

T9. Cyclodextrin Chemistry

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9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	Σ
2	6	8	3	2	4	6	18	4	53

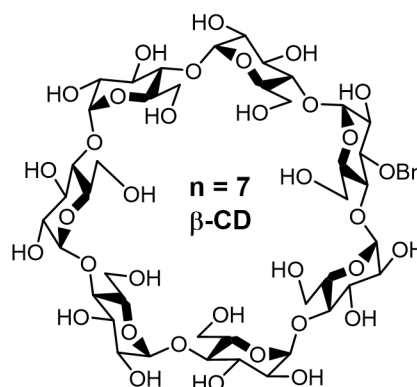
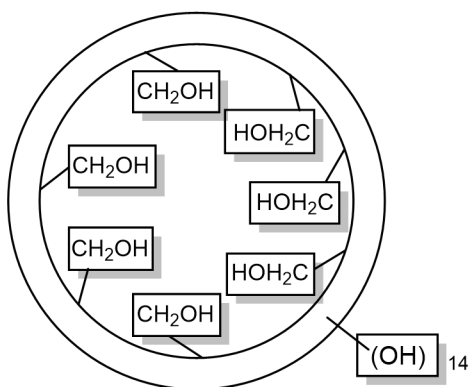
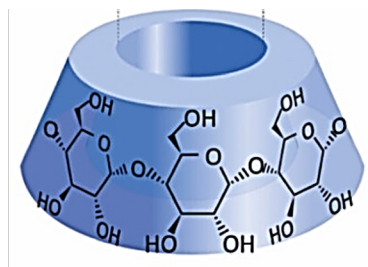
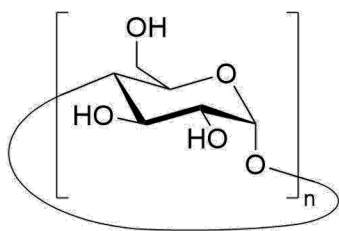
Cyclodextrins (CD) are a family of cyclic oligosaccharides, consisting of glucose subunits joined by α -1,4-glycosidic bonds. The three most common cyclodextrins (α -, β -, γ -cyclodextrin) contain 6, 7, and 8 α -D-glucopyranoside units, respectively.

9.1 Calculate the molar mass of β -CD. Assume $M_w(\text{glucose}) = 180.16 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$. 2.0 pt
SOLUTION:

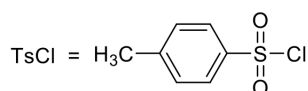
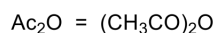
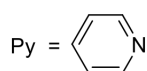
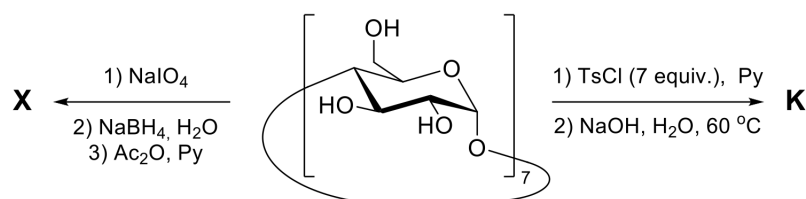
$$M_w(\beta - \text{Cyclodextrin}) = 180.16 \cdot 7 - 18.016 \cdot 7 = 1135.01 \text{ g/mol}$$

Mw: β -CD = 1135.01 g/mol

2 points



CDs combine macrocyclic properties with glucose chemistry, which was demonstrated in the synthesis of **X**. Primary and secondary hydroxy groups show different reactivity due to being a part of CDs. Stoddart *et al.* synthesised compound **K**, where only one OH group remained free per glucopyranoside unit.

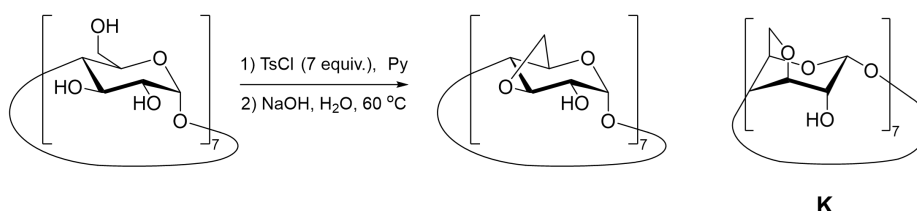


equiv. = equivalent

- 9.2** Tick the favorable chair conformation and draw the structure of **K** by completing the CD template. Show stereochemistry unambiguously. 6.0 pt

SOLUTION:

Since in this reaction we observe the formation of new ring on glucopyranose unit, the bridging atoms should be at axial positions. Therefore, the second conformation will be favoured.

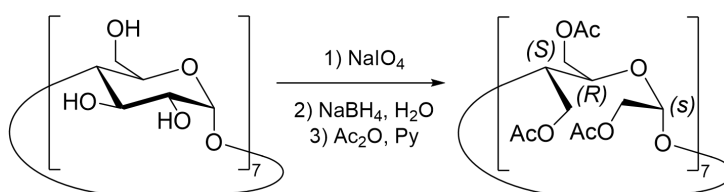


6 points for correct structure, -2 points for incorrect conformation, -1 point for each incorrect substituent/stereocentre, 0 if no new ring is formed.

9.3 **Determine** the ring size, rs , of macrocycle **X**. **Give** the number of stereocentres, sc , in **X**. 8.0 pt

SOLUTION:

Cleavage of the diol results in reduction of the number of asymmetric atoms in the glucopyranose unit down to three, one of which (the acetal) is pseudo-chiral. Overall, the macrocycle becomes achiral since it consists of *meso*-butanetetrol/glycolaldehyde acetal units. The number of atoms in the macrocyclic ring for each repeat unit is five.

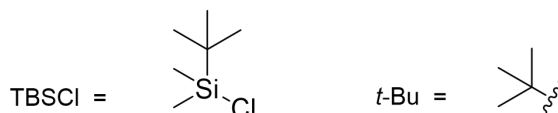
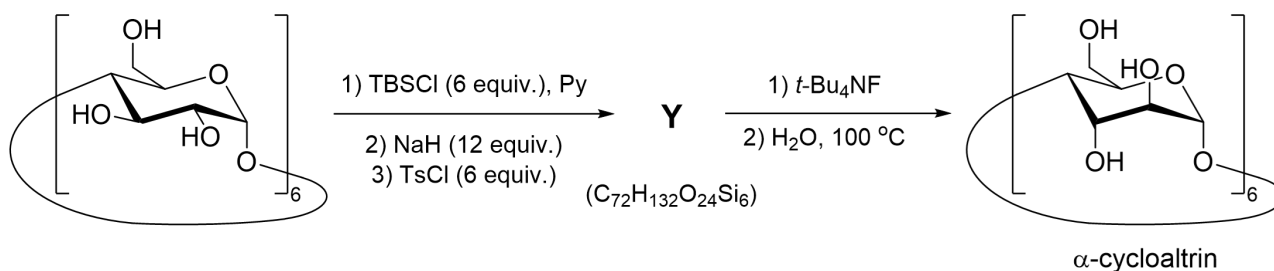


rs : 35

sc : 21

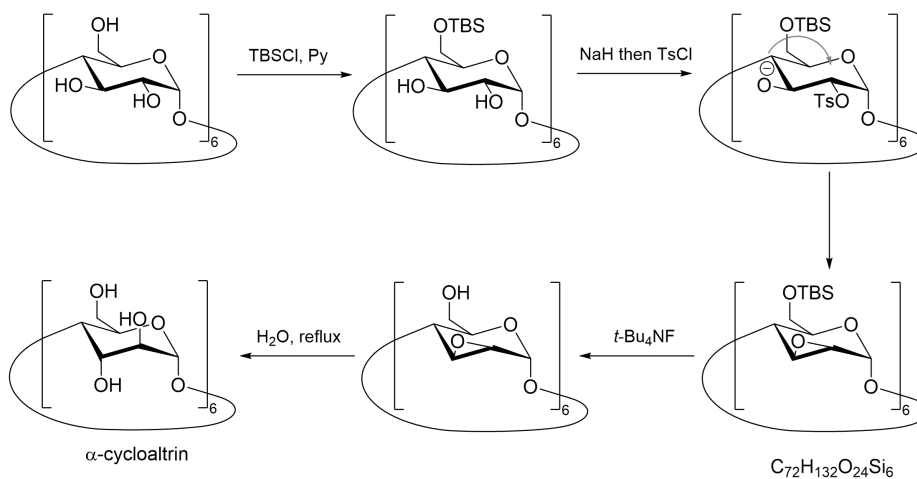
rs – 4 points; sc – 4 points; 4 points if $sc = 14$; 2 points if $sc = 3$ or 2;

α -Cycloaltrin, a synthetic analogue of α -CD, was synthesised as follows.



9.4 **Draw** the structure of **Y** with stereochemistry by completing the CD template. 3.0 pt

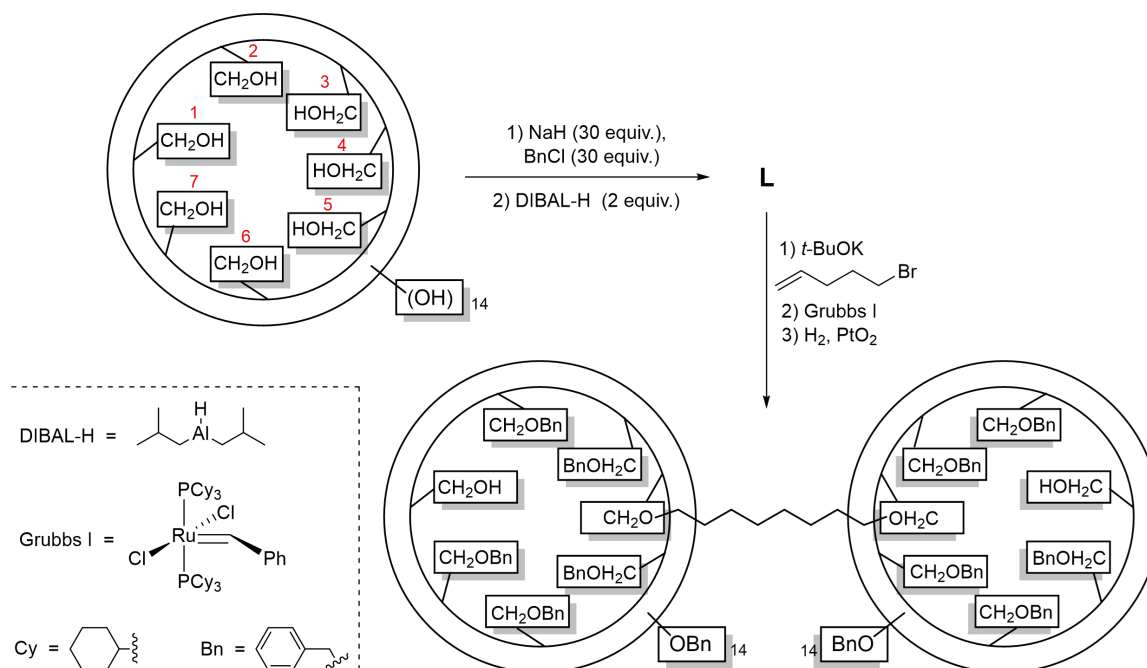
SOLUTION:



Correct structure 3 points. Epoxide with opposite configuration is also accepted; -1 point for any missing or incorrect substituent.

Theory

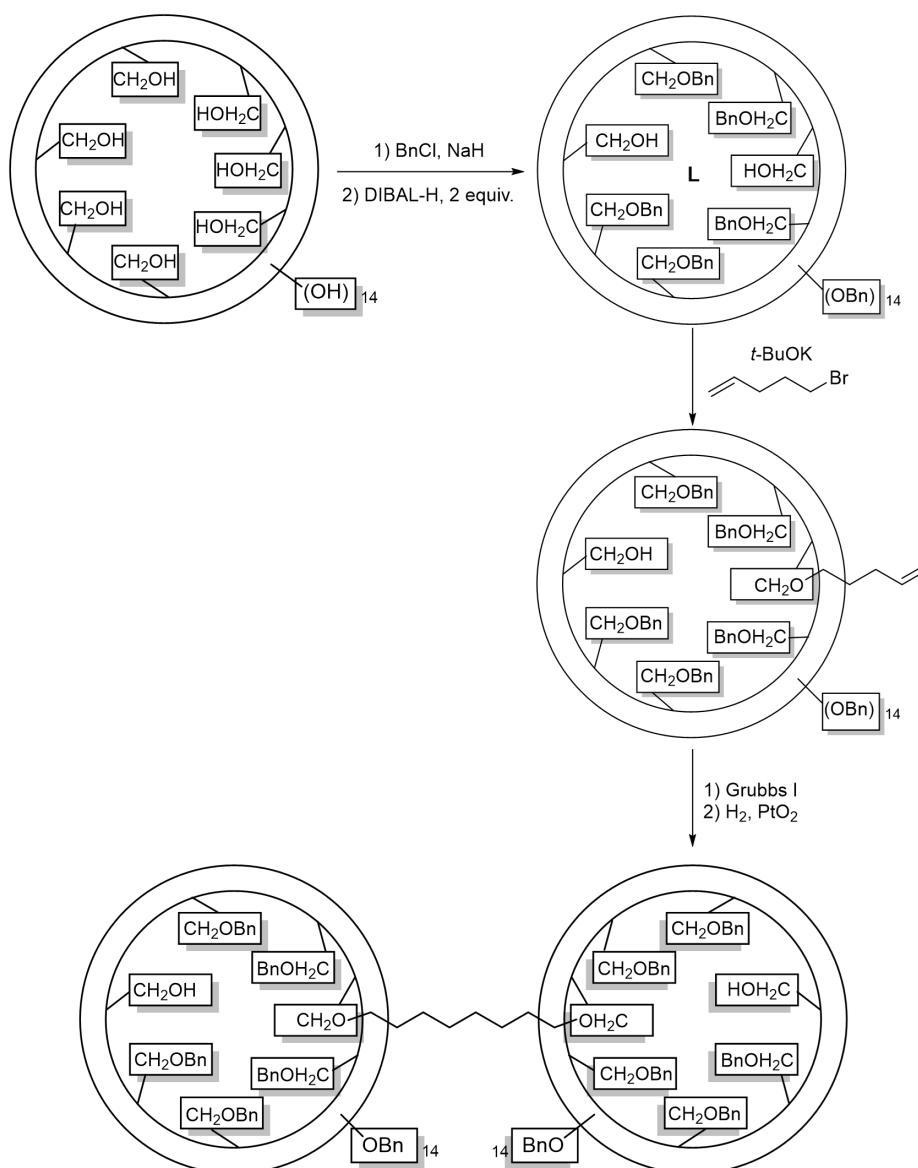
In 2000, Sinay *et al.* demonstrated that a single protic group (NH and OH) at unit 1 directs the **next** reductive debenzoylation of a primary OH group to unit 4 in the macrocyclic ring (or to unit 3 if the unit 4 position is not available). This allowed the synthesis of the following β -CD dimer as a mixture of constitutional linkage isomers.



9.5 **Draw** the structure of **L** on the β -CD template. **Fill in** all the boxes.

2.0 pt

SOLUTION:



Correct structure 2 points.

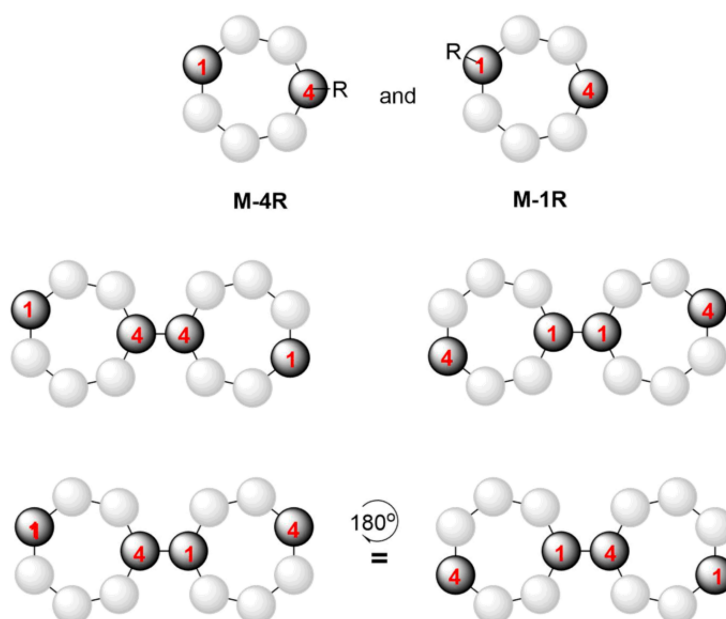
-1 p for each incorrect substituent

0 p if 2 or more incorrect substituents

- 9.6 **Determine** the number of isomers of the β -CD dimer that can form during the synthesis by *Sinay et. al.* 4.0 pt

SOLUTION:

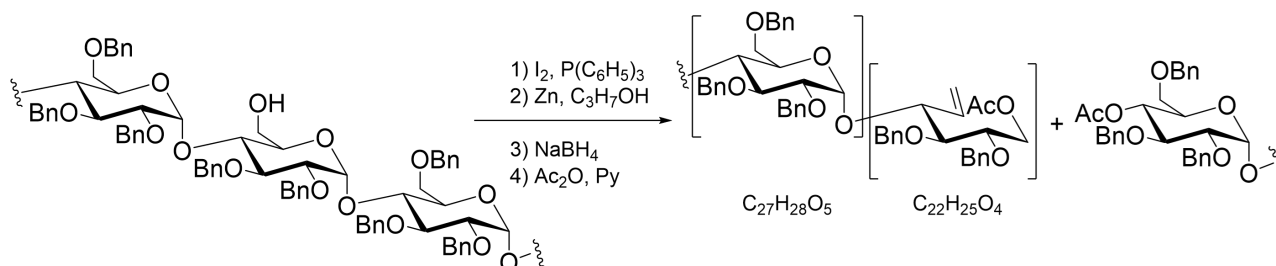
Due to β -CD consisting of seven units and being chiral, two regioisomers are formed in the alkylation reaction (**M-4R**, **M-1R**). Therefore, the dimer would have **three** isomers with following connections: 4-4, 1-1, 1-4. (Note 4-1 = 1-4)



Correct number of isomers 4 points.

Theory

To confirm the positions of debenzoylation, **L** was subjected to the “hexo-5-enose degradation” reaction, as shown below. The products were then analysed by mass spectrometry.



- 9.7** **Calculate** the m/z value for the two $[M + Na]^+$ peaks that were observed for the degradation products from **L**. **Use** integer values of atomic mass. 6.0 pt

SOLUTION:

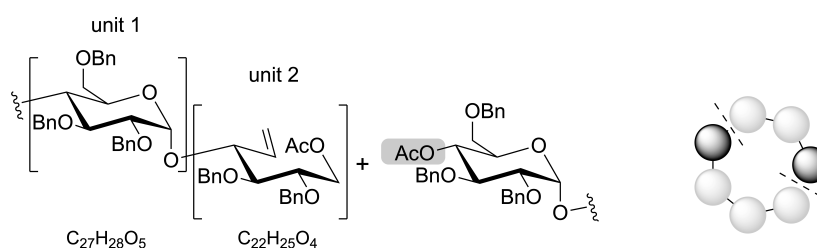
Since we know the chemical formula for the units, we can calculate molecular weights of the two products. Each product should have one unit 2 (black sphere) and 2-3 unit 1s (white sphere). Additionally, we should add $C_2H_3O_2$, which corresponds to the mass of the OAc group. Therefore:

$$M_1 : 2C_{27}H_{28}O_5 + C_{22}H_{25}O_4 + C_2H_3O_2 = C_{78}H_{84}O_{16}$$

$$[M_1 + Na]^+ = 1299$$

$$M_2 : 3C_{27}H_{28}O_5 + C_{22}H_{25}O_4 + C_2H_3O_2 = C_{105}H_{112}O_{21}$$

$$[M_2 + Na]^+ = 1731$$



$$[M_1 + Na]^+ = \underline{1299}$$

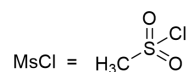
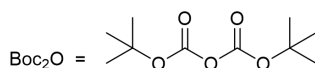
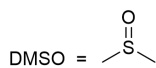
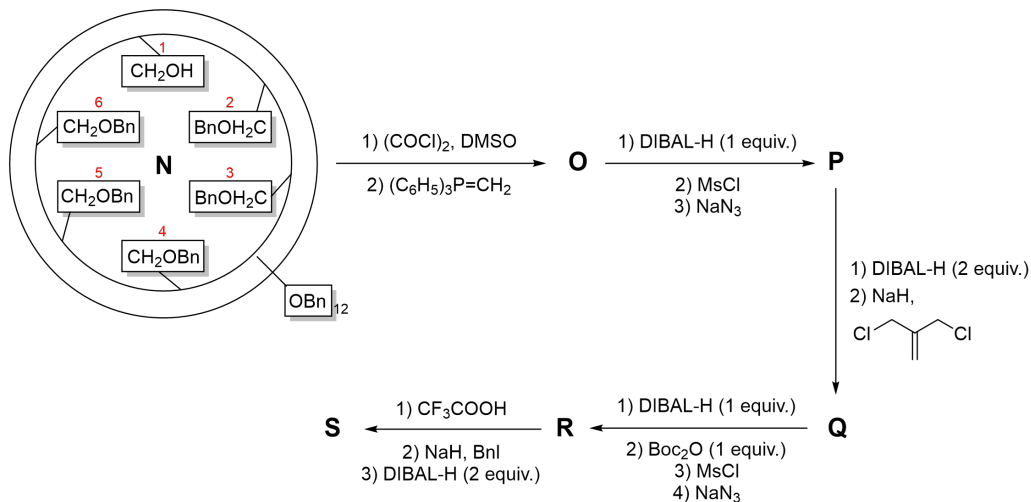
$$[M_2 + Na]^+ = \underline{1731}$$

Each correct answer 3 points, total – 6 points

m/z without Na^+ 1p each

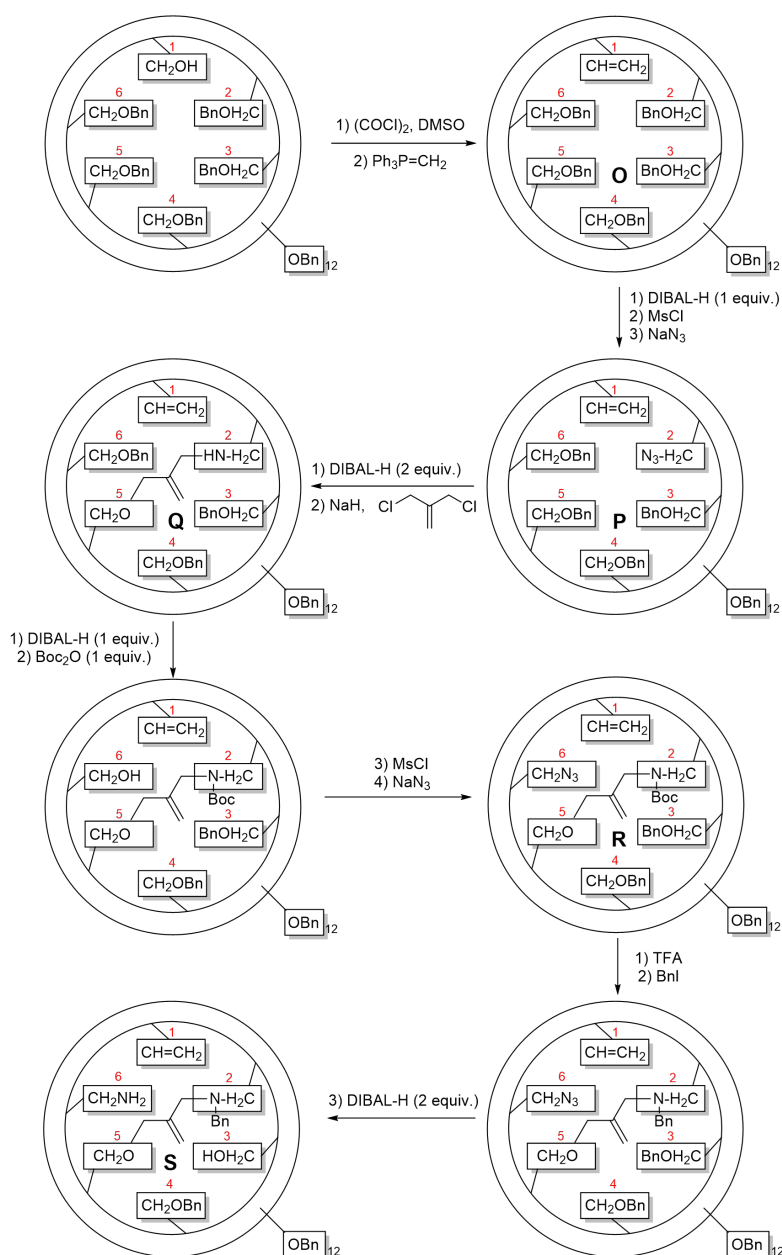
m/z without $C_2H_3O_2$ 1p each

Later, Sollogoub *et al.* applied the ability of alkenes to direct the debenzoylation to the “ortho”-glucopyranose unit for the synthesis of hexadifferentiated α -CD **S**:



- 9.8** **Draw** the structures of **O-S** on the α -CD templates. **Fill in** all the boxes. You may draw structures outside the boxes if appropriate. **Assume** 1,2-unit modification happens **clockwise**, while 1,3-unit modification happens **counterclockwise**. Protic groups have stronger directing effects than alkenes. **18.0 pt**

SOLUTION:

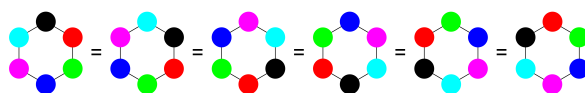


O - 2 points, **P-S** - 4 points, total 18 points. -1 point for incorrect or missing substituents for each structure. Mistakes carried over will be ignored if following structures fit the functional group direction logic.

- 9.9 **Determine** the number of all possible arrangements of the functional groups on a hexadifferentiated α -CD (**assume** only the CH_2OH groups have been modified). 4.0 pt

SOLUTION:

If we have 6 linear positions for 6 coloured balls, the total number of arrangements will be $6! = 720$. But in α -CD, positions are in a circle, which makes all arrangements below equal. The correct answer $6!/6 = 120$.



Correct answer 4 points; if the answer 720 or 60– 2 points, if answer 320 - 1 point. All other answers - 0.