SYNTHESIS OF FLUORODEOXYSCYLLOINOSITOL AND PHOSPHATIDYLFLUORODEOXYSCYLLOINOSITOL

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Summary: Synthesis of 1-fluoro-1-deoxyscylloinositol and 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-1-phosphatidylscylloinositol from myoinositol is described.

Inositol and phosphatidylinositol (PI) are receiving increasing attention as their role of importance in cellular metabolism<sup>1</sup> becomes more clearly recognized. PI has been implicated in playing specific roles in various cellular processes<sup>2</sup> such as Ca<sup>++</sup>-mediated control of cell function, cell proliferation, initiation of the arachidonic acid cascade $^3$  and attachment of enzymes to plasma membranes. As was the case with carbohydrates where modified analogs were important in delineating functions of the parent substances in metabolism, 4,5 so too can the same be expected for inositol and PI. In contrast to the considerable interest directed toward synthesis and chemistry of fluorinated carbohydrates, 6, 7 no fluoroinositols and phosphatidy fluoroinositols have been reported. We have synthesized 1-fluoro-1-deoxyscylloinositol (4) and 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-1-phosphatidylscylloinositol (6), molecules of similar steric bulk to myoinositol and PI but with significant polarity differences, as the first examples of fluorinated inositol and PI for biochemical studies.

DL-1-0-Benzoyl-3,4,5,6-tetra-0-benzylmyoinositol (1) was prepared from myoinositol in four steps as described previously.<sup>8</sup> When 1 was treated with diethylaminosulfur trifluoride  $(DAST)^{9,10,11}$  under conventional conditions  $(CH_{2}CI_{2} \text{ solution}, 0-25^{\circ}C, aqueous workup)$ , starting material was recovered intact despite formation of two labile esters before aqueous workup. However, under more drastic conditions (toluene solution, 70-80°C, aqueous workup), 1~0-benzoyl-2-fluoro-2-deoxy-3,4,5,6-tetra-0-benzylscylloinositol (2)<sup>12</sup> [mp 134.5-135.5°; m/e 646 (M<sup>+</sup>), 555  $(M^+-CH_2C_6H_5)$ ] was isolated in 86% yield.

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The structural assignment of 2 was based on analysis of its 300 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum and mass spectral data. That fluorination at C-2 resulted in inversion of configuration was readily shown by the coupling constants of vicinal protons at C-1 and C-3. The axial H-1 proton was observed at  $\delta 5.55$  ppm (dt) with vicinal equatorial F-axial H coupling constant (13.5 Hz) and diaxial H-H coupling (9.5 Hz). The axial H-3 proton was centered at 3.82 ppm (dt) also with vicinal equatorial F-axial H coupling (13.0 Hz) and diaxial H-H coupling (9.2 Hz). The H-2 proton (4.62 ppm, dt) was judged to be axial on the basis of vicinal H-H coupling (9.2 Hz) and geminal F-H coupling (51 Hz).

Mild hydrolysis of 2 gave the fluorohydrin  $3^{12}$  [mp 113.5-114.5°; m/e 542 (M<sup>+</sup>), 451 (M<sup>+</sup>-CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)] in 95% yield. Debenzylation of 3 in aqueous ethanol in the presence of palladium black afforded 1-fluoro-1-deoxyscylloinositol (4)<sup>12</sup> [mp 250-253°; m/e 542 (penta-trimethylsilyl M<sup>+</sup>), 527 (penta-TMS M<sup>+</sup>-CH<sub>3</sub>), 507 (penta-TMS M<sup>+</sup>-CH<sub>3</sub>-HF)] in quantitative yield after cation resin purification.

Scheme II





Condensation of 3 with dipalmitoyl-L- $\alpha$ -phosphatidic acid disodium salt dihydrate in dry pyridine in the presence of large excess of triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (TPS) gave, after preparative tlc purification, a 72% yield of  $5^{14,15}$  [mp 90-93°; FD MS m/e 1211 (M<sup>+</sup> + K), 1195 (M<sup>+</sup> + Na), 1172 (M<sup>+</sup>); Rf = 0.63 (silica gel; CHCl<sub>3</sub>:MeOH:NH<sub>4</sub>OH = 170:30:3)]. Hydrogenolysis of 5 gave 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-1-phosphatidylscylloinositol (6)<sup>15</sup> [mp 191.5-194.5° (dec); m/e 1157 (penta-TMS M<sup>+</sup>-CH<sub>3</sub>); Rf = 0.36 for 6 and 0.24 for natural PI (silica gel; CHCl<sub>3</sub>:MeOH:NH<sub>4</sub>OH = 65: 25:4)] in 80% yield.

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- 12. The 300 MHz NMR spectra of ring protons of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{2}$ , and  $\frac{3}{2}$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) as well as  $\frac{4}{2}$  (D<sub>2</sub>0) were tabulated as follows:

	1	2 ~>	3~	4
H-1	5.12 ppm (dd) 10; 2 원z	5.55 (dt) 13; 9.5	3.74 (dtd) 13; 9; 2	3.67 (dt) 13; 9
H-2	4.43 (t) 2	4.62 (dt) 51; 9.2	4.42 (dt) 52; 9	4.29 (dt) 52; 10
H-3	3.63 (dd) 9.5; 2	3.82 (dt) 13; 9.2	3.57 (dt) 13; 9	3.67 (dt) 13; 9
н-4	4.01 (t) 9.5	3.64 (t) 9.0	3.57 (t) ~8	3.39 (m)
н-5	3.61 (t) 9.5	3.61 (t) 9.4	3.40 (t) 9.5	3.39 (m)
н-6	4.24 (t) 10.0	3.67 (t) 9.5	3.57 (t) 128	3.39 (m)

13. For convenience,  $\frac{1}{n}$  is drawn with D-configuration for actual DL-form.

14. 5: 60 MHz NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 60.4-2.4 (m, 62 H, 2 x C<sub>15</sub>  $H_{31}$ -), 3.0-5.6 (m, 19 H,  $H_{2}$ -CH-CH<sub>2</sub>, 6 x C<u>H</u>-ring, and 4 x 0CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), and 7.2 ppm (s, 20 H, 4 x C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

15. Successful mass spectral data were obtained only by field-desorption from 5 and only by low voltage electron impact on persilylated 6. We were not always successful in obtaining mass spectral data of PI and PI-tetrabenzyl ether analogs by conventional EI and/or FD means.

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