Supporting Information

Expeditious synthesis of *bis*-β-cyclodextrinyl-diazacrown-[2]cryptorotaxanes

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Experimental

General

1,12-diaminododecane, octadecanedioic acid, sodium tetraphenylboron, tetraphenylphosphonium chloride and diphenyl ethylamine were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used as purchased without further purification. ¹H NMR (400MHz) and ¹³C NMR spectra (100MHz) were recorded on a Bruker DRX 400 FT-NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts for ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR were reported in parts per million (ppm), calibrated to the residual solvent peak set, with coupling constants reported in Hertz (Hz). High Resolution Electrospray Mass spectra (HR-ESIMS) were recorded on a Bruker Micro QTOF spectrometer. Mass spectrum of **4** was also recorded on a MALDI-TOF–TOF Bruker Daltonics Ultraflex II in positive reflectron mode with 2,5-DHB as matrix. Dialysis was performed on a Spectra/Por Float-A-lyser-MWCO 100-500D.

Synthesis of the bis-\beta-cyclodextrinyl-diazacrown receptor 1

1 was synthesized following our recent report¹.

Synthesis of pseudorotaxane 3. 1,12-diaminododecane 2 (0,016g, $8.00.10^{-5}$ mole, 1 equiv.) was added to a solution of 1,10-N,N'-Bis-[cyclomaltoheptaosyl-6A-deoxy-6A-ureido]-4,7,13,16-tetraoxa-1,10-diazacyclooctadecane 1 ($8.02.10^{-5}$ mole, 0.21g) into distilled water (42 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred during 2 days at r.t. until to obtain a clear solution and then was lyophilized. The pseudorotaxane 3 was obtained as a white powder (0,160 g, 72%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.06 (s, H1), 4.00-3.40 (m, H3, H5, H2, H6, H6'), 2.86 (t, α -CH₂, J = 7.56 Hz, J = 15,12 Hz), 1,58 (m, β -CH₂), 1.27 (s, CH₂ centre). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, D₂O): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 160.7 (NH-CO-NH), 102.3 (C₁), 81.4 (C₄), 73.6-72.3-70.6 (C₂, C₃, C₅), 60.4 (C₆), 39.8 (C₆·), 28.9, 27.6, 26.4, 23.6 (CH₂ chain). HR-ESIMS calcd. for [C₁₁₀H₁₉₂N₆O₇₄]⁺, [**3**] = 2783.1600, found 1392,0787 [**3**]²⁺/2.

Synthesis of [2]cryptorotaxane 4. A solution of sodium tetraphenylboron (0.06g, $6.6.10^{-5}$ mole, 2.2 equivs.) in distilled water (3mL), was added dropwise to an aqueous solution (3mL) of pseudorotaxane 3 (0.084g, $3.0.10^{-5}$ mole, 1 equiv.). A white precipitate was immediately formed, then centrifugated and washed three time with distilled water. Pure cryptorotaxane 4 was obtained as a white amorphous powder (0.10g, 97%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-⁶d): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.17 (s, 16H, arom.), 6.94 (t, 16H, arom.), 6.79 (t, 8H, arom.), 4.84 (s, 14H, H₁), 4.00-3.10 (m, 122H, H₂, H₃, H₄, H₅, H₆, O-CH₂ crown, N-CH₂ crown), 2.75 (t, 4H, α -CH₂, J = 7.52Hz), 1.49 (s, 4H, β -CH₂), 1.25 (s, 24H, CH₂ diaminododecane alkyl chain). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-⁶d): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 164.9, 163.9, 163.5, 163.4 (*Cq* arom.), 160.7 (CONH), 136.4, 126.2, 122.4 (CH arom.), 102.3 (C₁), 73.4 (C4), 72.9 (C2), 72.8 (C3), 72.7 (C5), 70.6 (C6), 62.5 (C6'), 29.9, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5 (CH₂ diaminododecane alkyl chain), 28.0 (α -CH₂ diaminododecane), 26.7 (β -CH₂, diaminododecane). HR-ESIMS calcd. for [C₁₅₈H₂₃₄B₂N₆O₇₄]⁺ [4] = 3421.4900, found 2582.1870 [4 - C₆₀H₇₀B₂N₂]⁺, 1392,0787 [3]^{2+/2}, 319.1631[BPh₄]⁻, 202.2356 [1,12-diaminododecane]⁺.

Synthesis of pseudorotaxane 6. Octadecanedioic disodium salt (0.019g, $6.15.10^{-5}$ mole, lequiv.) was added to a solution of 1,10-N,N'-Bis-[cyclomaltoheptaosyl-6A-deoxy-6A-ureido]-4,7,13,16-tetraoxa-1,10-diazacyclooctadecane 1 (0.16g, $6.15.10^{-5}$ mole, lequiv.) into distilled water (6 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred during 1h. at r.t. then dialyzed and lyophilized. The pseudorotaxane 6 was obtained as an amorphous white powder (0158g, 97%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 4.96 (14H, H₁), 3.98–3.72 (m, 58H, O-CH₂ crown, H₃, H₆, H₅), 3.72-3.30 (m, 64H, H₆, H₄, H₂,

N-CH₂crown), 2.06-184 (m, 10H, α-CH₂, CH₂ chain), 1.45-1.32 (m, 4H, β-CH₂), 1.22-0.85 (m, 18H, CH₂ chain). ¹³C D_2O): δ_C 171.9 (COO⁻), 162.0 NMR (100MHz, 170.2 $(COO^{-}),$ (NH-CO NH), 104.9 (C₁), 88.9 (C₄), 76.2, 75.4, 74.4 (C₂, C3, C₅), 72.4 (C₆), 71.5, 69.7, 67.7 (α-CH₂, β -*C*H₂, CH_2 chain), 62.6 (C₆), 51.0 (CH₂ crown), 43.6 (CH₂ crown), 26.2 (CH₂ chain). HR-ESIMS calcd. for $[C_{116}H_{196}N_4Na_2O_{78}]^+$ $[6] = 2940.7600, \text{ found } 1447.0743 \ [6]^{2+}/2; \ 1313.9470 \ [6 - C_{18}H_{32}N_2O_4]^{2+}/2 + Na^+]; \ 337.2332 \ [C_{18}H_{32}O_4^{2-} + Na^+]; \ Na^+]$ $+2H^{+}].$

Synthesis of [2]cryptorotaxane 7. An aqueous solution (2mL) of Tetraphenylphosphonium chloride (0.032g, 8.53.10⁻⁵ mole, 2.2 equivs.) was added to a solution of $6 (0.112g, 3.80.10^{-5} \text{ mole})$ in 10mL of water. The resulting solution was stirred 1.5 h more at r.t., then dialyzed and lyophilized to give 7 as an amorphous white powder (0.142g, 99%).¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-⁶d): δ_H 7.98 (m, 8H, arom.), 7.83 (m, 16H, arom.), 7.75 (m, 16H arom.), 6.16 (s, 2H, NHCONH), 4.84 (s, 14H, H₁), 3.85-3.00 (m, 122H, H₂, H₃, H₄, H₅, H₆, O-CH₂ crown, N-CH₂ crown), 2.04 (s, 4H, α- CH_2 diacide chain), 1.77 (s, 4H, β -CH₂ diacide chain), 1.23 (s large, 24H, CH_2 centre diacide alkyl chain). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-⁶d): δ_{C} 174.3, 170.7 (COO⁻), 158.0 (NHCONH), 135.3, 134.5, 130.5, 118.1, 117.2 (CH arom.), 101.9 (C1), 81.6 (C4), 73.0, 72.4, 71.9 (C₂, C₃, C_{5}), 70.1 $(C_6),$ 59.8 $(C_{6'}),$ 48.0(CH₂ crown), 40.4 (CH₂ crown), 23.3 (β -CH₂ dicarboxylic chain), 20.5 (α -CH₂ dicarboxylic chain) HR-ESIMS calcd. for $[C_{164}H_{236}N_4O_{78}P_7]^+$ [7] = 3571.4100, found 1447.0743 [7 - $C_{24}H_{20}P^+]^{2+}/2$, 339.1301 $[C_{24}H_{20}P^+]^+$.

Synthesis of [2]cryptorotaxane 8. 2,2-Diphenylethylammonium chloride (0.0073g, $3.7.10^{-5}$ mole, 2.2equivs.) were added to a solution of pseudorotaxane **6** (0.050g, $1.7.10^{-5}$ mole), in water (3mL). The resulting solution was stirred 1h. more at r.t. under argon, then dialyzed and lyophilized to give **8** as an amorphous white powder (0.020g, 37%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.40–7.21 (m, 10H, arom.), 5.37-5.34 (br m, 2H, N*H*), 5.02 (s, 14H, H₁), 4.12 (t, 2H, J = 8Hz, C*H* amine), 3.95-3.32 (m, complex 126H, H₂, H₃, H₄, H₅, O-C*H*₂ crown, N-C*H*₂ crown, N-C*H*₂ diphenylethylammonium), 2.16 (s, 4H, α-C*H*₂ dicarboxylic chain), 1.55 (s, 4H, β-CH₂ dicarboxylic chain), 1.36-1.08 (m, 24H, C*H*₂ centre dicarboxylic alkyl chain). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, D₂O): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 160.3 (NCONH), 129.0, 127.6, 125.4 (CH arom.), 102.0 (C₁), 80.6 (C₄), 73.3, 72.1, 70.3 (C₂, C₃, C₅), 60.5, 59.7 (C₆, C₆.), 52.0 (CH diphenylethylammonium), 49.5 (CH₂ crown), 44.8 (CH₂ crown), 37.7 (α-CH₂ dicarboxylic chain), 28.6 (β-CH₂ dicarboxylic alkyl chain). HR-ESIMS calcd. for [C₁₄₄H₂₂₈N₆O₇₈]⁺ [**8**] = 3289.4100, found 1447.0657 [**6**]²⁺/2, 1313.9504 [**6** - C₁₈H₃₂N₂O₄]²⁺/2 + Na⁺], 337.2332 [C₁₈H₃₂O_{4²⁻} + Na⁺ + 2H⁺], 198.1291 [C14H16N]⁺.

Fig. 1S : Job plot for 1 with 1,12-diaminododecane 2 and octadecanedioic acid 5.



Fig. A. Job plot corresponding to the CIS of the methylene protons of the 1,12-diaminododecane chain for [1/2] in D₂O at 300K. $\blacksquare \alpha$ -methylene protons; $\blacklozenge \beta$ -methylene protons; \blacklozenge methylene protons of the centre of alkyl chain.



Fig. B. Job plot corresponding to the CIS of the methylene protons of the octadecanedioic acid chain for [1/5] in D₂O at 300K. $\blacksquare \alpha$ -methylene protons; $\blacklozenge \beta$ -methylene protons; $\blacklozenge \alpha$ -methylene protons of the centre of alkyl chain.

Fig. 2S: 2D ROESY NMR spectrum of the pseudorotaxane 6 in D_2O .





Fig. 3S: 2D ROESY NMR spectrum of the pseudorotaxane 3 in D₂O.

Fig. 4S: 2D ROESY NMR spectrum of the [2]cryptorotaxane 8 in D₂O. Cross peaks between dicarboxylic chain, diphenylethylamine and CD cavities are indicated by arrows.





Fig. 5s. Zoom of 2D ROESY NMR spectra of the pseudorotaxanes in D_2O : a) **3** and b) **6**.

Fig. 6S: 2D ROESY NMR spectrum of the [2]cryptorotaxane 4 in DMSO-⁶d.





Fig.7S : 2D ROESY NMR spectrum of the [2]cryptorotaxane 7 in DMSO-⁶d.

References :

(1). S. Menuel, J.-P. Joly, B. Courcot, J. Elysée, N.-E. Ghermani, and Alain Marsura, *Tetrahedron*, 2007, 63, 1706-1714