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**SYNTHESIS OF α -AMINONITRILE USING NOVEL
CHIRAL SCHIFF BASE CATALYSTS**

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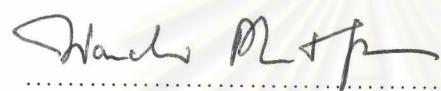
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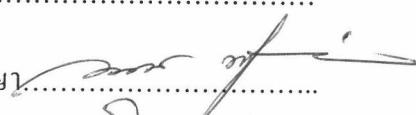

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ได้ศึกษาปฏิกิริยาสารเตร็คเกอร์แบบอสมมาตรโดยใช้ไครัลคละคลิสต์แบบใหม่ได้แก่ คละคลิสต์ในกลุ่มพอลิเมอริกชิฟเบส ชิฟเบสที่มีอะมิโนและออกออล์เป็นส่วนประกอบ เปปป์ไทด์ชิฟเบส และสารประกอบเชิงซ้อนของมันกับโลหะ พบว่าปฏิกิริยาระหว่างเอ็น-เบนซิลิดีนเบนซิลามีนกับไทรโตรเจนไซยาไนด์หรือไตรเอมิลไซลิซิลไซยาไนด์ เมื่อมีตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาอสมมาตรชนิดต่างๆ อยู่ด้วยจะให้ผลลัพธ์เป็นสารประกอบอะมิโนในไตรล์ในปริมาณผลผลิตสูงถึงสูงมาก โดยที่จะให้อิเวนนชิโอลีกติวิตในระดับต่ำๆ กัน สารเชิงซ้อนของไทด์เนี่ยมหรือแมงกานีสกับพอลิเมอริกชาเดนคลิกนั้นจะให้อิเวนนชิโอลิเมอริกเอ็กเซสในช่วง 0-3% สารเชิงซ้อนกับพอลิเมอริกชิฟเบส-อะมิโนและออกออล์ให้อิเวนนชิโอลิเมอริกเอ็กเซสในช่วง 0-12% ส่วนในปฏิกิริยาที่ใช้สารเชิงซ้อนของโลหะ-ไทด์เนี่ยมหรือแมงกานีสกับอพติกัลลีโอ กีฟอะมิโนแอซิดจะให้อิเวนนชิโอลิเมอริกเอ็กเซสสูงถึง 40% ความแตกต่างของอิเวนนชิโอลีกติวิตที่พบนี้ขึ้นอยู่กับโครงสร้างของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยานอกจากนี้ยังได้ศึกษาถึงปัจจัยอื่นๆ ซึ่งจะส่งผลต่ออิเวนนชิโอลีกติวิต เช่น แหล่งของไซยาไนด์ และอุณหภูมิ อีกด้วย

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WORALUK MANSAWAT: SYNTHESIS OF α -AMINONITRILE USING
CHIRAL SCHIFF BASE CATALYSTS

THESIS ADVISOR:ASSIST. PROF. WORAWAN BHANTHUMNAVIN, Ph.D

THESIS CO-ADVISOR:ASSIST. PROF. TIRAYUT VILAIVAN, D.Phil. 135 pp.

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A catalytic enantioselective Strecker synthesis using a variety of novel chiral catalysts including polymeric schiff bases, chiral Schiff bases derived from chiral aminoalcohols, as well as Schiff base derived from optically active amino acid and their metal complexes is described. Reactions of *N*-benzylidenebenzylamine with hydrogen cyanide or trimethylsilyl cyanide in the presence of such catalysts gave α -aminonitrile in good to excellent yield, with different degrees of enantioselectivity. The Ti and Mn complexes of polymeric salen gave enantiomeric excess in the range of 0-3%. The complexes of Schiff base–amino alcohol resulted in 0-12% ee. The reactions where Ti or Mn complexes of chiral amino acids were employed gave up to 40% ee. The differences in the observed enantioselectivities were highly dependent on the structure of the catalysts. Other factors affecting the enantioselectivities including the cyanide source and the temperature have also been studied.

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List of Abbreviations

Å	angstrom	min	minute
br	broad	mL	milliliter (s)
°C	degree celsius	mmol	millimole
CDCl ₃	deuterated chloroform	mp	melting point
cm ⁻¹	unit of wave number	NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
d	doublet (NMR)	OAc	acetate
dec	decomposed	OTf	triflate
ee	enantiomeric excess	Ph	phenyl
eq	equivalent	ppm	part per million
Fig	Figure	q	quartet (NMR)
g	gram (s)	RNA	ribonucleic acid
h	hour (s)	rt	room temperature
Hz	hertz	s	singlet (NMR)
IR	infrared	µL	microliter
J	coupling constant	µm	micrometer
lit	literature	δ	chemical shift
m	multiplet (NMR)	%	percent

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