

PAPER

View Article Online
View Journal | View IssueCite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 37474Received 18th July 2017
Accepted 21st July 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ra07915j

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Facile synthesis of novel hybrid POSS biomolecules via "Click" reactions†

Youssef El Aziz,^{*a} Nazia Mehrban,^b Peter G. Taylor,^{ID a} Martin A. Birchall,^b James Bowen,^{ID a} Alan R. Bassindale,^a Mateusz B. Pitak^c and Simon J. Coles^{ID c}

A novel alkyne-terminated cubic-octameric POSS was synthesised in high yield (82–90%). The X-ray crystal structure revealed intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the amide groups of the arms. Hybrid biomaterials were synthesised in nearly quantitative yields via a click reaction with (i) azido-*N*-Fmoc-norleucine and (ii) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

Among the most commonly studied scaffolds for developing hybrid biomaterials^{1–4} is polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS). POSS units are symmetrical, three-dimensional cubic molecules, which are unique nanometer-sized hybrid inorganic-organic materials^{5,6} with the formula (RSiO_{3/2})₈, known as T₈. POSS contains an inorganic inner siloxane nanocore, with the possibility of chemical functionalisation at each of the eight corners of the cubic unit. POSS units have been used extensively as scaffolds for the development of liquid crystals,^{7,8} biocompatible materials,⁹ catalysts^{10,11} and dendrimers¹² and can also be used in cross-linking polymers.¹³ Functionalisation of T₈ with different substituents has usually been achieved by hydro-silylation,^{14,15} Heck,^{16–18} and cross-metathesis^{16,19} reactions.

Copper-catalyzed Azide-Alkyne Cycloaddition (CuAAC),^{20,21} 'click' chemistry, is a simple method for coupling organic molecules containing azide and alkyne functional groups in high yields and its use in the fields of peptide and protein biomedical and material sciences is accelerating.^{22,23} The click reaction has been used to synthesise POSS biomaterials such as hybrid POSS-PEG hydrogels²⁴ that support chondrocyte attachment and proliferation. Only one synthetic approach towards peptidyl silsesquioxanes using click chemistry has been reported to date.^{25–30} focussing on the synthesis of octa(3-azidopropyl)polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane POSS-(N₃)₈ (Fig. 1) and its reaction with a variety of alkynes.^{25–36} The

preparation of octa(3-azidopropyl)polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane POSS-(N₃)₈ requires a multi-step synthesis and suffers from a poor overall yield of 30–32%.³²

The synthesis and click reaction of mono alkyne-heptaisobutyl POSS were first reported by Müller *et al.*³⁷ and Wu *et al.*³⁸ Müller *et al.*³⁷ have used aminopropylheptaisobutyl polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS) to produce mono-alkyne-POSS in three steps and the click coupling occurred between the azido-terminated polystyrenes and alkyne-POSS to afford mono-, di-, and pentafunctional POSS-containing hybrid polystyrenes as star-shaped telechelic POSS-containing hybrid polymers. Wu *et al.*³⁸ have prepared alkyne-functionalized-POSS in three steps from allyl-heptaisobutyl substituted-POSS and the product was linked to an azido-functionalized elastomer of poly(styrene-*b*-(ethylene-*co*-butylene)-*b*-styrene) (SEB-CH₂N₃) via a click coupling reaction to form a novel hybrid copolymer. These approaches focused mostly on the preparation of a hybrid copolymer based on mono-alkyne-heptaisobutyl and azido polystyrene. However, the preparation of octa-alkyne-terminated POSS and their click coupling reactions with azido-biomolecules to produce hybrid biomaterials has not been investigated yet. We believe that this approach will open a wide range of biomedical applications that were not accessible in the past.

Herein we report a novel synthetic approach to hybrid biomaterials based on octa-alkyne-terminated POSS and their reaction with (i) azido-*N*-Fmoc-L-norleucine and (ii) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, using the CuAAC reaction. Our approach

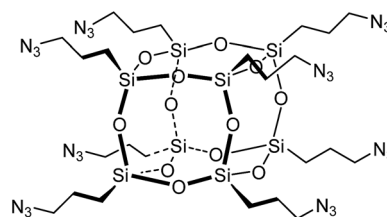


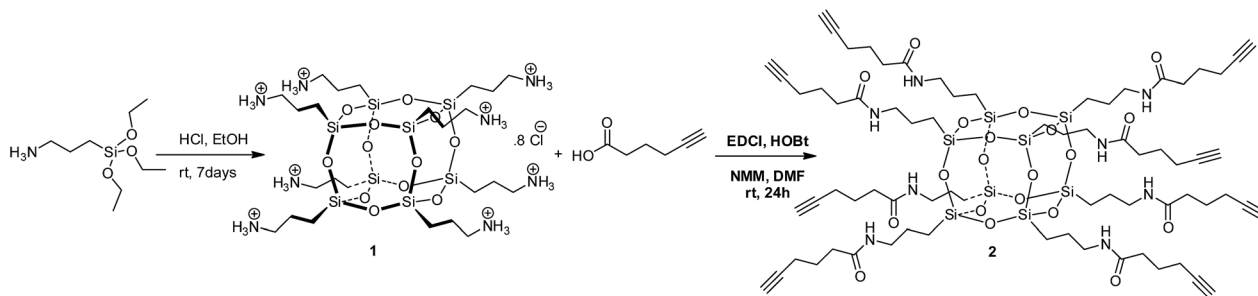
Fig. 1 Octa(3-azidopropyl)POSS.

^aThe Open University, Faculty of Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK. E-mail: youssef.elaziz@open.ac.uk; Fax: +44 (0)1908 858 327

^bUniversity College London, Ear Institute, Brain Sciences, 332 Gray's Inn Rd, London WC1X 8EE, UK

^cUK National Crystallography Service, Chemistry, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Detailed experimental procedures, ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁹F, ²⁹Si NMR, IR, MALDI-TOF MS, elemental analysis, and analytical data for all new compounds. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format. CCDC 1514595. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c7ra07915j



Scheme 1 Synthesis of octa-alkyne-terminated POSS (2).

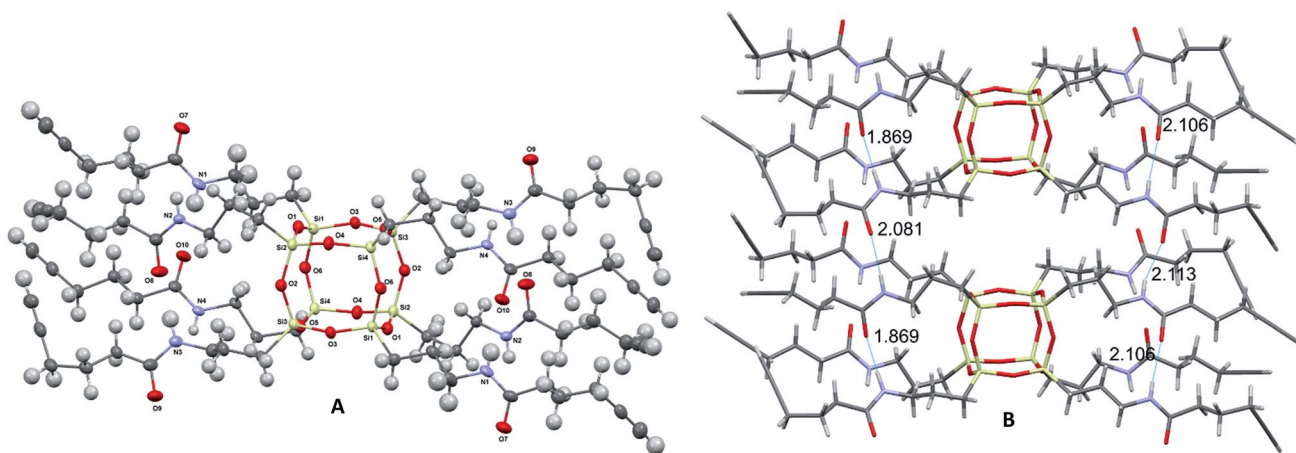


Fig. 2 Molecular structure of 2 grown fragment (thermal ellipsoids drawn with 50% probability) (A) and the intra- and inter-molecular H-bonding distances (B).

presents a particularly versatile route which provides a facile and convenient way to functionalise a cubic silsesquioxane core with biomolecules that are more readily available as their azido derivative than their alkyne derivative.

Compound 2 was prepared in one step from commercially available materials; octa(3-aminopropyl)octasilsesquioxane (1) and 5-hexynoic acid (Scheme 1), in 82–90% yield. Product 2 was isolated and purified by column chromatography, followed by characterisation using standard techniques (see ESI†). The crystal structure determined by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2) suggests that intra- and inter-molecular hydrogen bonding between the arms were a fundamental driving force for the formation of a well-defined crystal structure.†

The length of intramolecular nitrogen–hydrogen (N⋯H) bonds varies between 2.09(3) and 2.12(3) Å, whereas for an intermolecular bond the distance is 1.87(3) Å.

The completion of the cycloaddition reaction was confirmed by MALDI-TOF and the reaction progress was monitored by

observing the disappearance of the azide asymmetric stretch at 2093 cm^{−1} and the triple bond C≡C asymmetric stretch of T₈-[propylhex-5-ynamide]₈ (2) at 2100 cm^{−1} by FT-IR spectroscopy together with monitoring the disappearance in the ¹³C-NMR spectrum of the two peaks (89.20 and 76.56 ppm) representing the triple bond of 2.

Compounds 3 and 4 have been analysed and characterised using NMR (¹H, ¹³C and ²⁹Si) spectroscopy, infrared and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry in positive ion mode with a DHB matrix.

Trastoy *et al.*³² have reported an efficient preparation of highly functionalised cubic-octameric POSS frameworks by click chemistry and the highest yield (96%) was obtained with the CuSO₄·H₂O/sodium ascorbate precatalyst system²⁰ using a biphasic organic solvent/water mixture at room temperature for 24 hours. We have used these reaction conditions for the functionalisation of the octa-alkyne-terminated POSS with azido-*N*-Fmoc-norleucine and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (Scheme 2).

The MALDI-TOF MS of compound 3 and 4 revealed that the octa-alkyne-terminated POSS has been fully functionalised with azido-*N*-Fmoc-norleucine for 3 and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine for 4. The molecular ion peak of 3 observed at found 4787 Da is attributed to [M + H]⁺ and 4 observed at 3835.3 Da is attributed to [M + Cu]⁺.

† Crystal data of compound 2: C₇₂H₁₁₂N₈O₂₀Si₈ (*M* = 1634.41 g mol^{−1}): triclinic, space group *P*1̄ (no. 2), *a* = 9.6202(3) Å, *b* = 14.1254(3) Å, *c* = 17.6565(6) Å, α = 71.392(2)°, β = 74.675(3)°, γ = 70.560(2)°, *V* = 2110.47(12) Å³, *Z* = 1, *T* = 100.15 K, μ(Mo Kα) = 0.198 mm^{−1}, *D*_{calc} = 1.286 g cm^{−3}, 28 211 reflections measured (6.088° ≤ 2θ ≤ 50.054°), 7434 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0375, *R*_{sigma} = 0.0368) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.0459 (*I* > 2σ(*I*)) and *wR*₂ was 0.1280 (all data).





This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2017

- 22 K. Nwe and M. W. Brechbiel, *Cancer Biother. Radiopharm.*, 2009, **24**, 289–302.
- 23 J.-F. Lutz and Z. Zarafshani, *Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.*, 2008, **60**, 958–970.
- 24 X. Pan, H. Gao, G. Fu, Y. Gao and W. Zhang, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 23471–23478.
- 25 Z. Wang, Y. Li, X.-H. Dong, X. Yu, K. Guo, H. Su, K. Yue, C. Wesdemiotis, S. Z. D. Cheng and W.-B. Zhang, *Chem. Sci.*, 2013, **4**, 1345–1352.
- 26 H. Su, J. Zheng, Z. Wang, F. Lin, X. Feng, X.-H. Dong, M. L. Becker, S. Z. D. Cheng, W.-B. Zhang and Y. Li, *ACS Macro Lett.*, 2013, **2**, 645–650.
- 27 H. B. Tinmaz, I. Arslan and M. A. Tasdelen, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2015, **53**, 1687–1695.
- 28 B. Trastoy, D. A. Bonsor, M. E. Pérez-Ojeda, M. L. Jimeno, A. Méndez-Ardoy, J. M. García Fernández, E. J. Sundberg and J. L. Chiara, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2012, **22**, 3191–3201.
- 29 X. Feng, S. Zhu, K. Yue, H. Su, K. Guo, C. Wesdemiotis, W.-B. Zhang, S. Z. D. Cheng and Y. Li, *ACS Macro Lett.*, 2014, **3**, 900–905.
- 30 S. Fabritz, D. Heyl, V. Bagutski, M. Empting, E. Rikowski, H. Frauendorf, I. Balog, W.-D. Fessner, J. J. Schneider, O. Avrutina and H. Kolmar, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2010, **8**, 2212–2218.
- 31 G. M. Ziarani, M. S. Nahad, N. Lashgari and A. Badiei, *Acta Chim. Slov.*, 2015, **62**, 709–715.
- 32 B. Trastoy, M. E. Pérez-Ojeda, R. Sastre and J. L. Chiara, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2010, **16**, 3833–3841.
- 33 V. Ervithayasuporn, X. Wang and Y. Kawakami, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 5130–5132.
- 34 Z. Ge, D. Wang, Y. Zhou, H. Liu and S. Liu, *Macromolecules*, 2009, **42**, 2903–2910.
- 35 A. Blazquez-Moraleja, M. Eugenia Perez-Ojeda, J. R. Suarez, M. Luisa Jimeno and J. L. Chiara, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 5792–5795.
- 36 W. Zhang and A. H. E. Müller, *Polymer*, 2010, **51**, 2133–2139.
- 37 W. Zhang and A. H. E. Müller, *Macromolecules*, 2010, **43**, 3148–3152.
- 38 M. Niu, R. Xu, P. Dai and Y. Wu, *Polymer*, 2013, **54**, 2658–2667.

