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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gpss20

A Convenient Synthesis of ω-[(Arylphosphonomethyl)Amino] Alkylphosphonic and Carboxylic Acids via in Situ-Generated Arylideneaminoalkyl-Phosphonic or Carboxylic Acids

Dariusz Cal^a

 $^{\rm a}$ Department of Organic and Applied Chemistry , University of Łódź , Łódź, Poland

Published online: 23 Mar 2010.

To cite this article: Dariusz Cal (2010) A Convenient Synthesis of ω -[(Arylphosphonomethyl)Amino] Alkylphosphonic and Carboxylic Acids via in Situ-Generated Arylideneaminoalkyl- Phosphonic or Carboxylic Acids, Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 185:4, 816-824, DOI: 10.1080/10426500902994338

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426500902994338

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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon, 185:816–824, 2010 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC ISSN: 1042-6507 print / 1563-5325 online DOI: 10.1080/10426500902994338

A CONVENIENT SYNTHESIS OF ω-[(ARYLPHOSPHONOMETHYL)AMINO] ALKYLPHOSPHONIC AND CARBOXYLIC ACIDS VIA IN SITU-GENERATED ARYLIDENEAMINOALKYL-PHOSPHONIC OR CARBOXYLIC ACIDS

Dariusz Cal

Department of Organic and Applied Chemistry, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland

 ω -[(Arylphosphonomethyl)amino]alkylphosphonic and carboxylic acids are prepared in an easy work-up procedure, by addition of diethyl phosphite to in situ–generated arylide-neaminoalkylphosphonic or carboxylic acids followed by hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid

Keywords Aminodiphosphonic acids; aminophosphonocarboxylic acids; arylideneaminoalkanoic acids; arylideneaminophosphonic acids; nucleophilic addition

INTRODUCTION

The chemistry of organophosphorus compounds is a rapidly developing area because of their importance in biochemical, medicinal, and synthetic applications.^{1,2} Aminophosphonic acid derivatives bearing two or more phosphonic or carboxylic groups constitute a class of compounds that exhibit very useful properties and utilities. For instance, they have been used to prepare new materials with microporous or open frame structures with further potential applications in ion-exchange, catalysis, and sensors.^{3,4} Furthermore some aminoalkyldiphosphonic acid derivatives have gained importance in medicinal chemistry, e.g., for treatment of bone diseases.^{5,6}

Aminodiphosphonic acid derivatives are most often prepared by a Mannich-type reaction,⁷ by reaction of chloroalkylphosphonic acids with amines,⁸ by replacement of the carboxy group on phosphonic group,⁹ or by addition of a phosphorylating agent to an aldimine generated from aldehyde and the appropriate aminophosphonic ester.^{10,11} Herein we provide a new synthetic approach to the above mentioned class of compounds.

Received 12 March 2009; accepted 24 April 2009.

This work was supported by the Faculty of Chemistry, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland. This research project was supported by the grant no. 505/723/2008 from University of Łódź.

Address correspondence to Dariusz Cal, Department of Organic and Applied Chemistry, University of Łódź, Narutowicza 68, PL 90-136, Łódź, Poland. E-mail: darekcal@uni.lodz.pl

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Previously we have established an efficient route to N-benzyl functionalized amino alkylphosphonic acids via in situ–generated arylideneaminoalkylphosphonic acids.¹² Now, we have used these reactive arylideneaminoalkylphosphonic acids in the synthesis of aminophosphonic acids bearing two phosphonic functions. As shown in Scheme 1, the reaction required three steps. First, we generated the imine from aminoalkylphosphonic acid (1 eq) and aromatic aldehyde (1 eq) in methanol as a solvent and in the presence of triethylamine (3 eq). This stage required 1–2 h. Then diethyl phosphite was added, and the mixture was stirred for a period of 12–72 h. The hydrolysis with concentrated hydrochloric acid of the residue obtained after evaporation of the solvent resulted in the formation of aminodiphosphonic acids (Table I, entries a, b, c, e, f, and g). However, when furfural was used as the starting aldehyde instead of hydrochloric acid, we used in situ–generated iodotrimethylsilane^{13,14} in acetonitrile, followed by methanolysis of intermediate trimethylsilyl ester (Table I, entry d).





Encouraged by the results obtained with aminoalkylphosphonic acids, we turned our attention to carboxylic amino acids as starting materials to the synthesis of phosphonocarboxylic amino acids. In the literature, we found the addition reactions of dialkyl phosphite to imines generated only from aromatic amino acids to form aminophosphonic esters bearing carboxylic function connected to aromatic ring.^{15–17} As shown in Scheme 2, we used nonaromatic amino acids and aromatic aldehydes. The reaction was performed under similar conditions as for aminoalkylphosphonic acids. The results are summarized in Table II.



The final aminodiphosphonic acids and aminophosphonocarboxylic acids are stable compounds and can be stored at room temperature for months without decomposition. Their structure was confirmed by NMR and elemental analyses.

In summary, the protocol described here provides a new and simple access to both aminodiphosphonic acids and aminophosphonocarboxylic acids with different chain lengths between the amino and phosphonic or carboxylic groups from easy available amino acids and aromatic or heteroaromatic aldehydes. The reaction is general, gives moderate to good yields, and avoids chromatographic purification.

Entry	Ar-40	$-(O_n - (O_n -$	Imine formation conditions	Addition conditions	Hydrolysis conditions	Product	Isolated yield (%)	Mp (°C)
8	Ph-40	-CH2-	rt, 1 h	rt, 12 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 7 h	1 a	71	270-274
q	P-CIC ₆ H₄ ←	CH2	rt, 1 h	rt, 48 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 12 h	11b	54	301–304
с		CH2-	rt, 1 h	rt, 72 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 7 h	1c	43	252-255
q		CH2	rt, 1 h	rt, 12 h	Me ₂ Sil/McCN, 24 h, next MeOH/H ₂ O	1d	60	183–185
ы	m-cic ₆ H ₄	$-(CH_2)_2 -$	rt, 2h	rt, 48 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 12 h	le	32	254-257
f	COOH	-(CH ₂) ₂ C(OH)(PO ₃ H ₂)-	rt, 1 h	50°C, 2 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 2 h	1f	29	236–239
00	P-CIC ₆ H ₄ H	$-(CH_2)_3C(OH)(PO_3H_2)$ -	rt, 1 h	50°C, 2 h	Conc. HCl (aq), reflux 2 h	1g	51	241-243

Table I Synthesis of $\omega\text{-}[(arylphosphonomethyl)amino]alkylphosphonic acids 1a–g$

Entry	Ar $\stackrel{O}{+}_{H}$	-(CH ₂) _n -	Imine formation conditions	Addition conditions	Hydrolysis conditions	Product	Isolated yield (%)	Mp (°C)
a	p-MeOC ₆ H ₄	-CH ₂ -	rt, 1 h	rt, 12 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 2 h	2a	60	230–234
q		$-CH_2-$	rt, 1 h	rt, 12 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 7 h	2b	39	223–226
c	S H S	-CH ₂ -	rt, 4 h	rt, 72 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 6 h	2c	30	238–239
р	P-CIC, H, LO	$-(CH_2)_2 -$	rt, 1 h	rt, 48 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 2 h	2d	LL	246–247
e		-(CH ₂) ₂ -	rt, lh	rt, 12 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 2 h	2e	68	>300 (decomp)
f	D-MeOCeH	-(CH ₂) ₃	rt, 1 h	rt, 12 h	Conc. HCl aq, reflux 2 h	2f	64	189–193

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EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were uncorrected. NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker DPX 250, Varian Gemini 200, and Tesla BS 687 spectrometers operating at 250, 200, and 80 MHz, respectively, for ¹H (TMS); 63, 50, and 20 MHz for ¹³C; 101 and 80 MHz for ³¹P (H₃PO₄). The elemental analysis was performed by the Laboratory of Microanalysis of the Centre of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies, Polish Academy of Science in Łódź.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of ω -[(Arylphosphonomethyl) amino]alkylphosphonic Acids 1a–g

To a suspension of primary aminophosphonic acid (10 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL), NEt₃ (3.00 g, 30 mmol, Table I, entries a, b, c, d, and e; 6.00 g, 60 mmol, entries f and g) was added, and the mixture was stirred at rt for 20 min. Next, aromatic aldehyde (10 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued (temperature and time given in Table I). To the clear solution thus obtained, diethyl phosphite (1.38 g, 10 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued (temperature and time given in Table I). To the clear solution thus obtained, diethyl phosphite (1.38 g, 10 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued (temperature and time given in Table I). Then the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was worked up in different ways:

{[(Phenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino}methylphosphonic Acid (1a)

The residue was dissolved in conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) and refluxed for 7 h. The mixture was cooled and left in a refrigerator for 12 h. The product precipitated as colorless crystals that required additional purification by crystallization from water. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 2.91 (d, ²J_{HP} = 12.3 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.36 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.31–7.43 (m, 5H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 42.0 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 133.0 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 5.4 Hz, CH₂), 60.9 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 131.0 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 5.7 Hz CH), 127.2 (5 CH_{arom}), 129.7 (Cq_{arom}). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 8.91, 9.26. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₃NO₆P₂: C, 34.18; H, 4.66; N, 4.98%. Found: C, 34.05; H, 4.31; N, 4.92%.

{[(4-Chlorophenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino}methylphosphonic Acid (1b). The residue was treated with water solution of KOH (1 mol/L, 15 mL) and evaporated to remove traces of NEt₃. Then conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) was added and refluxed for 12 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water to give the colorless crystals of product. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 3.01 (d, ²J_{HP} = 12.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.47 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.37 (s, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 20 MHz): δ 45.7 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 131.8 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 5.5 Hz, CH₂), 64.0 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 129.4 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 5.5 Hz CH), 130.7 (2 CH_{arom}), 132.3 (d, ³J_{CP} = 4.9 Hz, 2 CH_{arom}), 132.7 (Cq_{arom}), 135.8 (d, ²J_{CP} = 1.8 Hz, Cq_{arom}). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 8.73, 8.95. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₂ClNO₆P₂: C, 30.45; H, 3.83%. Found: C, 30.46; H, 3.81%.

{[(Phosphono)(pyridin-3-yl)methyl]amino}methylphosphonic Acid Hydrochloride (1c). The residue was dissolved in MeOH (25 mL), and Et₂O (25 mL) was added. The solution was left in a refrigerator for 12 h, filtered, the filtrate was evaporated, and the residue was refluxed with conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) for 7 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was evaporated with water (5 × 50 mL). Then the residue was dissolved in MeOH (180 mL) and left in a refrigerator for 12 h. The precipitate was filtered off, treated with water (5 mL), and left at rt for 24 h. The pure product was collected as a white solid. ¹H NMR (D₂O, 80 MHz): δ 3.33 (d, ²J_{HP} = 12.5

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Hz, 2H, CH₂), 5.02 (d, ${}^{2}J_{HP}$ = 16.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.16–9.06 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ${}^{13}C$ NMR (D₂O, 50 MHz): δ 47.7 (dd, ${}^{1}J_{CP}$ = 127.0 Hz, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 4.9 Hz, CH₂), 64.1 (dd, ${}^{1}J_{CP}$ = 121.7 Hz, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 5.9 Hz CH), 127.0 (CH_{arom}), 132.7(d, ${}^{2}J_{CP}$ = 3,4 Hz, Cq_{arom}), 140.3 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 3.9 Hz, CH_{arom}), 150.8 (CH_{arom}), 151.4 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 5,2 Hz, CH_{arom}). ${}^{31}P$ NMR (D₂O, 80 MHz): δ 6.40, 6.51. Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₃ClN₂O₆P₂ · H₂O: C, 23.71; H, 4.83%. Found: C, 24.11; H, 4.86%.

{[(Furan-2-yl)(phosphono)methyl]amino}methylphosphonic Acid (1d). The residue was dissolved in MeOH (5 mL), and toluene (50 mL) was added. Then the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was co-evaporated with toluene (50 mL). The residue was dissolved in MeCN (70 mL), and NaI (10.50 g, 70 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred and cooled to $0-5^{\circ}$ C and under nitrogen, and chlorotrimethylsilane (7.60 g, 70 mmol) was added over a period of 5 min. Stirring was continued for 24 h at rt. The mixture was filtered, then the filtrate was treated with MeOH (20 mL) and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 50 mL). The water phase was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in cold $(-20^{\circ}C)$ conc. HCl (aq) solution (22 mL) and left at this temperature for 1 h. The precipitate of NaCl was filtrated off, and hydrochloric acid was evaporated under reduced pressure (0.5 mm Hg). The residue was washed with acetone (5 mL) then dissolved in water (50 mL). Activated carbon was added, and the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to give the product as a white solid. ¹H NMR (D₂O, 80 MHz): δ 3.26 (d, ²J_{HP} = 12.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.88 (d, ${}^{2}J_{HP}$ = 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.57–7.71 (m, 3H, CH_{arom}). ${}^{13}C$ NMR (D₂O, 50 MHz): δ 44.7 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 138.7 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 5.0 Hz, CH₂), 56.9 (dd, ¹J_{CP} = 5.0 Hz, CH₂), 5 = 139.1 Hz, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 5.8 Hz CH), 113.7 (CH_{arom}), 116.5 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CP}$ = 5.1 Hz, CH_{arom}), 145.6 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CP} = 5.0$ Hz, Cq_{arom}), 147.6 (CH_{arom}). ${}^{31}P$ NMR (D₂O, 80 MHz): δ 5.87, 8.66. Anal. Calcd for C₆H₁₁NO₇P₂: C, 26.58; H, 4.09%. Found: C, 26.45; H, 3.96%.

2-{[(3-Chlorophenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino}ethylphosphonic Acid (1e). The residue was treated in the same way as in the case of 1b. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water/acetone (1:5) to give the product as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 1.69–1.93 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.02–3.16 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.23 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.28–7.46 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 20 MHz): δ 26.9 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 125.1 Hz, C-1), 45.9 (dd, ²J_{CP} = 6.1 Hz, ³J_{CP} = 2.5 Hz, C-2), 63.2(d, ¹J_{CP} = 125.1 Hz, 122.7, CH), 128.9 (d, J_{CP} = 4.3 Hz, CH_{arom}), 130.1 (d, J_{CP} = 1.8 Hz, CH_{arom}), 130.4 (d, J_{CP} = 4.9 Hz, CH_{arom}), 132.0 (d, J_{CP} = 1.2 Hz, CH_{arom}), 135.5 (d, J_{CP} = 1.8 Hz, Cq_{arom}), 137.4 (d, J_{CP} = 4.3 Hz, Cq_{arom}). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 8.91, 19.09. Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₄ClNO₆P₂ · H₂O: C, 31.10; H, 4.64%. Found: C, 30.55; H, 4.42%.

2-[(3-Hydroxy-3,3-bisphosphonopropylamino)phosphonomethyl]benzoic Acid (1f). The residue was treated with water solution of NaOH (1 mol/L, 60 mL) and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) and refluxed for 2 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water/acetone (1:2) to give the product as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 2.13–2.43 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.85–4.17 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.90 (d, ²J_{HP} = 17.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.33–7.71 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 29.5 (CH₂) 36.2 (CH₂), 58.7 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 139.0 Hz, CH), 70.6 (t, ¹J_{CP} = 140.3 Hz, C[PO₃H₂]₂), 121.0 (CH_{arom}), 122.2 (CH_{arom}), 126.4 (CH_{arom}), 128.9 (Cq_{arom}), 130.3 (CH_{arom}), 139.9 (Cq_{arom}), 169.2 (COOH). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 11.70 (s, 1P), 18.66 (s, 2P). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₈NO₁₂P₃: C, 29.41; H, 4.04%. Found: C, 29.28; H, 4.01%.

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4-{**[(4-Chlorophenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino**}-**1**-hydroxy-**1**-phosphonobutylphosphonic Acid (**1g**). The residue was treated in the same way as in the case of **1f**, but the product was contaminated with starting aminoacid (38% based on ¹H NMR). This contaminated product was once again treated in the same way as the starting amino acid using NEt₃ (4.68 g, 46 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL), aldehyde (7 mmol), diethyl phosphite (0.97 g, 7 mmol), NaOH/H₂O (1mol/L, 23 mL), and conc. HCl (aq) (50 mL). After crystallization from water/acetone (1:2), the pure product was collected as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 1.92–2.09 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 3.02–3.12 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.43 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.62 (s, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 19.1 (CH₂) 28.9 (CH₂), 46.0 (CH₂), 58.3 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 139.0 Hz, CH), 71.7 (t, ¹J_{CP} = 140.3 Hz, C-1), 127.4 (CH_{arom}), 128.1 (Cq_{arom}), 128.7 (CH_{arom}), 132.8 (Cq_{arom}). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 9.06 (s, 1P), 17.98 (s, 2P). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₉ClNO₁₀P₃ 3H₂O: C, 26.02; H, 4.96%. Found: C, 25.65; H, 4.62%.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of ω -[(Arylphosphonomethyl) amino]alkanoic Acids 2a–f

To a suspension of primary aminoalkanoic acid (10 mmol, Table II, entries a, b, c, d, and f; 20 mmol entry e) in MeOH (100 mL), NEt₃ (2.25 g, 22 mmol, entries a, b, c, d, and f; 4.50 g, 44 mmol, entry e) was added, and the mixture was stirred at rt for 20 min. Next, the aromatic aldehyde (10 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued (temperature and time given in Table I). To the clear solution thus obtained, diethyl phosphite (1.38 g, 10 mmol, entries a, b, c, d, and f; 2.76 g, 20 mmol, entry e) was added, and stirring continued at rt (time given in Table II). Then the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was worked up in different ways:

{**[(4-Methoxyphenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino**} acetic Acid (2a). The residue was treated with water solution of NaOH (1 mol/L, 60 mL) and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) and refluxed for 2 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water (with activated carbon) to give the product as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 3.37 (AB, J_{AB} = 16.5 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 3.48 (AB, J_{AB} = 16.5 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 3.75 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.34 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.93–7.38 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 45.9 (d, ³J_{CP} = 5.8 Hz, CH₂), 53.7 (CH₃) 58.1 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 138.3 Hz, CH), 112.9 (CH_{arom}), 121.0 (Cq_{arom}), 128.9 (CH_{arom}), 154.7 (Cq_{arom}), 169.0 (COOH). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 9.81. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₄NO₆P: C, 43.65; H, 5.13%. Found: C, 43.46; H, 5.15%.

{[(Phosphono)(thiophen-2-yl)methyl]amino}acetic Acid (2b). The residue was treated in the same way as in the case of 2a. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was dissolved in water (50 mL), activated carbon (0.1 g) was added, and the mixture stirred at rt for 1 h. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue crystallized from water/acetone (1:1) to give the product as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 80 MHz): δ 3.58 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.69 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.12–7.64 (m, 3H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 44.5 (d, ³J_{CP} = 4.9 Hz, CH₂), 53.3 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 140.1 Hz, CH), 125.9 (CH_{arom}), 127.2 (CH_{arom}), 128.9 (Cq_{arom}), 129.6 (CH_{arom}), 167.7 (COOH). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 80 MHz): δ 7.28. Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₀NO₅PS: C, 33.47; H, 4.01%. Found: C, 34.08; H, 3.96%.

{[(Phosphono)(pyridin-3-yl)methyl]amino}acetic Acid (2c). The residue was dissolved in MeOH (25 mL), and Et_2O (25 mL) was added. The solution was left in

a refrigerator for 12 h, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue was refluxed with conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) for 6 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was evaporated with water (3 × 50 mL). The residue was treated with MeOH/EtOH (1:1, 20 mL), and the precipitate was filtered off. The solid was dissolved in MeOH/H₂O (1:1, 40 mL), propylene oxide was added, and the mixture was left in the refrigerator for 12 h. The product crystallized as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 80 MHz): δ 3.60 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.44 (d, ²J_{HP} = 15.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.52–8.64 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 50 MHz): δ 50.9 (d, ³J_{CP} = 5.5 Hz, CH₂), 60.8 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 128.1 Hz, CH), 128.0 (CH_{arom}), 132.8 (d, ²J_{CP} = 4.0 Hz, Cq_{arom}), 143.1 (d, ³J_{CP} = 4.0 Hz, Cq_{arom}), 149.0 (CH_{arom}), 149.2 (CH_{arom}), 173.6 (COOH). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 80 MHz): δ 13.68. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₁N₂O₅P: C, 39.04; H, 4.50%. Found: C, 39.01; H, 4.55%.

3-{**[(4-Chlorophenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino**}**propionic Acid (2d)**. The residue was dissolved in conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) and refluxed for 2 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water and washed with MeOH to give the colourless crystals of product. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 80 MHz): δ 2.37–2.96 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 3.93 (d, ²J_{HP} = 16.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.48 (s, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 35.2 (C-2), 42.7 (d, ³J_{CP} = 13.4 Hz, C-3), 61.2 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 134.0 Hz, CH), 125.9 (2 CH_{arom}), 128.1 (2 CH_{arom}), 129.0 (Cq_{arom}), 137.4 (Cq_{arom}), 179.6 (C-1). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 15.92. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₃ClNO₅P: C, 40.90; H, 4.46%. Found: C, 41.07; H, 4.46%.

3-[({4-[(2-Carboxyethylamino)(phosphono)methyl]phenyl}phosphonomethyl)amino]propionic Acid (2e). The residue was treated with water solution of NaOH (1 mol/L, 65 mL) and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in conc. HCl (aq) solution (50 mL) and refluxed for 2 h. After evaporation of hydrochloric acid, the residue was crystallized from water to give the product as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 2.17 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7.0 Hz, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.49 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7.0 Hz, 4H, 2CH₂), 3.53 (d, ²J_{HP} = 17.0 Hz, 2H, 2CH), 7.17 (s, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 35.3 (2CH₂), 42.9 (d, ³J_{CP} = 13.4 Hz, 2CH₂), 61.5 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 134.0 Hz, 2CH), 126.2 (4CH_{arom}), 136.7 (2Cq_{arom}), 179.7 (2COOH). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 16.59. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₂₂N₂O₁₀P₂ · H₂O: C, 36.69; H, 5.28%. Found: C, 36.70; H, 4.78%.

4-{**[(4-Methoxyphenyl)(phosphono)methyl]amino**}**butyric Acid (2f)**. The residue was treated in the same way as in the case of **2a**. The product was obtained as colorless crystals. ¹H NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 250 MHz): δ 1.15–1.26 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.65 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.89 (t, ³J_{HH} = 6.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.20 (d, ²J_{HP} = 17.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.30 (s, CH₃) 6.49–6.92 (m, 4H, CH_{arom}). ¹³C NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 63 MHz): δ 23.5 (C-3), 33.3 (C-2), 45.5 (d, ³J_{CP} = 13.1 Hz, C-4), 53.7 (CH₃), 60.7 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 135.2 Hz, CH), 111.5 (CH_{arom}), 127.9 (CH_{arom}), 131.4 (Cq_{arom}), 181.1 (C-1). ³¹P NMR (D₂O/NaOD, 101 MHz): δ 16.70. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₈NO₆P · 2H₂O: C, 42.48; H, 6.54%. Found: C, 42.28; H, 6.31%.

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