

Electronic Supplementary Information

A pentiptycene-based bis(crown ether) host: synthesis and its complexation with cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phenylene)

Jing Cao,^{ab} Yi Jiang,^{ab} Jian-Min Zhao^{ab} and Chuan-Feng Chen*^a

^aBeijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, CAS Key Laboratory of Molecular Recognition and Function, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China. ^bGraduate School, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

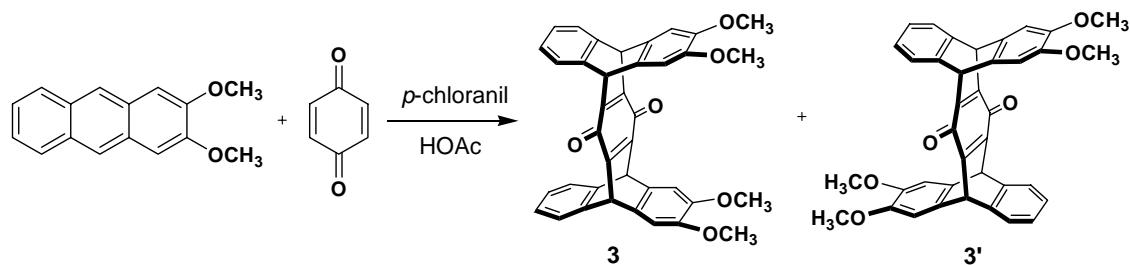
E-mail: cchen@iccas.ac.cn

Contents

1. Synthetic procedure for host 1 -----	S2
2. ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR spectra of compounds 1 , 3-6 -----	S7
3. ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of complex 1·2 -----	S12
4. ¹ H NMR spectra of complex 1·2 at low temperatures -----	S13
5. CV curves for a solution of the host in the absence and presence of the guest-----	S13
6. Determination of the association constant-----	S14
7. ESI-MS spectrum of complex 1·2 -----	S15
8. Color change and UV spectra of 1 , 2 and complex 1·2 -----	S16
9. Single crystal analysis of complex 1·2 -----	S16
10. References-----	S17

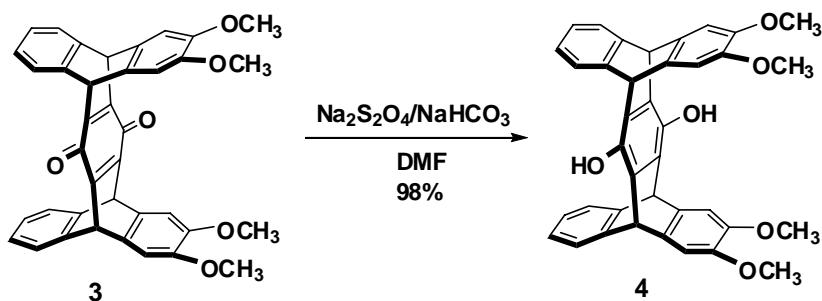
1. Synthetic procedure for host 1

General methods. Melting points, taken on an electrothermal melting point apparatus, are uncorrected. ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and ^1H - ^1H COSY spectra were recorded on a DMX300 NMR. MALDI-TOF mass spectra were obtained on a BIFLEXIII mass spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed by the Analytical Laboratory of Institute of Chemistry, CAS. UV spectrum was recorded on a UV-2041PC Shimadzu photometer. Materials obtained commercially were used without further purification. Cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phenylene) tetra(hexafluorophosphate) **2** was prepared according to literature procedure.^{S1} The association constant for the complex **1·2** was determined according to the literature method.^{S2}

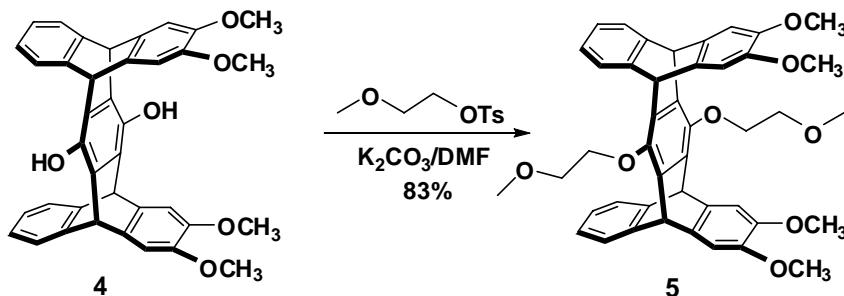


Compound **3**. A mixture of 2,3-dimethoxyanthracene (1.213 g, 5.1 mmol), benzoquinone (0.27 g, 2.5 mmol) and *p*-chloranil (1.24 g, 5.0 mmol) in HOAc (120 mL) was refluxed for 48 hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and then resolved by CH_2Cl_2 , washed by water for several times, after which the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: CH_2Cl_2 and then 50:1 CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate) to give **3** (0.62 g) in 41% yield and **3'** (0.64 g) in 43% yield, respectively. Mp: >300 °C. IR: ν 1643 cm^{-1} . ^1H

NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.79 (s, 12H), 5.67 (s, 4H), 6.91-6.98 (m, 8H), 7.31-7.36 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 47.2, 56.3, 109.4, 123.9, 125.3, 136.5, 144.2, 146.5, 151.6, 180.1. MALDI-TOF MS: *m/z* 580.3 [M]⁺, 603.2 [M+Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₃₈H₂₈O₆·3/4CH₂Cl₂: C, 72.23; H, 4.61. Found: C, 72.26; H, 4.76.

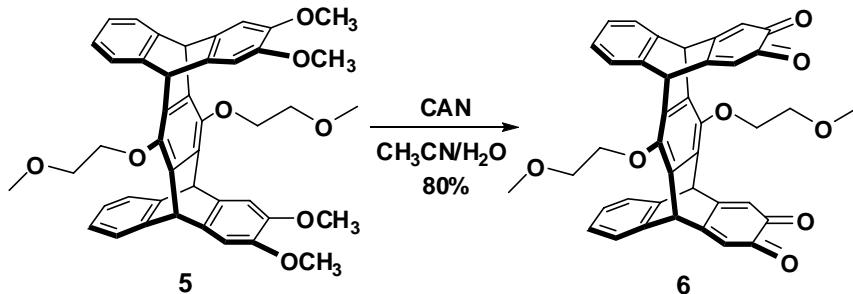


Compound 4. NaHCO₃ (0.59 g, 7 mmol) and Na₂S₂O₄ (5.7 g, 33 mmol) were added to a solution of **3** (0.58 g, 1 mmol) in DMF (20 mL). The mixture was heated under Ar at 100 °C overnight. The cooled solution was poured into 300 mL of water, and the white precipitate was collected and dried under vacuum to afford **4** in 98% yield as white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.67 (s, 12H), 5.58 (s, 4H), 6.86-6.89 (m, 8H), 7.24-7.26 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 47.3, 56.3, 109.1, 123.2, 124.9, 131.6, 138.4, 139.7, 145.9, 146.0. MALDI-TOF MS: *m/z* 582.2 [M]⁺, 605.2 [M+Na]⁺, 621.1 [M+K]⁺.



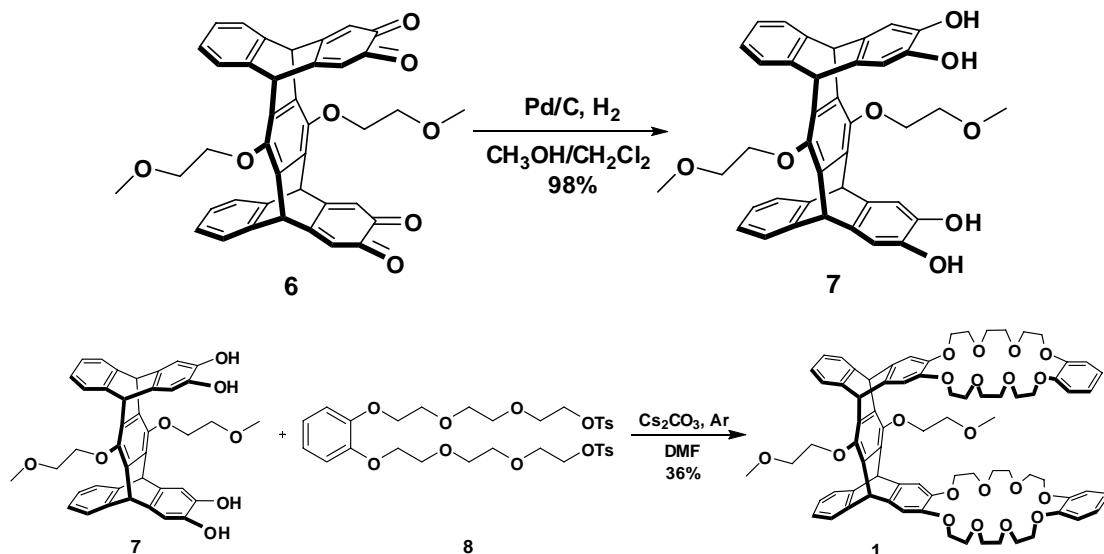
Compound 5. A mixture of pentacyclic hydroquinone **4** (509 mg, 0.87 mmol), 2-methoxyethyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (431 mg, 1.87 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (972 mg,

7.04 mmol) in 50 mL of dry DMF was refluxed under Ar for 2 days. The mixture was filtered and the filtration was concentrated under reduced pressure, then 50mL CH₂Cl₂ was added and the solution was washed by diluted HCl, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, after which the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography using 20:1 CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate as eluent afforded **5** (580 mg, 83%) as a white solid. Mp: 138-139 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.67 (s, 6H), 3.77 (s, 12H), 3.88-3.90 (t, 4H), 4.00-4.28 (t, 4H), 5.67 (s, 4H), 6.89-6.96 (m, 8H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 47.9, 56.4, 59.3, 71.9, 74.8, 109.1, 123.2, 125.0, 136.9, 138.2, 145.7, 146.0, 146.2. MALDI-TOF MS: *m/z* 698.2 [M]⁺, 721.3 [M+Na]⁺, 737.2 [M+K]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₄₄H₄₂O₈·0.5H₂O: C, 74.66, H, 6.12. Found: C, 74.84; H, 6.36.



Compound **6**. A mixture of **5** (300 mg, 0.43 mmol) and CAN (1.43 g, 2.61 mmol) in acetonitrile (30 mL) and water (6 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then concentrated under reduced pressure, the crude product was further purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: 10:1 CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate) to give **6** (220 mg) in 80% yield as an orange solid. Mp: >300 °C. IR: ν 1644 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.63 (s, 6H), 3.86-3.87 (t, 4H), 4.07

(brs, 4H), 5.63 (s, 4H), 6.38 (s, 4H), 7.20-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.37-7.40 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 46.2, 59.3, 71.6, 75.9, 122.0, 124.7, 128.2, 132.9, 138.6, 146.4, 152.4, 179.8. MALDI-TOF MS: m/z 642.3 [$\text{M}+4\text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_8 \cdot 1.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 72.76; H, 4.95. Found: C, 72.50; H, 4.81.



Compound 1. Reduction of the *o*-quinone **6** (0.40 g, 0.61 mmol) with catalytic hydrogenation gave **7** (0.397 g, 0.62 mmol) as a white solid in 98% yield, which was used in the next reaction without further purification. A suspension of cesium carbonate (1.66 g, 5.1 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (70 mL) under argon atmosphere was stirred vigorously for 10 min and then heated to 100 °C. To the mixture was added dropwise a solution of **7** (0.397 g, 0.62 mmol) and bistosylate **8^{S2a}** (0.847 g, 1.24 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (70 mL) over 12h. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for another 3d. After cooling down to ambient temperature, the mixture was filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a gray solid, which was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL) and washed with diluted HCl. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Removal of the

solvent, the resulting oil was subjected to successive column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: 100:1 CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH and then 60:1 CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH) 0.295 g (36 %) of **1** as an off-white solid was obtained. Mp: 78-79 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 3.55-3.57 (m, 22H), 3.64-3.69 (m, 16H), 3.82-3.83 (m, 4H), 3.96-4.01 (m, 20H), 5.70 (s, 4H), 6.84 (s, 8H), 6.91-6.93 (m, 4H), 7.00 (s, 4H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 47.0, 58.2, 68.4, 69.0, 69.2, 69.3, 70.2, 70.3, 71.2, 74.8, 111.4, 113.7, 120.9, 123.0, 124.7, 137.0, 138.2, 145.3, 145.6, 145.7, 148.5. MALDI-TOF MS: *m/z* 1341.6 [M+Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₇₆H₈₆O₂₀: C, 69.18; H, 6.57. Found: C, 69.13; H, 6.72.

2. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of compounds 1, 3-6

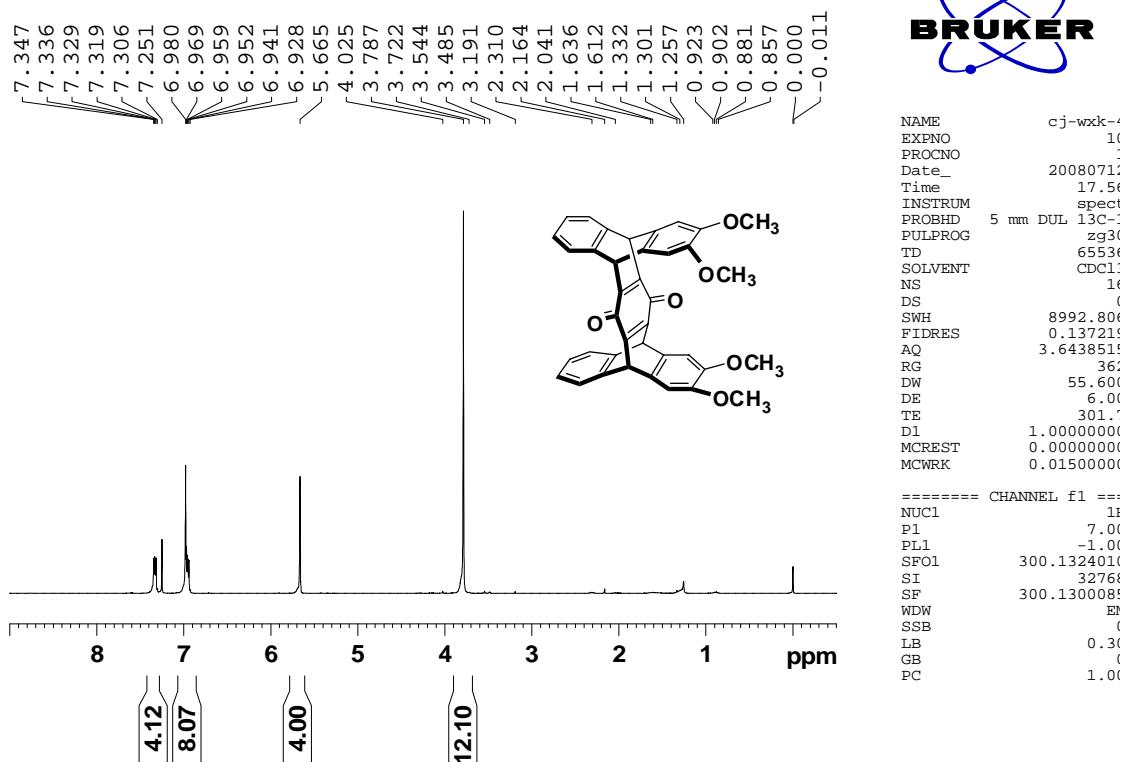


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of **3**.

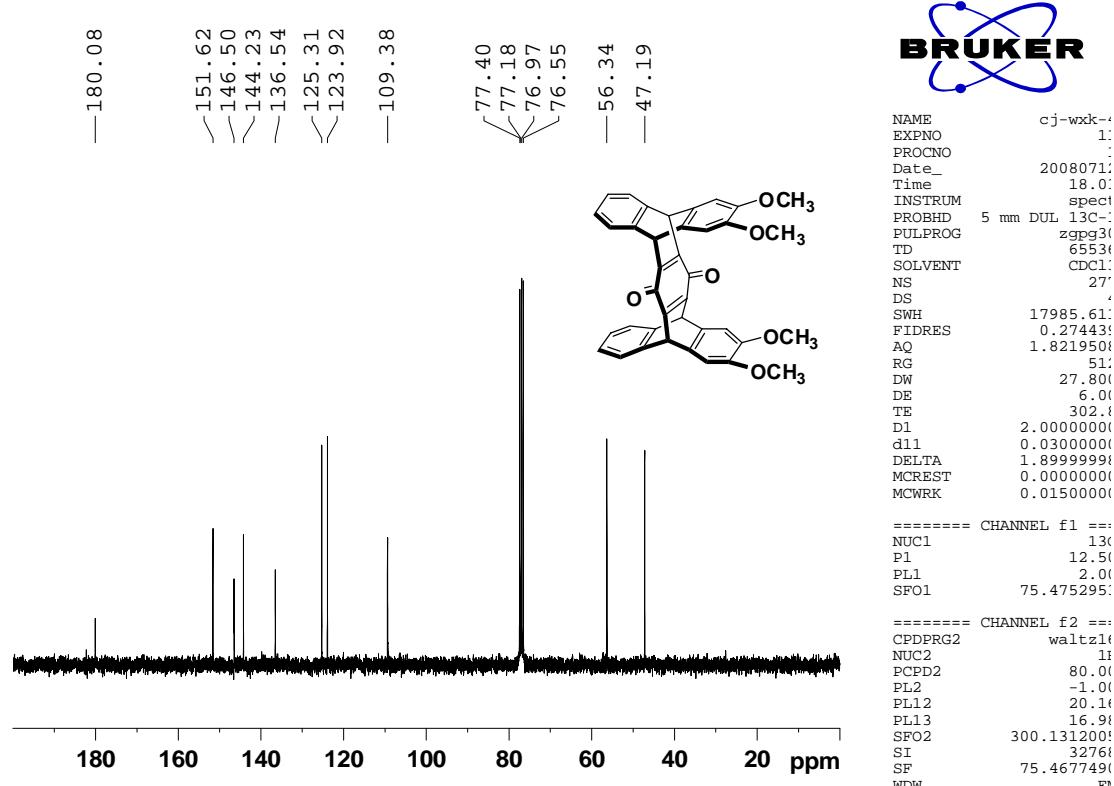


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of **3**.

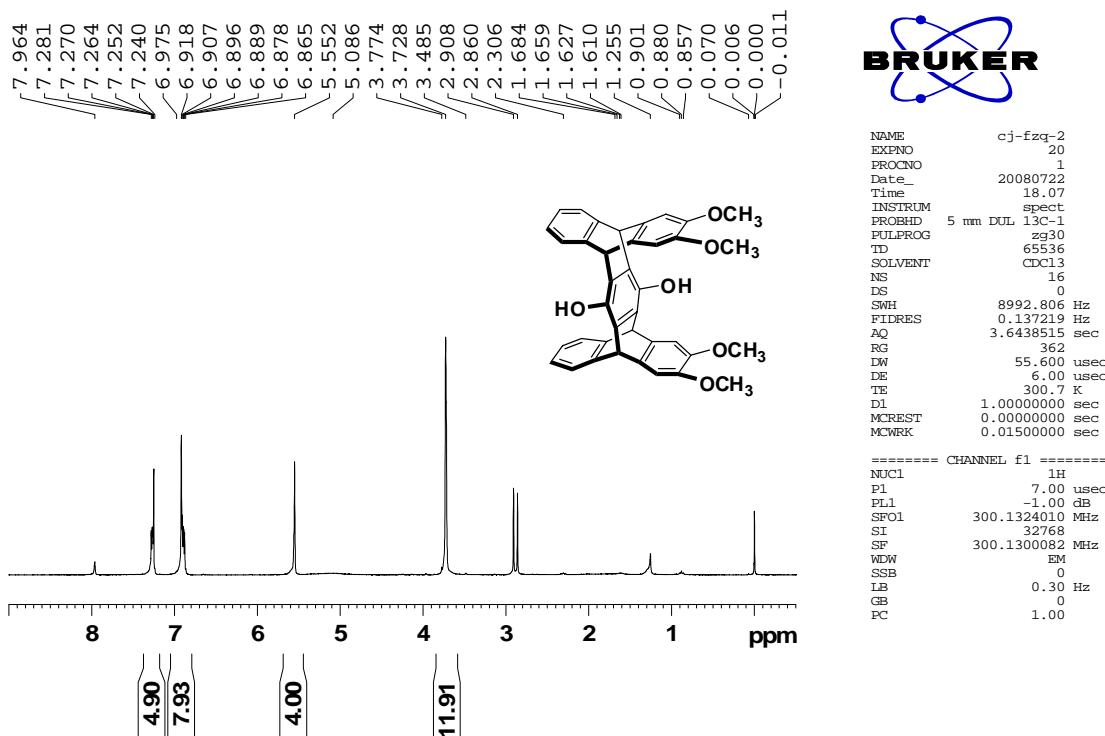


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of **4**.

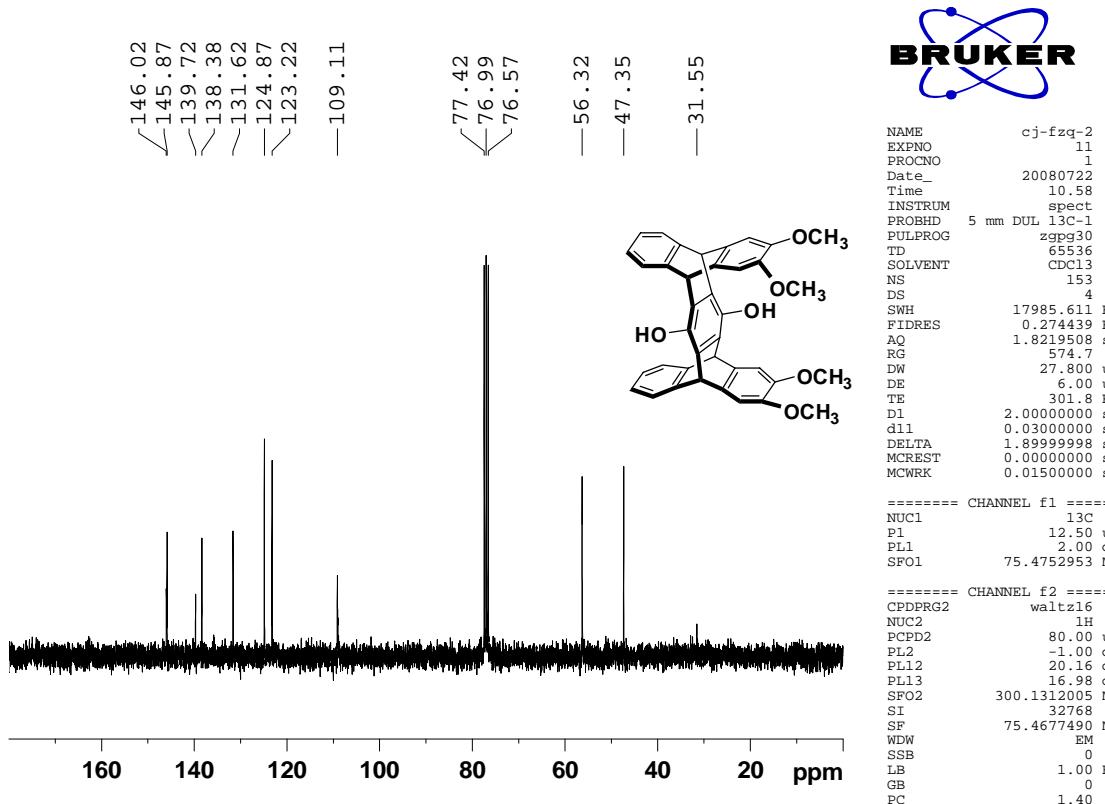


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of **4**.

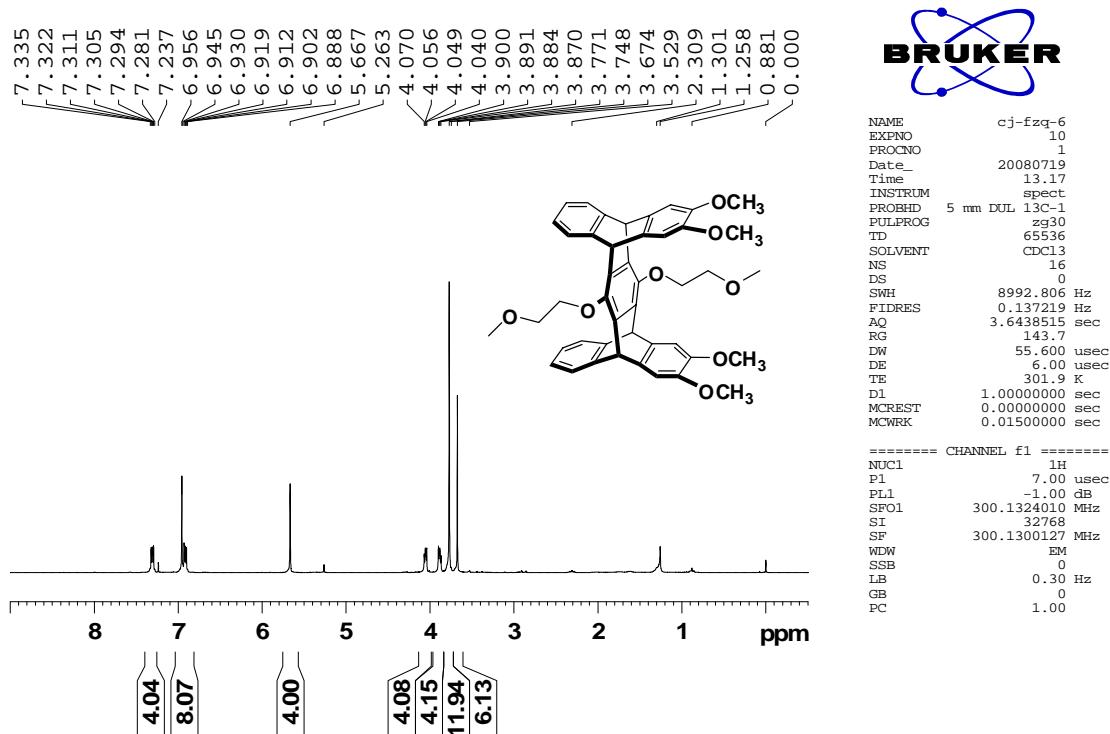


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of **5**.

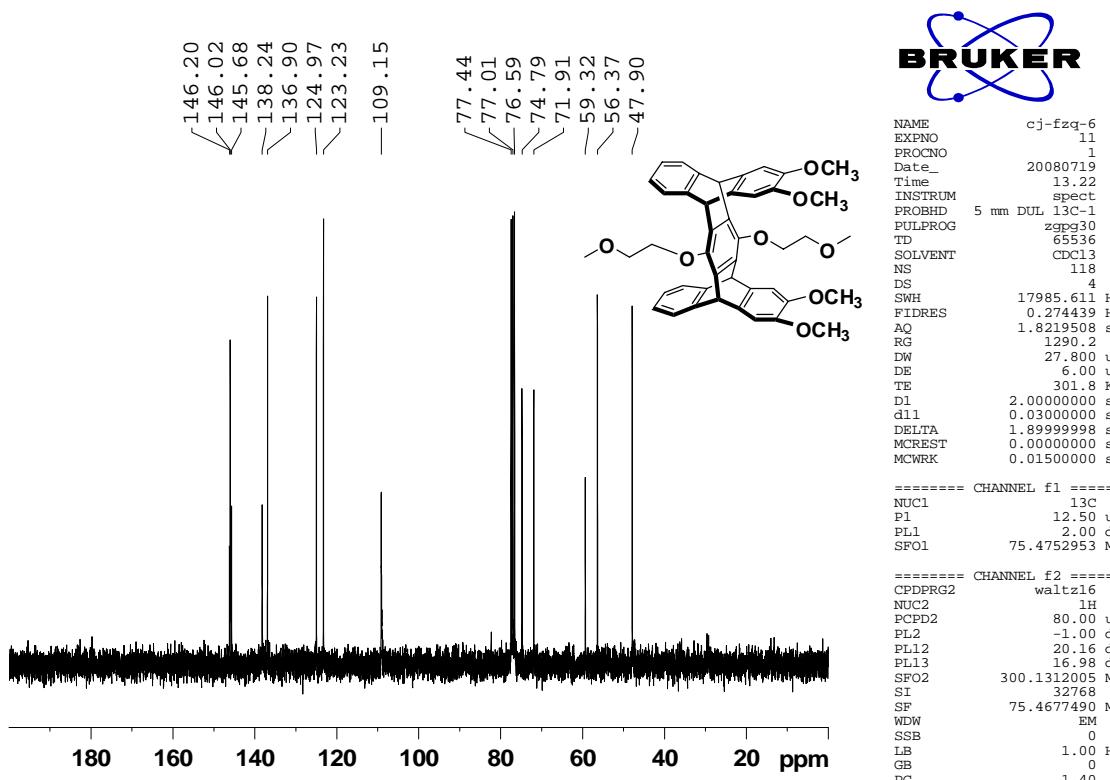


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of **5**.

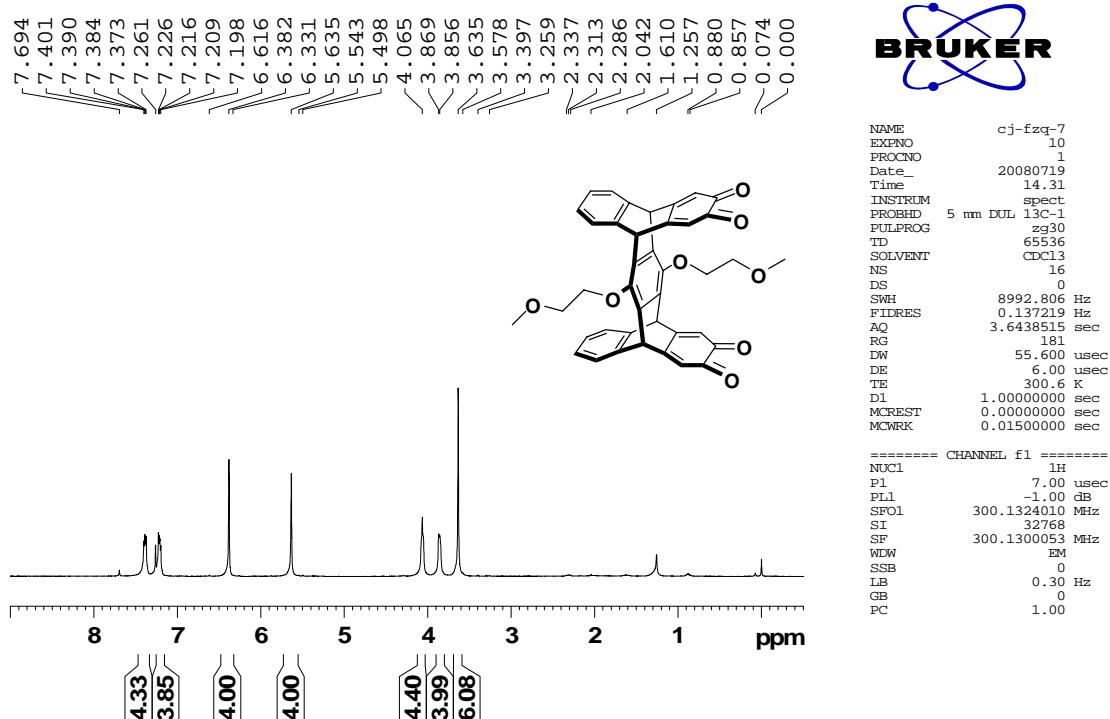


Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl₃) of 6.

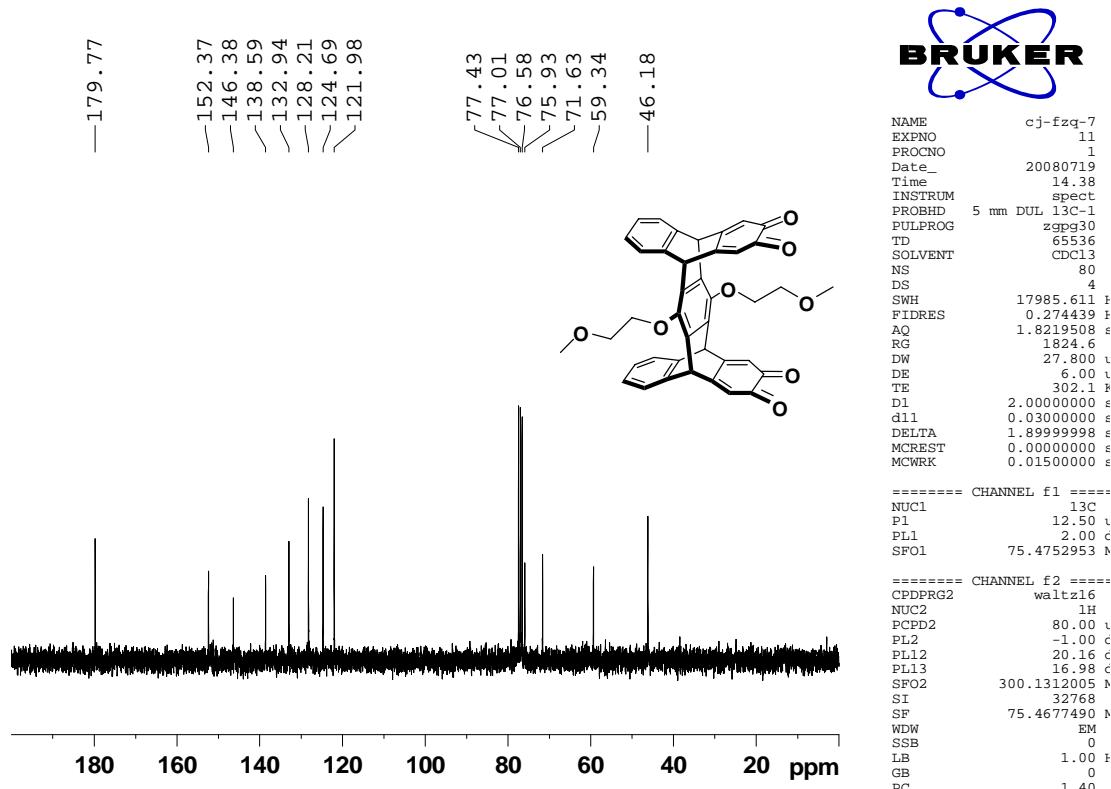
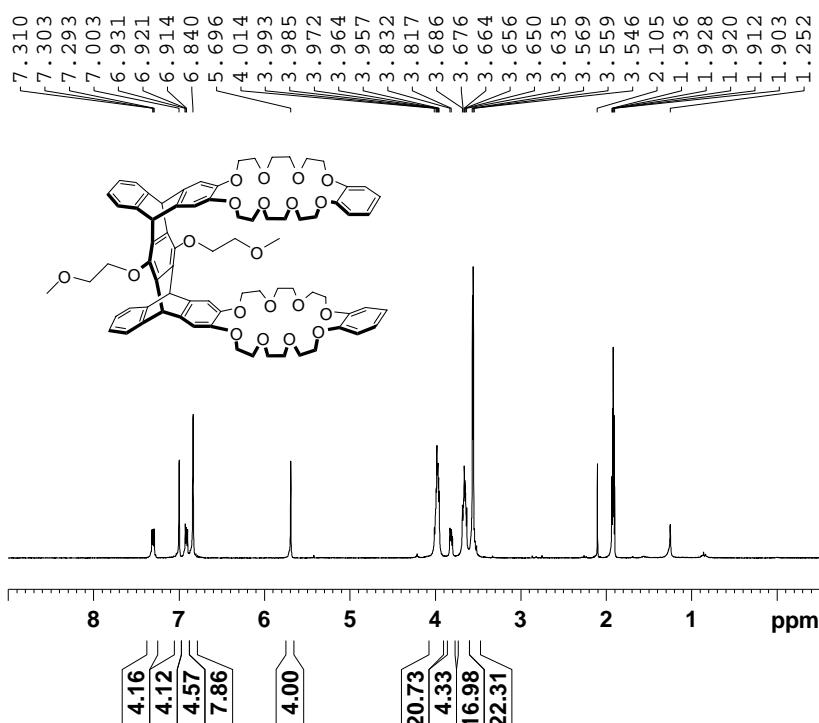


Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl₃) of 6.

host



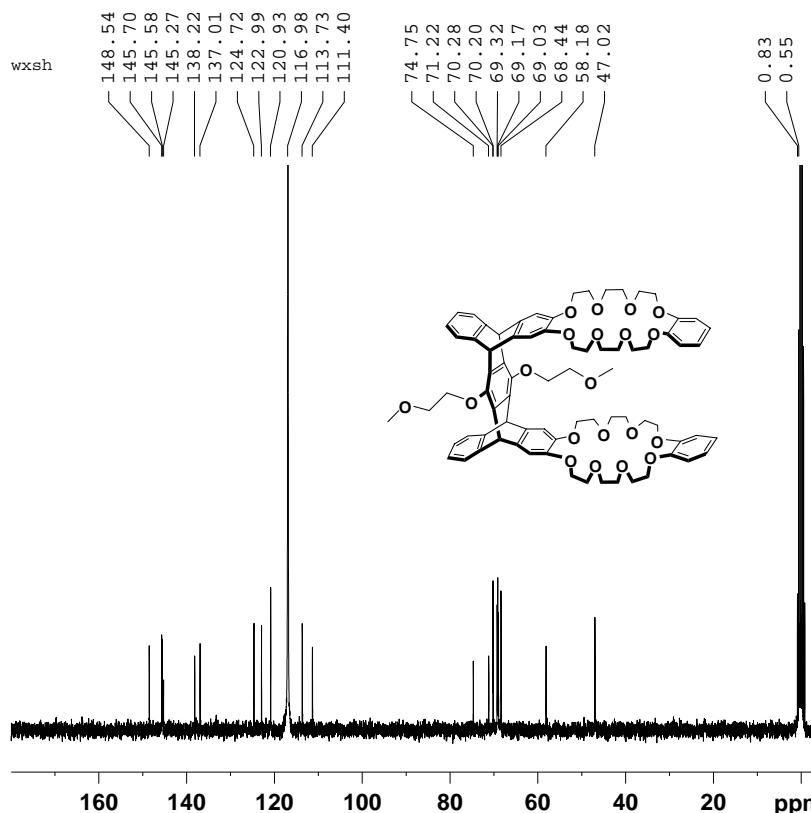
Current Data Parameters
NAME cj0811132
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20081113
Time 14.23
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
PULPROG zgpp30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 0
SWH 8992.806
FIDRES 0.137219
AQ 3.6438515
RG 362
DW 55.600
DE 6.00
TE 299.8
D1 1.0000000
MCREST 0.0000000
MCWRK 0.01500000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 7.00
PL1 -1.00
SFO1 300.1324010

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 300.1300134
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30
GB 0
PC 1.00

Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CD_3CN) of **1**.



Current Data Parameters
NAME cj0811132
EXPNO 30
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20081126
Time 10.07
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
PULPROG zgpp30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 182
DS 4
SWH 17095.61 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 6502
DW 27.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 299.0 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.8999999 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCWRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 12.50 usec
PL1 2.00 dB
SFO1 75.4752953 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PL2 -1.00 dB
PL12 20.16 dB
PL13 16.98 dB
SFO2 300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 75.4677713 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

Figure S10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of **1**.

3. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of complex **1·2**

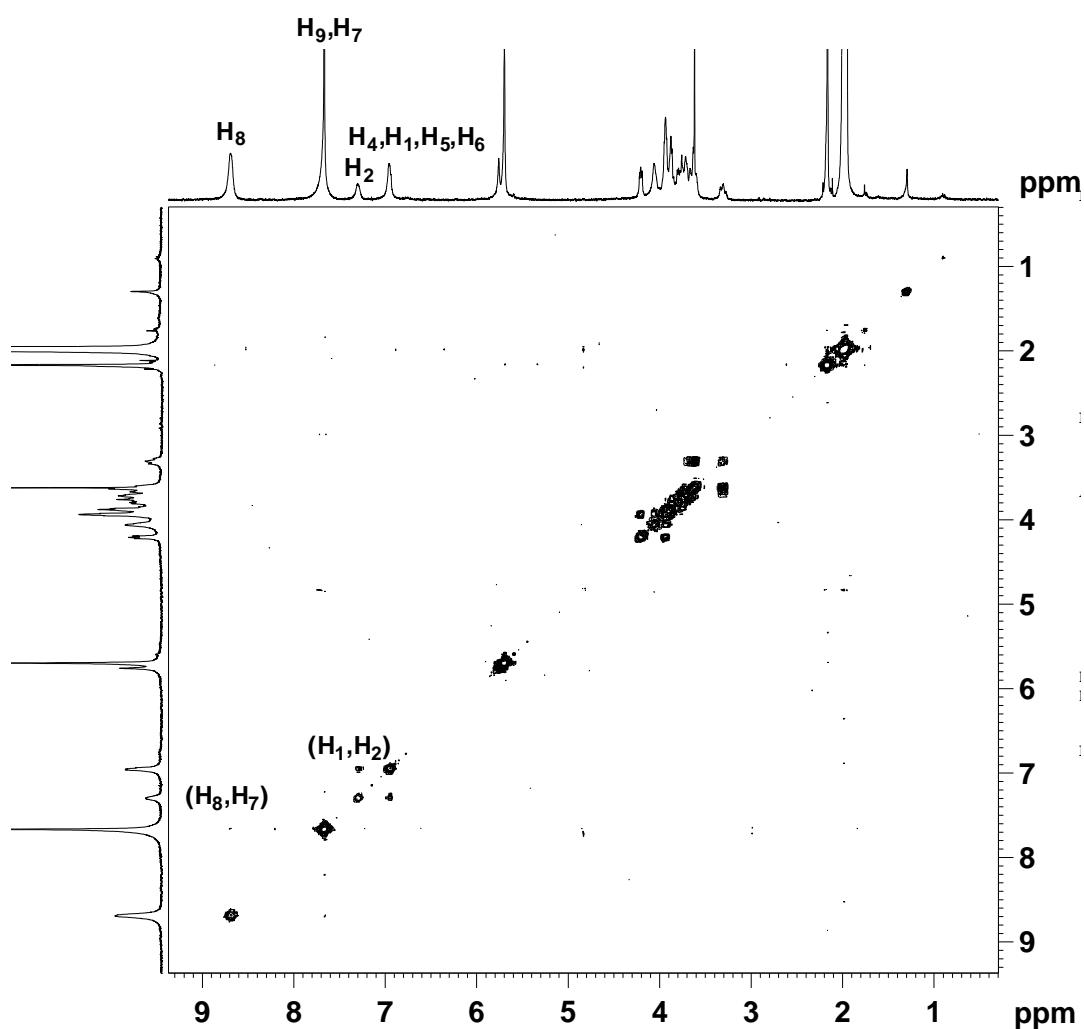


Figure S11. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum (300 MHz, CD_3CN) of a solution of **1** and 1 equiv of **2**. $[\mathbf{1}]_0 = 1 \text{ mM}$.

4. ^1H NMR spectra of complex **1·2** at low temperatures

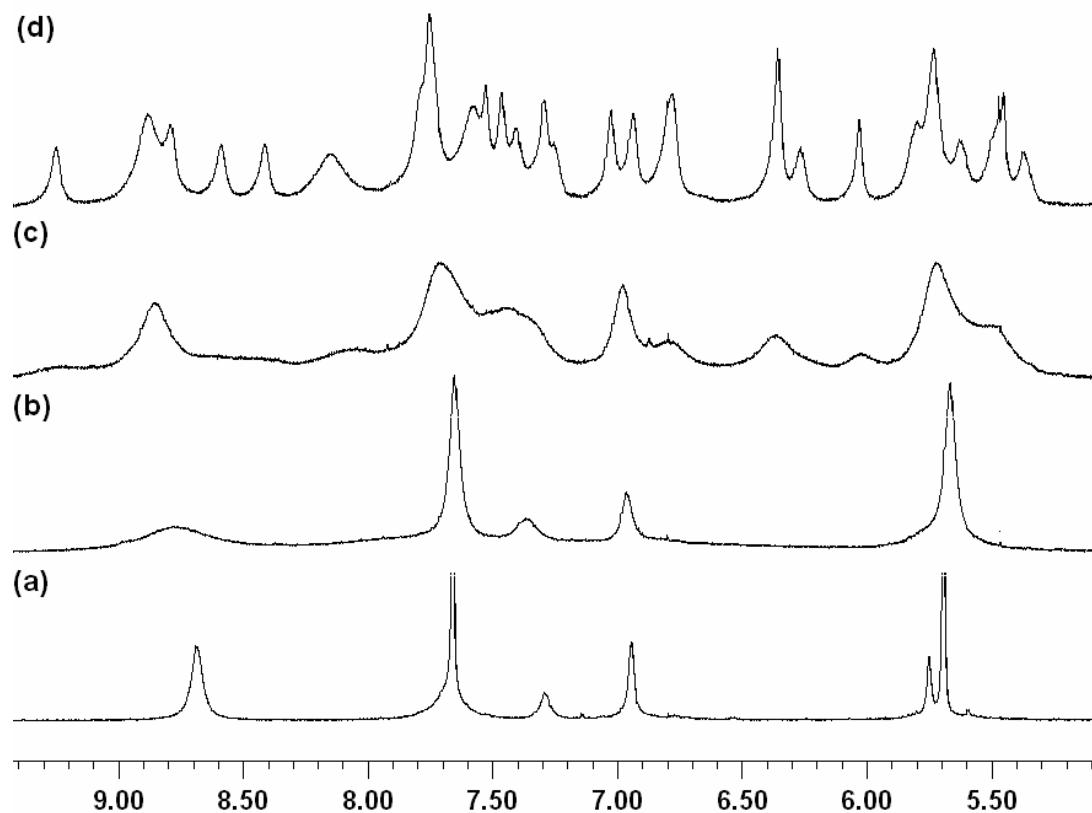


Figure S12. Partial ^1H NMR spectra (600 MHz, CD_3CN) of a solution of **1** and 1 equiv of **2** at (a) 293 K, (b) 273 K, (c) 253 K, and (d) 233 K. $[\mathbf{1}]_0 = 1 \text{ mM}$.

5. CV curves for a solution of the host in the absence and presence of the guest

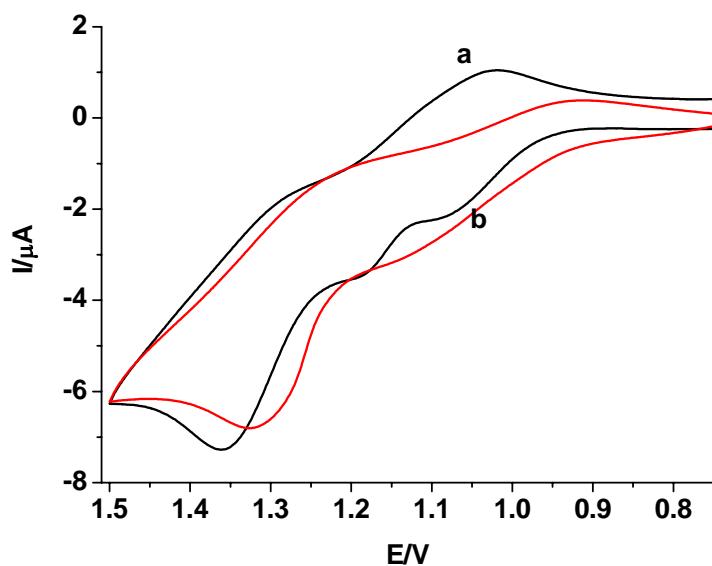


Figure S13. CV curves for a solution of **1** ($2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}-\text{(NBu}_4\text{)}\text{PF}_6$ (0.1 M) in the absence (black line) and the presence (red line) of guest $\mathbf{2}^{4+}$ ($1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$). Working electrode: Pt. Reference electrode: Ag/AgNO₃. Scan rate: 0.2 Vs^{-1} .

6. Determination of the association constant

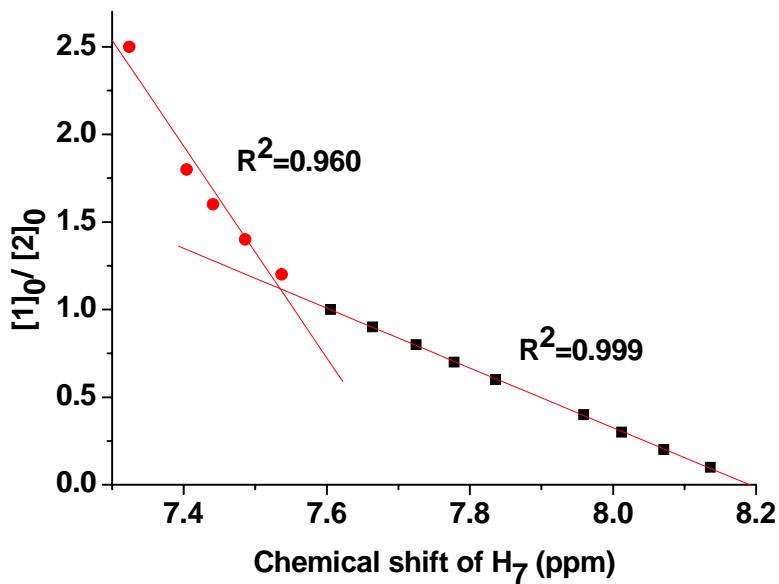


Figure S14. Mole ratio plot for the complexation of **1** and **2** in CD₃CN at 298 K.

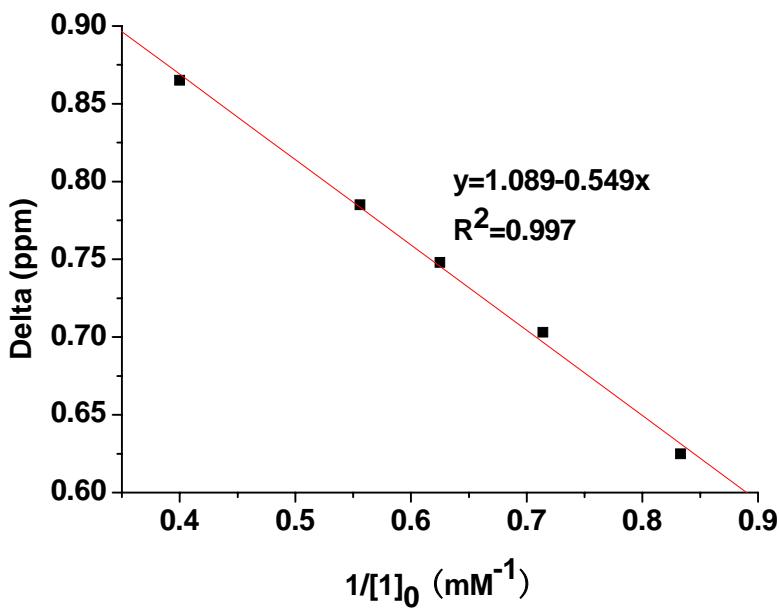


Figure S15. Determination of Δ₀ of H₇ for the complexation of **1** and **2** in CD₃CN at 298 K.

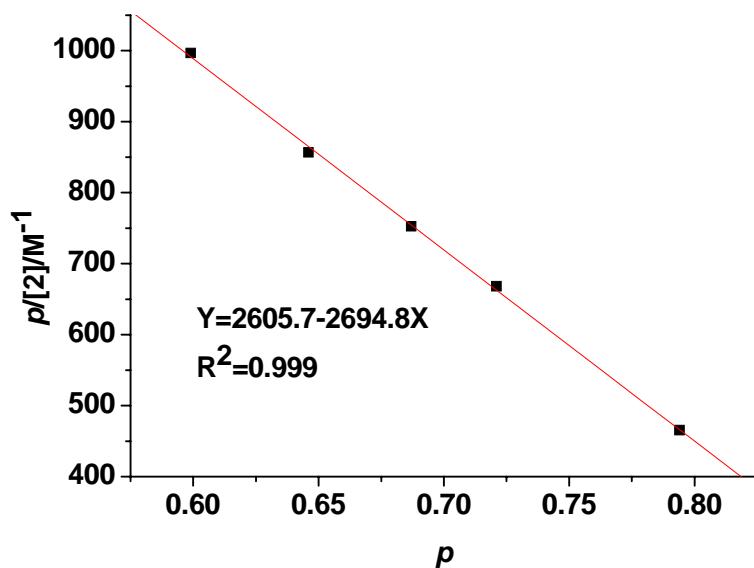


Figure S16. Scatchard plot for the complexation of **1** and **2** in CD₃CN at 298K.

7. ESI-MS spectrum of complex **1·2**

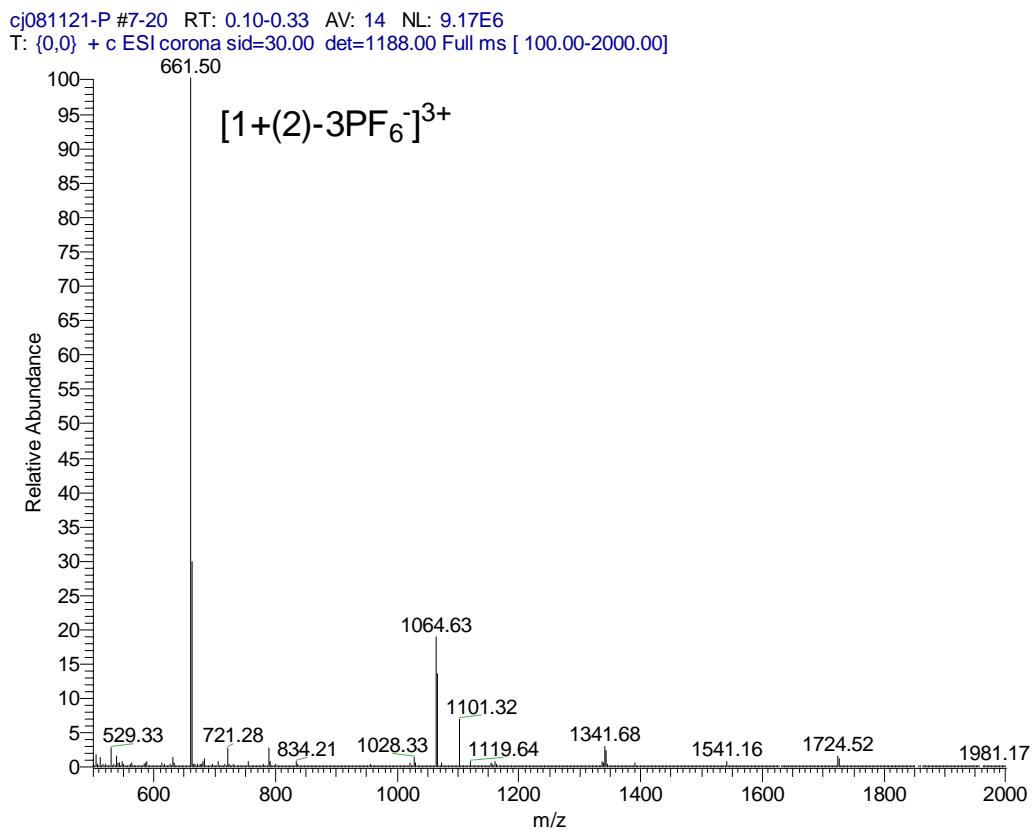


Figure S17. ESI-MS spectrum of the complex **1·2**.

8. Color change and UV spectra of **1**, **2** and complex **1·2**



Figure S18. Color change from colorless of **1** (1×10^{-3} mol dm $^{-3}$) to orange on complexation with **2** (colorless, 1×10^{-3} mol dm $^{-3}$).

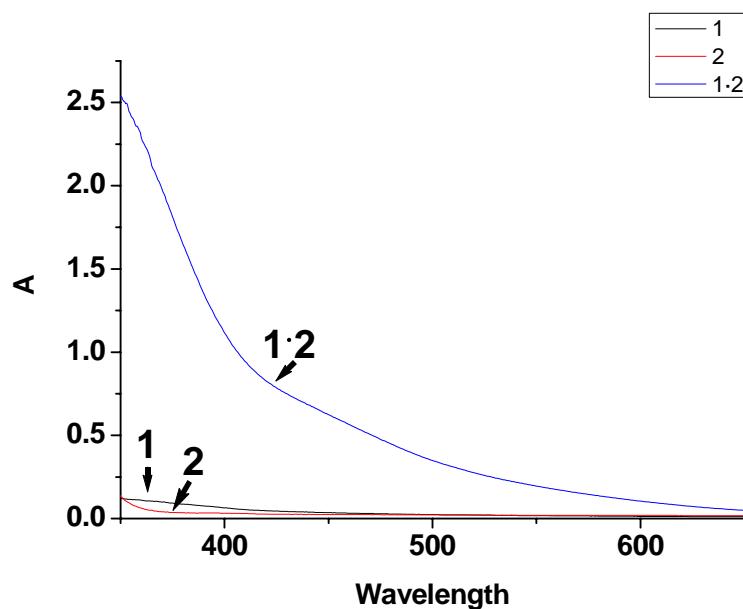


Figure S19. Absorption spectra of **2** (1×10^{-3} mol dm $^{-3}$) in the absence and presence of **1** (1×10^{-3} mol dm $^{-3}$) in CH₃CN at 298K.

9. Single crystal analysis of complex **1·2**

Application of 108 least-squares restraints is for confining the thermal vibration parameters of fluoride atom of the disorder PF₆ ion, which can make them be isotropic.

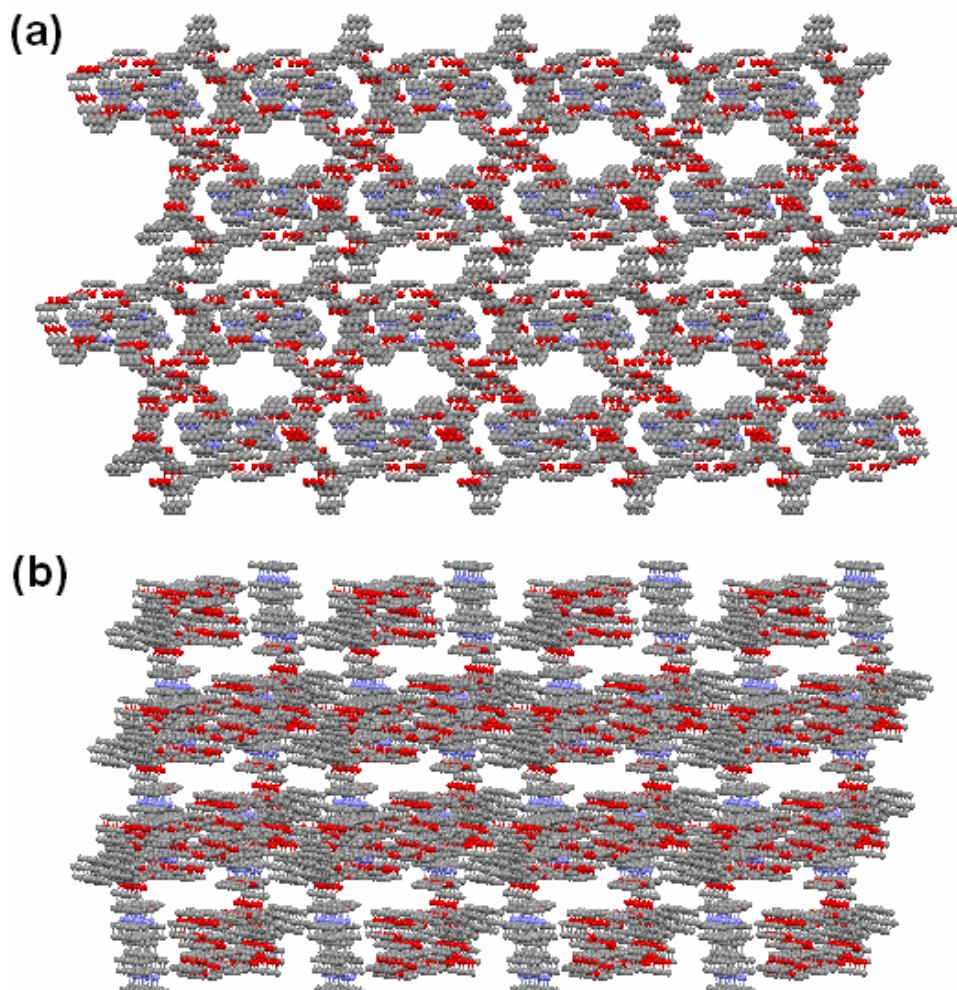


Figure S20. Crystal packing of the complex viewed along the *a*-axis (a), and *b*-axis (b).

Solvent molecules, PF_6^- counterions and hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity.

9. References

- S1. B. Odell, M. V. Reddington, A. M. Z. Slawin, N. Spencer, J. F. Stoddart and D. J. Williams, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1988, **27**, 1547.
- S2. (a) T. Han and C.-F. Chen, *Org. Lett.*, 2006, **8**, 1069; (b) Connors, K. A. *Binding Constants*; J. Wiley and Sons: New York, 1987.