

Electronic Supplementary Information

Hydrogen-Bonding Networks of Purine Derivatives and Their Bilayers for Guest Intercalation

Yoon Jang,^a Seo Yeon Yoo,^b Hye Rin Gu,^b Yu Jin Lee,^b Young Shin Cha,^b Laekyeong You,^a
Kyungkyou Noh^a and Jaheon Kim^{*a}

^a Department of Chemistry, Soongsil University, Seoul 06978, Korea. Fax: +82 2 824 4383; Tel: +82 2 820 0459; E-mail: jaheon@ssu.ac.kr

^b Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies, Yongin 17035, Korea.

CONTENTS (Total 21 pages)

1. NMR and IR Spectra	... 2
2. Crystal Pictures	... 8
3. Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Analyses	... 9
4. NMR Spectra for the Guest@pr-GCl Crystals	...17
5. PXRD Patterns	...21

1. NMR and IR Spectra

6-Chloro-9-propyl-purin-2-amine (pr-GCl)

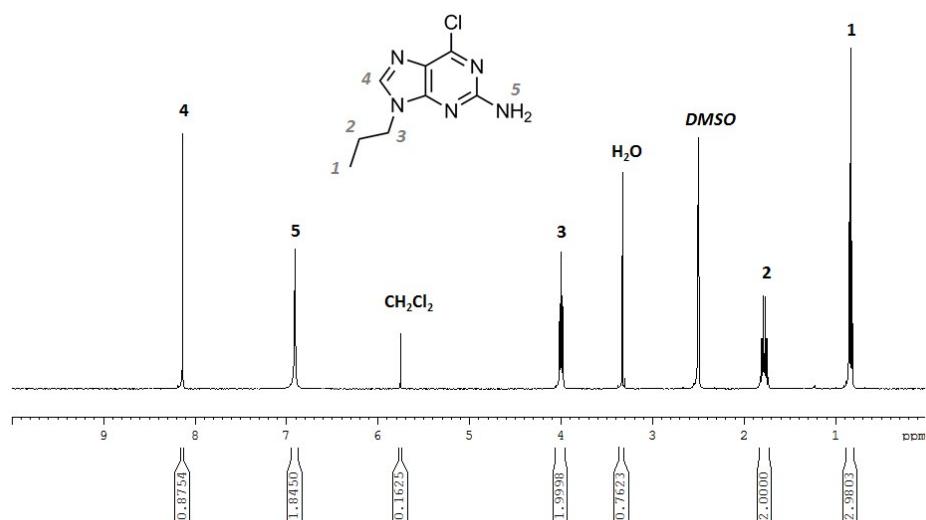


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of pr-GCl dissolved in DMSO-*d*₆.

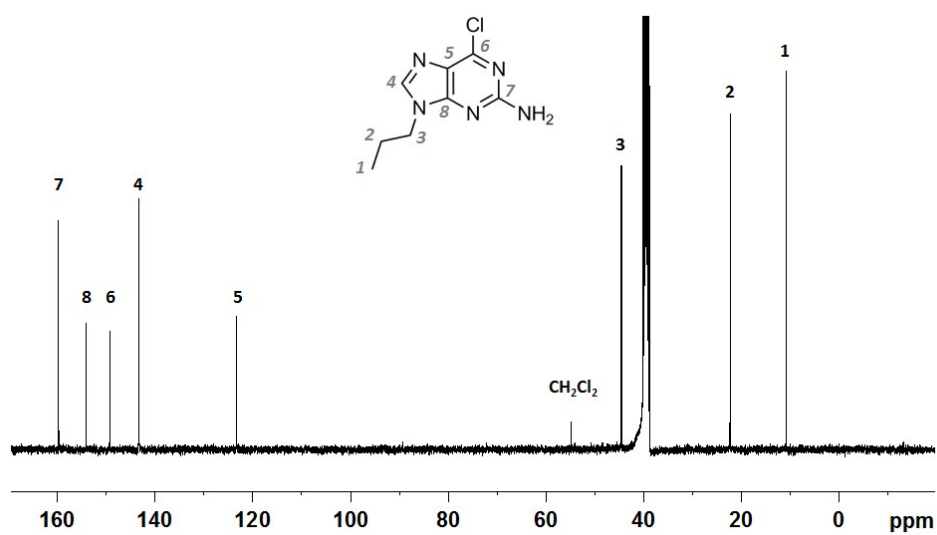


Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of pr-GCl in DMSO-*d*₆.

9-Propyl-Guanine (pr-G)

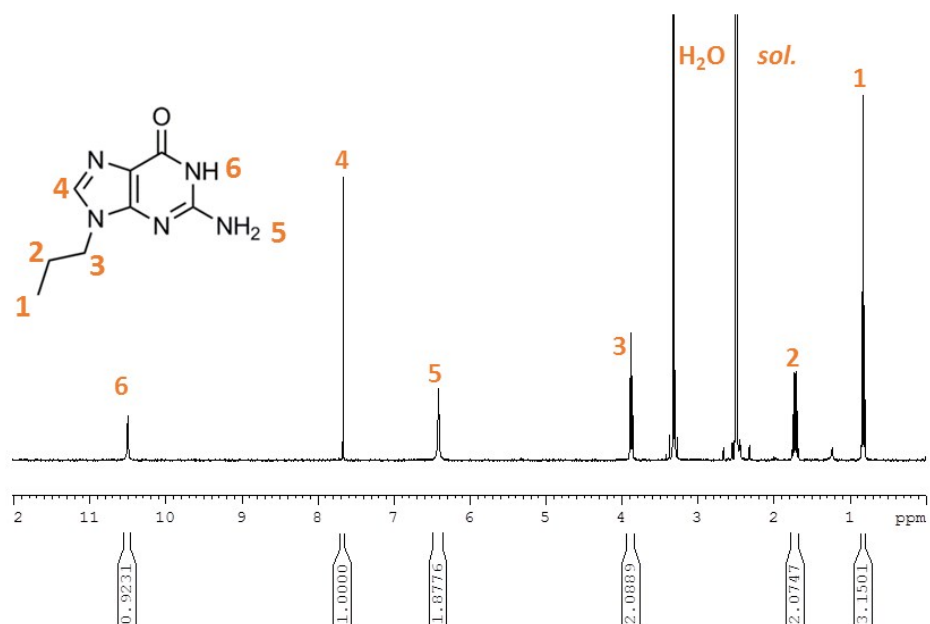


Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectrum of pr-G in DMSO-*d*₆.

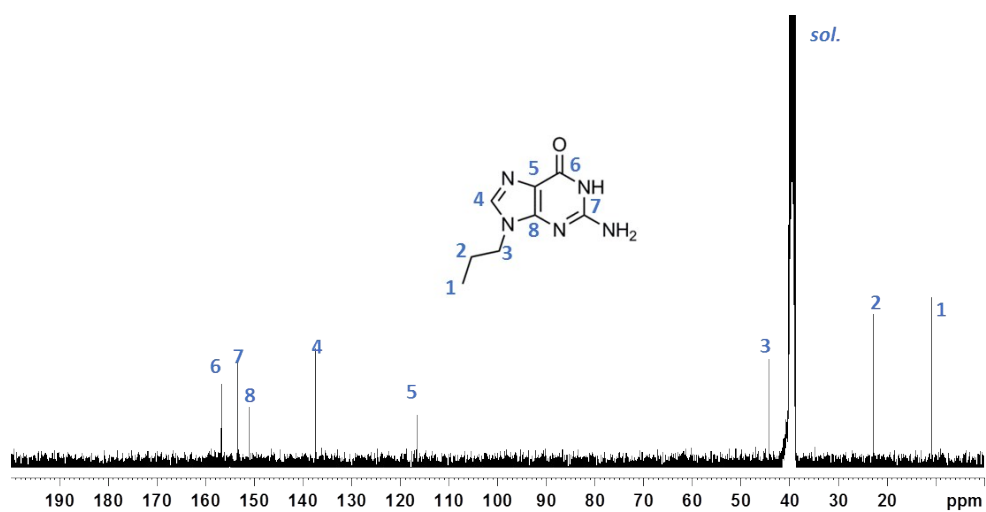


Figure S4. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of pr-G in DMSO-*d*₆.

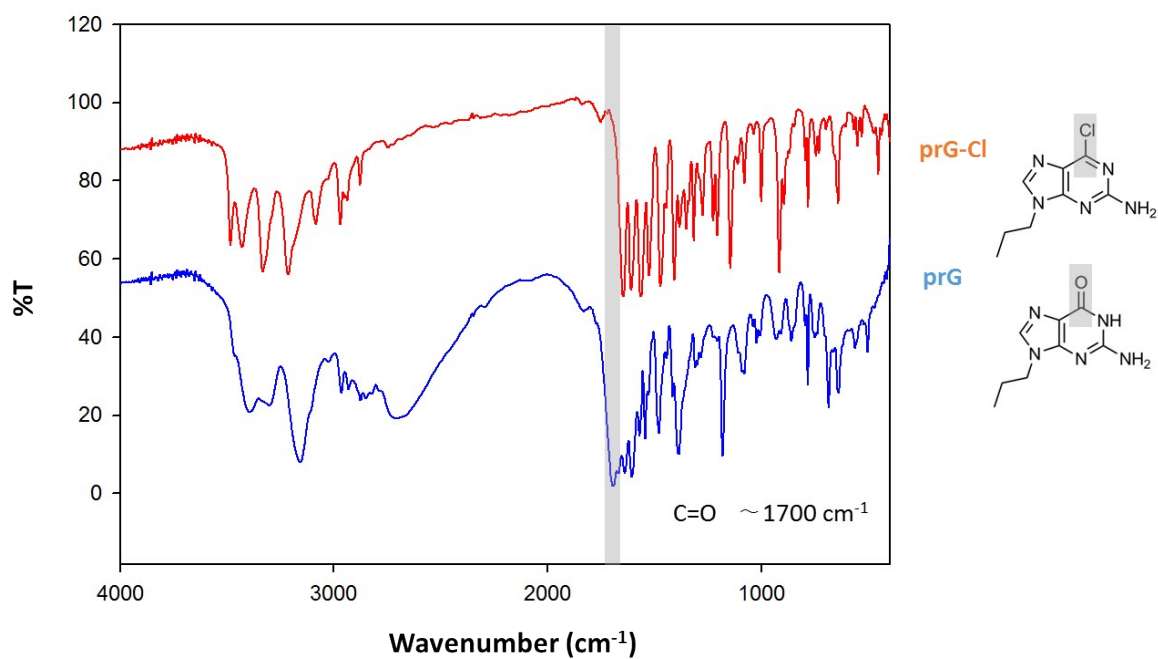


Figure S5. FT-IR spectra of pr-GCl and pr-G where the --C=O band for pr-G is highlighted.

6-Chloro-9-pentyl-purin-2-amine (pt-GCl)

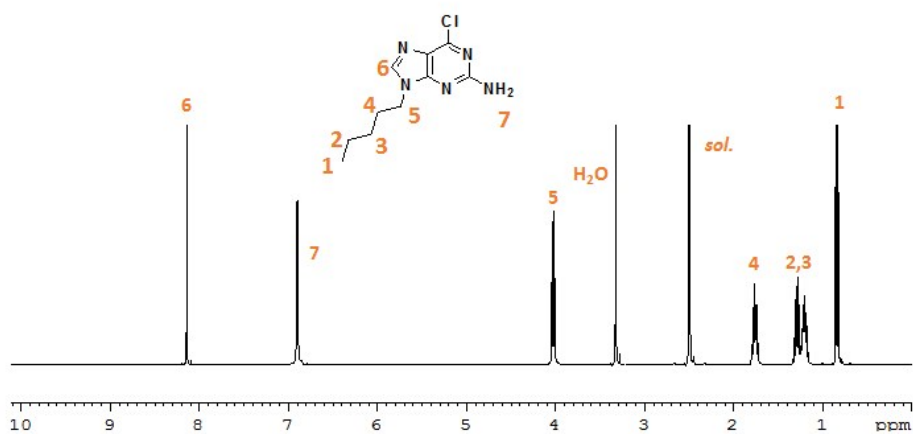


Figure S6. ^1H -NMR spectrum of pt-GCl in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

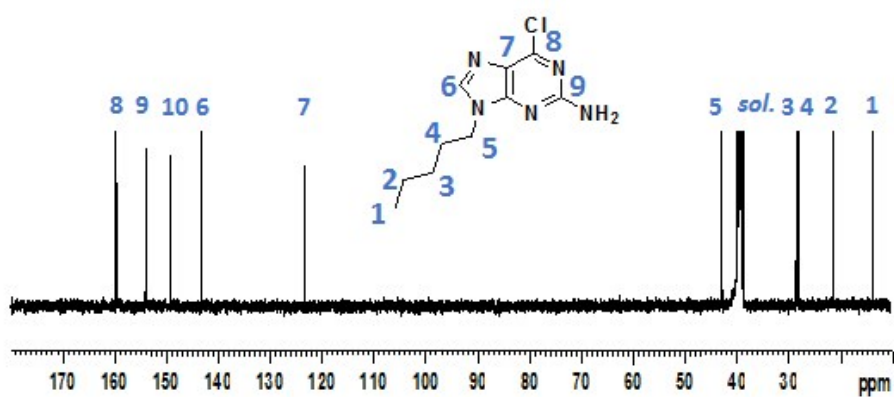


Figure S7. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of pt-GCl in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

9-Pentyl-Guanine (pt-G)

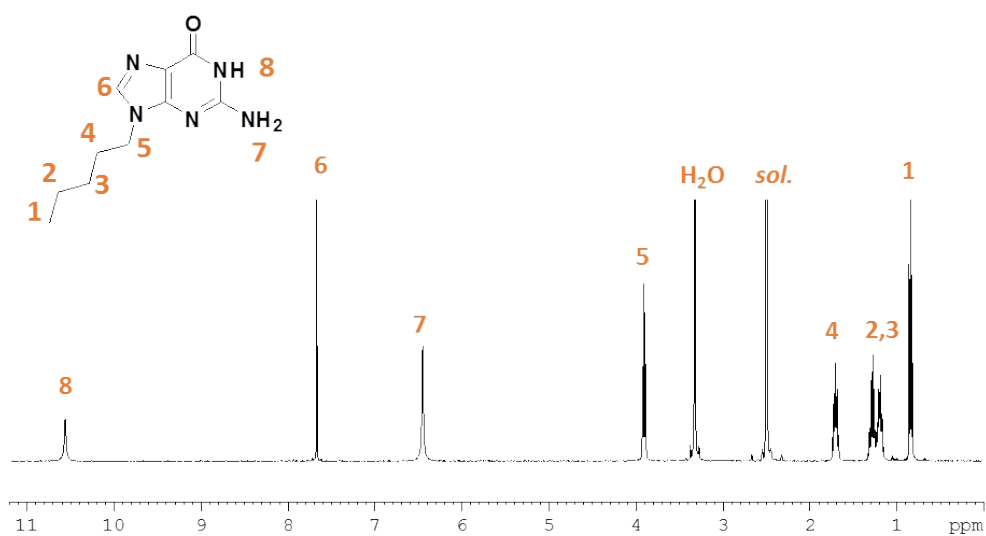


Figure S8. ^1H -NMR spectrum of pt-G in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

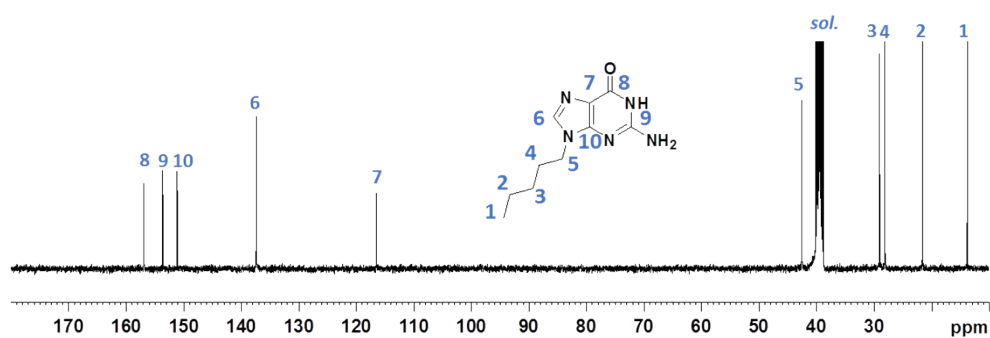


Figure S9. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of pt-G in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

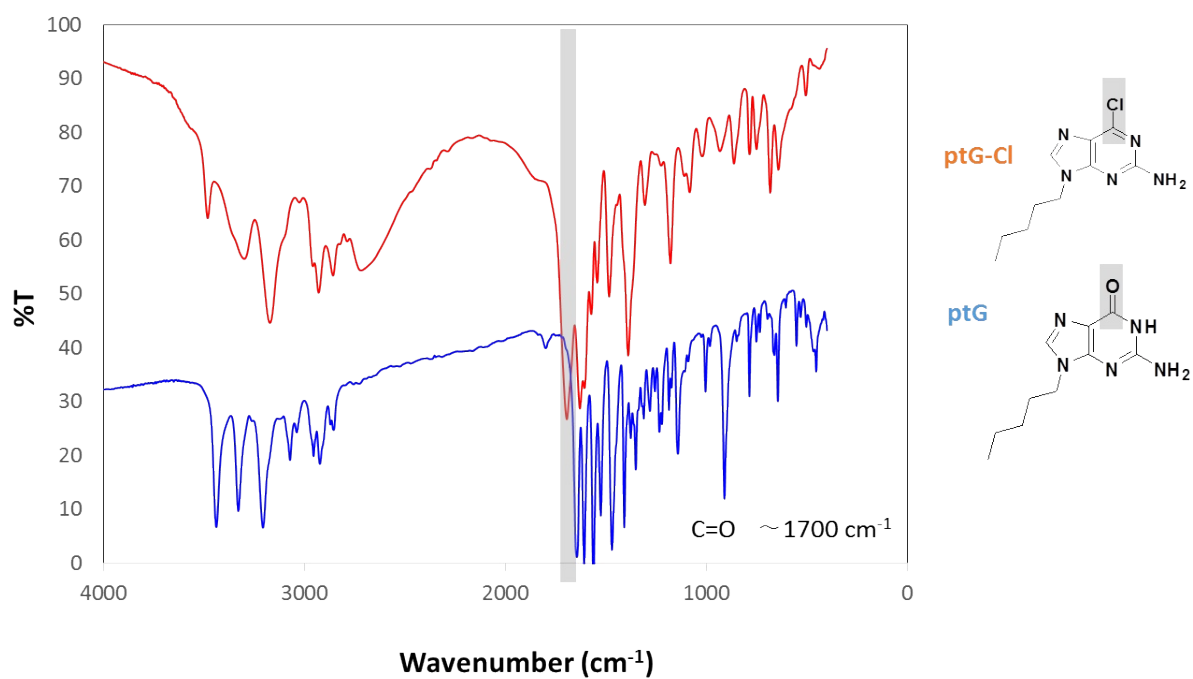
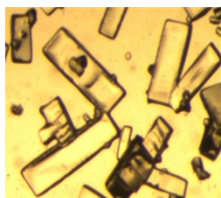


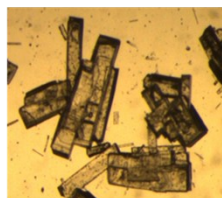
Figure S10. FT-IR spectra of pt-GCl and pt-G where the C=O band for pt-G is highlighted.

2. Crystal Pictures

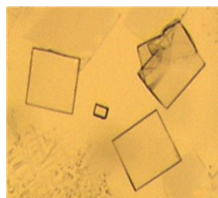
pr-GCl



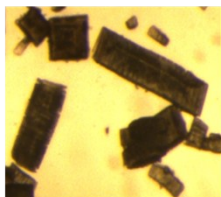
pr-GCl (dried)



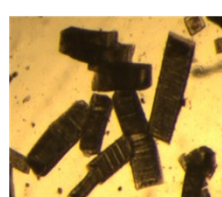
pt-GCl



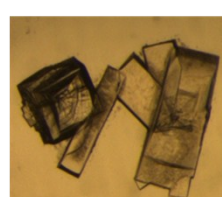
n-Hexane@pr-GCl



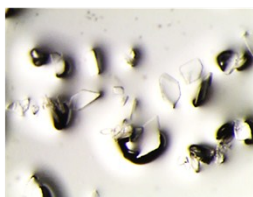
Cyclohexane@pr-GCl



Isooctane@pr-GCl



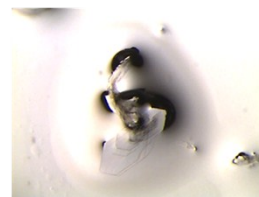
Benzene@pr-GCl



o-Xylene@pr-GCl



m-Xylene@pr-GCl



p-Xylene@pr-GCl

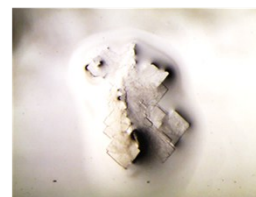


Figure S11. Crystal pictures seen under an optical microscope.

3. Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Analyses

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for pr-GCl
(Refined with intensity data treated with **SQUEEZE**).

Empirical formula	C ₈ H ₁₀ Cl N ₅	
Formula weight	211.66	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71075 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P -1	
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 14.916(7)$ Å	$\alpha = 64.365(8)^\circ$.
	$b = 14.964(7)$ Å	$\beta = 89.997(8)^\circ$.
	$c = 15.309(7)$ Å	$\gamma = 62.904(9)^\circ$.
Volume	2659(2) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.058 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.263 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	880	
Crystal size	0.300 x 0.300 x 0.250 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	3.025 to 26.373°.	
Index ranges	-18 ≤ h ≤ 17, -18 ≤ k ≤ 18, -19 ≤ l ≤ 17	
Reflections collected	21213	
Independent reflections	10218 [R(int) = 0.1238]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	94.6 %	
Absorption correction	None	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	10218 / 0 / 506	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.865	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0989, wR2 = 0.2552	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1766, wR2 = 0.3053	
Extinction coefficient	0.033(4)	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.442 and -0.434 e.Å ⁻³	

Table S2. Possible Hydrogen Bonds for pr-GClHydrogen bonds with $H...A < r(A) + 2.000$ Angstroms and $\angle DHA > 110$ deg.

D-H	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	$\angle DHA$	d(D...A)	A
C5-H5A	0.950	2.283	159.12	3.189	N6
C6-H6B	0.990	2.943	124.19	3.594	Cl3
C13-H13A	0.950	2.313	159.41	3.220	N1 [x+1, y, z]
C14-H14A	0.990	2.961	123.74	3.606	Cl4 [x+1, y, z]
C21-H21A	0.950	2.294	159.29	3.200	N16 [x, y, z-1]
C22-H22A	0.990	2.953	125.91	3.623	Cl1 [x, y, z-1]
C29-H29A	0.950	2.304	158.94	3.208	N11 [x-1, y, z+1]
N3-H3A	0.880	2.219	177.92	3.099	N17 [x, y, z-1]
N3-H3B	0.880	2.541	170.52	3.412	N9 [x-1, y, z]
N8-H8D	0.880	2.197	171.43	3.070	N12 [x, y, z+1]
N8-H8E	0.880	2.516	171.59	3.389	N4
N13-H13B	0.880	2.223	174.84	3.100	N7 [x, y, z-1]
N13-H13C	0.880	2.516	171.69	3.389	N19 [x+1, y, z-1]
N18-H18A	0.880	2.222	178.25	3.101	N2 [x, y, z+1]
N18-H18B	0.880	2.487	173.30	3.362	N14 [x, y, z+1]

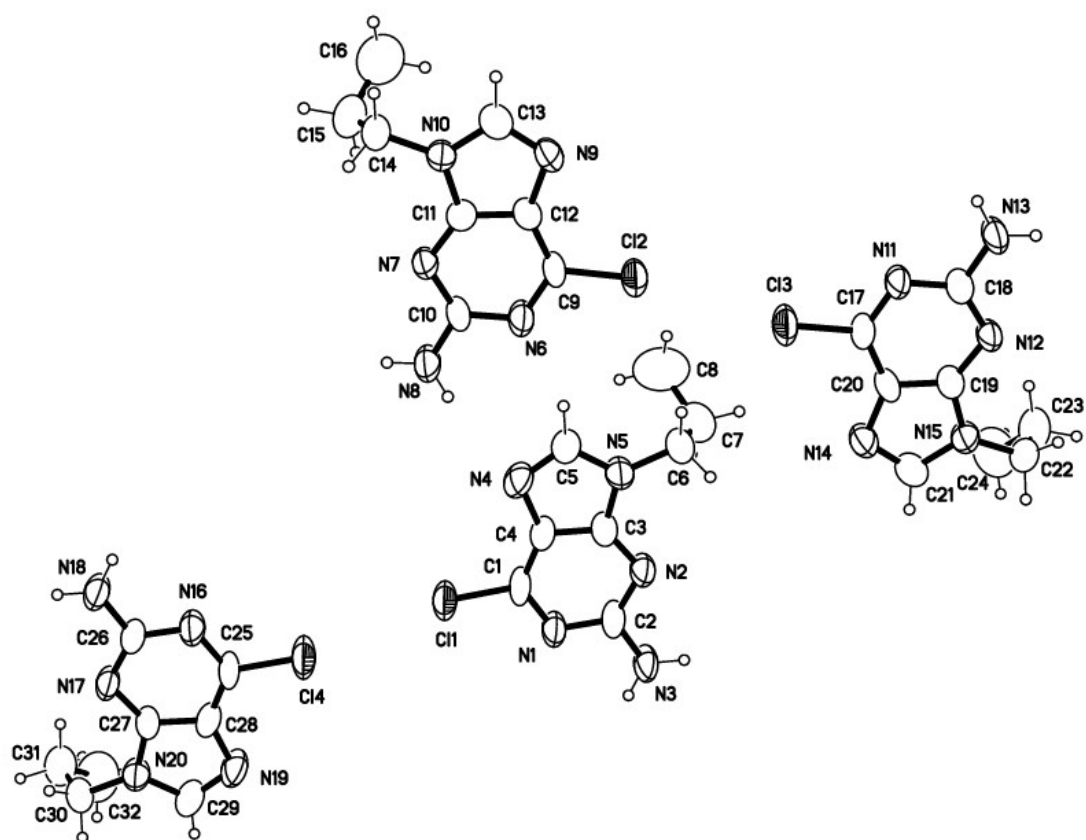


Figure S12. ORTEP view of four independent pr-GCl molecules in an asymmetric unit is displayed at 50% probability level.

Table S3. Crystal data and structure refinement for pt-GCl.

Empirical formula	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ Cl ₂ N ₁₀	
Formula weight	479.42	
Temperature	296(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71075 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P -1	
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 15.078(3)$ Å	$\alpha = 81.61(3)^\circ$.
	$b = 15.132(3)$ Å	$\beta = 80.08(3)^\circ$.
	$c = 21.864(4)$ Å	$\gamma = 89.95(3)^\circ$.
Volume	4860.0(18) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.310 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.296 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	2016	
Crystal size	0.300 x 0.200 x 0.100 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.988 to 26.373°.	
Index ranges	-18 ≤ h ≤ 18, -18 ≤ k ≤ 18, -27 ≤ l ≤ 23	
Reflections collected	39215	
Independent reflections	18927 [R(int) = 0.1619]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	96.2 %	
Absorption correction	None	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	18927 / 48 / 1153	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.992	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.1411, wR2 = 0.3251	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.2303, wR2 = 0.3679	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.572 and -0.705 e.Å ⁻³	

Table S4. Possible Hydrogen Bonds for pt-GClHydrogen bonds with $H...A < r(A) + 2.000$ Angstroms and $\angle DHA > 110$ deg.

D-H	d(D-H)	d(H..A)	<DHA	d(D..A)	A		
N5A-H5A1	0.860	2.231	173.15	3.086	N2F		
N5A-H5A2	0.860	2.684	158.60	3.499	N3B [x+1, y, z]		
C5A-H5A	0.930	2.434	157.86	3.314	N1B [x+1, y-1, z]		
C6A-H6A2	0.970	2.969	131.42	3.684	Cl1E		
N5B-H5B1	0.860	2.638	162.07	3.466	N3A [x-1, y+1, z]		
N5B-H5B2	0.860	2.284	171.46	3.137	N2E [x, y+1, z]		
C5B-H5B	0.930	2.452	155.35	3.320	N1A [x-1, y, z]		
C6B-H6B1	0.970	2.939	130.84	3.648	Cl1F		
N5C-H5C1	0.860	2.221	176.11	3.080	N2G [-x, -y+2, -z+1]		
N5C-H5C2	0.860	2.528	174.06	3.384	N3D [x-1, y, z]		
C5C-H5C	0.930	2.365	160.83	3.258	N1D		
C6C-H6C2	0.970	2.951	128.25	3.632	Cl1H [x, y+1, z]		
N5D-H5D1	0.860	2.234	177.81	3.094	N2H		
N5D-H5D2	0.860	2.505	173.87	3.361	N3C		
C5D-H5D	0.930	2.363	161.90	3.259	N1C [x+1, y, z]		
C6D-H6D1	0.970	2.944	128.13	3.624	Cl1G [-x+1, -y+1, -z+1]		
N5E-H5E1	0.860	2.614	167.35	3.458	N3F [x, y-1, z]		
N5E-H5E2	0.860	2.224	170.71	3.076	N2B [x, y-1, z]		
C5E-H5E	0.930	2.384	159.69	3.272	N1F		
N5F-H5F1	0.860	2.222	169.69	3.072	N2A		
N5F-H5F2	0.860	2.628	167.22	3.472	N3E		
C5F-H5F	0.930	2.350	161.53	3.246	N1E [x, y+1, z]		
C6F-H6F2	0.970	2.973	130.69	3.680	Cl1B [x+1, y, z]		
N5G-H5G1	0.860	2.200	178.68	3.060	N2C [-x, -y+2, -z+1]		
N5G-H5G2	0.860	2.549	173.66	3.405	N3H [-x, -y+1, -z+1]		
C5G-H5G	0.930	2.301	163.07	3.202	N1H [-x+1, -y+1, -z+1]		
C6G-H6G1	0.970	2.917	125.22	3.566	Cl1D [-x+1, -y+2, -z+1]		
N5H-H5H1	0.860	2.194	177.89	3.053	N2D		
N5H-H5H2	0.860	2.570	173.97	3.426	N3G [-x+1, -y+1, -z+1]		
C5H-H5H	0.930	2.311	163.11	3.213	N1G [-x, -y+1, -z+1]		
C6H-H6H1			0.970	2.928	126.01	3.585	Cl1C

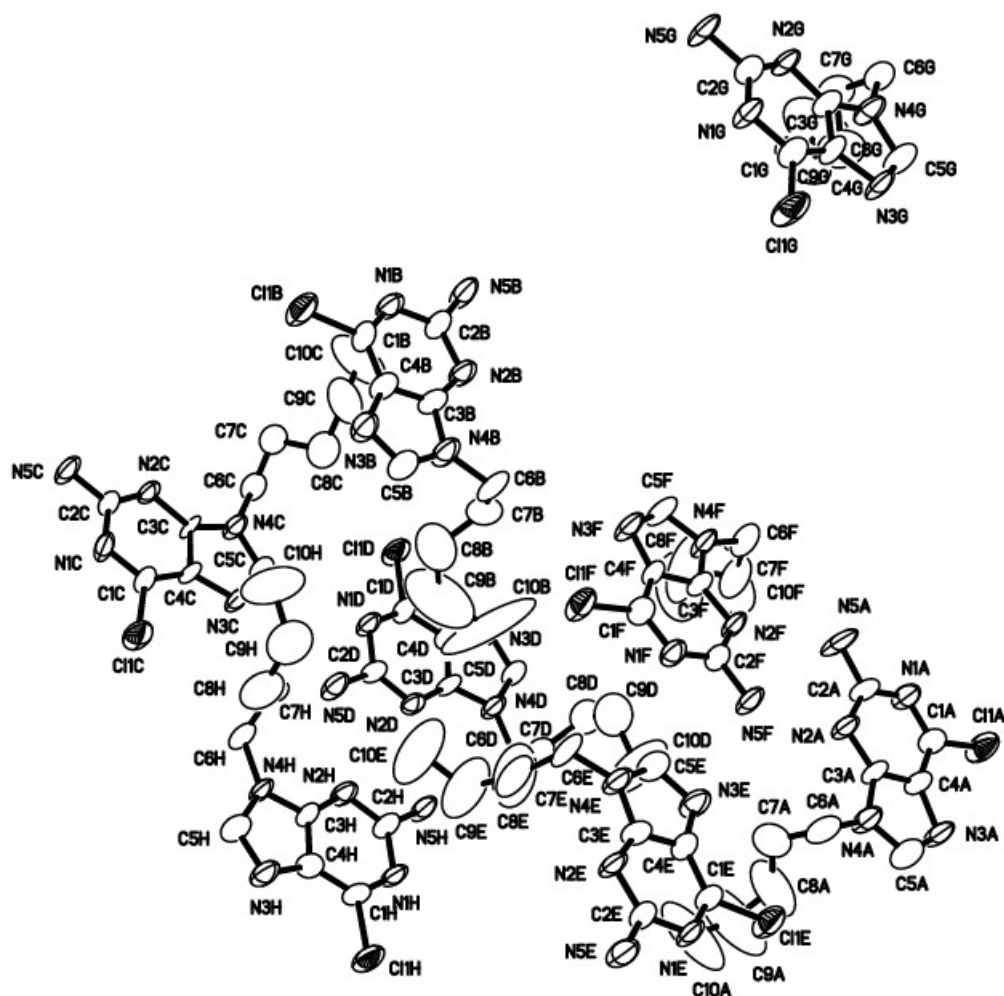


Figure S13. ORTEP view of eight independent pt-GC1 molecules in an asymmetric unit is displayed at 50% probability level.

Table S5. Crystal data and structure refinement for p-Xylene@pr-GCl.

Empirical formula	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ Cl ₂ N ₁₀	
Formula weight	529.48	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	0.710 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	<i>Ccca</i>	
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 15.022(3)$ Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$.
	$b = 44.140(9)$ Å	$\beta = 90^\circ$.
	$c = 15.211(3)$ Å	$\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	10086(3) Å ³	
Z	16	
Density (calculated)	1.395 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.293 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	4448	
Crystal size	0.30 x 0.20 x 0.02 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.709 to 30.473°.	
Index ranges	0 ≤ h ≤ 22, 0 ≤ k ≤ 62, 0 ≤ l ≤ 23	
Reflections collected	96254	
Independent reflections	7649 [R(int) = 0.534]	
Completeness to theta = 25.214°	99.5 %	
Absorption correction	Empirical	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	7649 / 100 / 432	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	2.240	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.2602, wR2 = 0.5974	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.3296, wR2 = 0.6304	
Largest diff. peak and hole	2.190 and -1.519 e.Å ⁻³	

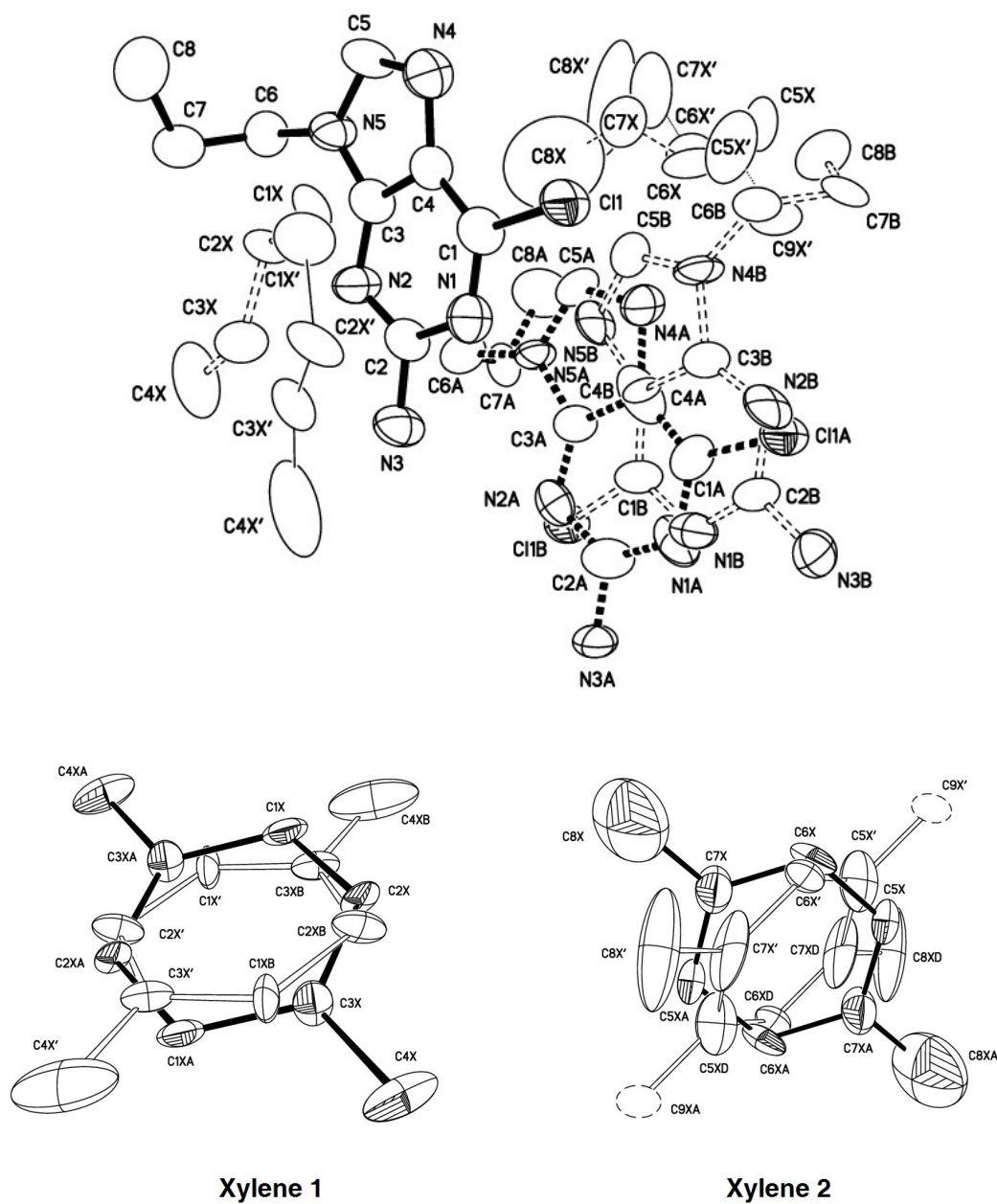
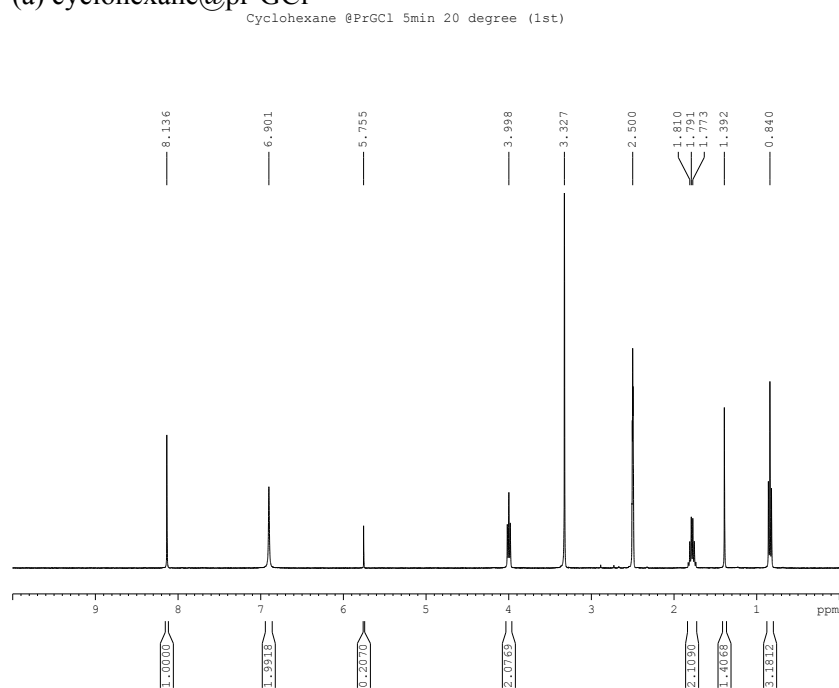


Figure S14. ORTEP view of *p*-xylene@pr-GCl molecules in an asymmetric unit is displayed at 50% probability level. One of two pr-GCl molecules is disordered over two sites with an equal probability. At the bottom, two independent and disorder *p*-xylene molecules are drawn separately at 20% probability level.

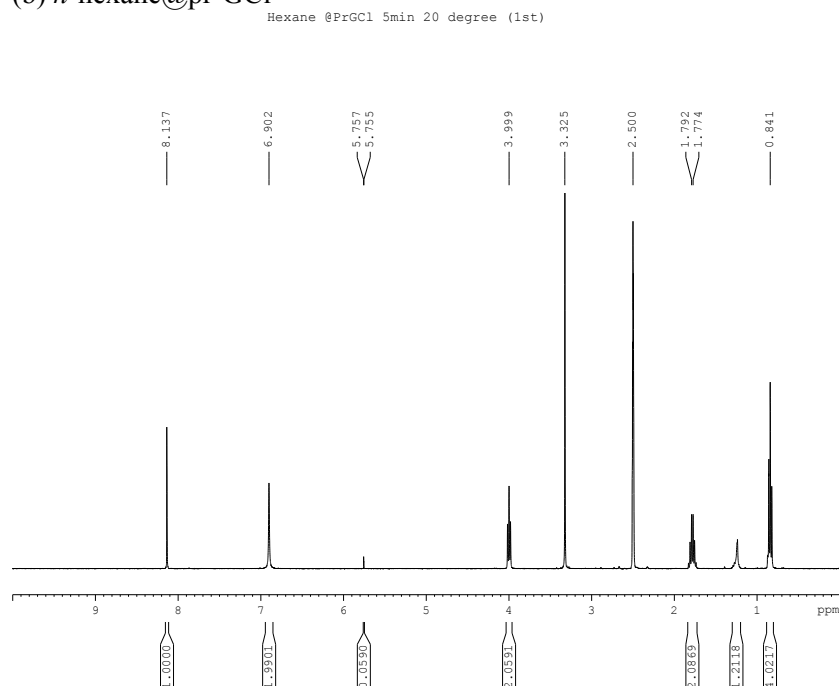
4. NMR Spectra for the Guest-Included pr-GCl Crystals

Figure S15. ^1H -NMR spectra for the guest-included pr-GCl crystals: guest = (a) cyclohexane, (b) *n*-hexane, (c) isooctane, (d) benzene, (e) *o*-xylene, (f) *m*-xylene, and (g) *p*-xylene. Only the NMR spectra for the crystals immersed in each solvent for 5 min are shown for simplicity.

(a) cyclohexane@pr-GCl

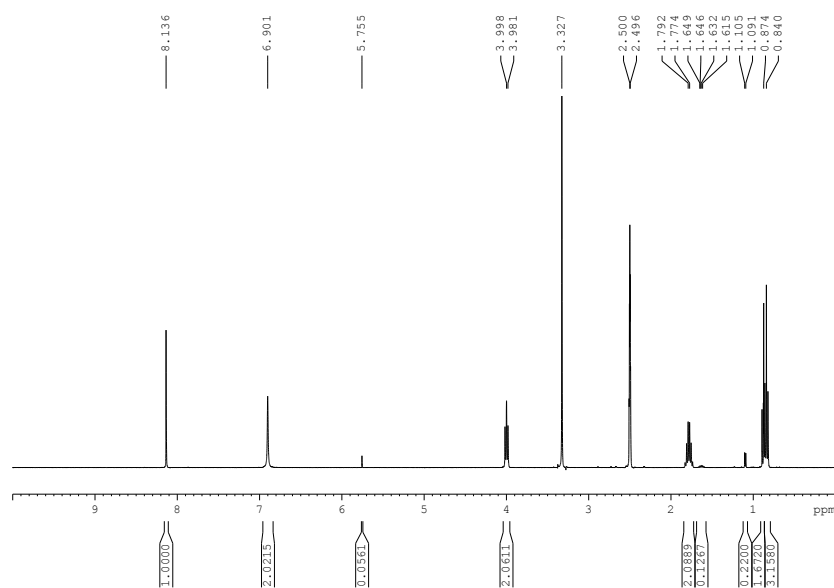


(b) *n*-hexane@pr-GCl



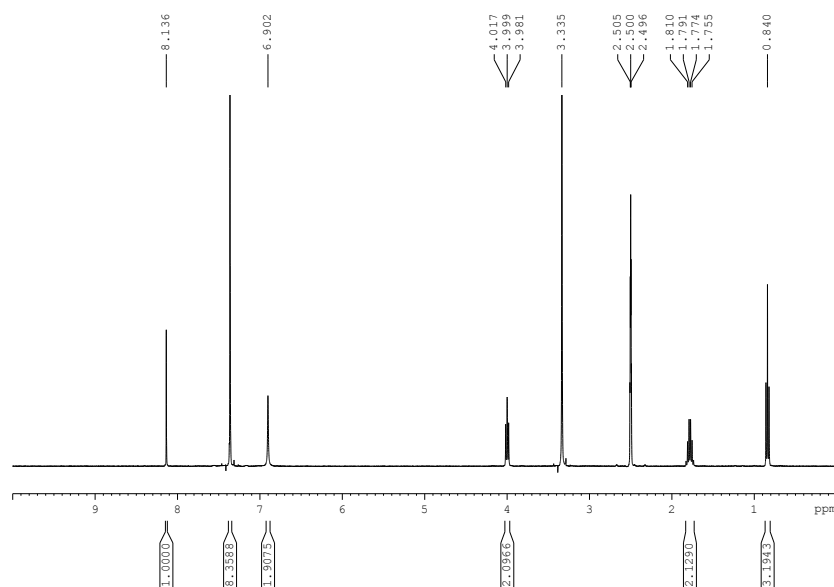
(c) isooctane@pr-GCl

Isooctane @PrGCl 5min 20 degree (1st)



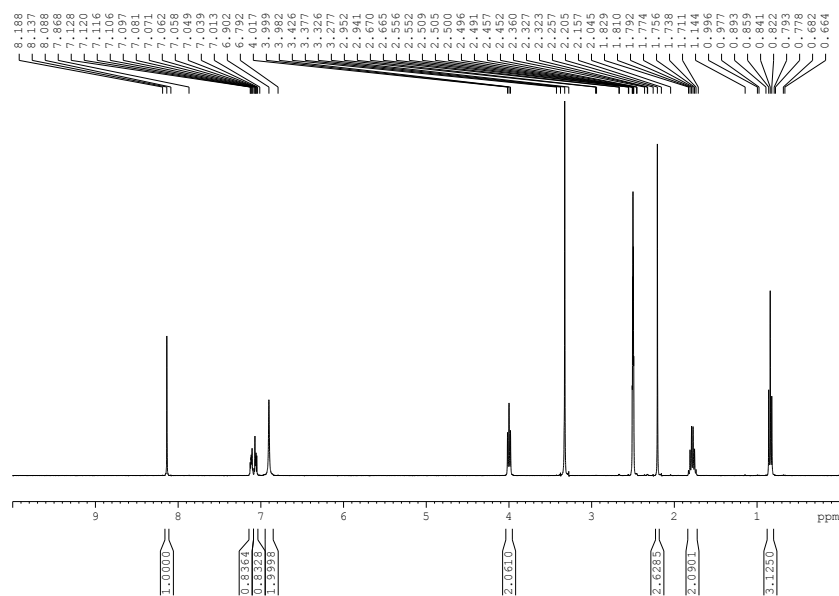
(d) benzene@pr-GCl

Benzene @PrGCl 5min 20 degree (2nd)



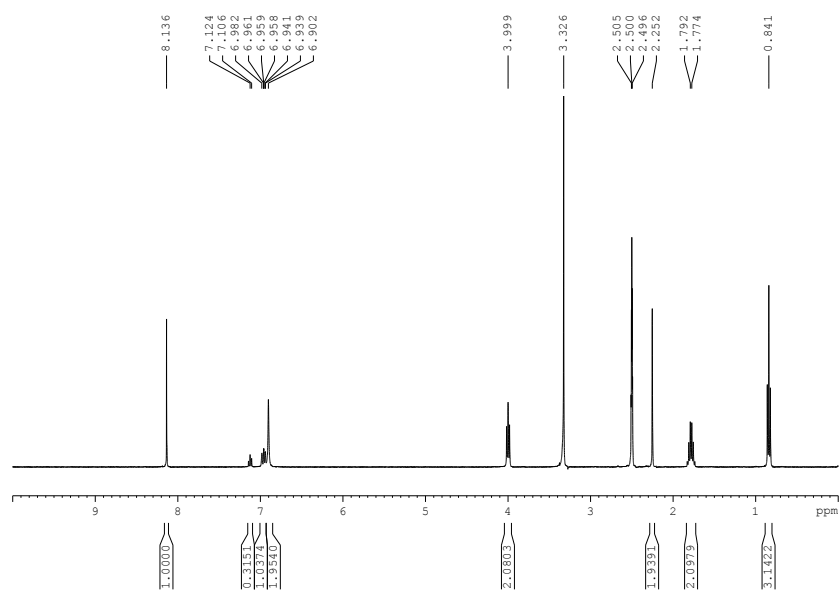
(e) *o*-xylene@pr-GCl

o-xylene @PrGCl 5min 20 degree (1st)

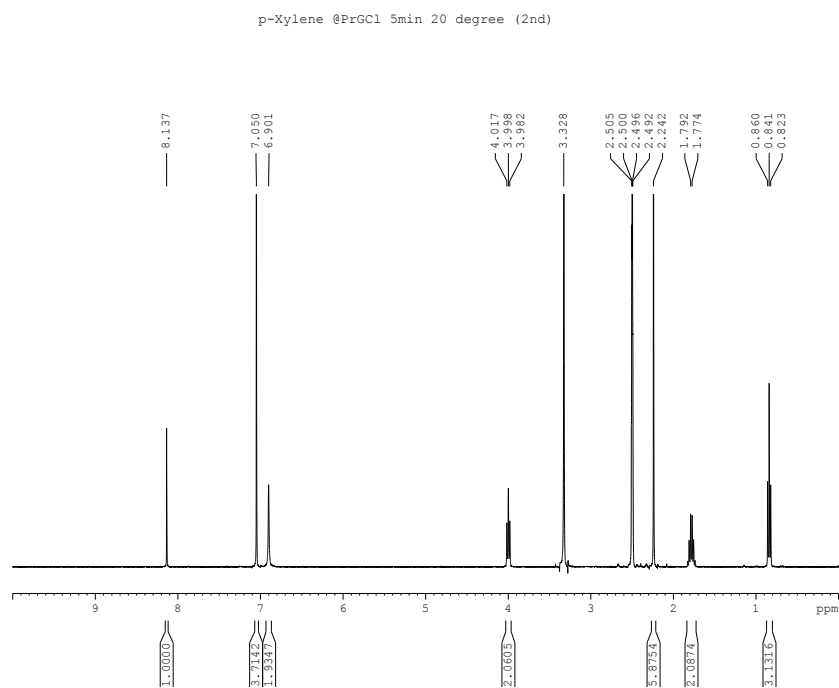


(f) *m*-xylene@pr-GCl

m-xylene @PrGCl 5min 20 degree (1st)



(g) *p*-xylene@pr-GCl



5. PXRD Patterns

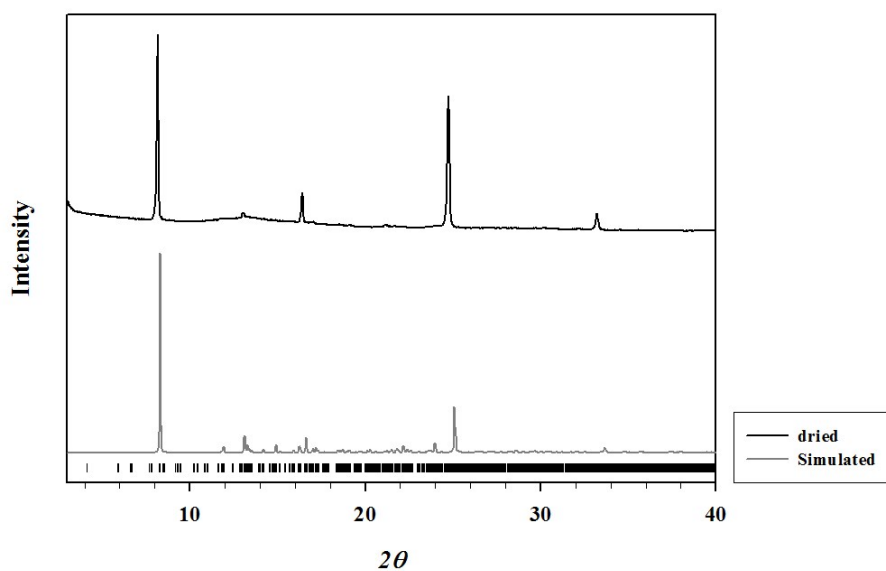
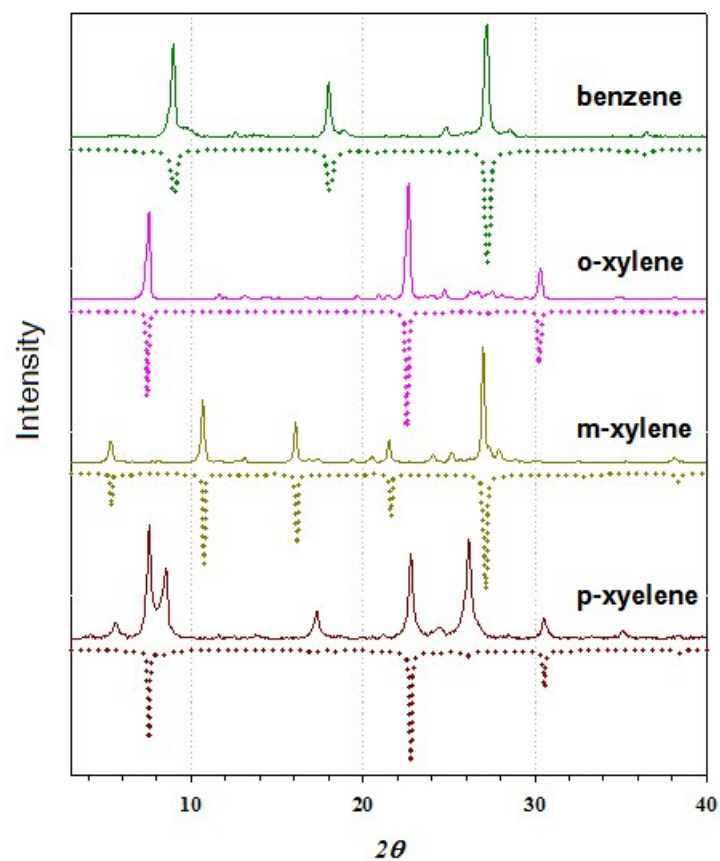


Figure S16. (Top) Comparison of the PXRD patterns measured for the pr-GCl crystals immersed in solvent (solid line) and those for the recrystallized pr-GCl in solvent (dotted and inverted lines). It is not certain why *p*-xylene gives different PXRD patterns for the samples prepared differently. **(Bottom)** Comparison of the measured PXRD pattern for dried pt-GCl crystals with the simulated one generated using a crystal structure.