

REVIEW

View Article Online

View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: *Mater. Chem. Front.*,
2020, 4, 1052

Received 13th November 2019,
Accepted 23rd December 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9qm00698b

rsc.li/frontiers-materials

Exploiting the mechanical bond for molecular recognition and sensing of charged species

Krzysztof M. Bąk, ^{ab} Kyriakos Porfyrakis, ^{†b} Jason J. Davis ^c and
Paul D. Beer ^{*a}

The unique properties of the mechanical bond have been increasingly used for the purpose of molecular recognition. The recent progress in the development of cation and anion template strategies for the construction of mechanically interlocked molecules (MIMs) have resulted in a variety of ion binding catenane and rotaxane host structures. The appropriate integration of reporting redox- and photo-active centres into their structural frameworks can result in prototype molecular sensors for targeting charged species and molecular switches for potential nanotechnological applications. This review presents progress in the field of MIM hosts for ion recognition and sensing since 2014, focusing on the synthetic approaches employed and mechanisms of host–guest binding and detection.

Introduction

Mechanically interlocked molecules (MIMs) such as rotaxanes and catenanes have been the subject of intense research due to their non-trivial architectures and unique dynamic properties

which can be exploited in an ever increasing range of applications.^{1–10} In recent years their potential in molecular guest recognition has also been realised. Various template strategies facilitate the synthesis of MIMs containing unique three dimensional cavities decorated with complementary donor/acceptor motifs required for the selective binding of a target guest species.^{11–15} Many interlocked structures have proved to be excellent molecular hosts displaying a notably enhanced selectivity in comparison to analogous non-interlocked systems.¹⁶ The incorporation of redox-active and photo-active reporting groups within such MIM hosts results in optical and/or electrochemical guest sensing capabilities.¹⁷

^a Chemistry Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, University of Oxford, Mansfield Road, Oxford, OX1 3TA, UK. E-mail: paul.beer@chem.ox.ac.uk

^b Department of Materials, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PH, UK

^c Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3TA, UK

[†] Current address: Faculty of Engineering and Science, University of Greenwich, Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4TB, UK.



Krzysztof M. Bąk

Krzysztof M. Bąk graduated from the University of Warsaw with a BSc (cum laude) and MSc (cum laude) in chemistry and BSc in physics. In 2019 he obtained PhD degree under the supervision of Dr Michał Chmielewski. He is currently working on the incorporation of fullerenes into interlocked structures and developing anion sensors as Postdoctoral Research Assistant in the Porfyrakis group and the Beer group at the University of Oxford.



Kyriakos Porfyrakis

Professor Kyriakos Porfyrakis FRSC holds the Chair of Materials and Chemical Engineering at the Faculty of Engineering and Science, University of Greenwich, UK. He previously held the post of Associate Professor of Materials at the Department of Materials, University of Oxford. He is also a visiting Professor at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece. Prof. Porfyrakis has established a world-leading laboratory for the production and purification of both nitrogen-containing and metal-containing endohedral fullerene molecules. His research interests include the synthesis and functionalization of endohedral fullerenes for energy, biomedical and nanoelectronics applications.

Moreover, successful recognition provides a means of control for the relative positions of interlocked components (co-conformation) in molecular switches.

In this article we focus on the progress in the development of ion binding and sensing MIMs since the last reviews on this subject in 2014.^{18–20} Firstly, we discuss cation binding MIM host structures which remain in the minority, despite the popularity of metal-directed strategies employed in the synthesis of interlocked structures. Secondly, attention is turned to anion binding MIMs, which has been a research topic of special interest to us.

Mechanically interlocked molecules for cation recognition and sensing

The metal templated synthesis of MIMs, as pioneered by Sauvage, has become one of the most powerful tools for the formation of mechanical bonds.²¹ Removal of the template, typically a transition metal, provides a well-defined cavity in which the cation can be bound again. This passive template methodology usually leads to interlocked host structures which coordinatively saturate a bound metal. In 2006, Leigh and co-workers demonstrated another approach for the synthesis of MIMs, relying on a kinetic metal templating effect.²² In this active metal template (AMT) strategy, a transition metal cation plays a dual role of a template, typically bound within the cavity of a macrocycle, and a catalyst of the reaction leading to the formation of the mechanical bond. These two approaches are the most common methods employed in the synthesis of a range of MIM host structures subsequently capable of transition metal cation recognition.

Goldup, Roessler and co-workers used an active template variant of Cu(I)-mediated alkyne–azide cycloaddition (CuAAC) to obtain a series of [2]rotaxanes 1–3 with an increasing number of N donors within the interlocked cavity (Fig. 1).²³ Binding studies with transition metal ions such as Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} and

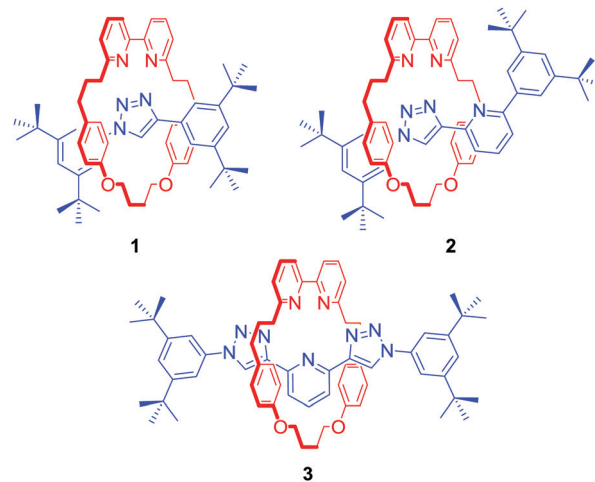


Fig. 1 Goldup and Roessler's rotaxane hosts 1–3 for recognition of transition metals.

Zn^{2+} revealed that the mechanical bond not only enhanced strength of cation binding but also enforced unusual coordination geometries of the metals, inaccessible with analogous non-interlocked ligands. Rotaxane 3, for example, formed unprecedented five-coordinate Co^{2+} and Ni^{2+} complexes in the solid state and solution as a result of the exclusion of additional ligands due to steric hindrance imbued by the rotaxane's binding pocket. In addition, as demonstrated by Sauvage in his original phenanthroline containing [2]catenanes,²⁴ the metal's redox properties were shown to be significantly altered. For instance, the electrochemical stability of the 3-Cu^{2+} complex was dramatically increased in comparison to its non-interlocked analogue, by preventing a drastic reorganisation of ligands around the metal (ligand disproportionation).

In many cases the binding cavities of MIMs are not static but able to reorganise, allowing the encapsulation of various guests. In an elegant example, Loeb prepared a [2]rotaxane 4 containing a bis-benzimidazole axle component (Fig. 2) by a



Jason J. Davis

Professor Jason Davis is a Professor of Chemistry and Fellow of Christ Church, Oxford. He studied Chemistry at King's College London, then undertook a DPhil in Chemistry at Oxford (1994–1998). He was elected to an Extraordinary Junior Research Fellowship at The Queen's College in 1998, a Royal Society University Research Fellowship in 1999, a University Lectureship in 2003, a University Readership in 2008 and Full Professorship in 2014. His research

is primarily focussed on the design/utilisation of advanced functional interfaces, particularly those associated with Diagnostics, Sensing, Molecular Switches and Imaging, where his group have published more than 160 papers.



Paul D. Beer

Professor Paul Beer obtained a PhD from King's College London in 1982 with Dr C. Dennis Hall. After a Royal Society European Post-doctoral Fellowship with Professor J.-M. Lehn and a Demonstratorship at the University of Exeter, he was awarded a Lectureship at the University of Birmingham in 1984. In 1990, he moved to the University of Oxford, where he was made a University Lecturer and Tutorial Fellow at Wadham College, and became a Professor of Chemistry in 1998. His research interests include coordination and supramolecular chemistry.

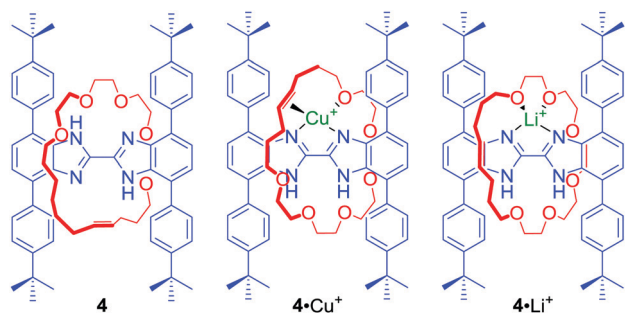


Fig. 2 Loeb's rotaxane **4** and its complexes with Cu⁺ and Li⁺.

hydrogen bond template ring-closing metathesis (RCM) of a crown ether macrocyclic precursor.²⁵ The addition of metal cations with different coordination preferences such as Cu⁺ and Li⁺ resulted in a rotation of the macrocyclic component around the axle to access the most suitable set of donors in solution and in the solid state. In the case of Cu⁺ the olefin moiety of the macrocycle was directly involved in cation binding. Whilst, in the case of Li⁺, the macrocycle was bound to the cation only *via* oxygen atoms. Further studies of this system showed that Ag⁺ can lead to remarkably different co-conformations of **4** in the solid state.²⁶

Attaching a reporting group in close proximity to a binding pocket is a common approach to obtain ion sensing MIMs. For example Goldup, Watkinson and co-workers used the AMT-CuAAC strategy to obtain a series of [2]rotaxanes containing a fluorescent 1,8-naphthalimide derivative in the axle component (Fig. 3).²⁷ It was found that the nature of the metal cation guest led to profound changes of the optical output. For instance, rotaxane **5** displayed a selective switch-on response upon Hg²⁺ binding, while **6** was selective for Zn²⁺ over various other transition metal cations including Cd²⁺ in MeCN/H₂O 98:2. Solid state studies suggested that the optical response was the result of altering macrocycle position relative to fluorophore upon binding inside the cavity. Importantly, the cavity had substantial influence over binding selectivity.

Another approach to transition metal sensing was explored by Lin and co-workers who obtained rotaxane **7** (Fig. 4) by stoppering of a Pd²⁺ templated pseudorotaxane.²⁸ One of its stopper components consisted of a tetraphenylethylene moiety which is known for exhibiting strong aggregation induced emission (AIE) behaviour. For that reason, rotaxane **7** generated a bright blue emission in the presence of more than 20% of

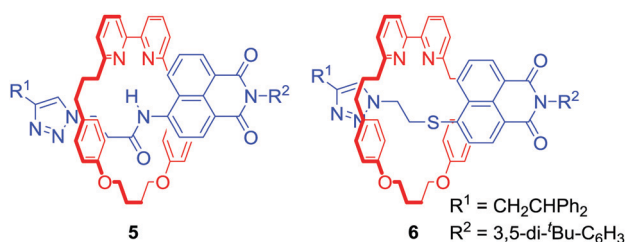


Fig. 3 [2]Rotaxanes containing fluorescent 1,8-naphthalimide derivative in the axle component.

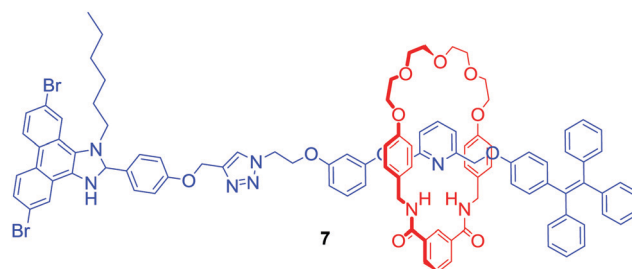


Fig. 4 [2]Rotaxane exhibiting aggregation induced emission behaviour.

water. Interestingly, it was selectively quenched by the addition of Fe³⁺ in contrast to various alkali and other transition metal ions. Additionally, emission quenching of the axle component by Fe³⁺ in the same solvent was significantly weaker. The authors claimed that this difference in behaviour was caused by the formation of the 1:1 stoichiometric complex between rotaxane **7** and Fe³⁺ due to the binding inside the cavity, which prevented aggregation of the rotaxane.

Leung and co-workers used fluorescent [2]rotaxanes **8** and **9** for sensing of trivalent transition metals, particularly Au³⁺ (Fig. 5).²⁹ The axle components of this system were stoppered with fluorophores, such as anthracene or BODIPY, whose fluorescence was quenched *via* photoinduced electron transfer (PET) by proximal macrocyclic components. Importantly, the dynamic behaviour of the macrocycle imine bonds allowed for metal induced hydrolysis of the rings, releasing the axle component and producing a turn-on fluorescent response. Interestingly, reduction of imine bonds to amine led to [2]rotaxanes which exhibited a strong turn-on fluorescent response upon addition of Au³⁺. The authors proposed that this behaviour was caused by the metal being encapsulated within the cavity of the rotaxanes.

Although lanthanides have been exploited as metal templates in the synthesis of catenanes,³⁰ rotaxanes³¹ and molecular knots,^{32,33} their recognition by MIMs has only been recently investigated. Ghosh and co-workers used Cu(I) to template the formation of [2]catenane **10** which was shown to bind lanthanide metal ions such as Eu³⁺ and Gd³⁺ *via* coordination to phenanthroline and ester groups inside an interlocked cavity formed by two macrocycles, leading to the increase of photoluminescence intensity of lanthanides in CH₃CN/CHCl₃ 9:1 (Fig. 6).³⁴

The interlocked nature of catenanes and rotaxanes provide an attractive environment for potential enantioselective binding. Niemeyer and co-workers obtained [2]catenane (*S,S*)-**11** containing

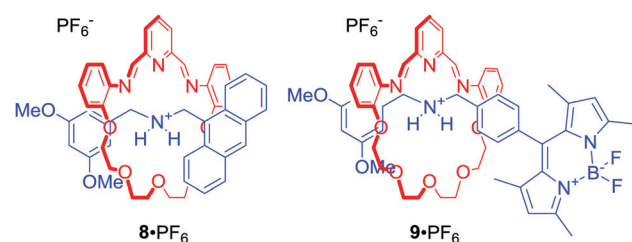


Fig. 5 [2]Rotaxanes sensing Au³⁺ due to metal induced release of the axle component.

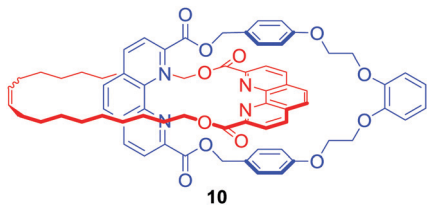


Fig. 6 [2]Catenane host for lanthanide recognition.

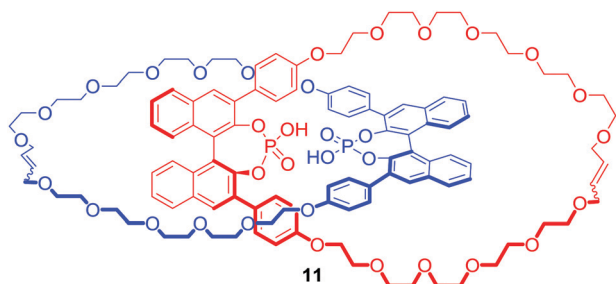
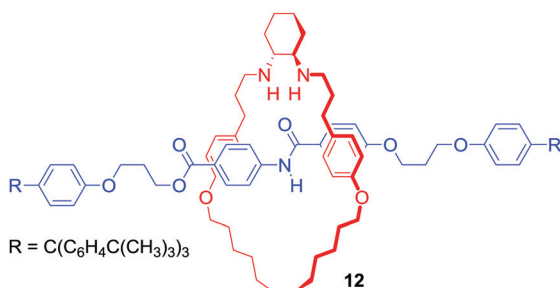
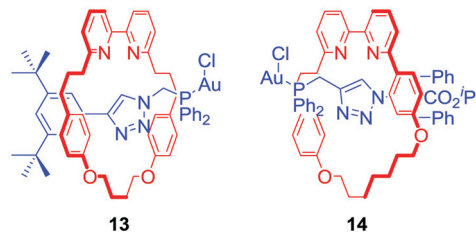


Fig. 7 [2]Catenane host capable of enantioselective recognition.

a BINOL-phosphate motif (Fig. 7) *via* ring closing metathesis of a Ca^{2+} templated orthogonal complex.³⁵ The tetrabutylammonium (TBA) salt of **11** bound various doubly protonated chiral diamines such as C-protected amino acids Lys-OMe and Arg-OMe, or 1,2-diaminocyclohexane (DACH) in d_6 -DMSO. Most importantly, [2]catenane **11** exhibited a significantly higher degree of stereo-discrimination between enantiomers than its macrocyclic component demonstrating that incorporation of chiral bulky groups adjacent to the binding cavity of MIM is an effective strategy for the design of enantioselective receptors.

It should be noted that cation binding MIMs have also emerged as promising ligands in various transition metal catalysed reactions or even as catalysts themselves. For example, Leigh's group reported [2]rotaxane **12** containing a chiral *trans*- N,N' -dialkyl-1,2-cyclohexanediamine macrocycle (Fig. 8), which endotopically coordinated Cu^+ during active metal Goldberg formation of C–N bond.³⁶ The interlocked ligand was used in Ni^{2+} catalysed enantioselective Michael addition of diethyl malonate to *trans*- β -styrene with good yield (>98% conversion) and enantioselectivity (93 : 7 enantiomeric ratio) reported.

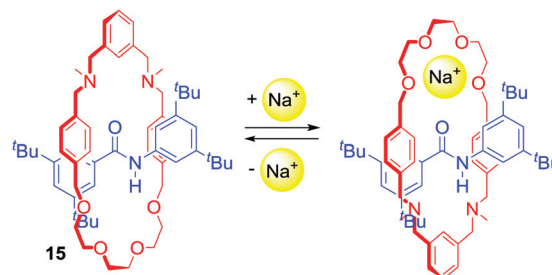
Goldup and co-workers presented a catalytic [2]rotaxane **13** (Fig. 9) which required a $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ cofactor to induce activity in a gold-catalysed cyclopropanation reaction.³⁷ The authors

Fig. 8 [2]Rotaxane ligand for Ni^{2+} catalysed Michael addition.Fig. 9 [2]Rotaxanes exhibiting catalytic activity upon Cu^+ complexation.

suggested that the activity limiting interaction of the macrocycle with the axle incorporated Au^+ catalytic centre was disrupted by copper coordination to a bipyridyl moiety. Further work on this system allowed the Goldup group to obtain a mechanically planar chiral ligand **14** (Fig. 9) for the enantioselective variant of cyclopropanation. Stereoselectivities observed in the presence of rotaxane **14** were comparable with a conventional covalent catalyst demonstrating the unexplored potential of mechanical chirality in enantioselective catalysis.³⁸

Chen, Chiu and co-workers prepared [2]rotaxane **15** (Scheme 1) with cation-induced catalytic properties *via* alkali metal ion templated clipping of an imino macrocycle and subsequent reduction.³⁹ In its free state, **15** was not able to catalyse the Michael addition of diethyl malonate to nitrostyrene. However, upon complexation with Na^+ its activity was immediately turned on. Interestingly, the authors reported that they were able to stop and restart the reaction by alternate additions of NaBr^{F_4} and [2.2.2]cryptand sequestering Na^+ . In the noncomplexed state, **15** adopted conformations in which the oxygen atoms of the macrocyclic component formed hydrogen bonds with the amide proton located on the axle. The binding of a sodium cation resulted in a rotation of the ring to the co-conformation in which Na^+ was simultaneously bound by the crown ether oxygens of the macrocycle and amide carbonyl of the axle (Scheme 1). This change enabled the activation of styrene in a newly formed cavity on the other side of the axle.

The examples presented above show the breadth of potential applications for cation binding interlocked structures. The unique cavities provide the environment required for selective binding of a range of metal cations or larger chiral guests and present a platform for the construction of selective optical sensors and novel catalysts.

Scheme 1 [2]Rotaxane catalyst activated by Na^+ recognition.

Mechanically interlocked molecules for anion recognition and sensing

The selective binding of anions represents a significant scientific challenge due to their intrinsic properties such as complex geometries, low charge densities, pH-dependency and high hydration energies. At the same time anionic species play important roles in environmental, industrial and biological processes, which require methods for their detection and sequestering by artificial systems.^{40,41} During the past few decades, a plethora of acyclic and macrocyclic receptors capable of anion binding have been reported. In an effort to raise the bar in selectivity, we sought to exploit the potential of the unique three-dimensional binding cavities of MIMs for anion recognition and sensing applications.

In 2001 our group demonstrated the formation of an orthogonal complex assembly between a hydrogen bond donating 3,5-bis-amide pyridinium group and a neutral isophthalamide motif *via* chloride anion coordination.⁴² Since then this anion template strategy has been employed in the synthesis of numerous interlocked structures, which importantly were demonstrated to bind anions with increased thermodynamic stability and selectivity in comparison to non-interlocked macrocyclic or acyclic receptor homologues. The vast majority of these MIMs bound anions *via* hydrogen bonds (HBs). In more recent years, halogen bonding (XB), the attractive interaction between an electron-deficient halogen atom and a Lewis base, has been used in anion host design.^{43–45} The comparable strength to HB and stringent linear directionality has made the XB interaction a particularly valuable tool in solid state crystal engineering and materials chemistry. Notably however, exploiting halogen bonding in the solution phase has proved to be an effective strategy for anion recognition particularly in highly competitive aqueous media. Indeed, anion recognition in water remains a key challenge in modern anion supramolecular chemistry^{46–49} and our group has constructed various MIMs incorporating halogen bond donors which demonstrate this

capability. For the purpose of this review, the following examples of anion binding MIMs are divided into three main categories dictated by the non-covalent interactions used to achieve anion recognition: hydrogen bonding systems, mixed hydrogen–halogen bonding systems, and systems dominated by halogen bonding.

HB MIM host systems

The majority of MIMs prepared *via* the anion templation protocol have used chloride as the template. However, synthesis of [2]catenane **16**·NO₃ (Fig. 10) *via* RCM was an unprecedented example of using a nitrate anion template.⁵⁰ Nitrate recognition by host systems is difficult due to its complex trigonal planar geometry, low affinity for hydrogen bond donors and relatively strong solvation. It is, thus, rarely used as a template. Importantly, the complementary tridentate binding cavity of **16**·PF₆ was selective for nitrate and chloride over a range of mono-charged oxoanions in CDCl₃/CD₃OD/D₂O 45:45:10. Nitrate templation was also successfully used in the synthesis of [2]rotaxane **17**·2PF₆ (Fig. 10).⁵¹ This doubly charged bis-triazole MIM bound nitrate even more strongly than **16**·PF₆, however the degree of selectivity over halides was lower.

Binding of the nitrite anion (NO₂[−]) by molecular hosts is even more uncommon than that of nitrate. Nevertheless NO₂[−] was used as a unique template, exploiting direct anion–lanthanide coordination in concert with HB, in the synthesis of luminescent [2]rotaxanes **18a**·2OTf and **18b**·2OTf in *ca.* 50% yields (Fig. 10).⁵² Monitoring the photophysical behaviour of the DOTA encapsulated europium cation enabled selective luminescence sensing of fluoride in (CH₃)₂CO/H₂O 99:1. Binding of F[−] led to a drastic emission quenching due to direct coordination of the halide anion to the metal centre and a displacement of water from the inner coordination sphere of the metal. In contrast, acetate and nitrite caused only moderate quenching while the addition of chloride led to no changes of the lanthanide emission.

Among many MIMs obtained *via* chloride templation are various structures containing polarized C–H hydrogen bond donors such as triazole or triazolium moieties. [2]Rotaxane

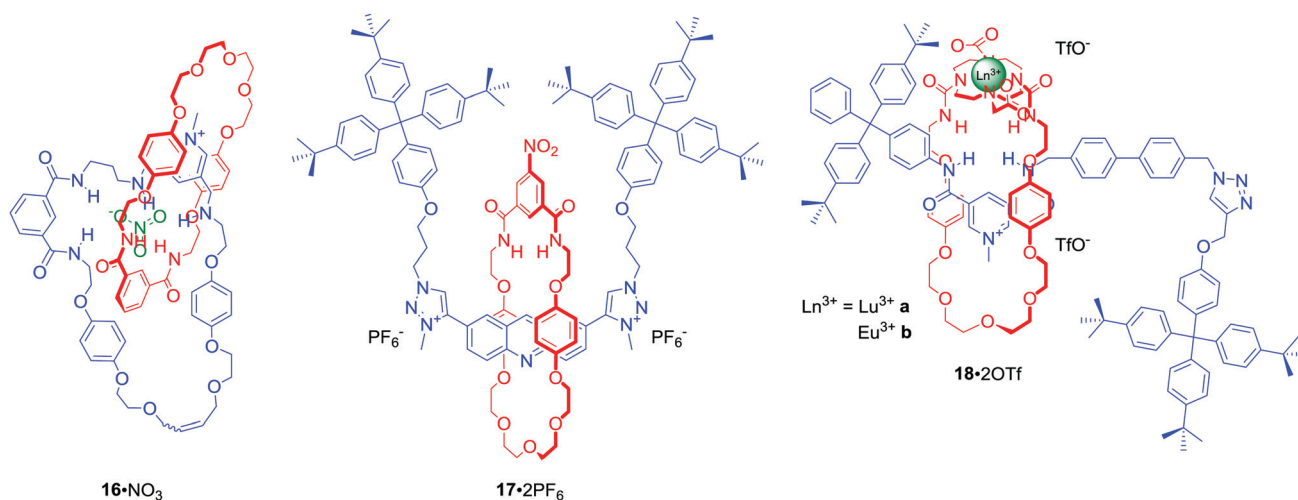


Fig. 10 Interlocked structures for nitrate (**16**, **17**) and nitrite recognition (**18**).

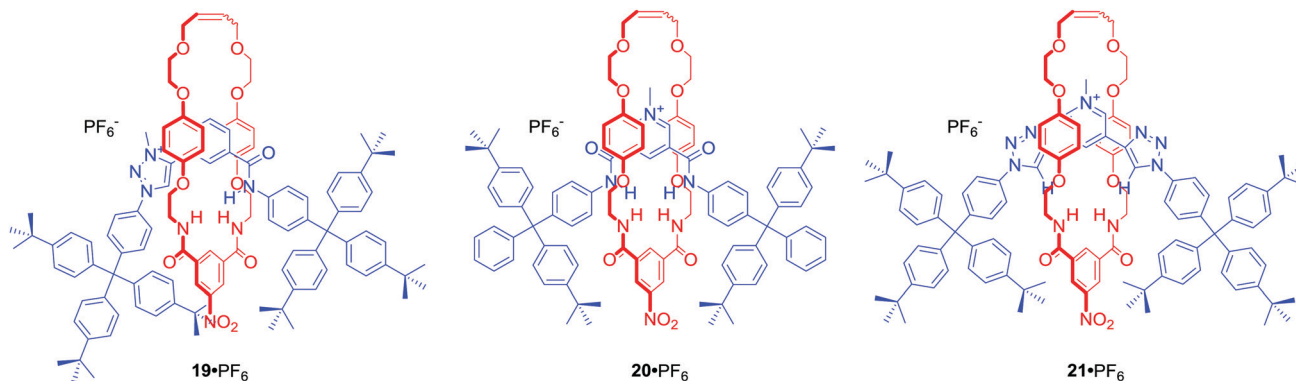


Fig. 11 Anion binding MIMs incorporating iodonitriazolium and/or pyridinium motif.

19•PF₆ (Fig. 11) was designed to incorporate amide and triazolium functionalities in the axle component.⁵³ The resulting interlocked host demonstrated halide selectivity (Cl[−] > Br[−]) over oxoanions such as H₂PO₄[−] or AcO[−] in CDCl₃/CD₃OD 1 : 1. Importantly, this selectivity was more pronounced than in the cases of analogous rotaxanes **20**•PF₆ or **21**•PF₆ incorporating pyridinium bis-amide or pyridinium bis-triazole axle components.

Most of the anion binding interlocked hosts obtained *via* anion templation have been positively charged. **22a–d** were the first neutral redox-active [2]rotaxanes containing a ferrocene-appended macrocycle unit enabling sensing by means of electrochemical methodologies (Fig. 12).⁵⁴ These rotaxanes were capable of binding halides (Cl[−] > Br[−] > I[−]) over H₂PO₄[−] or AcO[−] in a competitive CDCl₃/CD₃OD/D₂O 45 : 45 : 10 solvent mixture and detecting chloride *via* a significant cathodic shift of the ferrocene/ferrocenium redox couple.

Metalloporphyrins have been utilised as optically responsive reporter groups in interlocked hosts such as anion binding [2]catenane **23**•PF₆ (Fig. 13).⁵⁵ The solid state structure of

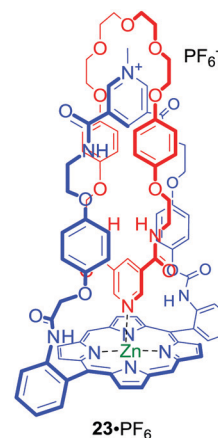


Fig. 13 Metalloporphyrin containing [2]catenane.

23•PF₆ clearly demonstrated that the pyridine–zinc coordinate bond within the interlocked structure preorganizes the anion binding cavity for chloride recognition. Interestingly, despite the considerable chloride affinity only modest detectable changes in the metalloporphyrin component's UV/Vis and fluorescence spectra were observed.

Anion template directed synthesis is not the only method of producing anion binding MIMs. Jolliffe and Goldup used the active metal template strategy to obtain fluorescent [2]rotaxane **24** containing a urea motif directly linked to a naphthalimide group in the axle component (Fig. 14).⁵⁶ Strong intramolecular hydrogen bonds between the urea and bipyridyl moiety of the macrocycle prevented anion binding. However, protonation of the bipyridyl unit translocated the macrocycle facilitating binding of anions to the urea. In CDCl₃/CD₃CN 1 : 1 the determined anion association constant values of **24**•H⁺ followed the trend: Cl[−] > Br[−] > MsO[−] > HSO₄[−] > TsO[−] > I[−] which reflects a combination of the H-bond accepting properties of anions⁵⁷ and size preference of the rotaxane's cavity. The binding event was accompanied by a switch-on fluorescence response of the axle naphthalimide group.

AMT was also used to synthesise neutral [2]rotaxane **25** containing a fluorescent indolocarbazole-based axle component and an isophthalamide functionalised macrocycle (Fig. 14).⁵⁸

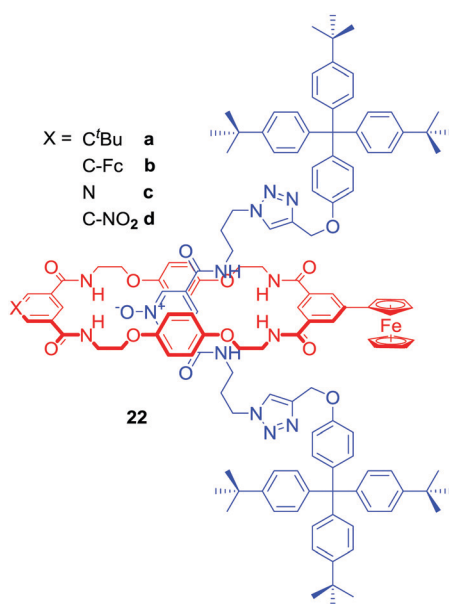


Fig. 12 Neutral redox-active [2]rotaxanes.

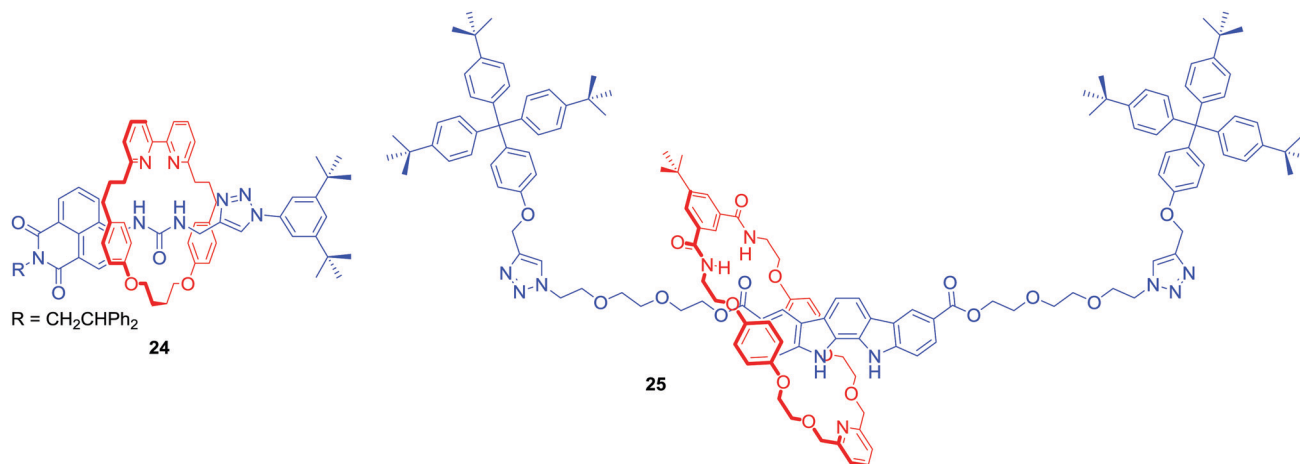


Fig. 14 Fluorescent [2]rotaxanes obtained via AMT-CuAAC strategy.

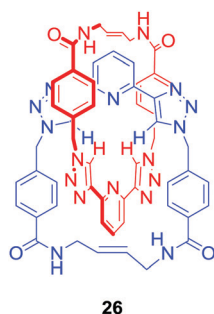


Fig. 15 Anion binding MIM obtained via self-complementary hydrogen bond formation.

Binding studies in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 95:5 revealed this MIM host system to exhibit a preference for AcO^- and H_2PO_4^- binding over halides. The rotaxane's axle indolocarbazole moiety facilitated the selective fluorescent sensing of chloride by significant enhancement of the heterocycle fluorophore's emission, whilst addition of other anions such as H_2PO_4^- , AcO^- or F^- led to substantial quenching. Selective quenching of fluorescence upon addition of H_2PO_4^- was also observed by Lin and co-workers in BODIPY-stoppered [2]rotaxanes containing two triazolium moieties.^{59,60}

Another approach allowed Byrne, Gunnlaugsson and co-workers to obtain an anion binding [2]catenane via self-complementary hydrogen bond formation.⁶¹ In this case RCM was exploited to perform a double cyclisation to produce the homo catenane **26** (Fig. 15) which was shown to selectively bind H_2PO_4^- over Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} or NO_3^- in competitive solvents like d_6 -DMSO.

HB/XB MIM host systems

Since the first example of a halogen bonding rotaxane **27**-PF₆ (Fig. 16),⁶² the iodotriazolium motif has been widely exploited in our group to construct MIMs with enhanced binding and sensing properties. For example, shortening of the axle component in rotaxane **28**-PF₆ resulted in a higher degree of preorganisation leading to a significant increase of halide binding strength and

enhanced selectivity for iodide in the competitive solvent mixture $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 45:45:10.⁶³ The iodotriazolium motif was also used to improve halide recognition, in particular of bromide and iodide, in the binding cavity of rotaxane **29**-2PF₆ in concert with amide HB donors.⁶⁴

[2]Catenane **30**-PF₆ consisted of the iodotriazolium based macrocycle containing naphthalene groups in close proximity to the binding pocket (Fig. 16).⁶⁵ Addition of various anions, particularly acetate and dihydrogen phosphate, to a solution of **30**-PF₆ in acetonitrile caused an increase of the naphthalene monomer emission bands and the concomitant decrease in intensity of an excimer emission band. The observed sensory response was attributed to the increased rigidity reducing the number of available vibrational and rotational non-radiative decay pathways upon anion binding.

In 2014 we demonstrated for the first time XB anion recognition in water and showed that incorporating XB donors into a rotaxane structure results in a significant enhancement of anion binding strength and selectivity in water compared to hydrogen bond analogues.⁶⁶ [2]Rotaxanes **31**-2NO₃ and **32**-2NO₃ consisted of a hydrogen bond donating bis-amide pyridinium macrocycle and the axle component stoppered on both sides with permethylated β -cyclodextrins, which imparted solubility in water (Fig. 17). The binding constant of I^- in water by bis-iodotriazole rotaxane **31b**-2NO₃ was two orders of magnitude larger than that of the rotaxanes **31a**-2NO₃ and **32**-2NO₃ containing bis-triazole or bis-amide motifs in their axles. Thermodynamic binding data showed that the large association constant for I^- with iodotriazole rotaxane **31b**-2NO₃ was the sole result of favourable enthalpy manifesting extraordinary properties of XB in water. In contrast iodide binding of both rotaxanes **31a**-2NO₃ and **32**-2NO₃ was entropically driven and enthalpically disfavoured. Further studies of the hydrogen bonding analogue **33**-2NO₃ containing a wider, secondary rim functionalised cyclodextrin stoppers showed no significant difference in anion binding comparing to **32**-2NO₃.⁶⁷ This observation suggested that the influence of the bulky cyclodextrin derivatives on a MIM binding cavity was negligible.

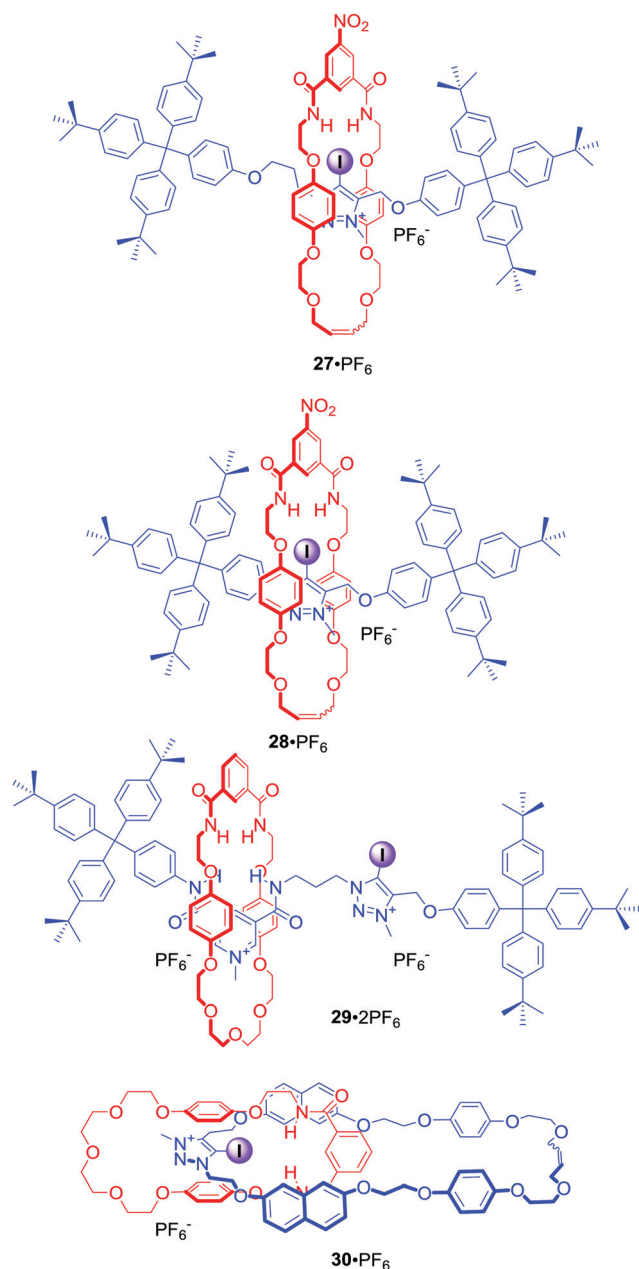


Fig. 16 Anion binding MIMs incorporating iodotriazolium motif.

The excellent binding properties of **31b**·2NO₃ in aqueous media became the basis for the development of the first MIM host system capable of the selective sensing of iodide in water. The integration of a bipyridyl motif into the macrocyclic component led to rotaxane **34**·3NO₃ containing the photoactive [Ru(bipy)₂]²⁺ group (Fig. 17).⁶⁸ It exhibited a further increase in anion binding strength and facilitated the luminescent sensing of iodide in water *via* an enhancement of metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) emission intensity upon binding. Further structural elaboration of rotaxane **31**·2NO₃ included the insertion of electron withdrawing perfluoroaryl spacers between the iodotriazole motif and cyclodextrin stoppers, which sought to further increase the strength of XB-anion interactions.⁶⁹

This modification allowed for the synthesis of rotaxane **35b**·PF₆ (Fig. 17) *via* chloride templated amide condensation in an unprecedented near quantitative 91% yield. Monocationic **35b**·PF₆ was able to bind iodide with an association constant of >10⁵ M⁻¹ in D₂O/(CD₃)₂CO 1:1, which was at least three orders of magnitude greater in comparison to a hydrogen bonding rotaxane host analogue **35a**·PF₆.

The above examples demonstrated the potency of the bis-iodotriazole pyridinium moiety working in concert with hydrogen bond donors in rotaxane structures. Similar binding motifs were also incorporated into the structure of [2]catenane **36**·PF₆ (Fig. 18), which was able to selectively bind I⁻ and Br⁻ over Cl⁻.⁷⁰ Moreover, a range of oxoanions showed no affinity towards **36**·PF₆ in solution with a subsequent crystal analysis confirming that sulfate was too large to be accommodated by the interlocked binding cavity. Importantly, analysis of halide complexes of catenane **36** by X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS) provided for the first time a direct measure of the degree of covalency in the XB-anion interaction, which was found to be comparable to the degree of covalency in transition metal complexes of chloride.

Further work on the interlocked anion receptors containing bis-iodotriazole pyridinium motif involved covalently linking two of these moieties as in the axle of rotaxanes **37a**·2PF₆ and **37b**·3OTf (Fig. 18).⁷¹ Receptor **37a**·2PF₆ was able to bind chloride with significantly higher affinity than nitrate in CDCl₃/CD₃OD/D₂O 45:45:10, whilst the β-cyclodextrin stoppered rotaxane **37b**·3OTf displayed almost identical association constants with Cl⁻ and NO₃⁻ in D₂O/(CD₃)₂CO 9:1.

In a related work two bis-iodotriazole pyridinium moieties were linked by a fluorescent (*S*)-BINOL group in the axle component of a chiral XB [3]rotaxane (Fig. 19). **38**·2PF₆, consisting of two mechanically bonded HB macrocycles, enabled discrimination between dicarboxylic enantiomers (*R*) vs. (*S*)-*N*-Boc-Glu²⁻ and between geometric isomers malonate vs. fumarate. These dicarboxylate anion guest species were simultaneously bound by the extended cavity of the [3]rotaxane in a sandwich type complex.⁷² Computational modelling investigations suggested that the impressive geometric isomer selectivity of **38**·2PF₆ for fumarate (*K*_{fumarate}/*K*_{malonate} = 4.4) in CHCl₃/CH₃OH/H₂O 60:39:1 was mainly attributed to anion solvation effects inside the binding cavity. In contrast, the notably high enantioselectivity of **38**·2PF₆ for (*S*)-*N*-Boc-Glu²⁻ arose primarily from host-guest structural complementarity (*K*_S/*K*_R = 5.7). Moreover, the binding of dicarboxylates could be readily sensed by fluorescence quenching of the rotaxane's axle BINOL fluorophore emission.

Recently, a novel XB tetra(iodotriazole)-pyridinium group was incorporated into MIM structures of catenane **39**·PF₆ and rotaxane **40**·PF₆ (Fig. 20).⁷³ Interestingly, significant differences in anion binding strengths were observed for these MIMs. Although both **39** and **40** are monocationic, rotaxane **40**·PF₆ bound iodide almost three times stronger than catenane **39**·PF₆ in CDCl₃/CD₃OD/D₂O 45:45:10. Moreover, catenane **39**·PF₆ bound iodide even more weakly than its analogue **36**·PF₆ with only two halogen bond donors. This difference might be a

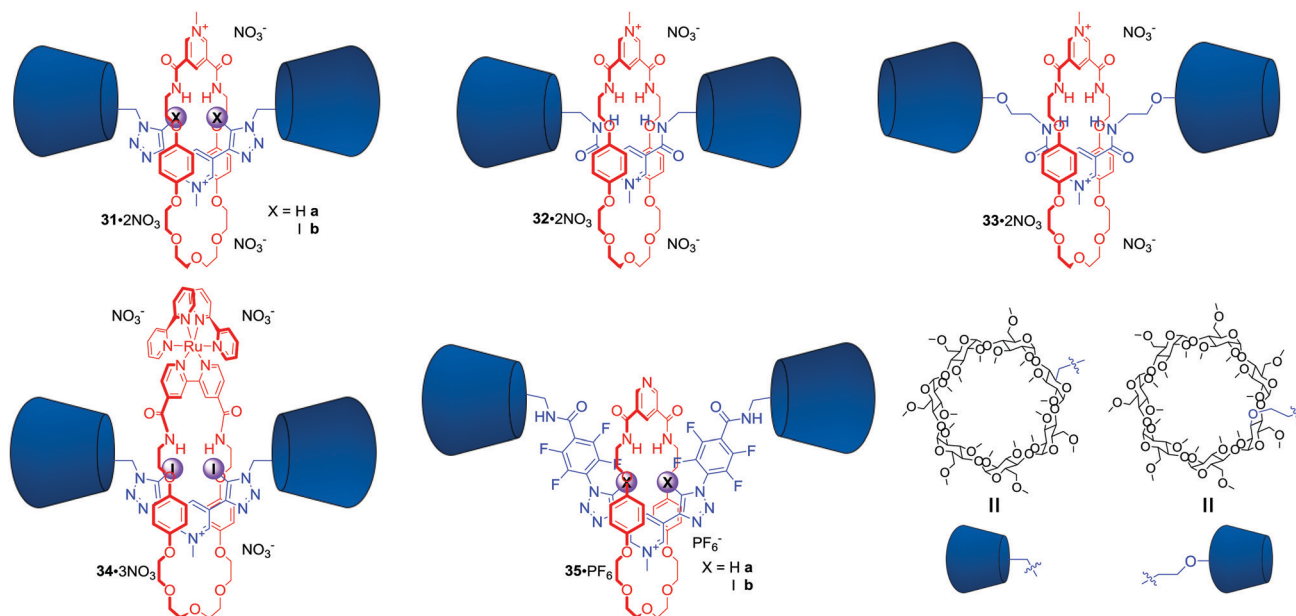


Fig. 17 Anion binding MIMs containing permethylated β -cyclodextrin stoppers.

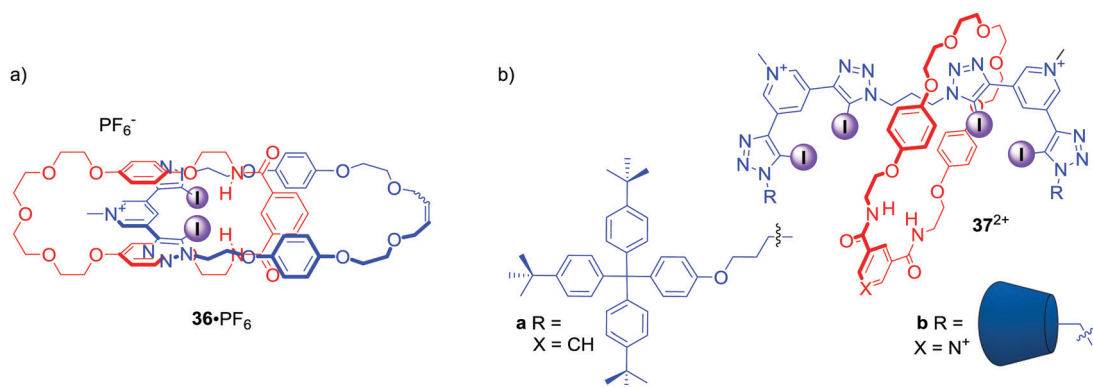


Fig. 18 (a) Anion binding [2]catenane containing bis-iodotriazole pyridinium motif. (b) Anion binding [2]rotaxanes containing two bis-iodotriazole pyridinium motifs in the axle.

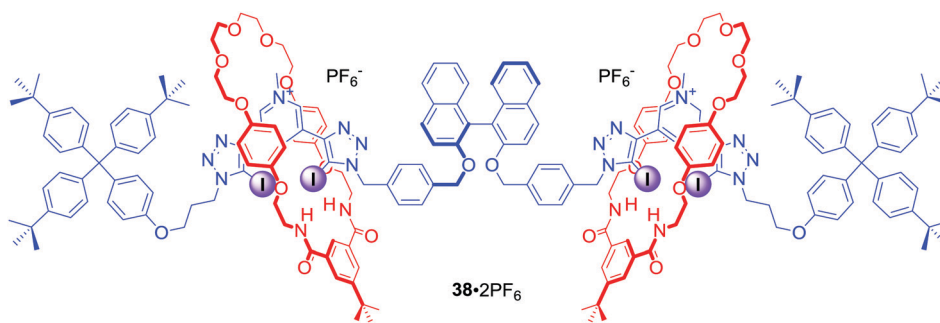


Fig. 19 Chiral [3]catenane capable of enantioselective anion sensing.

result of steric constraints restricting access to the binding cavity.

Other motifs used in the construction of mixed halogen and hydrogen bond donating interlocked anion receptors included

4-bromopyridinium or 4-iodopyridinium in [2]catenanes **41**·PF₆,⁷⁴ bis-iodotriazolium carbazole in [2]rotaxane **42**·2PF₆,⁷⁵ and bis-iodotriazole amine in electroneutral [2]rotaxanes **43** and **44** (Fig. 21).⁷⁶ The last of these are particularly interesting

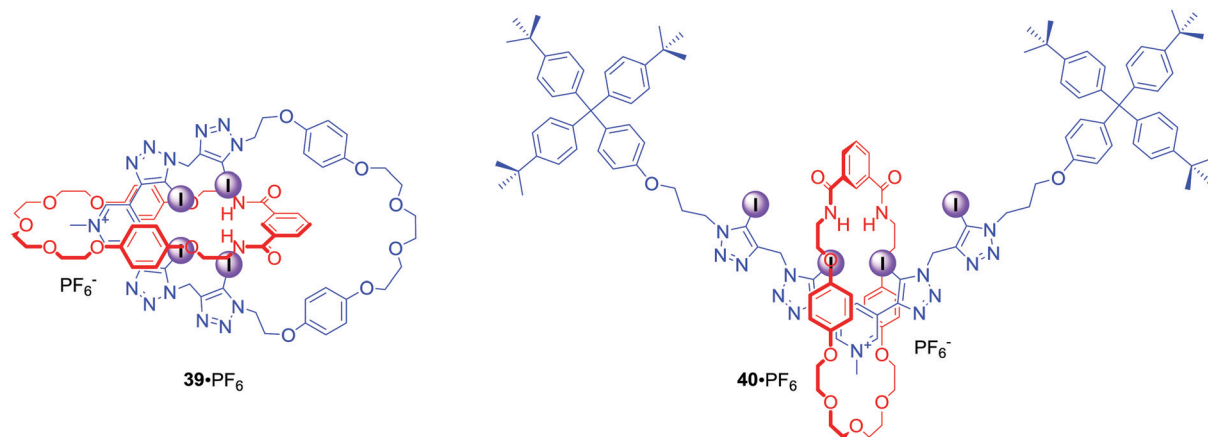


Fig. 20 Anion binding MIMs containing tetra(iodotriazole)-pyridinium group.

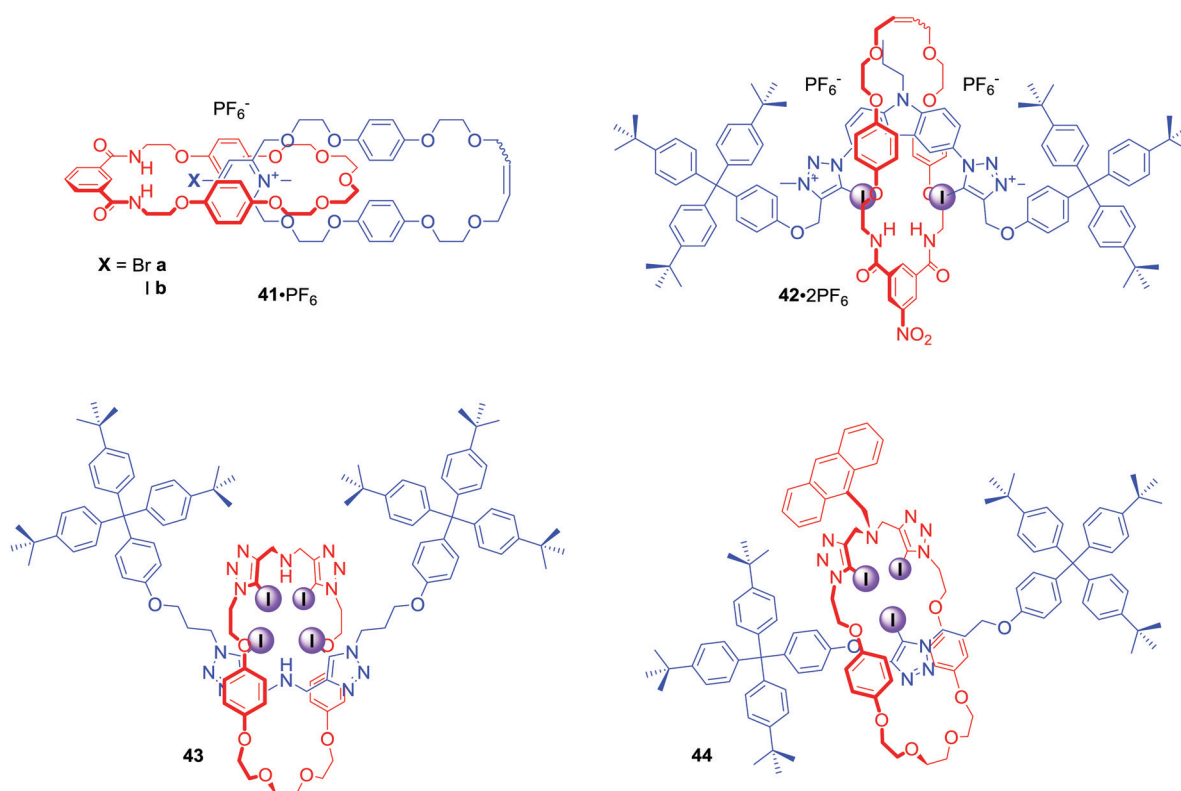


Fig. 21 Anion binding MIMs containing XB and HB donors.

since conformational flexibility of combined Lewis basic and Lewis acidic groups facilitates rotaxanes **43** and **44** to strongly bind transition metal cations *via* bis-tridentate N-donor coordination and to bind anions weakly through XB and HB interactions. Protonation of the central amine moiety, however, reverses binding properties allowing for much stronger anion binding whilst negating metal cation recognition.

In a similar manner to using electron-deficient heavy halogen atoms for XB anion recognition, electron-deficient heavy chalcogen atoms can be exploited to bind anions *via* favourable chalcogen bonding (ChB) interactions. The first examples of

chalcogen bonding MIMs were [2]rotaxanes **45a–b** and **46a**·3 PF_6 (Fig. 22) synthesised by AMT CuACC reaction, in which Cu(I) was coordinated *via* the chalcogen atoms themselves.⁷⁷ Anion binding studies in d_6 -acetone revealed the electroneutral rotaxane **45b** containing Te atoms to be a more potent MIM host in comparison to the hydrogen bonding and Se analogues **45c** and **45a**. A comparison of anion binding properties of triply charged rotaxanes **46a**·3 PF_6 and **46b**·3 PF_6 in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 4 : 1 also showed significant differences. For instance, the chalcogen rotaxane bound halides with affinities decreasing in the order $\text{I}^- > \text{Br}^- > \text{Cl}^-$, while **46b**·3 PF_6 showed significant selectivity for Br^- .

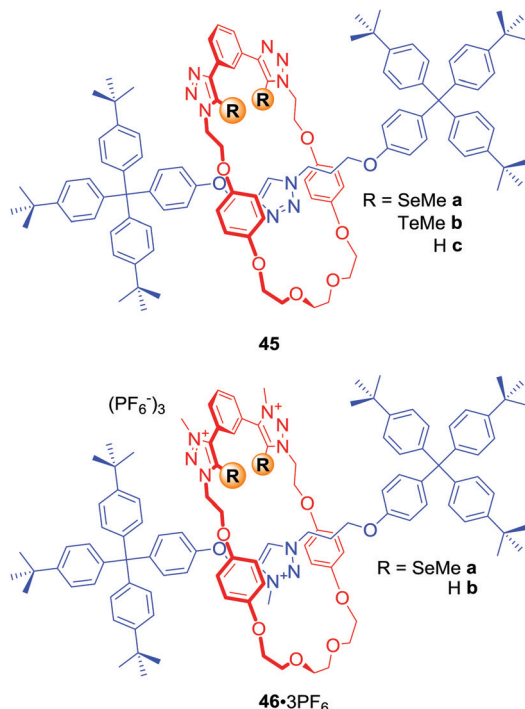


Fig. 22 Chalcogen bonding [2]rotaxanes.

The biggest difference was observed for acetate binding with an enhancement in association constant over 2 orders of magnitude larger for the HB host **46b**·3PF₆.

All XB MIM host systems

The first halogen bonding MIM which did not contain strong hydrogen bond donors (like amide NH) was [2]catenane **47**:2PF₆ (Fig. 23) prepared by bromide anion templation.⁷⁸ The first all-halogen bonding rotaxane was [2]rotaxane **48**:2PF₆ (Fig. 23) obtained by chloride templation.⁷⁹ Its axle component was based on a bis-(iodo)triazolium carbazole moiety while the macrocycle contained a photoactive rhenium(i) bipyridyl entity. Quenching of its MLCT emission band allowed for selective fluorescent sensing of halides, in particular I[−], over a range of oxoanions in aqueous solvent mixtures containing up to 50% water.

The CuACC-AMT strategy has proved to be particularly useful in the preparation of anion binding interlocked hosts containing iodotriazole motifs as halogen bond donors. The first example of such a structure was [2]rotaxane **49** (Fig. 24), whose macrocyclic component contained a bis-iodotriazole group capable of forming an endotopic complex with Cu(I).⁸⁰ Removal of the copper template and subsequent metalation with a more sterically demanding rhenium(I) complex inverted the geometry of the macrocycle, forcing the transition metal to adopt an exotopic orientation and directing XB-donors into the rotaxane's cavity. Although this rotaxane was not luminescent, a decrease in the MLCT absorption band could be observed upon addition of anions in CHCl₃. Association constants of this electrically neutral rotaxane with anions followed the trend Cl⁻ > Br⁻ > I⁻ > AcO⁻. The positively charged analogue **50**·PF₆ was shown to exclusively bind bromide over chloride, iodide and oxoanions in (CD₃)₂CO/D₂O 9:1, whereas the corresponding metal-free rotaxane **51**·PF₆ displayed Hofmeister bias halide selectivity: I⁻ > Br⁻ > Cl⁻.⁸¹

The AMT strategy was also employed in the synthesis of a variety of neutral XB rotaxanes **52–54** (Fig. 24) with increasing number of XB donors inside the binding cavity.⁸² Rotaxanes **52** and **53** bound anions in d₆-acetone following the selectivity trend of SO₄²⁻ > Cl⁻ > Br⁻ > I⁻, which corresponds to a decreasing charge density and basicity of the guest anion. Rotaxane **52** bound anions much more strongly than **53** by up to two orders of magnitude, demonstrating the importance of the spatial separation of iodotriazole groups in the receptors. Interestingly, in a (CD₃)₂CO/D₂O 98:2 solvent mixture the reverse anion binding selectivity was observed: I⁻ > Br⁻ > Cl⁻ > SO₄²⁻. In the case of **54**, binding of bromide was stronger than that of iodide. However, this preference disappeared upon increasing water content to 5%, underscoring the importance of anion hydration in the binding process.

A redox-active ferrocene appended [2]rotaxane 55-PF₆ containing four halogen bond donors in its cavity was also obtained *via* the AMT-CuAAC strategy (Fig. 25).⁸³ Anion binding studies in CD₃CN/(CD₃)₂CO/D₂O 45 : 45 : 10 revealed that rotaxane 55 displayed Hofmeister anion binding preference: $\Gamma^- > \text{Br}^- > \text{Cl}^- > \text{SO}_4^{2-}$. This trend was also reflected in the electrochemical sensing behaviour of 55-PF₆ where a larger magnitude of cathodic

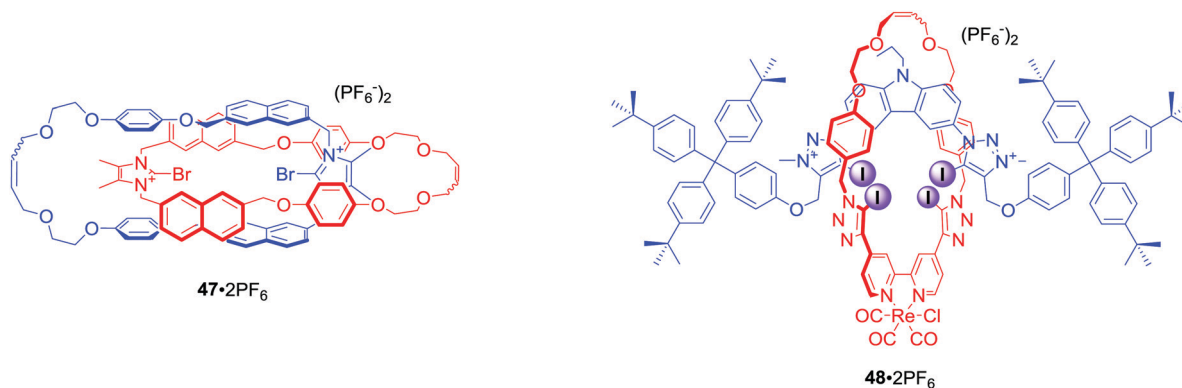


Fig. 23 First all XB examples of catenane and rotaxane.

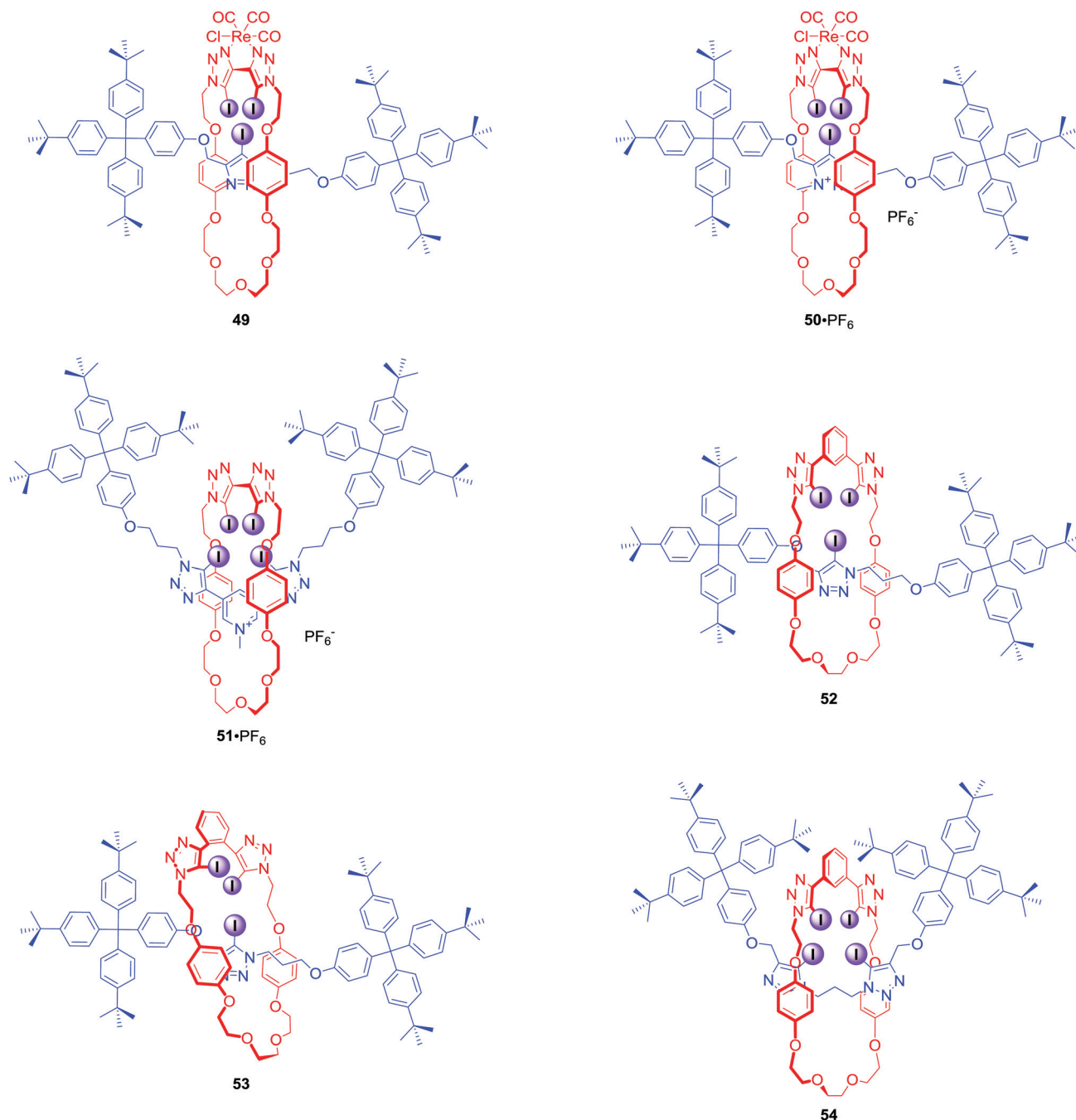


Fig. 24 Anion binding MIMs obtained via CuAAC-AMT.

perturbation of the ferrocene/ferrocenium redox couple for Br[−] over Cl[−] in the presence of water was demonstrated.

Four halogen bond donors were also present in the structure of [2]rotaxanes **56–58**·PF₆ (Fig. 26).⁸⁴ The macrocyclic component of **56–58**·PF₆ contained two iodotriazole motifs separated by either (*S*)-BINOL (**56**·PF₆ and **57**·PF₆) or an achiral biphenyl group (**58**·PF₆). The axle component incorporated a bis-iodotriazole pyridinium moiety stoppered by a chiral serine derivative (**56**·PF₆ and **58**·PF₆) or an achiral group (**57**·PF₆). Two chiral components in rotaxane **56**·PF₆ formed a unique binding pocket which allowed for significant enantioselectivity in binding of N-Boc

amino acid derivatives: Leu, Pro, Trp and BINOLPO₄ in (CD₃)₂CO/D₂O 98:2. Rotaxane **56**·PF₆ showed selectivity for the *S*-enantiomer of amino acids and the *R*-enantiomer of BINOL-phosphate. Surprisingly, **57**·PF₆ (chiral macrocycle and achiral axle) exhibited the reverse selectivity for R amino acids, whilst **58**·PF₆ (achiral macrocycle and chiral axle) showed practically no enantioselectivity. This suggested that the chiral XB macrocycle component of the rotaxane exerted a dominating influence on the effectiveness of chiral discrimination, which may be partly due to the greater rigidity and larger steric bulk of the macrocycle's chiral (*S*)-BINOL group as

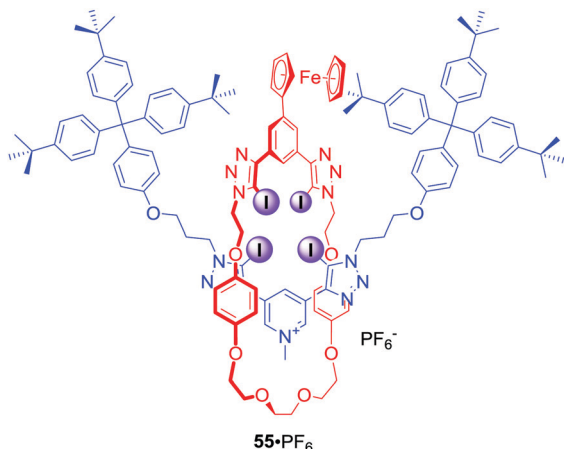


Fig. 25 Electrochemically active XB [2]rotaxane.

compared to the point-chiral (*S*)-serine-derived asymmetric units of the axle.

Dynamic MIM systems for anion recognition and sensing

In the above examples anion binding by MIMs in general was achieved *via* anion guest encapsulation within their unique three dimensional preorganized binding cavities. Any conformational changes experienced by these molecules upon a binding event were relatively minor and limited mostly to rigidifying the interlocked structure. Dynamic MIMs designed to undergo large amplitude changes of their co-conformation triggered by anion recognition are discussed as a separate category in this section.

Halogen bonding MIMs in most cases exhibit a strong preference for iodide binding over chloride in competitive protic solvent mixtures. Our group prepared rotaxane **59**·2PF₆ (Scheme 2), whose axle component contained XB-iodotriazolium and HB-triazolium stations separated by a naphthalene moiety.⁸⁵ The contrasting halide anion binding affinities of these stations allowed shuttling of the macrocyclic component along the axle (Scheme 2). In the presence of Cl[−], the macrocycle displayed 100% occupancy of the HB-triazolium station in CDCl₃/CD₃OD 1:1. The high affinity of iodide to XB-iodotriazolium caused shuttling of the macrocycle in response to iodide addition. Rotaxane **59**·2PF₆ was the first example of using XB in the solution phase to control MIM molecular motion.

[2]Rotaxanes **60a**·PF₆ and **60b**·PF₆ were examples of dynamic anion binding MIMs capable of colorimetric sensing (Scheme 3).⁸⁶ The axle component of these systems contained an electron deficient naphthalene diimide (NDI) motif exhibiting aromatic donor–acceptor charge transfer interactions with the electron rich hydroquinone groups of the macrocycle component. The second station on the axle was a positively charged XB iodo- or HB proto-triazolium group which could participate in anion binding. In the presence of chloride, the macrocyclic component resided over the axle's triazolium station as a result of anion coordination to both rotaxane's components. Exchange of chloride to hexafluorophosphate resulted in the macrocycle shuttling to the axle NDI station which was manifested by a

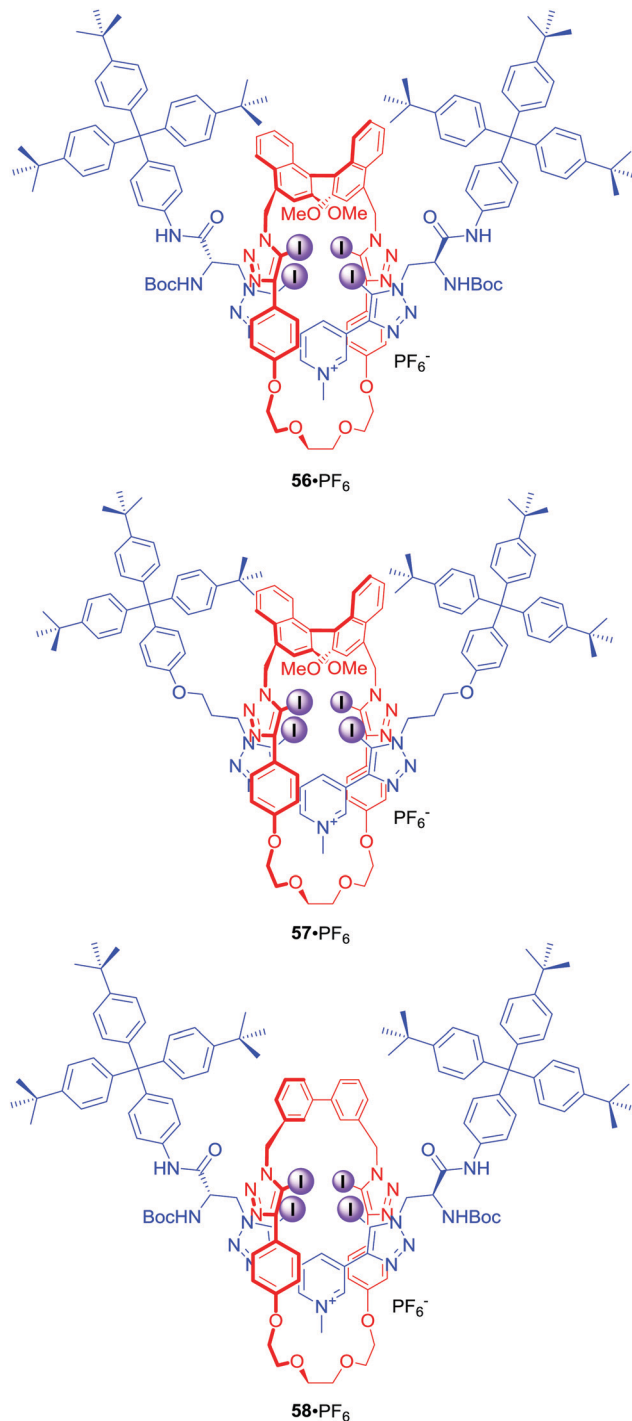
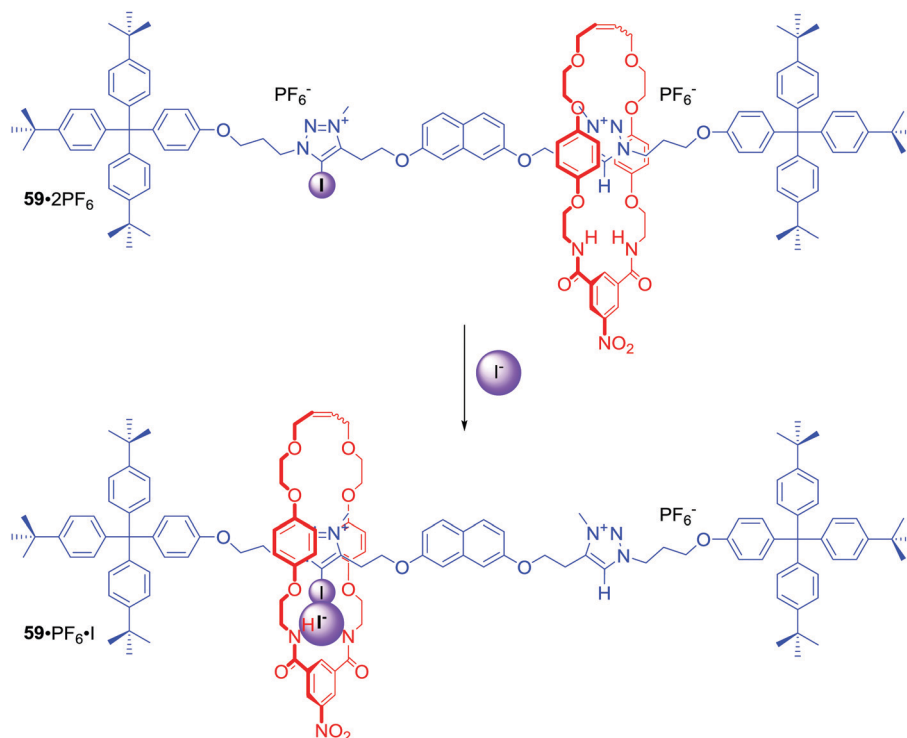
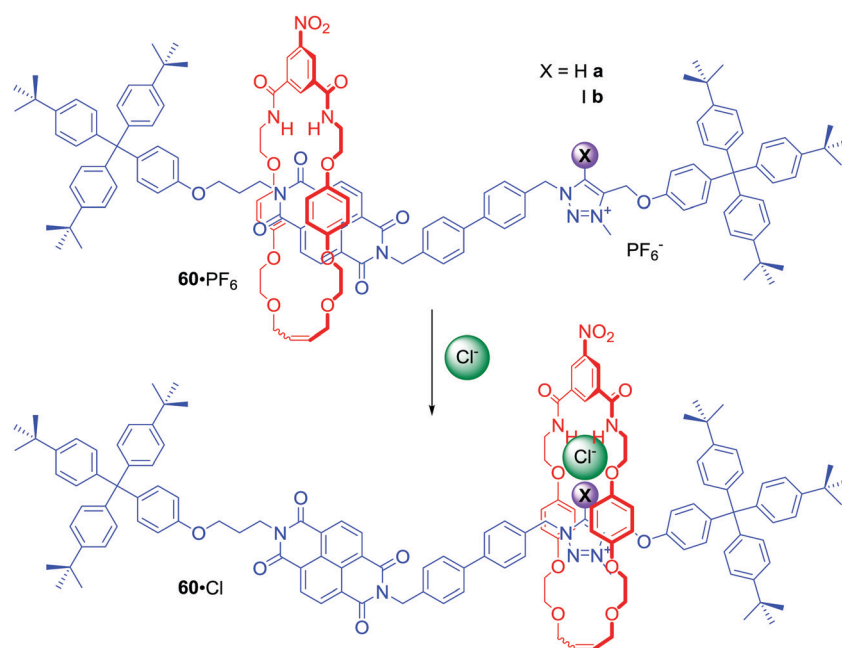


Fig. 26 Chiral XB [3]rotaxanes.

naked-eye detectable colour change in CDCl₃ solution (Scheme 3). Detailed NMR studies of rotaxanes **60a**, **60b** and their non-interlocked analogues allowed for the estimation of station occupancy by the macrocycle component in the presence of Cl[−], I[−] and PF₆[−] in various solvent mixtures. In CDCl₃ triazolium station was occupied almost 100% in complexes of **60a** and **60b** with Cl[−] and I[−]. Exchange for PF₆[−] led to 62% occupancy of the NDI station for the XB rotaxane, but only 24% in the case of the



Scheme 2 Iodide-driven shuttling of [2]rotaxane.

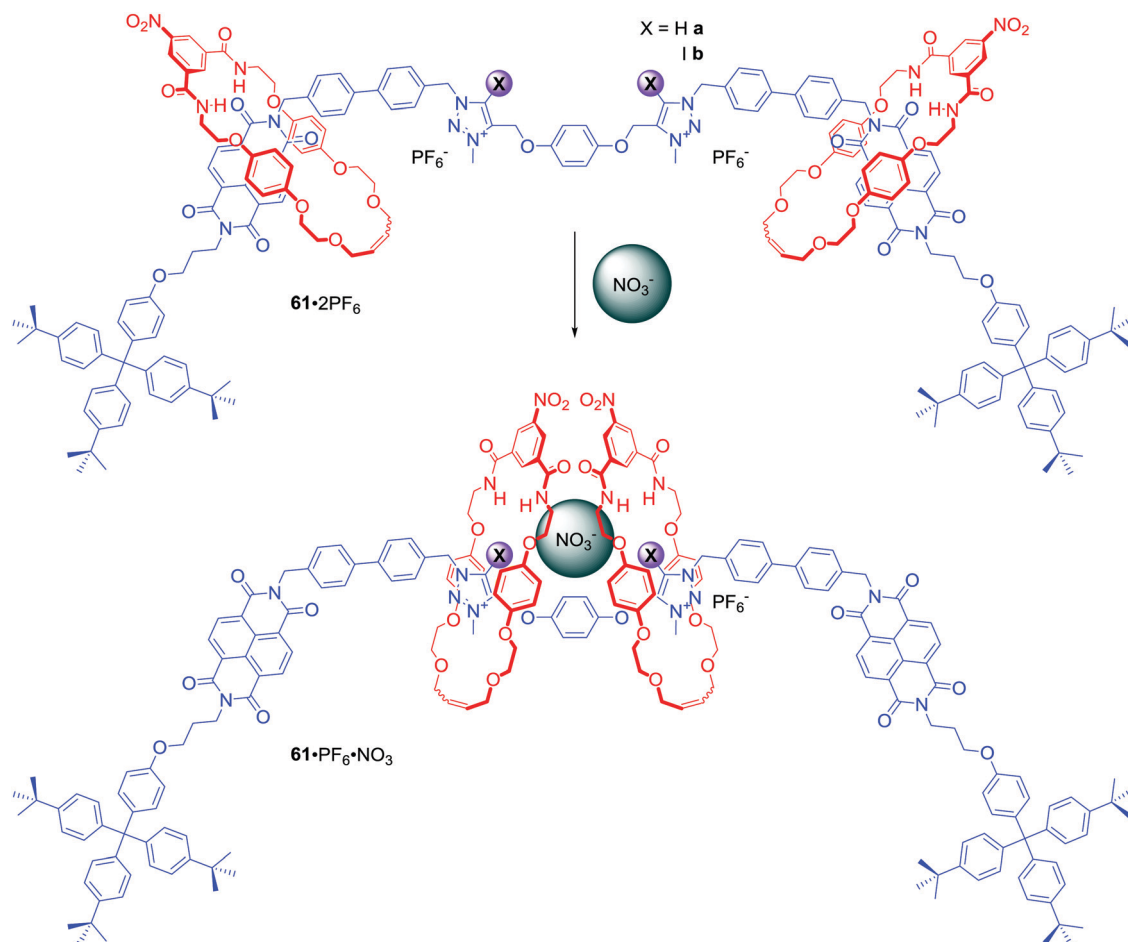


Scheme 3 Chloride-driven shuttling of [2]rotaxane.

HB rotaxane. Increasing polarity of solvent hampered anion binding, therefore in CDCl₃/CD₃OD 1:1 solutions of **60a**-Cl, **60b**-I and **60a**-Cl, NDI was the most occupied station and anion exchange to PF₆⁻ only led to a modest increase of NDI occupancy. Only in **60b**-I complex the macrocycle resided mostly over the triazolium station. These results clearly demonstrated that the XB rotaxane switch was a superior example of synthetic molecular

shuttle over its HB analogue in both CDCl₃ and CDCl₃/CD₃OD solvent mixtures.

Two NDI and two triazolium stations were incorporated in the axle component of [3]rotaxanes **61a**·2PF₆ and **61b**·2PF₆ (Scheme 4).⁸⁷ Similar to **60a**-b, exchange of PF₆⁻ for chloride led to the two macrocycles shuttling from the NDI to the triazolium moieties causing a colour change of solution.



Scheme 4 Nitrate-driven shuttling of [3]rotaxane.

Interestingly, anion association constant values for XB rotaxane **61a**•2PF₆ were significantly higher than for HB rotaxane **61b**•2PF₆ in 1 : 1 CDCl₃/CD₃OD and the XB host system exhibited an enhanced association strength of oxoanions over the HB system. Moreover, both rotaxanes exhibited the rare selectivity for NO₃⁻ over acetate, bicarbonate, dihydrogen phosphate and notably chloride, resulting from a distinctive binding mode in which nitrate is bound in a sandwich-like complex between the two macrocycles (Scheme 4).

The above design was further extended in [3]rotaxane **62**•2PF₆ by incorporation of C₆₀ fullerene, a strong electron acceptor with redox properties, in the centre of the axle (Fig. 27).⁸⁸ Additionally, isophthalamide macrocycles were appended by a ferrocene group, which is a strong electron donor. This elaborate interlocked system was demonstrated to adopt two distinct anion-dependent co-conformations that interconvert *via* translational motion of both ferrocenyl macrocycles between the peripheral NDI and central triazolium-bridged C₆₀ axle stations. Anion exchange of PF₆⁻ for Cl⁻ triggered a naked-eye switch-on response due to the macrocycles shuttling to the centre of the axle. This change precluded electron transfer to NDI, causing an increase of NDI fluorescence emission and concomitant formation of a C₆₀ fullerene-based charge-separated state. Ultimately, selectivity

of the initially populated charge-separated state in [3]rotaxane **62**•2PF₆ was enabled by anion-induced co-conformational changes causing unprecedented alteration of communication pathways operating between the electron donor and acceptor motifs.

[3]Catenane **63**•2PF₆ (Scheme 5) consisted of a large macrocycle incorporating two triazolium stations and tetrachloro-functionalized perylene diimide (PDI).⁸⁹ Similar to NDI, PDI is an electron deficient scaffold with excellent chromophoric, emissive, redox properties and a strong tendency to aggregate. However, tetrachlorination of PDI bay positions introduces steric bulk that forces the aromatic framework to twist from planarity, limiting aggregation. The smaller isophthalamide macrocycles of catenane **63**•2PF₆ could not pass over either the twisted PDI or bulky tetraphenyl spacer unit and so their position was restricted to one half of the larger central ring. Exchange of PF₆⁻ for chloride in CDCl₃/CD₃OD 3 : 1 caused circumrotary motion of the smaller macrocyclic rings from the PDI motif to the two triazolium groups (Scheme 5). Dynamic behaviour of this unique system enabled colorimetric and fluorescence anion sensing in CHCl₃/CH₃OH/H₂O 45 : 45 : 10.

[2]Rotaxane **64**•PF₆ was a relatively simple interlocked system containing a halogen bonding benzimidazole-iodotriazole

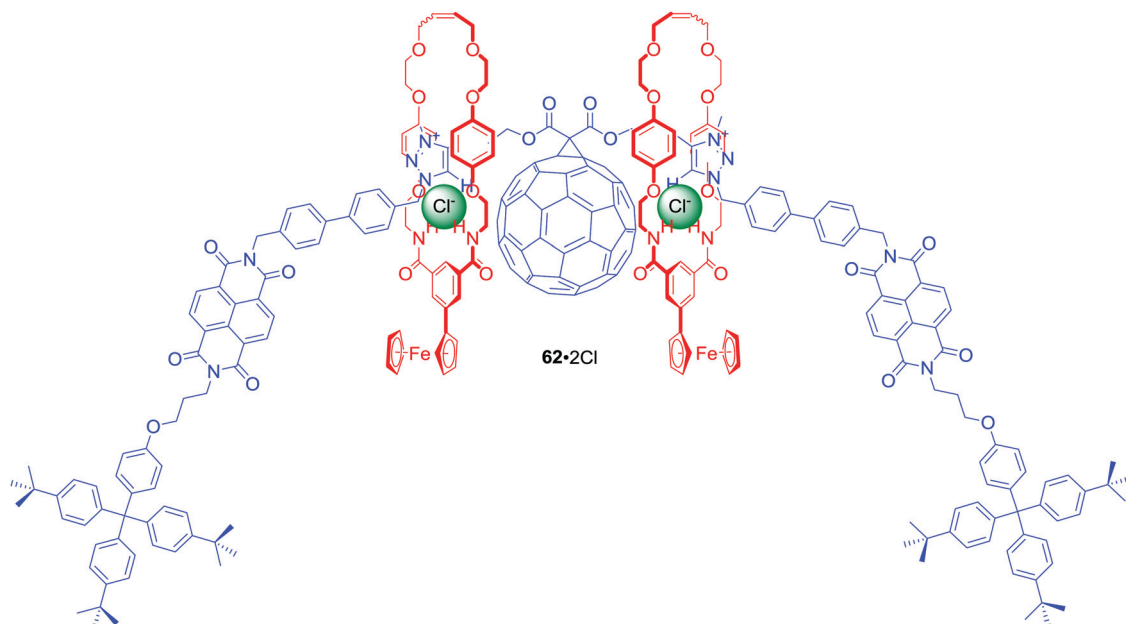
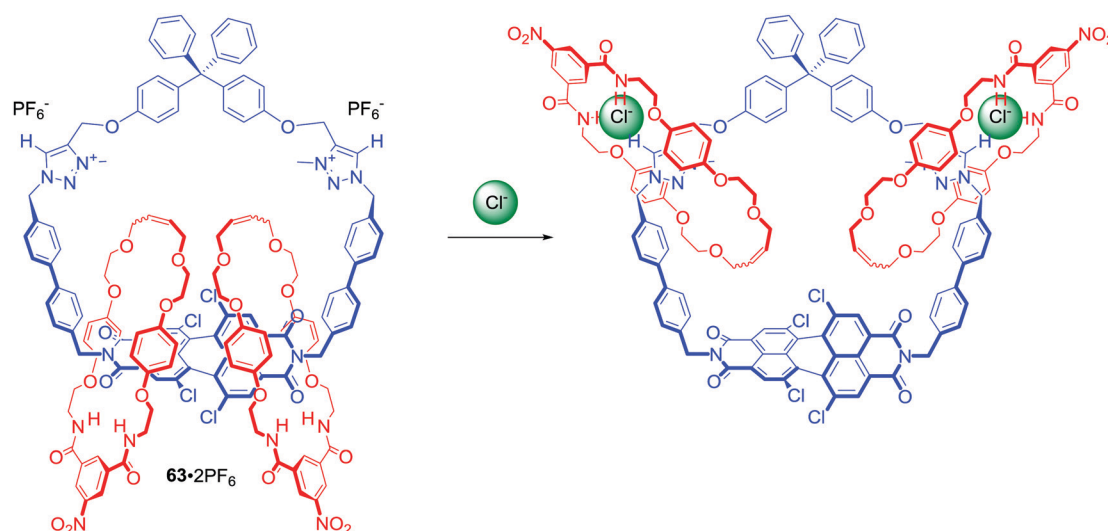


Fig. 27 Chloride complex of [3]rotaxane incorporating fullerene in the axle component.



Scheme 5 Chloride-driven shuttling of [3]catenane.

station directly conjugated to a naphthalamide station in the axle component (Fig. 28).⁹⁰ In its neutral state, the macrocyclic component resided over the axle naphthalamide group. Protonation of the benzimidazole moiety and subsequent addition of chloride led to translocation of the macrocycle towards the benzimidazolium-iodotriazole station due to anion coordination by halogen and hydrogen bond donors. This change of co-conformation could be observed *via* naked-eye colour change of solution, as well as an increase in fluorescence emission intensity.

Anion sensing MIMs do not always rely on recognition using weak interactions. Jasti *et al.* obtained, *via* AMT, [2]rotaxane **65** with fluorescent pyridyl-embedded cycloparaphenylene motif

and the axle stoppered with a fluorescent quenching 3,5-dinitro phenyl group at the one end and fluoride-cleavable triisopropylsilyl group on the other.⁹¹ Addition of 1 equivalent of TBA⁺F[−] to a solution of rotaxane in chloroform led to a dramatic 123-fold increase in emission intensity due to the dethreading of the macrocycle from the destoppered axle. Although such a chemodosimeter is not reversible, it provided a sensitive method for F[−] sensing.

In a recent example Baroncini, Credi and co-workers presented [2]rotaxane **66**·H·I₃ consisted of an axle with C_{∞v} symmetry surrounded by a macrocycle with a C_s symmetry (Scheme 6).⁹² In the protonated form of **66**, dibenzo[24]crown-8 encircled ammonium centre in an achiral co-conformation.

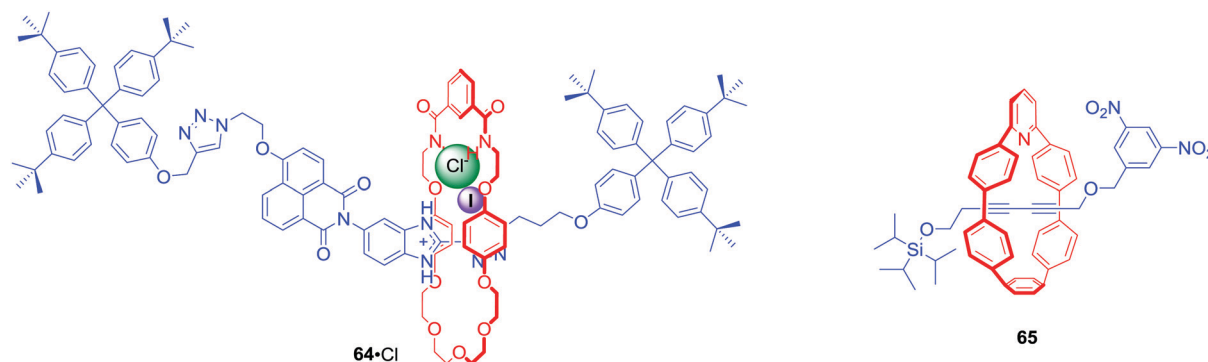
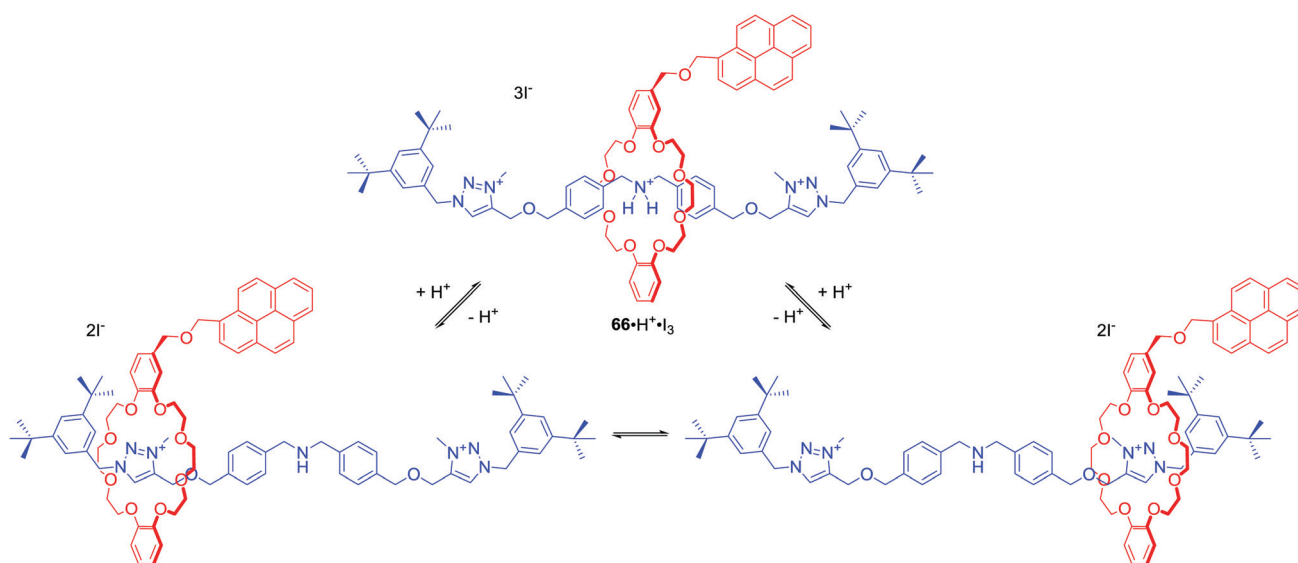


Fig. 28 Anion sensitive fluorescent rotaxanes.



Scheme 6 Acid/base switching of a mechanically planar chirality in a [2]rotaxane molecular shuttle.

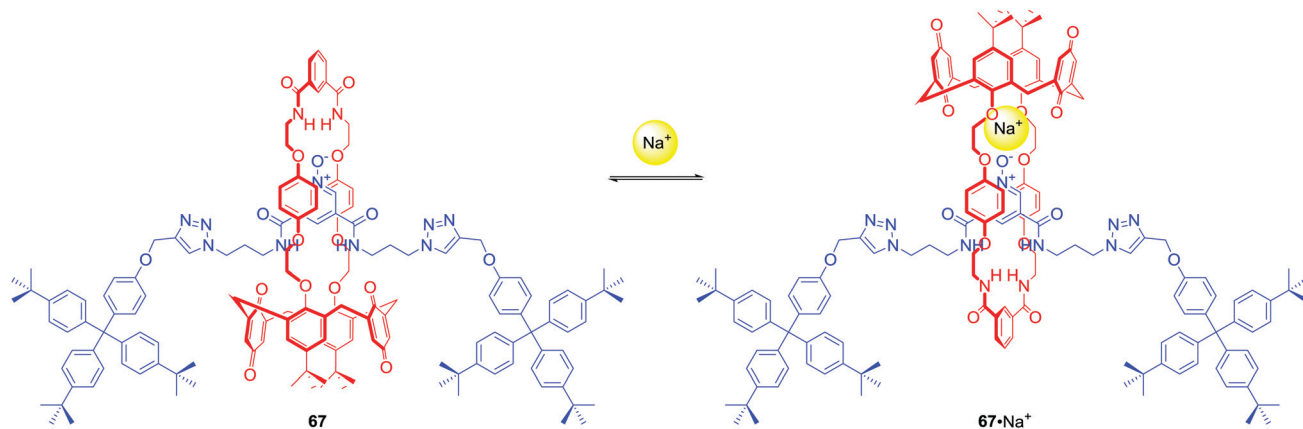
Addition of base, however, caused the shift of the macrocycle towards triazolium station leading to desymmetrized mechanically planar chiral states, which have been observed *via* ¹H NMR. Interestingly, addition of chiral anion, (1*S*)-(+)-10-camphorsulfonate, induced a significant difference in the population of the stations due to its coordination to triazolium moiety of the axle. Apparently, the ring-axle arrangement in the rotaxane created a nonsymmetric environment enabling enantioselective anion recognition. This example vividly shows the unexplored potential of mechanical chirality of MIMs in the development of new receptors, sensors and molecular devices.

Mechanically interlocked molecules for ion-pair recognition and sensing

Ion-pair receptors are designed to combine the functionalities of cation and anion receptors for cooperative binding.^{93–95} This increases the synthetic complexity of the host structure which may be the reason behind the scarcity of ion-pair binding MIMs.

67 was the first example of a neutral heteroditopic rotaxane host system capable of binding alkali metal halides as axle-separated ion-pairs (Scheme 7).⁹⁶ Its macrocyclic component consisted of a calix[4]diquinone cation recognition site covalently linked to an isophthalamide anion binding motif, while the axle component consisted of a bis-amide pyridine *N*-oxide moiety. In the presence of sodium cation, rotaxane **67** adapted a co-conformation in which Na⁺ was bound by calix[4]diquinone and the oxygen atom of *N*-oxide (Scheme 7). This resulted in the formation of a binding cavity containing four amide NH groups. Removal of the sodium cation induced a pirouetting motion of the macrocycle due to formation of hydrogen bonds between the bis-amide group of the macrocycle and the *N*-oxide group of the axle. Such behaviour was responsible for remarkable cooperativity factors for chloride and bromide binding in the presence of sodium in CDCl₃/CD₃OD 4 : 1 solution. A similar approach to the design of MIM ion pair receptors led to rotaxanes **68** and **69** which were able to complex Zn²⁺ and various anions in competitive solvent mixture: CDCl₃/CD₃OD/D₂O 45 : 45 : 10 (Fig. 29).⁹⁷

Ballester and co-workers obtained [2]rotaxane **70** which also incorporated a bis-amide pyridine *N*-oxide moiety in the



Scheme 7 Sodium cation-driven pirouetting motion of ion pair binding [2]rotaxane.

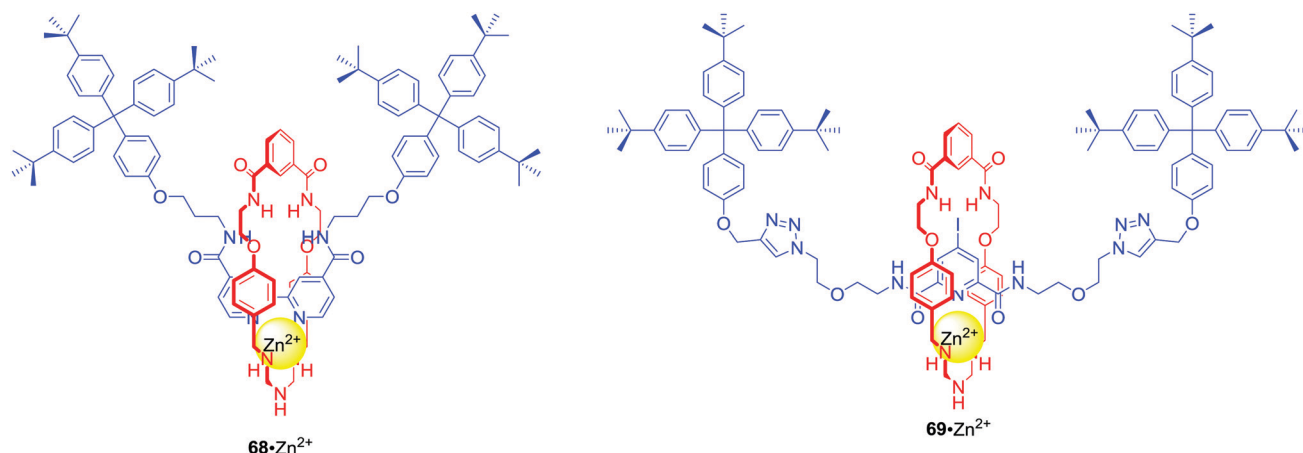


Fig. 29 Ion pair binding [2]rotaxanes.

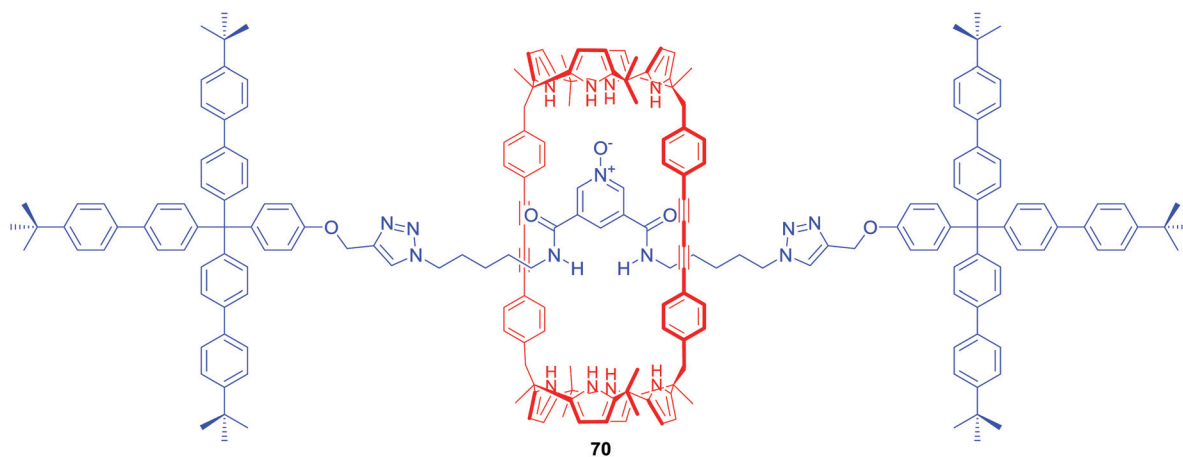


Fig. 30 Ballester's ion pair binding [2]rotaxane.

axle and bis(calix[4]pyrrole) as the macrocyclic component (Fig. 30).⁹⁸ In chloroform solution, rotaxane **70** functioned as a heteroditopic receptor for tetraalkylammonium salts of chloride, nitrate and cyanate forming 1:1 complexes in which cation and anion were separated by the macrocyclic component.

Conclusions

Mechanically interlocked molecules have proved to be excellent platforms for the construction of ion binding receptors and sensors due to the unique properties of their mechanically bonded cavities. Furthermore, the increasing

number of synthetic approaches makes MIMs more and more available.

In particular, active metal templation has emerged recently as a useful methodology leading to both transition metal cation and anion binding MIMs. On the other hand, the anion template strategy has evolved over the last 20 years from a mere curiosity to a versatile tool allowing for the synthesis of elaborate structures capable of anion recognition, sensing and induced shuttling. In more recent years the incorporation of halogen bond donors into interlocked structures have resulted in MIM host systems capable of anion binding in water with enhanced thermodynamic stability and selectivity in comparison to HB MIM and non-interlocked host analogues.

However, the full potential of ion binding MIMs has yet to be realised. For example, only recently have the unique spatial properties of the mechanical bond begun to be explored in enantioselective recognition. The integration of chiral groups into MIM binding cavities or exploitation of chirality arising from the mechanical bond is still rare but such host systems have the potential to demonstrate enhanced chiral recognition and to play an important role in asymmetric catalysis. In addition, the application of MIM hosts for extraction and membrane transport applications are areas to be investigated. Moreover, the increasing number of ion recognition driven shuttling MIMs illustrate the exciting future development of sophisticated responsive nanotechnological devices and materials.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

KMB thanks the EPSRC for postdoctoral funding (EPSRC grant number EP/P033490/1). The authors thank Dr Jessica Pancholi and Andrew Docker, University of Oxford, for helpful discussions.

Notes and references

- 1 C. J. Bruns and J. F. Stoddart, *The Nature of the Mechanical Bond: From Molecules to Machines*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey, 2016.
- 2 J. F. Stoddart, The chemistry of the mechanical bond, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 1802.
- 3 E. A. Neal and S. M. Goldup, Chemical consequences of mechanical bonding in catenanes and rotaxanes: isomerism, modification, catalysis and molecular machines for synthesis, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 5128.
- 4 M. Xue, Y. Yang, X. Chi, X. Yan and F. Huang, Development of pseudorotaxanes and rotaxanes: from synthesis to stimuli-responsive motions to applications, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 7398.
- 5 S. Erbas-Cakmak, D. A. Leigh, C. T. McTernan and A. L. Nussbaumer, Artificial molecular machines, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 10081.
- 6 G. Gil-Ramírez, D. A. Leigh and A. J. Stephens, Catenanes: Fifty years of molecular links, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 6110.
- 7 J. E. M. Lewis, M. Galli and S. M. Goldup, Properties and emerging applications of mechanically interlocked ligands, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 298.
- 8 S. Kassem, T. van Leeuwen, A. S. Lubbe, M. R. Wilson, B. L. Feringa and D. A. Leigh, Artificial molecular motors, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 2592.
- 9 M. R. Wilson, J. Solà, A. Carlone, S. M. Goldup, N. Lebrasseur and D. A. Leigh, An autonomous chemically fuelled small-molecule motor, *Nature*, 2016, **534**, 235.
- 10 S. Erbas-Cakmak, S. D. P. Fielden, U. Karaca, D. A. Leigh, C. T. McTernan, D. J. Tetlow and M. R. Wilson, Rotary and linear molecular motors driven by pulses of a chemical fuel, *Science*, 2017, **358**, 340.
- 11 J. D. Crowley, S. M. Goldup, A.-L. Lee, D. A. Leigh and R. T. McBurney, Active metal template synthesis of rotaxanes, catenanes and molecular shuttles, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 1530.
- 12 K. D. Hänni and D. A. Leigh, The application of CuAAC 'click' chemistry to catenane and rotaxane synthesis, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 1240.
- 13 J. E. Beves, B. A. Blight, C. J. Campbell, D. A. Leigh and R. T. McBurney, Strategies and tactics for the metal-directed synthesis of rotaxanes, knots, catenanes, and higher order links, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 9260.
- 14 J. E. M. Lewis, P. D. Beer, S. J. Loeb and S. M. Goldup, Metal ions in the synthesis of interlocked molecules and materials, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 2577.
- 15 M. Denis and S. M. Goldup, The active template approach to interlocked molecules, *Nat. Rev. Chem.*, 2017, **1**, 0061.
- 16 G. T. Spence and P. D. Beer, Expanding the scope of the anion templated synthesis of interlocked structures, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2013, **46**, 571.
- 17 M. J. Chmielewski, J. J. Davis and P. D. Beer, Interlocked host rotaxane and catenane structures for sensing charged guest species *via* optical and electrochemical methodologies, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2009, **7**, 415.
- 18 M. J. Langton and P. D. Beer, Rotaxane and catenane host structures for sensing charged guest species, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2014, **47**, 1935.
- 19 N. H. Evans and P. D. Beer, Progress in the synthesis and exploitation of catenanes since the Millennium, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**, 4658.
- 20 A. Caballero, F. Zapata and P. D. Beer, Interlocked host molecules for anion recognition and sensing, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **257**, 2434.
- 21 C. O. Dietrich-Buchecker, J. P. Sauvage and J. P. Kintzinger, Une nouvelle famille de molécules: les metallo-catenanes, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1983, **24**, 5095.
- 22 V. Aucagne, K. D. Hänni, D. A. Leigh, P. J. Lusby and D. B. Walker, Catalytic 'click' rotaxanes: a substoichiometric metal-template pathway to mechanically interlocked architectures, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 2186.
- 23 M. Cirulli, A. Kaur, J. E. M. Lewis, Z. Zhang, J. A. Kitchen, S. M. Goldup and M. M. Roessler, Rotaxane-based transition

- metal complexes: effect of the mechanical bond on structure and electronic properties, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 879.
- 24 C. Dietrich-Buchecker, J. P. Sauvage and J. M. Kern, Synthesis and electrochemical studies of catenates: stabilization of low oxidation states by interlocked macrocyclic ligands, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, **111**, 7791.
 - 25 G. Baggi and S. J. Loeb, Rotationally active ligands: dialing-up the co-conformations of a [2]rotaxane for metal ion binding, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 12533.
 - 26 G. Baggi and S. J. Loeb, Rotationally active ligands: dialing-up multiple interlocked co-conformations for silver(I) coordination, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2017, **23**, 14163.
 - 27 M. Denis, J. Pancholi, K. Jobe, M. Watkinson and S. M. Goldup, Chelating rotaxane ligands as fluorescent sensors for metal ions, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 5310.
 - 28 T. Shukla, A. K. Dwivedi, R. Arumugaperumal, C.-M. Lin, S.-Y. Chen and H.-C. Lin, Host-guest interaction of rotaxane assembly through selective detection of ferric ion: insight into hemin sensing and switching with sodium ascorbate, *Dyes Pigm.*, 2016, **131**, 49.
 - 29 S.-M. Chan, F.-K. Tang, C.-S. Kwan, C.-Y. Lam, S. C. K. Hau and K. C. F. Leung, Water-compatible Fluorescent [2]rotaxanes for Au³⁺ detection and bioimaging, *Mater. Chem. Front.*, 2019, **3**, 2388.
 - 30 C. Lincheneau, B. Jean-Denis and T. Gunnlaugsson, Self-assembly formation of mechanically interlocked [2]- and [3]catenanes using lanthanide ion [Eu(III)] templation and ring closing metathesis reactions, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 2857.
 - 31 F. Zapata, O. A. Blackburn, M. J. Langton, S. Faulkner and P. D. Beer, Lanthanide cation-templated synthesis of rotaxanes, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 8157.
 - 32 J. F. Ayme, G. Gil-Ramírez, D. A. Leigh, J. F. Lemonnier, A. Markevicius, C. A. Muryn and G. Zhang, Lanthanide template synthesis of a molecular trefoil knot, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 13142.
 - 33 G. Zhang, G. Gil-Ramírez, A. Markevicius, C. Browne, I. J. Vitorica-Yrezabal and D. A. Leigh, Lanthanide template synthesis of trefoil knots of single handedness, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 10437.
 - 34 M. Nandi, S. Bej, T. K. Ghosh and P. Ghosh, A multifunctional catenated host for the efficient binding of Eu³⁺ and Gd³⁺, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, **55**, 3085.
 - 35 R. Mitra, M. Thiele, F. Octa-Smolín, M. C. Letzel and J. Niemeyer, A bifunctional chiral [2]catenane based on 1,1'-binaphthyl-phosphates, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 5977.
 - 36 S. Hoekman, M. O. Kitching, D. A. Leigh, M. Papmeyer and D. Roke, Goldberg active template synthesis of a [2]rotaxane ligand for asymmetric transition-metal catalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 7656.
 - 37 M. Galli, J. E. M. Lewis and S. M. Goldup, A stimuli-responsive rotaxane-gold catalyst: regulation of activity and diastereoselectivity, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 13545.
 - 38 A. Heard and S. Goldup, A mechanically planar chiral rotaxane ligand for enantioselective catalysis, *ChemRxiv*, 2019, DOI: 10.26434/chemrxiv.9701789.v1.
 - 39 Y. J. Lee, K. S. Liu, C. C. Lai, Y. H. Liu, S. M. Peng, R. P. Cheng and S. H. Chiu, Na⁺ ions induce the pirouetting motion and catalytic activity of [2]rotaxanes, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2017, **23**, 9756.
 - 40 N. Busschaert, C. Caltagirone, W. Van Rossom and P. A. Gale, Applications of supramolecular anion recognition, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 8038.
 - 41 N. H. Evans and P. D. Beer, Advances in anion supramolecular chemistry: from recognition to chemical applications, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11716.
 - 42 J. A. Wisner, P. D. Beer and M. G. B. Drew, A demonstration of anion templation and selectivity in pseudorotaxane formation, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 3606.
 - 43 L. C. Gilday, S. W. Robinson, T. A. Barendt, M. J. Langton, B. R. Mullaney and P. D. Beer, Halogen bonding in supramolecular chemistry, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 7118.
 - 44 A. Brown and P. D. Beer, Halogen bonding anion recognition, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 8645.
 - 45 J. Y. C. Lim and P. D. Beer, Sigma-hole interactions in anion recognition, *Chem*, 2018, **4**, 731.
 - 46 S. Kubik, Anion recognition in water, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 3648.
 - 47 M. J. Langton, C. J. Serpell and P. D. Beer, Anion recognition in water: recent advances from a supramolecular and macromolecular perspective, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 1974.
 - 48 S. Kubik, Anion recognition in aqueous media by cyclopeptides and other synthetic receptors, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2017, **50**, 2870.
 - 49 M. A. Yawer, V. Havel and V. Sindelar, A bambusuril macrocycle that binds anions in water with high affinity and selectivity, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 276.
 - 50 M. J. Langton and P. D. Beer, Nitrate anion templated synthesis of a [2]catenane for nitrate recognition in organic-aqueous solvent media, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 8124.
 - 51 V. Martí-Centelles and P. D. Beer, Nitrate anion recognition in organic-aqueous solvent mixtures by a bis(triazolium)acridine-containing [2]rotaxane, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 9397.
 - 52 M. J. Langton, O. A. Blackburn, T. Lang, S. Faulkner and P. D. Beer, Nitrite-templated synthesis of lanthanide-containing [2]rotaxanes for anion sensing, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11463.
 - 53 N. G. White, A. R. Colaço, I. Marques, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Halide selective anion recognition by an amide-triazolium axle containing [2]rotaxane, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, **12**, 4924.
 - 54 J. Y. C. Lim, M. J. Cunningham, J. J. Davis and P. D. Beer, Neutral redox-active hydrogen- and halogen-bonding [2]rotaxanes for the electrochemical sensing of chloride, *Dalton Trans.*, 2014, **43**, 17274.
 - 55 A. Brown, M. J. Langton, N. L. Kilah, A. L. Thompson and P. D. Beer, Chloride-anion-templated synthesis of a strapped-porphyrin-containing catenane host system, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 17664.
 - 56 M. Denis, L. Qin, P. Turner, K. Jolliffe and S. M. Goldup, A fluorescent ditopic rotaxane ion pair host, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 5315.

- 57 S. J. Pike, J. J. Hutchinson and C. A. Hunter, H-Bond acceptor parameters for anions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 6700.
- 58 A. Brown, T. Lang, K. M. Mullen and P. D. Beer, Active metal template synthesis of a neutral indolocarbazole-containing [2]rotaxane host system for selective oxoanion recognition, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 4587.
- 59 R. Arumugaperumal, V. Srinivasadesikan, M. V. Ramakrishnam Raju, M. C. Lin, T. Shukla, R. Singh and H. C. Lin, Acid/base and H_2PO_4^- controllable high-contrast optical molecular switches with a novel BODIPY functionalized [2]rotaxane, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 26491.
- 60 R. Arumugaperumal, P. Venkatesan, T. Shukla, P. Raghunath, R. Singh, S. P. Wu, M. C. Lin and H. C. Lin, Multi-stimuli-responsive high contrast fluorescence molecular controls with a far-red emitting BODIPY-based [2]rotaxane, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2018, **270**, 382.
- 61 J. P. Byrne, S. Blasco, A. B. Aletti, G. Hessman and T. Gunnlaugsson, Formation of self-templated 2,6-bis-(1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)pyridine [2]catenanes by triazolyl hydrogen bonding: selective anion hosts for phosphate, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 8938.
- 62 N. L. Kilah, M. D. Wise, C. J. Serpell, A. L. Thompson, N. G. White, K. E. Christensen and P. D. Beer, Enhancement of anion recognition exhibited by a halogen-bonding rotaxane host system, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 11893.
- 63 J. M. Mercurio, R. C. Knighton, J. Cookson and P. D. Beer, Halotriazolium axle functionalised [2]rotaxanes for anion recognition: investigating the effects of halogen-bond donor and preorganisation, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 11740.
- 64 A. E. Hess and P. D. Beer, Chelated charge assisted halogen bonding enhanced halide recognition by a pyridinium-iodotriazolium axle containing [2]rotaxane, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 10193.
- 65 J. M. Mercurio, A. Caballero, J. Cookson and P. D. Beer, A halogen- and hydrogen-bonding [2]catenane for anion recognition and sensing, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 9298.
- 66 M. J. Langton, S. W. Robinson, I. Marques, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Halogen bonding in water results in enhanced anion recognition in acyclic and rotaxane hosts, *Nat. Chem.*, 2014, **6**, 1039.
- 67 M. Řezanka, M. J. Langton and P. D. Beer, Anion recognition in water by a rotaxane containing a secondary rim functionalised cyclodextrin stoppered axle, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 4499.
- 68 M. J. Langton, I. Marques, S. W. Robinson, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Iodide recognition and sensing in water by a halogen-bonding ruthenium(II)-based rotaxane, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2016, **22**, 185.
- 69 T. Bunchuay, A. Docker, A. J. Martinez-Martinez and P. D. Beer, A potent halogen-bonding donor motif for anion recognition and anion template mechanical bond synthesis, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 13823.
- 70 S. W. Robinson, C. L. Mustoe, N. G. White, A. Brown, A. L. Thompson, P. Kennepohl and P. D. Beer, Evidence for halogen bond covalency in acyclic and interlocked halogen-bonding receptor anion recognition, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 499.
- 71 S. W. Robinson and P. D. Beer, Halogen bonding rotaxanes for nitrate recognition in aqueous media, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 153.
- 72 J. Y. C. Lim, I. Marques, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, A chiral halogen bonding [3]rotaxane for recognition and sensing of biologically-relevant dicarboxylate anions, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 584.
- 73 H. A. Klein and P. D. Beer, Iodide discrimination by tetra-iodotriazole halogen bonding interlocked hosts, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2019, **25**, 3125.
- 74 L. C. Gilday and P. D. Beer, Halogen- and hydrogen-bonding catenanes for halide-anion recognition, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 8379.
- 75 B. R. Mullaney, B. E. Partridge and P. D. Beer, A halogen-bonding bis-triazolium rotaxane for halide-selective anion recognition, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 1660.
- 76 X. Li, J. Y. C. Lim and P. D. Beer, Acid-regulated switching of metal cation and anion guest binding in halogen-bonding rotaxanes, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 17788.
- 77 J. Y. C. Lim, I. Marques, A. L. Thompson, K. E. Christensen, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Chalcogen bonding macrocycles and [2]rotaxanes for anion recognition, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 3122.
- 78 A. Caballero, F. Zapata, N. G. White, P. J. Costa, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, A halogen-bonding catenane for anion recognition and sensing, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 1876.
- 79 B. R. Mullaney, A. L. Thompson and P. D. Beer, An all-halogen bonding rotaxane for selective sensing of halides in aqueous media, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11458.
- 80 M. J. Langton, Y. Xiong and P. D. Beer, Active-metal template synthesis of a halogen-bonding rotaxane for anion recognition, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 18910.
- 81 X. Li, J. Y. C. Lim and P. D. Beer, Cationic all-halogen bonding rotaxanes for halide anion recognition, *Faraday Discuss.*, 2017, **203**, 245.
- 82 J. Y. C. Lim, T. Bunchuay and P. D. Beer, Strong and selective halide anion binding by neutral halogen-bonding [2]rotaxanes in wet organic solvents, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2017, **23**, 4700.
- 83 J. Y. C. Lim and P. D. Beer, Electrochemical bromide sensing with a halogen bonding [2]rotaxane, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, 3433.
- 84 J. Y. C. Lim, I. Marques, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Enantio-selective anion recognition by chiral halogen-bonding [2]rotaxanes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 12228.
- 85 A. Caballero, L. Swan, F. Zapata and P. D. Beer, Iodide-induced shuttling of a halogen- and hydrogen-bonding two-station rotaxane, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11854.
- 86 T. A. Barendt, S. W. Robinson and P. D. Beer, Superior anion induced shuttling behaviour exhibited by a halogen bonding two station rotaxane, *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, **7**, 5171.
- 87 T. A. Barendt, A. Docker, I. Marques, V. Félix and P. D. Beer, Selective nitrate recognition by a halogen-bonding four-station [3]rotaxane molecular shuttle, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 11069.

- 88 T. A. Barendt, I. Rašović, M. A. Lebedeva, G. A. Farrow, A. Auty, D. Chekulaev, I. V. Sazanovich, J. A. Weinstein, K. Porfyrakis and P. D. Beer, Anion mediated photophysical behavior in a C₆₀ fullerene [3]rotaxane shuttle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 1924.
- 89 T. A. Barendt, L. Ferreira, I. Marques, V. Felix and P. D. Beer, Anion- and solvent-induced rotary dynamics and sensing in a perylene diimide [3]catenane, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 9026.
- 90 H. A. Klein, H. Kuhn and P. D. Beer, Anion and pH dependent molecular motion by a halogen bonding [2]rotaxane, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, **55**, 9975.
- 91 J. M. Van Raden, B. M. White, L. N. Zakharov and R. Jasti, Nanohoop rotaxanes from active metal template syntheses and their potential in sensing applications, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 7341.
- 92 S. Corra, C. De Vet, J. Groppi, M. La Rosa, S. Silvi, M. Baroncini and A. Credi, Chemical on/off switching of mechanically planar chirality and chiral anion recognition in a [2]rotaxane molecular shuttle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 9129.
- 93 S. K. Kim and J. L. Sessler, Ion pair receptors, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 3784.
- 94 A. J. McConnell and P. D. Beer, Heteroditopic receptors for ion-pair recognition, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 5052.
- 95 Q. He, G. I. Vargas-Zúñiga, S. H. Kim, S. K. Kim and J. L. Sessler, Macrocycles as ion pair receptors, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 9753.
- 96 R. C. Knighton and P. D. Beer, Axle component separated ion-pair recognition by a neutral heteroditopic [2]rotaxane, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 1540.
- 97 A. Brown, K. M. Mennie, O. Mason, N. G. White and P. D. Beer, Copper(II)-directed synthesis of neutral heteroditopic [2]rotaxane ion-pair host systems incorporating hydrogen and halogen bonding anion binding cavities, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, **46**, 13376.
- 98 J. R. Romero, G. Aragay and P. Ballester, Ion-pair recognition by a neutral [2]rotaxane based on a bis-calix[4]pyrrole cyclic component, *Chem. Sci.*, 2017, **8**, 491.