Supporting Information

β-Vinyl substituted calix[4]pyrrole as a selective ratiometric sensor for cyanide anion.

Seong-Jin Hong,[†] Jaeduk Yoo,[†] Sook-Hee Kim,[†] Jong Seung Kim,^a Juyoung Yoon,^b

and Chang-Hee Lee^{*,†}

[†]Department of Chemistry Kangwon National University, Chun-Chon 200-701, Korea, ^aDepartment of Chemistry, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea, ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea.

Table of Contents

Synthetic Experimental	S2
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 1	S3
¹³ C NMR spectrum of compound 1	S4
MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of compound 1	S5
Job plot analysis of compound 1	S6
UV-Visible spectral changes of 1	S7
UV-Visible spectral changes of 3-dicyanoethenylpyrrole	S16
¹ H NMR spectral changes of 1	S17
Time-dependent absorbance changes	S19
UV-Visible and color changes of 1	S21



General Procedure: Proton NMR spectra (400 MHz, Bruker DPX-400) were recorded using TMS as the internal standard. High resolution mass spectra were obtained on Voyager-DE STR MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer. Column chromatography was performed over silica gel (Merck, 230-400 mesh). Pyrrole was distilled at atmospheric pressure from CaH₂. All other reagents were obtained from Aldrich and used as received unless noted otherwise

Synthetic Experimental

β - Dicyanovinyl calix[4]pyrrole (1): Compound 2 (85 mg, 0.19 mmol) and malononitrile (15 µL, 0.24 mmol) were dissolved in 3 mL of toluene, then piperidine (25 µL, 0.27 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h. The mixture was extracted with CHCl₃, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After the drying agent was filtered off, the organic solutions were combined and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica (from CH₂Cl₂/ EtOAc = 95 / 5) to give compound **1** (54 mg, 58%) as yellowish solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 5.84-5.86 (m, 1H), 5.91-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.96-6.02 (m, 4H), 6.85 (brs, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 7.17 (brs, 1H), 7.23 (brs, 1H), 7.39 (brs, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.44, 28.50, 28.95, 29.79, 35.11, 35.16, 35.22, 37.79, 72.35, 101.20, 102.83, 103.43, 104.11, 104.70, 104.88, 114.46, 114.82, 116.03, 135.28, 136.03, 137.11, 138.39, 139.36, 140.11, 140.23, 148.12, 151.78; MALDI-TOF MS calcd for C₃₂H₃₆N₆ 504.30, found 504.31.



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S3. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of compound 1.

Figure S4. Job plot analysis of compound 1 (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) with various anions in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S5. UV-Visible spectral changes of 1 (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of F⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S6. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of Cl⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S7. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of Br⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



[Br]

Figure S8. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of AcO⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S9. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of H₂PO₄⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S10. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of NO₃⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S11. UV-Visible spectral changes of 1 (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of SCN⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S12. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of HP₂O₇³⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.

a)



b) biphasic behavior.

c) isotherm of first process.



Figure S13. UV-Visible spectral changes of 1 (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of CN⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.

a)



b) Profile of [CN⁻] versus absorbance changes at 350 nm in the absence and the presence of Cl⁻ (as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO). ($\mathbf{1} = [4.12 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}]$)



Figure S14. UV-Visible spectra changes and time-dependent absorbance changes (403 nm) of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of CN⁻ (8.22 x 10^{-4} M) as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.

a)



b)



Figure S15. UV-Visible spectra changes and time-dependent absorbance changes of 3dicyanoethenylpyrrole (6.71 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of CN⁻ as a tetrabutylammonium salt in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.

a)



b) Profile of [CN⁻] versus absorbance changes at 338 nm.



Figure S16. ¹H NMR spectral changes of **1** in CD₃CN / 3% DMSO-d₆ (1.0 x 10^{-2} M) upon addition of Cl⁻ added as a tetrabutylammonium salt.



Figure S17. ¹H NMR spectral changes of **1** in $CD_3CN / 3\%$ DMSO-d₆(1.0 x 10⁻² M) upon addition of CN^- added as a tetrabutylammonium salt.



Figure S18. UV-Visible spectral changes of **1** (4.12 x 10^{-5} M) upon addition of CN⁻ in the presence of 20 equiv. of Cl⁻ as tetrabutylammonium salts in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.



Figure S19. ¹H NMR spectral changes of **1** in $CD_3CN / 3\%$ DMSO-d₆(1.0 x 10⁻² M) upon addition of CN⁻ in the presence of Cl⁻ added as tetrabutylammonium salts.



Kinetic experiments of compound 1



Figure S20. Time-dependent absorbance changes upon addition of cyanide to **1** in $CH_3CN / 3\%$ DMSO (4.12 x 10⁻⁵ M) where blue curve (compound **1** with 8.20 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN^-) at 374 nm, red curve (compound **1** with 8.18 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN^- in the presence of 8.38 x 10⁻⁴ M of CI^-) at 336 nm and green curve (compound **1** with 8.37 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN^- in the presence of 8.30 x 10⁻⁴ M of F^- , CI^- , AcO⁻, and $H_2PO_4^-$, respectively, as form of tetrabutylammonium salts) at 336 nm.

entry	k _{obs} / 10 ⁻³ •S ⁻¹	<i>k</i> / M⁻¹S⁻¹	corr coeff
1 ^a	5.80	7.07	0.9973
2 ^b	4.74	5.80	0.9989
3 ^c	1.63	2.45	0.9995

^a compound **1** with CN⁻(20 equiv)

^b compound **1** with CN⁻(20 equiv) in the presence of Cl⁻(20 equiv)

 c compound **1** with CN⁻(20 equiv) in the presence of F⁻, Cl⁻, AcO⁻, and H₂PO₄⁻ (20 equiv, respectively)

Table S1. Pseudo-first order rate constants k and k_{obs} values of compound 1 with CN⁻ in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO (4.12 X 10⁻⁵ M) at 25 °C.



Figure S21. Time-dependent absorbance changes upon addition of cyanide to **1** in $CH_3CN / 3\%$ DMSO (4.12 x 10⁻⁵ M) where black curve (compound **1** with 4.23 x 10⁻⁵ M of CN⁻), green curve (compound **1** with 8.45 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN⁻), blue curve (compound **1** with 2.11 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN⁻), orange curve (compound 1 with 4.19 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN⁻), and red curve (compound **1** with 8.20 x 10⁻⁴ M of CN⁻) at 374 nm as form of tetrabutylammonium salts).



Figure S22. UV-Visible spectra of 1 (4.12 X 10^{-5} M) with various anions where [F⁻] = 3.80 X 10^{-4} M, [Cl⁻] = 9.19 X 10^{-4} M, [Br⁻] = 3.72 X 10^{-4} M, [AcO⁻] = 6.77 X 10^{-4} M, [NO₃⁻] = 6.83 X 10^{-4} M, [H₂PO₄⁻] = 6.76 X 10^{-4} M, [SCN⁻] = 3.85 X 10^{-4} M, [HP₂O₇³⁻] = 4.46 X 10^{-4} M, and [CN⁻] = 6.63 X 10^{-4} M in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.

free	F	Cl-	AcO	H ₂ PO ₄	CN-
	-	-	-	-	-

Figure S23. Color changes of 1 (1.03 X 10^{-3} M) in the presence of anions (20 equiv, respectively) in CH₃CN / 3% DMSO.