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Facile synthesis of novel hybrid POSS biomolecules via “Click” reactions†

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A novel alkyne-terminated cubic-octameric POSS was synthesised in high yield (82–90%). The X-ray crystal structure revealed intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the amide groups of the arms. Hybrid biomaterials were synthesised in nearly quantitative yields via a click reaction with (i) azido-N-Fmoc-norleucine and (ii) 3’-azido-3’'-deoxythymidine.

Among the most commonly studied scaffolds for developing hybrid biomaterials is polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS). POSS units are symmetrical, three-dimensional cubic molecules, which are unique nanometer-sized hybrid inorganic–organic materials with the formula (RSiO1.5)3n, known as T8 POSS. POSS contains an inorganic inner siloxane nanocore, with the possibility of chemical functionalisation at each of the eight corners of the cubic unit. POSS units have been used extensively as scaffolds for the development of liquid crystals, biocompatible materials, catalysts and dendrimers and can also be used in cross-linking polymers. Functionalisation of T8 POSS with different substituents has usually been achieved by hydrolysis, Heck, and cross-metathesis reactions.

Copper-catalyzed Azide–Alkyne Cycloaddition (CuAAC), a ‘click’ chemistry, is a simple method for coupling organic molecules containing azide and alkyne functional groups in high yields and its use in the fields of peptide and protein biomedical and material sciences is accelerating. The click reaction has been used to synthesise POSS biomaterials such as hybrid POSS–PEG hydrogels that support chondrocyte attachment and proliferation. Only one synthetic approach towards peptidyl silsesquioxanes using click chemistry has been reported to date. Focussing on the synthesis of octa(3-azidopropyl)polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane POSS-(N3)8 (Fig. 1) and its reaction with a variety of alkynes.

Fig. 1 Octa(3-azidopropyl)POSS.
presents a particularly versatile route which provides a facile and convenient way to functionalise a cubic silsesquioxane core with biomolecules that are more readily available as their azido derivative than their alkyne derivative.

Compound 2 was prepared in one step from commercially available materials; octa(3-aminopropyl)octasilsequioxane (1) and 5-hexynoic acid (Scheme 1), in 82–90% yield. Product 2 was isolated and purified by column chromatography, followed by characterisation using standard techniques (see ESI†). The crystal structure determined by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2) suggests that intra- and inter-molecular hydrogen bonding between the arms were a fundamental driving force for the formation of a well-defined crystal structure.‡

The length of intramolecular nitrogen–hydrogen (N–H) bonds varies between 2.09(3) and 2.12(3) Å, whereas for an intermolecular bond the distance is 1.87(3) Å.

The completion of the cycloaddition reaction was confirmed by MALDI-TOF and the reaction progress was monitored by observing the disappearance of the azide asymmetric stretch at 2093 cm⁻¹ and the triple bond C≡C asymmetric stretch of T₈-[propylhex-5-ynamide]₈ (2) at 2100 cm⁻¹ by FT-IR spectroscopy together with monitoring the disappearance in the ¹³C-NMR spectrum of the two peaks (89.20 and 76.56 ppm) representing the triple bond of 2.

Compounds 3 and 4 have been analysed and characterised using NMR (¹H, ¹³C and ²⁹Si) spectroscopy, infrared and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry in positive ion mode with a DHB matrix.

Trastoy et al.³² have reported an efficient preparation of highly functionalised cubic-octameric POSS frameworks by click chemistry and the highest yield (96%) was obtained with the CuSO₄·H₂O/sodium ascorbate precatalyst system²⁰ using a biphasic organic solvent/water mixture at room temperature for 24 hours. We have used these reaction conditions for the functionalisation of the octa-alkyne-terminated POSS with azido-N-Fmoc-norleucine and 3’-azido-3’-deoxythymidine (Scheme 2).

The MALDI-TOF MS of compound 3 and 4 revealed that the octa-alkyne-terminated POSS has been fully functionalised with azido-N-Fmoc-norleucine for 3 and 3’-azido-3’-deoxythymidine for 4. The molecular ion peak of 3 observed at found 4787 Da is attributed to [M + H]⁺ and 4 observed at 3835.3 Da is attributed to [M + Cu]⁺.

‡ Crystal data of compound 2: C₇₂H₁₁₂N₈O₂₀Si₈ (M = 1634.41 g mol⁻¹); triclinic, space group P bar 1 (no. 2), a = 9.6202(3) Å, b = 14.1254(3) Å, c = 17.6565(6) Å, α = 71.392(2)°, β = 74.675(3)°, γ = 70.566(2)°, V = 2110.47(12) Å³, Z = 1, T = 100.15 K, μ(Mo Kα) = 0.198 mm⁻¹, Dcalc = 1.286 g cm⁻³, 28 211 reflections measured (6.088 ≤ 2θ ≤ 50.054°), 7434 unique (Rint = 0.0375, Rsigma = 0.0368) which were used in all calculations. The final R₁ = 0.0459 (I > 2σ(I)) and wR₂ was 0.1280 (all data).
CuAAC opens many possibilities for the new strategy of functionalisation of terminated alkyne-POSS hybrid biofunctional nanocages. This led to the assembly of new hybrid biomaterials with a high degree of symmetry and with carefully tailored functional properties.

Conclusions

In this study we have described a novel, efficient method for the synthesis of 3D radially symmetrical biomolecule-POSS hybrids. We have developed a one-step synthesis of 2 from commercially available octakis(3-aminopropyl)octa-silsesquioxane (1) with high yield (82–90%). The X-ray crystal structure shows that compound 2 exhibits plane-to-plane stacking with an intra- and inter-molecular hydrogen bond network. The octa-alkyne-terminated POSS was efficiently and regioselectively octa-functionalised with two azido-R species (where R are Fmoc-Leu and thymidine) by copper(I)-catalysed 1,3-dipolar azide cycloaddition (CuAAC) under biphasic conditions. This led to the synthesis of 3D radially symmetrical biomolecule-POSS hybrids. This new strategy of functionalisation of terminated alkyne-POSS via CuAAC opens many possibilities for the efficient and controlled assembly of new hybrid biomaterials with a high degree of symmetry and with carefully tailored functional properties.

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Notes and references