

# Synthesis of metallo-polymers by forming C-N heterocyclic rings via iClick (inorganic click) reactions

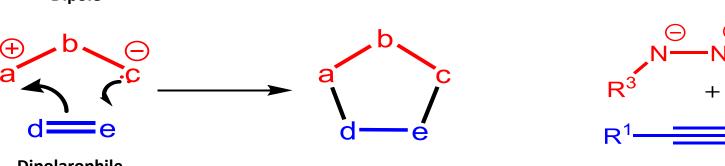
Catalysis

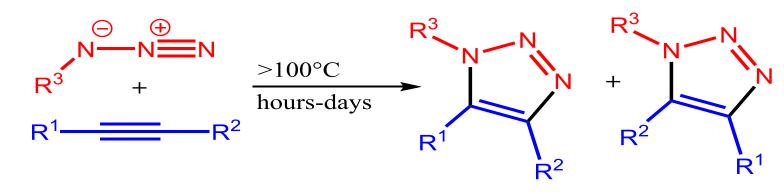
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# Click Chemistry and iClick (Inorganic Click)

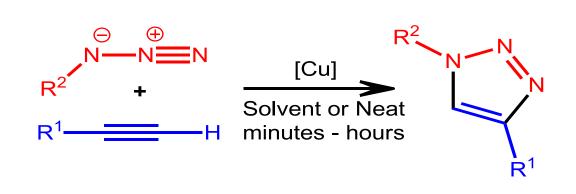
In 2001 Sharpless and coworkers grouped the Huisgen 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, as well as the related coppercatalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) into a set of bond-forming reactions that were 'near-perfect' for the rapid assembly of complicated, functionalized molecules through the linking or "clicking" of smaller, modular building blocks.<sup>1</sup>

#### Huisgen 1,3-Dipolar Cylcoaddition<sup>2</sup>

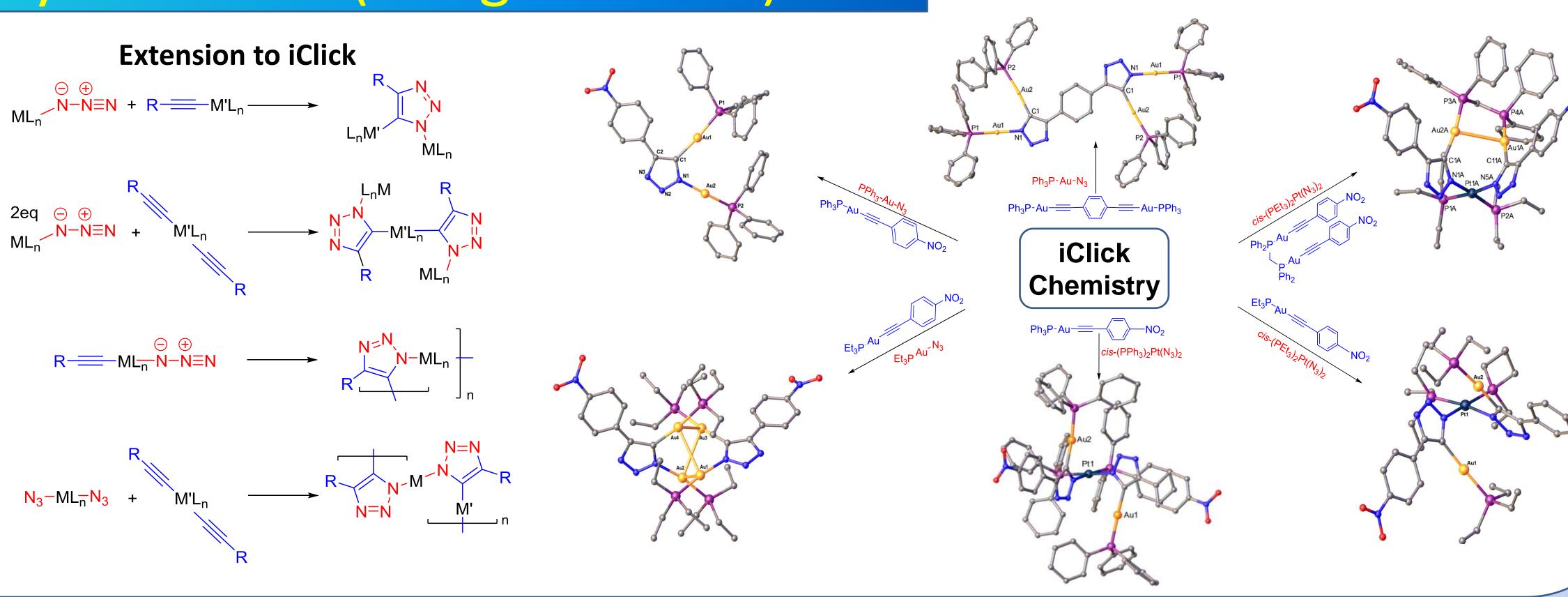




Copper-Catalyzed Azide-Alkyne Cycloaddition<sup>3,4</sup>

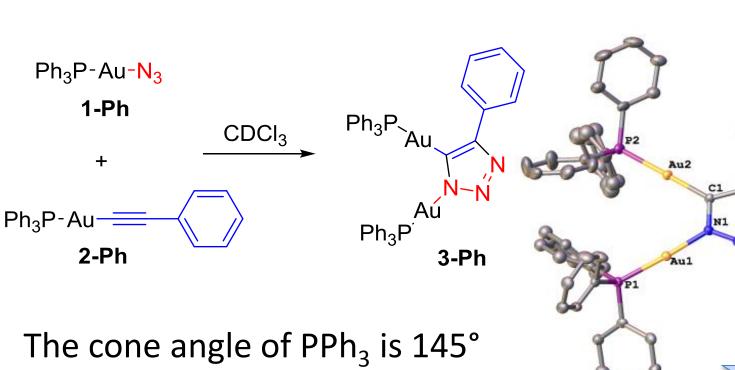


- Dramatic increase in regioselectivity
- Excellent yield
- Drastically accelerates reaction (hours-days → minutes-hours)



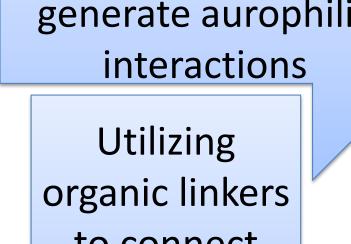
## Type I: triazolate ring based gold metallooligmers formed by aurophilicity

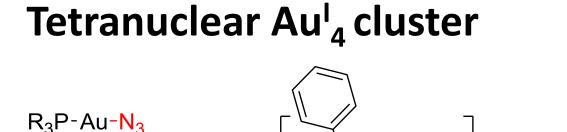
#### Dinuclear Au<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> complex<sup>5</sup>

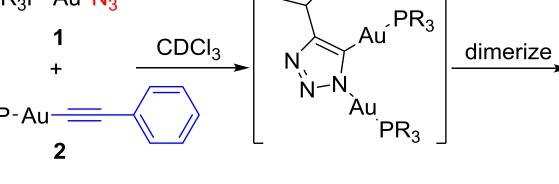


Decrease phosphine steric bulk to generate aurophilic interactions

Utilizing to connect two iClick



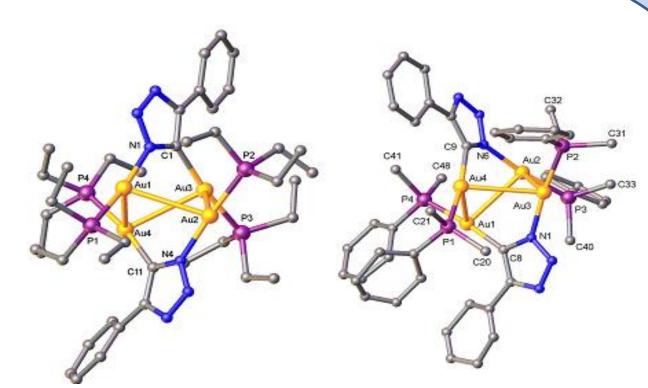




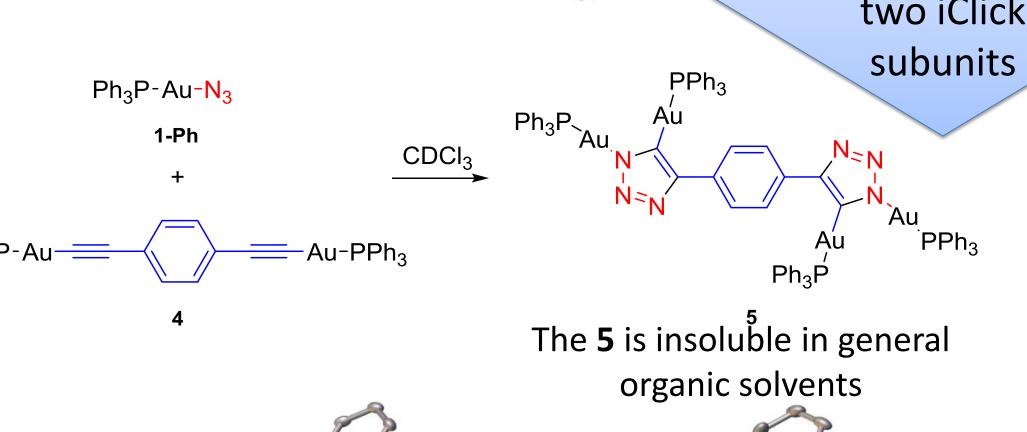
PR<sub>3</sub>= PEt<sub>3</sub>,PPhMe<sub>2</sub> The cone angle of PEt<sub>3</sub> is 132° and PPhMe<sub>2</sub> is 122°

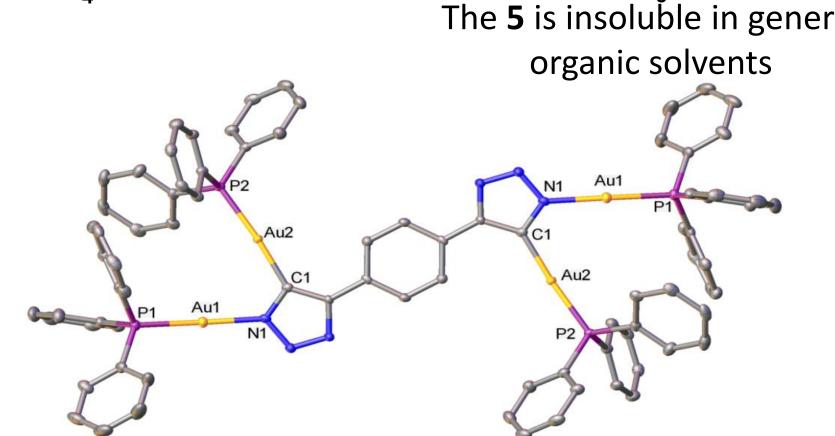
 $(D(x10^{-10} \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}))$ Crystal structure data Diffusion coefficient 6.55 6.63

The DOSY NMR data and radius simulation indicate that both 3-Et and 3-PhMe, maintain the aurophilic bonding in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at room temperature. 3-Et has an equilibrium between monomer and dimer in DMSO- $d_6$  and variable temperature NMR indicated that **3-Et** converts completely to the monomeric species at 80 °C while 3-PhMe<sub>2</sub> remained as the dimer in DMSO even at 80 °C.

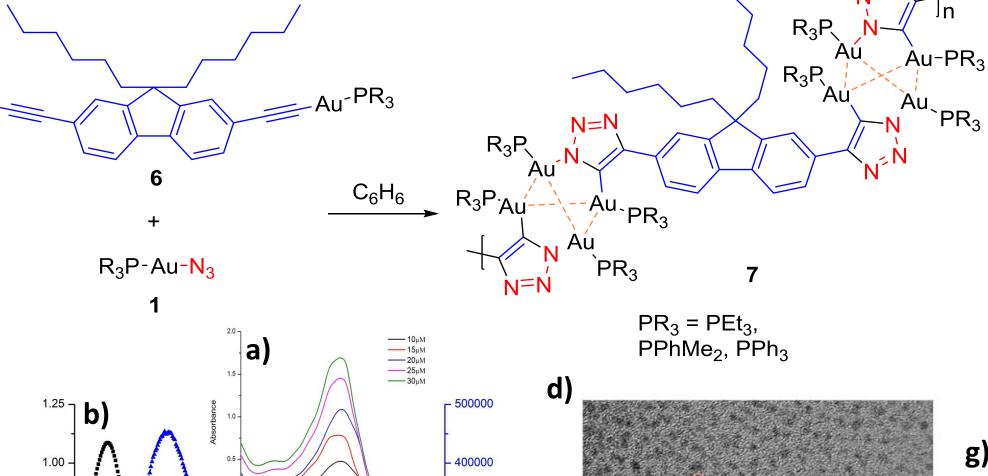


Solid structure of **3-Et** (Left) and **3-PhMe<sub>2</sub>**(Right)

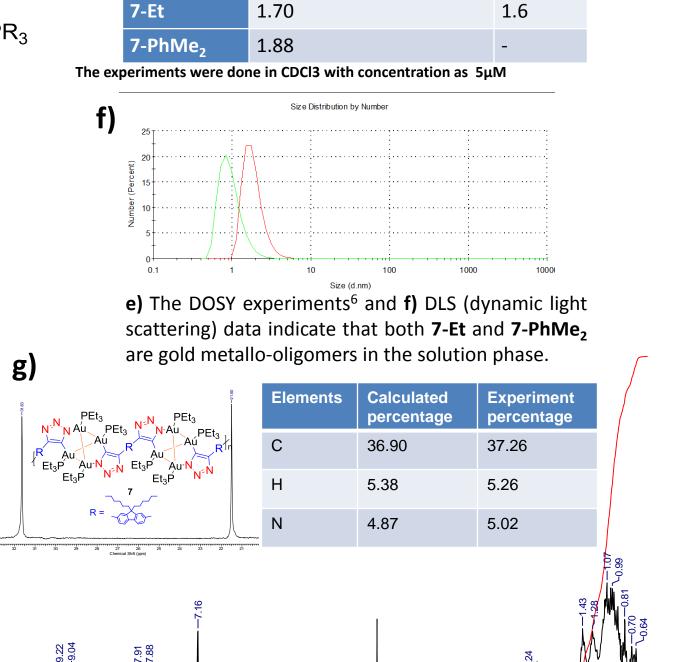




The torsion angles between triazolate rings and central phenyl ring are only about 2° which indicate that there is an electron delocalization across the whole organic motif.



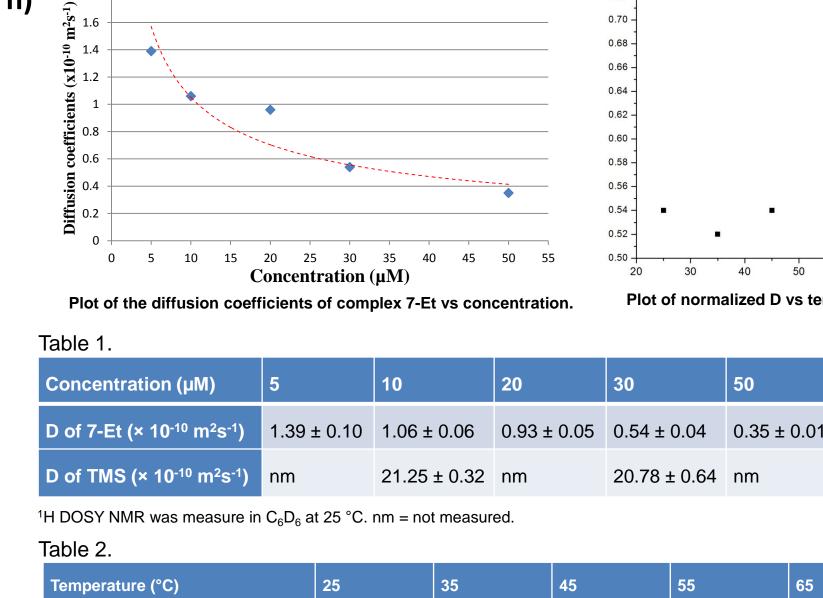
d) The TEM image of **7-Et** was collected and the particle size is ~ 2 a) UV-vis absorption of **7-Et** at 298 K in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> given nm consistent with DOSY and DLS excitation of 344 nm with varying concentration (10,15,20,25,30  $\mu$ M). **b)** Excitation and emission scans given emission of 404 nm (20  $\mu$ M, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). **C)** 



g) <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra and elemental analysis of oligomeric complex **7-Et**.

Diffusion coefficient (D DLS

 $(x10^{-10} \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}))$ 



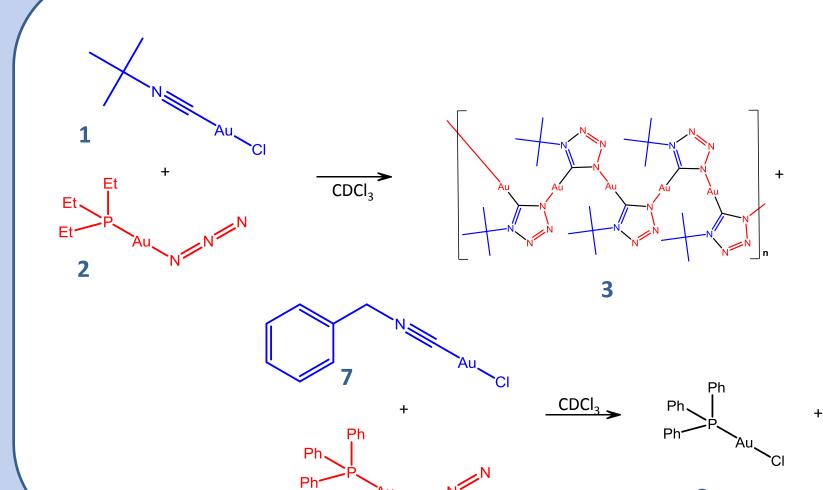
Temperature (°C)	25	35	45	55	65
O of 7-Et (× 10 <sup>-10</sup> m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	0.54 ± 0.02	0.61 ± 0.03	0.74 ± 0.03	0.96 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.05
D of TMS (× 10 <sup>-10</sup> m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	20.78 ± 0.64	24.38 ± 0.52	28.78 ± 0.77	33.23 ± 1.10	37.29 ± 1.26
normalized D (× 10 <sup>-10</sup> m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	0.54 ± 0.02	0.52 ± 0.03	0.54 ± 0.03	0.6 ±0.04	0.7 ± 0.04

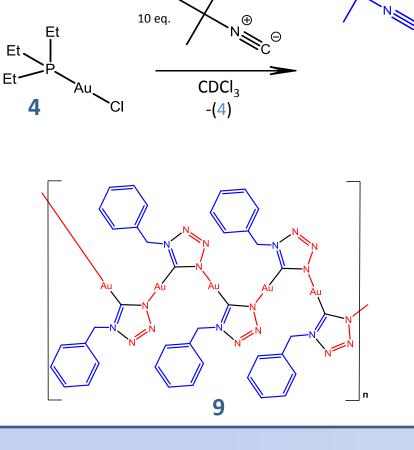
DOSY NMR experiments (Table 2.) of **7-Et** showed that the complex behaved like a

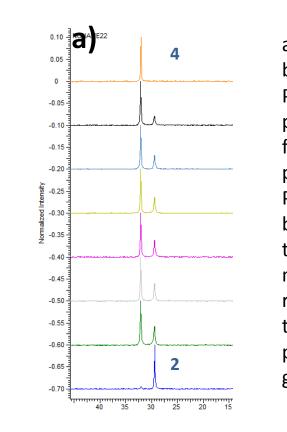
supermolecular self-assemble system. It is an oligomeric and its size is concentration

dependent as well as its structure is stable when temperature is below 50 °C.

# Type II: tetrazolate ring based gold metallo-oligomers

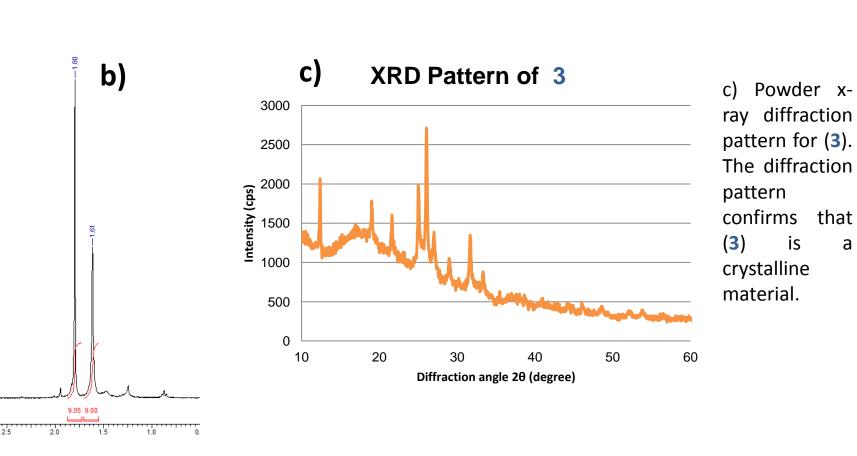


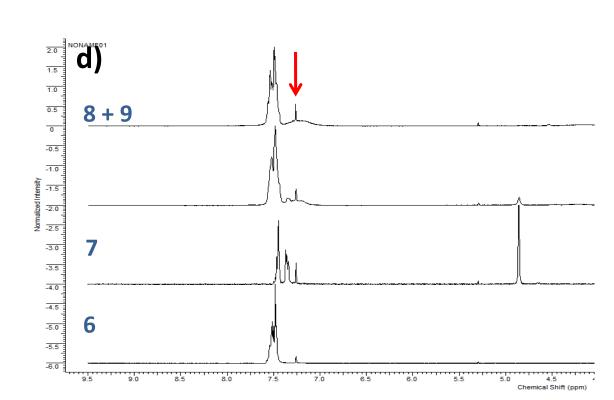




fluorescence of **7-Et** in  $CH_2CI_2$  (20  $\mu M$  ).

<sup>31</sup>P-NMR spectra of reaction <sup>t</sup>Bu-N≡C-Au-Cl (1) with PEt<sub>3</sub>AuN<sub>3</sub> (2) As the reaction progresses, a white, insoluble material forms (3), and the 31P-NMR of the product indicates that formation of PEt<sub>3</sub>AuCl (4), which remains in solution b) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of the product of the reaction between insoluble white material (3) formed in previous reaction, and 10 eq. of <sup>t</sup>Bu-NC. The two resonances are attributable to the protons on the two inequivalent tBu groups, of the proposed product (5).





d) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of reaction between Bn-N≡C-Au-Cl (7) with PPh<sub>3</sub>AuN<sub>3</sub> (6). The increased solubility afforded by the benzyl group allows both the proposed coordination polymer product (9) as well as the PPh3-Au-Cl by-product (8) to remain in solution. The benzyl resonances are broadened in the product spectra presumably due to polymerization.

Plot of normalized D vs temperature

20.78 ± 0.64 nm

### Conclusions

Though utilizing click reactions to synthesize organic molecules having triazolate or tetrazolate rings are well known, applying the heterocyclic ring formation process to assemble organometallic polymers\oligomers is still rare. The inorganic click (iClick) synthetic method provides a promising way to achieve this type of materials in which metal centers are linked by newly formed heterocyclic rings.

**Type I**: tetrahedron Au<sup>I</sup><sub>4</sub> subunits by

aurophilicity based oligomers

Type II: Au<sup>I</sup> - tetrazole coordination

polymers



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