

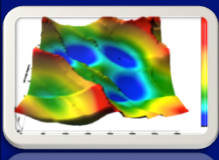


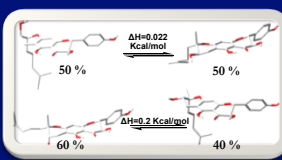
**Department of Pharmacy
University of Salerno**

Giuseppe Bifulco

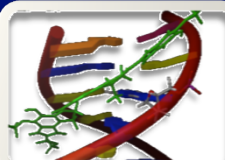


Quantum chemical calculation of NMR parameters in the stereochemical determination of organic compounds





$\Delta H = 0.022$ Kcal/mol
50 %
 $\Delta H = 0.2$ Kcal/mol
60 %
40 %



Ischia, September 25th 2014



Solving the relative configuration of organic molecules is essential in organic and bioorganic chemistry

For:

- undertaking total synthesis of natural compounds
- conformational and structure activity relationship studies
- understanding the biological mechanism of action at the molecular level

The configurational analysis of highly flexible carbon chains is usually complicated by the lack of information on the conformational behaviour

Problems arise from:

- presence of multiple conformer equilibria
- large contributions to NOE intensity derived from **minor populations**

Consolidated Approaches

- Application of Nuclear Overhauser Effect (NOE) in combination with computational techniques
- Simple NMR studies of a flexible system transformed in a rigid one (e.g.: the Rychnovsky method for 1,3-diols)



Determining relative configuration on flexible carbon chains by NMR spectroscopy

Recent Approaches

- The J-based approach (M. Murata, *et al. J. Org. Chem* 1999) and its modifications
- Conformational analysis and Boltzmann-averaged ¹³C NMR chemical shift calculations by ab initio methods (G. Bifulco, *et al. Chem. Eur. J.* 2002; *Pure and Appl. Chem.* 2003)
- Quantum mechanical calculations of NMR J coupling values (G. Bifulco, *et al Organic Letters* 2004, 6(6), 1025-1028; *J. Org. Chem.* 2010, 75 (6), 1982–1991)

Other Perspectives

- UDB (Universal NMR DataBase) (Kishi. Y. *et al Org. Lett.* 1999, 1, 2177)



Determining relative configuration on flexible carbon chains by NMR spectroscopy

Recent Approaches

- The J-based approach (M. Murata, *et al. J. Org. Chem* 1999) and its modifications
- Conformational analysis and Boltzmann-averaged ¹³C NMR chemical shift calculations by ab initio methods (G. Bifulco, *et al. Chem. Eur. J.* 2002; *Pure and Appl. Chem.* 2003)
- Quantum mechanical calculations of NMR J coupling values (G. Bifulco, *et al Organic Letters* 2004, 6(6), 1025-1028; *J. Org. Chem.* 2010, 75 (6), 1982–1991)

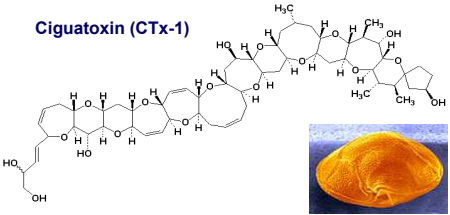
Other Perspectives

- UDB (Universal NMR DataBase) (Kishi. Y. *et al Org. Lett.* 1999, 1, 2177)

Ciguatera Fish Poisoning

**"The name may be difficult to remember.
But if you get this disease, you'll never forget it."**

Ciguatoxin (CTx-1)



Ciguatera fish

- ❖ is endemic in all tropical area where coral reef fishes are a food source
- ❖ results from the eating of reef fish affected with ciguatoxin

CTx-1

- ❖ is produced by the dinoflagellate *Gambierdiscus toxicus* which colonizes coral beds
- ❖ has been also isolated from the flesh and viscera of ciguateric fish

Ciguatera symptoms were first described in the 1500's by the Spanish explorers to Cuba and were attributed to the ingestion of a small snail which they called *cigua*.

Fundamentals of the J-based approach of configurational analysis

Homo- and hetero-nuclear spin-coupling constants can provide reliable stereochemical information on the major staggered conformation in a flexible carbon chain

anti $^3J_{H-H}$ **gauche** $^3J_{H-H}$

large 9~12 Hz (7~10 Hz) small 2~4 Hz (0~3 Hz)

In addition

anti $^3J_{C-H}$ **gauche** $^3J_{C-H}$

large 6~8 Hz (5~7 Hz) small 1~3 Hz (1~3 Hz)

additional support from NOE/ROE data

anti $^2J_{C-H}$ **gauche** $^2J_{C-H}$

small 0~-2 Hz (0~+2 Hz) large -5~-7 Hz (-4~-6 Hz)

Angular constraints leading to relative configuration across a sequence of stereogenic carbon centers

Relative Configuration Assignment in Oxygenated C₂ Subunits by J-based Configurational Analysis (Murata, et al.)

for any pair of vicinal stereogenic carbons substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy or methyl groups:

- six possible staggered conformers with **threo** and **erythro** arrangements
- determination of the dominant rotamer and of its relative configuration can be achieved through angular constraints inferred by measuring $^3J_{H,H}$ and $^2,3J_{C,H}$ values and NOE

threo **erythro**

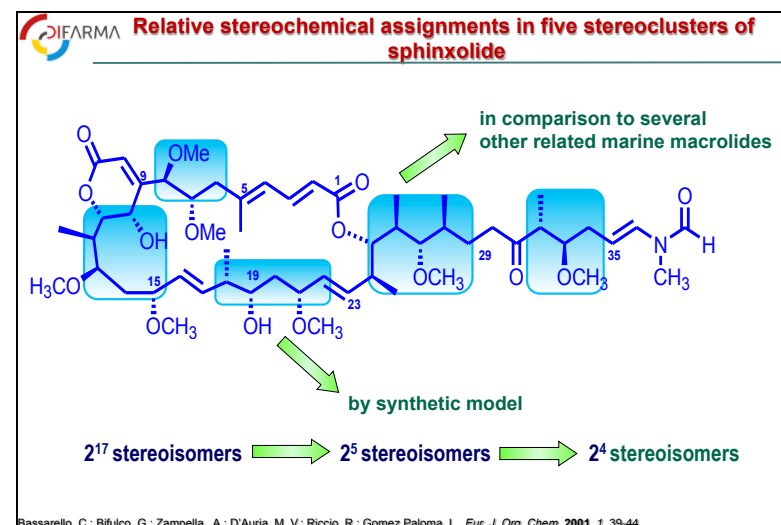
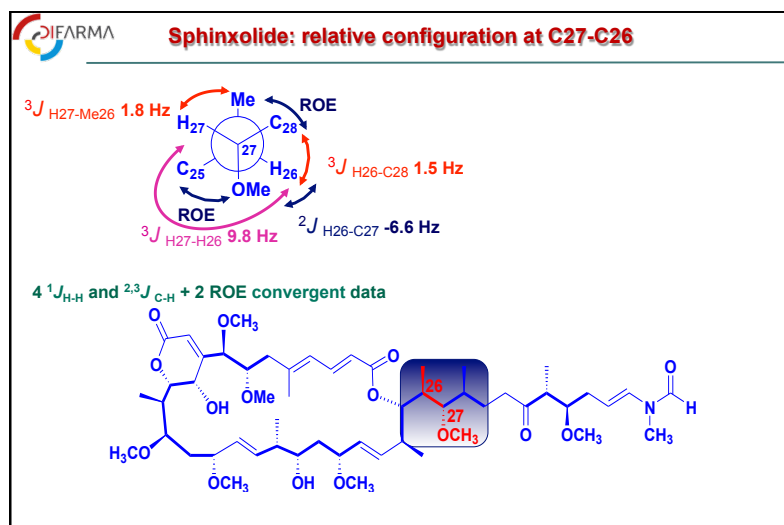
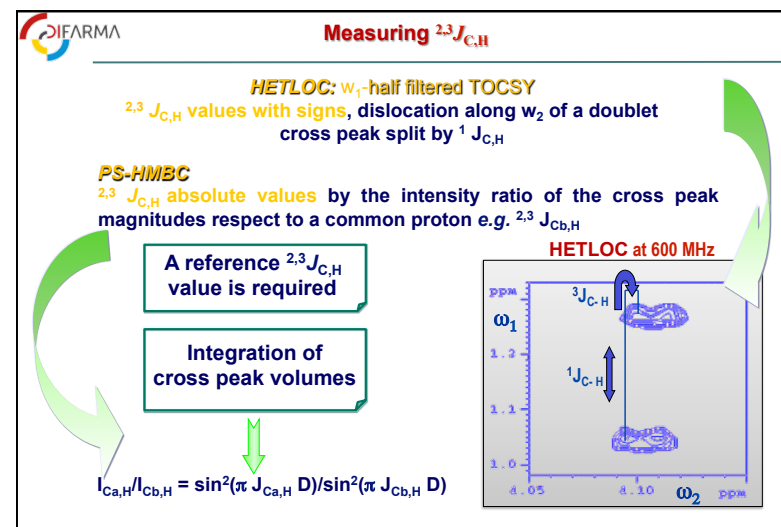
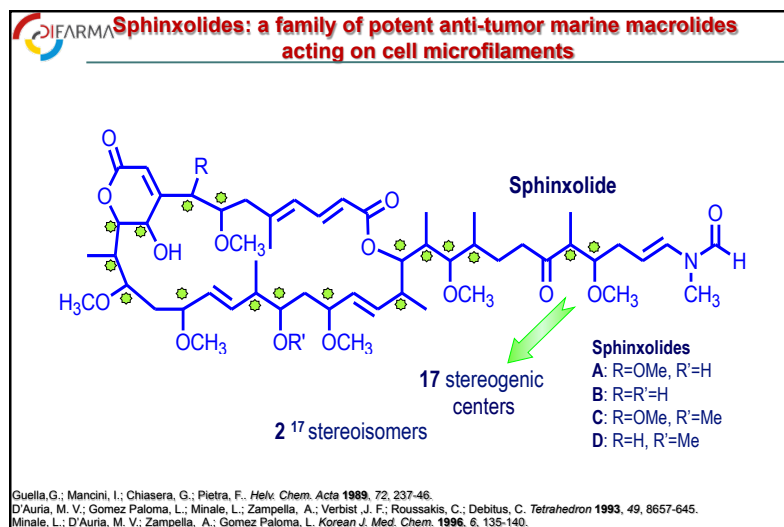
gauche **anti** **gauche**

D **E** **F**

Relative Configuration Assignment in Oxygenated C₂ Subunits by J-based Configurational Analysis (Murata, et al.)

by the expected $^3J_{HH}$ and $^2,3J_{CH}$ coupling pattern of the six staggered rotamers with **threo (syn)** and **erythro (anti)** geometries

threo (syn)				erythro (anti)			
	A	B	C		A	B	C
$^3J_{H2H3}$	small	large	small	$^3J_{H2H3}$	small	large	small
$^3J_{H2C4}$	large	small	small	$^3J_{H2C4}$	small	small	large
$^3J_{H3C1}$	large	small	small	$^3J_{H3C1}$	large	small	small
X = Me, Y = OR				X = Me, Y = OR			
$^3J_{C1H3}$	small	small	large	$^3J_{C1H3}$	small	small	large
$^2J_{C3H2}$	large	large	small	$^2J_{C3H2}$	small	large	large
X = OR, Y = OR				X = OR, Y = OR			
$^2J_{C2H3}$	large	large	small	$^2J_{C2H3}$	large	large	small
$^2J_{C3H2}$	large	large	small	$^2J_{C3H2}$	small	large	large



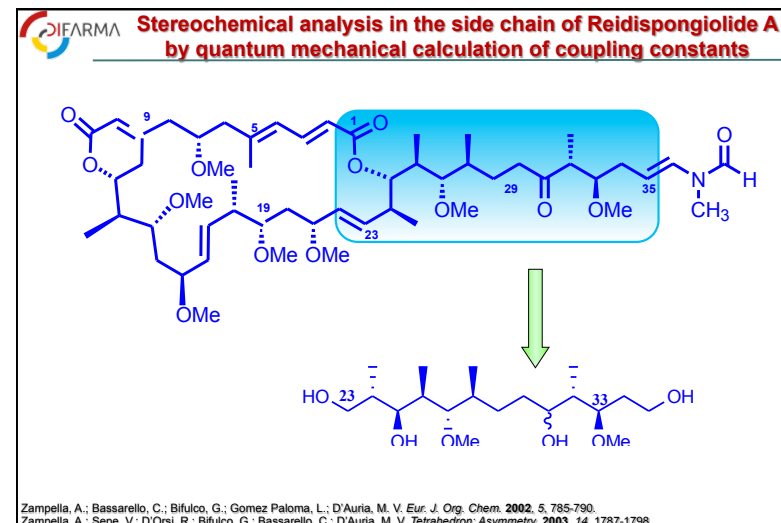
Limits of the J -based configurational analysis protocol ...

- Limited literature data that correlate the size of heteronuclear $^{2,3}J_{CH}$ values to molecular structures
- Pattern small/large
- The identical small/large J coupling pattern in C_2 fragments with protons in *anti* arrangement

..... and current developments

Quantum mechanical calculation of coupling constants

- ✓ powerful and versatile calculation packages: Gaussian 09 software package
- ✓ good reliability and efficiency in the J and $^{13}C/^1H$ calculation through different DFT theory levels and medium size basis sets



The basics of configurational analysis by quantum mechanical calculation of coupling constants

Model compound under investigation
7 stereogenic centers

6⁵ staggered rotamers

The complexity of the problem can be reduced by breaking down the carbon framework into 5 individual C_2 fragments

Analysis of 30 relative spatial relationships across two adjacent stereogenic centers

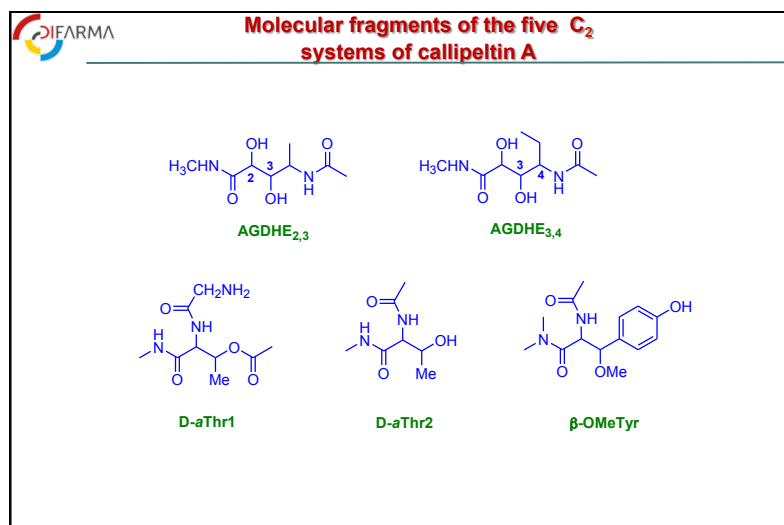
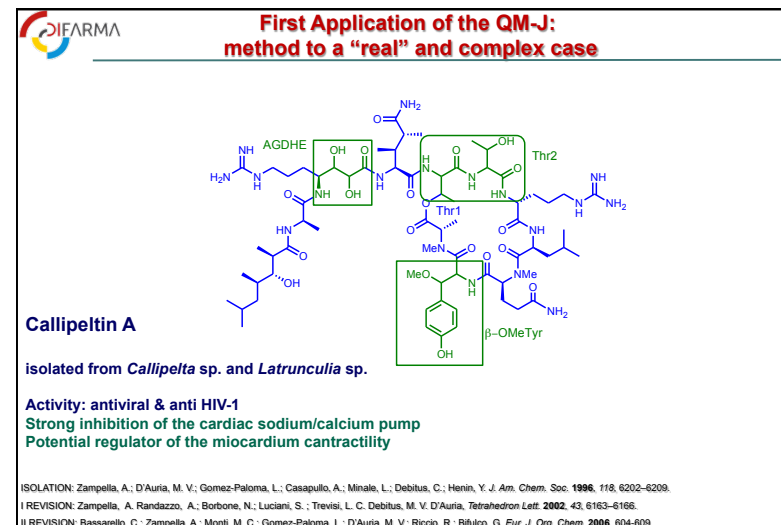
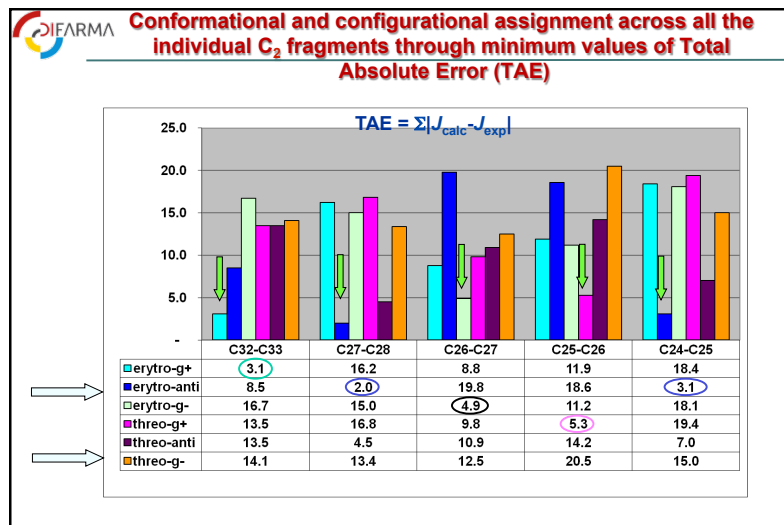
Bifulco, G.; Bassarello, C.; Riccio, R.; Gomez-Paloma, L. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 1025-1028.

Comparison of calculated and experimental J coupling values for C32-C33 stereocenters

Calculated and exp J values at the C32-C33 bond

	erythro			threo			
-Geometry optimization: DFT/MPW1PW91/6-31G(d)							
Property calculation: SP DFT/MPW1PW91/6-31G(d,p)							
$^3J_{H32-C33}$	-4.7	-1.5	0.9	0.4	-3.4	-3.5	exp 2.6
$^2J_{H32-C34}$	4.4	5.2	1.1	2.9	1.4	5.1	4.8
$^3J_{H33-C31}$	1.9	1.0	6.1	3.7	0.8	5.6	0.5
$^3J_{H33-Me32}$	4.8	7.5	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.0	4.4
$\Sigma J_{calc} - J_{exp} $	3.1	8.5	16.7	13.5	13.5	14.1	

Cimino, P.; Gomez-Paloma, L.; Duca, D.; Riccio, R.; Bifulco, G. *Mag. Res. Chem.* **2004**, 42, S26-S33.

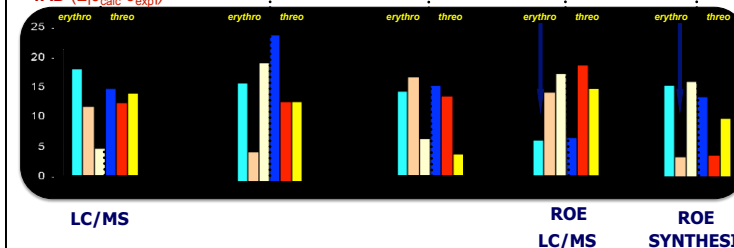
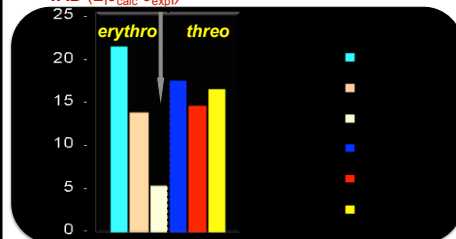


D-aThr1

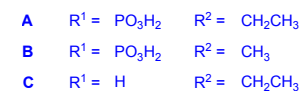
-Geometry optimization: MPW1PW91/6-31G(d)
- Property calculation: SP MPW1PW91/6-31G(d,p)

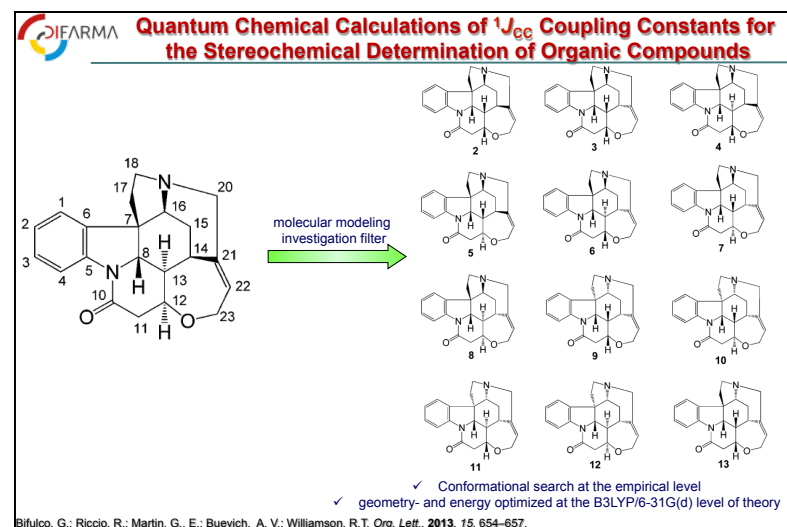
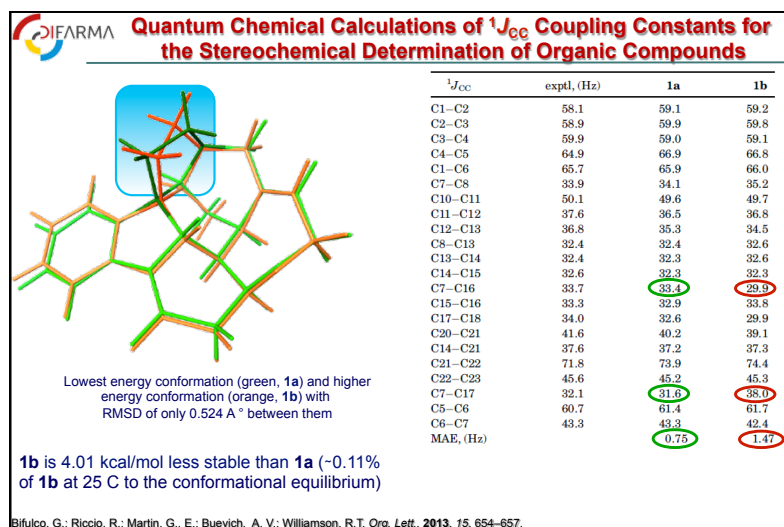
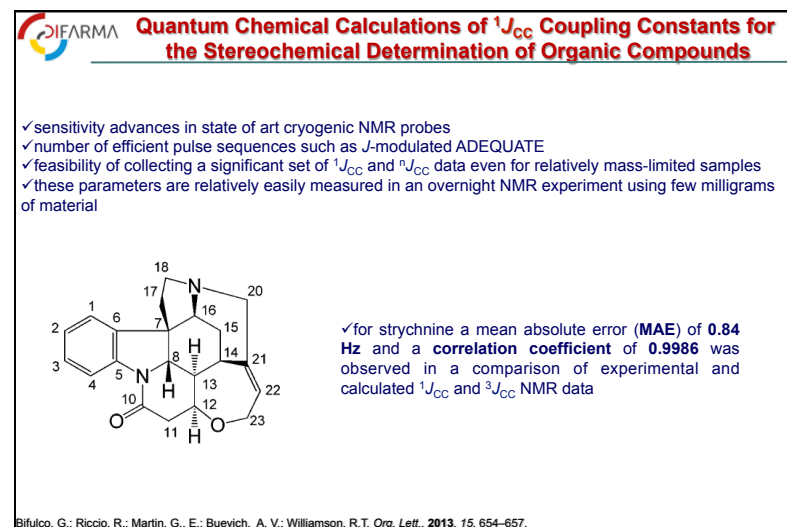
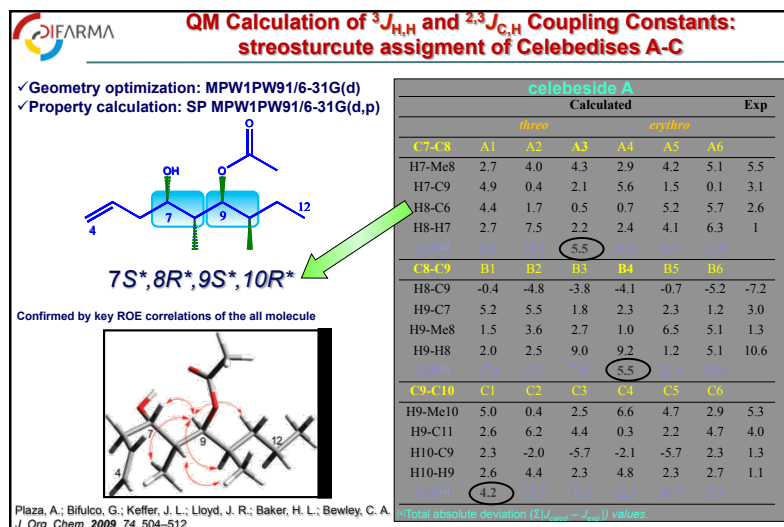
IEF-PCM solvent continuum model (MEOH)

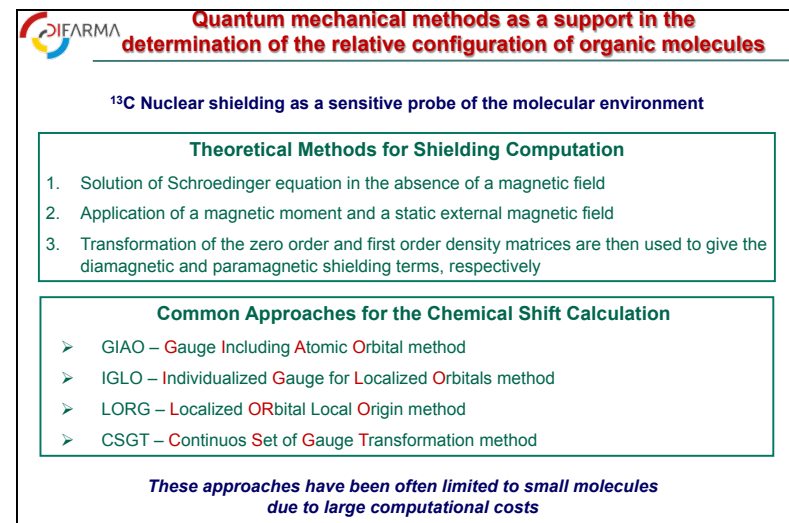
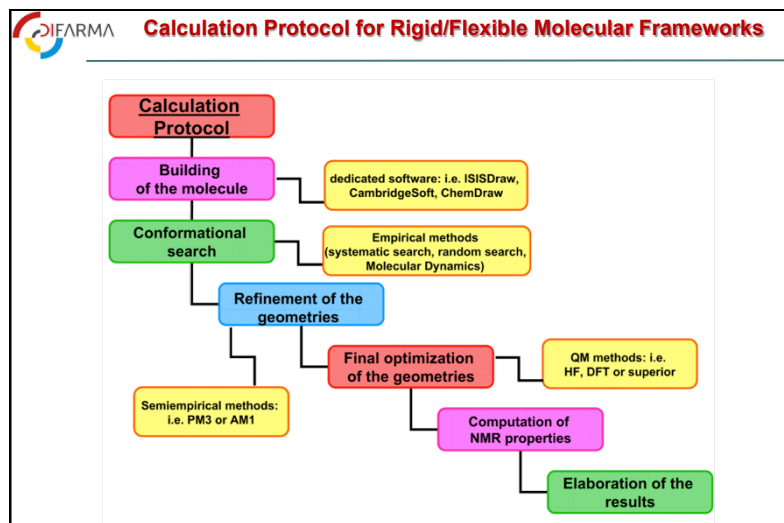
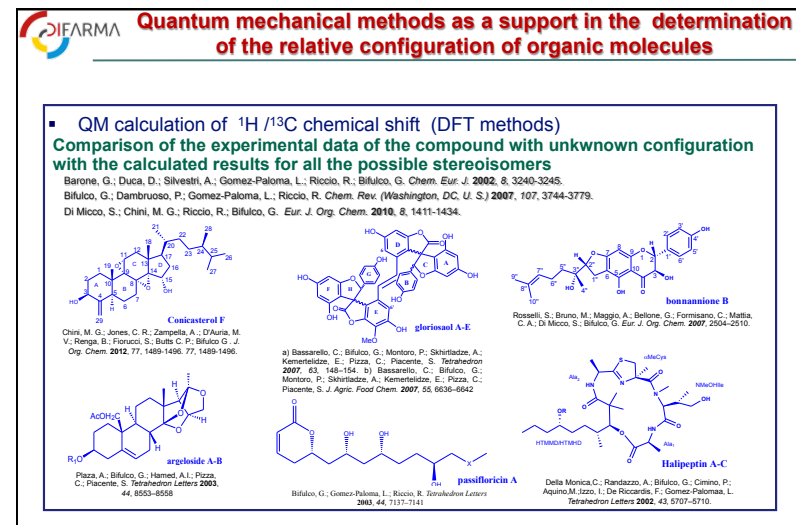
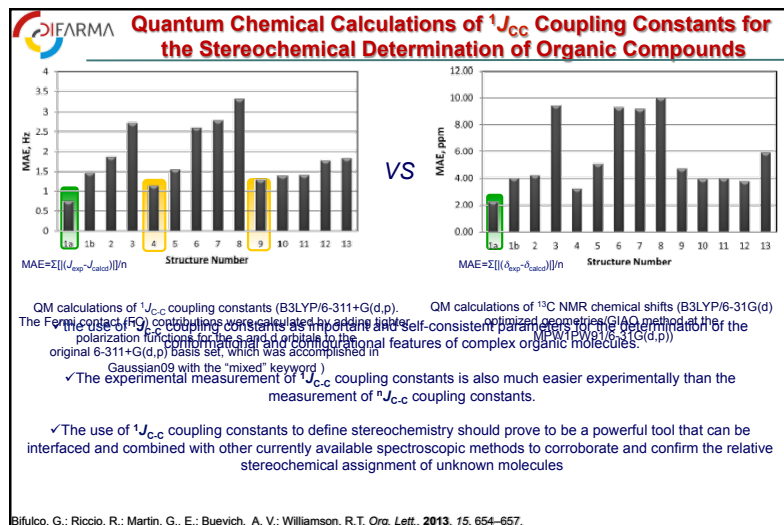
D-aThr1	erythro		threo				expt
(calc)	g ⁺	anti	g ⁻	g ⁺	anti	g ⁻	
³ J _{H2-H3}	3.7	8.6	2.6	4.5	9.2	1.3	2.8
² J _{H2-C3}	0.9	-4.4	-4.9	-4.5	-4.2	0.6	-5.7
³ J _{H3-Me}	0.7	2.3	4.0	0.3	2.7	1.9	5.0
² J _{H3-C2}	-1.4	-2.2	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	0.6	-1.4
³ J _{H3-C=O}	7.2	2.4	1.4	7.4	1.0	2.1	2.0
TAD (Σ J_{calc} - J_{exp})	17.0	11.0	4.3	13.8	11.6	13.0	

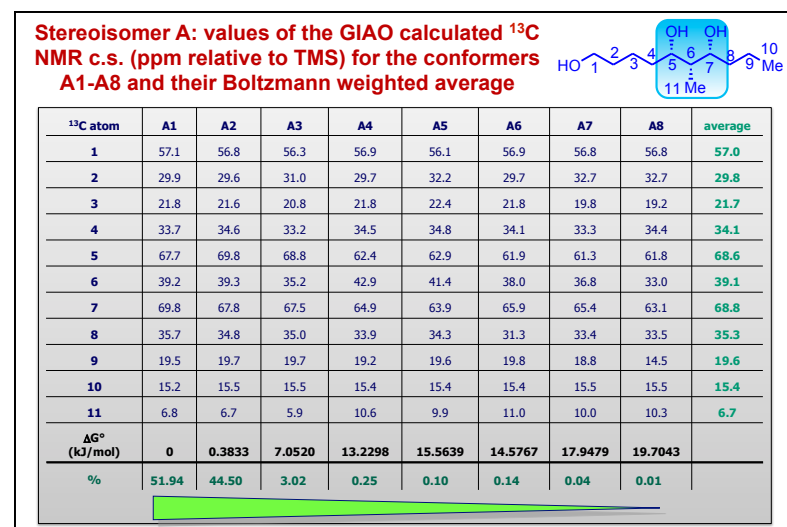
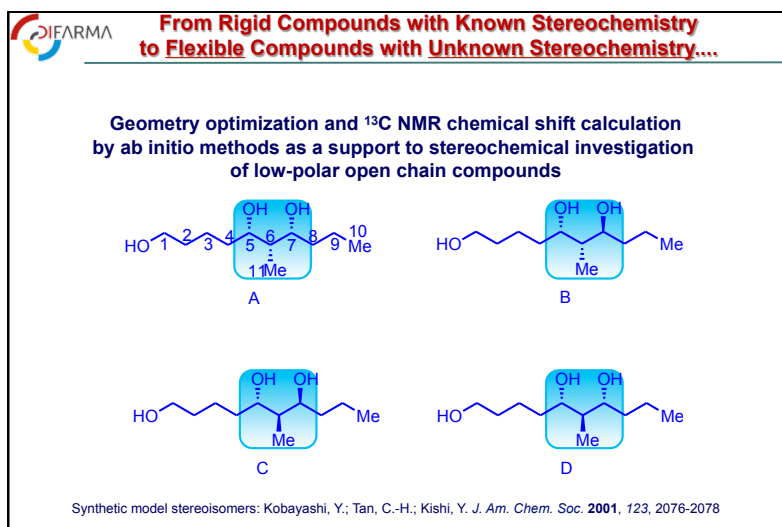
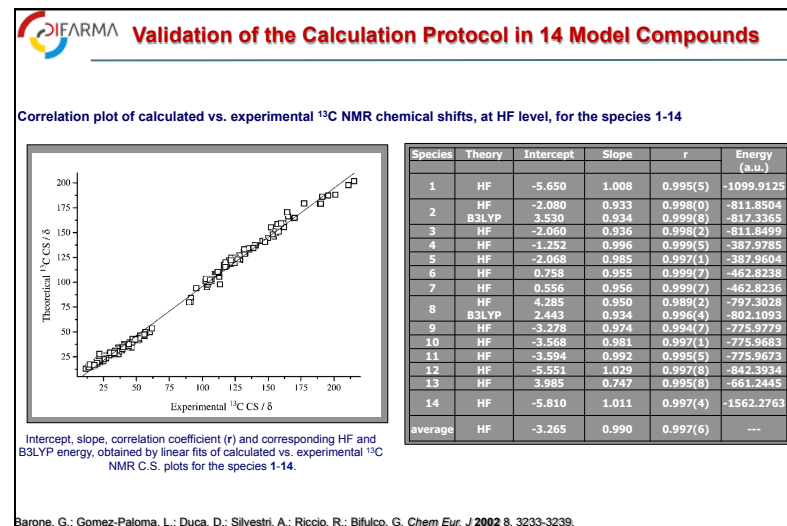
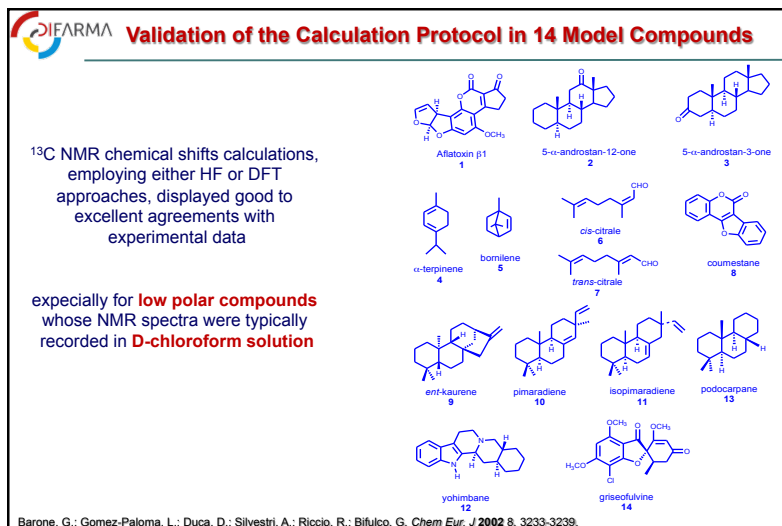


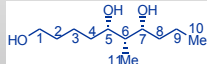
- Krishnamoorthy, R.; Vazquez-Serrano, L. D.; Turk, J. A.; Kowalski, J. A.; Benson, A. G.; Breaux, N. T., and Lipton, M. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 15392-15393.

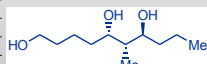
Plaza, A.; Bifulco, G.; Keffer, J. L.; Lloyd, J. R.; Baker, H. L.; Bewley, C. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 504–512.

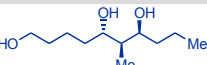


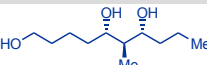




¹³ C atom	average	Stereoisomer A
1	57.0	values of GIAO ¹³ C c.s. (ppm relative to TMS) calcd. for the Boltzmann average of conformers A1-A8 
2	29.8	
3	21.7	
4	34.1	
5	68.6	
6	39.1	
7	68.8	
8	35.3	
9	19.6	
10	15.4	
11	6.7	

¹³ C atom	average	Stereoisomer B
1	56.9	values of GIAO ¹³ C c.s. (ppm relative to TMS) calcd. for the Boltzmann average of conformers B1-B8 
2	30.2	
3	21.7	
4	33.8	
5	62.5	
6	38.6	
7	68.6	
8	34.9	
9	19.3	
10	15.4	
11	14.1	

¹³ C atom	average	Stereoisomer C
1	56.2	values of GIAO ¹³ C c.s. (ppm relative to TMS) calcd. for the Boltzmann average of conformers C1-C13 
2	31.5	
3	21.7	
4	33.5	
5	68.8	
6	38.8	
7	62.2	
8	34.4	
9	19.5	
10	15.5	
11	14.7	

¹³ C atom	average	Stereoisomer D
1	56.9	values of GIAO ¹³ C c.s. (ppm relative to TMS) calcd. for the Boltzmann average of conformers D1-D10 
2	30.1	
3	21.2	
4	33.5	
5	66.4	
6	40.1	
7	67.4	
8	35.3	
9	19.1	
10	15.4	
11	15.3	

Barone, G.; Duca, D.; Silvestri, A.; Gomez Paloma, L.; Riccio, R.; Bifulco, G. *Chem Eur. J.* **2002**, 8, 3240-3245.

