Supplementary information

Supramolecular nanoarchitectonics of propionylated polyrotaxanes with bulky nitrobenzyl stoppers for light-triggered drug release

Shunyao Zhang, Atsushi Tamura*, Nobuhiko Yui

Department of Organic Biomaterials, Institute of Biomaterials and Bioengineering, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU), 2-3-10 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda, Tokyo 101-0062, Japan. * Corresponding author (E-mail: tamura.org@tmd.ac.jp)

S1. Instrumentations

¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III 400 MHz spectrometer (Bruker BioSpin, Rheinstetten, Germany) at 25.0 °C. Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) was performed on a microTOF focus II (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany). Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded using a Spectrum 100 FT-IR spectrometer (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA). The powder sample was mixed with KBr, ground in an agate grinding mill, and pressed to obtain transparent KBr pellets.

S2. Synthesis of 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl 4-nitrophenyl carbonate



4,5-Dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl alcohol (1.95 g, 9.15 mmol; Tokyo Chemical Industry, Tokyo, Japan) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL; Kanto Chemical, Tokyo, Japan), and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA; 3.11 mL, 18.3 mmol; Tokyo Chemical Industry) and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (3.69 g, 18.3 mmol; Tokyo Chemical Industry) were successively added to the solution. The solution was stirred for 24 h at 25 °C. After the reaction, the solution was washed successively with 10 mM HCl (100 mL × 5), distilled water (100 mL × 3), and brine (100 mL × 1). The organic layer was collected and dried over MgSO₄. The product was purified via column chromatography using toluene/acetone (20:1). The collected product was recrystallized from toluene. The powder was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo to yield 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl 4-nitrophenyl carbonate (1.82 g, 52.6% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 3.96 (s, 3H, OMe), 4.00 (s, 3H, OMe), 5.69 (s, 2H, -C*H*₂-), 7.08 (s, 1H, 3-position in 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl), 7.39 (d, 2H, 2- and 6-positions in 4-nitrophenyl), 7.75 (s, 1H, 6-position in 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl), 8.28 (d, 2H, 3- and 5-positions in 4-nitrophenyl). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 56.5, 56.6, 67.7, 108.5, 110.7, 121.7, 125.1, 125.4, 140.1, 145.6, 148.9, 152.1, 153.7, 155.4. ESI-MS: *m/z* calcd. for C₁₆H₁₄N₂NaO₉ [M+Na]⁺ 401.0592, found 401.1582.



Figure S1. (a) ¹H and (b) ¹³C NMR spectra of 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl 4-nitrophenyl carbonate in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.



Figure S2. (a) ¹H NMR spectrum of ND-PRX in NaOD/D₂O at 25 °C. (b) ¹H NMR spectrum of Pr-ND-PRX in DMSO- d_6 at 25 °C.



Figure S3. SEC charts of α-CD, PEG-NH₂, ND-PRX, and Pr-ND-PRX eluted with DMSO containing 10 mM LiBr at 60 °C. The peaks were detected with RI.



Figure S4. (a) FT-IR spectra of PD-PRX and Pr-PD-PRX. (b) FT-IR spectra of ND-PRX and Pr-ND-PRX.