Supporting Information

Enhanced Radical-Scavenging Activity of Naturally-Oriented Artepillin C Derivatives

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General Methods for synthesis

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-EX400 spectrometer (400 MHz) with tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm. Coupling constants are reported in Hz. Mass spectra were measured on a Shimazu GC-MS QP-1000 mass spectrometer using electron ionization (EI) method. Elemental analyses were performed with a Yanako CHN recorder MT-5. Reactions were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with use of Merck silica gel 60F₂₅₄ glass plates. Column chromatography was performed on Kanto Chemical silica gel 60N (230-400 mesh). All the chemicals were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd (Osaka, Japan), Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. (Tokyo, Japan), Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan), and Sigma Aldrich Japan (Tokyo, Japan).

3-[4-Acetoxy-3,5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-(2*E*)-propenoic acid methyl ester **1** have been synthesized as already described.¹⁴ 4-Iodo-2-methylphenol **2** and Guaiacol **6** is commercially available.

Scheme S1



4-[3-Hydroxy-2-propenyl-2,6-di(3-methyl-butenyl)phenol (2H)

To a solution of 3-[4-Acetoxy-3,5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-(2*E*)-propenoic acid methyl ester 1 (145 mg, 0.407 mmol) in dry Et₂O (5 mL) was added a 1.0 M solution of LiAlH₄ in Et₂O (0.50 mL, 0.50 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and then acidified with 2N H₂SO₄. The solution was extracted with Et₂O, and the organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (2:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford **2H** (85.7 mg, 0.299 mmol, 74%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.02 (s, 2H,), 6.50 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.24-6.17 (m, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.31 (tquint, *J* = 7.2, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 1.77 (s, 12H); EI-MS *m*/z 286 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₂₆O₂: C, 79.68; H, 9.15. Found: C, 79.45; H, 9.08.

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4-Iodo-2-methyl-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenol (3)

To a solution of **2** (601 mg, 2.49 mmol) in dry toluene (5 mL) was added NaH (105 mg, 2.63 mmol) and 1-bromo-3-methyl-2-buten (300 μ L, 2.60 mmol) at 0°C. After the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, the mixture was poured into water and then neutralized with 5% CH₃COOH. The mixture was extracted with Et₂O three times and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ followed by brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (10:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **3** (420 mg, 1.39 mmol, 56%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.24 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 6H); EI-MS *m/z* 302 (M⁺).

4-Iodo-2-methyl-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenyl acetate (4)

To a solution of **3** (417 mg, 1.38 mmol) and DMAP (16 mg, 0.13 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was added acetyl chloride (140 μ L, 1.97 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 2 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (12:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **4** (453 mg, 1.32 mmol, 96%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz ,CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (tquint, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.74 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m/z* 344 (M⁺).

3-[4-Acetoxy-3-methyl-5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-(2E)-propenoic acid methyl ester (5)

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To a solution of **4** (449 mg, 1.30 mmol), methylacrylate (600 µL, 6.68 mmol), Et₃N (370 µl, 2.65 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (15 mg, 0.066 mmol) and (*o*-tol)₃P (40 mg, 0.13 mmol) in dry toluene (2.5 mL) was refluxed for 20 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with Et₂O, and filtrated through Celite. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **5** (335 mg, 1.11 mmol, 85%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H,), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (tquint, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.76 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m/z* 302 (M⁺).

3-[4-Hydoroxy-3-methyl-5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-(2E)-propenoic acid (3H)

To a solution of **5** (332 mg, 1.10 mmol) in MeOH (3.0 mL) was added to a solution of KOH (359 mg, 5.50 mmol) in water (2.5 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 1.5 h, cooled to 0°C, and neutralized with 5%CH₃COOH. The MeOH was evaporated under pressure and acidified with 6N HCl and the aqueous residue was extracted with Et₂O three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ followed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with hexane afford **3H** (227 mg, 0.920 mmol, 84%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (brs, 1H), 5.33-5.29 (m, 1H), 3.37 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 6H); EI-MS *m/z* 246 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₃: C, 73.15; H, 7.37. Found: C, 72.92. H, 7.24.

4-[(E)-3-hydroxy-1-propenyl]-2-methyl-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenol (4H)

To a solution of **5** (174 mg, 0.575 mmol) in dry Et₂O (5 mL) was added a 1.0 M solution of LiAlH₄ in Et₂O (0.70 mL, 0.70 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and then acidified with 2N HCl. The solution was extracted with Et₂O, and the organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (2:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford **4H** (99 mg, 0.43 mmol, 74%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.05 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz,1H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.24-6.17 (m, 1H), 5.33-5.29 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H); EI-MS m/e: 232 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₀O₂: C, 77.55; H, 8.68. Found: C, 77.36; H, 8.68.

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4-Iodo-2-methoxyphenol (7)

Guaiacol **6** (2.48 g, 20.0 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (50 mL) and then NaI (4.50 g, 29.9 mmol) and NaOH (1.25 g, 30.0 mmol) was added on ice and NaClO (40 mL, 29 mmol) was added dropwise over 40 min at 0-2°C. The mixture was stirred for 20 min at 0°C. The mixture was acidified with 4 N HCl and then treated with 10% Na₂S₂O₃. The MeOH was evaporated under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was extracted with Et₂O three times. The organic layer was saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ followed by brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (7:2, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound 7 (3.84 g, 15.4 mmol, 77%) as a reddish brown solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H,), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m*/z 250 (M⁺).

4-Iodo-2-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenol (8)

To a solution of 7 (815 mg, 3.26 mmol) in dry toluene (5 mL) was added NaH (143 mg, 3.58 mmol) and 1-bromo-3-methyl-2-buten (410 μ L, 3.56 mmol) at 0°C. After the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h, the mixture was poured into water and then neutralized with 5%

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CH₃COOH. The mixture was extracted with Et₂O three times and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ followed by brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (8:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **8** (559 mg, 1.76 mmol, 54%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.05 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.26 (tquint, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.28 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.74 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 3H),1.70 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m/z* 318 (M⁺).

4-Iodo-2-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenyl acetate (9)

To a solution of **8** (559 mg, 1.76 mmol) and DMAP (22 mg, 0.18 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was added acetyl chloride (175 μ L, 2.46 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 2 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and evaporated. The residues were purified by silica gel column chromatography (8:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **9** (589 mg, 1.64 mmol, 93%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.14 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.17-5.14 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m/z* 360 (M⁺).

(*E*)-3-[4-(Acetyloxy)-3-methoxy-5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-2-propenoic acid methyl ester (10)

To a solution of **9** (589 mg, 1.64 mmol), methylacrylate (0.74 mL, 8.2 mmol), Et₃N (0.46 ml, 3.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (19 mg, 0.082 mmol) and (*o*-tol)₃P (51 mg, 0.16 mmol) in dry toluene (5 mL) was refluxed for 17 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with Et₂O, and filtrated through celite. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (8:1, hexane/EtOAc) to afford compound **10** (457 mg, 1.44 mmol, 88%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 5.21-5.17 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.74 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m/z* 318 (M⁺).

(E)-3-[4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-phenyl]-2-propenoic acid (5H)

To a solution of **10** (457 mg, 1.44 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added to a solution of KOH (403 mg, 7.18 mmol) in water (10 mL). Reaction mixture was refluxed for 2h and then neutralized by 5% CH₃COOH aq. The MeOH was evaporated under pressure and acidified with 4N HCl and the aqueous residue was extracted with Et₂O three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ followed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography(1:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford **5H** (255 mg, 0.972 mmol, 68%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (brs, 1H), 5.32-5.29 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.35 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.76 (s, 3H),1.73 (s, 3H); EI-MS *m*/z 262 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₄: C, 68.68; H, 6.92. Found: C, 68.70; H, 6.93.

4-((*E*)-3-hydroxy-1-propenyl)-2-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)phenol (6H)

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To a solution of **10** (200 mg, 0.628 mmol) in dry Et₂O (5 mL) was added a 1.5 M solution of DIBAL-H in toluene (2.0 mL, 3.0 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with water, the solution was extracted with Et₂O. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (3:2, hexane/EtOAc) to afford **6H** (141 mg, 0.782 mmol, quant.) as a colorless oil.¹H NMR (400 MHz CDCl₃) δ 6.78 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 2H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (dt, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (s, 1H), 5.31 (tquint, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.74 (m, 6H); EI-MS *m/z* 248 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₀O₃: C, 72.55; H, 8.12. Found: C, 72.34; H, 8.09.