

PII: S0040-4039(96)01067-2

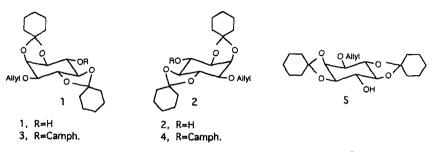
1D- and 1L-1,2:4,5-Di-O-cyclohexylidene-3-O-allyl-myo-inositols: Complementary Versatile New Starting Materials for Syntheses in the 1D-myo-Inositol Series

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Abstract: The preparation and proof of absolute configuration as 1D- and 1L- respectively are presented for (-)and (+)-1,2:4,5-di-O-cyclohexylidene-3-O-allyl-myo-inositol, two versatilecomplementary materials equally suitable for syntheses in the 1D-myo-inositol series. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

Phosphatidyl-myo-inositol phosphates and myo-inositol phosphates belonging to the 1D- stereochemical series are extremely important intracellular signal transducers.¹ Consequently there is wide interest in optically resolved myo-inositol derivatives as starting materials for syntheses.² We report on the preparation and absolute configuration of the two enantiomeric 1,2:4,5-di-O-cyclohexylidene-3-O-allyl-myo-inositols (1) and (2). These were designed as key intermediates in the synthesis of phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol-3-phosphates,³ a structural series recently recognized as particularly important in mitogenesis^{4,5} and protein kinesis.⁶ We now present these enantiomers as versatile chiral starting materials generally appropriate for syntheses in the myo-inositol series. Significantly, both the 1D- (1) and the 1L- (2) enantiomer are equally suitable as complementary synthons for the target 1D- configuration series, and this provides an uncommon economic advantage.



Reaction of highly purified (\pm) -1,2:4,5-di-O-cyclohexylidene-myo-inositol⁷ and allyl bromide in DMF at 0-5 °C with gradual addition of NaH as a new protocol providing kinetic control, resulted in highly selective mono-allylation at 3-OH, such that (\pm) -1,2:4,5-di-O-cyclohexylidene-3-O-allyl-myo-inositol⁸ was obtained pure by crystallization without need for liquid chromatography. Esterification of the (\pm) -3-O-allyl derivative

using (1s)-(-)-camphanic acid chloride/NEt₃ and separation of the diastereomeric esters by MPLC on silica and crystallization from acetone gave each of the two diastereomers (>80% yield) in >98% purity as judged by TLC, HPLC and ¹H NMR. Alkali catalyzed hydrolysis of the more polar of the two diastereomeric esters **3**, $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ -16.5°, (c 1.5 CHCl₃) yielded (-)-1, $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ -9.5°, (c 1.0, CHCl₃). Similar treatment of the less polar diastereomer **4**, $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ -2.03°, (c 1.0 CHCl₃) gave (+)-2, $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +9.17°, (c 0.5, CHCl₃).⁹

Reaction of (-)-1 successively with (i) hot HOAc-H₂O to remove both the *O*-cyclohexylidene protecting groups, and (ii) an excess of NaH and BnBr in anhydrous DMF, gave 1D-3-*O*-allyl-1,2,4,5,6-penta-*O*-benzyl-*myo*-inositol, $[\alpha]_{D}$ -2.3°, (c 1.0, CHCl₃). Treatment of the *O*-benzyl derivative with potassium *tert*-butoxide in warm DMSO to isomerize *O*-allyl to *O*-[prop-1'-enyl] followed by methanolic HCl¹⁰ yielded (+)-1,2,4,5,6-penta-*O*-benzyl-*myo*-inositol, $[\alpha]_{D}$ +11.2°, (c 1.1, CHCl₃). The absolute configuration of (+)-1,2,4,5,6-penta-*O*-benzyl-*myo*-inositol has been unequivocally assigned as 1D-1,2,4,5,6-penta-*O*-benzyl-*myo*-inositol.¹¹ Therefore, the absolute configuration of (-)-1 is derived unambiguously as 1D-1,2:4,5-di-*O*-cyclohexylidene-3-*O*-allyl-myo-inositol. Similarly, (+)-2 is assigned the 1L- configuration.

Syntheses in the *myo*-inositol phosphate series involve selective sequential OH protection/deprotection commonly leading to (poly)-O-benzyl-*myo*-inositols which are subjected to phosphorylation.² In our experience, the allyl¹⁰ is an excellent temporary O-protecting group. It is adequately stable to a variety of nucleophilic, acidic and basic reaction conditions needed for introducing and removing several other protecting groups and yet it can be removed cleanly in the presence of O-benzyl groups as exemplified in the preceding paragraph. Further, the symmetry plane through C-2 and C-5 in *myo*-inositol mandates that the 1L-3-O-allyl derivative (2) is identical with 1D-1-O-allyl-2,3:5,6-di-O-cyclohexylidene-*myo*-inositol (5), a complementarily substituted structural isomer of 1. Overall, the molecular design features, the experimental protocols employed, and the utilization of both the enantiomers make 1 and 2 attractive optically resolved starting materials for synthesis in the 1D- *myo*-inositol series. As example, we have exploited 1 and 2 for syntheses of the complete range of phosphatidyl-*myo*-inositol-3-phosphates and this will be reported separately.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported in part by PHS/NIH grants GM37351 and GM49594 (to R.A.). We thank D. Fuller (Cornell) for NMR and S. Mullen (Illinois) for MS data.

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(Received in USA 28 March 1996; revised 24 May 1996; accepted 29 May 1996)