

The Synthesis of Carbohydrate C-Phosphine Oxides

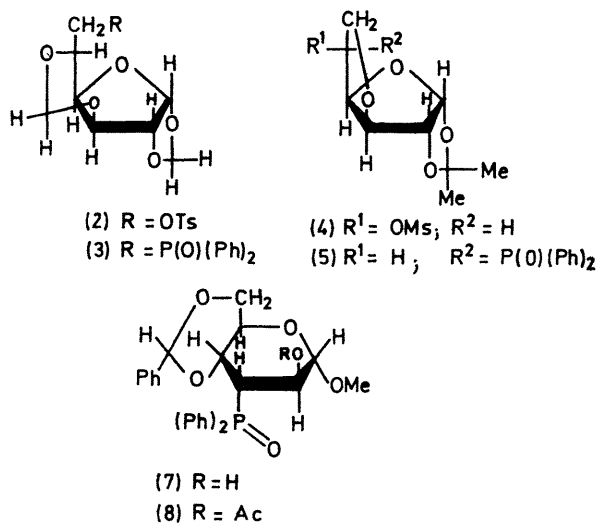
By L. D. HALL* and P. R. STEINER

(Department of Chemistry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada)

Summary Carbohydrate derivatives bearing a C-phosphine oxide substituent can be prepared by the reaction of lithium diphenylphosphine with suitably blocked sulphonate ester or epoxide derivatives.

A CONTINUING¹ interest in carbohydrate derivatives bearing a phosphorus substituent attached *via* a carbon-phosphorus linkage,² prompted us to investigate the reaction of lithium diphenylphosphine³ (1) with a variety of carbohydrate substrates, including primary and secondary sulphonate ester and epoxide derivatives. Three examples are given to illustrate that such reactions provide a general route to carbohydrate-C-phosphine oxides.

Treatment of (1) with 1,2:3,5-di-O-methylene-6-O-tosyl- α -D-glucofuranose⁴ (2) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran solution at 0° for 3 h afforded, after conventional work-up and recrystallisation from benzene-light petroleum, diphenyl-(1,2:3,5-di-O-methylene- α -D-glucofuranose)-3-C-phosphine oxide (3), † m.p. 164—166°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 27^\circ$, (*c* 1.07), in 63% yield.



† All derivatives reported here had n.m.r. spectra in accord with the assigned structures; with the exception of (5), all compounds had the correct elemental microanalyses. Optical rotations were measured for chloroform solutions.

Similarly, 3,6-anhydro-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene-5-*O*-mesyl- α -D-glucofuranose⁵ (**4**) reacted with (**1**) at 20° for 24 h to give, after work-up and vacuum sublimation, a 38% yield of diphenyl-(3,6-anhydro-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -L-idofuranose)-5-*C*-phosphine oxide (**5**), m.p. 208—209°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 37^\circ$ (*c* 0.95).

Methyl 2,3-anhydro-4,6-*O*-benzylidene- α -D-mannopyranoside⁶ (**6**) reacted with (**1**) for 12 h at 20° to give, in 72% yield, diphenyl(methyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-deoxy- α -D-altropyranoside)-3-*C*-phosphine oxide (**7**), m.p. 280° (decomp.). This product was acetylated to give a quantitative yield of diphenyl(methyl-3-*O*-acetyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-deoxy- α -D-altropyranoside)-3-*C*-phosphine oxide (**8**), m.p. 222—225°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 88^\circ$ (*c* 0.89).

The assignment of the phosphine oxide, rather than the phosphine structure to (**3**), (**5**), (**7**), and (**8**) was based on ³¹P chemical shift data.⁷ The configurational assignments were based on the known stereospecific dependencies of vicinal H—H couplings.⁸

(**1**) reacts with a variety of other carbohydrate derivatives to give phosphine oxide derivatives in yields varying from 60—75%; the yield reported for the conversion of (**4**) into (**5**) is the lowest of any reaction we have studied so far and typifies the poor conversions obtained for secondary sulphonate esters.

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