## Self-assembly of Metallacages into Multidimensional Suprastructures

### with Tunable Emissions

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# 2. Optical properties

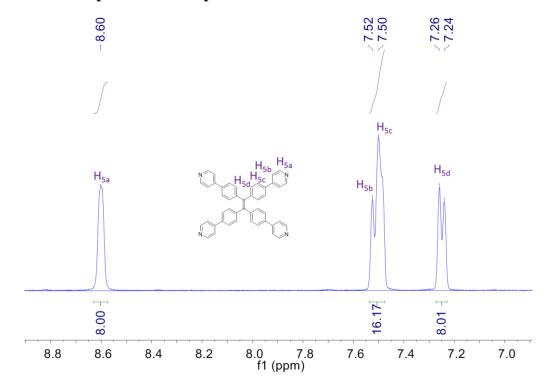
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### 1. Synthesis

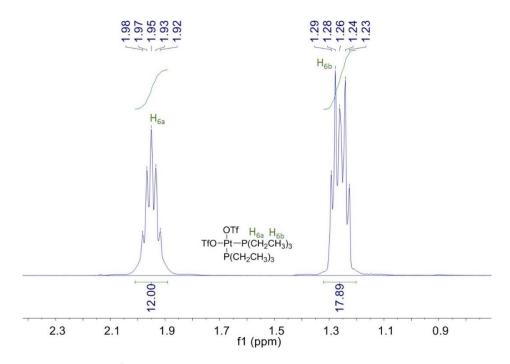
Synthesis of cage **1**. Tetra(4-pyridylphenyl)ethylene compound **5** (3.20 mg, 5.00 µmol, **Fig. S1**), *cis*-Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OTf)<sub>2</sub> **6** (14.60 mg, 20.00 µmol, **Fig. S2-3**), and sodium sulfate-functionalized carboxylate ligand **7** (3.12 mg, 10.00 µmol, **Fig. S4**) were placed in a 2-dram vial, followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (0.40 mL) and acetone (1.20 mL). After heating at 70 °C for 24 h, all the solvent was removed by a N<sub>2</sub> flow, and the solid was dried under vacuum. Acetone (1.00 mL) was then added to the resultant mixture, and the solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Then, the mixture was filtered to remove insoluble materials. The resulting tetragonal cage **1** was precipitated with diethyl ether, isolated and dried under reduced pressure and dissolved in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for characterization. <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 121.4 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 6.07 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 19.4 Hz), -0.09 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 19.4 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage **1** is shown in **Fig. S6**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 8.66 (d, 16H), 8.36 (s, 8H), 7.97 (s, 4H), 7.68 (d, 16H), 7.17 (d, 16H), 7.15 (d, 16H).



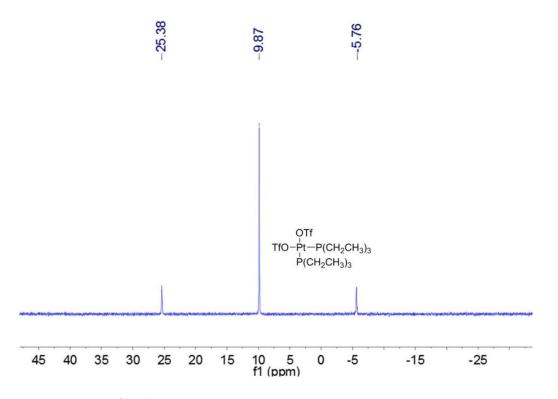
#### 1.1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 5

Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for 5.

# 1.2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} spectra of compound 6

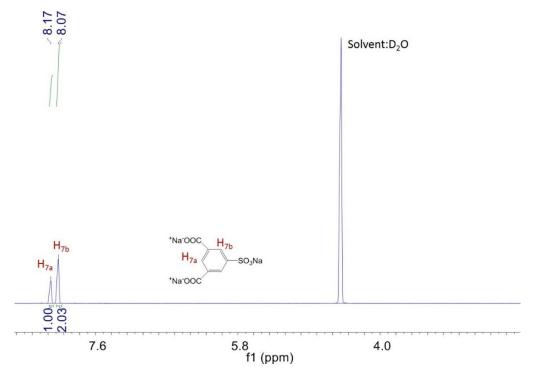


*Figure S2.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for **6**.

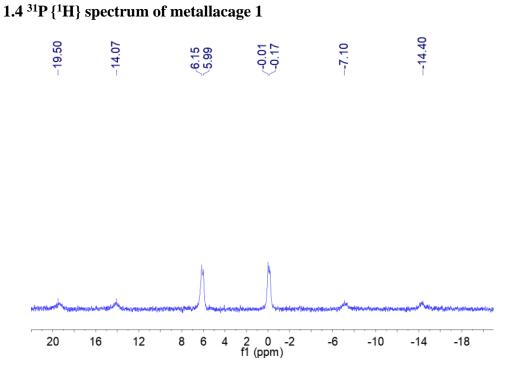


*Figure S3.* <sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H } NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for **6**.

# 1.3 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand 7



*Figure S4.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) recorded for ligand 7.



*Figure S5.* <sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H } NMR spectrum (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for cage **1.** 

#### 1.5<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of metallacage 1

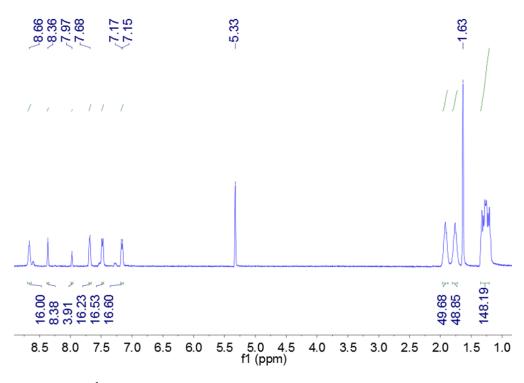
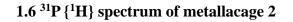
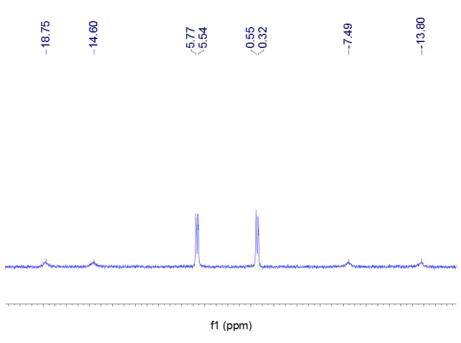


Figure S6. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for cage 1.

Synthesis of cage **2**. Tetra(4-pyridylphenyl)ethylene compound **5** (3.20 mg, 5.00 µmol), *cis*-Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OTf)<sub>2</sub> **6** (14.60 mg, 20.0 µmol), and nitro-functionalized carboxylate ligand **8** (2.60 mg, 10.0 µmol) were placed in a 2-dram vial, followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (0.40 mL) and acetone (1.20 mL). After heating at 70 °C for 24 h, all the solvent was removed by a N<sub>2</sub> flow, and the solid was dried under vacuum. Acetone (1.00 mL) was then added to the resultant mixture, and the solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Then, the mixture was filtered to remove insoluble materials. The resulting tetragonal cage **2** was precipitated with diethyl ether, isolated and dried under reduced pressure and dissolved in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for characterization. The <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage **2** is shown in **Fig. S7**. <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 121.4 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 5.66 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 27.9 Hz), 0.44 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 27.9 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage **2** is shown in **Fig. S8**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 8.65 (d, 24H), 8.39 (s, 4H), 7.71 (d, 16H), 7.50 (d, 16H), 7.19 (d, 16H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand **8** is shown in **Fig. S9**.

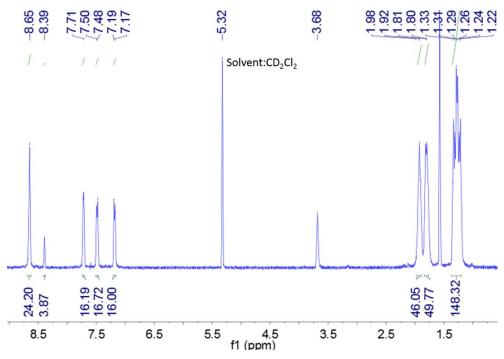
# Supporting information





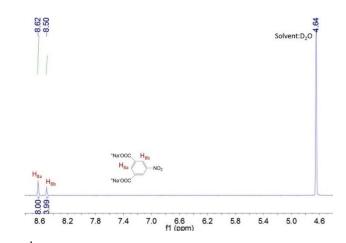
*Figure S7.* <sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H } NMR spectrum (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for cage **2.** 

## 1.7 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of metallacage 2



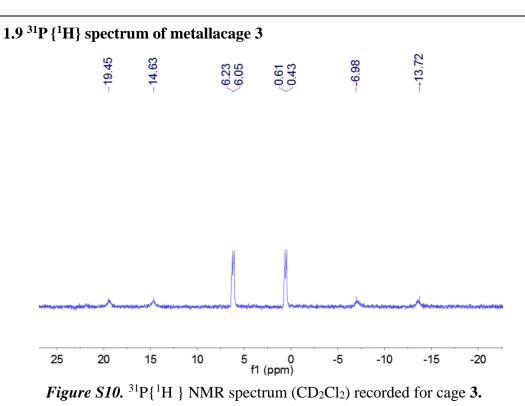
*Figure S8.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for cage **2**.

#### 1.8 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand 8

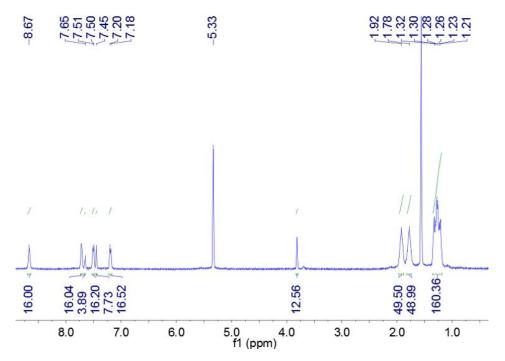


*Figure S9.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) recorded for ligand 8.

Synthesis of cage 3. Tetra(4-pyridylphenyl)ethylene compound 5 (3.20 mg, 5.00 µmol), cis-Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OTf)<sub>2</sub> 6 (14.60 mg, 20.0 µmol), and methoxyl-functionalized carboxylate ligand 9 (2.40 mg, 10.00  $\mu$ mol) were placed in a 2-dram vial, followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (0.40 mL) and acetone (1.20 mL). After heating at 70  $\,^\circ C$  for 24 h, all the solvent was removed by a N<sub>2</sub> flow, and the solid was dried under vacuum. Acetone (1.00 mL) was then added to the resultant mixture, and the solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Then, the mixture was filtered to remove insoluble materials. The resulting tetragonal cage 3 was precipitated with diethyl ether, isolated and dried under reduced pressure and dissolved in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for characterization. The <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage 3 is shown in Fig. S10. <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 121.4 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 6.14 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 21.8 Hz), 0.52 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 21.8 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage 3 is shown in Fig. S11. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 8.67 (d, 16H), 7.65 (d, 16H), 7.51 (s, 4H), 7.45 (d, 16H), 7.20 (s, 8H), 7.18 (d, 16H), 3.82 (s, 12H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand 9 is shown in Fig. S12. The  ${}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}$  spectrum of cage 3 show two doublets of approximately equal intensity with concomitant <sup>195</sup>Pt satellite peaks corresponding to two distinct phosphorous environments (Fig.1e, Fig. S10). In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of cage 3 (Fig. 1j, Fig. S11), the protons of the pyridyl groups are shifted downfield  $(\Delta\delta[H_{5a}] = 0.07 \text{ ppm}; \Delta\delta[H_{5b}] = 0.13 \text{ ppm})$  relative to those of ligand 5, consistent with the coordination of the N atoms to the platinum centers. The protons corresponding to dicarboxylate ligand 9 are observed at  $\delta = 7.51$  and 7.45 ppm (Fig. S12).

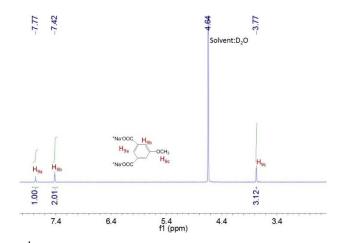


### 1.10 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of metallacage 3



*Figure S11.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>,) recorded for cage **3**.

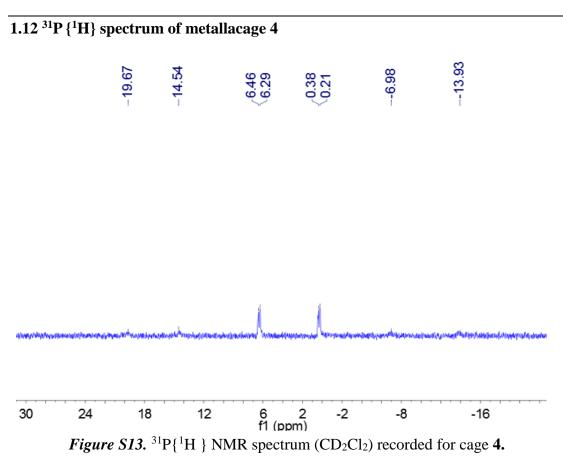
#### 1.11 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand 9



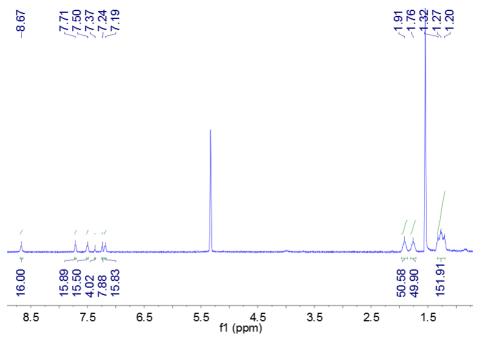
*Figure S12.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) recorded for ligand 9.

Synthesis of cage 4. Tetra(4-pyridylphenyl)ethylene compound 5 (3.20 mg, 5.00 µmol), cis-Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OTf)<sub>2</sub> 6 (14.60 mg, 20.0 µmol), and amine-functionalized carboxylate ligand 10 (2.25 mg,  $10.00 \,\mu\text{mol}$  ) were placed in a 2-dram vial, followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (0.40 mL) and acetone (1.20 mL). After heating at 70  $\,^{\circ}$ C for 24 h, all the solvent was removed by a N<sub>2</sub> flow, and the solid was dried under vacuum. Acetone (1.00 mL) was then added to the resultant mixture, and the solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Then, the mixture was filtered to remove insoluble materials. The resulting tetragonal cage 4 was precipitated with diethyl ether, isolated and dried under reduced pressure and dissolved in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for characterization. The <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage 4 is shown in Fig. S13. <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 121.4 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 6.38 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 20.6 Hz), 0.30 ppm (d, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>P-P</sub>= 20.6 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of tetragonal cage 4 is shown in Fig. S14. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, room temperature, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm): 8.67 (d, 16H), 7.71 (d, 16H), 7.50 (d, 16H), 7.37 (s, 4H), 7.24 (s, 8H), 7.19 (d, 16H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand **10** is shown in **Fig. S15**. The  ${}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}$  spectrum of cage **4** show two doublets of approximately equal intensity with concomitant <sup>195</sup>Pt satellite peaks corresponding to two distinct phosphorous environments (Fig. 1f, Fig. S13). In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of cage 4 (Fig. 1k, Fig. S14), the protons of the pyridyl groups are shifted downfield ( $\Delta\delta[H_{5a}] = 0.07$  ppm;  $\Delta\delta[H_{5b}]$ = 0.19 ppm) relative to those of ligand 5, consistent with the coordination of the N atoms to the platinum centers. The protons corresponding to dicarboxylate ligand 10 are observed at  $\delta = 7.37$ and 7.24 ppm (Fig. 1k, Fig. S15). The well-defined signals in both the  ${}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}$  and  ${}^{1}HNMR$  spectra indicate a discrete structure was the sole assembly product. 11 / 27

# Supporting information

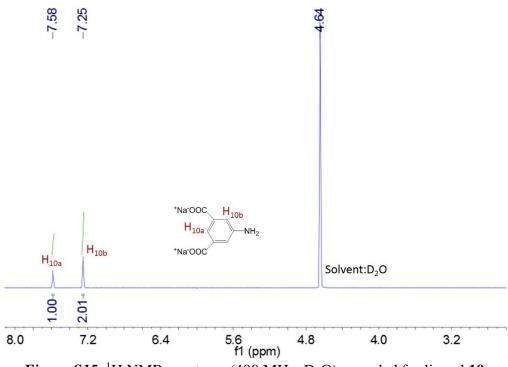


## 1.13 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of metallacage 4



*Figure S14.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) recorded for cage **4**.

# 1.14 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand 10



*Figure S15.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) recorded for ligand **10**.

## 1.15 ESI -TOF-MS spectrum of metallacage 1

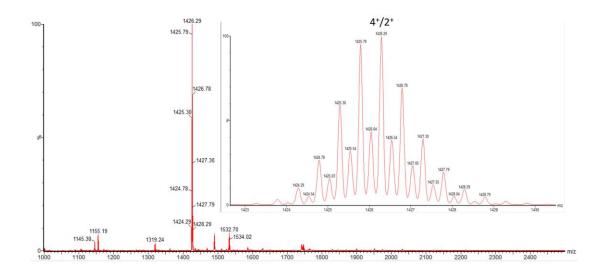
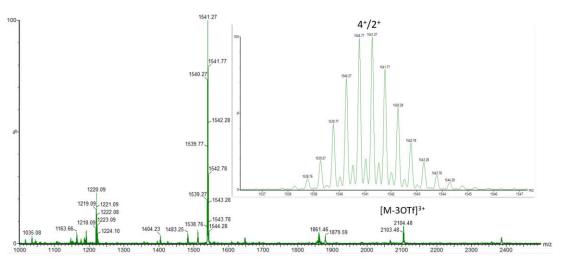


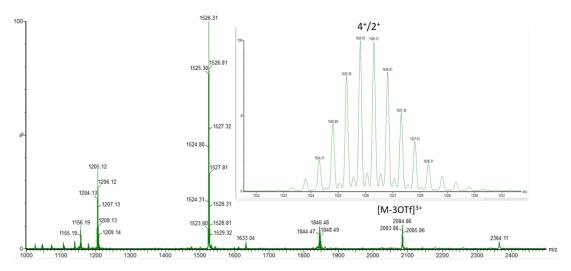
Figure S16. ESI -TOF-MS spectrum of cage 1.





*Figure S17.* ESI – TOF-MS spectrum of cage 2.

# 1.17 ESI -TOF-MS spectrum of metallacage 3







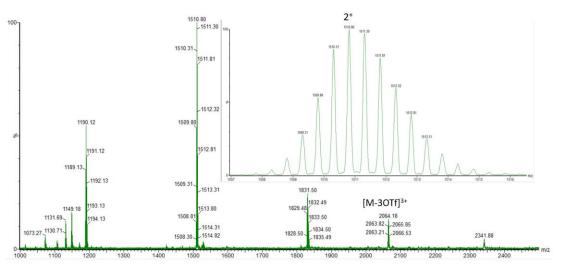
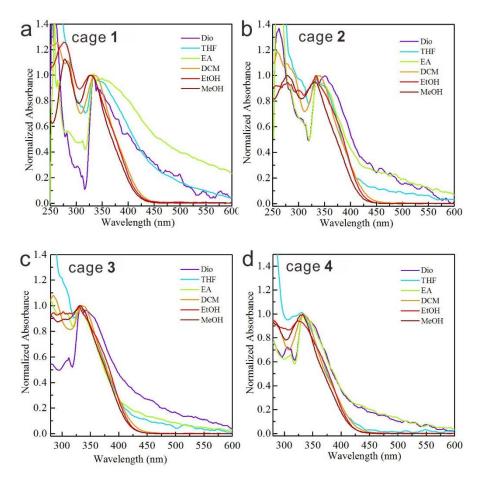


Figure S19 ESI-TOF-MS spectrum of cage 4.

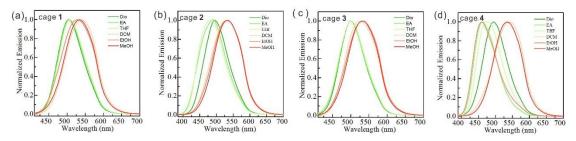
# 2. Optical properties

### 2.1 UV-Vis spectra of the four cages in different solvents



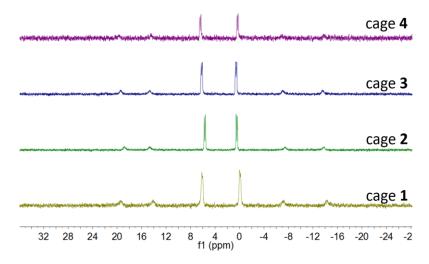
*Figure S20.* UV-Vis spectra of the four cages in different solvents ( $c = 25.0 \mu M$ ).

#### 2.2 Fluorescence spectra of the four cages in different solvents



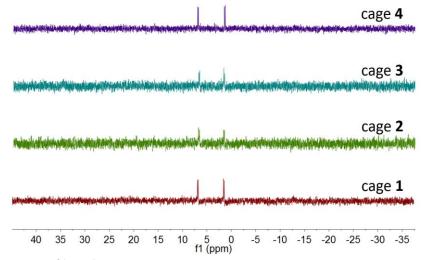
*Figure S21*. Fluorescence spectra of the four cages in different solvents. ( $\lambda_{ex} = 365$  nm,  $c = 25.0 \ \mu\text{M}$ ).

# 2.3 <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the four metallacages in dichloromethane



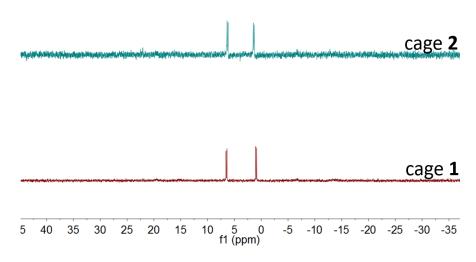
*Figure S22.* <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the four metallacages in dichloromethane.

2.4  $^{31}$  P{  $^1$  H} NMR spectra of the four metallacages in methanol



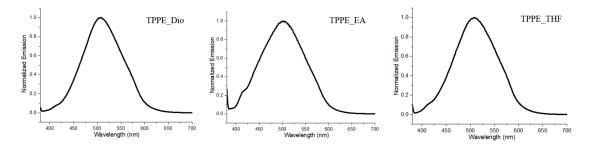
*Figure S23*. <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the four metallacages in methanol.

2.5<sup>31</sup> P{<sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the two metallacages in ethanol



*Figure S24*. <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the two metallacages in ethanol

#### 2.6 Fluorescence spectra of TPE in dioxane, ethyl acetate, and tetrahydrofuran



*Figure S25.* Fluoresence spectra of TPE in dioxane (Dio), ethyl acetate (EA), and tetrahydrofuran (THF).

# 3. Self-assembly of Metallacages

3.1 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 1 in water

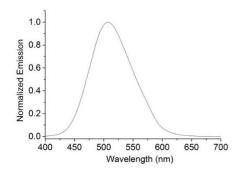
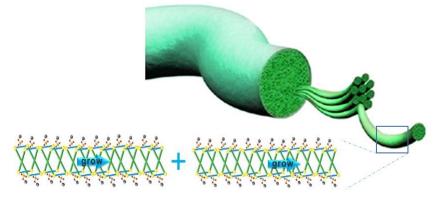


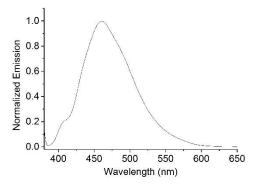
Figure S26. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 1 in water.

3.2 Scheme of the self-assembly of cage 1



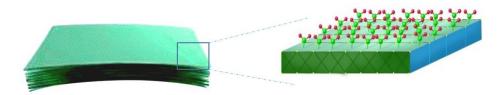
*Figure S27*. Scheme of the self-assembly of cage **1** in water (the illustrations are not drawn to scale).

## 3.3 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 2 in tetrahydrofuran



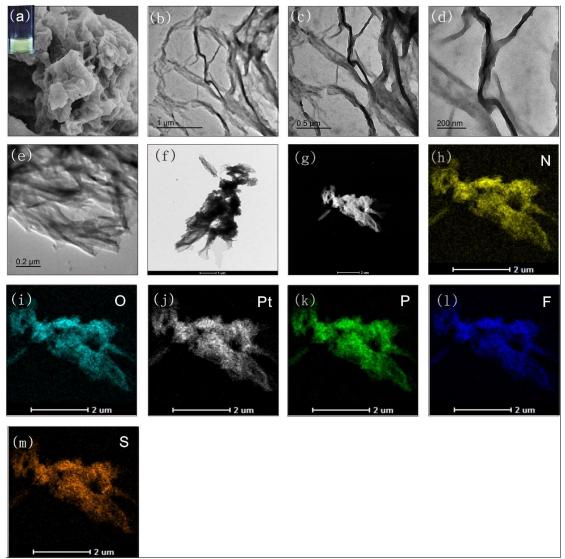
*Figure S28*. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 2 in tetrahydrofuran.

### 3.4 Scheme of cage 2-based microplates



*Figure S29*. Scheme of the self-assembly of cage **2** in tetrahydrofuran (the illustrations are not drawn to scale).

### 3.5 Cage 2-based microfilm



*Figure S30.* (a) SEM image of the cage 2-based microfilm (inset: digital photo of the cage 2 solution); (b-e) TEM images of the microfilm at different magnifications; (f-g) TEM and STEM images of the microfilm. EDX mapping images of the cage 2-based microfilm: the elemental distributions of (h) N, (i) O, (j) Pt, (k) P, (l) F, and (m) S.

#### 3.6 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 2

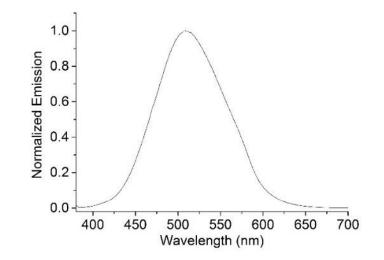
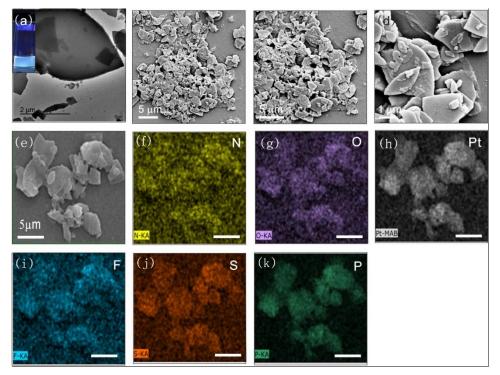


Figure S31. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 2 in ethanol.

3.7 Cage 4-based microleaves



*Figure S32.* (a) TEM image of the cage 4-based micro-leaves (inset: digital photo of the cage 4 solution); (b-e) SEM images of the cage 4-based micro-leaves in tetrahydrofuran at different magnifications; corresponding EDX mapping images of the cage 4-based micro-leaves: the elemental distributions of (f) N, (g) O, (h) Pt, (i) F, (j) S, and (k) P (scale bar:  $5\mu$ m).

### 3.8 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 4

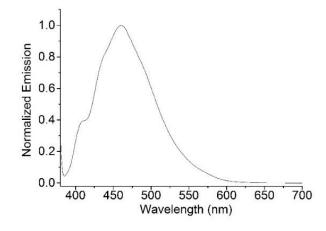


Figure S33. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 4 in tetrahydrofuran.

### **3.9 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 3**

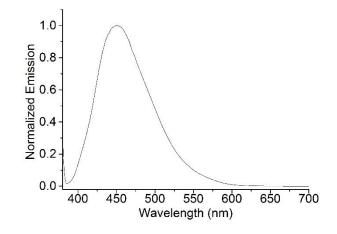
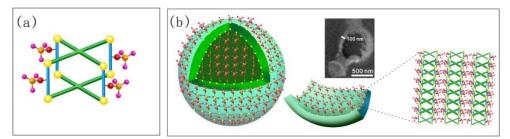


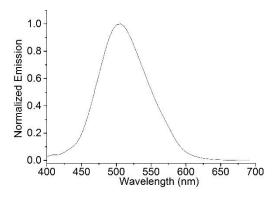
Figure S34. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 3 in tetrahydrofuran.

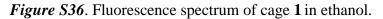
### 3.10 Scheme of the self-assembly of cage 3



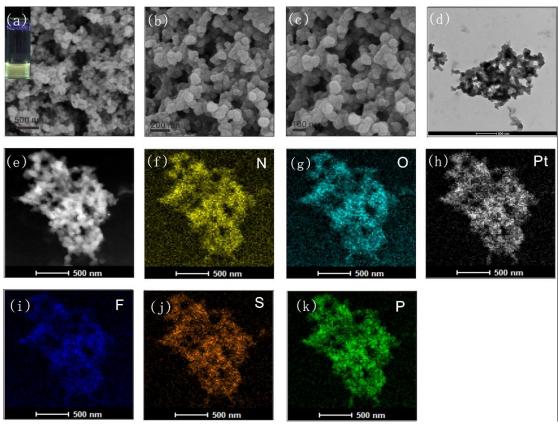
*Figure S35*. (a) A diagrammatic sketch of cage **3**; (b) scheme of the self-assembly of cage **3** in tetrahydrofuran (inset: SEM image of hollow sphere).

#### **3.11** Fluorescence spectrum of cage 1 in ethanol





#### 3.12 Cage 1-based microspheres in ethanol



*Figure S37.* (a) SEM images of the cage 1-based microspheres in ethanol; (b-c) SEM images of microspheres at different magnifications; (d) TEM image of the microspheres (scale bar: 500 nm); (e) STEM image of the microspheres; corresponding EDX mapping images of the cage 1 based microspheres: the elemental distributions of (f) N, (g) O, (h) Pt, (i) F, (j) S, and (k) P.

#### 3.13 Fluorescence spectrum of cage 3 in tetrahydrofuran

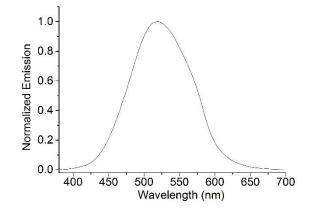
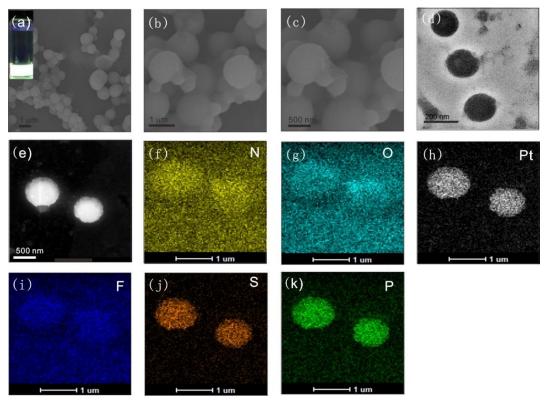
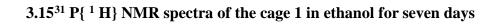


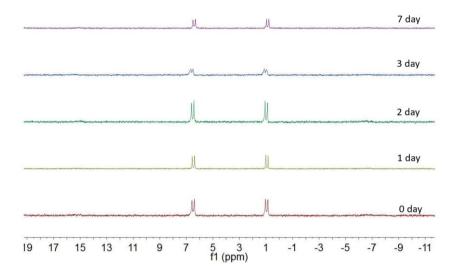
Figure S38. Fluorescence spectrum of cage 1 in tetrahydrofuran.

### 3.14 Cage 1-based microspheres in tetrahydrofuran



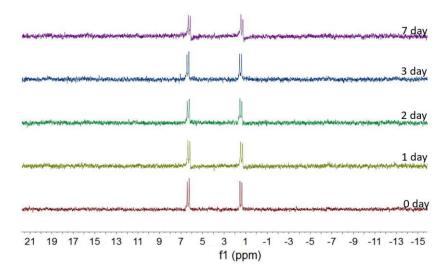
*Figure S39*. (a) SEM images of the cage 1-based microspheres in tetrahydrofuran (inset: digital photo of the **cage 1** in tetrahydrofuran); (b-c) SEM images of microspheres at different magnifications; (d) TEM image of the microspheres; (e) STEM image of the microspheres; EDX mapping images of the cage 1-based microspheres: the elemental distributions of (f) N, (g) O, (h) Pt, (i) F, (j) S, and (k) P.



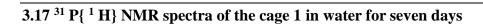


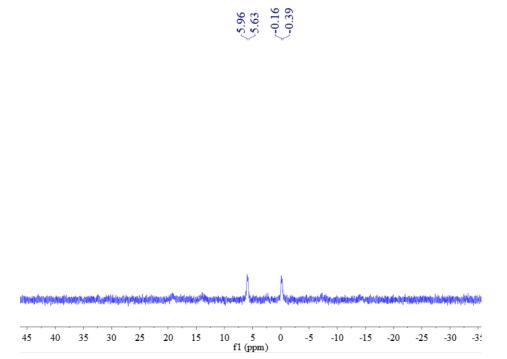
*Figure S40.* Partial <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of cage **1** in ethanol for seven days.

# 3.16 $^{31}$ P{ $^1$ H} NMR spectra of the cage 2 in ethanol for seven days



*Figure S41.* Partial <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of cage **2** in ethanol for seven days.

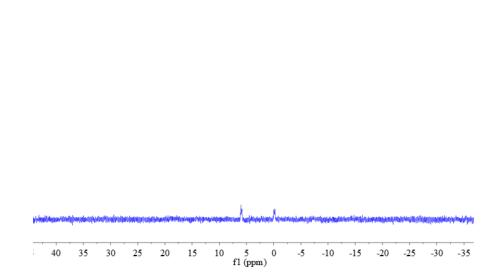




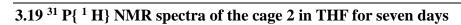
*Figure S42.* <sup>31</sup> P $\{^1$  H $\}$  NMR spectra of cage 1 based aggregates formed in water for seven days (resuspended in DCM).

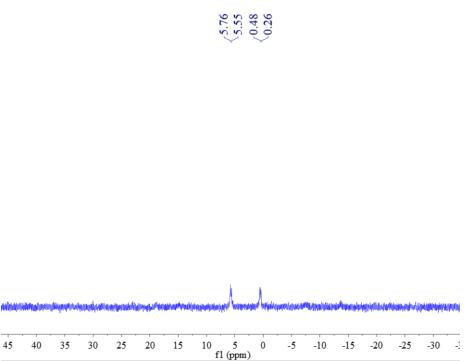
(6.00 (5.79 (-0.03 (-0.26

# 3.18 <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the cage 1 in THF for seven days



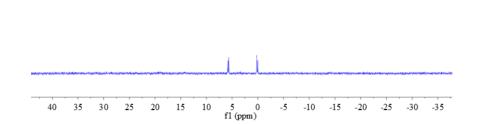
*Figure S43.* <sup>31</sup> P{<sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of cage 1 based aggregates formed in THF for seven days (resuspended in DCM).





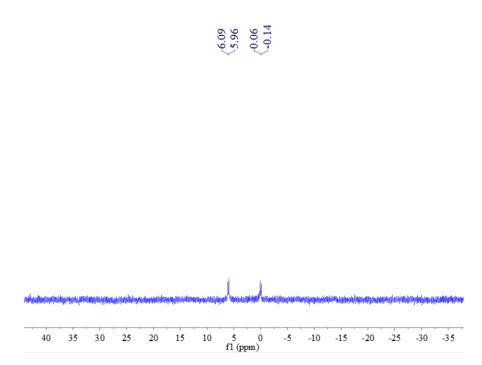
*Figure S44.* <sup>31</sup> P{<sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of cage 2 based aggregates formed in THF for seven days (resuspended in DCM).

# 3.20 <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the cage 3 in THF for seven days



*Figure S45.* <sup>31</sup> P{<sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of cage **3** based aggregates formed in THF for seven days (resuspended in DCM).

# 3.21 <sup>31</sup> P{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR spectra of the cage 4 in THF for seven days



*Figure S46.* <sup>31</sup> P $\{^1$  H $\}$  NMR spectra of cage **4** based aggregates formed in THF for seven days (resuspended in DCM).