

Highly Asymmetric and Anionic Polymerizations of Achiral Methacrylate by Using Axially Chiral Ligands

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Highly Asymmetric and Anionic Polymerizations of Achiral Methacrylate by Using Axially Chiral Ligands

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61470105

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Grant-in-Aid for General Scientific Research (B)

Allocation Type

Single-year Grants

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高分子合成

Research Institution

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Methacrylates / Asymmetric and Anionic Polymerization / Helical Conformation / Axially Chiral Biaryls / Tetramethylethylenediamine Derivatives / Organolithiums / Isotactic / キラル充填剤

Research Abstract

The asymmetric polymerization of achiral methacrylates having bulky ester groups was achieved successfully by using the following chiral anionic initiators. Thus, we synthesized optically active tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) derivatives modified with C₂-chiral substituents derived from tartaric acid having asymmetric carbons, or more preferentially from atropisomeric biphenyls and binaphthyls. These ligands were complexed effectively to various organolithium compounds. The resulting chiral complexes polymerized triphenylmethyl methacrylate (TrMA) in toluene at -78° C. The produced polymers

showed high optical rotations owing to the helical conformation, which was formed with high stereoselectivity through the polymerization. The rotation values and senses of the polymers were strongly depending upon the structures of the used ligands. Although rather complicated stereochemical product/ligand correlations were observed, they were consistently explained in terms of the stereoelectronic interaction between the propagating end of the polymer chain and the chiral ligand complexed to the counter lithium cation. One of the most effective ligands was a biphenyl-monosubstituted TMEDA. Its lithium complexes served as effective initiators for the polymerization of not only TrMA but also its 2-pyridyl derivative. The polymers produced quantitatively had almost pure one-handed helicity, and have so limited molecular weights as to be easily soluble in tetrahydrofuran. The optically active and solvent-soluble polymers were useful as chiral packing materials for HPLC. On the other hand, when less bulky methacrylates of methyl and benzyl alcohols were polymerized with the above initiators, the produced isotactic polymers showed negligible rotations. From this result, we now consider that such poly(ester)s can't form helical conformation being enough stable in solutions.

Research Products (11 results)

	All	Other
	All Publications (11 results)	
[Publications] 隅田弘: 高分子. 35. 688-691 (1986)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: Die Makromolekulare Chemie. 187. 53-59 (1986)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: Die Makromolekulare Chemie. 188. 463-474 (1987)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: Journal Polymer Science, Part A, Polymer Chemistry. 25. 1603-1618 (1987)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: Polymer Journal. 19. 1047-1065		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan. 60. 3650-3662 (1987)		▼
[Publications] Hiroshi Suda: "Asymmetric polymerization" Kobunshi (High Polymers, Japan). 35. 688-691 (1986)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: "Axially chiral catalysts for the preparation of optically active poly(triphenylmethyl methacrylate)" Die Makromolekulare Chemie. 187. 53-59 (1986)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: "Enantioselective polymerization of (R,S)- α -methylbenzyl methacrylate initiated with products resulting from Grignard reagents and axially dissymmetric [1,1'-binaphthyl]-2,2'-diamine" Die Makromolekulare Chemie. 188. 463-474 (1987)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: "Asymmetric polymerization of triphenylmethyl methacrylate by C ₂ -chiral catalysts" Journal Polymer Science, Part A, Polymer Chemistry. 25. 1603-1618 (1987)		▼
[Publications] Shigeyoshi Kanoh: "Highly asymmetric-selective and stereoselective polymerization of (RS)- α -methylbenzyl methacrylate with cyclohexylmagnesium bromide - axially chiral 2,2'-diamino-6,6'-dimethylbiphenyl system" Polymer Journal. 19. 1047-1065 (1987)		▼

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