Synthesis and Anion Binding Affinities of Novel Molecular Tweezers Based on Chenodeoxycholic Acid Bearing Different Lengths of Arm

Ki Soo Kim, Hyun-Seok Jang, and Hong-Seok Kim

Introduction

Anion recognition by artificial neutral receptors has attracted increasing interest in recent years because of their significant importance and potential applications in biological, environmental, and supramolecular chemistry. Anion recognition has been achieved by either binding affinity or receptor stability to the target anions. The rigid frame, cholesterol and bile acid derivatives are ideal molecular scaffolds offering easy protocols of derivatization, and different preorganized structures, and exhibit the selectivity of different lengths of arm.

We designed and synthesized bile acid-based receptors, and found that the introduction of ion-recognizing moieties on the rigid steroid frames show binding affinities toward various ions. Chenodeoxycholic acid-based molecular tweezer 6, that has four urea hydrogen atoms, was found to bind with Cl (Ka = 2.750 M⁻¹) and HPO₄²⁻ (Ka = 4.270 M⁻¹) in a CDCl₃. Hydroxycholic acid-based tweezer bearing urea moieties at 3α and 6α positions exhibited a higher affinity toward F⁻ than Cl⁻, Br⁻, and HPO₄²⁻. Cholic acid-based tripos of 6, and F⁻ were found at m/z 868.08 and 884.04.

Key Words: Anion recognition, Molecular tweezers, Chenodeoxycholic acid, Fluoride ion

Results and Discussion

Molecular recognition properties of receptor 6 that possess six H-bond donor centers. They found that anionophores bearing five or six H-bond donors show high binding constants (Ka > 10⁶ M⁻¹) toward Cl⁻ anions and that selectivity varies with receptor geometry; binding constants tend to increase in accordance with the number of H-bond donor groups and also with their acidities. Therefore, the nature and geometry of receptors seem essential for steroid inclusion complex formation.
two ureidopendants at 3α and 7α linked by three methylene units have been investigated previously. To evaluate the effect of the linker length in anion binding affinity, two receptors that possess different length of ureidopendants at 3 and 7 positions in the steroid were designed. Receptor 5 was linked by two methylene units, and 7 was linked by four methylene units.

The synthesis of the new molecular tweezers 5 and 7 is described in Scheme 1. Commercially available chenodeoxycholic acid was converted into the corresponding diallyl ether 1, which was used in the synthesis of 2. Dihydroxylation of 1 with OsO₄, followed by NaIO₄ cleavage, and NaBH₄ reduction provided 2 as a white solid in a 88% yield. Under these sequential steps, double bonds were oxidatively cleaved. Receptor 5 was prepared by three sequential procedures in 62% yield; treatment of 2 with phthalimide, triphenylphosphine, and DEAD, followed by subsequent hydrazinolysis with hydrazine hydrate, and coupling of the resulting amine with phenyl isocyanate. One carbon elongation of 3, which was obtained by hydroboration of 1, was carried out via mesylation, cyanoation, and reduction sequentially. Mesitylation of 3 with methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine, followed by cyanoation with NaCN in DMSO gave 4 in a 95% yield. Reduction of the latter with LiAlH₄ in THF provided an amine and subsequent coupling with phenyl isocyanate in dry CHCl₃ to give 5 in 53% yield. Reductive amination of 3 with phenyl isocyanate produced 6 in 93% yield; treatment of 2 with phthalimide, triphenylphosphine, and DEAD, followed by subsequent hydrazinolysis with hydrazine hydrate, and coupling of the resulting amine with phenyl isocyanate. One carbon elongation of 3, which was obtained by hydroboration of 1, was carried out via mesylation, cyanoation, and reduction sequentially. Mesitylation of 3 with methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine, followed by cyanoation with NaCN in DMSO gave 4 in a 95% yield. Reduction of the latter with LiAlH₄ in THF provided an amine and subsequent coupling with phenyl isocyanate in dry CHCl₃ to give 5 in 53% yield. Reductive amination of 3 with phenyl isocyanate produced 6 in 93% yield.

The structures of the obtained compounds were characterized by IR, 1H, 13C NMR, mass spectrometry, and elemental analyses.

Initial anion binding affinities of receptors 5, 6, and 7 were investigated by standard 1H NMR titrations in the presence of Cl−, Br−, I−, H₂PO₄−, and CH₃CO₂− anions as their tetrabutylammonium salts (TBA) in a CDCl₃ solution. The addition of equimolar TBA to a solution of 6 caused significant downfield shifts of both the phenyl and alkyl NH signals by up to Δδ = 1.79 and 1.08 ppm, indicating that anion binding took place in the vicinity of urea. A job plot of 6 with TBACl indicated that 6 formed a 1 : 1 complex (Figure 2). As summarized in Table 1, the association constants of 6 and other receptors were obtained by a nonlinear curve fitting EQ–NMR program. Molecular tweezers 5, 6, and 7 bind all anions used irrespective of their shape, and all association constants Kₐ lie between 10² and 10³ M⁻¹. The association constants of 5, linked by two methylene units, showed 840, 260, 220, 1380, and 390 M⁻¹ (errors ≤ 15%) for the binding of Cl−, Br−, I−, H₂PO₄−, and CH₃CO₂−, respectively. The association constants of 6, linked by three methylene units, revealed 2750, 1200, 260, 4270, and 690 M⁻¹ for the binding of Cl−, Br−, I−, H₂PO₄−, and CH₃CO₂−.

**Scheme 1.** i) NMO, OsO₄ (2.5% in t-BuOH), citric acid, t-BuOH/H₂O (1 : 1); ii) NaO₄, THF/H₂O (10 : 1); iii) NaBH₄, EtOH; iv) 9-BBN, THF; v) NaO₄/H₂O; vi) NaCN, DMSO; vii) DEAD, PPh₃, phthalimide, THF; viii) H₂NNH₂·H₂O, EtOH; ix) C₆H₅NCO, CH₂Cl₂; x) LiAlH₄, THF.
respectively. 6 exhibited the largest association constant (Ka = 4,270 M⁻¹) for H₂PO₄⁻. This comes from complexation of oxoanions of tetradeutate, H₂PO₄⁻, which represents the effect of cooperative hydrogen bonding between N–H and O⁻. The proposed geometry of the receptor-anion interaction between 6 and the phosphate ion is explained by molecular mechanic calculations that show that phosphate ions bound within the molecular cavity in a strong hydrogen bond to N–H protons tetrahedral mode (estimate distance of N–H···O⁻ = 1.60-1.73 Å). 6 also revealed the highest association constant for Cl⁻ ions (Ka = 2,750) as compared to those of other receptors; 5 (Ka = 840 M⁻¹) and 7 (Ka = 1,600 M⁻¹). The association constants of 7, linked by four methylene units, showed 1,600, 1,280, 710, 2,270 and 2,400 M⁻¹ for the binding of Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, H₂PO₄⁻, and CH₃CO₂⁻ ions, respectively. 7 exhibited the highest association constants for Br⁻, I⁻, and CH₃CO₂⁻ ions among the receptors tested. These results implicate that the linker length (number of methylene units) affect the binding modes through hydrogen bonding interactions with halides such as Br⁻ and I⁻ and N-H protons of receptor.

In contrast to the above results, measurement of the association constant of 6 for F⁻ ions by ¹H NMR titration was unsuccessful. This may be due to the formation of a very strong complex between 6 and F⁻. Further insights regarding the nature of the complex between 6 and F⁻ ions were obtained from the isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) experiment of 6 with TBAF in a DMSO solution.

Significantly, 6 revealed two kinds of binding modes. Two sequential association constants K₁ = 2.77 × 10⁴ M⁻¹ and K₂ = 8.68 × 10⁶ M⁻² were found, and these values were the highest association constants when compared to those of 5 and 7 as presented in Table 2. Reverse titration of F⁻ with 6 in a DMSO solution revealed similar two sequential association constants K₁ = 1.48 × 10⁶ M⁻¹ and K₂ = 1.21 × 10⁹ M⁻³. These results suggest that addition of F⁻ to 6 forms a 1 : 1 complex and becomes 1 : 2 with increasing concentration of F⁻. Similarly, the receptors 5 and 7 also revealed two

### Table 1. Association constants (M⁻¹) of receptors with various anions obtained from ¹H NMR titration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>Anion, Ka¹</th>
<th>Cl⁻</th>
<th>Br⁻</th>
<th>I⁻</th>
<th>H₂PO₄⁻</th>
<th>CH₃CO₂⁻</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>840</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4,270</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Determined in CDCl₃ at 25 °C, [H]₀ = 4.5 × 10⁻³ M. Errors estimated to be ± 15%. ²Values from ref. ⁶. Values from ref. ⁸.

### Table 2. Association constants (M⁻¹) of receptors with TBAF obtained from ITC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K₁</td>
<td>4.09 × 10⁵</td>
<td>2.77 × 10⁸</td>
<td>1.40 × 10⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K₂</td>
<td>4.55 × 10⁷</td>
<td>8.68 × 10⁶</td>
<td>2.00 × 10⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Determined in DMSO, at 25 °C, [H]₀ = 1.0 × 10⁻³ M, [G]₀ = 1.5 × 10⁻³ M. Errors estimated to be ± 15%.

The association constants of 8 bearing one urea pendant showed 1,500, 430, 170, and 510 M⁻¹ for the binding of Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, and H₂PO₄⁻, respectively. It is obvious that the number of ureido pendant influences anion binding. For halides and H₂PO₄⁻, 6 possesses two urea pendants, exhibits much higher binding ability than 8, bears only one urea pendant.

Figure 3. ESI mass spectrum of complexes between 6 and F⁻ as TBA salt in aqueous methanol. a, 846.12 [6 + H⁺]; b, 868.08 [6 + F⁻ + 4H⁺]; c, 884.04 [6 + 2F⁻ + H⁺].

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binding modes with $F^-$, but their association constants were smaller than those of 6. These results indicate that linker length of the pendants in the receptors affect the binding mode through hydrogen bonding interaction with receptor and anions.

It is noteworthy that during the course of $^1$H NMR and ITC experiments of receptors with TBAF, no significant removal of TBS group from receptors was found by TLC. Receptors were recovered after binding experiments quantitatively by chromatographic separation.

Further support for the observed 1:2 complexation of 6--F$^-$ was obtained by electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometry, as shown in Figure 3. The ESI mass spectrum of an equimolar solution of the 6 and TBAF in aqueous methanol revealed a peak corresponding to the 1:1 complex; $[6 + F^- + 4H]^+$, m/z = 868.08. In addition, a 1:2 complex, $[6 + 2F^- + 4H]^+$, at m/z = 884.04 was also observed. The observation of a 1:2 complex peak further supports the existence of ionic interaction between the 1:1 inclusion complex and F$^-$. The observation of a 1:2 complex peak further supports the existence of ionic interaction between the 1:1 inclusion complex and F$^-$. This result was confirmed by an ITC experiment and ESI mass analysis. The size of anion and the linker length of ions; this result was confirmed by an ITC experiment and ESI mass analysis.

Conclusion

This study examined the binding properties of new chenodoxycholic acid-based molecular tweezers 5, 6, and 7 for various anions using $^1$H NMR, ITC, and ESI mass spectrometry. Among the tweezers, 6 exhibited a pronounced affinity toward anions. The best binding was observed with F$^-$. The selectivity of the 6 for F$^-$ was about 10$^5$ times higher than that of Cl$^-$, H$_2$PO$_4^-$, and CH$_3$CO$_2^-$. 6 formed 1:1 to 1:2 complexes with F$^-$ sequentially upon increasing F$^-$ ions; this result was confirmed by an ITC experiment and ESI mass analysis. The size of anion and the linker length of the pendants in the receptors determine binding selectivity.

Experimental Section

General experimental procedures for melting points, FT-IR spectra, mass spectra, high resolution MS, and elemental analyses have been described previously. $^1$H and $^13$C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-400 spectrometer. $^1$H and $^13$C NMR assignments were made by comparison with the spectra of similar steroids. NMR titrations were run at 45 mM concentrations, with aliquots of a 0.25 M (nBu$_4$)$_2$N$^+$ salts solution added. Isothermal titration calorimetric (ITC) measurements were performed using an Omega titration microcalorimeter. A 15 mM solution of TBAF salt in 40 times (5 mL injection) was added to a 1 mM receptor solution (1.8 mL) in a calorimetric cell. The ESI mass spectrum was determined as described in the literature. TLC analyses were carried out on a plate precoated with 0.2 mm HIP TLC silica gel 60 (E. Merck, Darmstadt); substances were visualized by spraying with 5% ammonium molybdate in 10% H$_2$SO$_4$ followed by heating. Flash column chromatography was performed with Merck silica gel 60 (70-230 mesh). Reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere, and the solutions were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Compounds 1, 3, 6 and 8 were prepared as described in literatures.7,10

24-3-$\text{Bu}-\text{Butyldimethylsilyloxy}$-3-$\text{a}$-$\text{7}$-$\text{6}$-$\text{di(di(2-hydroxylethoxy)$-5$}-\beta$-$\text{cholane (2).}$ OsO$_4$ (3.2 mL, 2.5% in $\text{t-BuOH}$) was added slowly to a solution of 1 (300 mg, 0.52 mmol) and citric acid (75 mg, 0.39 mmol) in $\text{t-BuOH/H}_2\text{O}$ (3 mL, v/v 1:1) at room temperature. After 5 min, 50% aqueous 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide (0.24 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added to the mixture and stirred for 24 h. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed, dried, and evaporated. The residue was reacted with NaOH (492 mg, 2.30 mmol) in THF/H$_2$O (25 mL, v/v 10:1) for 1 h, and extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, and concentrated. The residue was reacted with NaBH$_4$ (80 mg, 2.11 mmol) in ethanol (60 mL) for 4 h at room temperature. Then the residue was extracted with dichloromethane, dried, and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (elution with EtOAc : hexane : 2 : 1) to give 2 (265 mg, 88%). TLC R$_f$ 0.32 (EtOAc : hexane : 1 : 1); m.p. 88-90°C (CH$_2$Cl$_2$-hexane); IR (KBr) 3430, 2932, 2253, 2126, 1658, 1052, 1027, 1007, 762, 627 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 4.46 (bs, 2H, -OH), 3.52 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 3H), 3.36 (m, 3H), 3.25 (s, 1H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 21-CH$_3$), 0.84 (s, 12H, 19-CH$_3$, and -Si(CH$_3$)$_2$), 0.59 (s, 3H, 18-CH$_3$) -0.01 (s, 6H, -Si(CH$_3$)$_2$); $^13$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 77.5, 74.5, 68.7, 67.7, 61.7, 59.5, 59.4, 54.6, 48.6, 40.8, 40.1, 33.9, 33.7, 33.6, 32.1, 30.6, 30.4, 27.8, 27.2, 26.7, 25.8, 24.7, 24.6, 20.2, 19.5, 19.3, 17.4, 16.7, 10.4, -6.5; HR-FAB (EI) calcd. for C$_{142}$H$_{204}$O$_{58}$Si: 58.04523; Found: 58.04579.

24-3-$\text{Bu}$-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-$\text{a}$-$\text{7}$-$\text{6}$-$\text{di(di(3'-cyanopropanoxy)$-5$}-\beta$-$\text{cholane (4).}$ Compound 3 (500 mg, 0.82 mmol) was treated with methanesulfonyl chloride (0.20 mL, 2.49 mmol) and triethylamine (0.48 mL, 3.45 mmol) in a dry CHCl$_3$ (30 mL) in an ice bath for 10 min. After the reaction was completed, it was extracted with CHCl$_3$-dried and concentrated. Without further purification, the residue was reacted with NaCN (231 mg, 4.72 mmol) in a DMSO (30 mL) at 80°C for 30 min. The mixture was extracted with CHCl$_3$-dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (elution with EtOAc : hexane : 1:2) to give 4 (448 mg, 95%) as an oil. TLC R$_f$ 0.66 (EtOAc : hexane : 1:2); IR (near) 3484, 2933, 2859, 2249, 1470, 1365, 1253, 1105, 836, 776, 619 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 4H, -OCH$_2$CH$_2$CH$_2$CN), 3.25 (s, 1H, 7$^\beta$H), 3.12 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H, 3$^\beta$H), 2.43 (m, 4H, -OCH$_2$CH$_2$CH$_2$CN), 0.87 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H, 21-CH$_3$), 0.85 (s, 12H, 19-CH$_3$, and -SiC(CH$_3$)$_2$), 0.58 (s, 3H, 18-CH$_3$), -0.02 (s, 6H, -Si(C$_2$H$_5$)$_2$); $^13$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 512.1, 121.5, 79.8, 77.1, 67.1, 66.2, 64.4, 62.9, 57.1, 51.3, 43.5, 42.6, 36.3, 36.2, 36.1, 35.1, 33.9, 32.5, 31.8, 29.4, 29.0, 28.0, 27.3, 27.2, 27.1, 25.0, 24.1, 20.9, 19.3, 15.1, 14.9, 13.1, -3.9; HR-FAB (EI) calcd. for C$_{34}$H$_{48}$N$_2$O$_{16}$Si: 626.4843; Found: 627.0255 (M+H$^+$).
temperature for 12 h. After the reaction was completed, it was extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, and concentrated. The residue was refluxed with H$_2$NNH$_2$·H$_2$O (0.20 mL, 4.20 mmol) in an ethanol (200 mL) for 24 h. After the solvent was removed, the mixture was treated with 20% NaOH (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, and concentrated. Without further purification, the residue was reacted with phenyl isocyanate (0.39 mL, 3.51 mmol) in a CHCl$_3$ (20 mL) for 1 h. After the solvent was removed, it was extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (elution with EtOAc : hexane 1 : 2) to give 5 (435 mg, 62%). TLC R$_f$ 0.48 (EtOAc : hexane 1 : 1); m.p. 98-100°C (CHCl$_3$-hexane); IR (KBr) 3435, 2932, 2859, 1650, 1599, 1555, 1100, 756 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$) $\delta$ 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (dd, J = 14.3, 7.5 Hz, 4H), 6.85 (dd, J = 13.0, 7.0 Hz, 4H), 6.69 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.40 (m, 5H), 3.22-3.05 (m, 6H), 0.84 (bs, 15H, 21-CH$_3$ and 19-CH$_3$), –Si(CH$_3$)$_3$; 13C NMR (DMSO-d$_6$) $\delta$ 155.5, 155.4, 140.9, 140.8, 128.9, 128.9, 121.3, 117.9, 75.3, 75.2, 67.8, 66.8, 63.2, 55.9, 49.9, 42.3, 41.5, 41.5, 39.2, 38.7, 35.4, 35.2, 29.4, 28.8, 28.4, 27.3, 26.1, 29.4, 27.3, 26.1, 22.9, 20.7, 18.9, 18.2, 11.8, –4.9; Anal. calcd. for C$_{31}$H$_{41}$N$_2$O$_3$Si: C, 70.55; H, 9.37; N, 8.68; Found: C, 70.32; H, 9.31; N, 6.61.

**Molecular tweezer 7.** LiAlH$_4$ (45 mg, 1.18 mmol) was added to a solution of 4 (500 mg, 0.80 mmol) in a dry THF (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After the reaction was completed, it was quenched with ethyl acetate and saturated Na$_2$SO$_4$ solution, and the precipitant was removed by filtration. The organic layer was dried and concentrated. Without further purification, the residue was reacted with phenyl isocyanate (0.09 mL, 0.87 mmol) in a CHCl$_3$ (20 mL) for 1 h. After the solvent was removed, it was extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (elution with EtOAc : hexane 1 : 1) to give 7 (370 mg, 53%). TLC R$_f$ 0.51 (EtOAc : hexane 1 : 1); m.p. 107-109°C (CHCl$_3$-hexane); IR (KBr) 3436, 2930, 2252, 2126, 1659, 1550, 1499, 1053, 1027, 1007, 824, 762, 627 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.35 (s, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.18 (m, 4H), 6.85 (m, 4H), 6.09 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (m, 4H), 3.49 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (s, 1H), 3.07 (m, 6H), 2.50 (s, 1H), 0.84 (bs, 15H, 21-CH$_3$ and 19-CH$_3$ and –Si(CH$_3$)$_3$); 13C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 155.5, 140.9, 128.9, 128.8, 121.2, 121.1, 117.9, 117.8, 78.6, 75.7, 67.8, 67.4, 66.9, 63.2, 56.1, 50.3, 42.3, 41.5, 39.2, 39.1, 35.4, 35.2, 35.1, 33.6, 31.8, 29.3, 28.6, 28.1, 27.6, 27.5, 27.1, 26.1, 25.5, 23.7, 23.0, 20.7, 18.8, 18.2, 11.8, –4.9; Anal. calcd. for C$_{31}$H$_{41}$N$_2$O$_3$Si: C, 71.51; H, 9.69; N, 6.42; Found: C, 71.18; H, 9.79; N, 6.20.

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**References**


