

Supporting Information

MediaChrom: discovering a class of pyrazinoindolone based polarity-sensitive dyes

Monica Dell'Acqua,^a Luca Ronda,^b Riccardo Piano,^b Sara Pellegrino,^a Francesca Clerici,^a Elisabetta Rossi,^a Andrea Mozzarelli,^{c, d} Maria Luisa Gelmi^a and Giorgio Abbiati^{a,*}

^a Dipartimento di Scienze Farmaceutiche, Sezione di Chimica Generale e Organica “A. Marchesini”, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Venezian, 21, 20133 Milano, Italy

^b Dipartimento di Neuroscienze, Università degli Studi di Parma, Parco Area delle Scienze, 23/A, 43124 Parma, Italy

^c Dipartimento di Farmacia, Università degli Studi di Parma, Parco Area delle Scienze, 23/A, 43124 Parma, Italy

^d Istituto di Biofisica, CNR, 56124 Pisa, Italy

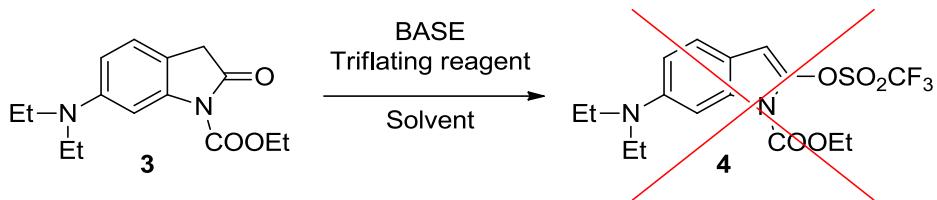
Corresponding author: e-mail: giorgio.abbiati@unimi.it

Table of Contents:

Attempts to obtain 2-trifluoromethanesulfoniloxyndole derivative 4	S2
Study on the Au-catalyzed cycloisomerization	S3
- Table S1: Changes in dipole moments of MediaChrom 15a-f	S4
- Table S2: Comparison between fluorescent emission peaks of MediaChrom 15c and 15'c	S4
Chromatogram and mass spectra of 15'c-Cro:1	S5
References	S6
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra	S7
COSY, NOESY, HSQC of Compound 15'c	S81

Attempts to obtain 2-trifluoromethanesulfoniloxyindole derivative 4.

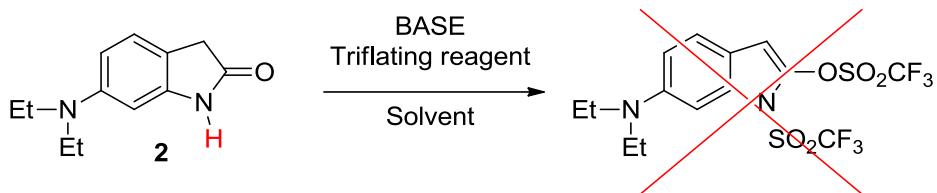
We tried different reaction conditions in order to introduce the triflate group in the position 2 of the indolinone **3** but any reaction gave the desired product (see the following table):



Entry	Base (Eq.)	Triflating agent (Eq.)	Solvent	T (°C)	Main product(s)
1	DIPEA (1.3)	Tf ₂ O (1.5)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	Blue dimer
2	DIPEA (1.5)	Tf ₂ O (1.3)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-78 °C	Blue dimer
3	DIPEA (1.5) then KHMDS (1.0)	PhNTf ₂ (1.3)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-78 °C	3
4	KHMDS (1.25)	PhNTf ₂ (1.25) then Tf ₂ O (1.0)	THF	-78 °C	Blue polymer
5	/	Tf ₂ O (1.1)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	3 + Blue dimer
6	DTBMP (1.5)	Tf ₂ O (1.2)	DCE	0 °C	Blue polymer

Firstly, we tried the strategy already developed in our laboratory for analogous substrates, by using DIPEA ($\text{pKa} = 11$) as base and Tf_2O as triflating reagent (entries 1-2).¹ The reaction led to the formation of an unidentified blue product, in both tested conditions, *i.e.*, by changing the molar ratio between base and Tf_2O and decreasing the reaction temperature. The blue product is probably a dimer with a similar-indigo structure. On the basis of these results and literature findings, we can argue that the diethylamino function at the position 6 of indole nucleus increases the reactivity of indoles, especially activating the position 3. To overcome this drawback we tried a milder triflating reagent, such as PhNTf_2 , in the presence of the same base. However under these conditions no product was obtained (entry 3), and the starting material was recovered unreacted even after the addition of a stronger base, such as KHMDS ($\text{pKa} = 28$).² The direct use of a strong base together with the mild triflating reagent (entry 4) did not lead to any reaction product, whereas a subsequent addition of Tf_2O led to the formation of an unidentified dark-blue dimerization/polymerization product. On the basis of these data we concluded that the use of the mild triflating reagent (PhNTf_2) always leads to the recovery of the starting material, regardless of strength of the base used. Conversely, the use of the strong triflating agent Tf_2O , leads always to the formation of unidentified blue dimers/polymers depending of the strength of the base used. As further attempt, we performed the reaction in the presence of the strong triflating reagent without the base (entry 5), and in this case we recovered the starting material beside traces of dimerization product. Finally, the use of an even weaker base such as DTBMP ($\text{pKa} \approx 6$)³ with Tf_2O at 0 °C resulted in the isolation of a dark-blue polymerization product (entry 6).

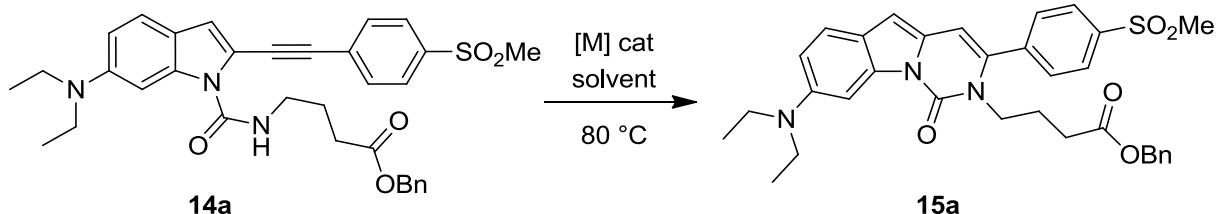
Therefore, we planned an alternative strategy involving a double triflation of the 6-(diethylamino)indolin-2-one. This path seemed to be feasible taking advantage from the absence of deactivating group on the nitrogen of indolinone and the chance to modulate the strength of the base and of the triflating reagent. The results are shown in following table:



Entry	Base (Eq.)	Triflating agent (Eq.)	Solvent	T (°C)	Main product(s)
1	TEA (2.3)	Tf ₂ O (2.2)	THF	rt	Blue polymer
2	DTBMP (3.0)	Tf ₂ O (3.0)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	Blue polymer
3	DIPEA (3.0)	PhNTf ₂ (3.0)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	2

In the presence of TEA ($pK_a = 10.6$, entry 1) or DTBMP ($pK_a \approx 6$, entry 2) and Tf₂O we obtained only the polymerization product. Conversely, with DIPEA ($pK_a = 11$, entry 3) and PhNTf₂ we only recovered the starting material, as in all previous cases in which the mild triflating reagent was used.

Study on the Au-catalyzed cycloisomerization.



Under a nitrogen atmosphere, to a solution of **14a** (0.10 mmol) in the proper solvent (3.5 mL, see table below) the catalyst (0.005 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for the time reported in the table below. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the crude was purified by flash chromatography over a silica gel column

Cat.	Solv.	Time (h)	Yield (%)
AuClPPh ₃ (5 mol%), AgOTf (5 mol%)	Toluene	24	- ^a
AgOTf (10 mol%)	DCE	24	- ^a
PPh ₃ AuNTf ₂ (5 mol%)	DCE	24	- ^a
IPrAuSbF ₆ (5 mol%)	DCE	6	53

^a The starting material was almost quantitatively recovered.

Table S1: Changes in dipole moments of MediaChrom **15a-f**.

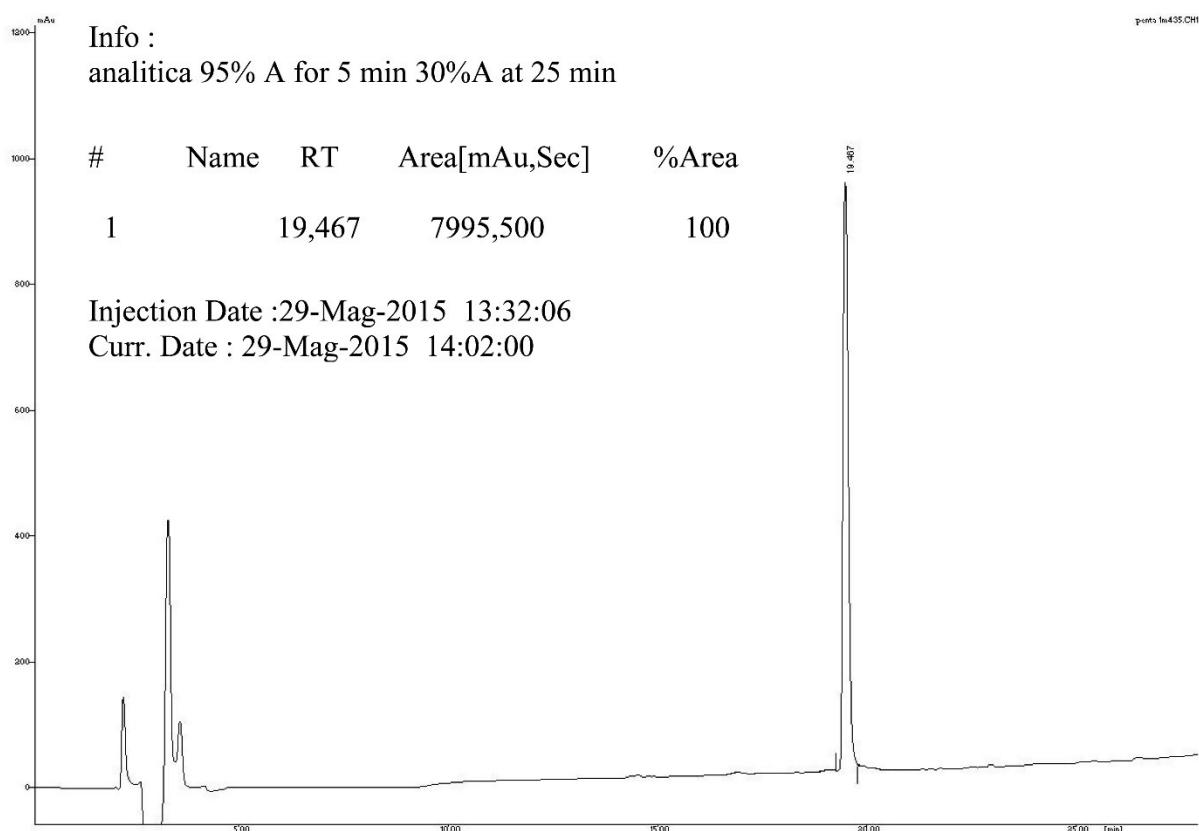
MediaChrom	$\mu^* - \mu$ (Debye)
15a	13.0
15b	-
15c	13.3
15d	13.4
15e	13.0
15f	13.4

Table S2: Comparison between fluorescent emission peaks of MediaChrom **15c** and **15'c**.^a

Solvent	MediaChrom 15c (benzyl ester)	MediaChrom 15'c (carboxyl free)
hexane	490 nm	487 nm
<i>n</i> -octanol	525 nm	520 nm
ethanol	540 nm	537 nm
DMF	565 nm	563 nm

^a excitation wavelength: 393 nm

Chromatogram and Mass spectra of 15'c-Cro:1: M = 2837.9. ESI-MS m/z (%): 1419.8 [(M + 2)/2]⁺ (100), 946.9 [(M + 3)/3]⁺.

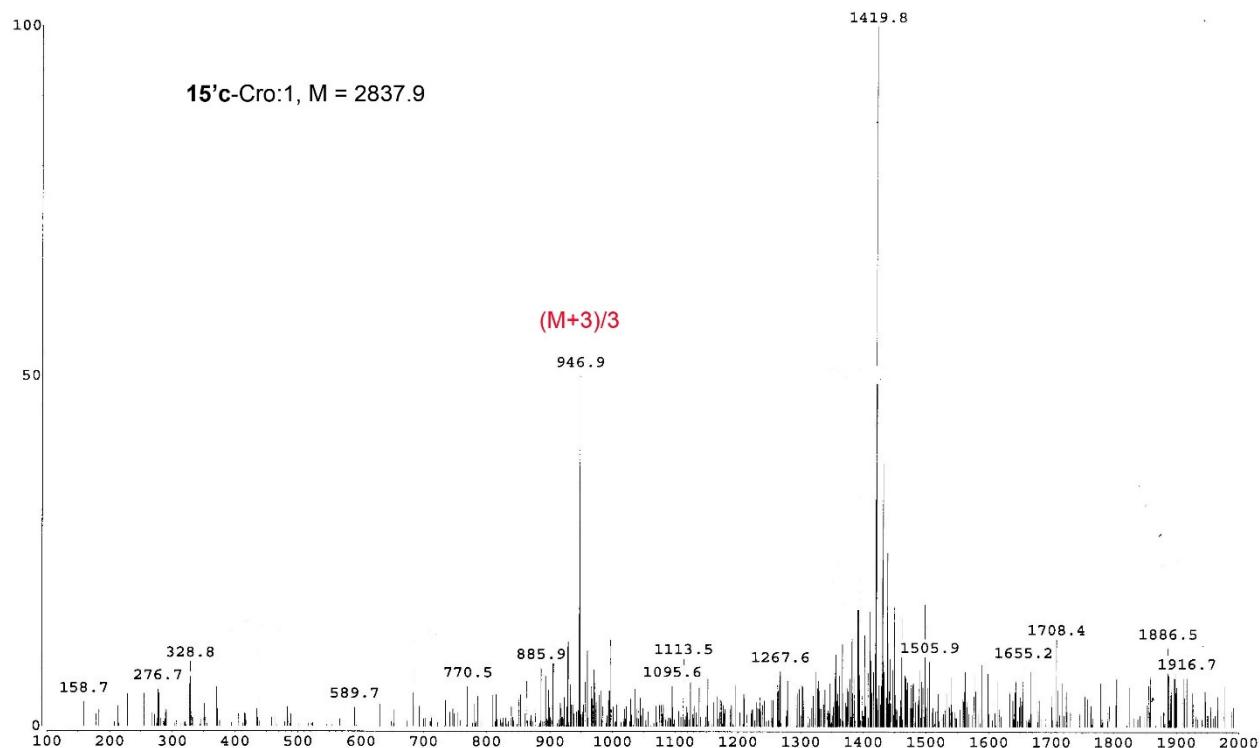


LCQ Instrument Control 29 mag 2015 03:44

S#: 7296 IT: 2.59 ST: 1.47 #A: 2

(M+2)/2

NL: 2.23e+007



References

- ¹ Rossi, E.; Abbiati, G.; Canevari, V.; Celentano, G.; Magri, E. *Synthesis* **2006**, 2, 299–304.
- ² Prandi, C.; Ferrali, A.; Guarna, A.; Venturello, P.; Occhiato, E. G. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 69, 7705–7709.
- ³ Conway, S. C.; Gribble, G. W. *Synt. Comm.* **1992**, 22, 2987–2995.

200 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆

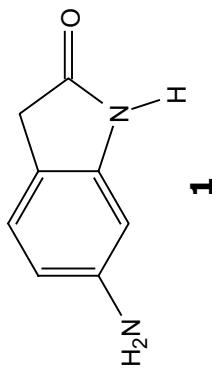
—3.21

—4.98

6.06
6.07
6.08
6.09

6.75
6.79

—10.06



H₂O

1.93

2.00

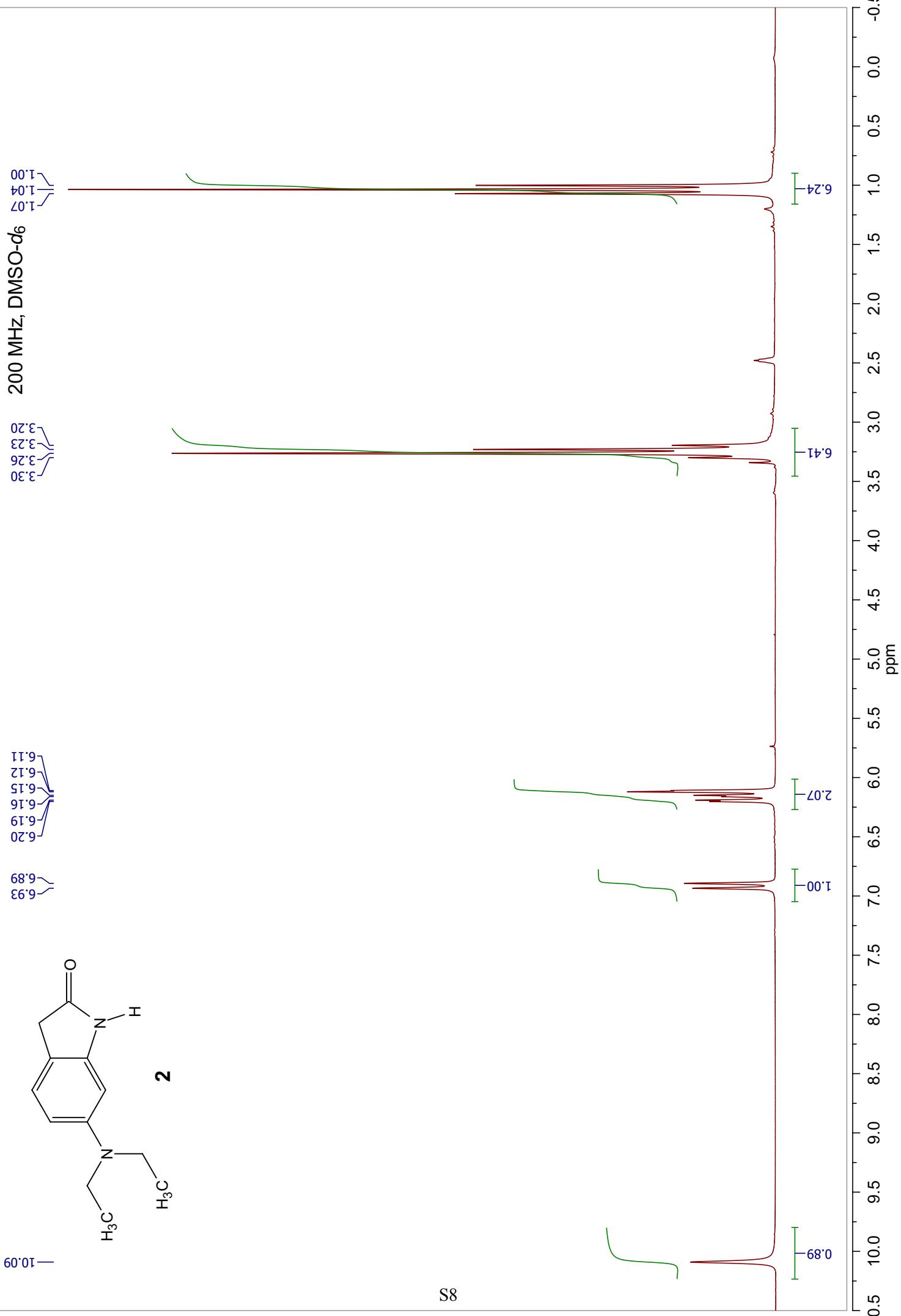
1.89

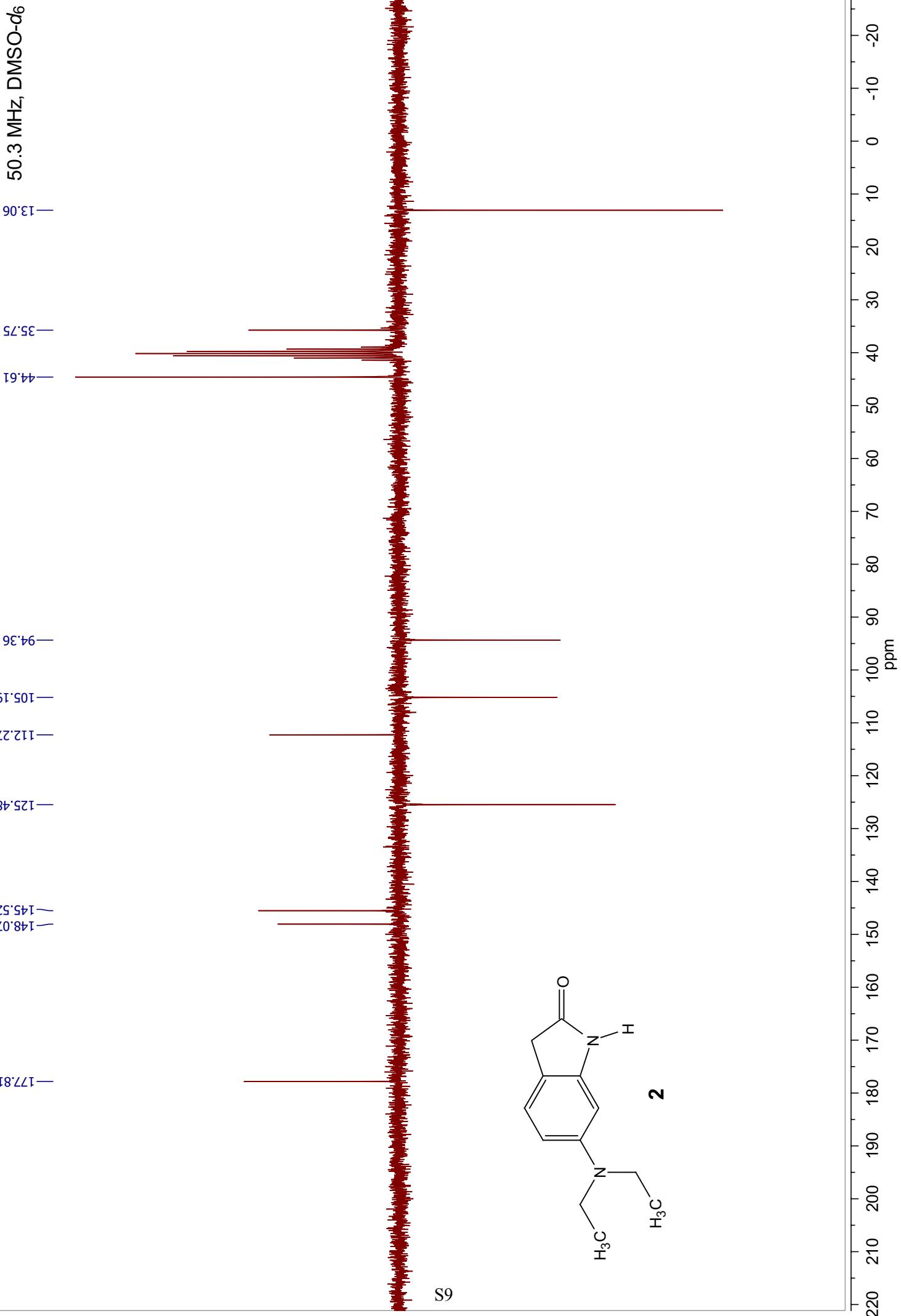
0.98

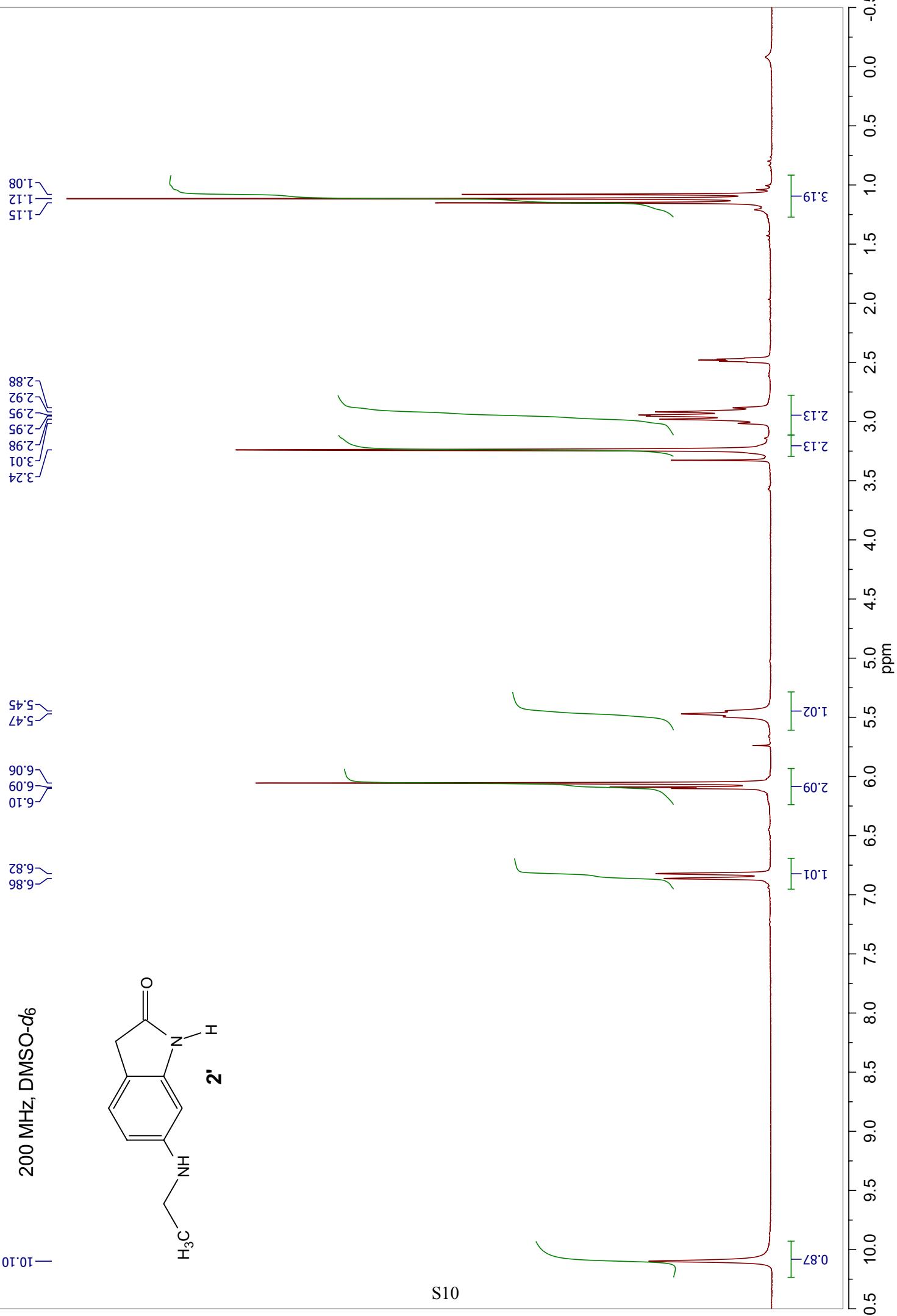
0.88

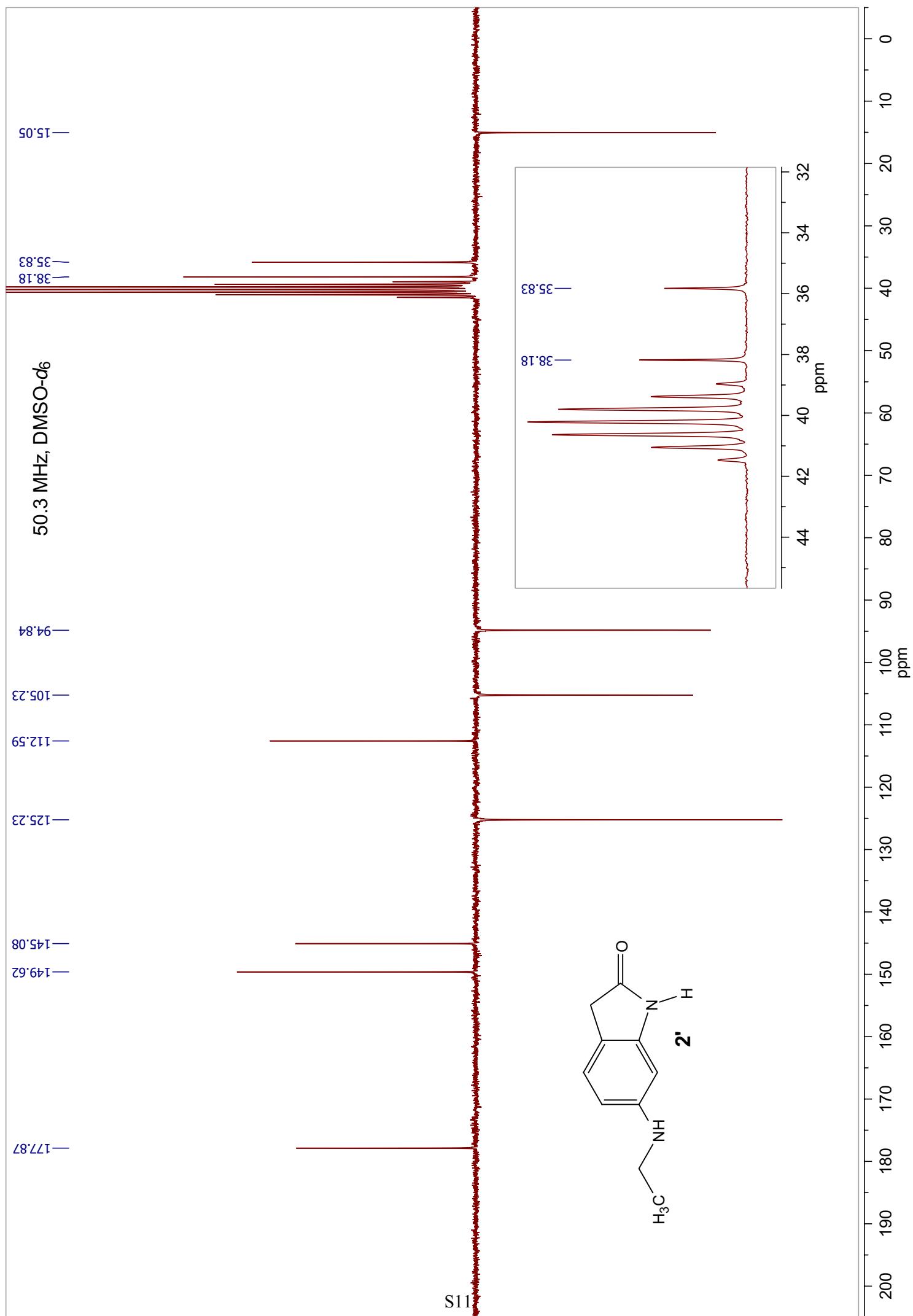
S7

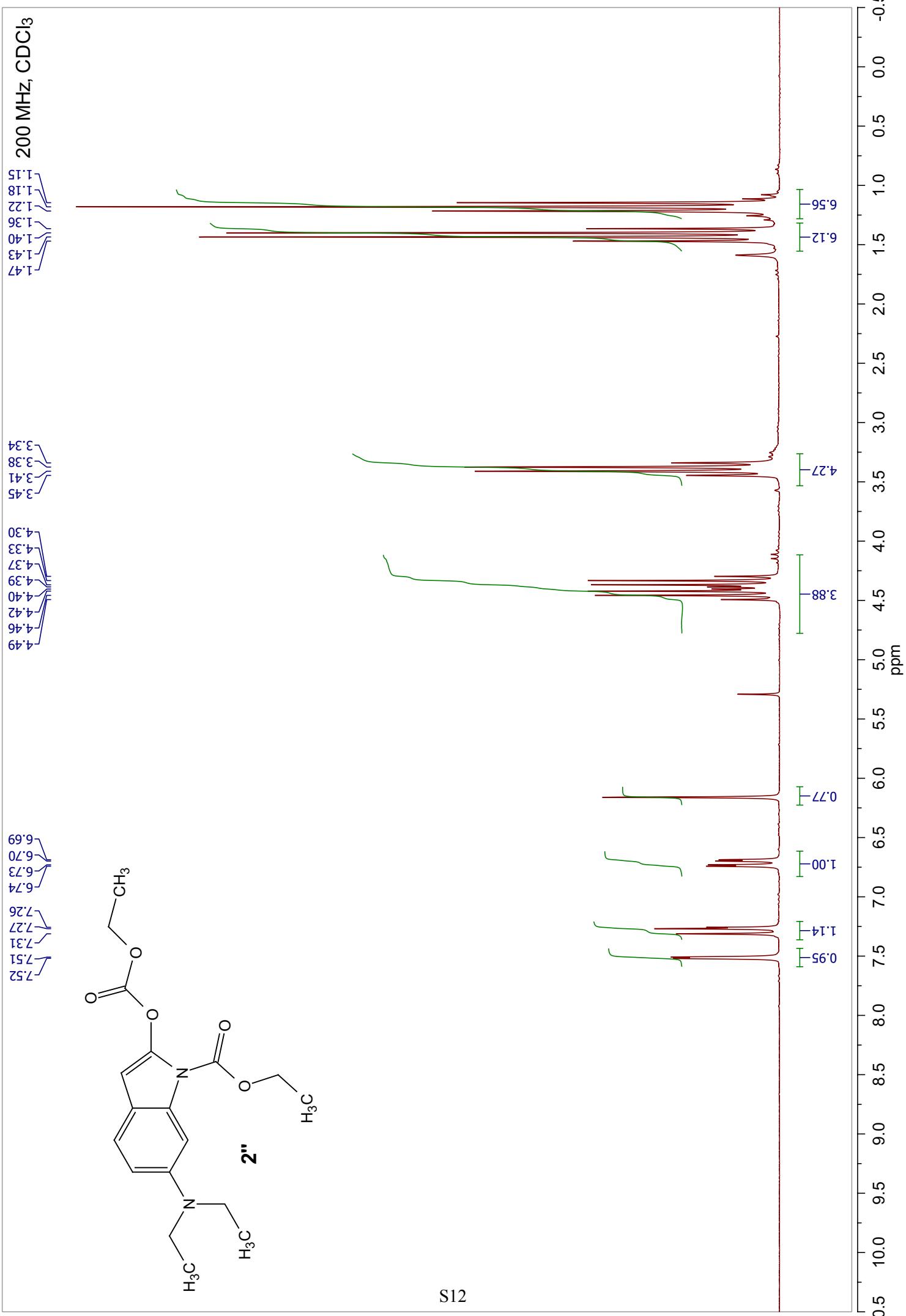
10.5 10.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5

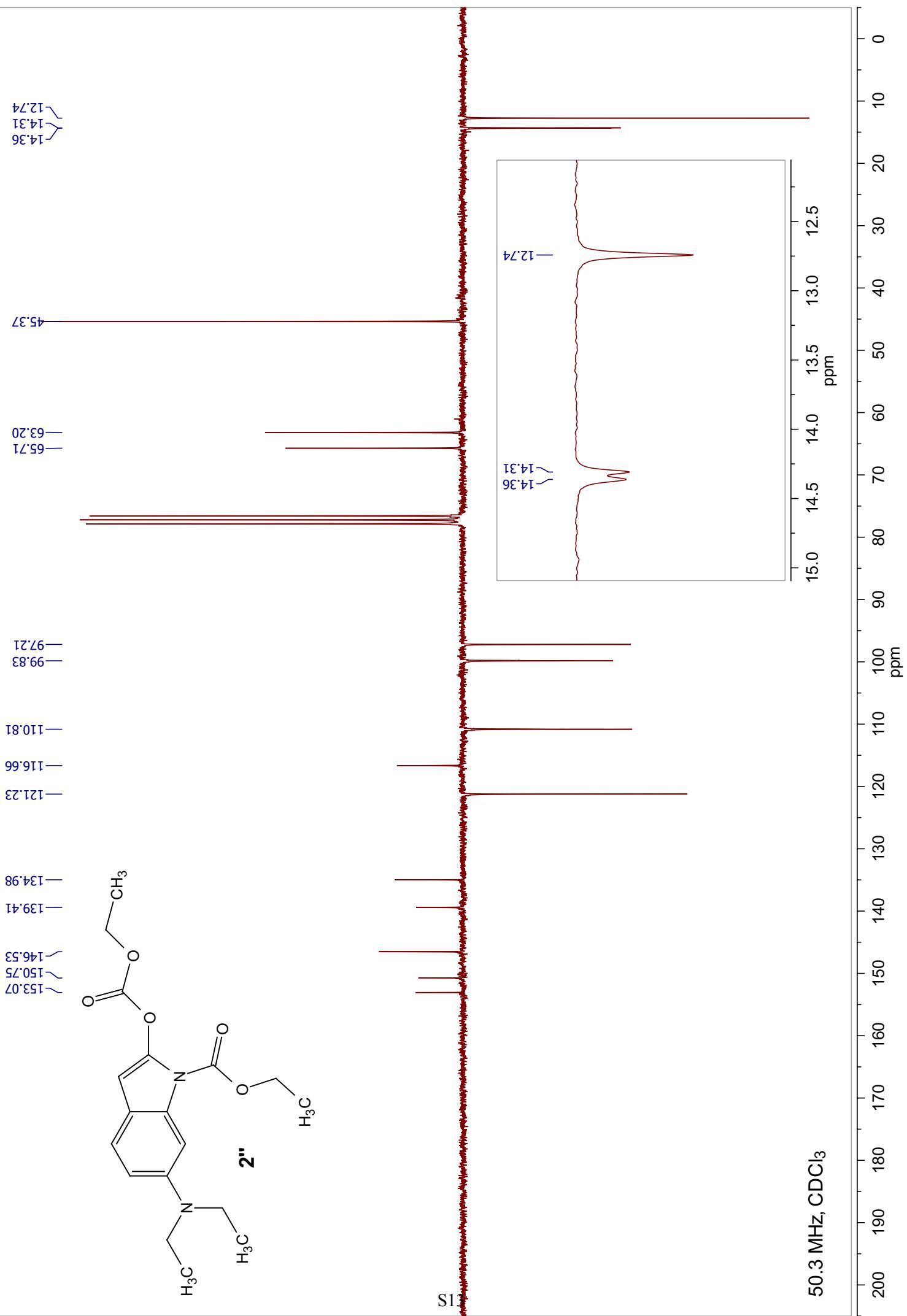


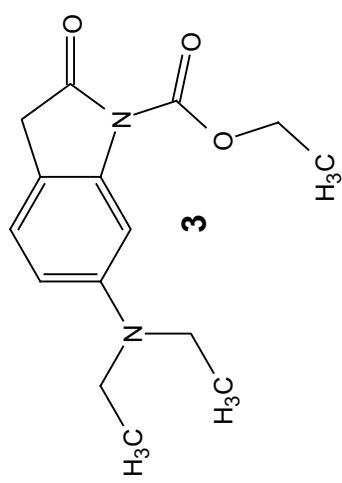
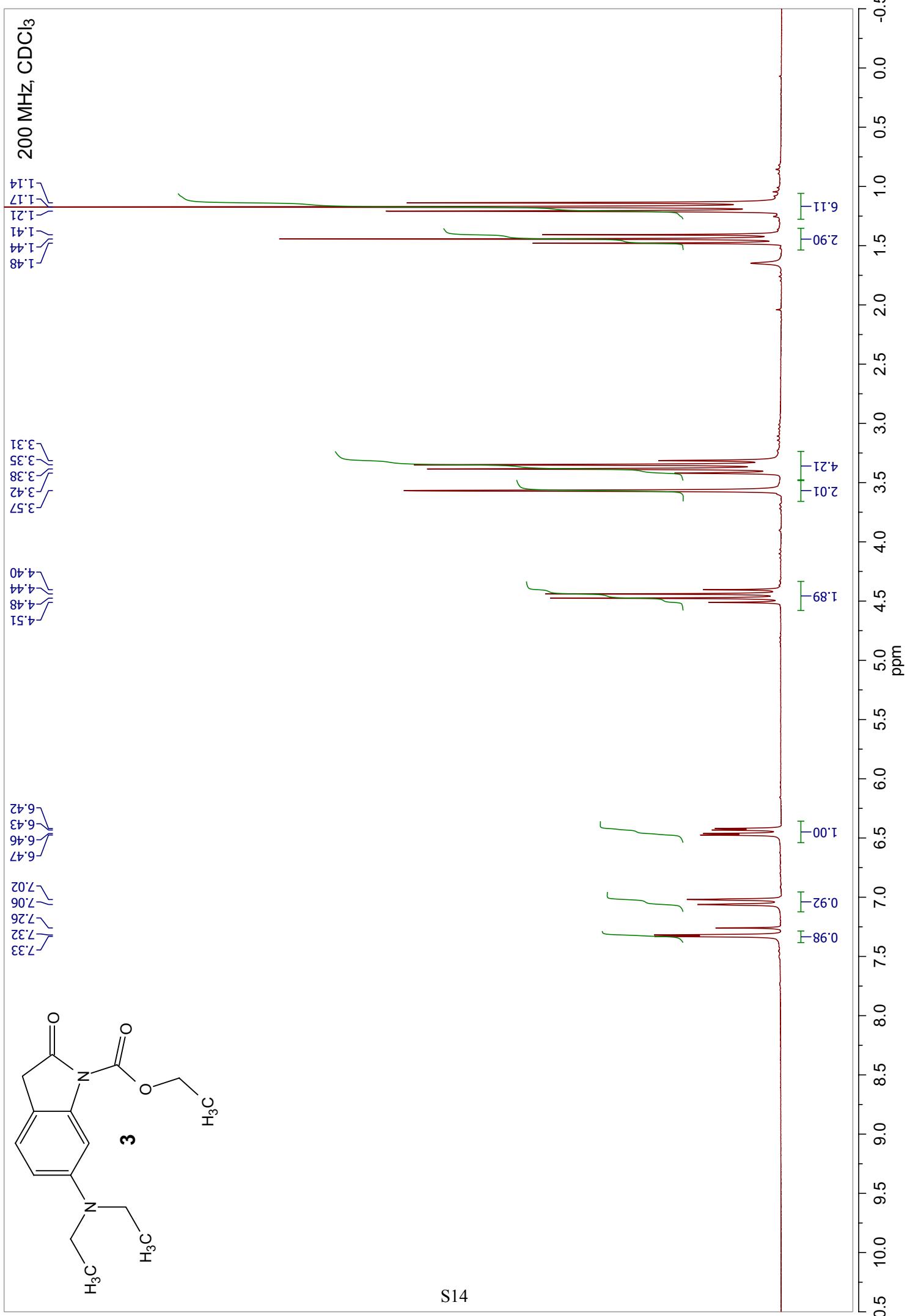


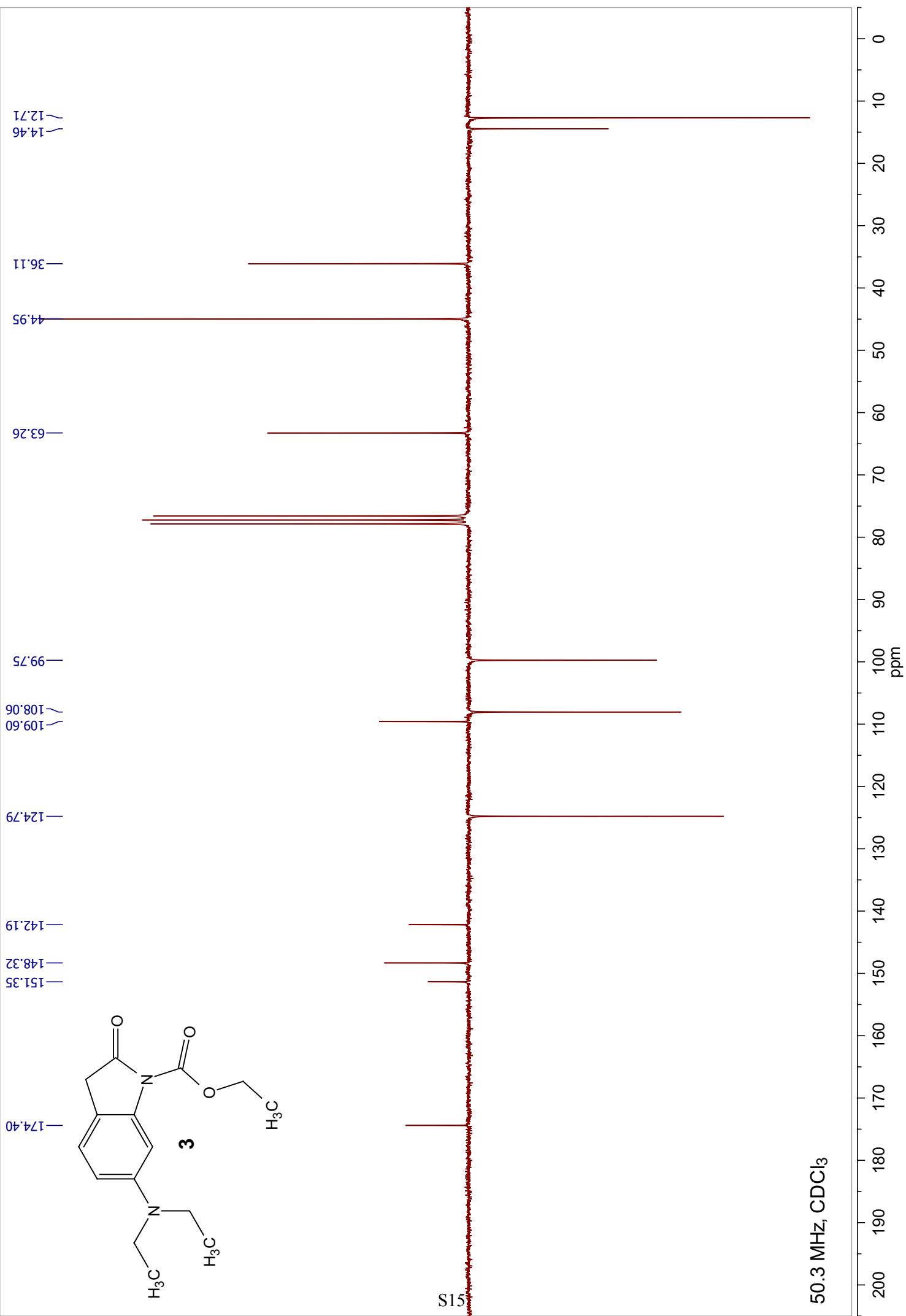


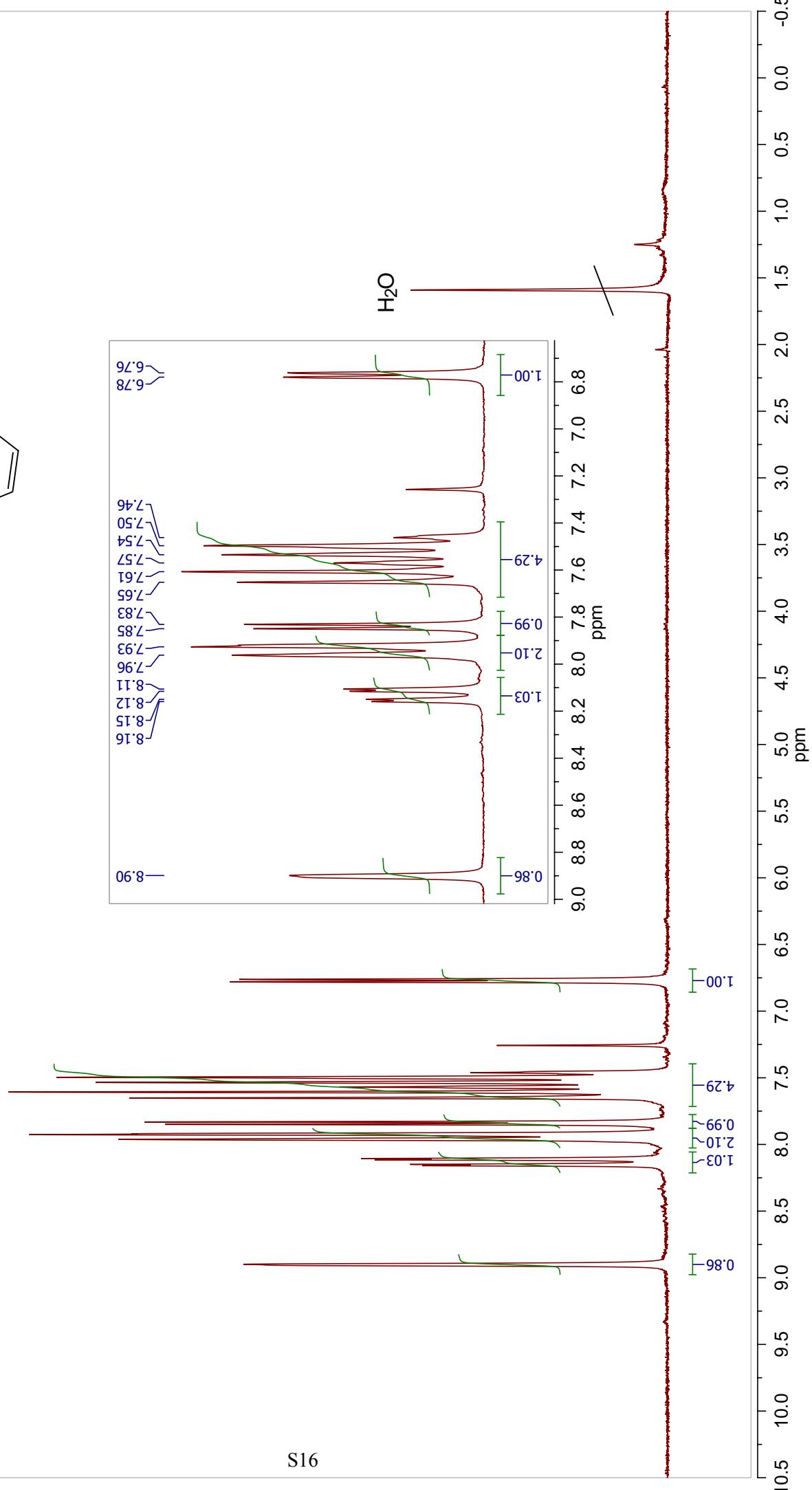
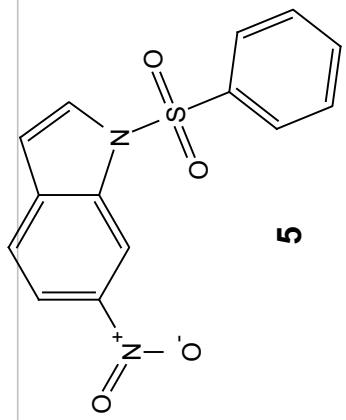


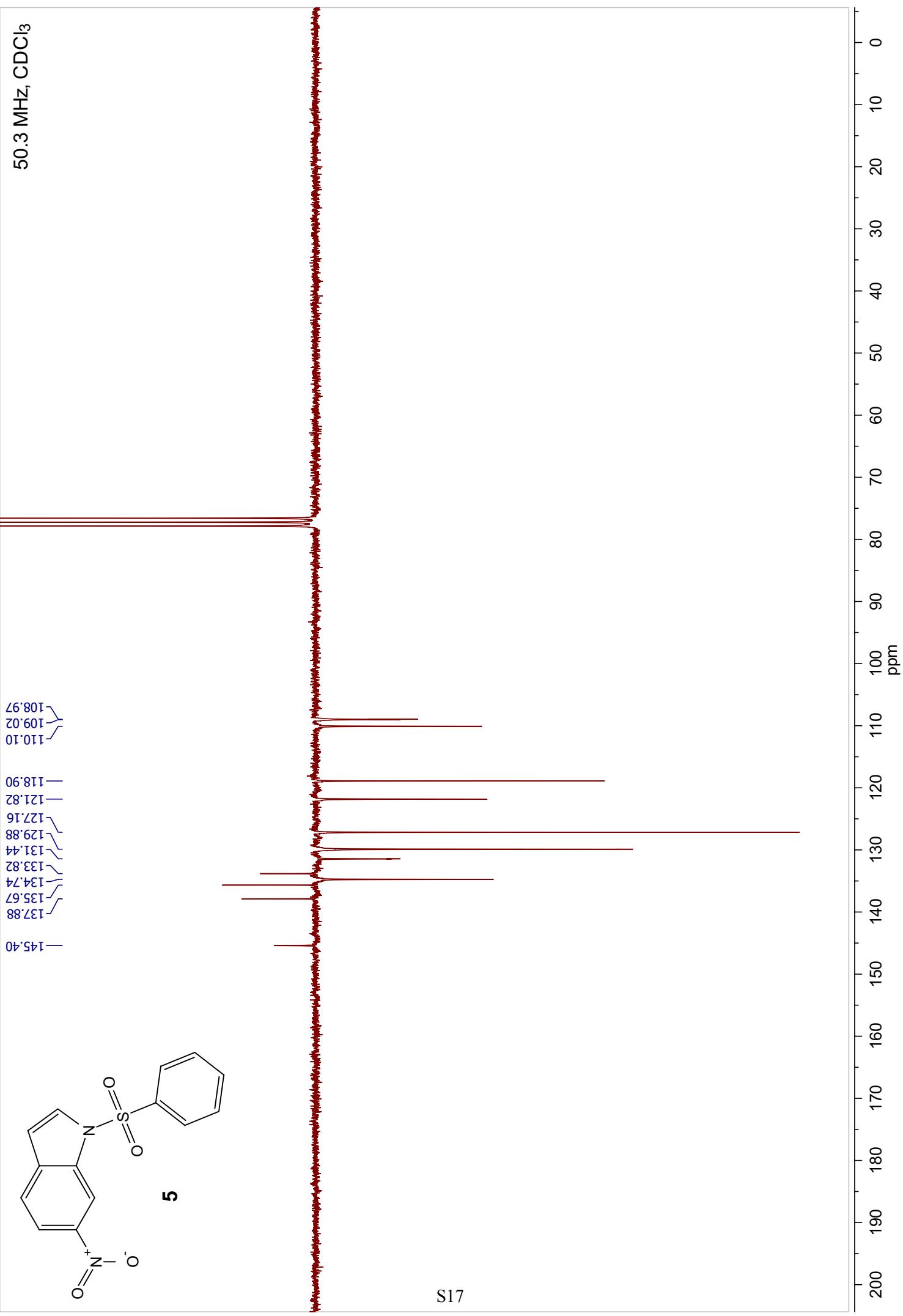


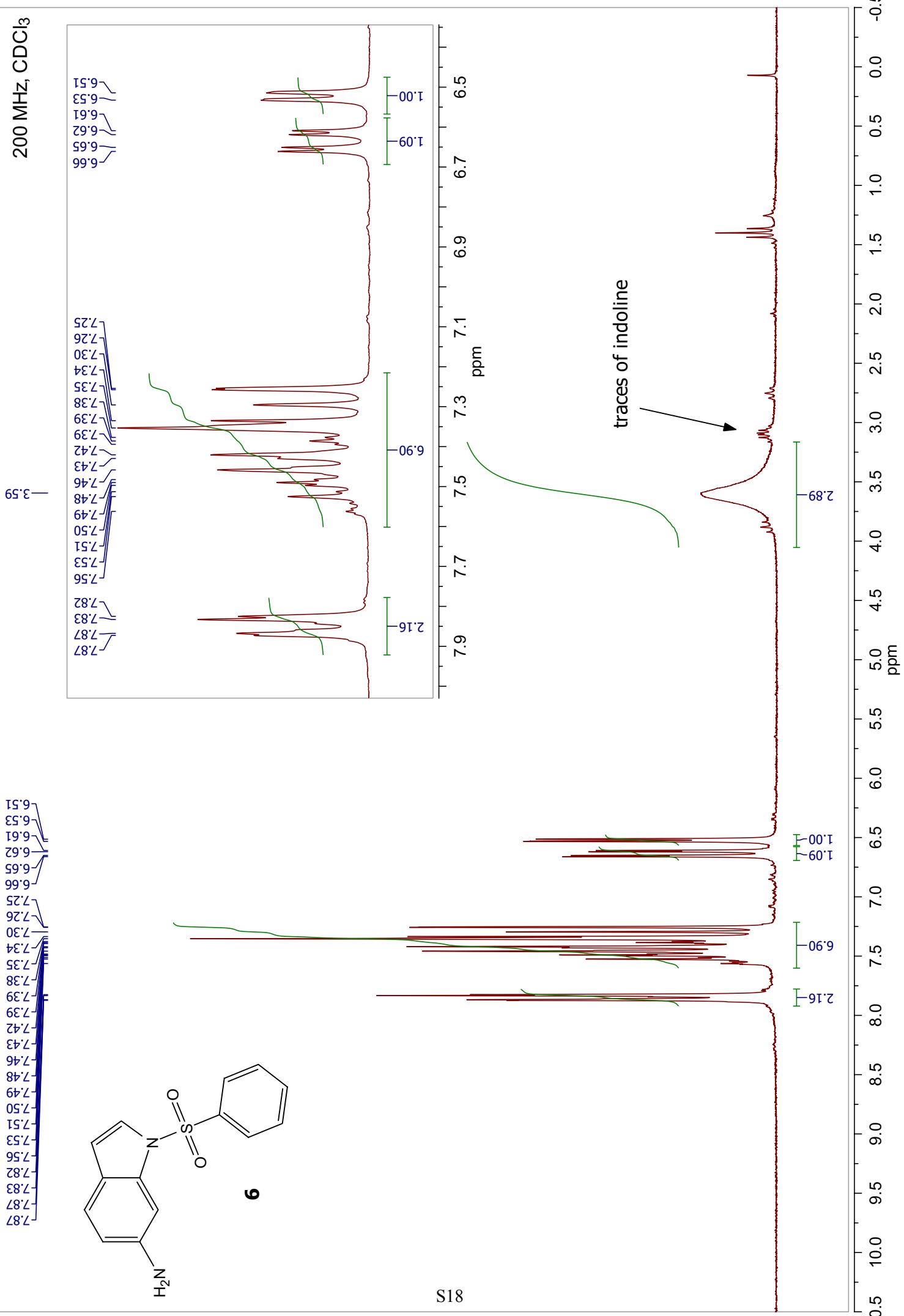


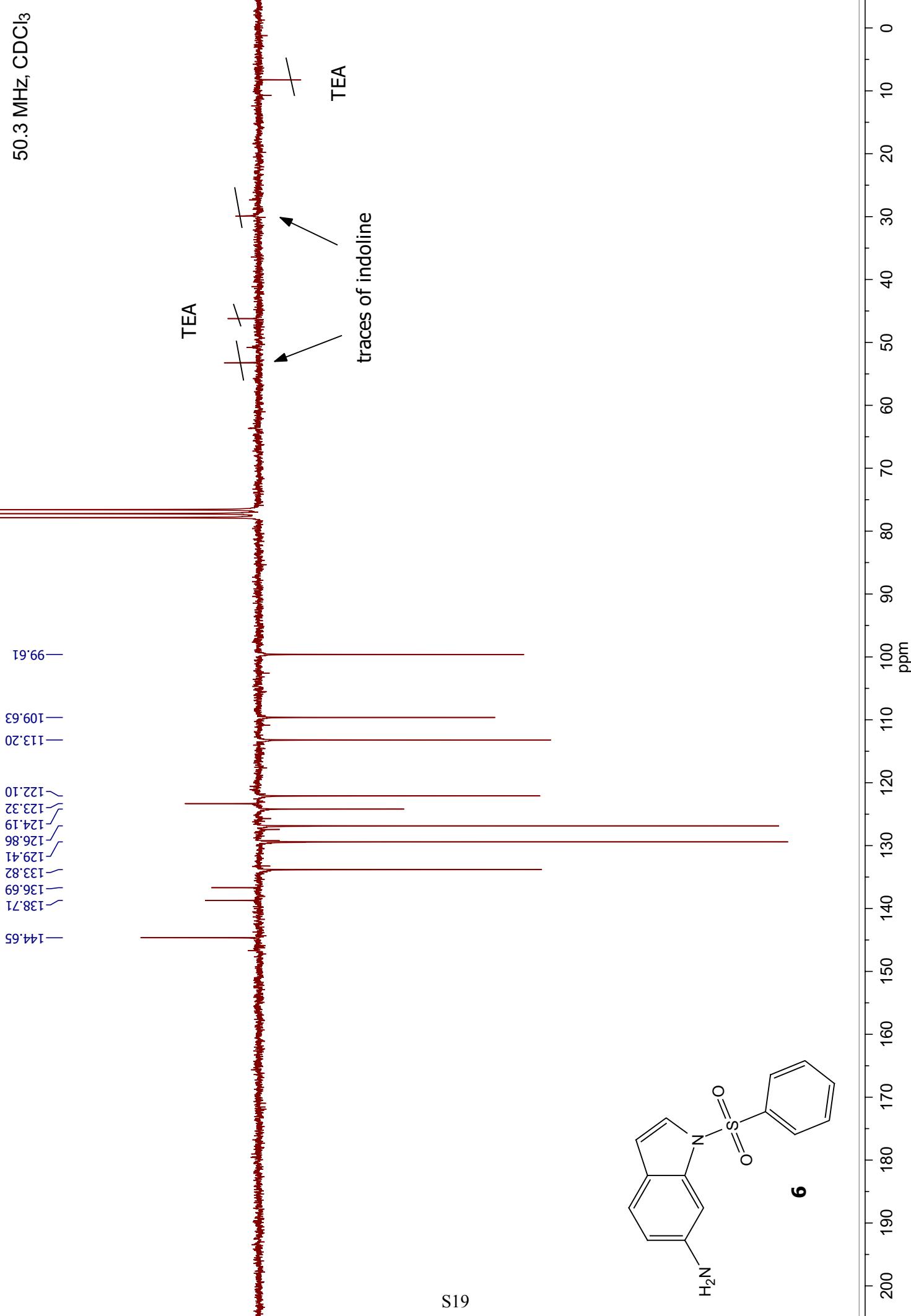


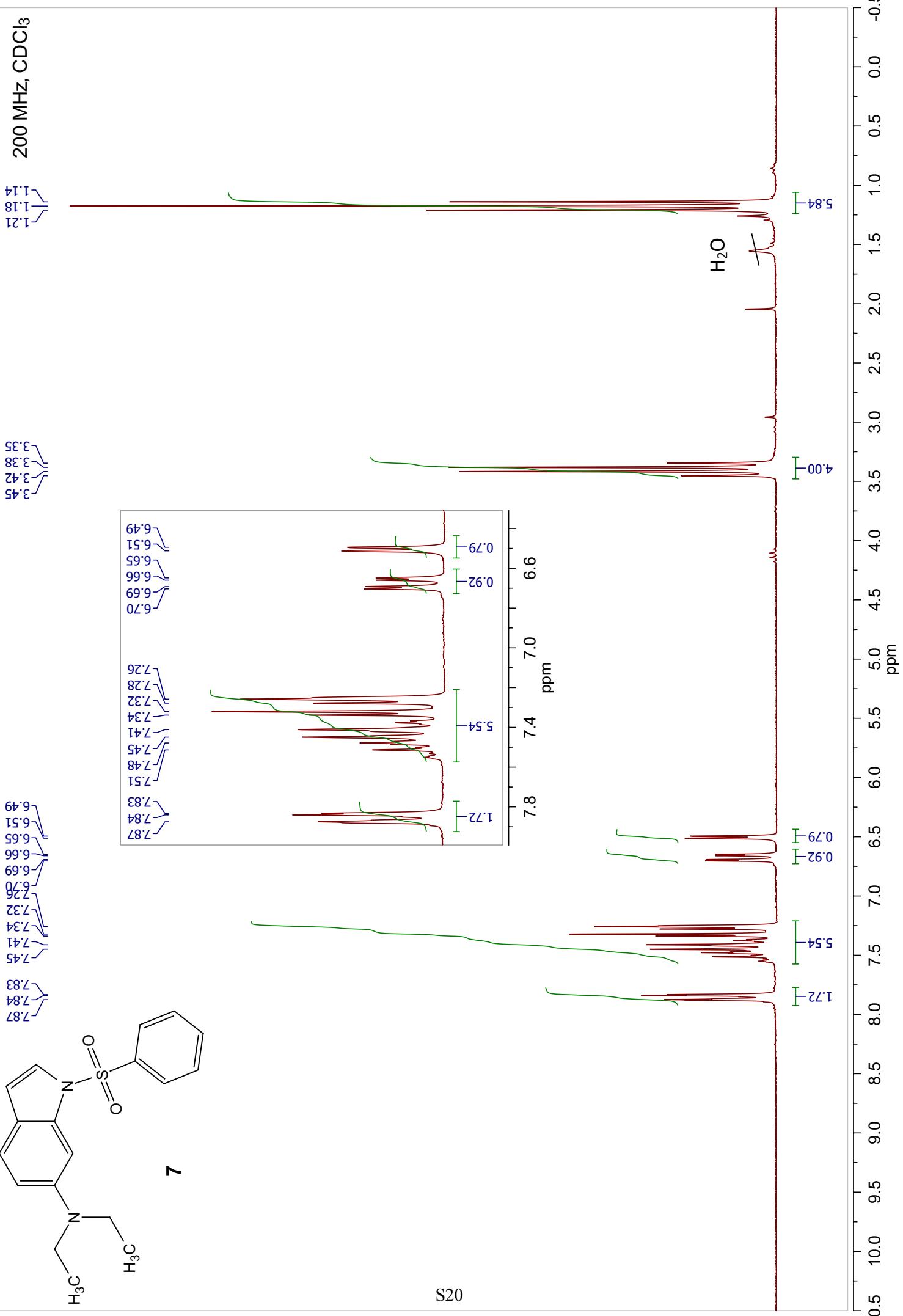


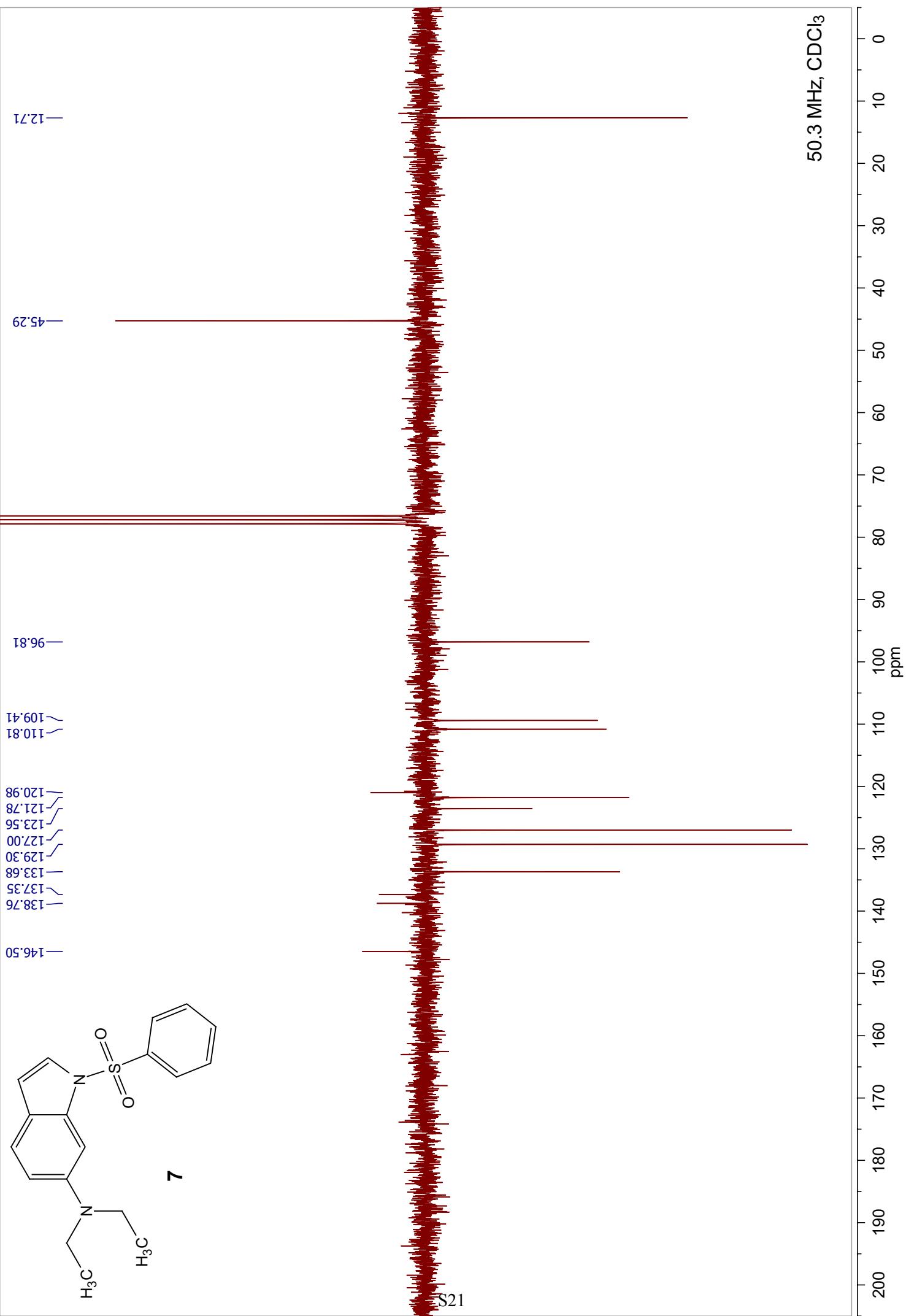


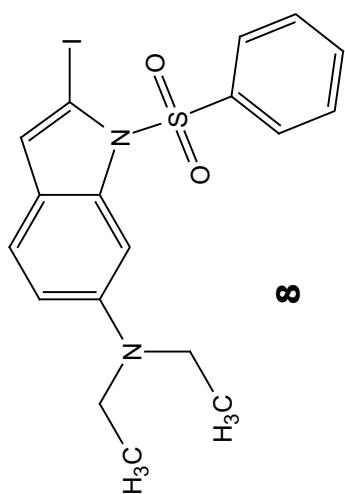
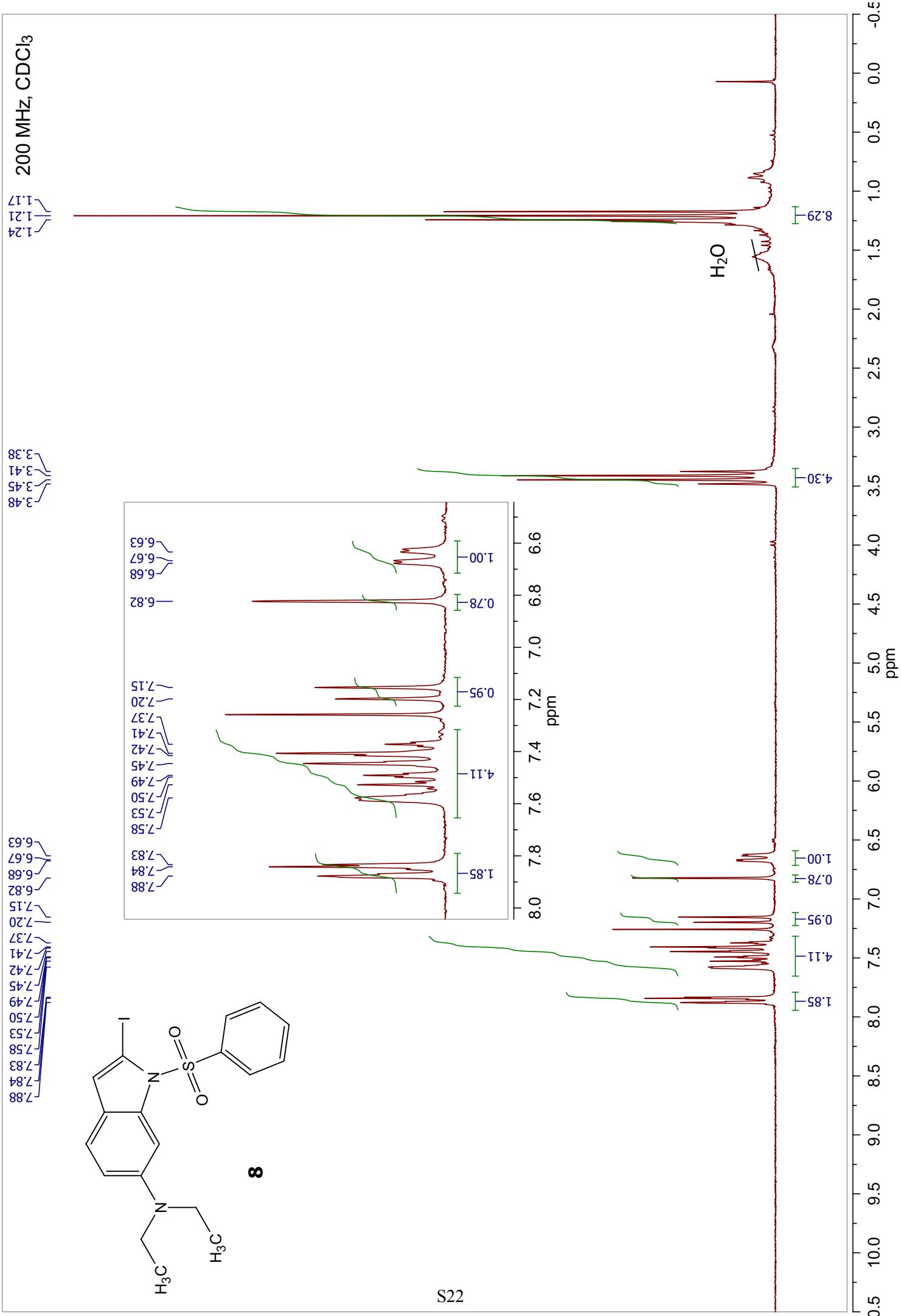


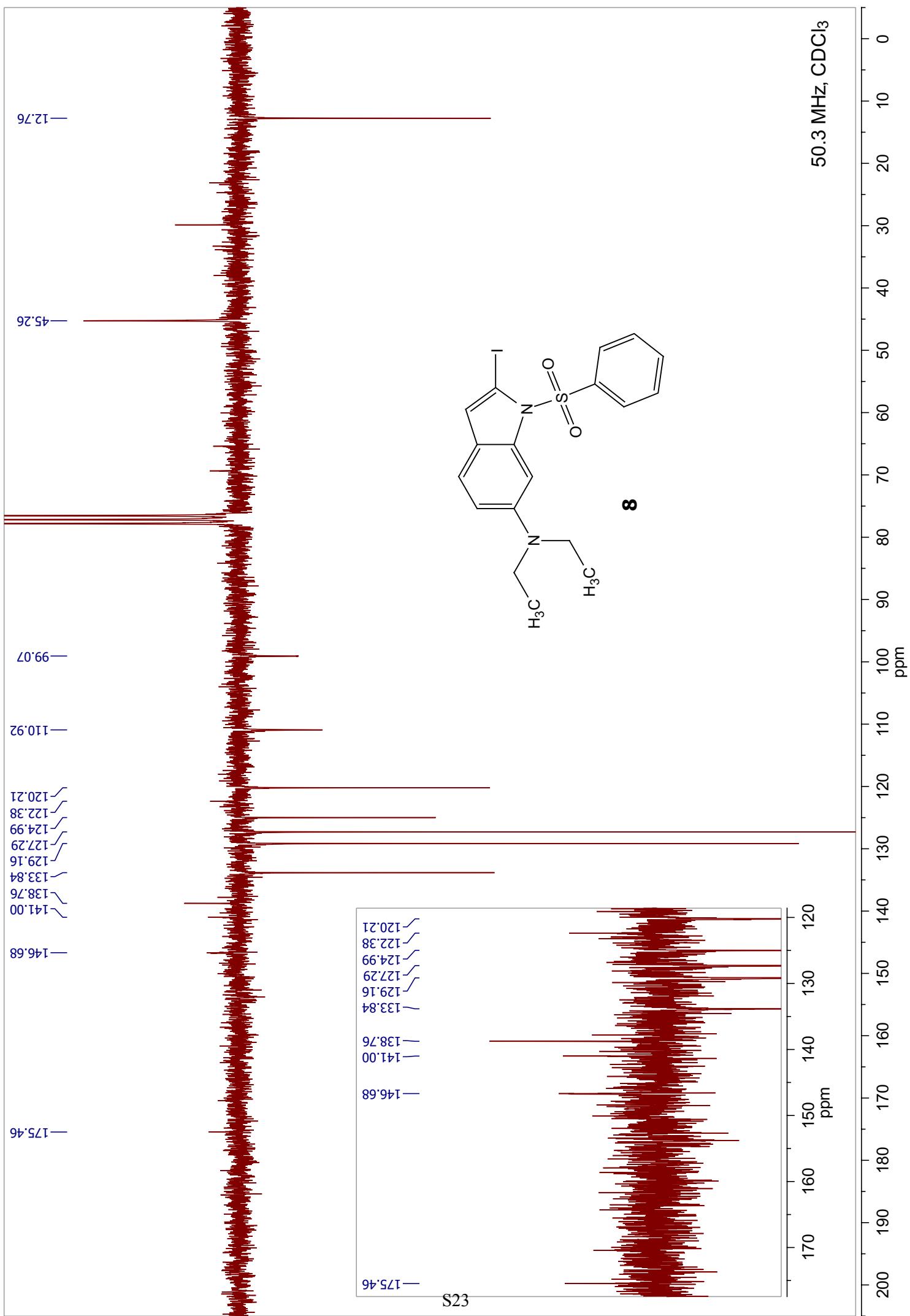






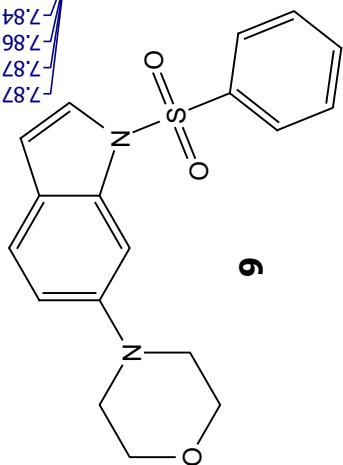






S23

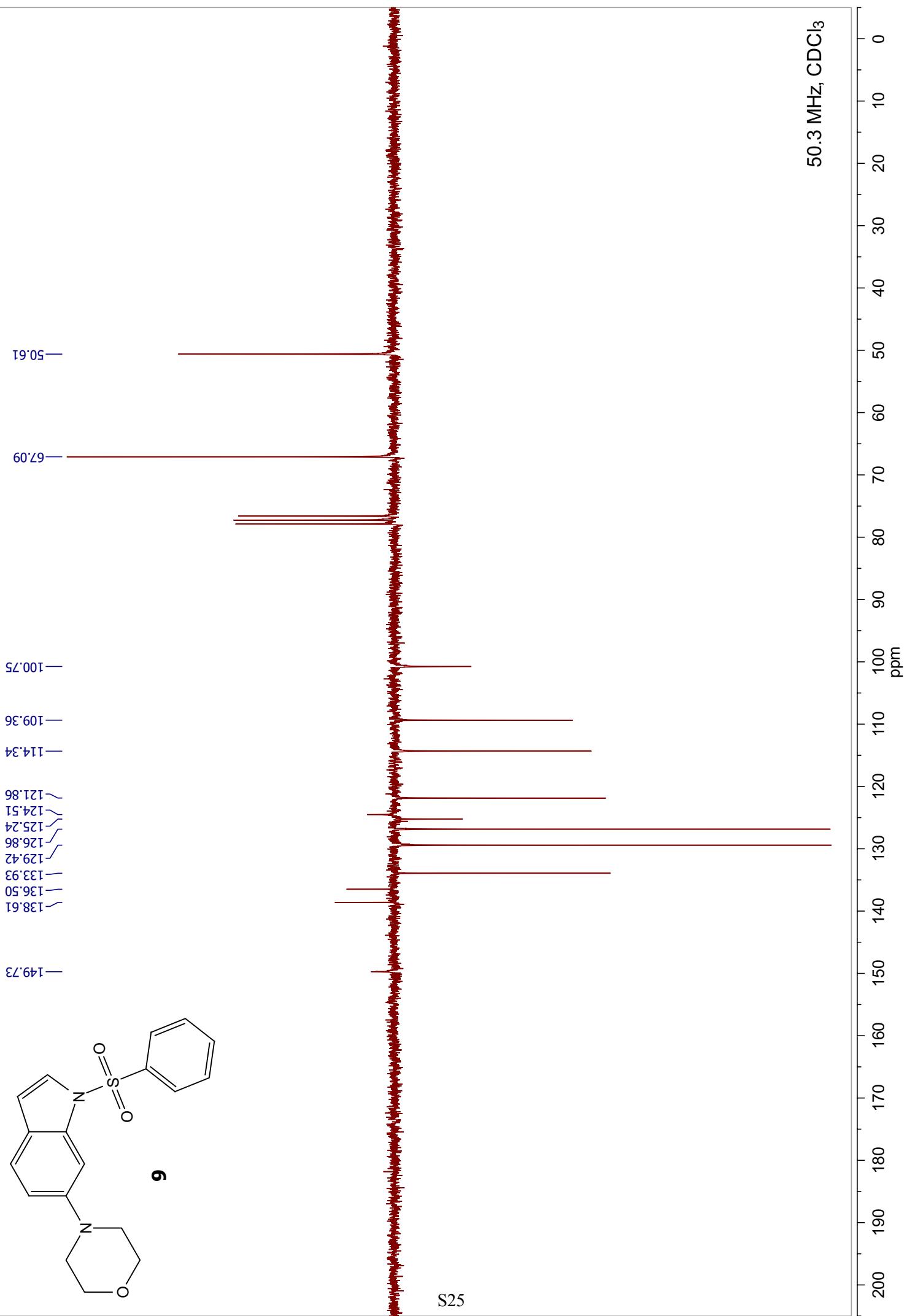
200 MHz, CDCl₃



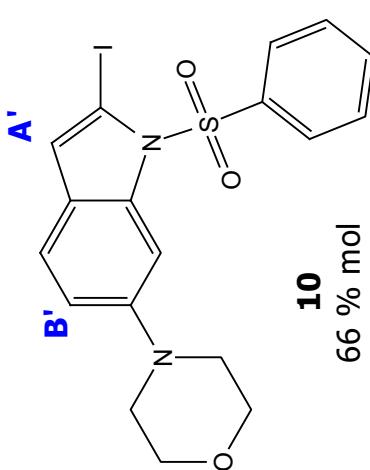
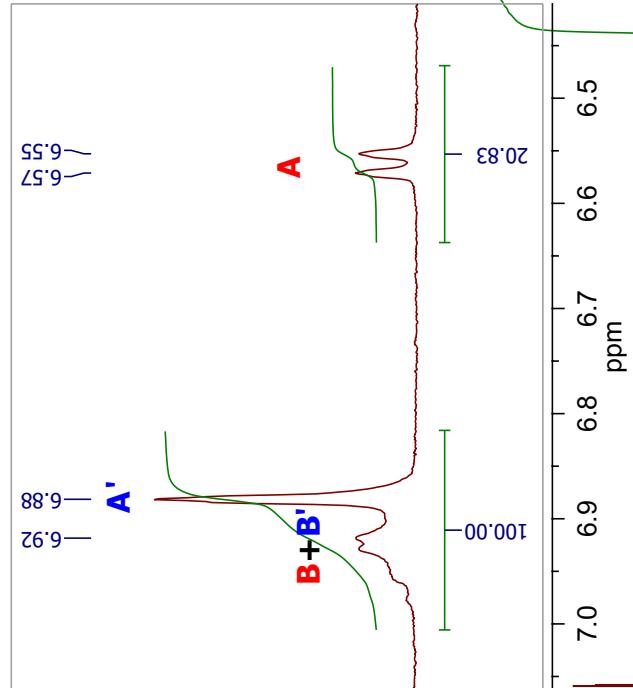
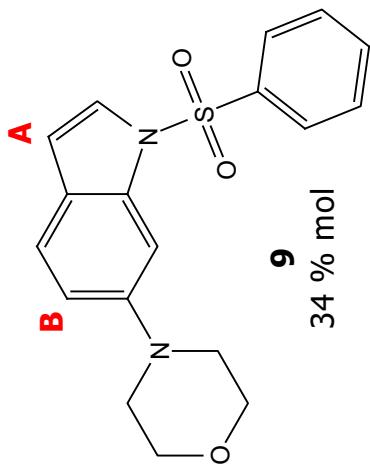
H₂O



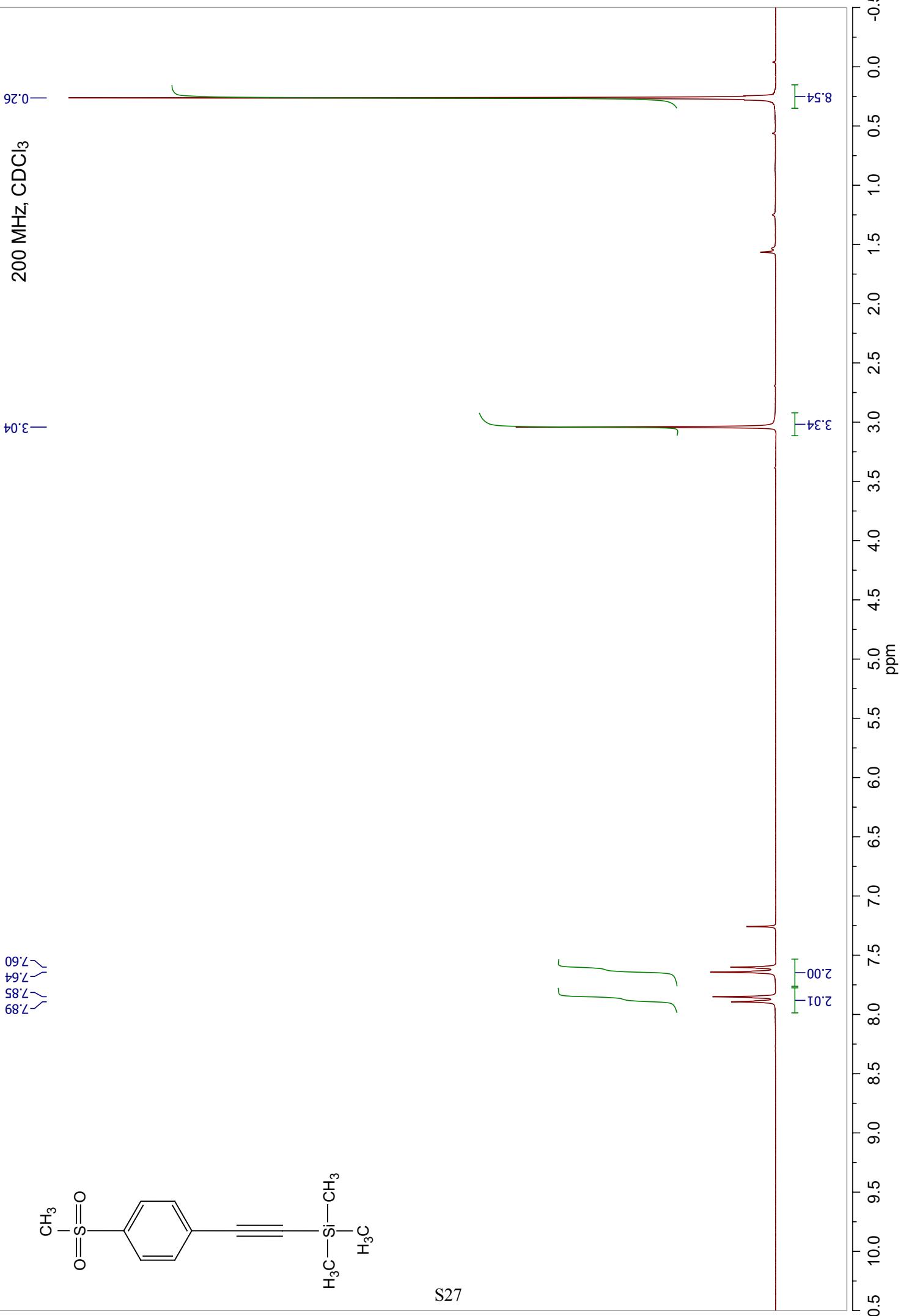
S24

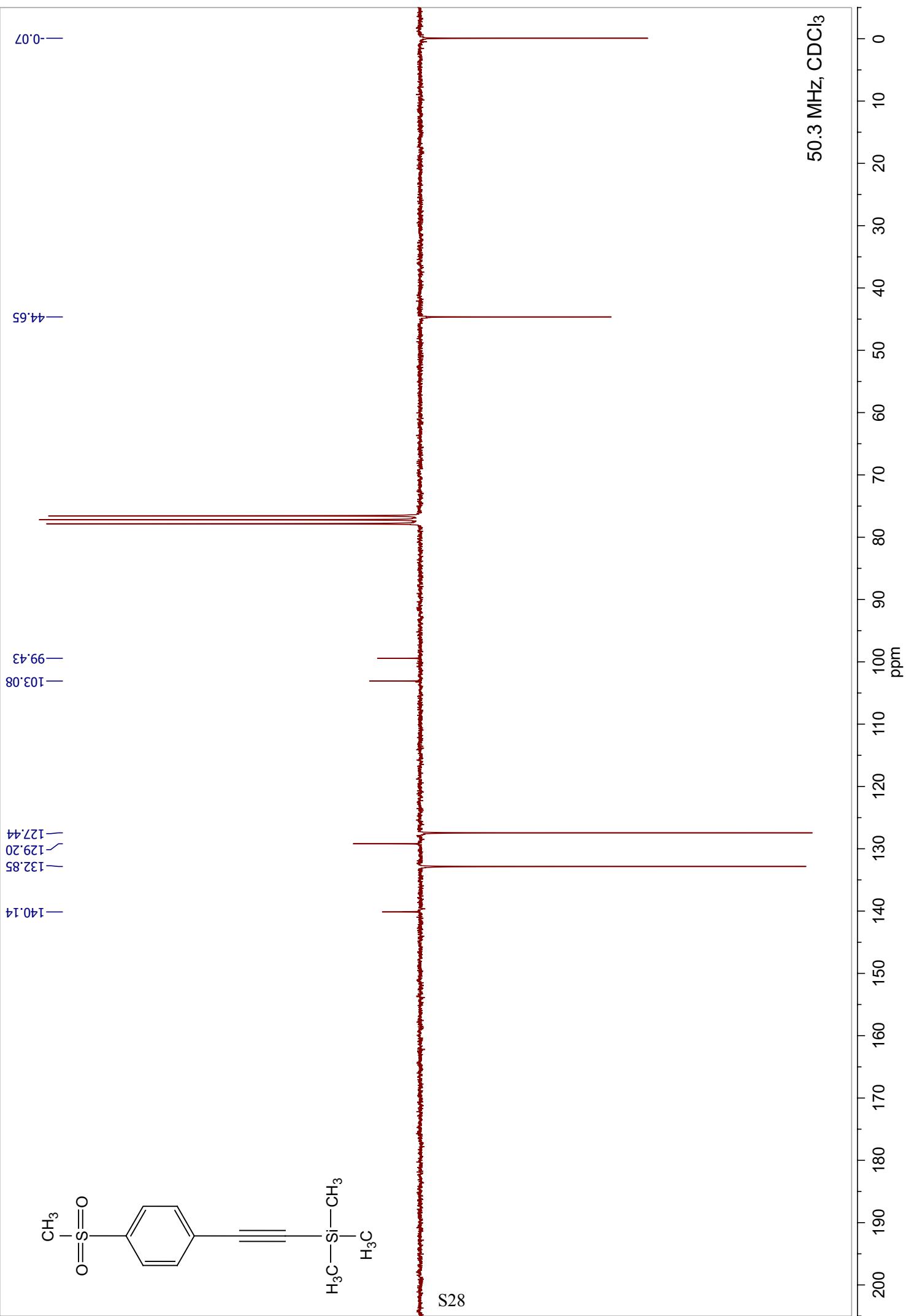


200 MHz, CDCl₃

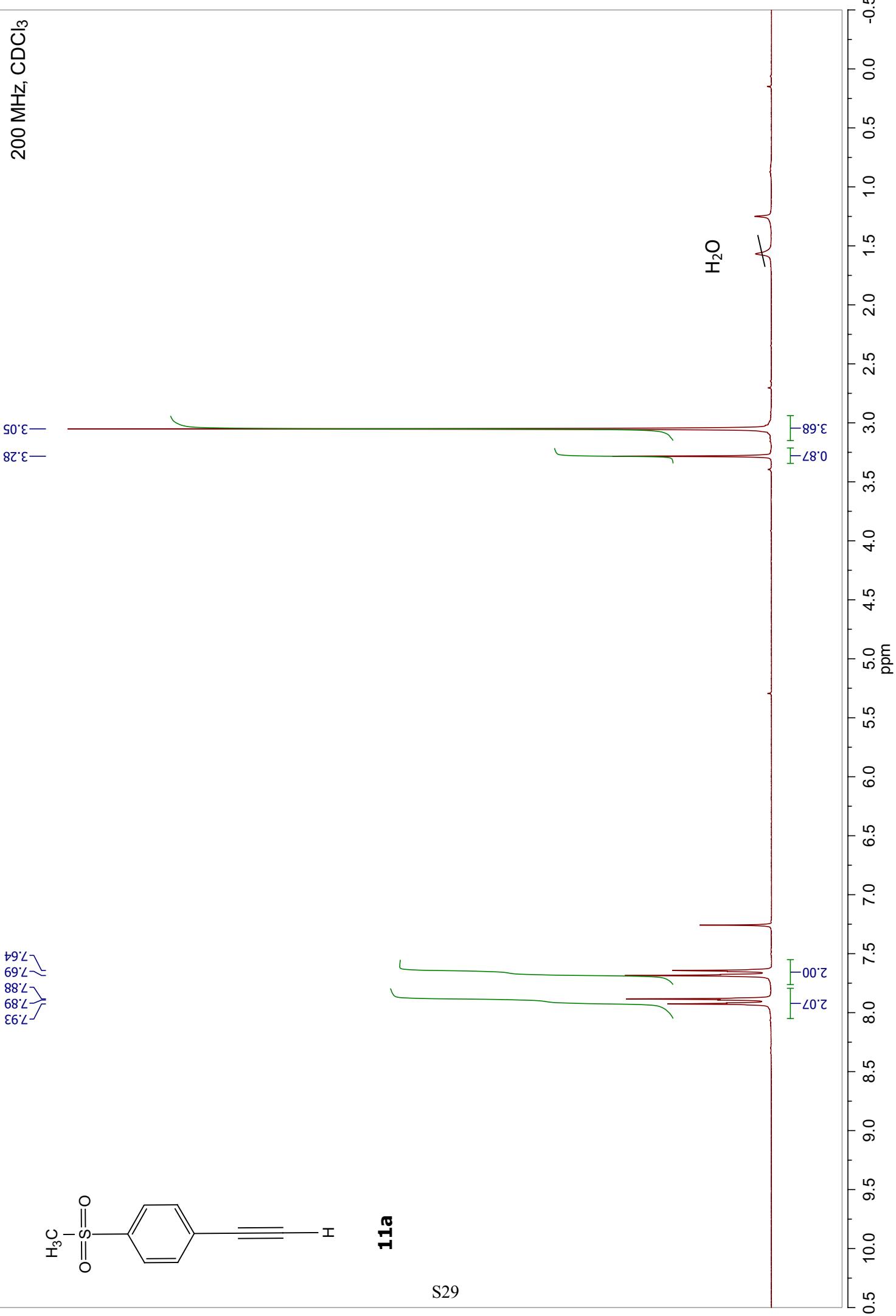


mix 9+10

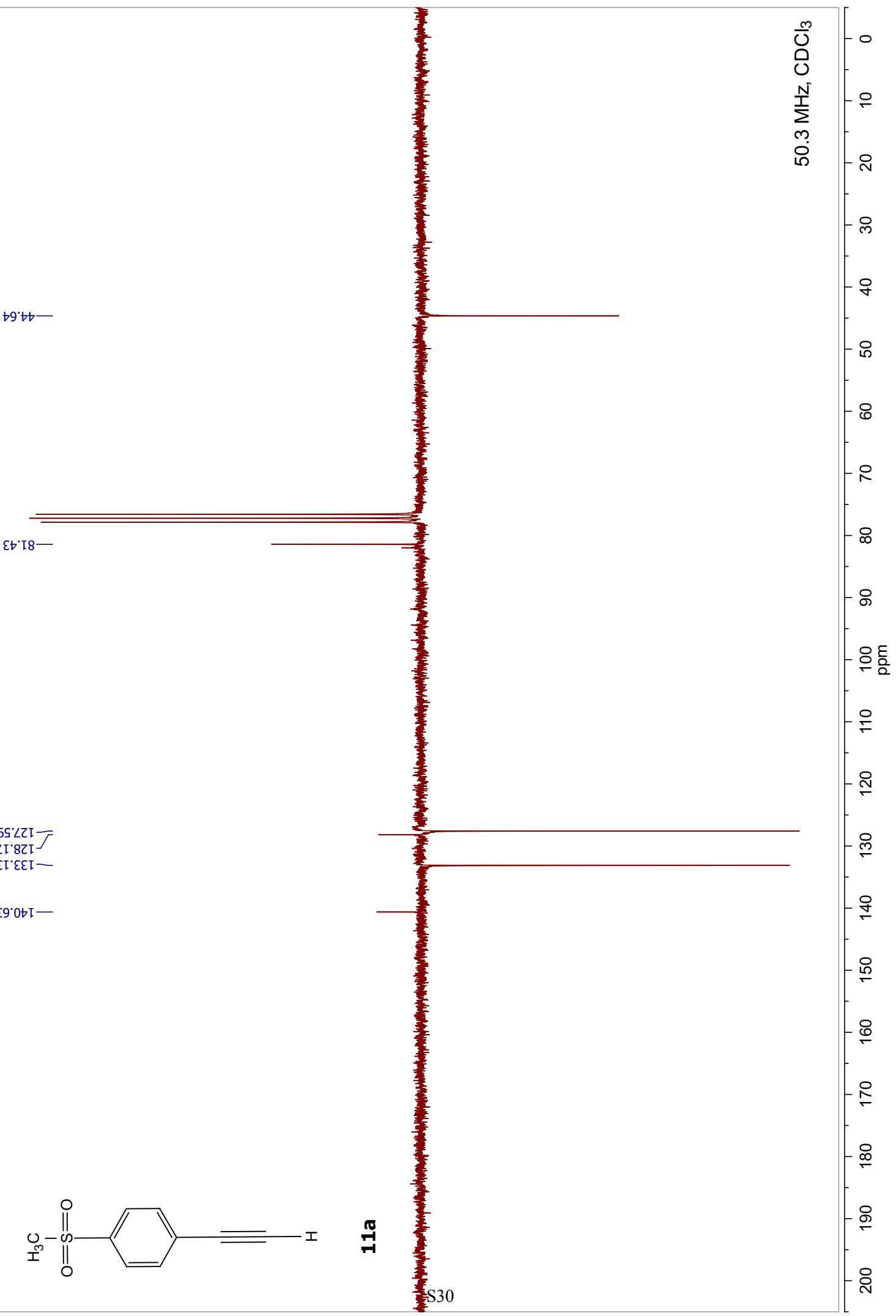


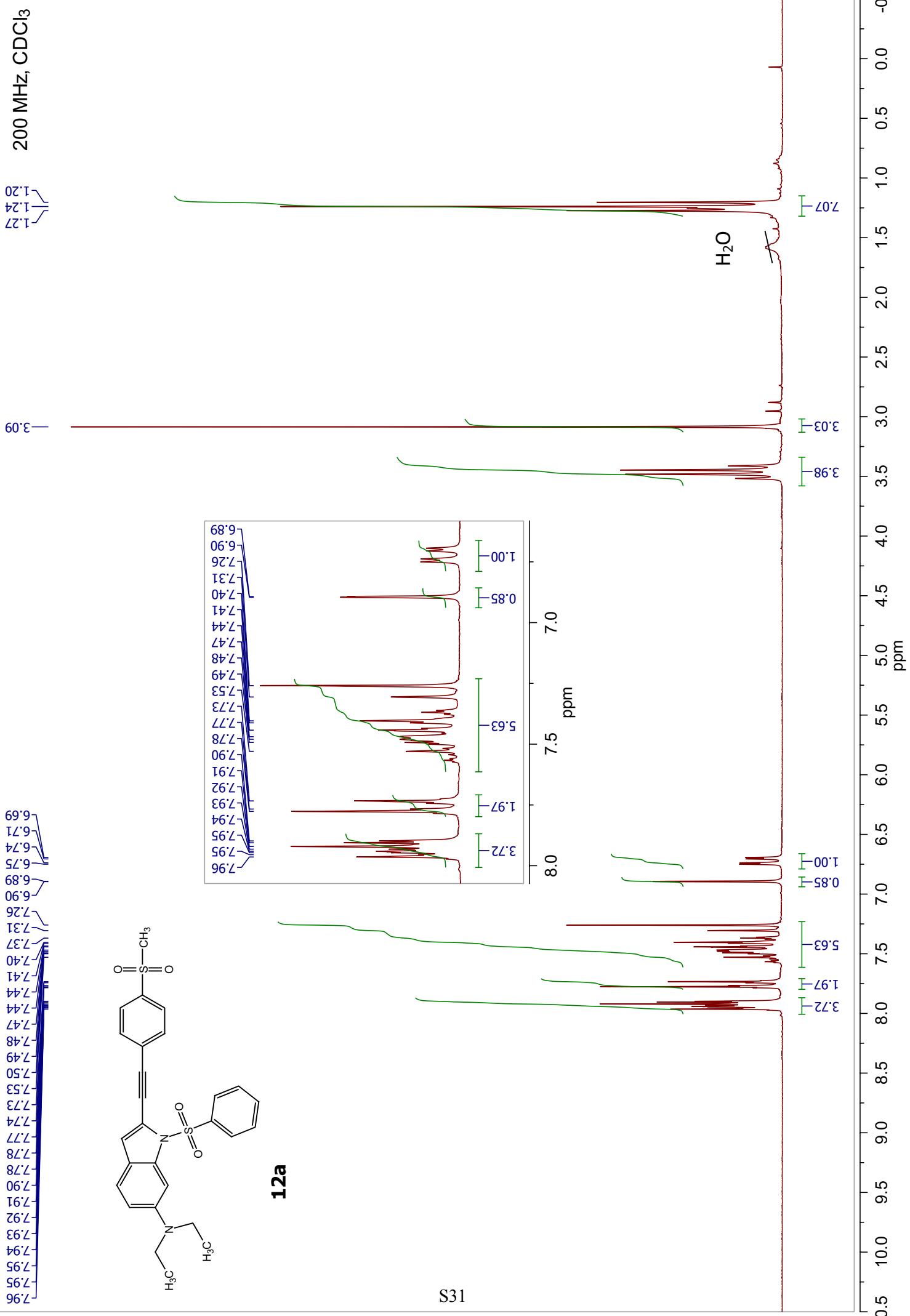


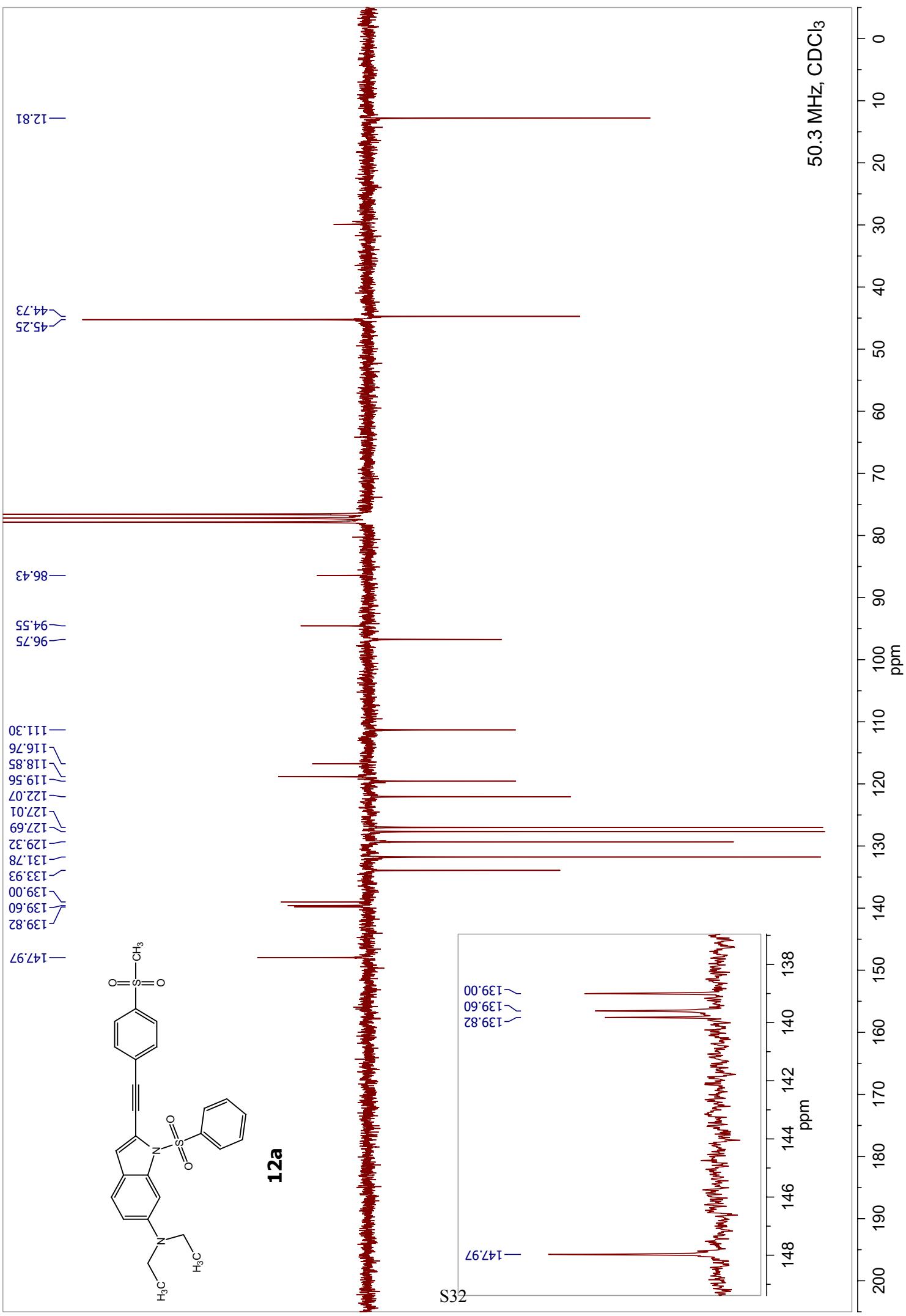
200 MHz, CDCl₃

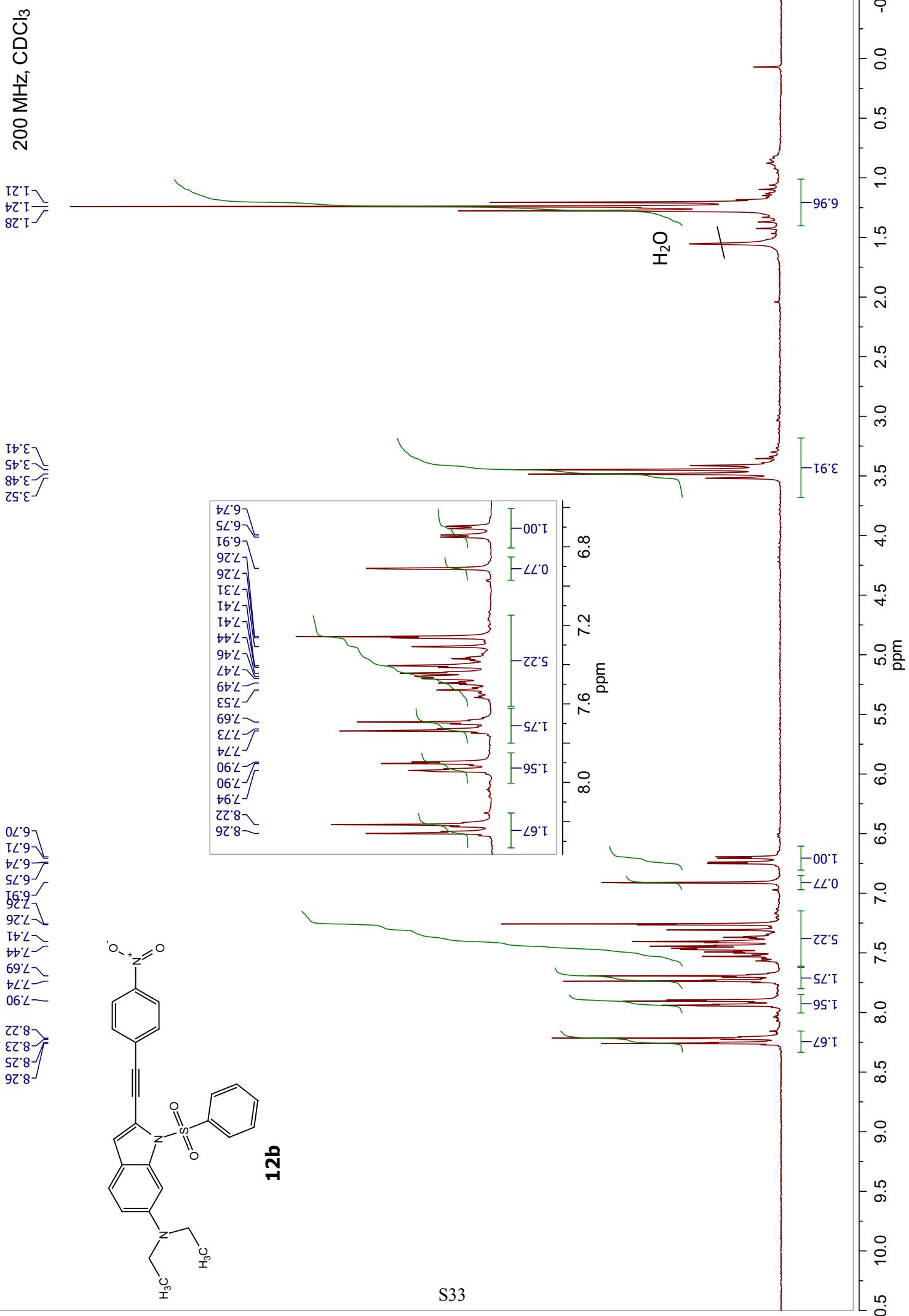


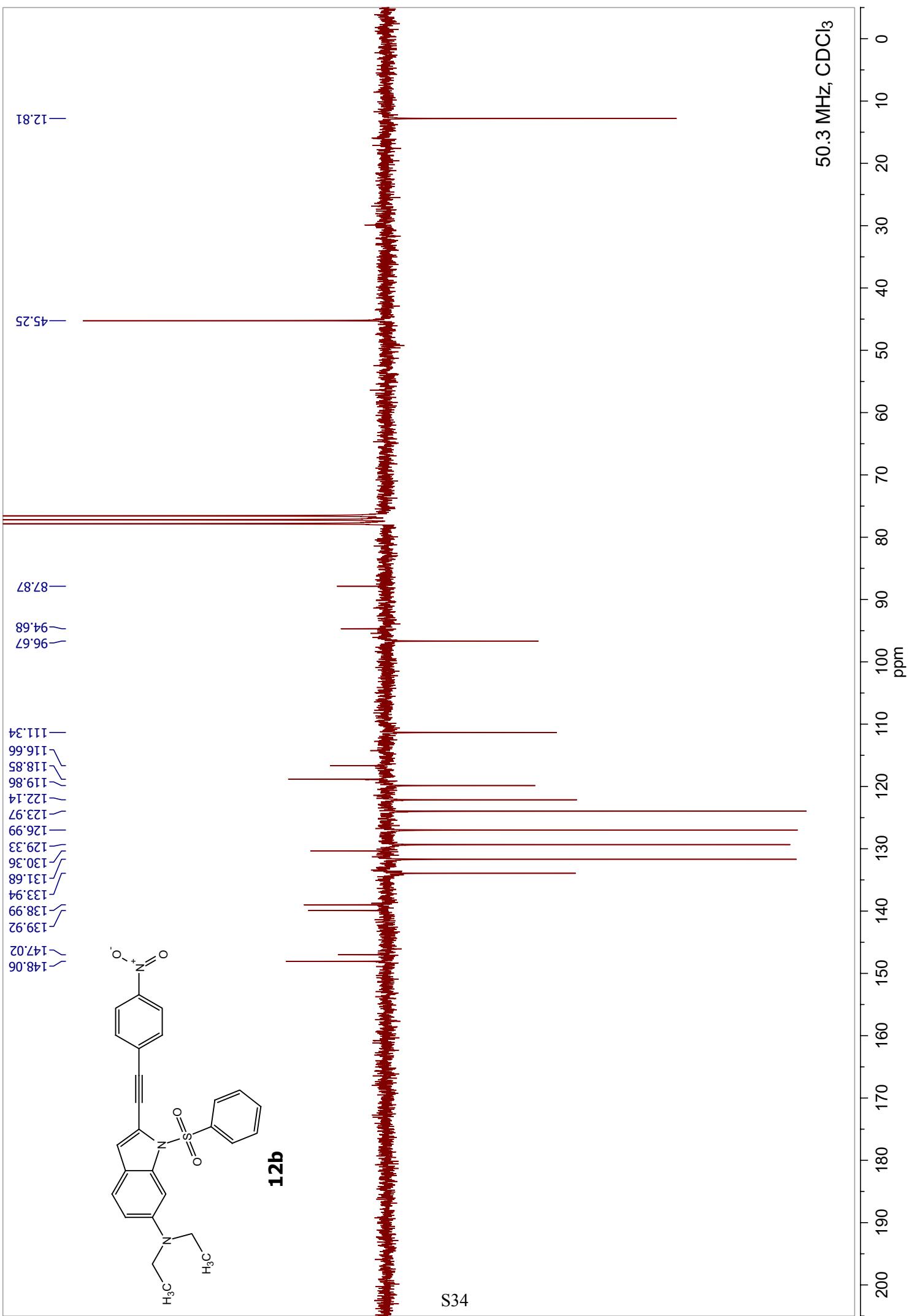
11a

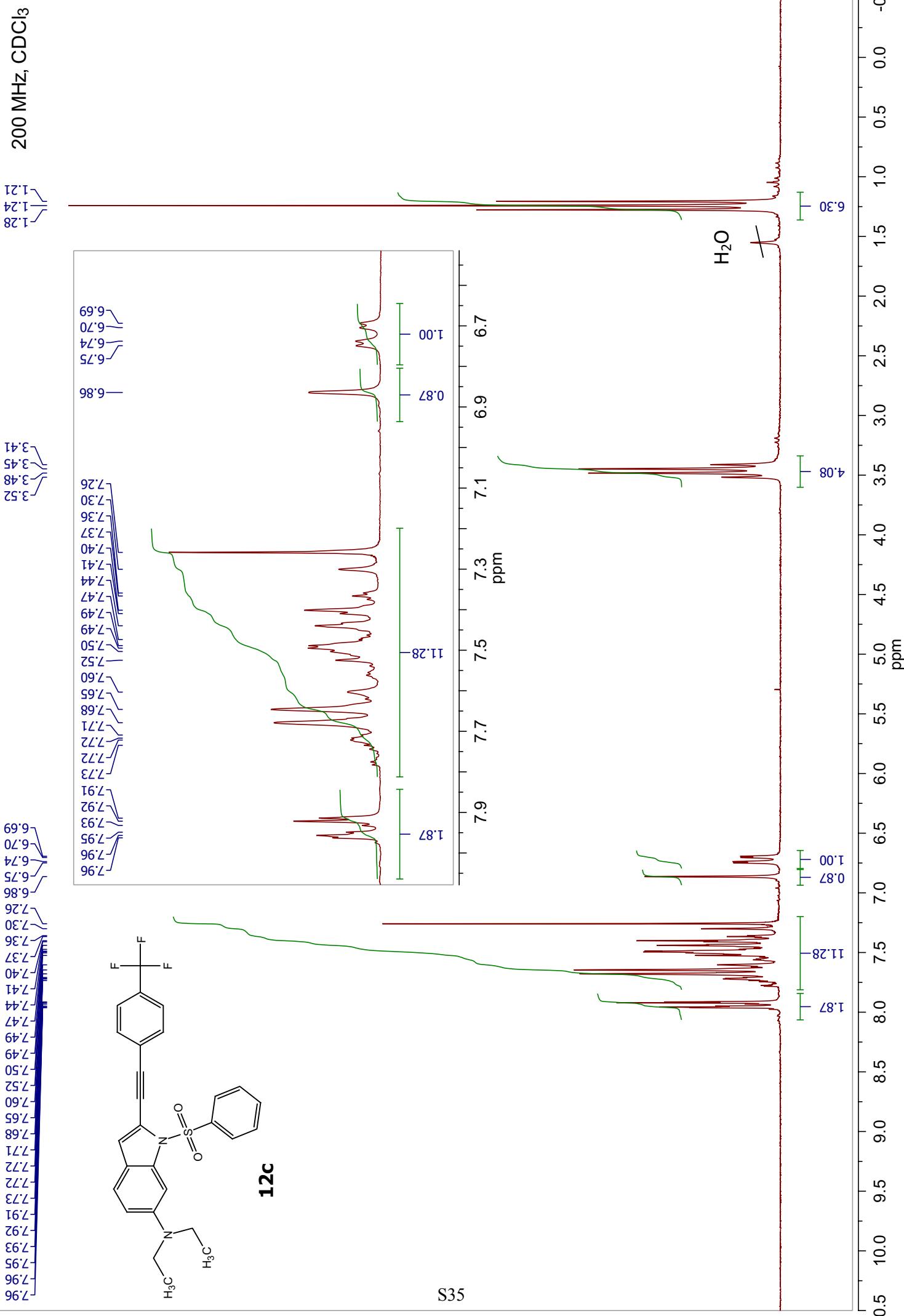


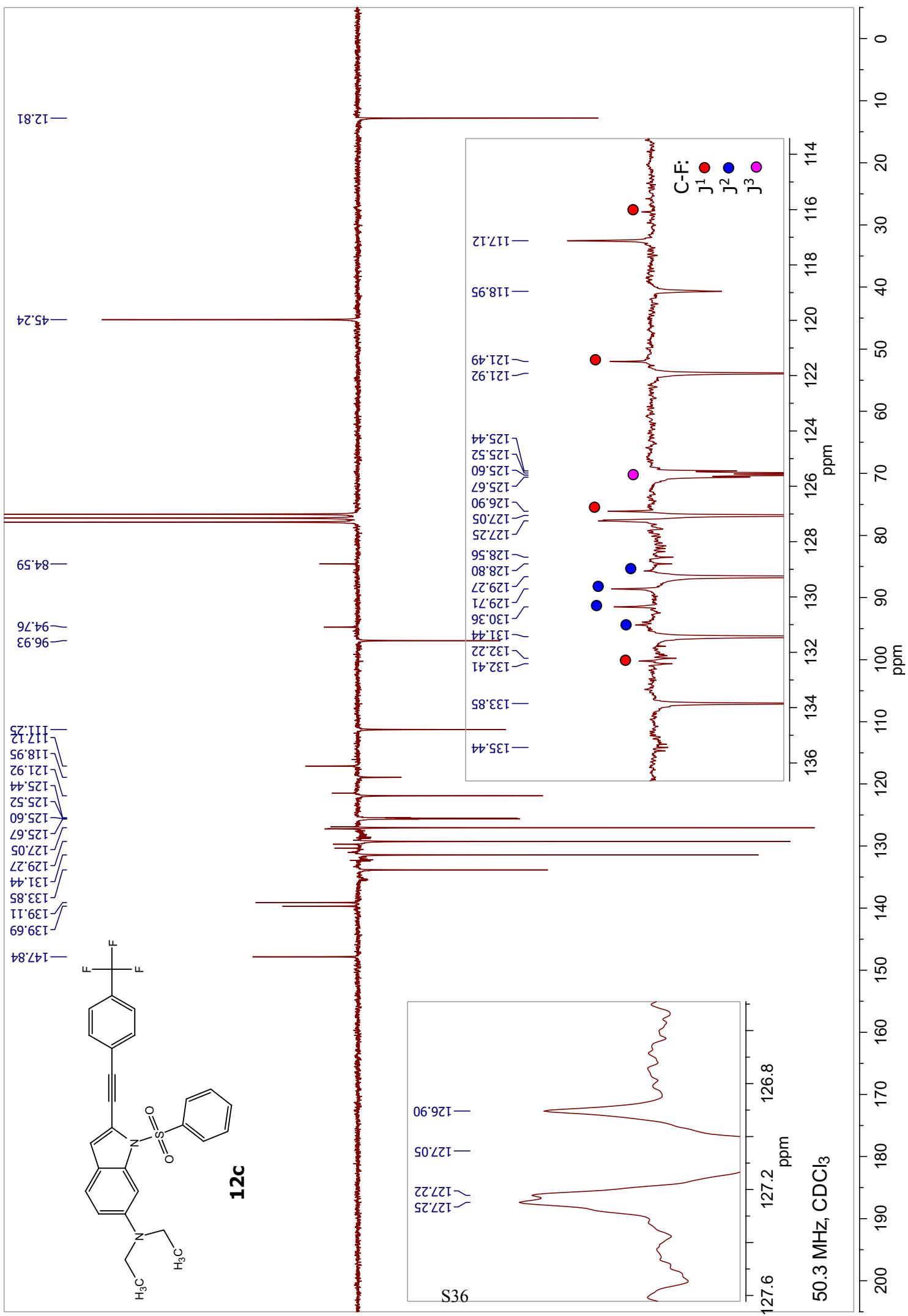










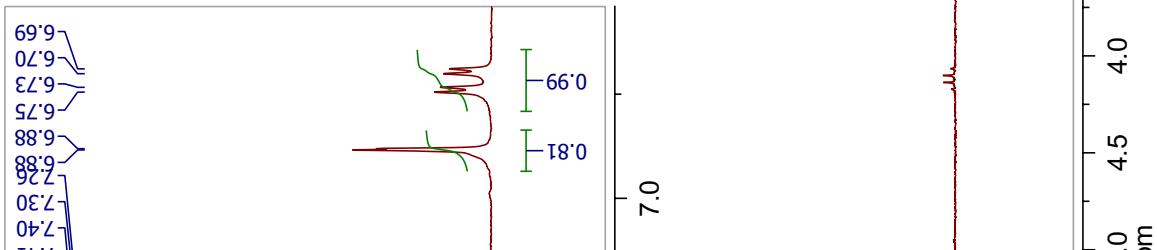


200 MHz, CDCl₃

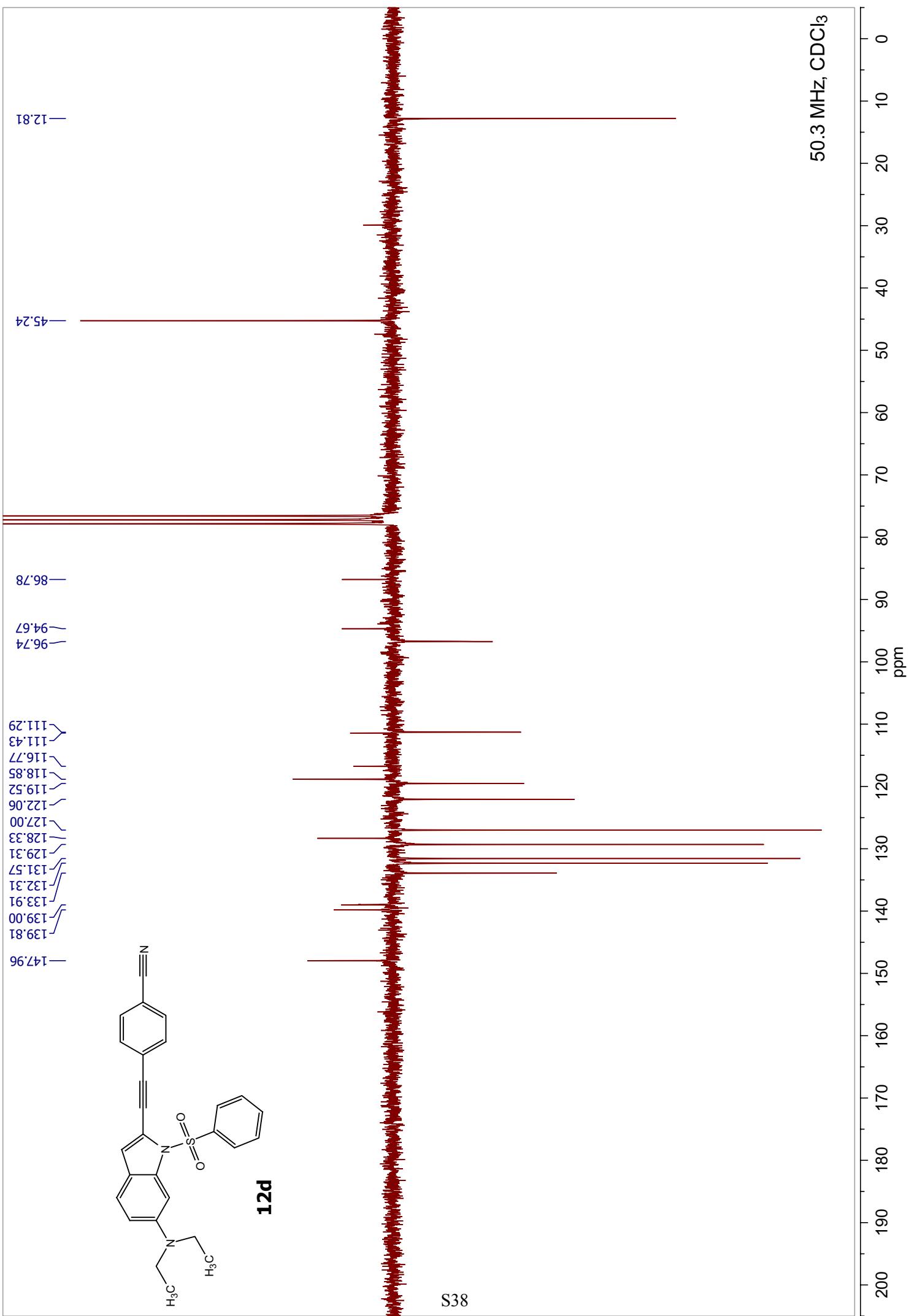
1.27
1.25
1.24
1.20

3.52
3.48
3.44
3.41

6.69
6.73
6.75
6.78
6.81
6.84
6.88
6.91
6.94
6.97
7.00
7.03
7.06
7.09
7.12
7.15
7.18
7.21
7.24
7.27
7.30
7.33
7.36
7.39
7.42
7.45
7.48
7.51
7.54
7.57
7.60
7.63
7.66
7.69
7.72
7.75
7.78
7.81
7.84
7.87
7.90
7.93
7.96
7.99
8.02

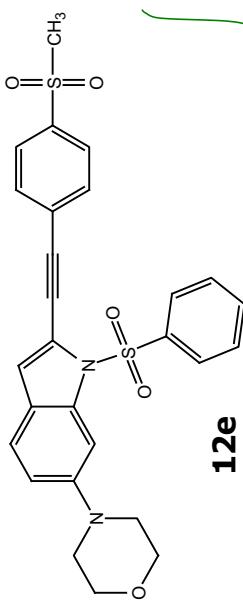
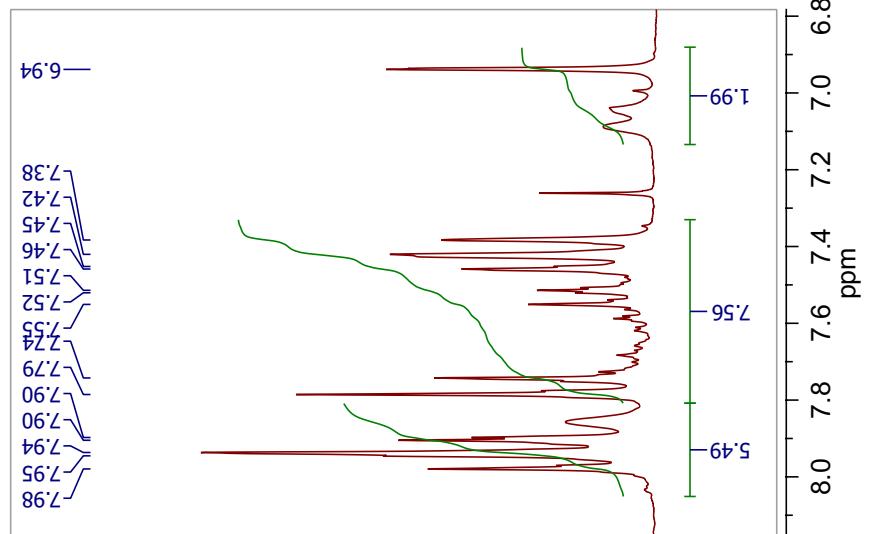
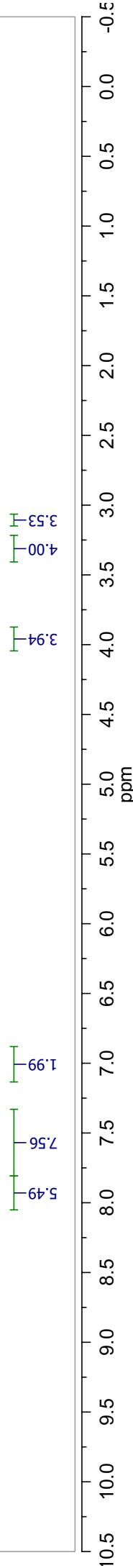


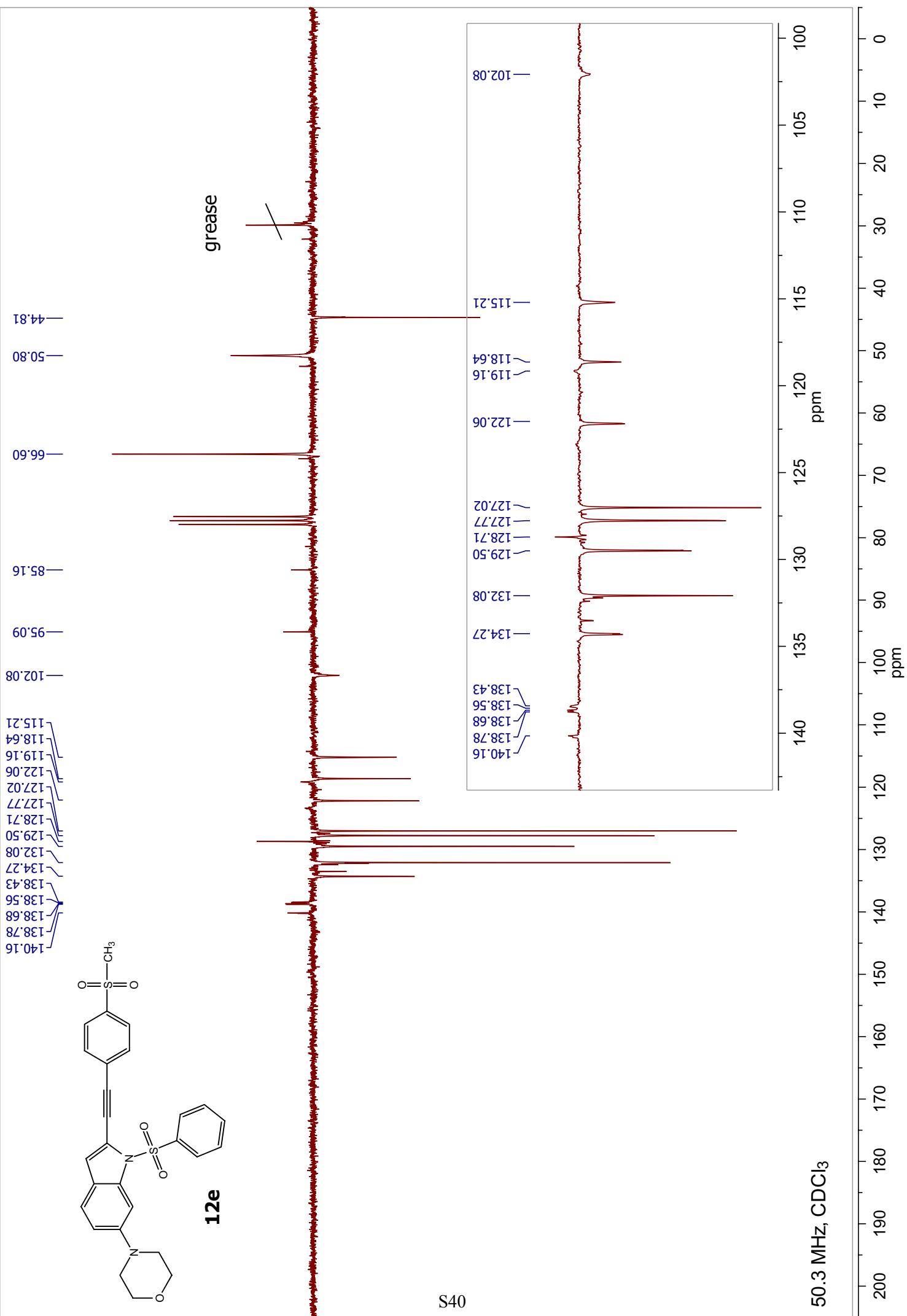
12d

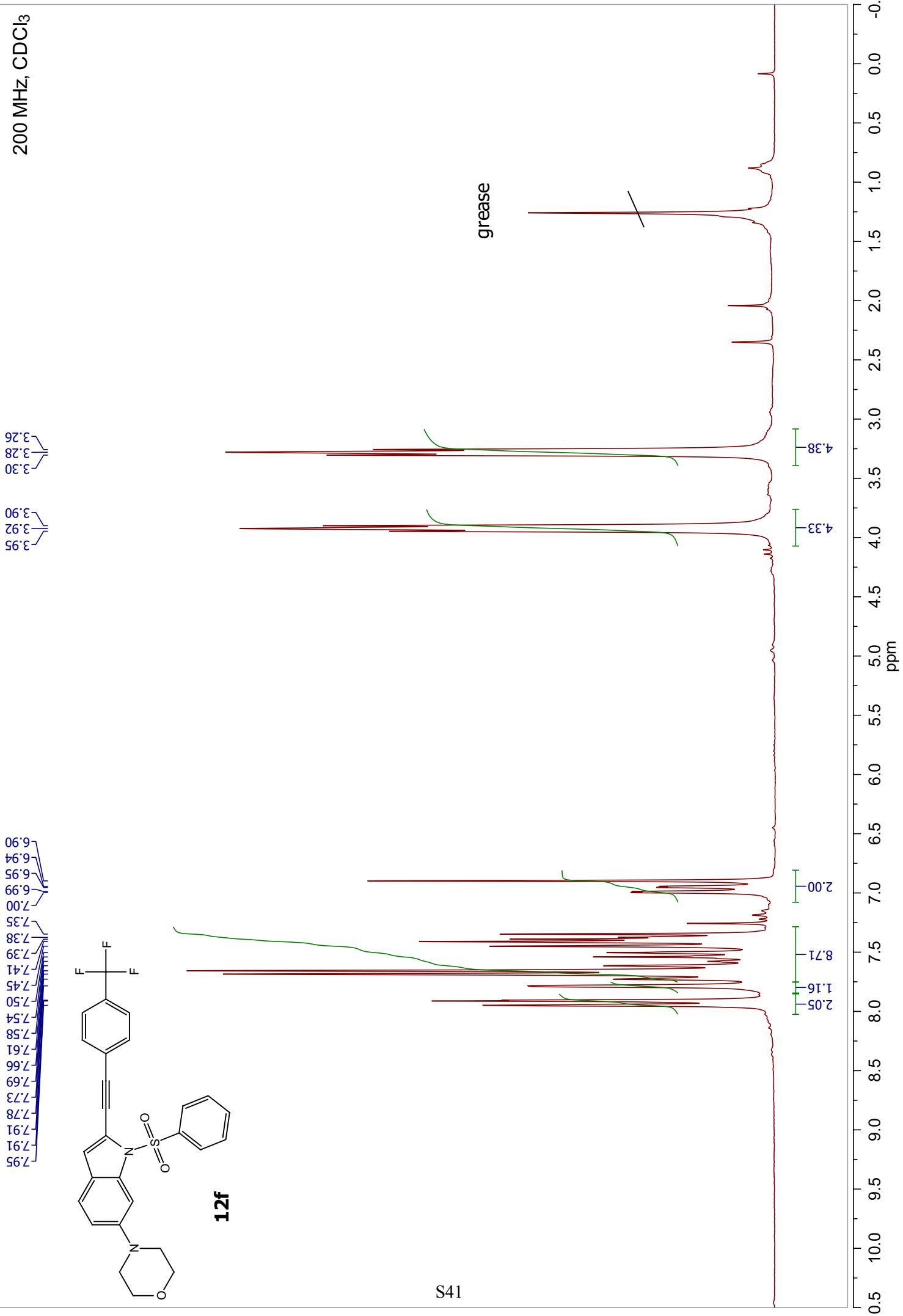


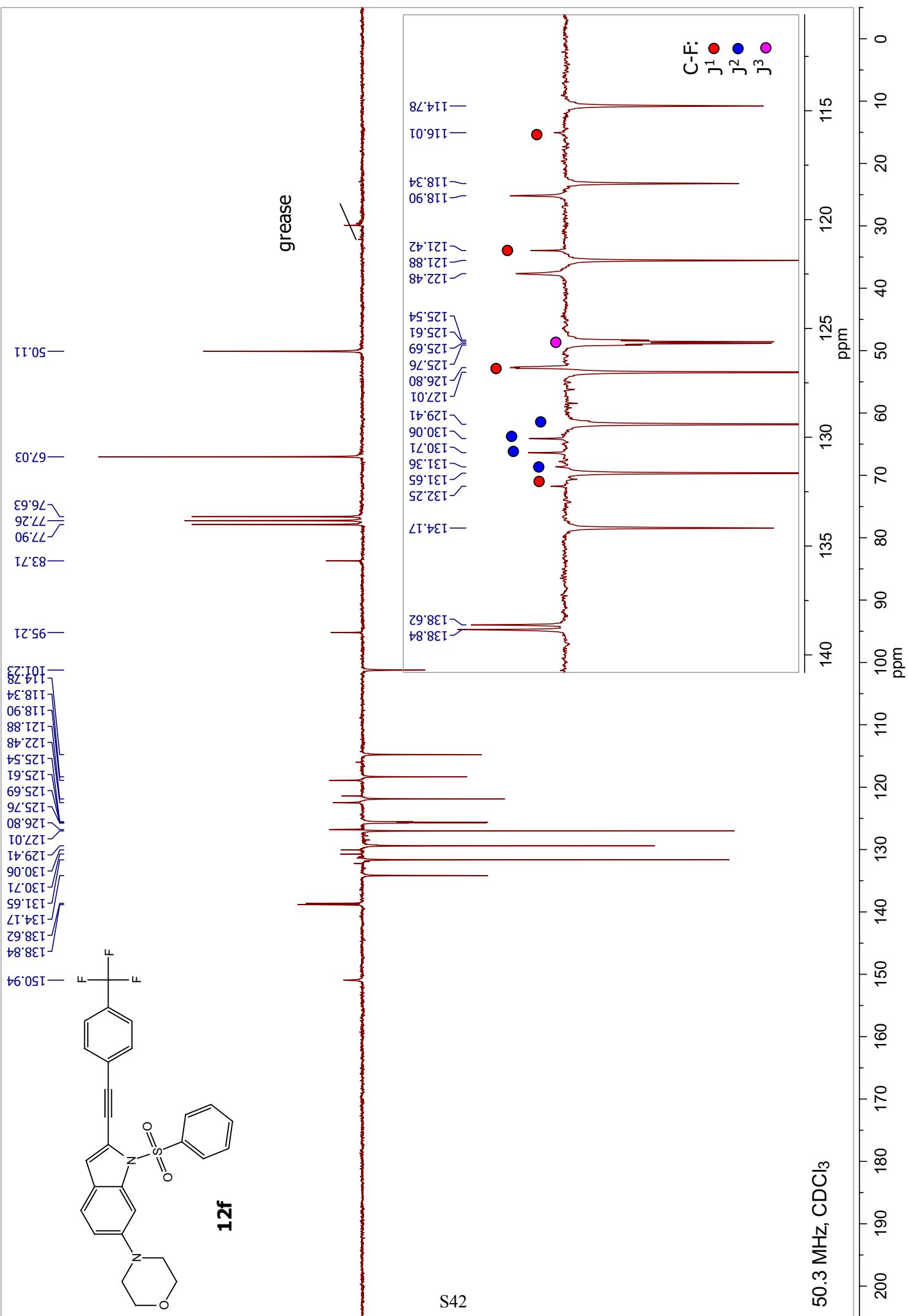
3.99
3.95
3.97
3.98
3.99
3.34
3.29
3.32
3.35
3.53

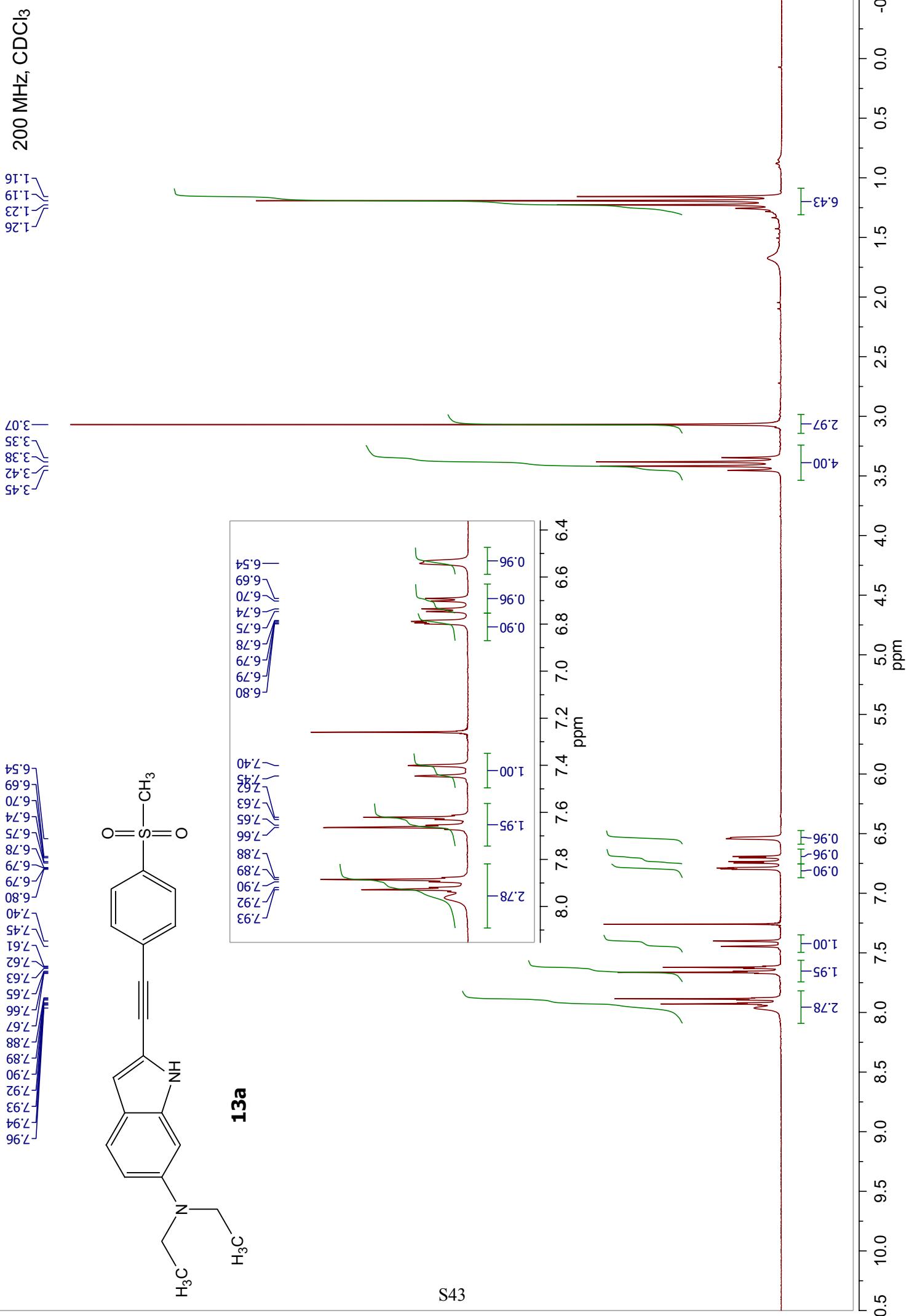
grease

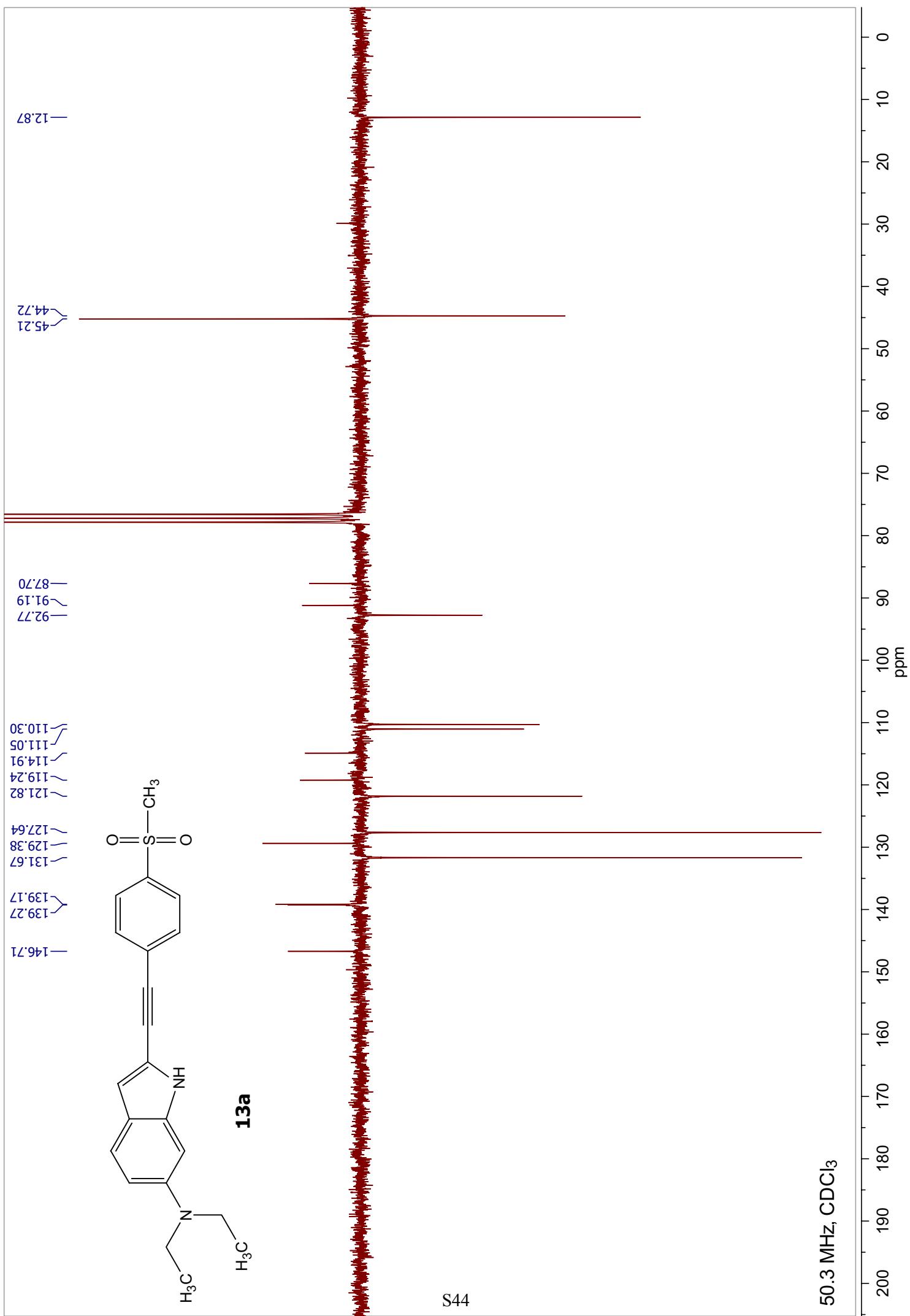


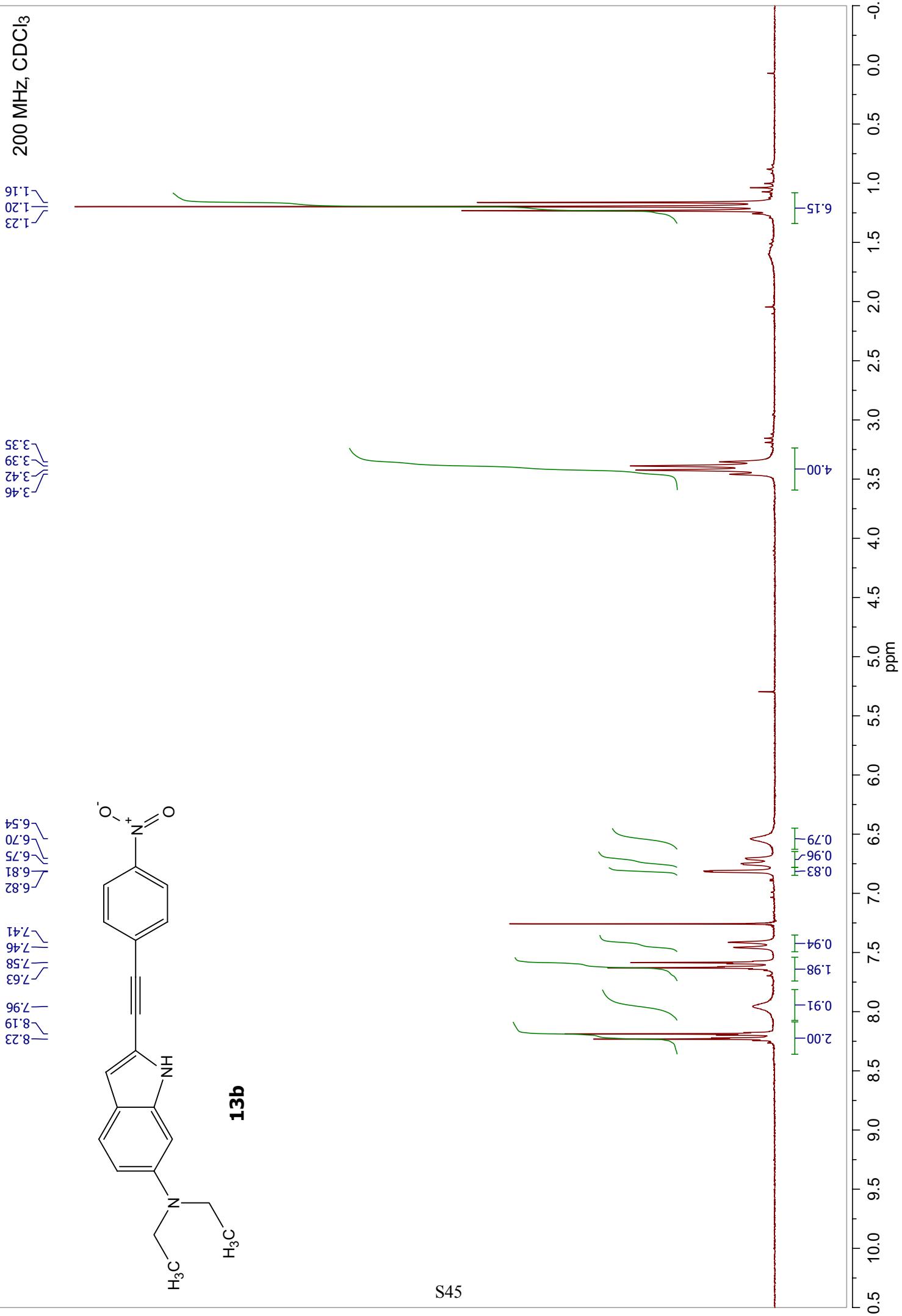


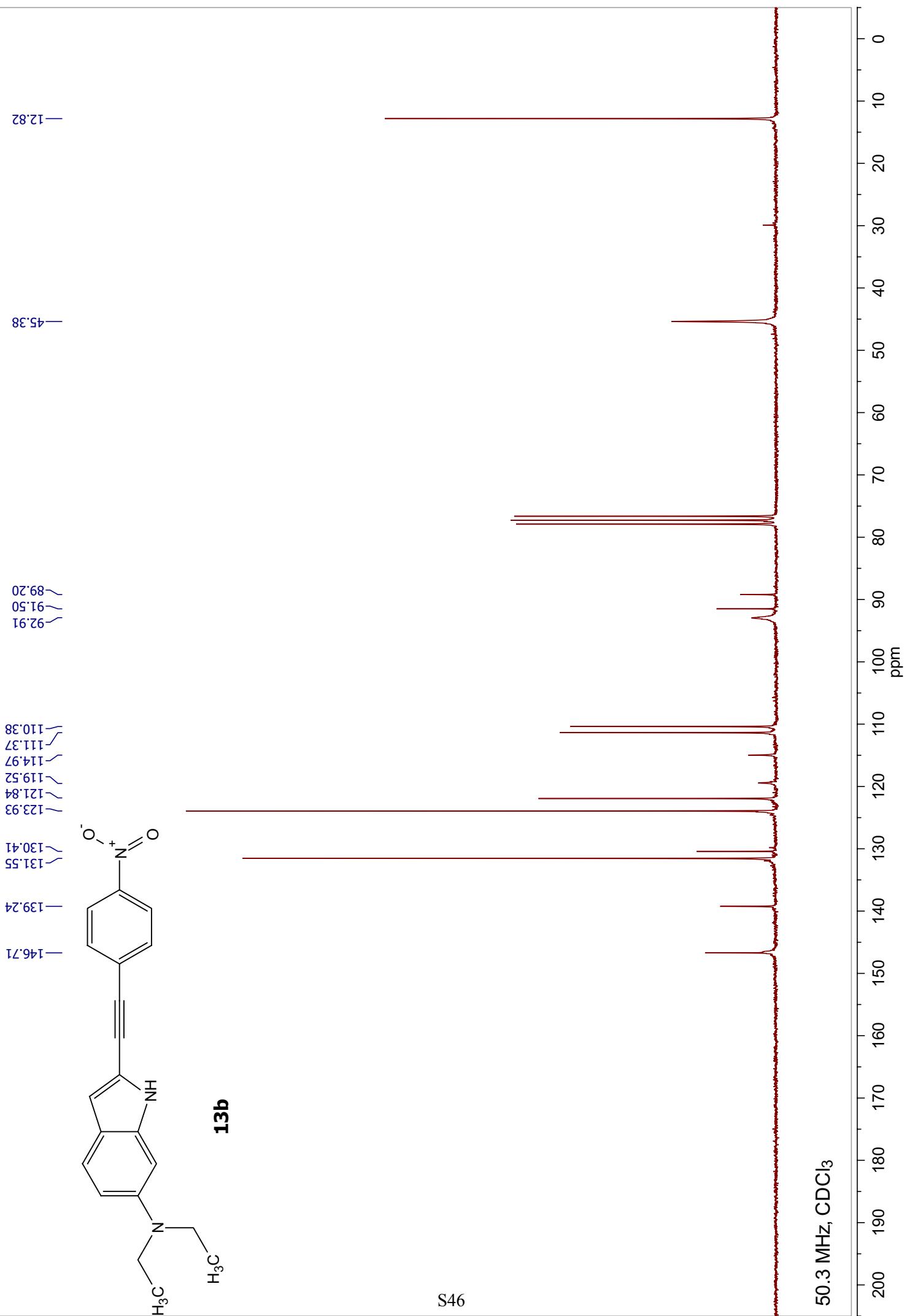


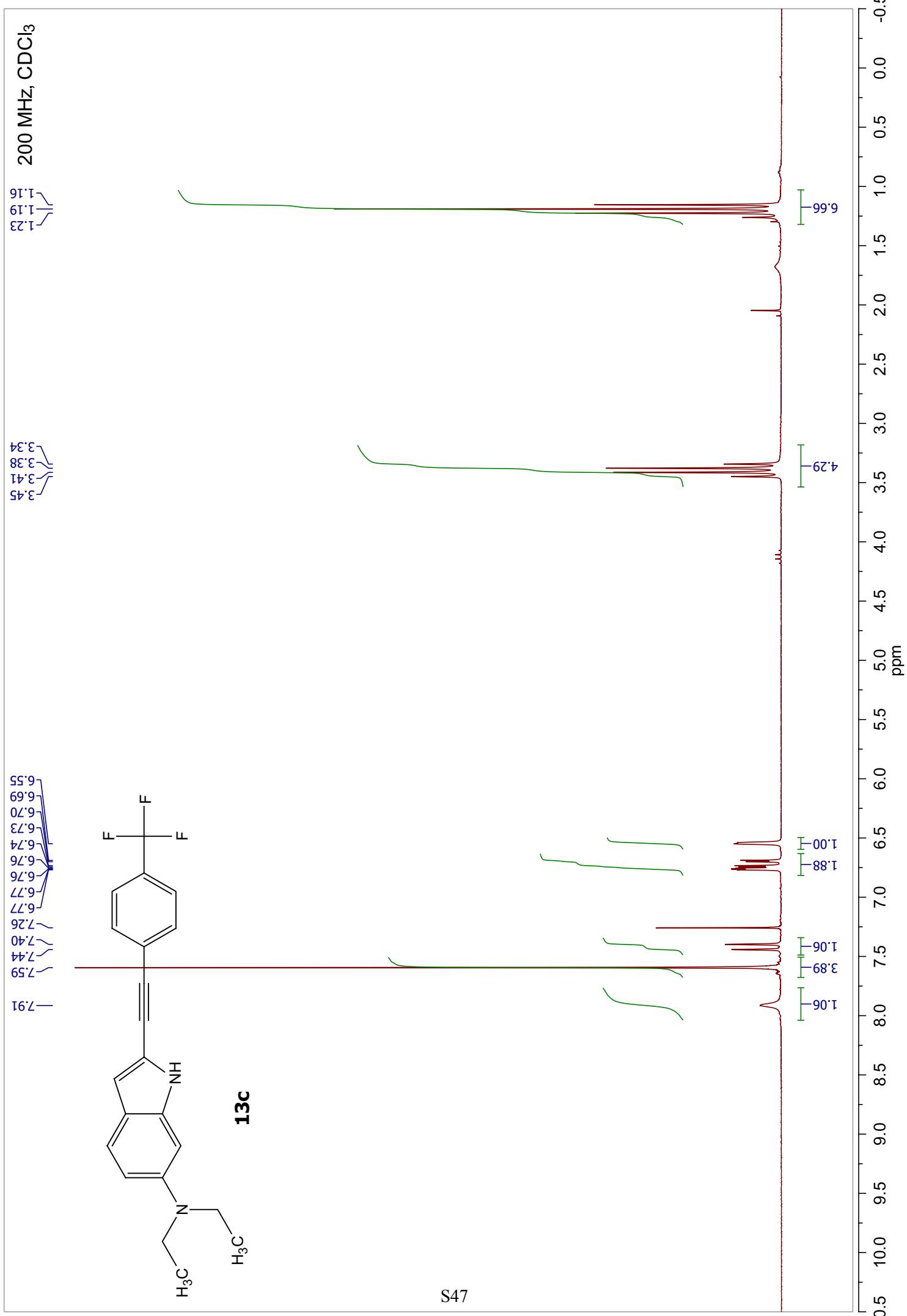


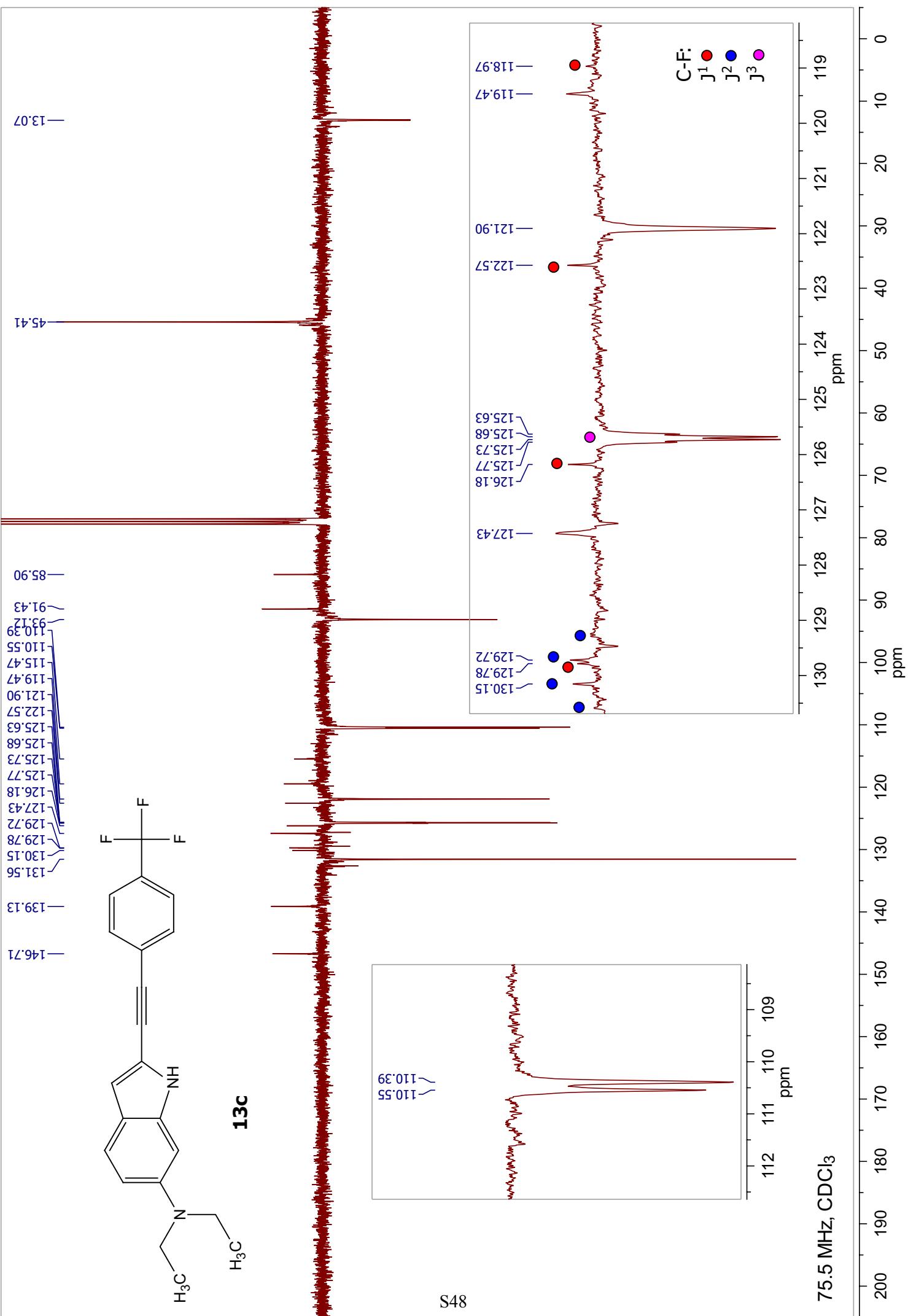


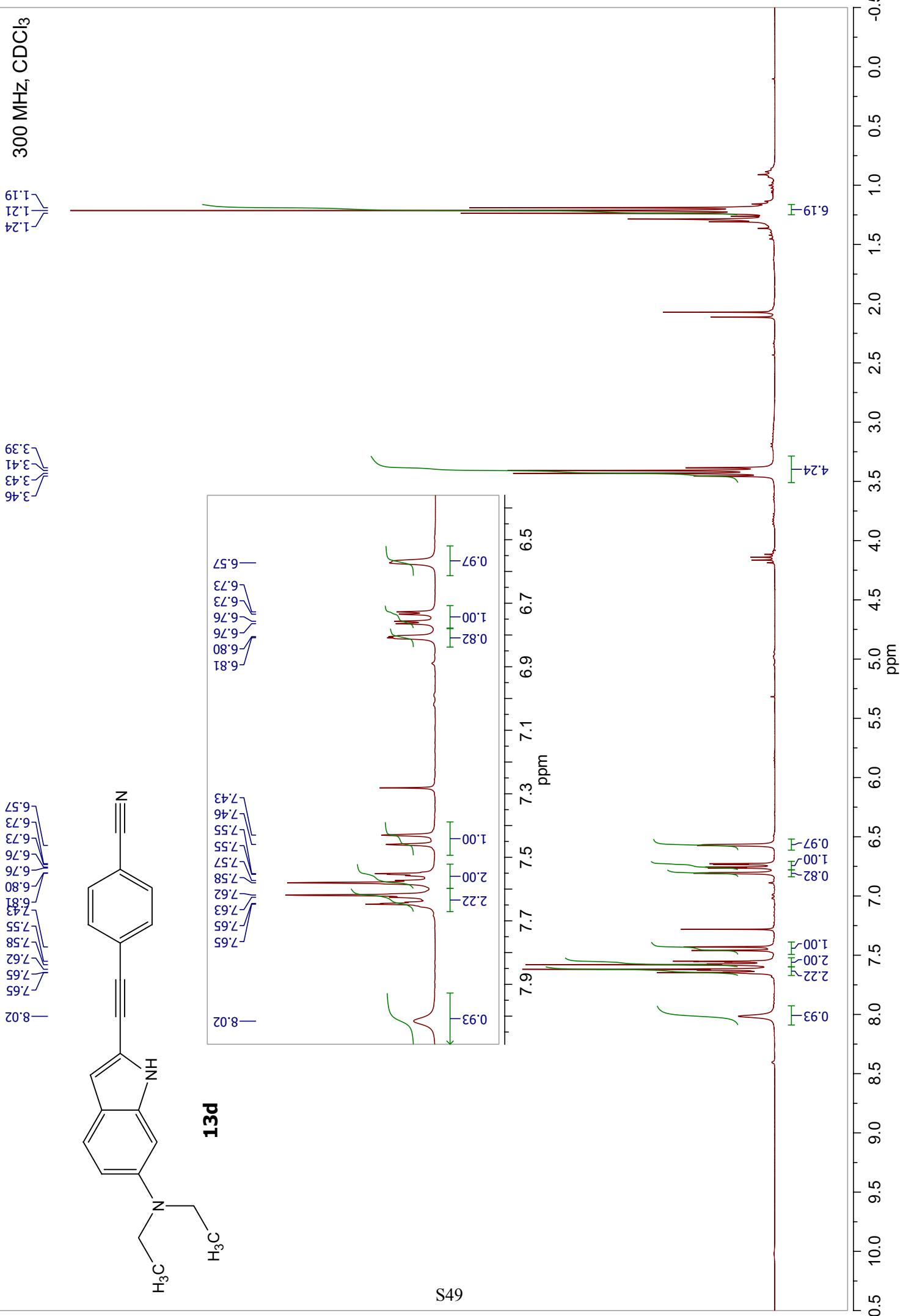


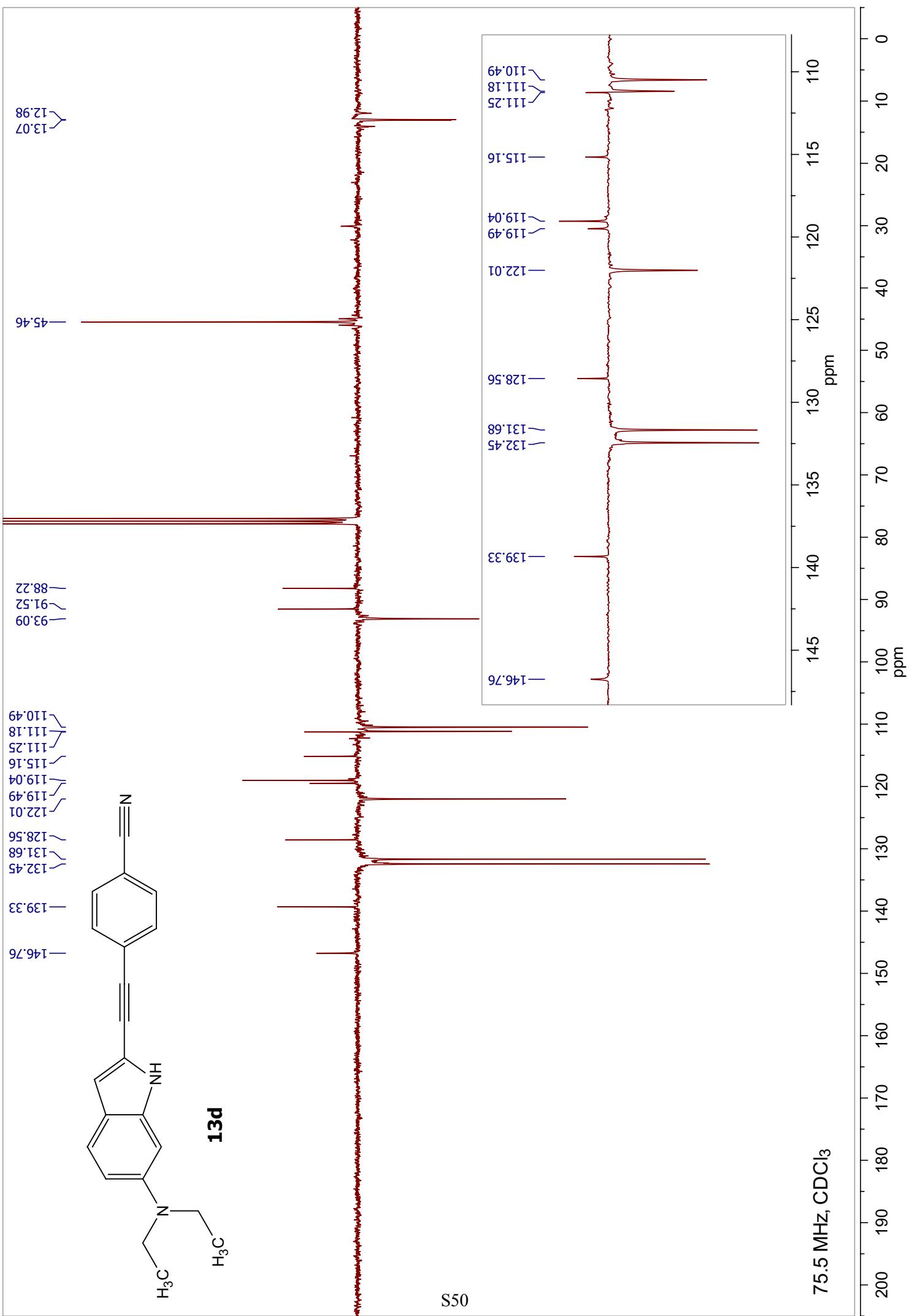
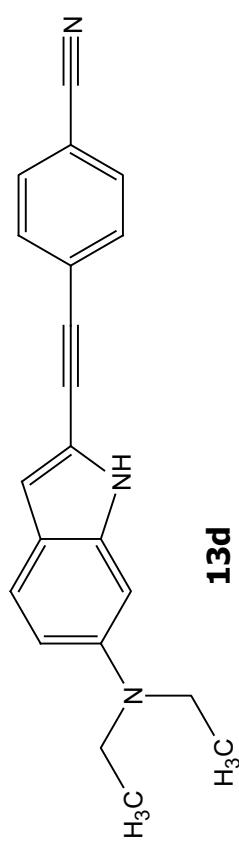


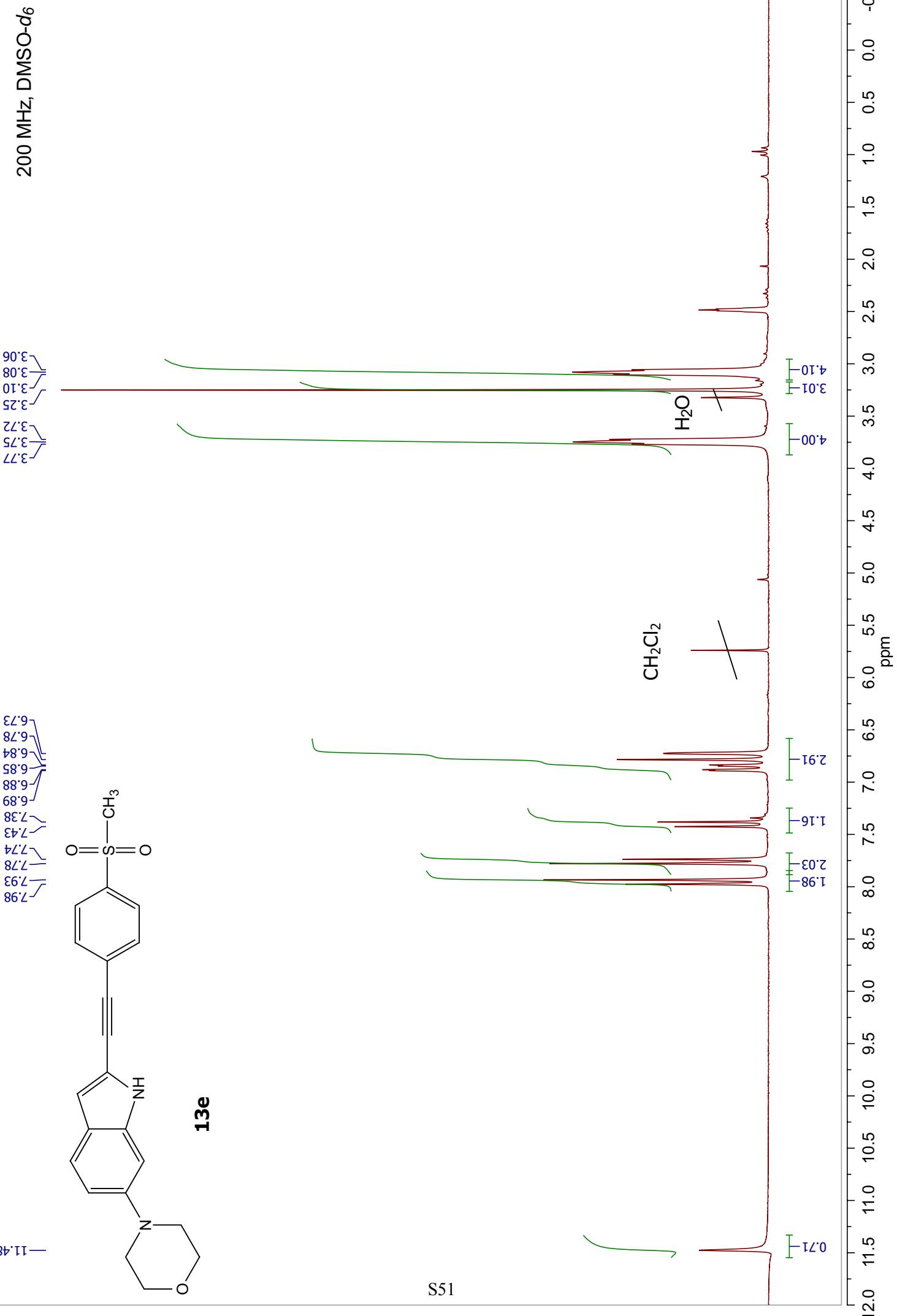






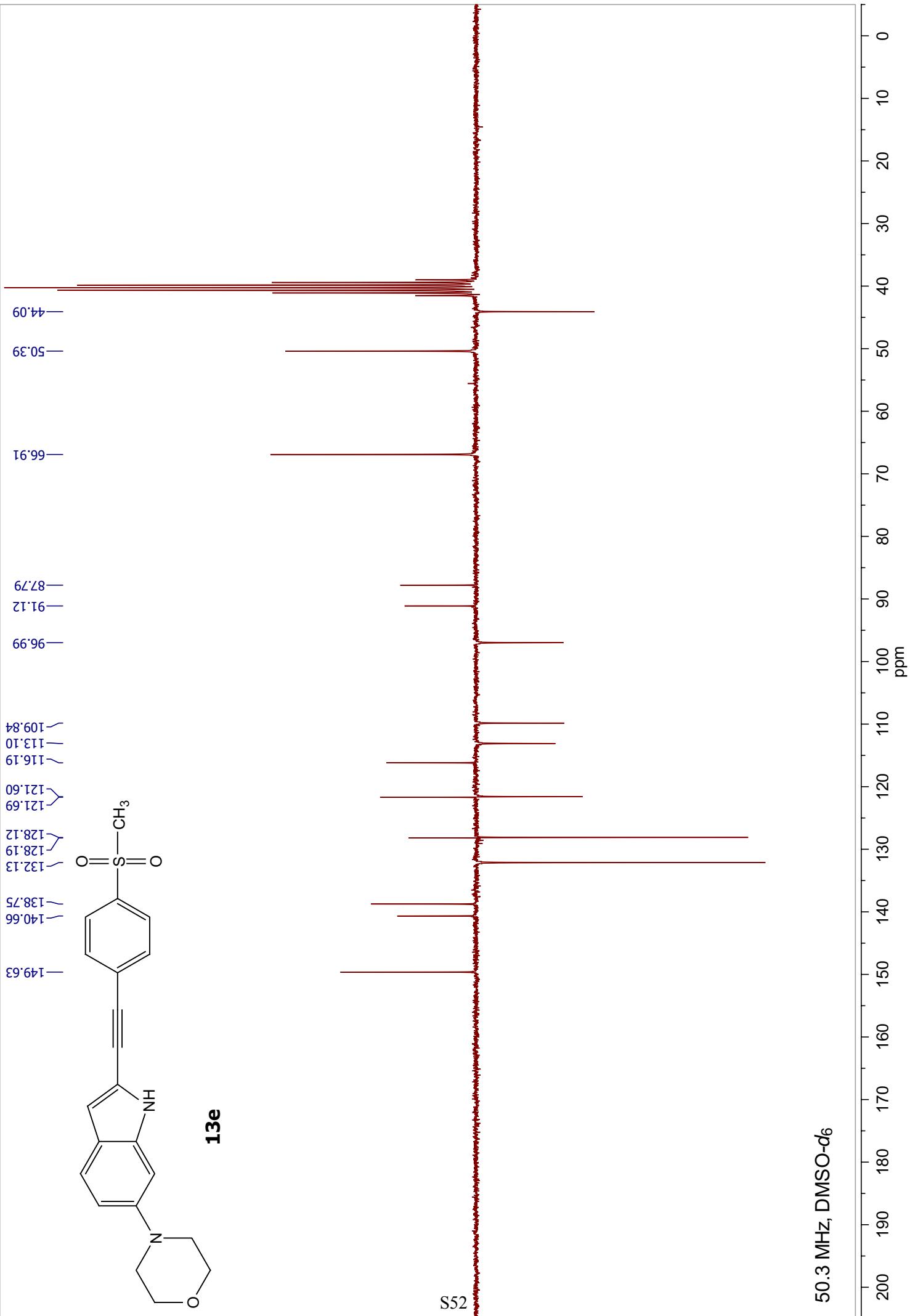






50.3 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆

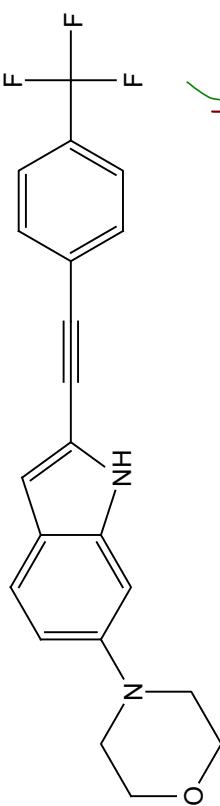
S52



3.10
3.08
3.05
3.72
3.75
3.77

6.72
6.76
6.76
6.83
6.84
6.87
6.88
7.37
7.42
7.70
7.74
7.76
7.80

—11.44

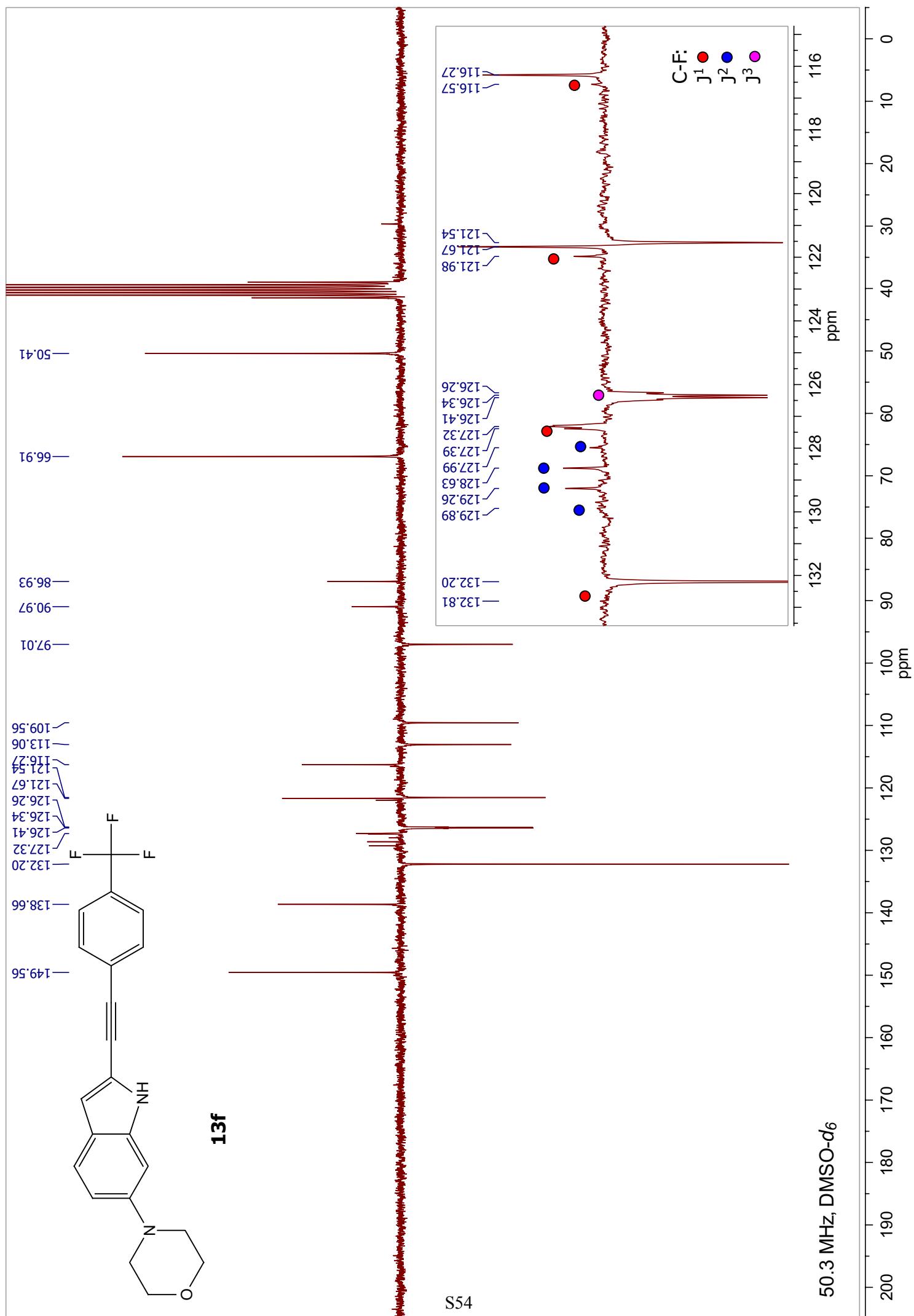


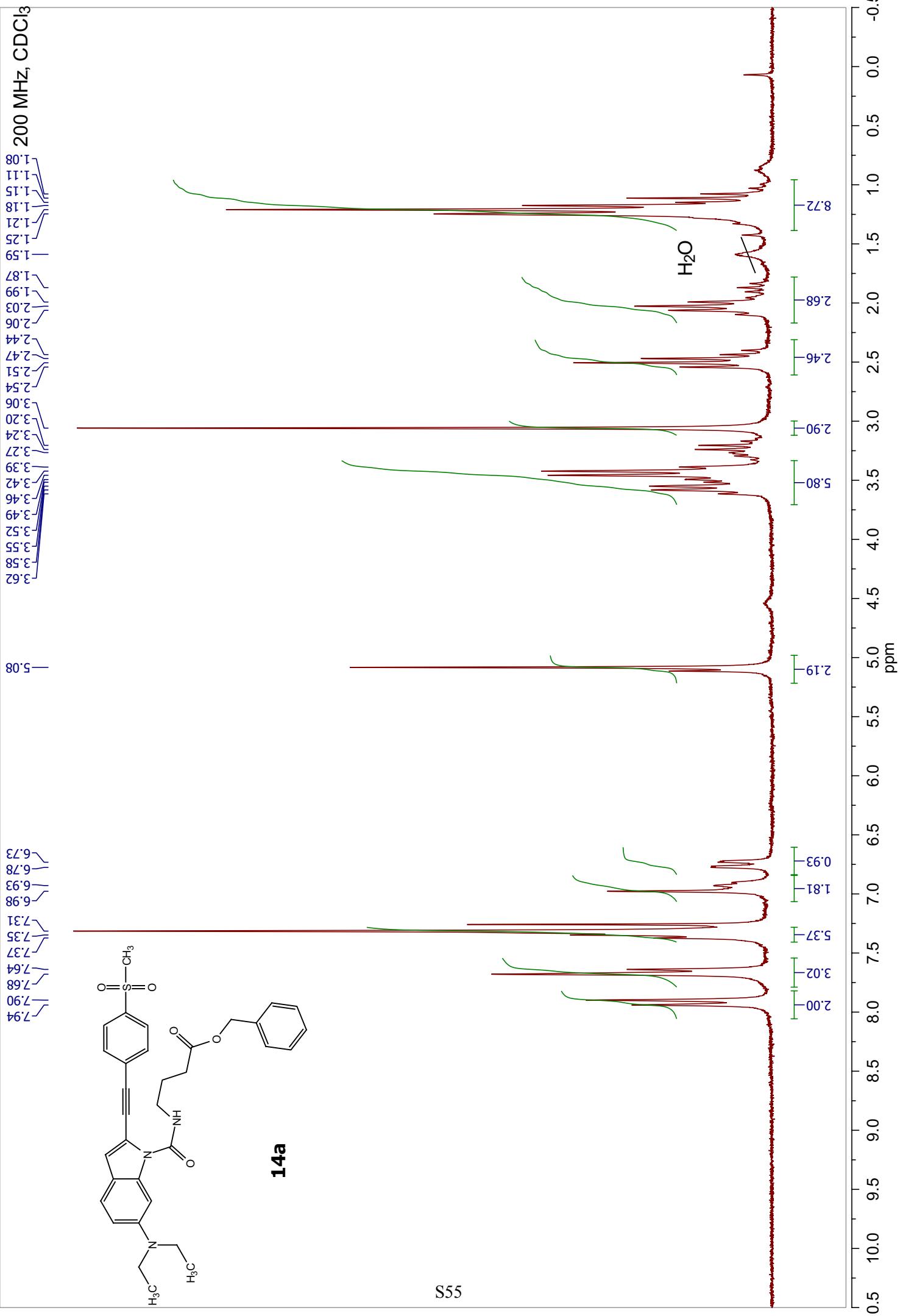
13f

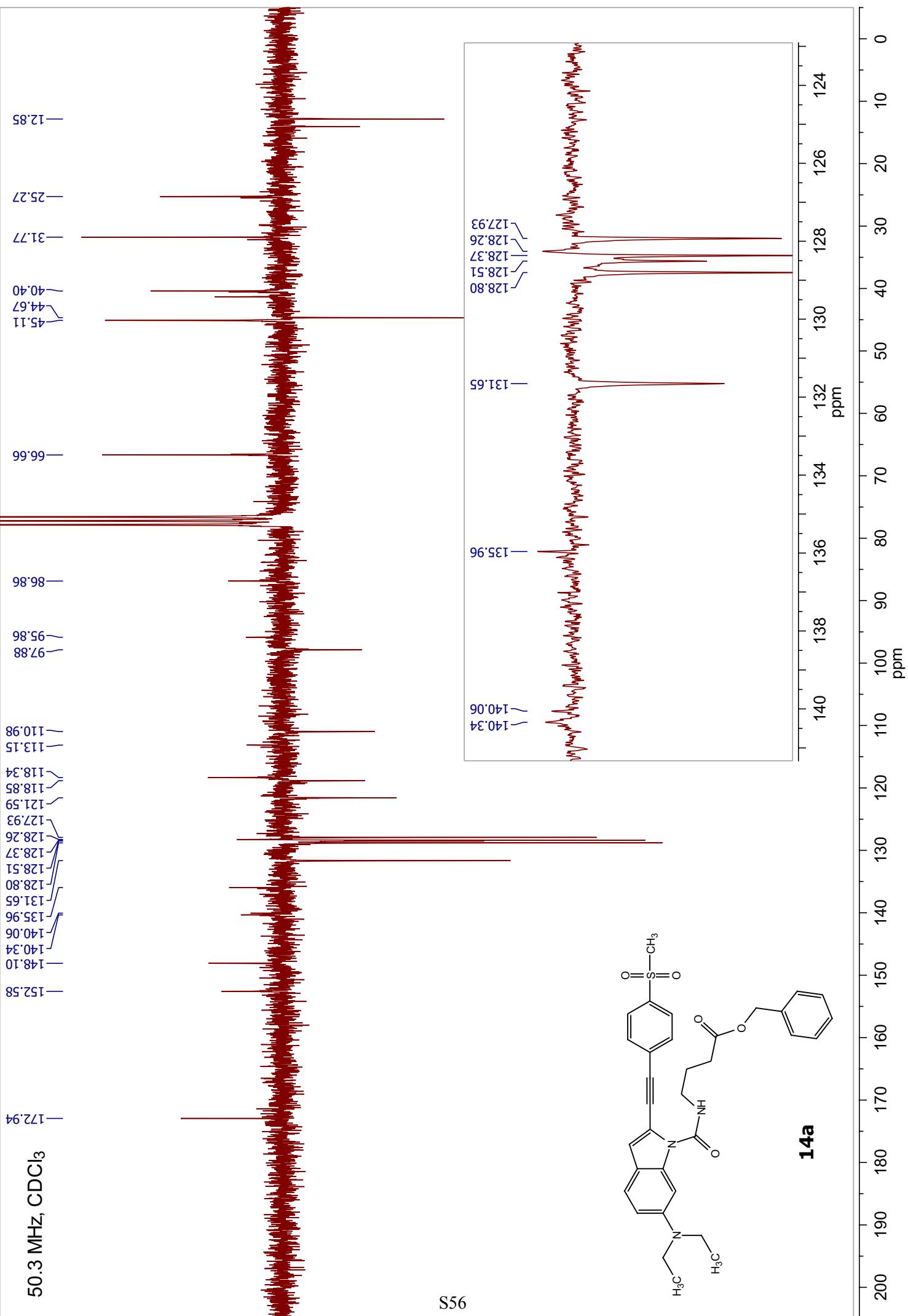
S53

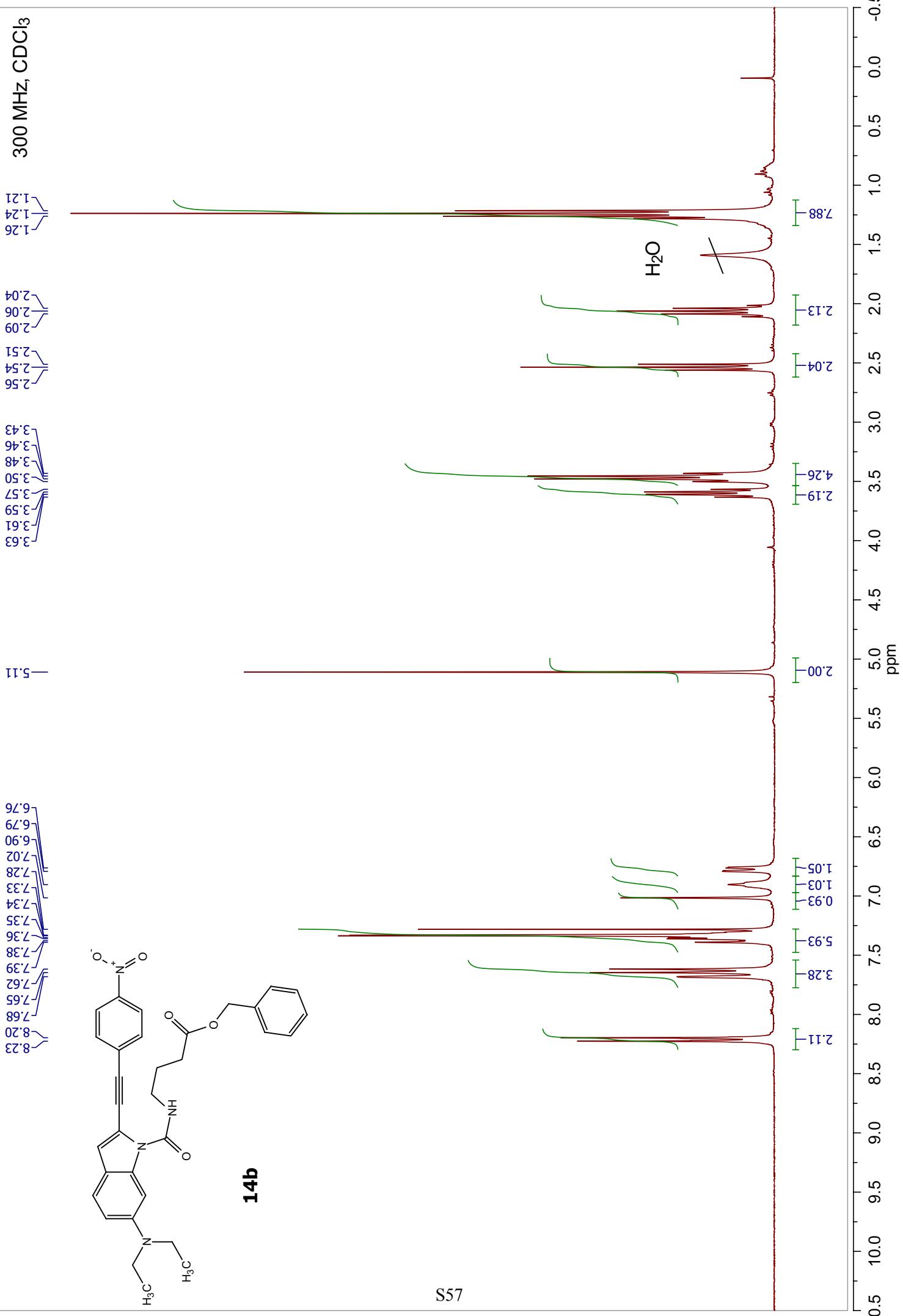
12.0 11.5 11.0 10.5 10.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5

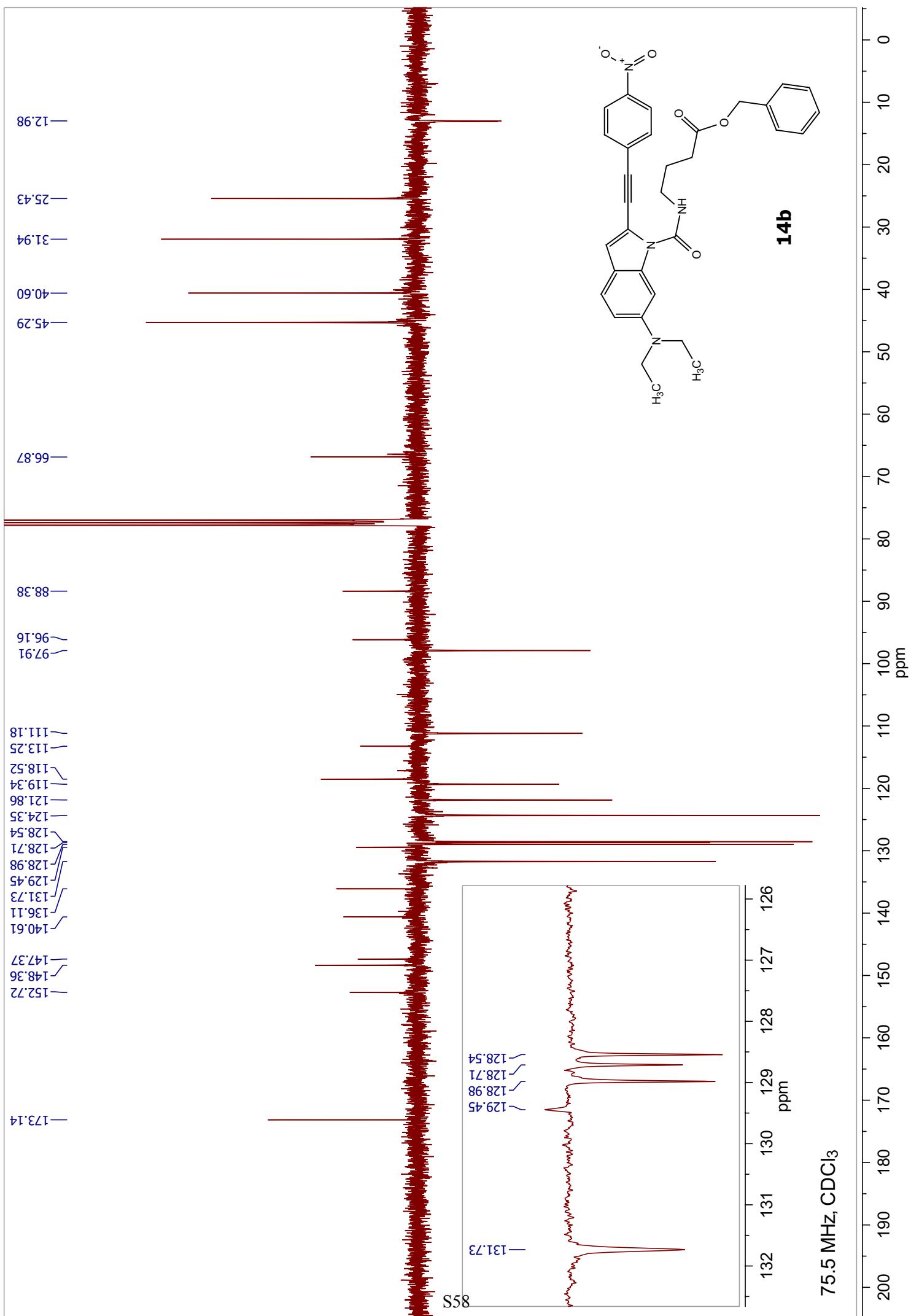
1.00
1.09
2.89
4.00
4.01
3.96
3.05
3.08
3.10

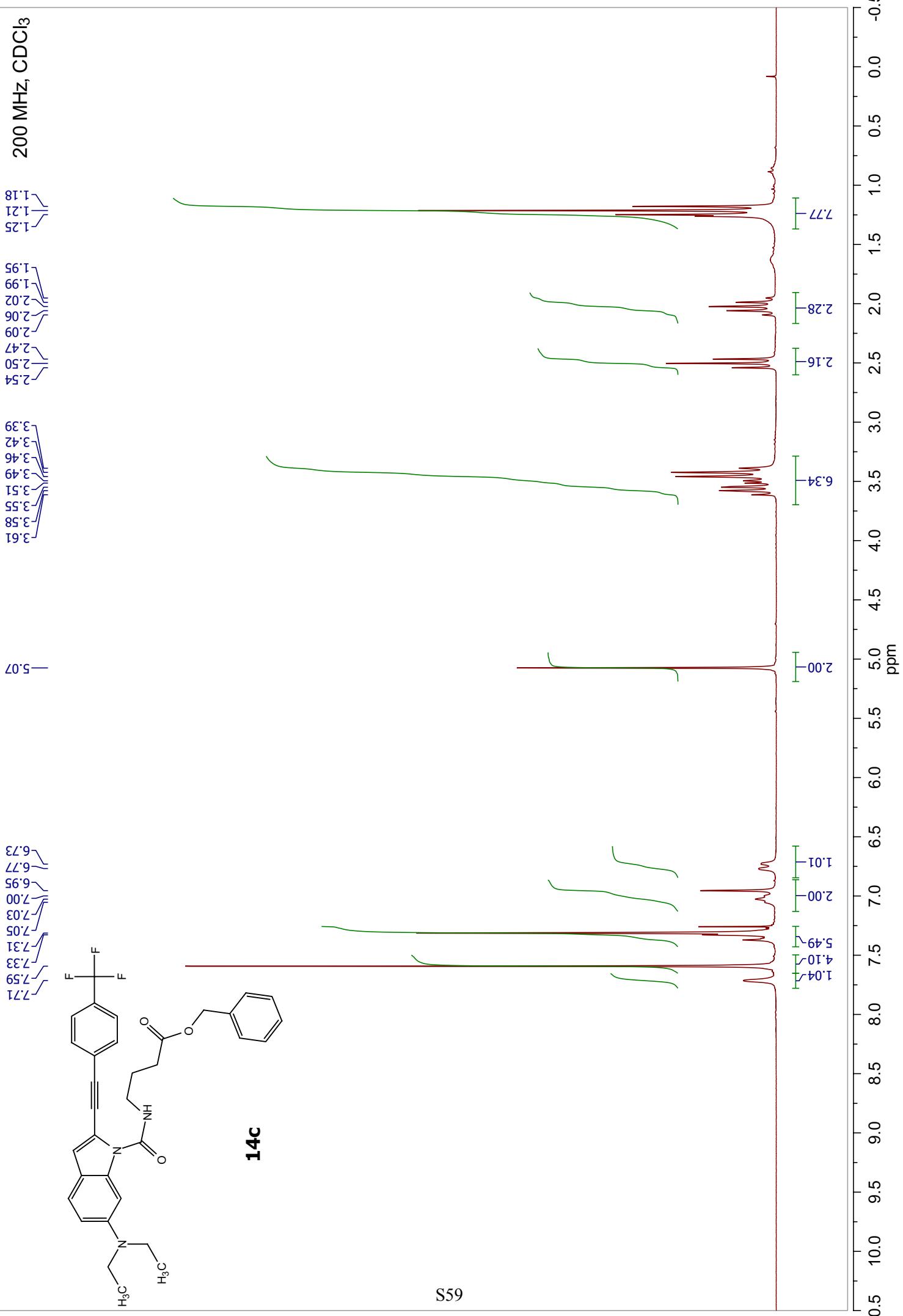




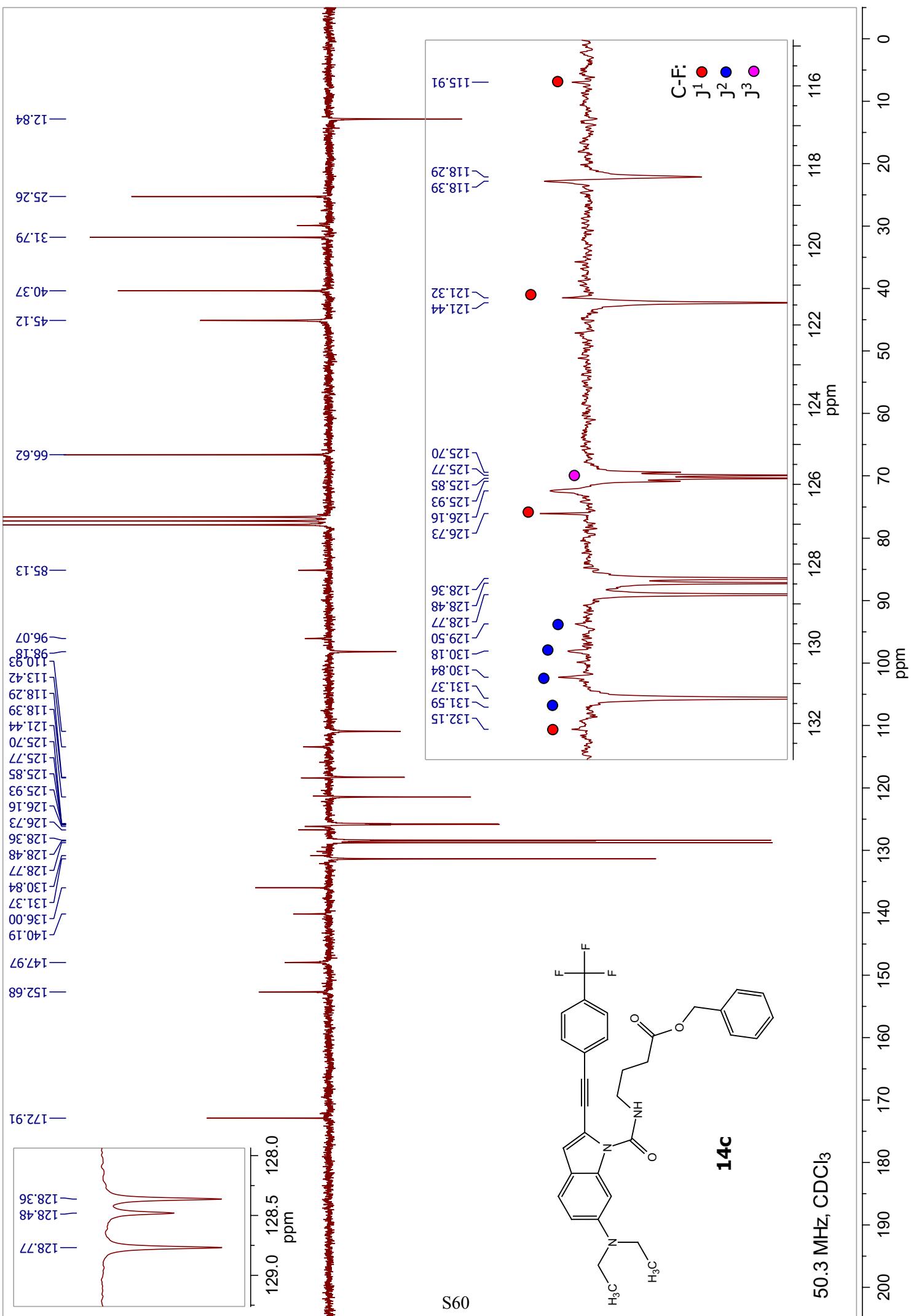


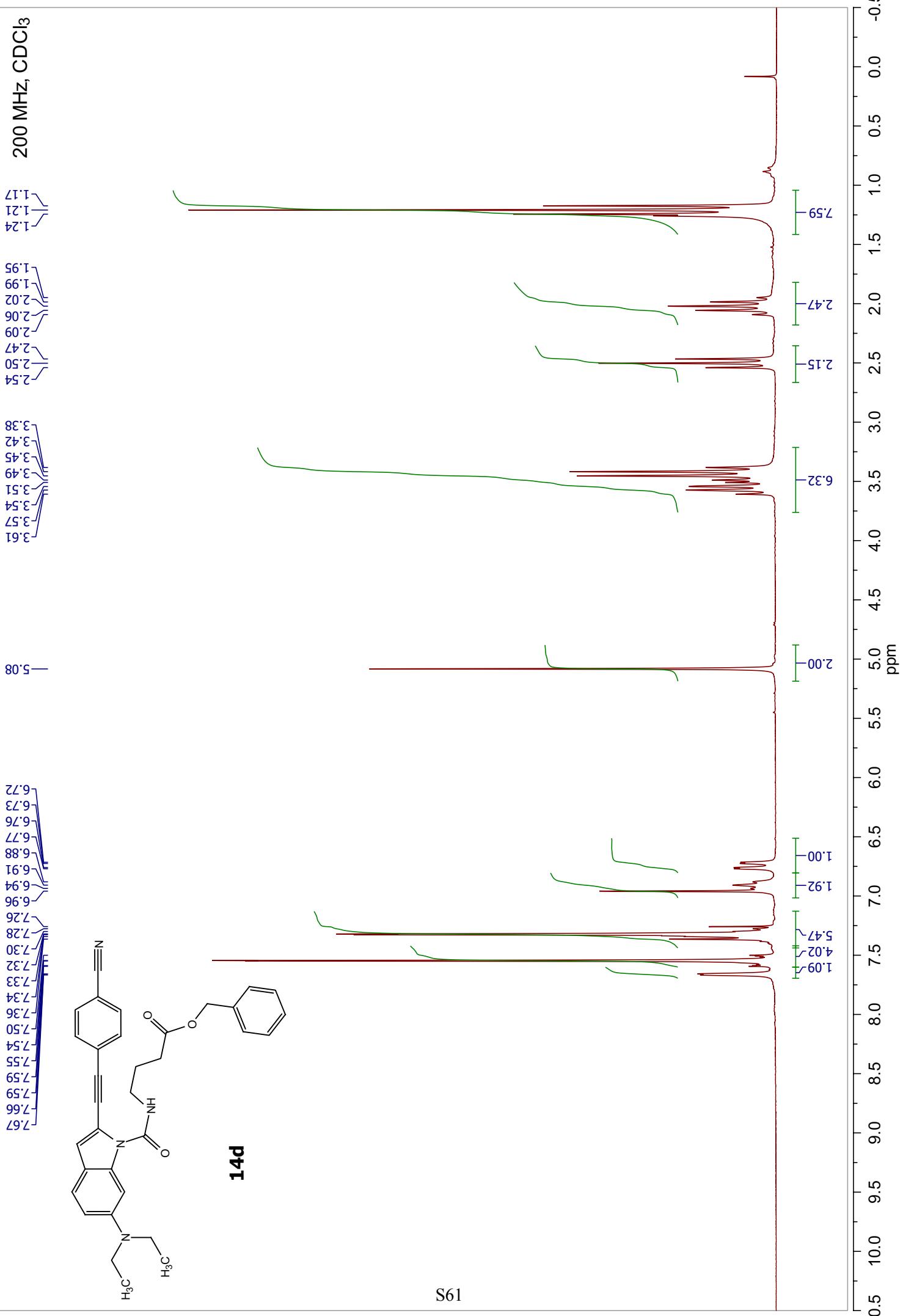




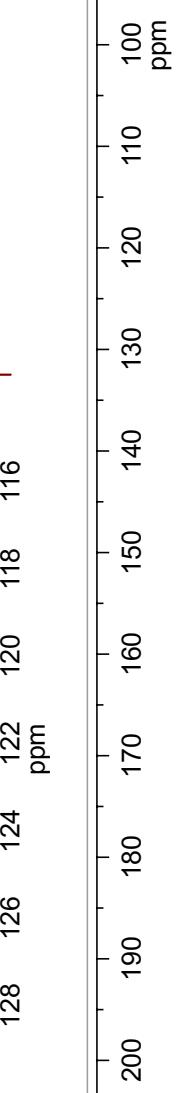


14c

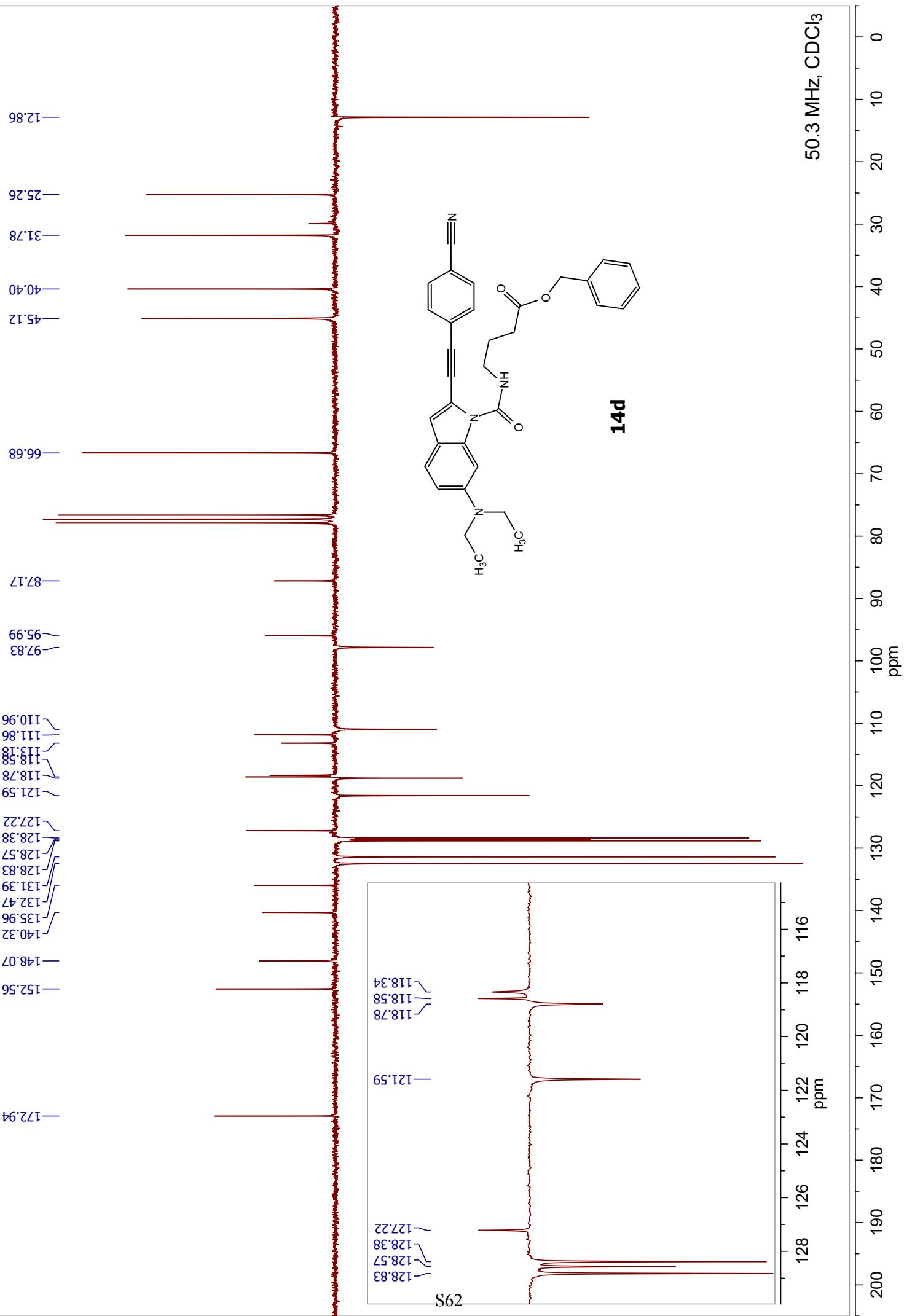


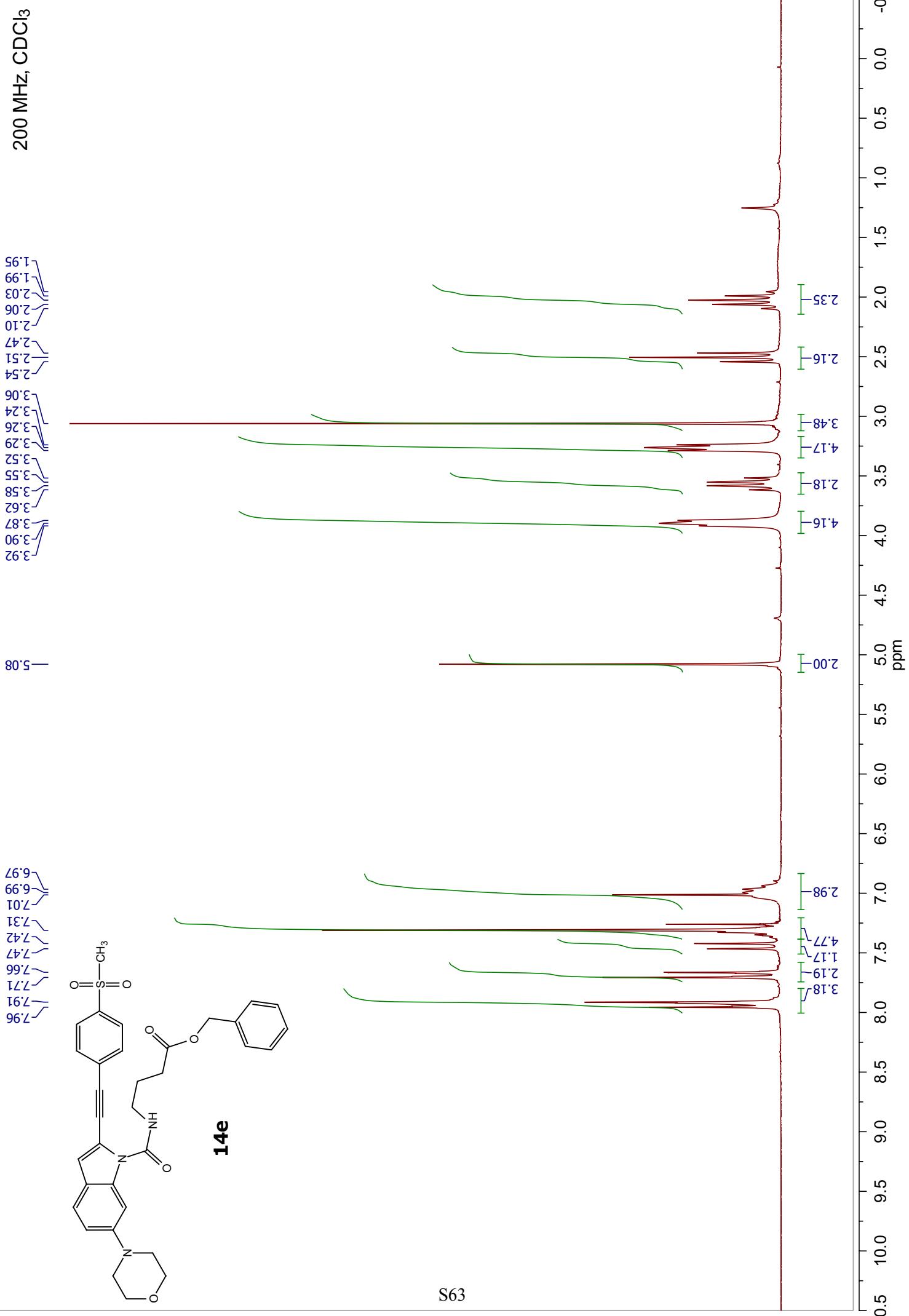


50.3 MHz, CDCl₃

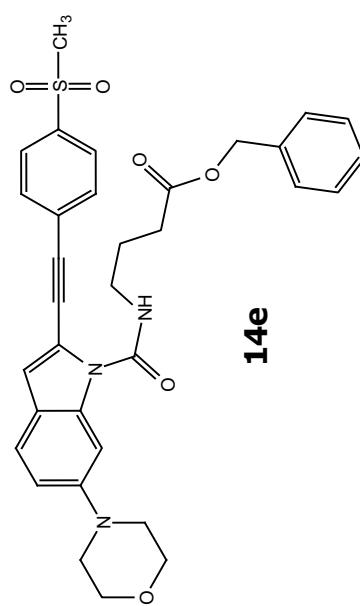
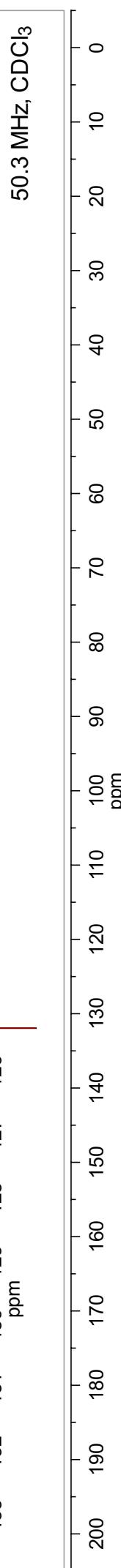


14d





50.3 MHz, CDCl_3



14e

