

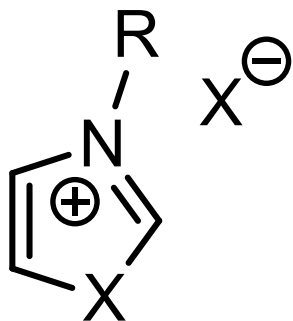
# Azolium-based compounds and materials for catalytic applications

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Main focus theme:

## “Organic Synthesis for Probing the Chemistry-Biology Interface”



Azolium-based  
compounds and materials  
for catalytic applications



Organocatalysis

Metal-based catalysis

C-C and C-X bond  
forming reactions

Water as reaction  
medium

Biomimetic synthesis

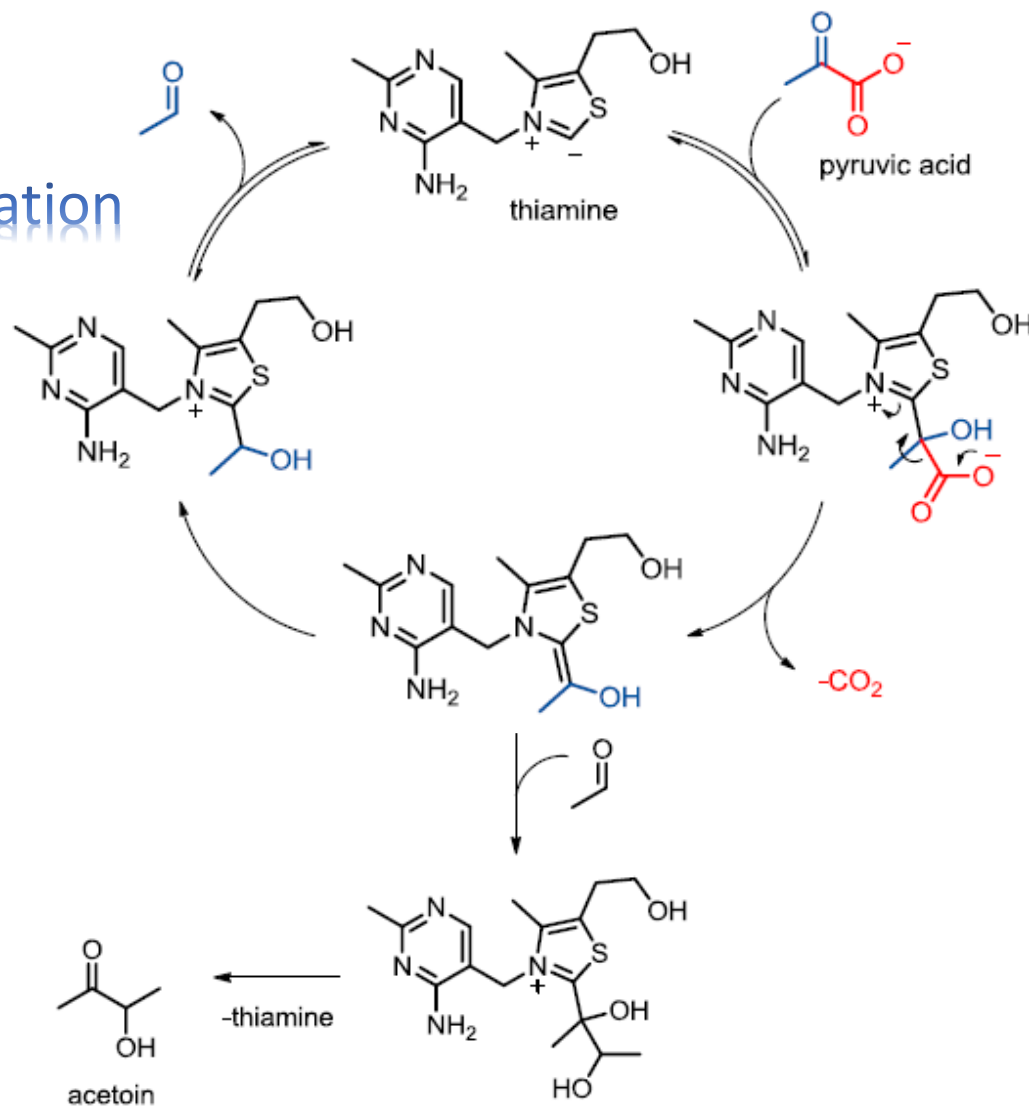
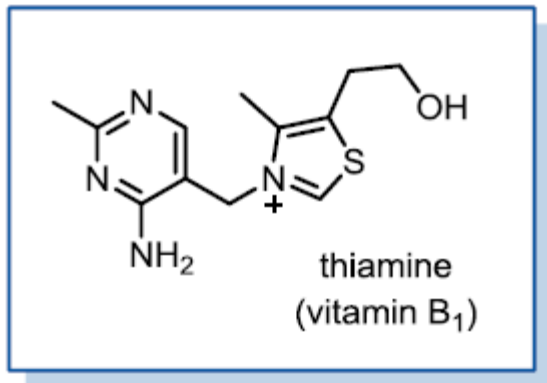
Synthesis of biologically  
useful compounds

Cooperative catalysis

chemistry-biology  
interface

Biological  
applications

## Pyruvic acid decarboxylation

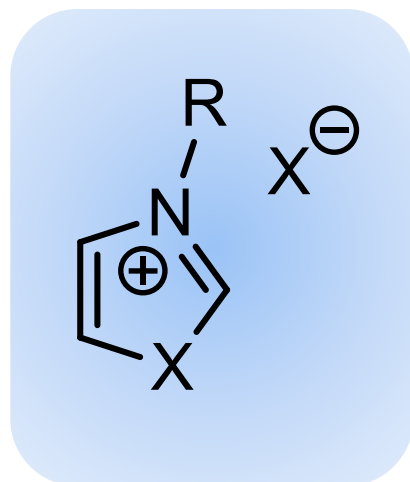


## Acetoin synthesis

## → Outline

### → Pre-catalysts (NHC)

- NHC
- chiral-NHC
- supported-NHC
- metal-NHC



### → Azolium Catalysts

### → Azolium Support

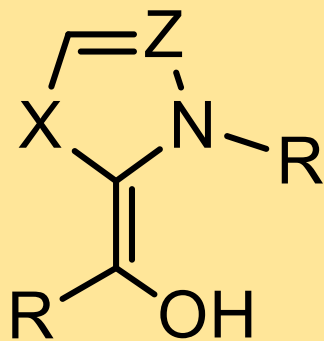
### → Azolium Tags

### → Biological applications

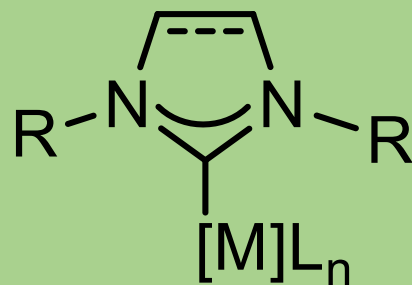
Azolium salts



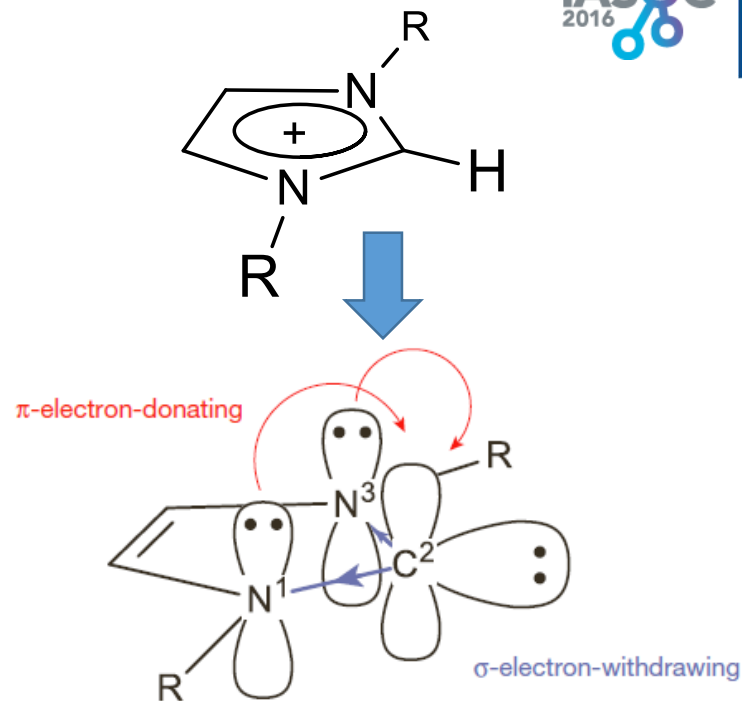
N-heterocyclic carbenes



Organocatalysts

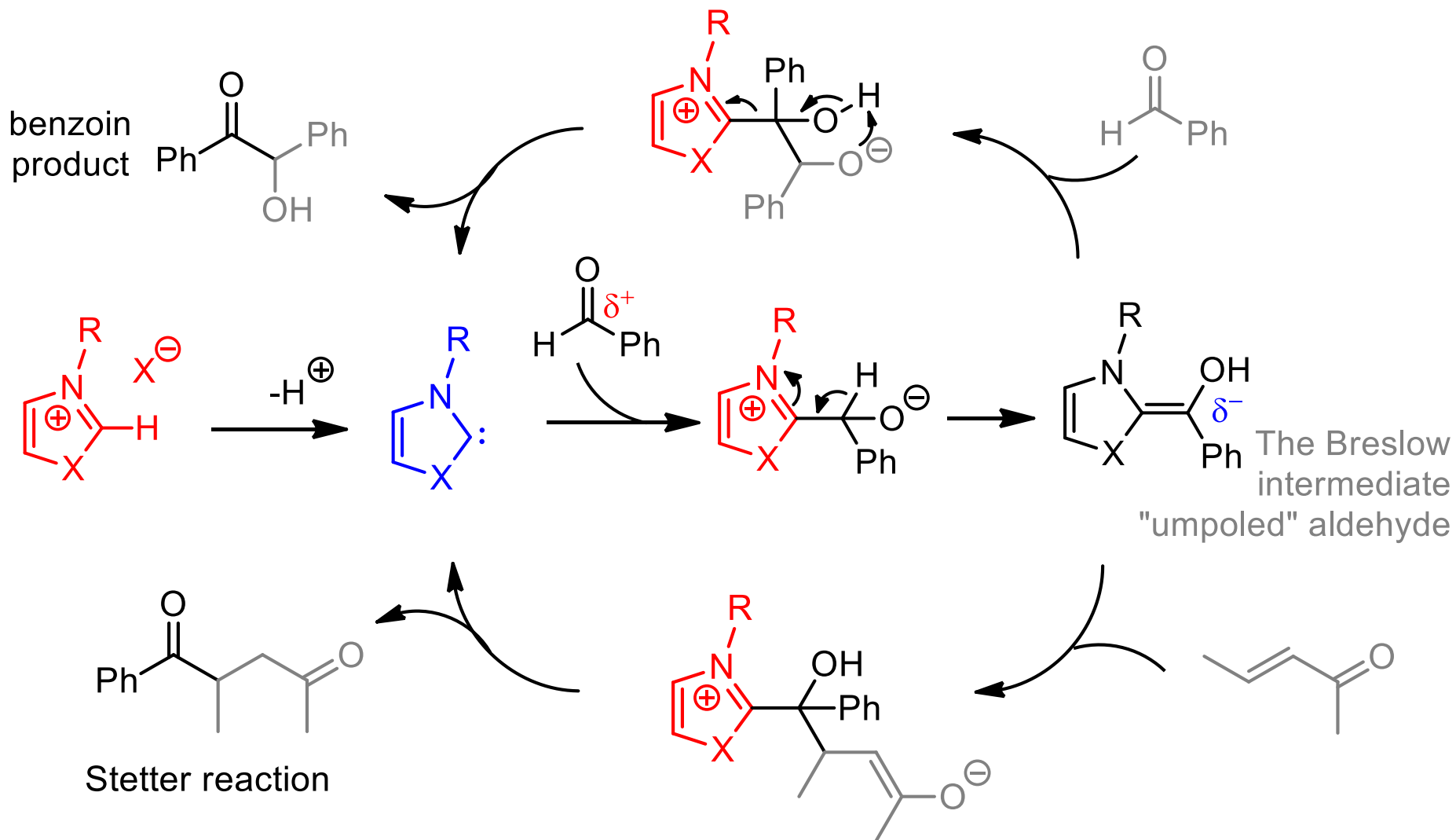


Metal-based catalysts

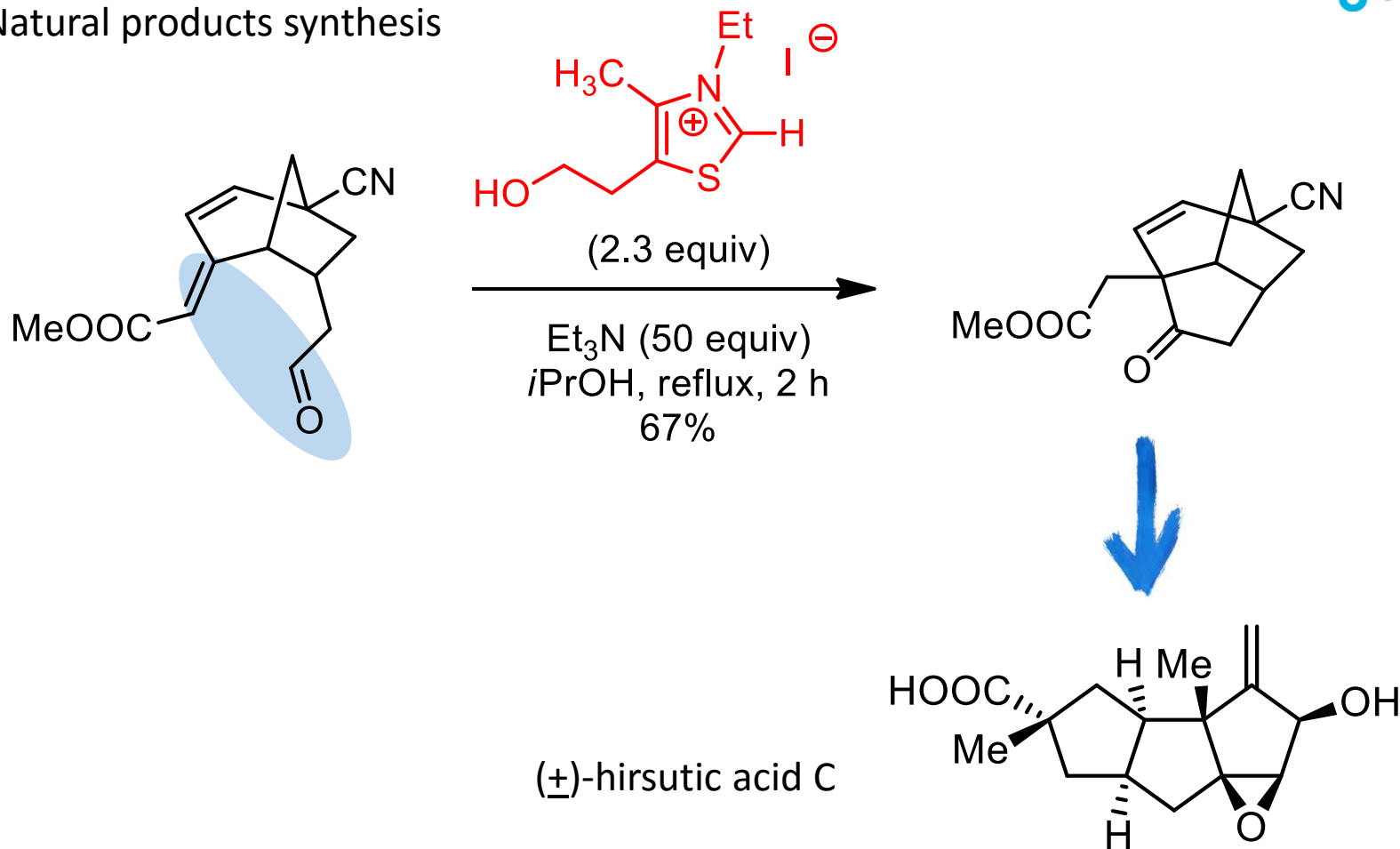


- *Basic applications: Benzoin formation, Stetter Reaction*

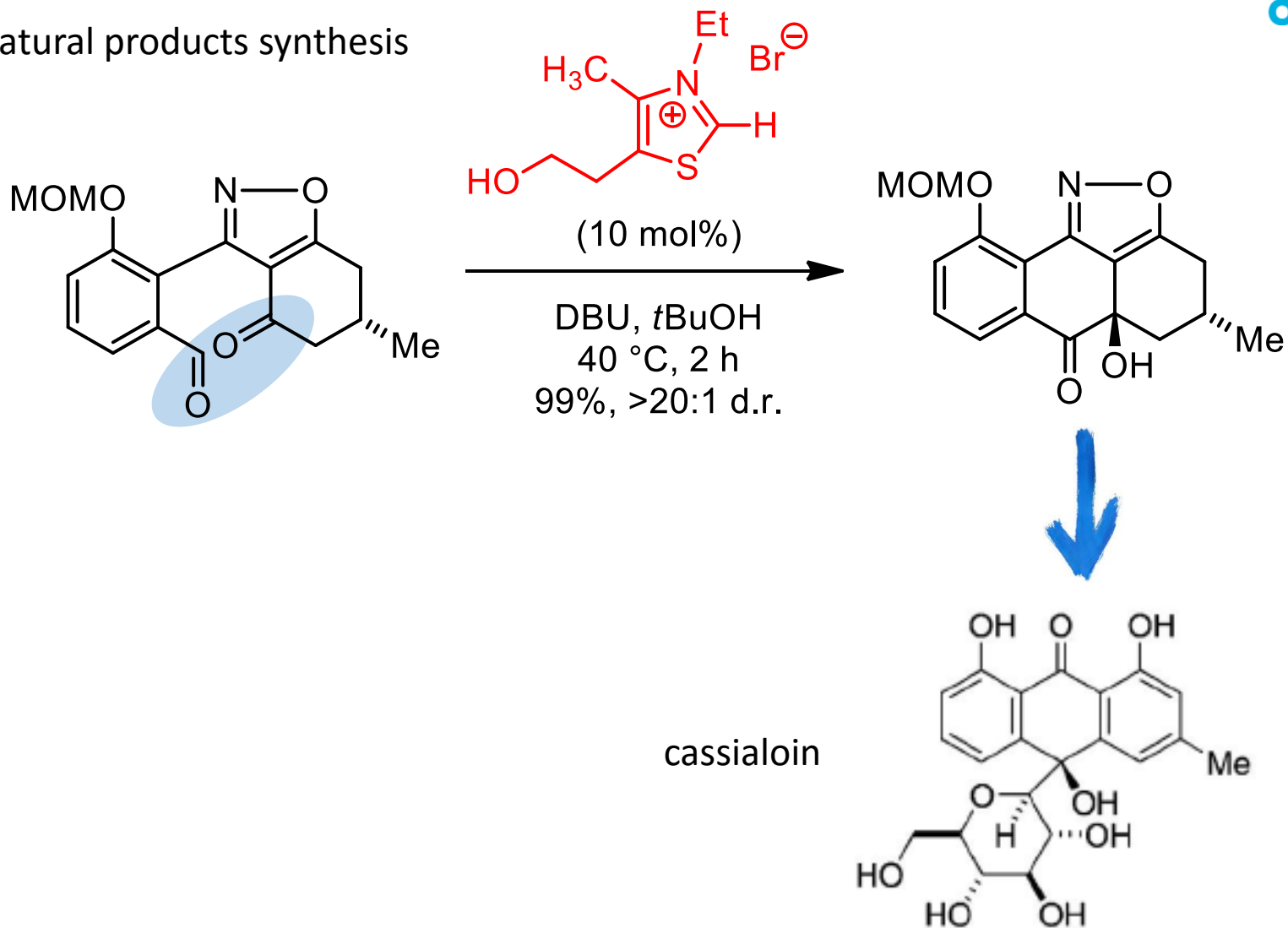
➤ *Role of the azolium moiety*



- Natural products synthesis

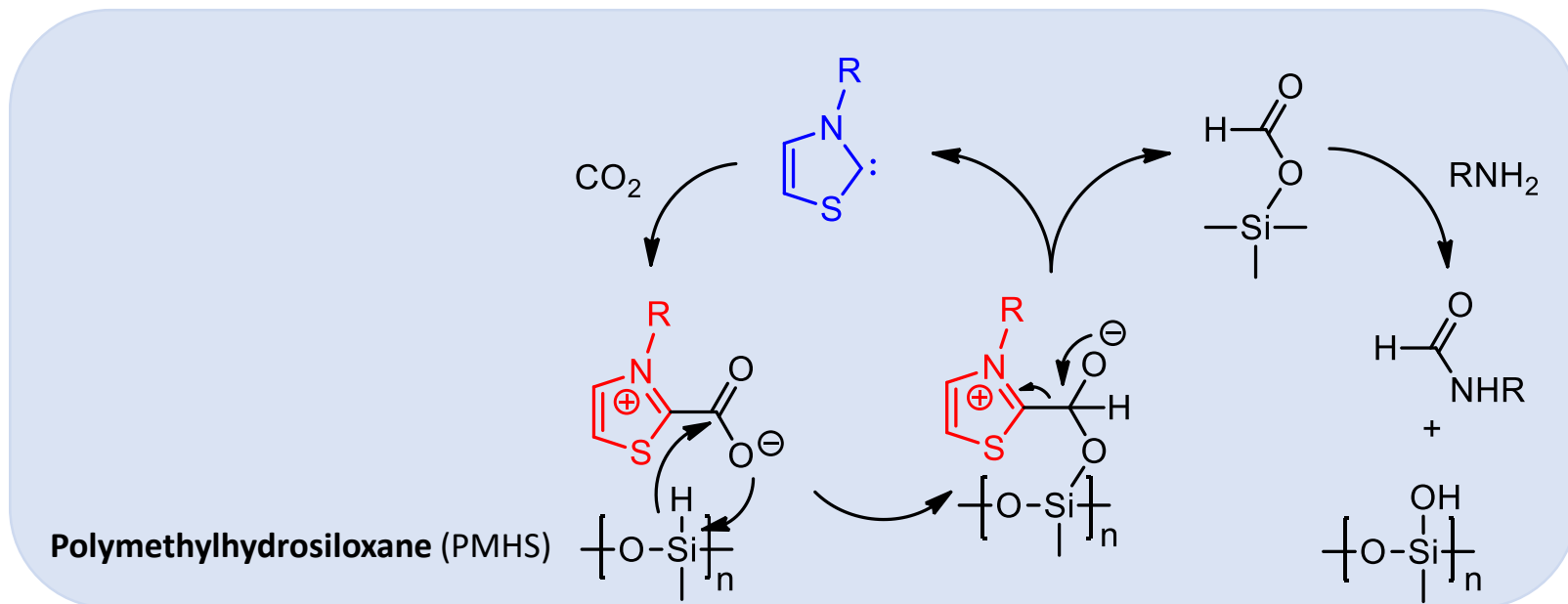
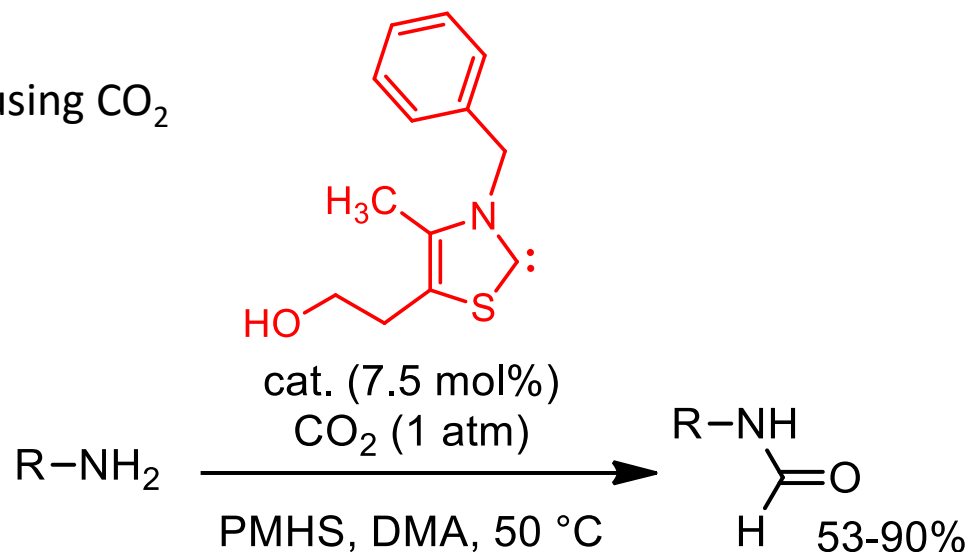


- Natural products synthesis

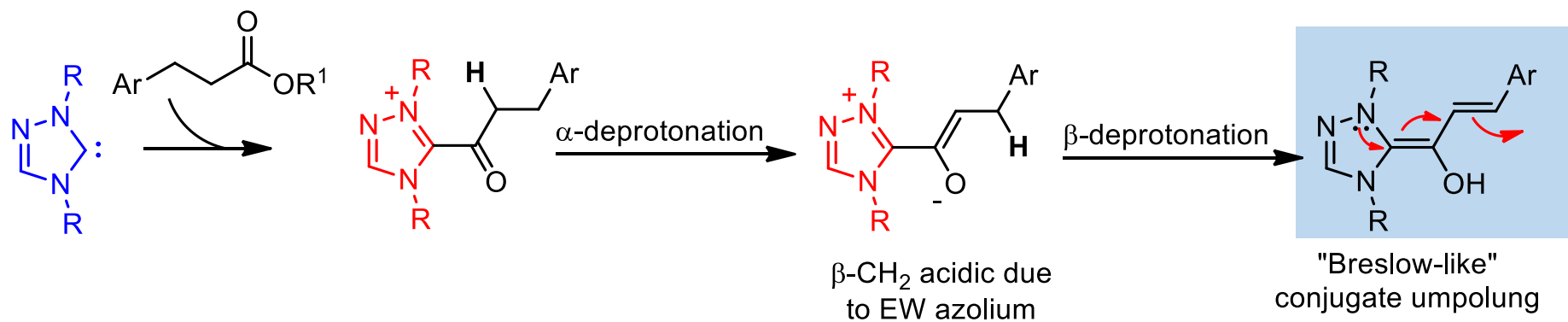




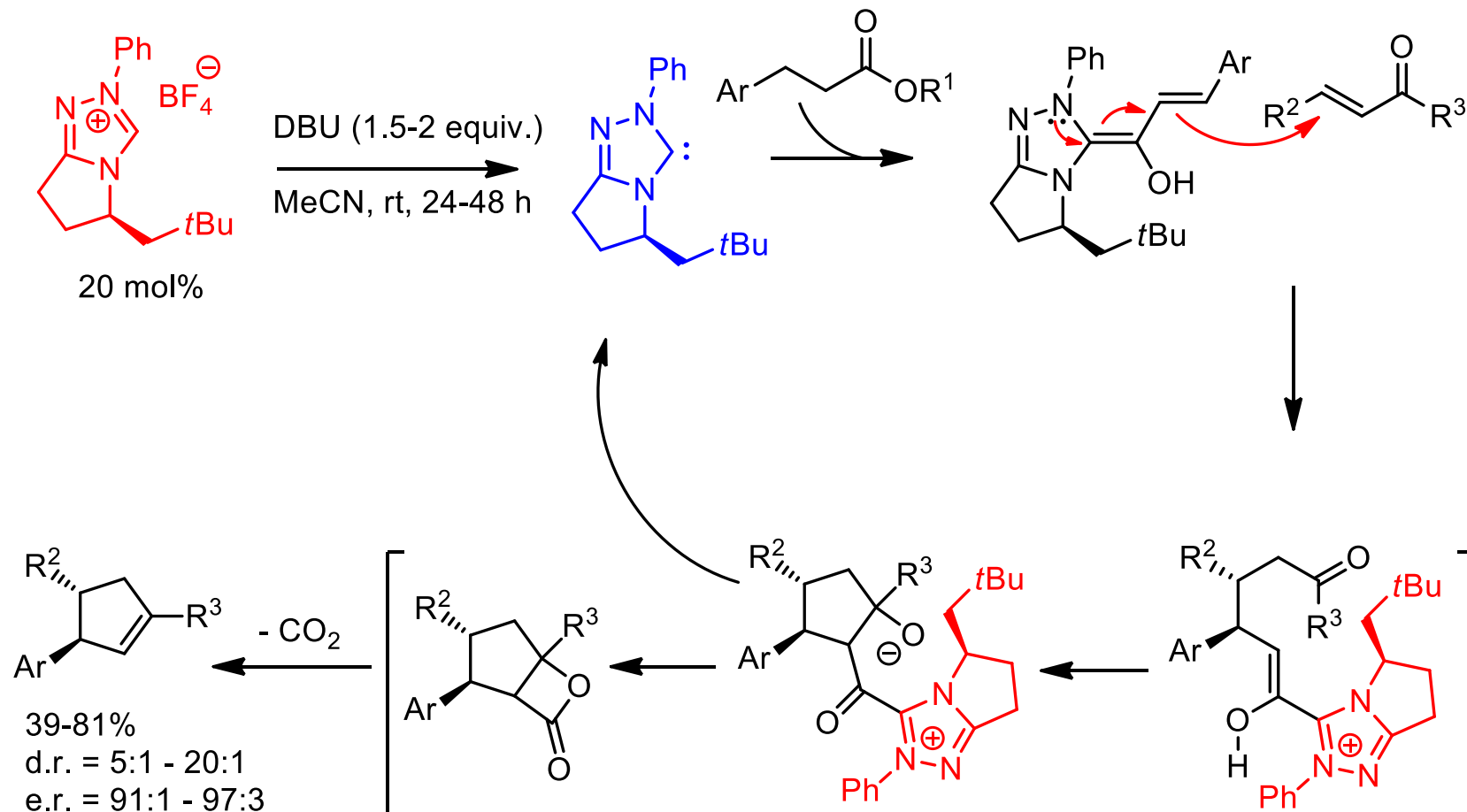
- N-formylation of amines using CO<sub>2</sub>



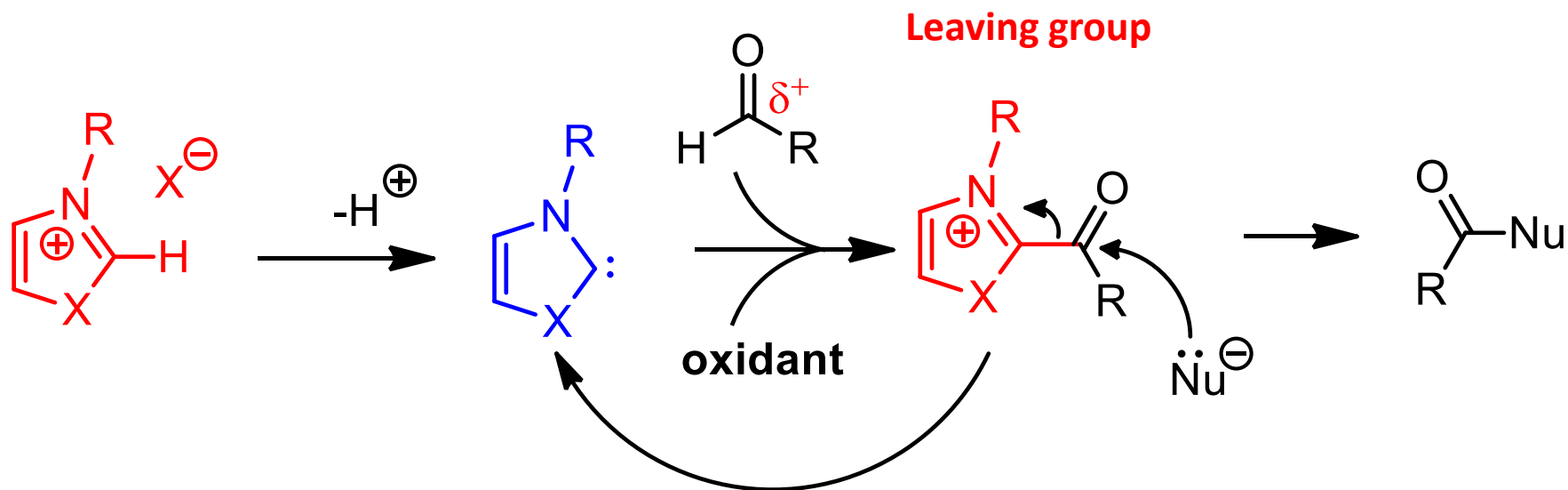
- Advanced applications



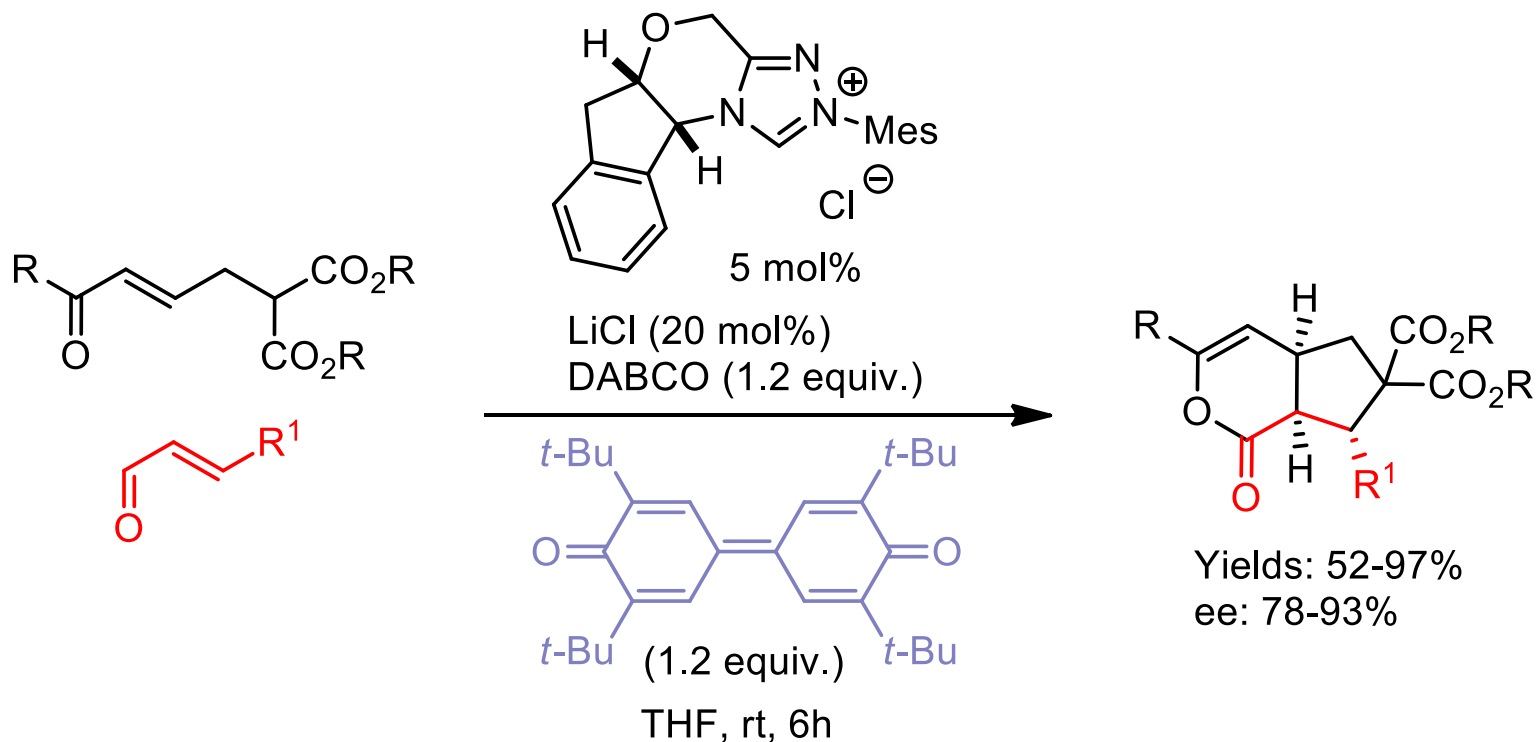
- Enantioselective synthesis

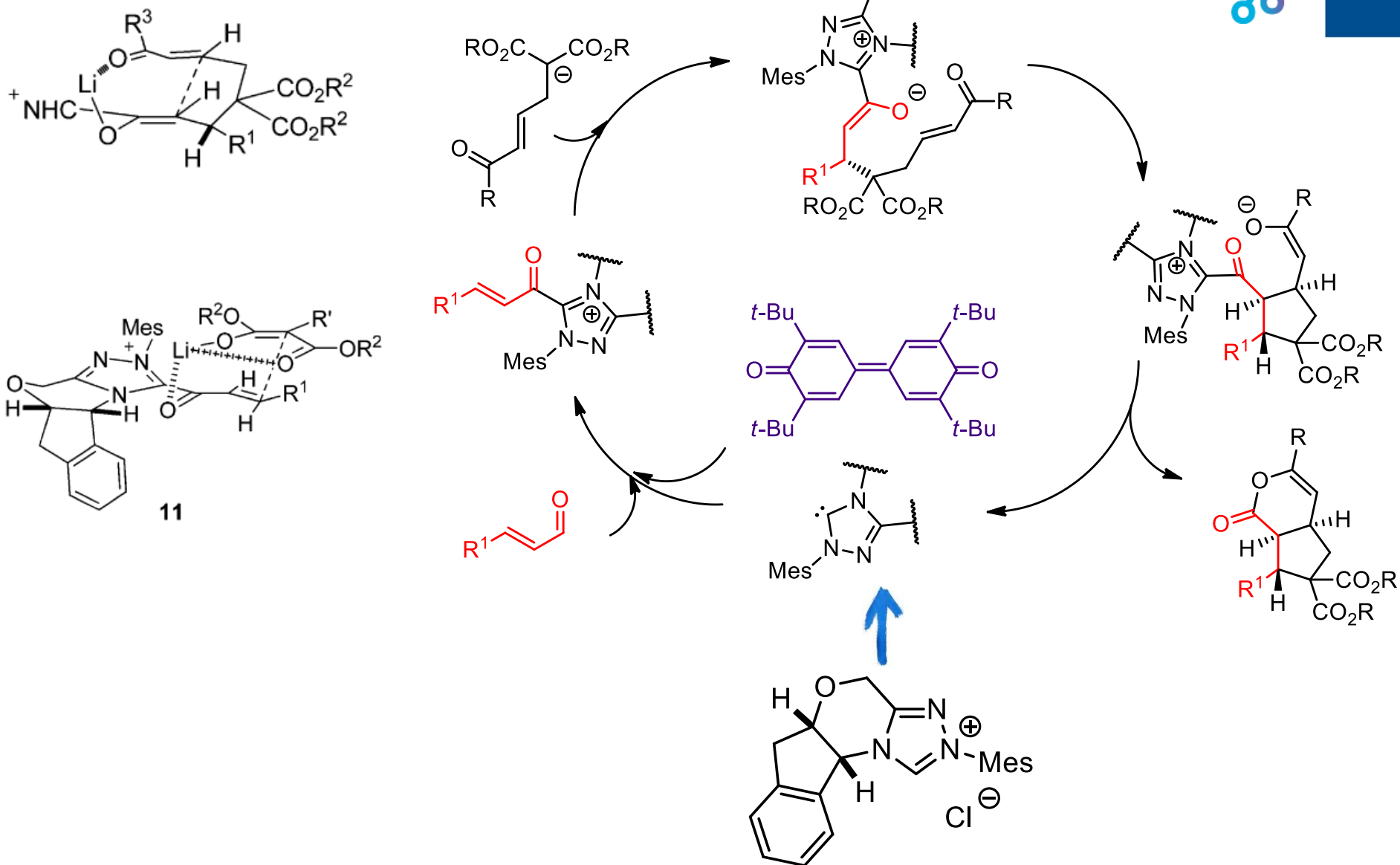


- Advanced applications

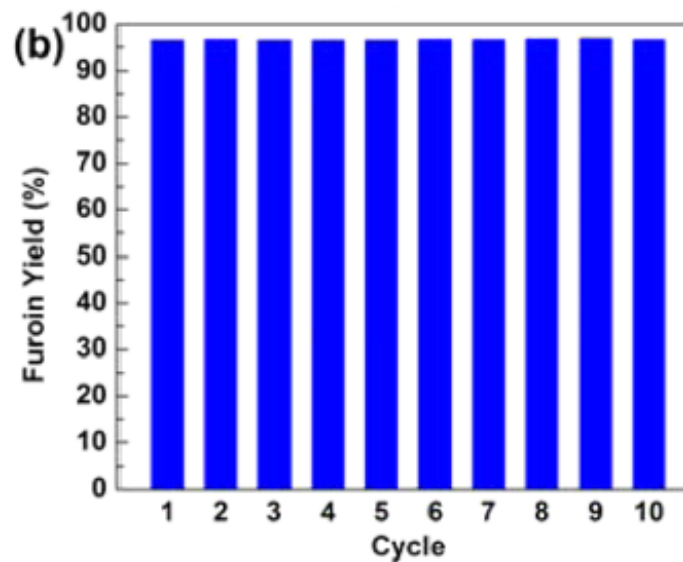
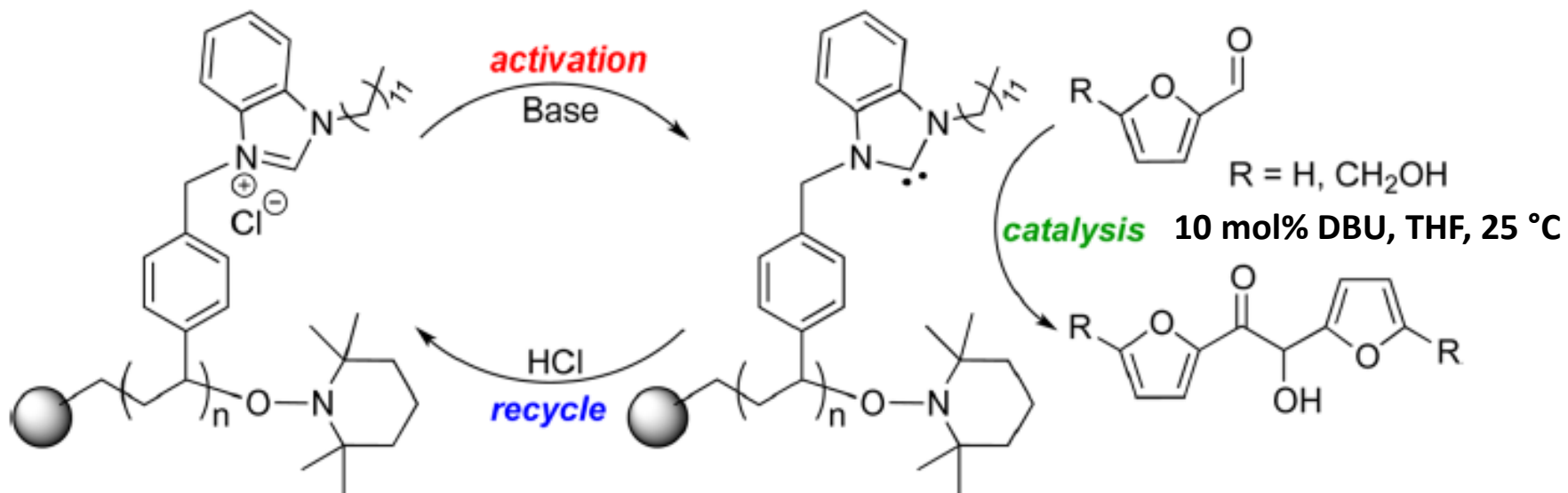


- Enantioselective synthesis
- Cooperative catalysis

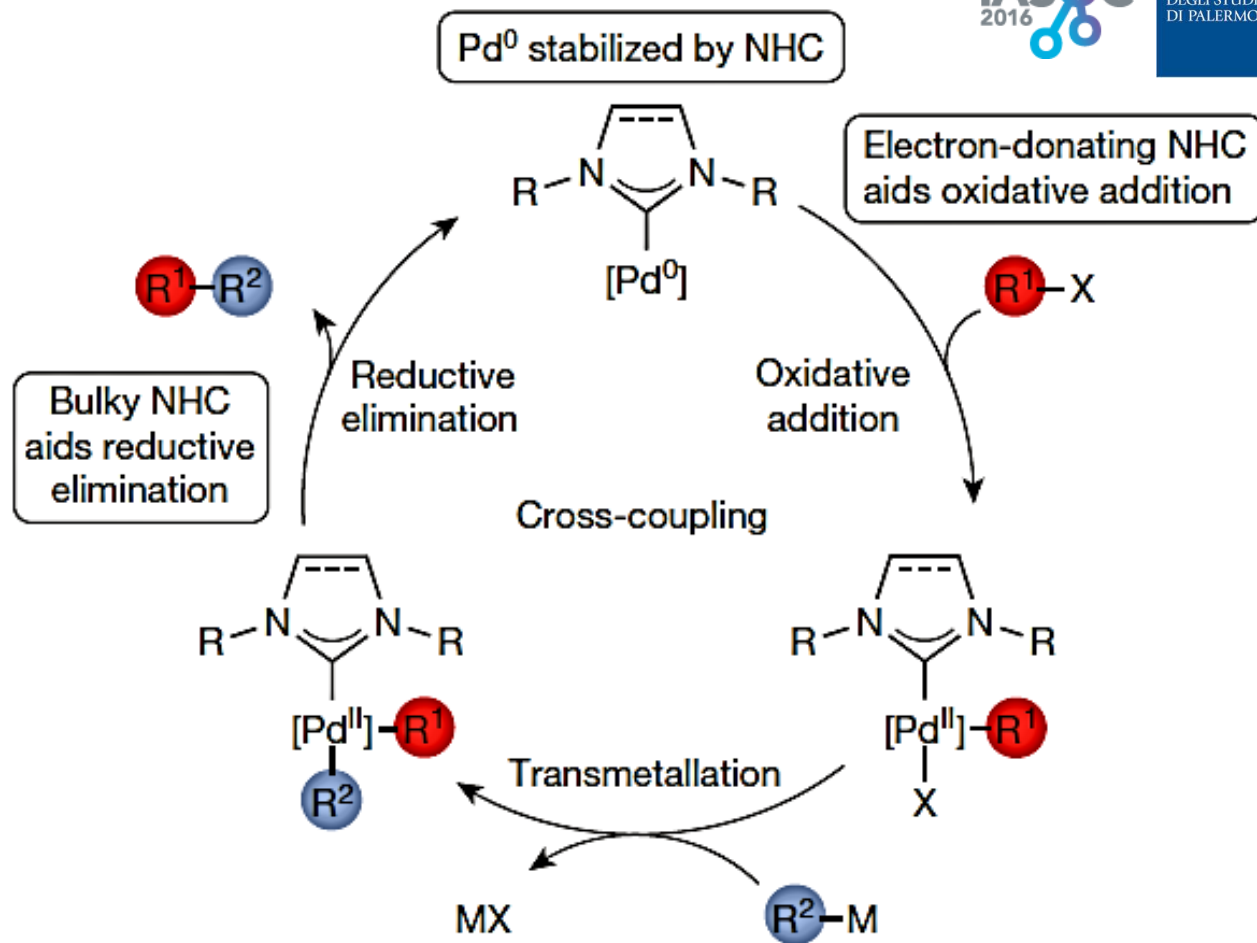
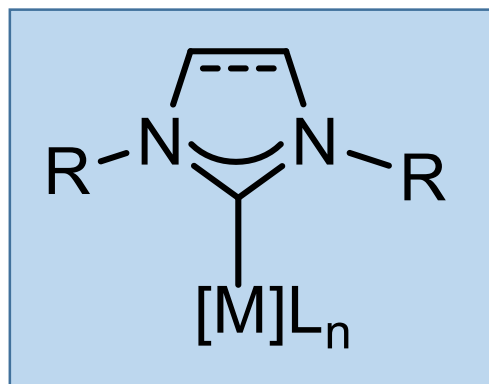




- Supported NHC



- Metal-NHC



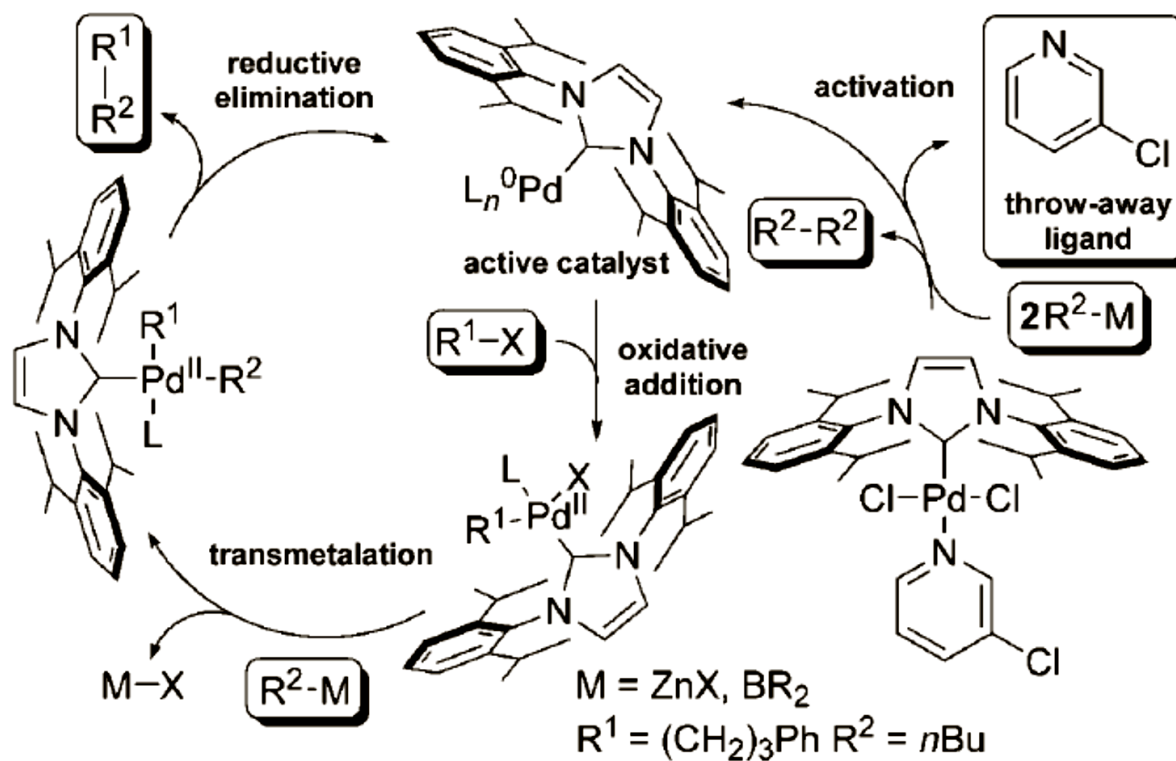
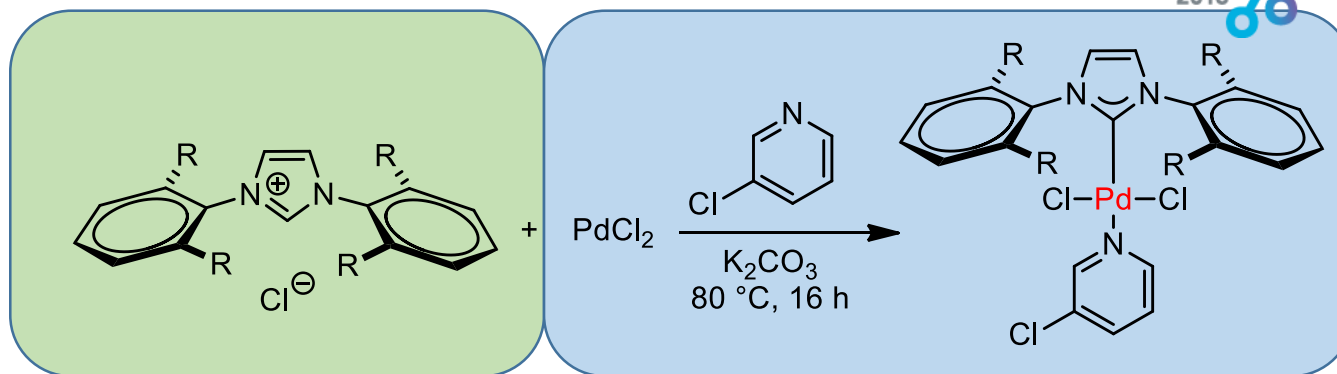
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> = aryl, heteroaryl, alkyl

X = halide, pseudohalide

M = B(OR)<sub>2</sub> (Suzuki-Miyaura), SnR<sub>3</sub> (Stille), ZnR (Negishi) and also heteroatom coupling partners such as HNR<sub>2</sub> (Buchwald-Hartwig)



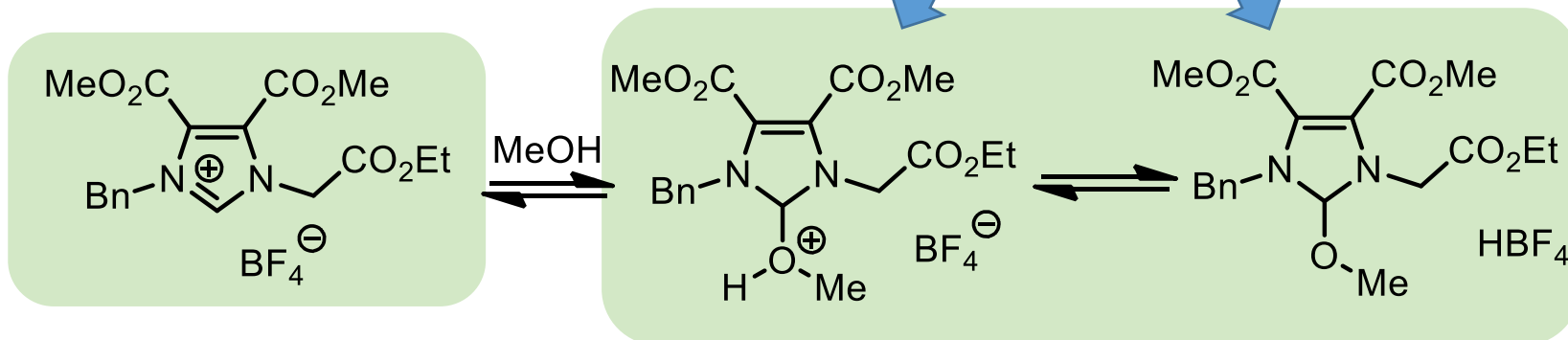
- Metal-NHC



- Aldehyde protection and deprotection

**Aprotic salt as acidic catalyst  
when used with a protic additive**

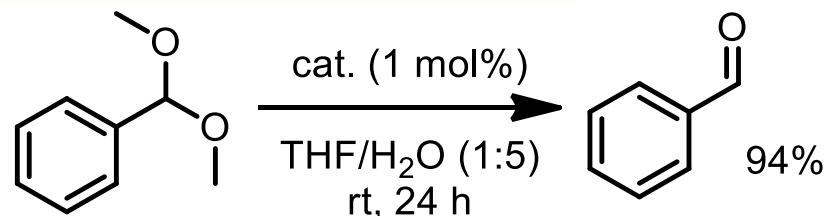
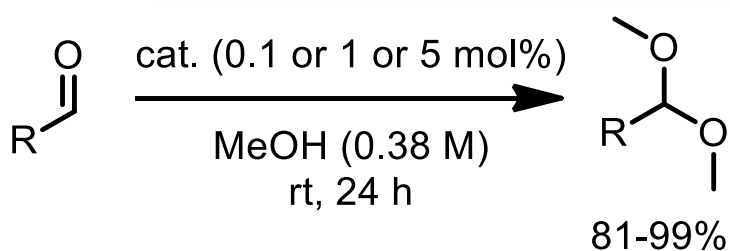
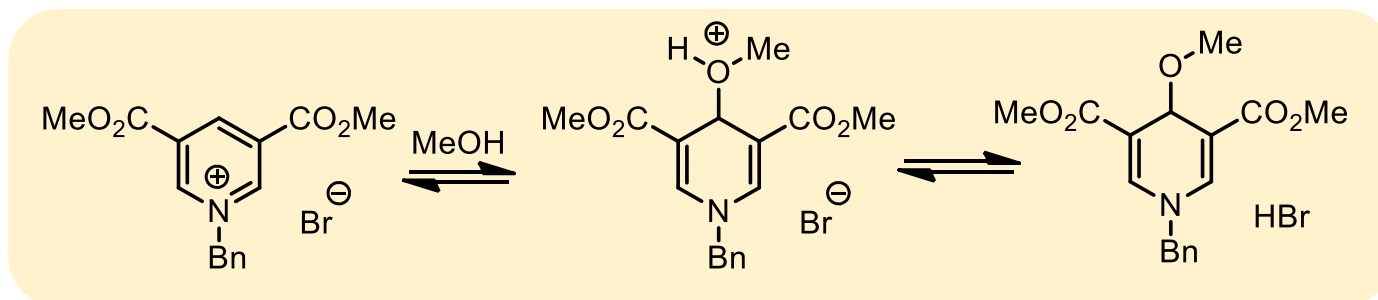
**Acidic species**



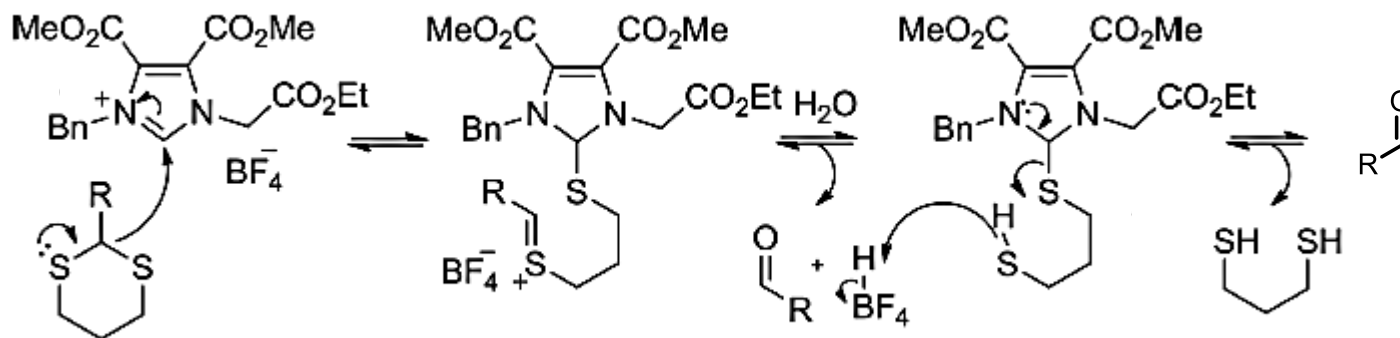
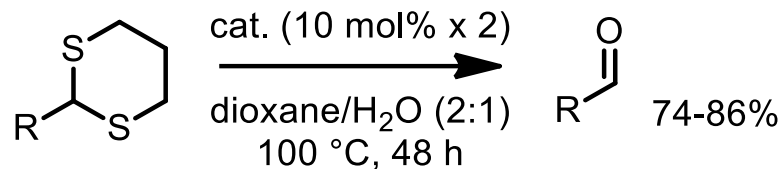
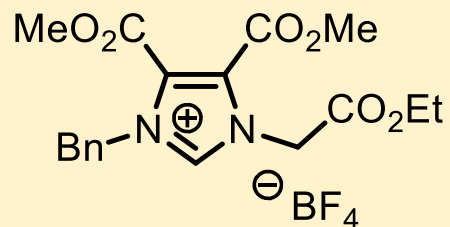
**NAD<sup>+</sup>**



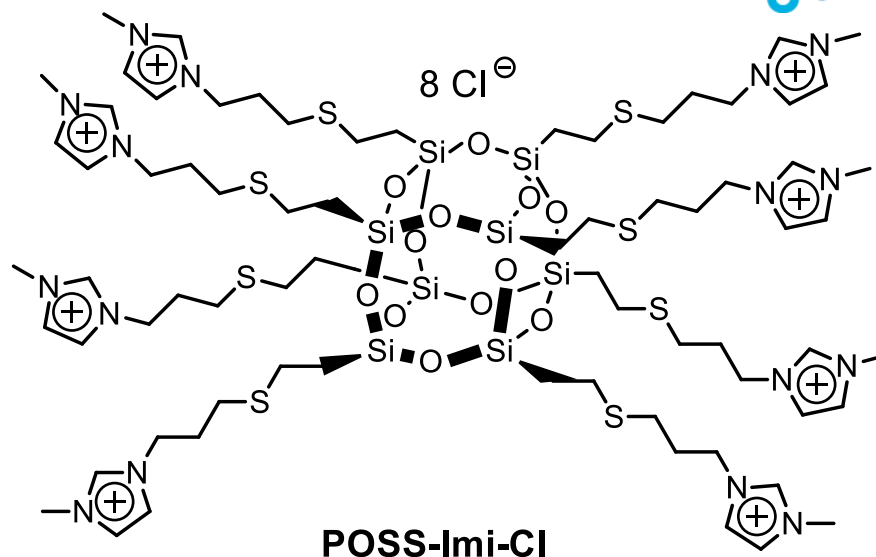
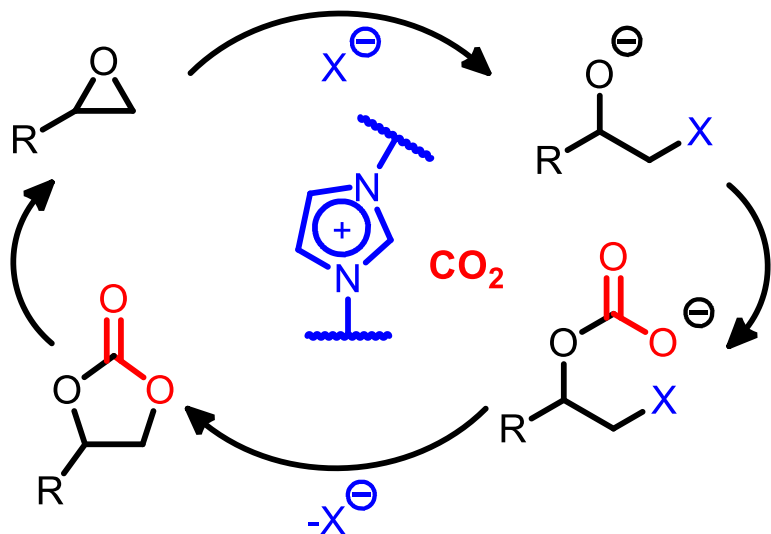
**NADH**



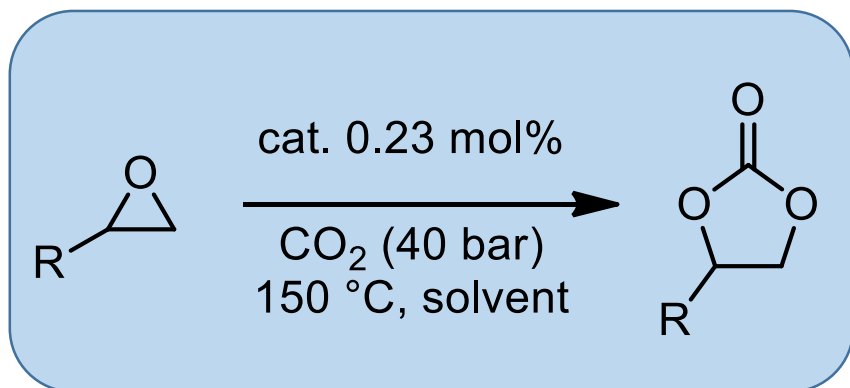
- 1,3-Dithiane deprotection



- Cyclic carbonate synthesis
- Phase transfer catalysis

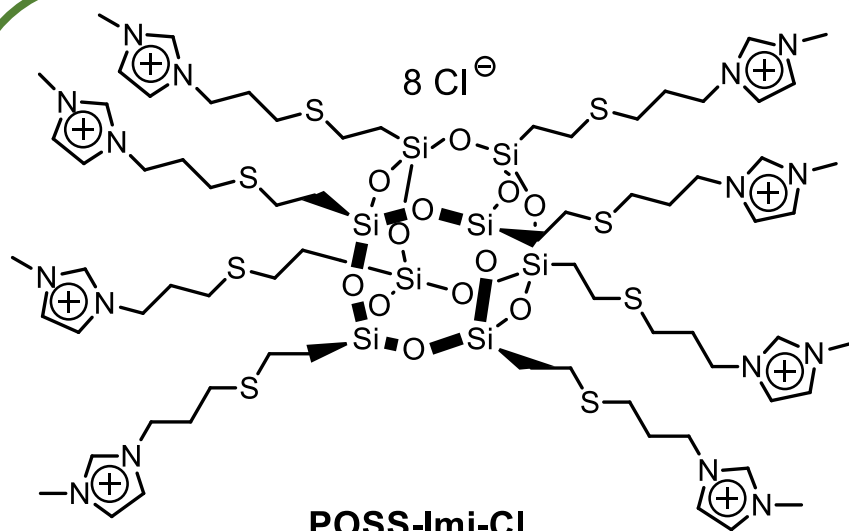
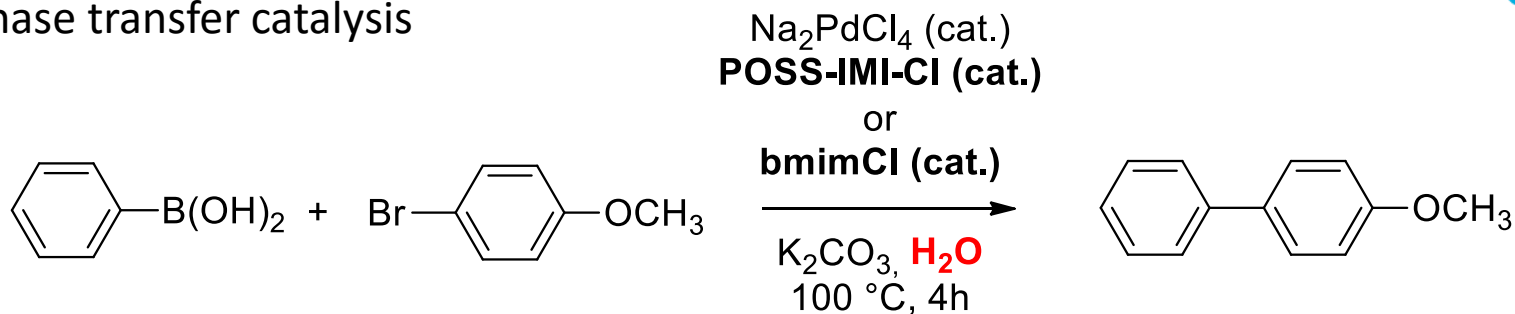


polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxanes (POSS)

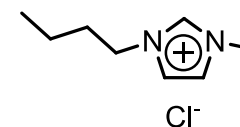


Cat	R	Solvent	T(°C)	TON
POSS-Imi-Cl	Ph	iPrOH	150	553
BmimCl	Ph	iPrOH	150	326
POSS-Imi-Cl	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	EtOH	100	479
BmimCl	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	EtOH	100	342

- Phase transfer catalysis

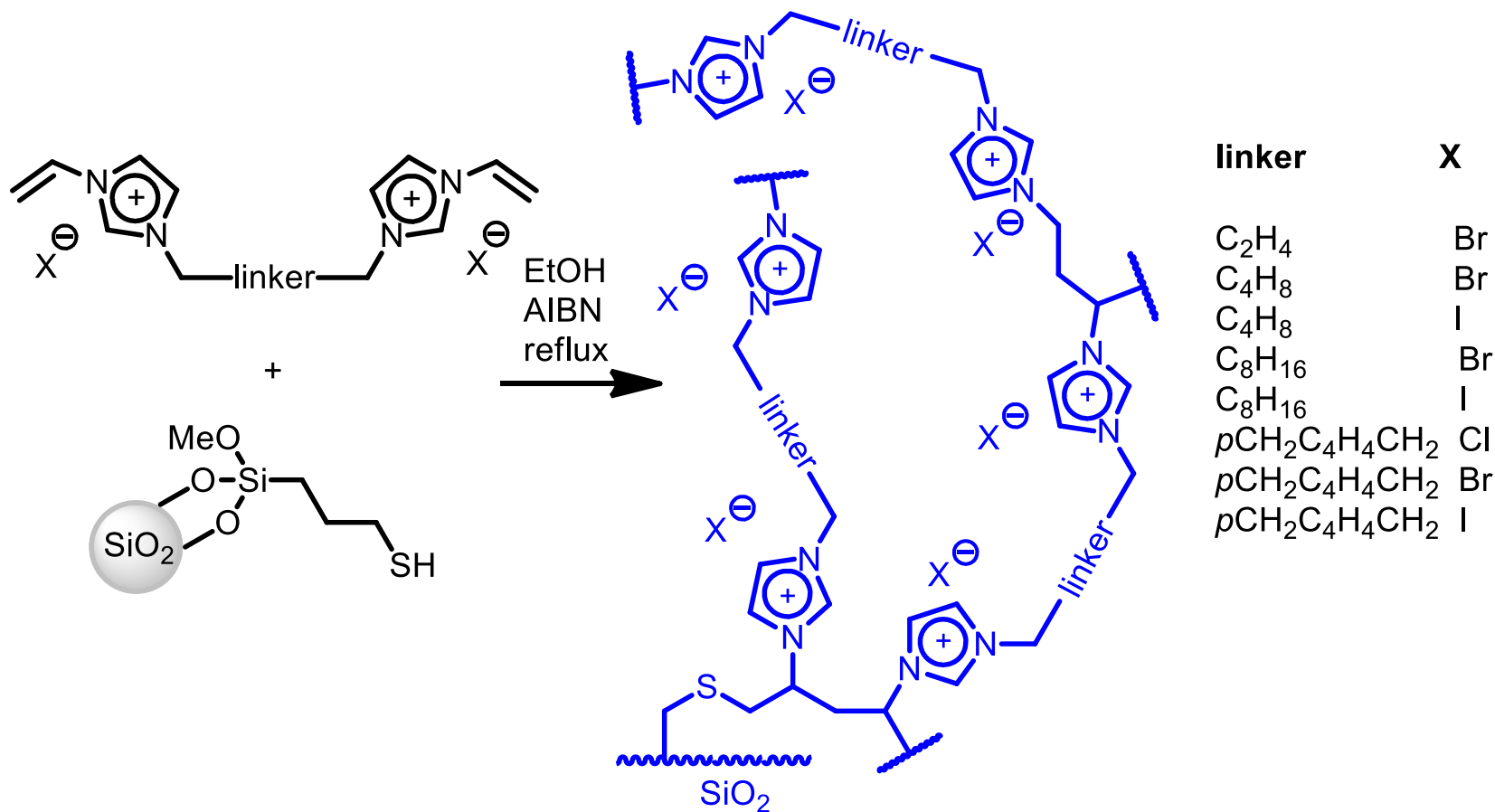


$\text{Na}_2\text{PdCl}_4$  (3.2  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) +  
 POSS-Imi-Cl (0.8  $\mu\text{mol}$ )      Conv. 90%

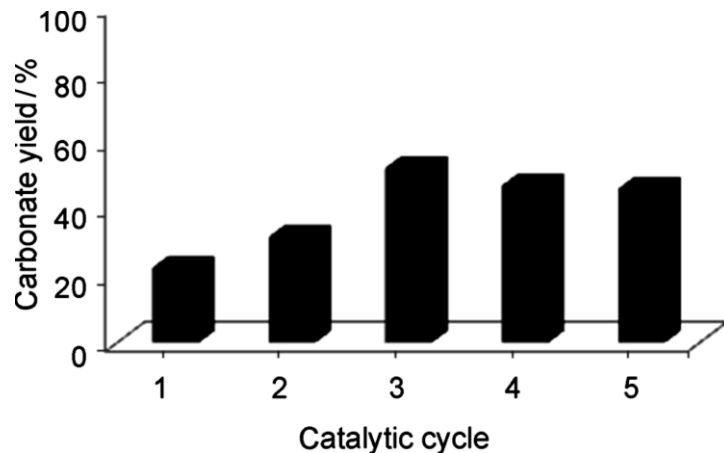
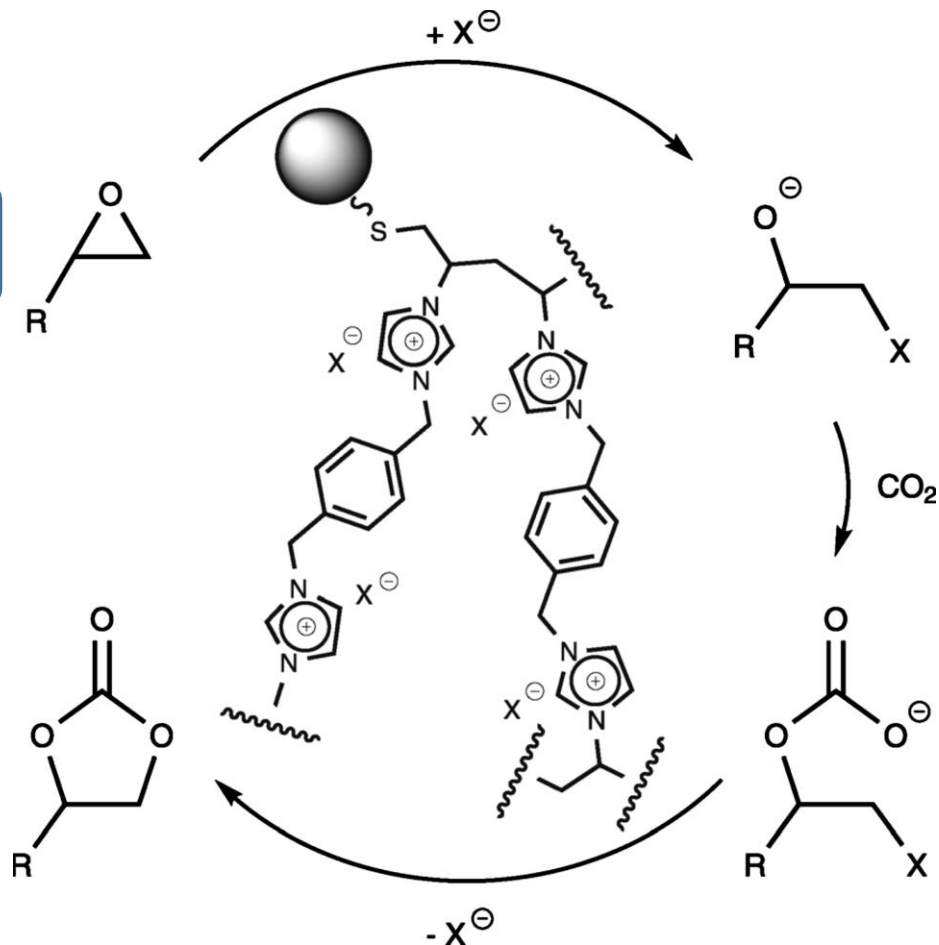
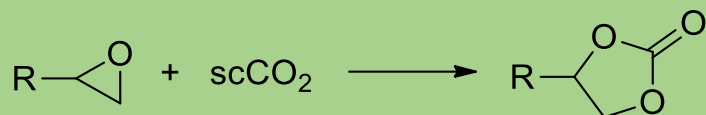


$\text{Na}_2\text{PdCl}_4$  (3.2  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) +  
 bmimCl (6.4  $\mu\text{mol}$ )      Conv. 30%

- Covalently linked ionic liquid phase



- Cyclic carbonate synthesis

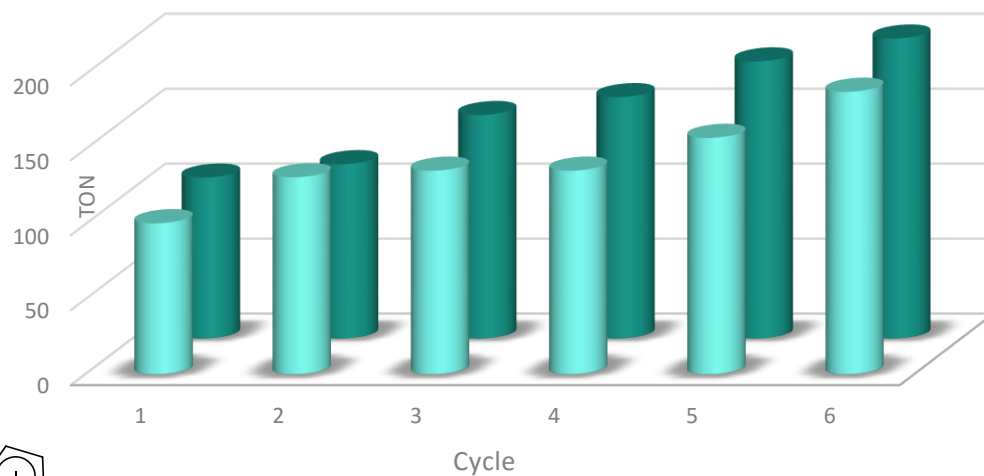
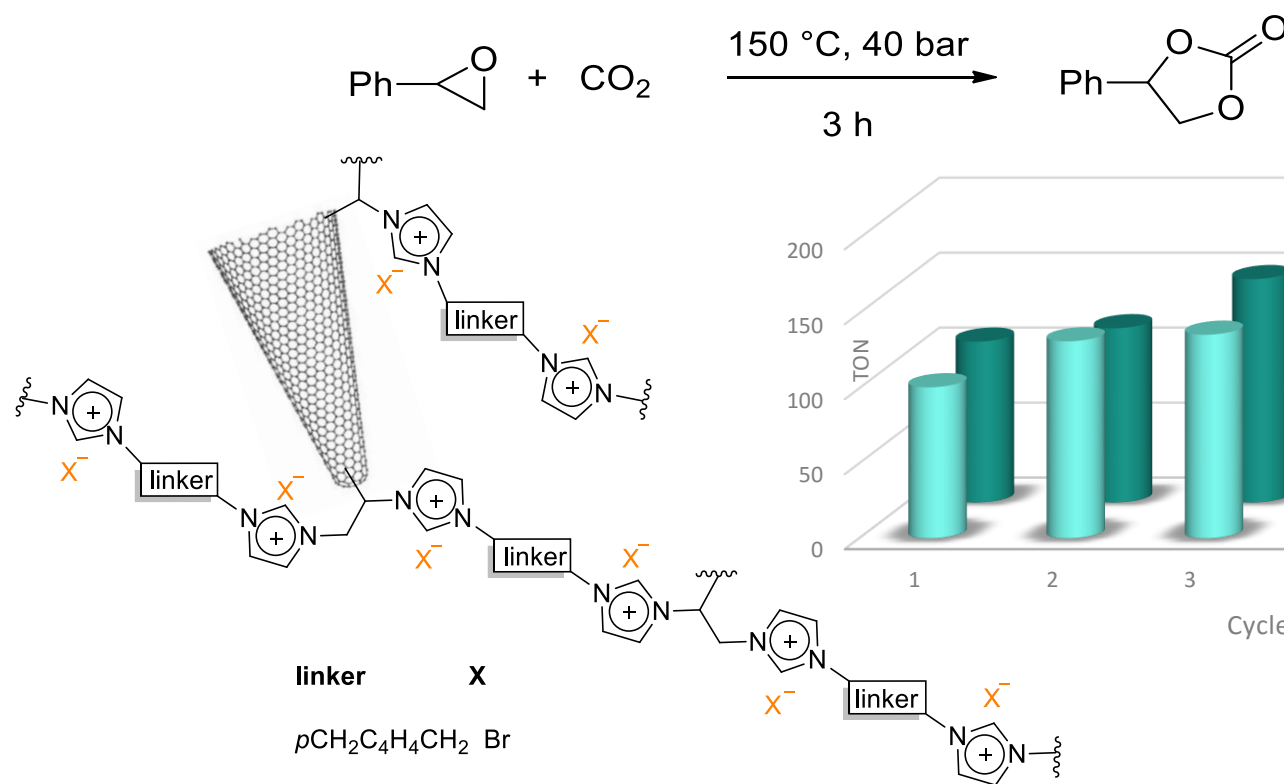


high values of productivity:

45 g of styrene carbonate/g catalyst (3 h at 80 bar and 150°C)

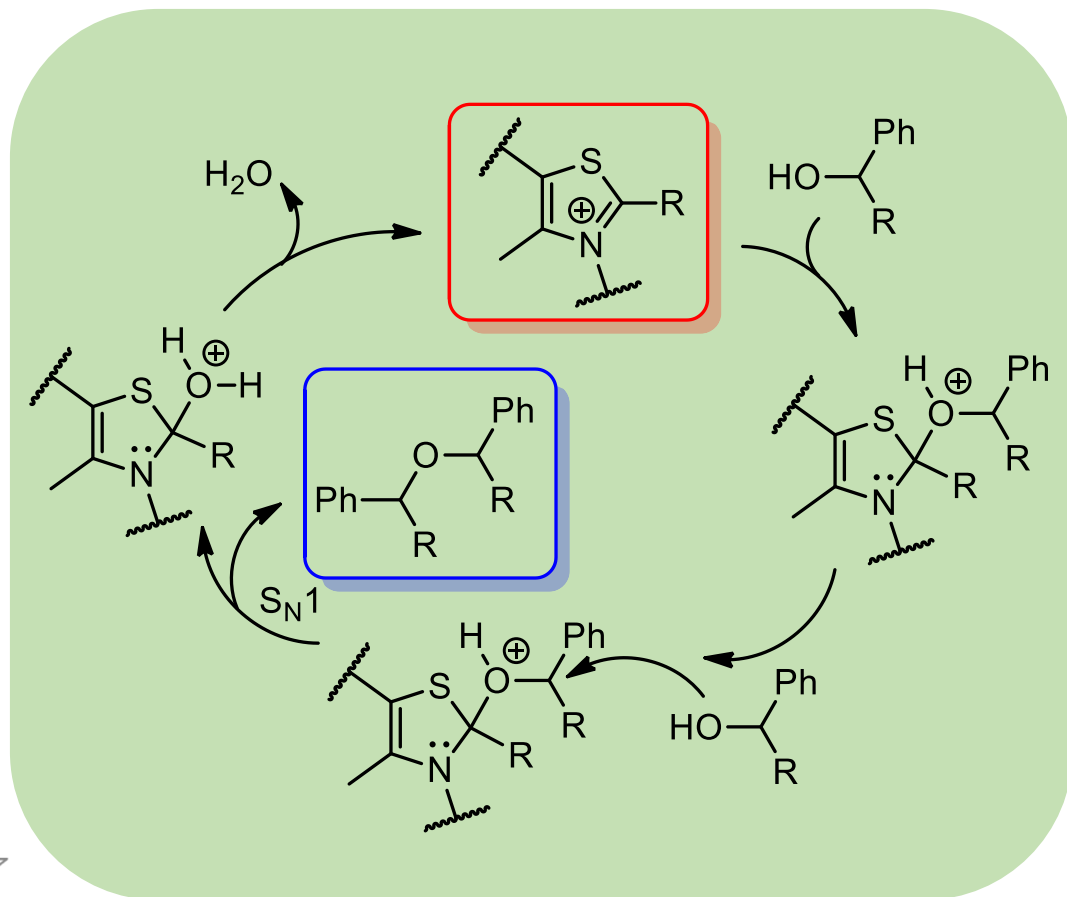
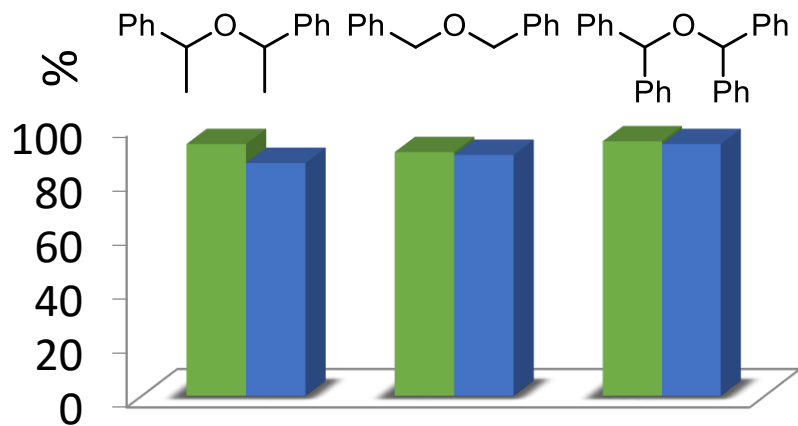
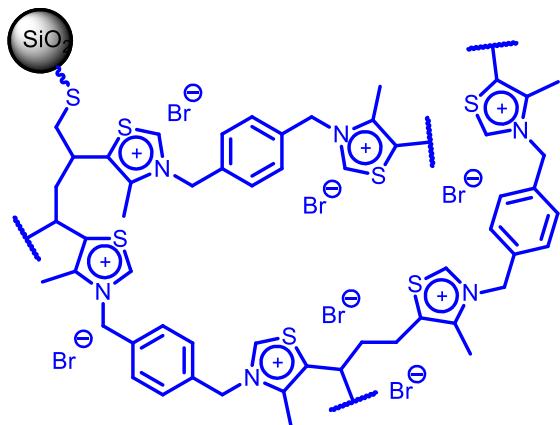
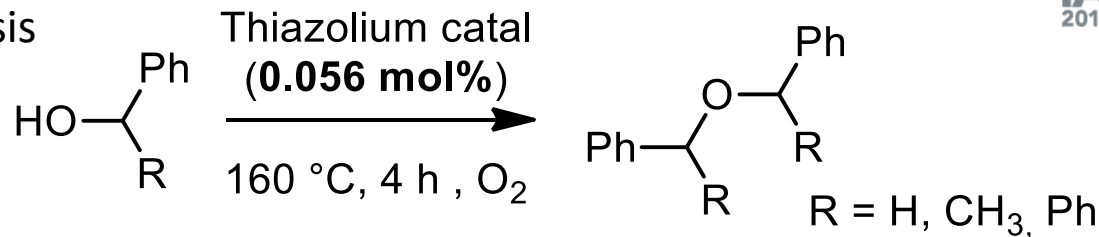
25 g of propylene carbonate/g catalyst (3 h at 100 bar and 150°C)

- Cyclic carbonate synthesis
- Increased catalytic activity upon recycling



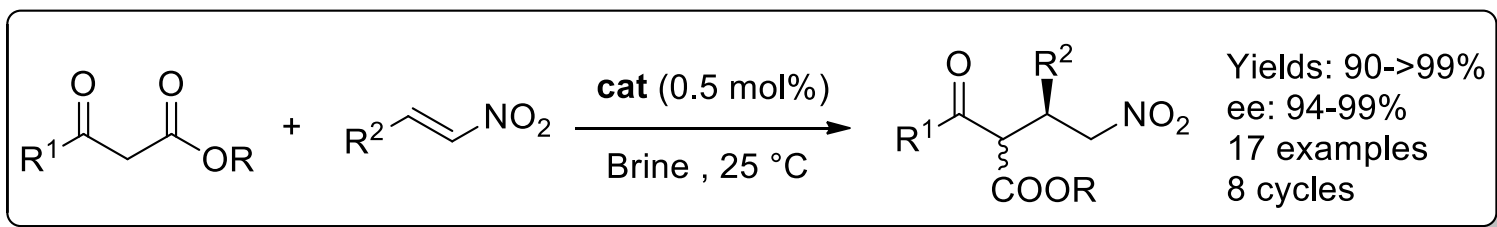
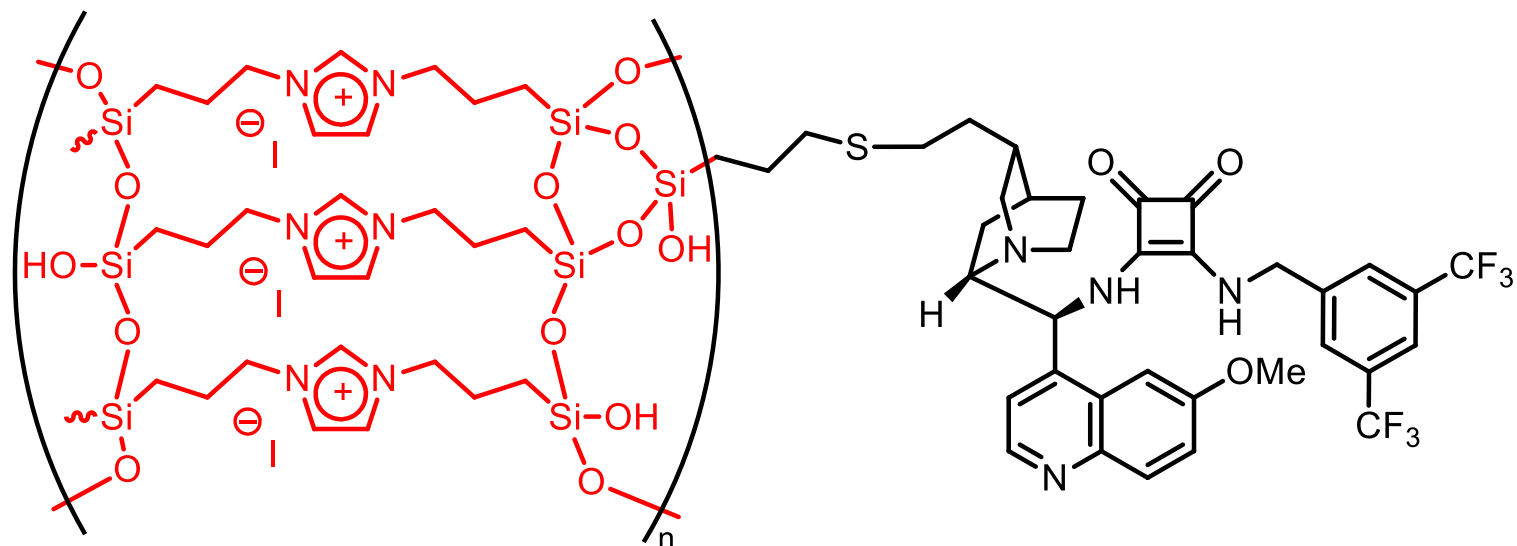


• Benzyl ethers synthesis



Conversion  
Selectivity

- Phase transfer catalysis

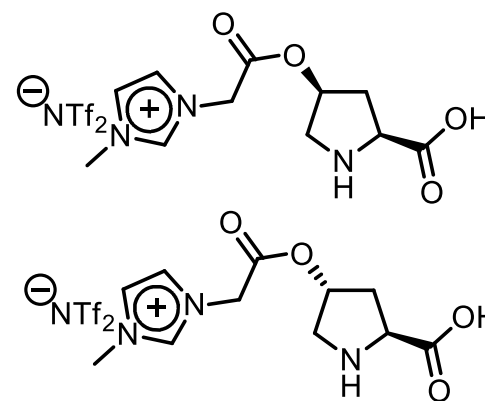
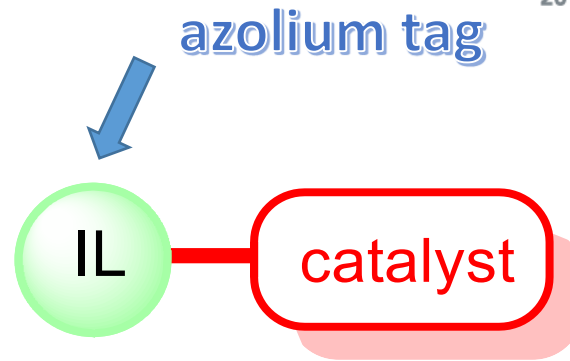


- Azolium tag strategy

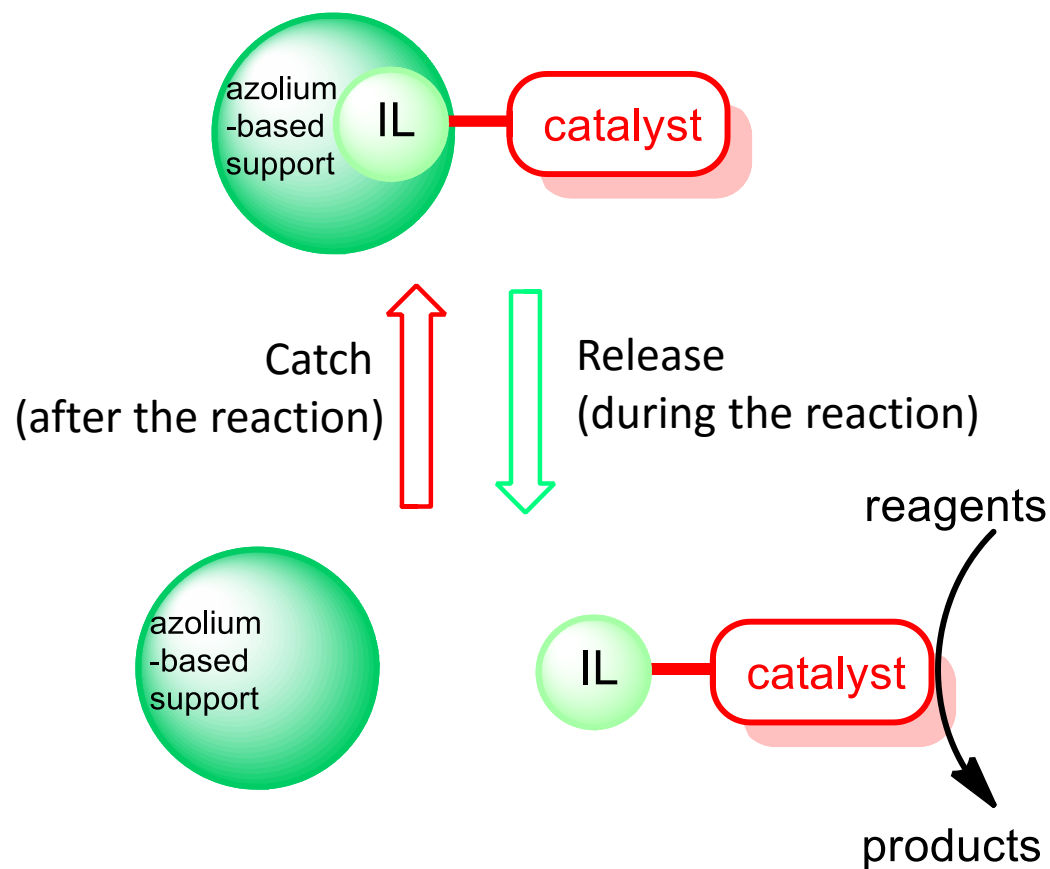
- ✓ Ion tag makes easier the immobilization of the catalyst in an ionic liquid or water, with an improved product/catalyst separation. The counterion allows for the solubility profile of the catalyst.
- ✓ Ion tag may increase the reaction rate (electrosteric activation)

*«Electrostatic stabilization of a transition state by an ion tag could be considered a simplified version of the electrostatic activation of enzymatic reactions»*

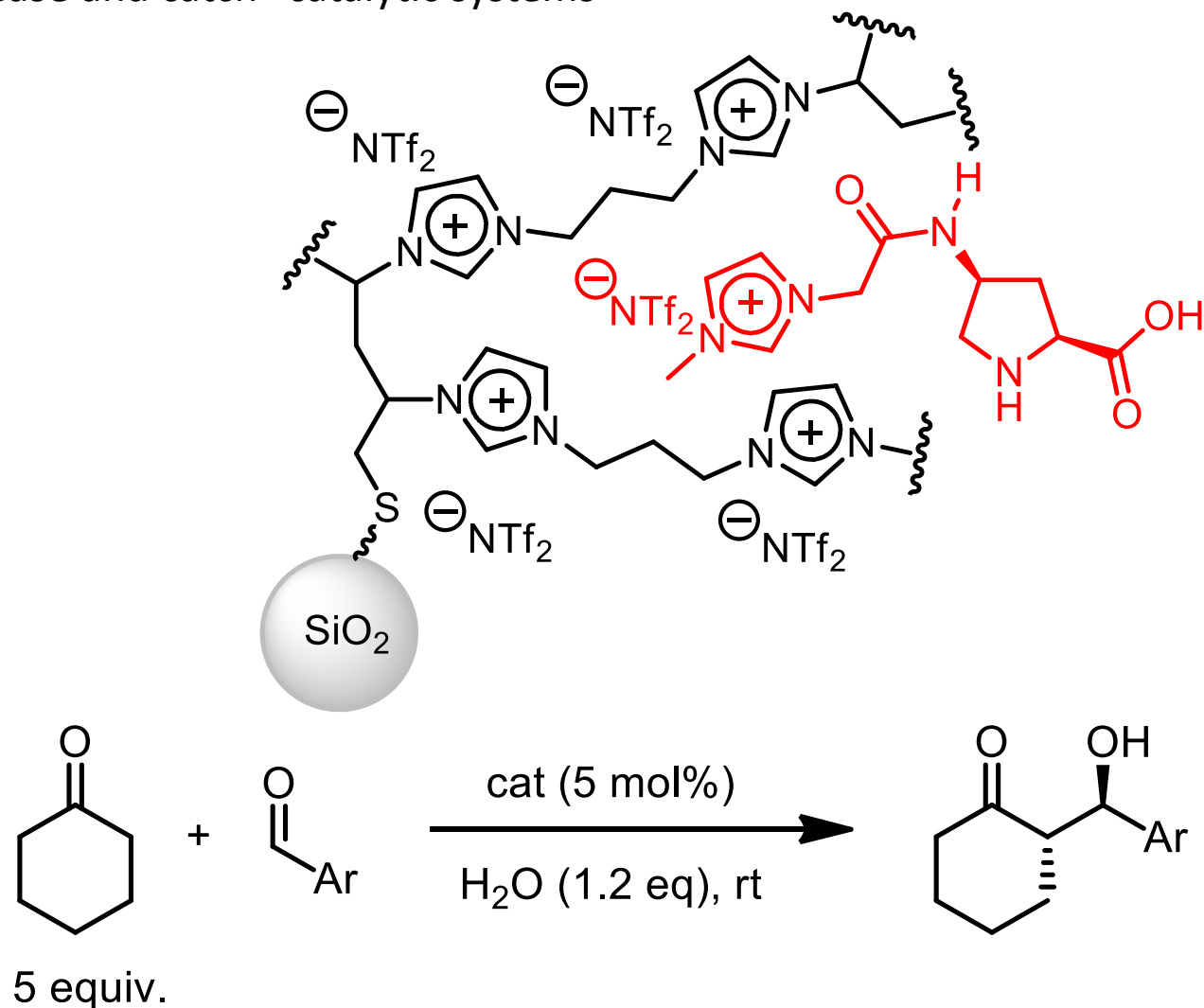
The higher activity of the *cis* catalysts could be the closer proximity of the charges in the TS due to the *cis*-oriented ion tag



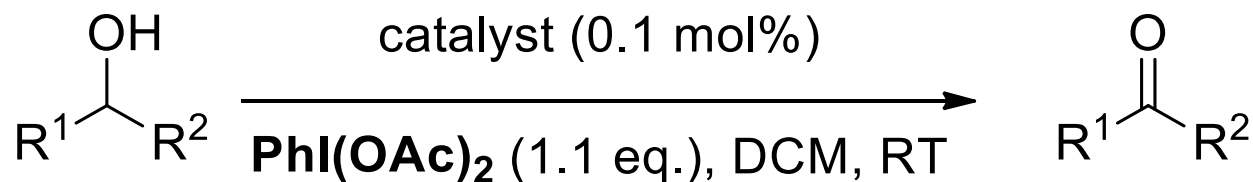
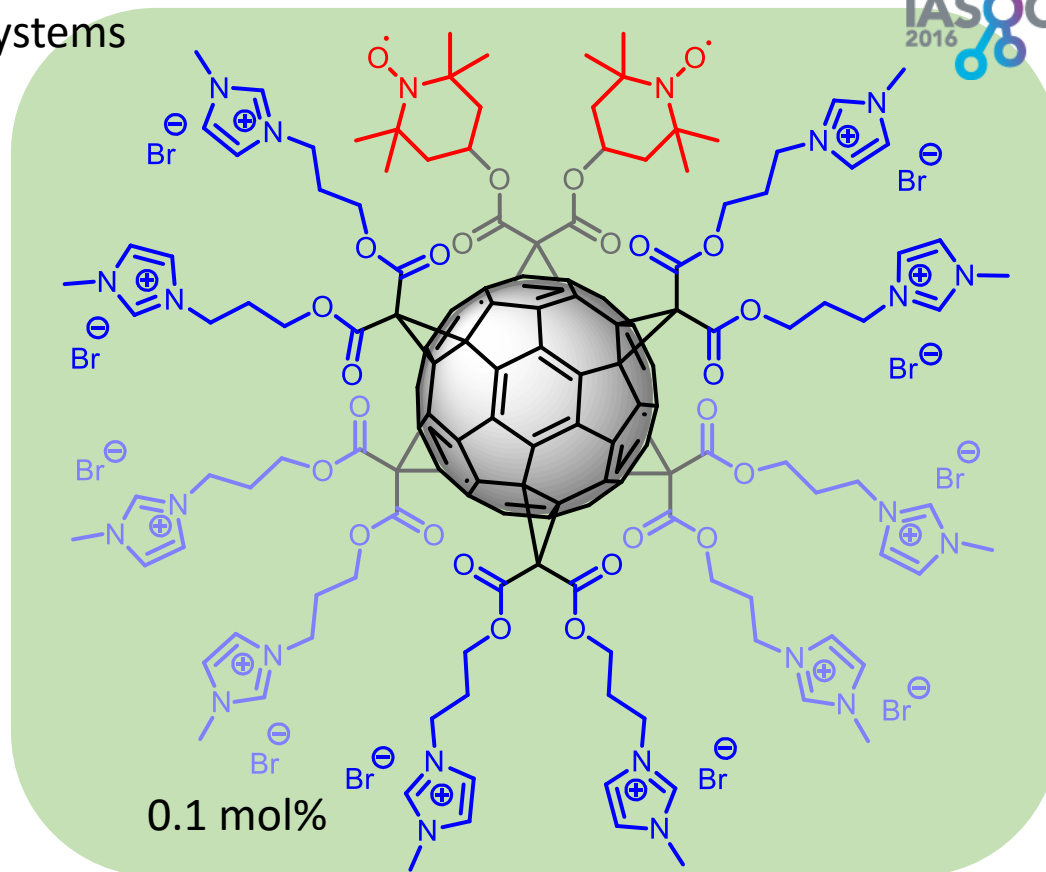
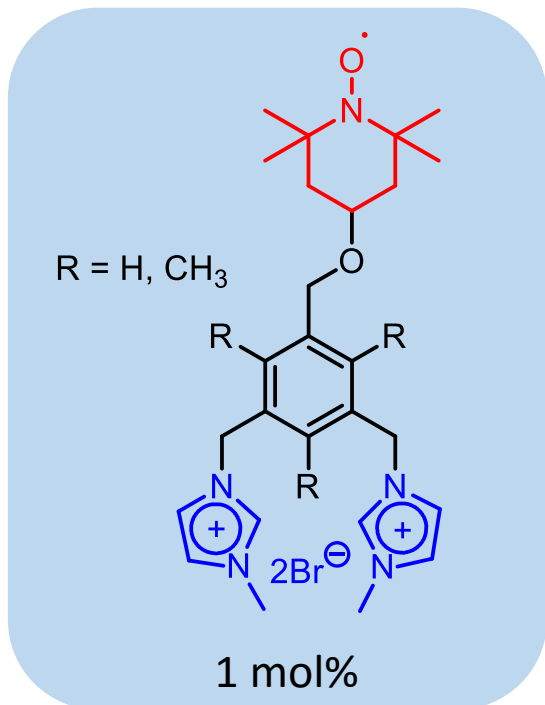
- "release and catch" catalytic systems



- "release and catch" catalytic systems

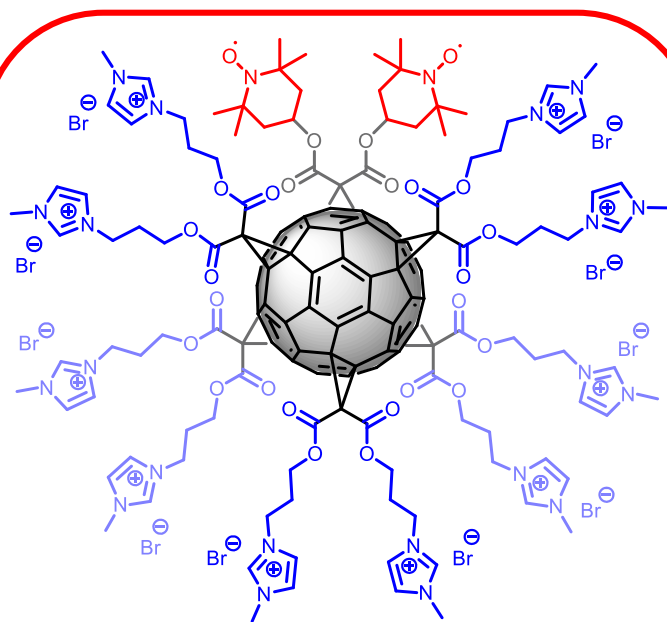
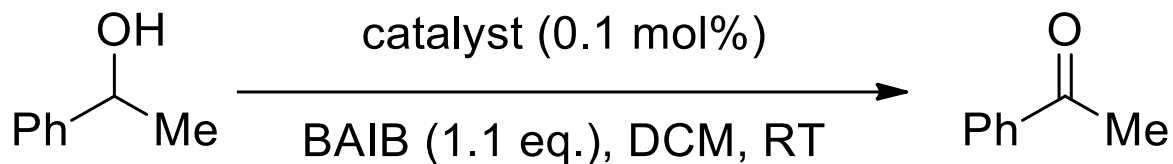


- "release and catch" catalytic systems
- Cooperative catalysis

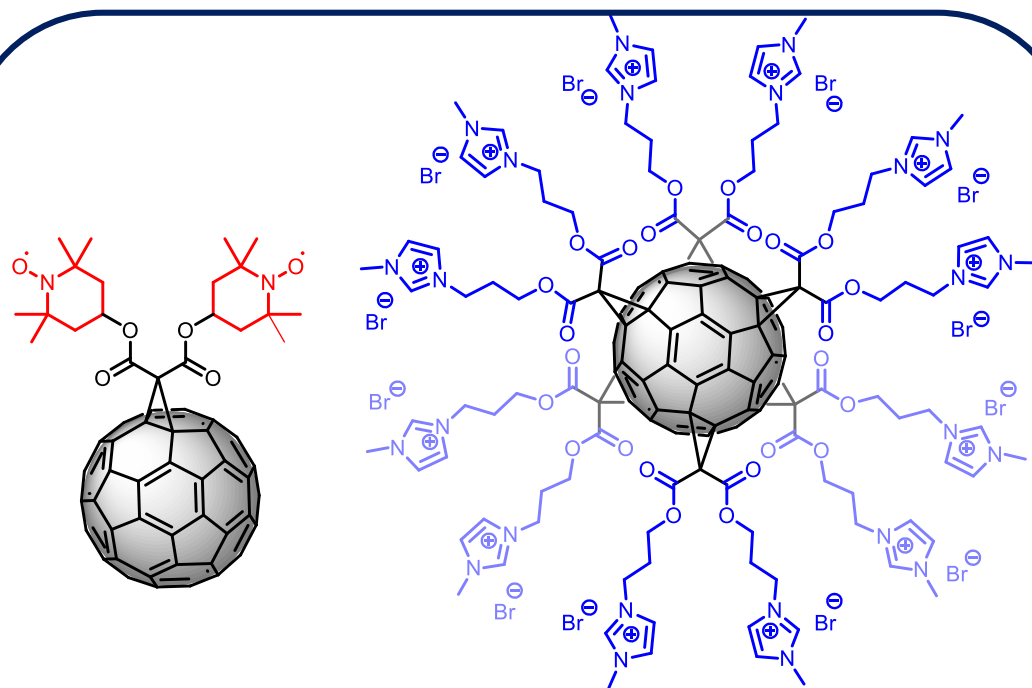


Primary and secondary aliphatic and benzylic alcohols. 15 examples, yields >95%

- Cooperative catalysis



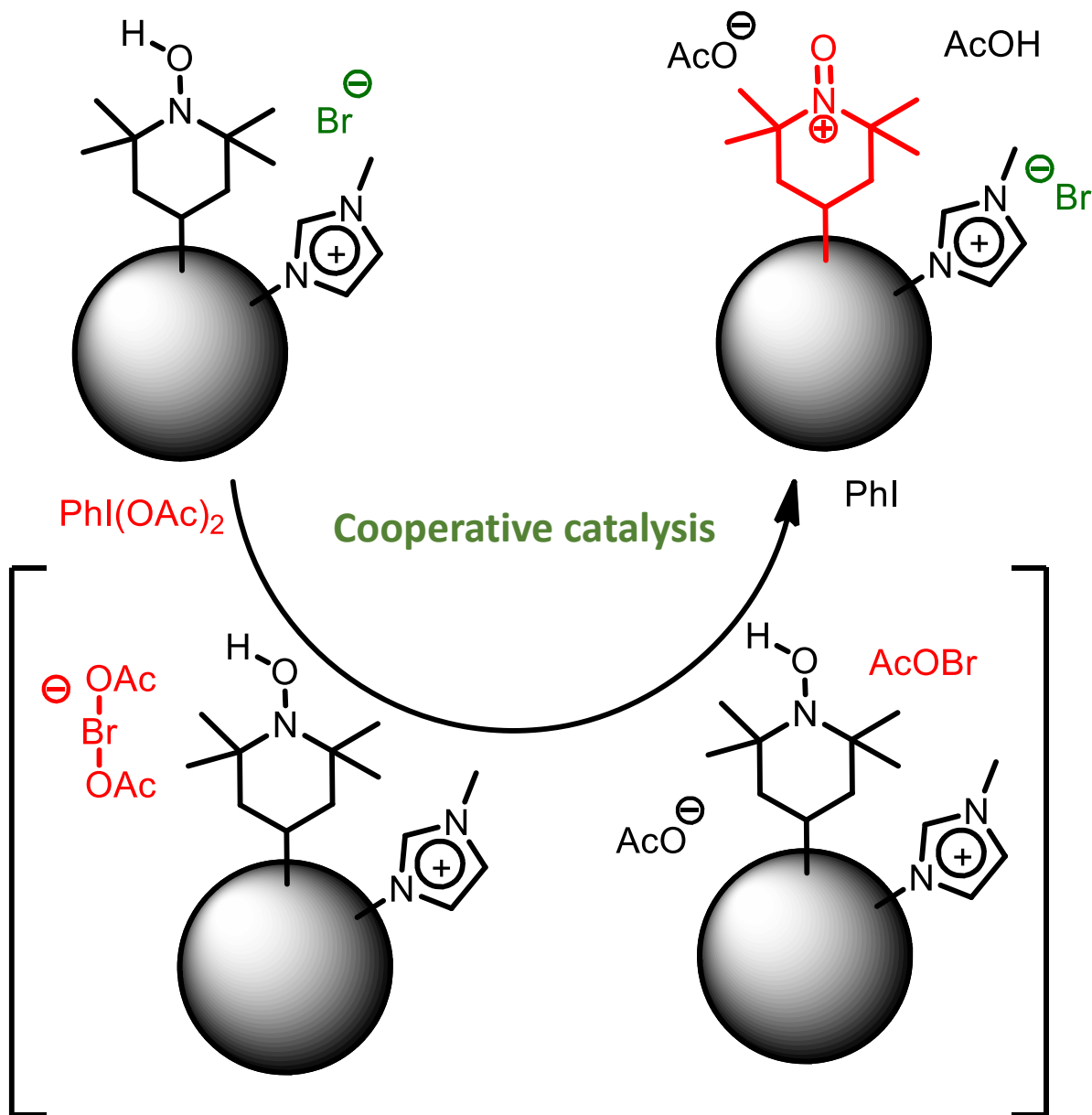
0.1 mol% Yield >95%



0.1 mol% Yield 8%

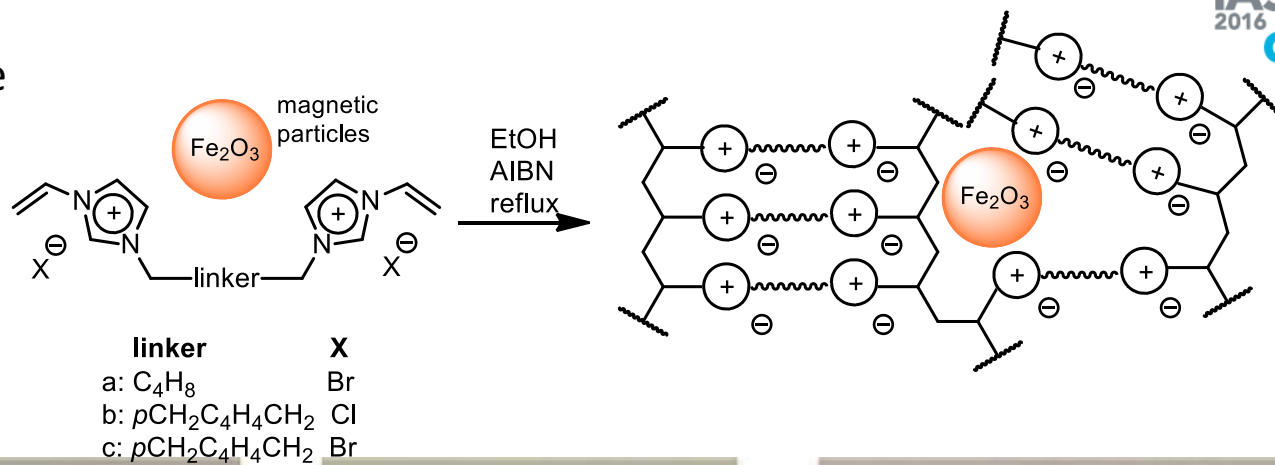
0.5 mol% Yield 4%

Yield 36%

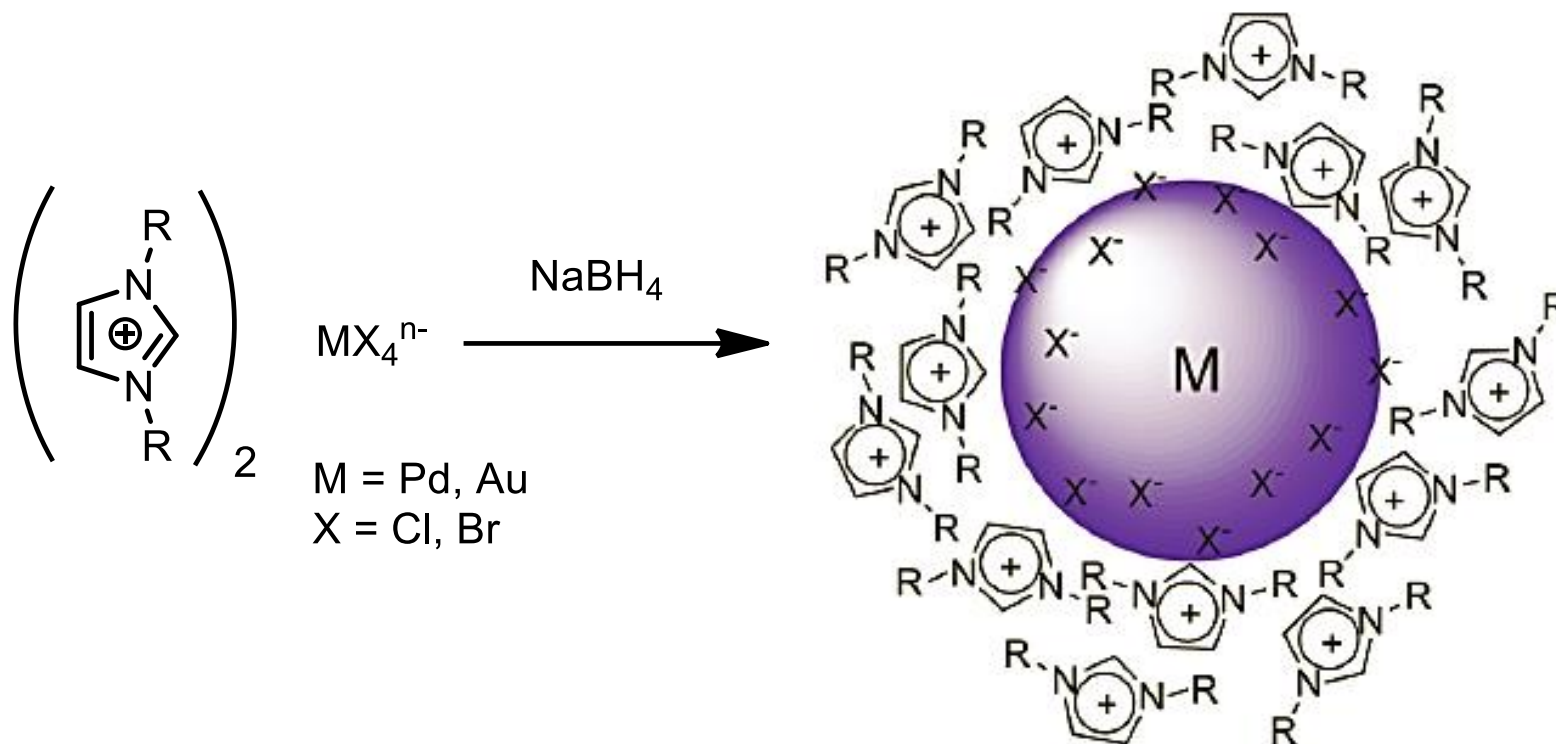




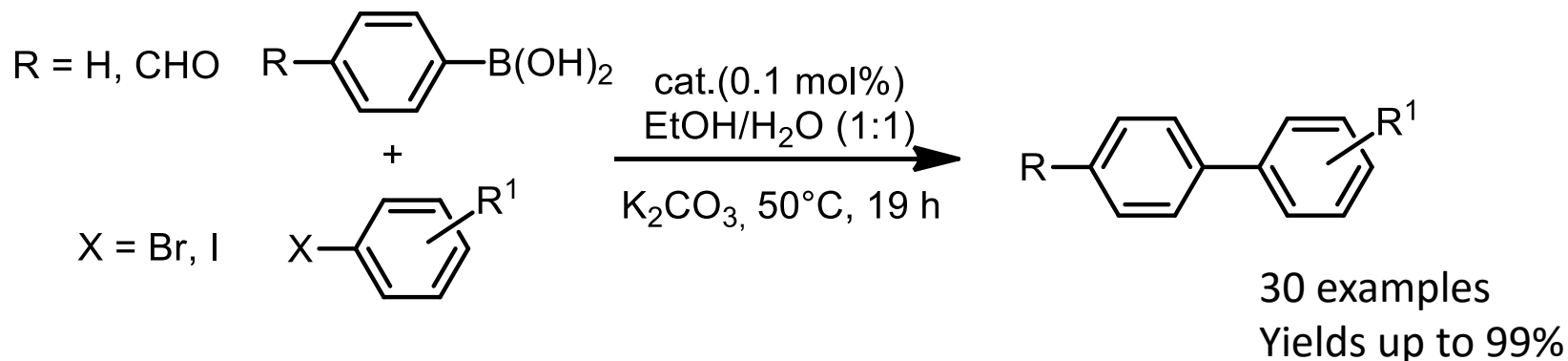
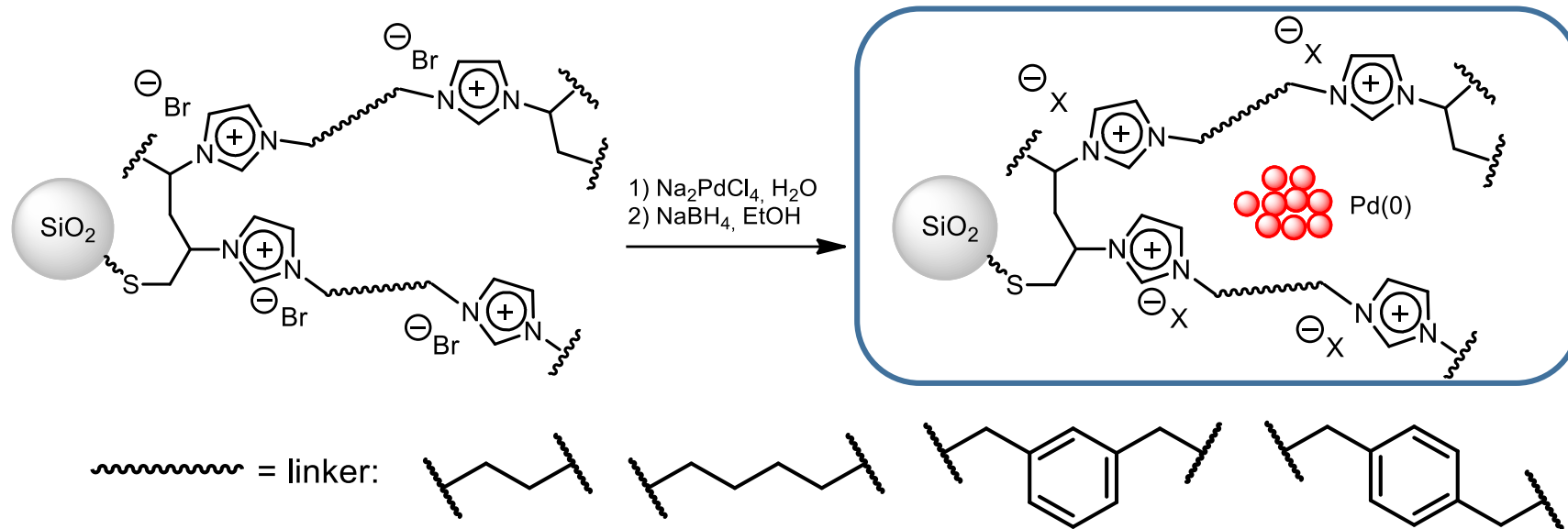
- $\text{PdCl}_4^{2-}$  capture



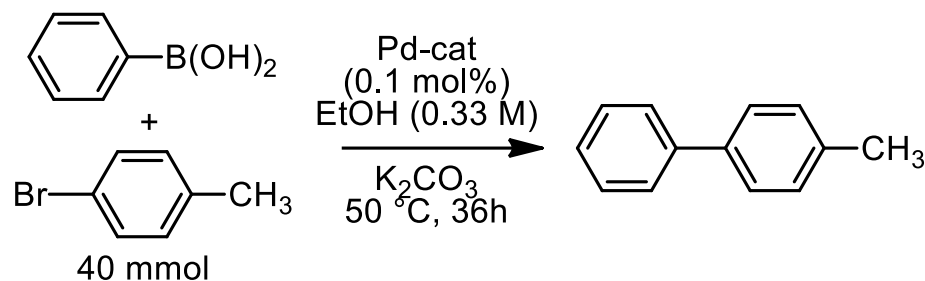
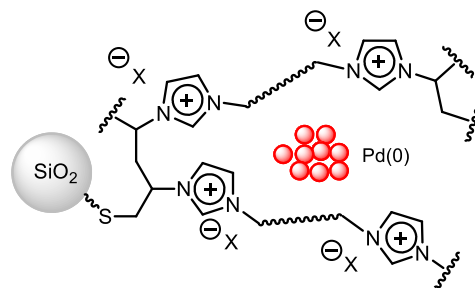
- Metal nanoparticles stabilisation



- C-C coupling reactions (Suzuki)



- C-C coupling reactions (Suzuki) under flow condition

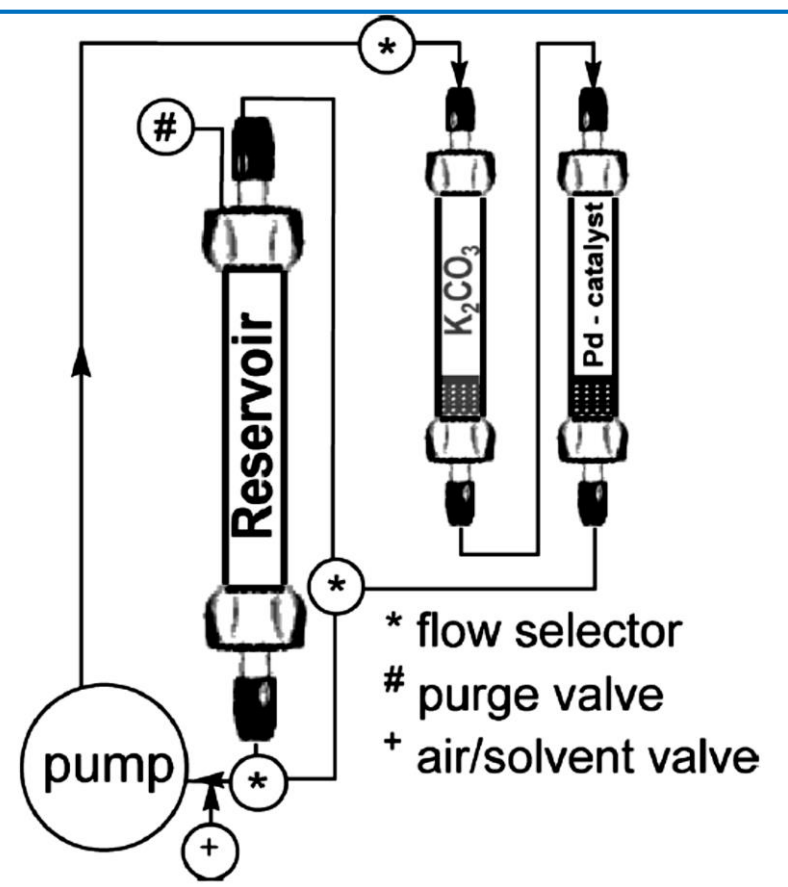


Cycle	Yield [%]
1	96
2	96
3	94
4	95

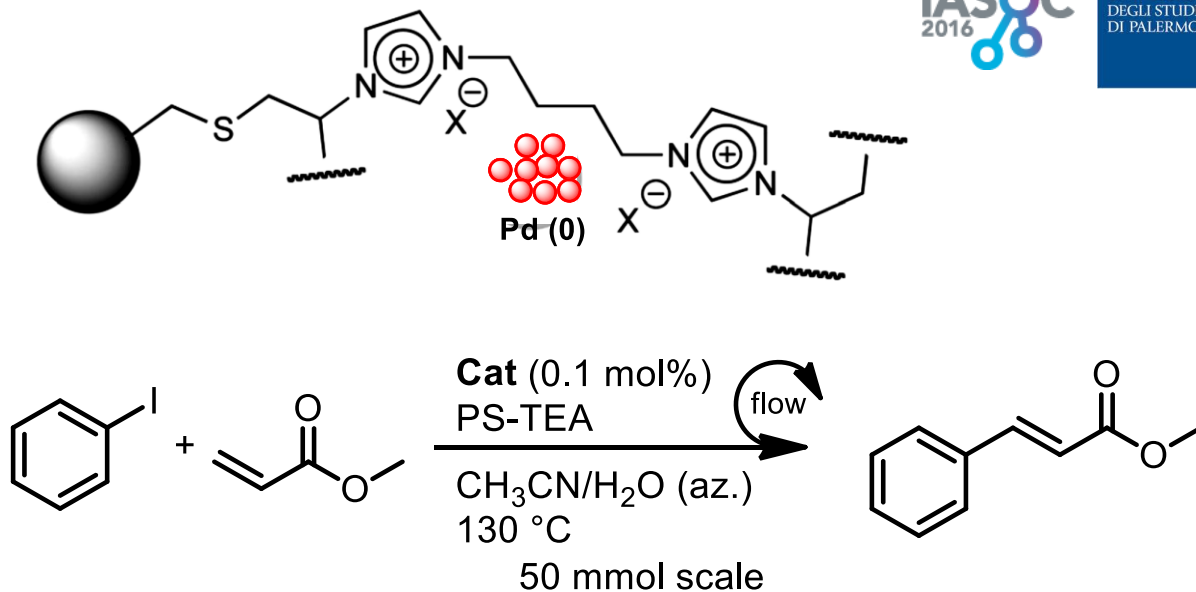
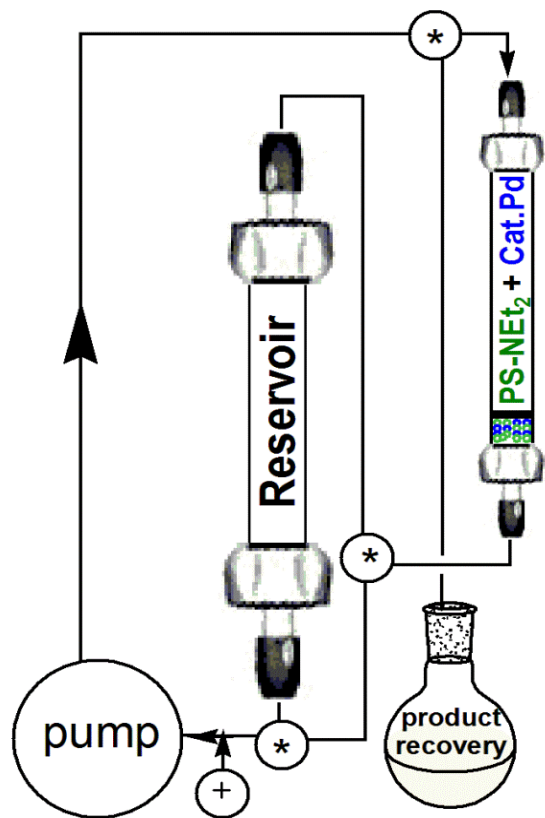
TON 3800 after 4 cycles

42 mg of catalyst  $\rightarrow$  27 g of 4-bromotoluene

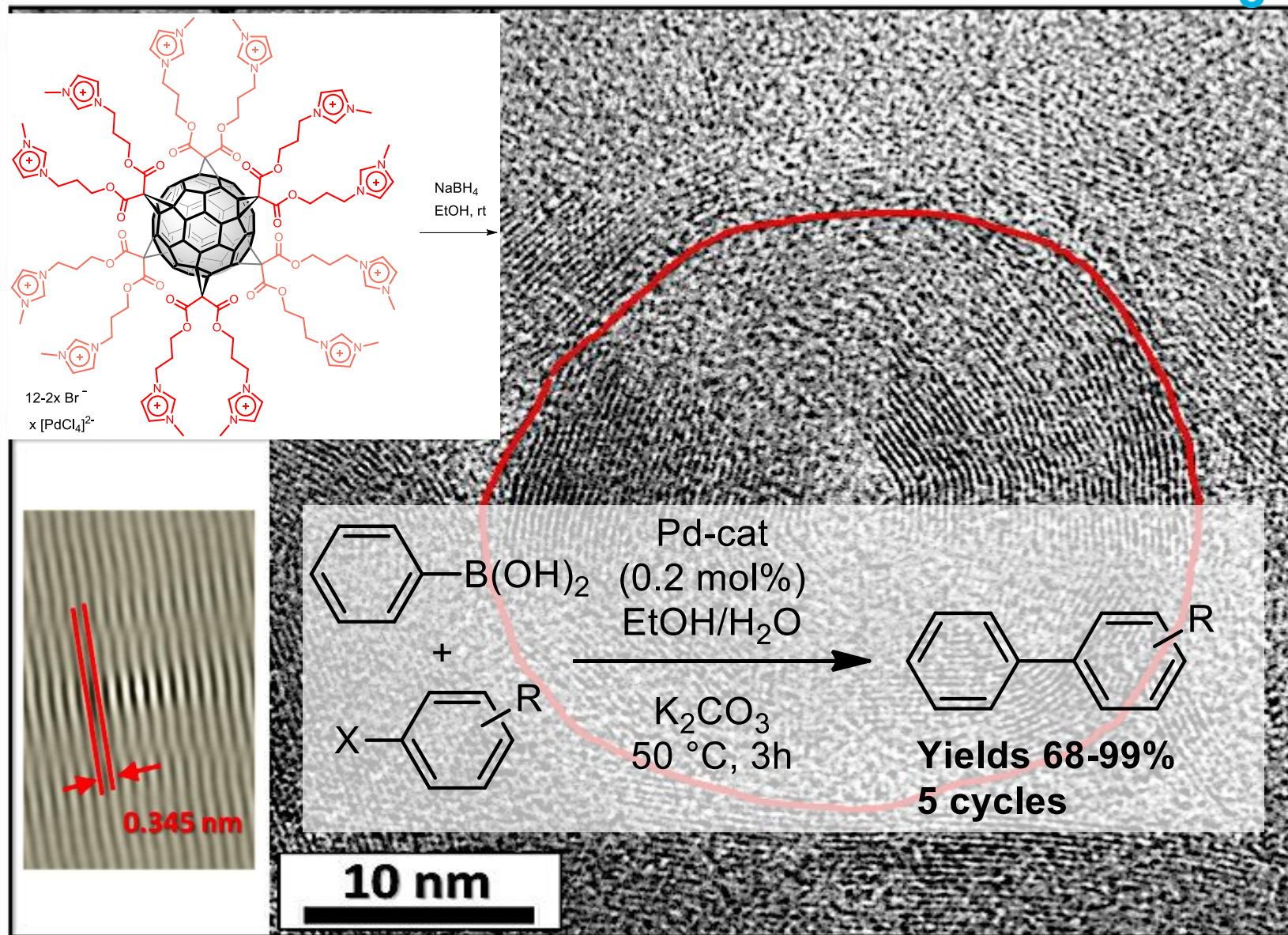
E factor = 3.55 (under flow), E factor = 3431 (under batch)



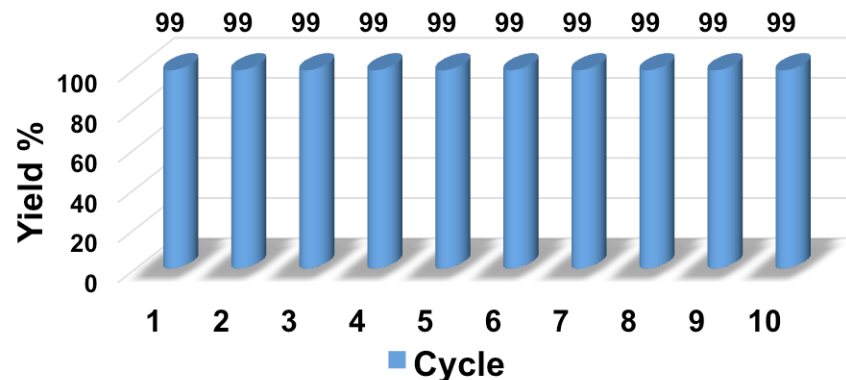
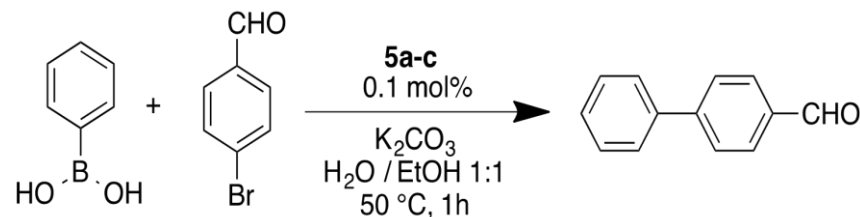
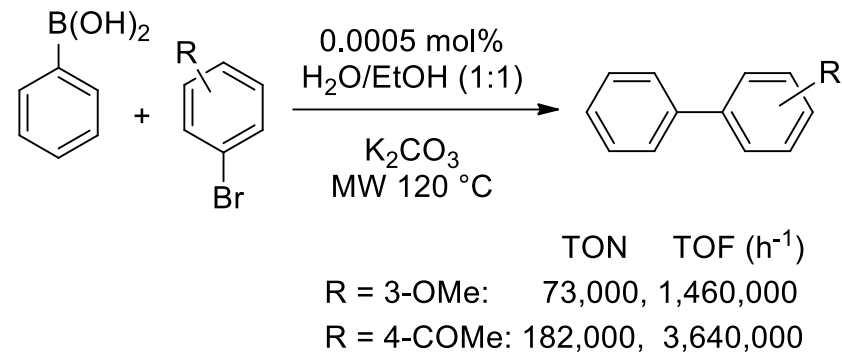
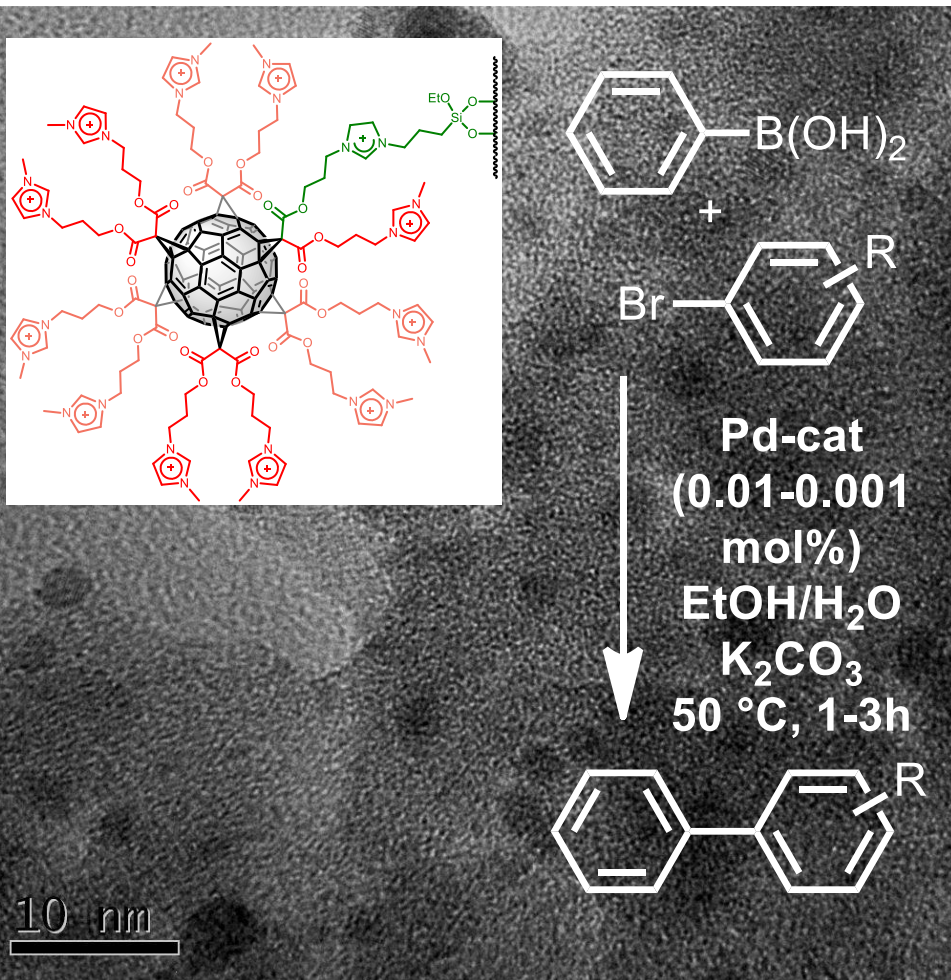
- C-C coupling reactions (Heck) under flow condition



Entry	Cycle	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Pd content (ppm)
1	1	4.5	80	4.5
2	2	3	90	4.3
3	3	3	88	4.2
4	4	3	89	4.3



- C-C coupling reactions (Suzuki)



- Azolium salts as antitumor agents

