Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Soft Matter.

Using Molecular Rotors to Probe Gelation

Jaclyn Raeburn,[a] Lin Chen,[a] Salmah Awhida,[a] Robert Deller,[b] Manu Vatish,[c] Matthew I. Gibson,[b] and Dave J. Adams[a,]*

[a] Department of Chemistry, University of Liverpool, Crown Street, Liverpool, L69 7ZD, U.K.

[b] Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, U.K.

[c] Nuffield Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Supporting Information

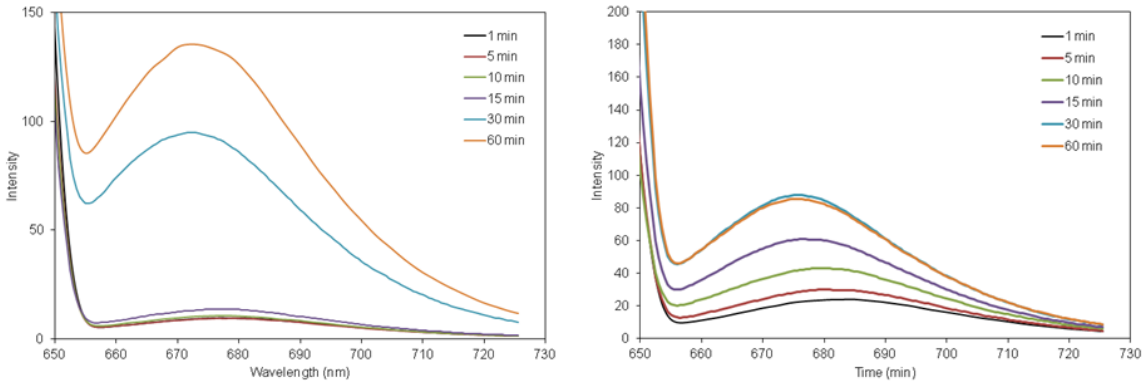

Figure S1. Changes in fluorescence of Nile blue with time in the presence of (left) **1** and (right) **2**. GdL was added at t=0.

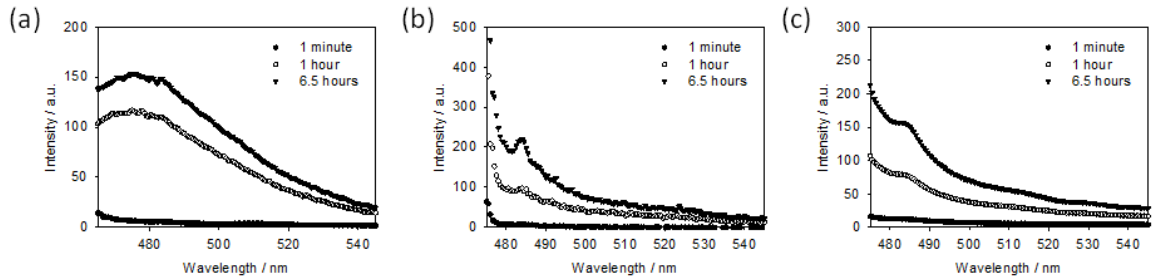

Figure S2. Changes in fluorescence of the dyes with time upon addition of solutions of **2** to GdL (8 mg/mL). (a) Thioflavin T (λex = 455 nm); DCVJ (λex = 470 nm); CCVJ (open circles) (λex = 460 nm).

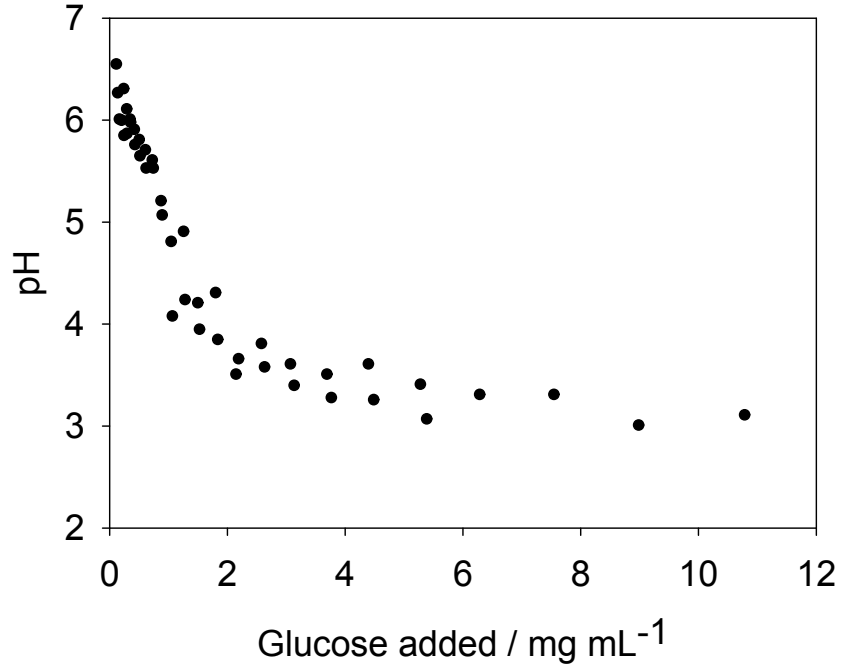

Figure S3. Plot of pH after 2 hours after addition of glucose to a solution of **1** (2.5 mg/mL), ThT and glucose oxidase.

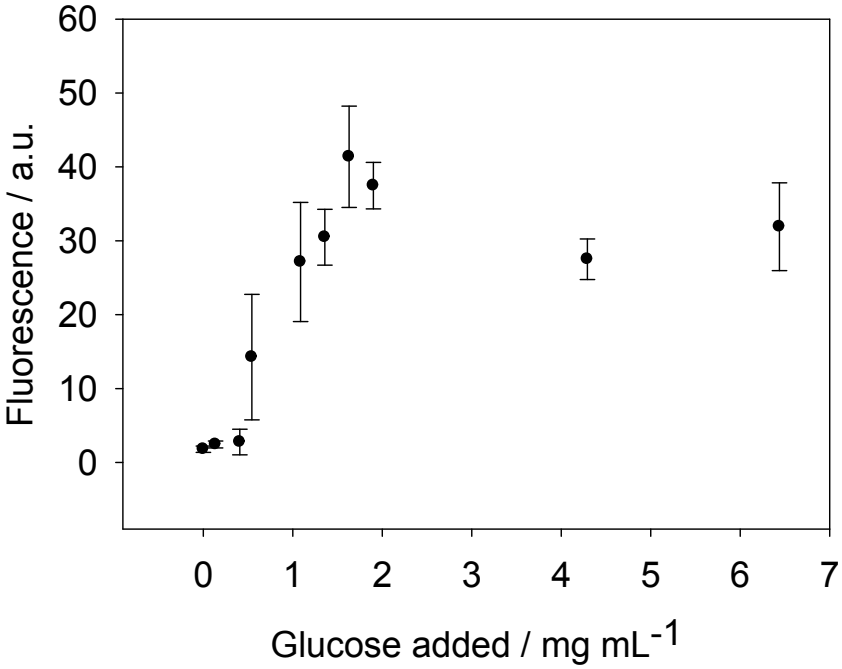

Figure S4. Plot of fluorescence intensity after 30 minutes after addition of glucose to a solution of **1** (2.5 mg/mL), ThT and glucose oxidase.