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Neutral versus polycationic coordination cages: a comparison regarding neutral guest inclusion†

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A neutral self-assembled container synthesized from a concave π -extended tetrathiafulvalene (exTTF) ligand and the *cis*-Pd(dctfb)₂(cod) complex (dctfb = 3,5-dichloro-2,4,6-trifluorobenzene; cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene) is described. This molecular host exhibits a good binding ability for fused polyaromatic substrates. The corresponding inclusion properties are compared with those of a previously described analogous octacationic cage, offering therefore the opportunity to address the effect of the cavity charge state over the binding of neutral molecules.

The preparation of molecular cages able to encapsulate ionic or neutral organic guests constitutes a major challenge for various applications ranging from selective depollution, reactivity in confined environments, or guest transport. In this context, the coordination-driven self-assembly strategy has been successfully used to build, in a straightforward way, more and more sophisticated metalla-cages,¹ including electro-active ones.² Being most often prepared by the reaction of a polypyridyl ligand (typically di-, tri- or tetra-pyridyl) with a metal cation, they generally correspond to polycationic cages.^{1,3} On this basis, we showed recently that the cationic coordination-cage **M₄L₂⁸⁺** (Scheme 1 and Fig. 2b) is able to bind the B₁₂F₁₂^{2−} guest in a reversible way through a redox-driven assembly/disassembly process.⁴ Host-guest interactions are by nature more challenging to address in the case of neutral guests, which renders the design of appropriate receptors more delicate. On these grounds, an efficient redox control of the binding mode^{5,6} has been recently demonstrated from a tetracationic organic covalent receptor. When considering neutral guests, the polycationic character of the cages usually obtained through coordination-driven self-assembly may

hamper both the kinetics and the thermodynamics of the binding, in particular because of the presence of highly competitive counter anions which obstruct the cavity.^{1m,7} On this basis, the design of neutral receptors through the self-assembled metal-driven strategy appears promising. Examples of neutral discrete metalla-assemblies are known and are synthesized either from the reaction of an anionic donating ligand (typically bearing carboxylate groups) and a cationic metal center,⁸ or from the reaction between a neutral ligand and a neutral metallic precursor.^{1m,7} Some data related to the binding ability of such a neutral coordination cage for neutral guests have already been provided.⁷ Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge, no comparative experimental study is available which addresses in a quantitative manner the binding affinity of a neutral guest for a charged coordination cage *versus* a neutral one, whereas this issue has already been reported in the case of an ionic guest.⁹ Such a comparative study, which is of importance for a better understanding of intermolecular forces which govern the recognition phenomena, needs to define a proper cavity whose geometry and size are the same for both the neutral and cationic states.

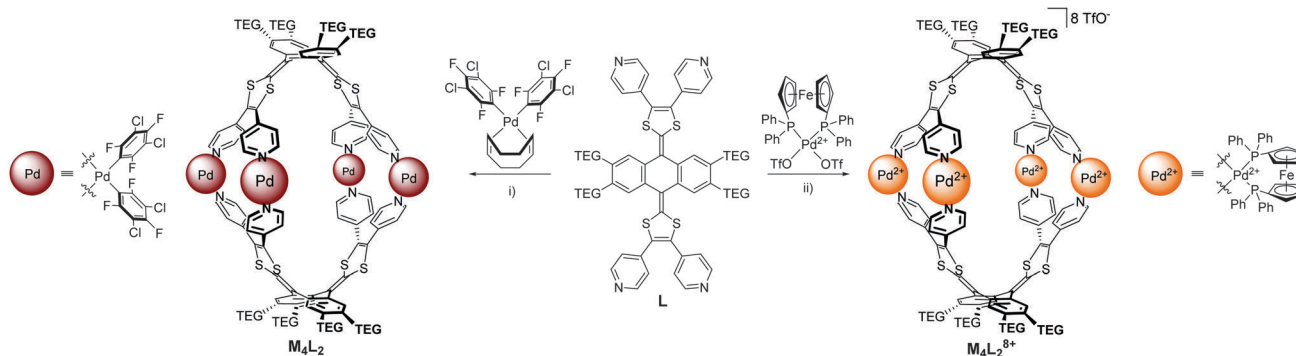
We describe herein a metal-directed neutral self-assembled cage **M₄L₂** constructed from a tetra-pyridyl exTTF ligand and a neutral *cis*-oriented square planar bis-aryl palladium complex (*cis*-Pd(dctfb)₂(cod)).¹⁰ The resulting assembly offers a unique opportunity to quantitatively compare the binding affinities of planar polyaromatic guests for two similar cavities (**M₄L₂** and **M₄L₂⁸⁺**) (Scheme 1) which essentially differ in the charge state of the metal center and therefore in the presence, or not, of counter anions.¹¹

The tetrapyridyl-exTTF ligand **L** (Scheme 1) was synthesized in three steps from 2,3,6,7-tetrahydroanthracene-9,10-dione, in a 57% overall yield as previously described.⁴ The presence of the four peripheral triethylene glycol (TEG) chains on the anthracene core ensures the solubility of the resulting cages in various solvents. The self-assembly reaction of ligand **L** and complex *cis*-Pd(dctfb)₂(cod) was carried out for 48 h in acetone at room temperature. The reaction converged into a single discrete compound **M₄L₂** (Scheme 1) that could be isolated in 87% yield *via* simple filtration.

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Scheme 1 Synthesis of cage M_4L_2 and $M_4L_2^{8+}$. (i) Acetone, rt, 48 h, 87%; (ii) nitromethane, 40 °C, 5 min, 83%.

The complex M_4L_2 presents a high field shift of the α and β pyridyl signals in the 1H NMR spectrum compared to ligand L (Fig. 1a, b and Fig. S1, ESI †), as expected from the coordination to the metal center. 1H DOSY NMR exhibits only one alignment of signals with an extracted D value of $3.22 \times 10^{-10} m^2 s^{-1}$ in $CD_3NO_2/CDCl_3$ (1/1) and $3.35 \times 10^{-10} m^2 s^{-1}$ in $CDCl_3$ (Fig. S3 and S4, ESI †) and confirms the formation of only one discrete species. The corresponding hydrodynamic radius¹² estimated from the Stokes–Einstein equation¹³ ($T = 298$ K) is of 11.4 Å, a value which is in accordance with the formation of a M_4L_2 species. ESI-FTICR mass spectrometry experiments carried out with M_4L_2 are silent due to the lack of charges. Taking advantage of the well-known ability of TEG chains to bind alkaline cations, an excess of KOTf (8 equivalents) was added to a solution of M_4L_2 ($C = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M, CH_2Cl_2/CH_3NO_2 5/5) before ionization. Thus, the generated ionic species could be studied and confirmed the stoichiometry of the complex, as illustrated by characteristic multi-charged peaks [$M_4L_2 \cdot (KOTf)_4 \cdot 4OTf$] $^{4+}$ ($m/z = 1213.94$) and [$M_4L_2 \cdot (KOTf)_4 \cdot 3OTf$] $^{3+}$ ($m/z = 1668.58$) as well as by the good accordance between the experimental and the theoretical isotopic patterns (Fig. S5, ESI †).

Single crystals of M_4L_2 could be grown by slow diffusion of acetonitrile in a chloroform solution and an XRD experiment

confirmed the formation of a M_4L_2 cage (Fig. 2a and Fig. S30, ESI †) which exhibits an internal ovoid cavity of *ca.* 15 Å length over 13 Å width, close to that of $M_4L_2^{8+}$ (*ca.* 15.5 Å \times 11.5 Å) (Fig. 2b).¹⁴ This shape similitude offers a unique opportunity to compare the ability of these respectively neutral and charged metalla-cages for encapsulating a neutral guest, since they essentially differ by (i) their charge state on the metal and by (ii) the presence ($M_4L_2^{8+}$) or absence (M_4L_2) of counter anions. In a previous work, we demonstrated that a polycationic cage, similar to $M_4L_2^{8+}$ but devoid of peripheral TEG chains, allows the inclusion of perylene according to a 1:1 stoichiometry in nitromethane.¹⁵

We therefore studied the inclusion of different neutral fused polyaromatic guests into the ovoid cavities of M_4L_2 and $M_4L_2^{8+}$ by 1H NMR and 1H DOSY NMR. A solvent mixture ($CD_3NO_2/CDCl_3$ 1/1) has to be used in order to ensure the solubility of all the species and to allow a comparative study. As an illustrative example of the respective behavior of the neutral and the charged cages upon encapsulation, the 1H NMR binding study of coronene is shown in Fig. 1. Importantly, whereas only a slight difference is observed for $M_4L_2^{8+}$ upon addition of one equivalent of the guest (Fig. 1b' and d'), the 1H NMR signals of metalla-cage M_4L_2 and of coronene are

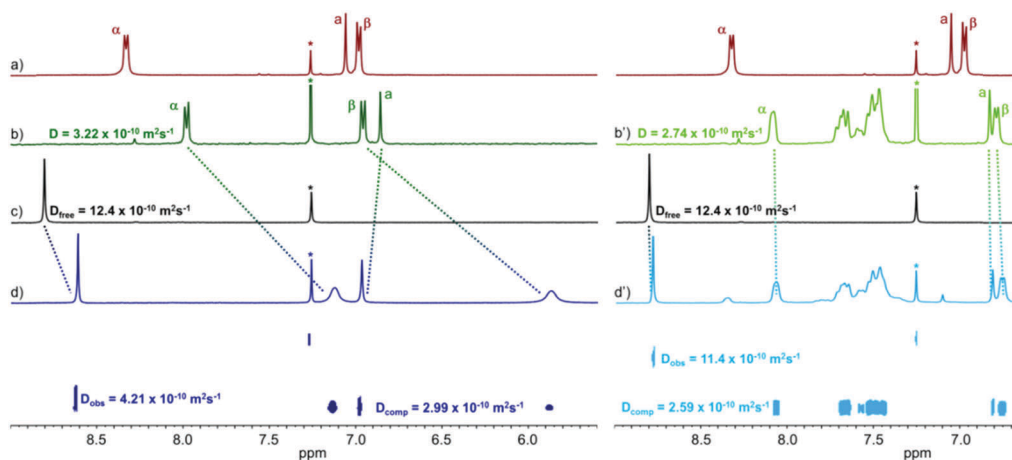


Fig. 1 1H NMR, downfield region ($CD_3NO_2/CDCl_3$ 5/5), related to M_4L_2 study (left) and $M_4L_2^{8+}$ (right): (a) L , (b) M_4L_2 , (b') $M_4L_2^{8+}$ (c) coronene, (d) 1H NMR and corresponding 1H DOSY NMR of a mixture of M_4L_2 and coronene (1/1, $C = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M), (d') 1H NMR and corresponding 1H DOSY NMR of a mixture of $M_4L_2^{8+}$ and coronene (1/1, $C = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M).

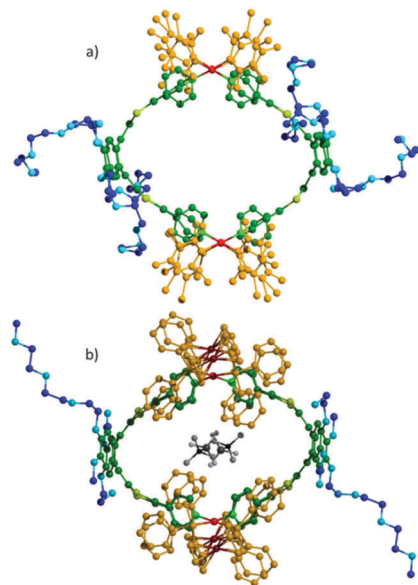


Fig. 2 X-Ray crystal structures of the host structure M_4L_2 (a) and $M_4L_2^{8+}$ (b). For $M_4L_2^{8+}$, triflate anions located inside the cavity are represented (in grey). Colors used for both M_4L_2 and $M_4L_2^{8+}$: exTTF skeleton (green), PEG chains (blue), Pd complex (orange).

significantly high-field shifted (Fig. 1b–d). The binding is accompanied in the case of M_4L_2 by a significant decrease of the coronene diffusion coefficient D value ($D = 4.21 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ vs. $D_{\text{free}} = 12.40 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) in the ^1H DOSY NMR spectrum (Fig. 1c and d). In contrast, the coronene D value remains almost unchanged in the presence of $M_4L_2^{8+}$ ($D = 11.40 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ vs. $D_{\text{free}} = 12.40 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$). As already demonstrated for the charged cage, the formation of a 1/1 host–guest complex was also found *via* a Job Plot analysis for M_4L_2 (Fig. S32, ESI†). From these ^1H DOSY NMR data, K_a binding constants of 2.6×10^4 (M_4L_2) and 63 ($M_4L_2^{8+}$) could be calculated (see ESI† for details), meaning a ratio of *ca.* 400 in favor of the neutral cage. The complexation of other planar aromatic guests was studied and their respective binding constants are compiled in Table 1. As it can be noted from these values, the binding abilities increase with the guest size and, remarkably, the neutral M_4L_2 cage systematically presents a higher affinity (one to several orders of magnitude higher) for the tested neutral polyaromatic guests. These results clearly demonstrate the positive effect of the absence of charges and of anions on the periphery of the ovoid cavity, for the encapsulation of neutral guests.¹⁶ Increasing the

Table 1 Calculated binding constants K_a for cages $M_4L_2^{8+}$ and M_4L_2 towards planar polyaromatic guests as estimated from ^1H DOSY NMR experiments in $\text{CD}_3\text{NO}_2/\text{CDCl}_3$ at 298 K ($C = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$)

Guest	Solvent ($\text{CD}_3\text{NO}_2/\text{CDCl}_3$)	$M_4L_2^{8+}$	M_4L_2
Coronene	8/2	170 ^b	1.1×10^5
	5/5	63	2.6×10^4
Perylene	5/5	96	4.0×10^3
Triphenylene	5/5	14	2.8×10^2
Pyrene	5/5	^a	1.7×10^2

^a No binding could be detected under these conditions. ^b $C = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$.

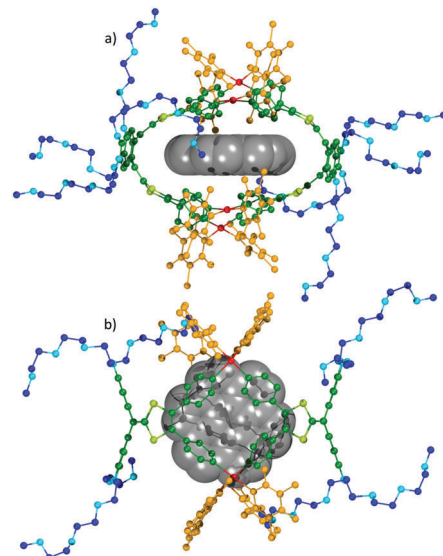


Fig. 3 X-Ray crystal structure of coronene⊂ M_4L_2 (a) side view, (b) top view. Colors used: exTTF skeleton (green), PEG chains (blue), Pd complex (orange), coronene (grey).

proportion of nitromethane (a poor solvent for the guest under consideration) in the solvent mixture results in a significant increase of the binding constant ($K_a = 1.1 \times 10^5$ with M_4L_2 and coronene). Single crystals of the coronene⊂ M_4L_2 inclusion complex could be grown at room temperature from the latter solvent mixture. The XRD experiment confirms the encapsulation of one coronene unit located in the middle of the cavity defined by the exTTF concave fragments containing both 1,3-dithiol rings (Fig. 3). It is worth noting that in order to maximize the host–guest interactions, the Pd–Pd distances are significantly reduced upon complexation related to the free cage M_4L_2 , as can be seen from the cavity size which changes from $15 \text{ \AA} \times 13 \text{ \AA}$ (Fig. 2a) to $16 \text{ \AA} \times 10.5 \text{ \AA}$ in coronene⊂ M_4L_2 ,¹⁴ illustrating the unexpectedly flexible character of the cavity. Binding studies of coronene with the $M_4L_2^{8+}$ assembly subjected to a TfO^- anion exchange (*i.e.* BF_4^- and $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_{12}^{2-}$) were carried out and monitored by ^1H DOSY NMR in $\text{CD}_3\text{NO}_2/\text{CDCl}_3$ 8/2. K_a values of 200 and 58 were found for BF_4^- and $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_{12}^{2-}$ respectively (170 for TfO^-) (Fig. S12, S27 and S28, ESI†) showing that the nature of the counter anion does influence the binding of the coronene guest and justify the superiority of the neutral host over the polycationic one. Finally, an inclusion control study was led by ^{19}F DOSY NMR experiments with the $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_{12}^{2-}$ anion (Fig. S29–S31, ESI†). K_a values of 25 and $>10^6$ were obtained for M_4L_2 and $M_4L_2^{8+}$ respectively, confirming that the polycationic cage binds much more strongly anionic guests than the neutral one does.

In summary, an electron-rich exTTF-based M_4L_2 neutral cage which exhibits a good ability to bind planar polyaromatic guests in a 1 : 1 stoichiometry was synthesized. This neutral assembly could be compared to the previously described analogous $M_4L_2^{8+}$ system, which essentially differs in the charges on the metal and therefore by the presence of counter anions surrounding the cavity. This comparative experimental study affords first quantitative evidence



of the superiority of neutral hosts for the binding of neutral guests (with K_a values which are one to several orders of magnitude higher in this study), an observation which is of importance for the rational design of strong host/guest systems in future. On these grounds, the design of new neutral metalla-cages appears highly relevant.⁷ In particular, the present work illustrates the promising perspectives offered by the square planar *cis*-Pd(dctfb)₂(cod) complex¹⁰ for preparing neutral cages upon interaction with various poly-pyridyl ligands, in a straightforward way and under mild conditions. Therefore, the scope of this approach can in principle be extended to most of the abundant poly-pyridyl ligands available in the literature and previously used to build polycationic cages.

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