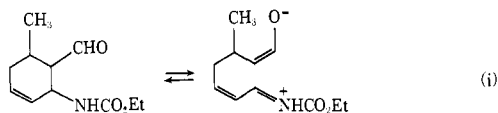


Oxford, 1969, Chapter 4-2.

- (25) An alternate explanation, involving retro-Mannich scission of the cyclohexane ring (eq 1), appears ruled out since such a process can lead to ep-



imerization at both the methyl- and aldehyde-bearing ring carbons. The all-trans adduct **14** would be expected to result from such an epimerization mechanism.

- (26) Unpublished observations of G. F. Taylor and P. J. Jessup.  
 (27) Prepared from ethyl butyrate by the method of Corey and Kwiatkowski; E. J. Corey and G. T. Kwiatkowski, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 5653 (1966).  
 (28) P. N. Rylander, "Catalytic Hydrogenation over Platinum Metals", Academic Press, New York, N.Y., 1967, Chapter 25.  
 (29) The high endo stereoselectivity observed in the reaction of *trans*-crotonaldehyde with acylaminobutadienes **9** and **19** is surprising in light of the low endo stereoselectivity reported for the reaction of this dienophile with cyclopentadiene,<sup>18</sup> and the moderate endo stereoselectivity observed in the reaction of diene **9** and methyl acrylate.<sup>19</sup> Whether the acylaminobutadienes or cyclopentadiene is unusual in this regard is the object of current attention in our laboratory.  
 (30) H. Booth, D. V. Griffiths, and M. L. Jozefowicz, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 751 (1976); F. W. Vierhapper and E. L. Eliel, *J. Org. Chem.*, **42**, 51 (1977).  
 (31) A full analysis of the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of 2,5-substituted *cis*-decahydroquinolines will be reported elsewhere.  
 (32) Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled from benzophenone and sodium immediately prior to use, and 4-*tert*-butylcatechol was purified by sublimation and recrystallization from hexane. All reactions were conducted under a nitrogen atmosphere.<sup>33</sup> Concentrations were done using a rotary evaporator

under reduced pressure. Commercial plates coated with E. Merck silica gel were used for thin layer chromatography (TLC). W. R. Grace silica gel (grade 62) was used for column chromatography. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were determined with a Bruker WH-90 spectrophotometer at 90 and 22.6 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported as  $\delta$  values in parts per million relative to internal tetramethylsilane = 0. <sup>1</sup>H NMR coupling constants (*J*) are reported in hertz and refer to apparent multiplicities, and not true coupling constants; abbreviations used are s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, complex multiplet. In a few cases these abbreviations are also used to refer to the peak multiplicities observed in off-resonance decoupled <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra. Infrared spectra were determined with a Beckman Acculab 2 spectrometer. Mass spectra were determined at 75 eV with a Du Pont 21-492B double-focusing spectrometer at the Caltech analytical facility. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed with Waters components consisting of a 6000-A pump, U6K injector, and R401 differential refractometer. Gas chromatography (GLC) utilized a Varian Model 3700 chromatograph equipped with a differential thermal conductivity detector. Microanalyses were performed by Galbraith Laboratories, and agreed with calculated values within  $\pm 0.4\%$ . Melting points were determined in capillary tubes with a Thomas-Hoover apparatus which was calibrated with known standards.

- (33) W. S. Johnson and W. P. Schneider, "Organic Syntheses", Collect. Vol. IV, Wiley, New York, N.Y., 1963, p 132.  
 (34) A 30 cm X 4 mm  $\mu$  Porasil column (ca. 3500 theoretical plates) and the eluent 9:1 hexane-ether were used for this analysis.  
 (35) A 12 ft X  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. Porasil A column was used for this separation.  
 (36) (a) A 6 ft X  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. 3% SP-2401 on 100/120 Supelcoport glass column, 100-140  $^{\circ}$ C, N<sub>2</sub>. (b) A 6 ft X  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. 10% Carbowax 20M-2% KOH on 80/100 Chromosorb W AW stainless steel column, 100-180  $^{\circ}$ C, N<sub>2</sub>.  
 (37) G. Defaye, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Ser. Sci. Chim.*, **19**, 1 (1971); *Chem. Abstr.*, **75**, 36457s (1972).  
 (38) Spectroscopic data for this compound are reported in the microfilm edition of this article.  
 (39) NOTE ADDED IN PROOF. The use of 2.1 equiv. of the lithium salt of dimethyl methylphosphonate improves the yield of **24** to 78%.

## Bimolecular Reactions of Pyridinyl Radicals in Water and the Mechanism of NAD<sup>+</sup>-NADH Dehydrogenase Reactions<sup>†</sup>

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Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, Tel-Aviv University, Ramat-Aviv, Tel-Aviv, Israel, the Department of Chemistry, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794, the Paterson Laboratories, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester M20 9BX, England, and the Departamento de Química, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal. Received February 21, 1978

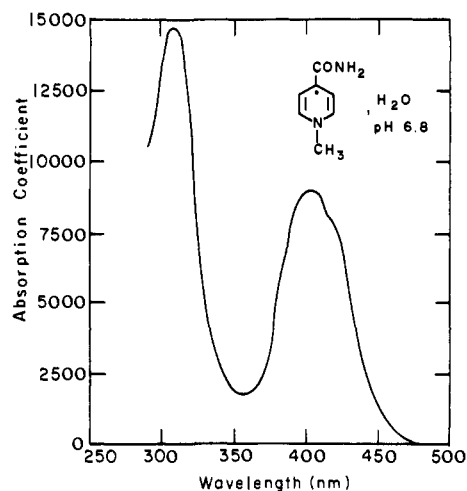
**Abstract:** 1-Methyl-3-carbamido- (**3** $\cdot$ ) and 4-carbamidopyridinyl (**4** $\cdot$ ) radicals, generated through pulse radiolysis via 1e addition to the pyridinium ions, disappear by rather different pathways in water. **3** $\cdot$  dimerizes in a pH-independent reaction, whereas **4** $\cdot$  reacts by electron transfer with protonated **4** ( $4\text{H}^+$ ) and  $4\text{H}^+$  reacts with other  $4\text{H}^+$ , leading to a pH-dependent reaction yielding pyridinium ion and a dihydropyridine. The latter reaction was defined with respect to both kinetics and products by a study of the disappearance of 1-ethyl- and 1-*tert*-butyl-4-carbomethoxypyridinyl in aqueous solutions between pH 8 and 9. At higher pH, ester hydrolysis produces the highly reactive carboxylate-substituted radical. A log *k*-pH plot suggests *pK*<sub>a</sub> differences between ester and amide radicals. Dimerization and electron-transfer reactions of **2** $\cdot$ , **3** $\cdot$ , and **4** $\cdot$  pyridinyl radicals generated by radiolytic techniques can be distinguished by careful measurement of pH changes of unbuffered solutions. Both the **3** $\cdot$  dimer and the dihydropyridine from **4** $\cdot$  react with water in pH-dependent reactions to yield derivatives absorbing at much shorter wave lengths. The *pK*<sub>a</sub> for **3** $\cdot$  is 1.4, but the structurally similar radical from nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD $\cdot$ ) is unprotonated at pH 0.3. The NAD $\cdot$  dimer reacts with water at about 0.03 of the rate found for **3** $\cdot$  dimer. Some properties of the product of combination of the hydroxy-*tert*-butyl radical and **3** $\cdot$  are compared to those of the **3** $\cdot$  dimer. The suggested 1e, H<sup>+</sup> pathway for NAD<sup>+</sup>-NADH enzyme-catalyzed reactions is made more attractive by our results.

### Introduction

Two streams of thought underlie current interest in pyridinyl radicals (Py $\cdot$ ). The first began with the work of Gomberg on the triphenylmethyl radical and proceeded through dissociable

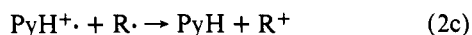
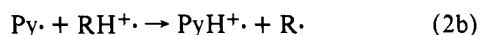
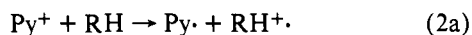
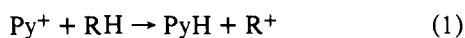
<sup>†</sup> The authors dedicate this paper to the memory of Gabriel Stein, late Professor at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, who contributed so significantly to the field of the present paper and to other areas of radiation chemistry, through both his own work and his enthusiastic encouragement of others.

pyridinyl radical dimers,<sup>2</sup> dialkylbipyridylum dications and cation radicals<sup>3,4</sup> (viologen, Paraquat<sup>5,6</sup>), and stable, isolable pyridinyl radicals.<sup>7</sup> The second began with the discovery that two of the most important coenzymes in biological systems, NAD and NADP,<sup>8</sup> had pyridinium rings as their active centers,<sup>9</sup> found stimulus in 1e reactions of dihydropyridines,<sup>10</sup> receded somewhat amidst the controversy involving 1e vs. 2e reductions,<sup>11</sup> regained strength through the pulse radiolytic

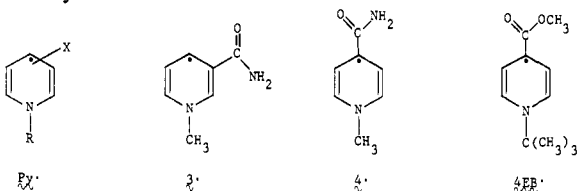


**Figure 1.** A spectrum of 1-methyl-4-carbamidopyridinyl radical (**4•**) generated through pulse radiolysis of a solution of the corresponding pyridinium ion in phosphate-formate buffer, pH 6.8. The low-intensity visible absorption is not shown here but is described elsewhere (E. M. Kosower, E. J. Land, and A. J. Swallow, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 986 (1972)).

generation of the NAD• radical,<sup>13</sup> and continues at present with suggestive evidence from many recent model experiments.<sup>13-16</sup> The mechanistic question of whether or not NAD-catalyzed reactions proceed via a single two-electron ("hydride-transfer") step (eq 1) or a pair of one-electron steps accompanied by proton transfer (eq 2) is still open and requires a detailed understanding of the behavior of pyridinyl radicals in aqueous systems.



To simplify the discussion of the small number of pyridinyl radicals with which we shall be concerned, we adopt the following abbreviations: **3•**, **4•**, **4EE•**, **4EB•**, NAD•<sup>17</sup> and give some of the key formulas below.



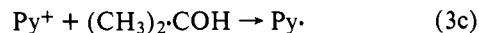
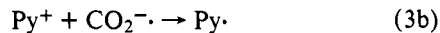
The first simple pyridinyl radicals observed in water solutions were **3•** and NAD•, generated through pulse radiolysis of the corresponding pyridinium ions. Both disappeared at high rates in bimolecular reactions with products presumed to be dimers.<sup>12</sup> Later, Kosower, Teuerstein, and Swallow<sup>18</sup> discovered that the **4•** radical could be generated in the same way and also disappeared in a bimolecular reaction. However, it was found that the reaction of the **4•** was strongly influenced by pH, whereas that of **3•** was essentially unaffected. Neta and Patterson<sup>19</sup> confirmed these findings for **4•** and made useful observations concerning the  $pK_a$  of **3•** and **4•** radicals and about the mechanisms involved in the reaction of the radicals. Data reported by Brühlmann and Hayon<sup>20</sup> for **3•** and related radicals agree in many respects with the other results.

Many important points were left unclear or untouched by the previous work. In particular, the striking difference in the mechanism of reaction of **3•** and **4•** radicals should show up as a sharp difference in the nature of the products. Further, a clear

dependence on ( $\text{H}^+$ ), equivalent to defining the reaction,  $\text{4} \cdot + 4\text{H}^+$ , was not established. In the present work, we present information on these points and, in addition, kinetic results and evidence on the products and their behavior.

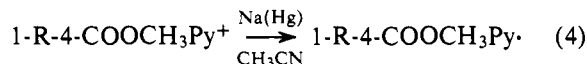
## Results

**Generation of Pyridinyl Radicals.** The 1-methylcarbamidopyridinyl radicals, **3•** and **4•**, and NAD• were produced through 1e reaction of the corresponding pyridinium compounds, utilizing 1e-transfer agents formed by pulse radiolysis of appropriate solutions. Reductions proceeded according to eq 3a-c. The chemical basis for favoring high concentrations of particular species in the solutions being pulsed is given elsewhere.<sup>22</sup>



The pyridinyl radicals are readily recognized by their characteristic absorption spectra (three bands, two strong and one weak, past 270 nm)<sup>7</sup> and their high rates of formation ( $k_{3a} > 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). Maxima are cited in the Experimental Section. The UV spectrum of **4•**, as generated by pulse radiolysis, is illustrated in Figure 1.

The 4-ester radicals (**4EE•** and **4EB•**) are stable enough to be prepared by a chemical procedure, reduction with sodium amalgam in acetonitrile in the absence of oxygen, carried out on a vacuum line (eq 4).<sup>23,24</sup> Absorption coefficients are es-



tablished by titration. The spectroscopic data for **4EB•** in acetonitrile are given elsewhere.<sup>24</sup> For comparison with the other pyridinyl radicals, maxima for **4EE•** are cited in the Experimental Section.

**$pK_a$  of Radicals.** Acid produces a shift of the uncorrected absorption maxima of **3•** from 280 and 420 nm to 300 and 440 nm, attributed to protonation of the carbonyl oxygen atom.<sup>18-20a,b</sup> Analysis by a graphical procedure<sup>20a</sup> of the effect of pH on the absorption at 470 nm led to a  $pK_a$  value of 1.43 ( $\pm 0.07$ ), in agreement with that found by others.<sup>19,20</sup> The  $pK_a$  of **4•** was determined in the same way as  $2.0 \pm 0.1$ , in good agreement with the value of 2.1 reported for 1-hexyl-4-carbamidopyridinyl radical.<sup>19</sup> The 405-nm maximum of **4•** shifts to 425 nm in the protonated form. The  $pK_a$  of the 1-*tert*-butylcarbamomethoxypyridinyl radical (**4EB•**) is estimated as ca. 0.6 from the log  $k$  vs. pH plot (Figure 2) (see below).

The 400-nm peak of the NAD• radical found at pH 7 is found in the same position in a pH 0.4 solution, implying that the pyridinyl radical is not protonated. However, the short wavelength absorption (containing contributions from both the pyridinyl radical and adenine) is shifted 10 nm to longer wavelengths. Further, in ca. 1.5 M  $\text{HClO}_4$  the 400-nm band shifts to 430 ( $\pm 5$ ) nm, giving a lower limit to the  $pK_a$  of the NAD• radical.

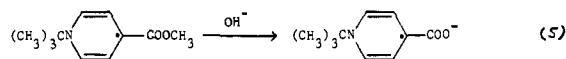
**Kinetics of Radical Disappearance.** As we reported in our preliminary communication,<sup>18</sup> the most striking aspect of the behavior of the **3•** and **4•** radicals in water was that **3•** disappeared in a virtually pH-independent reaction while the reaction of **4•** with itself was strongly pH dependent. We then noted that **4EE•** disappearance could be followed (with difficulty) at pH 8.0. In order to define the pH dependence for the reaction of 4-substituted radicals further, the disappearance of the **4EB•** radical was examined between pH 8.0 and 11.0. A linear dependence of log  $k$  on  $[\text{H}^+]$  was found between pH 8.0 and ca. 9.2, the rate decreasing in the expected fashion. At higher pH values, the rate increased, the rate being first order

**Table I.** Kinetic Constants for the Disappearance of Pyridinyl Radicals in Water<sup>a</sup>

radical	pH, buffer <sup>b</sup>	method <sup>c</sup>	log $k^d$	ref
3•	0.46, H	p	9.06	e
	7.20, P	p	9.03	ef
NAD•	0.4, H	p	8.64	e
	7.2, P	p	8.11	f
4•	1.44, H	p	8.66	e
	1.89, H	p	8.61	e
	2.35, H	p	8.61	e
	2.84, H	p	8.33	e
	3.31, H	p	8.01	e
	3.43, F	p	8.12	e
	4.07, F	p	7.72	e
	5.62, P	p	6.43	e
	6.63, P	p	5.26	e
	4EE•	8.00 P	v	3.28
4EB•	8.00, P	v	2.71	e
	8.25, B	v	2.27	e
	8.68, B	v	2.08	e
	8.96, C	v	1.76	e
	9.67, C	v	-2.79 <sup>h</sup>	e
	9.91, C	v	-2.17 <sup>h</sup>	e
	10.34, C	v	-1.91 <sup>h</sup>	e
	10.64, C	v	-1.84 <sup>h</sup>	e
10.85, C	v	-1.52 <sup>h</sup>	e	

<sup>a</sup>Defined by  $-d[Py\cdot]/dt = 2k[Py\cdot]^2$ . <sup>b</sup>H = perchloric acid; F = sodium formate-formic acid; A = acetic acid-sodium acetate; P = phosphate; FP = sodium formate-phosphate; B = barbital; C = carbonate. <sup>c</sup>p = pulse radiolysis; v = vacuum-line technique. <sup>d</sup> $k$  in  $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ . <sup>e</sup>present work, with  $\epsilon_{400} = 8900 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ . <sup>f</sup>The value given for the rate constant for the decay of 3• in ref 12a and 18 was calculated incorrectly and is now superseded. The rate constant for the decay of NAD• was correct. Comparisons of electrochemical and pulse-radiolysis data [C. O. Schmakel, K. S. V. Santhanam, and P. J. Elving, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 5083 (1975)] now need to be revised. <sup>g</sup>Reference 18. <sup>h</sup>Pseudo-first order reaction with  $\text{OH}^-$  which supersedes the bimolecular reaction at the concentrations used for the pH values given.  $k$  in  $\text{s}^{-1}$ .

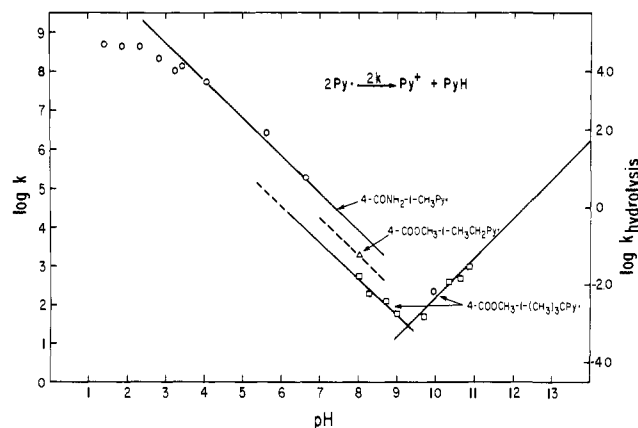
in the pyridinyl radical and  $\log k$  linearly dependent upon the pH. Moderately rapid hydrolyses of ester,  $k_2 = 50 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ , accounted for the results (eq 5). The kinetic constants for py-



ridinyl radical reactions in aqueous systems are collected in Table I, and the pH dependence is illustrated by the plots in Figure 2.

**Initial Products of Radical Reactions.** The radical 3• at pH 7.2 gives rise to a product with  $\lambda_{\text{max}} 355 (\pm 5) \text{ nm}$ . This is very similar to the maximum obtained after  $\gamma$  radiolysis of a solution of 3<sup>+</sup> with identical composition and like the absorption reported after X irradiation of oxygen-free aqueous solutions of 3<sup>+</sup> containing 0.5 M ethanol.<sup>25</sup> The instability of the product in acidic solutions will be described in the next section. The NAD• radical yielded a product with  $\lambda_{\text{max}} 355 (\pm 5) \text{ nm}$  which is also unstable in acidic solution (see below).

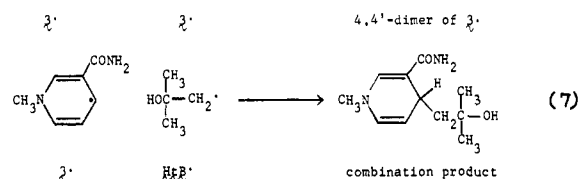
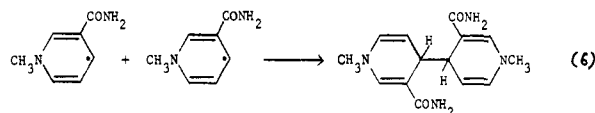
Using *tert*-butyl alcohol in place of isopropyl alcohol or formate as hydroxyl radical scavenger, products were also formed from the reaction of 3• or NAD• with hydroxy-*tert*-butyl radical (HtB• formed in the scavenging reaction) at rates comparable to those of the 3• + 3• or NAD• + NAD• reactions. Although the absorption maxima were not very different from those of products formed in the presence of isopropyl alcohol or formate, a clear distinction could be made on the basis of fluorescence studies. Following radiolysis of solutions of 3<sup>+</sup> or



**Figure 2.** A plot of  $\log k$  for the disappearance of a number of pyridinyl radicals in aqueous solution as a function of pH. The slopes of the plots are not far from 1. (The dashed line shown for the 1-ethyl-4-carbomethoxy pyridinyl radical, 4EE•, is given so as to suggest a  $\text{p}K_a$  difference.) The  $\text{p}K_a$  for the ester radical is obviously lower than for the amide radical; i.e., the pyridinyl ester is a stronger acid than the pyridinyl amide. Apparently, the 1-alkyl group has a substantial influence on the basicity of the pyridinyl radical, an effect also seen in the position of the visible absorption band [E. M. Kosower, H. P. Waits, A. Teuerstein, and L. C. Butler, *J. Org. Chem.*, **43**, 800 (1978)]. The units for the second-order disappearance of pyridinyl radicals are  $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ . The hydrolysis reaction of the ester controls the chemistry of the solution at pH values greater than about 9.25. The units for the hydrolysis rate constants are  $\text{s}^{-1}$ . The estimated second-order rate constant for the hydrolysis reaction is  $50 \text{ dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ .

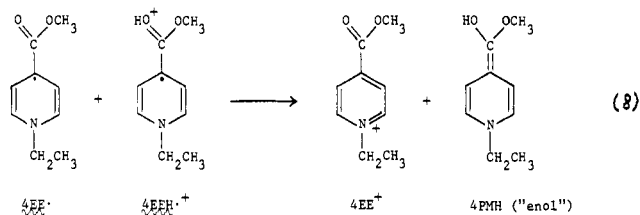
NAD<sup>+</sup> in the presence of *tert*-butyl alcohol, the products were found to possess broad, structureless fluorescences around 460 nm which were completely formed within less than 40 ms. However, while the emission maxima were in the same region as the NADH fluorescence, the product from NAD<sup>+</sup> was found not to be NADH, when tested for coenzyme activity using lactic dehydrogenase. For 3<sup>+</sup> the fluorescence intensities of the products of pyridinyl radical + HtB• reaction were at least five times greater than those of the product(s) when isopropyl alcohol was used as scavenger,<sup>27</sup> and when formate was used no significant fluorescence was detected.

The behavior of the products is accounted for by radical combination products, i.e., dimers from reactions of the same radicals and combination products for cases in which the reacting radicals are different (eq 6 and 7). Assignment of

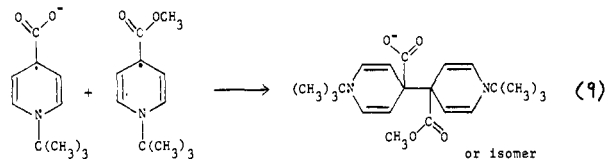


structure is made on the basis of: (a) mechanism of formation, since spin densities of radicals are highest at 4-, 7, 19, 28-29a (b) known formation of 4,4'-dimers (e.g., Paraquat); (c) NMR results for related cases;<sup>25a</sup> (d) the stability of radicals substituted by alkyl groups at the 4 position.

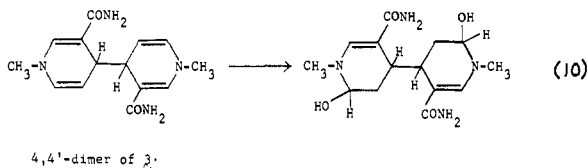
The disappearance of 4• species does not lead to any products with absorption maxima at wavelengths longer than 300 nm. At pH values lower than 9, the ultraviolet absorption corresponds to a yield of 50% of the material in the form of the 4-carbomethoxy pyridinium ion, suggesting the disproportionation reaction (to 4EE• and 4PMH) shown in eq 8.<sup>25a</sup> At higher



pH values, a more complex ultraviolet absorption pattern could imply dimers or derivatives thereof (eq 9).

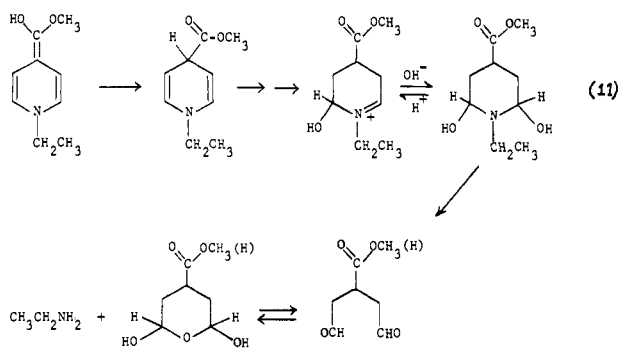


**Instability of Initial Products of Radical Reaction.** Almost all of the initial products formed in the reactions of radicals are unstable under some or all of the conditions used. The dimers and combination products disappear in acid-catalyzed hydration reactions to form monounsaturated amides,  $\lambda_{\max}$  290 nm.<sup>26a</sup> (eq 10.) Observed rates of hydration could be fol-



lowed at a number of pH values and are compatible with a process first order in hydrogen ion (Experimental Section). The NAD• dimer reacts with protons and water at about 1% of the rate for the 4,4'-dimer of 3•, possibly due to a steric effect exerted by the group on nitrogen.

At pH 9, the products of 4EE• react further, the pyridinium ester hydrolyzing to the betaine, the 4PMH ("enol") hydrolyzing to yield products without absorption past 250 nm. An attempt after reaction at pH 6 to obtain the NMR spectrum of 4PMH failed because of the instability of the compound in aqueous solutions but did reveal the ethyl group, suggesting hydrolysis according to the scheme shown in eq 11. If the ester



group shown in the dialdehyde hydrolyzed, the only hydrogens which would be unexchanged with the D<sub>2</sub>O used as solvent would be those originally in the 2,6 positions. Such hydrogens would be rather difficult to observe under our conditions. Since the NMR of the pyridinium salt (methyl group of ester, methyl group of ethyl, and ring hydrogens) were present in the spectrum and since the methyl groups of the salt had approximately the same integrated strength as the methyl groups assigned to the hydrolysis product, we think that the scheme shown in eq 11 is required to explain the "loss" of protons. Direct evidence for the formation of alkylamine was obtained from radiolysis experiments

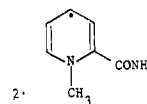
**pH Changes on Radiolysis.** Irradiation of solutions of 1-

**Table II.** pH Changes upon Irradiation of Solutions of 1-Methyl-2-, 1-Methyl-3-, or 1-Methyl-4-carbamidopyridinium Ions in 0.5 M Isopropyl Alcohol-Water

compd	pH after irradiation <sup>a</sup>					
	0	5 min	10 min	15 min	20 min	60 min <sup>b</sup>
4 <sup>+</sup>	7.00	7.84	8.24	8.47	8.49	8.40
3 <sup>+</sup>	6.81	4.16	4.17	3.95	3.54	3.24
2 <sup>+</sup>	6.71	5.12	4.72	4.55	4.46	4.33

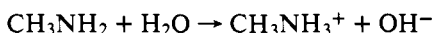
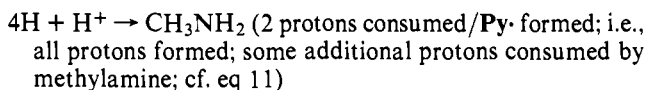
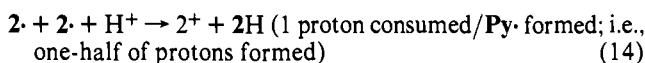
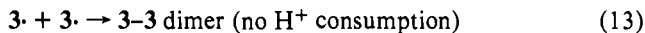
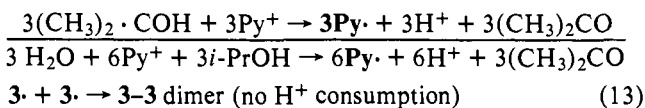
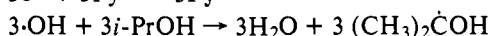
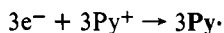
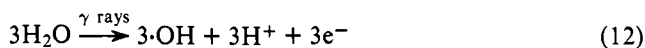
<sup>a</sup> Fricke dosimetry indicated an approximate 7000 rad/min, but our experimental solutions were not prepared under absolutely controlled conditions and the expected *G* value was approached only after considerable irradiation. The trends, however, are clearly in agreement with eq 13-15. <sup>b</sup> Large-scale irradiation for product examination.

methyl-3-carbamido- and 1-methyl-4-carbamidopyridinium perchlorates in water containing 0.5 M isopropyl alcohol but *no buffer* led to pH changes. Data for 1-methyl-2-carbamidopyridinium perchlorate solutions irradiated under the same conditions were also obtained, the radical 2• being the expected



intermediate as shown by pulse radiolysis experiments.<sup>26b</sup> Irradiation with <sup>60</sup>Co  $\gamma$  rays of the solution of 3<sup>+</sup> led to the greatest decrease in pH, with 2<sup>+</sup> exhibiting substantially less pH change. The pH of the irradiated 4<sup>+</sup> solution actually increased in pH by a small amount, a result which was traced to the formation of a small amount of methylamine, enough to convert the net change in pH into a small increase. Given the quantities of substances used and the radiation doses applied, the results for the three compounds may be summarized to a reasonable approximation by the following equations. The data are given in Table II, and the details of the <sup>60</sup>Co irradiations are noted in the Experimental Section.

(proton formation)<sup>22</sup>

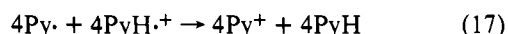
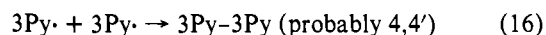


A second type of radiolysis experiment was carried out on 3<sup>+</sup> and 4<sup>+</sup> solutions containing 0.5 M isopropyl alcohol and 10<sup>-4</sup> M sodium hydroxide. An ac conductivity bridge was used to detect conductance changes produced by 0.5 krad pulses of electrons. An immediate change in conductivity corresponding to eq 12 was seen, with no subsequent further changes over a period of at least several seconds. The 3• radicals react with one another with a rate constant, *k*, of 10<sup>9</sup> M<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, independent of pH. Their disappearance is not, therefore, accompanied by any consumption of protons and must proceed as in eq 13. The

4• radicals react with one another so slowly under these conditions that no reaction should be observed.

### Discussion

The most significant part of our current work is the sharp difference we have established between the reactions of 3• and 4• radicals. The 3• radicals react with one another to yield dimer, and the 4• radicals react with one another (primarily via a process which involves protonation of one 4• radical) to yield disproportionation products, formed by electron transfer between the reactant species. We can summarize these results in the form of two general equations, eq 16 and 17.



In considering the reasons for this divergence of behavior, it became clear from the work of Mumm and Ludwig<sup>2</sup> that steric hindrance at the 4 position promoted the formation of 3• radicals from their dimers. The importance of the 4 position is evident in the spin distributions for many pyridinyl radicals<sup>7,28,29a,b</sup> and supported by the calculations of Neta and Patterson.<sup>19</sup> If we were able to hinder the dimerization reaction, a 3• radical might then participate in 1e reactions. An enzyme which binds  $NAD\cdot$  might be regarded as a highly bulky, sterically hindering substituent on the pyridinium (or pyridinyl) ring. In fact, Gunsalus and co-workers<sup>30</sup> have produced  $NAD\cdot$  radicals in the presence of ferredoxin- $NADP$  reductase and detected  $NADPH$  as the final product. Without the enzyme, dimer resulted. It is not clear whether or not the  $NAD\cdot$  is a substrate for the enzyme or simply functions as a 1-electron reducing agent, reverting to  $NADP^+$  which becomes converted to  $NADPH$  by reduced enzyme. Nevertheless, we could predict that a suitably substituted 3• radical might undergo disproportionation in an electron-transfer reaction, a result we could easily detect by a pH change after radiolysis or by a study of the kinetics of radical disappearance as a function of pH.

Viewed in this light, our results provide a suitable background for continued consideration of the 1e pathway for  $NAD$ -catalyzed enzymatic reactions. Bruce<sup>31</sup> has given arguments in favor of the closely related  $1e + H\cdot$  pathway for such enzymatic reactions. The early proposal for such a pathway by Kosower<sup>32</sup> has been discussed elsewhere<sup>7</sup> and has been summarized in short form in eq 2a-c.

We might note that the quenching of the typical 1,4-dihydropyridinamide fluorescence observed in the 4,4'-dimers is no doubt due to charge transfer<sup>33</sup> from the unexcited ring to the excited ring (or vice versa) with the electron transfer taking place via overlap of the amide substituent with the  $\pi$  system of the second ring. This would explain the photochemical results found by Berson and Brown<sup>34</sup> who found that a nitro group capable of overlap with the dihydropyridine ring could be reduced photochemically but one which did not engage in overlap was left unaffected by irradiation.

### Experimental Section

**Materials.** 1-Methyl-2-carbamidopyridinium perchlorate, mp 114–116 °C; 1-methyl-3-carbamidopyridinium perchlorate, mp 146 °C;<sup>35</sup> and 1-methyl-4-carbamidopyridinium perchlorate, mp 185–186 °C<sup>35</sup> were prepared from the corresponding iodides by treatment with  $AgClO_4$  in methanol, followed by crystallization from methanol. The 1-methyl-*x*-carbamidopyridinium iodides precipitated upon treatment of the 1-methyl-*x*-carbomethoxy-pyridinium iodides with methanol saturated with ammonia.<sup>36</sup>  $NAD^+$ ,  $NADH$ , and lactic dehydrogenase were obtained from Boehringer.

Isopropyl alcohol (Fluka, puriss) was boiled briefly and cooled during bubbling with pure  $N_2$ . Water, radiolysis: Deionized water was brought to pH 8 with 0.1 M NaOH, distilled from  $KMnO_4$ , and redistilled. The purified water was freed of  $CO_2$  by boiling and allowing

to cool during prolonged bubbling with pure  $N_2$  (2 h) (pH 6.9–7.0). Pulse radiolysis: Double-distilled water was used.

1-Alkyl-4-carbomethoxy-pyridinyls were prepared by reduction of the corresponding pyridinium iodides<sup>24</sup> using sodium amalgam in acetonitrile under oxygen-free conditions in an all-glass apparatus. (Vacuum line techniques are required.)  $\lambda_{max}$  (nm) ( $\epsilon_{max}$ ) ( $CH_3CN$ ): 4EE• 304 (11 300), 395 (4700), 6326 (83).

**Pulse Radiolysis Technique.** Pulses of electrons (approximately 0.1–1.0  $\mu s$ , 10 MeV) were delivered from a linear accelerator.<sup>21</sup> Optical absorption of irradiated solutions was monitored at all necessary wavelengths and recorded as a function of time using Polaroid film. Data treatment was carried out as in earlier work, thiocyanate being used for dosimetry.<sup>37</sup>

Irradiations were carried out on argon-bubbled solutions containing either 0.1 M sodium formate-formic acid, or isopropyl alcohol–0.1 M sodium phosphate. pH was controlled by the addition of perchloric acid or, in certain cases, sulfuric acid.

**Spectroscopic Data.**  $\lambda_{max}$  (nm) ( $\epsilon_{max}$ ): 2• 307 (6500), 365 (3000), 900 (—); 3• 280 (10 200), 410 (4300), 1250 (—); 4• 305 (15 700), 402 (8900), 650 (~80).

**Radiolysis Technique.** Aqueous solutions of 1-alkyl-*x*-carbomethoxy-pyridinium perchlorates ( $5 \times 10^{-3}$  M) containing 0.5 M isopropyl alcohol were made up within a glove bag under  $N_2$  using  $CO_2$ -free solvents and then bubbled with pure  $N_2$  within the glove bag for 30 min. All pH measurements were made within the glove bag using an Orion digital pH meter.

Irradiations were made with the  $^{60}Co$  source at the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot. Radiation doses were measured with a Fricke dosimeter. However, the technique used for preparing the solutions does not rigorously exclude oxygen or other electron-consuming impurities, requiring doses greater than those which could accurately be measured with the dosimeter. It was possible to obtain an approximate idea of the effective dose by carrying out a large-scale irradiation and measuring the amount of pyridinium salt (absorption) remaining after 60 min of irradiation: 1-methyl-2-carbamido (80%), 1-methyl-3-carbamido (59%), and 1-methyl-4-carbamido (74%). Since disproportionation for the 2- and 4-radicals yields the starting pyridinium ion, these results imply amounts reacted of 40, 41, and 52%, respectively, for the 2-, 3-, and 4-ions. At the concentrations used ( $5 \times 10^{-3}$  M),  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  M salt reacted. The dosimeter results (7000 rad/min) suggested that  $2.5 \times 10^{-3}$  M salt should have reacted [ $G = 6$  (cf. eq 10)]. The agreement is satisfactory and compatible with the limitations of the techniques used. The pH of the 3-solution indicated  $6 \times 10^{-3}$  M  $H^+$  or only 30% of that expected. Either the 3–4-h delay between irradiation and measurement led to consumption of protons (i.e., slow hydrolysis of product) or else protons were consumed in another reaction such as half protonation of the dimer, which would lead to an ultraviolet spectrum similar to that of the unprotonated but diminished in intensity. In fact, the product has an estimated absorption coefficient at 295 nm of 10 000 in place of the 40 000 which might have been expected from the results of Kim and Chaykin.<sup>38</sup> To simplify the discussion, the possible contribution of other dimers (e.g., 6,6' or 4,6', etc.) has been ignored.<sup>25b</sup>

Methylamine formation was observed in the case of 4+ (ca.  $4.5 \times 10^{-6}$  M) and 2+ (ca.  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M), using fluorescamine to generate a fluorescent product from methylamine and quantitative fluorimetry with a Perkin-Elmer MPF-4 spectrofluorimeter and comparison with known concentrations of methylamine-fluorescamine product.<sup>39</sup> Thin-layer chromatography confirmed that the fluorescent product was indeed that derived from methylamine, readily distinguishable from the fluorescent product derived from *n*-butylamine. The formation of methylamine in radiolysis confirms the conclusions reached on the basis of the NMR spectrum of the product of reaction of 4EE• with itself in water at neutral pH (see following experiment).

**Disproportionation of 1-Ethyl-4-carbomethoxy-pyridinyl Radical in Water.** Tetramethylammonium phosphate, pH 5.94, in  $D_2O$  ( $2\text{ cm}^3$ ) was mixed with ca. 50 mg of 1-ethyl-4-carbomethoxy-pyridinyl ( $CH_3CN$  soln: solvent evapd,  $CD_3CN$  introduced, solvent evapd,  $0.4\text{ cm}^3$   $CD_3CN$  introduced) with stirring. Within a short time, the blue-green color of the solution had changed to pale orange. A portion ( $0.5\text{ cm}^3$ ) of the mixture was poured into an NMR tube, the tube was sealed off, and the NMR spectrum was immediately taken. The 1-ethyl-4-carbomethoxy-pyridinium ion was readily identified:  $\delta$  9.11, 8.41 (each doublet, ring H), 4.00 ( $CH_3$  of ester), 1.63 ( $CH_3$  of 1-ethyl). Quantitative analysis was not possible. The only other readily visible peaks were at  $\delta$  1.24 and 0.90. Each was a triplet. The ap-

