## **Preliminary communication**

## Acetylated 1-cyano and 1-cyano-2-hydroxy derivatives of D-galactal and D-arabinal

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Glycals and 2-hydroxyglycals<sup>1</sup> are useful compounds because of their versatile reactivity, and 1-nitro-<sup>2</sup>, 1-sulfonyl-<sup>3</sup>, 1-formyl-, and 1-hydroxymethyl-glycals<sup>4</sup> have been described.

In seeking to prepare 1-cyanoglycals, 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-bromo-D-galactopyranosyl cyanide (1) and its D-arabino analogue<sup>5</sup> (5) were each treated with zinc dust in acetic acid. The glycosyl cyanides 2 and 6 and their C-1 epimers, respectively, were isolated subsequently by crystallization from ethanol<sup>6</sup>, but the yields were poor.  $^1$ H-N.m.r spectroscopy of the reaction mixtures revealed the presence of the expected 1-cyanoglycals in addition to the glycosyl cyanides, and the ratios of the elimination products and the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  anomers were 21:59:20 from 1 and 55:25:20 from 5. Chromatography of the components of these mixtures was not efficient because of the similar  $R_F$  values.

$$AcO$$

$$AcO$$

$$AcO$$

$$AcO$$

$$AcO$$

$$AcO$$

$$R$$

$$AcO$$

$$R$$

$$R = H$$

$$R = H$$

$$R = OAC$$

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When solutions of **1** or **5** in benzene were boiled in the presence of excess of zinc and 1 mol of pyridine, the unsaturated compounds were formed rapidly (t.l.c. showed that **1** or **5** had disappeared after 5 min). 4,5,7-Tri-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-3-deoxy-D-Iyxo-hept-2-enononitrile (**3**, 76%) from **1** had m.p. 113–115° (from ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  –52° (c 1.3, chloroform). <sup>1</sup>H-N.m.r. data ( $C_6D_6$ ):  $\delta$  4.87 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{3,4}$  1.75,  $J_{3,5}$  2.5 Hz, H-3), 5.20 (ddd, 1 H,  $J_{4,5}$  4.5,  $J_{4,6}$  1.5 Hz, H-4), 5.14 (ddd, 1 H,  $J_{5,6}$  2.5 Hz, H-5), 3.56 (m, 1 H, H-6), 3.91–4.00 (2 s, 2 H, H-7,7'), 1.55–1.63 (3 s, 9 H, 3 Ac).

Anal. Calc. for  $C_{13}H_{15}NO_7$ : C, 52.52; H, 5.08; N, 4.71. Found: C, 52.14; H, 5.16; N, 4.53.

4,5-Di-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-3-deoxy-D-erythro-hex-2-enononitrile (7, 75%) from 5 had m.p. 94–95° (from ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +176° (c 1.2, chloroform).  $^1$ H-N.m.r. data ( $C_6D_6$ ):  $\delta$  4.98 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{3,4}$  4,  $J_{3,5}$  0.7 Hz, H-3), 5.15 (ddd, 1 H,  $J_{4,5}$  4,  $J_{4,6'}$  1.5 Hz, H-4), 4.88 (m, 1 H,  $J_{5,6}$  6.75 Hz, H-5), 3.26 (ddd, 1 H,  $J_{5,6'}$  2.75 Hz, H-6'), 3.53 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{6,6'}$  11.75 Hz, H-6), 1.59, 1.64 (2 s, 6 H, 2 Ac).

Anal. Calc. for  $C_{10}H_{11}NO_5$ : C, 53.33; H, 4.92; N, 6.21. Found: C, 52.92; H, 4.81; N, 6.15.

Reaction of **1** or **5** with 1 mol of mercury(II) cyanide in refluxing nitromethane in the presence of catalytic amounts of silver triflate was complete within 5 min (t.l.c.). 3,4,5,7-Tetra-*O*-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-D-*lyxo*-hept-2-enononitrile (**4**, 81%) from **1** had m.p. 99–101° (from ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 68^\circ$  (*c* 1.2, chloroform). <sup>1</sup>H-N.m.r. data (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.96 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{4.5}$  4.6,  $J_{4.6}$  1 Hz, H-4), 5.53 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{5.6}$  1.5 Hz, H-5), 4.55 (m, 1 H,  $J_{6.7}$  6.3,  $J_{6.7}$  6.3 Hz, H-6), 4.23–4.37 (2 s, 2 H, H-7,7'), 2.22–2.40 (4 s, 12 H, 4 Ac).

*Anal.* Calc. for  $C_{15}H_{17}NO_9$ : C, 50.70; H, 4.82; N, 3.94. Found: C, 50.08; H, 4.77; N, 3.91.

Column chromatography (benzene–ether–hexane, 6:3:1) on silica gel gave 3,4,5-tri-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-D-*erythro*-hex-2-enononitrile (**8**, 82%),  $R_{\rm F}$  0.39,  $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{20}$  +162° (c 1.5, chloroform), from **5**. <sup>1</sup>H-N.m.r. data (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.82 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{4,5}$  4.5,  $J_{4,6}$  1.25 Hz, H-4), 5.32 (m, 1 H,  $J_{5,6}$  3.5 Hz, H-5), 4.21 (ddd, 1 H,  $J_{6,6}$  11.25 Hz, H-6), 4.12 (dd, 1 H,  $J_{5,6}$  8 Hz, H-6'), 2.12–2.22 (3 s, 9 H, 3 Ac).

Reactions of 1 on a 5–10-g scale were performed without difficulty.

The utility of the 1-cyanoglycals in synthesis is being investigated.

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