

Exploiting cross-metathesis reaction in the synthesis of pseudo-oligosaccharides

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Electronic Supporting Information

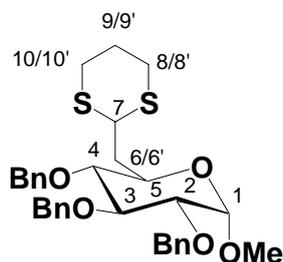
Additional experimental procedures, analytical data and copies of NMR spectra.

General Procedures.

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC 300, Bruker Avance 400 and Bruker Avance 500 spectrometers at 298 K, if not differently reported. In ¹³C NMR spectra, signals corresponding to aromatic carbons are omitted. Chemical shifts are reported on the δ (ppm) scale and the coupling constants are given in Hz. When possible, peaks assignments were based on the analysis of 2D spectra (H,H-COSY and HSQC or HMQC spectra). In particular, due to the scarce amount of available sample, ¹³C assignment of compounds **36/37** has been based exclusively on HSQC spectrum. HRMS spectra were recorded in positive mode on Bruker Daltonics APEXTM II (FT-ICR). Optical rotations were measured at room temperature with a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter. HPLC analyses were performed with Varian 9050. Column Lichrocart 125-4 RP-18 5 μ m, flow rate 1 mL min⁻¹, UV monitor λ =210 nm. In all HPLC analyses, acetonitrile-water mixtures were used as eluent.

TLC and HPTLC were carried out on Merck Silica-gel 60 F-254 plates (0.25 mm and 0.2 mm thickness respectively), and spots were visualized by spraying with a solution containing H₂SO₄ (31 mL), ammonium molybdate (21 g) and Ce(SO₄)₂ (1 g) in 500 mL water, followed by heating at 110 °C for 5 min. Column chromatography was performed by the flash procedure using Merck Silica-gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Solvents were dried by standard procedures.

Methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-6-deoxy-6-[1,3]dithian-2-yl-methyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (3).

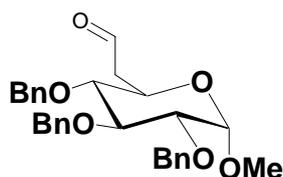


1,3-dithiane¹ (318 g, 2.65 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (5 mL), under nitrogen atmosphere; the solution was cooled at -30°C and 1.6 M BuLi in hexane (2.62 mmol, 1.63 mL) was slowly added dropwise. After 30 min a solution of known² iodomethyl compound (304 mg, 0.53 mmol) in dry THF (5.3 mL) was slowly added at -20°C and successively the reaction was warmed at room temperature. The reaction was monitored by TLC (hexane-AcOEt 8:2).

After 30 min the reaction was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed three times with NH_4Cl satd. sol. in water (3 x 15 mL); the organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. An analytical sample was obtained by flash chromatography (hexane-AcOEt 8:2).

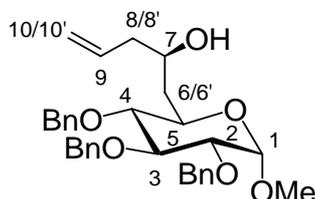
$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} = +24.1$ (c 1.2 in CHCl_3); δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3) 7.40-7.28 (15H, H(Ar)), 5.01(1H, d, J 10.8, CHHPh), 4.93 (1H, d, J 11.0, CHHPh), 4.83 (2H, m, 2 x CHHPh), 4.68 (1H, d, J 11.0, CHHPh), 4.64 (1H, d, J 11.0, CHHPh), 4.55 (1H, d, J 3.5, 1-H), 4.19 (1H, dd, J 10.6 J 3.8, 7-H), 4.01 (1H, t, J 9.2, 3-H), 3.97 (1H, m, 5-H), 3.51 (1H, dd, J 3.5 J 9.6, 2-H), 3.45 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.21 (1H, t, J 9.3, 4-H), 2.86-2.71 (4H, m, 8-H, 8'-H', 10-H, 10'-H), 2.30 (m, H, 6'-H), 2.09 (m, 1H, 9-H), 1.90 (m, 1H, 9'-H), 1.76 (m, 1H, 6'-H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl_3) 97.90 (C-1), 82.03 (CH, C-4), 81.94 (CH, C-3), 80.09 (CH, C-2), 75.81-75.23-73.39 (CH_2Ph), 66.74 (CH, C-5), 55.57 (OCH_3), 43.09 (CH, C-7), 37.95 (CH_2 , C-6), 29.94 (CH_2 , C-8 or C-10), 29.34 (CH_2 , C-8 or C-10), 25.98 (C-9); HRESIMS m/z 589.2058 (100) ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ requires 589.2053).

Methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-exodialdo-1,6 pyranoside (**4**)



Crude compound **3** was dissolved in a CH₃CN/H₂O (10.6 mL and 2.73 mL) mixture, then NaHCO₃ (89 mg, 1.06 mmol) and MeI (0.83 mL, 13.25 mmol) were added and the flask covered with an aluminium foil to prevent from light exposure. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hr and monitored by TLC (hexane-AcOEt 8:2). Then CH₂Cl₂ was added (15 mL) and the organic layer was washed with NaHCO₃ satd. sol. in water (3 x 15 mL) and brine (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. An analytical sample was obtained by flash chromatography (hexane-AcOEt 8:2 + 1%TEA) afforded aldehyde **4** (184 mg, 73 %) as brown oil. The analytical data for aldehyde² **4** were in agreement with those reported in the literature.

(2R)-1-[Methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-xilopyranosidyl]-4-penten-2-ol (**5a**, **5b**).



(+)-B-methoxydiisocampheylborane³ (2.595 g, 8.203 mmol) was dissolved in dry Et₂O (26 mL) under inert atmosphere (N₂). The solution was cooled at -78°C, then 1M AlIMgBr solution in Et₂O (8.20 mL, 8.20 mmol) was added dropwise and the resulting mixture was stirred 15 min at -78°C and 1 h at rt. The solution was cooled to -78°C and a solution of the crude aldehyde **4** (5.47 mmol) in dry Et₂O, previously cooled at -78°C, was added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 1.5 h at this temperature then warmed at room temperature and stirred for further 1.5 h, monitoring its progress by TLC (toluene-AcOEt 8:2). (Ipc)₂B group hydrolysis was performed by refluxing overnight the reaction in a 1:1 mixture of 3 N aq. NaOH (25 mL) and 30% v/v H₂O₂ (25 mL). The reaction was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and washed with NH₄Cl satd. sol. in water (3 x 30ml). The aqueous phase was re-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the collected organic phases were dried and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by flash chromatography (toluene-AcOEt 85:15 to 8:2 gradient elution) affording **5a** (2.07 g, 73 % yield) as

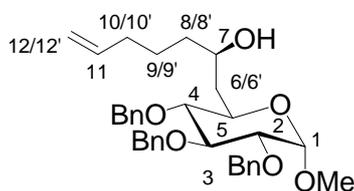
a white foam.

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} = +79.5$ (c 0.55 in CHCl_3); δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , **5a** major isomer (R)): 7.41-7.29 (15H, m, CH(Ar)), 5.88-5.78 (1H, m, 9-H), 5.14-5.11 (2H, m, 10-H 10'-H), 5.03 (1H, d, J 11.0, *CHHP*h), 4.93 (1H, d, J 11.2, *CHHP*h), 4.86 (1H, d, J 10.8, *CHHP*h), 4.84 (1H, d, J 12.0, *CHHP*h), 4.70 (1H, d, J 12.0, *CHHP*h), 4.63 (1H, d, J 11.2, *CHHP*h), 4.59 (1H, d, J 3.6, 1-H), 3.99 (1H, t, J 9.2, 3-H), 3.89-3.82 (m, 2H, 7-H 5-H), 3.55 (1H, dd, J 3.6 9.6, 2-H), 3.43 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.24 (1H, t, J 9.2, 4-H), 3.21 (1H, bs, OH), 2.31-2.17 (m, 2H, 8-H 8'-H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H, 6'-H), 1.48-1.40 (m, 1H, 6'-H); δ_{C} (400 MHz, CDCl_3) 134.75 (CH, C-9) 117.49 (CH_2 , C-10), 98.11 (CH, C-1), 82.02 (CH, C-4), 81.72 (CH, C-3), 79.87 (CH, C-2), 75.84, 75.43, 73.49 (CH_2 Ph) 71.44 (CH, C-5 or C-7), 71.17 (CH, C-5 or C-7), 55.44 (OCH_3), 39.09 (CH_2 , C-8), 34.43 (CH_2 , C-6). HRESIMS m/z 541.2562 (100) ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_6\text{Na} [\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ requires 541.2560).

1-[Methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-xilopyranosidyl]-6-penten-2-ol (**6a**, **6b**).

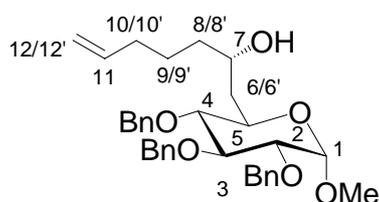
Aldehyde **4** (781 mg, 1.65 mmol) was dissolved in dry Et_2O (20 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The clear solution was cooled at -78°C and 1M 1-pentenyl magnesium bromide⁴ in Et_2O (4.11 mL, 4.11 mmol) was added dropwise under stirring. The resulting solution was stirred 2 h at -78°C and 2 h at rt. The reaction was monitored by TLC (dichloromethane-AcOEt 95:5).

The reaction was diluted with Et_2O (20 mL) was washed with NH_4Cl satd. solution in water (2 x 15), water (2 x 15 mL) and brine (2 x 15 mL). The aqueous phases were re-extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the collected organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by flash chromatography (dichloromethane: AcOEt 97:3 to 95:5 gradient elution) affording **6a** and **6b** (66% overall yield, 600 mg) as two separated diastereoisomers (7R:7S=58:42).



$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +23.7$ (c 0.8 in CHCl_3); δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , **6a**) 7.37-7.28 (m, 15H, H(Ar)), 5.82 (1H, m, 11-H), 5.04-4.91 (4H, m, 12-H 12'-H 2 x *CHHP*h), 4.83 (2H, m, 2 x *CHHP*h), 4.71 (1H, d, J 12.8, *CHHP*h), 4.61 (1H, d, J 12.8, *CHHP*h), 4.52 (1H, d, J 3.3, 1-H), 4.00 (1H, t, J 9.2, 3-H), 3.85-3.77 (2H, m, 5-H 7-H), 3.53 (1H, dd, J 3.5 J 9.7, 2-H), 3.42 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.23 (2H, m, 4-H, OH),

2.09-2.04 (2H, m, 10'-H 10'-H), 1.98 (1H, bd, J 14.4, 6-H), 1.55-1.28 (m, 5H, 8-H, 8'-H, 9-H, 9'-H, 6'-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 3a) 139.41 (CH, C-11), 115.17 (CH₂, C-12), 98.75 (CH, C-1), 82.72 (CH, C-4), 82.36 (CH, C-3), 80.49 (CH, C-2), 76.50, 76.07, 74.14 (CH₂Ph), 72.42 (CH, C-5 or C-7), 72.35 (CH, C-5 or C-7), 56.11 (OCH₃), 39.00 (CH₂, C-6), 34.37 (CH₂, C-10), 37.65 (CH₂, C-8 or C-9), 25.30 (CH₂, C-8 or C-9); HRESIMS m/z 569.2870 (100) (C₃₂H₃₈O₆Na [M+Na]⁺ requires 569.2873).

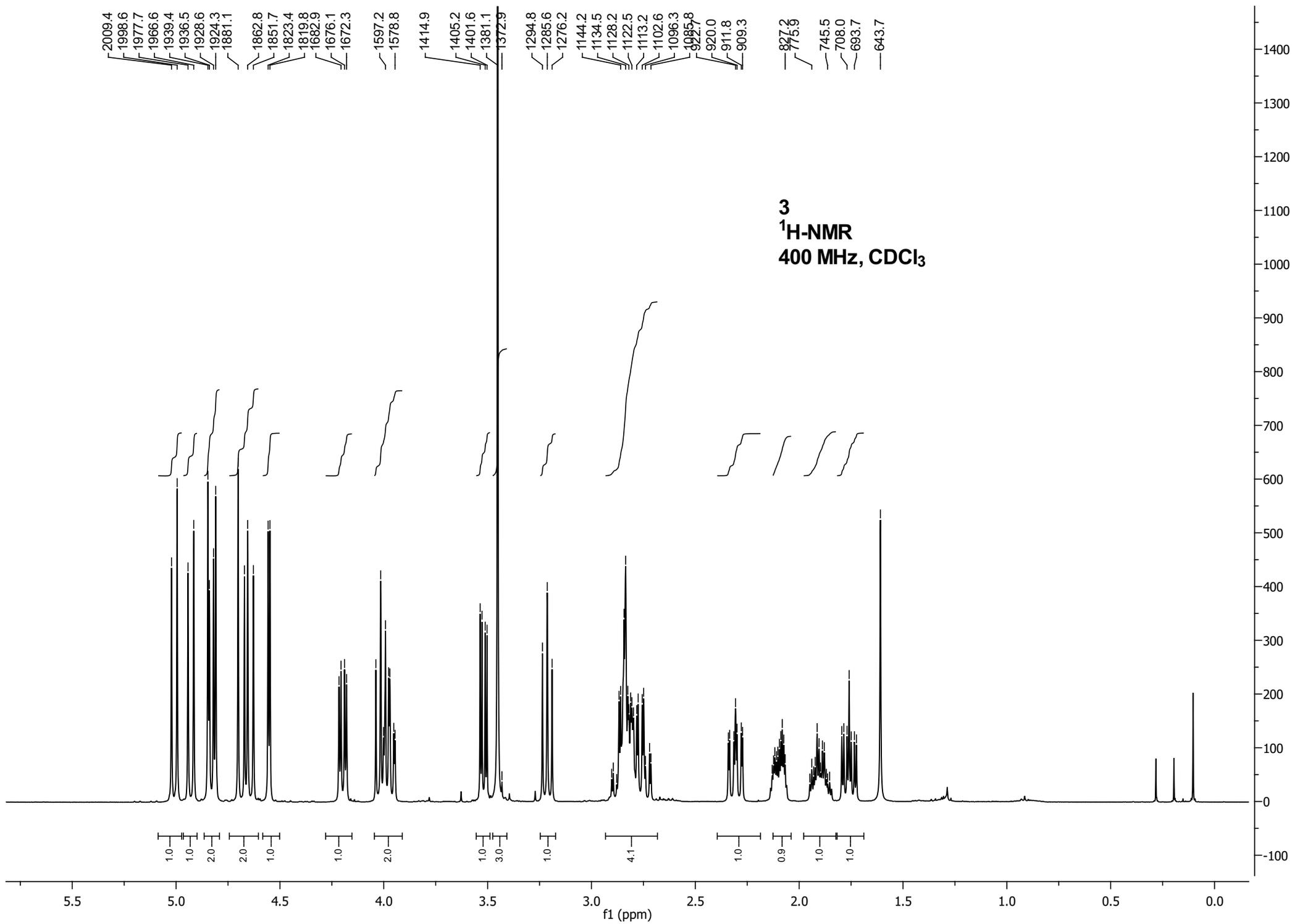


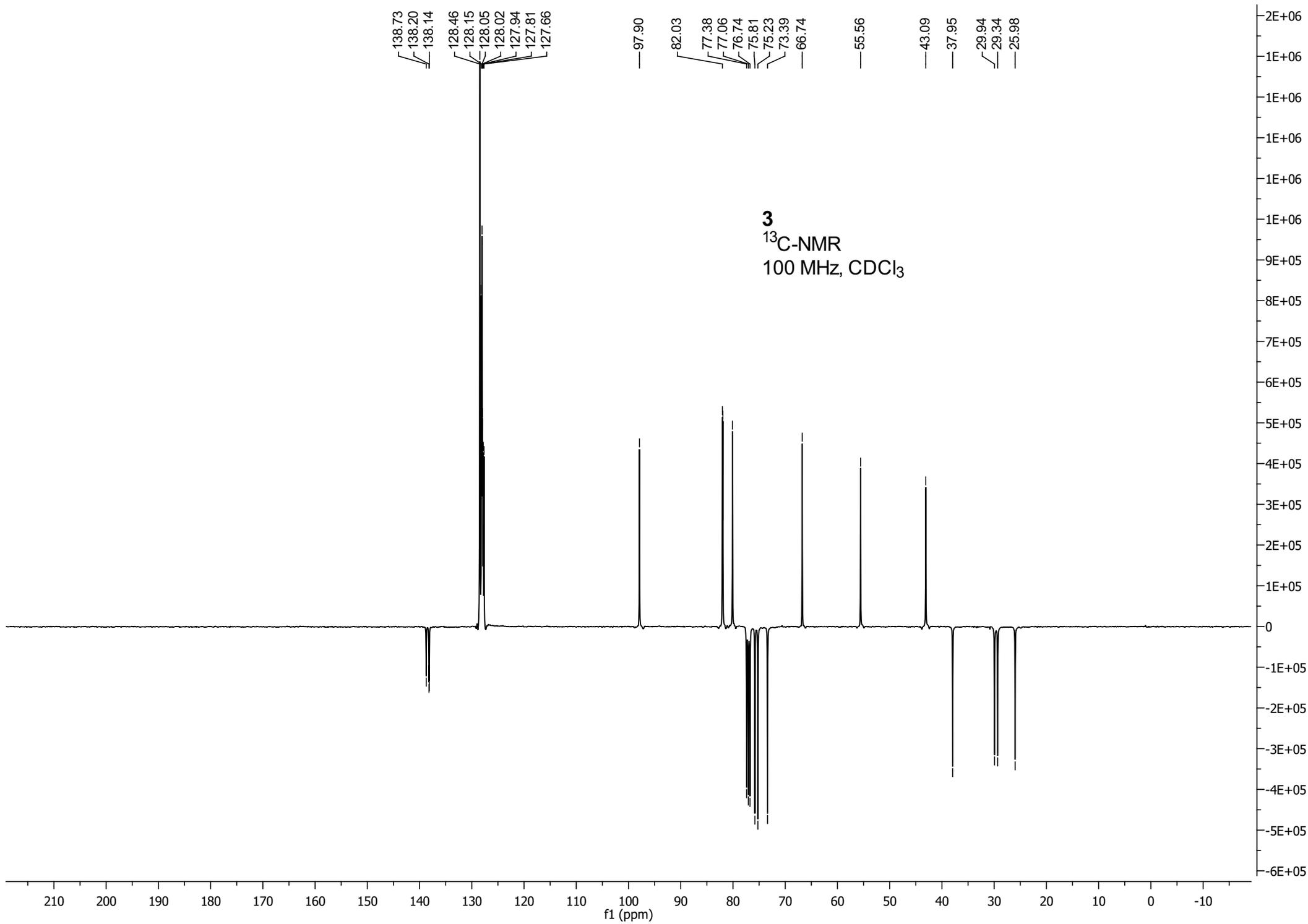
6b

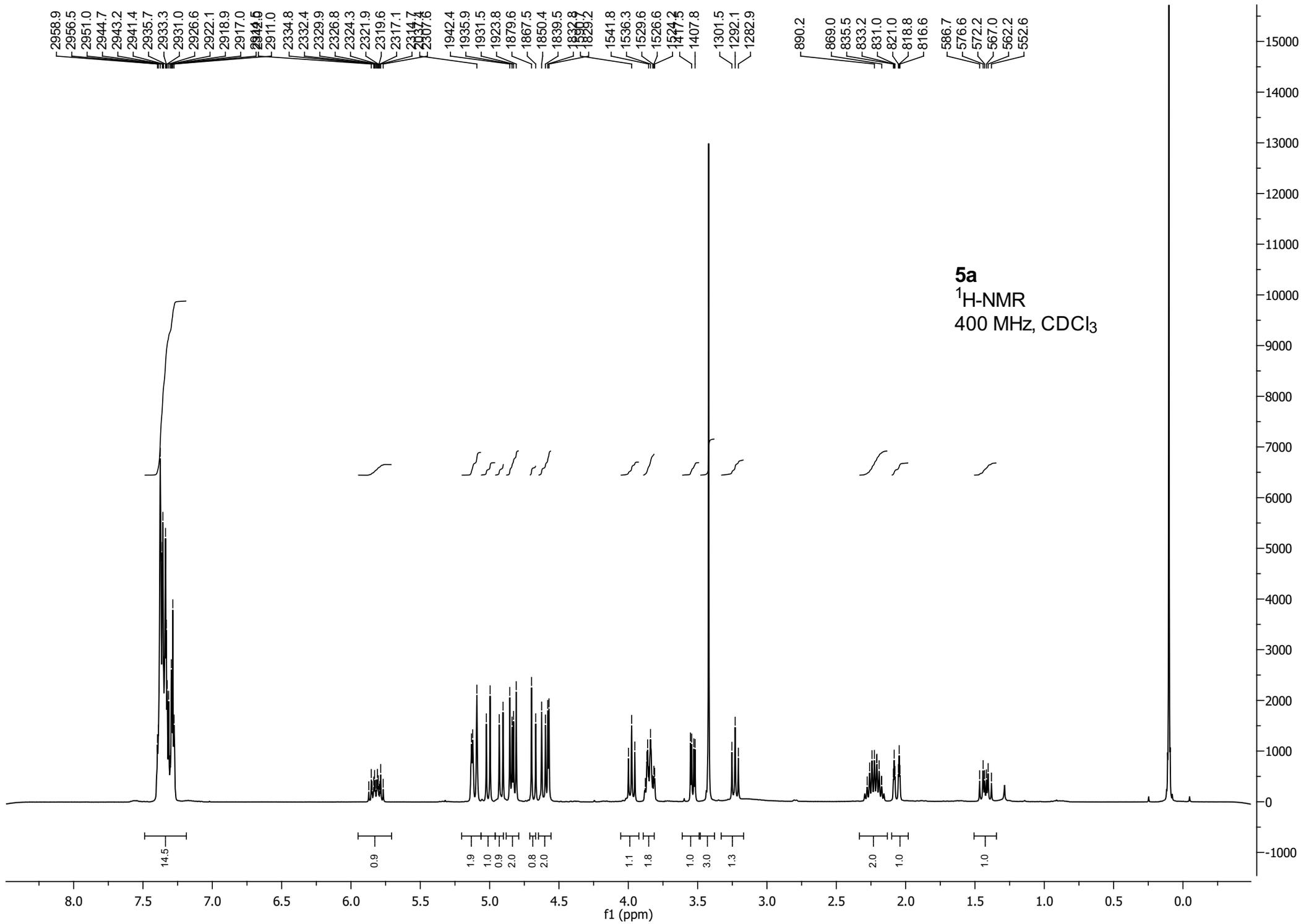
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.4$ (c 0.5 in CHCl₃); δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃, **6b**) 7.39-7.28 (15H, m, H(Ar)), 5.81 (1H, m, 11-H), 5.05-4.96 (4H, m, H-12 H-12' 2 x CHHPH), 4.93 (1H, d, J 13.4, CHHPH), 4.80 (1H, d, CHHPH), 4.85-4.81 (2H, m, 2 x CHHPH), 4.70 (1H, d, J 12.0, CHHPH), 4.61 (1H, d, J 11.2, CHHPH), 4.56 (1H, d, J 3.2, 1-H), 4.00 (1H, bt, J 9.2, 3-H), 3.99-3.94 (1H, m, 5-H), 3.80 (1H, m, 7-H), 3.53 (1H, dd, J 3.2, J 9.6, 2-H), 3.41 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.28 (1H, bt, J 9.2, 4-H) 2.18 (1H, d, OH), 2.10-2.07 (2H, m, 10-H 10'-H), 1.82 (1H, m, 6-H), 1.64 (1H, m, 6'-H), 1.53-1.28 (m, 4H, 9-H 9'-H, 8-H 8'-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 3b) 138.66 (CH, C-11), 114.58 (CH₂, C-12), 98.00 (CH, C-1), 82.03 (CH, C-4), 81.15 (CH, C-3), 80.10 (CH, C-2), 75.76, 75.09, 73.41 (CH₂Ph) 68.50 (CH, C-7), 67.96 (CH, C-5), 55.45 (OCH₃), 38.01 (CH₂, C-10), 33.67 (CH₂, C-6), 37.17 (CH₂, C-8 or C-9), 24.94 (CH₂, C-8 or C-9); HRESIMS m/z 569.2874 (100) (C₃₂H₃₈O₆Na [M+Na]⁺ requires 569.2873).

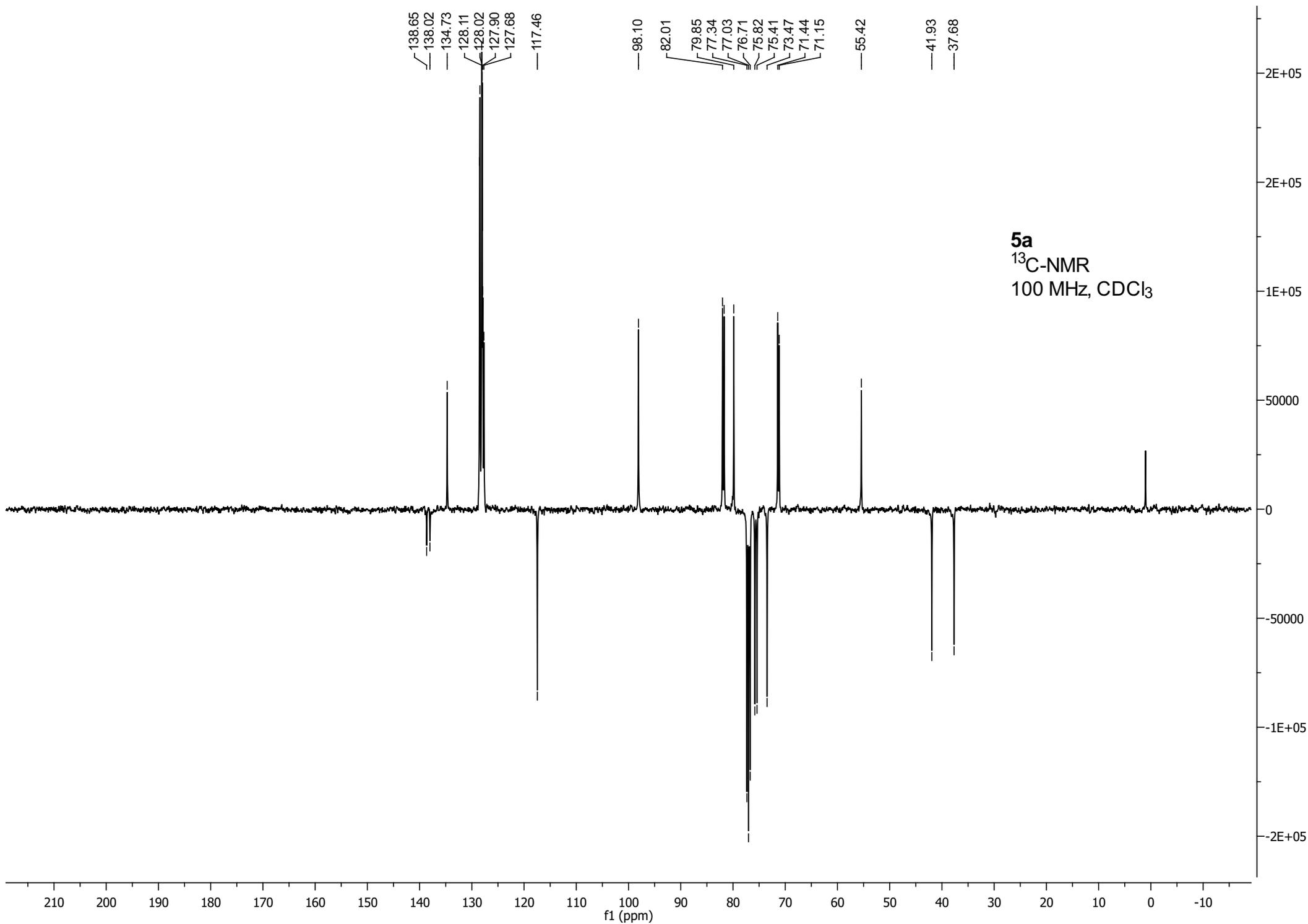
References

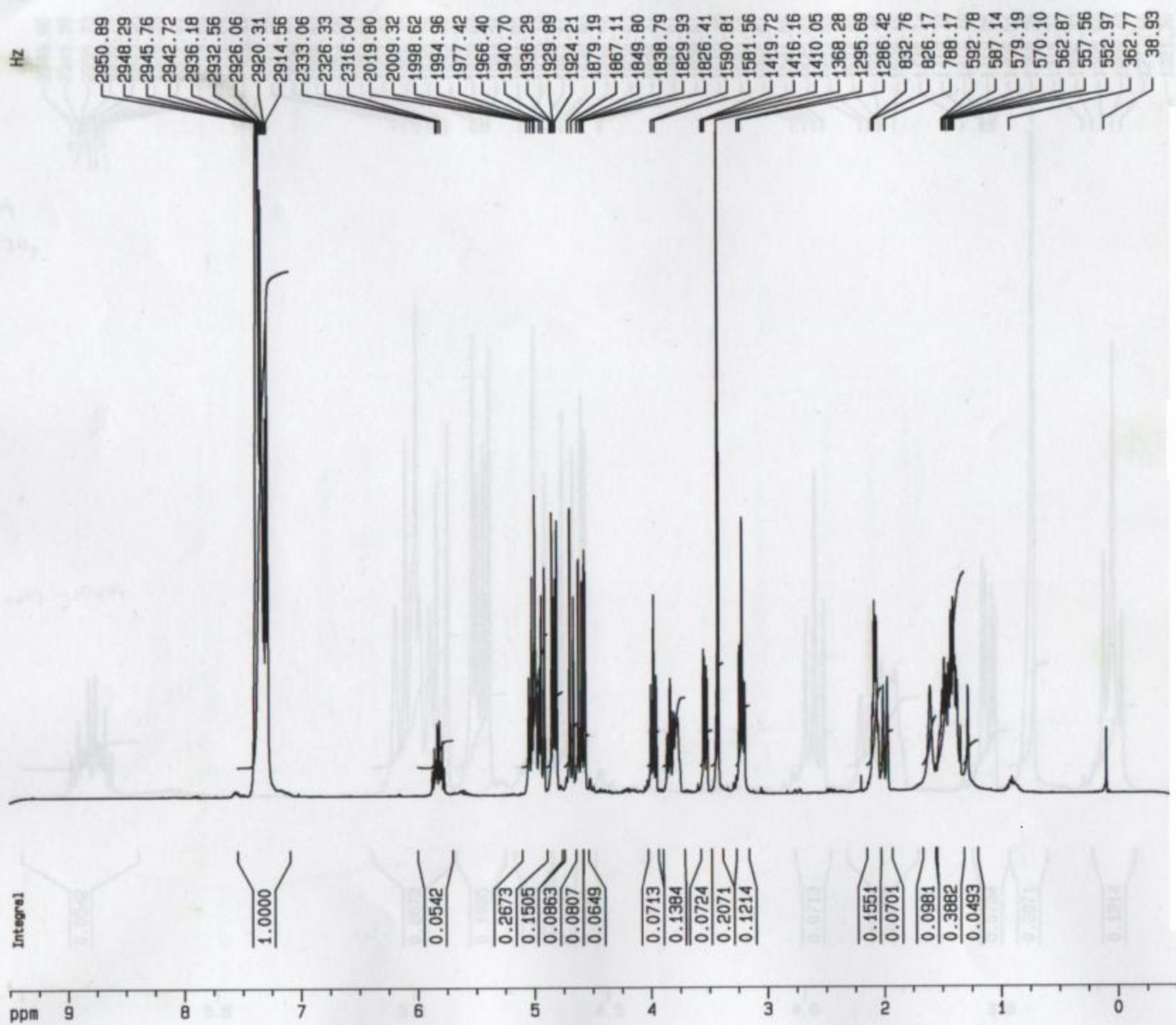
- ¹ N. Hori, H. Matsukura, G. Matsuo, T. Nakata, *Tetrahedron*, **2002**, 58, 1853-1864.
- ² K.S. Ko, C.J. Zea, N.L. Pohl, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 126, 13188-13189.
- ³ J.D. White, R. Hanselmann, R.W. Jackson, W.J. Porter, Y. Ohba, T. Tiller, S. Wang, *J. Org. Chem.*, **2001**, 66, 5217-5131
- ⁴ S. C. Hung, C. H. Wong, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 4903-4906.
- ⁵ Grignard reagent was prepared as follows: Mg (486 mg, 20 mmol) in dry Et₂O (10 mL) was treated with a catalytic amount of 1,2 dibromoethane (100 μ L) under N₂ atmosphere until gaseous ethylene appears. The solution was cooled to 0°C and a solution of 5-bromo-pentene (1.2 mL, 10 mmol) was slowly added. When addition was complete the reaction was stirred at rt for 1 hr and the 1M solution immediately used.









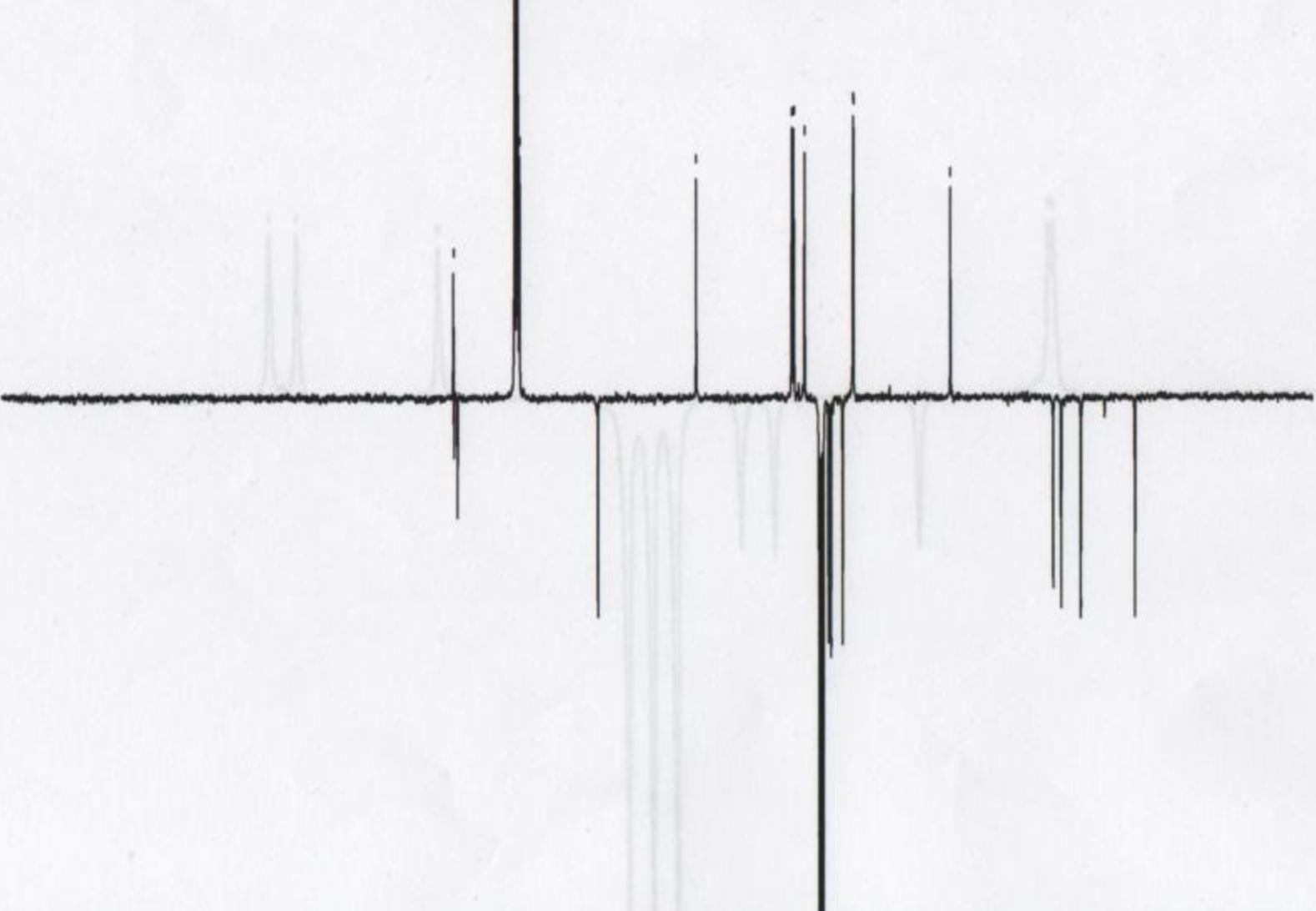


6a
1H-NMR
400 MHz, CDCl₃

ppm

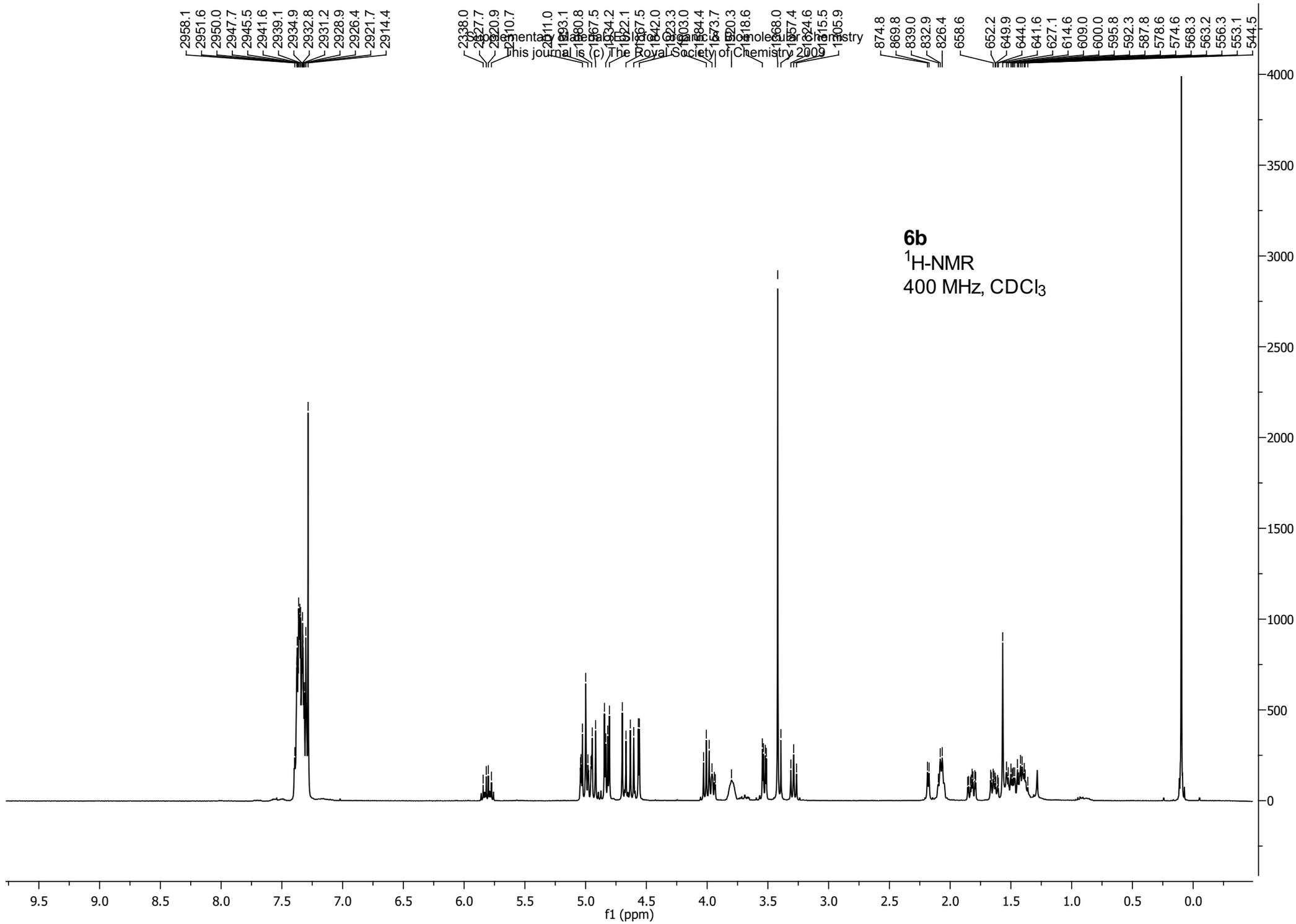
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62.3619

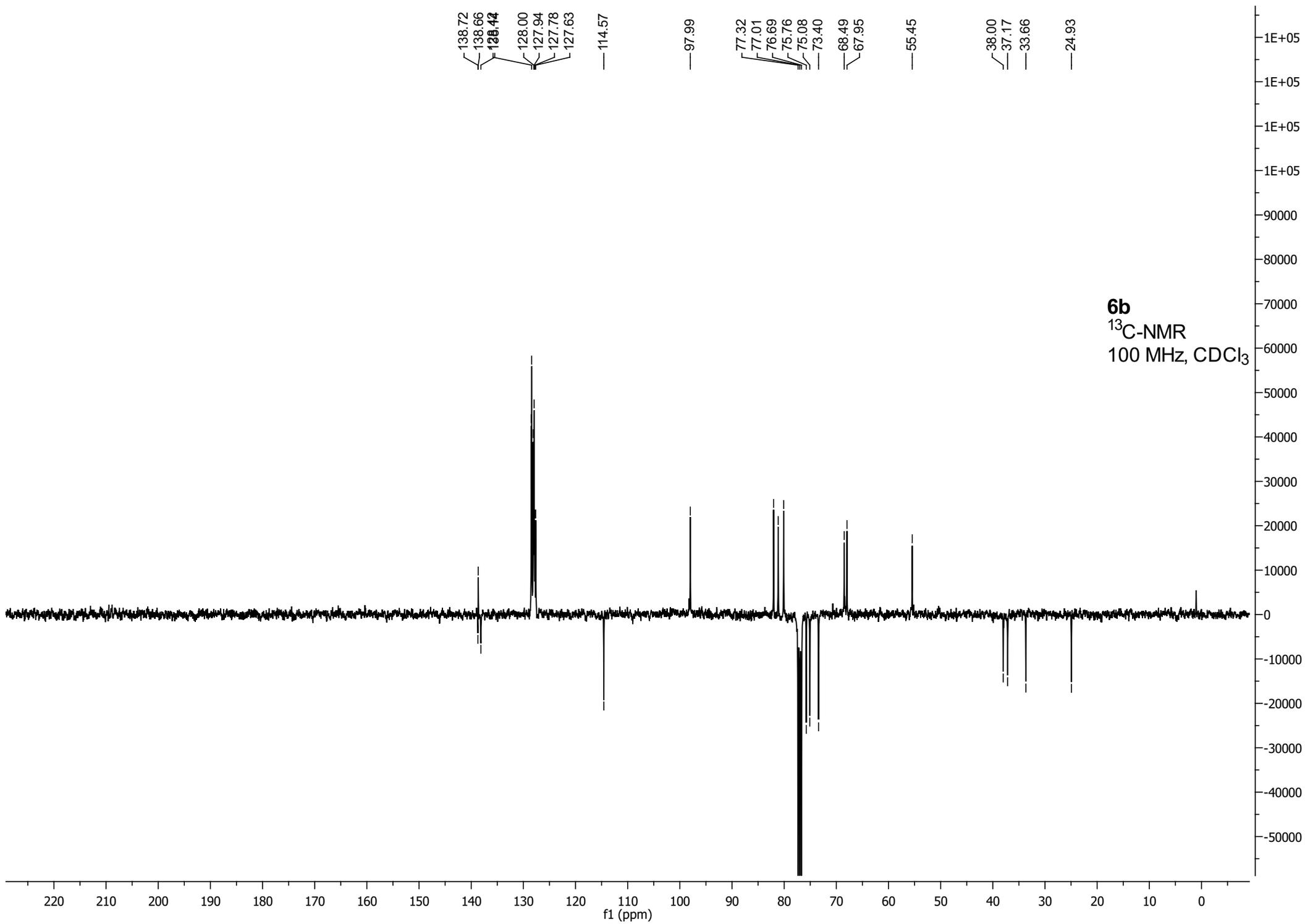
139.419
139.307
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128.804
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80.497
78.016
77.699
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39.006
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25.305

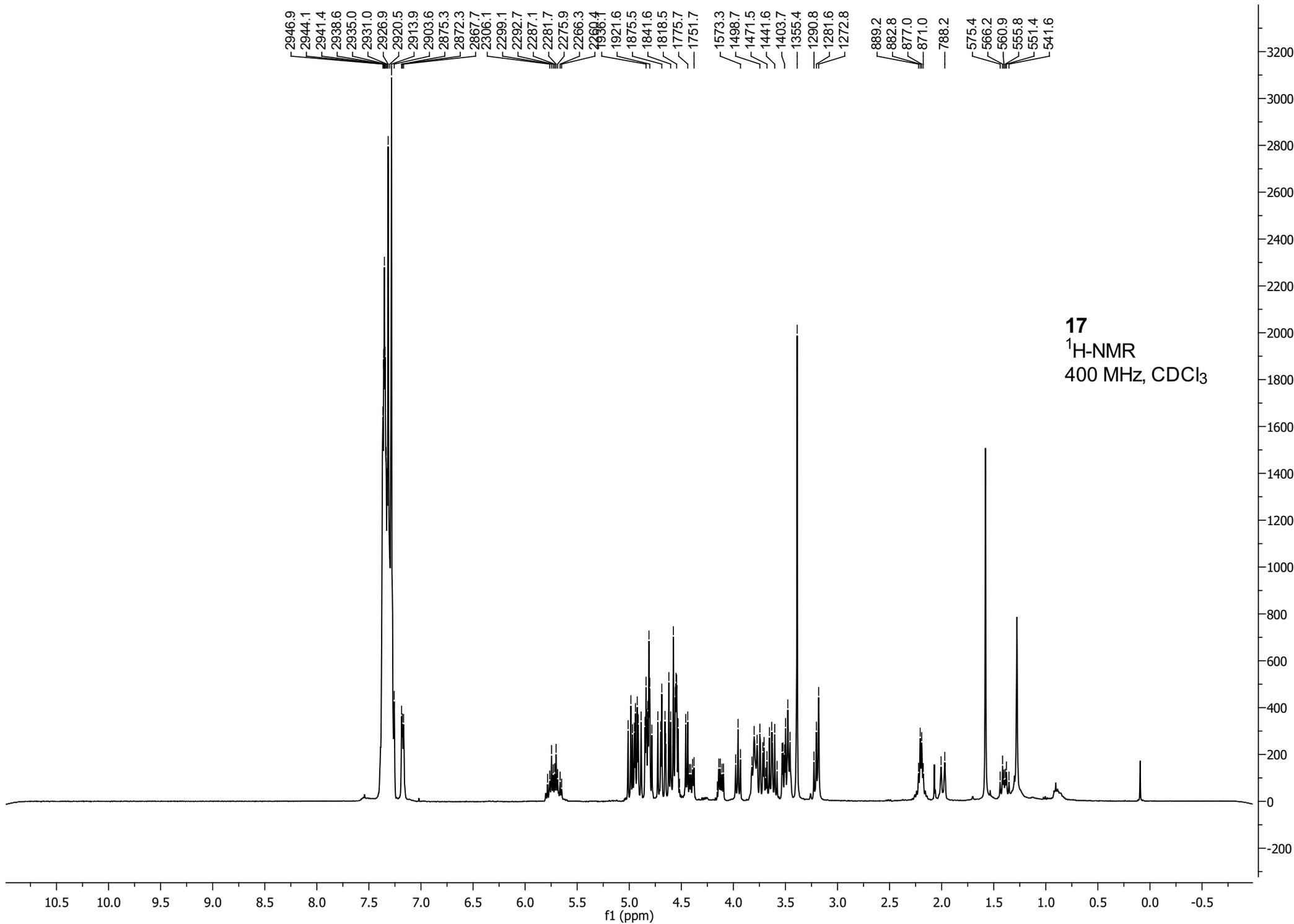


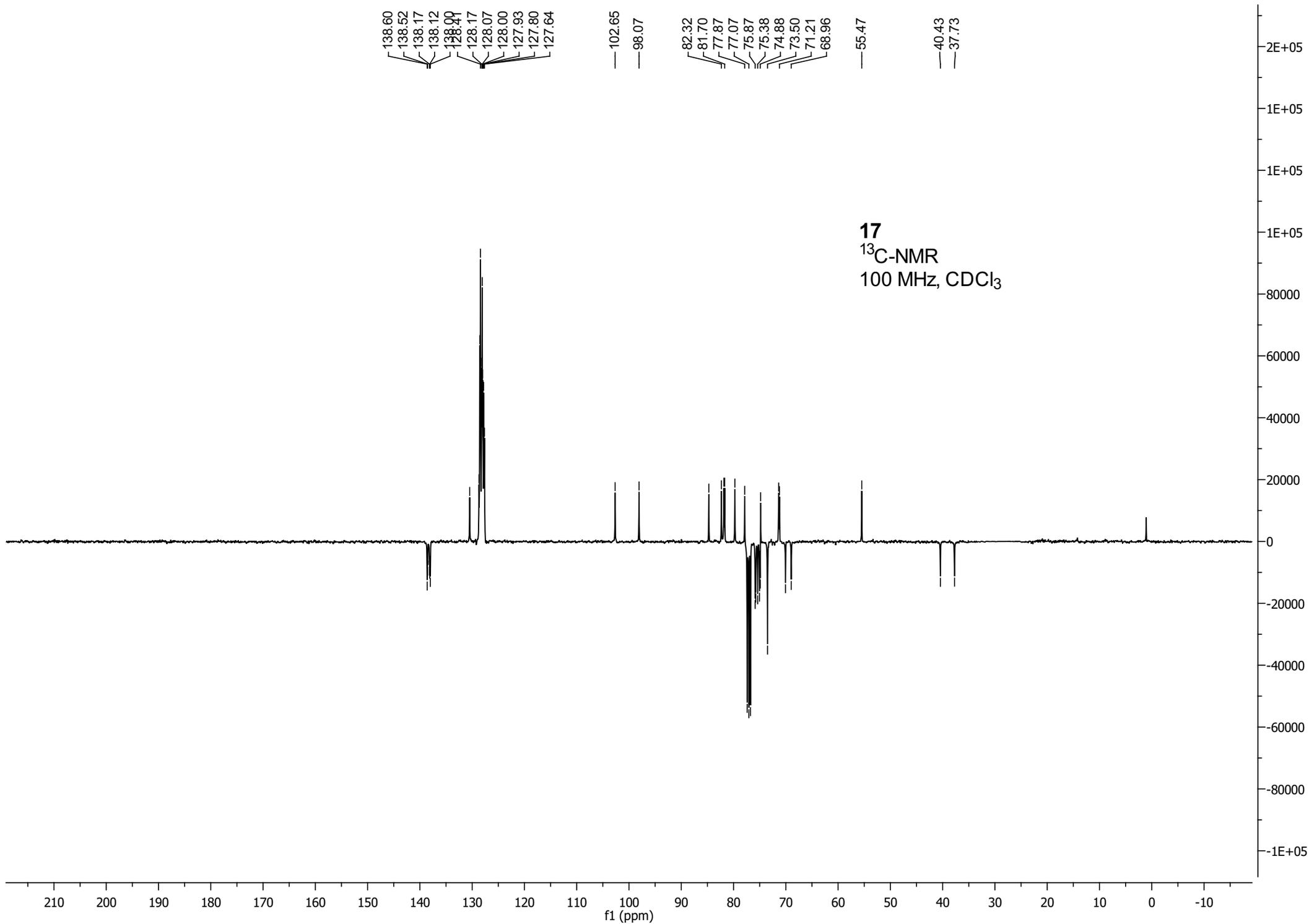
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100 MHz, CDCl3

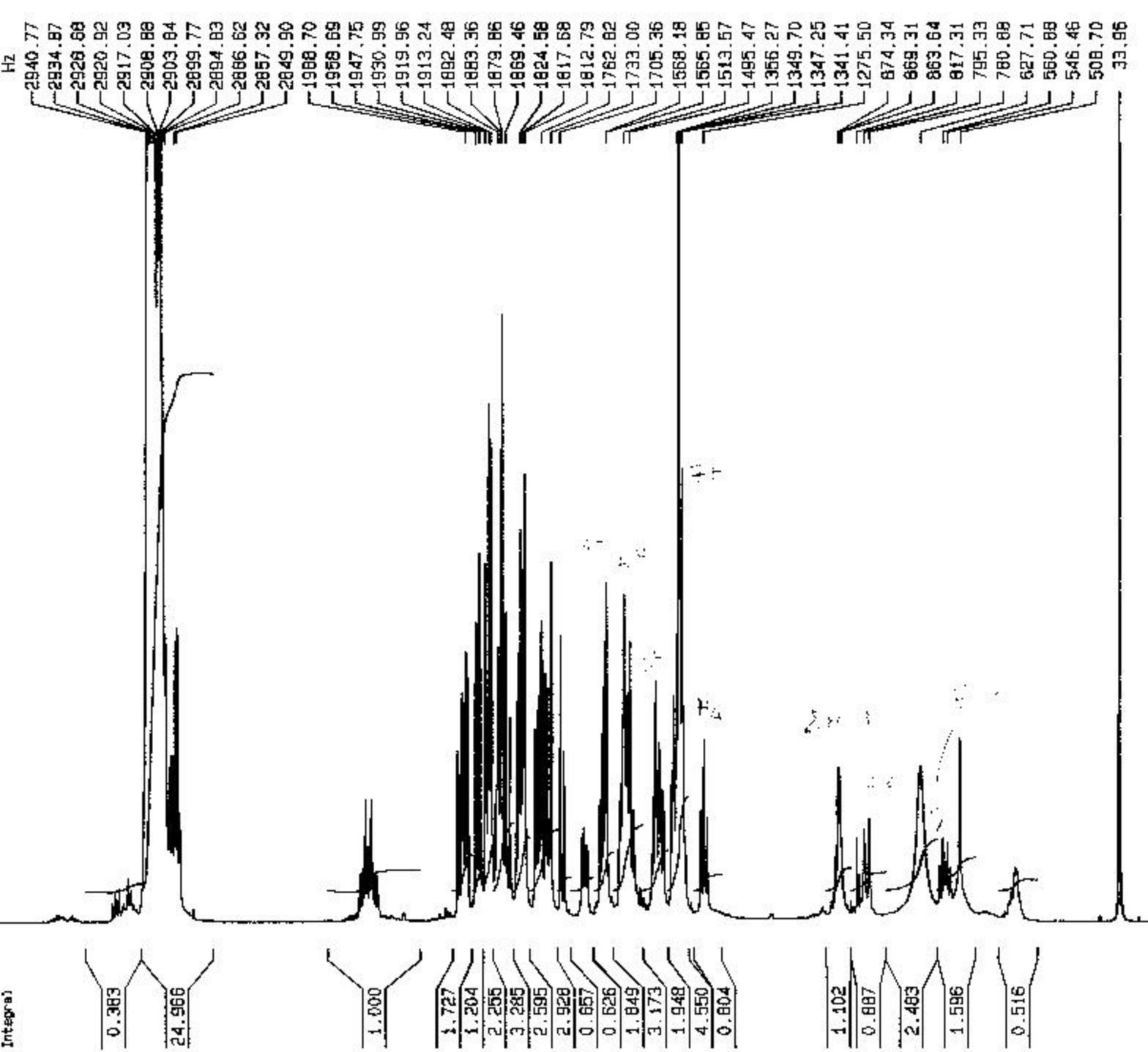
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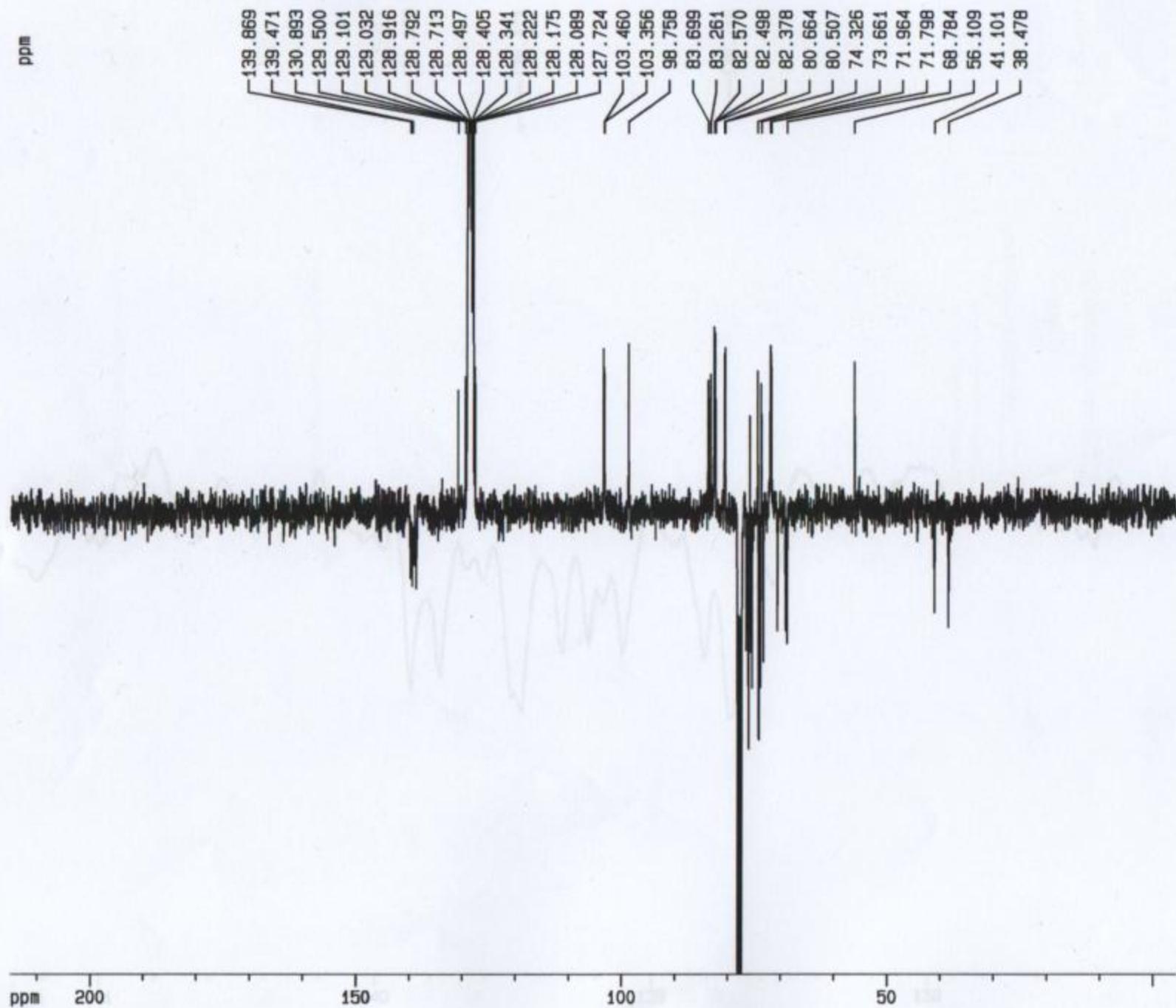




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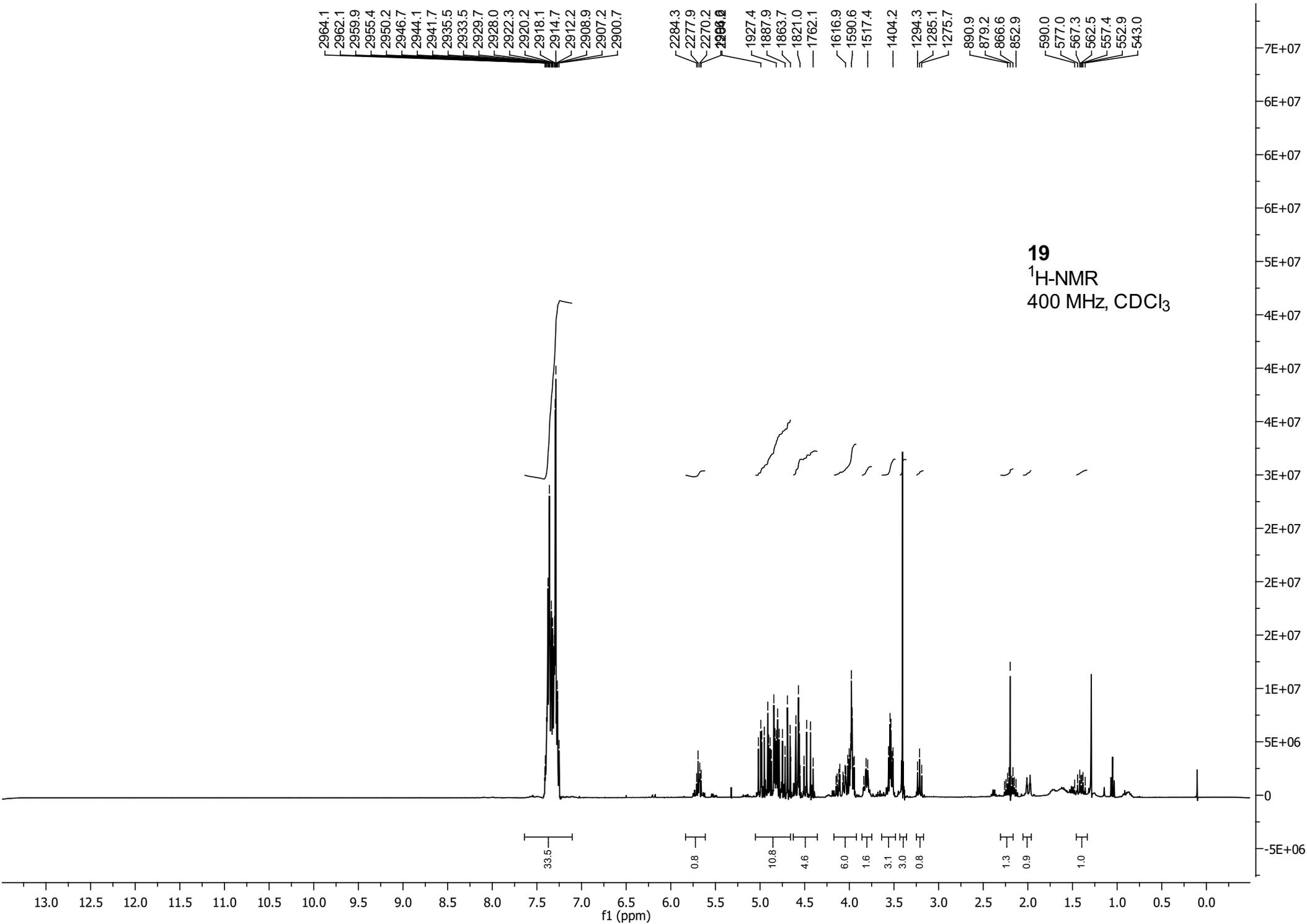
¹H-NMR
400 MHz, CDCl₃

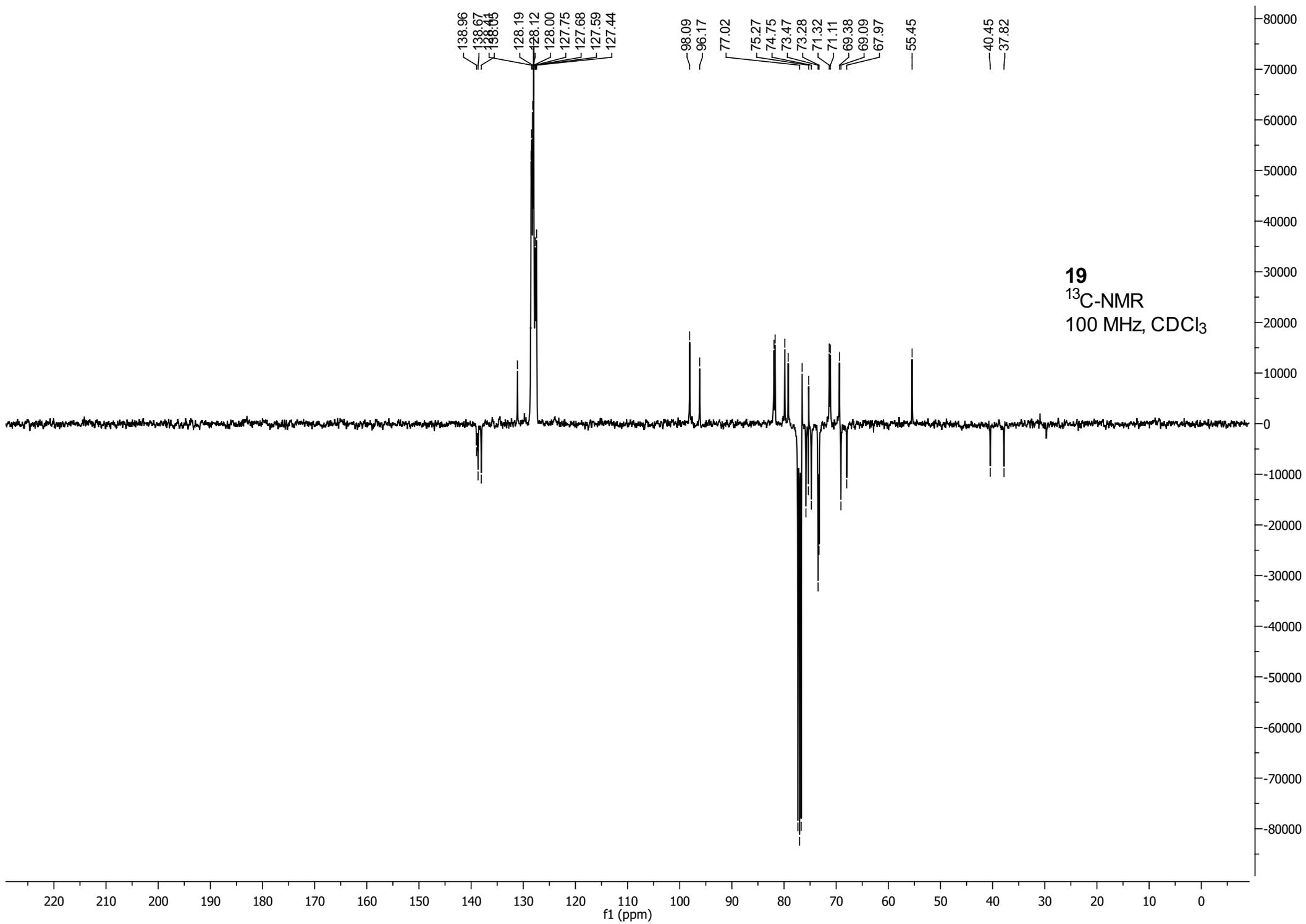
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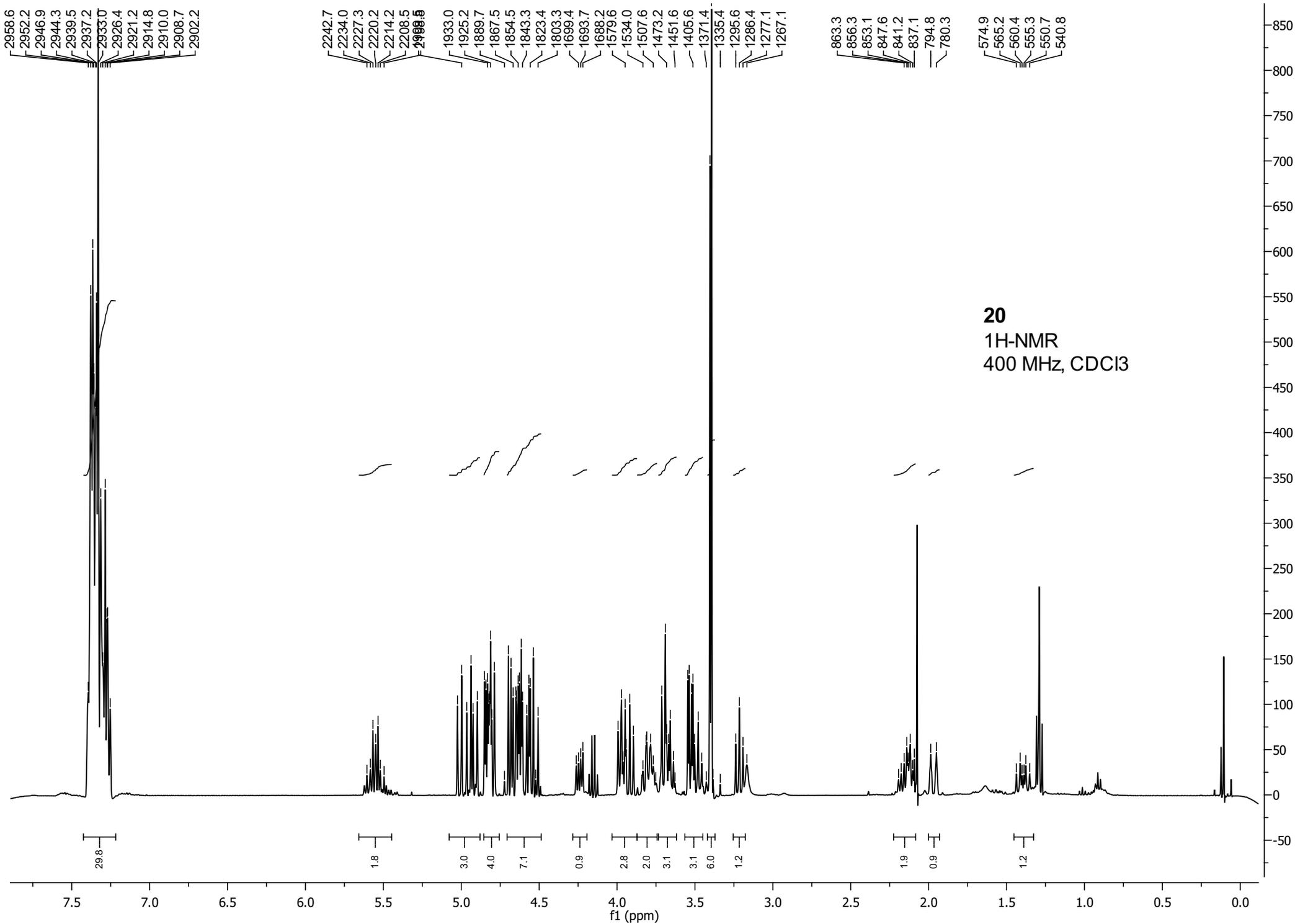


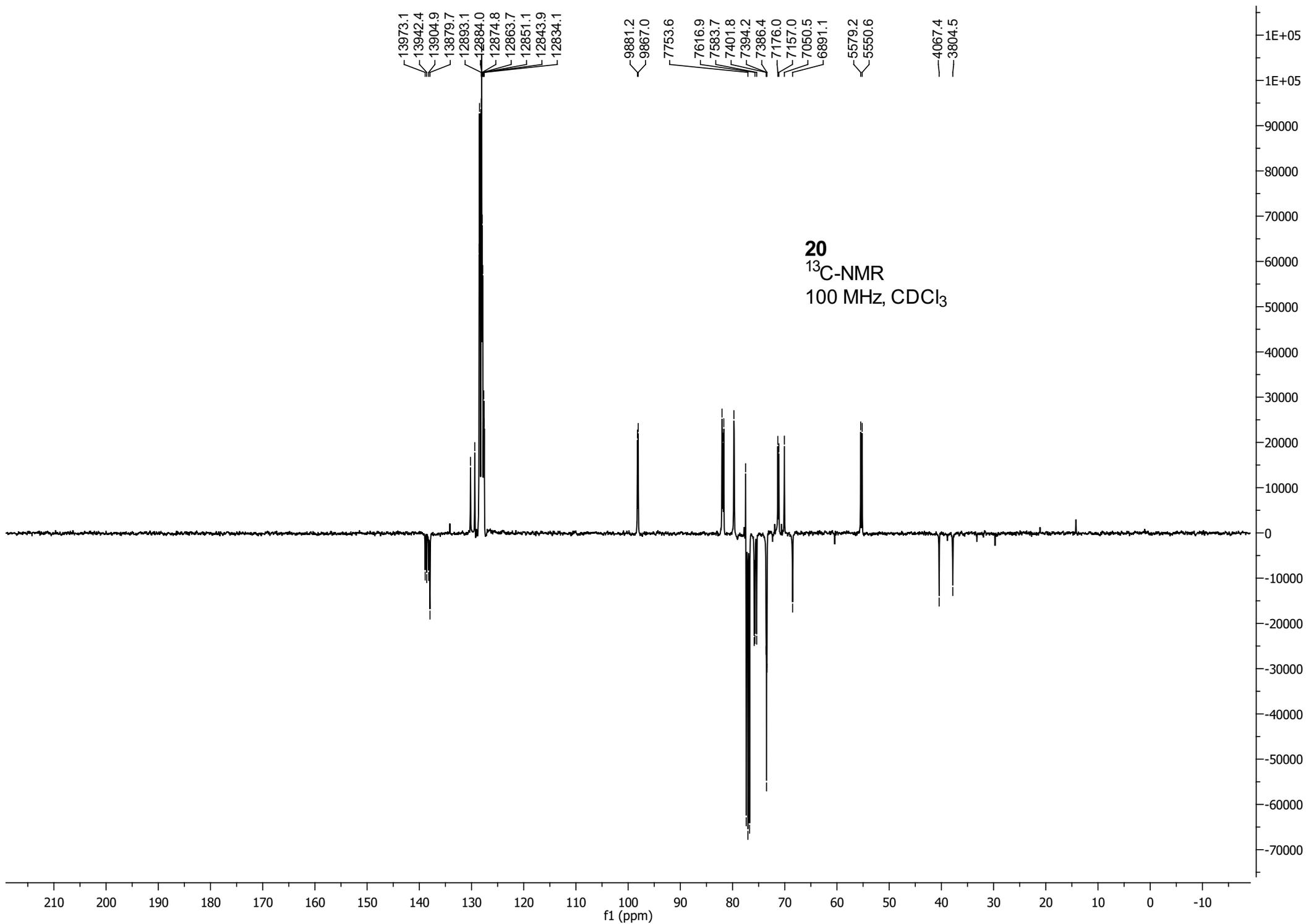
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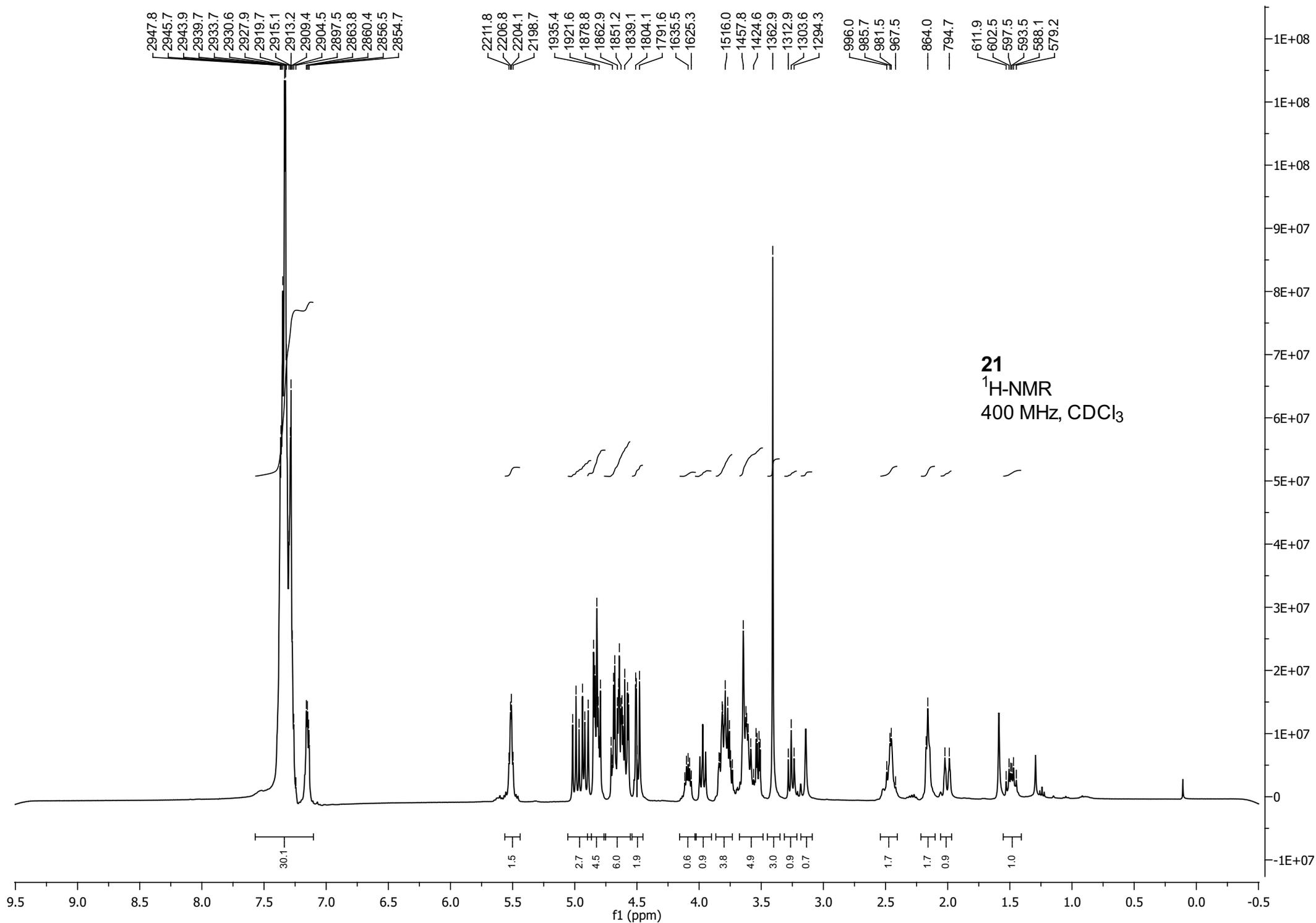
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100 MHz, CDCl_3

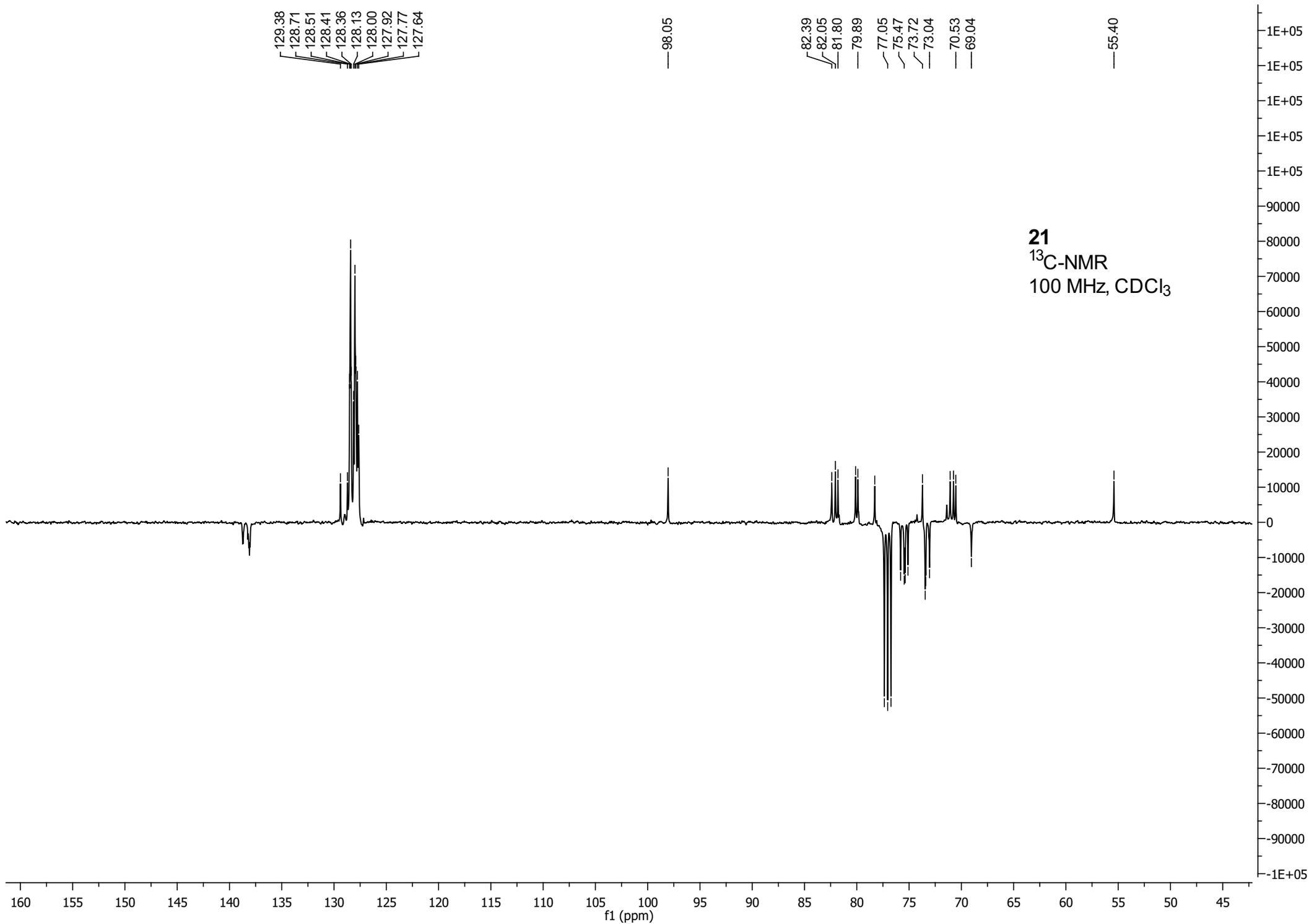


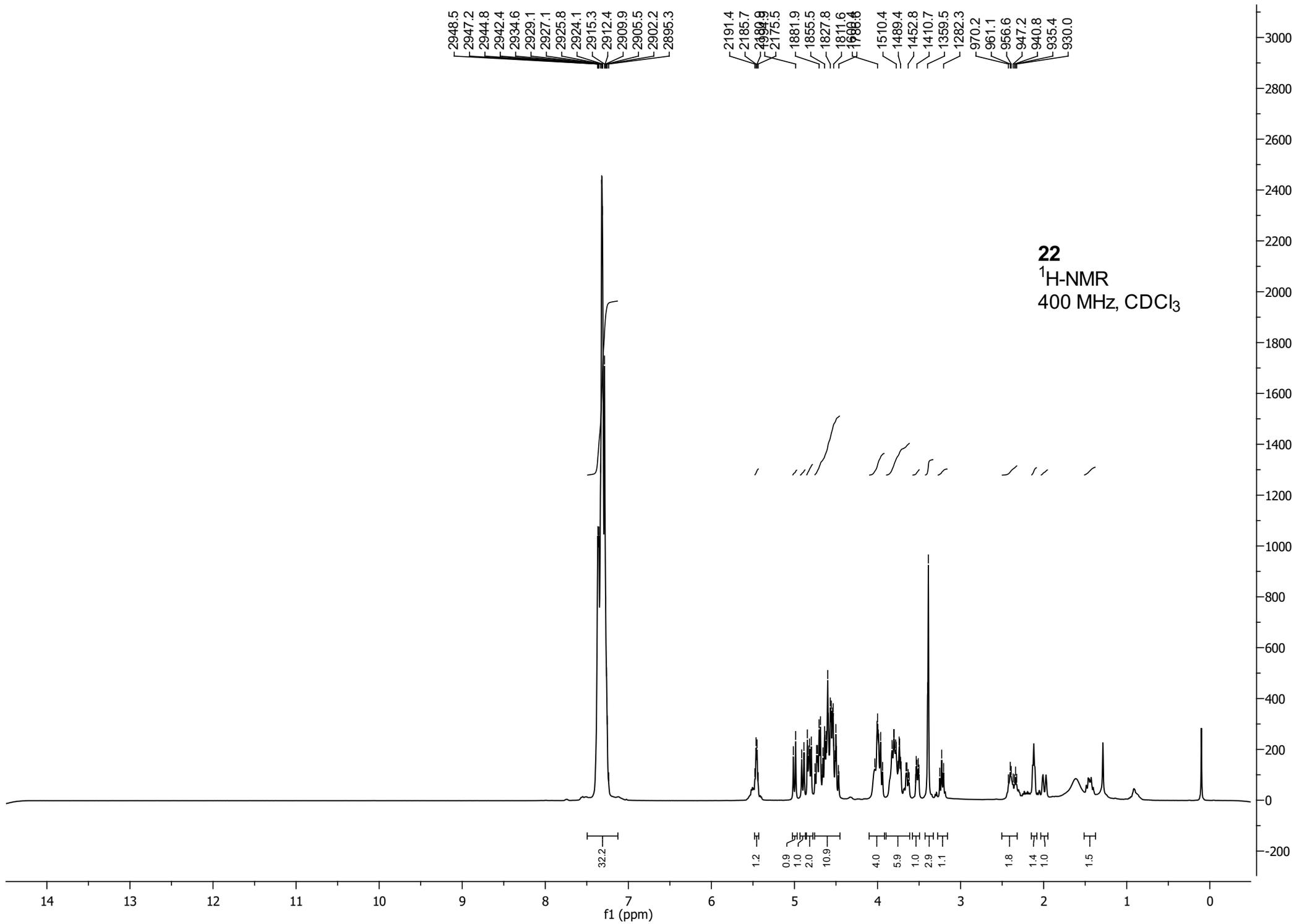


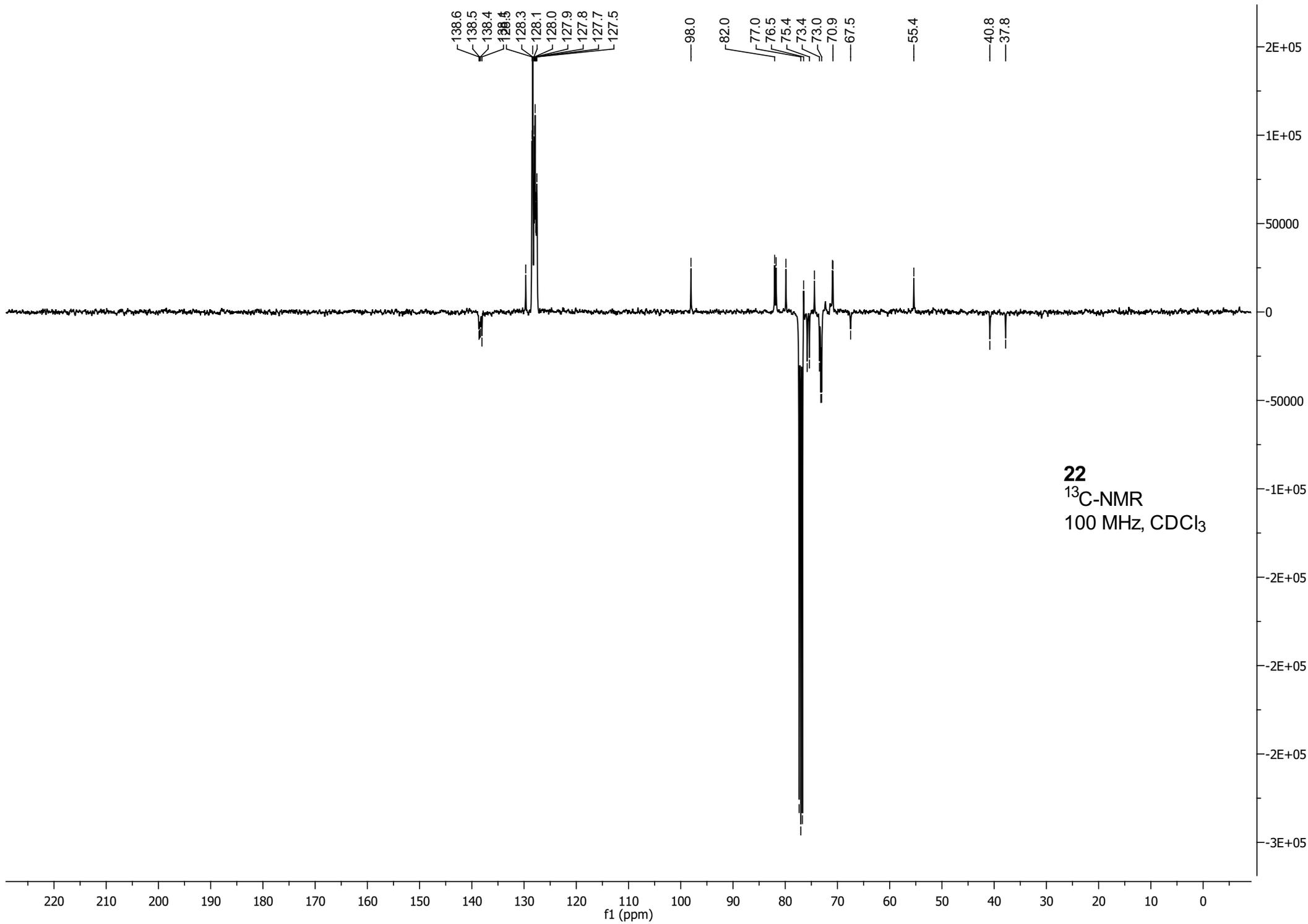


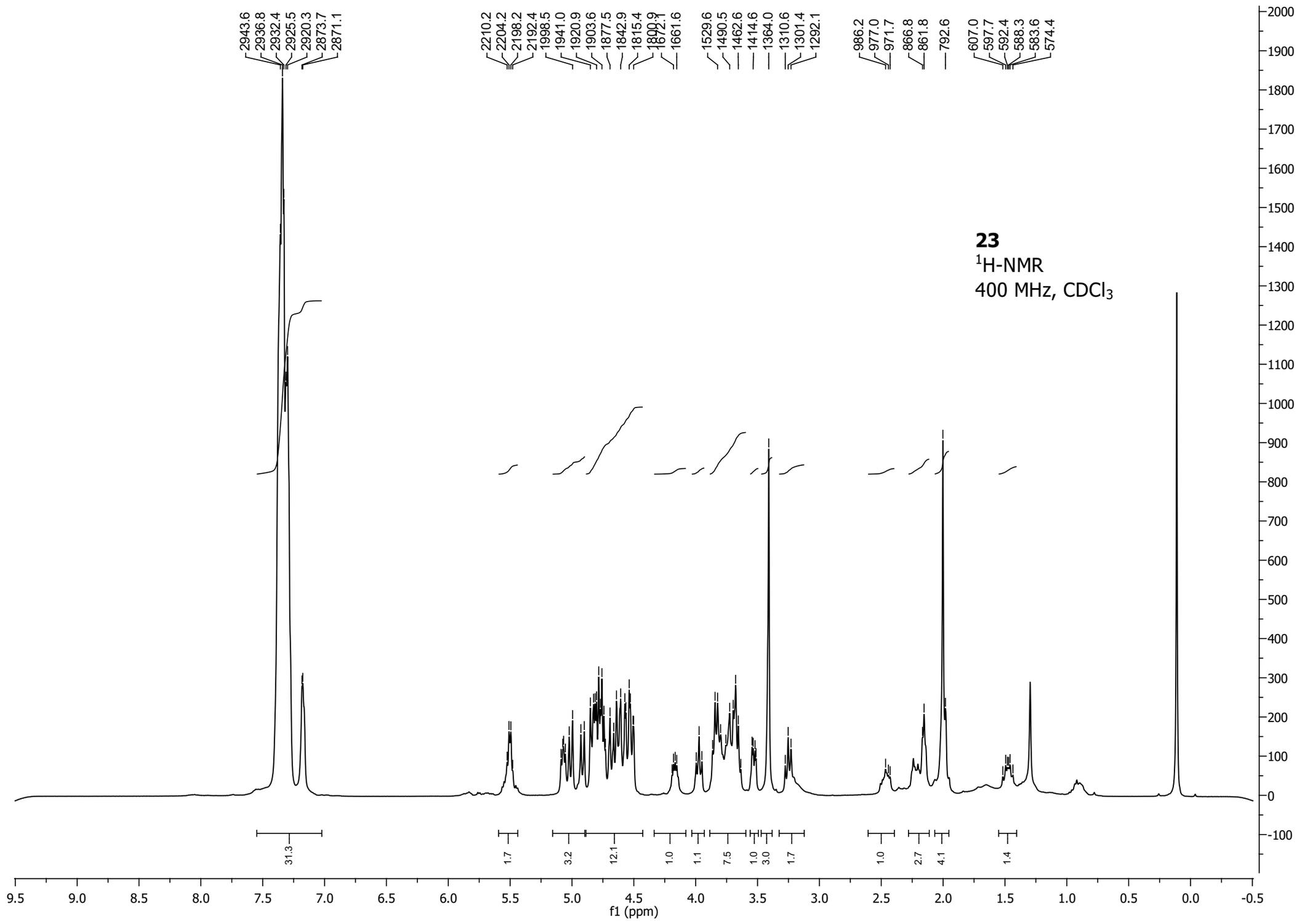


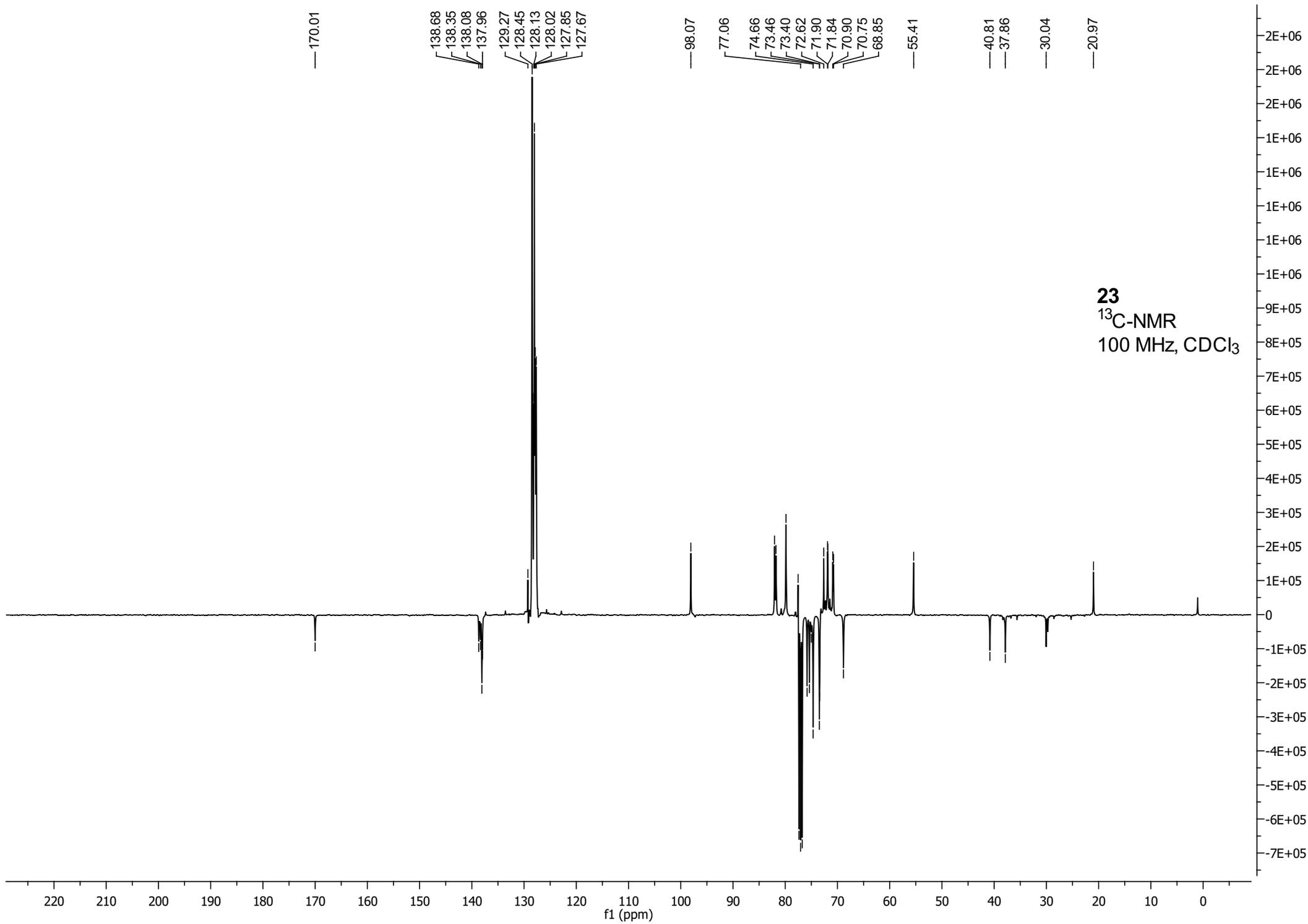


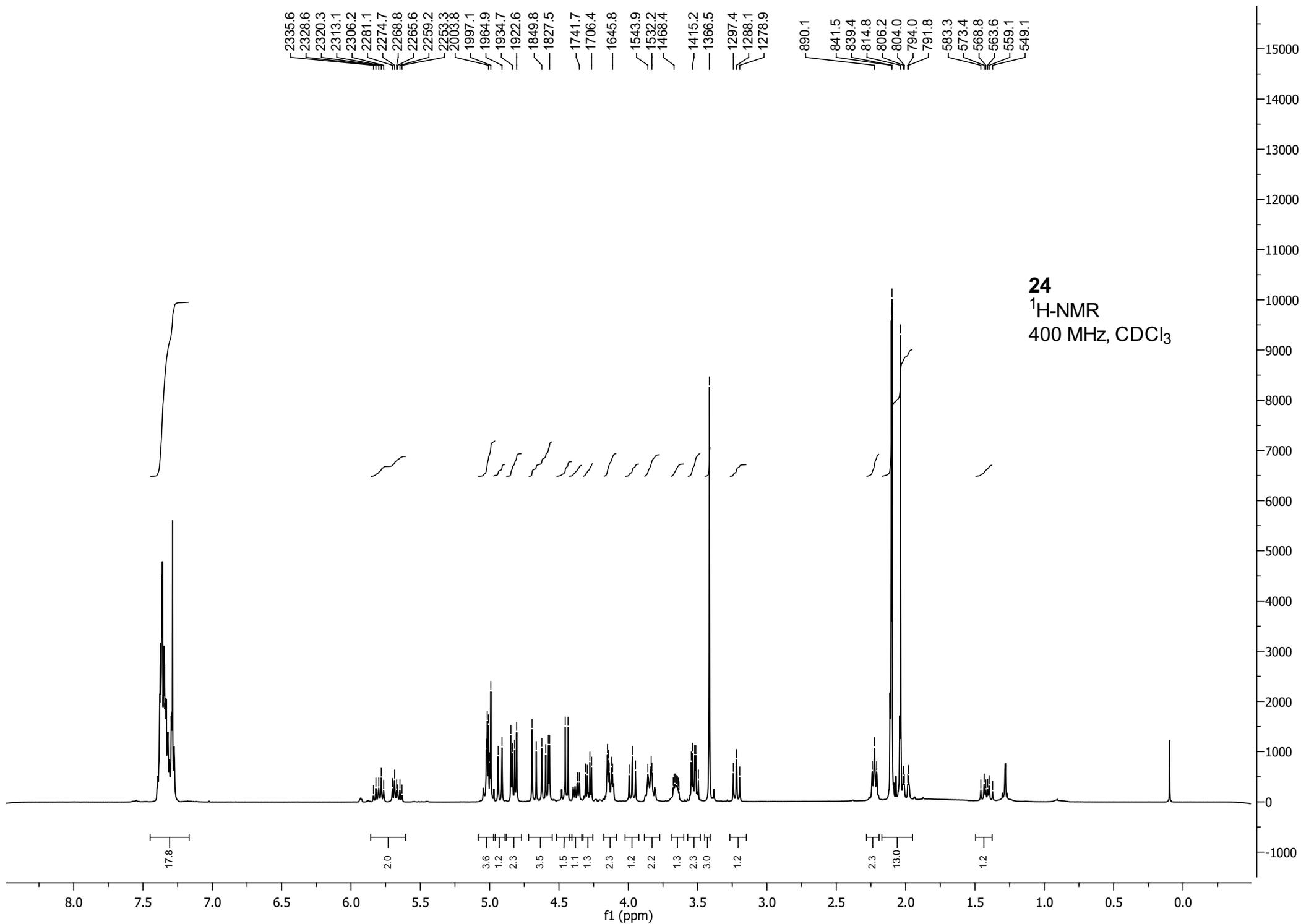


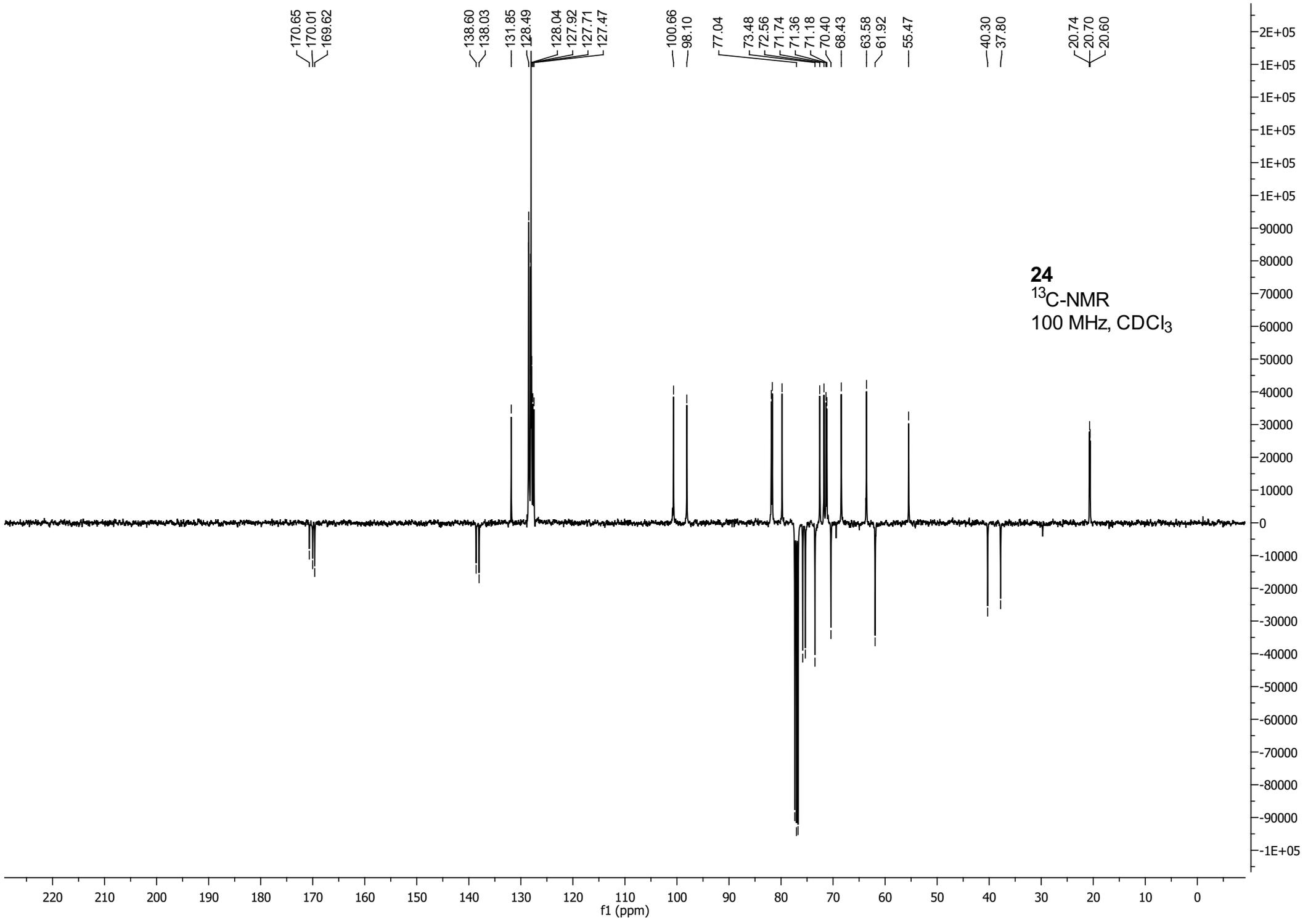


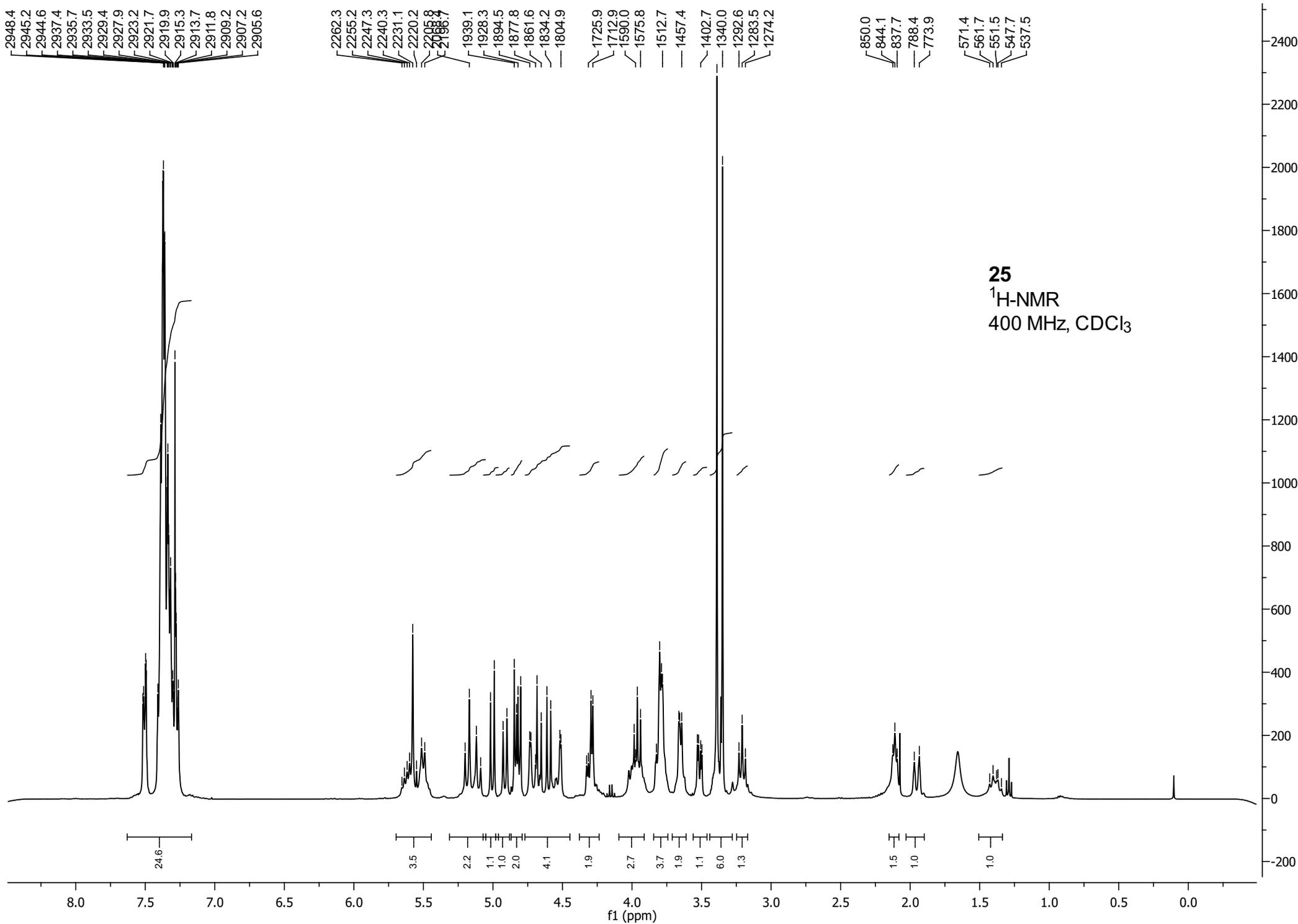


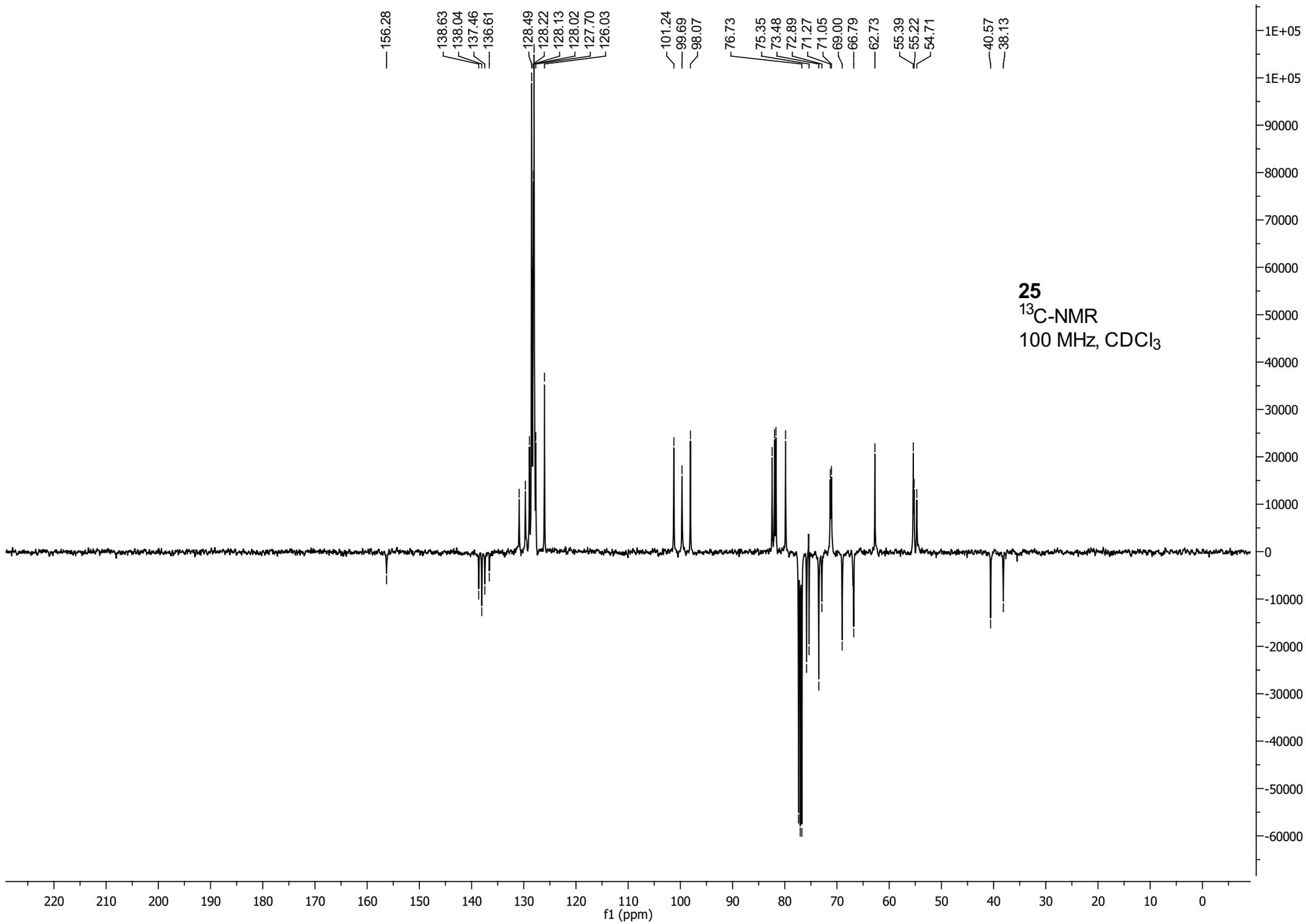


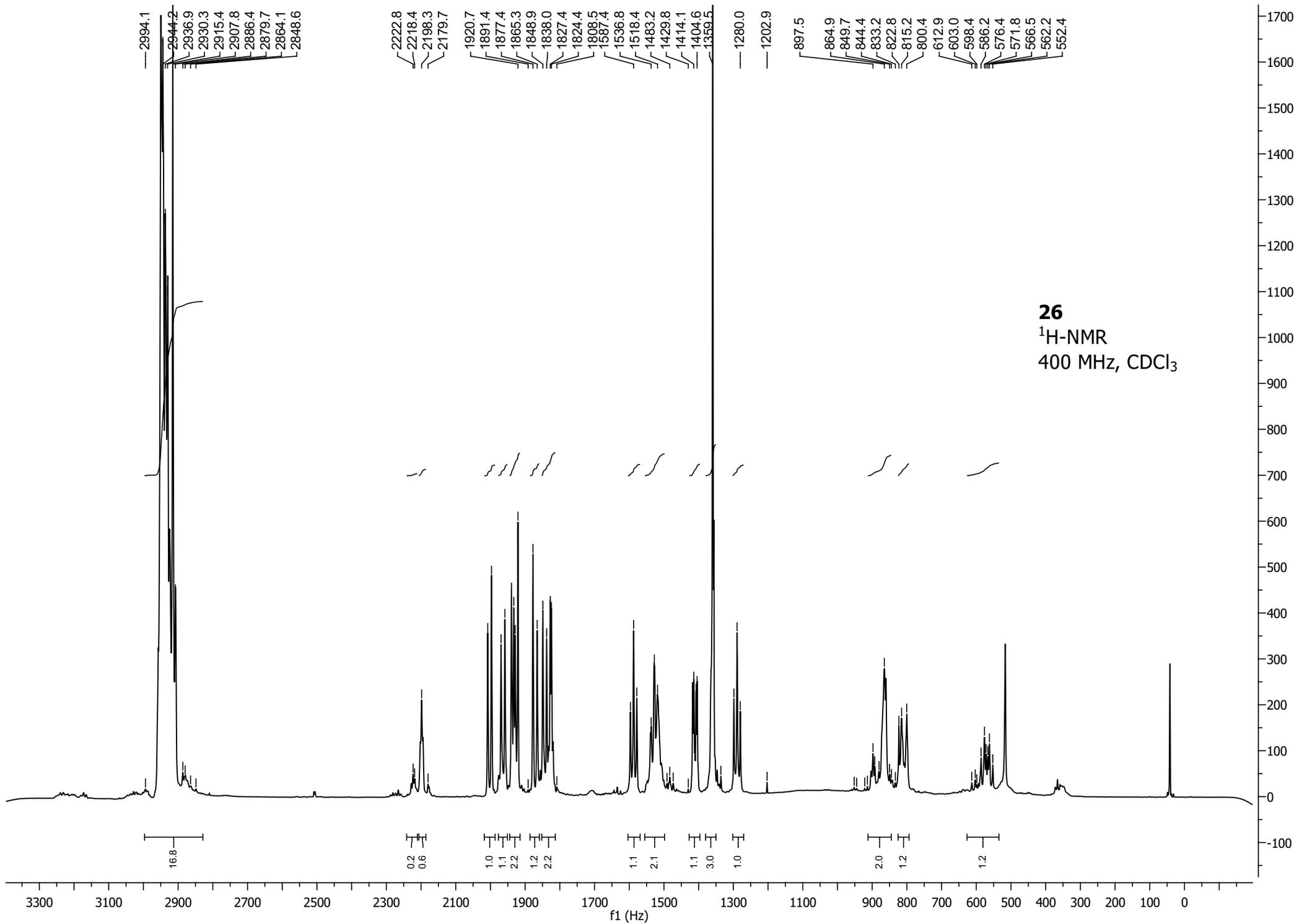


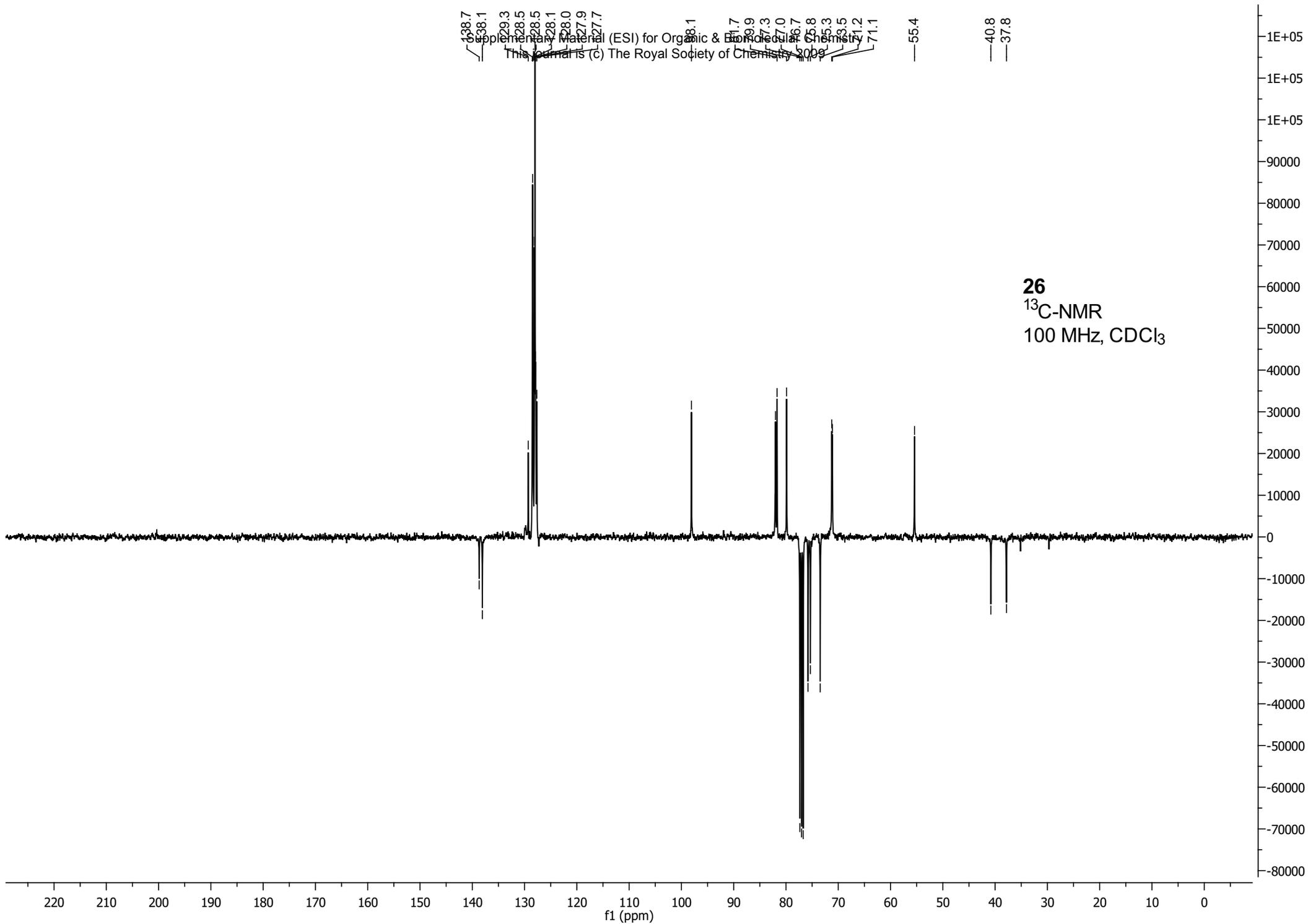


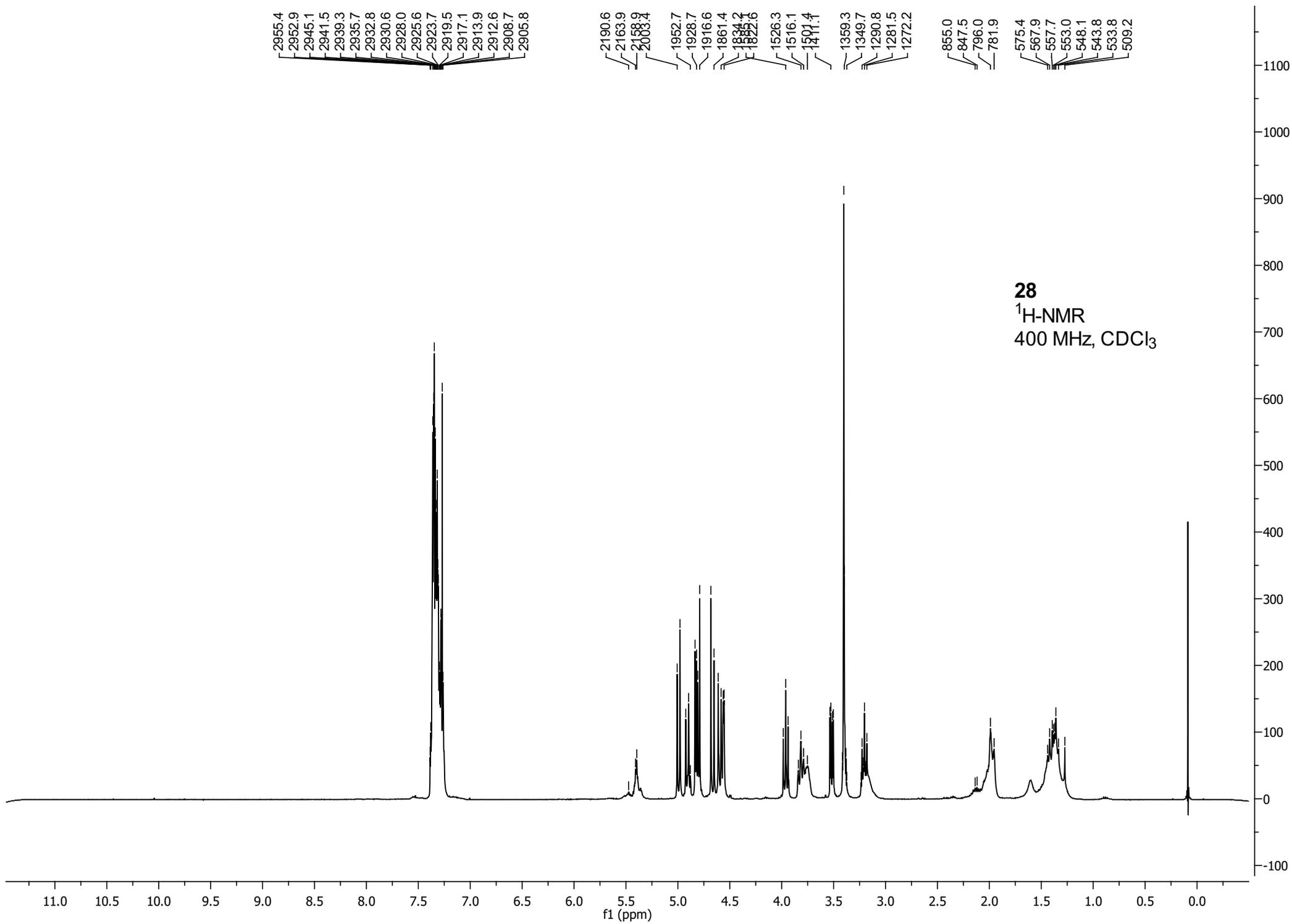


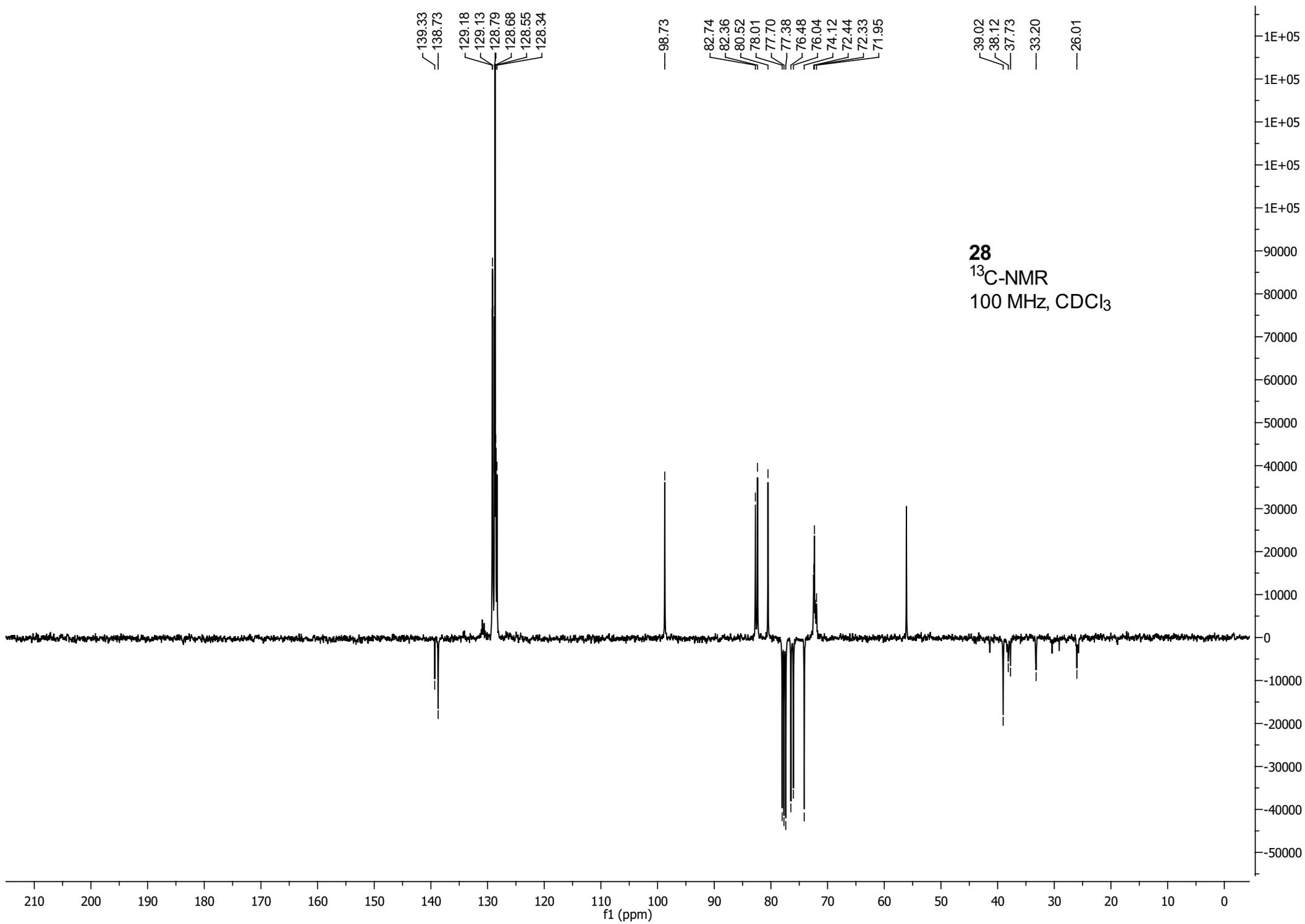


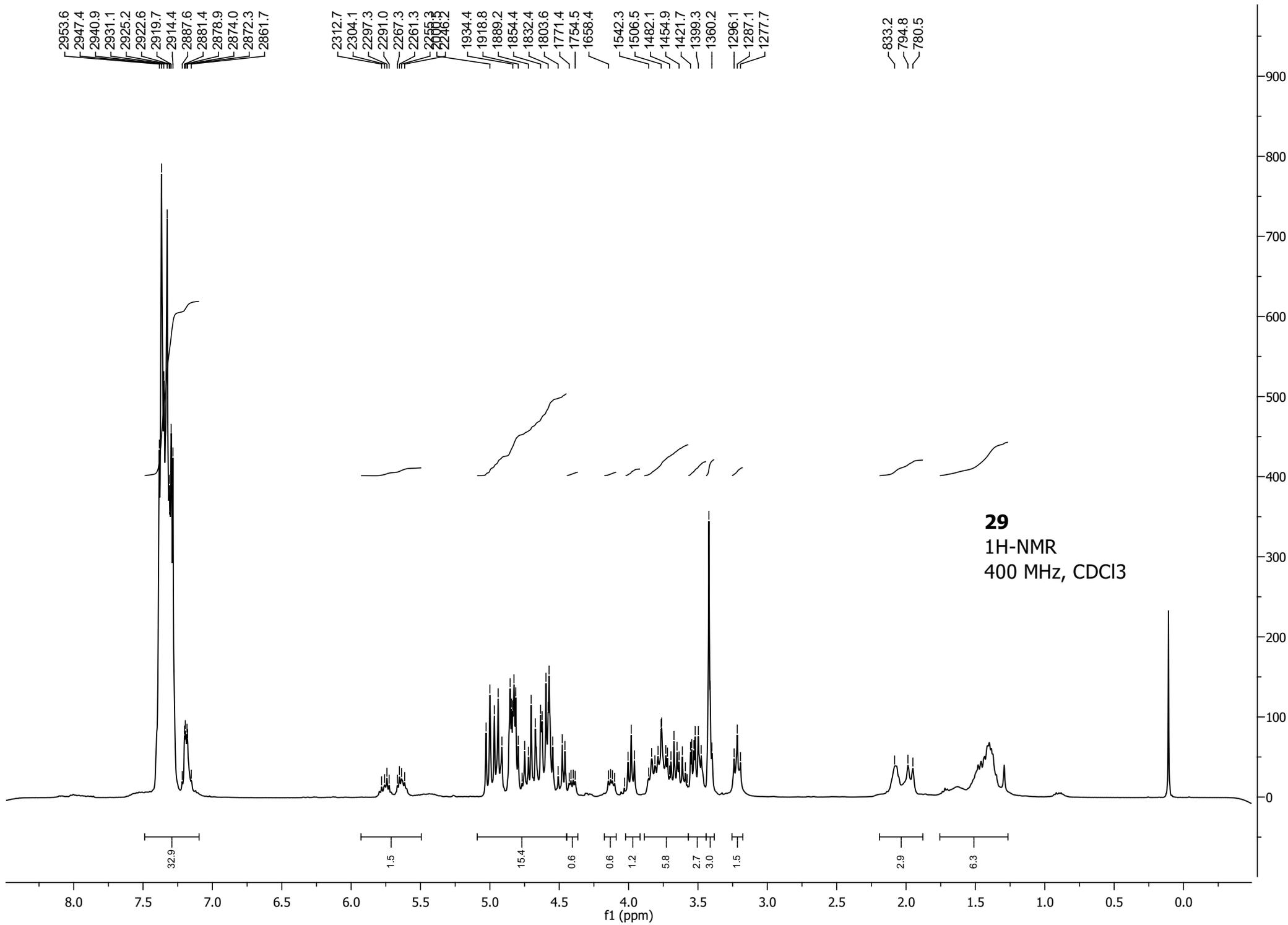


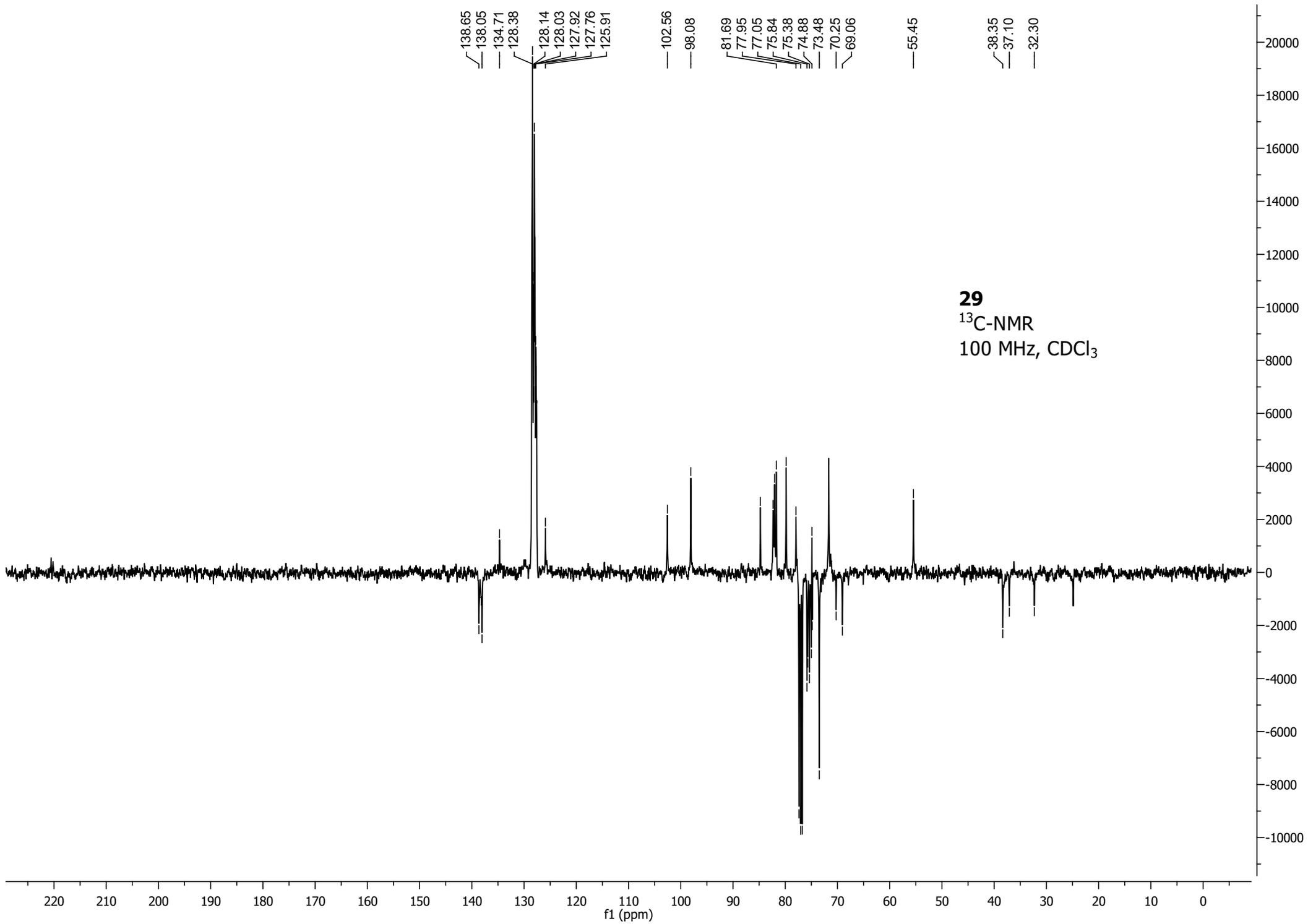


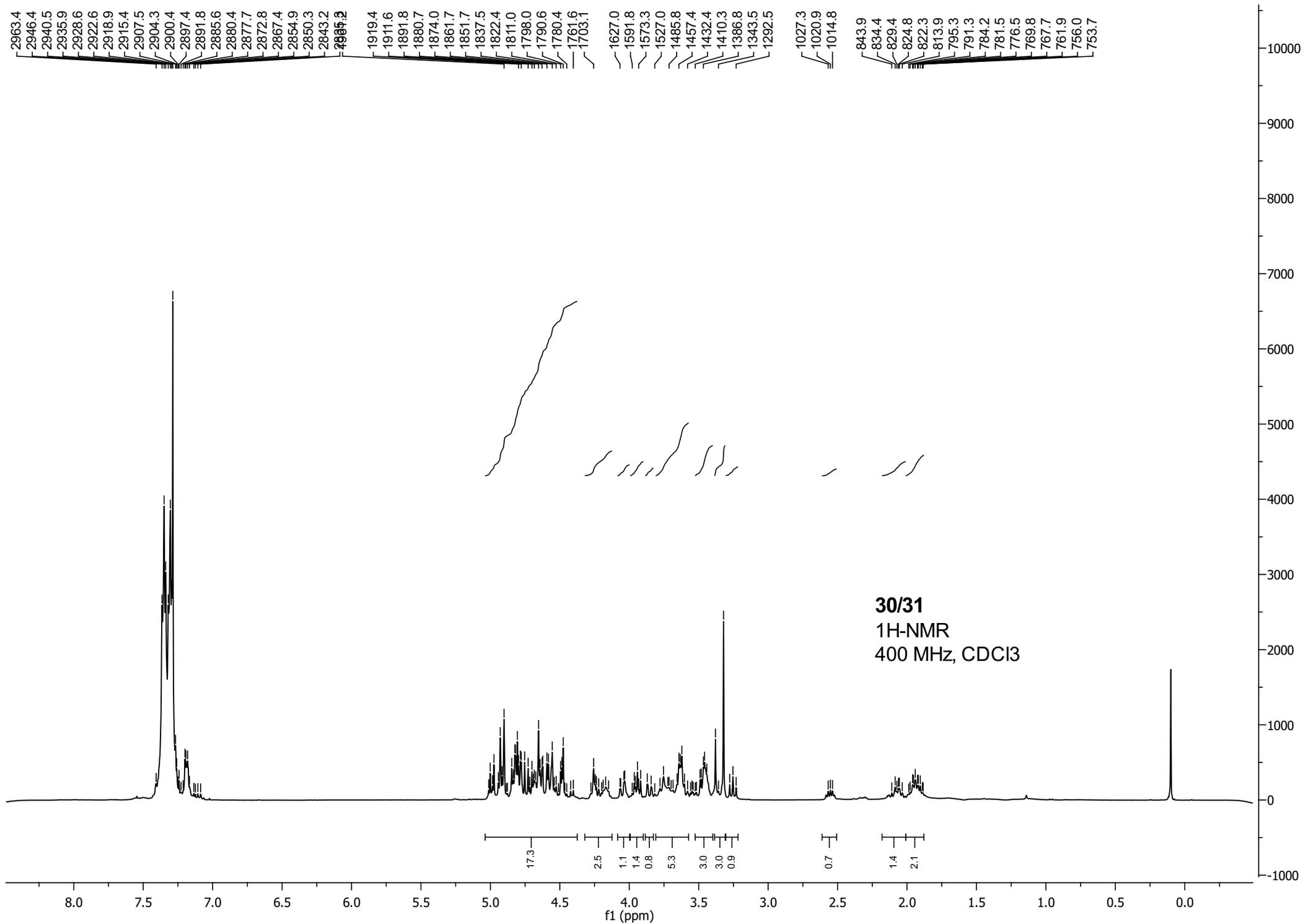


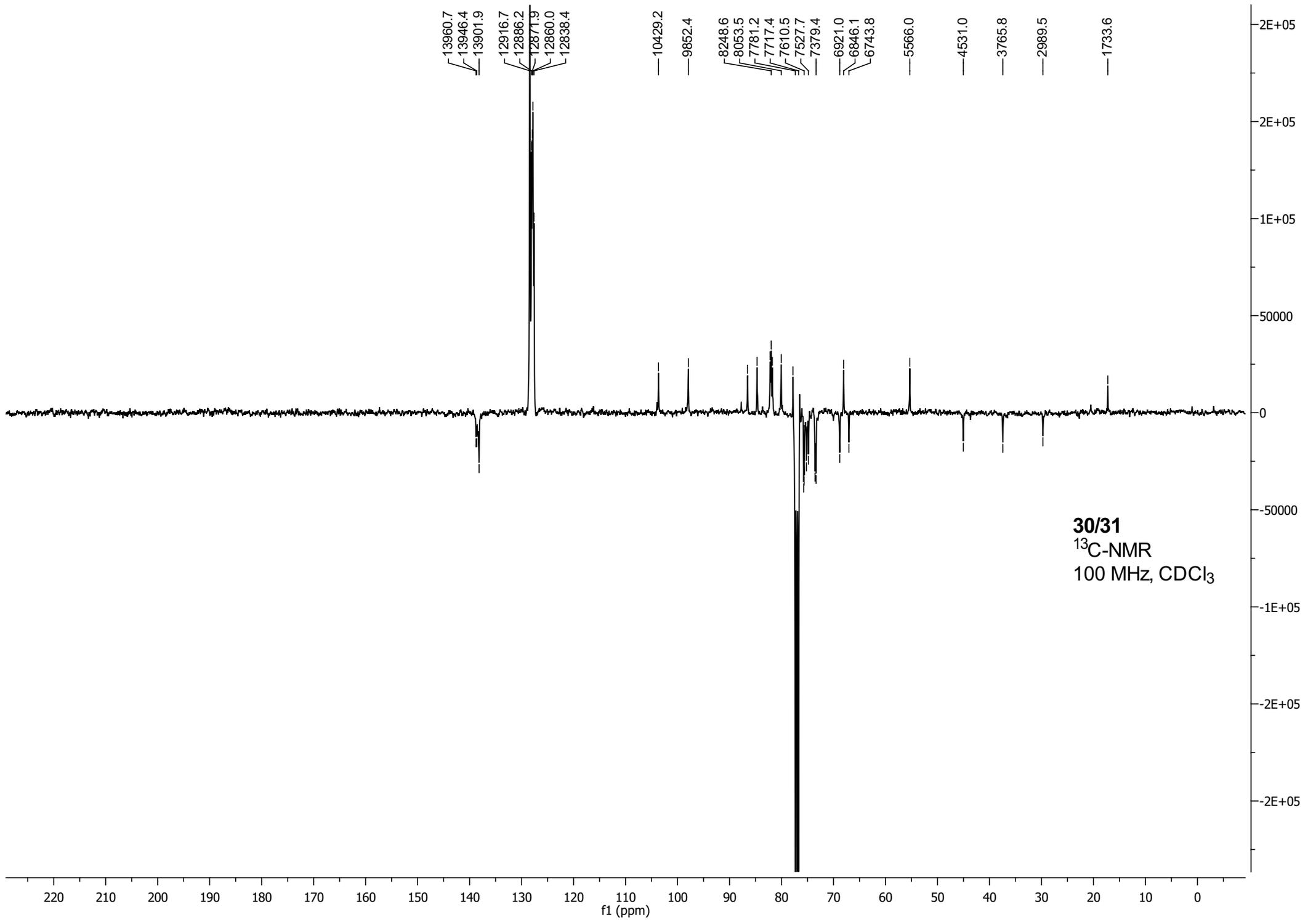












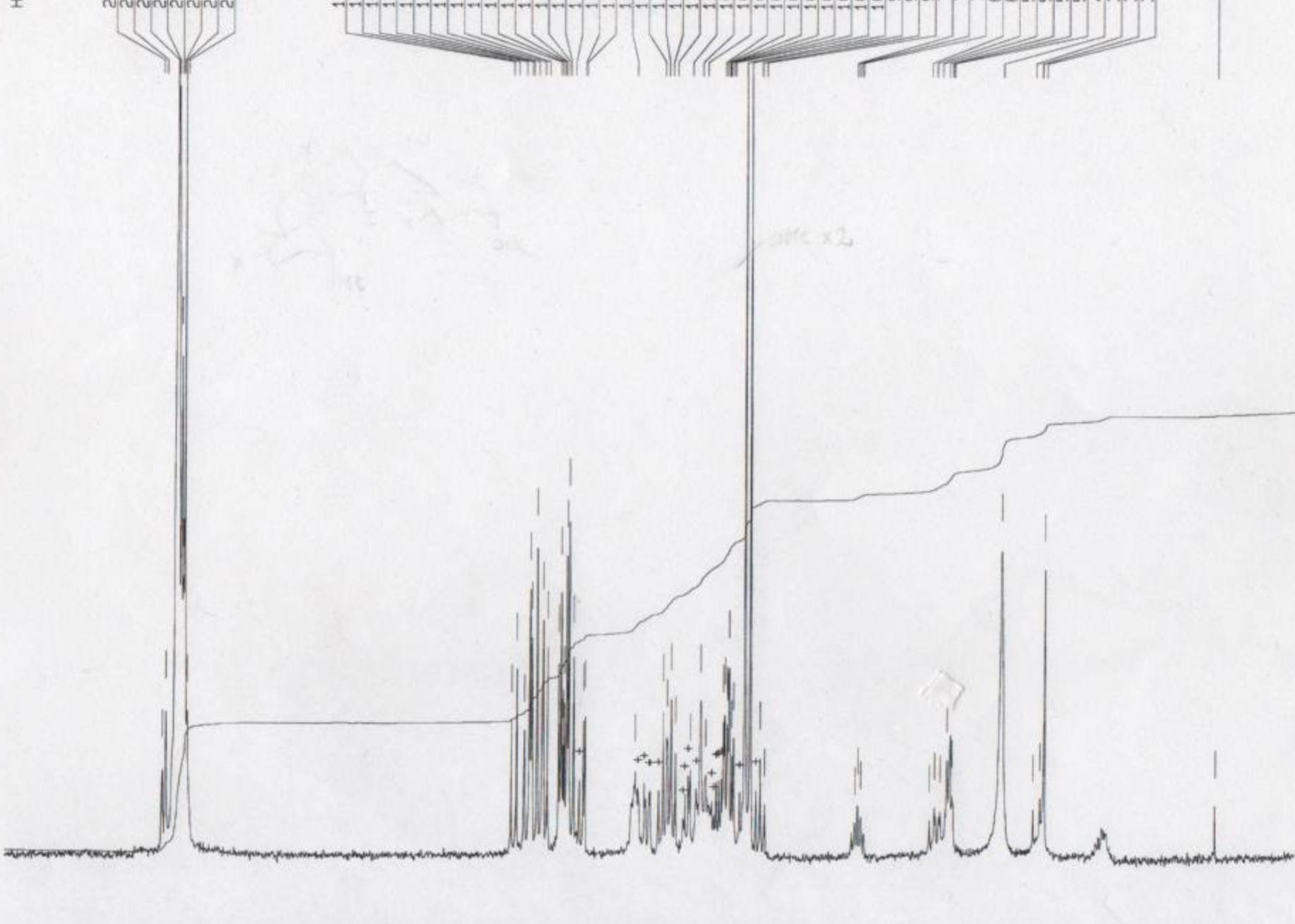
40101

HERTZ

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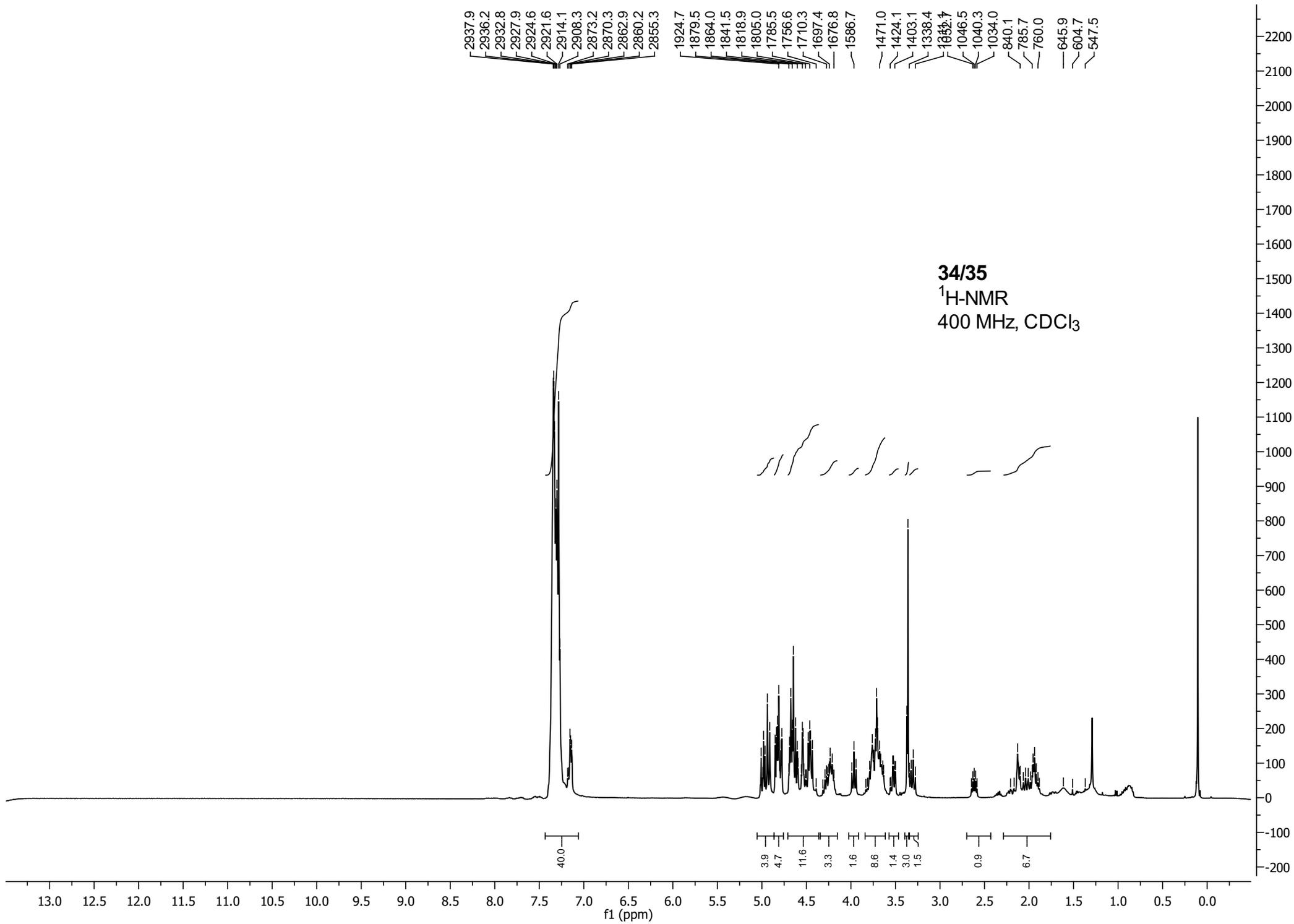
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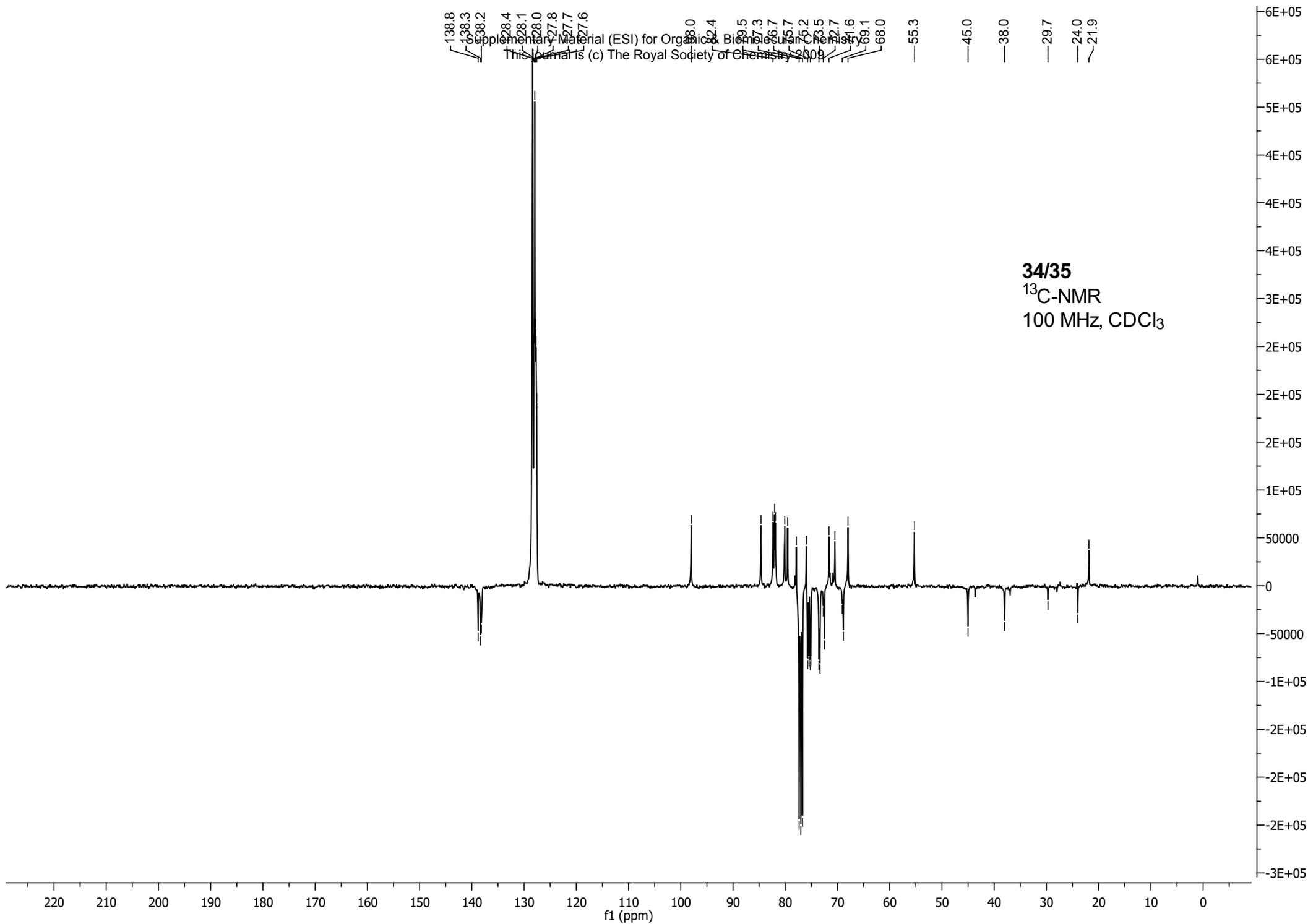
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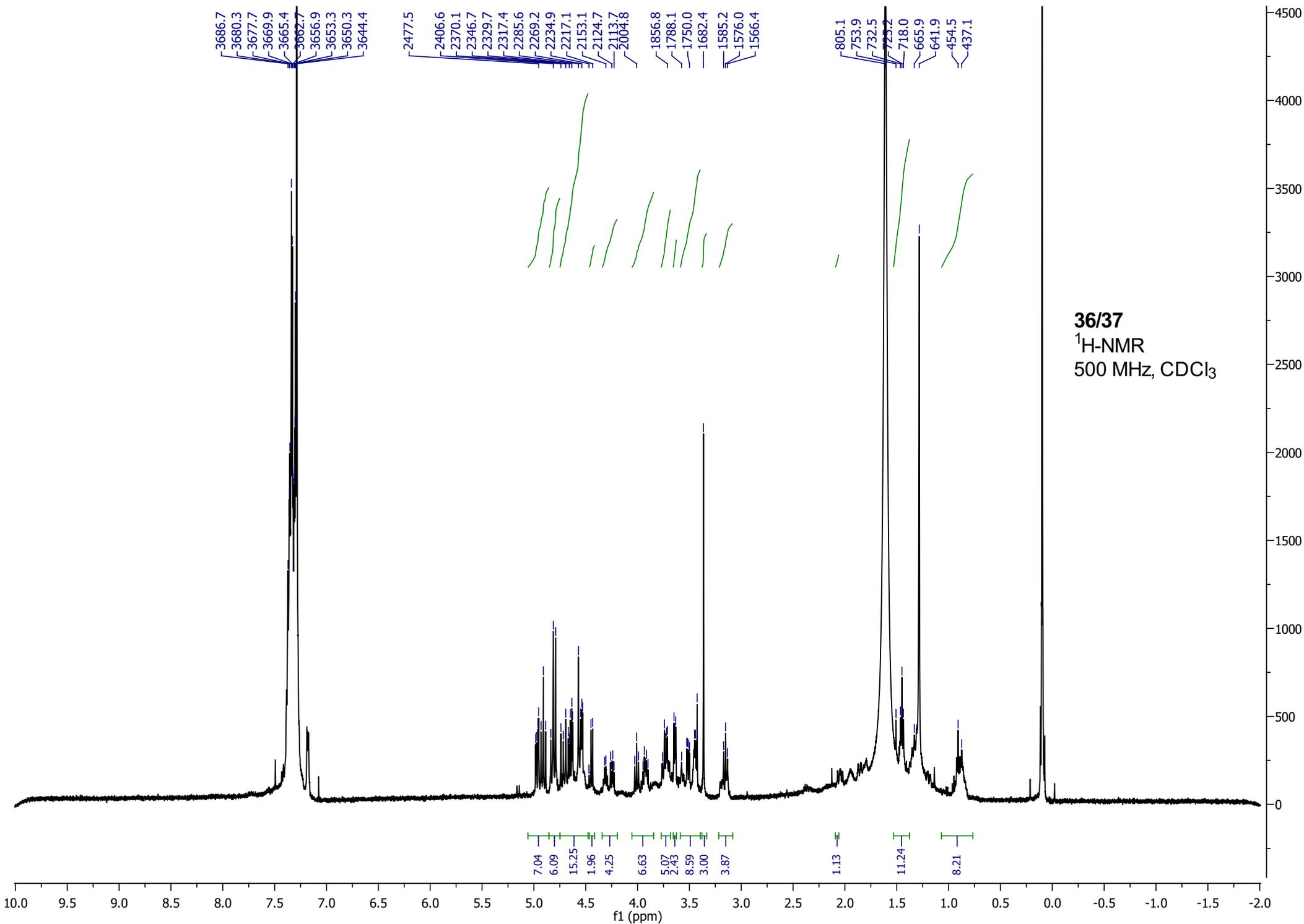


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 PPM

32/33
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 300 MHz, CDCl3







36/37HSQC 500 MHz CDCl₃

