

First synthesis of biaryles derivatives of sesamol (5-benzodioxolol) and evaluation of their antioxidant activity against radical DPPH

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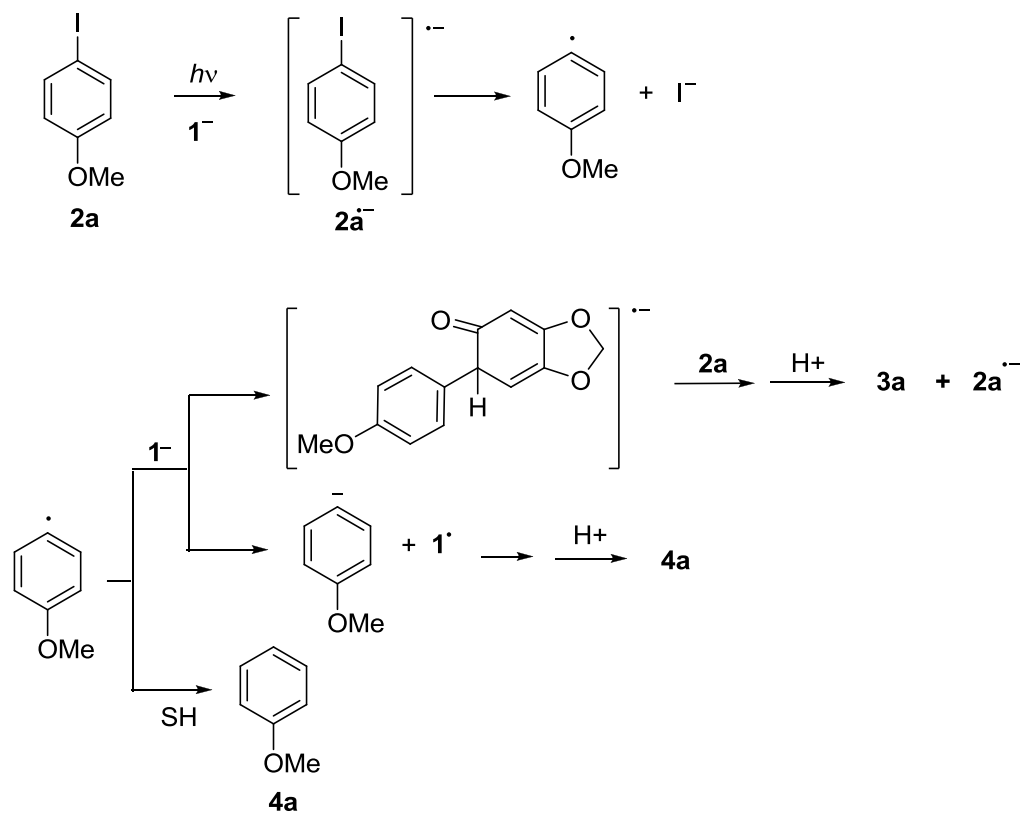
Supplementary Material

Table of contents

Possible reaction mechanisms scheme	S1
Synthesis and characterization of sesamol derivatives. Copies of ¹ H, ¹³ C NMR spectra and MS of products	S2
Analysis of the differences between the calculations of BDE obtained in the present work and those reported in ref 31.	S3

Possible reaction mechanisms scheme

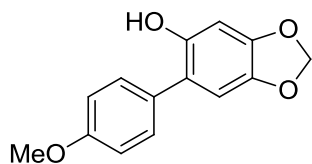
Scheme S1



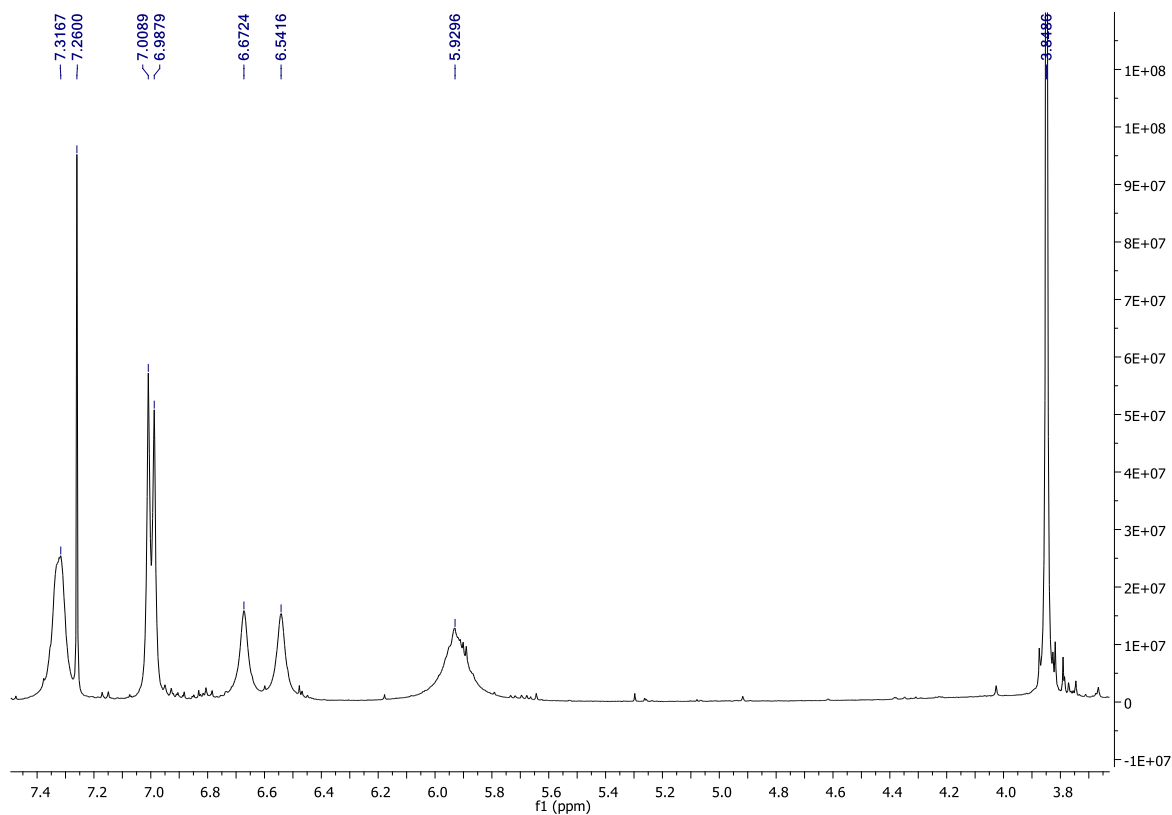
SH = solvent

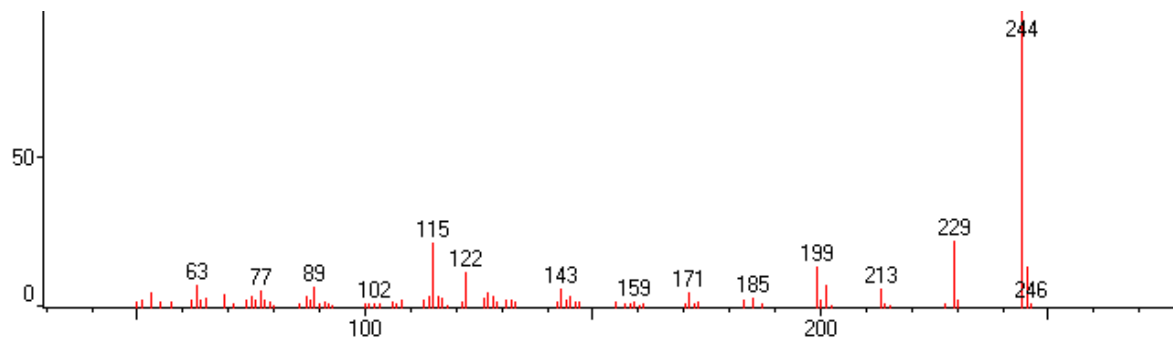
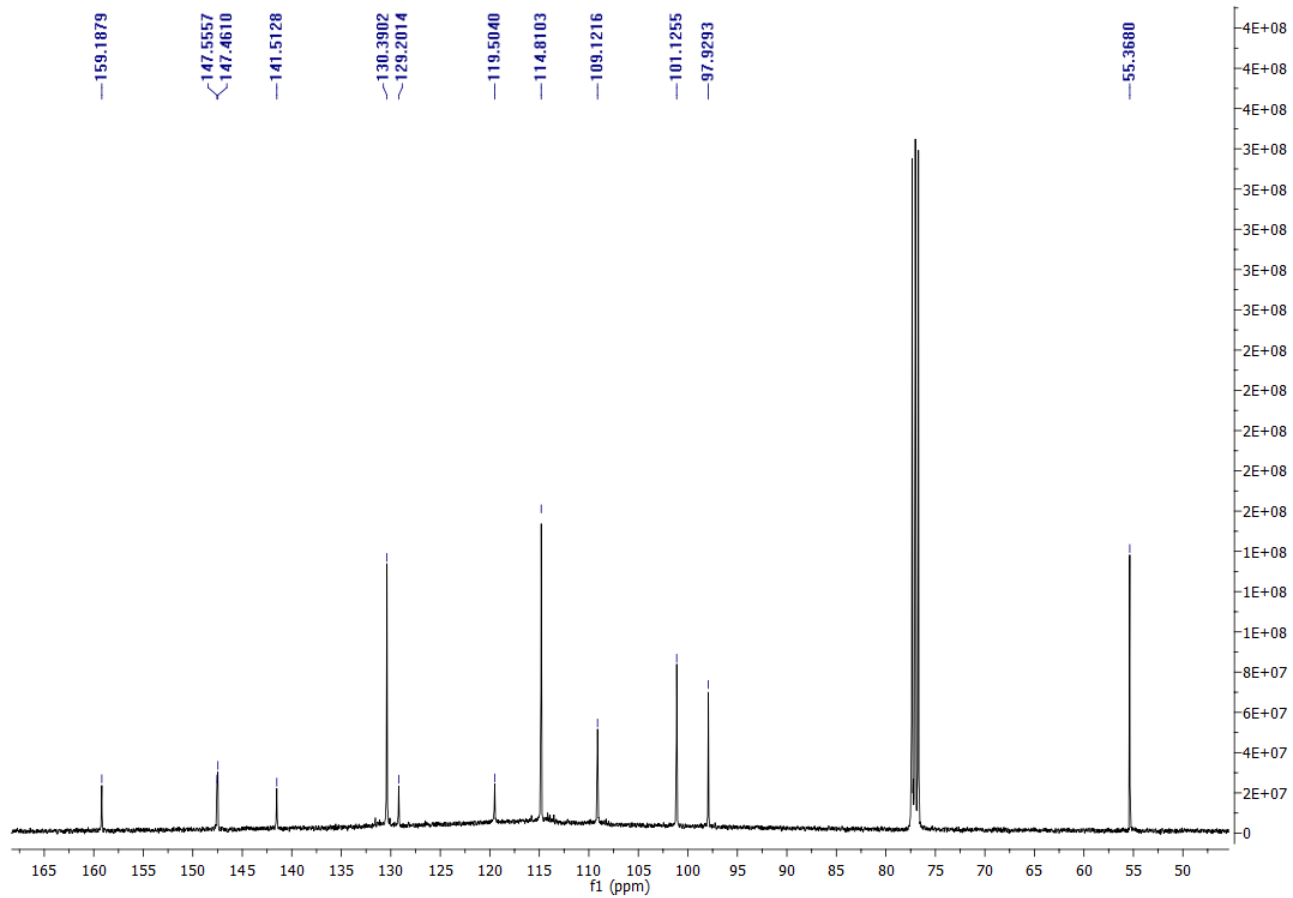
Synthesis and characterization of sesamol derivatives. Copies of ^1H , ^{13}C NMR spectra and MS of products

6-(4-anisyl)-5-benzodioxolol (**3a**)

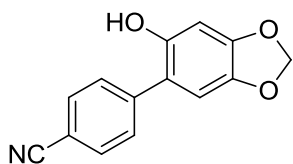


Solid brown, mp 109-110°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 3.84 (s, 3H); 5.92 (s, 2H); 6.54 (s, 1H); 6.67 (s, 1H); 6.98-7.00 (d, 2H); 7.30-7.32 (d, 2H). ^{13}C NMR: δ_{C} 55.37; 97.93; 101.13; 109.12; 114.81; 119.50; 129.20(q); 130.39; 141.51(q); 147.46(q); 147.56(q); 159.19(q). EM (m/z, %) 245 (16); 244 (100); 229 (26); 213 (6); 199 (17); 171 (7); 143 (7); 122 (9); 115 (25); 89 (7); 77 (5); 63 (7). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ M-H 243.0652, found 243.0673.

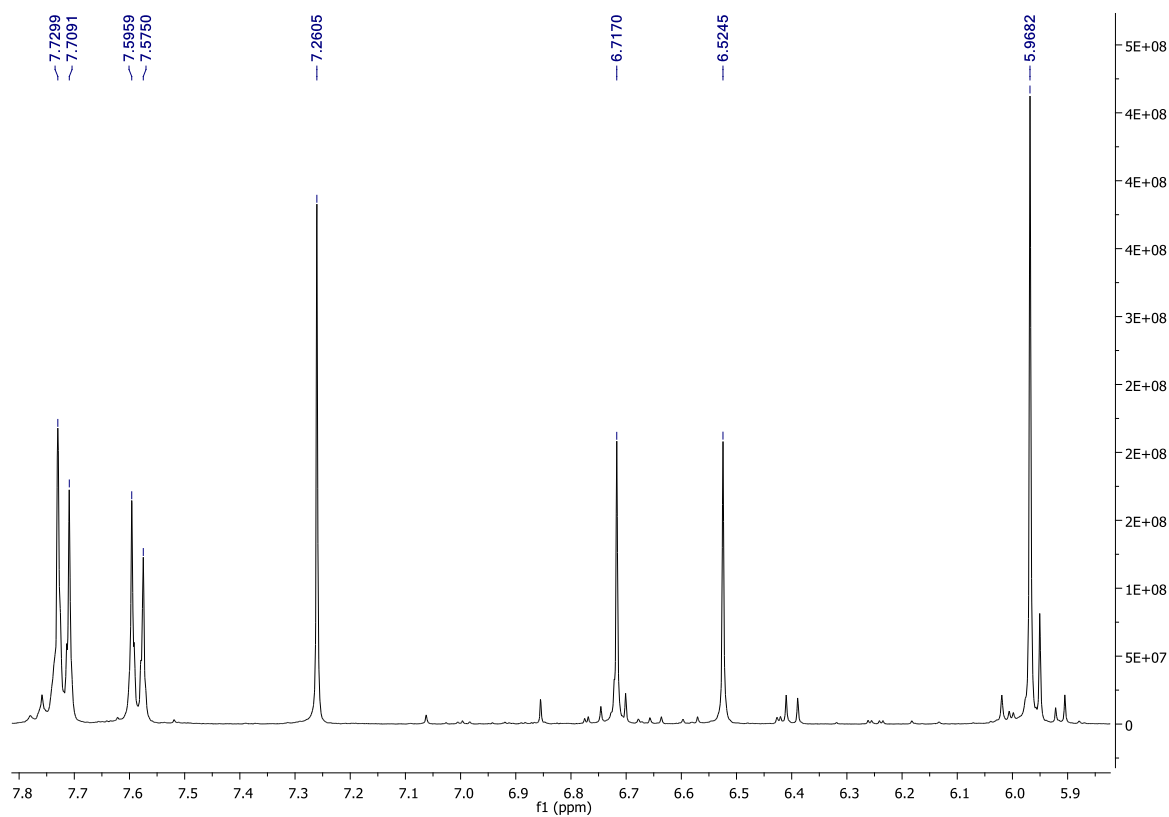


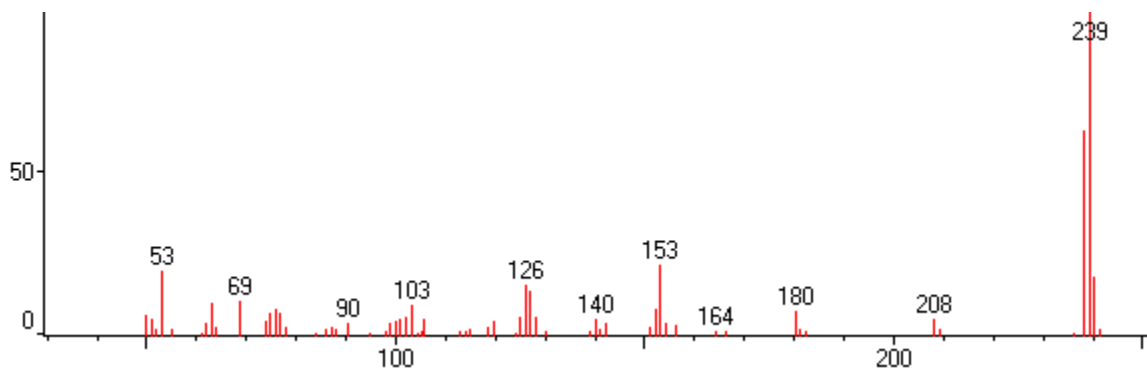
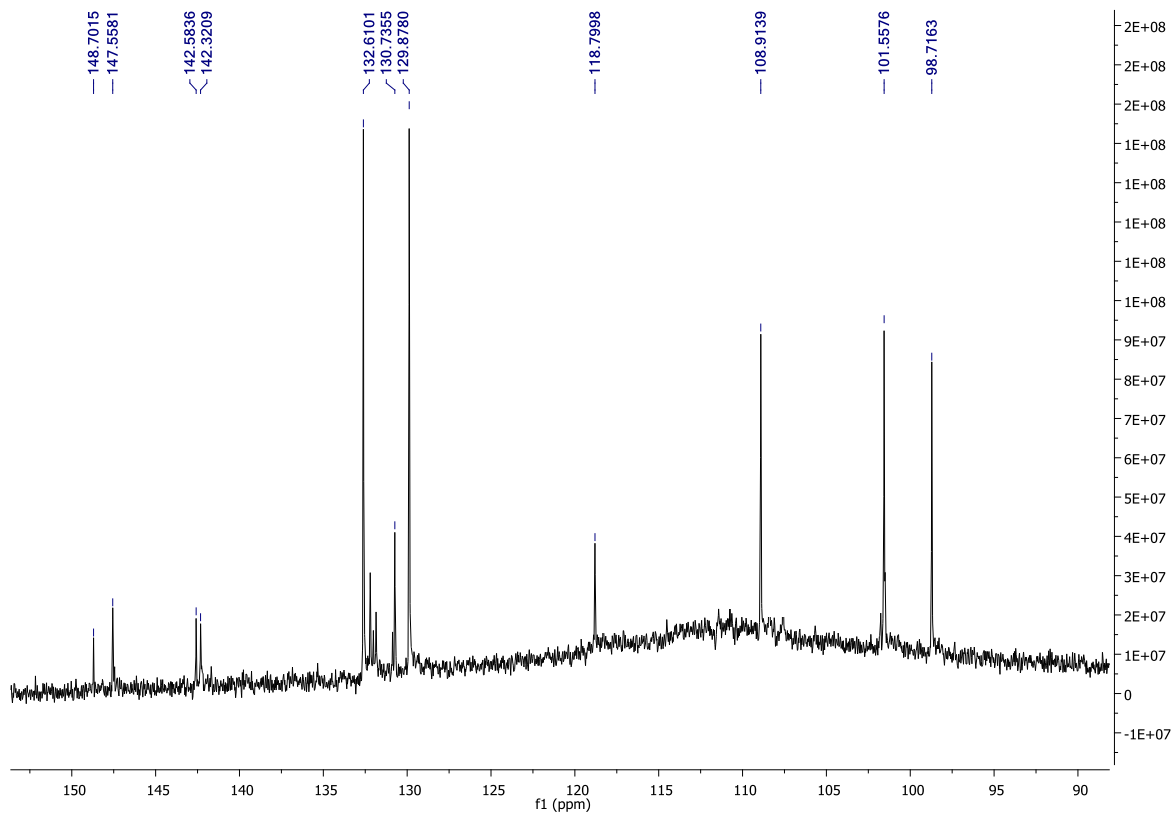


6-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-benzodioxolol (**3c**)

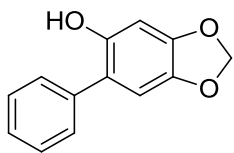


Solid brown, mp 150.5-151.5°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 5.97 (s, 2H); 6.52 (s, 1H); 6.72 (s, 1H); 7.58-7.00 (d, 2H); 7.71-7.73 (d, 2H). ^{13}C NMR: δ_{C} 98.72; 101.56; 108.91; 118.80(q); 129.88; 130.74(q); 132.61; 142.32(q); 142.58(q); 147.56(q); 148.70(q). EM (m/z, %) 240 (16); 239 (100); 238 (56); 180 (7); 153 (21); 152 (9); 127 (16); 126 (16); 103 (9); 77 (9); 69 (11); 63 (10); 53 (19). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$ $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ 262.0475, found 262.0477.

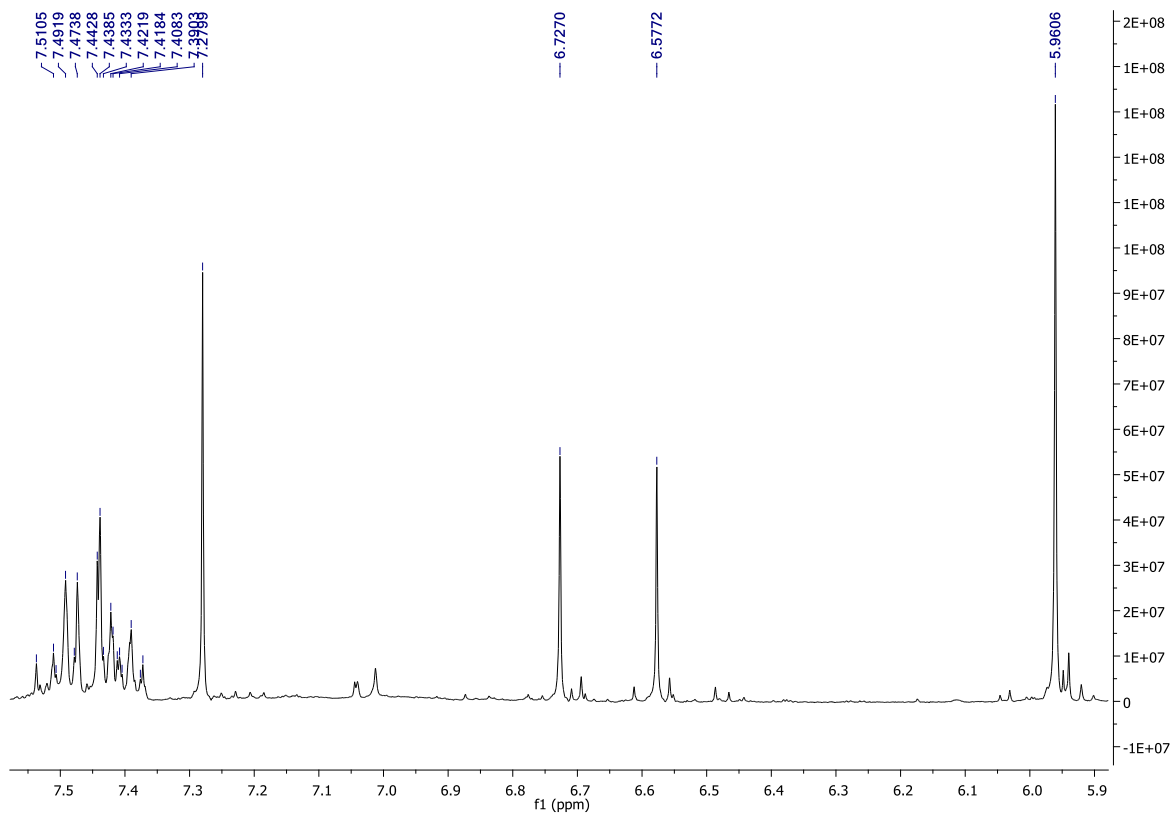


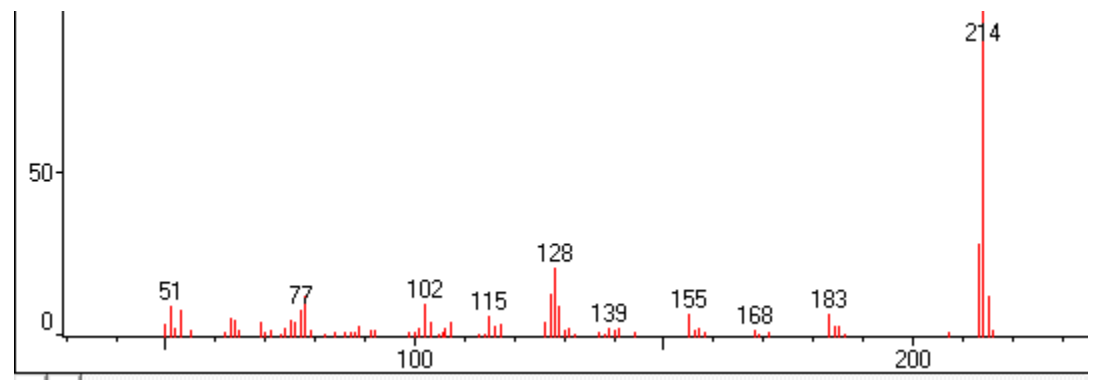
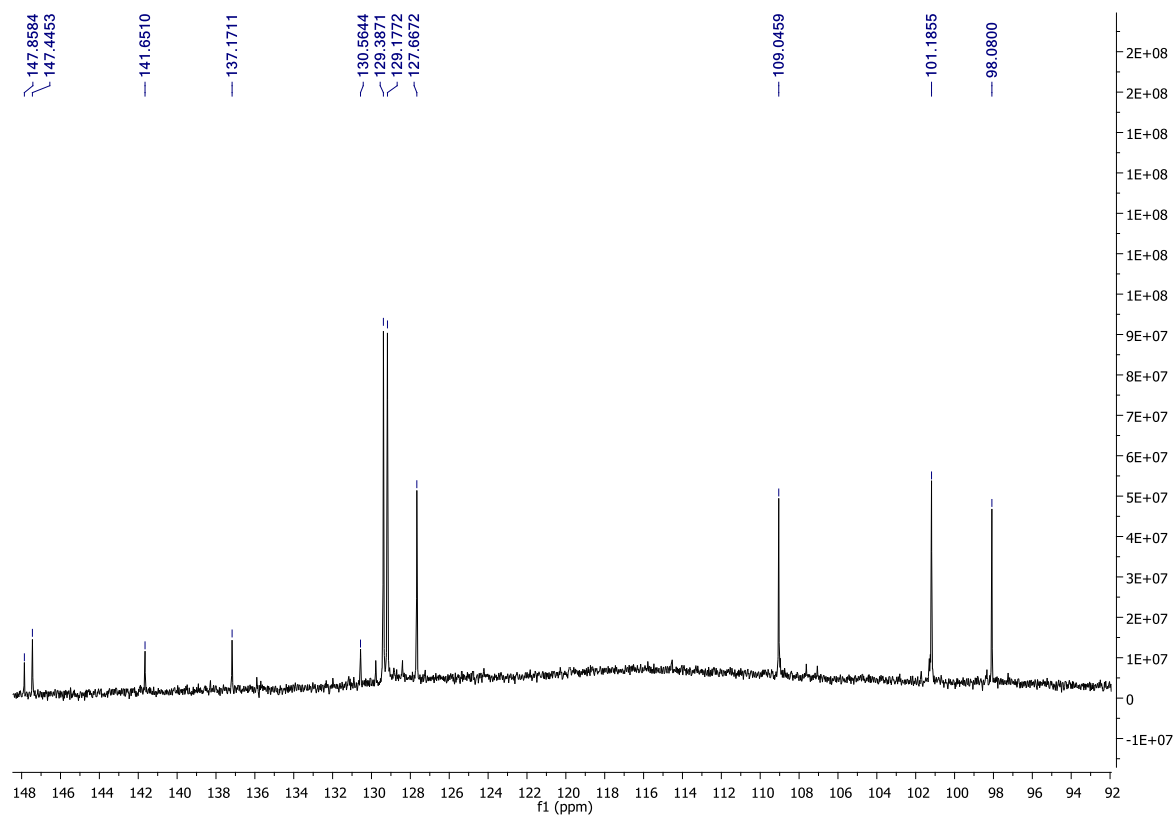


6-phenyl-5-benzodioxolol (**3d**)

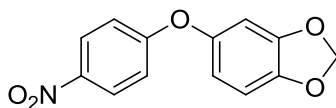


Oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 5.96 (s, 2H); 6.58 (s, 1H); 6.73 (s, 1H); 7.37-7.54 (m, 5H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$: δ_{C} 98.08; 101.18; 109.05; 127.67; 129.18; 129.18; 130.56(q); 137.17(q); 141.65(q); 147.45(q); 147.86(q). EM (m/z, %) 215 (12); 214 (100); 213 (35); 183 (9); 155 (7); 129 (11); 128 (32); 127 (18); 126 (11); 115 (10); 102 (19); 78 (21); 77 (18); 69 (8); 63 (9); 53 (16); 51 (14). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$ $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ 237.0522, found 237.0508.

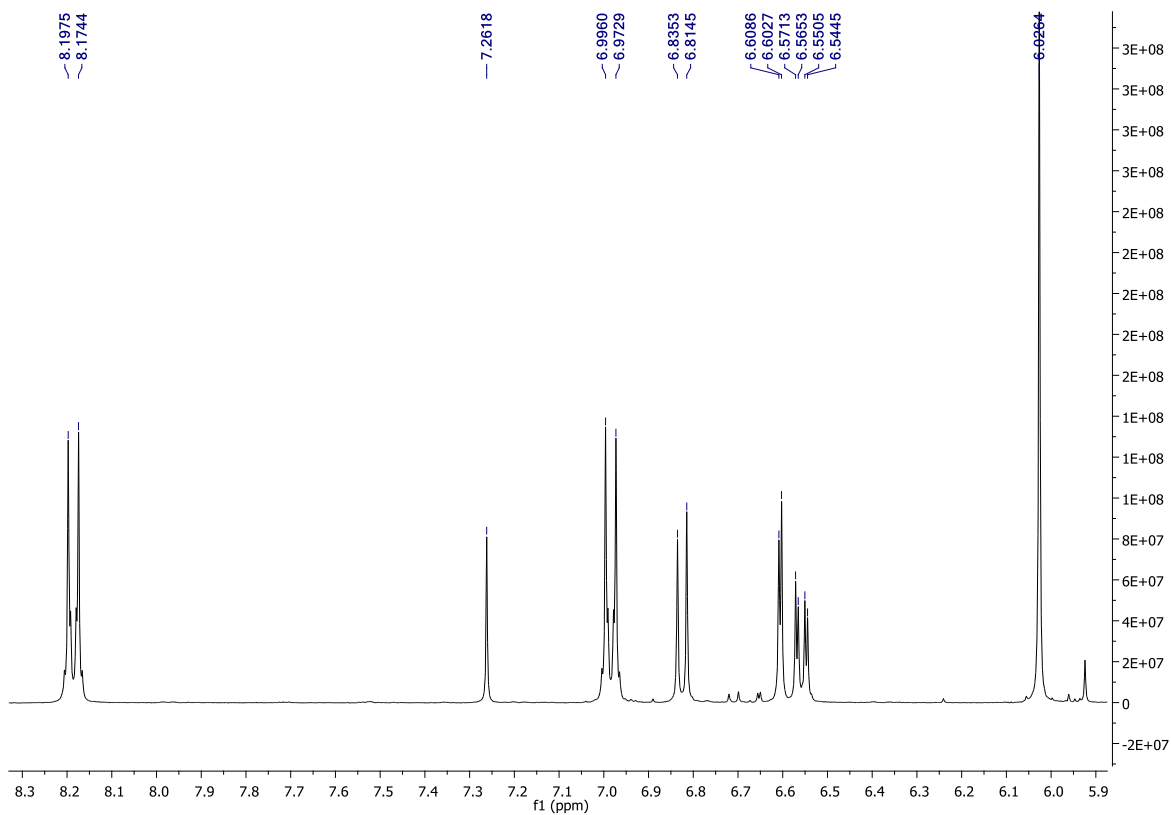


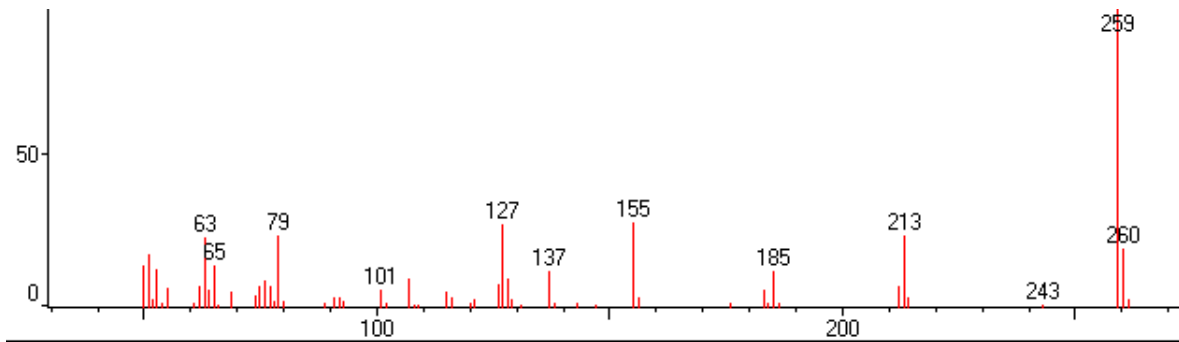
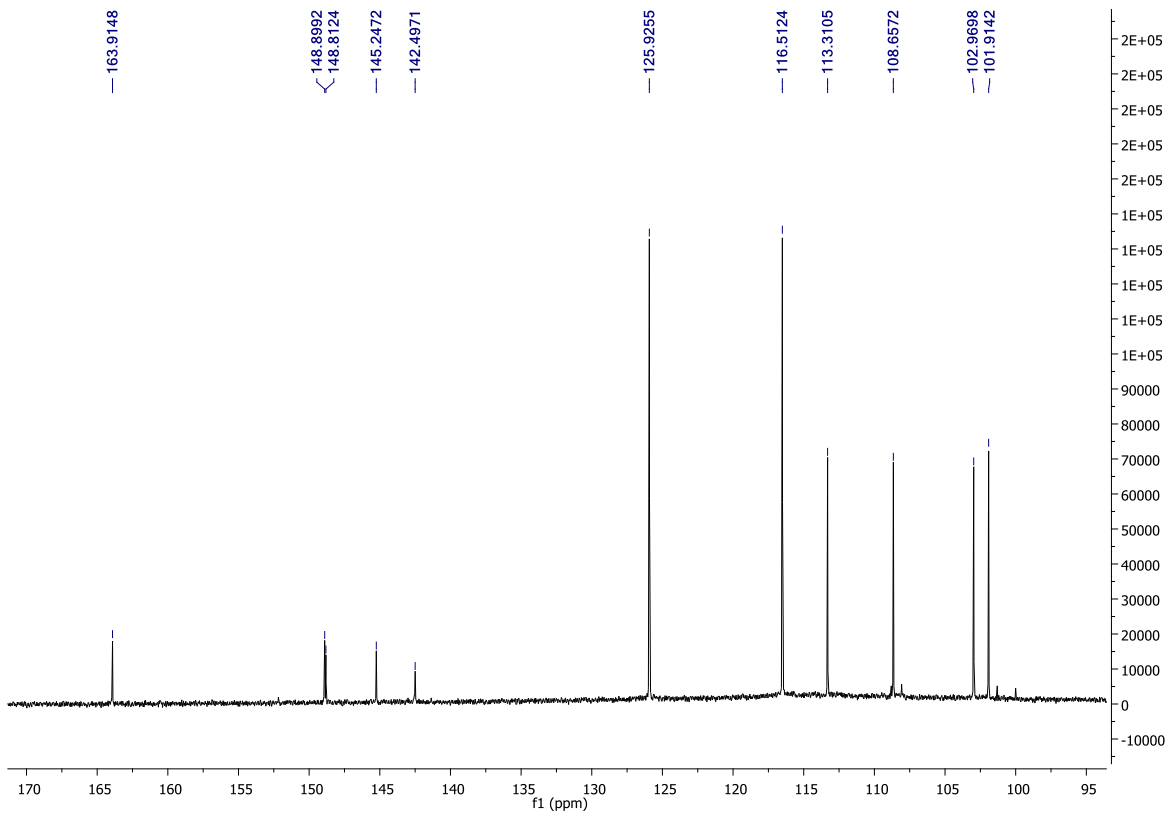


5-(4-nitrophenoxy)-benzodioxolol (**3e**) [1]

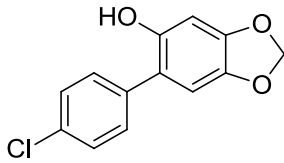


Solid yellow, mp 84,5-85,7°C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 6.02 (s, 2H); 6.54-6.57 (m, 1H); 6.60-6.61 (d, 1H); 6.81-6.84 (d, 1H); 6.97-6.99 (m, 2H); 8.17-8.19 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$: δ_{C} 101.91; 102.97; 113.3; 116.51; 125.92; 142.49(q); 145.25(q); 148.81(q); 148.89(q); 163.91(q). EM (m/z, %) 260 (21); 259 (100); 213 (25); 185 (13); 155 (29); 137 (12); 128 (10); 127 (28); 79 (23); 65 (14); 63 (23); 53 (13); 51 (18); 50 (14). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_5$ M+Na 282.0373, found 282.0368.

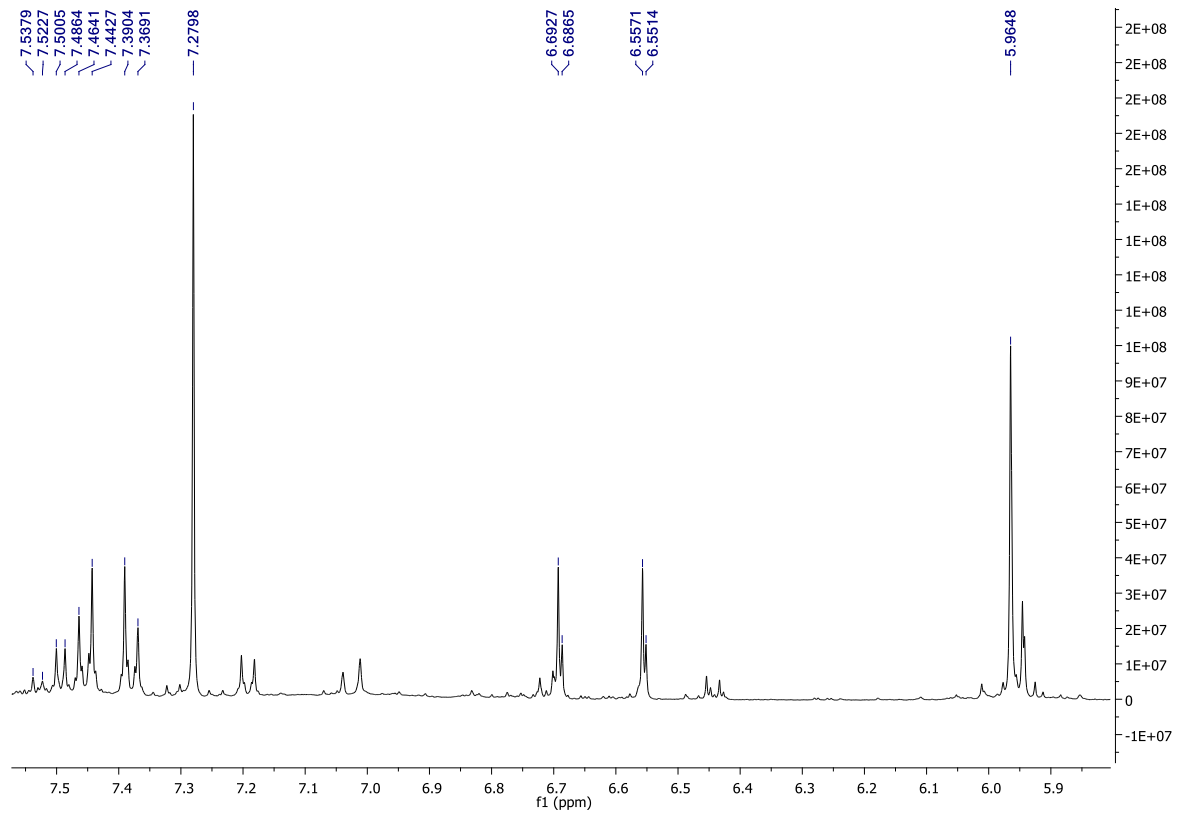


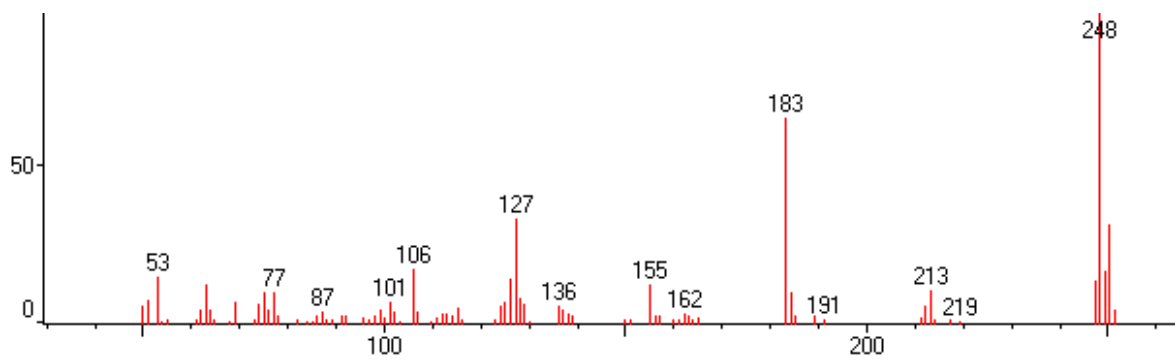
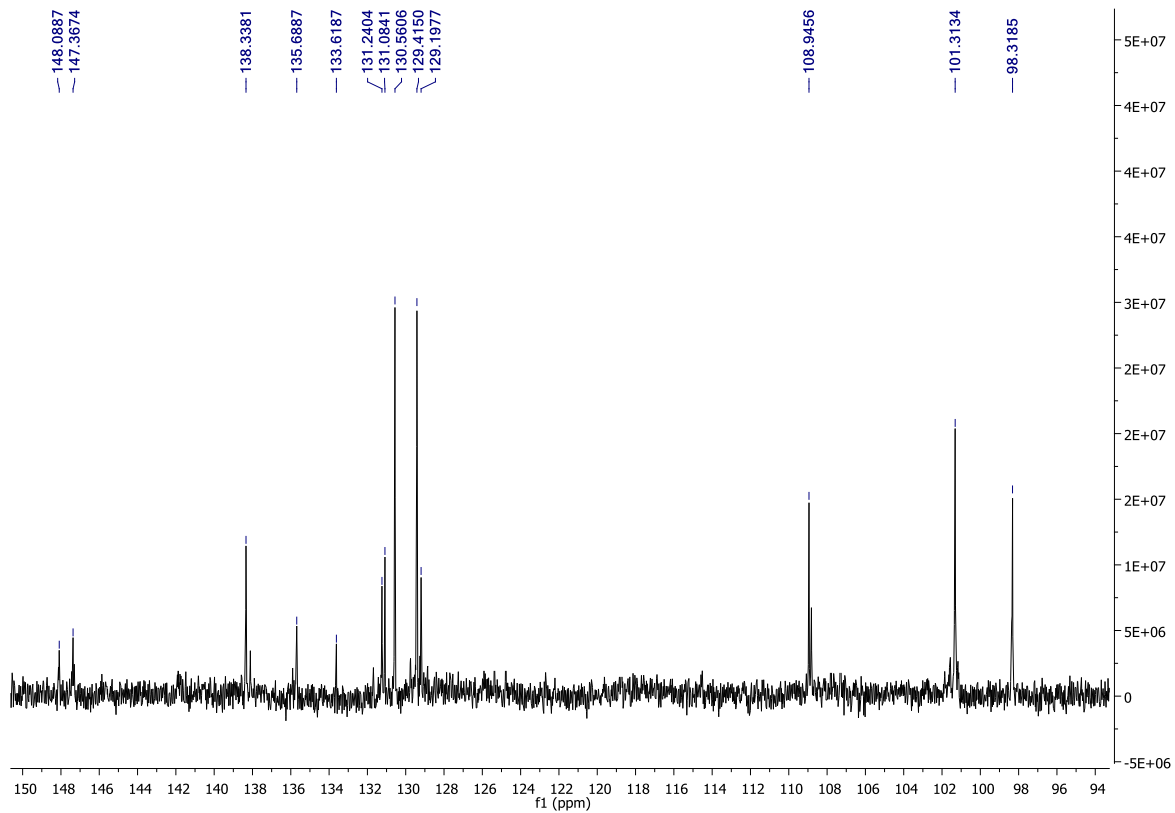


6-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-benzodioxolol (**3f**)

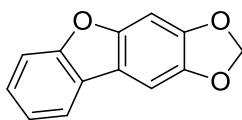


Oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 5.96 (s, 2H); 6.58 (s, 1H); 6.73 (s, 1H); 7.36- 7.56 (m, 4H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$: δ_{C} 98.32; 101.31; 108.95; 129.19; 129.42; 130.56; 131.08; 131.24; 133.62(q); 135.69(q); 138.34; 147.37(q); 148.09(q). EM (m/z, %) 250 (34); 249 (18); 248 (100); 247 (16); 213 (9); 183 (72); 155 (15); 127 (35); 126 (15); 105 (31); 101 (10); 77 (15); 75 (13); 69 (10); 63 (16); 53 (20). HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{ClO}_3$ M-H 247.0156, found 247.0149.

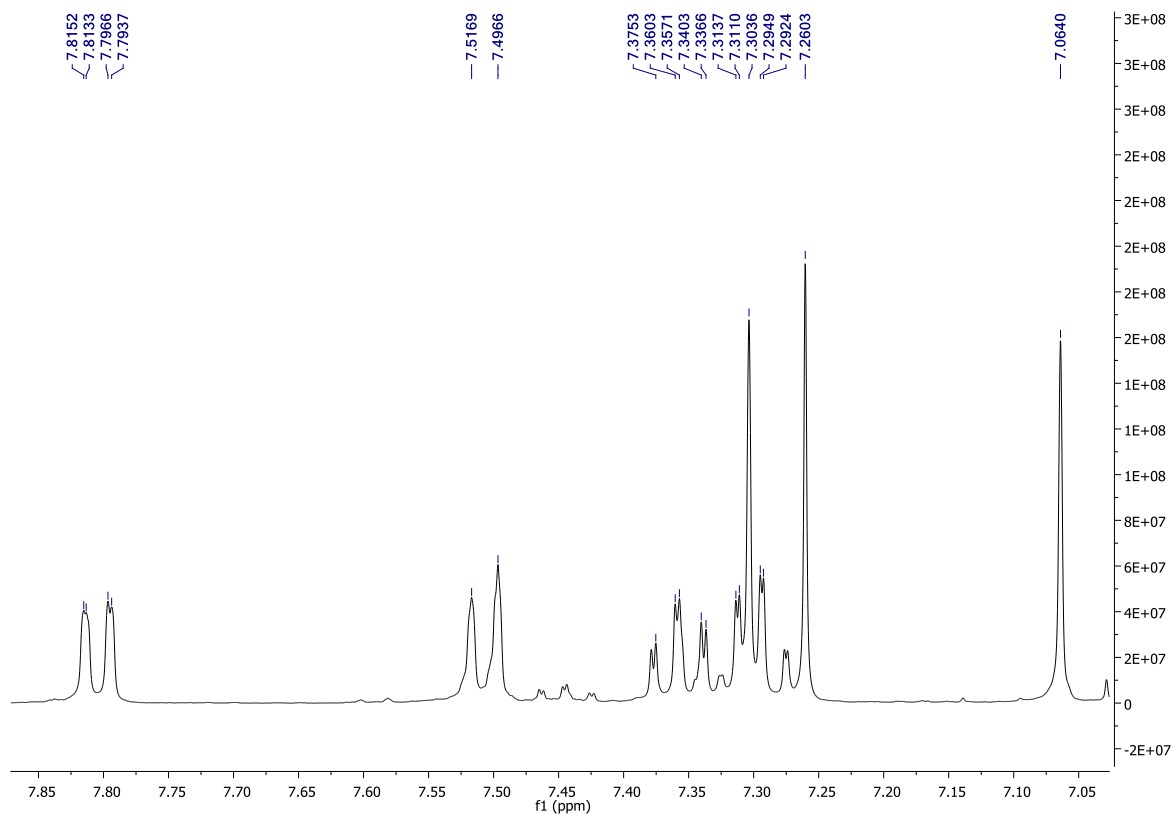


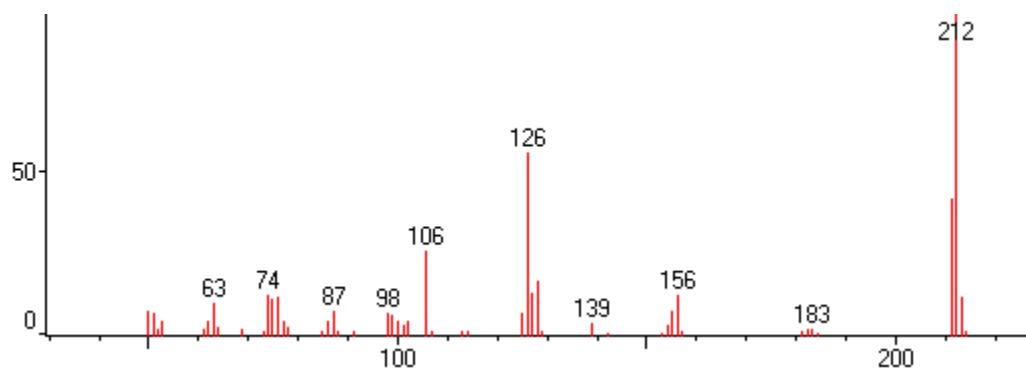
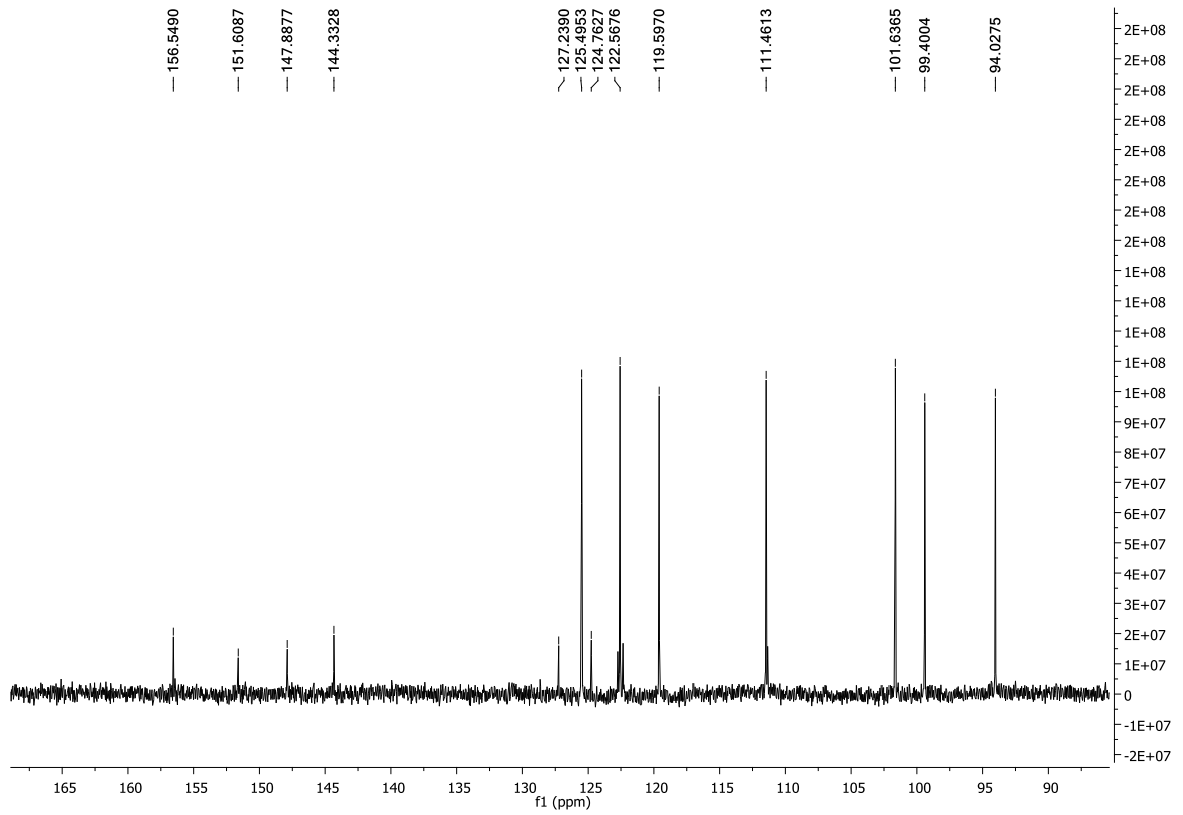


Benzo[b][1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]benzofuran (5)



Solid white, mp 115.7-116.7°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3D): δ_{H} 6.05 (s, 2H); 7.06 (s, 1H); 7.29-7.31 (m, 2H); 7.34-7.38 (m, 1H); 7.50-7.52 (d, 1H); 7.79-7.82 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR: δ_{C} 94.03; 99.40; 101.64; 111.46; 119.59; 122.59; 124.76(q); 125.49; 127.24(q); 144.33(q); 147.88(q); 151.61(q); 156.55(q). EM (m/z, %) 213 (13); 212 (100); 211 (42); 156 (13); 128 (17); 127 (14); 126 (54); 106 (25); 76 (11); 75 (11); 74 (12); 63 (10).





Analysis of the differences between the calculations of BDE obtained in the present work and those reported in ref 31.

According to our experience, the BDE values obtained using different calculation methodologies and different software packages may differ especially when performing single point calculations, however what is interesting is that the relative values maintain the same trend.

We estimate from our geometries BDE values for sesamol and compound **3d** using the methodology employed in ref 31 and obtained 386 kJ/mol (92.30 kcal/mol) and 382 kJ/mol (91.48 kcal/mol), respectively. These values differ by 6 to 10 kJ/mol from those published in ref. cited above. The difference between the two values of BDE is 0.82 kcal/mol, approximately. Very similar to that established with our methodology (0.6 kcal/mol). The calculation with geometry optimization using the basis 6-311 + + G ** BDE leads to values of 390.91 kJ/mol (78.46 kcal/mol) and 326.26 kJ/mol (77.68 kcal/mol) for sesamol and **3d**, and the difference of 0.78 kcal/mol.

As previously mentioned the differences between our results and those published may be attributable to both the software package (G98, G09) as the basis of calculation used. As we suggest in the article, our approach is less expensive and has been tested in the calculation of BDE.

Metodology of ref. 31

BDE = H (radical form of sesamol) + H (hydrogen atom) - H (sesamol).

BDE = (-495,6357979 hartree) + (-0,499897 hartree) - (-496,2827832 hartree) = 0,14708830 hartree = 92,2 kcal/mol = 386 kJ/mol.

H (radical form of sesamol) = E (radical calculated with 6-31++G** Single point calculation) + Thermal correction to Enthalpy obtained from FREQ calculation with 6-31G**.

H (radical form of sesamol) = -495,5198149 hartree -0,115983 hartree = -495,6357979 hartree.

H (sesamol) = E (sesamol calculated with 6-31++G** Single point calculation) + Thermal correction to Enthalpy obtained from FREQ calculation with 6-31G**.

H (sesamol) = -496,1547912 hartree -0,127992 hartree = -496,2827832 hartree.

[1] Yadav, J.S.; Subba Reddy, B.V. *New J. Chem.* **2000**, *24*, 489-491.