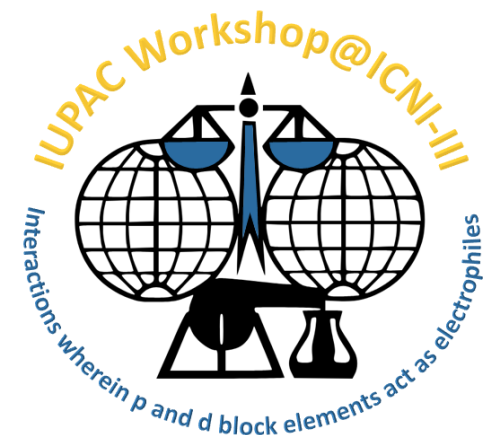




How Selenium's Electronic Structure Favor Its Participation in Non-covalent Interactions?

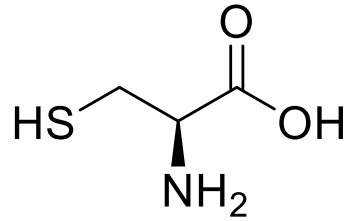
Ass. Prof. Dr. Elena Yu. Tupikina,
Valeria V. Mulloyarova,
Danil V. Krutin,
Anton S. Zakharov,
Peter M. Tolstoy
St. Petersburg University,
Russia
elenatupikina@gmail.com



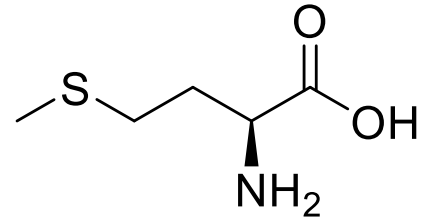
June 21st 2024

- **Part I. Polarizability of selenium electronic shell**
- Part II. Se...Se short contacts
- Part III. $R_3P=Se$ – NMR spectral probes for NCIs investigation

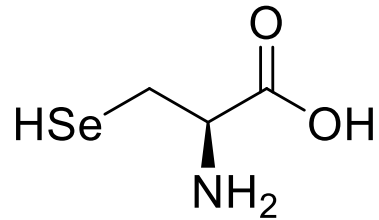
Sulphur- vs selenium-containing amino acids



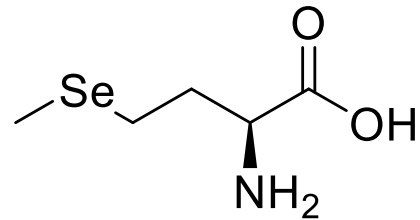
cysteine



methionine



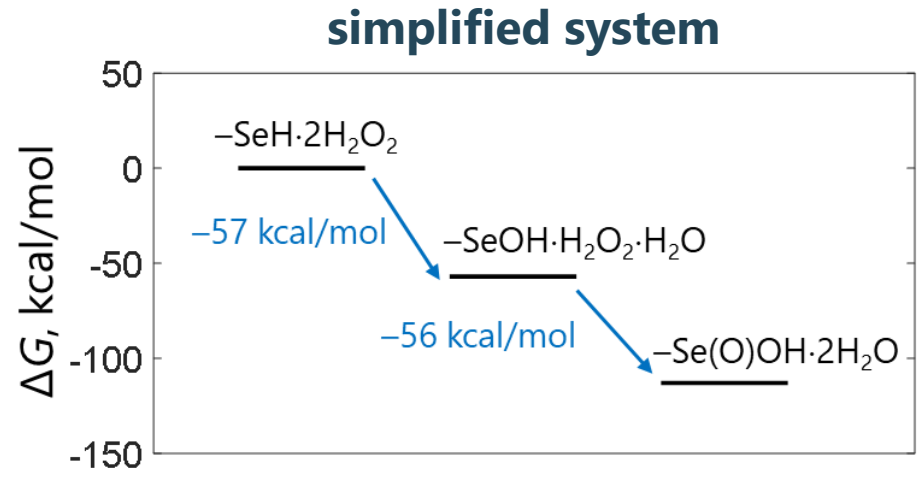
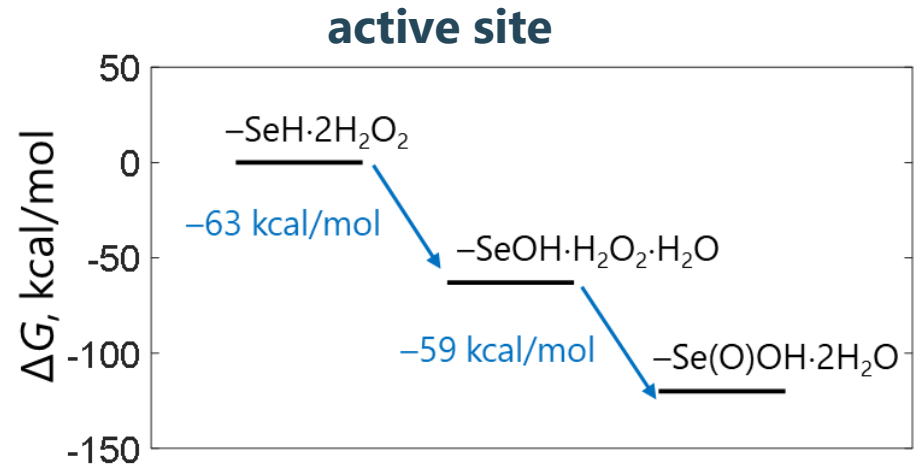
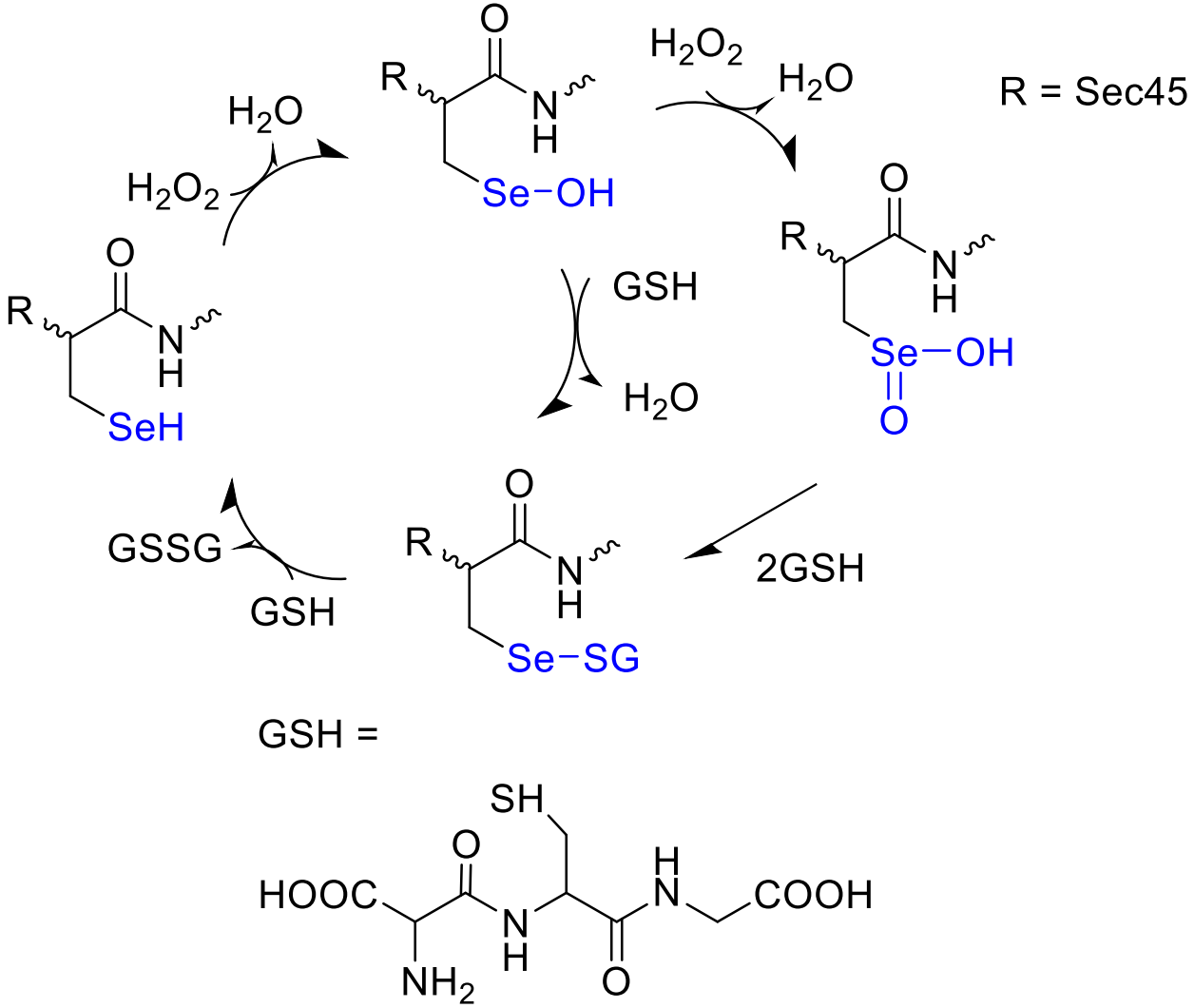
selenocysteine



selenomethionine

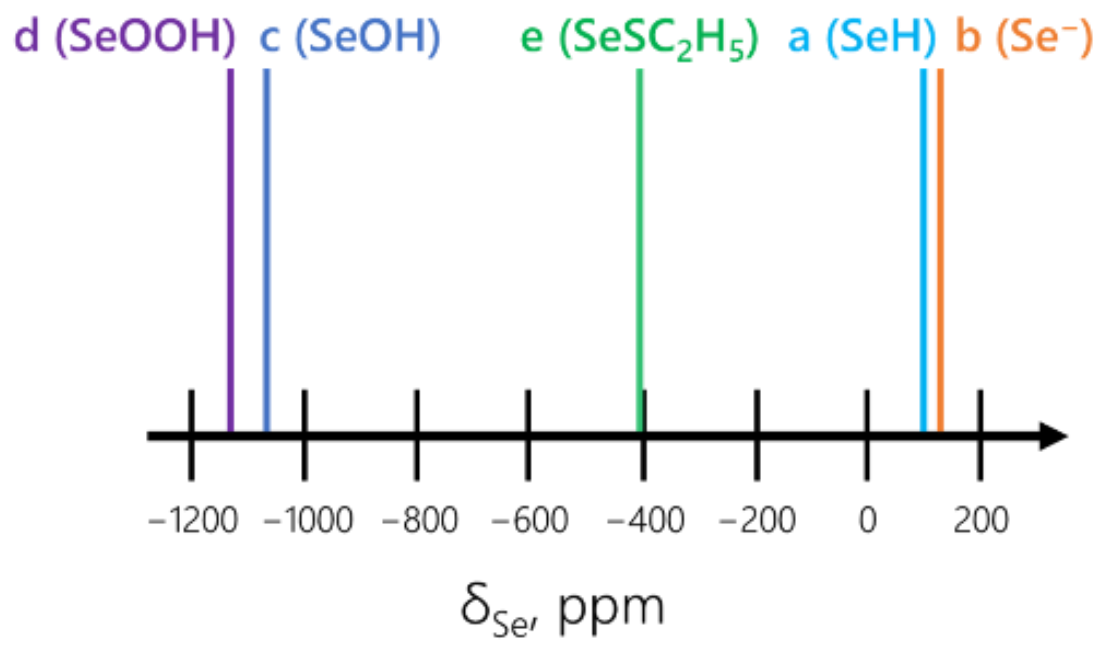
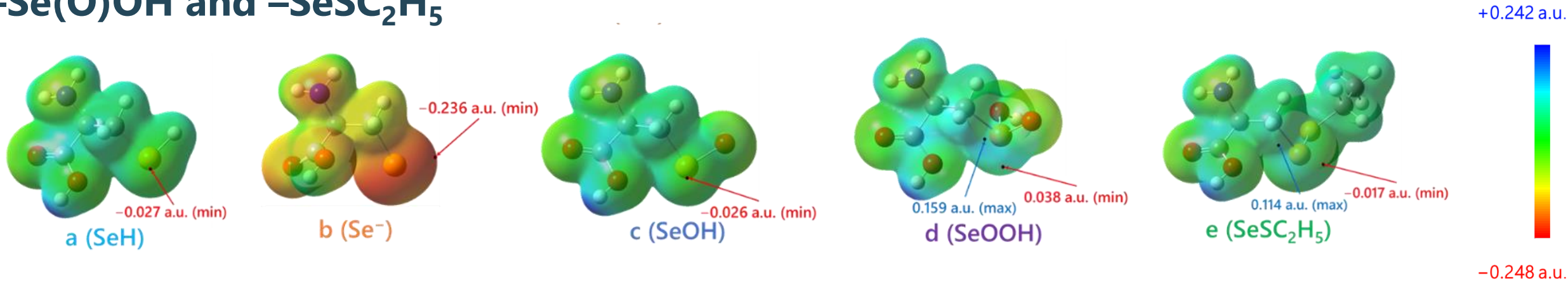
- replacement of a single atom dramatically changes chemical properties

The mechanism of peroxide reduction by the GPx-1 enzyme



- NCIs with participation of Sec45 increase gain in ΔG

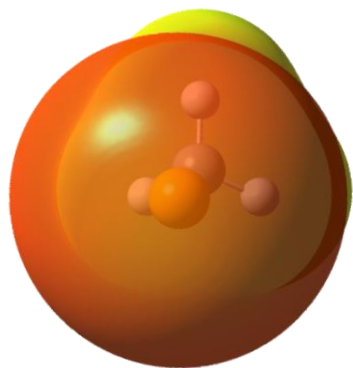
Differences in charge distribution near selenium in case of $-\text{SeH}$, $-\text{Se}^-$, $-\text{SeOH}$, $-\text{Se}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ and $-\text{SeSC}_2\text{H}_5$



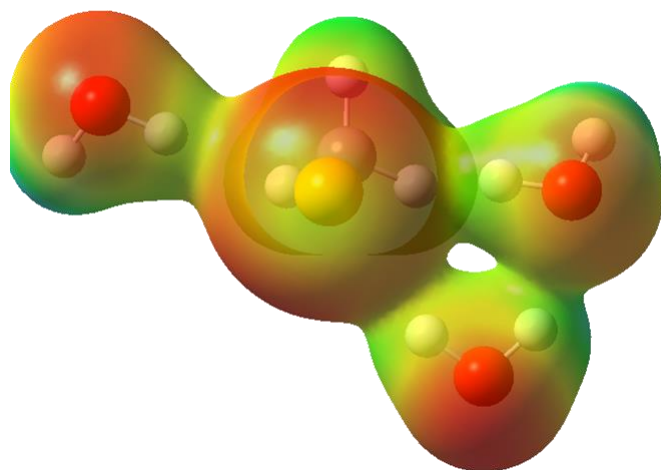
- the number and type of covalent bonds of Se strongly influence its electronic shell

Hydrogen bonds with water molecules in the first coordination sphere of the selenium for $\text{CH}_3\text{-Se}(-)$: influence on the σ -hole

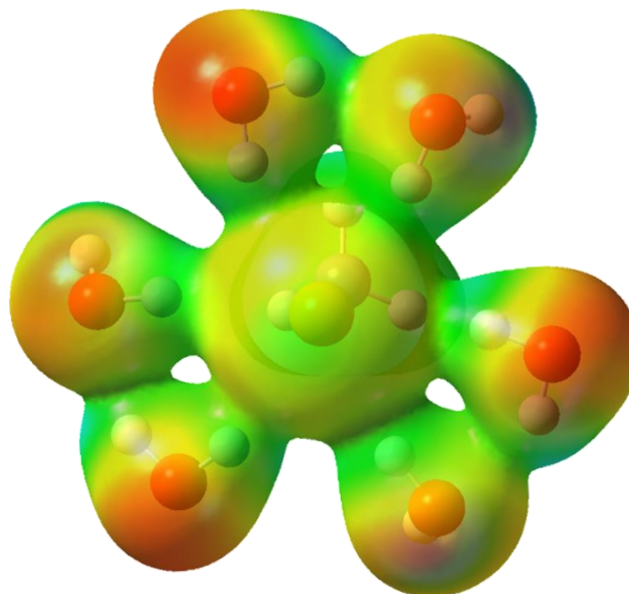
MP2/aug-cc-pVTZ



CH_3Se^-



$3\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{Se}^-$



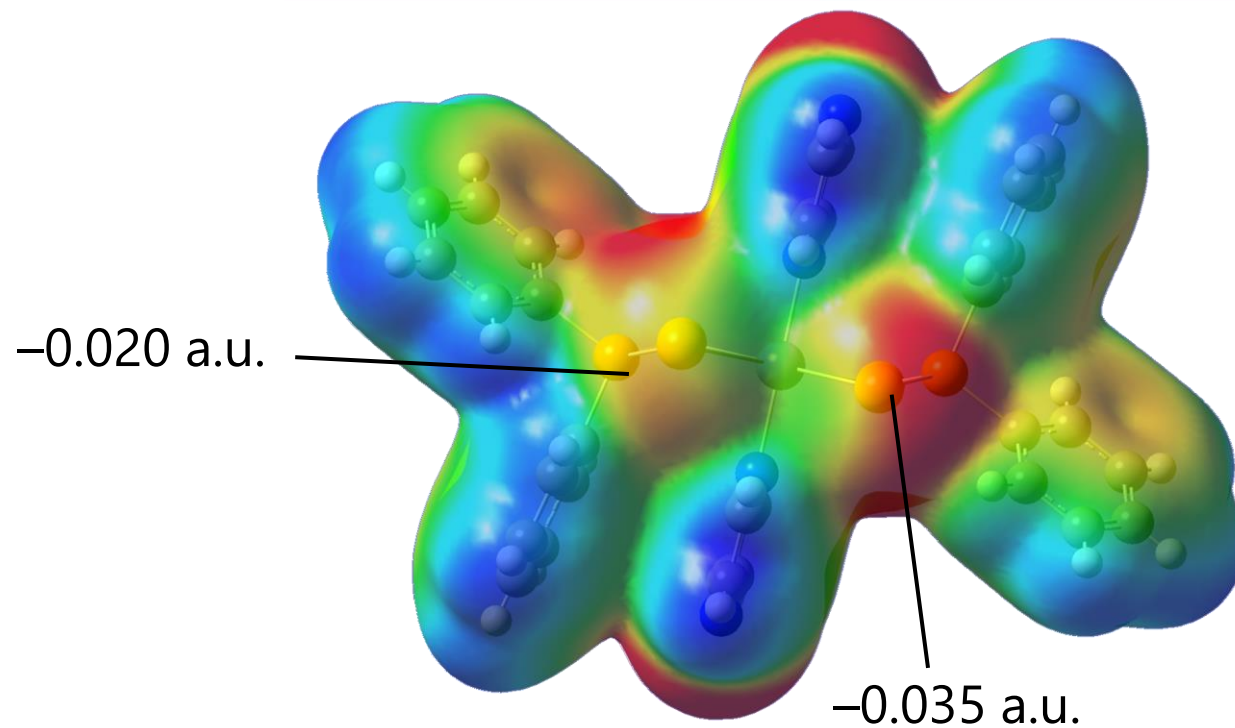
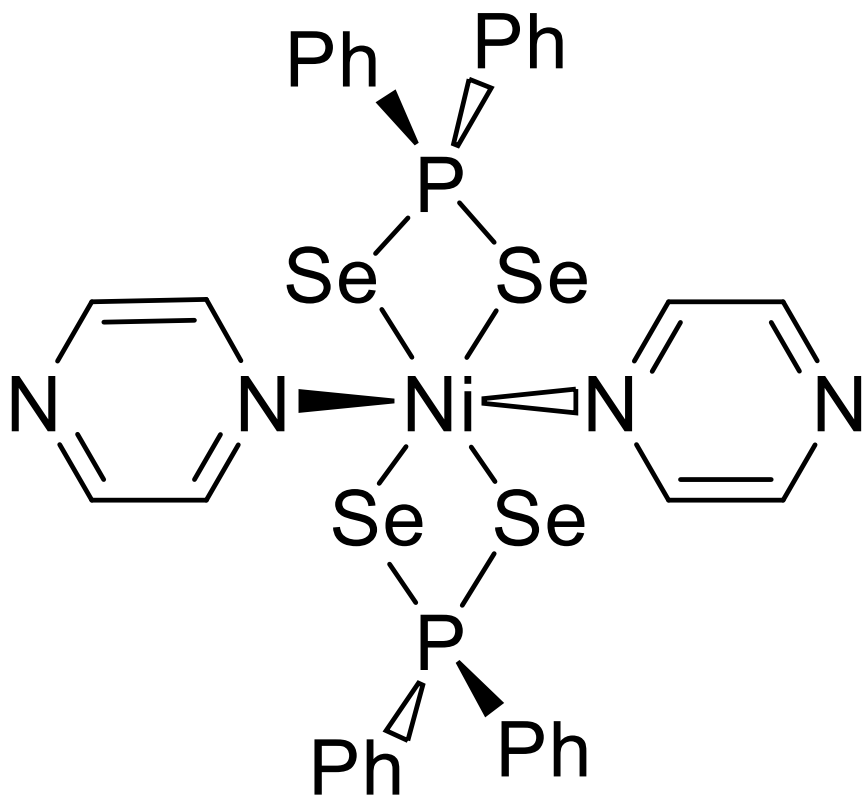
$6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{Se}^-$

-0.226 a.u.  +0.010 a.u.

- formation of HBs with water changes σ -hole depth

- Part I. Polarizability of selenium electronic shell
- **Part II. Se...Se short contacts**
- Part III. $R_3P=Se$ – NMR spectral probes for NCIs investigation

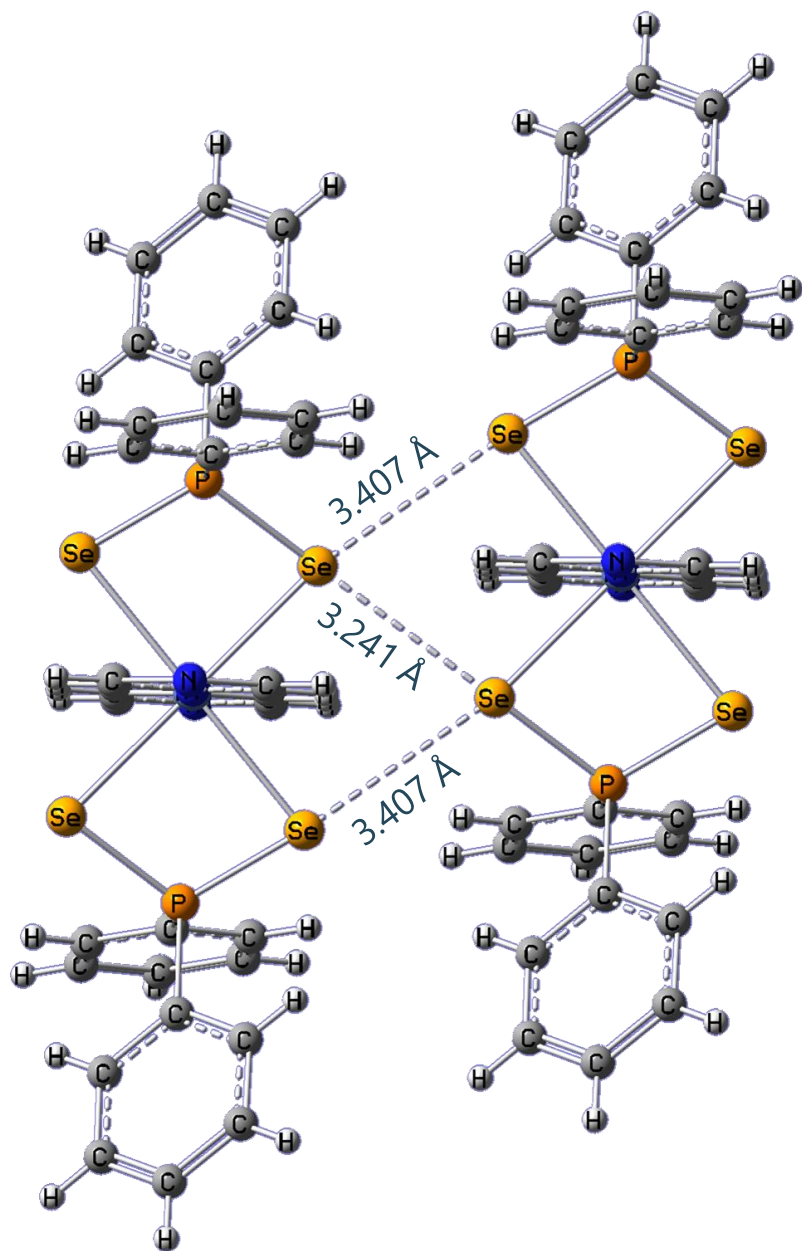
Se...Se interaction



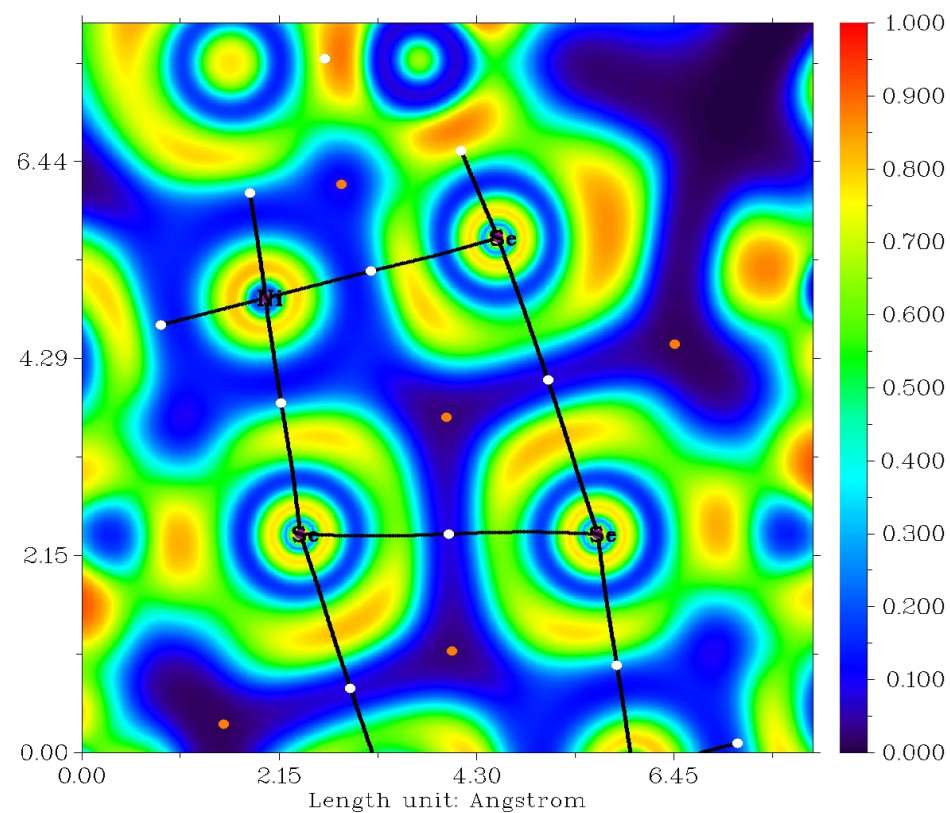
-0.03 a.u.  0.03 a.u.

In collaboration with Alexander Artem'ev, Nikolaev
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry (RAS)

Se...Se interaction



$r_{\text{Se}\cdots\text{Se}}, \text{Å}$	$\rho, \text{a.u.}$	$\nabla^2\rho, \text{a.u.}$	$G, \text{a.u.}$	$V, \text{a.u.}$	$H, \text{a.u.}$
3.407	0.0128	0.0314	0.0070	-0.0061	0.0009
3.241	0.0150	0.0390	0.0089	-0.0080	0.0009



- hole-to-hole Se...Se interaction?!

- Part I. Polarizability of selenium electronic shell
- Part II. Se...Se short contacts
- **Part III. $R_3P=Se$ – NMR spectral probes for NCIs investigation**

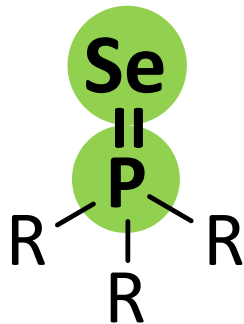
Phosphine selenides – probes for NMR spectral diagnostics of NCIs

Problem

Search for probe molecules capable to participate in **different** NCIs, whose NMR parameters are sensitive to parameters of formed NCIs.

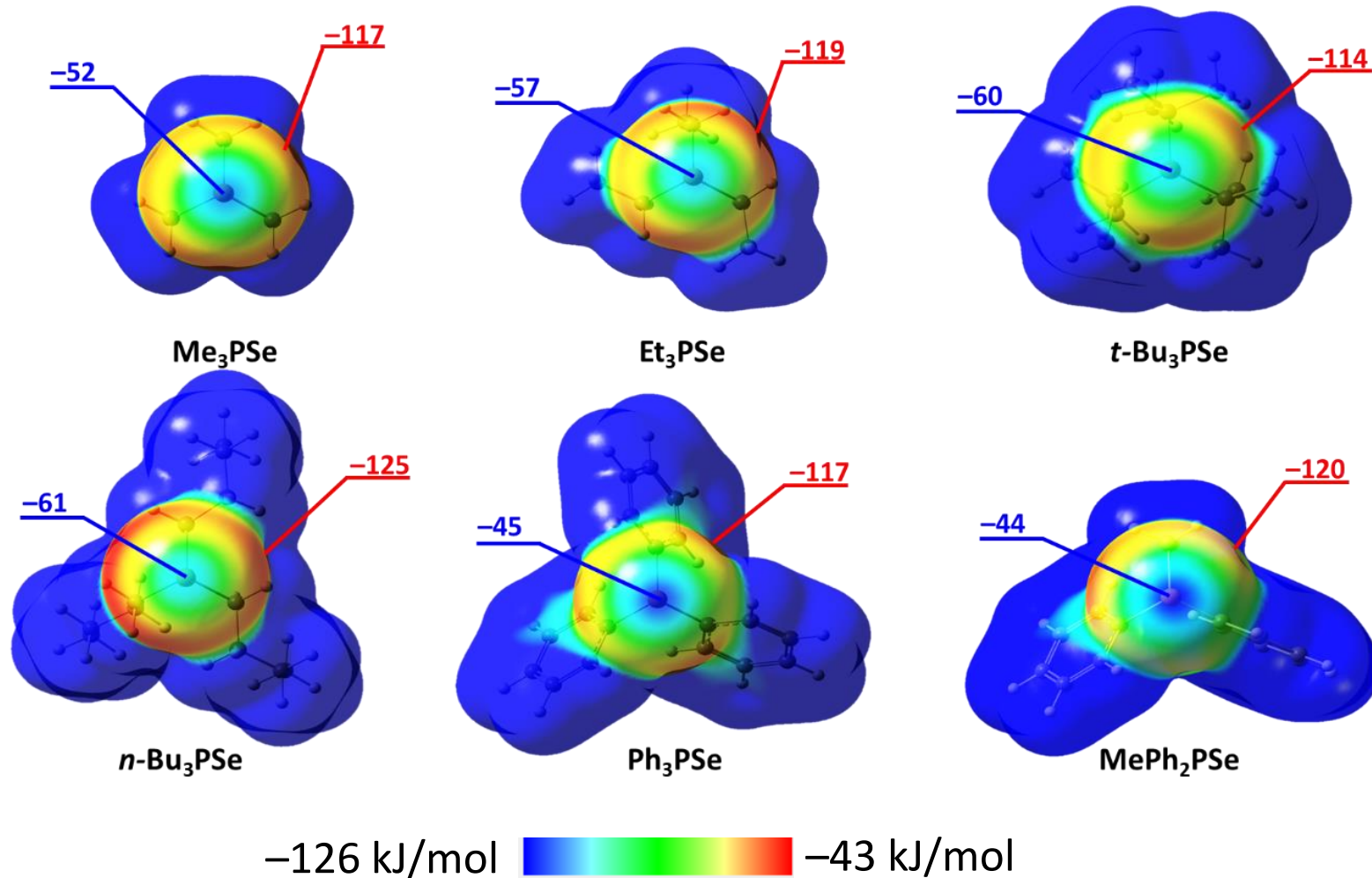
Solution

Use phosphine selenides $R_3P=Se$ (R = Me, Et, *t*-Bu, *n*-Bu, Ph)



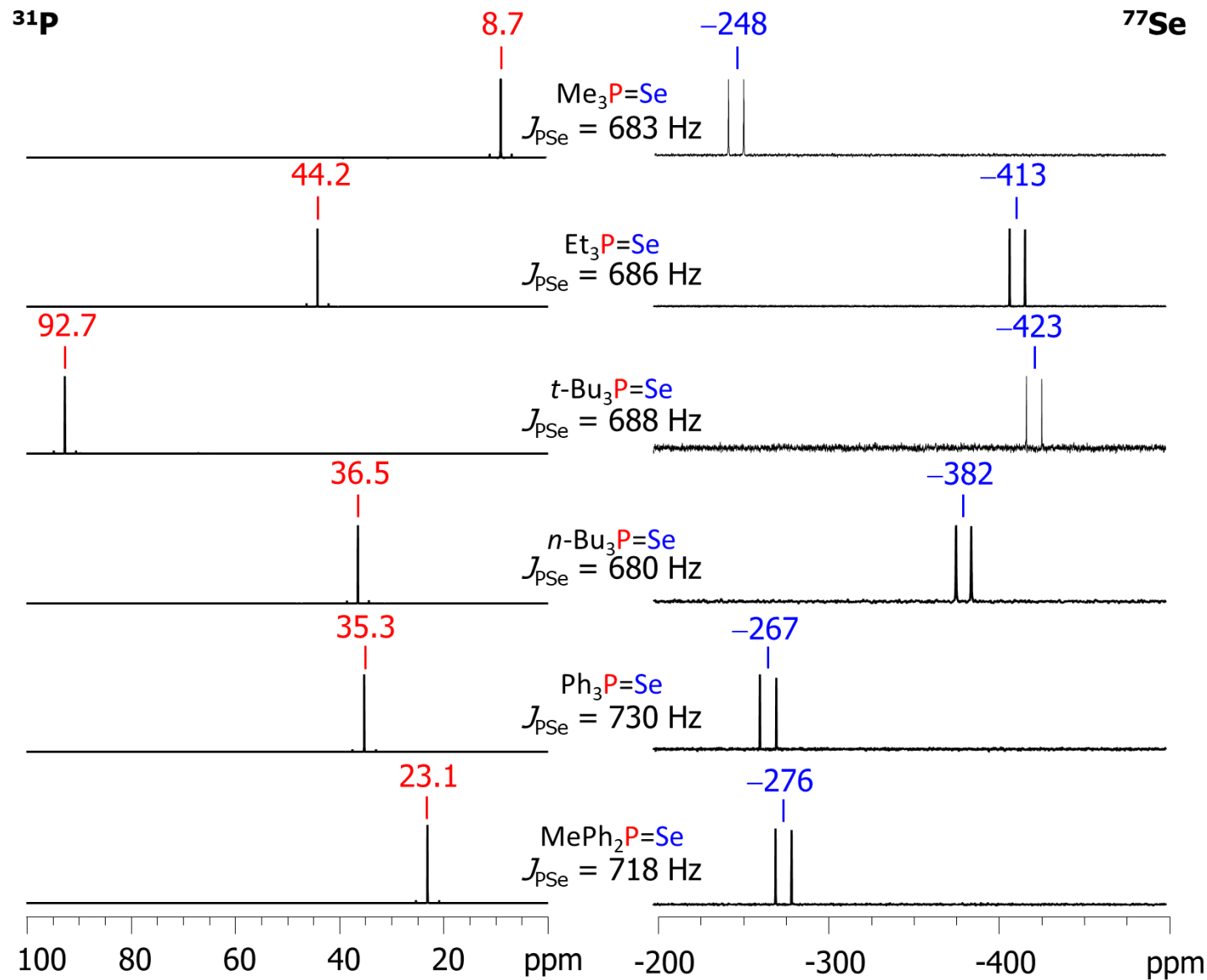
nucleus	S	ω , %	$\gamma \cdot 10^7$, $\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-1}$
^{31}P	1/2	100	10.8
^{77}Se	1/2	7.6	5.1

Phosphine selenides – probes for NMR spectral diagnostics of NCIs



- anisotropy of ESP distribution near Se atom make R₃P=Se able to participate in NCIs both as electron donor and as electron acceptor

Phosphine selenides – probes for NCI spectral diagnostics

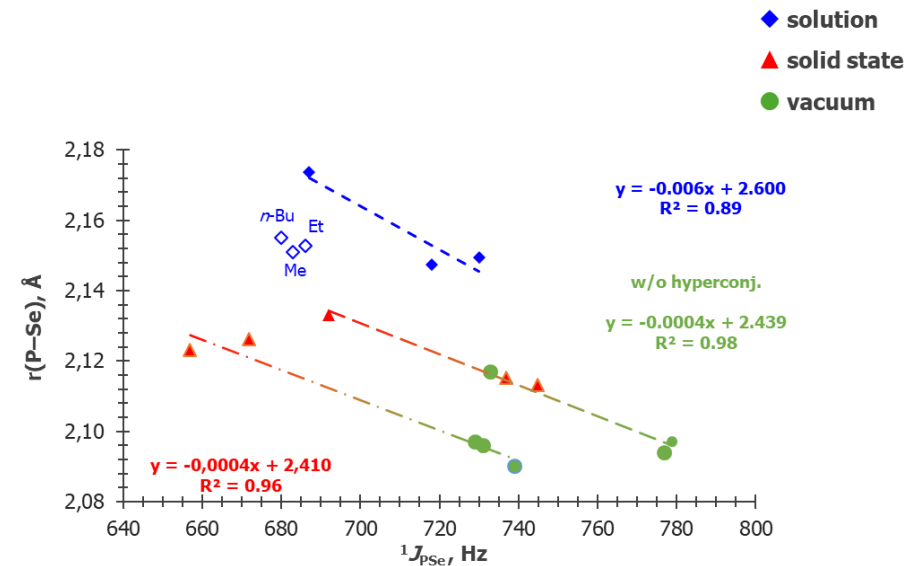
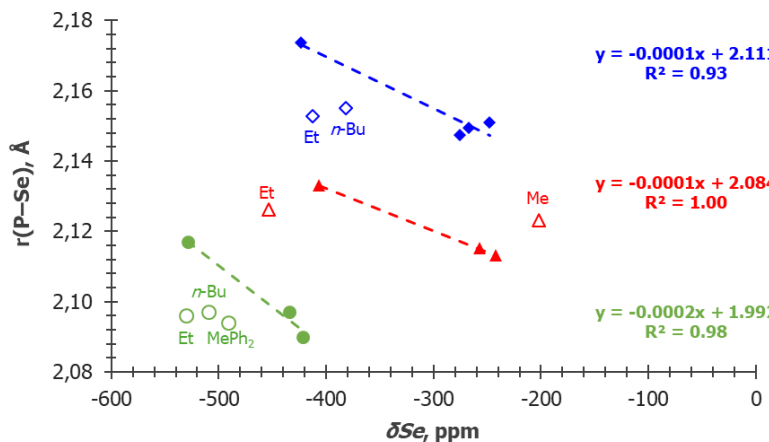
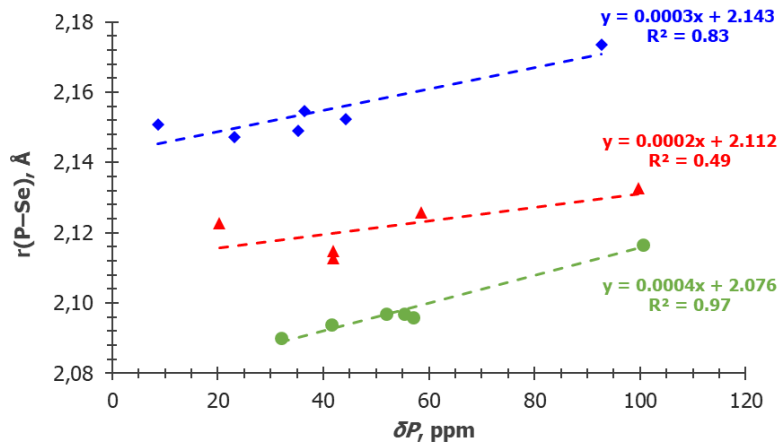


CDCl_3 , 298 K

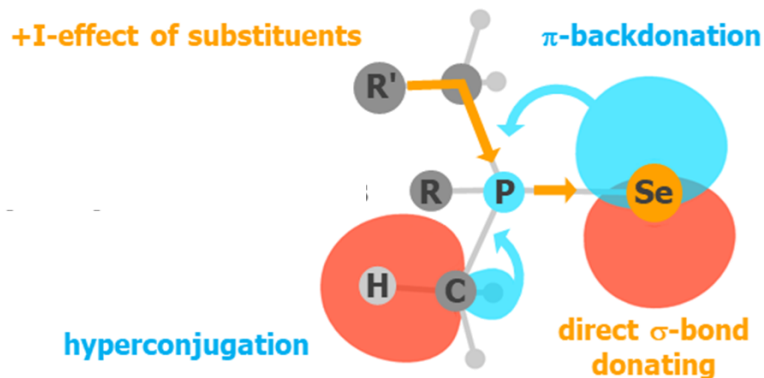
- significant variation in δP , δSe and $^1J_{\text{PSe}}$ upon change of R

Factors influencing ^{31}P , ^{77}Se NMR parameters of $\text{R}_3\text{P}=\text{Se}$: δP , δSe , $^1J_{\text{PSe}}$

1. P..Se interatomic distance



2. Electronic effects

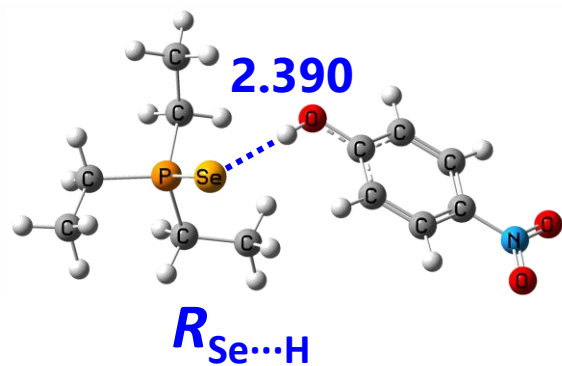
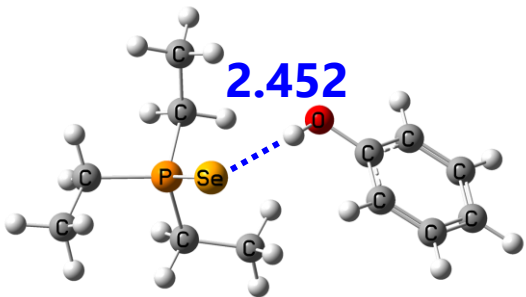
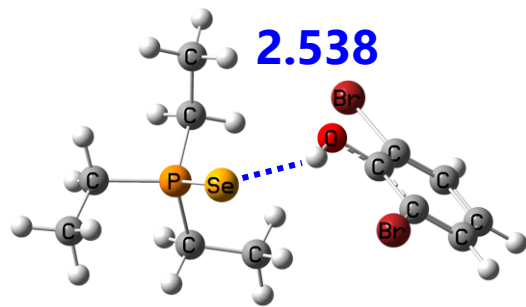


3. Symmetry of selenium atom environment

Phosphine selenides – probes for HBs



PW6B95-D3/def2-QZVP



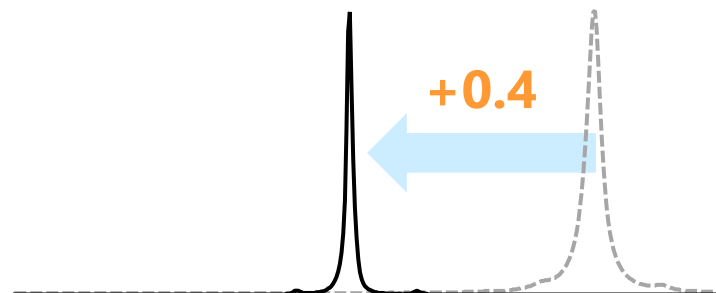
$< +0.1$ ^{31}P



$\Delta^1 J_{\text{PSe}}, \text{ Hz}$

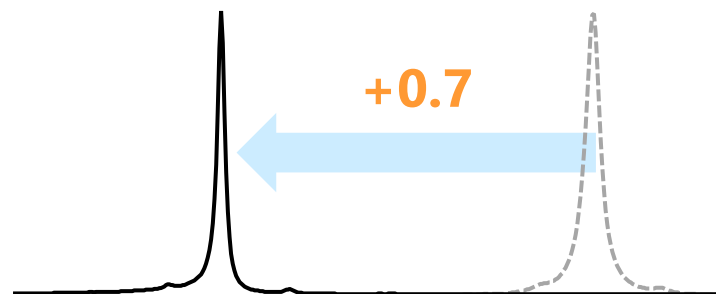
-2

+0.4



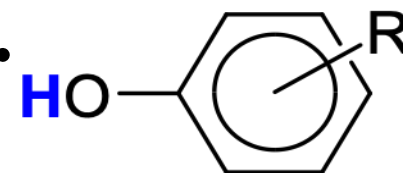
-17

+0.7



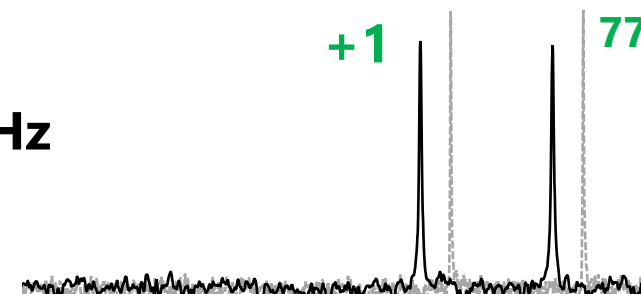
-22

46.0 45.6 ppm

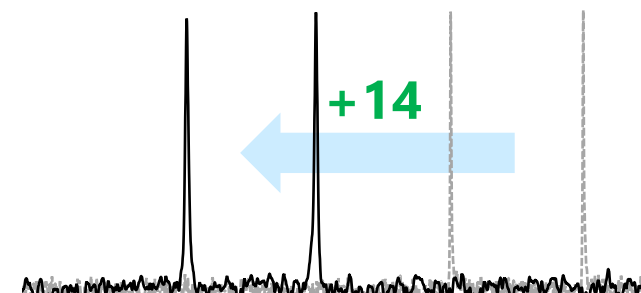


+1

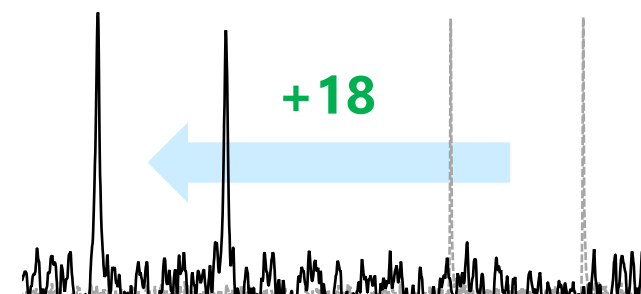
^{77}Se



+14



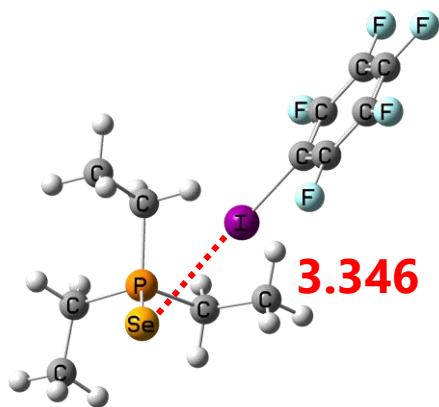
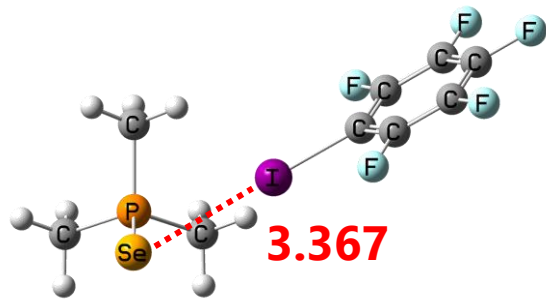
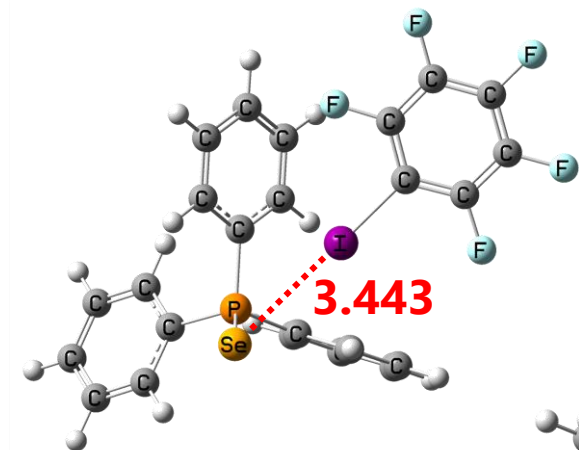
+18



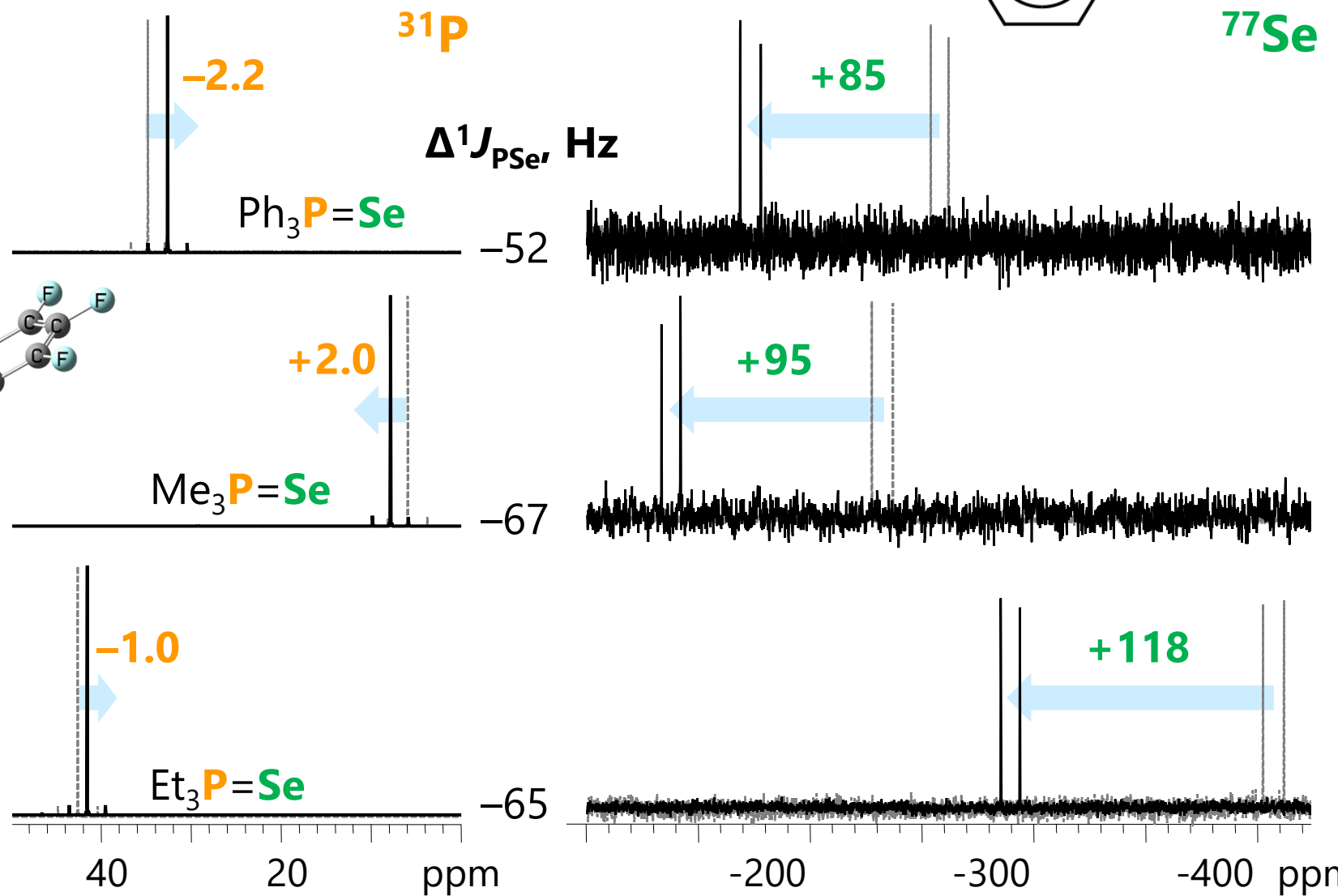
-390 -400 -410 ppm

Phosphine selenides – probes for XBs

PW6B95-D3/def2-QZVP



$R_{\text{Se}\cdots\text{I}}$



Take home message

- Selenium-containing species are able to participate in σ -hole interactions and HBs. These NCIs are cooperative.
- NMR parameters of $R_3P=Se$ phosphine selenides (δSe , and $^1J_{PSe}$) are sensitive to subtle changes in the electronic environment of the P and Se atoms.
- Taking into account even a weak interactions with solvent molecules/neighboring residues/crystal field is extremely recommended for accurate modelling of selenium-containing systems.
- “Rich” ζ -splitted full electronic basis sets are recommended for NMR parameters.
- Promising NMR probe for NCIs in solution – $n\text{-Bu}_3P=Se$ and $Et_3P=Se$. In solid state – $Et_3P=Se$.

Thank you for your attention!