

Self-Assembly and Guest Binding Properties of Pyrene-Edged Fe₄L₆ Tetrahedra

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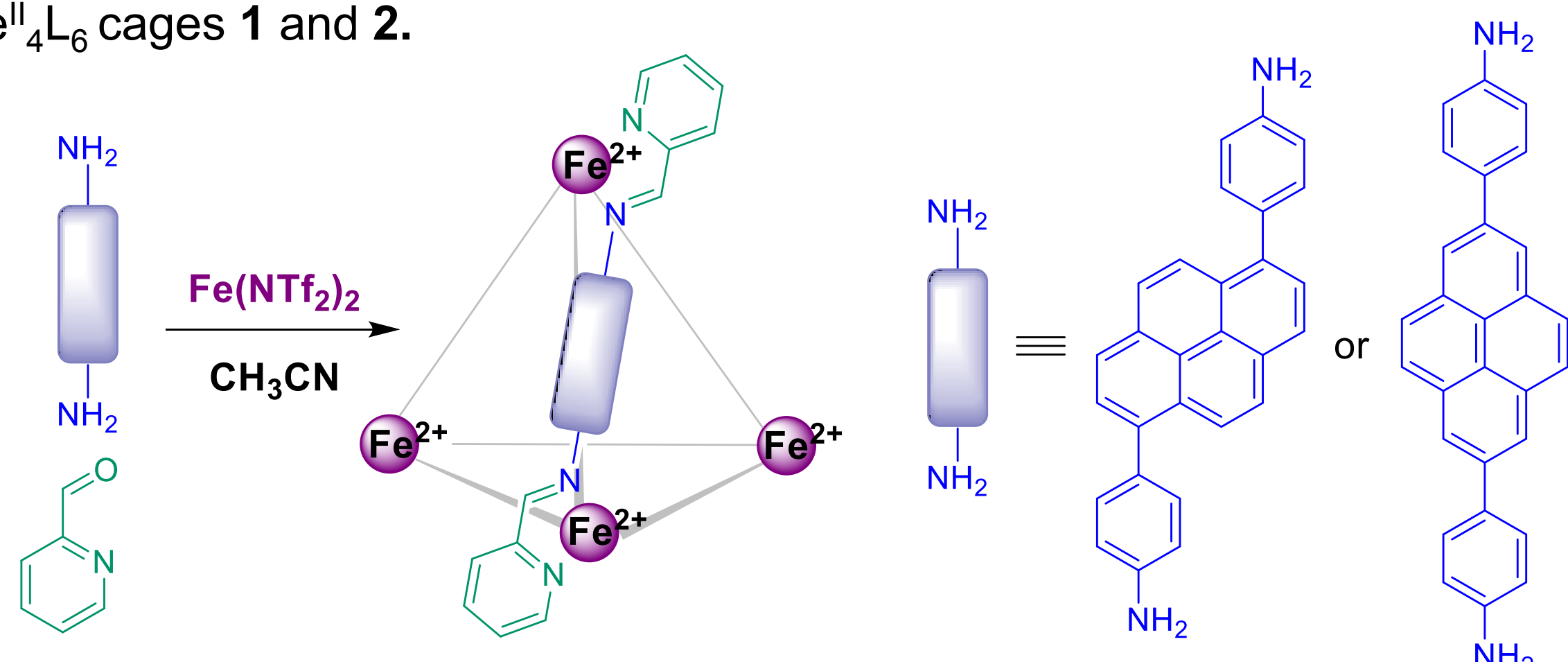
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INTRODUCTION

Self-assembled metal-organic cages have been a topic of great interest in recent years due to their applications in trapping unstable species, separation of gases and fullerenes, the discrimination of chiral guest species and as catalysts. We have reported the formation of a variety of metal-organic container molecules using *subcomponent self-assembly*, which relies upon metal template effects to generate complex structures from simple precursors through the formation of both dynamic-covalent (C=N) and coordinative (N→M) linkages in a single reaction step.^[1] As well as generating a large increase in molecular complexity in a single reaction step, this approach allows the properties of the cages to be readily altered through variation of the subcomponents employed.^[2] Here we demonstrate the preparation of two new Fe^{II}₄L₆ cages from two isomeric pyrene-containing diamines. The two cages display contrasting host-guest properties depending on the arrangement of the pyrene panels around the surface of the cage.^[3]

IRON(II) TETRAHEDRAL CAGES

The reaction of diamines 1,6- or 2,7-bis(4-aminophenyl)pyrene (6 equiv.), 2-formylpyridine (12 equiv.) and Fe(NTf₂)₂ (4 equiv.) gives rise to pyrene-edged Fe^{II}₄L₆ cages 1 and 2.



Statistical mixture of *T* ($\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta/\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$), *C*₃ ($\Delta\Delta\Delta\Lambda/\Lambda\Lambda\Delta\Lambda$), and *S*₄ ($\Delta\Delta\Lambda\Lambda$) diastereomers

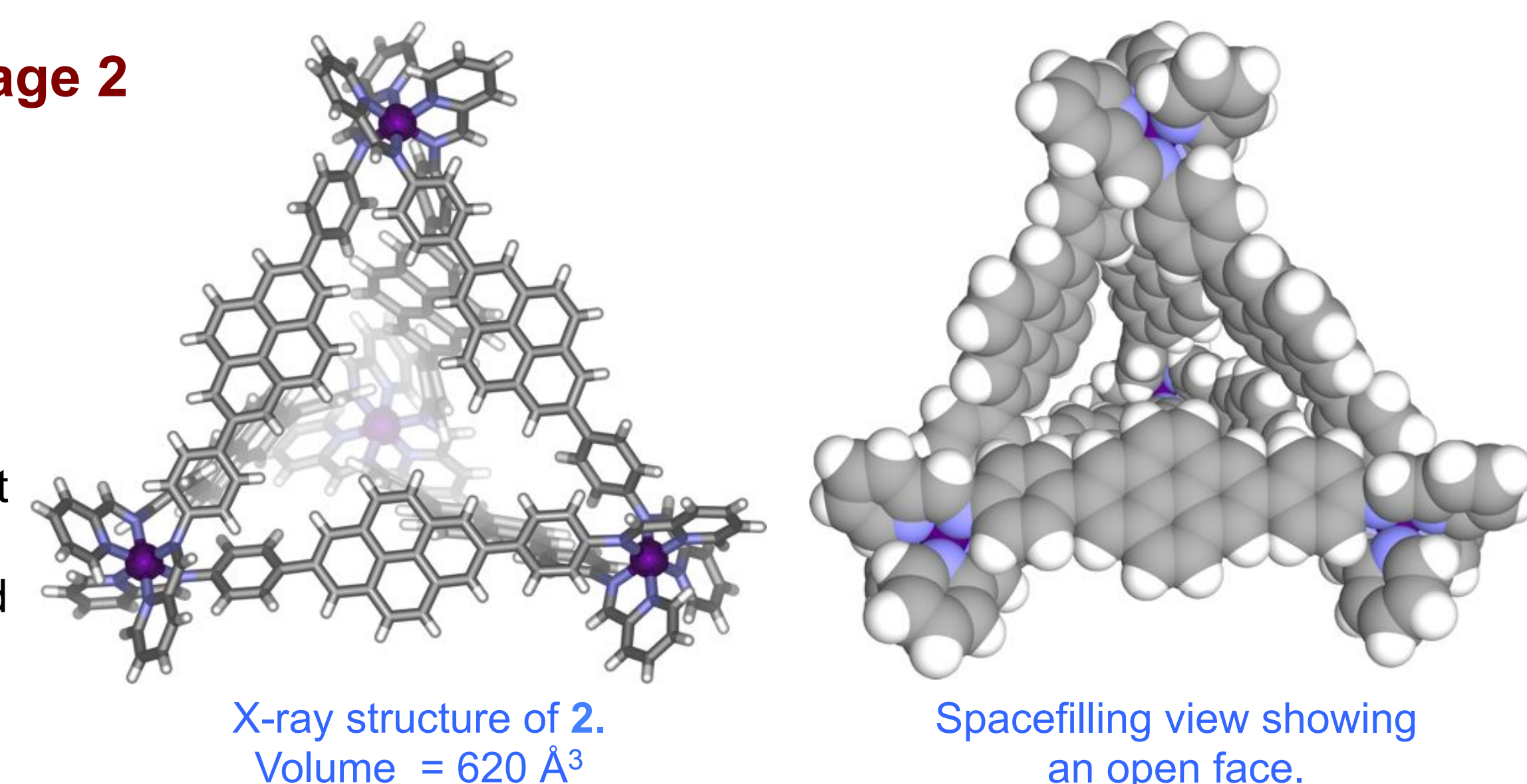
Cage 1

Cage 2

X-ray Crystal Structure of Cage 2

Single crystals of cage 2 were isolated by diffusion of benzene vapour into an MeCN solution.

Cage 2 crystallised as the *C*₃ diastereomer with both $\Lambda\Lambda\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta\Delta\Lambda$ enantiomers present in the unit cell. Three *syn* ligands bridge Fe^{II} centres of opposing handedness, and three *anti* ligands link Fe^{II} centres of the same handedness.



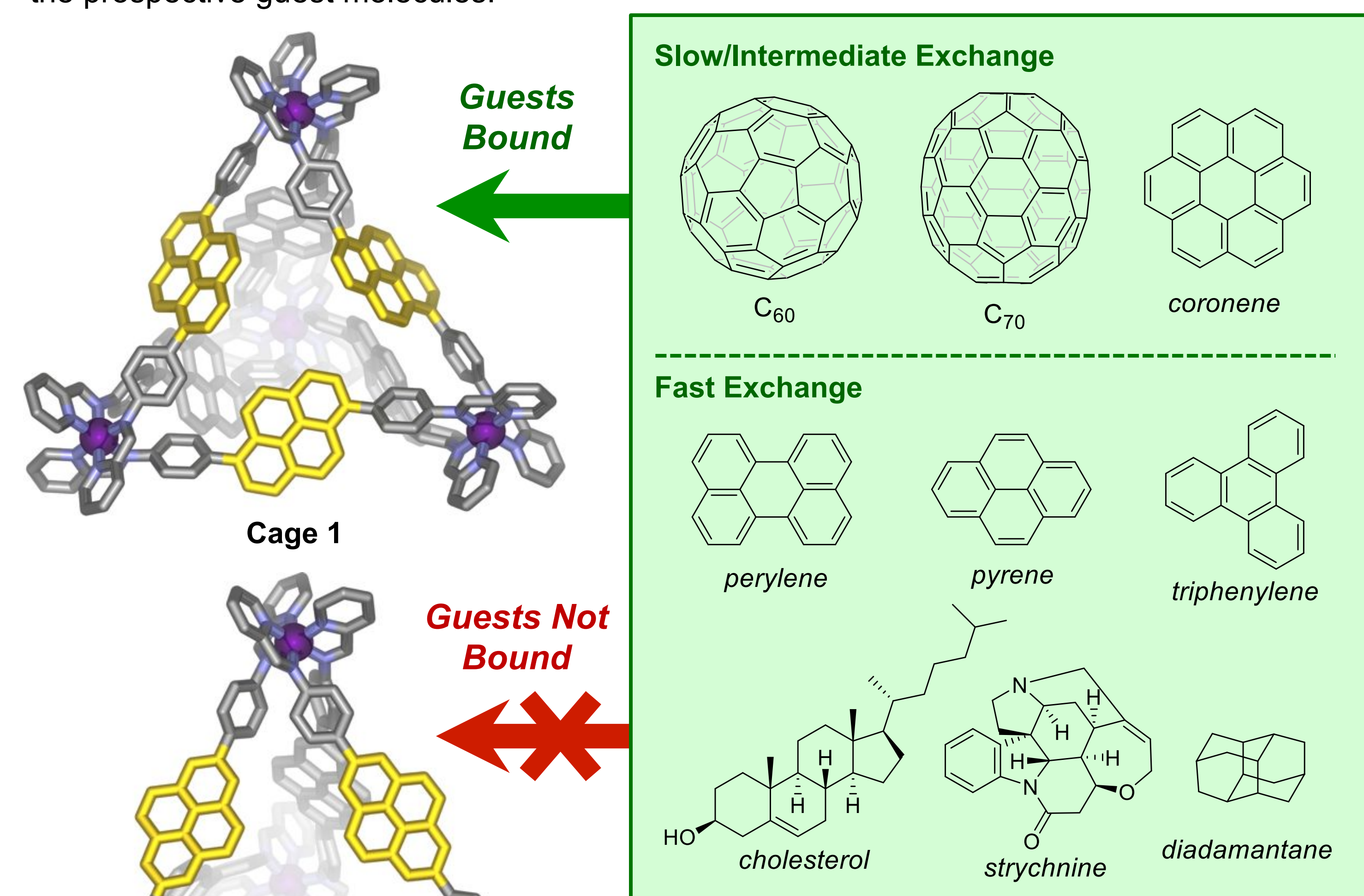
X-ray structure of 2. Volume = 620 Å³

Spacefilling view showing an open face.

The pyrene units of the *anti* ligands almost completely close the cage face that they define. The remaining three faces are more open, with large pores. The Fe-Fe separations are in the ranges 20.4-20.7 Å and 20.8-20.9 Å for the *syn* and *anti* ligands respectively.

HOST-GUEST PROPERTIES

Cage 1 was observed to bind neutral, large hydrophobic guests while cage 2 showed no affinity for the prospective guest molecules.

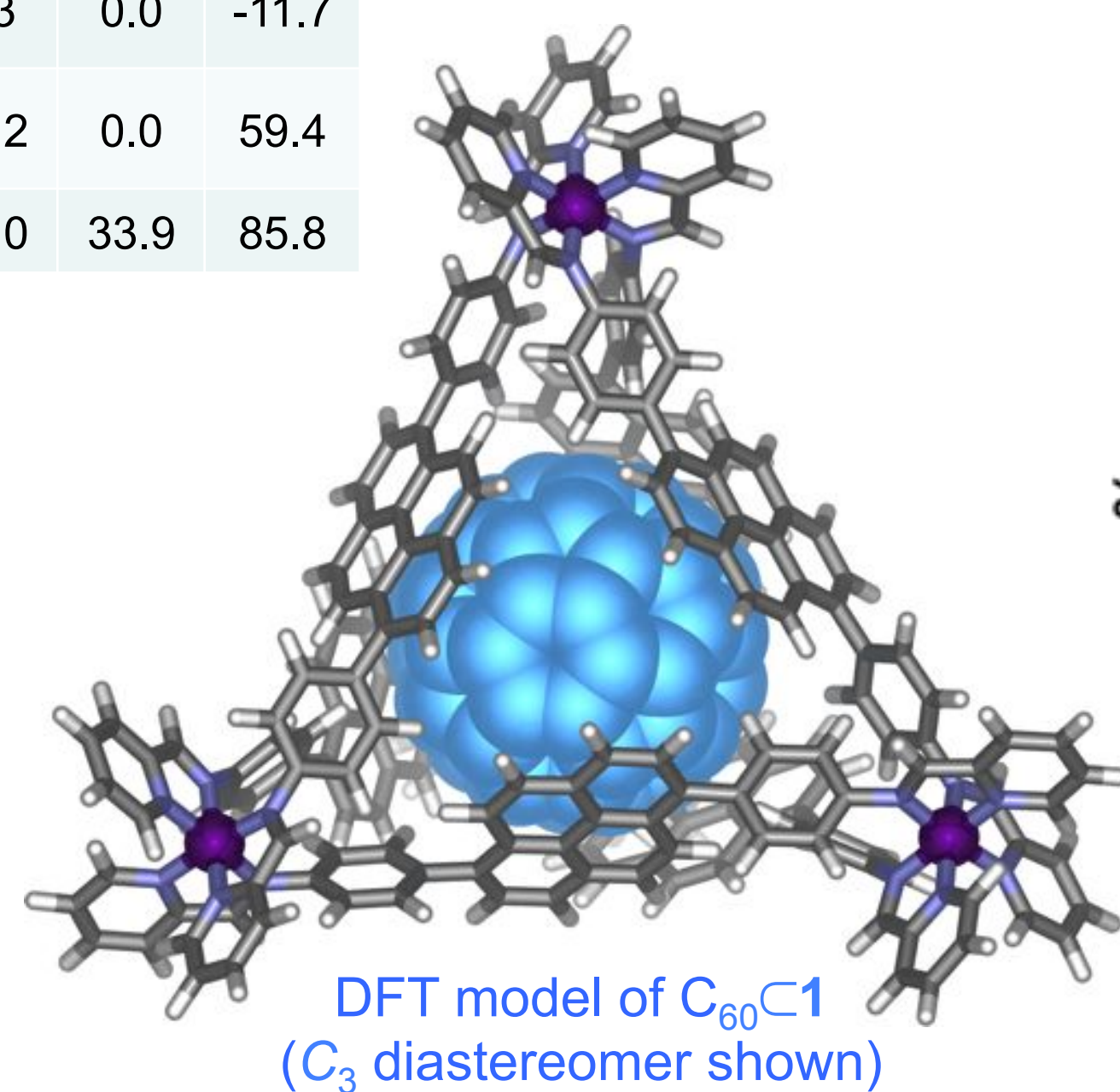


E (kJ mol ⁻¹)	1- <i>T</i>	1- <i>C</i> ₃	1- <i>S</i> ₄
1 E _{relative}	6.3	0.0	-11.7
[C ₆₀ ⊂ 1] E _{relative}	22.2	0.0	59.4
ΔE _{deformation}	41.0	33.9	85.8

DFT Study

DFT energy-minimized structures of [C₆₀ ⊂ 1] predicted all six pyrene units to lie at a tangent to the edge of the cage, resulting in favourable π-π interactions with the encapsulated C₆₀ and a well-enclosed cavity.

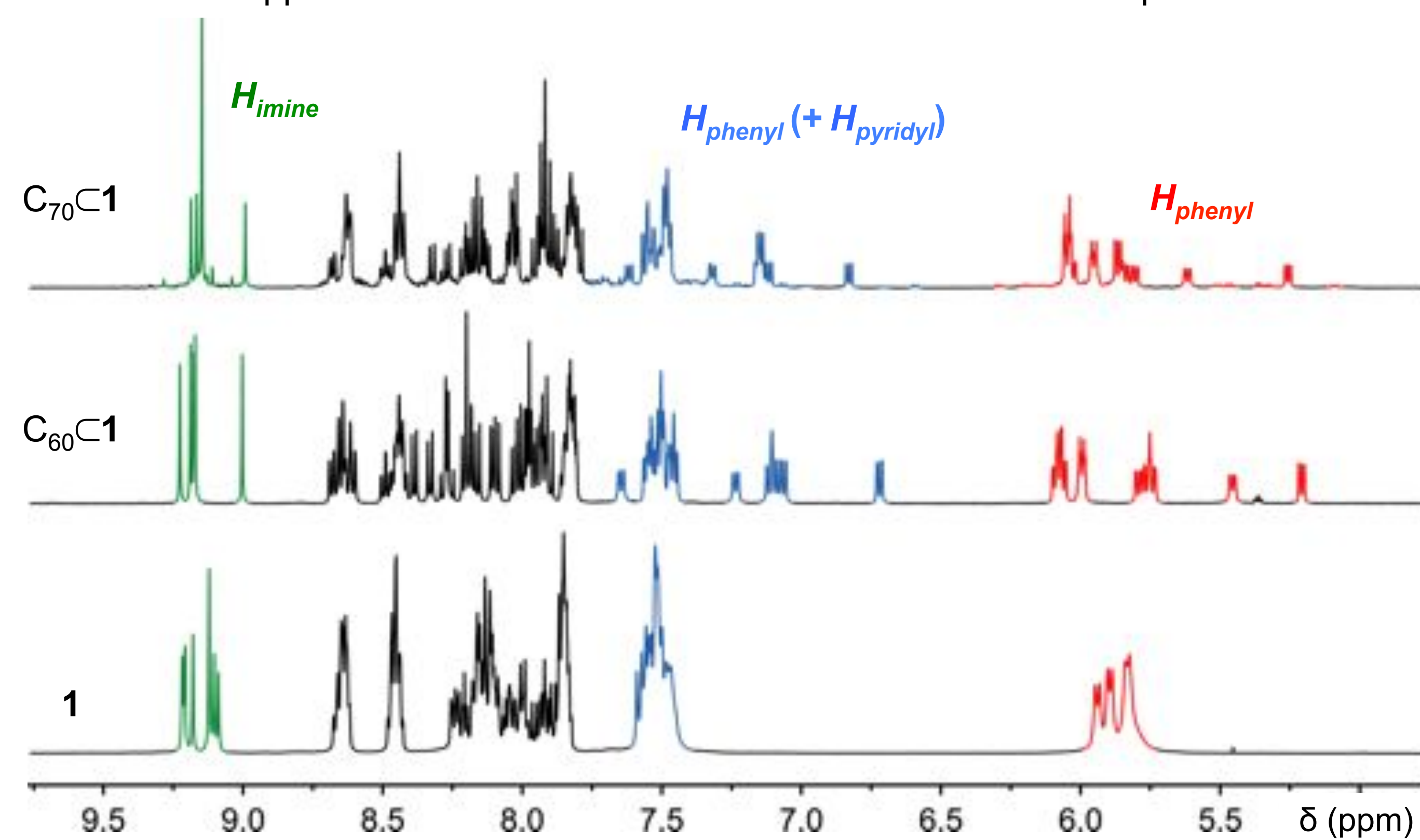
Calculations predict the 1-*S*₄ diastereomer to be favoured when empty. However the energetic cost of deforming it to accommodate the guest is significantly higher than predicted for the other two cage diastereomers, thereby disfavoured the formation of the [C₆₀ ⊂ 1-*S*₄] host-guest complex.



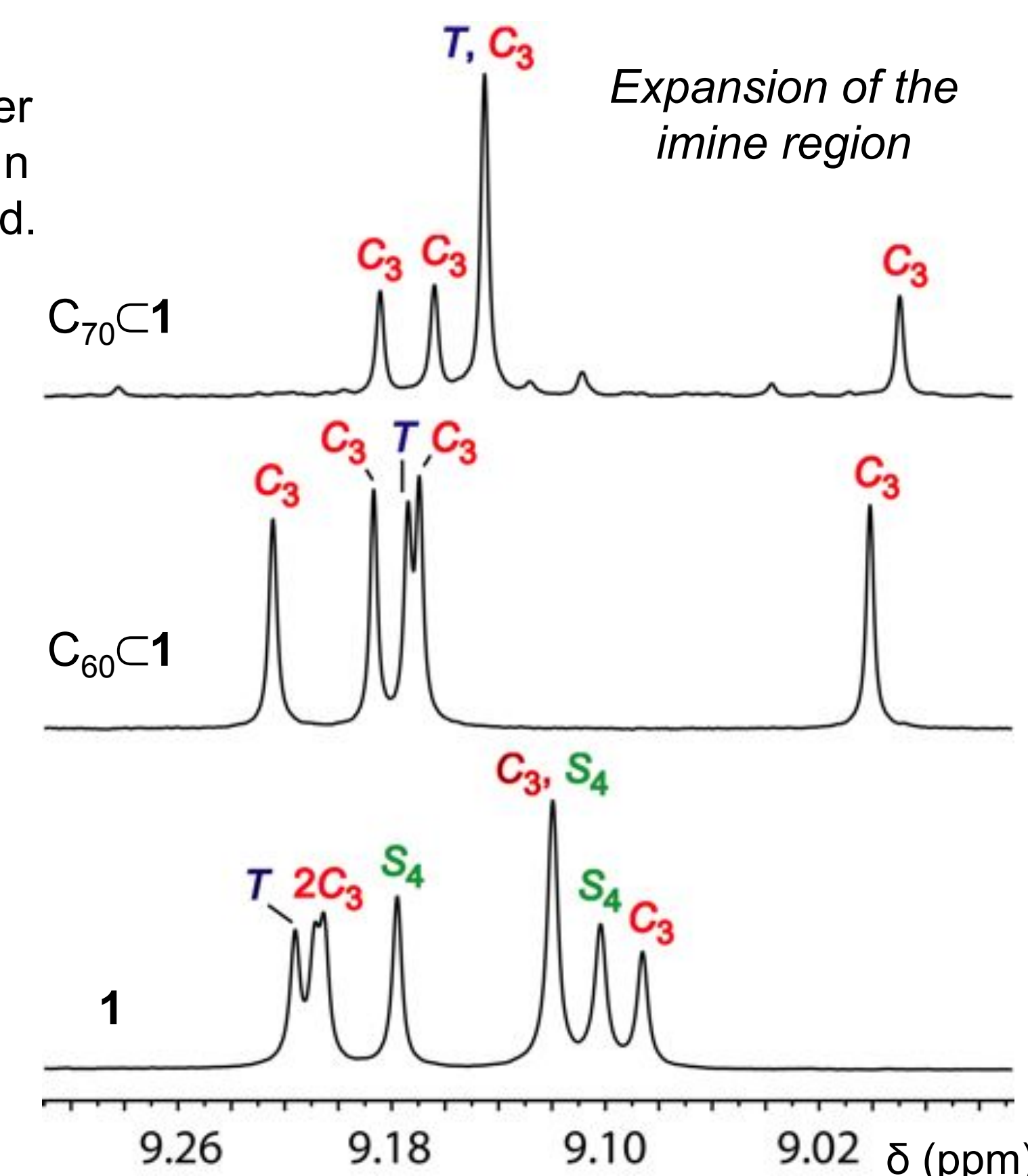
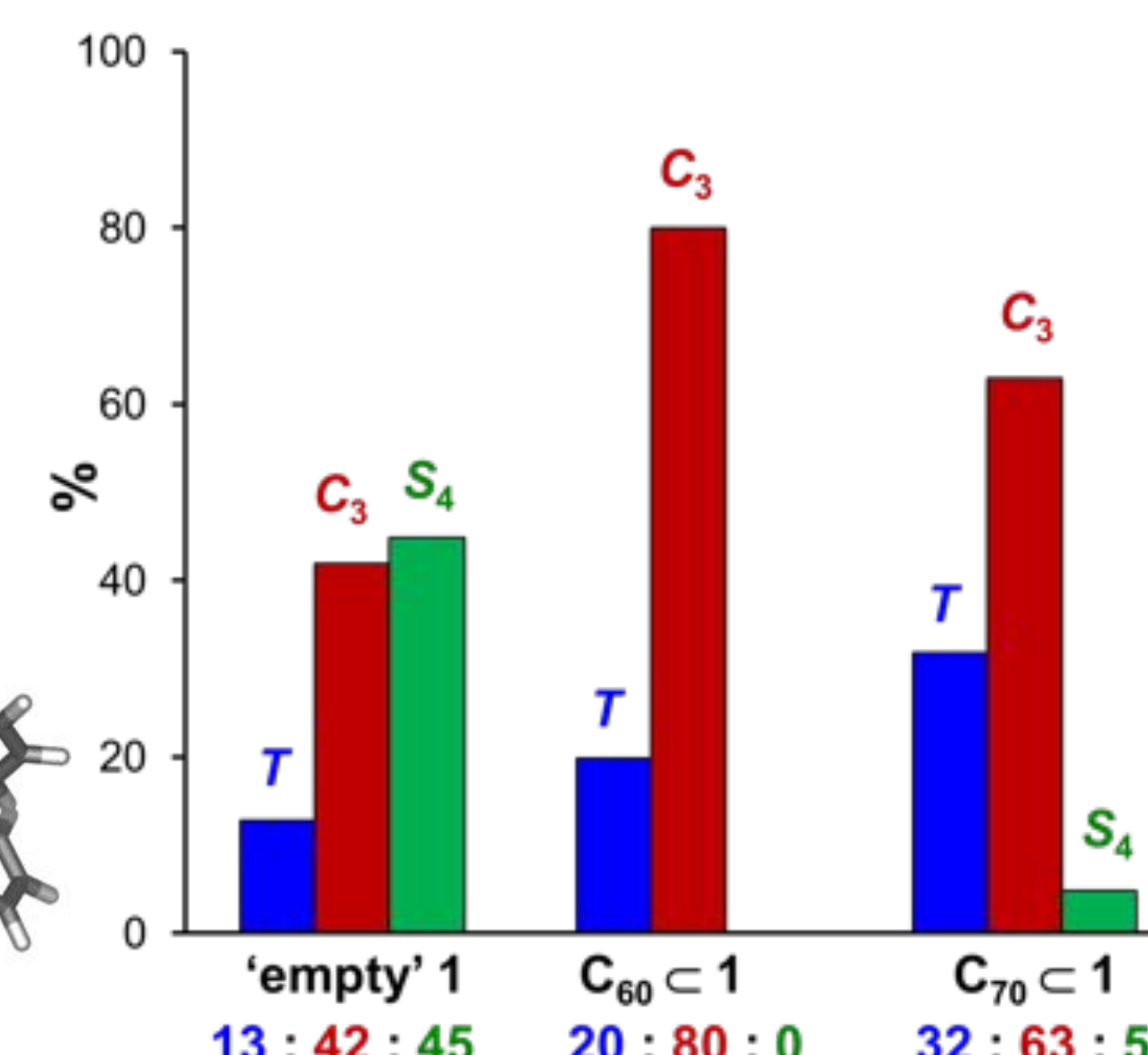
DFT model of C₆₀⊂1 (*C*₃ diastereomer shown)

Guest Binding Induces Diastereomeric Reconfiguration of Cage 1

Both C₆₀ and C₇₀ were observed to form 1:1 host-guest complexes with cage 1 in CD₃CN by ESI-MS. Encapsulation of C₆₀ was confirmed by an intense signal at 140.1 ppm in the ¹³C NMR spectrum and the appearance of a new set of resonances in the ¹H NMR spectrum.



Fullerene binding resulted in re-equilibration among the different cage diastereomers in order to maximize the binding affinity of the system. In each case the *S*₄ diastereomer was disfavoured.



CONCLUSION

The two isomeric pyrene-edged cages show very different host-guest properties depending on the arrangement of the pyrene groups around the surface of the tetrahedron. Cage 2, based on a 2,7-pyrene scaffold with an open cavity, was not observed to bind neutral guests. In contrast, isomeric cage 1, based on a 1,6-pyrene scaffold, is able to provide a well-enclosed cavity and is a good host for large aromatic and hydrophobic guests, demonstrating the importance of cavity enclosure for strong host-guest interactions. This cage was shown to adapt when binding fullerenes, amplifying the diastereomers best able to bind the guest in order to maximize binding affinity. Cage 1 also displayed binding affinity for steroid derivatives, allowing these asymmetric guests to be bound without the need to design an asymmetric host.

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References: [1] T. K. Ronson, S. Zarra, S. P. Black and J. R. Nitschke, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, 49, 2476. [2] R. A. Bilbeisi, J. K. Clegg, N. Elgrishi, X. de Hatten, M. Devillard, B. Breiner, P. Mal and J. R. Nitschke, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, 134, 5110-5119. [3] T. K. Ronson, A. B. League, L. Gagliardi, C. J. Cramer and J. R. Nitschke, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, 136, 15615.