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The Chemistry of Some Isopolar Analogues of Phosphoric and Pyrophosphoric Acids

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We have previously established that the α -fluorination of alkanephosphonates provides analogues of phosphate esters which have improved 'isopolarity' relative to simple alkanephosphonates.¹ This property is manifest, *inter alia*, in enhanced acidity and in the upfield shift for the ^{31}P n.m.r. resonance. Indeed, for a range of halomethanephosphonic acids we have found the relationship " $\delta_{\text{P}} = 9.61(\text{pK}_{\text{a}2} - 4.59)\text{ppm}$ " gives an excellent correlation between these parameters. In this context, the properties of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClPO}(\text{OR})_2$ species, derived from the Michaelis-Becker reaction of dialkyl phosphonates with Freon 22, CF_2Cl_2 , will be described.

In studies on the development of new methods for the preparation of fluoro-methylenebisphosphonates, we have reacted tetraethyl diazomethylenebisphosphonate with hydrogen fluoride under a variety of conditions and will describe novel syntheses of bromofluoromethylene- and chlorofluoromethylene-bisphosphonates.

For biological purposes, non-isosteric isopolar analogues of pyrophosphoric acid also have an important role. We have isolated and characterised tetraethyl *cis*-ethylene-1,2-bisphosphonate as the major reduction product of the corresponding acetylenebisphosphonate. The same *cis*-isomer is formed by the acid-catalysed cleavage of the 2-ethoxy-1,3-dioxolane derived from Mikroyannidis' tetramethyl 1,2-dihydroxyethane-1,2-bisphosphonate,³ which is thereby proven to be the *meso*-isomer. We have isolated the *racemic* modification of the same ester from the reaction of glyoxal with trimethylphosphite. It is converted *via* the 1,3-dioxolane into the *trans*-isomer of ethylene-1,2-bisphosphonate.

Some of these analogues of pyrophosphoric acid have been incorporated into analogues of nucleoside polyphosphates.

¹J.C.S. Perkin Trans I, 1984, 1119. ²J.C.S. Perkin Trans I, submitted.

³Phosphorus & Sulphur, 1984, 20, 323.