# **Electronic Supplementary Information**

### An Aqueous Molecular Tube with Polyaromatic Frameworks Capable of Binding Fluorescent Dyes

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#### Materials and methods

NMR: Bruker AVANCE-400 (400 MHz), GC MS: Shimadzu Parvum2/ULBON HR-1, MALDI-TOF MS: Shimadzu AXIMA-CFR Plus, ESI-TOF MS: Bruker micrOTOF II, FT IR: JASCO FT/IR-4200, UV-vis: JASCO V-670DS, Fluorescence: SHIMADZU RF-5300PC, Elemental analysis: LECO CHNS-932 VTF-900, Absolute PL quantum yield: Hamamatsu C9920-02G with an integration sphere, Fluorescence lifetime: Hamamatsu C11367-01, Recycled GPC: JAI LC-9225NEXT, DLS: Wyatt Technology DynaPro NanoStar, Force-field calculation: Materials Studio version 5.0 (Accelrys Software Inc., San Diego, CA).

Solvents and reagents: TCI Co., Ltd., WAKO Pure Chemical Industries Ltd., KANTO CHEMICAL CO., INC., Sigma-Aldrich Co., and Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. Anthracene dimers **3a** and **3b** were synthesized according to previously reported procedures (M. Yoshizawa *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2011**, *133*, 11438–11441 and *Chem. Asian J.*, **2014**, *9*, 1016–1019).

Scheme S1. Previous synthetic route of tube 1'.



Scheme S2. New synthetic route of tube 1".



Synthesis of 3-bromo-5-methoxyphenylboronic acid pinacol ester KH-268, (283, 296)



1,3-Dibromo-5-methoxybenzene (2.010 g, 7.558 mmol) and dry THF (100 mL) were added to a 2-necked 200 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. A hexane solution (2.69 M) of *n*-butyllithium (3.0 mL, 7.8 mmol) was then added dropwise to this flask at  $-80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  under N<sub>2</sub>. After the mixture was stirred at  $-80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 1 h, a dry THF solution (5 mL) of B(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (1.0 mL, 9.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The resultant mixture was further stirred at  $-80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 1 h and then warmed to r.t. for 1 h. Pinacol (1.280 g, 1.083 mmol) and AcOH (1 mL) were added to the solution and the resultant solution was stirred at r.t. for 24 h. The products were extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the combined organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to afford 3-bromo-5-methoxyphenylboronic acid pinacol ester as a yellow solution (1.975 g, 6.310 mmol, 83%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  7.52 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J = 2.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 12H). GC-MS: *m/z* Calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>BBrO<sub>3</sub> 312, Found 312 [M]<sup>+</sup>.

Synthesis of anthracene dimer 3b KH-287, (267, 283)



Anthracene dimer **3a** (7.762 g, 15.82 mmol) and THF (100 mL) were added to a 200 mL glass flask. 1,3-Diiodo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DIH; 8.036 g, 20.43 mmol) was added to the solution at 0 °C and then concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  (0.5 mL) was added to the solution. The resultant mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 d. A precipitated crude product was washed with CH<sub>3</sub>OH, H<sub>2</sub>O, and hexane to afford **3b** as a yellow solid (7.679 g, 10.34 mmol; 65%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  8.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.57-7.52 (m, 4H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  159.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 136.5 (CH), 135.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.0 (CH), 133.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 119.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 105.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 96.3 (CH), 56.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3440, 3068, 2942, 2836, 1606, 1506, 1450, 1330, 1261, 1201, 1157, 1029, 866, 752. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>24</sub>I<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 741.99, Found 741.80.



Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of **3b**.



Anthracene dimer **3b** (1.952 g, 2.629 mmol), 3-bromo-5-methoxyphenylboronic acid pinacol ester (1.975 g, 6.310 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.154 g, 0.133 mmol), and toluene (150 mL) were added to a 2-necked 100 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. A degassed aqueous solution (25 mL) of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3.824 g, 36.07 mmol) was added to this flask and the resultant mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 48 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the crude product was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The obtained crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) and GPC (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) to afford half-tube **2a** as a yellow solid (1.233 g, 1.432 mmol; 54%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  7.97 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.36 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H, overlapped by CHCl<sub>3</sub>), 7.24 (s, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.03-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$ 160.4 (C<sub>a</sub>), 159.1 (C<sub>a</sub>), 142.4 (C<sub>a</sub>), 137.1 (CH), 135.2 (C<sub>a</sub>), 134.1 (C<sub>a</sub>), 130.5 (C<sub>a</sub>), 129.9 (C<sub>a</sub>), 127.1 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 123.0 (C<sub>a</sub>), 119.5 (C<sub>a</sub>), 116.7 (CH), 116.1 (CH), 96.3 (CH), 56.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3068, 3007, 2941, 2837, 1597, 1454, 1371, 1259, 1201, 1041, 847, 766. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): m/z Calcd. for  $C_{50}H_{36}Br_2O_4$  [M]<sup>+</sup> 860.10, Found 859.88. E.A.: Calcd. for C<sub>50</sub>H<sub>36</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>•0.5CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: C, 67.16; H, 4.13. Found: C, 67.27; H, 4.00.



Figure S4. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of 2a.



Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of **2a** (aromatic region).



Figure S6. HSQC spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of 2a (aromatic region).



Figure S7. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum (dithranol) of 2a.

Synthesis of half-tube 2b

KH-279, (286, 298)



Dry  $CH_2Cl_2$  (50 mL) and half-tube **2a** (0.500 g, 0.581 mmol) were added to a 2-necked 200 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. A  $CH_2Cl_2$  solution (1.0 M) of BBr<sub>3</sub>(5.4 mL, 5.4 mmol) was slowly added to the solution at 0 °C and then the combined solution was stirred at 40 °C for 12 h. The reaction was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O. The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant solid was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and hexane to afford a yellow solid. The resulted solid,  $Cs_2CO_3$  (1.21 g, 3.73 mmol), and dry  $CH_3CN$  (30 mL) were added to a 2-necked 300 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. After the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 30 min,

chloromethyl methyl ether (0.45 g, 5.7 mmol) was added to the solution. The resultant solution was stirred at r.t. for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with  $H_2O$ . The crude product was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  and the combined organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated, and concentrated under reduce pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give **2b** as a yellow solid (0.400 g, 0.408 mmol, 70%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.47-7.35 (m, 12H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 5.11 (s, 4H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  158.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 156.6 (C<sub>q</sub>), 142.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 137.0 (CH), 135.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 130.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 129.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 128.1 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 122.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 122.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 118.9 (CH), 118.8 (CH), 118.5 (CH), 103.4 (CH), 95.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3438, 3068, 2949, 2916, 2839, 1597, 1566, 1371, 1248, 1151, 1072, 1018, 920, 766. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m/z* Calcd. for C<sub>54</sub>H<sub>44</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 980.14, Found 979.93. E.A.: Calcd. for C<sub>54</sub>H<sub>44</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>: C, 66.13; H, 4.52. Found: C, 66.13; H, 4.25.



Figure S8. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of **2b**.



KH286 Data: kh286-1-dith-0001.F11[c] 9 Jul 2013 20:12 Cal: akita-yoshizawa-ref 9 Jul 2013 20:07 Shimadzu Biotech Axima CFRplus 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Reflectron, Power: 80, P.Ext. @ 978 (bin 78)



Figure S10. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum (dithranol) of 2b.

#### Synthesis of tube 1"



Half-tube **2b** (0.150 g, 0.153 mmol), Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (0.098 g, 0.36 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridyl (0.064 g, 0.41 mmol), and dry DMF (50 mL) were added to a 2-necked 100 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub> and the resultant mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O. The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were concentrated under reduced pressure and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, and acetone. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane:CHCl<sub>3</sub> = 10:1) to give **1**" as a yellow solid (0.037 g, 0.023 mmol, 30%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  7.82 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 8H), 7.65 (m, 4H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.18 (m, 24H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 5.34 (s, 8H), 5.04 (s, 8H), 3.60 (s, 12H), 3.19 (s, 12H). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3460, 3063, 2952, 2925, 2851, 2827, 1587, 1379, 1150, 1082, 1000, 923, 768. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m/z* Calcd. for C<sub>108</sub>H<sub>88</sub>O<sub>16</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 1641.61, Found 1641.44. HR MS (ESI): *m/z* Calcd. for C<sub>108</sub>H<sub>88</sub>O<sub>16</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 1641.6106, Found 1641.6082.



Figure S11. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of 1".

KH304-3 Data: KH304-2-dith-1-10-0001.P1[c] 13 Jun 2013 18:43 Cal: akita-yoshizawa-ref 13 Jun 2013 18:40 Shimadzu Biotech Axima CFRplus 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Reflectron, Power: 70, P.Ext. @ 1641 (bin 101)



Figure S12. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum (dithranol) of 1".



Tube **1**" (74.3 mg, 0.0452 mmol), THF (40 mL), and methanol (10 mL) were added to a 100 mL glass flask. Concentrated hydrochloric acid (50 mL) was added to this flask and stirred at 50 °C for 24 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure. The crude product was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and CHCl<sub>3</sub>, and purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane:acetone = 1:1) to give a deprotected tube as a white solid. NaH (60% in oil; 44.5 mg, 1.11 mmol) was added to a 100 mL glass flask and washed with hexane under N<sub>2</sub>. The resultant deprotected tube and dry THF (20 mL) were added to this flask and stirred at r.t. for 1 h. 1,3-Propanesultone (0.135 g, 1.11 mmol) was added dropwise to this flask. The resultant mixture was stirred overnight at 80 °C. The mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the crude product was washed with ether, acetone, and 1-propanol to afford **1** as a yellow solid (54.9 mg, 0.0225 mmol, 50%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.):  $\delta$  7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 8H), 7.65 (s, 4H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.31-7.22 (m, 18H), 7.12 (s, 4H), 7.09 (m, 4H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 4.33 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 8H), 4.23 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 8H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 2.47 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 2.37 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 8H), 1.95 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 8H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.):  $\delta$  161.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 159.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 142.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 142.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 137.9 (CH), 137.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.0 (C<sub>q</sub>), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 121.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 118.1 (CH), 113.4 (CH), 99.9 (CH), 68.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 68.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 49.4-48.6 (overlapped with MeOH), 26.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 26.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3451, 1504, 1440, 1380, 1311, 1190, 1101, 1046, 801, 770, 606, 528. ESI-TOF MS (CH<sub>3</sub>OH): *m*/z 383.8 [**1** – 6Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>6-</sup>, 465.2 [**1** – 5Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>5-</sup>, 587.2 [**1** – 4Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>4-</sup>, 791.0 [**1** – 3Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>3-</sup>.









Figure S16. HSQC spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.) of 1 (aromatic region).



**Figure S18.** (a) UV-vis (10  $\mu$ M, r.t.) and (b) fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 377$  nm, 10  $\mu$ M, r.t.) of **1**" in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and **1** in H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>3</sub>OH.

#### Synthesis and properties of 1⊃(4a)<sub>2</sub> KH-347



Coumarin 337 (4a; 0.05 mg, 0.2  $\mu$ mol) was added to an H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.5 mL) of tube 1 (0.25 mg, 0.10  $\mu$ mol) in a glass test tube. The solution was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. After filtration, the quantitative formation of a 1 $\supset$ (4a)<sub>2</sub> complex was confirmed by UV-vis, fluorescence, DLS, and MS analyses.

ESI-TOF MS (H<sub>2</sub>O): m/z 348.8  $[1 \supset (4a)_2 - 8Na^+]^{8-}$ , 401.9  $[1 \supset (4a)_2 - 7Na^+]^{7-}$ , 472.7  $[1 \supset (4a)_2 - 6Na^+]^{6-}$ , 571.7  $[1 \supset (4a)_2 - 5Na^+]^{5-}$ , 720.6  $[1 \supset (4a)_2 - 4Na^+]^{4-}$ .



#### **TDCMAS ESI-TOF**

Figure S19. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (H<sub>2</sub>O) of 1⊃(4a)<sub>2</sub>.



Figure S20. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz, r.t.) of tube 1 in (a) CD<sub>3</sub>OD, (b) D<sub>2</sub>O and (c) D<sub>2</sub>O (at 80 °C), and (d)  $1\supset$ (4a)<sub>2</sub> in D<sub>2</sub>O.



Figure S21. Particle size distribution (H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of (a) 1 and (b)  $1 \supseteq (4a)_2$  by DLS analysis.



Figure S22. (a) Titration UV-vis spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) and (b) the plot ( $\lambda_{abs} = 446$  nm) of 1 by the addition of 4a ([4a]/[1] = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0).



**Figure S23.** (a) Titration fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378 \text{ nm}$ , 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of **1** by the addition of **4a** ([**4a**]/[**1**] = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0), and (b) fluorescence spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of **1** $\supset$ (**4a**)<sub>2</sub> upon irradiation at  $\lambda_{ex} = 378$ , 446, and 480 nm, and (c) fluorescence spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of **1** and **1** $\supset$ (**4a**)<sub>2</sub> for the estimation of the FRET efficiency ( $E_{FRET} = 1 - I/I_0$ ).



Figure S24. (a) UV-vis spectra (r.t.) and (b) fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378 \text{ nm r.t.}$ ) of  $1 \supseteq (4a)_2$  in H<sub>2</sub>O (0.2 mM), 1 + 4a in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (0.2 mM), and 4a in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (0.4 mM).



Figure S25. Fluorescent lifetime ( $\lambda_{ex} = 365 \text{ nm}$ , 10  $\mu$ M, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of (a) 1 ( $\lambda_{em} = 440 \text{ nm}$ ) and (b) 1 $\supset$ (4a)<sub>2</sub> ( $\lambda_{em} = 600 \text{ nm}$ ).

**Table S1.** Fluorescent lifetime of **1** and  $1 \supset (4a)_2$ .

	$ au_1$ [ns]	$ au_2$ [ns]	$ au_3$ [ns]	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	<\(\tau>^a[ns])
1	0.443	33.9		618	329		12.1
1⊃( <b>4a</b> ) <sub>2</sub>	0.288	2.61	32.4	267	82.7	357	16.7

<sup>a)</sup>  $< \tau > = (A_1\tau_1 + A_2\tau_2 + A_3\tau_3)/(A_1 + A_2 + A_3)$ 



Figure S26. Optimized structure of a  $1 \supseteq (4a)_2$  complex.

#### Synthesis and properties of 1⊃(4b)<sub>2</sub> KH-347



Coumarin 334 (**4b**; 0.06 mg, 0.2  $\mu$ mol) was added to an H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.5 mL) of tube **1** (0.25 mg, 0.10  $\mu$ mol) in a glass test tube. The solution was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. After filtration, the quantitative formation of a **1** $\supset$ (**4b**)<sub>2</sub> complex was confirmed by UV-vis, fluorescence, and ESI-TOF MS analyses.

ESI-TOF MS (H<sub>2</sub>O): m/z 406.9  $[1 \supset (4b)_2 - 7Na^+]^{7-}$ , 478.4  $[1 \supset (4b)_2 - 6Na^+]^{6-}$ , 578.7  $[1 \supset (4b)_2 - 5Na^+]^{5-}$ , 792.1  $[1 \supset (4b)_2 - 4Na^+]^{4-}$ , 979.8  $[1 \supset (4b)_2 - 3Na^+]^{3-}$ .



Figure S27. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (H<sub>2</sub>O) of 1⊃(4b)<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S28.** (a) Titration UV-vis spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) and (b) the plot ( $\lambda_{abs} = 455$  nm) of **1** by the addition of **4b** ([**4b**]/[**1**] = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0).



Figure S29. (a) Titration fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378 \text{ nm}$ , 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of 1 by the addition of 4b ([4b]/[1] = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0), and (b) fluorescence spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of 1 and 1 $\supset$ (4b)<sub>2</sub> for the estimation of the FRET efficiency ( $E_{FRET} = 1 - I/I_0$ ).



**Figure S30.** Optimized structure of a  $1 \supseteq (4b)_2$  complex.

# Synthesis and properties of 1⊃4c KH-348



Coumarin 153 (4c; 0.06 mg, 0.2  $\mu$ mol) was added to an H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.5 mL) of tube 1 (0.25 mg, 0.10  $\mu$ mol) in a glass test tube. The solution was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. After filtration, the formation of a 1 $\supset$ 4c complex (40%) was confirmed by UV-vis, fluorescence, and ESI-TOF MS analyses.

ESI-TOF MS (H<sub>2</sub>O): m/z 320.9  $[1 \supset 4\mathbf{c} - 8Na^+]^{8-}$ , 370.1  $[1 \supset 4\mathbf{c} - 7Na^+]^{7-}$ , 435.6  $[1 \supset 4\mathbf{c} - 6Na^+]^{6-}$ , 527.3  $[1 \supset 4\mathbf{c} - 5Na^+]^{5-}$ , 664.6  $[1 \supset 4\mathbf{c} - 4Na^+]^{4-}$ .



Figure S31. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (H<sub>2</sub>O) of  $1 \supset 4c$ .



**Figure S32.** (a) Titration UV-vis spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) and (b) the plot ( $\lambda_{abs} = 437$  nm) of **1** by the addition of **4c** ([**4c**]/[**1**] = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0).



Figure S33. Titration fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378$  nm, 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of 1 by the addition of 4c ([4c]/[1] = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5).



Figure S34. Optimized structure of 1⊃4c complex.





Coumarin 334 (4d; 0.07 mg, 0.2  $\mu$ mol) was added to an H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.5 mL) of tube 1 (0.25 mg, 0.10  $\mu$ mol) in a glass test tube. The solution was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. After filtration, the formation of a 1⊃4d complex (30%) was confirmed by UV-vis, fluorescence, and ESI-TOF MS analyses.

ESI-TOF MS (H<sub>2</sub>O): m/z 375.5  $[1 \supset 4d - 7Na^+]^{7-}$ , 441.9  $[1 \supset 4d - 6Na^+]^{6-}$ , 534.7  $[1 \supset 4d - 5Na^+]^{5-}$ , 674.3  $[1 \supset 4d - 4Na^+]^{4-}$ .



Figure S35. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (H<sub>2</sub>O) of 1⊃4d.



**Figure S36.** (a) Titration UV-vis spectra (0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) and (b) the plot ( $\lambda_{abs} = 430$  nm) of **1** by the addition of **4d** ([**4d**]/[**1**] = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0).



Figure S37. Titration fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378$  nm, 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of 1 by the addition of 4d ([4d]/[1] = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5).



Figure S38. Optimized structure of a 1⊃4d complex.



Figure S39. CIE chromaticity diagram ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378 \text{ nm}$ , 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of 1, 4a-d, 1 $\supset$ (4a)<sub>2</sub>, 1 $\supset$ (4b)<sub>2</sub>, 1 $\supset$ 4c, and 1 $\supset$ 4d.



Coumarin dyes **4a** and **4b** (1.0  $\mu$ mol each) were added to an H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.5 mL) of tube **1b** (0.025 mg, 0.10  $\mu$ mol) in a glass test tube. The solution was stirred at r.t. for 3 h. After filtration, the formation of host-guest complexes was confirmed by UV-vis analysis. Similarly, competitive binding experiments of coumarin guests, **4a** vs. **4c**, **4a** vs. **4d**, **4b** vs. **4d** were examined.



Figure S40. Fluorescent spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 378$  nm, 0.2 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.) of competitive binding experiments after mixing (a) 1+4a+4b, (b) 1+4a+4c, (c) 1+4a+4d, (d) 1+4b+4c, (e) 1+4b+4d, and (f) 1+4c+4d in H<sub>2</sub>O for 3 h at r.t.