

Organic Letters

Supporting Information for

Title: Biased Helical Folding of Chiral Oligoindole Foldamers

Veluru Ramesh Naidu, Min Cheol Kim, Jae-min Suk, Ho-Joong Kim, Myongsoo Lee,

Eunji Sim,* and Kyu-Sung Jeong*

*Center of Bioactive Molecular Hybrids and Department of Chemistry, Yonsei University,
Seoul-120-749 South Korea*

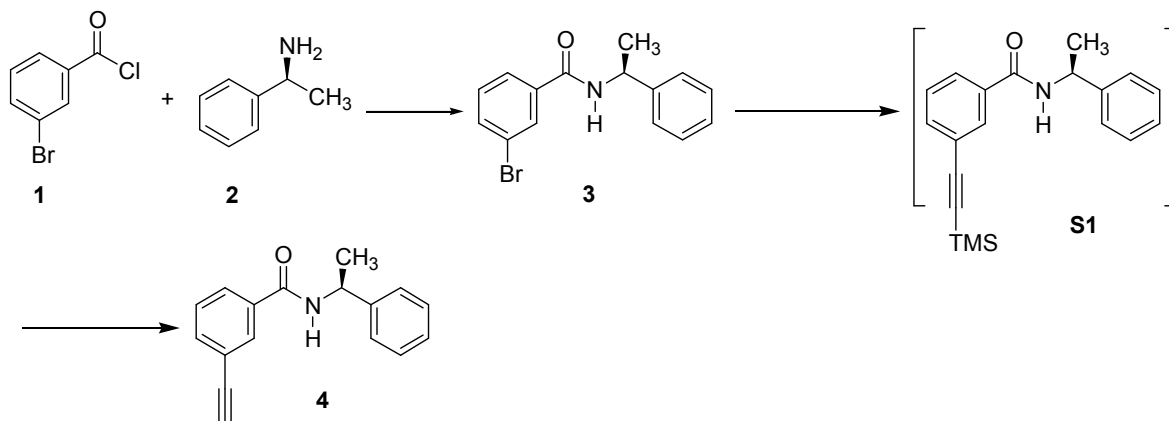
ksjeong@yonsei.ac.kr

Contents

1. Synthesis and Characterization
2. 2D ^1H - ^1H NMR Spectra (COSY, TOCSY, and NOESY)
3. Circular Dichroism(CD) Spectra
4. Theoretical Calculations
5. Binding Studies
6. ^1H & ^{13}C NMR spectra of New Compounds

1. Synthesis and Characterization

General: All chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise specified. E_3N and CH_2Cl_2 were purified by drying over CaH_2 , followed by distillation, and tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodium and benzophenone. The chemical shifts of 1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra are reported using the solvent signal as an internal reference, $DMSO-d_6$ (2.50 ppm for 1H NMR and 39.5 ppm for ^{13}C NMR). The column chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh ultra pure silica. UV-visible absorption spectra were recorded on Agilent 8453 UV-visible spectrophotometer. 1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were obtained on Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. MALDI-TOF mass spectrometric measurements were performed on Voyager-DETM STR Biospectrometry Workstation MALDI-TOF. Circular dichroism (CD) spectra were conducted on a JASCO J-810 spectropolarimeter. Melting points were determined with a Barnsted Electrochemical (IA9100) and were not corrected. The elemental analysis data were obtained from the National Center for Inter-University Research Facilities at the Seoul National University.



Compound 3: Oxallyl chloride (8.5 g, 67.1 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMF were added to a stirred solution of 3-bromobenzoic acid (4.5 g, 22.4 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) at

0 °C (ice-water bath) for 1 h under nitrogen atmosphere, and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and slowly transferred to a CH₂Cl₂ solution (5 mL) at 0 °C containing (*S*)-phenylethylamine (2.7 g, 22.4 mmol) and pyridine (0.5 mL). After stirring for 6 h (0 °C to room temperature), the mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and brine, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5:3) to give **3** (6.2 g, 92%) as a white solid. Mp: 117-118 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (qn, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 163.9, 144.6, 136.6, 133.9, 130.5, 129.9, 128.2, 126.6, 126.6, 126.0, 121.6, 48.6, 22.1. IR (thin film): 3285(NH), 1638(C=O) cm⁻¹. MALDI-TOF MS: calcd for C₁₅H₁₄Br NO [MH]⁺ = 304.03, found, [MH]⁺ = 304.09. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₄Br NO: C, 59.23; H, 4.64; N, 4.60. Found: C, 59.36; H, 4.70; N, 4.63. The identical procedure was followed by using (*R*)-phenylethylamine to prepare the enantiomer of **3** (ent-**3**) in 93% yield.

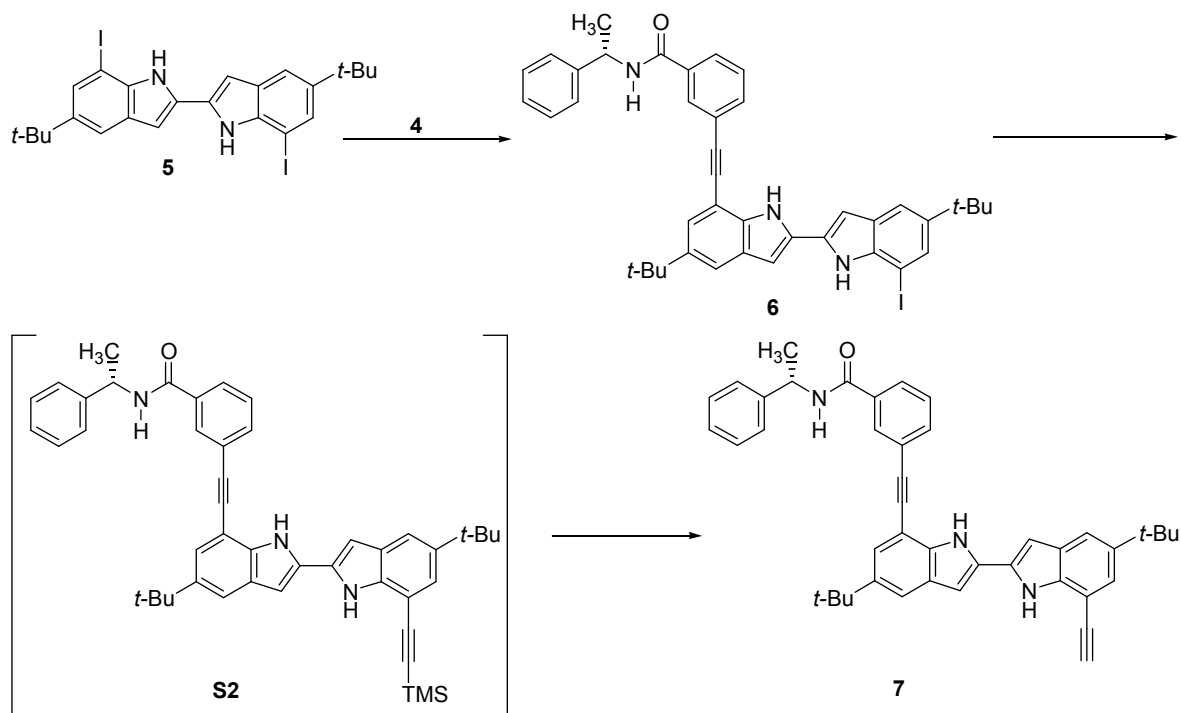
Compound 4:¹ **3** (5.0 g, 16.4 mmol), Pd (dba)₂ (0.23 g, 0.41 mmol), pph₃ (0.43 g, 1.64 mmol) and CuI (0.08 g, 0.41 mmol) were mixed in a 50 mL schlenk flask under nitrogen. The flask was then evacuated under vacuum and backfilled with N₂, which process was repeated three times. After addition of degassed Et₃N (35 mL), THF (15 mL), and

¹ (a) Sonogashira, K. In *Metal-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions*; Diederich, F.; Stang, P. J. Eds.; Wiley: Weinheim (Germany), **1997**; Chapter 5, pp 203-229. (b) Zhang, J.; Pesak, D. J.; Ludwick, J. L.; Moore, J. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 4227-4239. (c) Erdelyi, M.; Gogoll, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, *66*, 4165-4169.

trimethylsilyl-ethyne (5.5 g, 56.2 mmol), the rubber stopper was replaced with screw stopper (screw cock) under nitrogen. The solution was stirred at 53-55 °C for 16 h. The resulting suspension was allowed to reach room temperature and filtered through Celite pad. After concentration, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5:3) to give **S1**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (qn, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 164.5, 144.7, 134.8, 134.1, 130.0, 128.8, 128.3, 128.2, 126.6, 126.0, 122.1, 104.6, 94.8, 48.6, 22.1, 0.1.

Compound **S1** (4.5 g, 14 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (60 mL), to which solution a catalytic amount of K₂CO₃ (0.4 g, 2.8 mmol) was added. After stirred for 30 min, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and then CH₂Cl₂ was added. The solution was washed with H₂O and brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7:3) to give **4** (3.3 g, 81% for two steps) as a white solid. Mp: 137-138 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.91 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (qn, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 164.5, 144.7, 134.9, 134.2, 130.3, 128.8, 128.2, 128.1, 126.6, 126.0, 121.7, 82.9, 81.4, 48.6, 22.2. IR (thin film): 3313(C(sp)-H), 3273(NH), 1634(C=O) cm⁻¹. C₁₇H₁₅NO [MH]⁺ = 250.12, found, [MH]⁺ = 250.15. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO: C, 81.90; H, 6.06; N, 5.62. Found: C, 81.90; H, 6.00; N, 5.63. The

identical procedure was followed to prepare the enantiomer of **4** (ent-**4**) from ent-**3** in 92% yield for two steps.



Compound 6: The synthesis of 5,5'-di(*tert*-butyl)-7,7'-diiodo-2,2'-biindolyl (**5**) was described previously.² Compound **5** (3.4 g, 5.7 mmol), Pd (dba)₂ (55 mg, 0.095 mmol), pph₃ (0.1 g, 0.38 mmol), and CuI (18 mg, 0.095 mmol) were added to a schlenk flask under N₂. The Schlenk flask was fitted with a rubber stopper, and evacuated under vacuum and back-filled with N₂ (repeated three times). After addition of degassed Et₃N (20 mL), THF (30 mL), and compound **4** (0.95 g, 3.81 mmol), the rubber stopper was replaced with a screw stopper and the solution was stirred at 53-55 °C for 16 h. The resulting suspension was allowed to cool down room temperature, filtered through Celite pad and concentrated.

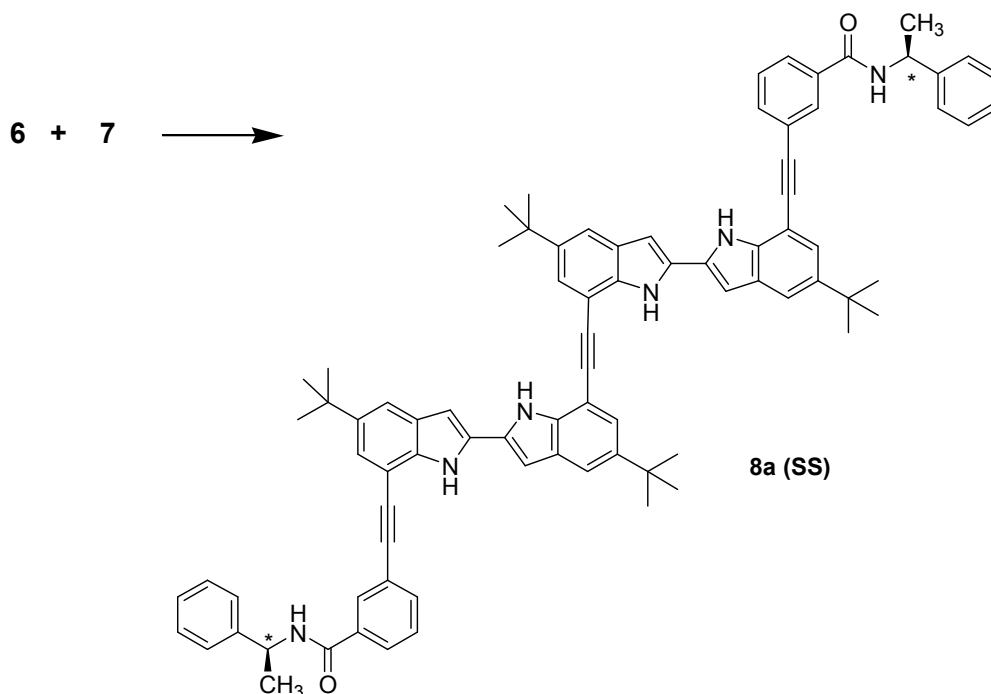
² Chang, K.-J.; Moon, D.; Lah, M. S. and Jeong, K.-S. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, **2005**, 44, 7926-7929.

The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL), washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and brine, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7:3) to give **6** (1.64 g, 60%) as a white solid. Mp: 213-214 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.56 (s, 1H), 11.02 (s, 1H), 8.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 2H), 7.43 (m, , 3H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (m, , 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 5.21 (qn, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 164.8, 144.7, 144.4, 142.4, 137.1, 135.2, 135.0, 134.1, 131.8, 131.7, 131.6, 130.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.8, 128.7, 128.3, 127.8, 126.7, 126.1, 123.9, 123.0, 117.6, 116.0, 104.6, 101.6, 101.2, 92.0, 87.7, 76.2, 48.7, 34.3, 34.2, 31.7, 31.6., 22.2. IR (thin film): 3297(NH), 1634(C=O) cm⁻¹. MALDI-TOF MS: calcd for C₄₁H₄₀IN₃O [M]⁺ = 717.22, found, [M]⁺ = 717.39, Anal. Calcd for C₄₁H₄₀IN₃O: C, 68.62; H, 5.62; N, 5.86. Found: C, 68.60; H, 5.61; N, 5.81. The identical procedure was followed to prepare ent-**6** (63%) from ent-**4**.

Compound 7: 6 (0.80 g, 1.1 mmol), Pd (dba)₂ (16 mg, 0.028 mmol), PPh₃ (29 mg, 0.11 mmol) and CuI (6 mg, 0.028 mmol) were added to a 50 mL schlenk flask under an atmosphere of N₂. The flask was fitted with a rubber stopper, and then evacuated under vacuum and back-filled with N₂ (repeated three times). After addition of degassed Et₃N (20 mL), THF (15 mL) and trimethylsilyl-ethyne (0.47 mL, 0.33 mmol), the solution was stirred at 53-55 °C for 18 h. The work-up is the same as that for compound **6**. The product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) to give **S2** (0.65 g, 85%) as an oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- *d*₆): δ 11.55 (s, 1H), 11.23 (s, 1H), 8.97 (d,

$J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.56 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, $J = 1.77$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 5.23 (qn, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d, $J = 7.12$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H), 1.34 (s, 9H), 0.34 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 164.7, 144.8, 142.4, 142.3, 135.3, 135.2, 135.0, 134.0, 131.8, 131.7, 130.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 127.7, 126.6, 126.1, 124.2, 123.5, 123.0, 117.6, 117.6, 104.8, 104.5, 102.7, 101.0, 97.6, 92.1, 87.6, 48.6, 34.3, 34.2, 20.7, 0.1.

Compound **S2** (0.55 g, 0.8 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL) and a catalytic amount of K_2CO_3 (0.05 g, 0.4 mmol) was added. After 30 min stirring, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 . The solution was washed with H_2O and brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) to give **7** (0.45 g, 91%) as a white solid. Mp: 195-196 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.50 (s, 1H), 11.44 (s, 1H), 8.99 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.60 (m, 3H), 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 5.23 (qn, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H), 1.34 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 164.8, 144.8, 142.4, 142.2, 135.6, 135.2, 135.0, 134.1, 131.9, 131.9, 130.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 126.7, 126.1, 124.1, 123.8, 123.0, 123.5, 117.6, 117.4, 104.5, 104.2, 100.9, 100.8, 91.9, 87.6, 84.2, 81.3, 48.6, 34.3, 34.2, 29.4, 22.2. IR (thin film): 3301(NH), 2202($\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$), 1642($\text{C}=\text{O}$) cm^{-1} . MALDI-TOF MS: calcd for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ $[\text{M}]^+ = 615.32$, found, $[\text{M}]^+ = 615.52$. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_3\text{O}$: C, 83.87; H, 6.71; N, 6.82. Found: C, 83.87; H, 6.90; N, 6.65. The identical procedure was followed to prepare ent-**7** (90% for two steps) from ent-**6**.



Compound 8a: **6** (0.31 g, 0.438 mmol), Pd (dba)₂ (7 mg, 0.011 mmol), pph₃ (12 mg, 0.044 mmol) and CuI (2 mg, 0.010 mmol) were mixed in a 50 mL schlenk flask under N₂. The flask was evacuated under vacuum and back-filled with N₂ (repeated three times). After addition of degassed Et₃N (10 mL), THF (15 mL), and **7** (0.27 g, 0.438 mmol), the solution was stirred at 53-55 °C for 18 h. The work-up is the same as that for **6**. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5:1) to give **8a** (0.35 g, 66%) as a white solid. Mp: 242-243 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.57 (s, 1H; NH), 11.54 (s, 1H; NH), 8.92 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.23, (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 5.18 (qn, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.37 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 164.7, 144.8, 142.4, 135.3, 135.1, 134.9, 134.0, 132.1, 131.9, 130.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.6, 126.6, 126.1,

124.2, 123.8, 122.9, 117.6, 117.2, 105.4, 104.5, 01.1, 101.0, 91.9, 90.1, 87.6, 48.6, 34.3, 34.2, 22.2. IR (thin film): 3420(NH), 1636(C=O) cm^{-1} . MALDI-TOF MS: calcd for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+ = 1204.63$, found, $[\text{M}]^+ = 1204.86$.; **8a**: Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$: C, 83.69; H, 6.69; N, 6.97. Found: C, 83.75; H, 6.64; N, 6.92.

The identical procedure was followed to prepare **8b** (60%) from ent-**6** and ent-**7**. **8b**: MALDI-TOF MS: calcd for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+ = 1204.63$, found, $[\text{M}]^+ = 1204.85$.; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$: C, 83.69; H, 6.69; N, 6.97. Found: C, 83.64; H, 6.68; N, 6.91.

2. 2D ^1H - ^1H COSY, TOCSY, and NOESY spectra

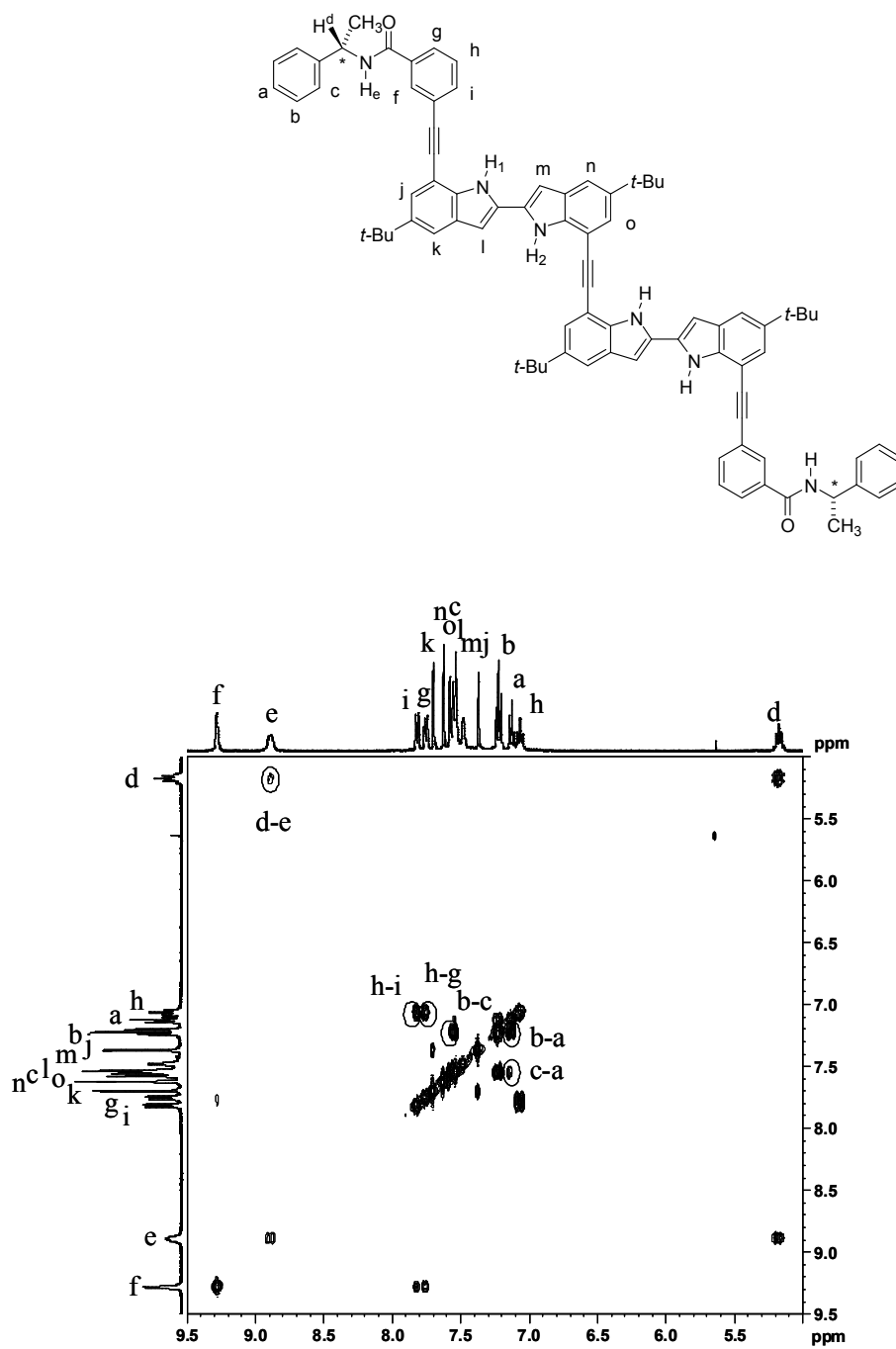


Figure S1. Partial COSY spectrum (400 MHz, 25 °C, acetone- d_6) for a mixture of **8a** (10 mM) and TBA $^+\text{Cl}^-$ (3 equiv).

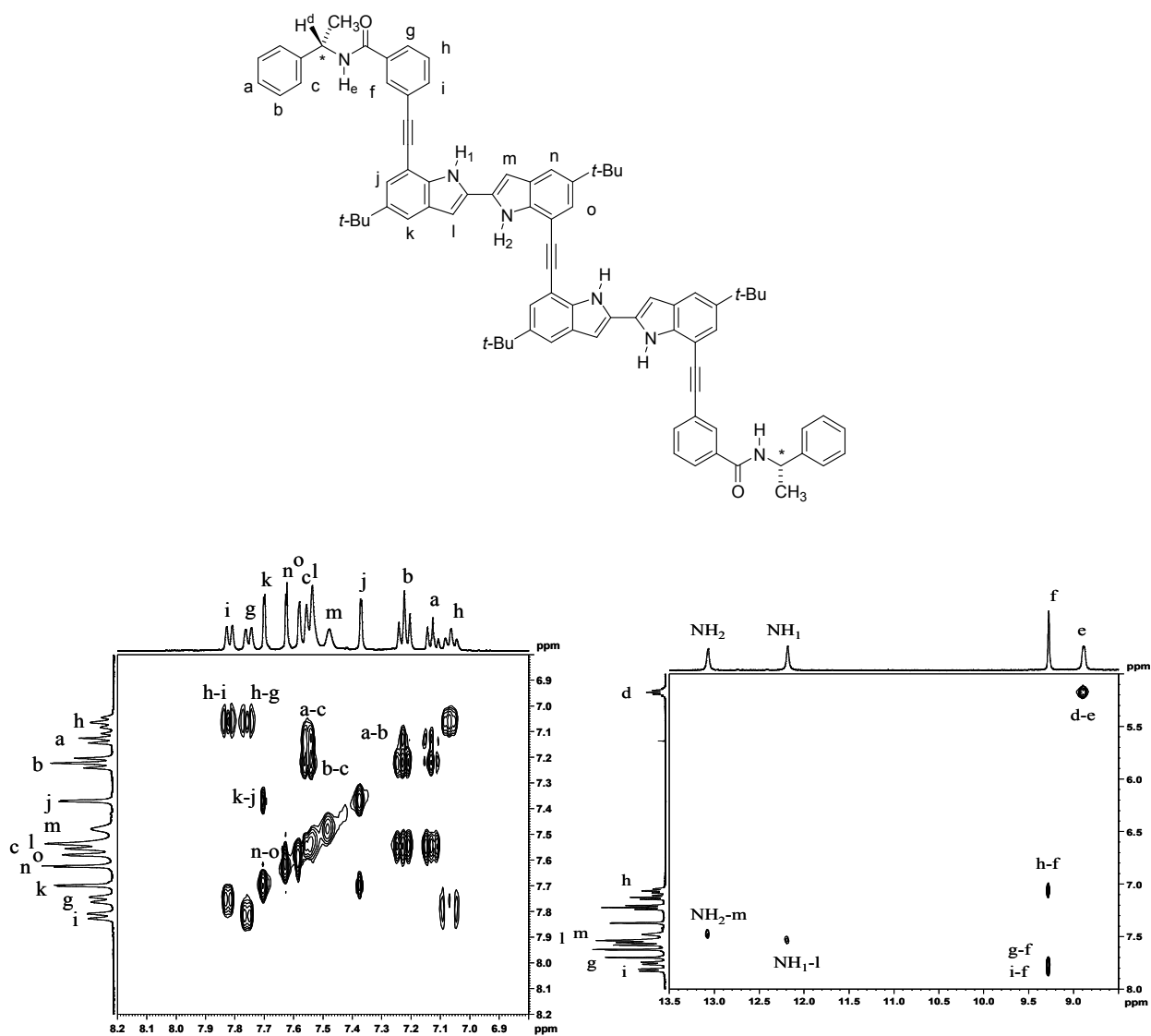


Figure S2. TOCSY spectra (400 MHz, 25 °C, acetone-*d*₆, mixing time = 60 ms) for a mixture of **8a** (10 mM) and TBA⁺Cl⁻ (3 equiv).

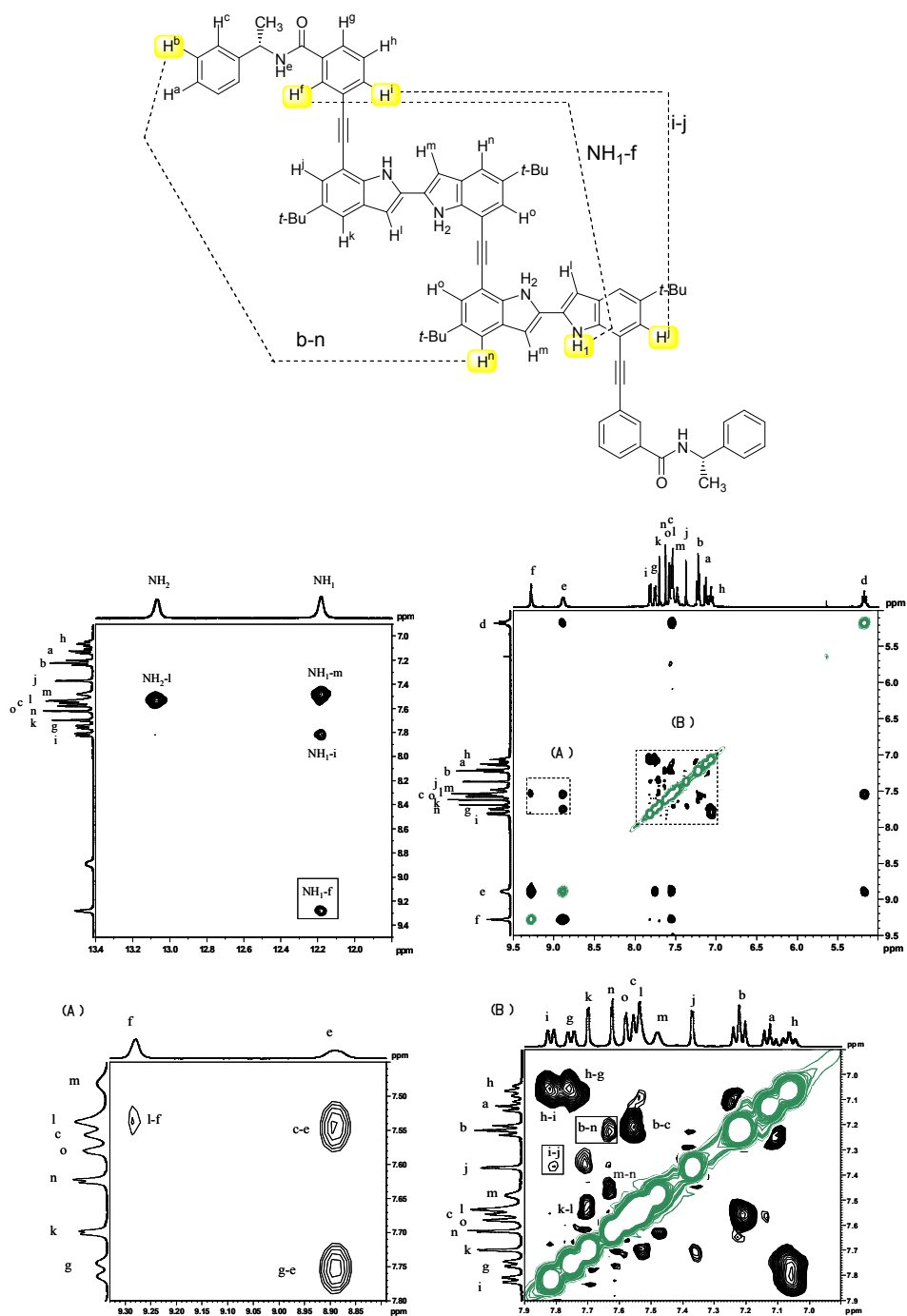


Figure S3. NOESY spectra (400 MHz, 25 °C, acetone- d_6 , mixing time = 600 ms) of a mixture of **8a** (10 mM) and TBA^+Cl^- (3 equiv).

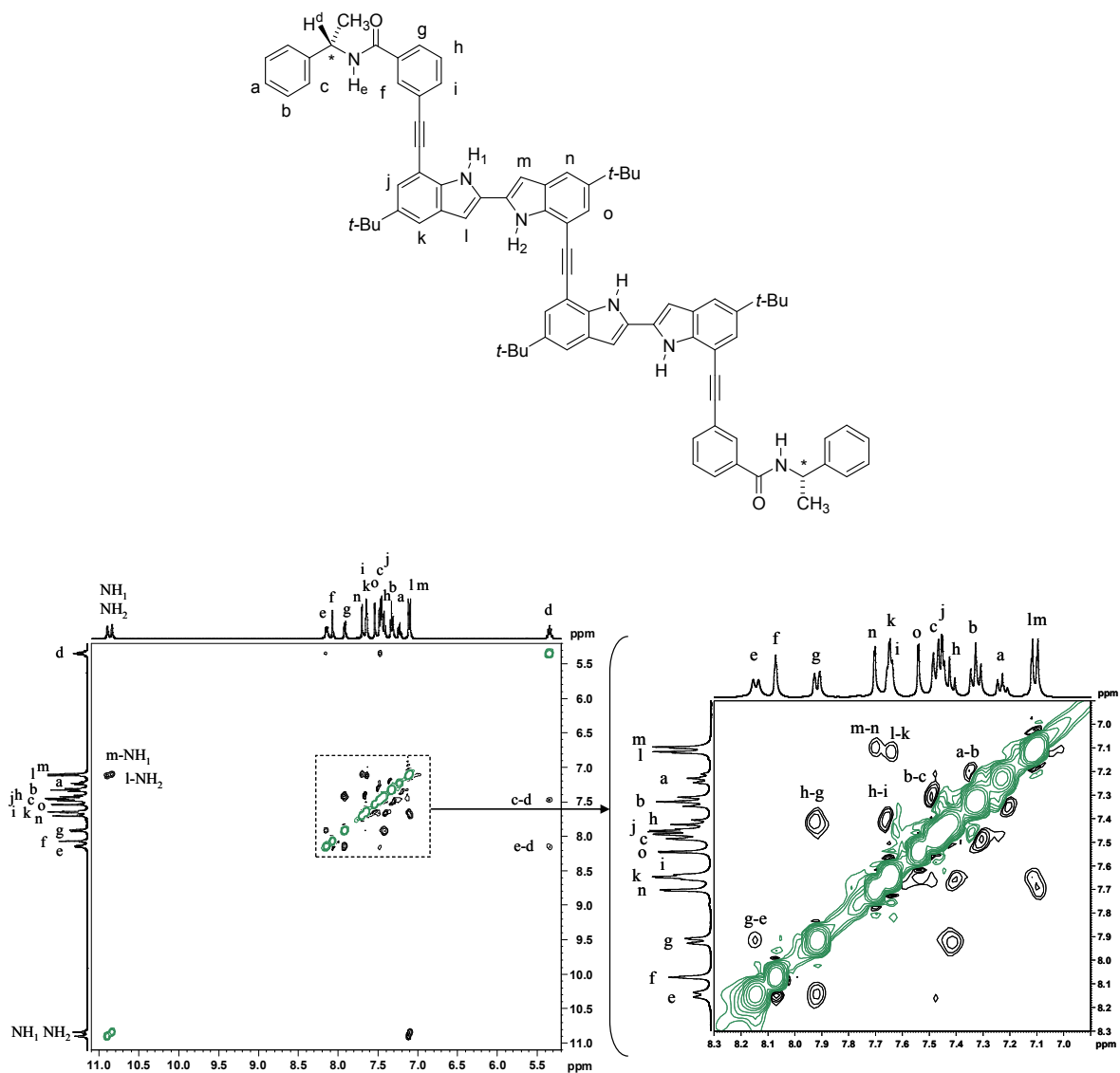


Figure S4. NOESY spectra (400 MHz, 25 °C, acetone-*d*₆, mixing time = 600 ms) of **8a** (10 mM) in the absence of an anion, which shows no long distance NOE cross peak.

3. Circular Dichroism (CD) Spectra:³

Stock solutions (5.0×10^{-5} M) of **8a** and **8b** were prepared with and without tetrabutylammonium anion (TBA^+N_3^- , TBA^+Br^- , TBA^+Cl^- , $\text{TBA}^+\text{NO}_3^-$ or TBA^+I^-) in CH_2Cl_2 . The CD spectra were taken with conditions (scanning rate: 50 nm min^{-1} , bond width: 1 nm, response time: 0.5 sec, accumulations: 3 scans)

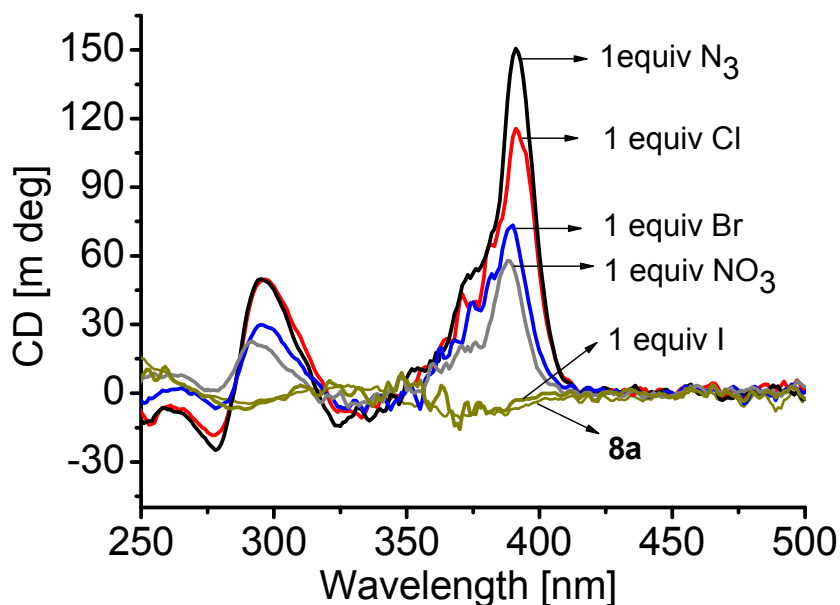


Figure S5. CD spectra of **8a** in the presence of TBA anions in CH_2Cl_2 at 25 ± 1 °C.

³ a) Rodger, A.; Norden, B. Circular Dichroism and Linear Dichroism, Oxford University Press, Oxford, **1997**. b) Berova, N.; Nakanishi, K.; Woody, R. W. Circular Dichroism: Principles and Applications, 2nd ed. Wiley-VCH, New York, **2000**.

4. Theoretical calculation

Calculations were conducted in gas phase using hybrid *ab-initio* methods with the Gaussian 03 package. First, the structure optimization was performed with HF/3-21G method for both cases. Using the optimized structures, we performed single point calculations with B3LYP/3-21G, and MP2/3-21G methods to compare the energy of the helices. This kind of structure optimization-single point hybrid calculation is widely used due to their relatively accurate result, yet inexpensive computation cost. For all three cases (HF/3-21G, HF/3-21G//B3LYP/3-21G, and HF/3-21G//MP2/3-21G), the (*P*)-helix is more stable than the (*M*)-helix as summarized in Table S1.

Table S1. Calculated energy difference ($\Delta E = E_M - E_P$) between the (*M*)-helix and the (*P*)-helix

Method	HF/3-21G	HF/3-21G//B3LYP/3-21G	HF/3-21G//MP2/3-21G
ΔE (kJ/mol)	23.63	19.43	16.30

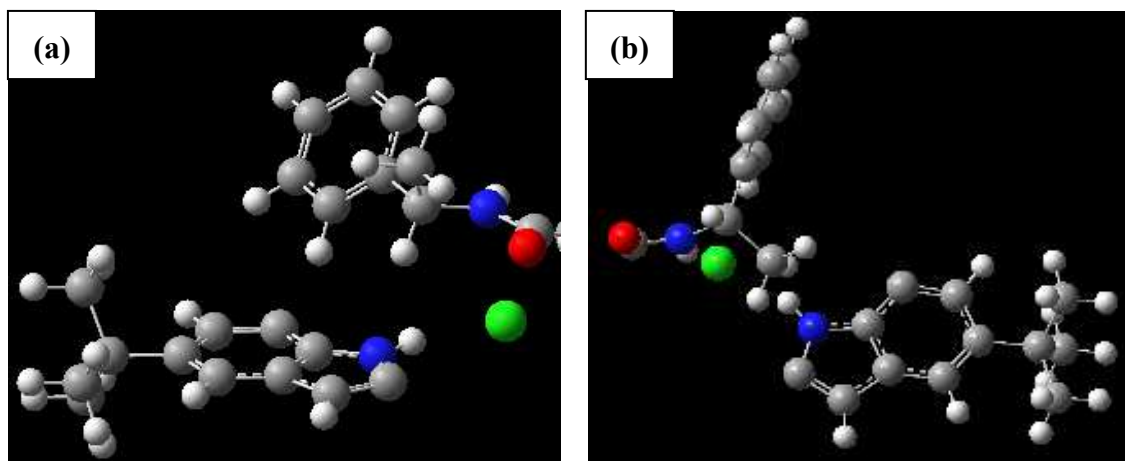


Figure S6. Terminal benzylic portions of the optimized structure for (a) the (*M*)-helix, and (b) the (*P*)-helix. To clarify the relation between the methyl group and indole surface, other atoms are omitted.

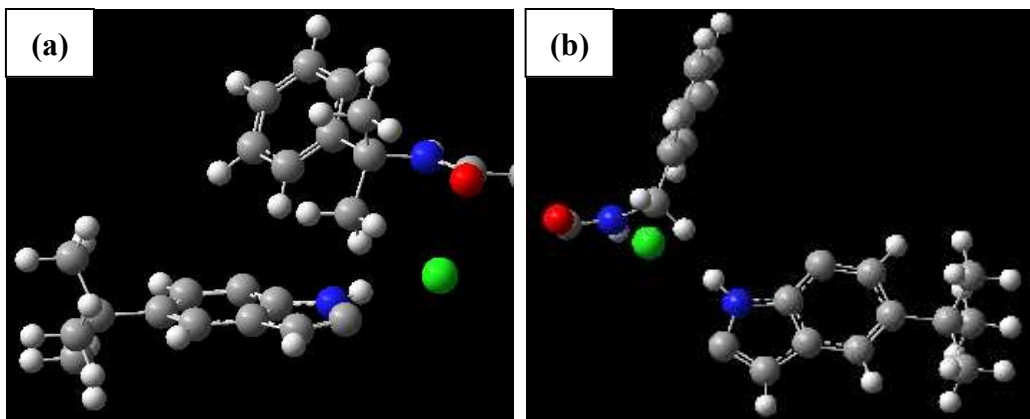


Figure S7. (a) The (*M*)-helix with the benzylic hydrogen substituted to the methyl group, and (b) the (*P*)-helix with the benzylic methyl group substituted to hydrogen. For clarity, some atoms are hidden from view.

In order to verify why the (*P*)-helix has lower energy than the (*M*)-helix, we performed further simulations by changing the group facing the indole surface (Figures S6 and S7). In case of the (*M*)-helix, when the indole surface facing hydrogen was changed to methyl group the energy was greatly stabilized. On the other hand, as the indole surface facing methyl group was substituted to a hydrogen atom, the energy of the (*P*)-helix was greatly destabilized. This indicates the methyl group facing the indole surface experiences strong $\text{CH}\cdots\pi$ interactions which greatly stabilizes the (*P*)-helix. The results are summarized in Table S2.

Table S2. Calculated energy difference between the original helices and the methyl substituted (*M*)-helix and the hydrogen substituted (*P*)-helix. ($\Delta E_M = E_{M\text{-substituted}} - E_M$, $\Delta E_P = E_{P\text{-substituted}} - E_P$)

Method	HF/3-21G	MP2/3-21G
ΔE_M (kJ/mol)	-101,876	-102,154
ΔE_P (kJ/mol)	+101,932	+102,189

5. Binding Studies

Titration: The experiments were conducted using UV-visible spectroscopy and were all duplicated at 21 ± 1 °C in 1% (v/v) MeOH in CH₂Cl₂. The stock solution (1.0×10^{-5} M) of **8a** was first prepared. Using this solution as a solvent, a stock solution of an anion (0.3-20 mM, depends on the guest) was prepared. A 2.0 mL of **8a** was transferred to a UV cell, and an initial absorption spectrum was taken. To this solution were added small portions of the anion solution (10 µL initially, then 20-50 µL, and finally 100-200 µL), and the spectrum was recorded after each addition and 12-16 data points were obtained. Upon addition of an anion, the UV-visible spectra were gradually changed, showing multiple isosbestic points at wavelengths. The association constants (K_a) were determined by nonlinear curve fitting of the titration curves⁴, plotting the absorbance change at two different wavelengths against equivalents of an anion added.

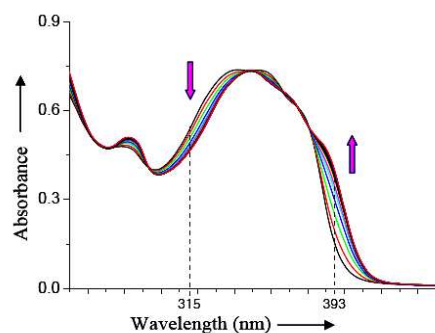
Job's plots:⁵ Stock solutions of the chiral oligomer **8a** (5.0×10^{-5} M) and an anion (5.0×10^{-5} M) were separately prepared in 1% (v/v) MeOH in CH₂Cl₂. The UV-visible spectrum was taken for each of 10 different solutions containing total 1.5 mL of the host and an anion in the following ratios: 1.50:0, 1.35:0.15, 1.20:0.30, 1.05:0.45, 0.90:0.60, 0.75:0.75, 0.60:0.90, 0.45:1.05, 0.30:1.20, and 0.15:1.35.

⁴ Long, J. R ; Drago, R. S. *J. Chem. Edu.*, **1982**, 59, 1037-1039.

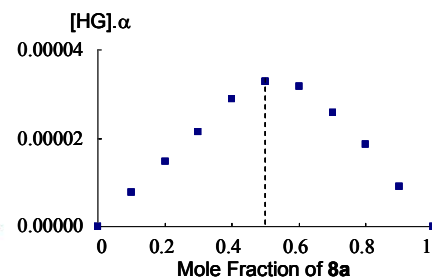
⁵ Connors, K. A. *Binding Constants*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, **1987**, pp. 24-28.

a) $8a + TBA^+ N_3^-$

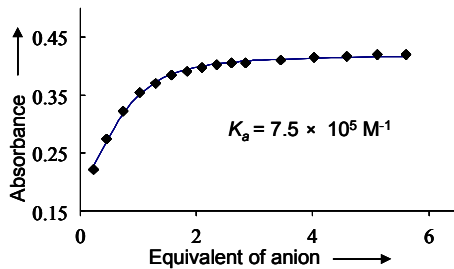
1) Job's plot



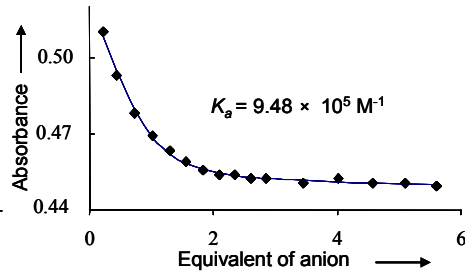
a) $8a + TBA^+ N_3^-$



ii) 393 nm

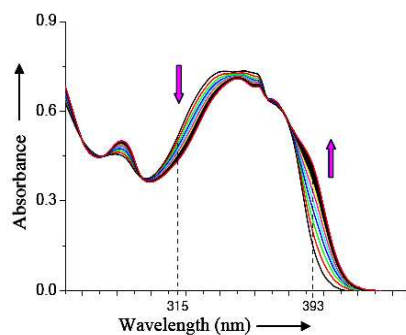


i) 315 nm

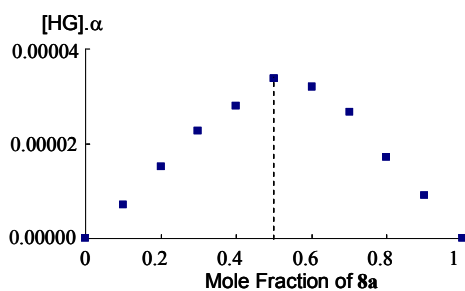


b) $8a + TBA^+ Cl^-$

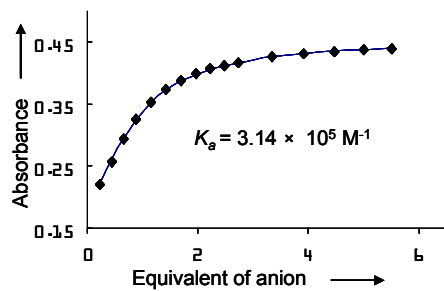
2) Job's plot



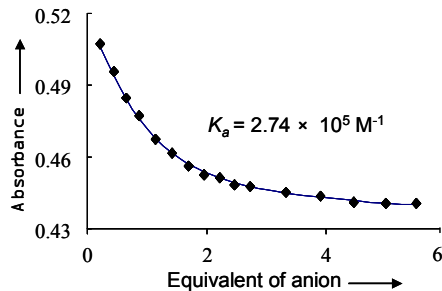
b) $8a + TBA^+ Cl^-$



i) 393 nm

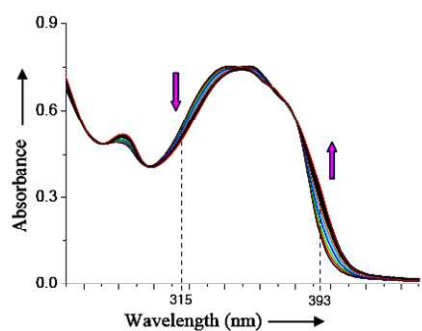


ii) 315 nm

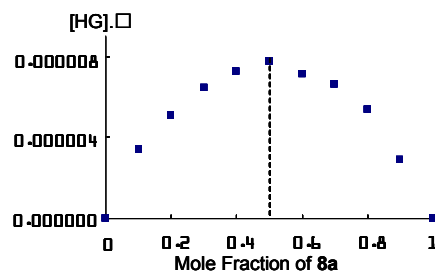


c) $8a + TBA^+ Br^-$

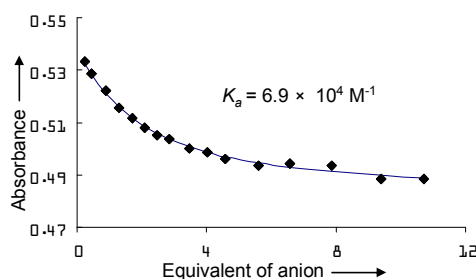
3) Job's plot



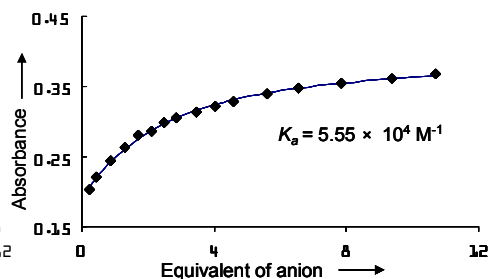
c) $8a + TBA^+ Br^-$



i) 315 nm

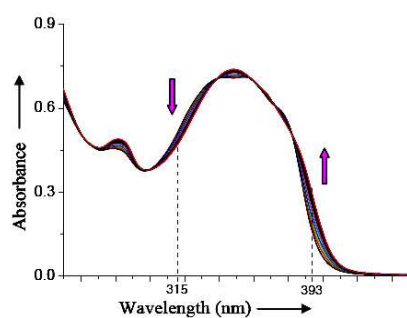


ii) 393 nm

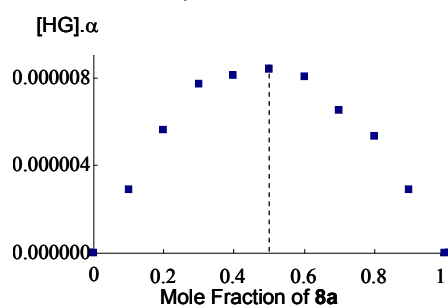


d) $8a + TBA^+ NO_3^-$

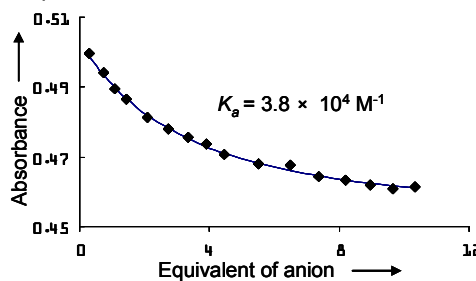
4) Job's plot



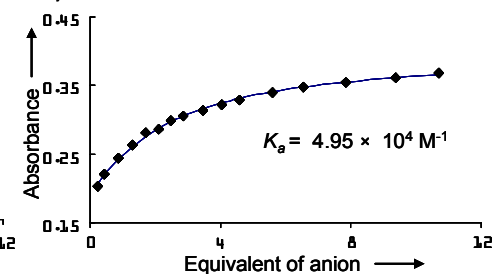
d) $8a + TBA^+ NO_3^-$



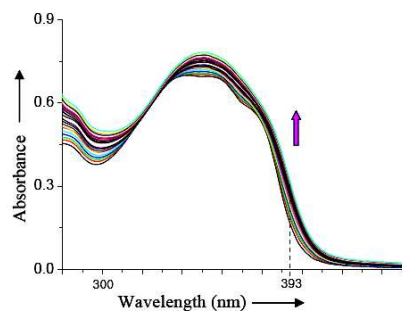
i) 315 nm



ii) 393 nm

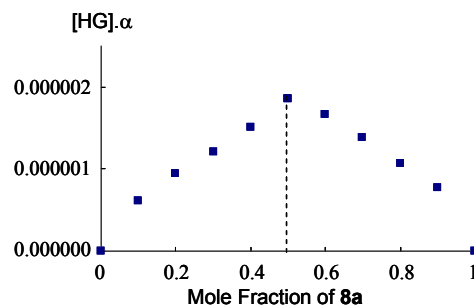


e) $8a + TBA^+ I^-$



5) Job's plot

e) $8a + TBA^+ I^-$



i) 393 nm

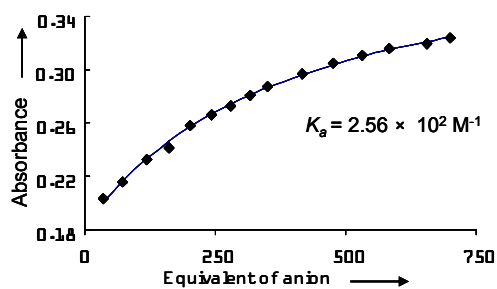
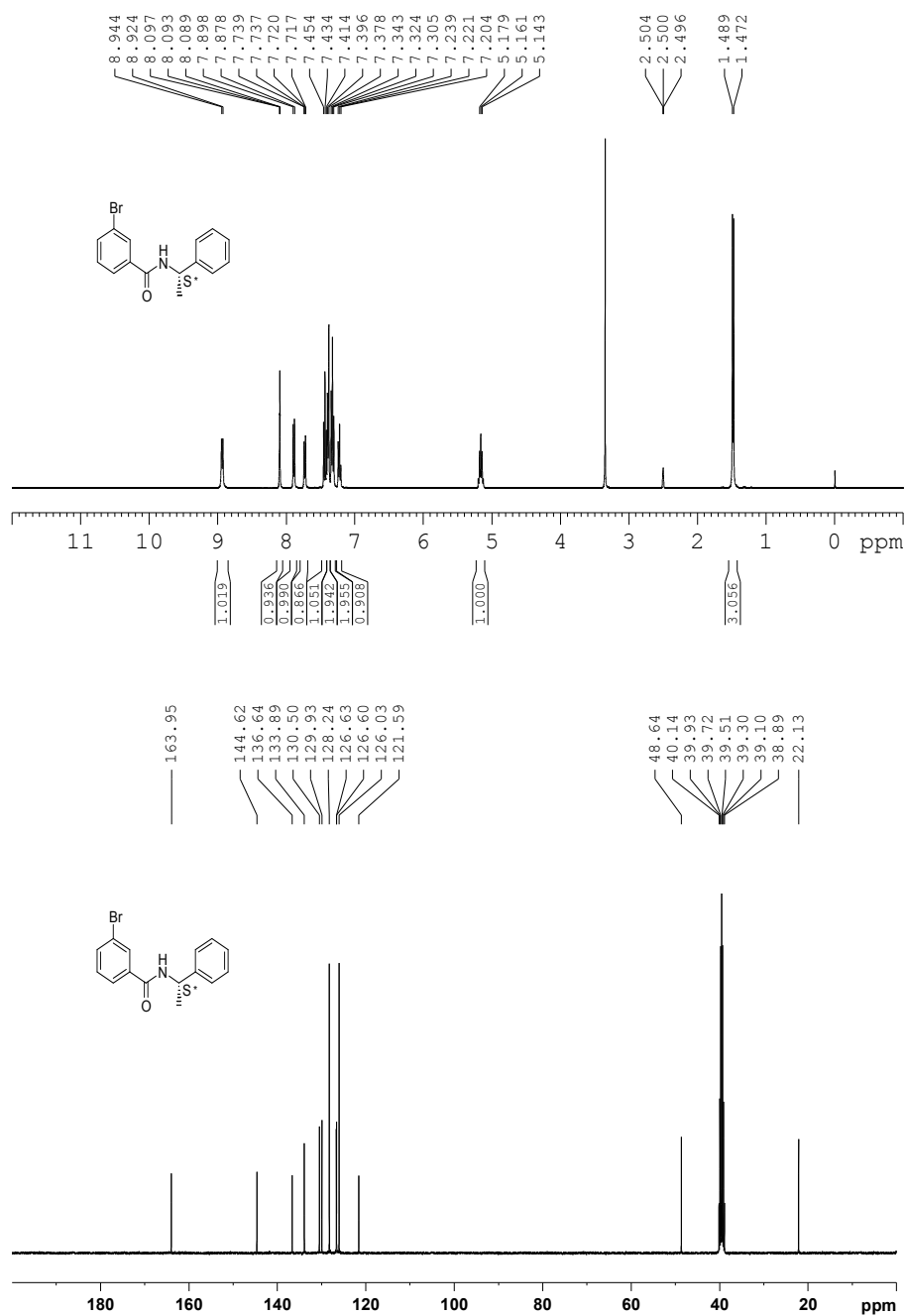


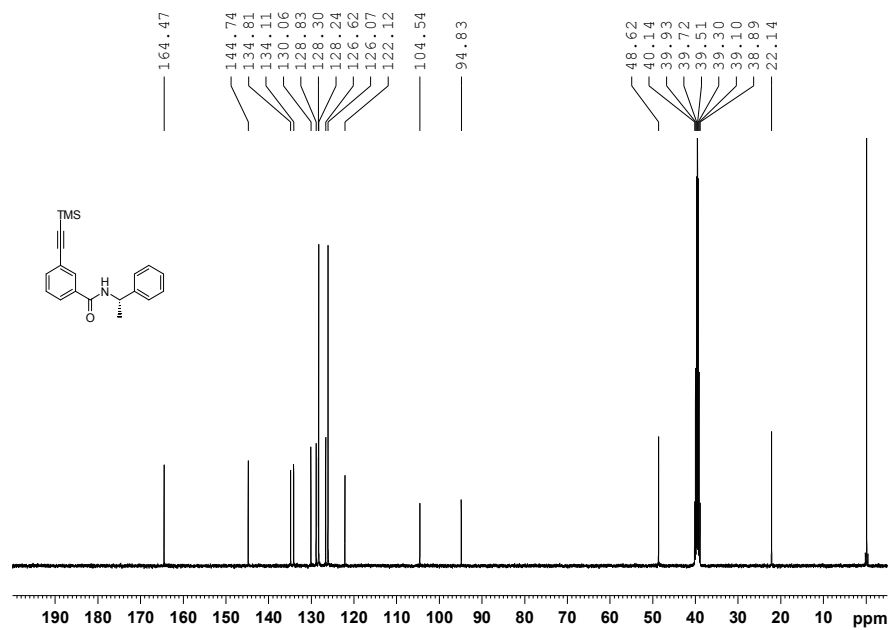
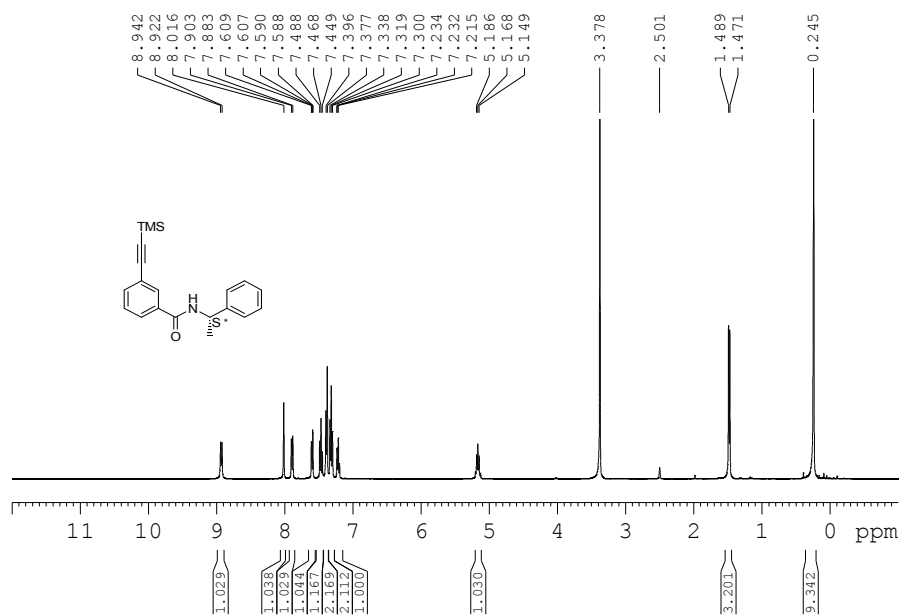
Figure S8. The UV/Vis spectra of **8a** upon addition of anion (top, left), experimental (dots) and theoretical curves(lines) (bottom), and Job's plots (top, right)

6. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of new compounds (400 MHz for ^1H and 100 MHz for ^{13}C , DMSO- d_6 , 25 °C)

3

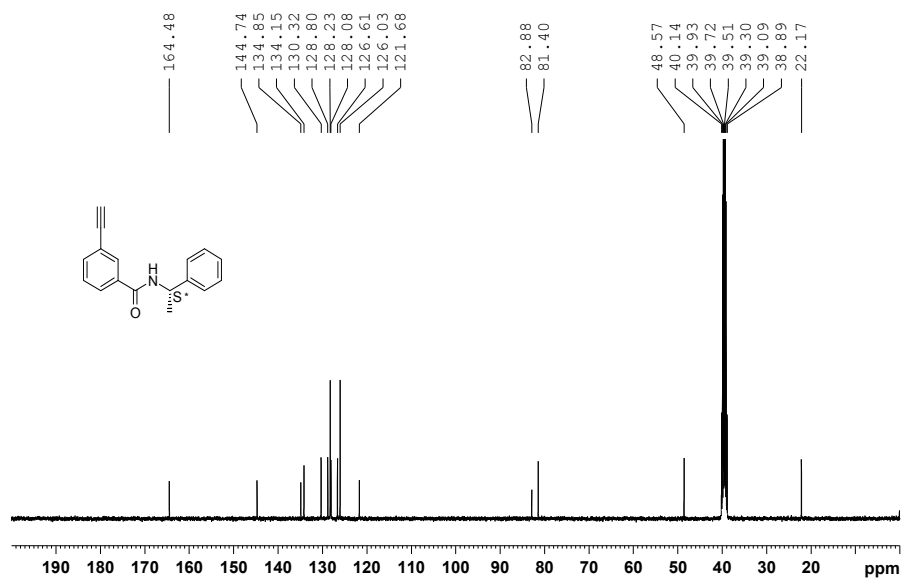
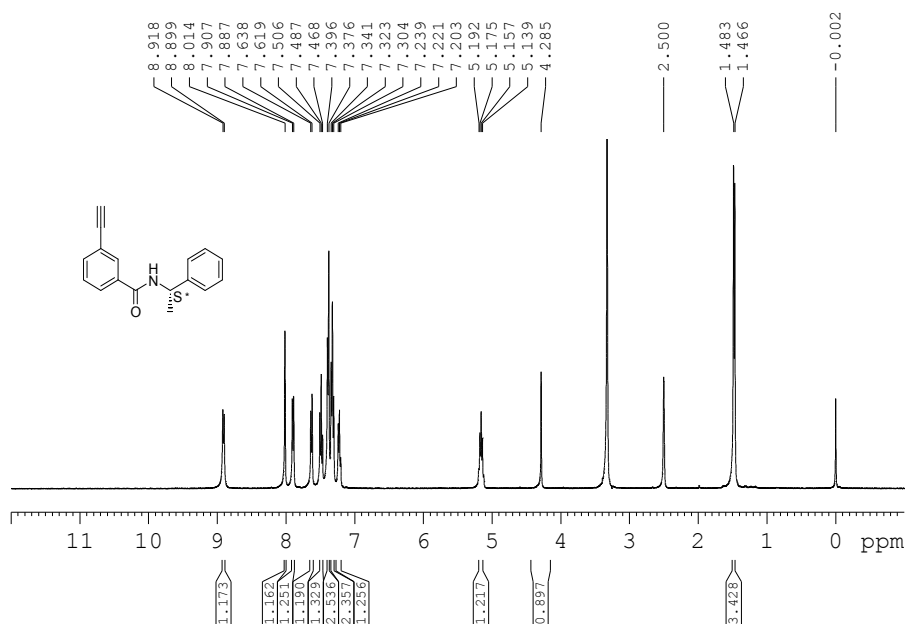


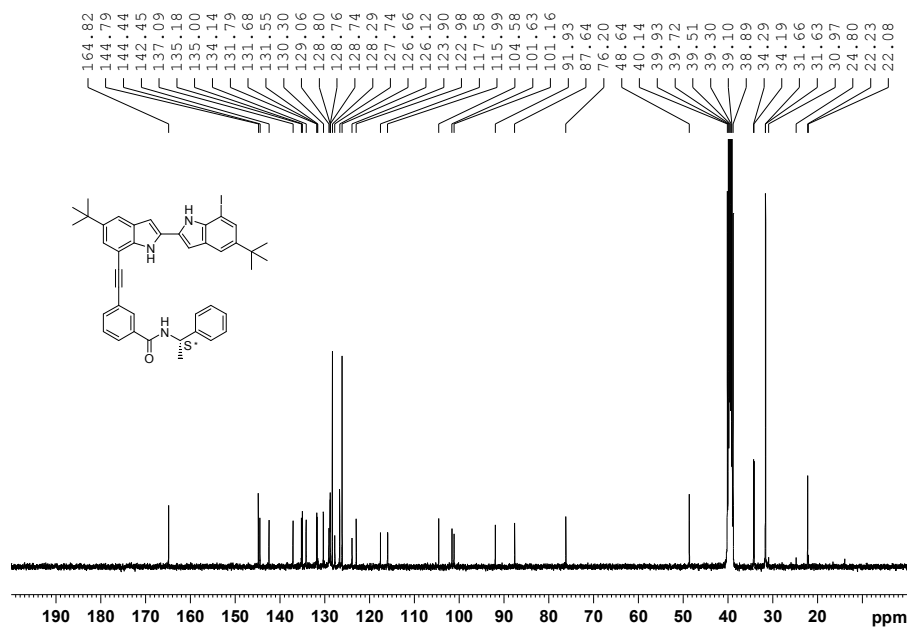
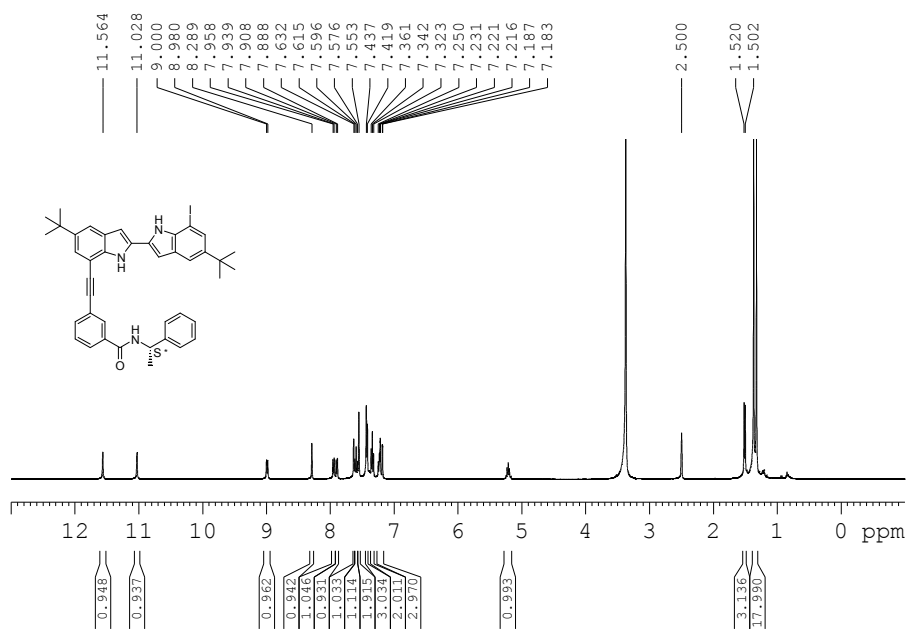
S1



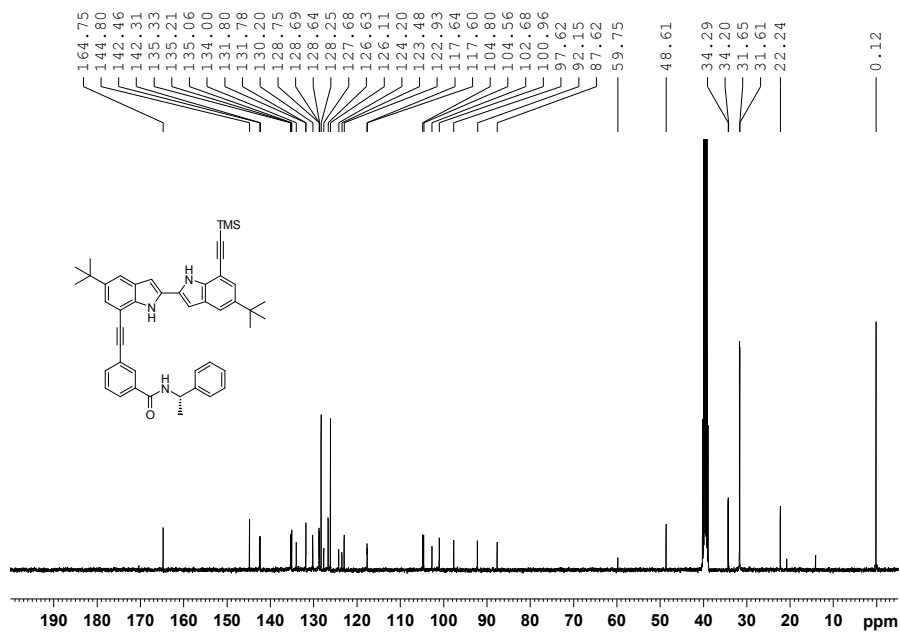
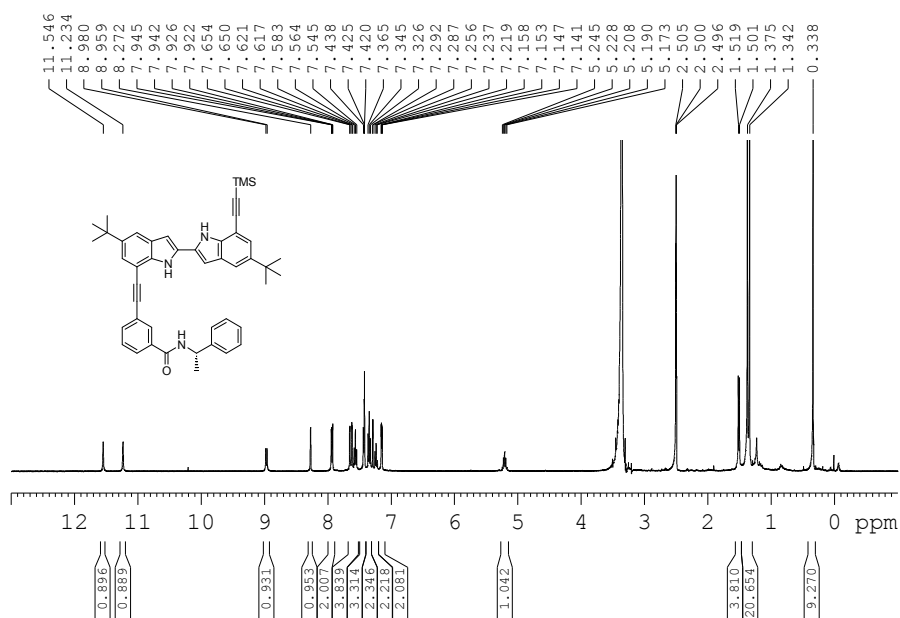
S22

4



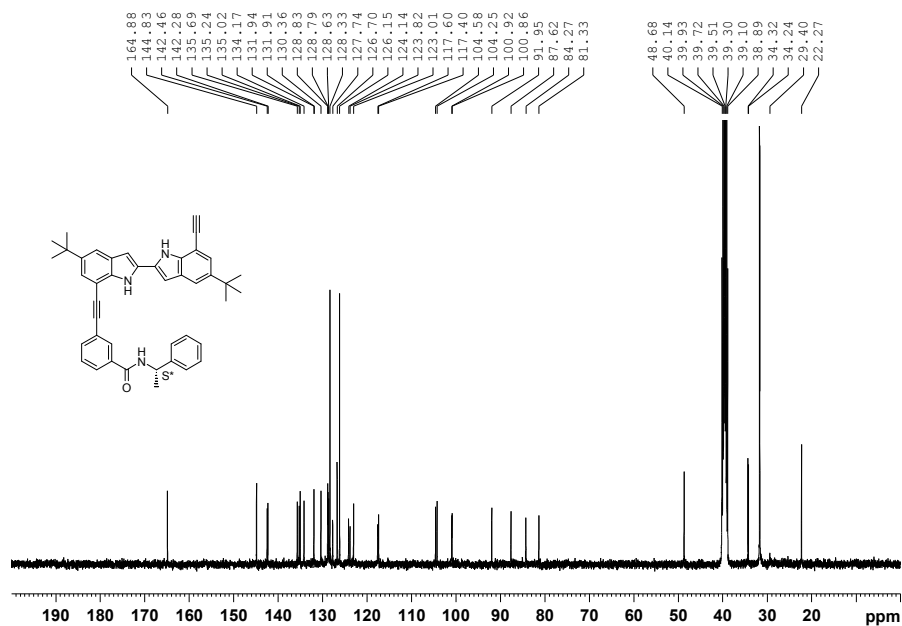
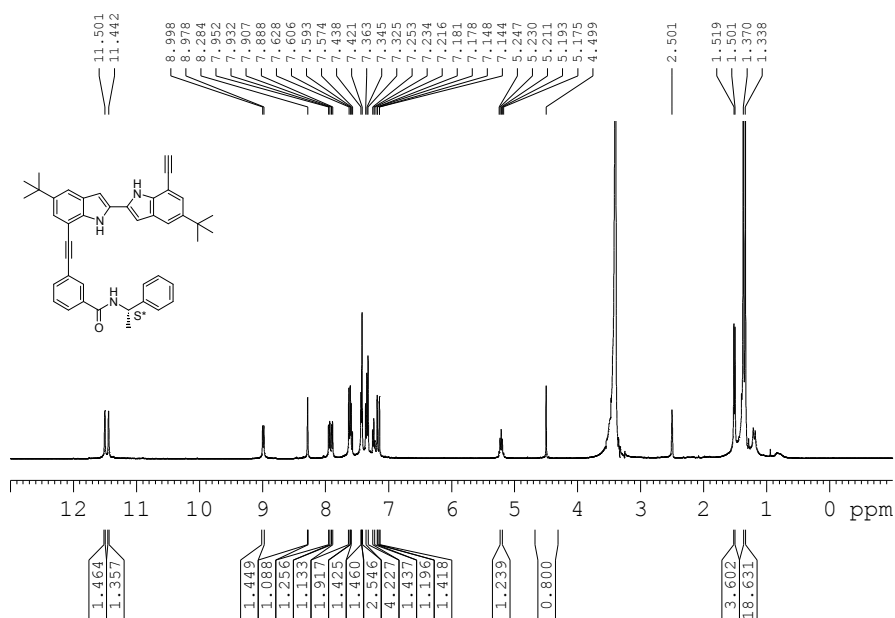


S2

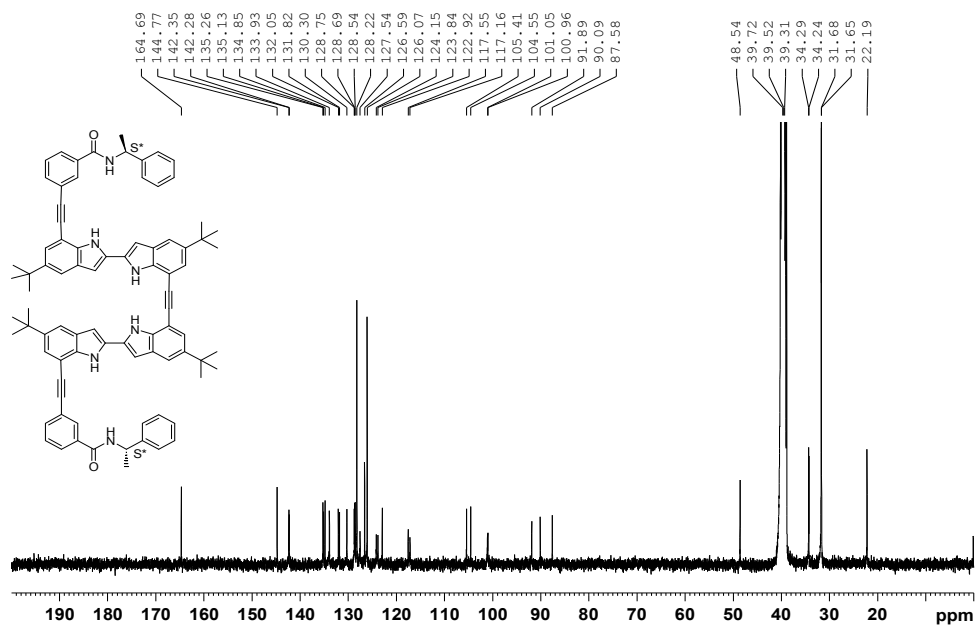
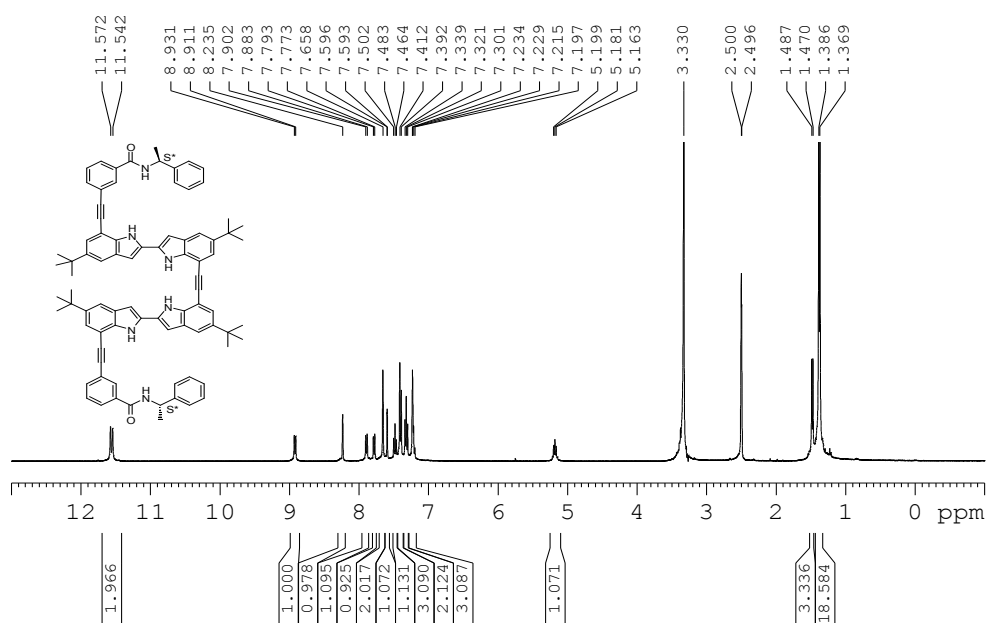


S25

7



8a



8b

