Recent advances in the design strategies for porphyrin-based coordination polymers

Quanzheng Zha, Xing Rui, Tiantian Wei and Yongshu Xie*

Porphyrin-based coordination polymers (PCPs) have been investigated for a variety of applications including hydrogen storage, molecular sorption and sensing, photonics, and heterogeneous catalysis. The design and construction of functional PCPs with intriguing structures and promising properties are significant challenges for porphyrin and coordination chemists accompanying huge opportunities. This highlight is focused on recent advances in the design strategies for PCPs, which are summarized as follows: i) introduction of novel multimetal nodes such as multinuclear lanthanides and Zr6 clusters or insertion of active metal ions into the porphyrin core; ii) design and syntheses of novel porphyrinic ligands with multi-carboxyl or pyridyl coordination sites; iii) combination with inorganic polyoxometalates; and iv) encapsulation of porphyrins in cages and post-synthetic modification.

Introduction

Structurally diverse and functionally intriguing coordination polymers (CPs) have been emerging as an attractive research topic in the fields of crystal engineering, solid-state chemistry, and materials science.1 CPs are usually synthesized by the self-assembly of metal ions or metal clusters (nodes) with ligands (linkers), driven by metal–ligand coordination bonds that extend the structures into one, two or three dimensions. Because of the rich variety of metal species, ligands, and guests inside the pores, an enormous number of CPs have been synthesized and reported,2 and they are promising for applications in catalysis,3 separation,4 gas storage5 and molecular recognition.6

Multidentate chelating and bridging organic ligands with suitably disposed coordinating atoms have been extensively employed for the syntheses of CPs.7 Macrocyclic porphyrin structures exist in many biological systems (light harvesting, oxygen transportation, and catalytic systems) with various functions.8 In addition, supramolecular chemistry based on porphyrins has attracted widespread interest nowadays.9–13

The porphyrin core may coordinate with a metal ion, with the axial positions available for further coordination. Additionally, various coordinating moieties can be rationally introduced to the porphyrin peripheral positions. These diverse coordinating elements can be employed to develop multidentate chelating and bridging ligands for the construction of porphyrin-based coordination polymers (PCPs) with diverse structures and intriguing properties, which can be applied in hydrogen storage,10 molecular sorption and sensing,11 photonics,12 and heterogeneous catalysis.13 In this highlight, we will give a short review of recent advances in PCPs, mainly about the design strategies for the construction of PCPs involving coordination with novel multimetal nodes, syntheses of new porphyrin-based ligands, combination with inorganic polyoxometalates, encapsulation of porphyrins in cages and post-synthetic modification strategies.

Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials and Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science & Technology, Shanghai 200237, PR China. E-mail: yshxie@ecust.edu.cn

Yongshu Xie received his Ph.D. degree of chemistry from Zhejiang University. Following postdoctoral experience and associate professorship in the University of Science and Technology of China, he successively joined Prof. Xuming Peng’s group in National Taiwan University, Prof. Hiroyuki Furuta’s group in Kyushu University, and Prof. Katsuhiko Ariga and J. P. Hill’s group in the National Institute for Materials Science (Japan) as a research fellow. Now he is a professor in the Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and Technology. His research interests are porphyrin chemistry, functional coordination chemistry, and electronic and optical materials based on conjugated organic molecules.
Strategy 1: coordination with novel multimetal species or active metal centers

Tetrakis(4-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin (H2TCPP) and tetrakis(4-pyridyl)porphyrin (H2TPyP) are two commonly used porphyrinic porphyrins with multinuclear lanthanides or Zr6 clusters. As depicted in Fig. 1a, two Pr3+ cations are bridged by four carboxylates of four different Dy ions. Only the terminal carboxyphenyl groups are shown, with “P” representing the remaining porphyrin framework. (Reproduced from ref. 17 with permission, Copyright 2006 American Chemical Society.)

Goldberg and coworkers17 reported the first examples of hybrid porphyrin–lanthanide coordination polymers by reactions of H2TCPP with Pr2(oxalate)3, Nd2(oxalate)3, and Dy2(oxalate)3 hydrated salts. As depicted in Fig. 1a, two Pr3+ cations are bridged by four carboxylates of four different porphyrins. These Pr3 clusters are further interlinked to each other by bridging oxalates, thus affording a polymeric [-Pr2-(porphyrin)-oxalate]- coordination pattern. For the corresponding Dy(u) complex (Fig. 1b), the fundamental tetranuclear synthon consists of four bridged Dy ions connecting to 12 porphyrin molecules distributed between three porphyrin layers. Each of the four porphyrins of the central layer utilizes its carboxylate to bridge the two “inner” Dy ions. Porphyrin species in the first and the third layers either coordinate to the “outer” Dy ions or bridge the outer and the inner Dy atoms. These results demonstrated the effective use of the multimetallic lanthanide species in the construction of PCPs based on the tetrafunctional H2TCPP ligand.

Recently, the Zr6 cluster has attracted increasing attention as one of the most stable building units for the construction of MOFs. A ZrIV cation and a carboxylate anion can be classified as a hard acid and a hard base, respectively.18 In addition, the high charge density (Z/r) of ZrIV may polarize the carboxylic oxygens, thus affording very strong Zr–O bonds with significant covalent character,19 making them resistant to water, base, and even acid.

With the elaborate selection of starting materials by Hongcai Zhou and coworkers,20 solvothermal reactions of Fe-TCPP, ZrCl4 and benzoic acid in N,N-diethylformamide (DEF) for 48 h at 120 °C yielded crystals of PCN-222(Fe) (PCN represents porous coordination network), with a framework consisting of square planar porphyrin ligands connected to Zr6 clusters. Each Fe-TCPP moiety coordinates to four 8-connected Zr6 clusters with a twisted angle, forming a 3D network with Kagome-like topology (Fig. 2). Remarkably, the framework is mesoporous, containing large 1D hexagonal open channels with a large diameter of 3.7 nm, ranking among the largest ones for MOFs.21,22 Moreover, the framework survived even after immersion in concentrated HCl, which has been rarely observed in MOF materials. In addition, PCN-222(Fe) exhibited biomimetic catalytic activity for a variety of oxidation reactions due to the presence of the active porphyrin centers and large open channels.

Scheme 1  Chemical structures of two traditional porphyrinic ligands, H2TCPP (a) and H2TPyP (b).
Solvothermal reactions of ZrCl₄, H₂TCPP, acetic acid, and benzoic acid in DEF at 120 °C yielded single crystals of PCN-225. Two kinds of crystallographically independent Zr atoms are observed and both are coordinated to eight oxygen atoms as depicted in Fig. 3. Six Zr atoms coordinate with eight μ₃-oxygen atoms to afford a cluster with a Zr₆(μ₃-O)₄(μ₃-OH)₄ core. Each TCPP²⁻ ligand is linked to four such Zr₆ clusters, thus generating a 3D porous structure with a (4,8)-connected sqc network. PCN-225 also demonstrated exceptional chemical stability. The framework remains intact in aqueous solutions within the pH range of 1 to 11; this is the broadest pH range that PCPs can survive thus far. Furthermore, the central core region of the porphyrin free base demonstrated protonation–deprotonation equilibria, resulting in pH dependent fluorescence intensity. Interestingly, 7–10 is the most sensitive pH range for the intensity response, indicating that PCN-225 is promising for pH sensing, especially in the neutral to weakly basic pH range.

By carefully varying the ratio of the starting materials and the reagents, a series of new porous porphyrinic zirconium MOFs (denoted as PCN-224) were obtained. Different from the 12-connected Zr₆ cluster observed in UiO-66 (ref. 25) and the 8-connected Zr₆ cluster in PCN-222, only six edges of the Zr₆ octahedron are bridged by carboxylates from the TCPP²⁻ ligands in PCN-224. By using thrice the amount of ZrCl₄ as that for the synthesis of PCN-222, more Zr atoms would compete with each other to coordinate with TCPP²⁻. Eventually, the increased Zr : TCPP ratio led to the lower connectivity on the Zr₆ cluster and the cluster symmetry was reduced to D₃d. With the reduced number of carboxylate linkers, PCN-224 contains more free space to generate the 3D open channels (Fig. 4) with a very high BET surface area of 2600 m² g⁻¹. It also showed remarkable stability in aqueous...
solutions within a wide pH range. Moreover, the framework containing Co atoms in the porphyrin centers was observed to be a reusable heterogeneous catalyst for CO₂ epoxide coupling reactions.

1.2 Insertion of active metal ions into the porphyrin core

Pd²⁺-porphyrin has been demonstrated to be a catalytically active building block for the construction of functional MOFs by Chuande Wu et al.²⁶ A mixture of Pd-TCPP and Cd(NO₃)₂·4H₂O in DMF, MeOH and acetic acid at 80 °C for ten days yielded crystals of [Cd₁.₂₅(Pd-H₁.₅TCPP)(H₂O)]·2DMF. This solid incorporates the functional porphyrin ligand with active Pd²⁺ sites in the porous framework. Each Pd-TCPP ligand acts as an octadentate ligand, coordinating with eight Cd atoms from four neighboring Cd chains and assembling into a 3D framework structure (Fig. 5) which contains two kinds of channels with dimensions of 4.61 × 12.55 Å² and 8.27 × 9.32 Å² (considering the van der Waals diameters) along the a axis. The framework remains intact upon removing the solvents or exchanging them with other guests, demonstrating its good framework stability. Moreover, the solid shows significant styrene oxidation activity with the advantages of easy separation and good recyclability.

Sn⁴⁺-porphyrins, with good photochemical characteristics for light activation, are easily deactivated by reaction with singlet oxygen atoms. A typical solution to this problem is to immobilize these photoactive sites in the channel walls of porous MOFs²⁷ to realize good photocatalytic performance in heterogeneous phases.

A 3D porous MOF of [Zn₂(H₂O)₄Sn⁴⁺(TPyP)(HCOO)₄]·4NO₃·DMF·4H₂O (ref. 28) was synthesized by heating a mixture of Sn⁴⁺(OH)₂TPyP and Zn(NO₃)₂·6H₂O in DMF and CH₃Cl₂ at 50 °C for five days. Each Sn⁴⁺-TPyP ligand coordinates with four Zn atoms to afford a 2D framework structure. The lamellae extend into a 3D porous network through the connection between the formates and the tin atoms in the porphyrin cores (Fig. 6). It demonstrates remarkable photocatalytic activities for the oxygenation of phenol and sulfides under Xe lamp irradiation with excellent yields and selectivity in heterogeneous phases.

Israel Goldberg et al. reported the coordination of a six-coordinate Sn-TPyP moiety with multidentate carboxylic acids used as axial ligands.²⁹ Five new Sn(acid)₂-TPyP complexes were obtained with the networks sustained by extensive hydrogen bonds between the axial acid ligands (proton donors) and the pyridyl N-sites of the porphyrin (proton acceptors). Combination with different acid ligands resulted in different connectivity features of these five supramolecular assemblies (Fig. 7). When 5-hydroxy-isophthalic acid and trimesic acid ligands were used, the resulting structures presented 1D hydrogen-bonded chains only, as solvation effects prevent interporphyrin interaction in other directions. The combination with 5-amino-isophthalic acid afforded a 2D hydrogen-bonding network, while the reaction with cis-1,3,5-cyclohexane-tricarboxylic acid and 5-bromo-isophthalic acid generated 3D interlinked assemblies.
Strategy 2: coordination of novel porphyrin-based ligands

The design and syntheses of novel porphyrin-based ligands are promising for creating coordination assemblies with novel structures and intriguing properties. Typical porphyrinic ligands recently developed for the construction of PCPs are depicted in Scheme 2. It is noteworthy that the PCPs listed in this section were constructed from only two components, a porphyrinic linker together with discrete metal nodes, without using pillar ligands such as 4,4’-bipyridine, thus leaving the noncoordinated axial positions of the metal centers in the porphyrin cores as active metal sites.

2.1 Orientational versatility of \( \text{H}_2\text{T}^3\text{CPP} \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{T}^3\text{PyP} \) with chair- and table-like conformers

Following the rich supramolecular chemistry of \( \text{H}_2\text{TCPP} \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{TPyP} \), tetrakis(3-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin (\( \text{H}_2\text{T}^3\text{CPP} \)) and tetrakis(3-pyridyl)porphyrin (\( \text{H}_2\text{T}^3\text{PyP} \)) (Scheme 2a, b) have also been demonstrated to form intriguing coordination structures. The four 3-carboxyphenyl or 3-pyridyl arms of the two ligands can assume alternative orientations, positioned either above or below the porphyrin macrocycle, leading to the orientational versatility of the chair- and table-like conformers (Scheme 3). In the “chair” conformer, two adjacent carboxylic moieties are oriented upward and the other two downward, while in the “table” isomer, all four carboxylic arms are oriented in the same direction.

Solvothermal reactions of \( \text{H}_2\text{T}^3\text{CPP} \) with \( \text{Cd}^{2+} \) or \( \text{Zn}^{2+} \) ions can afford a molecular box in which two table-like \( \text{Cd}-\text{T}^3\text{CPP} \)
moieties are linked by four Cd ions (Fig. 8) as well as other coordination polymers with 1D and 2D connectivity. Hydrogen-bonded networks between the chair-like H2T3CPP/Co-T3CPP moieties and various amine ligands were also obtained. While the occurrence of the “table” conformer of H2T3CPP has been observed for the first time, new supramolecular materials are expected to emerge in the future. These results indicate that the H2T3CPP scaffold can be effectively used to construct various PCPs through direct multiple-coordination as well as extended hydrogen-bonding networks.

Similar to H2T3CPP, H2T3PyP also have attracted extensive attention in recent years. Choe reported a H2T3PyP-based coordination polymer (MPF-3) with a 2D interdigitated framework similar to the Cairo pentagonal tessellation. Goldberg expanded the library of the H2T3PyP-based coordination networks assembled through either endocyclic or exocyclic metal ion linkers, demonstrating the utility of this ligand in the construction of 2D and 3D PCPs. It is obvious that the conformational versatility of H2T3CPP and H2T3PyP enriches the coordination architectures of this scaffold, providing a better choice for the design of novel PCPs.

2.2 BDCPP and DCDBP with a pair of isophthalates

The disposition of the coordinating atoms may be changed for the purpose of developing novel PCPs. Ma et al. reported a porphyrin ligand, 5,15-bis(3,5-dicarboxyphenyl)porphyrin (BDCPP, Scheme 2c), in which two isophthalates were introduced for the construction of a confined nano-box-like coordination assembly that involves two table conformers of Cd-T3CPP tessellated into a box-type dimer by four (COO−)-Cd-(COO−) coordination bridges. (Reproduced from ref. 30 with permission, Copyright 2013 American Chemical Society.)

contains a high density of 16 open Cu sites and such cages adopt an “ABAB” packing mode, thus constricting its pore size, which facilitates selective adsorption of H2 and O2 over N2 and CO2 over CH4.

Mori et al. also investigated the BDCPP ligand; however, they firstly synthesized the building blocks of M-BDCPP [M = Zn2+, Ni2+, Pd2+, Mn3+Cl, Ru2+(CO)]. The reaction of Cu(NO3)2·3H2O with M-BDCPP gave five PCPs ([Cu2(M-BDCPP)] series), which are isostructural regardless of the identity of the central metal in the porphyrin core. There is an internal spherical cavity of ca. 20 Å in diameter (the Zn–Zn and Cu–Cu distances between the opposite positions are 20.3 Å and 19.6 Å, respectively) in the 3D porous structure of these PCPs, which is surrounded by 16 accessible metal sites (Fig. 10).
Impressively, accessible metal sites can be systematically incorporated into the framework without changing the framework topology in this case. The [Cu_{2}(M-BDCPP)] series also exhibit permanent porosity and good N₂ and H₂ adsorption properties.

A similar ligand, 5,15-bis(3,5-dicarboxyphenyl)-10,20-bis(2,6-dibromophenyl)porphyrin (DCDBP, Scheme 2d) was reported by Ma et al. MMPF-3 was prepared solvothermally from DCDBP and Co(NO₃)₂, and it can be used as a polyhedral cage-based nanoreactor exhibiting a high density of five catalytically active cobalt centers per nm³. There are three types of polyhedral cages in MMPF-3, i.e., cubohemioctahedron, truncated tetrahedron and truncated octahedron, which are interconnected to form a 3D structure (Fig. 11), exhibiting permanent microporosity confirmed by CO₂ adsorption. Due to the high density of active cobalt centers and the porous structure, MMPF-3 demonstrates good performance in catalytic epoxidation of trans-stilbene in terms of both selectivity and overall conversion, indicating that the construction of polyhedral cage-based nanoreactors with a high density of catalytically active metal centers is a useful approach for developing new PCPs as highly efficient heterogeneous catalysts.

2.3 TDCPP and TBCPPP: innovative octatopic porphyrin ligands

For the purpose of designing novel PCPs based on porphyrin ligands with the ability to coordinate with more metal centers, more than four carboxylic or pyridyl moieties may be introduced. In this respect, a new octatopic porphyrin ligand, 5,10,15,20-tetrakis(3,5-biscarboxyl-phenyl)porphyrin (TDCPP, Scheme 2e), has been widely investigated by Chuande Wu and coworkers. Wu and coworkers used TDCPP to construct three porous metalloporphyrinic frameworks (ZJU-18, ZJU-19, and ZJU-20), the structures of which are 3-periodic, binodal, edge-transitive nets with the Reticular Chemistry Structure Resource symbol tbo (Fig. 12), showing intercrossed pore windows of about 11.5 Å and pore cages of about 21.3 Å in diameter. These three isostructural MOFs were synthesized by heating a mixture of M-TDCPP (M = MnIIICl or NiII) and MnCl₂ or CdCl₂ in a mixed solvent of DMF and acetic acid at 80 °C for one week. Remarkably, ZJU-18 exhibits highly efficient and selective oxidation of ethylbenzene to acetophenone in an almost quantitative yield and a turnover number of 8076 after 48 h. However, the conversion decreases with the increasing size of the substrates. The much lower catalytic conversion for the larger substrates might be attributed to their difficulty in accessing the interior pores of ZJU-18, therefore the catalytic reaction mainly occurs on the exterior surfaces.

TDCPP was also used for the reaction with Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O in DMA to construct a novel (6,8,8)-connected MOF, MMPF-2, which contains a rare distorted cobalt trigonal prism SBU, in which three cobalt atoms are bridged by a μ₃-OH group and six carboxylate groups from six TDCPP ligands (Fig. 13). For the porphyrin ligand, four carboxylates point upwards and the other four point downwards, thus affording a “face-to-face” configuration of the porphyrin macrocycles. MMPF-2 possesses permanent microporosity with a high surface area of 2037 m² g⁻¹. In addition, a high density of open cobalt centers was observed in the channel walls formed by the
“face-to-face” configuration, resulting in excellent CO₂ capture performance with an uptake capacity of 170 cm³ g⁻¹ at 273 K and 1 bar.

Metal–organic materials constructed from polyhedral supramolecular building blocks (SBBs) can offer exquisite control over the structures and display useful features such as multiple cage types and relatively narrow pores. Thus, MMPF-4 (M = Zn) and MMPF-5 (M = Cd) were prepared by solvothermal reactions of TDCCP with Zn(NO₃)₂ and Cd(NO₃)₂, respectively, in DMSO at 135 °C. Fig. 14 illustrates how one face of each TDCCP moiety is metallated with Zn(II) in situ. In the context of the SBB, Zn-TDCCP serves as a 4-connected node that is connected with triangular paddlewheel Zn₂(CO₂)₃ moieties, constructing a small cubicuboctahedron composed of the faces of six Zn-TDCCP moieties linked by eight Zn₂(CO₂)₃ units. The resulting cubicuboctahedral SBBs are the first uniform polyhedral SBBs based on porphyrin blocks. The high symmetry augmented pcu topology networks of MMPF-4 and MMPF-5 exhibit two distinct polyhedral cages and are permanently microporous with selective CO₂ uptake.

In the structure of MMPF-5, the Cd(II) cation residing within the porphyrin core of TDCCP lies far out of the porphyrin plane, indicative of the weak coordination of Cd(II). These results prompted Ma et al. to exchange the large Cd(II) cation with smaller active divalent metal cations. Immersing the crystals of MMPF-5 in a DMSO solution of Co(NO₃)₂ at 85 °C for two days afforded the Co(II)-exchanged MMPF-5(Co). The crystal structure and UV-vis and ICP-MS studies confirmed the complete replacement of Cd(II) with Co(II) occurring exclusively within the porphyrin macrocycles; however, the Cd(II) cations in the framework remained intact, possibly due to their strong chelation with six carboxylate oxygen atoms. Therefore, the small cubicuboctahedral cage in MMPF-5(Co) features the faces of six Co(II)-metalated TDCCP moieties that are linked by eight triangular Cd(CO₂)₃ moieties. MMPF-5(Co) demonstrated interesting performance in the catalytic epoxidation of trans-stilbene. All of these findings suggest an easy and versatile method to create PCPs containing different active centers within the same framework structure for heterogeneous catalysis.

Jian Zhang and coworkers designed a new octatopic porphyrin, tetrakis[3,5-bis[(4-carboxy)phenyl]phenyl]porphyrin (TBCPPP, Scheme 2f), by inserting a phenyl group between each carboxyl group and the corresponding meso-phenyl ring in the TDCCP molecule in order to increase the rotational flexibility of the carboxyphenyl groups. With this modified ligand, a “pillar-free”, highly porous metallocorphyrinic framework \([\{\text{Zn}_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\}\times\{\text{[Zn-TBCPPP][H}_3\text{O}]_2\}])_{\text{n}}\) (UNLPF-1), was generated via solvothermal reaction of TBCPPP and Zn(NO₃)₂·6H₂O in DMF and acetic acid (30:1, v/v) at 80 °C for 72 h. UNLPF-1 possesses a common type of SBU, namely square paddlewheel \([\text{Zn}_4(\text{COO})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\). Each SBU links four TBCPPP ligands and each TBCPPP ligand links eight in situ generated SBUs (four above and four below the porphyrin plane) to afford a 3D non-interpenetrated structure (Fig. 15). Two adjacent porphyrin macrocycles, together with four paddlewheel SBUs, form a cage with large dimensions of 14.5 Å × 23.7 Å (measured between the proximal Zn centers and the two diagonal SBUs). Impressively, UNLPF-1 exhibits high CO₂ adsorption capacity and selectivity for CO₂ over N₂.
2.4 TDPAP containing four 4,4′-dipyridylamine moieties

Recently, Xie’s group designed and synthesized a novel porphyrin ligand, 5,10,15,20-tetrakis(4,4-dipyridylamino-phenylene)porphyrin (TDPAP, Scheme 2g), by introducing four 4,4′-dipyridylamine moieties to a porphyrin platform.42 The TDPAP ligand can coordinate with 4–7 metal centers (Scheme 4) using its multiple peripheral pyridines and porphyrin core, resulting in a rich structural diversity: a hydrogen-bonded 1D chains linked by [(H2O)2Cl2]− moieties, a 3D structure formed by the π⋯π stacking interactions between interpenetrated 2D networks, a 2D structure with large cavities composed of 50- and 70-membered metallomacrocycles (Fig. 16), a complicated 2D structure linked by zigzag chains, and a stair-like 2D structure containing binuclear [Cd2(CO2)4] subunits. The 4,4′-dipyridylaminophenylene moieties may rotate around the porphyrin framework, resulting in good conformational flexibility of the TDPAP ligand.

Strategy 3: insertion of polyoxometalates

Polyoxometalates (POMs) are negatively charged metal-oxide clusters with oxo-rich surfaces and controllable shape and size.43 POMs represent a remarkable class of molecular building blocks for the construction of inorganic–organic hybrid materials which has become a rapidly growing area.44 Bearing abundant oxygen donors on the surface, POMs are ideal inorganic components to construct hybrid materials with diverse composition and unique properties. In the past decades, such types of inorganic–organic hybrid materials have been applied in catalysis, materials science, and pharmaceutics.45 Hence, it is appealing to assemble novel coordination polymers by integrating porphyrin-based organic ligands, transition-metal complex moieties and POMs.

Zubieta and co-workers46 developed a strategy to construct 3D porphyrin–POM coordination polymers that embedded POMs into the porphyrinic coordination polymer frameworks. Hydrothermal reaction of MoO3, copper nitrate and TPyP in water at 200 °C afforded a 3D hybrid of [Cu(TPyP)Cu2Mo3O11]. Its structure consists of a tessellated porphyrin network linked through bimetallic {Cu2Mo3O11}xo chains in a covalently connected 3D framework. From a similar reaction, [{Fe(TPyP)}3Fe(Mo6O19)2]·xH2O was obtained, which exhibited a 3D cationic framework of [Fe3(TPyP)3]4+ with embedded {Mo6O19}2− cluster anions (Fig. 17). The large cavities in these iron-porphyrin cubes are alternately populated by {Mo6O19}2− clusters and diffused with disordered water molecules. These two structures illustrate the synergistic interaction of the various structural components and that molybdenum oxide structures may be readily modified by the porphyrin building blocks as well as the porphyrin ligated metal atoms.

The synthesis of metalloporphyrin–POM-based hybrids is extremely difficult, due to the different solubilities of POMs and porphyrins (soluble in water and organic solvents, respectively). To overcome this difficulty, Chuande Wu’s group developed a two-step synthesis strategy.47 Reaction of H3PW12O40 with MnIIICl-TPyP in DMF was first carried out to form the
zwitterionic complex \([\text{Mn}^{III}(\text{DMF})_2\text{TPyP}][\text{PW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]\). The combined components could be readily dissolved both in water and organic solvents (e.g., DMF, MeOH, etc.). Thus, \([[\text{Cd}(\text{DMF})_2\text{Mn}^{III}(\text{DMF})_2\text{TPyP}][\text{PW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]]-2\text{DMF}-5\text{H}_2\text{O}\) was successfully isolated upon reaction of the zwitterionic complex and \(\text{Cd(NO}_3\text{)}_2\cdot4\text{H}_2\text{O}\). Its structure is composed of alternating layers of POM anions and porphyrin-containing cationic nets as depicted in Fig. 18. Interestingly, the hybrid material exhibits good capability for scavenging dyes and heterogeneous oxidation of alkylbenzenes with high yields and 100% selectivity.

**Strategy 4: encapsulation of porphyrins in the cages and post-synthetic modification**

Porous metal–organic materials (MOMs) that incorporate reactive species such as metalloporphyrins have drawn increasing attention\(^\text{18}\) because they can demonstrate the physicochemical properties of the metalloporphyrins and their applications as catalysts and dyes while retaining permanent porosity. Such MOMs constructed by selective encapsulation of porphyrins in cages or post-synthetic modification can facilitate gas storage,\(^\text{49,50}\) separation\(^\text{13}\) and catalysis.\(^\text{51}\) In some cases, post-synthetic modification may afford target structures that cannot be obtained by direct reaction of the metal ions with the ligands. In addition, this approach also provides the possibility to immobilize the metalloporphyrins in solid matrices where the macrocycles can be isolated and their catalytic sites are protected in order to inhibit self-dimerization and oxidative degradation.\(^\text{52}\)

Zaworotko’s group\(^\text{53}\) reported that reaction of biphenyl-3,4',5-tricarboxylate (H\(_3\)BPT), CdCl\(_2\) and TMPyP (TMPyP = \textit{meso}-tetra(N-methyl-4-pyridyl)porphine tetratosylate) afforded \text{porph@MOM-10}\ (Fig. 19), which contains Cd-TMPyP cations encapsulated in an anionic Cd(u) carboxylate framework. Thus, TMPyP acts as a template in the generation of \text{porph@MOM-10}, which can undergo post-synthetic modification by Mn(u) or Cu(u) \textit{via} single-crystal-to-single-crystal transformation processes. Thus, crystals of \text{porph@MOM-10} were immersed in a methanol solution of MnCl\(_2\) and monitored by UV-Vis spectroscopy, which indicated that the conversion of Cd-TMPyP to Mn-TMPyP was complete within one

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**Fig. 17** A view of the structure of \([\text{Fe}(\text{TPyP})_3\text{Fe}(\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{19})_2]\)-\(x\text{H}_2\text{O}\) parallel to the crystallographic c axis. (Reproduced from ref. 46 with permission, Copyright 1999 John Wiley and Sons.)

**Fig. 18** (a) Arrangement of a single layer of the lamellar framework of \([\text{Cd}(\text{DMF})_2\text{Mn}^{III}(\text{DMF})_2\text{TPyP}]_{\text{in}^+}\) and a layer of the \([\text{PW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{3-}\) polyanions, as viewed along the c axis. (b) A perspective view of the packing diagram of the hybrid material along the [110] direction. Color scheme: Mn\(^{III}\), orange; Cd, cyan; \(\text{WO}_6\), green octahedra; P, purple; N, blue; and C, gray. DMF molecules and H atoms have been omitted for clarity. (Reproduced from ref. 47 with permission, Copyright 2012 American Chemical Society.)
Atomic absorption studies revealed that framework Cd was almost completely exchanged with Mn after one month. When immersed in a solution of CuCl₂, Cd-TMPyP (λ\text{max} = 426.4 nm) transformed into Cu-TMPyP (λ\text{max} = 430.0 nm) but framework Cd was only partly exchanged with Cu. The resulting Mn- and Cu-exchanged variants exhibited catalytic activity for epoxidation of trans-stilbene.

Reaction of H₃BPT, Cd(NO₃)₂·4H₂O, and TMPyP in DMF–H₂O yielded a dark green prismatic crystal, porph@MOM-11, the structure of which is an anionic framework encapsulating cationic porphyrins in alternating channels. Porph@MOM-11 enabled the post-synthetic modification involving single-crystal-to-single-crystal transformation processes induced by the addition of metal salts. When it was immersed in a solution of NaCl, BaCl₂, MnCl₂, or CdCl₂ for several days, the framework Cd would be partially exchanged with these added metal cations to afford various derivatives (Table 1). The stoichiometric incorporation of the salts allowed a systematic study of the effect of metal cations on gas adsorption. These derivatives exhibit higher selectivity for CO₂ versus CH₄ compared with the parent porph@MOM-11.

When immersed in 0.05 M Cu(NO₃)₂ in MeOH for 10 days, porph@MOM-11 (P11) also undergoes single-crystal-to-single-crystal transformation with its dimetallic [Cd₂(COO)₆]²⁻ units converted into a larger, novel tetrametallic [Cu₄X₂(COO)₆(S)₂] (S = MeOH, H₂O; X = CH₃O⁻, OH⁻), affording P11-Cu with increased unit cell size, pore size, and surface area. The direct reaction of Cu salts with H₃BPT did not afford P11-Cu. The use of mixed metal salt solutions (Cd²⁺/Cu²⁺) with varying ratios enabled a systematic study of the metal exchange process in P11. When the Cd²⁺/Cu²⁺ ratio was 2:1, the Cd²⁺...
ions both in the framework and in the porphyrin cores were fully exchanged with Cu$^{2+}$. However, when the Cd$^{2+}$/Cu$^{2+}$ ratios were increased to 4:1 or 8:1, the Cd$^{2+}$ in the framework were only partially exchanged while the Cd$^{2+}$ ions in the porphyrin cores were fully exchanged with Cu$^{2+}$. When the Cd$^{2+}$/Cu$^{2+}$ ratio was 16/1, the framework Cd$^{2+}$ cations were fully retained while the Cd$^{2+}$ cations in the encapsulated porphyrins were completely exchanged. These processes are summarized in Scheme 5. Scheme 6 shows how porph@MOMs might undergo the metal exchange in the framework.

Conclusions

In this highlight, we briefly summarized recent advances in the synthesis, functionalization, and applications of PCPs. We have described several crystal engineering strategies that can be successfully applied to the construction of extended PCPs: i) introduction of novel multimetal nodes like the lanthanides and Zr6 clusters or insertion of active metal ions into the porphyrin core; ii) design and synthesis of new porphrinic ligands with multi-carboxyl or pyridyl coordination sites; iii) combination with inorganic polyoxometalates; and iv) encapsulation of porphyrins in cages and post-synthetic modification. In conclusion, porphyrin-based coordination polymers will definitely receive increasing attention due to their diverse and attractive structures in addition to their interesting properties in various areas, especially in heterogeneous catalysis, gas storage, and separation.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the NSFC (91227201), the Program for Professor of Special Appointment (Eastern Scholar) at the Shanghai Institutions of Higher Learning, the Program for New Century Excellent Talents in University (NCET-11-0638), and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (WK1013002).

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