


Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 18583

Fluoxetine scaffold to design tandem molecular antioxidants and green catalysts†

Giovanni Ribauda, ^a Marco Bortoli, ^b Alberto Ongaro, ^a Erika Oselladore, ^c Alessandra Gianoncelli, ^a Giuseppe Zagotto ^c and Laura Orian ^{*b}

Fluoxetine finds application in the treatment of depression and mood disorders. This selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) also contrasts oxidative stress by direct ROS scavenging, modulation of the endogenous antioxidant defense system, and/or enhancement of the serotonin antioxidant capacity. We synthesised some fluoxetine analogues incorporating a selenium nucleus, thus expanding its antioxidant potential by enabling a hydroperoxides-inactivating, glutathione peroxidase (GPx)-like activity. Radical scavenging and peroxidatic activity were combined in a water-soluble, drug-like, tandem antioxidant molecule. Selenofluoxetine derivatives were reacted with H₂O₂ in water, and the mechanistic details of the reaction were unravelled combining nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) and quantum chemistry calculations. The observed oxidation-elimination process led to the formation of seleninic acid and cinnamylamine in a *trans*-selective manner. This mechanism is likely to be extended to other substrates for the preparation of unsaturated cinnamylamines.

Received 19th April 2020

Accepted 7th May 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0ra03509b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

Fluoxetine hydrochloride (*N*-methyl-3-phenyl-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]propan-1-amine HCl) is a selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), which was approved by the FDA in 1987 for the treatment of depression.^{1,2} This drug, marketed as Prozac by Eli Lilly, enhances the serotonergic tone by increasing the concentration of the neurotransmitter in the synaptic cleft by inhibiting the serotonin transporter.³ From a structural point of view, it is constituted by a racemic mixture of *R*(−)-fluoxetine and *S*(+)-fluoxetine, which show a moderate difference in terms of inhibitory activity that becomes more evident in the corresponding metabolites.⁴ Fluoxetine has been approved worldwide for the treatment of major depression, but its activity on a wide spectrum of mood disorders has been reported.⁵

Further studies unveiled that fluoxetine may protect against the adverse effects of different types of immune system stressors and contrast, through a combination of mechanisms, oxidative damage. This feature is thought to play a primary role in neuroprotection, since brain is very susceptible to oxidative stress due to its high energetic requirement. Moreover, growing

evidence suggests that oxidative stress and an abnormally increased generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) may be implicated in the pathogenesis of many psychiatric and degenerative disorders.^{6–10} Considering the mechanistic aspects, the insurgence of such diseases may be the result of ROS-related damage, *i.e.* lipid peroxidation, DNA or protein oxidation, and mitochondrial damage. From a biochemical and clinical point of view, the antioxidant effects of antidepressant agents were observed in animal models by measuring variations of GSH, malondialdehyde, nitric oxide and isoprostanes concentrations.^{11–13}

At molecular level, it has been highlighted that fluoxetine exerts its antioxidant effects through a combination of mechanisms, involving direct ROS scavenging, modulation of the expression and functioning of enzymatic and non-enzymatic components of the endogenous antioxidant defence system, and/or enhancement of the serotonin antioxidant capacity.^{14,15} Concerning the first putative mechanism, the activity of fluoxetine against ROS has been thoroughly studied from a biochemical and computational point of view. Although the compound demonstrated an antioxidant role, its direct contribution to ROS scavenging is of a minor entity with respect to that of its metabolites.^{16,17} In addition, fluoxetine contrasts oxidative stress also by increasing extracellular concentration of serotonin, which is a known strong antioxidant.^{17–19} This neurotransmitter, together with its *N*-acetyl metabolite, exerts neuroprotection by modulating oxidative burst mechanism and/or the production of superoxide anion radical.¹⁹ Fluoxetine is also thought to act indirectly on oxidative stress by modulating the expression of enzymes such as superoxide dismutase

^aDipartimento di Medicina Molecolare e Traslazionale, Università degli Studi di Brescia, Viale Europa 11, 25123 Brescia, Italy

^bDipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università degli Studi di Padova, Via Marzolo 1, 35131 Padova, Italy. E-mail: laura.orian@unipd.it

^cDipartimento di Scienze del Farmaco, Università degli Studi di Padova, Via Marzolo 5, 35131 Padova, Italy

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d0ra03509b



reported here: 0 min (90% A–10% B), 5 min (90% A–10% B), 25 min (10% A–90% B), 30 min (90% A–10% B), and 32 min (90% A–10% B). The purity of all compounds was $\geq 96\%$, unless otherwise stated (254 nm).

Synthesis of *N,N*-dimethyl-3-oxo-3-phenylpropan-1-aminium chloride (2). Dimethylamine hydrochloride (2.03 g, 24.9 mmol, 1.5 eq.) and paraformaldehyde (0.65 g, 21.6 mmol, 1.3 eq.) were weighted in a 50 mL round-bottomed flask and dissolved in 2.5 mL of ethanol. Acetophenone (2.00 g, 16.6 mmol, 1 eq.) was added to the solution together with 40 μ L of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and checked through TLC (DCM/MeOH/TEA 97 : 2.5 : 0.5). After 2 hours, the solution was left to cool to room temperature. A solid precipitate of *N,N*-dimethyl-3-oxo-3-phenylpropan-1-aminium chloride salt formed and the solid was filtered with a Buchner funnel, washed with cold acetone (3 $\times$ 10 mL) and with hexane (1 $\times$ 10 mL). Yield 3.48 g (98%); white solid; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO): δ_{H} (ppm) 10.57 (br, 1H, NH), 8.02 (d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, Ph-*H*), 7.69 (t, 1H, $J = 7.4$ Hz, Ph-*H*), 7.57 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Ph-*H*), 3.63 (t, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, C(O)CH₂), 3.40 (t, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH₂N), 2.80 (s, 6H, N(CH₃)₂); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, DMSO): δ_{C} (ppm) 196.8 (s, C(O)), 135.9 (s, Ph-C), 133.7 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 128.8 (s, Ph-C), 128.0 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 51.8 (s, CH₂N), 42.2 (s, 2C, N(CH₃)₂), 33.1 (s, C(O)CH₂); (HRMS ESI⁺) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₆NO⁺ [M + H]⁺: 178.1232; found: 178.1308.

Synthesis of 3-hydroxy-*N,N*-dimethyl-3-phenylpropan-1-amine (3). Compound 2 (1.80 g, 8.39 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 5 mL of distilled water and 1.2 mL of a solution 8 M of KOH was added to the mixture. A white solid precipitate formed and the mixture was extracted with DCM (4 $\times$ 20 mL). The organic phases were combined, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, yielding the free base of compound 2. The oily compound was dissolved in 10 mL of methanol and a couple of drops of KOH 8 M were added in order to provide an alkaline environment. The solution was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ with an ice bath and sodium borohydride (0.47 g, 12.6 mmol, 3 eq.) was added to the solution. When all the reactants were dissolved, the ice bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. After said time, concentrated hydrochloric acid was added dropwise to the solution until acid pH, then the solution was again basified with KOH 8 M. The methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure and the precipitate was dissolved in 100 mL of DCM and washed with alkaline water (4 $\times$ 10 mL). The organic phase was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulphate and filtered, then the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Yield 1.43 g (95%); transparent oil; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} (ppm) 7.41–7.31 (m, 4H, Ph-*H*), 7.28–7.22 (m, 1H, Ph-*H*), 4.91 (dd, $J = 7.1$, 4.7 Hz, 1H, CH(OH)), 2.66–2.58 (m, 1H, CH(OH)CH_AH_B), 2.48–2.42 (m, 1H, CH(OH)CH_AH_B), 2.28 (s, 6H, N(CH₃)₂), δ_{H} 1.86–1.79 (m, 2H, CH₂N); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{C} (ppm) 145.1 (s, Ph-C), 128.1 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 126.8 (s, Ph-C), 125.5 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 75.3 (s, CH(OH)), 58.1 (s, CH₂N), 45.2 (s, 2C, N(CH₃)₂), 34.7 (s, CH(OH)CH₂); (HRMS ESI⁺) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₈NO⁺ [M + H]⁺: 180.1383, found: 180.1133.

Synthesis of 3-chloro-*N,N*-dimethyl-3-phenylpropan-1-aminium chloride (4). Compound 3 (1.50 g, 8.37 mmol) was

dissolved in a small amount of diethyl ether and 5 mL of HCl 2 M in ether were added in order to obtain the hydrochloride salt. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. 10 mL of thionyl chloride were added to the round-bottomed flask and the solution was stirred under reflux. The reaction was followed through TLC (DCM/MeOH/TEA 97 : 2.5 : 0.5) and was stopped after 2 hours when the starting material spot was no longer detected. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure obtaining the compound as hydrochloride salt. Yield 1.88 g (96%), white solid; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO): δ_{H} (ppm) 10.90 (br, 1H, NH), 7.52–7.49 (m, 2H, Ph-*H*), 7.45–7.35 (m, 3H, Ph-*H*), 5.31 (dd, $J = 9.1$, 5.2 Hz, 1H, CH(Cl)), 3.23–3.18 (m, 1H, CH(Cl)CH_AH_B), 3.10–3.04 (m, 1H, CH(Cl)CH_AH_B), 2.76 (s, 6H, N(CH₃)₂), 2.63–2.44 (m, 2H, CH₂N); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, DMSO): δ_{C} (ppm) 141.0 (s, Ph-C), 129.3 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 129.2 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 127.5 (s, Ph-C), 61.1 (s, CH(Cl)), 42.7 (s, CH₂N), 42.4 (s, 2C, N(CH₃)₂), 33.6 (s, CH(Cl)CH₂); (HRMS ESI<

MeOH/TEA, 92 : 7.5 : 0.5). Yield 112 mg (34%); yellow oil; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} (ppm) 7.49 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, Ph- H), 7.43 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, Ph- H), 7.29–7.19 (m, 5H, Ph- H), 4.49–4.46 (m, 1H, CH(Se)), 2.38–2.22 (m, 4H, $\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}$), 2.22 (s, 6H, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} (ppm) 141.72 (s, Ph-C), 134.9 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 134.7 (s, Ph-C), 129.7 (q, $J = 32.6$ Hz, Ph-C), 128.6 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 127.9 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 127.4 (s, Ph-C), 125.6 (q, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 2C, Ph-C), 124.2 (q, $J = 272.19$ Hz, CF_3), 57.8 (s, CH(Se)), 46.3 (s, CH_2N), 45.4 (s, 2C, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 34.0 (s, CH(Se) CH_2); (HRMS ESI^+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{NSe}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 388.0786, found: 388.0866.

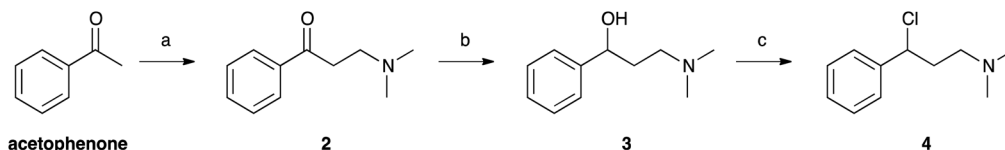
Synthesis of *N,N*-dimethyl-3-phenyl-3-(phenylselenanyl)propan-1-amine (1-H). The diphenyl diselenide (400 mg, 1.28 mmol, 1 eq.) was introduced in a 50 mL round-bottomed flask and dissolved in ethanol, KOH (215 mg, 3.84 mmol, 3 eq.) was added and the solution was cooled in an ice bath. Then, sodium borohydride (290 mg, 7.68 mmol, 6 eq.) was added. Once that a colour change was observed (between 30 minutes and 1 hour after the reaction began), compound 4 (300 mg, 1.28 mmol, 1 eq.) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. To quench the unreacted NaBH_4 , concentrated hydrochloric acid was added to the mixture until acidic pH. Afterwards KOH 8 M was added to basic pH. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the precipitate that formed was dissolved in DCM. The solution was washed with alkaline water (3×20 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and filtered, then the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, DCM/MeOH/TEA, 92 : 7.5 : 0.5). Yield 155 mg (38%); yellow oil; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} (ppm) 7.43–7.40 (m, 2H, Ph- H), 7.28–7.18 (m, 8H, Ph- H), 4.38–4.33 (m, 1H, CH(Se)), 2.31–2.19 (m, 4H, CH(Se) $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}$), 2.17 (s, 6H, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, MeOD): δ_{C} (ppm) 140.6 (s, Ph-C), 135.5 (s, Ph-C), 128.8 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 128.4 (s, Ph-C), 128.3 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 128.0 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 127.3 (s, Ph-C), 127.2 (s, 2C, Ph-C), 56.4 (s, CH(Se)), 43.7 (s, CH_2N), 42.1 (c, 2C, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 30.5 (s, CH(Se) CH_2); (HRMS ESI^+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{NSe}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 320.0912, found: 320.1072.

NMR study of the reaction with H_2O_2

In order to study the oxidation reaction of compounds **1-CF₃** and **1-H**, their reaction with H_2O_2 was investigated by ^1H -NMR in an aqueous environment at room temperature (22 °C). The compounds were used as hydrochloride salts (28 mM: **1-CF₃** = 4.9 mg, 11.6 μmol and **1-H** = 5.6 mg, 17.6 μmol) and dissolved in D_2O , t_0 spectra were registered with 8 scans, 1 dummy scan and a delay time d_1 of 2 s. Afterwards, H_2O_2 (1.1 eq., H_2O_2 3% w/w solution: **1-CF₃** = 15 μL , **1-H** = 18 μL) was added and the spectra were registered every 2 or 5 minutes until the reaction was complete (47 min for **1-CF₃** and 104 min for **1-H**) (8 scans, 1 dummy scan, d_1 of 2 s). The reaction was studied plotting the results of the integration of the signals corresponding to the protons bound to the carbon adjacent to the selenium atom for the starting material, and the two diastereoisomers and the allylic hydrogens for the cinnamylamine. ^1H - ^{77}Se HMBC NMR spectra were acquired using a repetition delay of 1 s; a total of 300

experiments of 16–40 scans were accumulated and processed with a magnitude calculation; an evolution delay of 33.3 ms was used for ^1H - ^{77}Se long-range coupling constants; the spectral width was 13 ppm in F_2 and 1000 ppm in F_1 . Zero-filling in the F_1 and F_2 dimensions, multiplication with a Gaussian function (in F_2) and a squared sine function (in F_1) were performed prior to 2D Fourier transformation.

ESI-MS study of the reaction with H_2O_2



Scheme 1 (a) dimethylamine HCl/HCOH/EtOH; (b) NaBH₄/KOH/MeOH; (c) SOCl₂.

polarisation functions. Core shells of the atoms (1s for C, F, N and O and up to 3p for Se) were treated by using the frozen-core approximation. Scalar relativistic effects were treated using the Zeroth Order Regular Approximation (ZORA).^{61–63} The numerical integration was performed by using the fuzzy-cell integration scheme developed by Becke.^{64,65} Energy minima and transition states have been verified through vibrational analysis. All minima were found to have zero imaginary frequencies and all transition states have one that correspond to the mode of the reaction under consideration. For single point calculations in water the conductor-like screening Model was employed (COSMO), as implemented in ADF.^{66–68} Water was parameterised using a dielectric constant of 78.39 and a solvent radius of 1.93 Å.

Results and discussion

Synthesis of the selenium-based fluoxetine analogues

Selenofluoxetine closely resembles fluoxetine, in which oxygen was substituted with a selenium atom. *N,N*-dimethyl derivatives **1-CF₃** and **1-H** (Fig. 1) were designed to simplify synthetic

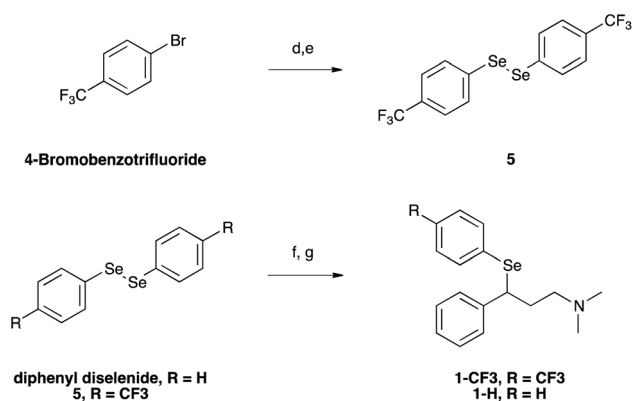
procedures and were used for the experimental reactivity studies. Compounds **1-CF₃** and **1-H**, were obtained through a multi-step synthesis. Acetophenone was initially subjected to a *Mannich* reaction with dimethylamine hydrochloride and formaldehyde giving compound **2**.⁶⁹ The *Mannich* base was then reduced with sodium borohydride providing compound **3** as two enantiomers,⁷⁰ and subsequently chlorinated with thionyl chloride obtaining the intermediate synthon **4** (Scheme 1).⁷¹

The chloride was then displaced by the appropriate selenide nucleophile, formed *in situ* by the reduction of the corresponding diphenyl diselenide with sodium borohydride, providing **1-CF₃** and **1-H** (Scheme 2; please refer to ESI† for detailed experimental procedures and analytical data). Particularly, 1,2-bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)diselane (compound **5**) was obtained through the reaction with elemental selenium of the *Grignard* reagent formed from *p*-trifluoromethyl bromobenzene (see Fig. S1–S22† for ¹H, ¹³C and mass spectra).^{72,73} The unsubstituted diphenyl diselenide is commercially available.

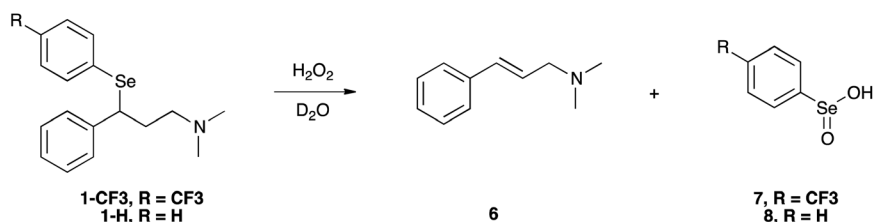
Oxidation by H₂O₂: NMR results

In our experimental model reaction, the process initiates upon addition of H₂O₂ and evolves to an oxidation-triggered elimination, which is peculiar of selenides having protons in the β-position with respect to the chalcogen nucleus (Scheme 3). It is a highly *trans*-selective process affording olefins, and it was demonstrated that it occurs through a *syn* mechanism.⁷⁴

The first step of the process consists in the oxidation of the starting selenide to the corresponding selenoxide. It has been reported that this reaction can occur using hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*CPBA) and ozone.^{39,75,76} This process promotes the formation of a new chiral centre, giving rise to two enantiomers or to two diastereoisomers, depending on the initial compound. Then, an intramolecular *syn* elimination takes place: a proton is transferred from the β-position to the oxygen of the selenoxide, and the selenium–carbon bond breaks leading to the formation of a carbon–carbon double bond (Scheme 4).⁷⁷

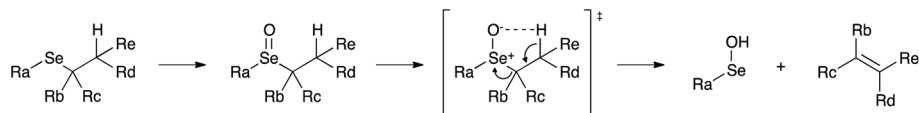


Scheme 2 (d) Mg/Et₂O; (e) Se; (f) NaBH₄/KOH/EtOH; (g) compound **3**/EtOH.



Scheme 3 Oxidation of **1-CF₃** and **1-H** by H₂O₂. This scheme represents the overall reaction leading to the formation of cinnamylamine and seleninic acid, which were experimentally observed as final products.





Scheme 4 Mechanistic details of selenoxide elimination leading to the formation of selenenic acid and olefin. Selenenic acid undergoes disproportionation and only seleninic acid was experimentally observed.

The above described selenoxide elimination was studied considering the selenium-based analogues of fluoxetine as models. As anticipated, fluoxetine was modified with the aim of improving its antioxidant properties through the substitution of its oxygen atom with selenium, leading to compound **1-CF₃**. In this connection, compound **1-H** was designed as a further simplified model for our investigation aiming at drawing widely general conclusions. Finally, due to synthetic feasibility and to improve water solubility, both analogues differ from fluoxetine also for the presence of a tertiary amine instead of a secondary amine. To explore the potential application of these derivatives in the field of green chemistry and to better mimic a biologically relevant environment, the oxidation of **1-H** was performed in water. Indeed, although selenium and its oxidised species were reported to show toxic effect at high concentrations,⁷⁸ growing attention is recently being paid to organoselenides catalysing organic reactions in environmentally friendly conditions.⁷⁹ In particular, this holds true when aqueous medium is considered.⁸⁰ In this context, good water solubility was achieved for **1-H** and **1-CF₃**, since the compounds were prepared as hydrochloride salts. Firstly, to gain insight into the reaction mechanism and to fully characterise intermediates and products, the whole process was followed by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy according to the procedure reported in the Experimental section. Compounds were dissolved in deuterated water and the oxidation was carried out at room temperature using 1 equivalent of H₂O₂. During the reaction of **1-H**, prompt disappearance of the signal corresponding to the α position proton of the starting

material (4.42 ppm) occurred, accompanied by the appearance of the signals of the two selenoxide diastereoisomers (4.48 ppm and 4.23 ppm) (Fig. 2). The same behaviour was observed for **1-CF₃**, but the signal of one of the two selenoxide diastereoisomers unluckily overlap to the signals of the starting material (approximately 4.55 ppm), thus complicating the mechanistic investigation (Fig. S23–S25†).

When a chiral centre is present in the starting compound, since in the transition state the carbon–hydrogen and carbon–selenium bonds are co-planar, the two selenoxide diastereoisomer products may react with different formation and subsequent different elimination rate (Fig. 2). This phenomenon will be discussed more in detail in the computational section, since even slight differences in the activation energies for the elimination reactions that are strictly related to the structure of the transition states may affect the reaction speed.

As the reaction proceeded, it was possible to observe the disappearance of the selenoxide diastereoisomers (depicted in Fig. 2(a)) and the formation of the elimination products: (*E*)-*N,N*-dimethyl-cinnamyl amine **6**, which was characterised by NMR, and the corresponding highly oxidised Se-containing species, *i.e.* seleninic acids **7** and **8**. At this stage, it must be noted that seleninic acid itself is endowed with synthetic value in the context of organic catalysis. It is indeed generally referred to as a pre-catalyst,⁸¹ which can be converted to the corresponding benzeneperoxy-seleninic acid, a known oxygen-transfer agent, in presence of an excess of peroxide.^{82,83} For the studied compounds, the overall reaction demonstrated to

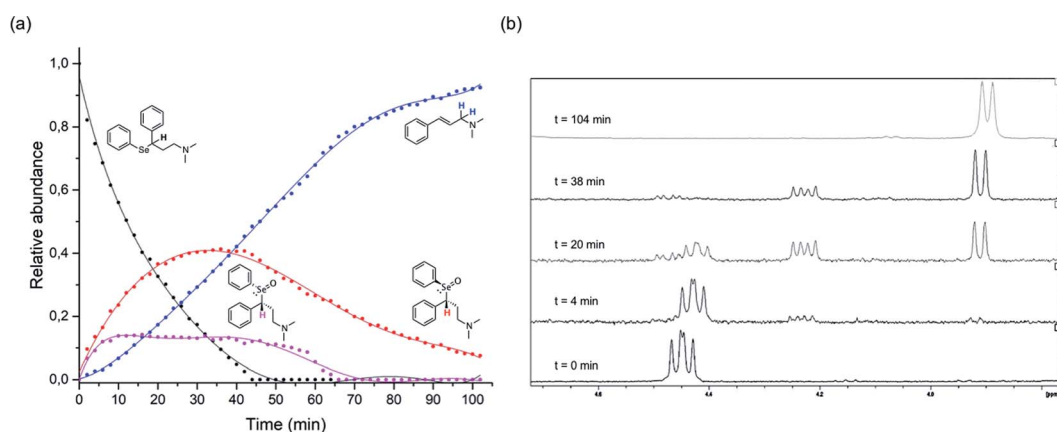
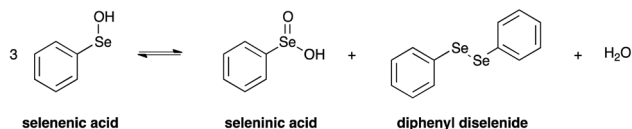


Fig. 2 ¹H-NMR mechanistic study of the reaction of **1-H** with H₂O₂. The graph reported in (a) was obtained by integration of the α-hydrogen signals for the starting material and the two diastereoisomers and the allylic-hydrogens signals for the cinnamylamine in the ¹H-NMR spectra acquired at different time points (• starting material, • *R*-*R* (and its enantiomer), • *R*-*S* (and its enantiomer) • cinnamylamine **6**). In (b), representative ¹H-NMR spectra are reported showing the variation over time during the oxidation-reaction of compound **3**, focusing on the region between 4.7 and 3.8 ppm (area of interest to plot the graph; see Fig. S31† for additional spectra).





Scheme 5 Redox equilibrium involving differently oxidised selenium species.

be relatively fast. Particularly, a 90% conversion was observed for **1-CF₃** after 36 minutes, whereas for **1-H** the same conversion was achieved after 95 minutes (Fig. S26† and 2).

Importantly, it has to be pointed out that selenenic acid is involved in the chemical equilibrium reported in Scheme 5,⁷⁷ and according to this mechanism it disproportionates providing seleninic acid, diphenyl diselenide and water.

On the other hand, also diphenyl diselenide can be oxidised by H₂O₂ giving seleninic acid.⁸⁴ The formation of these less water soluble species was also suggested by the fact that a solid precipitate was observed in the NMR sample after the reaction study. Moreover, a signal at 1172.0 ppm was detected in the ⁷⁷Se NMR spectrum acquired at the end of the reaction, likely due to the presence of seleninic acid **8** (Fig. S32†).

Thus, to better clarify this behaviour and confirm the identity of the products, a more focused ¹H-⁷⁷Se HMBC NMR experiment was carried out. A mid-reaction sample from the oxidation study carried out on **1-CF₃** was diluted 1 : 1 in MeOD to completely dissolve the precipitate. The NMR analysis demonstrated the presence of *p*-trifluoromethyl seleninic acid **7** and 1,2-bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)diselane **5**, respectively testified by the ⁷⁷Se signals detected at 447.9 and 1211.8 ppm (Fig. S29†). These findings are in agreement with previous observations by Wang and colleagues.⁸⁵ The authors studied the selenoxide elimination reaction in a simple model system by reacting a phenylalkylselenide with 2 equivalents of H₂O₂ in CD₃CN, observing the appearance of a signal at 1175.1 ppm in the ⁷⁷Se NMR spectrum, which is consistent with the presence of seleninic acid. Our results were further confirmed by ESI-MS experiments, as described in the following.

Investigation of the reaction mechanism by ESI-MS

Mass spectrometry, and ESI-MS in particular, can be used to identify the species in solution and complete the information obtained from NMR studies, even if few examples of its application to the chemistry and biochemistry of selenium are available.^{39,86,87} In this study, mass spectra analysis was used as an independent technique for the identification and characterisation of the species involved in the transformation of the fluoxetine analogues and the compound identity was confirmed by collision-induced dissociation (CID) studies.

The monitoring of the reaction with H₂O₂ was carried out under the same experimental conditions (solvent, concentration, temperature) used to investigate the mechanistic details by NMR, working on independently prepared samples and according to the procedure reported in the Experimental section. Briefly, the reaction was carried out in water and time point samples were diluted 1 : 1000 in methanol before ESI-MS

analysis. In analogy with the NMR protocol, the reaction of **1-H** was studied more in detail. In particular, the conversion of the starting material into the products was followed by sampling the reaction at the same time points used during the NMR experiments, and the two analytical techniques showed that the oxidation/elimination process was accomplished in a similar time frame (approximately 70 min, see Fig. S43†). Upon addition of H₂O₂, the signals corresponding to the selenoxide (*m/z* = 334) and cinnamylamine **6** (*m/z* = 162) were detected in the mass spectra obtained in positive ionisation mode. Moreover, MS analyses performed in negative ionisation mode highlighted the presence of the signal corresponding to seleninic acid **8** (*m/z* = 189, see Fig. S33–S36† for representative mass spectra), in agreement with the data reported by Wang and colleagues.⁸⁵

Finally, MS analysis was also performed on the NMR samples used in the mechanistic study above described. Positive and negative ionisation mode MS spectra acquired on the

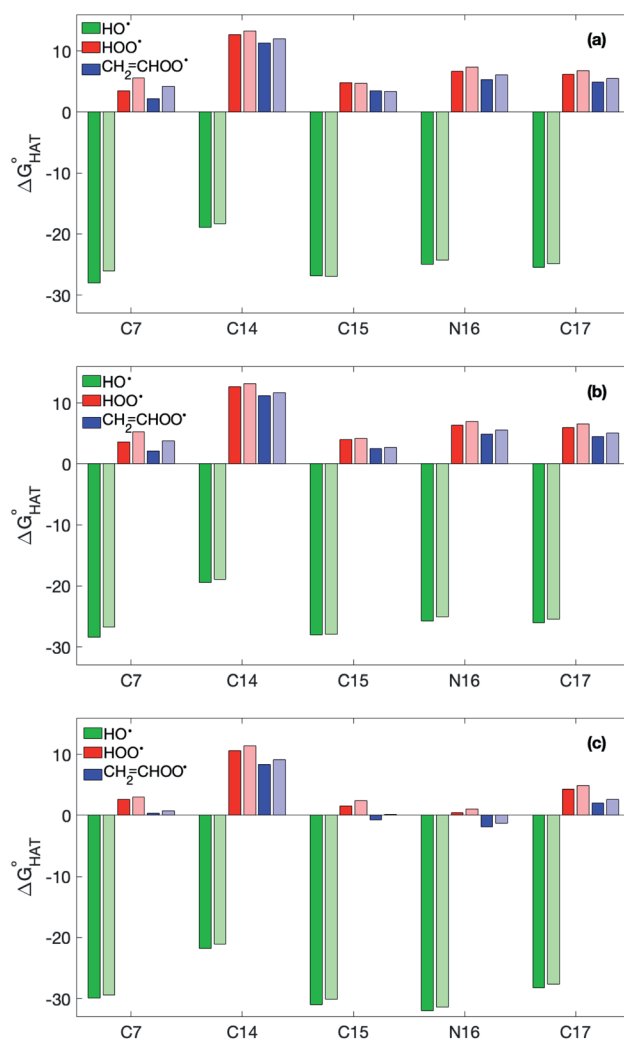


Fig. 3 ΔG_{HAT} (kcal mol⁻¹) in the gas phase (a), in benzene (b), and in water (c) for the scavenging of HO•, HOO• and CH₂=CHOO• from non-aromatic sites of selenofluoxetine. Values for fluoxetine taken from Muraro et al.¹⁷ are showed in a lighter shade for comparison. Level of theory: (SMD)-M06-2X/6-311+G(d,p)//M06-2X/6-31G(d).



Table 1 $\Delta G_{\text{HAT}}^\ddagger$ (kcal mol⁻¹) in the gas phase (a), in benzene (b), and in water (c) for the scavenging of HO[•], from non-aromatic sites of selenofluoxetine. Level of theory: (SMD)-M06-2X/6-311+G(d,p)//M06-2X/6-31G(d)

HO [•]			
Site	Gas phase ^a	Benzene ^a	Water ^a
C7	2.8 (6.6)	3.8 (8.6)	4.1 (10.0)
C14	8.9 (7.5)	10.2 (8.9)	11.0 (9.5)
C15	4.6 (5.4)	5.3 (5.9)	3.0 (4.2)
N16	3.5 (3.7)	3.8 (4.0)	0.9 (0.8)
C17	6.1 (7.8)	4.1 (8.3)	6.4 (5.5)

^a Values referring to the analogous sites of fluoxetine,¹⁷ computed at the same level of theory, are reported in parentheses for comparison.

completely reacted sample ($t = 24$ h) diluted in methanol confirmed the presence of seleninic acid **8** ($m/z = 189$), diphenyl diselenide ($m/z = 316$) and cinnamylamine **6** ($m/z = 162$) as reaction products, that were identified using CID experiments (Fig. S37–S42[†]). A similar behaviour was observed for **1-CF₃**. Again, MS analysis on the sample reacted with H₂O₂ unambiguously confirmed the presence in solution of **6** ($m/z = 162$) and **7** ($m/z = 255$) as final products (Fig. S44 and S45[†]).

Mechanistic DFT analysis

The radical scavenging activity *via* HAT of fluoxetine has been recently investigated *in silico* by some of us.¹⁷ HAT occurs from the non-aromatic sites C7, C14, C15, N16 and C17. We have considered the corresponding sites of selenofluoxetine (Scheme 1) and focused on the scavenging of HO[•], which is the most reactive and electrophilic oxygen centred radical, of the peroxy radical HOO[•] and of CH₂=CHOO[•], which mimics larger unsaturated peroxy radicals. $\Delta G_{\text{HAT}}^\circ$ values are shown in Fig. 3 and listed in Table S1.[†]

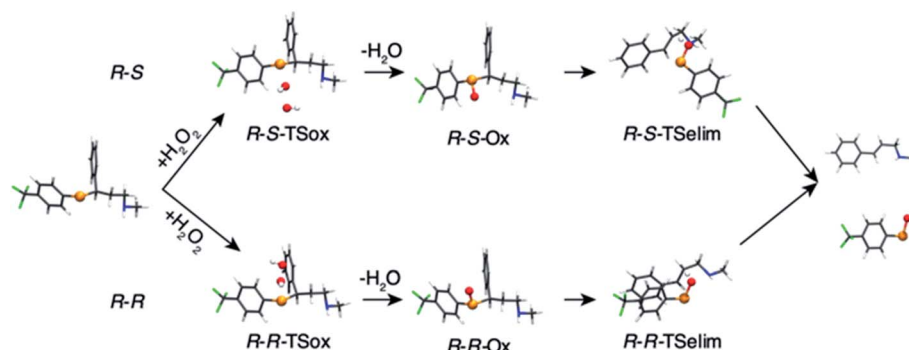
As reported for fluoxetine, selenofluoxetine is not selective for peroxy radicals; in fact, all HATs from all the five sites to HOO[•] and most HATs to CH₂=CHOO[•] are endergonic in gas-phase as well as in solvent. Focusing on HAT to HO[•], in gas phase, it is thermodynamically most favoured from C7, which is close to Se, and more favoured from C15 and N16 than from C14

and C17. $\Delta G_{\text{HAT}}^\circ$ values become more negative when going from the gas to the condensed phase and with increasing solvent polarity. In benzene, the same trend of gas-phase is found; conversely, in water, HAT from the amino site is the most favoured, as found for fluoxetine. $\Delta G_{\text{HAT}}^\ddagger$ were computed for all five non-aromatic sites to HO[•], *i.e.* those from C7, C14, C15, N16 and C17 and are reported in Table 1. In gas-phase, the lowest activation energy is computed for HAT from C7, which is also the most exergonic process. *i.e.* 2.8 kcal mol⁻¹. This value slightly increases in benzene where HAT from C7 becomes also less thermodynamically favoured process and decreases to 0.9 kcal mol⁻¹ in water where $\Delta G_{\text{HAT}}^\circ$ reaches the lowest negative value, *i.e.* -32.0 kcal mol⁻¹. Notably, in selenofluoxetine, HAT from all the five sites to HO[•] is thermodynamically as well as kinetically more favoured than in fluoxetine, denoting a better radical scavenging potential.

The oxidation of the fluoxetine analogues by H₂O₂ was investigated *in silico* at ZORA-OLYP/TZ2P level of theory. In Fig. 4, the computed intermediates and transition states for selenofluoxetine are shown, while energy data are reported in Table S2.[†]

As can be seen from the energy profile shown in Fig. 5(a), in gas phase, the transition states are preceded and followed by the formation of a reactant complex (RCox) and a product complex (PCox), which are stabilised with respect to the free reactants and products, respectively. Upon reaction with H₂O₂, the selenide is oxidised to selenoxide. Since the attack of the peroxide may occur from two opposite sides, two paths are envisioned and two diastereoisomeric products form.

The oxidation occurring at selenium keeps the stereochemistry of C7 intact (*R*), therefore the two diastereoisomeric oxidised product differ only in the stereochemistry of selenium and are labelled *R-R* and *R-S* (Fig. 4). Despite sterically more hindered, there are no large differences in the energetics along the *R-R* path and *R-S* path, and the former is predicted to be slightly more stabilised. From the two products, *i.e.* *R-R*-Ox and *R-S*-Ox, elimination also occurs *via* two distinct paths with rather similar energetics, leading to the seleninic acid **7** and the alkene **6**. The energy profiles shown in Fig. 5(c) and (d) are those of **1-CF₃**. No large mechanistic and energy differences are computed between fluoxetine and **1-CF₃**, suggesting that small



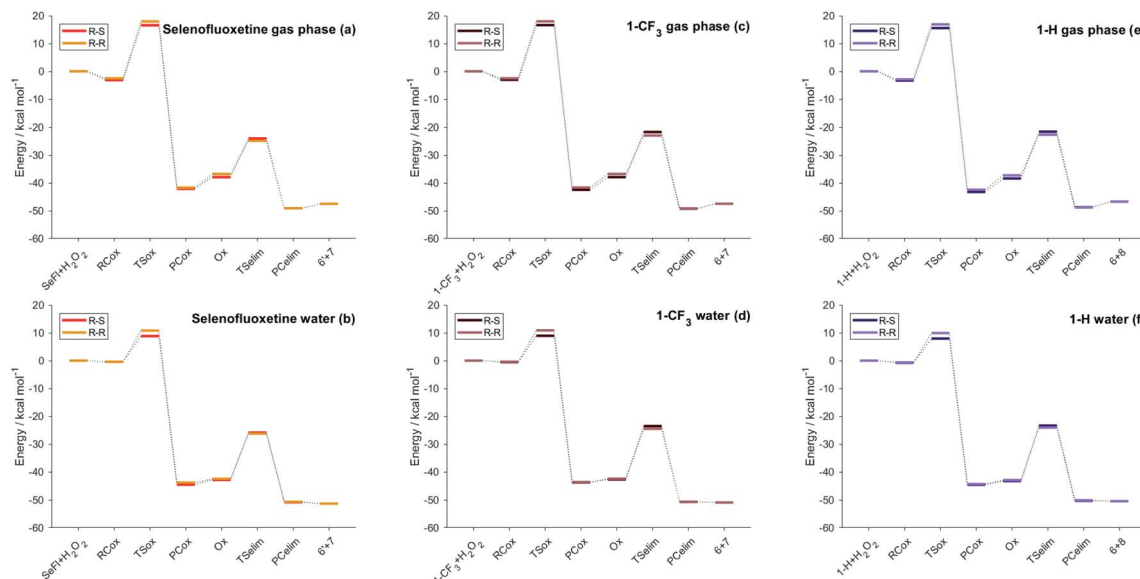


Fig. 5 Energies of the stationary points of the investigated reactions (Scheme 3) for different selenofluoxetine derivatives in the gas-phase (left column) and in water (right column). Level of theory: (COSMO)-ZORA-OLYP/TZ2P.

geometry modifications do not affect significantly the reactivity. Calculations have been carried out also for **1-H**. Considering the oxidation step, the barrier decreases when decreasing the electron-withdrawing character of the substituent on the phenyl ring R' , i.e. $\Delta E^\ddagger(R' = \text{CF}_3) > \Delta E^\ddagger(R' = \text{H})$ (Table S2†). Conversely, in the elimination step, selenofluoxetine ($R' = \text{CF}_3$) has the lowest activation energy. The energy profiles of fluoxetine and **1-CF₃** have been recalculated also in solvent using the COSMO continuum approach for water. They are shown in Fig. 5(b) and (d). As reported for similar reactions,⁸⁸ we assist to the disappearance of the reactant and product complexes, which leads to a significant decrease of the activation energy for the oxidation step. Consequently, the highest barrier in water is the one computed for the elimination.

Conclusions

The results of our multi-approach experimental and theoretical investigation on the reaction of selenofluoxetine derivatives with H_2O_2 in water demonstrate that the substrates undergo an oxidation–elimination process, providing cinnamylamine and seleninic acid as final products. The model Se-based compounds here presented are closely related, from a structural point of view, to fluoxetine. Thus, they are expected to maintain the pharmacokinetic properties, such as CNS permeation, and biological activities of the original drug. Analogues of fluoxetine bearing tertiary amines were demonstrated to bind SERT with similar affinity.⁸⁹ Consequently, toxicological and medical research is prompted to further explore this aspect by probing the antidepressant potential of selenofluoxetine and its derivatives. Moreover, the studied organoselenides are novel *tandem antioxidants*, combining the radical scavenging properties of fluoxetine, which are mainly related to C7 and N16 sites, and serotonin-mediated redox activity, with the GPx-like reactivity, due to the presence of the

selenium nucleus. In addition, the here reported reactions are also endowed with synthetic value, since the basis for a novel approach for the synthesis of cinnamylamine, a pharmacologically-relevant scaffold are presented. More in general, the here described procedure provides an efficient alternative, on the green chemistry side, for the preparation of the allylamine. The oxidation step can indeed be carried out in water, only requiring H_2O_2 and affording a quantitative conversion. Notably, the reaction is highly selective providing the *trans* products. Moreover, we verified that **1-CF₃** and **1-H** react following the same mechanism to give cinnamylamine. This prompted us to further investigate the oxidation–elimination reaction on other substrates in our ongoing investigation. Our perspective goal, supported by preliminary results, consists in probing the potential application of this methodology to a broader range of substrates for the production of unsaturated amines.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded by the Università degli Studi di Padova, thanks to the P-DiSC (BIRD2018-UNIPD) project MAD³S (Modelling Antioxidant Drugs: Design and Development of computer-aided molecular Systems); P. I. L. O. All the calculations were carried out on Galileo (CINECA: Casalecchio di Reno, Italy) thanks to the ISCR Grant REBEL2 (REdox state role in Bio-inspired ELEmentary reactions 2), P. I.: L. O. L.O. contributed to this research as part of the scientific activity of the international multidisciplinary network ‘SeS Redox and Catalysis’.



References

- 1 D. T. Wong, J. S. Horng, F. P. Bymaster, K. L. Hauser and B. B. Molloy, *Life Sci.*, 1974, **15**, 471–479.
- 2 D. T. Wong, K. W. Perry and F. P. Bymaster, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2005, **4**, 764–774.
- 3 J. A. Coleman and E. Gouaux, *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.*, 2018, **25**, 170–175.
- 4 M. G. Scordo, E. Spina, M.-L. Dahl, G. Gatti and E. Perucca, *Basic Clin. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 2005, **97**, 296–301.
- 5 C. Mancuso, E. Esposito, M. G. Morgese, F. Caraci, F. Tascedda, S. Merlo, C. Benatti, S. F. Spampinato, A. Munafò, G. M. Leggio, F. Nicoletti, N. Brunello, F. Drago, M. A. Sortino and A. Copani, *Front. Pharmacol.*, 2016, **7**, 389.
- 6 K. Manton, S. Volovik and A. Kulminski, *Curr. Alzheimer Res.*, 2004, **1**, 277–293.
- 7 P. R. Angelova and A. Y. Abramov, *FEBS Lett.*, 2018, **592**, 692–702.
- 8 K. Bisht, K. Sharma and M.-È. Tremblay, *Neurobiol. Stress*, 2018, **9**, 9–21.
- 9 M. C. W. Oswald, N. Garnham, S. T. Sweeney and M. Landgraf, *FEBS Lett.*, 2018, **592**, 679–691.
- 10 M. Bortoli, M. Dalla Tiezza, C. Muraro, C. Pavan, G. Ribaudo, A. Rodighiero, C. Tubaro, G. Zagotto and L. Orian, *Comput. Struct. Biotechnol. J.*, 2019, **17**, 311–318.
- 11 O. M. E. Abdel-Salam, S. M. Y. Morsy and A. A. Sleem, *EXCLI J.*, 2011, **10**, 290–302.
- 12 G. A. Behr, J. C. F. Moreira and B. N. Frey, *Oxid. Med. Cell. Longev.*, 2012, **2012**, 609421.
- 13 M. Herbet, M. Gawrońska-Grzywacz, M. Izdebska and I. Piątkowska-Chmiel, *Exp. Ther. Med.*, 2016, **12**, 3440–3444.
- 14 V. Caiaffo, B. D. R. Oliveira, F. B. de Sá and J. Evêncio Neto, *Pharmacol. Res. Perspect.*, 2016, **4**, e00231.
- 15 M. M. Saffhi, H. M. Qumayri, A. U. M. Masmali, R. Siddiqui, M. F. Alam, G. Khan and T. Anwer, *Arch. Physiol. Biochem.*, 2019, **125**, 150–155.
- 16 N. Kolla, Z. Wei, J. S. Richardson and X.-M. Li, *J. Psychiatry Neurosci.*, 2005, **30**, 196–201.
- 17 C. Muraro, M. Dalla Tiezza, C. Pavan, G. Ribaudo, G. Zagotto and L. Orian, *Appl. Sci.*, 2019, **9**, 3631.
- 18 S. Sarikaya and I. Gulcin, *Curr. Bioact. Compd.*, 2013, **9**, 143–152.
- 19 O. Vašíček, A. Lojek and M. Číž, *J. Physiol. Biochem.*, 2020, **76**, 49–60.
- 20 A. Tutakhail, Q. A. Nazari, S. Khabil, A. Gardier and F. Coudore, *Life Sci.*, 2019, **232**, 116508.
- 21 O. Dalmizrak, K. Terali, E. B. Asuquo, I. H. Ogus and N. Ozer, *Protein J.*, 2019, **38**, 515–524.
- 22 E. Byeon, J. C. Park, A. Hagiwara, J. Han and J.-S. Lee, *Aquat. Toxicol.*, 2020, **218**, 105337.
- 23 L. Orian and S. Toppo, *Free Radical Biol. Med.*, 2014, **66**, 65–74.
- 24 L. P. Wolters and L. Orian, *Curr. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **20**, 189–197.
- 25 M. D. Tiezza, G. Ribaudo and L. Orian, *Curr. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **23**, 1381–1402.
- 26 J. T. Rotruck, A. L. Pope, H. E. Ganther, A. B. Swanson, D. G. Hafeman and W. G. Hoekstra, *Science*, 1973, **179**, 588–590.
- 27 L. Orian, P. Mauri, A. Roveri, S. Toppo, L. Benazzi, V. Bosello-Travain, A. De Palma, M. Maiorino, G. Miotto, M. Zaccarin, A. Polimeno, L. Flohé and F. Ursini, *Free Radical Biol. Med.*, 2015, **87**, 1–14.
- 28 M. Bortoli, M. Torsello, F. M. Bickelhaupt and L. Orian, *ChemPhysChem*, 2017, **18**, 2990–2998.
- 29 L. Orian, G. Cozza, M. Maiorino, S. Toppo, F. Ursini, M. Maiorino, S. Toppo and F. Ursini, in *Glutathione, Series Oxidative stress and disease*, ed. L. Flohé, CRC Press, 2018, pp. 53–66.
- 30 M. Maiorino, V. Bosello-Travain, G. Cozza, G. Miotto, L. Orian, A. Roveri, S. Toppo, M. Zaccarin and F. Ursini, in *Selenium: its molecular biology and role in human health*, ed. Springer, 4th edn, 2016, pp. 223–234.
- 31 M. T. Zimmerman, C. A. Bayse, R. R. Ramoutar and J. L. Brumaghim, *J. Inorg. Biochem.*, 2015, **145**, 30–40.
- 32 A. Wendel, M. Fausel, H. Safayhi, G. Tiegs and R. Otter, *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 1984, **33**, 3241–3245.
- 33 G. Mugesh, W. W. du Mont and H. Sies, *Chem. Rev.*, 2001, **101**, 2125–2179.
- 34 K. P. Bhabak and G. Mugesh, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2010, **43**, 1408–1419.
- 35 L. S. Gal

- A. V. Marenich, J. Bloino, B. G. Janesko, R. Gomperts, B. Mennucci, H. P. Hratchian, J. V. Ortiz, A. F. Izmaylov, J. L. Sonnenberg, D. Williams-Young, F. Ding, F. Lipparini, F. Egidi, J. Goings, B. Peng, A. Petrone, T. Henderson, D. Ranasinghe, V. G. Zakrzewski, J. Gao, N. Rega, G. Zheng, W. Liang, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, K. Throssell, J. A. Montgomery, J. A. Montgomery Jr, J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. J. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. N. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. A. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. P. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, C. Adamo, R. Cammi, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman and D. J. Fox, *Gaussian 16, Revision B.01*, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford, CT, 2016.
- 51 A. V. Marenich, C. J. Cramer and D. G. Truhlar, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2009, **113**, 6378–6396.
- 52 A. Galano, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2011, **13**, 7178–7188.
- 53 G. te Velde, F. M. Bickelhaupt, E. J. Baerends, C. Fonseca Guerra, S. J. A. van Gisbergen, J. G. Snijders and T. Ziegler, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2001, **22**, 931–967.
- 54 C. Fonseca Guerra, J. G. Snijders, G. te Velde and E. J. Baerends, *Theor. Chem. Acc.*, 1998, **99**, 391–403.
- 55 E. J. Baerends, T. Ziegler, A. J. Atkins, J. Autschbach, D. Bashford, O. Baseggio, A. Bérces, F. M. Bickelhaupt, C. Bo, P. M. Boerritger, L. Cavallo, C. Daul, D. P. Chong, D. V. Chulhai, L. Deng, R. M. Dickson, J. M. Dieterich, D. E. Ellis, M. van Faassen, A. Ghysels, A. Giammona, S. J. A. van Gisbergen, A. Goetz, A. W. Götz, S. Gusarov, F. E. Harris, P. van den Hoek, Z. Hu, C. R. Jacob, H. Jacobsen, L. Jensen, L. Joubert, J. W. Kaminski, G. van Kessel, C. König, F. Kootstra, A. Kovalenko, M. Krykunov, E. van Lenthe, D. A. McCormack, A. Michalak, M. Mitoraj, S. M. Morton, J. Neugebauer, V. P. Nicu, L. Noodleman, V. P. Osinga, S. Patchkovskii, M. Pavanello, C. A. Peeples, P. H. T. Philipsen, D. Post, C. C. Pye, H. Ramanantoanina, P. Ramos, W. Ravenek, J. I. Rodríguez, P. Ros, R. Rüger, P. R. T. Schipper, D. Schlüns, H. van Schoot, G. Schreckenbach, J. S. Seldenthuis, M. Seth, J. G. Snijders, M. Solà, M. Stener, M. Swart, D. Swerhone, G. te Velde, V. Tognetti, P. Vernooijs, L. Versluis, L. Visscher, O. Visser, F. Wang, T. A. Wesolowski, E. M. van Wezenbeek, G. Wiesenekker, S. K. Wolff, T. K. Woo and A. L. Yakovlev, *ADF2018, SCM, Theoretical Chemistry*, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2018.
- 56 N. C. Handy and A. J. Cohen, *Mol. Phys.*, 2001, **99**, 403–412.
- 57 N. C. Handy and A. J. Cohen, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2002, **116**, 5411–5418.
- 58 F. Zaccaria, L. P. Wolters, C. Fonseca Guerra and L. Orian, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2016, **37**, 1672–1680.
- 59 M. Bortoli, L. P. Wolters, L. Orian and F. M. Bickelhaupt, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2016, **12**, 2752–2761.
- 60 E. Van Lenthe and E. J. Baerends, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2003, **24**, 1142–1156.
- 61 E. van Lenthe, E. J. Baerends and J. G. Snijders, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1993, **99**, 4597–4610.
- 62 E. van Lenthe, E. J. Baerends and J. G. Snijders, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1994, **101**, 9783.
- 63 E. van Lenthe, J. G. Snijders and E. J. Baerends, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1996, **105**, 6505–6516.
- 64 A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1988, **88**, 2547–2553.
- 65 M. Franchini, P. H. T. Philipsen and L. Visscher, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2013, **34**, 1819–1827.
- 66 C. C. Pye and T. Ziegler, *Theor. Chem. Acc.*, 1999, **101**, 396–408.
- 67 A. Klamt and G. Schüürmann, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1993, 799–805.
- 68 A. Klamt and V. Jonas, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1996, **105**, 9972–9981.
- 69 M. Abid and A. Azam, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **13**, 2213–2220.
- 70 K. Tóth, N. I. Wenzel, N. Chavain, Y. Wang, W. Friebolin, L. Maes, B. Pradines, M. Lanzer, V. Yardley, R. Brun, C. Herold-Mende, C. Biot and E. Davioud-Charvet, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **53**, 3214–3226.
- 71 D. M. Perrine, N. R. Sabanayagam and K. J. Reynolds, *J. Chem. Educ.*, 1998, **75**, 1266.
- 72 J. C. Liou, S. S. Badsara, Y. T. Huang and C. F. Lee, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **40**, 41237–41244.
- 73 A. Clemenceau, Q. Wang and J. Zhu, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 201