Conformational preferences of TEMPO type radicals in complexes with cyclodextrins revealed by a combination of EPR spectroscopy, induced circular dichroism and molecular modeling

Gabriela Ionita,* Sorin Mocanu and Iulia Matei*

"Ilie Murgulescu" Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Romanian Academy, 202 Splaiul Independentei, Bucharest 060021, Romania

* Corresponding authors

E-mail addresses: ige@icf.ro (G. Ionita), iuliamatei@icf.ro (I. Matei).

Table S1

		-	
Cyclodextrin	Internal diameter	External diameter	Height
α	5.7	13.7	
β	7.8	15.3	7.8
γ	9.5	16.9	

Dimensions (in Å) of cyclodextrins, according to ref.^{S1}

^{S1} J. Szejtli, Introduction and general overview of cyclodextrin chemistry, *Chem. Rev.*, 1998, **98**, 1743–1754.

Spin probe	а	b	
ΤΕΜΡΟ		4.2	
4-amino-TEMPO	5.5	5.6	N N
4-carboxy-TEMPO		6.1	



3188 3190 3192 3194 3196 3198 3200 3202 3204 3206 3208 3210 3212 3214 3216 3218 3220 3222 3224 3226 3228 3230 3232 3234 3238 3238 3240 3242 3244 3248 3248 B (G)



Fig. S1. The EPR spectra of (A) TEMPO, (B) 4-carboxy-TEMPO and (C) 4-amino-TEMPO in the presence of increasing concentrations of β -CD, at 298 K. The distance between the grey lines represents the $\Delta 2a_N$ parameter (in G).



Fig. S2. Dependence of the rotational correlation time, τ_c , of (A) TEMPO (pH 7.4), (B) 4-carboxy-TEMPO (pH 2) and (C) 4-amino-TEMPO (pH 10) on the cyclodextrin concentration.



Fig. S3. Neutral *vs.* ionic species of (A) 4-carboxy-TEMPO and (B) 4-amino-TEMPO in interaction with γ-CD.



Fig. S4. Left: Normalized experimental absorption spectra of 4-carboxy-TEMPO and 4-amino-TEMPO at pH 2 and 10, respectively. The absorption maxima calculated at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level by reconvolution of individual spectra of conformers weighted by their Boltzmann populations are depicted as lines. Right: Localization of the frontier molecular orbitals for the minimum energy conformer of 4-carboxy-TEMPO ($\tau = -20$ deg).



Fig. S5. Proposed structures (lateral view) of the inclusion complexes of TEMPO with (A) α -CD, (B) β -CD and (C) γ -CD.



Fig. S6. Typical EPR spectra of a spin probe–cyclodextrin complex at different temperatures. The values of the hyperfine splitting constant (a_N , isotropic; A_{zz} anisotropic, parallel component) are obtained directly from the spectra, as indicated by the red lines.



Fig. S7. Diagram illustrating the interplay of experimental and theoretical methods used in this study, and the information that can be extracted from each method.