COMMUNICATION
John S. Fossey et al.
Glucose selective bis-boronic acid click-fluor
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Four novel bis-boronic acid compounds were synthesised via copper catalysed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) reactions. Glucose selectivity was observed for a particular structural motif. Moreover, a new glucose selective fluorescent sensor was designed and synthesised as a result.

In the past few decades, synthetic probes have shown significant promise for real-time and accurate detection of biomolecules.¹ Much attention has been devoted to boronic acid derivatives for saccharide detection.² Although boronic acid-mediated saccharide sensing showed encouraging results, a lack of selectivity for higher order saccharides needs to be addressed, and remains challenging. Phenylboronic acid derivatives have greater affinity for fructose over glucose, under physiological conditions.³ For the purpose of increasing the binding affinity to glucose, and other saccharides, a more sophisticated receptor structure is required.

James et al. were the first to report that two appropriately positioned boronic acids could modulate selectivity by two-point binding interactions with glucose (sensor 1, Fig. 1).⁴ Further studies conducted by James et al. demonstrated that design of the spacer unit between the borons, of a bis-boronic acid, was crucial for glucose recognition (sensor 2, Fig. 1).⁵ Drueckhammer et al. showed that the distance between two p-tolylboronic acids could be optimised, for glucose selectivity, through a computational study, and a rigid four fused ring scaffold was produced (sensor 3, Fig. 1).⁶ Thus, appropriate positioning of boronic acids can give glucose selectivity. However, application of a universally simple methodology to selective saccharide receptor design remains a challenge.⁷

Copper catalysed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) reaction, often referred to as the “click reaction,”⁸ has been employed to synthesise novel boronic acid derivatives for various applications. In order to explore the advantages of the CuAAC reaction in the area of saccharide sensing,⁹ Scrafton et al. employed the CuAAC reaction for a five-step synthesis of a boronic acid-based sensor molecule (Scheme 1).¹⁰ The term “clickfluor” was used to refer to this class of molecular sensors. Recently, the scope has been elaborated to include incorporation of fluorophores.¹¹ Although these studies demonstrated the possibility of rapid synthesis of boronic acids via the CuAAC reaction, the reported mono-boronic acids cannot serve as glucose-selective sensors due to their relatively weak glucose binding. In order to engineer selectivity, CuAAC may be employed to construct bis-boronic acids. Wang and co-workers reported two triazole-linked bis-α-amidoboronic acids.¹² Their result showed significantly enhanced binding affinity for oligosaccharides. Zhao et al. also designed and synthesised three bis-boronic acid sensors through triazole formation.¹³ However, in their studies, the receptors preferentially recognise α-fructose over α-glucose.

In this report, three bis-boronic acid molecules were designed such that the CuAAC reaction may be used to rapidly construct a series. Their synthesis is studied and saccharide
binding evaluated, for the purpose of developing a novel multi-
boronic acid “click” platform. As such, we built upon the
knowledge that glucose selectivity may be achieved by correctly
spacing two boronic acids in one molecule, to demonstrate
“click-compatibility” for selectivity, and pave the way for future
exploration in higher order saccharide sensor design.

Three regio-isomeric bis-boronic acids (8a–c), akin to the
mono-boronic acid click-fluors already reported, were designed
and their synthesis embarked upon (see Scheme 2). Following
pinacol protection of commercially available o-tolylboronic
acid, organic azide 5 was synthesised on a 10 gram scale, by
bromination and displacement of bromide by azide, according
to literature procedures (92% yield of compound 5).11 Three
bis-alkynes were required; fortunately 1,3- and 1,4-diethynyl-
benzene are commercially available and were used as purchased.
1,2-Diethynylbenzene was readily synthesised from 1,2-dibromo-
benzene via a palladium-catalysed Sonogashira coupling and
TMS removal following literature procedures.14 Initially, the
CuAAC reaction was conducted as per our previous reports,
but poor yields of the target bis-boronic esters (7a–c), as a result
of unwanted side reactions, plagued our experiments.15 For
example, during the synthesis of compound 7b, oxidation and
deborylation reactions occurred on one or both of the boronic
esters (confirmed by mass spectrometry). Therefore, the conditions
of the CuAAC reaction were further modified. More mild
conditions, use of TBTA as a ligand for copper and lessening
of catalyst loading helped improve the reaction outcomes and
minimize (copper-catalysed) de-borylation.16 Thus, the yields of
these three key intermediates were improved from 32% to 68%
(7a), 21% to 52% (7b), and 18% to 33% (7c), respectively. Next,
pinacol was removed by addition of compound 4 under acidic
conditions; note that this gives a by-product, pinacol protected-4,
which may be (and was) used in further syntheses.13 Bis-boronic
acids 8a–c were obtained after trituration and flash chromato-
graphy in 72–88% isolated yield.

The bis-pinacol esters, 7a–c, are crystalline solids, and crystals
suitable for single crystal XRD structure determination were
grown from mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate. From the
obtained structures presented in Fig. 2, the distance between

Fig. 2 Chemical and X-ray structures of key intermediates 7a–c (ORTEP
ellipsoids 30% probability rendered using Ortep III for Windows and
PovRay). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted. In 7a and 7c the molecules
are located on a symmetry element such that only half in each case are
crystallographically unique. In 7c, part of the boronic ester group is dis-
ordered over two positions, with only the major part being shown here.17
the two boron atoms was measured as para 7a \( B(1) \cdot B(1) = 14.787 \) Å; \( 7b \) meta \( B(1) \cdot B(2) = 14.101 \) Å; and \( 7c \) ortho \( B(1) \cdot B(1) = 7.619 \) Å for each compound.\(^{11}\) The distance in \( 7c \) is obviously reduced compared to that in \( 7a \).

To determine the saccharide binding capability of the synthesised bis-boronic acids, isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) was employed. ITC is an effective method to study the binding affinity between small molecules and large biomolecules like proteins and DNA.\(^{18}\) Moreover, there are studies of using ITC to determine the binding strength between lectins and saccharide,\(^{19}\) as well as boronic acid containing molecules with saccharide.\(^{11,20}\) In our experiment, measurements were carried out in pH 8.21 PBS buffer with up to 20% DMSO, depending on the solubility of the tested compounds.

According to the ITC results, compound \( 8a \) behaves like most mono-boronic acid derivatives, showing higher binding affinity for fructose than glucose. As shown in Table 1, the recorded binding constant between \( 8a \) and fructose is \( 1.90 \times 10^4 \) M\(^{-1}\), which is similar to that of mono-boronic acid.\(^{11}\)

However, attempts to determine the binding constant between \( 8a \) and glucose failed due to such a weak interaction (see the ESI, Fig. S2). Compared with compound \( 8a \), the glucose binding affinity of compound \( 8b \) is improved. Surprisingly, the binding constant between \( 8b \) and fructose is extremely high. Indeed, this superior fructose selectivity is noteworthy and further investigations are planned to better understand this observation. For both \( 8b \) and \( 8c \), it takes at least 20 minutes to reach the equilibrium for each addition of glucose. On the other hand, each fructose addition equilibrates within 5 minutes under the same conditions. Perhaps, the glucose binding process requires the conformational change of analyte or receptor to facilitate the optimal interaction.

As presented in Fig. 3, compound \( 8c \) showed good binding affinities to both fructose and glucose. The binding strength between \( 8c \) and glucose is more than twice that of fructose. Therefore, the ITC data reveal that compound \( 8c \) is a glucose selective receptor. The binding constants of compound \( 8a\)–\(c \) with glucose increase across meta, para and ortho series respectively, which again demonstrates that the distance between the two boronic acid groups is critical for glucose recognition.

Encouraged by the positive result from the ITC experiment, we decided to combine this newly developed receptor architecture with a fluorophore, in order to construct a glucose-selective fluorescence sensor. Starting from commercially available 6,7-dihydroxy coumarin (9), bis-alkyne 12 was synthesised by converting the hydroxyl groups into triflates (10), followed by Sonogashira coupling and TMS deprotection using TBAF (Scheme 3).\(^{21}\) The CuAAC reaction and pinacol deprotection were performed under the same conditions as earlier.

Table 1 Binding constants of compounds \( 8a\)–\(c \) and fructose and glucose calculated according to ITC data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( 8a )</th>
<th>( 8b )</th>
<th>( 8c )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binding site (fructose)</td>
<td>1.89 ± 0.280</td>
<td>0.48 ± 0.005</td>
<td>1.30 ± 0.046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding constant (M(^{-1})) (fructose)</td>
<td>1.90 ( \times 10^4 ) ± 280</td>
<td>1.30 ( \times 10^4 ) ( \pm 1.10 \times 10^4 )</td>
<td>2.95 ( \times 10^3 ) ± 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding site (glucose)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.081</td>
<td>1.33 ± 0.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding constant (M(^{-1})) (fructose)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.03 ( \times 10^3 ) ± 479</td>
<td>6.19 ( \times 10^3 ) ± 731</td>
</tr>
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In Fig. 4, the fluorescence response of sensor 14 towards fructose and glucose is shown, respectively. It was observed that the fluorescence intensity was quite weak for sensor 14, as the Raman scattering signal of the excitation source was also recorded on the spectrum. Upon addition of 5 mM fructose, the fluorescence signal was slightly enhanced (\( I/I_0 = 1.13 \), see Fig. 4a), which was similar to what we have observed with mono-boronic acid sensor binding with fructose in our previous study.\(^{11}\)

However, the fluorescence intensity gradually decreased upon addition of 5 mM glucose (\( I/I_0 = 0.79 \), see Fig. 4b and c). Presumably, the different fluorescence responses towards fructose and glucose were caused by the differing binding modes.
Meanwhile, it took no less than 30 minutes for the fluorescence signal to be stabilised after adding glucose, which agrees with the slow binding process in our ITC studies.

Three regioisomeric bis-boronic acids were synthesised using the CuAAC reaction. The binding constants of the synthesised compounds with fructose and glucose were measured by ITC experiment, respectively. It was found that selectivity for glucose binding is modulated by the distance between the two boronic acid groups. To our delight, compound 8c presented higher binding affinity towards glucose over fructose. Moreover, a fluorescent receptor, 14, was synthesised showing divergent properties upon interaction with glucose versus fructose. It was shown that compound 14 can serve as an “on–off” fluorescence sensor for selective glucose detection. More studies are required to better understand the fluorescence modulation mechanism, which is an ongoing work in our laboratory. We showed the utility of combining different functional components using the CuAAC reaction to construct selective molecular receptors for more challenging targets.

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Notes and references

17. See ESI for atom labels and further details and corresponding CIF files. CCDC deposition numbers 1510897–1510899. (i) Symmetry code for the generation of equivalent atoms: $-x, -y, -z$; (ii) symmetry code for the generation of equivalent atoms: $-x, y, 1/2-z$.