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<th>Complexation-induced inversion of helicity by an organic guest in a dynamic molecular propeller based on a tristerephthalamide host with a two-layer structure</th>
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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Chemical Communications, 50(41), 5438-5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2014-05-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doc URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/59053">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/59053</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>article (author version)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Information</td>
<td>chemcomm_50_5438-.pdf</td>
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A tristerephthalamide host exhibited two helical geometries with (M)- and (P)-helicity, respectively, in terms of twisting direction of a two-layer structure, and the helical preference switched upon complexation with a ditopic guest. In both uncomplexed and complexed states, the intramolecular transmission of chirality was responsible for the control of helicity.

A dynamic molecular propeller is an attractive motif for studies on transmission of chirality\(^{1,2}\) and inversion of helicity,\(^{3,7}\) since a propeller-shaped conformation is helically chiral and dynamically interconvertible to the antipodal conformer, similar to polymeric helices.\(^8\) A preference for a particular sense of dynamic helicity is a result of the intra-\(^1\) or intermolecular\(^2\) transmission of point chirality. When point chirality is transferred to dynamic helicity, two conformers with (P)- or (M)-helicity are no longer enantiomers, but rather are diastereomers. One of them is more stable and favored over the other due to the transmission of chirality. It is important that we understand how the helical preference switches in response to a change in the environmental conditions, such as the solvent,\(^4\) temperature,\(^5\) electric charge,\(^5\) or the addition of a guest.\(^6,7\) In the development of an asymmetric catalyst,\(^3d,9\) the ability to switch helical chirality enabled the selective production of either enantiomer from a single catalyst.\(^3d\) Furthermore, it might be challenging for an artificial system to undergo change in conformation from a helical form to other helical form(s) as well as inversion of helicity in response to external stimuli.

We used a dynamic molecular propeller to study the inversion of helicity accompanied by change in conformation upon complexation with a guest, and designed tristerephthalamide hosts 1 with a two-layer structure (Fig. 1). This is different from the above-described simple switching of the helical preference of a diastereomeric pair through complexation with a guest.\(^6\) Instead, a helical molecule originally prefers a particular sense of (P)- or (M)-helicity due to the intramolecular transmission of chirality, and this preference changes in a newly-generated helical structure upon complexation (complexation-induced change in conformation and inversion of helicity).\(^7\) Two planes of 1,3,5-triethynylbenzene arranged one above the other provide the potential for creating helical chirality in terms of the twisting direction (Scheme 1a).\(^10\) We denote the two conformers as uppercase P and M, even though they are enantiomers or diastereomers. To fix the two planes, we used a threefold terephthalamide. In a syn-formed terephthalamide unit, disrotatory twisting of the two amide groups leads to a nonhelical conformation with a mirror plane in the unit, and conrotatory twisting allows the unit to adopt helical conformations that interconvert about the 2-fold axis of symmetry (Scheme 1b).\(^11\) We denote the two helical conformations in a terephthalamide unit as lowercase p and m, in addition to the
global helicity of P/M. In a case where a nonhelical conformation (n) is energetically favored over helical forms (p/m), we can anticipate that threefold conformational switching from a nonhelical conformation (n) to a helical conformation (p/m) would result in the generation of propeller chirality in the whole molecule (ppp/mnnm). This can be induced by supplying sufficient energy for transformation, e.g. by complexation with a hydrogen-bonding ditopic guest at the two amide carbonyls.11a,c,12 Helicity biasing would be enabled by the attachment of point chirality to the nitrogen atom(s) and/or by complexation with a chiral ditopic guest through the intra- or intermolecular transmission of point chirality to dynamic helicity (P/M and/or p/m).11a,12 We envisioned that point chirality associated with a host could be intramolecularly transferred to dynamic helicity in different ways in response to an uncomplexed (Pnnn/Mnnn) or complexed state (Pppp/Mnnnm). Thus, we attached a point chirality (R) to an amide nitrogen as an internal chirality [(R,R,R)-1a] and used a chiral ditopic guest12 such as (R,R)-2 or (S,S)-2 to induce the host to transform (Fig. 1). In this communication, we report the successful design of a dynamic molecular propeller in which the helical sense was switched upon complexation (Scheme 2). The host preferred a particular sense of P or M due to the intramolecular transmission of point chirality in the absence of a guest, and this helical preference changed in a complexed state (inversion of helicity). During complexation, the host underwent conformational switching from a nonpropeller form (nnn) to a propeller form (ppp) (helicity generation and biasing).

We prepared tristerephthalamide hosts 1a,b through a threefold condensation reaction of a trianine and a tricarboxylic acid, both of which were derived from 1,3,5-triethynylbenzene13 (Scheme S1). A conformational search for a model (R,R,R)-1a’ [X = Me, Y = (R)-C4HMe(cHex)] predicted several energy-minimized structures. The most energetically-minimized conformation was Mnnn (rel. 0 kJ mol−1) with two layers twisted in an (M)-helical manner, and each terephthalamide unit adopted a nonhelical conformation (Fig. 2a). A propeller arrangement was found for Pppp (+7.9 kJ mol−1) (Fig. 2b) as well as Mnnm (+14.2 kJ mol−1), and in both conformations all six blades were twisted in a particular direction. It should be noted that Pppp was favored over Mnnm, since point chirality (R) preferred p-conformations with dynamic helicity in a terephthalamide unit. These predictions led us to expect that M-helicity would change to P-helicity when the host formed a complex with a ditopic guest at the two amide carboxyls to adopt a p-helical form (Scheme 2). The energy diagrams obtained for 1a’ and 1b’ are summarized in Fig. S1. In the 1H NMR spectrum of (R,R,R)-1a, we observed a single set of averaged resonances assigned to C3 symmetry, which was maintained while the temperature was lowered to 223 K. During the VT measurements (223-293 K), we found a significant change in the chemical shift for the aromatic protons of a 1,3,5-triethynylbenzene unit (Fig. S2a). We considered the change to be the result of the increased contribution of energetically-higher conformers involved in the equilibrium at elevated temperatures, since a similar change was also observed for 1b (Fig. S2b).

We first investigated the complexation of 1a with a ditopic guest 2 by monitoring complexation-induced changes in the chemical shift by 1H NMR spectroscopy, measured in CDCl3 at ambient temperature. We confirmed that the host and guest formed a 1:3 complex by a significant upfield shift for both the phenylene protons of a terephthalamide unit in 1 and the phenylene protons in 2 (Fig. S3). In addition, we found that the aromatic protons of a 1,3,5-triethynylbenzene unit were shifted downfield with an increase in guest equivalents (Fig. S3a). This change indicated a conformational switching of 1a from the most stable Mnnn to some other conformation(s) and corresponded to the above-mentioned change with an increase in temperature (Fig. S2a).

We then monitored the 1:3 complexation of (R,R,R)-1a with (R,R)-2 by CD spectroscopy, measured in CH2Cl2 at 293 K. We found largely positive (Δε: +19 at 310 nm) and bisignated Cotton effects (+19 at 280 nm, −22 at 258 nm) induced in the absorption region of 400-250 nm.12c All spectra were measured in CH2Cl2 at 293 K.

We then monitored the 1:3 complexation of (R,R,R)-1a with (R,R)-2 by CD spectroscopy, measured in CH2Cl2 at 293 K. We found largely positive (Δε: +19 at 310 nm) and bisignated Cotton effects (+19 at 280 nm, −22 at 258 nm) induced in the absorption region14 of 1a (Fig. 3a). These complexation-induced Cotton
effects were totally different from the Cotton effects (~9.6 at 300 nm, ~13 at 271 nm) obtained with (R,R,R)-1a itself through the intramolecular transmission of chirality, which appeared negatively throughout the whole region (Fig. 3a).1,6 We considered that this difference was the result of the conformational switching of (R,R,R)-1a upon complexation with (R,R)-2. The internal chirality was transmitted to newly-generated dynamic helicity in a 1:3 complex, accompanied by a supramolecular transmission of guest chirality in a cooperative manner.13 The chiralities in 2 should have their own preference, as shown by the fact that small but similar Cotton effects were obtained by the complexation of 1b, which has no internal chirality, with (R,R)-2 through the supramolecular transmission of chirality to dynamic helicity that was generated upon complexation (Fig. 3b). We confirmed that a mirror image was induced by the addition of (S,S)-2. The conformational switching of (R,R,R)-1a upon complexation was also supported by the following experiments. When we gradually added the guest (R,R)-2 to a solution of (R,R,R)-1a, the complexation-induced Cotton effects and chemical shifts changed sigmoidally in CD and NMR spectroscopy, respectively (Fig. S7). During the 1:3 complexation, the guest bound to the host in an allosteric manner.17c,17f In conclusion, we have demonstrated a complexation-induced inversion of helicity based on a dynamic molecular propeller. Two helical states with an inversed helical preference were required: the molecule prefers a particular sense of helicity in one state (Mnnn for an uncomplexed state), and this preference changes in the other state (Pppp for a complexed state). In both helical states, the point chirality (R) associated with the host was responsible for the control of helicity. Notably, we have presented a less well-developed motif for studies on the inversion of helicity upon complexation with an organic guest,1a,b,17e although metal ions16a and anions16c,7a,d,e have often been used as guests.

Notes and references

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2 Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: [NMR, UV and CD spectroscopic data, and experimental details of new compound preparation]. See DOI: 10.1039/b000000x

14 The absorption maxima, measured in CHCl₃ at ambient temperature, were 2914 nm (log ε 5.09) and 277 nm (5.13) for (R,R,R)-1a, 291 nm (log ε 5.11) and 281 nm (5.11) for 1b, which were hypsochromically shifted compared to those for substructures (R,R,R)-3a [λ_max 313 nm (log ε 5.01), 305sh (4.98)], 3b [313 nm (5.02), 305sh (4.99)] (Fig S4) and the parent 1,3,5-tris[(phenylethynyl)benzene]11 [305 nm (4.93) in CHCl₃].
16 Some of the Cotton effects around 271 nm negatively increased (Δε ~12 at 303 K to ~18 at 263 K) with a decrease in temperature to 263 K (Fig S5a). This change may suggest that a pair of helical conformations, such as Mnnn and Pnnn, was in equilibrium, and the population of each component changed at lower temperatures. Even though a diastereomeric pair of two helical conformers with M or P helicity was in equilibrium, their chiroptical signals might not be very striking due to the nonhelical nature of a terephthalamide unit.11 The Cotton effects observed for (R,R,R)-1a had the same appearance as those for (R,R,R)-3a. The Cotton effects for (R,R,R)-3a were similar in shape and triple the strength of those for (R,R,R)-1a (Fig S5b).
17 Similar but attenuated Cotton effects were induced when the antipodal ditopic guest (S,S)-2 was added to a solution of (R,R,R)-1a (Fig S6). In the complex, the internal chirality (R) was predominantly transmitted to newly-generated dynamic helicity in a competitive manner.