

Aromatization of betanin promoted by trimethylsilyldiazomethane

Alexandre B. Barros¹, Letícia C. P. Gonçalves², Erick L. Bastos^{1*}

1) Departamento de Química Fundamental, Instituto de Química, Universidade de São Paulo, 05508-000 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

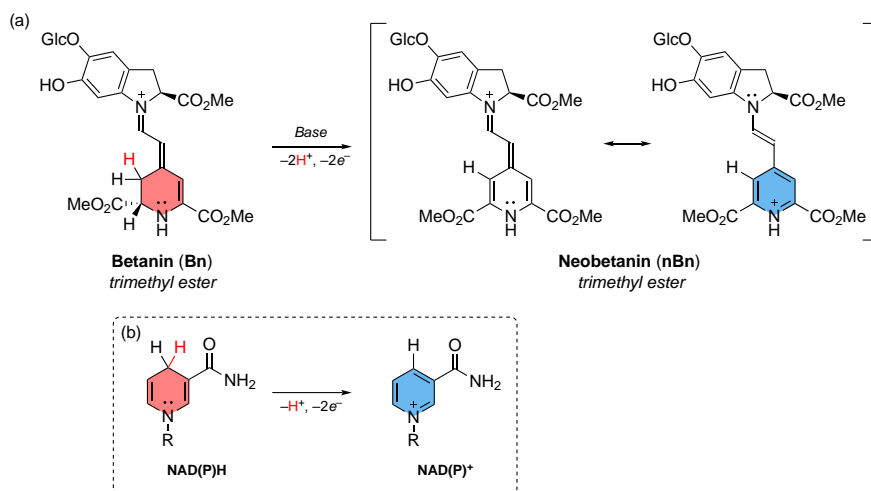
2) Centro de Ciências Naturais e Humanas, Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo André, SP, Brazil

*e-mail: elbastos@iq.usp.br

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ABSTRACT

Betanin (betanidin 5-O-glucoside, E162) is a natural pigment found in beetroots, used as a food dye.¹ In the late 1960s, Dreiding and coauthors used diazomethane to produce the methyl ester of betanin but obtained the methyl ester of neobetainin, its pyridinic analogue.² The oxidation mechanism was not further investigated, likely due to diazomethane's high toxicity and explosion hazards. We confirmed that oxidizing betanin with diazomethane produces di- and trimethylated neobetainin. We also show that trimethylsilyldiazomethane,³ a safer methylating agent, esterifies and oxidizes betanin as effectively. Both methods indicate the $2\text{H}^+/2\text{e}^-$ oxidation and esterification by a color change from magenta to yellow. Purification via C18-reversed phase flash chromatography yielded a mixture of di- and tri-methylated neobetainin, up to 30%. The reaction likely proceeds with betanin methyl ester acting as a hydride shuttle, similar to biomolecules like NADH (Scheme 1).⁴ This showcases a bio-based system for stabilizing betalain dyes as neobetainin derivatives.



Scheme 1. Oxidation of betanin and NAD(P)H. (a) For betanin, either CH_2N_2 or $\text{Me}_3\text{SiCHN}_2$ promote aromatization via $2\text{H}^+/2\text{e}^-$ -oxidation. (b) Oxidation of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (phosphate) [NAD(P)]. In this case, $\text{H}^+/2\text{e}^-$ are usually abstracted as hydride by nicotinamide-dependent enzymes.

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