

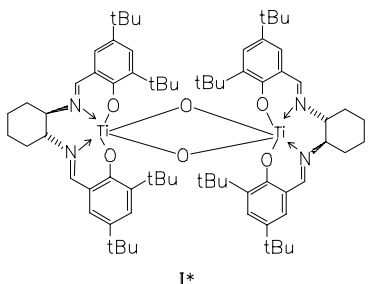
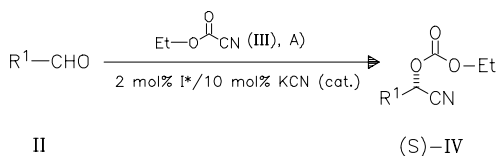
Cyanohydrins




Q 0521

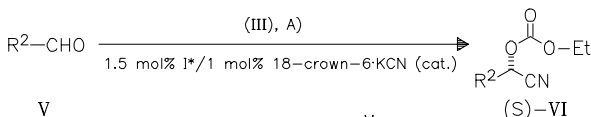
52- 088








Enantioselective and Diastereoselective Syntheses of Cyanohydrin Carbonates.

— Alkyl cyanoformates add to a range of aldehydes in the presence of catalyst (I) to give highly enantio- and diastereomerically enriched cyanohydrin carbonates. The use of either solid KCN or 18-crown-6-KCN as co-catalyst allows a decrease to 1.5 - 2 mol% of (I). A new and general synthesis of chiral alkyl cyanoformates involves the treatment of appropriate alcohols with oxalyl chloride and subsequent dehydration of the intermediate oxamides (to be continued). — (BELOKON, Y. N.; CLEGG, W.; HARRINGTON, R. W.; ISHIBASHI, E.; NOMURA, H.; NORTH*, M.; *Tetrahedron* 63 (2007) 39, 9724-9740; Sch. Nat. Sci., Univ. Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK; Eng.) — Klein

A): CH_2Cl_2 , -40°C 

a R ¹ : -Ph	100% (95% e.e.)
b R ¹ : 	98% (97% e.e.)
c R ¹ : 	100% (69% e.e.)
d R ¹ : 	94% (95% e.e.)
e R ¹ : $-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{Me}$	90% (79% e.e.)
f R ¹ : -Cy	86% (74% e.e.)
g R ¹ : -tBu	79% (68% e.e.)



a R ² : 	100% (97% e.e.)
b R ² : 	100% (100% e.e.)
c R ² : 	100% (97% e.e.)
d R ² : 	100% (93% e.e.)
e R ² : 	100% (100% e.e.)
f R ² : 	100% (93% e.e.)
g R ² : 	100% (89% e.e.)

