Dynamic Kinetic Resolution of rac-manOCA

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1. Background Information

Polyesters are currently at the forefront of resorbable biomaterial technology.

Scheme 1

$$R \rightarrow O$$
 $R \rightarrow O$
 R

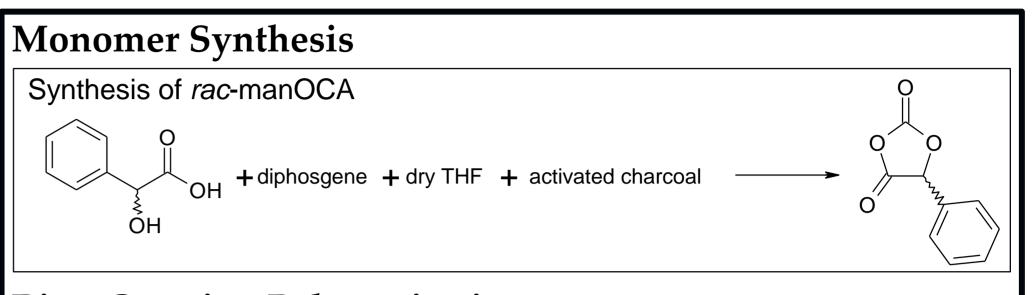
Scheme 1 shows the ring-opening polymerisation (ROP) of a generic *O*-carboxyanhydride (OCA) to form a polyester. A catalyst has been represented by Nu, since it is acting as a nucleophile, attacking a positively charged area of the molecule.

Scheme 2 shows the reaction scheme for a dynamic kinetic resolution (DKR) of a generic OCA. 1 and 3 are known as enantiomers, molecules which are mirror images of one another. It is found that if the catalyst (DHQD)₂AQN is added to a solution containing only 1, then the catalyst acts as a base, removing the OCA's acidic hydrogen atom and converting 50% of 1 to 3 – this results in a mixture of equal parts 1 and 3, a racemic mixture. The catalyst also acts to ring-open 1 and 3, converting them to 2 and 4 respectively. It has a preference for the conversion of 1 to 2, which is why this step is much faster than 3 to 4. As the amount of 1 begins to decrease relative to the amount of 3, some of 3 is converted to 1 so that the 50:50 composition of the racemic mixture is maintained. This means that the final reaction mixture should contain mostly 2 with negligible amounts of 4. This is a dynamic kinetic resolution. In a kinetic resolution, the conversion 1 to 3 does not happen as the hydrogen atom is not acidic enough. This would mean an initial reaction mixture composed of 50% 2 and 50% 3. It should be noted that when DMAP is used as a catalyst, the relative rates of steps 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 are not yet known.

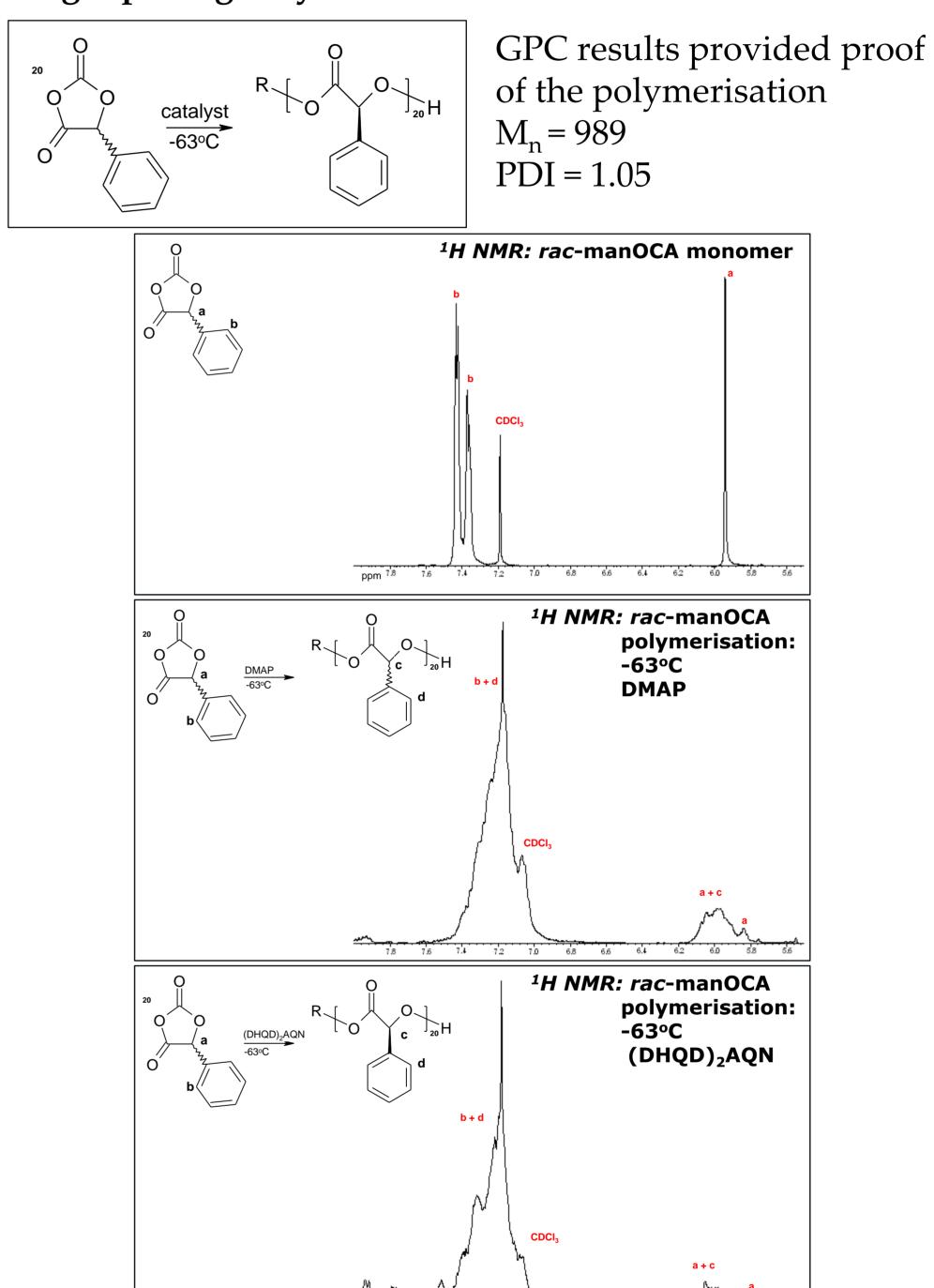
2. Concept

Combining the ideas of ROP and DKR, this project aims to enable some level of stereocontrol in the polymerisation of *rac*-ManOCA, an OCA where R is a benzyl group.

3. Results



Ring-Opening Polymerisation



4. Conclusion

This is the first report of the ring-opening polymerisation of *rac*-manOCA. Stereocontrol results were ambiguous. Further work will proceed to confirm the dynamic kinetic resolution.

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