# **Supporting Information**

# Open aryl triazole receptors: Planar sheets, spheres and anion binding

Fátima García,<sup>a</sup> M<sup>a</sup> Rosario Torres,<sup>b</sup> Emilio Matesanz,<sup>b</sup> and Luis Sánchez<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Departamento de Química Orgánica, Facultad de C.C. Químicas, Universidad Complutense, E-28040 Madrid (Spain). Fax: (+) 34913944103; e-mail: <u>lusamar@quim.ucm.es</u>

<sup>b</sup> C.A.I. Difraccion de Rayos X, Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, Universidad Complutense, E-28040 Madrid (Spain)

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# **1. Supplementary Figures**



Scheme S1. Synthesis of aryl triazole receptors 1 and 2



*Figure S1.* Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra at different concentrations of aryl triazoles **1** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz, 298 K) (a), and **2** (CD<sub>3</sub>CN, 300 MHz, 298 K) (c). (b and d) Concentration dependence of the chemical shift corresponding to the proton in the 1,2,3-triazole ring ( $H_b$  in Figure 1) with increasing concentration and fit to the isodesmic model.



*Figure S2.* Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K) (black) and NOE experiments (red) of aryl triazole **1** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 114 mM (top), 1 mM (middle) and CD<sub>3</sub>CN 1 mM (bottom).



*Figure S3.* Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K) (black) and NOE experiments (red) of aryl triazole **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 100 mM (top), 1 mM (middle) and CD<sub>3</sub>CN 1 mM (bottom).



**Figure S4**. SEM images (298 K, 1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M in acetonitrile, glass substrate) of stratified flat lamellae formed from **1** (a).



**Figure S5**. SEM images (298 K, 1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M in acetonitrile, glass substrate) of the spherical objects formed from **2**.



Figure S6. Schematic illustration of the self-assembly process of compound 2.



*Figure S7.* (a) Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K, 1 mM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of aryl triazole **1** upon titrational addition of TBABr. (b) Binding isotherms corresponding to the variation of the chemical shift of  $H_a$  (red) and  $H_b$  (blue) upon addition of TBABr and fitting to the model of 1:1 complexation.



*Figure S8.* Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K, 1 mM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of aryl triazole **2** upon titrational addition of TBABr.



**Figure S9**. Calculated molecular geometry of aryl-triazole receptor **2** without (a) and with (b) TBABr (the TEG chains have been replaced by a methyl group for simplicity purposes).



**Figure S10.** Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K) (black) and NOE experiments (red) of aryl triazole **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 1 mM without (top) and with TBABr (bottom). In the upper part of the spectra, the NOE contacts are represented by curved arrows.

## 2. Experimental Section

General. All solvents were dried according to standard procedures. Reagents were used as purchased. All air-sensitive reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel (Merck, Kieselgel 60, 230-240 mesh or Scharlau 60, 230-240 mesh). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using aluminum coated Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 plates. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 (<sup>1</sup>H: 300 MHz; <sup>13</sup>C: 75 MHz) spectrometer at 298 K using partially deuterated solvents as internal standards. Coupling constants (J) are denoted in Hz and chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) in ppm. Multiplicities are denoted as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet, br = broad. FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 (ATR device) spectrometer. High resolution Electrospray ionization experiments FTMS were recorded on a Bruker APEX Q IV spectrometer. SEM images were obtained from on a JEOL JSM 6335F microscope working at 5kV. The samples for SEM imaging were prepared by slow diffusion of acetonitrile vapour into a solution of the corresponding triazole in chloroform. The obtained suspension was deposited onto a glass substrate and the remaining solvent dried at the air.

#### 3. X-Ray data collection and structure refinement

Data collection was carried out at room temperature on a Bruker Smart CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$ =0.71073 Å) operating at 50 kV and 35 mA. The data were collected over a hemisphere of the reciprocal space by combination of three exposure sets. Each exposure of 20s covered 0.3 in  $\varpi$ . The cell parameters were determined and refined by a least-squares fit of all reflections. The first 100 frames were recollected at the end of the data collection to monitor crystal decay, and no appreciable decay was observed. A summary of the fundamental crystal and refinement data is given in Table S1. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-square procedures on F<sup>2</sup> (SHELXL-97)\*. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The hydrogen atoms were included in their calculated positions and refined riding on the respective carbon atoms. Some atoms from the molecule were disordered over two sites with occupancies of approximately 50%. The disordered ring C17-C22 was refined using rigid body constrains and some atoms of the chain C40-O4-C41 were refined using geometrical restrains and variable common C-C distances (see Figure).



Figure S11. ORTEP diagram (50% probability level) of compound 1.

Further crystallographic details for the structure reported in this paper may be obtained from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center, on quoting the depository number CCDC: **804817** 

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*G.M. Sheldrick, 'SHELX97, Program for Refinement of Crystal Structure', University of
Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany, 1997
Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for C_{41}H_{38}N_6O_4 (compound 1).
Identification code
                     p21c
Empirical formula
                     C41 H38 N6 O4
Formula weight
                     678.77
Temperature 293(2) K
Wavelength 0.71073 Å
Crystal system
                     Monoclinic
Space group P2(1)/c
Unit cell dimensions a = 33.436(4) Å
                                           a= 90°.
       b = 5.8453(6) Å
                            b= 96.269(2)°.
       c = 17.8776(19) Å
                            q = 90^{\circ}.
Volume
              3473.2(6) Å3
Ζ
       4
Density (calculated) 1.298 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
Absorption coefficient 0.086 mm<sup>-1</sup>
F(000) 1432
Crystal size 0.48 x 0.27 x 0.05 mm3
Theta range for data collection
                                    1.23 to 25.00°.
Index ranges -39<=h<=39, -6<=k<=6, -21<=l<=15
Reflections collected 25183
Independent reflections
                            6101 [R(int) = 0.1344]
Completeness to theta = 25.00°
                                   100.0 %
Absorption correction None
Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F2
Data / restraints / parameters
                                    6101 / 11 / 520
Goodness-of-fit on F2
                             1.019
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] R1 = 0.0906, wR2 = 0.2322
R indices (all data) R1 = 0.2415, wR2 = 0.3279
Extinction coefficient 0.0036(13)
Largest diff. peak and hole 0.554 and -0.297 e.Å-3
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## 4. Synthetic details and characterization



1-(2-(2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-3,5-dibromobenzene and 1-azidonaphthalene were prepared according to previously reported synthetic procedures (see: Zhang, W.; Moore, J. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 12796; and Hu, M.; Li, J.; Yao, S. Q. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 5529–5531) and showed identical spectroscopic properties to those reported therein. 4-Azido-1,1'-biphenyl was prepared by a slightly modified procedure than reported in Hu, M.; Li, J.; Yao, S. Q. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 5529–5531.

1-(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-3,5-bis(2-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzene (3)



C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>2</sub> Exact Mass: 432,2152

1-(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-3,5-dibromobenzene (4.8 g, 12.06 mmol), bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II)-chloride (849 mg, 1.21 mmol) and copper (I) iodide (114 mg, 0.60 mmol), triethylamine (6.7 mL, 48.24 mL) were dissolved in dry THF (20 mL). The mixture was subjected to several vacuum/argon cvcles and trimethylsilylacetylene (5.1 mL, 36.18 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 70 <sup>o</sup>C and stirred for 3 hours. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude was washed with HCI 1N, NH<sub>4</sub>CI saturated solution, water and extracted with methylenechloride. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) affording compound **3** as a brown oil (4.42 g, 85%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  7.19 (1H, H<sub>a</sub>, t, J = 1.3Hz), 6.96 (2H, H<sub>b</sub>, d, J = 1.3Hz), 4.11 (2H, H<sub>c</sub>, t, J = 4.8 Hz), 3.84 (2H, H<sub>d</sub>, t, J = 4.8 Hz), 3.74 -3.65 (6H, H<sub>e+f+q</sub>, m), 3.56 (2H, H<sub>h</sub>, m), 3.39 (3H, H<sub>i</sub>, s), 0.24 (18H, H<sub>i</sub>, s);<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75Mz) δ 158.6, 128.7, 124.6, 118.8, 104.3, 95.0, 72.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.9, 69.9, 68.1, 59.4, 0.2; FTIR (neat) 650, 690, 760, 845, 985, 1066, 1115, 1250, 1297, 1328, 1417, 1582, 2160, 2880, 2958 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

## 1-(2-(2-(2-methoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-3,5-diethynylbenzene (4)



Compound **3** (4.42 g, 10.22 mmol) was dissolved in 60 mL of a THF:methanol mixture (1:1) and potassium carbonate was added (3.11 g, 22.50 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for one hour. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was washed with water, extracted with methylene chloride, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated the solvent. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane:diethyl ether 1:2) affording compound **4** as a brown oil (2.03 g, 69%).<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  7.21 (1H, H<sub>a</sub>, br), 7.02 (2H, H<sub>b</sub>, br), 4.11 (2H, H<sub>c</sub>, t, J = 4.4 Hz), 3.84 (2H, H<sub>d</sub>, t, J = 4.4 Hz), 3.74 -3.64 (6H, H<sub>e+f+g</sub>, m), 3.54 (2H, H<sub>h</sub>, m), 3.38 (3H, H<sub>i</sub>, s), 3.07 (2H, H<sub>j</sub>, s);<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75Mz)  $\delta$  158.7, 128.8, 123.7, 119.3, 82.9, 72.3, 71.3, 71.0, 70.9, 69.9, 68.1, 59.4; FTIR (neat) 673, 803, 862, 942, 1066, 1107, 1199, 1250, 1294, 1322, 1353, 1420, 1453, 1582, 1726, 2110, 2880, 3244, 3288 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

#### **Compound 1**



Compound **4** (516 mg, 1.79 mmol), 4-biphenyl azide (1.00 g, 5.38 mmol), copper sulphate pentahydrate (9 mg, 0.04 mmol) and sodium ascorbate (18 mg, 0.09 mmol) were dissolved in 40 mL of a dichloromethane:water mixture (1:1) under Argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 72 hours and then the organic layer was separate, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified under by column chromatography (silica gel, chloroform:methanol 100:1) affording compound **1** as a white solid (300 mg, 25%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  8.35 (2H, H<sub>c</sub>, s), 8.05 (1H, H<sub>a</sub>, s), 7.87 (4H, H<sub>d</sub>, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.75 (4H, H<sub>e</sub>, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.63 (4H, H<sub>f</sub>, d, J=7.1Hz), 7.54-7.40 (8H, H<sub>b+a+h</sub>, m), 4.30 (2H,

H<sub>i</sub>, t, J = 4.7 Hz), 3.92 (2H, H<sub>j</sub>, t, J = 4.7 Hz), 3.79 (2H, H<sub>k</sub>, t, J=4.7 Hz), 3.74 -3.55 (6H, H<sub>l+m+n</sub>, m), 3.38 (3H, H<sub>o</sub>, s); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75Mz)  $\delta$  160.1, 148.2, 142.1, 139.9, 136.4, 132.4, 129.3, 128.7, 128.3, 127.4, 121.0, 118.4, 116.2, 112.3, 72.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.9, 70.1, 68.2, 59.3; FTIR (neat) 647, 696, 768, 807, 844, 942, 995, 1041, 1071, 1106, 1200, 1235, 1354, 1403, 1454, 1490, 1525, 1561, 1603, 2880, 2922, 3066, 3135 cm<sup>-1</sup>; ESI-FTMS: calcd. for C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>38</sub>NaO<sub>4</sub> [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>,701.28467; found, 701.28610.

4-(3-(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-5-(1-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)phenyl)-1-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole (2)



A mixture of compound 4 (312 mg, 1.08 mmol), 1-naphtyl azide (529 mg, 3.25 mmol), copper sulphate pentahydrate (5 mg, 0.04 mmol), sodium ascorbate (10 mg, 0.09 mmol) and metallic copper in 4 mL of a dichloromethane:water mixture (1:1), under Argon atmosphere, was stirred for 25 hours. After that, the organic layer was separate, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified under by column chromatography (silica gel, chloroform:methanol 100:1) affording compound 2 as a brown oil (600 mg, 89%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) δ 8.26 (2H, s), 8.11 (1H, t, J=1.4 Hz), 8.01 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.95 (2H, m), 7.71 (2H, m), 7.64-7.51 (10H, m); 4.33 (2H, m), 3.93 (2H, t, J = 4.7 Hz), 3.77 (2H, t, J=4.7 Hz), 3.72-3.64 (4H, m), 3.53 (2H, m), 3.35 (3H, s); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75Mz) δ 160.2, 147.5, 134.4, 133.9, 132.5, 130.7, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 125.3, 123.8, 123.1, 122.6, 116.2, 112.3, 72.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.8, 70.0, 68.1, 59.2; FTIR (neat) 664, 689, 772, 802, 861, 949, 1038, 1068, 1111, 1207, 1351, 1442, 1472, 1512, 1555, 1600, 2878, 3064, 3126 cm<sup>-1</sup>; ESI-FTMS: calcd. for C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>,627.27143; found, 627.26851.

## 5. Collection of spectra



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