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Supporting Information

Protein Adsorption Switch Constructed by a Pillar[5]arene-Based Host–Guest Interaction

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1. Synthesis and characterization of WP5





Figure S2 ¹³C NMR of butoxy pillar[5]arene (WP5) (CDCl₃, 600 MHz, 298 K).



Figure S3 ESI-MS of WP5 \supseteq AA complex (CH₃OH). The molecular ion peak (m/z) of [N + AA + Na]⁺ was at 1339.300, indicating a complex ratio of 1:1 between WP5 and AA.



2. NMR spectra analysis of the interaction

Figure S4 (a)Schematic representation of the pillar[5]arene self-assembled with adipic acid in solution.(b) ¹H NMR spectra: (1) the host WP5 of pillar[5]arene (2) WP5 and AA system interaction(pH=3); (3) the Adipic acid with butoxy pillar[5]arene after added NaOH(pH=11); (4) the guest of adipic acid, which showed WP5 could bind AA reversible when changed the pH. (6mM each, CDCl₃:CD₃OD = 3:1, 400 MHz, 298K).

3. SEM studies of the silicon surface



Figure S5 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image on the etching silicon surface.(scale bar = $10 \mu m$)



Figure S6 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of WP5 \supset AA complex before (a) and after modified on the etching silicon surface, which proved that the interface built successfully. (scale bar = 10 μ m)

4. The fabricating process of the functional WP5-Si



Figure S7 a) the constructed process of silicon surface for BSA adsorption; b) the contact angel change on the silicon surface after modification respectively, indicating that the WP5-Si were constructed perfectly.

5. FL spectrum analysis



Figure S8 a) FL spectra of the BSA solution after the WP5-Si and AA-Si was put in thecuvette compared with control BSA solution; b) the fluorescence dynamic test, the fluorescence was monitored for 60 minutes when the WP5-Si and AA-Si put in the cuvette. These results indicated that capacity of BSA adsorbed is mounting with the time.

6. Cycling experiment of the FL spectrum



Figure S9 the Fluorescence intensity of the butoxy pillar [5] arene and joint interface of adipic acid gate valve switch of BSA in cyclic graph of pH changes, which indicates a good reversibility between adsorption and unadsorption under pH regulation.

7. the CAs studies after the adsorption of BSA



Figure S10 The contact angle (CA) of the WP5-Si after adsorbed different concentration of BSA at 10, 20, 30min and after added NaOH (pH11); More clearly, the CA indicated that the WP5-Si surface could adsorb BSA with the time changing, which also proved hydrophobic effect playsa main role in BSA adsorption.

8. SEM studies after the adsorption of BSA



Figure S11 SEM characterization of the substrata images obtained from the BSA layer adsorbed on substrata (a) before (AA-Si) and (b) after(WP5-Si) functionalized at different time, indicating the difference of "on" and "off" state functional surface adsorb BSA with the time changing, which consistent with AFM. (scale bar = $10 \mu m$)