Ultrafast Excited State Dynamics and Fluorescence from Vitamin B$_{12}$ and Organometallic [Co–C≡C–R] Cobalamins

Elvin V. Salerno, Nicholas A. Miller, Arkaprabha Konar, Yan Li, Christoph Kieninger, Bernhard Kräutler, and Roseanne J. Sension*

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ABSTRACT: Cobalamins are cobalt-centered cyclic tetrapyrrole ring-based molecules that provide cofactors for exceptional biological processes and possess unique and synthetically tunable photochemistry. Typical cobalamins are characterized by a visible absorption spectrum consisting of peaks labeled α, β, and sh. The physical basis of these peaks as having electronic origin or as a vibronic progression is ambiguous despite much investigation. Here, for the first time, cobalamin fluorescence is identified in several derivatives. The fluorescence lifetime is ca. 100−200 fs with quantum yields on the order of $10^{-6}$−$10^{-5}$ because of rapid population of "dark" excited states. The results are compared with the fluorescent analogue with zinc replacing the cobalt in the corrin ring. Analysis of the breadth of the emission spectrum provides evidence that a vibrational progression in a single excited electronic state makes the dominant contribution to the visible absorption band.

INTRODUCTION

Light is an abundant and versatile energy source, essential as a basis for all forms of higher life, and provides a tool for the manipulation and control of molecular scale devices. Metal-coordinating cyclic tetrapyrroles including chlorins, porphyrins, and corrins (in vitamin B$_{12}$ derivatives) are employed for a wide range of light-activated applications, from light harvesting and energy conversion to gene regulation and delivery of therapeutic agents. Excitation in the visible or near-UV region of the spectrum takes advantage of intense $\pi\pi^*$ transitions carrying the oscillator strength for absorption. Photochemistry of (open shell) transition metal complexes, on the other hand, is controlled by metal-to-ligand charge transfer states, ligand-to-metal charge transfer states, and/or metal-centered states. The transitions between these states have been the subject of many different experimental and theoretical studies.

Cobalamins (Cbls, Figure 1) comprise a unique class of cyclic tetrapyrroles with a cobalt ion bonded to a corrin ring, a lower dimethylbenzimidazole ligand (DMB) covalently tethered to the corrin ring, and a variable upper axial ligand. The lower axial DMB ligand can be replaced with histidine in some enzymes or by water in a protonated base-off configuration at low pH and is decoordinated without replacement in some proteins. B$_{12}$-dependent enzymes exploit the distinct reactive pathways of two organometallic Cbls: 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin (coenzyme B$_{12}$ or AdoCbl) and methylcobalamin (MeCbl). These Cbls are also light sensitive and undergo photoinduced homolysis of their Co–C bond. The unique Co–C bond of organometallic Cbls also provides space for chemical manipulation of both their thermal and photochemical reactivity.
The influence of axial ligation on cobalamin photochemistry has been the subject of many spectroscopic and theoretical investigations. The vertical electronic transitions to excited states, the nature of the potential energy surfaces of cobalt corrins, and the photochemical pathways depend on the bonding to the axial ligands. Despite extensive study, significant uncertainty remains regarding the nature of the electronic excited state or states responsible for the strong visible absorption band. The α- and β-bands in the visible absorption spectrum of so-called “typical” cobalamins (Figure 2) along with the shoulder to slightly higher energy are

![Figure 2. Comparison of the absorption spectrum of a typical cobalamin, cyanocobalamin (CNCbl), and zincobalamin (Znbl). The pertinent band labels are also indicated.](https://example.com/figure2)

variously assigned to distinct electronic transitions or to a vibrational progression dominated by a single electronic transition. The structure is less pronounced in the αβ-band of so-called “atypical” cobalamins, including the biologically active coenzymes AdoCbl and MeCbl (see Figure S1). The absorption spectrum of the zinc analogue zincocobalamin (Znbl), also plotted in Figure 2, is similar to the typical cobalamins, although blue-shifted by ca. 24 nm (800 cm⁻¹). The similarity between Znbl and typical cobalamins agrees with the hypothesis that the spectrum is characteristic of ππ* transitions of the equatorial corrin. This hypothesis is further supported by comparison of spectra of the metal free hydrogenobyrinic acid (Hby) and zinc-substituted zincobyric acid (Znby).

In a recent study, triply resonant sum frequency (TRSF) spectroscopy was used to address the question of electronic and vibrational contributions to the absorption spectrum of cyanocobalamin (CNCbl). While this and similar approaches have great potential, the result to date was unable to determine the nature of the absorption bands unambiguously. The conclusion, in favor of a vibrational assignment, considered prior Raman excitation profiles along with the fact that TRSF measurements did not rule out a vibrational assignment, rather than strong positive evidence for a vibrational assignment.

Fluorescence provides another means to distinguish electronic transitions from vibrational sidebands. Fluorescence from the ππ* state of the corrin ring has been reported for metal-free corrins. The fluorescence spectra of metal-free corrins and Zn corrins exhibit varied vibrational structure, providing the strongest evidence to date for a vibrational assignment of the αβ-band absorption of “typical” cobalamins. The data on the metal free corrins are complicated, however, as their strong emission in the visible features considerable temperature dependence. The zinc corrins also exhibit strong fluorescence spectra with a clear vibrational progression, although the rapid decrease in intensity at longer wavelengths suggests that the entire width of the αβ-band in the absorption spectrum cannot be attributed to a vibrational progression in a single electronic state (see below).

Cobalamins are generally considered nonfluorescent. Motion along the reactive surface or internal conversion from the ππ* state proceeds rapidly, preventing the observation of emission under most conditions. In fact, an ultrafast X-ray study of cyanocobalamin (CNCbl) suggests ultrafast motion out of the initial Franck–Condon region from a “bright” corrin-centered ππ* electronic configuration to a dark ligand field πσ*(3d) configuration occurs within ca. 50 fs, followed by elongation of the axial bonds. Relaxation into the excited state minimum is complete within a few hundred femtoseconds. However, rapid motion out of the Franck–Condon region only limits the quantum yield of emission; emission can still occur at early times. Very recently, we reported the presence of a short-lived (≤200 fs) stimulated emission signal following excitation of AdoCbl at 575 nm on the red edge of the absorption spectrum. Comparison with the transient XANES spectrum of AdoCbl again provided evidence for correlation of the disappearance of the stimulated emission with elongation of one or both axial bonds. The initial structural changes involve ring expansion during which emission is observed; these are followed conversion to a “dark” electronic configuration and axial expansion ca. 200 fs later. However, the overlap of excited state absorption with stimulated emission prevents analysis of the fluorescence spectrum for AdoCbl from these data. The high photolytic yield of AdoCbl complicates attempts to measure the fluorescence spectrum by using traditional methods.

Here we report broadband transient absorption and steady state fluorescence measurements for three photostable cobalamins, CNCbl, 3-hydroxypropynylcobalamin (HO-PryCbl), and 2-[4,6-diﬂuorophenyl]ethynylcobalamin (F2PhEtyCbl). The results are compared with steady state fluorescence measurements on the zinc corrin Znbl. The measurements reported here demonstrate that the breadth of the αβ-band absorption spectrum of typical cobalamins is dominated by a single electronic transition but must also contain contributions from unique electronic transitions at slightly shorter wavelengths.

## EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Transient absorption measurements were performed by using two Ti:sapphire laser systems producing 808–810 nm pulses at a 1 kHz repetition rate with duration <100 fs. The ca. 405 nm excitation pulse was generated via a NOPA (home-built or commercial TOPAS White, Light Conversion) which was attenuated to 500 nJ to ensure linear absorbance. Broadband continua were generated by focusing 404 or 808 nm pulses (ca. 500 nJ) into a 5 mm CaF₂ plate. The continuum produced using 404 nm excitation spans ~270–625 nm and was attenuated by a combination of nickel(II) sulfate, cobalt(II) sulfate, and neutral density filter. The continuum produced by using 808 nm excitation spans ~325–800 nm and was attenuated by a KG5 filter (Schott) and neutral density filter. The 15 nJ continuum was focused to a spot size of 70 μm at the sample, while the excitation spot size was 150 μm. The continuum was detected by a Horiba Job Yvon spectrometer (iHR320) coupled to a CCD (Pixis, Princeton Instruments) or...
was 1 s. An automated photodiode correction was employed. Time delays were set by retroreflector and translation stage. The excitation pulses were modulated at 500 Hz by an optical chopper to measure the absorbance difference. Most samples were measured at a concentration of 1 mg/mL in a 1 mm path length cuvette. Cyanocobalamin measurements used a 300 μm wire guided flow to eliminate contributions from the cell windows.

Integrated fluorescence measurements on HOPryCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and CNCbl were performed via a Horiba Quanta Master instrument equipped with a xenon arc lamp and photomultiplier tube detector as excitation scans and emission scans. Samples were prepared at concentrations ranging from 5 μM in a 1 cm quartz cuvette. Slit widths were set to 5 nm for both detection and excitation slits, and the integration time was 1 s. An automated photodiode correction was employed.

**RESULTS**

The transient absorption spectra for all three Cbls obtained with 550 nm excitation over the first 500 fs are summarized in Figure 3. Line-outs averaged around key time delays are presented in Figure 3b. These transient spectra demonstrate clear evidence for stimulated emission from the initial excited state of cobalt-containing corrins. A stimulated emission signal is not apparent following ca. 400 nm excitation for any of these molecules (see Figures S2 and S3), suggesting that internal conversion from the higher electronic states does not populate the Franck–Condon region of the state responsible for the αβ-band absorption. For longer time delays, the transient absorption signal is independent of excitation wavelength.

Figure 3. (a) Top: visible absorption spectra of CNCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and HOPryCbl in water. The intensity scale represents the extinction coefficient of CNCbl/1000. The other two compounds have been scaled to approximately the same intensity in the visible band. Bottom: surface plots of the transient absorption signal observed over the first 500 fs following excitation of each compound at 550 nm. The stimulated emission is indicated by the transient negative signal ca. 600 nm. (b) Transient difference spectra of CNCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and HOPryCbl averaged around the indicated time delays. There is a clear stimulated emission signal to the red of the ground state bleach between 590 and 650 nm at the earliest times. The steady state spectrum is repeated in the top panel for comparison.

An Avantes spectrometer. The excitation-detection time delays were set by retroreflector and translation stage. The excitation pulses were modulated at 500 Hz by an optical chopper to measure the absorbance difference. Most samples were measured at a concentration of 1 mg/mL in a 1 mm path length cuvette. Cyanocobalamin measurements used a 300 μm wire guided flow to eliminate contributions from the cell windows.

Integrated fluorescence measurements on HOPryCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and CNCbl were performed via a Horiba Quanta Master instrument equipped with a xenon arc lamp and photomultiplier tube detector as excitation scans and emission scans. Samples were prepared at concentrations ranging from 5 to 40 μM in a 1 cm quartz cuvette. Slit widths were set to 5 nm for both detection and excitation slits, and the integration time was 1 s. An automated photodiode correction was employed.

**RESULTS**

The transient absorption spectra for all three Cbls obtained with 550 nm excitation over the first 500 fs are summarized in Figure 3. Line-outs averaged around key time delays are presented in Figure 3b. These transient spectra demonstrate clear evidence for stimulated emission from the initial excited state, evidenced by negative signals at wavelengths between 590 and 650 nm. The stimulated emission contribution has vanished within ∼500 fs, leaving only contributions from excited state absorption and the bleaching of the ground state absorption. Thus, evolution out of the Franck–Condon region is complete within a few hundred femtoseconds. If the data are fit to a model consisting of a sum of exponentials, the fluorescence lifetime is ∼200 fs for both HOPryCbl and F2PhEtyCbl but somewhat shorter, ca. 50 fs, for CNCbl. Stimulated emission is also observed for the PhEtyCbl antivitamin studied earlier following 550 nm excitation.

The absence of significant intensity for wavelengths >590 nm in the broadband probe used in most of the measurements of PhEtyCbl prevented the identification of stimulated emission in the prior study, but a stimulated emission contribution is apparent in one data set where the continuum extended to 610 nm (see Figure S2). These data represent clear evidence for fluorescence from the lowest optically allowed ππ* excited state of cobalt-containing corrins. A stimulated emission signal is not apparent following ca. 400 nm excitation for any of these molecules (see Figures S2 and S3), suggesting that internal conversion from the higher electronic states does not populate the Franck–Condon region of the state responsible for the αβ-band absorption. For longer time delays, the transient absorption signal is independent of excitation wavelength.

Although stimulated emission is clearly observed in the transient absorption measurements, analysis of the shape of the fluorescence spectrum from these data is complicated by the overlapping contributions of ground state bleach, stimulated emission, and excited state absorption. To analyze the spectral shape, we turn to integrated fluorescence measurements. The Strickler–Berg formula can be used to estimate the fluorescence quantum yield. Given an excited state lifetime of 200 fs, an estimated peak extinction coefficient at λ_{max} = 550 nm of ca. (8.5 ± 1.5) × 10^{4} M^{-1} cm^{-1}, a peak fluorescence near 580 nm, and assuming the αβ absorption band from 465 to 600 nm is assigned to one electronic transition, the fluorescence quantum yield is estimated to fall between 5 × 10^{-6} and 8 × 10^{-6}. The emission lifetime for CNCbl is closer to 50 fs, and the fluorescence quantum yield is estimated to be somewhat lower (ca. (1−2) × 10^{-6}). A separate estimate of the quantum yield can be obtained from recent fluorescence lifetime measurements and quantum yield determinations for the natural cobalt-free corrin Hby and its zinc complex Znby, with fluorescence lifetimes τ of 3.3 and <0.4 ns.
respectively. If the intrinsic radiative lifetimes of HOPryCbl, F2PhEtCyCbl, and CNCbl are similar to Hby (τ = τ0/φ = 3.3 ns/0.18 = 18 ns) and Znby (τ = τ0/φ = 0.4 ns/0.025 = 16 ns), the lifetime for stimulated emission of 200 fs in HOPryCbl and F2PhEtCyCbl corresponds to a slightly higher quantum yield of 1.2 × 10⁻⁵. These yields of 10⁻⁸–10⁻⁵ are small but expected to provide a measurable signal.

The emission spectra of HOPryCbl and CNCbl were probed directly by measuring the time-integrated fluorescence signal as a function of excitation wavelength by using a sensitive steady state fluorometer. The HOPryCbl signal is weak, but varying the excitation wavelength permits separation of Raman scattering, predominantly from the solvent, and cobalamin fluorescence (see Figure S4a). The signal is easily observed and the amplitude scales with sample concentration (see Figure S4c). Emission spectra obtained for three excitation wavelengths at three concentrations are plotted in Figure 4 (see also Figures S4 and S5). The CNCbl fluorescence is approximately a factor of 8 weaker than the HOPryCbl fluorescence, making it harder to separate from the strong Raman bands and making it difficult to determine the short wavelength edge of the spectrum accurately (see Figure S6). Fluorescence is also observed for F2PhEtCyCbl (see Figure S7).

**DISCUSSION**

The averaged fluorescence spectra of HOPryCbl and CNCbl are plotted in Figure 5 and compared with the fluorescence spectrum of Znbl reported previously. Analysis of the cobalamin absorption spectrum by us and by others has typically involved fitting the spectrum to a sum of Gaussian bands with the ω, β, and sh peaks assigned to distinct electronic states or to a vibrational progression in υLA, the long axis C=C stretching mode of the corrin ring, within a single state. This mode is observed at ca. 1500 cm⁻¹ in resonance Raman measurements of cobalt corrins, with the expectation that the frequency is somewhat lower in the excited state, ca. 1300 cm⁻¹ if the peaks in the absorption spectrum represent a vibrational progression. The fluorescence spectrum can also be fit to a sum of Gaussians with the constraint that the ground state frequency υLA is fixed to 1500 cm⁻¹. The fitting procedure is described in more detail in the Supporting Information. As indicated in Figure 5, the breadth of the emission spectra for all three compounds is consistent with a progression in υLA. The relative intensities of the 0→0 and 0→1 transitions suggest a dimensionless displacement between the ground and excited state of ca. Δ = 1.03 for HOPryCbl and Δ = 1.00 for Znbl. See the Supporting Information for details of the analysis. These values for the displacement are somewhat lower than 1.28 derived previously for CNCbl and 1.45 obtained for MeCbl but large enough to account for the strong enhancement of this mode in resonance Raman spectra. As illustrated in Figure 5, vibronic structure consistent with a progression in υLA alone is not sufficient to account for the entire emission spectrum. An additional band, B, between the 0→0 and 0→1 transitions is used in the fits to approximate the combined effect of lower frequency vibrational modes. The best fit for this band is at ~760 cm⁻¹ for HOPryCbl and ~960 cm⁻¹ for Znbl. A contribution in this frequency range is also identified in the 77 K excitation and emission spectra of Znby (see Figure S8 and discussion in the Supporting Information).

An estimate of the breadth of the absorption spectrum from the ground state to the fluorescent excited state that is consistent with the fit to the fluorescence is also plotted in Figure 5 (see the Supporting Information for details). The measurements reported here demonstrate that the breadth of...
the αβ-band absorption spectrum of typical cobalamins is
dominated by a single electronic transition but must also
contain contributions from unique electronic transitions at
shorter wavelengths. No attempt is made to fit the absorption
spectrum because of the ambiguity introduced by these
additional electronic transitions. The visible absorption
spectrum is dominated by the ππ* transitions of the corrin
ring and is similar for typical cobalamins, zinc-substituted
analogues,35 and metal-free Hby.36 The presence of a Co atom
opens a rapid channel for depopulation of the “bright” state.
This precipitates the changes in the axial bonding that are
observed in time-resolved XANES measurements.42,43

■ CONCLUSIONS

The measurements reported here demonstrate the presence
of short-lived fluorescence from the lowest Franck–Condon
active excited state of four typical cobalamins: CNCbl,
PhEtyCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and HOPryCbl. This fluorescence
disappears as changes in electronic configuration and atomic
motions coupled to axial bond elongation move the population
out of the bright state into a dark region of the excited state
potential energy surface. The breadth of the fluorescence
spectrum demonstrates that the visible absorption band is
dominated by a single electronic transition, although additional
electronic states also contribute. Detailed analysis of the
electronic and vibronic structure of cobalamins will require
time-resolved measurements of the fluorescence spectrum as a
function of excitation wavelength. We have also observed
short-lived stimulated emission in transient absorption
measurements of AdoCbl, suggesting that this is a common
feature of cobalamins excited into the lowest allowed excited
state and that rapid motion out of the Franck–Condon region
involves changes in the axial bonds.44 Femtosecond broadband
fluorescence measurements will provide additional insight into
the factors that differentiate the electronic structure, and thus
the structured absorption bands, of “typical” cobalamins such as
CNCbl, F2PhEtyCbl, and HOPryCbl from the less
structured absorption bands of organocobalamins such as the
coenzymes McCbl and AdoCbl.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

◆ Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at
https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jpcb.0c04886.

Additional data figures including transient absorption
data for PhEtyCbl and for all four compounds
following ca. 400 nm excitation, additional fluorescence
spectra for HOPryCbl, CNCbl, and F2PhEtyCbl, a
description of the method used to model the
fluorescence and absorption spectra (PDF)

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author
Roseanne J. Sension — Department of Chemistry and
Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48109-1055, United States; orcid.org/0000-0001-6758-0132; Phone: 734-763-6074; Email: rsension@umich.edu

Authors
Elvin V. Salerno — Department of Chemistry, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1055, United States

Nicholas A. Miller — Department of Chemistry, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1055, United States;
orcid.org/0000-0002-9146-5414

Arkapraba Konar — Department of Physics, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1040, United States;
orcid.org/0000-0001-6546-4111

Yan Li — Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, Michigan 48109-1055, United States

Christoph Kieninger — Institute of Organic Chemistry &
Center for Molecular Biosciences, University of Innsbruck, A-
6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Bernhard Kräutler — Institute of Organic Chemistry &
Center for Molecular Biosciences, University of Innsbruck, A-6020
Innsbruck, Austria; orcid.org/0000-0002-2222-0587

Complete contact information is available at:
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Author Contributions
E.V.S. and N.A.M. contributed equally to this work.

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