Dynamic chiral cyclohexanohemicucurbit[12]uril†‡

Kamini A. Mishra, a,b Jasper Adamson, b Mario Őeren, c Sandra Kaabel, d° Mario Forśišenko a and Riina Aav a,*

Department of Chemistry, McGill University, 801 Sherbrooke Street West, H3A 0B8, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Optibrium Limited, F5-6 Blenheim House, Denny End Road, Cambridge, CB25 9PB, UK

Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Tallinn University of Technology, Akadeemia tee 15, 12618 Tallinn, Estonia. E-mail: riina.aav@taltech.ee

Chemical Physics Laboratory, National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Akadeemia tee 23, 12618 Tallinn, Estonia

† Dedicated to the memory of late Prof. Hans J. Reich.
‡ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Synthesis, isolation, characterization of cycHC[12] by HRMS, 1D and 2D NMR, VT-NMR, conformational dynamics analysis, DFT calculations is described. See DOI: 10.1039/d0cc06817a

NMR spectroscopy and DFT modeling studies of chiral cyclohexanohemicucurbit[12]uril indicate that the macrocycle adopts a concave octagonal shape with two distinct conformational flexibilities in solution. Methylene bridge flipping occurs at temperatures above 265 K, while urea monomers rotate at temperatures above 308 K, resulting in the loss of confined space within the macrocycle.

Dynamic molecules capable of adopting distinct shapes in response to external stimuli have driven the development of molecular machines in supramolecular chemistry.1 Of great importance in this field is the ability to control and direct interactions which can be achieved within the confined spaces of macrocyclic cavities. Large macrocycles able to repeatedly undergo significant conformational changes while retaining their molecular integrity have attracted particular interest.2,3

Several macrocycles that differ considerably in conformation from their smaller counterparts have been reported. Cyclodextrins (CDs) containing more than 9 glycosyl units, referred to as large-ring CDs (LR-CDs),4 can assume a helical folding arrangement, e.g., the 26-membered CD.5–9 LR-CDs with 14 units have been shown to adopt a conformation that resembles a concave polygon.10,11 Large pillar[n]arenes, where n = 8-10, containing up to 10 monomers in their structures, also adopt concave polygon shapes.12 Giant calix[n]arenes with up to 90 phenolic subunits have been described;13 however, calix[16]arene is the largest calix[n]arene with a known conformation. It has the shape of two superimposed Celtic torcs.14 The largest reported cucurbituril (CB) contains 15 monomers.15 CBs with up to 10 monomers display a tubular shape, while homologs with 13 or more monomers are locked into a twisted conformation.16–18 Hemicucurbiturils (HCs) are single-bridged CB analogues.19 HC[12], which is formed by the condensation of ethylene urea and formaldehyde and has a highly flexible geometry in solution phase, is the only known 12-membered HC analog.20 The second-largest known HC is the 8-membered, chiral cyclohexanohemicucurbit[8]uril, cycHC[8],21–24 which adopts a tubular shape. Despite detection by mass-spectrometry of cycHCs possessing up to 15 members23,24 and norbornahemicucurbiturils having up to 8 members,25 only smaller homologs have been isolated, namely cycHC[6],21,26–29 bambus[n]urils, where n = 4 or 6,30–35 and biotin[n]urils.35–38 These smaller 6-membered homologs adopt a relatively rigid conformation with well-defined cavity shapes.

Herein, we describe the synthesis and isolation of the first enantiopure cyclohexanohemicucurbit[12]uril (cycHC[12]) and detail its conformational dynamics via NMR spectroscopy coupled with density functional theory (DFT) calculations (Fig. 1).

Our findings show that the macrocycle adopts a concave octagon conformation in toluene at low temperatures, while elevated temperatures result in the activation of two dynamic mechanisms: the bridge flip and the monomer flip. Although cycHC[12] was previously identified by UV-HPLC in a crude reaction mixture,23,24 it was not isolated. We have found that subjecting an isolated macrocycle (cycHC[8]) or the monomer (cyclohexa-1,2-diyurea) to acidic conditions, in the presence of heptafluorobutyric acid (see S2, ESI‡ for details) leads to the formation of longer oligomers and larger macrocycles. The developed procedure produced cycHC[12] with a 1% yield, which permitted elucidation of its shape and conformational dynamics by 1H NMR and DFT. Unfortunately, our attempts to obtain single crystals of cycHC[12] from various solvents have been unsuccessful.
Due to the alternating orientations of the cyclohexano-monomers in HCs, the methylene bridges have two possible configurations: syn or anti. The syn- and anti-configuration describes the mutual orientation of the bridge and its nearest neighboring cyclohexano carbon skeleton – bridges that are pointed toward the same direction as the cyclohexano skeleton are designated as syn. In contrast, those pointed at opposite sides are designated as anti (Fig. 1). These distinct bridges, marked by blue and green colored marks (dots or triangles), are shown in Fig. 1–3. Smaller chiral homologs of cycHCs are known to adopt a barrel-shaped conformation with distinct syn- and anti-methylene bridge configurations, respectively. The blue triangle represents the syn bridge directed inside the cavity.

![Fig. 1](image1.png)

**Fig. 1** Chemical structure of cycHC[12] and the lowest energy DFT-modelled (BP86/SVP) structure of cycHC[12]. Blue and green dots represent syn- and anti-methylene bridge configurations, respectively. The blue triangle represents the syn bridge directed inside the cavity.

3 monomers and 4 methylene bridges

![Fig. 2](image2.png)

**Fig. 2** DFT-modeled structures of cycHC[12] (BP86/SVP) higher energy conformers. Blue and green dots represent syn- and anti-methylene bridge configurations, respectively. The green triangle indicates the anti-bridge directed inside the cavity.

Cyclohexano-methylenes are designated as concave octagon, and a concave polygon conformation, with two methylene bridges flipped towards the center of the cavity (Fig. 1, designated with a triangle).

DFT (BP86/SVP) modeling was used to rationalize the NMR results and investigate the potential cycHC[12] conformers. Three initial geometries were selected, the first based on the barrel-like geometry of smaller homologs and the second and third, concave polygons based on the symmetry revealed by the NMR results. The difference between the two concave structures is the configuration of their inwards-pointing methylene groups. The concave octagon conformer has a syn-oriented inner bridge marked by the blue triangle (Fig. 1), and the concave 12-gon has an anti-oriented inner bridge, marked by the green triangle in (Fig. 2). Of the three optimized structures, the concave octagon conformer is the most prevalent, as it is 52 and 30 kJ mol⁻¹ lower in energy than the regular and concave 12-gon conformers (see S18, ESI‡) respectively. Furthermore, the chemical shifts predicted for the concave octagon conformer (Fig. 3C, spectrum 3) are in good agreement with the experimental values (Fig. 3C, spectrum 1), strongly supporting the presence of this cycHC[12] conformation at 265 K. The calculated ¹³C chemical shifts of the regular 12-gon conformation (45.7 and 59.4 ppm) (Fig. 3C, spectrum 4) deviate significantly from the experimental cycHC[12] spectra. They more closely resemble those of the barrel-shaped cycHC[8] methylene bridges in similar chiral environments (46.88 ppm and 56.04 ppm).
In the cycHC[12] experimental \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra, the anti-configuration bridge carbons \(C_{B4}\) resonate at a higher frequency (54.48 ppm) than the \(C_{B3}\) bridge carbons, which are turned inside the cavity and therefore adopt a syn configuration. The latter bridges resonate in a similar range (46.91–47.10 ppm) as the \(C_{B1}\) and \(C_{B2}\) bridges. This results from the orientation of \(C_{B3}\) into the cavity, causing its electronic environment, and thus its NMR shielding, to resemble the \(C_{B1}\) and \(C_{B2}\) bridges. In addition, calculations with a higher level of theory, LC-TPSS/aug-pVTZ, were performed to increase the accuracy of the calculated chemical shifts. The addition of long-range corrections made the structures more compact, but the resulting chemical shift values had a greater deviation from the experimental results compared to BP86/SVP (see Table S7, ESI‡). The deviation is due to the compression of cycHC[12] (see S20, ESI‡).

Interestingly, the rotation of the two methylene bridges into the cavity induces a conformational change that strongly affects the localization of the frontier orbitals, concentrating the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) on the urea monomers rather than inside the cavity as observed for cycHC[8] and all smaller HCs \(^{28,40}\) (Fig. 4 and S21, ESI‡).

Variable temperature (VT) \(^1\)H NMR spectra show the merging of the \(H_{B1}\) signal with the \(H_{B2}\) signal and the \(H_{B3}\) signal with the \(H_{B4}\) signal in pairs between 265 K and 308 K (Fig. 5B, stacked spectra 1 and 6). We suggest this arises from the onset of a dynamic exchange, whereby bridges B1 and B2 and bridges B3 and B4 exchange their magnetic environments in response to the conformational changes of the macrocycle. The merging of the \(H_{B1}\) signal with the \(H_{B2}\) signal and the \(H_{B3}\) signal with the \(H_{B4}\) signal both arise from the same conformational changes in the macrocycle. The bridge flip motion can be best explained as a flip of the B3 bridge outwards and the B4 bridge inwards, which simultaneously exchanges the magnetic environments of the B1 and B2 bridge moieties (Fig. 5A). This process reduces the distance between opposing \(C_{B4}\) methylene bridges from 18 Å to 7 Å while increasing the distance between \(C_{B3}\) bridges. At 265 K, the dynamic exchange is slow, and all bridge environments give separate signals in the \(^1\)H NMR spectrum; however, above the coalescence temperature (308 K), the conformations are in fast exchange in the NMR timescale on an 800 MHz spectrometer, resulting in the signals merging (Fig. 5B stacked spectra 6–10).

At temperatures above 308 K, the two resulting proton signals coalesce, indicating an additional mode of dynamic exchange. We hypothesize that this results from the free rotation of the monomers (Fig. 5B stacked spectra 6–10 and Fig. 5C), averaging the magnetic environments of the syn- and anti-configurations and the inwards and outwards orientations of the bridges. We refer to the second dynamic exchange as the monomer flip. For this process, slow and fast exchange processes are represented by the 308 K and 348 K spectra, respectively (Fig. 5B), and the individual rate constants are available in Table S3 (ESI‡). We undertook line shape analysis of the VT \(^1\)H NMR spectra (see Tables S2 and S3 in ESI‡ for fitting details) to derive the activation enthalpy, entropy, and Gibbs free energy values associated with both of the dynamic exchanges (Table 1 and S12, S13, ESI‡). At lower temperatures, the activation Gibbs free energy for the bridge flip is lower than for the monomer flip, which agrees with the monomer flip...
process having a higher coalescence temperature. It is evident that the bridge flip is more strongly governed by the activation entropy, which we suggest originates from the macrocycle entropy, which we suggest originates from the macrocycle itself.