Regioselectivity among six secondary hydroxyl groups: Selective acylation of the least reactive hydroxyl groups of inositol

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Materials and General Procedures

Chromatograms were visualized under UV light and by dipping plates into either phosphomolybdic acid in MeOH or anisaldehyde in ethanol, followed by heating. The ¹H NMR, COSY, and HMQC spectra were recorded on a Bruker (500 MHz) NMR spectrometer. Proton chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to internal tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ 0.0 ppm) or with the solvent reference relative to TMS employed as the internal standard (CDCl₃, δ 7.26 ppm; D₂O, δ 4.79 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (multiplicity [singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), and multiplet (m)], coupling constants [Hz], integration and peak identification). All NMR signals were assigned on the basis of ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, COSY and HMQC experiments. ¹³C spectra were recorded with complete proton decoupling. Carbon chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to TMS with the respective solvent resonance as the internal standard. All NMR data were collected at 25 °C. Melting points were determined using Stuart SMP30 melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Flash column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel (200-400 mesh). All reactions were carried out under argon or nitrogen atmosphere employing oven dried glassware.

Preparation of H₂SO₄-silica

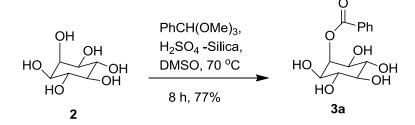
A slurry of 20 g of silica gel (200-400 mesh, FINAR make) with 150 mL of diethyl ether was made in a 250 mL RB flask. To this slurry, 1 mL of conc. H_2SO_4 was added very slowly with vigorous shaking over a period of 30 min. The ether was evaporated under reduced pressure and the free flowing silica was heated at 120 °C in an oven for 1h. The resulting solid was kept under high vaccum at room temperature for 2h and was stored in a desicator.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-O-acyl-myo-inositol

A mixture of *myo*-inositol (2 mmol) and trialkylorthoester (2.4 mmol) in dry DMF / DMSO (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 6-12 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed successively with reaction solvent. The combined filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure (freeze drying in case of DMSO). The residue obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield respective 2-*O*-acyl-*myo*-inositol.

Synthetic Procedures and Characterization

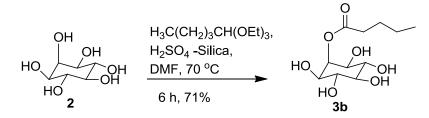
2-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol (3a)



A mixture of *myo*-inositol **2** (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and trimethylorthobenzoate (0.42 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMSO (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H₂SO₄-silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 8 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with DMSO. The DMSO was removed by freeze drying. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield compound **3a** (0.44 g, 77%) as a white solid.

mp: 232-234 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 7.96-7.94 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 5.44 (s, 1H,), 4.91-4.79 (m, -OH), 3.49-3.15 (m, 4H), 3.06 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 165.10, 132.93, 130.60, 129.14, 12.53, 75.75, 74.83, 73.21, 69.89. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₁₃H₁₆O₇: C, 54.93; H, 5.67%. Found: C, 54.76; H, 5.39%.

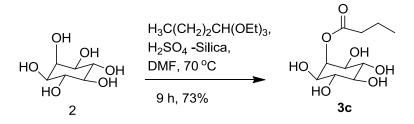
2-O-pentanoyl-myo-inositol (3b)



A mixture of *myo*-inositol (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and triethylorthovalerate (0.57 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 6 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with DMF. The DMF was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield compound **3b** (0.37 g, 71%) as a white solid.

mp: 155-157 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 5.20 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, H-2), 4.73 (bs, -OH), 3.34-3.26 (m, 4H, Ins-H), 2.97 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, H-5), 2.28 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.54-1.50 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.31 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSOd6) δ 172.13, 74.80, 74.45, 73.00, 69.73, 33.65, 26.65, 21.54, 13.67. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₁₁H₂₀O₇: C, 49.99; H, 7.63%. Found: C, 49.83; H, 7.51%.

2-O-butanoyl-myo-inositol (3c)



A mixture of *myo*-inositol (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and triethylorthobutyrate (0.52 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 9 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with DMF. The DMF was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield compound **3c** (0.363 g, 73%) as a white solid.

mp: 158-160 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 5.19 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, H-2), 4,70 (bs, -OH), 3.33-3.25 (m, 4H, Ins-H), 2.96 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, H-5), 2.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.56-1.52 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 171.99, 74.83, 74.43, 73.03, 69.77, 35.89, 18.05, 13.47. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₁₀H₁₈O₇: C, 48.00; H, 7.25%. Found: C, 48.24; H, 7.43%.

2-O-propanoyl-myo-inositol (3d)

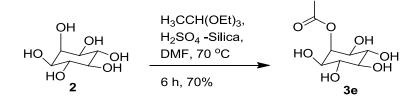


A mixture of *myo*-inositol (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and triethylorthopropionate (0.48 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 8 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with DMF. The DMF was evaporated under reduced

pressure. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield compound **3d** (0.349 g, 75%) as a white solid. mp: 164-166 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 5.19 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, H-2), 3.54 (bs, - OH), 3.33-3.27 (m, 4H, Ins-H), 2.97 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-5), 2.30 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.03 (t,

J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 173.00, 74.61, 74.46, 72.81, 69.61, 27.14, 9.06. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₉H₁₆O₇: C, 45.76; H, 6.83%. Found: C, 45.48; H, 6.91%.

2-O-acetyl-myo-inositol (3e)

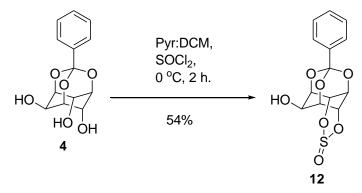


A mixture of *myo*-inositol (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and triethylorthoacetate (0.37 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 6 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with DMF. The DMF was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9 v/v) to yield compound **3e** (0.31 g, 70%) as a white solid.

mp: 170-172 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 5.18 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, H-2), 4.70 (bs, -OH), 3.33-3.27 (m, 4H, Ins-H), 2.97 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, H-5), 1.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 169.69, 74.83, 74.68, 72.99, 69.76, 21.05. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₈H₁₄O₇: C, 43.24; H, 6.35%. Found: C, 43.11; H, 6.17%.

2-O-formyl-myo-inositol (3f)

A mixture of *myo*-inositol (0.36 g, 2 mmol) and triethylorthoformate (0.42 mL, 2.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred in presence of H_2SO_4 -silica (50 mg) at 70 °C for 6 h under argon atmosphere. A major spot (Rf 0.15, isopronaol: ethylacetate 1:9 v/v) was observed just above the *myo*-inositol. The resulting solution was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃ and the filtrate was evaporated. However, during the filtration and chromatography the labile formate ester got hydrolyzed to the inositol.^[1]

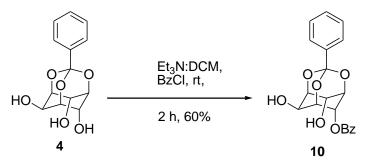


Myo-inositol-4,6-O-sulfite-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (12)

To a solution of *myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate^[2] (0.11 g, 0.41 mmol) in a mixture of pyridine and dichloromethane (1:4, v/v, 10 mL) was added thionylchloride (0.04 mL, 0.49 mmol) drop wise at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. After the completion of starting material (checked by TLC), the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was co-evaporated with toluene to dryness. The resulting residue was adsorbed on silica by dissolving it into dichloromethane. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:4, v/v) to yield **12** (0.08 g, 54 %) as a white solid.

mp: 115-117 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.56-7.54 (m, 2H, Ar-*H*), 7.36-7.31 (m, 3H, Ar-*H*), 5.84 (t, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 5.22 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H, H-4 & H-6), 4.46 (dd, *J* = 2.85 and 1.60 Hz, 2H, H-1 & H-3), 4.14 (bs, 1H, H-2); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.51, 130.22, 128.25, 125.22, 107.31, 72.52, 68.55, 60.70, 60.27. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₁₃H₁₂O₇S: C, 50.00; H, 3.87; S, 10.27%. Found: C, 50.18; H, 3.79; S, 10.42%.

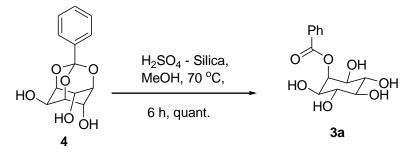
4-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol 1,3,5-othobenzoate (10)



To a solution of *myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (0.180 g, 0.67 mmol) in a mixture of triethylamine and dichloromethane (1:4, v/v, 10 mL) benzoyl chloride (0.09 mL, 0.74 mmol) was added drop wise at 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. After the completion of starting material (checked by TLC), the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and washed successively with water (3 x 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue and petroleum ether (1:4, v/v) to yield **10** (0.145 g, 60 %) as a white solid.

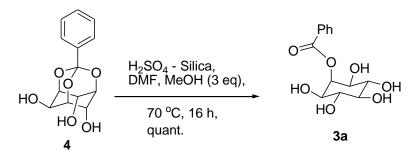
mp: 135-137 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94-7.92 (m, 2H, Ar-*H*), 7.61-7.59 (m, 2H, Ar-*H*), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-*H*), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-*H*), 7.33-7.31 (m, 3H, Ar-*H*), 5.87-5.86 (m, 1H, H-4), 4.73 (bs, 1H, H-6), 4.58-4.57 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 3.90 and 1.80 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.39 (dd, *J* = 3.90 and 1.90 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.22 (bs, 1H, H-2); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.03, 136.40, 133.83, 129.88, 129.81, 128.91, 128.74, 128.18, 125.30, 107.80, 75.62, 73.31, 69.05, 68.59, 67.35, 60.29. Elemental analysis: calcd for C₂₀H₁₈O₇: C, 64.86; H, 4.90%. Found: C, 64.63; H, 4.87%.

Hydrolysis of myo-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate (4) in wet methanol



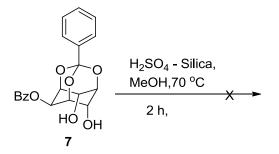
A mixture of *myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (0.05 g, 0.18 mmol) and H₂SO₄-silica (20 mg) in methanol (5 mL) was stirred at 70 °C. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When the reaction was complete (6 h), the reaction mixture was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with MeOH (10 mL). The MeOH was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9, v/v) to yield compound **3a** (0.045 g, quant) as a white solid.

Hydrolysis of *myo*-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate (4) in dry DMF and 3 equiv of methanol



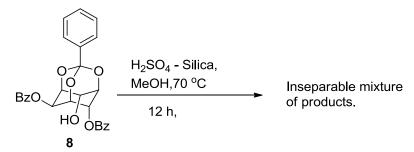
A mixture of *myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (0.05 g, 0.18 mmol), dry methanol (22 μ L, 0.54 mmol, 3 eq) and H₂SO₄-silica (20 mg) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred at 70 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When the reaction was complete (16 h), the reaction mixture was neutralized by adding solid NaHCO₃, filtered and washed with MeOH (10 mL). The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was chromatographed using isopropanol and ethyl acetate (1:9, v/v) to yield compound **3a** (0.045 g, quant) as a white solid.

Hydrolysis of 2-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate (7)



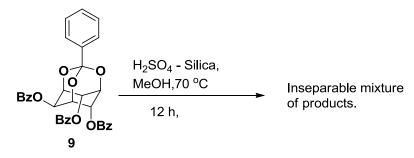
To a solution of 2-*O*-benzoyl-*myo*-inositol1,3,5-orthobenzoate^[3] (0.05 g, 0.13 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added H₂SO₄-silica (20 mg) and stirred the reaction at 70 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h. There was no change in starting material as judged by TLC. The reaction was further heated to 80 $^{\circ}$ C for 12 h. There was no change in reaction mixture and the starting material could be recovered.

Hydrolysis of 2,4-di-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol1,3,5-orthobenzoate (8)



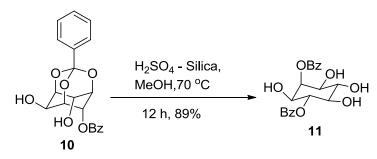
To a solution of 2,4-di-*O*-benzoyl-*myo*-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate^[3] (0.05 g, 0.10 mmol) in methanol (5 mL), H_2SO_4 -silica (20 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 12 h. There was no reaction as judged by TLC. However, an inseparable mixture of high polar products was obtained when the reaction was heated to 80 °C for 60 h.

Hydrolysis of 2,4,6-tri-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate (9)



To a solution of 2,4,6-tri-*O*-benzoyl-*myo*-inositol 1,3,5-orthobenzoate^[3] (0.05 g, 0.086 mmol) in methanol (5 mL), H₂SO₄-silica (20 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 12 h. There was no change in starting material as judged by TLC. As in the case of dibenzoate, an inseparable mixture of products was obtained when the reaction was done at higher temperature (80 °C) for several four days.

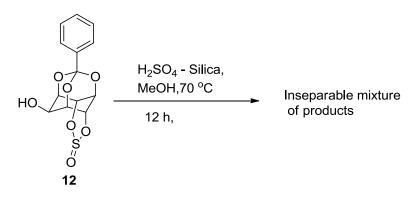
Hydrolysis of 4-O-benzoyl-myo-inositol1,3,5-othobenzoate (10)



To a solution of 4-*O*-benzoyl-*myo*-inositol 1,3,5-othobenzoate (0.15 g, 0.4 mmol) in methanol (10 mL), H₂SO₄-silica (50 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When the reaction was complete (12 h), it was quenched by adding solid NaHCO₃. The resulting mixture was filtered and washed with methanol. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (9:1, v/v) as the eluent to get the known⁴ compound **11** (0.14 g, 89%) as a white solid. The ¹H NMR of **11** was reported in CD₃OD. We have compared the NMR data of our sample in CD₃OD with the reported data and found that they are identical. However, we observed that dibenzoate **11** underwent some transesterification in CD₃OD to give minor amounts of impurities (See ¹H NMR spectrum on page No. S62). But dibenzoate **11** in DMSO-d6 to establish its purity. Also a COSY NMR was done to assign the peaks.

Reported data⁴

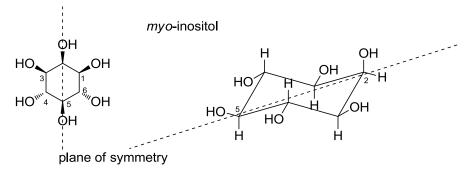
mp: 193-195 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.14-7.43 (m, 10H, 2Ph), 5.75 (app. t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-2), 5.53 (app. t, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.01 (dd, *J* = 10.1 Hz & 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.85 (app. t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H, H-6), 3.73 (dd, *J* = 9.8 Hz & 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-1), 3.60 (app. t, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H, H-5). Data obtained mp: 194 °C, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 5.65 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-2), 5.44 (t, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.92 (dd, *J* = 10.1 Hz & 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.76 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H-6), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 9.8 Hz & 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-1), 3.51 (t, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H, H-5). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 8.03-7.98 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.71-7.52 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 5.53 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-2), 5.32-5.28 (m, 2H, H-4, 3-OH), 5.16 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 5-OH), 5.09-5.04 (m, 2H, 1-OH, 6- OH), 3.92-3.88 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.63-3.58 (m, 2H, H-1, H-6), 3.46-3.43 (m, 1H, H-5).



A mixture of *myo*-inositol-4,6-*O*-sulfite-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (0.05 g, 0.16 mmol) and H_2SO_4 -silica (20 mg) in methanol (5 mL) was stirred at 70 °C for 12 h. There was no change in starting material as judged by TLC. But prolonged (4 days) heating at 80 °C resulted in the formation of an inseparable mixture of products.

Structural Assignment of 2-O-esters

Myo-inositol being a meso compound with a plane of symmetry through C2 and C5 (see figure below), esterification of C2-OH or C5-OH gives a meso product and hence a symmetrical NMR spectrum with four signals in the ratio 1:2:2:1 and monoesterification at any other hydroxyl will result in an unsymmetrical product (hence unsymmetrical spectra). ¹³C NMR of all the monoesters obtained from H₂SO₄-silica catalyzed reaction between myo-inositol and trialkylorthoester revealed that they are symmetrical compounds. Since H-2 is an equatorially oriented hydrogen flanked by two axially oriented hydrogens on neighboring carbons (dihedral angle ϕ around 60°), its ${}^{3}J_{\rm HH}$ coupling constants will be small. As H-5 is an axial hydrogen flanked by two axial hydrogens (dihedral angle ϕ around 180°), its ${}^{3}J_{\rm HH}$ coupling constants will be higher. H of -CH(OH)- motif will shift downfield on esterification of the OH and hence it is easy to determine the position of esterification. The most downfield shifted hydrogen ($\delta > 5.2$ ppm; as a result of esterification) in all these monoesters (3a-e), showed a smaller coupling constant of ≈ 2.6 Hz suggesting that 2-OH is acylated and the other lone proton (upfield) showed a large coupling constant of ≈ 8.6 Hz (H-5) confirming that 5-OH is not acylated. These signal assignments were further confirmed by 2D NMR.



Reactivity comparison of H₂SO₄-silica with other acid catalysts

Treatment of *myo*-inositol with trialkylorthoesters in presence of acid catalysts such as PTSA,⁵ Camphorsulfonic acid,⁶ Amberlyst⁷ and triflic acid⁸ have been reported to yield *myo*-inositol 1,3 5-orthoesters in good yields. We have reproduced some of these results in our own lab several times and in all the cases, we got only the corresponding orthoesters but not the 2-O-ester. Thus H₂SO₄-silica is a special case wherein the corresponding 2-O-ester is formed regioselectively instead of the orthoesters.

Establishment of regioselectivity

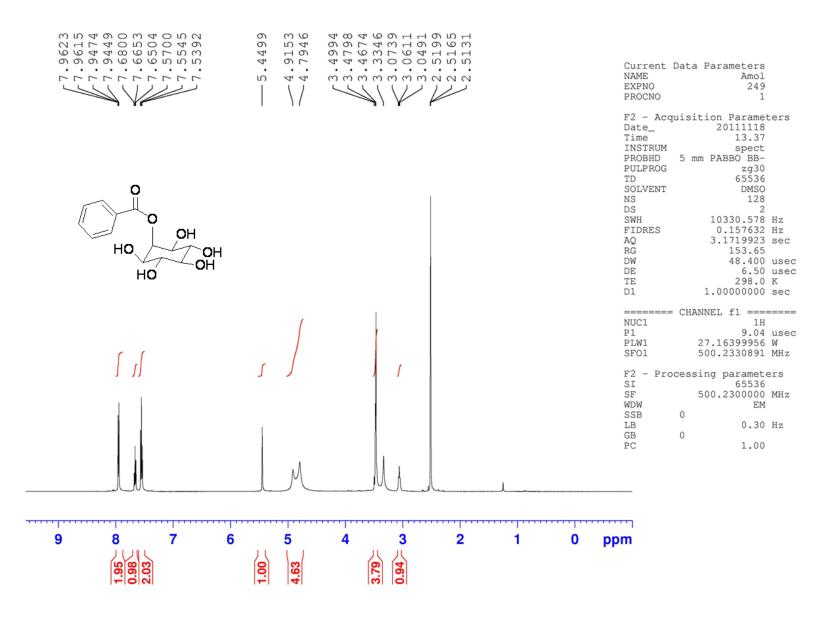
The ¹³C NMR of the crude reaction mixture showed minor amounts of inositol along with the major 2-O-esters. In order to prove that the minor impurity was not any other isomeric ester but just inositol, we have added *myo*-inositol to a pure sample of **3a** (approximately 1:1 ratio) and recorded its ¹³C NMR. A comparison of this mixed NMR spectrum with ¹³C NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture established that the minor impurity in the crude mixture is just inositol.

References

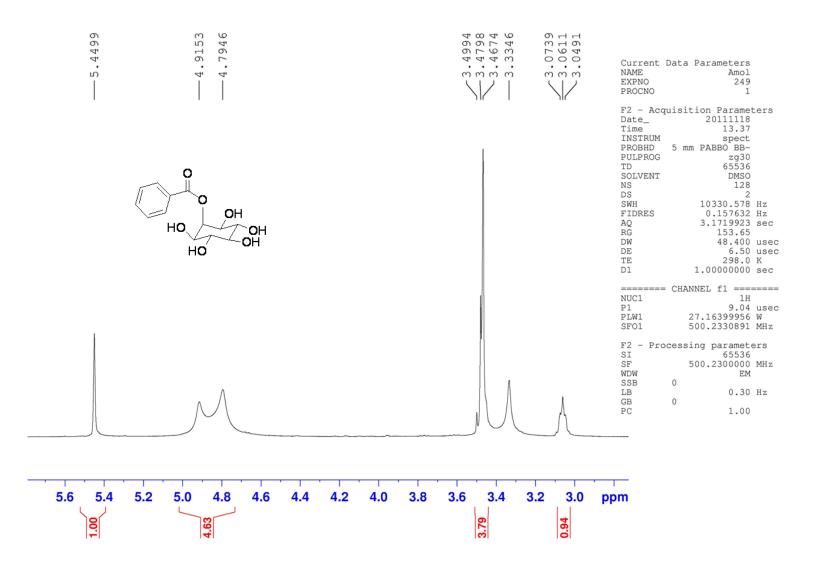
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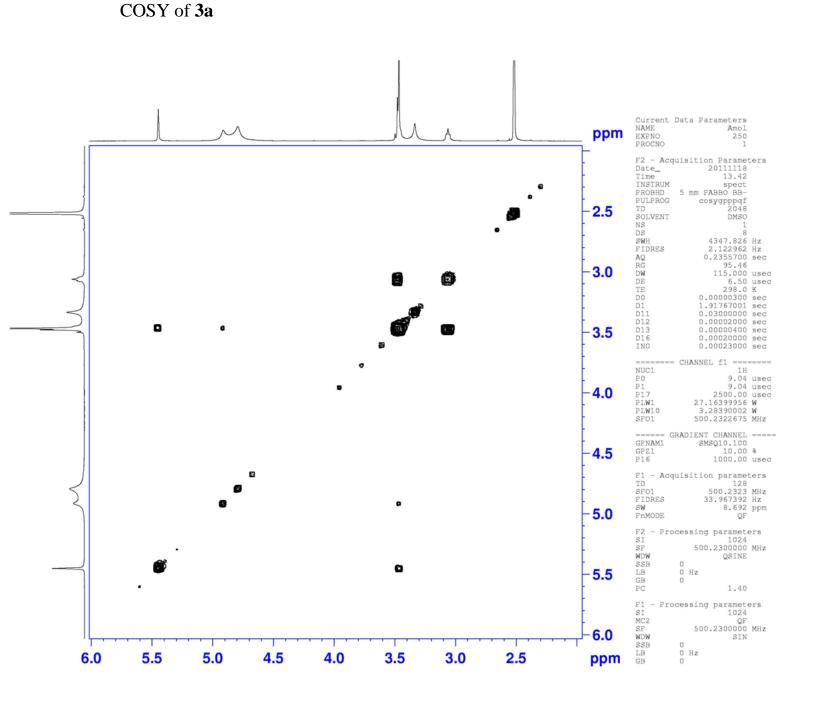
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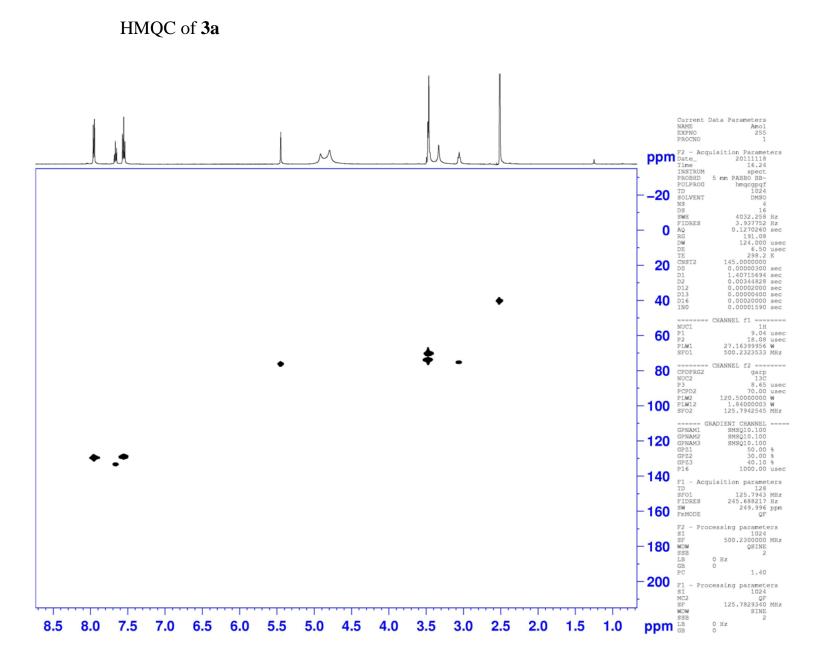
¹H NMR of **3a** in DMSO- d_6



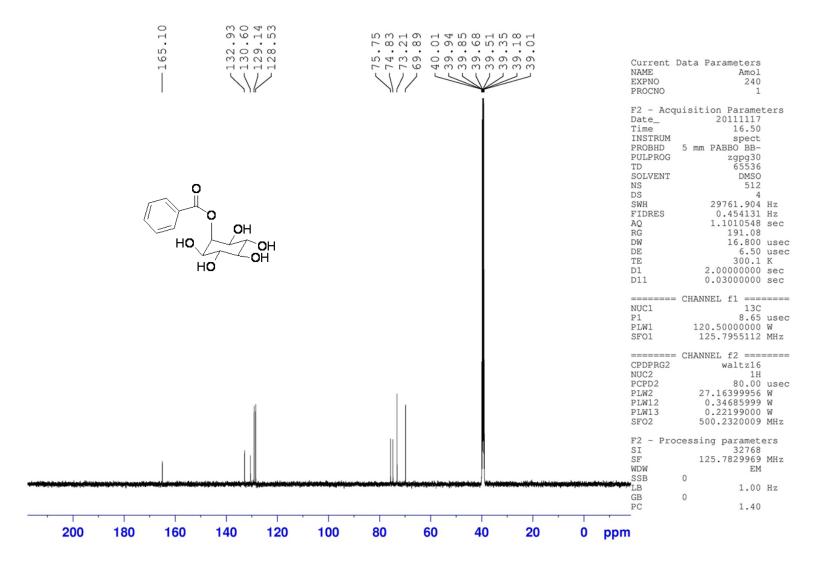
¹H NMR of **3a** (zoom)



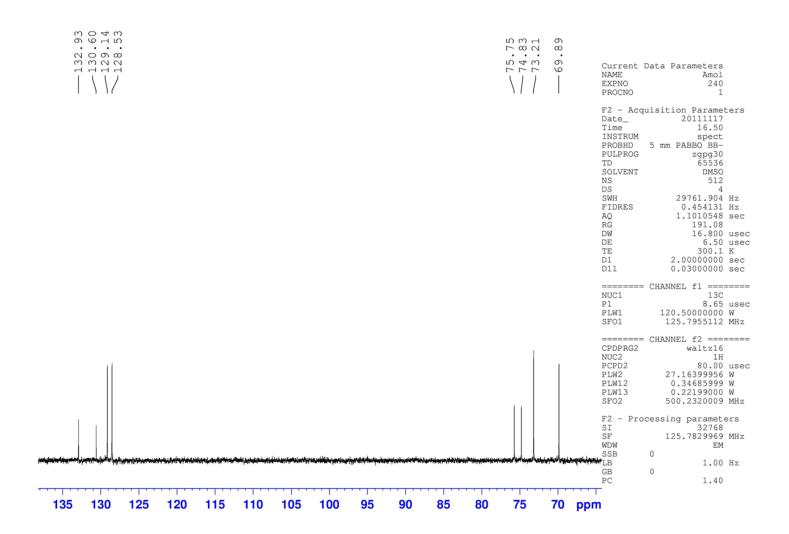




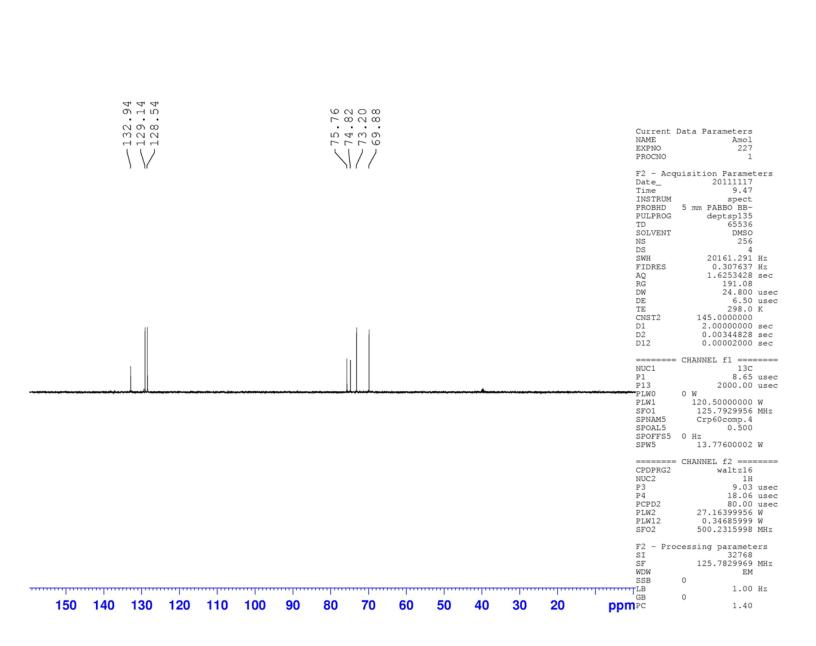
13 C NMR of **3a** in DMSO-d₆



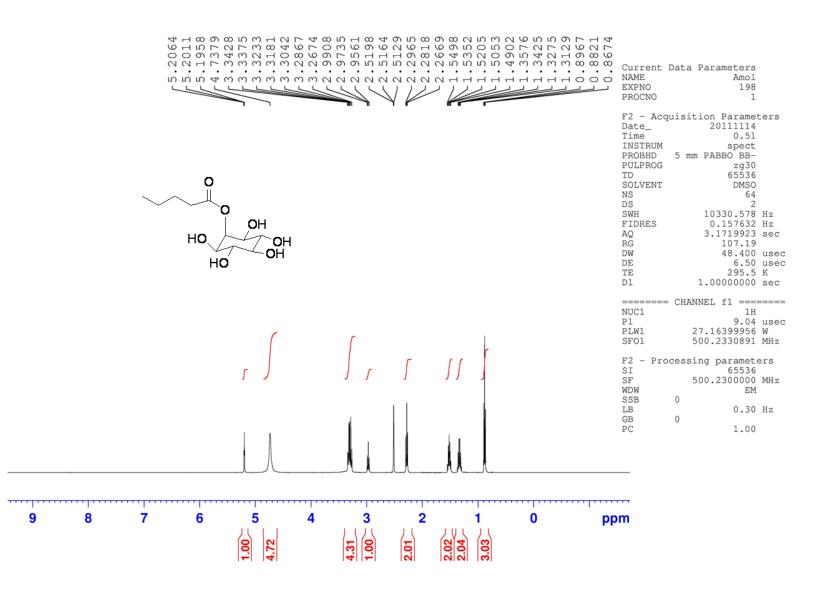
¹³C NMR of **3a** (zoom)



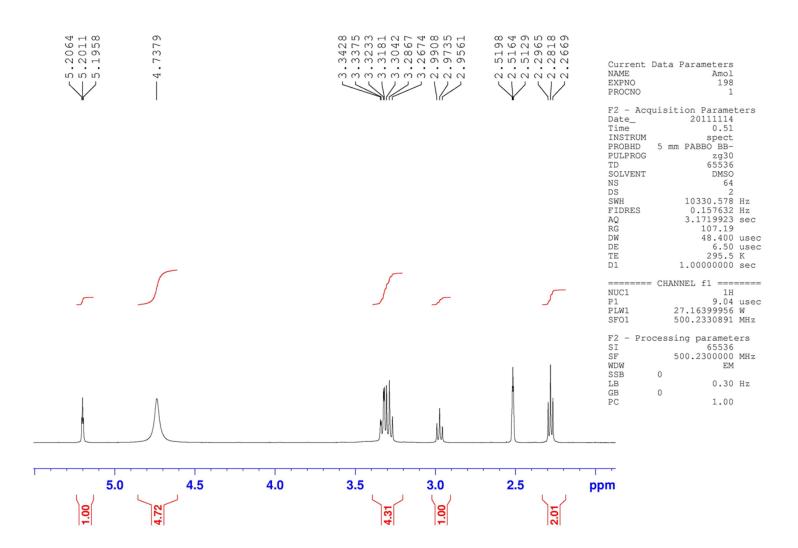
DEPT of 3a



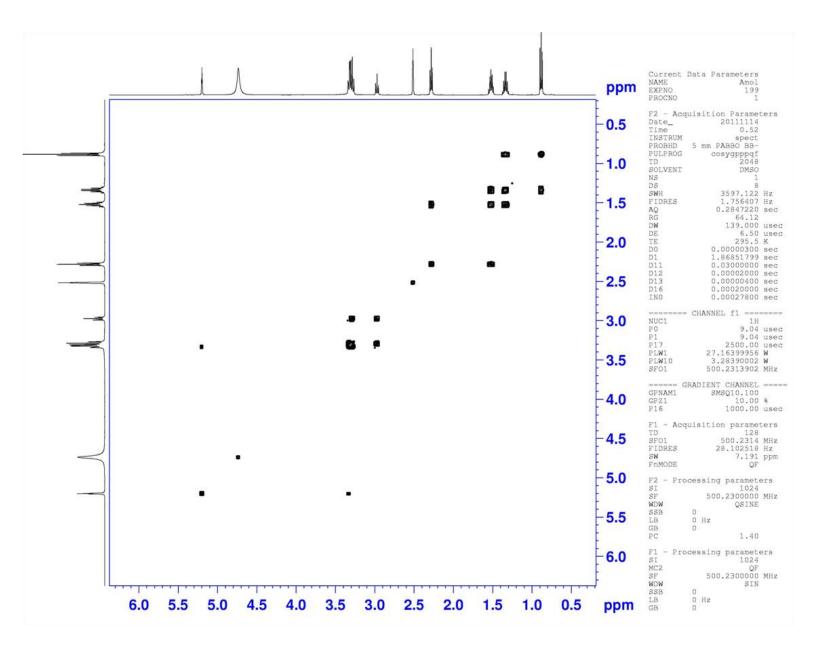
¹H NMR of **3b** in DMSO-d₆

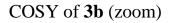


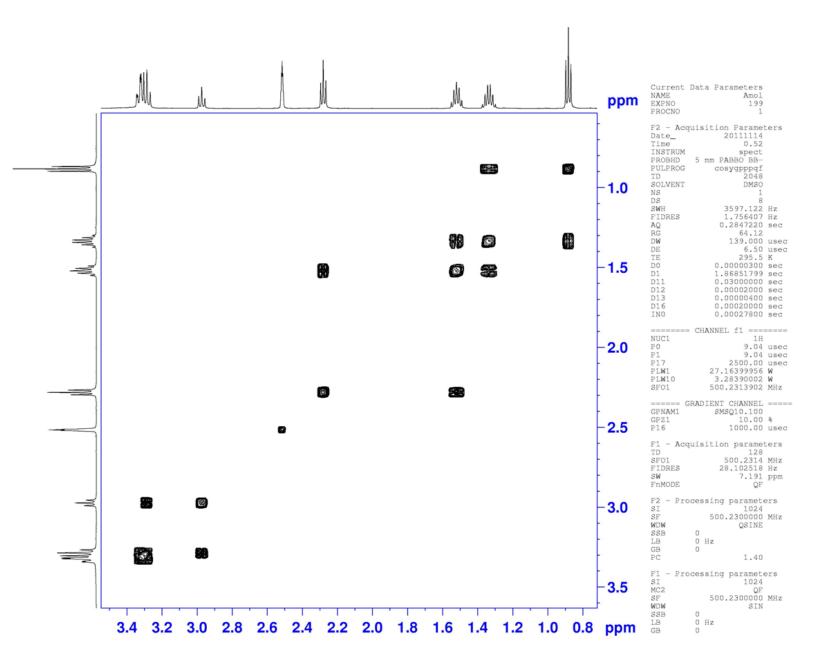
¹H NMR of **3b** (zoom)

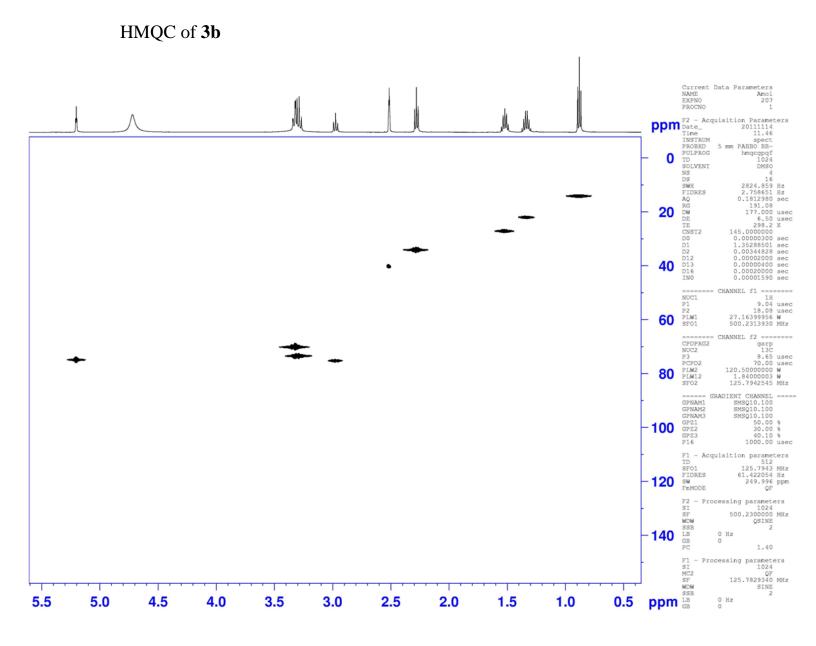


COSY of 3b





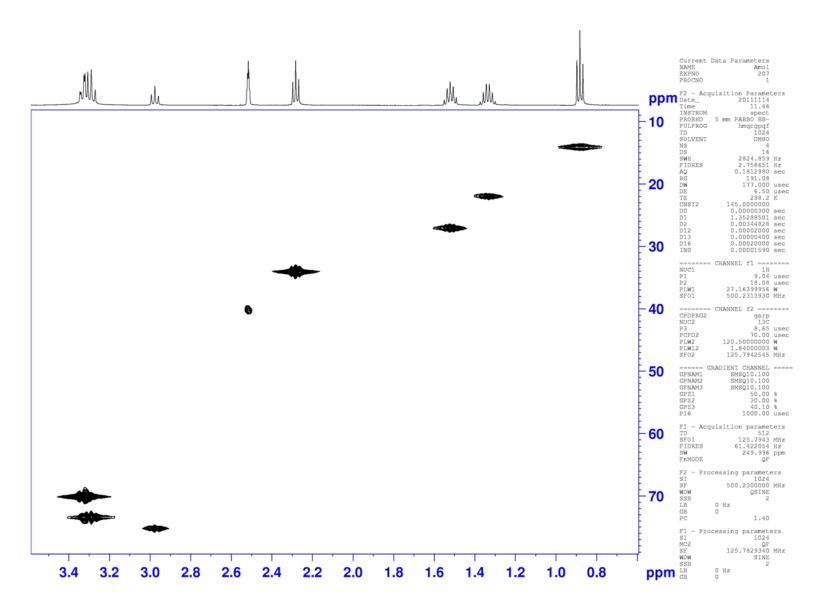




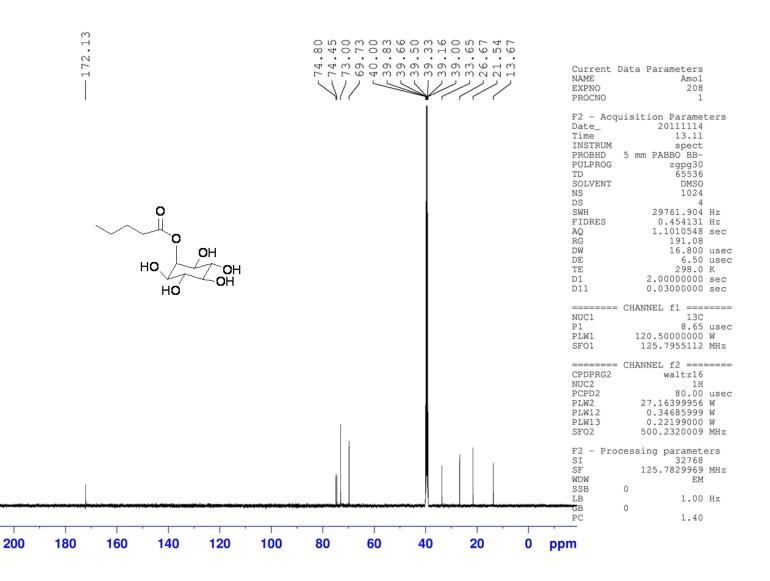
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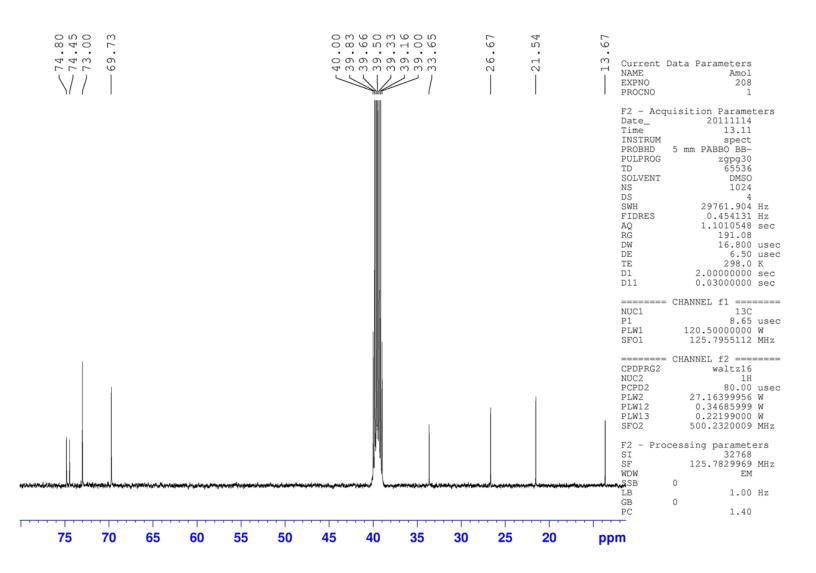
HMQC of 3b (zoom)



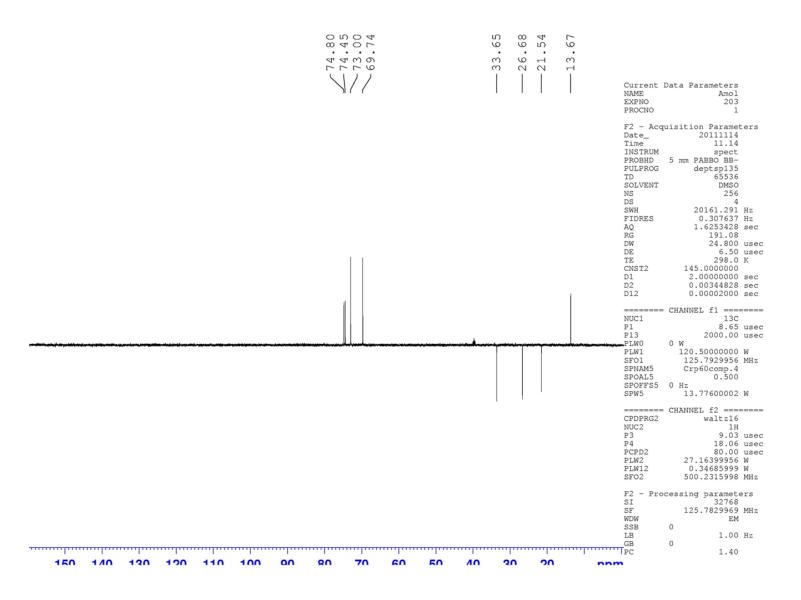
¹³C NMR of **3b** in DMSO-d₆



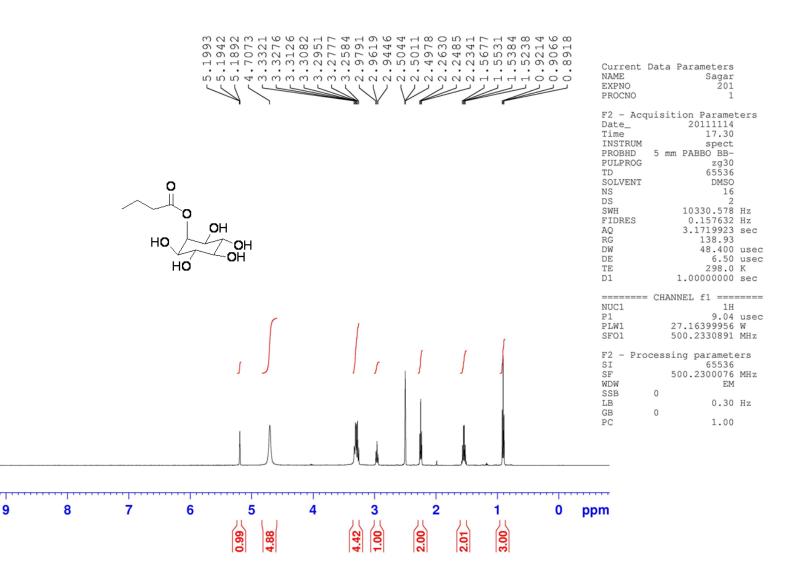
¹³C NMR of **3b** (zoom)



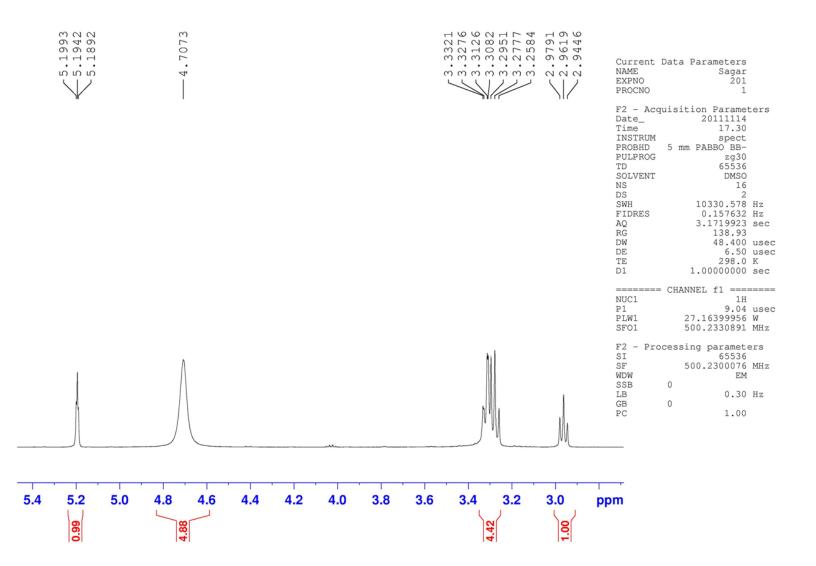
DEPT of 3b

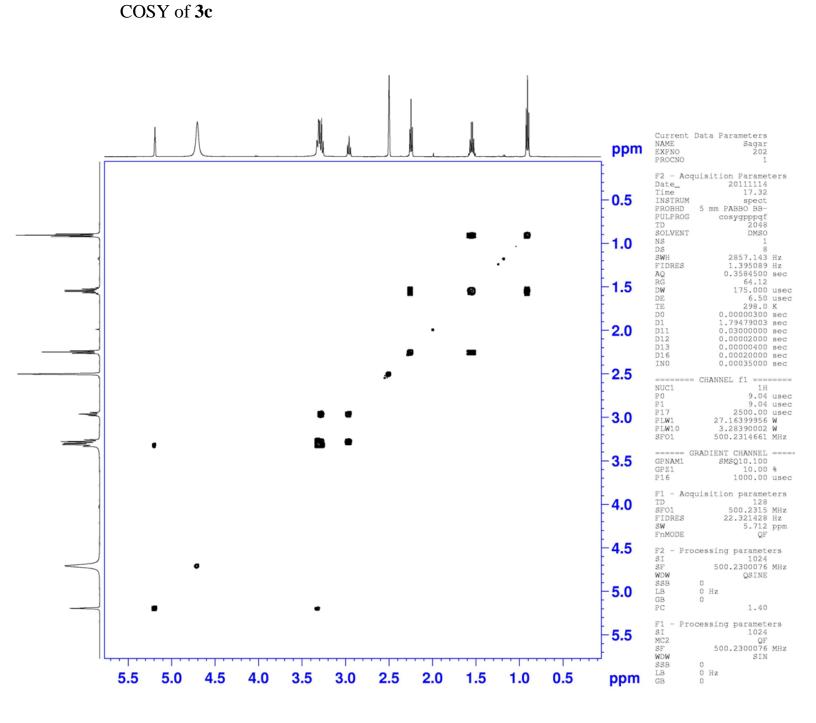


¹H NMR of **3c** in DMSO-d₆



¹H NMR of **3c** (zoom)

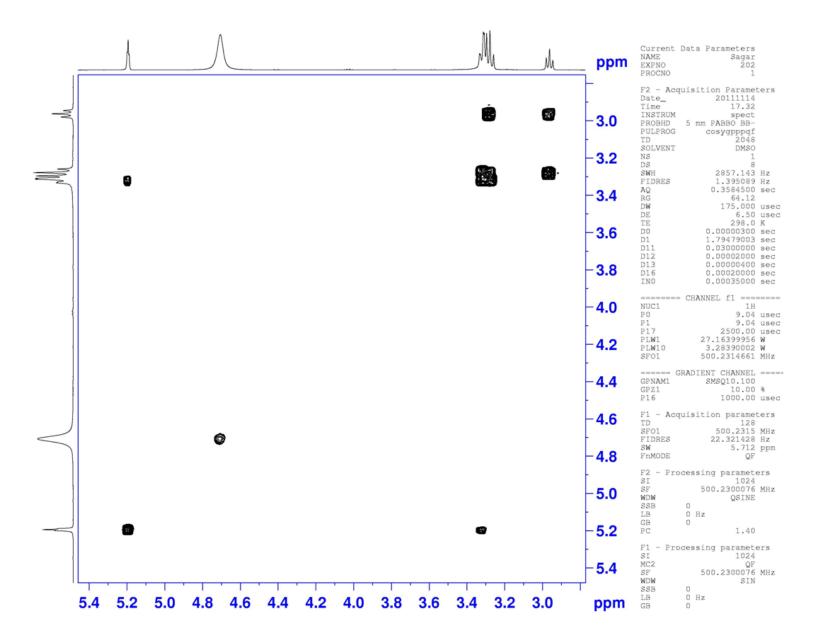


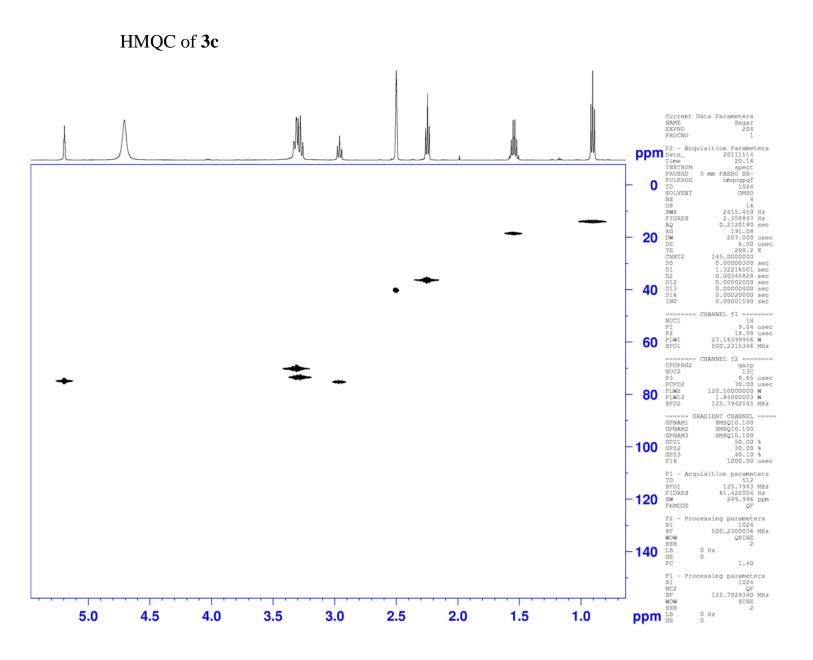


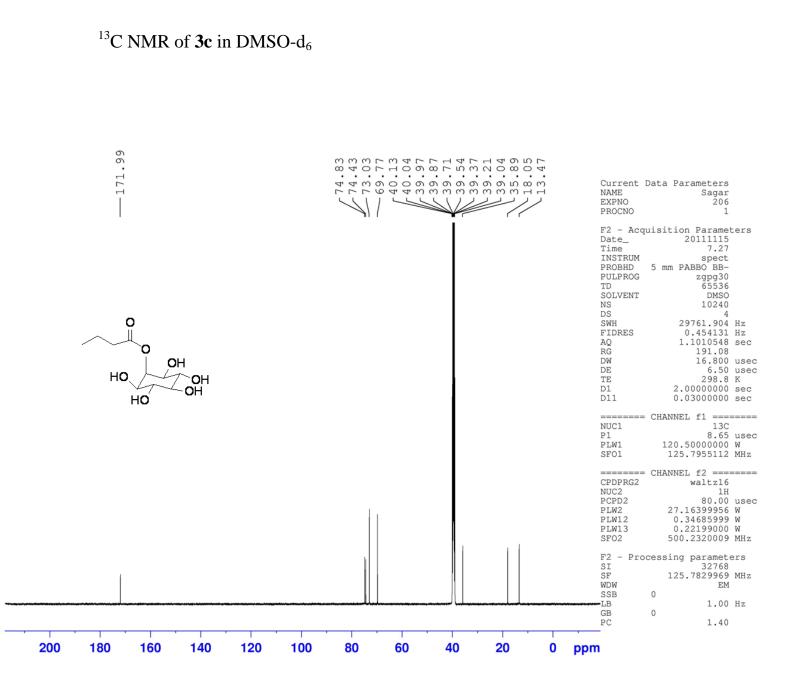
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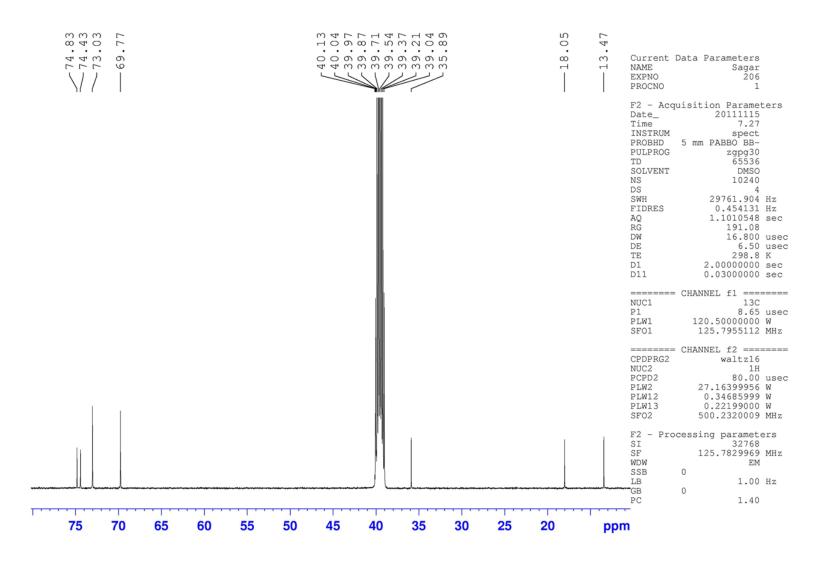
COSY of 3c (zoom)







¹³C NMR of **3c** (zoom)

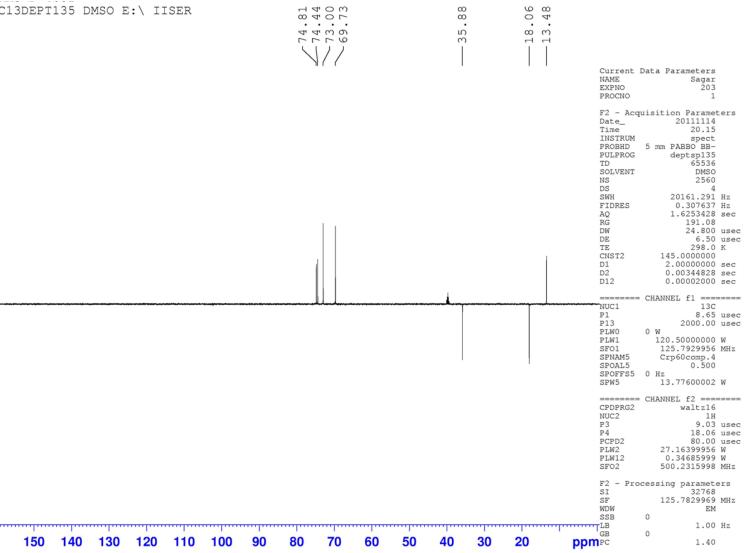


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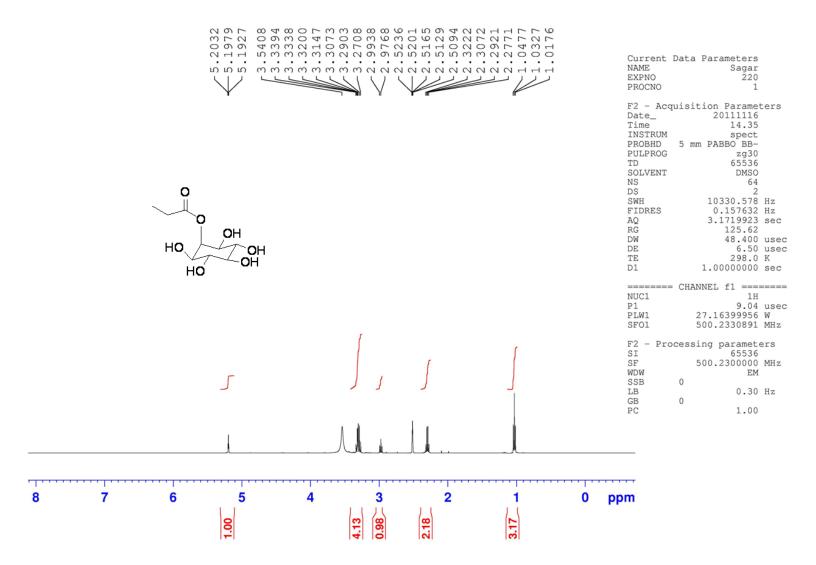
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DEPT of 3c

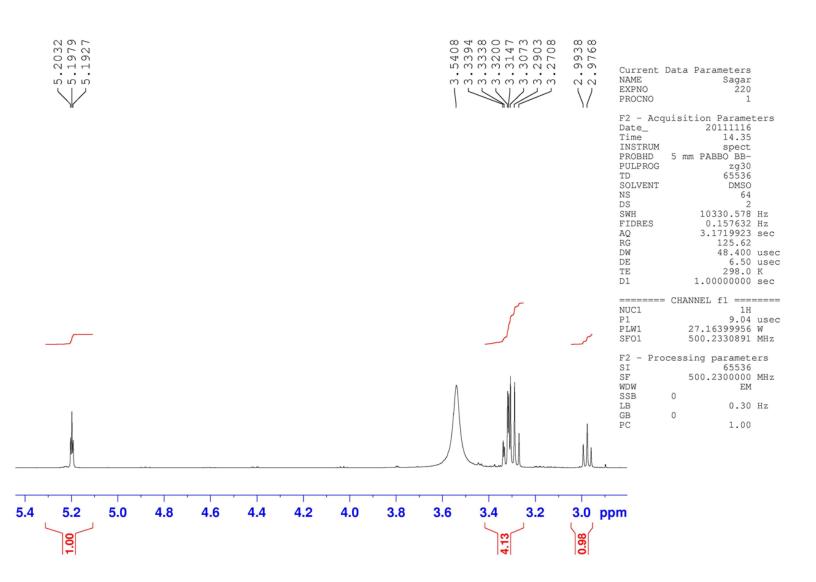
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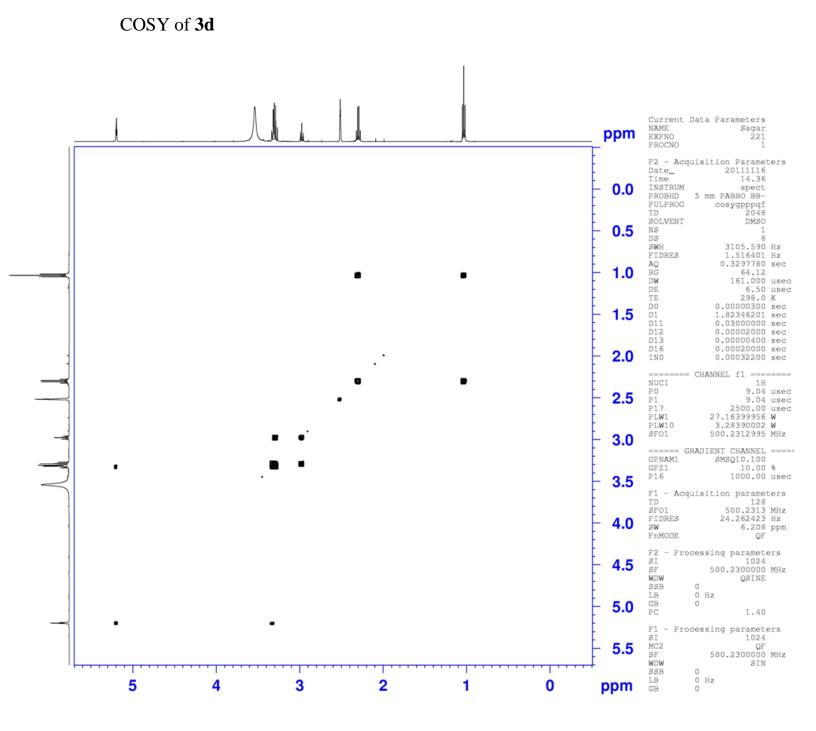


¹H NMR of **3d** in DMSO-d₆

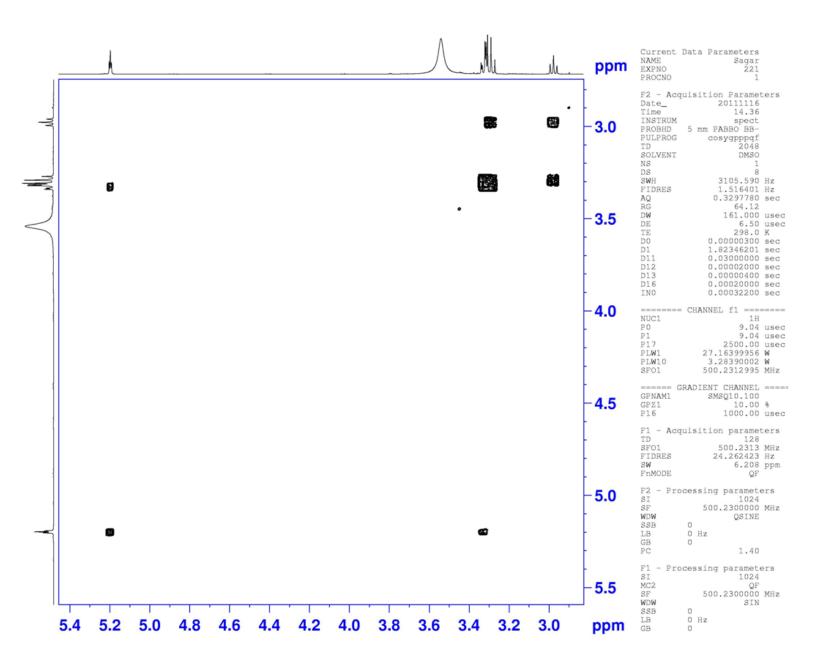


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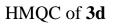


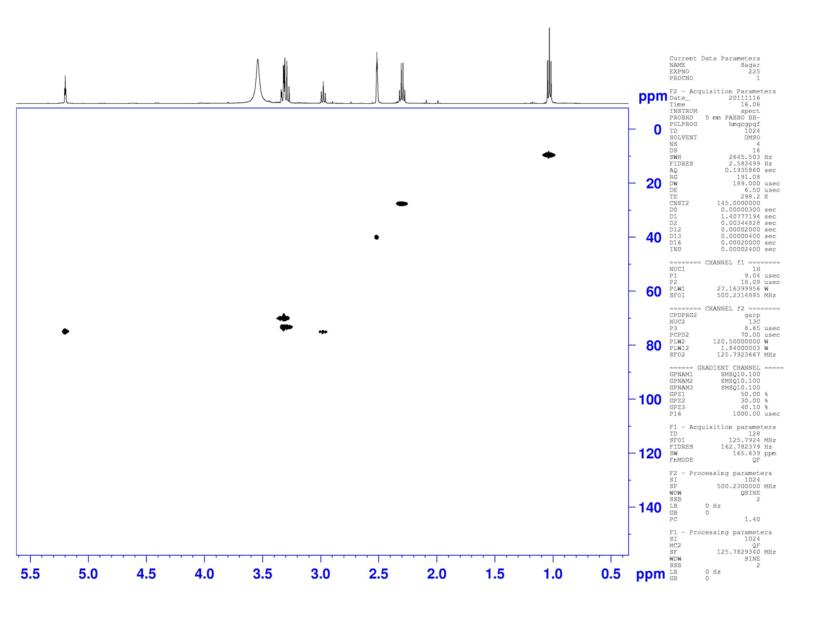


COSY of 3d (zoom)

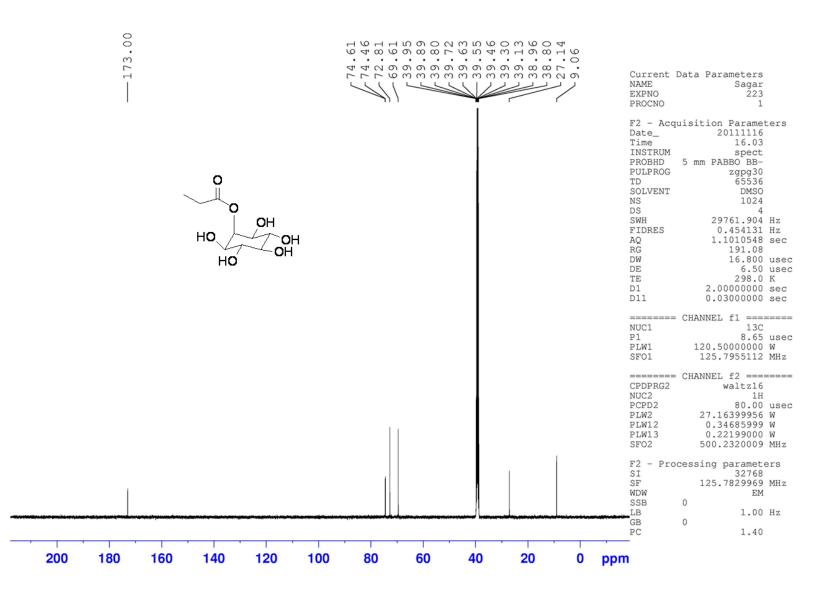


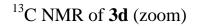
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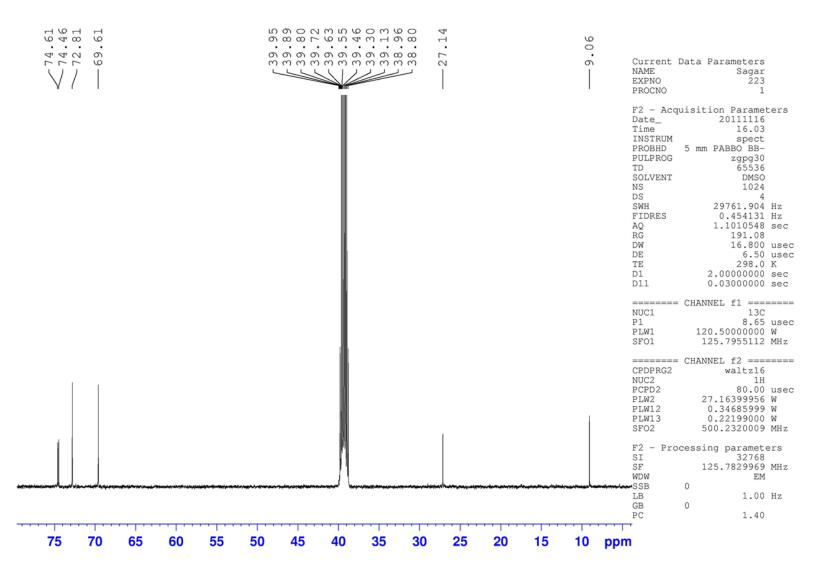




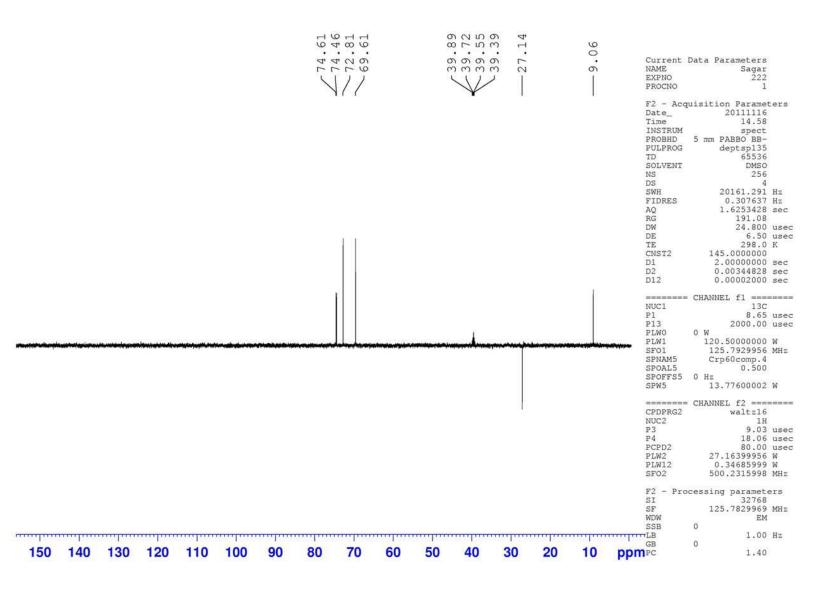
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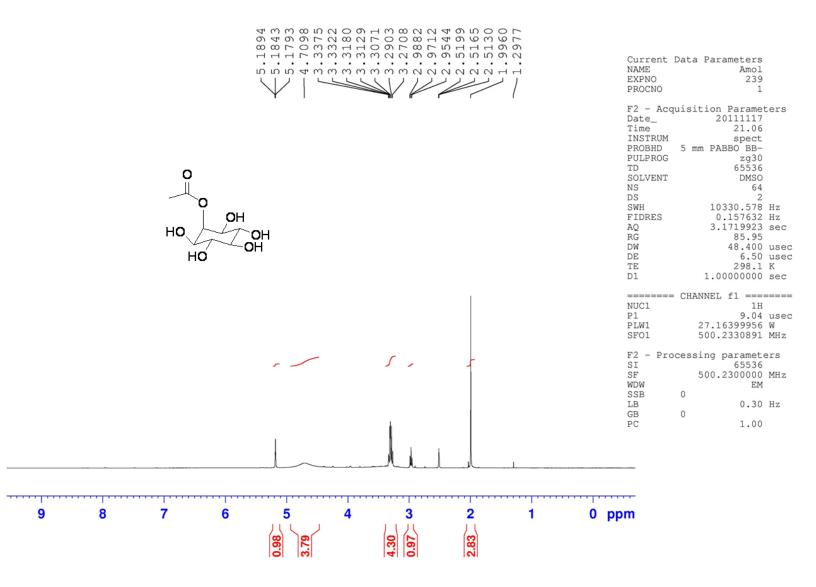




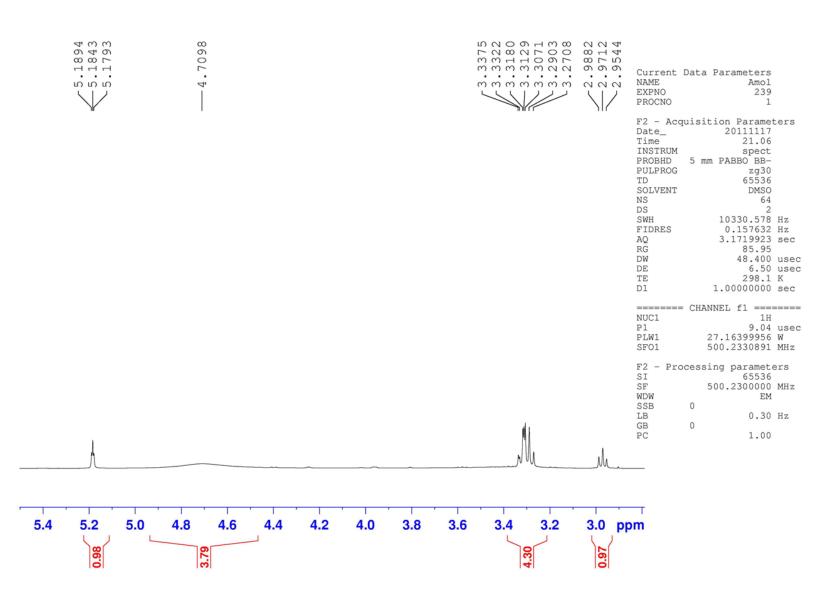
DEPT of 3d



¹H NMR of **3e** in DMSO-d₆

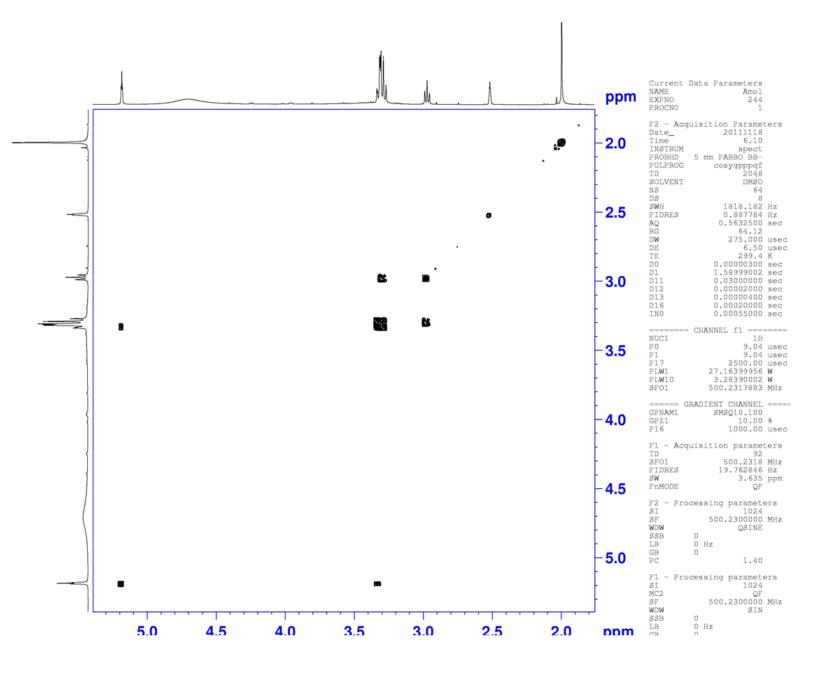


¹H NMR of **3e** (zoom)

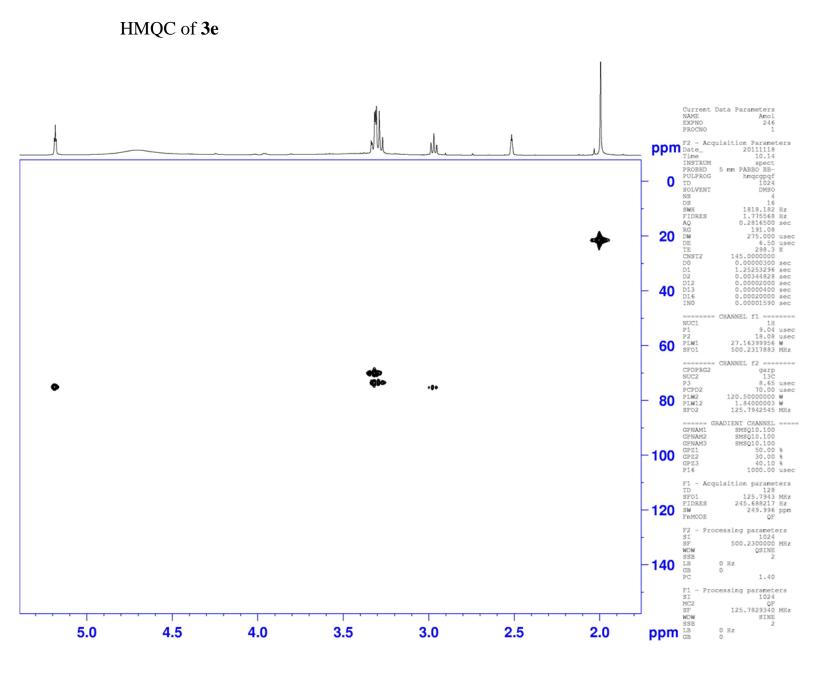


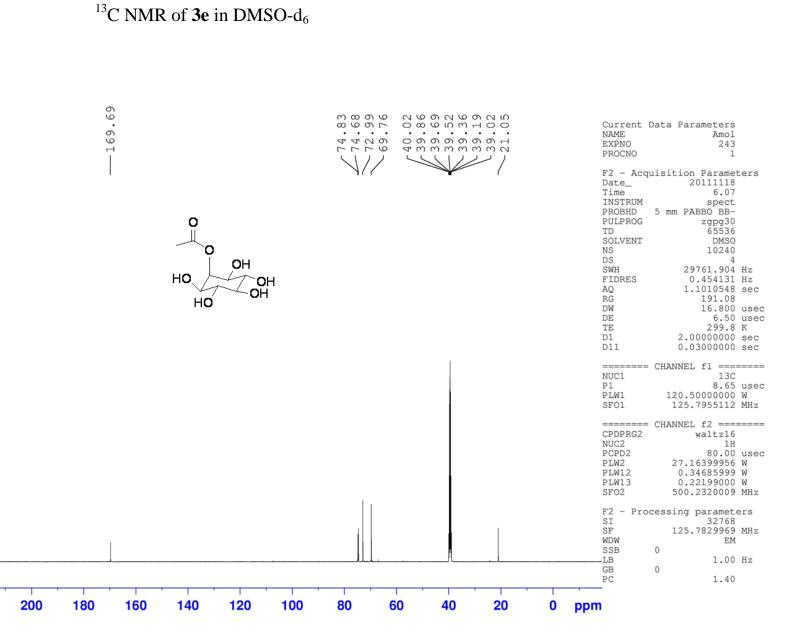
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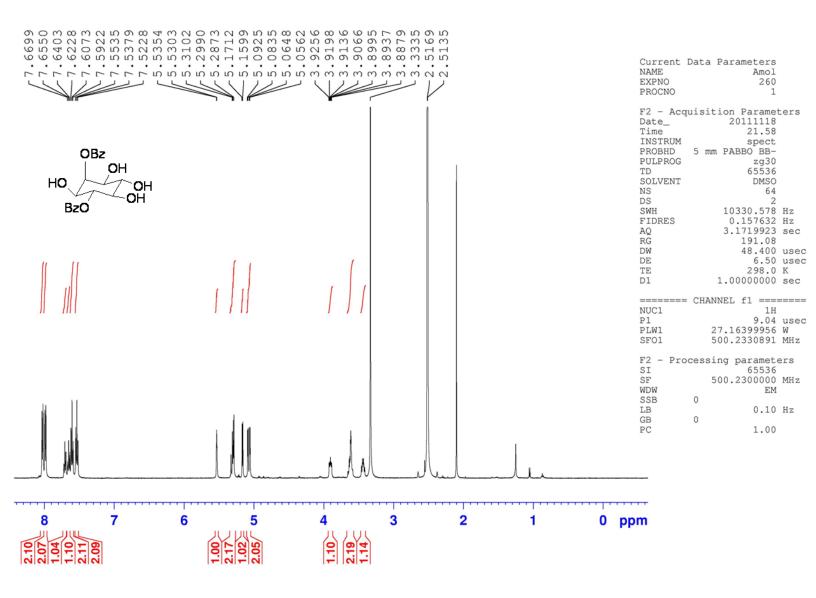
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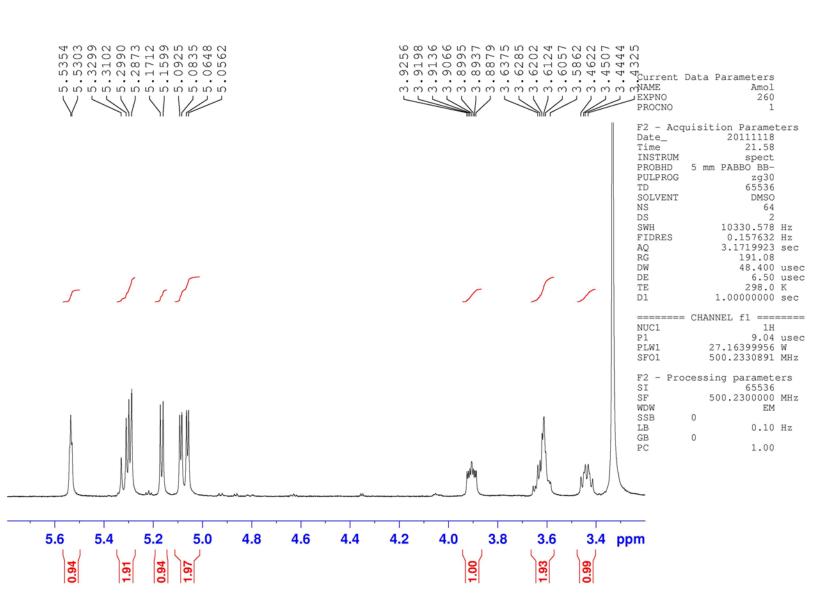
DEPT of **3e**

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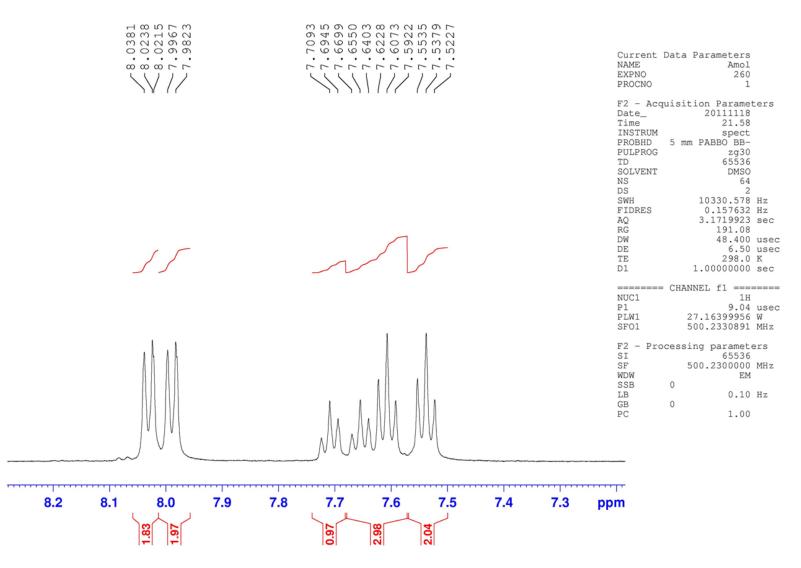
¹H NMR of **11** in DMSO- d_6



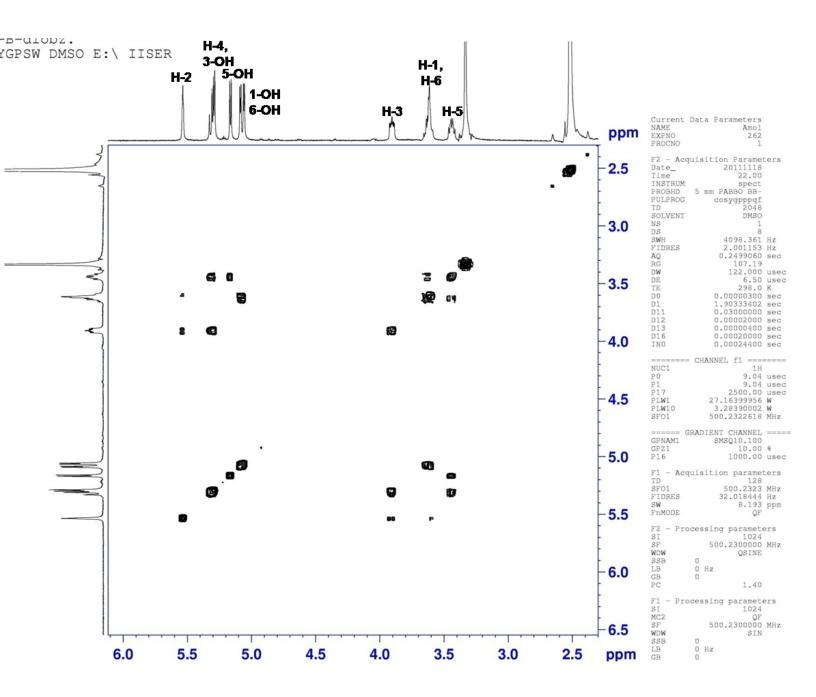
¹H NMR of **11** in DMSO-d₆ (zoom)



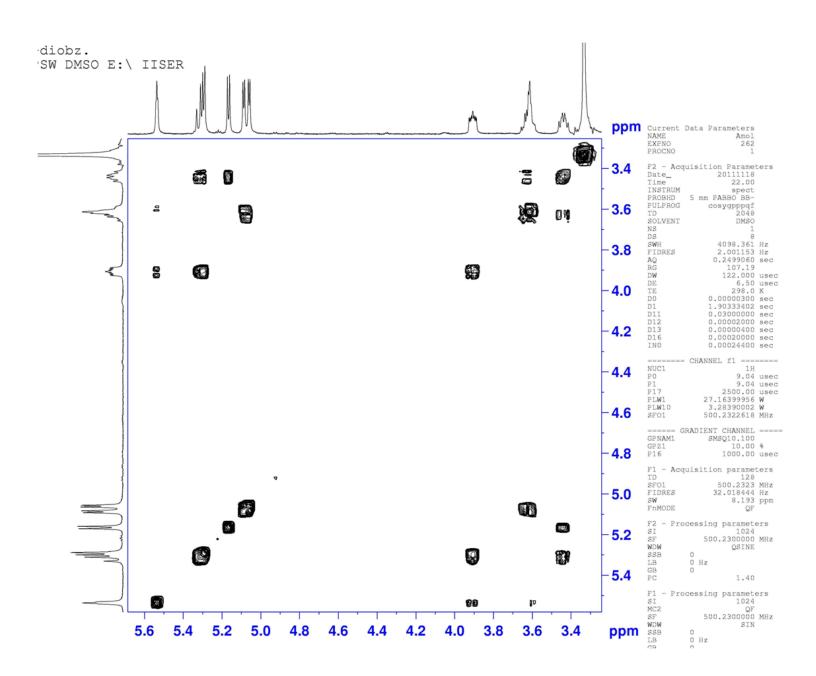




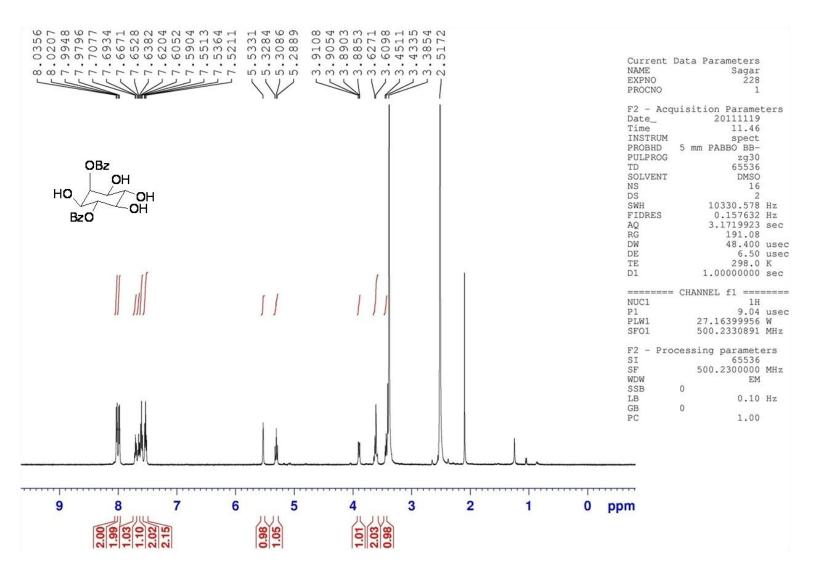
COSY of **11** in DMSO-d₆



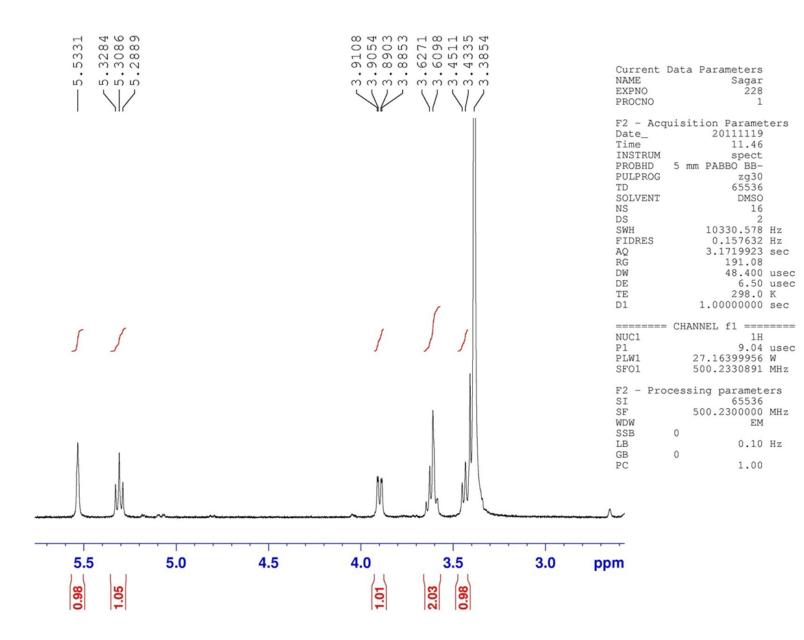
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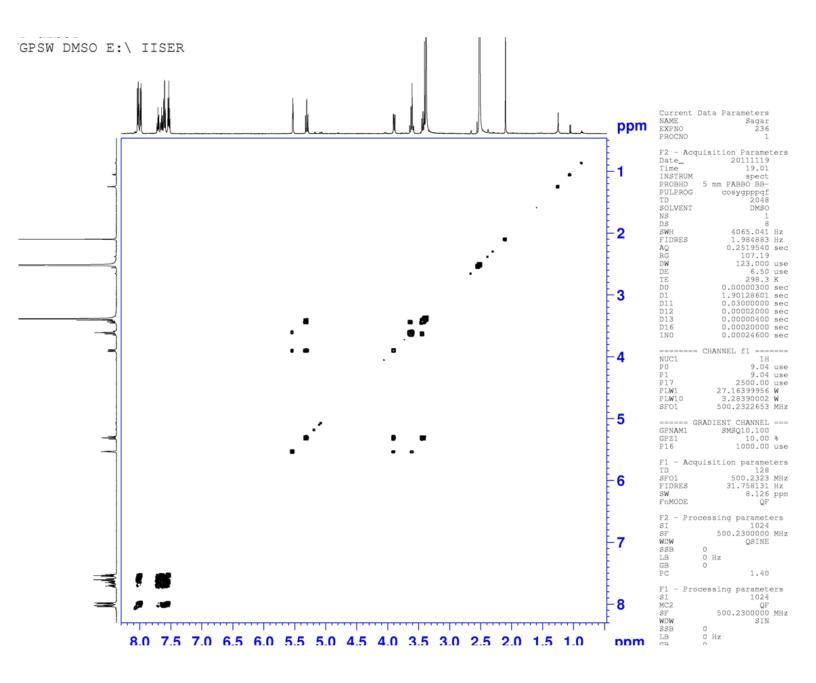
¹H NMR of **11** in DMSO-d₆ (D₂O Exchange)



¹H NMR of **11** in DMSO-d₆ (D₂O Exchange) (zoom)



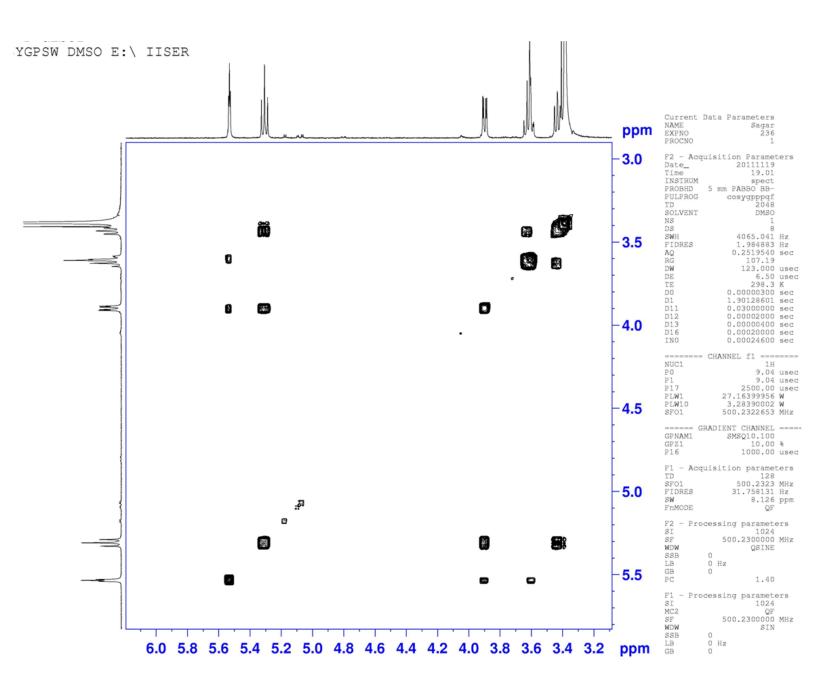
COSY of 11 in DMSO-d₆ (D₂O Exchange)



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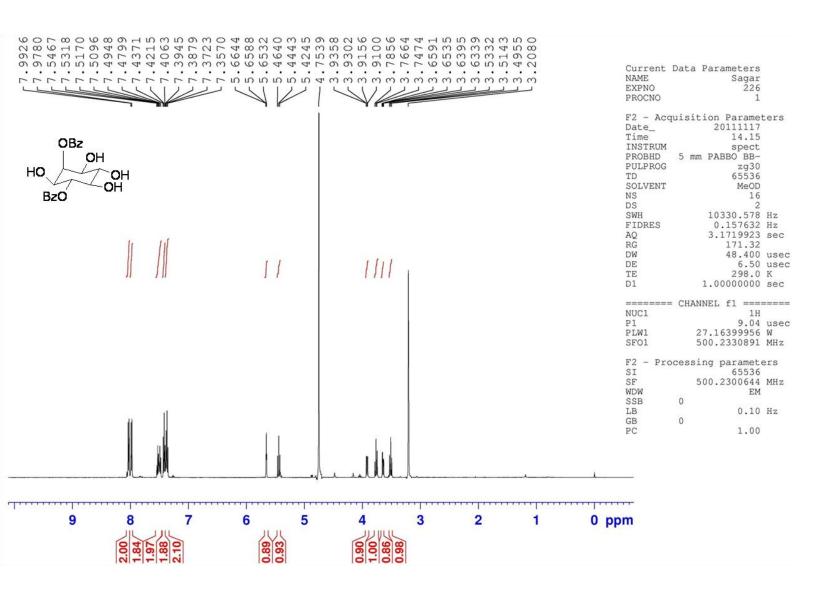
COSY of 11 in DMSO-d₆ (D₂O Exchange) (zoom)



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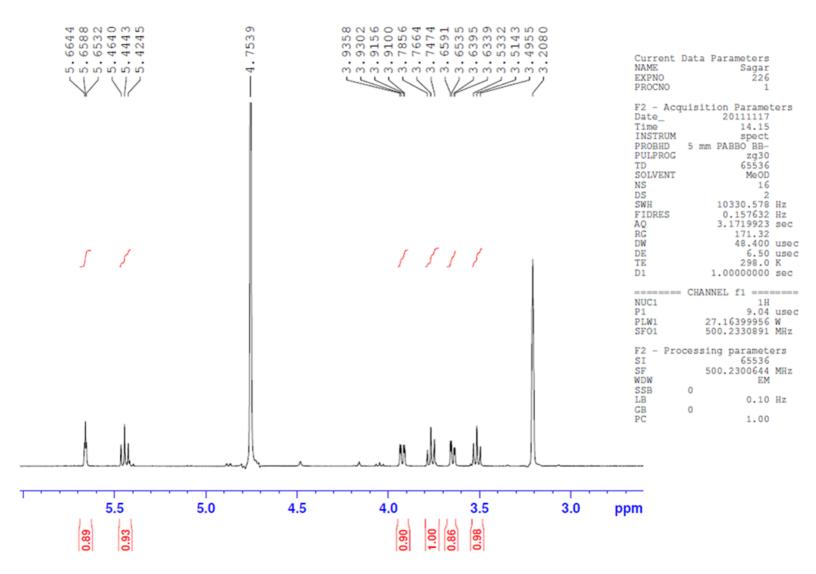
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¹H NMR of **11** in CD₃OD

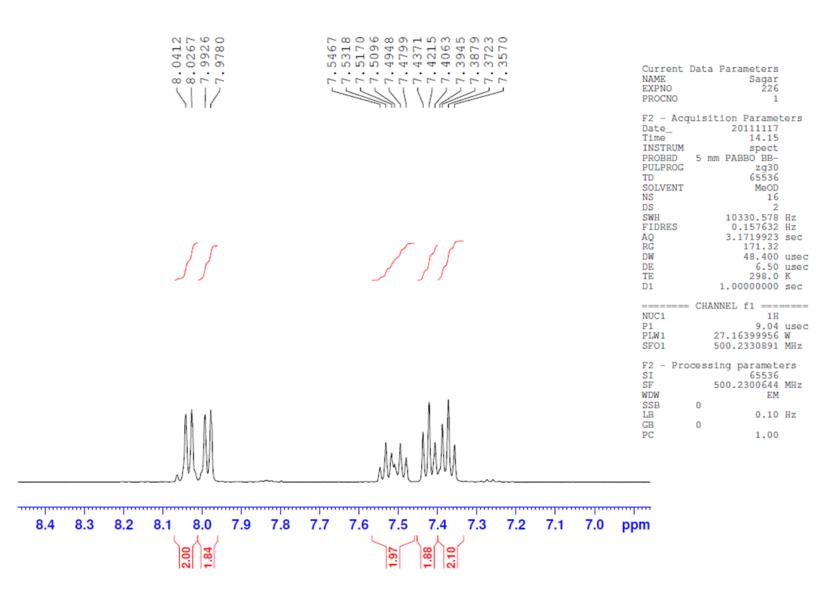


The minor peaks in the spectrum are due to the transesterification of dibenzoate in the presence of methanol.

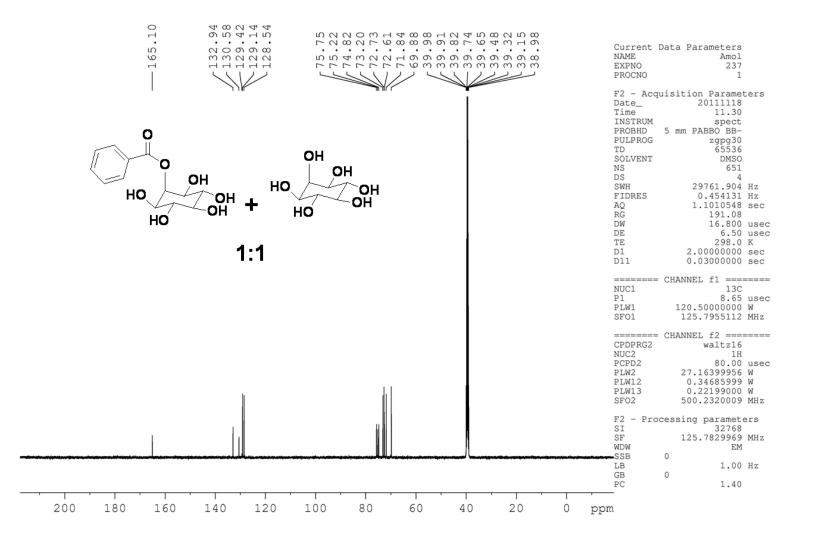
¹H NMR of **11** in in CD₃OD (zoom)



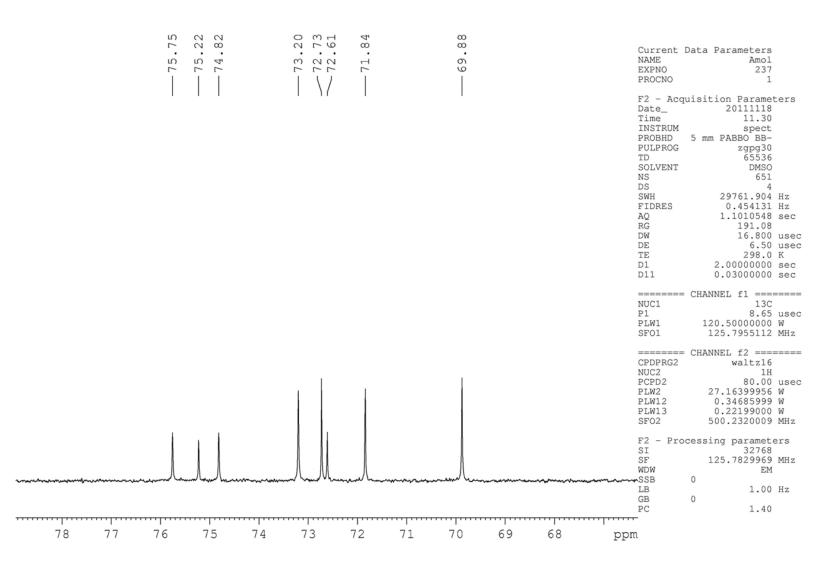
¹H NMR of **11** in in CD₃OD (zoom)



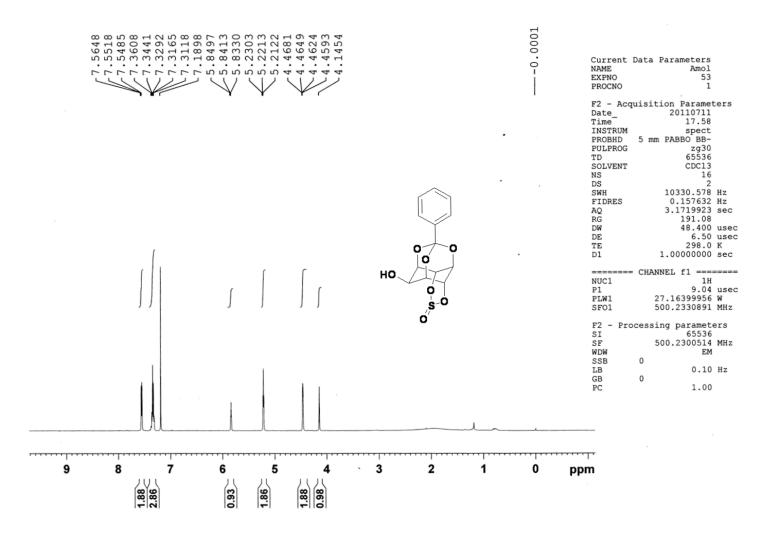
¹³C NMR of **3a** + *myo*-inositol (1:1)



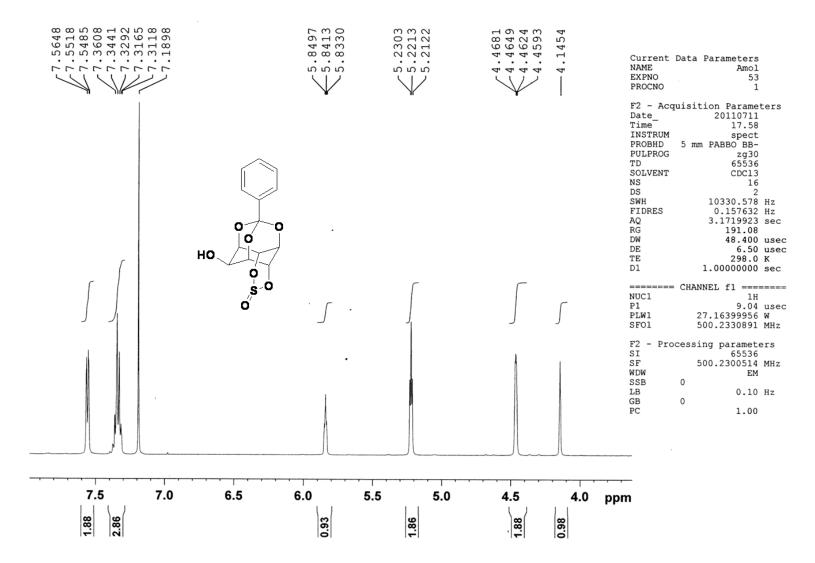
¹³C NMR of 3a + myo-inositol (1:1) (zoom)



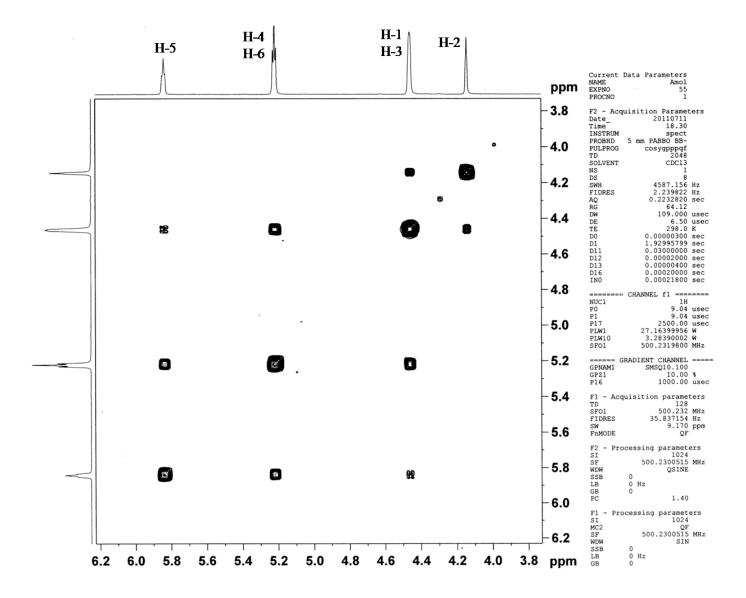




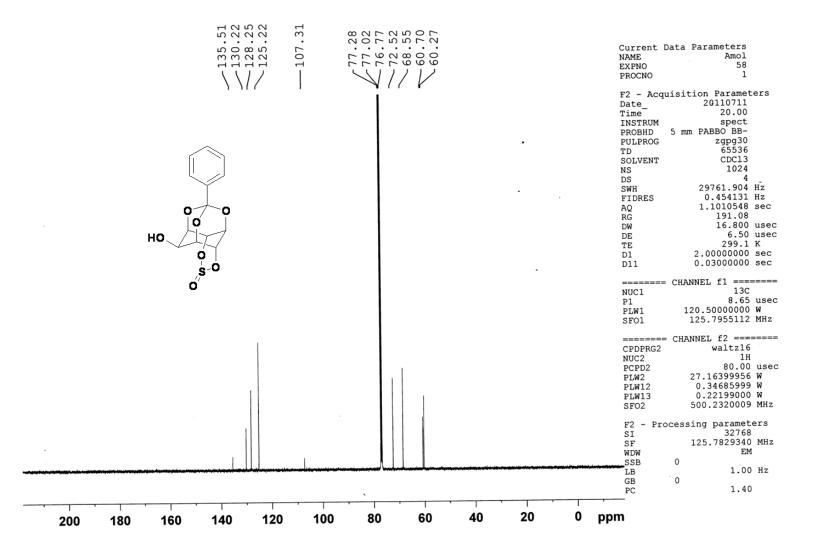
¹H NMR of **12** (zoom)



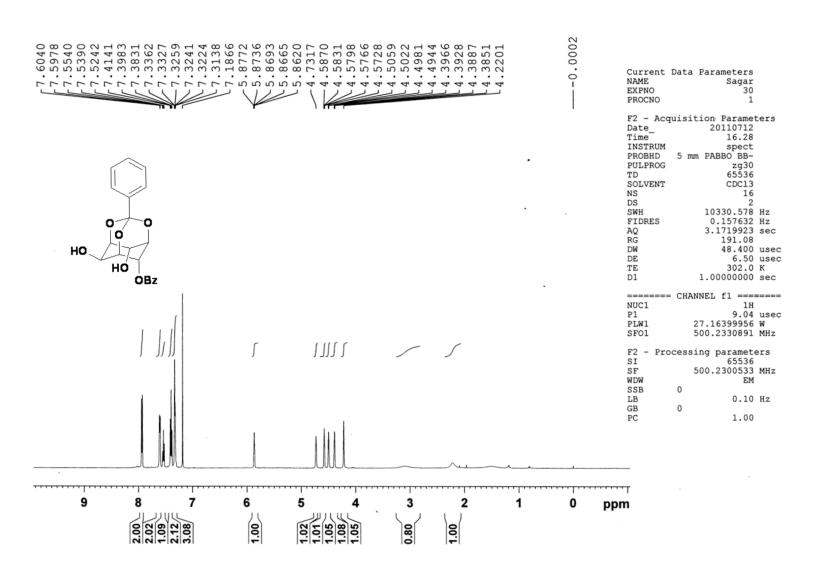
$\operatorname{COSY} \operatorname{of} \mathbf{12}$



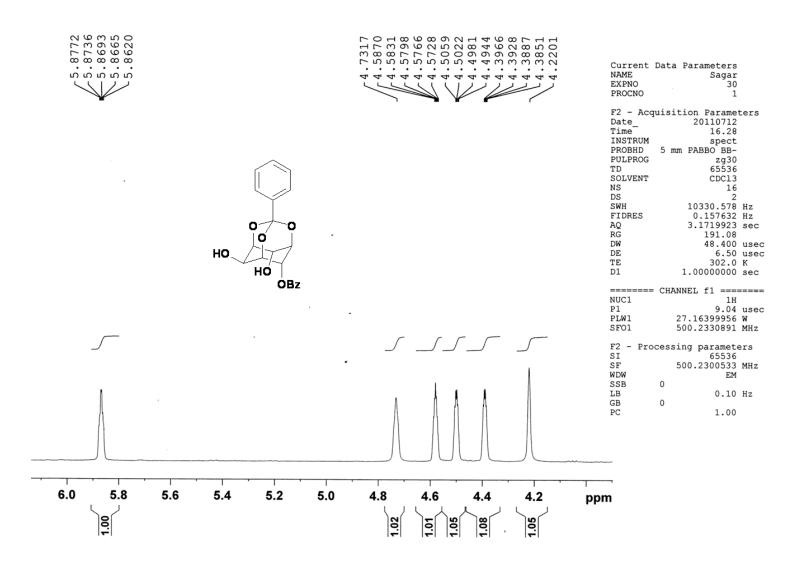




¹H NMR of 10



¹H NMR of **10** (zoom)



COSY of 10

