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## One-pot synthesis of a thioureido- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin dimer

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### Abstract

The present work describes a one-pot synthesis of a thioureido- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin isolated in good yield (32%) by the ‘phosphinimine’ approach. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

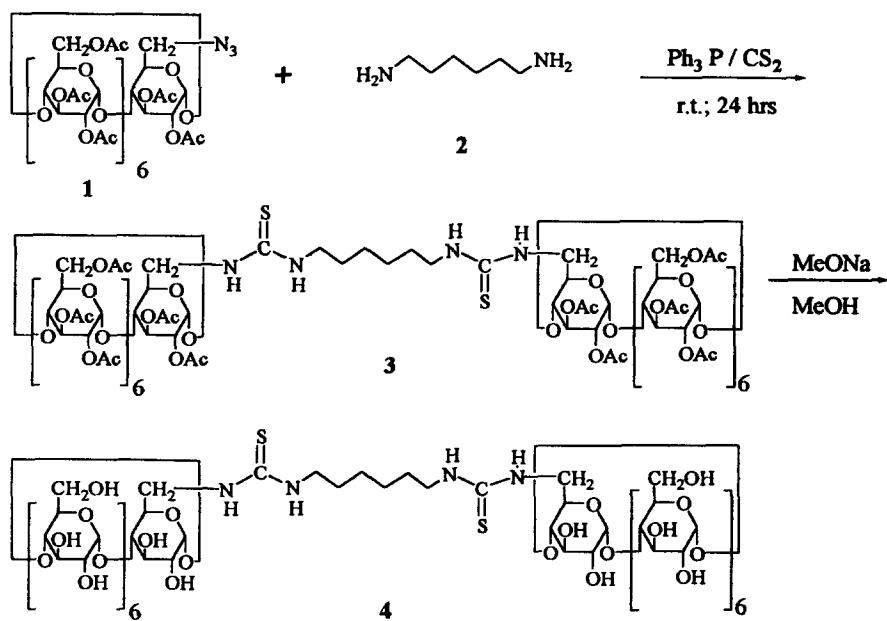
**Keywords:**  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin; Staudinger reaction; carbon disulphide; phosphinimine.

Pursuing developments of the ‘phosphinimine’ approach for direct access to abiotic receptors on the basis of cyclodextrins (Cds), we have recently reported studies leading to ureido Cds dimers<sup>1,2</sup> and oligomers.<sup>3</sup> Some of the published compounds have shown interesting biomimetic catalysis, and luminescent properties.<sup>3</sup> The present work describes an extension of the ‘phosphinimine’ approach for general access to thioureido-Cd derivatives (Scheme 1). The one-pot condensation of the per-*O*-acetyl-6-monoazido-6-monodeoxy- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin<sup>4</sup> **1** with triphenyl phosphine (10 equiv.), hexamethylene diamine **2**, (0.6 equiv.) and CS<sub>2</sub> in anhydrous DMF as solvent, readily gives the acetylated *bis*-cyclodextrin ligand **3** in a good overall yield (32%) after 24 h of reaction and purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH, 98:2). The unprotected product **4** is obtained after a Zemplén deacetylation step (93%). The reaction could be also performed from the unprotected 6-monoazido-monodeoxy- $\beta$ -Cd giving **4** under the same conditions in one step. The structures of new compounds **3–4** were fully analysed by IR, NMR and FABMS. The collected data are in agreement with the proposed structures.<sup>5</sup> IR spectra of new compounds show characteristic ν(CS–NH) thiocarbonyl and amine ν(CS–NH) of thiourea functions. The mechanism is, probably, analogous to that determined in a previous work<sup>6</sup> which suggests *in situ* formation of isothiocyanate-Cd intermediate during the reaction. Recently, literature has reported the reaction of nucleophilic amine with Cd-isothiocyanate applied to the synthesis of thioureido-Cds.<sup>7</sup>

Here, the ‘phosphinimine’ approach offers the advantage of a one-pot procedure leading to a wide variety of possible thio-derivatives without using hazardous reagents as isothiocyanates and thiophosgene.

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Scheme 1.

The above synthesised dimer 4 will be further explored for its potential biomimetic catalytic activity and metal complexation properties.

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- Structures of all compounds were assigned by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR on a Bruker DRX-400 spectrometer, FTIR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1600 and mass spectra were recorded in FAB positive mode on a ZAB-SEQ mass spectrometer. The new compounds gave satisfactory analytical and spectroscopic data. 3: Bis-[{[hexakis(2,3,6-triacetyl)-2,3-di-*O*-acetyl-cyclomaltoheptaosyl]-6-thioureido}]-1,6-hexamethylenediamine obtained by condensation of 1 (0.5 mmol, 1.0 g, 1.2 equiv.), 2 (0.25 mmol, 0.029 g, 0.6 equiv.), carbon disulphide in large excess (40 mL) and triphenylphosphane (4.2 mmol, 1.09 g, 10 equiv.). White powder (0.33 g, 32%); TLC ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$ , 90:10);  $R_f$ =0.3; IR: 3626–3800 (N–H), 1732 (C=S);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25°C)  $\delta$  (ppm): 5.40–5.20, 4.90–4.70, 4.20–3.95 (m, 21H ( $\text{H}_{\text{a}2}, \text{H}_{\text{a}3}, \text{H}_{\text{a}5}, \text{H}_{\text{b}2}, \text{H}_{\text{b}3}, \text{H}_{\text{b}5}$ )); 5.18–4.95 (m, 14H ( $\text{H}_{\text{a}1}, \text{H}_{\text{b}1}, \text{H}_{\text{a}4}, \text{H}_{\text{b}4}$ )); 4.60–4.40, 4.40–4.20 (m, 14H ( $\text{H}_{\text{a}6}, \text{H}_{\text{b}6}$ )); 3.65–3.60

- (m, 2H,  $CH_2$ , alkyl chain); 3.30 (m, 2H,  $CH_2$ , alkyl chain); 2.30–2.00 (m, 60H,  $CH_3CO$ ); 1.30 (m, 2H,  $CH_2$ , alkyl chain);  $^{13}C$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 25°C) δ (ppm): 172–171 ( $CH_3CO$ ); 170 (NH-C=S); 97 ( $C_1a$ ,  $C_1b$ ); 78–77 ( $C_4a$ ,  $C_4b$ ); 72–70 ( $C_2a$ ,  $C_3a$ ,  $C_5a$ ,  $C_2b$ ,  $C_3b$ ,  $C_5b$ ); 30 ( $CH_2$  alkyl); 40 ( $CH_2$  alkyl); 20 ( $CH_3CO$ ); FABMS (NBA) : 3977 [M–4[ $CH_3CO$ ]+3H<sup>+</sup>]<sup>+</sup>; Anal. calcd for  $C_{172}H_{234}N_4O_{108}S_2$ : C, 49.78; H, 5.68; N, 1.35; S, 1.54; found: C, 48.59; H, 5.66; N, 1.03; S, 1.45. **4:** Bis-[cyclomaltoheptaosyl-6-thioureido]-1,6-hexamethylenediamine. White powder (0.182 g, 93%); TLC (dioxane:NH3 25%, 10:7 v/v):  $R_f$ =0.8; IR: 3708–3384 (N–H, O–H); 1731 (C=S);  $^1H$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 25°C) δ (ppm): 5.40–5.20, 4.90–4.70, 4.20–3.95 (m, 21H ( $H_a2$ ,  $H_a3$ ,  $H_a5$ ,  $H_b2$ ,  $H_b3$ ,  $H_b5$ )); 5.18–4.95 (m, 14H ( $H_a1$ ,  $H_b1$ ,  $H_a4$ ,  $H_b4$ )); 4.60–4.40, 4.40–4.20 (m, 14H ( $H_a6$ ,  $H_b6$ )); 3.65–3.60 (m, 2H,  $CH_2$  C1–C6 alkyl chain); 3.30 (m, 2H,  $CH_2$  C2–C5 alkyl chain); 1.30 (m, 2H,  $CH_2$  C3–C4 alkyl chain);  $^{13}C$  NMR ( $D_2O$ , 25°C) δ (ppm): 170 (NH-C=S); 97.1 ( $C_1a$ ,  $C_1b$ ); 78–77 ( $C_4a$ ,  $C_4b$ ); 72–70 ( $C_2a$ ,  $C_3a$ ,  $C_5a$ ,  $C_2b$ ,  $C_3b$ ,  $C_5b$ ); 62 ( $C_6a$ ,  $C_6b$ ); 46 ( $CH_2$  C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>6</sub> alkyl); 40 ( $CH_2$  C<sub>2</sub>,  $C_5$  alkyl); 30 ( $CH_2$  C<sub>3</sub>–C<sub>4</sub> alkyl); FABMS (thioglycerol): 1379 [M–[NH– $CH_2$ –Cd]+2Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>+</sup>, 1199 [ $Cd$ – $CH_2$ –NH–CS]+Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>+</sup>, 1176 [ $Cd$ – $CH_2$ –NH–CS]<sup>+</sup>.
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