

**Solvent Effects in the Nucleophilic Substitutions of
Tetrahydropyran Acetals Promoted by Trimethylsilyl
Trifluoromethanesulfonate: Trichloroethylene as Solvent for
Stereoselective *C*- and *O*-Glycosylations**

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Supporting Information

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I. General Procedures

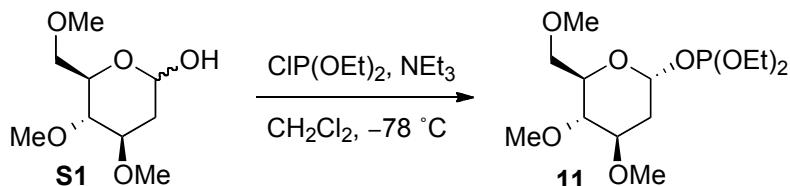
Solvents were dried by filtration through alumina according to the procedure by Grubbs, except otherwise noted.¹ Trichloroethylene was stored over molecular sieves (3 Å). Propionitrile was dried by distillation over CaH₂ and stored over 3 Å molecular sieves. All reagents and starting materials were purchased from commercial sources and, where appropriate, purified before use. Reactions were conducted in flame-dried flasks under an inert nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained at ambient temperature at 400, 500, or 600 MHz and 100, 125, or 150 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and referenced downfield to tetramethylsilane for ¹H NMR spectra, or to the central peak in CDCl₃ (δ 77.23) for ¹³C NMR spectra. The coupling constant values (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz), with the following abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sext = sextet, m = multiplet. Analytical gas chromatography (GC) analyses were performed using a fused silica capillary column (30 m × 32 mm × 0.25μm) wall-coated with DB-1 (J & W Scientific) with helium as the carrier gas (25 psi column-head pressure). The chromatographic method was the following: start temperature = 150 °C; ramp 10 °C/min; final temperature = 250 °C. Chromatographic purifications were performed using standard forced flow (flash chromatography) in the indicated solvent system with 40-63 μm, 230-400 mesh silica gel. Acetals **1**, **4**, and **8** were prepared as previously described.²⁻⁴ Nucleophiles **2** and **5** were prepared by reported methods.⁵ Characterization of products obtained from the nucleophilic addition to acetals **1** and **8** were previously reported.^{2,4}

II. Characterization of New Compounds

Previously unreported compounds were synthesized on a preparative scale.

Characterization of these new compounds is described below.

3,4,6-Tri-*O*-methyl-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranosyl-diethyl phosphite **11**⁶⁻⁷



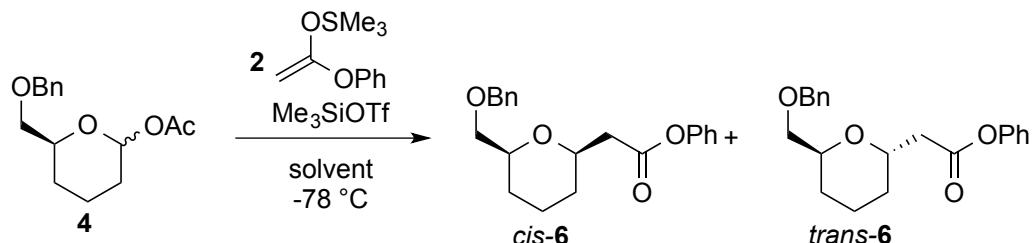
To a cooled ($-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) solution of **S1**⁷ (0.11 g, 0.51 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5.1 mL) was added NEt_3 (0.51 mL, 3.6 mmol) and diethyl chlorophosphite (0.15 mL, 1.0 mmol). After stirring for 30 minutes, ice was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. The entire reaction mixture was poured into a flask containing a cooled ($0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) mixture of EtOAc (50 mL), saturated NaHCO_3 (25 mL), and brine (25 mL). The phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography of the crude mixture (50% EtOAc in hexanes, with 2% NEt_3) yielded 0.078 g (47%) of the product as a $>95:5$ mixture of anomers. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.64 (ddd, $J = 7.5, 3.4, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.92 (ddq, $J = 7.1, 4.1, 0.8$ Hz, 4H), 3.87 (ddq, $J = 7.1, 4.4, 1.0$ Hz), 3.80 (ddd, $J = 9.9, 3.2, 2.2$ Hz Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.53 (dd, $J = 8.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dd, $J = 9.7, 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (ddd, $J = 13.0, 4.9, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.64 (ddd, $J = 13.0, 11.5, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.26 (td, $J = 7.1, 4.7$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 92.6 ($^2J_{\text{CP}} = 15.9$ Hz), 79.8, 78.4, 71.9, 71.2, 60.6, 59.3, 58.40 ($^2J_{\text{CP}} = 10.9, 1.9$ Hz), 57.5, 36.2 ($^3J_{\text{CP}} = 4.0$ Hz), 17.0 ($^3J_{\text{CP}} = 5.0$ Hz); IR (thin film) 2931, 2824, 1442, 1387, 1103, 1024, 900, 748 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (TOF MS APCI+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_7\text{P}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺ 327.1567, found 327.1567.

Standard procedure for nucleophilic additions

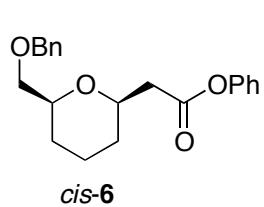
Me_3SiOTf (1.6 equiv) was slowly added to a cooled ($-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) 0.1 M solution of tetrahydropyran acetal (0.075–0.105 mmol, 1 equiv) and nucleophile (4 equiv) in the indicated solvent. The reaction mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. A cooled ($-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) solution of 1:1:1 $\text{MeOH:Et}_3\text{N:CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (2 mL) was then added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature. Saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2

mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted into CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Diastereomeric ratios of the crude oil were determined by gas chromatography and confirmed by ^1H NMR or ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy.⁸ Cis- and trans- isomers were identified in ^1H NMR spectra by comparing to published spectroscopic data.^{2,4,9-10}

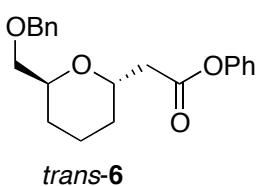
Phenyl 2-[6-(benzyloxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl] acetate 6



Following the standard procedure for nucleophilic additions, Me_3SiOTf (0.070 g, 0.32 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled, -78°C solution of acetal **4** (0.052 g, 0.20 mmol) and nucleophile **2** (0.17 g, 0.79 mmol) in trichloroethylene (2 mL) and stirred for 2 h. Purification of the crude mixture (48:52 *cis/trans* ratio) by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded 0.032 g pure of *cis*-**6** and 0.034 g of *trans*-**6**, for a combined 86% yield.



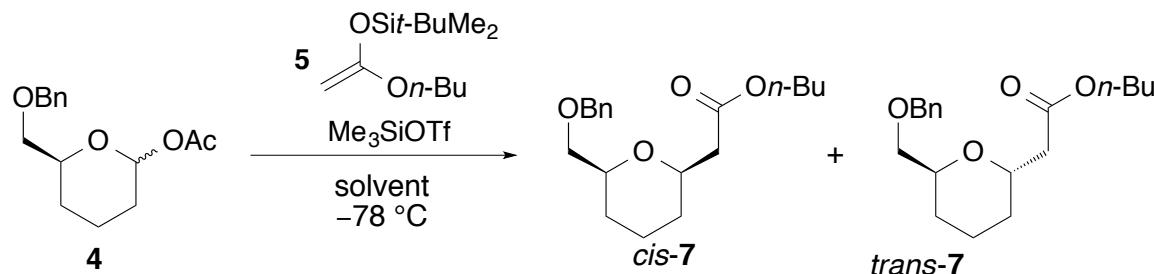
cis-**6**: ^1H NMR (500, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 – 7.25 (m, 7H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.08 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 4.60 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, $J = 9.9, 7.8, 5.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, $J = 10.5, 6.1, 4.2, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, $J = 10.3, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, $J = 10.3, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, $J = 14.9, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.67 (dd, $J = 14.9, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.93 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.75 (dd, $J = 12.6, 7.6, 5.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.65 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.60 – 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.40 – 1.32 (m, 1H), 1.32 – 1.24 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.2, 150.9, 138.6, 129.6, 128.5, 127.9, 127.7, 125.9, 121.9, 77.6, 74.7, 73.9, 73.5, 42.0, 31.3, 27.9, 23.3; IR (thin film) 2934, 2851, 1758, 1734, 1088, 800 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{NaO}_4$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$)⁺ 363.1567, found, 363.1545. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$: C, 74.09; H, 7.11. Found: C, 74.04; H, 7.02.



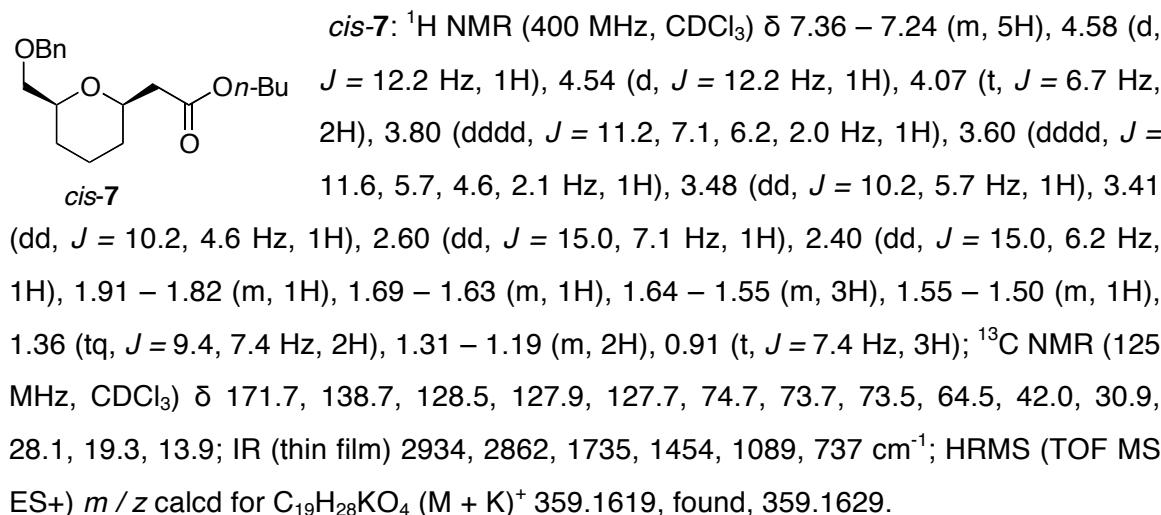
trans-**6**, characterized as an 11:1 mixture with the *cis* isomer: ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 7H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.10 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 4.58 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H),

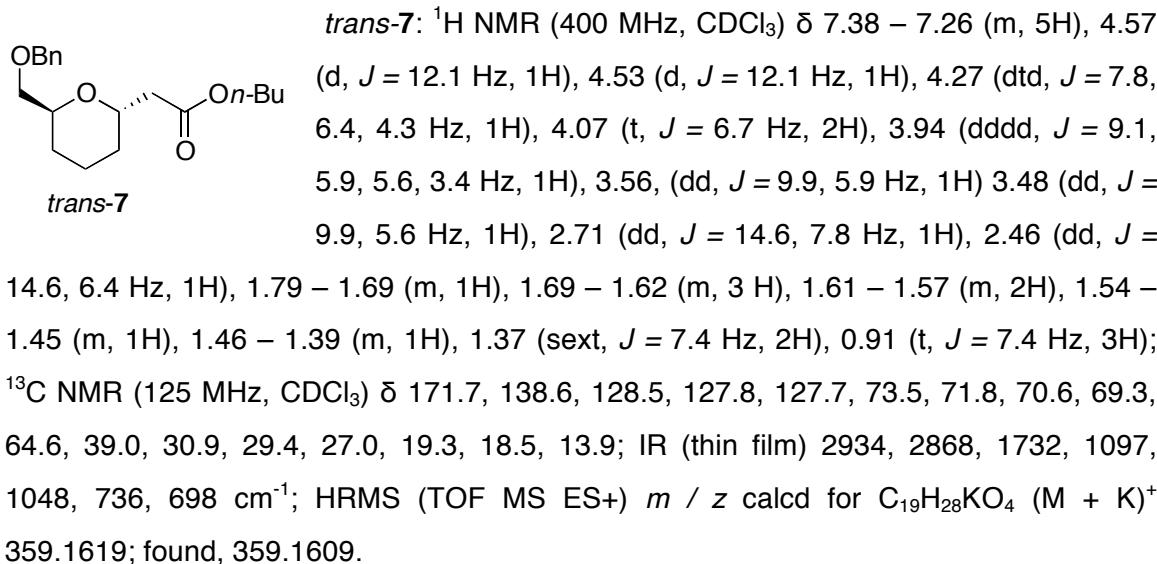
4.44 (dtd, $J = 8.6, 5.8, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dddd, $J = 7.0, 6.1, 5.2, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dd, $J = 10.0, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, $J = 10.0, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, $J = 14.6, 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, $J = 14.6, 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.85 (ddt, $J = 8.9, 6.5, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.74 – 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.57 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.47 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.2, 150.9, 138.5, 129.5, 128.5, 127.8, 127.7, 125.9, 121.8, 73.5, 71.9, 70.6, 69.3, 39.0, 29.6, 27.0, 18.5; IR (thin film) 2933, 1756, 1493, 1454, 1150, 1025, 799 cm^{-1} . HRMS (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{NaO}_4$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 363.1567, found, 363.1559. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$: C, 74.09; H, 7.11. Found: C, 74.24; H, 7.12.

n-Butyl 2-[6-(benzyloxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl] acetate 7

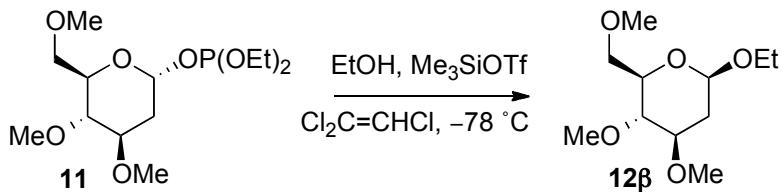


Following the standard procedure for nucleophilic additions, Me_3SiOTf (0.040 g, 0.18 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled, -78 °C solution of acetal **4** (0.031 g, 0.11 mmol) and nucleophile **2** (0.10 g, 0.45 mmol) in propionitrile (1 mL) and stirred for 2 h. Purification of the crude mixture (40:60 mixture of *cis*- and *trans*- isomers) by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded 0.010 g of *cis*-**7** and 0.011 g of *trans*-**7**, for a combined 57% yield.





(2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,6*R*)-6-Ethoxy-3,4-dimethoxy-2-(methoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran 12



Following the standard procedure for nucleophilic additions, Me_3SiOTf (0.16 g, 0.74 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (-78 °C) solution of **11** (0.20 g, 0.61 mmol) and EtOH (0.056 g, 1.23 mmol) in trichloroethylene (6.1 mL). Purification by flash chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded 0.10 g (82%) of **12β** in a 90:10 ratio. This ratio of products is not consistent with the ratio expected by a thermodynamically controlled reaction, which favors the α product. Characterization data matched the reported literature values.⁹

III. Stereochemical Proofs of Nucleophilic Substitution Products

The stereochemical configuration of products **6** and **7** was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy and compared with known compounds.^{3,10} Diagnostic coupling constants of $^3J > 9$ Hz were observed for axial hydrogens ($\text{H}^{\text{A}}-\text{H}^{\text{C}}$; $\text{H}^{\text{F}}-\text{H}^{\text{D}}$). The observed downfield chemical shift displacements of the 1,5-trans products relative to the 1,5-cis products for H^{A} and H^{F} is consistent with observed chemical shifts in the 1,5-allyl substituted tetrahydropyrans.^{3,10} The ^{13}C NMR spectrum shows a characteristic chemical

shift δ of about 42 ppm for C1 in the 1,5-cis products **6** and **7**, compared to a δ of ~39 ppm for their 1,5-trans counterparts.

Figure S1. Diagnostic ^1H - ^1H coupling constants for *cis*-**6**

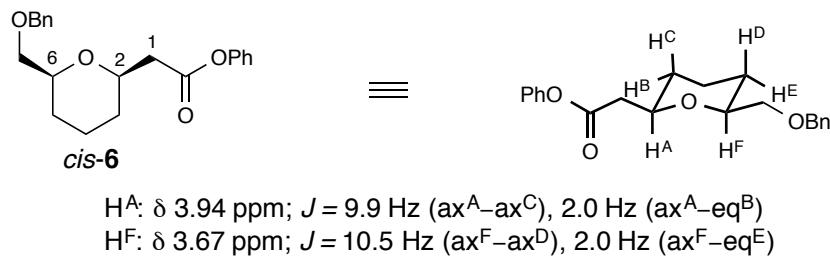
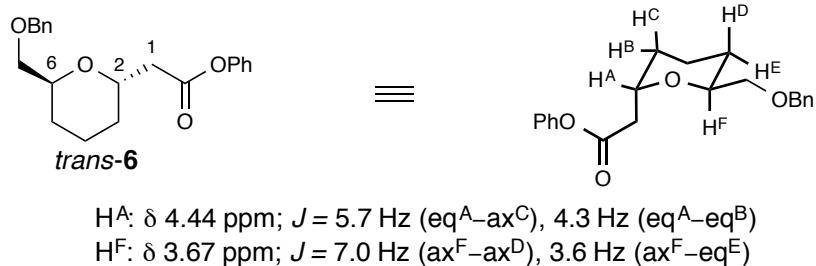


Figure S2. Diagnostic ^1H - ^1H coupling constants for *trans*-**6**



Note: These coupling constants reflect the fact that two conformers of similar energy are present.

Figure S3. Diagnostic ^1H - ^1H coupling constants for *cis*-**7**

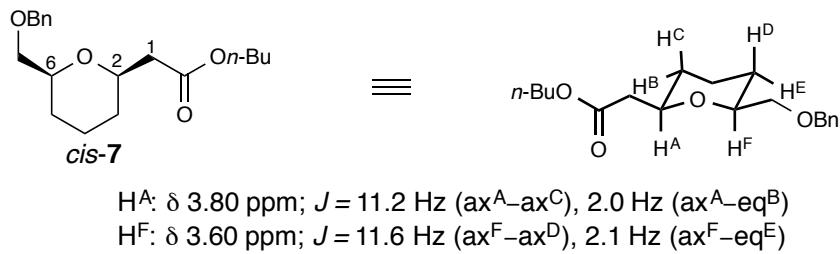
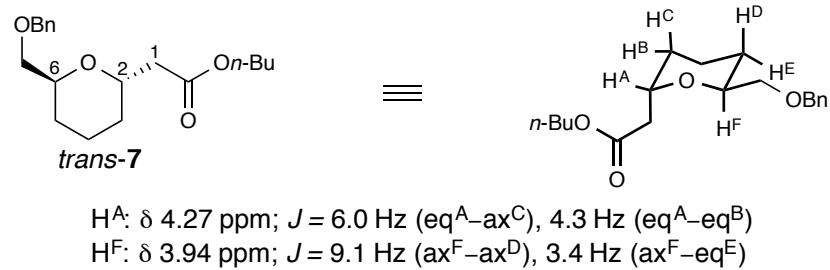


Figure S4. Diagnostic ^1H - ^1H coupling constants for *trans*-**7**



Note: These coupling constants reflect the fact that two conformers of similar energy are present.

IV. Correlation Between Selected Solvent Parameters and S_N2 Selectivity

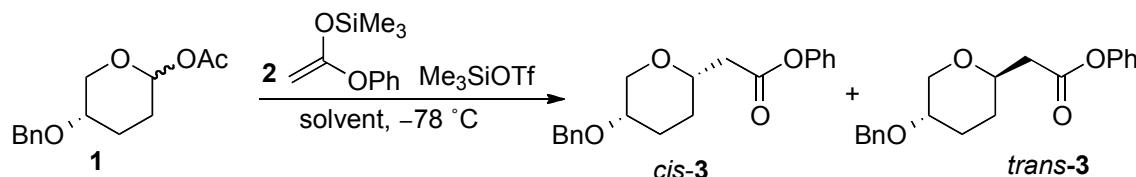


Table S1: Influence of solvent in S_N2 selectivity for the reaction between tetrahydropyran acetal **1** and nucleophile **2**

Order of selectivity	Solvent	ϵ (F/m) ^a	μ , (D) ^b	$E_T(30)$ (kcal/mol) ^c	cis : trans ratio	% S _N 2 product <i>cis</i> - 3
1	Cl ₂ C=CHCl	3.4	0.8	35.9	10.11 : 1	91
2	PhMe	2.38	0.37	33.9	7.33 : 1	88
3	CS ₂	2.6	0	32.8	3.55 : 1	78
4	CH ₂ Cl ₂	8.93	1.6	40.7	3.00 : 1	75
5	Et ₂ O	4.33	1.15	34.5	1.86 : 1	65
6	THF	7.58	1.75	37.4	1.22 : 1	55
7	EtOAc	6.02	1.78	38.1	1 : 1.70	37
8	EtCN	27.7	4.05	43.6	1 : 3.76	21
9	H ₂ C=CCN	37.5	3.87	46.7	1 : 4.88	17

^aDielectric constant.¹¹ ^bDipole moment.¹² ^cEmpirical solvent polarity parameter.¹³

No direct correlation was found between the different solvent parameters (dipole moment, dielectric constant, etc.) and selectivity towards the S_N2 product. This observation is consistent with Mayr's conclusions that none of the common solvent polarity parameters accurately predict relative ionizing power of aprotic solvents.¹⁴ The closest correlation ($R^2 = 0.79$) was observed for the dipole moment.

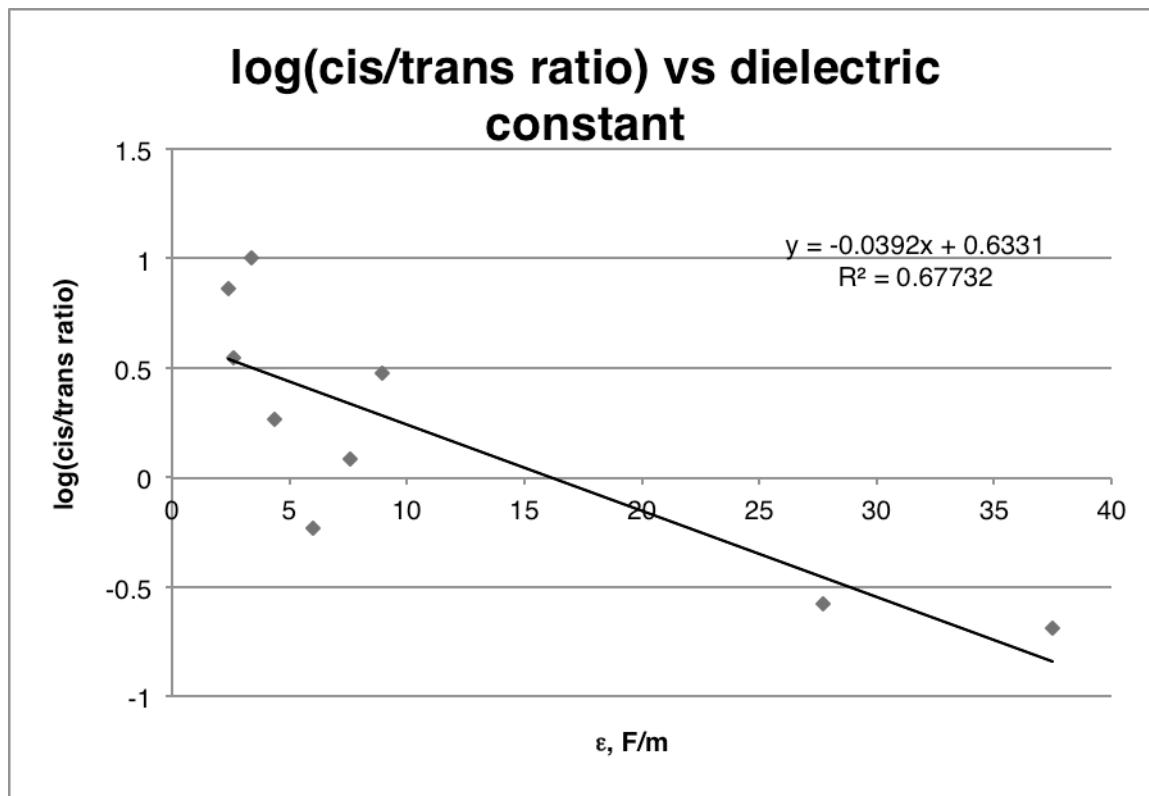
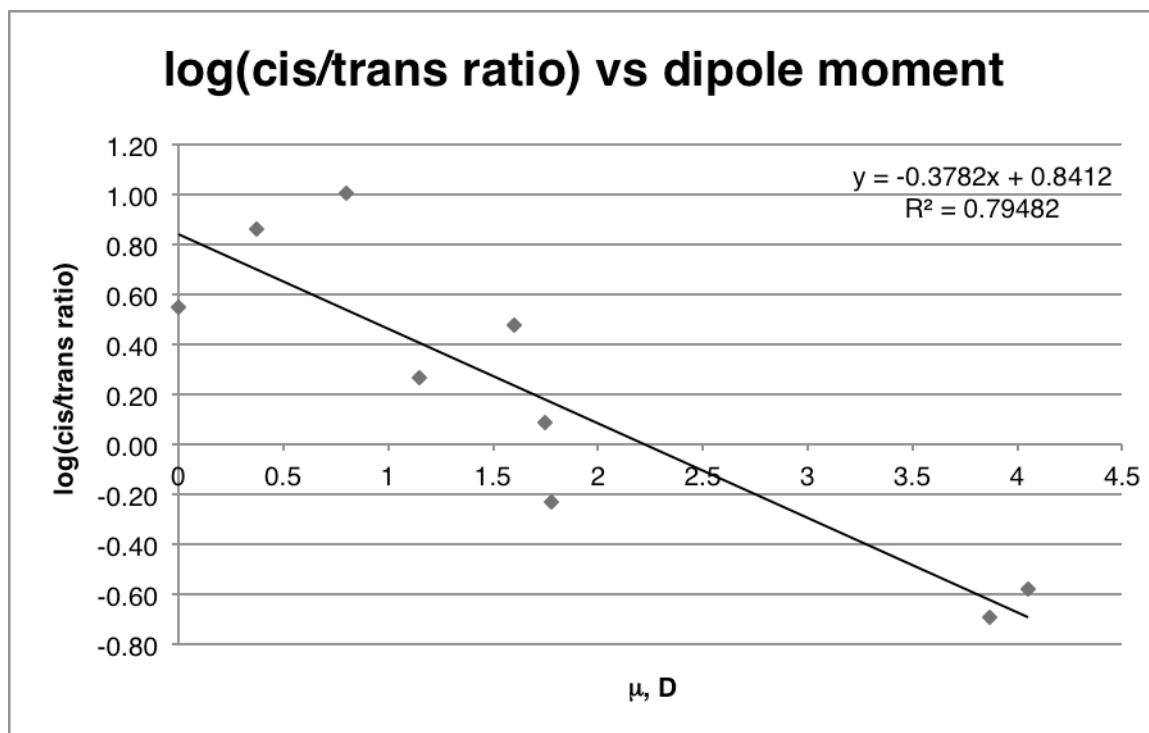
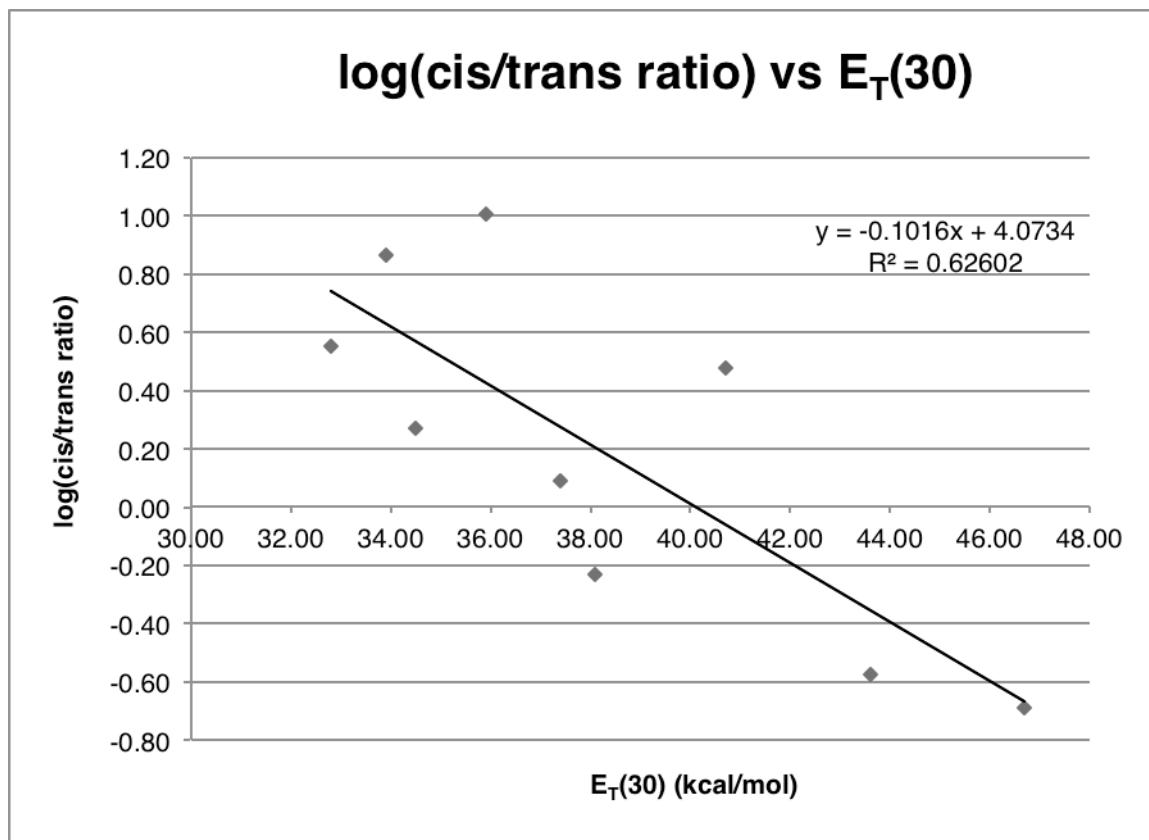
Figure S5: Plot of the log (cis/trans product ratios) against dielectric constant**Figure S6:** Plot of the log (cis/trans product ratios) against dipole moment

Figure S7: Plot of the log (cis/trans product ratios) against the empirical solvent polarity parameter $E_T(30)$



V. Selected NMR Spectra

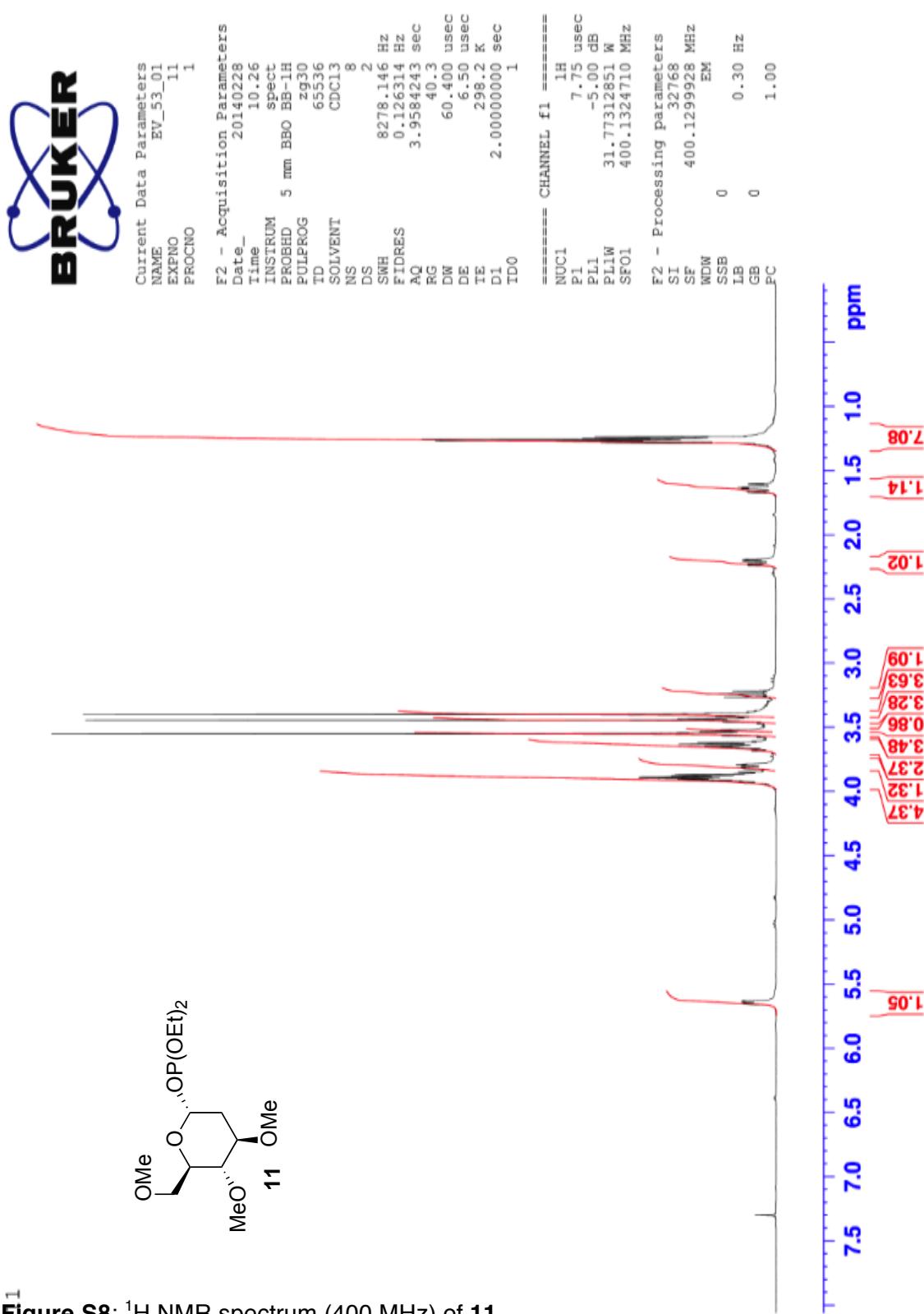
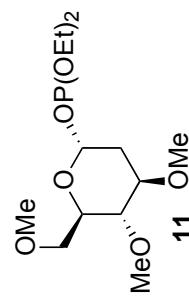
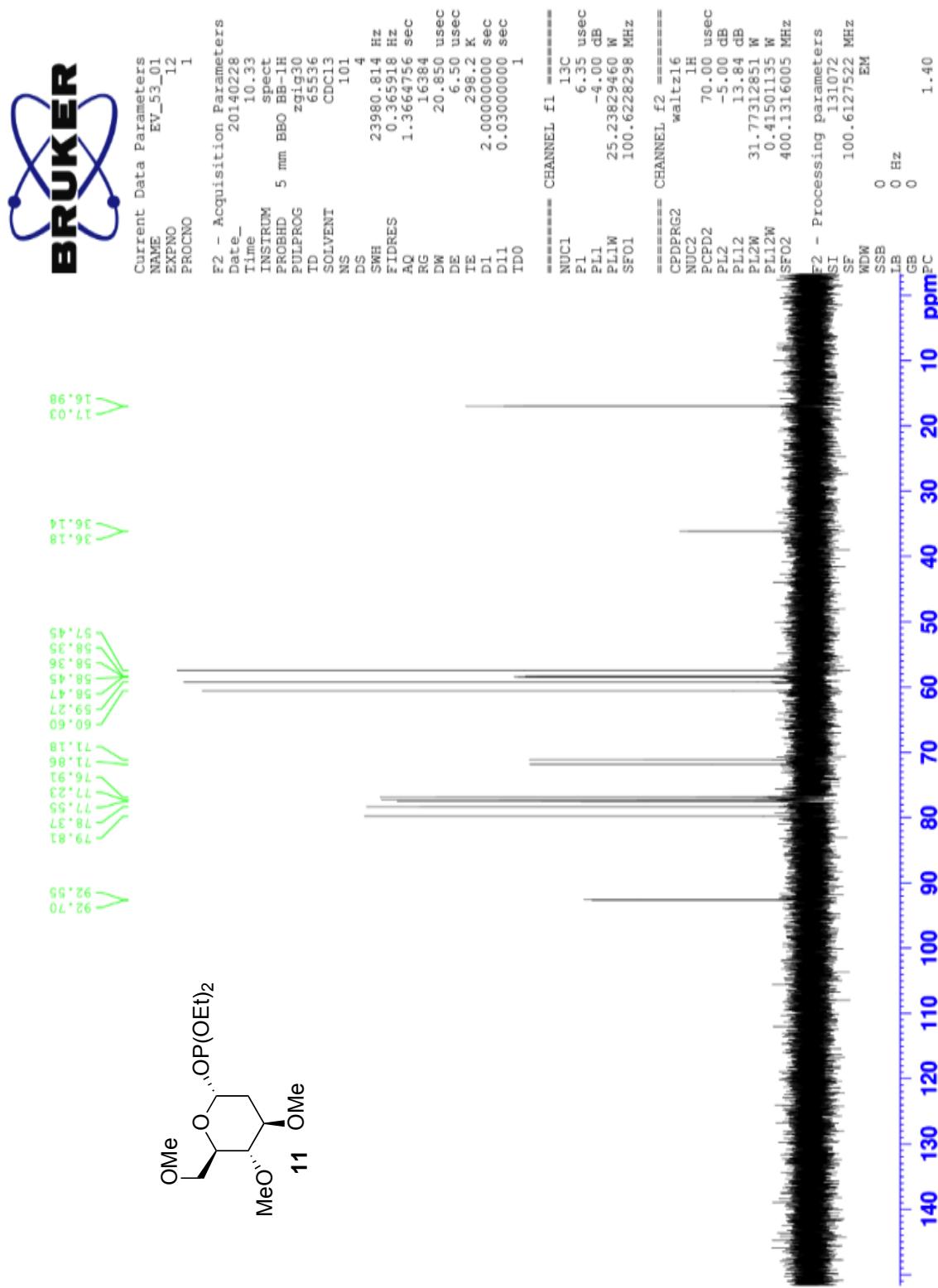


Figure S8: ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of **11**



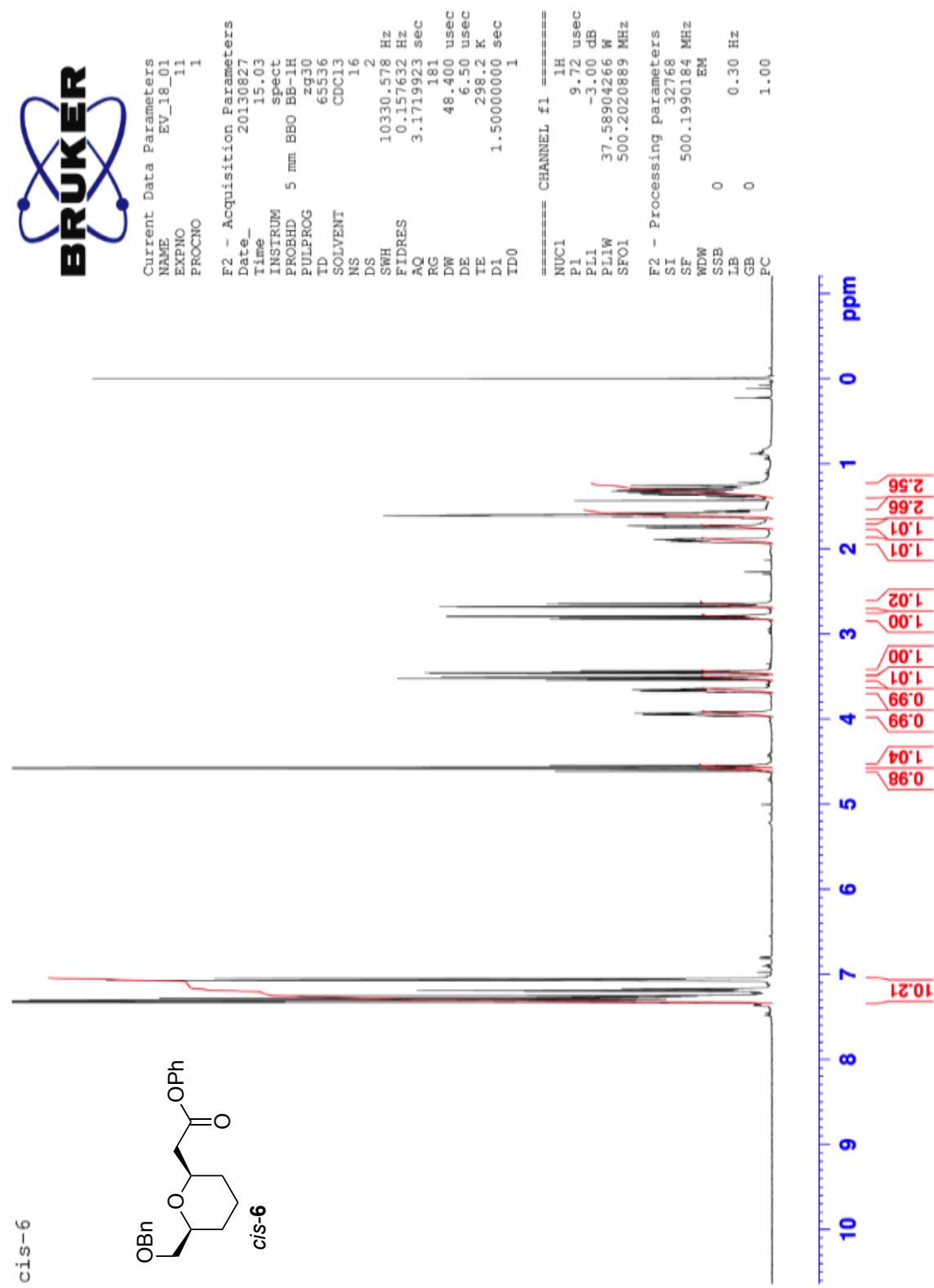
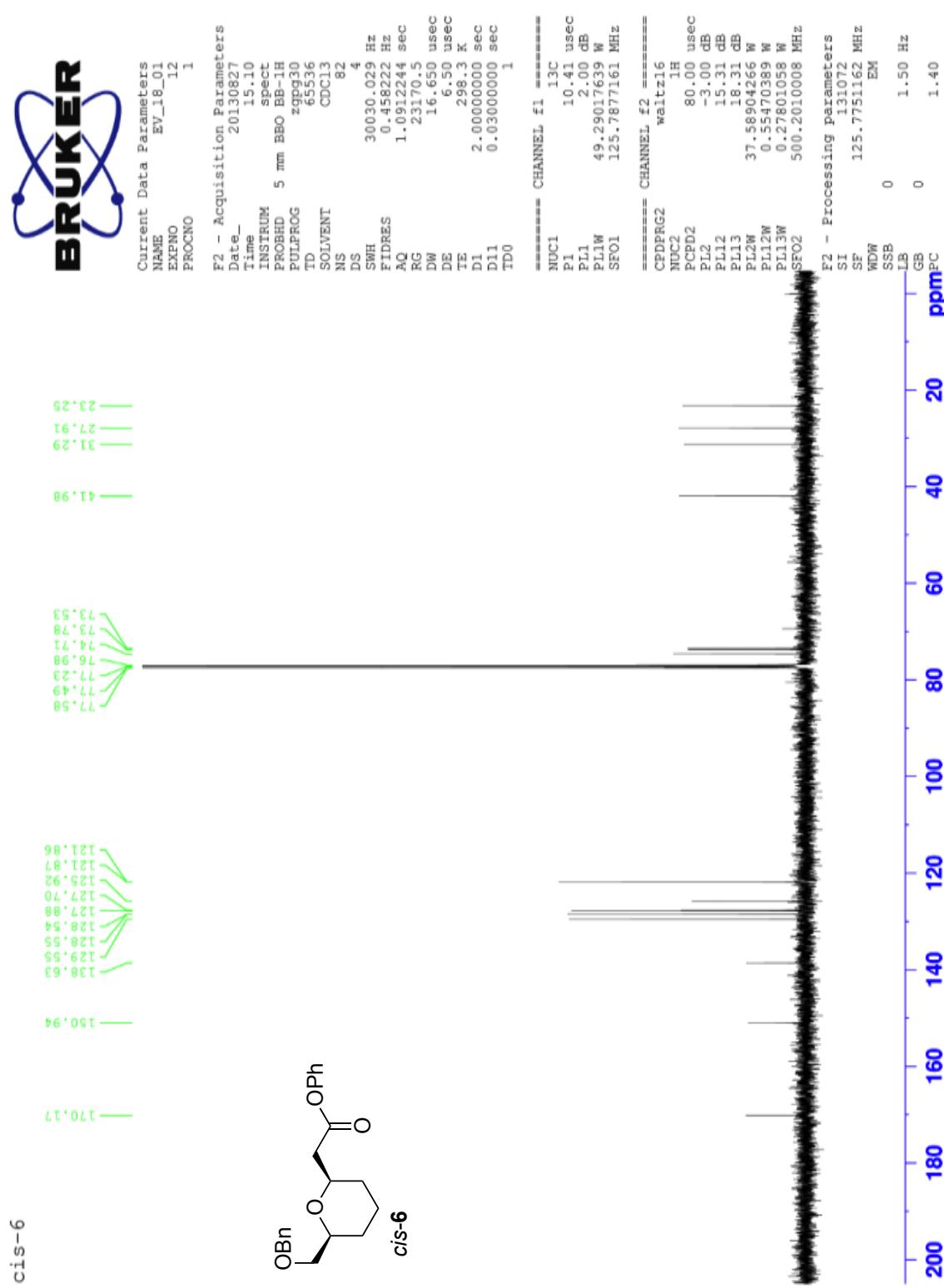
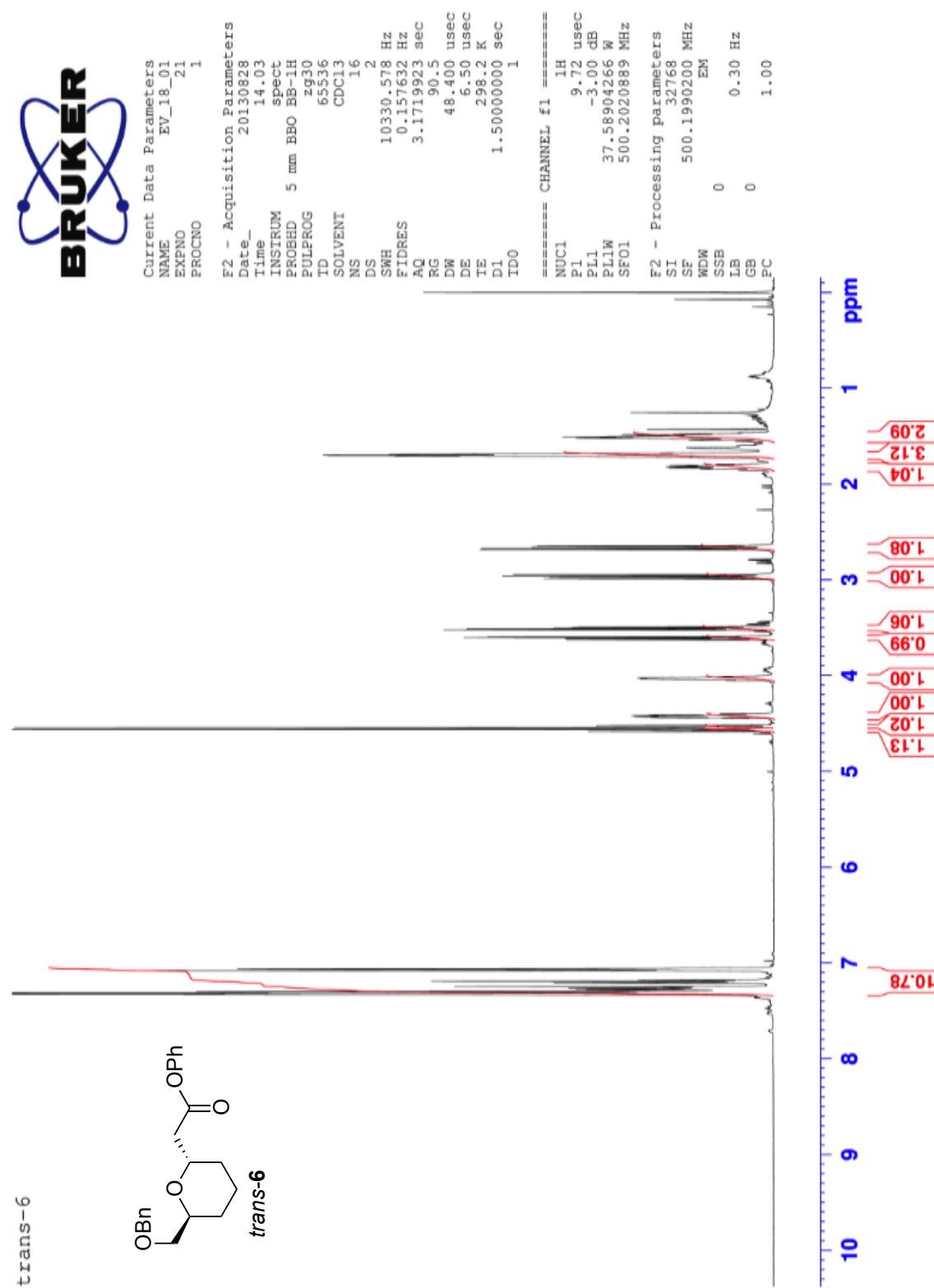


Figure S10: ^1H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of *cis*-6

**Figure S11:** ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz) of *cis*-6

**Figure S12:** ^1H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of *trans*-6

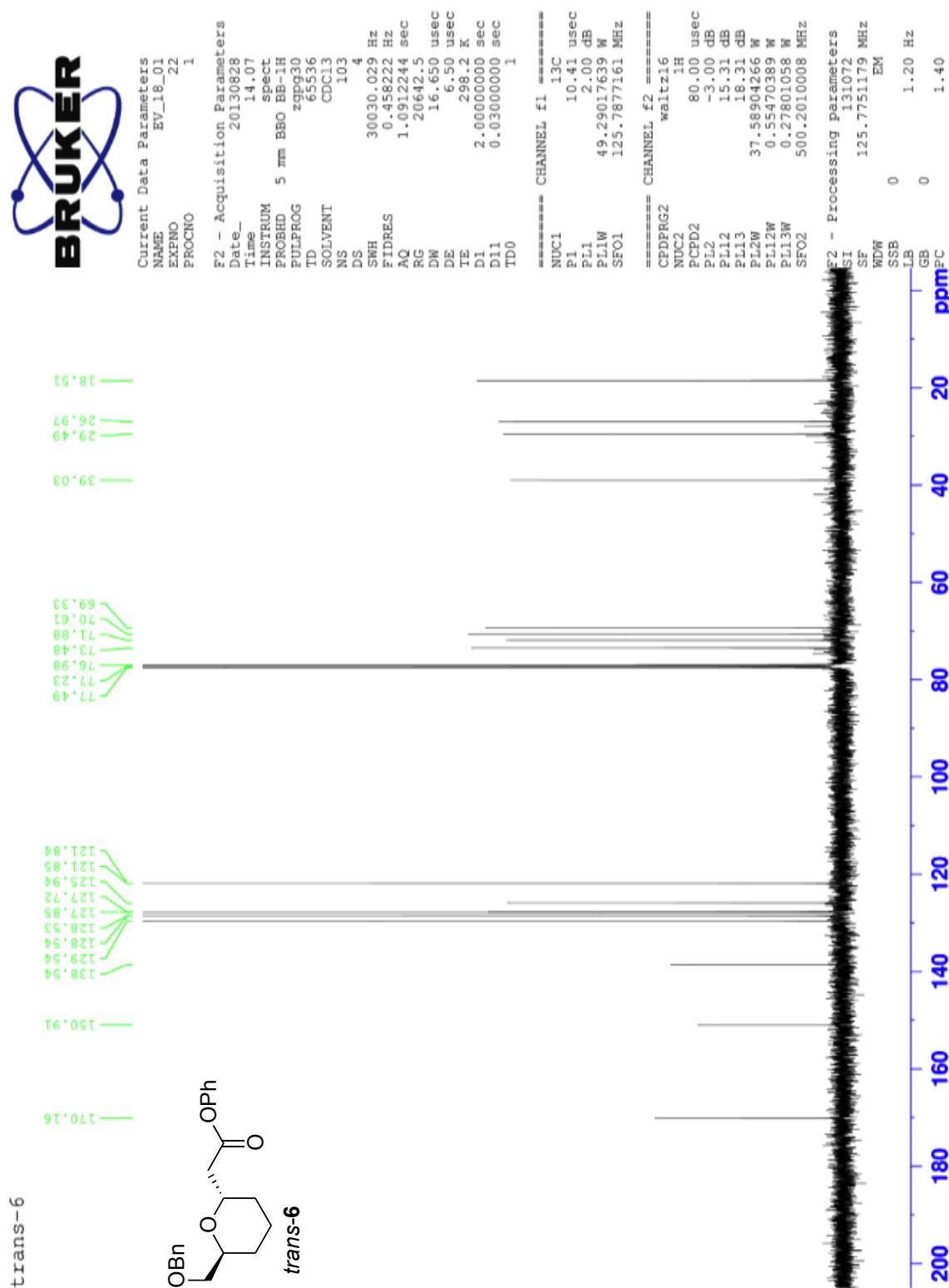


Figure S13: ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz) of *trans*-6

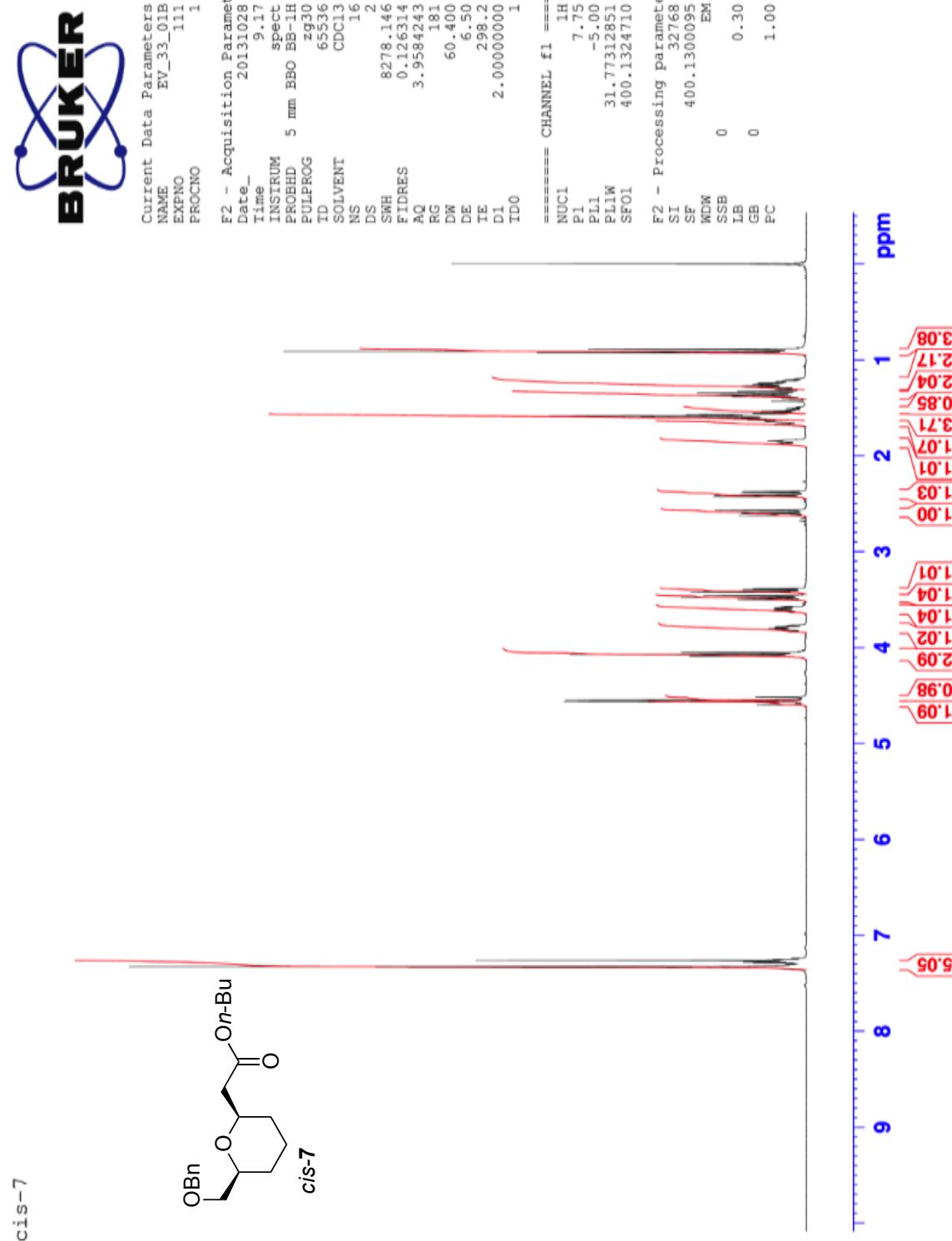


Figure S14: ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of *cis*-7

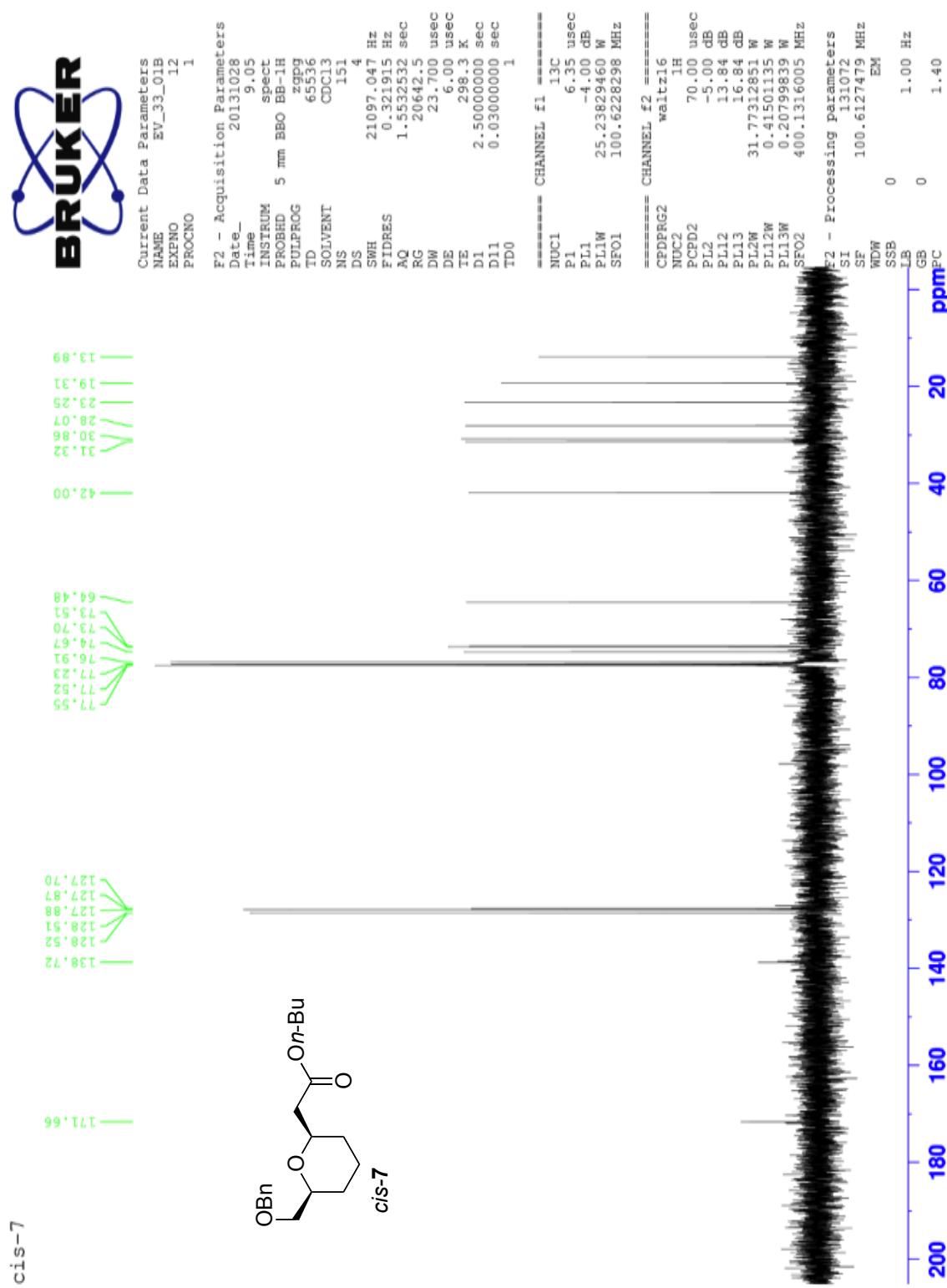


Figure S15: ^{13}C NMR spectrum (100 MHz) of *cis*-7

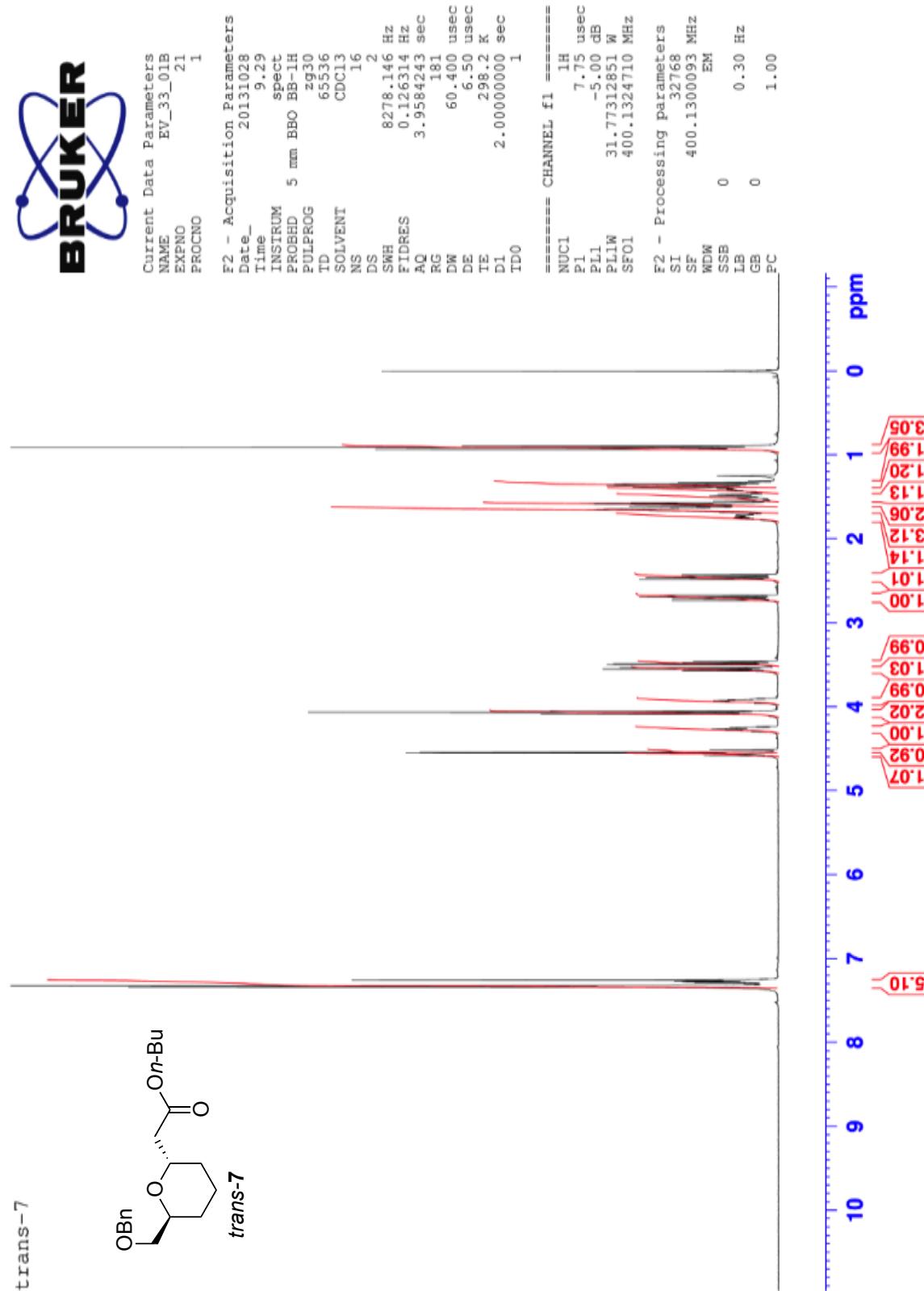
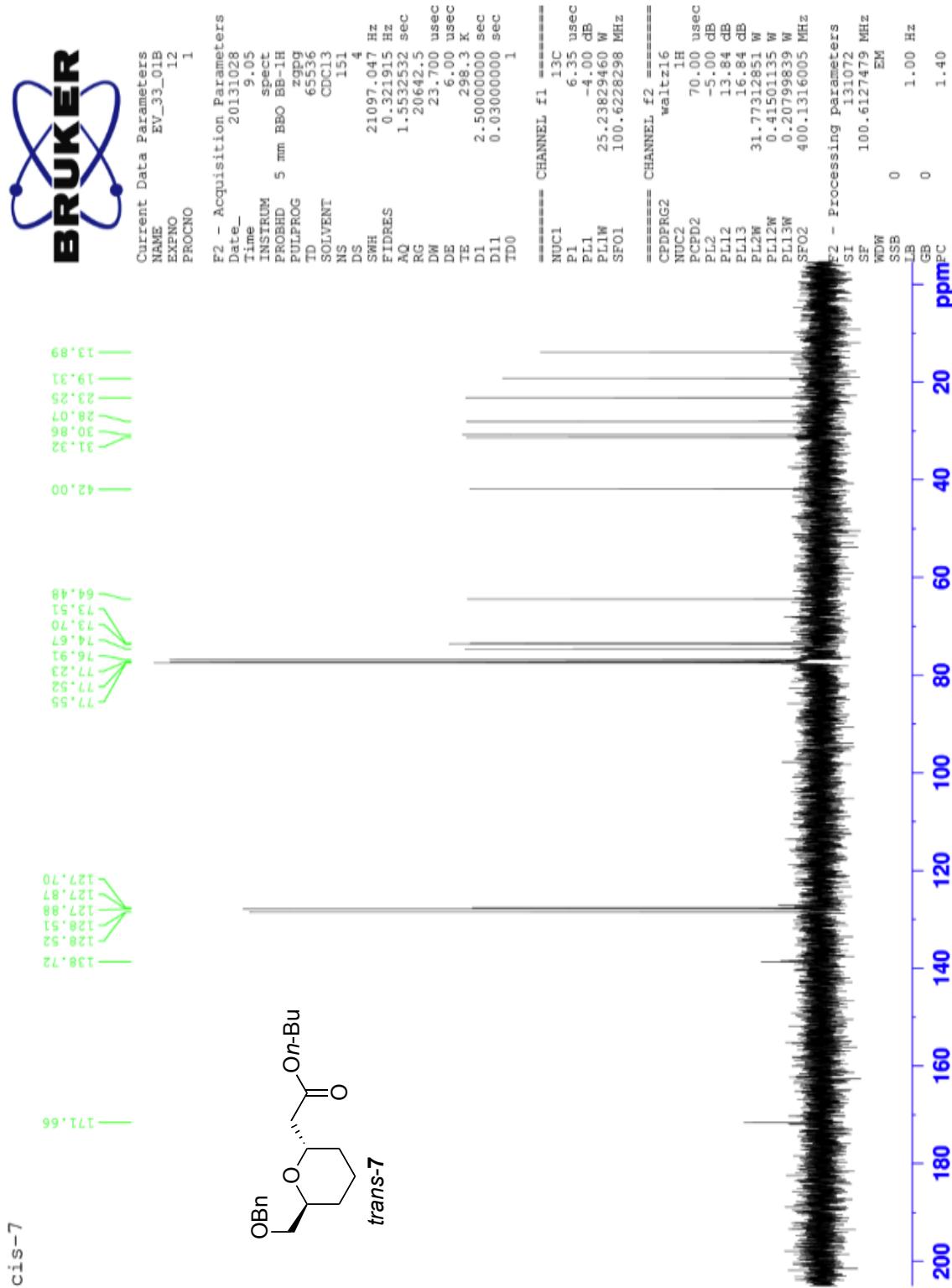
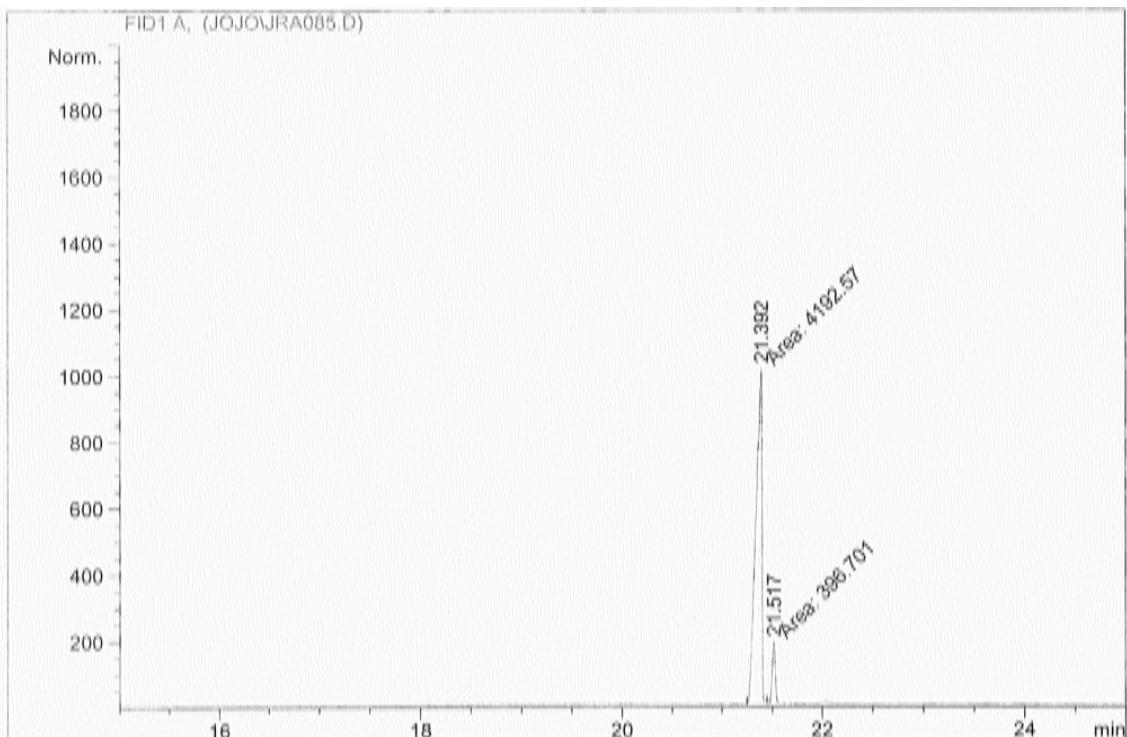
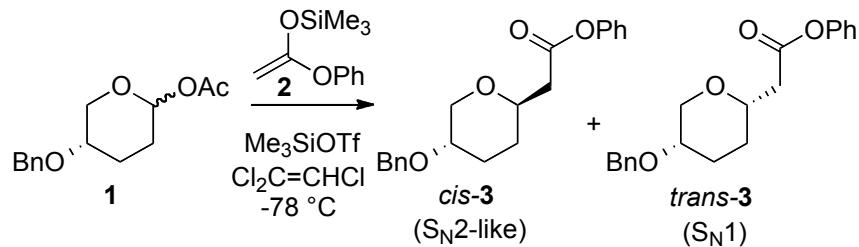


Figure S16: ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of *trans*-7



VI. Determination of Diastereoselectivity of Selected Compounds

Figure S18: GC spectrum for Table 1, Entry 4



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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000

Signal 1: FID1 A,

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [pA*s]	Height [pA]	Area %
1	21.392	MF	0.0692	4192.56934	1010.49298	91.35591
2	21.517	FM	0.0353	396.70062	187.27995	8.64409

Totals : 4589.26996 1197.77293

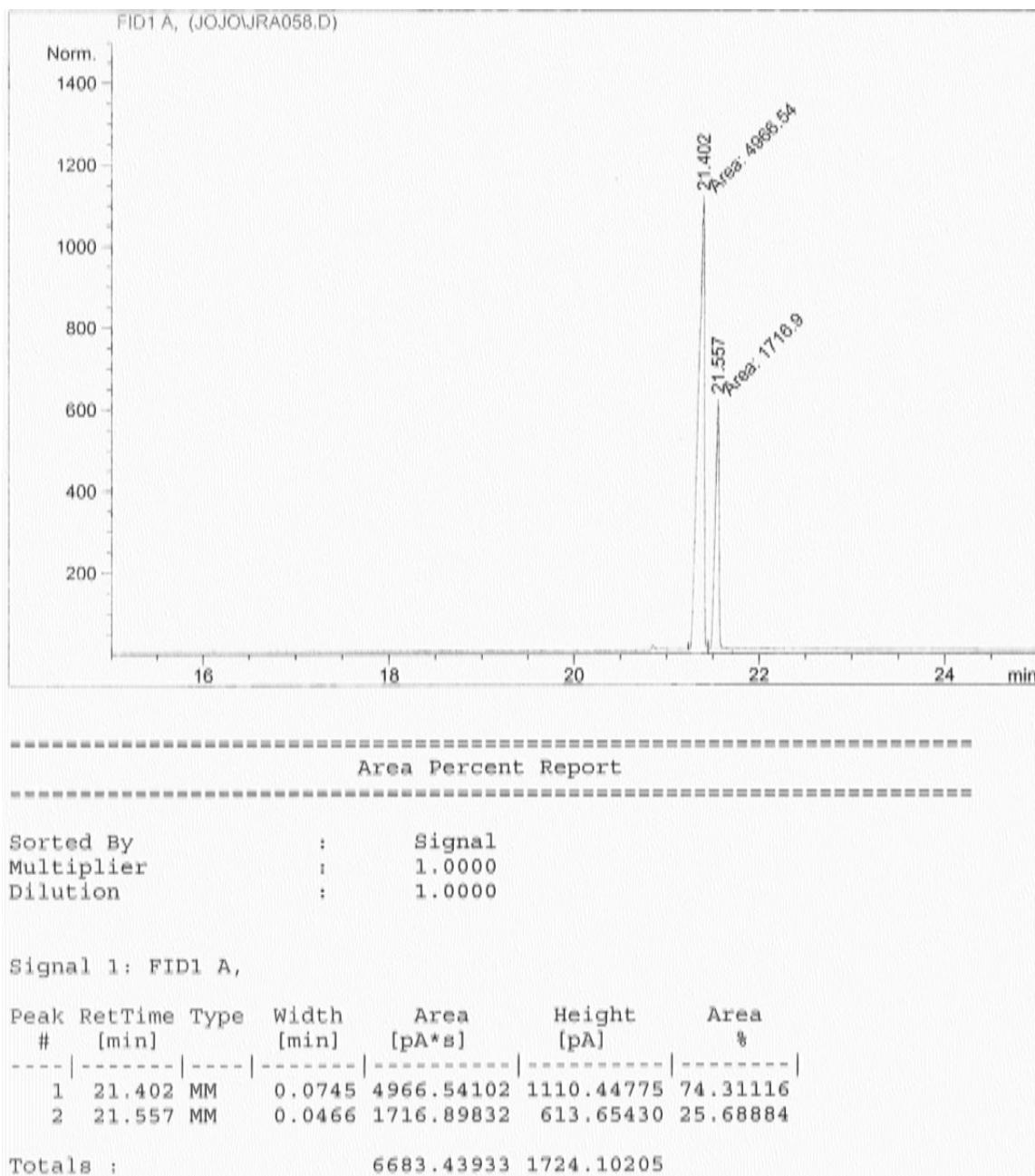
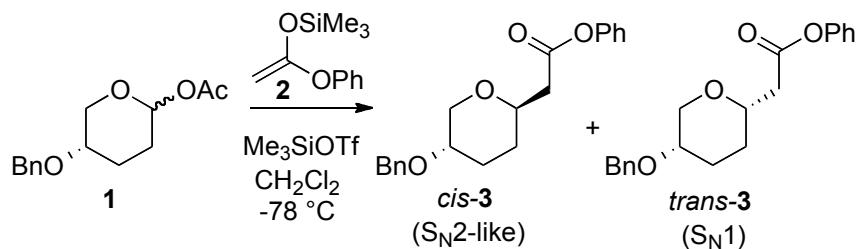
Figure S19: GC spectrum for Table 1, Entry 6

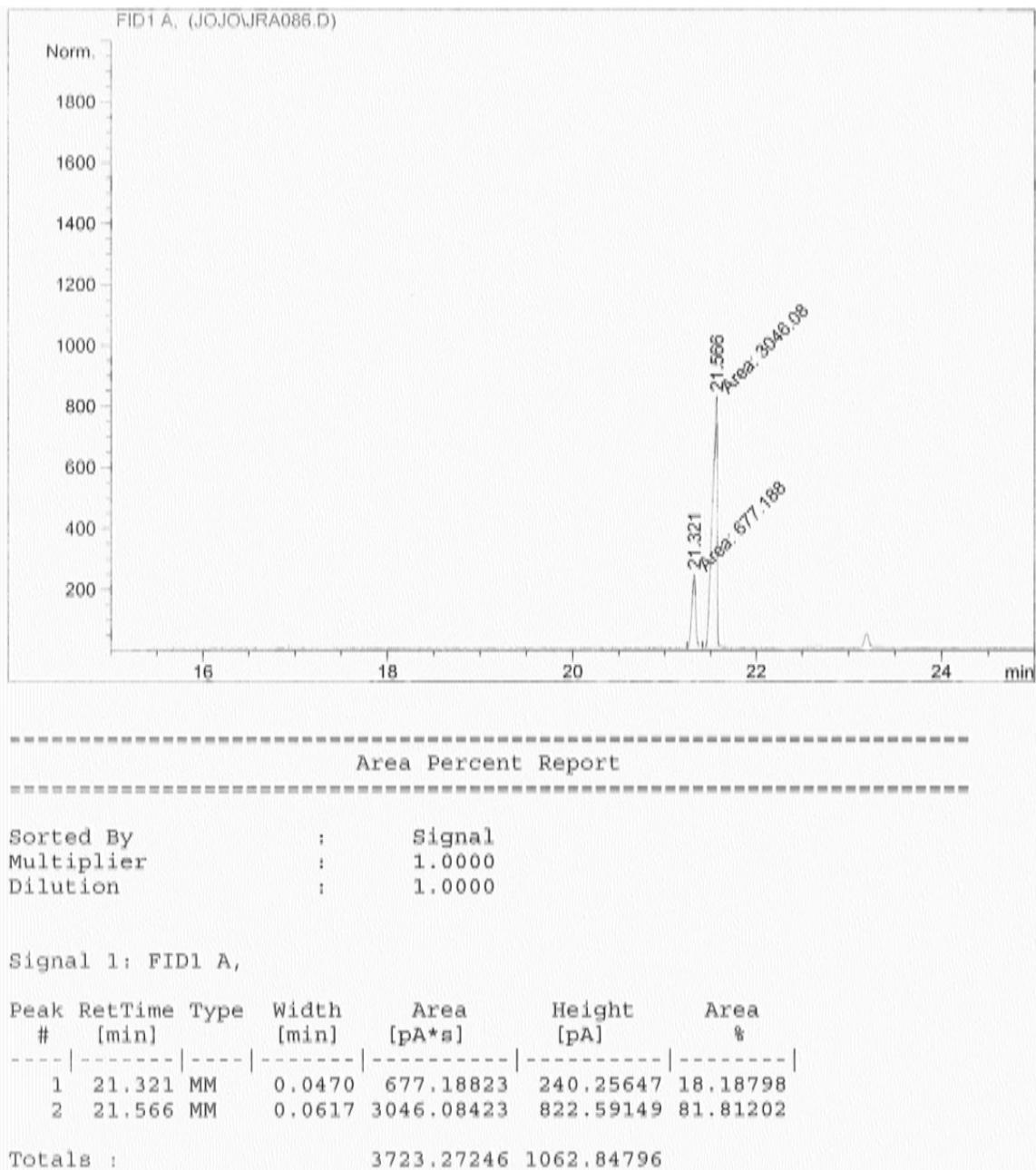
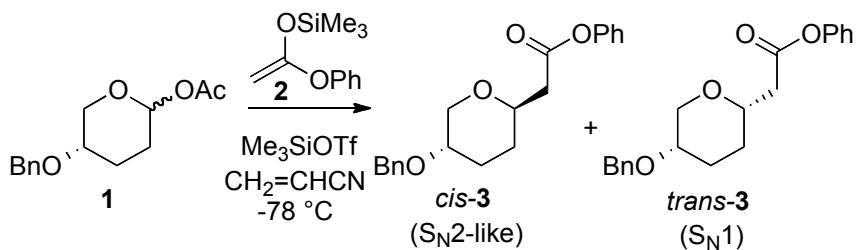
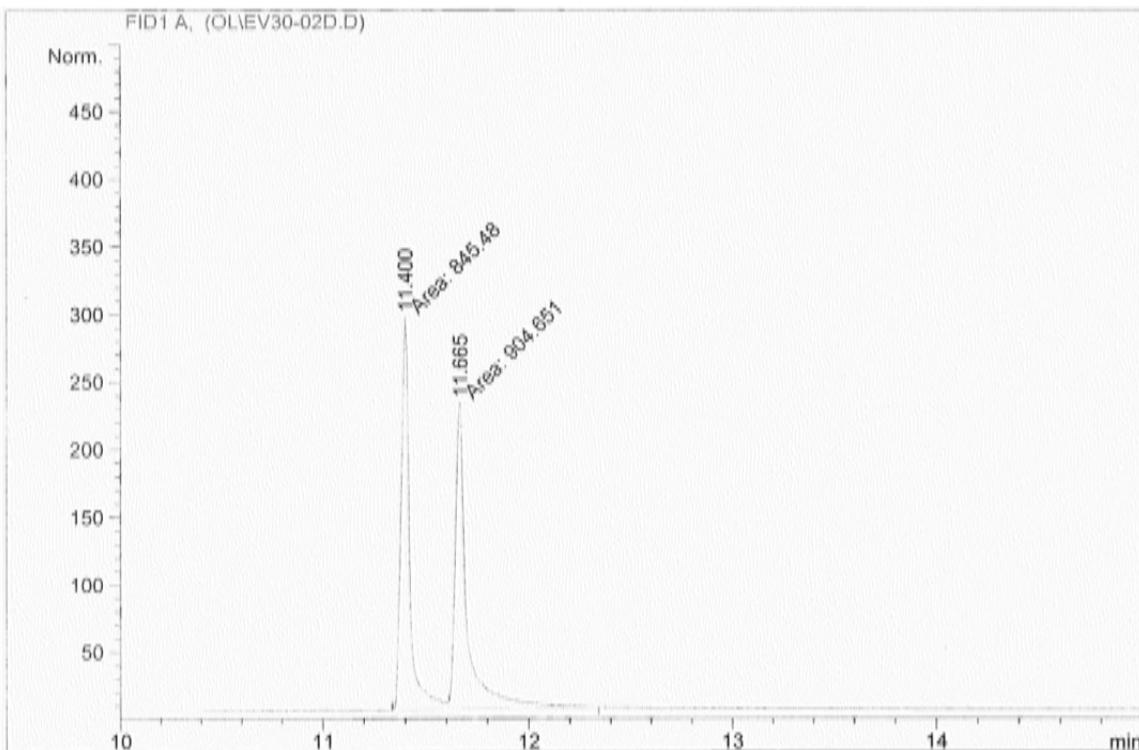
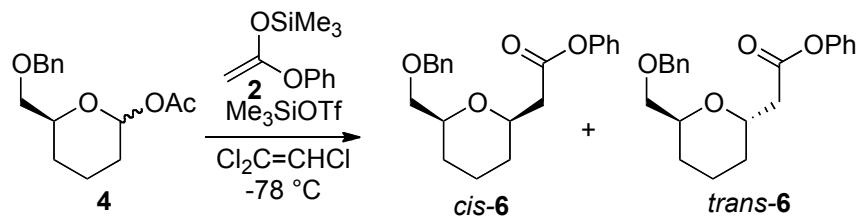
Figure S20: GC spectrum for Table 1, Entry 10

Figure S21: GC spectrum for Table 2, Entry 2

Area Percent Report

Sorted By : Signal
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 Dilution : 1.0000

Signal 1: FID1 A,

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [pA*s]	Height [pA]	Area %
1	11.400	MF	0.0485	845.48047	290.50101	48.30954
2	11.665	FM	0.0666	904.65118	226.55608	51.69046

Totals : 1750.13165 517.05708

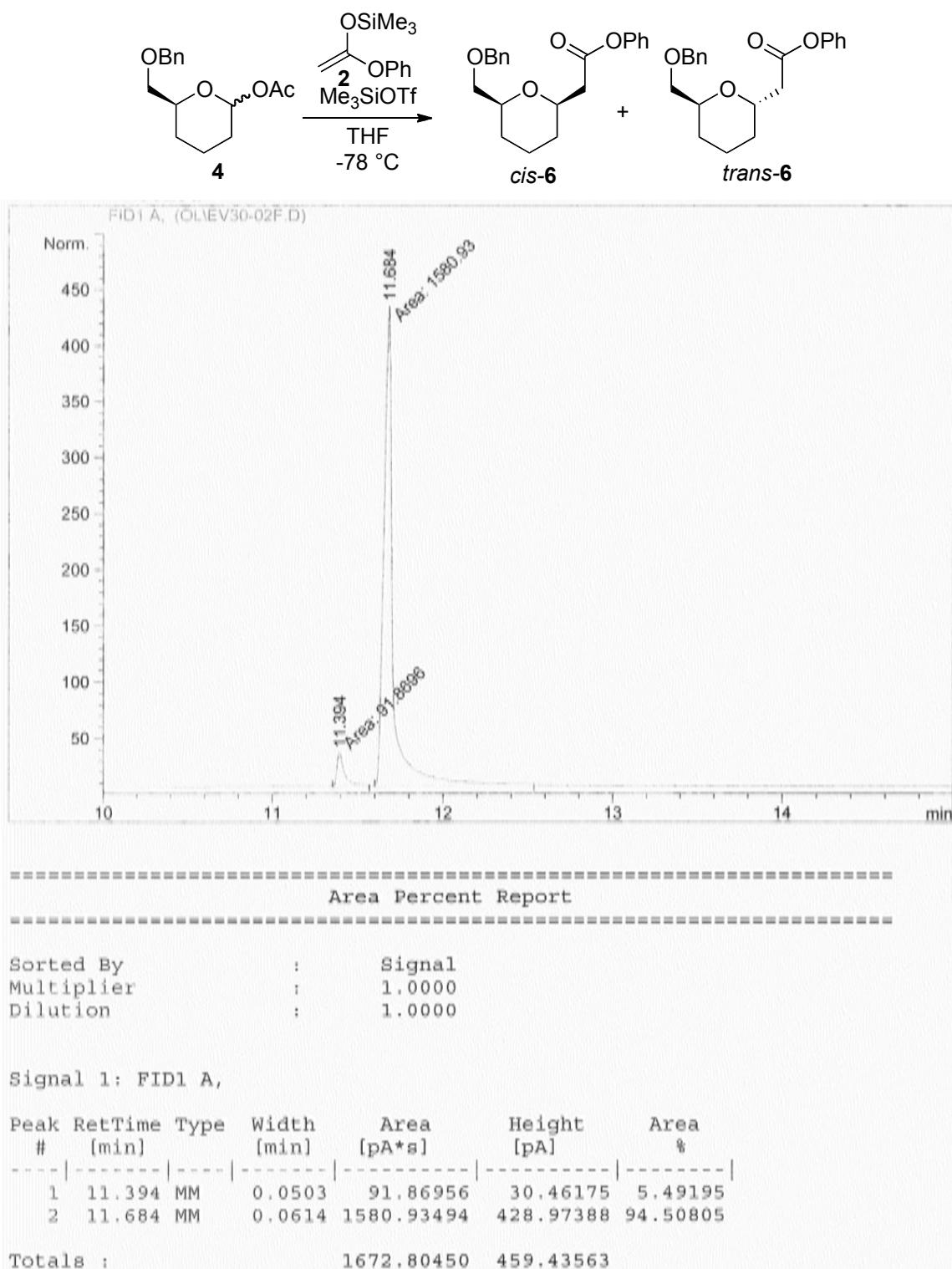
Figure S22: GC spectrum for Table 2, Entry 5

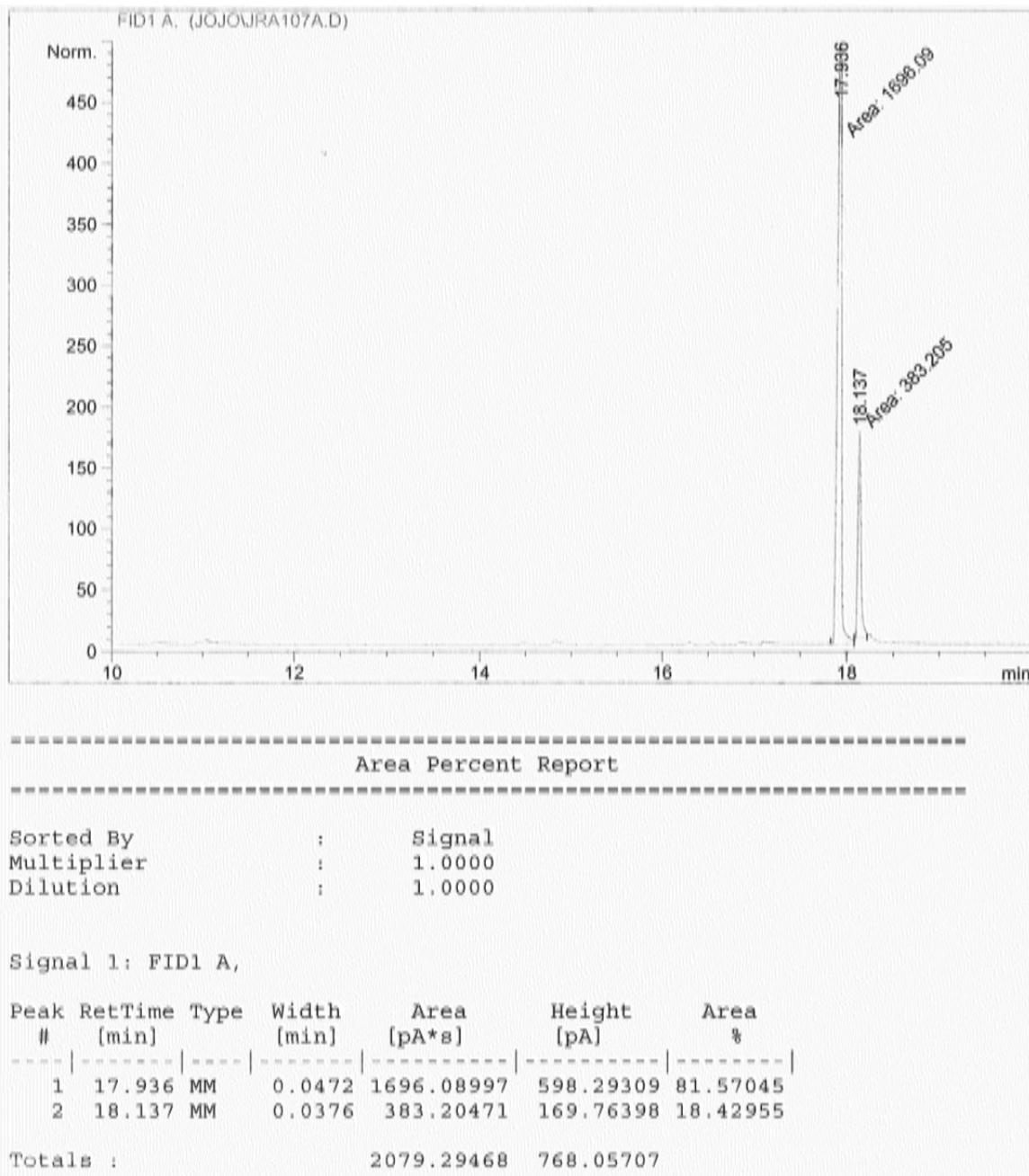
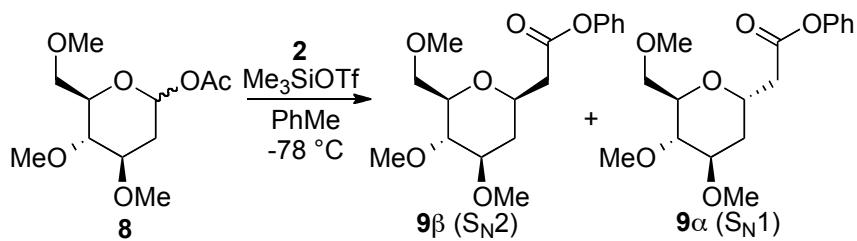
Figure S23: GC spectrum for Table 3, Entry 2

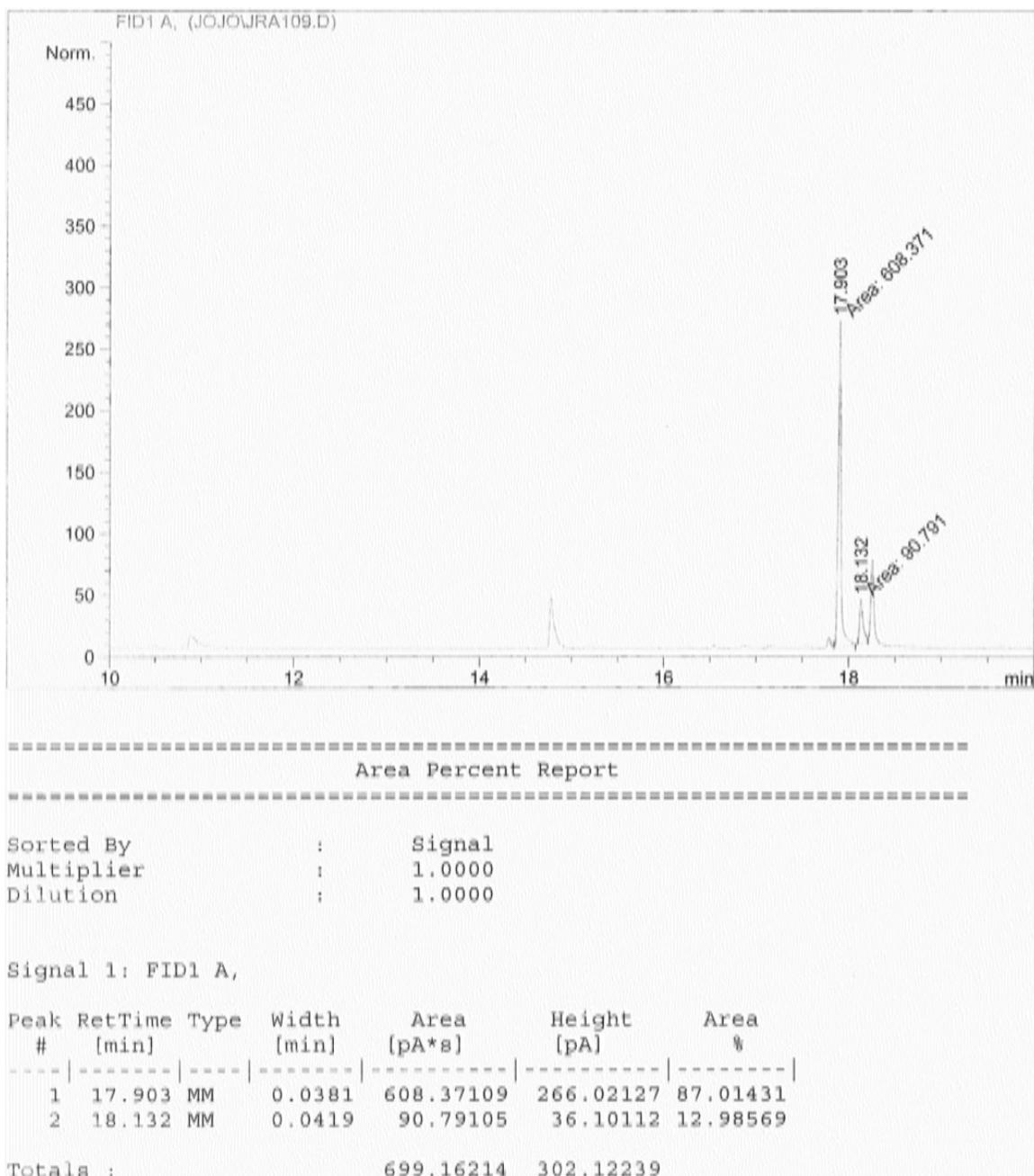
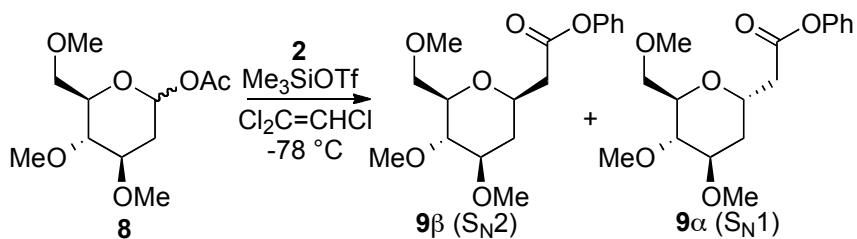
Figure S24: GC spectrum for Table 3, Entry 3

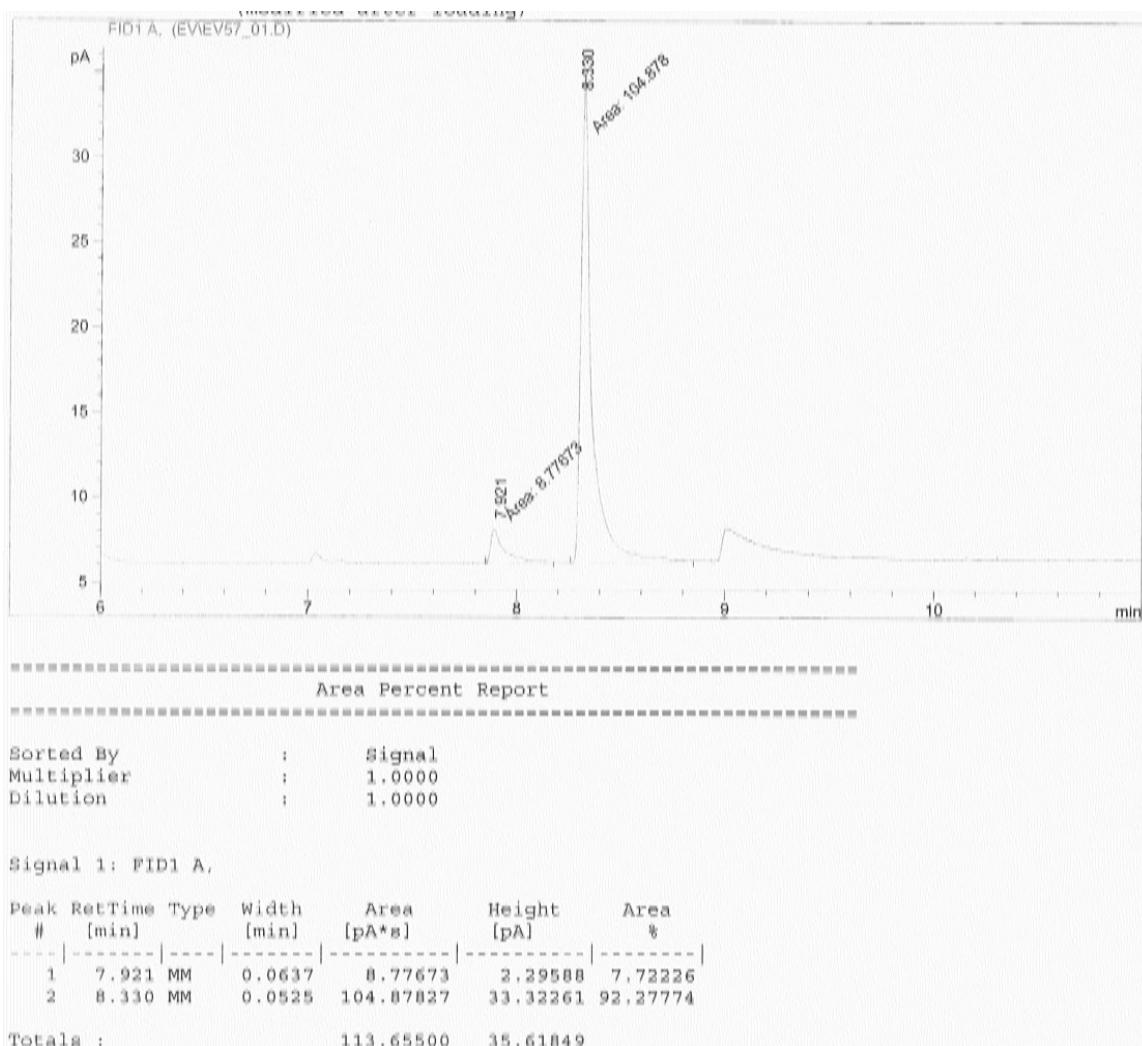
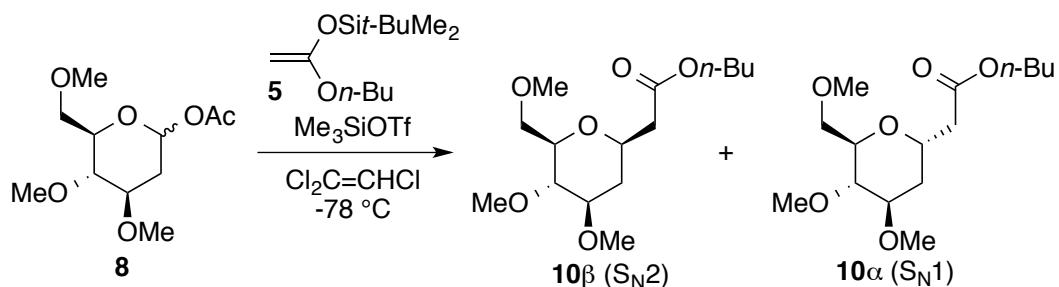
Figure S25: GC spectrum for Scheme 5, with trichloroethylene as solvent

Figure S26: GC spectrum for Scheme 6, with dichloromethane as solvent

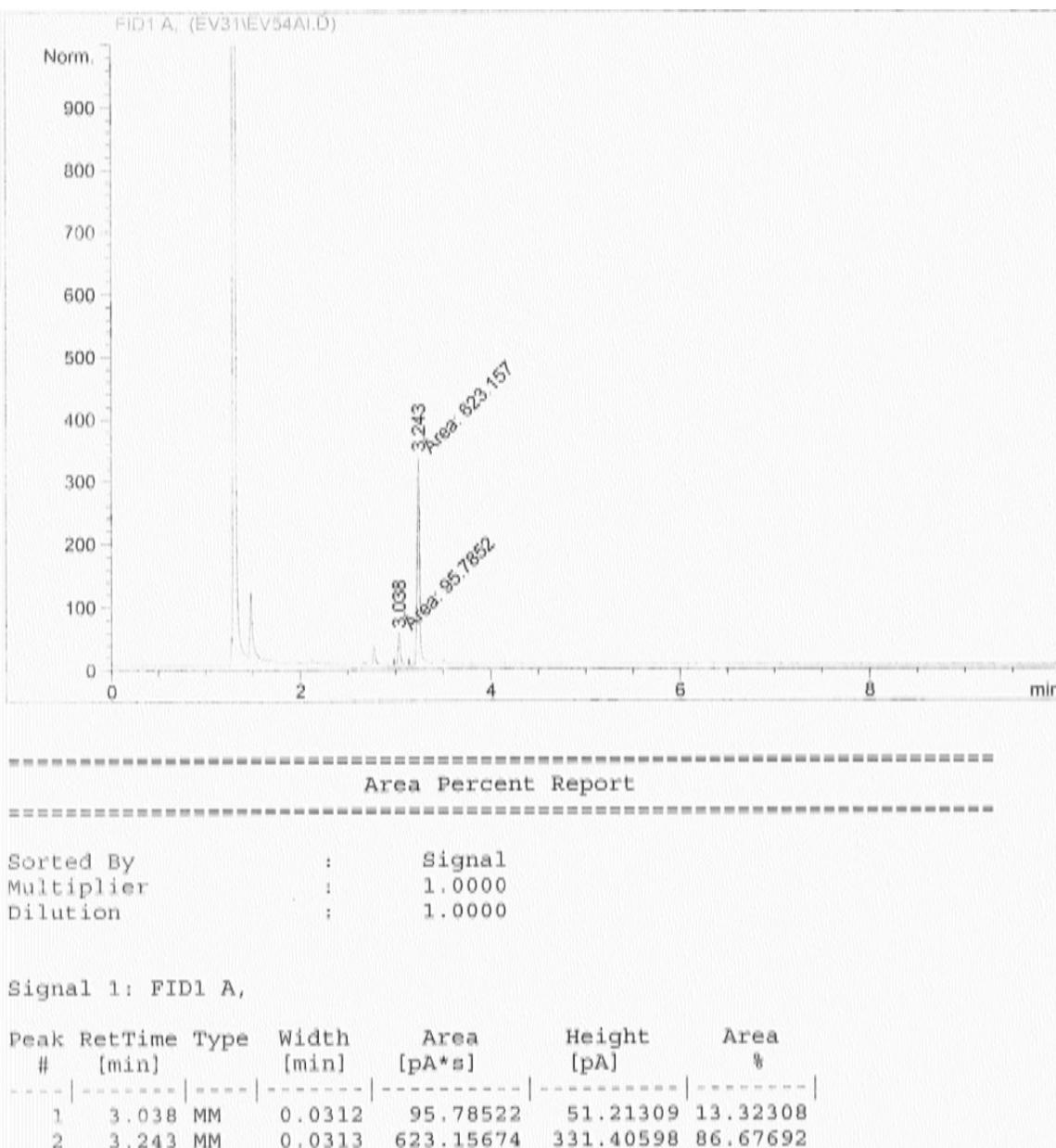
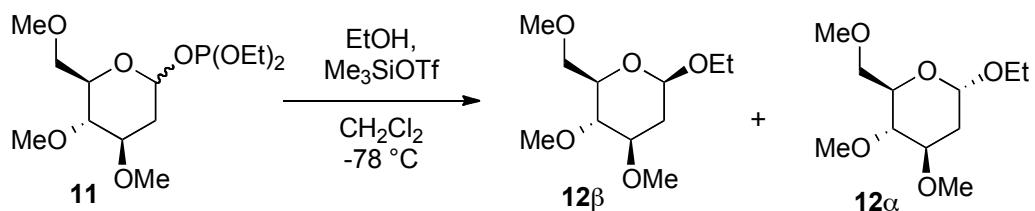
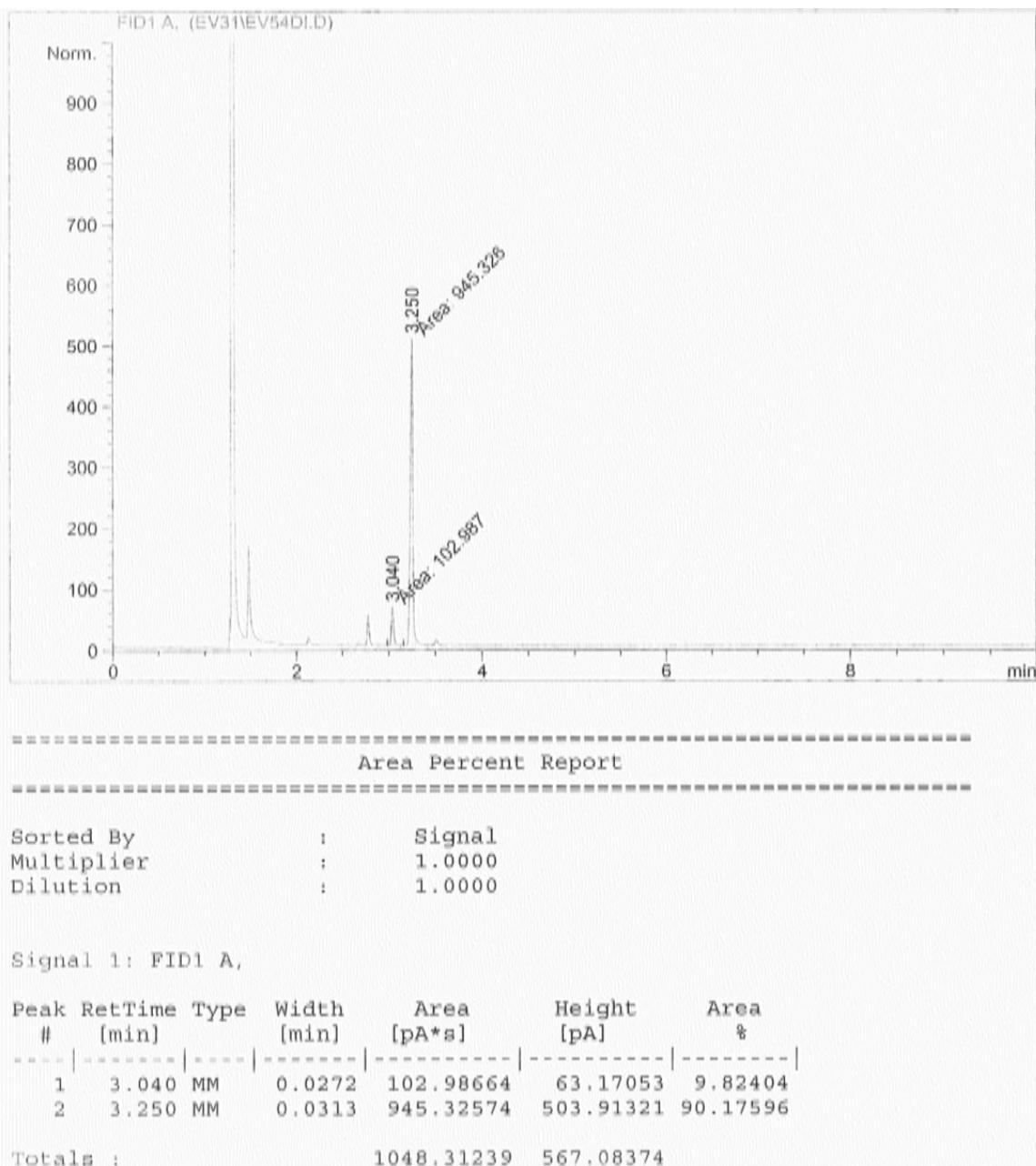
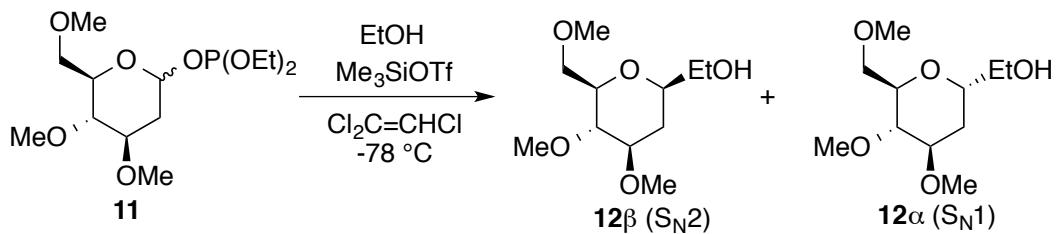


Figure S27: GC spectrum for Scheme 6, with trichloroethylene as solvent



VII. Literature Cited

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