Molecular Complexes, 14. Isomeric Arene Complexes of Caffeine and 1,3,7,9-Tetramethyluric Acid Detected with Toluene. Polar Interactions Inverted with Hexafluorobenzene

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Z. Naturforsch. **58b**, 869 – 876 (2003); received March 19, 2003

Stacking of an arene D on caffeine (1) near 7-Me and 8-H is known (¹H NMR shifts, CCl₄, AUS concept) to yield the same association constant K for each signal of 1. Toluene (T) and 1 now yielded the same K from 7-Me and 8-H while K from 1-Me (and 3-Me) is smaller indicating a minor stacking centre near N-1 that forms both 1T and 1T₂; this 1T₂ disturbs computations of K. The main stacking centre forms no 1T₂ since its 1T is stabilized by dipole-dipole interaction. Diphenylmethane **Dp**, a substituted T that cannot form a dimer of type T_2 , does not form $1Dp_2$. Ethyl of 1-ethyltheobromine (2) is proven to stand perpendicular so that the above minor complex can only arise on one face of 2 halving K_{minor} and making the disturbance of computations by $2T_2$ insignificant; apart from this minor 2T there are cis-trans isomers of the main complex. Stacking of 1 and 2 with larger arenes is discussed in terms of relative molecular sizes under consideration of the perpendicularly placed ethyl group of 2. Stacking of D near N-3 and N-9 of 1,3,7,9-tetramethyluric acid (4) is known. 4 and T now provided $K = 0.218 \text{ l mol}^{-1}$ from 3-Me and 9-Me but $K = 0.157 \text{ l mol}^{-1}$ from 1-Me and 7-Me. This and the complex induced shifts IK indicate formation of stacking $4T + 4T_2$ and of two edge-on **4T** standing on 3-Me and 9-Me under dipole-dipole interaction with a neighbouring oxygen. The oxygens of 4 (and probably of 1, too) form edge-on complexes with hexafluorobenzene; this underlines the importance of polar effects.

Key words: Arene Complexes in CCl₄, Formation Constants, Topologies