

# One-pot synthesis of new symmetric and asymmetric xanthene dyes

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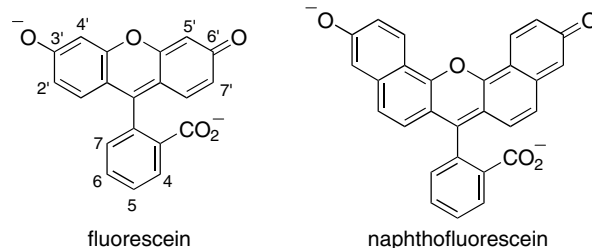
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**Abstract**—Symmetric and asymmetric xanthene dyes have been prepared by a convenient one-step procedure from aldehyde and diol or *m*-aminophenol precursors using concentrated phosphoric acid as a solvent. This protocol provides access to water-soluble dyes with large Stoke's shifts and far-red fluorescence emission. These compounds are envisioned as components of fluorescence-based sensors for a variety of imaging applications.

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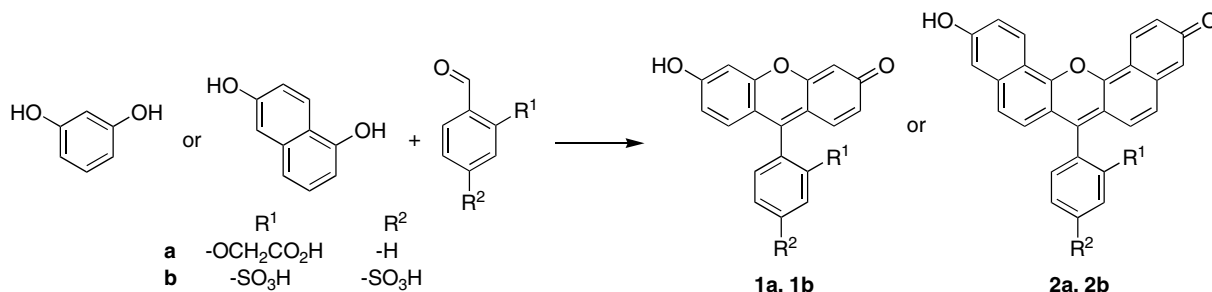
As part of an effort to prepare fluorogenic far-red and near infrared fluorescence-based probes for interrogation of pathological processes at a molecular level, we are interested in development of efficient routes to new long-wavelength dye platforms. Fluorescein and other xanthene dyes are used commonly for a variety of fluorescence-based diagnostic and imaging applications. In recent years a number of analyte sensors have been designed using these scaffolds either via synthesis of new xanthene based dyes<sup>1,2</sup> or by chemical modification at the 3' or 6' positions of the dye.<sup>3–5</sup> Often these probes are prepared via multi-step synthetic procedures involving the reaction of a benzophenone with a resorcinol derivative.<sup>1</sup> Many of the current sensors based on xanthene fluorophores have relatively poor water solubility, requiring organic co-solvents for aqueous work and typically have fluorescence emission less than 550 nm. The short wavelength emission from these probes makes them susceptible to interference from tissue autofluorescence in biological sensing applications. Therefore, there is a need for further development of new routes for the preparation of xanthene dyes that are water-soluble, have long wavelength absorption and emission, and are amenable to modification into fluorescence-based analyte sensors. Furthermore, due to the enhanced optical transparency of tissue from approximately 650 to 900 nm,<sup>6</sup> probes based on these far-red emitting dyes may find utility in a variety of in vivo imaging applications.



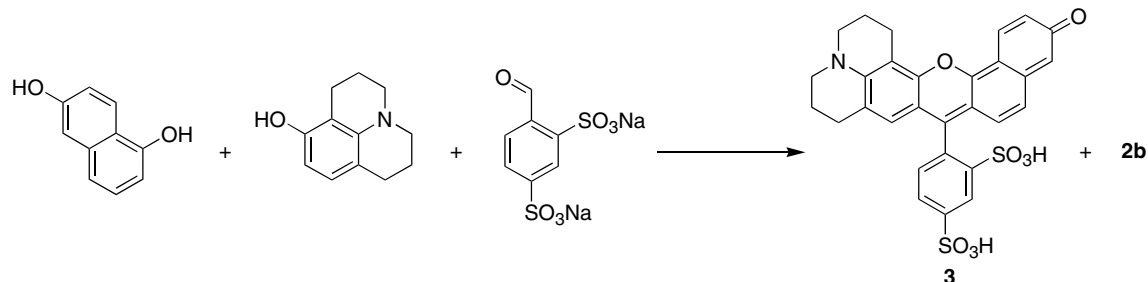
We have found that aldehydes react with resorcinol or 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene in the presence of 85% phosphoric acid in a one step procedure to generate a variety of fluorescein and naphthofluorescein analogs (Scheme 1).<sup>7</sup> Most previous routes to xanthene dyes that use aldehyde precursors involve isolation of a triphenylmethane or dihydroxyxanthene intermediate that is subsequently oxidized to generate the final dye.<sup>8–10</sup> For the synthesis of naphthofluorescein derivatives **2a** and **2b**, the use of more common catalysts such as methanesulfonic acid or zinc chloride resulted in lower yields and formation of multiple side products. However, use of concentrated phosphoric acid as the solvent results in clean formation of the desired naphthofluoresceins, which are then isolated by column chromatography in up to 52% yield. This procedure represents a significant improvement over a previous route to sulfonaphthofluoresceins, which has a reported overall yield of less than 2%.<sup>11</sup>

Interestingly, it is not possible to prepare the analogous rhodamine derivatives employing concentrated phosphoric acid as a solvent. Although, microwave irradiation of a mixture containing 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, 8-hydroxyjulolidine, and benzaldehyde 2,4-disulfonic acid disodium salt at 200 °C yielded the

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Scheme 1. Reagent and conditions: 85% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 125 °C, 2 h.



Scheme 2. Reagent and conditions: 85% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, microwave 200 °C, 15 min.

asymmetric rhodanaphthofluor, **3** (Scheme 2).<sup>12</sup> In this reaction, the symmetric naphthofluorescein is also generated in a 35:65 ratio of **2b** to **3**, respectively, as determined by LCMS.

Dyes **1b**, **2b**, and **3**, which contain two sulfonate moieties, are highly soluble in aqueous solution under acidic or basic conditions. Whereas, compounds **1a** and **2a**, the phenoxyacetic acid based fluorophores, only have good aqueous solubility under neutral or basic conditions.

As expected, fluorescein-based dyes **1a** and **1b** (Fig. 1) are optically similar to fluorescein. The absorption and emission wavelengths as well as quantum yields and extinction coefficients of the fluorophores are reported in Table 1. Sulfonation of the bottom ring at the 3-

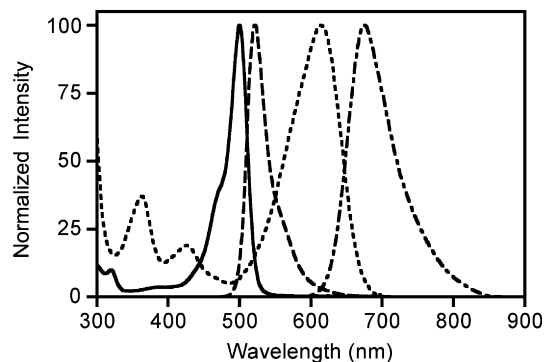


Figure 1. Absorption spectra of **1b** and **2b** (solid and dotted lines, respectively) and fluorescence emission spectra of **1b** and **2b** (dashed and dot-dashed lines, respectively) in 0.1 M aqueous bicarbonate buffer pH 10.0.

Table 1. Optical properties of the fluorophores in 0.1 M bicarbonate buffer, pH 10.0

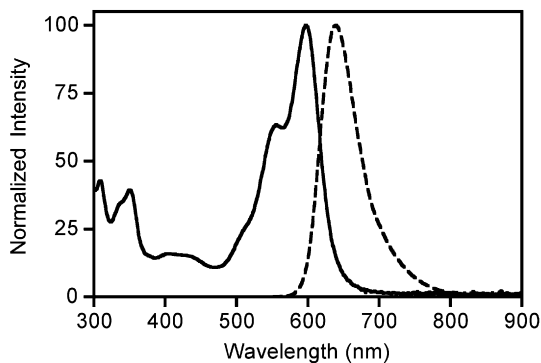
Dye	$\lambda_{\max(\text{abs})}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\max(\text{em})}$ (nm)	$\Phi_f^b$ (%)	$\epsilon^c$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> )
Fc <sup>a</sup>	492	512	92	86,500
<b>1a</b>	495	518	84	61,000
<b>1b</b>	500	521	81	69,000
<b>2a</b>	607	672	6.5	40,000
<b>2b</b>	614	676	5.5	43,000
<b>3</b>	597	639	30	46,000

<sup>a</sup> Fluorescein, Ref. 13.

<sup>b</sup> Fluorescence quantum yields of **1a** and **1b** were referenced to fluorescein,<sup>13</sup> all other dyes were referenced to Cy 5.<sup>14</sup> All quantum yields were performed in triplicate.

<sup>c</sup> Extinction coefficient measurements were performed in triplicate.

and 5-positions results in a slight bathochromic shift of the absorption maximum of **1b** (Fig. 1) when compared to fluorescein. The measured quantum yields for **1a** and **1b** are slightly lower than the 92% reported for fluorescein. The extinction coefficients of **1a** and **1b** are 29 and 20% lower than that of fluorescein, respectively. Naphthofluorescein derivatives **2a** and **2b** have their absorbance and fluorescence emission red shifted by over 100 nm when compared to their fluorescein analogs in aqueous solution. This coupled with the >60 nm Stoke's shifts observed for naphthofluoresceins may prove useful for biological imaging applications. The hybrid rhodanaphthofluor, **3** (Fig. 2), combines the advantageous properties of the fluoresceins (good quantum yields) and naphthofluoresceins (long wavelength absorption and emission). With good water solubility, long wavelength absorption and emission, a quantum yield of 30%, and an extinction coefficient of 46,000 cm<sup>-1</sup> M<sup>-1</sup>, **3** is a promising candidate for development into a long wavelength analyte sensor.



**Figure 2.** Absorption (solid line) and fluorescence emission (dashed line) spectra of **3** in 0.1 M aqueous bicarbonate buffer pH 10.0.

In summary, a new synthetic procedure for the synthesis of xanthene dyes utilizing concentrated phosphoric acid as the solvent is detailed. Using this procedure it is possible to prepare fluorescein, naphthofluorescein, and rhodanaphthofluor derivatives. The far-red absorption and emission from the naphthofluorescein and rhodanaphthofluor derivatives may prove useful for development of these dyes into fluorescence-based probes for optical imaging applications.

#### Acknowledgments

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#### Supplementary data

HPLC traces for all compounds, demonstrating product purity. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.tetlet.2007.04.088](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2007.04.088).

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- General procedure for synthesis of symmetric dyes **1–2**. To a solution of the appropriate aldehyde (0.25 mmol) in 85% aqueous phosphoric acid (1 mL) is added resorcinol or 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene (0.5 mmol). The resulting mixture is then heated in an oil bath with stirring at 125 °C for 2 h. After cooling, the crude product is precipitated by

addition of water (15 mL), then filtered and washed with water (2 × 15 mL). For the dyes containing sulfonate groups, EtOAc is used to precipitate and wash the products instead of water. Column chromatography of the product on silica gel (eluting with: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1% TFA, and a gradient from 2.5% to 10.0% MeOH) or reverse phase C-18 silica (eluting with: water, 0.1% TFA, and a gradient from 20% to 40% MeOH) affords the desired products. Purity of all compounds was confirmed by HPLC. Compound **1a**. Yield 21 mg, 23%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 7.59 (1H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 7.17–7.23 (4H, m), 6.72–6.75 (4H, m), 4.70 (2H, s). High resolution ESI-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>6</sub><sup>+</sup>: 363.0863, found: 363.0872. Compound **1b**. Yield 25 mg, 22%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 8.26 (1H, s, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 7.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.6 Hz), 7.40 (2H, s, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 7.24 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.14 (2H, dd, *J* = 9.2, 2.0 Hz). High resolution ESI-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>: 448.9996, found: 448.9992.

Compound **2a**. Yield 59 mg, 51%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 9.33 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 8.03 (2H, d, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 7.76 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.55–7.59 (4H, m), 7.53 (2H, d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 7.35–7.45 (3H, m), 4.73 (2H, s). High resolution ESI-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>6</sub><sup>+</sup>: 463.1176, found: 463.1173.

Compound **2b**. Yield 71 mg, 52%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 8.95 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 8.41 (1H, s), 7.89 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.81 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.35–7.25 (7H, m). High resolution ESI-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>: 549.0309, found: 549.0309.

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- Synthesis and characterization of compound **3**. To a solution obtained by heating 8-hydroxyjulolidine (95 mg, 0.5 mmol) and benzaldehyde 2,4-disulfonic acid disodium salt (155 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 85% aqueous phosphoric acid (1 mL) was added finely powdered 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene (40 mg, 0.25 mmol). The resulting mixture was subjected to microwave irradiation in an open vessel at 200 °C using a CEM Discover LabMate reactor for 15 min. Upon cooling, the viscous dark pink mixture was treated with acetone (50 mL), filtered, and washed with acetone (2 × 10 mL). Column chromatography using a 70 g reverse phase Isolute C-18 column from Biotage (eluting with: water, 0.1% TFA, and a gradient from 10 to 40% MeOH in 5% increments) affords **3** (14 mg, 10%) as a dark pink solid. The purity of **3** was confirmed by HPLC. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 8.60 (1H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 7.77 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz), 7.60 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.38 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.2 Hz), 7.30 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.96 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 6.88 (1H, s), 3.58–3.67 (4H, m), 3.13–3.18 (2H, m), 2.73–2.78 (2H, m), 2.07–2.10 (2H, m), 1.88–1.93 (2H, m). High resolution ESI-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>: 578.0938, found: 578.0934.
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