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## CALIXARENES WITH APPENDED HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES

**Abstract:** In the paper selected examples of calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties are presented, pointing out their complexing properties.

### Introduction

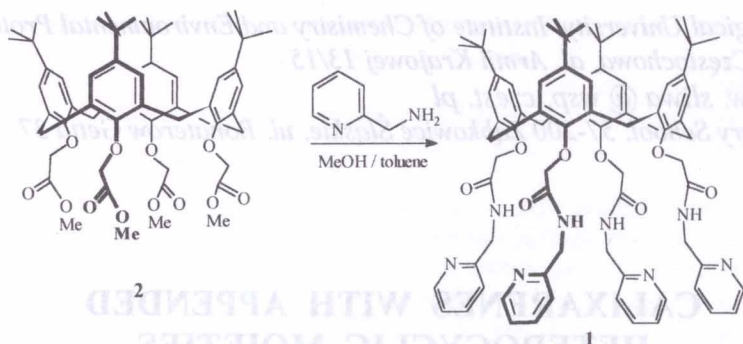
Calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties belong to family of calixarenes<sup>1-6</sup>, compounds intensively studied, mainly as receptors of ionic and neutral species. Calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties should be distinguished from heterocalixarenes, i.e. heterocycle-based calixarenes having the cavity built by heterocyclic units<sup>7,8</sup>.

Another class of compounds related to calixarenes are heteracalixarenes such as aza-<sup>9-11</sup>, oxa-<sup>12-14</sup> and thiacalixarenes<sup>15-17</sup> in which bridges connecting phenol units contain N, O or S atoms, respectively. One should mention here also resorcarenes<sup>18-20</sup> built from resorcinol units, and cavitands<sup>21-23</sup> formed from resorcarenes by bridging resorcinol hydroxyl groups of neighboring aromatic rings.

Calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties are a topic of numerous works<sup>24-26</sup>, in the present paper selected examples of these species will be described pointing out their complexing properties and application possibilities.

## Examples of calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties

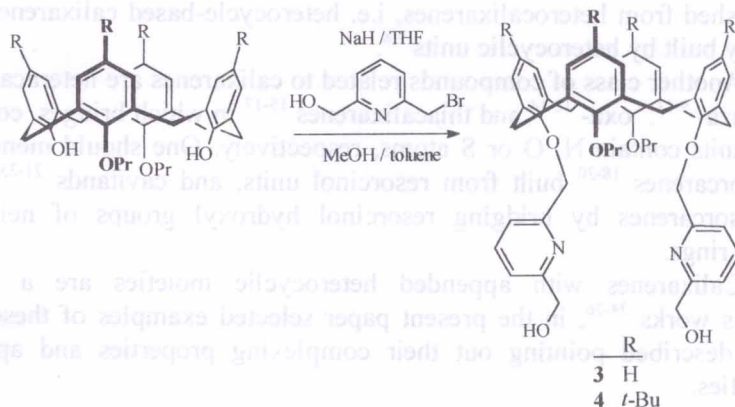
Compound **1** contains carbonyl groups and phenolic oxygen atoms able to complex hard cations, whereas four pyridine moieties can bind soft cations by the nitrogen atoms <sup>27</sup>. Compound **1** has been synthesized in the reaction of **2** with 2-(aminomethyl)pyridine <sup>28</sup>.

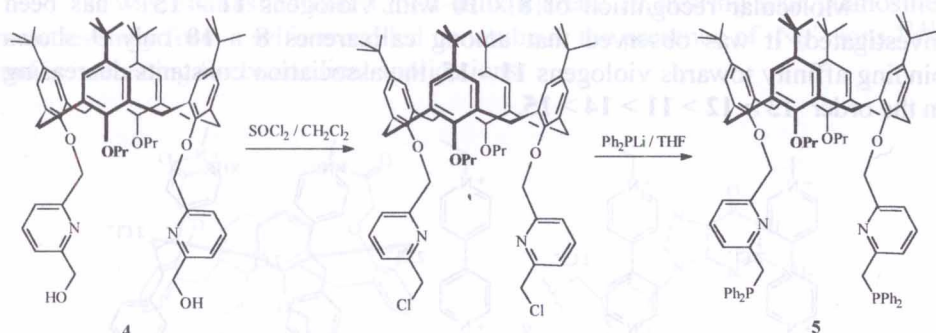


Complexing properties of **1** have been investigated. It was observed that **2** forms with  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  ions 1:1 complexes, with  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  - 1:2 complexes, and with  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  - 2:1 complexes <sup>28</sup>.

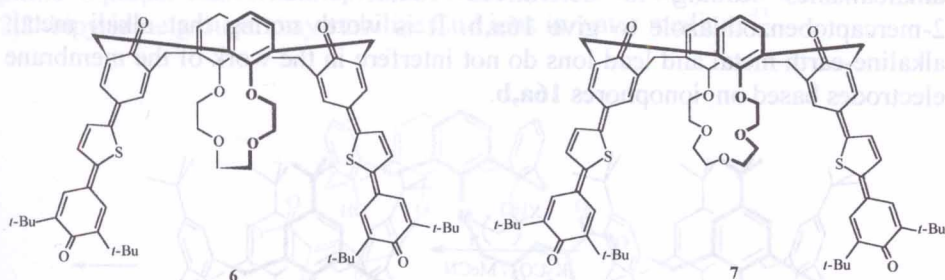
Calixarene derivatives may be used in the construction of ion-selective electrodes, sensitive among other to cesium <sup>29,30</sup>, silver <sup>31,32</sup> thallium <sup>33</sup> and lead <sup>34</sup> ions. Ion-selective electrodes for  $\text{Ag}^+$  containing calixarenes **3,4** and **5** have been prepared <sup>35</sup>. It was found that **3,4** and **5** show a good  $\text{Ag}^+$  selectivity against alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal and lead ions and some transition metal ions (except for  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ).

Calixarenes **3,4** and **5** have been synthesized as shown below <sup>35</sup>:

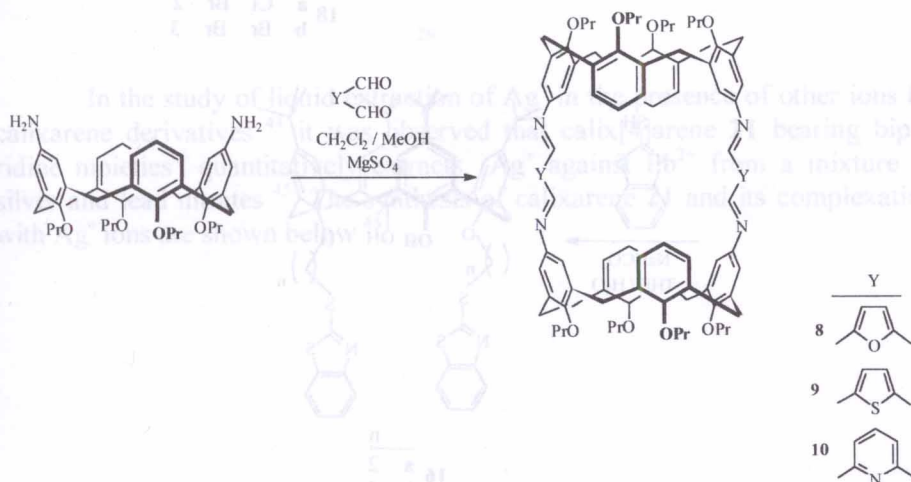




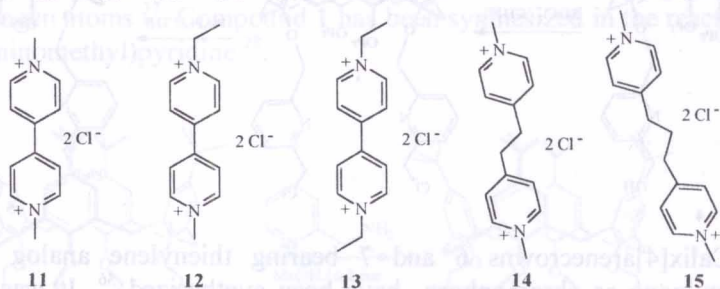
Calix[4]arenecrowns **6** and **7** bearing thienylene analog of *para*-terphenylquinone as chromophore have been synthesized<sup>36</sup>. It was observed that they undergo a significant color change upon complexation of  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  ions.



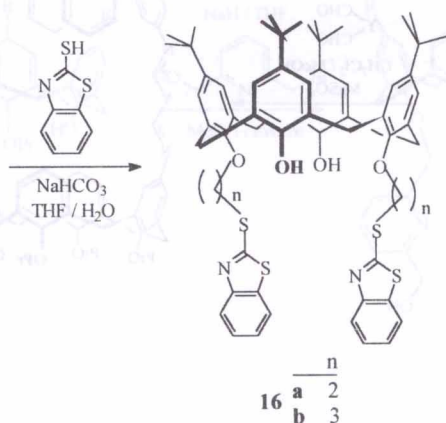
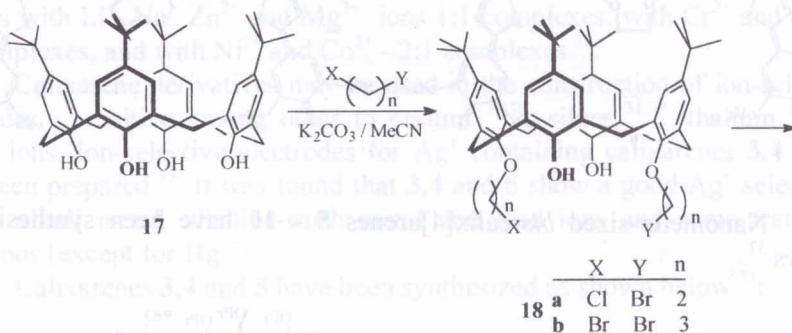
Nanometer-sized *bis*-calix[4]arenes **8** - **10** have been synthesized as follows<sup>37</sup>.



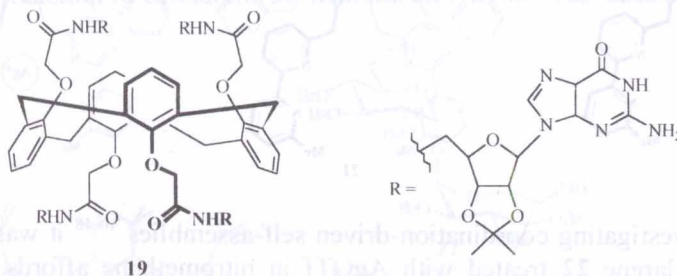
Molecular recognition of **8** - **10** with viologens **11** - **15**<sup>38</sup> has been investigated. It was observed that among calixarenes **8** - **10** only **9** shows binding affinity towards viologens **11** - **15**, the association constants decreasing in the order **13** > **12** > **11** > **14** > **15**.



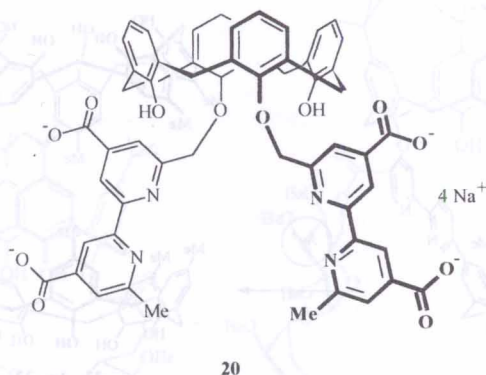
Modified calixarenes **16a,b** are good ionophores for silver ion-selective electrodes<sup>39</sup>. Their synthesis begins with the reaction of calixarene **17** with dihaloalkanes leading to derivatives **18a,b**, which were treated with 2-mercaptobenzothiazole to give **16a,b**. It is worth noting that alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal and lead ions do not interfere in the work of the membrane electrodes based on ionophores **16a,b**.



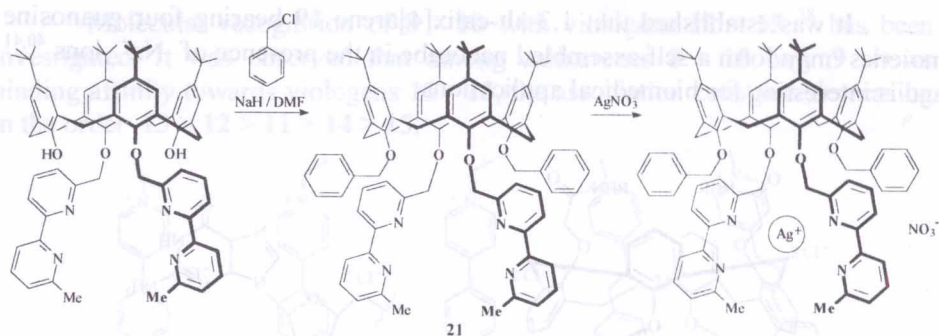
It was established that 1,3-alt-calix[4]arene **19** bearing four guanosine moieties may form a self-assembled nanotube in the presence of  $\text{Na}^+$  ions<sup>40,41</sup> and is interesting for biomedical applications.



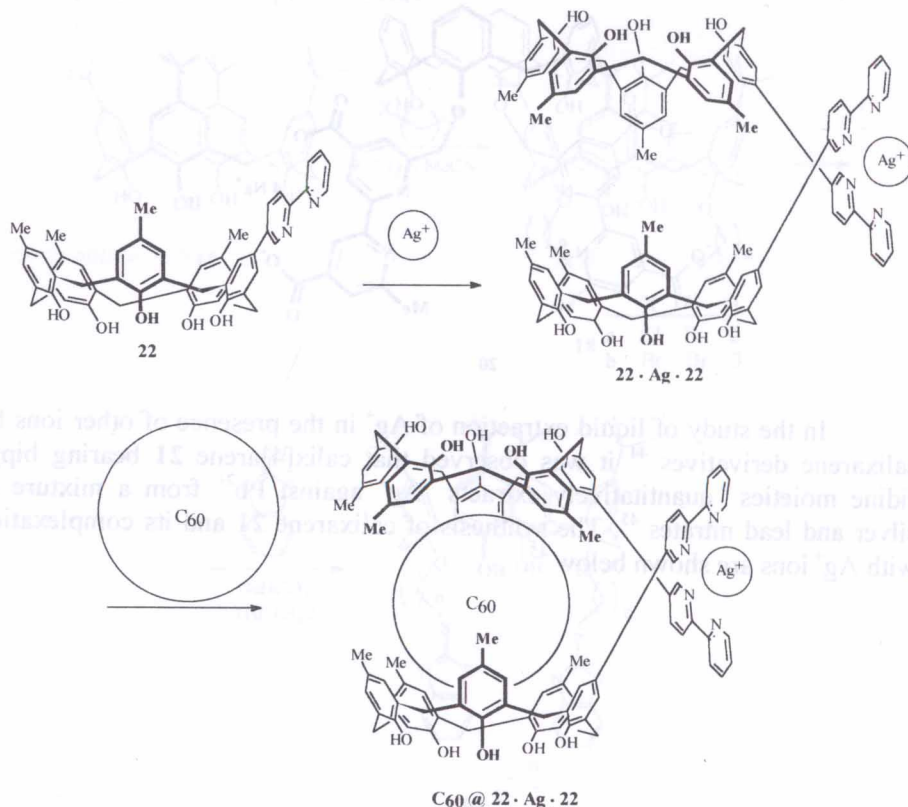
Calixarenes bearing bipyridine moieties show lipophilic<sup>42</sup> and hydrophilic<sup>43</sup> properties, for example the water-soluble calix[4]arene **20** containing 2,2'-bipyridine groups may stabilize  $\text{Cu}^+$  ions in water medium<sup>43</sup>.



In the study of liquid extraction of  $\text{Ag}^+$  in the presence of other ions by calixarene derivatives<sup>44</sup> it was observed that calix[4]arene **21** bearing bipyridine moieties quantitatively extracts  $\text{Ag}^+$  against  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  from a mixture of silver and lead nitrates<sup>45</sup>. The synthesis of calixarene **21** and its complexation with  $\text{Ag}^+$  ions are shown below<sup>45</sup>.

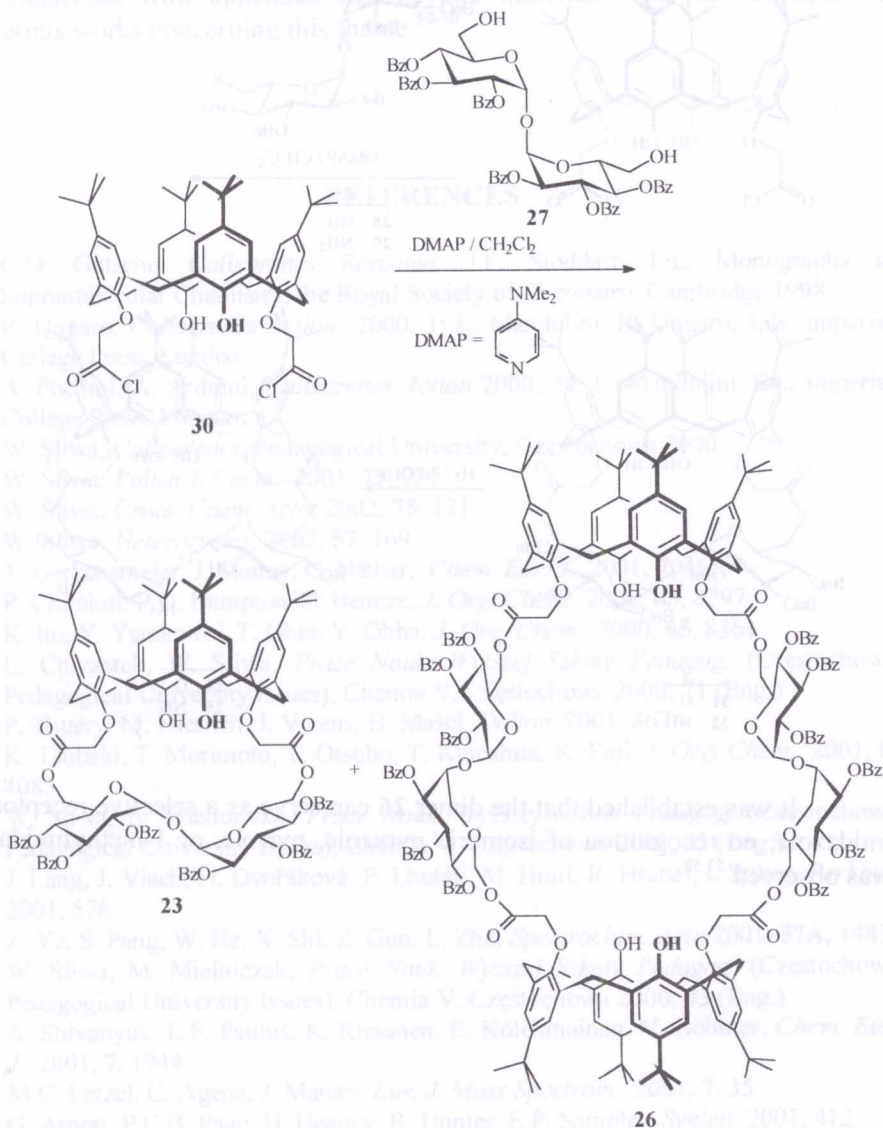


Investigating coordination-driven self-assemblies<sup>46-48</sup> it was found that the calix[5]arene **22** treated with  $\text{AgOTf}$  in nitromethane affords the ternary complex  $\mathbf{22} \cdot \text{Ag}^+ \cdot \mathbf{22}$  which may serve as a receptor for  $\text{C}_{60}$  and  $\text{C}_{70}$ <sup>49</sup>. Silver cation complexation holds together two calix[5]arene moieties forming a cavity proper for the encapsulation of  $\text{C}_{60}$  or  $\text{C}_{70}$  molecules. Mixing of  $\mathbf{22} \cdot \text{Ag}^+ \cdot \mathbf{22}$  with  $\text{C}_{60}$  leads to the formation of the complex  $\text{C}_{60} @ \mathbf{22} \cdot \text{Ag}^+ \cdot \mathbf{22}$ ; similar complex was obtained with  $\text{C}_{70}$ <sup>49</sup>.

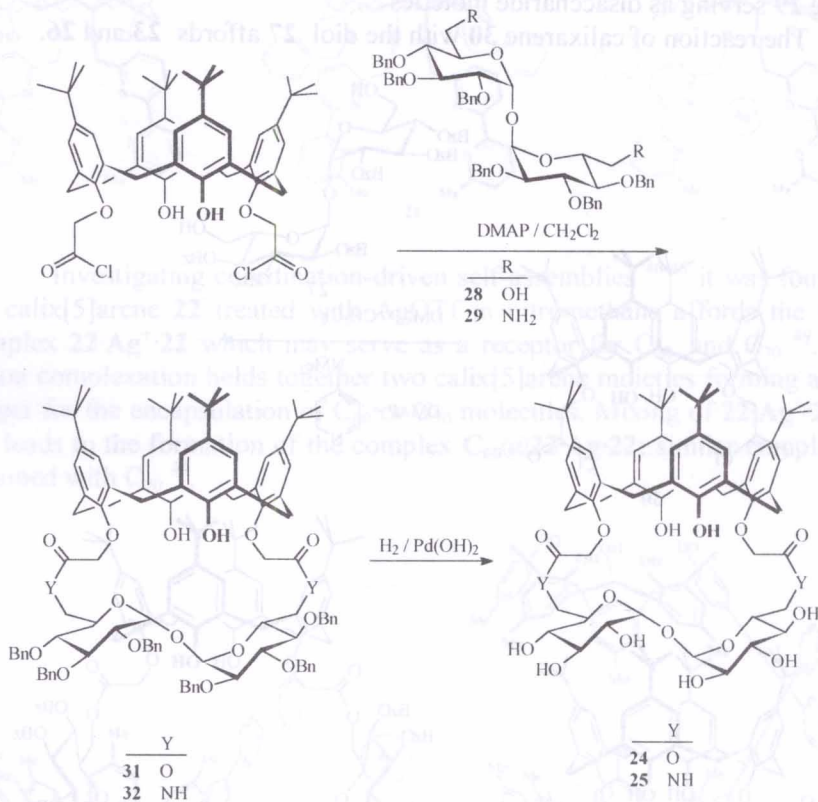


In the study of glycosylated calix[4]arenes<sup>50-54</sup> and resorcarenes<sup>55,56</sup>, syntheses of bridged calixarenes **23**, **24** and **25** and of the dimer **26** have been made, the  $\alpha,\alpha$ -trehalose benzoylated and benzylated diols **27** and **28**, and the diamine **29** serving as disaccharide moieties<sup>57</sup>.

The reaction of calixarene **30** with the diol **27** affords **23** and **26**.



The reaction of **30** with **28** and **29** leads to **31** and **32**, respectively, which after debenzylation *via* hydrogenolysis give **24** and **25**.



It was established that the dimer **26** can serve as a selective receptor for imidazole; no recognition of isomeric pyrazole, pyrrole, or 1-methylimidazole was observed<sup>57,58</sup>

## Conclusion

Calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties are intensively studied due to their interesting properties, especially their recognition abilities promising in a variety of applications. The rapid development of investigations of calixarenes with appended heterocyclic moieties finds its reflection in numerous works concerning this theme<sup>59-70</sup>.

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## L. Syntezy

Śród syntez aminochinolin można wymienić aminolizę 3-bromochinoliny działaniem roztworu ciepłego amoniaku w 1,2-etanodolu, przy użyciu  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  jako katalizatora<sup>5</sup>.



Innym przykładem syntezy aminochinolin jest otrzymywanie pochodnych kwasów 5- i 8-aminochinolino-3-karboxylowych z odpowiednich związków nitrowych w wyniku ich redukcji<sup>6</sup>.

## Kaliksareny o dołączonych układach heterocyklicznych

**Streszczenie:** W artykule przedstawiono wybrane przykłady kaliksarenów o dołączonych układach heterocyklicznych, szczególną uwagę zwracając na ich właściwości kompleksotwórcze.

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