

SYNTHESIS OF 1- ISOCYANO SUGARS

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The substitution of 1-halogeno sugars with sodium or mercuric cyanide generally yields 1-cyano sugars <sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</sup> or with vicinal participating groups (acetates, benzoates), cyano orthoesters <sup>7, 8</sup>. ACTON *et al* <sup>9</sup> assumed in the synthesis of 2, 3, 5-tri-O-benzyl-1-cyano-1-deoxy-D-arabinofuranose by a similar substitution with silver cyanide, the formation of an isonitrile intermediate, but did not isolate it.

The synthesis of 3, 4, 6-tri-O-benzyl-D-glucal **1** <sup>10</sup> and halogenated derivatives **2** <sup>11</sup> allowed us to study the reaction of silver cyanide on benzyl halogenated glycosides. Isocyanides **3** are obtained as syrups in good yields (table I) at room temperature in aprotic solvents (toluene, dichloromethane) with a time of reaction of 15 minutes for **2a** two or three days for **2b** and **2d** or a week for **2c**. The substitution is stereospecific for **2a** and gives mainly the  $\beta$ -anomer for the other glycosyl halides.

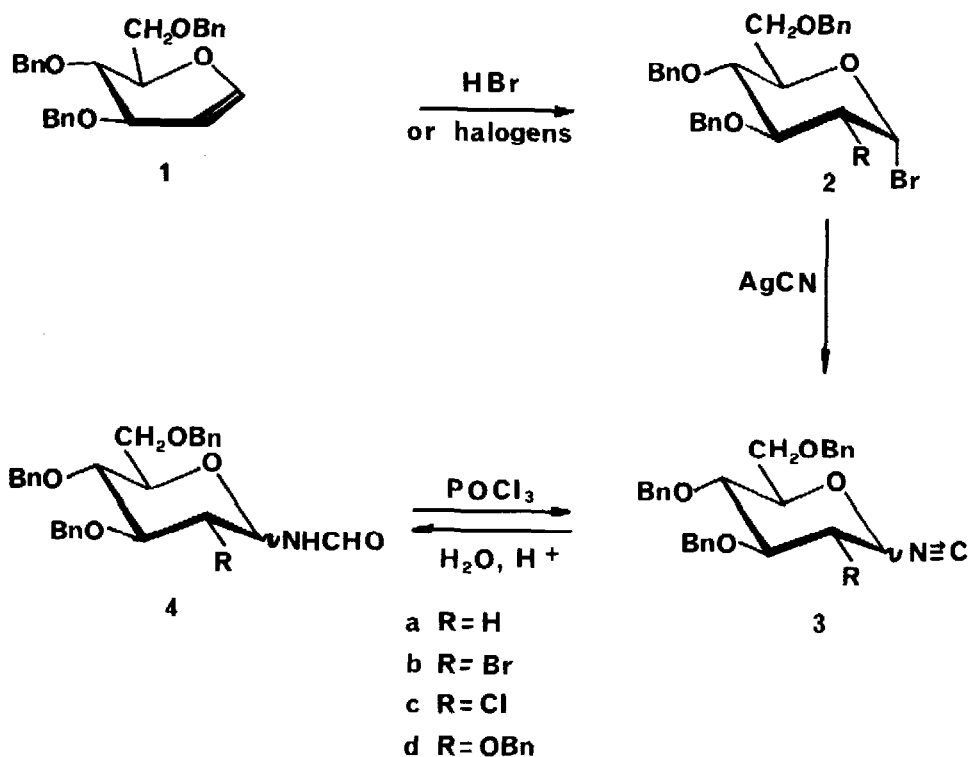
TABLE I  
Synthesis of **3** (toluene or CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> <sup>x</sup>)

<b>2</b>	Time	% <b>3</b> $\alpha$ $\left[ \alpha \right]_{\text{D}}^{22}$ <sup>**</sup>	% <b>3</b> $\beta$ $\left[ \alpha \right]_{\text{D}}^{22}$ <sup>**</sup>	yield % <b>3</b>
<b>a</b>	15 mn	100 +64°	-	80
<b>b</b> <sup>***</sup>	2 days	15 -	85 -	75
<b>c</b> <sup>***</sup>	1 week <sup>x</sup>	35 -	65 -	60
<b>d</b>	3 days	40 +52, 4°	60 + 22, 5°	75

<sup>\*\*</sup> C = 2, 5, chloroform

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  anomers are not separated

## SCHEME I



The  $^1\text{H}$  nmr spectra gives the configurations of the anomeric isocyanides **3** (**3a** :  $\underline{J}_{1,2a} = 1,6\text{Hz}$  and  $\underline{J}_{1,2e} = 3,4\text{Hz}$  ; **3 $\alpha$**  :  $\underline{J}_{1,2} = 3,4$  to  $3,7\text{Hz}$  , **3 $\beta$**  :  $\underline{J}_{1,2} = 8,4$  to  $8,7\text{Hz}$ ). The  $^{13}\text{C}$  nmr spectra shows the carbon of the isocyanide group at  $139,05 \pm 0,1$  ppm, whereas the carbon of the nitrile group appears between  $114,5$  and  $117$  ppm.

The infrared spectra of isocyanides **3** shows a very intense band composed of two peaks, one at  $2123\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the  $\alpha$ -anomer and the other at  $2142\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\beta$ -anomer).

Chemical transformation of **3** confirmed the isocyanide structure. Acidic hydrolysis of **3** gives the formamide **4** with preferential precipitation of the  $\beta$ -anomer ; nmr(acetone  $d_6$ ) :  $8,25$  (1, m,  $\text{NHCHO}$ ) ,  $7,9$  (1, m,  $\text{NHCHO}$ ). This structure was confirmed by dehydrating **4** to the starting material **3** ( $\beta$ -anomer) with phosphoryl chloride.

The synthesis of a new class of compounds in the field of carbohydrates is of particular interest because of the potential reactivity of the isocyano group. The well-known reactions of  $\alpha$ -metallation<sup>12</sup>,  $\alpha$ -addition<sup>13</sup> and the uses of isonitriles as ligands<sup>14</sup> could be the principal synthetic applications of these compounds in carbohydrate series.

#### TYPICAL EXPERIMENT :

To a solution of **1** (1g, 2 mmol.) in 50 ml of dry toluene at 0° and in darkness was added hydrogen bromide until saturation. After fifteen minutes of reaction, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product **2** was stirred with freshly prepared silver cyanide (800 mg, 6 mmol.) in 25 ml of toluene for thirty minutes. The precipitate was removed by filtration and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo. The isocyanide **3** was obtained after chromatography (TLC) on silica gel (eluent : ether - benzene - hexane 1 : 2 : 2).

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