Supporting Information for

Gelation-induced Visible Supramolecular Chiral Recognition by Fluorescent Metal Complexes of Quinolinol-glutamide

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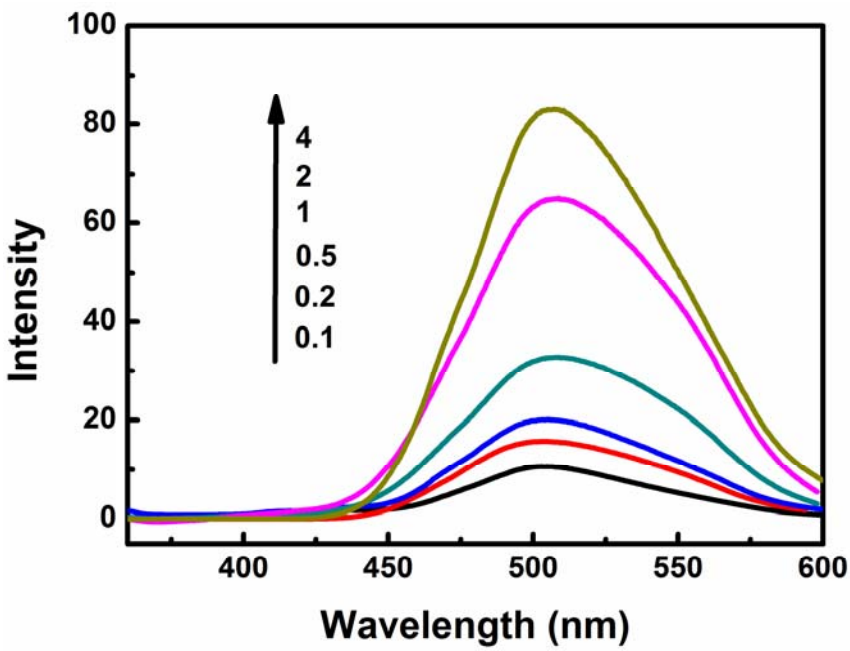

Figure S1. The fluorescence change of the $Zn(HQLG)_2$ gelator molecules in THF at different concentrations from 0.1 to 4 mg·mL^{-1} (λ_{exc} = 340 nm, slit = 5.0/5.0 nm). At a concentration of 4 mg·mL^{-1}, the gel was formed, while it was a solution below this concentration.

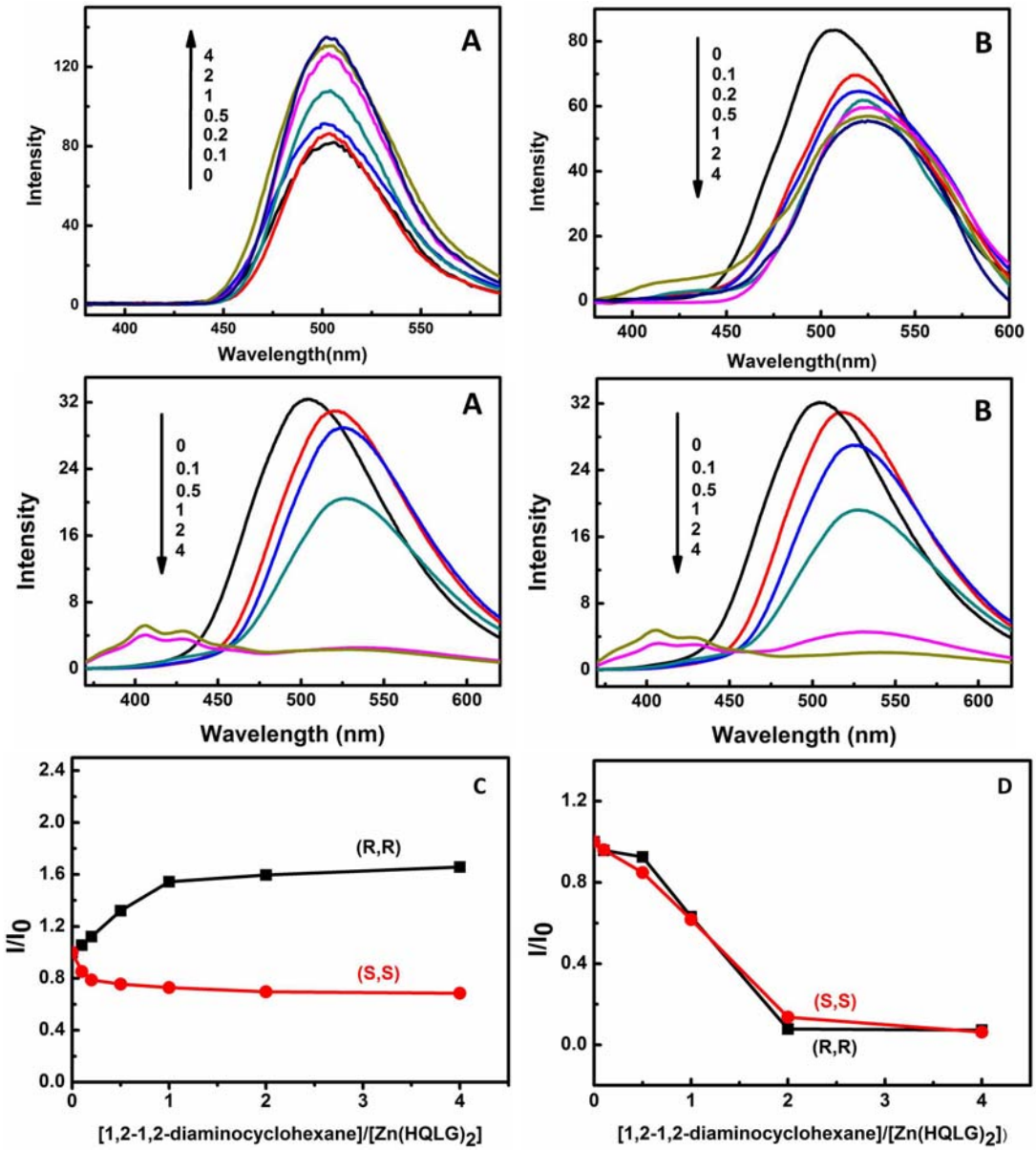

Figure S2. Fluorescence change of the $Zn(HQLG)_2$ gels (top) and solution (middle, 1 $mg \cdot mL^{-1}$) from THF upon addition of (R,R)- (A) and (S,S)-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane (B). The values were the molar ratio of 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane to $Zn(HQLG)_2$. Bottom: Normalized intensity change in fluorescence as a function of the molar ratio of the 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane to $Zn(HQLG)_2$ from the gels (C) and the solutions (D) (λ_{exc} = 340 nm, slit = 5.0/5.0 nm).

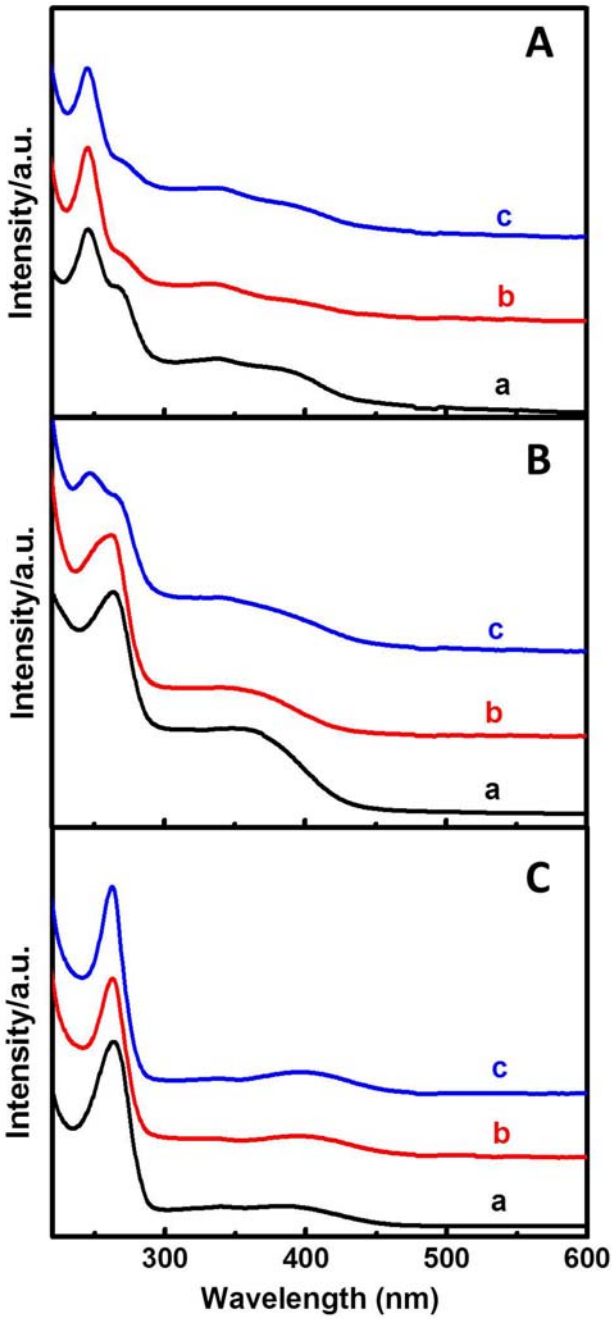

Figure S3. UV-Vis spectra of metallogels (a), and those after the addition of (R,R)- (b) and (S,S)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane (c) in THF. The metallogels were LiHQLG (A), $Zn(HQLG)_2$ (B) and $Al(HQLG)_3$ (C), respectively.

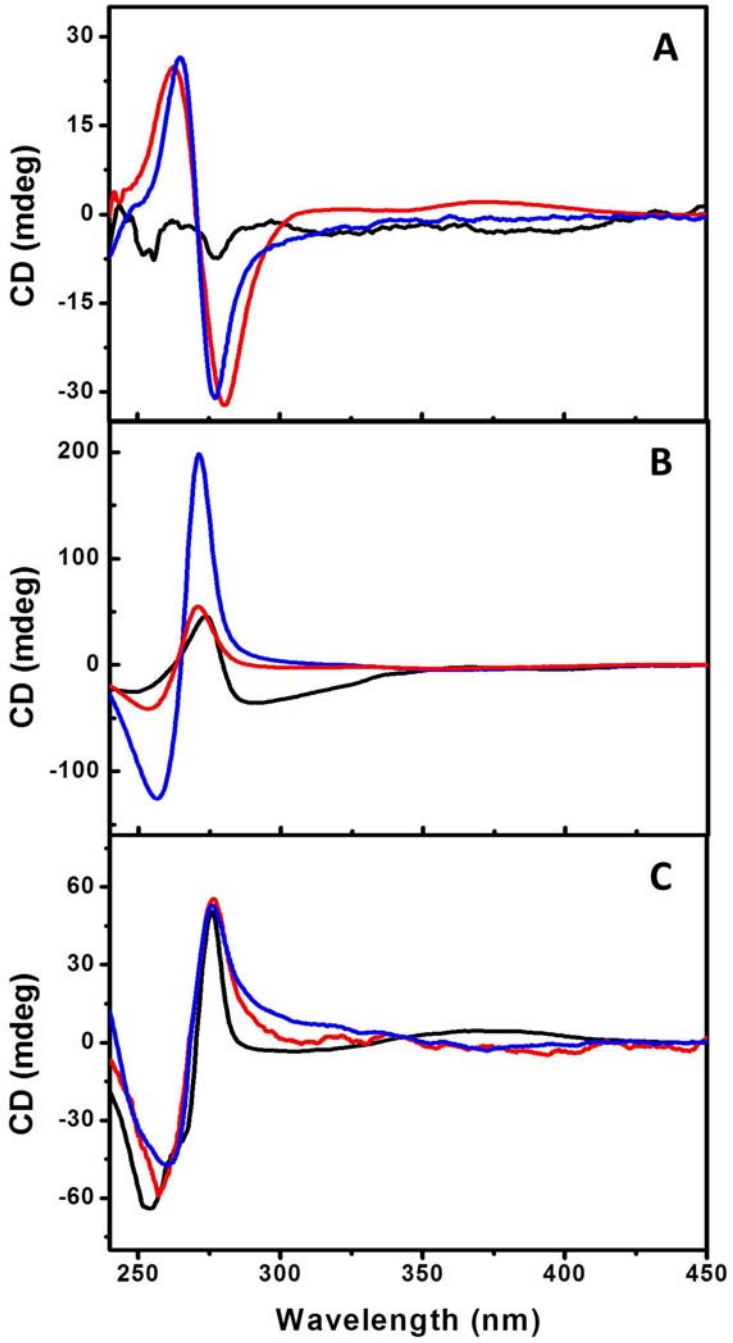

Figure S4. CD spectra of metallogels (black), and those after the addition of (R,R)-(red) and (S,S)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane (blue) in THF. The metallogels were LiHQLG (A), $Zn(HQLG)_2$ (B) and $Al(HQLG)_3$ (C), respectively.