

Oxidation of Sulfides to Sulfoxides and Sulfones with Hydrogen Peroxide

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Polyoxometalates (POMs) are nano-sized, functional inorganic clusters with different compositions and structures, which have been applied in catalysis, medicine, and materials science.¹ Thanks to their rich redox chemistry, they demonstrated to be suitable catalysts for oxidations of alkenes, alcohols and sulfides.² Given the insolubility of POMs in many organic solvents, a typical approach to enhance the scarce mass transfer between POMs and organic substrates has been based on exchange of the counterion with classical cation surfactants (e.g. tetrabutyl ammonium). Consequently, surfactant encapsulated POM complexes proved to be more soluble and effective catalysts in oxidative processes. We have designed and characterized a polyoxomolybdate-calixarene hybrid³ (tetra-ammonium-calix[4]arene-[Mo₈O₂₆]₄)-1 with a view to study its performance in oxidation reactions (Figure 1).

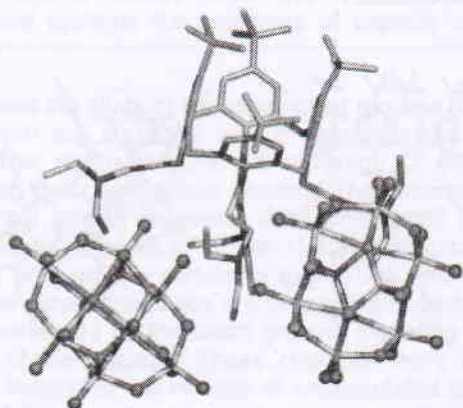


Figure 1. X-Ray structure of POM-calixarene hybrid **1**. The structure consists of one tetracationic calixarene and two half of tetraanionic POM. A different Mo coordination is observed for the two centrosymmetric POM structures: the left one with all octahedral Mo and the right one with two Mo in tetrahedral geometry.

The development of efficient, selective and environmentally friendly procedures of oxidation of sulfides to sulfoxides and sulfones is a highly active research area,⁴ due to the importance of these products as synthetic intermediates, in pharmaceutical and petroleum industry. Interestingly, we found that compound **1** served as one of the most efficient POM-based catalysts in the oxidation of sulfides either to sulfoxides or sulfones, when working at only 0.05% mol loading, using 30% H₂O₂ solution as the oxidant in acetonitrile.

¹ Special issue on "polyoxometalates", *Chem. Rev.* **1998**, *98*.

² Mizuno, N.; Kamata, K.; Yamaguchi, K. *Top. Catal.* **2010**, *53*, 876-893.

³ For an example of polyoxotungstate-calixarene hybrid, see: Ishii, Y.; Takenaka, Y.; Konishi, K. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2702-2705.

⁴ Lattanzi, A. in *Comprehensive Organic Synthesis* (2nd edition), (Eds. Knochel, P., Molander, G. A.), Oxford, Elsevier, **2014**, *7*, 837-879.

Calixarenes are known to aggregate in water to form vesicles of different sizes and shapes. In this work, we have studied the aggregation of calixarenes with carboxylic acid groups. The aggregates are discrete and well-defined. Microscopy (TEM) shows aggregates of vesicles of 1 e. The water-solubility of these aggregates is high. These results suggest a new approach for drug delivery systems.

Figure 1. Amphiphilic vesicles