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COMMUNICATIONS

Rudi J. H. Haakamp, Martinus C. Feiters,* and Roeland J. M. Nolte*

In recent years, the interest in supramolecular structures has grown steadily. Self-assembling systems have been prepared from a variety of building blocks including surfactants, polyelectrolytes, rodlike and disk-like mesogens. As part of our program aimed at the development of novel chiral matrices for catalytic applications, we report here on the synthesis and self-assembling properties of the Gluconamide Containing Imidazole, which contains a metal-coordinating imidazole group. Our interest in glucamides and related carboxylic acids was raised by the recent studies of Fuhrhop et al. and others, which indicate that these compounds can form a great variety of nanometer-sized structures in water.

Compound 3 was synthesized as shown in Scheme 1. 1,5-D-Glucolonolactone was hydrolyzed and protected at its secondary hydroxyl functions in a one-step procedure. The resulting product was esterified to give methyl-2,4,5,5-dimethylidene-glucurate which was aminolysised with octylamine to give the amide 2. The latter compound was tosylated and subsequently converted into 3 by reaction with imidazole in an autoclave at high pressure (15 Kbar).

Although the polarity of carboxylic acid 2 is decreased due to the methylene bridges, it appears that this compound is soluble in water. However, unlike the unprotected derivative, it does not form well-defined aggregates, as judged by electron microscopy (EM). Apparently, the amide bond and the primary hydroxyl function in 2 cannot form hydrogen bonds leading to stable suprastructures in water. The DSC studies (DSC = differential scanning calorimetry) of an aqueous solution of 2 showed only one transition near 43 °C, which can be assigned to the disappearance of amide hydrogen bonds. No transition was observed upon cooling.

The thermogram of n-octyl-D-gluconamide shows two transitions upon heating, which are attributed to the breaking of a network of intermolecular hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl groups (at 61 °C), and between the amide hydroxyl groups (at 70 °C).

Compound 3 is also soluble in water. From a titration experiment in methanol/water (95/5, v/v), it followed that the apparent pKₐ value (pKₐ) of the imidazole group is 6.28. For comparison, methylimidazole and imidazole were also titrated in this stable suprastructures in water. The DSC studies (DSC = differential scanning calorimetry) of an aqueous solution of 2 showed only one transition near 43 °C, which can be assigned to the disappearance of amide hydrogen bonds. No transition was observed upon cooling.

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from 1/4 to 1/1. The titrations revealed that at low copper concentrations a 4/1 ligand-to-copper complex is present, whereas at high copper concentrations other complexes, for example [3][Cu] = 3, 2, or 1 prevail. For comparison, titrations were also carried out with the non- amphiphilic imidazole compound 4 and with methylimidazole. In both water and methanol/chloroform mixtures the copper complexation curves of 3, 4, and N-methylimidazole were very similar.

The types of aggregates formed by 3 in water were studied by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). In a NaOAc/HOAc buffer of pH 4.5, protonated 3 self-assembles to yield vesicles (100%) with diameters ranging from 160 to 780 nm (Fig. 1A). In a tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamine (TRIS) buffered solution of pH 8.5 long fibers (Fig. 1B and C) and hollow tubuli are formed exclusively (Fig. 1C). The fibers can have a length/width ratio up to 500 (Fig. 1B, the diameters of these fibers are approximately 100 nm). Freeze fracture experiments showed that these fibers are composed of multilayers (not shown). The hollow tubuli have diameters of approximately 3 µm. In a TRIS buffered solution, (pH 8.5), the 1:4 copper complex of amphiphile 3 forms helices (100%, Fig. 1D). The diameters of these helices are approximately 330 nm; much larger than the ropelike structures formed by N-octyl-D-gluconamide (diameter of 27 nm).

In conclusion, we have shown that gluconamide 3 can self assemble to give interesting supramolecular structures which can be tuned by changing the pH or by adding metal ions.

Fig. 1. A: TEM of vesicles of 3 (on a carbon-supported hydrophilic copper grid stained with 2% uranyl acetate; bar is 200 nm). B: TEM of fibers from 3 (Formvar-hollow tubuli and thin fibers of 3 (copper grid from supported copper grid, stained with 2% uranyl acetate; bar is 5 µm). C: SEM of fibers (TRIS) buffered solution of pH 8.5 long fibers (Fig. 1B and C) was sputtered with gold; bar is 200 nm). D: hollow tubuli (not shown). The hollow tubuli have diameters of approximately 3 µm.

Iodine Chains in (Me4Sb)3I8 and Discrete Triiodide Ions in Me4AsI3

Ulrich Behrens, Hans Joachim Breunig,* Michael Denker, and Klaus Heinz Ebert

Polyiodides have an extensive structural chemistry, and compounds with discrete iodine chains are of particular interest because of possible unusual electric behavior. Iodine and iodide chains are not rare. They occur, for example, in the iodine-starch complex and in related compounds, in organic metals, in complexes with column structures, and also in saltlike triiodides such as Bu4NiI4. The iodine chains in these compounds frequently consist of triiodide or iodide ions and iodine molecules. Ordered iodine chains such as in Cd(NH3)4I6 are unusual; in this complex the iodine chains are not discrete, but are linked three-dimensionally by strong coordinative bonds to
