

Supporting Information

for

Design and synthesis of a cyclitol-derived scaffold with axial pyridyl appendages and its encapsulation of the silver(I) cation

Pierre-Marc Léo, Christophe Morin* and Christian Philouze

Address: Département de Chimie Moléculaire (CNRS, UMR 5250, ICMG FR-2607)

Université Joseph Fourier, 301 Rue de la Chimie, 38402 Grenoble Cedex, France.

Email: Christophe Morin* - Christophe.Morin@ujf-grenoble.fr

*Corresponding author

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Pages S3–S5: Radiocrystallographic analysis of Ag complex.

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Pages S8–S21: 300 MHz ^1H NMR and 75 MHz ^{13}C NMR spectra.

Synthetic procedures

2-Picolyl chloride. A solution of sodium bicarbonate (3 g) in water (50 mL) was added with stirring to 2-picolyl chloride hydrochloride (3 g, 18.3 mmol) (caution: foaming). When the foaming had subsided, the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether and the organic layer washed with water and dried (sodium sulfate). After evaporation of the ether a red residue (which can be stored under argon in the cold) was obtained. Purification was carried out immediately before use by column chromatography on basic alumina (activity I) eluting with diethyl ether.

2-*O*-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-*myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (3) [procedure adapted from S. Angyal, *Carbohydr. Res.* **2000**, 325, 313-320]. Under an argon atmosphere, 2,6-lutidine (1.8 g, 42 mmol) followed by *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (1.0 g, 29.75 mmol) was added to a solution of *myo*-inositol orthophenylacetate (**2**) [Bhosekar, G., Murali, C, Gonnade, R.G., Shashidar, M.S., Bhadbhade, M.M. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2005**, 5, 1977-1982] (1.75 g, 17.5 mmol) in dry DMF (14 mL). After 2 day, the mixture was concentrated to half-volume (bath temperature 80 °C) and water (10 mL) added. On cooling and filtration **3** was obtained, (1.75 g, 70%).

2-*O*-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-4,6-di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-*myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (4). At 0 °C, to a stirred solution of **3** (1.52 g, 4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added sodium hydride (0.35 g of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 8.8 mmol). When evolution of gas had ceased, freshly prepared 2-picolyl chloride (2.55 g, 20 mmol) and a catalytic quantity of sodium iodide were added. After overnight stirring (with protection from light), water was added and the reaction mixture extracted with 1:1 diethyl ether/pentane. The organic layer was dried, concentrated and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elution with 97:3 dichloromethane/methanol) to give **4** (1.63 g, 65%).

2,4-Di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-*myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (5). Under an argon atmosphere, a 1 *M* solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF (4.5 mL, 4.5 mmol) was added *via* syringe to a solution of **4** (1.58 g, 2.81 mmol) in dry THF (7 mL). After 3 h stirring, water was added and the reaction mixture extracted with dichloromethane. After drying and evaporation of the volatiles, column chromatography on silica gel (elution with 95:5 dichloromethane/methanol) gave **5** (1.03 g, 86%).

4,6-Di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-*myo*/scyllo-inos-2-ose-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (6). Freshly distilled oxalyl chloride (0.76 g, 5.98 mmol) was added to dry dichloromethane (2.5 mL) and the solution stirred under an argon atmosphere at -70 °C. Dry DMSO (0.75 mL) was cautiously added dropwise, followed after 5 min by the dropwise addition of a solution of **5** (0.8 g, 1.79 mmol) in dichloromethane (2.5 mL). The solution was stirred at -30 °C for 1 h and then cooled to -70 °C before the addition of dry diethylisopropylamine (4 mL). The cooling bath was removed and after 3 h water was added. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane, dried and the concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elution with 95:5 dichloromethane/methanol) to afford **6** (0.75 g, 95%).

2,4-Di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-scyllo-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (7). Sodium borohydride (0.75 g) was added portionwise to a stirred solution of **6** (0.75 g, 1.68 mmol) in methanol (60 mL) at 0 °C (caution: foaming). After 30 min, acetone (1 mL) was added and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Co-evaporation of the residue with methanol was carried out twice before the addition of water. The residue was extracted with dichloromethane and dried. Removal of the solvent afforded **7** (0.76 g, 99%).

2-*O*-Acetyl-4,6-di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-*myo*-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (8) and 2-*O*-acetyl-4,6-di-*O*-(2-picolyl)-scyllo-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (9) were prepared from **5** and **7** respectively by standard methods (Ac₂O, pyridine, RT, overnight).

2,4,6-Tri-*O*-(2-picolyl)-scyllo-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoate (1). A solution of **7** (0.63 g, 1.40 mmol) in dry DMF (6 mL) was stirred at 0 °C and sodium hydride (0.15 g of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 3.9 mmol) added. When evolution of gas had ceased, freshly prepared 2-picolyl chloride (0.54 g, 4.24 mmol) was added and stirring continued for 3 h.

After hydrolysis, the mixture was extracted with 1:1 diethyl ether/pentane. The organic layer was dried, concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elution with 95:5 dichloromethane/methanol) to afford **1** (0.54 g, 71%).

Silver(I) 2,4,6-tri-*O*-(2-picolyl)-scyllo-inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoato trifluoromethanesulfonate (**1**·AgSO₃CF₃) Silver(I) trifluoromethanesulfonate (19.020 mg, 35.6 μmol) and **1** (9.151 mg, 35.6 μmol) were dissolved in hot ethanol (1 mL) and after some cooling, methanol (1 mL) was added. A cotton plug was placed on top of vial to allow slow evaporation of the solvents, which led to crystals suitable for crystallographic analysis. Mp: 170 °C (softens), 190 °C (fully melts). IR (film): ν 2878 (w), 1601 (s), 1574 (w), 1371 (s), 1305 (s), 1027 (m), 761 (s) cm⁻¹. Crystallographic data: pp S3–S5; Electrospray MS: pp S6–S7; NMR spectra: pp S8 and S10.

Determination of the stability constant

Spectrophotometric titration of **1** ($1.96 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M) with a solution of AgSO₃CF₃ ($2.135 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M) was carried out at 25°C in H₂O:MeOH (1:1) on a Varian Cary 50 UV–visible spectrophotometer equipped with a Peltier thermostating accessory. The absorbance data were processed with the SPECFIT program. The best fit was obtained by considering the formation of 1:1 complex.

Radiocrystallographic analysis

Crystal mounting and data collection: a prismatic crystal (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.07 mm) was selected and mounted on a glass fiber using epoxy resin. Recording of data was performed at 200 °K using a Bruker-AXS-Enraf-Nonius kappa CCD diffractometer with monochromatic (graphite) MoKα radiation. EVAL software was used for cell-unit determination, refinement and data reduction. The data were corrected for decays and for Lorentz and polarization effects. The results are summarised in the following table.

Table: Crystal Data and Structure Refinement	
Name	Silver(I) 2,4,6-tri- <i>O</i> -(2-picolyl)- <i>scyllo</i> -inositol-1,3,5-orthobenzoato trifluoromethanesulfonate
CCDC deposit no.	CCDC 782357
Color/shape	Colorless/prism
Chemical formula	C ₃₂ H ₂₉ AgF ₃ N ₃ O ₉ S
Formula weight	796.52
Temperature, K	200
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
Unit-cell dimensions	a = 11.452(2) Å b = 11.676(3) Å c = 14.389(2) Å α = 98.00(2) ° β = 105.78(2) ° γ = 118.07(2) °
Unit-cell volume (Å ³)	1550.8(9)
Z	2
Density (calculated), g/cm ³	1.706

Absorption coefficient, mm ⁻¹	0.796
Diffractometer/scans	Bruker-Enraf-Nonius kappaCCD/phi and omega
Type of radiation	Mo (K α) :0.71073 Å
θ range for data collection, (°)	1.55-25
Reflections measured	16528
Independent/observed reflections	5495/4741 [I>2 σ (I)]
Data/restraints/parameters	4741/0/451
Goodness of fit on F	1.734
Final R indices [I>2 σ (I)]	R1 = 0.0349, wR2 = 0.0470

Crystal structure determination, refinements and discussion. The structure was solved using direct methods from SIR-92 [Altomare A, Cascarano G, Giacovazzo C, Guagliardi A *J Appl Cryst* **1993**, 26, 343]; C, Ag, F, N, O, S, atoms were refined anisotropically by the full matrix least-squares method and H atoms were calculated from idealised positions. Drawing of the molecular structure was realised with the use of ORTEP [Johnson CK (**1976**) ORTEPII. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA].

The silver complex (**1**·AgSO₂CF₃) crystallises in the triclinic system which contains few symmetry operations. The complex displays a pseudo ternary axis passing through the silver cation and the C6 C7 bond. This is a pseudo ternary axis however, as one of the pyridyl groups (bearing N3) does not obey symmetry due to slight statistical disorder as evidenced by the two possible positions of C26 atom which is spread over two different positions (C26a and C26b). This disorder may cause two slightly different orientations of the pyridine group, which are too close however to be refined separately (hence the unusual ellipsoid at C30). As a consequence a pseudo mirror plane passing through the pseudo ternary axis and containing the slightly disordered pyridyl group can be observed.

Table 2. Selected bond distances and angles

Bond (Å)	
Ag1 O4	2.812(2)
Ag1 O5	2.716(1)
Ag1 O6	2.778(2)
Ag1 N1	2.250(2)
Ag1 N2	2.268(2)
Ag1 N3	2.313(2)
Angles (°)	
O4 Ag1 O5	65.72(5)
O4 Ag1 O6	63.32(5)
O4 Ag1 N1	65.37(5)
O4 Ag1 N2	121.61(6)
O4 Ag1 N3	120.54(6)
O5 Ag1 O6	64.27(5)
O5 Ag1 N1	124.88(6)
O5 Ag1 N2	65.23(6)
O5 Ag1 N3	114.89(6)
O6 Ag1 N1	112.20(6)
O6 Ag1 N2	117.53(6)
O6 Ag1 N3	65.57(6)
N1 Ag1 N2	126.07(6)
N1 Ag1 N3	110.82(7)
N2 Ag1 N3	107.61(8)

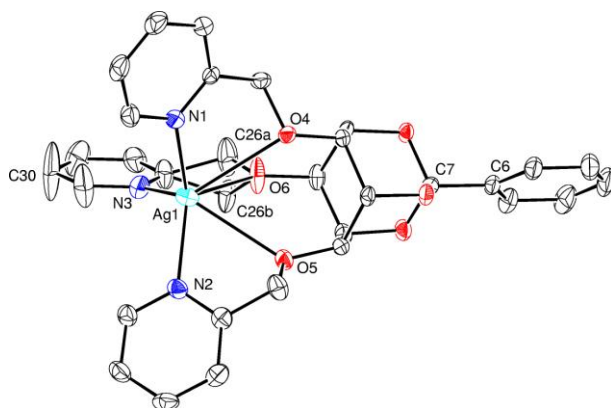


Figure 1: ORTEP drawing for the Ag(I) cation complex. H atoms were omitted for clarity. Ellipsoids were drawn at the 50% probability level.

Display Report

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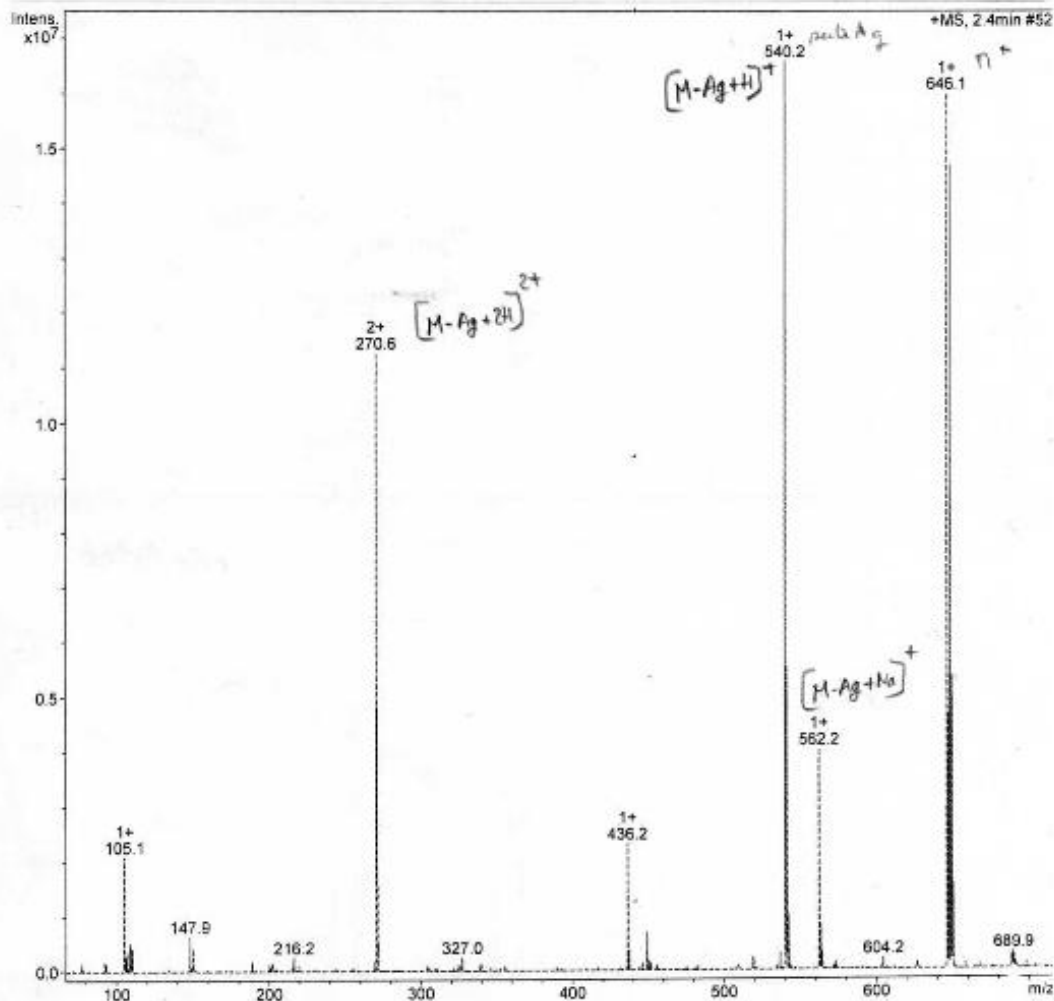
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 Instrument esquire3000 plus

Acquisition Parameter

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Page 1 of 1

1 with AgOSO₂CF₃

Display Report

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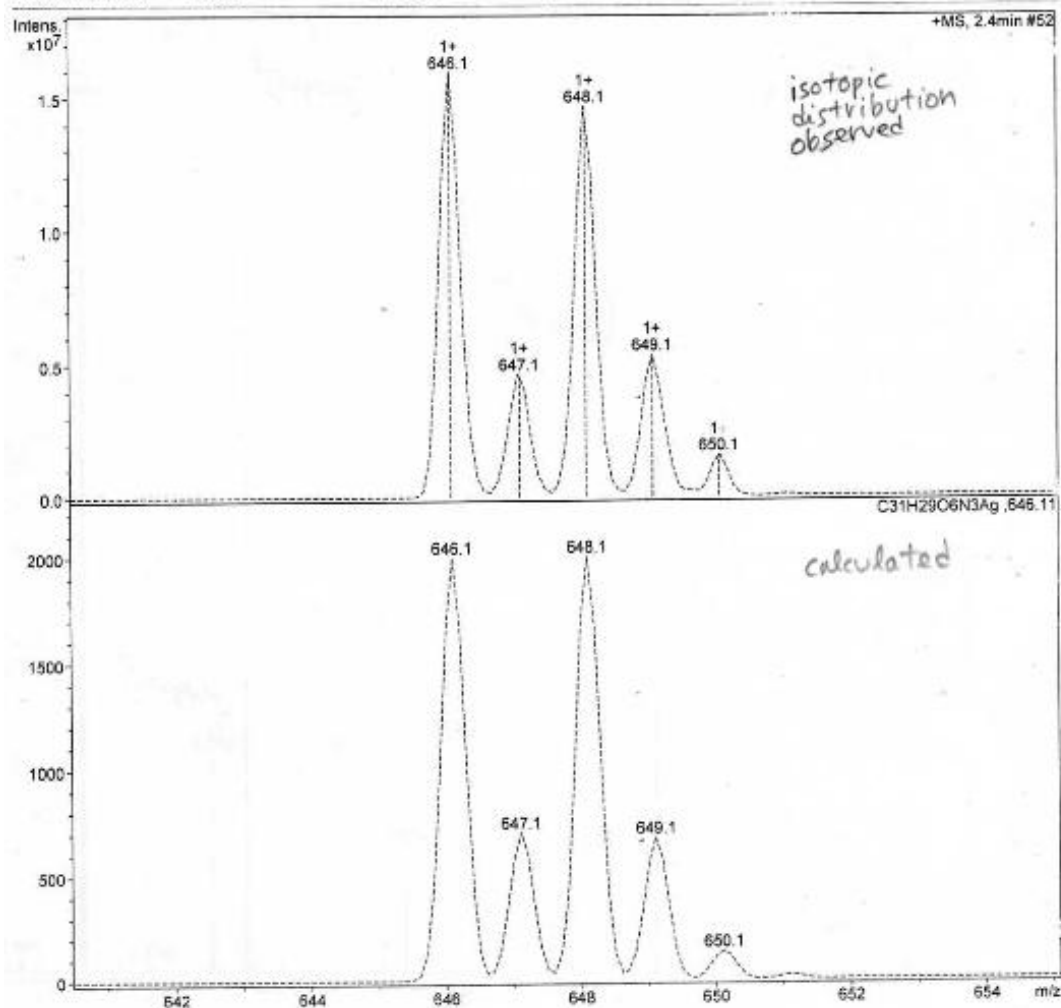
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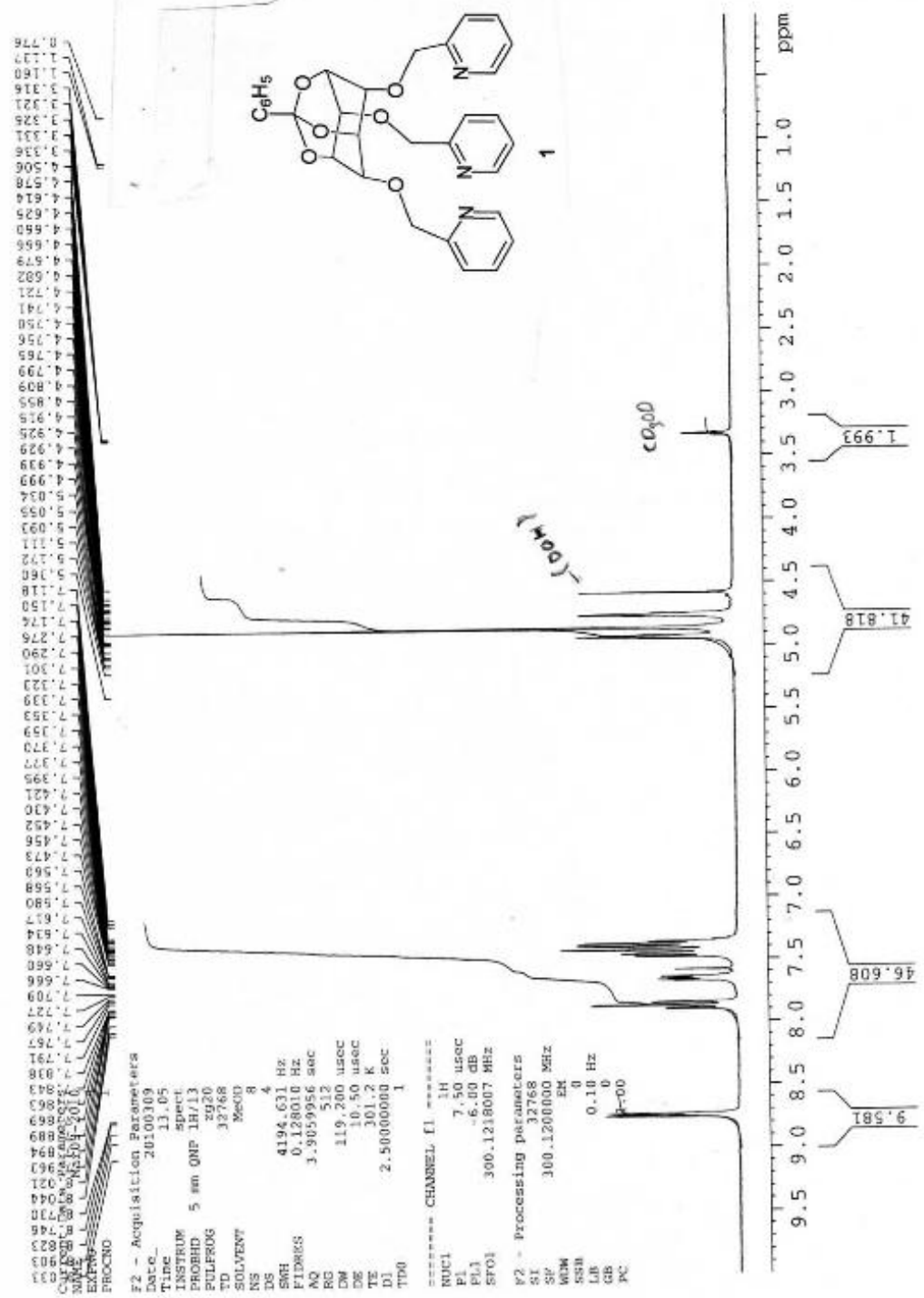
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1 with AgOSO₂CF₃

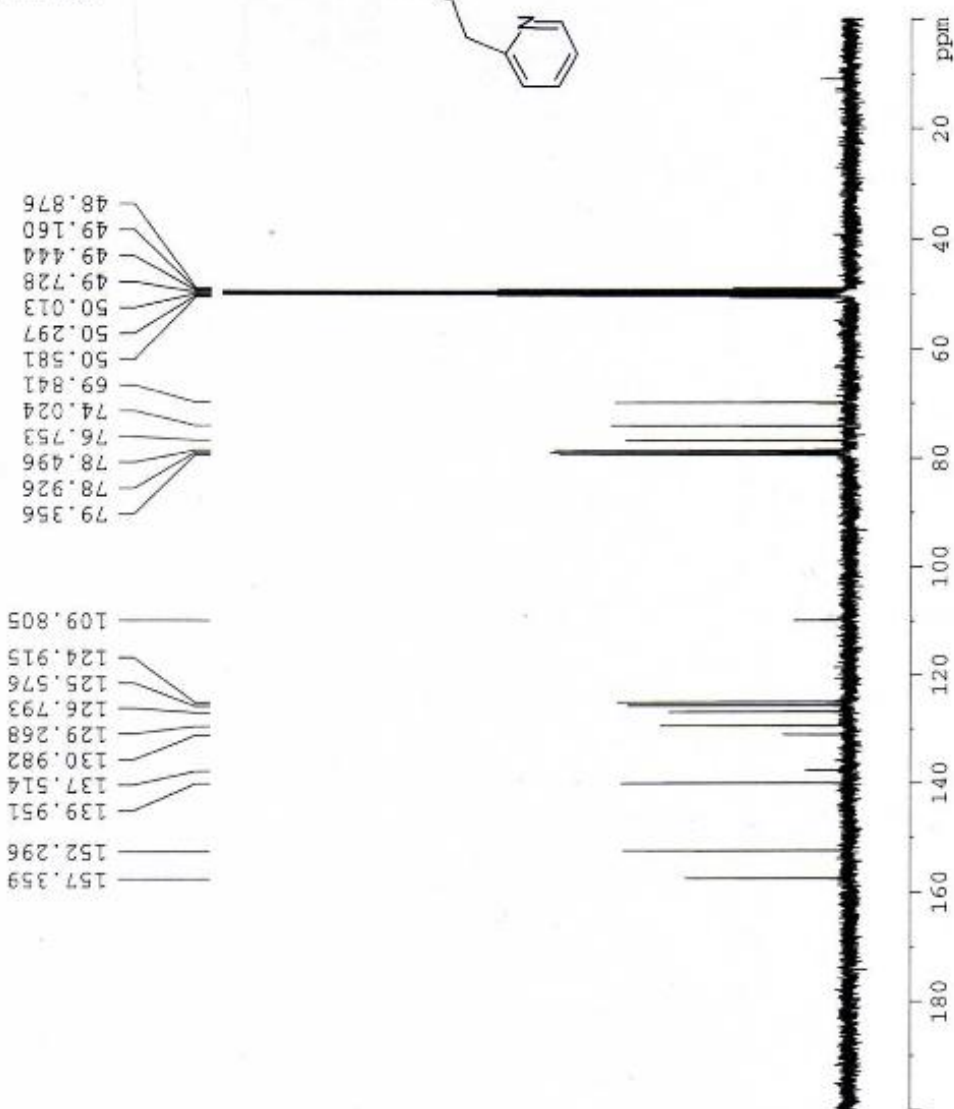
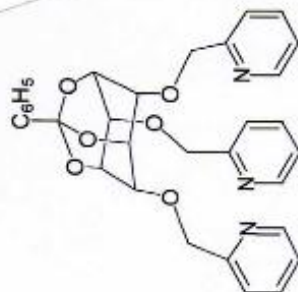
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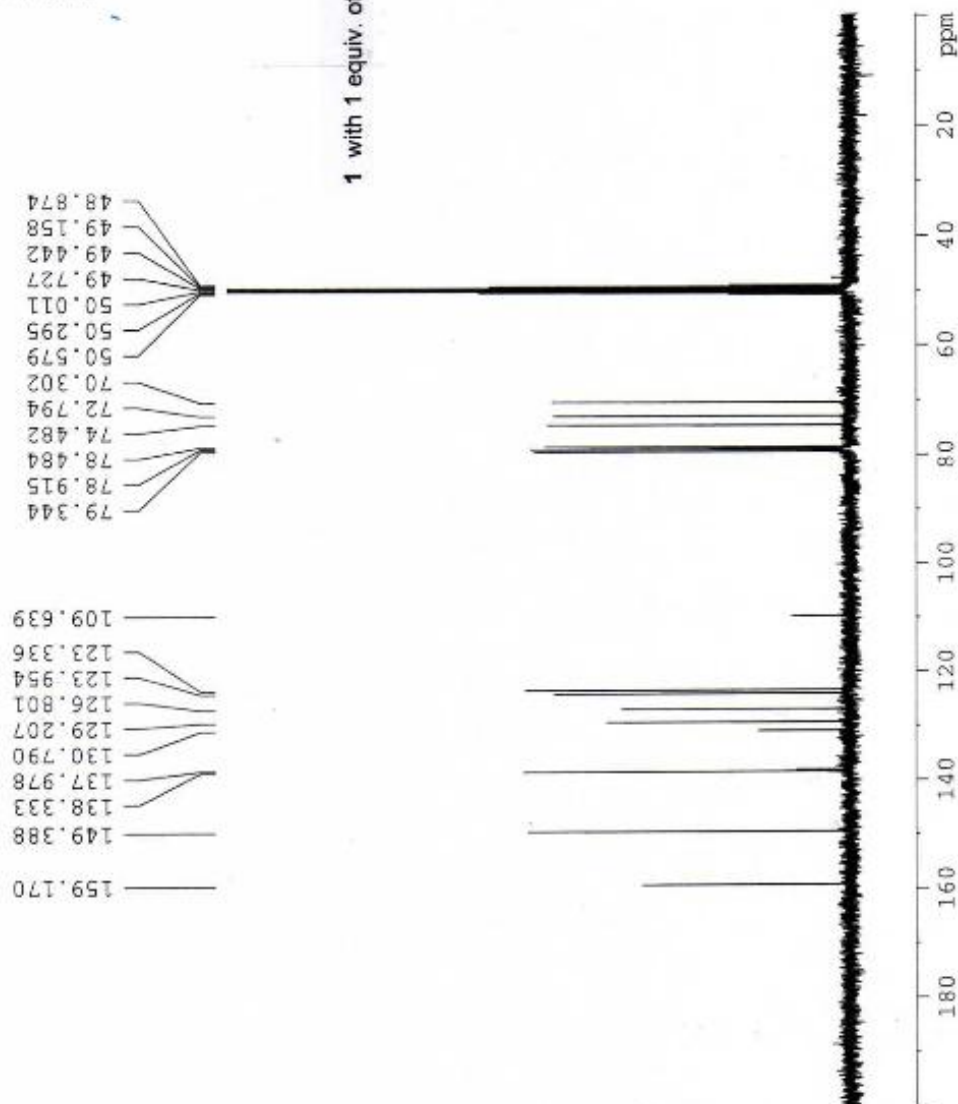


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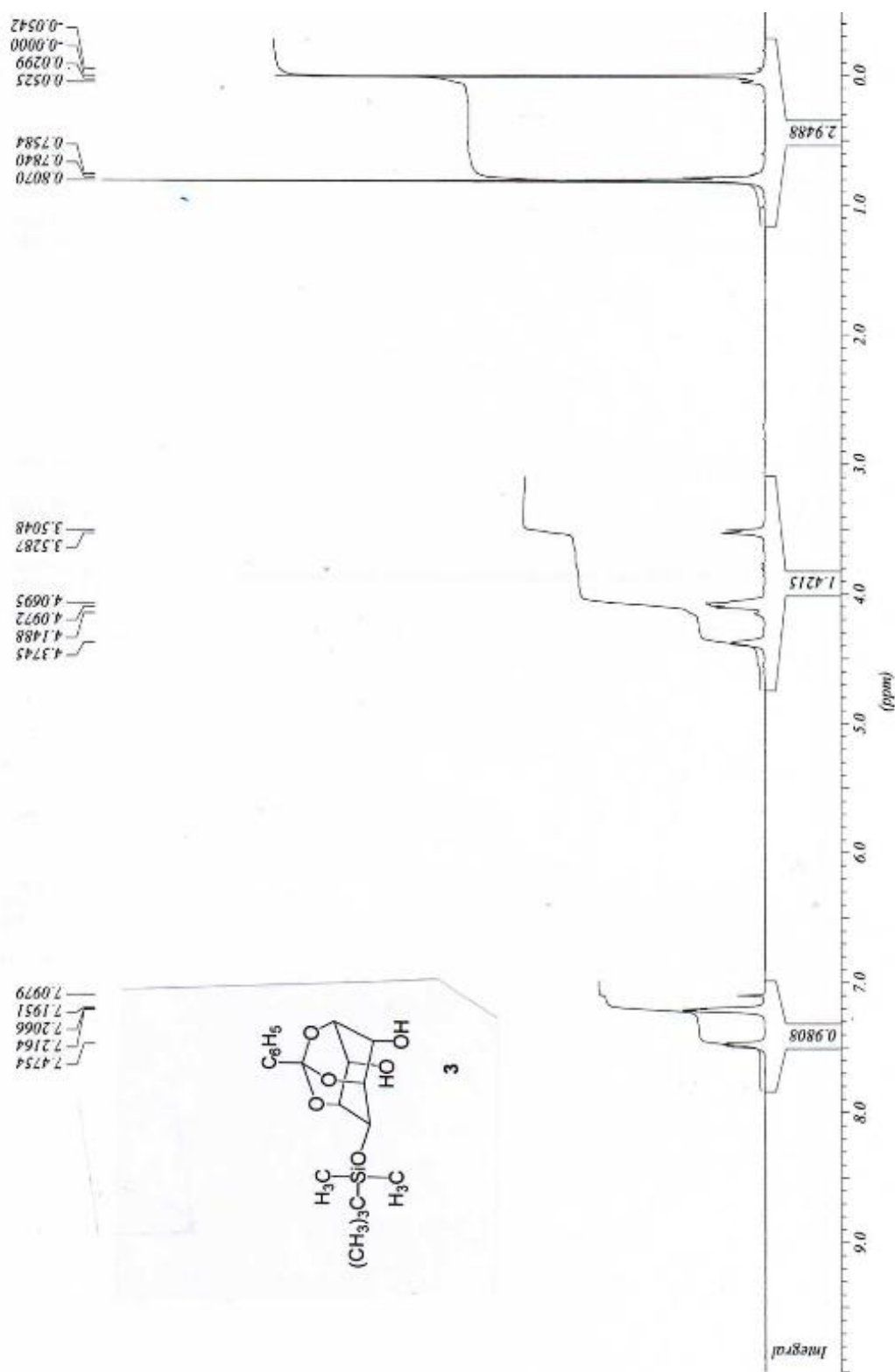
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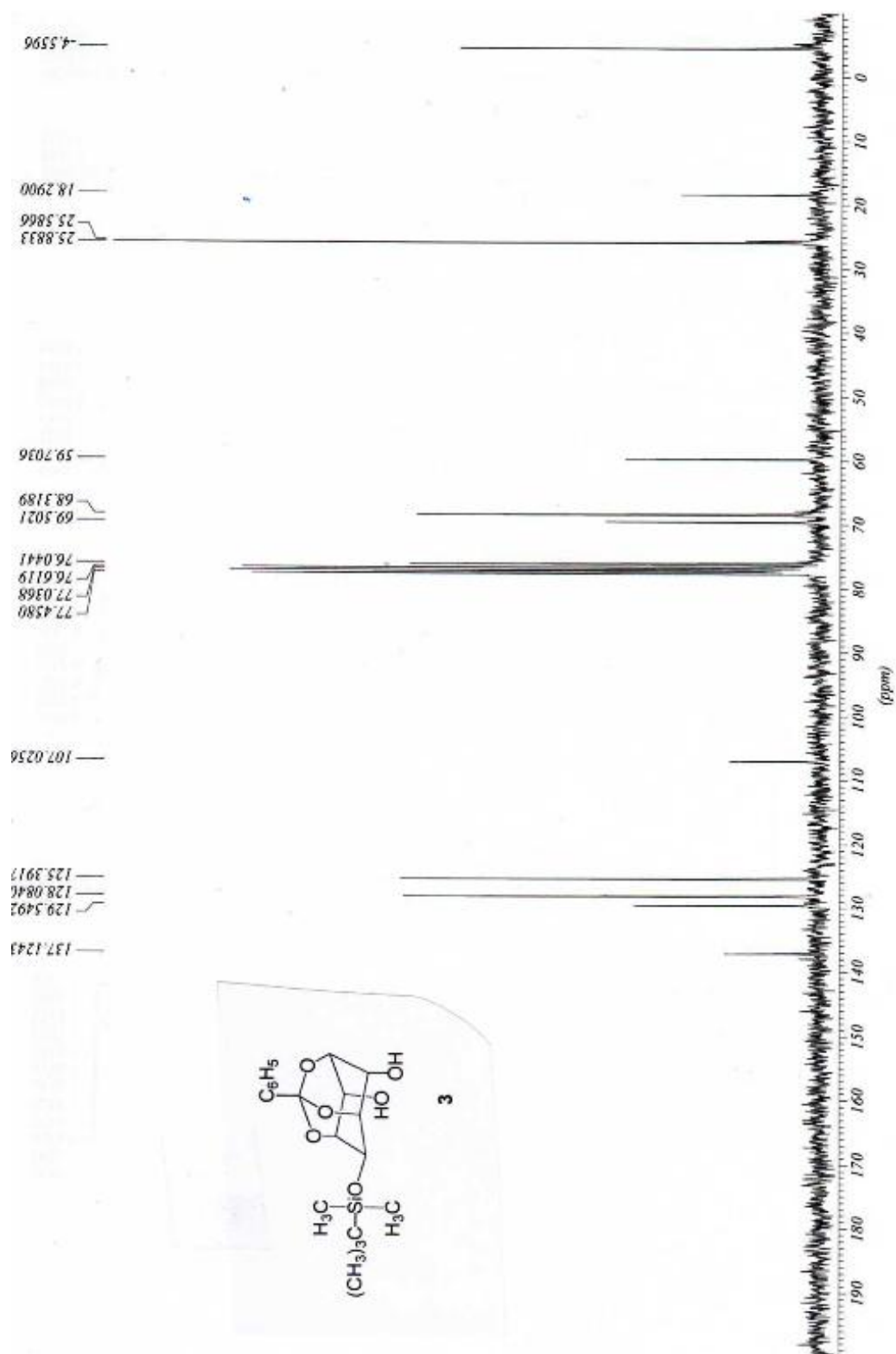
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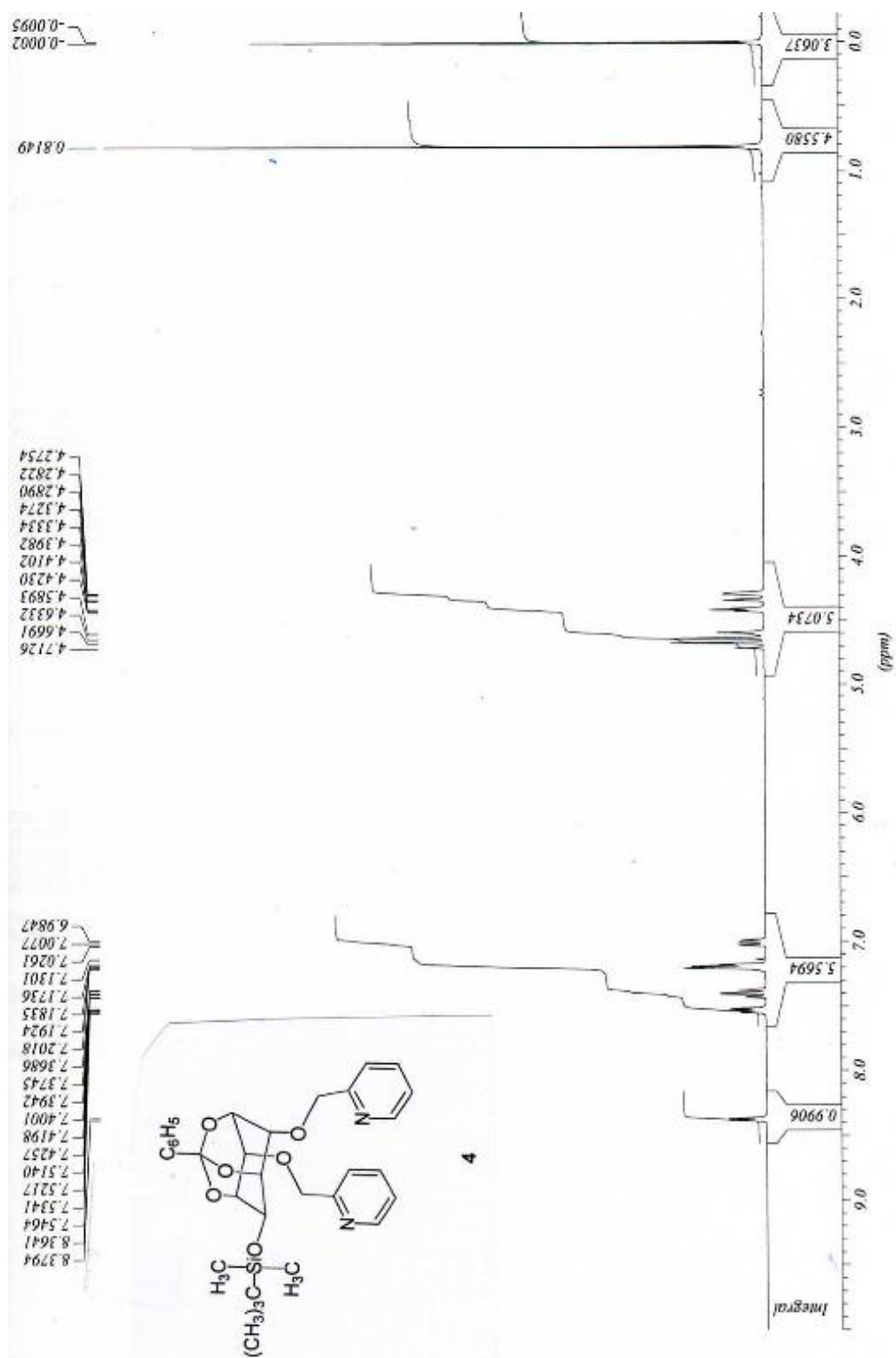
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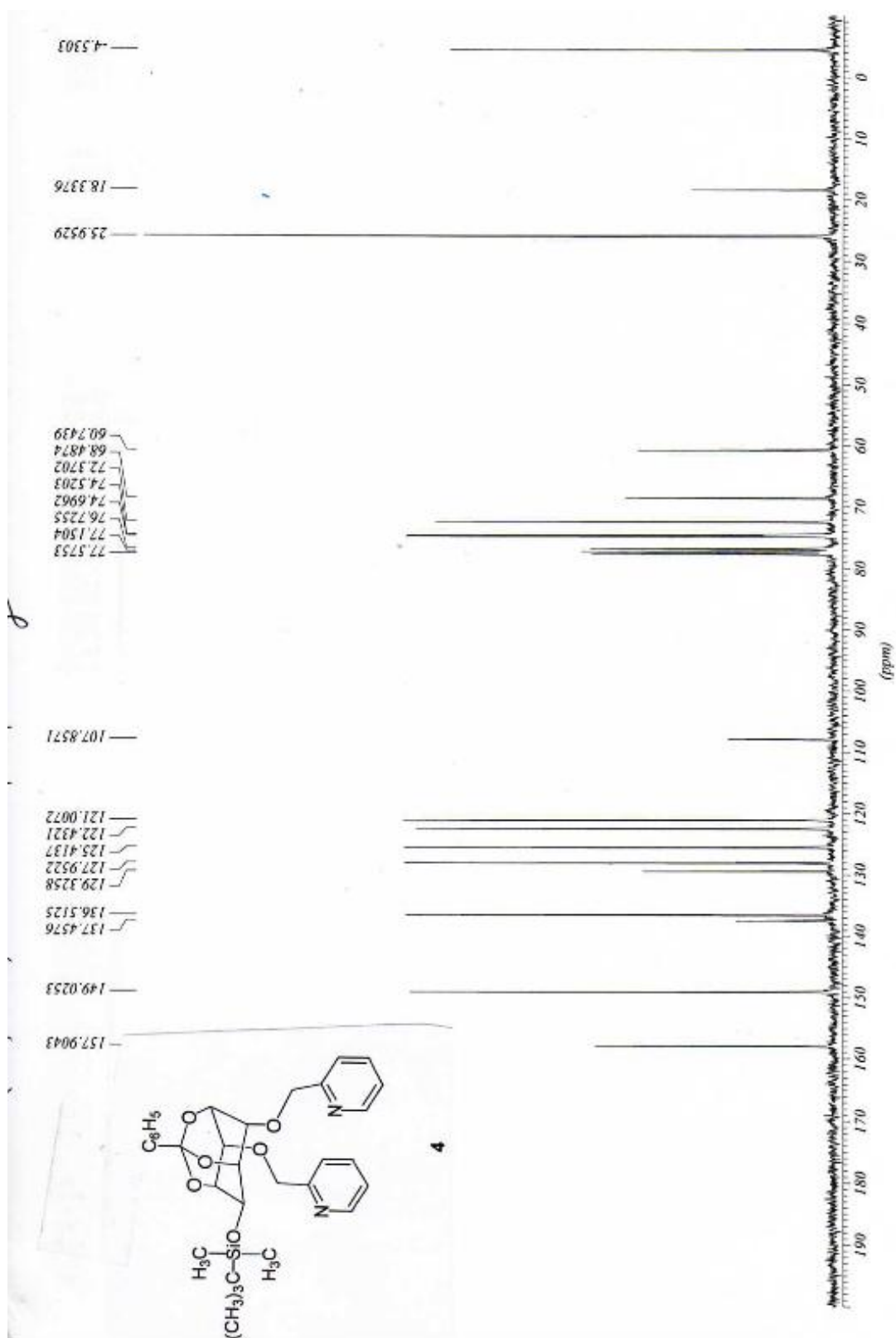


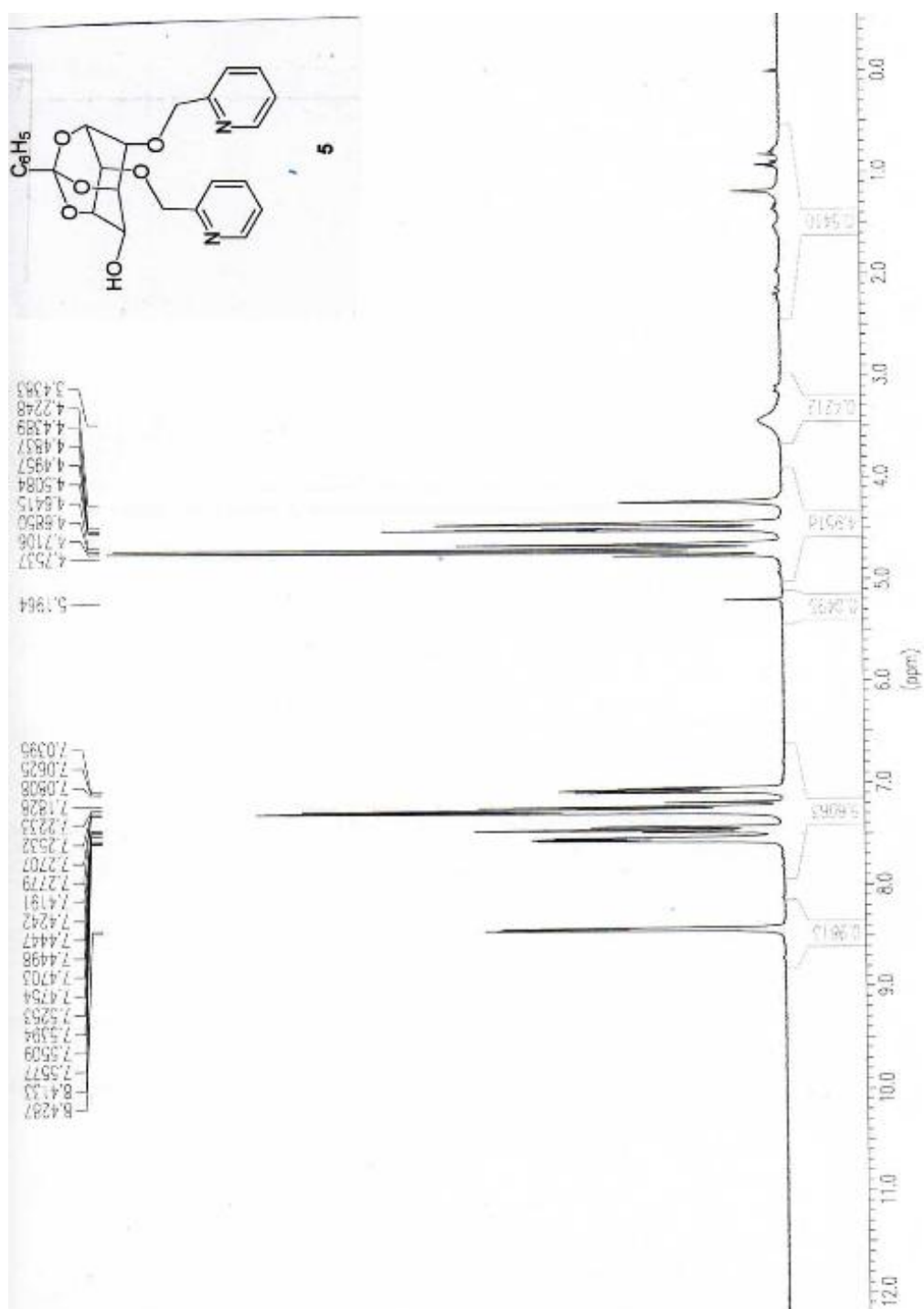
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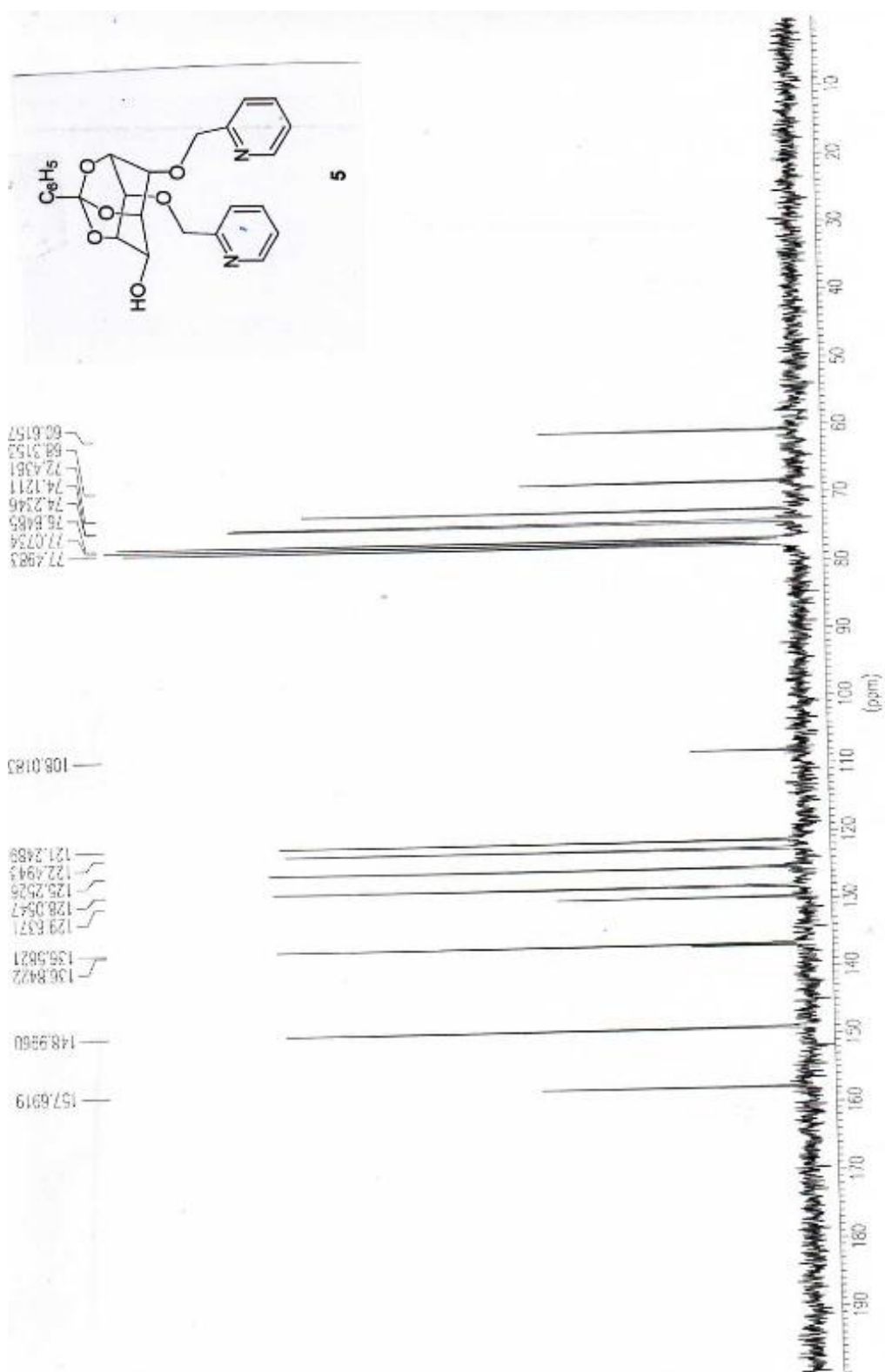




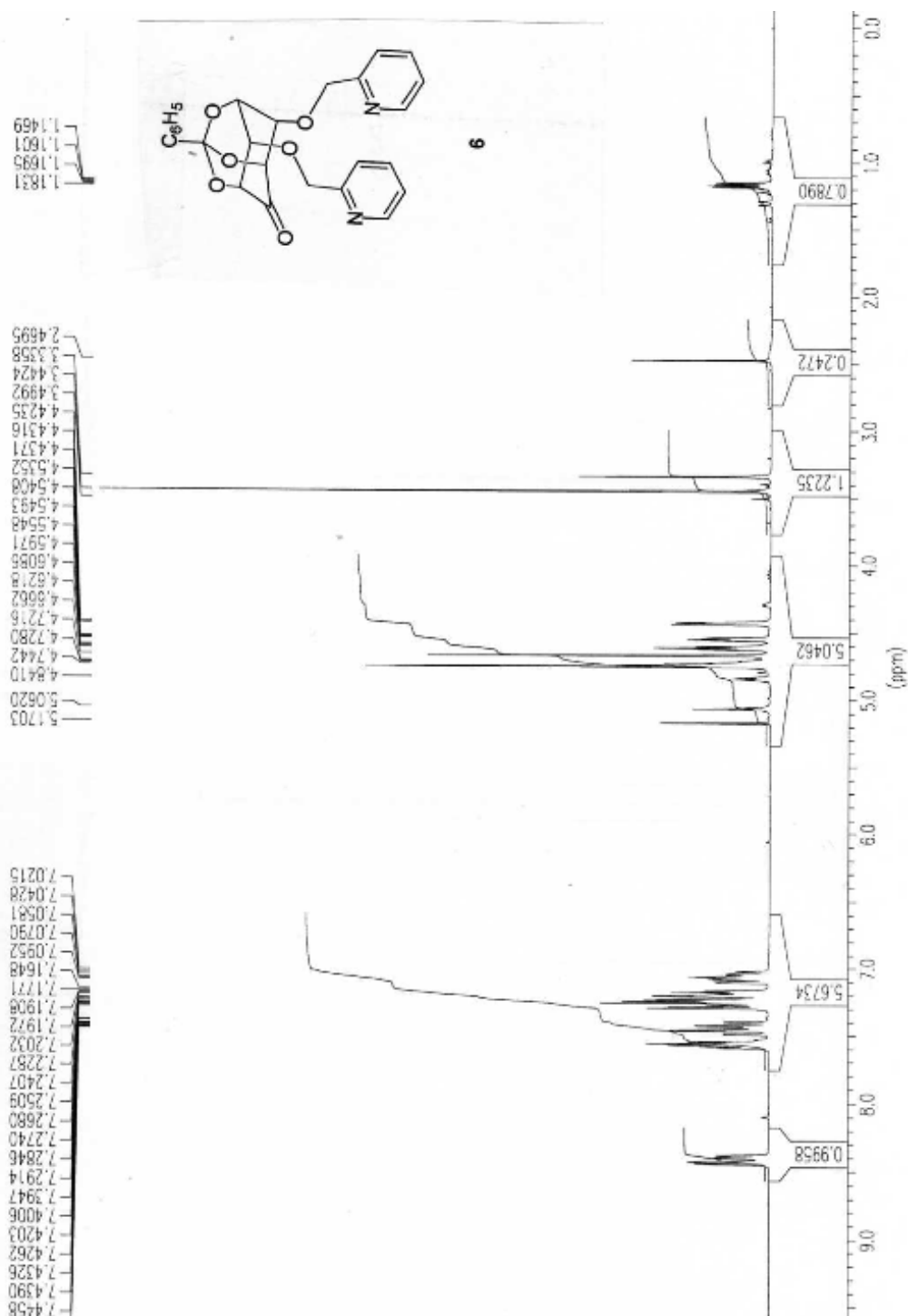


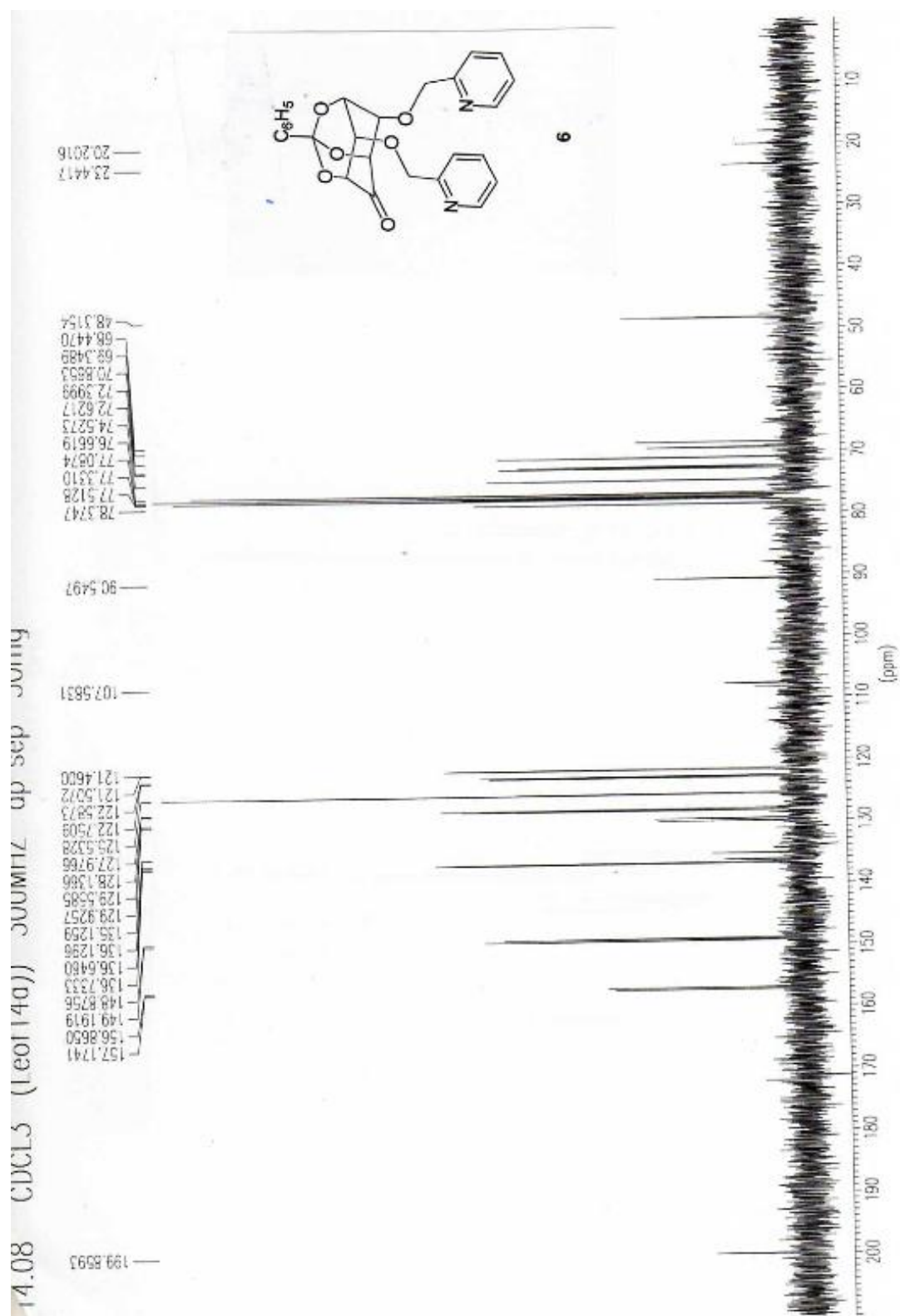






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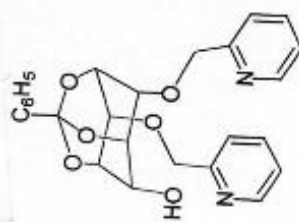
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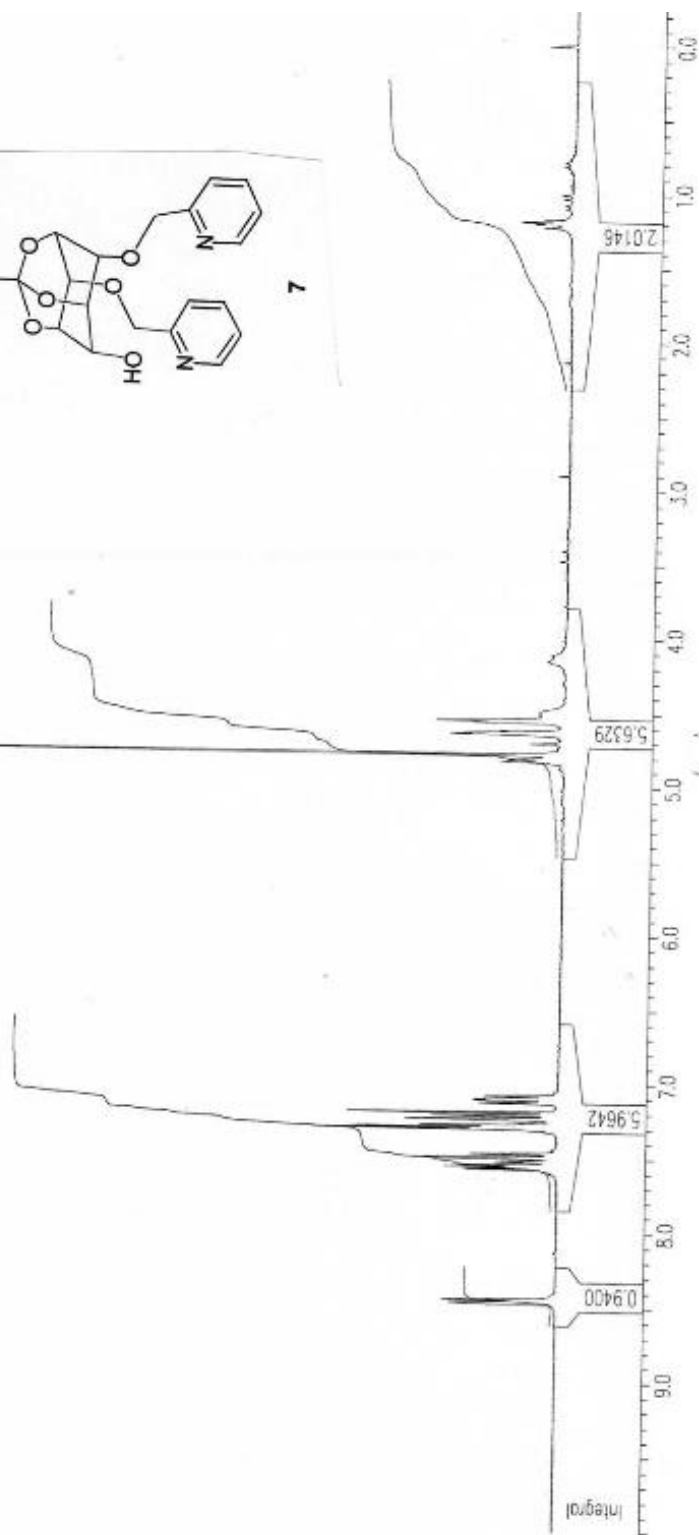
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