

CHIMICA SUPRAMOLECOLARE

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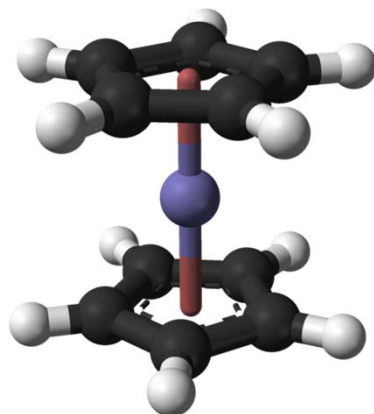
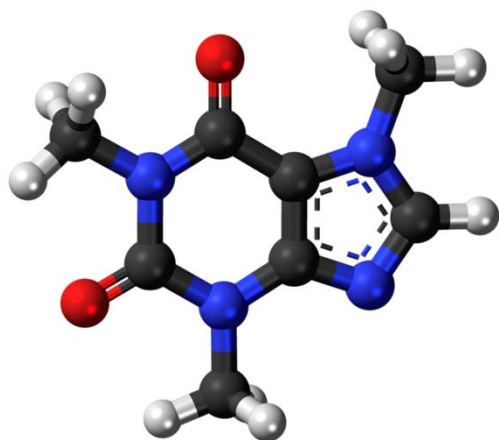
Chemistry

Chemistry is the study of the **nature, properties,** and **composition** of **matter**, and how these undergo **changes**...

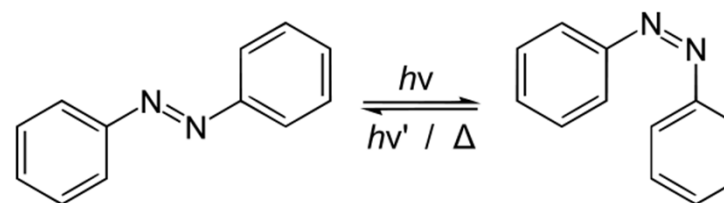
...One of the goals of chemistry is to be able to **describe the properties of matter in terms of its internal structure**... This word, structure, sometimes refers to the physical arrangement of particles, such as atoms or molecules in space. At other times it is used to indicate some other arrangement, such as the arrangement of energy levels of an electron in an atom. The structure of matter determines its properties.

A **chemical property describes a chemical change**: the interaction of one substance with another, or the change of one substance into another. Iron rusts in a moist environment, unrefrigerated milk turns sour, wood burns in air, photographs bleach when exposed to sunlight for a long time, dynamite explodes - each of these is a chemical property because each involves chemical change. During chemical changes, substances are actually changed into other substances. The simultaneous disappearance of some substances (called the reactants) and appearance of others (the products) is characteristic in chemical change (chemical reaction). Chemical changes are generally characterized by pronounced **internal structural rearrangements**...

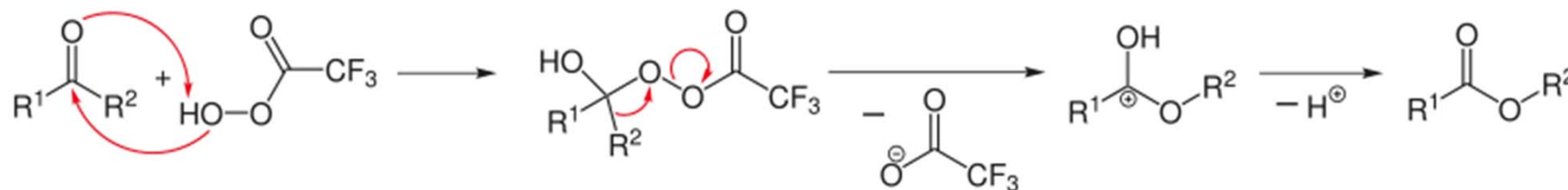
Chemistry



Molecules...

*trans*-Azobenzol*cis*-Azobenzol

...reactions



Supramolecular Chemistry

“Supramolecular chemistry is the chemistry of the **intermolecular bond**, covering the **structures** and **functions** of the entities formed by **association** of two or more chemical species.”

J.-M. Lehn, Nobel prize lecture 1987

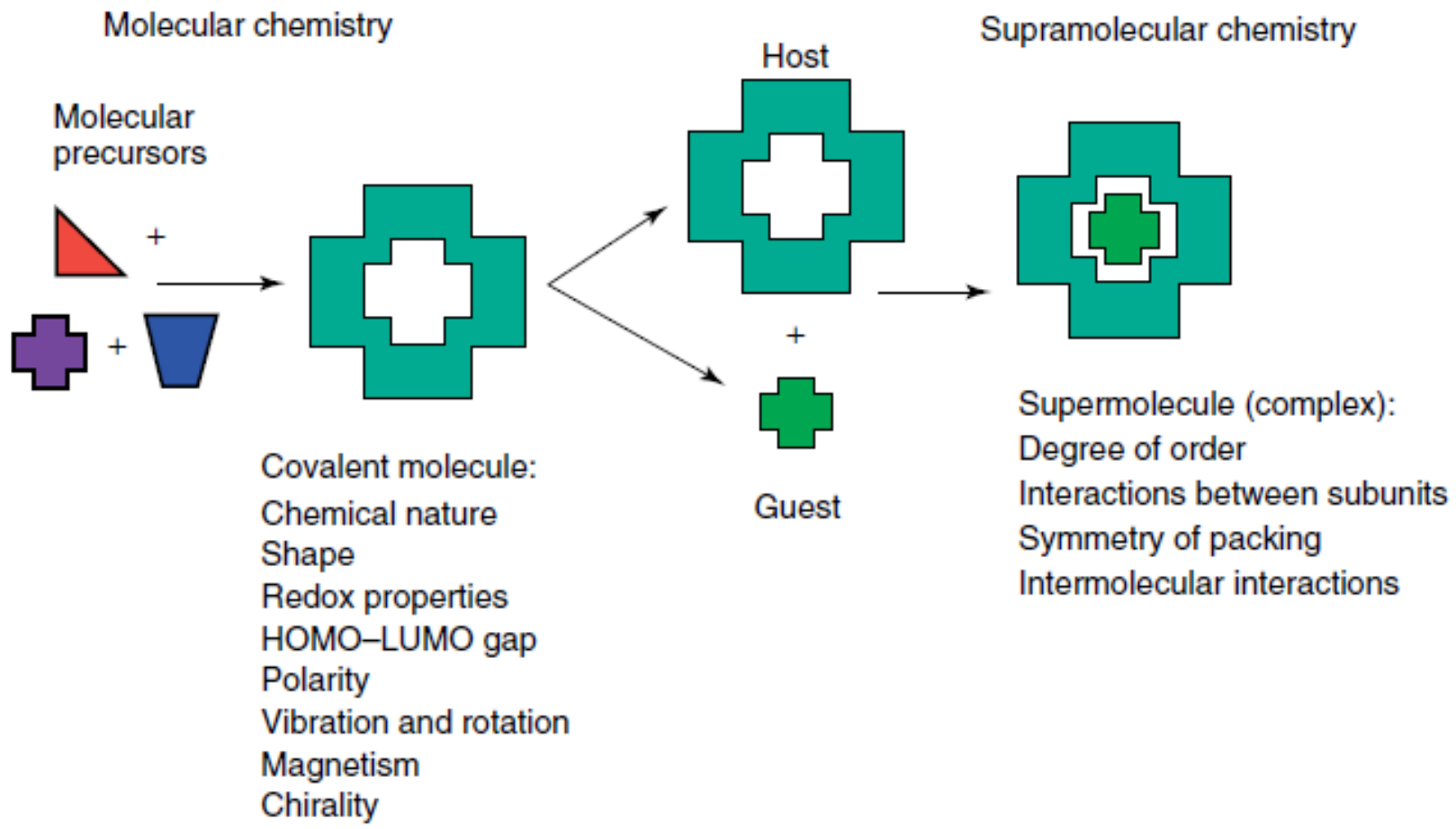
“Supramolecular Chemistry may be defined as the chemistry “beyond the molecule”, the chemistry of the **intermolecular interactions**. In a supramolecule, **information** are stored in the form of specific structural aspects”

F. Voegtle, Bonn University

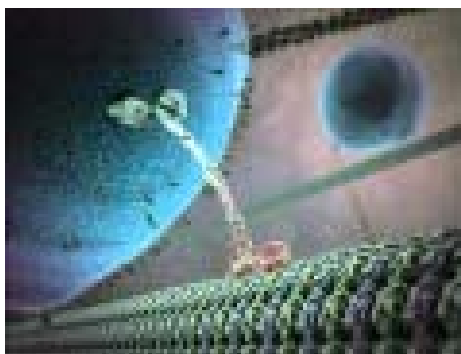
“the chemistry of the **non-covalent bond**”... “non-molecular chemistry”...

J. W. Steed, J. L. Atwood, Supramolecular Chemistry, Wiley

Supramolecular Chemistry



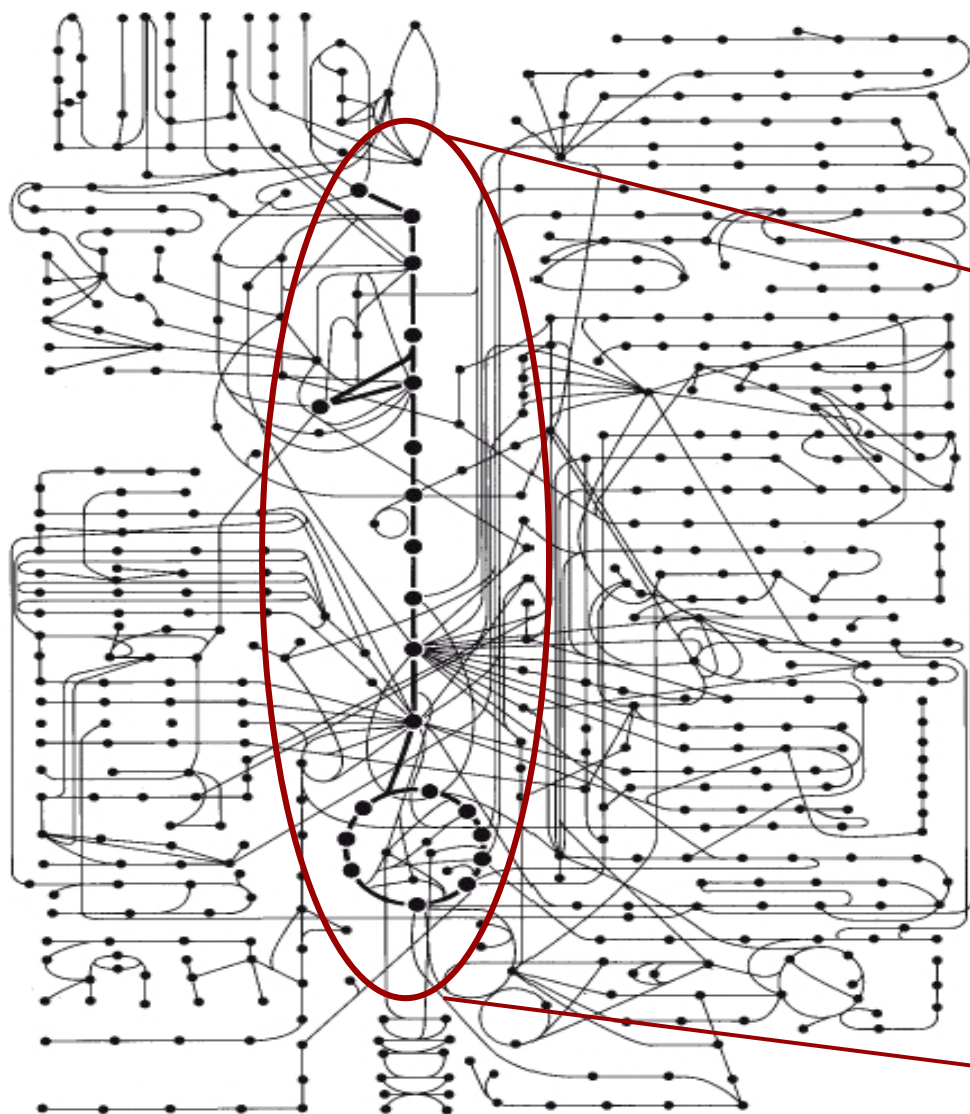
Supramolecular Chemistry in Nature



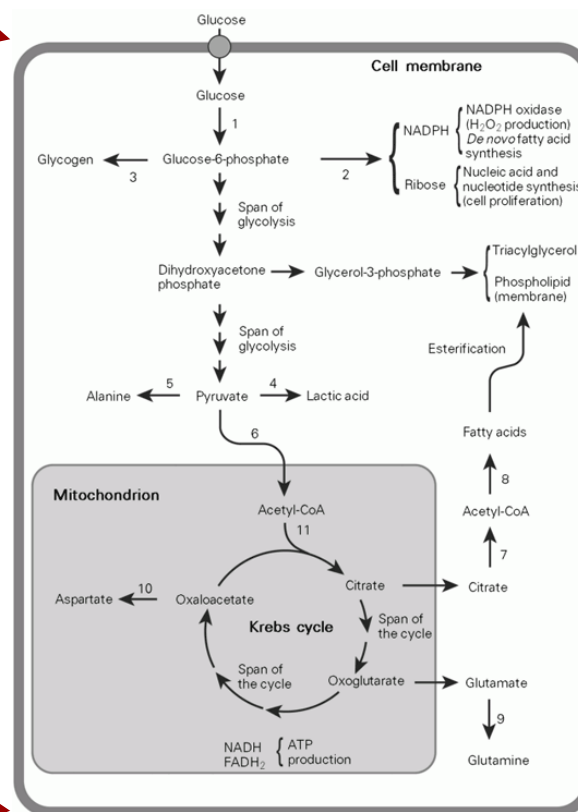
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJyUtbn0O5Y>

Why enzymes are so special?

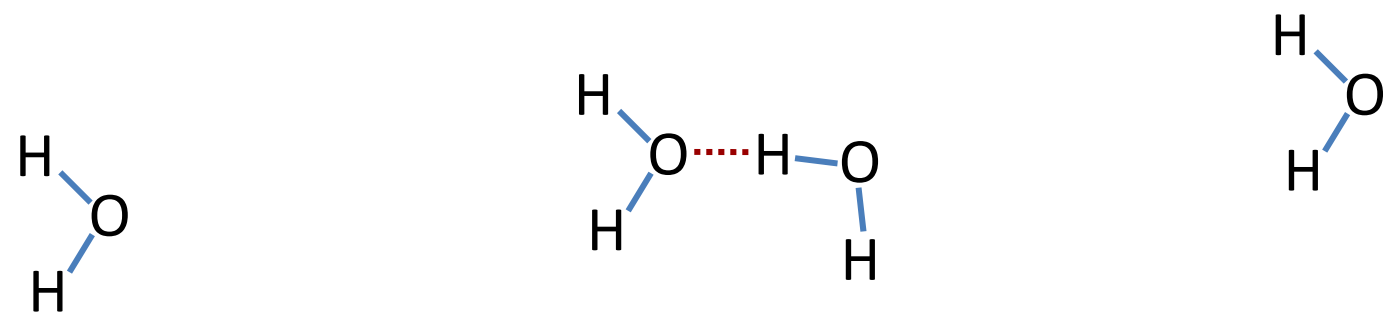
Complexity



Map of the biotransformations occurring in a cell: each point represents a compound and each line an enzyme-catalyzed reaction



Supramolecular Chemistry



This is not a supramolecule!

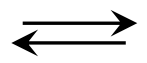
- ☺ Non-covalent interaction
- ☹ No selectivity
- ☹ No function



Host

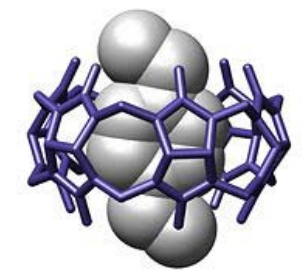
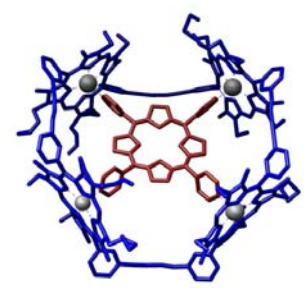


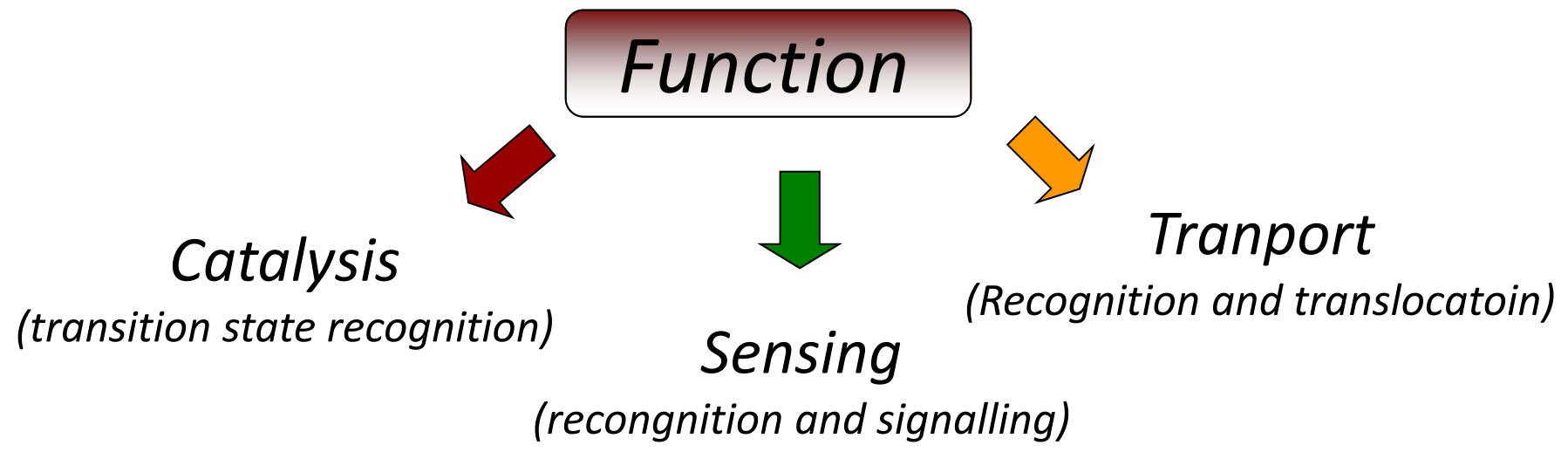
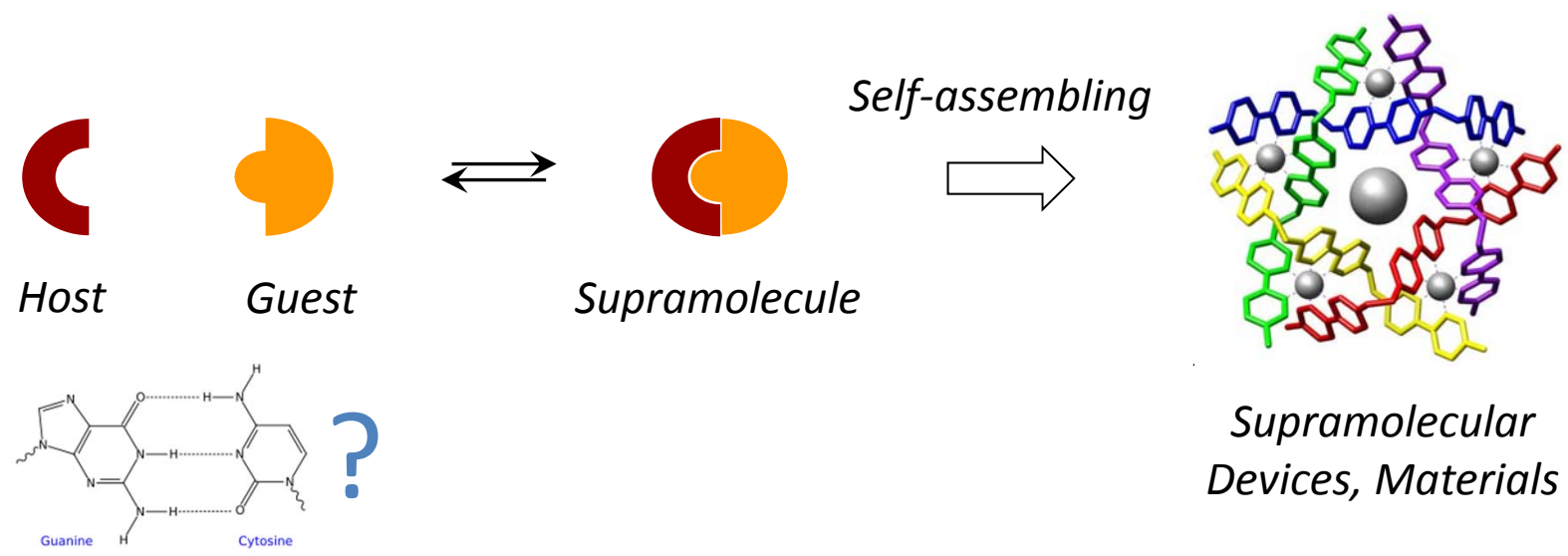
Guest



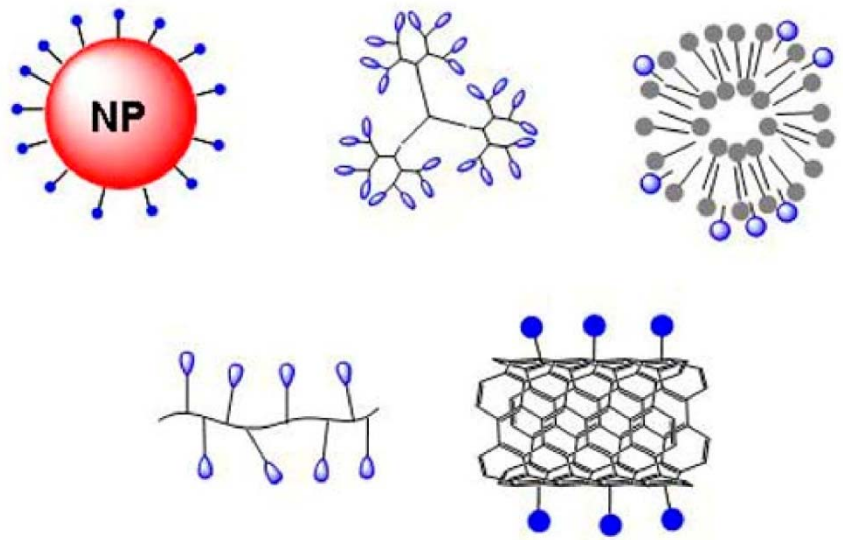
Supramolecule
(host-guest complex)

- Reversible
- Selective (recognition)

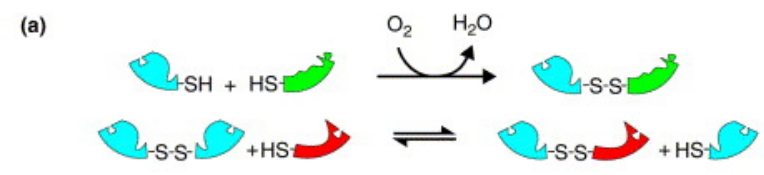




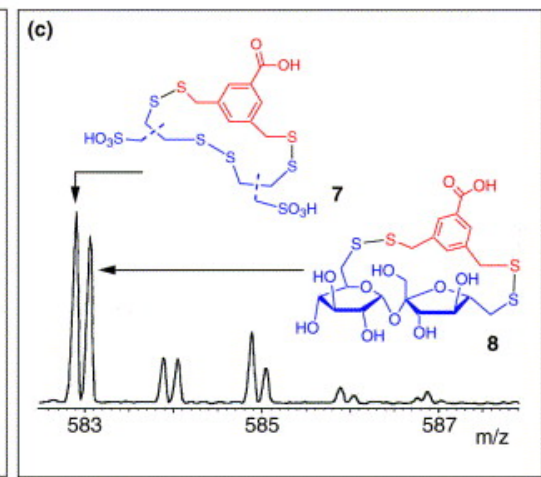
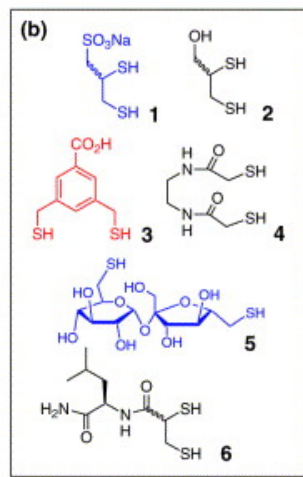
Supramolecular Systems



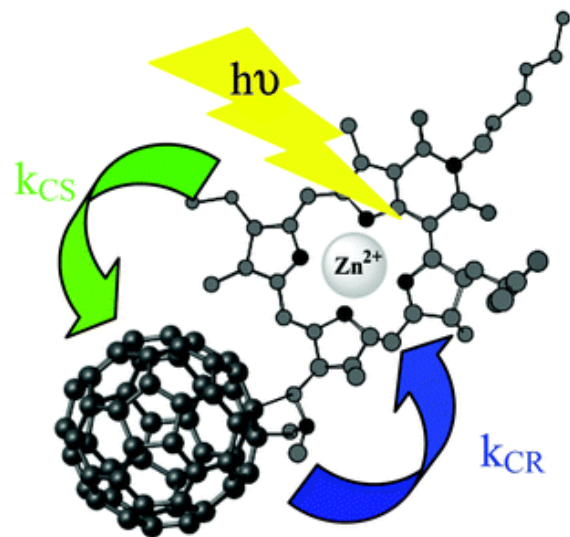
Multifunctional and multivalent systems



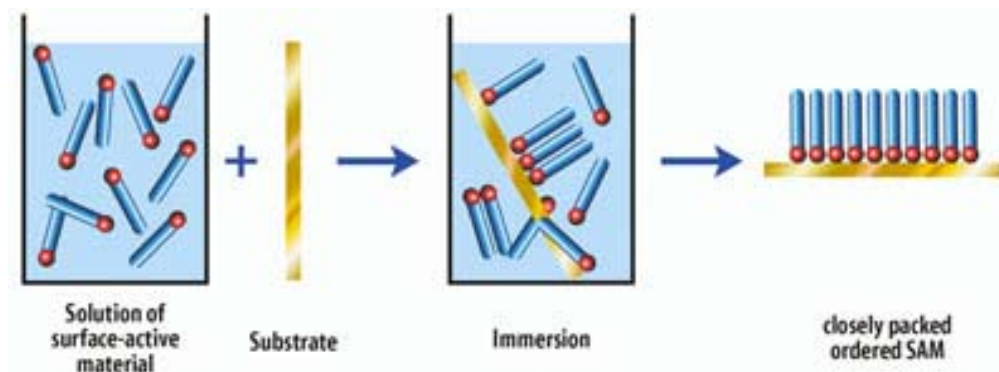
Self-adapting and evolving systems



Supramolecular Systems



Cooperative systems



Self-organized systems

New Definitions

- Group of molecular components that contribute properties that each component possess individually to the whole assembly (covalent or non-covalent)
- Self-assembled large molecules or molecular arrays
- Systems that encode “molecular information”

Program

Introduction

Fundamentals

Noncovalent interactions,
reversible covalent bonds,
mechanical bonds
Complex formation
Determination of binding
constants

Systems

Molecular receptors
Surfactant aggregates
Nanoparticles
Self-assembled monoayers (SAMs)
Supramolecular polymers
Gels

Concepts

Complementarity and
preorganization
Self-assembly
Solvation effects
Multivalency
Cooperativity
Supramolecular chirality

Applications

Sensing
Signal amplification
Supramolecular catalysis
Dynamic libraries
Systems Chemistry
Soft materials
Molecular machines

Textbooks

