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Recent advances on the construction of diarylethene-based supramolecular metallacycles and metallacages via coordination-driven self-assembly

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How to cite this article: Qin Y, Wang YT, Yang HB, Zhu W. Recent advances on the construction of diarylethene-based supramolecular metallacycles and metallacages via coordination-driven self-assembly. *Chem Synth* 2021;1:2. <https://dx.doi.org/10.20517/cs.2021.05>

Received: 15 Jun 2021 **First Decision:** 1 Jul 2021 **Revised:** 3 Jul 2021 **Accepted:** 6 Jul 2021 **First online:** 8 Jul 2021

Academic Editor: Bao-Lian Su **Copy Editor:** Xi-Jun Chen **Production Editor:** Xi-Jun Chen

Abstract

During the past few years, the construction of diarylethene (DAE)-based supramolecular metallacycles and metallacages has gained increasing attention due to their distinctive photophysical and photochemical properties and potential applications in magnetic switching, smart soft materials, photodynamic therapy, etc. Surprisingly, no review on the construction of discrete DAE-based supramolecular metallacycles and metallacages via coordination-driven self-assembly has been summarized to the best of our knowledge. Considering the rapid development of this field, it is time to summarize the recent development of the construction of discrete DAE-containing polygons and polyhedra. In this review, the construction of diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages via coordination-driven self-assembly is briefly introduced. In addition, the properties and applications of these metallacycles and metallacages are also discussed.

Keywords: Diarylethene, metallacycles and metallacages, coordination-driven self-assembly, photochromism



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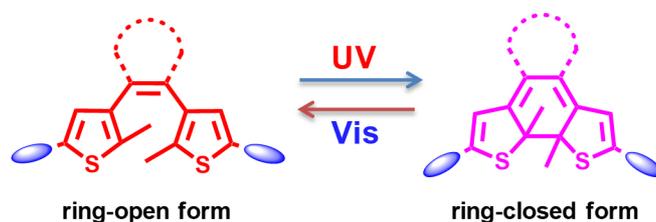


INTRODUCTION

Coordination-driven self-assembly has proven to be a powerful synthetic strategy for the construction of discrete supramolecular coordination complexes (SCCs) including two-dimensional (2D) polygons and three-dimensional (3D) polyhedral^[1-8]. Due to the synthetic convenience, during the past few decades, various metallacycles and metallacages with well-defined shapes and sizes have been successfully prepared and have displayed widespread applications in molecular sensing, catalysis, drug delivery and biological applications^[9-17]. In particular, the construction of stimuli-responsive metallacycles and metallacages has attracted increasing interest because of their potential applications in smart materials, molecular machine and so on, which further promotes the development of supramolecular chemistry and materials science^[18-23].

Diarylethenes, the derivatives of stilbene, are a kind of typical photochromic species^[24]. Under UV irradiation, the diarylethene molecules change from colorless to colored state, whereas the colors disappear under visible light irradiation. Different from the traditional T type photochromic molecules (thermally reversible) such as azobenzene and spiropyran, both isomers of diarylethenes (ring-open form and ring-closed form) are stable and the photogenerated isomers (ring-closed form) hardly return to the ring-open form in the dark, which could be classified into P type photochromic molecules (thermally irreversible, but photochemically reversible). As shown in [Scheme 1](#), the π -conjugation of the ring-open form diarylethene molecule is localized in the thiophene ring, whereas, in the ring-closed form state, the π -conjugation delocalizes throughout the molecule, thus resulting in its electronic structure changes as well as its geometrical structure changes. Due to their interesting photophysical properties such as high photoconversion yield, high thermal stability of both isomers, excellent fatigue-resistant property and rapid response, many diarylethene molecules with structural diversity have been synthesized during the past few decades and have exhibited extensive applications in molecular switches, optical memories and molecular machines^[25-27].

Since diarylethenes show excellent photophysical and photochemical properties, integrating diarylethene subunits into a supramolecular coordination complex may lead to unique properties and functions: (1) diarylethenes could endow the metallacycles or metallacages with photoresponsive property, thereby offering the possibility for photoresponsive guest encapsulation/release and photo-controlled supramolecular transformation; (2) the metallacycles or metallacages could regulate the photochromic property of diarylethenes through the formation of coordination bond, such as the increased photoconversion yield and the enhanced fatigue-resistant property; and (3) taking advantage of the well-defined skeleton of both metallacycles and metallacages, the efficient photo-controlled energy transfer could be realized through the integration of diarylethene and other functional subunits into one entity. In recent decades, chemists have designed and prepared a series of diarylethene-functionalized metallacycles and metallacages and systematically investigated their properties and functions^[28]. It should be noted that, due to the unique molecular structure of diarylethenes, they could be employed as the backbone for the formation of SCCs or just attached to the periphery of them. In addition, because of the simple coordination mode of Pd or Pt as well as the research maturity of Pd- or Pt-based SCCs, Pd and Pt have been the most common metals for the construction of diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages. This review focuses on the preparation, photophysical and photochemical properties and applications of diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages. For clarity, we separate this review into diarylethene-based metallacycles and diarylethene-based metallacages.



Scheme 1. The reversible structural transformation of diarylethene under irradiation.

DIARYLETHENE-BASED METALLACYCLES

Diarylethene as the backbone of metallacycles

In 2001, Murguly *et al.*^[29] reported the synthesis of the early example of diarylethene-based metallacycles and investigated their chiroptical behavior for nondestructive data processing. As shown in [Figure 1](#), treatment of the chiral oxazoline-modified diarylethene ligand **1** or **2** with an equimolar amount of $\text{CuOTf}\cdot 0.5\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ provided the rectangular [2+2] metallacycle $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{10})_2$ or $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{20})_2$, respectively. The metallacycles were well characterized by mass spectra and X-ray crystallography analysis. It was found that the metallacycle $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{10})_2$ was a stereochemically pure specie, which was ascribed to the remote chiral induction of the oxazoline moieties and steric hindrance in the metallacycle. The ring-open form metallacycle with stereochemical purity could orientate the two methyl groups on the thiophene ring, thus leading to the ring-closed form metallacycle with stereochemical purity under UV irradiation. ^1H NMR experiments showed that the photoconversion yield was about 90% in the photostationary state, and it could be completely recovered under visible light irradiation. It should be noted that the photoconversion yield and diastereo-selectivity during the photochromic process was affected by the concentration of the ligands. A higher concentration (10^{-3} mol/L) resulted in a high photoconversion yield and diastereo-selectivity, probably due to the disassembly of the metallacycles at low concentrations. Furthermore, optical rotary dispersion spectra during the photochromic process were performed, which indicated that the ring-open and ring-closed forms of the metallacycle $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{10})_2$ exhibited several different spectral regions (e.g., 450 and 475 nm) in rotation. In addition, the modulated optical rotation showed good fatigue-resistant property, thus providing possibility for nondestructive data processing.

Light-triggered reversibly structural transformations play an important role in the construction of smart artificial machines. In 2012, Chen *et al.*^[30] reported the synthesis of Pt-based diarylethene hexagons for the first time and studied their photochromic behaviors. As shown in [Figure 2](#), through the treatment of the diarylethene-containing 120° donor **3** with the classical 120° Pt acceptor **4** or 180° Pt acceptor **5**, the [3+3] hexagon **6** or [6+6] hexagon **7** was readily obtained through coordination-driven self-assembly. The hexagons were well characterized with ^1H NMR spectra, ^{31}P NMR spectra and ESI-TOF-MS. Furthermore, the photochromic property of the hexagons was investigated. As for **6**, under 365 nm irradiation, a new absorption band appeared at 628 nm accompanied by an obvious color change from colorless to dark cyan, which was caused by the formation of ring-closed form diarylethene. The fluorescence of hexagon **6** was also decreased dramatically under 365 nm irradiation. Moreover, the absorption and fluorescence of **6** could be completely recovered under visible light irradiation, which could be repeated for 10 cycles without any obvious degradation, indicating its excellent fatigue-resistant property. In addition, the results of ^1H NMR and ^{31}P NMR spectra also demonstrated the photochemical reaction could efficiently occur without disturbing the hexagon's structure. More importantly, the photoconversion yield of hexagons **6** and **7** from the ring-open form to ring-closed form was almost quantitative, while, for ligand **3**, it was just 88%. This finding suggests that the formation of coordination bond promoted the photochromic process in this study. Further DFT calculations indicated that the antiparallel conformation of the ligand was closer to 120° , which was more favorable for the formation of hexagons according to the principles of "symmetry

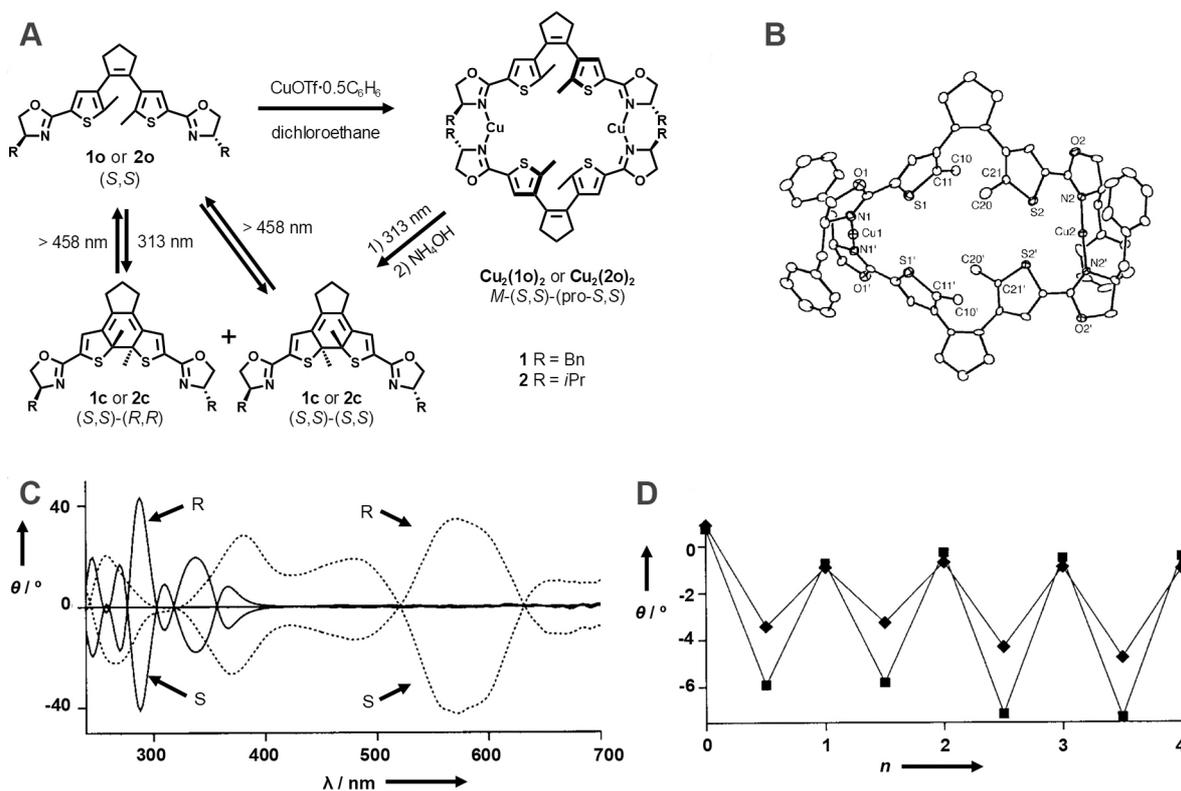


Figure 1. (A) The synthetic route of the metallacycle $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{1o})_2$ and $\text{Cu}_2(\mathbf{2o})_2$. (B) Crystal structure of $(S,S)\text{-Cu}_2(\mathbf{1o})_2$. (C) The optical rotary dispersion spectra of **1o** with $\text{CuOTf} \cdot 0.5\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ (–) and **1c** with $\text{CuOTf} \cdot 0.5\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ (···). (D) The fatigue-resistant property of the optical rotation of **1o** with $\text{CuOTf} \cdot 0.5\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ at 450 nm (◆) and 475 nm (■) through altering UV and visible irradiation. This figure is used with permission from Murguly *et al.*^[29].

interaction” and “directional bonding”^[31]. In addition, the hexagons with ligands in antiparallel conformation showed a lower energy (7.67 kcal/mol) than the parallel ones, thus demonstrating their good stability. This research realized the increased photoconversion yield through coordination induction, which laid foundation for the design and construction of new photochromic SCCs.

In 2019, Li *et al.*^[32] reported the conformation-dependent self-assembled behaviors of diarylethenes. The diarylethene-containing ligand **8** has two conformations, antiparallel (**8o**) and parallel (**p-8**), and only the antiparallel conformation **8o** is photoactive [Figure 3]. Due to the steric hindrance of the bulky bisbenzo(thiadiazole) group, the two conformations of the ligand could be readily separated by silica-gel chromatography. X-ray crystal indicated that the parallel conformation **p-8** adopted a 65° bend angle and the antiparallel **8o** showed 155° bend angle. Further self-assembly experiments manifested that **p-8** could form [2+2] rhombus **9** or [3+3] triangle **10** with 120° or 180° di-platinum acceptors, respectively, while [3+3] and [6+6] hexagons (**11** and **12**) were obtained for **8o**, which was in agreement with the principles of “symmetry interaction” and “directional bonding”. By mixing **p-8** and **8o** together with 180° di-platinum acceptors, [3+3] triangles and [6+6] hexagons (**10** and **12**) were formed individually, conforming their self-sorting behavior. Furthermore, NMR spectra and UV-Vis and fluorescence spectra were conducted to study their photochromic property. The results indicate that the metallacycles with parallel conformation showed no photochromism and the antiparallel ones exhibited excellent photochromic property such as high photocyclization quantum yield (66.8% and 61.2% for **11** and **12**, respectively) and good fatigue-resistant property. In addition, the cycloreversion quantum yields for the ring-closed metallacycles of **11** and **12** was

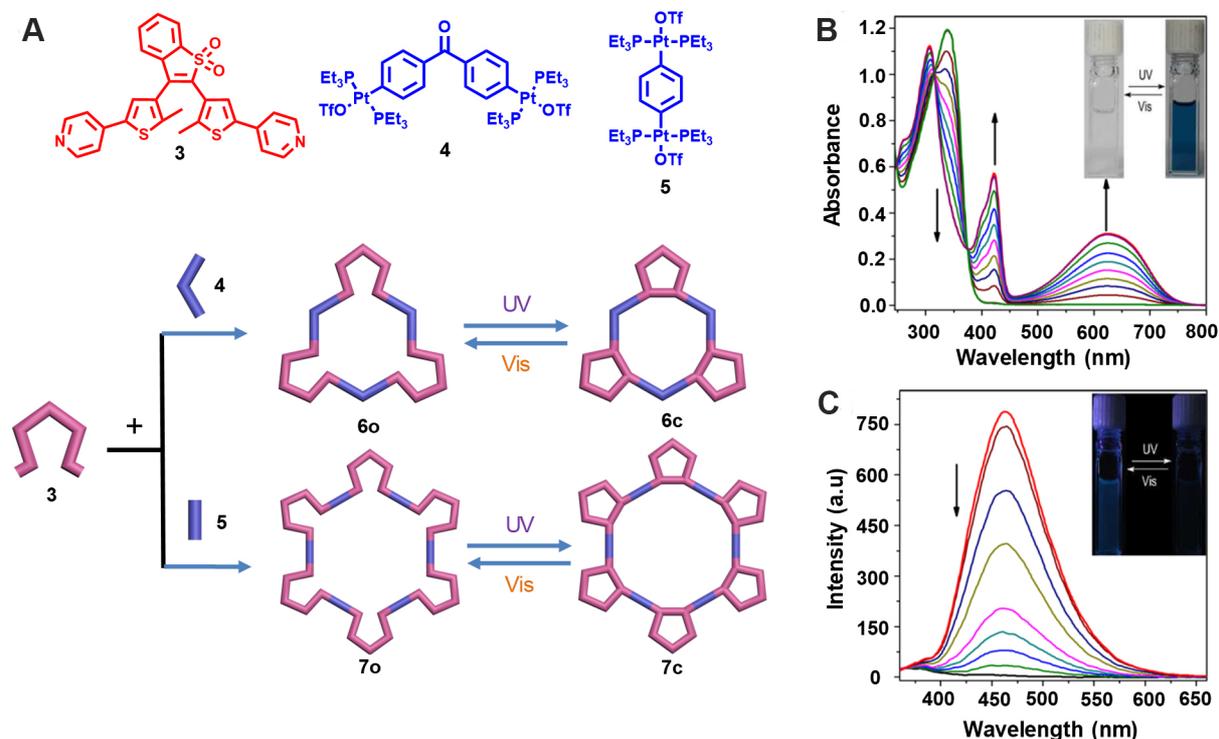


Figure 2. (A) The synthesis of the multi-bisthienylethene hexagons **6** and **7** and their structural transformations. Absorption (B) and emission (C) spectral changes of hexagon **6o** upon irradiation at 365 nm. This figure is used with permission from Chen *et al.*^[30].

6.3% and 6.5%, respectively. Such a conformation-dependent self-assembled and photochromic behaviors of diarylethene-based metallacycles could be applied in developing smart materials for catalysis and precise drug delivery.

Furthermore, in 2019, the two chiral conformers (P and M) of **8o** were successfully separated. Similar to the racemate, the chiral diarylethene ligands could also assembly with 120° di-platinum acceptor to form [3+3] metallacycles P-11o or M-11o [Figure 4]^[33]. The metallacycles exhibited obvious CD signals similar to the ligands. Under UV irradiation, new signals appeared in the CD spectra, which were ascribed to the formation of ring-closed diarylethene. The CD signals could be repeated for 12 cycles without degradation, thus confirming the photo-controlled chirality switching within the metallacycles. In addition, the combined results from ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ³¹P NMR and HPLC separation indicate the photochromic process of the three diarylethene subunits within the metallacycle was a conversion process rather than a step-by-step conversion. Furthermore, the metallacycle was doped into poly(D/L-lactic acid) to form a film. By taking advantage of the excellent photoreversibility of the optical rotation at 633 nm, non-destructive “writing”, “erasing” and “reading” were realized within the film, which showed potential applications in information encoding.

As for the construction of photoresponsive chirality-tunable metallacycles, except for the self-assembly of chiral diarylethene ligands with metal, integration of achiral diarylethene with chiral building blocks into one metallacycle is another choice. In 2018, a series of metallacycles containing both photochromic diarylethene subunits and chiral 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol (BINOL) subunits was prepared by Yang via coordination-driven self-assembly and their photoresponsive chirality-tunable property was investigated^[34]. As shown in Figure 5, by mixing two ligands, (S)-13 and 14 or 15, in acetone/H₂O at 55 °C for 8 h and

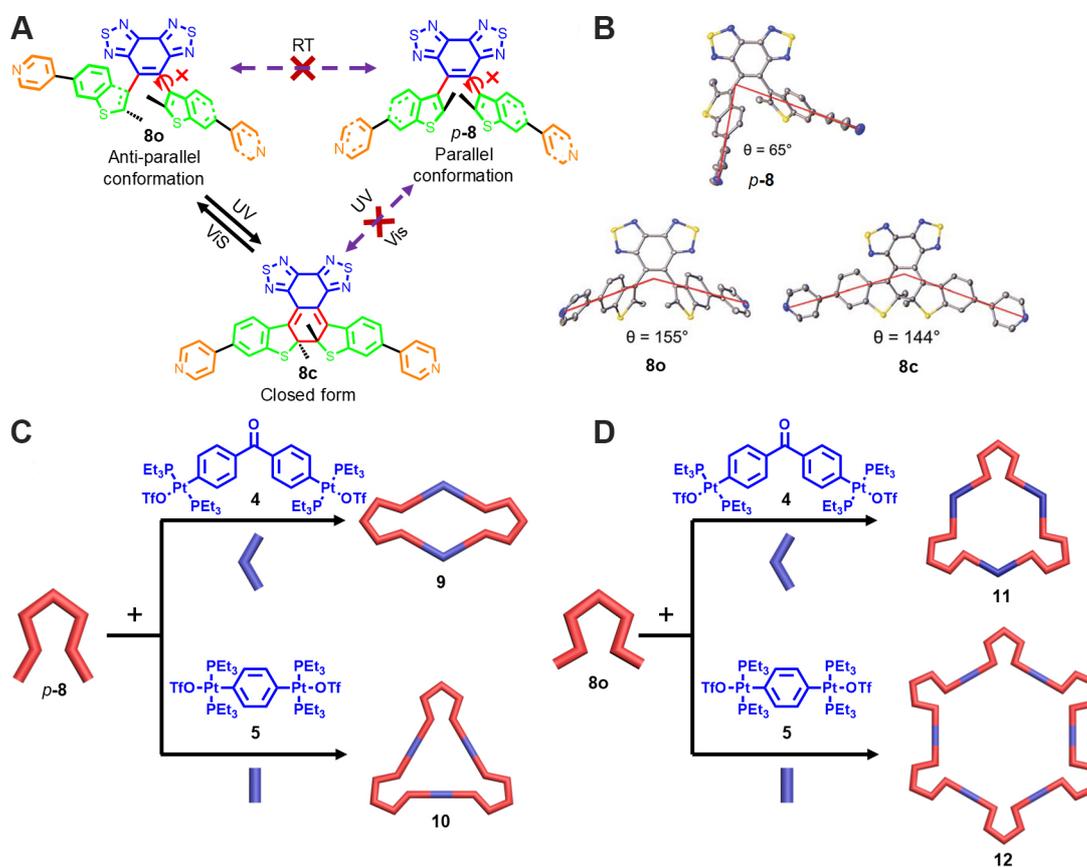


Figure 3. (A) The conversion relationship between the different diarylethene isomers. (B) Crystal structures of **p-8**, **8o** and **8c**. (C) The preparation of the metallacycles **9** and **10** from **p-8**. (D) The preparation of the metallacycles **11** and **12** from **8o**. This figure is used with permission from Li *et al.*^[32].

subsequent anion change with KPF_6 , two [2+2] rhombus (**S**)-**160** and (**S**)-**170** were readily obtained. The metallacycles were well characterized with NMR spectra and ESI-TOF-MS. The photochromic studies from UV and NMR spectra indicated the metallacycles showed obvious photochromism and moderate fatigue-resistant property. Interestingly, under irradiation at 365 nm, an increase in the intensity of CD signals at 240 and 360 nm for the metallacycle (**S**)-**170** was observed, which was probably due to the dihedral angle changes of BONIL units induced by geometrical structure transformation of diarylethene units during photochromism. Moreover, the photoresponsive chirality regulation was fully reversible under UV and visible light irradiation, which might be useful for the construction of photoresponsive supramolecular systems for asymmetric catalysis and chiral recognition.

It should be noted that, even though the above-mentioned diarylethene-based metallacycles exhibited excellent photophysical properties and intriguing applications, they showed no fluorescence or weak fluorescence whether in the ring-open form or ring-closed form. The possible reason might be the competition between photochromic process and luminescence process, which thus hampered their further applications. In 2019, Qin *et al.*^[35] reported the construction of a series of diarylethene-based metallacycles with brilliant fluorescence through *in situ* light irradiation. As shown in Figure 6, treating the diarylethene ligands **180** and **190** bearing the 1,2-bis(2-ethyl-6-iodo-1-benzothiophen-1,1-dioxide-3-yl) perfluorocyclopentene group with 120° di-platinum acceptor afforded the two [3+3] hexagons **200** and **210**, respectively, almost quantitatively. The metallacycles were well characterized with NMR spectra and ESI-

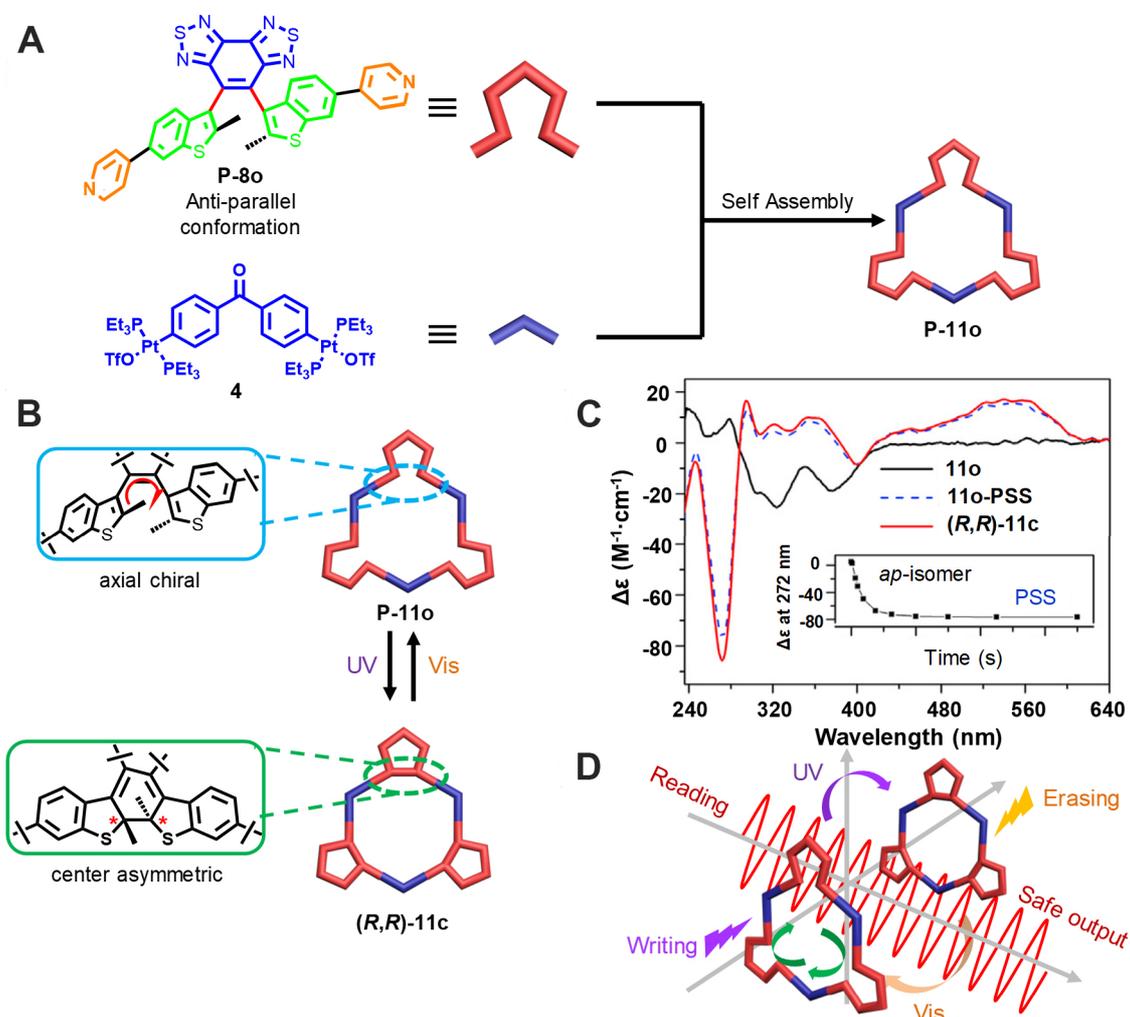


Figure 4. (A) Graphical representation of the construction of chiral metallacycle **P-11o** from the chiral diarylethene ligand **P-8o**. (B) Photoisomerization between the two isomers **P-11o** and **(R,R)-11c**. (C) The CD spectral changes of **P-11o** under UV irradiation. (D) Schematic illustration of the non-destructive "writing", "erasing" and "reading" with chiral metallacycles. This figure is used with permission from Li et al.^[33].

TOF-MS. DFT calculations indicated that the antiparallel configurations of the ligands were close to 120°, thus resulting in the facile construction of [3+3] hexagons. Under UV irradiation, the color of the solution for metallacycle **20o** or **21o** changed from colorless to yellow or red, respectively, accompanied by the appearance of a new absorption peak at 460 or 505 nm, respectively. More importantly, the metallacycles initially showed no fluorescence in solution but exhibited bright yellow or orange fluorescence under UV irradiation for **20o** or **21o**, respectively, which is different from most previous photochromic systems. Moreover, the ring-closed form metallacycles displayed relatively high quantum yields ($\Phi_F = 0.5$), and the fluorescence wavelength and lifetime of the metallacycles were almost not affected by metal coordination. This study realized *in situ* construction of high-emissive metallacycles under irradiation, which could be helpful in developing supramolecular materials for super-resolution fluorescence imaging.

Diarylethene attached to the periphery of metallacycles

Another way to construct diarylethene-based metallacycles is to attach the diarylethene units onto the periphery of metallacycles. In recent years, photoswitchable fluorescent systems have gained increasing

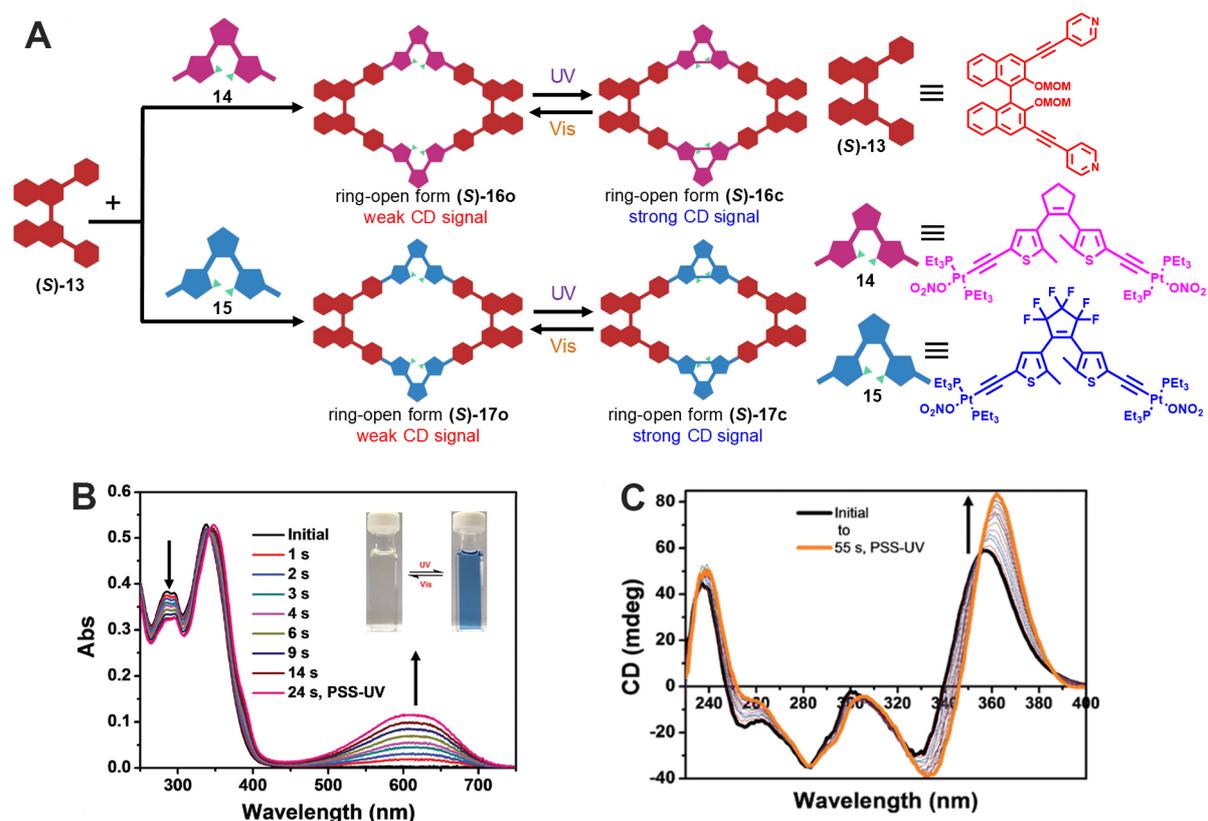


Figure 5. (A) Graphical representation of the synthesis of metallacycles (S)-16o and (S)-17o and their structural transformations. (B) Absorption spectral changes of metallacycle (S)-17o under 365 nm irradiation. (C) CD spectral changes of metallacycle (S)-17o under 365 nm irradiation. This figure is used with permission from Wang *et al.*^[34]

attention due to their applications in super-resolution imaging, anti-counterfeiting and information storage. Qin *et al.*^[36] reported the synthesis of a heterometallic Ir-Pt macrocycle with photoswitchable luminescence behavior in 2019. Through treatment of the Ir complex-containing 60° dipyrindinyl donor **22** and the diarylethene-containing 120° di-platinum acceptor **230** at 55 °C, the [2+2] rhombus **240** was readily obtained [Figure 7]. Under irradiation at 365 nm, a new absorption band at 560 nm appeared, accompanied by an obvious color change of the solution from light-yellow to purple due to the formation of ring-closed form diarylethene. Moreover, the fluorescence of the metallacycle **240** was dramatically declined, which was ascribed to the intramolecular Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) between the Ir complex and ring-closed form diarylethene. In addition, the absorption and fluorescence of the metallacycle could be recovered under visible light irradiation and the metallacycle showed good fatigue-resistant property. DFT calculation indicated that the distance between the two building blocks was about 3.0 nm and the energy level was suitable, thus demonstrating the efficient photoswitchable FRET behavior within the metallacycle. Furthermore, visual experiments of the metallacycle **240** were conducted and the metallacycle exhibited obvious light-controlled luminescence switching both on filter paper and poly (vinylidene fluoride) film, which showed potential applications in photoswitchable molecular devices and information storage.

Controllable generation of singlet oxygen (¹O₂) plays an important role in decreasing the side effects to normal tissues during photodynamic therapy. In 2019, a dual-stage metallacycle containing both porphyrin photosensitizer and diarylethene photochromic switch was reported by Yang's group, which featured interesting light-controlled generation of ¹O₂^[37]. As shown in Figure 8, the [3+3] hexagon **260** was prepared

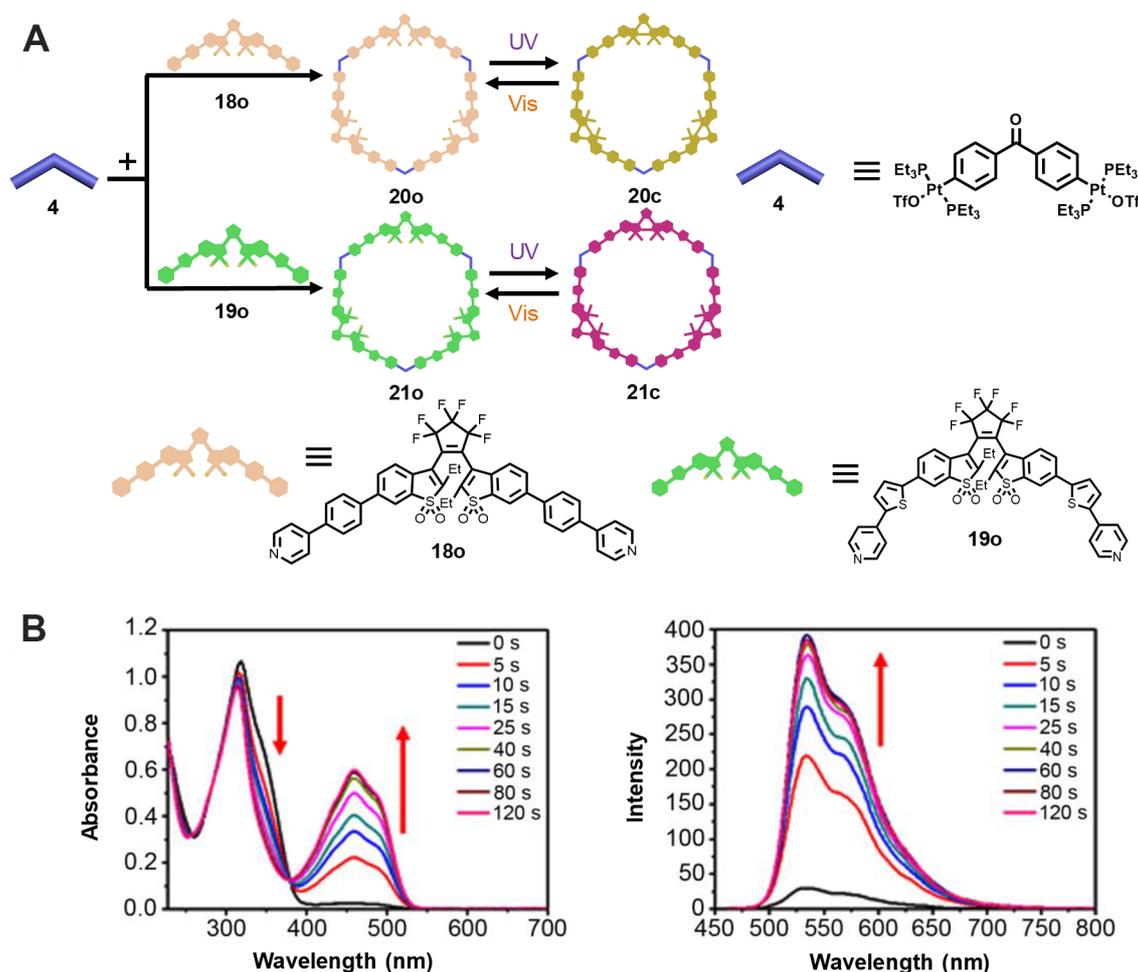


Figure 6. (A) Graphical representation of the self-assembled metallacycles **20o** and **21o** from the diarylethene ligands **18o** and **19o** and their structural transformations. (B) Absorption and fluorescent spectral changes of metallacycle **20o** under 365 nm irradiation. This figure is used with permission from Qin et al.^[35].

by mixing a porphyrin-functionalized 120° dipyridinyl donor **25** and the diarylethene-containing 120° diplatinum acceptor **23o** via coordination-driven self-assembly. The combined results from NMR spectra and absorption and fluorescence spectra manifest that the metallacycle **26o** possessed excellent photochromic property and good fatigue-resistant property. Furthermore, the $^1\text{O}_2$ generation ability of the metallacycle at different state was investigated by using singlet oxygen sensor green (SOSG) as the probe. It was found that the ring-open form metallacycle **26o** showed efficient $^1\text{O}_2$ generation, whereas the ring-closed form metallacycle **26c** showed almost no $^1\text{O}_2$ generation. The results from theoretical calculations reveal that such a behavior of controllable generation of $^1\text{O}_2$ was ascribed to the photoswitchable energy transfer from porphyrin to diarylethene photoswitch. Furthermore, to explore the possibility of the applications in biological systems, the metallacycles **26o** and **26c** were encapsulated into an amphiphilic polymer mPEG-DSPE, leading to the formation of nanoparticles. The experimental results indicate that O-NPs (the ring-open form of nanoparticles) showed a higher $^1\text{O}_2$ generation ability than C-NPs (the ring-closed form of nanoparticles). Further *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments both indicated that O-NPs showed stronger anti-tumor effects under irradiation than C-NPs because of the higher $^1\text{O}_2$ generation ability of O-NPs. Thus, light-controlled generation of singlet oxygen was achieved in the discrete supramolecular coordination complexes, which provided a blueprint for the development of SCCs for biological applications.

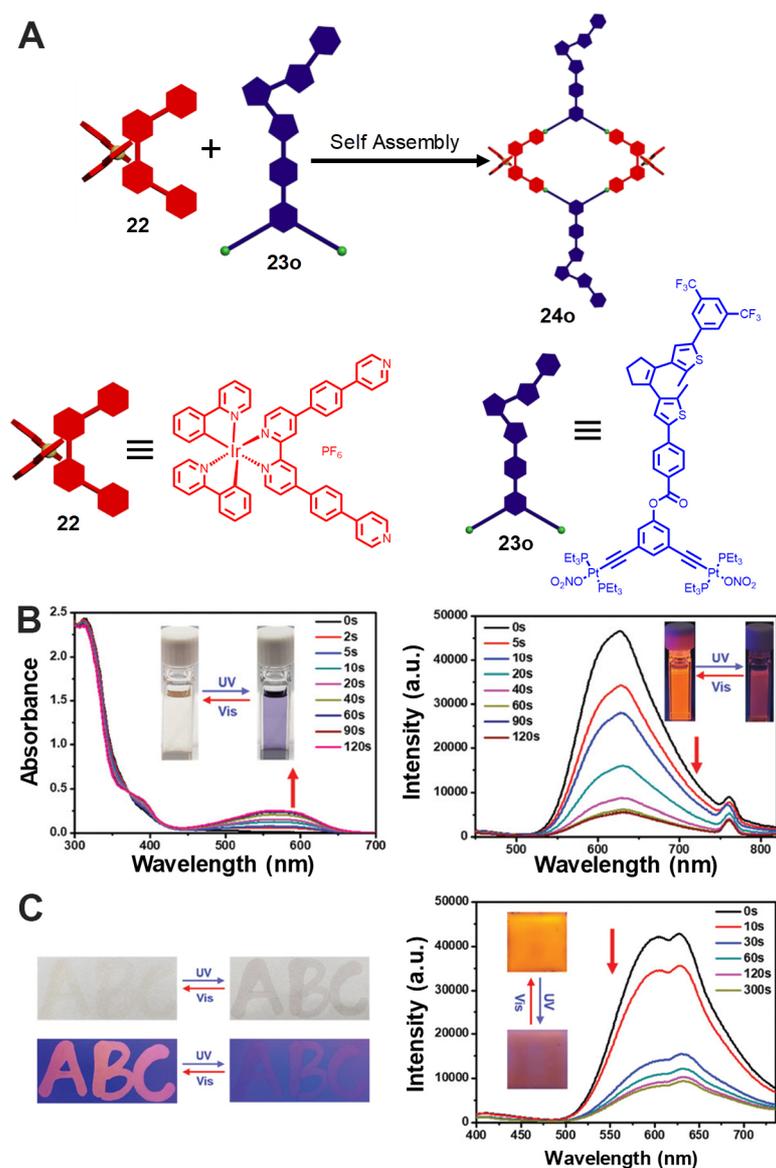


Figure 7. (A) Synthetic route of the dual-functional metallacycle **24o** from **22** and **23o**. (B) Absorption and emission spectral changes of metallacycle **24o** under 365 nm irradiation. (C) Light-controlled luminescence switching on a filter paper and in the poly(vinylidene fluoride) film. This figure is used with permission from Qin *et al.*^[36].

DIARYLETHENE-BASED METALLACAGES

Diarylethene-based metallacages via Pd-ligand coordination

Han *et al.*^[38] made significant contributions in the field of diarylethene-based metallacages. In 2013, they reported the preparation of a diarylethene-based metallacycle for the first time, which exhibited light-induced guest uptake/release behavior. By reaction of the diarylethene-containing dipyrindinyl ligand **27o** and [Pd(CH₃CN)₄](BF₄)₂ in a 2:1 ratio in CD₃CN, the M₂L₄-type metallacycle **28o** was formed quantitatively [Figure 9]. The metallacycle was well characterized with 1D and 2D NMR spectra and MS spectra. X-ray crystal structure revealed that the two {Pd(pyridine)₄} planes were not eventually congruent but led to the congruent shape of the metallacycle, which might be due to the flexible conformation of diarylethene moiety. In addition, the metallacycle **28o** showed excellent photochromic property by monitoring the changes of NMR spectra and absorption spectra. The results of 2D diffusion-ordered spectroscopy (DOSY)

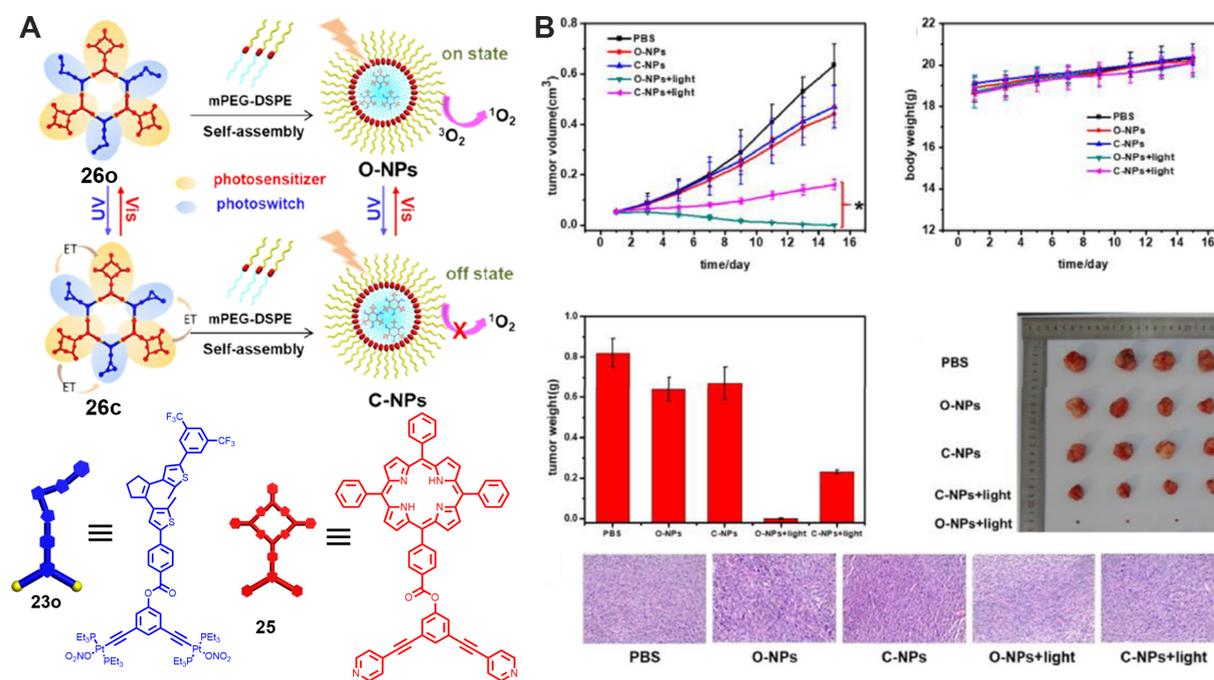


Figure 8. (A) Graphical representation of the light-controlled generation of $^1\text{O}_2$ within the metallacycle **26** and the nanoparticles. (B) *In vivo* photodynamic therapy efficacy on HeLa tumor-bearing mice of the nanoparticles. This figure is used with permission from Qin et al.^[37].

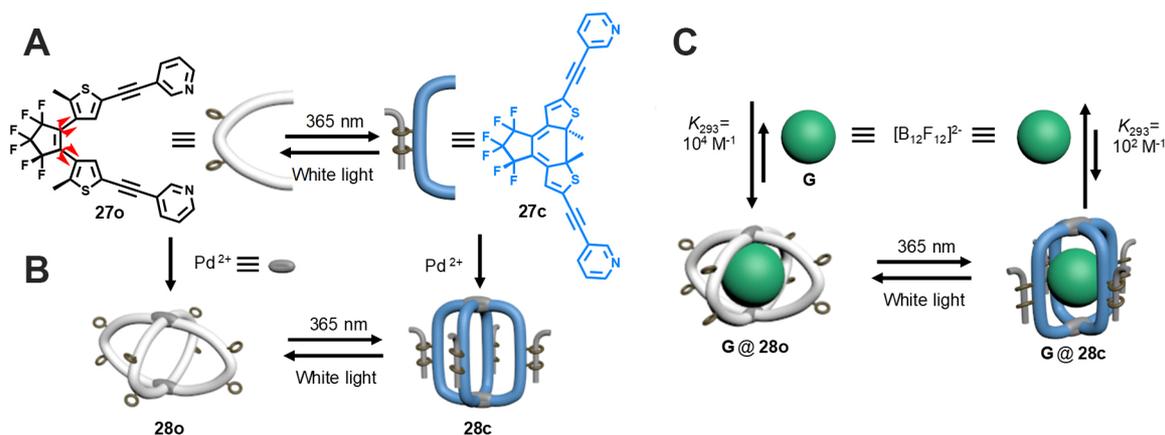


Figure 9. Photoisomerization of (A) the diarylethene ligand **27** and (B) the metallacage **28**. (C) Cage **28o** shows a much stronger affinity for **G** ($\text{G} = [\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_{12}]^{2-}$) than cage **28c**.

NMR measurements indicate that the ring-open form and ring-closed form metallacages had different cavity sizes, 7.04 and 8.67 Å for **28o** and **28c**, respectively. The relatively smaller size of the ring-open form metallacage was probably due to the conformational flexibility of the ring-open form diarylethene and the rigid structure of the ring-closed form diarylethene. Furthermore, the host/guest behavior of the metallacage was investigated. It was demonstrated that dodecafluorododecaborate anion ($[\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_{12}]^{2-}$) could be efficiently encapsulated in the cage with bonding constants of $K_{293} = 3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$ and $K_{293} = 6.7 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1}$ for **28o** and **28c**, respectively. The stronger affinity of **28o** for the guest was probably due to the conformational flexibility of ring-open form diarylethene, which exhibited an induction-fit effect, while the rigid structure of **28c** was not able to adjust its cavity to match the guest. By taking advantage of the light-triggered

structural transformation of the metallacage, photoinduced guest uptake/release was realized.

Furthermore, in 2016, Han *et al.*^[39] reported light-controlled structural conversion between a self-assembled triangle and a rhombicuboctahedral sphere within diarylethene-based SCCs. As shown in Figure 10, by heating a mixture of the diarylethene-based dipyridinyl ligand **290** at the para-position with $[\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4](\text{BF}_4)_2$ in a 2:1 ratio in CD_3CN at 70 °C, the M_3L_6 three-membered-ring product **30** with a small amount of M_4L_8 four-membered-ring product was obtained, as confirmed with 1D and 2D NMR spectra and MS spectra. Under UV irradiation, the mixture of the triangle and square converted into a new specie with broad NMR spectra signals, which was confirmed to be $\text{M}_{24}\text{L}_{48}$ type rhombicuboctahedron **32c** by CSI-MS spectra. The results from transmission electron microscopy (TEM), atomic force microscopy and grazing-incidence small-angle X-ray scattering (GISAXS) experiments indicate that this large metallacage **32c** showed a diameter of about 6–7 nm, which was consistent with the result from 2D DOSY spectra (7.0 nm). Furthermore, the photoreaction dynamics of the metallacage was studied, which revealed that a very long time (15 h) was needed for the complete structural conversion from **30** to **32c**. The possible reason is that the diarylethene units within the ring-open metallacage adopted a photoinactive parallel conformation and the tiny amount of free ligand in the mixture transferred into ring-closed form under irradiation, thus leading to a slow equilibrium shifting. In addition, the reverse conversion of $\text{M}_{24}\text{L}_{48}$ rhombicuboctahedron into the small M_3L_6 rings was not straightforward and the ring-closed form diarylethene in the rhombicuboctahedron recovered into the ring-open state, followed by the slow disassembly-reassembly into the small M_3L_6 rings. This study realized the light-controlled structural conversion between different self-assembled SCCs, which played an important role in developing SCC-based molecular machines. In addition, some other diarylethene-based metallacages were also constructed by Li *et al.*^[40–42] and exhibited interesting properties and functions.

In 2018, Gu *et al.*^[43] realized light-controlled topology transformation in polymer networks by making use of diarylethene-based metallacages as crosslinks. Firstly, the two terminals of the PEG chains were functionalized with diarylethene-based dipyridinyl ligand to afford the polymer ligand **350** [Figure 11]. By treatment of the **350** with 1.0 eq. $\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4(\text{BF}_4)_2$ in CH_3CN , a dark-brown gel (o-gel) with the diarylethene in ring-open form was obtained. Under UV irradiation, the o-gel transformed into a dark-blue gel (c-gel) due to the ring-closure reactions of diarylethenes. It should be noted that discrete diarylethene-based metallacages constituted the crosslinks of the polymer gels. Similar to the polymer ligand **350**, the model diarylethene ligand without PEG chain exhibited structural conversion between small Pd_3L_6 triangles and large $\text{Pd}_{24}\text{L}_{48}$ rhombicuboctahedra under UV and visible light irradiation, respectively, as confirmed by NMR and ESI-TOF-MS spectra. Thus, the structural changes of the crosslinks led to a substantial change of the polymer topology networks of the polymer gel, which played an important role in the physical properties including storage modulus G' and self-healing properties. For example, the c-gel showed 1.7 times higher G' than the o-gel (8.3 and 14.1 kPa for o-gel and c-gel, respectively) due to more topological defects in the c-gel. In addition, the results of SAXS and DFT calculations reveal that the c-gel had a higher defect tolerance and less dynamics than o-gel, which was derived from the inherent high branch functionality of the c-gel. Thus, the o-gel exhibited remarkable self-healing properties, while the c-gel showed no self-healing under the same condition. Moreover, the polymer gel showed a moderate fatigue-resistant property, as confirmed by the shear modulus, SAXS and molecular calculations. This study successfully prepared a photoresponsive polymer gel by using diarylethene-based metallacages as crosslinks. The resulting o-gel and c-gel showed remarkable difference in storage modulus and self-healing properties due to the photoswitchable topology transformation in polymer networks under light irradiation.

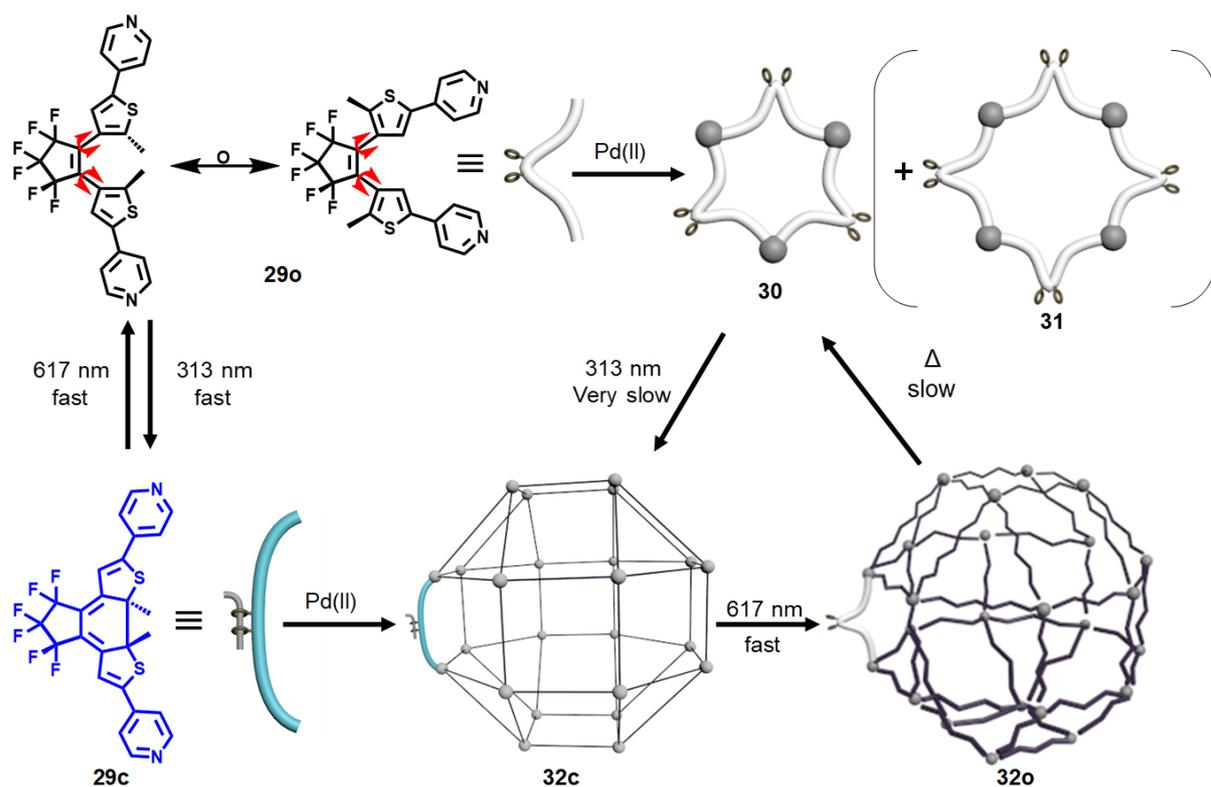


Figure 10. Graphical representation of self-assembly and structural conversion between a self-assembled triangle and a rhombicuboctahedral sphere under light irradiation.

Except for the induction of polymer chain on diarylethene ligand for the construction of photoresponsive gels, the diarylethene-based metallacage itself could also form supramolecular gels under suitable conditions. In 2015, Wei *et al.*^[44] reported a diarylethene-based M_2L_4 type metallacage with multiresponsivity. The metallacage **37** was similar to the previous reported one (**28**). Under UV and visible light irradiation, the metallacage **37** showed excellent photochromic property with full reversibility. Interestingly, the ring-open form metallacage **37o** exhibited solution-to-gel transformation in common solvents such as DMF and DMSO at room temperature [Figure 12]. Further, the combined results from NMR spectra, SEM, TEM, dynamic light scattering and rheological tests indicate that the formation of gel was affected by temperature, light, coordination anions and shear force, thus endowing the gel with multi-stimuli-responsive property. The photo-induced solution-to-gel transformation was ascribed to the flexible conformation of the ring-open form diarylethene, which was beneficial for the multiple noncovalent interactions between the metallacage. In addition, the porous metallacage kept intact during the solution/gel transformation, which was helpful in developing new porous materials with multi-stimuli-responsivity.

Diarylethene-based metallacages through coordination with other metals

In 2019, Li *et al.*^[45] reported the controlled modulation of the magnetic properties within diarylethene-based metallacages. Treatment of the diarylethene ligand **38o** with $Fe(OTf)_2$ under room temperature afforded the metallacage $Fe^{2+}_2(38o)_3$ [Figure 13]. X-ray crystallography analysis indicated that the diarylethene ligand within $Fe^{2+}_2(38o)_3$ was in the antiparallel conformation and the metallacage adopted a triple-stranded helical structure with an average Fe-N distance of 1.972 Å, suggesting its low-spin (LS) diamagnetic Fe^{II} state. Under irradiation at 365 nm, the ring-open form $Fe^{2+}_2(38o)_3$ converted into its ring-closed form $Fe^{2+}_2(38c)_3$. Moreover, DFT calculations indicated that $Fe^{2+}_2(38c)_3$ exhibited a higher energy (48.5 kcal/mol) in the

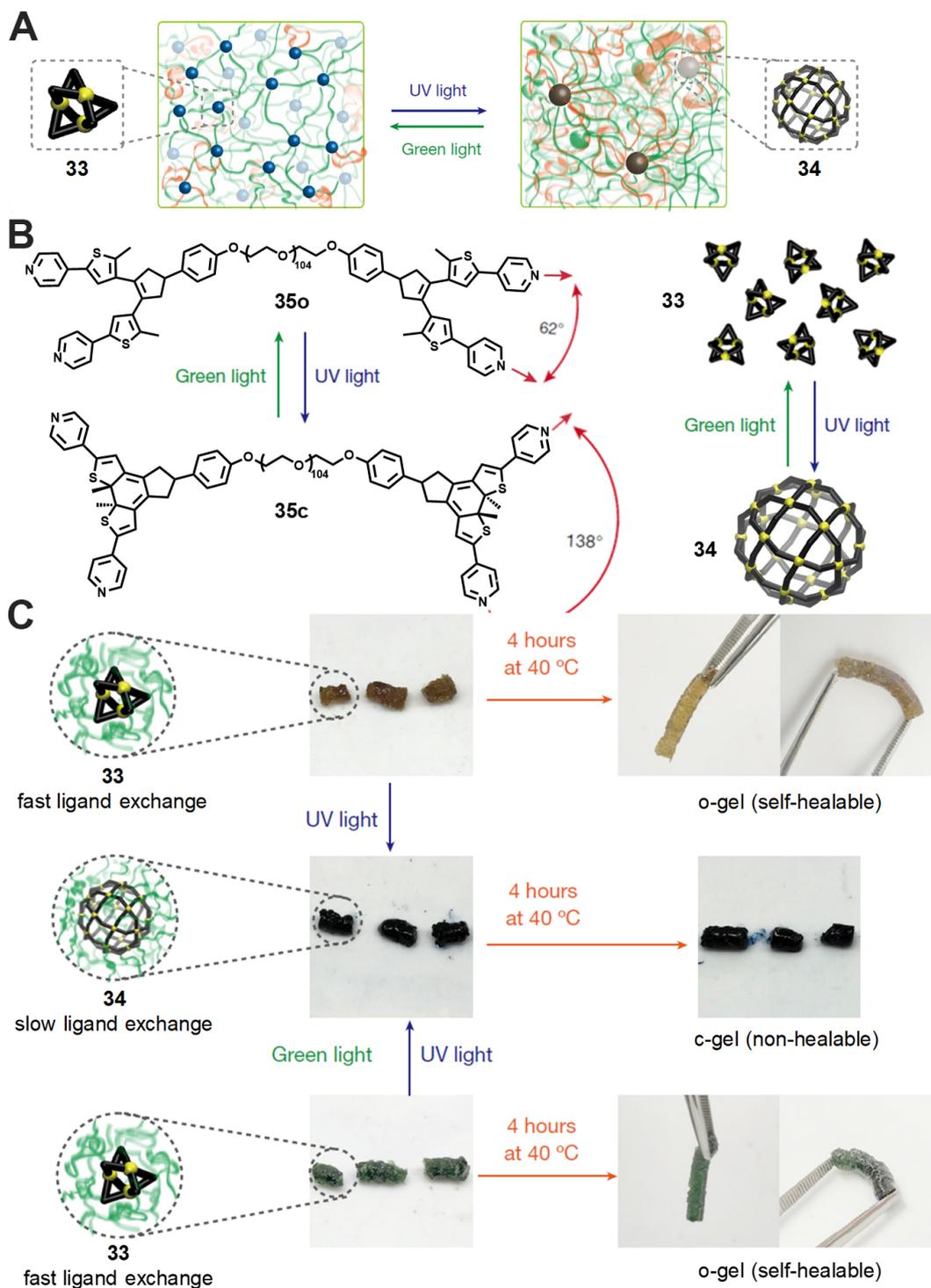


Figure 11. (A) Schematic illustration of light-induced structural interconversion between two different network topologies. (B) Chemical structure of the photoresponsive polymer ligand **35**. (C) Photographs of self-healing experiments of the polymer gel (o-gel and c-gel). This figure is used with permission from Gu et al.^[43]

closed shell singlet state than $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_3$, further demonstrating their structural difference. In addition, a tetranuclear square complex $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ was obtained through reaction of the ligand **380** with $\text{Fe}(\text{OTf})_2$

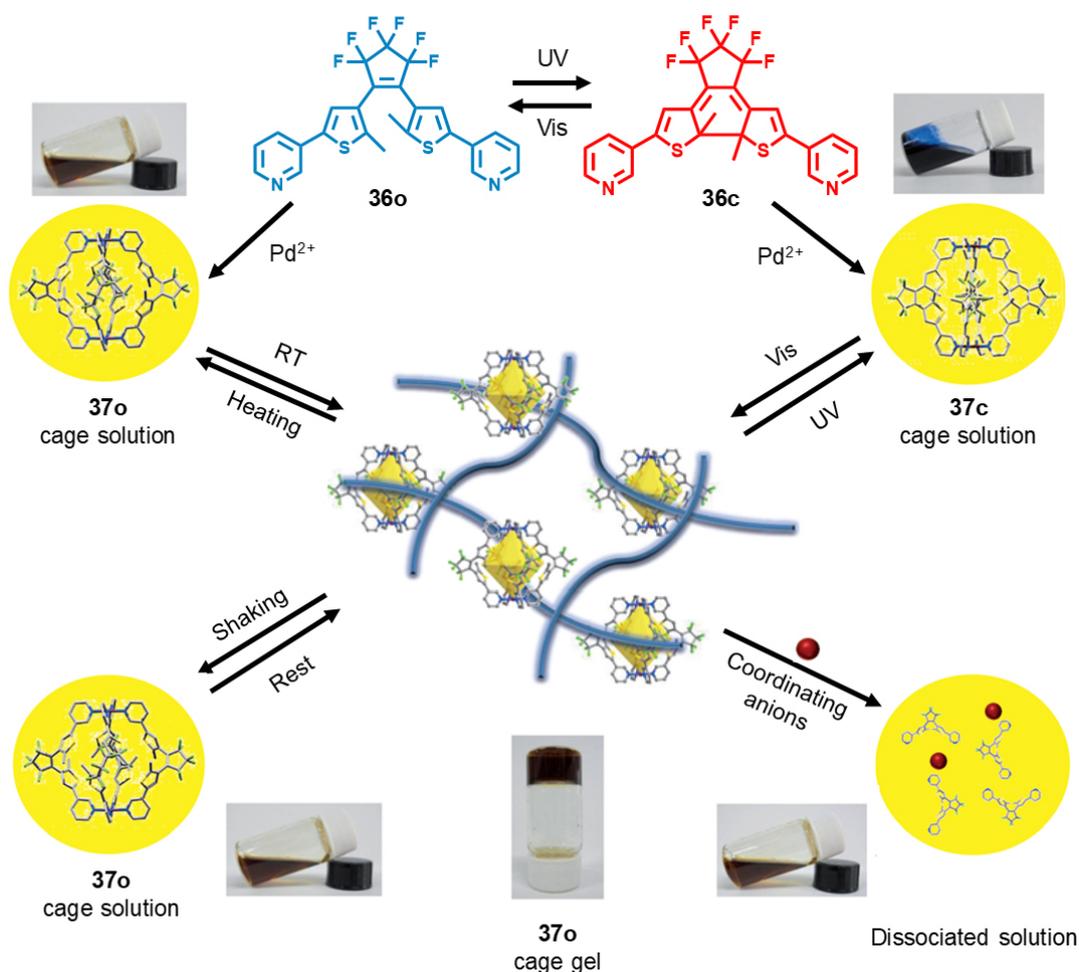


Figure 12. The multi-stimuli-responsive behavior of the metallacage **37**. This figure is used with permission from Wei et al.^[44].

and $(\text{TEA})[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{Tp}^*)(\text{CN})_3]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 320 K. X-ray crystal of $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ revealed the parallel conformation of diarylethenes, which was photoinactive under UV irradiation. Moreover, the average of length of Fe-N bond in $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ was 1.957 and 1.965 Å at 100 and 295 K, respectively, indicating its LS Fe^{II} state. It should be noted that $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_3$ and $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{38c})_3$ could transform into $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ with the addition of $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{Tp}^*)(\text{CN})_3]^-$ at 320 K. This finding demonstrates that $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_3$ was dynamically stable, while $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ was thermodynamically stable. Furthermore, the magnetic properties of these three metallacages were investigated by superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) experiments. The results indicate that $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_3$ was diamagnetic when the temperature was lower than 400 K and $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{38c})_3$ showed paramagnetism and incomplete spin-crossover behavior (30% high-spin). $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ exhibited paramagnetism and complete spin-crossover behavior with a spin-transition temperature at about 353 K, corresponding to the results from variable-temperature IR and ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectra. In addition, experiments on cyclic voltammetry measurements indicated both $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_3$ and $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\mathbf{380})_2$ showed extremely high electrochemical stabilities. This study realized the construction of diarylethene-based metallacages with switchable magnetism, which is very helpful for developing SCCs for molecular magnetic devices in the future.

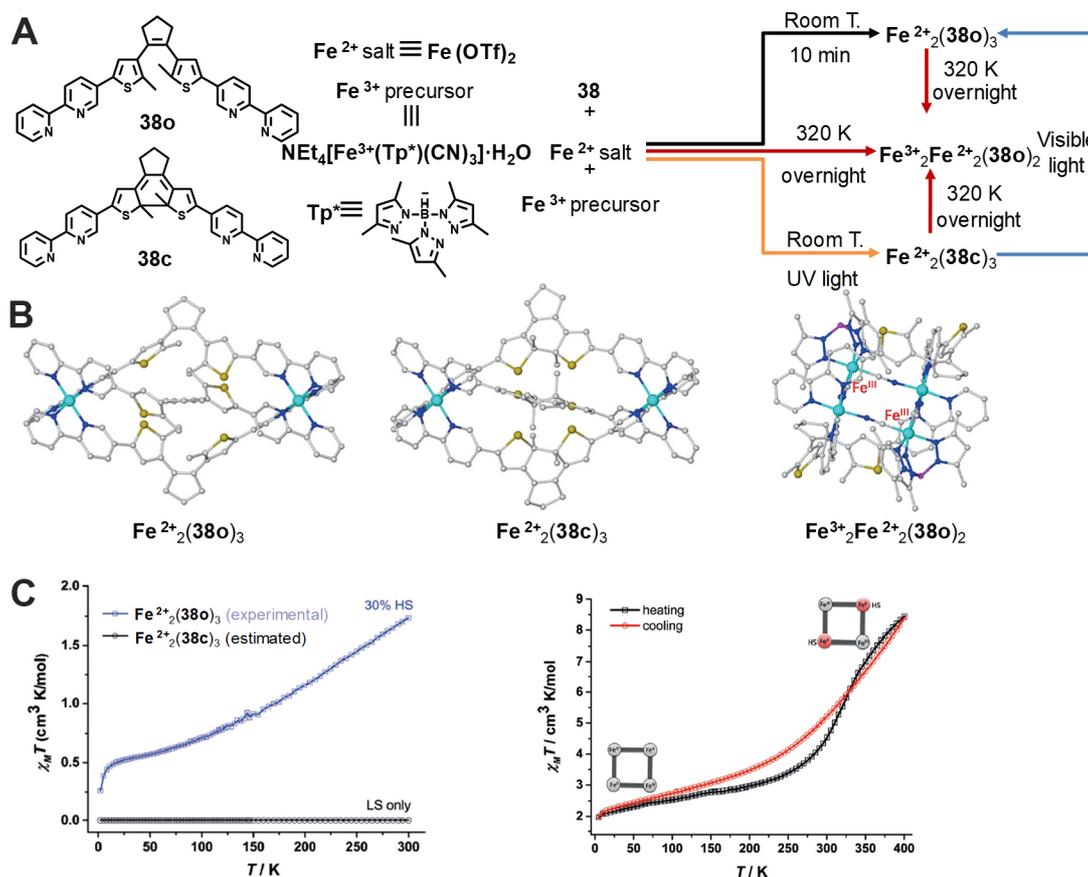


Figure 13. (A) Synthetic routes of the metallacages from the diarylethene ligands **38o** and **38c**. (B) Crystal structures of $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\text{38o})_3$ and $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\text{38o})_2$ and optimized structures of $\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\text{38c})_3$. (C) Magnetic properties of three metallacages. This figure is used with permission from Li *et al.*^[45].

Rare-earth metals can also be used to construct SCCs. In 2018, Cai *et al.*^[46] reported the construction of a chiral diarylethene-based metallacage via Eu coordination and studied its photochromic behavior. As shown in Figure 14, by reacting of the diarylethene-containing chiral ligand **39** with $\text{Eu}(\text{ClO}_4)_3\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in a 3:2 ratio in CH_3CN , the Eu_2L_3 helicate **40o** was obtained quantitatively, which was well characterized with NMR and ESI-TOF-MS spectra. In particular, CD experiments disclosed that the helicates showed extremely strong CD signals as compared to the weak CD signal of the ligands, which was ascribed to the chirality induction from the strong cooperative mechanical coupling effects within the helicates. DFT calculations revealed that the point-chirality of the ligands could be transferred to metal centers, which further led to the formation of helical chirality. In addition, the helicate showed excellent photochromic properties under light irradiation and the ring-closed form helicate also showed strong CD signals. However, stereo-controlled ring closure of the helicates failed, probably due to their relatively flexible structures, which resulted in fast ligand exchanges within the helicates. Moreover, the helicate exhibited a photoswitchable luminescence property. The luminescence of the typical Eu complex at 615 nm was enhanced under UV irradiation, thus offering an opportunity to develop erasable molecular devices.

Subcomponent self-assembly is an important method for constructing multifunctional SCCs. Recently, Zhang *et al.*^[47] constructed a series of diarylethene-based metallacages via subcomponent self-assembly, which was then reduced to pure covalent-organic cages, and investigated their photochromic behavior and applications in multi-readout logic gate systems. As shown in Figure 15, the metallacages **44o-46o** were

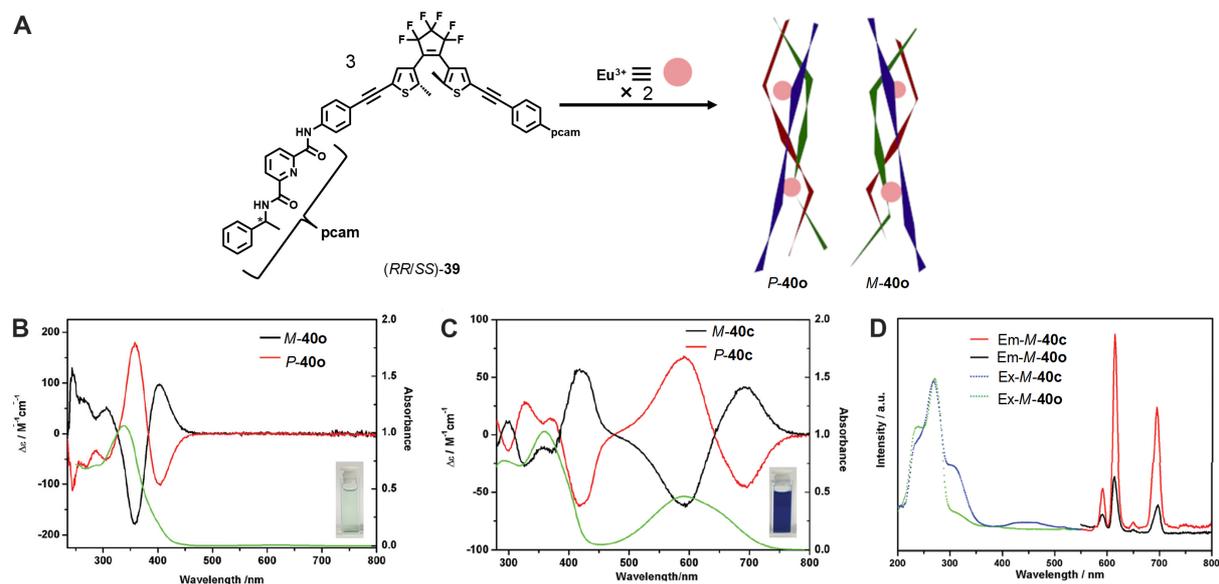
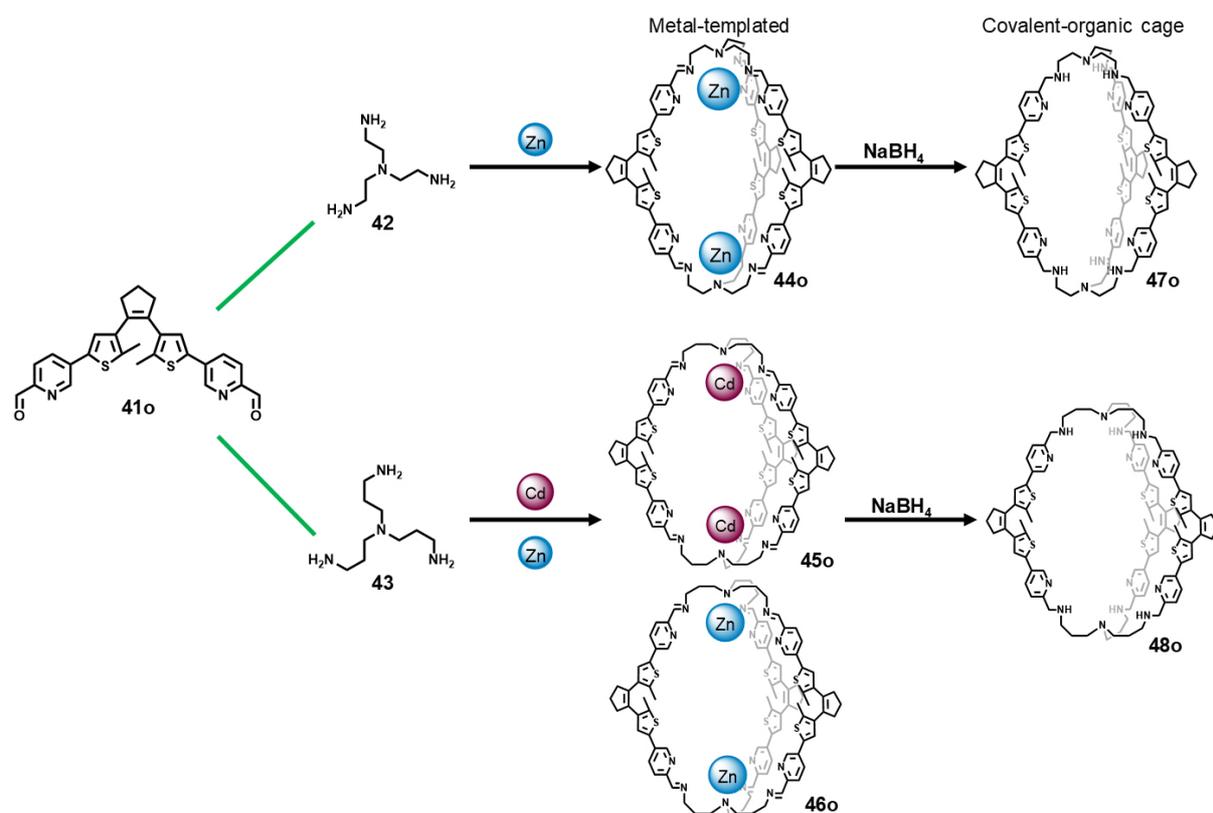


Figure 14. (A) Synthesis of the helicates **P-40o** and **M-40o**. CD spectra of **P-40o** and **M-40o** (B) and **P-40c** and **M-40c** (C). (D) Excitation and emission spectra of the helicates. This figure is used with permission from Cai et al.^[46]



obtained through the reaction of **41o**, tris(2-aminoethyl) amine (**42**) and $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$ or $\text{Cd}(\text{OTf})_2$ in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{CHCl}_3$, X-ray crystal structures disclosed that the metallacages both adopted triple-helicate structures

with larger cavities for **450** and **460**. Further experiments on UV-Vis absorption spectra and NMR spectra demonstrated that the efficient photochromism could occur within the metallacages **440-460**, but only one diarylethene subunit could be converted into the ring-closed form due to the spatial hindrance in the metallacages. Furthermore, the metallacages were reduced and demetalated with NaBH_4 to afford the covalent-organic cages **470** and **480**, which showed similar photochromic properties to the metallacages (only one diarylethene subunit could be converted into the ring-closed form). It should be noted that the photoisomerization dynamic rates from the ring-open form to ring-closed form of metallacages **440-460** and organic cages **470** and **480** were largely decreased as compared to the ligand **410**, due to the steric hindrance of the cage structure. Host/guest test of the resultant covalent cages indicated that they could bind HSO_4^- or H_2PO_4^- anions through hydrogen bonding. The addition of anions decreased the photoconversion yield because of the restricted diarylethene skeletons. Furthermore, the metallacages and organic cages were doped with rare earth upconversion materials to form hybrid materials, and the hybrid materials exhibited potential for multi-readout logic gate applications.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

In summary, during the past few years, various diarylethene-based SCCs including metallacycles and metallacages were successfully constructed, some of which presented very interesting photophysical and photochemical property. Firstly, when diarylethene subunits were employed as the backbones within the metallacycles and metallacages, the formation of metallacycles and metallacages could immobilize the conformations of the diarylethene subunits, thus leading to a great impact on the photochromic properties of the metallacages such as the photoconversion yield, photoreaction rate and fatigue-resistant property. Secondly, due to different geometrical structures of the ring-open form and ring-closed form diarylethenes, the structures of the metallacycles and metallacages showed relative size changes under light irradiation, which could be applied in photoresponsive guest encapsulation/release, light-induced chirality switching and photo-controlled topology transformation within polymer networks. In addition, diarylethene and other functional subunits could be integrated into one metallacycle or metallacage. The well-defined shapes and sizes of the metallacycles or metallacages led to efficient intramolecular interactions between the different subunits, thus offering an opportunity for switchable luminescence and controlled generation of $^1\text{O}_2$.

Despite the unique properties and functions of the diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages, some important issues need to be solved in this area. For instance, as for the photoresponsive guest encapsulation/release of diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages, the scope of the guest was very limited due to the small cavity of the metallacage. In addition, the photochromic property was inhibited within the metallacycles or metallacages due to steric hindrance to some extent, especially for the metallacycles and metallacages with small size. Hence, some improvement should be taken into consideration for further developing diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages. On the one hand, additional non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bond and π - π interaction could be involved into the metallacycles and metallacages to enhance their affinity for more neutral and cationic guests. On the other hand, the diarylethene ligands should be designed reasonably (e.g., lengthen the ligands) to decrease the steric hindrance within the metallacycles and metallacages, further benefiting their photochromism. The diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages with enhanced photochromic property could be applied in artificial machines and smart materials. In conclusion, diarylethene-based metallacycles and metallacages will gain increasing attention and play a more important role in supramolecular chemistry and materials science in the future.

DECLARATIONS

Acknowledgments

We greatly appreciate Li-Jun Chen and Shangjun Chen for their generous help with the manuscript preparation.

Authors' contributions

Prepared the manuscript: Qin Y, Wang YT
Performed manuscript correcting: Yang HB, Zhu W
Qin Y and Wang YT contributed equally in this article.

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Financial support and sponsorship

Yang HB acknowledges the financial support of Innovation Program of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission (No. 2019-01-07-00-05-E00012), and the Program for Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Research Team in University. Zhu W thanks the financial support from NSFC Science Center Program (21788102) and NSFC/China (21974047 and 21622602).

Conflicts of interest

All authors declared that there are no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

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