

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Manuscript title: **Positive and negative allosteric effects of thiocalix[4]arene-based receptors having urea and crown-ether moieties**

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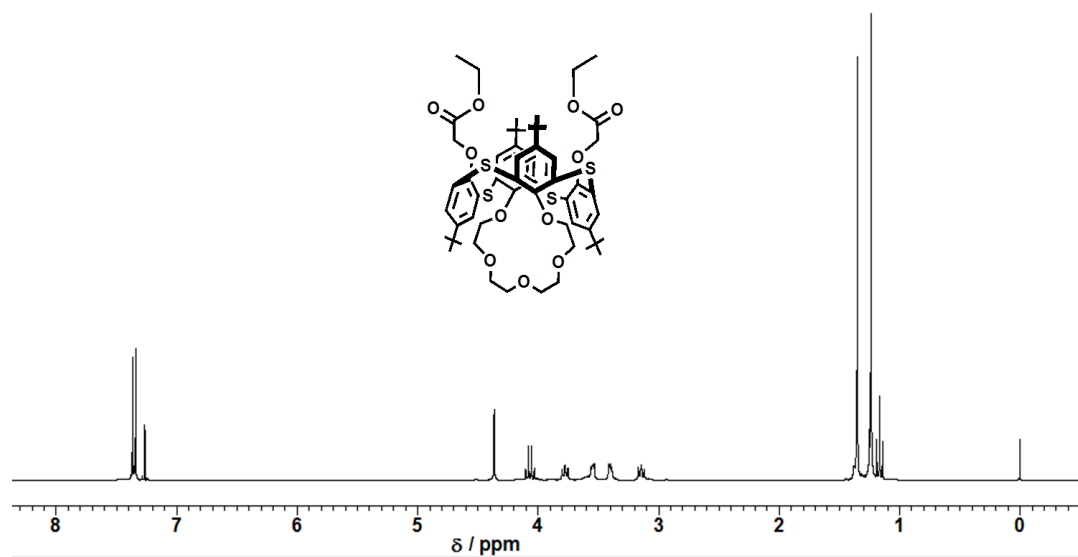


Figure S1. ^1H -NMR spectra of **2** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 293 K).

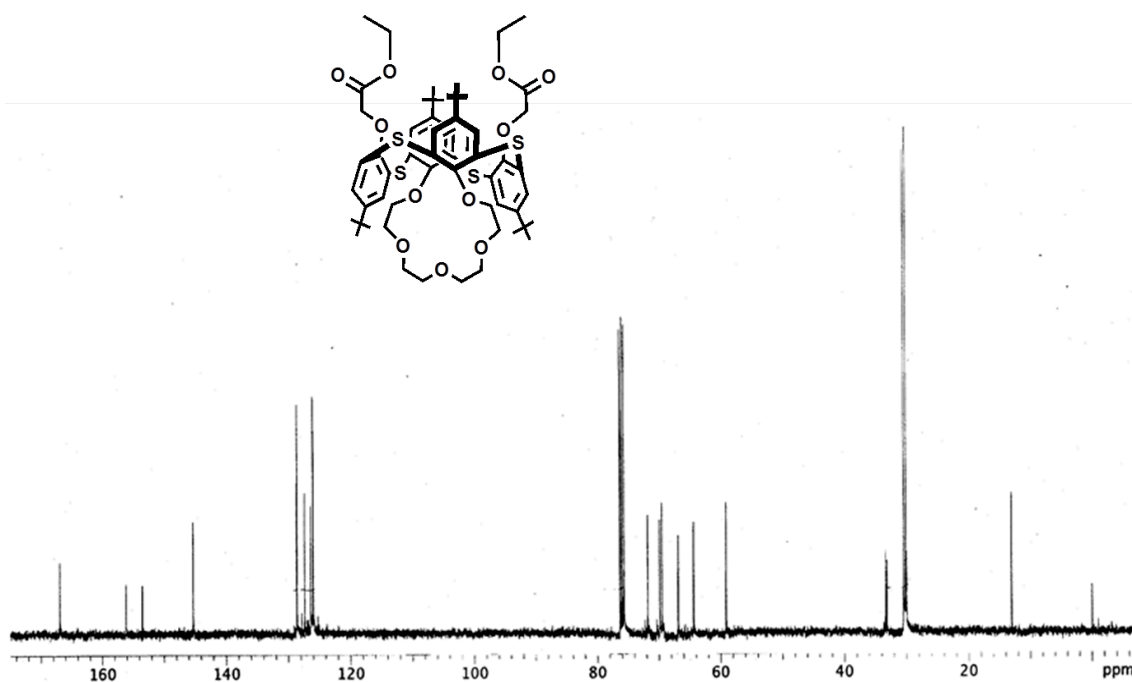


Figure S2. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **2** (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 293 K).

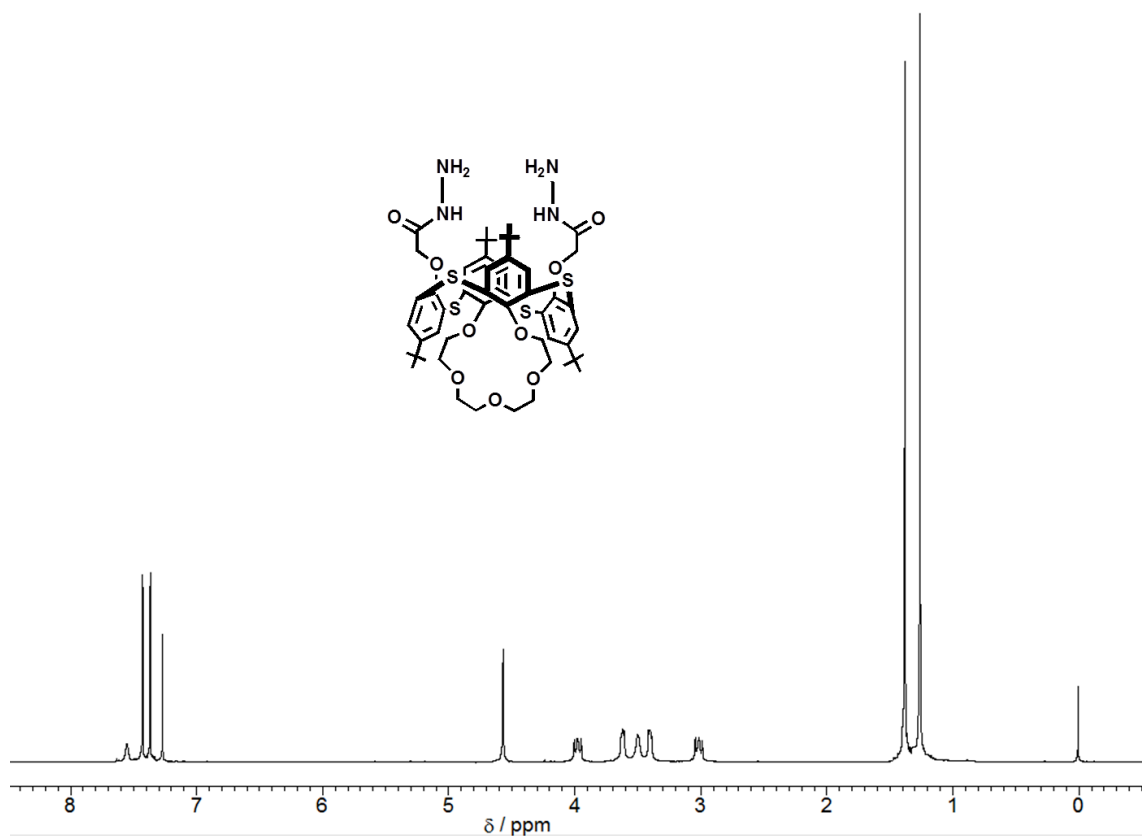


Figure S3. ^1H -NMR spectra of **3** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 293 K).

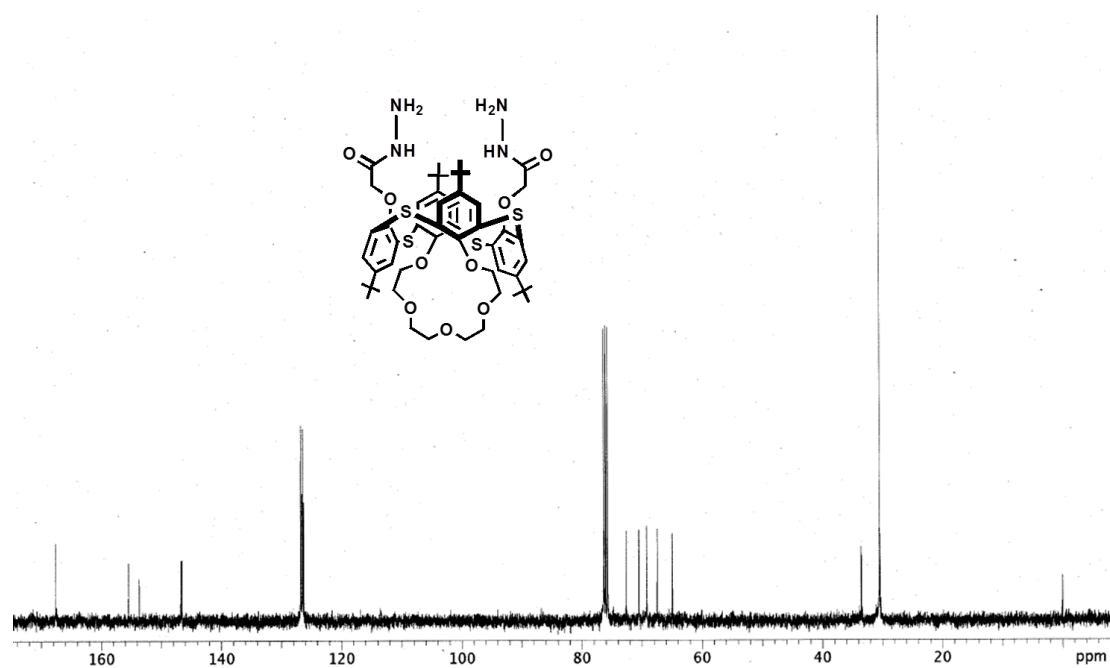


Figure S4. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **3** (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 293 K).

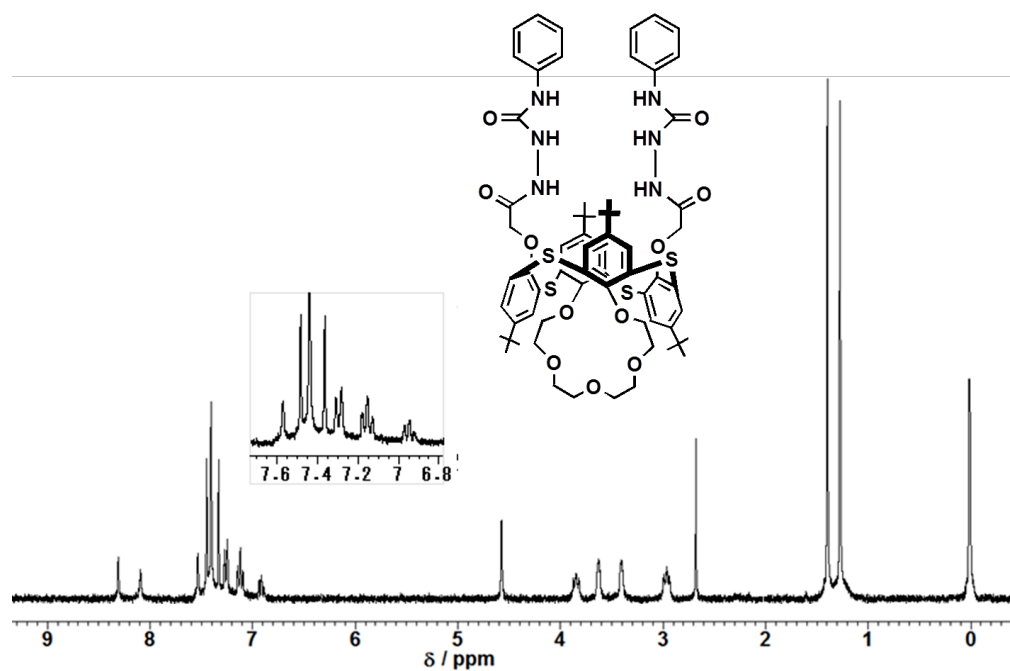


Figure S5. ^1H -NMR spectra of **4_a** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

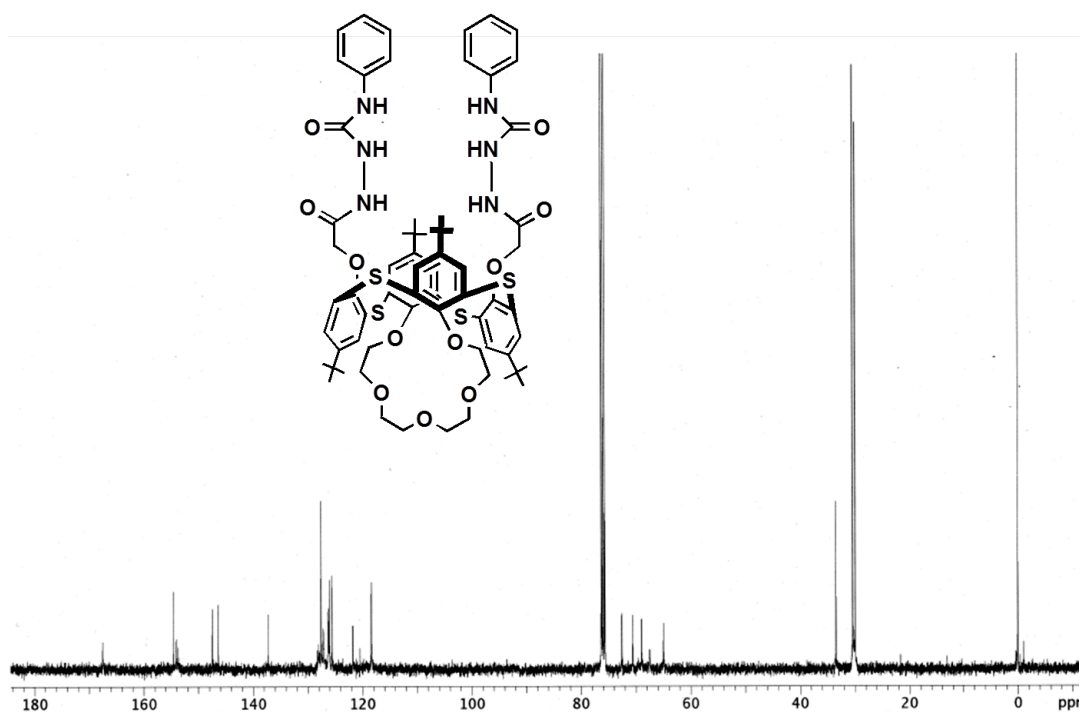


Figure S6. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **4_a** (75 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

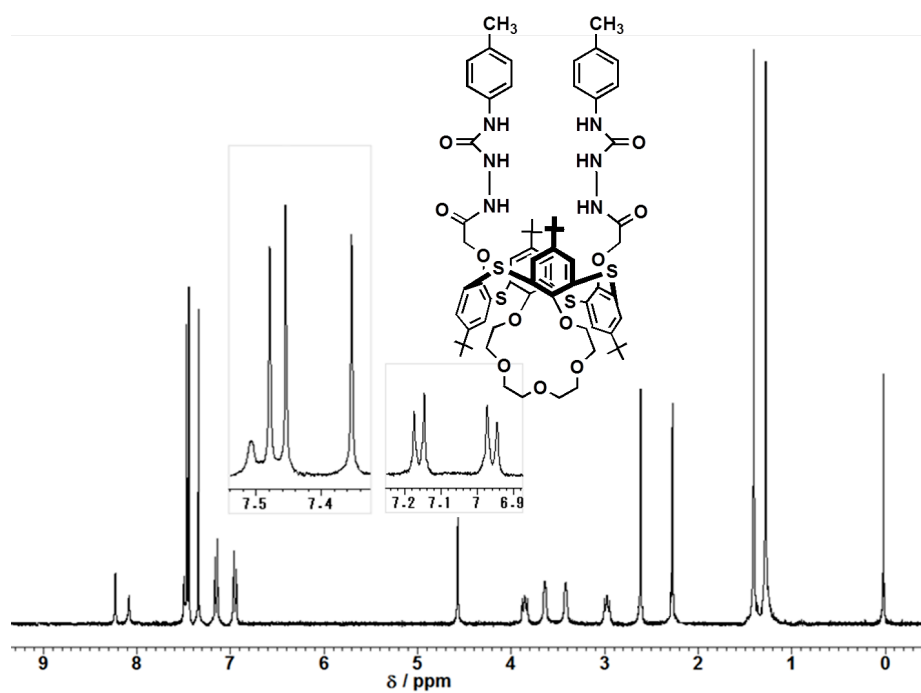


Figure S7. ^1H -NMR spectra of **4b** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 –DMSO, 293 K).

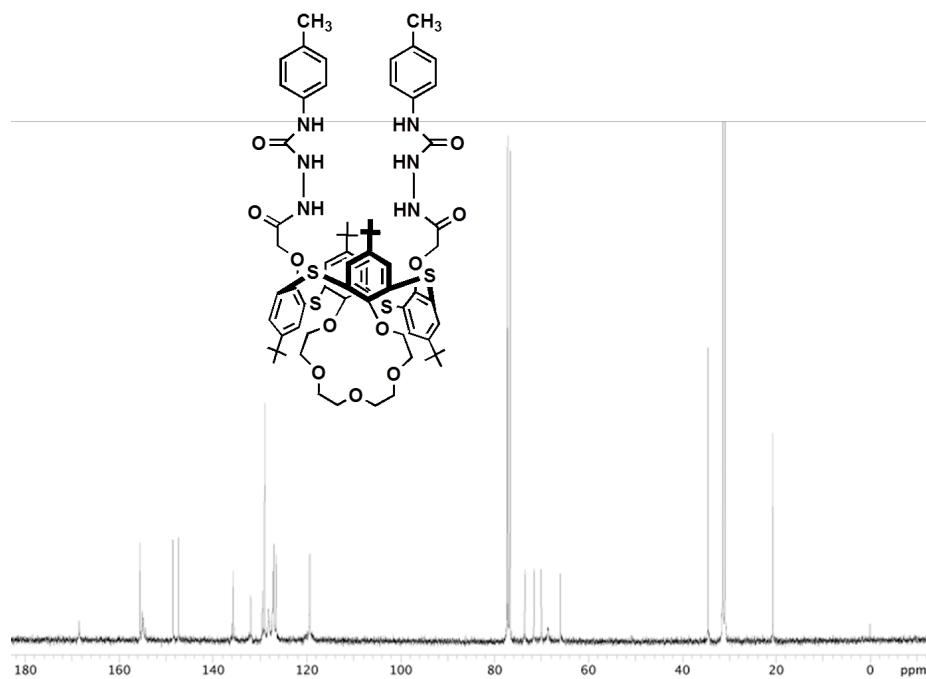


Figure S8. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **4b** (75 MHz, CDCl_3 –DMSO, 293 K).

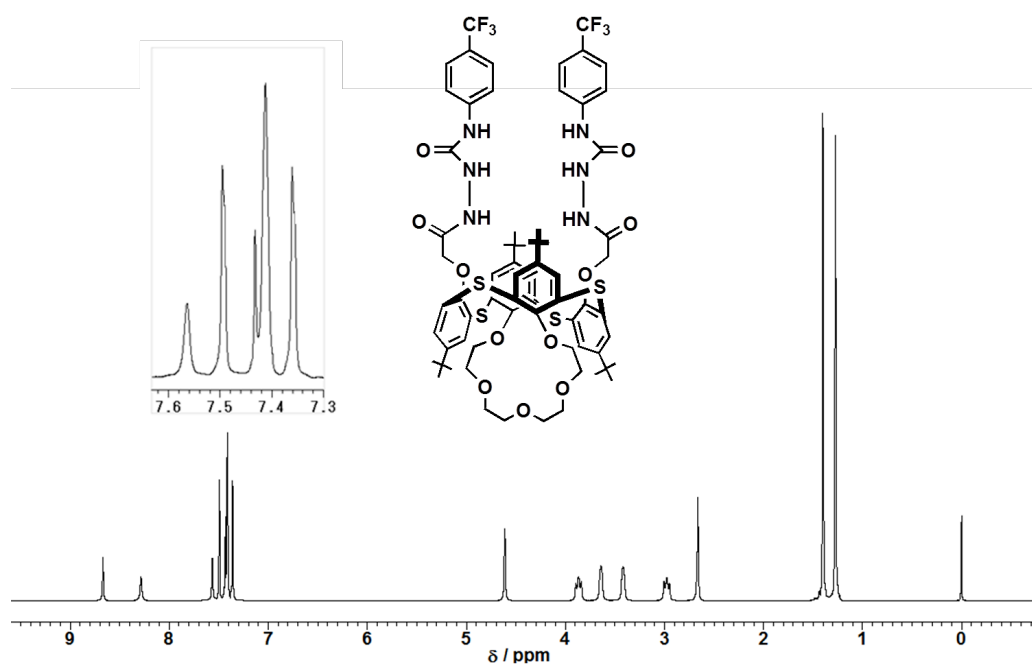


Figure S9. ^1H -NMR spectra of 4_c (300 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

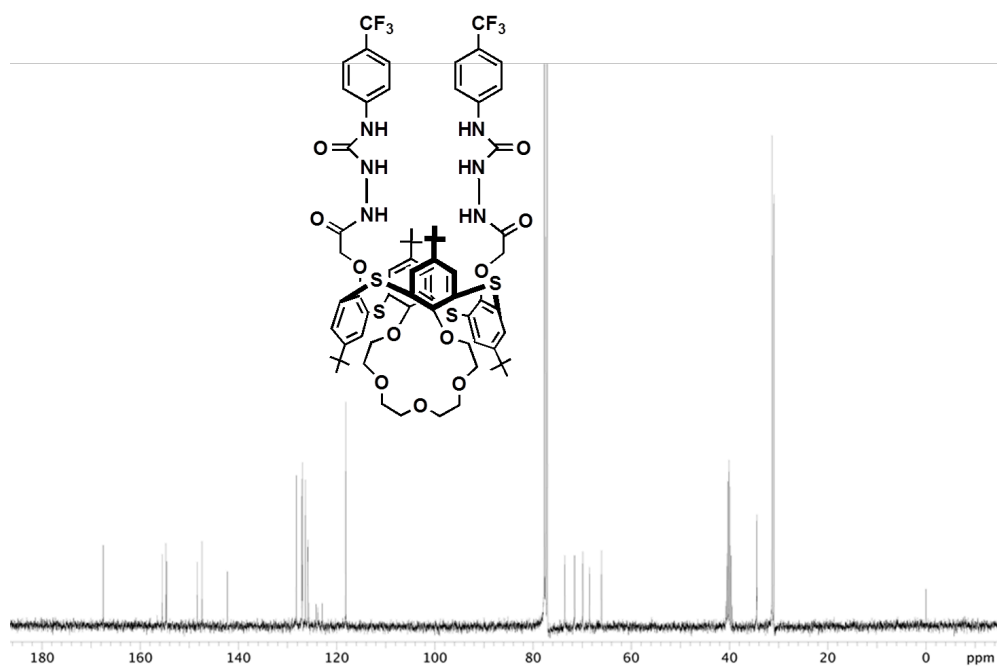


Figure S10. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of 4_c (100 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

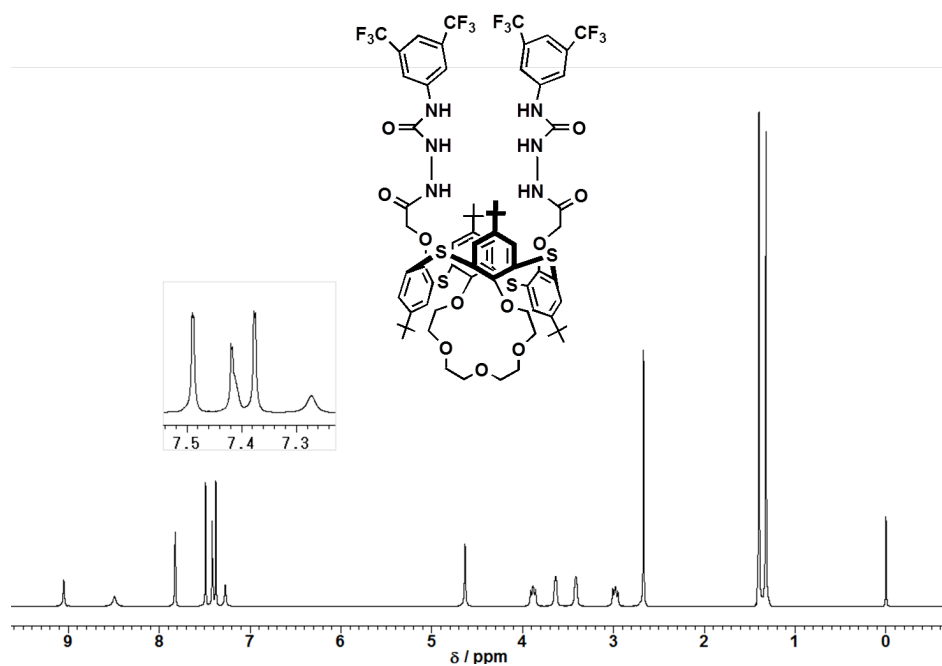


Figure S11. ^1H -NMR spectra of **4_d** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

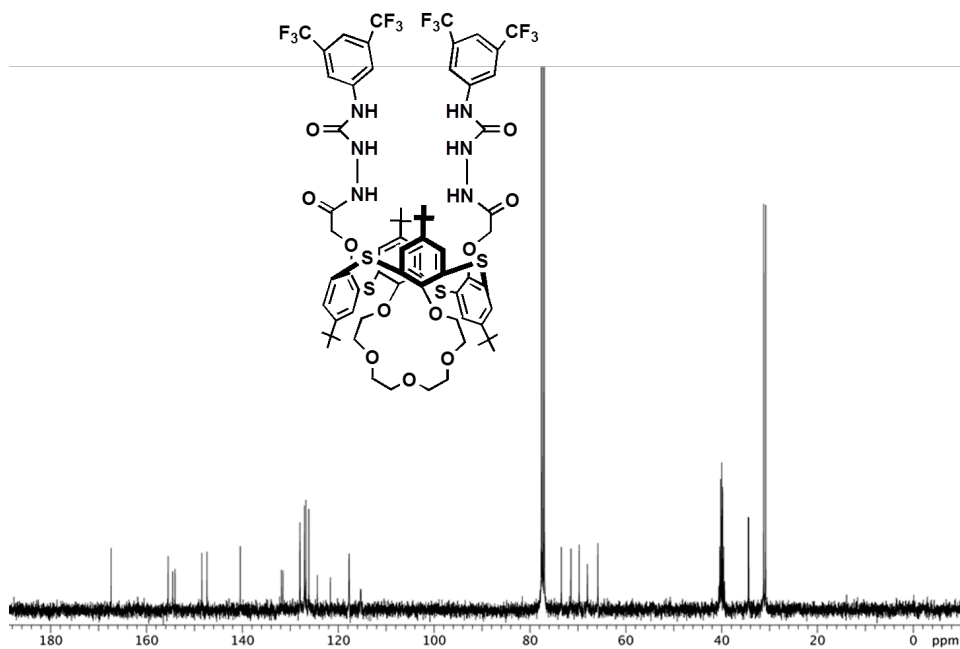


Figure S12. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **4_d** (100 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

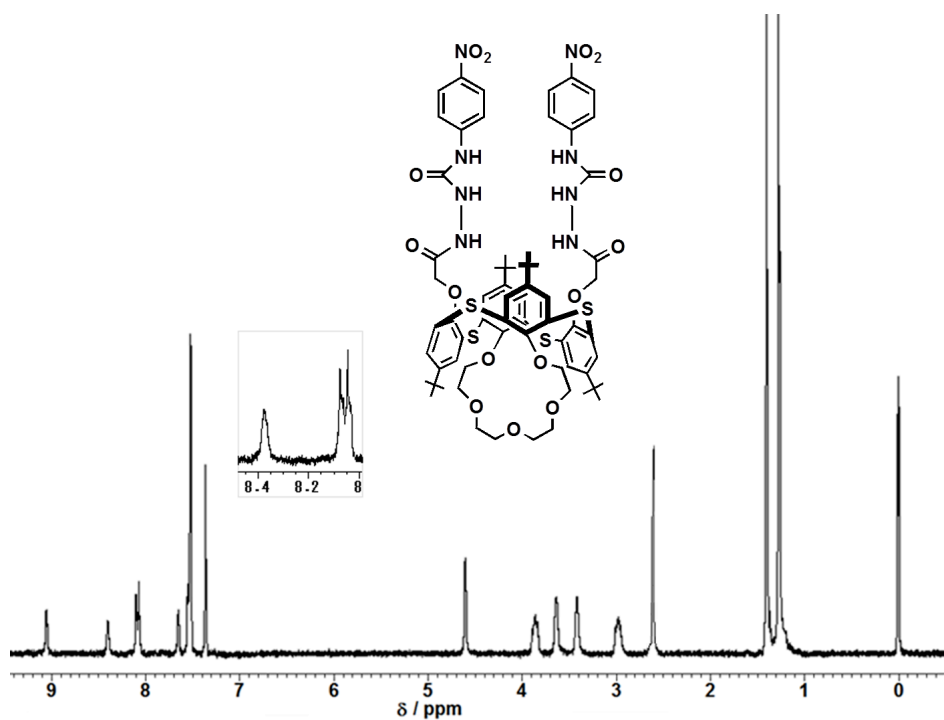


Figure S13. ^1H -NMR spectra of **4_e** (300 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

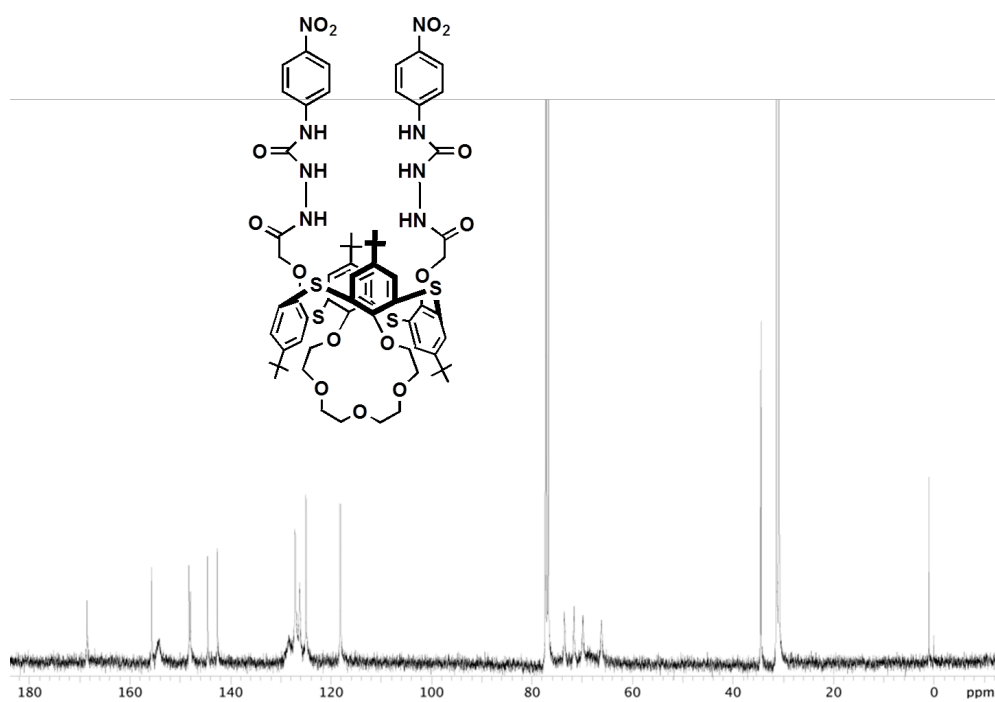


Figure S14. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **4_e** (100 MHz, CDCl_3 -DMSO, 293 K).

X-ray crystal structure of receptor 4_b

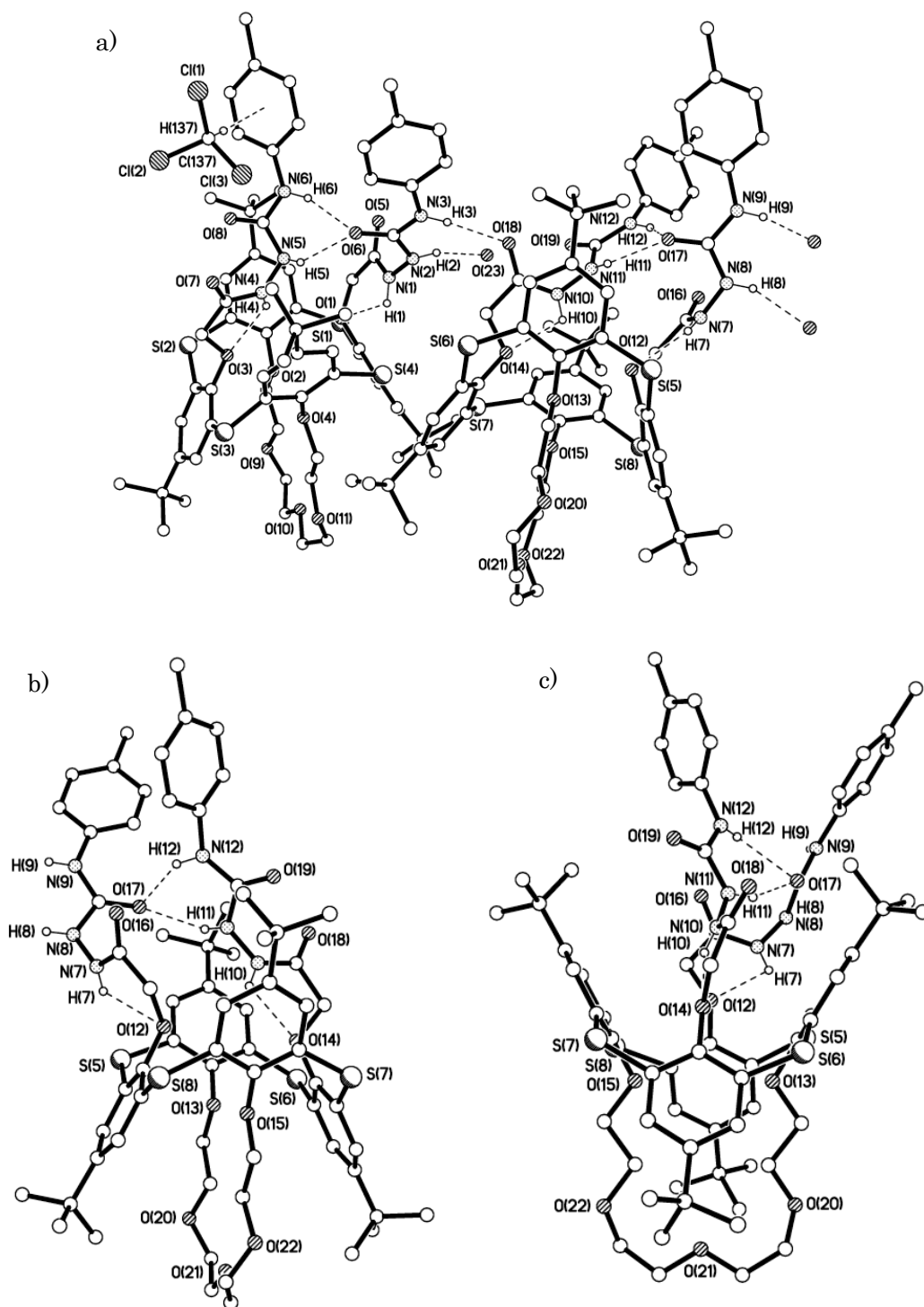


Figure S15. a) X-ray crystal structure of the asymmetric unit of receptor 4_b. H-bonds shown as dashed lines. b) & c) One of two similar molecules in the asymmetric unit is shown in two orientations rotated by approx. 90°. H atoms not involved in H-bonding, minor disorder components, and solvent of crystallization are omitted for clarity.

X-ray crystal structure of receptor 4_e

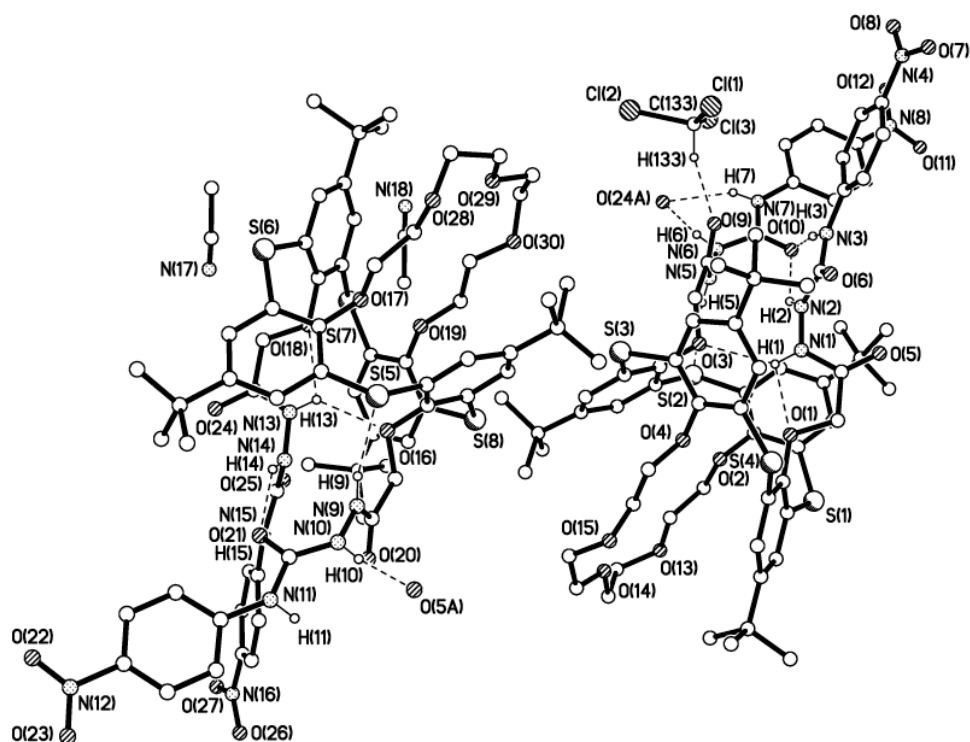


Figure S16. X-ray crystal structure of the asymmetric unit of receptor 4_e. H-bonds shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in H-bonding, minor disorder components, and solvent of crystallization are omitted for clarity.

Experimental Section

Selective absorption behaviours of receptors 4_{a-e} to various anions. The UV-vis titration experiments of 4_{a-e} were investigated by addition of anions (100 μ L) (7.5 mM in CH_3CN solution) to 3 mL of 4_{a-e} solution (2.5 μ M in CDCl_3 -DMSO, 10:1, v/v), respectively. The excitation wavelength was 343 nm.

K^+ titration of receptor 4_e solution determined by absorption. The UV-vis titration experiment of 4_e was investigated by adding increasing concentrations of KSO_3CF_3 (50 μ L) (3.8 mM in CH_3CN solution) to 3 mL of 4_e solution (2.5 μ M in CDCl_3 -DMSO, 10:1, v/v) in a cuvette. The spectra were recorded immediately after mixing. The excitation wavelength was 343 nm.

Selective absorption behaviours of receptor $4_e \cdot \text{K}^+$ to various anions. The fluorescent response of $\text{L} \cdot \text{K}^+$ to different anions was investigated by addition of KSO_3CF_3 (50 μ L) (4.5 mM in CH_3CN) to 3 mL of 4_e solution (2.5 μ M in CDCl_3 -DMSO, 10:1, v/v) in a cuvette. The experiment was then further carried out by addition of anion (100 μ L) (7.5 mM in CH_3CN solution) to the $4_e \cdot \text{K}^+$ solution. The UV-vis spectra were recorded immediately after mixing. The excitation wavelength was 343 nm.

^1H NMR titration experiments of 4_e , $4_e \cdot \text{K}^+$, $4_e \cdot \text{K}^+$ with Cl^- and $4_e \cdot \text{K}^+$ with Br^- . The ^1H NMR titration experiment was investigated by addition 10 μ L of KSO_3CF_3 (2.2×10^{-1} M) to the solution of 4_e (CDCl_3 -DMSO, 10:1, v/v) (4×10^{-3} M) in NMR tube (560 μ L). Then further experiment was carried out by addition of increasing concentrations of Bu_4NCl or Bu_4NBr in CH_3CN solution (2.2×10^{-1} M). The spectra were recorded after mixing and the temperature of the NMR probe was kept constant at 298K.

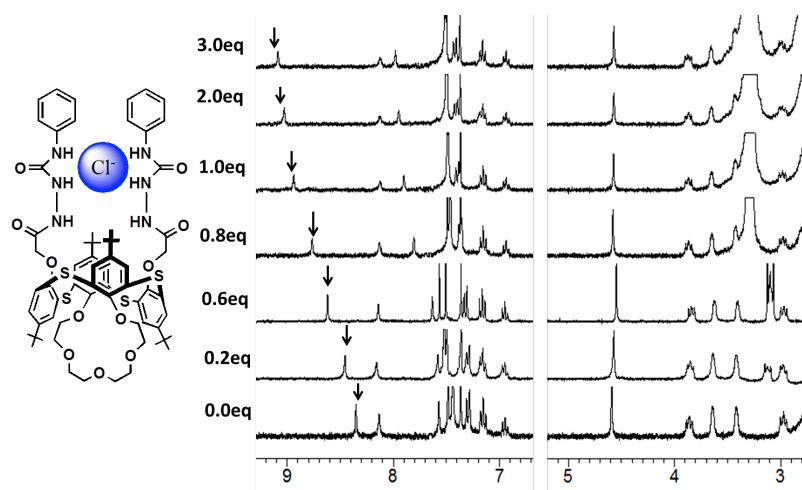


Figure S17. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 –DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4a** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of Bu_4NCl in CD_3CN . $K_a = 6816 (\pm 545) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

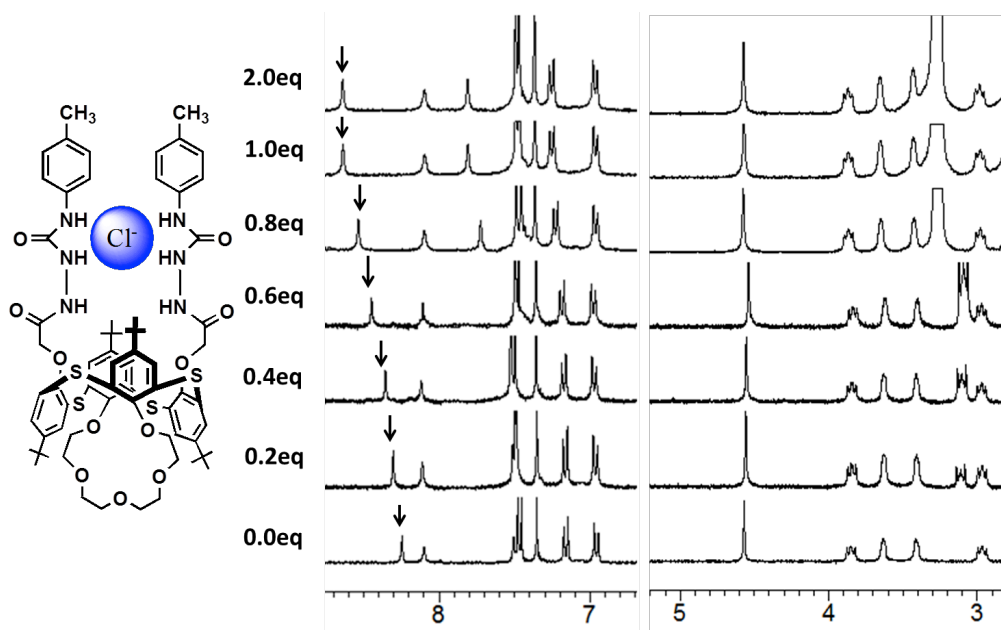


Figure S18. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 –DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4b** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of Bu_4NCl in CD_3CN . $K_a = 6945 (\pm 625) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

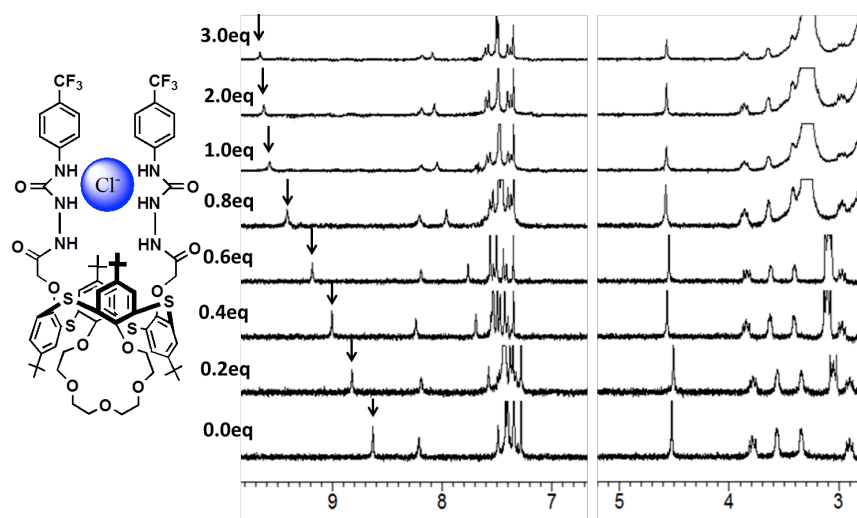


Figure S19. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 –DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4c** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of Bu_4NCl in CD_3CN . $K_a = 3021 (\pm 242) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

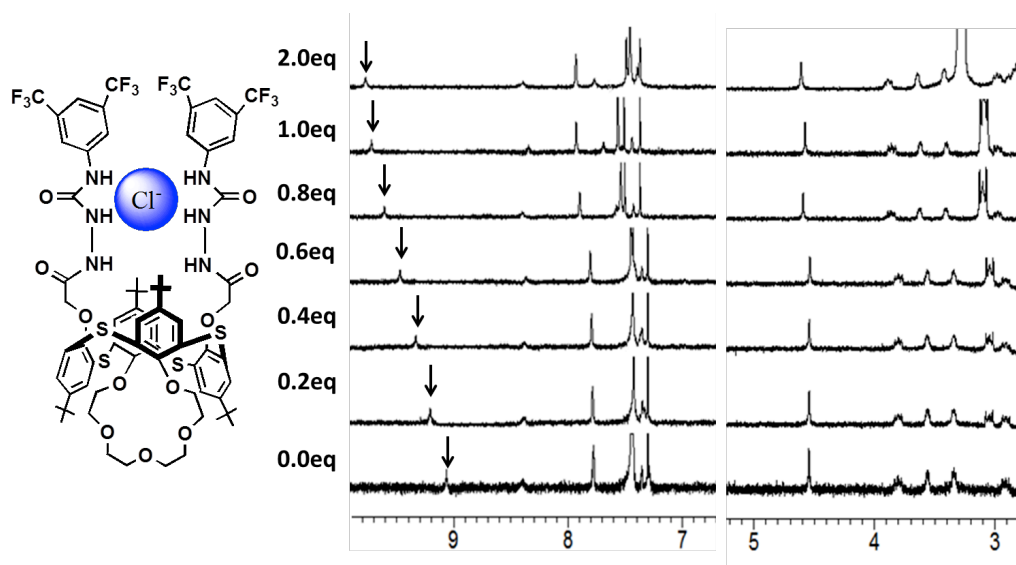


Figure S20. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 –DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4a** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of Bu_4NCl in CD_3CN . $K_a = 34411 (\pm 2400) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

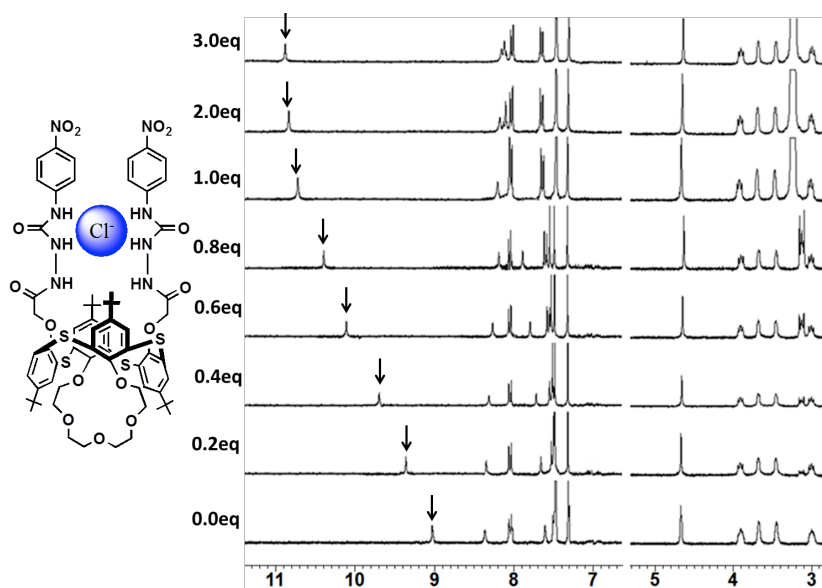


Figure S21. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 –DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4e** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of Bu_4NCl in CD_3CN . $K_a = 34411 (\pm 2400) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

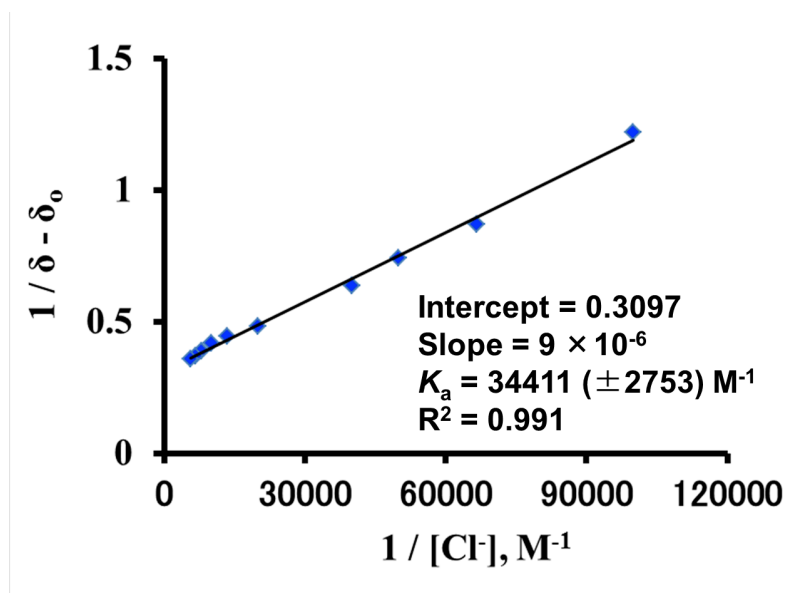


Figure S22. Benesi-Hildebrand plot of **4e** for various concentrations of Cl^- ion at 298K by the ^1H NMR titration method. The associate constant (K_a) was calculated to be $34411 (\pm 2753) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

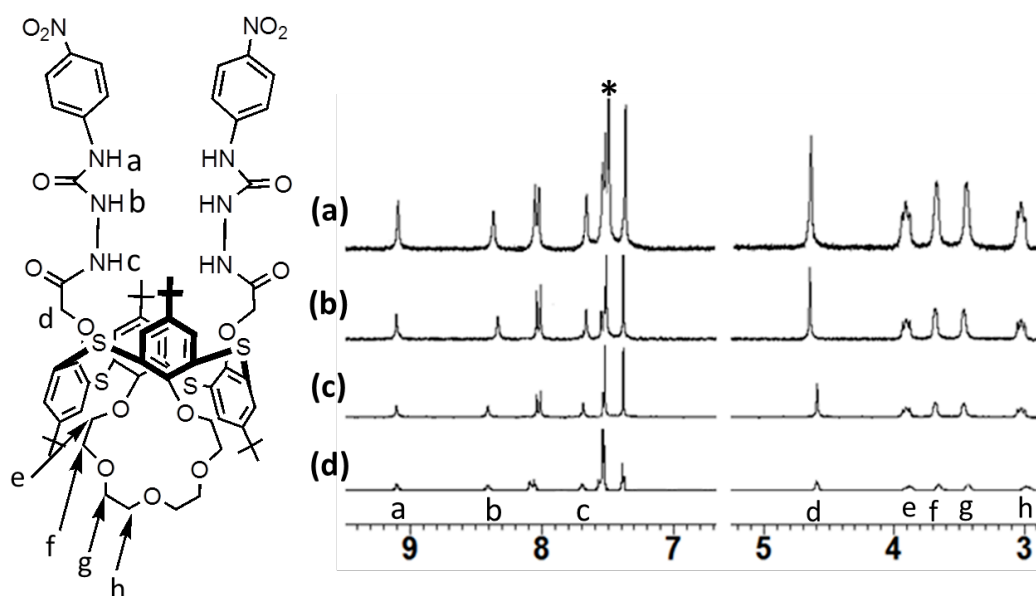


Figure S23. Concentration-dependent ^1H NMR spectra of **4e** in CDCl_3 -DMSO (10:1, v/v). (a = 4.0×10^{-2} M, b = 4.0×10^{-3} M, c = 8.0×10^{-4} M, d = 4.0×10^{-4}). *Denotes the solvent peak.

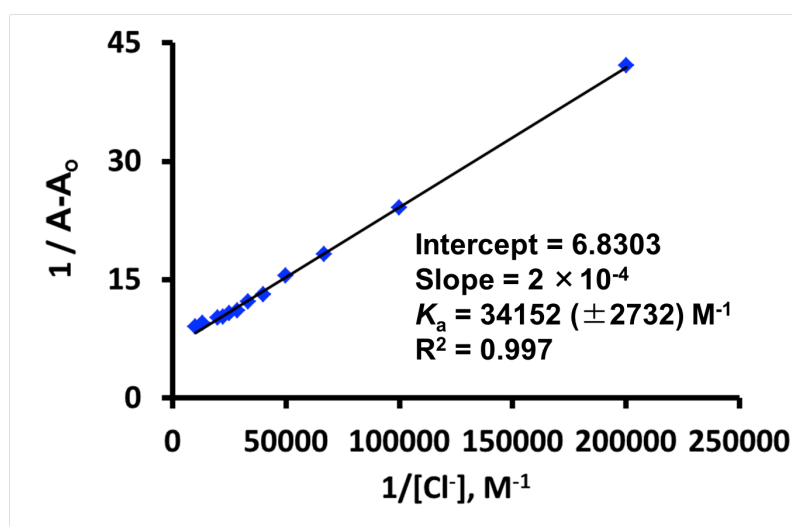


Figure S24. Benesi-Hildebrand plot of **4e** for various concentrations of Cl^- at 298K by the UV-vis titration method. The associate constant (K_a) was calculated to be $34152 (\pm 2732) \text{ M}^{-1}$.

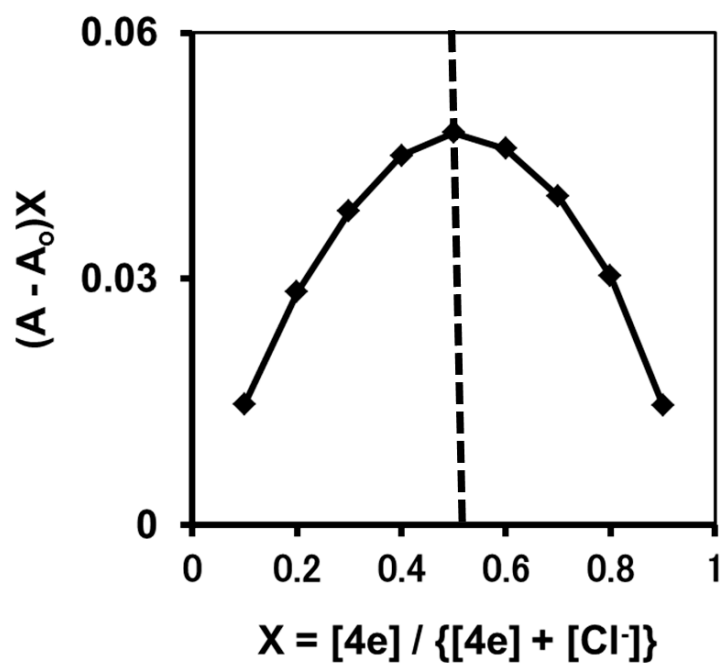


Figure S25. Job's plot showing the 1:1 binding of **4_e** to Cl^- ion from the UV-vis titration method at 390 nm in CH_2Cl_2 -DMSO (10:1, v/v).

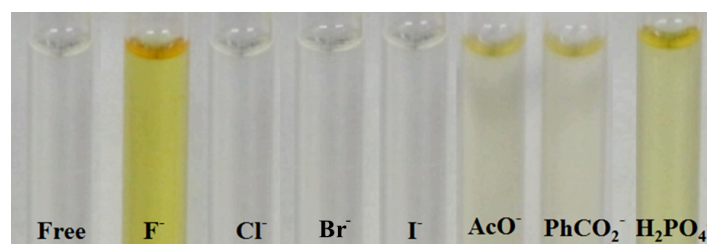


Figure S26. The solution color of reseptor **4_e** (2.5 μ M) in the absence and presence of 5 equivalents of various anions.

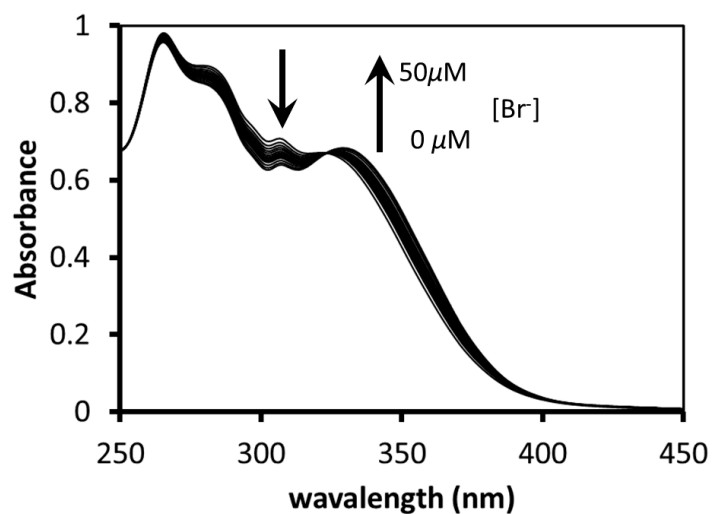


Figure S27. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of increasing concentrations of Br⁻ ion in CH₂Cl₂-DMSO (10:1, v/v).

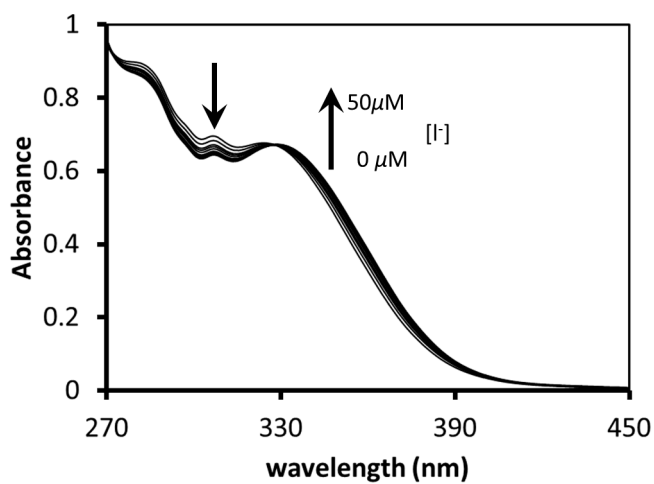


Figure S28. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of increasing concentrations of I⁻ ion in CH₂Cl₂-DMSO (10:1, v/v).

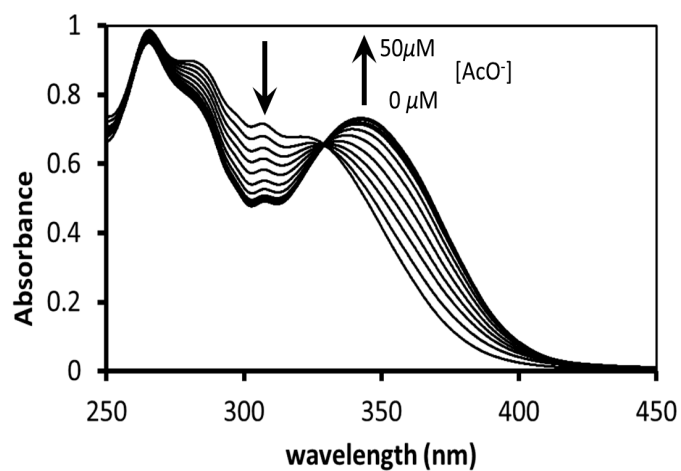


Figure S29. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of increasing concentrations of AcO⁻ ion in CH₂Cl₂-DMSO (10:1, v/v).

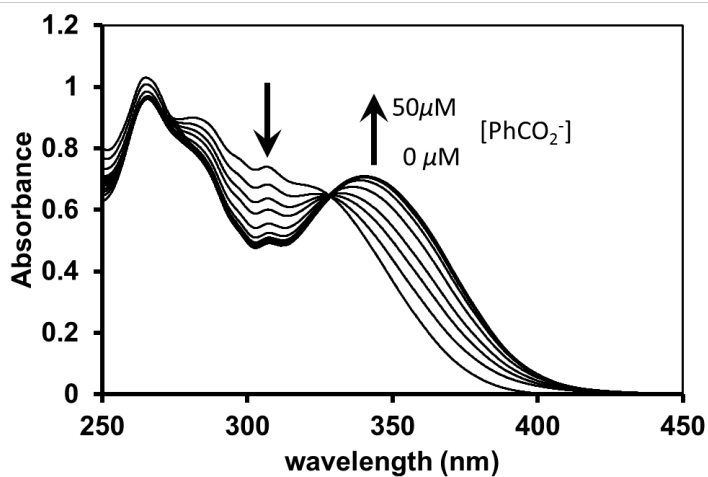


Figure S30. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of increasing concentrations of PhCO₂⁻ ion in CH₂Cl₂-DMSO (10:1, v/v).

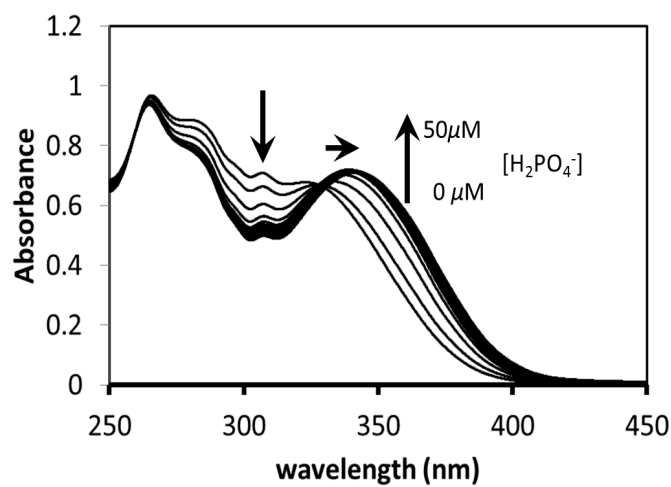


Figure S31. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4_e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of increasing concentrations of H_2PO_4^- ion in CH_2Cl_2 -DMSO (10:1, v/v).

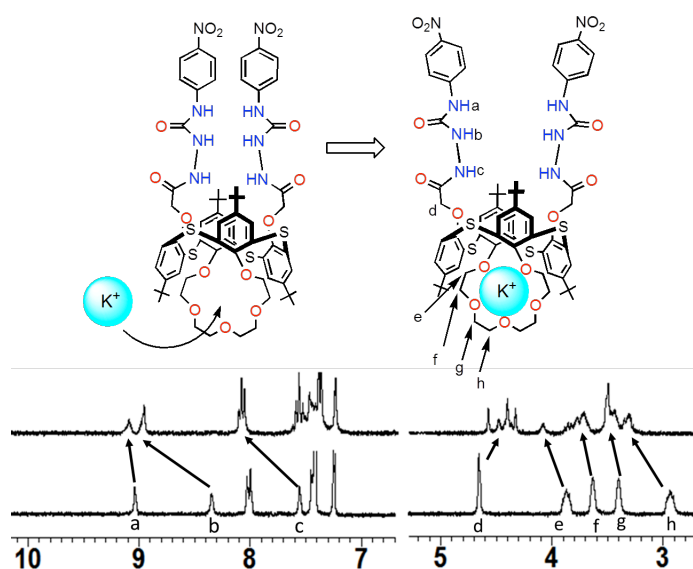


Figure S32. ^1H NMR stack plot of a CDCl_3 -DMSO (10:1, v/v) solution of **4_e** (4.0×10^{-3} M) upon addition of KSO_3CF_3 in CD_3CN . Binding mode of receptor **4_e** upon complexation with K^+ ion.

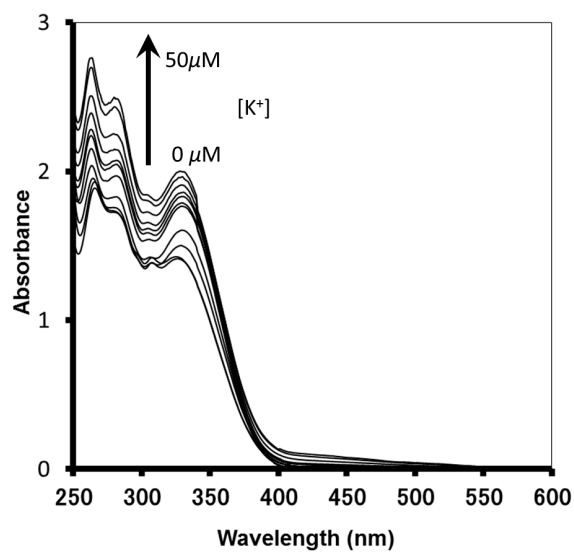


Figure S33. UV-vis absorption spectra of receptor **4e** (2.5 μM) upon the addition of KSO_3CF_3 (0-50 μM) in CH_2Cl_2 -DMSO (10:1, v/v).

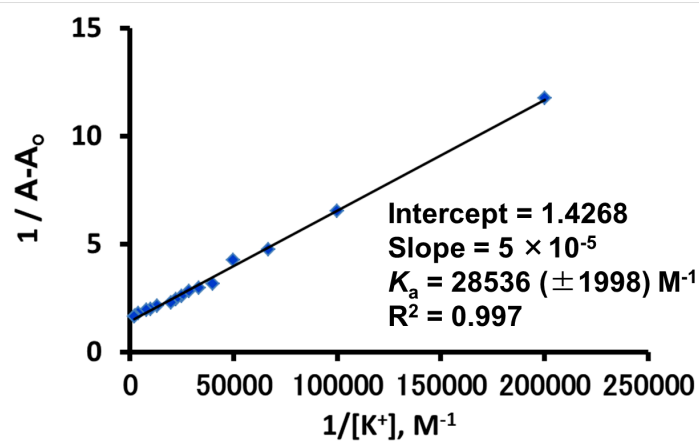


Figure S34. Benesi-Hildebrand plot of **4e** with varied concentrations K^+ ion at 298K. The associate constant (K_a) was calculated to be $28536 \pm 1998 \text{ M}^{-1}$ in CH_2Cl_2 -DMSO (10:1:1, v/v).

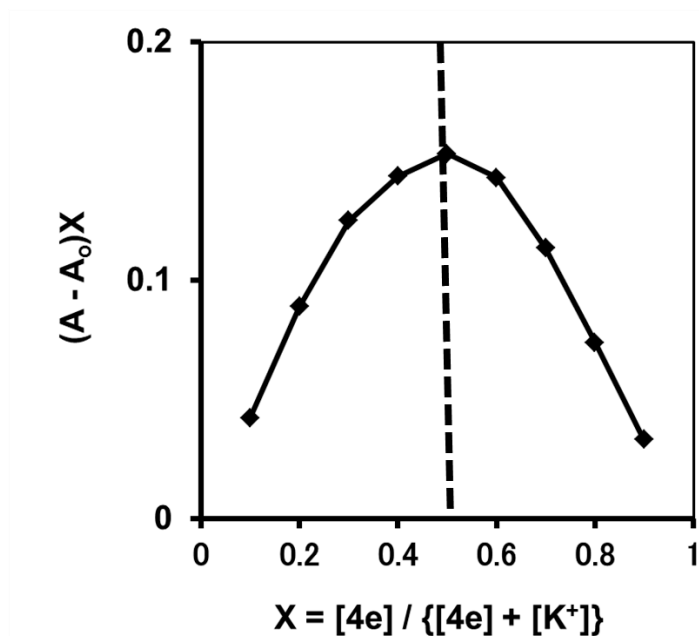


Figure S35. Job's plot showing the 1:1 binding of **4_e** to K^+ ion from fluorescence methods at 390 nm in CH_2Cl_2 –DMSO (10:1, v/v).

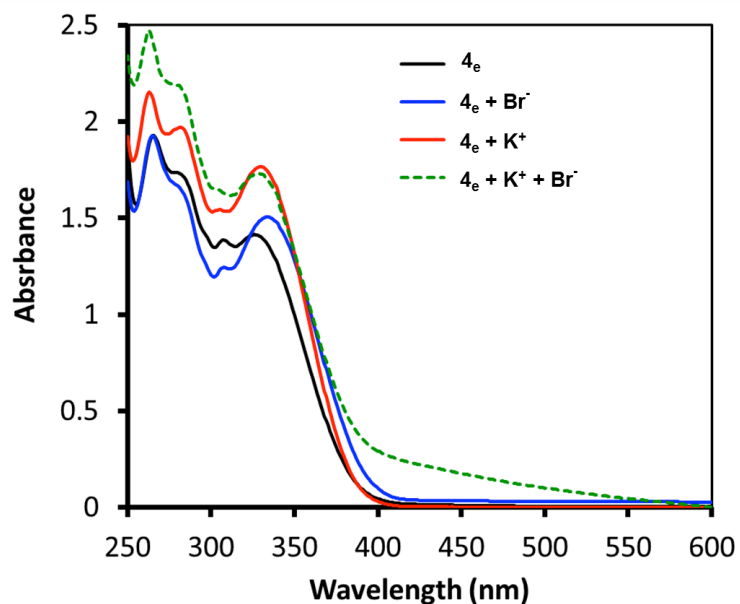


Figure S36. Proposed positive allosteric behaviour of receptor **4_e** with Br^- and K^+ ions. UV-vis absorption spectra of **4_e**/guest (H/G = 1:1); free **4_e** (black full line), **4_e** ⊂ KSO_3CF_3 (red full line), $Bu_4NBr \supset [4_e \subset K^+]$ (green broke line), **4_e** ⊂ Bu_4NBr (blue full line). Solvent: CH_2Cl_2 –DMSO (10:1, v/v). 300 MHz at 298 K.