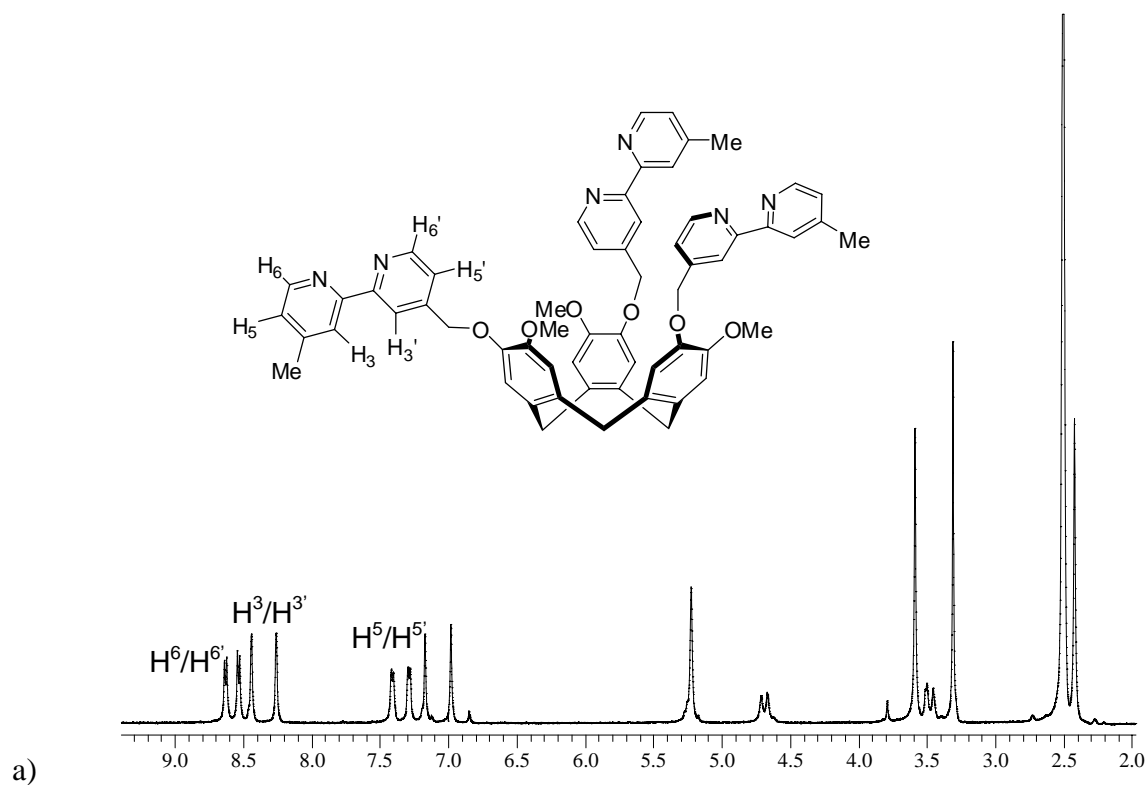


Metallo-gels and organo-gels with tripodal ligands

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Supplementary information

NMR spectra of



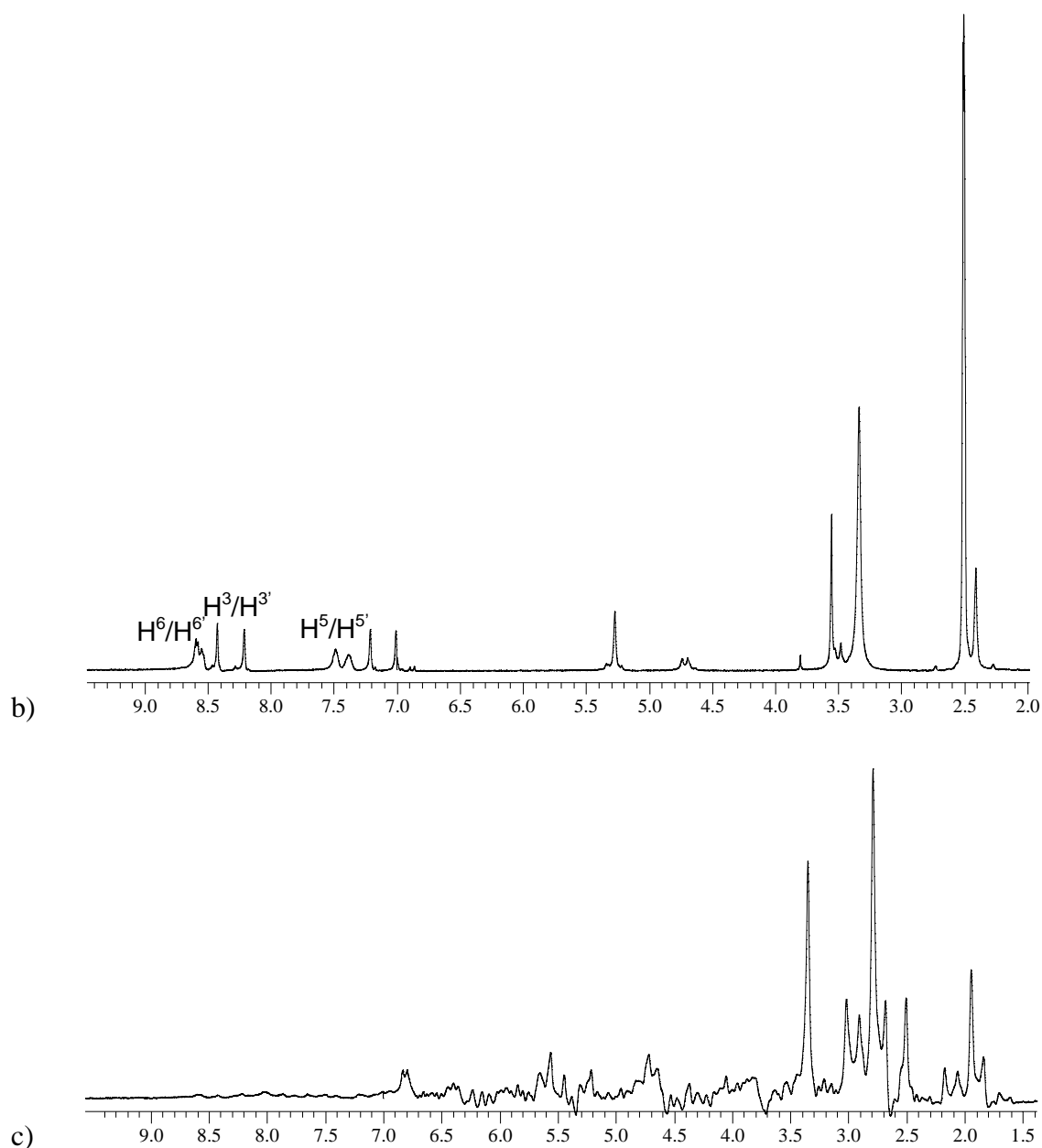


Figure S1– ^1H NMR spectrum in DMSO of; a) ligand **1** (11.5 mM), b) ligand **1** (11.5 mM) and AgSbF_6 1:3 stoichiometry at 0 hours and c) ligand **1** (11.5 mM) and AgSbF_6 1:3 stoichiometry after 3 hours at which time solution had become very viscous.

Table S2 – The assignments and chemical induced shifts for ligand **1** with AgSbF_6 .

Compound	Ligand 2.8	+ AgSbF_6	CIS
Me(s)	3.309	3.349	+0.04
CH_2 (d)	5.224	5.279	+0.055

CH ₂ O(s)	3.475, 4.689	3.47, 4.718	-0.005, +0.029
OMe(s)	3.587	3.554	-0.033
aryl H(s)	6.981, 7.170	7.010, 7.213	+0.029, +0.043
H ^{5/5'} (d)	7.285, 7.417	7.391, 7.5	+0.106, +0.083
H ^{3/3'} (s)	8.259, 8.440	8.201, 8.422	-0.058, +0.002
H ^{6/6'} (d)	8.534, 8.629	8.539, 8.584	+0.006, -0.045

CIS = Chemical Induced Shift

Solvent/ligand	3	4	4a	5	2	1	6
Dichloromethane	i	s	s	s	s	s	Metallo-gel F
Water	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Methanol	i	s	s	s	i	i	i
Ethanol	i	s	s	s	i	i	i
Acetonitrile	i	s	s	s	Metallo-gel C	s	i
Hexane	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
DMSO	s	s	s	s	s	Metallo-gel B	s
DMF	s	s	s	s	s	Metallo-gel A	s
Trifluoroethanol	Organo-gel D	s	s	s	s	s	s
Nitromethane	i	i	i	i	i	i	Metallo-gel G
Ethyl acetate	i	i	i	i	i	i	s
Acetone	i	Organo-gel E	s	s	s	i	i
Toluene	i	i	i	i	i	i	s

The dropping ball method involves placing a steel ball bearing on top of 1 mL of gel. The gel was then heated in an oil bath heated at 0.5 °C per min, and the T_{gel} value was taken at the point the gel could not support the weight of the ball bearing any longer. The 'tilting tube method' involved heating an inverted glass vial containing 1mL of gel in an oil bath (0.5 °C per min). The T_{gel} value was taken at the point the gel melted to produce a sol.