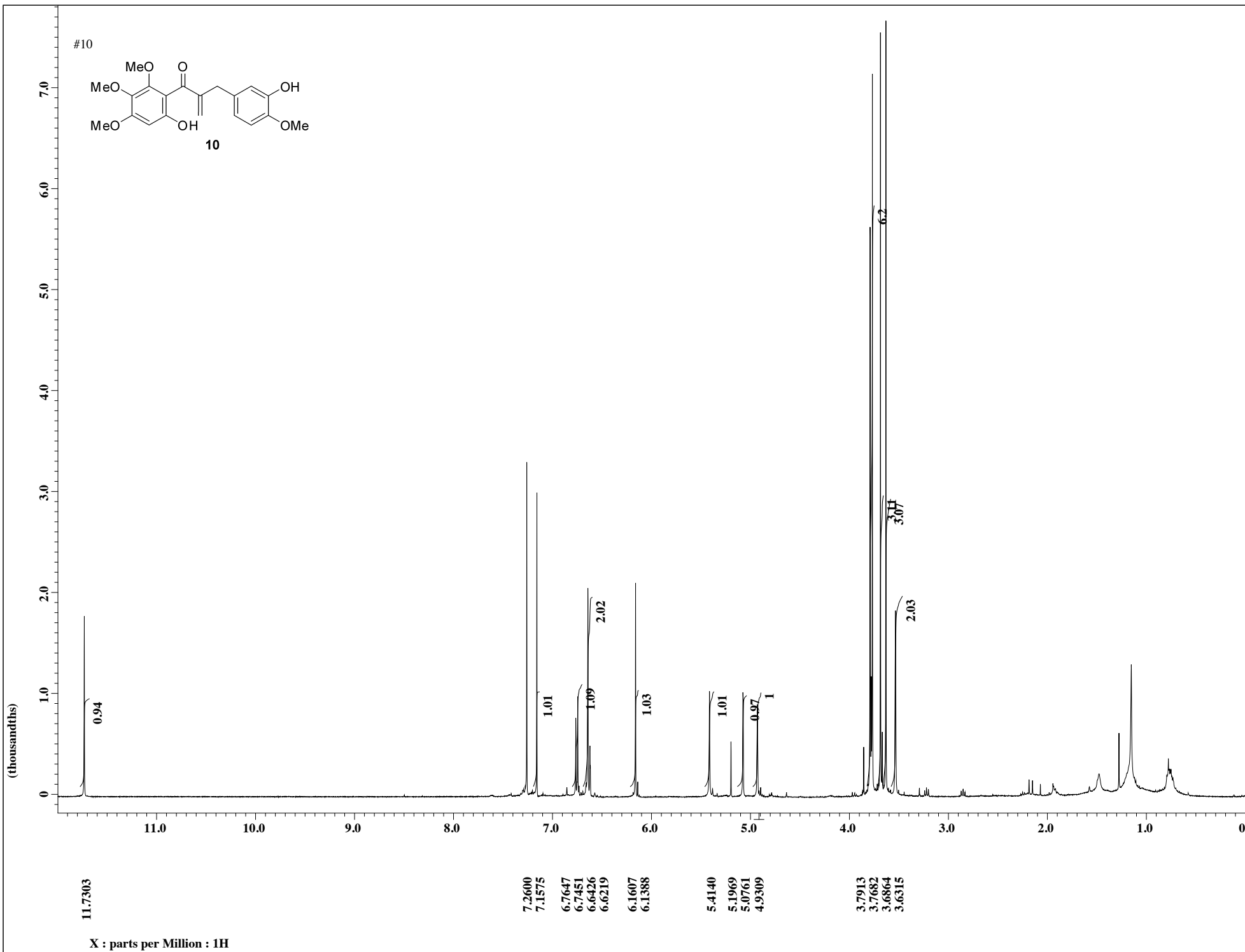


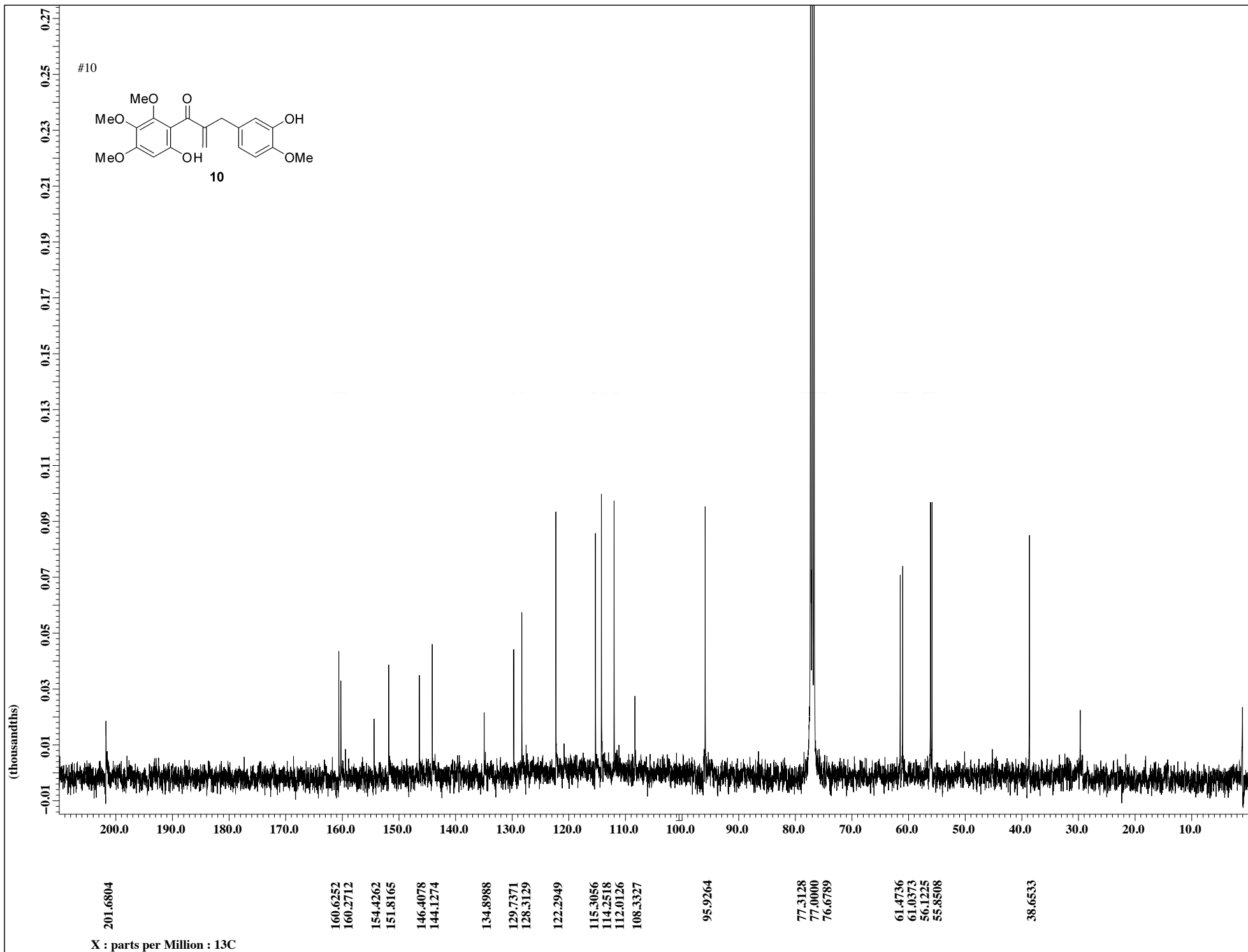
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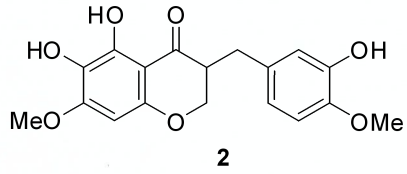
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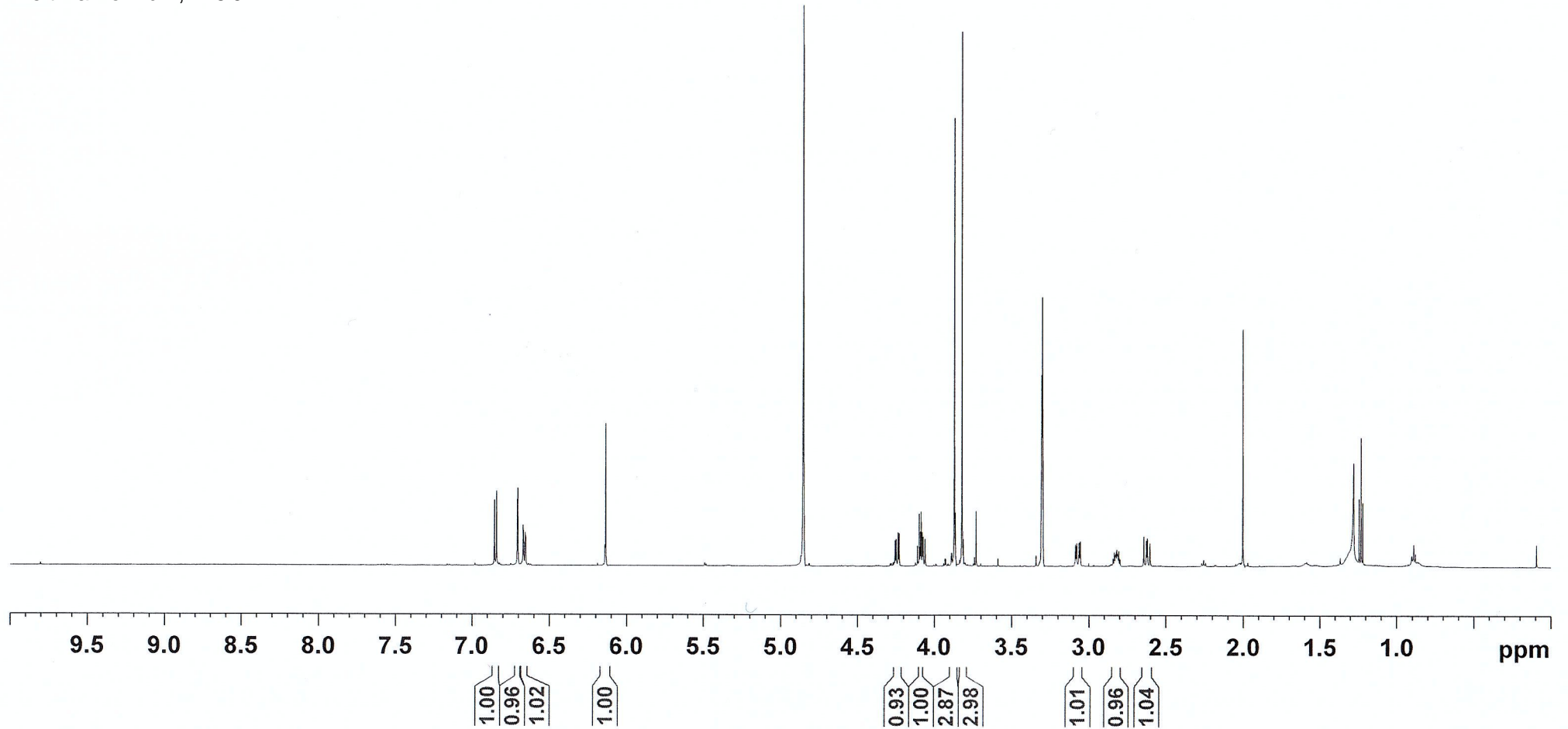


SH-11052

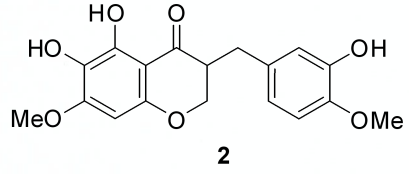


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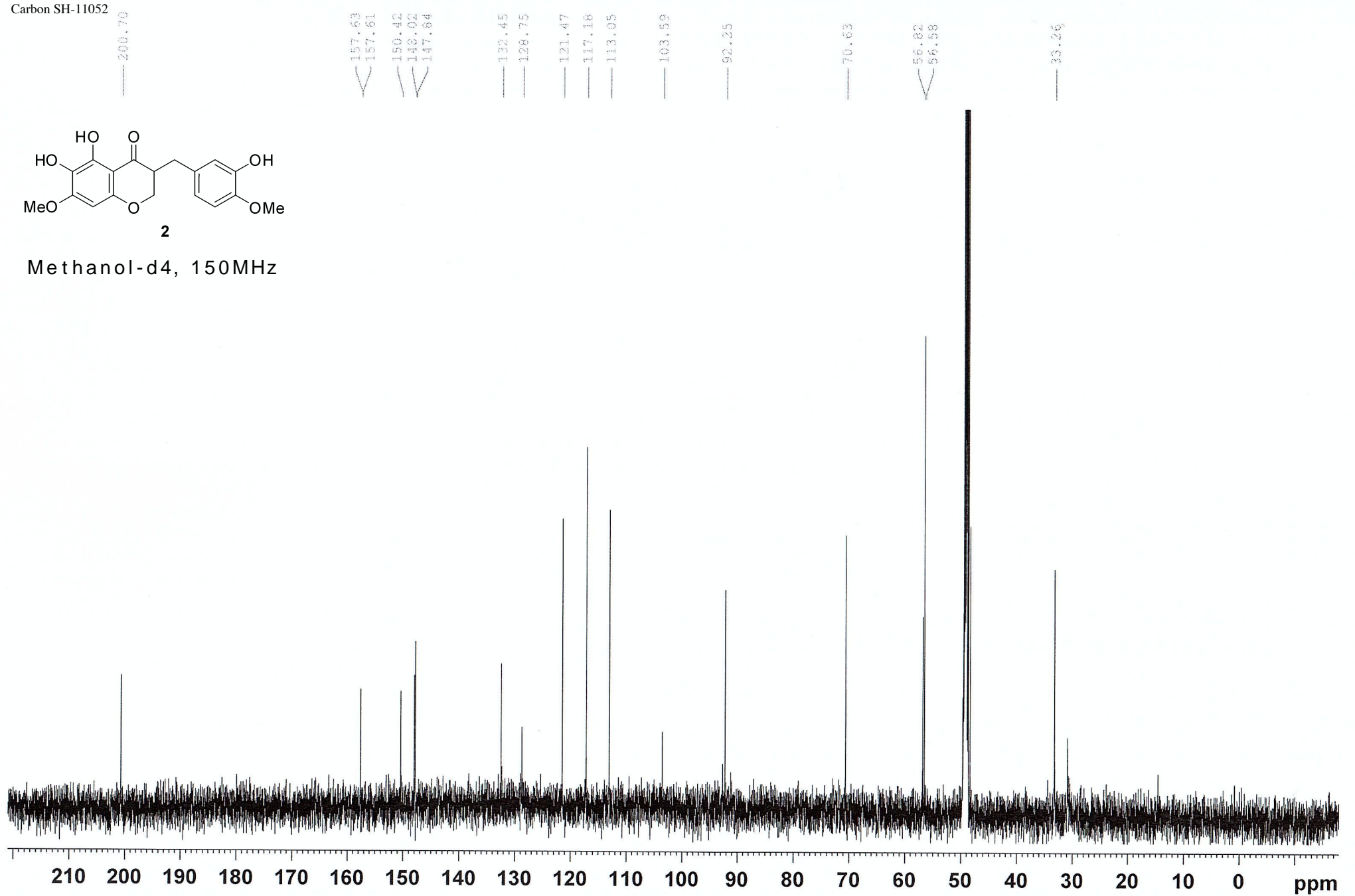
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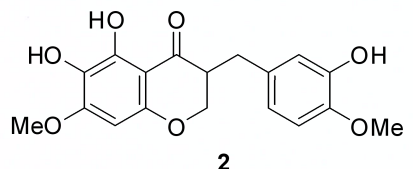
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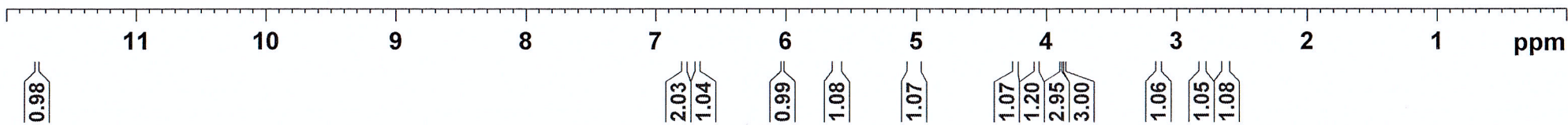
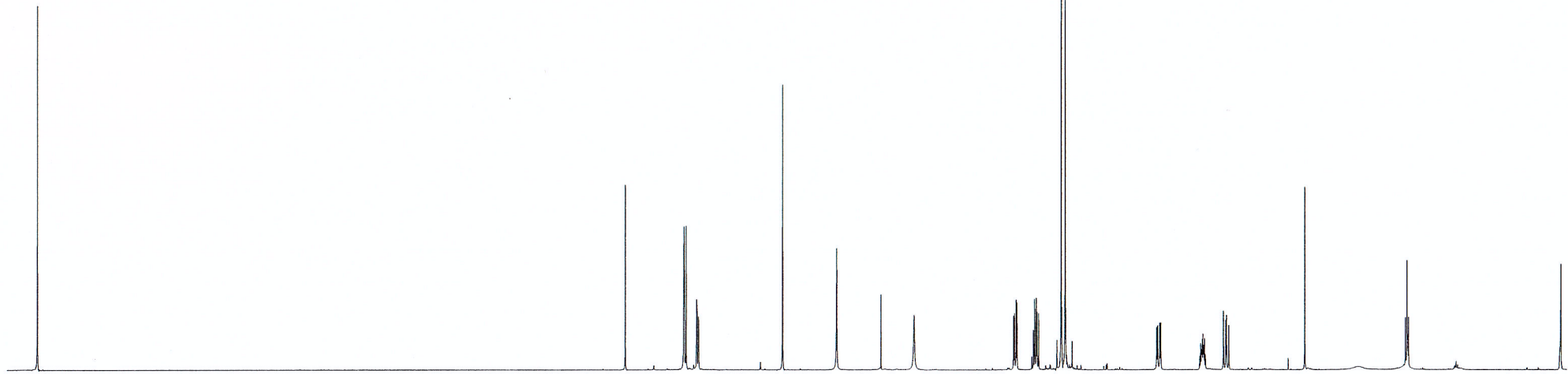
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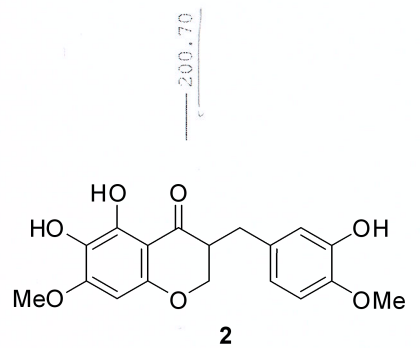
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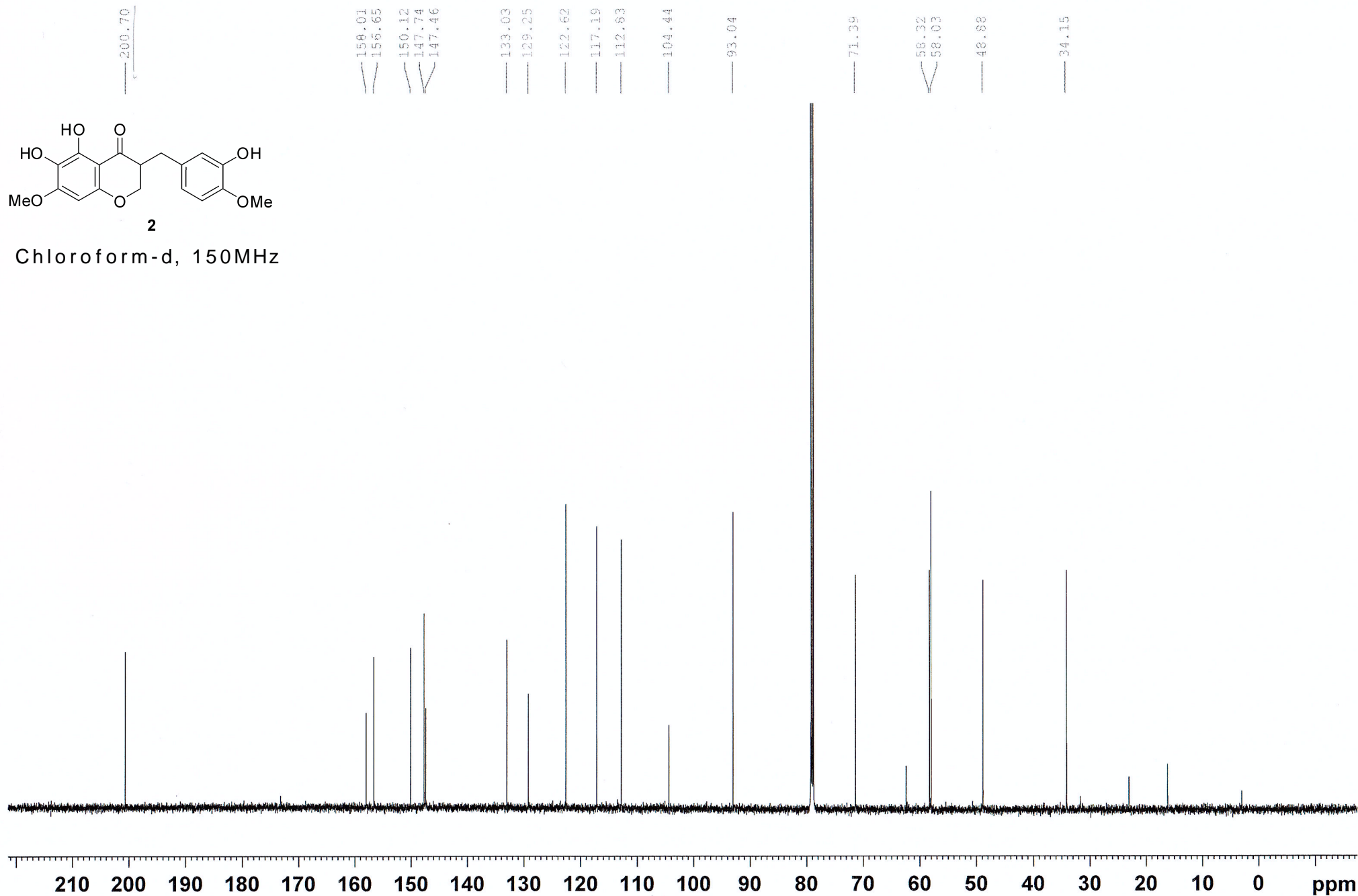
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Carbon 1DBL-360



Chloroform-d, 150MHz



H noesy



NOESY (Chloroform-d, 600MHz)

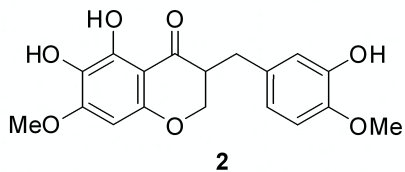
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(H6', H3)

(H6', H9)

(H5', H4')

(H8, H7)



(H2, H9)

(H2, H3)

(H2)

(H3, H9)

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ppm

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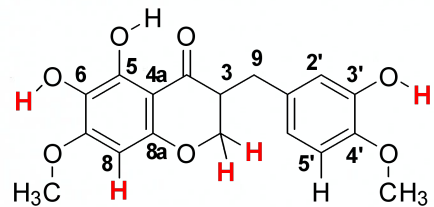
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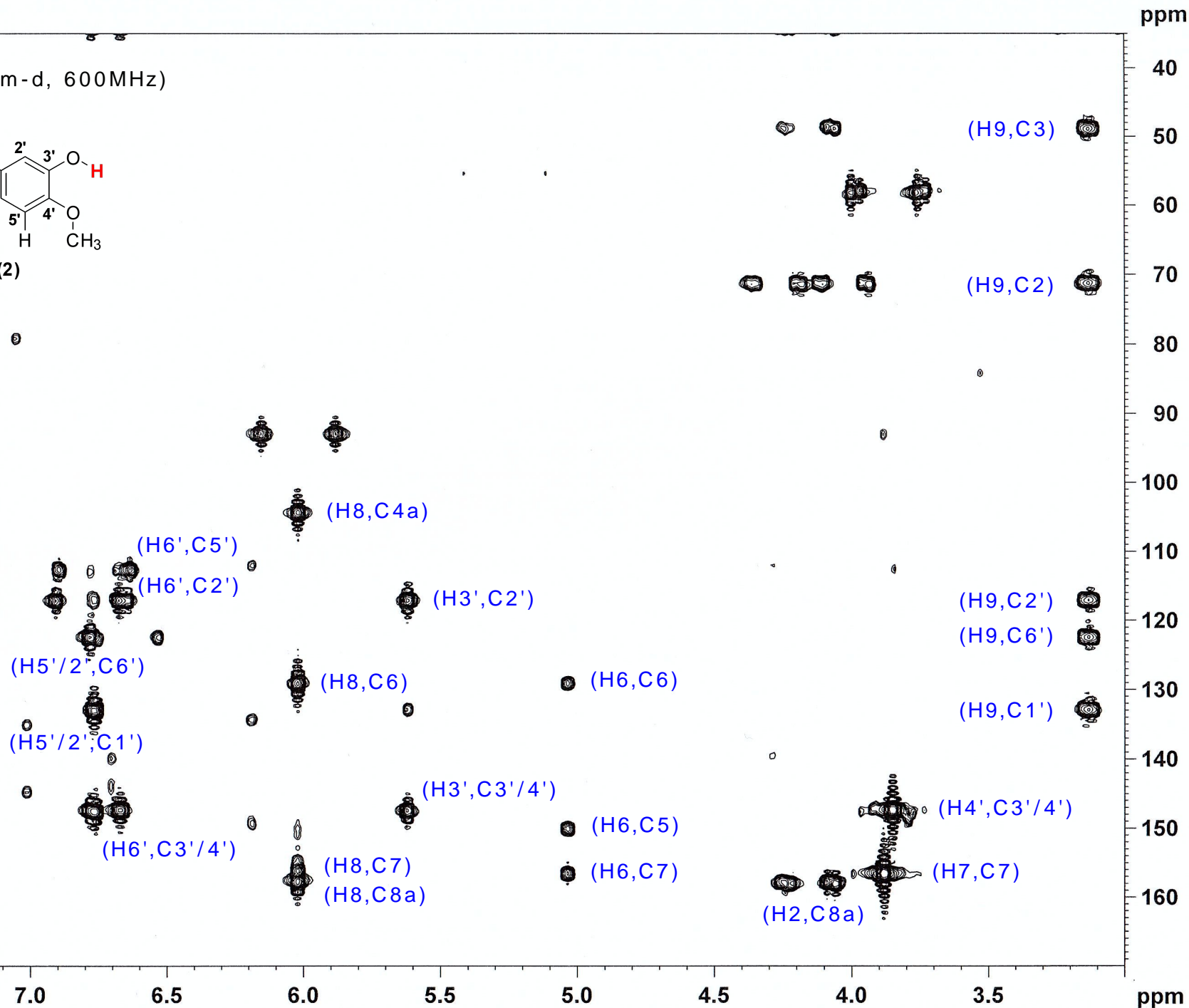
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HMBC (Chloroform-d, 600MHz)



SH-11052 (2)



HMQC (Chloroform-d, 600MHz)

