

Silylated-acetylated cyclodextrins as chiral sensors for the enantiodiscrimination of fluorinated anesthetics

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Supplementary Material

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Table S1. ¹H (600 MHz, C₆D₁₂, 25 °C) and ¹⁹F (564 MHz, C₆D₁₂, 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_s|$, ppm) measured for ISO resonances in the presence of equimolar amounts of AcSiαCD, AcSiβCD or AcSiγCD at 10 mM and 30 mM concentration.

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Figure S2. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) and ¹⁹F (564 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectra of HAL (30 mM) alone (a, f), in the presence of (left) AcSiβCD to give a HAL/CD molar ratio of 7:1 (b), 3.5:1 (c), 2:1 (d) and 1:1 (e), and in the presence of (right) AcSiγCD to give a HAL/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (g), 4:1 (h), 3:1 (i), 2:1 (j) and 1:1 (k).

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Figure S3. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectra of ENF (30 mM) alone (a, f), in the presence of (left) AcSiβCD to give a ENF/CD molar ratio of 7:1 (b), 3.5:1 (c), 2:1 (d) and 1:1 (e), and in the presence of (right) AcSiγCD to give a ENF/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (g), 4:1 (h), 3:1 (i), 2:1 (j) and 1:1 (k).

Table S5. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) of COMP B (30 mM) in the presence of $\text{AcSi}\beta\text{CD}$ or $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ at different molar ratios; the results reported in parenthesis refer to the 10 mM concentration.

Figure S4. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectra of COMP B (30 mM) alone (a) and in the presence of $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ to give a COMP B/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (b), 4:1 (c), 3:1 (d) and 2:1 (e). The other resonances belong to CSA.

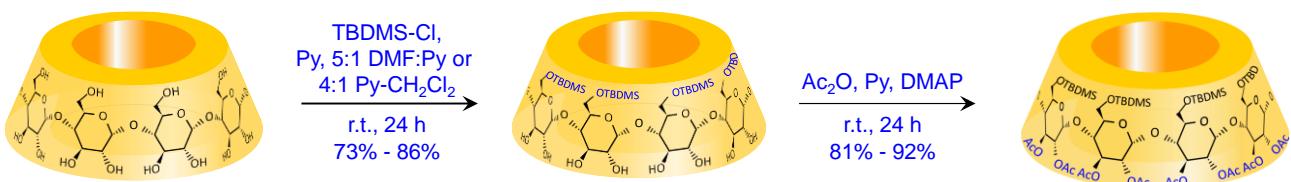
Figure S5. ^{19}F (564 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectra of COMP B (30 mM) alone (a) and in the presence of $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ to give a COMP B/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (b), 4:1 (c), 3:1 (d) and 2:1 (e).

Figure S6. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 DSF/ $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12} , mixing time = 400 ms) spectra of CHCF_3 (b) and CHF_2 (c) resonances.

Figure S7. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 ENF/ $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12} , mixing time = 400 ms) spectra of CHF_2 (b) and CHFCl (c) resonances.

Figure S8. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 HAL/ $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12} , mixing time = 400 ms) spectrum of CHClBr (b) resonance.

^1H and ^{19}F NMR spectra of ISO, DSF, HAL and ENF and ^{19}F NMR spectrum of COMP B; the ^1H NMR spectrum of COMP B is reported in reference [22].



Scheme S1: Synthetic strategy for silylated-acetylated cyclodextrins.

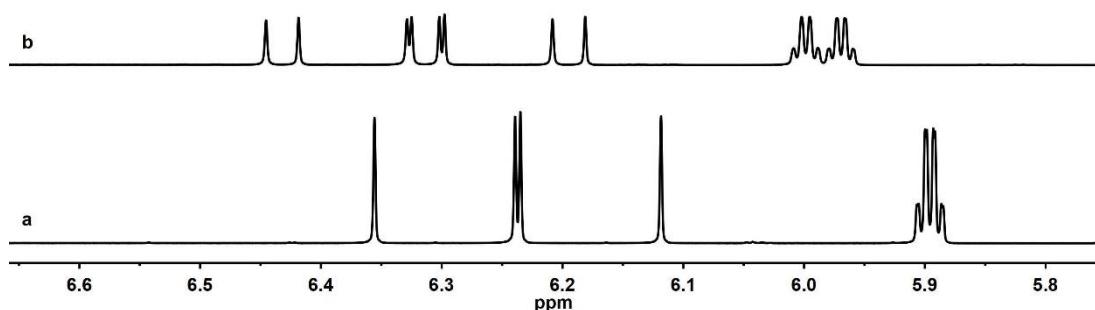


Figure S1. ^1H (600 MHz, 30 mM, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectra of racemic ISO (a) alone and (b) in the presence of $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ to give a ISO/CD molar ratio of 16:1.

Table S1. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) measured for ISO resonances in the presence of equimolar amounts of $\text{AcSi}\alpha\text{CD}$, $\text{AcSi}\beta\text{CD}$ or $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ at 10 mM and 30 mM concentration.

	mM	$ \delta_R - \delta_S $			
		^1H		^{19}F	
		CHCF_3	CHF_2	CF_3	CHF_2
$\text{AcSi}\alpha\text{CD}$	30	-	-	nd*	0.054/0.025
	10	-	-	0.003	0.024/0.012
$\text{AcSi}\beta\text{CD}$	30	0.013	0.019	0.071	0.121/0.018
	10	0.006	0.010	0.038	0.056/0.013
$\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$	30	0.083	0.082	0.165	2.08/1.98
	10	0.068	0.055	0.127	1.53/1.11

* not determined

Table S2. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) of DSF (30 mM) in the presence of $\text{AcSi}\beta\text{CD}$ or $\text{AcSi}\gamma\text{CD}$ at different molar ratios; the results reported in parenthesis refer to the 10 mM concentration.

Molar ratio sub:CSA	$ \delta_R - \delta_S $				
	^1H		^{19}F		
	CHCF_3	CHF_2	CF_3	CHF_2	CHF
10/1					

AcSiβCD	7:1	0.009	0.004	0.024	0.027/0.023	-
		(-)	(-)	(0.016)	(0.012/0.014)	(-)
	3.5:1	0.011	0.007	0.033	0.041/0.042	-
		(-)	(-)	(0.018)	(0.015/0.018)	(-)
	2:1	0.014	0.008	0.048	0.056/0.063	-
		(-)	(-)	(0.021)	(0.026/0.025)	(-)
	1:1	0.021	0.010	0.065	0.070/0.099	-
		(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.050)	(0.044/0.040)	(-)
	8:1	0.036	0.027	0.063	0.062/0.024	0.048
		(0.013)	(0.008)	(0.020)	(0.024/nd*)	(0.012)
AcSiγCD	4:1	0.058	0.038	0.092	0.077/0.030	0.067
		(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.060)	(0.052/0.040)	(0.041)
	3:1	0.062	0.043	0.119	-/-	0.088
		(0.035)	(0.025)	(0.062)	(0.053/0.043)	(0.043)
	2:1	0.065	0.043	0.128	nd/nd	0.095
		(0.043)	(0.031)	(0.080)	(0.061/0.054)	(0.055)
	1:1	0.082	0.043	0.131	nd/nd	0.096
		(0.052)	(0.038)	(nd)	(nd/0.064)	(nd)

* not determined.

Table S3. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) of HAL (30 mM) in the presence of AcSi γ CD at different molar ratios; the results reported in parenthesis refer to the 10 mM concentration.

	Molar ratio sub:CSA	$ \delta_R - \delta_S $	
		CH	CF_3
AcSiβCD	7:1	0.002 (0.001)	0.006 (0.001)
		0.003 (0.001)	0.009 (0.004)
		0.005 (0.001)	0.012 (0.005)
		0.008 (0.003)	0.023 (0.009)
	8:1	0.002 (0.001)	0.002 (-)
		0.005 (0.002)	0.005 (-)
	4:1	0.007 (0.003)	0.007 (0.003)
		0.009 (0.004)	0.009 (0.004)
AcSiγCD	3:1	0.014 (0.009)	0.013 (0.008)
		0.014 (0.009)	0.013 (0.008)
	2:1	0.014 (0.009)	0.013 (0.008)
		0.014 (0.009)	0.013 (0.008)

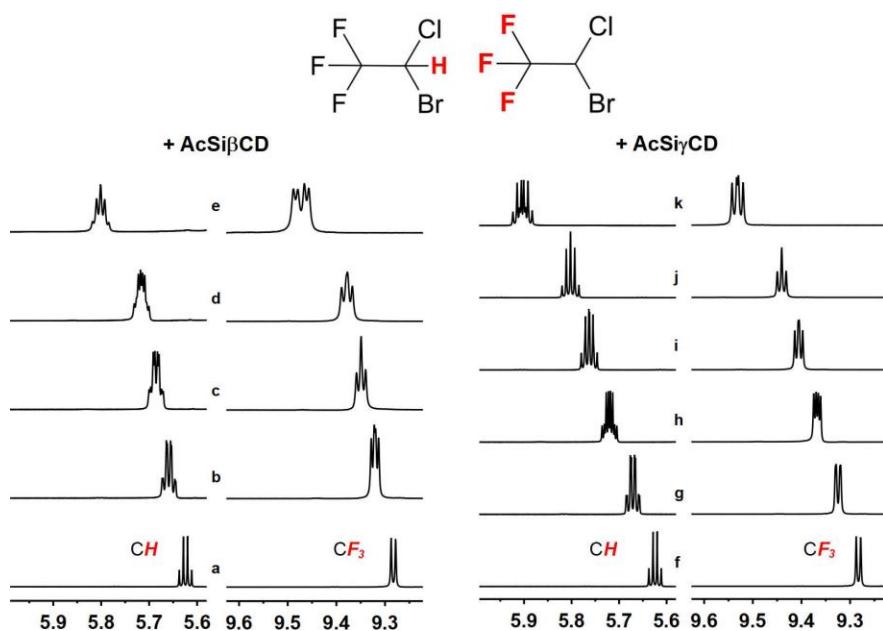


Figure S2. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectra of HAL (30 mM) alone (a, f), in the presence of (left) AcSi β CD to give a HAL/CD molar ratio of 7:1 (b), 3.5:1 (c), 2:1 (d) and 1:1 (e), and in the presence of (right) AcSi γ CD to give a HAL/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (g), 4:1 (h), 3:1 (i), 2:1 (j) and 1:1 (k).

Table S4. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) of ENF (30 mM) in the presence of AcSi β CD or AcSi γ CD at different molar ratio; the results reported in parenthesis refer to the 10 mM concentration.

Molar ratio sub:CSA	$ \delta_R - \delta_S $					
	^1H		^{19}F			
	CHCl	CHF ₂	CF ₂	CHFCl	CHF ₂	
AcSi β CD	7:1	0.002 (-)	0.002 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	nd* (nd)
	3.5:1	0.003 (-)	0.005 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	nd (nd)
	2:1	0.004 (-)	0.004 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	nd (nd)
	1:1	0.007 (0.002)	0.005 (0.003)	- (-)	- (-)	nd (nd)
	8:1	0.002 (-)	- (-)	-/- (-/-)	0.010 (-)	nd (nd)
AcSi γ CD	4:1	0.004 (-)	- (-)	nd/nd (-/-)	0.020 (0.006)	nd (nd)
	3:1	0.006 (0.002)	- (-)	0.025/0.021 (-/-)	0.020 (0.009)	nd (nd)
	2:1	0.007 (0.004)	- (-)	0.041/0.038 (-/-)	0.021 (0.017)	nd (nd)
	1:1	0.007 (0.006)	0.004 (-)	0.089/0.071 (0.027/0.026)	0.030 (0.019)	nd (nd)

* not determined.

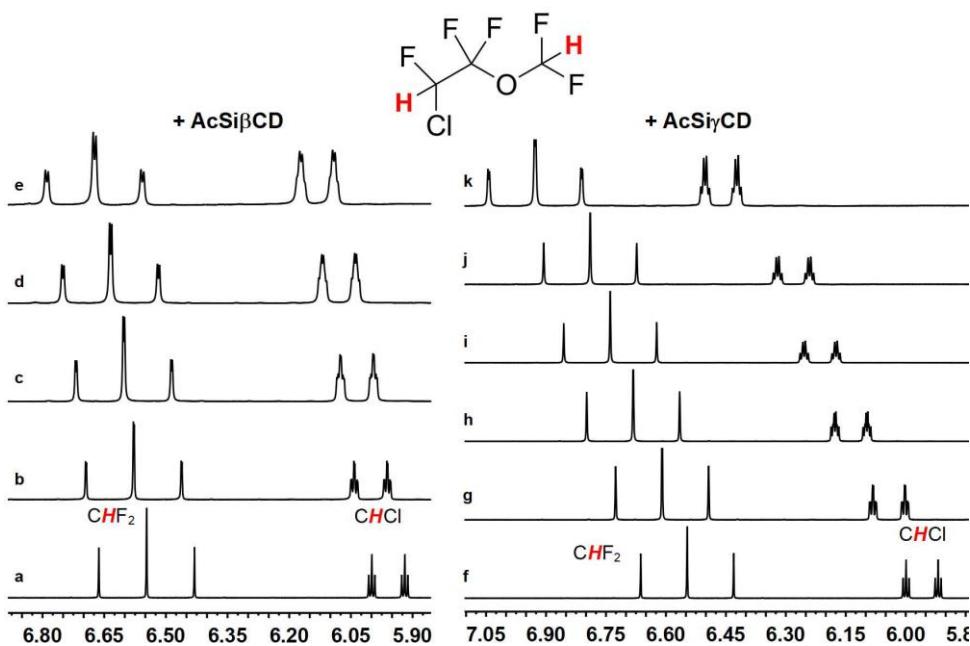


Figure S3. ^1H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C_6D_{12}) NMR spectra of ENF (30 mM) alone (a, f), in the presence of (left) AcSi β CD to give a ENF/CD molar ratio of 7:1 (b), 3.5:1 (c), 2:1 (d) and 1:1 (e), and in the presence of (right) AcSi γ CD to give a ENF/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (g), 4:1 (h), 3:1 (i), 2:1 (j) and 1:1 (k).

Table S5. ^1H (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) and ^{19}F (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) NMR non-equivalences ($|\delta_R - \delta_S|$, ppm) of COMP B (30 mM) in the presence of AcSi β CD or AcSi γ CD at different molar ratios; the results reported in parenthesis refer to the 10 mM concentration.

	Molar ratio sub:CSA	$ \delta_R - \delta_S $					
		^1H				^{19}F	
		CH_2	CH	OCH_3	CF_2	CH_2F	CF_3
AcSi β CD	7:1	0.007/0.007 (0.004/0.004)	0.009 (0.004)	0.002 (-)	0.038/0.066 (0.006/0.005)	0.036 (0.023)	0.016 (0.006)
		0.013/0.015 (0.005/0.005)	0.020 (0.010)	0.004 (0.001)	nd*/0.128 (0.063/0.047)	0.073 (0.038)	0.038 (0.015)
	3.5:1	nd/nd	0.029	0.006	0.116/0.190 (0.103/0.067)	0.098 (0.062)	0.056 (0.019)
		(nd/nd) (0.014)	(0.003)				
	2:1	0.075/0.065 (0.065/0.058)	0.103 (0.116)	0.041 (0.037)	1.021/0.93 (0.82/0.67)	0.778 (0.672)	0.169 (0.138)
		nd/nd	0.182	0.074	1.85/1.56 (1.39/1.18)	1.41 (1.08)	0.303 (0.223)
AcSi γ CD	8:1	(nd/0.102)	(0.187)	(0.062)	(2.47/2.03)	1.81 (1.63)	0.380 (0.326)
		0.177/0.174 (0.144/0.143)	0.336 (0.293)	0.104 (0.092)	(2.09/1.74)	(1.63) (1.91)	(0.423) (0.388)
	4:1	0.210/0.207 (0.182/nd)	0.394 (0.344)	0.115 (0.106)	3.02/2.39 (2.55/2.14)	2.10 (1.91)	0.423 (0.388)

* not determined

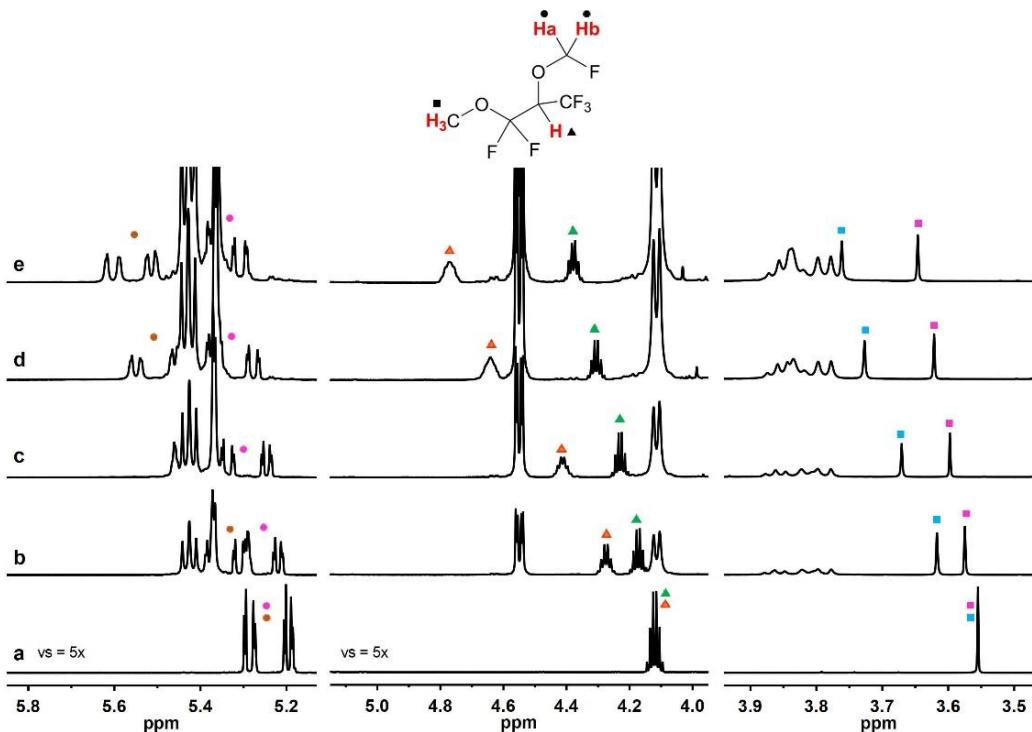


Figure S4. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectra of COMP B (30 mM) alone (a) and in the presence of AcSiyCD to give a COMP B/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (b), 4:1 (c), 3:1 (d) and 2:1 (e). The other resonances belong to CSA.

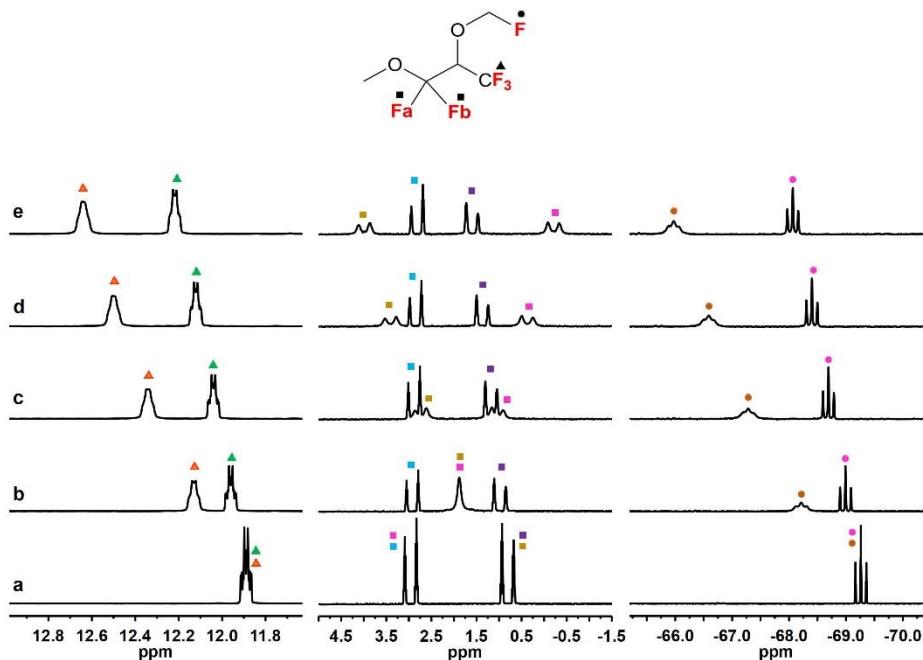


Figure S5. ¹⁹F (564 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectra of COMP B (30 mM) alone (a) and in the presence of AcSiyCD to give a COMP B/CD molar ratio of 8:1 (b), 4:1 (c), 3:1 (d) and 2:1 (e).

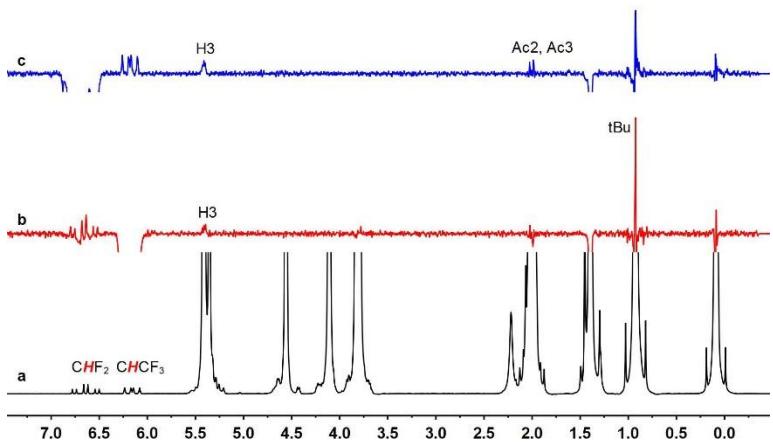


Figure S6. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 DSF/AcSi γ CD mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂, mixing time = 400 ms) spectra of CHCF₃ (b) and CHF₂ (c) resonances.

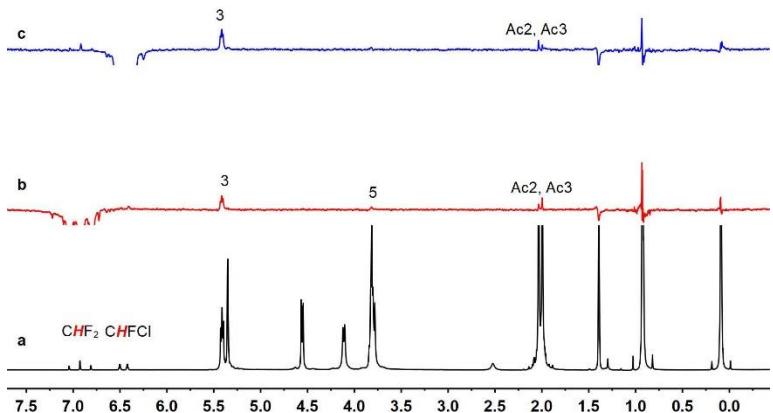


Figure S7. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 ENF/AcSi γ CD mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂, mixing time = 400 ms) spectra of CHF₂ (b) and CHFCI (c) resonances.

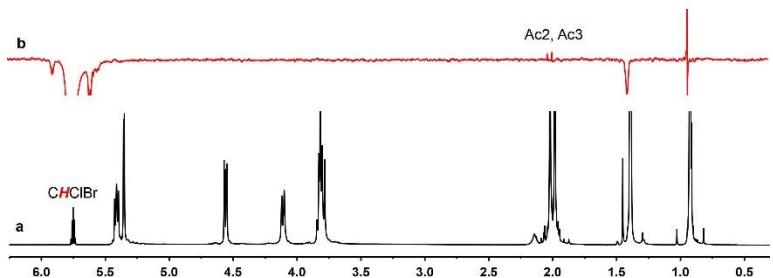
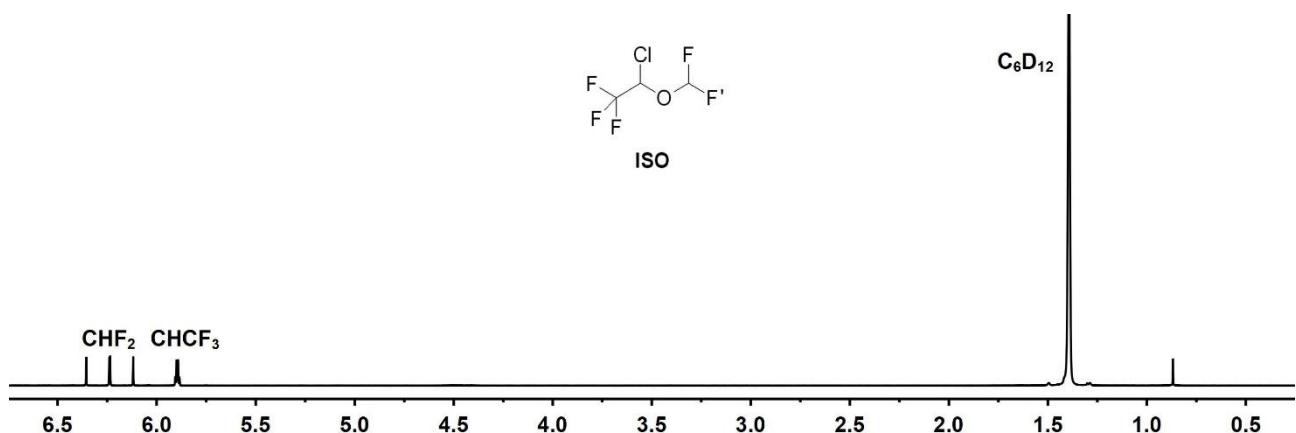
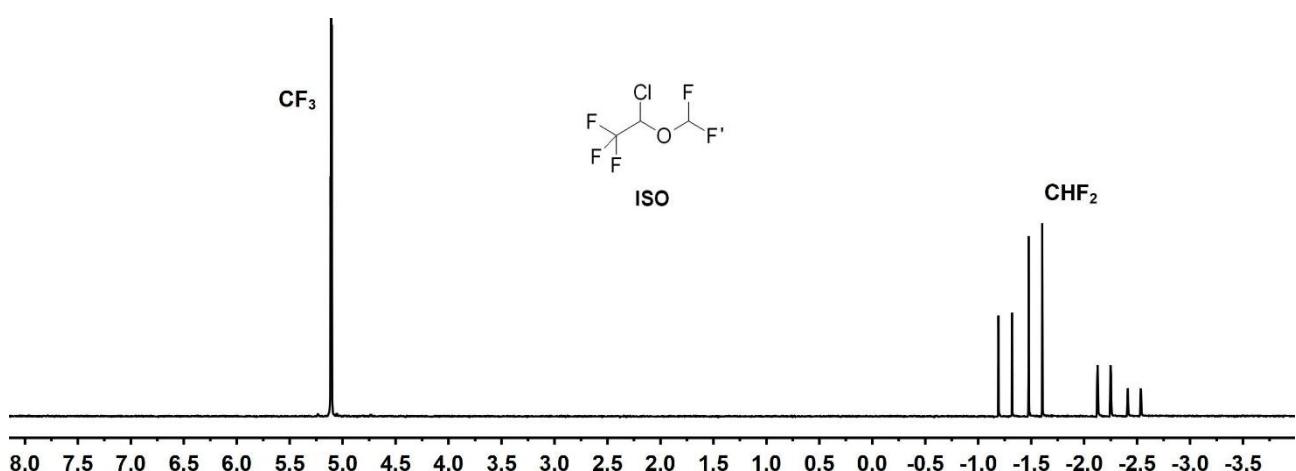


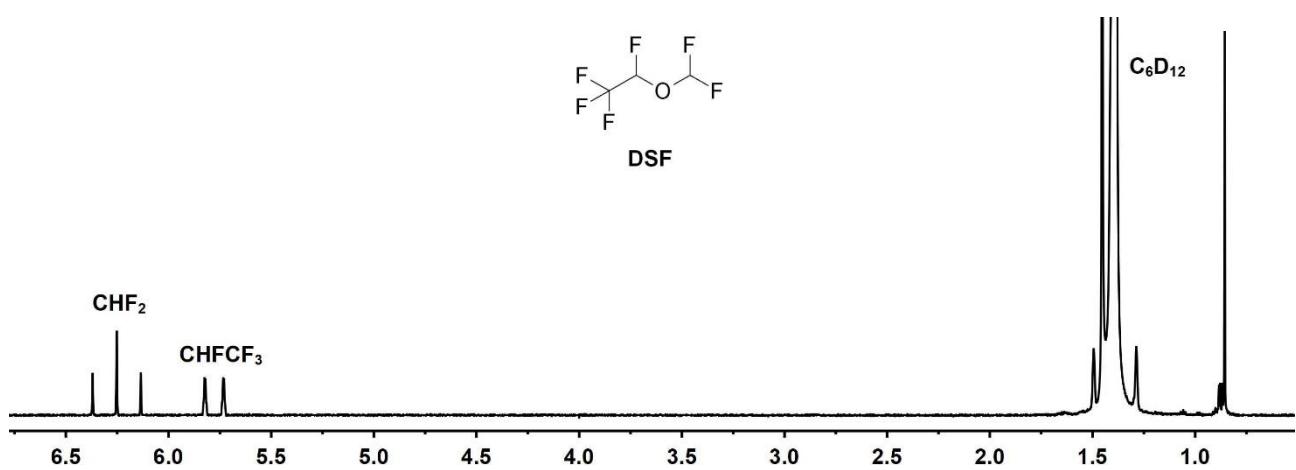
Figure S8. ¹H (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂) NMR spectrum of racemic 1-to-1 HAL/AcSi γ CD mixture (a) and 1D-ROESY (600 MHz, 25 °C, C₆D₁₂, mixing time = 400 ms) spectrum of CHClBr (b) resonance.



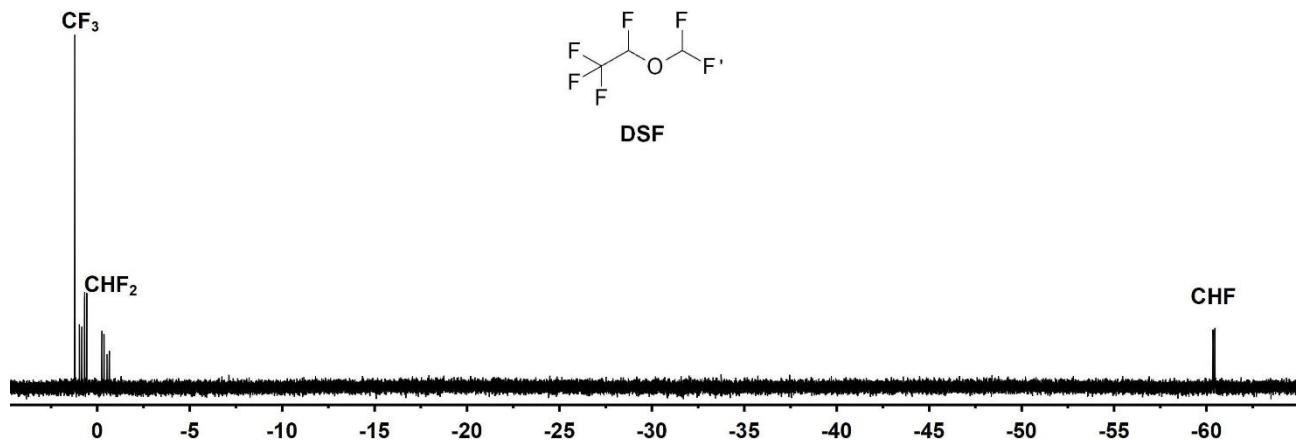
¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₁₂, 25 °C) spectrum of ISO.



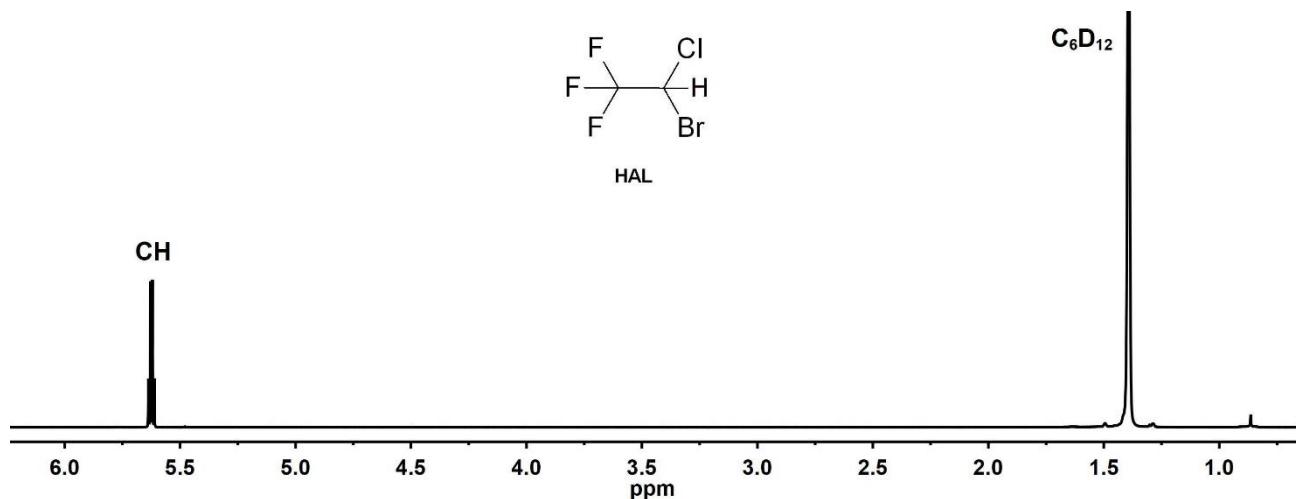
¹⁹F NMR (564 MHz, C₆D₁₂, 25 °C) spectrum of ISO.



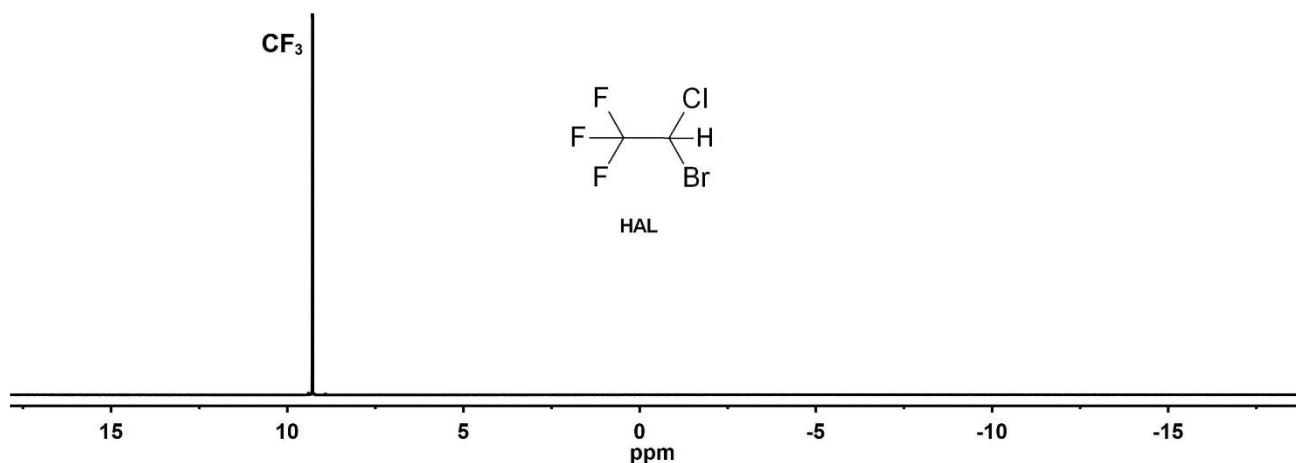
¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₁₂, 25 °C) spectrum of DSF.



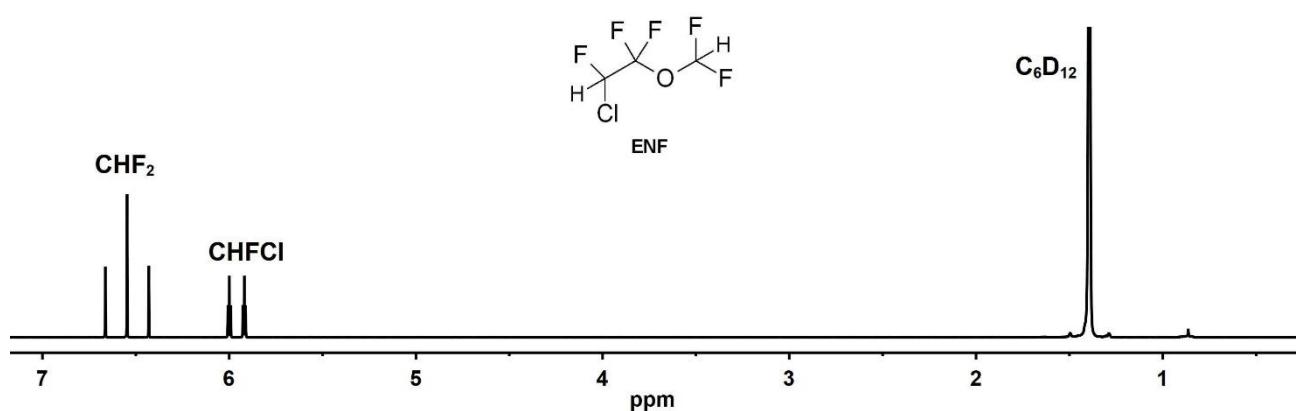
^{19}F NMR (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of DSF.



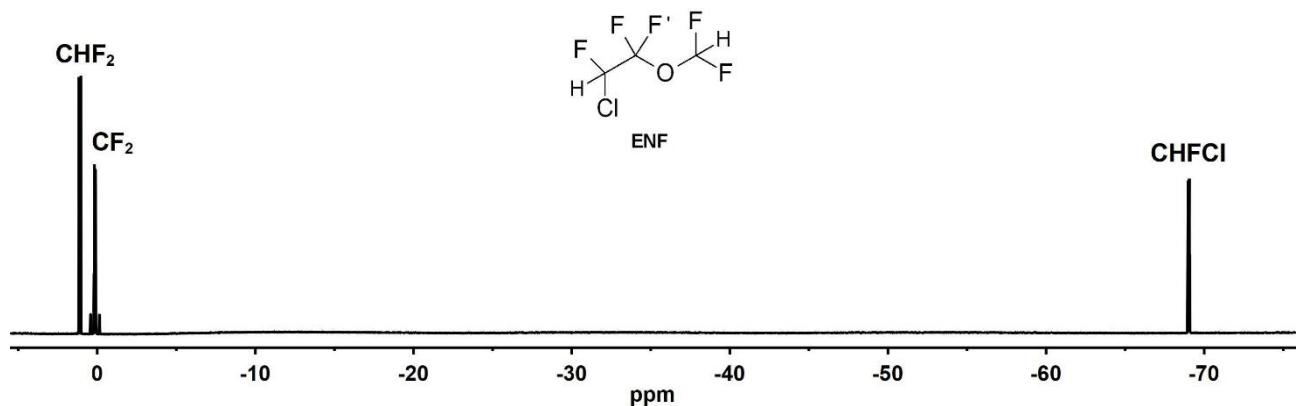
^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of HAL.



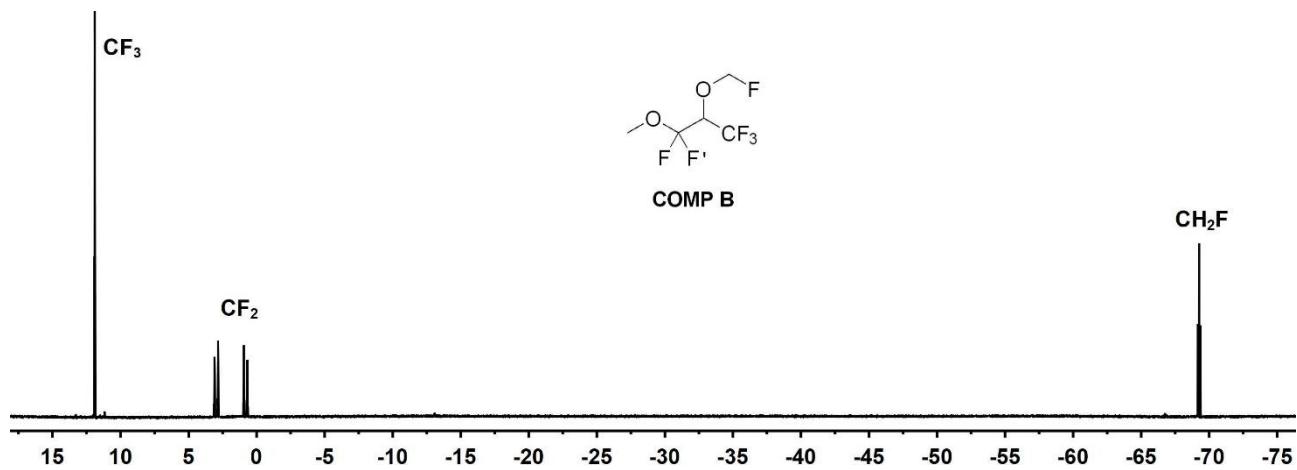
^{19}F NMR (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of HAL.



^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of ENF.



^{19}F NMR (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of ENF.



^{19}F NMR (564 MHz, C_6D_{12} , 25 °C) spectrum of COMP B.