

Chemistry–A European Journal

Supporting Information

Endohedral Hydrogen Bonding Templates the Formation of a Highly Strained Covalent Organic Cage Compound**

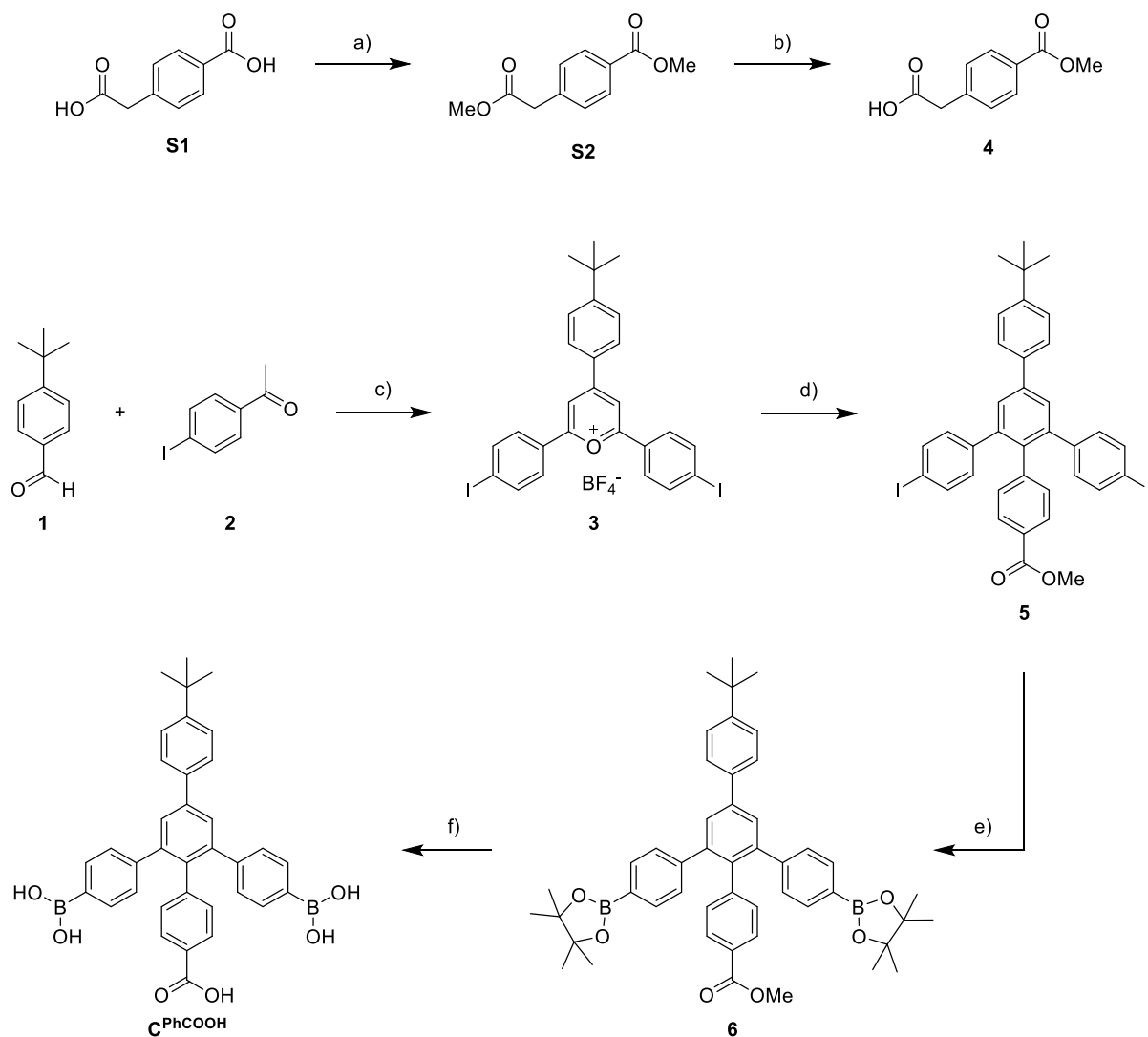
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Content

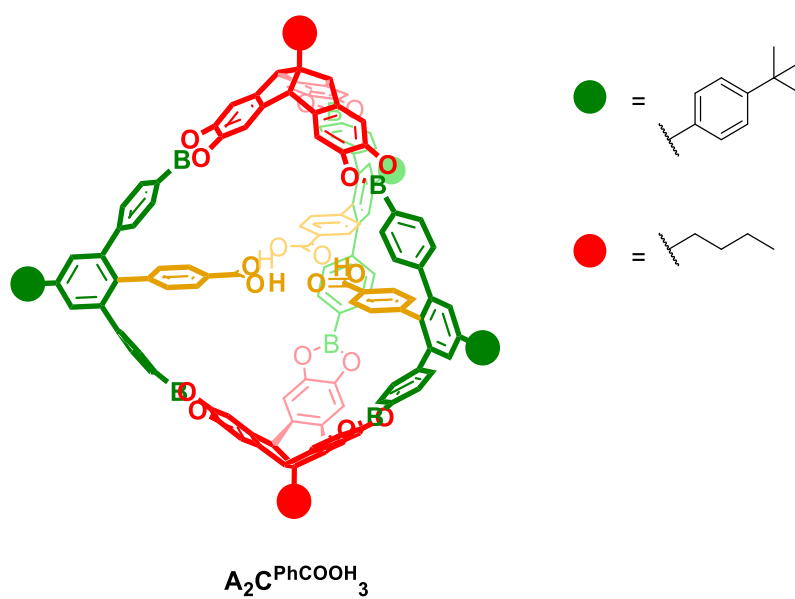
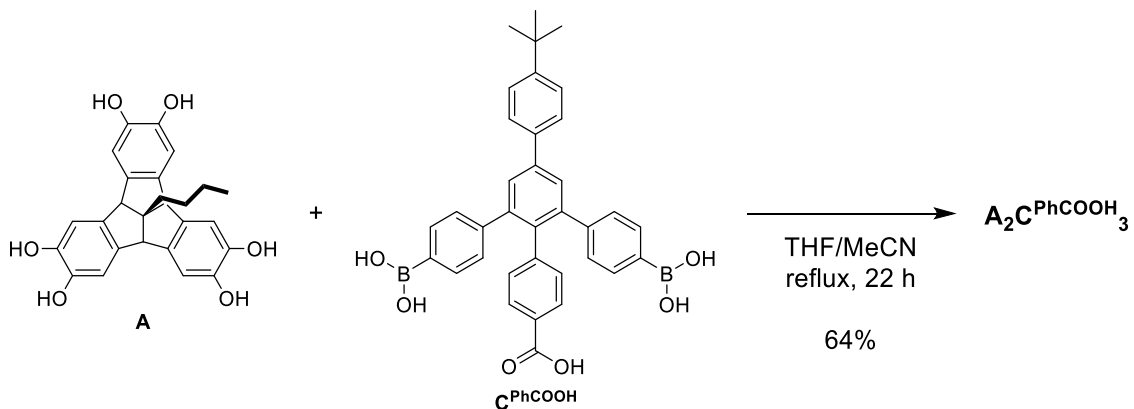
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1 Synthetic Procedures

Compounds **S2**,^[S1] **3**,^[S2] **4**,^[S1] **5**^[S3] and **A**^[S4] have been synthesized according to previously published procedures.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of diboronic acid **C^{PhCOOH}**: a) H₂SO₄, MeOH, 90 °C, 19 h, 93%, b) K₂CO₃, MeOH/H₂O, rt, 24 h, 93%, c) BF₃·OEt₂, 100 °C, 2 h, 38%, d) 1. **4**, NaOH, MeOH, 30 min, 2. Ac₂O, 160 °C, 2 h, 55%, e) B₂pin₂ / KOAc / Pd(dppf)Cl₂, DMF, reflux, 2 h 30 min, 71%, f) BBr₃, CH₂Cl₂, 3 h 45 min, 0 °C → rt, 76%.



Scheme S2. Synthesis of cage $\text{A}_2\text{C}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_3$.

2 Analytical Data

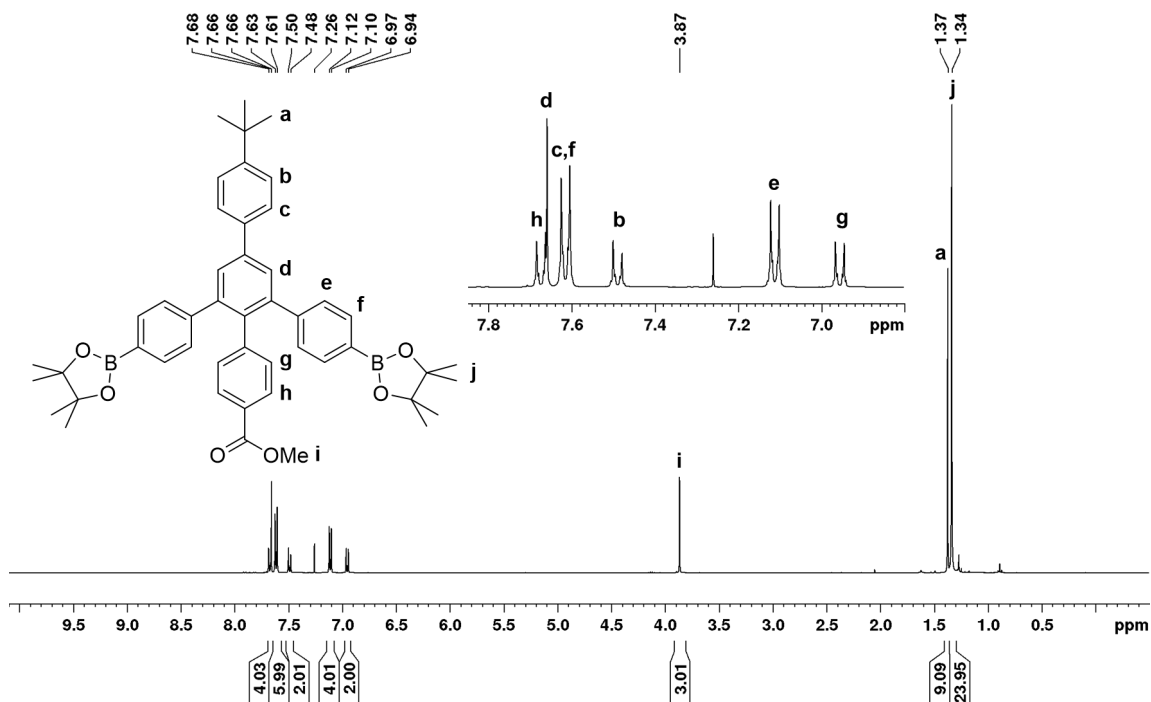


Figure S1. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , rt) spectrum of **6**.

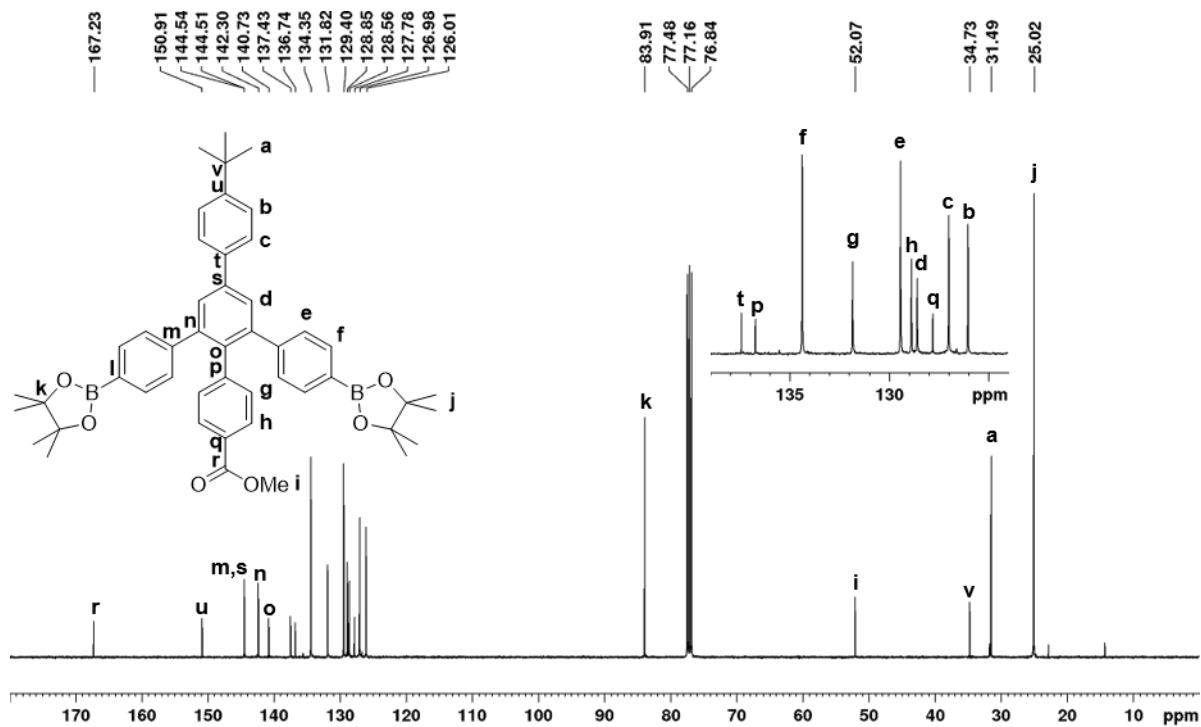


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3 , rt) spectrum of **6**.

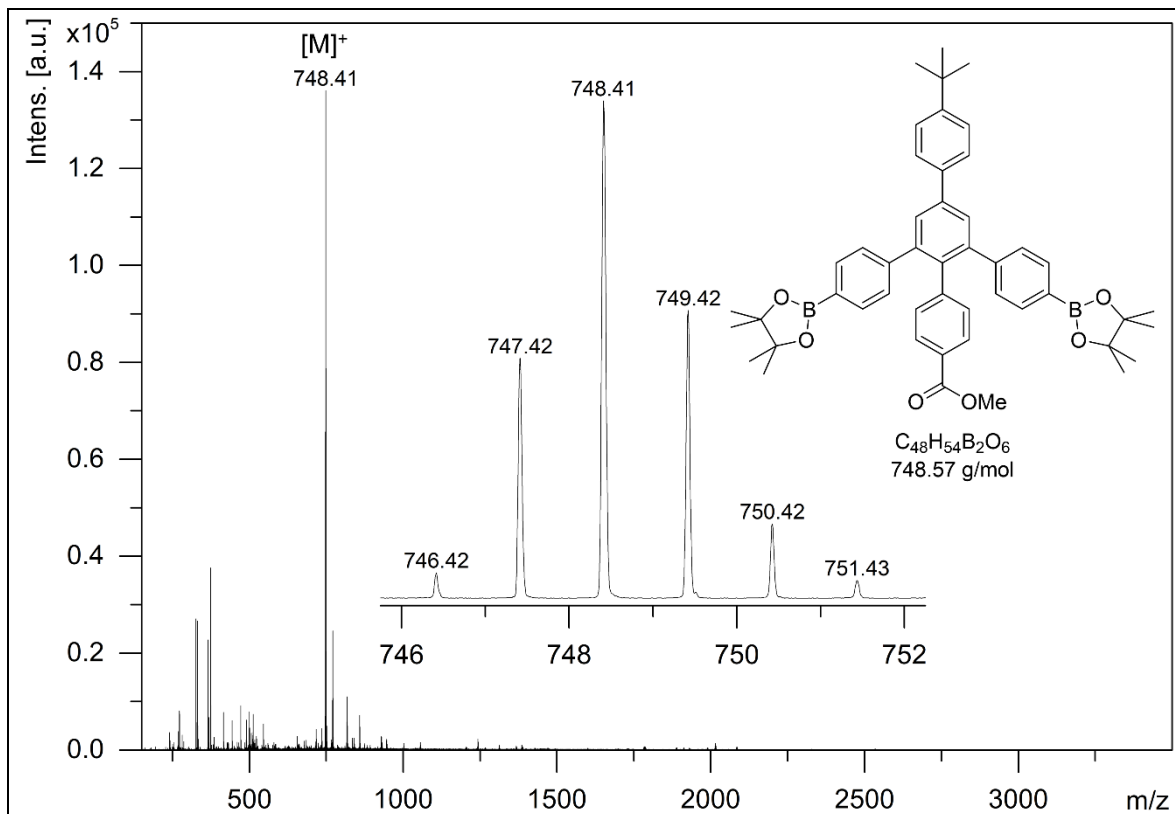


Figure S3. MS (MALDI-TOF, DCTB in $CHCl_3$, pos.) of **6**.

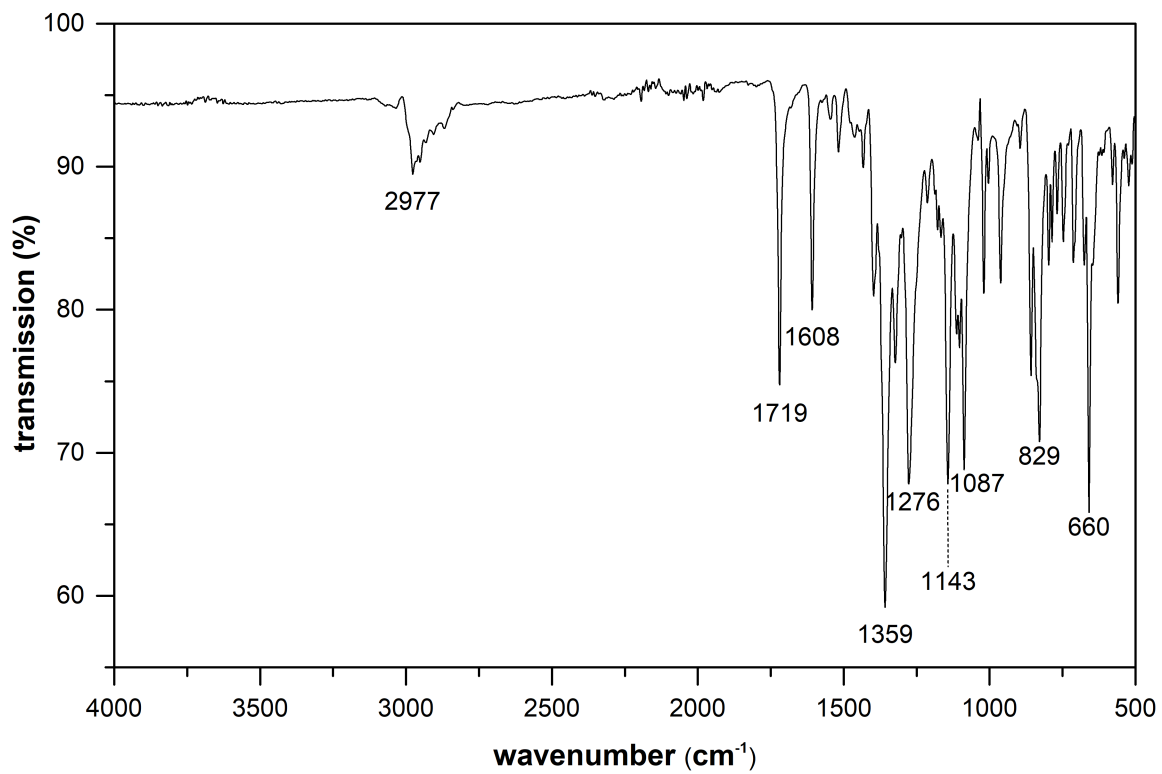


Figure S4. FT-IR spectrum of **6**.

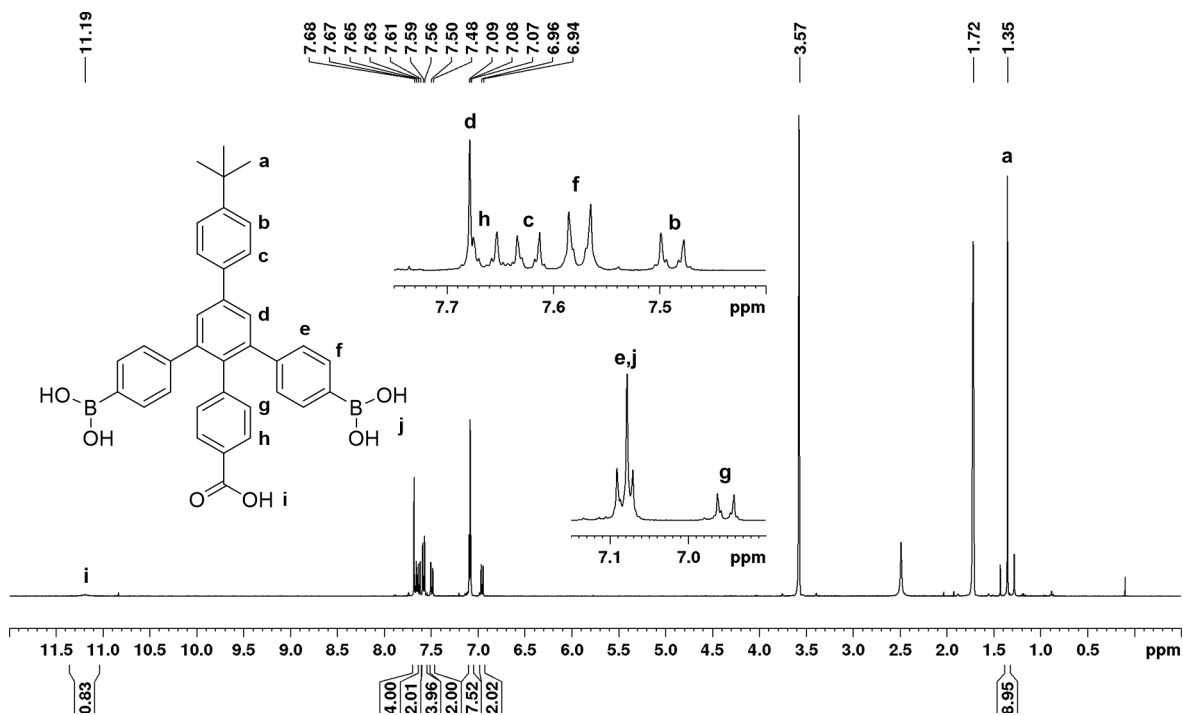


Figure S5. 1H NMR (400 MHz, THF- d_8 , rt) spectrum of $C^{Ph}COOH$.

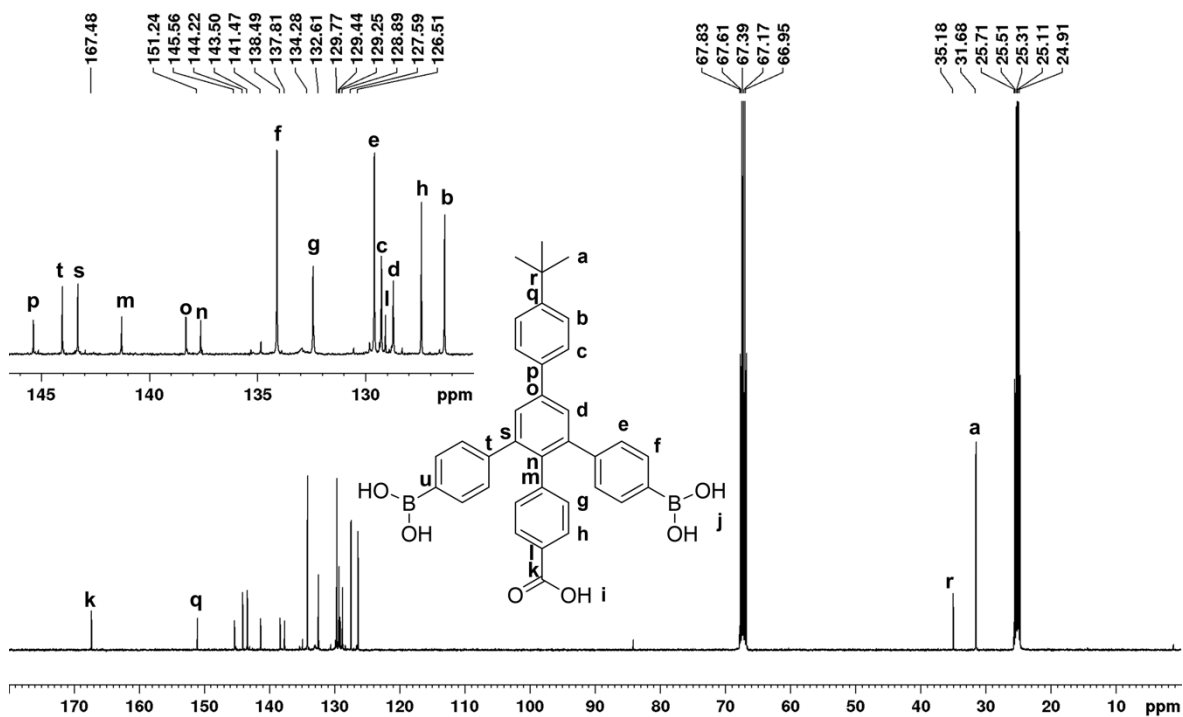


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, THF- d_8 , rt) spectrum of $C^{Ph}COOH$.

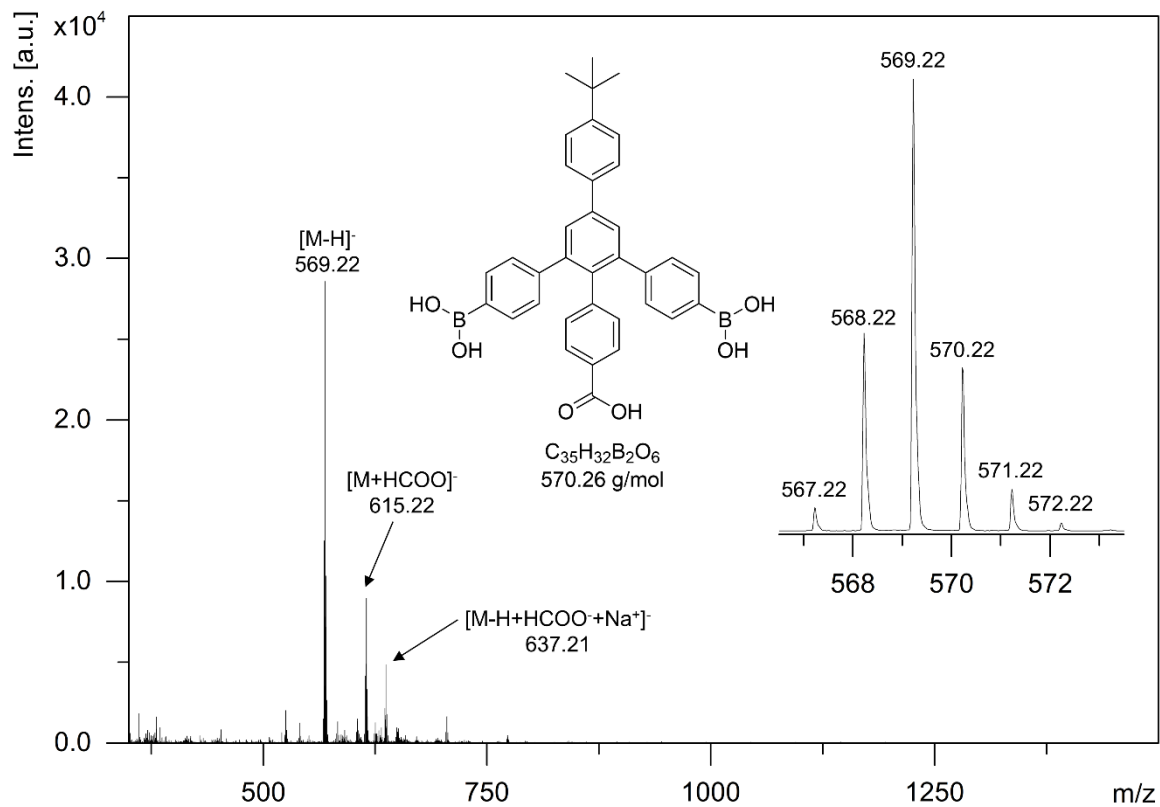


Figure S7. MS (ESI, EtOAc/ACN, neg.) of $C^{Ph}COOH$.

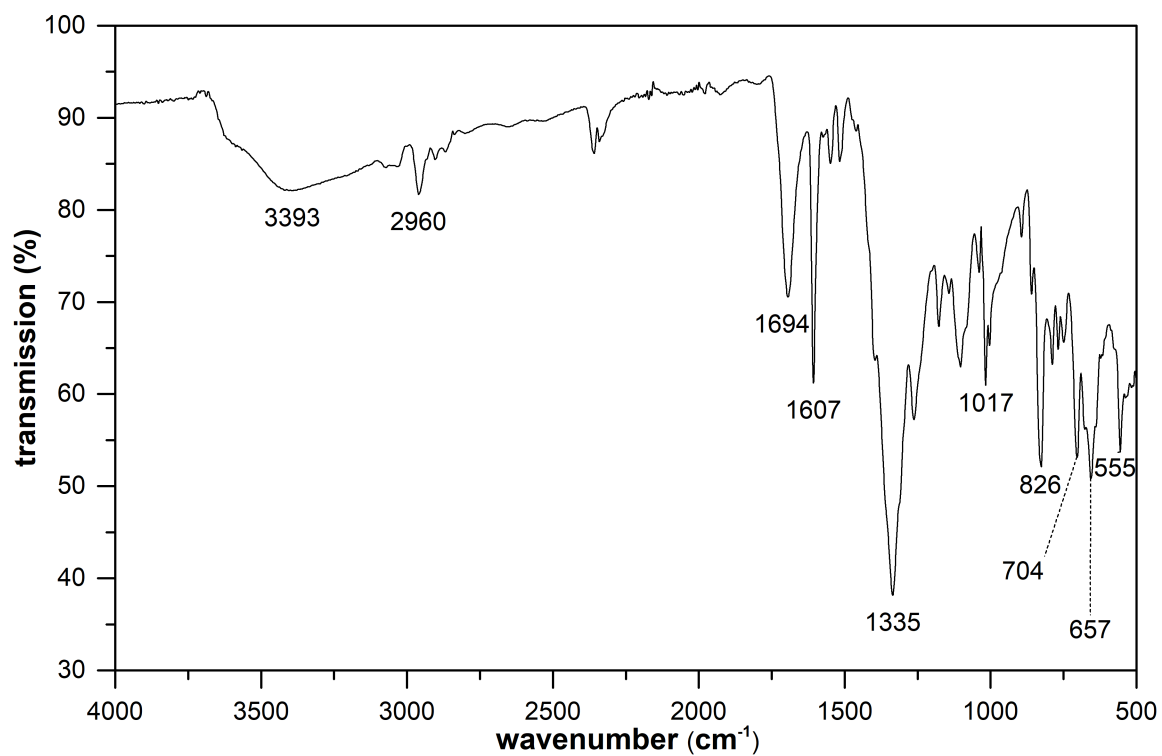


Figure S8. FT-IR spectrum of $C^{Ph}COOH$.

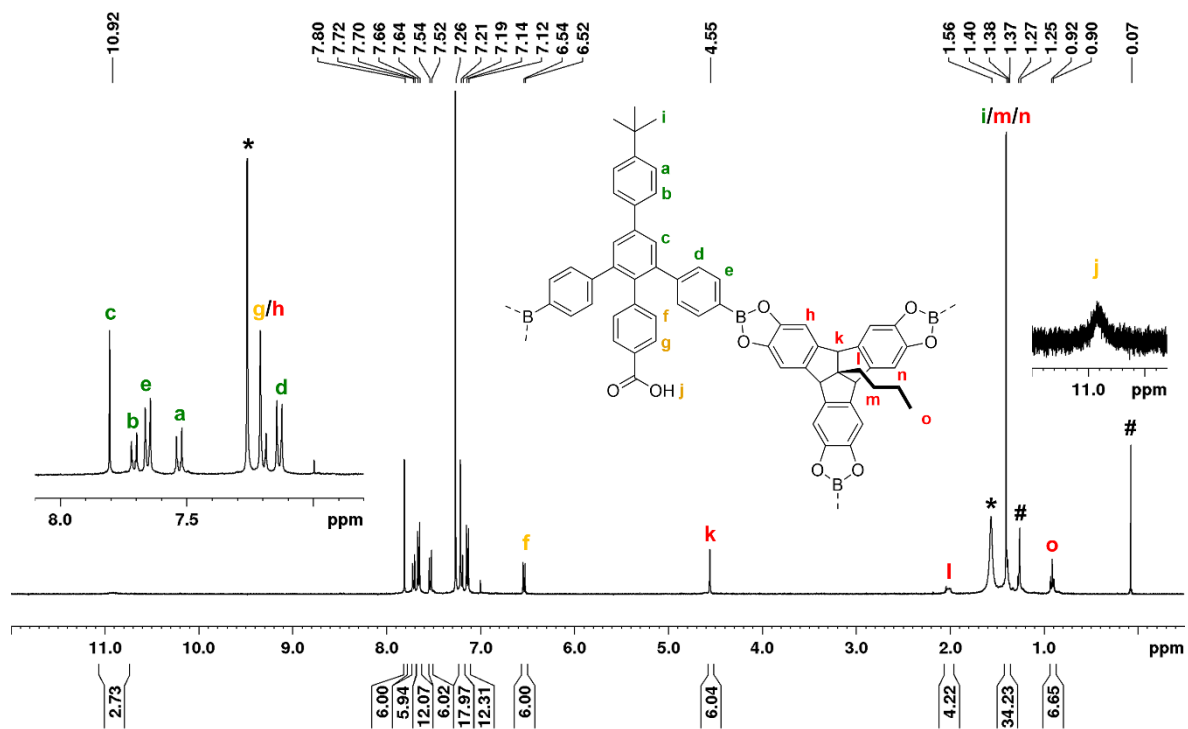


Figure S9. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , rt) spectrum of $\text{A}_2\text{C}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_3$ (# Indicates grease.

* Indicates residual CHCl_3 and H_2O).

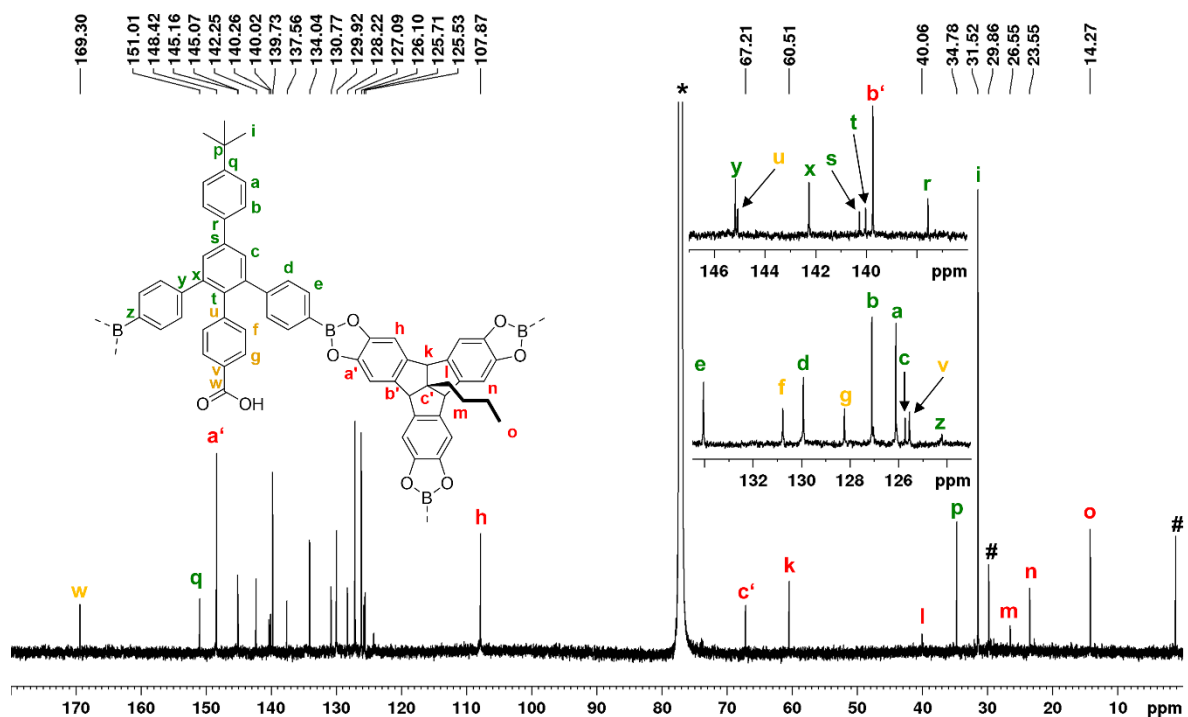
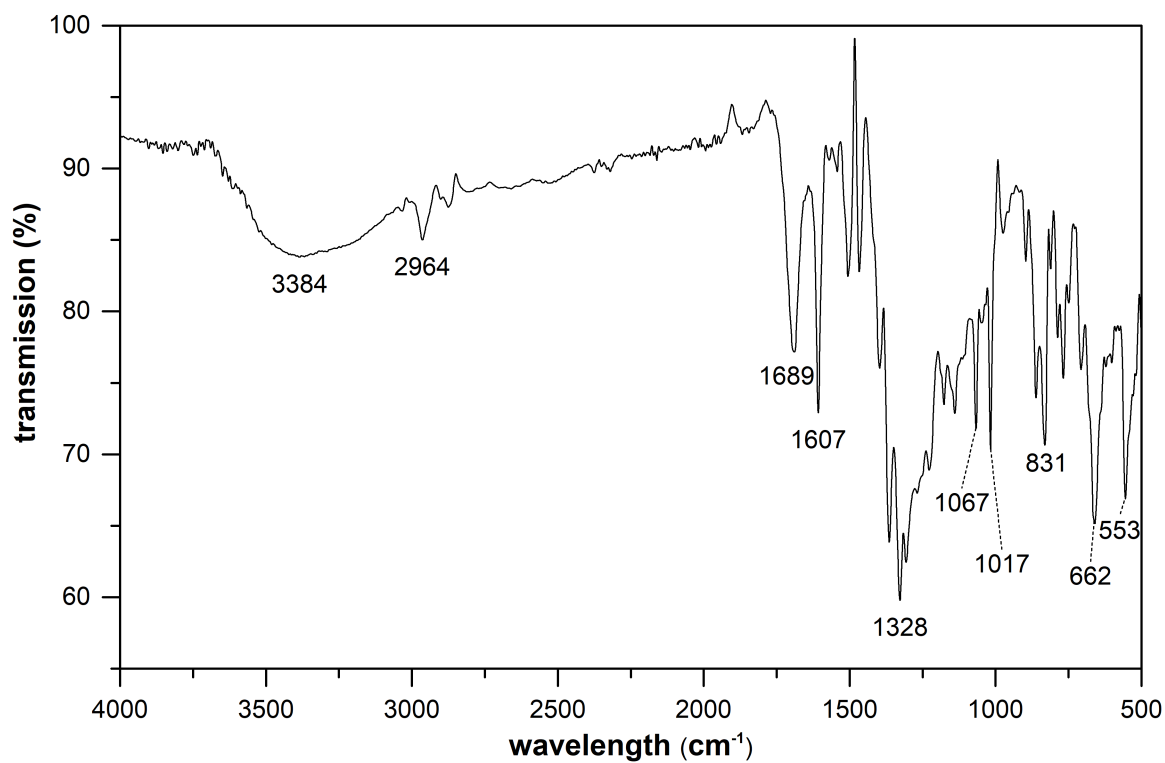
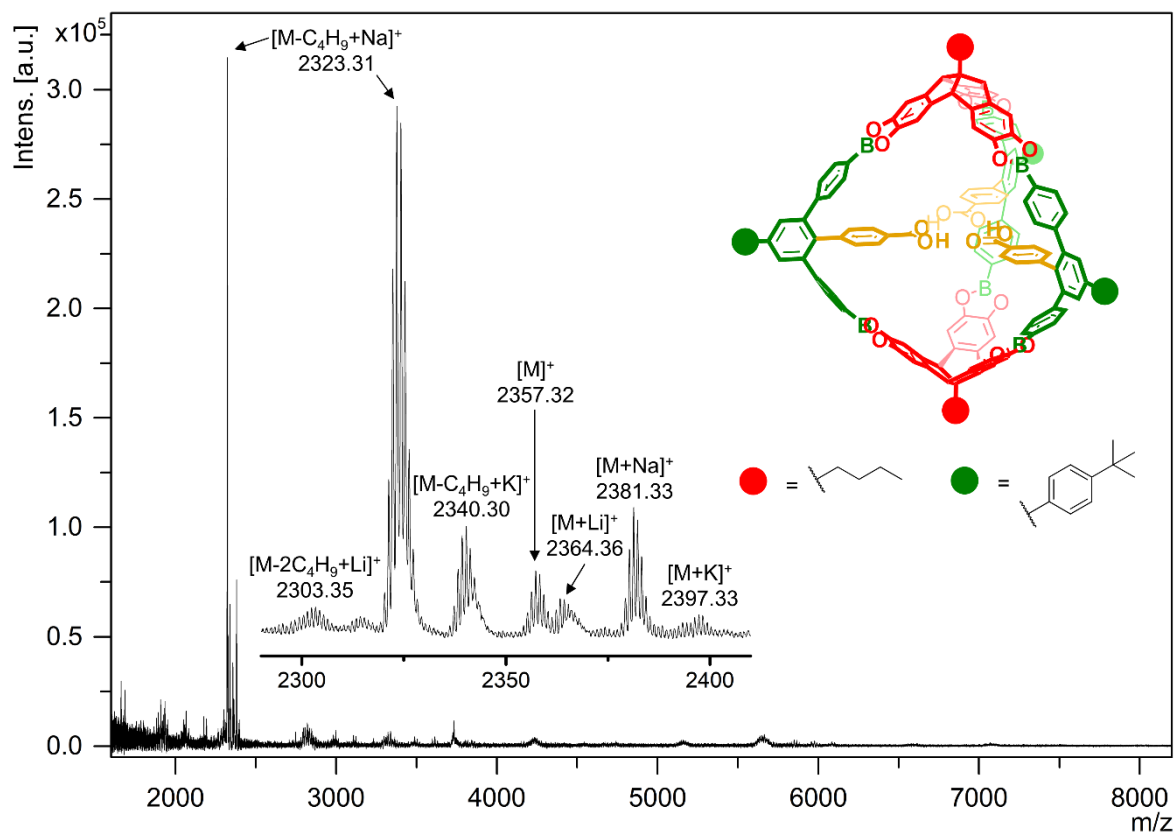


Figure S10. ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 , rt) spectrum of $\text{A}_2\text{C}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_3$ (# Indicates grease).



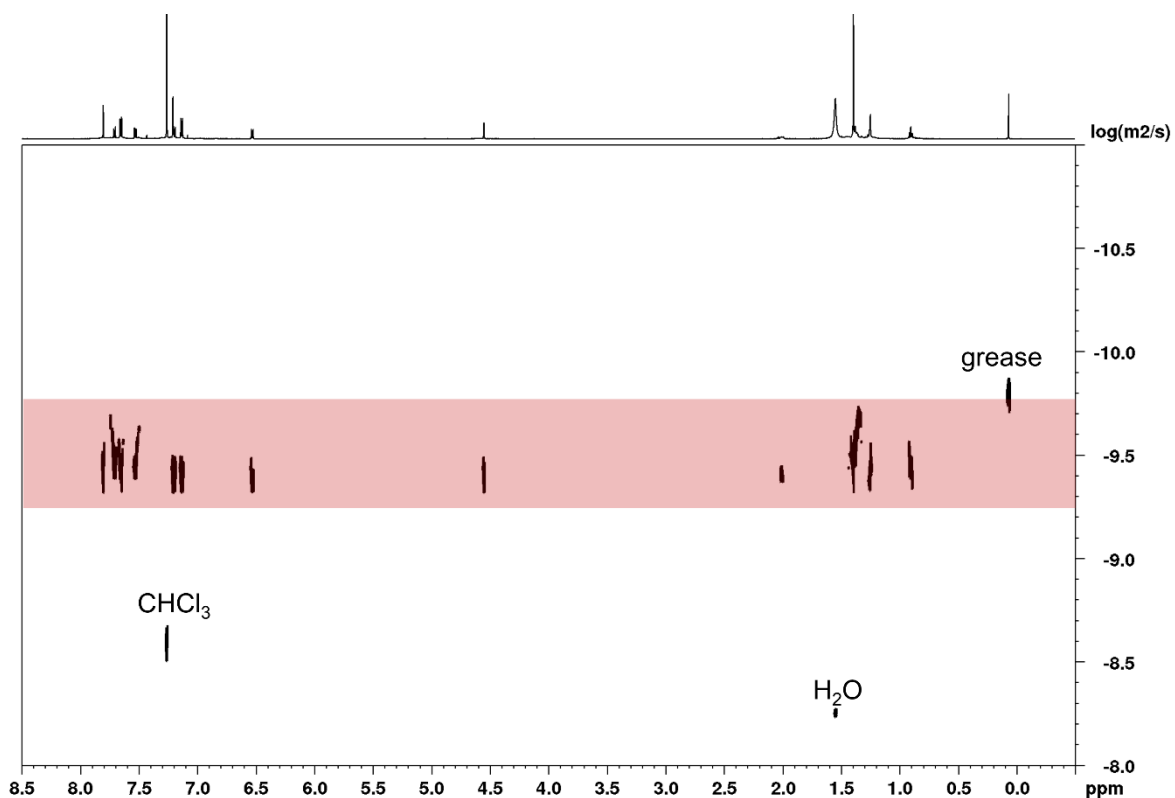


Figure S13. 2D plot of DOSY NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 295.6 K) of A₂C^{PhCOOH}₃.

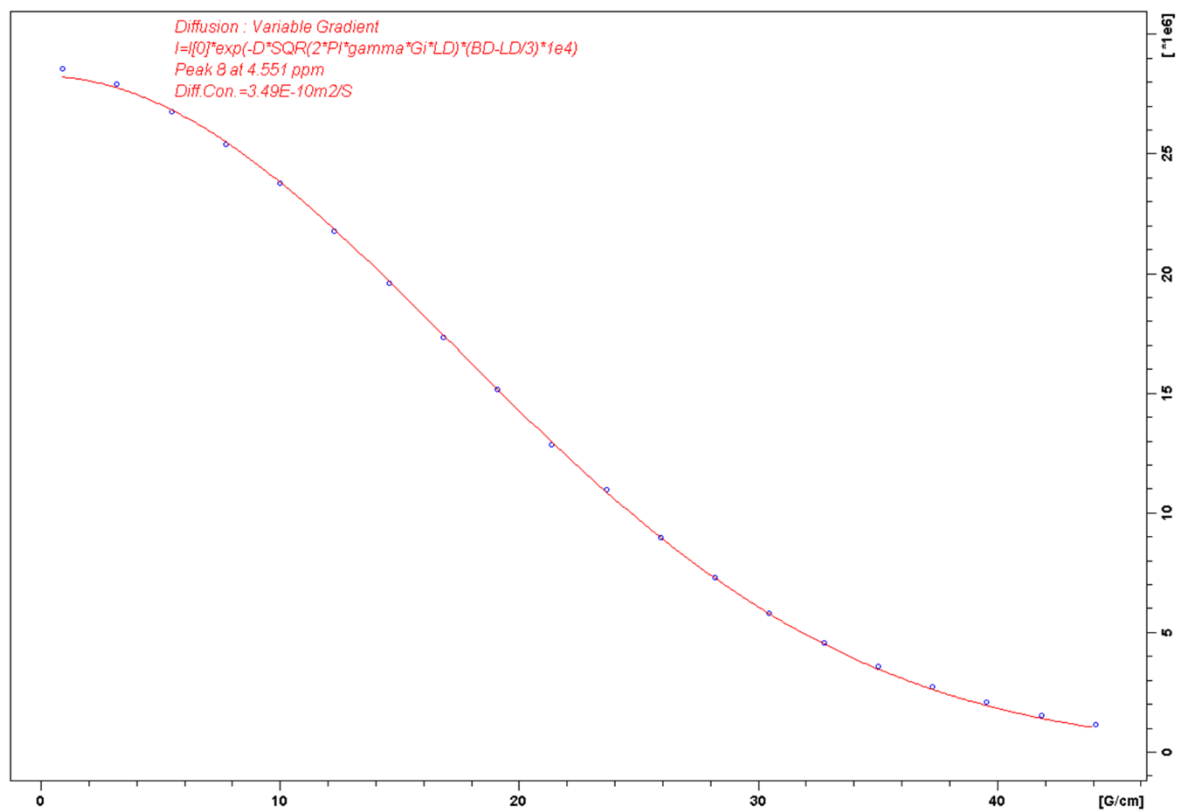


Figure S14. Monoexponential fit of the amplitude decay for selected proton signal at $\delta = 4.56$ ppm of cage A₂C^{PhCOOH}₃.

3 NMR Experiments

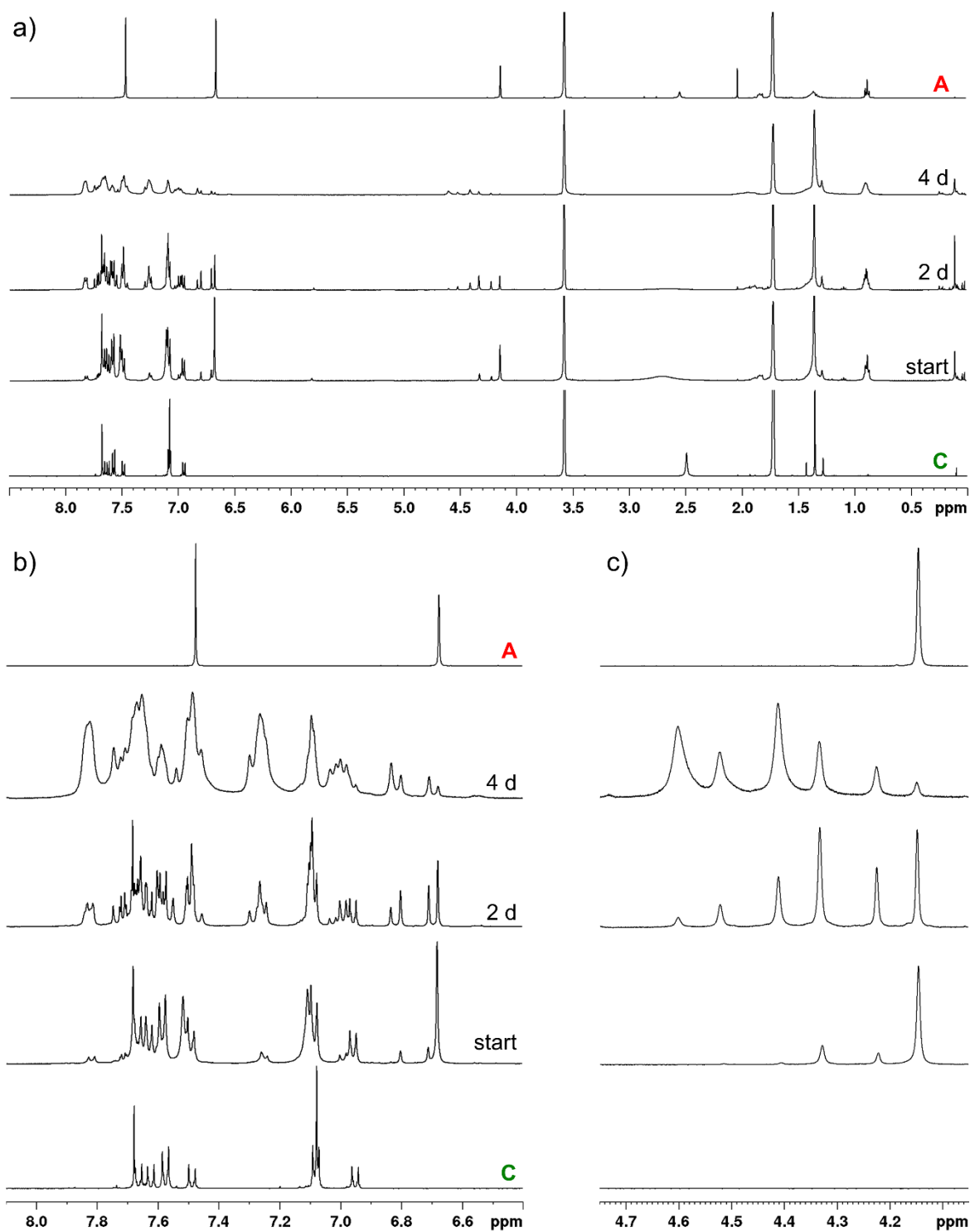


Figure S15. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{THF-}d_8$, rt) spectra of **A**, C^{PhCOOH} and the reaction mixture directly, two days and four days after mixing both components ($\text{A}:\text{C}^{\text{PhCOOH}} = 2:3$, $c(\text{A}) = 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) in $\text{THF-}d_8$: a) overview; b) details of the aromatic region; c) details of the bridgehead area.

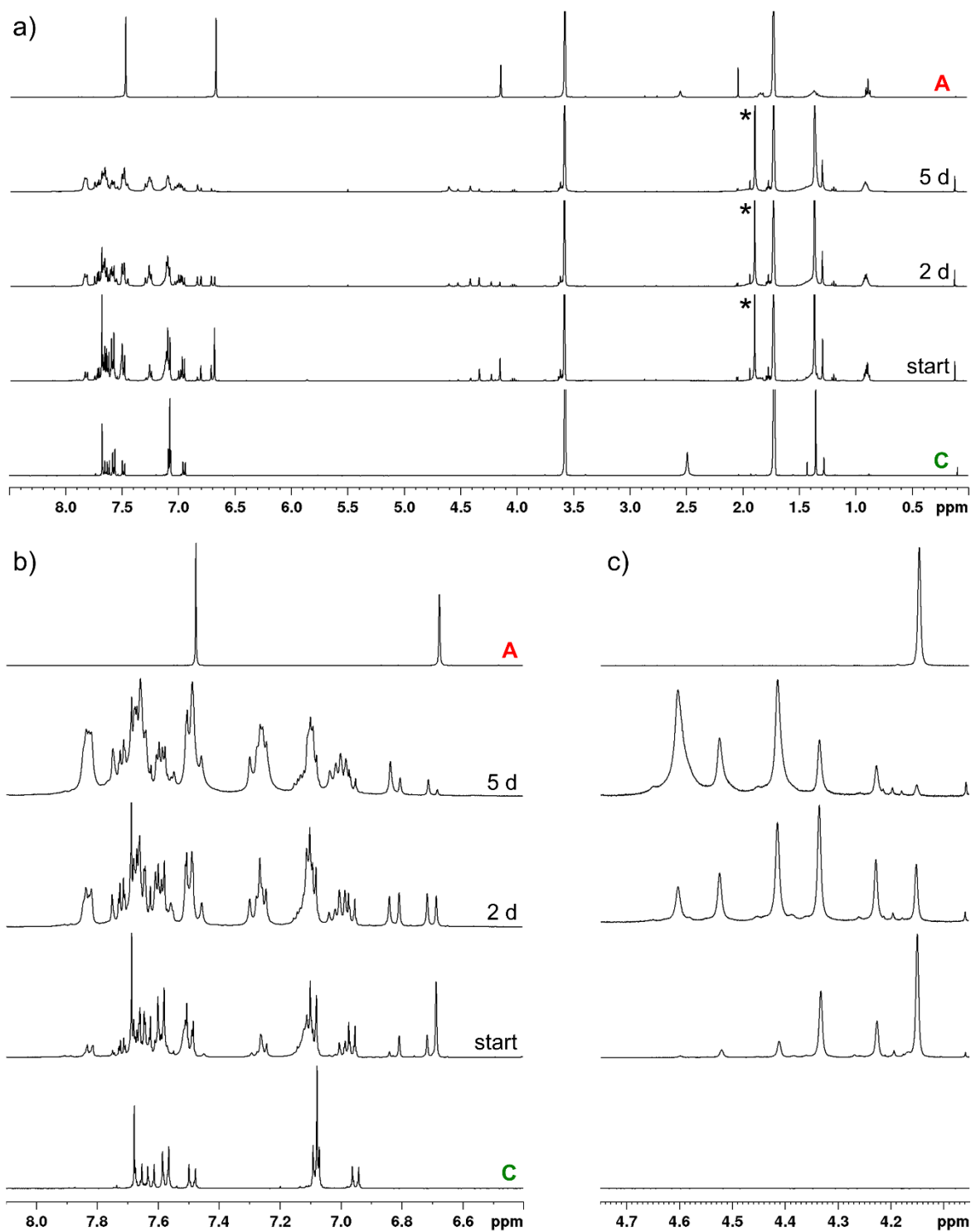


Figure S16. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{THF-}d_8$, rt) spectra of **A**, C^{PhCOOH} and the reaction mixture directly, two days and five days after mixing both components in the presence of AcOH (**A**: C^{PhCOOH} :AcOH = 2:3:6, $c(\text{A}) = 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) in $\text{THF-}d_8$: a) overview (* denotes AcOH); b) details of the aromatic region; c) details of the bridgehead area.

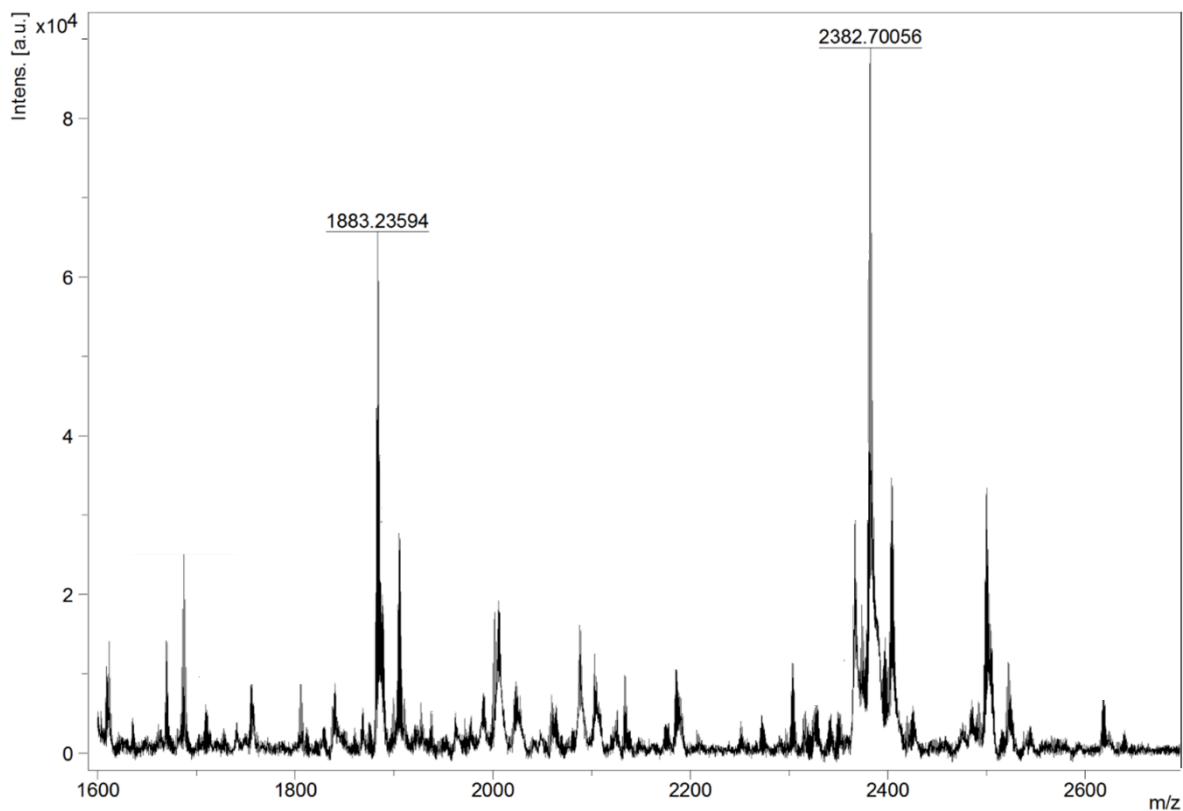
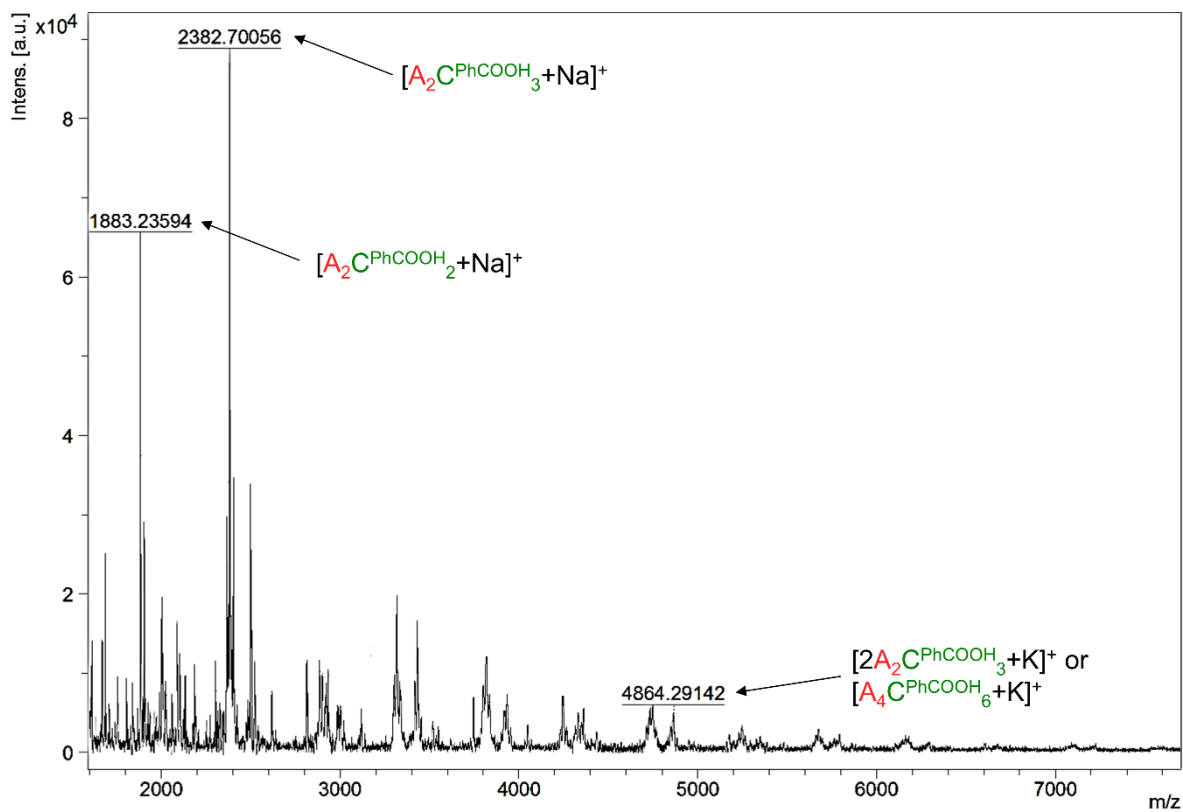


Figure S17. MS (MALDI-TOF, DCTB in $CHCl_3$, pos.) of the reaction mixture from $A/C^{PhCOOH} = 2:3$ in $THF-d_8$ after five days ($c(A) = 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$).

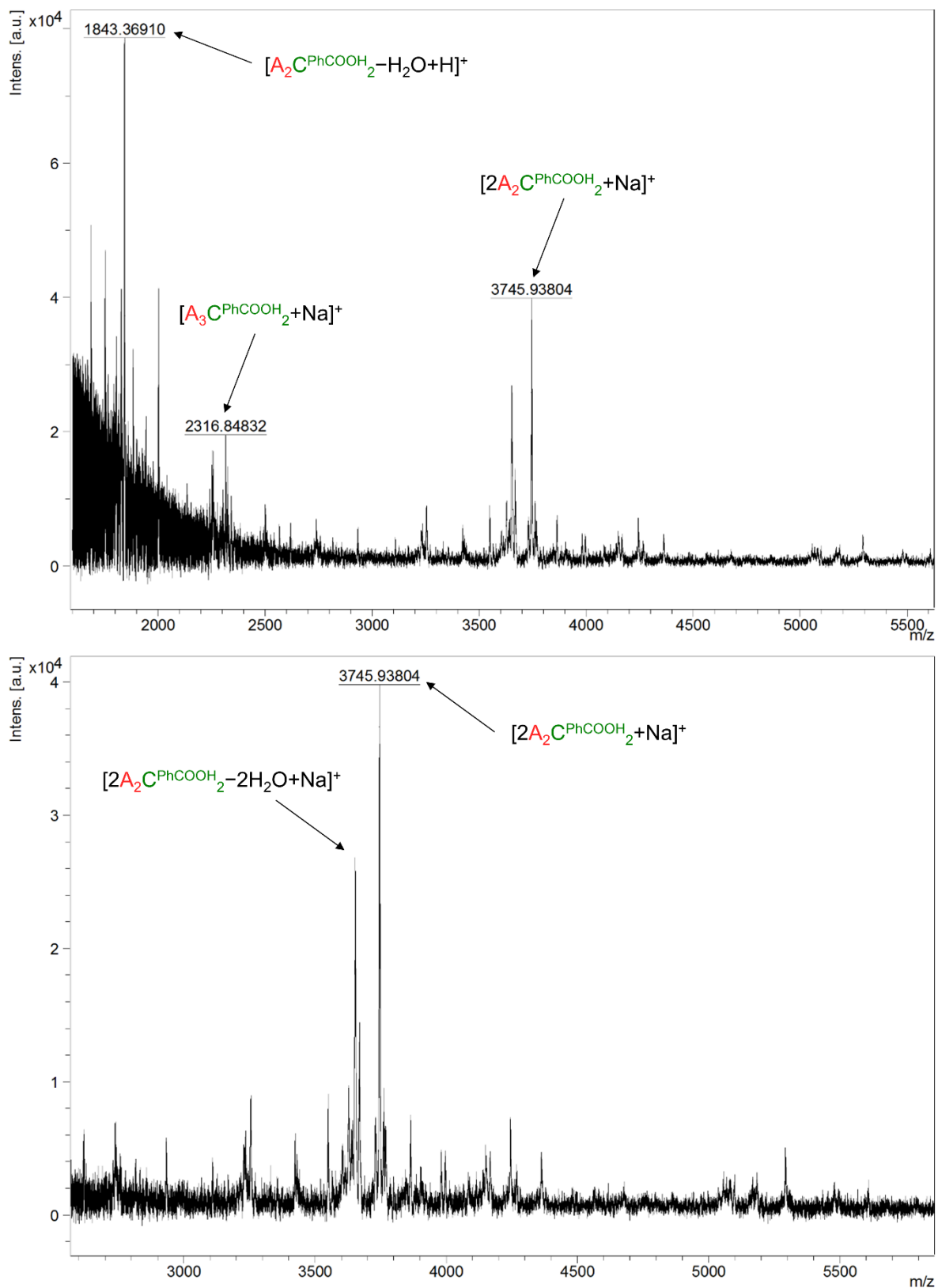


Figure S18. MS (MALDI-TOF, DCTB in CHCl₃, pos.) of the reaction mixture from $A/C^{PhCOOH} = 2:2$ in THF-*d*₈ after five days ($c(A) = 2.5 \times 10^{-2}$ mol L⁻¹).

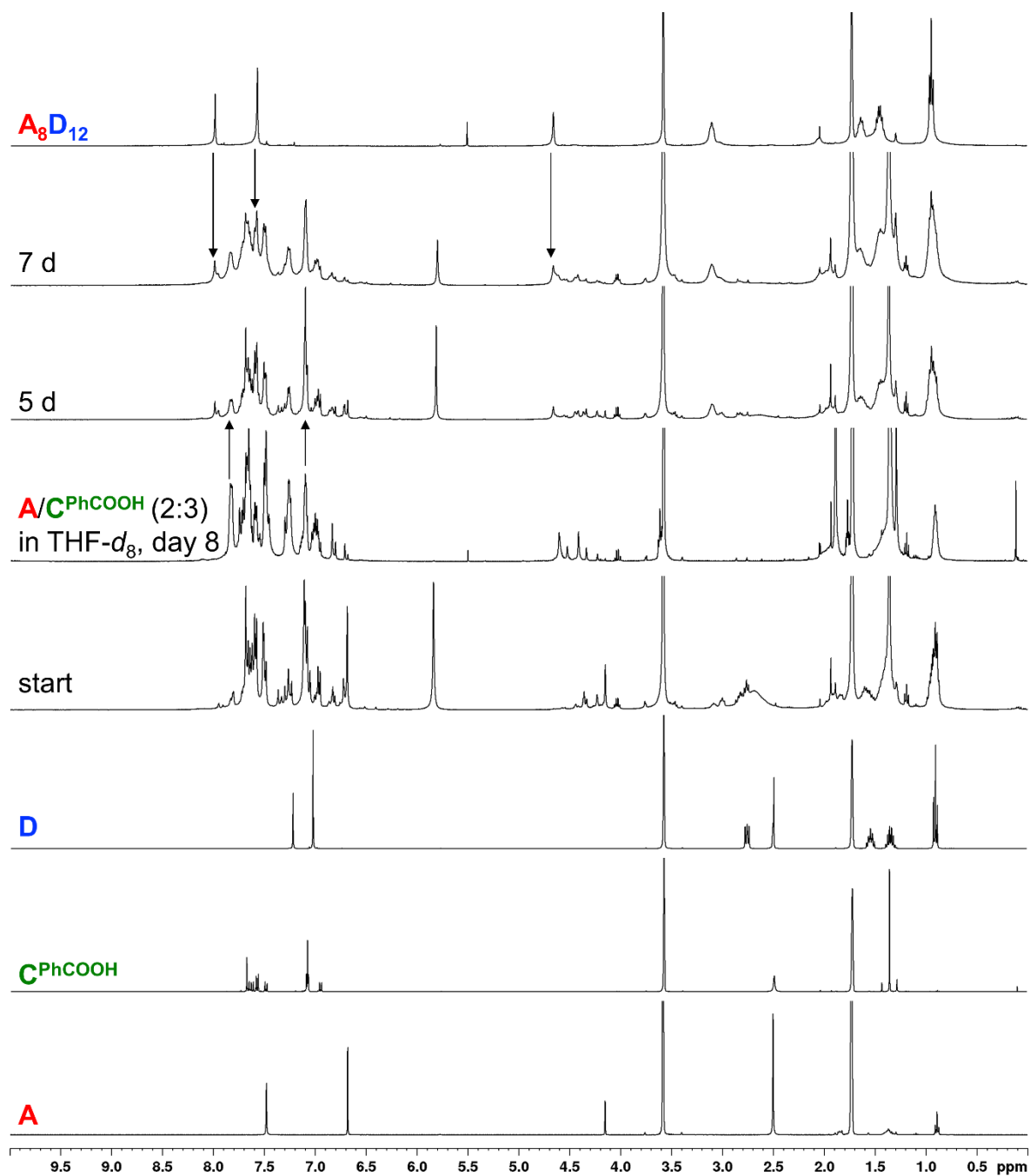


Figure S19. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈, rt) spectra for the self-sorting experiment between A/C^{Ph}COOH/D = 4:4:2 ($c(\text{A}) = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) at the beginning of the reaction, after five days and after seven days in comparison to the cubic cage A₈D₁₂ and the reaction mixture of A₂C^{Ph}COOH₃ after eight days as well as the starting materials A, C^{Ph}COOH and D.

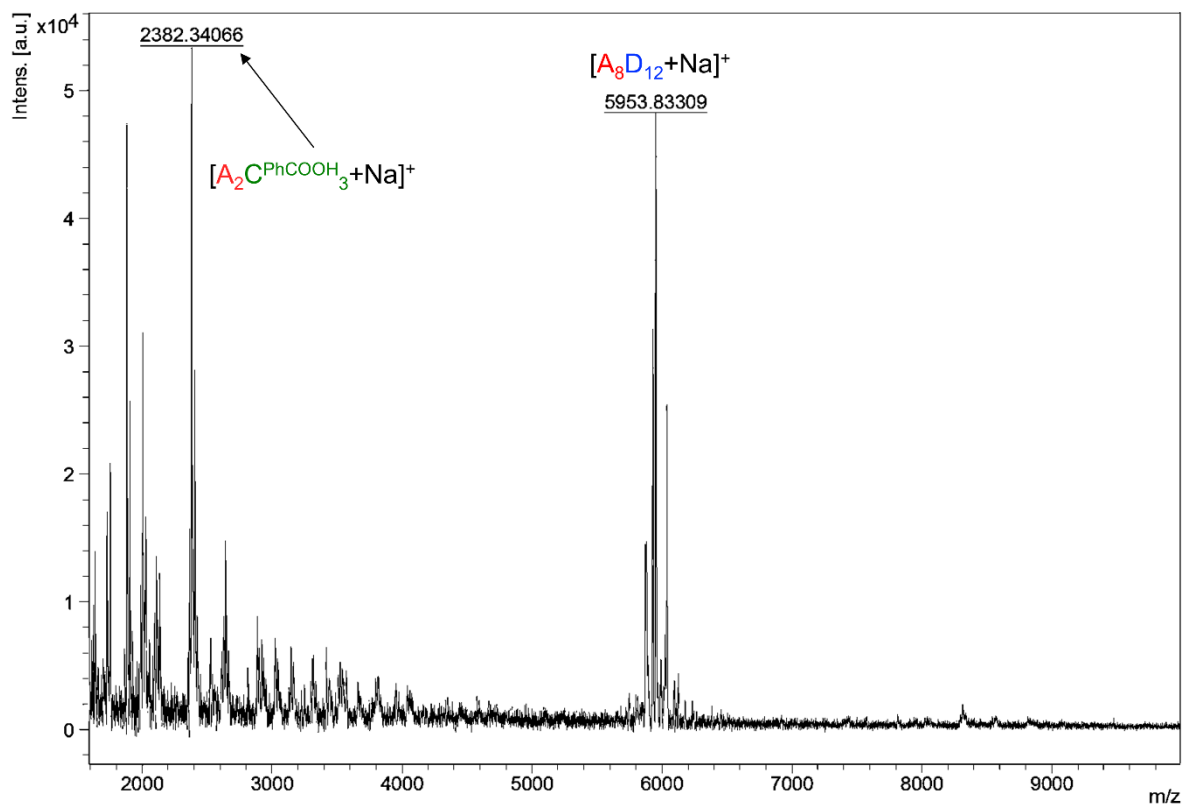


Figure S20. MS (MALDI-TOF, DCTB in CHCl_3 , pos.) of the reaction mixture for the self-sorting experiment $\text{A/C}^{\text{PhCOOH}}/\text{D} = 4:4:2$ ($c(\text{A}) = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$).

4 Molecular Modeling

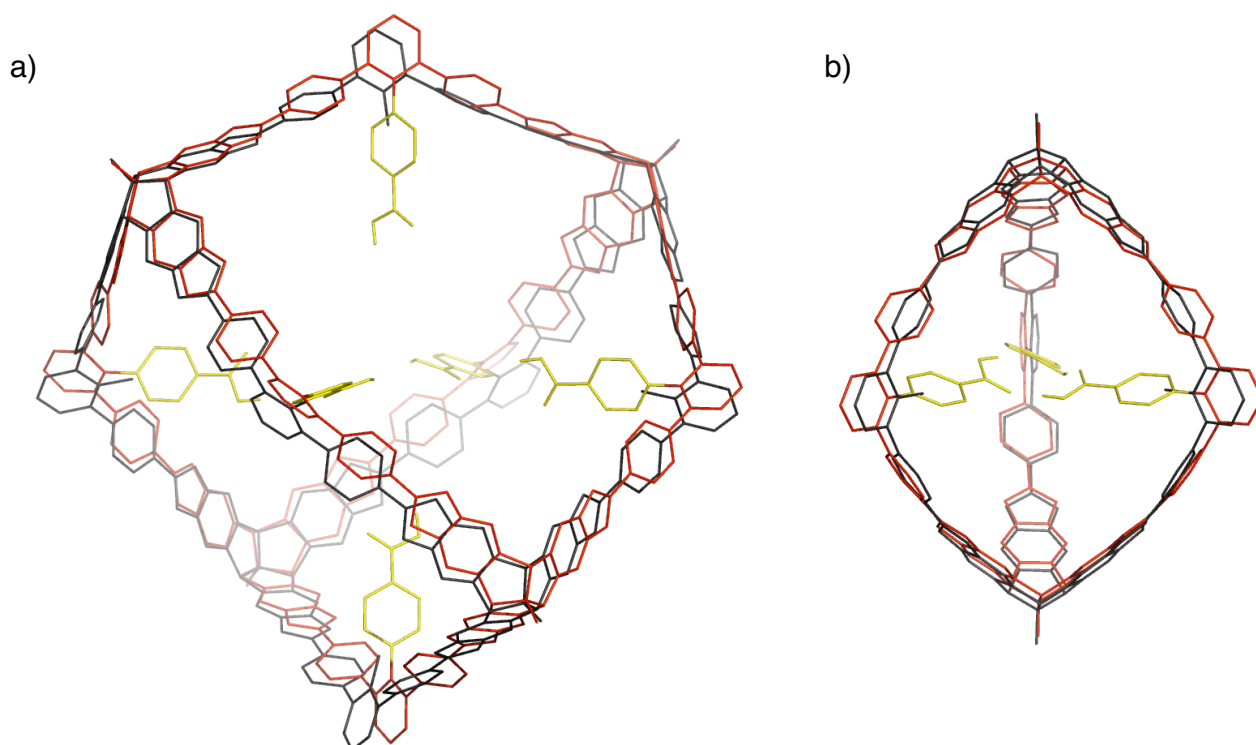


Figure S21. Overlay of DFT-geometry optimized molecular structures for a) tetrahedral cages $A_4C^{Me}_6$ (black) and $A_4C^{PhCOOH}_6$ (red, PhCOOH substituents in yellow) and b) trigonal-bipyramidal cages $A_2C^{Me}_3$ (black) and $A_2C^{PhCOOH}_6$ (red, PhCOOH substituents in yellow); to reduce computational time and resources, n Bu groups at the apical position of A have been replaced with Me groups and t BuPh substituents in 5'-position of C^{PhCOOH} have been replaced with H atoms; for the images, H atoms are omitted for clarity.

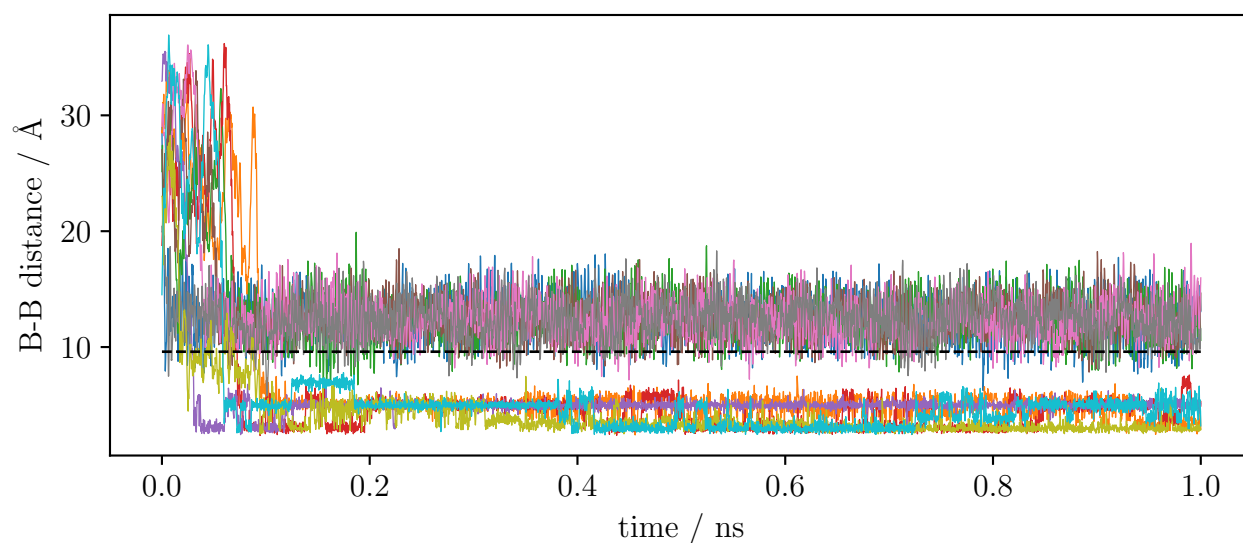


Figure S22. Ten MD trajectories for AC^{PhCOOH}_2 with different starting conformations at 298 K for 1 ns (the dashed black line marks the B-B distance in the $A_2C^{PhCOOH}_2$ macrocycles).

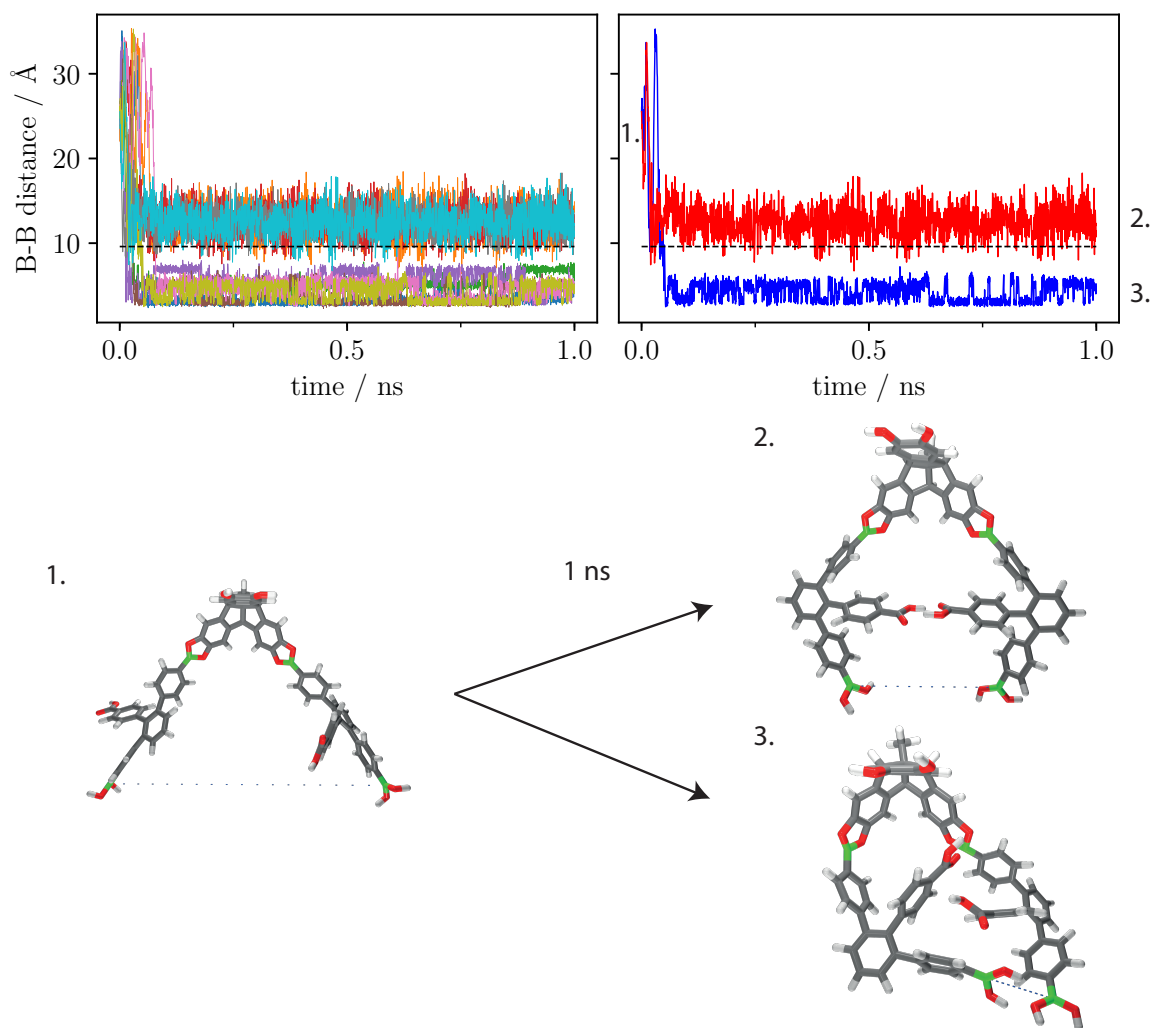


Figure S23. Right: MD trajectories for one starting conformation of $\text{AC}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_2$ (1.) with ten randomly generated initial velocities at 298 K for 1 ns (the dashed black line marks the B-B distance in the $\text{A}_2\text{C}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_2$ macrocycles); left: Two selected trajectories leading to fixed U-shaped conformer (2., red trace) or a more compact metastable conformer (3., blue trace)

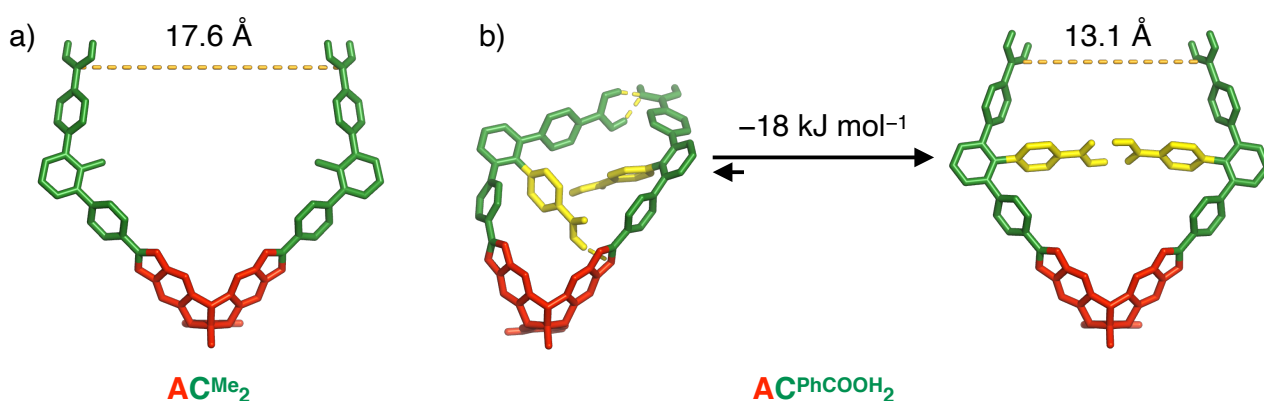


Figure S24. DFT-geometry optimized molecular structures for a) AC^{Me}_2 and b) the two fixed conformers for $\text{AC}^{\text{PhCOOH}}_2$ obtained from MD simulations.

5 References

- [S1] R. Breslow, P. Marks, A. Mahendran, Y. Yao (Columbia University), US20180118709, **2018**.
- [S2] S. Klyatskaya, N. Dingenouts, C. Rosenauer, B. Müller, S. Höger, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 3150–3151.
- [S3] A. B. Vliegthart, F. A. L. Welling, M. Roemelt, R. J. M. Klein Gebbink, M. Otte, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, *17*, 4172–4175.
- [S4] S. Klotzbach, T. Scherpf, F. Beuerle, *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 12454–12457.