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ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Engineered fluorescent cyclodextrins inspired in carbon dots: Competitive supramolecular "off-on" sensors

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Scheme S1. Synthesis of the molecular fluorophore IPCA by reaction of CA with ethylenediamine and relationship between different products. The reaction of CA with ethylenediamine yields fluorescent CNDs via condensation and polymerization. As the pyrolysis proceeds the molecular fluorophore is carbonized to yield non-fluorescent CNDs. The resulting material is intrinsically heterogeneous and the fluorescence depends on both temperature and time of reaction.



Fig. S1. Uv-vis spectra of **AEIPCA** (1) (blue), **AEIPCA-** β -**CD** (6) (magenta), **AEIPCA-** γ -**CD** (7) (yellow), **IPCA-** β -**CD** (10) (green), and **IPCA-** γ -**CD** (11) (red but overlapping with compound 10)



Fig. S2. Photoluminescence spectra of AEIPCA (1) (blue), AEIPCA- β -CD (6) (magenta), AEIPCA- γ -CD (7) (yellow), IPCA- β -CD (10) (green), and IPCA- γ -CD (11) (black) resulting from the excitation at 365 nm



Fig. S3. Main features of IPCA-CDs: AEIPCA- β -CD (6), AEIPCA- γ -CD (7), IPCA- β -CD (10), and IPCA- γ -CD (11) The distances between the fluorophore and the CD were estimated from the minimized coordinates. Coordinates were generated using Ghemical 2.956 (T. Hassinen, M. Peräkylä, *J. Comput. Chem.* 2001, 22, 1229-1242) and minimized by molecular mechanics with the tripos 5.2 forcefield until the gradient energy was lower than 0.001 KJul/mol. The values for CDs are those reported in bibliography from structural studies.



Fig. S4. Fluorescence spectra (left) and plot of fluorescence versus the concentration of *p*NP (right) for IPCA-CDs. From top to bottom AEIPCA- β -CD (6), AEIPCA- γ -CD (7), IPCA- β -CD (10), and IPCA- γ -CD (11).



Fig. S5. Fluorescence spectra (left) and plot of fluorescence versus the concentration of Chol (right) for the **IPCA-CDs** quenched with 40 μ M *p*NP. From top to bottom **AEIPCA-** β -**CD** (6), **AEIPCA-** γ -**CD** (7), **IPCA-** β -**CD** (10), and **IPCA-** γ -**CD** (11),



Fig. S6. Evolution of the fluorescence as a function of time upon addition of pNP (quenching) and Chol (recovery). I₀ is the fluorescence intensity initial and I is the fluorescence intensity final.



■ 280 ◆ 140 ▼ 93.3 ▲ 46.7 ► 28.0 < 18.7 ₩ 9.3 ¥ 4.7



Fig. S7. Fluorescence intensity of **AEIPCA**- β -**CD** (6) as a function of time for different concentrations (mU/mL) of β -galactosidase (up) and linear dependency of the enzymatic activity with the concentration of enzyme (down)

Table S1. Fluorescence quantum yield (QY) of compounds AEIPCA (1), AEIPCA- β -CD (6), AEIPCA- γ -CD (7), IPCA- β -CD (10), and IPCA- γ -CD (11) using quinine sulfate as standard (QY=0.55)

Compound	QY
1	0.47
6	0.43
7	0.42
10	0.42
11	0.44



¹H-NMR spectrum for compound **AEIPCA (1)**







HR-MS (ESI+) spectrum for compound AEIPCA (1)



¹H-NMR spectrum for compound **VS–\gamma–CD (5)**





HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) spectrum for compound VS- γ -CD (5)







HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) spectrum for compound **AEIPCA** $-\beta$ -**CD (6)**







¹³C-NMR spectrum for compound **AEIPCA**–γ–**CD (7)**



HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) spectrum for compound **AEIPCA**-γ-**CD**(7)







HR-MS (ES⁺-TOF) spectrum for compound **DETA** $-\gamma$ -**CD (9)**





¹³C-NMR spectrum for compound **IPCA**– β –**CD (10)**



HR-MS (ES⁺-TOF) spectrum for compound **IPCA**– β –**CD (10)**



¹H-NMR spectrum for compound **IPCA**–γ–**CD (11)**





HR-MS (ESI⁻) spectrum for compound **IPCA**– γ –**CD (11)**