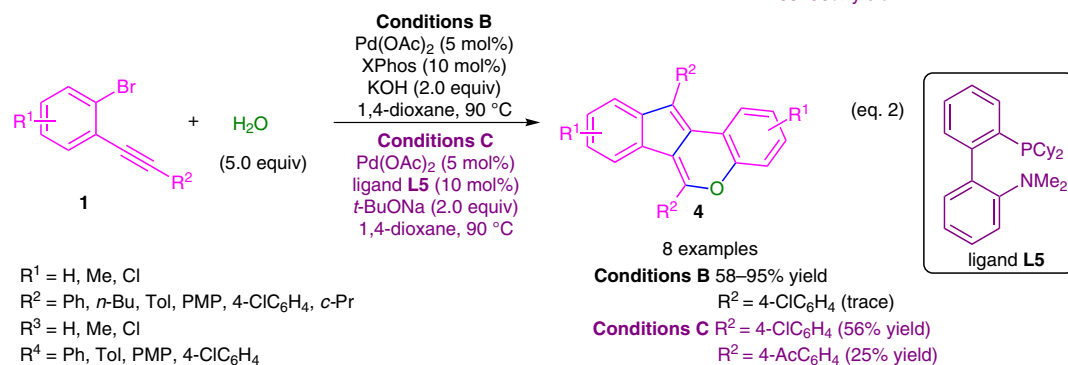
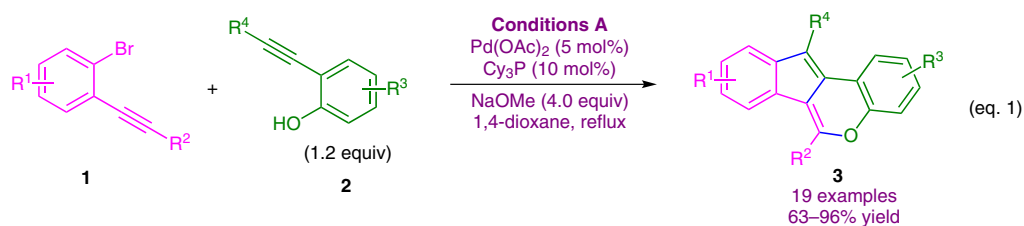


## Pd-Catalyzed Synthesis of Indeno[1,2-*c*]chromenes from 2-Alkynylhalobenzenes



**Significance:** Reported is the synthesis of indeno[1,2-*c*]chromenes **3** and **4** via a palladium-catalyzed reaction of 2-alkynylbromobenzenes **1** with either 2-(2-arylethynyl)phenols **2** or with water. A range of ligands was used during the optimization study to reveal that the reaction proceeds only with Cy<sub>3</sub>P as ligand (eq. 1). Sodium methoxide in toluene or 1,4-dioxane was better than other combinations. The substrate scope of this transformation was modestly demonstrated. The reaction also proceeded to give **3** in 78% yield by treatment of 1-chloro-2-(2-phenylethynyl)benzene with **2** (R<sup>3</sup> = H, R<sup>4</sup> = Ph). Surprisingly, re-optimization was required in the reaction of **1** with water (eq. 2). Both alkyl- and aryl-substituted alkynes were tolerated under the optimized conditions. However, the reaction parameters had to be re-screened to give a satisfactory yield of compounds with electron-withdrawing groups (R<sup>2</sup> = 4-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-AcC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).

**Comment:** The [6.5.6.6]-tetracyclic core of indeno[1,2-*c*]chromenes **3** and **4** is present in several bioactive compounds (B. S. Min et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2012**, *22*, 7436). Very few synthetic methods such as iron-mediated [3+2]-annulation reactions are available to provide access to this tetracyclic system (Z.-Q. Wang et al. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 14). The present method provides a rapid construction of various substituted indeno[1,2-*c*]chromenes from easily accessible starting materials. One drawback of this method is the lower yield for electron-poor substrates. Although, this work provides a facile synthesis of indeno[1,2-*c*]chromenes, it is strikingly similar to the authors' previous work (Y. Luo, L. Hong, J. Wu *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, 47, 5298).