

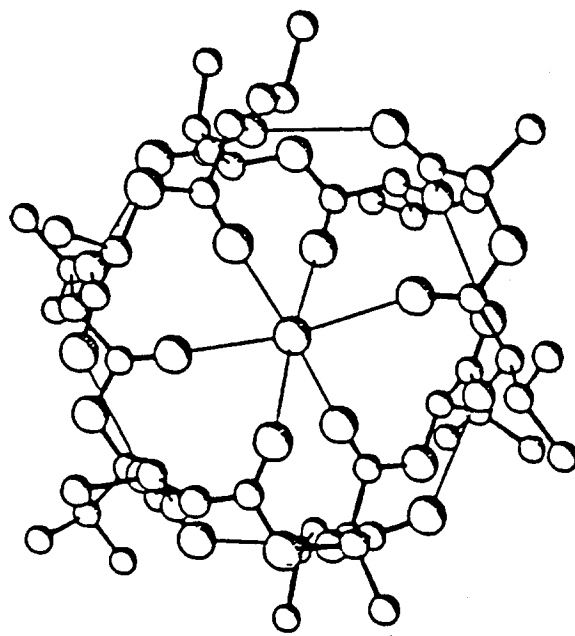
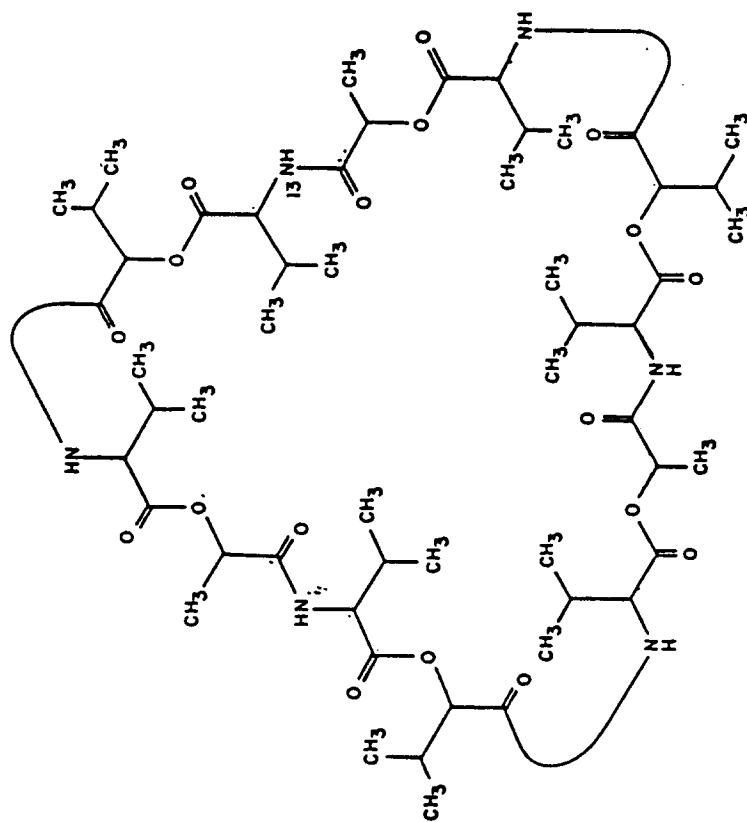
DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF ARTIFICIAL RECEPTORS BASED ON CALIXARENES
IASOC V. (1992)

- Introduction
 - Metal Ion Recognition by Calixarene Ligands
 - Calix[4]arene esters and amides
 - Calix[4]arene siderophores
 - Calixcrowns and Calixspherands
 - Flexible and Rigid Ionophores Based on Calix[6]arenes
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- R. Ungaro, A. Pochini in "Calixarenes a Versatile Class of Macrocyclic Compounds" J. Vicens, V. Böhmer (Eds), Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1990, pp. 127-147;
- R. Ungaro, A. Pochini in "Frontier in Supramolecular Organic Chemistry and Photochemistry". H.J. Schneider, H. Dürr (Eds), VCH, Weinheim 1991 pp. 57-81;
- G.D. Andreotti et. al. in Inclusion Compounds, vol.4, J.L. Atwood, J.E. Davies and D.D. Mc. Nicol (Eds). Oxford University Press. 1991 pp. 64-125;
- A. Arduini et al. Supramolecular Chem., in press;
- A. Arduini et al. "Supramolecular Chemistry", V. Balzani and L. De Cola (Eds.), Kluwer Academic Publ., Dordrecht, 1992, pp. 31-50.

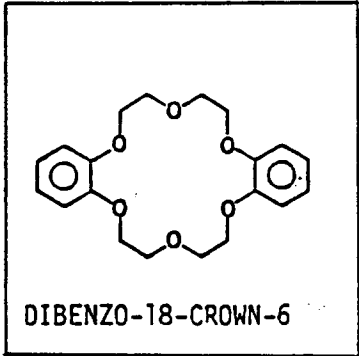
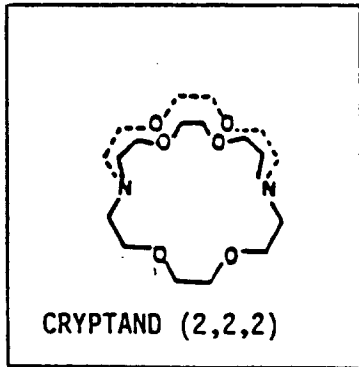
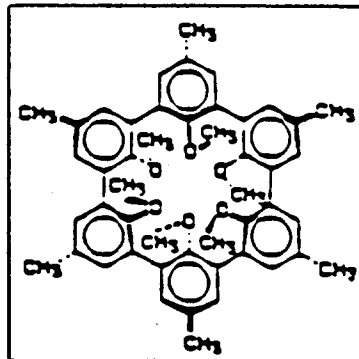
VALINOMYCIN

and its

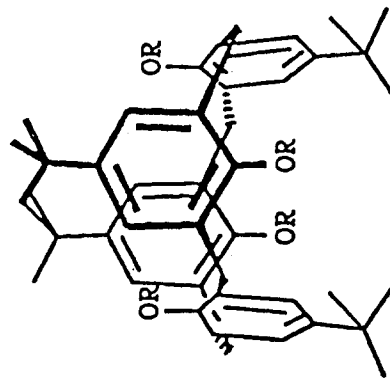
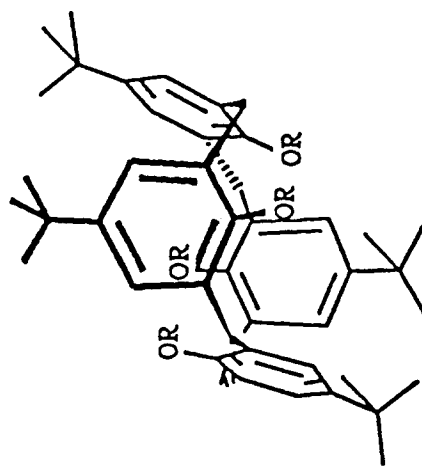
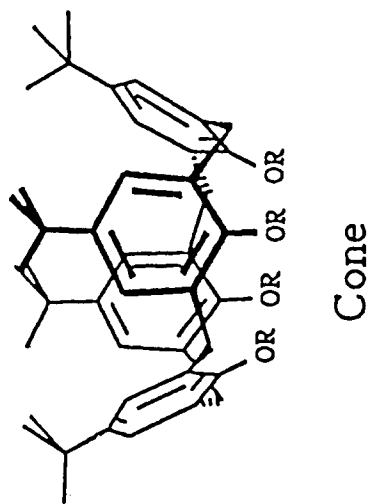
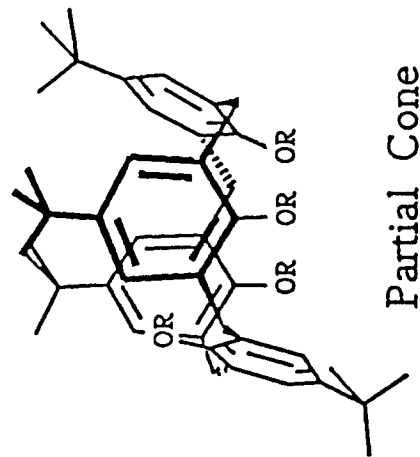


K. Neupert-Laves, M. Dobler, Helv. Chim. Acta, **58**, 432 (1975)



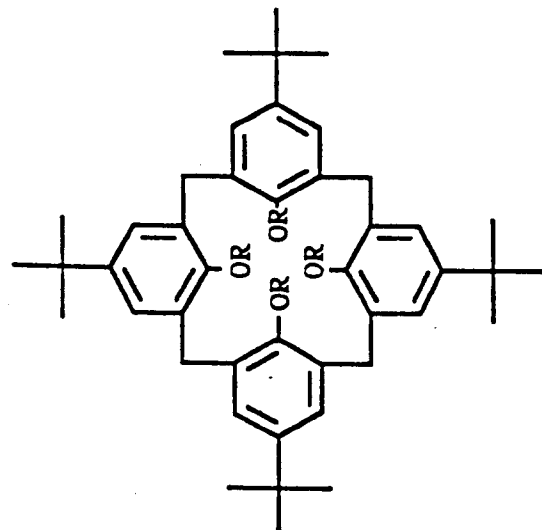
HOST	CATION/SOLVENT	T = 25°C
 DIBENZO-18-CROWN-6	Na⁺/MeOH $K_a = 2.28 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$ $k_1 = 3.2 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $k_{-1} = 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$ <i>E. Schori and J. Jagur - Grodzinski (1973)</i>	
 CRYPTAND (2,2,2)	Na⁺/MeOH $K_a = 0.94 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$ $k_1 = 2.7 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $k_{-1} = 2.87 \text{ s}^{-1}$ <i>B.G. Cox and H. Schneider (1978)</i>	
 SPHERAND	Na⁺/CHCl₃ $K_a = 1.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ M}^{-1}$ $k_1 = 4.1 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $k_{-1} = 3.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}^{-1}$ <i>D.J. Cram and G.M. Lein (1985)</i>	

Conformations of calix[4]arene tetra-ethers



C.D. Gutsche, Calixarenes, Monograph in Supramolecular Chemistry, Stoddart J.F. (Ed.) Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge 1989

Molecular mechanics energies of the conformations
of tetra-alkylated calix[4]arenes (kcal mol⁻¹)

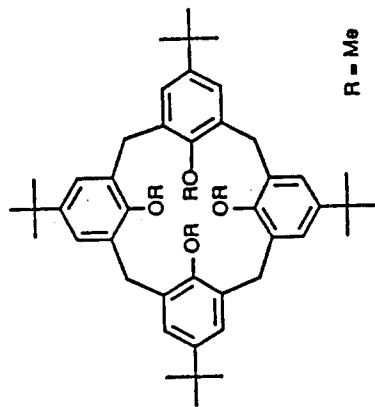


R	PACO	CONE	1,2-ALT.	1,3-ALT.
CH ₃	64.80	70.81	68.60	66.55
C ₂ H ₅	76.02	96.60	84.75	62.49

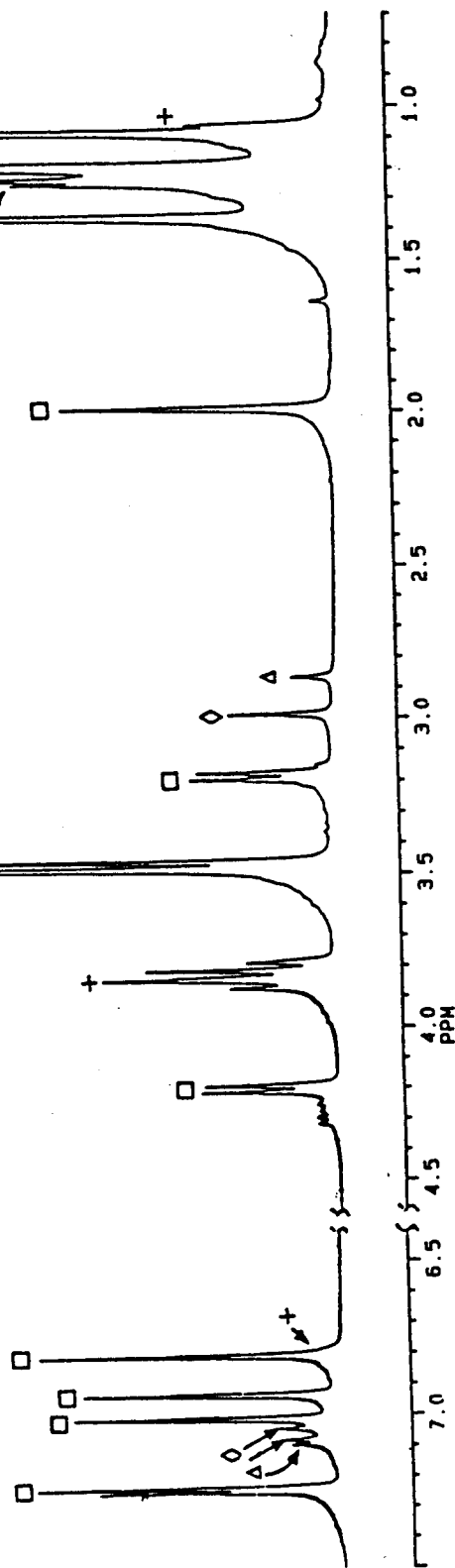
L. Groenen et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 113, 2385-2392 (1991)

600 MHz ^1H NMR Spectrum of tetra-methoxy-p-tert-butylcalix[4]arene

$T = -30^\circ\text{C}$

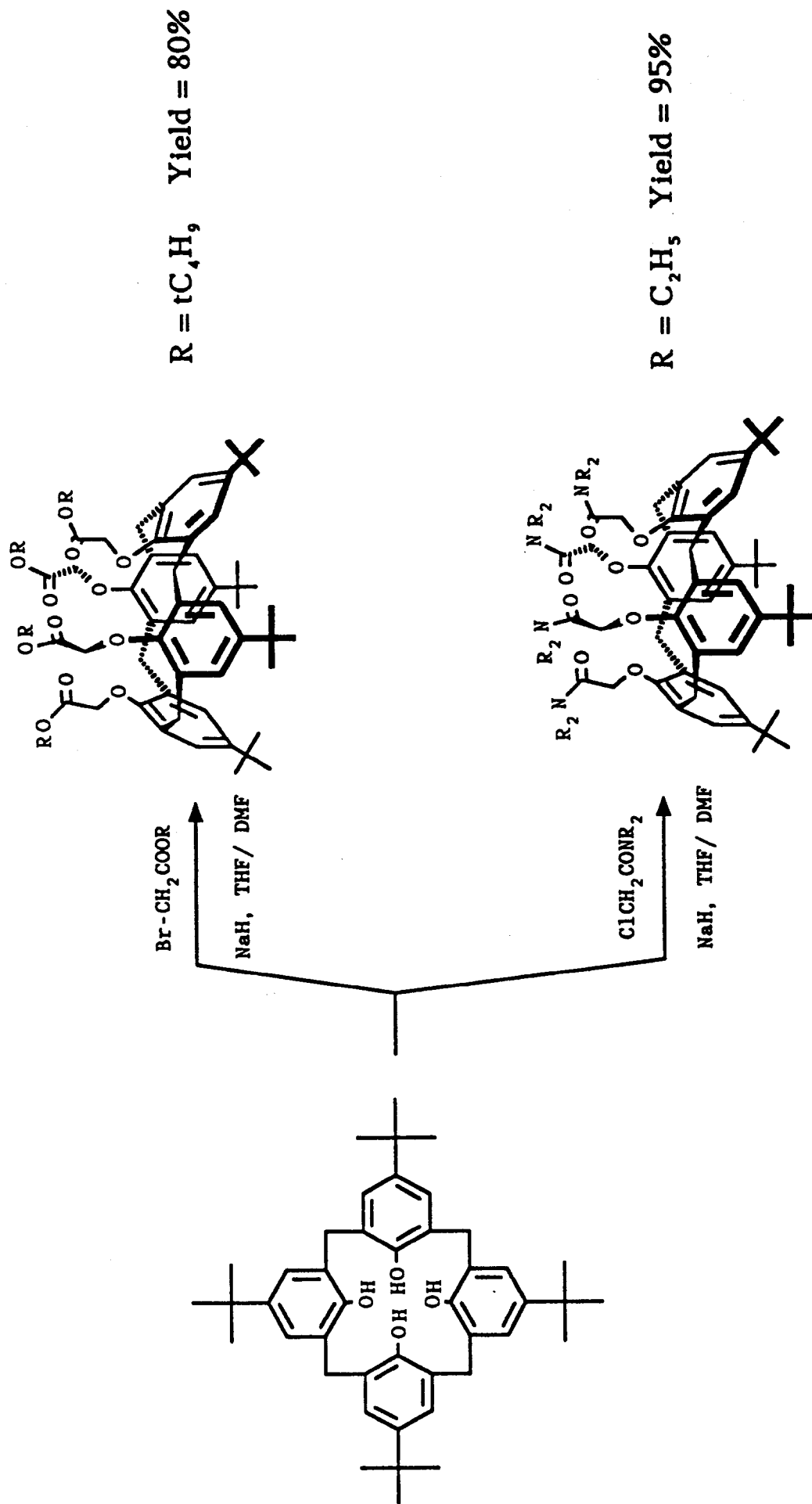


- + cone
- partial cone
- ◇ 1,2-alternate
- △ 1,3-alternate



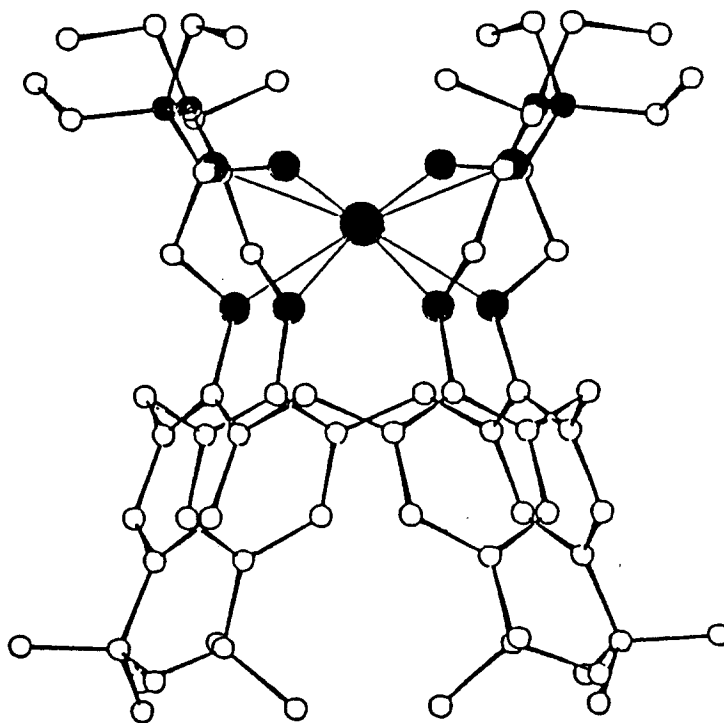
L. Groenen et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., **113**, 2385-2392 (1991)

Ligands from calix[4]arenes in the fixed cone conformation



R. Ungaro et al., *J.Chem.Soc., Chem.Comm.*, 981-982 (1984); *Tetrahedron*, **42**, 2089-2100 (1986); *J.Inclusion Phenom.*, **6**, 119-134 (1988).

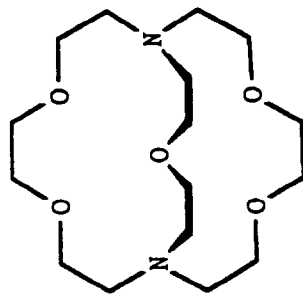
p-tert-Butylcalix(4)areneTetramide, K^+ Complex



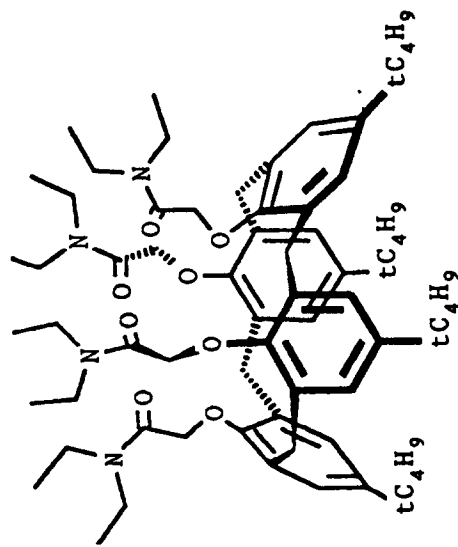
R. Ungaro et al., J. Inclusion Phenom., 6, 119-134 (1988).

Stability Constants (log β) for Selected Complexes of Cryptand 221 (1)

and Tetramide Ligand (2) in MeOH



1

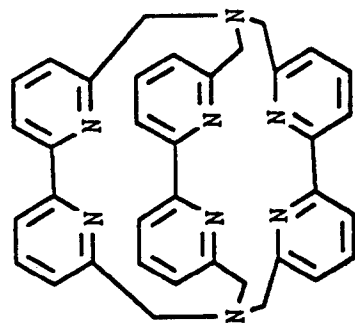
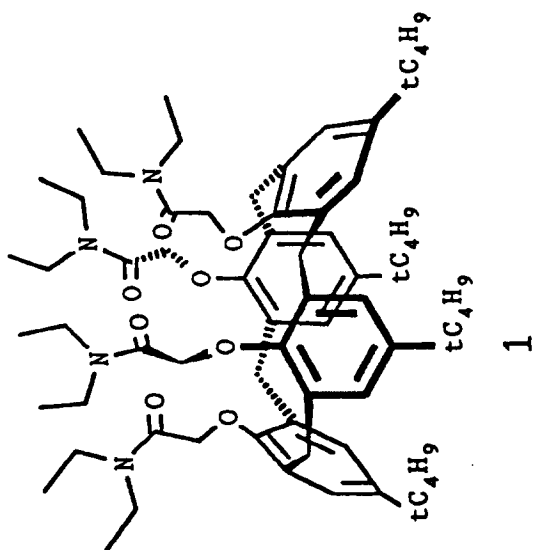


2

	Li ⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Rb ⁺	Cs ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Ca ²⁺	Ba ²⁺
1 ^a	5.4	<u>8.6</u>	8.5	6.7	4.3	4.2	<u>9.3</u>	10.7
2 ^b	3.9	<u>7.9</u>	5.8	3.8	2.4	1.2	<u>>9</u>	7.2

a) B. Cox et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 1384

b) F. Arnaud et al. New J. Chem. 1991, 15, 33

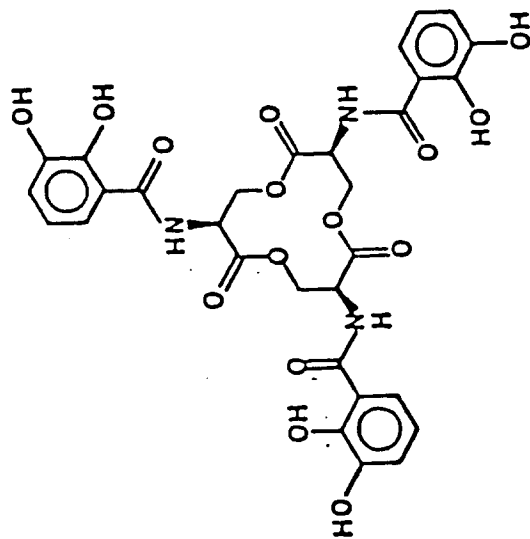


Complex	Absorption		Emission		
	$\lambda_{\max}$ [nm]	$\epsilon_{\max}$ [M ⁻¹ ·cm ⁻¹]	$\lambda_{\max}$ [nm]	$\tau_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{300\text{K}}$ [ms]	ϕ
[Eu c 1] ³⁺	270	1500	614	0.65	10 ⁻⁴
[Tb c 1] ³⁺	270	1500	545	1.50	0.20
a[Eu c 2] ³⁺	304	25000	615	0.34	0.02
a[Tb c 2] ³⁺	304	29000	542	0.33	0.03

* B. Alpha et al., *Angew.Chem. Int. Ed. Eng.*, 26, 1266 (1987).

N. Sabbatini et. al. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.*, 878-879 (1990)

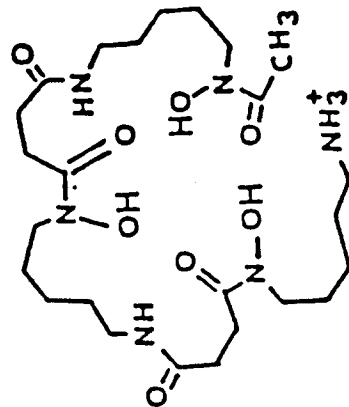
NATURAL SIDEROPHORES



Enterobactin

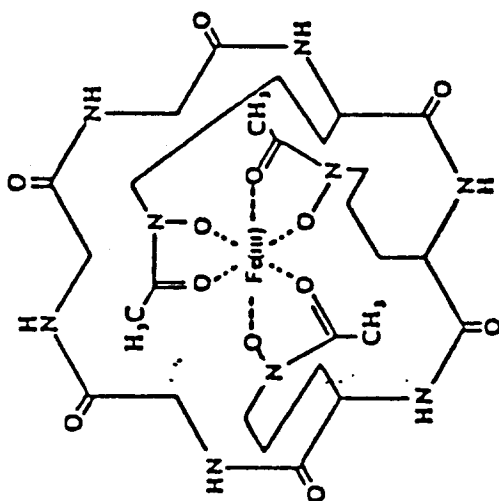
log β 110

52.0



Desferrioxamine B

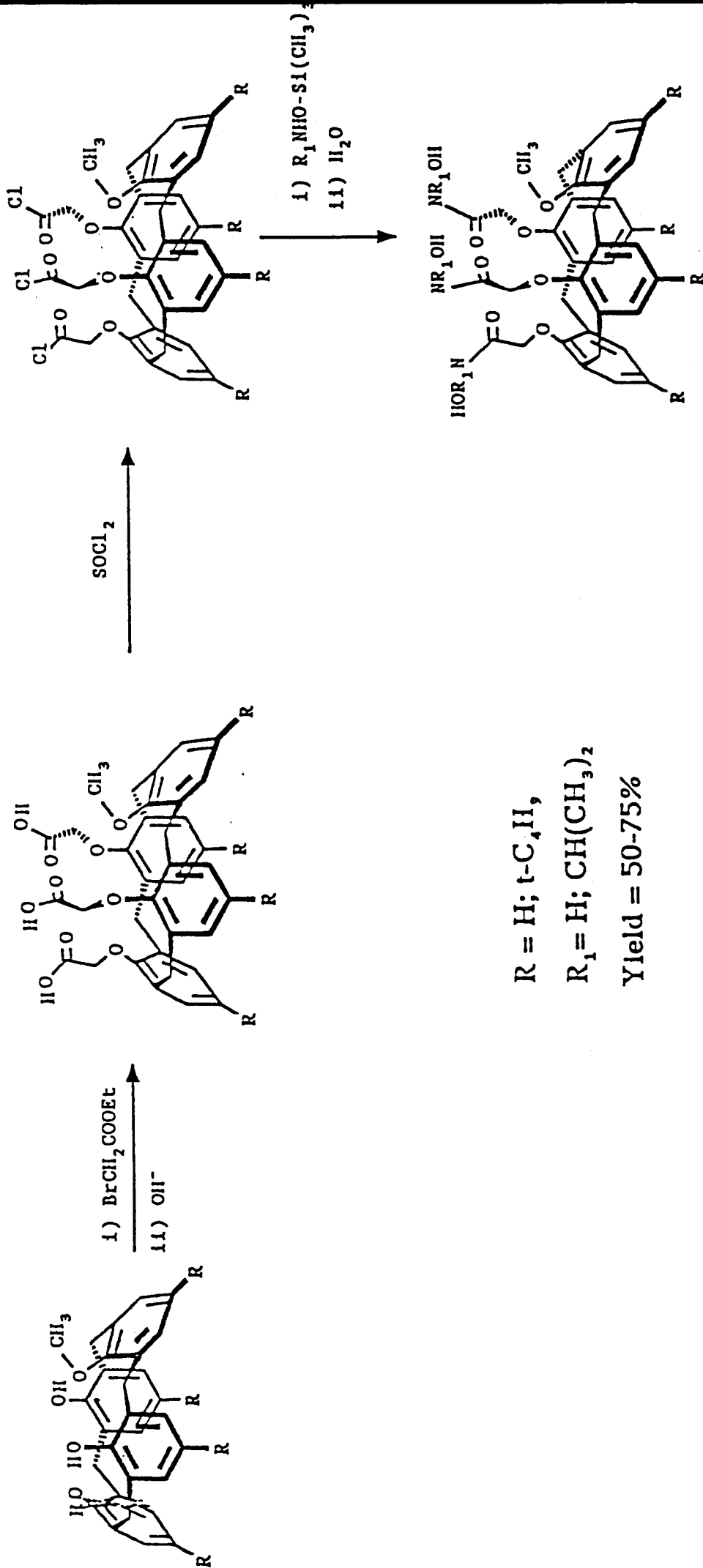
30.1



Ferrichrome

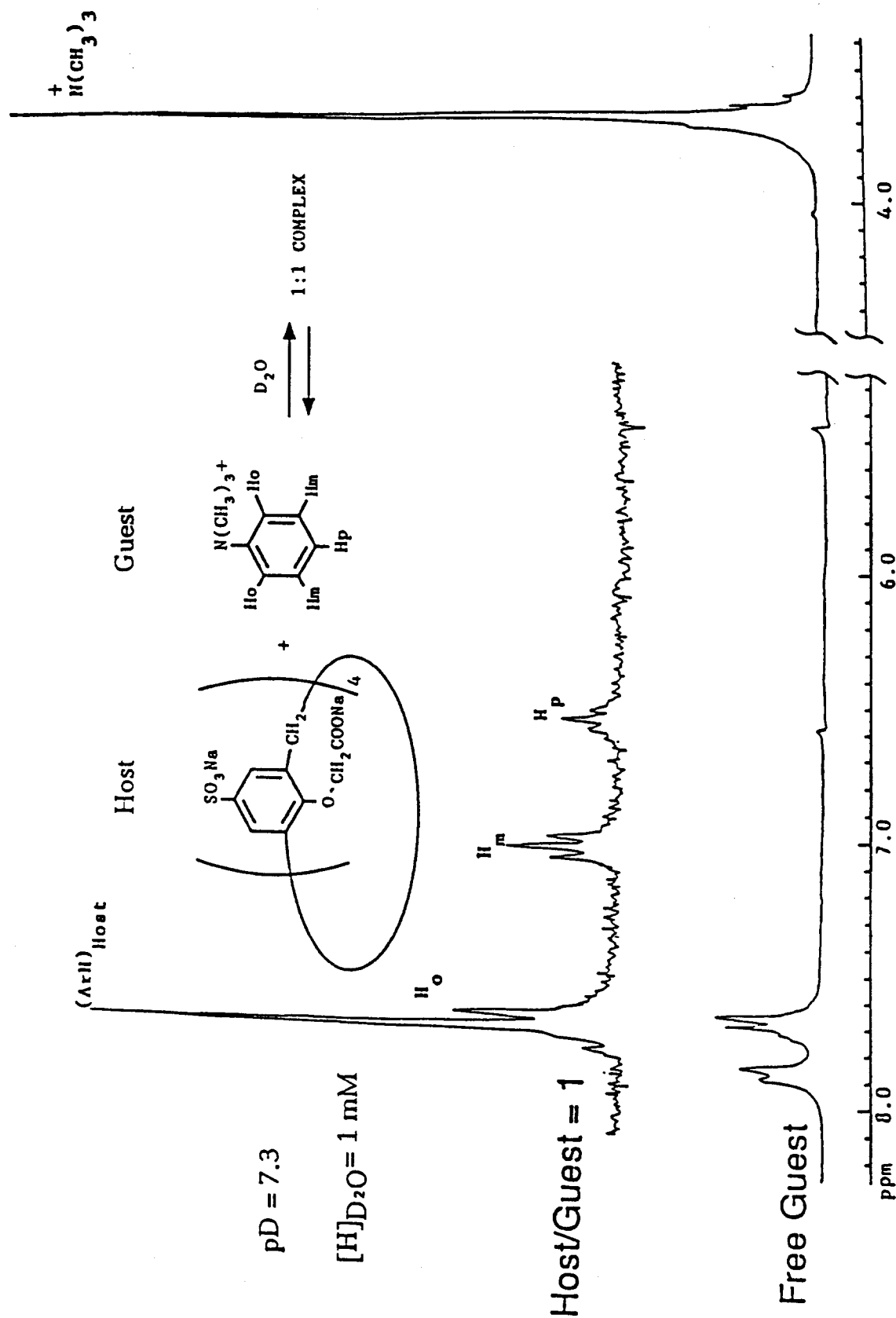
29.1

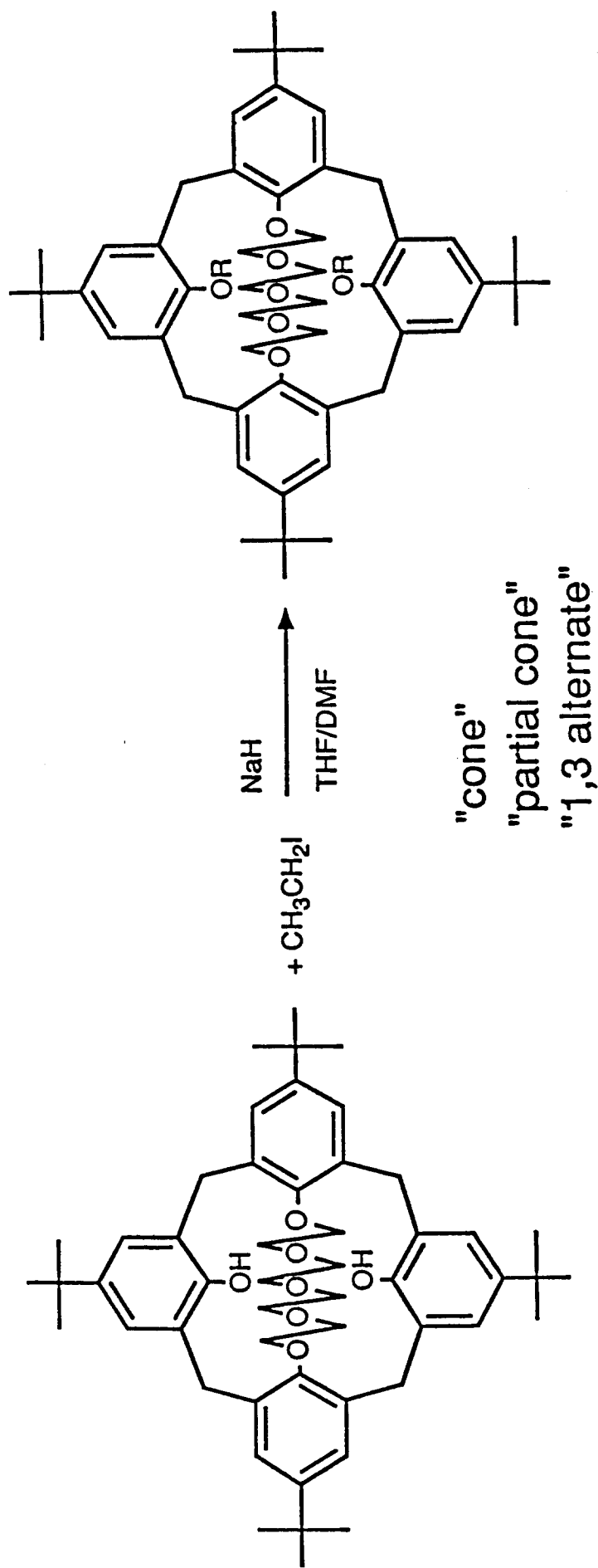
Synthesis of tri-hydroxamate siderophores



A. Arduini et. al. Supramolecular Chem., in press.

Inclusion of Organic Cations in Water Soluble Calix[4]arenes Fixed in the Cone Conformation

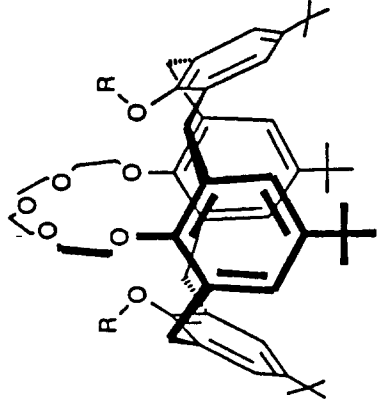
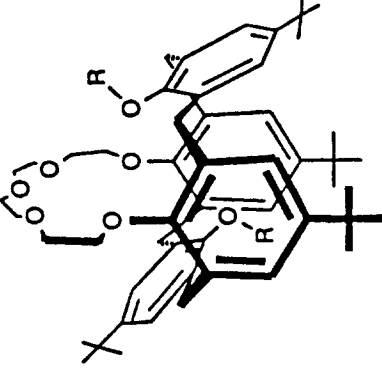
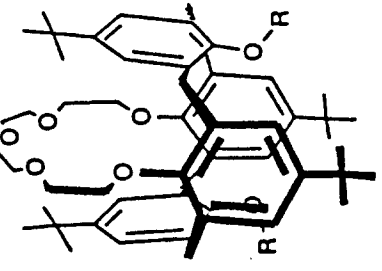




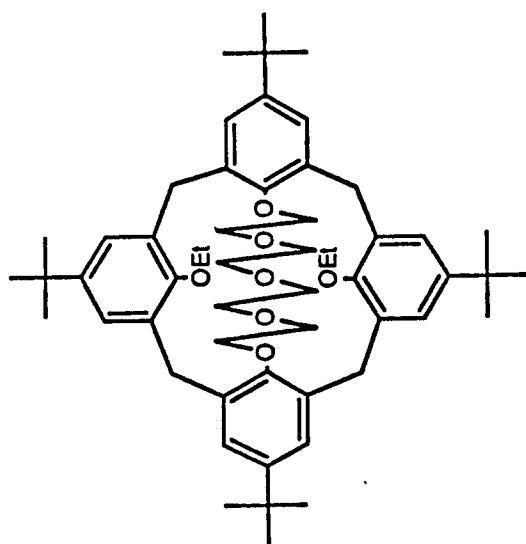
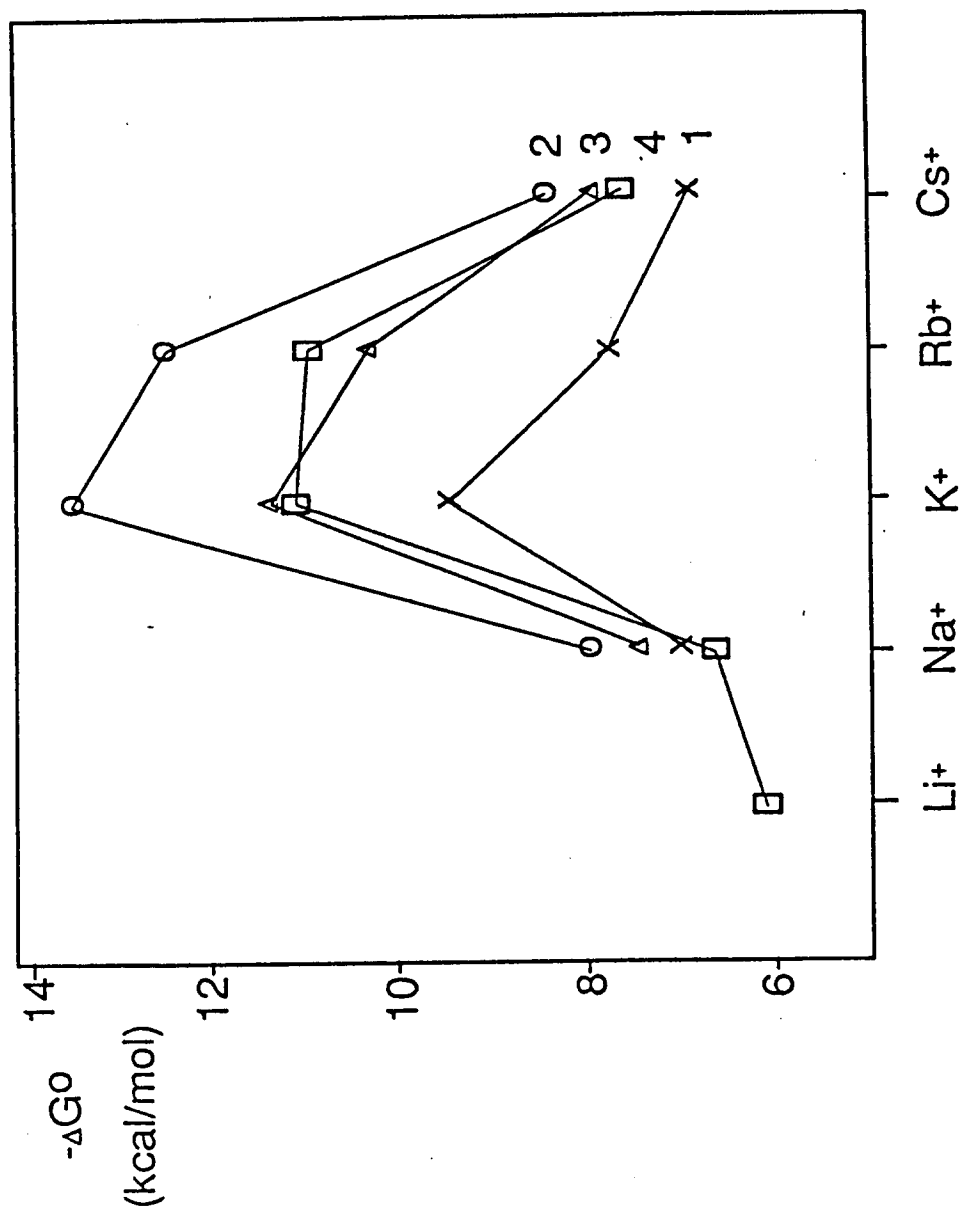
R= CH₂CH₃ Y=95%

E. Ghidini et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **112**, 6979-6985 (1990)

Isolated yield (%) of stereoisomers

			
R = CH ₃	75	-	-
R = CH ₂ CH ₃	53	28	13
R = CH ₂ Bz	66	15	-
R = (CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	42	28	-
R = CH(CH ₃) ₂	10	73	-

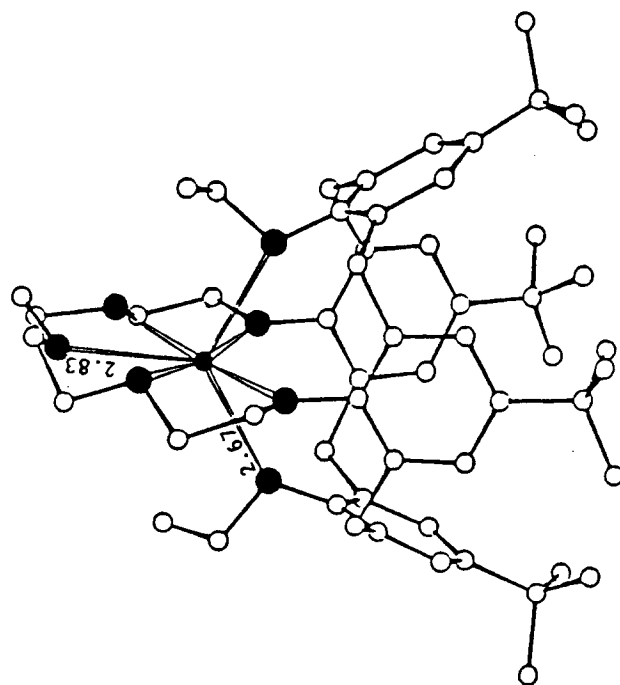
Binding free energies ($-\Delta G^0$) of alkali picrate complexes
(CDCl₃, 22°C)



- 1 = cone (x)
- 2 = partial cone (o)
- 3 = 1,3 alternate (Δ)
- 4 = R = CH₃ (□)

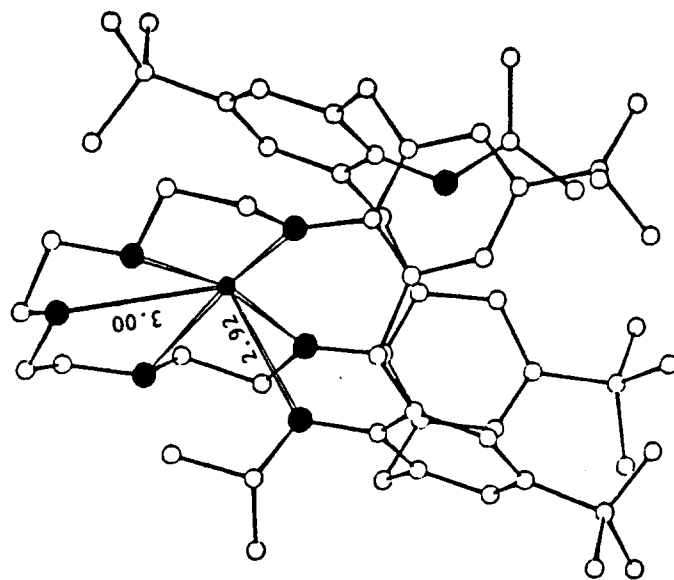
K⁺ Complexes

diethyl-cone



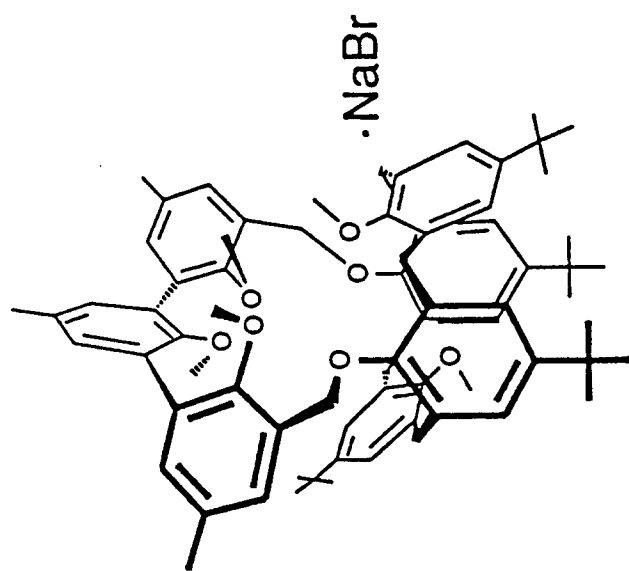
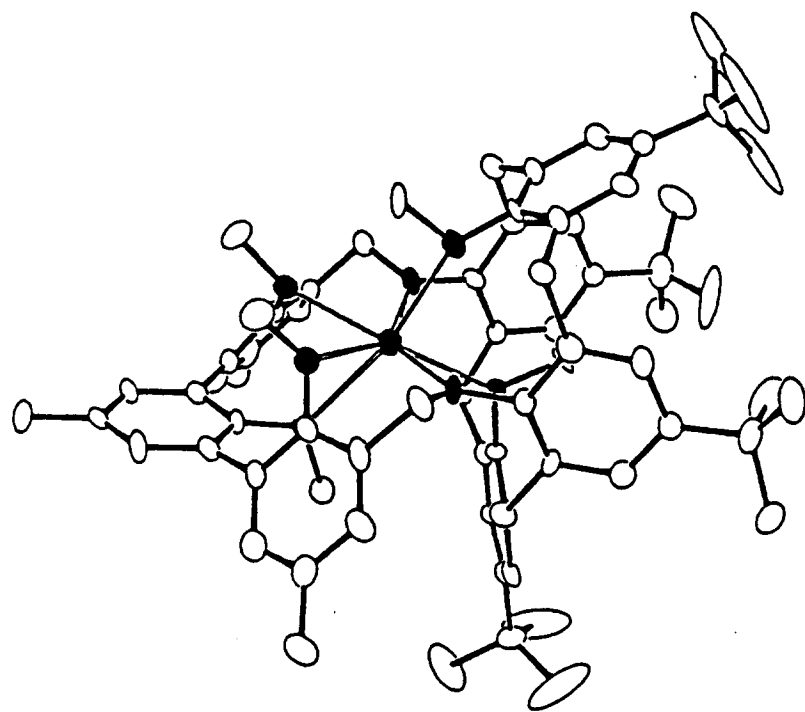
$$-\Delta G^\circ (\text{kcal mol}^{-1}) \text{ in CDCl}_3 = 9.6$$

diisopropyl - partial cone



$$-\Delta G^\circ (\text{kcal mol}^{-1}) \text{ in CDCl}_3 = 12.6$$

E. Ghidini et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **112**, 6979-6985 (1990)

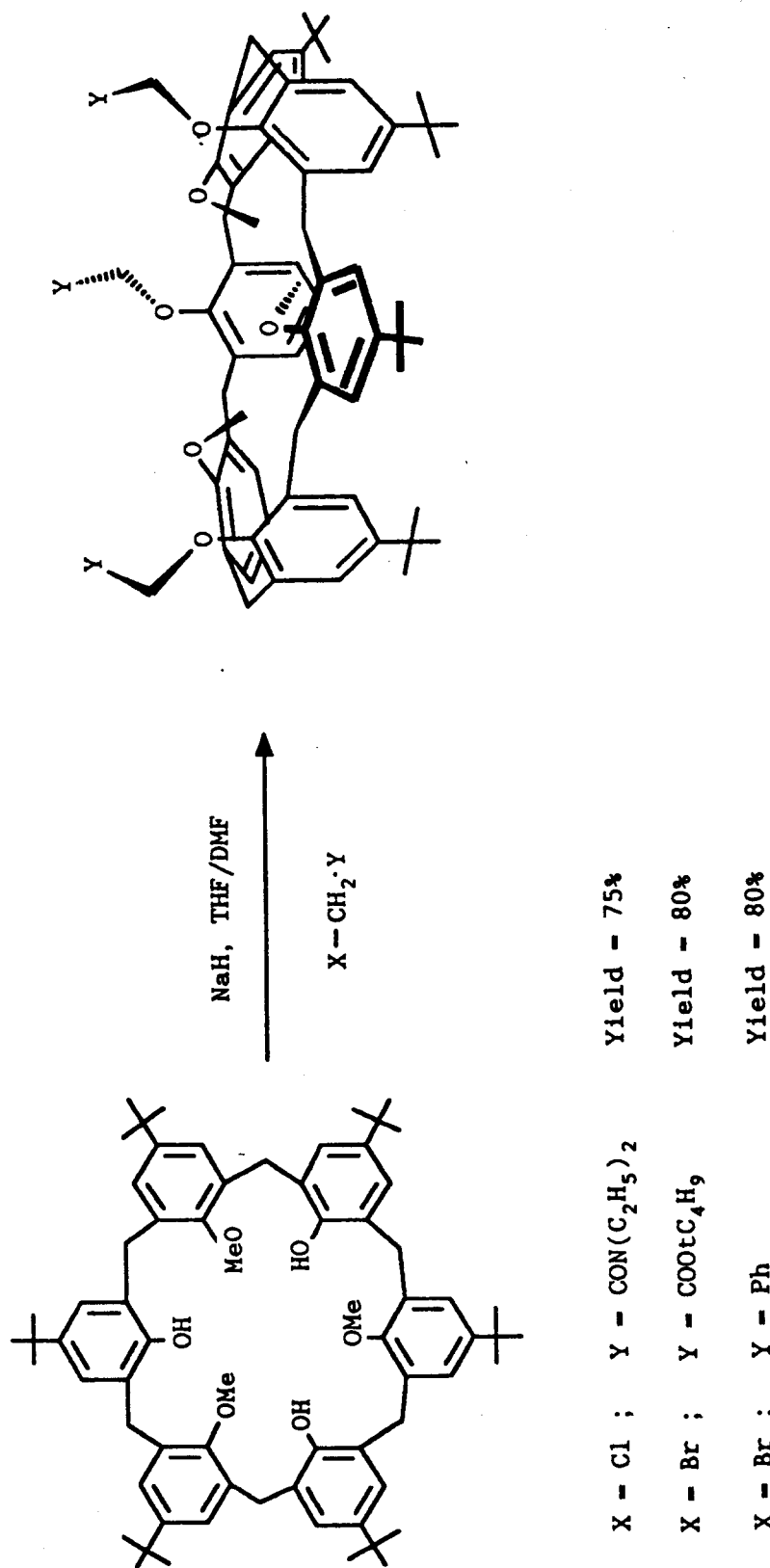


Calixspherand · NaBr complex

A.S Dijkstra et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., **111**, 7567-7575 (1989)

p-tert-Butylcalix[6]arene Derivatives in the

Fixed Cone Conformation

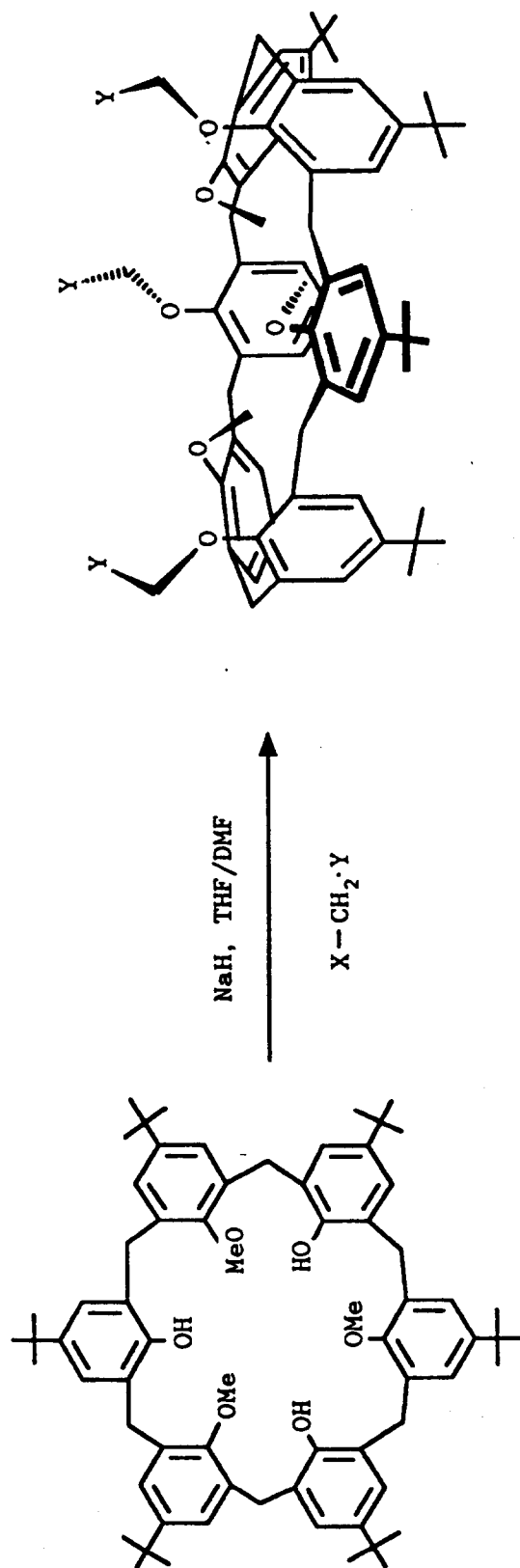


A. Casnati et. al. J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 1413-1414 (1991)

A. Casnati et. al. Israel J. Chem., 1992 in press

p-tert-Butylcalix[6]arene Derivatives in the

Fixed Cone Conformation



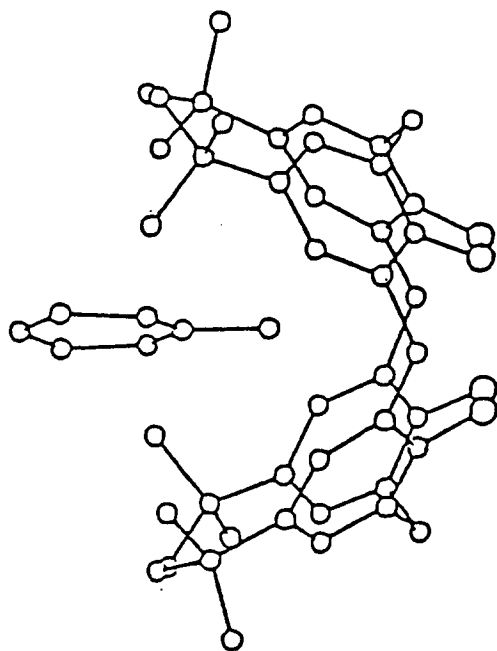
X - Cl ; Y - CON(C₂H₅)₂ Yield - 75%

X - Br ; Y - COOtC₄H₉ Yield - 80%

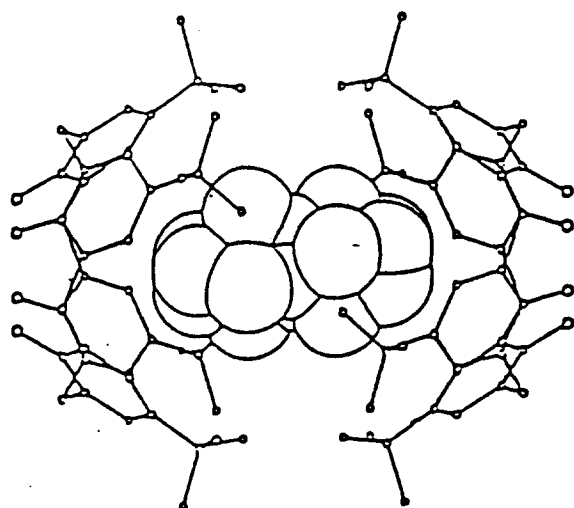
X - Br ; Y - Ph Yield - 80%

A. Casnati et. al. J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 1413-1414 (1991)

A. Casnati et. al. Israel J. Chem., 1992 in press



p-TertButylCalix[4]Arene / Toluene 1:1

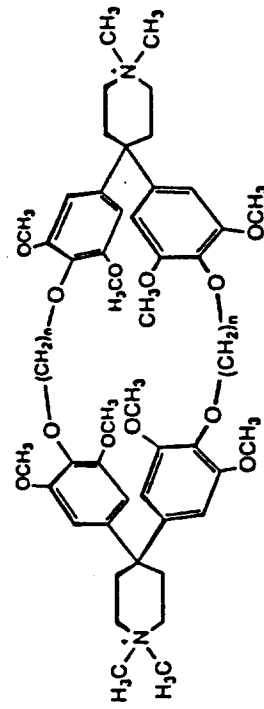


p-TertButylCalix[4]Arene / Anisole 2:1

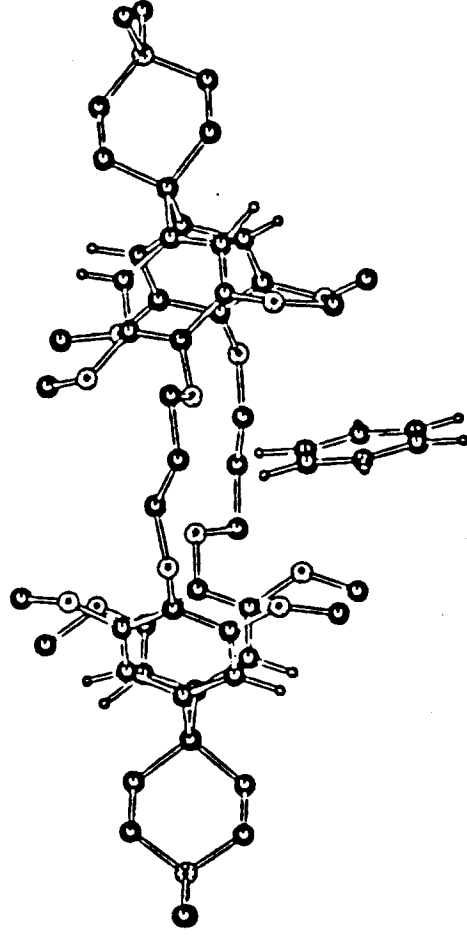
G.D. Andreetti, R. Ungaro, A. Pochini, J.Chem.Soc., Chem.Comm., 1005-1006 (1979).

M.Coruzzi et al., J.Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, 1133-1141 (1982).

Monte Carlo Calculated Structure for the Complex of Host 1 and Benzene



1 n = 3



W.L. Jorgensen, T.B. Nguen, in "Supramolecular Chemistry", V. Balzani, L. De Cola (Eds.), Kluwer, 1992, pp. 383-394.

Looking for $\text{CH}_3 \cdots \pi$ Attractive Interactions Theoretical Models

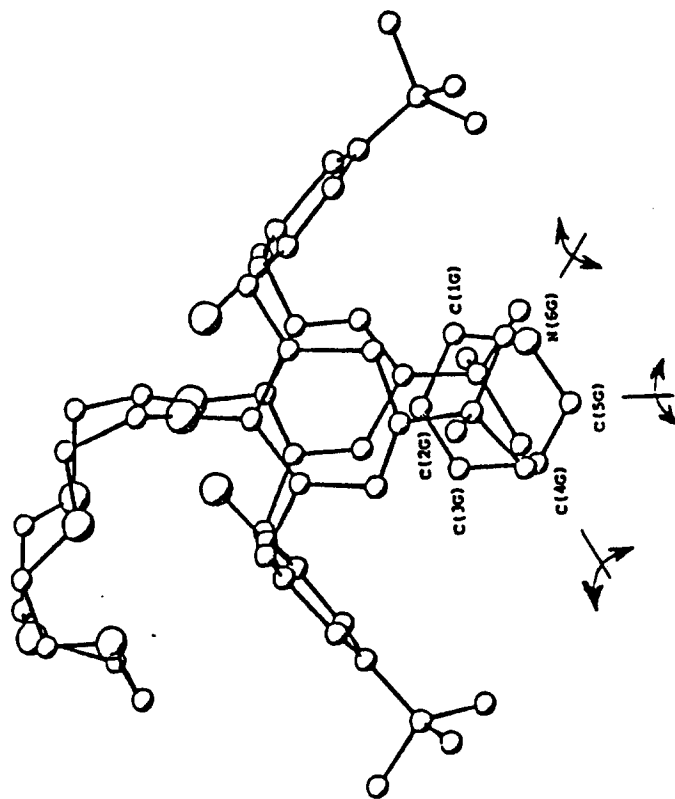
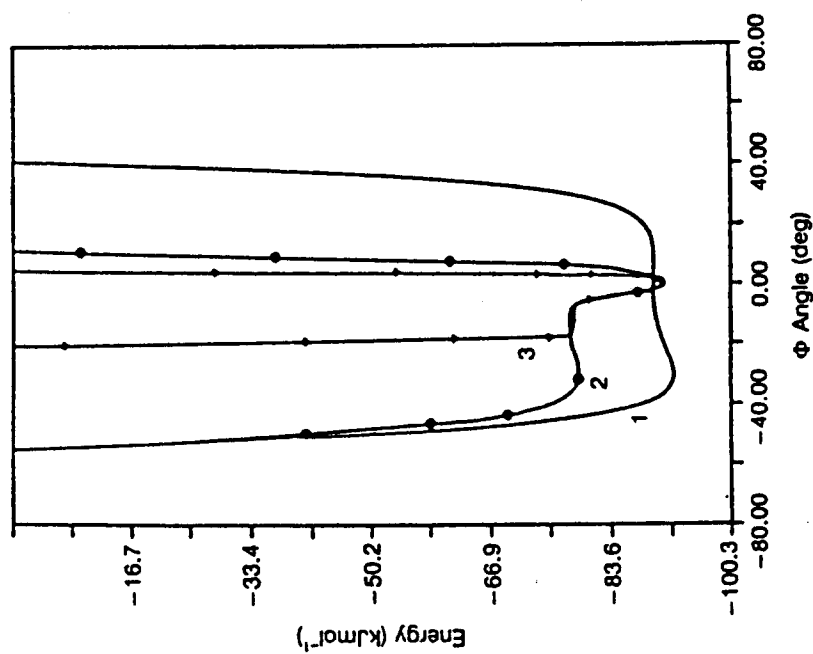
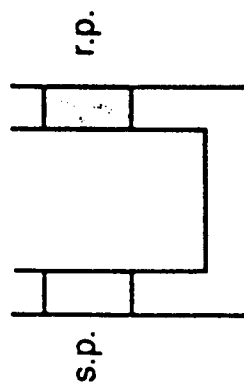


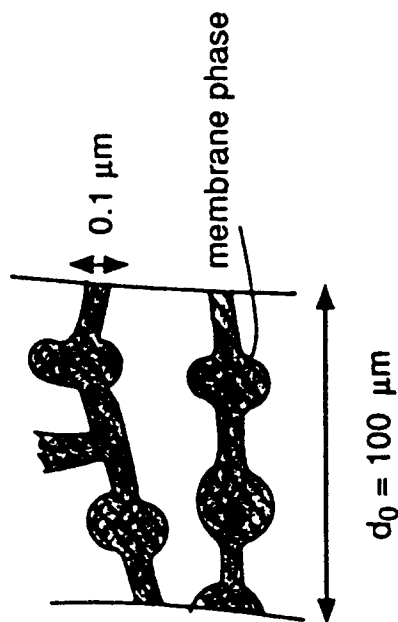
Fig. 3.26 Total potential energy of the system. (1) $U = U_{\text{dw}} + U_d$ calculated as a function of rotations around the C(1G)-C(4G) or C(2G)-C(5G) or C(3G)-N(6G) axes. (2) $U = U_{\text{dw}} + U_d + U_{\text{CH}\cdots\text{N}}$ calculated as a function of rotations around the C(1G)-C(4G) or C(2G)-C(5G) axes. (3) $U = U_{\text{dw}} + U_d + U_{\text{CH}\cdots\text{N}} + U_{\text{CH}\cdots\pi}$ contributions calculated as a function of rotations around the C(1G)-C(4G) and C(2G)-C(5G) axes.

U-tube system



$\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Carrier}$

Liquid Immobilized Membranes

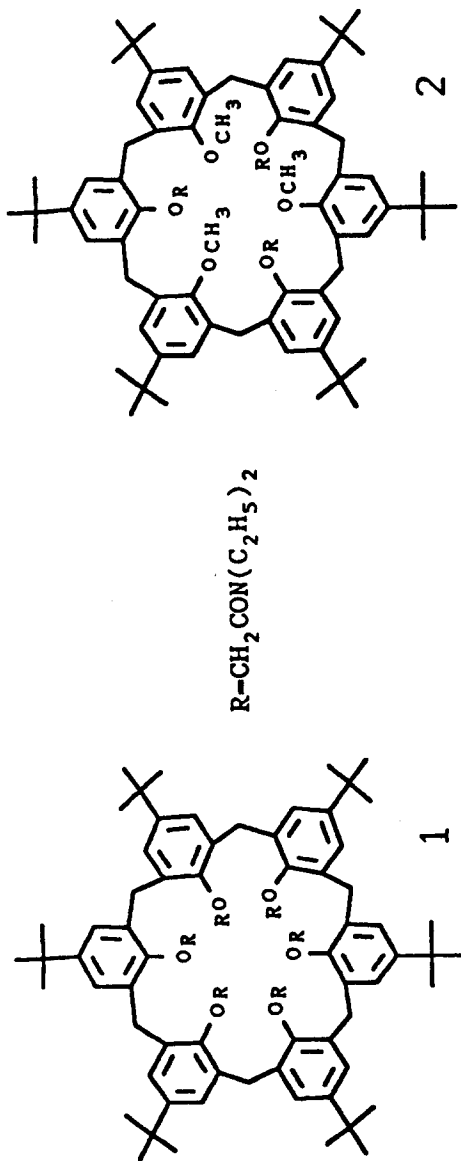


$\text{Accurel}^R/\text{NPOE}/\text{Carrier}$

$\text{NPOE} = \text{o-nitrophenyl octyl ether}$

$$J = \frac{D_m}{d_0} [\text{complex}]_m$$

Transport of Guanidinium, Sodium and Potassium Cations through a Supported Liquid Membrane (Accurel[®]/NPOE)



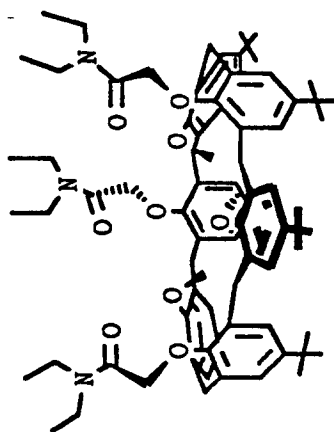
Ligand	Gu^{+a}	Na^{+a}	K^{+a}
1	25.9	18.4	17.7
2	5.3	0.7	1.3
blank ^b	0.9	0.3	0.5

$$^a \text{Fluxes J in } 10^{-8} \text{ mol cm}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}; [\text{thiocyanates}]_{\text{s.p.}} = 0.1 \text{ M}; [\text{carrier}]_{\text{m}} = 10^{-2} \text{ M}; \text{ T-298 K}$$

bFluxes in absence of carrier

A. Casnati et. al. Israel J. Chem., 1992 in press

Carrier Mediated Transport of Cation and Amino Acid Ethyl Ester
Picrates through Liquid Membranes (U-tube system)

Carrier	Picrate	Flux ($10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$)
	Na^+	No Transport
	K^+	No Transport
	NH_4^+	No Transport
	L-Alanine	No Transport
	L-Arginine	0.295
$[\text{Picrate}]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 10^{-2} \text{M} ; [\text{carrier}]_{\text{CHCl}_3} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$		