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2-Azido-3,4;6,7-di-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-glycero-D-talo-heptopyranose

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Comment

The enzymatic interconversion of monosaccharides has been developed by Izumori (2002, 2006) and has been seen to be generally applicable for the 1-deoxy ketohexoses (Yoshihara *et al.*, 2008; Gullapalli *et al.*, 2010; Rao *et al.*, 2009) and branched sugars (Rao *et al.*, 2008; Jones *et al.*, 2008). The methodology has also been applied to azido heptitols (Jenkinson *et al.*, 2009) and thus to the synthesis of 2,6-dideoxy-2,6-iminoheptitols (homonojirimycins), seven carbon imino sugars (Compair *et al.*, 2009; Asano *et al.*, 2009; Watson *et al.*, 2001) which are a family of glycosidase inhibitors. A number of homonojirimycins have been isolated as natural products from medicinal plants (Ikeda *et al.*, 2000; Asano *et al.*, 1998; Kite *et al.*, 1988).

A Kiliani cyanide reaction on diacetone mannose gave the lactone diacetonide **1** (Beacham *et al.*, 1991; Myerscough *et al.*, 1992). Esterification of **1** (Fig. 1) with triflic anhydride in pyridine followed by reaction with sodium azide in DMF gave the azide **2** with retention of configuration at C2; the stereochemistry of **2** was established by X-ray crystallographic analysis (Bruce *et al.*, 1990). Reduction of the lactone **2** afforded the lactol **3**, a key intermediate for the synthesis of four of the possible sixteen iminoheptitols **4** by Izumoring techniques. The reported crystal structure of **3** determines the configuration of both the azide at C2 and the anomeric position.

The X-ray structure shows that the six-membered ring in the title compound adopts a twist boat conformation with the azide in the bowsprit position and the anomeric alcohol group in the less hindered α -position (Fig. 2). There is significant disorder in the structure with the azide occupying two possible sites. The compound exists as repeating hydrogen bonded trimer units (Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5). The absolute configuration was determined from the use of D-mannose as the starting material. Only classical hydrogen bonding was considered.

Experimental

The title compound was recrystallised from diethyl ether: m.p. 397–398 K; $[\alpha]_D^{25} +41.3$ (*c*, 1.0 in CHCl_3) {Lit. (Myerscough *et al.*, 1992) m.p. 387–388 K; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +41.0$ (*c*, 1.0 in CHCl_3)}

Refinement

In the absence of significant anomalous scattering, Friedel pairs were merged and the absolute configuration was assigned from the starting material D-mannose. Changes in illuminated volume were kept to a minimum, and were taken into account (Görbitz, 1999) by the multi-scan inter-frame scaling (DENZO/SCALEPACK, Otwinowski & Minor, 1997).

The H atoms were all located in a difference map, but those attached to carbon atoms were repositioned geometrically. The H atoms were initially refined with soft restraints on the bond lengths and angles to regularize their geometry (C—H in the range 0.93–0.98, O—H = 0.82 Å) and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ (in the range 1.2–1.5 times U_{eq} of the parent atom), after which the positions were refined with riding constraints.

supplementary materials

Figures

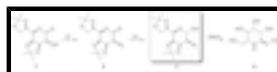


Fig. 1. Synthetic Scheme

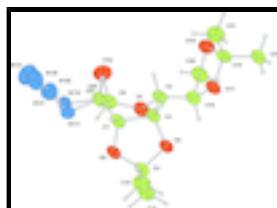


Fig. 2. The title compound with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

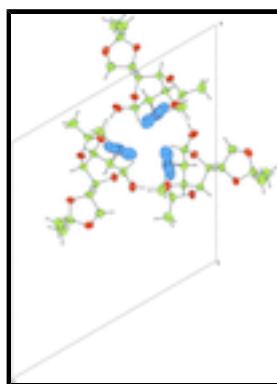


Fig. 3. Hydrogen bonded trimer unit. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dotted lines.

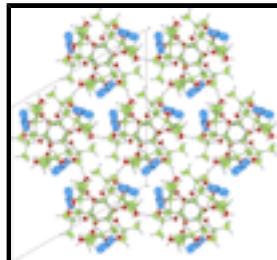


Fig. 4. Packing diagram for the title compound projected along the *c*-axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown by dotted lines.

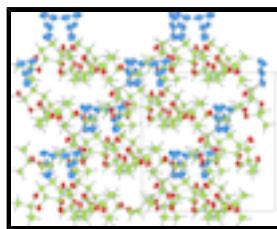


Fig. 5. Packing diagram for the title compound projected along the *b*-axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown by dotted lines.

2-Azido-3,4;6,7-di-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-glycero- D-talo-heptopyranose

Crystal data

C₁₃H₂₁N₃O₆

D_x = 1.264 Mg m⁻³

M_r = 315.33

Mo K α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å

Trigonal, R3

Cell parameters from 1885 reflections

Hall symbol: R 3

θ = 5–28°

a = 16.8793 (2) Å

μ = 0.10 mm⁻¹

c = 15.1043 (3) Å

T = 150 K

$V = 3726.83 (10) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 9$
 $F(000) = 1512$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	Plate, colourless
graphite	$0.70 \times 0.50 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$
ω scans	1770 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (DENZO/SCALEPACK; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$
$T_{\min} = 0.63, T_{\max} = 0.97$	$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 5.2^\circ$
23870 measured reflections	$h = -21 \rightarrow 21$
1889 independent reflections	$k = -21 \rightarrow 21$
	$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.070$	Method, part 1, Chebychev polynomial, (Watkin, 1994, Prince, 1982) [weight] = $1.0/[A_0*T_0(x) + A_1*T_1(x) \cdots + A_{n-1}*T_{n-1}(x)]$
$S = 0.87$	where A_i are the Chebychev coefficients listed below and $x = F/F_{\max}$ Method = Robust Weighting (Prince, 1982) $W = [\text{weight}] * [1 - (\delta F/6 * \text{sigma}F)^2]^2$ A_i are: 35.7 56.9 32.2 12.2 2.39
1889 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.0004$
227 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
43 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
O1	0.73085 (8)	0.56052 (8)	0.60278 (11)	0.0388	
C2	0.71163 (11)	0.63258 (11)	0.58727 (14)	0.0334	
C3	0.60997 (11)	0.59051 (10)	0.56713 (13)	0.0348	
O4	0.55748 (8)	0.55027 (8)	0.64559 (12)	0.0420	
C5	0.49780 (12)	0.45418 (11)	0.63308 (14)	0.0398	
O6	0.53523 (9)	0.43128 (8)	0.55852 (11)	0.0414	
C7	0.57940 (12)	0.51014 (10)	0.50233 (14)	0.0370	
C9	0.72913 (13)	0.51340 (12)	0.52439 (14)	0.0407	
O10	0.81499 (10)	0.55590 (10)	0.48357 (13)	0.0511	
C14	0.50399 (17)	0.40362 (15)	0.71240 (16)	0.0540	

H141—C14—H142	109.5	C9—C81—H811	111.2
C5—C14—H143	108.9	C7—C81—H811	110.2
H141—C14—H143	109.4	N111—C81—H811	114.3
H142—C14—H143	110.1	C81—N111—N121	110.6 (11)
C5—C15—H152	108.4	N111—N121—N131	172.0 (13)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
C15—H153···O10 ⁱ	0.99	2.51	3.361 (3)	145
O10—H101···O6 ⁱⁱ	0.84	1.93	2.761 (3)	171
C80—H801···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.36	3.296 (3)	161
C81—H801···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.36	3.296 (3)	161
C80—H811···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.34	3.296 (3)	166
C81—H811···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.34	3.296 (3)	166

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+y+2/3, -x+4/3, z+1/3$; (ii) $-x+y+1, -x+1, z$; (iii) $-y+4/3, x-y+2/3, z-1/3$.

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Fig. 1

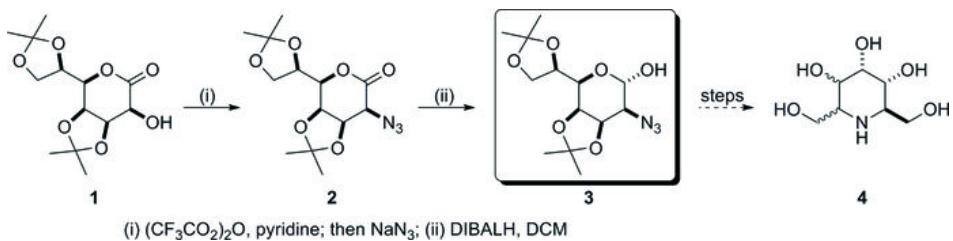
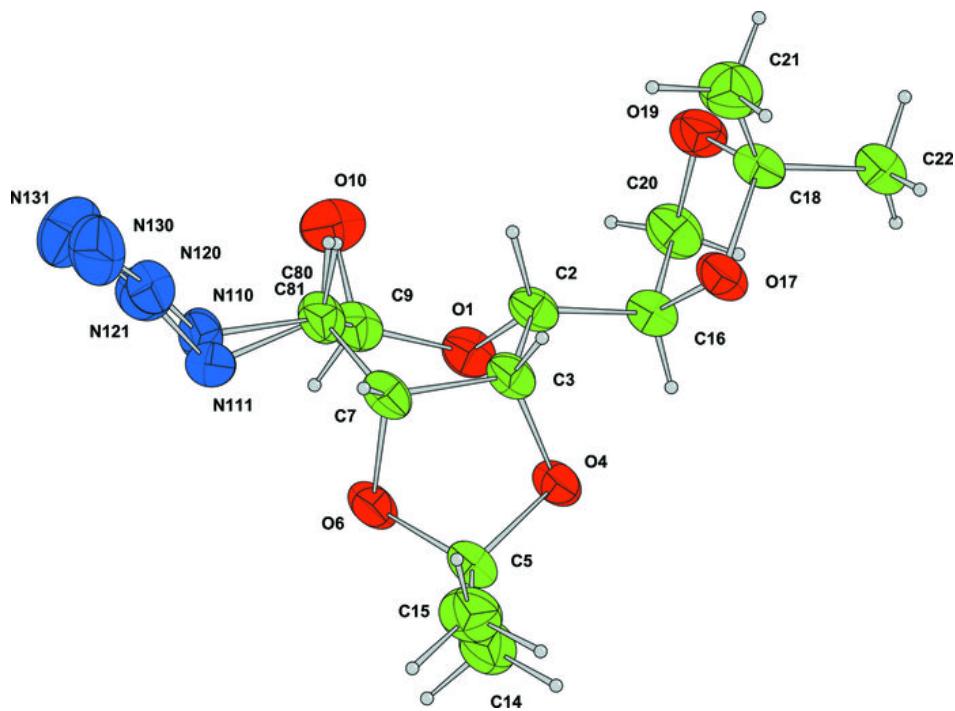


Fig. 2



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Fig. 3

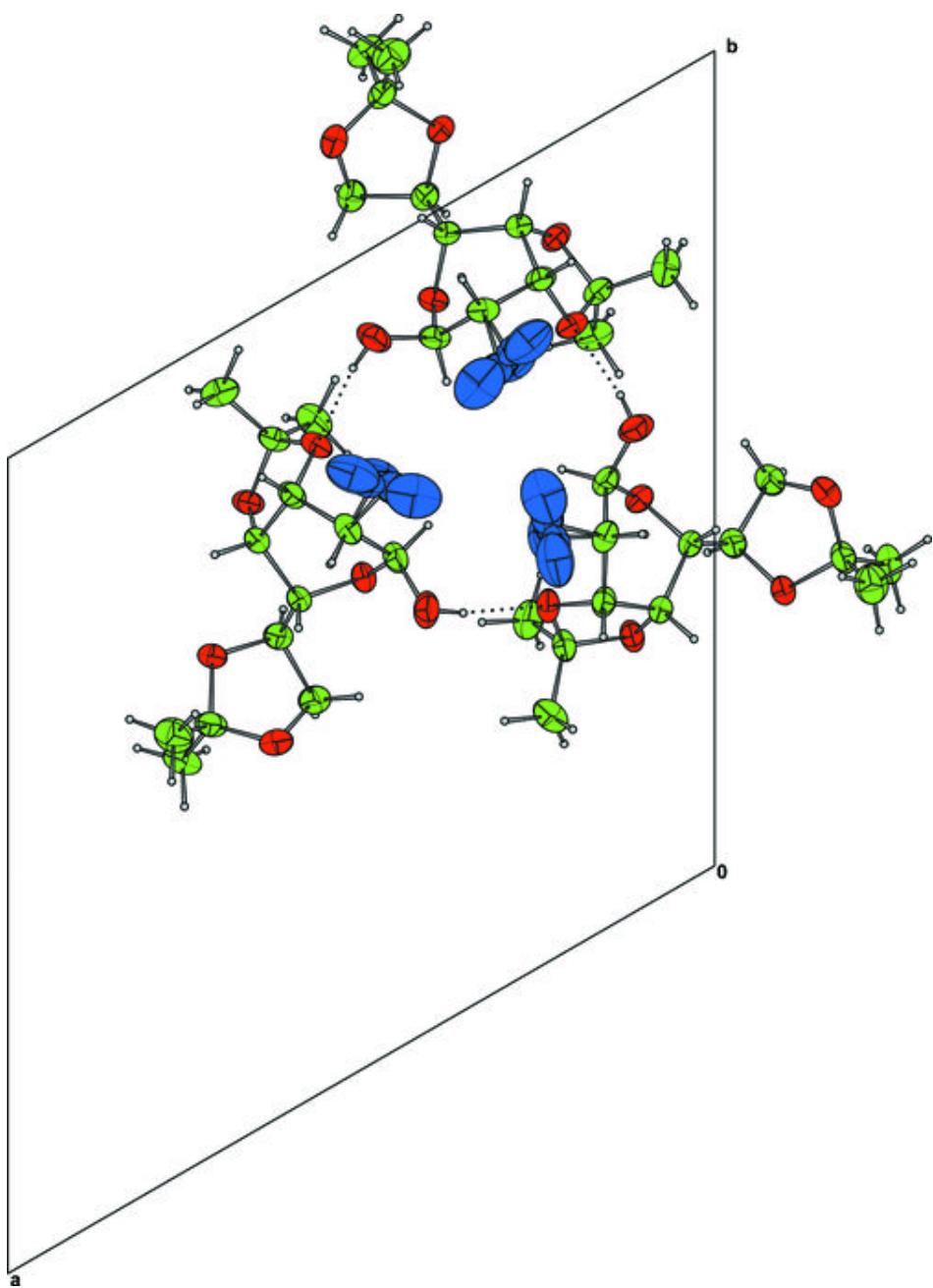
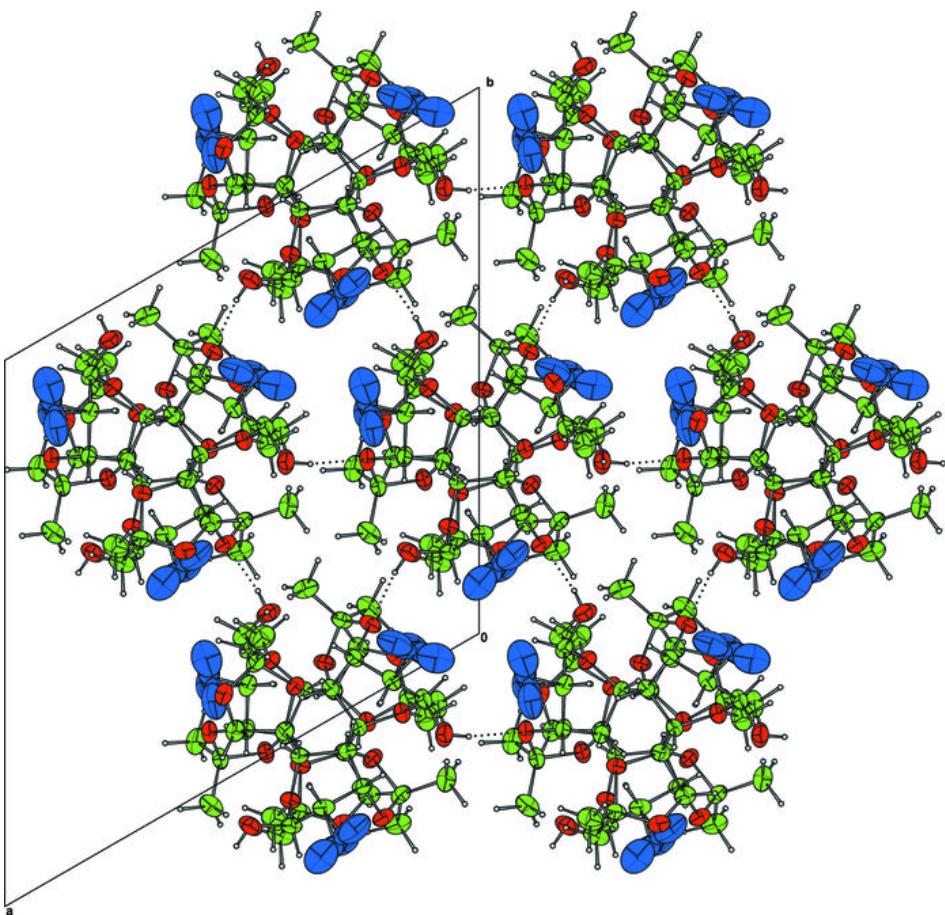


Fig. 4



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Fig. 5

