Macrocyclic pentamers functionalised around their periphery as potential building blocks

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Fig S2 $^{\rm 13}C$ NMR spectrum of $\boldsymbol{8}$ in CDCl_3



Fig S4 13 C NMR spectrum of **9** in CDCl₃



Fig S6 ¹³C NMR spectrum of **10** in CDCl₃



Fig S8 ¹³C NMR spectrum of **11** in DMSO- d_6







Fig S12 $^{\rm 13}C$ NMR spectrum of ${\bm 1}$ in CDCl_3

1 was symmetric since only eight sets of signals were observed in 1H NMR spectrum. Assignments were achieved via the following steps. First, the proton signals of NH and H7 for the amide and internal methoxy could be assigned unambiguously to the singlets at 10.93ppm and 4.01 ppm by comparison with the peaks for all the other amide and internal methoxy protons of other methoxy pentamers which were observed between 10.8 - 11.0 ppm and 4.10 - 4.00 ppm, respectively.^{1, 2} The proton signal of H8 for the methylene of benzyl could also be assigned unambiguously to the singlet at 5.20 ppm due to peaks for all the protons of benzyl-containing monomers (8, 9, 10 and **12**) observed between 5.02 – 5.13 ppm. The integrations for Ha, H7 and H8 also matched 5, 10 and 15 protons, respectively. The carbon signal at 162.22 ppm could also be assigned unambiguously to C9 by comparison with the carbonyl carbons of other methoxy pentamers observed between 162.91 - 162.33 ppm.^{1, 2} The carbon signals of C7 and C8 were assigned at 63.57 ppm and 70.62 ppm, respectively according to correlation in the HSQC spectrum. Based on integration of 5 protons and correlation in the COSY spectrum, the downfield doublet at 8.72 ppm was assigned to H3 or H5 and the doublet at 7.59 ppm was definitely assigned to the other pair. According to correlation between the carbon signal of C9 and the proton signal of H3 in the HMBC spectrum, the 63 doublets at 8.72 ppm and 7.59 ppm were assigned to H5 and H3, respectively as correlation between C9 and H3 and no correlation between C9 and H5 were observed. Therefore, the other proton signal at 7.59 ppm could be assigned to H5. Based on the HSQC spectrum, the carbon signals at 111.09 ppm and 111.60 ppm could be assigned to C3 and C5, respectively and correlation between Ha and C5 in the HMBC spectrum also agreed. The proton signals in the aromatic region (7.5 ppm) could be assigned to the benzyl protons. Based on integration of 5H, the doublet at 7.36 ppm could be assigned to H13. The carbon signal of C13 was at 128.25 ppm according to correlation in the HSQC spectrum. The other doublet at 7.51 ppm could be assigned to H11 which was integrated 10 H. The carbon signal of C11 was at 127.70 ppm according to correlation in the HSQC spectrum. The remaining triplet at 7.43 ppm could be assigned to H12 which was also integrated 10 protons. The carbon signal of C12 was at 128.78 ppm according to correlation in the HSQC spectrum. The remaining quaternary carbons (C1, C2, C4, C6 and C10) were assigned according to the HMBC spectrum. Based on correlation between the signals of H3, H5 and H7 and the signal of C1, the carbon signal at 140.81 ppm could be assigned to C1. The carbon signal at 136.61 ppm was assigned to C10 due to correlation between the signals of H8 and H12 and the signal of C10. Based on correlation between the signals of H3, H5 and H8 and the signal of C4, the carbon signal at 156.54 ppm could be assigned to C4 although the correlation between the signals of H3 and H5 and the signal of C4 were insufficiently strong. The last two signals for quaternary carbons at 133.70 ppm and 126.02 ppm were C2 or C6. Due to no correlation signals observed in the HMBC spectrum, C2 and C6 could not be assigned.











Fig S17 ESI-MS of 8



Fig S18 ESI-MS of 9





Fig S20 ESI-MS of 10



Fig S21 ESI-MS of 11



Fig S22 ESI-MS of **12**



Meas. m/z # Ion Formula m/z err[ppm] mSigma #Sigma Score rdb e Conf N-Rule 1298.4362 1 C75H65N5NaO15 1298.4369 0.6 42.5 1 100.00 45.5 even ok

Fig S23 ESI-MS of 1



Fig S24 ESI-MS of 2



Fig S25 ESI-MS of 3



Fig S26 UV-Vis spectrum of **8** (2.7 x 10^{-4} mol.L⁻¹ in DMSO)



Fig S27 UV-Vis spectrum of **11** (9.1 x 10^{-4} mol.L⁻¹ in DMSO)



Fig S28 UV-Vis spectrum of **12** (9.7 x 10^{-4} mol.L⁻¹ in DMSO)



Fig S29 UV-Vis spectrum of $\mathbf{1}$ (2.6 x 10⁻⁵ mol.L⁻¹ in DMSO)



Fig S30 UV-Vis spectrum of **3** (7.3 x 10^{-5} mol.L⁻¹ in DMSO)



Fig S32 IR spectrum of **11**





Fig S34 IR spectrum of 1

2400

78.0

76.0

78.0

76.0

3800



Fig S35 IR spectrum of 3

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