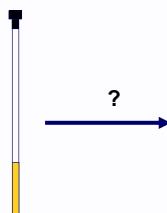




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## Utilización combinada de experimentos 2D



Estrategias para la elucidación estructural

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## Spectral Interpretation

*General Process for Structure Elucidation of an Unknown*

- Normally the molecular formula is derived from a combination of  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, DEPT and MS data.
- Using IR, UV and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR the functional groups can be proposed
- $^1\text{H}$  NMR coupling data or 2D NMR correlations are used to assemble substructures
- The substructures are then combined into ‘working structures’ using all possible combinations of the substructures
- Check structures for consistency with the 2D-NMR data and MS fragmentations etc.
- $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shifts of the surviving structure(s) are then compared with literature, database or predicted values to confirm the 2D structure of the molecule.
- To determine the relative stereochemistry of the molecule,  $^1\text{H}$  coupling constant ( $J$ ) and Nuclear Overhauser (NOE) data is used

*Need to Verify as early as possible if the structure has already been identified*

- Don't want to waste time and effort re-discovering a compound
- Done by using a combination of molecular formula, substructure and chemical structure databases

*Nat. Prod. Rep., 1999, 16, 241-248*

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## Experimentos básicos

- Experimentos 1D
  - Protón
  - Carbono 13 –DEPT
- Experimentos 2D
  - gHSQC Correlación 1H-13C, identificación protones geminales
  - Identificación de sistemas de spin
    - COSY
    - TOCSY
    - HSQC-TOCSY
  - Unión de subestructuras, asignación C cuaternarios
    - HMBC
    - H2BC
    - Inadecuado
  - Determinación estereoquímica
    - NOESY/ROESY
    - Análisis de los acoplamientos 1H-1H

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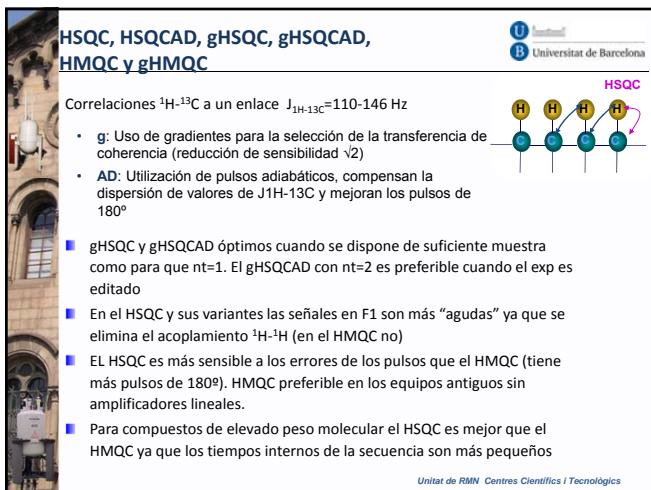
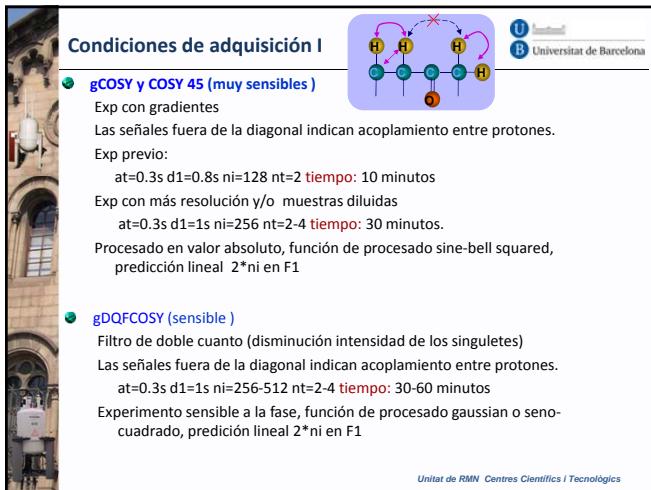
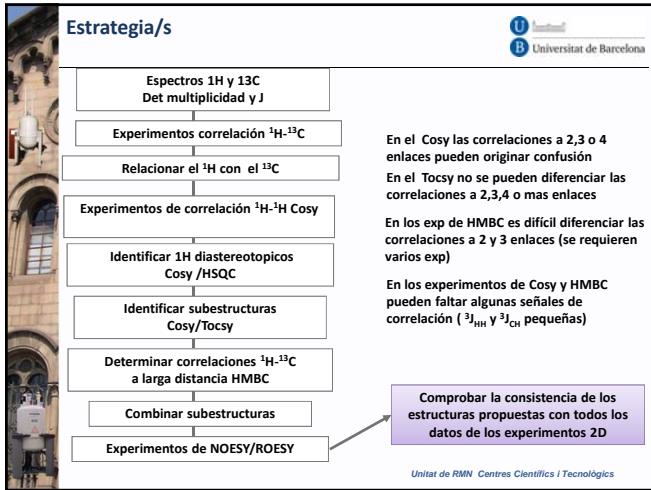
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**Condiciones de adquisición (III)**



**gHSQC/gHSQCAD (elevada sensibilidad)**

- La relación de fases permite distinguir CH<sub>2</sub> de CH/CH<sub>3</sub>
- Exp previo:**
- at=0.1-0.3s d1=1s ni=128 nt=1-2 J1xh=146 Hz **tiempo:** 15-20 minutos
- Exp con más resolución y/o muestras diluidas**
- at=0.1-0.3s d1=1s ni=200 nt=4-8 J1xh=146 Hz **tiempo:** 40-60 minutos.
- Experimento sensible a la fase, función de procesado: gaussiana o sq-sinebell,
- predicción lineal 2-4 \*ni en F1 → Mejora de la resolución
- Ajuste sintonía, pulso de <sup>1</sup>H y <sup>13</sup>C en especial si la muestra tiene una fuerza iónica elevada

**Con nuevas secuencias ASAPHMQC es posible hacer el experimento en sólo 1-2 minutos**

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**HMBC/gHMBCAD**



**Correlaciones <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C a larga distancia (2,3,4 enlaces)**

**Los delays de la seq dependen de la 1/J<sub>nch</sub>**

- Menor sensibilidad
- Adquirido sin desacoplar <sup>13</sup>C (acoplamientos <sup>13</sup>C-<sup>1</sup>H en F2)
- Puede ser necesario adquirir varios experimentos para diversas J<sub>nch</sub> 3, 5 o 8 Hz

**gHMBC** experimento en valor absoluto

- Función de procesado sinebell en F1, F2
- Predicción lineal 2\*ni
  - Señales residuales de correlación a 1 enlace (doblete J<sub>H-13C</sub>)

**gHMBCAD** experimento en fase en F1 y Valor absoluto en F2

- Predicción lineal 2\*ni
- Sqsinebell en F1 y sqcosine en F2

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**HMBC Condiciones de adquisición**



**Condiciones iniciales:**

at=0.1-0.3s d1=1s ni=200-256 nt=2 J1xh=140 Hz Jnxh=8 o 5 Hz  
tiempo 1-2 horas por exp

**Exp con más resolución y/o para muestras diluidas**

- at=0.1-0.3s d1=1s ni=400 nt=4-8 J1xh=140 Hz Jnxh=8 o 5 Hz  
tiempo 2-3 horas.
- Ajuste sintonía, y de los pulsos de <sup>1</sup>H y <sup>13</sup>C en especial si la muestra tiene una fuerza iónica elevada
- No es posible distinguir las correlaciones en función del número de enlaces

**Secuencias del tipo H2BC o CIGAR: filtros en función del número de enlaces**

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**Tocsy/zTocsy**

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**Determinar sistemas de acoplamiento**  
Peptidos, polisacáridos

**Resolver ambigüedades del COSY**

**Condiciones**  
 $\Delta t = 0.100-0.200s$   $d_1 = 1$   $n_i = 256$   $n_t = 2$   $mix = 0.7-0.100$   
tiempo: 30-40 minutos  
Experimento en fase; función de procesado: gaussiana  
Predicción lineal  $n_i^2$

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**NOESY / ROESY**

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**Determinar relaciones espaciales**  
Protones próximos en el espacio (acoplamiento dipolar)

**■ NOESY**  
Moléculas pequeñas: SC signo contrario que SD (NOE +)  
Moléculas grandes: SC y SD de igual signo (NOE -)  
Moléculas medianas (aprox 800-1600 Da) NOE ≈ 0

**■ ROESY**  
SC signo contrario que SD. Independiente del tamaño

**Condiciones**  
 $\Delta t = 0.100-0.200s$   $d_1 = 1$   $n_i = 256$   $n_t = 4-8$  tiempo: 3-4 horas  
Noesy mix=0.100-1.0 s  
Roesy (mix=0.100- 0.300s)

Depende del tamaño del compuesto

Experimento en fase; función de procesado: gaussiana  
Predicción lineal  $n_i^2$

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**Pasos previos: Espectro de  ${}^1H$**

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**Determinación del número de  ${}^1H$  y de su desplazamiento**

1.3 mg /ml  $cdcl_3$  temp=25 °C

- 3  $CH_3$
- 8H separados ( $CH/CH_2$ )
- 1 M complejo 4H
- 1 señal ancha

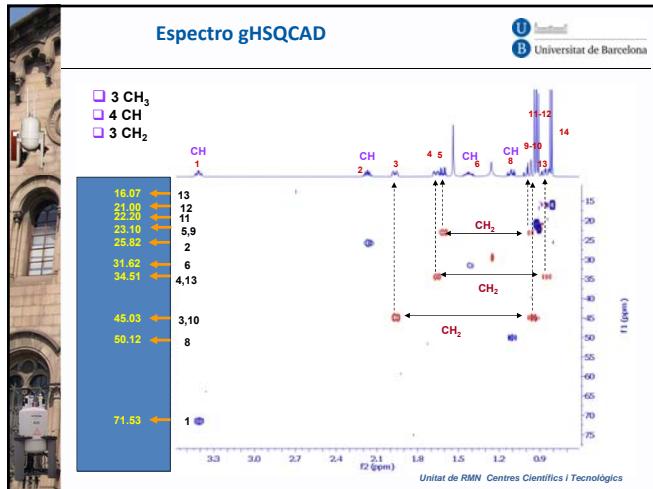
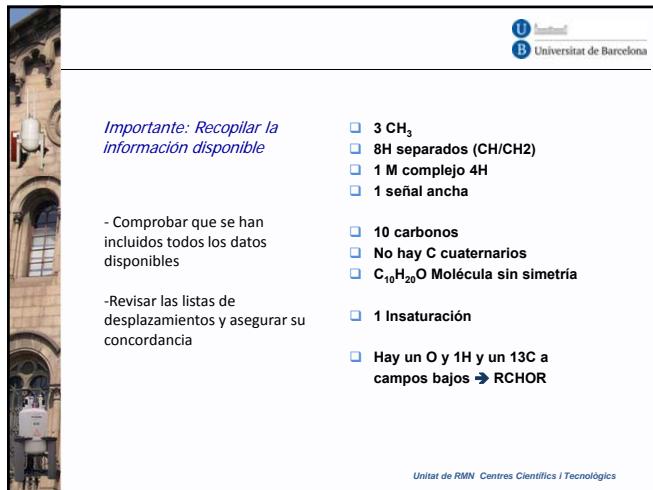
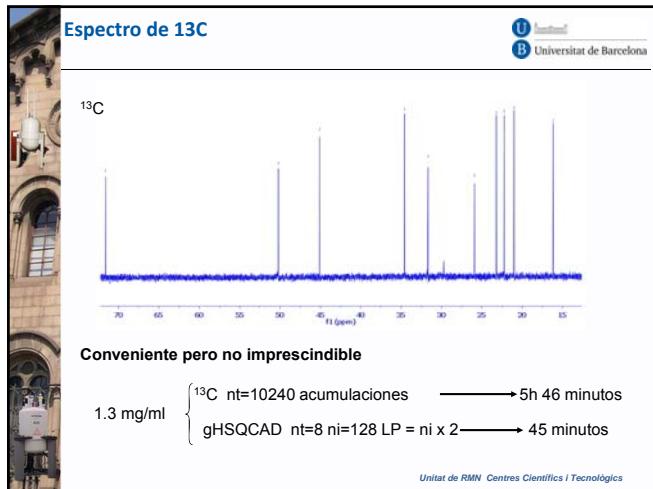
Análisis elemental/masas/espectro de  ${}^{13}C$

$$U = C + 1 - \frac{1}{2}(H + X - N)$$

$$C_{10}H_{20}O$$

1 insaturación/ciclo

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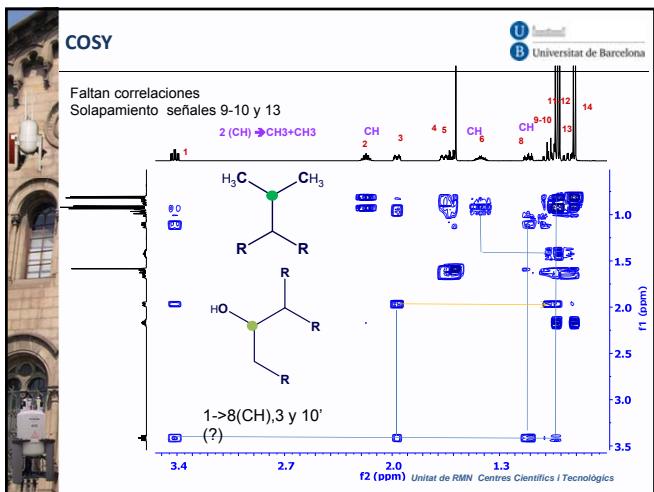
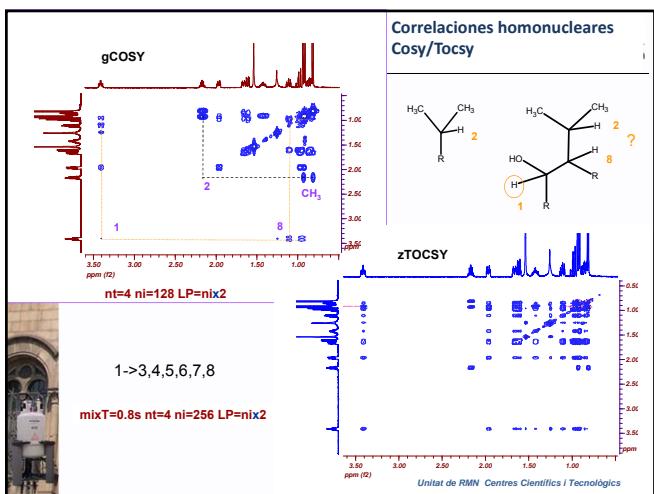


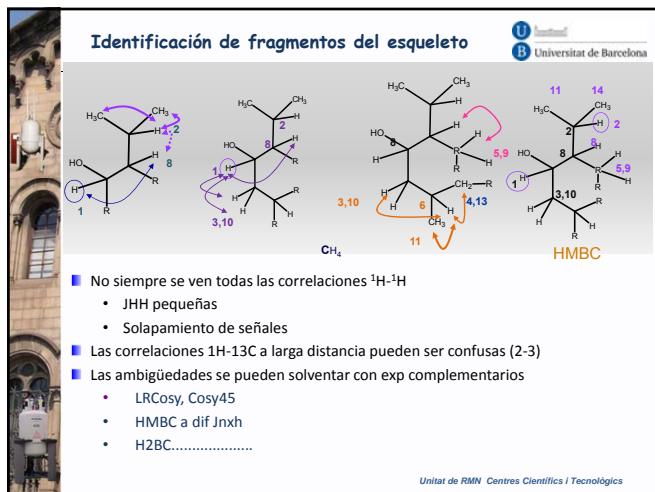
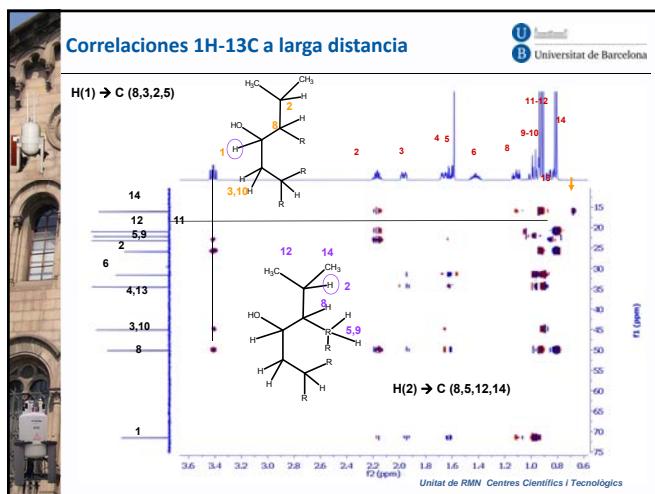
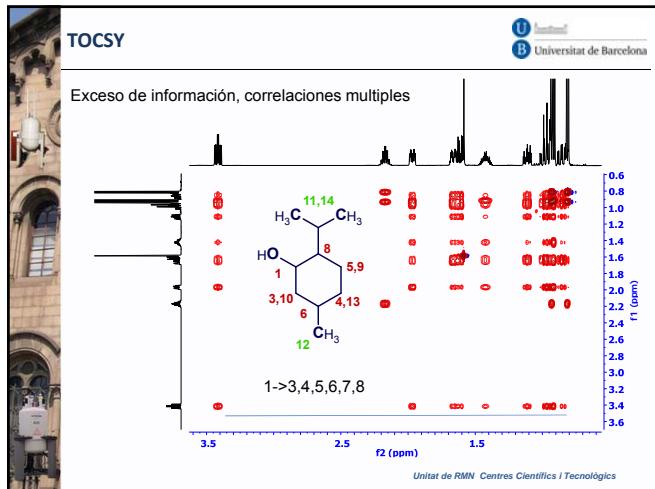
**Tabla de desplazamientos químicos**

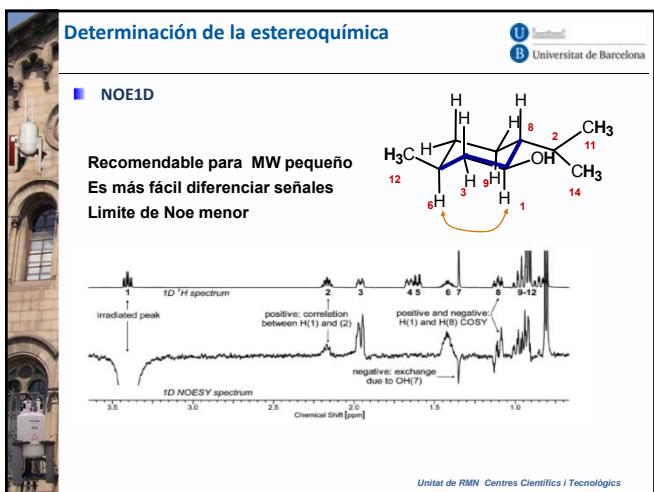
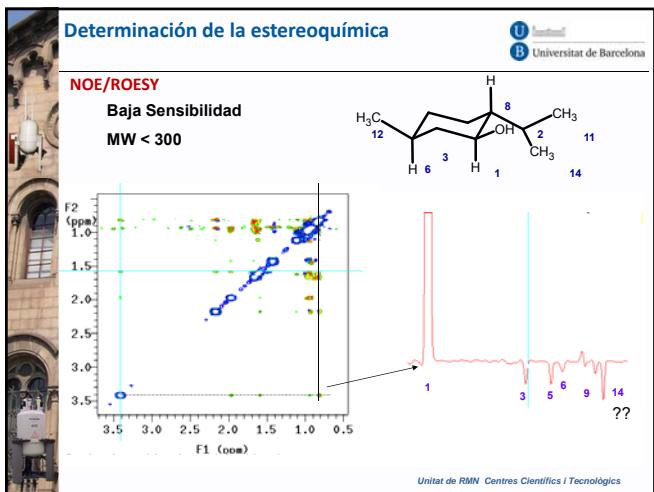
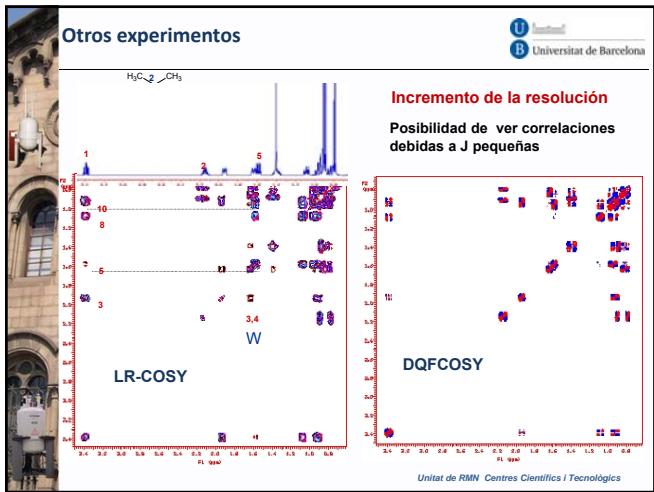
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ID	$\delta$ $^1\text{H}$	$\delta$ $^{13}\text{H}$	#H		multiplicidad	Acoplamientos Hz
1	3.41	71.53	1	CH	dt	10.4x2, 4.3
2	2.17	25.82	1	CH	ds[a]	7.1x6, 2.9
3	1.97	45.03	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	dddd	12.1, 3.8x2, 2.1
4	1.66	34.51	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	dddd	3.4x2, 6.1, 12.4
5	1.61	23.10	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	dq	12.9, 3.3x3
6	1.43	31.62	1	CH	m	multiplete complejo)
7	1.35	--	--	--	--	----
8	1.11	50.12	1	CH	dddd	12.1, 10.3, 3.2x2
9	0.97	23.10	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	m	-----
10	0.95	45.03	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	m	-----
11	0.92	21.00	3	CH <sub>3</sub>	d	7.4
12	0.91	22.20	3	CH <sub>3</sub>	d	6.9
13	0.84	34.51	1	CH <sub>2</sub>	dddd	12.4x2, 3.2, 1.1
14	0.81	16.07	3	CH <sub>3</sub>	d	7.1

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**Valores de las Constantes de acoplamiento 1H-1H**

ID	$\delta$ <sup>1</sup> H	Acoplamientos Hz
1	3.41	10.4x2, 4.3
2	2.17	7.1x6, 2.9
3	1.97	12.1, 3.8x2, 2.1
4	1.66	3.4x2, 6.1, 12.4
5	1.61	12.9, 3.3x3
6	1.43	multiplete complejo)
7	1.35	---
8	1.11	12.1, 10.3, 3.2x2
9	0.97	-----
10	0.95	-----
11	0.92	7.4
12	0.91	6.9
13	0.84	12.4x2, 3.2, 1.1
14	0.81	7.1

**Acoplamiento vecinal <sup>3</sup>J(H,H)**

- ángulo diedro
- electronegatividad del sustituyente

$J_{AX} = 8-14$ ,  $J_{BX} = 2-4$ ,  $J_{AX} = 2-4$ ,  $J_{BX} = 2-4$

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**Constantes de acoplamiento 1H-13C**

**Acoplamientos C-H a tres enlaces**  
Dependencia de la disposición  
Relación de Karplus para sistemas alifáticos

$^3J_{CH} = 3.6\cos^2\theta - 1.0 \cos\theta + 4.3$

**Acoplamientos C-H a dos enlaces**

$^2J_{CH} = 0-2\text{Hz}$ ,  $^2J_{CH} = 5-7\text{Hz}$

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**NMR Spectroscopy**

**Proposed Structure Needs to Be Consistent with ALL the observed data**

- missing peak predicted by the structure may indicate a wrong structure.

**Original Structure**

**Corrected Structure**

Figure 2. Original assignment of the (65°,108°,138°,145°,165°,175°,198°,205°)-A-D rings of AZA-1 and key NOEs.<sup>1,8</sup>

Figure 3. Minnesota structural model of the (65°,108°,138°,145°,165°,175°)-C3-C20 truncated domain of 1. The natural product has been assigned the enantiomeric configuration.<sup>9</sup>

Org. Lett., Vol. 6, No. 23, 2004

**Assignment change resolved missing NOE problem**

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**NMR Spectroscopy**

Validate or Verify Accuracy of Structure by Consistency with Databases

¿Is the structure and experimental chemical shift assignments consistent with predicted chemical shifts based on the experimental structures?

Figure 1. General scheme for a systematic analysis of natural products based on NMR spectroscopic data as presented in this contribution.

J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci. 2002, 42, 241-248

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**NMR Spectroscopy**

Validate or Verify Accuracy of Structure by Consistency with Databases

¿Is the structure and experimental chemical shift assignments consistent with predicted chemical shifts based on the experimental structures?

Correct Structure →

(a) <sup>1</sup>H NMR calculated shifts.

Experimental shifts	Calculated shifts (Table 3.10)	Computer calculated shifts ACD/2D
6.71 7.07 6.53 2.25	H2 = 6.53 H3 = 6.89 H5 = 6.42 Me = 2.38	H2 = 6.55 H3 = 6.97 H5 = 6.68 Me = 2.12
		H1 = 6.53 H2 = 6.81 H6 = 6.42 Me = 2.12

(b) <sup>13</sup>C NMR calculated shifts.

Experimental shifts	Calculated shifts (Table 3.11)	Computer calculated shifts ACD/2D	SoftShift <sup>®</sup>
136.6 121.9 126.3 131.1 152.5 116.3 20.8	C1 = 135.8 ✓ C2 = 121.0 ✓ C3 = 127.5 ✓ C4 = 130.1 C5 = 152.6 C6 = 115.6 Me = 22	C1 = 137 C2 = 122 C3 = 131 C4 = 132 C5 = 151 C6 = 115 Me = 15	C1 = 136 C2 = 122 C3 = 126 C4 = 133 C5 = 155 C6 = 116 Me = 21
		C4 = 148 C5 = 118.3 C6 = 120 C7 = 131 C8 = 132 C9 = 133 C10 = 135 C11 = 136	C4 = 147 C5 = 119 C6 = 130 C7 = 132 C8 = 133 C9 = 135 C10 = 136 C11 = 137

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**NMR Spectroscopy**

Numerous Examples of Incorrect Structures in the Literature

Example:

poritoxin  
Suemitsu et al. (1992)<sup>[3]</sup>

Incorrect

key HMBC correlations

Verified by total synthesis

Correct

Table 1: NMR Assignments for Poritoxin (I) in DMSO- $d_6$

position	$\delta_H$	$\delta_C$	$\delta_N$	COSY
1		168.4		
2		50.0		
3	4.63	133.2		
4		154.2		
4'-OMe	3.87	99.2		
5		121.8		
5-Me	2.09	10.6		
6		158.6		
7	6.97	101.5		
7a		124.2		
7'	3.54 (t 5.5 Hz)	45.8		
2'	3.60 (m 5.0, 5.5 Hz)	60.4	H-2'-OH	
2'-OH	4.82 (t 5.0 Hz)		H-2'	
1'	4.58 (t 6.5 Hz)	66.3	H-2', H-3', Me, H-4'	
2"	4.42 (t 6.5 Hz)	121.1	H-1', H-3', Me, H-4'	
3"		138.2		
3'-Me	1.72	19.3	H-1', H-2"	
4"	1.75	26.6	H-1', H-2"	

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2005, 44, 1012 – 1044

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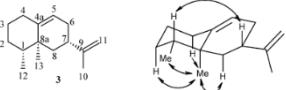
**NMR Spectroscopy**

*Numerous Examples of Incorrect Structures in the Literature*

- coupling correlation not always sufficient to properly determine a structure
- NOEs can provide critical correlations that are not evident simply from coupling



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The chemical structure of Compound 3 is shown with proton (<sup>1</sup>H) and carbon (<sup>13</sup>C) numbering. Protons are labeled with numbers 1 through 13, and carbons are labeled with numbers 3 through 13. A 2D NMR correlation diagram is also provided, showing cross-peaks between protons.

**Table 1. NMR Data for Compound 3<sup>a</sup>**

positions	proton <sup>b</sup>	$\delta$ /ppm	COSY	NOESY	$\delta$ /ppm	HMBC
1	H-1	1.64 (m)	H-2, H-2'	H-7, H-8	38.71	H-2, H-2', H-8', H-13
2	H-2	1.54 (m)	H-1, H-1'	H-13	34.11	H-1, H-1'
3	H-2'	1.39 (m)	H-1, H-2, H-3, H-3'	H-13	28.26	H-2, H-4'
4	H-3	1.35 (m)	H-2, H-2', H-3, H-4, H-4'	H-13	32.30	H-3, H-5
4a	H-4	1.35 (m)	H-2, H-2', H-3, H-4	H-13	146.39	H-13, H-1, H-3, H-2', H-4,
5	H-5	5.33 (brd, 0.5)	H-6, H-6'	H-4	117.90	H-4, H-4', H-6, H-6', H-8'
6	H-6	1.90 (m)	H-5, H-6, H-7	H-4	31.50	H-6, H-8', H-5
7	H-7	2.12 (brw, 13.0)	H-5, H-6, H-6'	H-1	27.10	H-1, H-2, H-10
8	H-8	2.12 (brw, 13.0)	H-6, H-6'	H-12	39.65	H-7, H-13
8a	H-8'	1.71 (brw, 13.0, 13.0)	H-7, H-8	H-13	39.43	H-1, H-5, H-13
9	H-10	1.72 (s)	H-11	H-11	149.00	H-2, H-2', H-3, H-10, H-11
10	H-11	1.44 (s)	H-10	H-10	21.09	H-2, H-2', H-3, H-10, H-11
11	H-11'	4.71 (brs)	H-10	H-10	108.00	H-2, H-2', H-3, H-10, H-11
12	H-12	1.42 (s)	H-4	H-12b, H-8	20.77	H-1, H-2, H-2'
13	H-13	0.91 (s)			15.76	H-1, H-2, H-8

<sup>a</sup> All spectra were recorded on a Bruker AMX 500, in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. Chemical shifts are expressed in ppm, and J values in parentheses are in Hz. <sup>b</sup> In proton numbering, protons at pseudoequatorial positions are denoted with prime symbol (').

*J. Nat. Prod. 2004, 67, 1996-2001*

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