



Soviet-era science, translated into English

Chemistry

G. A. Serebrennikova, T. K. Mitrofanova, A. A. Kraevskii,

1961

SovietRxiv

View the original and related papers at <https://sovietrxiv.org/items/ru-196101.50908>

Source: Math-Net.Ru and CyberLeninka. Machine translation. Verify with the original.

Abstract

Full Text

Chemistry

**G. A. Serebrennikova, T. K. Mitrofanova, A. A. Kraevskii,
I. K. Sarycheva, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii**

Complete Synthesis of the Triglycerides of Soybean Oil

(Presented by Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, April 28, 1961)

The glycerides of soybean oil, according to data from physicochemical methods of analysis, contain, in various combinations, residues of linolenic, linoleic, oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids. The experimentally determined glyceride structure of the oil ⁽¹⁾ agrees with the results obtained on the basis of distribution theory ⁽²⁾. In order to refine the glyceride composition of soybean oil and to study physicochemical properties, we synthesized triglycerides with allowance for possible positional isomers (scheme 1). Starting from isopropylidenglycerol, we obtained 5 monoglycerides: α -monolinolenin (XLVI), α -monolinolein (XLVII), α -monoolein (XLVIII), α -monostearin (XLIX), and α -monopalmitin (L). Conversion of the latter into triglycerides was carried out either in one stage: α -linolenoyl- β , α' -distearin (VII), α -linoleoyl- β , α' -distearin (XVI), α -linoleoyl- β , α' -dipalmitin (XVII), triolein (XXVII), α -oleoyl- β , α' -distearin (XXVIII), α -stearoyl- β , α' -diolein (XL), tristearin (XLI), α -palmitoyl- β , α' -dilinolenin (XLII), α -palmitoyl- β , α' -dilinolein (XLIV), tripalmitin (XLV), or in two stages: α -oleoyl- β -stearoyl- α' -linolein (XXXIII), α , α' -dioleoyl- β -stearin (XXXVI), α -stearoyl- β -oleoyl- α' -linolein (XXXIV), α -stearoyl- β -linoleoyl- α' -olein (XXXVI), α , α' -distearoyl- β -linolenin (XXXVII), α , α' -distearoyl- β -linolein (XXXVIII), α , α' -distearoyl- β -olein (XXXIX), α -palmitoyl- β -linoleoyl- α' -linolein (XLIII), via α , α' -diglycerides: α -oleoyl- α' -linoleoylglycerol (LI), α , α' -dioleoylglycerol (LII), α -stearoyl- α' -linoleoylglycerol (LIII), α -stearoyl- α' -oleoylglycerol (LIV), α , α' -distearoylglycerol (LV), and α -palmitoyl- α' -linoleoylglycerol (LVI).

The triglycerides obtained were purified by adsorption chromatography on silicic acid, and paper chromatography was used for their identification. The physicochemical data for the triglycerides are presented in Table 1.

The triglycerides trilinolenin (I), α , α' -dilinolenoyl- β -linolein (II), α , α' -dilinolenoyl- β -olein (III), α , α' -dilinolenoyl- β -stearin (IV), α -linolenoyl- β , α' -dilinolein (V), α -linolenoyl- β , α' -diolein (VI), α -linoleoyl- β , α' -dilinolenin (VIII), trilinolein (IX), α -linoleoyl- β -oleoyl- α' -linolenin (X), α -linoleoyl- β -stearoyl- α' -linolenin (XI), α -linoleoyl- β , α' -diolein (XII), α , α' -dilinoleoyl- β -linolenin (XIII), α , α' -dilinoleoyl- β -olein (XIV), α , α' -dilinoleoyl- β -stearin (XV), α -oleoyl- β , α' -dilinolenin (XVIII), α -oleoyl- β -linoleoyl- α' -linolenin (XIX), α -oleoyl- β -stearoyl- α' -linolenin (XX), α -oleoyl- β , α' -dilinolein (XXI), α -oleoyl- β -linolenoyl- α' -linolein (XXII), α , α' -dioleoyl- β -linolenin (XXIV),

α, α' -dioleoyl- β -linolein (XXV), α -stearoyl- β, α' -dilinenin (XXIX), α -stearoyl- β -linoleoyl- α' -linolenin (XXX), α -stearoyl- β -oleoyl- α' -linolenin (XXXI), α -stearoyl- β, α' -dilinolein (XXXII), α -stearoyl- β -linolenoyl- α' -linolein (XXXIII), α -stearoyl- β -linolenoyl- α' -olein (XXXV), which are present in both soybean and linseed oil, were obtained by us previously ⁽³⁾.

The synthesized triglycerides (I–XLV), in their properties, are close to natural— to soybean oil: d_4^{20} 0.921–0.931, n_D^{20} 1.472–1.475. Iodine value 114–137. The principal starting substances in the synthesis of triglycerides of linseed, walnut, sunflower, soybean, sesame, olive, almond, coconut oils, cocoa-bean oil, butter, egg-yolk fat, and other vegetable oils and animal fats are higher acids of the aliphatic series.

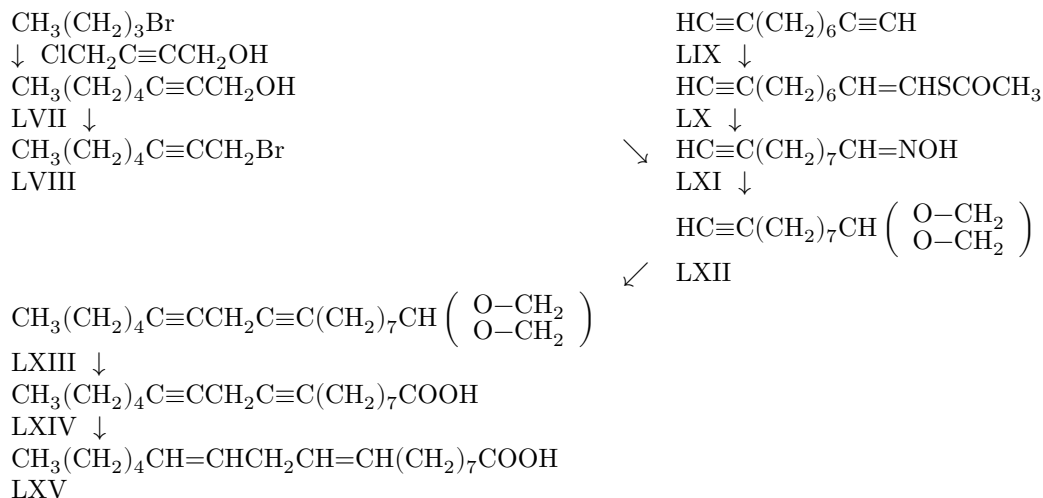
The literature contains descriptions of a number of methods for obtaining linoleic ⁽⁴⁾, linolenic ⁽⁵⁾, and other higher fatty acids. Owing to low yields, experimental difficulties, or the absence of accessible raw materials, these methods are, for the most part, of only theoretical interest.

We investigated several possible routes for obtaining higher fatty acids on the basis of products of ethylene telomerization ⁽⁶⁾, butadiene polymerization ⁽⁷⁾, and other available types of raw materials ⁽⁸⁾. The present article gives one of the methods for obtaining linolenic acid, which is also applicable to other compounds of this series.

Octyn-2-ol-1 (LVII, b.p. 98–100°/16 mm, d_4^{20} 0.8916, n_D^{20} 1.4551, MR_D 38.37. $C_8H_{14}OF$. Calculated 38.61), obtained by condensation of butyl bromide and 1-chlorobutyn-2-ol-4, is converted by reaction with phosphorus tribromide into 1-bromooctyne-2 (LVIII). Yield 80.4%. B.p. 69–72°/5 mm, d_4^{20} 1.2095, n_D^{20} 1.4859, MR_D 44.88. $C_8H_{13}BrF$. Calculated 44.84.

The second component, ethylene acetal of decyn-9-al-1 (LXII) ⁽¹³⁾, was obtained from decadiene-1,9 (LIX, b.p. 76–77°/18 mm, d_4^{20} 0.8376, n_D^{20} 1.4532, MR_D 44.33. $C_{10}H_{14}F_2$. Calculated 44.25. IR spectrum 331 (s.), 2125 (m.) cm^{-1}), synthesized in 80.7% yield from 1,6-dibromohexane (b.p. 110.8–112°/14 mm, d_4^{20} 1.5737, n_D^{20} 1.5055, MR_D 45.49. $C_6H_{12}Br_2$. Calculated 45.44). Decadiene-1,9 (LIX) is converted by reaction with thioacetic acid into decyn-9-en-1-thiol-1 acetate (LX, yield 79.3%, b.p. 95.3–96.4° at 0.12 mm, d_4^{20} 0.9746, n_D^{20} 1.5022, MR_D 63.42. $C_{12}H_{18}OSFF$. Calculated 62.85), from which, via decyn-9-aldoxime-1 (LXI, yield 88.4%, m.p. 79.1–79.5°), ethylene acetal of decyn-9-al-1 (LXII) is obtained. Yield 67.1%.

B.p. 73.0–74.5°/16 mm, d_4^{20} 0.9504, n_D^{20} 1.4564, MR_D 56.93. $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$. Calculated 56.61.



Scheme for the synthesis of cis-, cis-octadecadiene-9,12-oic-1 acid

By condensation of 1-bromo-octyne-2 (LVIII) with ethylene acetal of decyn-9-al-1 (LXII), ethylene acetal of octadecadiyn-9,12-al-1 (LXIII) is obtained. Yield 57.6%.

B.p. 142.9–144.1°/0.09 mm, d_4^{20} 0.9411, n_D^{20} 1.4789, MR_D 91.73. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$. Calculated 91.68. Subsequent saponification and oxidation of compound (LXIII) leads to octadecadiyn-9,12-oic-1 acid (LXIV). Yield 39.7%. M.p. 42.6–43.9° (from alcohol). R_f 0.84, system *n*-butanol : chloroform : 25% aqueous ammonia (10 : 5 : 2).

Table 1

Triglyceride	Empirical formula	Number of double bonds	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MR_D found	MR_D calc.	Iodine number	Iodine number, ber, ber, 1 :	Found, % C	Found, % H	Calculated, % C	Calculated, % H	M.p., °C	R_f , chlo-ro-form : methyl al-
														3
(VII) $\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{104}\text{O}_4$	$\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{104}\text{O}_4$	3	—	—	—	—	86,6086	0,000,23	77,6611	11,6077	77,3211	11,8424	3	—
														24,5

Trigly-	chlo-	ro-	form	:	methyl	al-	Iodine	Iodine	hol	Found	Found	Calc.	Calc.	M.p.,	
															found
(XVI)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₂	—	—	—	—	57,00	57,22	14	77,62	11,80	77,16	12,03	36
(XVII)	H ₅₃	H ₈₃	O ₁₂	—	—	—	—	60,05	61,11	16	76,51	11,98	77,63	11,84	36,5
(XXII)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₃	0,90	1,46	1,70	1,40	68,48	70,86	20	77,11	11,70	77,32	11,84	—
(XXVI)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₂	—	—	—	—	56,48	57,22	15	77,18	12,29	77,16	12,03	14
(XXVII)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₃	0,91	1,46	1,70	1,40	68,92	70,86	24	77,34	11,88	77,32	11,84	—
(XXVIII)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₃	—	—	—	—	29,50	28,58	12	57,10	12,29	76,95	12,23	25
(XXIX)	H ₅₇	H ₈₈	O ₁₃	0,90	1,46	1,69	1,20	68,48	70,86	18	77,74	11,87	77,32	11,84	—

Triglyc- eride	Empirical for- Mol. ble	Number of dou- ble bonds	n_D^{20}	n_D^{20}	MR_D	MR_D	Iodine num- ber, 1	Iodine num- ber, 3	Iodine num- ber, 1	Found %	Found %	Calcu- lated, %	Calcu- lated, %	M.p., °C	R_f , chlo- ro- form : methyl al-
															3
(XXV) C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	0	0,9046	1,4652	270,7068	270,7068	487	1086	0,000234	77,1811	73,77	77,32	11,84	— (19 — 18); — (13 — 11,5)	
(XXVI) C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	—	—	—	—	—	84	8586	0,000185	77,6712	0577	77,32	11,84	19,5 — 20,5, 36	
(XXVII) C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	—	—	—	—	—	56	3257	220,218	77,2511	9377	77,16	12,03	35 — 36	
(XXVIII) C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	—	—	—	—	—	29	9028	580,13	77,3112	4276	9512	2322	— 22,5, 41 — 42,5, 60 — 61	
(XL) C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₄	—	—	—	—	—	58	1057	220,20	77,0811	5377	77,16	12,03	21 — 21,5	
(XLI) C ₅₇ H ₁₁₀ O ₄	C ₅₇ H ₁₁₀ O ₄	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,8212	6376	7912	4362	— 63	
(XLII) C ₅₅ H ₉₄ O ₄	C ₅₅ H ₉₄ O ₄	0	0,9401	1,4818	58,8059	59,2078	0078	80—	—	76,8811	3677	6511	00—	— (11 — 10)	

Triglyceride	Empirical formula	Mol. weight	Number of double bonds	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	MR_D found	MR_D calc.	Iodine number	Iodine number, 1 : 3	Found, % C	Found, % H	Calculated, % C	Calculated, % H	M.p., °C	R_f , chloroform : methyl alcohol
(XLIII) ₅₅	C ₅₅ H ₉₈ O ₆	850,325	0	0,9226	1,4752	86,00	86,15	141,80	144,00	77,97	11,37	77,67	11,43	—	(14—13), (8—7)
(XLIV) ₅₅	C ₅₅ H ₉₈ O ₆	850,334	0	0,9141	1,4729	86,18	85,28	141,60	141,70	77,23	11,36	77,20	11,54	—	(4—3)
(XLV) ₅₁	C ₅₁ H ₉₈ O ₆	800,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,94	12,37	75,93	12,16	64,5	—

Scheme 1. Synthesis of soybean-oil glycerides

[The page contains a reaction scheme with compounds labeled (I)-(LXIV), showing triglyceride structures bearing acyl residues denoted P, S, Ol, L, and Ln.]

P—C₁₅H₃₁CO (*palmitoyl*)

S—C₁₇H₃₅CO (*stearoyl*)

Ol—C₁₇H₃₃CO (*oleoyl*)

L—C₁₇H₃₁CO (*linoleoyl*)

Ln—C₁₇H₂₉CO (*linolenoyl*)

By selective hydrogenation of octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid (LXIV), *cis*-octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, linoleic acid (LXV), is obtained. Yield 82.6%. B.p. 148.1-150.7°/0.21 mm, d_4^{20} 0.9122, n_D^{20} 1.4715, MR_D 86.10. C₁₈H₃₂O₂. F_2 . Calculated 85.93. R_f 0.71, system *n*-butanol : 10% aqueous ammonia (9 : 2).

Found, %: C 77.36; 77.51; H 11.61; 11.63

C₁₈H₃₂O₂. Calculated, %: C 77.11; H 11.50

Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology
named after M. V. Lomonosov

Received
27 IV 1961

REFERENCES CITED

- ¹ C. R. Scholfield, M. A. Hicks, *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.*, **34**, 77 (1957).
- ² R. J. Vander Wal, *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.*, **37**, 595 (1960).
- ³ I. K. Sarycheva, G. A. Serebrennikova, E. N. Zvonková, G. K. Mitrofanova, M. E. Maurit, O. V. Utkina, N. A. Preobrazhenskii, *DAN*, **135**, No. 3, 617 (1960).
- ⁴ H. W. Walborsky, R. H. Davis, D. R. Howton, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 2590 (1951); J. M. Osbond, J. C. Wickens, *Chem. and Ind.*, **41**, 1288 (1959); J. M. Osbond, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, 221.
- ⁵ S. S. Nigam, B. C. L. Weedon, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, 4049.
- ⁶ A. N. Nesmeyanov, L. I. Zakharkin, *Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN*, 1955, 224.
- ⁷ F. Sondheimer, V. Gaoni, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **82**, 5765 (1960).
- ⁸ I. K. Sarycheva, G. I. Myagkova, N. A. Preobrazhenskii, *ZhOKh*, **29**, 2318 (1959); R. O. Feuge, *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.*, **37**, 527 (1960).

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: Math-Net.Ru and CyberLeninka. Machine translation. Verify with the original.