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Inverse Klemer-Rodemeyer Fragmentation. Application to the Synthesis of Positional Isomers of Ristosamine and Acosamine

> Christophe MORIN Laboratoire de Chimie Appliquée aux Corps Organisés, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 63, Rue de Buffon, 75005 Paris, France

Application of the Klemer-Rodemeyer fragmentation to a 4-0silicon substituted rhamnose benzylidene acetal leads to "inverse opening" of the dioxolane ring, thus opening a new route to 2amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-L-hexoses.

Base-induced decomposition of benzylidene acetals (the Klemer-Rodemeyer fragmentation) ¹⁾ has been shown in the L-rhamnose series to allow rapid access to various important nitrogen-containing carbohydrates such as daunosamine, evernitrose, ristosamine, vancosamine and acosamine. ²⁾ It has been demonstrated ³⁾ by enolate trapping experiments that proton abstraction at C-3 initiates this fragmentation. During the course of another project aimed at transferring L-rhamnose chirality to obtain optically active beta-lactams, ⁴⁾ it turned out that protection of the alcohol at C-4 as a silyl ether resulted in deoxygenation at C-3, a result which is opposite to those on record, ^{1-3,5,6)} and which is the subject of the present communication.

The exo/endo mixture of acetals 1^{5} was silylated (TBDMSiCl-imidazole-DMF)⁷ to afford 2^{8} in 79% yield. When applied to 2, the Klemer-Rodemeyer fragmenta-tion ¹⁾ (5 equiv. of <u>n</u>-BuLi in THF at -40 °C) produced deoxygenation at C-3 to



give 3, instead of the anticipated deoxygenation at C-2 which could not be detected. That in fact deoxygenation had occurred at C-3 was unambiguous : the ¹H NMR spectrum of the product showed a singlet for H-1 (δ = 4.55 ppm) instead of the doublet of doublet (or pseudo triplet) found for hexopyran-3-uloses. This was further confirmed when 3 was converted (NH₃OH⁺, Cl⁻; 22% overall yield from 2) to a single easily purified oxime, $\frac{4}{4}$ (δ_{H-1} = 4.85 ppm, singlet; v_{OH} = 3380 and 3580 cm⁻¹; δ_{CH_2} = 33.5 ppm, $\delta_{C=NOH}$ = 158.7 ppm). Formation of such a 3-deoxy-rhamn-2-ulose, arising from deoxygenation at C-3, can be explained by proton abstraction at C-2. When compared with its carbon counterpart R₃C-O-, the lower

basicity of R₃Si-O- is certainly a factor; however the danger of deducing an overall effect from various components (inductive effect, hyperconjugation, d-orbitals participation) has been underlined as well. ⁹⁾ It appears as if the bulkiness of the silyl moiety takes precedence over other considerations.



The usefulness of this result can be demonstrated by the preparation of 2amino-2,3,6-trideoxyhexopyranoses ¹⁰⁾ as shown below. The oxime <u>4</u> was converted (Ac₂O-Pyr.; 84%) to its acetate 5 (δ_{COCH_3} = 2.15 ppm; δ_{CO} = 168.3 ppm), which was smoothly reduced with diborane ¹¹⁾ (10 equiv. at -70 °C for 2 h then RT for 20 h) to give compounds <u>6</u> and <u>7</u> in 54% overall yield after standard basic treatment and protection of the amine thus formed as its trifluoracetamide (ATFA-Pyr. at -20 °C). L-<u>Ribo 6</u> (δ_{H-1} = 4.55 ppm, doublet J== 3.6 Hz) and L-<u>Arabino 7</u> (δ_{H-1} = 4.44 ppm, singlet, W_{1/2} = 3 Hz at 250 MHz) are formed in a 4 to 1 ratio; this outcome is intermediate between the enantiospecificity ¹²) and the non-discrimination ¹³) observed in similar reductions of 2-oximino carbohydrates.

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