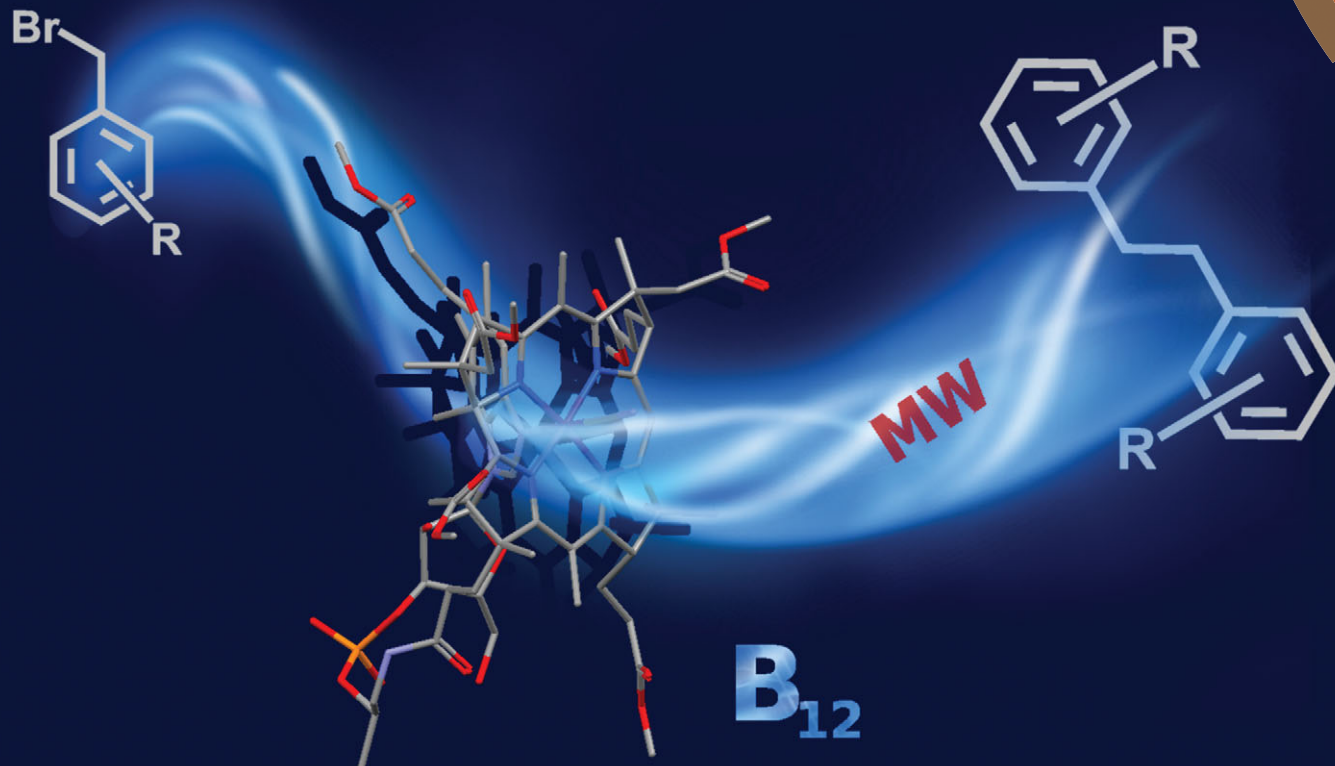


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An amphiphilic, catalytically active, vitamin B<sub>12</sub> derivative

### An amphiphilic, catalytically active, vitamin B<sub>12</sub> derivative†

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**We performed the reaction of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> with *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal for primary amide activation, and added MeOH as a nucleophile, to afford cobalester, the first amphiphilic cobalamin derivative. The unique combination of redox properties and solubility represents an asset for its use as a catalyst in C–C bond forming reactions.**

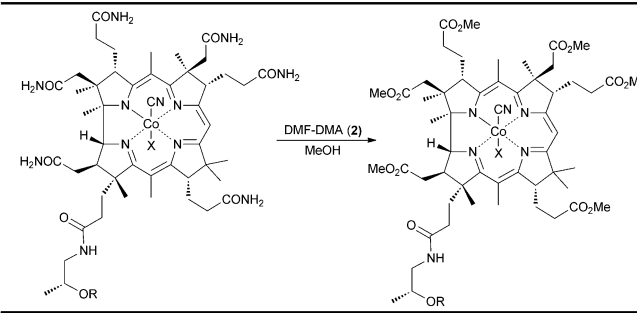
Among many biologically important metals, Co, in the form of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (cyano-cobalamin **1**), plays a unique role.<sup>1,2</sup> B<sub>12</sub> co-enzymes are indispensable for catalyzing enzymatic rearrangements (coenzyme B<sub>12</sub>, adenosylcobalamin) and methylation reactions (methylcobalamin).<sup>1</sup> The special ability of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**) and other corrinoids to form a Co–C bond, combined with its facility in furnishing alkyl radicals *via* homolysis, has attracted the interest of many researchers, because corrinoids can be used as catalysts for C–C bond forming reactions, which belong to the most challenging processes in organic synthesis.<sup>3</sup> These catalytic reactions typically involve alkyl-cobalt complexes, which are formed in reactions of Co(I) species and an electrophile or a Co(II) and a radical.<sup>4</sup> The most common chemical procedure utilizes the ‘supernucleophilicity’ of the Co(I) species (B<sub>12</sub>S) toward alkylating agents, such as alkyl halides. Homolysis of the Co–C bond generates a carbon-centered radical, which can, *in situ*, disproportionate, abstract H•, or self-couple. In these reactions, B<sub>12</sub> alkyl derivatives can be considered ‘reversible carriers’ of an alkyl radical.

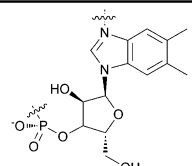
To study the catalytic function of corrinoids in the hydrophobic microenvironment of enzyme active sites, Hisaeda and co-workers used cobyrinic acid derivatives as artificial enzymes. They were successfully used for dehalogenation, rearrangement, and ring expansion reactions.<sup>4–7</sup> These corrinoids, devoid of the nucleotide

loop, possess chemical and physical properties different from those of the parent vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Importantly, in alkylcobalamins, the nucleotide enhances the ease of abstraction of the cobalt-alkyl group by an electrophile.<sup>8</sup>

We hypothesized that a hydrophobic derivative that retained the nucleotide loop would provide a better model for such haloenzymes and serve as better catalysts for organic reactions. This B<sub>12</sub> derivative would require the conversion of the primary amide groups of cobalamin into esters. Typically, transformation of primary carboxamides into esters entails harsh reaction conditions. Brocchetta<sup>9</sup> and Myers,<sup>10</sup> however, showed that primary amides can be selectively activated and transformed into esters or secondary amides under mild conditions *via* the formation of formamidine, which subsequently reacts with nucleophiles (Table 1). Because the secondary amides remained intact, we reasoned that this methodology might be promising for selective modification of the primary amides in vitamin B<sub>12</sub> leaving the nucleotide unaffected.

**Table 1** Synthesis of cobalester (**3**) and cobinester (**5**)



Entry	R	X	Substrate	Product
1		—	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
2	H	CN	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

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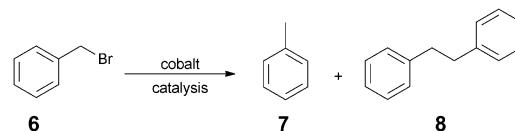
We report herein the synthesis of an amphiphilic, catalytically active, analogue of cobalamin (**1**), prepared *via* a one-step procedure, starting with vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**).

Initially, CNCbl (**1**) was treated with DMF-DMA (**2**) in MeOH at room temperature for up to 4 days. The reaction mainly led to pentamethyl ester with an intact nucleotide loop. Upon increasing the amount of the activating reagent and prolonging the reaction time, the desired cobalester (**3**) was obtained in very low amounts (1%). A substantial improvement in yield and selectivity was achieved when HFIP (hexafluoroisopropanol) was used as a solvent; this afforded cobalester (**3**) in 72% yield (for detailed optimization studies, see the ESI<sup>†</sup>). The positive influence of this polar, low nucleophilic solvent was previously reported; a similar effect was recently observed in hypervalent iodine-catalyzed reactions.<sup>11–13</sup> Our method was also applied successfully to the synthesis of cobinester (**5**), a hydrophobic derivative of cobinamide (**4**).

The structure of cobalester (**3**) was confirmed by MS spectrometry, UV-Vis and NMR spectroscopy, and elemental analysis. The ESI-MS spectra showed a signal at  $m/z = 1445.57$ , which corresponded to a pseudomolecular ion  $[M+H]^+$ . In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra, six proton resonances at 3.45, 3.68, 3.71, 3.72, 3.75, and 3.76 ppm, which were assigned to six –OMe groups, confirmed the replacement of six –CONH<sub>2</sub> with –CO<sub>2</sub>Me groups. Ultimately, crystallization of the product by vapor diffusion of Et<sub>2</sub>O into EtOH gave crystals suitable for X-ray analysis, which unambiguously confirmed its structure (Fig. 1). As expected, product **3** displays UV-Vis characteristics that are nearly identical to the parent vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**), but significantly different from heptamethyl cobyrinate ((CN)<sub>2</sub>Cby(OMe)<sub>7</sub>) (see ESI<sup>†</sup>). The spectrum also confirmed that cobalester (**3**) exists in a ‘base on’ form.<sup>14</sup> Derivative **3** did not bind to the specific B<sub>12</sub>-transporting proteins at concentrations as high as 1 μM, which confirms the crucial role of side chain amides in the B<sub>12</sub> binding.

The corrinoid catalysis proceeds *via* the reduced forms, Co(II) and Co(I), whose formation depends on the nature of the axial ligands attached.<sup>1</sup> In cobalamin and cobalester, these ligands are identical; consequently, their reduction potentials are very similar. Both compounds displayed the same cathodic  $E_{pc}$  values of –1.04 V *vs.* Ag/AgCl electrode (see ESI<sup>†</sup>), measured in an aqueous solution ([Tris] = 0.2 M, pH = 8.0) using CV.

With this redox behavior and excellent solubility in a broad range of organic solvents, the new amphiphilic ester **3** is capable of catalyzing C–C bond forming reactions. Reduced cobalamin can serve as a catalyst in various organic reactions, including dehalogenation,<sup>15</sup> cyclopropane ring cleavage,<sup>16</sup> additions to activated alkenes,<sup>15</sup> functional group



Scheme 1 Homocoupling of benzyl bromide (**4**).

migrations,<sup>17</sup> and alkene dimerization.<sup>18</sup> Typical obstacles encountered in B<sub>12</sub>-catalyzed reactions include the low solubility of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**) in organic solvents, high catalyst loading, and a limited number of reducing agents suitable for synthetic applications.

The radical homocoupling of benzyl bromide (**6**) is a typical model reaction for measuring the catalytic activity of reduced vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**) (Scheme 1). It was previously found that, depending on the Co-catalyst (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, salen, CoPcTS), the reaction furnishes either toluene (**7**) or bibenzyl (**8**) *via* an anionic or a radical pathway, respectively.<sup>19</sup>

The benzyl radical formed can undergo further reactions, such as H radical abstraction from a solvent, homocoupling, or addition to activated double bonds.<sup>15,19,20</sup> The cobalamin-catalyzed reaction predominantly afforded bibenzyl (**8**), but in a moderate yield (64%).

Tanaka *et al.* showed that benzyl radicals can also be obtained by the photoinduced cleavage of cobalt(III) complexes, *cis*-[R<sub>2</sub>Co(bpy)<sub>2</sub>]-ClO<sub>4</sub>, in the presence of benzyl halides.<sup>21</sup> Other methods for obtaining this conversion include the homocoupling of halides in the presence of various metals<sup>22,23</sup> (Ni, Mg, Mn, Zn, Cu, In, Cr, Fe, Ti), the homocoupling of Grignard compounds,<sup>24</sup> oxidative coupling,<sup>25</sup> Heck cross coupling,<sup>26</sup> the Wittig reaction followed by reduction<sup>27</sup> *etc.* Though effective, these methods involve expensive reagents and/or ligands, high catalyst loading, environmental hazards, and difficulties in catalyst recycling. Consequently, interest remains high for the discovery of new, environmentally-benign methods that address these issues.

In our studies, the chemical reduction of cob(III)alester (**3**) to Co(I) species was performed using NaBH<sub>4</sub>/i-PrOH at an elevated temperature; then, it was reacted with benzyl bromide (**6**). In a typical experiment, all reagents were placed in a flask and allowed to react under deoxygenated conditions. The reaction at room temperature was very sluggish, but under microwave irradiation, it quickly proceeded to completion. A short optimization study demonstrated that the cobalester-catalyzed, microwave-assisted reaction of benzylbromide (**6**) at 90 °C for 15 min furnished the desired bibenzyl (**8**) in 84% yield (Table 2, entry 4). Gratifyingly, the catalyst loading could be as little as 0.5 mol%, which represents the lowest amount required to date in similar B<sub>12</sub>-catalyzed reactions. Surprisingly, when the reaction was heated in an oil bath, it furnished bibenzyl (**8**) in a low yield, despite the prolonged reaction time required for full conversion (entries 6, 7). For a detailed description of the optimization studies, see ESI<sup>†</sup>.

These reaction conditions render the method significantly simpler and more useful than other procedures reported to date, for example requiring electrochemical reduction, which limits their synthetic applicability.<sup>15,19–21,28</sup> After establishing optimized reaction conditions, we investigated the scope of benzyl bromide (**6**) dimerization catalyzed by our cobalester (**3**). Benzyl bromides with either electron donating or electron withdrawing substituent were tested (Table 3).



Fig. 1 X-ray structure of cobalester (**3**).



Table 2 Optimization studies<sup>a</sup>

Entry <sup>a</sup>	Catalyst loading [mol%]	Temperature [°C]	Time [min]	Yield <sup>b</sup> [%]
1	1.5	120	15	84
2	0.5	120	15	86
3	0.25	120	15	42
4	0.5	90	15	84
5	0.5	60	15	10
6 <sup>c</sup>	0.5	Reflux	15	Traces
7 <sup>c</sup>	0.5	Reflux	60	58 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: BnBr (0.25 mmol), i-PrOH (1 mL), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.5 mmol), unless otherwise noted, the reactions were performed in a microwave reactor. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields. <sup>c</sup> An oil bath was used instead of microwave irradiation. <sup>d</sup> Full conversion.

Table 3 Substrate scope<sup>a</sup>

Entry	R	Catalyst loading [mol%]	T [°C]	Product	Yield [%]
1	H	0.5	90	<b>8</b>	84
2	4-I	0.5	90	<b>9</b>	74
3	3-I	0.5	90	<b>10</b>	70
4	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	0.5	90	<b>11</b>	Traces
5	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	2.5	120	<b>11</b>	56
6	2-CN	2.5	120	<b>12</b>	52
7	4-F	0.5	90	<b>13</b>	90
8	3-OMe	0.5	90	<b>14</b>	91

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: ArCH<sub>2</sub>Br (0.25 mmol), i-PrOH (1 mL), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.5 mmol), 15 min; all reactions were performed in a microwave reactor.

All reactions with cobalester (**3**) gave the desired products, with yields exceeding 50%. Benzyl bromides with electron withdrawing substituents initially formed toluene derivatives. However, an increase in the catalyst loading (to 2.5%) and temperature (to 120 °C) led to the formation of the desired products, **11** and **12** (entries 5 and 6). Although the range of substrates was not exhaustive, the reaction appeared to be quite general. It has been shown that intramolecular coordination of the nucleotide function labilizes the organometallic C–Co bond in alkylcobalamins, which facilitates subsequent reactions.<sup>2</sup>

With our series of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> derivatives, with and without the 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole moiety, we were in a position to verify this hypothesis (assuming formation of benzyl-Cbl as an intermediate of the reaction). We evaluated the effectiveness of catalysts in the dimerization of benzyl bromide (**6**) under optimized conditions. A comparison of reactions in the presence of reduced cobalester (**3**) and (CN)<sub>2</sub>Cob(OMe)<sub>7</sub> indicated that the nucleotide moiety increased the yield of bibenzyl (Table 4, entries 3, 5). Interestingly, ester derivatives were by far more efficient than vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**) and cobinamide, presumably due to differences in solubility (Table 4).

In summary, we have developed a new, efficient method for preparing cobalester (**3**), an amphiphilic vitamin B<sub>12</sub> derivative. This derivative has esters instead of six amide groups, and an intact nucleotide. The reaction of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**) with DMA-DMF (**2**) in HFIP provided the desired compound **3** in 72% yield.

As expected, cobalester (**3**) displayed UV-Vis spectra and oxidation–reduction characteristics similar to those of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (**1**). Both compounds differed significantly from the “incomplete” corrinoid heptamethyl cobyrinate, where the nucleotide moiety is absent, and instead, the second cyanide is coordinated. We confirmed the hypothesis that the intramolecular coordinating ligand

Table 4 Catalyst evaluation<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Catalyst	Conversion [%]	Yield <sup>b</sup> [%]
1	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> ( <b>1</b> )	38	15
2	Cobinamide ( <b>4</b> )	43	21
3	Cobalester ( <b>3</b> )	100	84
4	Cobinester ( <b>5</b> )	100	60
5	(CN) <sub>2</sub> Cob(OMe) <sub>7</sub>	100	62

<sup>a</sup> Reactions were conducted with BnBr (0.25 mmol), i-PrOH (1 mL), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.5 mmol), catalyst (0.5 mol%), at 90 °C (microwave heating) for 15 min. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields.

plays a role in the radical reactions catalyzed by vitamin B<sub>12</sub> derivatives. The microwave-assisted homocoupling of benzyl-bromide (**6**) catalyzed by cobalester (**3**) produced a higher yield when compared to reactions catalyzed by reduced (CN)<sub>2</sub>Cob(OMe)<sub>7</sub>. The amphiphilic character of this newly synthesized derivative (**3**) will facilitate a broader range of applications for vitamin B<sub>12</sub>-catalyzed reactions in organic synthesis.

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