

# Gold nanoparticles synthesis and stabilization *via* new “clicked” polyethyleneglycol dendrimers<sup>†</sup>

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**Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are synthesized and stabilized by new “clicked” dendrimers of generations zero to two ( $G_0$ – $G_2$ ) containing tri- and tetra-ethyleneglycol tethers; they are either encapsulated by  $G_1$  (81 tethers) and  $G_2$  (243 tethers) or stabilized without encapsulation by  $G_0$  (27 tethers).**

The synthesis and stabilization of transition metal nanoparticles (NPs) inside dendrimers have created a timely entry to their application in catalysis and nanosciences.<sup>1–3</sup> In particular, nanometer-sized gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have been synthesized in this way.<sup>2</sup> Small AuNPs<sup>3,4</sup> are important nanomaterials for catalysis,<sup>5</sup> nanomedicine<sup>6</sup> (e.g. cancer cell diagnosis<sup>6a</sup> and treatment<sup>6b</sup>), optics<sup>7</sup> and materials science.<sup>8</sup> So far, however, AuNPs stabilization by dendrimers has only been carried out using PAMAM dendrimers.<sup>9</sup> We recently reported the stabilization of PdNPs by “click” dendrimers and their high catalytic efficiency.<sup>10</sup> We now find that these dendrimers do not stabilize AuNPs, but also that “click” functionalization of the arene-cored polyazido dendrimers with polyethyleneglycol (PEG) tethers provides stabilization of nano-sized AuNPs. Indeed, the “click” reaction<sup>11</sup> has already been largely exploited in dendrimer synthesis.<sup>12</sup>

The synthesis of three generations of dendrimers from  $G_0$  PEG to  $G_2$  PEG dendrimers is shown on Scheme 1. It starts with the known  $CpFe^+$ -induced nanoallylation of mesitylene under ambient conditions in the presence of KOH and allyl bromide<sup>13a,b</sup> followed by visible-light photolysis in MeCN in the presence of  $PPb_3$  to remove the  $CpFe^+$  group and hydrosilylation with  $HSiMe_2CH_2Cl$  and Karsted catalyst,<sup>13c,d</sup> then reaction with  $NaN_3$  yields the nona-azido core. The Newkome-type 1 → 3 connectivity<sup>14</sup> is insured by Williamson reaction between the nonachloromethyl core and a Percec-type dendron<sup>15</sup> made of modified gallic acid core functionalized at the focal point by a tetraethylene glycol (TAEG) linker, then by a propargyl group and on the peripheral tethers by triethylene glycol (TEG) termini. Finally, the dendrons are linked to the core using the  $Cu^I$ -catalyzed click reaction between the terminal alkyne tail and the azido-terminated dendritic core.<sup>13</sup> We are using stoichiometric

amounts of  $Cu^I$ , (generated using  $CuSO_4$  and ascorbic acid), because dendritic metal encapsulation considerably slows down the reaction or inhibits it,<sup>10b</sup> especially with large dendrimers. The dendrimers of generation 0 (27 TEG termini) to 2 (243 TEG termini) were synthesized in this way and characterized by IR, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, size exclusion chromatography ( $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  and  $G_3$ ), correct elemental analysis ( $G_0$ ), MALDI TOF ( $G_0$ , major peak at  $M^+$ : calc. 8820.91; found: 8821.24). DOSY and light scattering gave consistent data for both  $G_0$  and  $G_1$ , both methods giving a diameter values of  $9 \pm 1$  nm for  $G_0$  and  $18 \pm 2$  nm for  $G_1$ . For  $G_2$ , light scattering yielded a diameter value of  $20 \pm 2$  nm (ESI).

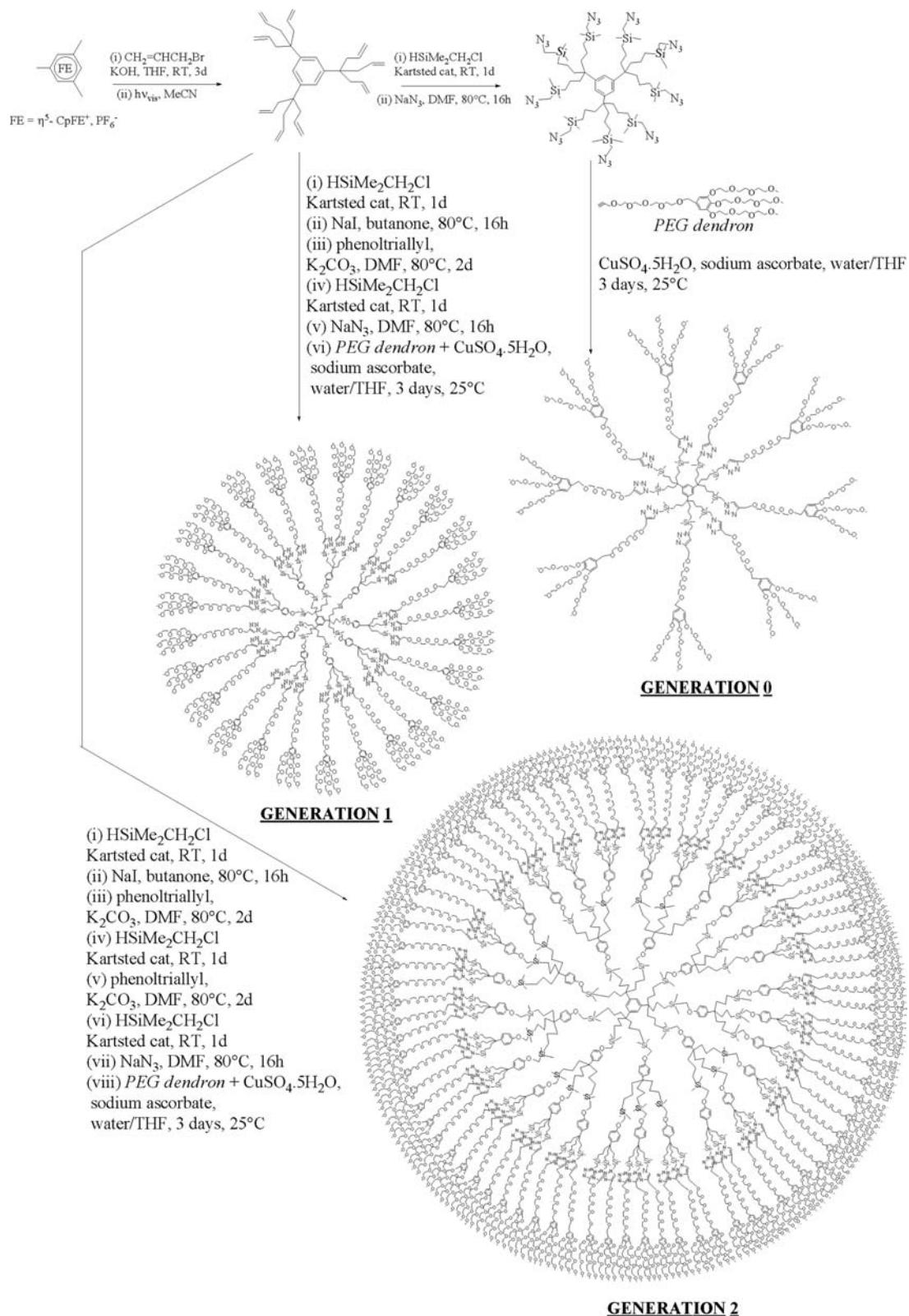
The AuNPs were synthesized by reaction between the triazole-containing dendrimers and a stoichiometric amount of  $HAuCl_4$  vs. the dendrimer triazolyl groups, followed by  $NaBH_4$  reduction in methanol. The UV-Vis spectrum shows a plasmon band<sup>4</sup> at 540 nm for the  $G_0$ -27-TEG dendrimer-stabilized AuNPs, but this band is absent in the AuNPs stabilized by the higher-generation dendrimers ( $G_1$  and  $G_2$ ) (Fig. 1). The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) data confirm this trend (Fig. 2) showing that the  $G_0$ -dendrimer-stabilized AuNPs are large ( $4.1 \pm 0.5$  nm) and cannot be encapsulated in such a small dendrimer that contain only 27 tethers. Thus, several dendrimers are surrounding each AuNP (Fig. 3). On the other hand, the dendrimers of next generations  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  containing, respectively 81 and 243 TEG tethers encapsulate AuNPs of small size ( $1.9 \pm 0.4$  nm). The two arguments in favor of dendrimer-encapsulated AuNPs with  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  vs. dendrimer-stabilized (but not encapsulated) AuNPs with  $G_0$  are (i) the small size of the AuNPs obtained with  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  vs. the their large size with  $G_0$ , (ii) the fact that with click-dendrimer-stabilized PdNPs, the same trend was previously shown.<sup>10b</sup> It is noteworthy that the presence of PEG tethers in these dendrimer is required for the formation of AuNPs. Indeed, if either the PEG tethers or the triazole ligands are absent in the dendrimer structure (see ESI<sup>†</sup>), the AuNPs do not form or are not stable longer than one hour. In conclusion, three generations of “click” dendrimer with PEG tethers has been synthesized and characterized. These dendrimers stabilized AuNPs either by surrounding the AuNP if the dendrimer is small ( $G_0$ ) or by encapsulating the AuNP if it is large ( $G_1$  and  $G_2$ ). This stabilization is possible only by the combined action of the 1,2,3-triazolyl and PEG ligands. Other reported non-PEG “click” dendrimers that stabilize PdNPs do not stabilize such AuNPs. Given the optimized biocompatibility of PEG dendrimers and AuNPs,<sup>16</sup> the present PEG dendrimer-stabilized AuNPs might be useful as drug vectors.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Synthesis, data and spectra for  $G_0$ – $G_2$  and AuNPs (27 pp.). See DOI: 10.1039/b808987f

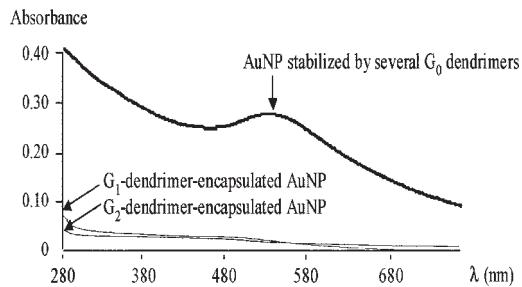


**Scheme 1** Synthesis of the three generations of dendrimers from G<sub>0</sub>-27-TEG to G<sub>2</sub>-243-TEG.

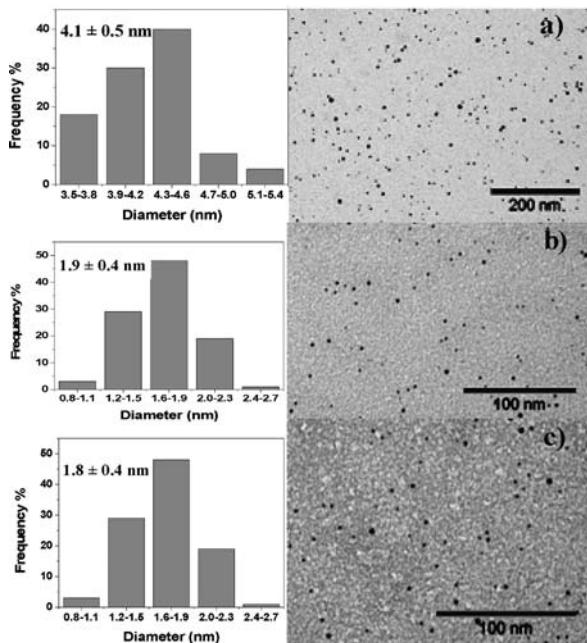
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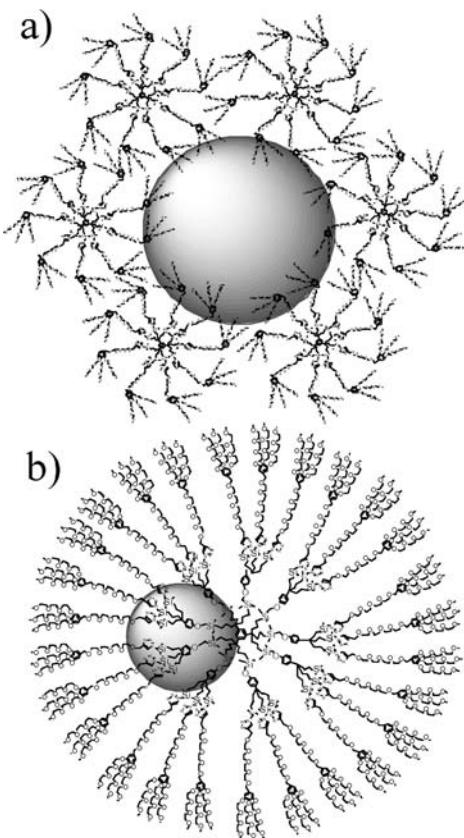


**Fig. 1** UV-Vis spectra of AuNP stabilized by several G<sub>0</sub> dendrimers and encapsulated by G<sub>1</sub>- and G<sub>2</sub> dendrimers.



**Fig. 2** (a) Dendrimer G<sub>0</sub>-27-TEG/AuNPs: TEM image and size distribution; (b) dendrimer G<sub>1</sub>-81-TEG/AuNPs: TEM image and size distribution; (c) dendrimer G<sub>2</sub>-243-TEG/AuNPs: TEM image and size distribution.

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**Fig. 3** (a) AuNPs stabilized by several G<sub>0</sub> dendrimers; (b) G<sub>1</sub> dendrimer-encapsulated AuNPs.

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