

# Multiple Molecular Logic Functions and Molecular Calculation Facilitated by Surfactant with its Versatility

*Junhong Qian Xuhong Qian\* Yufang Xu Shenyi Zhang*

State Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering and Shanghai Key Laboratory of  
Chemical Biology, School of Pharmacy, East China University of Science and  
Technology, Shanghai 200237, China

[xhqian@ecust.edu.cn](mailto:xhqian@ecust.edu.cn)

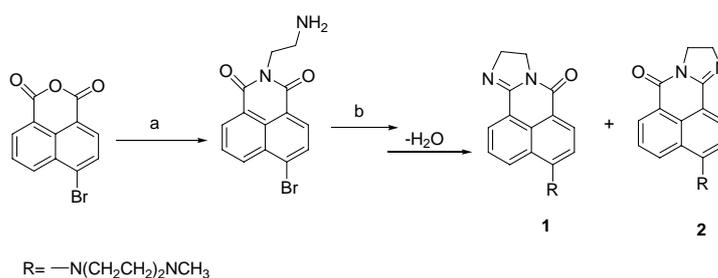
## Supporting Information

**Materials.** All the solvents and reagents were of analytic grade and used as received. Water used was twice distilled. The pH values were adjusted with NaOH and HCl aqueous solution. The pH was determined with a pH meter (Shanghai Rex Instrument Factory, China; model PHS-3C), which was standardized with Aldrich buffers. Absorption measurements were performed with a Varian Cary500 spectrophotometer (1 cm quartz cell) and fluorescent spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer (1 cm quartz cell). Mass spectra (MS) were recorded on an MA1212 instrument using standard conditions (ESI, 70 eV). All the experiments were performed at 25.0 °C.

## Contents

Synthesis and characterization-----	P2
NMR spectra of compound <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> -----	P4
Two-input <b>INH</b> and <b>XOR</b> logic truth table -----	P5
Two-input <b>INH</b> , <b>Pass 1</b> and <b>XOR</b> logic truth table-----	P6
Two-input <b>NOR</b> , <b>XOR</b> and <b>AND</b> logic truth table-----	P7
Two-input <b>INH</b> , <b>PASS 1</b> and <b>NOR</b> logic truth table-----	P8
Two-input <b>YES</b> , <b>NO</b> and <b>OR</b> logic truth table-----	P10
Two-input <b>NO</b> and <b>OR</b> logic truth table-----	P11
Two-input <b>PASS 0</b> , <b>NOR</b> , <b>NAND</b> , <b>INH</b> and <b>AND</b> logic truth table-----	P12
Three-input <b>NOR</b> logic truth table -----	P12
Three-input <b>INHIBIT</b> logic truth table -----	P13

**Synthesis** The synthesis of compounds **1** and **2** from commercially available compounds is illustrated in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1 preparation of compounds **1** and **2**

Reagent: (a)  $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ; (b)  $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ .

**N-(aminoethyl)-4-bromonaphthalene-1,8-dicarboximide (a)**: Ethylenediamine (2.0 g, 33.3 mmol) was added to a suspension of 4-bromonaphthalene-1,8-dicarboximide (5.54 g, 20 mmol) in ethanol (50 mL). The mixture was then refluxed for 4 hours, after which the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The product crystallized from ethanol. Yield 85%. M.p. 154.8 °C; MS: m/z (%) 318 (1%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ8.65 (dd, 1H, 7-ArH), 8.56 (dd, 1H, 2-ArH), 8.41 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, 5-ArH), 8.02 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, 5-ArH), 7.82 (dd, 2H, 3,6-ArH), 4.27 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H, -NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 3.07 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H, -NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>).

**1**: To a solution of 5 mL of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether added 0.2 g (6.3 mmol) of **a** and excess N-methyl piperidine (1 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 5 h under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and then the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by chromatography using methanol /dichloromethane (1: 20, v/v) as eluant to give 72 mg (36%) of **1** as yellow solid: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400MHz, MD<sub>3</sub>OD), δ8.06 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (s, 4H), 2.78 (s, 4H), 2.46 (s, 3H), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ = 160.2, 155.0, 154.5, 129.8, 129.1, 128.2, 126.4, 125.2, 120.0, 117.3, 114.4, 54.7, 52.8, 52.0, 44.7, 43.2 ppm. HR-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>) Calcd for ([M+H])<sup>+</sup>, 321.1715; Found, 321.1736. **2** was obtained by the same procedure as orange solid 80 mg (40%): <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400MHz, MD<sub>3</sub>OD), δ8.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (s, 4H), 3.09 (s, 4H), 2.68 (s, 3H), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ = 159.9, 154.2, 153.0, 129.5,



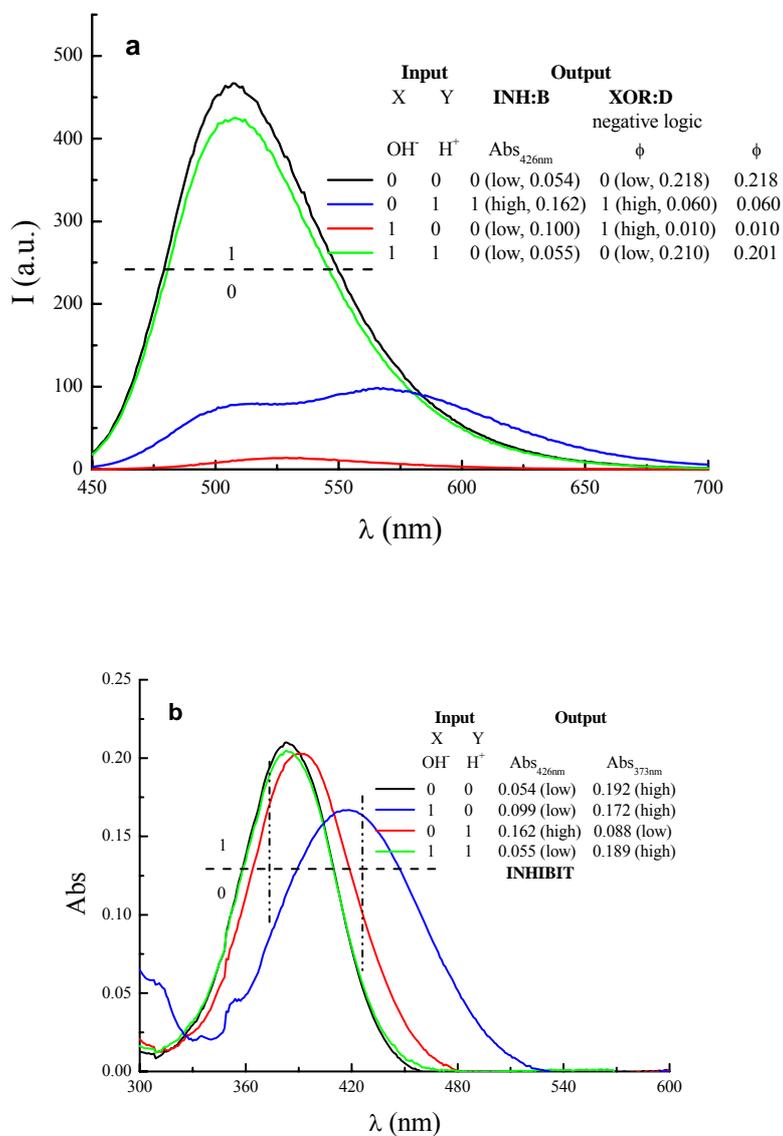


Figure 2 Fluorescence, UV-vis spectra and truth table of **1** in water in the presence of chemical inputs (excited at 410 nm).

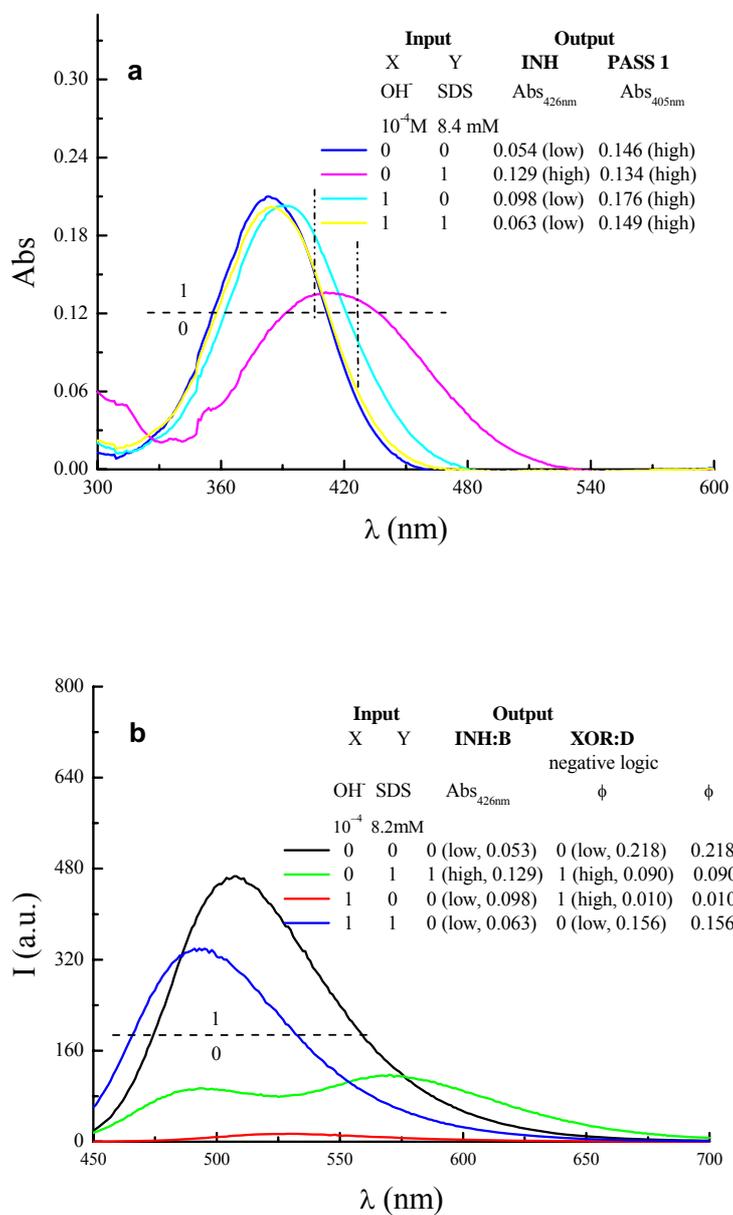


Figure 3 Fluorescence, UV-vis spectra and truth table of **1** in the presence of chemical inputs (excited at 410 nm).

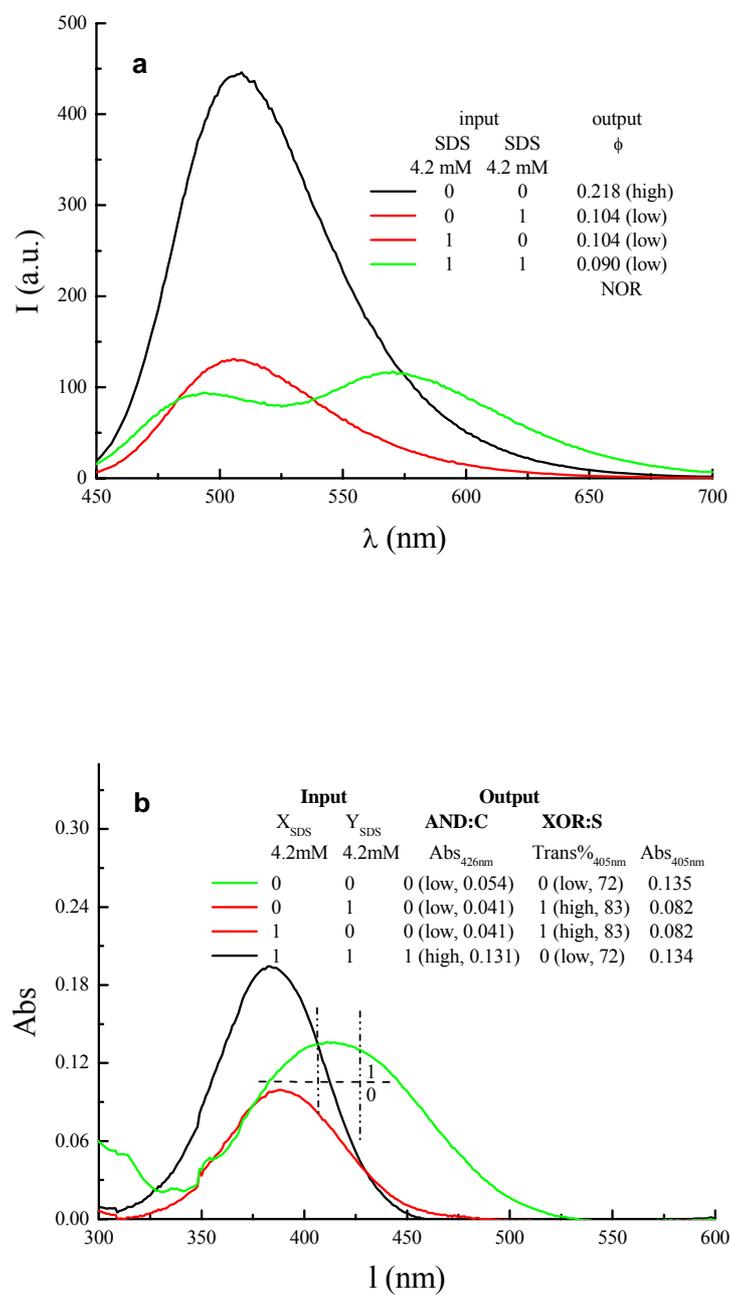
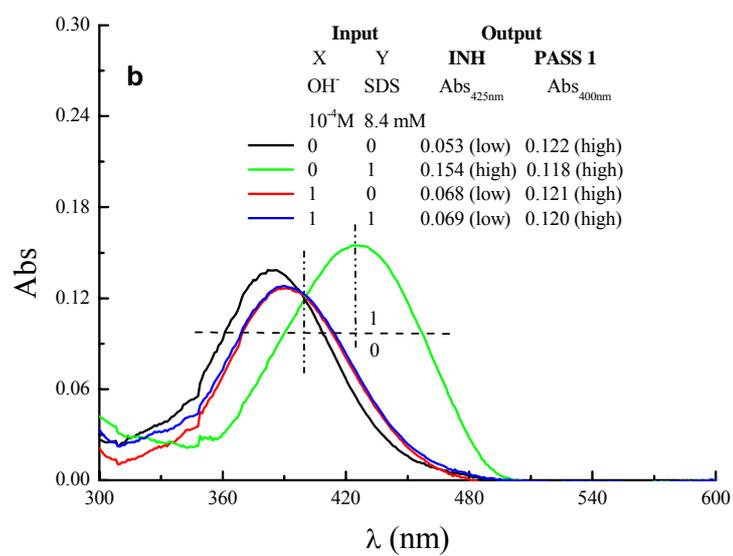
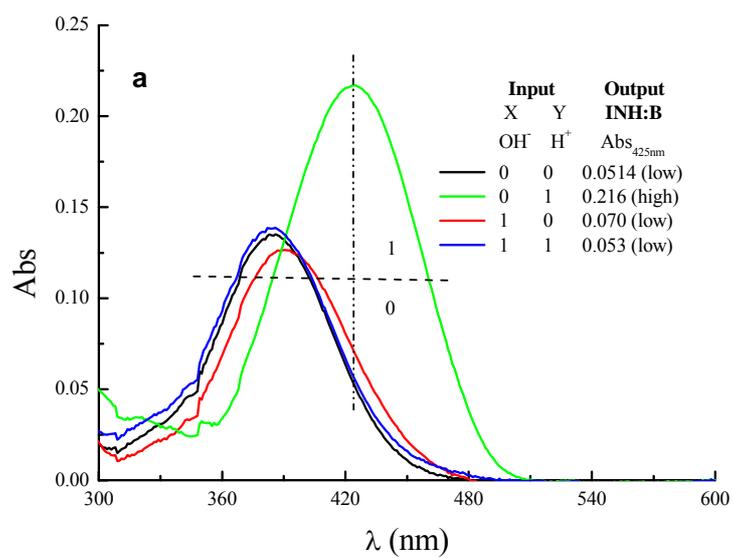


Figure 4 Fluorecence, UV-vis spectra and truth table of **1** in water in the presence of chemical inputs (excited at 410 nm).



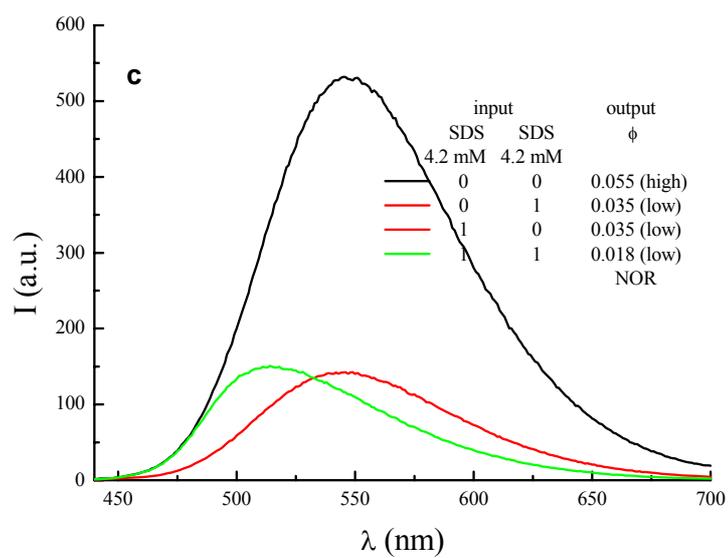


Figure 5 UV-vis, fluorescence spectra and truth table of **2** in water in the presence of chemical inputs (excited at 395 nm).

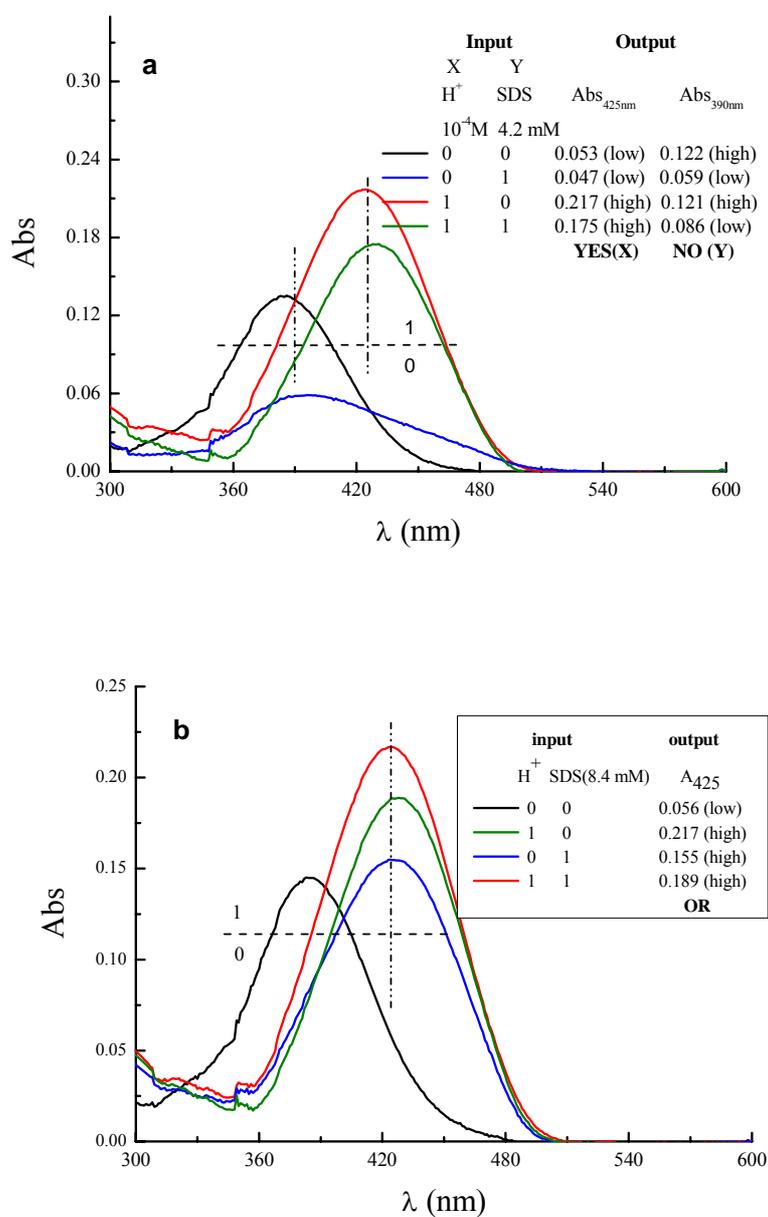


Figure 6 UV-vis spectra and truth table of **2** in water in the presence of chemical inputs.

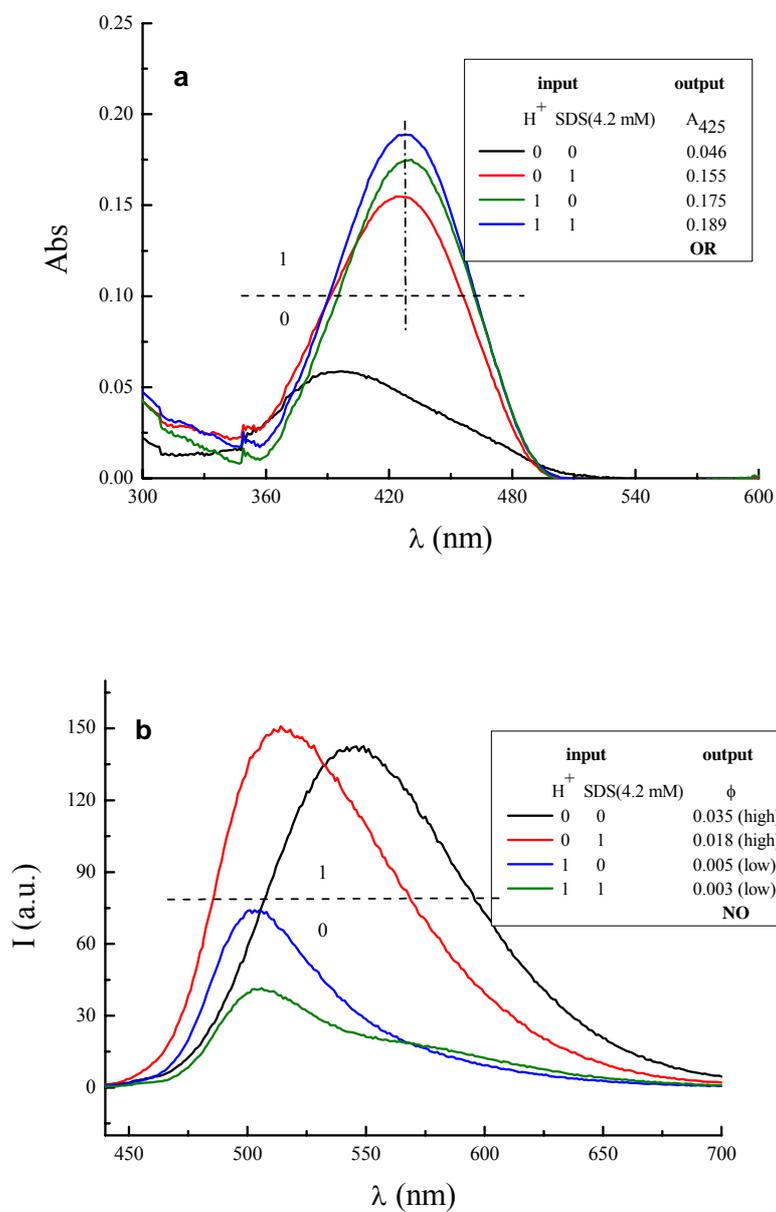


Figure 7 Fluorescence, UV-vis spectra and truth table of **2** in 4.2 mM SDS aqueous solution in the presence of chemical inputs (excited at 395 nm).

Table 1 Two-input logic truth table of **2**

Input 1 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 2 OH <sup>-</sup> (pH 9.5)	Output 1 A <sub>400</sub>	Output 2 A <sub>426</sub>	Output 3 Φ
0	0	1 (0.117)	0 (0.051)	1 (0.055)
0	1	1 (0.123)	0 (0.071)	0 (0.016)
1	0	0 (0.059)	0 (0.047)	0 (0.035)
1	1	1 (0.118)	0 (0.069)	0 (0.020)
			<b>Pass 0</b>	<b>NOR</b>

Table 2 Two-input logic truth table of **2** in 4.2 mM SDS aqueous solution

Input 1 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 2 OH <sup>-</sup> (pH 9.5)	Output 1 A <sub>400</sub>	Output 2 A <sub>426</sub>	Output 3 Φ
0	0	0 (0.059)	0 (0.047)	0 (0.035)
0	1	1 (0.118)	0 (0.069)	0 (0.020)
1	0	1 (0.120)	1 (0.155)	0 (0.018)
1	1	1 (0.122)	0 (0.072)	1 (0.057)
		<b>NAND</b>	<b>INH</b>	<b>AND</b>

Table 3 Three-input NOR logic truth table of **1**

Input 1 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 2 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 3 H <sup>+</sup> (pH 3.5)	Output 1 A <sub>373</sub>	Output 2 A <sub>426</sub>	Output 3 Φ
0	0	0	1 (0.192)	0 (0.054)	1 (0.218)
0	0	1	0 (0.084)	1 (0.163)	0 (0.060)
0	1	0	0 (0.084)	0 (0.043)	0 (0.104)
0	1	1	0 (0.040)	1 (0.113)	0 (0.011)
1	0	0	0 (0.084)	0 (0.043)	0 (0.104)
1	0	1	0 (0.040)	1 (0.114)	0 (0.011)
1	1	0	0 (0.090)	1 (0.127)	0 (0.090)
1	1	1	0 (0.083)	1 (0.130)	0 (0.080)

**NOR**

Table 4 Three-input INHIBIT logic truth table of 1

Input 1 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 2 SDS (4.2 mM)	Input 3 OH <sup>-</sup> (pH 9.5)	Output 1 A <sub>373</sub>	Output 2 A <sub>426</sub>	Output 3 Φ
0	0	0	1 (0.192)	0 (0.054)	1 (0.218)
0	0	1	1 (0.188)	0 (0.056)	0 (0.010)
0	1	0	0 (0.084)	0 (0.043)	0 (0.104)
0	1	1	1 (0.174)	0 (0.098)	0 (0.010)
1	0	0	0 (0.084)	0 (0.043)	0 (0.104)
1	0	1	1 (0.174)	0 (0.098)	0 (0.010)
1	1	0	0 (0.090)	1 (0.127)	0 (0.090)
1	1	1	1 (0.152)	0 (0.096)	1 (0.156)

**INH**

**Acknowledgement:** This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (20536010) and the National Key Project for Basic Research (2003CB 114400).