Supporting Information

Phototransformation of benzimidazole and thiabendazole inside cucurbit[8]uril

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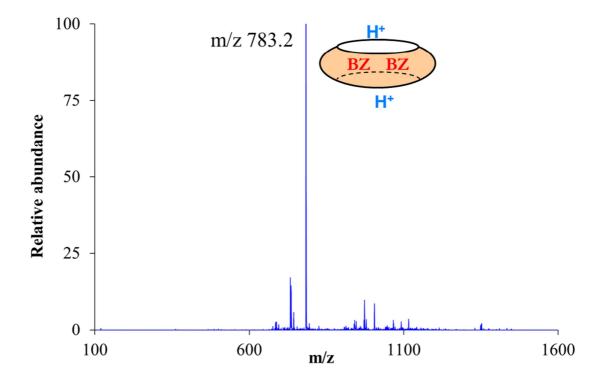


Figure S1. ESI-MS spectum (full scan) of an aqueous solutions of BZ and CB8 (1:1, stoichiometry) at pH \sim 6.5, 25 μ M) Assignment: 783.2 [CB8+2BZ+2H]²⁺.

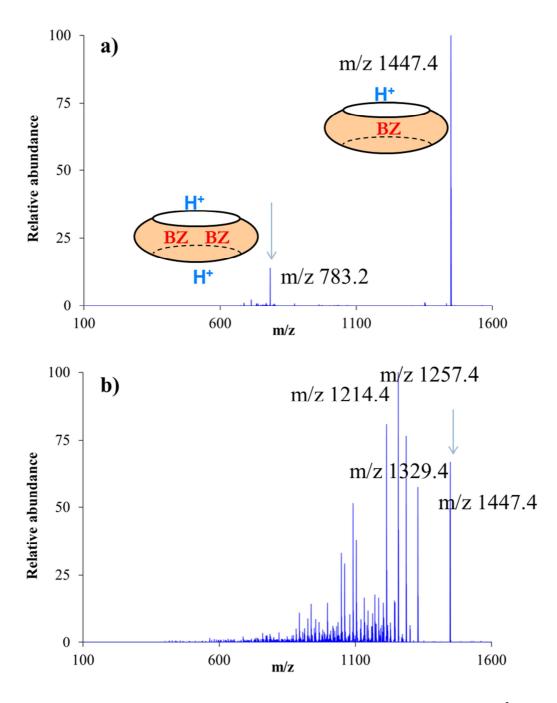


Figure S2. Fragmentation spectra of the ion at m/z 783.2. **a)** $MS^2(783.2)$; **b)** $MS^3(783.2 \rightarrow 1447.4)$. Assignments: 783.2 $[CB8+2BZ+2H]^{2+}$; 1447.4 $[CB8+BZ+H]^{+}$; 1329.4 $[CB8+]^{+}$. The arrows indicate the fragmented peaks.

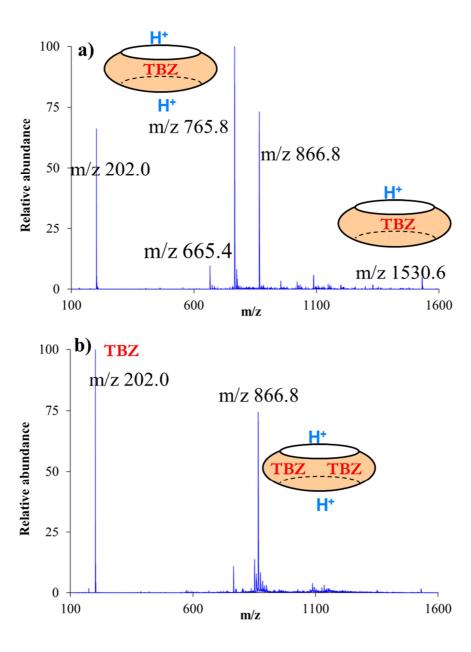


Figure S3. ESI-MS spectra (full scans) of aqueous solutions of TBZ and CB8 (1:1, stoichiometry) at pH \sim 6.5 (**a**) (30 μ M) and pH 1.2 (**b**)) (30 μ M). Assignments: m/z 202.0 [TBZ+H]⁺; 665.4 [CB8+2H]²⁺; 765.8 [CB8+TBZ+2H]²⁺; 866.8 [CB8+2TBZ+2H]²⁺; 1530.6 [CB8+TBZ+H]²⁺.

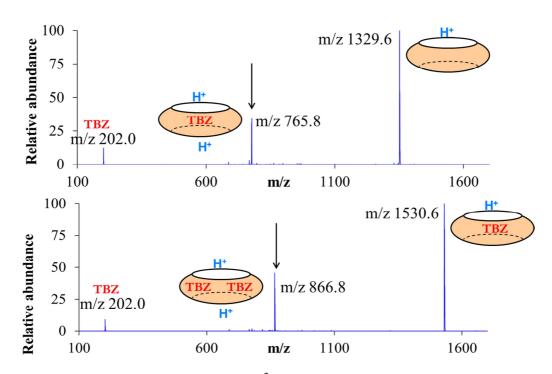


Figure S4. Fragmentation spectra (MS^2) of the ions at m/z 765.8 and 866.8. Assignments: m/z 202.0 $[TBZ+H]^+$; 765.8 $[CB8+TBZ+2H]^{2+}$; 1329.6 $[CB8+H]^+$, 866.8 $[CB8+2TBZ+2H]^{2+}$; 1530.6 $[CB8+TBZ+H]^+$. The arrows indicate the fragmented peaks.

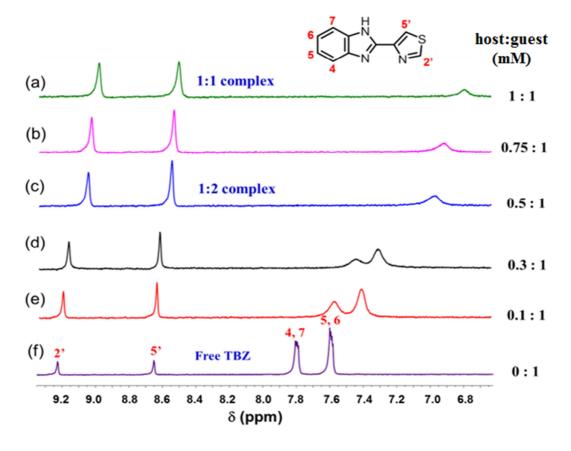


Figure S5. Partial 1H NMR spectra (D2O) of TBZ and TBZ-CB8 with different stoichiometries. [TBZ] = 1 mM. pH = 1.2.

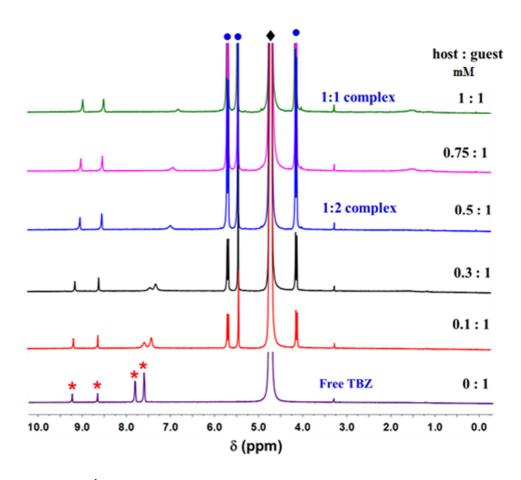


Figure S6. Full 1 H NMR spectra (500 MHz, D_2O) for the formations of 1:2 (Host: guest) and 1:1 (Host: guest) complexes for TBZ@CB8. [TBZ] = 1 mM, pH=1.2; the solution became turbid after addition of CB8 to the complex beyond TBZ : CB8 = 1:1 ratio indicating the completion of the complex formation. "*", "•" and "•" represent the guest, host and residual H_2O signal respectively.

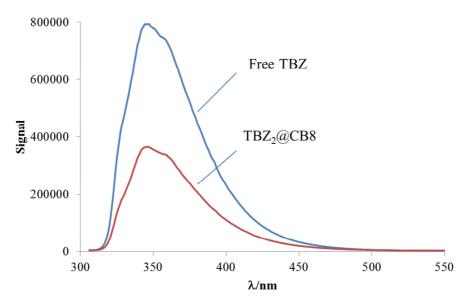


Figure S7. Steady state emission spectra of free TBZ and TBZ₂@CB8 (500 μ M) at pH 1.2.

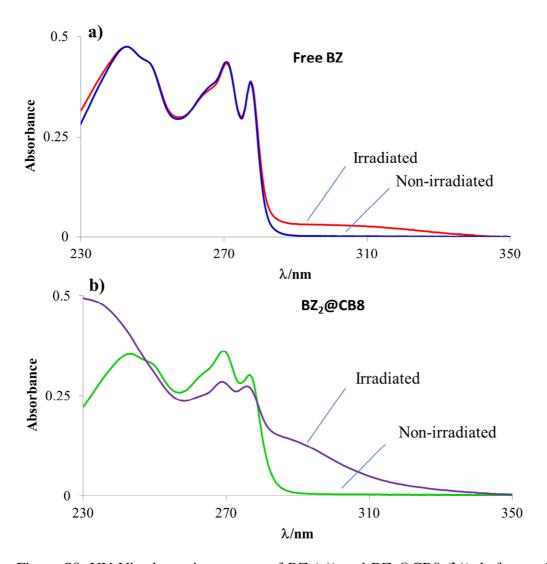


Figure S8. UV-Vis absorption spectra of BZ (a)) and BZ₂@CB8 (b)), before and after irradiation. The concentrations were 100 μ M and 50 μ M for BZ and CB8, respectively.

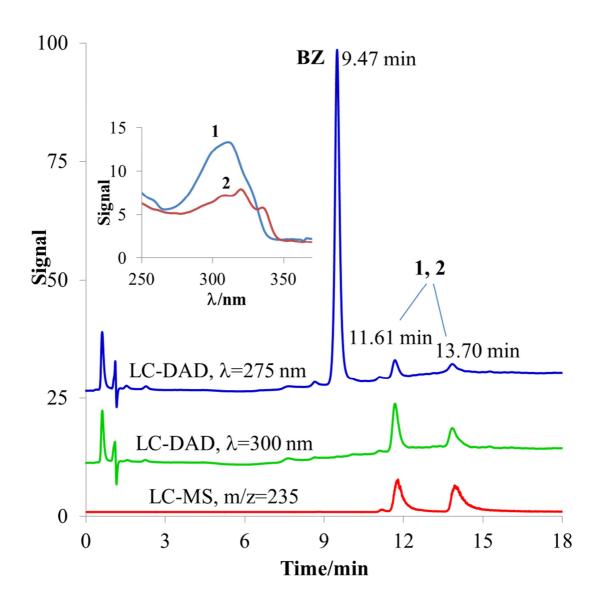


Figure S9. LC-DAD traces and LC-MS trace at m/z 235 of an irradiated aqueous solution with free BZ (100 μ M) at pH 6.5. **1** and **2** are dehydrodimerization photoproducts. The inset shows the absorbance spectra of the photoproducts.

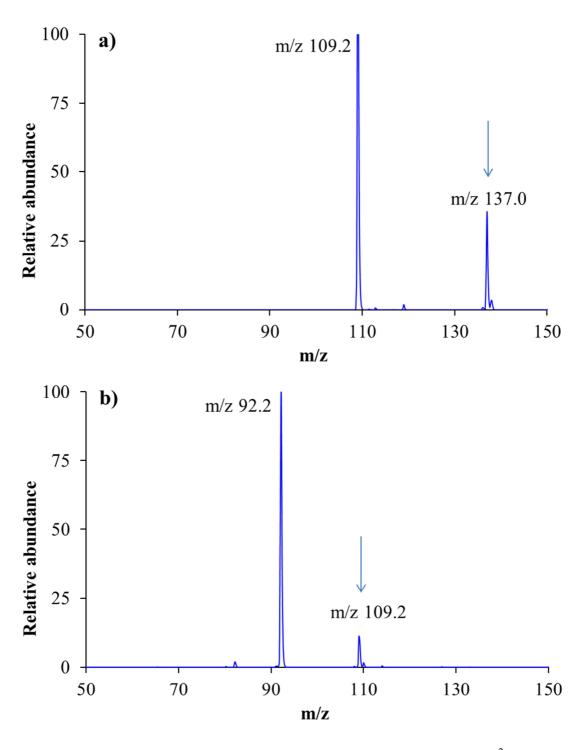


Figure S10. Fragmentation spectra of the ion at m/z 137.0. **a**) $MS^2(137.0)$; **b**) $MS^3(137.0 \rightarrow 109.2)$. The arrows indicate the fragmented peaks.

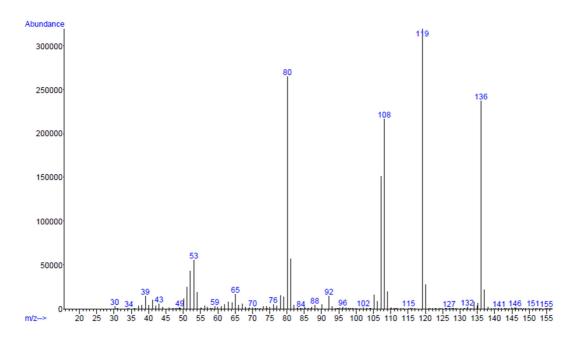


Figure S11. Mass spectrum (E.I.) of photoproduct of BZ₂@CB8.

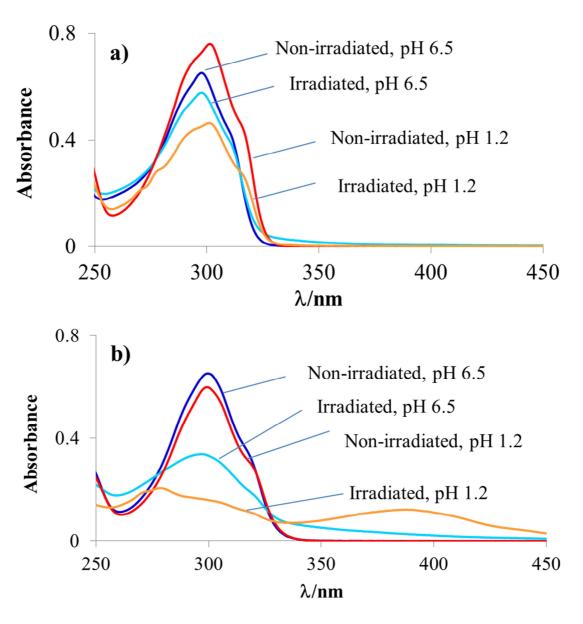


Figure S12. UV-Vis absorbance spectra of free TBZ, $\bf a$), and TBZ₂@CB8, $\bf b$), (~ 20 μ M), before and after irradiation, at pH 6.5 and 1.2.

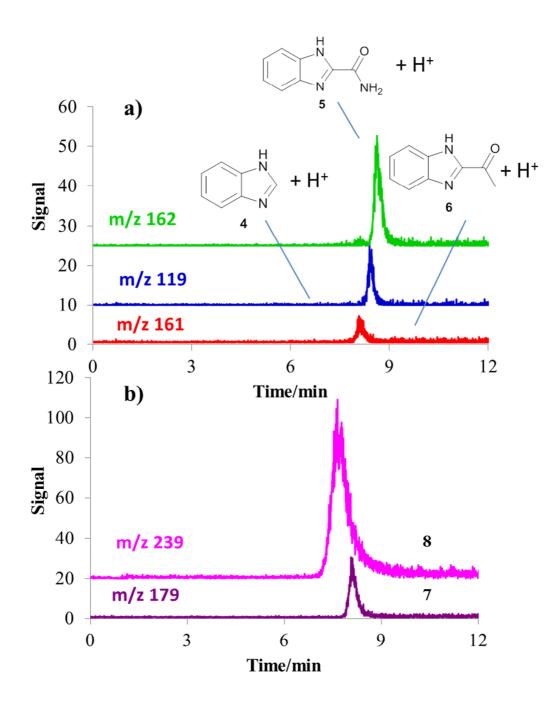


Figure S13. Single ion traces at m/z 119, 161, 162, 179 and 239 for an irradiated sample of free TBZ in aqueous solution at pH 1.2. The insets show the structures of the identified compounds. 7 and 8 are non-identified compounds.

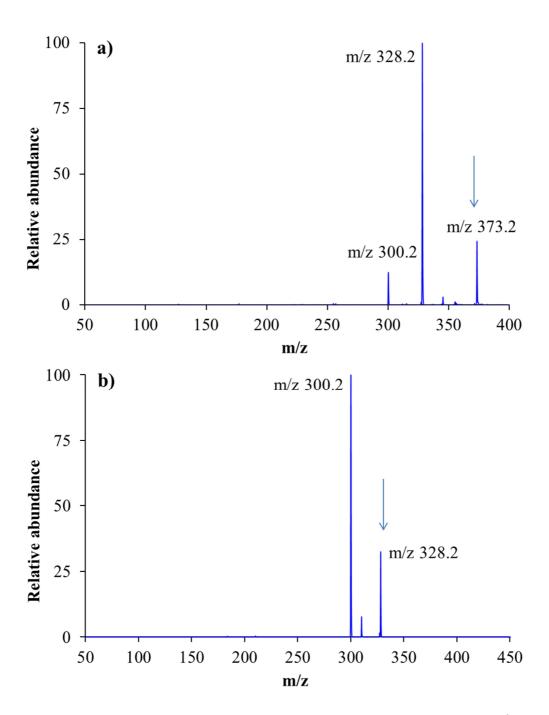


Figure S14. Fragmentation spectra of the ion at m/z 373.2. a) $MS^2(373.2)$; b) $MS^3(373.2 \rightarrow 328.2)$. The arrows indicate the fragmented peaks.

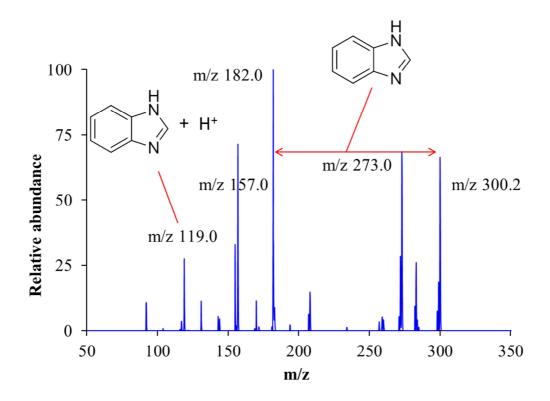


Figure S15. Fragmentation spectra of the ion at m/z 373.2 $(MS^4(373.2 \rightarrow 328.2 \rightarrow 300.2))$. The arrow indicates the fragmented peak. The insets show the structure of the ion at m/z 119.0 and the neutral loss that gives m/z 182.0

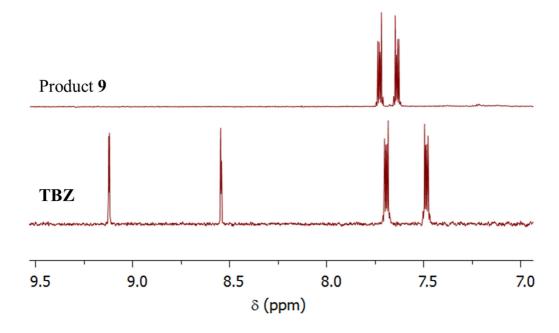


Figure S16. Detail of the ¹H NMR spectra of TBZ and of photoproduct **9**.