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Solving the Challenging Synthesis of Highly Cytotoxic Silver Complexes bearing Sterically Hindered NHC Ligands with Mechanochemistry

Audrey Beillard, François Quintin, Jérémy Gatignol, Pascal Retailleau, Jean-Luc Renaud, Sylvain Gaillard, Thomas-Xavier Métro, Frédéric Lamaty and Xavier Bantrell

Dedicated to Professor Ei-ichi Negishi on the occasion of his 85th birthday

The use of ball-mills enabled the straightforward synthesis of a variety of silver(I) complexes featuring challenging NHC ligands. Sterically hindered including electron-poor or with very low solubility imidazolium salts were grinded with silver(I) oxide to furnish heteroleptic or homoleptic complexes in high yield and short reaction times. The synthesis of heteroleptic bis-NHC silver(I) complexes was also performed for the first time in a ball-mill. The efficiency and rapidity of the mechanochemical approach enabled the generation of a library of unprecedented NHC silver complexes, which cytotoxicity on HCT116 colorectal cancer cell line was evaluated providing a rare example of medicinal mechanochemistry. The cationic silver complexes were found more potent than the neutral analogues, with IC50 values down to 21 nM, 256 times more potent than cisplatin.

Introduction

N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHC) are widely used for the stabilization of transition metals, especially compared to phosphines in catalytic systems. Additionally, NHC-based complexes have found interest due to their biological properties, for example for their antibacterial, antifungal or anticancer properties. Besides, many groups have shown that NHC-gold(I) and NHC-gold(III) complexes could be valid alternatives to cisplatin due to their different mode of action. Silver(I) complexes have also been studied because they might behave similarly to gold complexes. However, NHC-silver(I) complexes have mostly been studied for their antibacterial and antimicrobial activity, and only some of them were found to be active as anticancer agents. However, most of these complexes were either neutral [AgCl(NHC)] complexes or cationic homoleptic [Ag(NHC)2] complexes featuring N,N-dialkyl ligands. Cationic homoleptic [Ag(NHC)2] complexes bearing N,N-diaryl NHC ligands have been less studied because their synthesis is known to be more challenging. Yet, we recently developed a mechanochemical solvent-free method that enables a rapid and highly efficient access to such complexes. Additionally, ball-milling permits to easily synthesize neutral [AgCl(NHC)] complexes, either with alkyl or aryl substituents. In this manuscript, we initially focused our attention on the mechanochemistry of less conventional silver complexes bearing sterically hindered NHC ligands including one with electron withdrawing groups, to assess if the mechanochemical approach could solve synthetic problems encountered in solution. Then, we evaluated the cytotoxicity of the corresponding complexes, as well as heteroleptic bis-NHC complexes, as anticancer agents on colorectal HCT116 cancer cell line. Of note, this represents one of the rare examples of mechanochemical synthesis of molecules for biological testing, a branch of medicinal mechanochemistry.

Results and discussion

Mechanosynthesis of heteroleptic neutral silver(I) complexes

First, the synthesis of neutral heteroleptic complexes was realized by milling highly encumbered imidazolium salts and silver(I) oxide in slight excess in a stainless steel jar containing a 1 cm diameter stainless steel ball, using a vibratory MM400 ball-mill (Scheme 1). Gratifyingly, after 3 h at 30 Hz, full conversion was obtained in all cases. Complexes 2a and 2b, featuring ligands IPrCl (1,3-bis(4-methoxy-2,6-disopropylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene) and IPrClHCl (1,3-bis(4-methoxy-2,6-disopropylphenyl)-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene) could be isolated in 81% and 86% yield, respectively. In solution, the use of electron poor 1a-HCl (1,3-bis(2,6-disopropylphenyl)-4,5-dichloroimidazolium chloride) revealed problematic. Indeed, even when full conversion was obtained, isolated yield of corresponding complex 2c did not exceed...
31%. Of note, the same trend was observed in the synthesis of [CuCl(IPr)], with 40% being the highest reported isolated yield. Using the ball-mill, full conversion of 1c was also observed, but, in sharp contrast to the solution, upon treatment, complex 2c was isolated in an excellent 90% yield. Increased steric hindrance was not a limit to the method as complexes 2d and 2e, featuring IPr*OMe ([1,3-bis(4-methoxy-2,6-diphenylmethyl)phenyl]imidazol-2-ylidene) and IPr* ([1,3-bis(4-methyl-2,6-diphenylmethyl)phenyl]imidazol-2-ylidene) ligands, were isolated in 89% and 81%, respectively. While the exact reason for such positive results is not exactly known at the moment, this could be reasonably explained by a kinetic effect, in the absence of solvent, together with the efficient mixing of highly concentrated mixtures. It is important to highlight that the solvent-free method revealed highly practical in these cases since the imidazolium salts 1d and 1e are poorly soluble in organic solvents and water.

**Mechanosynthesis of homoleptic cationic silver(I) complexes**

We then turned our attention to unprecedented homoleptic [Ag(NHC)2]PF6 complexes. Imidazolium salts 1a-i were first converted into their PF6 counterpart 3a-i using either the classical method, which consists in solubilizing the chloride salt in water in the presence of KPF6 and recover the hexafluorophosphate salt that precipitates, or our previously reported solvent-free milling approach. This latter technique enabled the reduction of the quantity of KPF6 and water used, and was found to be particularly efficient for salt 1e that reacts poorly in water due to a reduced solubility. In the ball-mill, anion metathesis occurred in 30 min under solvent-free conditions. We first focused on the synthesis of complex 4c, featuring electron poor IPr ligand (Table 1). As discussed above, isolation of complexes featuring this ligand is difficult when the reaction is performed in solution. Reaction of 3c with

<p>| Table 1. Comparison of methods for the synthesis of [Ag(IPr)2]PF6.* |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>t (h)</th>
<th>Conv. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHCl3, reflux</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NaOH (1.1), CH2Cl2, rt</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NaOH (1.1), vbm, 30 Hz</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 (85)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 3c (0.15 mmol, 1 eq.), Ag2O (0.075 mmol, 0.5 eq.). Conversion determined by 1H NMR. Isolated yield is given in brackets.
silver(I) oxide in refluxing chloroform gave only 31% NMR conversion after 24h, and 90% after 48h (Table 1, entry 1). In dichloromethane at room temperature, with the addition of sodium hydroxide, it was possible to obtain full conversion of O\textsuperscript{1}Pr-HPF\textsubscript{6} 3c in 24 h (Table 1, entry 2). However, after filtration on Celite\textsuperscript{20} and evaporation, complex 4c was obtained in only 45% yield. When imidazolium salt 3c was ball-milled with NaOH and Ag\textsubscript{2}O under solvent-free conditions at 30 Hz for 3h, 100% conversion was also observed. More importantly, after the same treatment as when the reaction was performed in solution, homoleptic complex [Ag(O\textsuperscript{1}Pr\textsuperscript{3})]PF\textsubscript{6} 4c was isolated in 85% yield (Table 1, entry 3). The desired complex 4c may thus easily decompose in solution while the solvent-free approach gives a much faster access to the complex and in a two-fold higher isolated yield.

The mechanochemical approach was then applied to salts 3a-e in the presence of silver oxide and sodium hydroxide (Scheme 2). As for complexes 2a-e, full conversion was observed in all cases in 3 h of milling. Homoleptic complexes 4a and 4b were isolated in excellent yields. The milling method was then applied successfully to poorly soluble IPr\textsuperscript{*}PF\textsubscript{6} and corresponding [Ag(IPr\textsuperscript{*}OMe)]PF\textsubscript{6} 4d was isolated in 94% yield.

On the other hand, [Ag(IPr\textsuperscript{*})]PF\textsubscript{6} 4e revealed highly unstable compared to 4d, probably because of the worse π-donation of IPr\textsuperscript{*} compared to IPr\textsuperscript{*}OMe.\textsuperscript{13, 15} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR analysis showed the disappearance of the characteristic C-H proton of the imidazolium salt 3e, with the formation of corresponding complex 4e. Due to a quick decomposition of 4e, it was impossible to obtain \textsuperscript{13}C NMR analysis of the pure compound.\textsuperscript{16} Nevertheless, solid-state HR-MAS (high resolution magic angle spinning) \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectroscopy on a 600 MHz spectrometer confirmed the formation of the complex with the appearance of the characteristic carbenic carbon signal of 4e at 182 ppm (Figure 1). Of note, the expected doublets for the carbenic signal appear as a broad singlet in solid-state \textsuperscript{13}C NMR. The low stability of [Ag(IPr\textsuperscript{*})]PF\textsubscript{6} 4e could explain the low yields when the reactions were performed in solution. Indeed, the best conversion obtained when the reaction was attempted in refluxing chloroform was 62% after 48 h, yet along with important decomposition.\textsuperscript{16} Comparatively, complex 4e was isolated in 93% yield after 3h of milling.

The synthesis of novel homoleptic complexes featuring N-alkyl, N-aryl ligands was next performed (Scheme 3). Reaction of imidazolium salt 3f, bearing a mesityl and a 2-picoly group on the nitrogen atoms, was found to be slightly slower than with N,N-diaryl imidazolium salts 3a-e, with 79% conversion after 3 h at 30 Hz. Hence, reaction was performed using a planetary ball-mill, which is more adapted to longer reaction times. After 5 h at 450 rpm, full conversion was obtained, yielding complex 4f in 80%. With a similar ligand bearing a benzyl instead of the 2-picoly group, reaction proceeded efficiently and 4g was isolated in 97% yield. Increasing the steric hindrance on the aromatic ring with a 2,6-disopropylphenyl group resulted in slightly lower yields of 70% and 88% for 4h and 4i, respectively.

Mechanosynthesis of heteroleptic cationic silver(I) complexes

Finally, heteroleptic bis-NHC silver(I) complexes were synthesized using the vibratory ball-mill, starting from [AgCl(IPr)] 2f (IPr = 1,3-bis(2,6-disopropylphenyl)-imidazol-2-ylidene), which was prepared via mechanochemistry.\textsuperscript{96} To the best of our knowledge, the synthesis of heteroleptic silver(I) complexes was never attempted in a ball-mill. Reaction was thus first realized using classical IMes-HPF\textsubscript{6} (1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolidin-2-ylidene) and SIMes-HPF\textsubscript{6} (1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium) salts in the presence of sodium hydroxide (Scheme 4).

After 1 h of milling at 30 Hz in a vibratory ball-mill, full conversions were obtained and heteroleptic complexes 5a and 5b were isolated in 90% and 91% yield, respectively. Reaction with O\textsuperscript{1}Pr-HPF\textsubscript{6} 3c and Me\textsuperscript{4}Pr\textsuperscript{OMe}-HPF\textsubscript{6} 3b yielded corresponding
complexes 5c and 5d in 88% and 89%, respectively. To widen the scope of attainable heteroleptic complexes using this methodology, N,N-dibenzylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate and TPT-HPF_6 (1,3,4-triphenyl-1,2,4-triazolium hexafluorophosphate) were reacted efficiently to furnish 5e and 5f in excellent yields. Of note, as shown by ^1H NMR and HRMS analyses, only traces of ligand scrambling, resulting in the formation of undesired homoleptic silver complexes, were observed.

X-ray quality crystals could be grown by slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a dichloromethane solution of complexes 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b (Figure 2). XRD analysis allowed to evaluate the steric properties of the ligands by calculating the %V_{bur} (percent buried volume) of each complex using the SambVca web application (Table 2). As already witnessed with other metals, the introduction of methyl groups on the NHC backbone (2a vs 2b and 4a vs 4b), which push the aromatic moieties towards the metal center, induces an increase in %V_{bur} in each case. The increase of the steric hindrance also

### Table 2. %V_{bur} for the different complexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>d_{C-Ag} (Å)</th>
<th>%V_{bur}^a</th>
<th>%V_{bur}^b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>2.080</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>2.087</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2e</td>
<td>2.078</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>2.099</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2.122</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a %V_{bur} calculated with real C-Ag distance, sphere radius of 3.5 Å. ^b Distance C-Ag normalized at 2.1 Å, sphere radius 3.5 Å.
results in a longer NHC-metal distance. In comparison, ligand IPr* was found to be extremely hindered as %Vbur calculated for 2e reaches a value of 52.9 while the %Vbur of the isopropyl analogues do not exceed the value of 42.8.

**Cytoxic activity of NHC silver(I) complexes**

Since homolectic silver(I) complexes featuring benzimidazole or imidazopyridine-based NHC ligand have already shown promising activity against colorectal HCT116 cancer cell lines compared to 5-fluorouracil or cisplatin, respectively, the unique capacity of mechanochemistry to generate rapidly a library of NHC silver complexes (2a-5f) prompted us to evaluate their cytotoxicity against this cell line. The percentage inhibition of cell proliferation was firstly measured using 10⁻⁵ and 10⁻⁶ M solutions of the complexes (Figure 3). Half growth inhibition concentration (IC₅₀) was then measured only for compounds that showed high percentage of inhibition at 10⁻⁶ M (Figure 4). As a comparison, doxorubicin and cisplatin, which are commonly used to treat cancer, were evaluated on the same cancer cell line and possess IC₅₀ of 810 nM and 5.37 µM, respectively. In addition, [AgClIPr] 2f and [Ag([IPr]J)PF₆ 4j complexes were also tested to evaluate the influence of substitutions of the ligand on cytotoxicity. Among the neutral heteroleptic complexes 2a-f, only 2d and 2e were found almost inactive. Such behavior could be assigned to the poor solubility of the complexes in DMSO. Complex 2a showed an IC₅₀ of 259 nM. As a comparison, 2f, which contains the classical IPr ligand, exhibited an IC₅₀ of 390 nM, thus showing the positive influence of the methoxy groups on the NHC. The introduction of methyl group on the backbone of the NHC resulted in another positive effect as 2b was found to be active at 96.8 nM. On the other hand, 2c, featuring chlorine atoms on the backbone of the NHC, displayed an IC₅₀ of 616 nM. Cationic homolectic complexes having N,N-diaryl NHC ligands 4a-c displayed a higher cytotoxicity, with IC₅₀ values down to 24.9 nM for 4b. Once again, the positive effect of the methoxy group was demonstrated as [Ag(IPr)]JPF₆ complex displayed an IC₅₀ of 140 nM (vs 35.4 nM for 4a). The addition of methyl groups on the NHC backbone results in even lower IC₅₀ value (35.4 nM for 4a vs 24.9 nM for 4b). Homoleptic complexes 4f-i, containing N-aryl, N-alkyl NHC ligands, were found to be less active. In this family, 4h was the most active, with an IC₅₀ at 293 nM. Cationic bis-NHC silver complexes 5a-f also showed promising activity. 5a, featuring an Imes ligand, was more cytotoxic than 5b that contains the analogous saturated ligand. While very similar in structure, 5d, having one IPr ligand in place of [Me₄PrClMe₄], was found to be slightly more active than homolectic 4b, with the best IC₅₀ of 21 nM. 5d is thus 256 and 38 times more active than cisplatin and doxorubicin, respectively. Interestingly, 5f, containing a TPT ligand, showed an IC₅₀ of 163 nM, thus demonstrating a possible diversification of the structure of the active complexes. On the other hand, 5c and 5e, featuring a ClIPr and a N,N-dibenzylic NHC ligand, respectively, were not as active, with a % inhibition of cell proliferation below the values obtained for the other complexes. Thus, this preliminary study shows that introducing chlorine atoms on the backbone of the NHC, or using N-alkyl, N-ary NHC ligands is detrimental to the biological activity. In the case of complexes featuring chlorine-substituted NHC ligands, the lower activity could be due to instability issues, as observed during their synthesis in solution. On the other hand, the Me₄IPrClMe₄ ligand, either in neutral heteroleptic or cationic complexes, seems to present the best positive effect on the cytotoxicity of the silver complexes. Of note, apart from 4g, all the silver complexes tested displayed a higher cytotoxicity than doxorubicin and cisplatin.
Conclusions

In conclusion, mechaanochemistry overcame solution-based chemistry, permitting to access rapidly and efficiently novel families of neutral heteroleptic and cationic homo- and heteroleptic complexes featuring NHC ligands bearing sterically hindering groups, and also electron-donating or -withdrawing substituents. Importantly, the use of ball-mills enabled the isolation of complexes difficult if not impossible to prepare and isolate using solution-based strategy. As most of the compounds obtained displayed a novel structure, their biological activity was evaluated. As preliminary results, the silver complexes showed high cystotoxic activity against colorectal HCT116 cancer cell line, with IC\textsubscript{50} down to 21 nM, which is 256 times better than cisplatin.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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Notes and references

16. See Supporting Information for details.