

# Supporting Information

for

## Supramolecular hydrogels formed from poly(viologen) cross-linked with cyclodextrin dimers and their physical properties

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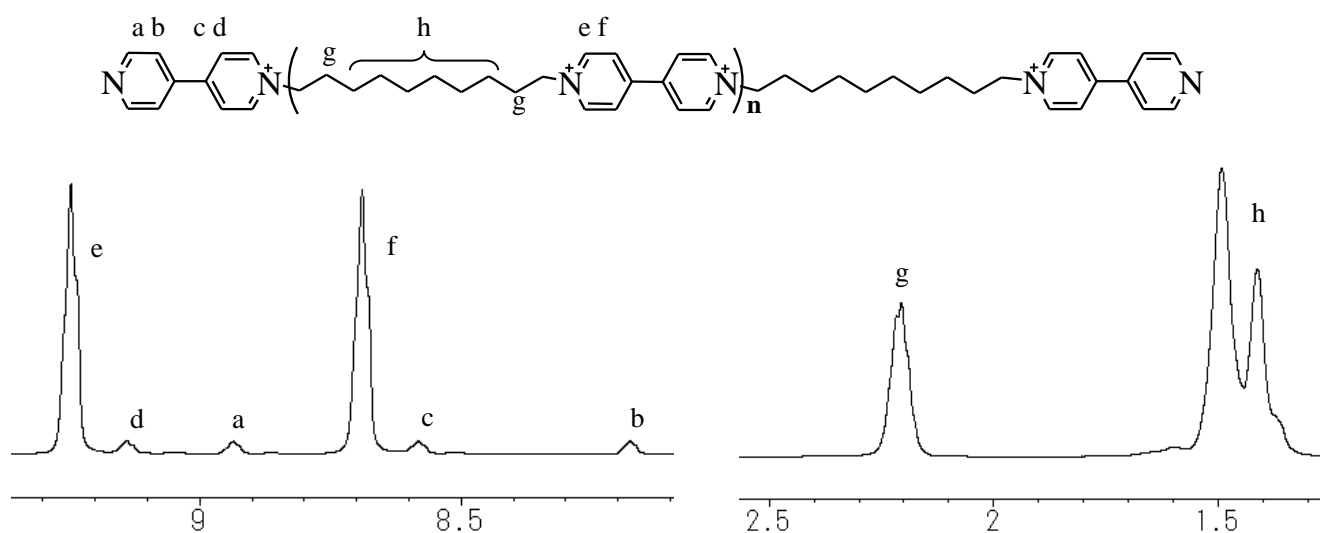
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**Additional information and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of all new compounds**

## Preparation of viologen polymer (VP)

1,10-Dibromodecane (7.3 g, 24 mmol) was added to a solution of 4,4'-bipyridyl (4.0 g, 24 mmol) in DMF (40 ml). After being stirred at 100 °C for 2 days, the solution became turbid. The precipitate was collected and washed with acetone three times. The product was purified by dialysis for 4 d to give VP in 20% yield as a brown solid.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , 500 MHz):  $\delta$  9.25 (m, 2-position of bipyridyl in the middle of the axle), 9.14 (m, 4H, 2-position of bipyridyl at the end of the axle near the decamethylene part), 8.94 (m, 4H, 2-position of bipyridyl at the end of the axle apart from the decamethylene part), 8.69 (m, 3-position of bipyridyl in the middle of the axle), 8.58 (m, 4H, 3-position of bipyridyl at the end of the axle near the decamethylene part), 8.18 (m, 4H, 3-position of bipyridyl at the end of the axle apart from the decamethylene part), 4.85 (m,  $\alpha$  methylene in decamethylene), 2.21 (m,  $\beta$  methylene in decamethylene), 1.72–1.30 (m,  $\chi$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$  methylene in decamethylene).

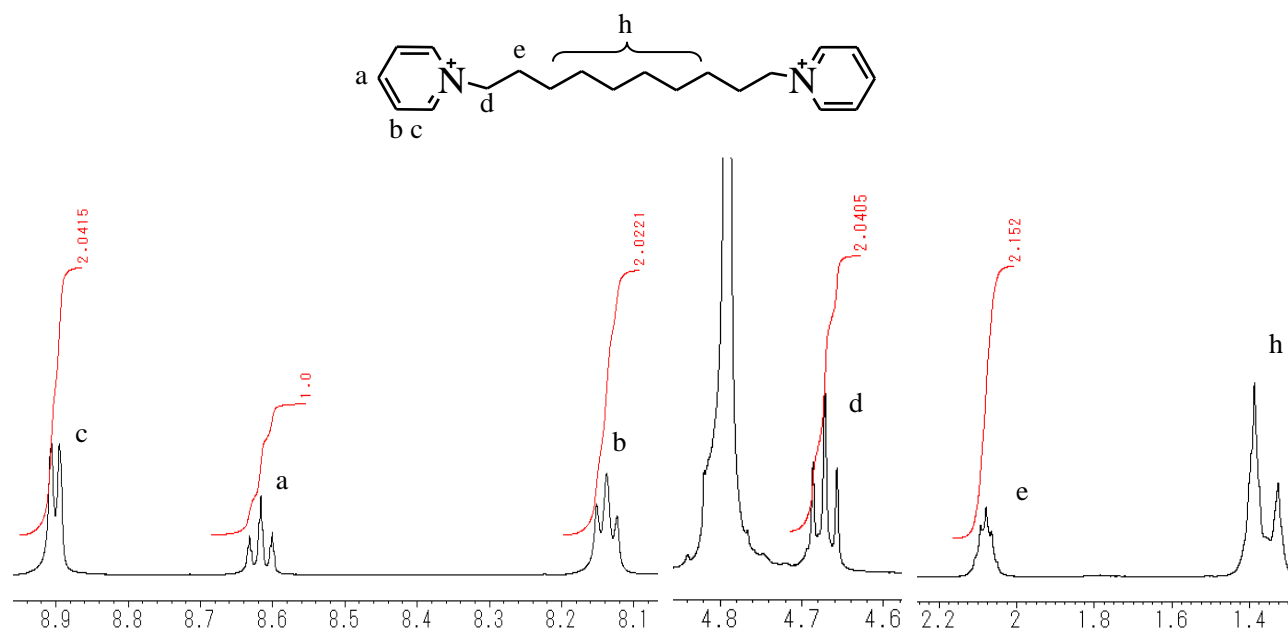


**Figure S1:** 500 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of VP in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  at 30 °C.

## Preparation of PyC<sub>10</sub>Py

Pyridine (158 mg, 2.0 mmol) and 1,10-dibromodecane (315 mg, 0.80 mmol) were dissolved in acetone and refluxed for 3 d. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in methanol (20 mL) and poured into diethyl ether (200 mL). The product was collected by centrifugation to give PyC<sub>10</sub>Py in 91% yield as a brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.90 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 4H, 2-position of pyridine), 8.62 (t,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 2H, 4-position of pyridine), 8.14 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 4H, 3-position of pyridine), 4.67 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 4H,  $\alpha$  methylene in decamethylene), 2.08 (m, 4H,  $\beta$  methylene in decamethylene), 1.42–1.30 (m, 12H,  $\chi$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$  methylene in decamethylene).

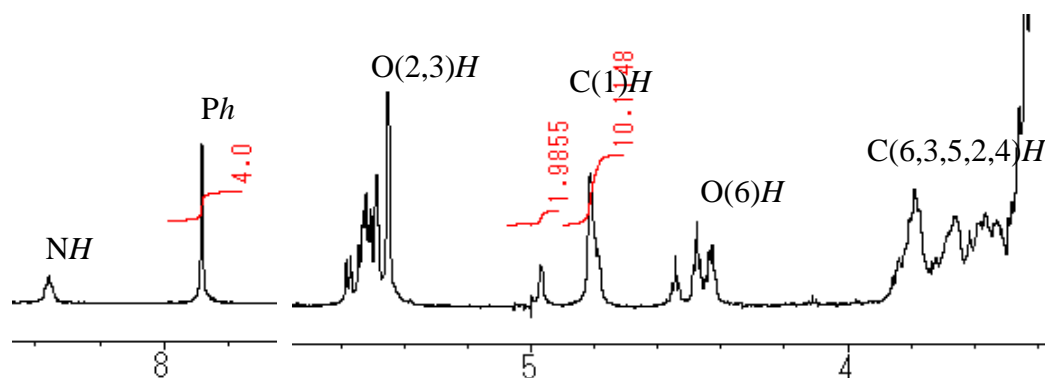


**Figure S2:** 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of PyC<sub>10</sub>Py in D<sub>2</sub>O at 30 °C.

## Preparation of $\alpha,\alpha$ -CD dimer

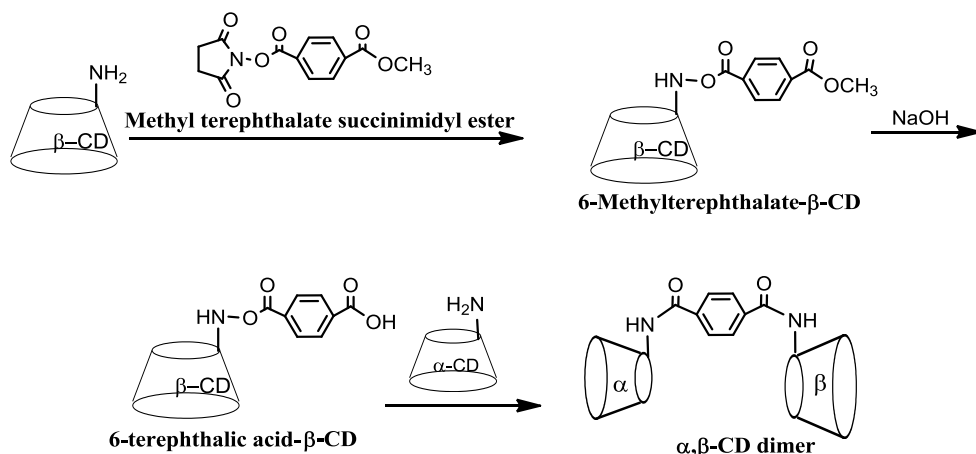
6-NH<sub>2</sub>-  $\alpha$ -CD (120 mg, 0.12 mmol) and terephthalic acid (8.0 mg, 0.50 mmol) were dissolved in dried DMF (20 mL). DMT-MM (34 mg, 0.12 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at rt for 4 d. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was dissolved in water (10 mL) and poured into acetone (100 mL). The product was collected and purified by reversed-phase chromatography (elution: water-acetonitrile) to give  $\alpha,\alpha$ -CD dimer as a white solid in 22% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.36 (t, 2H, -NH), 7.88 (s, 4H, *Ph*), 5.59-5.40 (m, 24H, O(2, 3)*H* of  $\alpha$ -CD), 4.97-4.78 (m, 12H, C(1)*H* of  $\alpha$ -CD), 4.55-4.41 (m, 10H, O(6)*H* of  $\alpha$ -CD), 3.84-3.48 (m, C(6,3,5,2,4)*H* of  $\alpha$ -CD); MALDI-TOF *m/z*: 2095 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>.



**Figure S3:** 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $\alpha,\alpha$ -CD dimer in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 30 °C.

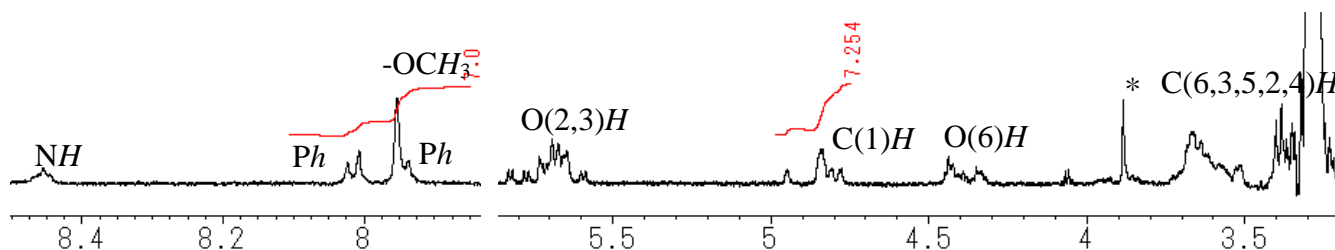
## Preparation of $\alpha,\beta$ -CD dimer



### a) Terephthalate- $\beta$ -CD

To a solution of 6-NH<sub>2</sub>- $\beta$ -CD (566 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dried DMF (7.0 mL) was added terephthalic acid methyl ONSu ester (138 mg, 0.50 mmol). After being stirred for 2 d at rt, the solution was poured into acetone (100 mL) to give terephthalate- $\beta$ -CD as a yellow solid in 43% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.46 (t, 1H, -NH), 8.00 (d, 2H, Ph), 7.95 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.94 (d, 2H, Ph), 5.83–5.59 (m, 14H, O(2, 3)H of  $\beta$ -CD), 4.95–4.79 (m, 7H, C(1)H of  $\beta$ -CD), 4.45–4.32 (m, 6H, O(6)H of  $\alpha$ -CD), 3.74–3.51 (m, C(3,6,5,3,4)H of  $\alpha$ -CD); TLC: *R*<sub>f</sub> 0.22 (*n*-butanol/ethanol/water 5:4:3).

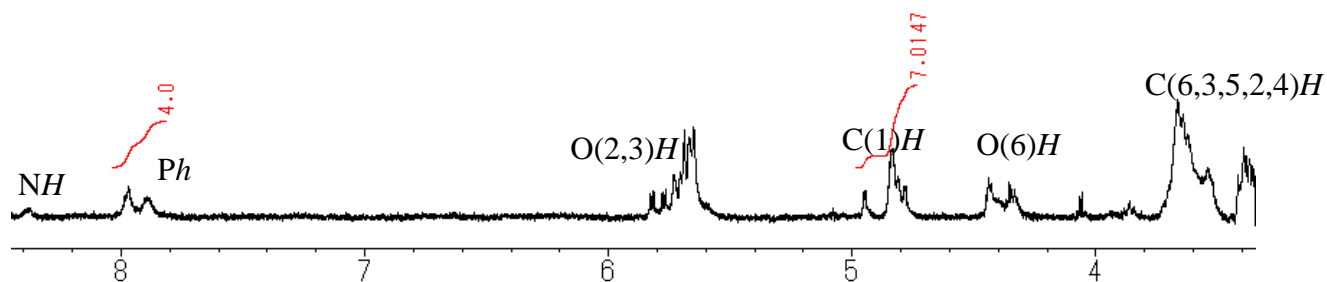


**Figure S4:** 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of 6-terephthalate- $\beta$ -CD in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 30 °C.

## b) Terephthalic acid- $\beta$ -CD

To a solution of 6-terephthalate ester- $\beta$ -CD (605 mg, 0.47 mmol) in water (120 mL) was added NaOH (0.1 M, 7.0 mL). After being stirred for 12 h at rt, the solution was concentrated and purified by DIAION HP-20 column. The column was flushed with water (500 mL) and then eluted with water/methanol 80:20 (v/v). The fraction was concentrated to give 6-terephthalic acid- $\beta$ -CD as a yellow solid in 70% yield.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ , 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.39 (t, 1H, -NH), 7.98 (d, 2H, Ph), 7.90 (d, 2H, Ph), 5.83–5.59 (m, 14H, O(2, 3)H of  $\beta$ -CD), 4.95–4.79 (m, 7H, C(1)H of  $\beta$ -CD), 4.45–4.32 (m, 6H, O(6)H of  $\beta$ -CD), 3.74–3.51 (m, C(3,6,5,3,4)H of  $\beta$ -CD); TLC:  $R_f$  0.32 (*n*-butanol/ethanol/water 5:4:3).

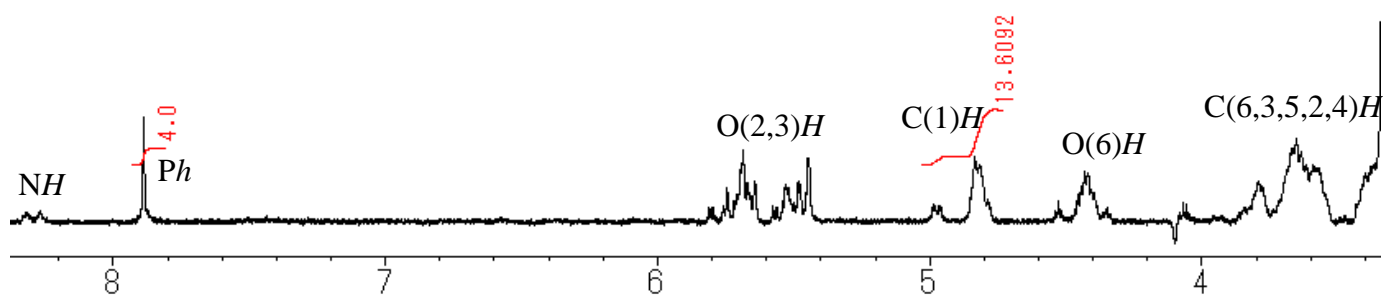


**Figure S5:** 500 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of 6-terephthalic acid- $\beta$ -CD in DMSO- $d_6$  at 30  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

### c) $\alpha,\beta$ -CD dimer

The synthetic procedure was the same as for the  $\alpha,\alpha$ -CD dimer, using 6-terephthalic acid- $\beta$ -CD (65 mg, 0.050 mmol), 6-NH<sub>2</sub>- $\alpha$ -CD (59 mg, 0.060 mmol), DMT-MM (17 mg, 0.060 mmol), dried DMF (8 mL) to give  $\alpha,\beta$ -dimer in 36% yield as a white solid.

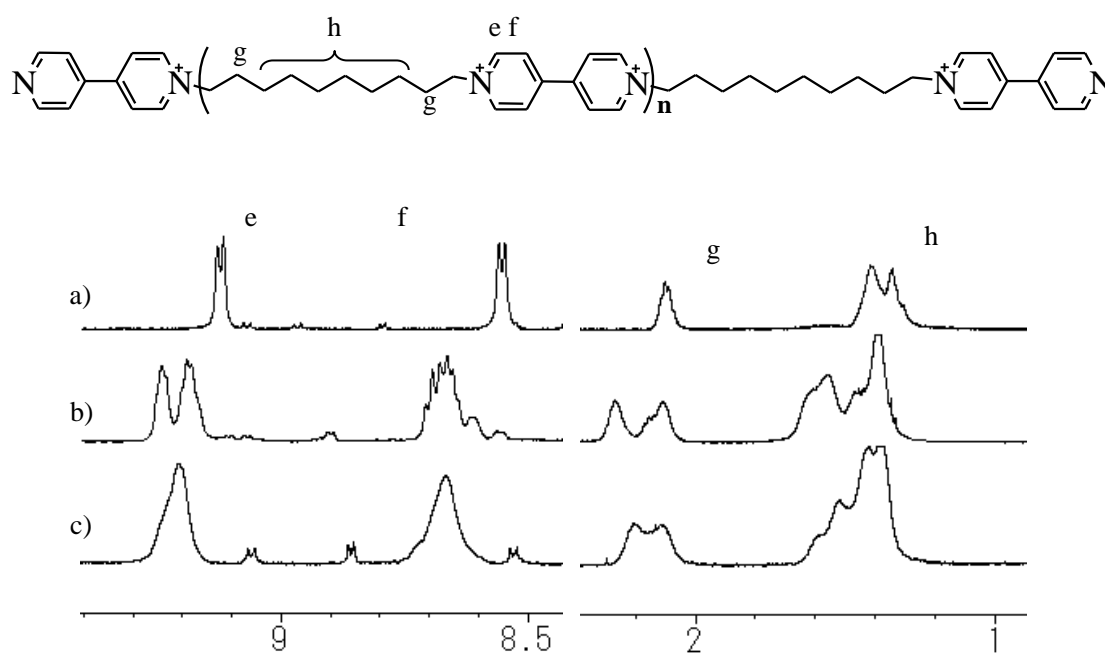
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.32, 8.27 (m, 2H, -NH), 7.89 (s, 4H, Ph), 5.80–5.44 (m, 26H, O(2, 3)*H* of CD), 4.97–4.78 (m, 13H, C(1)*H* of CD), 4.53–4.35 (m, 11H, O(6)*H* of CD), 3.86–3.37 (m, C(3,6,5,3,4)*H* of  $\alpha$ -CD); TLC: *R*<sub>f</sub> 0.04 (*n*-butanol/ethanol/water 5:4:3); MALDI-TOF *m/z*: 2259 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>.



**Figure S6:** 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $\alpha,\beta$ -CD dimer in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 30 °C.

## $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectra of VP in the presence of $\alpha$ -CD or $\beta$ -CD

Figure S7 shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of VP in the presence of  $\alpha$ -CD or  $\beta$ -CD. The decamethylene and pyridyl protons in VP/ $\alpha$ -CD exhibit peak splitting, whereas those in VP/ $\beta$ -CD display peak shifts and broadening, indicating that the association–dissociation equilibrium between VP and  $\beta$ -CD is fast compared to the NMR time scale. The fast dissociation rate leads to a short lifetime of the VP/ $\beta$ -CD



**Figure S7:** 500 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of VP (VP unit = 2mM) a) in the absence of CD; b) in the presence of  $\alpha$ -CD (VP unit : CD = 1:2); c)  $\beta$ -CD (VP unit : CD = 1:2) at 30 °C in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .