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Water-mediated deracemization of a bisporphyrin helicate assisted by diastereoselective encapsulation of chiral guests

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Deracemization is a powerful method by which a racemic mixture can be transformed into an excess of one enantiomer with the aid of chiral auxiliaries, but has been applied only to small chiral molecular systems. Here we report a deracemization of a racemic double-stranded spiroborate helicate containing a bisporphyrin unit upon encapsulation of chiral aromatic guests between the bisporphyrin. The chiral guest-included helicate is kinetically stable, existing as a mixture of right- and left-handed double helices, which eventually undergo an inversion of the helicity triggered by water resulting from the water-mediated reversible diastereoselective B-O bond cleavage/reformation of the spiroborate groups, thus producing an optically-active helicate with a high enantioselectivity. Quantum chemical calculations suggest that the stereospecific CH- π interactions between the porphyrin hydrogen atoms of the helicate and an aromatic pendant group of the chiral guest play a key role in the enhancement of the helical handedness of the helicate.

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The double-helix is one of the topologically unique structures, which is instantly reminiscent of the DNA double-helix. Hence, the design and synthesis of artificial double helices has become an attractive challenge with implications for sophisticated biological structures and functions^{1–6}. Among the double helices prepared so far, helicases, a class of metal-directed self-assembled helical complexes, are the most popular structural motifs since the seminal work by Lehn and co-workers^{7–11}. The control of its handedness is of key importance for developing one-handed helicases with a specific functionality that involves separation¹² and sensing enantiomers^{12–14} and asymmetric catalysis¹⁵ as well as antimicrobial materials¹⁶. However, double-stranded helicases composed of achiral molecular strands assembled with labile metal ions, such as Cu(I) ions, mostly exist in an equal mixture of interconvertible right- (*P*) and left-handed (*M*) helices and their resolution into the enantiomers remains difficult except for one example¹⁷. A preferred-handed helicity can be biased in such kinetically labile double-stranded helicases using a chiral template¹⁸ or chiral auxiliaries^{19–21}, but the helicases likely lose their optical activities after removal of the chiral template or chiral auxiliaries due to irreversible racemization in solution. This asymmetric transformation of a racemic mixture into a nonracemic one by the presence of chiral species, a typical class of deracemizations^{22,23}, is known as the Pfeiffer effect²⁴, and was first observed in kinetically labile racemic coordination complexes an almost century ago^{25,26}. Thereafter, this (asymmetric transformation strategy) concept has been applied to a variety of configurationally labile enantiomers^{22,27–29} including helicases^{19–21} and dynamically racemic helical polymers³⁰. In contrast to kinetically labile helicases, double- and triple-stranded helicases with a hexa-coordinated, octahedral geometry composed of a substitution-inert metal are kinetically stable and can be readily separated into the enantiomeric helices by traditional resolution in the maximum yield of 50%^{10,17,31,32}. Therefore, it is significantly required to develop a versatile method, which enables to quantitatively deracemize a racemic mixture of kinetically labile helicases into kinetically stable helicases with an excess of one enantiomer upon noncovalent interactions with chiral guests. This deracemization technique is an ideal and promising approach to produce an excess of one enantiomer or a nonracemic product in 100% theoretical yield from a racemic mixture^{23,33–35}, but has been limited to small chiral molecular systems^{33–35} except for one example observed in supramolecular helical polymers³⁶, which are stereochemically stable but can deracemize via a bond cleavage/reformation process that proceeds in a diastereoselective or enantioselective fashion assisted by chiral catalysts in dynamic kinetic resolutions³⁷ and chiral hosts or upon crystallization with chiral external forces^{35,38}, thus producing nonracemic products or enantiomers.

In an earlier study, we reported a series of racemic double-stranded helicases consisting of two spiroborate groups bridged by two achiral tetraphenol strands bearing a variety of linkers in the middle³⁹. The racemic helicases can be resolved into optically-pure enantiomers by conventional diastereomeric salt formation followed by ion exchange with an achiral ammonium salt^{39–41}. The optically-active spiroborate helicases are stable and tolerant toward racemization in aprotic polar solvents, but racemize in the presence of a catalytic amount of acid as a proton source, indicating that the spiroborate helicases possess both dynamic (labile) and static (inert) features toward racemization (Fig. 1b).

Here, we show a water-mediated deracemization of a racemic spiroborate helicate containing a bisporphyrin^{41–46} unit (**1**)⁴⁷ (Fig. 1a) upon diastereoselective encapsulation of an electron-deficient chiral aromatic guest between the porphyrin rings of the racemic helicate (Fig. 1c) assisted by stereospecific CH– π interactions. The interconversion between the (*P*)- and (*M*)-helicates

takes place through a water-mediated dynamic B–O bond^{48,49} cleavage/reformation reaction that occurred at the spiroborate moieties in a highly helix-sense selective way, thus producing an optically-active *static* helicate from a racemic mixture after the removal of water.

Results

Synthesis of the helicate and guests. The racemic and enantiopure (*P*)- or (*M*)-bisporphyrin helicases (*rac*-**1**_{Na2} and (*P*)- or (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}, respectively; TBA = tetra-*n*-butylammonium, Fig. 1a) were prepared according to a previously reported method⁴⁷. The helicate **1** forms a stable inclusion complex with an electron-deficient planar guest, such as **G1** (**1**_{Na2}⊃**G1**) (Fig. 1a), sandwiched between the porphyrins with a high association constant (K_a = ca. $2.2 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$ in CH₃CN). Thus, a series of naphthalenemonoimide (NMI)-based enantiopure and/or racemic guests **G2–G8** (Fig. 1a) were synthesized by the reaction of **G1** with various kinds of chiral primary amines (see Supplementary Methods).

Water-mediated racemization of the helicate. The water-mediated racemization kinetics of (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2} was first investigated by circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy in aprotic polar solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Supplementary Fig. 1). As anticipated, the intense positive-bisignate CD signal of (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}³⁶ remained unchanged after heating at 70 °C for 24 h in anhydrous DMSO, whereas its CD intensity gradually decreased with time at high temperatures (70–110 °C) as a result of the racemization in the presence of water (ca. 500 equivalents to (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}) (Supplementary Fig. 1a,b). The pseudo-first-order rate constants (k_{rac} , s^{−1}) and half-life time periods ($t_{1/2}$, h) for the racemization of (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2} estimated by the CD intensity changes at different temperatures provided the thermodynamic parameters based on the Arrhenius and Eyring plots of the kinetic data (Supplementary Fig. 1c–e), which are summarized in Supplementary Table 1. Interestingly, the inclusion complex formation of (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2} with **G1** resulted in an increase in the racemization rates of (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃**G1** as compared to those of the free (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2} under the same conditions (Supplementary Fig. 2), probably due to the B–O bond strain at the spiroborate moieties of the helicate⁴⁷ that increases upon complexation with **G1**. Such steric strain within the spiroborate helicate could be relaxed during the water-catalyzed B–O bond cleavage reactions at the spiroborate groups, leading to a significant increase in the activation entropy ($\Delta S^\ddagger$) for the racemization from -42 ± 11 ((*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}) to $4 \pm 20 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ ((*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃**G1**) (Supplementary Table 1). Intermolecular hydrogen bond formation between the included **G1** and water, which may accelerate the water-catalyzed racemization of the (*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃**G1** inclusion complex, could also be taken into consideration. We note that inversion of the helicity of the helicate **1** requires simultaneous cleavages of one of the four B–O bonds at each spiroborate group by the formation of an achiral *meso* intermediate, followed by reforming of the spiroborated (*P*)- or (*M*)-helicate (Supplementary Fig. 1f).

Helix-sense-selective deracemization of racemic helicate. The deracemization of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} was then performed in the presence of various chiral guests (3 equivalents) ((*R*)- or (*S*)-**G2–G8**, Fig. 1a) in various solvents containing a small amount of water at 80 °C for an appropriate length of time until reaching an equilibrium state. We chose this temperature (80 °C) based on the relationship between the diastereomeric excess (d.e.) of the optically-active **1**_{Na2} (*derac*-**1**_{Na2}) complexed with (*S*)-**G2** in DMSO-*d*₆ and the time required to reach an equilibrium state at various temperatures (Supplementary Fig. 3), although higher d.e. values will be

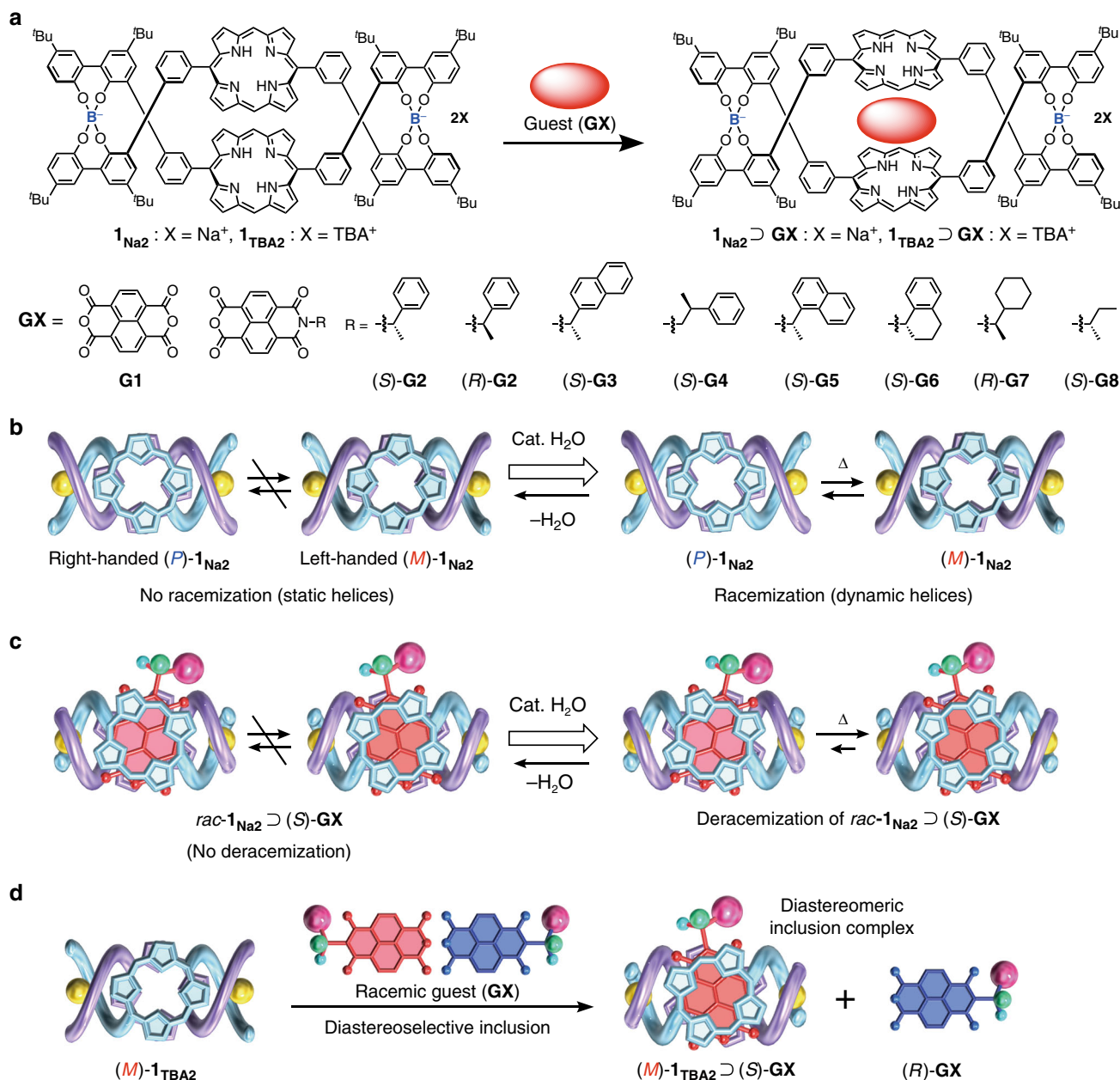


Fig. 1 Deracemization and diastereoselective inclusion complexation of double-stranded spiroborate helicites. **a** Chemical structures of double-stranded bisporphyrin helicites $1_{\text{X}2}$ ($X = \text{Na}^+$ or TBA^+) and their inclusion complexation with achiral (**G1**) or chiral (**G2–G8**) electron-deficient aromatic guests. **b, c** Schematic representations of water-catalyzed racemization of $\text{rac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ (**b**), deracemization of $\text{rac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ upon the inclusion complex formation with an enantiopure guest (**c**), and diastereoselective inclusion complexation of racemic guest with left-handed (*M*)- $1_{\text{TBA}2}$ (**d**)

obtained by a prolonged heating at lower temperatures. The d.e. values of $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ complexed with chiral guests ((*P*)- and (*M*)- $1_{\text{Na}2} \supset \text{chiral guest}$) were determined based on their ^1H nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra except for those with **G6** and **G7** (Table 1, runs 1–8 and Fig. 2a and Supplementary Fig. 4). The chiral guests included in the $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ were then replaced by the achiral **G1** to produce the corresponding enantiomeric $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2} \supset \text{G1}$ complexes (for detailed experimental procedures, see Methods) and their enantiomeric excess (e.e.) values that correspond to their helical sense excesses of the $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ and its helical handedness (*P* or *M*) were determined by their CD spectra (Fig. 2b) based on the molar ellipticity at 419 nm ($\Delta\epsilon_{419}$) and its sign of the one-handed helical (*M*)- $1_{\text{TBA}2} \supset \text{G1}$ complex (e.e. >99%)⁴⁷ as the base value, respectively (Table 1, runs 1–8). The complete replacement of the guests with **G1** was confirmed by

model experiments (Supplementary Fig. 5). The CD spectra of the $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2} \supset \text{G1}$ complexes assisted by (*R*)- and (*S*)-**G2** displayed perfect mirror images with almost similar e.e. values of 44% and 47%, respectively, which are in good agreement with the corresponding d.e. values (44%) estimated by ^1H NMR (Table 1, runs 1 and 2).

The deracemization results of $\text{rac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ assisted by the chiral guests (**G2–G8**) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ at 80 °C revealed that the helix-sense (*P* or *M*) and its helix-sense excess (% e.e.) of the produced $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ were significantly affected by the structures of the chiral pendant groups of the NMI-based guests (Table 1, runs 1–8). The chiral guests bearing bulky aromatic pendants, such as the 1-phenylethyl ((*S*)- and (*R*)-**G2**) and 1-(2-naphthyl)ethyl ((*S*)-**G3**) groups, afforded an optically-active $\text{derac-}1_{\text{Na}2}$ with an appreciable level of helix-sense selectivity at 80 °C (47% and 55%

Table 1 Deracemization of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} with chiral guests in various solvents at 80 °C

Run	Guest	Solvent ^a	e.e. ^b [d.e.] ^c (%)	Run	Guest	Solvent ^a	e.e. ^b [d.e.] ^c (%)
1	(<i>S</i>)- G2	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	47 [44] (<i>M</i> -rich)	14	(<i>S</i>)- G4	THF- <i>d</i> ₈	29 [32] (<i>M</i> -rich)
2	(<i>R</i>)- G2	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	44 [44] (<i>P</i> -rich)	15	(<i>S</i>)- G2	acetone- <i>d</i> ₆	32 [34] (<i>M</i> -rich)
3	(<i>S</i>)- G3	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	55 [53] (<i>M</i> -rich)	16	(<i>S</i>)- G3	acetone- <i>d</i> ₆	31 [32] (<i>M</i> -rich)
4	(<i>S</i>)- G4	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	10 [10] (<i>M</i> -rich)	17	(<i>S</i>)- G2	IBN	44 (<i>M</i> -rich)
5	(<i>S</i>)- G5	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	28 [27] (<i>M</i> -rich)	18	(<i>S</i>)- G3	IBN	43 (<i>M</i> -rich)
6	(<i>S</i>)- G6	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	6 [n.d.] ^d (<i>P</i> -rich)	19	(<i>S</i>)- G2	DMAc	33 (<i>M</i> -rich)
7	(<i>R</i>)- G7	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	28 [n.d.] ^d (<i>M</i> -rich)	20	(<i>S</i>)- G3	DMAc	38 (<i>M</i> -rich)
8	(<i>S</i>)- G8	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	2 [4] (<i>P</i> -rich)	21	(<i>S</i>)- G2	DMF	47 (<i>M</i> -rich)
9	(<i>S</i>)- G2	CD ₃ CN	16 [14] (<i>M</i> -rich)	22	(<i>S</i>)- G3	DMF	50 (<i>M</i> -rich)
10	(<i>S</i>)- G3	CD ₃ CN	12 [12] (<i>M</i> -rich)	23	(<i>S</i>)- G2	DEF	59 (<i>M</i> -rich)
11	(<i>S</i>)- G4	CD ₃ CN	9 [12] (<i>P</i> -rich)	24	(<i>S</i>)- G3	DEF	64 (<i>M</i> -rich)
12	(<i>S</i>)- G2	THF- <i>d</i> ₈	59 [58] (<i>M</i> -rich)	25	(<i>S</i>)- G2	DIPF	69 (<i>M</i> -rich)
13	(<i>S</i>)- G3	THF- <i>d</i> ₈	65 [62] (<i>M</i> -rich)	26	(<i>S</i>)- G3	DIPF	72 (<i>M</i> -rich)

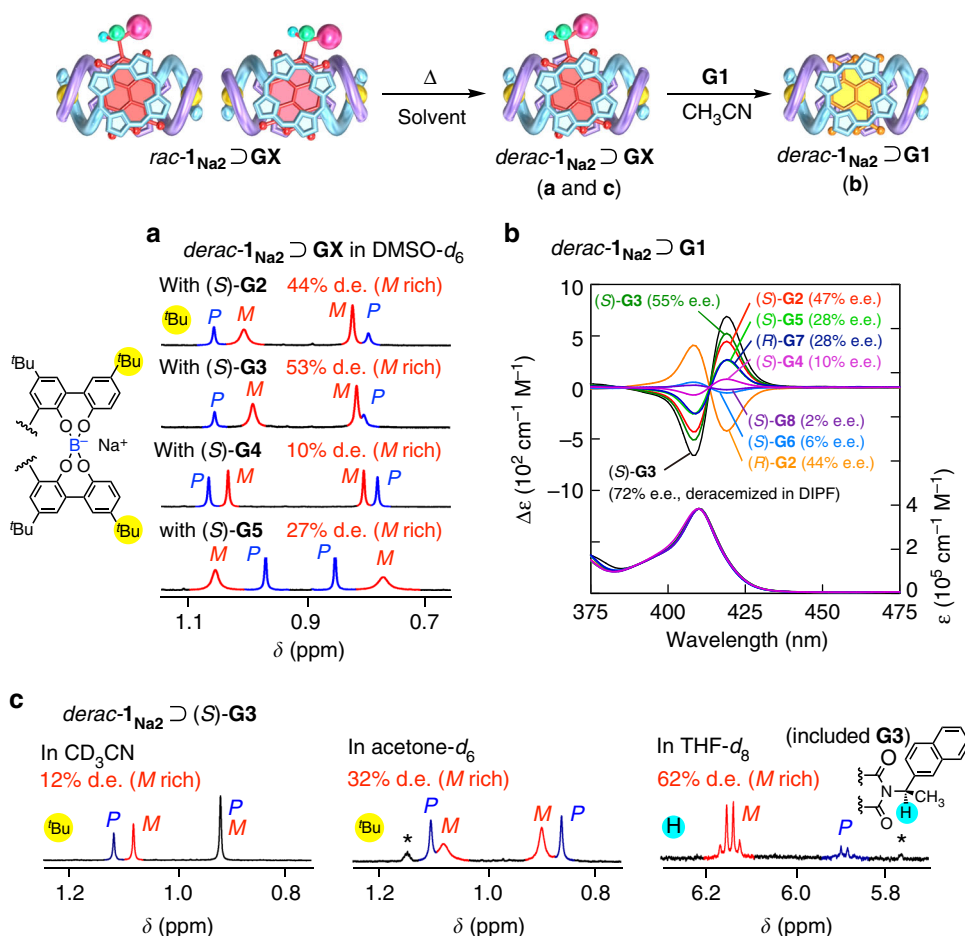
^bEstimated by CD after replacement of the included chiral guests with achiral **G1**^cEstimated by ¹H NMR^aDimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), acetonitrile-*d*₃ (CD₃CN), tetrahydrofuran (THF), isobutyronitrile (IBN), *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMAc), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), *N,N*-diethylformamide (DEF), and *N,N*-diisopropylformamide (DIPF). These solvents contain a small amount of H₂O (5–150 equivalents)^dCould not be estimated by ¹H NMR due to its complicated spectral pattern

Fig. 2 Deracemization of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with various enantiopure guests in various solvents. **a** Partial ¹H NMR spectra of mixtures of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} (0.50 mM) with (*S*)-**G2**, (*S*)-**G3**, (*S*)-**G4**, and (*S*)-**G5** ([guest]/[**1**_{Na2}] = 3) in DMSO-*d*₆ measured at ambient temperature after heating at 80 °C for 24–48 h. [H₂O]/[**1**_{Na2}] = ca. 5–150. For the assignment of (*P*)- and (*M*)-helicity, see the text. **b** CD and absorption spectra of *derac*-**1**_{Na2} (0.20 mM) in the presence of 3 equivalents of achiral **G1** measured in CH₃CN/DMSO-*d*₆ (ca. 29/1, v/v) or CH₃CN/DIPF (ca. 29/1, v/v) at 25 °C after deracemization of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with **GX** ([guest]/[**1**_{Na2}] = 3) in DMSO-*d*₆ (for **G2**–**G8**) or DIPF (for (*S*)-**G3**) at 80 °C for 24–48 h. For detailed experimental procedures, see Methods (Procedure A). **c** Partial ¹H NMR spectra of **1**_{Na2} (0.50 mM) with (*S*)-**G3** ([*S*)-**G3**]/[**1**_{Na2}] = 3) in CD₃CN, acetone-*d*₆, and THF-*d*₈ measured at ambient temperature after heating at 80 °C for 26–266 h. [H₂O]/[(*M*)-**1**_{TBA2}] = ca. 5–20. Asterisk denotes the protons from unknown impurities

e.e., respectively), while those carrying aromatic, but flexible ((S)-G4) and aliphatic ((R)-G7 and (S)-G8) pendants produced the *derac*-1_{Na2} with low % e.e. (10%, 28%, and 2%, respectively). Surprisingly, the chiral aromatic guests (S)-G5 and (S)-G6 that are similar to G3 and G2 in their structures afforded a slightly enantio-enriched *derac*-1_{Na2} with 28% and 6% e.e., respectively. Among the chiral guests, (S)-G2–(S)-G5 produced the same (M)-rich *derac*-1_{Na2}, while (S)-G6, (R)-G7, and (S)-G8 afforded *derac*-1_{Na2} with the opposite handedness. These results suggest that the NMI-based guests with moderately steric chiral aromatic pendant groups capable of interacting with the *rac*-1_{Na2} in a diastereoselective fashion are required for achieving a highly helix-sense-selective deracemization of the *rac*-1_{Na2} (see the next section).

We next investigated the solvent effect on the deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} assisted by (S)-G2 and (S)-G3 using various solvents at 80 °C under identical conditions in DMSO-*d*₆ (Table 1). The helix-sense excesses of the produced *derac*-1_{Na2} were estimated in the same way by CD and ¹H NMR (Fig. 2b, c and Supplementary Figs. 6 and 7).

Both of the guests preferentially afforded the (M)-rich *derac*-1_{Na2} independent of the solvents (Table 1, runs 9, 10, 12, 13, 15–26), whereas the helix-sense-selectivities were highly dependent on the solvents, producing relatively high (M)-enriched *derac*-1_{Na2} in THF, DMF, DEF, and DIPF (e.e. >50%) with up to 72% e.e. in DIPF when (S)-G3 was used as the guest (Table 1, run 26). Interestingly, the e.e. values of the *derac*-1_{Na2} produced in similar solvents (DMF, DEF, and DIPF) increased with an increase in the *N,N*-disubstituted alkyl chain length (Table 1, runs 21–26). A similar increase in the e.e. value was also observed when IBN (43–44% e.e.) was used instead of CD₃CN (12–16% e.e.) as the solvent (Table 1, runs 9, 10, 17, and 18), indicating an important role of the solvent structures as well as its polarity.

The inclusion complex of *rac*-1_{Na2}⊃(S)-G3 could be completely separated into *rac*-1_{Na2} and (S)-G3 by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) using DMF as the eluent (Supplementary Fig. 8), which enables us to recover the optically-active 1_{Na2} for further applications, and at the same time, chiral guests for recycle. Encouraged by this straightforward separation, a scaled-up deracemization reaction of *rac*-1_{Na2} (7.9 mg, 3.6 μmol) with (S)-G3 (3 equivalents) was performed in DIPF at 80 °C for 24 h, producing an optically-active *derac*-1_{Na2}⊃(S)-G3 with 74% d.e. (Supplementary Fig. 9). Subsequent SEC isolation afforded *derac*-1_{Na2} and (S)-G3 in excellent yields of 91% and 93% with >70% and 99% e.e., respectively.

Diastereoselective encapsulation of racemic guests. We anticipated that the observed helix-sense-selective deracemization of the *rac*-1_{Na2} with chiral guests was mostly due to differential inclusion complexation of an enantiopure guest ((S)-G2 for example) toward *rac*-1_{Na2} with an appreciable level of diastereoselectivity. To confirm this and also to disclose an energetic driving force for the helix-sense-selectivity during the deracemization process, we investigated the chiral recognition ability^{13,46,50–55} of the one-handed helical (M)-1_{TBA2} toward racemic guests (G2–G4) in various solvents at different temperatures during the inclusion complexation in the bisporphyrin cavity of (M)-1_{TBA2} by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (Fig. 1d).

Upon mixing (M)-1_{TBA2} and (R)- or (S)-G2 in a 1:1 molar ratio in THF-*d*₈ at 25 °C, the 1:1 inclusion complex was quantitatively produced. The ¹H NMR signals of the (M)-1_{TBA2} were split into two sets of new signals as a result of desymmetrization of the pseudo-*D*₂-symmetric structure of 1_{TBA2} upon the inclusion complexation with the non-symmetric NMI-based guests (Fig. 3a). Thus, a mixture of (M)-1_{TBA2} with 3 equivalents of *rac*-G2 in THF-*d*₈ showed the signals

corresponding to the diastereomers (M)-1_{TBA2}⊃(R)-G2 and (M)-1_{TBA2}⊃(S)-G2 with 66% d.e. (S rich) (Fig. 3b), which is very consistent with the diastereoselectivity (73% d.e.) calculated by using the association constants of (M)-1_{TBA2} with (S)-G2 (ca. $2.4 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$) and (R)-G2 (ca. $3.7 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$) estimated by the fluorescence titration experiments (Supplementary Fig. 10). The diastereoselectivity of (M)-1_{TBA2} with *rac*-G2 was highly dependent on the solvents (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Fig. 12) being relevant to the deracemization results (Table 1), and the % d.e. value (S rich) at 25 °C drastically decreased in the following order: THF-*d*₈ (66) > DMF-*d*₇ (48) > acetone-*d*₆ (45) > DMSO-*d*₆ (39) > CD₃CN (8), accompanied by chirality inversion of the G2 preferentially included in (M)-1_{TBA2} in CD₃CN (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Table 2), which is also consistent with the diastereoselectivity (4% d.e.) calculated by the association constants of (M)-1_{TBA2} with (S)-G2 (ca. $5.9 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$) and (R)-G2 (ca. $6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$) (Supplementary Fig. 11). Such a solvent-induced switching of the diastereoselectivity during the inclusion complexation of the racemic guests with (M)-1_{TBA2} was also observed by changing the temperature (see below).

The diastereoselectivities of (M)-1_{TBA2} with *rac*-G2 in THF-*d*₈ and CD₃CN were significantly dependent on the temperature (Supplementary Table 2), and the d.e. value gradually increased with the decreasing temperature and reached 94 (S-rich) and 42% (R-rich) at –75 and –35 °C, respectively, while the chirality of the enriched enantiomer of G2 in the (M)-1_{TBA2} was inverted in CD₃CN at temperatures below 40 °C (Supplementary Fig. 13).

A similar temperature-dependent enhancement of the diastereoselectivity of (M)-1_{TBA2} in THF-*d*₈ and CD₃CN together with inversion of the diastereoselectivity in CD₃CN was also observed for *rac*-G3 (Supplementary Fig. 14). Of particular interest is that (M)-1_{TBA2} completely recognized the chirality of G3 enantiomers to form the inclusion complex only with (S)-G3 (>99% d.e.) in THF-*d*₈ at below –50 °C (Fig. 3c and Supplementary Table 2). In contrast, (M)-1_{TBA2} was almost temperature-independent with moderate (R)- and (S)-selectivities to *rac*-G4 carrying an aromatic, but a flexible 2-phenylpropyl pendant group in CD₃CN and THF-*d*₈, respectively (Supplementary Fig. 15 and Supplementary Table 2). Thus, the solvent and chiral guest-dependent changes in the diastereoselectivity of (M)-1_{TBA2} toward racemic chiral guests at high temperatures seem to be relevant to the deracemization results of *rac*-1_{Na2} upon complexation with the enantiopure guests (Table 1, runs 9–14 and Supplementary Table 2).

The observed differences in the diastereoselectivities of (M)-1_{TBA2} toward racemic guests G2–G4 indicated the important role of the position of the aromatic pendant groups in its diastereoselective inclusion complexation. We then constructed the inclusion model structures for a pair of the diastereomers, (M)-1 complexed with (R)- and (S)-G2 (Fig. 4a, b and Supplementary Figs. 17 and 18) as well as those with (R)- and (S)-G4 (Supplementary Fig. 19) based on the analogous crystal structure of the inclusion complex of *rac*-1_{Na2}⊃G1, in which the achiral symmetric G1 is sandwiched between the bisporphyrin in a parallel fashion via face-to-face stacking interactions³⁶, followed by the density functional theory (DFT) calculations (Supplementary Methods). The sandwich structures of (M)-1_{TBA2}⊃G2 and (M)-1_{TBA2}⊃G4 were supported by the ¹H two-dimensional (2D) NMR experiments (Supplementary Figs. 30–47). The locations of (R)- and (S)-G2 complexed with (M)-1 are best illustrated in Fig. 4a, b, in which the NMI cores are intercalated between the porphyrins with different orientations of the NMI cores. As a result, the pendant phenyl group of (S)-G2 is oriented almost perpendicular to the porphyrin rings (edge-to-face arrangement) so as to position above the *meso*-proton (*meso*-H (H^a_A)) and its neighboring β-proton (β-H: H^{b2}_A) of the porphyrin in Fig. 4a,

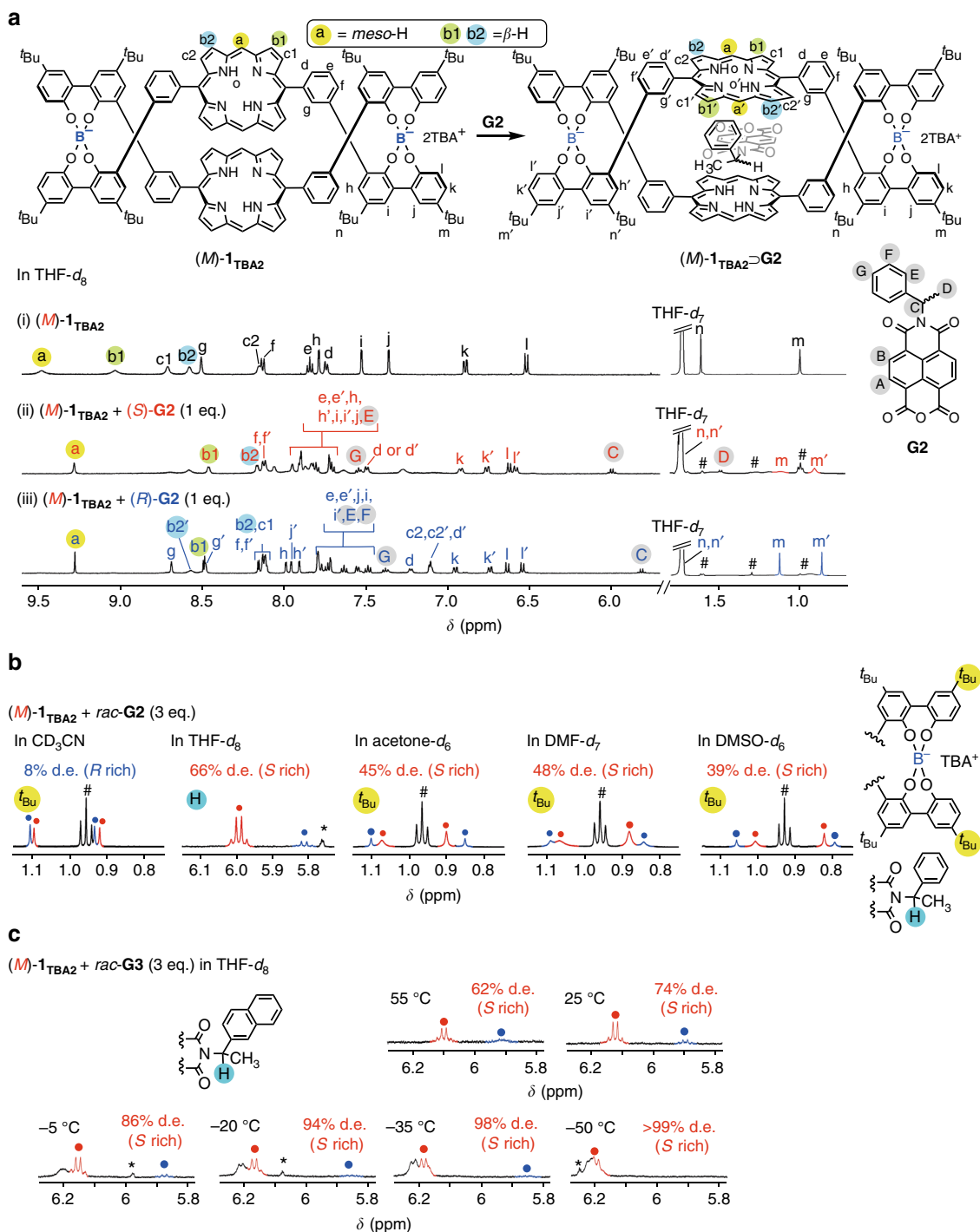


Fig. 3 Diastereoselective inclusion complexation between (M) -**1-TBA2** and rac -**G2** or rac -**G3**. **a** Schematic representations of diastereoselective inclusion complexation of racemic guest with left-handed (M) -**1-TBA2**. Partial ^1H NMR spectra (500 MHz, 0.40 mM, 25 °C) of (M) -**1-TBA2** in the absence (i) and presence of 1 equivalent of (S)-**G2** (ii), and (R)-**G2** (iii) in THF- d_8 . **b** Partial ^1H NMR spectra (500 MHz, 0.40 mM, 25 °C) of (M) -**1-TBA2** in the presence of 3 equivalents of rac -**G2** in CD_3CN , THF- d_8 , acetone- d_6 , DMF- d_7 , and DMSO- d_6 . The diastereomeric excess (d.e.) values were estimated by the integral ratio of the $t\text{Bu}$ or methine proton signals derived from the diastereomeric inclusion complexes (M) -**1-TBA2** $\supset$ (S)-**G2** (red closed circle) and (M) -**1-TBA2** $\supset$ (R)-**G2** (blue closed circle). Hash and asterisk denote the protons from TBA and unknown impurities, respectively. The signals of (M) -**1-TBA2**, (M) -**1-TBA2** $\supset$ (R)-**G2**, and (M) -**1-TBA2** $\supset$ (S)-**G2** in THF- d_8 were assigned by two-dimensional gradient correlation spectroscopy (gCOSY) and rotating frame nuclear Overhauser enhancement spectroscopy (ROESY) measurements (Supplementary Figs. 20–35). **c** Variable temperature (VT) partial ^1H NMR spectra (500 MHz, 0.40 mM) of (M) -**1-TBA2** in the presence of 3 equivalents of rac -**G3** in THF- d_8 from –55 to 55 °C

although that of (R)-**G2** is positioned close to and above the β -protons (β -H: $\text{H}^{b1'A}$ and $\text{H}^{c1'A}$) instead of the $\text{H}^{a'A}$ and $\text{H}^{b2'A}$ protons (Fig. 4b). These spatial arrangements of the pendant phenyl groups suggest possible edge-to-face $\text{CH}-\pi$

interactions^{56,57} between the pendant phenyl groups of (S)- and (R)-**G2** and the meso -H and/or β -H protons that can function more effectively for the (M) -**1** $\supset$ (S)-**G2** complex, leading to the observed (S)-selective inclusion complexation with (M) -**1** in

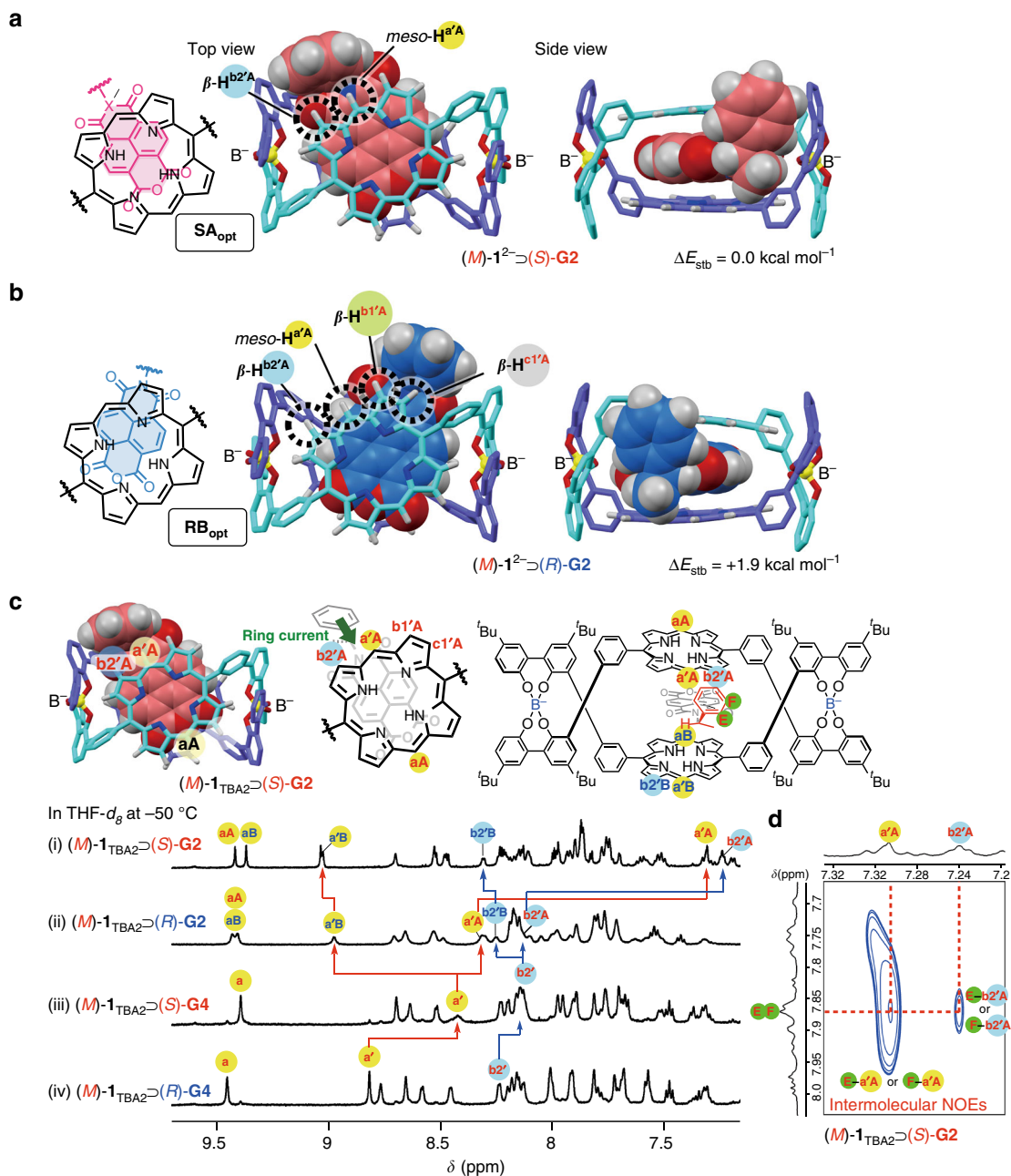


Fig. 4 Mechanism of diastereoselective inclusion complexation of racemic guests with (M) -**1**-TBA₂. Top and side views of the energy-minimized inclusion complex structures of (M) -**1**-TBA₂⋯ (S) -**G2** (**a**) and (M) -**1**-TBA₂⋯ (R) -**G2** (**b**) with different geometries (**A**_{opt} and **B**_{opt}) (see Supplementary Figs. 16 and 17), obtained by the DFT calculations with the D3 dispersion correction (for more details, see Supplementary Methods). The energy difference (ΔE_{stb}) values are also shown (see also Supplementary Table 3). Hydrogen atoms except for *meso*- and β -protons of the porphyrin rings and **G2** are omitted for clarity. The ^tBu groups were replaced with hydrogen to simplify the calculations. The included guests are highlighted as a space-filling model. Hydrogen atoms except for *meso*- and β -protons of the porphyrin rings and **G2** are omitted for clarity. **c** Partial ¹H NMR spectra (500 MHz, 0.40 mM, −50 °C) of (M) -**1**-TBA₂ in the presence of 1 equivalent of (S) -**G2** (i), (R) -**G2** (ii), (S) -**G4** (iii), and (R) -**G4** (iv) in THF-*d*₈. **d** Partial NOESY spectra (500 MHz, 0.40 mM, mixing time = 800 ms) of (M) -**1**-TBA₂⋯ (S) -**G2** in THF-*d*₈ at −50 °C

various solvents except for CD₃CN at or below 40 °C (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Table 2). These energy-minimized models explain the significant upfield shifts of the specific *meso*-H and β -H protons of the porphyrin rings of (M) -**1**-TBA₂ complexed with (S) - and (R) -**G2** (Fig. 4c(i, ii) and Supplementary Figs. 24 and 25; see below) and are supported by the intermolecular nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) cross-peaks observed between the *meso*-H and β -H protons of the porphyrin rings of (M) -**1**-TBA₂ and the aromatic protons of (S) -**G2** at low temperature (Fig. 4d and Supplementary Fig. 26).

In contrast, the phenyl groups of (R) - and (S) -**G4** are located far from the *meso*-H and β -H protons, so that effective CH- π interactions may not be anticipated (Supplementary Fig. 19) as supported by slight upfield shifts of the *meso*-H and β -H protons compared to those of (M) -**1**-TBA₂ complexed with **G2** due to lack of the ring current effect of the pendant phenyl groups of **G4**, thus showing moderate diastereoselectivities (18–38% d.e.) with opposite (R) - and (S) -**G4** selectivities in CD₃CN and THF-*d*₈, respectively (Supplementary Table 2). These results are in good agreement with those of the deracemization of *rac*-**1**-Na₂

complexed with (S)-**G4** in CD₃CN and THF-*d*₈, giving *derac*-**1**_{Na2} with opposite *P* and *M* helicities, respectively (Table 1, runs 11 and 14).

This speculation was supported by the remarkable differences in the temperature-dependent ¹H NMR spectral changes of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} complexed between **G2** and **G4** in THF-*d*₈ (Supplementary Figs. 20–22). Upon complexation with the non-symmetric chiral **G2** and **G4**, all of the aromatic and porphyrin proton signals of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} including the *meso*-H (a) and β-H (b¹ and b²) signals of the porphyrin rings split into two sets of non-equivalent signals independent of the guests and solvents (CD₃CN and THF-*d*₈) at 25 °C (Fig. 3a and Supplementary Figs. 23 and 28) except for the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃**G2** complex in THF-*d*₈; the specific *meso*-H (a') and β-H (b¹ and b²) signals of the porphyrin rings were not observed at 25 °C due to broadening of the signals (Fig. 3a). In addition, the aromatic and porphyrin proton signals of the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(S)-**G2** complex in THF-*d*₈ were significantly broadened when compared to those of its diastereomer (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(R)-**G2** (Fig. 3a) due to the relatively slow rotation of the (S)-1-phenylethyl group around the N-C^α bond of the included (S)-**G2** at 25 °C (see below).

Upon cooling to a low temperature, the N-C^α bond rotation of the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(S)-**G2** complex appeared to be further restricted from free rotation and finally frozen because more effective edge-to-face CH-π contacts act as a molecular brake⁵⁸ that prevents rotation around the N-C^α bond of (S)-**G2** sandwiched between the two porphyrins, thereby leading to further splitting of the porphyrin and aromatic protons as well as the *tert*-butyl (*t*Bu) protons of the helicate in THF-*d*₈ below -5 °C (Supplementary Fig. 21a; for proton peak splitting diagrams for the *meso*-H and β-H protons of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} upon complexation with non-symmetric chiral guests, see Supplementary Fig. 20). Similar splitting of the proton resonances was also observed for the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(R)-**G2** complex, but appeared below -50 °C (Supplementary Fig. 21b). The chemical shift difference between the two newly-appeared *meso*-H signals (H^{a'A} and H^{a'B}) (Δδ_{meso}) of the porphyrin rings of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} complexed with (S)-**G2** (1.64 ppm at -25 °C) in THF-*d*₈ was significantly greater than that with (R)-**G2** (0.66 ppm at -50 °C), whereas the corresponding chemical shift difference between the β-H signals (H^{b1'A} and H^{b1'B}) (Δδ_β) was ca. 0.04 ppm for (S)-**G2** at -25 °C that was smaller than 1.21 ppm for (R)-**G2** at -50 °C (Supplementary Figs. 24 and 25). These results are consistent with the calculated structural models (Fig. 4a, b) with respect to the relative orientations of the pendant phenyl groups of (R)- and (S)-**G2** complexed with (M)-**1**²⁻. The 2D EXSY (exchange spectroscopy) spectra of the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(S)-**G2** complex acquired at different mixing times in THF-*d*₈ at -25 °C showed a series of chemical exchange cross-peaks between the two porphyrin protons due to slow rotation of the (S)-1-phenylethyl group (Supplementary Fig. 29), and the apparent exchange rate constant (rotation rate) was estimated to be 5.97 s⁻¹ (Supplementary Methods and Supplementary Fig. 29). In contrast, the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(R)-**G2** complex exhibited no chemical exchange cross-peaks in THF-*d*₈ at -25 °C due to fast rotation of the (R)-1-phenylethyl group, but showing the cross-peaks at -50 °C (Supplementary Fig. 25).

In sharp contrast, (R)- and (S)-**G4** bearing a methylene-linked flexible pendant did not show such non-equivalent splitting of the proton signals when complexed with (M)-**1**_{TBA2} in THF-*d*₈ even at low temperatures because of almost the free rotation of the flexible pendant group (Supplementary Fig. 22), which clearly revealed the more favorable edge-to-face CH-π contacts of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} with **G2** than those with **G4** in THF-*d*₈, thereby showing a much higher diastereoselectivity of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} toward *rac*-**G2** than *rac*-**G4** in THF-*d*₈ (Supplementary Table 2). In addition, the N-C^α bond rotation of the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(S)-**G2** complex became

much faster in CD₃CN comparable to that of the (M)-**1**_{TBA2}⊃(R)- and (S)-**G4** complexes in THF-*d*₈ judging from their variable-temperature ¹H NMR spectral changes (Supplementary Figs. 22 and 27). Therefore, the diastereoselectivity of (M)-**1**_{TBA2} toward *rac*-**G2** in CD₃CN significantly decreased, suggesting the important role of the CH-π interactions in the diastereoselective inclusion complexation⁵⁹ that are highly dependent on the solvents.

These ¹H NMR analyses combined with the DFT calculated structures of the complexes revealed that the remarkable solvent- and guest-dependent changes in the diastereoselective inclusion complexation of the racemic guests in the (M)-**1**_{TBA2} cavity appear to mainly rely on the edge-to-face CH-π interactions between the pendant phenyl rings of the guests and the protons at the *meso* and its neighboring β-positions of the porphyrin rings, because the CH-π interactions are sensitive to the solvents^{60,61} and significantly contribute to the molecular and chiral recognition events^{56,57,59}.

According to the literature⁶⁰, the difference in the proton chemical shifts (Δδ_{sol}) of given solvents between in deuterated aromatic and non-aromatic solvents, such as C₆D₆ and CDCl₃, respectively, can be used as a measure to evaluate the CH-π interaction capabilities of the solvent molecules (Supplementary Table 5); the solvents with a higher Δδ_{sol} value, such as CH₃CN, tend to strongly interact with aromatic molecules, and hence, the CH-π interactions between the host-guest complexes will be hindered. The difference in free energy (ΔΔG_{inc}) upon diastereomeric inclusion complexation between (M)-**1**_{TBA2} and (S)-/(R)-**G2** in various solvents at 25 °C was then calculated using the d.e. value in each solvent (Supplementary Table 2) then plotted versus the Δδ_{sol} values, which gave an almost straight line (Fig. 5a) (i), suggesting the very important role of the CH-π interactions in the diastereoselective inclusion complexation. For comparison, the ΔΔG_{inc} values were also plotted versus other solvent parameters, such as the dipole moment (ii) and dielectric constant (iii), which did not show a good correlation (Fig. 5a).

In the same way, the calculated difference in free energy (ΔΔG_{derac}) in the helix-sense selective deracemization of *rac*-**1**_{Na2} assisted by (S)-**G2** and (S)-**G3** in various solvents at 80 °C based on the d.e. values in Table 1 was plotted versus the Δδ_{sol} values (i), dipole moment (ii), and dielectric constant (iii). Among them, the plot versus the Δδ_{sol} values gave an approximate correlation between them (Fig. 5b), indicating the key role of the CH-π interactions being relevant to the diastereoselective inclusion complexation of enantiopure guests toward *rac*-**1**_{Na2}. These results imply that if the deracemization experiment is carried out at lower temperatures in specific solvents, such as THF, the helix-sense selectivity may be significantly improved, although it will take a longer time to reach an equilibrium, while it may be possible when an acid instead of water is used as a catalyst for the catalytic B-O bond cleavage/reformation of the spiroborate groups of the helicate.

Discussion

We have found that a racemic double-stranded spiroborate helicate deracemizes via water-mediated B-O bond cleavage/reformation of the spiroborate groups that proceeds in a highly helix-sense selective manner upon diastereoselective inclusion complexation of an enantiopure aromatic guest between the porphyrin rings linked to the racemic helicate. The double-stranded helicate is kinetically inert toward racemization in the absence of water, but its interconversion between the enantiomeric double helices can be switched on and off by the addition and removal of water. Attractive CH-π interactions between the

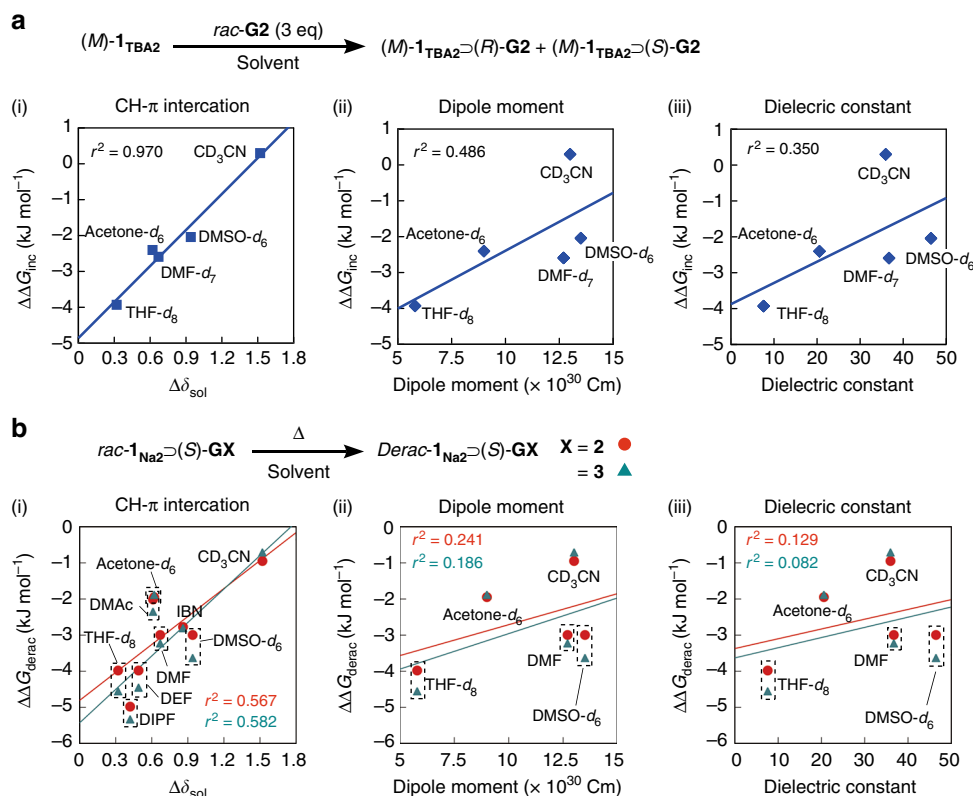


Fig. 5 Mechanism of deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} with chiral guests. **a** Plots of $\Delta\Delta G_{\text{inc}}$ (the difference in free energy for the diastereomeric inclusion complexation between *(M)*-1_{TBA2} and *(S)*-G2/*(R)*-G2 at 25 °C) against $\Delta\delta_{\text{sol}}$ (Supplementary Table 5) (i), dipole moment (ii), and dielectric constant (iii) of the solvents. **b** Plots of $\Delta\Delta G_{\text{derac}}$ (the difference in free energy for the diastereoselective deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} with *(S)*-G2 and *(S)*-G3 at 80 °C) against $\Delta\delta_{\text{sol}}$ (i), dipole moment (ii), and dielectric constant (iii) of the solvents. Source data of **(a)** and **(b)** are provided as a Source Data file

pendant aromatic group of the encapsulated chiral guests and the porphyrin protons of the helicate are indispensable for an efficient diastereoselective inclusion complexation, thus leading to an excellent helix-sense selectivity during the water-mediated deracemization. The present findings imply that analogous dynamically racemic helicates and supramolecules can be converted into the corresponding kinetically-stable enantiomers via deracemization in the presence of chiral guests through noncovalent chiral interactions.

Methods

General procedures for the deracemization. *Procedure A:* For the deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with *(S)*-G2 in DIPF, stock solutions of *rac*-1_{Na2} (0.50 mM) (solution I) and *(S)*-G2 (solution II) (2.0 mM) were prepared in CH₃CN. Aliquots of I (0.35 μmol , 700 μL) and II (1.05 μmol , 525 μL) were added to a vial, then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The vial containing *rac*-1_{Na2} and 3 equivalents of *(S)*-G2 was sealed with a rubber septum, and to this was added distilled DIPF (700 μL) using a syringe under nitrogen. The DIPF solution was then heated to 80 °C for the appropriate length of time (24 h) until reaching an equilibrium state. The H₂O content in the reaction mixture was estimated by measuring the ¹H NMR spectrum of the mixture after dilution with dried DMSO-*d*₆ (DIPF/DMSO-*d*₆ = 1/70, v/v). The reaction progress was monitored at an appropriate time interval by CD and absorption measurements of the reaction mixture after cooling to room temperature, then diluted 30-fold with a CH₃CN solution containing 3 equivalents of the achiral G1. The percent e.e. value of the deracemized 1_{Na2} complexed with G1 was then estimated based on the following equation:

$$\text{e.e.}(\%) = \Delta\epsilon_{419} / \Delta\epsilon_{419(\text{max})} \times 100$$

where $\Delta\epsilon_{419}$ and $\Delta\epsilon_{419(\text{max})}$ are the CD intensities (1st Cotton effect at 419 nm) of the *derac*-1_{Na2}⊃G1 and enantiopure *(M)*-1_{TBA2}⊃G1 (e.e. >99%), respectively.

In the same way, the deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with enantiopure guests in various solvents were performed and the results are summarized in Table 1.

Procedure B: The deracemization progress was also directly monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy in CD₃CN, THF-*d*₈, DMSO-*d*₆, and acetone-*d*₆. For the deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with G2 in DMSO-*d*₆, stock solutions of *rac*-1_{Na2} (0.50 mM) (solution I) and *(S)*-G2 (solution II) (2.0 mM) were prepared in CH₃CN. Aliquots of I (0.35 μmol , 700 μL) and II (1.05 μmol , 525 μL) were added to an NMR tube, then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The NMR tube was sealed with a rubber septum, then subjected to three evacuation/nitrogen fill cycles. To this was added 700 μL of DMSO-*d*₆ via a syringe. The tube was then sealed with a small flame and the solution was heated to 80 °C for an appropriate length of time (38 h) until reaching an equilibrium state. The reaction progress was monitored at an appropriate time interval by ¹H NMR measurements of the reaction mixture after cooling to 25 °C. The d.e. value of the deracemized 1_{Na2} was estimated by the integral ratio of the diastereomeric ¹Bu signals derived from *(M)*-1_{Na2}⊃(*S*)-G2 and *(P)*-1_{Na2}⊃(*S*)-G2 (Fig. 2a). In the same way, the deracemization of *rac*-1_{Na2} upon inclusion complexation with enantiopure guests in various solvents, such as CD₃CN, acetone-*d*₆, and THF-*d*₈, was performed at 80 °C and the results are summarized in Table 1.

Data availability

The authors declare that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the paper and its Supplementary Information files, and from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request. Source data underlying Fig. 5a, b and Supplementary Figs. 1b–e, 2a–d, 3, 10b,d, 11b,d, and 29b are provided as a Source Data file.

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Author contributions

E.Y. conceived and directed the project. N.O., H.I., and E.Y. designed the experiments. S. Y. and T.I. performed all of the experiments. S. Ito, Y.H., and S. Irle performed the calculations. N.O. and E.Y. analyzed the data and co-wrote the paper. All authors discussed the results and edited the manuscript.

Additional information

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