

A CONVENIENT SYNTHESIS OF
 6-, 7-, AND 8-MEMBERED CYCLIC PHOSPHODIESTERS

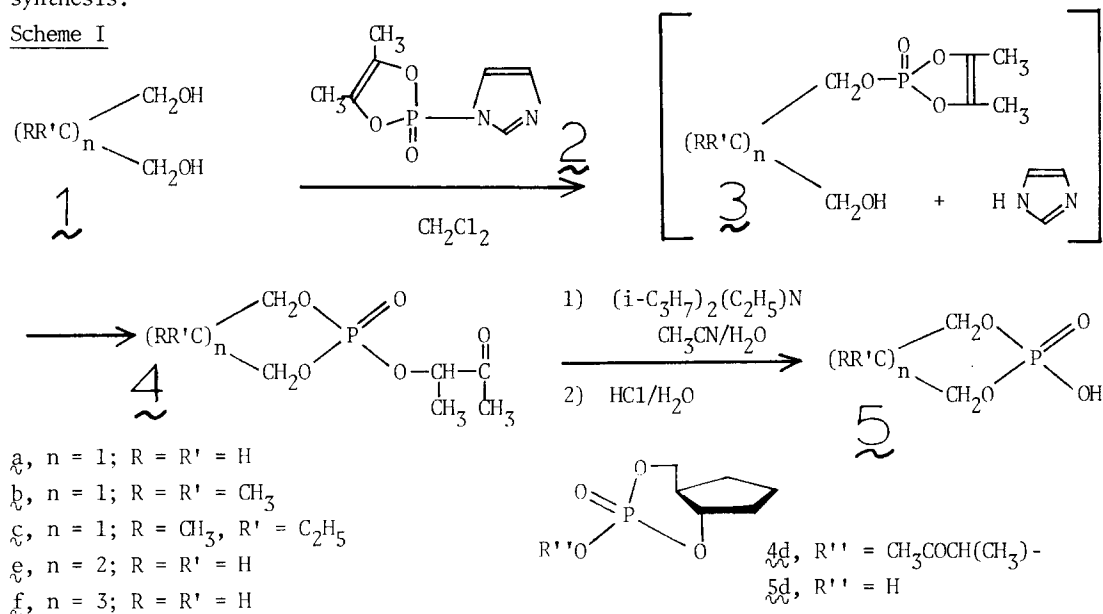
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Abstract

1,3-, 1,4-, and 1,5-Alkanediols are converted into the corresponding 6-, 7-, and 8-membered cyclic phosphodiester in a two-step procedure utilizing N-(1,2-dimethylethenylene-dioxyphosphoryl)imidazole (**2**) as the sole phosphorylating reagent.

Scheme I and Table I summarize a novel application of the CEP-method¹ of phosphodiester synthesis.

Scheme I



Separate solutions of diol **1** (10 mmol) and phosphoimidazole **2** (10 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 mL each) are added simultaneously, over a 1-hr period, to a relatively large volume (100 mL) of dichloromethane at 25° C. After an additional hr, the solution is extracted with dilute HCl, washed with water, dried and evaporated to yield the triester **4**, which is purified by molecular distillation. The triester **4** (10 mmol) is dissolved in acetonitrile/water (1/2 v/v, 100 mL) containing diisopropylethylamine (20 mmol). The solution is kept 10-12 hr at

70° C and the acetonitrile evaporated. The aqueous solution is decanted from small amounts of acetoin polymers and treated with sodium carbonate (20 mmol). The solution is extracted with dichloromethane. The aqueous phase is acidified with dilute HCl (to pH ~ 1) and evaporated. The residue is triturated with dichloromethane to extract the phosphodiester 5. Evaporation and recrystallization (Table I) yields the pure sample of acid 5. Racemic 1d was used.

Table I. Properties of Cyclic Phosphodiesters, 5, and Their 3-Oxo-2-butyl Ester Precursors, 4.

Compd. No.	Ring Size	M.P.,° or B.P.,° (mm)	Yield %	$\delta_{31\text{P}}$ b	Molecular Formula	Calcd., %			Found, %		
						C	H	P	C	H	P
<u>4a</u>	6	95(0.1)	70	-8.0	C ₇ H ₁₃ O ₅ P	40.39	6.30	14.88	40.50	6.40	14.78
<u>4b</u>	6	95(0.05)	90	-8.5	C ₉ H ₁₇ O ₅ P	45.76	7.25	13.11	45.57	7.08	13.12
<u>4c</u>	6	95(0.05)	85	-8.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₉ O ₅ P	48.00	7.65	12.38	48.28	7.76	12.20
<u>4d</u>	6	105(0.05)	70	-7.5 ^c	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ O ₅ P	48.39	6.90	12.48	48.60	6.92	12.24
<u>4e</u>	7	58-59 ^d	82	+2.3	C ₈ H ₁₅ O ₅ P	43.25	6.81	13.94	43.11	6.82	13.87
<u>4f</u>	8	95(0.05)	43	-2.1	C ₉ H ₁₇ O ₅ P	45.76	7.25	13.11	45.90	7.39	12.92
<u>5a</u>	6	101-103 ^{e,f}	77	-3.7	C ₇ H ₇ O ₄ P	26.10	5.11	22.43	25.99	5.00	22.36
<u>5b</u>	6	174-175 ^{g,h}	80	-4.0	C ₅ H ₁₁ O ₄ P	36.15	6.67	18.65	36.28	6.80	18.40
<u>5c</u>	6	138-140 ^g	74	-3.6	C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₄ P	40.01	7.27	17.19	39.93	7.26	17.27
<u>5d</u>	6	141-142 ^g	68	-2.4	C ₆ H ₁₁ O ₄ P	40.46	6.22	17.39	40.64	6.38	17.49
<u>5e</u>	7	129-131 ^{i,j}	86	+4.8	C ₄ H ₉ O ₄ P	31.59	5.96	20.37	31.44	5.81	20.49
<u>5f</u>	8	79-80 ^k	82	0.0	C ₅ H ₁₁ O ₄ P	36.15	6.67	18.65	35.96	6.59	18.59

^aB.p. = bath temp. in molecular distillation; ^bFrom 85% H₃PO₄ = 0; positive values are down field from the reference; triesters 1 in CDCl₃, diesters 2 in D₂O (except 2f in CDCl₃); ^cA minor signal at -5.1 is attributed to diastereomer; cf. ref. 5; ^dAfter sublimation at 0.05 mm (bath at 95° C); ^eCrystallized from dichloromethane/ether; ^fLit. 102-102.5°, ref. 3; ^gCrystallized from acetonitrile; ^hLit. 174-176°, ref. 4; ⁱCrystallized from dichloromethane; ^jLit. 128-129°, ref. 6; ^kCrystallized from benzene-hexane.

In terms of simplicity and product yield, this application of the CEP-Imidazole (2) procedure² is competitive with others available for the same purpose³⁻⁷.

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