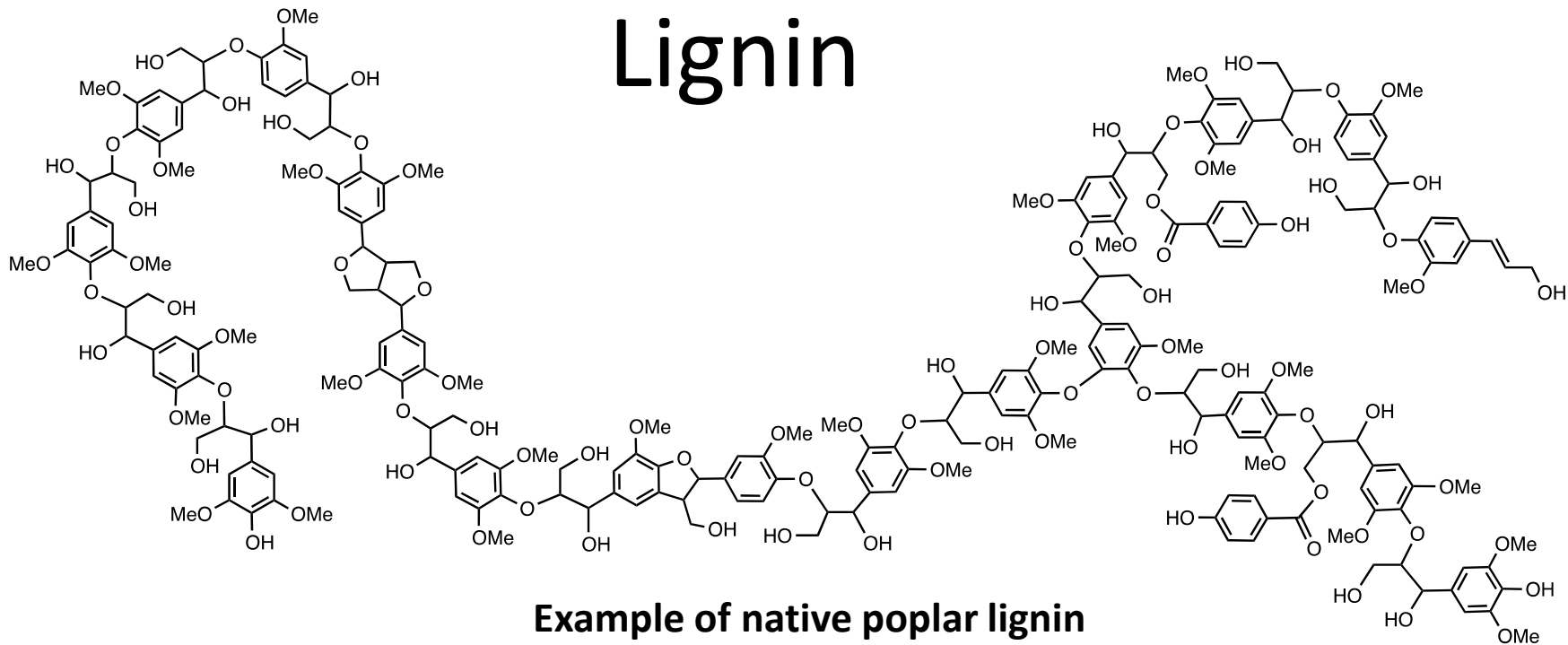


# Design of novel nitrogenous base-tethered Co-Schiff base complexes for the selective catalytic cleavage of lignin

Rebecca E. Key and Joseph J. Bozell  
Center for Renewable Carbon  
The University of Tennessee  
November 10, 2016

# Lignin



Example of native poplar lignin

- Second most abundant renewable carbon source after cellulose
  - Comprises up to 25% of biomass
- Biorefining processes for isolating lignin introduce drastic changes into the native structure
  - Increase in the number of free phenolic groups

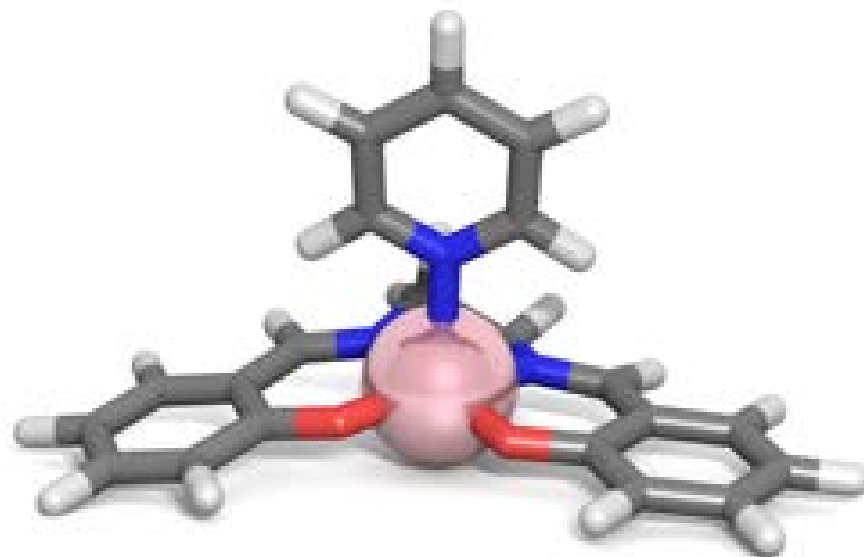
Vanholme, R.; Demedts, B.; Morreel, K.; Ralph, J.; Boerjan, W. *Plant Physiol.* **2010**, *153*, 895.

Bozell, J. J. *Top Curr Chem* **2014**, *353*, 229.

Robert, D. R.; Bardet, M.; Gellerstedt, G.; Lindfors, E. L. *J. Wood Chem. Technol.* **1984**, *4*, 239.

# Catalysis of phenolic reactions

- Substituted aromatics in lignin are electron-rich
- Susceptible to phenolic oxidation
- Catalysts that target lignin-like phenol oxidation would be a viable approach for determining applicability of lignin as a chemical feedstock
- Co-Schiff bases catalyze phenolic oxidation under aerobic conditions.

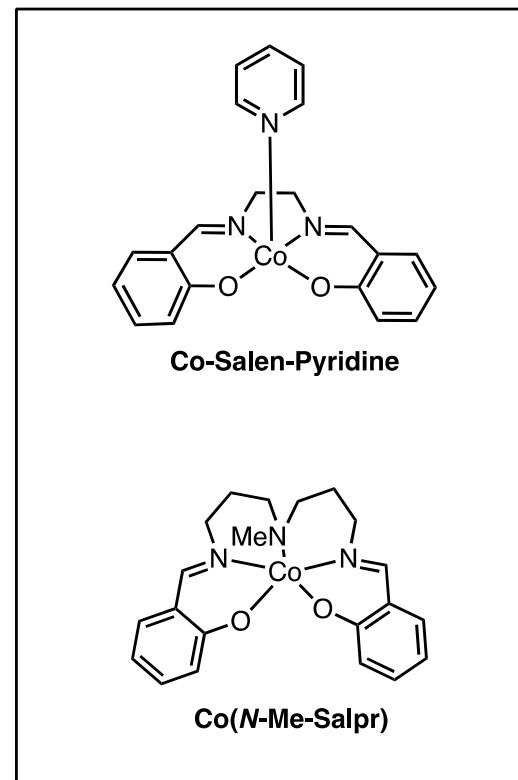
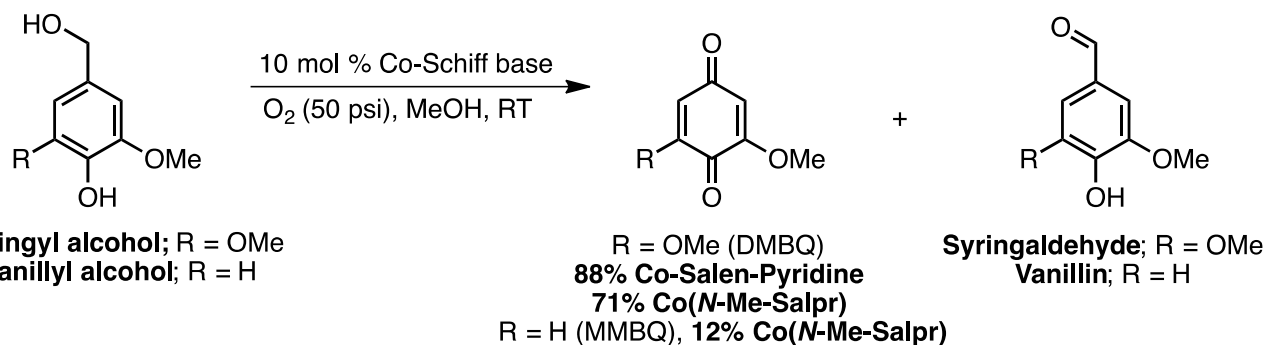


Biannic, B.; Bozell, J. J.; Elder, T. *Green Chem.* **2014**, *16*, 3635.

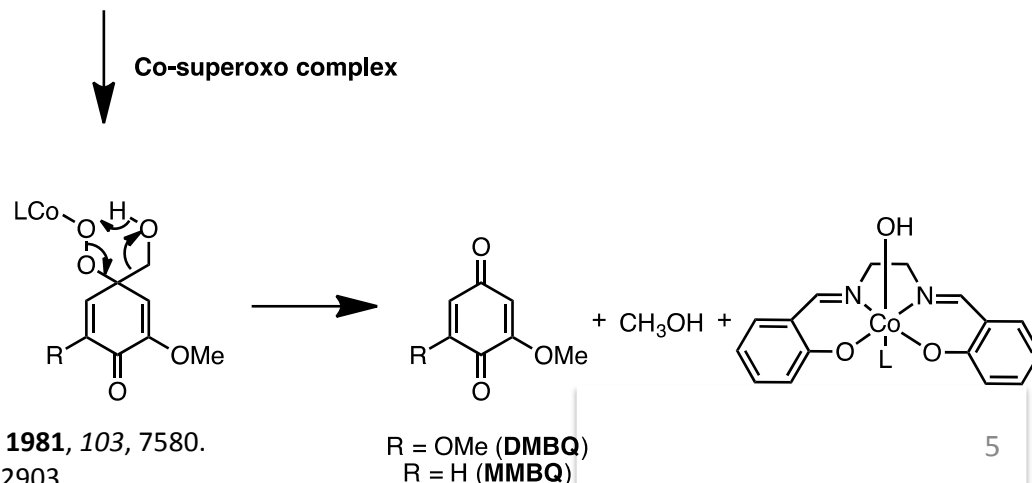
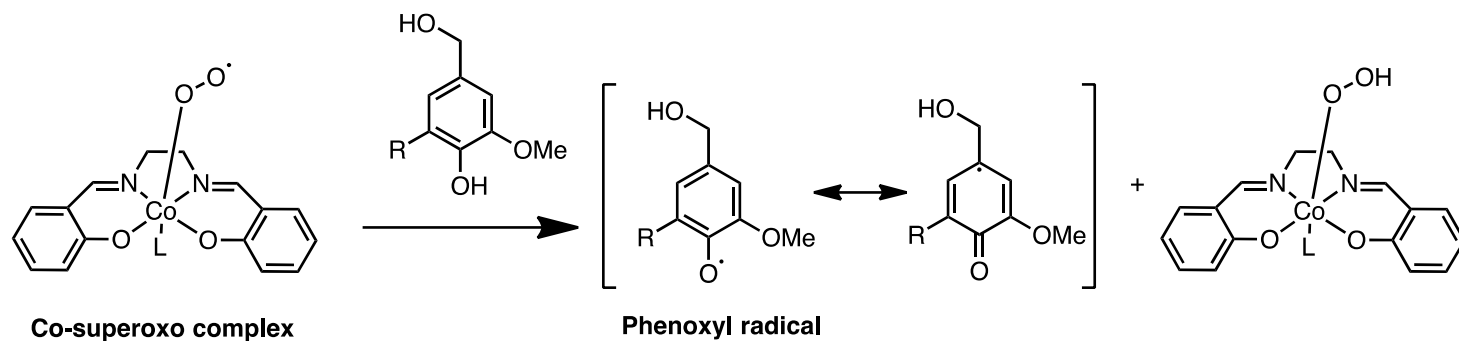
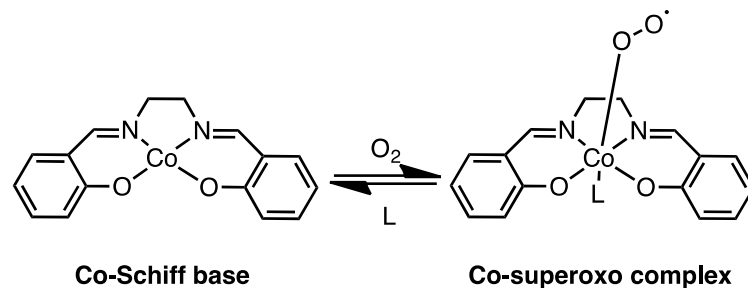
Zombeck, A.; Drago, R. S.; Corden, B. B.; Gaul, J. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103*, 7580.

Co-salen-pyridine complex designed by Peter Ciesielski, NREL

# Co-Schiff base catalysis: previous work



# Mechanism for Co-Schiff-base-catalyzed phenolic oxidation



Bozell, J. J.; Hanes, B. R.; Dimmel, D. R. *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 2398.

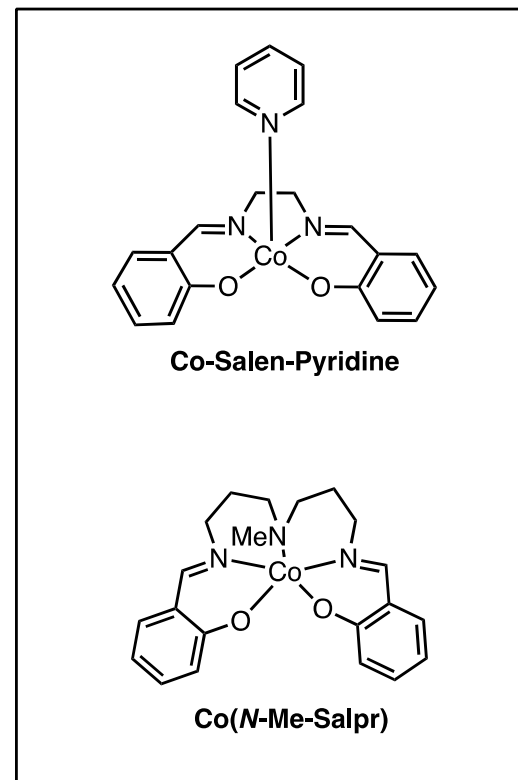
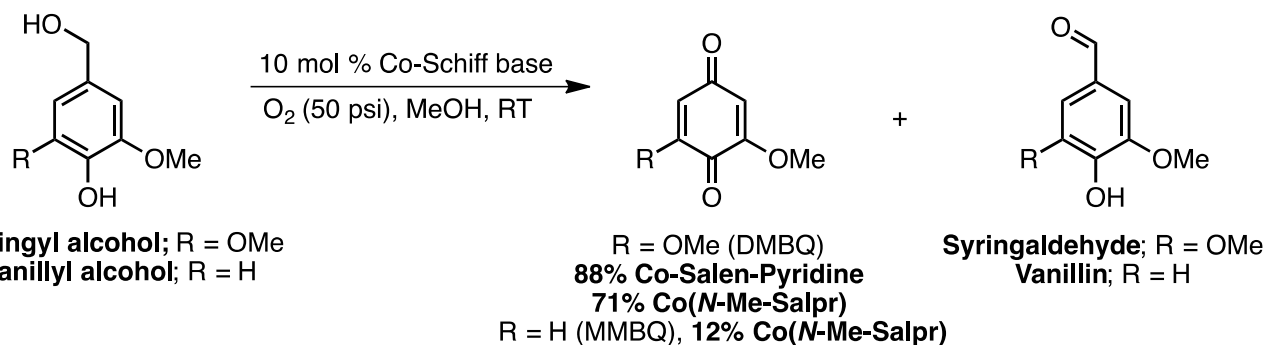
Nishinaga, A.; Tomita, H. *J. Mol. Catal.* **1980**, *7*, 179.

Zombeck, A.; Drago, R. S.; Corden, B. B.; Baul, J. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103*, 7580.

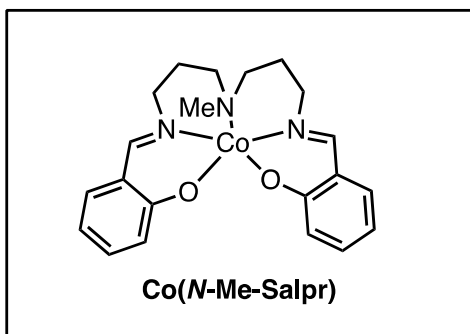
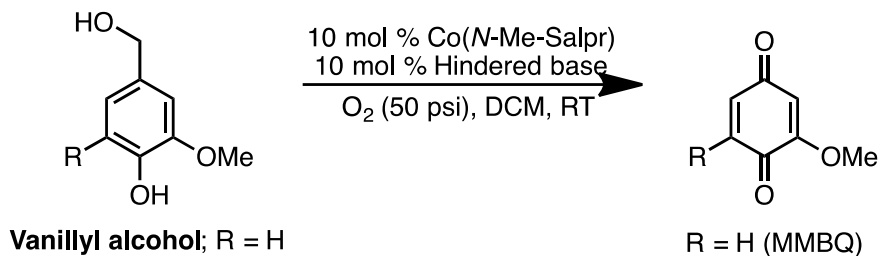
Corden, B. B.; Drago, R. S.; Perito, R. P. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, *107*, 2903.

R = OMe (DMBQ)  
R = H (MMBQ)

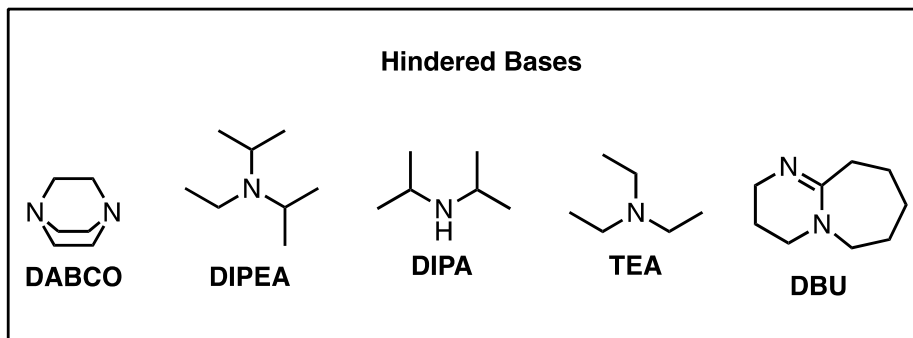
# Co-Schiff base catalysis: previous work



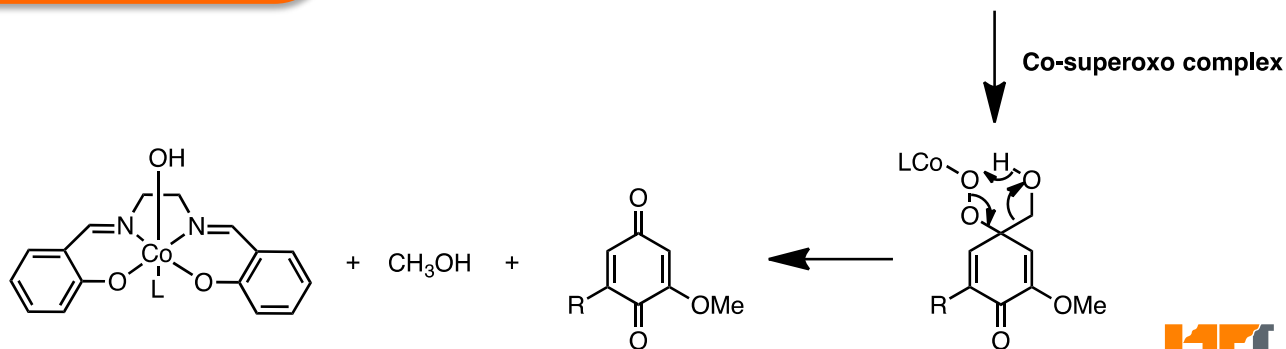
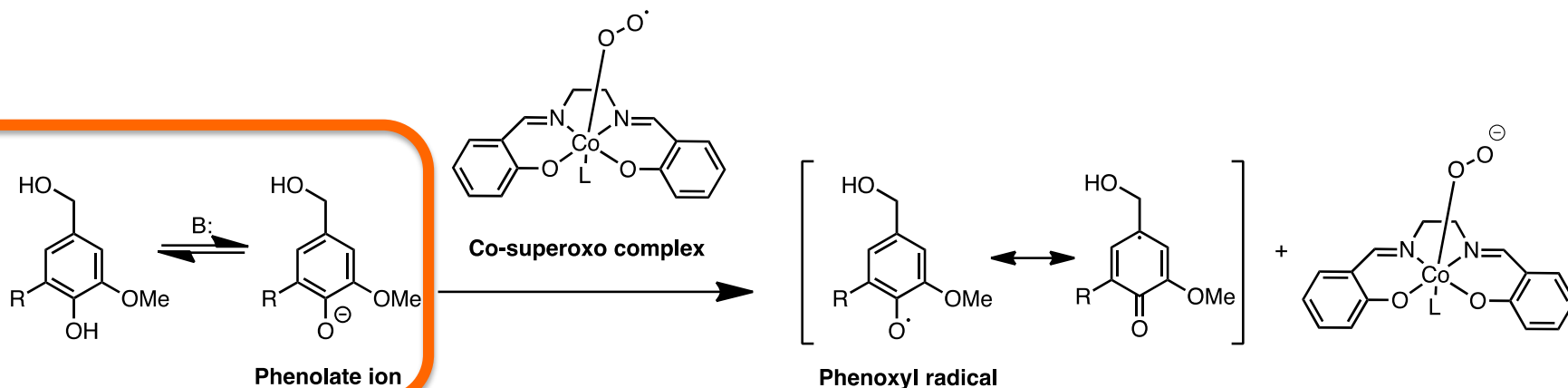
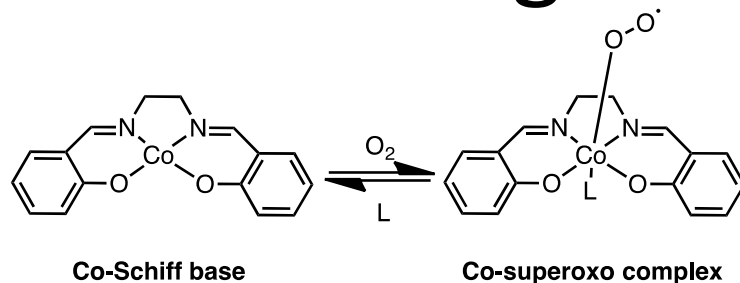
# Co-Schiff base catalysis: addition of a hindered base



Hindered Base	Conjugate Acid pK <sub>a</sub>	Yield MMBQ (%)
<b>None</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>21</b>
DABCO	8.19	21
<b>DIPEA</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>55</b>
DIPA	10.76	51
TEA	10.60	52
DBU	13.28	0



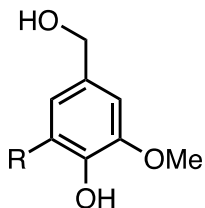
# Mechanism for Co-Schiff-base-catalyzed phenolic oxidation using a hindered base



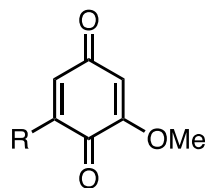
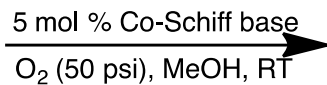
R = OMe (**DMBQ**)  
R = H (**MMBQ**)



# Second-generation Co-Schiff base catalysts

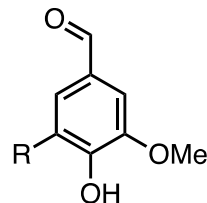


**Syringyl Alcohol**  
R = OMe

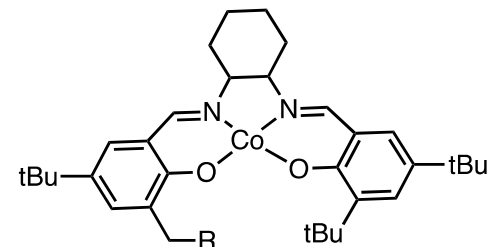


**2,6-DMBQ**; R = OMe

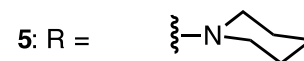
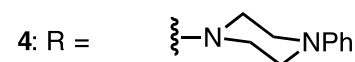
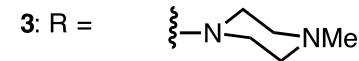
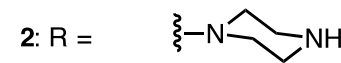
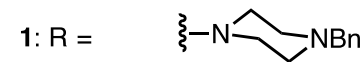
+



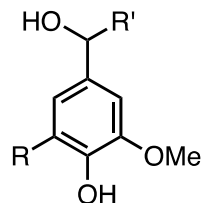
**Syringaldehyde**; R = OMe



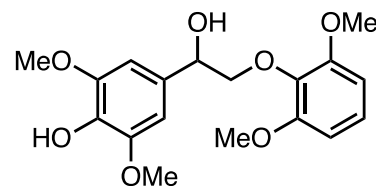
**1-5**



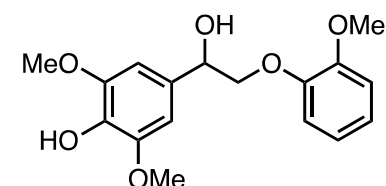
Cat.	Loading (mol %)	Reaction Time (h)	Yield 2,6-DMBQ (%)	Yield SyCHO (%)	SyOH Recovery (%)
<b>1, NBn</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2, NH</b>	5	5	61	25	trace
<b>3, NMe</b>	5	16	54	0	40
<b>4, NPh</b>	5	2	65	22	trace
<b>5, Pip</b>	5	16	75	19	0



**Vanillyl Alcohol**  
R = R' = H  
83% MMBQ



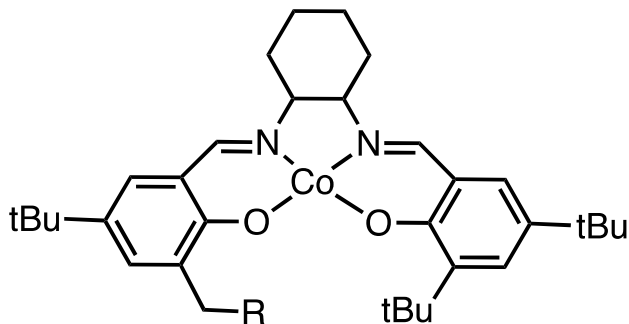
**S,S-Dimeric Model**  
81% 2,6-DMBQ



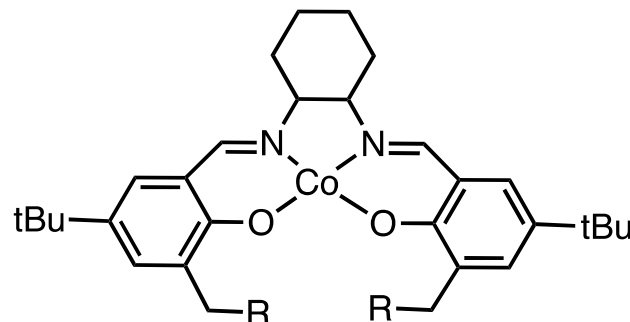
**S,G-Dimeric Model**  
86% 2,6-DMBQ

# **ALTERNATIVE NITROGENOUS COBALT-SCHIFF BASE CATALYSTS: EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF BULKY, NITROGENEOUS BASE SUBSTITUENTS**

# Arylpiperazine-tethered Co-Schiff base catalysts: expanding the scope

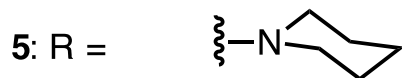
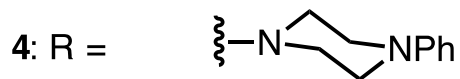
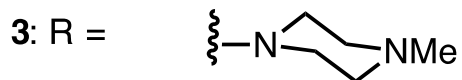
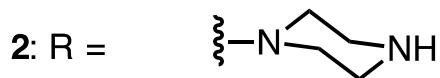
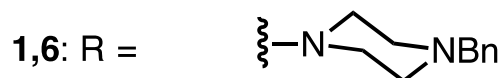


1-6

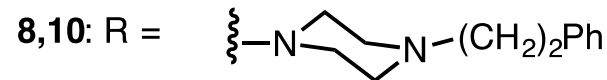
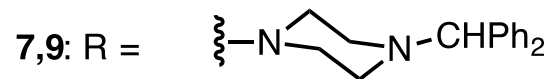


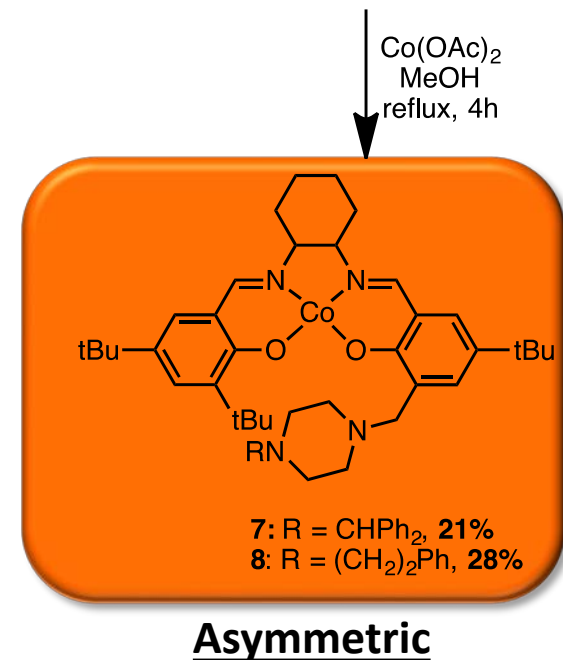
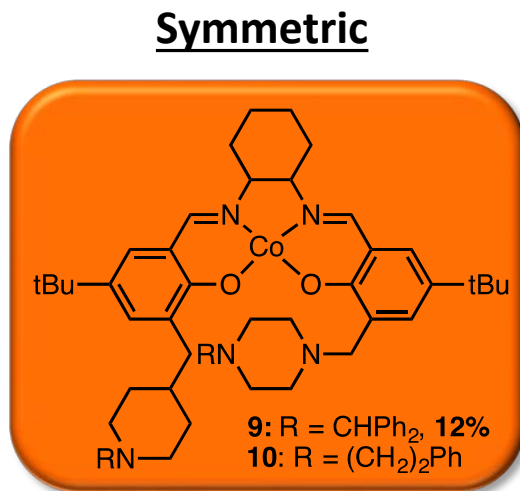
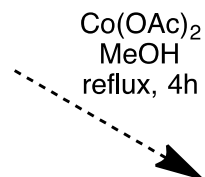
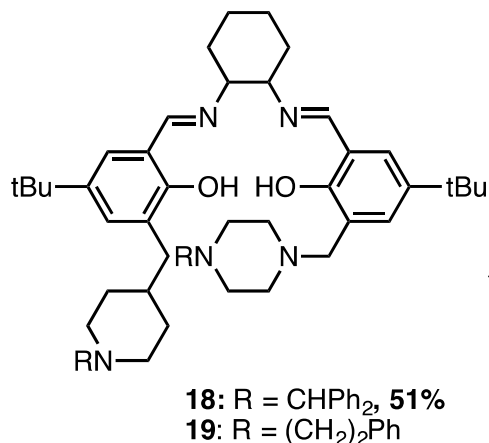
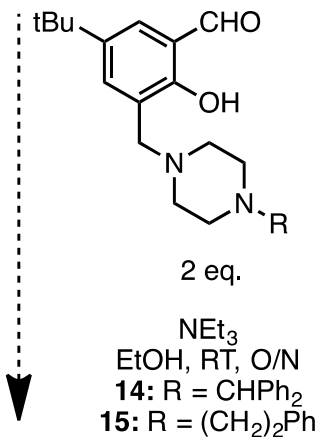
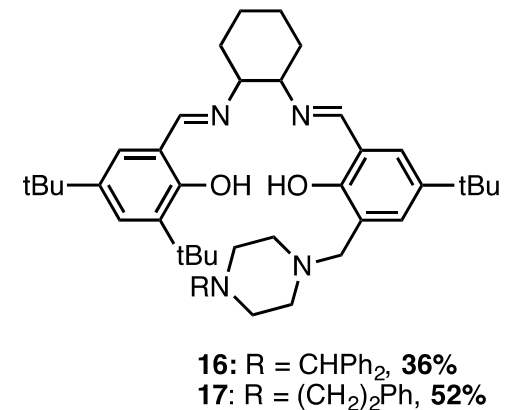
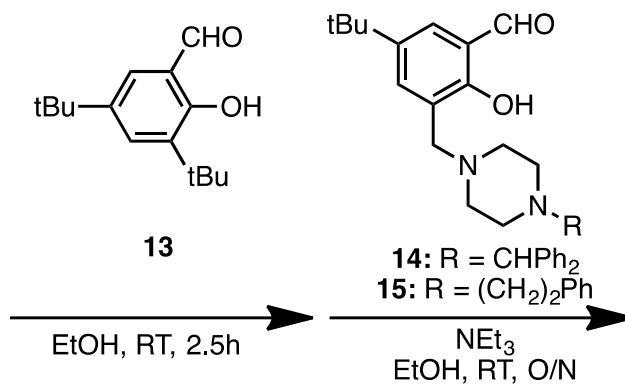
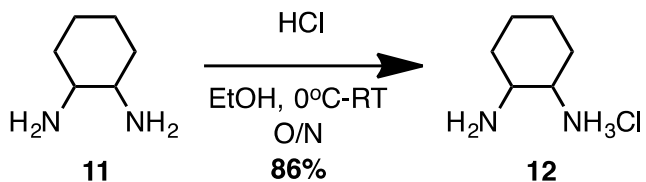
7-10

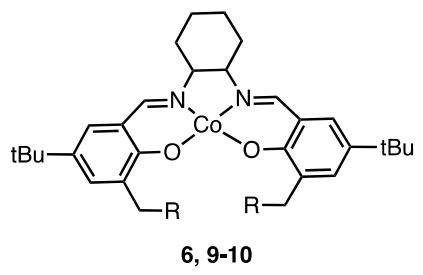
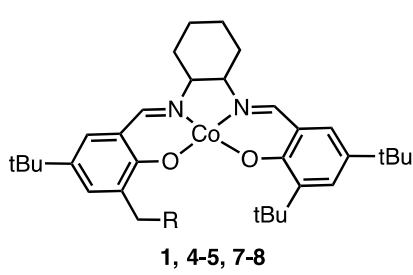
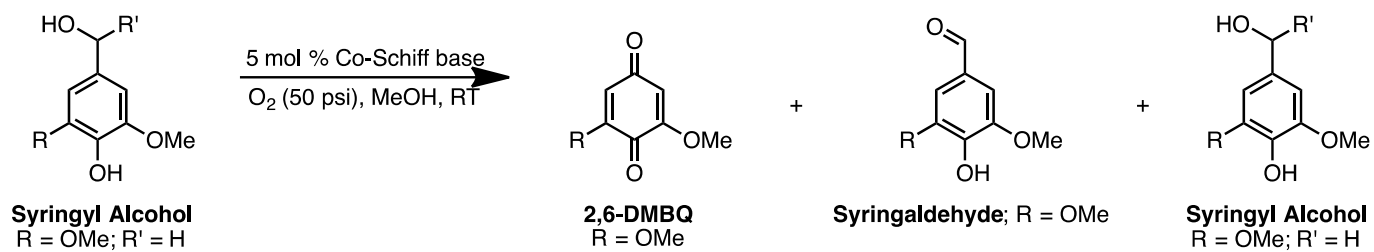
## Previously Synthesized Catalysts



## New Catalysts



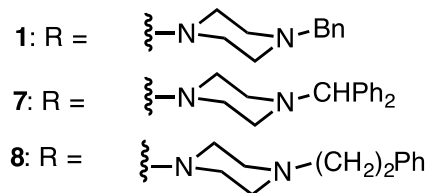
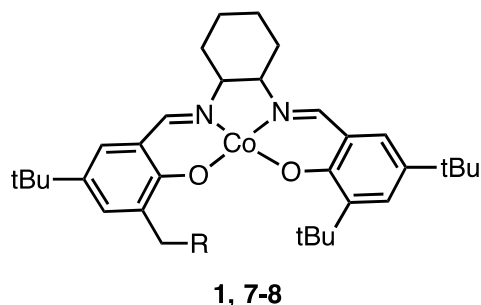
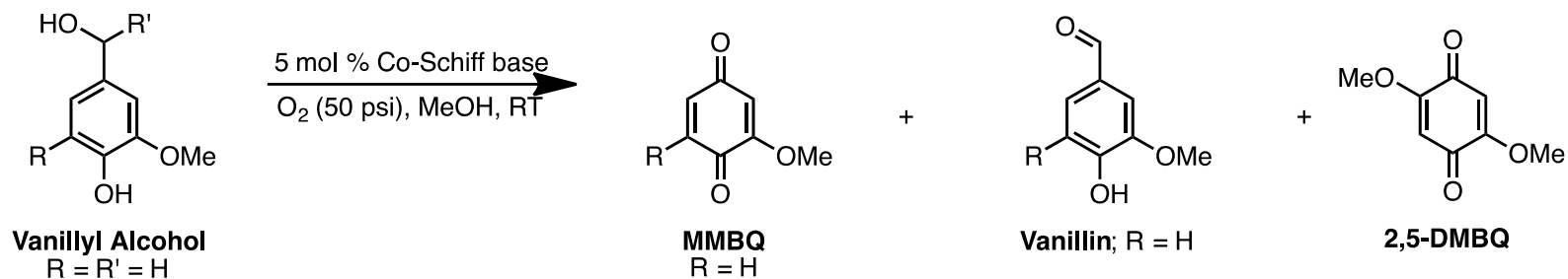




- 1,6: R = 
  
 4: R = 
  
 5: R = 
  
 7,9: R = 
  
 8, 10: R =

Catalyst.	Time (h)	2,6-DMBQ (%)	SyCHO (%)	SyOH (%)
<b>1*, <i>asymm</i>-NBn</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>1, <i>asymm</i>-NBn</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	-
<b>4*, <i>asymm</i>-NPh</b>	2	65	22	
<b>5*, <i>asymm</i>-Piperidine</b>	16	75	19	
<b>6, <i>symm</i>-Bn</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11</b>	-
<b>7-<i>asymm</i>-diPhMe</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	-
<b>8, <i>asymm</i>-Phenethyl</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	-
<b>10, <i>symm</i>-diPhMe</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	-

\*Biannic, B.; Bozell, J. J. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2730.

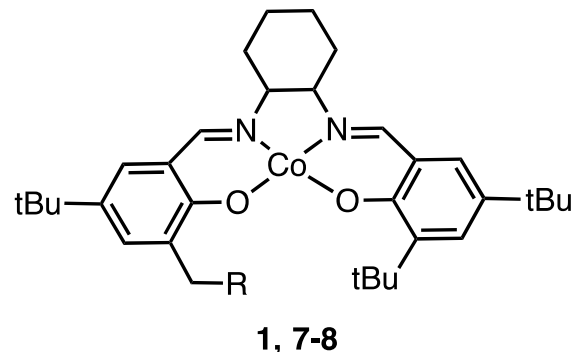


Catalyst	Time (h)	MMBQ (%)	2,5-DMBQ (%)	Vanillin (%)	VaOH (%)
<b>1*</b> , <i>asymm</i> -NBn	16	83	NR	NR	NR
<b>7</b> - <i>asymm</i> -diPhMe	18	34	5	-	21
<b>8</b> , <i>asymm</i> -Phenethyl	17 (DCM)	38	-	-	33

# Summary: Ar-piperazine-tethered-Co-salen-catalyzed S and G unit oxidations

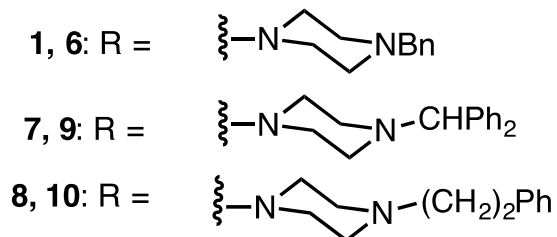
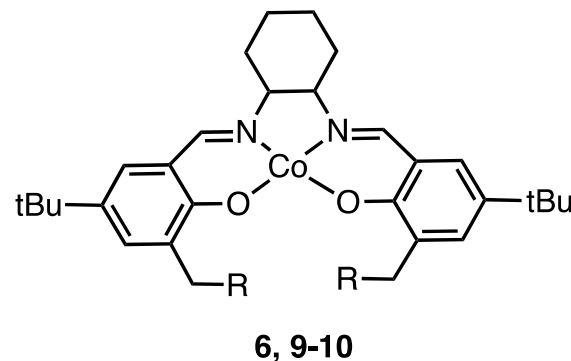
- S Models

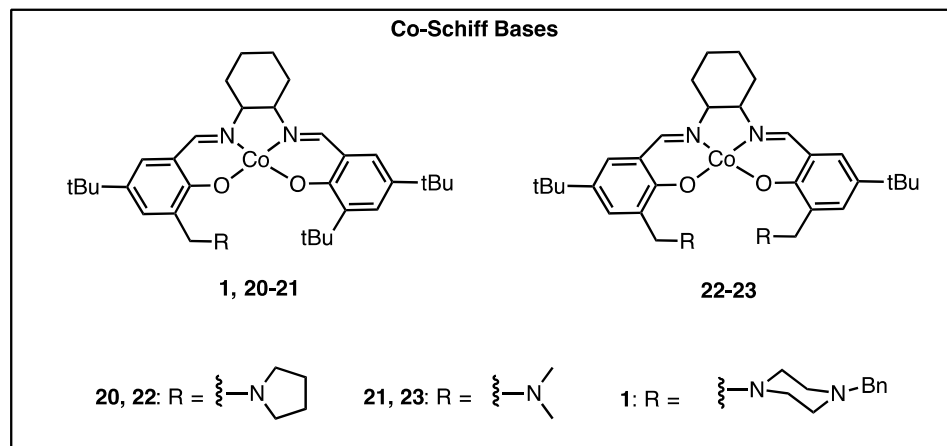
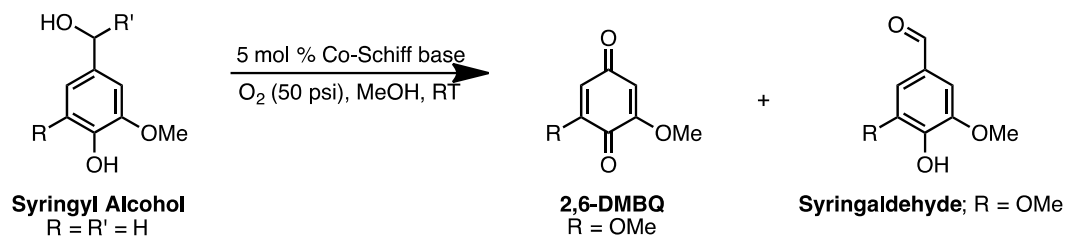
- Catalysts **7-9**: **Comparable yield of 2,6-DMBQ** relative to lead catalyst **1**
- Catalyst **10**: Activity TBD



- G Models

- Catalysts **7-8**: **Low yield of MMBQ** relative to lead catalyst **1**
- Catalyst **6, 9-10**: Activity TBD
- Are increases in side chain bulk altering the steric environment between the catalytically active species and substrate?
  - **Computational analyses: TBD**





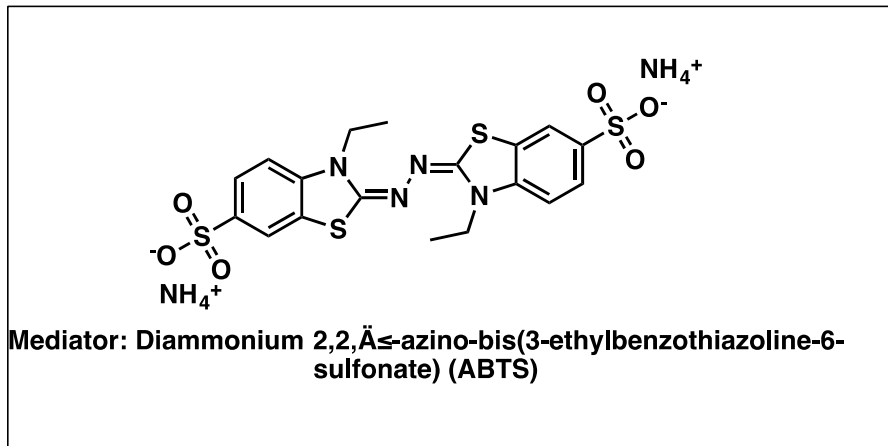
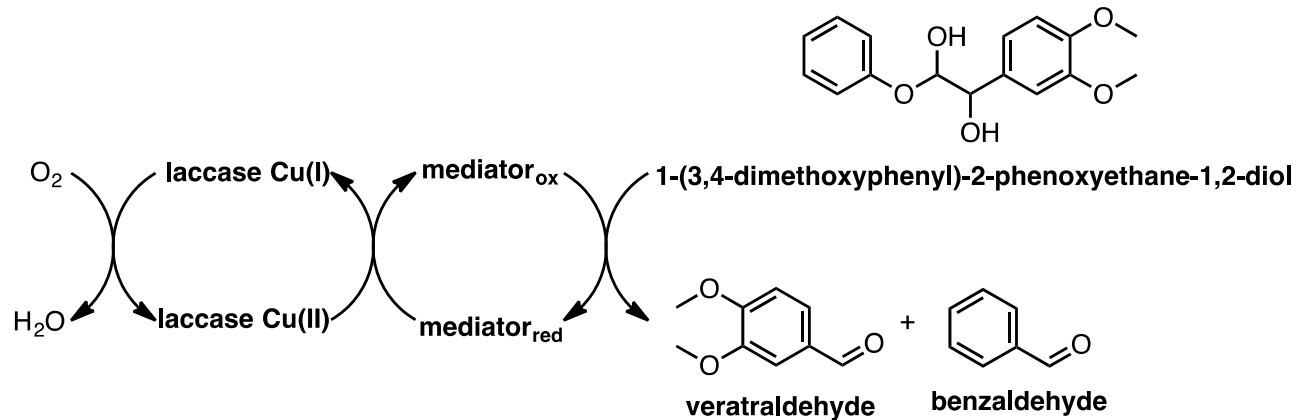
Catalyst	Time (h)	2,6-DMBQ (%)	SyCHO (%)	SyOH (%)
<b>20, <i>asymm</i>-Pyrrolidine</b>	18.5	19	49	-
<b>21, <i>asymm</i>-Dimethylamine</b>	18.5	47	20	-
<b>1, <i>asymm</i>-NBn</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	-
<b>22, <i>symm</i>-Pyrrolidine</b>	18.5	24	26	21
<b>23, <i>symm</i>-Dimethylamine</b>	18	48	11	-



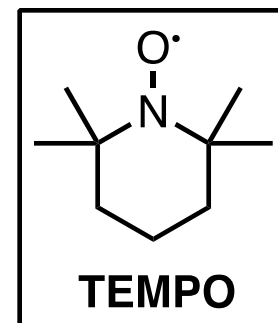
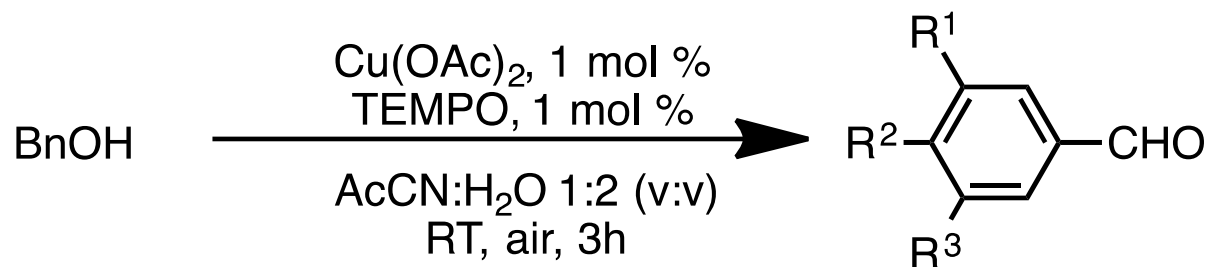
# COPPER-SCHIFF BASE CATALYSIS

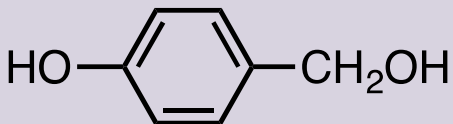
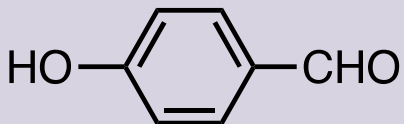
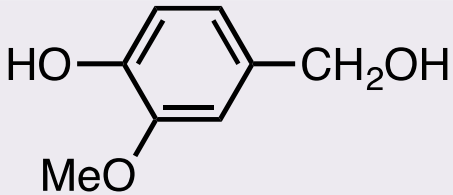
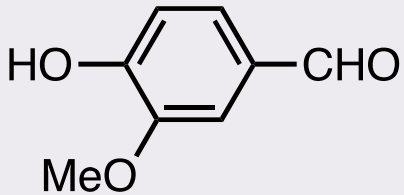
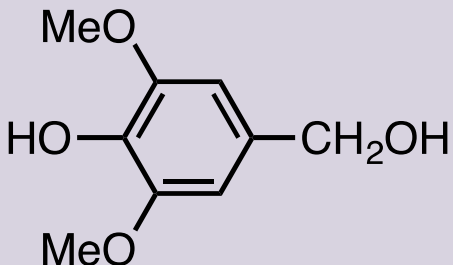
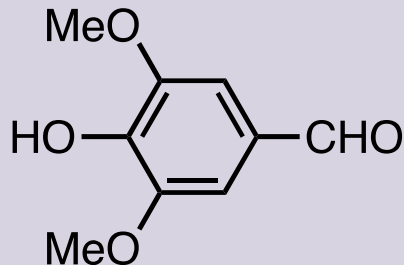
# Laccase

- Cu-containing oxidase
  - Deconstructs lignin and lignin models

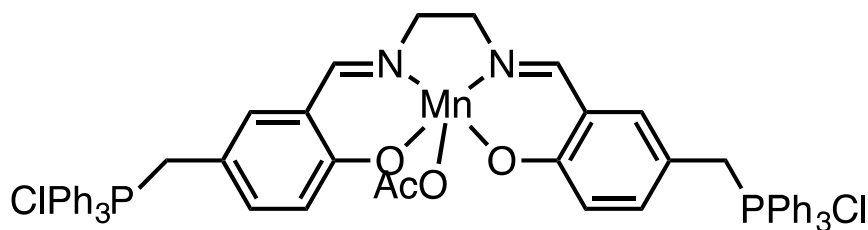
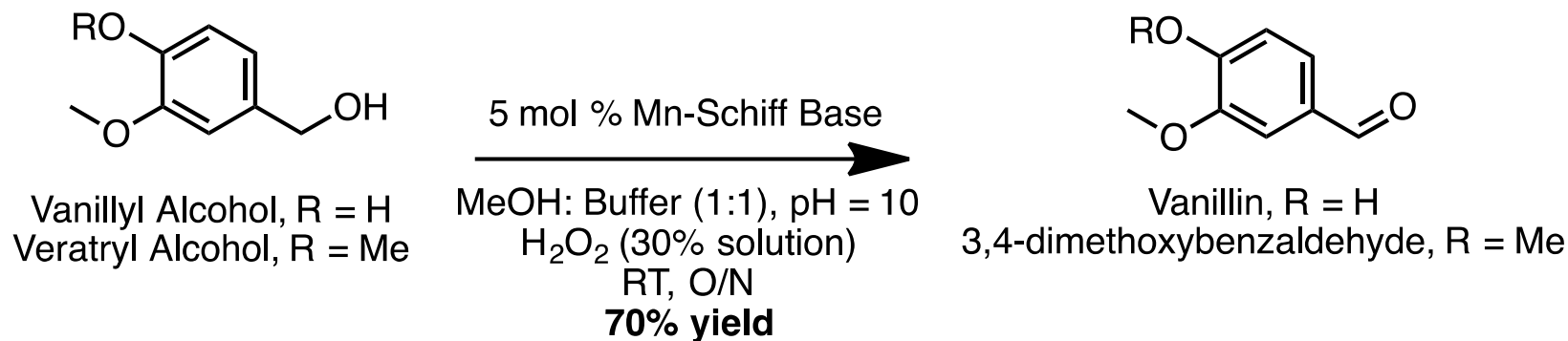


# Cu Catalysts: Benzyl Alcohol Oxidation



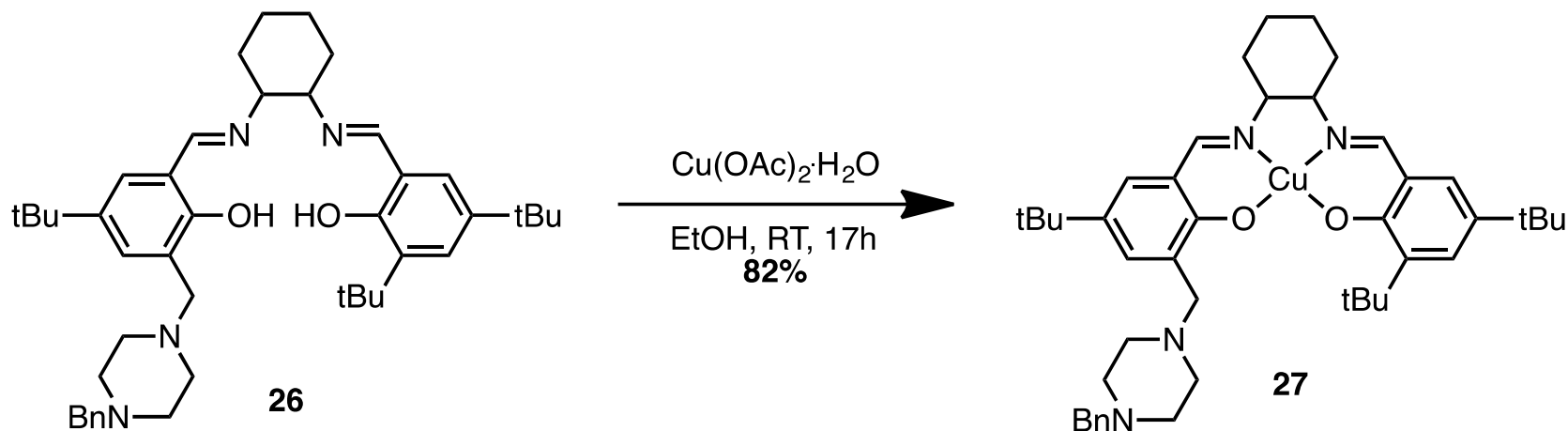
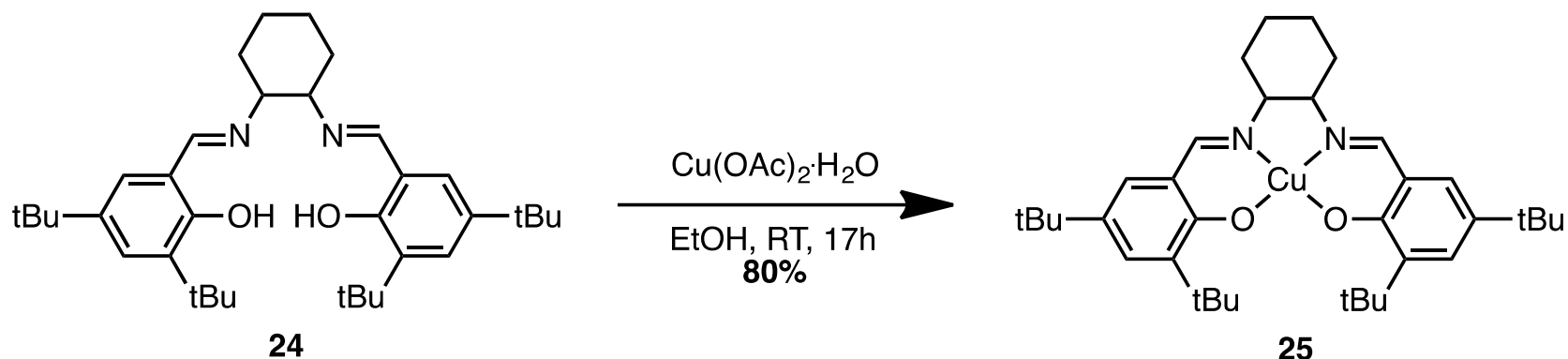
BnOH	Aldehyde	Yield (%)
		88
		90
		90

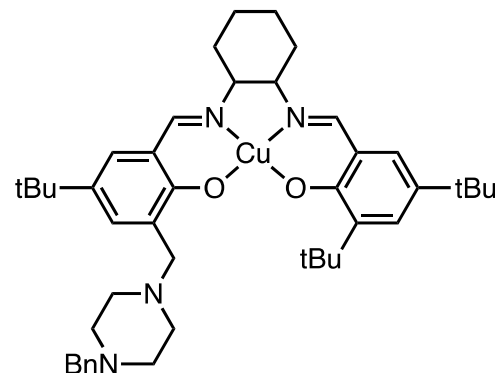
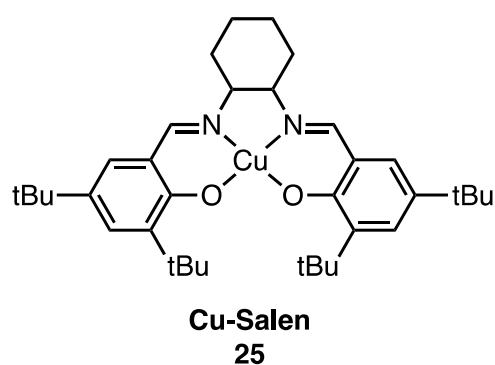
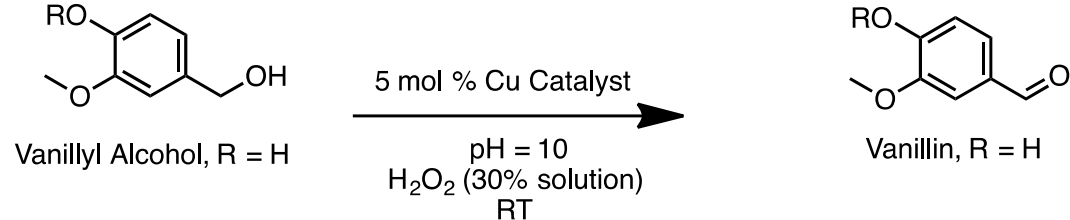
# Water-Soluble Metallo-Schiff Bases



**Mn-Schiff Base**

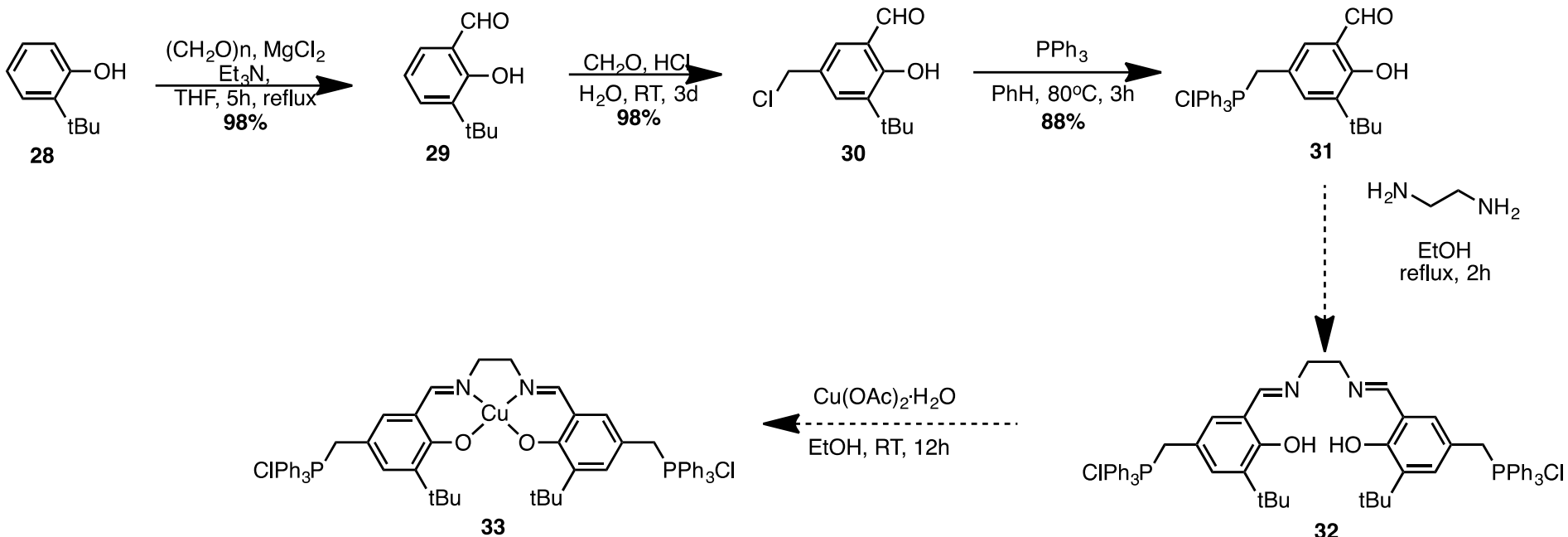
# Cu-Schiff Base Catalysts





Catalyst	Solvent	Time (h)	MMBQ (%)	2,5-DMBQ (%)	Vanillin (%)	VaOH (%)
<b>Cu-Salen 25</b>	MeOH: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	23	-	-	-	88
<b>Cu-Salen 25</b>	MeOH: DCM (1:1)	90	-	-	-	64
<b>Cu-Salen 25</b>	iPrOH	42	-	-	-	>99
<b>Cu-Salen 25</b>	DCM	18	-	-	3	20

# Water-soluble Cu-Schiff base



WO2008/132474 A1

Haikarainen, A.; Sipilc, J.; Pietikainen, P.; Pajunen, A.; Mutikainen, I. *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.*, **2001**, 991.

Minutolo, F.; Pini, D>; Petri, A.; Salvadori, P. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, **1996**, 7, 2293.

# Overall summary of studies

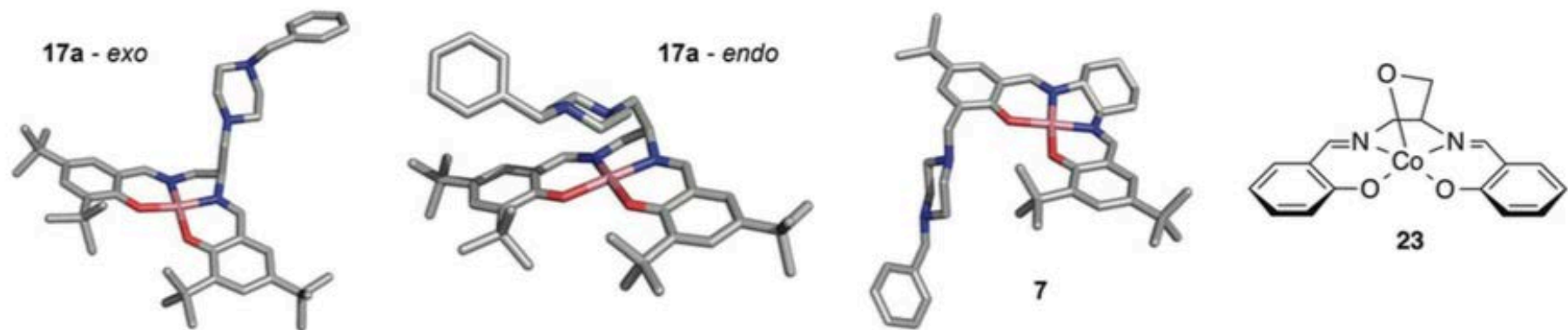
- Activity regarding phenolic oxidation of lignin models is being examined
- Synthesis and characterization of homogeneous (symmetric and asymmetric) metallo-Schiff base catalysts are ongoing
- Active catalysts will be tested for ability to deconstruct lignin
- Expand the library of nitrogenous base-tethered Co-Schiff base and novel metallo-Schiff base catalysts for phenolic oxidation
  - New methodology for the conversion of biorefinery lignin
    - Streamline biorefinery operation
    - Offer new catalytic routes to biobased chemicals and fuels from renewable carbon sources



# Acknowledgements

- Professor Joseph Bozell
- Bozell Group
- UT Biological and Small Molecule Mass Spectrometry Core (BSMMC)
- Center for Direct Catalytic Conversion of Biomass to Biofuels (C3Bio)
  - Director: Professor Maureen McCann, Purdue University
  - DOE, Basic Energy Sciences
    - DE-SC0000997





**Fig. 3** Low energy conformations of complexes **17a** (*exo* and *endo*) and **7** (hydrogens omitted for clarity).