Supporting Information for"Naphthoimidazolium-cholesterol derivative as a ratiometric fluorescence based chemosensor for the chiral recognition of carboxylates"

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Experimental

Unless otherwise noted, materials were obtained from commercial suppliers, and were used without further purification. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using Merck 60 F_{254} plates of 0.25 mm thickness. Preparative TLC was performed using Merck 60 F_{254} plates of 1 mm thickness. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded using Bruker (300 and 75) MHz. Chemical shifts are expressed in ppm and coupling constants (*J*) in Hz. Melting points were measured using a Büchi 530 melting point apparatus. Fluorescence emission spectra were obtained by FS-2 fluorescence spectrometry (Scinco) at room temperature.

Synthesis of compound 3: 4.0 g of cholesteryl chloroformate (8.9 mmol) and 2iodoethanol (1.58 g, 9.2 mmol) were dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous dichloromethane. 1.42 ml of pyridine was then added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/dichloromethane = 1:1, v/v). 4.2 g of white solid was obtained, yield: 80.8 %. M.p. = 105.3-107.1 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.42 (s, 1H, He), 4.45-4.56 (m, 1H, Hc), 4.38 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, Hb), 3.33 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, Ha), 2.41 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.6 Hz, Hd), 1.88-2.05 (m, 5H,Cholesteryl Hs), 0.87-1.70 (m, 33H, Cholesteryl Hs), 0.69 (s, 3H,Cholesteryl-CH₃).¹³C NMR (75MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.6, 123.5, 78.8, 67.9, 57.1, 56.5, 50.4, 42.7, 40.1, 39.9, 38.4, 37.2, 36.9, 36.6, 36.2, 32.2, 28.6, 28.4, 28.1, 24.7, 24.2, 23.3, 23.0, 21.5, 19.7, 19.1, 12.3. FAB-HRMS C₃₀H₄₉IO₃ ([M+Na]⁺) calcd 607.2624, found 607.2624.

Synthesis of compound 4: 61 mg of 2 (0.33 mmol) and 193 mg of 3 (0.33 m mol) were added into 5 ml of acetonitrile. The mixture stirred at reflux under ni trogen atmosphere for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with methanol and d ried to give 205 mg of 4 as a white solid, yield: 81.1 %. M.p. = 215.9-217.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.35 (s, 1H, Ha), 8.26 (s, 1H, Hb), 8.16 (s, 1H, Hc), 8.09-8.14 (m, 2H, Hd and Hg), 7.66-7.72 (m, 2H, He and Hg), 5.26 (s, 1H, Hl), 5.13 (t, 2H, J = 5.4 Hz, Hi), 4.80 (t, 2H, J = 5.4 Hz, Hj), 4.34 (s, 3H, H h), 4.19-4.30 (m, 1H, Hk), 0.87-2.15 (m, 40H, Cholesteryl Hs), 0.67 (s, 3H, Cho lesteryl-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.8, 146.2, 138.9, 133.8, 131.9, 1 31.7, 130.7, 128.4, 128.3, 127.5, 123.1, 110.9, 110.3, 100.0, 78.8, 56.6, 56.1, 49. 9, 42.3, 39.5, 36.4, 31.8, 28.0, 23.8, 22.8, 22.6, 19.2, 18.7, 11.8. FAB-HRMS C₄ $_{2}H_{59}IN_{2}O_{3}$ ([M+Na]⁺) calcd 789.3468, found 789.3469.

Synthesis of compound 1 (NI-chol 1): 470 mg of compound 4 was dissolved in 8 ml of DMF, then aqueous saturated KFP₆ was added dropwise to give a white precipitate. The residue was filtered under reduced pressure and washed with wat er several times and dried in a vaccum oven at 40 °C for 24 h. 480 mg of 1 as a white solid was obtained, yield: 98.6 %. M.p. = 235.7-237.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 9.18 (s, 1H, Ha), 8.43 (s, 1H, Hb), 8.40 (s, 1H, Hc), 8.14-8.21 (m, 2H, Hd and Hf), 7.67-7.72 (m, 2H, He and Hg), 5.27 (d, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz, Hm), 4.84 (t, 2H, J = 5.1 Hz, Hi), 4.64 (t, 2H, J = 5.1 Hz, Hj), 4.16 (s, 3H, Hh), 4.14-4.24 (m, 1H, Hk), 2.91 and 2.79 (dd, 1H, J = 0.3 Hz and 0.6 Hz, Hl), 2.11-2.15 (m, 2H, Cholesteryl Hs) 2.02-2.04 (m, 1H, Hl), 1.76-1.93 (m, 3H, Ch olesteryl Hs), 1.37-1.60 (m, 11H, Cholesteryl Hs), 1.01-1.20 (m, 8H, Cholesteryl Hs), 0.87-0.97 (m, 14H, Cholesteryl Hs), 0.69 (s, 3H, Cholesteryl-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 153.8, 147.6, 139.4, 131.4, 128.7, 127.1, 122.8, 111.5, 7 8.0, 65.5, 56.5, 56.0, 49.7, 46.4, 42.3, 36.6, 36.4, 36.2, 36.1, 35.7, 33.9, 31.7, 2 7.9, 27.4, 24.3, 23.7, 23.1, 22.8, 21.0, 19.2, 19.0, 21.1. FAB-HRMS C₄₂H₅₉F₆N₂ $O_{3}P$ ([M-PF₆]⁺) calcd 639.4526, found 639.4256.

Quantum chemical calculations The optimized structures were obtained using the DFT method (ω B97XD/ 6-31+G(d) or APFD/6-31+G(d)) as implemented in the Gaussian 16 package. The absorption spectra of optimized structures were calculated using TD-DFT method. The vibronic emission spectra of protonated and deprotonated **NI** were calculated with the bandwidth of 1200 cm⁻¹ for individual vibronic peaks.



Figure S1¹H NMR of 3 (CDCl₃, 300 MHz).



ppm

Figure S2 ¹³C NMR of 3 (CDCl₃, 75 MHz).



Figure S4 ¹³C NMR of 4 (CDCl₃, 75 MHz).



Figure S5 ¹H NMR of 1 (CD₃CN, 300 MHz).



Figure S6¹³C NMR of 1 (CDCl₃, 75 MHz).



Figure S7 HRMS FAB spectrum of 3.



[Elemental Composition]
Data : HFAB-POS-140211009 Date : 11-Feb-2014
Sample: 5
Note : with NBA + Na
Inlet : Direct Ion Mode : FAB+
TT : 2.17 min Scan#: 27
Elements : C 42/0, H 59/0, O 3/0, N 2/0, Na 1/0, I 1/0
Mass Tolerance : 10mmu
Unsaturation (U.S.) : -1.0 - 100.0 Page: 1 Date : 11-Feb-2014 18:14
 Observed m/z
 Int%

 789.3469
 100.0

 Estimated m/z
 Error[ppm]
 U.S.

 789.3468
 +0.1
 13.5
 C 42 Н 59 03 N 2 Na I 1 1 [Theoretical Ion Distribution] Page: 1 Molecular Formula : C42 H59 I N2 O3 Na (m/z 789.3468, MW 789.8363, U.S. 13.5) Base Peak : 789.3468, Averaged MW : 789.8397(a), 789.8404(w) 793.3594 794.3624 795.3653 796.3683 0.2703 0.0289 0.0026 0.0002

Figure S8 HRMS FAB spectrum of 4.



Figure S9 HRMS FAB spectrum of 1.



Figure S10 Absorbance vs. area of fluorescence of (a) 9,10-diphenylanthracene standard, (b) **NI-chol 1** only and (c) **NI-chol 1** with Boc-D-Phe.



Figure S11 Fluorescent titrations of **NI-chol 1** (10 μ M, ACN: DMSO=95 : 5) with various equivalents of D-Val (slit 3×5).



Figure S12 Fluorescent titrations of **NI-chol 1** (10 μ M, ACN: DMSO=95 : 5) with various equivalents of L-Val (slit 3×5).



Figure S13 Partial ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz) of **NI-chol 1** (5 mM) upon the addition of Boc-L-Phe (tetrabutylammonium salt) in CD₃CN-DMSO-*d*₆ (95:5, v/v).



Figure S14 (a) The calculated absorption spectra of **NI-chol 1** and **NI-chol 1** with Boc-D-Phe. (b) UV/Vis spectra of **NI-chol 1** (10 μ M) in CH₃CN-DMSO (95:5, v/v) with Boc-D-Phe and Boc-L-Phe (50 eq.).



Figure S15 (a) The calculated (vibronic) emission spectra of protonated and deprotonated **NI**. (b) Fluorescence spectra of **NI-chol 1** (10 μ M) with and without Boc-D-Phe in CH₃CN-DMSO (95:5, v/v).