
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION –

Colorimetric Detection of Achiral Anions and Chiral Carboxylates by a Chiral Thiourea-Phthalimide Dyade

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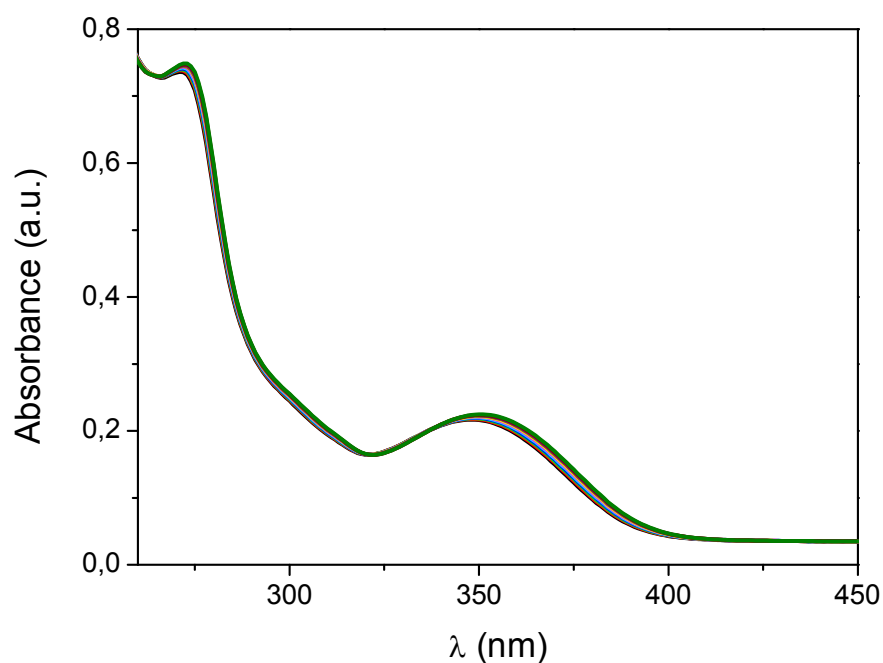


Fig. 10 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amounts of chloride (0.033 \rightarrow 0.33 mM) in acetonitrile.

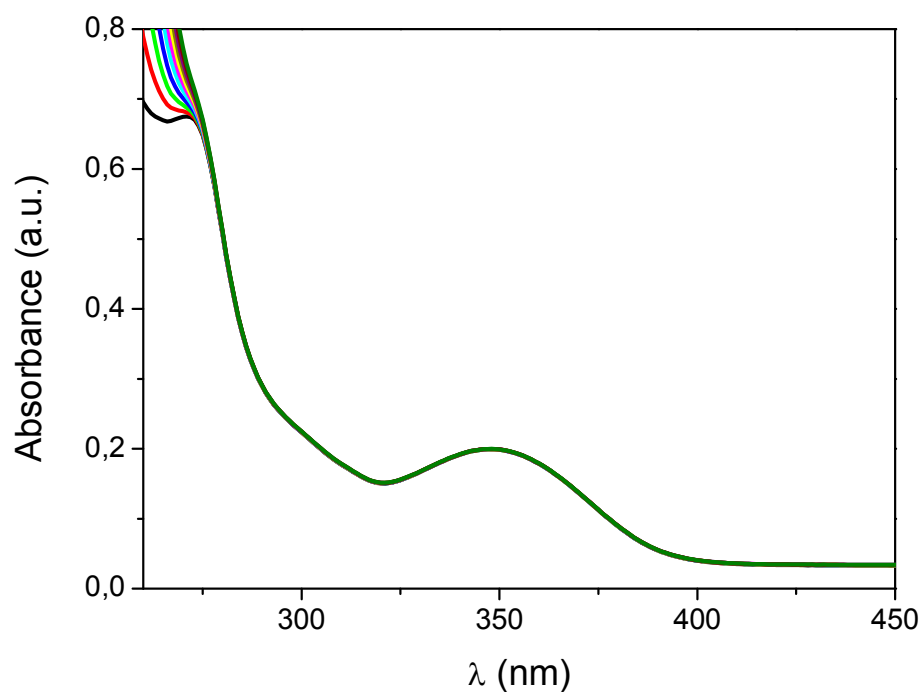


Fig. 11 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amounts of iodide (0.033 \rightarrow 0.33 mM) in acetonitrile.

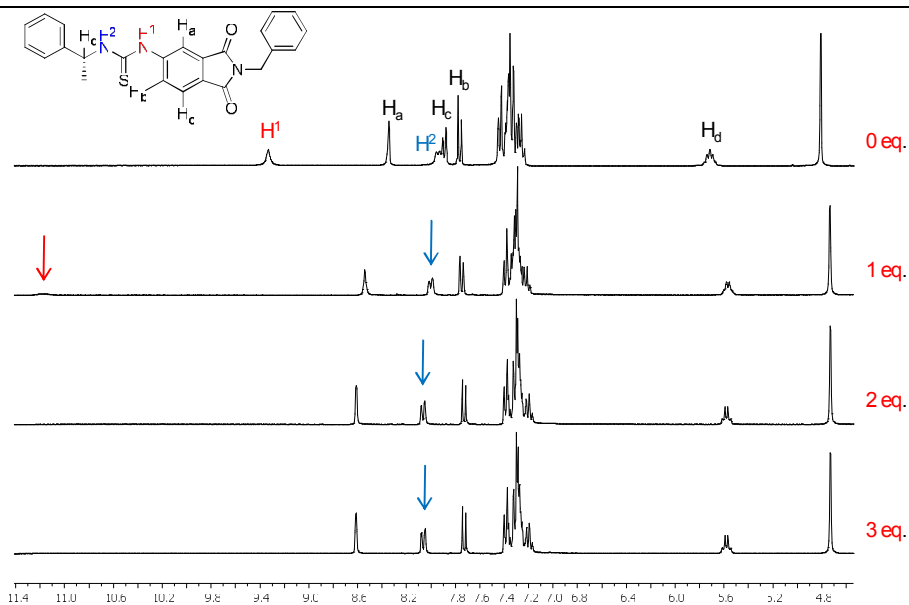


Fig. 12 Changes in ^1H NMR (300MHz) spectra of **1** in DMSO upon addition of acetate.

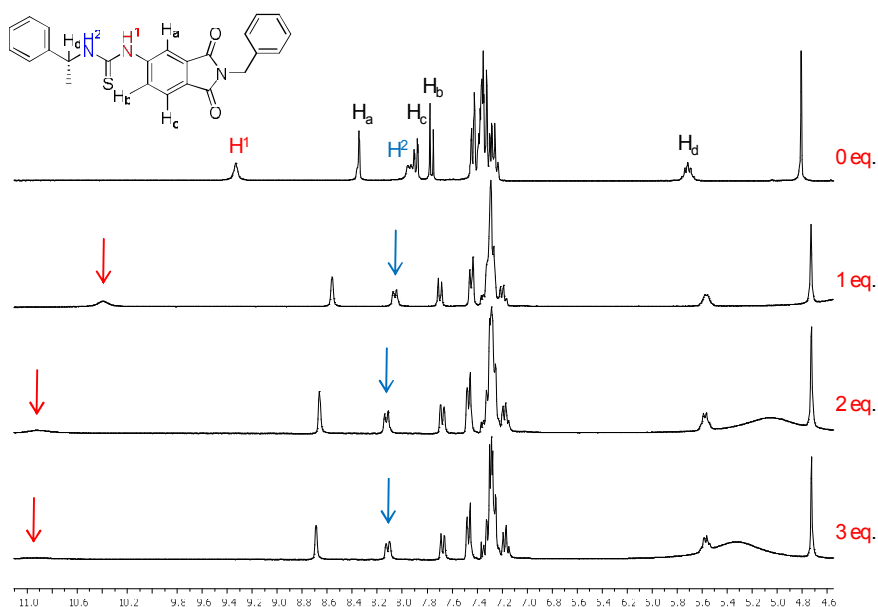


Fig. 13 Changes in ^1H NMR (300MHz) spectra of **1** in DMSO upon addition of dihydrogenphosphate.

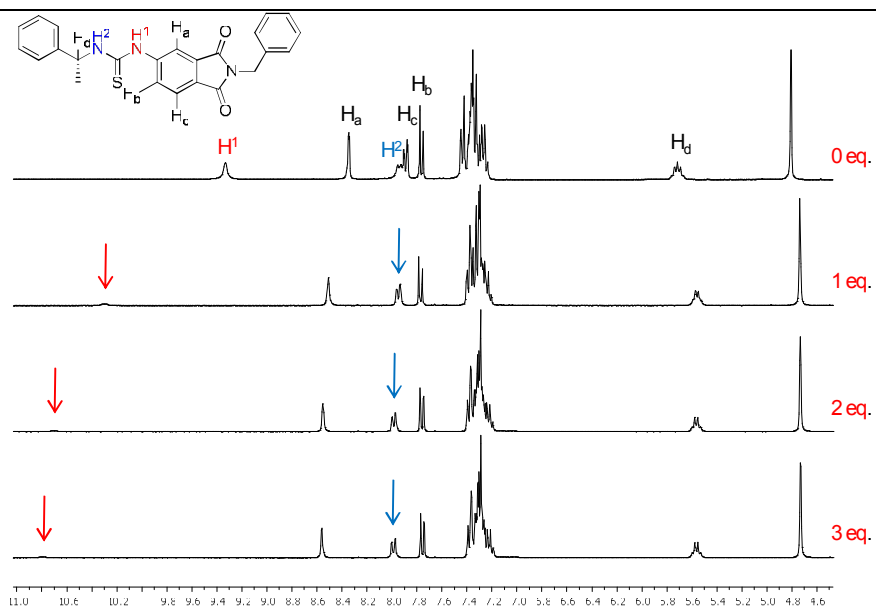


Fig. 14 Changes in ^1H NMR (300MHz) spectra of **1** in DMSO upon addition of L-lactate.

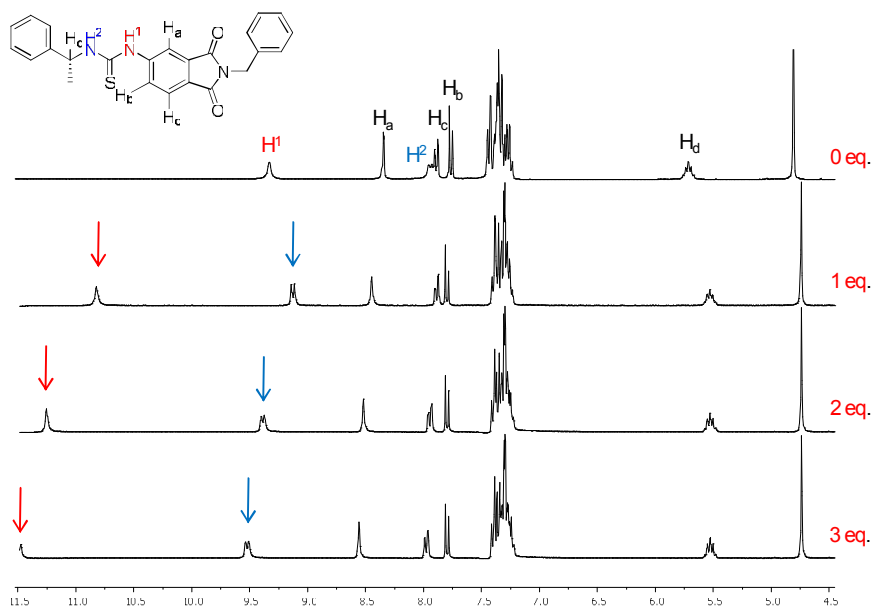


Fig. 15 Changes in ^1H NMR (300MHz) spectra of **1** in DMSO upon addition of chloride.

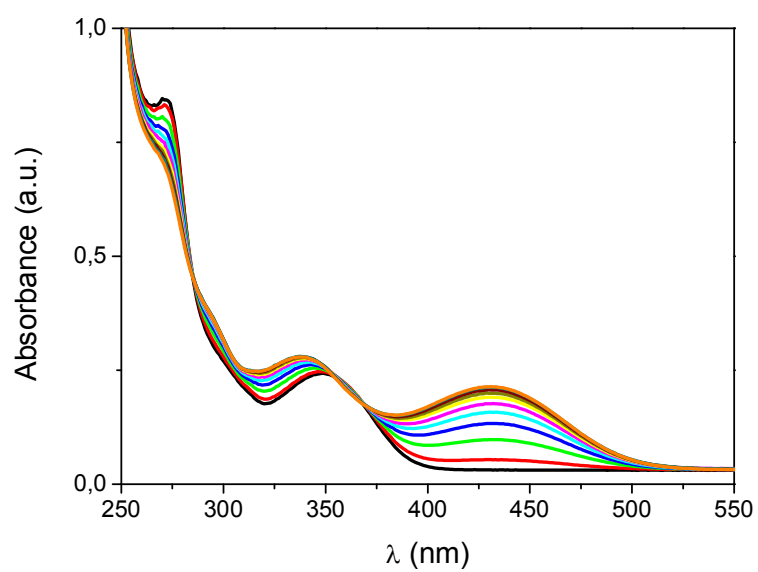


Fig. 16 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amounts of DBU (0.033 \rightarrow 0.3 mM) in acetonitrile.

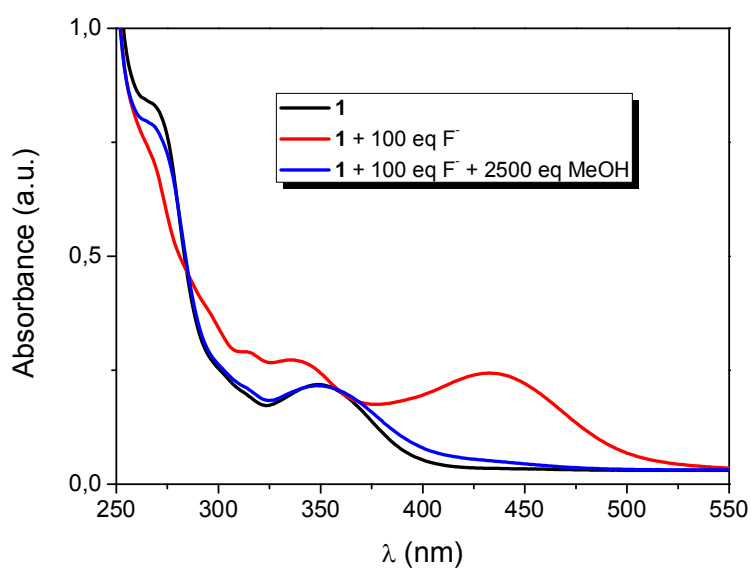


Fig. 17 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of a large fluoride excess and sensor reversibility after addition of methanol.

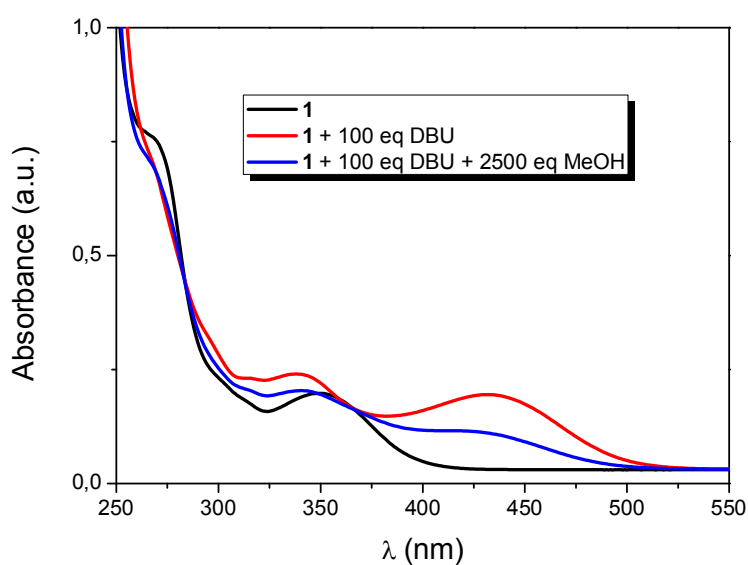


Fig. 18 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of a large excess of the base DBU and sensor reversibility after addition of methanol.

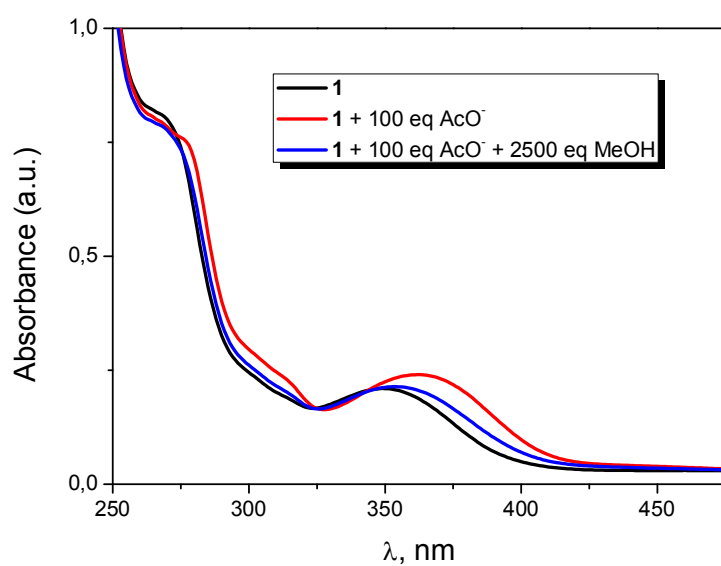


Fig. 19 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of a large acetate excess and sensor reversibility after addition of methanol.

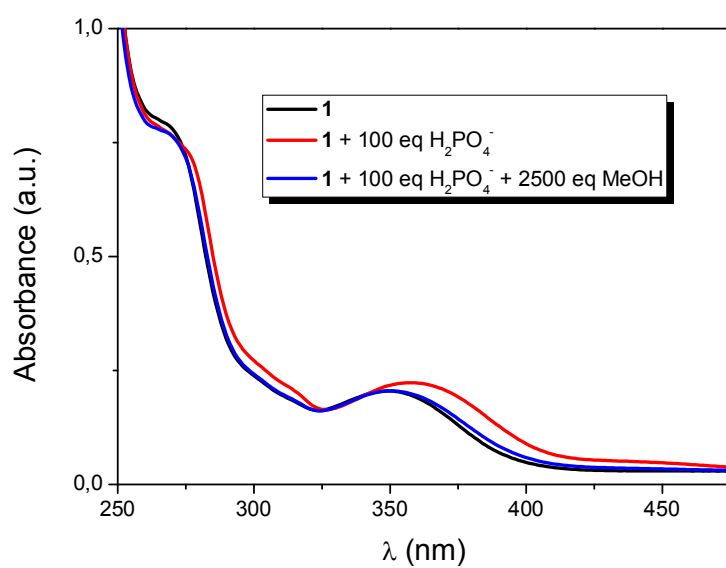


Fig. 20 Absorption spectra of **1** (3.3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of a large dihydrogenphosphate excess and sensor reversibility after addition of methanol.