

# Directed Phase Transfer of a Coordination Cage and Encapsulated Cargo

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#### 1. Introduction

To successfully address practical separations problems, a guest cannot simply be isolated from its environment; the molecular cargo must be removed to a separate physical space. Here we demonstrate that a  $\text{Fe}^{II}_{4}L_{4}$ coordination cage 1<sup>1</sup> can transport a cargo from water across a phase boundary and into an ionic liquid layer. This process is triggered by an anion exchange from  $1[SO_4]$  to  $1[BF_4]$ . Upon undergoing a second anion exchange, from  $1[BF_4]$  to  $1[SO_4]$ , the cage – together with its encapsulated guest – can then be manipulated back into a water layer. We envisage that supramolecular technologies based upon these concepts could ultimately be employed to carry out separations of industrially relevant compounds.

## 2. Transport of cargo by the cage

Having previously demonstrated that coordination cages can be soluble and stable in ionic liquids,<sup>2</sup> we now utilize the hydrophobic ionic liquid 1-hexyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate ([hmim][BF<sub>4</sub>]) as both a salt to supply  $BF_4^-$  anions and a solvent to act as a receiving phase for  $\mathbf{1}[BF_4]$ . By exchanging the  $BF_4^-$  counterion for  $SO_4^{2-}$ , we can ultimately manipulate cage  $\mathbf{1}$  back into its original aqueous environment.





*Figure 1:* Directed phase transfer of a  $\text{Fe}_{4}^{\text{II}}\text{L}_{4}$  cage and encapsulated cargo from water to an ionic liquid layer.

## 3. Tuning cage solubility

The specific transport cycle outlined in Figure 2 is not the only possible manifestation of this concept; both the ionic liquid and the cage can be systematically modified. The following figure illustrates how cage solubility can be tuned by incorporating **B** and **C**.



*Figure 2:* 1-Fluoroadamantane  $\subset \mathbf{1}[SO_4]$  dissolved in water. b) Addition of [hmim][BF<sub>4</sub>]. c) Upon shaking, 1-fluoroadamantane  $\subset \mathbf{1}$  transferred from the water to the ionic liquid layer. d) Upon addition of EtOAc, 1-fluoroadamantane  $\subset \mathbf{1}[BF_4]$  was filtered off and redissolved in CD<sub>3</sub>CN. e) Upon addition of [<sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>N][SO<sub>4</sub>], 1-fluoroadamantane  $\subset \mathbf{1}[SO_4]$  precipitated. f) Solid 1-fluoroadamantane  $\subset \mathbf{1}[SO_4]$  was filtered off and redissolved in water, completing the cycle.

# 4. Separating a mixture of cages and their cargos

The transport in Figure 2 is enabled by counteranion exchange of a cationic cage.  $[Me_4N]$ 3 is anionic, however:<sup>3</sup> no transition of this cage from water to the ionic liquid is observed. This feature allowed the separation of a mixture of two different cages and thus two different encapsulated guests.





R	Soluble in H <sub>2</sub> O	Soluble in [emim][NTf <sub>2</sub> ]
100% <b>B</b>	Yes	No
100% <b>C</b>	No	Yes
50% <b>B</b> ; 50% <b>C</b>	Yes	Yes

*Figure 3:* Cage 1 composed of 12 equivalents of **B** is soluble in water but insoluble in  $[\text{emim}][\text{NTf}_2]$ ; an analogous cage composed of 12 equivalents of **C** is soluble in  $[\text{emim}][\text{NTf}_2]$  but insoluble in water; mixed cages 2, prepared from 6 equivalents of **B** and 6 equivalents of **C** is soluble in both  $[\text{emim}][\text{NTf}_2]$  and water.

*Figure 4:* a) 1-Fluoroadamantane  $\subset 2[SO_4]$  and 1-fluorobenzene  $\subset [Me_4N]3$  dissolved in water. b) Upon the addition of  $[emim][NTf_2]$ , 1-fluoroadamantane  $\subset 2$  transferred from the water to the ionic liquid layer, whereas 1-fluorobenzene  $\subset [Me_4N]3$  remained dissolved in water.

#### References

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