THE REDUCTION OF TUNGSTEN(VI) DIOXIDO COMPLEXES OPENS THE DOOR FOR NEW REACTIVITIES

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Studying tungsten(IV) oxo complexes' reactivity is crucial for understanding tungstoenzymes. However, only a few tungsten(VI) [WO₂L_n] compounds are reported to undergo reduction rendering the reactivity studies of reduced species scarce.[1] For this reason, we investigated the reduction of high-valent tungsten compounds with PMe₃ as a reductant and reached tungsten(IV) oxo species. The reaction of [WO₂(SN)₂] (SN = bidentate ligand with S and N donors) with three equiv of PMe₃ required a conformational twist of two bidentate ligands to form [WO(SN)₂(PMe₃)₂]. Due to their coordinative flexibility, this reactivity was possible only when using different pyridine-2-thiolate ligands. Tungsten(IV) oxo complex with simple pyridine-2-thiolate ligands showed reactivity toward dimethyl sulfoxide, mimicking the behavior observed for the DMSO reductase enzyme.[2] On the other hand, increasing the steric bulk around the W center by adding a methyl group into the same ligand system led to the isolation of the W(IV) compound $[WO(6-MePyS)_2(PMe_3)_2]$ (6-MePyS = 6-methylpyridine-2-thiolate) with a complex solution behavior. This reduced species partially decoordinates one PMe₃ ligand in solution, creating a vacancy capable of splitting dioxygen (Scheme 1) or binding acetylene. The complex represents a rare example of a tungsten complex capable of performing oxygen atom transfer catalysis under aerobic conditions.[3]



Scheme 1. The behavior of [WO(6-MePyS)₂(PMe₃)₂] in solution and subsequent dioxygen activation

^[1] Pätsch, S.; Correia, J. V.; Elvers, B. J.; Steuer, M.; Schulzke, C. Molecules 2022, 27, 3695.

^[2] Ćorović M. Z.; Wiedemaier, F.; Belaj, F.; Mösch-Zanetti, N. C. Inorg. Chem. 2022, 61, 12415–12424.

^[3] Ćorović M. Z.; Belaj, F.; Mösch-Zanetti, N. C. Inorg. Chem. 2023, 62, 5669-5676.