The separation of some pairs of allylic-propenylic isomers by TLC on silica impregnated with silver nitrate

The capacity of olefins to complex selectively with silver cations has been exploited in many analytical techniques. The application of this principle to TLC opens many interesting possibilities when using chromatoplates impregnated with $AgNO_3$.

Our experimental data (Table I) show that some allylic derivatives of benzene or cyclohexene can be easily separated from their propenylic isomers by means of

TABLE I
SEPARATION OF ALLYLIC DERIVATIVES OF BENZENE AND CYCLOHEXENE FROM THEIR PROPENYLIC ISOMERS

The chromatoplates were 300 μ thick. For SiO₂ chromatoplates activation was 20 min at 120°. SiO₂ + AgNO₃ chromatoplates were prepared by stirring 25 g of SiO₂ with 70 ml of 12.5% aqueous AgNO₃ solution (for five 20 × 20 cm plates); activation 30 min at 60°. Development reagents: for SiO₂ substrate, phosphomolybdic acid at 100°; for SiO₂ + AgNO₃ substrate, vanillin reagent at 140°.

Compound	Substrate		Eluant
	Silica gel G (Merck)	Silica im- pregnated with silver nitrate	
Pulegone Iso-pulegone	0.37 0.43	0.41 0.18	Benzene + 0.75 % methanol
Estragole	0.66	0.51	Benzene
Anethole	0.68	0.67	
Eugenol	0.42	★ *	Benzene + 1 %
Iso-eugenol	0.42	*	methanol
Eugenyl acetate	0.51	0.32	Benzene + 1%
Iso-eugenyl acetate	0.51	0.51	methanol
Safrole	0.57	0.29	Petroleum
Iso-safrole	0.57	0.57	ether-benzene (1:1)

^{*} The compounds react with AgNO₃ and reduce it on the plate.

this technique. Under the test conditions only allylic isomers should be able to form π -complexes with $AgNO_3^1$, since propenyl derivatives showed about the same R_F values both on SiO_2 and on $SiO_2 + AgNO_3$ chromatoplates.

This method is quick and accurate and offers a good alternative for separation and identification of this type of isomer.

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