

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

### Experimental Section

**Materials and methods:** 4-(Dimethylamino)benzaldehyde, dodecane-1,12-diamine, NaBH<sub>4</sub>, and the solvents employed were used as supplied without further purification. Cucurbit[8]uril was synthesized according to a literature method.<sup>6b</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 20 °C on a Varian INOVA-400 spectrometer. Absorption spectra of the host–guest complexes were recorded on an Agilent 8453 spectrophotometer at room temperature. Fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Varian RF-540 fluorescence spectrophotometer.

***N,N'*-Bis(4-dimethylaminobenzyl)dodecane-1,12-diamine chloride (C<sub>12</sub>DA):** A solution of 4-(dimethylamino)benzaldehyde (30 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) was added to a stirred solution of dodecane-1,12-diamine (15 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL), and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 3 h. Thereafter, the solvent was removed by evaporation, and the solid material was redissolved in methanol (30 mL). The resulting solution was cooled in an ice bath and a solution of NaBH<sub>4</sub> (30 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) was added dropwise with stirring. On completion of the addition, the mixture was refluxed for 4 h. Some precipitate appeared, which was collected by filtration; concentrated HCl (10 mL) was then added to the filter mass. The chloride salt was precipitated from acetone, collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether, and dried in air.

**Q[8]·C<sub>12</sub>DA:** C<sub>12</sub>DA (0.12 g, 0.20 mmol) and ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (0.027 g, 0.20 mmol) were dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O (50 mL), and to this solution Q[8] (0.27 g, 0.20 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated to dissolve the host and guest and then filtered. Slow evaporation of the H<sub>2</sub>O from the filtrate over a period of four weeks provided rod-shaped colorless crystals.

**Single-crystal X-ray crystallography:** Diffraction data for Q[8]·C<sub>12</sub>DA were collected at 173 K with a Bruker SMART Apex-II CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo-K<sub>α</sub> radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The structure was solved by direct methods and refined using full-matrix least-squares on  $F^2$  (SHELXTL, Bruker, 2000). Crystal data for Q[8]·C<sub>12</sub>DA: C<sub>312</sub>H<sub>554</sub>Cl<sub>52</sub>N<sub>144</sub>O<sub>135</sub>Zn<sub>12</sub>,  $M = 11110.83$ , monoclinic,  $a = 21.4729(10)$  Å,  $b = 35.6109(17)$  Å,  $c = 31.4762(15)$  Å,  $\beta = 95.867(3)^\circ$ ,  $U = 23943(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>, space group  $P2_1/n$ ,  $Z = 2$ ,  $D_c = 1.538$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $F(000) = 11476$ ,  $GoF = 1.017$ ,  $R_{int} = 0.0624$ ,  $R_1 = 0.0883$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.2329$ . CCDC-751114 (Q8C12DA) contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).