

Synthesis of two amphiphilic organocatalysts derived from L-proline

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

Amphiphilic organocatalysts possess both hydrophilic and hydrophobic components in their structure, which serve as a bridge to facilitate the interaction of organic reactants in an aqueous medium [1-6]. Interested in the field of organocatalysis, In this report, we present the synthesis of two amphiphilic organocatalysts derived from L-proline, (S)-7-(pyrrolidin-2-yl) tridecan-7-amine (**1**) and (S)-2-(7-azidotridecan-7-yl) pyrrolidine (**2**). Both were functionalized at C2 of the pyrrolidine ring with aliphatic chains of six carbon atoms (Figure 1).

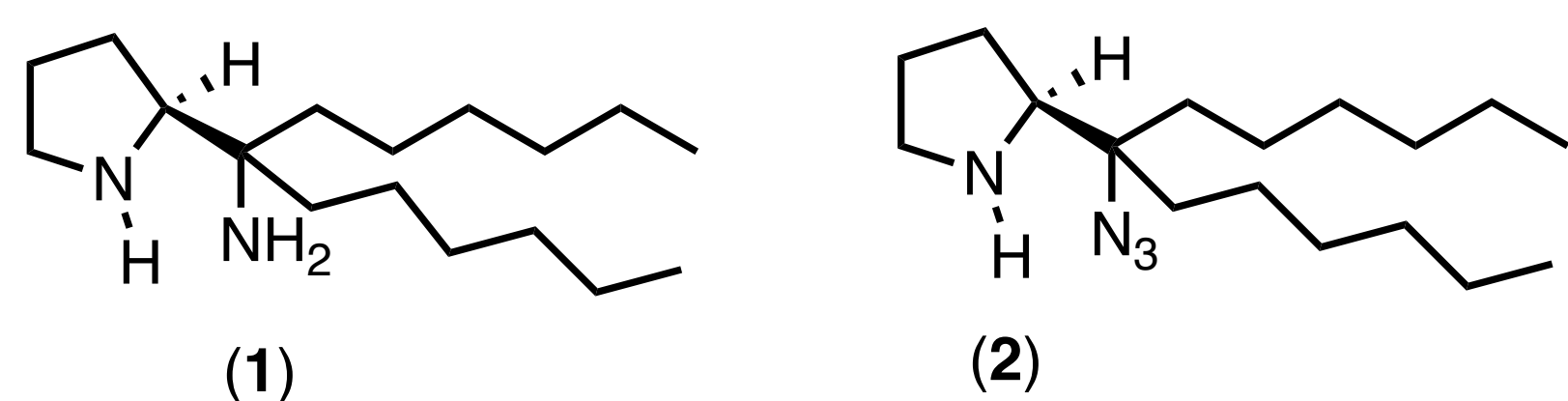


Figure 1. The synthesized amphiphilic organocatalysts: (S)-7-(pyrrolidin-2-yl) tridecan-7-amine (**1**) and (S)-2-(7-azidotridecan-7-yl) pyrrolidine (**2**).

METHOD

To synthesize this compound, we adapted part of the synthesis sequence reported by Palomo and Reyes-Rangel [7-11]. Organocatalysts (**1**) and (**2**) were obtained through a five-step process, yielding 37% and 5%, respectively (Figure 2).

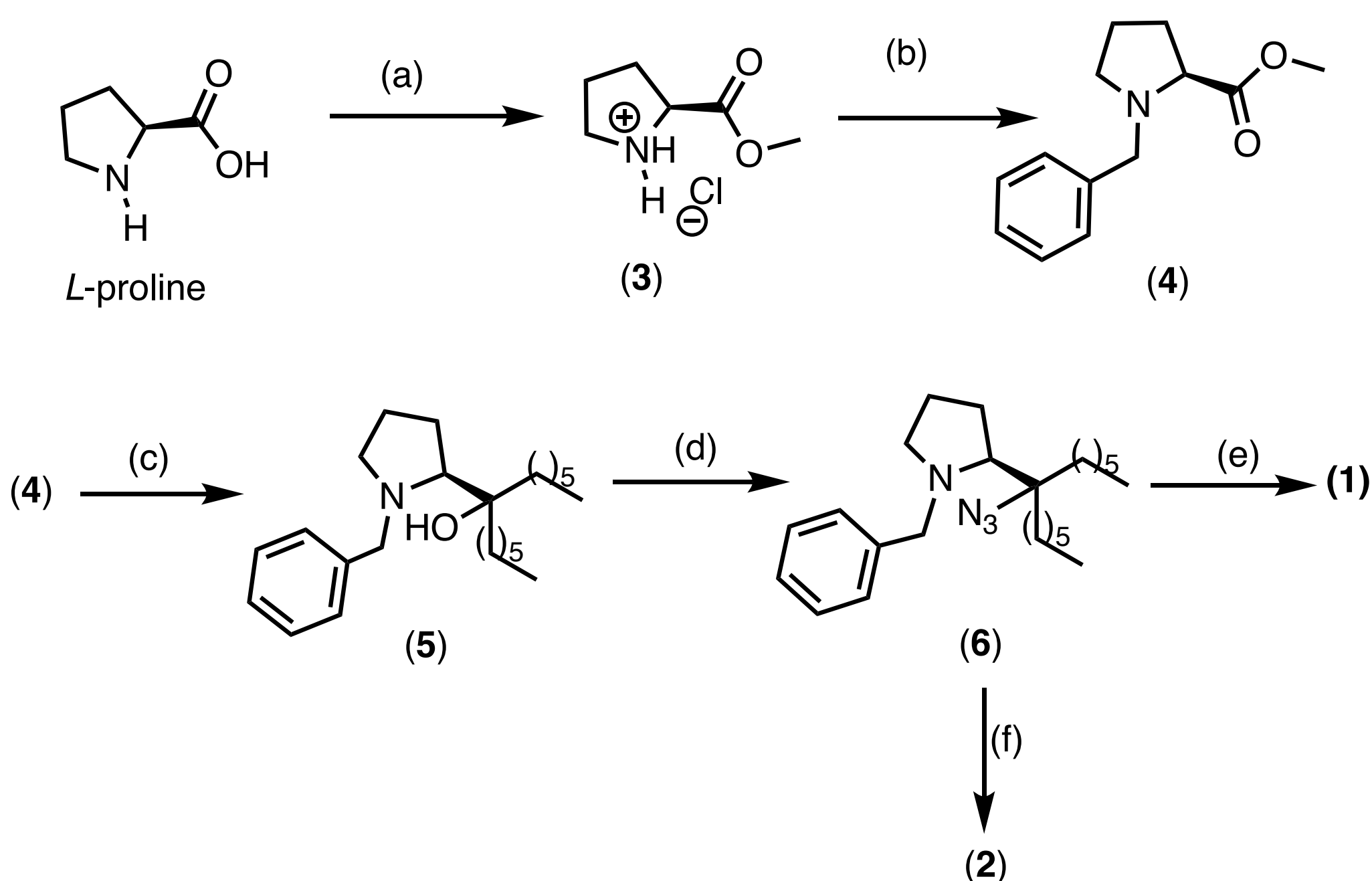


Figure 2. Reagents and conditions: (a) SOCl_2 , MeOH, reflux, 1 h, 100%; (b) BnBr , Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , r. t., 4 h, 76%; (c) $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{Br}$, Mg , THF, 0 °C, 18 h, 98%; (d) NaN_3 , $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, H_2SO_4 , $\text{CHCl}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, reflux, 6 h, 88% (e) Pd-C (10% mo), $\text{AcOH-H}_2\text{O}$ (3:1), H_2 , 48 h, 57%; (f) $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd-C}$, AcOEt , r. t., 7.9% [7-11].

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

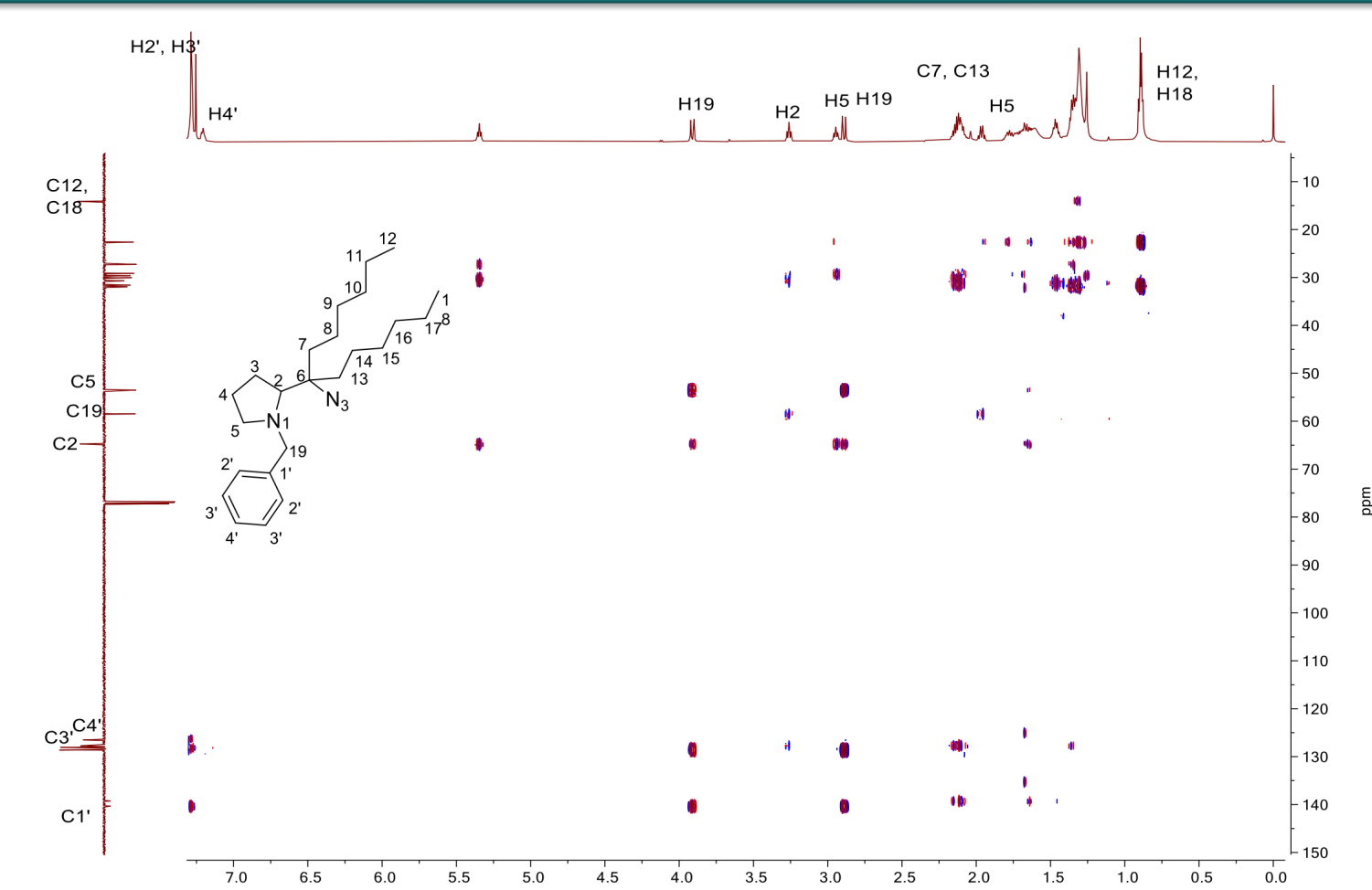


Figure 3. HMBC-NMR spectrum (S)-2-(3-Azidopent-3-yl)-1-benzylpyrrolidine (**6**)

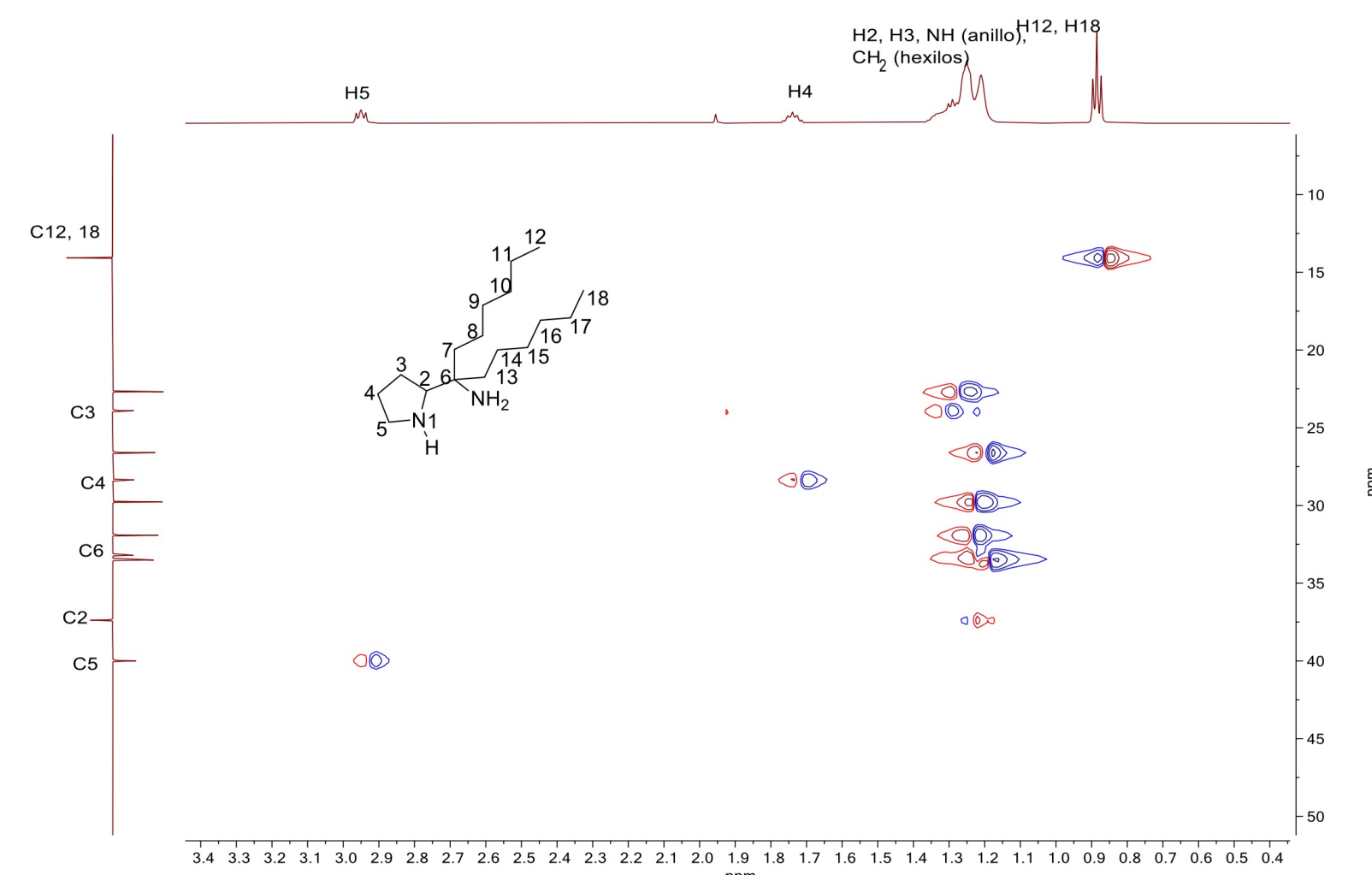


Figure 4. HSQC-NMR spectrum (S)-7-(pyrrolidin-2-yl) tridecan-7-amine (**1**)

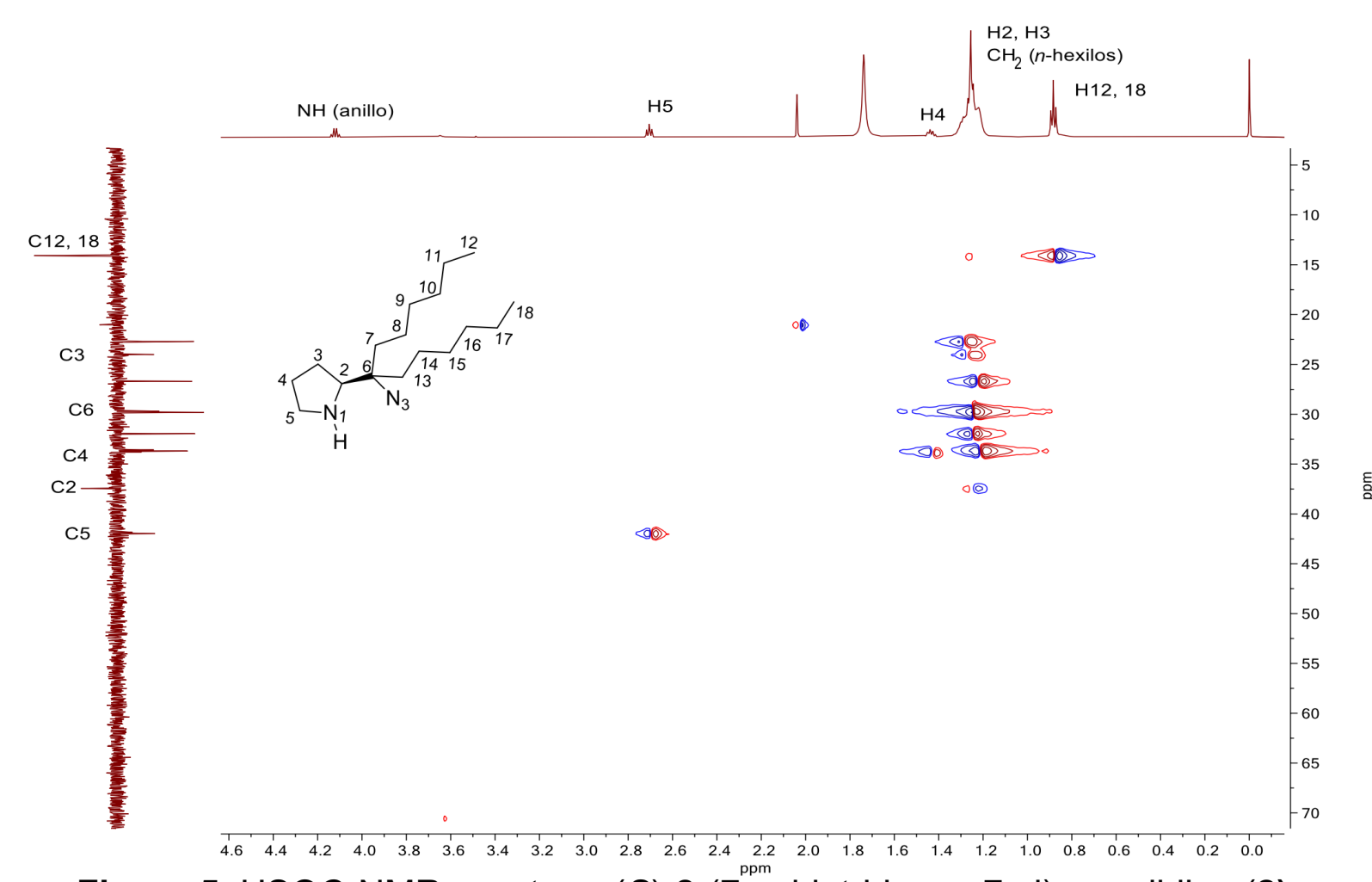


Figure 5. HSQC-NMR spectrum (S)-2-(7-azidotridecan-7-yl) pyrrolidine (**2**)

CONCLUSION

The synthesis of (S)-7-(pyrrolidin-2-yl) tridecan-7-amine (**1**) and (S)-2-(7-azidotridecan-7-yl) pyrrolidine (**2**) was successfully completed, yielding moderate results overall. This process involved a five-step sequence, with the compound (**6**) serving as a common intermediate in the final step of the synthesis.

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