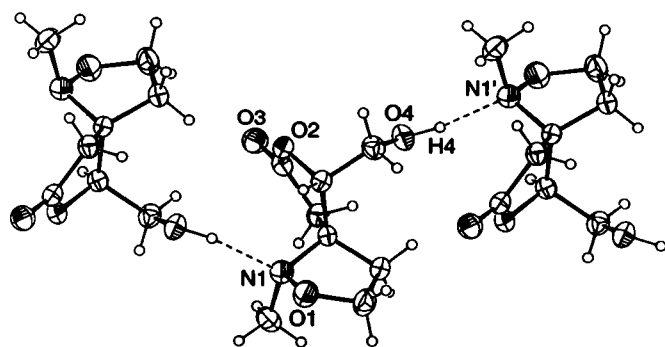
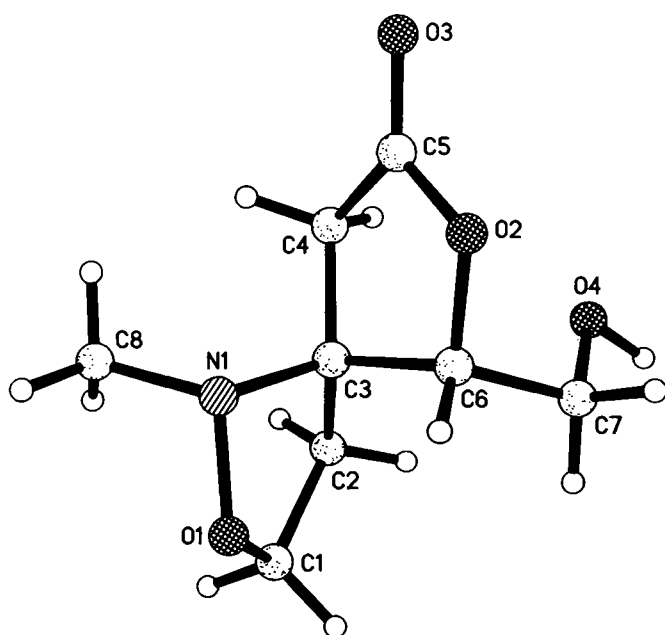


Crystal structure of (5*S*,8*S*)-8-hydroxymethyl-1-methyl-2,7-dioxa-1-aza-spiro[4,4]nonan-6-one, C₈H₁₃NO₄

W. Frey, M. Imerhasan, Y. Bathich and V. Jäger*

Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Organische Chemie, Pfaffenwaldring 55, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany

Received December 31, 2004, accepted and available on-line April 24, 2005; CCDC no. 1267/1301



Addition of lithium ethyl acetate to the isoxazolinium salt gave a mixture separated by MPLC (ratio of diastereoisomers 77:23). The major diastereomer was hydrolyzed using aqueous HCl to obtain the furanone [5,6]. Recrystallization from ethanol and petroleum ether afforded the title furanone in the form of colorless crystals (m.p. 383–384 K, $\alpha_D^{20} = -68.9^\circ$, $c = 0.93$, CH₂Cl₂).

Discussion

Both five-membered ring systems have an envelope conformation, where the nitrogen N1 of the isoxazoline moiety and the "spirocarbon" of the furanone system are out of plane (figure, top). The molecules are arranged in chains along the *c* axis in two orientations (180°) with C-8 atoms (chemical numbering, corresponding to C6 of structural numbering) superposing. In the chains the molecules are connected to each other by intermolecular hydrogen bonds, where the hydroxy function acts as donor and the nitrogen with pronounced pyramidal coordination as acceptor (figure, bottom). The H4...N1 distance is 1.99 Å and the O4–H4...N1' angle is 171°.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colorless block, size 0.2 × 0.4 × 0.4 mm
Wavelength:	Cu K α radiation (1.54178 Å)
μ :	9.28 cm ⁻¹
Diffractionmeter, scan mode:	Siemens P4, ω
$2\theta_{\max}$:	135.96°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	1640, 1389
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1304
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	171
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [7], SHELXL-97 [8]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(1A)	4a	0.620(4)	0.278(4)	0.639(4)	0.09(1)
H(1B)	4a	0.443(5)	0.232(5)	0.675(4)	0.10(1)
H(2A)	4a	0.582(5)	0.500(4)	0.668(3)	0.07(1)
H(2B)	4a	0.409(5)	0.470(5)	0.724(4)	0.08(1)
H(4)	4a	0.127(5)	0.621(4)	0.781(4)	0.09(1)
H(4A)	4a	0.416(5)	0.720(5)	0.585(5)	0.10(2)
H(4B)	4a	0.517(3)	0.697(3)	0.472(3)	0.056(8)
H(6)	4a	0.222(4)	0.390(3)	0.482(4)	0.07(1)
H(7A)	4a	0.039(4)	0.498(3)	0.617(3)	0.052(8)
H(7B)	4a	0.176(4)	0.424(4)	0.697(3)	0.064(9)
H(8A)	4a	0.678(5)	0.368(5)	0.360(4)	0.09(1)
H(8B)	4a	0.706(4)	0.470(4)	0.484(4)	0.08(1)
H(8C)	4a	0.637(5)	0.555(5)	0.360(5)	0.10(2)

Abstract

C₈H₁₃NO₄, orthorhombic, *P*2₁2₁2₁ (no. 19), *a* = 8.8739(5) Å, *b* = 9.5664(5) Å, *c* = 10.7489(6) Å, *V* = 912.5 Å³, *Z* = 4, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.048, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.134, *T* = 293 K.

Source of material

The title compound has been obtained by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of ethylene and the nitrile oxide generated in situ from the hydroximoyl chloride derived from 2,3-*O*-cyclohexylidene-D-glyceraldehyde, followed by *N*-methylation of the intermediate isoxazoline with trimethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate [1–5].

* Correspondence author (e-mail: jager.ioc@po.uni-stuttgart.de)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
N(1)	4a	0.4822(3)	0.4246(3)	0.4365(2)	0.057(1)	0.057(1)	0.043(1)	0.009(1)	0.002(1)	-0.007(1)
O(1)	4a	0.4800(3)	0.2877(2)	0.4946(2)	0.088(2)	0.052(1)	0.059(1)	0.015(1)	-0.009(1)	-0.007(1)
C(1)	4a	0.5118(5)	0.3056(4)	0.6271(3)	0.095(3)	0.063(2)	0.052(2)	0.022(2)	-0.011(2)	-0.001(2)
C(2)	4a	0.4835(3)	0.4587(3)	0.6554(3)	0.054(1)	0.061(2)	0.040(2)	0.004(1)	-0.005(1)	-0.001(1)
O(2)	4a	0.1929(2)	0.5969(2)	0.4338(2)	0.0482(9)	0.067(1)	0.040(1)	0.0045(9)	-0.0045(8)	0.0014(9)
O(3)	4a	0.2727(3)	0.8015(3)	0.3638(2)	0.075(2)	0.073(2)	0.063(2)	0.017(1)	0.009(1)	0.021(1)
C(3)	4a	0.4130(3)	0.5123(3)	0.5351(2)	0.045(1)	0.048(1)	0.035(1)	0.004(1)	0.001(1)	-0.004(1)
O(4)	4a	0.1732(3)	0.6310(2)	0.6996(2)	0.062(1)	0.066(1)	0.047(1)	-0.006(1)	0.010(1)	-0.006(1)
C(4)	4a	0.4277(3)	0.6675(3)	0.5078(3)	0.050(1)	0.052(2)	0.049(2)	-0.003(1)	-0.002(1)	-0.001(2)
C(5)	4a	0.2947(3)	0.6999(3)	0.4277(3)	0.054(1)	0.057(2)	0.040(2)	0.007(1)	0.007(1)	-0.001(2)
C(6)	4a	0.2405(3)	0.4902(3)	0.5227(3)	0.048(1)	0.052(2)	0.043(2)	0.001(1)	-0.004(1)	-0.001(1)
C(7)	4a	0.1443(3)	0.5025(3)	0.6383(3)	0.049(1)	0.060(2)	0.051(2)	-0.008(1)	0.006(1)	0.001(1)
C(8)	4a	0.6405(4)	0.4579(5)	0.4068(4)	0.059(2)	0.097(3)	0.060(2)	0.006(2)	0.009(2)	-0.018(2)

Acknowledgments. We are grateful to the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for financial support of this work.

References

1. Le Roy, P.-Y.: Neue Reaktionen von Isoxazolinen und Isoxazolinium-Salzen: Reduktion, stereoselektive CC-Verknüpfung durch Addition von Nucleophilen. Synthese ungewöhnlicher Aminohydroxysäuren. Dissertation, Universität Stuttgart, Germany 1997.
2. Henneböhle, M.: *N*-Methylisoxazolinium-Salze – Neue Bausteine in der stereoselektiven Synthese von Aminopolyolen, Aminolactonen und Aminosäuren. Dissertation, Universität Stuttgart, Germany 2002.
3. Henneböhle, M.; Le Roy, P.-Y.; Hein, M.; Ehrler, R.; Jäger, V.: Isoxazolinium Salts in Asymmetric Synthesis. 1. Stereoselective Reduction Induced by a 3'-Alkoxy Stereocentre. A New Approach to polyfunctionalized β Amino Acids. *Z. Naturforsch.* 59b (2004) 451–467.
4. Frey, W.; Henneböhle, M.; Jäger, V.: Crystal structure of (3*S*,1'*S*)-3-[1,2-cyclohexylidenedioxyethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-tetrahydro-1,2-oxazolium tetrafluoroborate, (C₁₃H₂₄NO₃)[BF₄]. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* 220 (2005) 149–150.
5. Jäger, V.; Le Roy, P.-Y.; Henneböhle, M.; Bathich, Y.; Remen, L.; Imerhasan, M.: *N*-Methylisoxazolinium Salts – an Inconspicuous Class of Compounds With High Potential For Organic Synthesis, Presented at 6. Iminium-Salz-Tagung (ImSaT 6), Stimpfach-Rechenberg, Germany, 16–18 September 2003, Book of Abstracts, pp. 99–107.
6. Bathich, Y.: Synthesis of Hydroxy Amino Acids and Assignment of Configuration to Products of C-Nucleophile Addition to Isoxazolinium Salts. Dissertation, Universität Stuttgart, Germany 2005 (in prep.).
7. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXS-97. Program for the Solution of Crystal Structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.
8. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.