# Oxyonium phosphobetaines – unusually stable nucleophilic catalyst-phosphate complexes formed from *H*-phosphonates and *N*-oxides

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# **Supporting information**

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# 1. General experimental information

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance II 400 MHz machine. All reagents were of analytical grade, obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Anhydrous solvents used for reactions were stored over molecular sieves 4 Å and the content of water was controlled by Karl Fischer coulometric titration, (Metrohm 684 KF coulometer). TLC analyses were carried out on Merck silica gel 60 F 254 precoated plates using DCM–MeOH 7:3 v/v solvent system.

Powdered molecular sieves were activated by heating for 24 h at 150 °C under vacuum (<0.1 Torr). Pivaloyl chloride was distilled and used within one month. Aliphatic *N*-oxides were rendered anhydrous using the method by Soderquist and Anderson.<sup>1</sup>

Immediately prior to reactions, all solid reactants were dissolved in pyridine and evaporated to dryness to evacuate any residual moisture (2x). The procedure was repeated with toluene (1x) to remove remains of pyridine. Insufficient removal of water leads to formation of increased amounts of phenyl *H*-phosphonate **2a** (the main or sole by-product) in the reaction mixtures.

The rates and yields of formation of phosphobetaines were higher in polar solvents (DMF, acetonitrile) than in DCM; however, precipitation was more effective in DCM and this solvent was used typically for preparative purposes. For *in situ* generation of phosphobetaines, DMF or acetonitrile are recommended.

Caution! The reactions of *N*-oxides with aryl *H*-phosphonate diesters are highly exothermic and dichloromethane (DCM) used as a solvent may boil violently upon mixing the reactants.

# 2. Experimental procedures

# 2.1. Aliphatic phosphobetaines

# General procedure

*N*-Oxide **3** (1.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (5 mL). Diphenyl *H*-phosphonate **1a** (96  $\mu$ l, 0.5 mmol) was added while stirring and the stirring was continued for 20 min at room temperature. White microcrystalline precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with DCM, and dried under vacuum.

# *N-methylmorpholino-4-ium phenyl phosphate* (5b)

Yield: 80 mg (60%). M.p. 103–105 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.25;

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  3.94 (s, 3H), 3.98 (d, *J*= 11.9 Hz, 2H), 4.16 (quint, *J*= 12.2 Hz, 4H), 4.35 (d, *J*= 13.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.9 Hz, 2H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm C}$  55.7, 61.0, 65.2, 120.0 (d, <sup>3</sup> $J_{\rm CP}$ = 3.8 Hz), 125.4, 130.0, 150.8 (d, <sup>2</sup> $J_{\rm CP}$ = 8.0 Hz);

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, H<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_P$  – 9.4 (s);

HRMS ESI (m/z calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>P: 273.0766), negative ion mode, found 272.0667 [M–H]<sup>-</sup>; positive ion mode, found 296.0662 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

In order to obtain crystals suitable for X-ray analysis, the reaction was carried out in 15 ml of DCM without stirring and left for a few hours at room temperature in an open flask protected with a soft paper towel to allow slow evaporation of the solvent. The crystals were collected, washed briefly with DCM, dried under vacuum, and kept under nitrogen in a refrigerator.

# *Trimethylammonium phenyl phosphate* (5e)

Yield: 58 mg (50%). M.p. 112–114 °C; *R*<sub>f</sub> 0.22;

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  3.87 (s, 9H), 7.30 (d, <sup>3</sup>J= 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, <sup>3</sup>J= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t,  ${}^{3}J=7.9$  Hz, 2H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm C}$  58.1, 119.9 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>CP</sub>= 3.8 Hz), 125.2, 130.0, 150.9 (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>CP</sub>= 7.9 Hz):

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, H<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_P$  –9.4 (s);

HRMS ESI (m/z calcd. for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>P: 231.0660), negative ion mode, found 230.0565 [M–H]<sup>-</sup>; positive ion mode, found 254.0544 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

In order to obtain crystals suitable for X-ray analysis, the reaction was carried out in 5 ml of DCM without stirring and left overnight at 4 °C in an open flask protected with a soft paper towel to allow slow evaporation of the solvent. The crystals were collected, washed briefly with DCM, dried under vacuum, and kept under nitrogen in a refrigerator.

# 2.2. Aromatic phosphobetaines

# 4-methoxypyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate (5a)

4-Methoxypyridine N-oxide 3a (188 mg, 1.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (4 mL). Diphenyl H-phosphonate 1a (96 µl, 0.5 mmol) was added while stirring and the stirring was continued for 10 min at 40 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (8 mL) and left at 4 °C overnight. Yellowish precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with ether, and dried under vacuum.

Yield: 93 mg (66%). M.p. 150–153 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.74;

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMF- $d_7$ )  $\delta_{\rm H}$  4.22 (s, 3H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.70 (d, <sup>3</sup>J= 7.8 Hz, 2H), 9.02 (d,  ${}^{3}J=7.3$  Hz, 2H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMF- $d_7$ )  $\delta_C$  58.8, 113.9, 120.6 (d, <sup>3</sup> $J_{CP}$ = 4.4 Hz), 123.8, 129.9, 144.3, 153.9  $(d, {}^{2}J_{CP} = 7.3 \text{ Hz}), 170.6;$ 

 $^{31}$ P NMR (162 MHz, DMF)  $\delta_{\rm P}$  -5.5 (s);

HRMS ESI (*m/z* calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>P: 281.0453) positive ion mode, found 304.0355 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. No expected molecular ion was found in the negative ion mode.

# 4-methylpyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate (5c)

4-Methylpyridine N-oxide 3c (164 mg, 1.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (4 mL). Diphenyl H-phosphonate 1a (96 µl, 0.5 mmol) was added while stirring. Compound 5c  $(\delta_{\rm P}$  -5.6 ppm) was formed in ca. 40% yield (<sup>31</sup>P NMR; Figs. S7a/b). Attempts to isolate it were unsuccessful.

# 4-(Dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate (5d)

4-(N,N-Dimethylamino)pyridine N-oxide 3d (218 mg, 1.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM/diethyl ether (1:1 v/v, 20 mL) solvent system. Diphenyl H-phosphonate 1a (96 µl, 0.5 mmol) was added while stirring and the stirring was continued for 30 min at room temperature (last 20 min in an open flask). White microcrystalline precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with ether and dried under vacuum.

Yield: 120 mg (81%). M.p. 185–188 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.38;

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  3.22 (s, 6H), 6.86 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.9 Hz, 2H), 8.19 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 8.0 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_{\rm C}$  39.3, 106.5, 119.3 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>CP</sub>= 4.1 Hz), 124.7, 129.6, 138.1, 150.5

 $(d, {}^{2}J_{CP}=7.7 \text{ Hz}), 155.3;$ 

 $^{31}$ P NMR (162 MHz, H<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta_P$  –4.8 (s);

HRMS ESI (m/z calcd. for C13H15N2O4P: 294.0769), positive ion mode, found 317.0723 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. No expected molecular ion was found in the negative ion mode.

## 2.3. Nucleoside phosphobetaine

## N-methylmorpholino-4-ium 5'-O-dimethoxytritylthymidin-3'-yl phosphate (5f)

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytrityl)thymidine (272 mg, 0.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide/pyridine (7:3, v/v) solvent system (5 mL) in the presence of activated powdered molecular sieves 4 Å. Diphenyl *H*-phosphonate **1a** (239  $\mu$ l, 1.25 mmol) was added while stirring and the stirring was continued for 20 min at room temperature. *N*-Methylmorpholine *N*-oxide **3b** (352 mg, 3.0 mmol) was dissolved in the same solvent system over activated powdered molecular sieves 4 Å (5 mL), added to the reaction mixture and left stirred for 10 min at room temperature. Molecular sieves were removed by filtration and washed with toluene (ca. 25 ml). Combined solutions were concentrated to *ca* 10–15 ml in a rotary evaporator. Cold diethyl ether (50 ml) was added dropwise while stirring and the mixture was left at 0 °C for 1 h. The solution was decanted, the precipitate was dissolved in DCM and washed twice with freshly prepared saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was dried with cold diethyl ether. The white solid obtained was dried under vacuum. Yield: 159 mg (44%). *R*<sub>f</sub> 0.85;

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\rm H}$  1.40 (s, 3H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 3.25 (dd, *J*= 9.0 and 9.6 Hz, 2H), 3.39 ( br, 4H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.91 (t, *J*= 7.7 Hz, 2H), 4.09 (t, *J*= 9.9 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (br, 1H), 4.88 (br, 1H), 6.21 (t, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J*= 8.9 Hz, 4H), 7.24 (t, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J*= 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.31 (t, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, *J*= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 11.38 (br, 1H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) δ<sub>C</sub> 11.5, 38.1, 55.0, 56.5, 60.5, 62.8, 63.8, 74.4, 83.7, 84.4, 85.9, 109.6, 113.2, 126.8, 127.6, 127.9, 129.7, 135.1, 135.4, 144.6, 150.3, 158.1, 163.6;

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta_P$  – 3.7 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*= 7.0 Hz);

HRMS ESI (m/z calcd. for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>P: 723.2556), negative ion mode, found 722.2450 [M–H]<sup>-</sup>; positive ion mode, found 746.2413 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

#### 2.4. X-ray diffraction measurements

The X-ray diffraction measurements on monocrystals were performed at 100 K on beamline 14.2 at the BESSY synchrotron in Berlin using a Mar Research MX-225 detector. The resolution range of the reflections for both compounds was 20-0.81 Å and the X-ray wavelength was 0.88561 Å. The data were integrated and scaled using the HKL200 software.<sup>2</sup> The structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT<sup>3</sup> and refined using SHELXL.<sup>4</sup> The R-factor for the final model of **5b** and for all data was 0.0475, and for **5e** it was 0.0256. The crystallographic data have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and allocated with the deposition numbers: CCDC 1425902 for **5b** and 1425903 for **5e**.

## 2.5. References

1 J. A. Soderquist, C. L. Anderson, Tetrahedron Lett., 1986, 27, 3961.

2 Z. Otwinowski, W. Minor, Processing of X-Ray Diffraction Data Collected in Oscillation Mode, in *Methods in Enzymology*, vol. **276**: *Macromolecular Crystallography Part A*; Academic Press: 1997, pp 307-326.

(3) G. M. Sheldrick, Acta Crystallographica Section A, 2015, 71, 3.

(4) G. M. Sheldrick, Acta Crystallographica Section A, 2008, 64, 112.

# 3. Figures and schemes



Scheme S1 Reactions of aryl nucleoside *H*-phosphonate diesters with *N*-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (**3b**). For <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra of crude **5f**, see Figs. S9a/b.



**Fig. S1a** Crystal structure of betaine **5b**. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



**Fig. S1b** The unit cell of betaine **5b**. Weak C–H…O interactions found are shown with dotted lines.



**Fig. S2a** Crystal structure of betaine **5e**. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



Fig. S2b The unit cell of betaine 5e. Weak C–H…O interactions found are shown with dotted lines.

# 4. <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra of the reaction mixtures





Proton-decoupled <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 10 min.





Proton-decoupled <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 5 min.







<sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 10 min.

13



Proton-decoupled <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 2 min.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 2 min.





**Fig. S7a** Reaction of  $(PhO)_2P(H)O$  **1a** with Me<sub>3</sub>N *N*-oxide **3e** in acetonitrile. Proton-decoupled <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 2 min.





## 5f.II-10min



with NMM *N*-oxide **3b** (3 mmol) in DMF-pyridine 7:3 (v/v). Proton-decoupled <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 10 min.

18

ppm

## 5f.II-10min



with NMM *N*-oxide **3b** (3 mmol) in DMF-pyridine 7:3 (v/v). <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture after ca. 10 min.

# 5. <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>31</sup>P, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C HSQC NMR and MS spectra of the isolated products





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### *N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium phenyl phosphate **5b**



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*N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium phenyl phosphate **5b** 



— 65.188 — 60.965 — 55.738 *N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium phenyl phosphate **5b**  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (H<sub>2</sub>O; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> as external reference)

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#### 4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate 5d



### 4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate 5d







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4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate 5d

<sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (H<sub>2</sub>O; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> as external reference)





-4.828



# 4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium-1-yl phenyl phosphate ${\bf 5d}$ $^1\text{H-}^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC (D20)



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### Trimethylammonium phenyl phosphate 5e



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Trimethylammonium phenyl phosphate 5e



-58.138

# Trimethylammonium phenyl phosphate **5e** <sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (H<sub>2</sub>O; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> as external reference)





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Trimethylammonium phenyl phosphate **5e**  ${}^{1}$ H- ${}^{13}$ C HSQC (D<sub>2</sub>O)



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#### *N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium 5'-*O*-dimethoxytritylthymidin-3'-yl phosphate **5f**

#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )



# *N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium 5'-*O*-dimethoxytritylthymidin-3'-yl phosphate **5f** $^{13}$ C NMR (DMSO- $d_b$ )









-3.665



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*N*-methylmorpholino-4-ium 5'-*O*-dimethoxytritylthymidin-3'-yl phosphate **5f** 



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