•研究论文•

某些官能化手性氮杂环丙烷衍生物的合成及其结构

王建平"程习星"陈庆华*,"

("洛阳师范学院化学系 洛阳 471022) (⁶河南科技大学化工与制药学院 洛阳 471003)

摘要 手性元 5-(*R*)-(1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-孟氧基-3-溴-2(5*H*)-呋喃酮(3)与氮亲核试剂伯胺(4),通过串联的不对称 Michael 加成/分 子内亲核取代反应得到了具有两个新的手性中心的 1*R*,5*S*-6-烷基-6-氮杂-2*R*-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代二环[3,1,0]己烷(5a~ 5d),产率41%~51%,*e.e.*≥98%.后者经 LiAlH₄还原得到*N*-烷基-2,3-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(6a~6d),产率66%~91%. 化合物 5 和 6 通过元素分析, IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, MS 以及 X 射线晶体分析,测定了它们的化学结构及立体化学构型. 本文为 *N*-烷基氮杂环丙烷类化合物的合成提供了一种有效途径.

关键词 串联的不对称合成; 氮杂环丙烷衍生物; 光学活性; 晶体结构

Synthesis and Structure of Some Functionalized Chiral Aziridine Derivatives

WANG, Jian-Ping^a CHENG, Xi-Xing^b CHEN, Qing-Hua^{*,a}

(^a Department of Chemistry, Luoyang Normal College, Luoyang 471022)

(^b College of Chemical Engineering and Pharmaceutics, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003)

Abstract The chiral 1*R*,5*S*-6-alkyl-6-aza-2*R*-menthoxy-3-oxa-4-oxobicyclo[3,1,0]hexane ($5a \sim 5d$) containing two stereogenic centers were obtained in 41% \sim 51% yields with *e.e.* \geq 98% via the tandem asymmetric Michael addition and internal nucleophilic substitution reaction of the chiron **3** with the primary amine **4** as a nucleophile. After the effective reduction of compounds **5** by LiAlH₄ in THF, the target molecules, *meso-N*-alkyl-2,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)aziridines ($6a \sim 6d$) were obtained in 66% \sim 91% yields. The chemical structures of **5** and **6** were readily confirmed by analytical and spectroscopic data. The proposed structures of optically active compounds were consistent with the stereochemistry and configuration of their molecules further confirmed by the X-ray crystallography of **5a** and **6c**. These results could provide a new synthetic route to the functionalized optically active aziridine derivatives.

Keywords tandem asymmetric reaction; aziridine derivative; optical activity; crystal structure

氮杂环丙烷是一类具有生物活性的三元杂环化合物, 它存于某些天然产物的组分中,具有抗病毒、抗肿瘤以及 其它抗生活性^[1~4].同时,氮杂环丙烷表现出亲电试剂的 反应性能,在有机合成中是一个很有用的构件砌块.它 作为反应底物可以用来合成不同官能团的胺、氨基醇、 氨基酸、生物碱以及β-内酰胺等生物活性化合物^[5~8].已 知手性氮杂环丙烷可以通过卡宾与亚胺,氮烯与烯烃的 直接氮杂环丙烷化以及不对称催化等反应得到^[9-11].但 是,一个简便而有效的手性氮杂环丙烷类的不对称合成 方法仍然是人们关注的课题.陈庆华等^[12]曾报道了手 性元 5-L-孟氧基-3-溴-2(5H)-呋喃酮(3)与某些碳亲核试 剂,如乙酰乙酸乙酯等通过串联的不对称 Michael 加成

^{*} E-mail: qinghuac@lync.edu.cn; cqh6693@bnu.edu.cn

Received September 8, 2005; revised November 8, 2005; accepted December 16, 2005. 国家自然科学基金(No. 29672004)资助项目.

及分子内亲核取代反应,得到手性双环[3.3.0]辛烯衍生物,它为寻找氮杂环丙烷类衍生物的合成方法开创了新路.本文利用某些双亲核性能的胺类与手性元3的串联不对称 Michael 反应,得到含有两个新手性中心的 1*R*,5*S*-6-烷基-6-氮杂-2*R*-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代二环 [3,1,0]己烷(5),后者在 LiAlH₄/THF 中还原得到了 *N*-烷 基-2,3-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(6).通过元素分析, [α]²⁰, IR,¹H NMR,¹³C NMR, MS 以及 X 射线衍射晶 体测定,确定了它们的化学结构和立体构型.其合成路 线如图式 1 所示.

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器及试剂

分析用仪器为:北京 Ketai 数字显示熔点仪; Nicolet AVATAR 360 FT-IR 红外光谱仪; Brucker Avance 500 MHz 核磁共振仪, TMS 作内标; Brucker Daltonics Inc. APEX II.FT-ICRMS 型质谱仪; Perkin-Elmer 241-C 旋光 仪; Perkin-Elmer 240-C 型元素分析仪. 层析用硅胶 H (10~40 μm). 试剂按常规处理.

1.2 1*R*,5*S*-6-烷基-6-氮杂-2*R*-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代 二环[3,1,0]己烷(5)的合成

在氮气保护下,将4 mmol 亲核试剂4 加到2.2g(16 mmol)粉末状碳酸钾,0.64g(2 mmol)四丁基溴化铵的10 mL 乙腈的悬浮液中,搅拌20 min,然后加入1.26g(4 mmol)手性元3,室温下搅拌,TLC 跟踪反应,待手性元3基本消失,终止反应.加入50 mL 乙酸乙酯,反应混合物过滤,用 3×10 mL 乙酸乙酯洗涤固体.减压下

回收溶剂,得红棕色稠液或棕褐色固体.经柱层析分离, 重结晶得白色晶体 **5a~5d**.

1R,5S-6-环己基-6-氮杂-2R-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代二 环[3,1,0]己烷(5a): 0.68 g, 产率 50%, m.p. 158~159 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -108.9$ (*c* 1.465, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 5.50 (s, 1H, H-5), 3.60 (ddd, J = 10.7, 4.2, 4.2Hz, 1H, H-1'), 2.95 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 2.59 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6), 2.08~2.19 (m, 2H, 2CH), 1.88~1.90 (m, 4H, H₂-6', H-5', H-8'), 1.60~1.72 (m, 4H, CH₂-6", CH₂-2"), 1.38~1.50 (m, 4H, CH₂-3', CH₂-4'), 1.16~1.32 (m, 4H, CH₂-4", CH₂-5"), 1.02~1.10 (m, 2H, CH₂-3"), 1.00 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 3H, CH₃-7), 0.90 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃-9), 0.78 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃-10); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) *b*: 171.9 (C-3), 99.2 (C-5), 77.3 (C-1'), 65.6 (C-1"), 47.7 (C-2'), 44.3 (C-6'), 39.9 (C-2), 37.4 (C-6), 34.2 (C-4'), 32.3 (C-2", C-6"), 31.3 (5'), 25.7 (C-4"), 24.4 (C-5"), 24.3 (C-8'), 23.0 (C-3'), 22.2 (C-7'), 20.8 (C-9'), 15.6 (C-10'); IR (KBr) v: 3072, 2931, 2858, 1788, 1454, 1450, 1128, 947 cm⁻¹; EIMS m/z: 336 (M⁺+1, 2), 335 (M⁺, 4), 290 (M^+ - C_2H_7N , 20), 290 (M^+ - C_2H_7N , 20), 198 (M^+ - $C_{10}H_{17}$, 20), 170 ($C_{10}H_{20}NO^+$, 16), 169 ($C_{10}H_{19}NO^+$, 40), 83 ($C_4H_3O_2^+$, 100), 68 ($C_5H_8^+$, 36), 55 ($C_4H_7^+$, 90). Anal. calcd for C₂₀H₃₃NO₃: C 71.12, H 10.10, N 4.01; found C 71.60, H 9.91, N 4.18.

1*R*,5*S*-6-异丙基-6-氮杂-2*R*-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代二 环[3,1,0]己烷(**5b**): 0.58 g, 产率 51% (用 5 mmol **3**), m.p. 105~106 ℃, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -184.4$ (*c* 0.955, EtOH); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 5.45 (s, 1H, CH-5), 3.56 (ddd,



Scheme 1 Synthetic route to the functionalized chiral aziridine derivatives

J=10.7, 6.5, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 2.70 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 2.30 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6), 2.00~2.22 (m, 2H, CH₂-6'), 1.88~1.90 (m, 4H, CH-2', CH-5', CH-8', CH-1"), $1.35 \sim 1.46$ (m, 2H, CH₂-4'), 1.18 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃CH), 1.17 (d, *J*=5.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃CH), 1.00~1.20 (m, 2H, CH₂-3'),0.93 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃-7), 0.87 (d, J= 7.0 Hz, 3H, CH₃-9), 0.77 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃-10); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz,) *δ*: 172.2 (C-3), 99.5 (C-5), 77.7 (C-1'), 58.6 (C-1"), 48.2 (C-2'), 45.4 (C-6'), 40.4 (C-2), 38.5 (C-6), 34.7 (C-4'), 31.8 (C-5'), 25.8 (C-8'), 23.5 (C-3'), 22.6 (CH₃CH), 22.4 (CH₃CH), 22.2 (C-7'), 21.2 (C-9'), 16.1 (C-10'); IR (KBr) v: 3057, 2966, 2853, 1786, 1446, 1348, 1143, 933 cm⁻¹; EIMS m/z: 296 (M⁺+1, 34), 250 $(M^+ - C_2 H_7 N, 12), 159 (C_7 H_{13} NO_3^+, 18), 157 (C_{20} H_{21} O^+,$ 100), 139 ($C_{10}H_{19}^+$, 28), 130 ($C_5H_8NO_3^+$, 52), 112 $(C_5H_6NO_2^+, 60), 98 (C_5H_8NO^+, 53), 83 (C_4H_3O_2^+, 70),$ 69 ($C_5H_7N^+$, 53), 57 ($C_3H_7N^+$, 40), 43 ($C_3H_7^+$, 50). Anal. calcd for C17H29NO3: C 68.75, H 9.71, N 4.55; found C 69.12, H 9.89, N 4.74.

1R,5S-6-十二烷基-6-氮杂-2R-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代 二环[3,1,0]己烷(5c): 0.68 g, 产率 41%, m.p. 61~62 ℃, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -122.1$ (c 0.95, EtOH); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 5.49 (s, 1H, CH-5), 3.57 (ddd, J=10.5, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 2.75 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 2.56 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6), 2.35 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H, NCH₂), 2.00~2.15 (m, 3H, CH-2', CH₂-6'), 1.56~1.75 (m, 6H, CH-5', CH-8', 2×CH₂), 1.20~1.46 (m, 23H, CH₂-3', CH₂-4', 8×CH₂, CH₃), 0.95 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃-7), 0.89 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃-9), 0.78 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3H, CH₃-10); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) *b*: 172.3 (C-3), 99.6 (C-5), 77.8 (C-1'), 58.4 (C-1"), 48.1(C-2'), 46.1 (C-6'), 40.4 (C-2), 39.0 (C-6), 34.7 (C-4'), 32.3 (C-5'), 31.8 (CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂), 30.0 (CH₂), 29.9 (CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂), 29.7 (CH₂), 27.5 (CH₂), 25.8 (C-8'), 23.5 (C-3'), 23.1 (CH₂), 22.6 (CH₃), 21.3 (C-7'), 16.1 (C-9'), 14.5 (C-10'); IR (KBr) v: 3070, 2952, 2851, 1783, 1468, 1347, 1132, 942 cm⁻¹; EIMS *m/z*: 422 (M⁺+1, 13), 421 $(M^+, 2)$, 376 $(M^+ - C_2 H_8 N, 13)$, 284 $(M^+ - C_{10} H_{17}, 80)$, 254 $(M^+ - C_{12}H_{23}, 64), 238 (M^+ - C_{12}H_{25}N, 91), 210 (M^+ - C_{12}H_{25}N, 91), 210 (M^+ - C_{12}H_{23}), 210 (M$ $C_{14}H_{27}NO, 32$, 184 (M⁺- $C_{15}H_{27}NO, 38$), 139 ($C_{10}H_{19}^+$, 24), 126 ($C_8H_{16}N^+$, 53), 83 ($C_4H_3O_2^+$, 100), 69 ($C_5H_9^+$, 72), 55 ($C_4H_7^+$, 40). Anal. calcd for $C_{26}H_{47}NO_3$: C 73.84, H 11.57, N 3.00; found C 74.06, H 11.23, N 3.32.

1*R*,5*S*-6-十八烷基-6-氮杂-2*R*-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代 二环[3,1,0]己烷(**5d**): 1.88 g, 产率 47% (用 8 mmol **3**), m.p. 69~70 ℃, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -86.4$ (*c* 0.22, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ: 5.49 (s, 1H, CH-5), 3.56 (ddd, J=10.7, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 2.75 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 2.56 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6), 2.35 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H, NCH₂), 2.04~2.17 (m, 3H, CH-2', CH₂-6'), 1.64~1.76 (CH-5', 2H, CH-8'), $1.56 \sim 1.62$ (m, 4H, $2 \times CH_2$), $1.22 \sim$ 1.48 (m, 32H, CH₂-4', $15 \times CH_2$), $0.98 \sim 1.08$ (m, 2H, CH₂-3'), 0.95 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃-18"), 0.92 (d, J=6.4 Hz, 3H, CH₃-7), 0.89 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃-9), 0.79 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃-10); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 172.2 (C-3), 99.6 (C-5), 77.8 (C-1'), 58.4 (C-1"), 48.2 (C-2'), 46.1 (C-6'), 40.4 (C-2), 39.0 (C-6), 34.7 (C-4'), 32.3 (C-5'), 31.8 (CH₂, CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂, CH₂), 30.0 (CH₂, CH₂), 29.9 (CH₂, CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂, CH₂), 29.7 (CH₂, CH₂), 27.5 (CH₂, CH₂), 25.8 (C-8'), 23.5 (C-3'), 23.1 (CH₂, CH₂), 22.6 (CH₃), 21.6 (C-7'), 16.1 (C-9'), 14.5(C-10'); IR (KBr) v: $3070, 2918, 2850, 1785, 1469, 1348, 1131, 942 \text{ cm}^{-1};$ EIMS *m*/*z*: 506 (M⁺, 13), 478 (M⁺-NCH₂, 22), 368 (M⁺- $C_{10}H_{18}$, 28), 340 (M⁺- $C_{11}H_{20}N$, 34), 294 ($C_{19}H_{36}NO^{+}$, 63), 155 ($C_{10}H_{19}O^+$, 8), 138 ($C_{10}H_{18}^+$, 30), 126 ($C_8H_{16}N^+$, 36), 96 ($C_7H_{12}^+$, 100), 82 ($C_6H_{10}^+$, 98), 69 ($C_5H_9^+$, 99), 55 $(C_4H_7^+, 99)$. Anal. calcd for $C_{32}H_{59}NO_3$: C 75.58, H 12.17, N 2.78; found C 75.98, H 11.76, N 2.77.

1.3 N-烷基-2R,3S-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(6)的合成

于30 mL THF的LiAlH₄ (2 mmol)悬浮液中,在-5~ 0 ℃下慢慢滴入 30 mL 5 (1 mmol)的 THF 溶液.反应体 系在 0~4 ℃搅拌 2 h,然后在室温下继续搅拌 11 h, TLC跟踪,直到手性合成元5消失.加2 mL饱和Na₂SO₄ 溶液于反应体系中,搅拌 1 h,再加 20 mL EtOH. 混合 物过滤,沉淀用 EtOH 洗涤.合并有机层,无水 MgSO₄ 干燥,减压旋蒸,粗产物经柱层析和重结晶纯化,得产 物 6a~6d.

N-环己基-2*R*,3*S*-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(**6a**): 0.168 g, 产率 91%, m.p. 121~122 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 3.78 (dd, *J*=11.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H, C**H**₂OH), 3.69 (dd, *J*=11.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H, C**H**₂OH), 2.07~2.41 (br, 2H, 2OH, 重水交换后,此特征峰消失), 1.92 (q, *J*=4.1 Hz, 1H, H-2), 1.91 (q, *J*=4.1 Hz, 1H, H-3), 1.86~1.87 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.78~1.79 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.56~1.66 (m, 1H, CH), 1.28~1.29 (m, 3H, CH₂, CH), 1.20~1.21 (m, 3H, CH₂, CH); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 68.1, 60.7, 43.4, 43.4, 32.6, 32.6, 25.9, 24.8, 24.8; IR (KBr) *v*: 3364, 3098, 2857, 1458, 1371, 1168, 1136,1058, 1043, 883, 579 cm⁻¹; EIMS *m/z*: 186 (M⁺+1, 5), 285 (M⁺, 16), 168 (M⁺−OH, 12), 154 (M⁺−CH₂OH, 16), 142 (M⁺−C₂H₅N, 62), 136 (M⁺−CH₂OH−H₂O, 28), 123 (M⁺−2CH₂OH, 23), 84 (C₆H₁₂⁺, 14), 55 (C₃H₅N⁺, 27), 49 (C₄H⁺, 90), 35 (H₃O[±]₂, 90). Anal. calcd for $C_{10}H_{19}NO_2$: C 65.04, H 10.06, N 7.67; found C 64.83, H 10.34, N 7.56.

N-异丙基-2*R*,3*S*-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(**6b**): 0.191 g, 产率 66% (用 2 mmol **5**), m.p. 88~90 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 3.79 (dd, *J*=11.1, 4.5 Hz, 2H, C**H**₂OH), 3.66 (dd, *J*=11.1, 4.5 Hz, 2H, C**H**₂OH), 2.42~ 3.30 (br, 2H, 2OH, 重水交换后,此特征峰消失), 1.89 (q, *J*=4.0 Hz, 2H, H-2, H-3), 1.66 (q, *J*=12.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H, NCH), 1.16~1.18 (m, 6H, 2CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 60.5, 60.3, 44.0, 43.9, 29.7, 22.0, 22.0; IR (KBr) *v*: 3364, 3098, 2857, 1458, 1371, 1168, 1136, 1058, 1043, 883, 579 cm⁻¹; EIMS *m/z*: 146 (M⁺+1, 2), 145 (M⁺, 2), 117 (M⁺ -CH₂OH, 2), 117 (M⁺-2CH₂OH, 2), 86 (M⁺-C₃H₇NH⁺₂, 5), 57 (C₃H₇N⁺, 35), 55 (C₃H₇N⁺, 31), 43 (C₃H⁺₇, 100). Anal. calcd for C₇H₁₅NO₂: C 57.75, H 10.76, N 9.52; found C 57.90, H 10.41, N 9.65.

N-+二烷基-2R,3S-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(6c): 0.732 g, 产率 90% (用 3 mmol 5), m.p. 50~51 ℃; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.80 (dd, J=11.8, 6.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂OH), 3.67 (dd, J=11.7, 5.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂OH), 2.50~ 2.80 (br, 2H, 2OH, 重水交换后, 此特征峰消失), 2.38 (q, J=7.6 Hz, 2H, H-2, H-3), 1.85~1.88 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 1.56~1.59 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.28~1.31 (m, 18H, 9CH₂), 0.90 (t, J=6.8 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ: 60.8, 60.5, 44.5, 31.9, 30.8, 30.4, 29.8, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 27.3, 22.7, 14.1; IR (KBr) v: 3405, 3099, 2853, 1464, 1398, 1127, 1039, 860, 723 cm⁻¹; EIMS m/z: 272 (M⁺+1, 5), 271 (M⁺+1, 6), 253 (M⁺-H₂O, 5), 242 (M^+ - C_2H_5 , 6), 240 (M^+ - CH_2OH , 14), 228 (M^+ - C_4H_7 , 33), 196 (M⁺- $C_4H_{13}N$, 52), 172 (M⁺- C_7H_{15} , 6), 158 $(M^+ - C_{10}H_{24}N, 8)$, 154 $(M^+ - C_{10}H_{28}N, 19)$, 131 $(C_9H_9N^+, 32), 124 (C_8H_{14}N^+, 19), 116 (C_8H_6N^+, 100), 110$ $(C_7H_{12}N^+, 70)$, 100 $(C_7H_{16}^+, 64)$. Anal. calcd for $C_{16}H_{33}NO_2$: C 70.96, H 11.85, N 5.31; found C 70.80, H 12.25, N 5.16.

N-十八烷基-2*R*,3*S*-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(**6d**): 0.265 g, 产率75%, m.p. 62~63 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 3.88~4.56 (br, 2H, 2OH, 重水交换后, 此 特征峰消失), 3.73 (d, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂OH), 3.65 (d, *J*=6.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂OH), 2.36 (q, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2H, H-2, H-3), 1.83~1.85 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 1.56~1.57 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.08~1.30 (m, 30H, 15×CH₂), 0.90 (t, *J*=7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃CH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 61.3, 60.7, 45.3, 30.34, 30.33, 30.32, 30.16, 30.14, 30.13, 30.12, 30.11, 30.08, 30.06, 30.05, 30.04, 30.03, 30.02, 29.93, 29.88 (CH₂, CH₂), 29.78, 23.1, 14.5; IR (KBr) *v*: 3406, 3100, 2916, 2850, 1464, 1400, 1139 cm⁻¹; EIMS *m*/*z*: 356 (M⁺, 2), 320 (M⁺-2H₂O, 5), 319 (M⁺-H₂O,-H₃O, 16), 318 (M⁺-H₃O, -H₃O, 18), 233 (M⁺-C₈H₁₃N, 18), 232 (M⁺-C₈H₁₂N, 15), 163 (C₁₁H₁₇N⁺, 32), 161 (C₁₁H₁₅₇N⁺, 38), 137 (C₁₀H₁₇⁺, 100), 123 (C₈H₁₃N⁺, 44), 95 (C₆H₇N⁺, 63), 81 (C₅H₇N⁺, 100), 69 (C₅H₉⁺, 62), 55 (C₄H₇⁺, 40). Anal. calcd for C₂₂H₄₅NO₂: C 73.88, H 12.76, N 3.99; found C 74.31, H 12.76, N 3.94.

2 结果与讨论

利用简便的糠醛光氧化反应制得5-羟基丁烯内酯(2), 后者与天然 L-薄荷醇反应生成缩醛化产物, 经溴加成及 溴化氢消除反应得到 3-溴-2(5H)-呋喃酮(3)的差向异构 体混合物,再经石油醚结晶拆分,即可得到光学纯的 5-(R)-(1R,2S,5R)- 孟氧基-3-溴-2(5H)-呋喃酮(3)^[12~16]. 手性元 3 具有独特的结构性能. 在室温下, 以乙腈为溶 剂,利用无水 K₂CO₃固体粉末为碱性介质,以四丁基溴 化铵(TBAB)为相转移试剂,与伯胺氮亲核试剂发生串 联的不对称 Michael 加成反应,得到了 1R,5S-6-烷基-6-氮 杂-2R-孟氧基-3-氧杂-4-氧代二环[3,1,0]己烷(5). 由于手 性助剂(1R,2S,5R)-孟氧基的存在, 伯胺氮亲核性进攻主 要发生在空间位阻较小的方向,即与孟氧基相反的方向 进攻 C-4, 接着发生亚胺氮的分子内亲核取代. 粗产物 经重结晶得到了光学纯的氮杂环丙烷 5a~5d, 产率 41~51%, e.e.≥98%. 此反应具有很高的立体选择性, 其结果增加了两个新的手性中心, 再经 LiAlH₄ 还原得 N-烷基-2R,3S-双(羟甲基)氮杂环丙烷(6a~6d), 产率 66%~91%. 化合物 6a~6d 是一类具有两个手性中心的 内消旋的氮杂环丙烷衍生物. 通过元素分析及 IR, ¹H NMR,¹³C NMR, MS 以及 X 射线晶体分析测定了 5 和 6 的化学结构及立体化学构型.图1和图2分别为化合物 5a 和 6c 的晶体结构. 本研究为光学活性的 N-烷基氮杂 环丙烷类衍生物的合成提供了一种新策略,并为深入研 究某些具有生物活性的复杂分子、手性药物以及有机配 体提供了有效的合成途径.



图 1 化合物 5a 的晶体结构 Figure 1 Molecular structure of compound 5a



图 2 化合物 6c 的晶体结构 Figure 2 Molecular structure of compound 6c

References

- Katritzky, A. R.; Rees, C. W.; Scriven, E. F. V. Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry II, Vol. 1A, Ed.: Padwa, A., Elsevier Science Ltd., Pergamon, 1996, pp. 1~97.
- 2 Nicolau, K. L.; Dai, W. M.; Guy, R. K. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. 1994, 33, 15.
- 3 Li, A. H.; Dai, L. X.; Aggarwal, V. K. Chem. Rev. 1997, 97, 2341.
- 4 Tanner, D. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. 1994, 33, 599.
- 5 Muller, P.; Fruit, C. Chem. Rev. 2003, 103, 2905.

- 6 Hoffmann, N.; Hugel, G.; Nuzillard, J. M.; Royer, D. Tetrahedron Lett. **1998**, *38*, 7503.
- 7 Vitis, L. D.; Florio, S.; Granito, C.; Ronzini, L.; Troisi, L.; Caprriati, V.; Luisi, R.; Pilati, T. *Tetrahedron* 2004, 60, 1175.
- 8 Cunha, R. L. R.; Diego, D.; Simonnelli, F.; Comasseto, J. V. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2005, 46, 2539.
- 9 Nadiir, U. K.; Singh, A. Tetrahedron Lett. 2005, 46, 2083.
- 10 Gillespie, K. M.; Sanders, C. J.; O'Shaughnessy, P.; Westmoreland, I.; Thikitt, C. P.; Scott, P. J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 3450.
- 11 Lee, K. D.; Suh, J. M.; Park, J. H.; Ha, H. J.; Choi, H. G.; Park, C. S.; Chang, J. W.; Lee, W. K.; Dong, Y.; Yun, H. *Tetrahedron* **2001**, *57*, 8267.
- 12 Huang, H.; Chen, Q. H. Chem. J. Chin. Univ. **1999**, 20, 1384 (in Chinese).

(黄慧, 陈庆华, 高等学校化学学报, 1999, 20, 1384.)

- 13 Feringa, B. L.; de Jons, J. C. Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg. 1992, 101, 627.
- Li, S. L.; Guo, J. B.; Yu, Z. L.; Chen, Q. H. Chin. J. Chem.
 2004, 22, 384.
- 15 Wang, Y. H.; Chen, Q. H. Sci. China, Ser. B 1999, 42, 121.
- Huang, H.; Chen, Q. H. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 1999, 10, 1295.

(A0509088 SONG, J. P.; ZHENG, G. C.)