Tailoring flavins for visible light photocatalysis: organocatalytic [2+2] cycloadditions mediated by a flavin derivative and visible light†

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A new application of flavin derivatives in visible light photocatalysis was found. 1-Butyl-7,8-dimethoxy-3-methylalloxazine, when irradiated by visible light, was shown to allow an efficient cyclobutane ring formation via an intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition of both styrene dienes, considered as electron-rich substrates, and electron-poor bis(arylenones), presumably proceeding via an energy transfer mechanism.

The rapid development of visible light photocatalysis that has occurred in the past decade has stimulated a renaissance of organic photochemistry. Replacement of high-intensity UV light with visible light in combination with suitable photocatalysts/sensitisers absorbing in the appropriate region has made photochemistry available for most laboratories as it can be performed in common vessels made from borosilicate glass and using conventional light sources, including the current light emitting diodes (LEDs). Photocatalysis, in general, allows several chemical transformations that are not accessible by thermal reactions. Use of visible light even improves classical photochemical methodologies by avoiding side reactions of functionalities sensitive to UV light.

The [2+2] cycloaddition of alkenes, producing cyclobutane derivatives, represents a typical challenge for photochemistry as corresponding thermal procedures and four-membered ring cyclisations are disfavoured. Conventional synthetic methods for [2+2] photocycloadditions usually require high-intensity UV light, but recently, new procedures based on visible light photocatalysis have also appeared in this important area. Yoon reported radical [2+2] cycloadditions using a Ru(bpy)32+ photocatalyst, which occur after irradiation with visible light in the presence of a sacrificial reducing or oxidising agent in the case of either electron-poor (arylenones) or electron-rich substrates (styrenes), respectively. Nicewicz described [2+2] cycloadditions of electron-rich styrenes with tris(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrylium tetrafluoroborate working in the excited state as a single electron oxidant. Zeitler showed reductive cyclization of aryl enones to take place with Eosin Y. In contrast to electron transfer processes, [2+2] photo-cycloadditions involving energy transfer are applicable across a broad substrate scope as they are not limited by the electrochemical properties of the substrates. Nevertheless, such processes utilising visible light are still very rare; an iridium(III) polypyridyl complex (Eg = 255 kJ mol−1) providing an intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition of substituted styrenes and very recent systems, based on a thioxanthone dye (Eg = 264 kJ mol−1), designed by Bach and Sivaguru for stereoselective [2+2] cycloadditions of a specific group of substrates are the only examples.

Noble metal complexes still dominate as photoactive species in visible light photocatalysis. Because of the price of the dye, as well as environmental aspects representing significant issues, looking for a new, simple photocatalytic organocatalyst and its application in photocatalysis represents an important goal. One of the most prominent natural chromophores is represented by flavin cofactors (Fig. 1), which are involved in several light-dependent processes, for example, in light generation by bacterial luciferase, in plant phototropism and in the activity of photolyases for the cleavage of cyclobutane-pyrimidine dimers to repair DNA damage. Due to interesting photochemical properties, flavins (e.g., riboflavin tetracetate) have been tested in photocatalysis, nevertheless, their applications, except of photolyase models, are still limited to photooxidations of benzylc derivatives, amines and sulfides.

Our idea of applying flavins to sensitised visible light [2+2] cycloadditions led us to consider their triplet energy, which is too low in the case of blue light-absorbing isooloxazines (λmax = 450 nm; Eg = 209 kJ mol−1 for riboflavin23) to excite substituted styrenes usually used as substrates for this reaction. Indeed, our attempt to use 1 as a photocatalyst for 3a cycloaddition did not lead to the cyclobutane product. Therefore, we turned our attention to isomeric alloazines (Fig. 1) absorbing light on the border of the visible region with triplet
energies expected to be above those of isoalloxazines \( E_{\text{T}} = 245 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \) for 1,3,7,8-tetramethyl-alloclozone.\(^{24}\) Moreover, alloxazines are known to exhibit high intersystem crossing (ISC) yields (e.g. \( \Phi_{\text{ISC}} = 0.71 \) for 7,8-dimethylalloxazine in acetonitrile).\(^{24,25}\)

For our purpose, we tuned the alloxazine structure by introducing methoxy groups to the benzene ring to adjust the absorption maximum to approximately 400 nm and added a butyl chain on the N(1) nitrogen to provide sufficient solubility for the catalyst (for the synthesis of 2, see the ESI).

To our delight, irradiation of a solution of diene \((E)-3a\) in the presence of 2.5 mol% of 2 with a 400 nm LED led to the formation of the \([2+2]\) cycloadduct \(4a\) within a short time (Table 1). The conversion to the \([2+2]\) cycloadduct after 10 minutes of irradiation did not differ in most types of solvents (entries 1–7). Nevertheless, in alcohols (entries 8 and 9) and mainly in acetonitrile (entry 10), it still increased. Additionally, we detected the formation of \((Z)-3a\), providing evidence that a triplet state \(E2\) photosomerisation of the styrene double bond occurs. The rate of isomerisation is faster than the rate of cycloaddition, as demonstrated by the composition of the reaction mixtures in acetonitrile after 1 and 10 minutes of irradiation (cf. entries 10 and 12, see the ESI\(^*\) for the kinetic profile). It is noteworthy that irradiation of \((Z)-3a\) led to a mixture of the same composition as that of \((E)-3a\) (cf. entries 10 and 11); the cycloadduct of the same relative configuration was formed as the major product, regardless of the configuration of the starting styrene.

Flavins including alloxazines are known to sensitise the formation of singlet oxygen.\(^{29a,22}\) Therefore, standard experiments were performed in Schlenk tubes under an argon atmosphere, not allowing singlet oxygen chemistry to proceed. Nevertheless, no side products were observed after irradiation under an air atmosphere, showing that the reaction could be performed simply in a flask without the exclusion of oxygen. Of course, it took place more slowly under argon as the excited catalyst was partially quenched by oxygen (cf. entries 10 and 13). As expected, with RFTA, neither isomerisation nor cycloaddition occurred even under optimized conditions (entry 14). In acetonitrile, several blank experiments were performed to exclude spontaneous formation of the cycloadduct, but cycloaddition or isomerisation of 3a did not occur without light or a photocatalyst. Our effort to study the substrate scope led us to perform blank experiments with dienes 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, which did not form a cycloadduct in the absence of 2. The only exception was the 4-nitroderivative 3e \((R = \text{NO}_2\), in Table 2), which formed a cyclobutane spontaneously after irradiation as it has low but still sufficient absorption at 400 nm (see the ESI).

A substrate scope investigation performed on a semipreparative scale under optimised conditions showed our photocatalytic system based on 2 to be a versatile tool for intramolecular \([2+2]\) cycloadditions of various types of dienes (Table 2), including styrenes 3 with both electron-donating and electron-withdrawing substituents, symmetrical and non-symmetrical bis(styrenes) 5, 7 and 9, and, interestingly, bis(arylenones) 11, which belong among the electron-poor substrates that are usually the subject of visible light photocycloadditions by a reductive radical pathway taking place in the presence of a Lewis acid (lithium salt) only even with
strong reductants such as excited Ru(bpy)₃ or Eosin Y. In the [2+2] photocycloaddition mediated by 2, there is indirect evidence that it occurs presumably via an energy transfer mechanism (Scheme 1) which could be allowed (despite the fact that it seems to be slightly endothermic) by high Φ_{ISC} of 2 and/or by nonvertical energy transfer: (i) substrates 3c, 3d, 9 and 11 are too electron-poor to be oxidised with excited alloxazines (see the ESIF), (ii) triplet state 1E/Z-photoisomerization occurs after irradiation of 1-phenylpropene, 1-(p-methoxyphenyl)propene as well as 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)but-2-en-1-one in the presence of alloxazine 2 (see the ESII), (iii) irradiation of (Z)-3a led to a mixture of the same composition as that of (E)-3a and (iv) cyclization of (Z,Z)-11a gave almost the same mixture of cyclobutane products preferentially with the cis configuration of arylcarbonyl groups as we observed for (E,E)-11a (cf. entries 10 and 13). On the other hand, the reductive mechanism cannot be excluded for strongly electron-poor 11c.

It is noteworthy that quantitative conversions were achieved in all cases and that cycloadditions with electron-rich styrenes were faster than with the other substrates. Irradiation of 1-phenylpropene and 1-(p-methoxyphenyl)propene led to only photoisomerisation (see ESIF), most likely because of the extremely short lifetime of the triplet state of styrenes, disadvailing intermolecular cyclisation. Concerning stereochemistry, our results correspond to those from photocatalytic radical processes (i) exo diastereoisomers were formed as major products with excellent diastereoselectivity for 3, and (ii) cycloadditions of 5, 7, 9 and 11 yielded predominantly products with cis configurations of aryl and arylcarbonyl substituents.

In summary, we demonstrated the first application of a flavin derivative for photocatalytic C–C bond formation thus opening a completely new application area for flavin photocatalysts, which have been used solely in photooxidations. The use of alloxazine instead of isoalloxazine allowed us to perform an intramolecular visible light [2+2] photocycloaddition, which is still considered the domain of noble metal complex photocatalysts. Photocycloaddition with organocatalyst 2 was shown to take place with a broad spectrum of dienes. Thanks to its versatility and its utilisation of a combination of the photoactive organocatalyst and visible light, the system with flavin 2 distinguishes itself from those already published for visible light [2+2] photocycloadditions. Some other flavin derivatives are expected to be able to promote similar reactivity, which offers the possibility for further enhancement of the photocatalytic system presented.

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Notes and references
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