

Comparison of Nonheme Manganese- and Iron-Containing Flavone Synthase Mimics

Dóra Lakk-Bogáth¹, Natalija Pantalon Juraj², Bashdar I. Meena¹, Berislav Perić,²
Srećko I. Kirin² and József Kaizer^{1,*}

¹ *Research Group of Bioinorganic and Biocoordination Chemistry, University of Pannonia, H-8201 Veszprém, Hungary*

² *Division of Materials Chemistry, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Bijenička c. 54, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia*

* *Correspondence: kaizer@almos.uni-pannon.hu; Tel.: +36-88-62 4720.*

Experimental

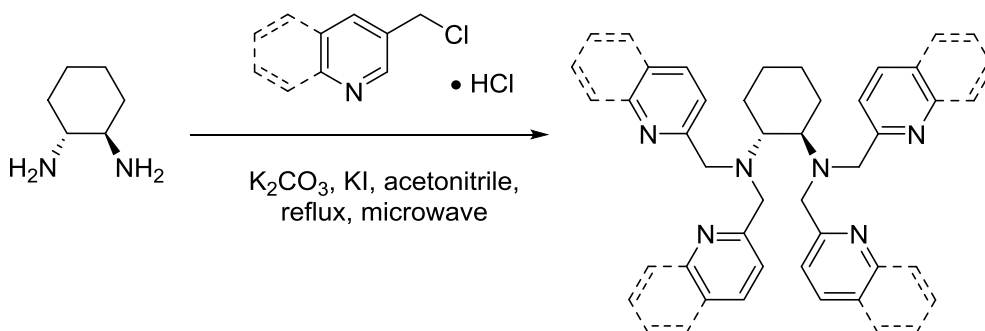
General remarks

Reactions were carried out in ordinary glassware and chemicals were used as purchased from commercial suppliers without further purification. Synthesis of the ligand was carried out in a microwave reactor (CEM Discover), monitored by TLC on aluminum oxide 60 F₂₅₄ neutral plates and detected with UV lamp (254 nm). Mass spectra were recorded on a HPLC-MS system (Agilent Technologies 1200) coupled with a 6410 Triple-Quadrupole mass spectrometer, operating in a positive ESI mode. NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance 300 or 600 spectrometer, operating at 300 or 600 MHz for ¹H and 75 or 150 MHz for ¹³C. The spectra are recorded at room temperature. Chemical shifts, δ (ppm), indicate a downfield shift from the residual solvent signal (δ_H : 1.94 ppm, δ_C : 118.26 ppm for CD₃CN and δ_H : 7.26 ppm, δ_C : 77.16 ppm for CDCl₃). Coupling constants, J , are given in Hz.

Synthesis of ligands 1a-2b, General procedure

The synthesis was performed according to a modified previously reported procedure¹. The amine (1 eq), K₂CO₃ (12 eq), 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride or 2-(chloromethyl)quinoline hydrochloride (4 eq) and KI (1 eq) were suspended in 50 mL of acetonitrile. The reaction mixture was heated in a microwave reactor (50 W, reflux) for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated in a vacuum, the residue suspended in ethyl acetate and washed three times with brine and saturated NaHCO₃, the organic layer dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated in a vacuum. The crude ligand was purified by automated flash chromatography on a pre-packed neutral alumina column (48 g).

[1] Y. Mikata, Y. Sato, S. Takeuchi, Y. Kuroda, H. Konno and S. Iwatsuki, *Dalton Trans.*, 2013, **42**, 9688–9698.



Synthesis of ligands **1a-2b** (\pm cda-bpa, and \pm cda-bqa). Ligands **1a** and **2a** are racemic and ligands **1b** and **2b** are (1*R*, 2*R*) isomers.

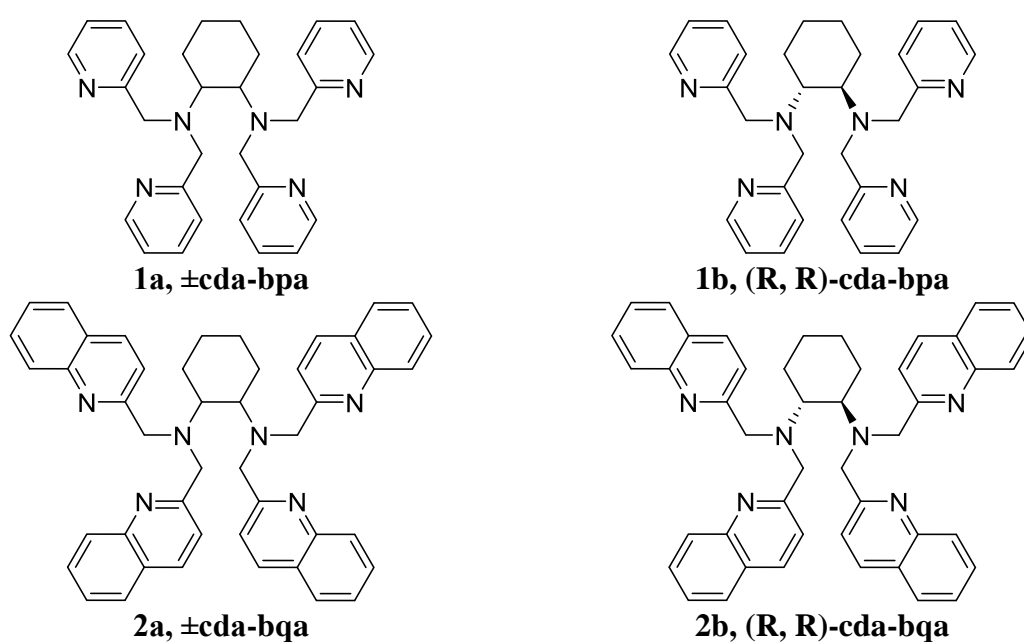


Figure S1. Ligands 1a (\pm cda-bpa)-2b (\pm cda-bqa)

\pm cda-bpa, **1a**

(±)-*trans*-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane (120.0 μ L, 1.0 mmol), K_2CO_3 (1658.4 mg, 12.0 mmol), 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride (656.2 mg, 4.0 mmol), KI (166.0 mg, 1.0 mmol). Automated flash chromatography 0 \rightarrow 5% dichloromethane in methanol (R_f = 0.42, 5 % dichloromethane in methanol). Yield: 303.0 mg (0.6 mmol, 63 %), brown oil.

(R, R)-cda-bpa, **1b**

(1*R*,2*R*)-(-)-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane (114.2 mg, 1.0 mmol), K_2CO_3 (1658.4 mg, 12.0 mmol), 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride (656.2 mg, 4.0 mmol), KI (166.0 mg, 1.0 mmol). Automated flash chromatography 0 \rightarrow 5 % dichloromethane in methanol. Yield: 337.5 mg (0.7 mmol, 71 %), light brown powder.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3CN) δ : 8.39 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.55 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 7.18 – 7.03 (m, 4H), 3.70 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 4H), 3.58 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 4H), 2.85 – 2.66 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.36 – 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.23 – 1.00 (m, 4H), 0.96 – 0.79 (m, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CD_3CN) δ : 161.6, 149.5, 136.7, 124.5, 122.6, 60.8, 56.5, 26.8, 25.7.
ESI-MS (m/z): 479.2 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100%).

$\pm\text{cda-bqa}$, **2a**

(\pm)-*trans*-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane (70.5 μL , 0.6 mmol), K_2CO_3 (970.2 mg, 7.0 mmol), 2-(chloromethyl)quinoline hydrochloride (500.0 mg, 2.3 mmol), KI (96.3 mg, 0.6 mmol). No further purification was required, (R_f = 0.28, ethyl acetate:hexane 1:1). Yield: 372.3 mg (0.5 mmol, 94 %), yellow powder.

(**R, R**)-*cda-bqa*, **2b**

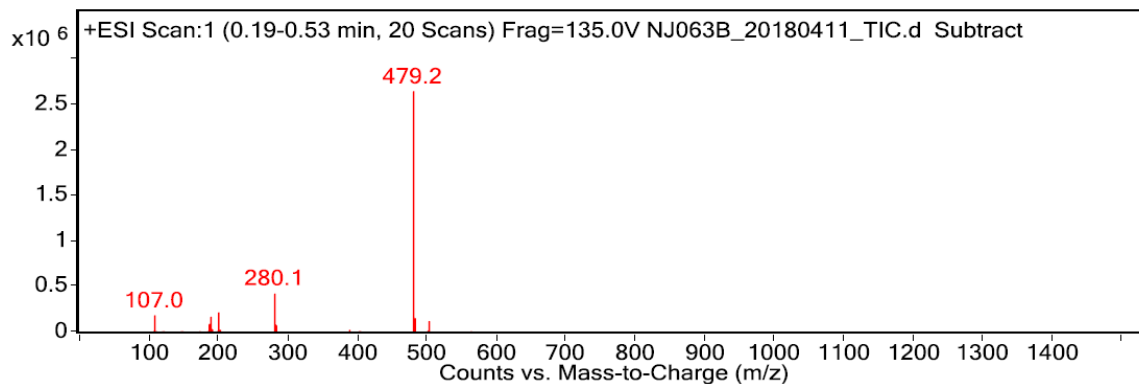
(1*R*,2*R*)-(-)-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane (44.5 mg, 0.4 mmol), K_2CO_3 (651.6 mg, 4.7 mmol), 2-(chloromethyl)quinoline hydrochloride (378.9 mg, 1.6 mmol), KI (64.7 mg, 0.4 mmol). Automated flash chromatography 10 \rightarrow 40% ethyl acetate in hexane. Yield: 202.3 mg (0.3 mmol, 76 %), light yellow powder.

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.99 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.72 – 7.59 (m, 8H), 7.52 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 4.01 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 4H), 3.85 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 4H), 3.00 – 2.81 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.27 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.25 – 0.94 (m, 4H).

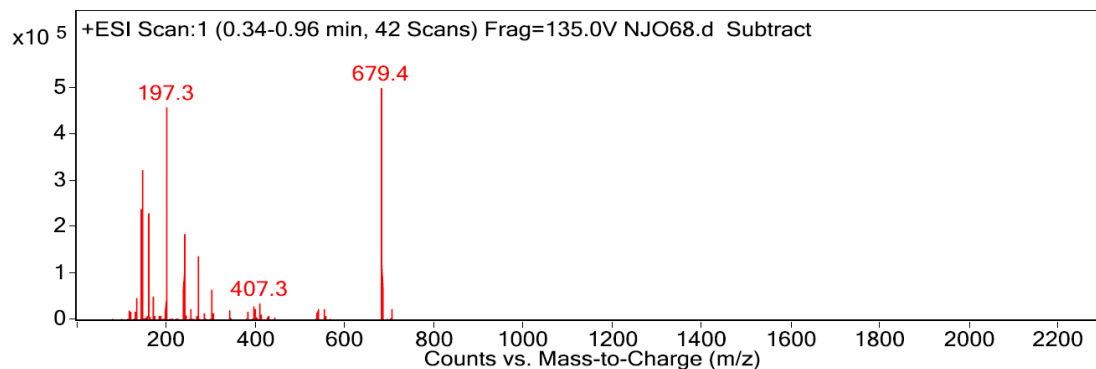
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 161.3, 147.7, 135.8, 129.3, 129.1, 127.6, 127.4, 126.1, 122.2, 60.7, 56.6, 29.8, 26.0, 24.4.

ESI-MS (m/z): 679.4 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100%).

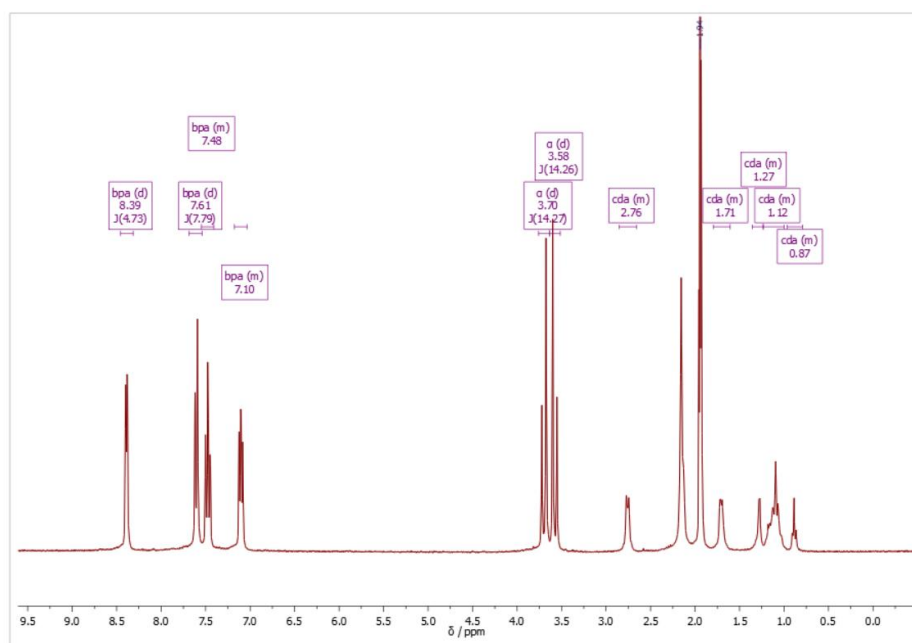
ESI-MS of **1**



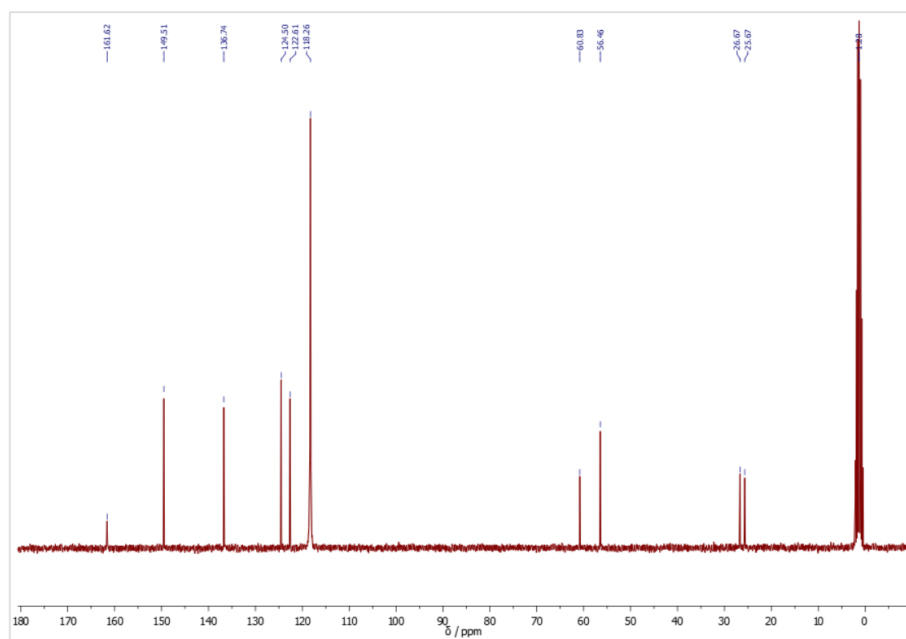
ESI-MS of **2**



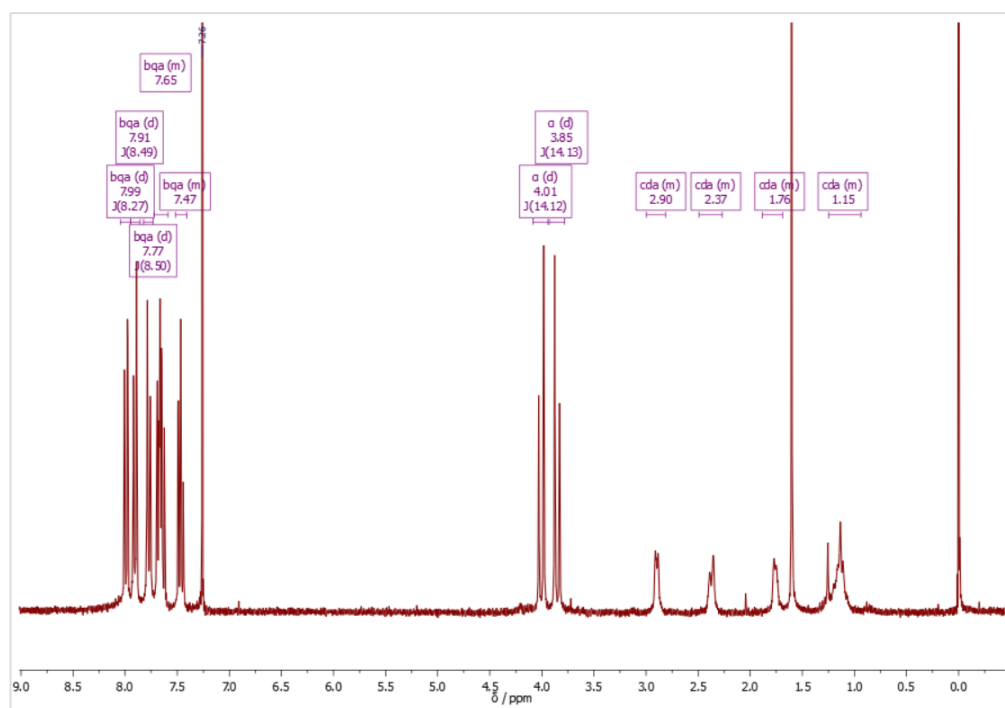
^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3CN) of **1**



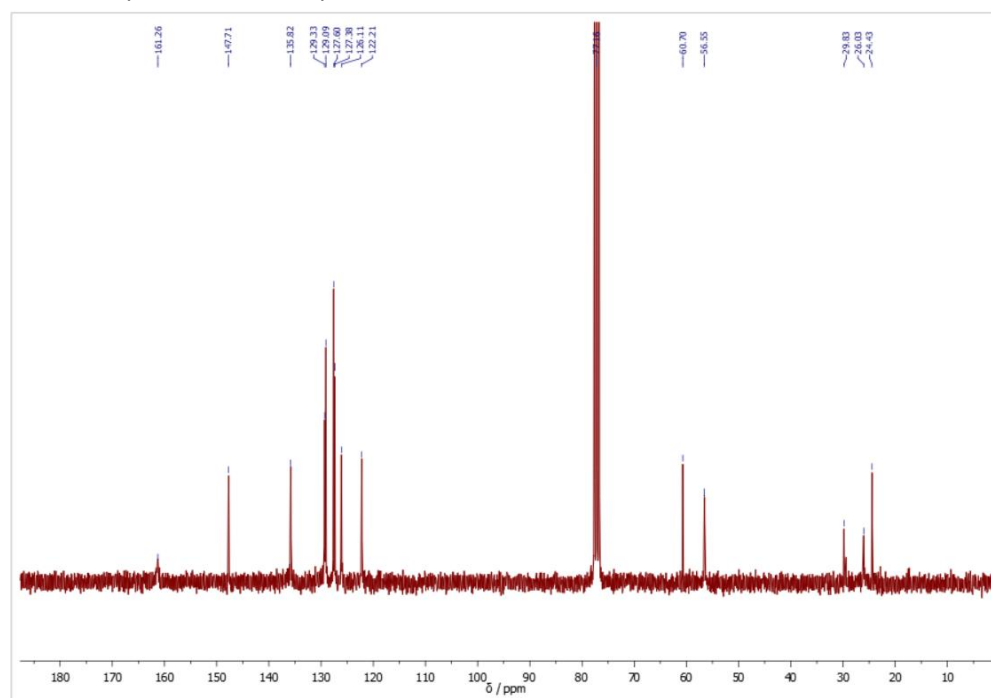
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CD_3CN) of **1**



^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of **2**



^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of **2**



X-ray Crystallography.

Table S1. Experimental data for the X-ray diffraction studies.

Compound	<i>rac-5</i>
Formula	C ₅₀ H ₄₅ F ₆ FeN ₇ O ₆ S ₂
<i>F_w</i> (g mol ⁻¹)	1073.90
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	<i>C m c a</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	19.7874(9)
<i>b</i> (Å)	42.5557(15)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.4013(4)
α (°)	90
β (°)	90
γ (°)	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	10442.7(7)
<i>Z</i>	8
<i>D_{calc}</i> (g cm ⁻³)	1.366
<i>F</i> (000)	4432
Radiation (Å)	1.54184
Temperature (K)	293(2)
Reflections collected	15441
Independent reflections	5532
<i>R_{init}</i>	0.0314
Reflections observed	4019
Parameters	360
<i>R</i> ₁ [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)] ^[a]	0.0761
<i>wR</i> ₂ (all data) ^[b]	0.2537
Goof, <i>S</i> ^[c]	1.099
Maximum/minimum electron density (e Å ⁻³)	0.685/−0.797

^[a] $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$. ^[b] $wR_2 = \{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$. ^[c] $S = \{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / (n - p)\}^{1/2}$ where n is number of reflections and p is the total number of parameters refined.

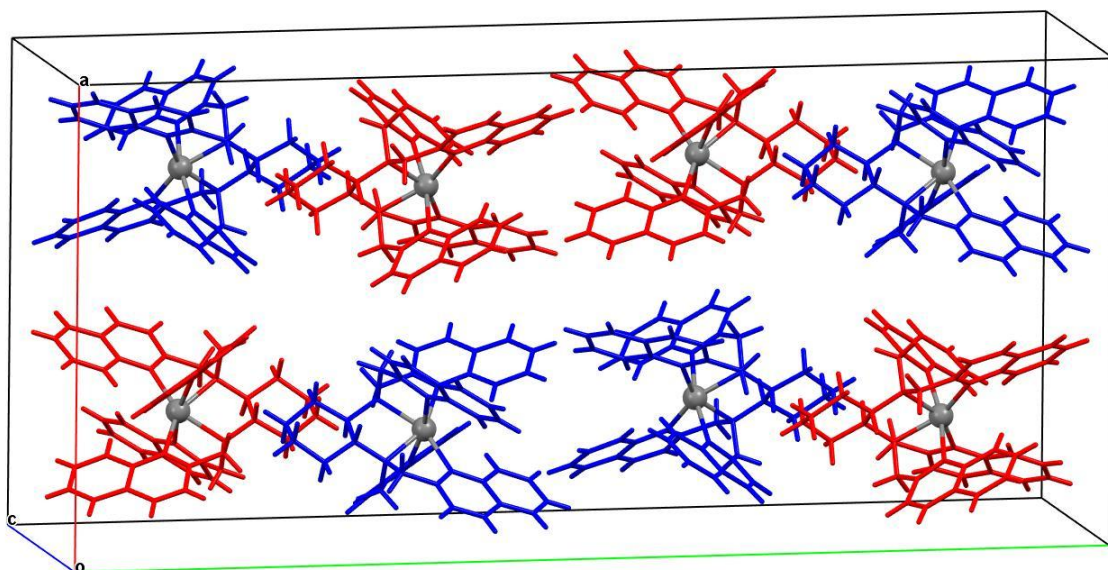


Figure S2. Packing of $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{CDA-BQA}^*)]^{2+}$ complexes in *rac*-**5**. Individual enantiomers are shown in red and blue colours, respectively. Triflate anions and acetonitrile molecules are omitted for clarity.

Table S2. The calculated k_{obs} values in the reaction of **9** and flavanone in MeCN.

N_0	T (K)	$[\mathbf{9}]_0$ (10^{-3} M)	Flavanon (M)	k_{obs} (10^{-2}s^{-1})
1	283	2	0.02	1.37 ± 0.05
2	283	2	0.03	1.93 ± 0.09
3	283	2	0.04	2.58 ± 0.13
4	283	2	0.05	3.50 ± 0.14
5	283	2	0.06	4.03 ± 0.16
6	283	2	0.08	5.41 ± 0.19
7	288	2	0.05	4.68 ± 0.16
8	293	2	0.05	5.58 ± 0.20
9	298	2	0.05	6.70 ± 0.22

Table S3. The calculated k_{obs} values in the reaction of **9** and flavanone in MeCN/TFE.

N_0	T (K)	$[\mathbf{9}]_0$ (10^{-3} M)	Flavanon (M)	k_{obs} (10^{-2}s^{-1})
1	283	2	0.02	2.64 ± 0.1
2	283	2	0.03	4.28 ± 0.24
3	283	2	0.04	5.99 ± 0.27

Table S4. The calculated k_{obs} values in the reaction of **11** and flavanone in MeCN.

N₀	T (K)	[11]₀ (10⁻³ M)	Flavanon (M)	k_{obs} (10⁻²s⁻¹)
1	283	2	0.03	3.11±0.06
2	283	2	0.04	4.01±0.08
3	283	2	0.05	5.21±0.14
4	283	2	0.10	9.70±0.31

Table S5. The calculated k_{obs} values in the reaction of **10** and flavanone in MeCN/TFE.

N₀	T (K)	[10]₀ (10⁻³ M)	Flavanon (M)	k_{obs} (10⁻²s⁻¹)
1	283	2	0.02	0.848±0.02
2	283	2	0.03	1.27±0.04
3	283	2	0.04	1.59±0.05
4	283	2	0.05	2.07±0.06
5	288	2	0.05	1.30±0.03
6	293	2	0.05	1.67±0.04
7	298	2	0.05	2.28±0.08