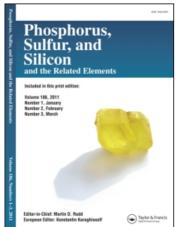
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# Synthesis of Enantiomers of Some Aminophosphonate Derivatives

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Racemic diethyl  $\alpha$ -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(arylakyl)aminomethylphosphonates ] have been demonstrated to possess potent cholesterol lowering and antioxidant activities in the mouse and dog [1], therefore it is of interest to determine if this pharmacological effect is due to one of its individual enantiomers. We wish to report the synthesis of enantiomer pairs of the three compounds  $\{(a,b,c)\}$ . The synthetic route is based on the preparation of the cannitomers of the key primary amine  $\Phi$ . Condensation of 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyben.aldehyde with R(+) and  $S(\cdot)$ -a-methylbenzylamine gave the corresponding imme 2 to which was added diethyl phosphite. In each case, the major disastereomer of the aminophosphonates  $\Phi$  to which was added diethyl phosphite. In each case, the major disastereomer of the aminophosphonates  $\Phi$  in agreement with the literature [2][3], it was found that the major disastereomer  $\Phi$  obtained from  $\Phi$  (1)-a-methylbenzylamine gave, on hydrogenation, the levorotatory enantiomer  $\Phi$ , while the major disastereomer  $\Phi$  from  $\Phi$ (-)-a-methylbenzylamine yielded the dextrorotatory isomer  $\Phi$ ([ $\Phi$ ])-22-12.12° (c | 65, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) and  $\Phi$ ( $\Phi$ )<sub>22</sub> +11 32° (c | 7.71.CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

The target enantiomers  $\underline{J(a,b,c)}$  were obtained by reacting each enantiomer  $\underline{4}$  with an appropriate aldehyde  $\underline{5}$  under reductive amination conditions

 $\underline{\mathbf{18}} = [\alpha_{\mathbf{b}}]_{22}^{2} + 31.09^{\circ} (c1.9, CHCl_3), mp=99-100^{\circ} C$  and  $-33.09^{\circ} (c2.0, CHCl_3), mp=99-100^{\circ} C$   $\underline{\mathbf{1b}} = [\alpha_{\underline{\mathbf{b}}}]_{22}^{2} + 42.88^{\circ} (c1.6, CHCl_3), mp=116-119^{\circ} C$  and  $-10.91^{\circ} (c1.7, CHCl_3), mp=118-120^{\circ} C$ 

 $\frac{16}{16} = (\alpha_{20})_{22} + 42.88'' (c1.6, CHCl_3); mp=116-119''C and -10.91''(c1.7, CHCl_3); mp=118-120''C$  $<math display="block">\frac{16}{16} = (\alpha_{20})_{22} + 43.03'' (c2.0, CHCl_3); mp=67-70''C and -44.05''(c2.0, CHCl_3); mp=66-69''C$ 

Direct three dimensional x-ray diffraction studies on two enantiomers of differently substituted analogues of aminophosphonate esters 1 revealed that (+)-enantiomer is of absolute R configuration and (-)-enantiomer corresponds to S configuration. These findings are consistent with the literature[3]

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