

DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF PARACYCLOPHANES HAVING CHARGED SIDE CHAINS
THAT ARE SOLUBLE IN NEUTRAL AQUEOUS SOLUTION

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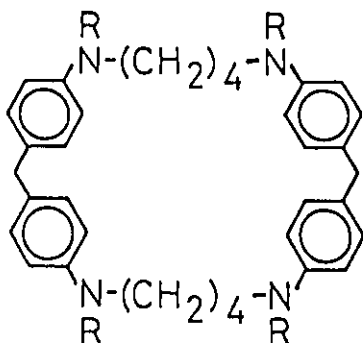
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Abstract: A series of water-soluble paracyclophanes having charged side chains (2a, b, 3a, b) were synthesized, and their complexation properties toward organic guest molecules in neutral aqueous solution were examined.

We have recently designed and synthesized a series of novel water-soluble paracyclophanes having diphenylmethane skeletons, represented by CP44 (1) shown below, as host compounds to trap organic guest molecules by hydrophobic interaction in aqueous solution.¹ Both crystallographic^{1a} and NMR spectral^{1b} studies have strongly supported an inclusion complex formation in a particular geometry. In addition, substrate selective complex formation was observed in aqueous solution, which was based upon host-guest recognition of mutual structure and charge.^{1c,d} Although this artificial system may afford a primitive, but promising model for molecular recognition in aqueous solution, the acidic condition (pH < 2) required to solubilize these host compounds^{1a} should severely limit their application. Therefore it is highly desirable to make them soluble in neutral aqueous solution.

We wish to report here the modification of CP44 (1) by introducing side chains having a charge at neutral pH. The modified hosts (2a, b, 3a, b) were synthesized as shown in Scheme 1,² starting from CP44 (1).^{1a} All the modified hosts were freely soluble in neutral aqueous solution.

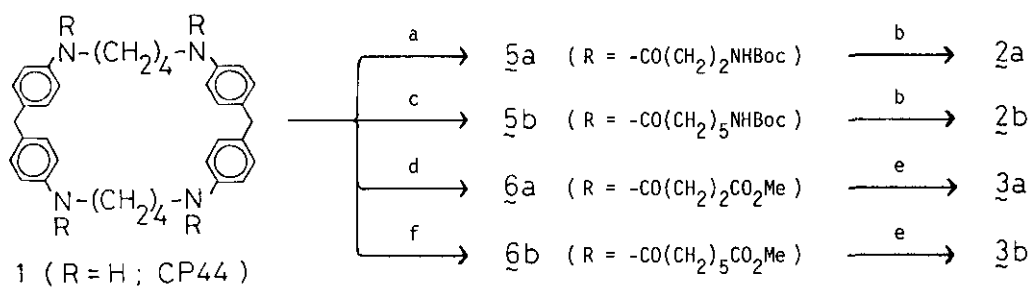


- 1 : R = -H (CP44)
2a : R = -CO(CH₂)₂NH₂
2b : R = -CO(CH₂)₅NH₂
3a : R = -CO(CH₂)₂CO₂H
3b : R = -CO(CH₂)₅CO₂H

In addition, the following two points differ from the parent host, which might affect the stability of the host-guest complex. (i) The modified hosts have positive (2a,b) or negative (3a,b) charges at neutral pH. (ii) The state of their nitrogens is amide (2a,b,3a,b) whereas that of CP44 is ammonium (at acidic pH).

Complex formation by the modified hosts was investigated using TNS (2-toluidinonaphthalene-6-sulfonate) as the substrate. All the modified hosts induced fluorescence enhancement and blue shift in the fluorescence spectrum of TNS (Figure 1), suggesting that the substrate was included within the hydrophobic cavity of the modified hosts.³ Dissociation constants (K_d) of the 1:1 complexes are listed in Table 1,⁴ from which the effects of charge on inclusion complex formation

Scheme 1



a) $\text{BocNH(CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, DCC, in CH_2Cl_2 ; b) HCl , in EtOH ; c) $\text{BocNH(CH}_2)_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, DCC, in CH_2Cl_2 ; d) $\text{MeO}_2\text{C(CH}_2)_2\text{COCl}$, Et_3N , in CH_2Cl_2 ; e) NaOH , in $\text{MeOH/H}_2\text{O}$ (10:1); f) $\text{MeO}_2\text{C(CH}_2)_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{N(CH}_2)_3\text{N(CH}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ (water-soluble DCC), in CH_2Cl_2 .

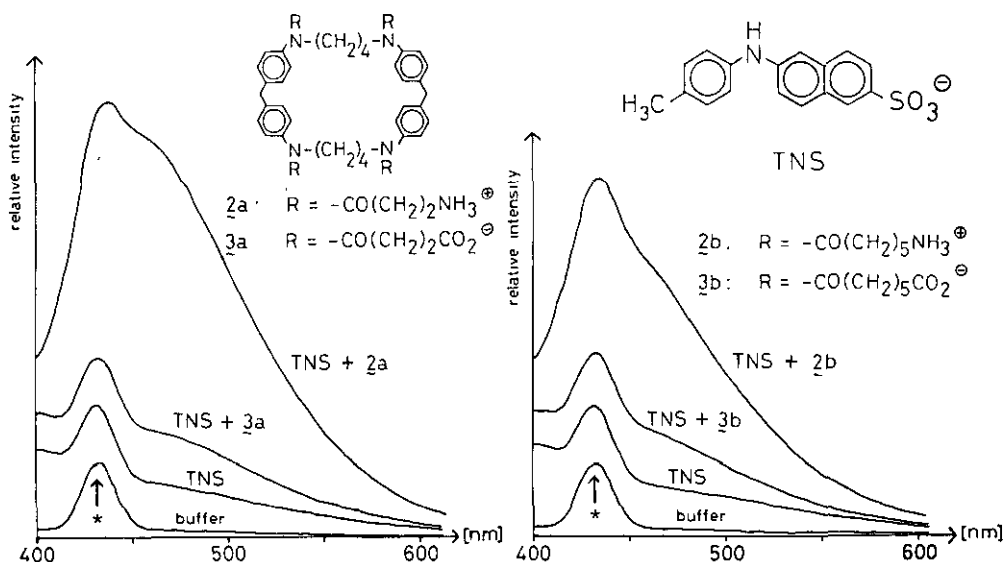


Figure 1 Fluorescence spectra of TNS in the presence and absence of the modified hosts. pH 7.07; $[\text{TNS}] = 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$; $[\text{Host}] = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$. * Raman scattering of water.

are considered as follows:

(1) All the modified hosts showed complex formation with TNS in neutral aqueous solution.⁵ Especially the strong complex formation by host **2a** was comparable with that by the known water-soluble host compounds.⁶

(2) The hosts having positive charges (**2a,b**) showed stronger complex formation than the corresponding hosts having negative charges (**3a** and **3b**, respectively). Since the substrate has a negative charge (Ar-SO_3^-), the stronger complex formation by hosts **2a** and **2b** can be ascribed to a favorable electrostatic interaction. Thus a simple charge proximity effect have resulted in molecular recognition by a factor of as high as 22 ($K_d = 8.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ by **2a** vs. $K_d = 1.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ by **3a**), which indicates the importance of electrostatic interaction in aqueous solution.⁷

(3) Destabilization of the host-guest complexes in the order of $\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{2a} + \mathbf{2b}^8$ may be explained by the increasing separation of positive charges and hydrophobic cavity (Figure 2), thus the importance of the electrostatic interaction between host and substrate is indicated from a different angle.

Although complex formation has been weakened by the present modification, a host compound (**2a**) exhibiting K_d value of $\sim 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ with an organic guest molecule in neutral aqueous solution⁶ was successfully obtained. Therefore it may be concluded that this type of host compounds have found wider possibilities of their future applications.

Table 1 Dissociation constants (K_d) of the 1:1 complexes between TNS and the modified hosts.^{4,8}

Host	K_d [M]
2a ($\text{R} = -\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2 \text{NH}_3^+$)	8.6×10^{-5} (1.0) ^a
2b ($\text{R} = -\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_5 \text{NH}_3^+$)	3.1×10^{-3} (0.028) ^a
3a ($\text{R} = -\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2 \text{CO}_2^-$)	1.9×10^{-3} (0.045) ^a
1 ($\text{R} = \text{H}_2^+$; CP44)	9.7×10^{-6} (8.9) ^b

25.0 $\pm$ 0.1°C; excited at 375 nm; measured at 495 nm; [TNS] = $2 \cdot 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$. (a) $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 - \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ buffer (pH 7.07). (b) $\text{KCl} - \text{HCl}$ buffer (pH 1.95). The values in the parentheses are the relative stabilities ($1/K_d$) of the complexes.

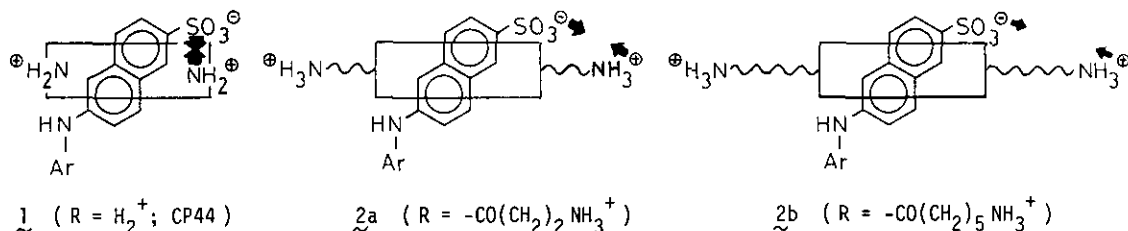


Figure 2 Schematic drawings of attractive electrostatic interaction between host and substrate.

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- (a) K. Odashima, A. Itai, Y. Iitaka, and K. Koga, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1980, 102, 2504; (b) K. Odashima, A. Itai, Y. Iitaka, Y. Arata, and K. Koga, Tetrahedron Lett., in press; (c) T. Soga, K. Odashima, and K. Koga, ibid., in press; (d) K. Odashima, T. Soga, and K. Koga, submitted to publication.
- 5a: dec pt 120.5-122°C;^{a,b} 5b: mp 106.5-107°C (dec.);^{a,b} 6a: mp 208-208.5°C (dec.);^{a,b} 6b: mp 125-125.5°C (dec.);^{a,b} 3a: dec pt 238-239°C;^{a,b} 3b: mp 196.5-197.5°C (dec.).^{a,b} 2a^{a,b} and 2b^a did not show distinct decomposing points. (a) Satisfactory ¹H NMR spectra were obtained. (b) Satisfactory elemental analyses (C,H,N) were obtained.
- For the similar fluorescent changes by native or modified cycloamyloses, see: (a) H. Kondo, H. Nakatani, and K. Hiromi, J. Biochem., 1976, 79, 393; (b) I. Tabushi, Y. Kuroda, and K. Shimokawa, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1979, 101, 1614.
- The dissociation constants were determined by Benesi-Hildebrand plot. (H. A. Benesi and J. H. Hildebrand, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1949, 71, 2703.) The complex formation by host 3b was not strong enough to determine accurate dissociation constant.
- ¹H NMR spectral study using benzyl alcohol as the substrate has also demonstrated complex formation by the modified hosts. Upfield shifts of the aromatic proton signal of the substrate induced by the host were as follows. 2a: 0.26 ppm;^a 3a: 0.14 ppm;^a 1: 0.65-0.87 ppm.^{b,c} (See ref. 1b.) Substrate concentration was 2.5×10^{-2} M throughout. (a) [Host] = 2.1×10^{-2} M, pD 7.1. (b) [Host] = 2.5×10^{-2} M, pD 1.2. (c) Split into several signals.
- For comparison, see for example: (a) Ref. 3a; (b) I. Tabushi, Y. Kuroda, and Y. Kimura, Tetrahedron Lett., 1976, 3327; (c) I. Tabushi, H. Sasaki, and Y. Kuroda, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1976, 98, 5727; (d) Y. Murakami, Y. Aoyama, M. Kida, and A. Nakano, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1977, 50, 3365.
- For the related studies by modified cycloamyloses, see: (a) I. Tabushi, N. Shimizu, T. Sugimoto, M. Shiozuka, and K. Yamamura, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1977, 99, 7100; (b) Y. Matsui and A. Okimoto, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1978, 51, 3030; (c) J. Boger, D. G. Brenner, and J. R. Knowles, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1979, 101, 7630; J. Boger and J. R. Knowles, ibid., 1979, 101, 7631.
- Rough comparison of the dissociation constants determined under different pH's (pH 7.07 and 1.95) may be allowed in this case, because the predominant form of TNS is considered to be Ar-NH-SO₃⁻ at either pH.

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