

Supplementary Information

for

Calix[4]arene-based Supramolecular Gels with Unprecedented Rheological Properties

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1. Gelation behaviors of the compound

Table S1 Gelation behaviors of the compound (2.5%, w/v)

Solvent	Result	Solvent	Result	Solvent	Result
Methanol	I	Benzene	S	n-Decane	S
Ethanol	P	Toluene	S	CH ₂ Cl ₂	S
1-Propanol	S	Xylene	S	CHCl ₃	S
1-Butanol	S	THF	S	CCl ₄	S
1-Pentanol	S	Cyclohexane	S	Kerosene	S
1-Hexanol	S	Acetonitrile	I	EtOAc	S
1-Heptanol	S	n-Hexane	S	TEA	I
1-Octanol	S	n-Heptane	S	DMSO	P
1-Nonanol	S	n-Octane	S	DMF	S
1-Decanol	S	n-Nonane	S	Acetone	S

Notes: S=soluble at room temperature or under heating; I=insoluble even after heating to the boiling point of the solvent; P=soluble in a hot solvent, but precipitate when cooling down.

2. Microscopy images

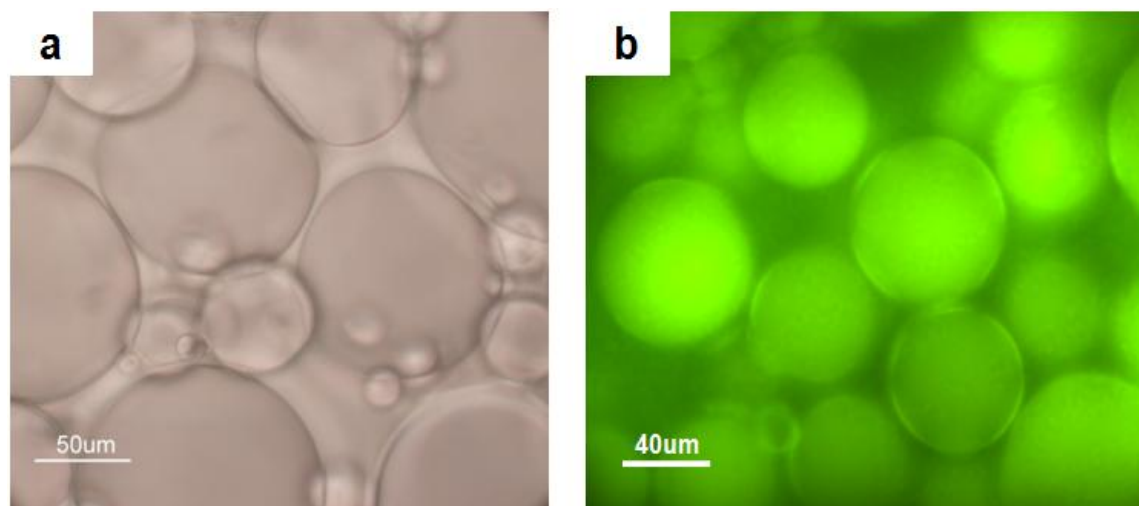


Figure S1 a) Optical and fluorescent images (a and b, respectively) of a gel of the mixture solvent of *n*-decane and acetonitrile (1:1 in volume ratio). The content of the gelator in the mixture solvent is 2.5% (*w/v*), and the fluorescent probe dissolved in the system is 6×10^{-4} mol/L. The probe is a cholesteryl derivative of NBD (*c.f.* structure shown below), which was prepared and characterized by Miss Zhiyan Xu (unpublished result). The fluorophore is soluble in acetonitrile, but insoluble in *n*-decane.

3. Molecular structure of the fluorescent probe

Molecular structure of the fluorescent probe

4. Rheological studies

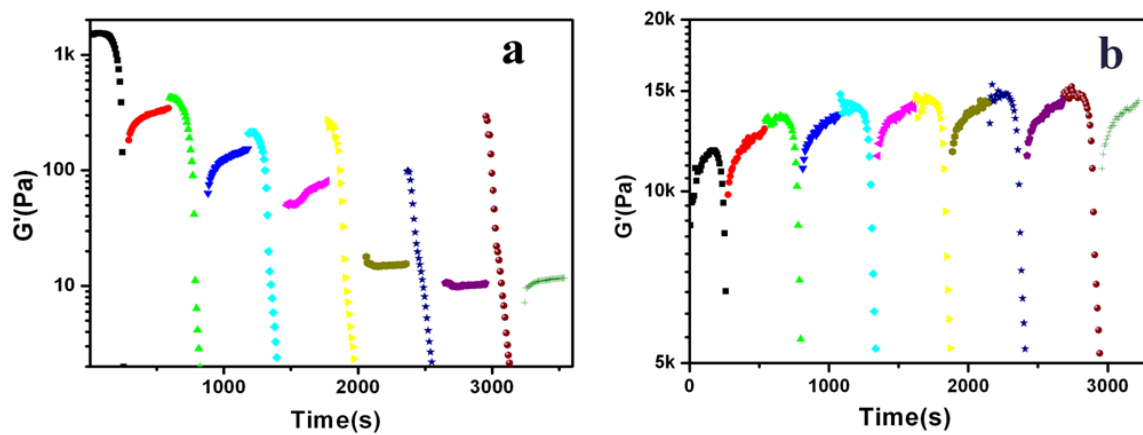


Figure S2 Evolution of G' as functions of applied shear stress and recovery time (1%, 1.5%, w/v, a, b).