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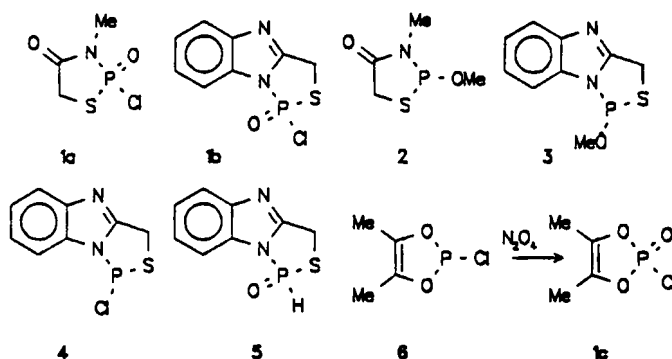
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# PHOSPHITE OXIDATION AND THE PREPARATION OF FIVE-MEMBERED CYCLIC PHOSPHORYLATING REAGENTS VIA THE PHOSPHITES

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**Abstract:** The oxaziridines oxidize smoothly phosphites and other P(III) compounds; with chiral oxaziridines the oxidation is enantioselective. Some cyclic phosphorylating reagents are synthesized via the phosphites.

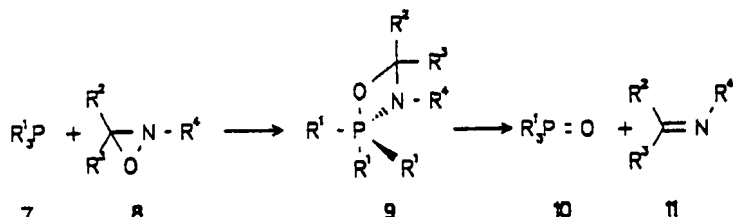
The five-membered cyclic phosphorylating reagents **1** show some promise for the development of automated solid phase syntheses of DNA segments by direct phosphorylation<sup>1</sup>. With O,N,S as P-connected ring atoms and at least one sp<sup>2</sup>-carbon as a ring member, the computer program IGOR<sup>1,2</sup> generated 278 constitutional formulas **1**. Since certain thiol phosphates have favorable cleavage properties<sup>3</sup>, **1a** and **1b** are particularly interesting candidates to be synthesized<sup>4</sup> and to be tested as five-membered cyclic phosphorylating reagents for oligonucleotide syntheses.



The synthesis of **1a**,<sup>1,4</sup> is accomplished via **2** by treatment with chlorinating reagents, e.g.  $\text{PCl}_5$ . Due to lacking stability of **3**, the reagent **1b** is prepared by chlorination of **5** that is obtained from **4**,<sup>1,4</sup> by hydrolysis with a stoichiometric amount of water in the presence of TMEDA. An excess of water destroys **5**.

Our attempts to synthesize **1b** by oxidation of **4** have not been successful, although **1c** is best prepared by oxidation of **6**.<sup>5</sup> A kinetic study of the deoxygenation of 1-alkyl-3-aryl oxaziridines<sup>6</sup> by tri-*n*-butylphosphine was described in 1972.<sup>7</sup> Since then the oxidation of P(III) compounds by oxaziridines seems to have been neglected, despite the intense investigation of the oxaziridines as oxidants for thioethers<sup>8,9</sup> and olefins<sup>10</sup>.

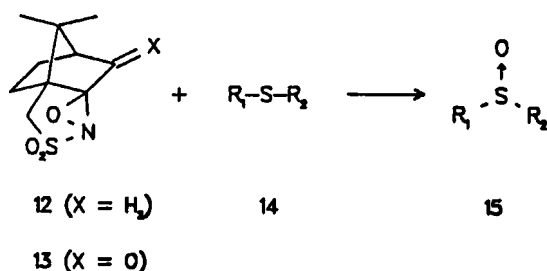
We have found that P(III) compounds **7** are smoothly oxidized by oxaziridines **8** with electron withdrawing groups  $\text{R}^3, \text{R}^4$  (a-d:  $\text{R}^2=\text{H}$ ; a:  $\text{R}^3=\text{Ph}, \text{R}^4=\text{iPr}$ ; b:  $\text{R}^3=\text{pNO}_2\text{Ph}, \text{R}^4=\text{iPr}$ ; c:  $\text{R}^3=\text{Ph}, \text{R}^4=\text{Tos}$ ; d:  $\text{R}^3=\text{pNO}_2\text{Ph}, \text{R}^4=\text{Tos}$ ).



In order to assess the reactivity of the oxaziridines towards P(III), we determined the relative rate constants  $k_{\text{rel}} = k_{\text{x}} : k_{\text{8a}}$  of the oxidation of triethylphosphite (**7a**,  $\text{R}^1=\text{OEt}$ ) and triphenylphosphine (**7b**,  $\text{R}^1=\text{Ph}$ ) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  in competition experiments. The reaction mixtures were analysed by the  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR signals of the imine CH protons of **8** and **11**. The experiments were evaluated in analogy to ref.<sup>11</sup>. Within the accuracy of the method, the relative rates  $k_{\text{8a}}=1$ ,  $k_{\text{8b}}=8$ ,  $k_{\text{8c}}=10$  and  $k_{\text{8d}} \geq 10$  are the same for **7a** and **7b**.

The appearance of a  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR signal at 19.52 ppm  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  during the oxidation of **7a** by **8a**, supports the assumption of phosphorane derivatives **9** as intermediates.

Davis et al.<sup>12</sup> introduced the camphor derivative **12** as a reagent for the enantioselective oxidative conversion of thioethers **4** ( $\text{R}_1 \neq \text{R}_2$ ) into chiral sulfoxides **15**. These oxidations proceed with a moderate degree of enantioselectivity.



In the enantioselective oxidation of thioethers **14**  $\rightarrow$  **15** the oxaziridine derivative **13** of Herrmann and Glahs<sup>9</sup> reacts with a substantially higher degree of selectivity than **12**.

In model experiments we have found that chiral phosphites can be obtained by stereoselective<sup>13</sup> destruction of racemic phosphites by **13**. The oxidation of diverse racemic phosphites by **60 - 80 %** of the stoichiometrically required amount of **13** was studied in  $\text{CCl}_4$  at  $-78^\circ \text{C}$  by high field  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR. As was found, the studies destructively selective oxidations, e.g. of the diastereomers of methyl-0'-(1R,3R,4S)-menthyl phoshite N,N-diisopropyl amidate, ( $\delta$ =146.86, 148.07 ppm,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ) are sufficiently selective ( $\alpha > 5$ )<sup>13</sup> to be of synthetic value. The application of this method to the preparation of stereochemically uniform dinucleotide TCB-phosphites<sup>14</sup> is under study.

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