Bile Acids – Natural Building Blocks for Porous Coordination Self-Assemblies

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Self-assembly, metal coordination and chiral cavities are essential features of natural organization. In the past three decades, various supramolecular assemblies were synthesized *via* **coordination-driven self-assembly** using di- or tritopic pyridyl ligands and square planar palladium(II).¹ However, majority of these assemblies are made of achiral ligands and do not contain **chiral cavity**. Therefore, to mimic the natural chiral enzyme-like cavities, our group has introduced the "next-generation" metallo-supramolecular assemblies, *e.g.*, Pd_3L_6 (Fig. 1) using chiral **bile acid**-based (ursodeoxycholic acid, UDCA) ditopic ligands.²



Figure 1. Bile acid-based metallo-macrocycles and coordination cages. Further study showed that similar Pd_3L_6 can form hexagonal microparticles *via* Hierarchical **Self-Organization**.³ To investigate the effect of ligand's **bend angle** on coordination self-assembly, chenodeoxycholic acid-based (CDCA, an epimer of UDCA) ditopic ligand was used which results in a mixture of Pd_nL_{2n} species ranging from Pd_2L_4 to a large Pd_6L_{12} .⁴ Finally, UDCA-based tritopic ligand was also synthesized and its self-assembly resulted in Pd_6L_8 (Fig. 1) and **the first-ever** $Pd_{12}L_{16}$ supramolecular cage.⁵

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