

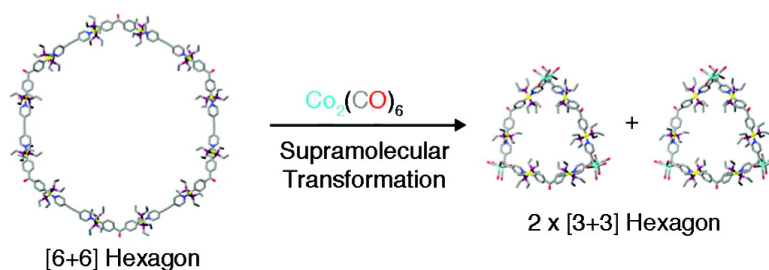
Communication

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 of Coordination-Driven Self-Assembled Polygons**

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Supramolecule-to-Supramolecule Transformations of Coordination-Driven Self-Assembled Polygons

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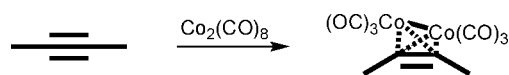
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The past two decades have witnessed the tremendous development of coordination-driven self-assembly that serves as a powerfully versatile means of constructing supramolecular polygons and polyhedra,¹ which can be functionalized on their interior² or exterior³ surfaces and can be potentially employed as precursors of electronic,^{3d,4} catalytic,^{2c,5} and/or photophysical materials.⁶ By virtue of the common bonding geometries of transition metals, typically octahedral, square planar, or tetrahedral, dative metal–ligand bonding can precisely dictate the formation of desired coordination skeletons when coupled with rigid angular donor ligands, thus generating a preprogrammed library of discrete 2-D and 3-D supramolecular structures. Similarly, numerous examples of self-assembled biosupramolecules are found throughout nature, many of which are capable of achieving a variety of biological functions through conformational changes induced by the incitation of external inputs such as coordinating metal ions, pH, redox potential, magnetic field and light irradiation.⁷ Inspired by nature, we envisioned that coordination-driven self-assembled supramolecules may also be able to undergo conformational transitions to generate different structures, thereby providing a new strategy to construct supramolecular architectures by means of supramolecule-to-supramolecule transformations, in contrast to the bottom-up approach by using a wide range of building blocks. Up to now, the structural transformations of discrete self-assembled supramolecules are rarely studied.⁸

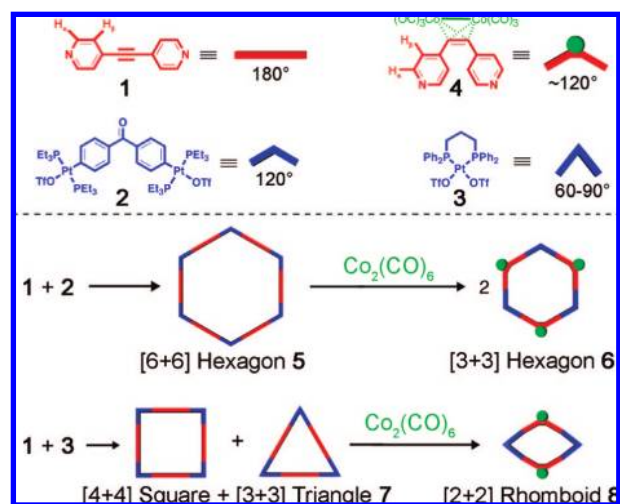
Acetylene moieties are well-known to react with metal–carbonyl, thus changing their linear geometry to a tetrahedral M_2C_2 core (Scheme 1).⁹ Furthermore, acetylene units are extensively incorporated into many donor and acceptor building blocks utilized in coordination-driven self-assembly due to their rigid linear conformation.^{1a–c} We therefore hypothesize that the reaction of acetylenes with metal–carbonyl complexes may be employed as a probe to implement conformational conversions in supramolecular assemblies. Herein, we demonstrate homotype and heterotype transformations of self-assembled polygons, a [6 + 6] hexagon to two [3 + 3] hexagons and a triangle-square mixture to rhomboids, through varying the angle between bonding sites of a donor ligand from 180 to 120° upon the bonding of $Co_2(CO)_6$ with an acetylene moiety.

To date, two main approaches have been developed for the coordination-driven self-assembly of planar hexagons that are based upon the geometries of ditopic transition-metal acceptors and ditopic organic donor ligands with predesigned angles between their bonding sites. Complementary 120 and 180° building blocks give rise to a [6 + 6] hexagon whereas 120 and 120° units result in [3 + 3] hexagonal structures.¹⁰ With this in mind, we expect that the linear donor ligand bis(4-pyridyl)acetylene (**1**) will react with 120° di-Pt(II) acceptor (**2**) to form a [6 + 6] hexagon and anticipate that the addition of cobalt carbonyl will induce **1** to adopt a 120° geometry, thus causing a transformation from a [6 + 6] hexagon to two [3 + 3] hexagons (Scheme 2).

Scheme 1. Schematic Representation of C≡C Conformational Transition upon the Bonding of Cobalt Carbonyl



Scheme 2. Graphical Representation of Two Types of Transformations: Hexagon-to-Hexagon and Triangle-Square-to-Rhomboid



The reaction of **1** with an equimolar amount of 120° building block **2** in thoroughly degassed CD_2Cl_2 yields a clear pale-yellow solution of **5**. Multinuclear NMR (1H and ^{31}P) analysis of the reaction mixture indicates the formation of a discrete supramolecule with high symmetry (Figure 1a and Figure S2, Supporting Information). The $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR showed a sharp singlet at $\delta = 13.47$ ppm, upfield shifted by roughly 8.4 ppm as compared with the starting acceptor ligand **2** ($\delta = 21.9$ ppm) as a result of the coordination of the pyridine moiety. Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometry confirms the formation of the expected [6 + 6] hexagon ($m/z = 1676.0$ for $[M - 5OTf]^{5+}$, Figure S1, Supporting Information), which is analogous to a reported [6 + 6] hexagon composed of 4,4'-bis(*trans*-Pt(PPh₃)₂(OTf))benzophenone and 4,4'-bipyridine.^{10a}

Following the addition of 0.20 equiv of $Co_2(CO)_8$ in degassed CD_2Cl_2 (25 mg/mL) to self-assembled **5**, a new phosphorus peak at $\delta = 13.78$ ppm in $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum appears along with a new doublet β -H peak of the pyridine ring at $\delta = 7.97$ ppm in 1H NMR, relative to the original doublet β -H peak at $\delta = 8.06$ ppm in the [6 + 6] hexagon **5** (Figure 1b). Gradually increasing the amount of $Co_2(CO)_8$ from 0.20 to 1.00 equiv results in a diminishing of the original phosphorus peak characteristic of [6 + 6] hexagon **5** and the simultaneous increase of the renescent peak at $\delta = 13.78$ ppm. One side-product can be identified in approximate 5% yield at $\delta = 16.13$ ppm in $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum.

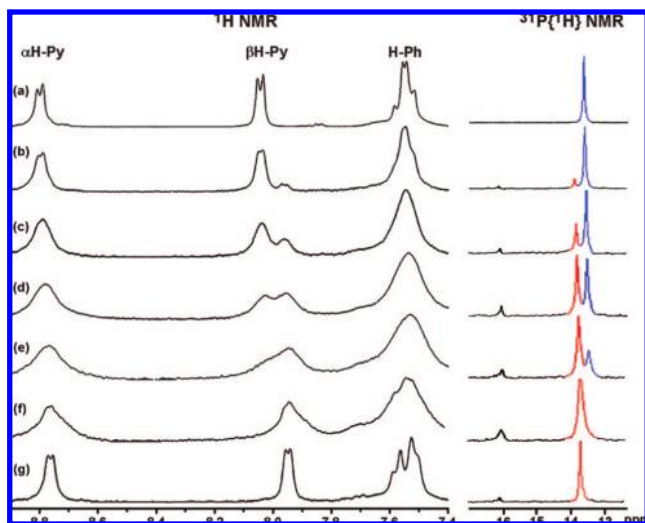


Figure 1. Partial ^1H (left) and ^{31}P (right) NMR spectra of hexagon-to-hexagon transformation (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 298K): (a) [6 + 6] hexagon **5**; (b) titration with 0.20 equiv of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ stock solution (25 mg in 1 mL degassed CD_2Cl_2); (c) 0.40 equiv; (d) 0.60 equiv; (e) 0.80 equiv; (f) 1.00 equiv; (g) independently prepared [3 + 3] hexagon **6**.

As shown in Figure 1a–f, both α - and β -H peaks of the pyridine ring experience upfield shifts of 0.03 and 0.10 ppm, respectively, in agreement with the fact that the $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ chelation to the carbon–carbon triple bond has a stronger electron-donating effect on the proximal β -hydrogen of the pyridine ring. The ^{31}P and ^1H NMR spectra following the addition of 1.0 equiv of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (Figure 1f) affirm the completeness of the transformation with high efficiency and the formation of a new species, although the proton NMR spectrum is broadened due to the influence of the paramagnetic cobalt complex in the mixture.

ESI mass spectrometry was then employed to identify the new species in the solution corresponding to the NMR spectrum shown in Figure 1f. Consistent with previous reports that examine the interaction of acetylene units with $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$,⁹ the stoichiometry of the new species formed upon addition of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ to [6 + 6] hexagon **5** should be $[2 + (4\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N})_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CCo}_2(\text{CO})_6]_n$, with $n = 3$ in the case of expected [3 + 3] hexagon. The ESI mass spectrometry analysis of the solution following the stoichiometric addition of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ shows two peaks at $m/z = 2560.6$ and 1206.1 corresponding to two charged species $[\text{M} - 2\text{OTf}]^{2+}$ and $[\text{M} - 4\text{OTf}]^{4+}$, respectively, where M represents an intact self-assembled cyclic supramolecular polygon. These results indicate that the cyclic polygon is, in fact, [3 + 3] hexagon **6**. The two mass peaks of the [3 + 3] hexagon were isotopically resolved and are in a good agreement with theoretical distribution, as shown in Figure 2.

To further elucidate the outcome and efficiency of the transformation of [6 + 6] hexagon **5** to [3 + 3] hexagon **6**, we synthesized the adduct ligand $(4\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N})_2\text{C}_2\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ **4** via the reaction between donor ligand **1** and $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$,¹¹ and carried out its self-assembly with acceptor ligand **2** as a reference. The resulting dark-red CD_2Cl_2 solution was characterized by ^{31}P and ^1H NMR spectra (Figure 1g and Figure S3, Supporting Information), revealing a sharp singlet at 13.77 ppm with concomitant ^{195}Pt satellites and a pair of α - and β -H doublets located at the same position as the transformed species. Its ESI mass spectrum also displayed two peaks at $m/z = 2560.6$ and 1206.1, corresponding to $[\text{M} - 2\text{OTf}]^{2+}$ and $[\text{M} - 4\text{OTf}]^{4+}$ of [3 + 3] hexagon **6**, respectively. It is noteworthy that the same phosphorus peak at $\delta = 16.10$ ppm that was observed in transformation solution (Figure 1f) appears also in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of self-assembly [3 + 3] hexagon **6** (Figure 1g), suggestive

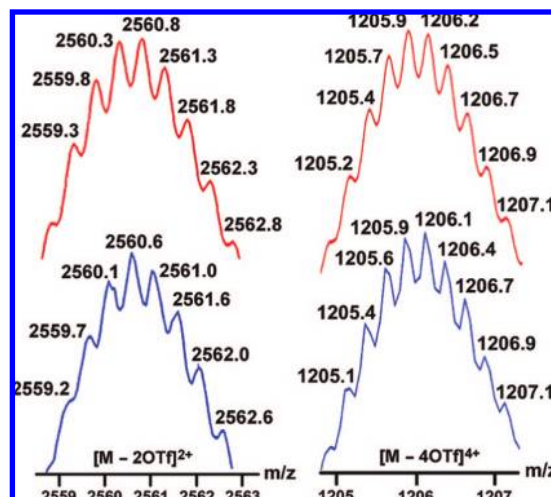


Figure 2. Theoretical (red) and experimental (blue) electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of two charged species of [3 + 3] hexagon following the addition of 1.0 equiv $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ to [6 + 6] hexagon **5**.

of the consistent existence of one minor side-product in the mixture of 120° acceptor **2** and cobalt carbonyl complex **4**. Consequently, the above observations clearly establish that the [6 + 6] hexagon **5** can be chemically induced to transform into [3 + 3] hexagon **6** in response to conformational changes in donor ligand **1**, substantiating the occurrence of a supramolecule-to-supramolecule transformation.

By analogy to fluxional biosupramolecules that can, upon coordination of metal ions, be induced to adopt a single conformation,⁷ we further attempted to translate such a selective conformational change in an equilibrium mixture of coordination-driven self-assembled polygons. Previous studies involving the flexible ditopic Pt(II) acceptor ligand $(\text{dppp})\text{Pt}(\text{OTf})_2$ **3** ($\text{dppp} = \text{bis}(\text{diphenylphosphino})\text{propane}$) have shown that it is capable of serving as 90° and 60° angular acceptors and, together with linear dipyrindyl ligands, gives rise to an equilibrium between square and triangular metallacycles in solution.¹² This phenomena appears as well in the self-assembly between **3** and the linear ligand **1** in CD_2Cl_2 solution, resulting in mixture **7**. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR study clearly reveals two sharp singlets at $\delta = -14.96$ and -15.23 ppm, indicating the coexistence of two self-assembled polygons (Figure S4, Supporting Information). The corresponding proton NMR spectrum shows a 2-fold set of signals with similar splitting patterns at $\delta = 8.99$ and 8.91 ppm, which can be ascribed to α -H atoms on the pyridine rings of two different polygons. In addition, two isotopically well-resolved mass peaks at $m/z = 1298.6$ and 1479.3 resulting from $[\text{square} - 3\text{OTf}]^{3+}$ and $[\text{triangle} - 2\text{OTf}]^{2+}$ were observed in the ESI mass spectrum (Figure S1).

The addition of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ to triangle-square mixture **7** will likely induce a supramolecular transformation as the $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ bonds to the acetylene moiety of **1**. It is expected that a conformational transition of **1** will lead to the formation of a [2 + 2] rhomboid, a geometry that can accommodate a variety of tuning angles of the di-Pt(II) acceptor, which may be beneficial given the flexibility of acceptor ligand **3**. Tracking the stepwise addition of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (in degassed CD_2Cl_2) into the triangle-square mixture via NMR spectroscopy encountered much difficulty because the nuclear resonance signals are highly unstable. Therefore, 1.0 equiv of cobalt carbonyl CD_2Cl_2 solution was added directly to **7** and the mixture was allowed to equilibrate for one day under N_2 gas, thereby producing a red solution with a small amount of dark-red precipitate. Two sharp singlets at $\delta = -14.49$ and 7.98 ppm can be discerned

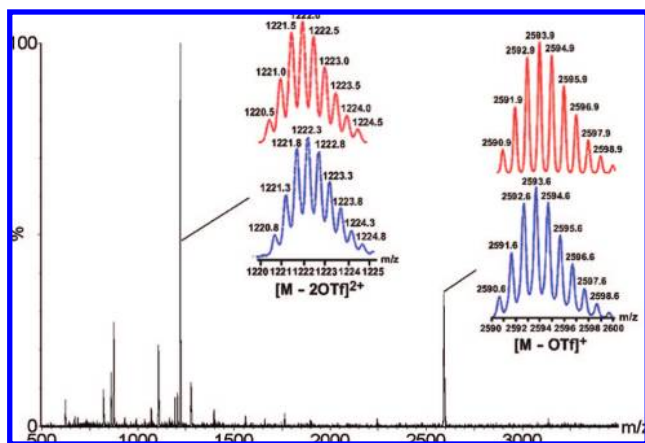


Figure 3. Full ESI mass spectrum of the transformed mixture resulting from adding 1.0 equiv of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ into triangle-square mixture **7**. (Insets) Isotopically resolved peaks of $[2 + 2]$ rhomboid.

in the phosphorus NMR spectrum (Figure S5). Both α - and β -H peaks of the pyridine rings, which appear as two doublets, shift upfield by $\Delta\delta = 0.17$ – 0.25 and 0.3 ppm, respectively. Two pairs of ^1H NMR signals corresponding to the phenyl rings of dppp can be differentiated in a 4:1 ratio, however one showed no significant shift in comparison with those in triangle-square mixture while the other converged to a more “central” position at $\delta = 7.55$ ppm. In the ESI mass spectrum of this solution, two peaks of high intensity were observed at $m/z = 2593.6$ and 1222.3 and can be attributed to the loss of triflate anions, $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ and $[\text{M} - 2\text{OTf}]^{2+}$, respectively, for a self-assembled $[2 + 2]$ polygon composed of **3** and $(4\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N})_2\text{C}_2\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$. As illustrated in Figure 3, these two peaks were isotopically resolved and agree very well with their corresponding theoretical distributions.

Subsequent self-assembly by mixing acceptor ligand **3** with $(4\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N})_2\text{C}_2\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ **4** yielded a standard NMR (Figure S5, Supporting Information) and ESI mass spectra of $[2 + 2]$ rhomboid **8** for comparison. A sharp singlet at -14.52 ppm in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum nearly matches the observed phosphorus peak at -14.49 ppm of the transformed mixture, strongly suggestive that a majority of triangle-square polygonal supramolecules have been transformed into $[2 + 2]$ rhomboids. Similarly, the chemical shift differences of α - and β -H signals between the pyridine rings of the transformed mixture and the standard rhomboid **8** are negligible. Although the yield of the $[2 + 2]$ rhomboid as converted from the triangle-square mixture (**7**) is roughly 80%, possibly due to the flexibility of acceptor ligand **3** and the precipitate of a partial pyridine-cobalt carbonyl adduct (see Supporting Information), the conformational change of pyridine donor ligand **1** indeed drives the triangle-square equilibrium to the formation of $[2 + 2]$ rhomboid.

In conclusion, the aforementioned results demonstrate a viable means for constructing new self-assembled polygons through supramolecule-to-supramolecule transformations. The interaction between acetylenes and cobalt carbonyl produces conformational transitions of dipyriddy ligand **1** from linear to tetrahedral, thus facilitating two types of supramolecular transformations: (1) from a $[6 + 6]$ hexagon to two $[3 + 3]$ hexagons and (2) from a triangle-square mixture to $[2 + 2]$ rhomboids. The transformation process involves the breakage of dynamic Pt–N bonds along with the

interaction of $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ with acetylene units and subsequent reformation of new Pt–N bonds to generate new self-assembled metallacycles. In both cases, the transformations impelled by the $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ are accompanied by an increase in number and decrease in size of the resulting polygons (see Supporting Information), which likely contributes to the completeness of the transformations in view of increased entropy. Efforts to extend this strategy to other polygons and polyhedra and to take advantage of other organic and/or inorganic reaction motifs to produce novel, controllable supramolecular architectures are underway.

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Supporting Information Available: Synthetic procedures and spectroscopic characterization of assemblies **5**–**8**. ESI mass spectra of $[6 + 6]$ hexagon self-assembly **5** and the triangle-square mixed self-assembly **7**. ^{31}P and ^1H NMR spectral results showing the transformation from the triangle-square mixture **7** to $[2 + 2]$ rhomboid **8** as well as analysis of the minor side-product formed during this transformation. Molecular modeling results of self-assemblies **5**–**8**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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