

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A Fluorescent bistable [2]rotaxane molecular switch on SiO₂ nanoparticles

Zhan-Qi Cao, Qi Miao, Qi Zhang, Hong Li, Da-Hui Qu* and He Tian

Experimental Section

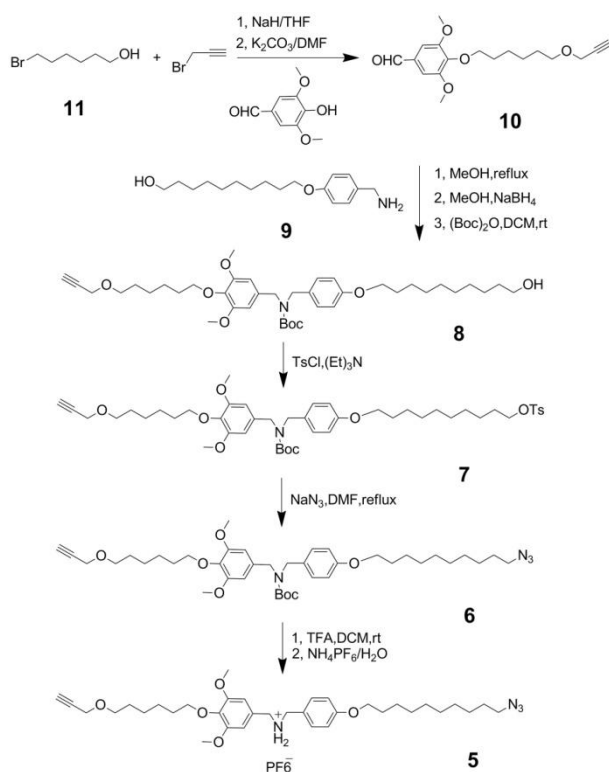
General Methods

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured on a Brüker AV-400 spectrometer. The electronic spray ionization (ESI) mass spectra were acquired on an LCT Premier XE mass spectrometer. UV–Vis absorption spectra and fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary 100 spectrometer and a Varian Cary Eclipse (1 cm quartz cells), respectively. SEM images were recorded on a JSM-6360LV apparatus. Confocal fluorescence micrographs were measured on a NIKON A1R confocal laser scanning microscope.

Materials

Chemicals were used as received from Acros, Aldrich, Fluka, or Merck. All solvents were reagent grade and were dried and distilled prior to use according to standard procedures. The molecular structures were confirmed using ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectroscopies and High Resolution ESI mass spectrometry. Ferrocene-containing DB24C8 crown ether **3**, the alkyne **4** and compound **9** were synthesized according to previous reports.^[1,2,3]

Synthesis

Figure S1. Syntheses of compound **5**.

Compound **10**: A mixture of compound **11** (0.7 g, 3.87 mmol) and 3-bromopropyne (2.27 g, 19.08 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL) was added solid NaH (280 mg, 11.67 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, then the reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×25 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (3×50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo to give a brown liquid. The brown liquid was then dissolved in dry DMF (25 mL), then added 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (1.0 g, 5.49 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (1.26 g, 9.12 mmol) and the mixture was stirred overnight under Ar atmosphere at 80 °C. The mixture was poured into 100 mL water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (3×100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo to give a dark brown liquid, and purification was performed by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 50/1$) to yield product **10** as a brown liquid (0.52 g, 42.0 %). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 4.10 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 6H), 3.49 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.43-2.37 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.36 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 190.1, 152.9, 142.0, 130.6, 105.7, 79.0,

73.2, 72.5, 69.1, 57.0, 55.2, 29.0, 28.5, 24.8, 24.6. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{18}H_{24}O_5Na$, 343.1521; found, 343.1517.

Compound **8**: A mixture of compound **10** (0.69 g, 2.15 mmol) and compound **9** (0.72g, 2.58 mmol) in dry MeOH (50 mL) was refluxed overnight under argon atmosphere. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was added $NaBH_4$ (0.41 g, 10.77 mmol) in portion under ice bath. After the mixture was stirred for 10 h, the solution was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted by CH_2Cl_2 (3×50 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentrated to give the free amine compound. The mixture was then dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL), then added Boc_2O (4.6 g, 21.08 mmol) and the mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed under vacuum, the crude product was purified via column chromatography (SiO_2 , $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 100/1$) to give compound **8** (1.10 g, 74.7%) as a white solid. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 7.21-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.35 (s, 1H), 4.36-4.23 (m, 4H), 4.13 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 4H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.63 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.52 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.73 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.54 (m, 5H), 1.49-1.41 (m, 15H), 1.39-1.21 (m, 9H). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 158.4, 156.0, 153.4, 136.3, 129.8, 129.4, 128.8, 114.5, 105.0, 104.4, 80.0, 74.2, 73.3, 70.2, 68.0, 62.8, 58.0, 56.1, 32.7, 30.0, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 28.5, 26.0, 25.9, 25.8, 25.7. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{40}H_{61}NO_8Na$, 706.4295; found, 706.4289.

Compound **7**: The compound **8** (0.294 g, 0.43 mmol) and $TsCl$ (0.16 g, 0.84 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL), then added Et_3N (0.22 g, 2.17 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight and then evaporated in vacuo to give a crude product, which was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 100/1$) to yield product **7** (0.207 g, 57.5 %). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 7.78 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.35 (s, 1H), 4.40-4.20 (m, 4H), 4.12 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.96-3.88 (m, 4H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.51 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.41 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.66-1.59 (m, 4H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.47-1.37 (m, 6H), 1.32-1.21 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 158.4, 156.0, 153.5, 144.6, 133.2, 129.8, 129.4, 128.8, 127.9, 114.5, 105.0, 104.4, 80.0, 74.1, 73.3, 70.7, 70.2, 68.0, 58.0, 56.1, 30.0, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 28.9, 28.8, 28.5, 26.0, 25.9, 25.7, 25.3, 21.6. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{40}H_{67}NO_{10}SNa$, 860.4383; found, 860.4391.

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Compound 6: In a 25 mL flask, compound **7** (0.398 g, 0.47 mmol) and NaN_3 (0.15 g, 2.31 mmol) were mixed in dry DMF (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred overnight under Ar atmosphere at 80 °C. The mixture was poured into 50 mL water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×25 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (3×50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo to give a crude product, and purification was performed by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 100/1$). Compound **6** (0.16 g, 47 %) was obtained as a brown solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 7.20-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.35 (s, 1H), 4.36-4.20 (m, 4H), 4.13 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 4H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 3.52 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.25 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.83-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.60 (m, 5H), 1.53-1.40 (m, 16H), 1.35-1.28 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 171.1, 158.4, 156.0, 153.5, 129.8, 129.4, 128.8, 114.4, 105.1, 104.4, 80.0, 74.1, 73.3, 70.2, 68.0, 60.4, 60.0, 56.0, 51.5, 49.1, 49.0, 30.0, 29.7, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 28.8, 28.5, 26.7, 26.0, 25.9, 25.7, 21.0, 14.2. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{61}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$, 709.4540; found, 709.4537.

Compound 5: TFA (0.1 mL, 1.32 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **6** (47 mg, 0.07 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 10 h. A saturated aqueous solution of NH_4PF_6 (5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture for 4 h. The organic layer was separated and evaporated under reduced pressure to get the yellow solid, which was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 100:1$) to afford product **5** (46 mg, 91.9 %) as a brown solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 7.39 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 4.09 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.06 (s, 2H), 3.91 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.80-3.69 (m, 8H), 3.47 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.24 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.81-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.4 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.26 (m, 16H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 160.5, 153.5, 137.0, 131.5, 125.1, 121.3, 115.3, 106.8, 80.0, 74.2, 73.3, 70.1, 68.1, 58.0, 56.1, 51.8, 51.5, 31.9, 31.4, 29.7, 29.4, 29.2, 29.1, 28.8, 26.7, 26.0, 25.8, 25.4, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[\text{M} - \text{PF}_6]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{53}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$, 609.4016; found, 609.4011.

Compound 2-H: A mixture of crown ether **3** (74 mg, 0.079 mmol) and compound **5** (30 mg, 0.039 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Then compound **4** (64 mg, 0.200 mmol) and $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4]\text{PF}_6$ (16 mg, 0.043 mmol) were added to the solution, and the mixture was stirred for 72 h under Ar atmosphere. After removal of the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 100/1$) to give compound **2-H**

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(45 mg, 56.4%) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K): δ 8.60 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.53-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.94-6.90 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.56 (s, 2H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 5.16 (s, 4H), 4.82-4.77 (m, 4H), 4.58-4.51 (m, 2H), 4.47-4.40 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.37 (m, 4H), 4.26 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.20-4.14 (m, 4H), 4.13-4.08 (m, 6H), 4.07 (s, 10H), 4.01 (t, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 4H), 3.88-3.75 (m, 12H), 3.57 (s, 6H), 3.54-3.44 (m, 10H), 3.26 (t, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 4H), 2.42 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.06-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.65 (m, 6H), 1.48-1.36 (m, 10H), 1.34-1.30 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 171.6, 159.8, 153.5, 147.3, 137.5, 130.8, 130.1, 127.3, 122.9, 122.1, 114.5, 113.1, 112.4, 105.9, 80.3, 74.3, 73.4, 71.6, 70.9, 70.6, 70.2, 70.0, 69.7, 68.3, 68.0, 66.9, 65.5, 58.1, 56.0, 53.4, 52.2, 30.0, 29.9, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 25.9, 25.7. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[\text{M} - \text{PF}_6]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{102}\text{H}_{121}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{20}\text{Fe}_2$, 1862.7368; found, 1862.7367

Compound **1-H**: A solution of **2-H** (200 mg, 0.010 mmol) in CH_3I (5.0 mL) and CHCl_3 (1.0 mL) was stirred at 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 d. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and CH_3I was evaporated off in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL), followed by the addition of 5.0 mL saturated NH_4PF_6 solution. After the mixture was stirred for overnight, the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×20 mL). The combined organic layer was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 100/1$) to give **1-H** (200mg, 92.6%) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz, 298 K): δ 8.54 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.48 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.69 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.13 (m, 3H), 7.00 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.84-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.67 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.54 (s, 2H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 5.15 (s, 4H), 4.84-4.74 (m, 4H), 4.60-4.50 (m, 5H), 4.49-4.41 (m, 4H), 4.40-4.36 (m, 4H), 4.21-4.14 (m, 4H), 4.14-4.09 (m, 6H), 4.07 (s, 10H), 4.02-3.97 (m, 4H), 3.88-3.72 (m, 12H), 3.56 (s, 6H), 3.54-3.38 (m, 10H), 3.29-3.22 (m, 4H), 2.42 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.66 (m, 6H), 1.65-1.58 (m, 10H), 1.44-1.37 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz, 298 K): δ 170.5, 160.1, 162.5, 158.8, 155.6, 152.4, 146.3, 146.2, 138.9, 136.4, 132.4, 130.9, 130.3, 129.7, 129.1, 129.0, 126.4, 124.9, 121.8, 121.1, 121.0, 114.5, 114.0, 113.6, 112.0, 111.4, 104.9, 79.0, 73.2, 72.3, 70.5, 69.8, 69.5, 69.2, 69.0, 68.7, 67.2, 66.9, 65.8, 64.5, 57.0, 55.0, 53.2, 52.4, 51.4, 51.2, 37.5, 30.9, 30.7, 29.0, 28.7, 28.5, 28.3, 28.1, 27.9, 27.8, 27.6, 24.9, 24.7, 24.6, 21.7, 13.1. HRMS (ESI) (m/z): $[\text{M} - \text{PF}_6]^+$ calcd for

$C_{103}H_{124}N_6O_{20}Fe_2PF_6$, 2022.7245; found, 2022.7230. $[M - 2PF_6]^{2+}$ calcd for $C_{103}H_{124}N_6O_{20}Fe_2/2$, 938.8802; found, 938.8929.

Experimental procedures for surface modification

5-azidopentyltriethoxysilane monolayer on SiO₂ nanoparticles surface

Firstly, SiO₂ nanoparticles were obtained according to the literature.⁴ In a 50 mL flask, 1.0 g SiO₂ nanoparticles and 1.0 g 5-azidopentyltriethoxysilane⁵ were mixed in dry toluene (25 mL) and the mixture was refluxed under Ar atmosphere for 24 h. The mixture was centrifuged, washed with toluene and ethanol many times, then dried under vacuum environment. The azide-functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles was obtained as a white solid.

Attaching 1-H to azide-functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles surface

Compound **1-H** was grafted to the azide-functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles at room temperature by ultraphonic dispersing the azide-functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles into CH₂Cl₂ solution of **1-H** (1 mM) containing [Cu(CH₃CN)₄]PF₆ (1 mM) as catalyst. The mixture was centrifuged, washed with CH₂Cl₂ (3 times) and ethanol (3 times) to ensure **1-H** molecules physical adsorbed on the SiO₂ surface were eliminated completely, then dried under vacuum environment. The **1-H**@SiO₂ nanoparticles was obtained as a yellow solid.

The solid powder of 1-H@SiO₂ nanoparticles after addition excess DBU.

The **1-H**@SiO₂ nanoparticles were ultraphonic dispersed into the CH₂Cl₂ solution, then excess DBU was added. The mixture was stirred overnight and centrifuged, then washed with CH₂Cl₂ and ethanol many times and dried under vacuum environment. A faint yellow solid powder was obtained.

The photophysical properties of [2]rotaxane 1-H and 1-H@SiO₂

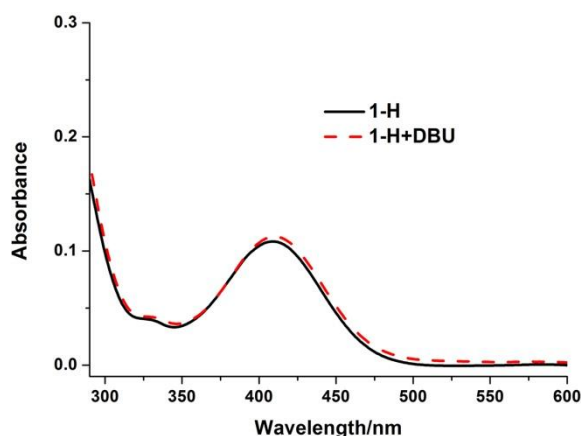


Figure S2. The UV/Vis absorption spectra of a CH₂Cl₂ solution of [2]rotaxane **1-H** (1×10^{-5} M) and the mixture obtained after adding excess DBU to the solution of [2]rotaxane **1-H**.

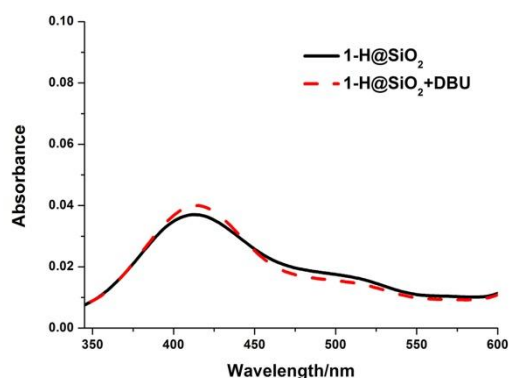


Figure S3. The UV/Vis absorption spectra of a CH₂Cl₂ solution of **1-H@SiO₂** (0.5 mg/ml) and the mixture obtained after adding excess DBU to the solution of **1-H@SiO₂**.

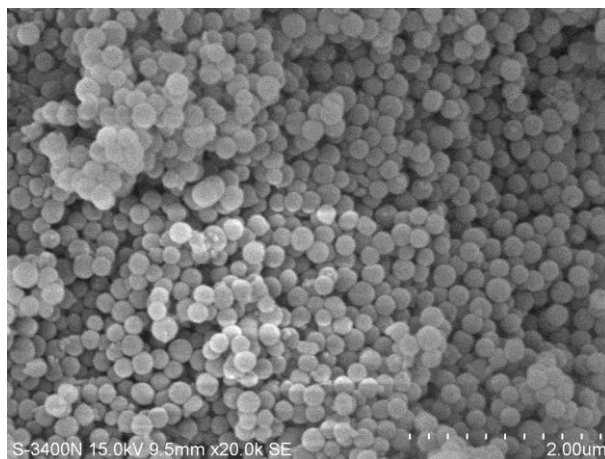
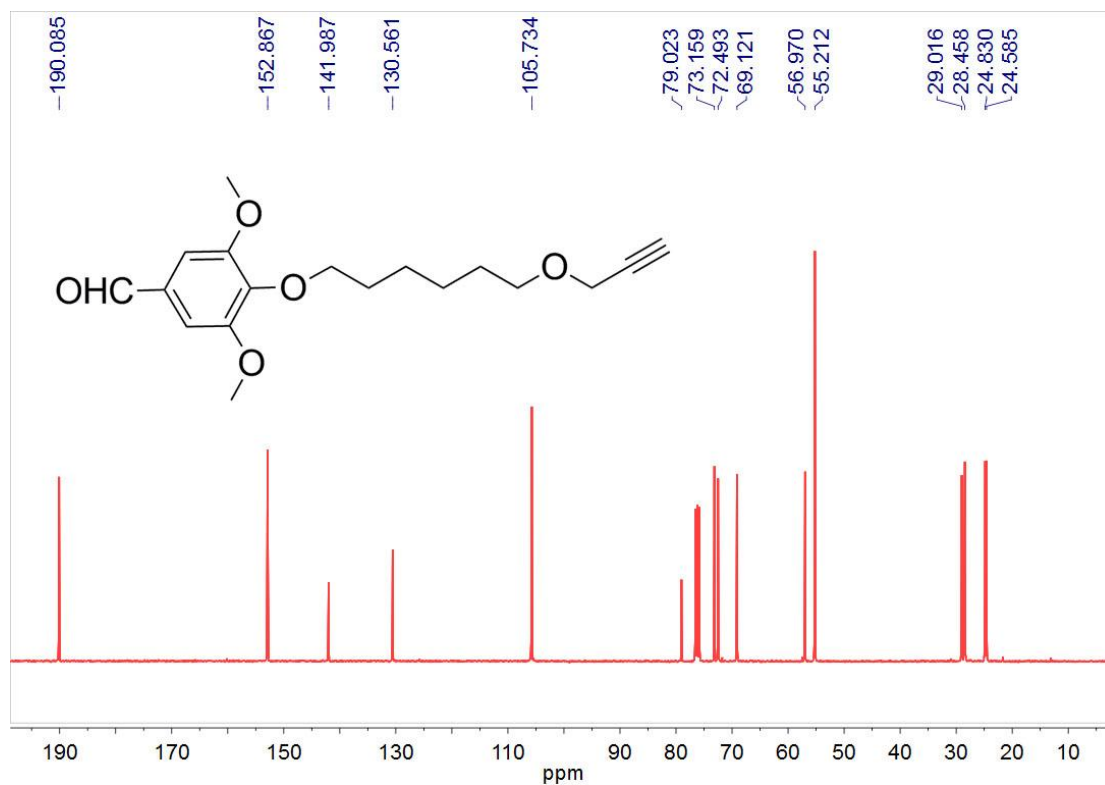
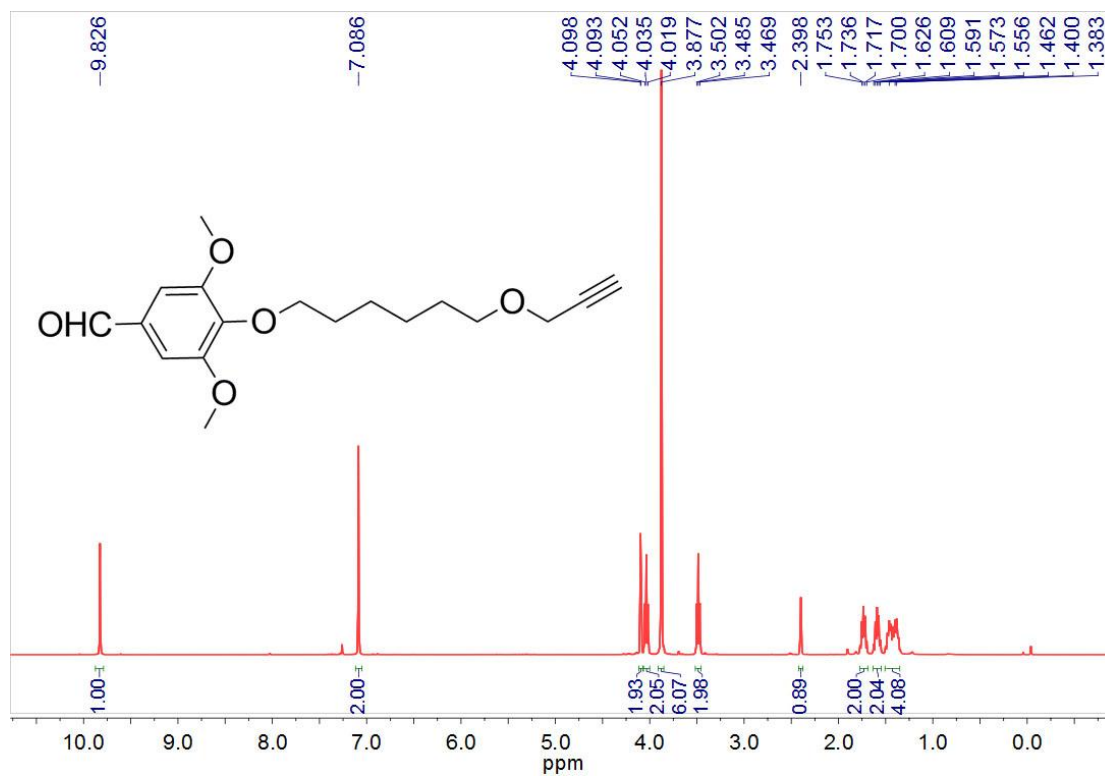


Figure S4. SEM images of solid **1-H@SiO₂**

Reference:

1. H. Zhang, J. Hu and D. H. Qu, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 2334.
2. M. Berchel, J. P. Haelters, H. C. Gourvès, L. Deschamps, P. Midoux, P. Lehn, P. A. Jaffrès, *Eur J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **31**, 6294.
3. Y. Jiang, J. B. Guo, C. F. Chen, *Chem. Commun.*, 2010, **46**, 5536.
4. Y. Chen, H.-R. Chen, Y. Sun, Y.-Y. Zheng, D.-P. Zeng, F.-Q. Li, S.-J. Zhang, X. Wang, K. Zhang, M. Ma, Q.-J. He, L.-L. Zhang and J.-L. Shi, *Angew. Chem.*, 2011, **123**, 12717.
5. A. T. Dickschat, F. Behrends, M. Bühner, J.-J. Ren, M. Weiß, H. Eckert and A. Studer, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 16689.

^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and Mass spectra
Compound 10



Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 30.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 2

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

13 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 1 best isotopic matches for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-18 H: 0-65 O: 0-5 Na: 0-1

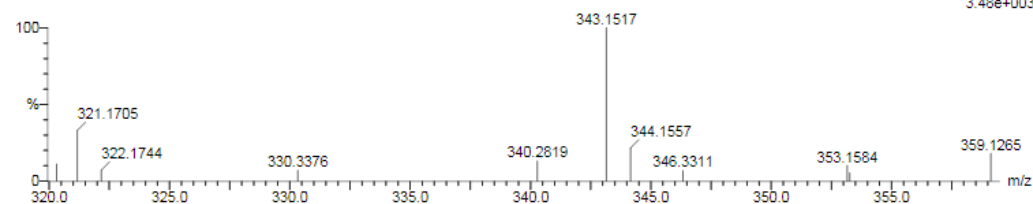
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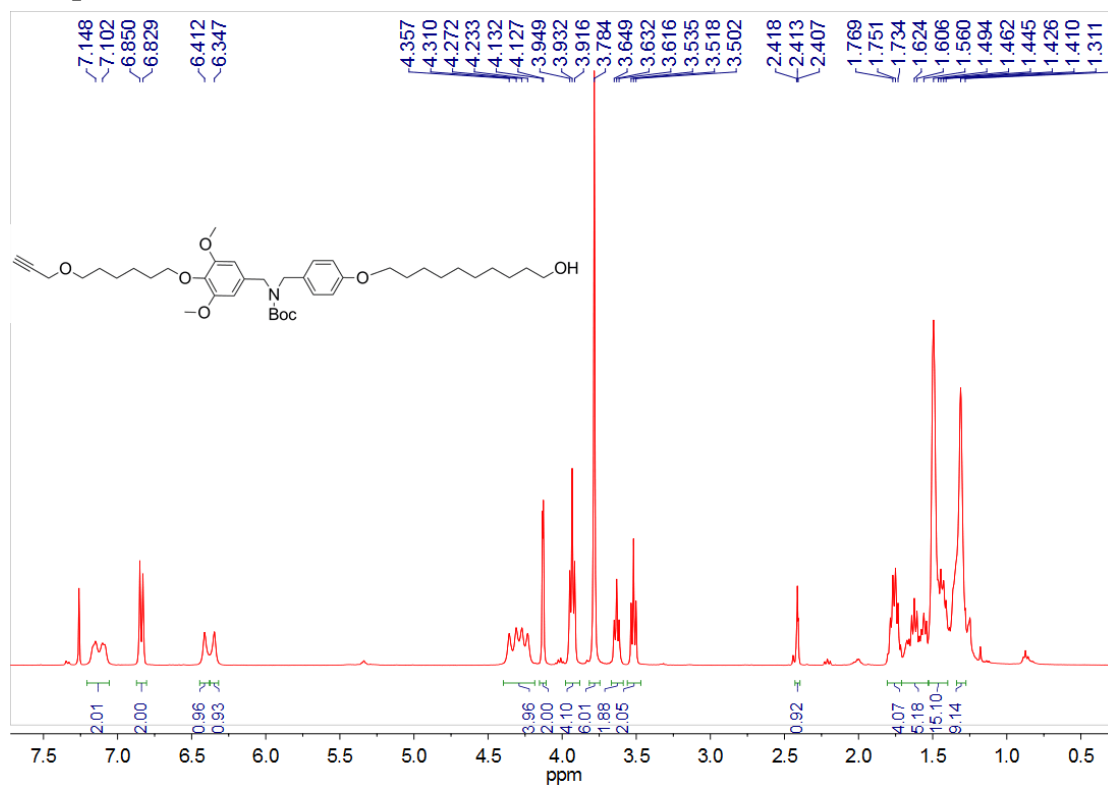
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1: TOF MS ES+
3.48e+003

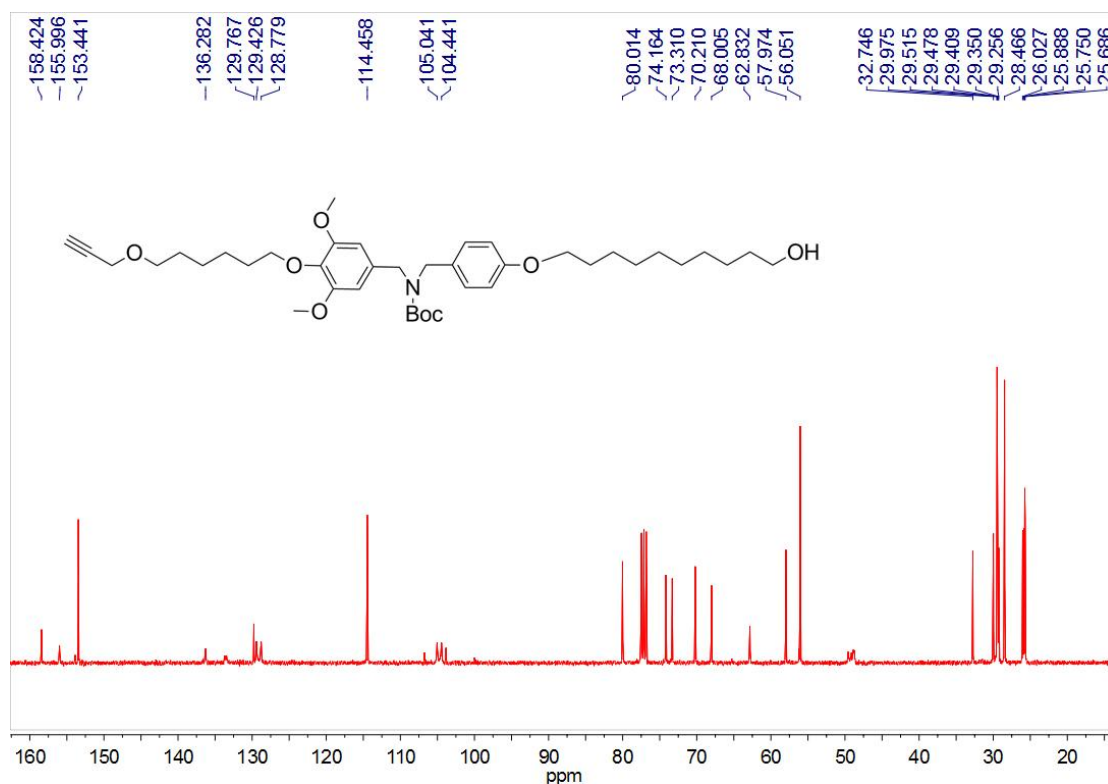
Minimum: -1.5
Maximum: 30.0 50.0 100.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	i-FIT (Norm)	Formula
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Compound 8



SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 30.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 2

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

32 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 1 best isotopic matches for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-40 H: 0-65 N: 0-1 O: 0-8 Na: 0-1

DH-QU

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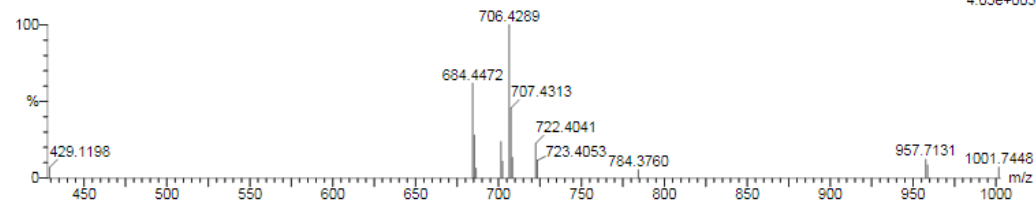
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Minimum:

Maximum:

30.0

50.0

-1.5

100.0

Mass

Calc. Mass

mDa

PPM

DBE

i-FIT

i-FIT (Norm)

Formula

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706.4295

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-0.8

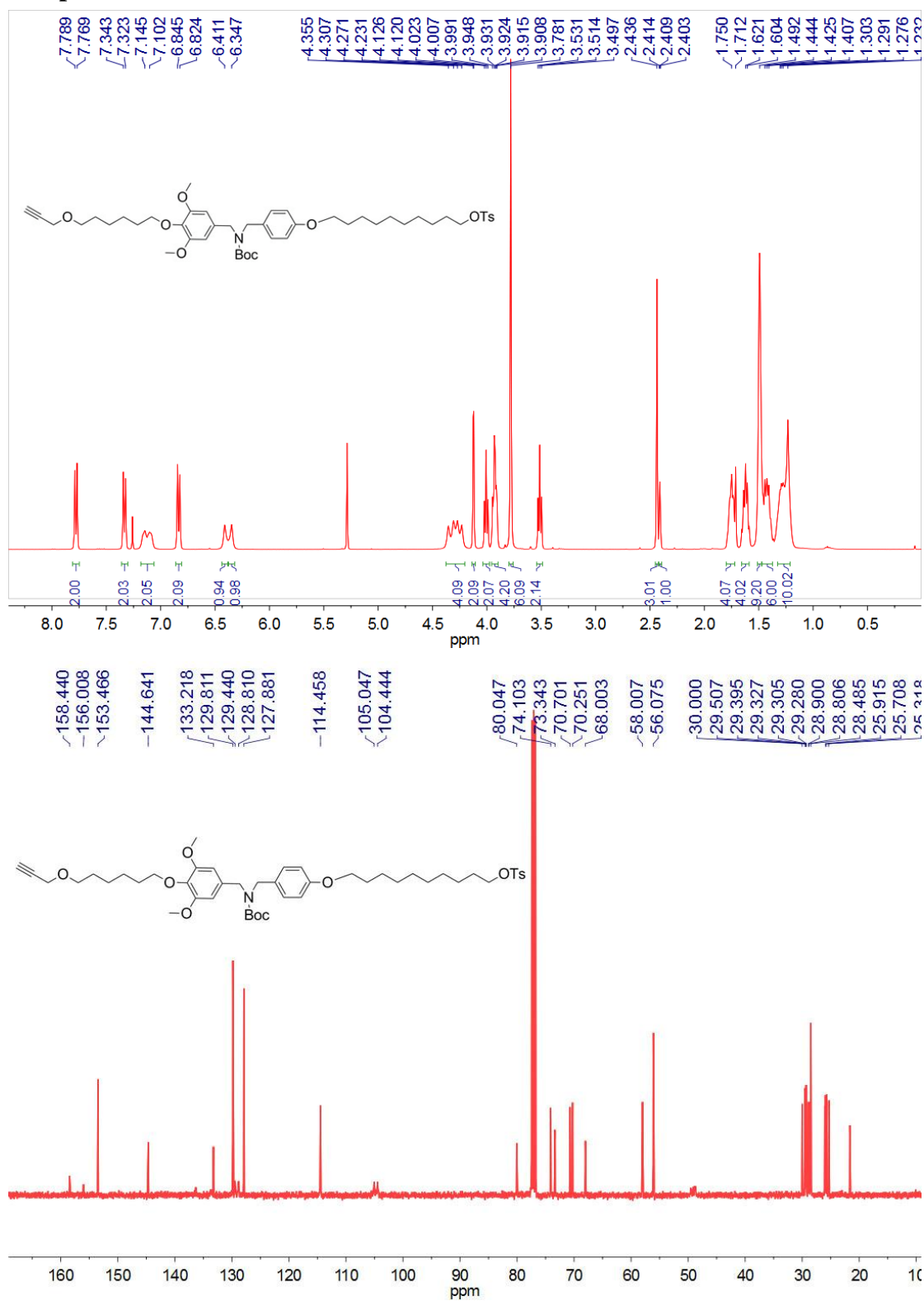
10.5

8.2

0.0

C40 H61 N O8 Na

Compound 7



Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 30.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 2

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

842 formula(e) evaluated with 4 results within limits (up to 1 best isotopic matches for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-47 H: 0-70 N: 0-1 O: 0-10 Na: 0-1 S: 0-7

DH-QU

ECUST Institute of Fine Chem

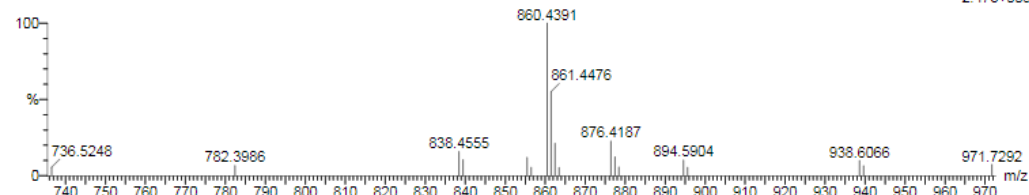
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2.47e+003

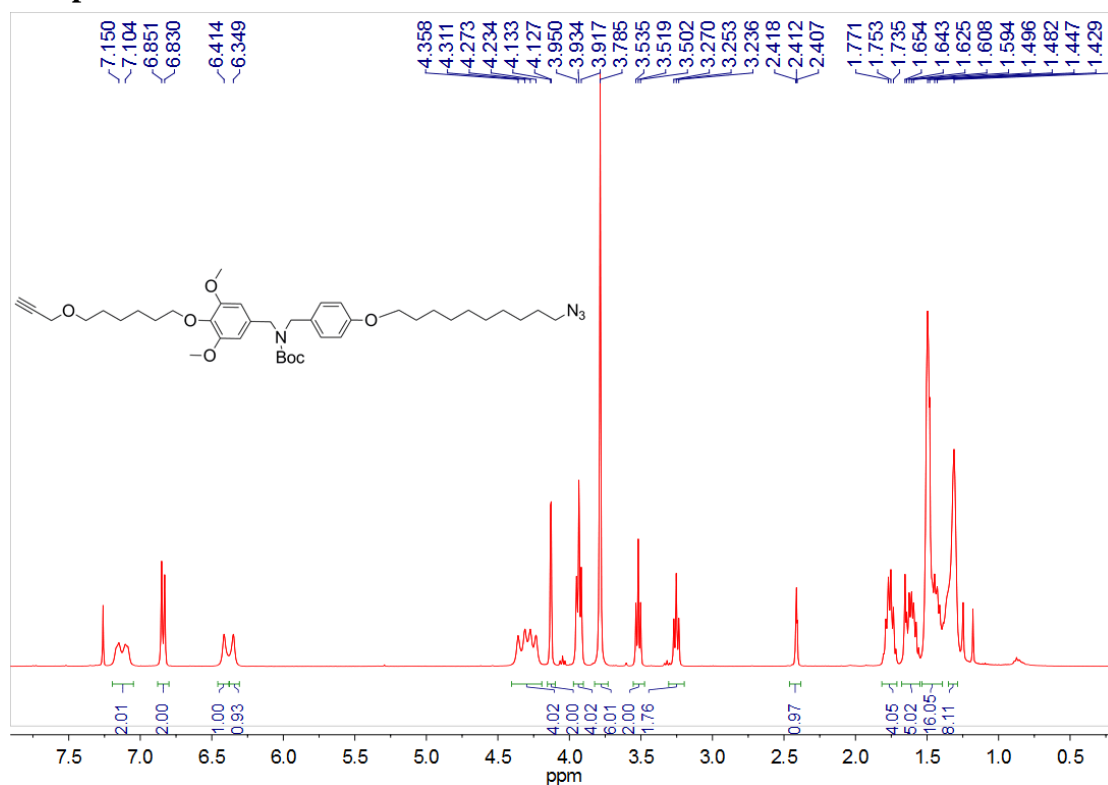
QDH-CZQ-94 9 (0.374) Cm (9:12)



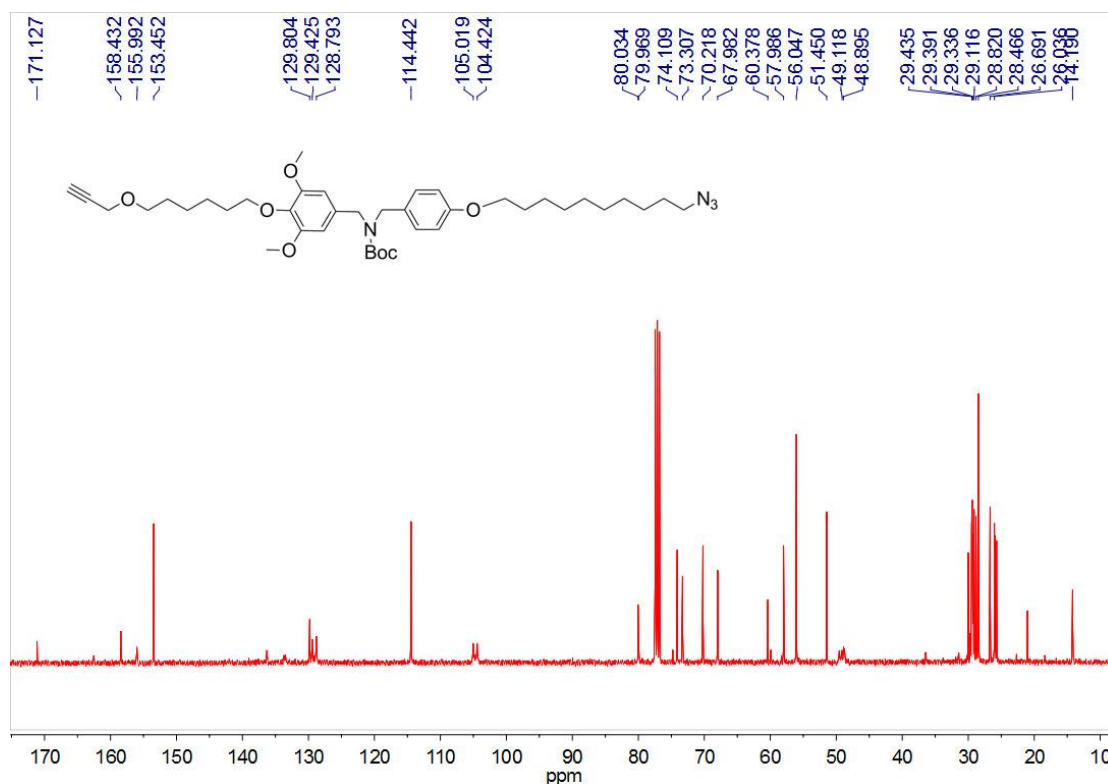
Minimum: -1.5
Maximum: 30.0 50.0 100.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	i-FIT (Norm)	Formula
860.4391	860.4383	0.8	0.9	14.5	10.5	0.0	C47 H67 N O10 Na S

Compound 6



SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 30.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 2

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

39 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 1 best isotopic matches for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-40 H: 0-65 N: 0-4 O: 0-8

DH-QU

ECUST institute of Fine Chem

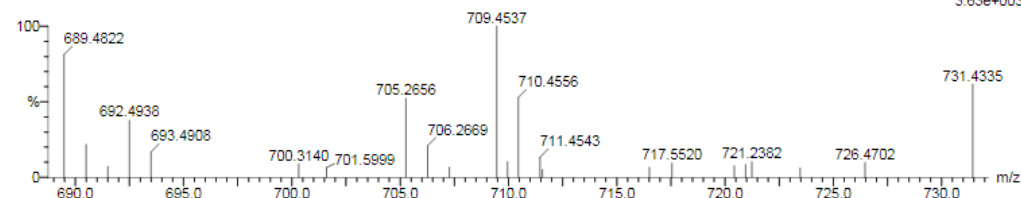
QDH-CZQ-83 30 (1.013) Cm (29:33)

14-Jul-2014

21:56:20

1: TOF MS ES+

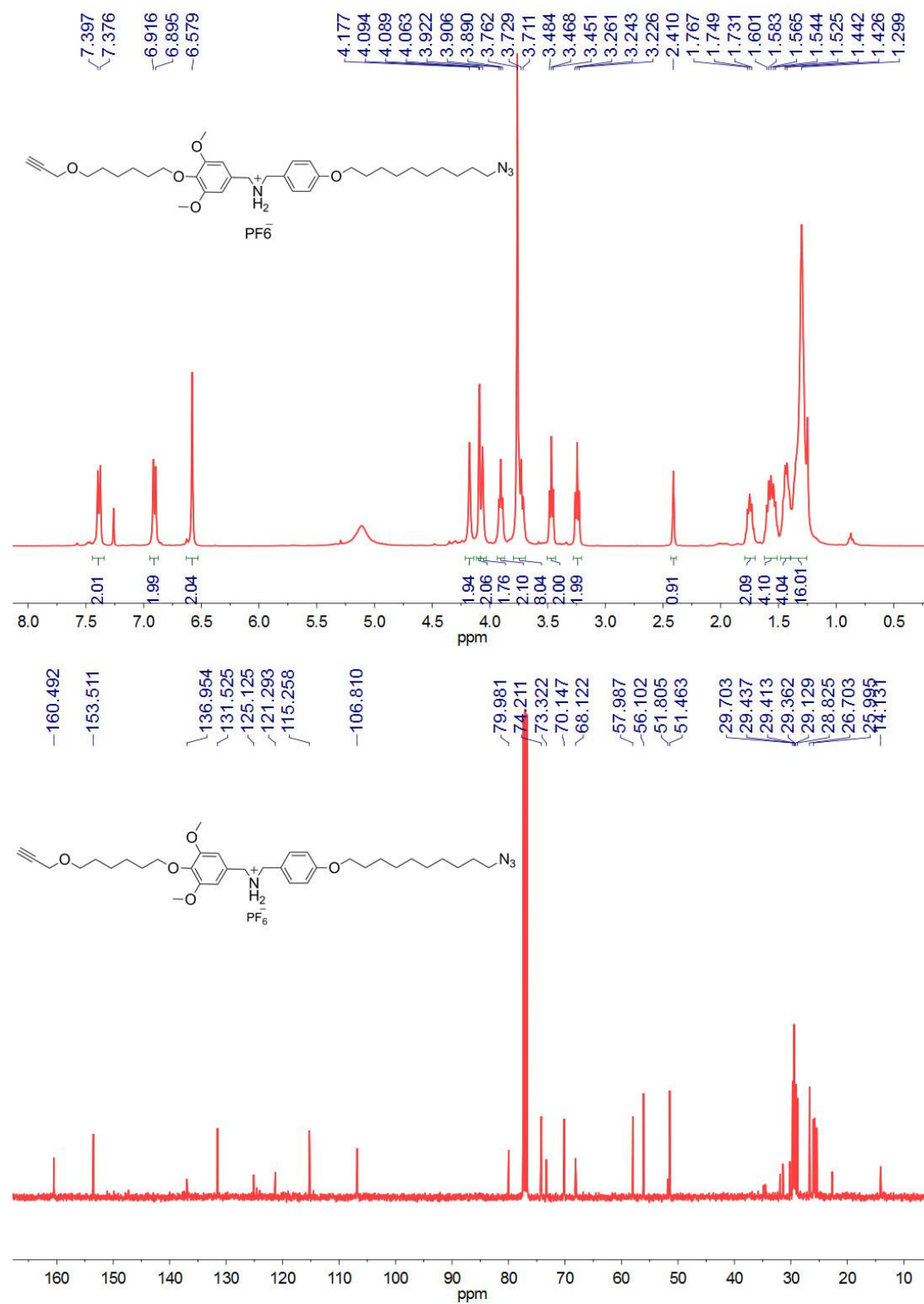
3.63e+003



Minimum: 30.0 50.0 -1.5
Maximum: 100.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	i-FIT (Norm)	Formula
709.4537	709.4540	-0.3	-0.4	12.5	22.7	0.0	C40 H61 N4 O7

Compound 5



Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 30.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 2

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

62 formula(e) evaluated with 3 results within limits (up to 1 closest results for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-35 H: 0-100 N: 0-6 O: 0-5

QU-DH

ECUST Institute of Fine Chem

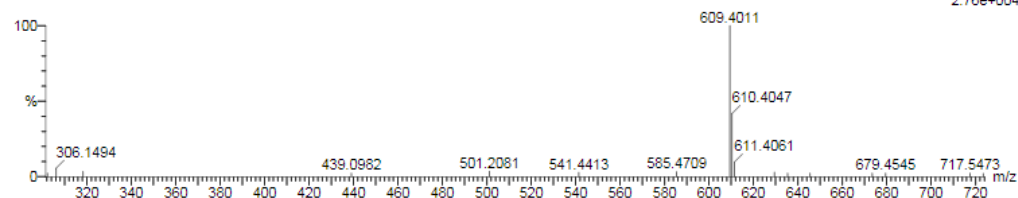
14-Mar-2014

19:30:16

1: TOF MS ES+

2.76e+004

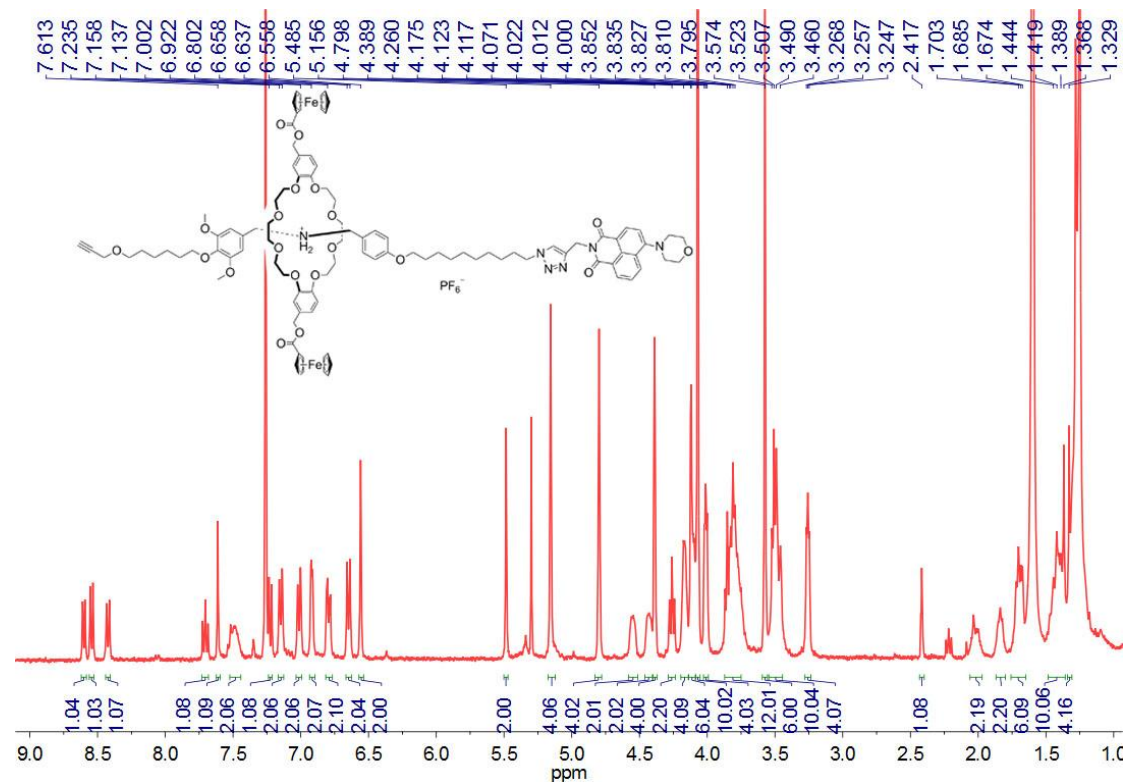
QDH-CZQ-8 65 (0.496) Cm (29:65)



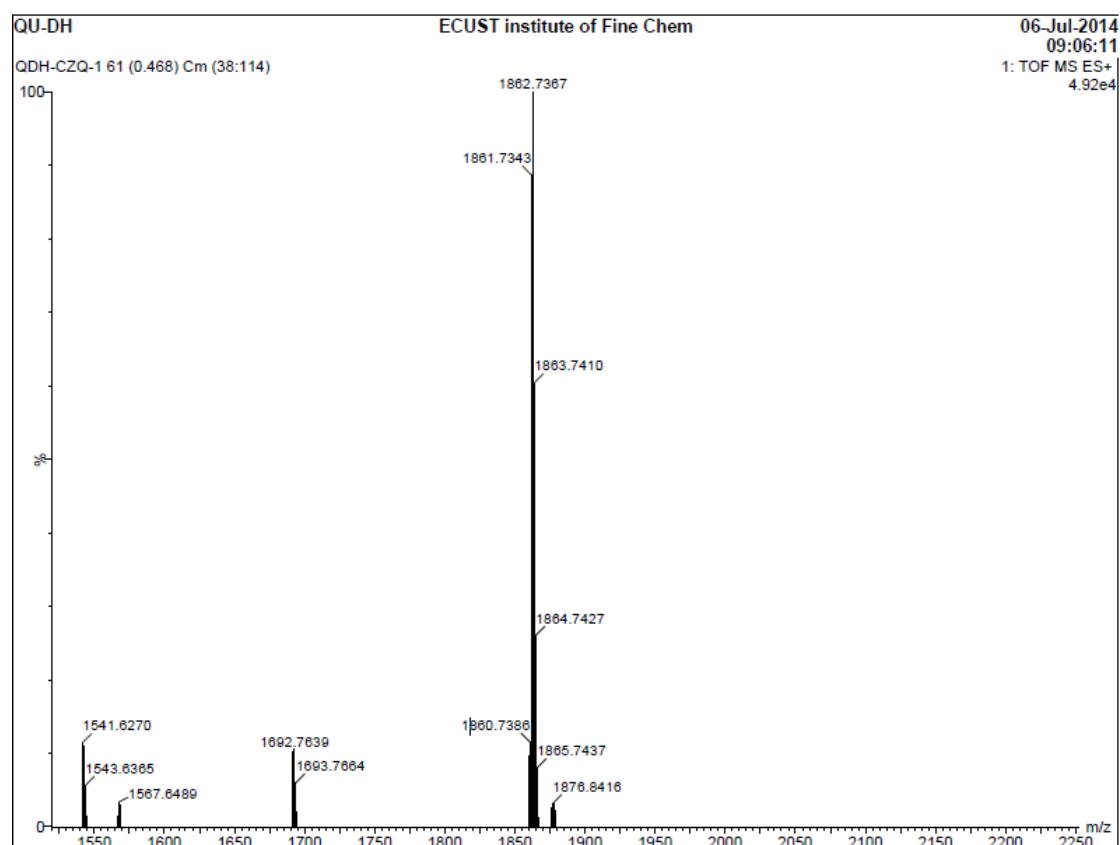
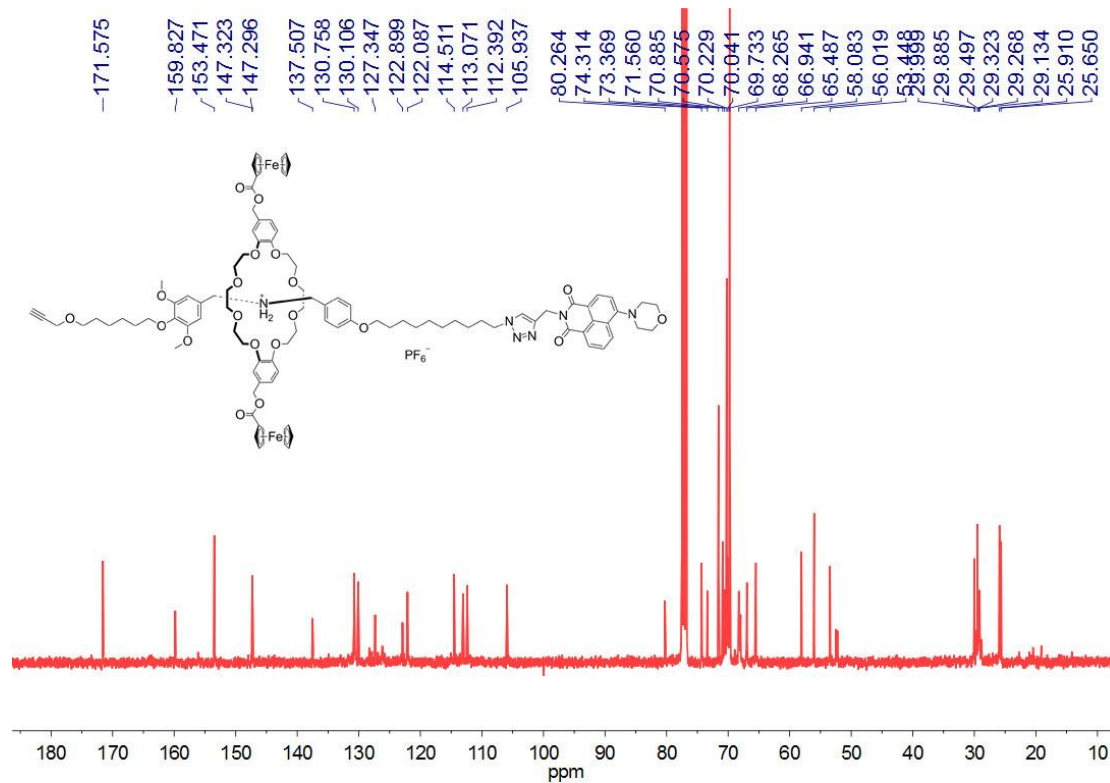
Minimum: -1.5
Maximum: 30.0 50.0 100.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	i-FIT (Norm)	Formula
609.4011	609.4016	-0.5	-0.8	11.5	8.2	0.0	C35 H53 N4 O5

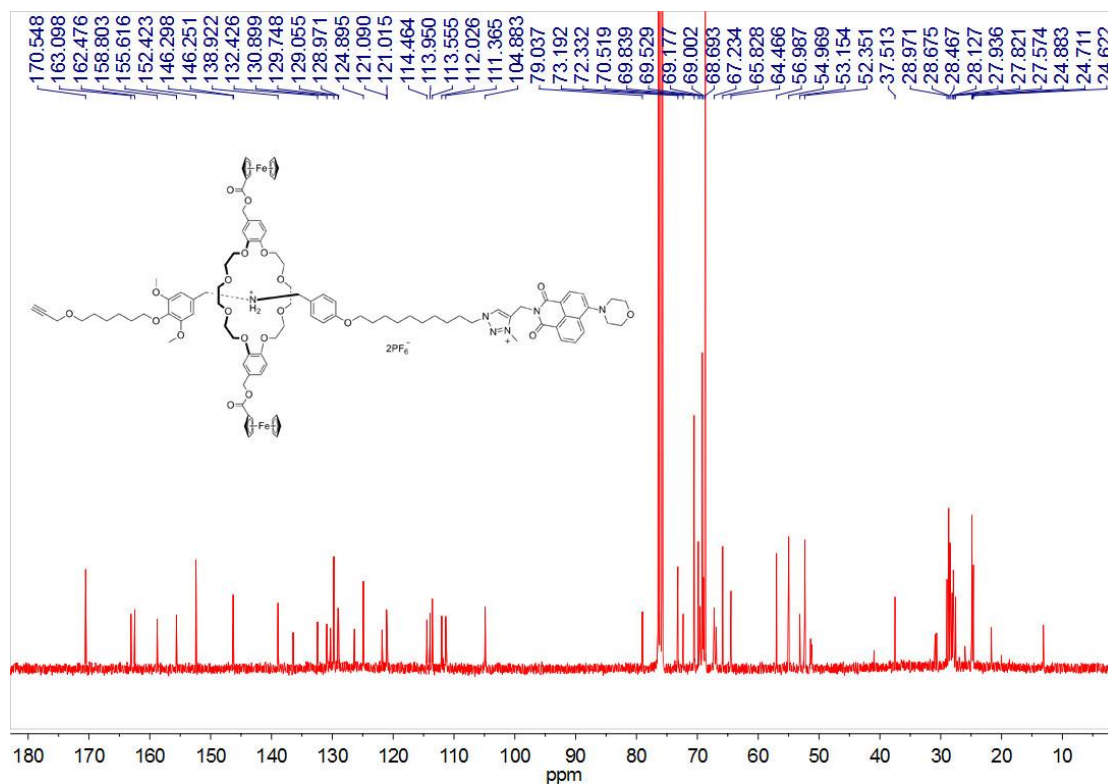
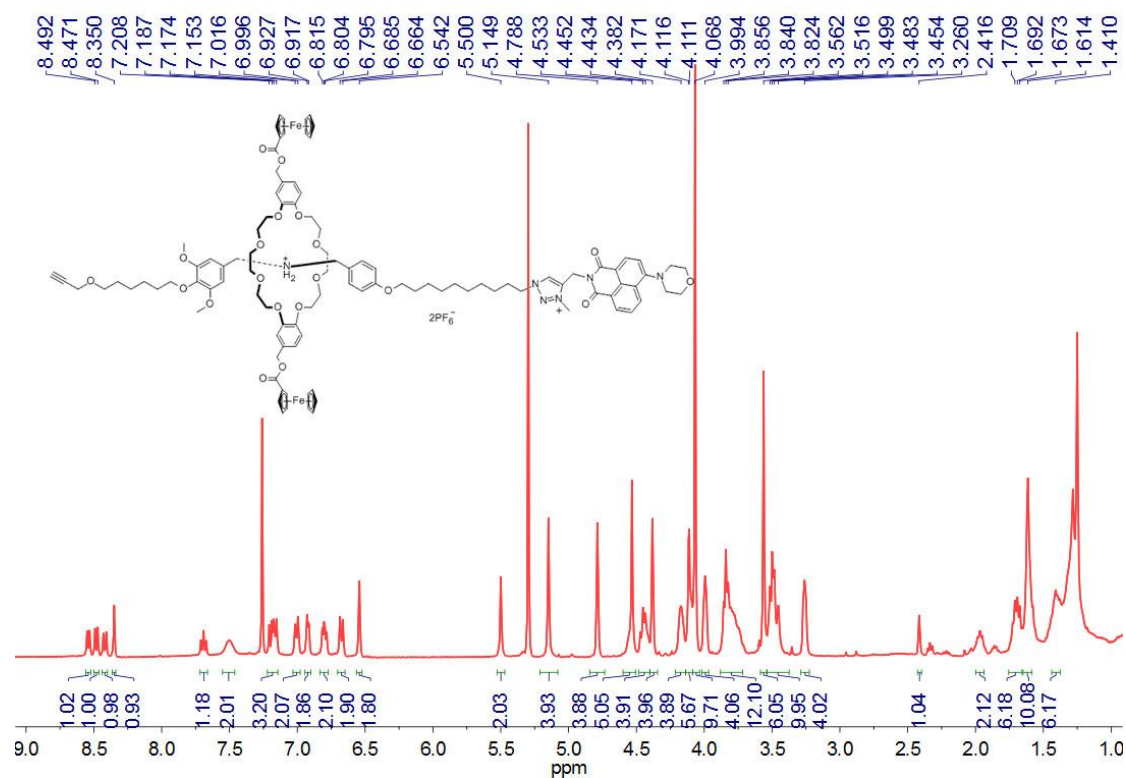
Compound 2-H



SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Compound 1-H



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

