

Supplementary Information

Unique organogel formation with a channel-type cyclodextrin assembly

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1. Photographs of organogels formed by a channel-type γ -cyclodextrin assembly

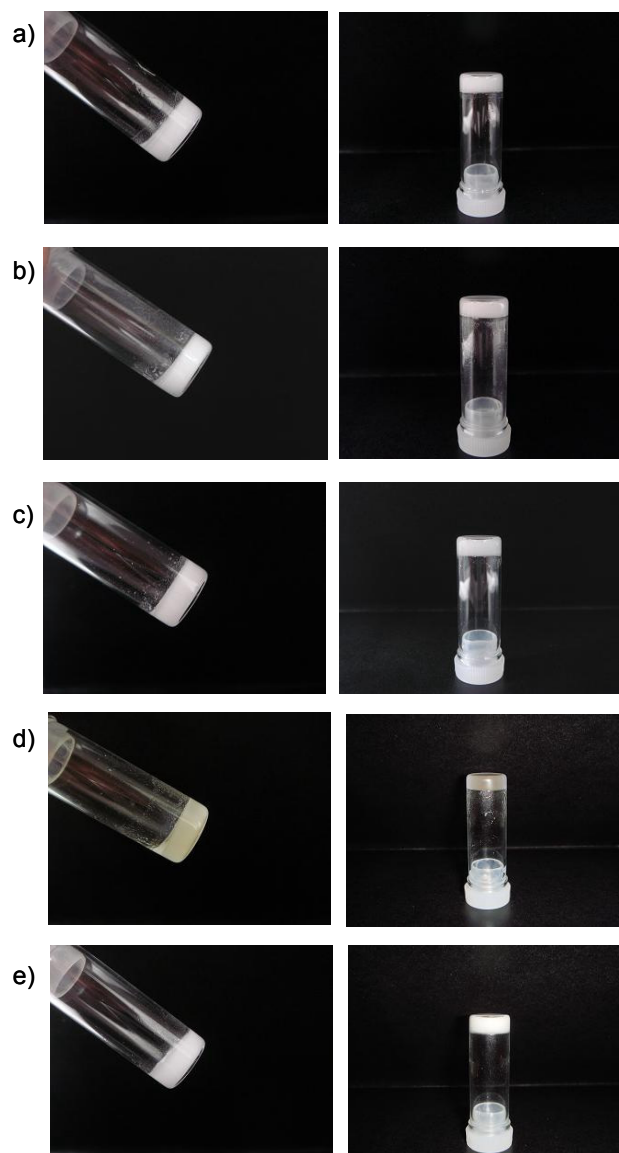


Fig. S1 Photographs of organogels formed by the channel-type γ -cyclodextrin assembly (100 mg) in organic solvents. (a) Tetradecane (200 μ L). (b) Hexane (200 μ L). (c) Cyclohexane (200 μ L). (d) Benzene (200 μ L). (e) 1,4-Dioxane (150 μ L).

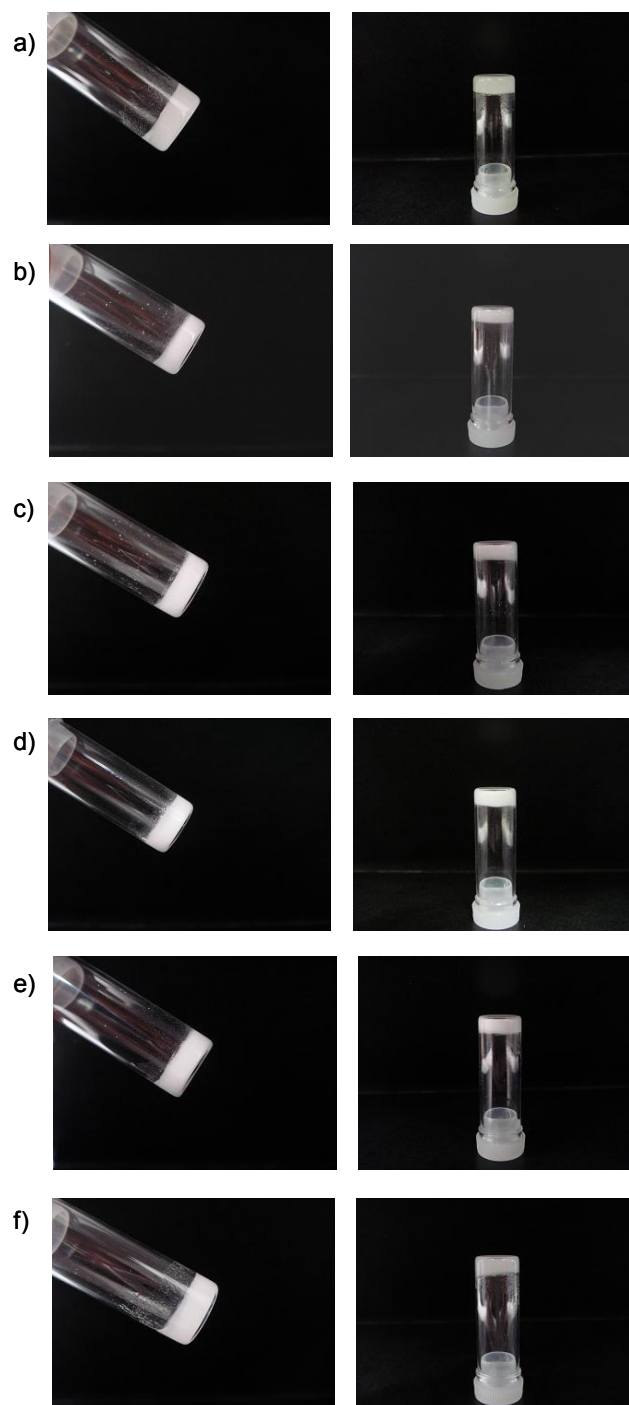


Fig. S2 Photographs of organogels formed by the channel-type γ -CD assembly (100 mg) in organic solvents or oil. (a) Toluene (150 μ L). (b) Chloroform (150 μ L). (c) Ethyl acetate (150 μ L). (d) Ethanol (120 μ L). (e) Acetonitrile (150 μ L). (f) Soybean oil (150 μ L).

2. Rheological properties of organogels formed by a channel-type γ -cyclodextrin assembly

The oscillatory shear measurements were carried out using a stress-controlled rheometer (HAAKE Rheostress RS 1) with a parallel plate-type geometry (plate diameter 20 mm, plate height 1 mm). The storage modulus G' and the loss modulus G'' were measured at a stress of 10 Pa as a function of the angular frequency from 0.1 to 10 rad s^{-1} at 20 °C.

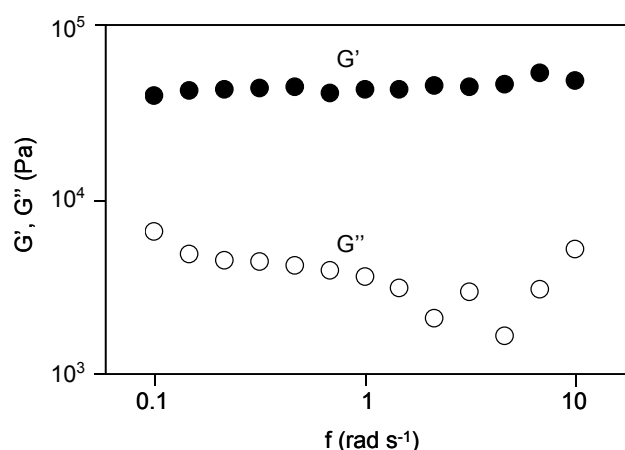


Fig. S3 Rheological properties of a tetradecane gel formed by the channel-type γ -CD assembly at 20 °C. G' : Storage modulus. G'' : Loss modulus. The gel was formed by mixing a channel-type γ -CD assembly (400 mg) with tetradecane (1 mL).

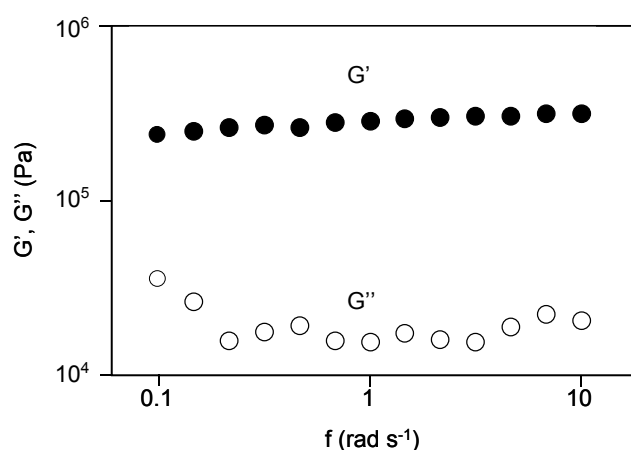


Fig. S4 Rheological properties of a soybean oil gel formed by the channel-type γ -CD assembly at 20 °C. G' : Storage modulus. G'' : Loss modulus. The gel was formed by mixing a channel-type γ -CD assembly (600 mg) with soybean oil (1 mL).

3. XRD patterns of a channel-type γ -cyclodextrin assembly and xerogels prepared from the organogels

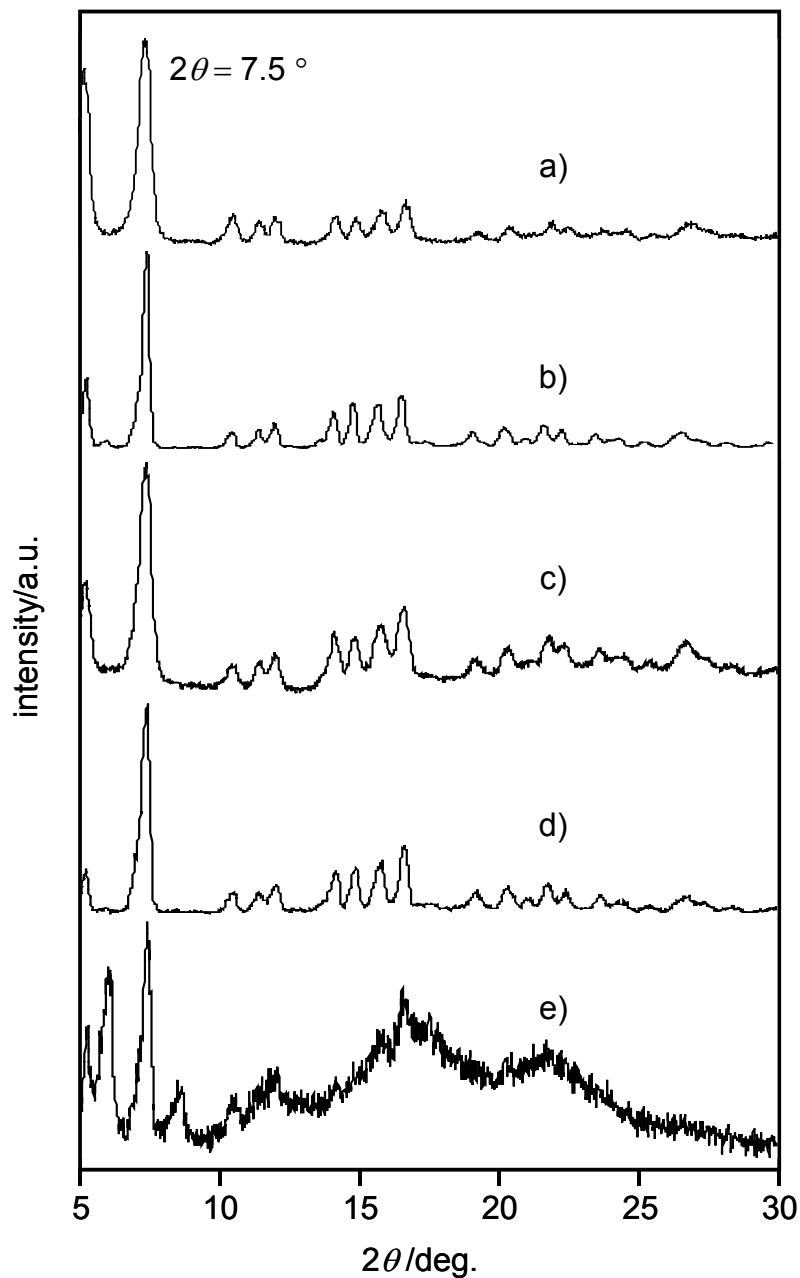


Fig. S5 XRD patterns of the channel-type γ -CD assembly (a) and xerogels (b-e) prepared from the organogels with channel-type γ -CD assembly. (b) Cyclohexane gel. (c) Benzene gel. (d) 1,4-Dioxane gel. (e) Ethanol gel.