## 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 $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$.

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 CYCLOHIEXENE FROM THEIR PROPENYLIC IGOMERS
The chromatoplates were $300 \mu$ thick. For $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ chromatoplates activation was 20 min at $120^{\circ}$. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}+\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ chromatoplates were prepared by stirring 25 g of $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ with 70 ml of $12.5 \%$ aqueous $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ solution (for five $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ plates); activation 30 min at $60^{\circ}$.
Development reagents: for $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ substrate, phosphomolybdic acid at $100^{\circ}$; for $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}+\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ substrate, vanillin reagent at $140^{\circ}$.

| Compound | Substrate |  | Eluant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Silica gel $G$ (Merch) | Silica impregnated with silvor nitrate |  |
| Pulegone | 0.37 | 0.41 | Benzene $+0.75 \%$ methanol |
| Iso-pulcgone | 0.43 | 0.18 |  |
| Estragole | 0.66 | 0.51 | Benzene |
| Anethole | 0.68 | 0.67 |  |
| Eugenol | 0.42 | * | Benzene + \% \% |
| Iso-eugenol | 0.42 | * | methanol |
| Eugenyl acetate | 0.51 | 0.32 | $\text { Benzene }+ \text { y } \%$ methanol |
| Iso-eugenyl acctate | 0.51 | 0.51 |  |
| Safrole | 0.57 | 0.29 | Petroleum |
| Iso-safrole | 0.57 | 0.57 | ether-benzenc ( $\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{I}$ ) |

*The compounds react with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ and reduce it on the plate.
this technique. Under the test conditions only allylic isomers should be able to form $\pi$-complexes with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}{ }^{1}$, since propenyl derivatives showed about the same $R_{F}$ values both on $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ and on $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}+\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ chromatoplates.

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

Istituto di Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica della Universitci, Torino (Italy)
G. M. Nano
A. Martelli
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Received July r6th, I965

