

Preliminary communication

A novel method for the synthesis of sugar derivatives containing a phosphorus atom in the hemiacetal ring

MITSUJI YAMASHITA, YASUHIKO NAKATSUKASA, MASANORI YOSHIKANE, HIROSHI YOSHIDA, TSUYOSHI OGATA, and SABURO INOKAWA*

Department of Synthetic Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Shizuoka University, Hamamatsu 432 (Japan)

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In preceding papers, we reported the synthesis of 5,6-dideoxy-6-nitro-5-(phenylphosphino)-D-glucopyranose and 5,6-dideoxy-6-nitro-5-(phenylphosphinyl)-D-glucopyranose¹ by the addition of phenylphosphine to 3-O-acetyl-5,6-dideoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-6-nitro- α -D-xylo-hex-5-enofuranose, and subsequent steps.

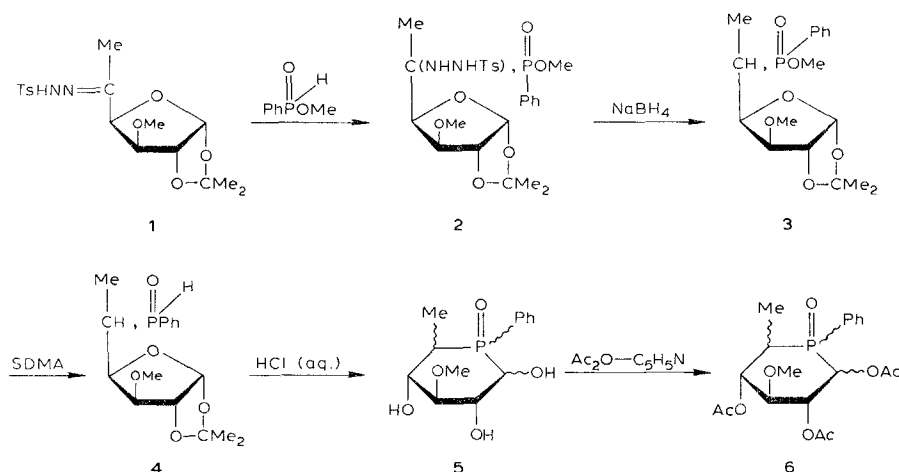
There are several methods for introducing a bond between a phosphorus atom and a secondary carbon atom of a sugar derivative. Addition reactions of phosphite to unsaturated sugars give phosphonates². The reaction of phosphite with glycoloses affords (2-hydroxyalkane)phosphonate derivatives of sugars³ and that of sodium diphenylphosphinide with a 2,3-anhydroallose derivative gave a 2-(diphenylphosphino) derivative⁴.

Recently, we reported a new synthetic method for preparing secondary alkane-phosphonates⁵. The results seemed to suggest that the method might be applicable to sugar derivatives, *i.e.*, glycoloses. This communication deals with a new method for preparing sugar derivatives containing a phosphorus atom in the hemiacetal ring.

Treatment of 6-deoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-3-O-methyl- α -D-xylo-hexofuranos-5-ulose 5-(*p*-tolylsulfonylhydrazone) (1) with methyl phenylphosphonite in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid afforded a mixture of (5*R*)- and (5*S*)-5,6-dideoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-5-C-[(methoxy)phenylphosphinyl]-3-O-methyl-5-C-(*N-p*-tolylsulfonylhydrazino)- α -D-xylo-hexofuranose (2) in quantitative yield. The reaction of 2 with sodium borohydride in tetrahydrofuran gave 5,6-dideoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-5-C-[(methoxy)phenylphosphinyl]-3-O-methyl- α -D-xylo-hexofuranose (3) in 70% yield. Compound 3 was reduced by treatment with an excess of sodium dihydrobis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminate (SDMA), to give (5*R*)- and (5*S*)-5,6-dideoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-5-C-(phenylphosphinyl)-3-O-methyl- α -D-xylo-hexofuranose (4) in 41% yield. The i.r. and ¹H-n.m.r. spectra of compound 4 showed the presence of a P–H group therein. Compound 4 was hydrolyzed with 0.5M hydrochloric

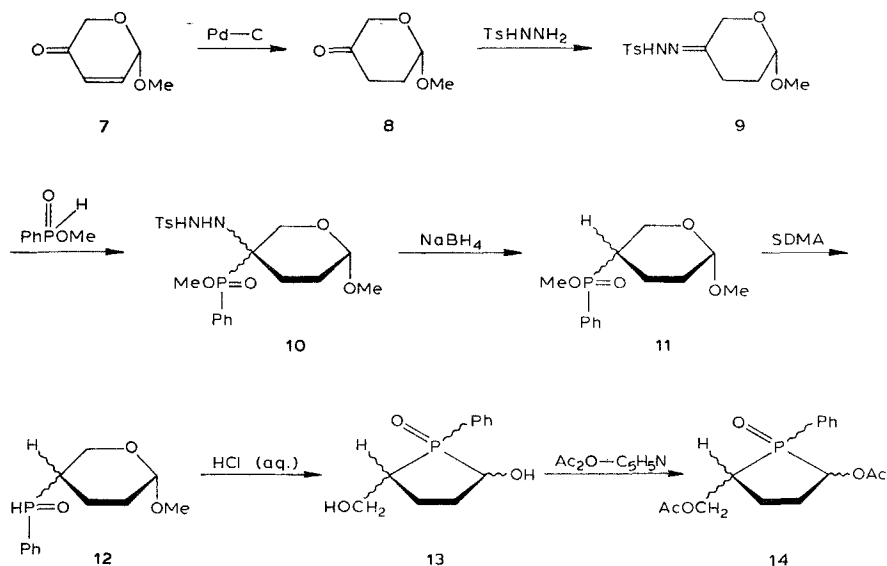
*To whom correspondence should be addressed.

acid, and the product (5) acetylated with acetic anhydride—pyridine, to give a mixture (6) of 1,2,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-5,6-dideoxy-3-*O*-methyl-5-*C*-(phenylphosphinyl)-D-glucopyranose and -L-idopyranose as a syrup (yield 53%) that afforded a crystalline material (m.p. was 289–291°) from ethanol. The formula was determined to be $C_{19}H_{25}O_8P$ by mass spectrum [m/e 412 (M^+)], elemental analysis (Calc. for $C_{19}H_{25}O_8P$: C, 55.34; H, 6.11. Found: C, 55.03; H, 6.02), and 1H -n.m.r. spectrum. The configuration at C-5, and the conformation, of the crystalline component are now under investigation.



In a similar way we tried to synthesize a pentofuranose derivative having a phosphorus atom as the ring heteroatom. Methyl 2,3-dideoxy-(1*S*)-DL-pent-2-enopyranosid-4-ulose (7) was synthesized by the method of Achmatowicz and co-workers⁶, and converted, by catalytic hydrogenation in the presence of Pd-C, into methyl 2,3-dideoxy-(1*S*)-DL-pentopyranosid-4-ulose (8) in almost quantitative yield. The *p*-tolylsulfonylhydrazone (9) of 8 (yield 81% from 8) reacted with methyl phenylphosphonite to give methyl (4*RS*)-2,3,4-trideoxy-4-*C*-[(methoxy)phenylphosphinyl]-4-*C*-(*p*-tolylsulfonylhydrazino)-(1*S*)-DL-pentopyranoside (10) in 91% yield. Compound 10 was treated with sodium borohydride to afford methyl 2,3,4-trideoxy-4-*C*-[(methoxy)phenylphosphinyl]-(1*S*)-DL-*glycero*-pentopyranoside (11, 66% yield), which was treated with SDMA to give methyl 2,3,4-trideoxy-4-*C*-(phenylphosphinyl)-(1*S*)-DL-*glycero*-pentopyranoside (12) in 51% yield. Treatment of 12 with 0.5M hydrochloric acid gave 13; reaction thereof with acetic anhydride—pyridine afforded 1,5-di-*O*-acetyl-2,3,4-trideoxy-4-*C*-(phenylphosphinyl)-DL-*glycero*-pentofuranose (14) in 74% yield from 12. Compound 14, which is the first such compound having a furanose ring to be synthesized, was identified by 1H -n.m.r. spectral data.

This method constitutes a convenient procedure for preparing various sugars containing a phosphorus atom as the ring heteroatom bonded to secondary, skeletal carbon atoms.



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