

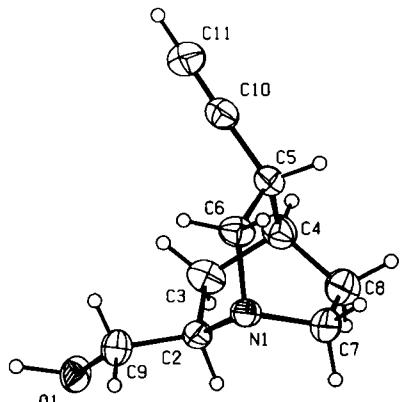
Crystal structure of (*1S,2R,4S,5S*)-5-ethynyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, (HC_2) (HOCH_2) $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N})$

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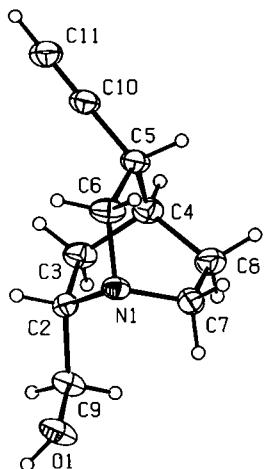
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10,11-didehydro-quincordine (1)



10,11-didehydro-quincorine (2)

Abstract

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$, orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$ (No. 19), $a = 7.702(1)$ Å, $b = 9.844(1)$ Å, $c = 12.706(2)$ Å, $V = 963.3$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.029$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.045$, $T = 300$ K.

Source of material

Quincordine[®] [1] (2.0 g, 12 mmol) was dissolved in dry CCl_4 (15 ml). Bromine (1.1 ml, 21.5 mmol) was added at 273 K. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. After removal of the solvent in *vacuo* the resulting yellow solid was dissolved in CHCl_3 (25 ml). Et_3N (3.1 ml, 24 mmol) was added and the mixture was then stirred for 4 h at RT. After work-up (CHCl_3 and saturated

aqueous solution NaHCO_3) the vinylic bromide (0.2 g, 0.81 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 ml), followed by addition of powdered KOH (116 mg, 2.0 mmol) and aliquat 336[®] (0.73 ml, 0.16 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 7 h. Work-up (CHCl_3 and saturated aqueous solution NaHCO_3) and column chromatography (ethyl acetate / methanol 6:1) furnished the title compound which crystallized after 5 h at 273 K. The compound melts at 317 K and sublimes readily.

Discussion

The title compound **1** is derived from quinidine [2] via quincordine[®] (QCD) [1, 3, 4] and is to be compared to the (*1S,2S,4S,5S*)-diastereomer **2** which is derived from quinine [5] via quincorine[®] (QCI) [1, 3, 4]. The transformation of QCD and QCI to compounds **1** and **2**, respectively, can formally be described as the replacement of the vinyl group by the ethynyl group (see scheme 1 in [6]). Compound **1** is called 10,11-didehydro-quincordine and compound **2** 10,11-didehydro-quincorine [6]. In view of the high synthetic flexibility of alkynes we expect that **1** and **2** will become valuable homochiral building blocks, e.g. in asymmetric synthesis and in medicinal chemistry, similar to QCD and QCI [3, 4, 7]. The terminal alkynes **1** and **2** have the advantage of being solids at room temperature, while QCD and QCI are liquids. The crystal structure of **2** has already been reported in [8].

The X-ray analysis of **1** (this work) shows that its crystal packing has the higher point group symmetry (222 instead of 2) but the lower density by about 2 %. In the solid state the molecules of compound **1** are connected to helical chains by hydrogen bonds in a similar manner as found in compound **2** (see the figure in [8]) and in quinidine [2]. The chain direction in **1** is [100] and corresponds to the [010] direction in **2**. Substituted quinuclidines are often twisted [9]. The dihedral angles C2–N1–C4–C3, C6–N1–C4–C5 and C7–N1–C4–C8 are 10.9°, 9.7° and 9.1°, respectively, with an average of 9.9° for molecule **1** and 3.7°, 6.7°

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless prism, size 0.26 × 0.28 × 0.78 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.73 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Stoe IPDS, 115 exposures, $\Delta\phi = 1.5^\circ$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	48.24°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	5313, 1441
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 988
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	113
Programs:	SHELXS-86 [10], SHELXL [11], PLATON [12]

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and 5.8°, respectively, with an average of 5.4° for molecule **2**. Thus azabicycle **1** is twisted almost twice as much as **2** and both are twisted clockwise. Similar large differences between the two bicyclic cages are found in the bond angles C3–C2–C9 and C2–N1–C7 being 114° and 107° in **1** and 109° and 112° in **2**. These differences are thought to arise from the differing interactions of the hydroxymethyl group in **1** and **2**. A second hydrogen bond might be possible with the ethynyl-H as donor-H atom and an O atom in the neighbouring chain as acceptor, but this hydrogen bond is very weak, because the distance H—O is larger than 2.5 Å and the angle C—H—O is only 138°.

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(1)	4a	0.553(3)	0.774(2)	0.392(2)	0.125(8)
H(2)	4a	0.2159(2)	0.5405(2)	0.4584(1)	0.056
H(3)	4a	0.4370(3)	0.4040(2)	0.4711(1)	0.074
H(4)	4a	0.5323(3)	0.4945(2)	0.5552(1)	0.074
H(5)	4a	0.4277(3)	0.2799(2)	0.6269(1)	0.075
H(6)	4a	0.2900(3)	0.3886(2)	0.7783(1)	0.064
H(7)	4a	0.1961(3)	0.5981(2)	0.7671(1)	0.066
H(8)	4a	0.3603(3)	0.6479(2)	0.7050(1)	0.066
H(9)	4a	-0.0221(3)	0.4610(3)	0.5523(2)	0.100
H(10)	4a	-0.0069(3)	0.4522(3)	0.6753(2)	0.100
H(11)	4a	0.1283(3)	0.2584(2)	0.6492(2)	0.106
H(12)	4a	0.1583(3)	0.2902(2)	0.5292(2)	0.106
H(13)	4a	0.2762(3)	0.7701(2)	0.4798(1)	0.070
H(14)	4a	0.4411(3)	0.7342(2)	0.5474(1)	0.070
H(15)	4a	0.7824(3)	0.4711(2)	0.8386(2)	0.095

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

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
O(1)	4a	0.4658(2)	0.6867(1)	0.39667(9)	0.055(1)	0.084(1)	0.0487(7)	-0.0152(8)	0.0133(7)	-0.0028(7)
N(1)	4a	0.1710(2)	0.5787(2)	0.6106(1)	0.037(1)	0.075(1)	0.0441(8)	0.0014(8)	0.0034(8)	0.0116(8)
C(2)	4a	0.2879(2)	0.5680(2)	0.5184(1)	0.045(1)	0.056(1)	0.0383(9)	-0.004(1)	0.0000(8)	0.0028(9)
C(3)	4a	0.4214(3)	0.4554(2)	0.5356(1)	0.074(2)	0.061(1)	0.049(1)	0.015(1)	0.005(1)	-0.004(1)
C(4)	4a	0.3565(3)	0.3622(2)	0.6228(1)	0.081(2)	0.047(1)	0.061(1)	0.000(1)	-0.003(1)	0.001(1)
C(5)	4a	0.3604(3)	0.4392(2)	0.7274(1)	0.059(1)	0.056(1)	0.045(1)	-0.005(1)	-0.001(1)	0.008(1)
C(6)	4a	0.2722(3)	0.5776(2)	0.7084(1)	0.057(2)	0.066(2)	0.0421(9)	0.011(1)	0.0036(9)	-0.001(1)
C(7)	4a	0.0592(3)	0.4558(3)	0.6104(2)	0.055(2)	0.120(2)	0.074(1)	-0.028(2)	-0.006(1)	0.033(2)
C(8)	4a	0.1687(3)	0.3266(2)	0.5999(2)	0.107(2)	0.077(2)	0.081(1)	-0.032(2)	-0.025(2)	0.012(1)
C(9)	4a	0.3668(3)	0.7031(2)	0.4907(1)	0.047(1)	0.066(1)	0.063(1)	-0.001(1)	0.014(1)	-0.001(1)
C(10)	4a	0.5353(3)	0.4539(2)	0.7710(1)	0.066(2)	0.054(1)	0.055(1)	0.003(1)	-0.003(1)	0.009(1)
C(11)	4a	0.6727(3)	0.4635(2)	0.8086(2)	0.066(2)	0.095(2)	0.078(1)	-0.002(2)	-0.011(1)	0.011(1)

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