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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

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New Method for the Asymmetric Reduction of Ketophosphonates

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New Method for the Asymmetric Reduction of Ketophosphonates

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Chiral reducing reactants were prepared from lithium, sodium, or tetrabutylammonium borohydrides and (S)- or (R)-tartaric acids.

Keywords Asymmetric redution; chiral phosphonic acids; stereoselectivity

The chiral reducing reactants (S)-1 or (R)-1 were prepared from lithium, sodium, or tetrabutylammonium borohydrides and (S)- or (R)-tartaric acids.^{1,2}



The reduction of α - or β -ketophosphonates with (*S*)- or (*R*)-1 leads stereoselectively to the formation of (*R*)-, or (*S*)- α - or β -hydroxyphosphonates, correspondingly, in high yields and very good stereoselectivity.

The stereoselectivity of reaction depended on the absolute configurations of 1 and ketophosphonates. The reduction of di(1R, 2S, 5R)menthyl ketophosphonates with the (R)-1 proceeded with matched double asymmetric induction to give high enantiomeric excesses of hydroxyphosphonates (>96% de). The methodology was used for the preparation of enantiomerically pure phosphonate modified carnitine and other biologically active phosphonic acids in multigram scale.

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R	R'	Ν	TA	Yield, %	ee (or de), %	Config.
CH ₂ Cl	MNT	1	R, R	93	96	S
$\overline{CH_2Cl}$	\mathbf{ET}	1	R, R	82	80	\boldsymbol{S}
PH	\mathbf{ET}	0	R, R	95	60	S
PH	MNT	0	R, R	95	92.5	\boldsymbol{S}
PH	MNT	0	S, S	98	46	R
PH	\mathbf{ET}	0	<i>S</i> , <i>S</i>	94	60	R
$2 - FC_6 H_4$	MNT	0	R, R	97	82	\boldsymbol{S}
2-AN	MNT	0	R, R	96	74	\boldsymbol{S}
PYPERONYL	MNT	0	R, R	97	96	\boldsymbol{S}
	R' 1	l) <i>(S,S)</i> - 1		(R, R) = (R, R)		

TABLE I Asymmetric Reduction of Ketophophonates with Reagent (S)-1 or (R)-1 $(R'O)_2P(O)(CH_2)_nCH(OH)R$



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