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Synthesis of an extended hexagonal molecule as a highly symmetrical ligand

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Abstract—An extended hexagonal molecule that has high symmetry and rigidity was designed and synthesized by a cobalt-catalyzed cyclotrimerization reaction. The ligand possesses six benzoic acids at its periphery, which were connected to a central hexakis(2,5-dodesyloxyphenyl)hexaphenylbenzene core with a maximum intramolecular carboxyl group distance of approximately 3.5 nm. © 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

One of the growth areas of supramolecular chemistry is the construction of organic and inorganic networks. They have attracted wide interest because they provide an efficient novel route towards the synthesis of well-defined porous materials that have applications in molecular recognition, catalysis, gas storage and separation.¹ A common motif is the use of benzene and its derivatives as rigid frameworks.² Among these, highly symmetrical molecules with multiple interaction sites can serve to prevent the formation of interpenetrated networks to yield hexagonal networks.^{2c,d} In this letter we describe the synthesis of an extended hexagonal ligand molecule 1b by a cobalt-catalyzed cyclotrimerization reaction of ethynyl-bridged di(triphenylene)s. Ligand 1 possesses six benzoic acids at its periphery, which can serve to direct the formation of well-defined porous materials, and a diameter of 3.5 nm making it one of the largest hexagonal ligands. In addition, preliminary studies of the solution behaviour of the complex between Sn(IV) porphyrin and 1b are reported.

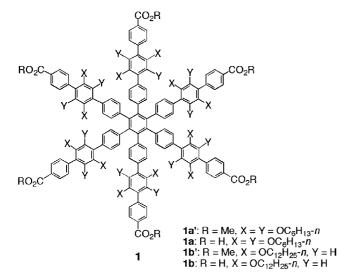
As a starting point for this study, we designed an extended hexagonal ligand molecule 1 constructed from 19 benzene rings. The 6 carboxyl groups of 1 were arranged around the periphery to direct the formation of hexagonal interaction networks and 24 hexyloxy or 12 dodesyloxy groups were introduced in the middle of the triphenylene moiety to increase its solubility in common organic solvents. According to the molecular modelling calculations (MOPAC), the carboxyl groups of **1** all lie in a plane with a maximum and minimum intramolecular carboxyl group distance of approximately 3.5 and 1.6 nm, respectively (Scheme 1).

The synthesis of 1 is illustrated in Scheme 2. The route relies on the stepwise Suzuki coupling protocols³ and transition metal catalyzed trimerization reaction⁴ of ethynyl-bridged di(triphenylene) 8.5 First, 4,4'-diboronatetolane (4) was prepared by a one-step Miyaura arylboronate synthesis catalyzed by PdCl₂(dppf).⁶ Coupling of 5 with 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2yl)benzoic acid methyl ester($\mathbf{6}$)⁶ followed by coupling of the product 4 with 7 were conducted under standard Suzuki coupling conditions. Our first trial to synthesize 8a from 7a started with the reaction of 1,4-dibromo-2,3,5,6-tetrakis-hexyloxy-benzene $(5a)^{7a}$ and 6. In the presence of an excess amount of 5a, 7a was obtained in 72% yield from 5a and 6 (conditions: $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, Cs₂CO₃, DMF, 95 °C, 11 h). However, the reaction of 4 and 7a gave 8a in low yield (at most 20%) along with the recovery of 7a (52%), debrominated derivative of 7a, and a other complicated mixture of side products (conditions: Pd(PPh₃)₄, Cs₂CO₃, DMF, 100 °C, 24 h). In addition, in our hands, pure 8a could not be obtained by standard purification methods such as recrystallization, silica gel column and size exclusion chromatography. Based on the hypothesis that the steric congestion around the bromo group was the main cause for the low yield using 7a, we changed the reactant to 7b, which

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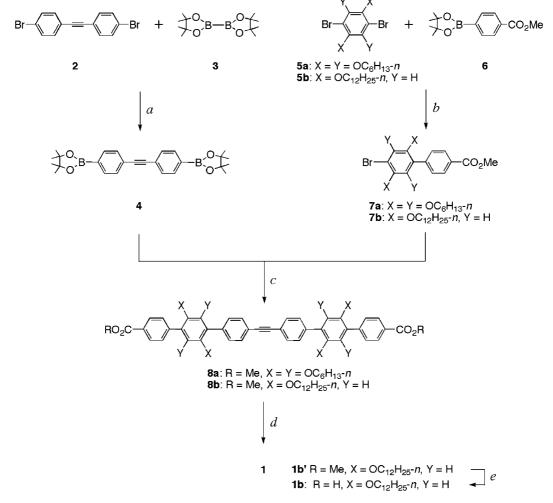
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Scheme 1. Extended hexagonal molecule 1.

was obtained from 1,4-bibromo-2,5-didodesyloxybenzene (**5b**)^{7b} and **6**.⁸ Under the same conditions, **7b** afforded **8b** in 67% yield as a pure form (MALDI- TOF MS (no matrix), m/z = 1337.2; calcd for $C_{90}H_{127}O_8 = 1337.0$ (MH⁺+1)).

In the key step, a $Co_2(CO)_8$ -catalyzed cyclotrimerization reaction of **8b** gave **1b**' in 68% yield (conditions: 10 mol % Co₂(CO)₈, toluene, 110 °C, 24 h). Hydrolysis of 1b' with KOH aq in THF afforded the target ligand 1b in 75% yield. The molecular weight of 1b was determined by MALDI-TOF MS (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid matrix) to be m/z = 3924.8 (calcd for $C_{264}H_{367}O_{24} = 3924.9 \text{ (MH}^++3)$) and its ¹H NMR spectrum in pyridine- d_5 was quite simple, demonstrating the hexagonal symmetry of the molecule; four doublets due to the outer and inner 1,4-phenylene aromatic protons at 8.57, 7.98, 7.76 and 7.64 ppm and two singlets due to the middle 1,4-phenylene spacer at 7.26 and 7.13 ppm.^{5,9} These signals in the aromatic region of 1b' instead of 1b were fully assigned by using the NOESY NMR technique because the aromatic region of 1b was partially obscured from residual pyridine peaks.5 Ring current effects were also apparent by comparison with ethynyl-bridged di(triphenylene) 8b; the inner phenylene two protons of 8b were shifted upfield by 0.41 and 0.59 ppm. As reference molecules, triphenylene



Scheme 2. Reagents: (a) $PdCl_2(dppf)$, AcOK, DMF; (b) $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, Cs_2CO_3 , DMF; (c) $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, Cs_2CO_3 , DMF; (d) $Co_2(CO)_8$, toluene; (e) KOH aq, THF.

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