



## Note

# An abnormal deallylation reaction of an L-fucopyranoside

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## Abstract

Deallylation of allyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-L-fucopyranoside in the presence of palladium chloride and cuprous chloride led to an unexpected result. Instead of the expected deallylated product, (2-oxopropyl)-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-L-fucopyranoside was obtained. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords:** Allyl fucoside; Deallylation; Wacker–Hoechst reaction

The allyl group is a useful protective group for the synthesis of oligosaccharides because it can be readily introduced and removed. There are various methods for deallylation under different conditions [1–7]. In an attempt to prepare 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-L-fucopyranose (**4**), the allyl group was chosen to protect the hydroxyl group at the anomeric position of L-fucose, based on the consideration that the allyl group could be removed under very mild conditions as described by Mereyala et al. [7], whereas the common procedure for preparation of compound **4** via the methyl glycoside needs relatively more drastic conditions to remove the methyl group [8].

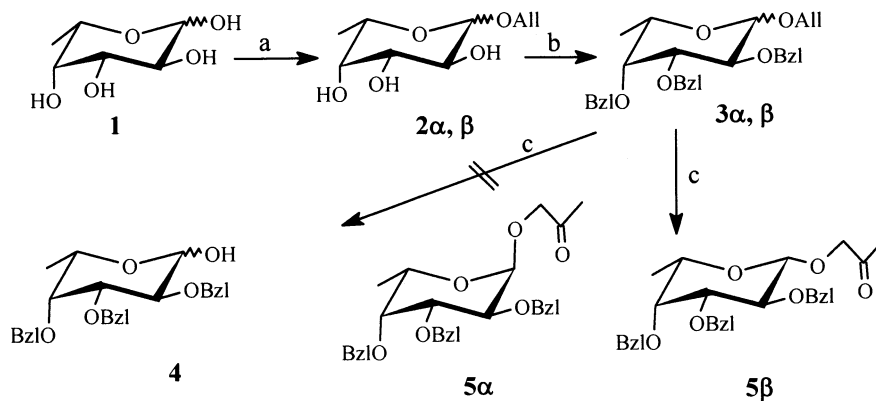
Allylation of L-fucose with acidified allyl alcohol under reflux for 1 h gave a mixture of the allyl  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -fucosides (**2 $\alpha$** , **2 $\beta$** ) in  $\sim$ 4:1  $\alpha/\beta$  ratio, detected by TLC, which was directly *O*-benzylated with benzyl bromide and

sodium hydride to give compound **3** (also an  $\alpha,\beta$  mixture). To compound **3** in 10:1 (v/v) tetrahydrofuran–water, were added the equivalent amount of palladium chloride and cuprous chloride to effect the modified Mereyala deallylation process [7]. The reaction mixture was exposed to air and stirred vigorously instead of oxygen bubbling according to Mereyala. This modification had proved effective in our previous work [9,10].

An unexpected compound **5** was obtained in 46% overall yield and some material decomposed (the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  anomers, **5 $\alpha$**  and **5 $\beta$** , could be isolated by column chromatography with 8:1 cyclohexane–EtOAc as eluent,  $\alpha:\beta \sim$ 2:1). No deallylated compound **4** was detected in these experiments even when the reaction time was extended.

The mechanism of the reaction seems to involve the addition of a water molecule to the carbon–carbon double bond, followed by oxidation by palladium chloride, a mechanism similar to the Wacker–Hoechst reaction [11].

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a. allyl alcohol/ $\text{H}^+$ , reflux, 1h. b.  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{Br}/\text{NaH}$ , DMF, rt. c.  $\text{PdCl}_2\text{-CuCl}/\text{THF-H}_2\text{O}$ .

Physical and spectroscopic data are recorded for compounds **5α** and **5β**. The  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  anomers could be discriminated by the chemical shifts and  $^3J_{\text{C-H}}$  of C-1.

**2-Oxopropyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (5α).**—Colorless syrup,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} - 7.8^\circ$  ( $c$  0.51,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR: 3058, 3026, 2948, 1719, 1449, 1168  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; FABMS:  $m/z$  497  $[\text{M} + \text{Li}]^+$ , 513  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm) 1.10 (d, 3 H,  $J$  6.4 Hz, H-6), 2.11 (s, 3 H,  $\text{COCH}_3$ ), 3.66–5.00 (m, 13 H, H-1,2,3,4,5,  $3 \times \text{PhCH}_2$ -,  $\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ ), 7.21–7.42 (m, 15 H, aromatic H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm) 16.72 (C-6), 26.53 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$ ), 67.05, 72.10, 73.24, 73.42, 75.00, 76.21, 77.84, 79.09 (C-2,3,4,5,  $3 \times \text{PhCH}_2$ -,  $\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ ), 97.83 (C-1,  $^3J_{\text{C-H}}$  169.0 Hz), 127.60–139.02 (aromatic C), 205.81 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$ ). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_6$ : C, 73.45; H, 6.99. Found: C, 73.78; H, 6.91.

**2-Oxopropyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl- $\beta$ -L-fucopyranoside (5β).**—Colorless syrup,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} - 81.7^\circ$  ( $c$  1.42,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR: 3050, 3027, 2918, 1717, 1449, 1172  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; FABMS:  $m/z$ : 497 ( $\text{M} + \text{Li}$ ) $^+$ , 513 ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ) $^+$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm) 1.15 (d, 3 H,  $J$  6.40 Hz, H-6), 2.21 (s, 3 H,  $\text{COCH}_3$ ), 3.34–5.00 (m, 13H, H-1,2,3,4,5,  $3 \times \text{PhCH}_2$ -,  $\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ ),

7.26–7.39 (m, 15 H, aromatic H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm) 16.87 (C-6), 27.07 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$ ), 70.71, 73.28, 74.31, 74.75, 75.30, 76.20, 79.27, 82.52 (C-2,3,4,5,  $3 \times \text{PhCH}_2$ -,  $\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ ), 103.51 (C-1,  $^3J_{\text{C-H}}$  158.9 Hz), 127.69–138.77 (aromatic C), 207.31 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$ ). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_6$ : C, 73.45; H, 6.99. Found: C, 73.51; H, 6.77.

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