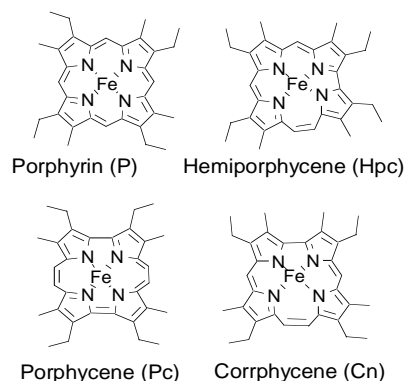


# Regulation of Geometric Stability and Spin-State of Iron(III) by Isomeric Porphyrinoids.

Saburo Neya, Tyuji Hoshino, and Masayuki Hata.

*Department of Physical Chemistry, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,  
Chiba University.*

The iron atom in porphyrin is placed in the square  $N_4$ -cavity formed by the four pyrrole rings. Shuffling of the pyrrole rings and *meso*-carbons in porphyrin (P) affords isomeric porphyrinoids of porphycene (Pc), corphycene (Cn), and hemiporphycene (Hpc). They have characteristic metallo-cores which are rectangular, trapezoidal, and distorted quadrilateral, respectively. We have examined the geometric stability of the iron atom in the modified macrocycles.<sup>1</sup> Binding of 1-methylimidazole (1-MeIm) to the 5-coordinate Fe(III)I derivatives proceeded in two steps through a 6-coordinate Fe(III)I·1-MeIm intermediate. The first and second association constants,  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ , varied with the  $N_4$ -core variation. The  $K_1$  is in the order of  $P < Pc < Hpc < Cn$ ; the iron atom in Cn is most easily displaced toward the 1-MeIm. The  $K_2$  varies as  $Hpc < Cn \sim P < Pc$ . The  $K_2$  increases with decreasing the axial Fe(III)-I interactions that directly reflects the modified equatorial interactions.



Spin-state of the four Fe(III) macrocycles bearing 1-MeIm and azide ( $N_3^-$ ) as axial ligands were analyzed with infrared (IR) spectroscopy.<sup>2</sup> The azide stretching-band split into two peaks around 2047 and 2017  $cm^{-1}$ , reflecting an equilibrium between the high- ( $S = 5/2$ ) and low- ( $S = 1/2$ ) spin states. The high-spin fraction was found to change over a 0-90% range with the  $N_4$ -core arrangement. The result suggests that the iron-bound azide is an excellent probe to monitor the subtle heme deformation in the protein matrix.

## References

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- (2) Neya, S.; Chang, C. K.; Okuno, D.; Hoshino, T.; Hata, M.; Funasaki, N. *Inorg. Chem.* **2005**, *44*, 1193-1195.