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Synthesis of Hydroxylated Azacalix[1]arene[3]pyridines from Hydrolysis of High Valent Arylcopper Complexes and Conversion to A Double Azacalix[1]arene[3]pyridine Host Molecule

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1. General Information

The ¹H and ¹³C spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with either tetramethylsilane or the residual solvent resonance used as an internal standard. Infrared spectra were recorded using a FT-IR spectrometer with KBr discs in the 4000-400 cm⁻¹ region. Melting points are uncorrected. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (100-200 mesh or 200-300 mesh).

2. General procedure for the reaction of arylcopper(II) complexes 2a-f with KOH: synthesis of hydroxylated azacalix[1]arene[3]pyridines 4a-f.

To a solution of arylcopper(II) complexes **2a-f** (0.2 mmol) in DMSO (15 mL) was added an aqueous solution of KOH (1.6 M, 0.5 mL) while stirring. After reaction at ambient temperature for 1 h, the mixture was poured into a mixed solution of a saturated aqueous solution of EDTA (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), and extracted with DCM (3×75 mL). The combined organic layer was washed again with brine (2×100 mL), dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After removal of solvent, the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (100-200 mesh) using a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (5 : 1) as mobile phase to give pure products **4a-f** in 92% - 99% yields.

4a (87 mg, 99%): white solid; mp 206°C, (lit. 207-208°C^[1]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.44 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.70-6.67 (m, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.12-6.08 (m, 4H), 3.26 (s, 6H), 3.14 (s, 6H). R_f = 0.29 (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1).

4b (83mg, 92%): white solid; mp 183°C, (lit. 183-185°C^[2]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.59-6.57 (m, 4H), 6.11-6.06 (m, 4H), 5.39 (s, 1H), 3.25 (s, 6H), 3.12 (s, 6H), 2.19 (s, 3H); IR (KBr) v 2895, 1579, 1472, 1418, 1156, 769 cm⁻¹. R_f = 0.34 (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1). **4c** (87mg, 93%): white solid; mp 182°C, (lit. 181-182°C^[2]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.38 (s, 2H), 6.12-6.07 (m, 4H), 5.03 (br, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 6H), 3.13 (s, 6H); IR(KBr)v 2895, 1579, 1471, 1360, 1155, 769 cm⁻¹. R_f = 0.32 (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1).

4d (92mg, 99%): white solid; mp 286°C,(lit. 286-287°C^[2]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.16-6.10 (m, 4H), 3.25 (s, 6H), 3.12 (s, 6H); IR(KBr)v 2895, 2222, 1577, 1473, 1420, 1156 cm⁻¹. R_f = 0.33 (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1).

4e (91mg, 96%): white solid; mp 201 °C, (lit. 200-201 °C^[2]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.39 (m, 3H), 6.77 (s, 2H), 6.63 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (s, 6H), 3.11 (s, 6H); IR(KBr)v

1893, 1576, 1472, 1365, 1155, 769 cm⁻¹. $R_f = 0.34$ (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1).

4f (90mg, 95%): white solid; mp 186°C, (lit. 184-185°C ^[2]); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (s, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.13-6.05 (m, 4H), 5.57(br, 0.5H), 3.25 (m, 6H), 3.12-3.11 (m, 6H); IR(KBr)v 1577, 1473, 1277, 1153, 901, 768 cm⁻¹. R_f = 0.35 (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 3 : 1).

3. Synthesis of 5

Method A. To a mixture of **4a** (87 mg, 0.2 mmol) and CuCl₂·2H₂O (6.8 mg, 0.04 mmol) in CH₃CN (10 mL) was added with TMEDA (12 L, 0.08 mmol). After reaction at room temperature for 24 h, the resulting mixture was poured into a mixed solution of a saturated aqueous solution of EDTA (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), and extracted with DCM (3×75 mL). The combined organic layer was washed consecutively with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrosulfite (100 mL) and brine (2×100 mL), dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After removal of solvent, the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (100- 200 mesh) using a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (1 : 2) as mobile phase to give pure product **5** (61 mg, 70%).

Method B. To a solution of arylcopper(II) complex 2a (117 mg, 0.2 mmol) in DMSO (15 mL) was added an aqueous solution of KOH (1.6 M, 0.5 mL) while stirring. After reaction at ambient temperature for 1 h, an aqueous solution of HCl (2 M, 0.5 mL), CH₃CN (30 mL) and TMEDA (120 L, 0.8 mmol) was added consecutively. The resulting mixture was kept stirring for another 24 h, and then was poured into a mixed solution of a saturated aqueous solution of EDTA (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), and extracted with DCM (3 \times 125 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrosulfite (100 mL) and then with brine (2 \times 100 mL), dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After removal of solvent, the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column (100- 200 mesh) using a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (1:2) as mobile phase to give pure product 5 (60 mg, 68%) as while solid: mp >300 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$ δ 7.46 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (s, 4H), 6.53 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 6.13 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 6. 8.6 Hz, 4H), 5.55 (s, 2H), 3.25 (s, 12H), 3.21 (s, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 159.0, 148.8, 139.2, 137.4, 135.7, 132.5, 124.3, 119.7, 96.5, 95.6, 38.5, 36.4; IR (KBr) v 3454, 2901, 1575, 1472, 1361, 1154 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI-ion trap) calcd for $C_{50}H_{48}N_{14}O_2$: [M+H]⁺ 877.4163. Found: 877.4140. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{50}H_{48}N_{14}O_2 \cdot H_2O$: C, 67.02; H, 5.74; N, 21.88. Found: C, 67.15; H, 5.60; N, 21.79. $R_f = 0.28$ (Petroleum Ether (60 – 90 °C) : Ethyl Acetate = 1 : 1). A high quality single crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction

analysis was obtained by the diffusion of vapor of a mixture of *n*-pentane and *n*-hexane into a solution of **5** in DCM at room temperature.

4. Preparation of Single Crystals of Host-Guest Complexes.

Single crystals of the complexes between **5** and propane-1,3-diamine and butane-1,4-diamine were cultivated by evaporation of the solvent of a solution of **5** and an equimolar 1,3-diamine and butane-1,4-diamine in a mixture of DCM and n-heptane.

5. Solvent Effect on the Hydrolysis of Arylcopper(II) Complex 2a

Table S1. Solvent Effect on the Hydrolysis of Arylcopper(II) Complex 2a^a



entry	Solvent	time	Yield of 4a (%)
1	DMSO	30 min	>99
2	DMF	30 min	95
3	Methanol : $DCM = 1 : 1$	120 h	N.R. ^b
4	Acetonitrile	120 h	N.R. ^b
5	sulfolane	120h	Trace

^{*a*} The reaction was conducted by mixing a solution of arylcopper(II) complexes 2a (0.2 mmol) in DMSO (15 mL) with an aqueous solution of KOH (1.6 M, 0.5 mL). ^{*b*} No reaction.

6. Reaction of Arylcopper(III) Complex 3 with KOH

Table S2. Reaction of Arylcopper(III) Complex 3 with KOH



entry	Kon (equit)	1 Iciu 4 (70)	
1	1	0	
2	2	32	
3	3	64	
4	4	59-64 ^a	
5	10	58	

^a A few experiments were performed, and chemical yields were in the range of 59% - 64%.

7. Effect of Additive on the Reaction of Arylcopper(II) Complex 2a

Table S3. Effect of Additive on the Reaction of Arylcopper(II) Complex 2a



entry	additive	Equiv	Yield of 4a (%)
1	-	-	>99
2	TEMPO	1	97
3	TEMPO	10	87
4	NHPI	2	96
5	H_2O_2	2	97

8. Screening of the Conditions for the Synthesis of 5

Table S4. Screening of the Conditions for the Synthesis of 5



E	Oxidant	Equiv of	T tanan da	C a lavaar 4	T	Time	Yield of 5(%)
Entry		Oxidant	Ligand"	Solvent	1 emperature	Time	
1	FeCl ₃	2	-	Ethanol	rt	24h	N.R. ^b
2	FeCl ₃	2	-	Ethanol	50°C	24h	N.R. ^b
3	FeCl ₃	2	-	Ethanol	Reflux	24h	N.R. ^b
4	FeCl ₃	2	1,10- Phenanthroline	Ethanol	Reflux	24h	N.R. ^b
5	FeCl ₃	2	-	Acetonitrile	Reflux	24h	N.R. ^b
6	FeCl ₃	4	-	Acetonitrile	Reflux	24h	N.R. ^b
7	FeCl ₃	4	1,10- Phenanthroline	Acetonitrile	Reflux	24h	N.R. ^b
8	$CuCl_2$	2	TMDEA	DCE	Reflux	24h	P.M. ^{<i>c</i>}
9	CuCl ₂	2	TMEDA	Ethanol	Reflux	24h	P.M. ^{<i>c</i>}
10	CuCl ₂	2	TMEDA	Acetonitrile	Reflux	24h	P.M. ^{<i>c</i>}
11	$CuCl_2$	2	TMEDA	Acetonitrile	rt	24h	80
12	CuCl ₂	1	TMEDA	Acetonitrile	rt	24h	73
13	CuCl ₂	0.2	TMEDA	Acetonitrile	rt	24h	70

^a The ratio of oxidant over ligand is 1 to 2. ^b No Reaction. ^c A mixture of very polar and unseparable by-products.

9. ¹H-NMR Titration of 5 with Butane-1,4-diamine



Figure S1. ¹H-NMR Titration of 5 with Butane-1,4-diamine

Condition: Host 5 (0 – 3 equiv) was added gradually into the CDCl₃ solution of butane-1,4-diamine (1.0 mM) at 20 $^{\circ}$ C.

10. ¹H-NMR Titration of 4a with Butane-1,4-diamine



Figure S2. ¹H-NMR Titration of 4a with Butane-1,4-diamine

Condition: Host **4a** (0 – 6 equiv) was added gradually into the CDCl₃ solution of butane-1,4-diamine (1.0 mM) at 20 $^{\circ}$ C.

11. Reference

[1] B. Yao, D.-X. Wang, Z.-T. Huang and M.-X. Wang, Chem. Commun., 2009, 2899.

[2] H. Zhang, L. Zhao, D.-X. Wang and M.-X. Wang, Org. Lett., 2013, 15, 3836.

12.	Crystal	data a	and s	tructure	refinement	t for	X-ray	molecu	lar structures

Identification code	5	5.Propane-1,3-diamine	5 ·Butane-1,4-diamine
		(5 ·C3H10N2)	(5 ·C4H12N2)
Empirical formula	Empirical formula C50 H52 N14 O4		C58H62N12O2
Formula weight	913.05	1051.26	965.18
Temperature	173.1500 K	173.1500 K	150.00(10) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	0.71073 Å	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	triclinic
Space group	P 1 21/c 1	C 1 2/c 1	P-1
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.842(2) Å b = 21.609(4) Å c = 25.234(5) Å α = 90°. β = 91.32(3)°. γ = 90°.	a = 28.402(6) Å b = 9.816(2) Å c = 18.722(4) Å α = 90°. β = 90.70(3)°. γ = 90°.	a = 9.6636(3) Å b = 15.1098(6) Å c = 18.1939(7) Å α = 69.768(4)°. β = 84.466(3)°. γ = 84.513(3)°.
Volume	5365.0(19) Å3	5219.2(18) Å3	2475.53(18)
Z	4	4	2
Density (calculated)	1.130 Mg/m3	1.338 Mg/m3	1.2948 Mg/m3
Absorption coefficient	0.075 mm-1	0.173 mm-1	0.084 mm-1
F(000)	1928	2219	1024.4
Crystal size	0.37 x 0.05 x 0.04 mm3	0.279 x 0.183 x 0.112 mm3	0.3 imes 0.2 imes 0.1
Theta range for data collection	1.614 to 25.199°.	1.434 to 27.500°.	6.56 to 58.9
Index ranges	-11<=h<=11, - 25<=k<=25, -30<=l<=29	-36<=h<=22, - 11<=k<=12, -24<=l<=24	$-12 \le h \le 12, -19 \le k \le 20,$ $-24 \le 1 \le 24$

Reflections collected	37182	18221	21677	
Independent reflections	9650 [R(int) = 0.0675]	5976 [R(int) = 0.0413]	11520 [Rint = 0.0259, Rsigma = 0.0499]	
Completeness to theta = 25.199°	99.90%	99.60%	99.75%	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	Semi-empirical from equivalents	multi-scan	
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.7660	1.00000 and 0.78949	1.00000 and 0.85030	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F2	Full-matrix least-squares on F2	Full-matrix least-squares on F2	
Data / restraints / parameters	9650 / 0 / 623	5976 / 0 / 386	11520/0/665	
Goodness-of-fit on F2	1.208	1.088	1.041	
Final R indices	R1 = 0.0942, wR2 =	R1 = 0.0805, wR2 =	R1 = 0.0575, wR2 =	
[I>2sigma(I)]	0.2041	0.2196	0.1283	
Dindiana (all data)	R1 = 0.1092, wR2 =	R1 = 0.0870, wR2 =	R1 = 0.0858, wR2 =	
K indices (an data)	0.2128	0.2259	0.1452	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.200 and -0.202 e.Å-3	1.921 and -0.489 e.Å-3	1.53 and -0.75 e. Å-3	
CCDC No.	1513028	1513029	1513032	

13. Copies of NMR Spectra















