Five-coordinate $M^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate ($M = \text{Fe, Mn, Co}$) complexes: reactivity models of the catechol dioxygenases†

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A series of five-coordinate $M^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate ($M = \text{Fe, Mn, Co}$) complexes were synthesized and characterized, including the first example of a mononuclear $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate. Intermediates were observed in the reactions of $M^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ ($M = \text{Fe, Co}$) with $\text{O}_2$. Evidence for the relevance of these intermediates to the intradiol catechol dioxygenases was obtained by characterization of the oxidized semiquinone-derived product, muconic anhydride, resulting from the reaction of $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]M^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ ($M = \text{Fe, Mn, Co}$) with $\text{O}_2$.

Intradiol catechol dioxygenases are non-heme iron enzymes that catalyze the oxidative cleavage of the C1–C2 bond of catechols. The state of the enzyme that reacts with $\text{O}_2$ contains a five-coordinate metal site. The activity of the enzyme and its synthetic analogs has been attributed to the partial $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate (SQ) character within the $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$-catecholate species, which results in the formation of a $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$-alkylperoxy intermediate upon addition of $\text{O}_2$. The extradiol catechol dioxygenases contain iron or manganese active sites and catalyze the oxidative cleavage of C2–C3 bond of catechols. During catalytic turnover, superoxo-$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$-semiquinonate and $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-alkylperoxy intermediates have been detected. Interestingly, comparable extradiol-cleaving activities were obtained by substituting the native monovalent metal precursors, $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]M^{\text{II}}$ (M = Fe, Mn, Co) in the catalytic cycles. Moreover, reactions of redox-active ligand complexes with dioxygen have received recent attention due to their potential utility in stoichiometric and catalytic transformations.

In spite of the implications of the $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate species in both intradiol and extradiol dioxygenases, to the best of our knowledge, well characterized mononuclear $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate complexes are unknown. Related complexes were reported recently by Fiedler and co-workers, including a mononuclear $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$-(imino)semiquinonate complex and a semiquinonate-bridged diiron(II) complex. Herein, we report the first well characterized mononuclear $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$-semiquinonate complex and its Mn$^{\text{II}}$ and Co$^{\text{II}}$ analogues – $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]M^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ ($M = \text{Fe, Mn, Co}$, $\text{PhTt}^\text{Bu} = \text{phenyltris}(\text{tert-butylthio})$ methyl) borate, phenSQ = 9,10-phenanthrenesemiquinonate). The suitability of these complexes in modelling catalytic intermediates of the intradiol dioxygenases was evaluated by $\text{O}_2$ reactivity studies. A related complex, $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{Co}^{(3,5-\text{DBSQ})}$ (3,5-DBSQ = 3,5-di-tert-butyl-1,2-semiquinonate) exhibited the intradiol reactivity, suggesting the relevance of the observed intermediates to the intradiol catechol dioxygenases.

$\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{M}^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ were synthesized using two complementary preparative routes, Scheme 1. Metathesis of $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{MI}$ ($M = \text{Fe, Mn, Co}$) with Tl(phenSQ) yielded $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{M}^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ in excellent yields (89–95%). A similar method was applied to the synthesis of $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{Co}(3,5-\text{DBSQ})$ by replacing Tl(phenSQ) with Tl(3,5-DBSQ). Alternatively, the oxidative addition of phenQ to monovalent metal precursors, $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{M}^{\text{II}}$-phenQ ($M = \text{Fe, Co}$) afforded $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{M}^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ ($M = \text{Fe, Co}$) in good yields (65–70%). High resolution mass spectroscopy (HRMS) data combined with $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectral analyses confirmed the composition and purity of the $\text{[PhTt}^\text{Bu}]\text{M}^{\text{II}}$-phenSQ complexes (Fig. S4–S7, S11–S14, ESI†).

![Scheme 1](image_url)

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details, new compound characterization data and crystallographic data, etc. CCDC 969713 ([PhTtBu][Ph(phenSQ)], 969714 ([PhTtBu][Co(phenSQ)], 969715 ([PhTtBu][CoI]), 969716 ([PhTtBu][Mn(phenSQ)]), 969717 ([PhTtBu][Mn(phenSQ)]) and 992704 ([PhTtBu][Co(3,5-DBSQ)]). For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c3cc49143a)
The electronic spectra of the [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]M(SQ) complexes are contained in Fig. 1. [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Fe(phenSQ) shows two features of low intensity at 600 nm ($\varepsilon = 868 $ M\textsuperscript{-1} cm\textsuperscript{-1}) and 935 nm ($\varepsilon = 539 $ M\textsuperscript{-1} cm\textsuperscript{-1}), the latter being consistent with a typical ligand field transition for five-coordinate, high-spin Fe\textsuperscript{II} complexes.\textsuperscript{16} No apparent ligand field transition was observed for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Mn(phenSQ), indicating a high-spin Mn\textsuperscript{II} center. [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ) exhibits two features at 683 ($\varepsilon = 1310 $ M\textsuperscript{-1} cm\textsuperscript{-1}) and 803 ($\varepsilon = 1290 $ M\textsuperscript{-1} cm\textsuperscript{-1}), both of which agree well with the ligand field transitions of five-coordinate, high-spin Co\textsuperscript{II}.\textsuperscript{11} Unlike the previously reported [Tp Cum,Me\textsuperscript{Bu}]Fe(phenSQ),\textsuperscript{10} no apparent ligand field transition was observed for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ),\textsuperscript{12} the ligand field transitions of five-coordinate, high-spin Fe\textsuperscript{II} complexes.\textsuperscript{13} No apparent ligand field transition was observed for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ),\textsuperscript{12} while two bands in the 1400–1450 cm\textsuperscript{-1} range, the latter being consistent with the C=O stretches of 3,5-DBSQ (Fig. S18, ESI).\textsuperscript{14} Although [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]CoI also shows two bands in the 1400–1450 cm\textsuperscript{-1} range, the much more intense band at 1462 cm\textsuperscript{-1} of [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ) is tentatively assigned to the $\varepsilon$(C–O) of 3,5-DBSQ (Fig. S18, ESI).\textsuperscript{15}

All the complexes are five-coordinate as deduced by X-ray diffraction analyses (Fig. S20, ESI\textsuperscript{11}). The coordination geometry of the [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Mn(phenSQ) lies between trigonal-bipiramidal and square pyramidal ($\tau_3 = 0.58$),\textsuperscript{16} whereas the geometries of [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Fe(phenSQ) ($\tau_3 = 0.14$), [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ) ($\tau_3 = 0.01$) and [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ) ($\tau_3 = 0.17$) are best described as distorted square pyramids. Key bond lengths support the redox state assignment of the bidentate ligand as semiquinonate, Table 1 and Fig. S20 (ESI\textsuperscript{11}). For the M\textsuperscript{II}-phenSQ complexes, the C-O distances are in the range of 1.28–1.30 Å and C-C distances are in the range of 1.41–1.44 Å. These bond distances are characteristic of a bound phenSQ ligand.\textsuperscript{16,17} For [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ), the average C-O distance is 1.314(2) Å. This distance is certainly among the longest C-O distances for 3,5-DBSQ, but is not unprecedented.\textsuperscript{18} Furthermore, the “four long/two short” quinoid distortion in the semiquinonate ring further supports its electronic structure description. All complexes are air-sensitive in solution as demonstrated by O\textsubscript{2} reactivity studies, vide infra, which can be rationalized by the M\textsuperscript{II}-SQ charge distribution.\textsuperscript{19} Space filling models (Fig. S21, ESI) indicate O\textsubscript{2} accessibility to both the metal centers and the semiquinonate ligands.

The M\textsuperscript{II}-SQ complexes showed paramagnetic $^1$H NMR spectra. Their effective magnetic moments measured in solution by the Evans method are [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Mn(phenSQ) and [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ) $\mu_{eff} = 5.01(6)$ $\mu_B$ and 2.91(2) $\mu_B$, respectively. These values are very close to the spin-only values for $S = 2$ and $S = 1$ systems, indicating strong antiferromagnetic coupling between high-spin divalent metal centers and the SQ radicals. [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Fe(phenSQ) and [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ) display $\mu_{eff} = 4.65(2)$ $\mu_B$ and 3.43(3) $\mu_B$, respectively. These values are higher than the spin-only values for $S = 3/2$ and $S = 1$ systems, but lower than expected for non-spin coupled systems,\textsuperscript{12} suggesting either weaker antiferromagnetic coupling or more likely, non-negligible spin–orbit coupling.

The cyclic voltammograms (CV) were measured in THF to evaluate the redox characteristics of the M\textsuperscript{II}-SQ complexes (Fig. S22, ESI). [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ) and [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ) exhibit reversible reduction events at $-0.97$ V and $-0.82$ V (vs. Fe\textsuperscript{III}) which are assigned as ligand-centered reductions, phenSQ/phenCat and 3,5-DBSQ/DBCat, respectively. These redox potentials match very well with the values reported for Me\textsubscript{4}cyclam supported Co\textsuperscript{II}-semiquinonate complexes ($-1.00$ V for phenSQ/phenCat and $-0.85$ V for 3,5-DBSQ/DBCat).\textsuperscript{19} The redox events for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Mn(phenSQ) ($M = Mn, Fe$) are irreversible on the electrochemical timescale, exhibiting $E_a$ values of $-1.17$ V for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Fe(phenSQ) and $-1.11$ V for [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Mn(phenSQ), assigned as phenSQ/phenCat reductions. The trend in reduction potentials among the [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]M(phenSQ) species, $Fe < Mn < Co$, indicates the Co complex is most readily reduced. The oxidations of [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(phenSQ) and [PhTt\textsuperscript{Bu}]Co(3,5-DBSQ) at 0.26 V and 0.47 V, respectively are also irreversible.

To evaluate the utility of five-coordinate M\textsuperscript{II}-SQ complexes to model putative intermediates in catechol dioxygenase catalysis,
The reactions of [PhTt] and [TpiPr2] complexes supported by the tris(thioether) ligand [PhTt] (M = Fe, Mn, Co) were the focus of our investigation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a mononuclear Fe II-semiquinonate complex. 23

For additional spectroscopic and structural intermediates in intradiol dioxygenase catalysis, our current efforts are focused on additional spectroscopic and structural characterization of the intermediates produced from the low temperature reactions of [PhTt] M[phenSQ] with O2. 23

Electronic spectroscopy was employed to monitor the reaction of [PhTt]M[phenSQ] with O2. 24 Even at very low temperature (−90 °C) rapid spectroscopic changes were observed upon addition of O2 to [PhTt] M[phenSQ] (M = Fe, Co), producing intermediates which decay to the thermodynamic products in 5–10 minutes upon warming to higher temperatures (Fig. 2 and Fig. S28, ESI†). 24 Indirect evidence for the relevance of these synthetic intermediates to the intradiol dioxygenases was obtained using [PhTt]Co(3,5-DBSQ). Upon reaction with O2 in THF for 16 hours, [PhTt]Co(3,5-DBSQ) produced the intradiol cleavage product, muconic anhydride in 16% yield, Scheme 1 (see ESI† for details). This result, together with a previous discovery that the five coordinate complex [Tp3]Mn(3,5-DBSQ) also produces the intradiol product, 22 suggests that the semiquinone character of the ligand may contribute to the intradiol cleaving reactivity, even for different metals. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of intradiol reactivity of a Co(3,5-DBSQ) complex. 23

In summary, a series of five-coordinate MII-semiquinonate (M = Fe, Mn, Co) complexes supported by the tris(thioether) ligand [PhTt] were synthesized and characterized, including the first example of a mononuclear FeII-semiquinonate complex. While [PhTt]Co(3,5-DBSQ) was found to be a reactivity model for the intradiol catechol dioxygenases, [PhTt]M[phenSQ] (M = Fe, Co) serve as potential precursors to model the putative intermediates in intradiol dioxygenase catalysis. Our current efforts are focused on additional spectroscopic and structural characterization of the intermediates produced from the low temperature reactions of [PhTt]M[phenSQ] with O2. Also under investigation are the reactions of [PhTt]M[phenSQ] with superoxide to model intermediate(s) of relevance in extradiol dioxygenase catalysis.

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Notes and references


13. Analogous to [PhTt]Co(3,5-DBSQ), an intense band at 818 nm was observed for [PhTt]Fe[phenSQ] at −90 °C.


21. No intermediate was observed upon reaction of [PhTt]Mn(phenSQ) with O2 at −90 °C.


23. A tetramine-Co(3,5-DBSQ) complex reacted with O2, leading to the ring cleavage of the catechol. However, the organic products were not unambiguously characterized as intradiol or extradiol products. See: S. Nakashima, H. Ohya-Nishiguchi, N. Hirota, S. Tsuboyama and T. Chijimatsu, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1992, 65, 1225–1232.