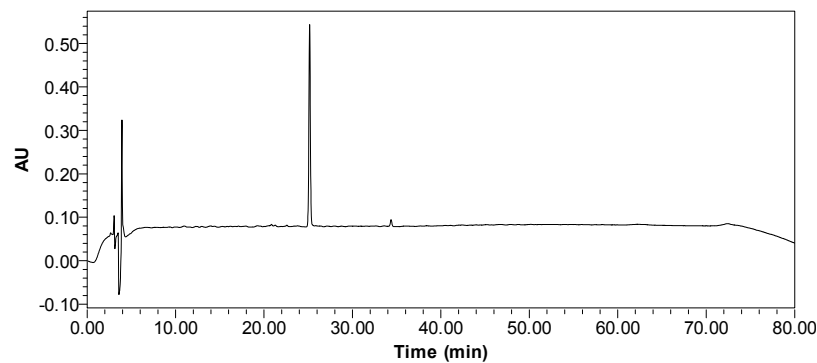
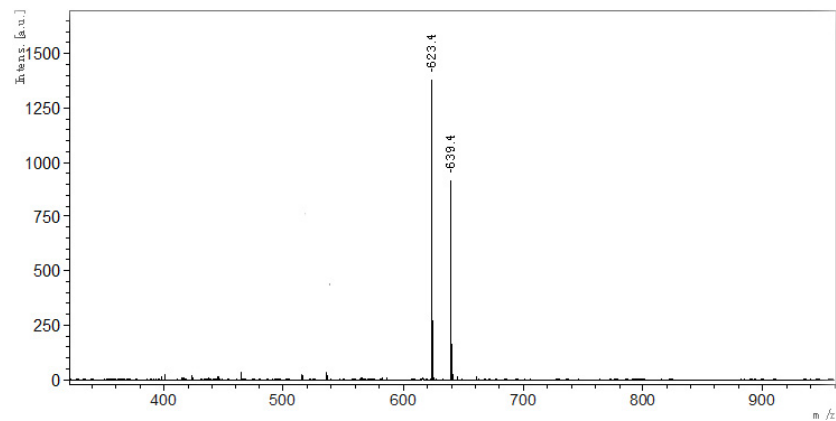


Supporting Information



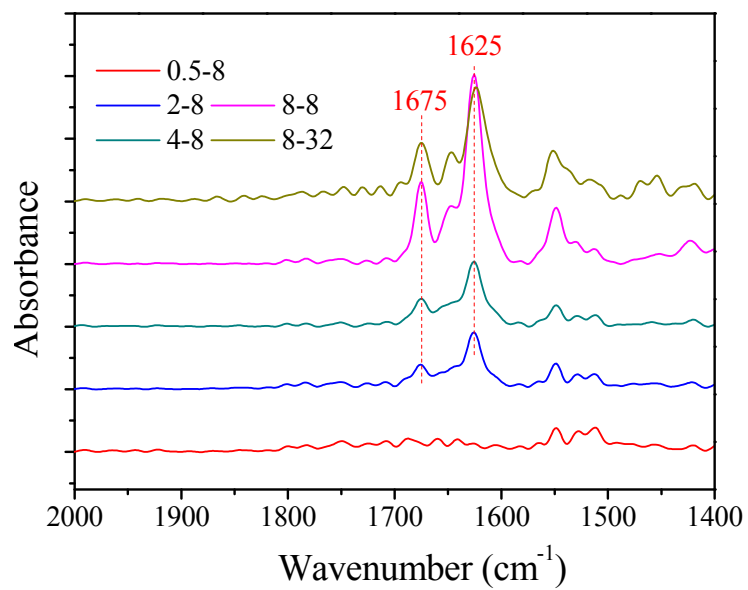
**Fig. S1.** Reverse-phase HPLC measurement of A<sub>6</sub>D. The purity of A<sub>6</sub>D is 94.08% calculated from HPLC data.



**Fig. S2.** MS measurement of A<sub>6</sub>D. The mass of A<sub>6</sub>D is 600.62, and the peak of 623.4 represents A<sub>6</sub>D+Na, while the peak of 639.4, A<sub>6</sub>D+K.

**Table S1.** The pH of samples with various A<sub>6</sub>D or C<sub>14</sub>DMAO concentrations.

|                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |      |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|
| C <sub>A6D</sub> /mM     | 0    | 0.5  | 1    | 2    | 4    | 8    | 8  | 1    |
| C <sub>C14DMAO</sub> /mM | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 32 | 0    |
| pH                       | 7.36 | 8.66 | 7.88 | 8.43 | 7.33 | 9.14 | 9  | 6.89 |



**Fig. S3.** FT-IR measurement of samples with various  $A_6D$  or  $C_{14}DMAO$  concentrations. In this Figure, the unit of  $A_6D$  or  $C_{14}DMAO$  is  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ . For example, “0.5-8” means that in  $0.5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} A_6D / 8 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} C_{14}DMAO$ .