

Electronic Supplementary Information

Exclusion complexes of the HCl salts of benzidine and bis(4-aminophenyl) methane with two methyl-substituted cucurbiturils

Ying Yan,^a Sai-Feng Xue,^a Hang Cong,^a Jian-Xing Zhang,^b Yun-Qian Zhang,^a
Qian-Jiang Zhu,^a and Zhu Tao^a

^aKey Laboratory of Macrocyclic and Supramolecular Chemistry of Guizhou Province, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, P. R. China

^bKey Laboratory of Chemistry for Natural Products of Guizhou Province, Guiyang, 550002 P. R. China

Generally, the binding constants can be calculated based on the absorbance or fluorescence intensity vs ratio of moles of the host SQ[6] and guest ($N_{\text{SQ}[6]}/N_{\text{guest}}$) data. However, for these two typical host-guest interaction systems, both the absorbance or fluorescence intensity data are almost linear as the ratio of $N_{\text{SQ}[6]}/N_{\text{guest}}$ is increased and are not suitable for calculating the related binding constants.

Supplementary Figures

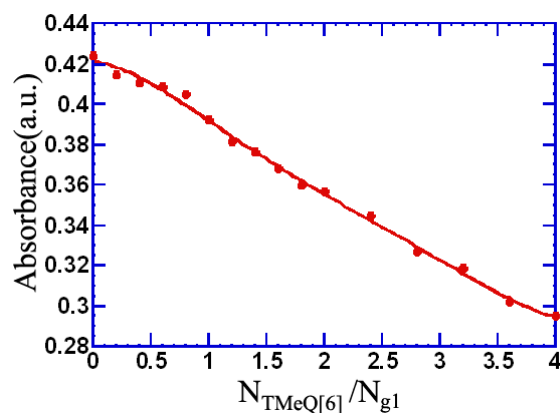


Figure 1 The curve of the absorbance vs the ratio of moles of the host TMeQ[6] and the guest g1·HCl ($N_{\text{TMeQ[6]}}/N_{\text{g1 HCl}}$) at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 281$ nm

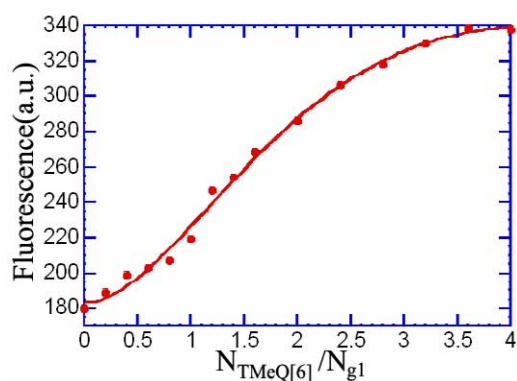


Figure 2 The curve of the fluorescence intensity vs the ratio of moles of the host TMeQ[6] and the guest g1·HCl ($N_{\text{TMeQ[6]}}/N_{\text{g1 HCl}}$) at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 411$ nm

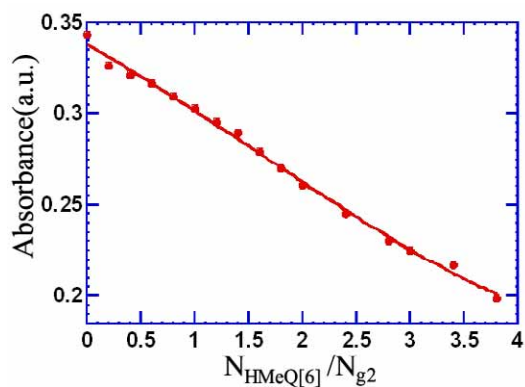


Figure 3 The curve of the absorbance vs the ratio of moles of the host HMeQ[6] and the guest g2·HCl ($N_{\text{HMeQ[6]}}/N_{\text{g2 HCl}}$) at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 242$ nm

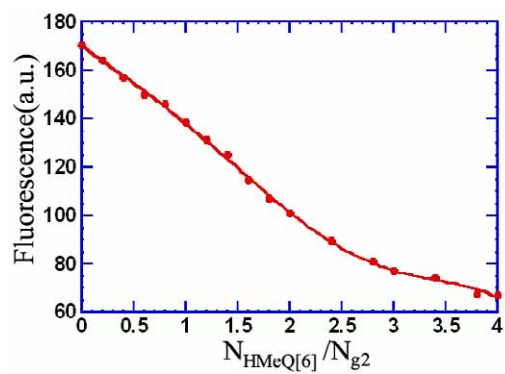


Figure 4 The curve of the fluorescence intensity vs the ratio of moles of the host HMeQ[6] and the guest $\text{g2}\cdot\text{HCl}$ ($N_{\text{HMeQ}[6]}/N_{\text{g2 HCl}}$) at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 353 \text{ nm}$