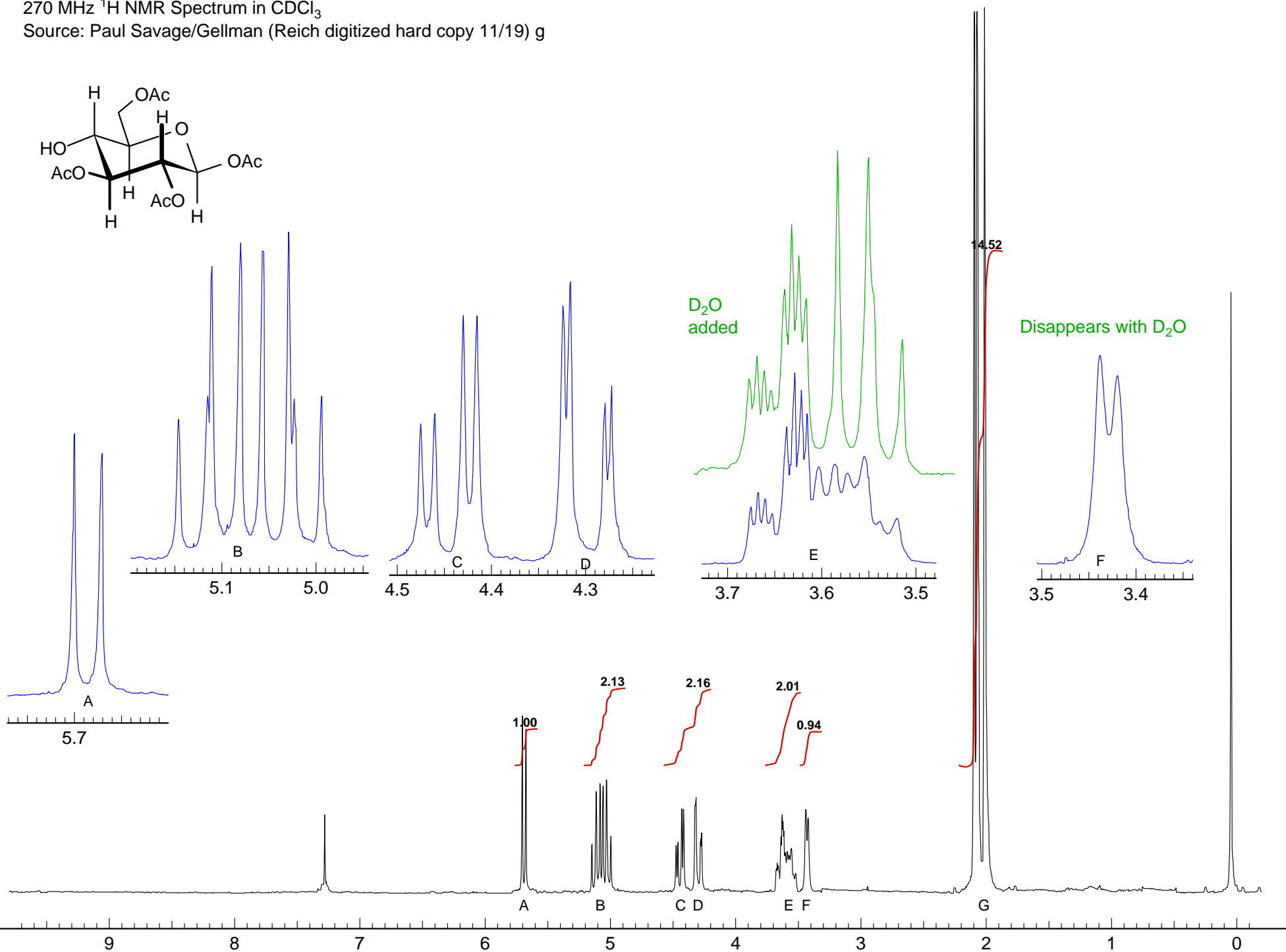
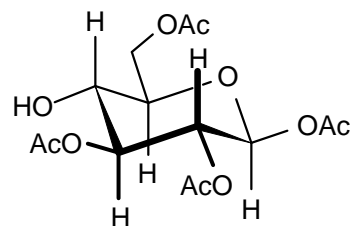


Problem R-98F (C₁₄H₂₀O₁₀)

270 MHz ¹H NMR Spectrum in CDCl₃

Source: Paul Savage/Gellman (Reich digitized hard copy 11/19) g



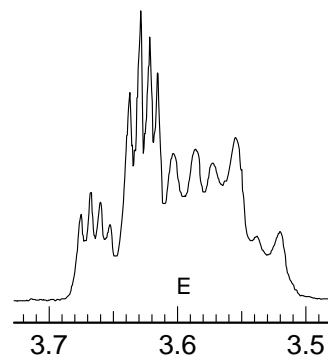
Problem R-98F ($C_{14}H_{20}O_{10}$). In this problem you are asked to assign the proton signals and use this to determine the stereochemistry at carbons 1 and 4 of a sugar tetraacetate. You may use **first order** analysis throughout. Use the carbon numbering scheme shown on the structure in your answers. **For each part explain what the signals tell you about the structure of R-98F.**

(a) Assign the signal A in the NMR spectrum of **R-98F**.

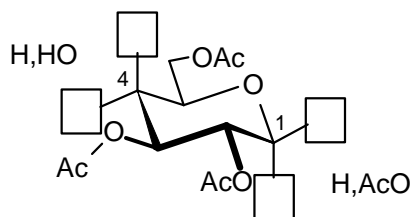
(b) Analyze the multiplet B. Assign the protons. Draw a coupling tree on the spectrum.

(c) Analyze the multiplet C,D. Assign the protons. Draw a coupling tree on the spectrum.

(d) Analyze the multiplet E. Assign the protons. Draw a properly labeled coupling tree on the multiplet reproduced below. Note that the D_2O spectrum has one part of the multiplet slightly shifted due to a medium effect. The signal F disappeared when D_2O was added. Comment on the changes caused by the addition of D_2O .



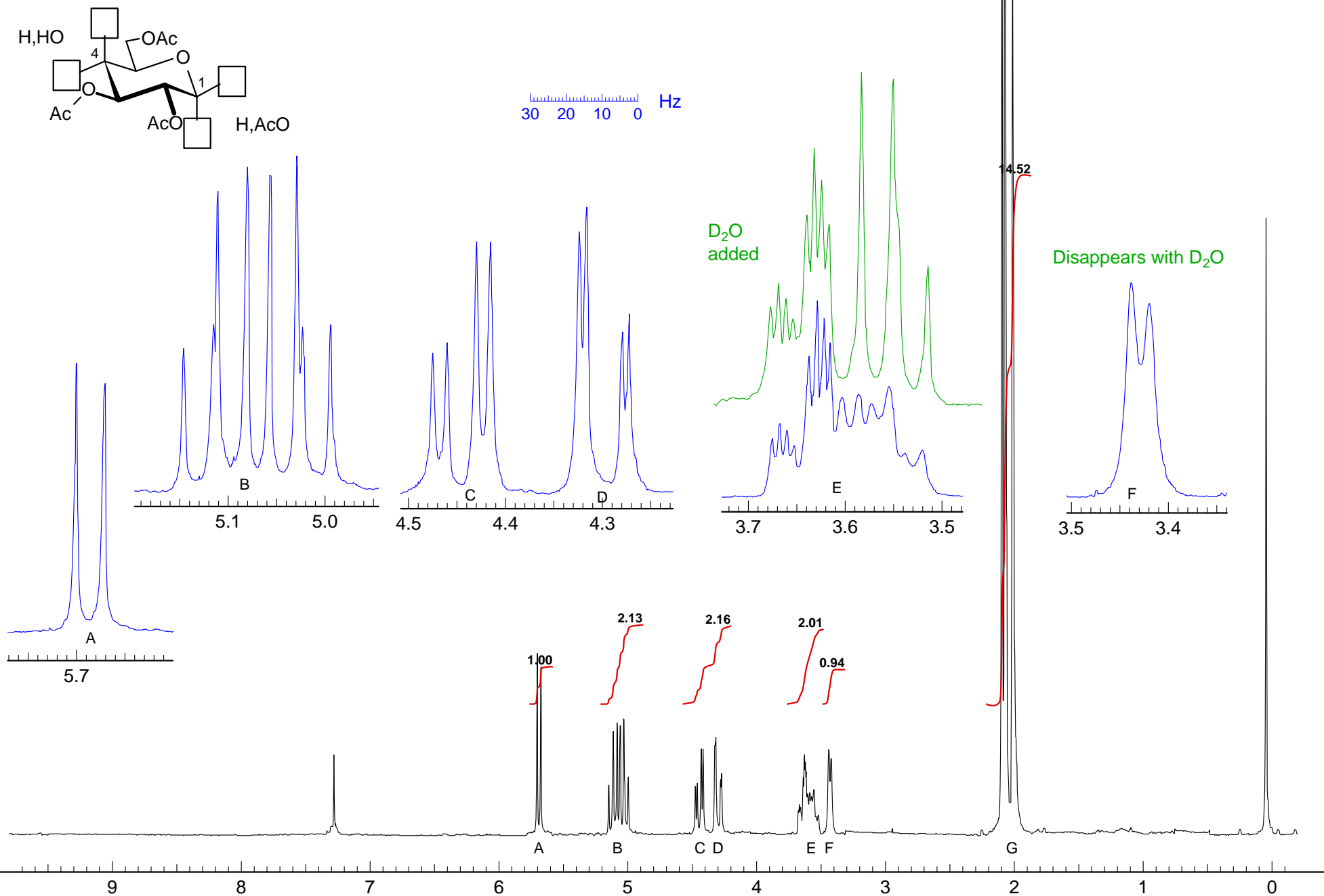
(e) Fill in the blanks on the structure below, label the structure with key coupling constants. Explain here (if you have not already done so above) how you made the stereochemical assignment at C-1 and C-4.



Problem R-98F (C₁₄H₂₀O₁₀)

270 MHz ¹H NMR Spectrum in CDCl₃

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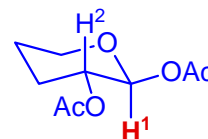


Problem R-98F ($C_{14}H_{20}O_{10}$). In this problem you are asked to assign the proton signals and use this to determine the stereochemistry at carbons 1 and 4 of a sugar tetraacetate. You may use **first order** analysis throughout. Use the carbon numbering scheme shown on the structure in your answers. **For each part explain what the signals tell you about the structure of R-98F.**

(a) Assign the signal A in the NMR spectrum of **R-98F**.

δ 5.68, d, $J = 8$ Hz (H^1)

This has to be the anomeric proton H^1 from the chemical shifts and only one J . The size of the coupling means it is an axial proton, with an axial proton at C^2 as well



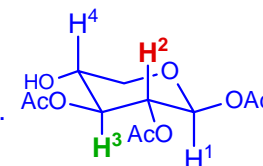
(b) Analyze the multiplet B. Assign the protons. Draw a coupling tree on the spectrum.

δ 5.03, dd, $J = 9, 8$ Hz (H^2)

δ 5.10, dd, $J = 9, 8$ Hz (H^3)

Basically an ABMX system

The downfield chemical shift means these must be α -acetoxy protons H^2 and H^3 . Each has two large J so the protons are axial, and have axial protons on both sides



(c) Analyze the multiplet C,D. Assign the protons. Draw a coupling tree on the spectrum.

δ 4.40, dd, $J = 11, 4$ Hz (C)

δ 4.34, dd, $J = 11, 3$ Hz (D)

These are the diastereotopic protons at C^6 , coupled to each other, and to H^5

$J_{66'} = 11$ Hz, $J_{56} = 3$ Hz, $J_{56'} = 4$ Hz

(d) Analyze the multiplet E. Assign the protons. Draw a properly labeled coupling tree on the multiplet reproduced below. Note that the D_2O spectrum has one part of the multiplet slightly shifted due to a medium effect. The signal F disappeared when D_2O was added. Comment on the changes caused by the addition of D_2O .

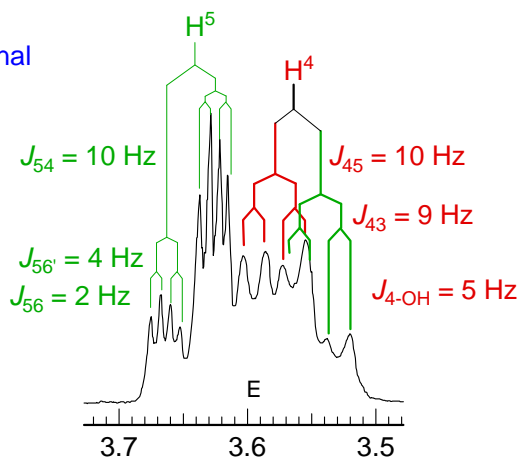
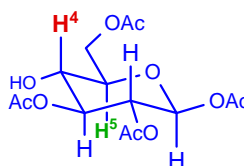
F must be the OH at C^4 (δ 3.43, d, $J = 5$ Hz) When D_2O is added, the signal F disappears, and H^4 loses one coupling

E are the protons at C^4 and C^5 .

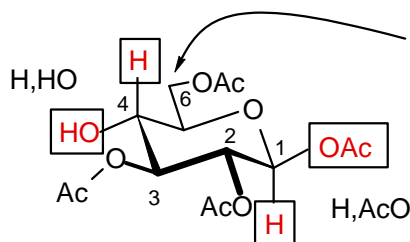
δ 3.56, ddd, $J = 10, 9, 5$ Hz (H^4), $J_{45} = 10$ Hz, $J_{43} = 9$ Hz, $J_{4-OH} = 5$ Hz

δ 3.64, ddd, $J = 10, 5, 2$ Hz (H^5), $J_{54} = 10$ Hz, $J_{56} = 2$ Hz, $J_{56'} = 4$ Hz

H^4 and H^5 are also both axial protons



(e) Fill in the blanks on the structure below, label the structure with key coupling constants. Explain here (if you have not already done so above) how you made the stereochemical assignment at C-1 and C-4.



Calc δ : Base: 1.20
 α -OAc: 2.95
 β -OR: 0.15
 4.30
 Obs: 4.37

Problem R-98F (C₁₄H₂₀O₁₀)

270 MHz ¹H NMR Spectrum in CDCl₃

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