Differential sensing of saccharides based on an array of fluorinated benzosiloxaborole receptors

Paweł Ćwik [1], Patrycja Ciosek-Skibińska [1,*], Marcin Zabadaj [1], Sergiusz Luliński [2], Krzysztof Durka [2] and Wojciech Wróblewski [1]

^{1}H and ^{19}F NMR studies on the system **1**+ethylene glycol.

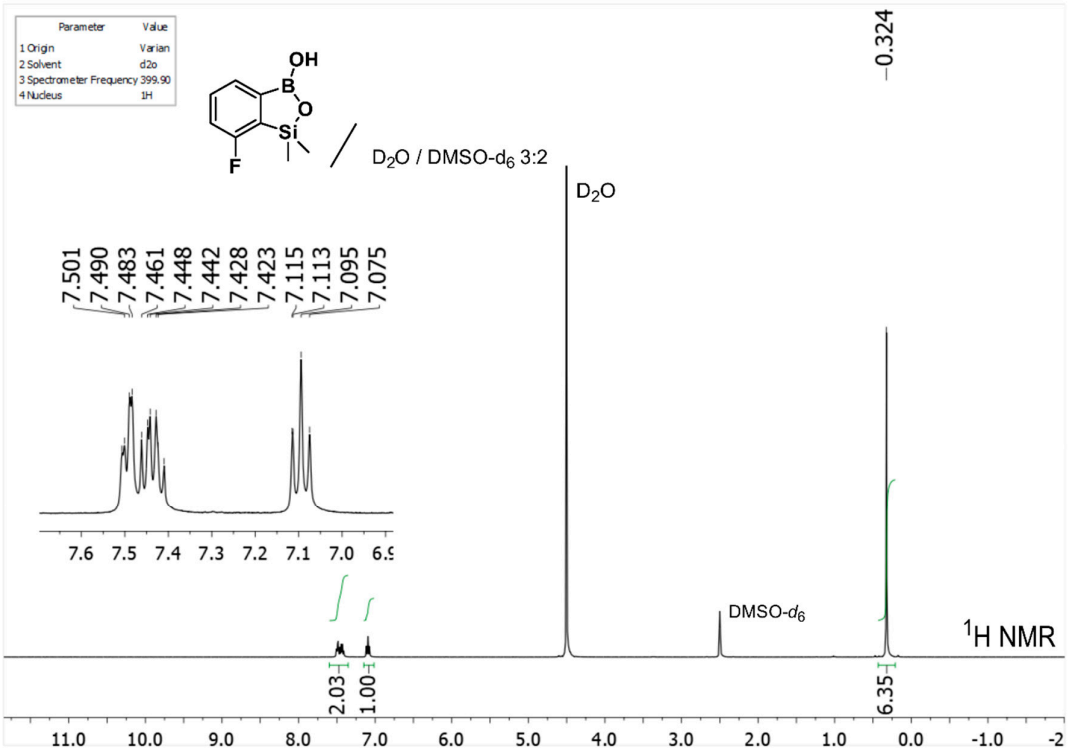

Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1**.

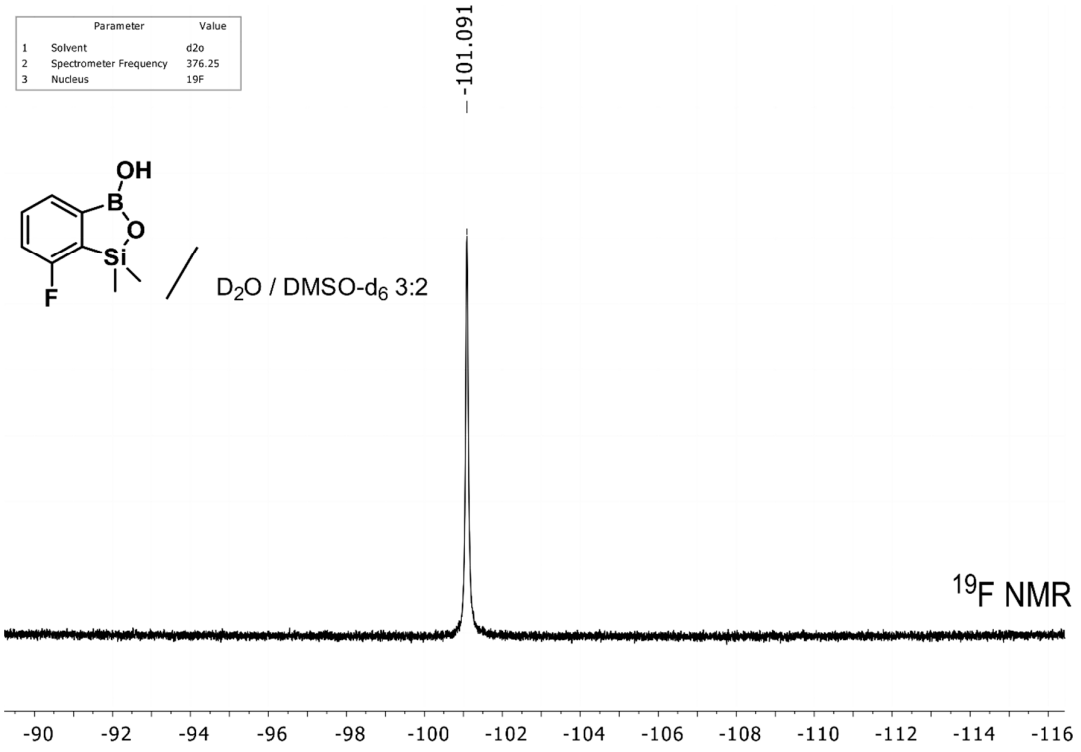

Figure S2. ^{19}F NMR spectrum (376 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of compound **1**.

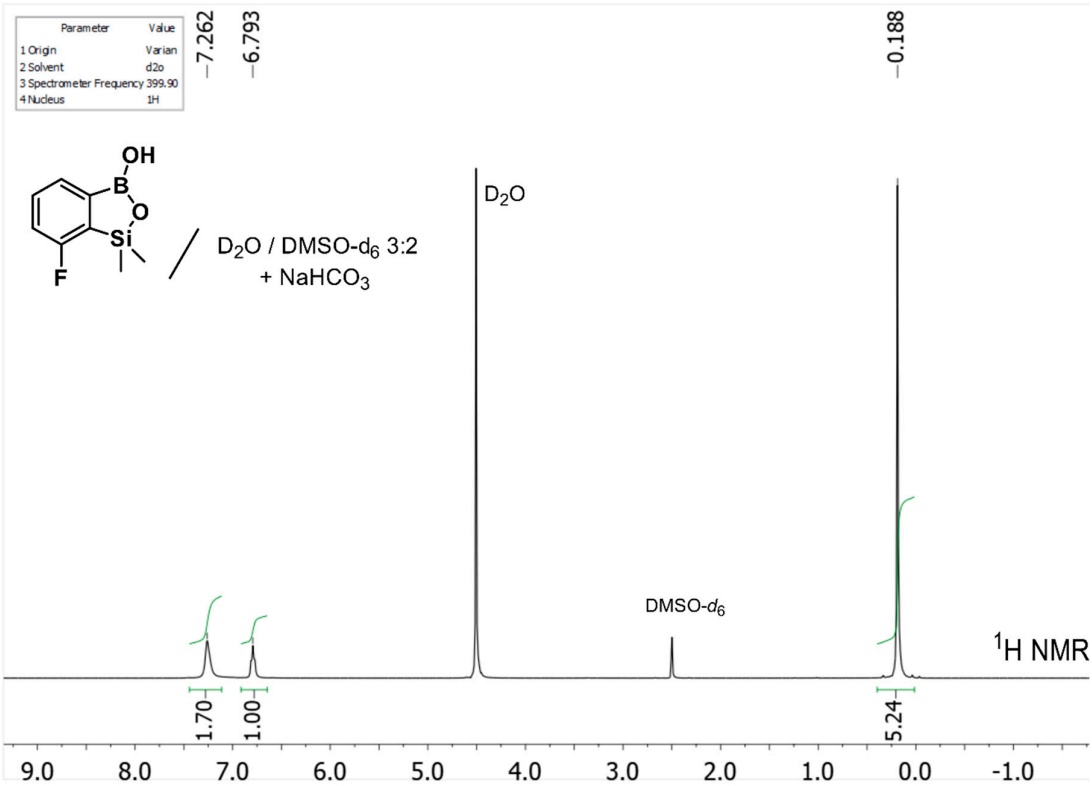

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of compound **1** in the presence of $NaHCO_3$.

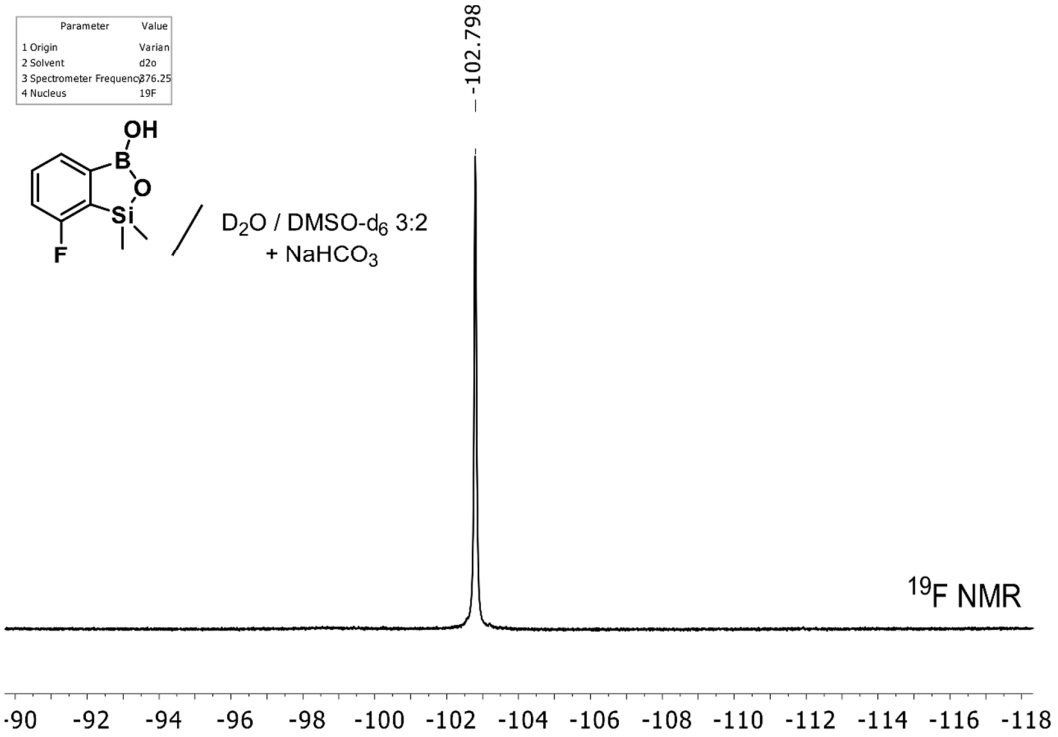

Figure 4. ^{19}F NMR spectrum (376 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of compound **1** in the presence of $NaHCO_3$.

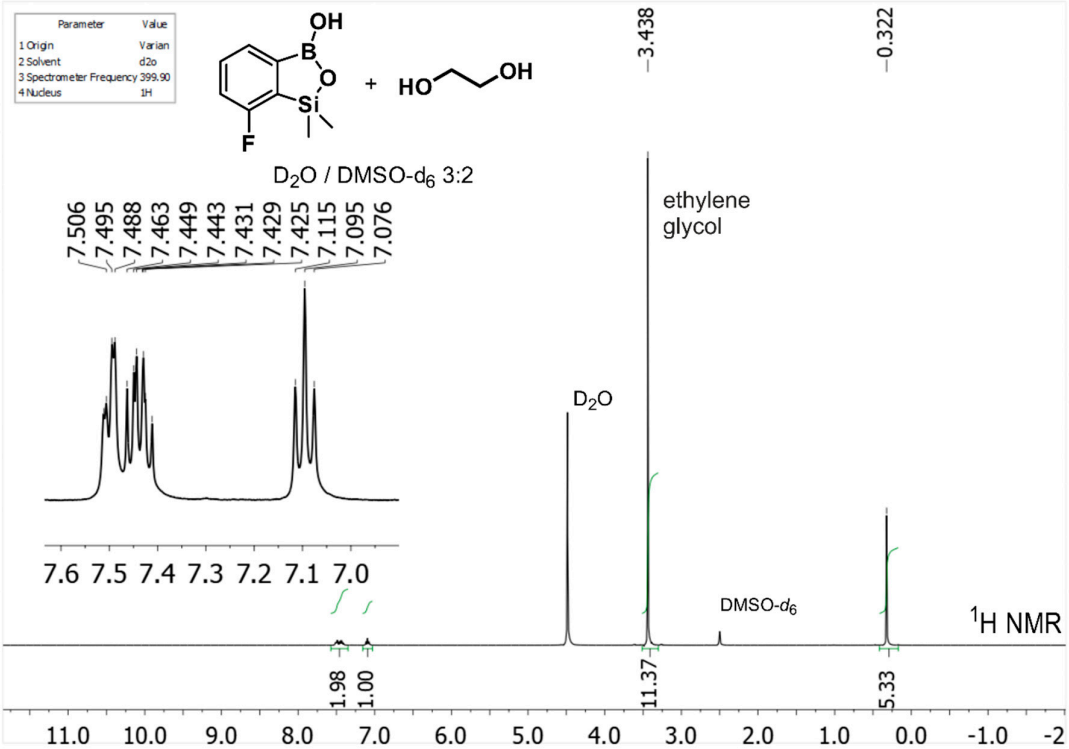

Figure S5. ^{1}H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1** in the presence of ethylene glycol.

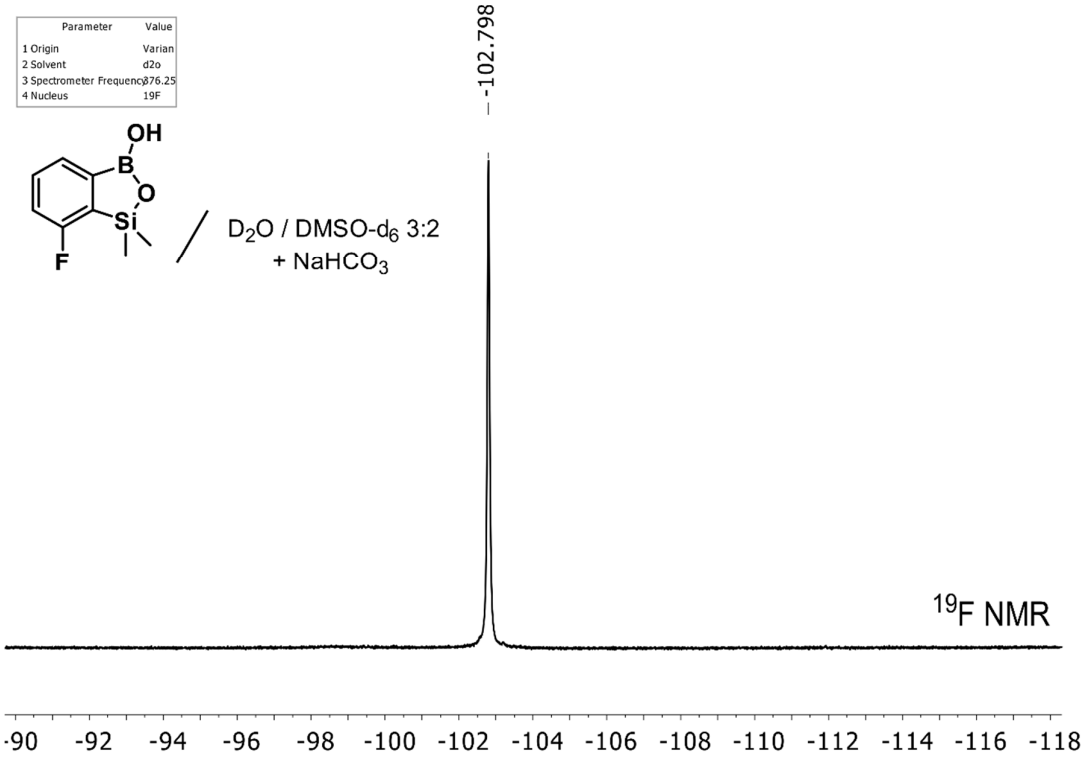

Figure S6. ^{19}F NMR spectrum (376 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1** in the presence of ethylene glycol.

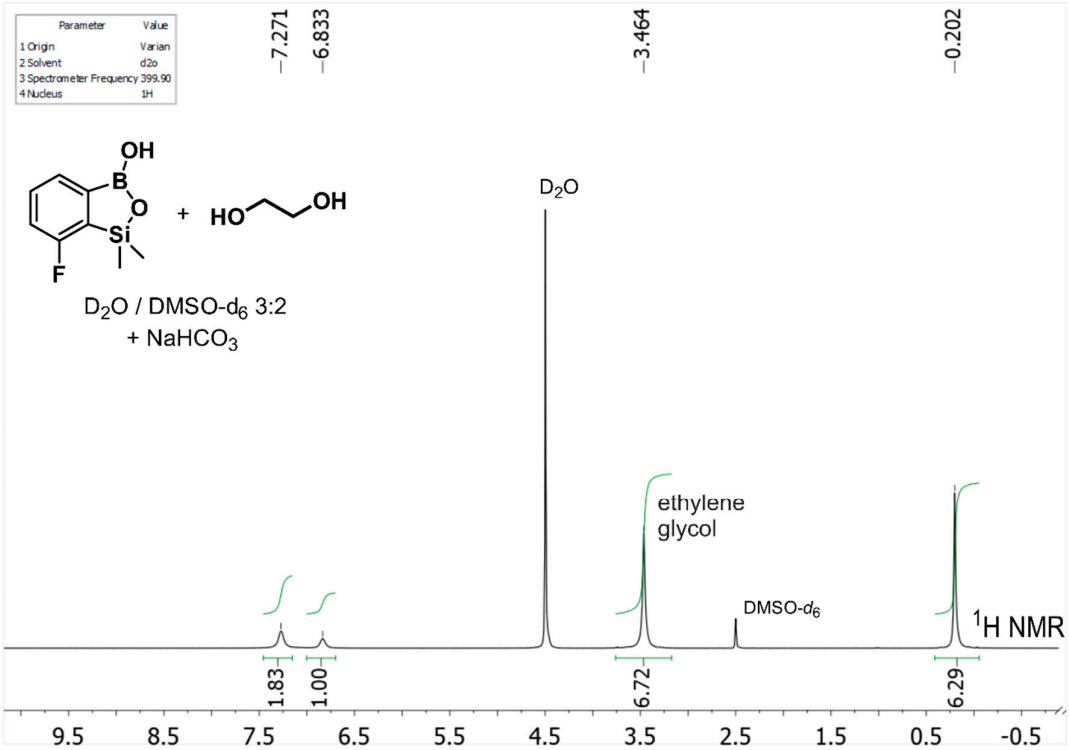

Figure S7. ^{1}H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1** in the presence of ethylene glycol and $NaHCO_3$.

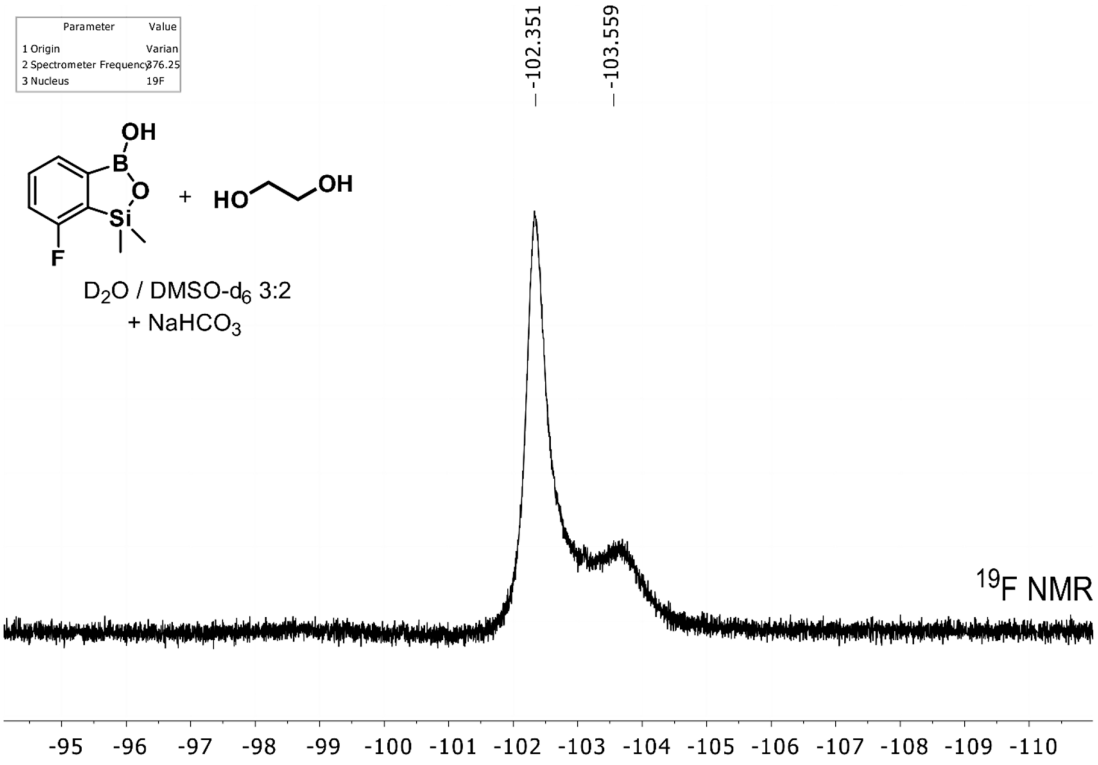

Figure S8. ^{19}F NMR spectrum (376 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1** in the presence of ethylene glycol and $NaHCO_3$.

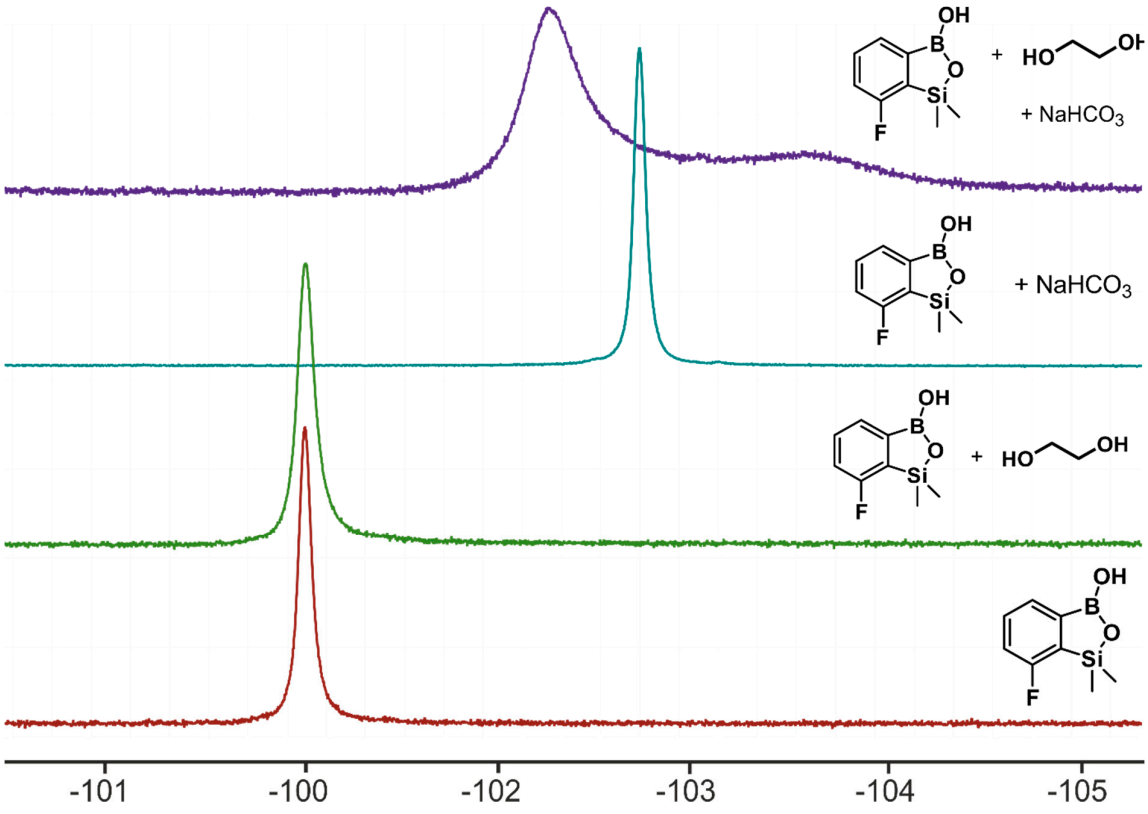

Figure S9. Overlay of ^{19}F NMR spectra (376 MHz, D_2O + DMSO-d_6 3:2) of **1** in different conditions.