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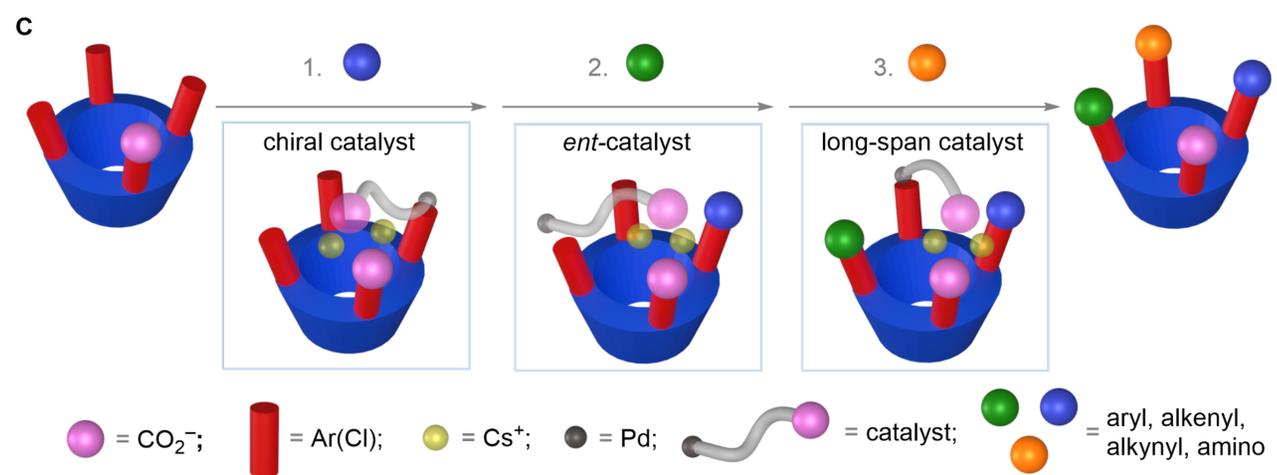
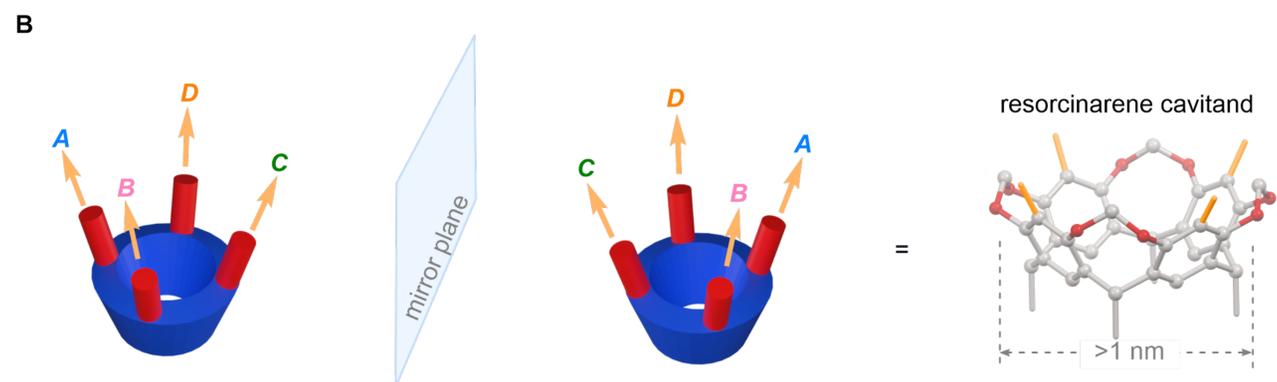
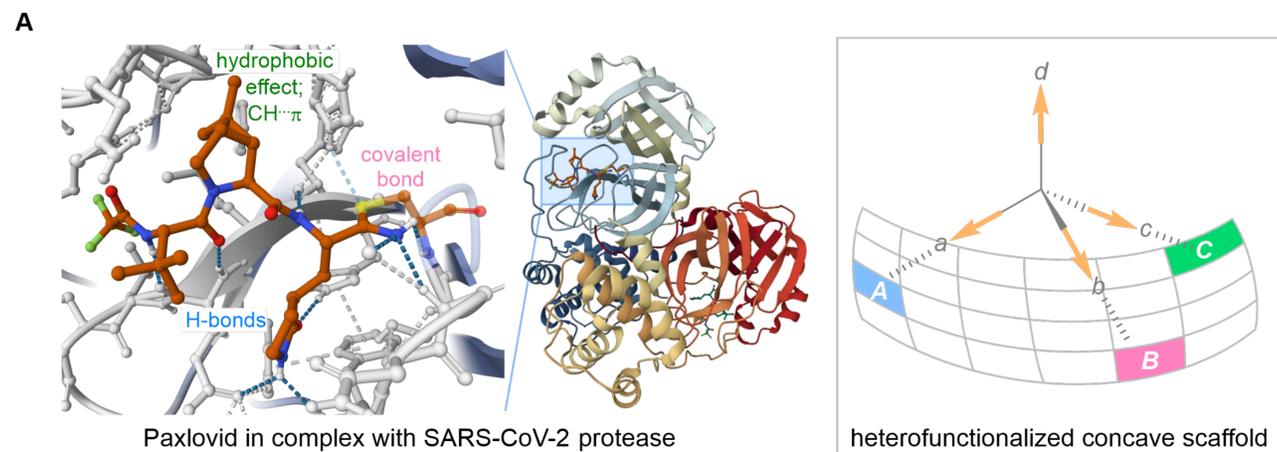
National University of Singapore

Inherently chiral cavitands through ionic catalyst-controlled cross-coupling

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Introduction

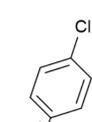
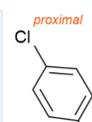


Catalyst development

Est. distance (Å) and vertical angle^a from carboxyl of Z to

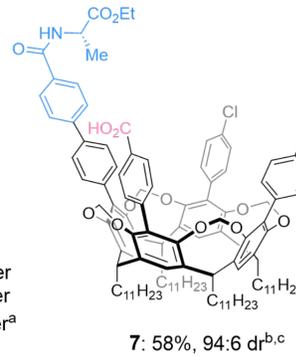
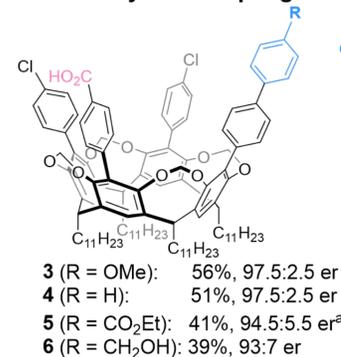
Cavitand 1
Z = CO_2H

Cavitand 2
Z = $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

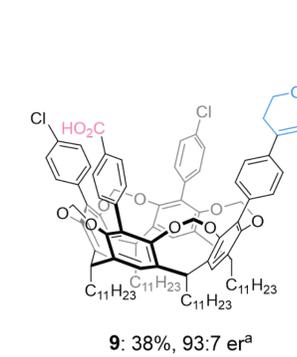
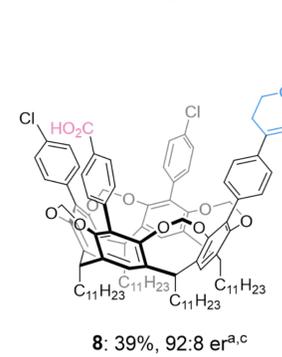


Substrate scope

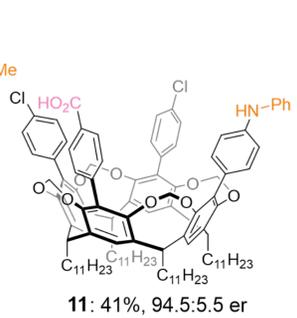
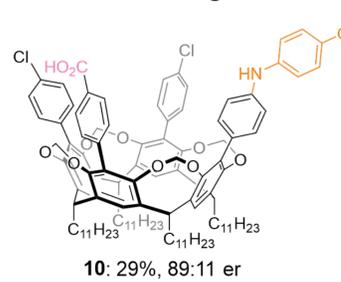
Suzuki-Miyaura coupling



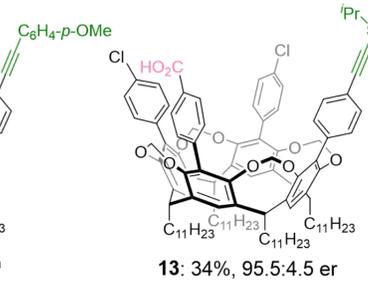
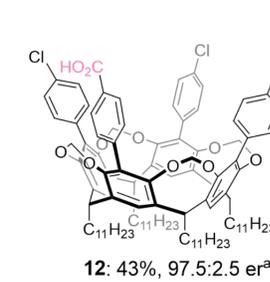
Alkenyl coupling partners



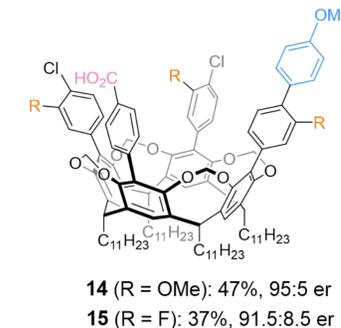
Buchwald-Hartwig amination



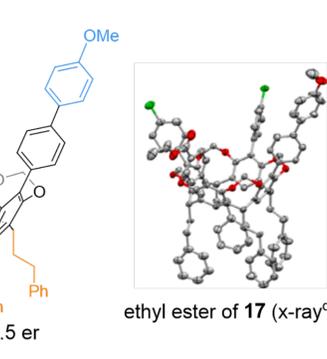
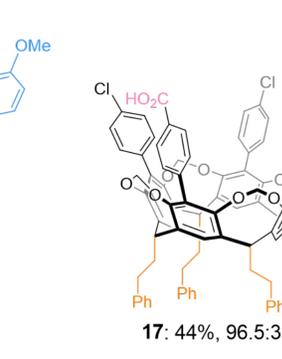
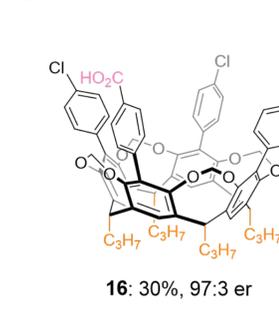
Sonogashira coupling



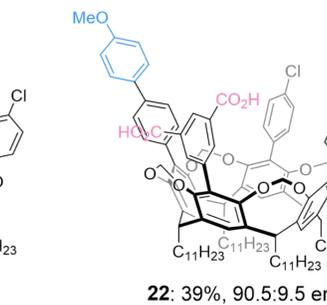
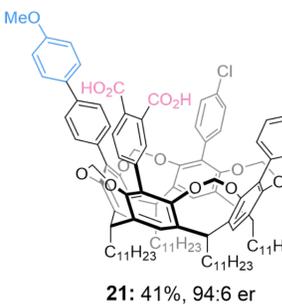
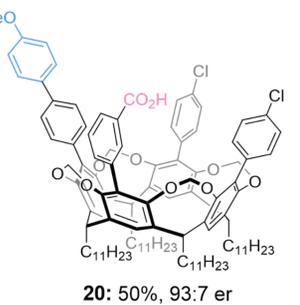
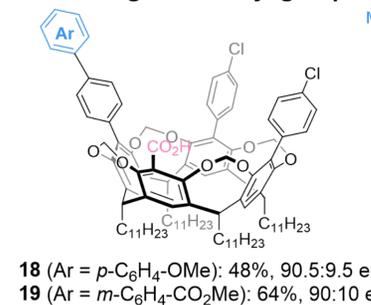
Substituted chloroarenes



Lower rim substituents

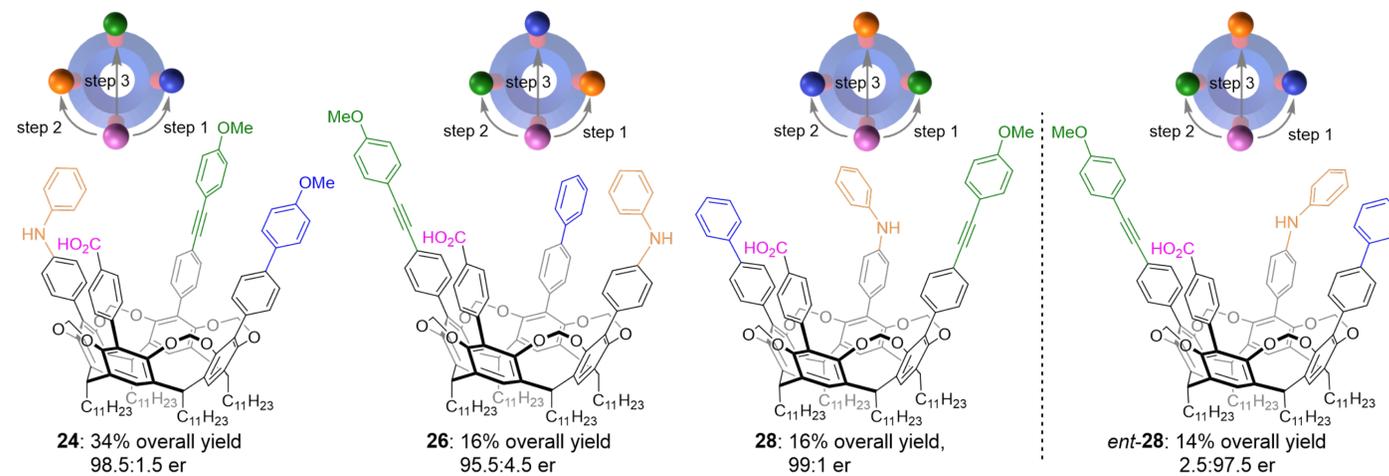
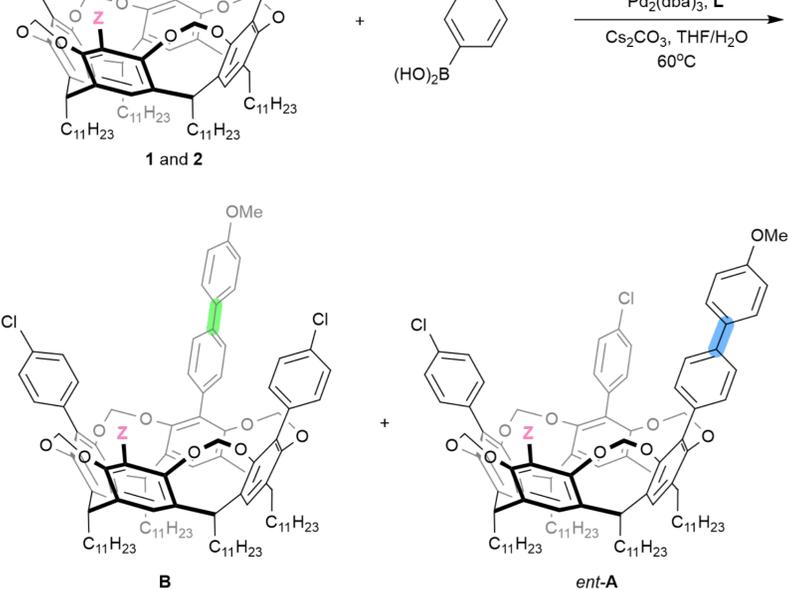


Positioning of carboxyl groups^e



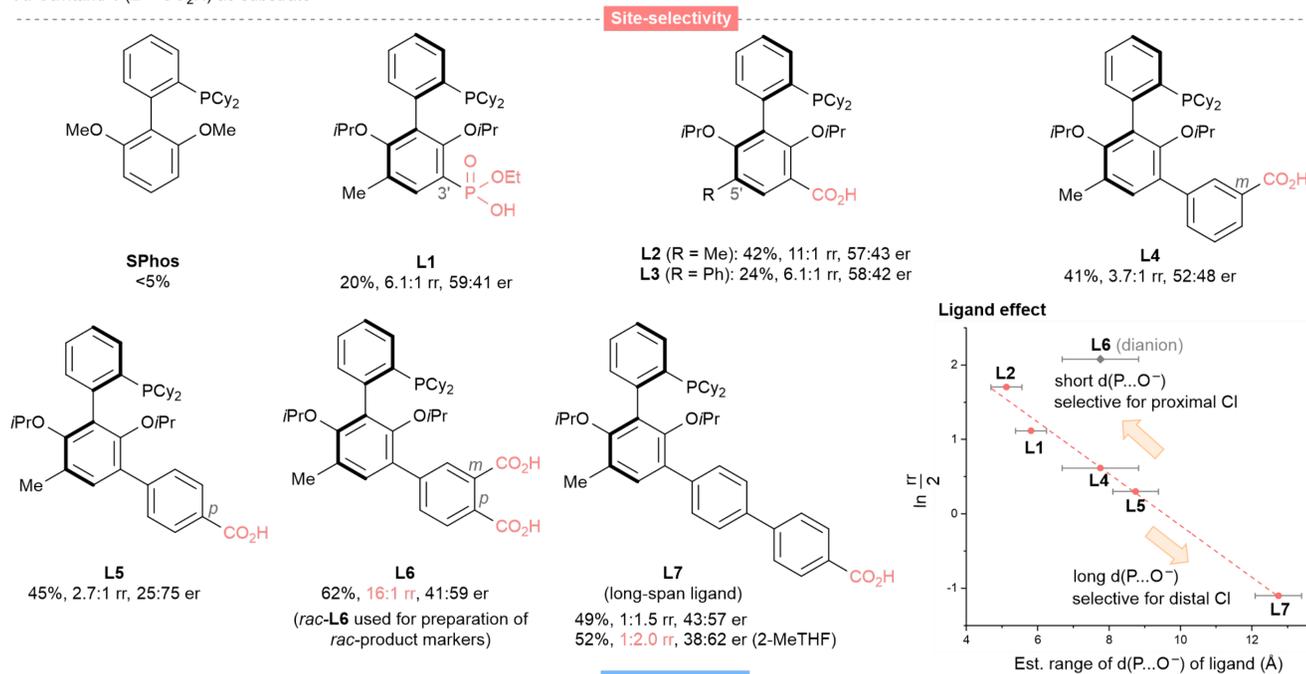
Access ABCD-type cavitands

proximal Cl	9.0 (27°)	9.7 (0°)
distal Cl	12.1 (19°)	13.6 (0°)
plane defined by 3 Cl	3.6	0

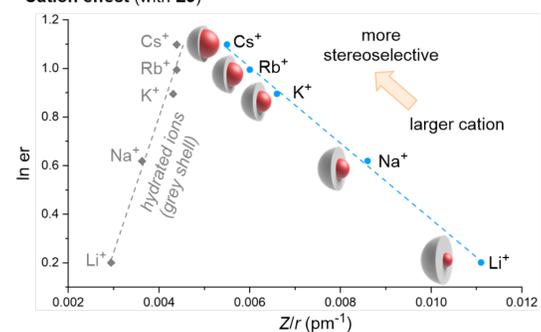


Molecular encapsulation and chiral recognition

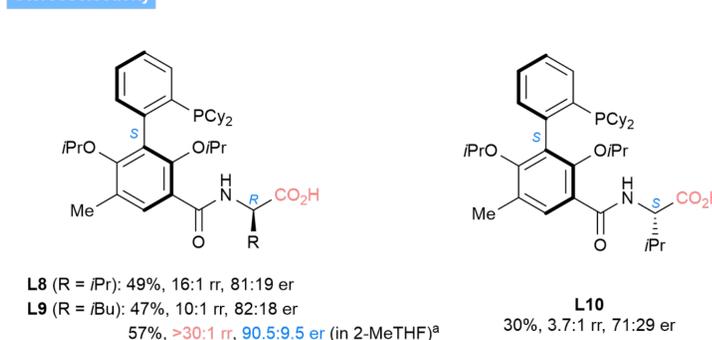
A. Cavitant **1** ($\text{Z} = \text{CO}_2\text{H}$) as substrate



Cation effect (with **L5**)



Stereoselectivity



B. Cavitant **2** ($\text{Z} = p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$)

