

SYNTHESIS 7-HYDROXY-3',4'-DIMETHOXYISOFLAVON FROM EUGENOL

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ABSTRACT

Eugenol from the isolation of clove leaves oil had been utilized in the synthesis of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone based on deoxybenzoin intermediate. The raw material was firstly converted into methyleugenol using DMS (89.87%). Secondly, methyl eugenol was oxidized using KMnO_4 to produce 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid (21%). Friedel-Craft acylation of it with recorcinol produced 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl-2',4'-dihydroxyphenyl ketone (deoxybenzoin intermediate) in 78% yield. Eventually, cyclization of the intermediate with reagents of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2 / \text{DMF} / \text{POCl}_3$ yielded 7-hydroxy-3',4'-isoflavone in 85% yield.

Keywords: Eugenol, isoflavone, deoxybenzoin intermediate

INTRODUCTION

Isoflavone is one of secondary metabolites which can be classified as flavonoids [1]. Isoflavone displays some important biological activity, such as the growth inhibitor of breast [2], cervical [3] and liver cancer cells [4]. Despite isoflavone has a lot of benefits, isolation from natural products only gives very limited amount. Thus, convenient synthesis of isoflavone with various structures is really needed to produce this compound in the effort to design and develop new drugs with more interesting as well as potential therapy effects. Some synthetic anticancer of isoflavone are genistein, daidzein, biochanin A and formononetin.

Isoflavone could be obtained via intermediates of chalcone [5-6] chromone [7-8] or deoxybenzoin [9]. The synthetic route from deoxybenzoin intermediate is mostly conducted, i.e. based on the Friedel-Craft acylation between phenolic compound and benzyl carboxylic acid [10-11]. Therefore, benzyl carboxylic acid derivative is a key compound in the isoflavone synthesis through deoxybenzoin.

In this research, synthesis of isoflavone was conducted via deoxybenzoin intermediate. An effort to provide the key compound might be done by applying the abundance Indonesian natural product like eugenol. Eugenol is a major component of clove leaves oil (80%). Chemical property of eugenol, i.e. the presence of allylic

group, gives possibility to convert eugenol into 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid. Friedel-Craft acylation with recorcinol in the presence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ as Lewis acid catalyst yields deoxybenzoin intermediate. Further reaction of the intermediate with reagents of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2 / \text{DMF} / \text{POCl}_3$ produces 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials

All chemicals with pro analysis grade were purchased from E. Merck and used it without any purification. The reagents and solvents were eugenol, recorcinol, POCl_3 , *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), boron trifluoride-etherate ($\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$), potassium permanganate (KMnO_4), chloro acetic acid (ClCH_2COOH), dimethylsulfate (DMS), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), methanol, ethanol, dichloromethane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, petroleum ether, diethyl ether, acetone, hydrochloric acid (HCl), glacial acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), sodium acetate (CH_3COONa), sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3), sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) anhydrous, magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) anhydrous, sodium metal (Na), thin layer chromatography (TLC) plat of aluminium F254nm.

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Instrumentation

The instrumentation used in this research were laboratory glassware, magnetic stirrer, hotplate, Buchi Evaporator R-124, vacuum pump, UV lamp, melting point apparatus (Electrothermal 9100), infra red spectrometer (FT-IR, Shimadzu FTIR Prestige 21), proton and carbon nuclear mass resonance (^1H NMR JEOL MY60 60 MHz and ^1H , ^{13}C NMR JEOL JNM ECA 500 MHz) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (GC-MS Shimadzu QP2010S).

Procedure

Synthesis of methyl eugenol

As much as 41 g (0.25 mole) of eugenol was placed in 1 L beaker, followed by the addition of 12 g (0.3 mole) NaOH in 120 mL of aquadest. The mixture was then stirred for 20 min, poured into the separation flask and let it stand overnight to give two layers. Next, the lower layer was extracted with three portions of 20 mL of diethyl ether. The extract was removed and the remain was put into 250 mL three-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirrer, thermometer, condenser and dropping funnel which had been charged with 19.2 g (0.15 mole) of DMS. Then, the addition of DMS was done in 1.5 h under stirring condition. The reaction mixture was heated at 110–120 °C for 3 h. After cooling, as much as 60 mL of aquadest was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with 3x20 mL of petroleum ether. The extract was collected and added with 10% of NaOH solution (15 mL). The upper layer which contains the product was washed with aquadest until neutral and dried with magnesium sulfate anhydrous overnight. The mixture was filtered, evaporated and purified using distillation with reduced pressure. Product analysis was performed using Gas chromatography, FT-IR and ^1H -NMR spectrometers.

Synthesis of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid

The procedure was based on research done by Gobbi et al. [12]. Into 250 mL three-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirrer, methyl eugenol (0.02 mole), glacial acetic acid (45 mL), acetone (90 mL) and aquadest (35 mL) were placed. To the iced-cooled mixture (0–5 °C), 0.1 mole of KMnO_4 was slowly added in 6 h. When all KMnO_4 had been added (0–5 °C), the stirring was continued for 1 h. After that, the mixture was poured into 100 mL of aquadest and H_2O_2 was applied to decolorize the mixture. The product was then extracted using dichloromethane. Structure elucidation was conducted with FT-IR, ^1H -NMR and GC-MS spectrometers.

Synthesis of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl-2',4'-dihydroxy phenyl ketone

In 100 mL round-bottomed flask 0.29 g (1.5 mmole) of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid, 0.17 g (1.5 mmol) of resorcinol and 2 mL of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ were heated at 60–80 °C for 2 h. The cool reaction mixture was poured into the cool 12% of sodium acetate solution. The formed precipitated was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol 80%. Yield percentage and melting point of product was then determined. The product's structure was elucidated by means of FT-IR, ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectrometers.

Synthesis of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone

Into 100 mL round-bottomed flask, 0.28 g (0.97 mmole) of 3,4-dimethoxy benzyl-2',4'-dihydroxy phenyl ketone and 1 mL of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ were added. After it had been cooled at 10 °C, as much as 0.75 mL of DMF was added. The reaction mixture was then heated until 50 °C and 0.2 mL POCl_3 in 1.2 mL of DMF was dropped into it. Next, the reaction was continued for 4 h at 80–100 °C. The cool mixture was poured into 12% of cool sodium acetate solution to give precipitate. The precipitate was recrystallized and analyzed its melting point. Structure elucidation of product was performed using FT-IR ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectrometers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

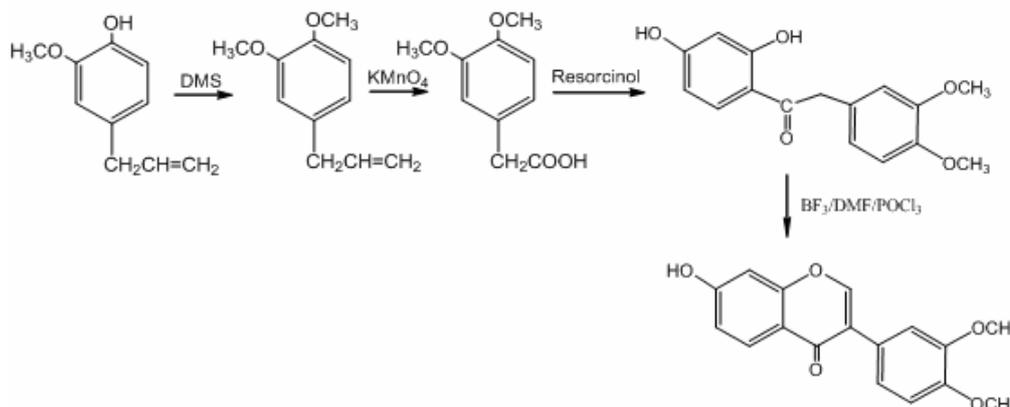
Synthesis of methyl eugenol

3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid is a key compound in isoflavone synthesis via the intermediate of deoxybenzoin (benzyl phenyl ketone). Its preparation could be done from eugenol, i.e. the major component of clove leaves oil which is relatively abundant in Indonesia. The synthesis step of the target compounds was carried out as outlined in Scheme 1.

This research was begun with the alkylation of eugenol to give methyleugenol using DMS and NaOH catalyst. This step was aimed to protect the eugenol's hydroxyl group which is susceptible to oxidation process. Methyleugenol was obtained as liquid in 89.78% yield and 93.61% purity.

Regarding to FT-IR spectrum, the broad absorption band of the hydroxyl group (-OH) from eugenol in the region of 3300 cm^{-1} is disappear. This indicates that the hydroxyl group has been protected into methoxy group.

Structural characterizations of the product were done using ^1H -NMR spectrometers. Based on ^1H -NMR spectrum analysis (Table 1), it shows 5 signals depicting 5 proton types with different chemical environment. Signal A (δ 6.8 ppm, 3 H) is the characteristic absorption of the aromatic protons. The



Scheme 1. Synthesis 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone from Eugenol

Table 1. Interpretation of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the alkylation product

Signal	δ (ppm)	Integration	Proton Type
A	6.8	3	Aromatic H
B	6.3	1	-CH=
C	4.9-5.2	2	=CH ₂
D	3.7	6	-OCH ₃
E	3.2	2	-CH ₂ -

Table 2. Interpretation of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the oxidation product.

Signal	δ (ppm)	Integration	Proton type
A	7.15	3	Aromatic H
B	4.25	6	-OCH ₃ -
C	3.87	2	-CH ₂ -
D	11	1	-OH-

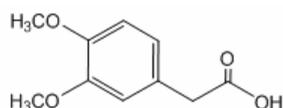


Fig 1. Structure of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid

-CH= group proton (signal B) are estimated to resonate at δ 6.3 ppm, Signal C (4.9-5.2) shows the existence of protons from =CH- groups. Additionally, the presence of methoxyl (-OCH₃) and methylene (-CH₂-) groups was indicated by signal D (δ 3.7 ppm, 6 H) and E (δ 3.2 ppm, 2 H), respectively.

Based on FT-IR and H-NMR analyses, it can be concluded that the synthesized product from the eugenol and dimethyl sulphate is methyleugenol.

Synthesis of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid

Methyleugenol was then converted into 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid using the oxidant of KMnO₄. The synthesized product was white solid with melting point of 97–98 °C. Additionally, the yield percentage was 21%. Structure analyses of the product

were done using FT-IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and GC-MS spectrometers.

FT-IR analysis shows broad absorption band in the region of 3300 cm⁻¹ indicating the hydroxyl group (-OH) of carboxylic group. Moreover, strong absorption at 1712.79 cm⁻¹ represents the carbonyl (-C=O) group.

According to $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (Table 2), there are 4 signals depicting 4 protons with different chemical environment. Signal A (δ 7.15 ppm, 3 H) is the characteristic absorption of the aromatic protons. Signal B (δ 4.25 ppm, 6 H) shows the existence of protons from 2 methoxy (-OCH₃) groups. Additionally, the presence of methylene (-CH₂-) and carboxylic hydroxyl (-OH) groups was indicated by signal C (δ 3.87 ppm, 2 H) and D (δ 11.00 ppm, 1 H), respectively.

Further analysis using GC-MS gives ion molecular peak at *m/z* 196. The value shows the molar mass of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid. Based on FT-IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and GC-MS analysis, it can be concluded that the oxidation of methyleugenol with KMnO₄ produces 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid as the structure is presented in Fig. 1.

Synthesis of 3,4-dimethoxybenzil-2',4'-dihydroxy phenyl ketone

The key compound of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl carboxylic acid was then used as a reactant to produced 3,4-dimethoxybenzil-2',4'-dihydroxy-phenyl ketone. The deoxybenzoin derivative was synthesized via Friedel-Craft acylation between the key compound and resorcinol in the presence of Lewis acid likes aluminum chloride (AlCl₃), iron chloride (FeCl₃) as well as boron trifluoride (BF₃). The latter's with diethyl ether is usually employed in the isoflavone synthesis due to its abilities as catalyst and solvent [9].

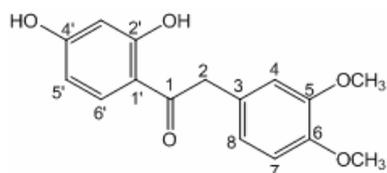
Acylation reaction was performed at 60–80 °C for 2 h. The product was obtained as solid with m.p. of 171–172 °C in 76% yield. Structural characterizations of

Table 3. Interpretation of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of Friedel-Craft acylation product

Signal	δ (ppm)	Integration	Proton type
A	12.57	1	-OH (C4')
B	10.69	1	-OH (C2')
C	7.9	1	H _{C6'}
D	6.9	2	H _{C4&C7}
E	6.7	1	H _{C8}
F	6.3	1	H _{C3'}
G	6.2	1	H _{C3'}
H	4.19	2	-CH ₂ -
I	3.7	6	-OCH ₃

Table 4. Interpretation of $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of Friedel-Craft acylation product

δ (ppm)	Carbon type
202.4	C=O (C1)
164.9	C2'
164.6	C4'
148.5	C5
147.6	C6
133.5	C6'
127.4	C3
121.5	C8
113.3	C4
112.1	C1'
111.8	C7
108.25	C5
102.48	C3
55.48	C Methoxy
55.45	C Methoxy
43.67	C2(Methylene)

**Fig 2.** Structure of 3,4-dimethoxy-2',4'-dihydroxyphenyl ketone

the product were done using FT-IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrometers.

IR spectrum of the product can be easily distinguished with that of reactant. The disappearance of carboxylic group absorption at 3400 cm^{-1} indicates that the acylation with recorcinol has taken place.

As the IR spectrum, the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the acylation product can be readily identified from the benzyl carboxylic acid derivative. Proton's peak in the region of (δ) 4-5 ppm shows the protons of methylene (-CH₂-) group from deoxybenzoin structure. This peak is more downfield than the methylene peak from reactant which appears in the region of 3-3.8 ppm. Others strong evidences for the success of the reaction are the occurrence of peaks in the region of (δ) 10-13 ppm

which belong to protons from two hydroxyl groups and the disappearance of carboxylic proton peak from the reactant at (δ) 11 ppm. Moreover, the peaks in the region of (δ) 6.2-7.9 ppm with total integration of 6 protons comes from both aromatic ring A (3 protons) and ring B (3 protons). Signal I (δ 3.7 ppm, 6 H) represents protons from two methoxy (-OCH₃) groups (Table 3).

Spectroscopy analysis using $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ provides information related to carbon skeleton of the product, thus, strengthens previous analyses. According to $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ data (Table 4) there are absorption signals in carbonyl, aryl, methoxy carbons region. Carbon of carbonyl group gives signal at 202.4 ppm. Carbon bonded to aromatic alcohol is represented by signals at 102.48 ppm and 108.25 ppm. Signal at 43.76 ppm belongs to methylene carbon. In addition, methoxy carbons appear at 55.45 ppm and 55.48 ppm. Based on FT-IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ analysis, it can be stated that all functional groups are in full agreement with the structure of 3,4-dimethoxy-2',4'-dihydroxy phenyl ketone (Fig. 2).

Synthesis of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone

The next steps in the isoflavone synthesis from deoxybenzoin derivative are the addition of one carbon at the position of C-2 and cyclization to yield the isoflavone. There are several reagents which can be employed to add one carbon, such as $\text{BF}_3\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{DMF}/\text{methane sulfonil chloride (MeSO}_2\text{Cl)}$ [9], $\text{BF}_3\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{DMF}/\text{PCl}_5$ [13], $\text{BF}_3\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{DMF}/\text{POCl}_3$ [13], acetic formic anhydride [14], ethyl formate/Na [15] *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal refluxed with DMF or in THF [16]. In this research, cyclization of 3,4-dimethoxy-2',4'-dihydroxyphenyl ketone was performed using POCl_3 and DMF in $\text{BF}_3\text{-Et}_2\text{O}$ which also act as the solvent. The product with m.p. of 254-255 °C was obtained in 85% yield. Product analysis was the conducted by means of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrometers.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ - spectrum of resulted product shows that characteristic peak at 4.2 ppm for methylene group in the deoxybenzoin intermediate disappears. Additionally, the appearance of signal at 8.2 ppm represents proton of C-2 from isoflavone structure. Those evidences indicate that the addition of one carbon atom using DMF followed with cyclization reaction has been successfully done. Signal at 6.8-7.9 with the integration of 6 comes from the aromatic protons. Moreover, peaks with chemical shift at 8.1 and 3.7 ppm belong to protons from C-5 and two methoxy groups, respectively.

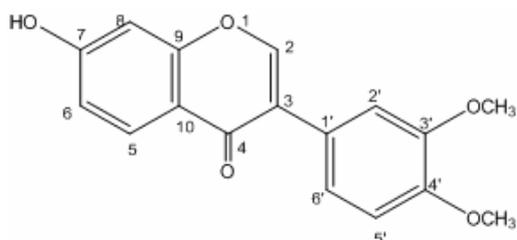
Further analysis using $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ was performed to strengthen the indication that the resulted product was

Table 5. Interpretation of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone

Signal	δ (ppm)	Integration	Proton type
A	10.82	1	-OH (C7)
B	8.33	1	H _{C2}
C	7.9	1	H _{C5}
D	7.18	1	H _{C6'}
E	7.10	1	H _{C5'}
F	6.9	2	H _{C2&C8}
G	6.8	1	H _{C6}
H	3.7	6	-OCH ₃ -

Table 6. Interpretation of ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone

Carbon Type	δ (ppm)
C=O	174
C7	162
C9	157
C2	153
C3'	148.6
C4'	148.2
C5	127
C1'	124
C3	123
C6'	121
C10	116
C6	115
C2'	112
C5'	111
C8	102
C Methoxy	55.5
C Methoxy	55.5

**Fig 3.** Structure of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone

7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone. There are peaks from carbonyl, aryl and methoxy carbons in the $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum. Carbon bonded with oxygen atom as carbonyl compound gives signal at 174.64 ppm, while as aromatic alcohol at 102.48 ppm. Carbon which is formed in the addition of one carbon and cyclization process is shown by peak at 153 ppm (C2). The process of adding one carbon atom at position methylene (-CH₂-) of deoxybenzoin caused the peak shift carbon from 43 ppm to 123 ppm. Therefore, C2 and C3 carbon peak at a peak characteristic of isoflavone compounds. Signal at 55.52 ppm represents carbon from methoxy groups. Based on $^1\text{H NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ analyses, therefore, it can be concluded that the addition of one carbon atom

followed with the cyclization reaction of 3,4-dimethoxy-2',4'-dihydroxyphenyl ketone produces 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone as the product. The structure of 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxy-isoflavone is presented in Fig. 3.

CONCLUSION

Synthesis of isoflavone from eugenol as the raw material could be conducted via several steps. There were methylation of eugenol to give methyl eugenol, oxidation of methyl eugenol to produce 3,4-dimethoxybenzylcarboxylic acid, Friedel-Craft acylation of the benzylcarboxylic acid derivative with the recorcinol followed with the addition of one carbon atom and cyclization to yield 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone.

Methyleugenol produced from methylation of eugenol was in 89.78% yield. Oxidation of methyl eugenol using oxidant of KMnO₄ gave its product in 21% yield. Furthermore, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl-2',4'-dihydroxyphenyl ketone from Friedel-Craft reaction was obtained in 78% yield. Finally, 7-hydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavone was produced in 85.7% yield.

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