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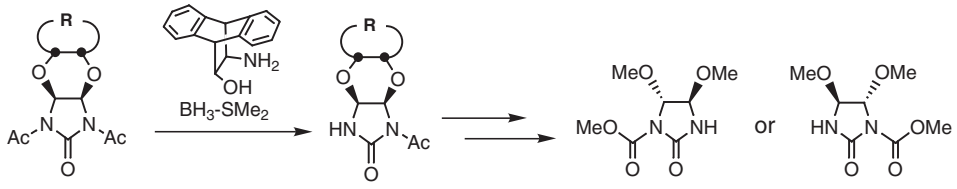
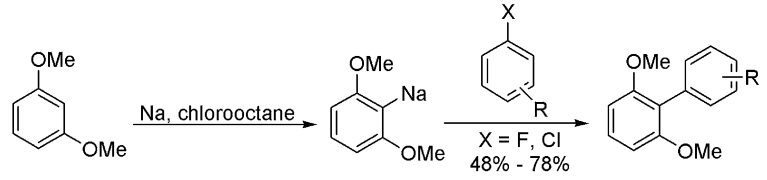
Tetrahedron Letters

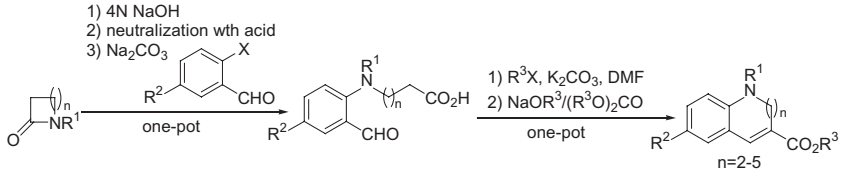
Tetrahedron Letters Vol. 45, No. 51, 2004

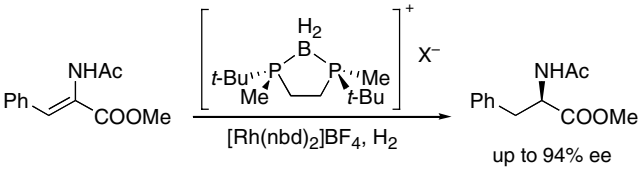
Contents

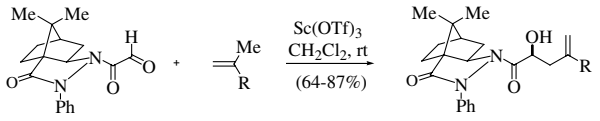
COMMUNICATIONS

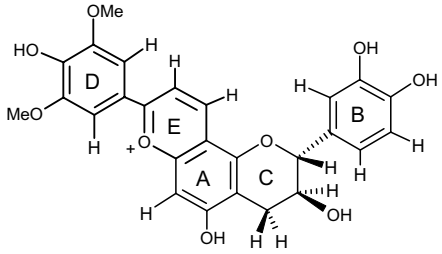




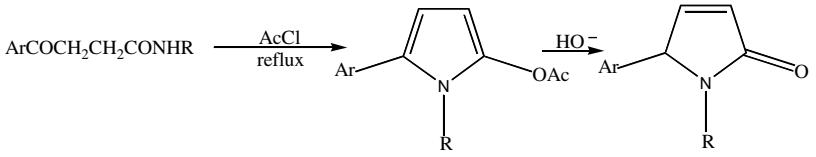






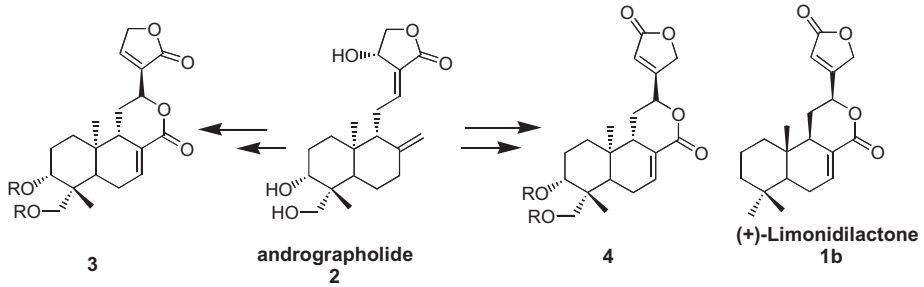


A new catechin-pyrylium derived pigment compound was synthesised from the reaction of catechin with sinapaldehyde in acidic conditions and its structure has been characterised by UV–vis, MS and NMR spectroscopy.

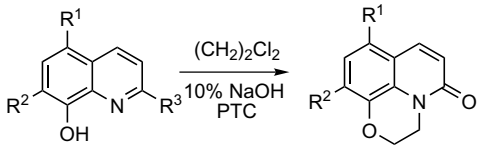


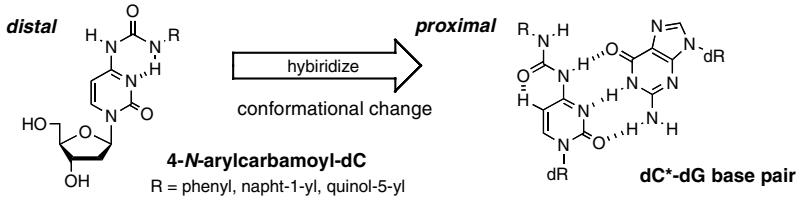
Ar = phenyl or substituted phenyl, R= phenyl or benzyl

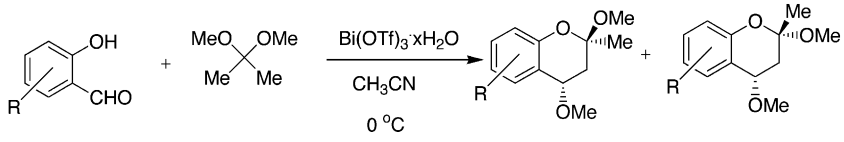
The preparation of 2-acetoxy-5-arylpyrroles and 3-pyrrolin-2-ones, from 3-aroylpropionamides and acetyl chloride, is described.

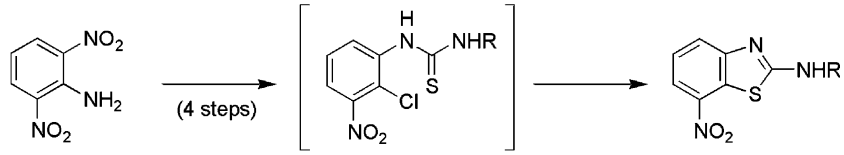


A facile synthetic route has been established to convert andrographolide **2** into two novel limonidilactone analogues **3** and **4**.

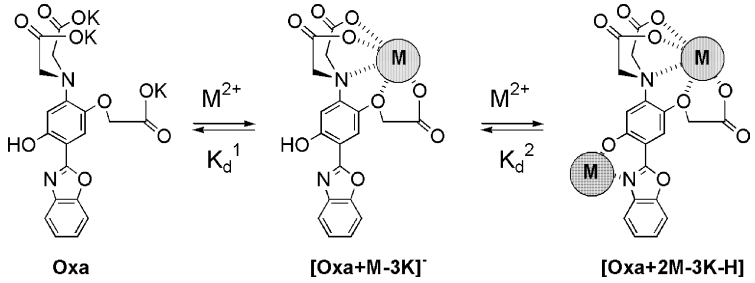


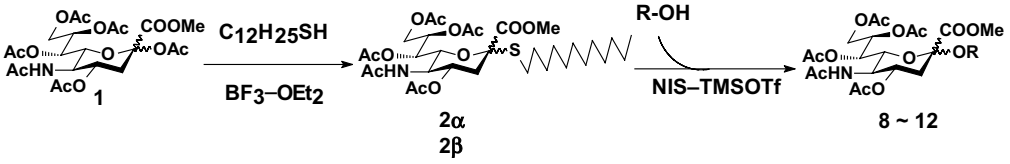


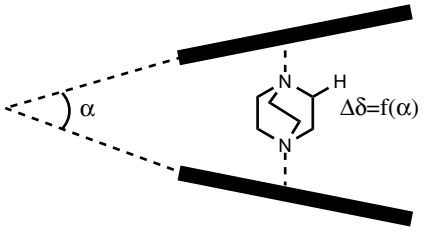


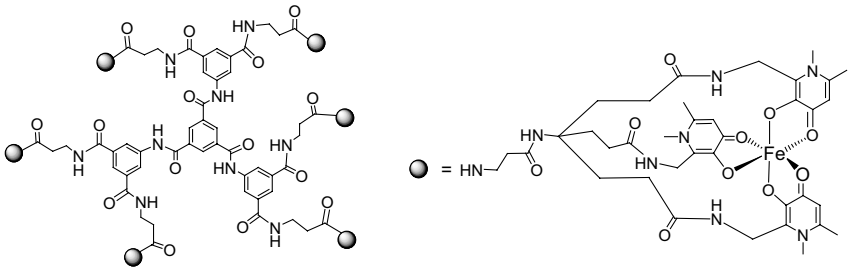


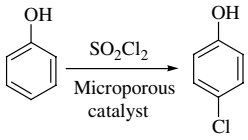
A highly efficient synthesis of 2-*N*-alkyl(aryl)amino-7-nitrobenzothiazoles has been developed. The key step involves intramolecular cyclization of a thiourea facilitated by the nitro group.



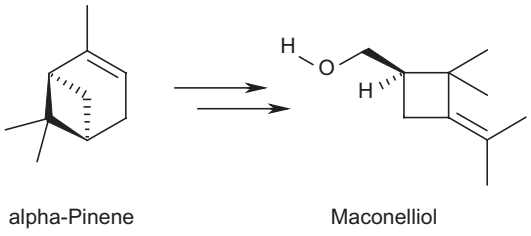


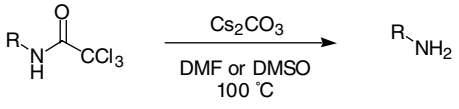


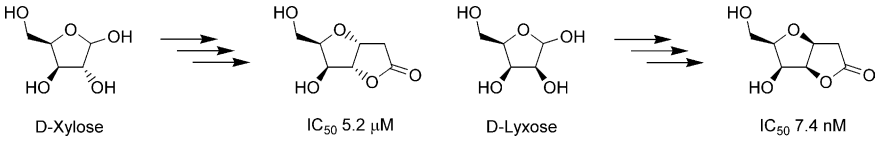


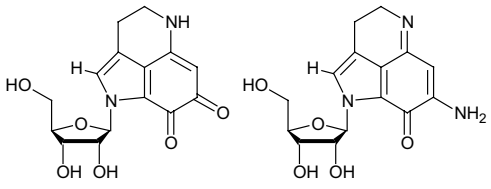


Microporous catalysts efficiently catalyze the selective *para*-chlorination of phenol using SO_2Cl_2 in 2,2,4-trimethylpentane at 25 °C. A conversion of ~96%, a *para*-selectivity of ~89%, and a *para*/*ortho* ratio of 8.0, were achieved with H^+, Al^{3+}, Na^+, K^+-L zeolite.

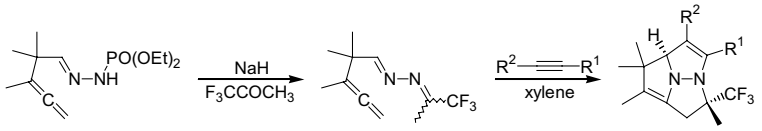


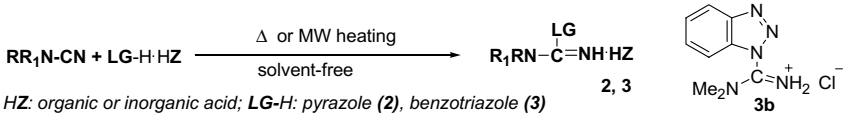




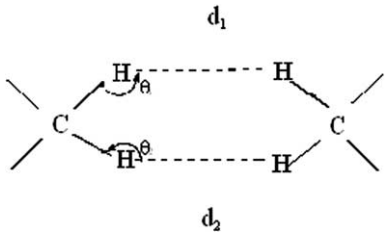


N-1-β-D-Ribofuranosyldamirone C (**1**) and *N*-1-β-D-ribofuranosylmakaluvamine I (**2**) were isolated from the marine sponge *Strongylodesma aliwaliensis*.

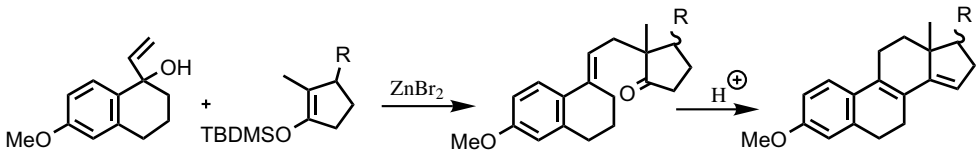


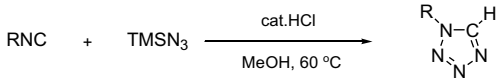


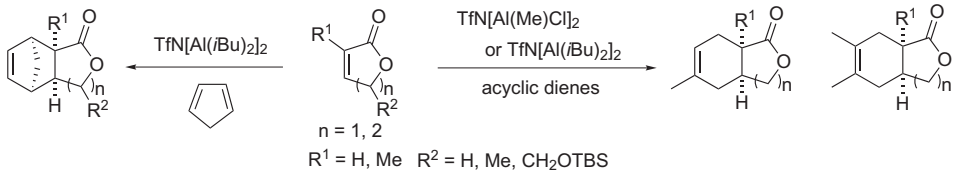
A one-pot procedure is described for the preparation of azole carboximidamides **2**, **3** and guanidinylation of amines with **3**. The X-ray crystal structure of **3b**, has been determined.

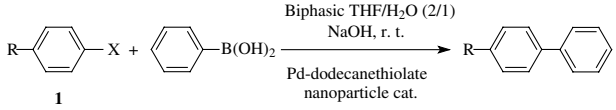


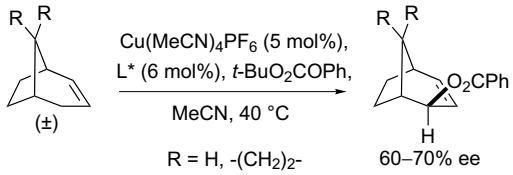
Database analysis on H···H interactions of the type $CH_2\cdots H_2C$ and N–H···H–N in organic crystals substantiate the occurrence of dihydrogen bonds in the absence of metal atoms.

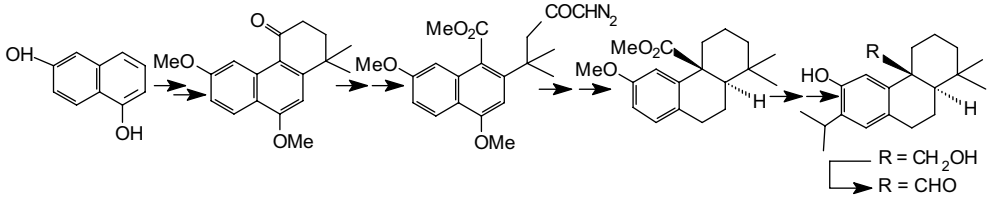


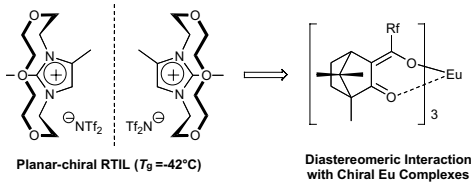




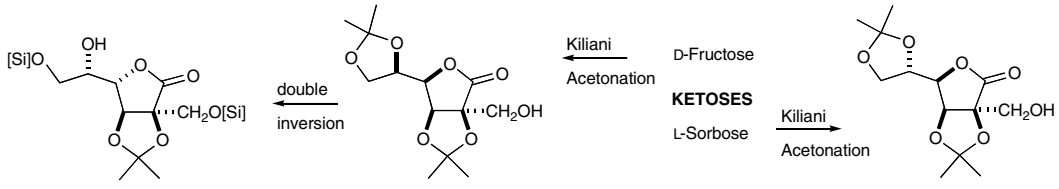


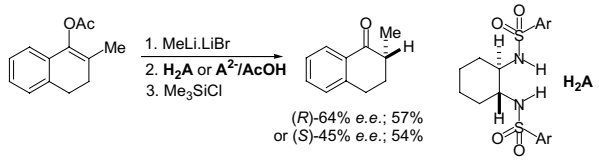


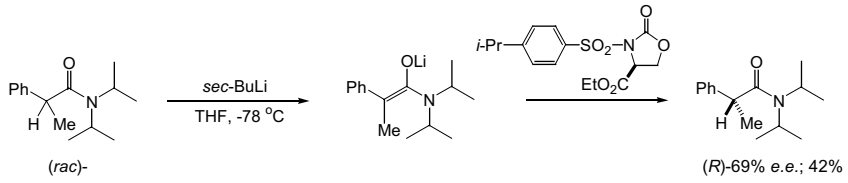


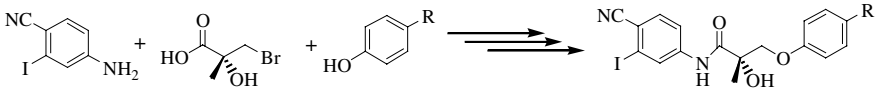


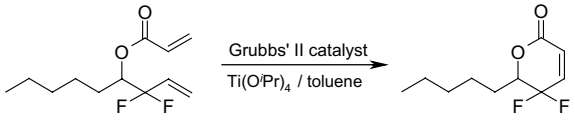
A planar-chiral imidazolium salt with a tris(oxoethylene) bridge was synthesized, and its potential application as a room temperature ionic liquid with a molecular recognition ability was demonstrated.

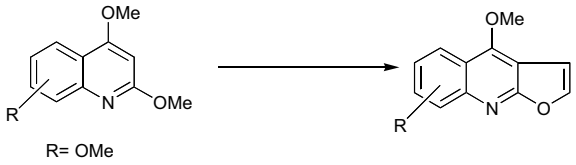












OTHER CONTENTS

*Corresponding author
ⓘ+ Supplementary data available via ScienceDirect

COVER

A planar-chiral imidazolium salt with a tris(oxoethylene) bridge has been synthesized, which existed as a liquid at room temperature. Several analyses revealed that the oxygen lone pairs in the bridge did not interact with the imidazolium cation, but has a potential as interactive sites with well-defined geometry. The ionic liquid developed here may be applicable as a solvent with a molecular-recognition ability. *Tetrahedron Letters* **2004**, *45*, 9455–9459.

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ISSN 0040-4039