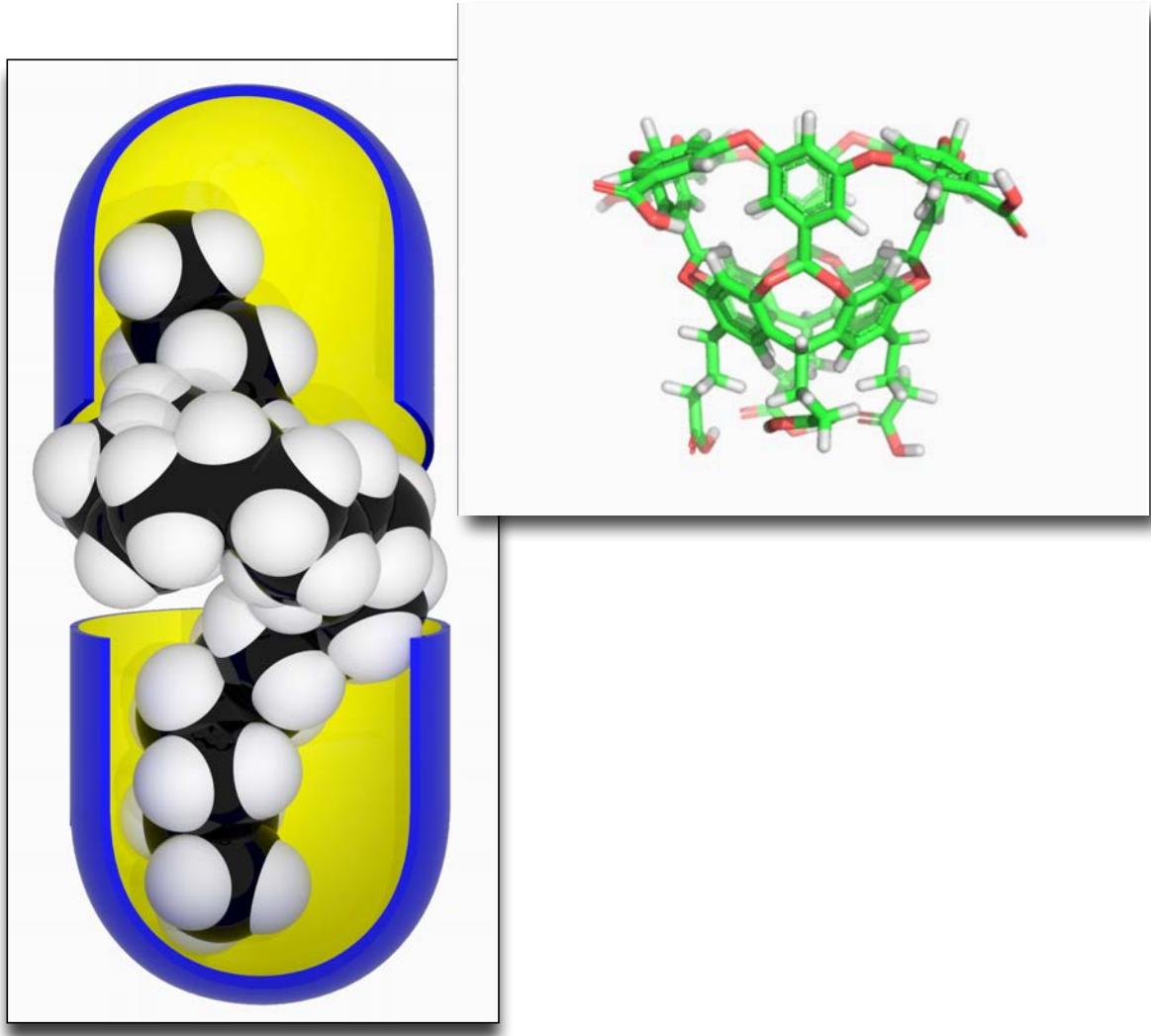


# The Thermodynamics of Guest Binding to Deep-Cavity cavitands

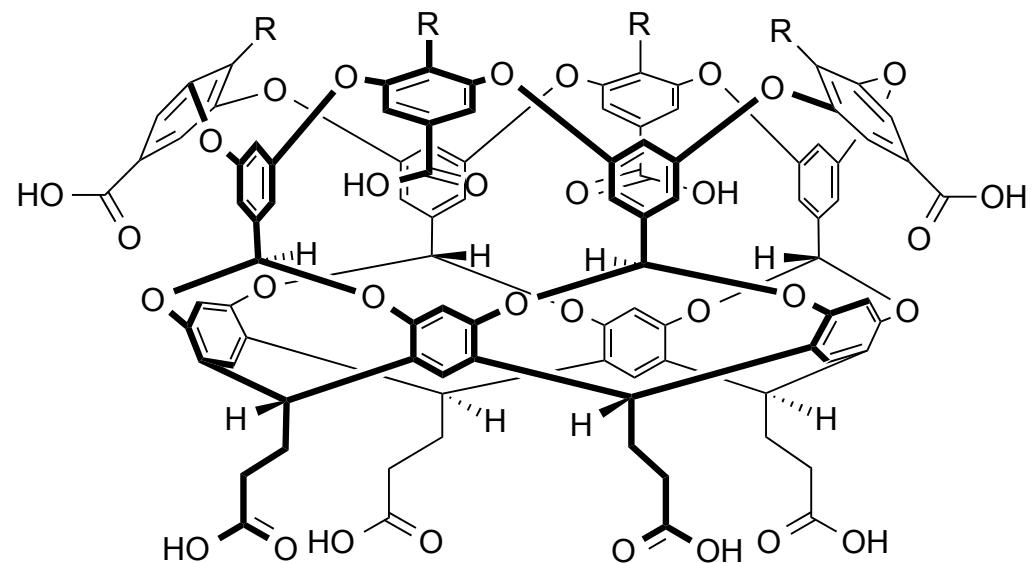


**Gibb Group**

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Tulane  
University

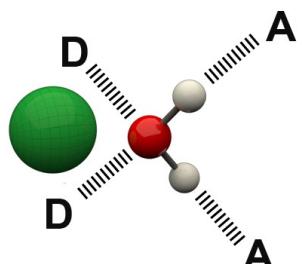


OA: R = H  
TEMOA, R = Me

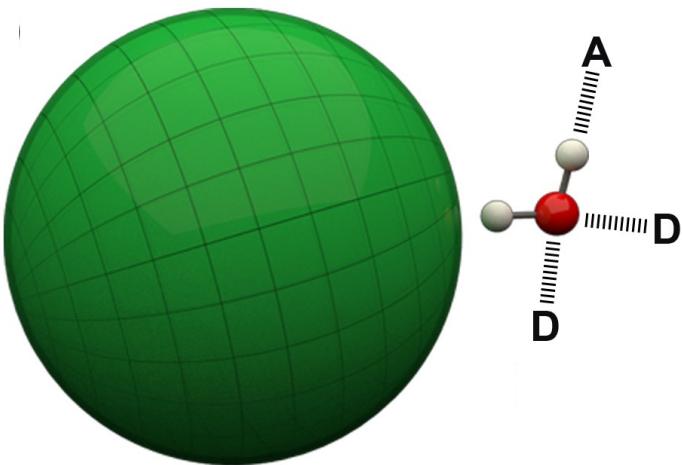


Movie courtesy of Prof. David Mobley

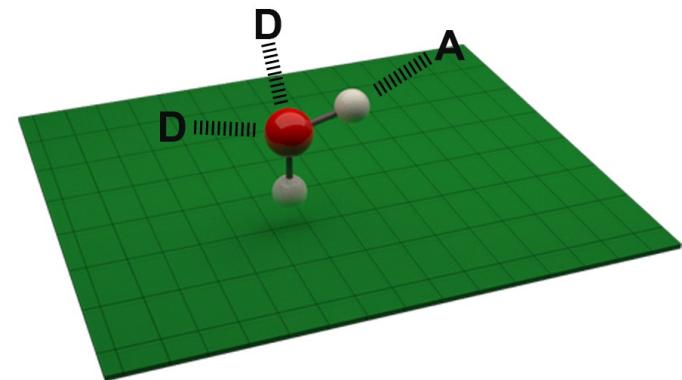
# Shape and the Hydrophobic effect



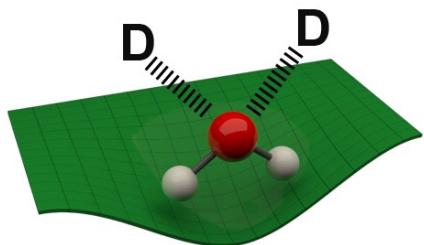
0  
Dangling HBs



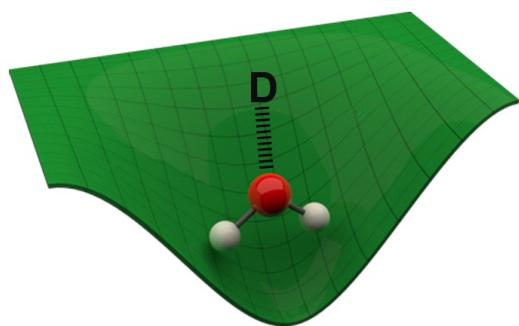
1  
Dangling HBs



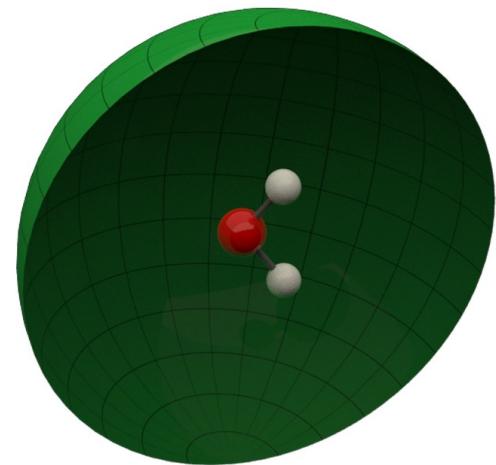
1  
Dangling HBs



2  
Dangling HBs



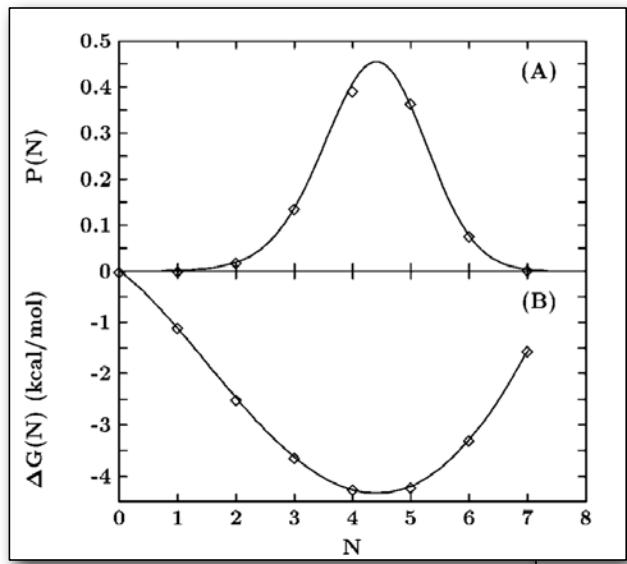
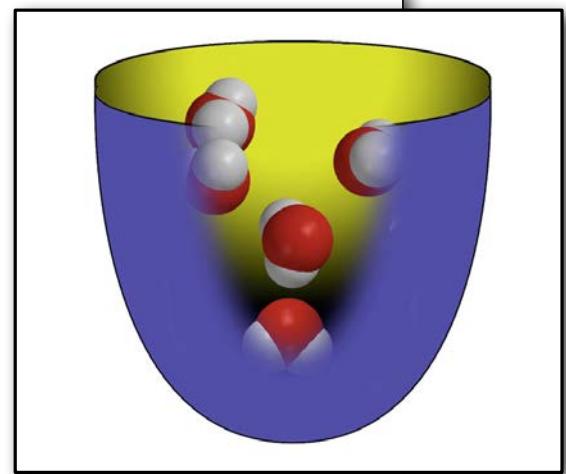
3  
Dangling HBs



4  
Dangling HBs

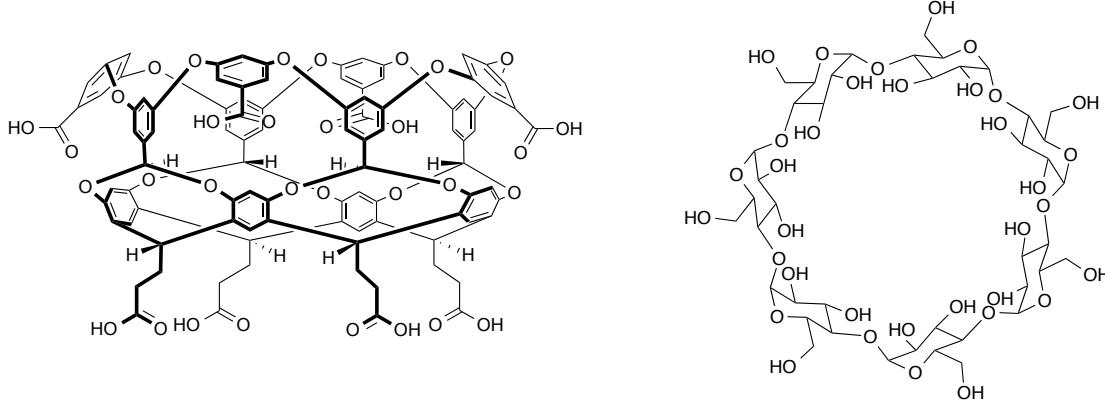
# Water in the hydrophobic pocket

- Cavity contains 0-7 waters (Av. = 4.34).
- The lone water in the lowest layer averages 1.33 hydrogen bonds (as an acceptor).
- Those in the middle layer form on average 2.65 hydrogen bonds.
- Those in the upper layer at the interface with the bulk have 3.33 hydrogen bonds on average. (Bulk water has 3.64.)



- Water within the cavity is stabilized by its interactions with the bulk; a small hydrophobe 4 Å from the cavity triggers complete dewetting of the cavity.
- $\Delta G_{\text{hyd}}$ ,  $\Delta H_{\text{hyd}}$  and  $-T\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}$  of the cavity  $\approx -5, -20$  and 15 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively.

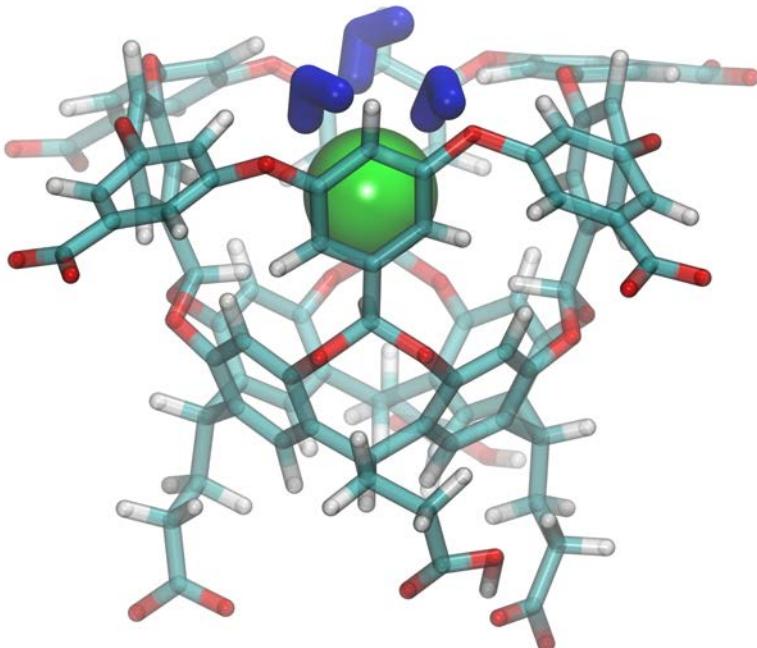
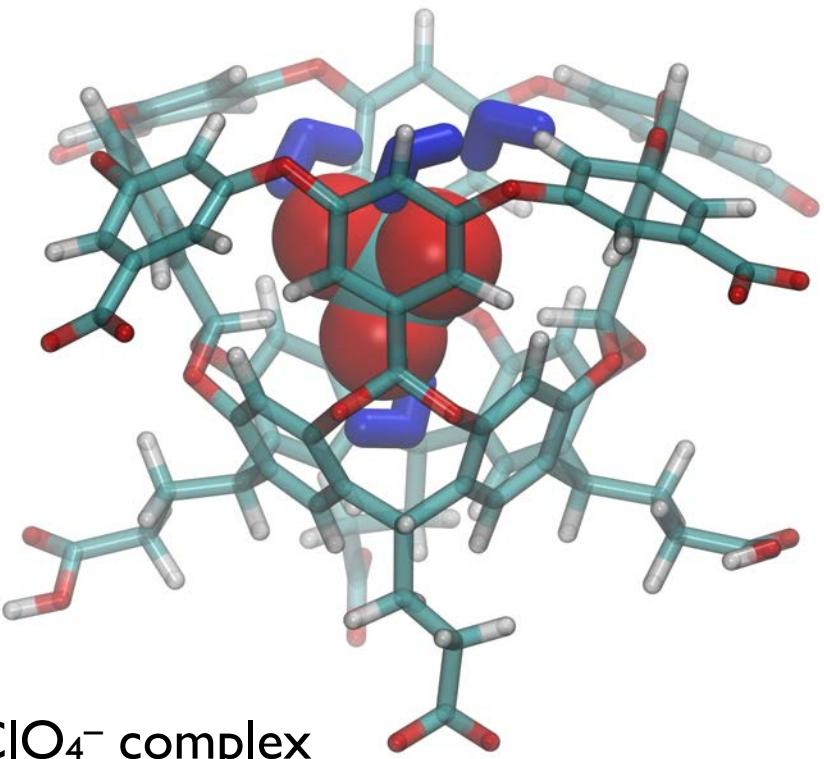
# Octa-Acid verses $\beta$ -Cyclodextrin



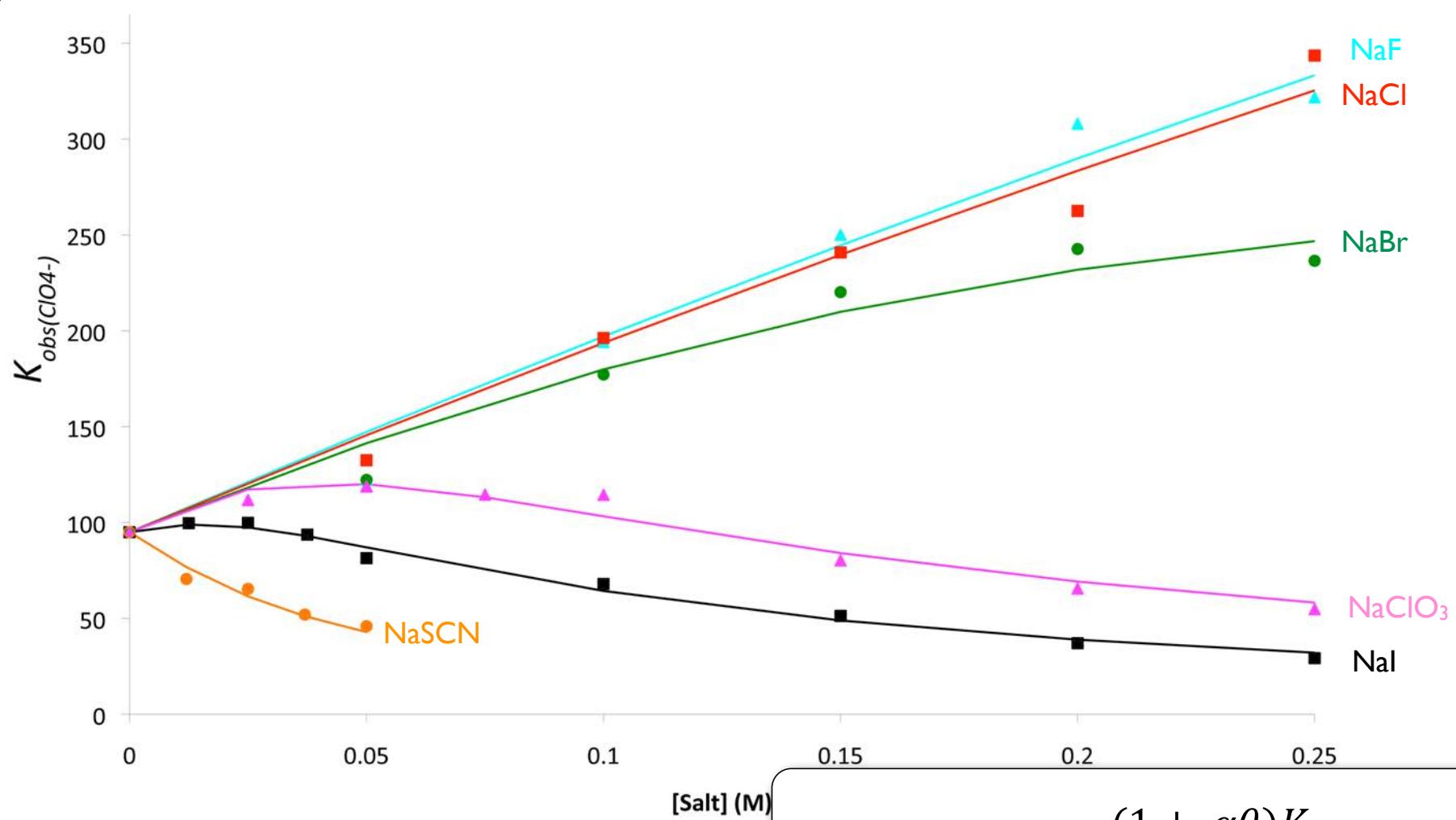
Binding Constant ( $K_a, M^{-1}$ )

<b>Benzoate</b>	$5.39 \times 10^2$	$3.98 \times 10^2$
<b>Hexanoate</b>	$3.64 \times 10^3$	$6.76 \times 10^1$
<b>Decanoate</b>	$1.49 \times 10^5$	$6.60 \times 10^3$
<b>Adamantane carboxylate</b>	$1.14 \times 10^6$	$3.23 \times 10^4$

# Small anionic guests



# Data fits a two-interaction model



$$K_{obs(ClO_4^-)} = \frac{(1 + \alpha\theta)K_{0ClO_4^-}}{1 + (1 + \alpha\theta)K_{0(salt)}S_t}$$

# Salt Modulation of trans-4-Methyl-Cyclohexane Carboxylate Binding



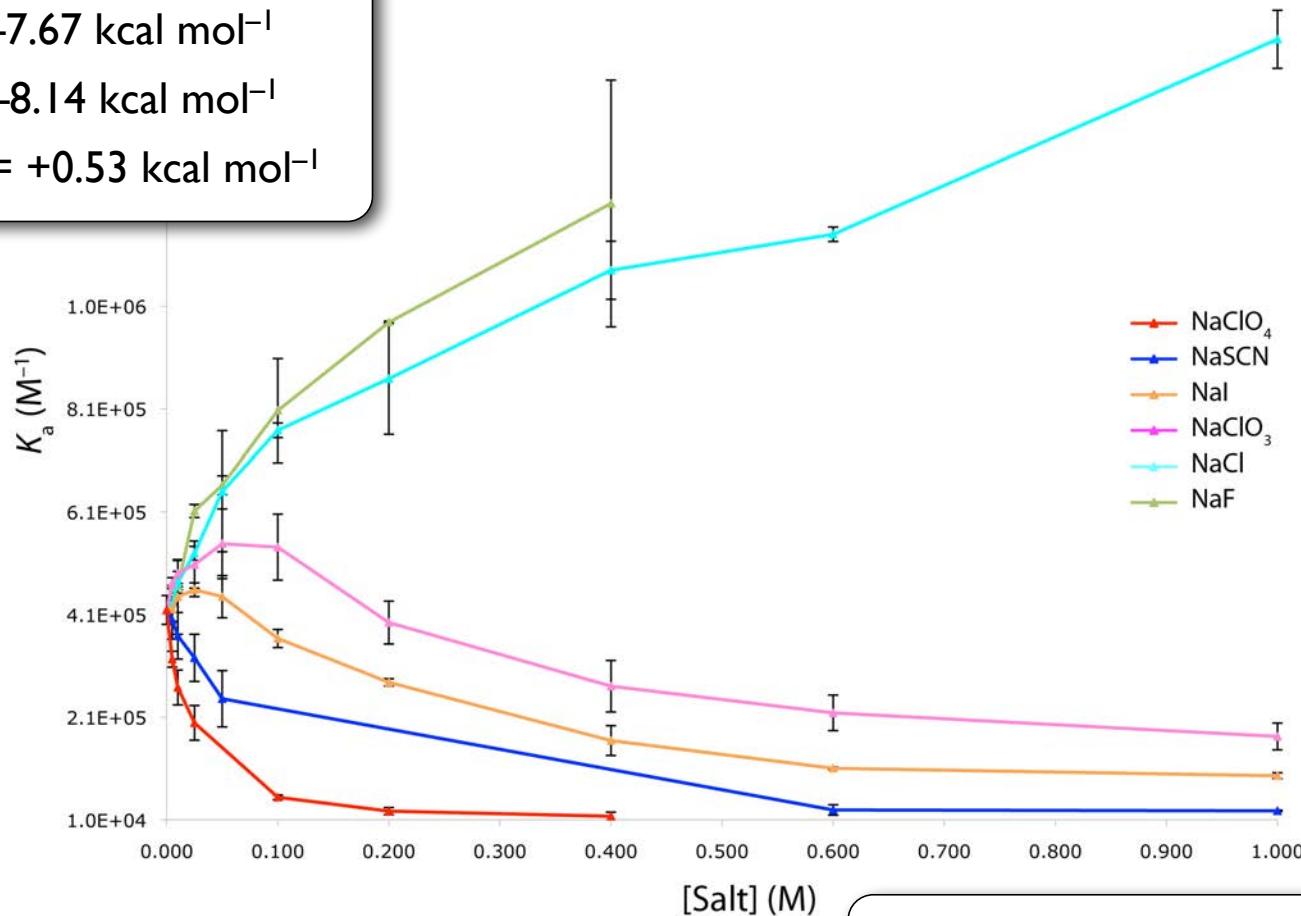
'Salt-free' data

$$K_a = 4.19 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -7.67 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$

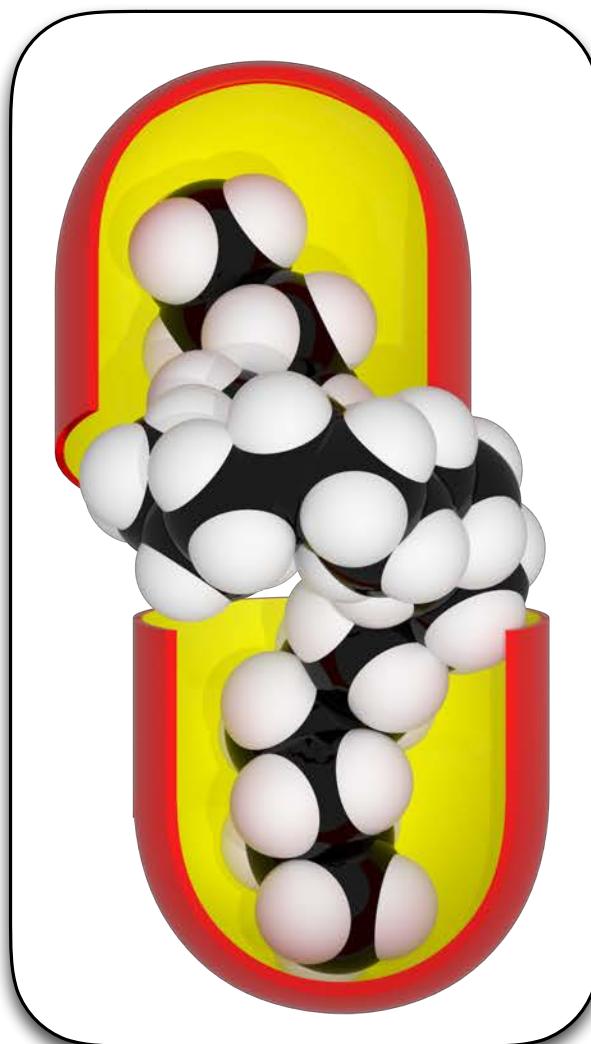
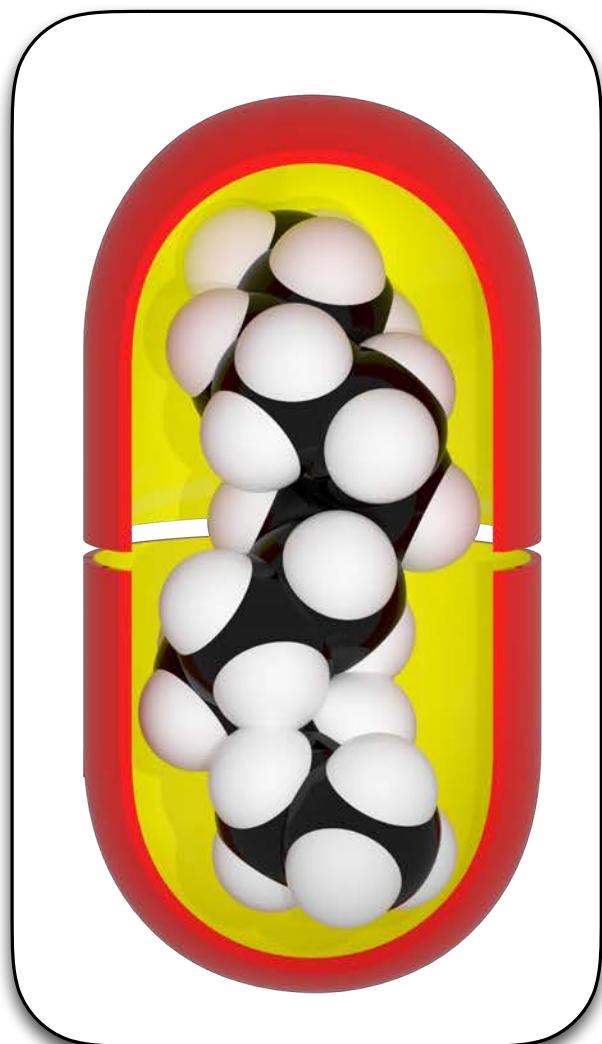
$$\Delta H^\circ = -8.14 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$

$$-T\Delta S^\circ = +0.53 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$



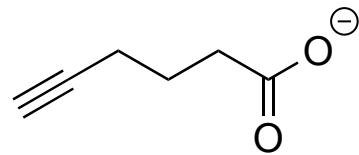
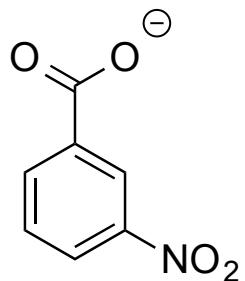
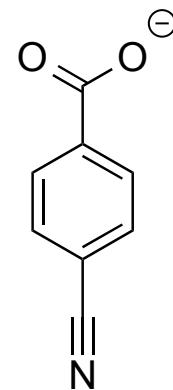
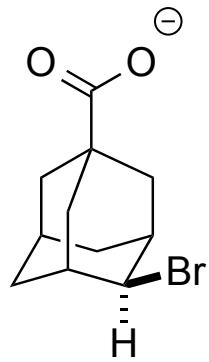
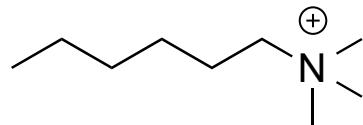
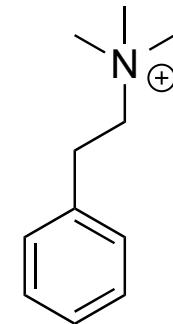
- % errors in  $\Delta H^\circ$  mostly 5-20%. % errors in  $\Delta H^\circ$  for NaI, NaClO<sub>3</sub>, NaCl and NaF < 10%.
- Errors in first derivative data are mostly < 30%. Poorer data when  $\Delta H^\circ$  is small.

# *n*-Alkane Packing

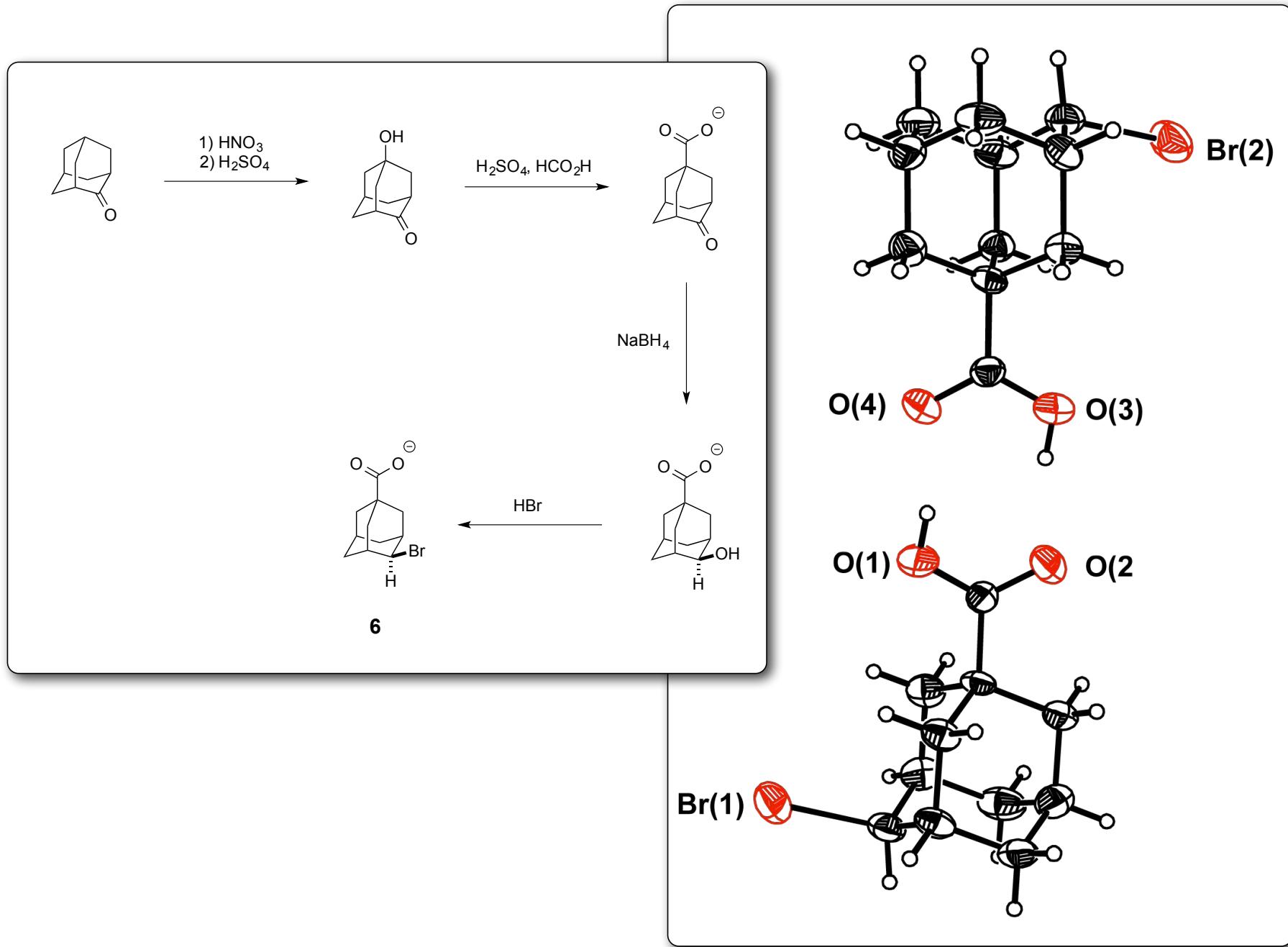


Gibb, C. L. D., Gibb, B. C., *Chem. Commun.*, 2007, 1635-1637.

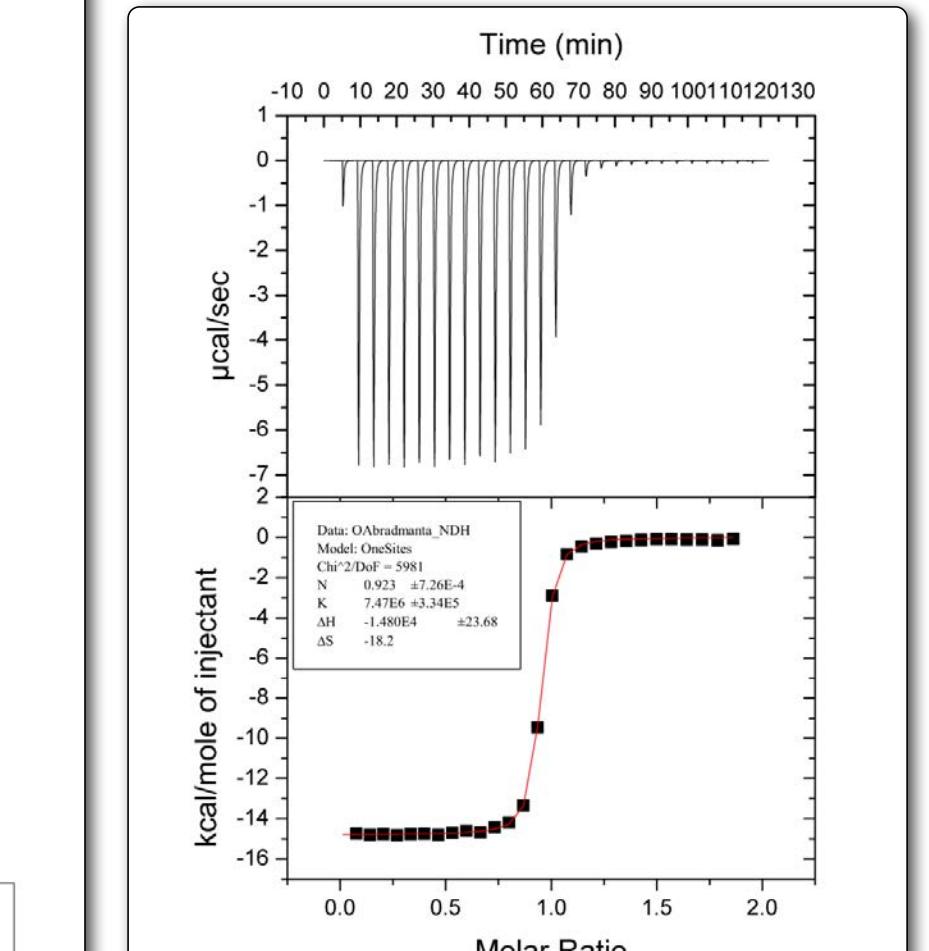
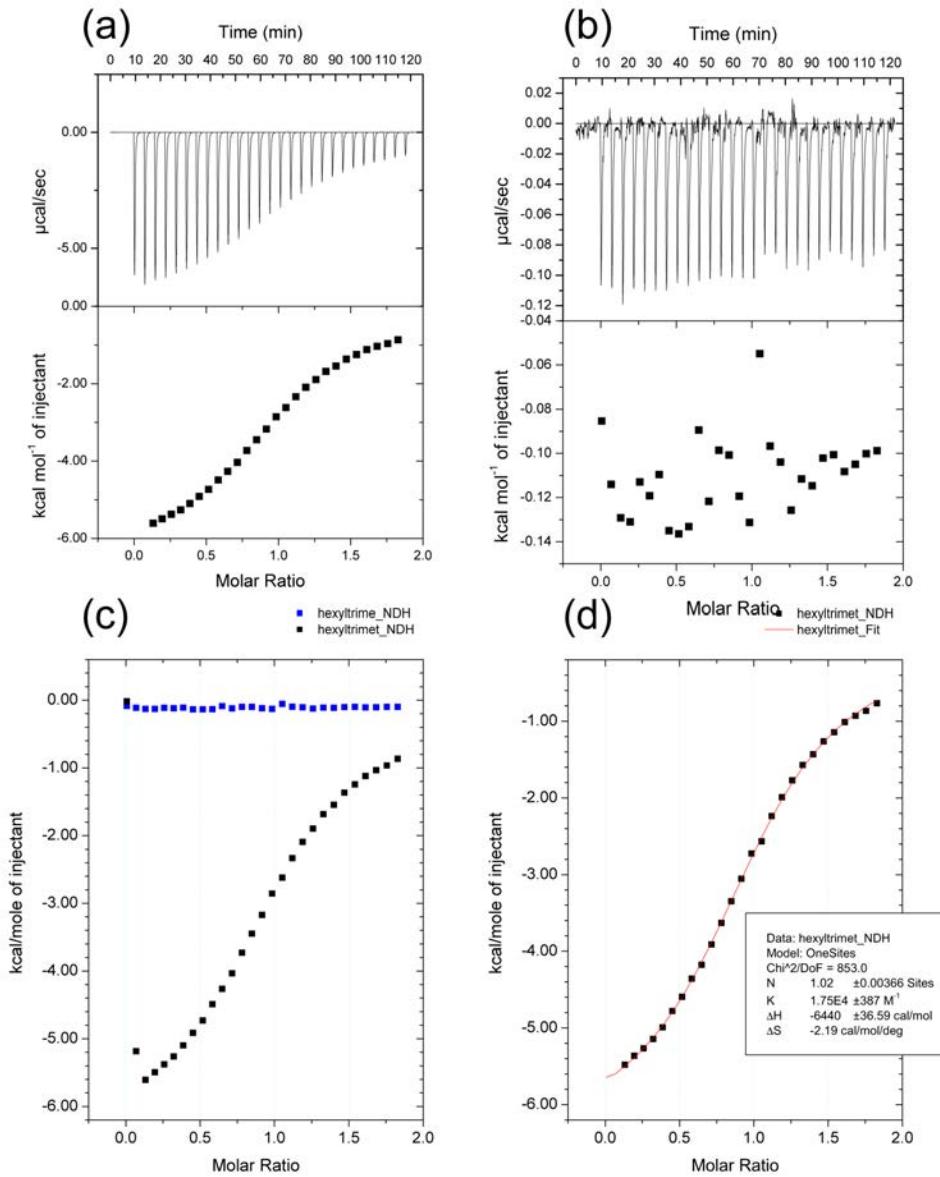
Jordan J. H., Gibb B. C. *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, 44(2), 547-85.

**3****4****5****6****7****8**

# Z-4-Bromo-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid

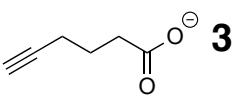
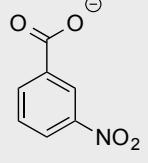
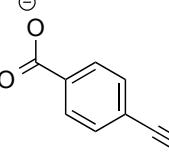
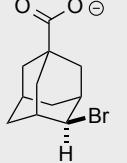
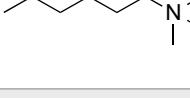
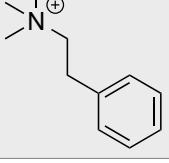


# ITC data for SAMPL5

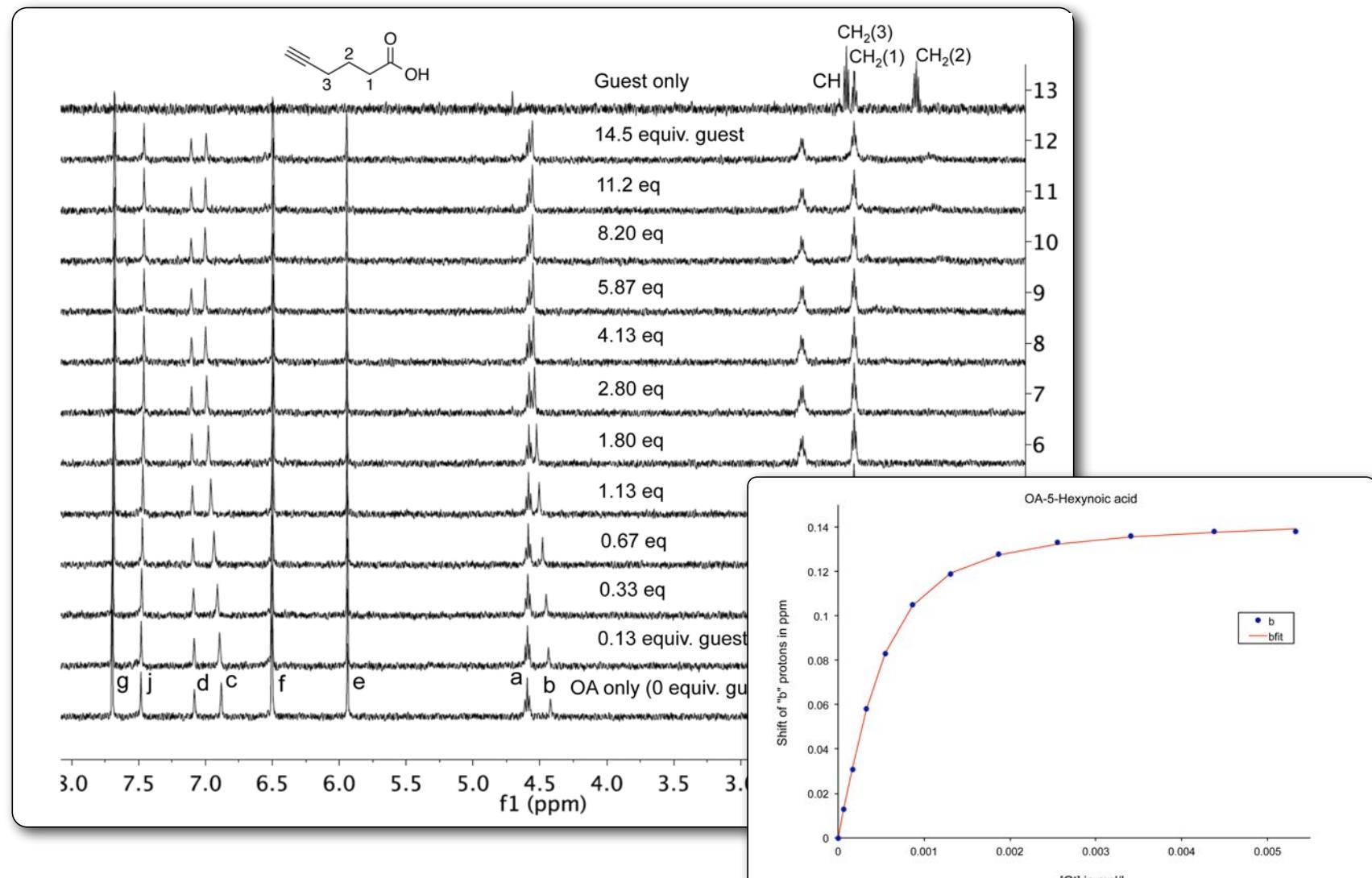


$$[G] = \frac{-(1 - K_a G_t + K_a H_t) \pm \sqrt{(1 - K_a G_t + K_a H_t)^2 + 4K_a G_t}}{2K_a}$$

$$Q = [HG]V_o\Delta H^\circ = (G_t - [G])V_o\Delta H^\circ$$

Guest	OA				TEMOA			
	$K_a$ (M <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta G^\circ$ (cal/mol)	$\Delta H^\circ$ (cal/mol)	$-\Delta S^\circ$ (cal/mol)	$K_a$ (M <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta G^\circ$ (cal/mol)	$\Delta H^\circ$ (cal/mol)	$-\Delta S^\circ$ (cal/mol)
 <b>3</b>	9040 (40)	-5398 (3)	-7713 (48)	2315 (45)	10150 (50)	-5476 (10)	-9961 (6)	4485 (15)
 <b>4</b>	8140 (60)	-5335 (5)	-5669 (7)	334 (12)	2050 (70)	-4521 (19)	-9051 (130)	4530 (150)
 <b>5</b>	2890 (20)	-4731 (14)	-4445 (81)	-286 (79)	7085 (155)	-5255 (14)	-7559 (103)	2304 (117)
 <b>6</b>	$7.43 \times 10^6$ $(4 \times 10^4)$	-9369 (7)	-14783 (23)	5414 (20)	NB	NB	NB	NB
 <b>7</b>	1960 (20)	-4492 (10)	-5913 (95)	1421 (102)	16000 (1500)	-5732 (55)	-6619 (180)	887 (234)
 <b>8</b>	535 (7)	-3724 (9)	-9962 (108)	6238 (99)	NB	NB	NB	NB

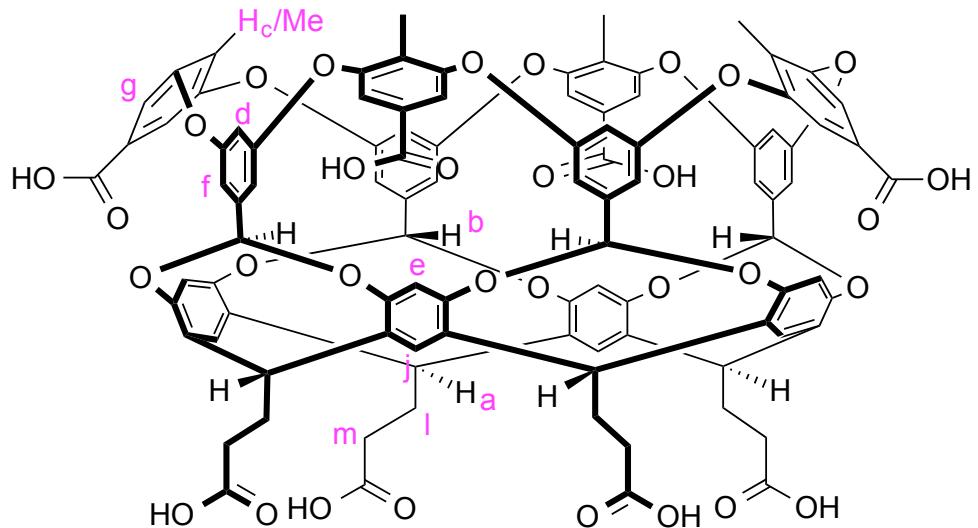
# NMR data for SAMPL5



$$[G] = \frac{-(1 - K_a G_t + K_a H_t) \pm \sqrt{(1 - K_a G_t + K_a H_t)^2 + 4 K_a G_t}}{2 K_a}$$

$$\Delta\delta_{obs} = \frac{\Delta\delta_{max} K_a [G]}{1 + K_a [G]}$$

# NMR data for SAMPL5 guests



	OA	TEMOA
Guest	$K_a$ (M <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_a$ (M <sup>-1</sup> )
<chem>C#CCCCC(=O)[O-]</chem> <b>3</b>	5002	6941
<chem>[O-]c1ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc1</chem> <b>4</b>	3935 ( $H_f$ )	1817 ( $CH_3$ )
<chem>[O-]C(=O)c1ccc(C#N)cc1</chem> <b>5</b>	1307	4956
<chem>C1(C)CC[C@H]1Br</chem> <b>6</b>	-	56 ( $H_e$ ) at 5°C
<chem>CCCC[N+]((C)C)C</chem> <b>7</b>	5164	$2.31 \times 10^4$
<chem>CN+(C)Cc1ccccc1</chem> <b>8</b>	1997 ( $H_c$ )	729

# The Group



Tulane  
University



CHE-MSN, CBET, EPSCOR,  
CHE-MSN, CHE-CTMC, and CHE-CSDM-B



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