



Pergamon

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 9 (1998) 4289–4290

TETRAHEDRON:  
ASYMMETRY

## Chiral calixarene derived from resorcinol. Part 4: Diastereoselective closure of the oxazine ring <sup>†</sup>

Waldemar Iwanek \*

Institute of Chemistry, Pedagogical University, Checinska 5, 25-020 Kielce, Poland

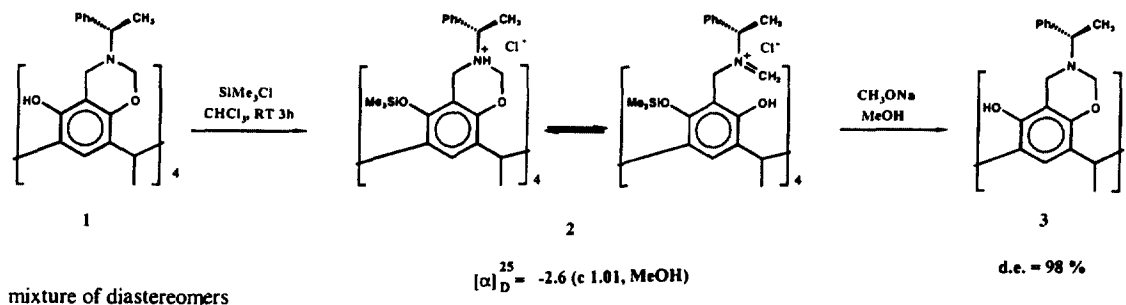
Received 12 October 1998; accepted 9 November 1998

### Abstract

A method for the preparation of a single diastereomer of the oxazine derivative of calixresorc[4]arene **3** has been developed. Lewis acids were employed for opening of the oxazine ring. © 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Recently, we,<sup>1</sup> Böhmer,<sup>2</sup> and Heaney<sup>3</sup> reported on the synthesis and the X-ray analysis of chiral oxazine derivatives of resorc[4]arenes. The Mannich reaction of tetramethylresorc[4]arene with *R*-(+)- or *S*-(-)-1-phenylethylamine at room temperature affords a diastereomeric mixture of the oxazine derivative of resorc[4]arene **1** in a ratio of approx. 4:1. A single diastereomer was prepared selectively in good yield in a mixture of ethanol/toluene under reflux by Böhmer et al.<sup>2</sup>

This paper demonstrates the possibility for the selective preparation of a single diastereomer from the diastereomeric mixture of the oxazine derivative of resorc[4]arene **1**, which forms at room temperature. The reaction shown in Scheme 1 consists of opening of the oxazine ring (from *S*-(-)-1-phenylethylamine) followed by its diastereoselective closure.



Scheme 1.

\* E-mail: iwanek@top.pu.kielce.pl

<sup>†</sup> Part 3: W. Iwanek, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1998**, *9*, 3131.

Diastereoselective opening of the chiral oxazine ring has been known for over 20 years.<sup>4</sup> The most common opening agents are organometallic compounds.<sup>5,6</sup> In this work, the agents for opening the oxazine ring were Lewis acids, namely  $\text{SOCl}_2$  and  $\text{SiMe}_3\text{Cl}$ . The reaction was carried out in chloroform at room temperature. Addition of an equimolar amount of the Lewis acid to the chloroform solution of the diastereomeric mixture **1** results in precipitation of the salt of the aminomethyl derivative of the resorc[4]arene **2**. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals for the product **2** are broad and poorly resolved, which indicates a dynamic effect typical for high-molecular mass compounds with strong dipolar interactions of the nuclei and steric hindrance to rotation. The signals due to the iminium group,  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+\text{R}_1\text{R}_2$ , in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR were not observed.

IR spectra [ $\nu=3360, 3200, 2570$  and  $1695\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (low intensity),  $1790\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (low intensity)] testify that compound **2** is probably in an equilibrium between the salt of the oxazine derivative of the resorc[4]arene and the iminium salt of the resorc[4]arene. The molecular ion peak ( $M=1125.8$ ), as measured by LSI-MS(+) (NBA) for compound **2**, corresponds to the molecular mass of product **3**.

Dissolution of **2** in methanol followed by addition of an equimolar amount of sodium methoxide resulted in precipitation of a single diastereomer of the oxazine derivative of resorc[4]arene **3**. Its diastereomeric purity (de) was 96%, as determined from the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum. The spectral data for **3** are identical to those previously reported.<sup>1</sup>

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Polish State Committee for Scientific Research (Project 3T09A00613).

## References

1. Iwanek, W.; Mattay, J. *Liebigs Ann.* **1995**, 1463.
2. Arnecke, R.; Böhmer, V.; Friebe, S.; Gebauer, S.; Krauss, G.; Thondorf, I.; Vogt, W. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, 35, 6221.
3. El Gihani, M. T.; Heaney, H.; Slawin, A. M. Z. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, 36, 4905.
4. Neelakantan, L. *J. Org. Chem.* **1971**, 36, 2256.
5. For recent references, see: (a) Higashiyama, H.; Inoue, H.; Yamauchi, T.; Takahashi, H. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1995**, 1111; (b) Higashiyama, H.; Inoue, H.; Takahashi, H. *Tetrahedron* **1994**, 50, 1083; (c) Davidsen, S. K.; Chu-Moyer, M. Y. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, 54, 5558.
6. For recent references, see: (a) Ahn, J. S.; Hahn, D. G.; Heaney, H.; Wilkins, R. F. *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.* **1994**, 15, 329; (b) Heaney, H.; Papageorgiu, G.; Wilkins, R. F. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, 29, 2377; (c) Cooper, M. S.; Earle, M. J.; Fairhurst, R. A.; Heaney, H.; Papageorgiu, G.; Wilkins, R. *Synlett* **1990**, 167.