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## 2-Methylresorcinarene: a very high packing coefficient in a mono-anion based dimeric capsule and the X-ray crystal structure of the tetra-anion†

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**Mono- and tetra-deprotonated 2-methylresorcinarene anions (1 and 2) as their *trans*-1,4-diammoniumcyclohexane (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup> inclusion complexes are reported. The mono-anion forms a fully closed dimeric capsule [1·H<sub>2</sub>O·MeOH]<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> with a cavity volume of 165 Å<sup>3</sup> and (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup> as the guest with an extremely high packing coefficient, PC = 84.2%, while the tetra-anion forms a close-packed structure with two structurally isomeric tetra-anions 2a and 2b with a 50 : 50 ratio in the crystal lattice.**

Resorcinarenes are stable  $\pi$ -rich cavity containing host systems in the  $C_{4v}$  crown conformation.<sup>1</sup> Since the 1980's, resorcinarenes and their cavitand analogues have played a key role in molecular recognition processes in a multitude of host-guest systems.<sup>2</sup> The easy synthesis and selective functionalization either at the upper rim hydroxyl groups or the 2-position on the aromatic rings, and the lower rims have made them a very useful and accessible family of host compounds.<sup>2</sup> With the  $C_{4v}$  vase shaped cavity, resorcinarenes manifest selective guest complexation and in some cases encapsulation through a multitude of weak non-covalent interactions such as cation  $\cdots \pi$ , C-H  $\cdots \pi$  and  $\pi \cdots \pi$  interactions.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the hydroxyl groups form strong hydrogen bonds with *exo*- or *endo*-complexed guests in the solid state.<sup>3</sup> The construction of hydrogen bond based host-guest systems using resorcinarenes has been well-studied with alcohols,<sup>4</sup> sugars,<sup>5</sup> steroids,<sup>6</sup> as well as with heterocyclic five- and six-membered ring compounds.<sup>7</sup>

Treating core resorcinarenes with even weak bases<sup>8</sup> leads to the formation of deprotonated species in which the increased  $\pi$ -character of the resorcinarene cavity can be used for more efficient molecular recognition processes by enhancing the weak interactions.<sup>9</sup> In resorcinarenes, the acidity of the first

proton is greater than that of the second and so on, and the cavity attains maximum stability upon tetra-deprotonation, retaining its crown  $C_{4v}$  conformation, and being stabilized by stronger circular intramolecular O-H  $\cdots$  O<sup>-</sup> hydrogen bonds. The tetra-deprotonated resorcinarenes *viz.* tetraphenolate anions are known to exist in alkaline media, and are reported to have remarkably high binding constants towards alkyl ammonium salts when compared to the neutral non-deprotonated resorcinarenes.<sup>10</sup> The strong electrostatic interactions between the  $\pi$ -delocalized negatively charged macrocyclic cavity and cationic guests have been reported to lead to high binding constants.<sup>9</sup> Schneider and co-workers demonstrated the hydrolysis of acetylcholine to choline in the resorcinarene tetraphenolate cavity by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, supporting the hydrolysis mechanism with molecular models.<sup>11</sup> Other biological molecules have also been hosted by the resorcinarene tetraphenolate.<sup>12</sup>

Although the resorcinarene tetraphenolate is known in solution, the crystal structure of it has remained elusive. Along these lines, we have previously reported the structures of mono- and di-deprotonated core resorcinarenes using mono- and diamine bases in the solid state.<sup>13</sup> In this contribution, we report the preparation, X-ray crystal structures and the electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) characterization of mono- (1) and tetra-anions (2) as their *trans*-1,4-diammoniumcyclohexane, (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup>, complexes obtained by reacting 2-methylresorcinarene, 2-MeC2, and *trans*-1,4-diaminocyclohexane, TDAC, as shown in Fig. 1.

Single crystals of the complexes (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup>@[1·H<sub>2</sub>O·MeOH]<sub>2</sub> and 2(2)·3(TDAC)<sup>2+</sup>·2(TDAC)<sup>+</sup>·15(MeOH)·0.5(H<sub>2</sub>O) were prepared by mixing 1 : 1 and 1 : 4 molar ratios of 2-MeC2 and TDAC in methanol, respectively, followed by slow evaporation at room temperature. The reaction of 2-MeC2 and TDAC in a 1 : 1 molar ratio forms a tight neutral hydrogen bonded capsule, (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup>@[1·H<sub>2</sub>O·MeOH]<sub>2</sub>, where the cavity entraps (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup>, as the guest, as shown in Fig. 2. In this dimeric capsule, the capsule halves are held tightly together by hydrogen bonds *via* two methanol [(O-H)<sub>host</sub>  $\cdots$  (O)<sub>MeOH</sub>  $\cdots$  (H-O)<sub>host</sub>] and two water molecules [(O-H)<sub>host</sub>  $\cdots$  (O-H)<sub>water</sub>  $\cdots$  (O-H)<sub>host</sub>]. The *endo*-cavity (TDAC)<sup>2+</sup> is encapsulated very tightly *via* additional N-H  $\cdots$  O

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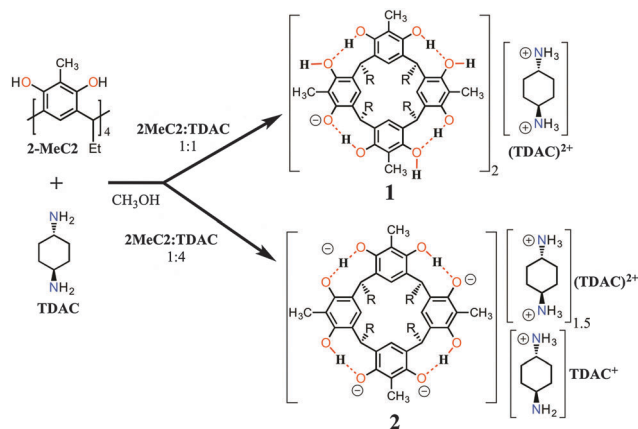


Fig. 1 Synthesis of mono- (**1**) and tetra-anions (**2**) from 2-methyl-resorcinarene (**2-MeC2**) and *trans*-1,4-diaminocyclohexane (**TDAC**). Nomenclature: **TDAC** = *trans*-1,4-diaminocyclohexane; (**TDAC**)<sup>+</sup> = *trans*-1-ammonium-4-aminocyclohexane; (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup> = *trans*-1,4-diammonium-cyclohexane.

and N–H... $\pi$  interactions to the hosting capsule (see ESI,† Fig. S3a). These concerted guest-to-host interactions resulted in an extremely high packing coefficient (PC) of 0.842, *viz.* 84.2%. The volume of **3**, 138.9 Å<sup>3</sup>, was obtained using Spartan<sup>14</sup> at MM level, while the cavity volume, 165 Å<sup>3</sup>, was calculated using MSroll<sup>15</sup> within X-Seed<sup>16</sup> with a 1.2 Å probe, PC = 138.9 Å<sup>3</sup>/165 Å<sup>3</sup> = 0.842.

Contrary to the mono-anion, the tetra-anion **2** is an open inclusion complex, with overall composition of 2(**2**)·3(**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup>·2**TDAC**<sup>+</sup>·15(MeOH)·0.5(H<sub>2</sub>O), the eight negative charges being counterbalanced with two *endo*-cavity (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup>, one *exo*-cavity (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup> and two *exo*-cavity (**TDAC**)<sup>+</sup> cations. The deprotonation of the hydroxyl groups in **2-MeC2** can, from very high quality single crystal X-ray diffraction data, be observed from the residual electron density map [in the case of **1**, all H-atoms are clearly visible and this unambiguously confirms that one of the hydroxyl groups does not have a H-atom in it, namely O6 (see ESI,† Fig. S1)]. Another way, which is more reliable with lower quality data (as in case of **2**), is the fact that a normal OH group both accepts and donates H-bonds, while a deprotonated,



Fig. 2 Dimeric capsule, (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup>@[1-H<sub>2</sub>O-MeOH]<sub>2</sub> shown in (a) as ball and stick with the calculated cavity in transparent grey colour and the guest (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup> as CPK to illustrate the very tight encapsulation and (b) as the CPK model.

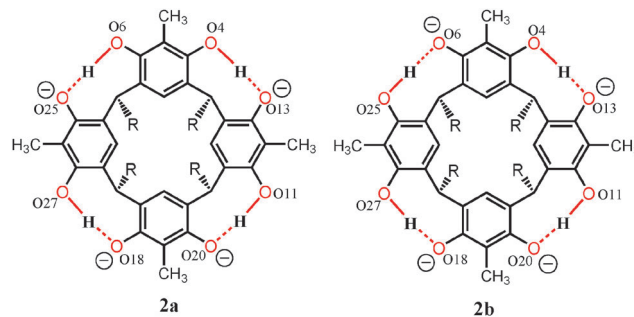


Fig. 3 Chemdraw representation of tetra-anions **2a** and **2b**. The orientation of the resorcinarene core and the oxygen atoms are labelled as in the crystal structure shown in ESI,† Fig. S4.

*viz.* phenolate, group accepts three H-bonds. In the case of **2**, this is unambiguously verified for the hydroxyl O-atoms O13, O20 and O18 (see ESI,† Fig. S4). While the O-atoms O6 and O25 show a disorder of the hydrogen atoms with a disordered methanol molecule hydrogen bonded to these two O-atoms. Closer inspection reveals that indeed the crystal lattice contains two distinct structural isomers for the tetra-anion **2**, *viz.* **2a** and **2b**, as represented by the 2-D drawings in Fig. 3. The two isomers crystallize so that every second unit cell contains **2a** and **2b** (see ESI,† Fig. S4 for crystal structures), thus manifesting positional 50:50 disorder within the same unit cell. However both **2a** and **2b** have the same orientation in the unit cell so that the oxygen atoms O6 (50%) and O25 (50%) accept three hydrogen bonds<sup>13</sup> as shown in Fig. 3.

The following observations were used to ascertain the structure of the mono-anion **1** and the two structural isomers **2a** and **2b** of the tetra-anion:

(1) The hydrogen atom positions were located unambiguously from the electron density map for the protonated –NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> groups in the (**TDAC**)<sup>2+</sup> and (**TDAC**)<sup>+</sup> cations for both **1** and **2**, as well as the upper rim O–H...O<sup>–</sup> hydrogen bonds for **1** (see ESI,† Fig. S1 and S2).

(2) Deprotonated, *viz.* the phenolate, oxygen atoms act as triple hydrogen bond acceptors in both **1** and **2**.

(3) The oxygen atoms, O6 and O25, in the two structural isomers **2a** and **2b** were confirmed to act as triple hydrogen bond acceptors at 50:50 ratios through careful analysis of the similarly disordered methanol molecules hydrogen bonded to them.

The effect of **TDAC** on the deprotonation of **2-MeC2** in the gas phase was studied through a series of ESI-MS analyses in MeCN/MeOH. Titration experiments showed that the deprotonated charge states of **2-MeC2** increased until four equivalents of **TDAC** were added (Fig. 4a). The mono- and di-deprotonated ions, [2-MeC2–H]<sup>–</sup> and [2-MeC2–2H]<sup>2–</sup>, were clearly observed in the ESI-MS spectra (see ESI,† Fig. S5). Gas phase stability is known to be low for low molecular weight multiply charged ions in conditions where stabilizing solvent interactions are absent.<sup>17</sup> Higher charge density, therefore, usually leads to coulombic explosion of the compound. Gas phase basicities for the multi-deprotonated ions [2-MeC2–3H]<sup>3–</sup> and [2-MeC2–4H]<sup>4–</sup>,





**Fig. 4** (a) Relative intensities (r.i.%) of deprotonated ions observed in (–)ESI-MS spectra as a function of added **TDAC** equivalents. Relative intensities (r.i.%) of the deprotonated ions observed in (–)ESI-MS spectra in aged samples; (b) **2-MeC2** in MeCN : MeOH (25 : 1 v/v) and (c) **2-MeC2** and **TDAC** 1 : 4 in MeCN : MeOH (25 : 1 v/v).

are assumed to be relatively high. Hence, the tri- and tetra-deprotonated ions can easily abstract a proton from methanol, which originates from the MeCN:MeOH (25:1 v/v) mixture used in the ESI-MS experiments due to too low solubility of **TDAC** in aprotic solvents. The stabilizing interactions between the deprotonated OH groups of the **2-MeC2** and **TDAC** molecules (which were present in the solid state structures) were not observed in gas phase measurements. However, interaction of the deprotonated ions with solvent molecules was clearly observed in time-dependent ESI-MS experiments, in which the samples of **2-MeC2** and **2-MeC2 + TDAC** (1 : 4) were aged (Fig. 4b and c). The interaction of **2-MeC2** with methanol or acetonitrile resulted in mono- and di-*O*-methylation products and methanol adducts (see ESI,† Scheme S1). The characterization of the *O*-methylation products was verified by collision induced dissociation (CID) experiments (see ESI,† Fig. S6).

In conclusion, we have utilized a simple organic diamine, *trans*-1,4-diaminocyclohexane, **TDAC**, to deprotonate the

2-methyl-resorcinarene and were able to isolate the mono- and tetra-anions. The mono-anion **1** forms, with the help of two water molecules and two methanol molecules, an unprecedented fully closed and charge-neutral hydrogen bonded dimeric capsule which has an extremely high packing coefficient PC of 84.2% for the *trans*-1,4-diammoniumcyclohexane as the guest. The X-ray crystal structure of **2** not only proves the existence of the tetra-anion in solid state, but reveals two structural isomers of it. The isomers, which occur in the same crystal lattice with a position of 50% occupancy each, show the same deprotonation pattern for the three hydroxyl groups and the difference between **2a** and **2b** occurring with the deprotonation of the fourth hydroxyl group at one “corner” of the resorcinarene skeleton in such a way that it does not affect the overall conformation of the tetra-anion, being  $C_{4v}$  for both isomers.

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