Emergence of a Single Solid Chiral State from a Nearly Racemic Amino Acid Derivative

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Understanding how the single-handedness of biological molecules came about has been of intense interest since Pasteur first separated mirror-image crystals of a tartarate salt. Several models have been proposed to address the question of how enantiomerically pure solutions or crystalline phases could have emerged from a presumably racemic prebiotic world. Viedma recently demonstrated the inexorable and random emergence of solid-phase single chirality for the intrinsically achiral inorganic compound NaClO₃ initially present as a racemic mixture of two enantiomorphic solid phases in equilibrium with the achiral aqueous phase (Scheme 1a). Grinding the slurry of crystals with glass beads promotes dynamic dissolution/crystallization processes that result in the conversion of one solid enantiomorph into the other. The conversion relies on the fact that the solid-phase chiral identity of the intrinsically achiral NaClO₃ is lost upon dissolution.

An intriguing analogy to this simple demonstration of “chiral amnesia” is presented by a molecular system of true enantiomers that forms separate R and S solid-phase crystals (known as a conglomerate), and that can be induced to undergo racemization in solution, Scheme 1b). We report here the first experimental proof-of-concept for the emergence of a single solid-phase chiral state for an intrinsically chiral molecule starting from a nearly racemic mixture of enantiomorphous crystals. This finding extends Viedma’s model to biologically relevant enantiomeric molecules, holding profound implications for our understanding of the origin of single chirality in living systems.

The imine of 2-methyl-benzaldehyde and phenylglycinamide (Scheme 2) forms a conglomerate in the solid phase and racemizes rapidly in solution with added base ($pK_a = 12$). Solution-solid mixtures of (4 g) at varying overall ee were magnetically stirred (1250 rpm) at ambient temperature in MeOH or MeCN (36 g) in the absence and in the presence of 2.5 mm glass beads (10 g). After establishing solution-solid equilibrium, solution-phase racemization was initiated by adding DBU (5 mol %). Samples of the solid were collected over time and the enantiomeric purity was measured using two independent chiral HPLC methods. Experiments were carried out in all participating laboratories.

In the presence of glass beads, which impart mechanical energy to the system inducing continuous attrition of the crystals, we found that the ee of the solid rises inexorably over time, evolving to a single solid chiral state from an initial small imbalance in crystal composition as low as 2–3% ee (see Figure 1 (left) and Supporting Information). The solid of single chirality thus obtained is stable over time in the presence of the racemizing solution. For a stirred slurry in the absence of glass beads, the solid phase ee remained unchanged from its initial value.

This result demonstrates that a slight enantioimbalance in $S$-Phg leads to an $R$ chiral end state, $(R)$-Phg to $S$ chirality, and with a resolution time that decreases for higher Phg concentrations.

These findings may be rationalized taking into account Viedma’s model involving a dynamic process of crystal dissolution and growth enhanced by attrition, along with considerations of total surface area as a driving force for crystal growth. According to the Gibbs–Thomson rule, smaller crystals produced by attrition dissolve more readily than larger ones. In a saturated solution, this leads to Ostwald ripening in which large crystals grow at the cost of smaller ones regardless of their handedness. A small imbalance in the handedness of large compared to small crystals may occur because of a small initial enantiomeric excess or may be induced by minute amounts of chiral species present in the solution. In the

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Figure 1. Attrition-enhanced evolution of solid-phase ee for 1 in MeCN: (left) starting from initial ee values of 1 as shown; (right) starting from racemic 1 with added Phg as shown. Lines are a guide to the eye.

latter case, Lahav’s “rule of reversal”\textsuperscript{18,19} applies. The continued crystallization of crystals by attrition also provides a relative increase in the surface area of the hand that has established an excess. Although crystal growth and dissolution have approximately equal rates under near equilibrium conditions, the attrition-enhanced asymmetry described here coupled with solution-phase racemization produces a net flow of mass allowing depopulation of one chiral solid state toward the other via the solution phase. Paradoxically, the “chiral amnesia” induced by solution racemization provides the driving force for the evolution of solid-phase single chirality.\textsuperscript{5,10}

Crystallization-induced transformations of conglomerates as a route to chiral purification is practiced extensively for diastereomers, which was originally formulated for the general case of diastereomers, and was evolved to biologically relevant enantiomeric molecules such as those responsible for recognition, replication, and ultimately for the chemical basis of life.\textsuperscript{26}

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Supporting Information Available: Details concerning experimental and analytical procedures. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

References


13. We observed that an initially racemic mixture of crystals of I evolved to the \textit{R} solid in all experiments, suggesting that minute levels of chiral impurities can interfere with the expected randomness (see refs 14–16). Phg is a starting material and conceivable impurity in the synthesis of 1.


