



Supporting Information

A Revised Modular Approach to (-)-*trans*- Δ^8 -THC and Derivatives Through Late-Stage Suzuki–Miyaura Cross-Coupling Reactions

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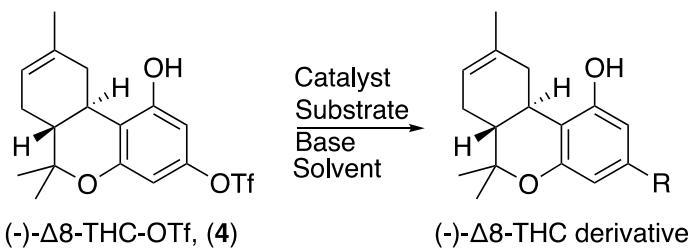
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Table of Contents

	Pages
I. Initial Cross-Coupling Conditions on 4	S2
II. NMR Data Comparison Compound 5 and 6	S3-S5
III. NMR Data Comparison of Regioisomers 10c and 11c	S6
IV. NMR Data Comparison of Atropisomers 10b-R_a and 10b-S_a	S7-S9
v. ¹ H, ¹³ C, ¹¹ B and ¹⁹ F NMR Spectra	S10-S46

I. Initial Cross-Coupling Conditions on **4**

Table 1. Initial cross-coupling conditions on **4** towards (-)-*Trans*- Δ^8 -THC derivatives.

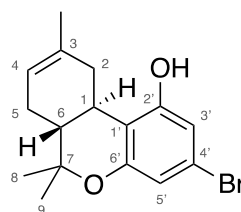
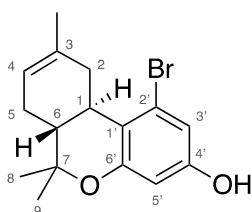


Entry ^a	Catalyst	Substrate	Base	Solvent	Conv. ^b
I.	6% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		Cs ₂ CO ₃	MeOH	0%
II.	3% Pd(OAc) ₂		NaOH	THF	0%
III.	9% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		K ₂ CO ₃	PhMe	0%
IV.	9% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		K ₂ CO ₃	THF:H ₂ O (10:1)	0%
V.	9% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		NaOH	THF:H ₂ O (10:1)	0%
VI.	9% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		Cs ₂ CO ₃ Ag ₂ O (2 eq)	THF	0%
VII.	2% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		KOAc	THF	0%
VIII.	5% Pd(dppf)Cl ₂		K ₃ PO ₄	PhMe	0%
IX.	2% Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ + 5% RuPhos		K ₃ PO ₄	PhMe	0%
X.	5% Pd(PPh ₃) ₄		Cs ₂ CO ₃	PhMe	0%

^aReaction conditions: Substrate (1.6 eq), base (3 eq) and catalyst (mol%) combined, flask evacuated and backfilled with Ar thrice. **(4)** Was added in solvent and refluxed for 16h. ^bConversion determined using crude ¹H-NMR.

II. NMR Data Comparison Compounds 6 and 7

Table 2: ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR comparison of the two different THC bromide isomers **6** and **7**.



POSITION	¹ H-NMR	¹³ C-NMR	¹ H-NMR	¹³ C-NMR
1	2.64 (td, <i>J</i> = 10.5, 4.3 Hz)	35.15	2.66 (td, <i>J</i> = 11.1, 4.8 Hz)	31.70
2	2a) 3.41 (dd, <i>J</i> = 16.4, 3.4 Hz), 2b) 1.86 (m)	36.80	2a) 3.16 (dd, <i>J</i> = 15.7, 4.4 Hz) 2b) 1.84 – 1.74 (m)	35.81
3		134.84		134.67
	1.71 (s)	23.56 (3-Me)	1.70 (s)	23.58 (3-Me)
4	5.46 – 5.41 (m)	119.64	5.46 – 5.40 (m)	119.43
5	5a) 2.18 – 2.11 (m), 5b) 1.86 (m)	28.41	5a) 2.19 – 2.09 (m) 5b) 1.84 – 1.74 (m)	27.93
6	1.86 (m)	46.55	1.84 – 1.74 (m)	44.81
7	-	77.51	-	77.62
8	1.37 (s)	27.41	1.38 (s)	27.53
9	1.07 (s)	18.29	1.09 (s)	18.58
1'	-	118.78	-	112.74
2'	-	123.71	5.24 (s)	155.94
3'	6.68 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.6 Hz)	113.64	6.61 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.9 Hz)	113.82
4'	5.05 (s)	155.01	-	119.77
5'	6.28 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.6 Hz)	104.40	6.43 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.9 Hz)	110.84
6'	-	155.81	-	155.79

The difference between **6** and **7** can be seen in the essential difference in shifts of the two aromatic protons (3' and 5') and their corresponding 0.7 Hz difference in *J*-coupling (Figure 1). The difference between the two isomers can also be visualized using TLC (0.12 difference in *R_f* (EtOAc/*n*-heptane, 1/9 v/v), Figure 2). These compounds can easily be separated *via* silicagel column chromatography using an apolar eluent and slow gradient (0 - 4% - EtOAc in *n*-heptane). Best results were obtained using dry loading the crude mixture, a high amount of silicagel and starting with pure heptane (10-20 CV) and slowly going up to 4% EtOAc (10-20 CV).

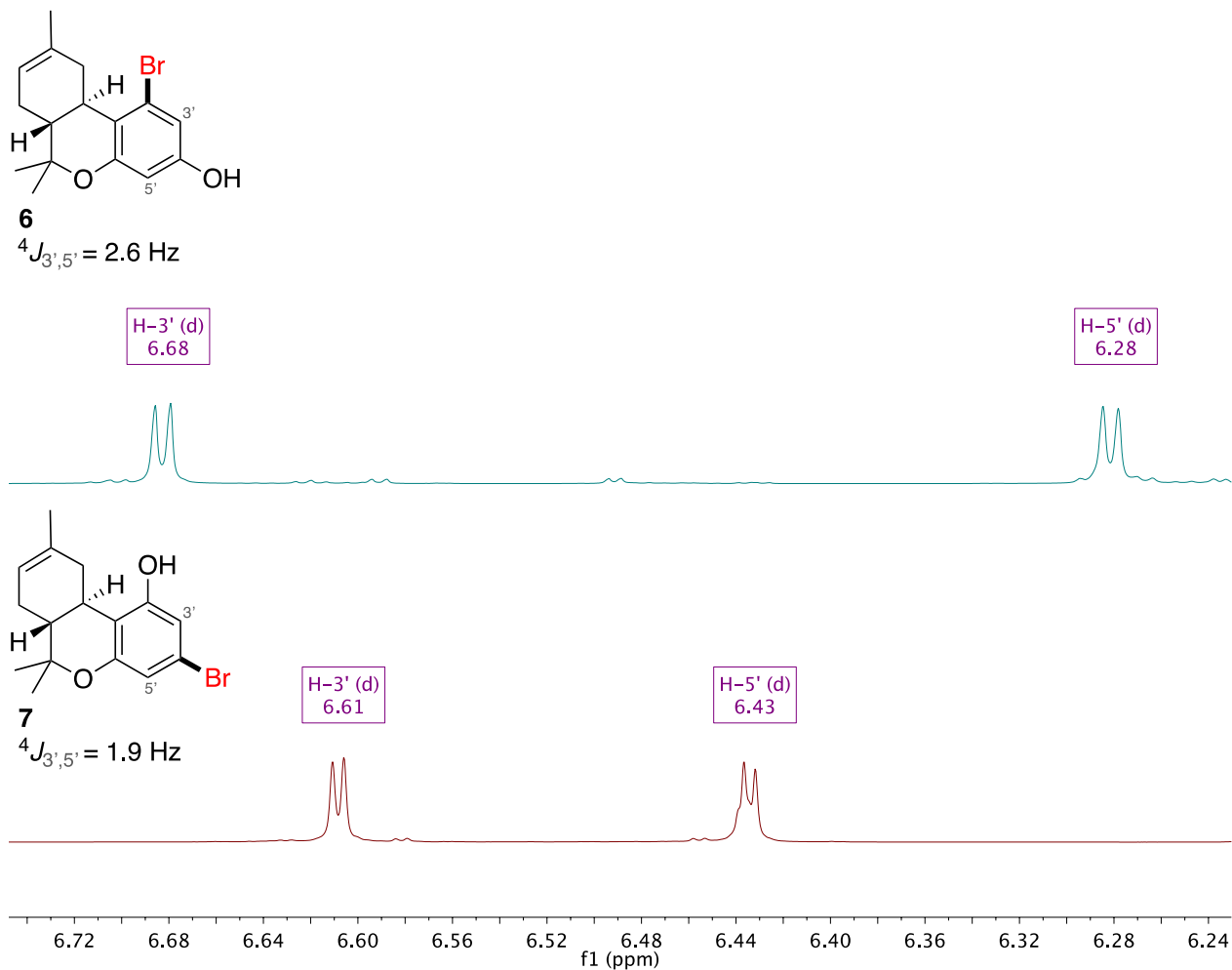


Figure 1: ${}^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of aryl protons H-3' and H-5' of both isomers **6** and **7** and their difference in shift and ${}^4J_{3',5'}$ -coupling constant.

Assignment was performed with ${}^1\text{H}$ - ${}^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectroscopy. *Ortho* substituted product **6** shows a coupling of H-1 with carbon signal at 123.71 ppm, belonging to C-2' of the aryl-bromide (Figure 3). This three bond coupling is visible in the *ortho* substituted product **6** but not in *para* substituted **7** (119.77 ppm, C-4'). The lack of this signal indicates that the bromide is substituted at positions as assigned in Table 1. Extra evidence was found when **7** was converted into the readily known and synthesized (-)-*Trans*- Δ^8 -tetrahydrocannabinol (**1**).

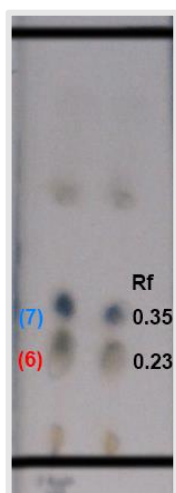


Figure 2: Corresponding difference on a TLC plate (EtOAc/*n*-heptane, 1/9 v/v) of the crude mixture of **6** and **7**.

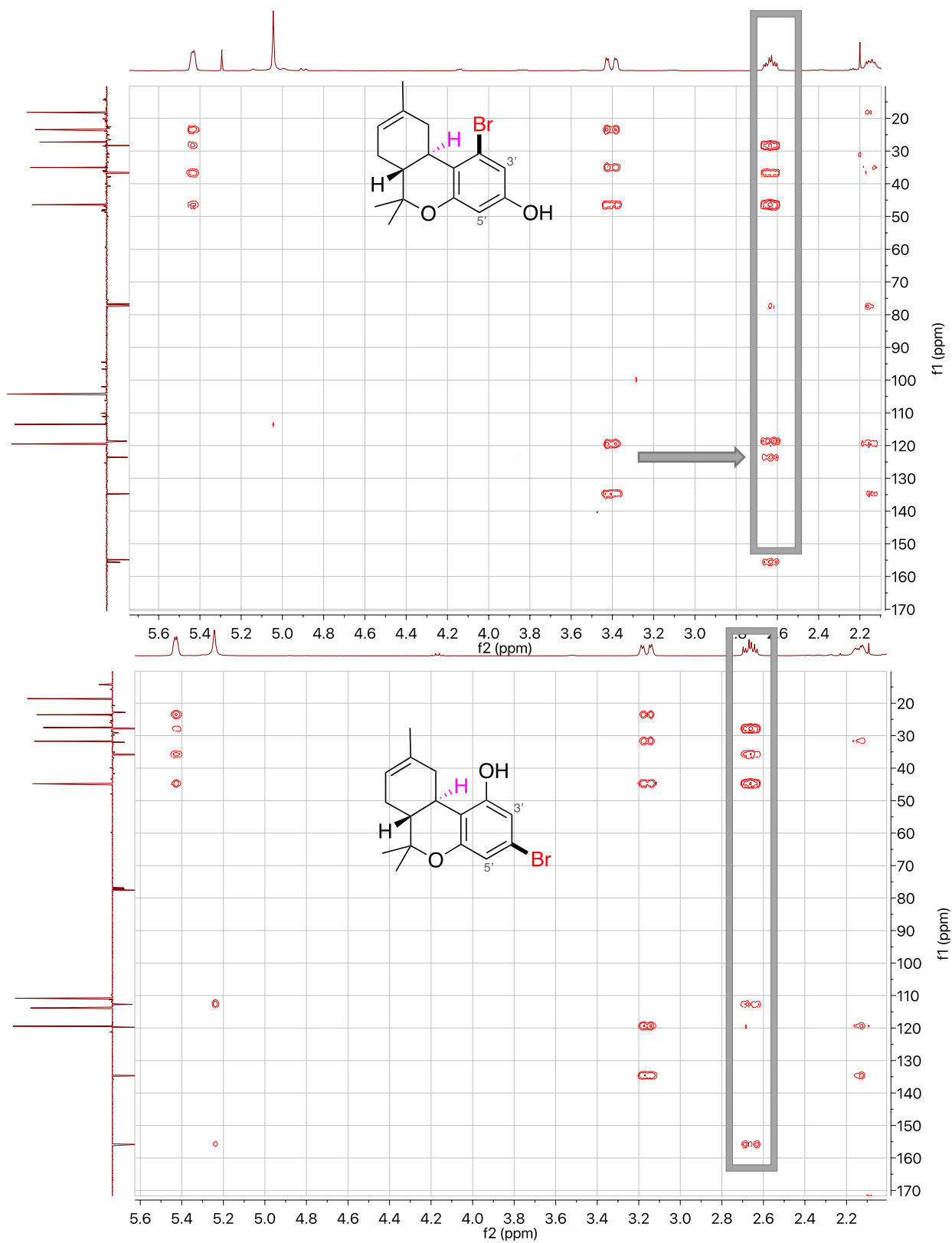


Figure 3: HMBC spectroscopy of **6** and **7** where **6** shows 3-bond coupling with C-Br (C-2') signal and **7** does not (C-4'; 5-bond coupling).

III. NMR Data Comparison of Regioisomers 10c and 11c

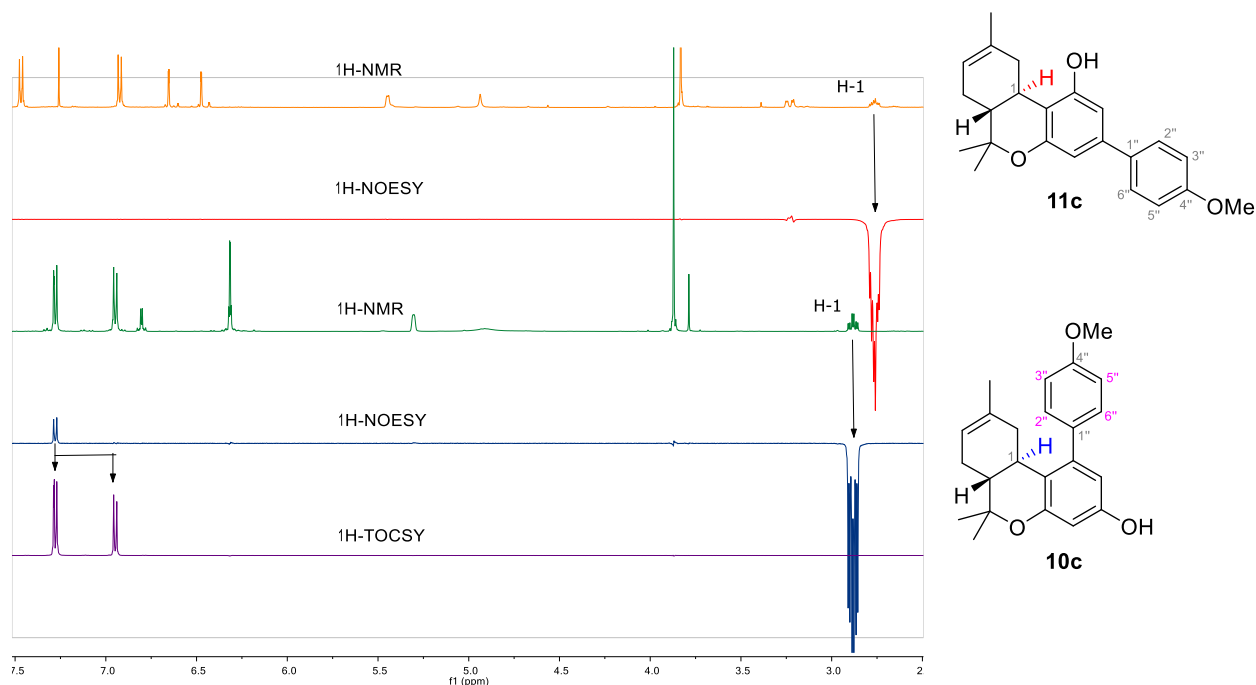


Figure 4: selective 1D $^1\text{H-NOESY}$ and $^1\text{H-TOCSY}$ NMR of regioisomers **11c** and **10c**, proving the spectroscopic difference. Top to bottom: 1 (Orange) $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of **11c**. 2 (Red) $^1\text{H-NOESY}$ of 2.76 ppm of **11c**, showing no neighboring protons and is therefore *para*-substituted product **11c**. 3 (Green) $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of **10c**. 4 (Blue) $^1\text{H-NOESY}$ of 2.88 ppm showing a correlation to 7.28 ppm (H-2'', H-6''). 4 (Purple) $^1\text{H-TOCSY}$ of 7.28 ppm showing a correlation with 6.95 ppm (H-3'', H-5'') and is therefore ortho-substituted product **10c**.

IV. NMR Data Comparison of Atropisomers 10b-*R*_a and 10b-*S*_a

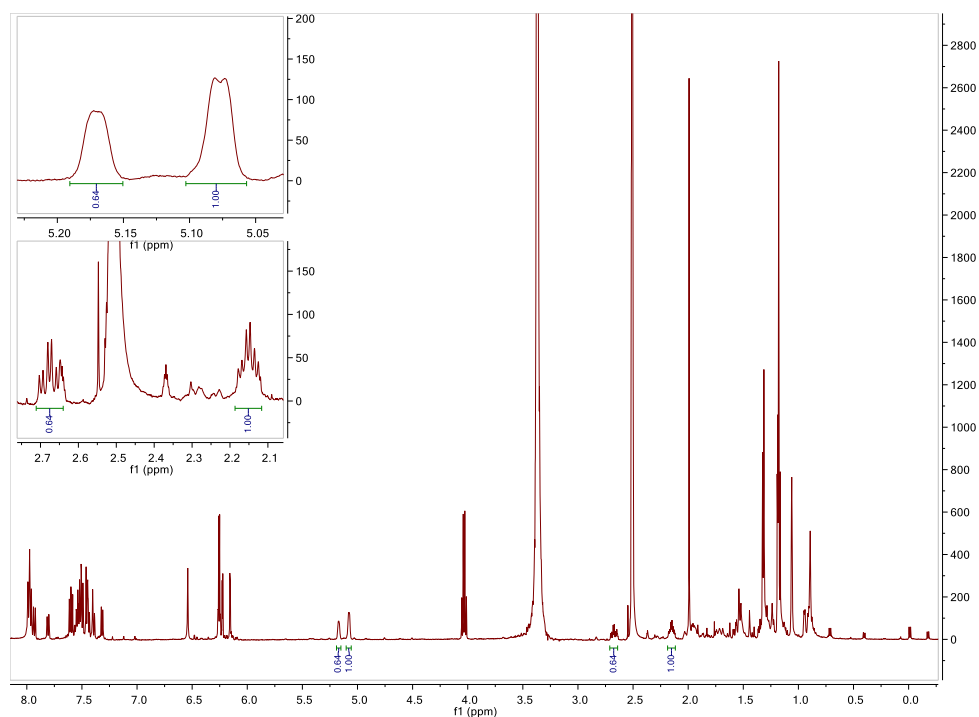


Figure 5: ¹H-NMR spectrum of **10b** in D₆-DMSO and its observed isomers.

Following from the NMR data as shown in Figure 5, two isomers were identified and hypothesized rotamers. The rotamer was not confirmed using ¹H-EXSY and VT-NMR (T = 373 K) (data not shown). This result was proven using 1D-selective ¹H-TOCSY-NMR (Figure 6), showing only one isomer and no correlation between isomers.

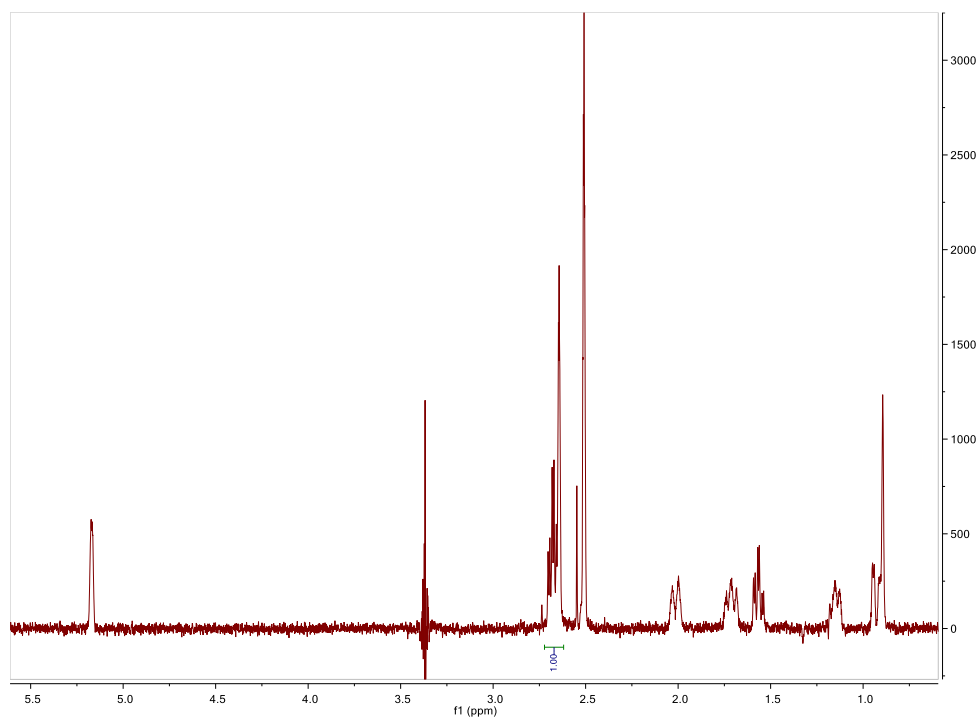


Figure 6: Selective-1D ¹H-TOCSY NMR on 2.67 ppm showing one isomer of **10b**.

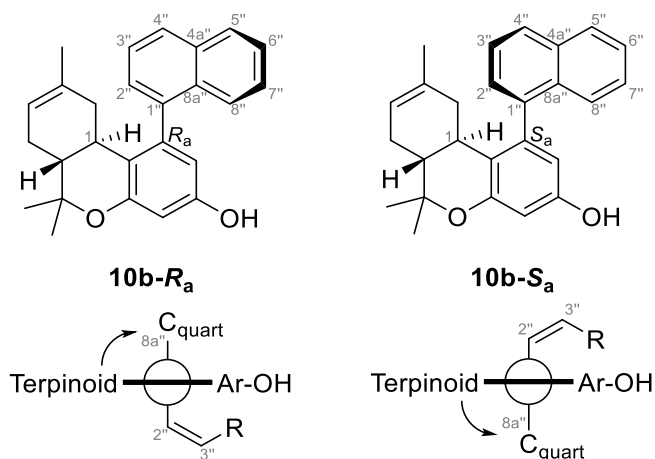


Figure 7: Structural difference between atropisomers **10b-R_a** and **10b-S_a** with the corresponding Newman projections.

10b Exists of two atropisomers, **10b-R_a** and **10b-S_a** (Figure 7). The orientation of the naphthalene moiety in isomers, causes a difference in chemical shift is observed in the ¹H-NMR due to the orientation of π-orbitals. To distinguish between both atropisomers, selective 1D ¹H-NOESY and ¹H-TOCSY NMR elucidated the individual molecules. In each isomer the central proton (H-1) shows a ¹H-NOESY correlation with one aromatic signal. A following ¹H-TOCSY experiment on the aromatic signal directly quantifies the naphthalene protons, and elucidates which signals belong to which atropisomer of **10b**. In this case **10b-S_a** is observed in higher amounts than **10b-R_a** (1.00 : 0.64 ratio).

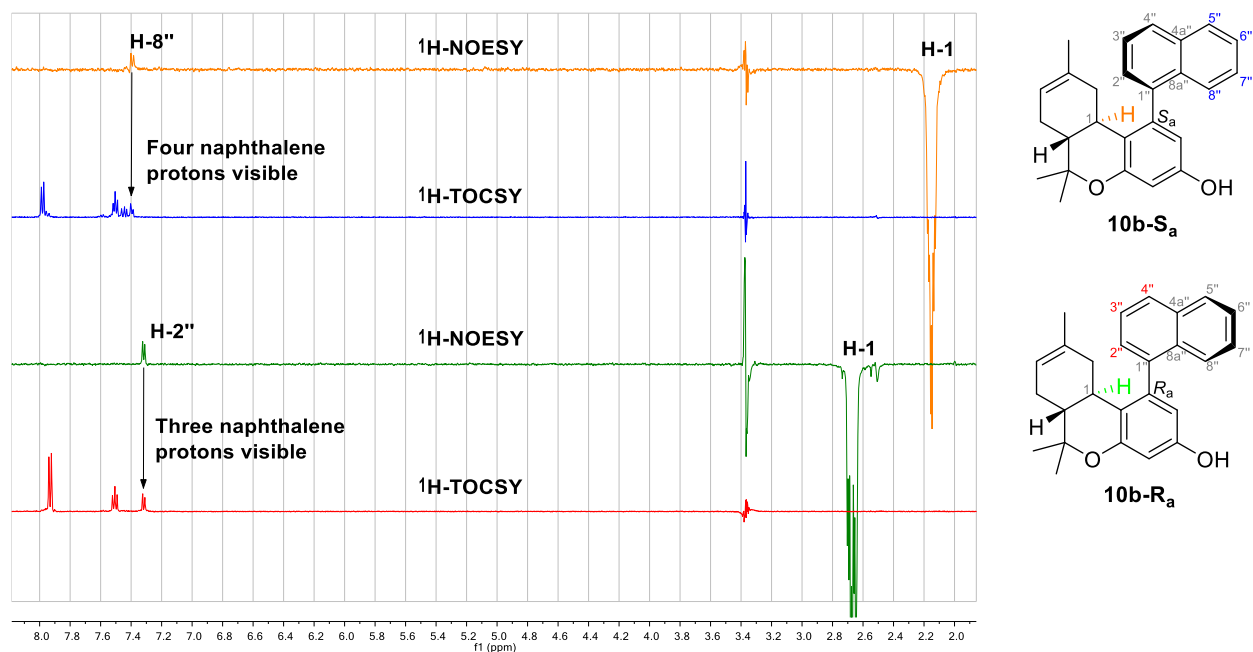
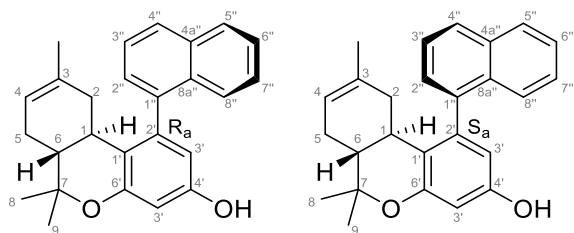


Figure 8: selective 1D ¹H-NOESY and ¹H-TOCSY NMR of both atropisomers of **10b**. Top to bottom: 1 (orange) ¹H-NOESY of 2.15 ppm showing a correlation to 7.39 ppm (H-8''). 2 (blue) ¹H-TOCSY of 7.39 ppm showing four naphthalene protons (H-5'' to H-8'') of compound **10b-S_a**. 3 (green) ¹H-NOESY of 2.67 ppm showing a correlation to 7.32 ppm (H-2''). 4 (red) ¹H-TOCSY of 7.32 ppm showing three naphthalene protons (H-2'' to H-4'') of compound **10b-R_a**



2'-Naphthalene(-)-*trans*- Δ^8 -tetrahydrocannabinol (10b): Synthesized

according to general procedure (II) from 2'-bromo(-)-*trans*- Δ^8 -tetrahydrocannabinol (**6**) (150.0 mg, 464 μ mol) and potassium (1-naphthalene) trifluoroborate (**24**) (174.0 mg, 743 μ mol) and purified using preparative HPLC which afforded (**10b**) (28.5 mg, 17%) as a colorless oil. The product was obtained as an inseparable mixture of two atropisomers **10b-R_a** and **10b-S_a** in respective ratio of 0.64:1.00. **TLC** (EtOAc/*n*-heptane, 1/9 v/v): *R_f* = 0.15

10b-R_a: **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 7.56 – 7.52 (m, 1H, CH Ar), 7.45 – 7.43 (m, 1H, CH Ar), 7.41 – 7.39 (m, 1H, CH Ar), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 6.23 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H, CH Ar, H-5'), 6.16 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H, CH Ar, H-3'), 5.18 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H, CH Alkene, H-4), 2.69 (dt, *J* = 11.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H, H-1), 2.04 (m, 1H, H-5a), 1.77 – 1.67 (m, 1H, H-5b), 1.58 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-6), 1.33 (s, 3H, CH₃, H-8), 1.19 (s, 3H, CH₃, H-9), 1.17 (s, 1H, H-2a), 0.93 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H, H-2b), 0.92 – 0.86 (bs, 3H, H-10). **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.09 (C_{quart} C-6'), 155.36 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-4'), 140.94 (C_{quart} C-1''), 140.22 (C_{quart} C-2'), 133.93 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-8a''), 133.30 (C Alkene C-3), 132.06 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-4a''), 128.49 (C-Ar), 127.63 (C-Ar), 126.62 (C-Ar), 126.36 (C-Ar), 126.29 (C-Ar), 125.92 (C-Ar), 125.85 (C-Ar), 119.94 (C Alkene C-4), 115.78 (C_{quart} C-1'), 111.97 (C-5'), 103.51 (C-3'), 76.41 (C_{quart} C-7), 45.15 (C-6), 36.65 (C-2), 32.61 (C-1), 27.75 (C-8), 27.56 (C-5), 23.14 (C-10), 18.86 (C-9).

10b-S_a: **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.00 – 7.98 (m, 2H, CH Ar), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 7.51 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H, CH Ar), 7.45 (m, 2H, CH Ar), 7.41 – 7.39 (m, 1H, CH Ar), 6.27 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H, CH Ar, H-3'), 6.25 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H, CH Ar, H-5'), 5.08 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H, CH Alkene, H-4), 2.16 (td, *J* = 10.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H, H-1), 1.97 – 1.93 (m, 1H, H-5a), 1.55 – 1.53 (m, 2H, H-6, H-5b), 1.32 (s, 3H, CH₃, H-8), 1.31 – 1.29 (m, 1H, H-2a), 1.18 (s, 3H, CH₃, H-9), 1.06 (s, 3H, CH₃, H-10), 0.97 – 0.90 (m, 1H, H-2b). **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.85 (C_{quart} C-4'), 154.69 (C_{quart} C-6'), 141.46 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-1''), 141.14 (C_{quart} C-2'), 133.30 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-8a''), 133.26 (C_{quart} C-3), 130.55 (C_{quart} Naphthalene C-4a''), 128.83 (C-Ar), 127.89 (C-Ar), 126.93 (C-Ar), 126.67 (C-Ar), 126.45 (C-Ar), 126.09 (C-Ar), 125.41 (C-Ar), 119.68 (C Alkene C-4), 115.84 (C_{quart} C-1'), 111.66 (C-5'), 103.65 (C-3'), 76.35 (C_{quart} C-7), 45.01 (C-6), 37.58 (C-2), 33.44 (C-1), 27.75 (C-8), 27.56 (C-5), 23.31 (C-10), 18.90 (C-9). **HRMS** (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₆H₂₆O₂, 371.20110; found, 371.20214.

V. ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra

