### Boosting the salt recognition abilities of L-ornithine based multitopic molecular receptors by harnessing a double cooperative effect by Biotr Biotak Marcin Kanbarz, Jan Bomgáchiž

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# **GENERAL INFORMATIONS**

Unless specifically indicated, all other chemicals and reagents used in this study were purchased from commercial sources and used as received. 18-Aza-crown-6 was prepared according to literature procedure.<sup>1</sup> Compounds **1a**, **1c** and **S2** were prepared according to literature procedure.<sup>2</sup> Purification of products was performed using column chromatography on silica gel (Merck Kieselgel 60, 230-400 mesh) with mixtures of chloroform/methanol. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel plates (Merck Kieselgel 60 F254).

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra used in the characterization of products were recorded on Varian Unity 200 spectrometer using a TMS ( $\delta$ =0.00) or residual protonated solvent as internal standard. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the multiplicity: s - singlet; d - doublet; t - triplet; q - quartet; m - multiplet, b – broad signal.

High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured on a Quattro LC Micromass unit using ESI technique.

UV-vis analyses were performed using Thermo Spectronic Unicam UV500 Spectrophotometer.

Atomic absorption measurements were performed using Perkin Elmer AAnalyst 300 spectometer.

The conductance was measured using a conductance meter, Radiometer model CDM230, with a CDC241-9 conductivity cell.

### **SYNTHESIS**

# **Receptor 1b**



Scheme S1. Synthesis of receptor 1b. *Reagents and conditions*: a) DCC, 1-aza-18-crown-6,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 92%; b) TFA-  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1:1), r.t., quantitative; c) 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate, THF, 73%.



Scheme S2. Synthesis of receptor 1d. *Reagents and conditions*: a) DCC, 1-aza-18-crown-6,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 92%; b)  $H_2$ , Pd/C, MeOH-THF, r.t., quantitative; c) trifluoroacetyl anhydride,  $Et_3N$ ,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 72%; d) TFA-  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1:1), r.t., quantitative; e) 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate,  $Et_3N$ , THF, 60%.

**Receptor 1e** 



**Scheme S3.** Synthesis of receptor **1e**. *Reagents and conditions*: a) DCC, 1-aza-18-crown-6,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 91%; b)  $H_2$ , Pd/C, MeOH-THF, r.t., quantitative; c) 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate, THF, 81%; d) TFA-  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1:1), r.t., quantitative; e) trifluoroacetyl anhydride,  $Et_3N$ ,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 73%.

**Receptor 1f** 



Scheme S4. Synthesis of receptor 1f. *Reagents and conditions*: a) DCC, 1-aza-18-crown-6,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 92%; b)  $H_2$ , Pd/C, MeOH-THF, r.t., quantitative; c) trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride,  $Et_3N$ ,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 0°C to r.t., 91%; d) TFA-  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1:1), r.t., quantitative; e) 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate,  $Et_3N$ , THF, 72%.



**Receptor 1d:** 















180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

## **NMR TITRATIONS**

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR titrations were performed on a Varian UnityPlus 200MHz spectrometer, at 298K in CD<sub>3</sub>CN. The anion TBA and cation PF6 salts were dried under high vacuum at 30-45 °C prior to use. In each case, a 500 µL of freshly prepared 2.7 mM solution of receptor 1 was added to a 5mm NMR tube. Where applicable the solution also contained 1 molar equivalent of sodium hexafluorophosphate. Small aliquots of 10-20 mM solution of tetrabutylammonium anion salts, containing 1 at 2.7 mM concentration, were added and a spectrum was acquired after each addition. Titration isotherms for NH protons were fitted to a 1:1 binding model using the HypNMR 2000 program. The 1:1 binding stoichiometries were verified by a Job plot analysis.

Selected binding isotherms:





	<b>K</b> <sub>TBA</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub> /K <sub>TBA</sub>	
$NO_2^-$	1 450	19 000	13,1	



	<b>K</b> <sub>TBA</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub> /K <sub>TBA</sub>	
NO <sub>3</sub> -	150	1 250	8,2	



	<b>K</b> <sub>TBA</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub>	K <sub>Na</sub> /K <sub>TBA</sub>	
Br-	390	3 450	8,8	



# **UV-VIS MEASUREMENTS**

UV/vis spectra changes of receptor 1d  $CH_3CN$  solution in the presence of excess of  $NaPF_6$  and  $TBANO_2$ .



### **EXTRACTION and TRANSPORT EXPERIMENTS**

The 1.5 mM aqueous solution of NaNO<sub>2</sub> or selected solid salts was extracted with 14 mM of CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution of **1d**. After phase separation a sample of organic phase was diluted with ethyl acetate and methanol (1:9:2 v:v:v, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol) and the content of extracted sodium cation was determined *via* atomic absorption spectroscopy. A calibration curve was generated using a standard solution of sodium hexafluorophosphate in chloroform/ ethyl acetate/methanol (1:9:2 v:v:v). The results are summarized in Table below.



Calibration curve generated by measuring the peak intensities produced by NaPF<sub>6</sub> standard solutions.

Summary of extraction data	•
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1d	1.5M NaNO <sub>2</sub>	NaNO <sub>2</sub>	NaBr	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	NaCl
Extraction efficiency [%]	3.1	47.2	30.1	40.5	26.3

#### Membrane transport procedure.

Membrane transport experiments were performed with magnetic stirring in a conventional Utube glass cell at room temperature. The feed phase was a 2 ml of 1M NaNO<sub>2</sub> salt; the membrane phase consisted of  $3.9 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M solution (3 ml) of **1d** in chloroform and the receiving phase consisted of 2 ml of distilled water. The salt concentration was determined by conductivity at appropriate intervals.



Calibration curve generated by measuring the conductivity produced by NaNO<sub>2</sub> standard solutions.



Concentration of sodium nitrite in receiving phase in funtion of time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Maeda, H. Furuyoshi, S. Nakatsuji, Y. Okahara, M. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1983, 56, 212-218.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> a) Romański, J.; Trzaskowski, B.; Piątek, P. *Dalton Trans.* **2013**, *42*, 15271-15274; b) Romański, J. Piątek, P. *Chem. Commun.* **2012**, *48*, 11346-11348.