

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

INTERACTION BETWEEN MONOMERS OF TWO SURFACTANTS DERIVED
FROM THE $[\text{Ru}(2,2'\text{-bpy})_3]^{2+}$ COMPLEX AND α -, β - AND γ -CYCLODEXTRINS.

FORMATION OF [2]- AND [3]-PSEUDOROTAXANES

M. Lopez-Lopez, F. Montilla, M. Olivares, J.A. Lebron, M.L. Moya,
and P. Lopez-Cornejo*

Figure S1: Emission intensity values obtained at $\lambda_{\text{em}}=600$ nm for RuC11 at different surfactant concentrations.

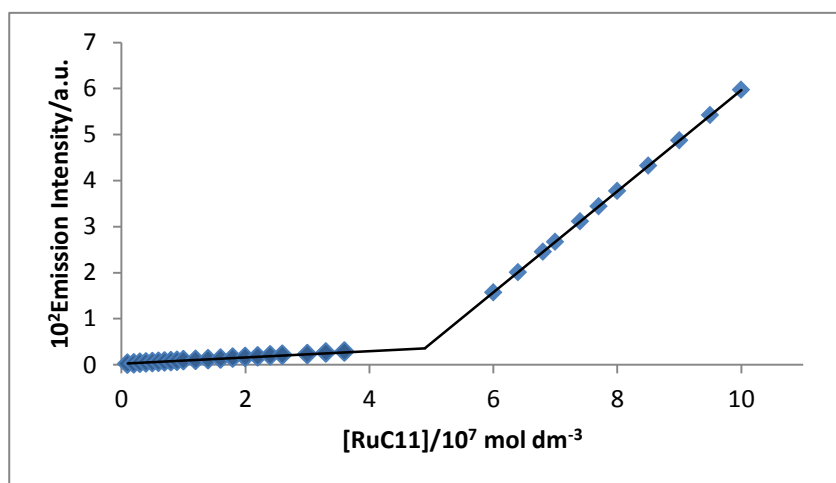


Figure S2: Titration of the RuC13 compound with α -CD ($[\alpha\text{-CD}] = 0\text{--}1.04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$).

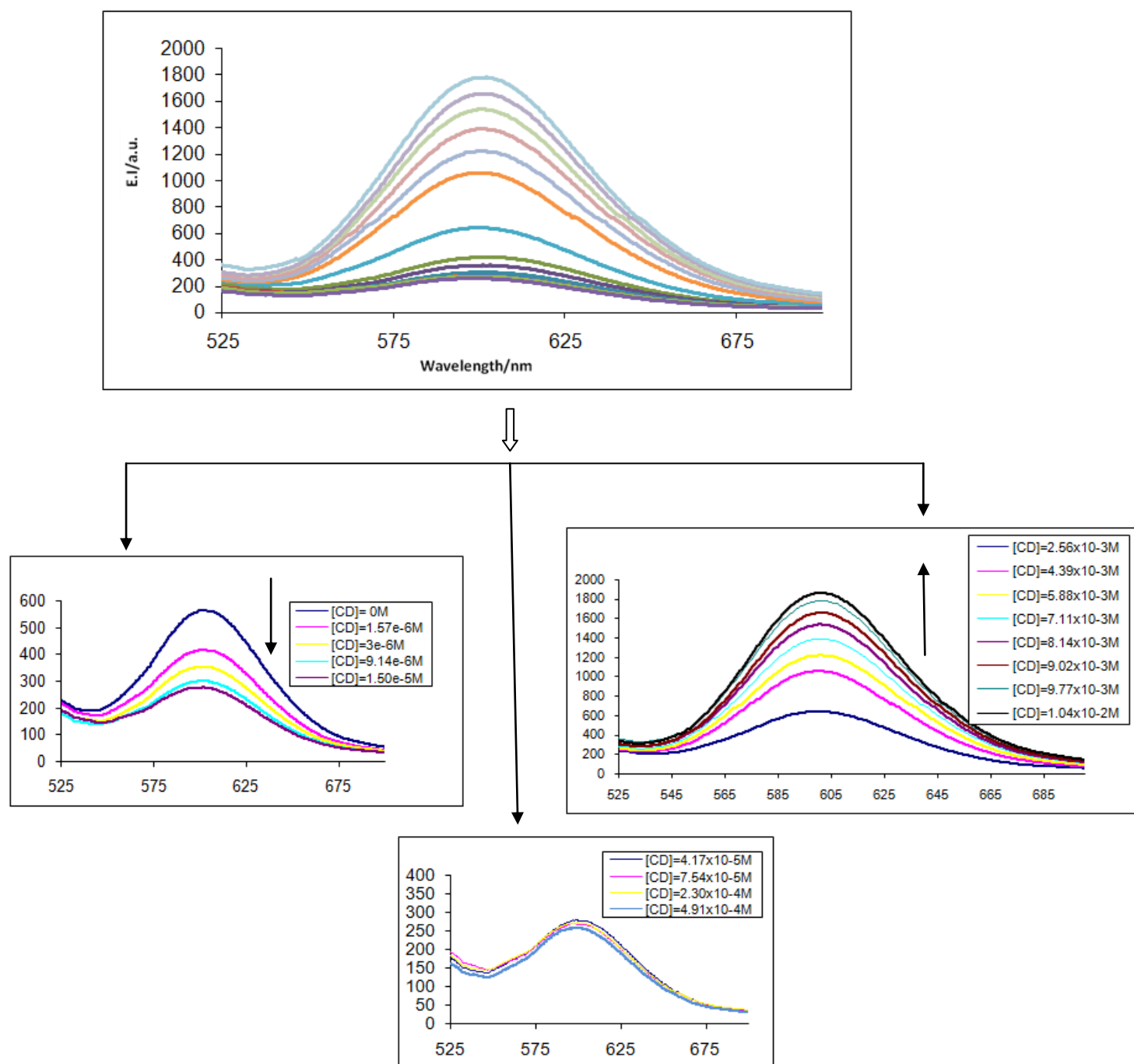


Figure S3: Part of 500 MHz 1D ^1H ROESY NMR spectra showing β -CD protons in presence of RuC11.

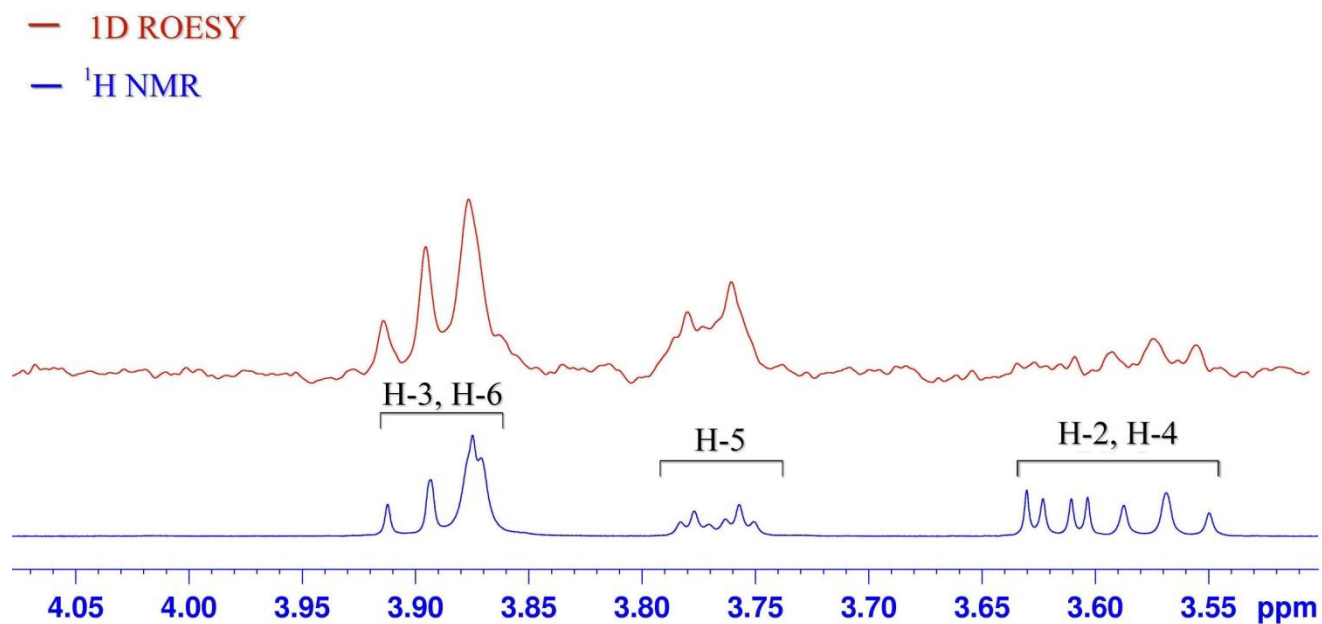


Figure S4: Part of 500 MHz 1D ^1H ROESY NMR spectra showing β -CD protons in presence of RuC13.

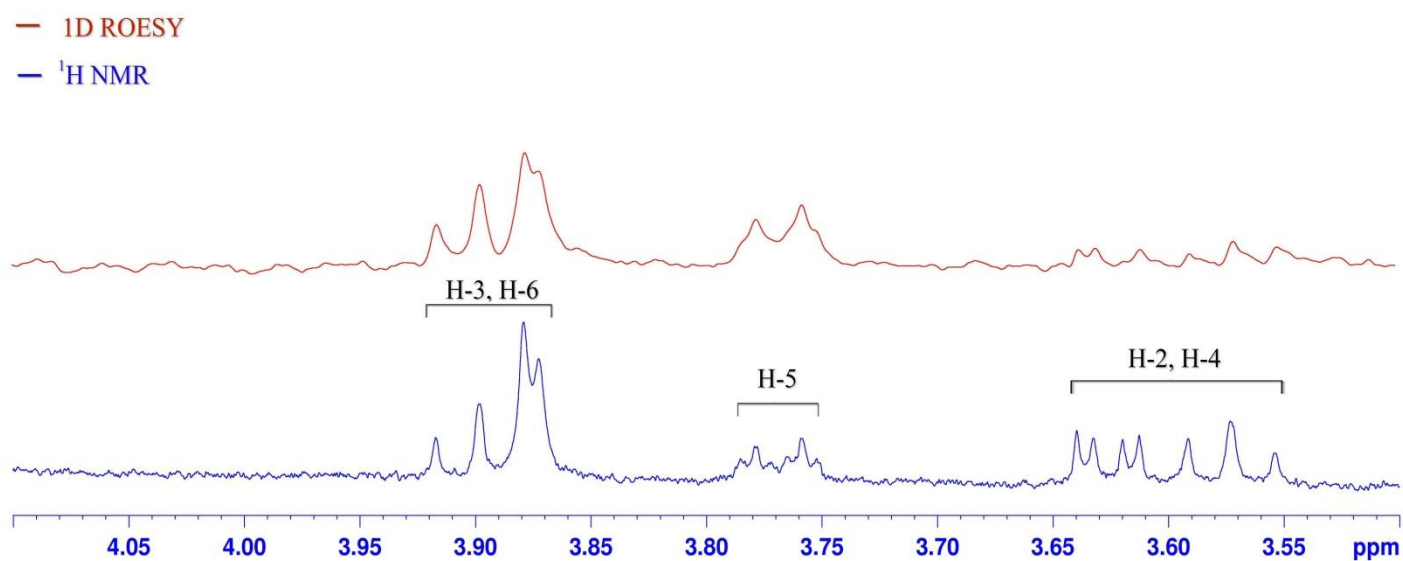


Figure S5: Emission intensity values obtained at $\lambda_{em}=600$ nm for different surfactant concentrations of RuC13 in the presence of α -cyclodextrin ($[\alpha\text{-CD}]=1 \times 10^{-4}$ mol dm $^{-3}$).

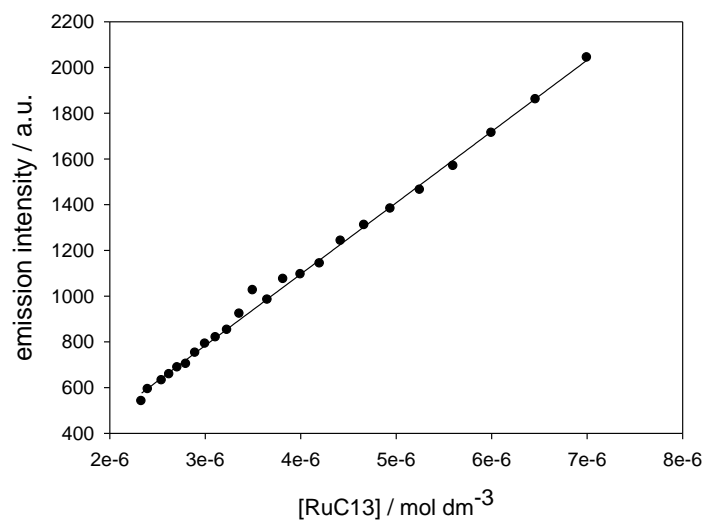


Figure S6: General frame of a cyclodextrin

