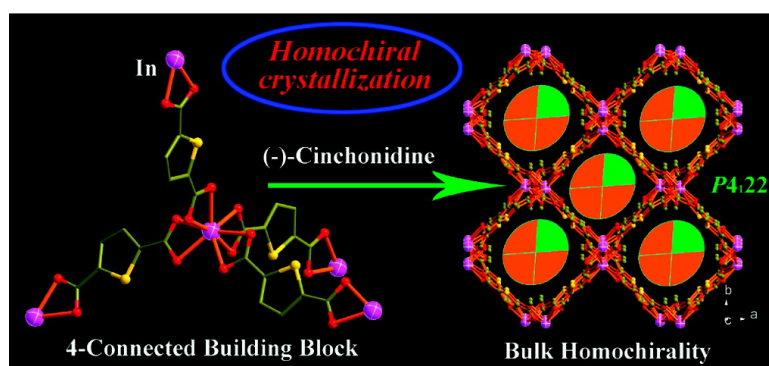


## Homochiral Crystallization of Microporous Framework Materials from Achiral Precursors by Chiral Catalysis

Jian Zhang, Shumei Chen, Tao Wu, Pingyun Feng, and Xianhui Bu

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2008**, 130 (39), 12882-12883 • DOI: 10.1021/ja805272j • Publication Date (Web): 06 September 2008

Downloaded from <http://pubs.acs.org> on February 8, 2009



### More About This Article

Additional resources and features associated with this article are available within the HTML version:

- Supporting Information
- Access to high resolution figures
- Links to articles and content related to this article
- Copyright permission to reproduce figures and/or text from this article

[View the Full Text HTML](#)

## Homochiral Crystallization of Microporous Framework Materials from Achiral Precursors by Chiral Catalysis

Jian Zhang,<sup>†</sup> Shumei Chen,<sup>†</sup> Tao Wu,<sup>‡</sup> Pingyun Feng,<sup>‡</sup> and Xianhui Bu<sup>\*,†</sup>

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, California State University, Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90840, and Department of Chemistry, University of California, Riverside, California 92521

Received July 8, 2008; E-mail: xbu@csulb.edu

Homochirality is an essential feature of life and is essential to many biological processes such as self-replication. Despite its great importance, the generation of homochirality or the understanding of its mechanism remains one of the most challenging tasks. There is therefore a great need to study the generation of homochiral materials.

Recently, there has been an increasing interest in creating homochiral porous materials that may be utilized for enantioselective catalysis, separation, etc.<sup>1,2</sup> Most homochiral porous solids prepared so far consist of enantiopure organic ligands that impart homochirality to the resulting crystals.<sup>3,4</sup> The synthesis of these materials can be considered as a “chirality conservation” process with the homochirality of the products coming from the incorporation of enantiopure starting materials.

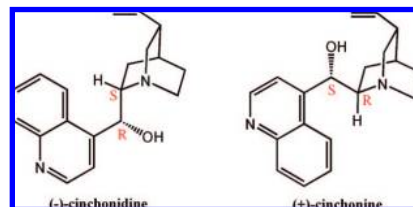
In the absence of enantiopure building blocks, the chirality can also be generated from achiral precursors through crystallization.<sup>5</sup> Numerous examples are known in which achiral components crystallize in chiral symmetry. In these crystals, chirality results from the spatial organization (e.g., helix) of achiral components. It is worth noting that individual crystals can be homochiral through a process called spontaneous resolution.<sup>5</sup> However, the bulk sample tends to be a conglomerate, an equal mixture of crystals with opposite handedness.

The bulk homochiral crystallization from achiral precursors is an unusual and yet highly desirable process. Several well-known examples of homochiral crystallization (called symmetry breaking if no chiral source is present) from achiral precursors are known.<sup>6</sup> In these examples, each experiment can lead to bulk homochiral crystals with a particular handedness; however, chirality control from run to run is generally not possible.

To develop a more predictable method for homochiral crystallization, it can be advantageous to employ an additional chiral source to induce a given handedness. The seeding during crystallization is a well-established procedure.<sup>5</sup> However, it is generally not usable for exploratory synthesis involving homochiral crystals of unknown composition and structure. Recently, in an unusual discovery, Morris et al. demonstrated the homochiral crystallization of an interesting compound in which the absolute configuration is controllable through the chirality of the chiral ionic liquid solvent containing L-aspartate.<sup>7</sup>

In this work, instead of using chiral solvents, we explore the chirality induction effect of spectator chiral solutes. We found that the use of alkaloids such as (–)-cinchonidine or (+)-cinchonine (Scheme 1) can induce homochiral crystallization from achiral precursors. The addition of a small amount of (–)-cinchonidine or (+)-cinchonine is enough to create the chiral catalytic effect that leads to the growth of homochiral crystals, (Me<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)[In(thb)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>x

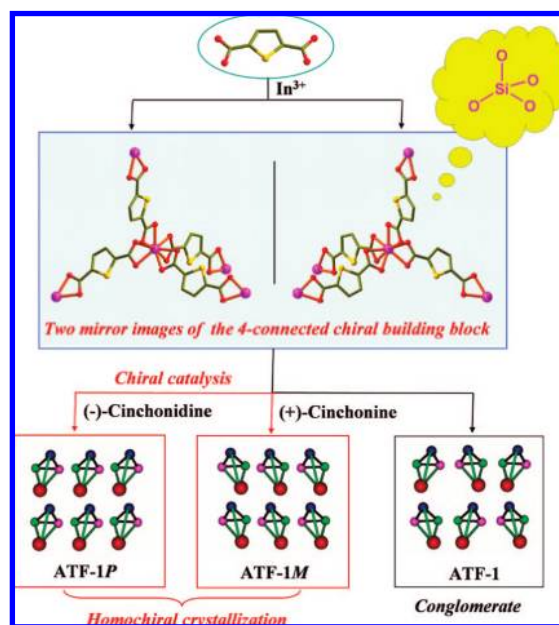
**Scheme 1.** Two Naturally Occurring Alkaloids Used As the Catalysts



(DMF) (denoted ATF-1, ATF-1P, or ATF-1M; ATF = Anionic Tetrahedral Framework; P and M denote the handedness, H<sub>2</sub>thb = thiophene-2,5-dicarboxylic acid; DMF = dimethylformamide). These materials are very rare negatively charged chiral metal–organic frameworks that exhibit permanent microporosity.

Solvothermal reactions of In(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>thb with (or without) cinchonidine or cinchonine in two different solvents (1, DMF; 2, DEF = diethylformamide) leads to five different materials (Table 1). In all of them, the basic coordination chemistry is the same. Each In<sup>3+</sup> site is 4-connected despite its 8-coordinate geometry, because each In<sup>3+</sup> site is bonded to four thb ligands and each carboxylate group chelates to just one In<sup>3+</sup> site (Figure 1).

Each distorted tetrahedral node In(COO<sup>–</sup>)<sub>4</sub> in ATFs is a chiral building block (Figure 1) because of the spatial arrangement of



**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of the generation of conglomerate (ATF-1) or bulk homochirality (ATF-1P and ATF-1M) induced by (–)-cinchonidine or (+)-cinchonine from the basic 4-connected building block with achiral precursors.

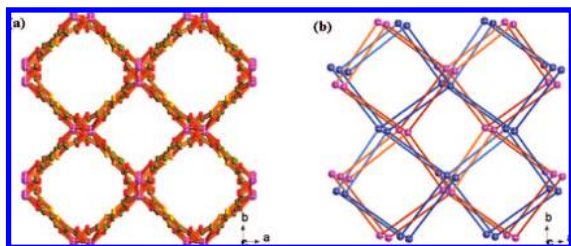
<sup>†</sup> California State University.

<sup>‡</sup> University of California.

**Table 1.** A Summary of Crystal Data and Refinement Results<sup>a</sup>

	formula	space group	a, b (Å)	c (Å)	R(F)	wR <sub>2</sub>	Flack parameter
ATF-1P*	(Me <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )[In(thb) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·x(DMF)	P <sub>4</sub> 122	13.565(5)	15.503(13)	0.0488	0.1145	−0.004(61)
ATF-1M*	(Me <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )[In(thb) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·x(DMF)	P <sub>4</sub> 322	13.5590(1)	15.6782(2)	0.0392	0.1457	0.014(64)
ATF-1	(Me <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )[In(thb) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·x(DMF)	P <sub>4</sub> 122	13.5770(4)	15.5394(9)	0.0378	0.0992	0.50(5)
ATF-2P*	(Et <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )[In(thb) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·x(DEF)	P <sub>4</sub> 122	13.5100(1)	16.0684(3)	0.0526	0.1788	0.035(86)
ATF-2	(Et <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )[In(thb) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·x(DEF)	P <sub>4</sub> 322	13.5065(2)	15.9076(4)	0.0602	0.1916	0.55(10)

<sup>a</sup> H<sub>2</sub>thb = Thiophene-2,5-dicarboxylic acid; superscript “\*” indicates these materials were synthesized by using chiral catalysis.



**Figure 2.** 3D open framework (a) and the 2-fold interpenetrating diamond net (b) of ATF-1P.

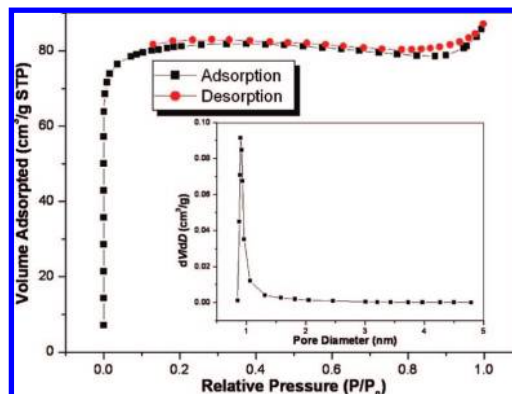
ligands around In<sup>3+</sup>. The C–In–C angles of the In(COO<sup>−</sup>)<sub>4</sub> unit are 99.4°, 93.8°, 135.3°, 100.58°, 135.3°, 99.4° for ATF-1P. The absolute chirality of such a chiral building block may be affected by the presence of alkaloids, which may be the basis of the chirality induction effect reported here.

Each thb ligand links two In<sup>3+</sup> sites with the In–thb–In angle of ~156°, which is a little larger than the typical Si–O–Si angle in zeolites (~145°). The framework features of all ATFs are characteristic of the 4-connected net with the AX<sub>2</sub> formula. All these materials have the 2-fold interpenetrating diamond-type anionic framework (Figure 2a,b). The negative framework charge is balanced by protonated amine cations such as Mt<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> or Et<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>.

ATF-1P was prepared by using (−)-cinchonidine as a cosolute, and it crystallized in the P<sub>4</sub>122 space group. Crystal structures of nine randomly and consecutively selected crystals were refined using single-crystal X-ray diffraction data, and all of them belong to the P<sub>4</sub>122 space group with the Flack parameters near zero, suggesting that P<sub>4</sub>122 (rather than P<sub>4</sub>322) is the preferred configuration (Table S1) in the bulk sample. Without the chirality induction effect, such an observation is highly unlikely.

Similarly, a chirality induction effect was observed with (+)-cinchonine, which results in the formation of ATF-1M with the opposite handedness in the P<sub>4</sub>322 space group (Table S2). In comparison, ATF-1 was prepared without the use of any alkaloid. The resulting crystals tend to be racemic twins (Table S3). This demonstrates the chiral catalytic effect of (−)-cinchonidine and (+)-cinchonine, which results in the predominance of one chiral form (P<sub>4</sub>144 or P<sub>4</sub>322) over the other one in the bulk sample. The enantioselectivity of chiral cosolutes such D-mannitol and D-sorbitol on crystallization of chiral crystals such as NaClO<sub>3</sub> was reported earlier,<sup>8</sup> but we are not aware of any similar studies on the enantioselectivity of chiral porous crystals.

Although there are two interpenetrating nets in ATF-1, it still possesses two types of large square channels along the c axis. In the as-synthesized form, these large channels are filled with amine cations and disordered solvent molecules (Figure 2a). The solvent-accessible volume is 1442.2 Å<sup>3</sup> per unit cell volume and the pore volume ratio is 50.2% as calculated with the PLATON program.<sup>9</sup> The permanent porosity of ATF-1 was confirmed by gas adsorption



**Figure 3.** Nitrogen sorption isotherm at 77K.  $P/P_0$  is the ratio of gas pressure ( $P$ ) to saturation pressure ( $P_0$ ), with  $P_0 = 740$  Torr. Insert: the pore size distribution curve.

measurements performed on a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 surface area and pore size analyzer (Figure 3). The sample was degassed at 150 °C prior to the measurement. A type I isotherm was observed, indicating that ATF-1 is microporous. The Langmuir surface area of 360.3 m<sup>2</sup>/g was calculated by using the data in the range  $P/P_0 = 0.072–0.204$ . A single data point at relative pressure 0.204 gives a micropore volume of 0.126 cm<sup>3</sup>/g by the Horvath–Kawazoe equation. The median pore size of 9.3 Å was also calculated.

**Acknowledgment.** We thank the support of this work by the NIH (X.B. 2 S06 GM063119-05) and NSF (P.F.).

**Supporting Information Available:** Experimental details, figures, TGA and XRD diagrams, and CIF files. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

## References

- (1) (a) Guillou, N.; Livage, C.; Drillon, M.; Férey, G. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 5314. (b) Férey, G. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2008**, *37*, 191. (c) Kepert, C. J.; Prior, T. J.; Rosseinsky, M. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 5158. (d) Bradshaw, D. B.; Prior, T. J.; Cussen, E. J.; Claridge, J. B.; Rosseinsky, M. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 6106.
- (2) (a) Cao, G.; Garcia, M. E.; Alcalá, M.; Burgess, L. F.; Mallouk, T. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 7574. (b) Garibay, S. J.; Stork, J. R.; Wang, Z.; Cohen, S. M.; Telfer, S. G. *Chem. Commun.* **2007**, 4881.
- (3) (a) Kesanli, B.; Lin, W. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2003**, *246*, 305. (b) Wu, C. D.; Lin, W. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 1958. (c) Wu, C.-D.; Hu, A.; Zhang, L.; Lin, W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 8940.
- (4) (a) Seo, J. S.; Whang, D.; Lee, H.; Jun, S. I.; Oh, J.; Jeon, Y. J.; Kim, K. *Nature* **2000**, *404*, 982. (b) Vaidhyanathan, R.; Bradshaw, D.; Rebilly, J.-N.; Barrio, J. P.; Gould, J. A.; Berry, N. G.; Rosseinsky, M. J. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 6495.
- (5) Pérez-García, L.; Amabilino, D. B. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2002**, *31*, 342.
- (6) (a) Sun, Q.; Bai, Y.; He, G.; Duan, C.; Lin, Z.; Meng, Q. *Chem. Commun.* **2006**, 2777. (b) Wu, S.-T.; Wu, Y.-R.; Kang, Q.-Q.; Zhang, H.; Long, L.-S.; Zheng, Z.; Huang, R.-B.; Zheng, L.-S. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 8475. (c) Ezuhara, T.; Endo, K.; Aoyama, Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 3279. (d) Kondepudi, D. K.; Kaufman, R. J.; Singh, N. *Science* **1990**, *250*, 975.
- (7) Lin, Z.; Slawin, A. M. Z.; Morris, R. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 4880.
- (8) Pagni, R. M.; Compton, R. N. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2002**, *2*, 249.
- (9) Spek, A. L. *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **1990**, *46*, C34.

JA805272J