

Self-recovering β -cyclodextrin gel controlled by good/poor solvent environments

Pengyao Xing, Xiaoxiao Chu, Shangyang Li, Yuehui Hou, Mingfang Ma, Jingshu Yang, Aiyu Hao*

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering and Key Laboratory of Colloid and Interface Chemistry of Ministry of Education, Shandong University, Jinan 250100, PR China.

Table S1 Various poor solvents as gel promoters

Entry	Solvents	State
1	Methanol	G
2	Alcohol	G
3	Isopropanol	G
4	Glycol	G
5	Glycerol	G
6	Formic acid	G
7	Acetic acid	G
8	Pentanol	P
9	Octanol	P
10	Phenylcarbinol	P
11	Dichloromethane	P
12	Chloroform	P
13	Cyclohexane	PS
14	Petroleum ether	PS
15	Acetonitrile	P
16	4-methyl-2-pentanone	S
17	1,2-propane diamine	S
18	Acetone	S
19	Tetrahydrofuran	S
20	Ethyl acetate	S
21	Diethylamine	S

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 531 88363306; fax: 86 531 88564464.
E-mail address: haoay@sdu.edu.cn (A. Hao)

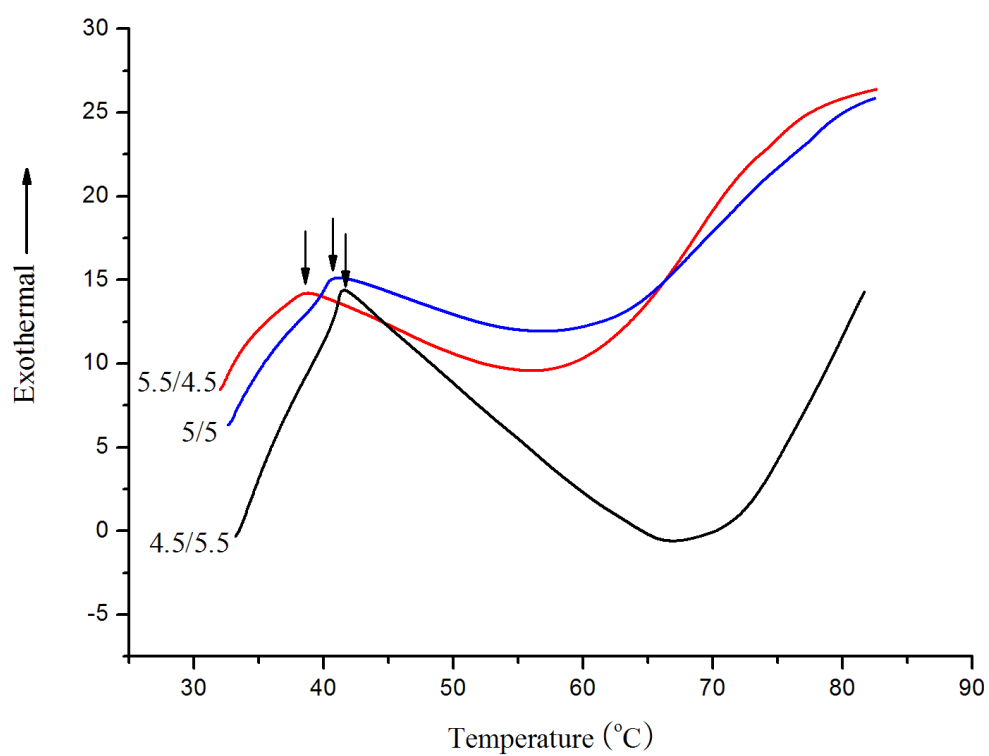


Fig. S1 DSC curves of gels at different solvent ratios (DMF/water, v/v), $C_{\beta\text{-CD}}=100\text{mM}$.

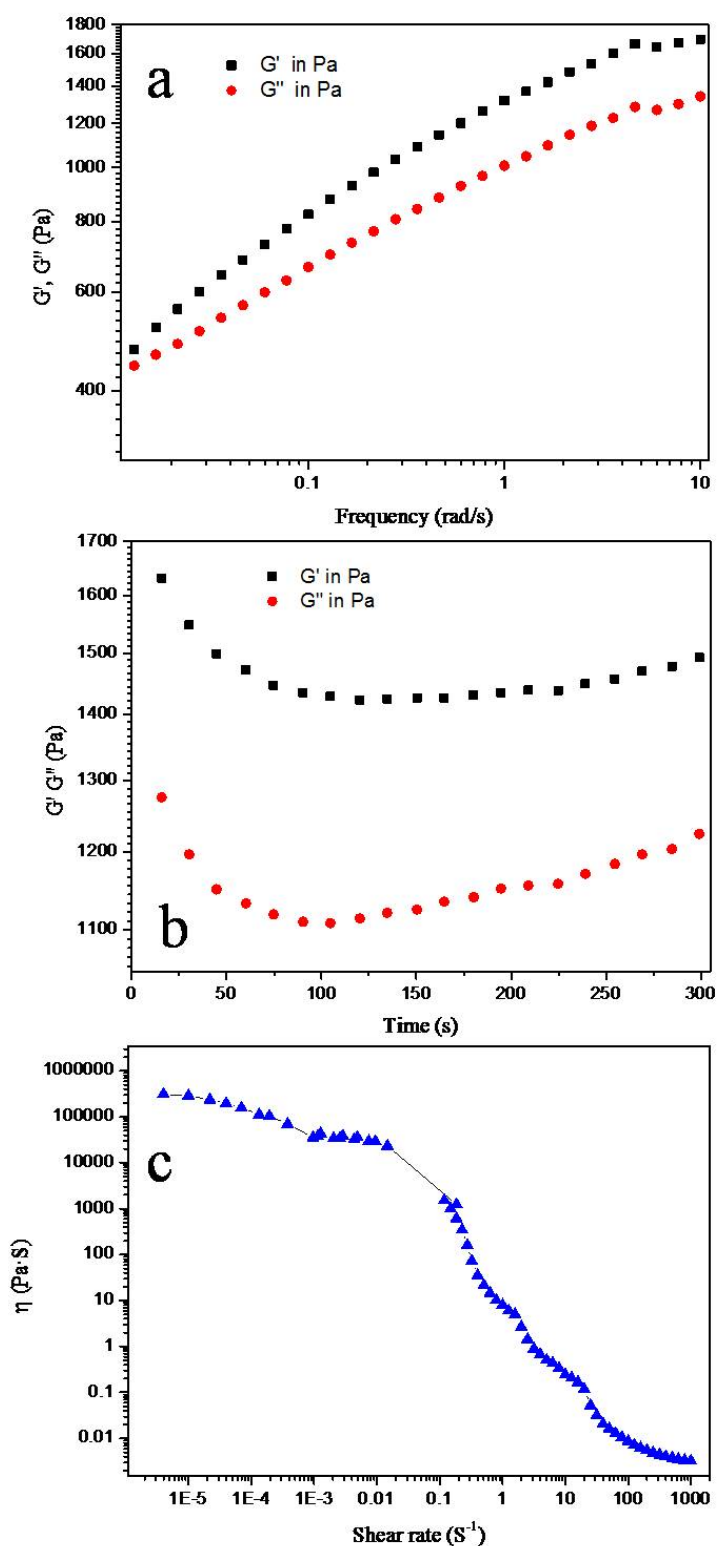


Fig. S2 The rheology measurements with the model of dynamic frequency sweep (a), time sweep (b, $f=1\text{Hz}$), shear rate sweep (c) of the gel containing NaCl, with the volume ratio of DMF/H₂O = 4/6, C_{β-CD} = 100 mM, 20°C, C_{NaCl} = 1.0 M.