

Encapsulation and selective recognition of sulfate anion in an azamacrocycle in water

John S. Mendy^a, Marcy Pilate^a, Toyketa Horne^a, Victor W. Dey,^b and Md. Alamgir Hossain*^a

^a Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Jackson State University, 1400 J. R. Lynch Street, P.O. Box 17910, Jackson, MS 39212, USA. Fax: 601-979-3674; Tel: 601-979-3748;

^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, USA

Synthesis of L

N-methyl-2,2'-diaminodiethylamine (0.74 g, 6.3 mmol) and terephthaldehyde (0.85 g, 6.3 mmol) were dissolved separately in CH₃OH (200 mL). The solutions were allowed to drop simultaneously in CH₃OH (500 mL) at 0°C over 5 h. The resulting mixture was left stirring overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the oily product was redissolved in CH₃OH (100 mL). Then NaBH₄ (1.2 g, 31.72 mmol) was added in three portions over a period of 2h and the mixture was continued to stir overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated to dryness. The white product was dissolved in water (100 mL) and an extraction was made with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The organic combined layers were dried by anhydrous MgSO₄ (1.5 g). The yellowish solution was collected by filtration, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on a neutral-alumina column (2% CH₃OH in CH₂Cl₂) to give **1** as a white powder. Yield: 0.76 g, 55%. M.p. 88°C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 7.19 (s, 8H, ArH), 3.76 (s, 8H, ArCH₂), 2.78 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 8H, NHCH₂), 2.54 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 8H, NCH₂), 2.17 (s, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.8 (Ar-C), 128.1 (Ar-CH), 56.4 (NCH₂), 53.8 (NHCH₂), 46.9 (CH₃), 42.3 (CH₃). ESI-MS: *m/z* (+) 439.3 [M + H]⁺. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₆H₄₂N₆: C, 71.19; H, 9.65; N, 19.16. Found: C, 71.33; H, 9.67; N, 19.21.

Binding Constant (*K*): Binding constants were obtained by ^1H NMR (500 MHz Bruker) titrations of $[\text{H}_6\mathbf{L}](\text{Ts})_6$ with different inorganic salt in D_2O at pH 2.1. Initial concentrations were $[\text{ligand}]_0 = 2 \text{ mM}$, and $[\text{anion}]_0 = 20 \text{ mM}$. Sodium salt of 3-(trimethylsilyl)propionic-2,2,3,3,-*d*₄ acid (TSP) in D_2O was used as an external reference in a capillary tube. The pH was adjusted with a concentrated solution of TsOH and NaOH in D_2O . Each titration was performed by 16 measurements at room temperature. The association constant *K* was calculated using Sigma Plot software, from the following equations: $\Delta\delta = ([\text{A}]_0 + [\text{L}]_0 + 1/\text{K} - (([\text{A}]_0 + [\text{L}]_0 + 1/\text{K})_2 - 4[\text{L}]_0[\text{A}]_0)^{1/2}) \Delta\delta_{\text{max}} / 2[\text{L}]_0$ (where \mathbf{L} = ligand and A = chloride). Error limit in *K* was less than 15%.

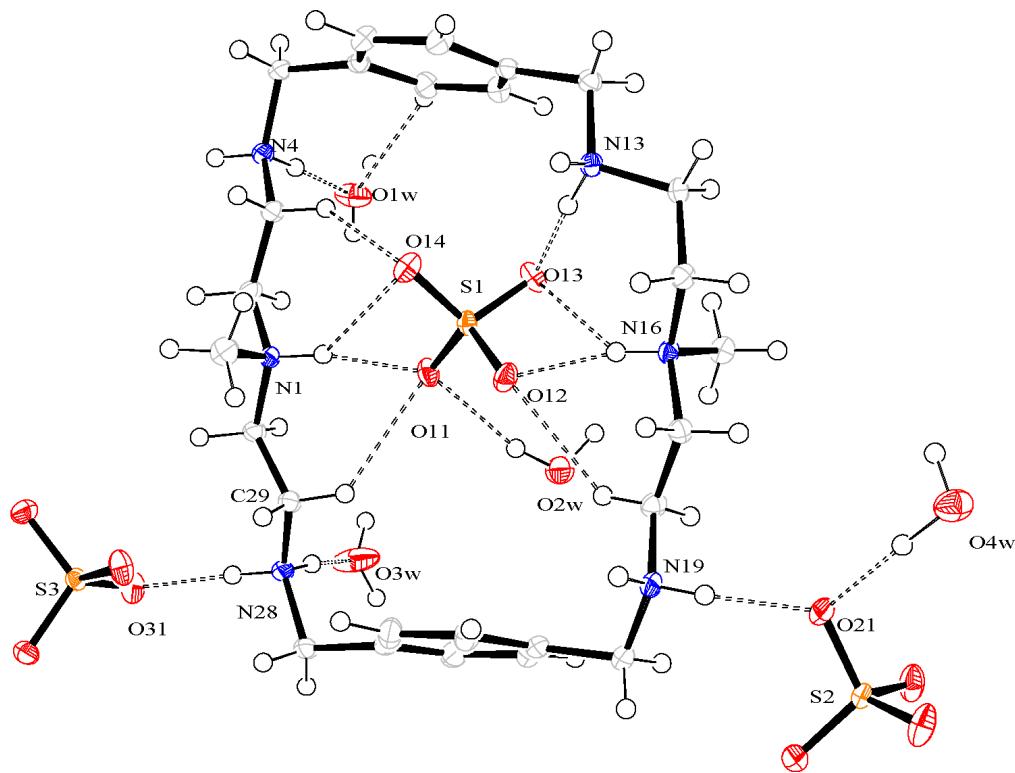


Figure S1: Crystal structure of $[[\text{H}_6\mathbf{L}(\text{SO}_4)] \cdot 2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ showing encapsulated and external sulfates, and external water molecules.