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by Solvents; 2.4.2 Organization Induced by Anions
2.5 Applications 2.6 Conclusions and Outlook; References; 3 Self-Assembly Principles of Helicates; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Thermodynamic Considerations in Self-Assembly; 3.2.1 Mononuclear Coordination Complexes; 3.2.2 Extension to Polynuclear Edifices; 3.3 Cooperativity in Self-Assembly; 3.3.1 Allosteric Cooperativity; 3.3.2 Chelate Cooperativity; 3.3.3 Interannular Cooperativity; 3.4 Kinetic Aspects of Multicomponent Organization; 3.5 Understanding Self-Assembly Processes; 3.5.1 Assessment of Cooperativity; 3.5.2 Thermodynamic Modelling; 3.5.3 Solvation Energies and Electrostatic Interactions
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5.3 Coordination Chemistry of Mixed Bis(Benzene-o-Dithiol)/Catechol Ligands

Sommario/riassunto

Metallofoldamers are oligomers that fold into three-dimensional structures in a controlled manner upon coordination with metal ions. Molecules in this class have shown an impressive ability to form single-handed helical structures and other three-dimensional architectures. Several metallofoldamers have been applied as sensors due to their selective folding when binding to a specific metal ion, while others show promise for applications as responsive materials on the basis of their ability to fold and unfold upon changes in the oxidation state of the coordinated metal ion, and as novel catal
