Assemblies of aziridinemethanols

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Two novel long chain aziridinemethanols (1b, c) are described and their molecular organisation in the bulk and self-assembling properties in aqueous dispersion are reported. The orientation of the NH hydrogen of the aziridinealcohol moiety in 1b can be changed by introducing a methyl substituent into the rigid three-membered ring (1c), leading to a change in the hydrogen bonding pattern interconnecting these molecules. This change in configuration leads to marked differences in the ordering of these molecules in the solid state. Although compounds 1b and 1c both form highly organised structures in aqueous media and on the air–water interface, noteworthy differences are observed. Compound 1c yields left-handed helical ribbons whereas no chiral aggregates are found for 1b. However, the addition of 2-acetoxybenzoic acid (aspirin) to an aqueous dispersion of 1b leads to the generation of both left- and right-handed helical structures. Under these conditions a reaction had taken place that was specific for the ortho-isomer of acetoxybenzoic acid.

Introduction

One of the current interests in supramolecular chemistry is the design of well-defined supramolecular architectures by programmed self-assembly of amphiphilic molecules. Surfactants designed to have specific intermolecular interactions have been reported to form highly organised aggregates including ribbons, tubes, toroids, and helical structures.1–7 Assemblies with well-defined shapes and surfaces have been used as templates for the structuring of inorganic8–11 and polymer composite materials12 and as catalysts for (enantio)selective transformations in solution.13 It is well recognised that hydrogen bonding is very important in the generation of supramolecular aggregates.1–7,14

As part of our studies on aziridine ring systems15 we observed that highly ordered structures can be generated from aziridinemethanol moieties by the formation of hydrogen bonds. This is evidenced by the crystal structure of compound 1a (Fig 1a),150 in which the molecules of 1a are organised into linear arrays. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are formed between the OH groups and the nitrogen atoms of neighboring molecules, while an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the NH group and the oxygen atom locks the aziridine methanol group into a rigid conformation in which the plane through N–C1–C2 is orthogonal to the C2–C3–O plane. We anticipated that the high degree of interconnectivity and rigidity of these molecules would offer prospects for the application of aziridinemethanols as building blocks in the generation of assemblies with organised and potentially reactive surfaces.

It has been demonstrated by Mathis et al.16 that the configuration at the nitrogen atom of substituted aziridines can be controlled by introducing an additional substituent at the C2 position. They showed that the NH hydrogen atoms in cis-2,3-disubstituted aziridines have a trans-configuration with

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respect to the substituents. In contrast, both cis- and trans-
configurations are possible in monosubstituted aziridines
(Fig. 1b). Since the inversion of the nitrogen atom can be
used to modify the hydrogen bonding pattern and hence
the interconnection of these molecules, we decided to synthesize
two chiral, amphiphilic, long chain aziridinemethanols 1b, e
(Scheme 1) which may be expected to show thermotropic as
well as lyotropic liquid crystalline behaviour. 17,18

In this paper we demonstrate that differences in the
organisation pattern of molecules of 1b, e in the solid state
are directly linked to the configuration of the aziridine
nitrogen. The molecular organisation of 1b is dominated by
a hydrogen bonding pattern similar to the one present in the
crystal structure of 1a. In the case of 1c, a different, weaker
hydrogen bonding network is present as a result of an
organisation pattern of molecules of 1b, e in the
solid state which may be expected to show thermotropic as


Experimental

Synthesis

General. Flash column chromatography was performed on
Merck silica gel 60H (0.005–0.040 mm) using a pressure of
c.a. 1.5 bar. Melting points were measured on a Reichert
thermopan microscope equipped with crossed polarizers.
Optical rotations were determined at 20 °C using a Perkin-
Elmer automatic polarimeter. Model 241. Routine FT-IR
spectra were recorded using a Biorad WIN-IR FTS-25 single
beam spectrometer. 1H NMR and 13C NMR spectra were
recorded on a Bruker AC 300 (300 and 75.1 MHz)
spectrometer. Mass spectra were recorded with a double-focusing
VG 7070E spectrometer. Elemental analyses were
determined with a Carlo Erba Instruments EA 1108 element
analyzer. Diethyl ether was pre-dried over potassium
hydroxide, then distilled from sodium-benzophenone.
Ethyl acetate and hexane were distilled under reduced
pressure using a rotary evaporator.

( ambush) [85x374]-(25,35)-1-Trityl-3-methylaziridin-2-yl(ditetradeacyl)
-methanol (3c). Using the same procedure as for 3b, 2c
was obtained in 73% yield as a colourless oil after
preliminary distillation. 

( ambush) [85x374]-(25)-Aziridin-2-yl(ditetradeacyl)methanol (1b).
Compound 3b (1.40 g, 1.98 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of
MeOH, water and concentrated H2SO4 (60 : 5 : 200 ml) by
sonication for 5 min. After stirring overnight and subsequent
addition of ice (50 g), the white precipitate was filtered off and
successively washed with hexane (20 ml) and water (20 ml). A
white solid was obtained in 67% yield. The white precipitate
was dispersed in hexane and triethylamine (5 : 1; v/v, 50 ml) and
successively treated with diluted Na2SO4 and concentrated
in vacuo. The pure compound was obtained by flash column
chromatography (SiO2, hexane–ethyl acetate, 20 : 1 (v/v)) after
washing with ether (3 x 10 ml). After separation, the combined ether layers
were washed with brine and dried over MgSO4. A yellowish oil was
obtained after evaporation of the solvent. Flash column
chromatography (SiO2, hexane-ethyl acetate, 20 : 1 (v/v))
yielded a colorless oil in 67% yield, which solidified on
standing. Mp 35–36 °C. [ ε ] Bip 33–77 (c 1.0, EtOH). IR(KBr)
3486 (OH). 3084–3033 (CH aromatic), 2980–2849 (CH3, CH2)
cm−1. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 7.47–7.19 (m, 5 H, CH2), 1.94 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 2 H, β-CH). 1.41 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.3 Hz, 1 H,
ν-CH), 1.27–1.20 (m, 20 H, 2 × (CH2)), 1.10 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H,
β-CH), 0.89 (m, 6 H, 2 × CH3). CI-MS (m/z) 707 [M+]
630 [C44H57NO2]+, 464 [C31H43NO2]+, 446 [C30H41N]+. 243
[C(19)H12]+. Anal. calcd. for C50H79NO: C 84.80, H 11.03, N 1.94;
found: C 84.80, H 11.44, N 1.20%.

( ambush) [85x374]-(25,35)-3-Methylaziridin-2-yl(ditetradeacyl)methanol
(1e). Using the same procedure as for 1b, 1e was obtained as a
white solid in 35% yield, starting from 3c. [ ε ] Bip 33–77 (c 1,
CHCl3). 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 2.83 (s, 1 H, OH), 2.13 (m, 1 H,
β-CH), 1.98 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H, ν-CH), 1.50 (m, 4 H, 2 ×
CH(OH)CH3), 1.35 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3), 1.38–1.26 (m,
49 H, NH, 2 × (CH2)), 0.88 (m, 6 H, 2 × CH3). 13C NMR
(CDCl3) δ 71.5 (quat C), 42.4 (2 × CH2CH2CH3), 40.7
(CH2CH(NH)CH3), 38.5 (2 × CH2CH2CH2CH3), 32.6–30.1
(2 × CH2CH(CH3)H2), 30.8 ((CH3)CH(NH)CH3), 24.2–23.4
(2 × CH2CH2CH2CH3), 2 × CH2CH2CH3), 15.2
((CH3)CH(NH)CH3), 14.8 (2 × CH2CH2CH3). IR(KBr)
3356
(OH), 3269 (NH), 2950–2552 (CH alkyl) cm⁻¹. FAB-MS (m/z) 480 [M⁺ + 1], 465 [C₁₃H₂₄NO₅]⁺, 82 [C₆H₁₂O₇]⁺. 58 [C₅H₃N]⁺. Anal. calc. for C₁₃H₂₄NO₅: C 80.09, H 12.08, N 1.83; found: C 80.13, H 12.27, N 1.88.

(+)×2[(Z)2-3-Acetamido-3-hydroxy-3-tetradecyleptadecyl] oxazonic acid (4). An aged (24 h) aqueous dispersion of Ib (100 mg, 2% w/w) and 1 equivalent of aspirin (38.7 mg, 0.21 mmol) was extracted with CHCl₃ (30 ml) and again extracted with CHCl₃ (30 ml). The combined organic layers, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue (140 mg) was subjected to flash column chromatography (SiO₂, ethyl acetate), which afforded 4 as a white powder in 30% yield. Mp 59–60 ᵃ for aqueous dispersion of 

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) home built trough of dimensions 14 × 21 cm. A 2% (w/v) methanolic solution (50 ml) was subjected to flash column chromatography (SiO₂, ethyl acetate), which afforded 4 as a white powder in 30% yield. Mp 59–60 ᵃ for aqueous dispersion of 

Electron microscopy

A 2% (w/v) methanolic solution (50 μl) of Ib, c was injected in 1.0 ml of water of 60 °C adjusted to pH 3.0 with H₂SO₄. After 1 h the dispersion was cooled to room temperature and left for 2 h before EM samples were prepared. When organic counter ions were used was a 2% (w/v) methanolic solution (50 μl) of Ib (to which 1 equivalent of the organic acid had been added) was injected in 1.0 ml of water of 60 °C. After 1 h the dispersion was cooled to room temperature and left for 24 h before EM samples were prepared. Pt-shadowed samples were prepared by depositing a small amount of a 1% (w/v) solution of uranyl acetate. All samples were negative stained with a 1% (w/v) solution of uranyl acetate. All samples were prepared using a Philips TEM201 microscope (60 kV).

Monolayer experiments

Monolayers were spread on a thymostated double barrier Riegler & Kirstein trough of dimensions 6 × 25 cm using a chloroform solution of the surfactant (~10 μl, 1 mg ml⁻¹) and compression was started after 10 min at a rate of 7.0 cm² min⁻¹. The surface pressure was measured using Wilhelmy plates and for calculation octadeconol was used. The surface of compressed monolayers was studied with a Brewster Angle Microscope (NFT BAM-1) mounted on a home built trough of dimensions 14 × 21 cm.

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

Thermograms were recorded at 1 °C min⁻¹ using a Perkin Elmer DSC7 instrument and were baseline corrected. Samples were prepared using stainless steel large volume pans.

FT-IR spectroscopy

IR samples were prepared by depositing a small amount of solid on an AgCl window and subsequently heating the sample in an oven above the melting temperature. FT-IR spectra were measured using a Mattson Cygnus 100 single beam spectrometer, equipped with a liquid nitrogen cooled, in long path in a MCT detector, interfaced to a microcomputer. The optical bench was continuously purged with dry nitrogen gas (20 min⁻¹). The following acquisition parameters were used: resolution, 4 cm⁻¹; moving mirror speed, 2.53 cm s⁻¹; wave-number range, 4000–750 cm⁻¹; number of co-added interferograms, 128. Signal to noise ratios (2000–2200 cm⁻¹) were better than 4 × 10⁳. Data acquisition was performed using EXPERT-IR software (Mattson). For data analysis PeakFit²⁴ (Jandel Scientific Software) was used. Baselines were corrected and peak positions were determined using second derivative spectra. Curve fitting procedures were repeated several times and the quality of the fitted spectra was checked by comparing the generated spectra before and after deconvolution.

Synthesis

Compounds Ib, c were prepared starting from the methyl N-tritylaziridinecarboxylic acid esters 2b, c (Scheme 1).⁴ The compounds 2b, c were converted into the corresponding N-tritylazidinemethanols 3b, c using an excess of tetradecl-magnesium bromide in ether. Deterilatation using 6 M sulfuric acid in methanol with sonication, followed by treatment with base and subsequent chromatography afforded the pure aziridine-2-methanols.

Characterisation of the solid state structures of long chain aziridinemethanols 1b, c

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) experiments showed that compound 1b exhibits two minor phase transitions between 28 and 40 °C (not detected by polarisation microscopy or variable temperature FT-IR, vide infra) and a melting transition at 55 °C (onset temperature) which was also observed with polarisation microscopy. In contrast, upon heating, compound 1c showed pronounced exo- and endothermic solid state transitions between 30 and 36 °C and a melting point at 44 °C (Fig. 2a). Between 30 and 36 °C polarisation microscopy revealed a spherulitic structure, transforming first into an isotropic state and subsequently into a needle-like morphology (Fig. 2b, c). The reorganisation was accompanied by a net decrease in entropy (ΔS = 74 ± 1 kJ mol⁻¹) indicating that a more ordered structure was formed. Comparison of the melting entropies (ΔSₘ) of the two compounds (Table 1) suggested that in the solid state 1c possesses a higher degree of organisation than 1b, both before and after the transition. Although related long chain amino alcohols have been described to form thermotropic liquid crystalline phases,⁵,⁶
revealed a very broad band between 3600 and 3100 cm$^{-1}$ which continued to exist until the melting point was reached at 3356 cm$^{-1}$ (Fig. 3a). This indicates a strong hydrogen bonded network 22 involving the hydroxy groups, 24 whereas the sharper amine stretching vibration at 3264 cm$^{-1}$ can be ascribed to an alcohol dimer26 and an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the hydroxy group and the nitrogen atom, 22 respectively. The appearance of two N–H stretching bands at 3264 and 3214 cm$^{-1}$ indicates that the amine hydrogen atom is involved in both a weak intramolecular and a strong intermolecular H-bond, respectively.22,27 This proposed reorganisation was also supported by the fact that the packing of the alkyl chains increased upon heating as was evidenced by the shift of the CH$_2$ deformation band, going from 1468 to 1471 cm$^{-1}$ (Fig. 3e), indicating that above 35°C the alkyl chains adopt an all-trans conformation.23 Hence from the DSC and IR data we conclude that the reordering of the hydrogen bonding network leads to a higher degree of organisation of the molecules and imposes an all-trans conformation upon the alkyl chains. We propose that above the transition temperature the molecules of 1e have intramolecular H-bonds between the OH and the nitrogen atom and are organised in arrays held together by intermolecular hydrogen bonds between the NH hydrogen atom and the neighboring OH group. In addition inter-array hydrogen bonds (alcohol dimers and NH–N hydrogen bonds, see Fig. 4e) further enhance the ordering of the molecules, resulting in a tight packing that forces the alkyl chains to adopt an all-trans conformation.23 It should be noted that in this scenario while going through the isotropic state a conversion takes place to a state in which the alkyl chains are no longer interdigiting, but all become localised on the same side of the plane through the hydrogen bonds.

Variable temperature FT-IR revealed that upon heating at 23°C the alkyl chains of 1e gradually start to become disordered (i.e. start to melt, Fig. 3e), until at 33°C a rearrangement of the hydrogen bonding pattern occurred as was evident from the disappearance of the O–H and N–H vibrations at 3536 and 3269 cm$^{-1}$ and the concomitant appearance of 4 new bands (Fig. 3b, d). The two new O–H vibrations at 3535 and 3470 cm$^{-1}$ can be ascribed to an alcohol dimer26 and an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the hydroxy group and the nitrogen atom, 22 respectively. The appearance of two N–H stretching bands at 3264 and 3214 cm$^{-1}$ indicates that the amine hydrogen atom is involved in both a weak intramolecular and a strong intermolecular H-bond, respectively.22,27 This proposed reorganisation was also supported by the fact that the packing of the alkyl chains increased upon heating as was evidenced by the shift of the CH$_2$ deformation band, going from 1468 to 1471 cm$^{-1}$ (Fig. 3e), indicating that above 35°C the alkyl chains adopt an all-trans conformation.23 Hence from the DSC and IR data we conclude that the reordering of the hydrogen bonding network leads to a higher degree of organisation of the molecules and imposes an all-trans conformation upon the alkyl chains. We propose that above the transition temperature the molecules of 1e have intramolecular H-bonds between the OH and the nitrogen atom and are organised in arrays held together by intermolecular hydrogen bonds between the NH hydrogen atom and the neighboring OH group. In addition inter-array hydrogen bonds (alcohol dimers and NH–N hydrogen bonds, see Fig. 4e) further enhance the ordering of the molecules, resulting in a tight packing that forces the alkyl chains to adopt an all-trans conformation.23 It should be noted that in this scenario while going through the isotropic state a conversion takes place to a state in which the alkyl chains are no longer interdigiting, but all become localised on the same side of the plane through the hydrogen bonds.

Based on the molecular requirements formulated by Jeffrey17 and Van Doren et al.,18 we expected compounds 1b, c to show liquid crystalline behaviour. Jeffrey17 has suggested that in the liquid crystalline phase the weaker van der Waals interactions are broken while the stronger hydrogen bonds remain intact, and that at the liquid crystalline-to-isotropic transition the hydrogen bonded structure breaks down. In contrast to this model, Van Doren et al.18 proposed that the melting point is determined by the breaking up of the network of hydrogen bonds.23 This suggests that in the case of 1b at the melting point the disordering of the hydrocarbon chains precedes the breaking of the hydrogen bonds. FT-IR spectra of 1e, recorded between 20 and 30°C, revealed two bands between 3600 and 3100 cm$^{-1}$ after deconvolution (Fig. 3b, c). The broad band at 3356 cm$^{-1}$ can be ascribed to a polymeric hydrogen bonded structure involving the hydroxy groups, 24 whereas the sharper amine stretching vibration at 3269 cm$^{-1}$ corresponds to an intermolecular NH–OH hydrogen bond.23 From the position of the CH$_2$ deformation band (1468 cm$^{-1}$) it can be deduced that in this temperature window the alkyl chains are not in a close-packed arrangement (Fig. 3e). Based on these data, in conjunction with the fact that the amine hydrogen atom is oriented trans with respect to the substituents,18 we propose a molecular organisation in which the alkyl chains again are localised alternately above and below the plane of the hydrogen bonds, as depicted schematically in Fig. 4b.

Table 1 Data derived from calorimetric experiments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K$_1$—K$_2$</th>
<th>$\Delta H_c$/kJ mol$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\Delta S_c$/J mol$^{-1}$ K$^{-1}$</th>
<th>K—I</th>
<th>$\Delta H_m$/kJ mol$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\Delta S_m$/J mol$^{-1}$ K$^{-1}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Not observed</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>30–35°C</td>
<td>$-23.1$</td>
<td>$-74$</td>
<td>44.1°C</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

bonds. Upon entering the liquid crystalline phase molecules are held together by lateral cohesive forces, which break up when at the clearing point an isotropic liquid is formed.

In the case of 1b the hydrogen bonding network is strong enough to maintain an ordered arrangement in which melting of the alkyl chains is inhibited until a temperature of 55 °C reached. At this temperature the hydrogen bonding arrangement weakens and the system enters the isotropic state at 59 °C. In contrast, the weaker hydrogen bonding pattern in films of 1c apparently can not prevent the molecules from rearranging already at 23 °C. The consequent reordering of the hydrogen bonds leads to a much more efficient packing of the alkyl chains which subsequently prevents the formation of a mesophase until the melting point is reached. However, in contrast to 1b, for 1c the breaking of the hydrogen bonds and the melting of the alkyl chains occur simultaneously.

Aggregation behaviour of aziridinemethanol surfactants

Compounds 1b, c did not dissolve in water of neutral or basic pH. Aqueous dispersions (0.1% w/w), therefore, were prepared by injecting a 2.0% (w/v) methanolic solution of 1 into water of 60 °C adjusted to pH 3.0. Transmission electron microscopy demonstrated that both 1b and 1c formed vesicles with diameters between 75 and 300 nm (not shown). Upon standing, dispersions of 1b were transformed into fibers with diameters of approximately 5 nm and lengths of several micrometres (Fig. 5A). After ageing for several days at room temperature, vesicles of 1c were transformed into ribbon-like bilayer structures, which rolled up to form right-handed helical ribbons with lengths >10 μm (Fig. 5B).

Powder diffraction patterns of cast films of aged 0.1% (w/w) dispersions of compounds 1b and 1c revealed a repetitive distance of 40.6 and 41.6 Å respectively, indicating that the aggregates consisted of intercalated bilayers. Different levels of relative humidity (0, 50 and 90%) had no effect on the bilayer periodicity of these films, indicating that no water molecules are bound to the head groups.

Monolayer experiments

In order to obtain information about the ordering of the molecules in the aggregates, surface pressure–surface area (p–A) isotherms of 1b, c were recorded on an aqueous sub-phase adjusted to pH 3.0 (Fig. 6A). Both isotherms showed a plateau representing the coexistence of two phases during the transition of a liquid expanded (LE) to a liquid condensed (LC) phase. Brewster angle microscopy (BAM) on the monolayers of 1b revealed that in the LE–LC coexistence phase two-dimensional dendritic solid-like domains were formed with diameters of approximately 300 μm (Fig. 6A, inset), whereas no domains were observed in the plateau region of 1c. The occupied area per molecule before and after this transition suggested that the head groups of both compounds rearrange going from a parallel to a perpendicular orientation with respect to the interface (Fig. 6B).
The high collapse pressure observed for monolayers of 1b (\(\pi \approx 70 \text{ mN m}^{-1}\)) indicates that this compound forms a rigid film. It appears that specific intermolecular interactions between the head groups of 1b are responsible for the formation of domains on the microscopic scale. Remarkably, this also results in a higher molecular area per molecule for surfactant 1b compared to 1c. Apparently, the methyl substituent of 1c prevents such a highly organised structure and enables a close packing of the molecules at the air–water interface governed by van der Waals forces, but leads to films of low stability. The fact that compound 1c forms more densely packed monolayers compared to those of 1b is in line with the difference in ability of these compounds to form helical aggregates in aqueous dispersions.

**Reaction with aspirin**

In the course of our efforts to fine-tune the molecular packing and thereby the morphology of the aggregates, we attempted to induce the formation of chiral aggregates through the addition of salicylate ions following procedures described by Hoffmann and Ebert, and by Saikaigudin et al. This experiment, however, was not successful and only ill-defined aggregates were observed. However, when a methanolic solution of 1b and 2-acetoxybenzoic acid (aspirin) was injected into water at 60 °C, electron microscopy revealed the formation of helical structures (Fig. 7a, b). Although enantiopure (S)-1b was used in all experiments, remarkably, both left- and right-handed helices were generated. Analysis of the dispersion showed that approximately 30% of 1b had been converted into 4 (Scheme 2). This suggests that under the action of aspirin the aziridine ring of 1b was activated by acylation of the aziridine nitrogen atom, and subsequently opened in a regioselective manner by nucleophilic attack of the salicylate.

1H NMR investigation revealed that reaction of 1b and aspirin in CD3OD indeed leads to the acylation of the aziridine, although at this stage no ring opening was observed. Only after
transfer of the methanolic reaction mixture to an aqueous medium is compound 4 formed, which suggests that aggregation plays an important role in the nucleophilic ring opening by salicylic acid.

Remarkably, the reaction of 1b was specific for aspirin. No reaction was observed upon addition of 3- or 4-acetoxybenzoic acid to methanolic solutions of 1b and no distinct aggregate morphologies could be detected. The role of (unreacted) aspirin was further investigated by adding this compound to aqueous dispersions of mixtures containing different amounts of 1b and by injecting methanolic solutions of mixtures of 1b and 4 into aqueous solutions of aspirin. Helix formation was not observed in any of these cases, leaving the precise effect of aspirin as yet unexplained.

Conclusions

The experiments described above demonstrate that molecules containing an aziridinemethanol moiety can form highly organised structures. The rigid, specific and strong hydrogen bonding pattern of 1b, similar to that of 1a, dominates the organisation of these molecules in the solid state and prevents 4 (Fig. 7c), whereas in dispersions of mixtures containing different ratios of 1b and 4 no distinct morphologies could be detected. The role of (unreacted) aspirin was further investigated by adding this compound to aqueous dispersions of mixtures containing different amounts of 1b and by injecting methanolic solutions of mixtures of 1b and 4 into aqueous solutions of aspirin. Helix formation was not observed in any of these cases, leaving the precise effect of aspirin as yet unexplained.

Conclusions

The experiments described above demonstrate that molecules containing an aziridinemethanol moiety can form highly organised structures. The rigid, specific and strong hydrogen bonding pattern of 1b, similar to that of 1a, dominates the organisation of these molecules in the solid state and prevents...
the molecules from displaying thermotropic liquid crystalline behaviour. 

The interconnectivity of these molecules can be disrupted by the introduction of an additional methyl substituent at the aziridine ring. This leads to a change in the configuration of the NH hydrogen atom (trans with respect to the substituents) and consequently to a change in the hydrogen bonding pattern of the aziridinemethanol moieties. The hydrogen bonding network of 1e is not as rigid and strong as that of 1b and therefore the molecules reorganise into a more stable structure when the compound becomes a solid at the point where the alkyl chains start to melt. In this structure it is the efficient packing of the alkyl chains rather than the hydrogen bonding pattern that keeps the molecules in the solid state until the melting point is reached at 45 °C.

We have demonstrated that the introduction of the methyl substituent has a profound effect on the aggregation behaviour of the molecules in water and at the air-water interface. The specific intermolecular interactions of the head groups of 1b lead to a highly ordered monolayer, i.e. the formation of two-dimensional crystalline domains. However, this rigid orientation of the head groups prevents the close packing of the molecules and hence the expression of molecular chirality in the aggregates. In contrast to that of compound 1b, the organisation of 1c is predominantly determined by the close packing of molecules resulting in the expression of chirality at the supramolecular level. Our experiments show that it is possible to fine-tune the aggregate morphology of 1b by the addition of aspirin. The specific nature of this reaction is most probably related to the rigid conformation of the head group, although the helix formation remains as yet unexplained.

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References

10. (a) The spherulites show a characteristic pattern (Maltese cross) under cross-polarisation, which may be similar to the patterns commonly observed in the smectic phase of liquid crystals see e.g. G. W. Gray and J. W. Goodby, Smeiotic Liquid Crystals, Leonard Hill, Philadelphia, 1984, pp. 9–17; (b) Recently a “spherular crystal” was observed when an amphiphilic single chain azacorron over crytalized from its melt (see ref. 2b). This spherular crystal or spherulite has a hierarchical structure; it consists of solid cylinders, and the cylinders are composed of the bilayers of the amphiphilic molecules; (c) R. Tang and Z. Tai, Chem. Mater., 1998, 10, 1638.
In general, the frequency shift of an intramolecular hydrogen bond is less pronounced than for intermolecular hydrogen bonding, see ref. 22.

The enhanced degree of order after reorganisation of the molecules was confirmed by powder diffraction experiments, which showed an increase in the number of peaks as well as a sharpening. However, a sub-cell structure has not yet been deduced from these complicated diffractograms.

The pKₐ values of 1b, c in methanol–water (95:5; v/v) were determined by potentiometric titration and amounted to 8.5. Hence, it may be assumed that in water adjusted to pH 3.0 the molecules are protonated.

The dimensions of the condensed phase domains of 1c are in the sub-microscopic scale (<1–2 μm) and therefore cannot be detected with BAM, see e.g. D. Vollhardt, *Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 1999, 79, 19.

Aggregate morphology can be manipulated by the addition of different counter ions or organic solutes, see *e.g.* refs. 7c–e and


Other organic counter ions, *e.g.* oxalate, maleate and phthalate also did not lead to any distinct aggregate morphologies.