

Supplementary information for:

Synthesis and study of a new diamidodipyrromethane macrocycle.  
An anion receptor with a high sulfate-to-nitrate binding selectivity.

Jonathan L. Sessler,<sup>\*a</sup> Evgeny Katayev,<sup>a,b</sup> G. Dan Pantos,<sup>a</sup> and Yuri A. Ustynyuk<sup>\*b</sup>  
<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry and Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology, 1 University Station, A5300, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712-0165, USA. Fax: +1 512 4717550; Tel: +1 512 4715009;  
E-mail: sessler@mail.utexas.edu  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, 119899 Moscow, Russian Federation. Fax: +7 (095) 939 457;  
E-mail yust@nmr.chem.msu.su

## SYNTHESIS

**General:** All solvents were of reagent grade quality and purchased commercially. All starting materials were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used without further purification. NMR spectra used in the characterization of products were recorded on Varian INOVA 500, Varian Mercury 400 or Varian UNITY+ 300 instruments. The NMR spectra were referenced to solvent and the spectroscopic solvents were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories. All high-resolution (HR) chemical ionization (CI) mass spectra were recorded on a VG ZAB-2E instrument. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlabs, Inc., Atlanta, GA, and are reported as percentages. TLC analyses were carried out using Baker-flex Silica gel IB-F sheets. Column chromatography was performed on Whatman silica gel 60Å (230 – 400 mesh). bis(2-aminophenyl)pyridine-2,6-dicarboxamide<sup>1</sup> **3** and diformyl dimethyldipyrrolmethane<sup>2</sup> **4** were prepared according to literature procedures.

**Synthesis of macrocycle 1.** Bis(2-aminophenyl)pyridine-2,6-dicarboxamide **3** (100 mg; 0.288 mmol), diformyl dimethyldipyrrolmethane **4** (66.4 mg; 0.288 mmol), and TFA (82 mg; 0.72 mmol) were mixed in 50 ml of dry MeOH. The mixture was heated at reflux under Ar for 15 min. At this point, 2 ml of Et<sub>3</sub>N was added to the solution, and the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. The volatile components were removed at 40<sup>0</sup> C under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The resulting ethyl acetate solution was passed through a small plug of alumina (to get remove the presumed TFA\*Et<sub>3</sub>N) and evaporated to dryness. The residue produced in this way was dissolved in 9 ml of CHCl<sub>3</sub>, layered with 3 ml of Et<sub>2</sub>O and put in a refrigerator overnight. The precipitate that results was filtered off to yield the desired product, while evaporation of the filtrate yielded addition material. The total yield of free receptor **1** obtained in this was 140 mg (90%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ (ppm) = 1.69 (s, 6H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.16 (d, 2H, pyrrole H), 6.62 (d, 2H, pyrrole H), 7.08 (m, 2H, phenyl-CH), 7.23 (m, 4H, phenyl-CH), 7.67 (m, 2H, phenyl-CH), 8.06 (t, 1H, pyridine-CH), 8.19 (s, 2H, N=CH), 8.40 (d, 2H, pyridine-CH), 9.77 (br s, 2H, pyrrole-NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ (ppm) = 30.89, 35.77,

106.82, 118.79, 119.42, 125.76, 126.09, 127.00, 127.24, 129.64, 130.44, 138.81, 144.86, 145.43, 149.69, 151.10, 163.71. HRMS ( $\text{Cl}^+$ ): calcd for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_7\text{O}_2$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  542.2304; found  $m/z$ : 542.2299. Anal. calcd for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ : C: 68.68; H: 5.22; N: 17.52; found C: 68.32; H: 5.16; N: 17.25.

## ANION BINDING STUDIES

### UV-Vis Anion Recognition Study:

Stock solutions of the host molecule being studied were made up in acetonitrile with the final concentrations being between  $1.750 \times 10^{-5}$  M and  $2.215 \times 10^{-5}$  M. The host was synthesized using the procedure described in the Experimental Section. For instance, 1.2 mg of receptor **1** were dissolved in 10 mL of acetonitrile (spectrophotometric grade) yielding a  $2.215 \times 10^{-4}$  M stock solution. This first stock solution was then diluted 10 times to give the titration stock solution with a concentration of  $2.215 \times 10^{-5}$ .

Stock solutions of the guest were prepared by dissolving 10 - 100 equivalents of tetrabutylammonium salts of the anions used in this study in 1.5 - 2.5 ml of stock solution of the host, prepared as described above. Making up the anion source solutions in this way allowed the binding studies to be carried out without having to make mathematical corrections to account for the changes in host concentration.

The general procedure for the UV-Vis binding studies involved making sequential additions of titrant (anionic guest) using Hamilton® pipettes to a 2 mL aliquot of the host stock solution in the spectrometric cell. The data was then collated and combined to produce plots that showed the changes in host spectral features as a function of changes in the concentration of the guest.

### Calculations of Equilibrium Constants, $K_a$ :

Equilibrium constants were calculated using equation 4.5 of Connors<sup>3</sup> where  $[\text{L}] = [\text{anion}]$ . The resulting equation, of the form,  $y = B \times K_a \times x / (1 + K_a \times x)$ , was computer fit using Origin version 7.0, where  $x = [\text{anion}]$ ,  $y = \Delta A$ ,  $B = \Delta \epsilon \times b$ ,  $K_a$  = the equilibrium constant. The change in absorbance,  $\Delta A$ , was calculated at a  $\lambda$  value where the spectral change was maximal.

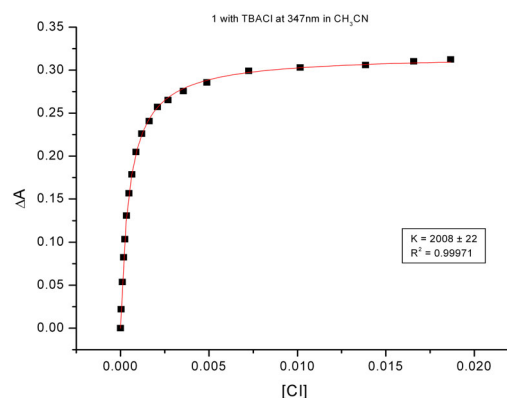
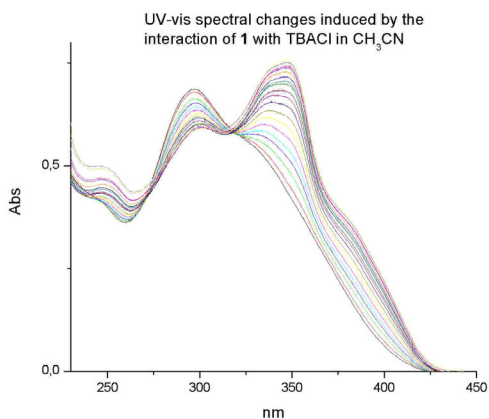
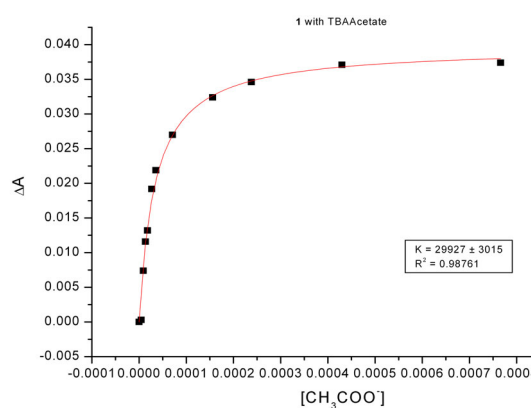
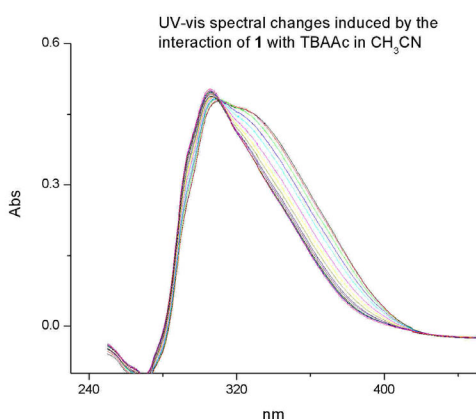
### Job Plot Construction:

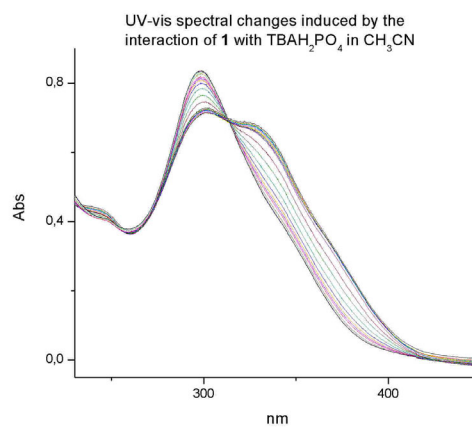
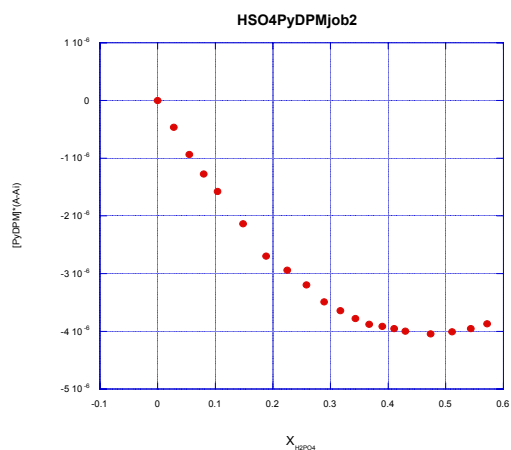
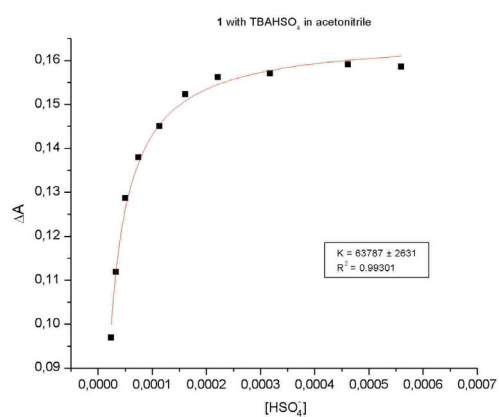
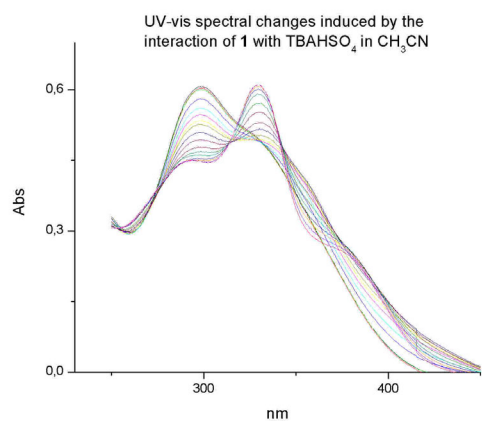
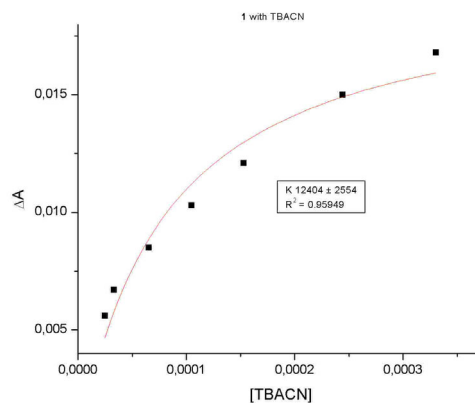
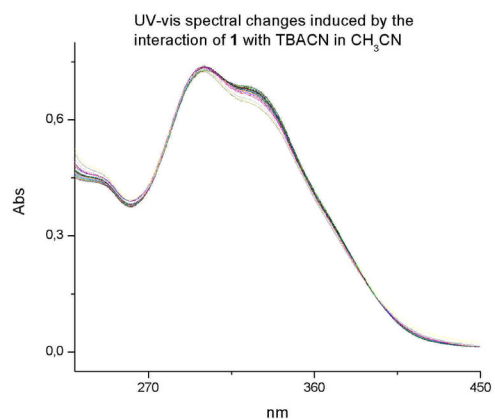
A stock solution of the host was prepared as described for the  $K_a$  determination experiments. The guest stock solution was prepared by dissolving 1 - 2 equivalents of the tetrabutylammonium salts of the studied anions in the same solvent (acetonitrile) as the one used for the host stock solution.

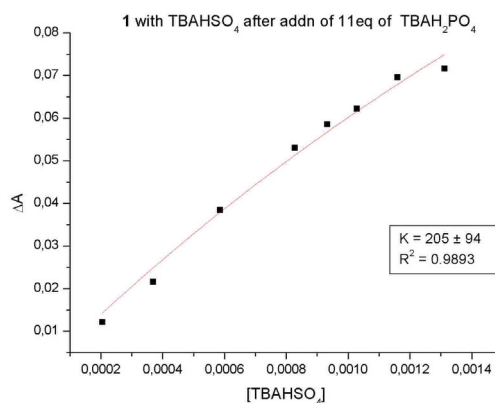
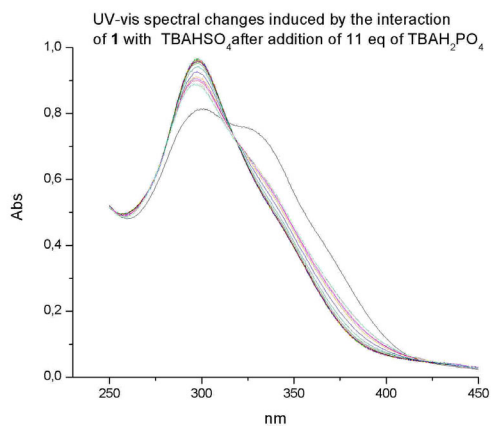
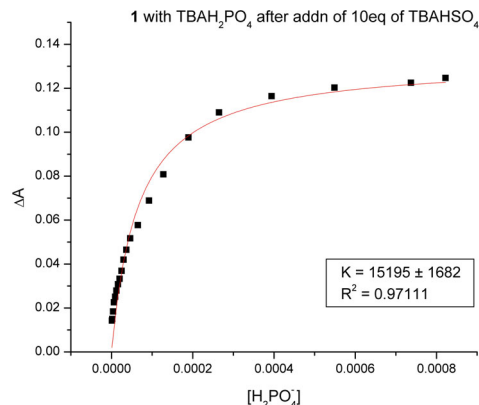
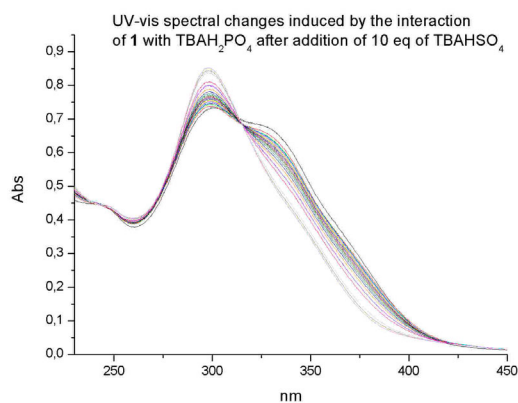
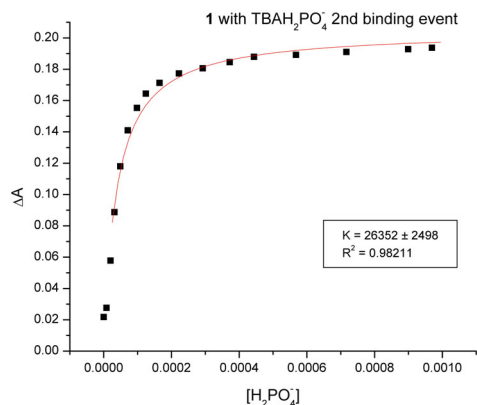
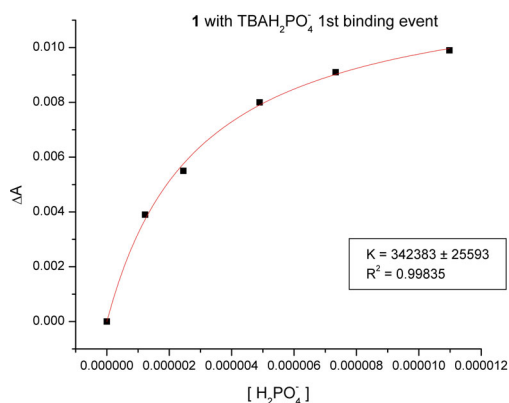
The general procedure for the UV-Vis Job titrations involved making sequential additions of titrant (anionic guest) using Hamilton® pipettes to a 1.5 ml aliquot of the host stock solution in a spectrometric cell. The data was then collated and combined to produce data files from which so-called Job plots could be constructed. These latter were

produced as described by Connors<sup>4</sup>, namely by plotting the molar fraction of guest ( $X_G$ ) as a function of  $[\text{host}] \times \Delta A$ . The plots themselves were generated using Kaleidagraph software version 3.5.2. The change in absorbance,  $\Delta A$ , was calculated at a  $\lambda$  value where the spectral change was maximal. In accord with accepted practice, the maxima of the resulting graph was considered indicative of the stoichiometry of the host:guest complex, namely a maximum where  $X_G = 0.5$  was considered indicative of a 1:1 host:guest complex stoichiometry.

Representative plots and curve fits are given below.





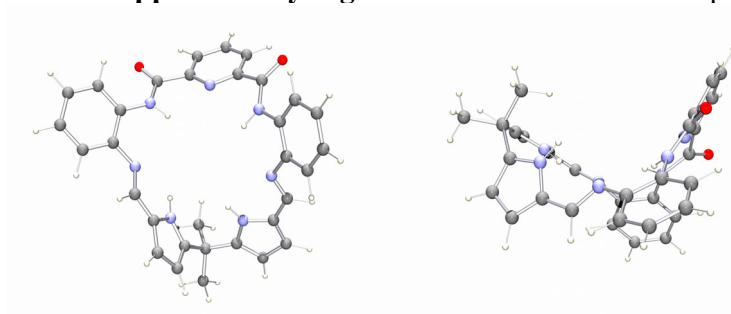


## Molecular Modeling

Molecular modeling calculations were performed using the DFT program “PRIRODA” developed by Dmitri Laikov.<sup>5,6</sup> PBE functional that includes the electron density gradient was used. The TZ2p\_atomic basis sets of grouped Gaussian functions were used to solve the Kohn—Sham equations. The criterion for convergence was a difference in energy between two sequential structures below 0.01 kcal/mol/Angstrom. The host-guest model structures were generated by combining a preoptimized structure of the receptor with a

preoptimized structure of the anion, followed by simultaneous optimization of the proposed structures. Searches for the relevant global minima were performed by calculating different anion-to-receptor coordination modes. Various stationary points on the potential energy surface (PES) were determined from analytical calculations of the second energy derivatives (Hessian matrixes).

**Supplementary Figure 1. Structure of free receptor 1.**



**Atomic Coordinates:**

6	-0.65727812	3.78984363	0.59743480
6	0.14365279	4.85099838	1.03226808
6	1.43745549	4.66169535	0.49857911
6	1.41351613	3.48318669	-0.25608585
7	0.13517086	2.97246911	-0.16367462
6	-3.21052069	1.35670822	-2.00865899
6	-3.44986769	2.61597132	-2.57025350
6	-3.12911929	3.58469265	-1.59613820
6	-2.69877786	2.91476730	-0.44564424
7	-2.74845952	1.57179416	-0.72332647
6	-2.88369388	4.72778395	1.26981232
6	-3.41466575	0.03410706	-2.51550293
7	-3.10983327	-1.00963360	-1.80395583
6	-3.52083294	-2.28439984	-2.20604352
6	2.42948478	2.85630753	-1.04506791
7	2.24496891	1.71497726	-1.63710045
6	-2.78441196	-3.40680956	-1.74292592
6	-3.23400421	-4.70426228	-2.02810576
6	-4.39470528	-4.90277846	-2.77307005
6	-5.12768136	-3.80567077	-3.23823215
6	-4.69467139	-2.51433890	-2.95391731
6	3.24036384	1.23979155	-2.50182765
6	3.92064477	2.07334639	-3.40847319

Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications  
This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2004

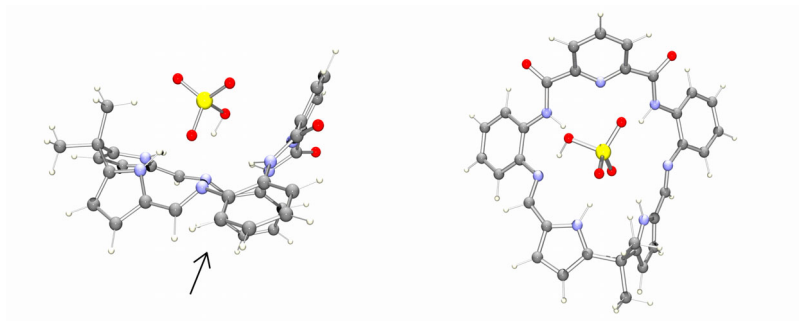
6	4.90227394	1.56153071	-4.25520363
6	5.21825691	0.20068709	-4.20880095
6	4.54212347	-0.65015213	-3.33370901
6	3.54447294	-0.14704905	-2.48839370
7	2.82756866	-0.97525494	-1.60140324
7	-1.58323771	-3.19136361	-1.03520720
6	3.34896965	-2.04387560	-0.91613499
6	-1.09800746	-3.99112052	-0.03128630
8	-1.70721768	-4.94039215	0.46574029
6	0.31241442	-3.67145593	0.42347984
7	1.08236069	-2.84973277	-0.31818279
6	2.38861985	-2.77539491	-0.00099266
6	2.95047141	-3.44113357	1.09843674
6	2.12214063	-4.20970250	1.91117356
6	0.78379975	-4.35381357	1.55170440
8	4.51497525	-2.43295743	-1.00610511
1	-0.18003067	5.67253094	1.66138031
1	2.30203885	5.30298257	0.63675735
1	-0.17253756	2.16511982	-0.69885974
1	-2.56978588	0.80048558	-0.08647857
1	-3.85462874	-0.03789433	-3.52365438
1	3.38518013	3.40051667	-1.12180512
1	-2.66757653	-5.55227635	-1.65273615
1	-4.73202700	-5.91831278	-2.98043166
1	-6.04994018	-3.95740748	-3.79980448
1	-5.30109183	-1.66126591	-3.25896531
1	3.64354562	3.12702697	-3.45888438
1	5.41307839	2.22234285	-4.95607714
1	5.98518393	-0.20827473	-4.86657142
1	-3.94350504	4.49291992	1.43228022
1	1.91623604	-0.62540793	-1.30728203
1	-2.81350378	5.51327126	0.50742393
6	-2.22186764	2.41225079	1.98790730
1	-3.82041277	2.79680951	-3.57408945
1	-1.02417693	-2.37316438	-1.26994764
6	-2.11991297	3.45730023	0.84902634
1	-3.26806455	2.12067759	2.15895806

1 4.02117765 -3.35126596 1.27231506  
1 2.52074966 -4.71900266 2.78907769  
1 -1.82561257 2.84106931 2.91711657  
1 -3.18643154 4.66105974 -1.71414630  
1 0.09464455 -4.99956824 2.09285589  
1 -2.47447139 5.12546700 2.20805728  
1 -1.63235664 1.50892135 1.77629564  
1 4.78697079 -1.70778451 -3.28932894

**Table 1.** Calculated thermochemical data for free receptor **1** (kcal/mol)

<b>E</b>	-1109386.76
<b>E0</b>	-1109059.65
<b>G</b>	-1109101.92
<b>H</b>	-1109037.09
<b>S</b>	217.45

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Structure of **1**\*HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>.



**Atomic Coordinates:**

6 -0.78555760 4.10926869 1.36289164  
6 -0.06631106 5.31740969 1.34638811  
6 1.23104884 5.02999396 0.89471736  
6 1.28921529 3.64899330 0.62763118  
7 0.04664790 3.12167858 0.92393606  
6 -3.42794137 1.40683341 -0.80686297  
6 -3.95588644 2.57911815 -1.36995593  
6 -3.63485328 3.64337986 -0.50937117  
6 -2.90428261 3.11575192 0.56550942  
7 -2.80677637 1.76226523 0.37590650



Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications  
This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2004

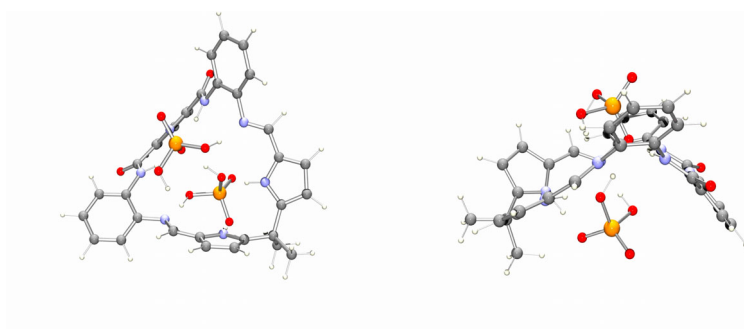
6	-2.95810601	5.19767067	1.93932829
6	-3.58077268	0.07815176	-1.31074215
7	-3.18451266	-1.00714560	-0.71676279
6	-3.59745225	-2.23803122	-1.23733508
6	2.36426252	2.96427283	-0.00778996
7	2.37580455	1.70651603	-0.36743236
6	-2.79944096	-3.39305132	-0.99235669
6	-3.22533125	-4.64047656	-1.48306255
6	-4.42648061	-4.76629303	-2.17909937
6	-5.23790802	-3.64787399	-2.38837474
6	-4.82214127	-2.40489923	-1.91973307
6	3.38970676	1.28116900	-1.24182652
6	4.04842110	2.16469167	-2.12553866
6	5.05993122	1.73325502	-2.97871238
6	5.42709312	0.38460309	-2.98772640
6	4.75545671	-0.52443827	-2.17320391
6	3.72433457	-0.10393567	-1.31544661
7	3.00076467	-1.03144338	-0.55091223
7	-1.58082609	-3.25090623	-0.30316172
6	3.49037739	-2.20726802	-0.03369454
6	-0.96743094	-4.25010166	0.41904751
8	-1.44909003	-5.37497748	0.59655946
6	0.40742519	-3.95347940	0.97505974
7	1.21636054	-3.09077678	0.33686595
6	2.49474354	-3.03105669	0.75055685
6	2.99283970	-3.76646143	1.83304073
6	2.11986092	-4.59249690	2.53489946
6	0.81056142	-4.71301918	2.08148100
8	4.65019479	-2.61037020	-0.17133175
6	-2.34676759	3.03307381	3.03569516
6	-2.24367179	3.84921798	1.72437728
1	-0.45606410	6.29148423	1.61942112
1	2.04490808	5.73152233	0.73690134
1	-0.16500209	2.09606006	0.96535732
1	-4.53135952	2.62558960	-2.28968331
1	-3.90062469	4.68591966	-0.64278343
1	-2.19876113	1.11957720	0.91429337

1 -4.01824583 5.02504631 2.16673894  
1 -2.89217793 5.84820756 1.05746339  
1 -2.50856410 5.72755395 2.78994772  
1 -4.10681426 0.04054802 -2.28240092  
1 3.22436310 3.61903289 -0.22725748  
1 -2.60942761 -5.51264377 -1.28945320  
1 -4.73515436 -5.74906586 -2.53802594  
1 -6.20000267 -3.74589293 -2.89391332  
1 -5.47656491 -1.54040452 -2.03267628  
1 3.73005247 3.20634131 -2.16055360  
1 5.54466518 2.44480672 -3.64897850  
1 6.21594286 0.02942191 -3.65191630  
1 5.01811689 -1.57815169 -2.18471241  
1 2.09974964 -0.72714998 -0.17912128  
1 -1.22848301 -2.29911462 -0.18313316  
1 4.04448174 -3.66997274 2.09653742  
1 2.46006972 -5.14799863 3.40971764  
1 0.09070457 -5.38200997 2.54825675  
1 -3.40200523 2.82082493 3.26099310  
1 -1.91938584 3.61408846 3.86438077  
1 -1.78825101 2.09156330 2.99402892  
8 1.81099195 -0.04753234 2.01490224  
16 0.22822453 -0.01219914 2.58027151  
8 0.18848216 1.00399492 3.66050410  
8 -0.03967978 -1.40890065 2.96576970  
8 -0.54339175 0.44290110 1.33629856  
1 1.90270208 0.68973999 1.35916717

**Table 2.** Calculated thermochemical data for **1**\*HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> (kcal/mol)

<b>E</b>	-1548312.99
<b>E0</b>	-1547969.06
<b>G</b>	-1548015.45
<b>H</b>	-1547942.89
<b>S</b>	243.36

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Structure of **1**\*2H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>.



**Atomic Coordinates:**

6	-0.37267819	3.99750823	1.14000608
6	0.48458684	5.09437853	1.34260698
6	1.78015087	4.70017059	0.97140670
6	1.70185479	3.37353853	0.51653612
7	0.38105604	2.97478556	0.63450423
6	-3.19555576	1.04899514	-0.43643377
6	-3.68114145	2.09519731	-1.27355758
6	-3.27507745	3.29263605	-0.69267524
6	-2.56475628	2.94078893	0.48866348
7	-2.52816031	1.59655200	0.64762731
6	-2.47776149	5.32063266	1.25576828
6	-3.35870758	-0.31490906	-0.81995204
7	-2.85775741	-1.42590014	-0.33033247
6	-3.26925452	-2.61364056	-0.96462616
6	2.77892187	2.65164904	-0.08933817
7	2.69312580	1.54980571	-0.77137956
6	-2.35928309	-3.68520450	-1.19344190
6	-2.81771075	-4.85151627	-1.82600764
6	-4.14738653	-4.99858095	-2.21815217
6	-5.05565369	-3.96605606	-1.97111715
6	-4.61439958	-2.79658384	-1.35654025
6	3.83416200	1.08281623	-1.44434103
6	4.66876218	1.97390817	-2.15110084
6	5.78666515	1.52878664	-2.85195470
6	6.08977477	0.16448248	-2.86756272
6	5.26422552	-0.73540602	-2.19615710

Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications  
This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2004

6	4.12931095	-0.30604240	-1.49226983
7	3.32786911	-1.25539175	-0.81324818
7	-1.00873252	-3.60843418	-0.77594737
6	3.88510768	-2.22136647	-0.02071763
6	-0.44610364	-4.61795964	-0.03879839
8	-0.99157955	-5.70800485	0.19216431
6	0.92082475	-4.34658082	0.55572684
7	1.71210354	-3.39680149	0.03947639
6	2.92603517	-3.22592978	0.58262917
6	3.38751484	-3.96974302	1.67720003
6	2.54804106	-4.93655147	2.22366387
6	1.30020072	-5.14636879	1.64428572
8	5.09707048	-2.31263404	0.23084648
6	-2.07394732	3.51090205	2.92505580
6	-1.86824064	3.91140901	1.44079635
1	0.18548067	6.06942767	1.71158560
1	2.68183414	5.30636680	0.97096044
1	0.09743160	1.97681292	0.55887053
1	-4.22740919	1.95920536	-2.20467070
1	-3.44902031	4.29318097	-1.07707207
1	-1.89867303	0.85601494	1.86854031
1	-3.56324545	5.27581968	1.42041706
1	-2.29242250	5.71904751	0.24982966
1	-2.05144007	6.02187223	1.98680877
1	-3.96528480	-0.39873711	-1.73825431
1	3.76005184	3.14243611	0.04531211
1	-2.10201257	-5.65033377	-2.00225270
1	-4.47020398	-5.92075062	-2.70461907
1	-6.10788323	-4.07276025	-2.24427585
1	-5.32652196	-2.00430276	-1.12335228
1	4.39166118	3.02869406	-2.17224511
1	6.40383947	2.24170200	-3.40251041
1	6.95318662	-0.20534689	-3.42324135
1	5.48612254	-1.79979088	-2.20946893
1	2.29432641	-1.23757180	-0.94607523
1	-0.50093484	-2.70626157	-0.86633335
1	4.38370241	-3.76318938	2.06388558

1 2.86169494 -5.51801062 3.09285941  
 1 0.59900939 -5.89601110 2.00581843  
 1 -3.15036437 3.45184051 3.14698582  
 1 -1.62238527 4.27430389 3.57707883  
 1 -1.62055881 2.54119552 3.15700328  
 8 0.63881540 1.21161476 -2.60500304  
 15 0.26753158 -0.38010805 -2.81561260  
 8 0.39978945 -1.04153250 -1.39877048  
 8 0.97634884 -1.03917644 -3.96489120  
 8 -1.33285199 -0.23552994 -3.20872318  
 1 1.29523419 1.29324607 -1.85607731  
 1 -1.76243950 0.32590195 -2.53322381  
 8 0.27830213 0.15197534 0.84873279  
 15 -0.27656391 -0.59531328 2.18587406  
 8 -1.40589274 0.42926544 2.70274340  
 8 0.75136907 -0.92556511 3.22295566  
 8 -1.05462990 -1.91070840 1.66046894  
 1 0.29105231 -0.37230220 -0.05708532  
 1 -1.75031184 -1.67060687 0.95291319

**Table 2.** Calculated thermochemical data for **1**\*H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> (kcal/mol)

<b>E</b>	-1916782.816
<b>E0</b>	-1916411.126
<b>G</b>	-1916461.174
<b>H</b>	-1916381.163
<b>S</b>	268.3575

<sup>1</sup> C. Picard, N. Arnaud and P. Tisnès, *Synthesis*, 2001, 10, 1471-1478.

<sup>2</sup> A. Helms, D. Heiler and G. McLendon, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1992, 114, 6227-6238.

<sup>3</sup> K.A. Connors, *Binding Constants*; John Wiley & Sons: New York, 1987, p. 148.

<sup>4</sup> K.A. Connors, *Binding Constants*; John Wiley & Sons: New York, 1987, p. 24.

<sup>5</sup> D. N. Laikov, *Chem.Phys.Lett.*, 1997,**281**, 151.

<sup>6</sup> D. N. Laikov, Ph. D. (Phys. Math.) Thesis, Moscow State Univ., Moscow, 2000 (in Russian).