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Exploring the cellular uptake and localisation of phosphorescent rhenium fac-tricarbonyl metallosurfactants as a function of lipophilicity†

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A systematic study of the cellular uptake of emissive complexes as a function of their lipophilicity is presented. Here a series of amphiphilic rhenium fac-tricarbonyl bisimine complexes bearing axial substituted imidazole or thiazole ligands, $[\text{Re}(\text{bpy})(\text{CO})_3(\text{ImC}_n\text{H}_m)]^+$ $\{n = 1, m = 3 (1^+), n = 4, m = 9 (2^+), n = 8, m = 17 (3^+), n = 12, m = 25 (4^+), n = 16, m = 33 (5^+), n = 2, m = 3 (6^+); \text{bpy} = 2,2'\text{-bipyridine}, \text{Im} = \text{imidazole}\}$ and $[\text{Re}(\text{bpy})(\text{CO})_3(\text{L})]^+$ $\{\text{L} = 1\text{-mesitylimidazole}, \text{ImMes} (7^+), 4,5\text{-dimethylthiazole}, \text{dmt} (8^+) \text{ and } 4\text{-methyl-5-thiazole-ethanol}, \text{mte} (9^+)\}$ is reported. The X-ray crystal structures of 2^+ , 8^+ and 9^+ confirm the geometry and expected distribution of ligands and indicated that the plane of the imidazole/thiazole ring is approximately parallel to the long axis of the bpy ligand. Luminescence studies revealed excellent properties for their use in cell imaging with visible excitation and broad emission profiles. Their uptake in two distinct species has been examined by fluorescence imaging of the diplomonad fish parasite *Spironucleus vortens* (*S. vortens*) and rod-shaped yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (*Schiz. pombe*) as a function of their lipophilicity. The uptake of the complexes was highest for the more lipophilic 2^+ – 5^+ in both *S. vortens* and *Schiz. pombe* in which the long alkyl chain aids in crossing bilipid membranes. However, the increased lipophilicity of longer chains also resulted in greater toxicity. Localisation over the whole cell varied with differing alkyl chain lengths with complex 2^+ preferentially locating to the nucleus of *S. vortens*, 3^+ showing enhanced nuclear partitioning in *Schiz. pombe*, and 4^+ for the remaining cell wall bound in the case of *S. vortens*. Interestingly, complexes of intermediate lipophilicity such as 7^+ and 8^+ showed reasonable uptake, proved to be non-toxic, and were capable of crossing exterior cell walls and localising in the organelles of the cells.

Introduction

Surface active metal complexes, known as metallosurfactants,¹ may be defined as amphiphilic species in which the polar ‘head-group’ of a surfactant incorporates a metal complex. While ‘standard’ surfactants have found ubiquitous applications in industrial, medical and domestic scenarios for many decades, metallosurfactants are a relatively new class of material. Since the lipophilicity of a metallosurfactant may be readily varied by changes in the size of the hydrophobic component of the amphiphilic structure,² we have chosen to examine the potential suitability of a range of phosphorescent rhenium(i) fac-tricarbonyl metallosurfactants as cellular imaging agents. Phosphorescent complexes of the fac- $[\text{Re}^I(\text{CO})_3(\text{N}-\text{N})]$ $\{(\text{N}-\text{N}) = \text{bis-imine ligand}\}$ ³ and in particular amphiphilic complexes⁴ have been extensively studied for their luminescent properties, including recent applications, along

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†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: cif file, full tables of crystallographic data, luminescence spectra for all compounds and images of confocal microscopy. CCDC 969748, 990428 and 990429. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c8dt00669e

with Ru^{II} and Ir^{III} complexes, as phosphors in live-cell imaging confocal fluorescence microscopy.⁵ Variation of the bis-imine or the axial ligands greatly influences the properties of the complexes such as solubility, stability, cytotoxicity, lifetimes, cellular uptake, membrane permeability and organelle localisation within the cells. Their ease of visible excitation, large Stokes shifts and long-lived³ MLCT excited states, promoted by heavy metal assisted spin-orbit coupling and inter-system crossing, aid in distinguishing between emission from the complexes and that of matrix auto-fluorescence, thus improving contrast in confocal imaging work. In addition, selective imaging can be achieved by noting that the photophysical properties of this type of material are microenvironment sensitive.⁶ Tricarbonyl complexes have also proven useful in imaging within parasites.⁷ Whilst many metal-based cellular imaging probes are now employed to great effect, their localisation within cells is a complex function of both their physical properties and reactivity, and thus their effective design can be somewhat serendipitous. As an aid to the rational design of these materials we felt it to be valuable to systematically vary the lipophilicity of a model system to determine the effect of hydrophobicity on the biodistribution of metal based phosphors. In addition, Re complexes are attracting much attention as potential chemotherapeutic agents,⁸ while the beta emitters ¹⁸⁶Re and ¹⁸⁸Re are potentially useful radiotherapeutic isotopes.⁹ Hence understanding how to modulate rhenium cellular distribution is of particular medicinal value.

Long chain methylimidazolium compounds are amphiphilic, which is they possess an organic hydrophobic chain terminated with a polar head group. These compounds have been extensively studied as surfactants,¹⁰ ionic liquids,¹¹ liquid crystals¹² and as precursors to N-heterocyclic carbenes.¹³ In the current paper the methyl group has been replaced by the cat-ionic fac-{Re^I(CO)₃(N-N)} moiety to afford a range of phosphorescent complexes, bearing varying alkyl, vinyl and aromatic groups. The longer alkyl chain variants are metallosurfactants and are suited to penetrate into the lipid bilayer of live cells with the cationic nature assisting crossing membranes via passive diffusion. Here, the uptake and localisation of the complexes was examined as a function of the complex lipophilicity by confocal fluorescence imaging using two micro-organisms, namely the diplomonad fish parasite *Spironucleus vortens* (*S. vortens*) and rod-shaped yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (*Schiz. pombe*).

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterisation of the ligands and complexes

The 1-alkylimidazole ligands (ImC₄H₉, ImC₈H₁₇, ImC₁₂H₂₅ and ImC₁₆H₃₃) were prepared in good yields (~85%) by reacting imidazole with 1 molar equivalent of the appropriate bromoalkane in DMF at 120 °C in the presence of base. After aqueous work-up, the ligands were purified by bulb-to-bulb vacuum distillation using a Kügelrohr apparatus. The mesityl substituted ligand, ImMes, was synthesised by reacting 2,4,6-

trimethylaniline, glyoxal and formaldehyde in the presence of NH₄Cl according to a literature procedure.¹⁴ Again the product was purified by bulb-to-bulb vacuum distillation using a Kügelrohr apparatus. All other ligands are commercially available.

Reaction of the imidazole/thiazole ligands with the precursor complex [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(NCMe)]BF₄ in hot CHCl₃ for 16 h, followed by purification by column chromatography led to the complexes [Re(CO)₃(bpy)L]BF₄ (Fig. 1) 1⁺–9⁺ in moderate to good yields (61–93%) as bright yellow powders. The complexes were characterised by ¹H and ¹³C-{¹H} NMR spectroscopy, low and high resolution electrospray mass spectrometry, HPLC, IR, UV-vis and fluorescence spectroscopies and elemental analysis. The complexes 1⁺ and 7⁺ have been previously

reported as the PF₆[−] and OTf[−] salts for study of the energy gap law^{15,29} and C–N bond cleavage of the bipyridine¹⁶ respectively; however, characterisation data are included in the Experimental section for comparison and completeness.

For reasons of synthetic accessibility, we adopted this 3 carbonyl, chelating bis-imine plus an axial ligand approach. It should be noted however that such complexes may well undergo loss of the axial ligand as demonstrated by Leonidova et al.¹⁷ and that these complexes are likely to be less stable than those of comparable tridentate ligands.¹⁸ ¹H NMR spectroscopy confirmed the coordination of the axial ligand in each case with, for example, an upfield shift of the sharp imidazole moiety resonances of ImC₄H₉ from 7.41, 6.99 and 6.84 ppm in the free ligand to broad singlets at 6.93, 6.78 and

6.73 ppm in 2⁺. In addition, the sharp imidazole resonances of ImMes show an upfield shift from 7.47, 7.27 and 6.93 ppm in the free ligand to broad singlets at 7.20, 6.83 and 6.58 ppm in 7⁺. It is noteworthy that the thiazole ligand mte, the axial ligand of complex 9⁺, is a component of thiamine (vitamin B₁) when alkylated by a methylene bridged aminopyrimidine to form a cationic species (analogous to the cationic rhenium complexes here). Uptake of thiamine by cells of the blood and other tissues is believed to occur via active transport and passive diffusion.¹⁹ This inexpensive thiazole has also found

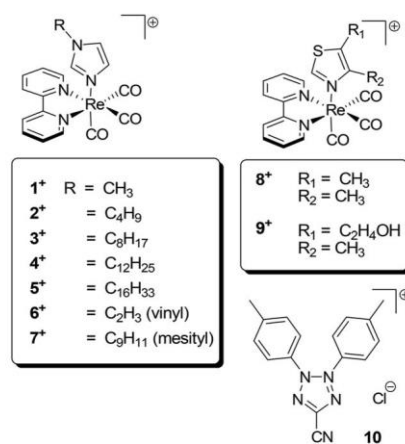


Fig. 1 The complexes [Re(CO)₃(bpy)L]⁺ 1⁺–9⁺ in this study and the structure of ctc (10).

use as a food additive. Here, its coordination to rhenium results in an upfield shift of the sharp thiazole moiety resonance in the ^1H NMR spectrum from 8.39 ppm in the free ligand to 7.88 ppm in complex 9^+ , along with a downfield shift of the methyl resonance from 2.24 ppm in the free ligand to 2.37 ppm in 9^+ , whilst leaving the resonances of the two methylene groups virtually unchanged. Solid-state IR studies (as KBr discs) of the complexes revealed two absorption bands between 2030 and 1910 cm^{-1} for the rhenium bound carbonyl stretches consistent with pseudo C_{3v} symmetry; a broader band at ca. 1920 cm^{-1} consists of two merged bands as seen in many previous examples.^{3–5} Both low and high resolution mass spectrometry were obtained in which the correct isotopic distribution was observed for the monocationic species $[\text{M} - \text{BF}_4]^+$ in each case. The purity of the complexes was confirmed by elemental analysis with the expected composition with 4^+ being observed as a 1 : 3 Et_2O solvate.

X-ray crystallography studies

Yellow columnar crystals of $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{ImC}_4\text{H}_9)]\text{BF}_4$ 2^+ , columnar crystals of $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{dmt})]\text{BF}_4$ 8^+ (as a CHCl_3 solvate) and prismatic crystals of $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{mte})]\text{OTf}$ 9^+ (grown as the triflate salt from an alternate sample) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies were grown by slow vapour diffusion of Et_2O into a concentrated solution of the complex in CHCl_3 . The lattice parameters, data collection and structure refinement details are shown in Table 1 with selected bond lengths and angles reported in Table 2 (Fig. 2).

The crystallographic studies confirmed the proposed for-mulation with fac-coordination of the three carbonyl ligands, chelating bipyridine and the imidazole/thiazole ligand co-ordinated in the axial position {Fig. 3(a)–(c)}. In accordance with numerous related fac-rhenium tricarbonyl structures the complex shows distorted octahedral geometry around the metal centre with generally typical bond lengths for co-ordinated bipyridine and axial N-donor ligands.^{3–5} The $\text{Re}(1) - \text{N}(3)$ bond lengths {2.179(2), 2.243(2) and 2.231(6) Å for 2^+ , 8^+ and 9^+ respectively} are longer than $\text{Re}(1) - \text{N}(1)$ {2.169(2), 2.188(3) and 2.188(5) Å} and $\text{Re}(1) - \text{N}(2)$ {2.171(2), 2.177(3) and 2.174(5) Å} bond lengths for all three complexes, particularly for thiazole complexes, 8^+ and 9^+ in which the difference is more pronounced. This is consistent with the reported structure of the imidazole based guanine complex $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{gua})]^+$, the only structurally characterised example of a fac-rhenium tricarbonyl complex with 2,2'-bipyridine and an axial imidazole ligand.²⁰ However, the only other example of a fac-rhenium tricarbonyl complex bearing an axial imidazole ligand (i.e. $\text{R} = \text{H}$ from Fig. 1), which has 1,10-phenanthroline as the diimine ligand, $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{phen})(\text{ImH})]^+$, does not show extended $\text{Re} - \text{N}_{\text{axial}}$ bond lengths and displays three essentially identical $\text{Re} - \text{N}$ bond lengths.²¹ The structures of 8^+ and 9^+ described here are the first reported structures of fac-rhenium tricarbonyl complexes bearing axial thiazole ligands. The $\text{Re}(1) - \text{N}(1)$ bond lengths in thiazole complexes {2.188(3) and 2.188(5) Å for 8^+ and 9^+ respectively} are longer than the imidazole complex 2^+ {2.169(2) Å}. In addition, the $\text{Re}(1) - \text{N}(3)$ bond lengths are considerably longer in the thiazole complexes

Table 1 Single crystal diffraction data parameters for $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{ImC}_4\text{H}_9)]\text{BF}_4$ (2^+), $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{mte})]\text{OTf}$ (8^+) and $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{mte})]\text{OTf}$ (9^+)

	$[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{ImC}_4\text{H}_9)]\text{BF}_4$ 2^+	$[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{dmt})]\text{BF}_4$ 8^+	$[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy})(\text{mte})]\text{OTf}$ 9^+ ^a
CCDC depository number	969748	990428	990429
Formula	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{BF}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{Re}$	$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{BCl}_3\text{F}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{ReS}$	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7\text{ReS}_2$
Formula weight	637.41	745.77	718.69
Temperature/K	100(2)	100(2)	100(2)
Wavelength/Å	0.71075	0.71075	0.71075
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.420 \times 0.060 \times 0.040$	$0.280 \times 0.050 \times 0.040$	$0.12 \times 0.10 \times 0.04$
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Orthorhombic
Space group	$\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$	$\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$	$\text{P}2_12_12_1$
$a/\text{\AA}$	11.1861(6)	11.0109(8)	12.1102(9)
$b/\text{\AA}$	12.2320(5)	17.8468(13)	13.1182(9)
$c/\text{\AA}$	16.1257(11)	13.4164(9)	14.8639(10)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90.00	90.00	90.00
$\beta/^\circ$	95.466(7)	111.137(2)	90.00
$\gamma/^\circ$	90.00	90.00	90.00
Volume/ \AA^3	2196.4(2)	2459.1(3)	2361.3(3)
Z	4	4	4
F000	1232	1432	1392
μ/mm^{-1}	5.597	5.411	5.394
θ range for data collection	$3.036 - 27.482^\circ$	$3.024 - 27.476^\circ$	$2.67 - 27.51^\circ$
Index ranges	$-14 \leq h \leq 14, -15 \leq k \leq 11, -13 \leq l \leq 20$	$-14 \leq h \leq 14, -23 \leq k \leq 22, -17 \leq l \leq 15$	$-15 \leq h \leq 15, -17 \leq k \leq 11, -19 \leq l \leq 12$
Reflections collected	15 288	17 474	18 399
Independent reflections (R_{int})	5016 (0.0287)	5579 (0.0471)	5408 (0.0307)
Final R indices [$F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$]:	0.0201, 0.0494	0.0300, 0.0842	0.0258, 0.0658
R_1, wR_2			
R indices (all data)	0.0219, 0.0501	0.0317, 0.0854	0.0261, 0.0660

^a Structure is a racemic twin ~40 : 60 ratio. Flack parameter = 0.371(3).²²

Table 2 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC₄H₉)]BF₄ (2⁺), [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(mte)]OTf (8⁺) and [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(mte)]OTf (9⁺) and the values calculated from DFT studies for the model complexes 1⁺ and 8⁺

Bond length (Å)/angle (°)	2 ⁺	Calculated values	8 ⁺	9 ⁺	Calculated values
Re(1)–N(1)	2.169(2)	2.185	2.188(3)	2.188(5)	2.189
Re(1)–N(2)	2.171(2)	2.185	2.177(3)	2.174(5)	2.188
Re(1)–N(3)	2.179(2)	2.213	2.243(2)	2.231(6)	2.255
Re(1)–C(11)	1.929(3)	1.925	1.933(3)	1.938(7)	1.923
Re(1)–C(12)	1.922(3)	1.925	1.937(4)	1.930(8)	1.923
Re(1)–C(13)	1.926(3)	1.931	1.924(3)	1.926(7)	1.927
C(11)–O(1)	1.145(3)	1.157	1.142(4)	1.144(9)	1.158
C(12)–O(2)	1.145(3)	1.157	1.140(5)	1.146(9)	1.158
C(13)–O(3)	1.149(3)	1.155	1.148(4)	1.138(8)	1.154
N(3)–C(14)	1.329(3)	1.334	1.314(4)	1.324(9)	1.323
N(4)/S(1)–C(14)	1.341(3)	1.355	1.695(3)	1.681(7)	1.707
N(1)–Re(1)–C(11)	174.78(9)	172.07	172.8(1)	174.9(3)	171.75
N(2)–Re(1)–C(12)	171.94(9)	172.07	175.4(1)	174.0(3)	171.72
N(3)–Re(1)–C(13)	176.60(9)	178.99	177.0(1)	175.5(3)	177.13
C(11)–Re(1)–C(12)	86.85(11)	90.12	86.35(1)	85.3(3)	91.02

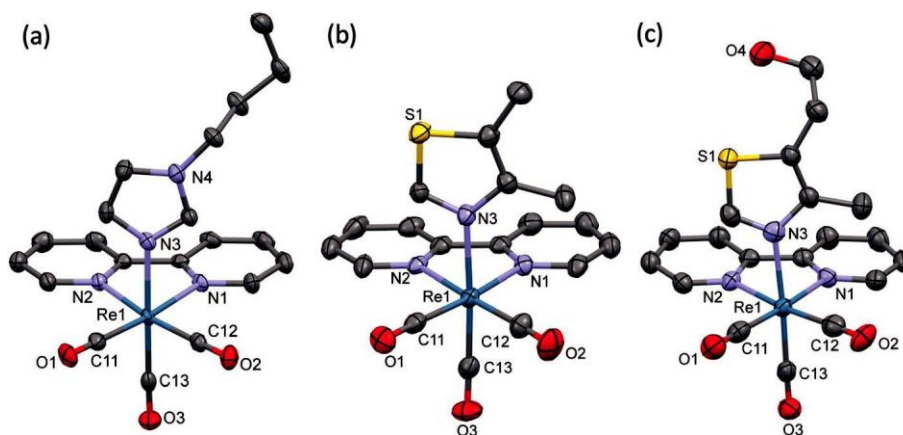


Fig. 2 Cation structure and atom labelling scheme of (a) [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC₄H₉)] (2⁺) and (b) [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(dmt)] (8⁺) and (c) [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(mte)] (9⁺) (displacement ellipsoids are at 70% probability, hydrogen atoms and counter ions are removed for clarity).

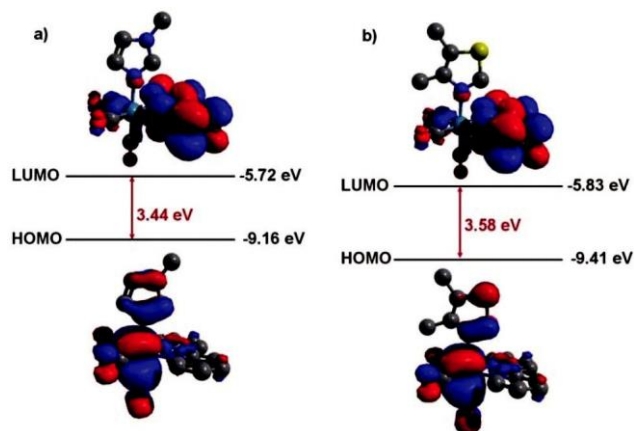


Fig. 3 Frontier orbitals of (a) [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImCH₃)]⁺ 1⁺ and (b) [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(dmt)]⁺ 8⁺.

{2.243(2) and 2.231(6) Å respectively} than the imidazole complex {2.179(2) Å}. However, the Re(1)–N(2) bond lengths are indistinguishable. The Re–C_{axial} and Re–C_{equatorial} bond

lengths are essentially identical in all three complexes, as are the C–O bonds.

In each case, the heterocyclic (imidazole or thiazole) axial donor ligands are positioned mutually perpendicular to the plane of the bipyridine ligand (i.e. mutually parallel to the 2,2',5,5'-position of the bipyridine). The N(4)–C(14) bond of 2⁺ {1.341(3) Å} is shorter than the S(1)–C(14) bonds of 8⁺ {1.695(3) Å} and 9⁺ {1.681(7) Å} reflecting the delocalised aromatic nature of the imidazole ligands compared with the thiazole ligands. Interestingly, for 9⁺ the bipyridine ligand is slightly tilted with the N(3)–Re(1)–N(2) angle {88.49(15)°} much larger than the N(3)–Re(1)–N(1) angle {81.63(15)°}.

The bond lengths and angles of 2⁺, 8⁺ and 9⁺ were compared with the optimised values calculated from density functional theory (DFT) for structurally simplified models (Table 2). In general, a reasonable agreement is obtained between the theoretical and experimentally observed bond lengths, although some small differences are found. The calculated Re–N_{bipyridine} bond lengths are longer for 2⁺ (2.185 Å) with Re(1)–N(1) {2.169(2) Å} and Re(1)–N(2) {2.171(2) Å} 0.016 and 0.014 Å shorter. In addition, the calculated Re–N_{axial} bond

lengths are longer for 2^+ (2.213 Å) with Re(1)–N(3) [2.179(2) Å] 0.034 Å shorter. In the case of the thiazole complexes 8^+ and 9^+ , there is excellent agreement of Re–N bond lengths between calculated values and experimental values. All Re–N bonds are predicted to be longer for the thiazole complexes than for the imidazole complex as seen experimentally.

The surface activity of the complexes could not be directly measured due to insufficient solubility in aqueous media, precluding the determination of critical micelle concentrations. Further lipophilicity could not be measured via, for example, octanol/water partition coefficient measurements due to a weakly emulsifying nature of the metallosurfactant species. Thus to generate a quantitative measure of the complex hydro-philic or lipophilic character we calculated the surface area of the polar and non-polar components. Approximate structures of all nine cationic complexes were manually constructed from X-ray of 2^+ and 8^+ , and geometry of the isolated cation fully optimised using the PM6-DH2 method²³ as implemented within MOPAC2012.²⁴ Coordinates were extracted, and used as input for a locally modified²⁵ version of MOLVOL²⁶ in order to calculate molecular volume and surface area data. This version automatically assigns van der Waals radii to all atoms, using standard values for C, H, O, N and S and a default value of 2 Å for Re. Table 3 reports values calculated in this manner. Here we see as expected the more surface active species have a higher total : polar area. The consequences of this are reflected below in the cellular uptake studies.

Electronic structure and spectroscopy

In order to determine the nature of the electronic transitions within this class of complex, DFT calculations (computed using the B3PW91 hybrid functional) were performed of the structurally simplified complexes of ImCH₃ 1^+ and dmt 8^+ . In these examples, an assessment of the frontier orbitals provided a qualitative insight into the HOMO (Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital) and LUMO (Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital) energy levels. For the amide-functionalized complexes described here the energy levels of both the HOMO and LUMO are sufficiently different ($E > 0.2$ eV) from the other MOs to be considered independent. Population analyses revealed that the distribution of the frontier orbitals over the various

Table 3 Volume (Å³), total surface area, polar surface area and non-polar surface area (all Å²)

Complex	Volume	Total surface area	Polar surface area	Non-polar surface area	Total : polar area
1^+	402.67	395.95	75.92	320.03	5.2
2^+	473.07	467.14	74.93	392.20	6.2
3^+	567.54	564.21	74.84	489.37	7.5
4^+	662.16	661.36	74.88	586.48	8.8
5^+	756.73	758.49	74.84	683.66	10.1
6^+	416.23	407.33	75.91	331.42	5.4
7^+	542.39	526.87	72.71	454.16	7.2
8^+	427.04	403.87	100.29	303.58	4.0
9^+	457.30	431.53	100.67	330.86	4.3

ligands and metal is very similar in each case. The HOMOs ($E = -9.16$ and -9.41 eV respectively) are mainly situated on Re (ca. 60%), the three carbonyl ligands (ca. 24%) and imidazole/ thiazole (ca. 10%) whilst the LUMOs ($E = -5.72$ and -5.83 eV respectively) are located primarily on the bpy ligand (ca. 90%). The pictorial representations and relative distributions of the frontier orbitals are shown in Fig. 3 and Table 4, respectively.

The mixed metal/ligand character is consistent with previous descriptions for complexes of this type²⁷ and suggests an excited state delocalised positive hole. The results suggest the lowest energy absorption should be reported as a HOMO $\rightarrow \pi^*$ (bpy), in turn suggesting that significant MLCT and LLCT character be predicted for the lowest energy excited state. The absorption spectra for the complexes show two main features with ligand-centred transitions dominating <320 nm and broad visible absorption at 330–450 nm associated with LLCT/ MLCT character (Fig. 4, Table 5).

The room temperature luminescence properties of complexes 1^+ – 9^+ were assessed in (aerated) CHCl₃ and DMSO/water (2 : 98), the solvent mixture used for confocal microscopy

Table 4 Percentage distribution of HOMO and LUMO over complexes

	[Re(CO) ₃ (bpy)(ImCH ₃)] ⁺ 1^+		[Re(CO) ₃ (bpy)(dmt)] ⁺ 8^+	
	HOMO	LUMO	HOMO	LUMO
Re	61.0	3.7	60.2	3.6
ImCH ₃ /dmt	9.6	2.8	9.5	3.2
CO (eq 1)	6.0	1.1	6.3	1.2
CO (eq 2)	6.0	1.1	6.5	1.1
CO (ax)	11.9	0.9	11.5	0.9
bpy	5.5	90.4	5.9	90.1

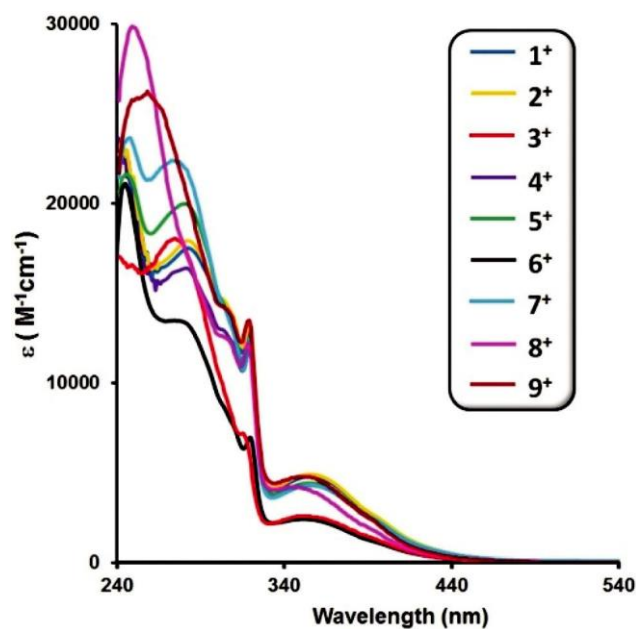


Fig. 4 UV-vis spectra of complexes 1^+ – 9^+ as CHCl₃ solutions (5×10^{-5} M).

Table 5 Photophysical properties of rhenium complexes 1⁺–9⁺

Compound	λ_{\max} (ε/L mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹) ^a /nm	λ_{ex} CHCl ₃ (H ₂ O) ^b /nm	λ_{em} CHCl ₃ /nm (τ aerated ^c /ns)	λ_{em} H ₂ O/nm ^b (τ aerated ^c /ns)
1 ⁺	240 (22 900), 282 (17 525), 355 (4800)	404 (368)	568 (70)	580 (22)
2 ⁺	240 (22 650), 282 (17 950), 355 (4915)	372 (366)	571 (65)	579 (28)
3 ⁺	240 (17 400), 276 (18 050), 354 (2600)	383 (368)	571 (67)	568 (29)
4 ⁺	240 (23 650), 282 (16 420), 354 (4350)	369 (365)	571 (63)	564 (42)
5 ⁺	246 (21 650), 282 (20 000), 355 (4450)	366 (366)	573 (62)	534 (497)
6 ⁺	245 (21 125), 276 (13 475), 351 (2400)	369 (360)	568 (83)	577 (33)
7 ⁺	248 (23 675), 273 (22 425), 356 (4300)	362 (361)	561 (92)	558 (24)
8 ⁺	251 (30 000), 346 (4225)	366 (360)	542 (308)	556 (96)
9 ⁺	253 (25 975), 353 (4800)	365 (360)	552 (244)	556 (107)

^a Measured as CHCl₃ solutions (5 × 10⁻⁵ M). ^b Measured as a DMSO/water (2 : 98) solution. ^c Excitation wavelength of 372 nm.

studies. The imidazole complexes 1⁺–7⁺ were emissive around 570 nm in CHCl₃. The relatively long lifetimes (CHCl₃, τ = 62–92 ns) are attributed to the MLCT/LLCT character, as discussed in the context of the DFT results. The thiazole complexes 8⁺ and 9⁺ show substantially blue shifted emission (at ca. 540–550 nm), possibly due to the electron poor nature of the axial donors, as seen in the longer Re–N bond lengths in the thiazole versus imidazole structures (thiazoles generally react slowly with electrophiles, e.g. nitration, in comparison to imidazoles²⁸). In addition the thiazole based complexes exhibit significantly extended lifetimes (308 and 244 ns respectively). It therefore appears that the thiazole axial ligands do not present the number of quenching pathways as the imidazole analogues. When the luminescence properties are studied in aerated aqueous conditions (water/DMSO 98 : 2) the characteristics are much more dependent on the amphi-philic nature of the compounds. For the complexes of the least lipophilic ligands 1⁺, 2⁺, 6⁺, 8⁺ and 9⁺ the emission is red shifted by ca. 5–15 nm compared to that in CHCl₃. The luminescent lifetimes are shorter lived, 20–30 ns for the imidazole complexes and 96–107 ns for the thiazole complexes. In more polar solvents, such as water (dielectric constants: water 80; CHCl₃ 5) stabilise dipolar CT excited states resulting in red-shifted emission.²⁹ For the slightly longer chain variants (and moderately lipophilic ligands) 3⁺, 4⁺ and 7⁺ the emission is blue shifted by ca. 5 nm compared to that in CHCl₃, whilst the luminescent lifetimes remain shorter lived at 30–40 ns. Interestingly, for the imidazole complexes bearing the longest (hexadecyl) lipophilic chain 5⁺, both the steady state and emission lifetime properties show profound changes, the emission is blue shifted by 39 nm compared to that in CHCl₃ (Fig. 5) with an associated luminescent lifetime of 497 ns, suggesting that the ³MLCT state is destabilised in water, raising the π* energy and thus the dπ–π* separation. It was previously noted that complexes bearing ligands incorporating long alkyl chains were able to ‘wrap’ the lipophilic chain around the complex, under aqueous conditions, protecting the bipyridine unit from the water. Both the blue shift in emission and the longer life-time suggest that the excited state is shielded from solvent quenching effects.³⁰ Overall, these characteristic absorption and emission properties, with the absorption maxima around 355 nm (tailing away to 440 nm), along with broad emission

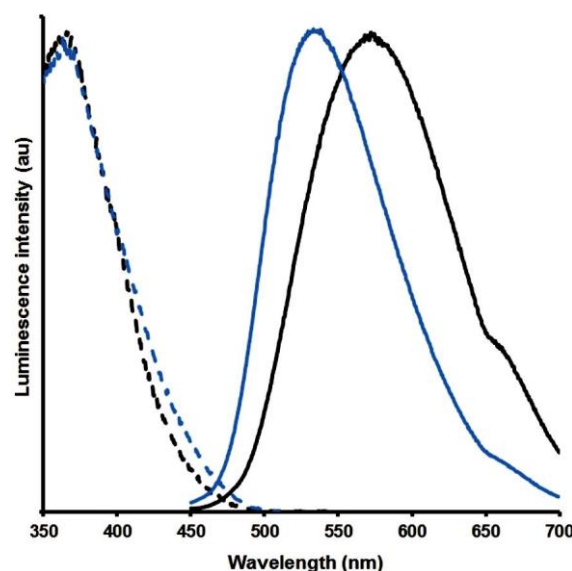


Fig. 5 Excitation (dashed) and emission (solid) spectra for [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC₁₆H₃₃)]⁺ 5⁺ in CHCl₃ (black) and water/DMSO (98 : 2) (blue).

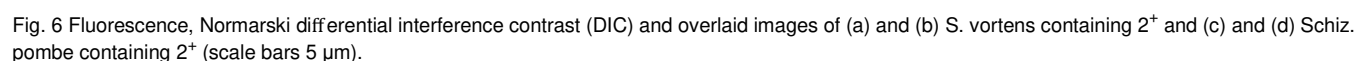
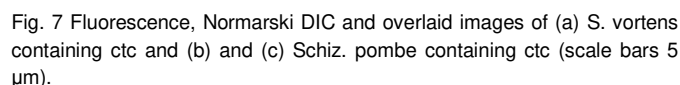
(450–730 nm) render these complexes highly compatible with confocal fluorescence microscopy.

Confocal fluorescence microscopy

Confocal fluorescence microscopy was used to study the fluorescence imaging capability of the complexes (1⁺–9⁺) using two differing cells, the anaerobically grown aerotolerant protistan fish parasite *Spironucleus vortens* (*S. vortens*) and unicellular eukaryote “fission yeast” *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (*Schiz. pombe*). The diplomonad fish protist, *S. vortens* inhabits the gut as a parasite of ornamental fish (e.g. Angel fish), where O₂ partial pressures are low. During evolution they have lost the machinery of fully aerobic organisms (e.g. the rod-shaped yeast *Schiz. pombe*). Thereby mitochondria carrying out oxidative phosphorylation as a mechanism for energy production have evolved into a dihydrogen producing organelle, the hydro-genosome. Another major difference is that the protist, lacks the rigid, clearly defined multi-layered, rod-shaped cell wall

The longer chain variants 2^{+} – 5^{+} all revealed good to excellent uptake consistent with the highly lipophilic/amphiphilic structures, which will assist passive diffusion across membranes. The variation in structure, and amphiphilic nature, however, revealed major differences in the imaging capability across the series. Complex 2^{+} was not toxic at the concentrations used over the duration of the experiment, revealed good uptake and gave very bright images of S. vortens structures, surface and extracellular surfaces, e.g. plasma membranes, with minimal penetration into nuclei (Fig. 6(a) and (b)). The flagellar-driven motility and forward propulsive swimming was maintained across the entire population. Consequently, in order to obtain sharply focused images, it was necessary to anaesthetise using chloral hydrate immediately before microscopical examination. A heterogeneous sized

Complex 3⁺ was taken up avidly by both *S. vortens* and *Schiz. pombe*. It was, however, toxic at the concentrations employed in this study. For *S. vortens*, background cytosolic binding indicated multiple binding at non-specific locations and images were not clearly defined. For *Schiz. pombe*, 3⁺



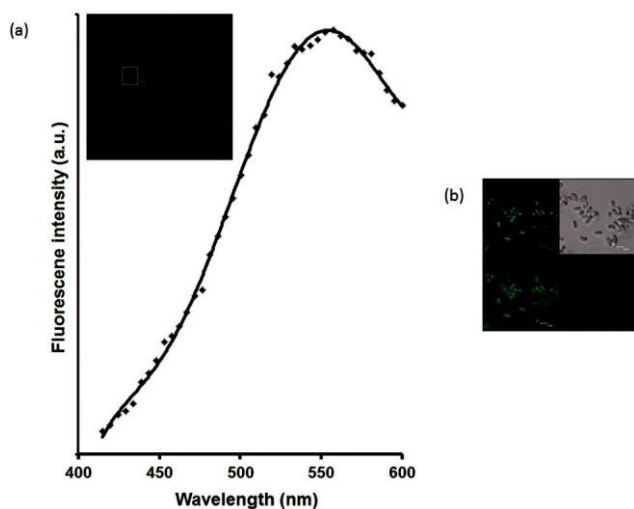


Fig. 8 (a) Fluorescence emission spectrum ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 405 \text{ nm}$), (inset: range of sample studied) and (b) fluorescence, Normarski DIC, and overlaid images of *S. vortens* containing 3^+ (scale bars $5 \mu\text{m}$).

shows preferential uptake into the nuclei, but also with general background cytosolic labelling. About 30% of population are faintly phosphorescent (those with very pronounced differential image contrast in walls). A fluorescence emission spectrum from confocal microscopy on a sample region of *S. vortens* containing 3^+ was recorded (Fig. 8) and revealed a maximum $\{\lambda_{\text{max}} (\text{em})\}$ around 556 nm, identical to that of the emission wavelength measured by fluorescence spectroscopy for 3^+ in water (Table 5 and ESI†).

For the longer chain variants 4^+ (C_{12}) and 5^+ (C_{16}), the rhenium complexes are toxic at the concentrations used. 4^+ was mounted in 'Vectrashield' containing DAPI. Complex 4^+ showed bright images of *S. vortens* structures, surface and

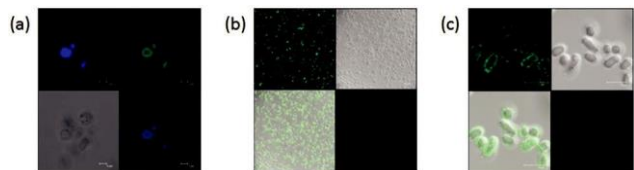


Fig. 9 Fluorescence, Normarski DIC, and overlaid images of (a) *S. vortens* containing 4^+ and (b) and (c) *Schiz. pombe* containing 5^+ (scale bars $5 \mu\text{m}$).

exocellular surfaces, e.g. plasma membranes, with minimal penetration into nuclei {Fig. 9(a)}. However, staining with complex 5^+ led to complete destruction of all (only one survived intact with unobserved flagella) *S. vortens* cells (see ESI†). For *Schiz. pombe* 4^+ shows good uptake with no specific foci of fluorescence (see ESI†) whereas 5^+ is taken up well around the periphery of the cell revealing labelling of the smooth endo-plasmic membranes, including those of the Golgi apparatus with no penetration into the organelles {Fig. 9(b) and (c)}. The rigid exocellular surface of the *Schiz. pombe* outer wall is most likely responsible for the cells remaining intact.

Finally, we discuss the complexes of moderately lipophilic ligands 1-mesitylimidazole (ImMes) 7^+ and the thiazoles, 4,5-dimethylthiazole (dmt) 8^+ and 4-methyl-5-thiazoleethanol (mte) 9^+ . Complexes $7^+ - 9^+$ were not toxic at the concentrations used over the duration of the experiment and it was necessary to anaesthetise using chloral hydrate immediately before microscopical examination. Complex 7^+ revealed good uptake and gave very bright images of *S. vortens* localising in organelles in middle of the cell {Fig. 10(a)}. However, it was only taken up by very few cells (only those which appear to be in the process of partitioning) of *Schiz. pombe* giving a heterogeneous population of stained cells with no specific localisation (see ESI†). The complexes bearing thiazole ligands show generally adequate uptake in both *S. vortens* and *Schiz. pombe* giving a heterogeneous population for both cells, with 8^+ showing higher concentrations around the cell membrane of *S. vortens* {Fig. 10(b)} and 9^+ showing slightly greater localisation in nucleus {Fig. 10(d)}. Complex 8^+ stained a sub-population of *Schiz. pombe*, which appears to be only in shorter, recently divided cells (but not all divided cells), with localisation in organelles.

The imaging results presented here suggest that functionalised rhenium imidazole/thiazole complexes are useful as bio-compatible fluorophores. The specific nature of the pendant R-group can be used to tune the imaging capability of the complexes from poor uptake (1^+ and 6^+) to good uptake/poor localisation (2^+), to excellent uptake and distinct regions of fluorescence (3^+ , 4^+ and 8^+). The toxicity of the complexes can be controlled with properties ranging from non-toxic (2^+ , 7^+ , 8^+ and 9^+), through toxic at the concentrations used (3^+ and 4^+), and toxic with complete destruction of cells (5^+). The increased lipophilic nature of the complexes appears to increase the uptake of the complexes into the cells, but also increases the toxicity of the fluorophores. The imaging results clearly show

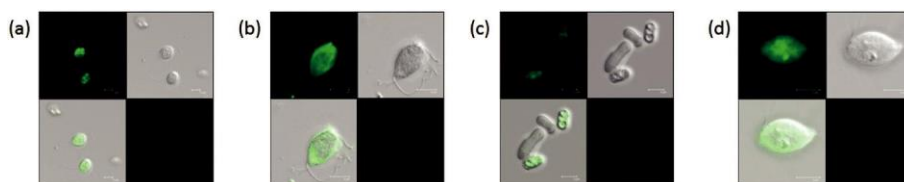


Fig. 10 Fluorescence, Normarski DIC, and overlaid images of (a) *S. vortens* containing 7^+ , (b) *S. vortens* containing 8^+ (c) *Schiz. pombe* containing 8^+ and (d) *S. vortens* containing 9^+ (scale bars $5 \mu\text{m}$).

that simple tuning of the amphiphilic nature of the complexes can profoundly alter the uptake, localisation and toxicity of the probes, with the moderately amphiphilic complexes offering the greatest balance between all considerations.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this paper has described the synthesis and structural characterisation of a series of cationic rhenium complexes, in which the amphiphilic nature of the complexes is controlled by the variation of the lipophilicity of the axial ligand. The optical properties are dominated by MLCT/LLCT transitions, as predicted by DFT calculations, facilitating visible absorption and effective broad emission characteristics. These properties render the complexes highly compatible with confocal microscopy. Cellular imaging studies were performed on both aerotolerant protistan fish parasite *S. vortens* and uni-cellular eukaryote “fission yeast” *Schiz. pombe* showing a large variation in the imaging capabilities. Importantly, the cellular uptake, toxicity and specific localisation can be controlled by the lipophilic nature of the axial ligands. For the complexes described here, the most encouraging results were presented by those complexes of the moderately lipophilic ligands, i.e. good uptake, non-toxic and specific localisation, particularly 7^+ and 8^+ which showed localisation in the nuclei. Complexes of the most lipophilic ligand generally showed localisation within the cell membranes and increasing toxicity with increasing lipophilicity. In addition, under the conditions employed there was little evidence of photobleaching. Therefore by careful selection of the axial ligand this type of complex could be adapted for radioimaging nuclides, for example as ^{99m}Tc (I) compounds, whilst retaining the required physical characteristics for cellular imaging using confocal fluorescence microscopy.

Experimental

All reactions were performed with the use of vacuum line and Schlenk techniques. Reagents were commercial grade and were used without further purification. ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were recorded on an NMR-FT Bruker 400 MHz or Joel Eclipse 300 MHz spectrometer and recorded in CDCl_3 . ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR chemical shifts (δ) were determined relative to internal TMS and are given in ppm. Low- and high-resolution mass spectra were obtained by the staff at Cardiff University. UV-Vis studies were performed on a Jasco V-570 spectrophotometer as CHCl_3 solutions (5×10^{-5} M). Photophysical data were obtained on a JobinYvon-Horiba Fluorolog spectrometer fitted with a JY TBX picoseconds photodetection module as CHCl_3 or water/DMSO (98 : 2) solutions. Emission spectra were uncorrected and excitation spectra were instrument corrected. The pulsed source was a Nano-LED configured for 372 nm output operating at 500 kHz. Luminescence lifetime profiles were obtained using the JobinYvon-Horiba FluoroHub single

photon counting module and the data fits yielded the lifetime values using the provided DAS6 deconvolution software. Microanalyses were performed by London Metropolitan University, UK.

X-ray data collection and processing

Diffraction data were collected at 100 K on Rigaku AFC12 goniometer equipped with an enhanced sensitivity (HG) Saturn 724+detector mounted at the window of an FR-E+Superbright $\text{MoK}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.71075 \text{ \AA}$) rotating anode generator with HF Varimax optics.³³ X-ray data were recorded and integrated using Rigaku CrystalClear³⁴ software. Crystal structure was solved by direct methods using SHELXS-2013³⁵ and charge flipping methods using SUPERFLIP³⁶ and refined on F_o^2 by full-matrix least squares refinement using SHELXL-2013/2014 package. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were added at calculated positions and refined using a riding model with isotropic displacement parameters based on the equivalent isotropic displacement parameter (U_{eq}) of the parent atom. Figures were created using the ORTEP3 software package.³⁷ CCDC depository numbers: 969748, 990428 and 990429.[†]

DFT studies

Scalar relativistic calculations were performed on the Gaussian 09 program.³⁸ Geometry optimisations were carried out without constraints using the B3PW91 functional. The LANL2DZ basis set was used for the Re centres, and was invoked with pseudo-potentials for the core electrons, a 6-31G (d,p) basis set for all nitrogen, oxygen and coordinating atoms with a 6-31G basis set for all remaining atoms. All optimisations were followed by frequency calculations to ascertain the nature of the stationary point (minimum or saddle point).

Cell culture and imaging

Organisms employed were the fission yeast, *Schiz. pombe* 972 h-, and the single cell protist fish parasite, *S. vortens* ATCC 50386. The yeast was grown and maintained on Sabouraud Maltose Agar (Difco) then transferred to un baffled conical flasks (50 ml) containing 10 ml of YE'PD liquid medium (0.3% yeast extract, 1% peptone and 1% glucose), and grown under aerobic conditions for 2 days on a rotary shaker at 150 rpm. Removal of nutrients was by centrifugation for 3 min at 2000 rpm (3000g) and resuspension in 50 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.2. *S. vortens* was grown anaerobically in stoppered tubes on a rich serum-containing medium, harvested and washed as described previously.³⁹ Cytotoxicity was determined by exposure to the complexes at 1–100 μM for inhibition of growth at intervals for up to 36 h. The homogeneous cell suspension was then distributed into 1 ml aliquots, with each aliquot being subject to incubation with a different imaging probe. These luminescent probes were initially dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (5 mg ml^{-1}) before being added to the cell suspensions, with a final concentration of $100 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ (corresponding to about 110–190 μM) before incu-

bation at 20 °C for 30 min. While it is known that DMSO can cause instability in biological active metal complexes,⁴⁰ in the current work the complexes were found to be stable in DMSO. Cells were finally washed in phosphate buffer saline (PBS, pH 7.2), removing agent from the medium, then harvested by centrifugation (5 min, 800g) and mounted on a slide for imaging. Preparations were viewed using a Leica TCS SP2 AOBS confocal laser scanning microscope with excitation at 405 nm and detection band ranging from 515–600 nm.

Synthesis

ImC4H9. Imidazole (5.05 g, 74.18 mmol), bromobutane (8.5 ml, 78.78 mmol) and KOH (5.1 g, 90.91 mmol) were heated in DMF (60 ml) at 120 °C for 16 h. After cooling, water (150 ml) was added and the product was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml). The organic phase was separated, washed with water (100 ml) and brine (2 × 100 ml) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtering, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the crude product dissolved in toluene before solvent removal in vacuo once more. The product was purified by bulb-to-bulb vacuum distillation using K  gelrohr apparatus to give a colourless oil. Yield = 7.74 g, 62.33 mmol (84%). ¹H NMR data were as previously reported.⁴¹

ImC8H17, ImC12H25 and ImC16H33 were prepared similarly from imidazole and 1-bromooctane, 1-bromododecane or 1-bromohexadecane respectively. ¹H NMR data were as previously reported.⁴²

ImMes. Prepared by slight modification of literature procedure. 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (6.8 g, 0.05 mol) in MeOH (25 mL) was stirred with 30% aqueous glyoxal (8.1 mL, 0.05 mol) for 16 h at room temperature. A bright yellow mixture was formed. Then, NH₄Cl (5.4 g, 0.1 mol) was added followed by 37% aqueous formaldehyde (8 mL, 0.1 mol). The mixture was diluted with MeOH (200 ml) and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 1 h. H₃PO₄ (7 mL, 85% soln.) was added over a period of 10 min. The resulting mixture was then stirred at reflux overnight. After removal of the solvent, the dark residue was poured onto ice (100 g) and basified with aqueous 40% KOH solution until pH 9. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 100 ml). The organic phases were combined and washed with H₂O, brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After filtering, the solvent was removed and the residue was purified by bulb-to-bulb vacuum distillation using K  gelrohr apparatus at 240 °C (some unreacted 2,4,6-tri-methylaniline initially distills as a colourless oil at lower temperature). ¹H NMR data were as previously reported.¹⁴

[Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImCH₃)]BF₄ (1⁺). [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(MeCN)]BF₄ (0.083 g, 0.149 mmol) and 1-methylimidazole (0.014 g, 0.170 mmol) were heated at reflux in CHCl₃ for 16 h. The solvent was then removed in vacuo. The product was purified by column chromatography (silica/CH₂Cl₂). Unreacted methyl imidazole was eluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the product as the first yellow band with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95 : 5). The product was recrystallised from CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O to give a bright yellow powder. Yield = 0.055 g, 0.091 mmol (61%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _H = 8.91 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 4.4 Hz), 8.53 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 8.1 Hz),

8.20 (2H, app t. {coincident dd}, ³J_{HH} = 7.8 Hz), 7.56 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 6.3 Hz), 6.88 (1H, broad s), 6.85 (1H, broad s), 6.69 (1H, broad s), 3.49 (3H, s) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _C = 156.3, 152.7, 141.1, 130.9, 129.6, 128.4, 125.8, 122.5, 33.6 ppm. UV-vis (CHCl₃): λ _{max} ( /L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 240 (22 900), 282 (17 525), 355 (4800) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd

(%) for C₁₇H₁₄N₄O₃ReBF₄: C, 34.30, H, 2.37, N, 9.41; found: C, 34.28, H, 2.49, N, 9.38. ES MS found m/z 509.2, calculated m/z 509.1 for [M - BF₄]⁺. HR MS found m/z 507.0594, calculated m/z 507.0596 for [C₁₇H₁₄N₄O₃¹⁸⁵Re]⁺. IR (KBr) ν (CO) = 2026, 1916 cm⁻¹.

[Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC4H9)]BF₄ (2⁺). Prepared similarly from [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(MeCN)]BF₄ (0.085 g, 0.152 mmol) and ImC4H9 (0.019 g, 0.153 mmol). Yield = 0.069 g, 0.108 mmol (71%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _H = 8.90 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 4.3 Hz), 8.58 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 7.5 Hz), 8.21 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 7.5 Hz), 7.57 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 6.3 Hz), 6.93 (1H, broad s), 6.78 (1H, broad s), 6.73 (1H, broad s), 3.75 (2H, t, ³J_{HH} = 7.5 Hz), 1.10 (2H, m), 0.75 (2H, m), 0.42 (3H, m) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _C = 155.8, 152.6, 141.2, 138.7, 130.7, 128.3, 125.6, 120.6, 48.1, 32.5, 19.5, 13.5 ppm. UV-vis (CHCl₃): λ _{max} ( /L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 240 (22 650), 282 (17 950), 355 (4915) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₃ReBF₄: C, 37.69, H, 3.16, N, 8.79; found: C, 37.74, H, 3.07, N, 8.69. ES MS found m/z 551.1, calculated m/z 551.1 for [M - BF₄]⁺. HR MS found m/z 549.1042, calculated m/z 549.1065 for [C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₃¹⁸⁵Re]⁺. IR (KBr) ν (CO) = 2026, 1915 cm⁻¹.

[Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC8H17)]BF₄ (3⁺). Prepared similarly from [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(MeCN)]BF₄ (0.080 g, 0.143 mmol) and ImC8H17 (0.031 g, 0.172 mmol). Yield = 0.069 g, 0.099 mmol (69%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _H = 8.93 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 4.5 Hz), 8.60 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 8.2 Hz), 8.22 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 6.6 Hz), 7.49 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 4.5 Hz), 6.97 (1H, s), 6.71 (2H, broad s), 3.75 (2H, t, ³J_{HH} = 7.4 Hz), 3.41 (2H, app q (coincident tt), ³J_{HH} = 7.40 Hz), 1.25–1.05 (10H, m), 0.81 (3H, t, ³J_{HH} = 7.0 Hz) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _C = 195.2, 191.1, 154.9, 152.3, 140.5, 138.6, 128.6, 127.9, 124.6, 120.4, 47.5, 30.9, 29.8, 28.3, 28.2, 25.5, 21.9, 13.4 ppm. UV-vis (CHCl₃): λ _{max} ( /L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 240 (17 400), 276 (18 050), 354 (2600) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₂₄H₂₈N₄O₃ReBF₄: C, 41.56, H, 4.07, N, 8.08; found: C, 41.63, H, 4.07, N, 7.92. ES MS found m/z 607.2, calculated m/z 607.2 for [M - BF₄]⁺. HR MS found m/z 605.1681, calculated m/z 605.1691 for [C₂₄H₂₈N₄O₃¹⁸⁵Re]⁺. IR (KBr) ν (CO) = 2027, 1910 cm⁻¹.

[Re(CO)₃(bpy)(ImC12H25)]BF₄ (4⁺). Prepared similarly from [Re(CO)₃(bpy)(MeCN)]BF₄ (0.080 g, 0.143 mmol) and ImC12H25 (0.034 g, 0.144 mmol). Yield = 0.068 g, 0.090 mmol (63%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _H = 8.91 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 4.3 Hz), 8.62 (2H, d, ³J_{HH} = 8.0 Hz), 8.21 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 7.47 (2H, app t., ³J_{HH} = 6.0 Hz), 6.97 (1H, s), 6.73 (2H, 2 × d, ³J_{HH} = 5.1 Hz), 3.77 (2H, t, ³J_{HH} = 7.2 Hz), 1.59–1.46 (6H, m), 1.28–1.03 (14H, m), 0.80 (3H, t, ³J_{HH} = 6.4 Hz) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ _C = 196.1, 191.8, 155.8, 152.8, 141.2, 139.0, 130.0, 128.5, 125.7, 121.0, 48.3, 31.9, 30.5, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.0, 26.3, 22.7, 14.2 ppm. UV-vis (CHCl₃): λ _{max} ( /L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 240 (23 650), 282 (16 420), 354 (4350) nm.

Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{28}H_{36}N_4O_3ReBF_4 \cdot 3Et_2O$: C, 49.43, H, 6.84, N, 5.76; found: C, 49.44, H, 6.56, N, 6.13. ES MS found m/z 663.2, calculated m/z 663.2 for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR MS found m/z 661.2297, calculated m/z 661.2317 for $[C_{28}H_{36}N_4O_3^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2028, 1925\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

$[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(ImC_{16}H_{33})]BF_4$ (5^+). Prepared similarly from $[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(MeCN)]BF_4$ (0.100 g, 0.180 mmol) and $ImC_{16}H_{33}$ (0.058 g, 0.198 mmol). Recrystallisation from CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O did not initially precipitate the product, and a lowering of volume by slow evaporation was required. Yield = 0.112 g, 0.139 mmol (77%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_H = 8.91$ (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 5.5$ Hz), 8.59 (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 8.21 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 8.7$ Hz), 7.57 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 7.1$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, br s), 6.72 (1H, br s), 3.74 (2H, t, $^3J_{HH} = 7.4$ Hz), 1.53–1.47 (6H, m), 1.23–1.05 (22H, m), 0.81 (3H, t, $^3J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_C = 155.2, 152.5, 141.1, 138.9, 130.5, 128.2, 125.9, 120.7, 48.4, 32.2, 30.6, 30.0, 29.7, 29.6, 25.1, 29.4, 29.2, 29.1, 28.6, 27.0, 26.4, 22.9, 22.8, 14.2$ ppm. UV-vis ($CHCl_3$): λ_{max} ($\epsilon/L\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$) 246 (21 650), 282 (20 000), 355 (4450) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{32}H_{44}N_4O_3ReBF_4$: C, 47.70, H, 5.50, N, 6.95; found: C, 47.60, H, 5.38, N, 7.04. ES MS found m/z 719.3, calculated m/z 719.3 for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR MS found m/z 717.2940, calculated m/z 717.2943 for $[C_{32}H_{44}N_4O_3^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2027, 1905\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

$[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(ImC_2H_3)]BF_4$ (6^+). Prepared similarly from $[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(MeCN)]BF_4$ (0.116 g, 0.209 mmol) and 1-vinylimidazole (20 μ L, 0.221 mmol). Yield = 0.109 g, 0.175 mmol (86%). 1H NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_H = 8.90$ (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 6.5$ Hz), 8.56 (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 8.1$ Hz), 8.29 (1H, s), 8.21 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 7.8$ Hz), 7.58 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 6.6$ Hz), 7.05 (1H, br s), 6.73 (1H, br s), 5.45 (1H, dd, $^3J_{HH} = 15.7$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 2.3$ Hz), 5.45 (1H, dd, $^3J_{HH} = 15.7$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 2.3$ Hz), 5.45 (1H, dd, $^3J_{HH} = 15.7$ and 2.3 Hz) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_C = 156.0, 153.1, 141.0, 139.2, 130.1, 128.8, 128.0, 126.0, 116.4, 105.2$ ppm. UV-vis ($CHCl_3$): λ_{max} ($\epsilon/L\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$) 245 (21 125), 276 (13 475), 351 (2400) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{19}H_{17}N_4O_3ReBF_4$: C, 35.60, H, 2.32, N, 9.22; found: C, 35.46, H, 2.19, N, 9.27. ES MS found m/z 521.1, calculated m/z 521.1 for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR MS found m/z 519.0590, calculated m/z 519.0596 for $[C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_3^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2023, 1919\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

$[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(ImMes)]BF_4$ (7^+). Prepared similarly from $[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(MeCN)]BF_4$ (0.105 g, 0.181 mmol) and mesitylimidazole ($ImMes$) (0.039 g, 0.210 mmol). Yield = 0.107 g, 0.153 mmol (81%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_H = 9.07$ (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 5.5$ Hz), 8.94 (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 8.3$ Hz), 8.40 (2H, app t. (coincident dd), $^3J_{HH} = 7.4$ Hz), 7.70 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 7.9$ Hz), 7.20 (1H, s), 6.95 (2H, s), 6.83 (1H, br s), 6.58 (1H, br s), 2.33 (3H, s), 1.74 (6H, s) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_C = 156.0, 152.2, 152.1, 141.8, 140.2, 139.5, 134.4, 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 126.4, 124.0, 21.5, 17.0$ ppm. UV-vis ($CHCl_3$): λ_{max} ($\epsilon/L\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$) 248 (23 675), 273 (22 425), 356 (4300) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{25}H_{22}N_4O_3ReBF_4 \cdot 0.5CH_2Cl_2$: C, 42.75, H, 3.17, N, 7.96; found: C, 42.25, H, 3.60, N, 7.82. ES MS found m/z 613.1, calculated m/z 612.6 for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR

MS found m/z 611.1213, calculated m/z 611.1222 for $[C_{25}H_{22}N_4O_3^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2027, 1925\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

$[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(dmt)]BF_4$ (8^+). Prepared similarly from $[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(MeCN)]BF_4$ (0.080 g, 0.143 mmol) and 4,5-dimethyl-thiazole (0.017 g, 0.150 mmol). Yield = 0.080 g, 0.128 mmol (90%). 1H NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_H = 8.87$ (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 5.2$ Hz), 8.71 (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 8.5$ Hz), 8.26 (2H, app t. (coincident dd), $^3J_{HH} = 7.5$ Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, app t., $^3J_{HH} = 8.0$ Hz), 2.44 (3H, m), 2.28 (3H, s) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_C = 155.8, 154.6, 152.8, 150.2, 141.7, 129.1, 128.4, 126.3, 16.7, 12.3$ ppm. UV-vis ($CHCl_3$): λ_{max} ($\epsilon/L\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$) 251 (30 000), 346 (4225) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{18}H_{15}N_3O_3SReBF_4$: C, 34.51, H, 2.41, N, 6.71; found: C, 34.45, H, 2.93, N, 6.63. ES MS found m/z 540.0, calculated m/z 540.0

for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR MS found m/z 538.0368, calculated m/z 358.0364 for $[C_{18}H_{15}N_3O_3S^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2025, 1901\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

$[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(mte)]BF_4$ (9^+). Prepared similarly from $[Re(CO)_3(bpy)(MeCN)]BF_4$ (0.094 g, 0.170 mmol) and 4-methyl-5-thiazoleethanol (25 μ L, 0.208 mmol). Yield = 0.103 g, 0.157 mmol (93%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_H = 8.95$ (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 5.3$ Hz), 8.65 (2H, d, $^3J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 8.22 (2H, app. t, $^3J_{HH} = 7.9$ Hz), 7.88 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, app. t, $^3J_{HH} = 7.9$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $^3J_{HH} = 5.7$ Hz), 2.81 (2H, t, $^3J_{HH} = 5.7$ Hz), 2.37 (3H, s), 3.65 (1H, br s) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta_C = 196.2, 190.3, 155.9, 155.6, 153.0, 150.2, 141.4, 132.3, 128.4, 126.4, 61.2, 30.3, 15.4$ ppm. UV-vis ($CHCl_3$): λ_{max} ($\epsilon/L\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$) 253 (25 975), 353 (4800) nm. Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_4SReBF_4$: C, 34.76, H, 2.61, N, 6.40; found: C, 34.59, H, 2.61, N, 6.28. ES MS found m/z 570.0, calculated m/z 570.0

for $[M - BF_4]^+$. HR MS found m/z 568.0466, calculated m/z 568.0469 for $[C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_4S^{185}Re]^+$. IR (KBr) $\nu(CO) = 2025, 1915\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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