

Conferencia: Selective Oxidation with Non Porphyrinic Fe and Mn Complexes that Support High Oxidation States



Miquel Costas

Universitat de Girona

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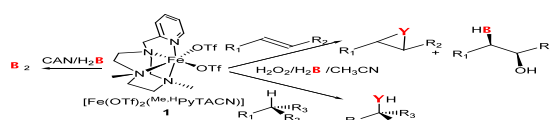
Selective Oxidation with Non Porphyrinic Fe and Mn Complexes that Support High Oxidation States

Miquel Costas,

Departament de Química., Universitat de Girona, Girona, (Spain). E-mail: miquel.costas@udg.edu.

The formation and cleavage of the O-O bond is arguably the most important reaction in living organisms. Reductive O-O breakage takes place in cytochrome C oxidase.[1] This reaction constitutes the basic constituent of cellular respiration in aerobic organisms, and represents a primary source of energy. O-O cleavage also takes place in oxygenases,[2] and this reaction results in the generation of highly electrophilic high valent metal-oxo species, responsible for oxidative transformations. On the other hand, O-O bond formation takes place at a Mn4Ca cluster in the Oxygen Evolving Center of Photosystem II (PSII) of green plants and some bacteria. In both oxidative and respiration enzymes, metal ions adopting high oxidation states result from reductive O-O cleavage reactions while in PSII they are responsible for O-O bond formation.[3]

Selected coordination complexes that reproduce structural aspects of enzymatic active sites have been shown to catalyze analogous reactions, and recently some of these complexes have turned into very attractive tools for organic synthesis.[4] In addition, the study of the mechanisms of action of these catalysts has shed light into the molecular details of enzymatic systems. Our research group undertakes this approach and aims at studying the chemistry of iron and manganese coordination complexes with chemically robust nitrogen-based ligands, and which can sustain high oxidation states.[5-7]



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[7] I. Garcia-Bosch Adv. Synth & Cat. 2012, 354, 65.

[8] J. Lloret-Fillol Nat. Chem. 2011, 3, 897