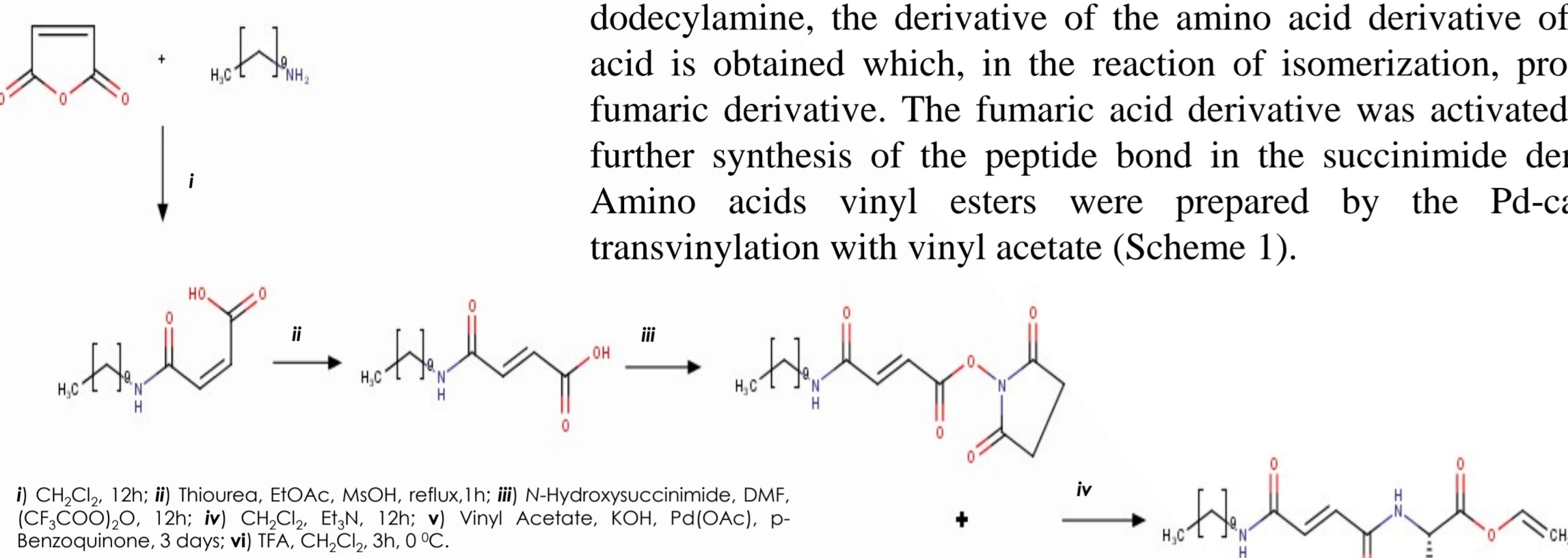


## INTRODUCTION

A major challenge in supramolecular chemistry is the synthesis of new materials that have improved properties for various uses in medical science, development of new biomaterials, sensors and many others<sup>1</sup>. Supramolecular chemistry has found interest in the synthesis of new materials because it provides a wide range of possibilities for generating new materials as self-organized nanomaterials using non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bonds,  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking or Van der Waals forces. We have investigated the synthesis of new polymers<sup>2</sup>. For this purpose we have developed new amino acid vinyl fumaric acid derivatives such as mono(vinyl-amino acid) fumaramide. The novel supramolecular low molecular weight gelator is obtained. These compounds are capable of forming gels with various organic solvent. We investigated the possibility of polymerization in gels induced by UV rays. The polymerization only occurred in acetonitrile gel, we have shown that small changes in the structure of compound cause specific self-organization through non-covalent interactions which effects on the reactivity of crosslinked molecules. The resulting self-assemblies in different solvents are characterized by <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, temperature dependent NMR and FTIR spectroscopy. Morphology of gel network and polymers are determined by TEM, SEM and AFM microscopy.

## SYNTHESIS

The first step in synthesis of compounds was to prepare a vinyl ester of valine fumaric-dodecylamine. In the reaction of maleic anhydride and dodecylamine, the derivative of the amino acid derivative of maleic acid is obtained which, in the reaction of isomerization, produces a fumaric derivative. The fumaric acid derivative was activated for the further synthesis of the peptide bond in the succinimide derivative. Amino acids vinyl esters were prepared by the Pd-catalyzed transvinylation with vinyl acetate (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Synthesis of compounds.

## GEL CHARACTERIZATION

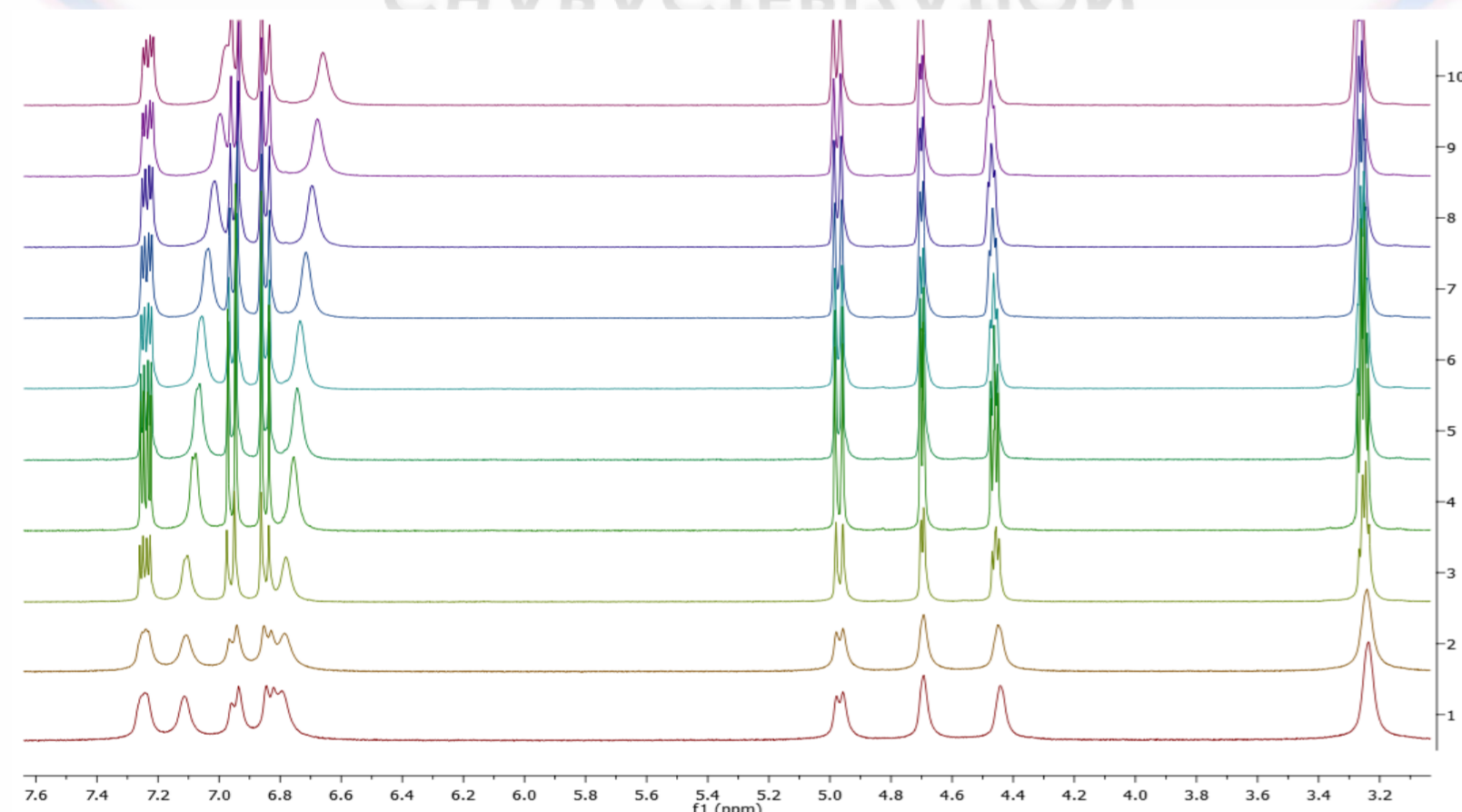


Fig. 2. Temperature dependent <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **1**/acetonitrile gel (25–70 °C).

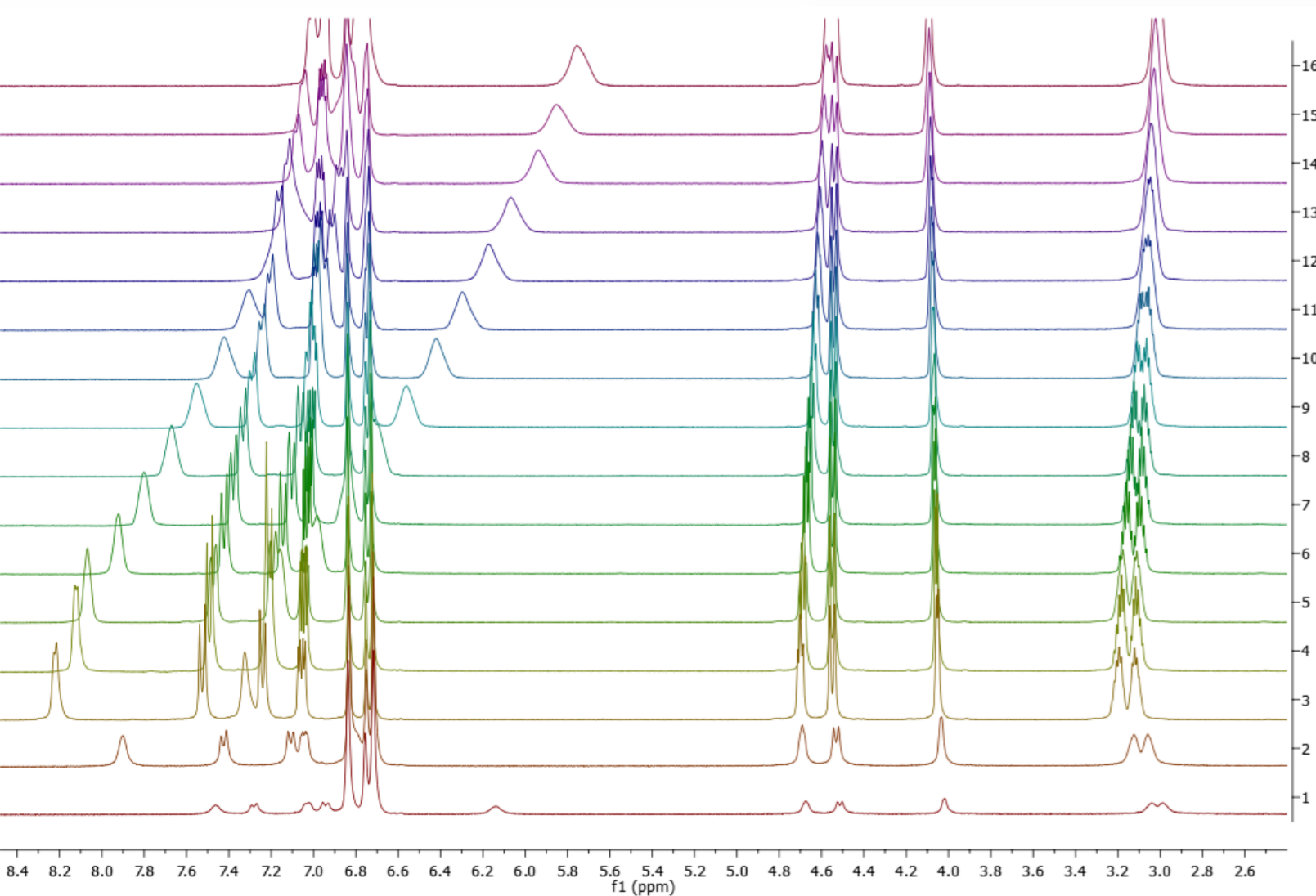
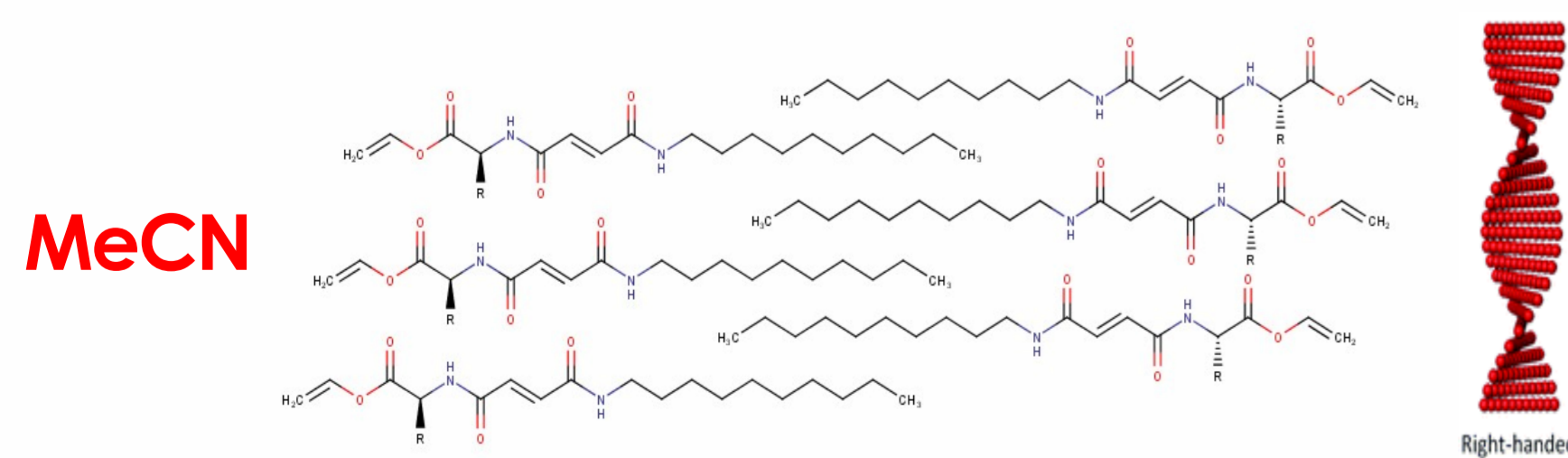


Fig. 5. Temperature dependent <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **1**/toluene gel (25–100 °C).



## GEL POLYMERIZATION

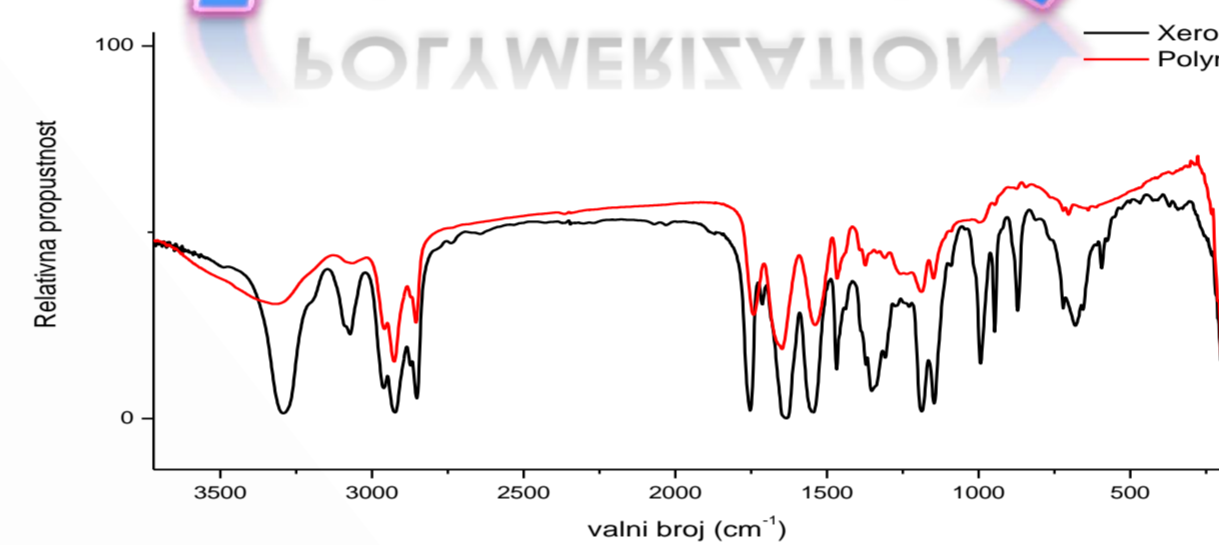


Fig. 1. Temperature dependent FTIR spectra of compound **1**/acetonitrile xerogel (black) and obtain polymer with UV-rays (red).

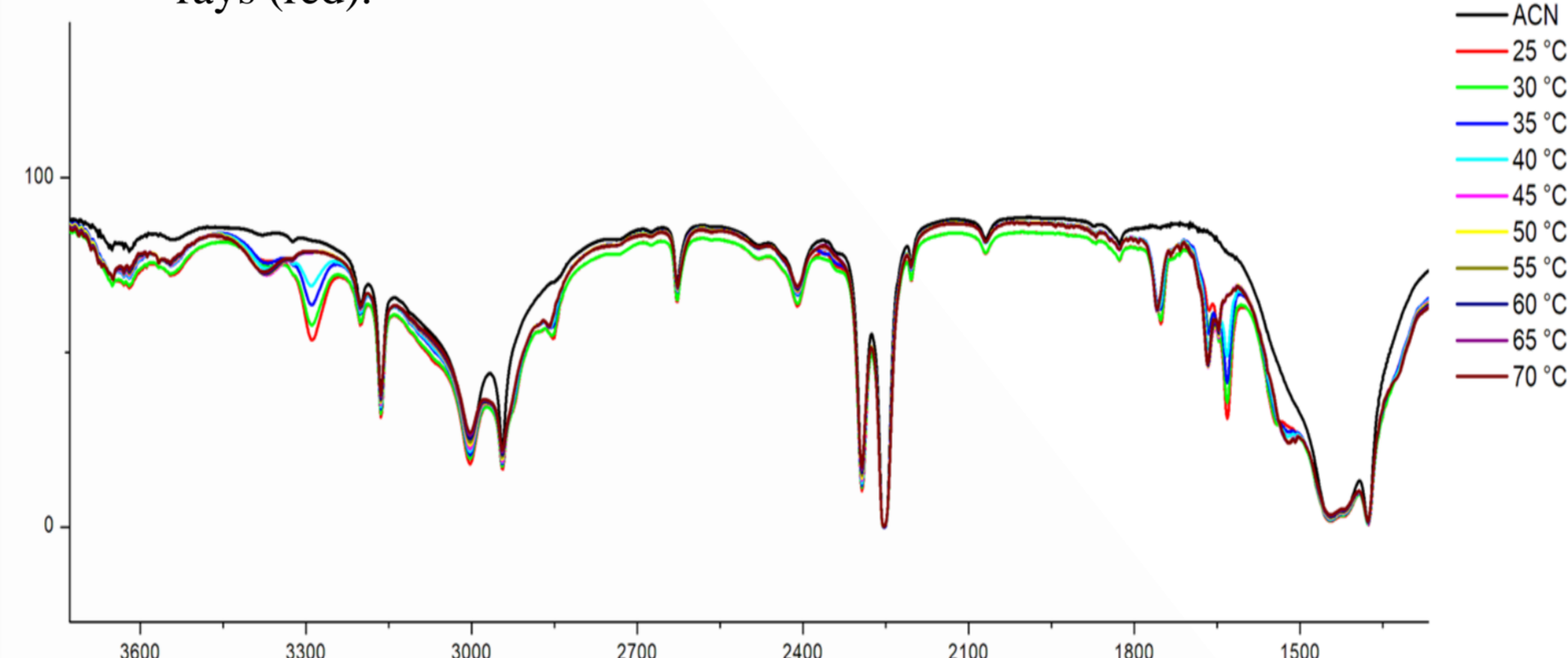


Fig. 3. Temperature dependent FTIR spectra of compound **1**/acetonitrile gel.

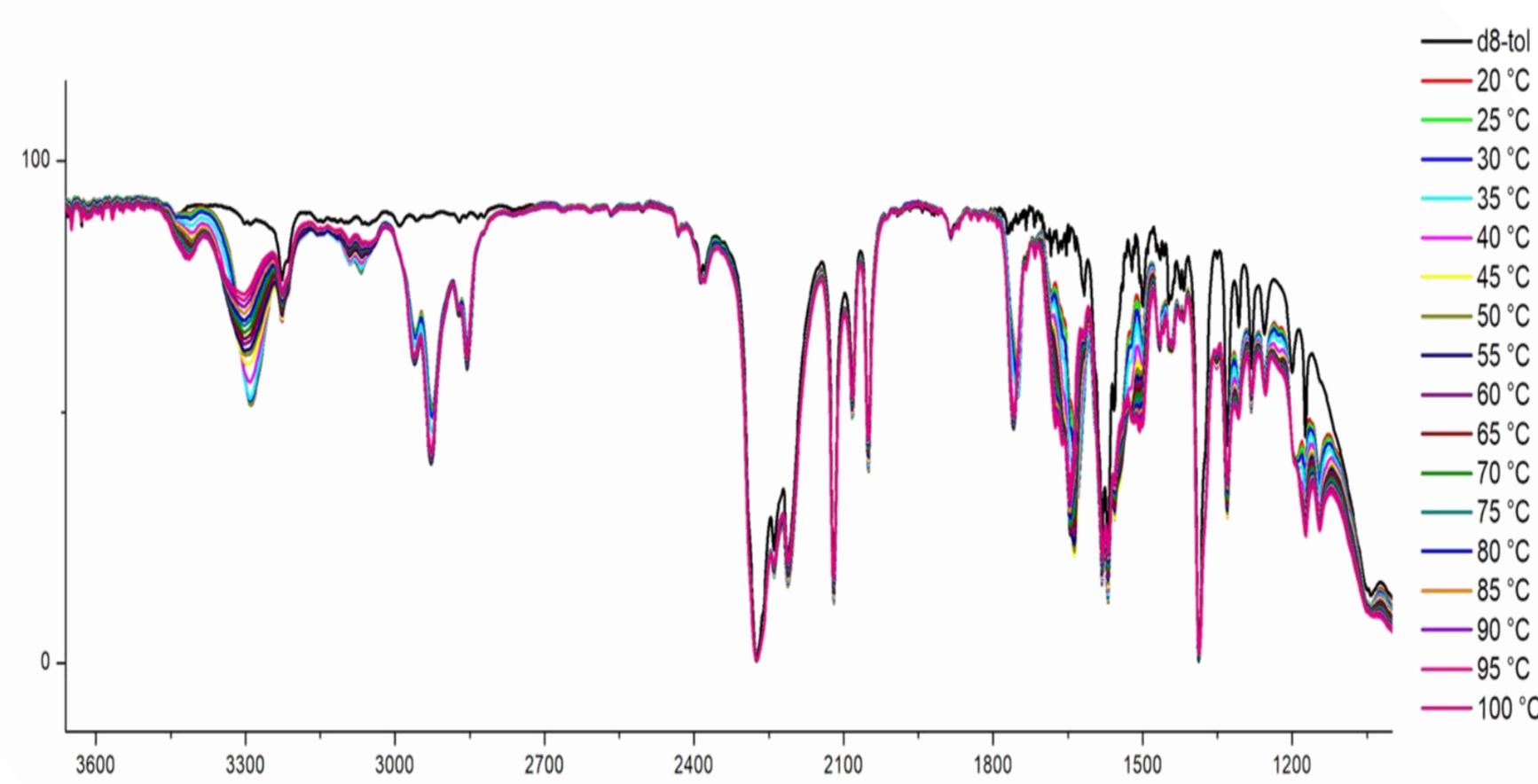
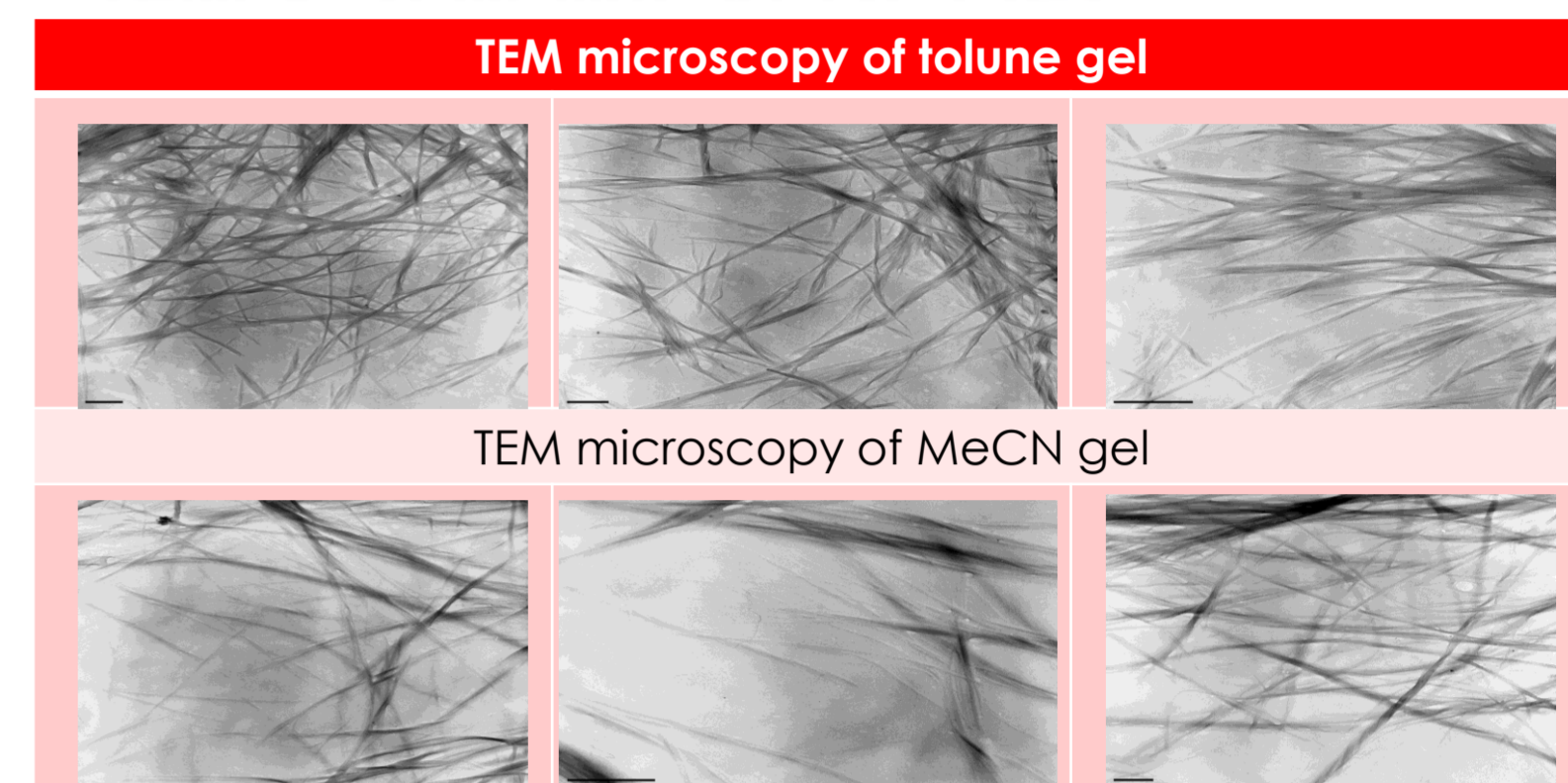


Fig. 6. Temperature dependent FTIR spectra of compound **1**/toluene gel.

## TEM & SEM MICROSCOPY



## SEM microscopy of polymer

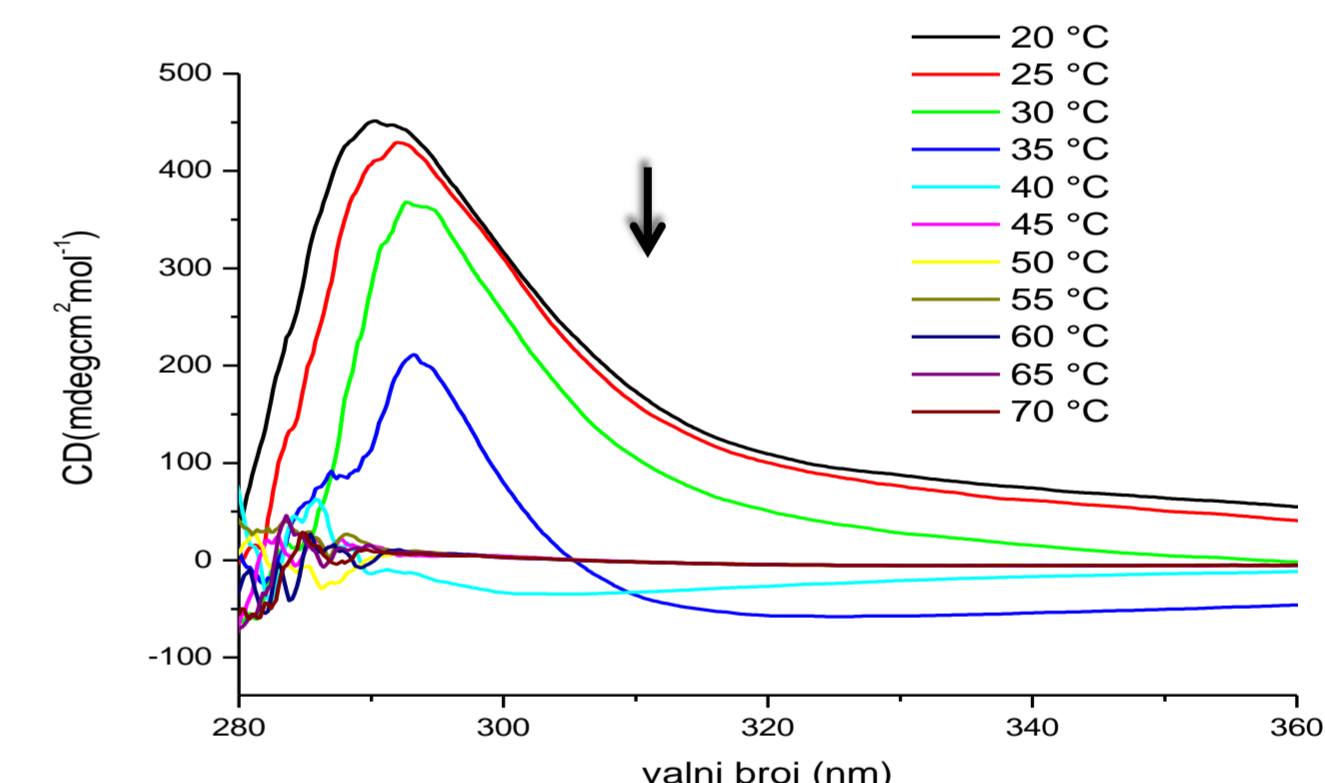
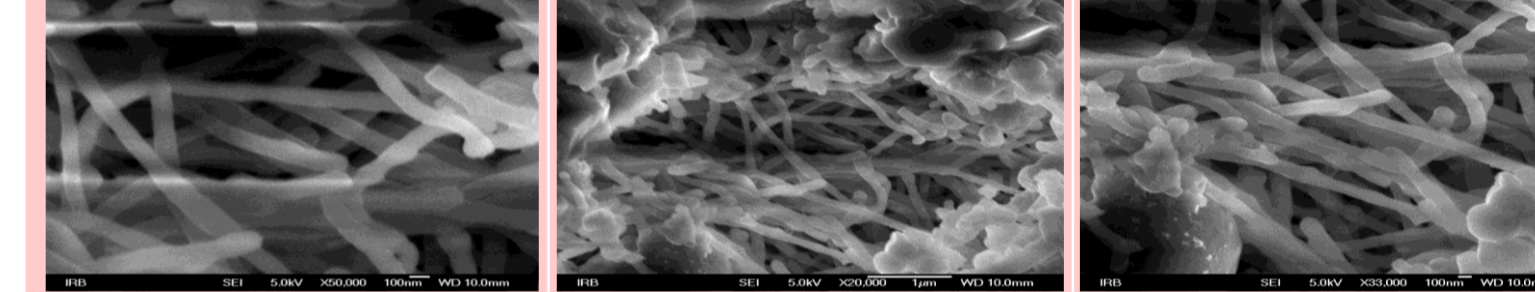


Fig. 4. Temperature dependent CD spectra of compound **1**/acetonitrile gel.

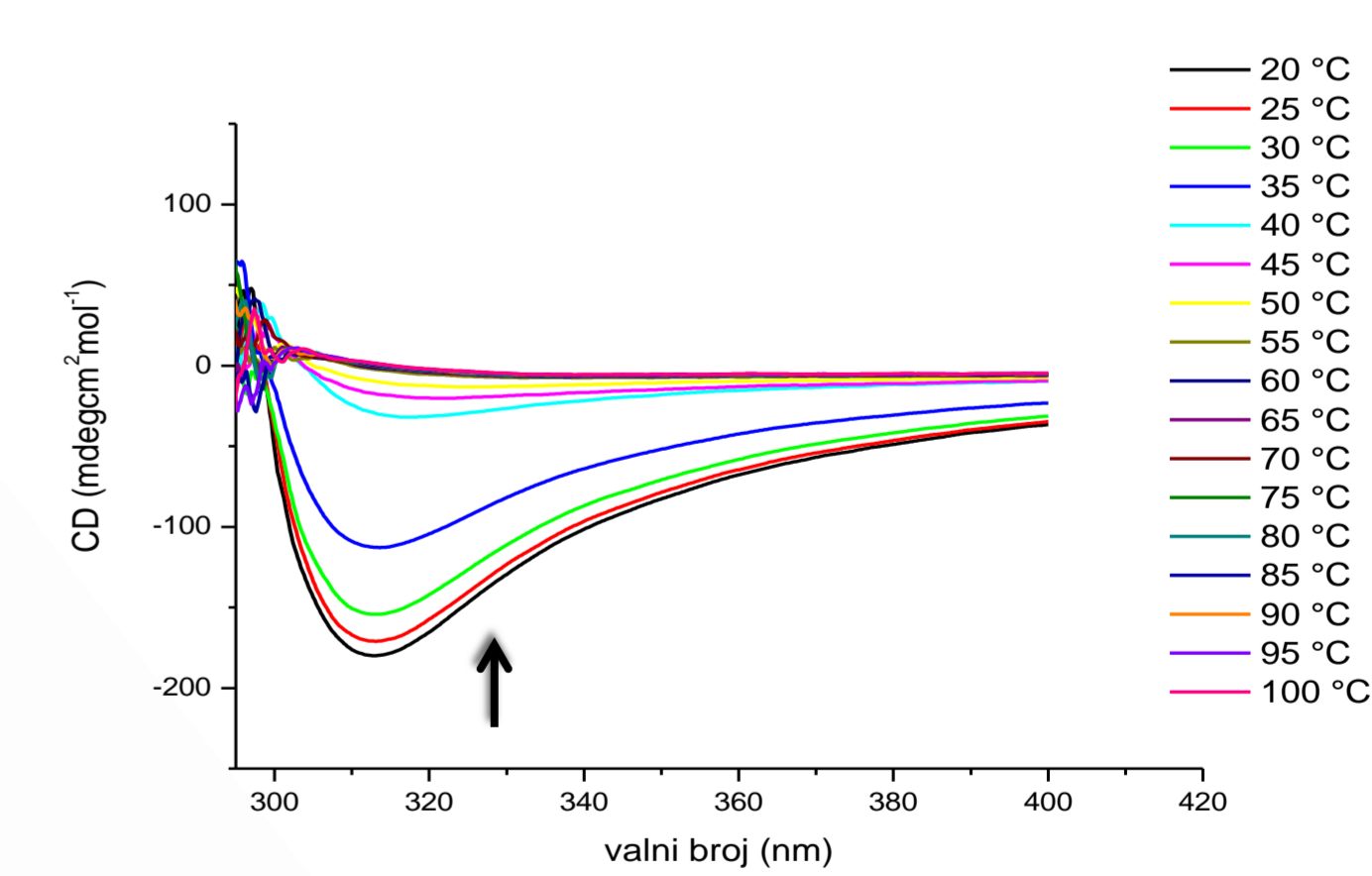


Fig. 7. Temperature dependent CD spectra of compound **1**/toluene gel.

## Self-assembly of gels

## CONCLUSION

Synthesized compound **1** and **2** is a supramolecular gelator of several organic solvents. We have investigated the self-assembly in gel by various spectroscopic techniques such as NMR, FTIR, CD spectroscopy. We can notice the difference in self-assembly gels of compounds in various solvents (toluene and acetonitrile) which leading to differences in the polymerization reactions.