2,3-Anthraceno[2.2.2] cryptand. Mutual interactions between the receptor and the signal transducing subunit.

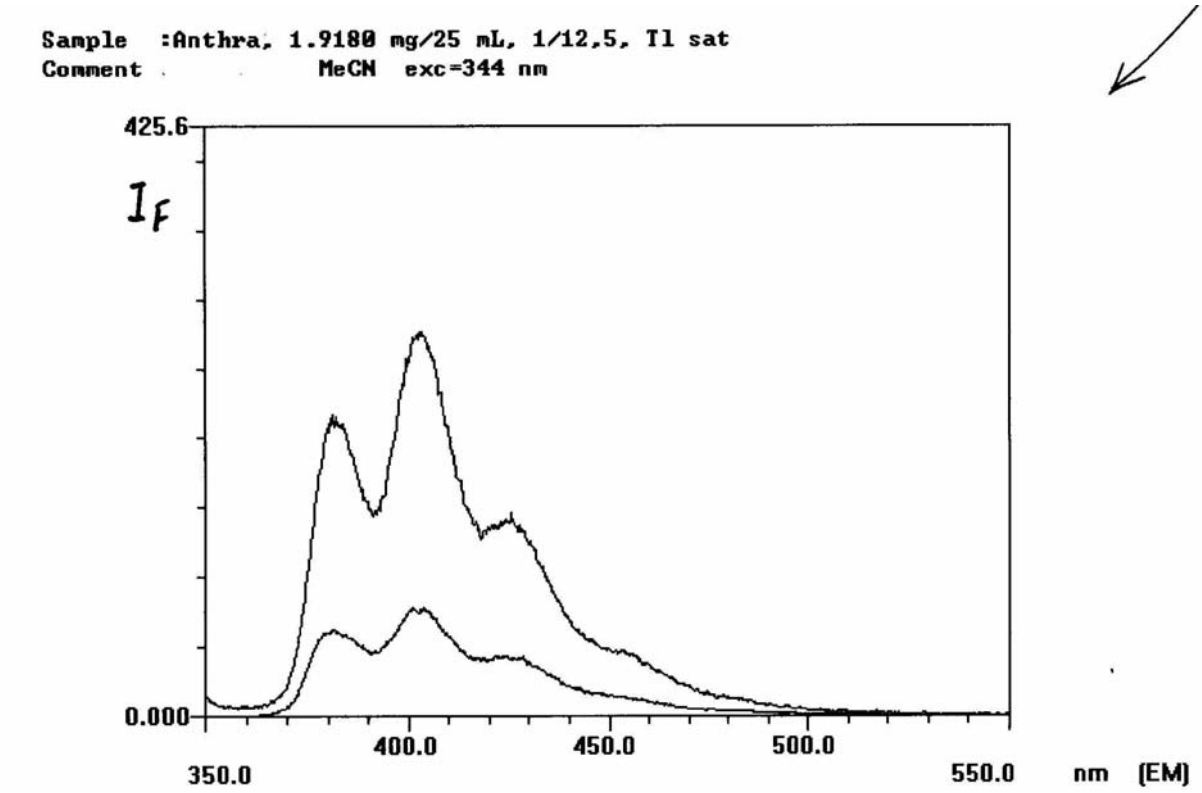
Jean-Pierre Desvergne,*[a] Nacer Lahrahar,[b] Matthias Gotta,[c] York Zimmermann,[d] Henri Bouas-Laurent*[a]

[a]*Laboratoire de Chimie Organique et Organométallique, CNRS UMR 5802, Université Bordeaux 1, 351 Cours de la Libération 33405 Talence Cedex, France. E-mail: jp.desvergne@lcoo.u-bordeaux1.fr*
[b]*Ecole Supérieure de Technologie, Sortie des Arcs, Route de Kenitra, B. P. 227, Salé, Maroc*
[c] *Erasmus student, Darmstadt, Germany*
[d] *Erasmus student, Dortmund, Germany*

Electronic Supporting Information

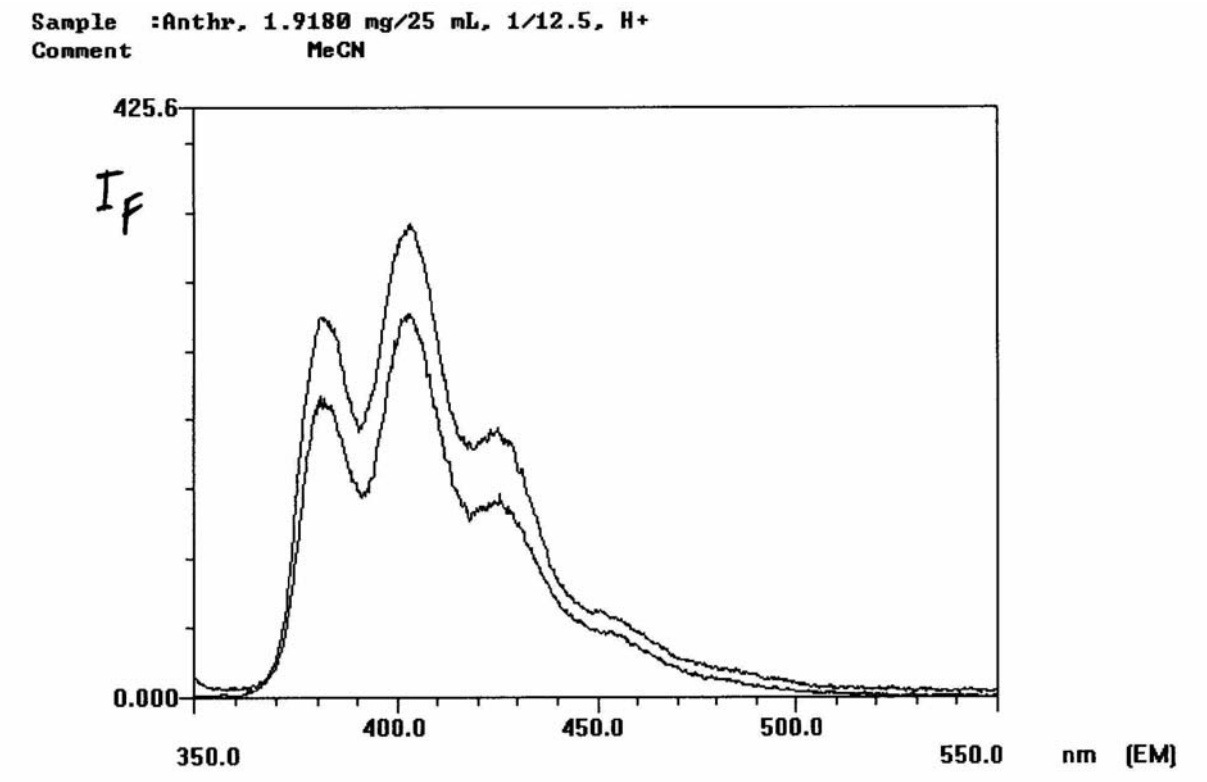
1. Fluorescence Spectra

a.



Fluorescence spectra of **1** (conc. 1.17×10^{-5}M) and TlNO3 in excess in acetonitrile at RT, λexc 344 nm

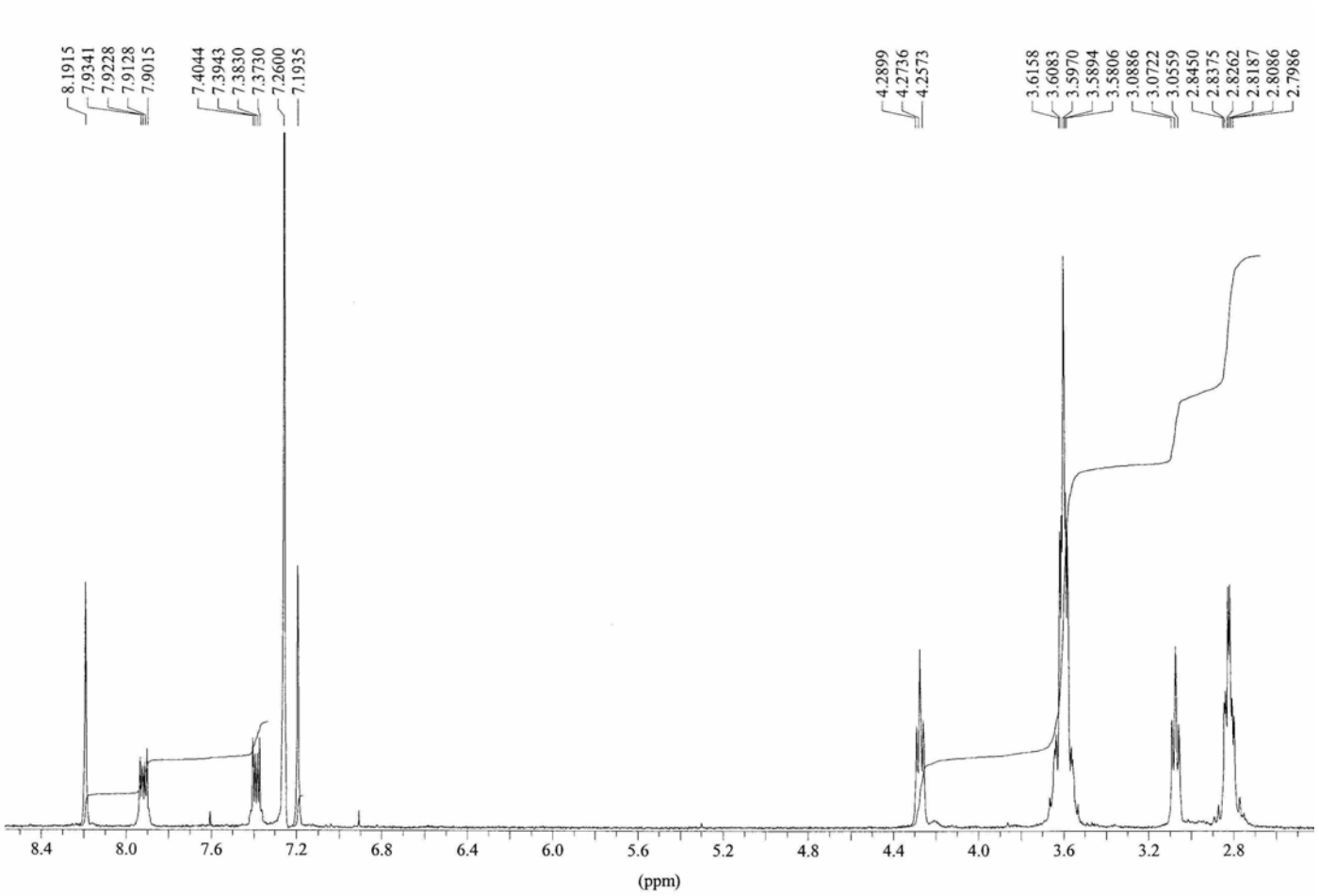
b.



Fluorescence of 1 (conc. 1.17×10^{-5}M) and CF_3CO_2H in excess in acetonitrile at RT. λexc 344 nm

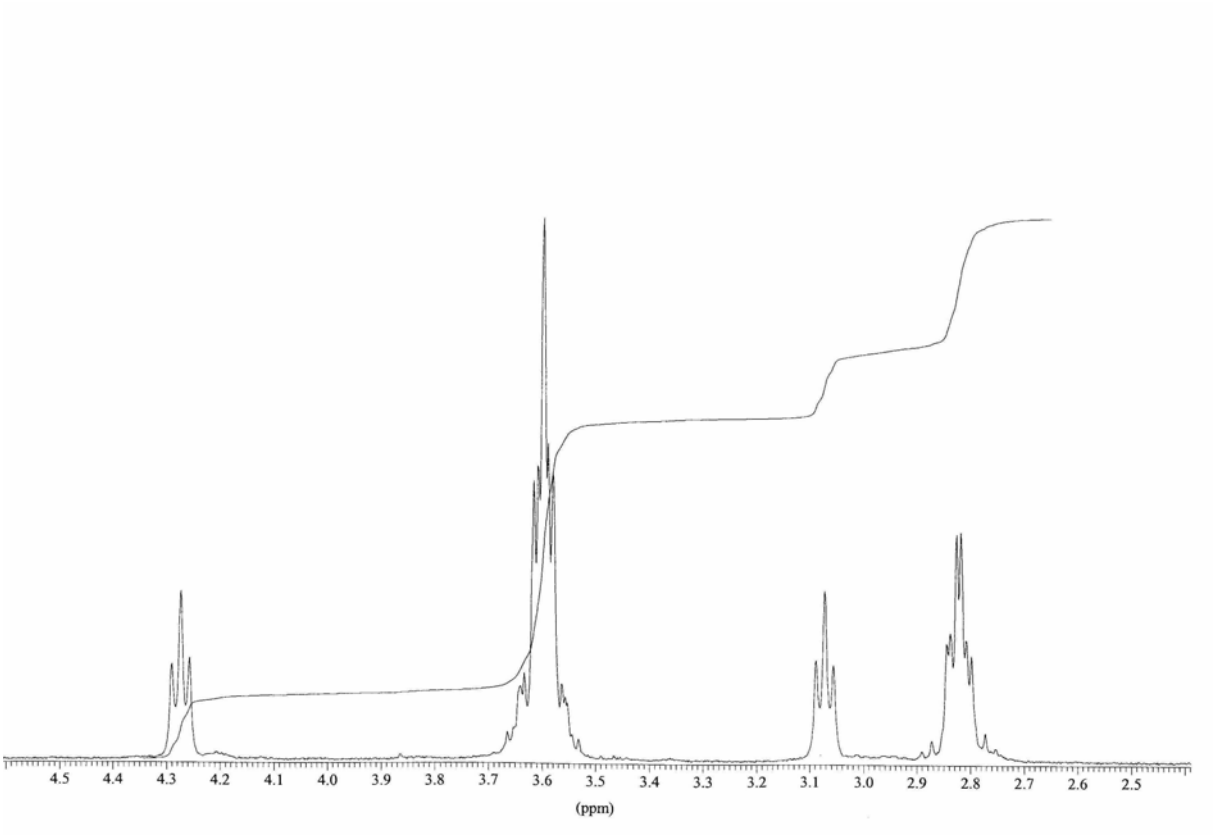
2. ^{1}H NMR spectra Bruker DPX 300

a.



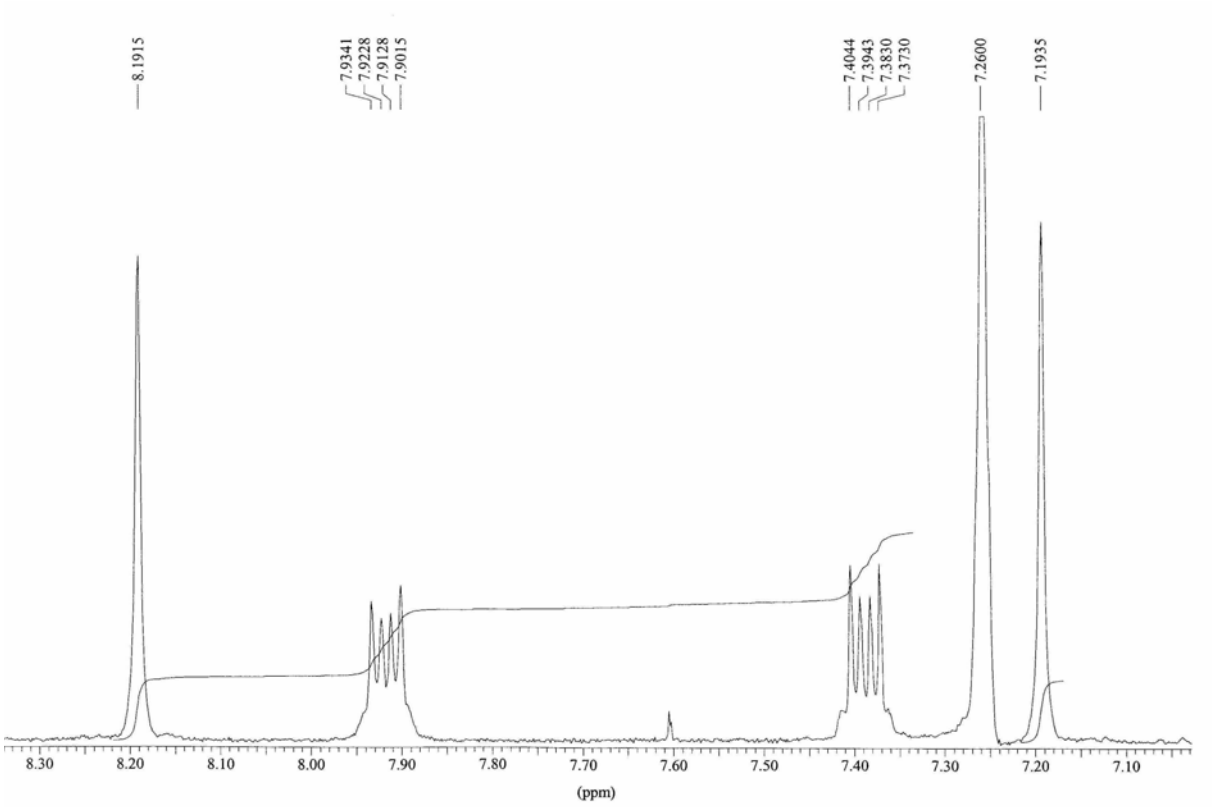
1 in $CDCl_3$ (full spectrum)

b.



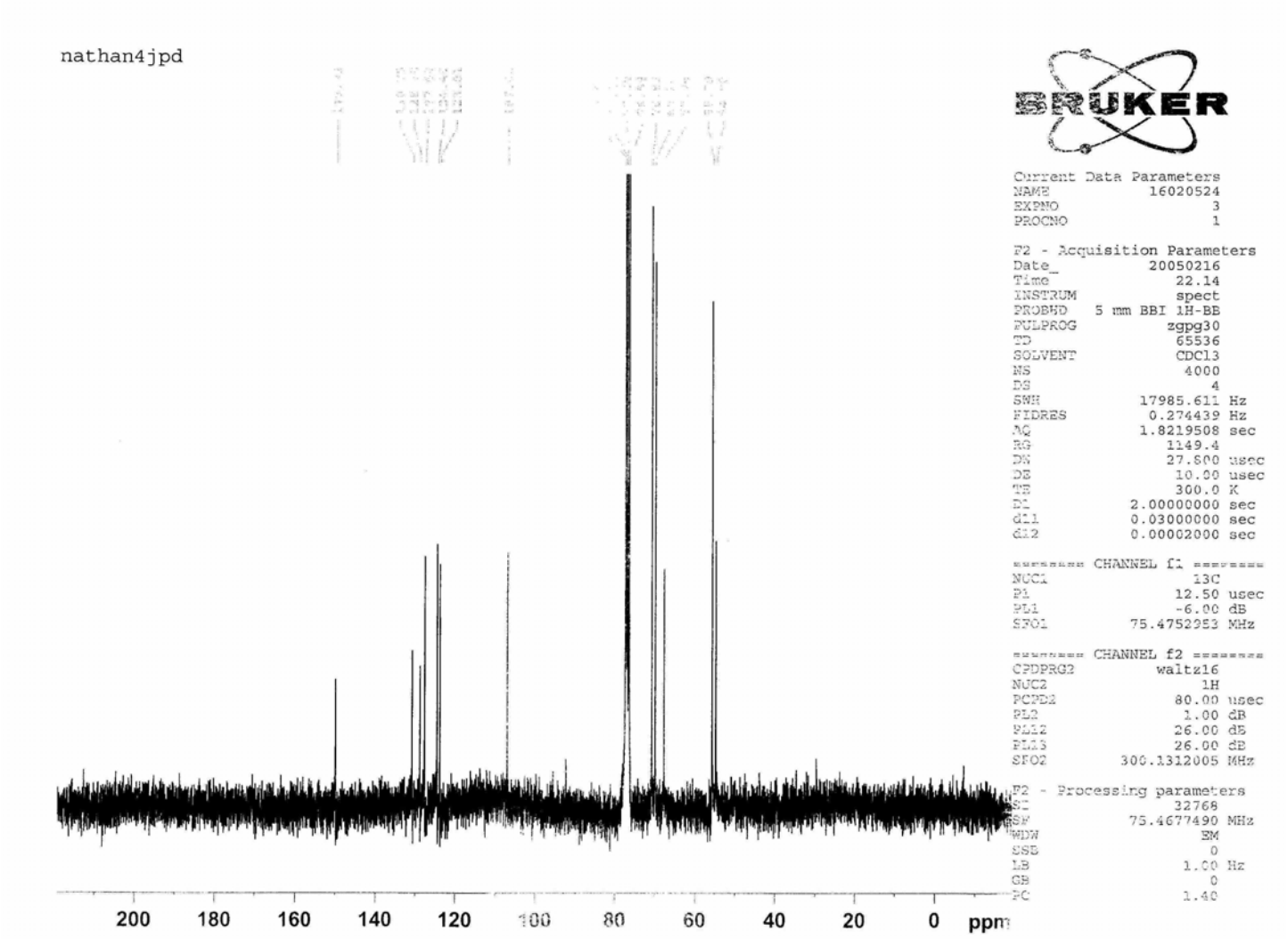
1 in $CDCl_3$ (expansion of spectrum a : aliphatic proton $2.6<\delta<4.4$ppm

c



1 in $CDCl_3$ (expansion of spectrum a : aromatic proton $7.10<\delta<8.30$ppm). Residual $CHCl_3$ peaks at 7.26 ppm

3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum



1 in $CDCl_3$ (full spectrum). The peaks at 77.5-76.5 ppm are those of $CDCl_3$