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The method outlined above provides a new, simple and efficient approach to enantioselective asymmetric synthesis of α-alkylcycloalkanones, which should be useful as synths for the synthesis of various optically active compounds.

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References

Surfactants Containing Imidazole Ligands. Spontaneous Formation of Vesicles by Addition of Metal Ions


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Metal ions increase the headgroup size of the ligand-surfactant dihexadecyl[5-(1-imidazolyl)-3-oxapentyl]-methylammonium chloride and trigger the conversion of open to closed bilayer structures.

Recent interest in the use of synthetic surfactant aggregates as supports for catalytic functions,1–3 has prompted us to synthesize the imidazole ligand-surfactant 1 and to study its self-organizing properties in water. In this Communication, we report that aqueous dispersions of 1 form planar bilayer
structures, which spontaneously transform into closed vesicles when Cu$^{2+}$ ions are added.

Compound 1 was synthesized starting from N-methyl-2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol by the following steps: (i) double alkylation with hexadecylbromide in ethanol in the presence of base (64%), (ii) treatment with SOCl$_2$ in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (98%), and (iii) reaction with NaI and imidazole in acetonitrile (58%). The final product was converted into its chloride salt by ion exchange chromatography (Dowex 1X2-100).

Dispersion of 1 in water by vortexing at 50°C yielded a clear solution, which, after cooling to ambient temperature, became viscous but remained optically clear. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) showed a sharp phase transition at 33°C, which is indicative of the formation of an ordered bilayer structure. Electron microscopy revealed the presence of large, stacked planar bilayer structures (Fig. 1). Vesicles or other curved bilayer structures are not observed.

Upon addition of CuCl$_2$ above the phase transition temperature a broad absorption band with a maximum at 620 nm is observed in the visible spectrum, characteristic of a Cu$^{II}$-(imidazole)$_4^{2+}$ complex. From a titration experiment, using the increase in absorbance at 620 nm, the stoichiometry of the complex was calculated to be 3.4 ± 0.2. The apparent association constant amounted to (6.5 ± 1.2) x 10$^3$ dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$. Upon cooling, the solution became opalescent, which suggests that the metallo-aggregates have a morphology different from the metal-free dispersions. Electron microscopy showed the disappearance of the stacked bilayer structures and the formation of unilamellar and multilamellar vesicles (Fig. 1). Remarkably, the gel to liquid phase...
These results indicate that the aggregate morphology of 1 is strongly affected by binding of metal ions. The observed morphology changes can be explained from a decrease in the packing parameter of surfactant 1. In the metal-free system the N-substituted imidazolyl functions will point away from the bilayer plane as is shown in Fig. 2(a). On coordination to a metal centre the imidazolyl functions are forced to become more parallel to the bilayer plane [Fig. 2(b)]. This will increase the headgroup size whereas the hydrophobic part is not affected. It is remarkable that the Cu^{2+} ions prefer to coordinate within the bilayers to form vesicles and do not coordinate between bilayers to form precipitates as in the case of the Zn^{2+} ions. This different behaviour might be related to the fact that Cu(ii) and Zn(ii) can form different types of metal–imidazole complexes. However, other factors like anion binding and hydration of the headgroup may also play a role. The nature of the dominant factors is currently under investigation. Interestingly, coordination of four ligand-surfactant molecules to a Cu^{2+} ion at the water–vesicle interface, as depicted in Fig. 2(b), leads to the formation of cavities of a type previously discussed by us. Such cavities, called metallohosts, may be expected to encapsulate substrate molecules, which could be of interest for further catalytic applications.

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