

**SEPARATING MATERIALS FOR CHROMATOGRAPHY AND
ELECTROPHORESIS APPLICATIONS COMPRISING REGIODEFINED
FUNCTIONALISED CYCLODEXTRINS CHEMICALLY BONDED TO A
SUPPORT VIA URETHANE FUNCTIONALITIES.**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the development of novel separating materials for high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), liquid chromatography (LC), thin layer chromatography (TLC), capillary electrophoretic chromatography (CCE) and counter-current chromatographic processes, which essentially comprise amine-bearing support materials and functionalised cyclodextrins (CD) chemically bonded via a urethane linkage. More significantly, our procedure affords materials in which the cyclodextrins are bonded to the support with well defined chemical structure and good experimental reproducibility.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The applicability of cyclodextrins in chromatographic separation and purification processes were previously described at length in reviews by W. L. Hinze, *Separation and Purification Methods*, 1981, 10(2), 159-237; Y. Kawaguchi, et al., *Anal. Chem.*, 1983, 55, 1852; D. M. Armstrong, et al., *Anal. Chem.*, 1985, 57, 234 and S. Li, et al., *Chem. Rev.*, 1992, 92, 1457. Chromatographic separation on chiral stationary phases (CSP) is also the most convenient analytical method for the determination of enantiomeric purity (see for example S. G. Allenmark, *Chromatographic Enantioseparations: Methods and Applications*, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, NJ, 1991). In recent years, tremendous research efforts were made in bonding cyclodextrins to solid matrices, such as silica gel, via amino or amido linkages. However, these bonds were inherently unstable to hydrolysis, thus placing severe limitations on their use in aqueous media. Alternative approaches for immobilizing CD using hydrolytically more stable ether linkages (US. Pat. No. 4,539, 399) or carbamic acid moieties (US. Pat. No. 503,898) were also investigated. However, in all these approaches, arising from the presence of multiple hydroxy moieties in the CD starting materials, regioselective derivatisation of cyclodextrin cannot be readily effected. Thus, reaction may take place on the 2, 3 or 6- position of cyclodextrin and may result in mixtures of multi-functionalised CDs instead of the desired regiodefined compound.

It was often reported that derivatized CD stationary phases show definite enantioselectivity for a variety of compounds while pristine cyclodextrin bonded LC stationary phases depict low enantioselectivity. Thus, as an example, enantioselectivity of the materials were generally increased with increasing degree of derivatisation of the -OH groups on CD with carbamate groups on cyclodextrin as of an increasing surface concentration of the functionalised cyclodextrin immobilized on the support materials (D. W. Armstrong et al., *Anal. Chem.*, 1990, 62, 1610; T. Hargitai et al., *J. Chromatogr.*, 1993, 628, 11; T. Hargitai, et al., *J. Liq. Chromatogr.*, 1993, 16(4), 843). In order to maximise

the extent of cyclodextrin derivatisation, large molar excesses of derivatizing reagents under vigorous conditions were often used. However, as the derivatisation processes invariably involved the prior immobilization of underivatized cyclodextrin on the support material followed by functionalisation procedures involving solid-liquid phases, partial derivatisation of the hydroxyl groups of the cyclodextrin usually resulted with large, sterically encumbered substituents consistently having a lower extent of derivitisation. In addition, these methods did not give good reproducibility or uniformity of product with the consequence that separation of enantiomers may vary from batch to batch of the obtained CD-based CSP.

OBJECTIVES AND BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One objective of this invention is the obtainment of novel and improved CSP materials comprising a support and completely regiodefined derivatised cyclodextrin chemically bonded via single or double urethane linkage(s), universally applicable in HPLC, LC, TLC and CCE. Application in counter-current chromatographic processes would thus afford a viable and efficient means into bulk/ industrial scale enantioseparation, which would be of interest particularly to pharmaceutical firms involved in enantioseparation of racemic chiral drugs.

Another objective of the invention is to derive methodologies for the preparation of materials mentioned above. These and other objectives will become apparent or will be highlighted in the ensuing description.

The present invention is based on the almost quantitative reaction of pre-synthesized regiodefined perfunctionalized monoazidocyclodextrin with primary amines based on an extended application of the Staudinger reaction which we have investigated. In addition, application of existing synthetic strategies (G. Wenz, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1994, 33, 803 and references therein) into regiodefined disulphonated CDs, often referred to as capped cyclodextrins, can likewise afford regiodefined diazido perfunctionalised CDs suitable for reaction with amines. When aminized silica gel was used in place of the primary amine under similar conditions, the perfunctionalized mono- (or di-)azidocyclodextrin could be immobilized onto the surface of silica gel easily via stable urethane linkage(s), usually adopted in Pirkle-typed or protein-based CSPs (N.Oi, et al., *J. Chromatogr.*, 1983, 111, 257; W. H. Pirkle, *J. Chromatogr.*, 1985, 322, 295; W.H. Pirkle, *J. Liq. Chromatogr.*, 1986, 9, 443; C. J. Welch, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 1994, 666, 3; W. H. Pirkle, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, 111, 9222; A.M. Dyas, *Recent Advances in Chiral Separations*, Plenum Press, New York, 1991). Furthermore, when perfunctionalized mono- or diazidocyclodextrins are reduced into the corresponding perfunctionalized mono- or diamino cyclodextrins, the latter can be easily anchored onto the surface of the support by suitable coupling reagents via urethane or amido linkages.

The invention therefore relates to a separating material used in chromatography, essentially comprising a support material and regiodefined perfunctionalized cyclodextrins chemically bonded to this support and characterized by a bonding via single or double

urethane moieties. The invention also relates to a process for the production of this separating material in which the perfunctionalized mono- (or di)azidocyclodextrin is:

- a. coupled directly to any support which is carrying free -NH_2 groups on the surface of the support.
- b. reacted with any alkenyl amines to give the corresponding perfunctionalized cyclodextrin with mono- (or di)alkenyl substituted side chain(s) via urethane linkage(s) and then allowing this derivative to be hydrosilylized with $\text{HSiR}_n\text{X}_{3-n}$ (where R and X are alkyl, alkyloxy, aryl or halide) and thereafter effecting an immobilization onto the surface of a support material.
- c. reacted with any aminosilanes containing at least one further reactive group to afford the corresponding cyclodextrin-silane derivative. The resulting cyclodextrin-silane derivative is treated with silica gel to afford the perfunctionalized cyclodextrin bonded silica gel.
- d. reduced to perfunctionalized mono- or diaminocyclodextrin and then anchored onto the surface of a support via coupling reagents.

Support which can be employed are silica gel or any alternative inorganic materials such as Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 or ZrO_2 or synthetic polymer supports, preferably incorporating existing free NH_2 group on the surface. The support employed of choice is silica gel, which is commercially available in a wide range of different shapes and sizes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 depicts a representative completely substituted cyclodextrin (β -cyclodextrin) immobilized onto the surface of a support by a urethane linkage.

Fig.2 depicts the FT-IR spectra of the materials obtained by present invention with different substituted group, which prove that the perfunctionalized cyclodextrins have already been anchored to the surface of the silica gel.

Fig.3 depicts the representative HPLC enantioseparation of racemic β -blockers propranolol, oxprenolol, and alprenolol using the product of example 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The CSP according to the invention can be produced by four different approaches as in a. to d. above. From a. to c., the key step in all variety is the same, involving reacting perfunctionalized mono- (or di)azidocyclodextrin with free amines via a facile one-pot procedure in high yield or good immobilization contents. The cyclodextrin used may be of

any of the α , β or γ form or combination thereof whilst the derivatisation substituent groups may be alkyl, aryl, ester and carbamate.

In method a., the perfunctionalized mono- (or di-)azidocyclodextrin is coupled directly onto a support which has already been modified with amino groups. This -NH_2 bearing material can either be obtained commercially in finished form or prepared by a silylation reaction of the support with an appropriate aminosilane. For this purpose, particular preference is made to aminosilane such as, for example, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyltriethoxysilane and 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyltrimethoxysilane.

In the method b., suitable alkenyl amines may be, but not limited to the form: $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{R}_1)_m(\text{R}_2)_n\text{NH}_2$ where $m, n = 1 - 20$.

In the method c., the aminosilanes described in method a. are suitable for this purpose. Here too, urethane linkage(s) is formed between the NH_2 groups of the support and the perfunctionalized cyclodextrin.

In the method d., the coupling reagents may be OCN-R-NCO , ClOC-R-COCl or $\text{SiX}_n\text{Y}_{3-n}\text{-R-NCO}$, where X and Y are alkyl, alkyloxy, aryl or halide.

The connecting spacer between the support and the perfunctionalized cyclodextrin may comprise a relative short or relative long chain. This chain preferably has 3-20 atoms and may contain nitrogen, oxygen or silicon atoms in addition to carbon atoms.

The material obtained according to the invention can, if desired be further subjected to an "end-capping" reaction. In this, the remaining hydroxyl groups on the silica gel surface are reacted in a known manner with a reactive silane, such as, for example, trimethylchlorosilane or alternatively hexamethyldisilazane, in order to complete the blocking of the surface hydroxyl groups.

Above all, by present invention, the derivatised cyclodextrin can be immobilized onto the surface of the support via a single (or double) urethane linkage(s). In the CSP material obtained by the present invention, the chemical structure of cyclodextrin is well defined and the immobilisation can be effected with good reproducibility.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the practice of the present invention.

Cyclodextrin monofunctionalized with an azido moiety at the 6-position was prepared using the previously reported procedure by L.D. Melton et al., *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1971, 18, 29; H. Parrot-lopez, et al, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1992, 33, 209; R.C. Petter, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1990, 112, 3860. Cyclodextrin difunctionalized with azido moieties at the 6-

position was prepared according to the reported method by I. Tabushi, et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1977, 18, 1527; I. Tabushi, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1984, 106, 5267; G.L. Yi, et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1993, 58, 2561. The other hydroxyl groups of the 6-mono (or di-)azido substituted cyclodextrin can subsequently be completely derivatised with different substituents groups such as alkyl, aryl, ester and carbamate.

Peracetylated-monoazido- β -cyclodextrin was prepared easily by stirring 6-monoazido- β -cyclodextrin with (AcO)₂O/Pyridine at 40 °C in 90% yield.

Permethylated-monoazido- β -cyclodextrin was prepared by reaction of 6-monoazido- β -cyclodextrin in CH₃I/DMF/NaH at 40 °C in 70% yield.

Monoazido- β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate was prepared by reaction of 6-monoazido- β -cyclodextrin in PhNCO/Pyridine at 80 °C in 70% yield.

Aminized silica-gel was prepared according to the literature method by T. Hargital et al., *J. chromatogr.*, 1993, 628, 11, with the following composition as determined from elemental analysis: C% 3.25, H% 0.96, N% 0.98.

EXAMPLE 1

4g of animized silica gel was stirred in 30ml anhydrous THF into which a continuous stream of CO₂ gas was passed. After 20 mins, 1.2g of peracetylated monoazido- β -cyclodextrin in 10ml anhydrous THF was added. Stirring was continued another 5 mins, whence 0.3g of triphenylphosphine in 10ml anhydrous THF was added. The mixture was stirred 10hrs with constant bubbling of CO₂ at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then transferred to a soxhlet extraction apparatus and extracted with acetone for 24 hrs. After removal of the acetone in vacuo, the peracetylated cyclodextrin immobilized silica gel was obtained having the following composition as determined from elemental analysis: C% 8.89, H% 1.78, N% 0.80.

EXAMPLES 2 AND 3

Example 1 was repeated using monoazide-permethyl- β -cyclodextrin or monoazido- β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate in place of the peracetylated monoazido- β -cyclodextrin of example 1. The elemental analyses were as follow:

1. Bonded with permethylated- β -cyclodextrin: C% 8.82, H% 1.88, N% 0.94.
2. Bonded with β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate: C% 11.32, H% 2.0, N% 1.24.

EXAMPLE 4

A solution of the 10-undecenylamine (2.0 mmol) in 10ml dry THF was saturated with dry CO₂ at room temperature with stirring, immediately precipitate of ammonium

carbamate derivative was observed. With continuous bubbling of CO₂ into the suspension, monoazido peracetyl β -cyclodextrin (1.80 mmol) in 10ml anhydrous THF was added in a single portion, followed by addition of PPh₃ (1.80 mmol) in 10ml dry THF. This was allowed to react for about 5hrs, TLC revealed that no starting materials existed. After evaporation to dryness, the product was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate-acetone (1:1) as eluant in 97 % yield.

Mp: 115 - 117 °C, $[\alpha] = +106.1^\circ$ (c 1.0 in CHCl₃); IR: 3427 (N-H), 2937, 2859 (C-H), 1744, 1663 (C=O); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 5.89-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.38-5.21 (m, 7H), 5.16-4.94 (m, 11H), 4.84-4.68 (m, 7H), 4.58-4.50 (m, 6H), 4.35-4.26 (m, 6H), 4.20-4.05 (m, 7H), 3.78-3.66 (m, 7H), 3.57-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.32 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.16 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.00 (several s, 60H), 1.46-1.19 (m, 16H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (ppm): 170.6-169.3, 158.0, 139.1, 113.9, 96.6-96.4, 78.3-76.2, 70.7-69.5, 62.4, 41.2, 40.3, 33.7-26.8, 20.6-20.4; Elemental analysis calcd for C₉₄H₁₃₂N₂O₅₅ (2168.76): C 52.01%, H 6.13%, N 1.29%; Found C 51.72%, H 6.30%, N 1.20%.

EXAMPLES 5 AND 6

Example 4 was repeated using monoazido-permethyl- β -cyclodextrin or monoazido- β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate in place of the monoazido-peracetyl- β -cyclodextrin of example 4 with basic properties shown as following:

6-(10'-undecenyl)urea-permethyl- β -cyclodextrin: yield 97%, Mp: 72-74 °C. $[\alpha] = +132.9^\circ$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃);

6-(10'-undecenyl)urea perphenylcarbamate- β -cyclodextrin: yield 95%, Mp: 198-200 °C. $[\alpha] = +8.5^\circ$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃);

EXAMPLE 7

1.5g of product obtained in Example 4 was stirred with 5ml triethoxysilane and 10mg of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)platinum at 60 °C. After 24hrs the mixture was adsorbed with 2cm high silica gel in a Buchner funnel and washed with 100ml ether, after removal of the ether and volatile by vacuum, the residue was dissolved in 50ml anhydrous toluene, 4.0g of silica gel (which had already been dried over vacuum at 120 °C for) was added, the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 8hrs. After filtration and extracted in soxhlet apparatus with acetone for 24hrs, the product was obtained with the element analysis as shown following:

C% 6.98, H% 1.52, N% 0.10

EXAMPLES 8 AND 9

Example 7 was repeated using monoazido-permethylated- β -cyclodextrin or monoazido- β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate in place of the peracetylated monoazido- β -cyclodextrin of example 7 with elemental analyses shown as following:

1. Bonded with permethylated- β -cyclodextrin: C% 6.50, H% 1.32, N% 0.10.

2. Bonded with β -cyclodextrin perphenylcarbamate: C% 9.40, H% 1.80, N% 0.83.

It will be noted that in the products produced by the present invention, the cyclodextrin is completely derivatised with the exception of the single (or double) 6-glucosidic position(s) connected to the support material via urethane linkage(s) which is (are) very stable and frequently adopted in Pirkle-typed and Protein-based CSPs. Such complete modification of cyclodextrin affords a regiodefined chemical structure and have good experimental reproducibility.

Having now described the invention, it is not intended that it be limited except as may be required by the appended claims. The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property of the privilege is claimed are defined in the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. The process of producing an improved chromatographic separation material comprising any of the following steps:
 - (a) reacting mono- (or di)azido perfunctionalized cyclodextrin with a support which carries free NH_2 groups,
 - (b) reacting mono- (or di)azido perfunctionalized cyclodextrin with alkenyl amine to produce a product with a side chain of terminal or non-terminal $\text{C}=\text{C}$ group via urethane linkage and further reacting the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ group of the said product obtained with an active silane via hydrosilation and then chemically immobilizing the product onto the surface of a support,
 - (c) reacting mono- (or di)azido perfunctionalized cyclodextrin with an aminosilane containing at least one further reactive group and then chemically immobilizing the product onto the surface of a support, or
 - (d) reducing the mono- (or di)azido perfunctionalized cyclodextrin into mono- or diamino perfunctionalized cyclodextrin and then anchoring the later onto the surface of a support by suitable coupling reagents such as OCN-R-NCO , ClOC-R-COCl or $\text{X}_n\text{Y}_{3-n}\text{Si-R-NCO}$, in which R may be alkyl, aryl groups having up to 20 carbon atoms, and X and Y are alkyl, alkyloxy, aryl or halide.
2. The process of claim 1 wherein the perfunctionalized mono- (or di) azidocyclodextrin has the substituent groups as alkyl, aryl, ester, carbamate, carbonates, phosphinates, phosphonates, sulphinates and sulphates.
3. The process of claim 1 wherein the support may be silica gel, Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 or synthetic polymer.
4. The process of claim 1 wherein steps (a), (b) or (c) is effected with $\text{PPh}_3 / \text{CO}_2$ and an anhydrous organic solvent.
5. The process of claim 1 wherein in step (b) the alkenylamine has between three to twenty carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon chain and the R and X groups of the silane $\text{HSiR}_n\text{X}_{3-n}$ is alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aralkoxy or halide.
6. The process of claim 1 wherein in step (c) the aminosilane is of generic structural type $\text{H}_2\text{N-R}_1\text{-SiR}_n\text{X}_{3-n}$, where R and R_1 may be alkyl, aryl groups having up to 20 carbon atoms. X is alkoxy, aralkoxy, alkyl or halide.
7. The process of claim 1 wherein the cyclodextrin is an alpha-, beta- or gamma-cyclodextrin.



8. The products of the process of any of the preceding claims.
9. A chromatographic or electrophoretic separation process for the separation of substance mixtures, the improvement comprising utilizing a separating material which comprises a support having cyclodextrin chemically bonded thereto via urethane functionality.
10. A chromatographic or electrophoretic separation process for the separation of enantiomers, the improvement comprising utilizing silica gel having cyclodextrin chemically bonded thereto via urea functionality.



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