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## Indirect Photo-Induced Phosphorylation Via a C-Ester Caged Troika Acid

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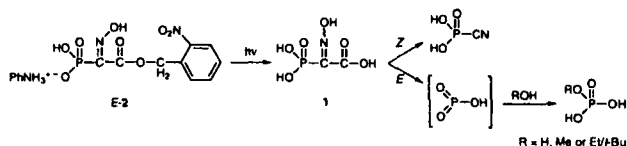
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## Indirect Photo-Induced Phosphorylation Via a C-Ester Caged Troika Acid

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Use of a photoremovable "caging" group allows the generation of reactive molecules under mild conditions. Photo-induced phosphorylations typically have involved attachment of the photosensitive group at phosphorus.<sup>[1]</sup> We now have investigated *indirect* photolytic activation of an *unmodified* phosphonic acid group using broad band UV (Hg lamp), 308 nm XeCl excimer laser or 355 nm YAG laser irradiation of the *o*-nitrobenzyl C-ester of "troika acid" [(*E*)-1<sup>[2]</sup>], (*E*)-2. In alcohols or neutral buffer, irradiation of (*E*)-2 gave phosphorylation of the solvent plus phosphorocyanide, the expected *Z*-isomer product.<sup>[2]</sup> All three UV sources gave ~1:2 *E*:*Z* product distribution in MeOH. In the (*E*)-1 methyl C-ester, the oxime functionality absorbed strongly near 205 nm ( $\epsilon_{\text{max}}$  5200), weakly at 308 nm and negligibly above 355 nm, and no photoisomerization was seen using the 355 nm source. Thus, oxime isomerization in (*E*)-2, at least using 355 nm irradiation, requires the *o*-nitrobenzyl group, and possibly involves an energy- or charge-transfer effect. Phosphorylation of EtOH/*t*-BuOH mixtures by photolysis of (*E*)-2 showed little alkyl selectivity, consistent with photo-induced formation of an intermediate, plausibly (*E*)-1, which undergoes spontaneous dissociative fragmentation via a monomeric metaphosphate-like species.



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