

Sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate catalyzed synthesis of chromene derivatives via multi-component reactions at low catalyst loading

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Abstract An efficient and practical protocol for the synthesis of chromenes derivatives catalyzed by a low-loading sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (2 mol%) as a catalyst via multicomponent reaction is reported. A wide range of aromatic aldehydes easily undergo condensations with malononitrile and 4-hydroxycoumarin (4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone or dimedone) under mild conditions to afford the desired products of good purity in excellent yields. This protocol has several advantages, such as mild conditions, high yields, and an inexpensive catalyzed system.

Keywords EDTA-4Na · Chromenes · Multicomponent reaction · Atom economy

Introduction

Chromenes are the specific selection owing to their important pharmaceutical and biological properties, whose derivatives exist widely in natural products and exhibit many features such as anticancer, anti-anaphylactin, anticoagulant, diuretic, and spasmolytic activities [1–4]. Especially, 2-amino-4*H*-chromenes have been applied to cure cancer, psoriasis and rheumatoids, and are also widely used in laser dyes, optical brighteners, pigments, cosmetics and agrochemicals (Fig. 1) [1, 4–7]. Hence,

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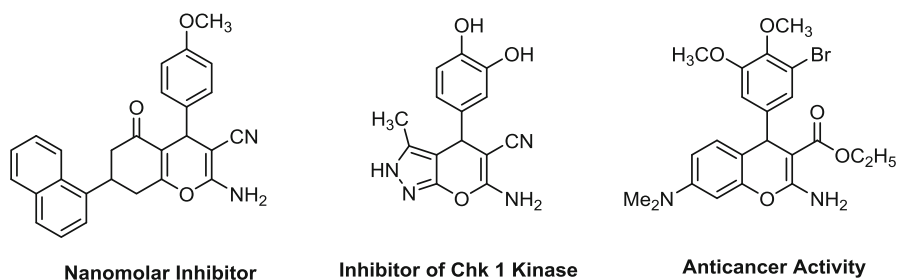


Fig. 1 4*H*-Benzo[*b*]pyran and representative derivatives exhibiting biological activity

the preparation of 4*H*-pyrans has been receiving renewed interest of researchers because of their wide range of biological, industrial and synthesis applications. Furthermore, the development of a practical methodology is available to synthesize biologically active heterocyclic compounds and often plays an important role in pharmaceutical discovery. The multicomponent reactions (MCRs) strategy, which has considerable merits over conventional two-component reactions in some aspects, such as variable and high bond forming efficiency and atom economy, have been broadly applied in combinatorial and medicinal chemistry [8].

Many protocols for synthesis have been reported, including the use of microwaves, [9] ultrasonic irradiation [10] and a variety of reagents such as cerium(III) chloride [11], acidic ionic liquids [12, 13], deep eutectic solvents [14, 15], Sc(OTf)₃ [16], NbCl₅ [17], L-proline [18], ZnO zeolite [19], meglumine [20], silica-bonded S-sulfonic acid [21], glycerol [22], Cu(II) oxymetasilicate [23], potassium phosphate [24], sodium selenate [25], S-proline [26], MgO [27], tetrabutylammonium bromide [28], CuO nanoparticles [29], Fe₂O₃ nanoparticles [30], starch solution [31], Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ magnetic nanocatalyst [32], and RuBr₂(PPh₃)₄ [33]. Although these methods show many advantages, some of them meet limitations in special aspects such as skeletoncomplicated preparation of catalyst, long reaction times, relatively expensive catalyzed systems, harsh reaction conditions, and even tedious work-ups. As our goal is to design an inexpensive catalyzed system to promote the synthesis of various biologically active chromenes, we have to note that the price of EDTA-4Na is US\$33 per 100 g. Hence, we hope to report here sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA-4Na) as a cheap and efficient catalyst for the synthesis of chromenes under mild conditions via MCRs strategy.

Experimental

Apparatus and analysis

Unless otherwise noted, all commercial materials and solvents were used without further purification. Melting points were measured on an Electrothermal X6 microscopy digital melting point apparatus and are corrected. IR spectra were

obtained as potassium bromide pellets or as liquid films between two potassium bromide pellets with a Bruker Vector 22 spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO at 300 or 400 MHz, and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO at 75 or 100 MHz, respectively. C, H and N analysis were performed by a Perkin-Elmer 2400 CHN elemental analyzer. HRMS was carried out on a MAT 95XP (Thermo).

General procedures for synthesis of chromenes

An equimolar (2 mmol) mixture of an aromatic aldehyde (**1**), malononitrile (**2**), 4-hydroxycoumarin (**3**) or 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone (**5**) or dimedone (**7**) and 2 mol% sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate was vigorously stirred at 50°C in 5 mL EtOH:H₂O (40:60) for the specific times indicated in Tables 2 and 3. The end of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Then, the crude product obtained was poured into cold water. The resulting precipitated solid was purified by recrystallization from hot methanol to afford the pure products **4** or **6** or **8**. The structures of all the products were identified by IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, elemental analysis and HRMS spectra. The spectral data of selected products are given below:

2-Amino-5-oxo-4-phenyl-4H,5H-pyrano[3,2-c]chromene-3-carbonitrile (4a)

IR (KBr): 3379, 3288, 3181, 2199, 1710, 1675, 1607 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.90(d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.65–7.68(m, 1H, ArH), 7.40–7.48(m, 2H, ArH), 7.20–7.32(m, 5H, ArH), 4.41(s, H, CH). ^{13}C NMR: (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.6, 158.9, 154.5, 153.2, 144.3, 133.9, 129.7, 128.7, 128.2, 125.8, 123.6, 120.4, 117.6, 114.3, 105.4, 59.1. HRMS Calculated for C₁₉H₁₂N₂O₃: 316.0848, found: 316.0842.

2-Amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-oxo-4H,5H-pyrano[3,2-c]chromene-3-carbonitrile (4c)

IR (KBr): 3386, 3313, 3191, 2194, 1714, 1677, 1608 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.88(d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.65–7.68(t, H, ArH), 7.39–7.47(m, 2H, ArH), 7.34(d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.26(d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.44(s, H, CH). ^{13}C NMR: (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.6, 159.2, 154.6, 153.3, 143.3, 133.9, 132.8, 130.6, 129.4, 125.7, 123.6, 120.1, 117.3, 113.9, 104.6, 58.8. HRMS Calculated for C₁₉H₁₁ClN₂O₃: 350.0458, found: 350.0455.

2-Amino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-oxo-4H,5H-pyrano[3,2-c]chromene-3-carbonitrile (4f)

IR (KBr): 3480, 3430, 3370, 3337, 2196, 1718, 1674, 1606 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.15(d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.91(d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.67–7.72(m, 1H, ArH), 7.55(d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.44–7.49(m, 2H, ArH), 4.63(s, H, CH). ^{13}C NMR: (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.7, 159.3, 154.9, 153.5,

151.8, 147.6, 134.2, 130.3, 125.8, 124.7, 123.5, 119.9, 117.6, 113.9, 103.8, 57.9.
HRMS Calculated for $C_{19}H_{11}N_3O_5$: 361.0699, found: 361.0695.

2-Amino-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxo-4H,5H-pyrano[3,2-c]chromene-3-carbonitrile (4j)

IR (KBr): 3391, 3314, 3194, 2196, 1715, 1676, 1609 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.87(d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.54–7.57(m, 1H, ArH), 7.39–7.43(m, 2H, ArH), 7.13(d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.83(d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.41(s, H, CH), 3.73(s, 3H, CH₃). ^{13}C NMR: (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.8, 159.6, 158.9, 154.2, 152.9, 136.5, 133.8, 129.6, 125.3, 123.5, 120.5, 117.6, 114.9, 113.9, 105.3, 59.3, 56.4. HRMS Calculated for $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$: 346.0954, found: 346.0948.

2-Amino-7-methyl-5-oxo-4-phenyl-4H,5H-[4,3-b]pyran-3-carbonitrile (6a)

IR (KBr): 3397, 3316, 3201, 2927, 2198, 1712, 1677, 1634 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.19–7.37(m, 5H, ArH), 6.29(s, 1H, CH), 4.28(1H, CH), 2.22(3H, CH₃). ^{13}C NMR: (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 162.7, 161.0, 158.7, 157.8, 143.2, 133.5, 128.1, 127.2, 126.6, 119.0, 112.5, 100.4, 97.6, 57.5, 36.0, 19.1; HRMS Calculated for $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$: 280.0848, found: 280.0842.

2-Amino-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-5-oxo-4H,5H-pyrano[4,3-b]pyran-3-carbonitrile (6d)

IR (KBr): 3398, 3321, 3202, 2925, 2197, 1713, 1675, 1642 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.13–6.83(m, 4H, ArH), 6.31(s, 1H, CH), 4.56(s, 1H, CH), 3.63(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.20(s, 3H, CH₃); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 163.8, 161.5, 159.9, 156.6, 132.7, 130.5, 129.4, 126.6, 122.3, 120.5, 113.8, 101.5, 99.6, 58.3, 55.6, 38.3, 20.8; HRMS Calculated for $C_{17}H_{14}N_2O_4$: 310.0954, found: 310.0947.

2-Amino-3-cyano-4-(4-benzyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4H-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyran (8a)

IR (KBr): 3396, 3325, 3252, 3212, 2964, 2200, 1681, 1605, 1215, 1038 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (400 M, DMSO-*d*₆): δ (J , Hz): 0.90 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.99 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.05 (d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 (d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.12 (s, 1H, CH), 7.11–7.20 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.25–7.29 (m, 2H, ArH). ^{13}C NMR (100 M, DMSO-*d*₆): 196.7, 163.6, 159.6, 145.8, 129.4, 128.2, 127.7, 120.8, 113.8, 59.4, 51.1, 40.3, 36.7, 32.9, 29.5, 27.9. Found, %: C 73.39; H 6.33; N 9.59. $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_2$. Calculated, %: C 73.45; H 6.16; N 9.52.

2-Amino-3-cyano-4-(4'-chlorobenzyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4H-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyran (8b)

IR (KBr): 3382, 3184, 2189, 1675, 1605, 1217, 1034 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 M, DMSO-*d*6): (*J*, Hz): 0.91 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.99 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.09–2.24 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.16 (s, H, CH), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH). ^{13}C NMR (100 M, DMSO-*d*6): 196.8, 163.9, 159.7, 144.7, 132.2, 129.8, 129.1, 120.2, 113.8, 58.9, 51.2, 40.6, 36.8, 33.4, 29.7, 28.2. Found, %: C 65.70; H 5.31; N 8.58. C₁₈H₁₇ClN₂O₂. Calculated, %: C 65.75; H 5.21; N 8.52.

2-Amino-3-cyano-4-(4'-nitrobenzyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4H-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyran (8d)

IR (KBr): 3383, 3330, 2191, 1677, 1606, 1216, 1039, 1210 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 M, DMSO-*d*6): 0.91 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.00 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.10–2.25 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.38–2.36 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.44 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.32 (s, 1H, CH), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH). ^{13}C NMR (100 M, DMSO-*d*6): 197.3, 165.5, 159.7, 153.4, 147.5, 129.6, 124.8, 120.5, 112.7, 57.9, 50.6, 40.6, 36.8, 32.9, 29.5, 27.9. Found, %: C 63.68; H 4.98; N 12.45. C₁₈H₁₇N₃O₄. Calculated, %: C 63.71; H 5.05; N 12.38.

2-Amino-3-cyano-4-(4'-methylbenzyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4H-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyran (8l)

IR (KBr): 3427, 3331, 3222, 2958, 2192, 1677, 1603, 1207, 1034 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 M, DMSO-*d*6): 0.90 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.99 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.20(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.04–2.21 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.08 (s, 1H, CH), 6.98(d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH). ^{13}C NMR(100 M, DMSO-*d*6): 196.7, 163.4, 159.5, 142.9, 136.6, 129.9, 128.2, 120.8, 113.9, 59.4, 50.8, 40.3, 36.3, 32.8, 29.5, 27.8, 21.6. Found, %: C 73.96; H 6.52; N 9.16. C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₂. Calculated, %: C 74.00; H 6.54; N 9.08.

2-Amino-3-cyano-4-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4H-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyran (8m)

IR (KBr): 3374, 3323, 3183, 2194, 1684, 1607, 1214, 1035 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 M, DMSO-*d*6): 0.90 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.99 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.04–2.21 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.26 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.47 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.08 (s, 1H, CH), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH). ^{13}C NMR(100 M, DMSO-*d*6): 196.7, 163.5, 128.3, 127.3, 120.8, 113.8, 59.4, 51.3, 40.3, 36.6, 32.6, 29.2, 27.6. Found, %: C 70.38; H 6.28; N 8.59. C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₃. Calculated, %: C 70.35; H 6.21; N 8.64.

Results and discussion

We initially began our investigation with the reaction of an equimolar (2 mmol) mixture of 4-bromo-benzaldehyde **1**, malononitrile **2**, and 4-hydroxycoumarin **3** and 10 mol% EDTA-4Na at 80 °C in a Schlenk tube with 5 mL 95% ethanol. The target product **4a** was obtained with 75% yield smoothly. Under the inspiration of this good result, we optimized this model reaction with the different conditions such as ratio (EtOH:H₂O), reaction temperature and catalyst loading. After screening of this reaction, the yield of the desired compounds **4a** was improved to 91% (Table 1, Entry 14).

When the mixture of aldehyde **1**, malononitrile **2**, and 4-hydroxycoumarin **3** were employed in the solution of 5 ml EtOH:H₂O (40:60) in the presence of 2 mol% sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate at 50 °C, high yields of 2-amino-4-aryl-3-cyano-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano-[3,2-*c*]chromenes **4** were obtained within 40 min, and representative compounds are shown in Table 2, respectively (Scheme 1).

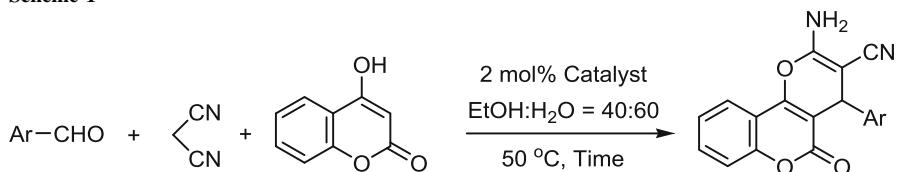
The effects of electrons and the nature of substituents on the aromatic ring indicated obvious influences in terms of yields and reaction times. From Table 2, we found that the aromatic aldehydes with electron-withdrawing functional groups are employed rapidly to obtain the desired target compounds (**4b**, **4c**), and the aromatic aldehyde with electron-donating groups (such as **4j**, **4k**) was employed for

Table 1 Optimizing of synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrano[*c*]chromene derivatives

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	EtOH:H ₂ O (5 mL)	Temperature (°C)	Time (min)	Yield ^{a,b} (%)
1	10	95:5	80	60	75
2	10	80:20	80	60	80
3	10	60:40	80	60	81
4	10	40:60	80	60	88
5	10	20:80	80	60	83
6	10	0:100	80	60	52
7	10	40:60	70	60	87
8	10	40:60	60	60	88
9	10	40:60	50	60	90
10	10	40:60	40	60	70
11	10	40:60	r.t.	60	45
12	0	40:60	50	60	Trace ^b
13	1	40:60	50	60	89
14	2	40:60	50	60	91
15	5	40:60	50	60	85
16	15	40:60	50	60	83
17	20	40:60	50	60	86

^a Reaction conditions: 4-hydroxycoumarin (2 mmol), 4-bromo-benzaldehyde (2 mmol), and malononitrile (2 mmol) in the catalyst in 5 mL EtOH–H₂O

^b Isolated yield

Table 2 Synthesis of 2-amino-4-aryl-3-cyano-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano-[3,2-*c*]chromenes**Scheme 1**

Entry	Ar-	Product	Time/min	Yield % ^{a,b}	Mp/°C	Lit. Mp/°C
1	C ₆ H ₅	4a	20	91	257–259	256–258 [26]
2	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄	4b	15	96	250–252	254 [36]
3	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	4c	15	95	264–266	263–265 [26]
4	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	4d	15	95	270–272	271–273 [36]
5	2,4-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	4e	15	92	246–248	257–259 [26]
6	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	4f	15	95	266–268	260–262 [34]
7	3-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	4g	15	90	254–255	254–255 [35]
8	3-Br-C ₆ H ₄	4h	20	89	250–252	247–248 [38]
9	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	4i	20	83	251–253	255 [36]
10	4-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	4j	40	81	224–226	226–228 [35]
11	4-HO-C ₆ H ₄	4k	40	74	256–258	258–260 [37]
12	2-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	4l	40	68	208–210	210–211 [38]
13	3-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	4m	40	78	250–252	246–248 [39]
14	3-MeO-4-OH-C ₆ H ₃	4n	35	67	256–258	256–257 [37]
15	2-Furyl	4o	35	62	252–254	253–255 [37]
16	2-Thionyl	4p	40	68	225–227	227–229 [40]

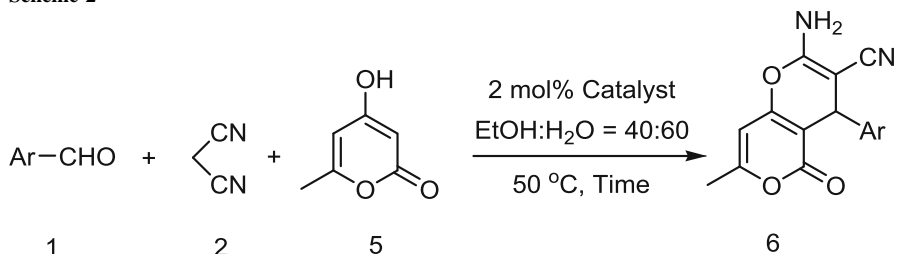
^a Reaction conditions: 4-hydroxycoumarin (2 mmol), aldehyde (2 mmol), and malononitrile (2 mmol) in the presence of EDTA-4Na (2 mol%) in 5 mL EtOH–H₂O (40:60 v/v) under 50 °C

^b Isolated yield

formation of desired product with low yields. On the other hand, the yields of **4l**, **4m** and **4n** are relatively lower mostly because of their stronger steric hindrance.

Then, we employed 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone as the starting material in order to broaden the scope of synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrano[*c*]chromene, and high yields of 2-amino-4-aryl-7-methyl-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano[4,3-*b*]pyran-3-carbonitrile **6** were obtained within 45 min, respectively (see Table 3) (Scheme 2).

From Table 3, the results indicated that the reaction speed of the aromatic aldehyde with electron-withdrawing functional groups is faster than with electron-donating functional groups (**6b**, **6c** vs. **6d**, **6f**). On the other hand, the *ortho*-substituted aldehydes were employed to obtain relatively low yields compare with *para*-substituted aldehydes.

Table 3 Synthesis of 2-amino-4-aryl-7-methyl-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano[4,3-*b*]pyran-3-carbonitrile**Scheme 2**

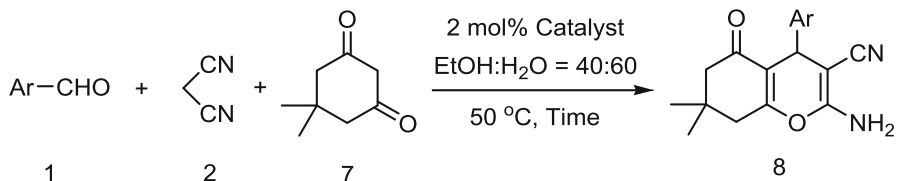
Entry	Ar-	Product	Time (min)	Yield (%) ^{a,b}	Mp/°C	Lit. Mp/°C
1	C ₆ H ₅	6a	25	89	233–235	234–235 [38]
2	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	6b	20	90	232–234	230–231 [40]
3	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	6c	20	92	210–212	211–213 [41]
4	4-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	6d	30	86	203–206	200–202 [41]
5	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	6e	30	84	224–226	222–223 [40]
6	3-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	6f	20	91	237–239	235–237 [27]
7	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	6j	40	82	266–268	269–272 [40]
8	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	6h	35	78	260–262	261–263 [40]
9	2-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	6i	50	75	245–247	243–245 [40]
10	2,4-Cl ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	6j	25	87	235–237	233–234 [40]
11	2-Furyl	6k	45	65	223–225	220–222 [40]

^a Reaction conditions: 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone (2 mmol), aldehyde (2 mmol), and malononitrile (2 mmol) in the presence of EDTA-4Na (2 mol%) in 5 mL EtOH–H₂O (40:60 v/v) under 50 °C

^b Isolated yield

To further explore the potential of EDTA-4Na as a catalyst for heterocyclic synthesis, we investigated the MCRs reactions involving aromatic aldehyde, malononitriles and dimedone and acquired the high yields of 2-amino-4-aryl-7-methyl-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano[4,3-*b*]pyran-3-carbonitrile **8** in about 40 min, respectively (Table 4). Obviously, the catalyst (EDTA-4Na) plays a crucial role in the success of the reaction in terms of the rate and the yields, and catalyst loading (2 mol%) was sufficient to push the reaction forward to complete and to examine activity of the different aromatic aldehydes, and the results are summarized in Table 4 (Scheme 3).

The results clearly demonstrated that electronic effects and the nature of substituents on the aromatic ring show strongly obvious effects in terms of reaction time under the reaction conditions mentioned above. When aromatic aldehydes containing electron-donating groups (such as the dimethylamino, methoxy and methyl groups) were employed (Table 4, Entries 11–17), a longer reaction time was required in most cases than those of electron-withdrawing groups (such as the nitro group, and halide) on aromatic rings (Table 4, Entries 2–10).

Table 4 Synthesis of 2-amino-4-aryl-7-methyl-5-oxo-4*H*,5*H*-pyrano[4,3-*b*]pyran-3-carbonitrile**Scheme 3**

Entry	Ar-	Product	Time (min)	Yield (%) ^{a,b}	Mp/ ^o C	Lit. Mp/ ^o C
1	C ₆ H ₅	8a	25	93	222–224	224–226 [20]
2	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	8b	15	95	233–234	236–238 [21]
3	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄	8c	10	90	204–206	200–202 [21]
4	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	8d	10	95	178–179	185–186 [20]
5	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	8e	15	91	229–231	235–236 [20]
6	3-Br-C ₆ H ₄	8f	15	90	230–232	228–230 [43]
7	3-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	8g	20	85	210–212	212–214 [42]
8	2-Br-C ₆ H ₄	8h	25	82	149–151	150–152 [44]
9	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	8i	20	93	219–221	215–217 [20]
10	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	8j	20	80	220–222	222–223 [42]
11	4-Me ₂ N-C ₆ H ₄	8k	35	76	209–212	210–213 [46]
12	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	8l	30	91	215–216	216–218 [20]
13	4-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	8m	35	88	198–200	202–204 [20]
14	3-Me-C ₆ H ₄	8n	30	83	221–223	224–225 [20]
15	3-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	8o	35	84	194–196	190–191 [20]
16	2-Me-C ₆ H ₄	8p	40	79	201–203	195–196 [45]
17	2-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	8q	40	78	198–200	200–201 [20]
18	2-Furyl	8r	30	86	225–228	226–227 [20]

^a Reaction conditions: dimedone (2 mmol), aldehyde (2 mmol), and malononitrile (2 mmol) in the presence of EDTA-4Na (2 mol%) in 5 mL EtOH–H₂O (40:60 v/v) under 50 °C

^b Isolated yield

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have employed the inexpensive EDTA-4Na as a catalyst and developed an efficient and practical strategy for the synthesis of chromenes via a MCRs strategy in good to excellent yields. This procedure offers several advantages including mild reaction conditions, cleaner reaction, and higher yields of products, and will be used as a useful and attractive method for the synthesis of these compounds.

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