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PHOSPHORYLATED ISOXAZOLES

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Methods are known for the preparation of phosphorylated heterocycles based on the reaction of ethynylphosphonates with diazo compounds [1, 2] in cycloaddition.

We have shown that diisopropoxyphosphorylchloroformaldoxime (I) in the presence of triethylamine or sodium bicarbonate can serve as a source of diisopropoxyphosphorylnitrile oxide (II), which facilely enters into dipolar cycloaddition with terminal acetylenes (III) at 20°C with formation of previously unknown 3-(diisopropoxyphosphoryl)-5-substituted isoxazoles (IV).

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 & CI & B & 0 & R-C \equiv CH \\
(i-Pr0)_2P-C \equiv NOH & Et_2O & (i-Pr0)_2F-C \equiv N\rightarrow O
\end{array}$$
1 III IIIa-c

B=NaHCO₃, NEt₃; IIIa, IV R=C₆H₅; IIIb R=CH₂Br, c R=COOC₃H₇·i

The process occurs regiospecifically; the yields of isoxazoles IVa-c are 69, 77, and 94%, respectively. The structure of compounds IVa-c was proven on the basis of data of PMR and 31 P and 13 C NMR spectroscopy. The PMR spectra of all the synthesized compounds in CDCl₃ contained a 4-H proton doublet at 6.63-7.20 ppm with spin-spin coupling constant J_{PH} = 0.9-1.5 Hz and also characteristic peaks of the corresponding protons of substituents in the 5 position of the isoxazole ring. The 31 P NMR spectra of compounds IVa-c contained the only peak at 2.89, 2.11, and 1.09 ppm, respectively. The data of elemental analysis for all the obtained compounds corresponded to the calculated data.

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