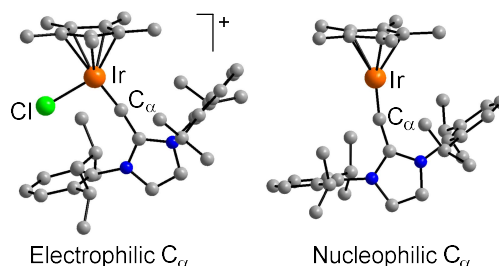


Publications

3. Ambiphilic Reactivity of Iridium Complexes with N-Heterocyclic Vinylidene Ligands

T. H. Wong, P. Varava, F. Faraci-Tirani, R. Scopelliti, K. Severin.

Submitted

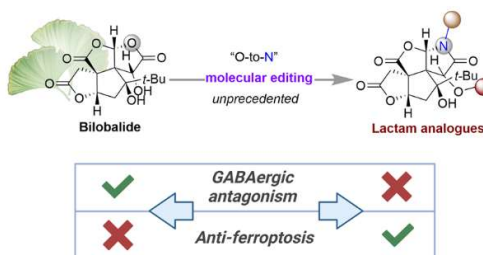


Room-temperature stable diazoolefins provide access to a unique class of carbon-donor ligands: N-heterocyclic vinylidenes. Herein, we describe iridium complexes with terminal N heterocyclic vinylidene ligands. Cationic complexes of type [Cp*IrCIL]X (X = SbF₆, OTf; L = N-heterocyclic vinylidene) were obtained by reaction of (Cp*IrCl₂)₂ with an N-heterocyclic diazoolefin, followed by chloride abstraction. Reduction instead of chloride abstraction gave a neutral Cp*IrL complex with a “pogo stick” geometry. Crystallographic analyses of the complexes revealed very short iridium-carbon bonds, suggesting partial carbyne character. The vinylidene ligands display ambiphilic reactivity. The cationic complex forms covalent adducts with halides and pseudohalides, whereas the neutral complex reacts with electrophiles. These transformations generate rare carbon-donor species, including anionic N-heterocyclic olefins with pronounced carbene character or a side-on bound alkylidene ketene.

2. Lactone-to-Lactam Editing Alters the Pharmacology of Bilobalide

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JACS Au **2024**, *4*, 3537-3546 [Highlighted in *Synfacts* **2024**, 1091]

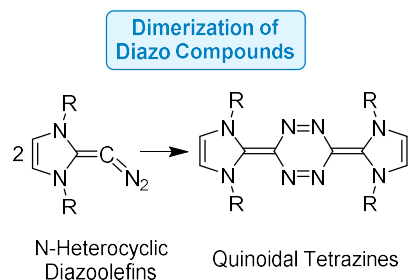


Precise transformations of natural products (NPs) can fine-tune their physicochemical properties while preserving inherently complex and evolutionarily optimized parent scaffolds. Here, we report an unprecedented lactone-to-lactam transformation on bilobalide, thus improving its stability and paving the way for biological exploration of previously inaccessible chemical space that is highly representative of the parent structure. This late-stage molecular editing of bilobalide enables facile access to a unique library of lactam analogues with altered pharmacology. Through phenotypic screening, we identify **BB10** as a hit compound with unexpected inhibition of ferroptotic cell death. We further reveal that **BB10** suppresses ferroptosis by restoring the expression of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4) in brain cells. This study highlights that even subtle changes on NP scaffolds can confer new pharmacological properties, inspiring the exploration of simple yet critical transformations on complex NPs.

1. Head-to-Tail Dimerization of *N*-Heterocyclic Diazoolefins

P. Varava, T. H. Wong, Z. Dong, A. Gitlina, A. Sienkiewicz, W. Feuerstein, R. Scopelliti, F. Faraei-Tirani, K. Severin.

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2023**, e202303375



The head-to-tail dimerization of *N*-heterocyclic diazoolefins is described. The products of these formal (3+3) cycloaddition reactions are strongly reducing quinoidal tetrazines. Oxidation of the tetrazines occurs in a stepwise fashion, and we were able to isolate a stable radical cation and diamagnetic dications. The latter are also accessible by oxidative dimerization of diazoolefins.

Manuscript in Preparation:

T. H. Wong, D. W. Chen, F. Faraei-Tirani, R. Scopelliti, K. Severin. “Synthesis and Reactivity of a CAAC-Derived *N*-Heterocyclic Olefin.”

T. H. Wong, P. Varava, F. Faraei-Tirani, K. Severin. “Intra/Inter-Ligand C-H Activation in Reactions of *N*-Heterocyclic Diazoolefin with Iridium and Rhodium Complexes.”