

Supporting Information:

Copper-Hydroperoxo Mediated N-Debenzylation Chemistry Mimicking Aspects of Copper Monooxygenases

Debabrata Maiti, Amy A. Narducci Sarjeant and Kenneth D. Karlin *

Department of Chemistry, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

*Corresponding Author: karlin@jhu.edu

X-ray Crystal Structure of $[(L^{NH(CH_2Ph)})Cu^{II}(Cl)]ClO_4$ (10). The chloride (Cl1), alkylamino nitrogen (N2) and pyridyl groups not substituted in the 6-position (N1 and N3) comprise the basal plane in the five-coordinate complex. Five-coordinated copper(II) ion has a slightly distorted square pyramidal geometry ($\tau = 0.197$), with weak axial Cu^{II} -Npy' interaction ($Cu-N4 = 2.412(2)$). Selected bond distances and angles are listed in Table S1.

Table S1. Selected Distances and Angles for $[(L^{NH(CH_2Ph)})Cu^{II}(Cl)]^+$ (10).

Bond Lengths (Å)		Bond Angles (deg)	
Cu(1)-N(1)	1.9880(18)	N(1)-Cu(1)-N(3)	163.34(8)
Cu(1)-N(3)	1.9993(18)	N(1)-Cu(1)-N(2)	82.05(7)
Cu(1)-N(2)	2.0503(18)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(2)	83.47(7)
Cu(1)-Cl(1)	2.2311(8)	N(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(1)	96.36(6)
Cu(1)-N(4)	2.412(2)	N(3)-Cu(1)-Cl(1)	97.40(6)
N(1)-C(5)	1.349(3)	N(2)-Cu(1)-Cl(1)	175.17(5)

Table S2. Selected Distances and Angles for $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^{II}(H_2O)(ClO_4)]^+$ (1).

Bond Lengths (Å)		Bond Angles (deg)	
Cu(1)-O(1)	1.9723(11)	O(1)-Cu(1)-N(1)	94.34(5)
Cu(1)-N(1)	1.9885(12)	O(1)-Cu(1)-N(3)	99.06(5)
Cu(1)-N(3)	1.9965(12)	N(1)-Cu(1)-N(3)	166.31(5)
Cu(1)-N(2)	2.0104(12)	O(1)-Cu(1)-N(2)	175.69(5)
Cu(1)-O(2)	2.3515(11)	N(1)-Cu(1)-N(2)	83.57(5)
O(1)-H(1B)	0.78(2)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(2)	83.24(5)
O(1)-H(1O)	0.77(3)	O(1)-Cu(1)-O(2)	86.88(5)
N(1)-C(5)	1.3429(19)	N(1)-Cu(1)-O(2)	94.29(4)

N(1)-C(1)	1.3459(19)	N(3)-Cu(1)-O(2)	83.72(5)
N(2)-C(7)	1.4844(18)	N(2)-Cu(1)-O(2)	97.03(5)
N(2)-C(6)	1.4929(18)	Cu(1)-O(1)-H(1B)	120.4(16)

Table S3. Selected Distances and Angles for $[(L^{N(CH_3)_2})Cu^{II}(HCOO^-)(ClO_4)Cu^{II}(L^{NH(CH_3)})](ClO_4)_2$.

Bond Lengths (Å)		Bond Angles (deg)	
Cu(1)-O(2)	1.942(2)	O(2)-Cu(1)-N(3)	96.00(11)
Cu(1)-N(3)	2.020(3)	O(2)-Cu(1)-N(2)	175.51(13)
Cu(1)-N(2)	2.022(3)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(2)	82.15(12)
Cu(1)-N(1)	2.023(3)	O(2)-Cu(1)-N(1)	99.39(11)
Cu(1)-N(4)	2.181(3)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(1)	139.38(12)
Cu(2)-O(1)	1.953(2)	N(2)-Cu(1)-N(1)	84.59(13)
Cu(2)-N(8)	1.980(4)	O(2)-Cu(1)-N(4)	95.93(12)
Cu(2)-N(6)	1.981(4)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(4)	116.10(12)
Cu(2)-N(7)	2.020(3)	N(2)-Cu(1)-N(4)	81.29(15)
O(1)-C(40)	1.249(5)	N(1)-Cu(1)-N(4)	99.44(11)
O(2)-C(40)	1.261(4)	O(1)-Cu(2)-N(8)	92.25(13)
N(1)-C(1)	1.338(5)	O(1)-Cu(2)-N(6)	101.17(12)
N(1)-C(5)	1.344(4)	N(8)-Cu(2)-N(6)	165.50(14)
N(2)-C(13)	1.471(6)	O(1)-Cu(2)-N(7)	168.96(12)
N(2)-C(7)	1.483(6)	N(8)-Cu(2)-N(7)	83.25(17)
N(2)-C(6)	1.497(5)	N(6)-Cu(2)-N(7)	82.57(16)
N(3)-C(8)	1.343(5)	C(40)-O(1)-Cu(2)	124.3(2)
N(3)-C(12)	1.343(4)	C(40)-O(2)-Cu(1)	126.3(2)

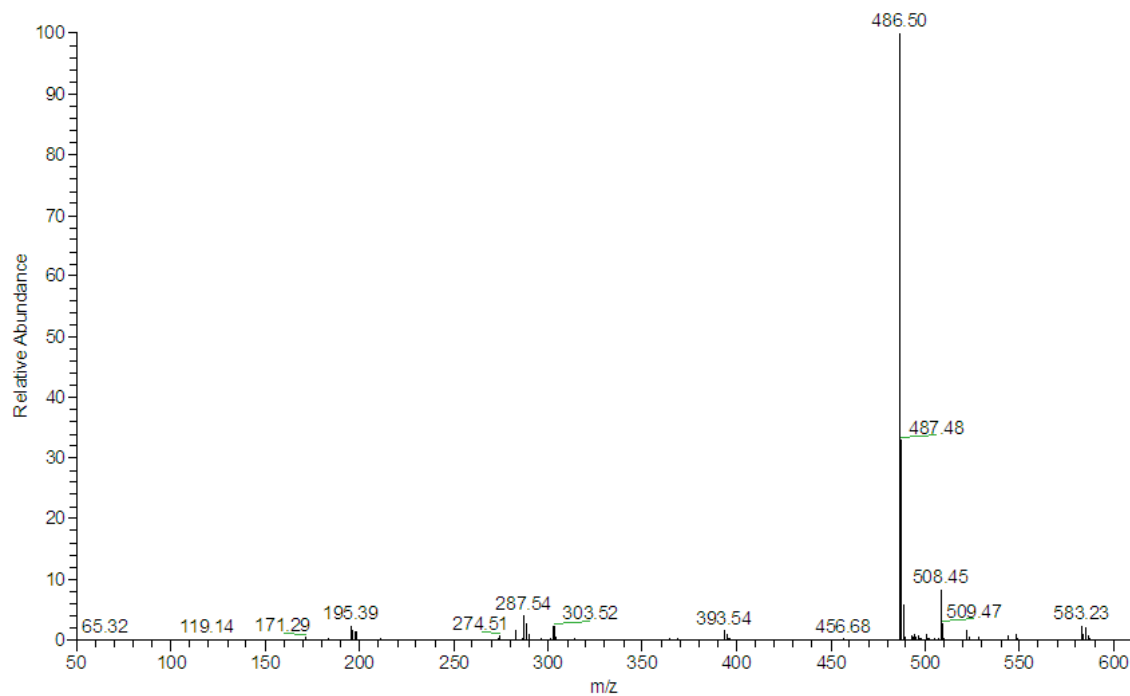


Figure S1. ESI-MS spectrum of $L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2}$; $[L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2} + H]^+$ and $[L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2} + Na]^+$.

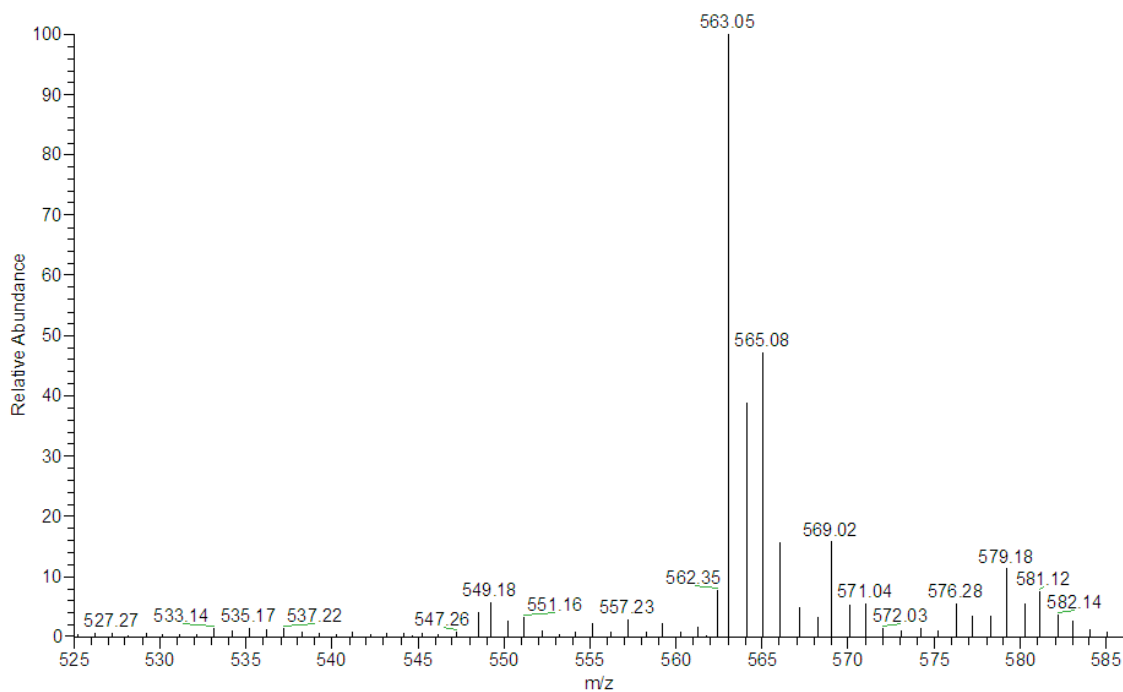


Figure S2. ESI-MS spectrum of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)(PhCHO^-)Cu^{II}})^+]$ (4) in acetone obtained from the decomposition of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2}Cu^{II}(-OOH))^+]$ (2).

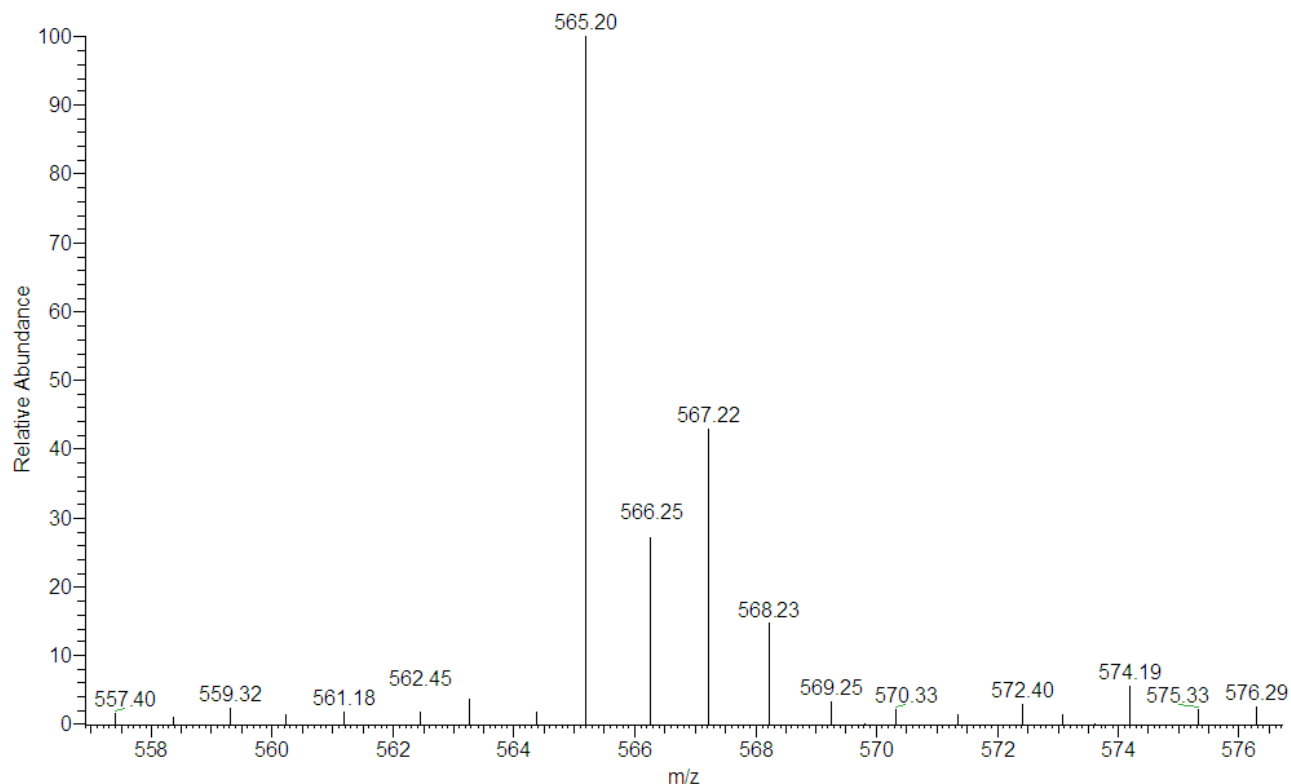


Figure S3. ESI-MS spectrum of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{PhCH}(\text{18})\text{O}^-)}\text{Cu}^{\text{II}})]^+$ in acetone obtained from the decomposition of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2}\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(-^{18}\text{O}^{18}\text{OH}))]^+$.

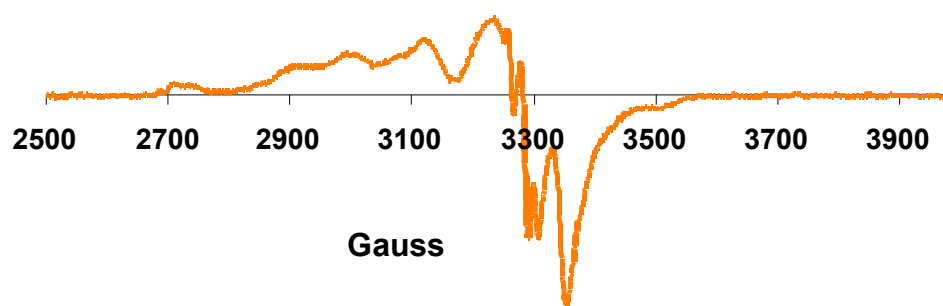


Figure S4. EPR spectrum of the decomposition products from $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2}\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(-\text{OOH}))]^+$ (**2**) in acetone at 77 K.

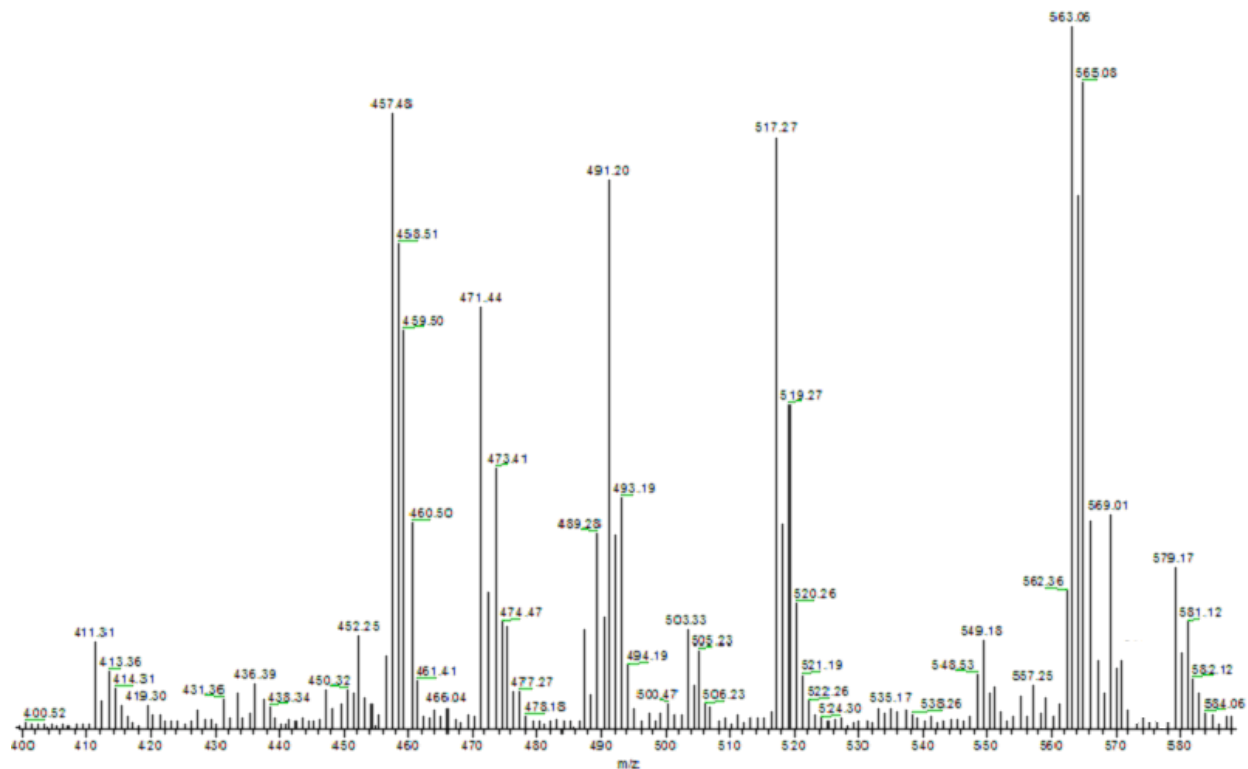


Figure S5. ESI-MS spectrum of the decomposition products from $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^{II}(-OOH)]^+$ (**2**) in acetone.

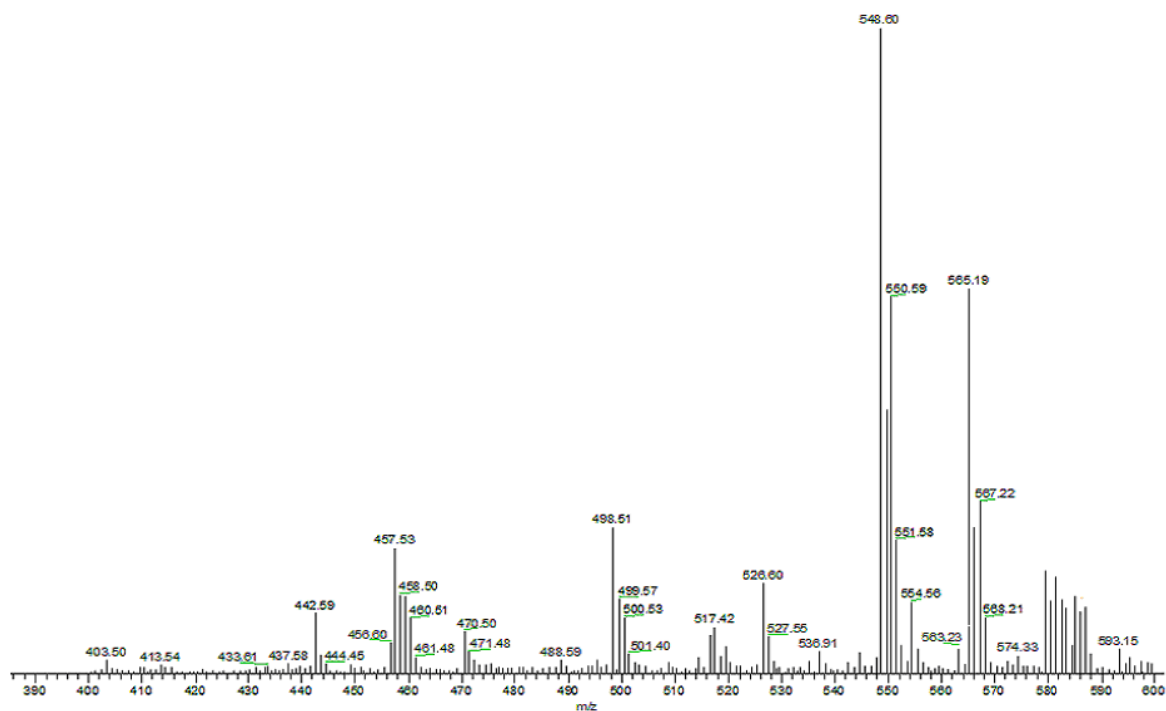


Figure S6. ESI-MS spectrum of the decomposition products from $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^{II}(-^{18}O^{18}OH)]^+$ (**2**) in acetone.

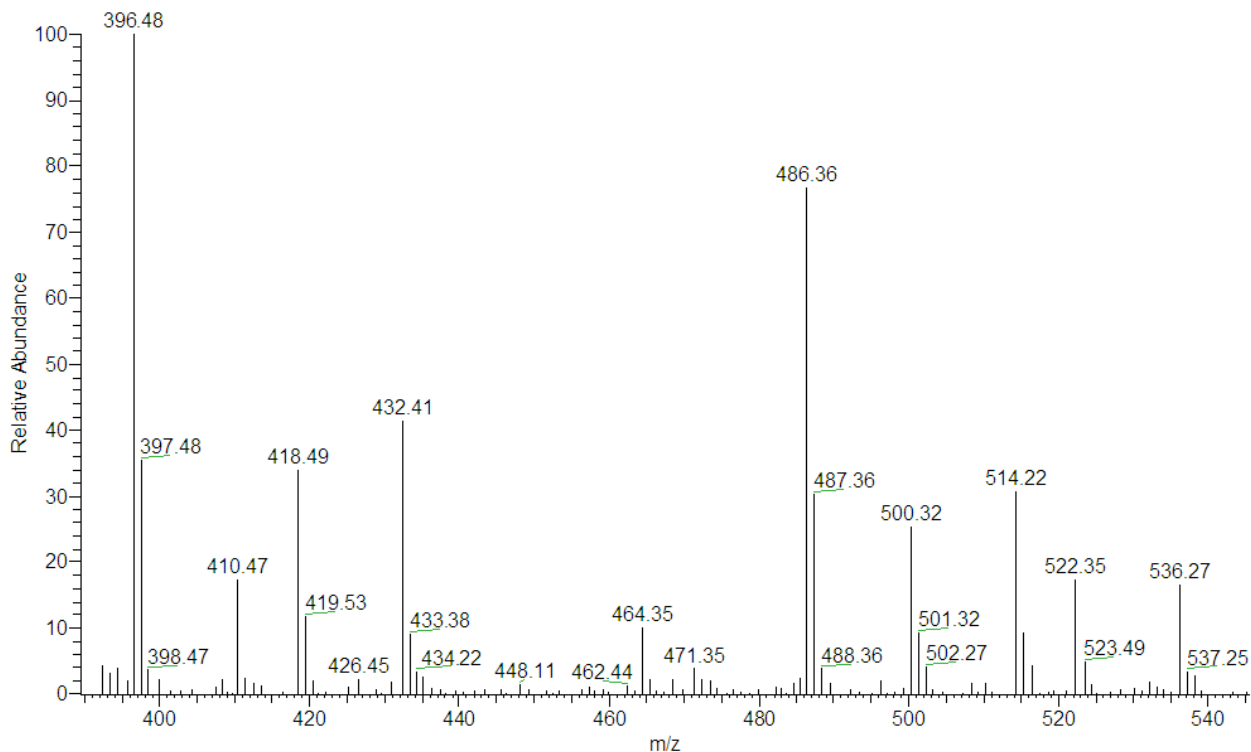


Figure S7. ESI-MS spectrum of the extracted organics from the decomposition of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^{II}(-OOH)]^+$ (**2**) in acetone.

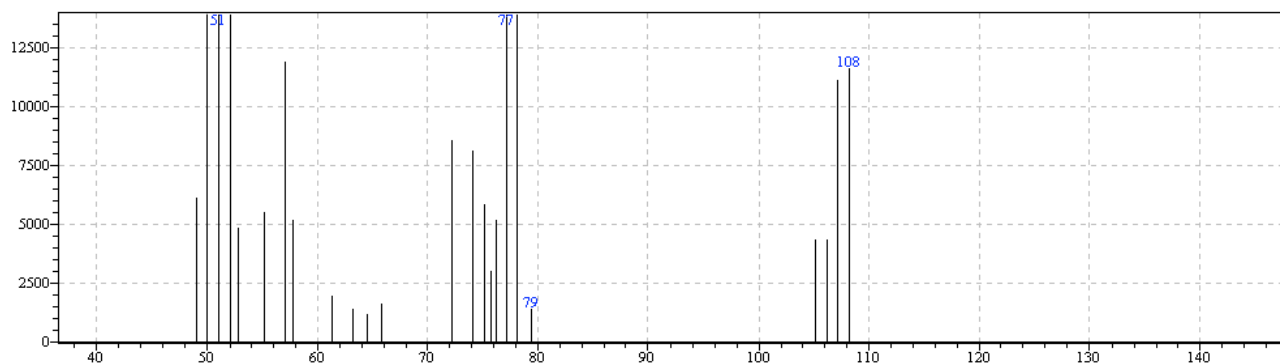


Figure S8. GC-MS spectrum of $PhCH^{18}O$ from the decomposition of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^{II}(-^{18}O^{18}OH)]^+$.

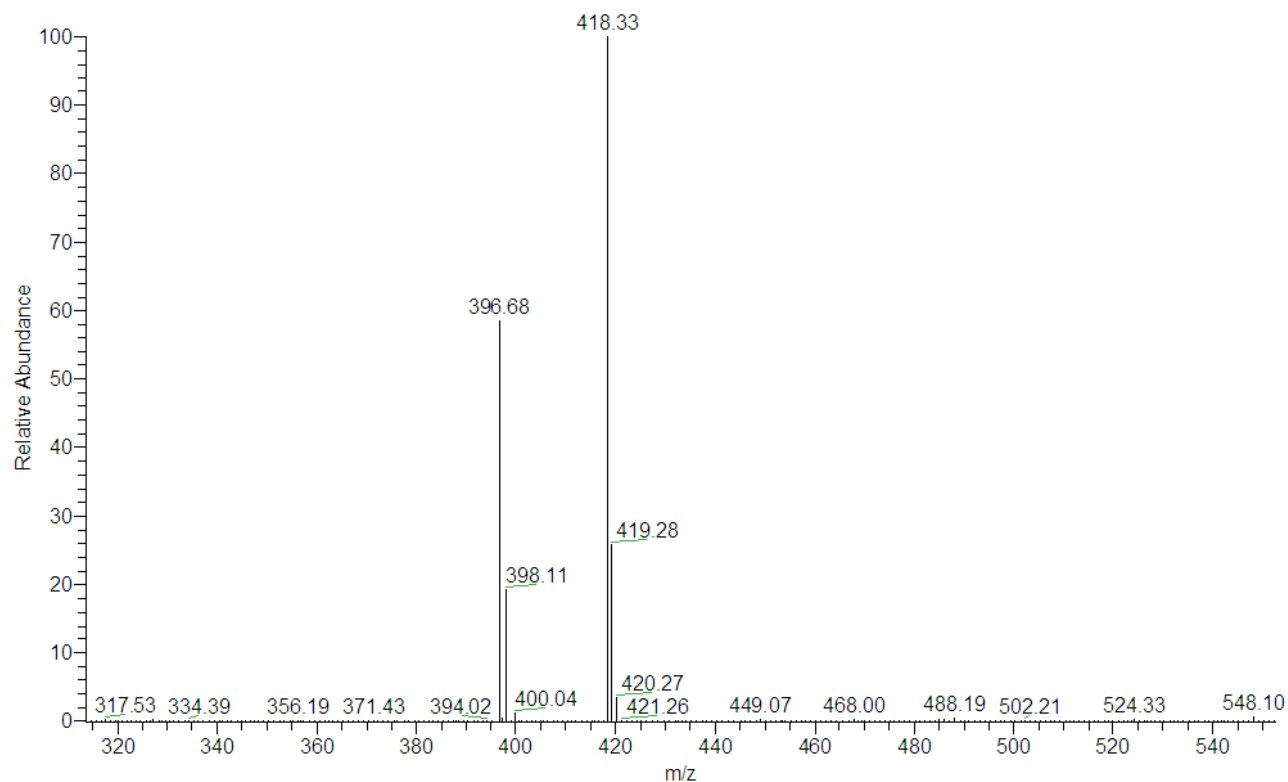


Figure S9. ESI-MS spectrum of $L^{NH(CH_2Ph)}$; $[L^{NH(CH_2Ph)} + H]^+$ and $[L^{NH(CH_2Ph)} + Na]^+$.

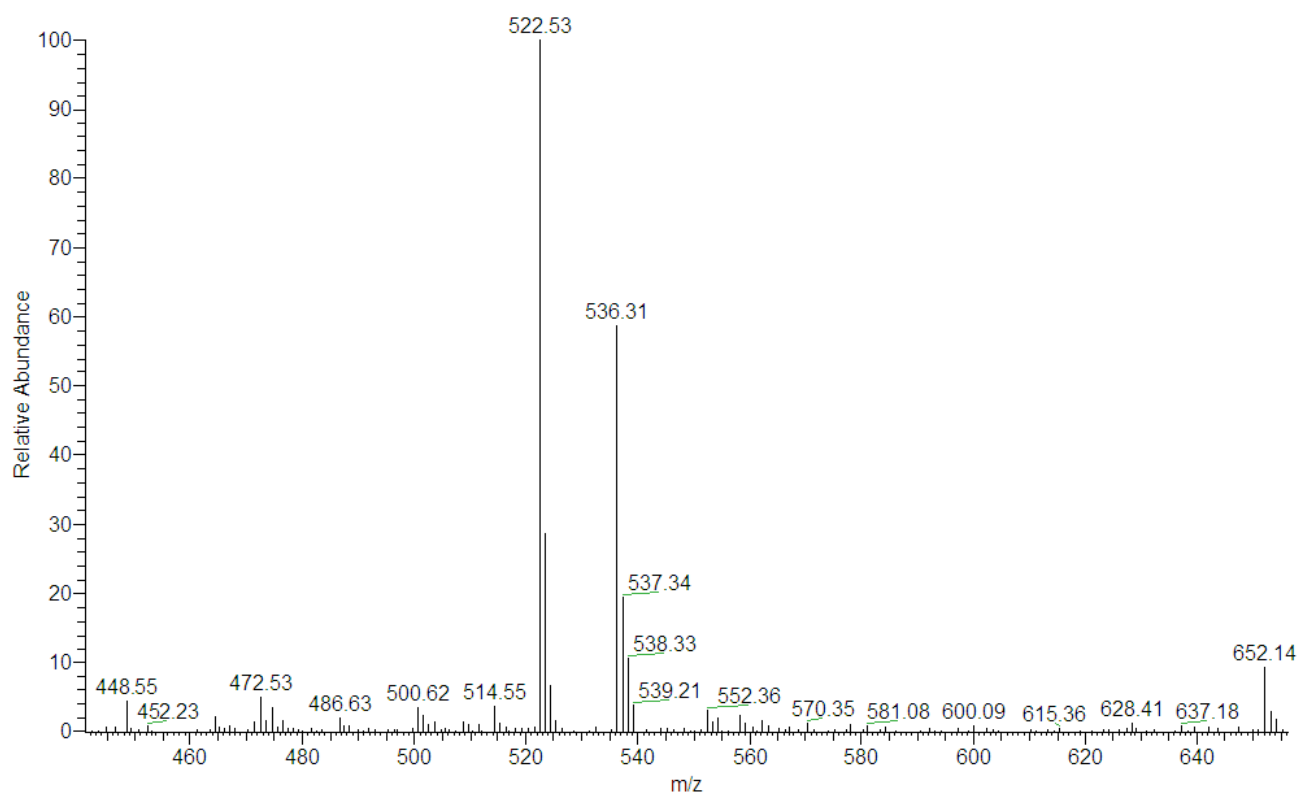


Figure S10. ESI-MS spectrum $L^{N(CH_2Ph)(COPh)}$ and $L^{N(COPh)_2}$; $[L^{N(CH_2Ph)(COPh)} + Na]^+$ and $[L^{N(COPh)_2} + Na]^+$.

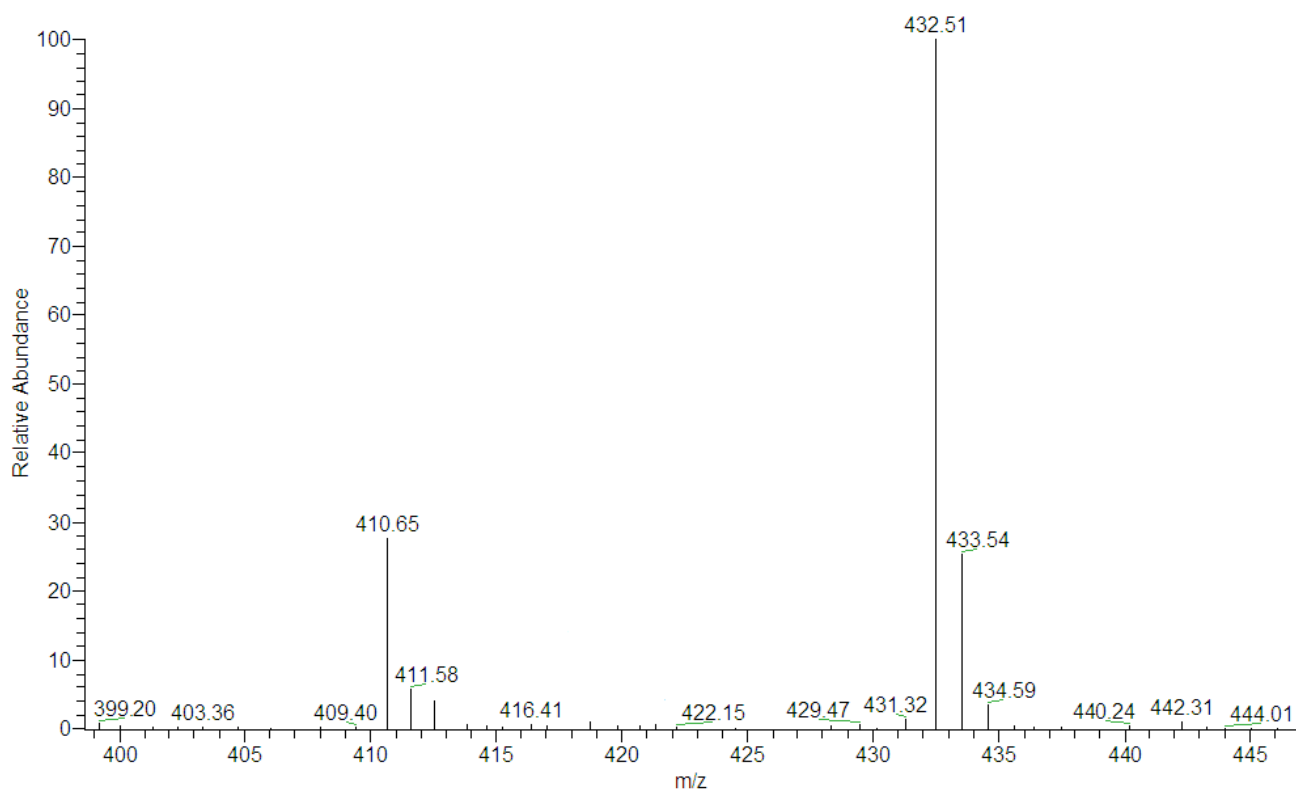


Figure S11. ESI-MS spectrum $L^{NH(COPh)}$; $[L^{NH(COPh)} + H]^+$ and $[L^{NH(COPh)} + Na]^+$.

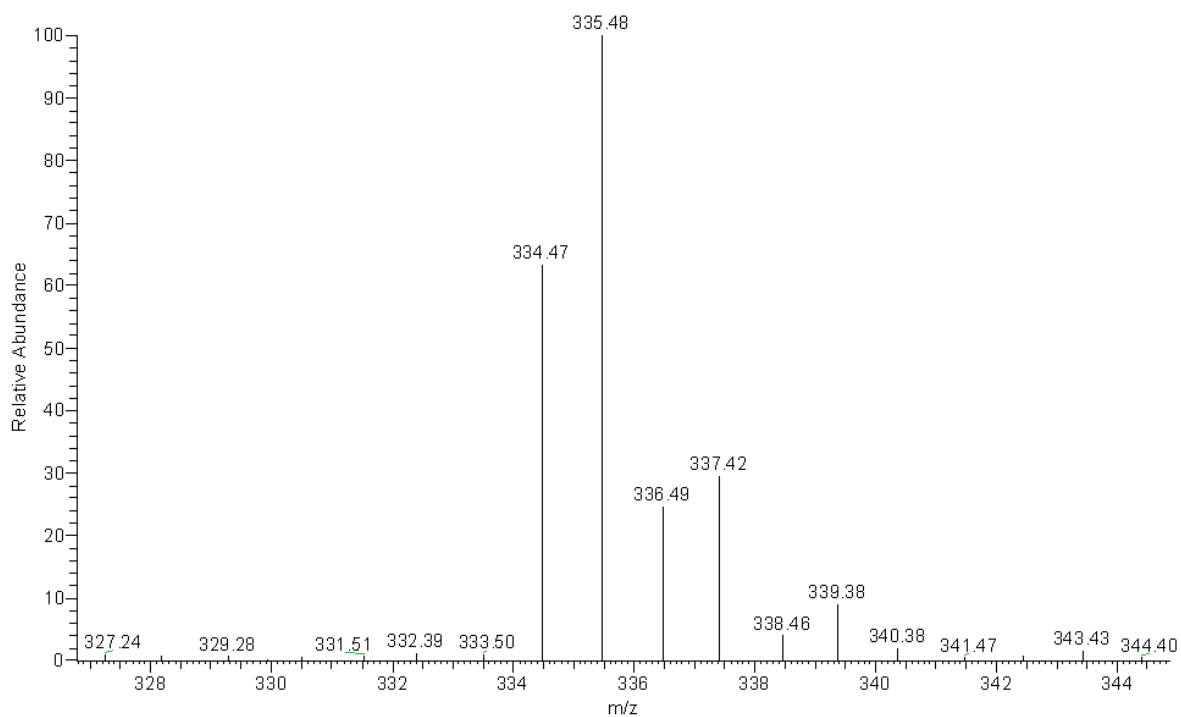


Figure S12. ESI-MS spectrum of Unreacted $L^{N(CH_3)(CD_3)}$ showing scrambling of deuterium labeling in $L^{N(CH_3)(CD_3)}$ to $L^{N(CH_3)(CD_2H)}$ ($m/z = 336$, $M+H$), $L^{N(CH_3)(CDH_2)}$ ($m/z = 335$, $M+H$) and $L^{N(CH_3)_2}$ ($m/z = 334$, $M+H$).

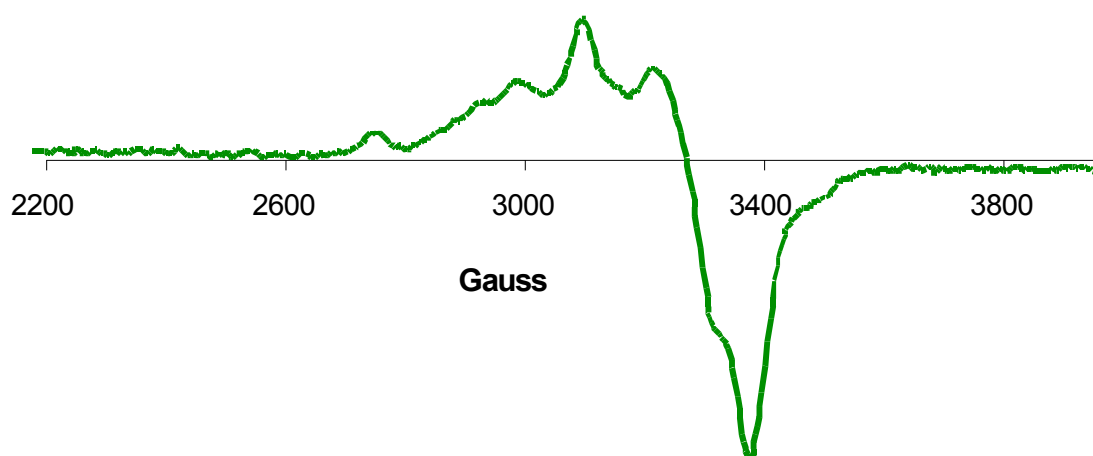


Figure S13. EPR spectrum of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{HCOO}^-)(\text{ClO}_4)\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\mathbf{L}^{\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ in acetone at 77 K.

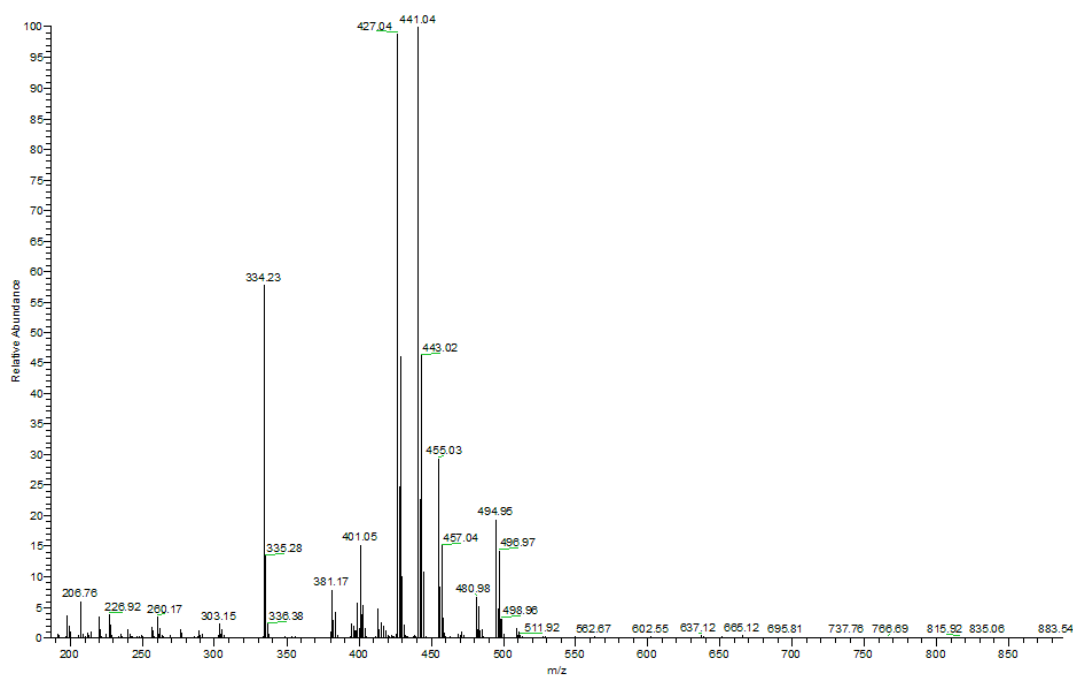


Figure S14. ESI-MS spectrum of the crystalline material from the decomposition of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(-\text{OOH})]^+$ (**3**) in acetone.

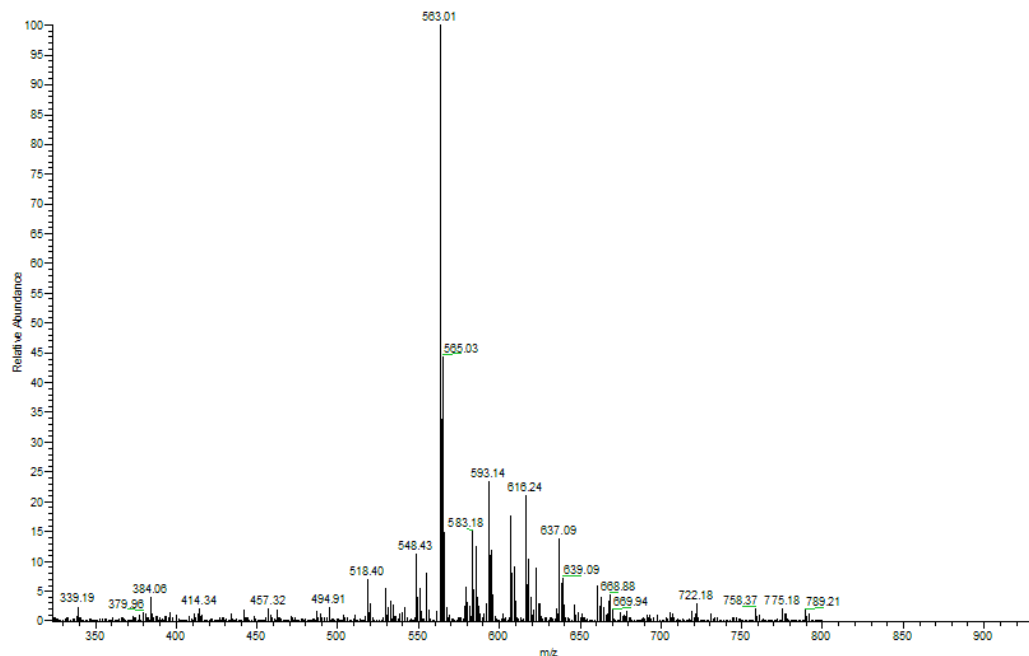


Figure S15. ESI-MS spectrum (with dominant peak at $m/z = 563.01$) of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)}(PhCHO^-)Cu^{II})]^+$ (**4**) in acetonitrile obtained from the PhIO reaction with $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^I]^+$ (**6**).

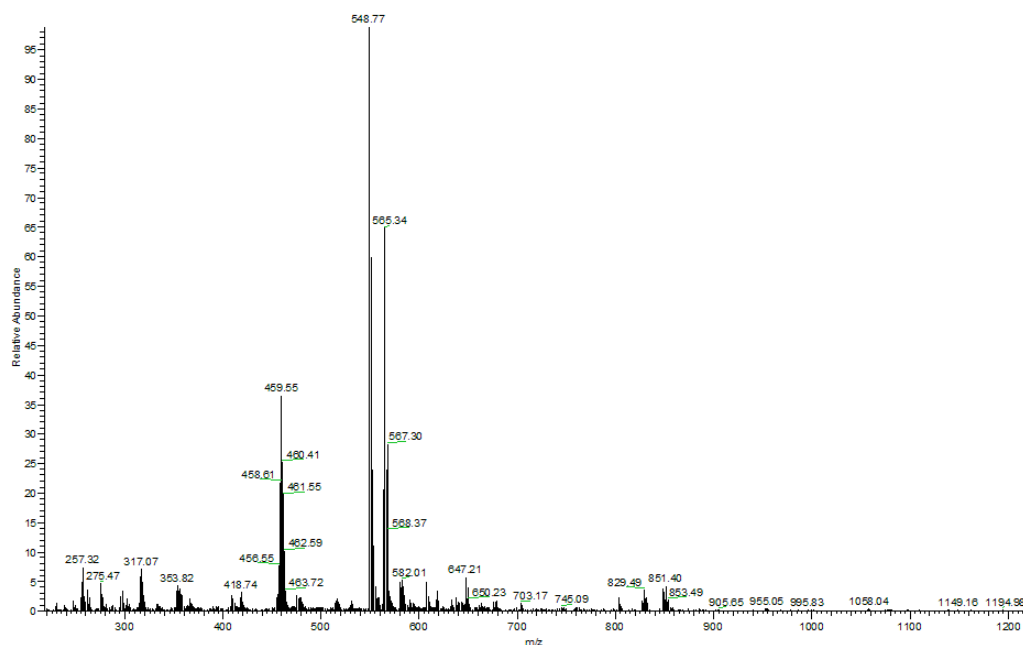


Figure S16. ESI-MS spectrum (with strong peak at $m/z = 565.34$) of $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)}(PhCH^{18}O^-)Cu^{II})]^+$ (**4**) in acetonitrile obtained from the PhIO plus $H_2^{18}O$ reaction with $[(L^{N(CH_2Ph)_2})Cu^I]^+$ (**6**).

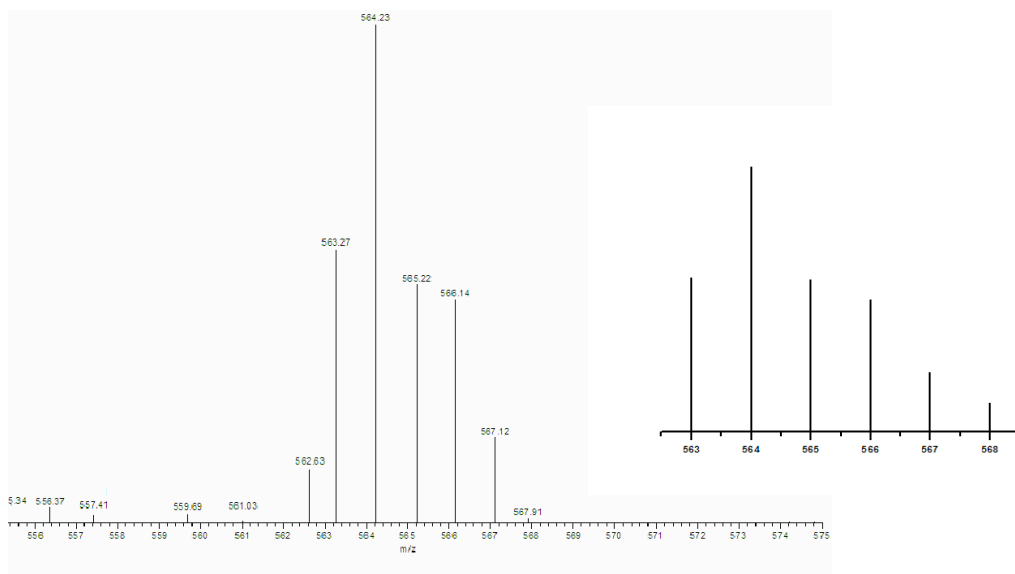


Figure S17. ESI-MS spectra from the reaction of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}]^+$ (**6**) with PhIO (after ~ 1.6 min) suggesting the transient formation of the cupryl complex $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-O}\cdot]^+$ (**8**) at $m/z = 564.23$ ($\sim 60\%$ formation) and $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{PhCHO})})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}]^+$ (**4**) at $m/z = 563.27$ ($\sim 40\%$ formation). Insets showing the expected pattern for 60% formation of **8** plus 40% formation of **4**. See text for further discussion.

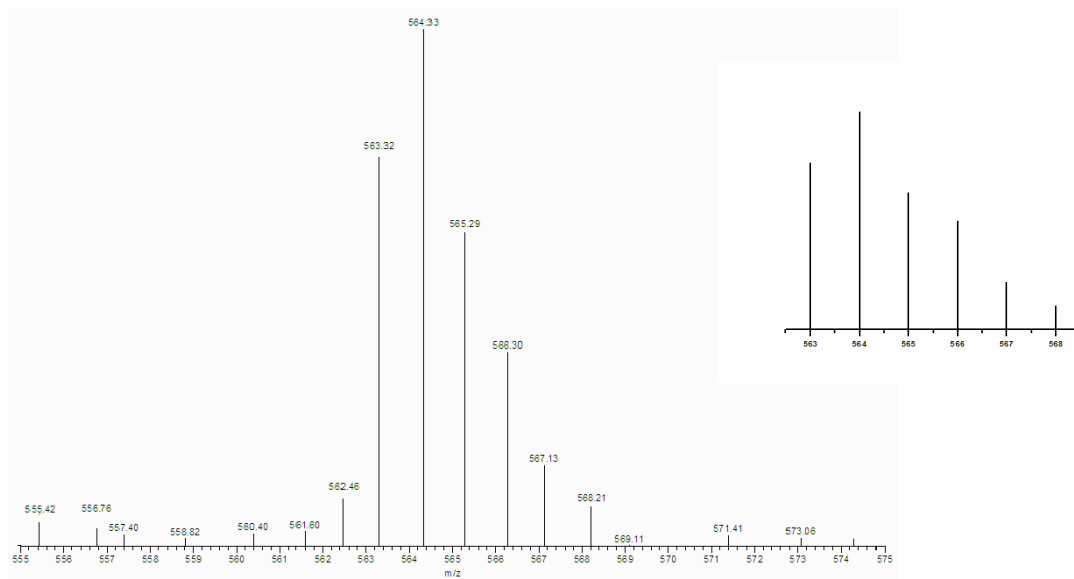


Figure S18. ESI-MS spectra from the reaction of $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}]^+$ (**6**) with PhIO (after ~ 1.8 min) suggesting the transient formation of the cupryl complex $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-O}\cdot]^+$ (**8**) at $m/z = 564.33$ ($\sim 50\%$ formation) and $[(\mathbf{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{PhCHO})})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}]^+$ (**4**) at $m/z = 563.32$ ($\sim 50\%$ formation). Insets showing the expected pattern for 50% formation of **8** plus 50% formation of **4**. See text for further discussion.

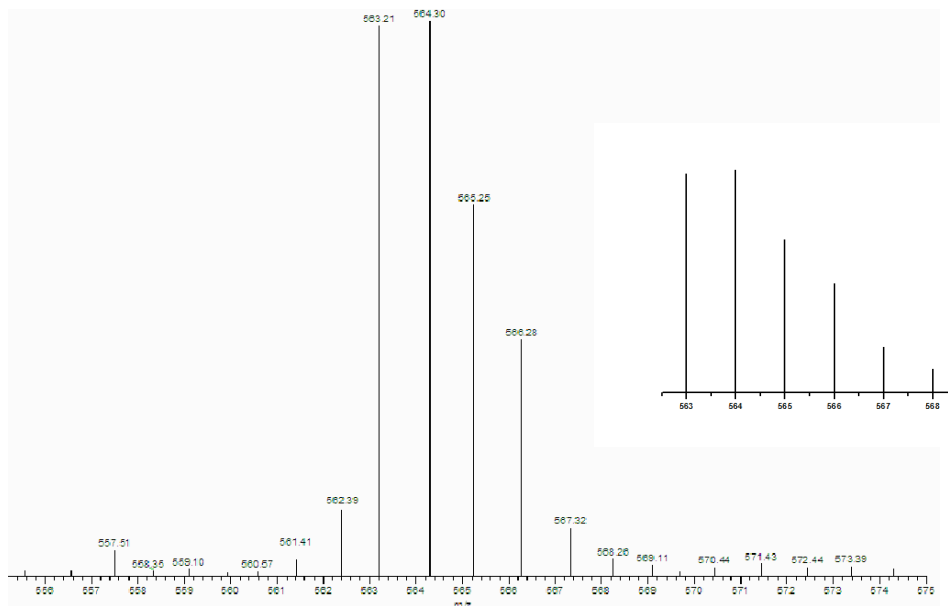


Figure S19. ESI-MS spectra from the reaction of $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}]^+$ (**6**) with PhIO (after ~ 2.1 min) suggesting the transient formation of the cupryl complex $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-O}\cdot]^+$ (**8**) at $m/z = 564.30$ ($\sim 40\%$ formation) and $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{PhCHO-})})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}]^+$ (**4**) at $m/z = 563.21$ ($\sim 60\%$ formation). Insets showing the expected pattern for 40% formation of **8** plus 60% formation of **4**. See text for further discussion.

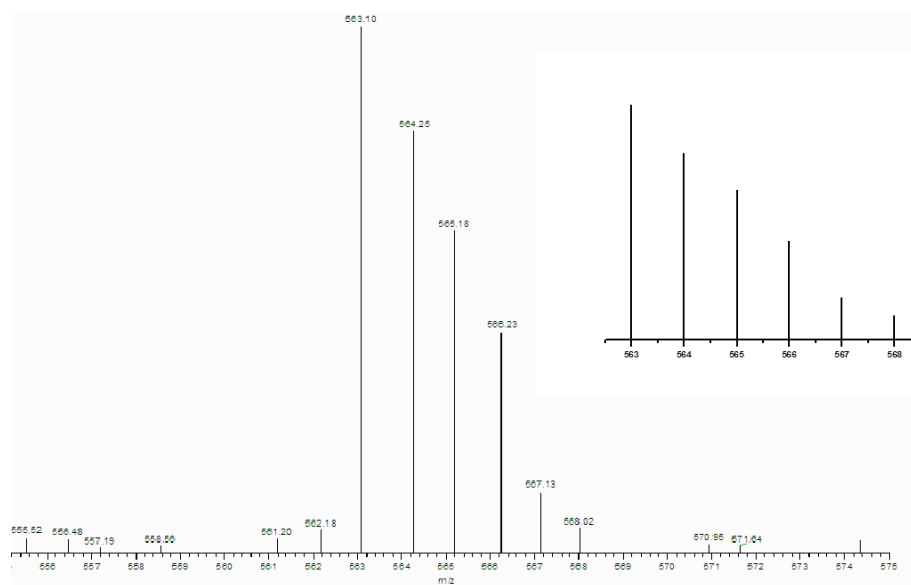


Figure S20. ESI-MS spectra from the reaction of $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}]^+$ (**6**) with PhIO (after ~ 2.4 min) suggesting the transient formation of the cupryl complex $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-O}\cdot]^+$ (**8**) at $m/z = 564.25$ ($\sim 30\%$ formation) and $[(\text{L}^{\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{PhCHO-})})\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}]^+$ (**4**) at $m/z = 563.10$ ($\sim 70\%$ formation). Insets showing the expected pattern for 30% formation of **8** plus 70% formation of **4**. See text for further discussion.

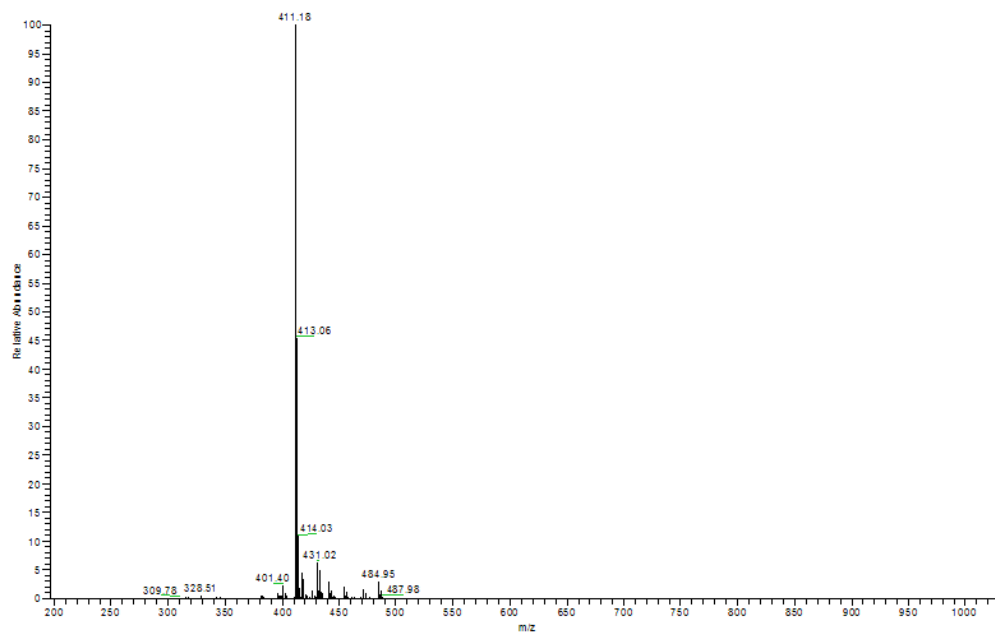


Figure S21. ESI-MS spectrum (with dominant peak at $m/z = 411.18$) of $[(L^{N(CH_3)(CH_2O-)}Cu^{II})^+]$ (**5**) in acetonitrile obtained from the PhIO reaction with $[(L^{N(CH_3)_2}Cu^I)^+]$ (**7**).