

Introduction

Hydrogen bonding networks for the allosteric control of enzymatic reactivity are common, but rarely employed in organometallic catalysis.



ZnOH attacks CO₂

Figure 1: (A) Hydrogen bonding gate in β-carbonic anhydrase for controlled bicarbonate formation.



Scheme 1: Cation addition to ^{18c6}Ni¹⁵NH₃.

Characterization of H-Bonding Networks





Facile substitution without supramolecular gate





Sodium breaks H-bonding network, enables substitution



Scheme 2: Ligand substitution studies of ^{Et}NiNH₃ (a), ^{18c6}NiNH₃ (b),Na⁺@^{18c6}NiNH₃ (c) and ^{18c6}Ni (d).

Non-covalent interactions for switchable and tunable pincer ligands in nickel catalysis Elsa Z. Huebsch¹, Sebastian Acosta-Calle¹, Scott Kolmar¹, Matthew Whited^{1,2}, Chun-Hsing Chen¹, Alexander J.M. Miller¹ ¹University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC ²Carleton College, Northfield, MN



Figure 3: Crystal structures of ^{Et}NiNH₃ (a) and ^{18c6}NiNH₃ (b) highlighting conformational differences. H-bonding network of ^{18c6}NiNH₃ (c). Inter-atomic distances given in angstroms (Å).



cofactors

- and secondary coordination sphere
- (2)interactions

These interactions can be leveraged to enable switchable ligand substitution and hydroamination of crotononitrile.

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Pincer-crown ether nickel complexes can be regulated by two

Ammonia ligand enabling H-bonding network between primary

Na⁺ ion, which can break the network to form cation-dipole

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