

## Supporting Information

### **Construction of a hydroxide responsive $C_3$ -symmetric supramolecular gel for controlled release of small molecules**

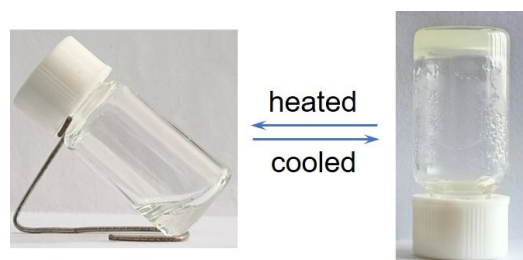
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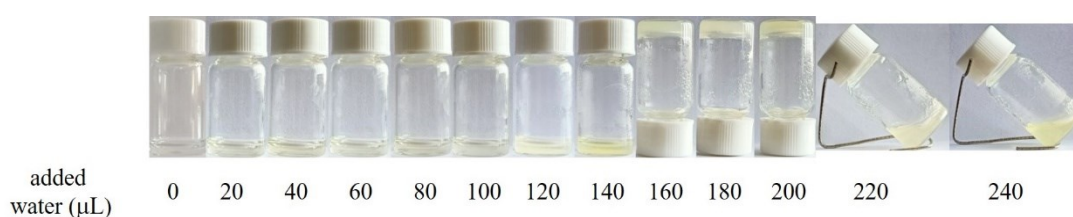
b. College of Chemistry, Jilin Normal University, Siping, 136000, China.

c. College of Chemistry, State Key Laboratory of Elemento-Organic Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China.

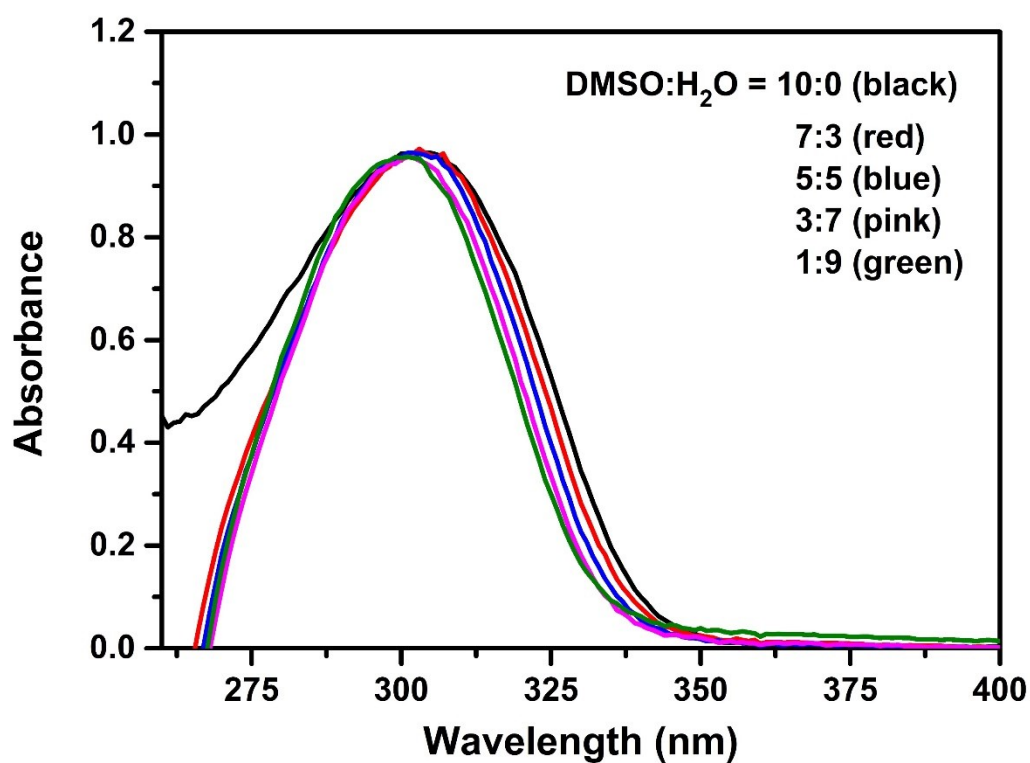
## 1. Additional data



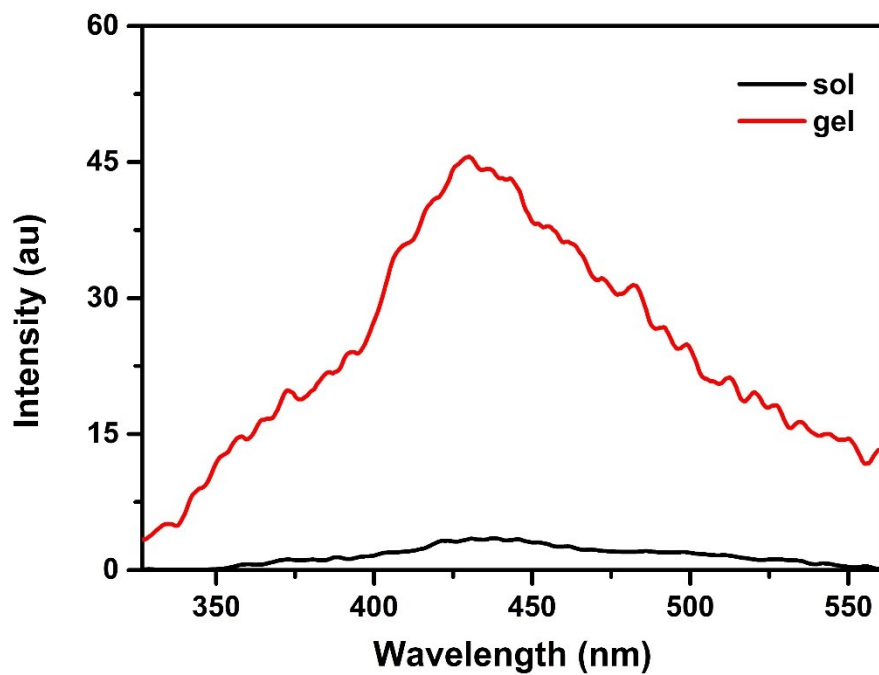
**Figure S1.** Thermal reversibility of the gel.



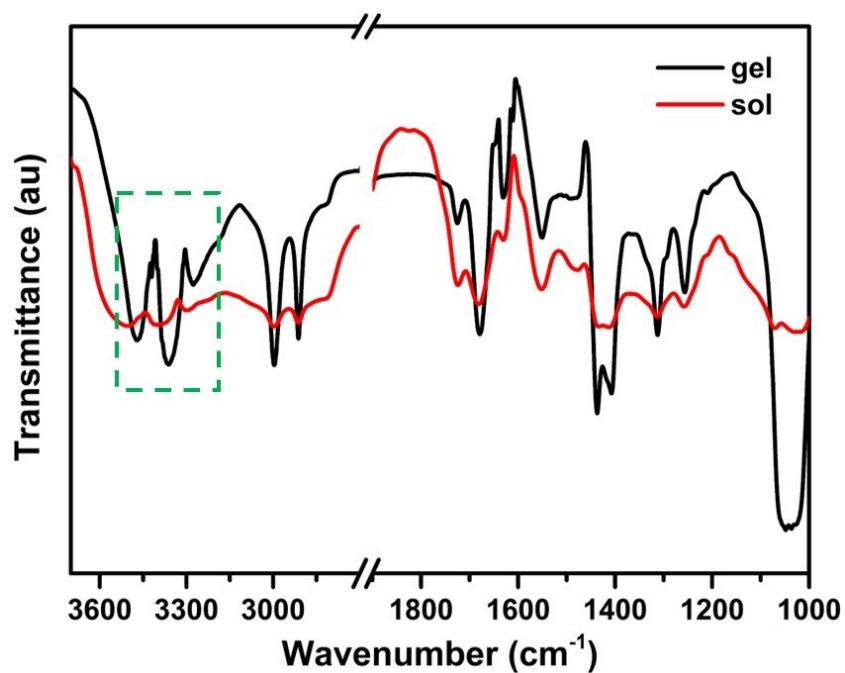
**Figure S2.** Phase transition diagram at different DMSO and water ratios (fixed volume of DMSO at 180  $\mu\text{L}$ ).



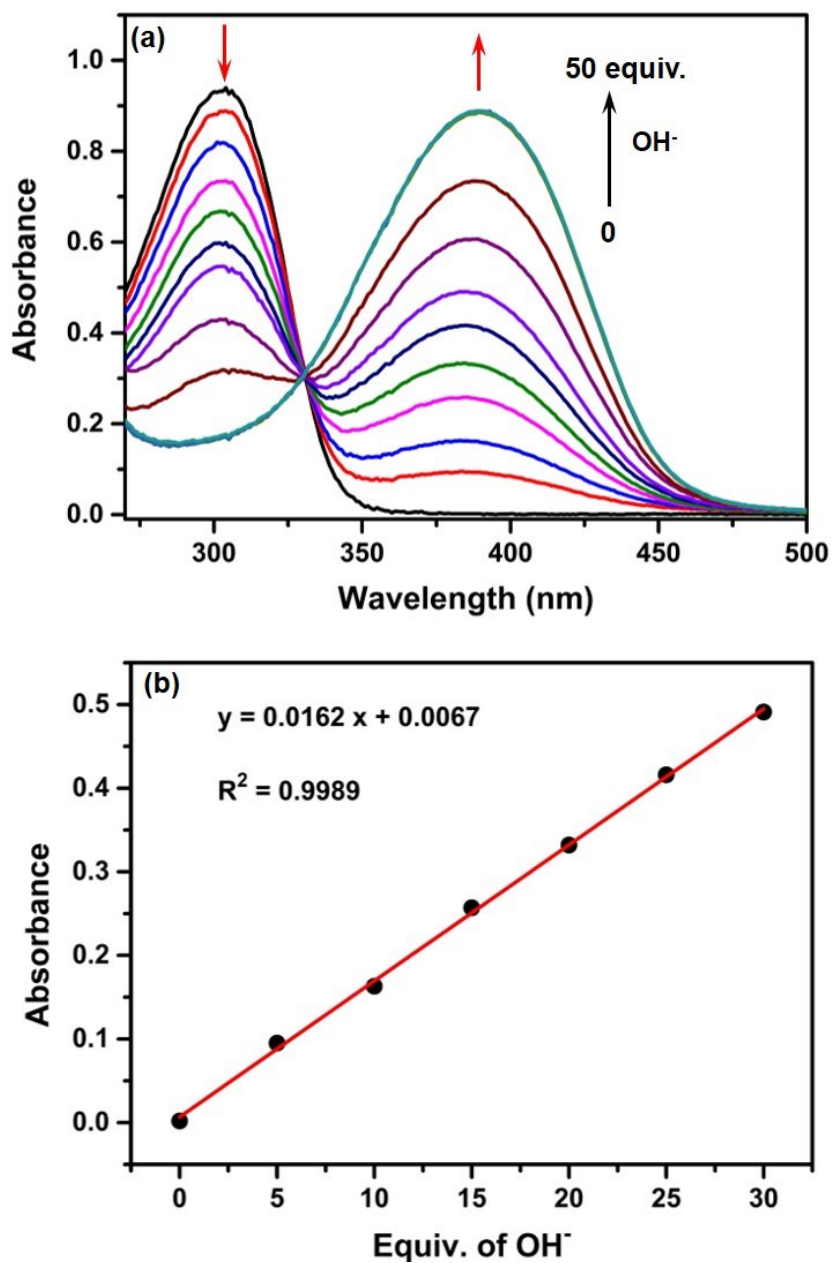
**Figure S3.** UV-Vis spectra of in DMSO solution ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) with addition of increasing amounts of H<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature.



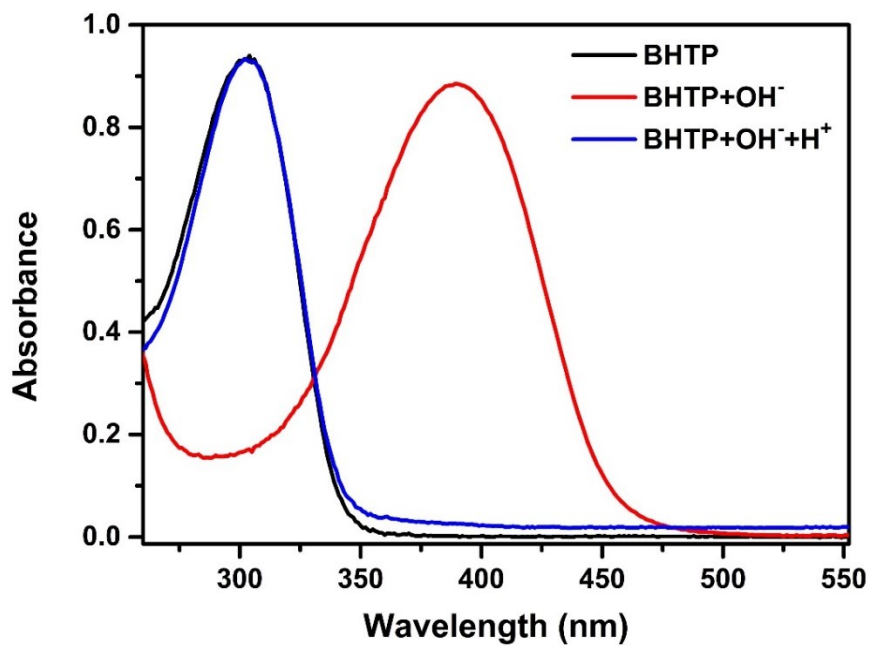
**Figure S4.** Fluorescence spectra of **BHTP** in dilute solution and the gel formed in DMSO-H<sub>2</sub>O (v:v=1:1). The excitation wavelength was  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 302$  nm and slit width was 10 nm/15 nm.



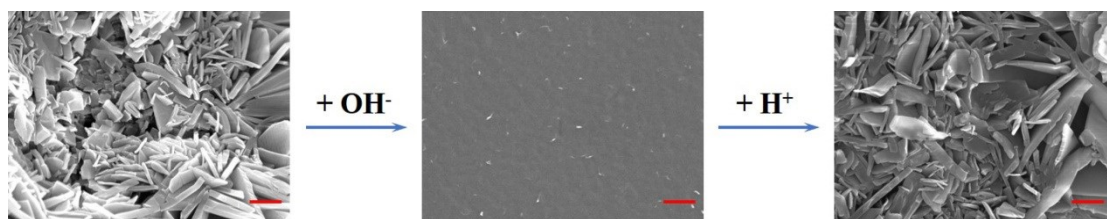
**Figure S5.** FT-IR spectra of **BHTP** in DMSO solution and in gel state.



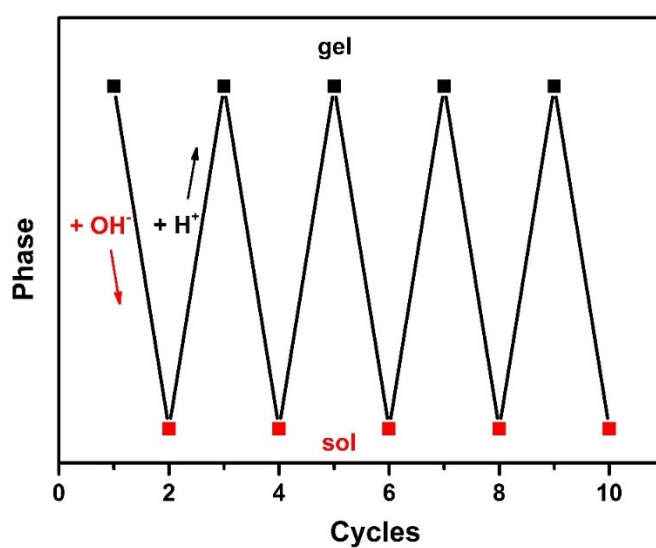
**Figure S6.** UV-Vis spectral changes of **BHTP** ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) added with different concentrations of  $\text{OH}^-$  in DMSO, (b) The absorbance of **BHTP** at 390 nm versus the equivalents of  $\text{OH}^-$ .



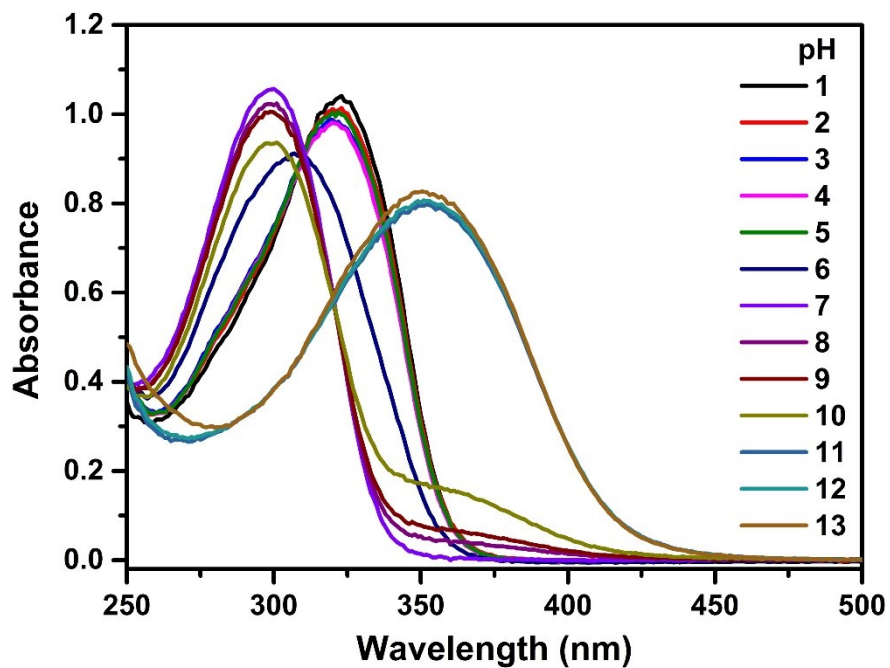
**Figure S7.** Reversible change in UV-Vis absorption spectrum of **BHTP** ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) towards OH<sup>-</sup> by adding H<sup>+</sup> in DMSO.



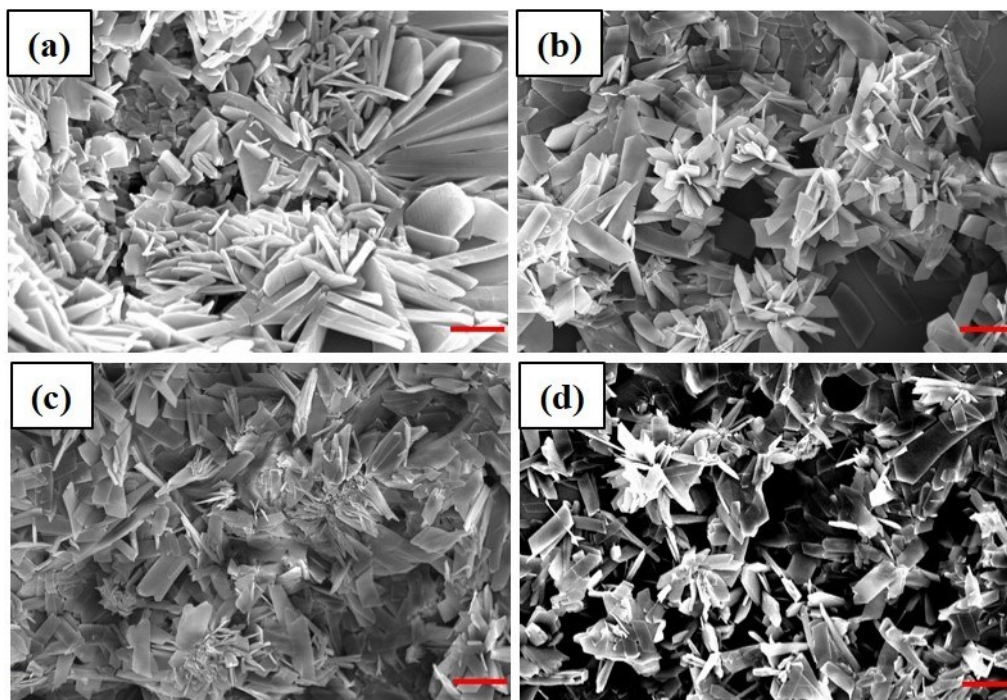
**Figure S8.** FE-SEM images of the gel or sol state after the addition of OH<sup>-</sup> and H<sup>+</sup>. The scale bar was 1  $\mu$ m.



**Figure S9.** Reversible transition of phase state when OH<sup>-</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> were added to the gel system.

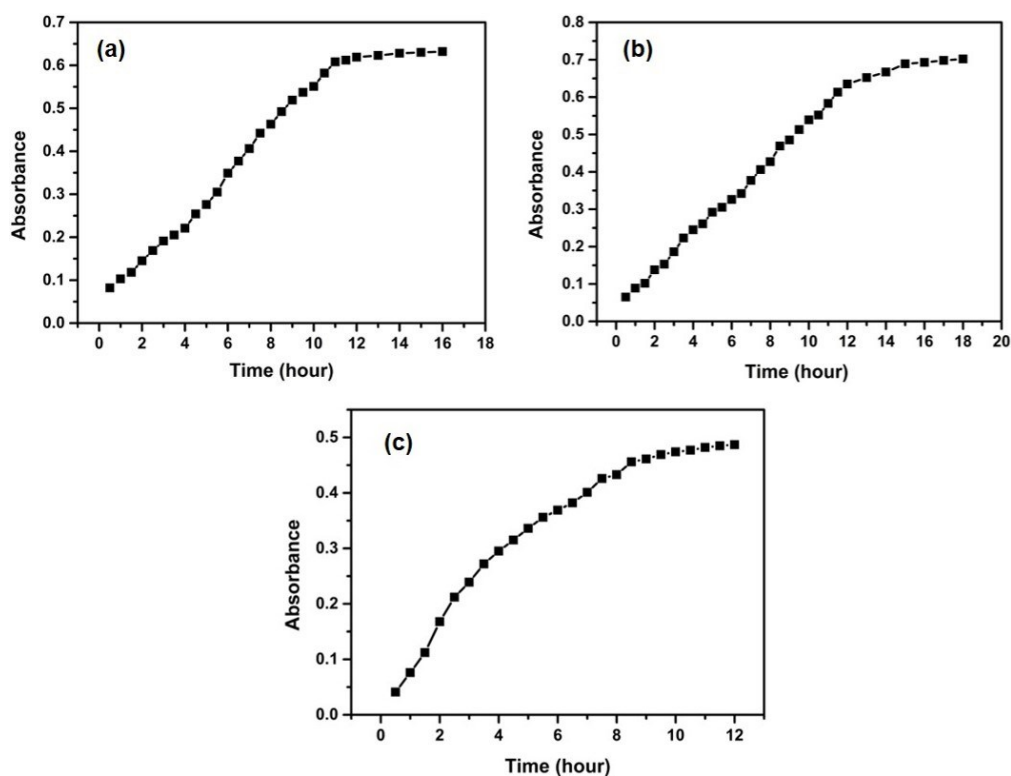


**Figure S10.** The UV-Vis absorption spectrum of BHTP ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) at different pH value in DMSO-H<sub>2</sub>O (v:v=1:1).



**Figure S11.** The FE-SEM images of the native gel (a) and binary gel containing crystal violet (b), rhodamine B (c) and methyl orange (d), respectively. The scale bar was 1 μm.





**Figure S12.** Plots of absorbance of (a) crystal violet at 589 nm, (b) rhodamine B at 552 nm and (c) methyl orange at 464 nm in buffer solution versus time.



**Figure S13.** Photograph depicting the entrapment of rhodamine B, crystal violet, methyl orange and aspirin, respectively, in the **BHTP** gel (10 mg/mL).

## 2. Structural characterization

