

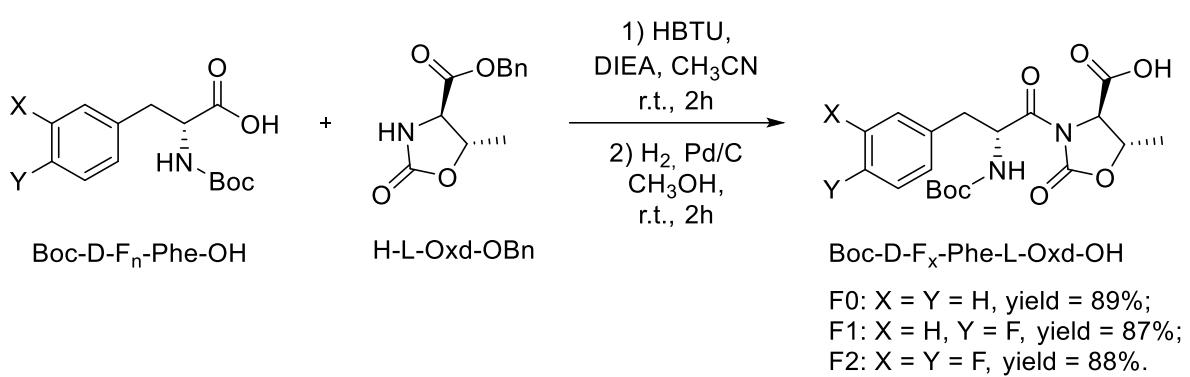
## Supporting Information

### Fluorine Effect in the Gelation Ability of Low Molecular Weight Gelators

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**Scheme S1.** Reagents and conditions: 1) Boc-D-F<sub>n</sub>-Phe-OH (1.0 eq), H-L-Oxd-OBn (1.0 eq), HBTU (1.1 eq), DIEA (2.2 eq) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (concentration of the first two reagents is 0.1 M) for 2 h at r.t.. 2) Boc-D-F<sub>n</sub>-Phe-L-Oxd-OBn (1.0 eq) and Pd/C (10% w/w) in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (concentration of the first reagent is 10 mg/mL) for 2 h at r.t. under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

## Characterization of compounds F0, F1 and F2

### Boc-D-Phe-L-Oxd-OH, F0

Characterisation matched literature values. See ref. [1].

### Boc-D-F<sub>1</sub>Phe-L-Oxd-OH, F1

The product **F1** is obtained as a white solid with an 87% yield. M.p. = 172-178°C;  $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -32.2^\circ$  ( $c = 0.5$  in CH<sub>3</sub>OH); IR (ATR-IR):  $\nu$  3370, 3364, 2984, 2937, 1778, 1720, 1687, 1603, 1510 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  1.31 (9H, s, CH<sub>3</sub> *t*-Bu), 1.47 (3H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub> Oxd), 2.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 13.2 Hz, CH benzyl), 3.10 (1H, m, CH benzyl), 4.41 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, C<sub>α</sub>H Oxd), 4.69 (1H, m, C<sub>β</sub>H Oxd), 5.63 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 9.6 Hz, C<sub>α</sub>H F-Phe), 6.97 (2H, m, CH Ar), 7.30 (2H, m, CH Ar); <sup>13</sup>C (CD<sub>3</sub>OD<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  19.77, 27.18, 37.19, 54.37, 61.92, 74.57, 79.04, 114.32, 114.53, 130.85, 130.93, 132.88, 152.28, 155.89, 163.07, 170.04, 172.44; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 376.5 MHz):  $\delta$  -118.63, -118.46.

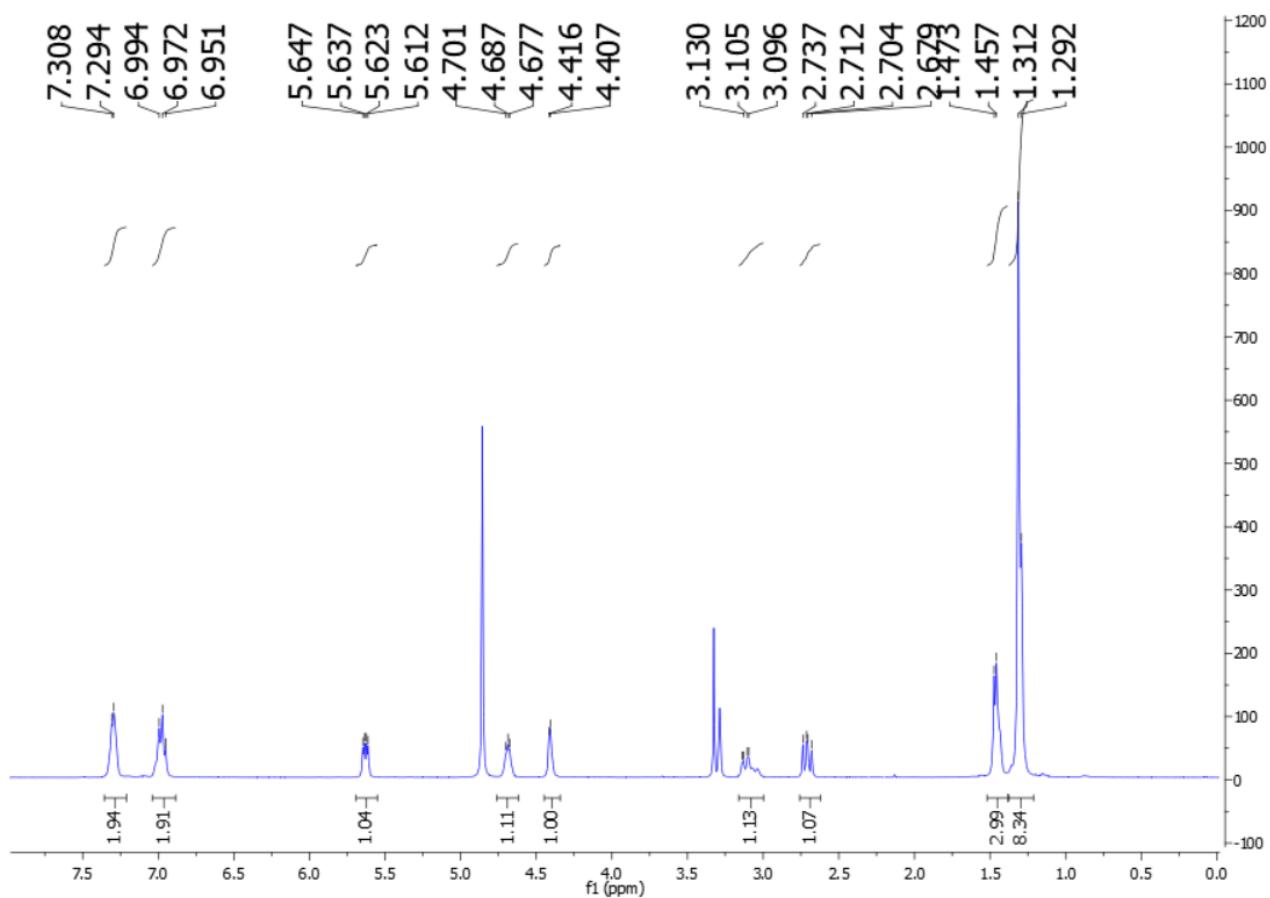
### Boc-D-F<sub>2</sub>Phe-L-Oxd-OH, F0

Characterisation matched literature values. See ref. [2].

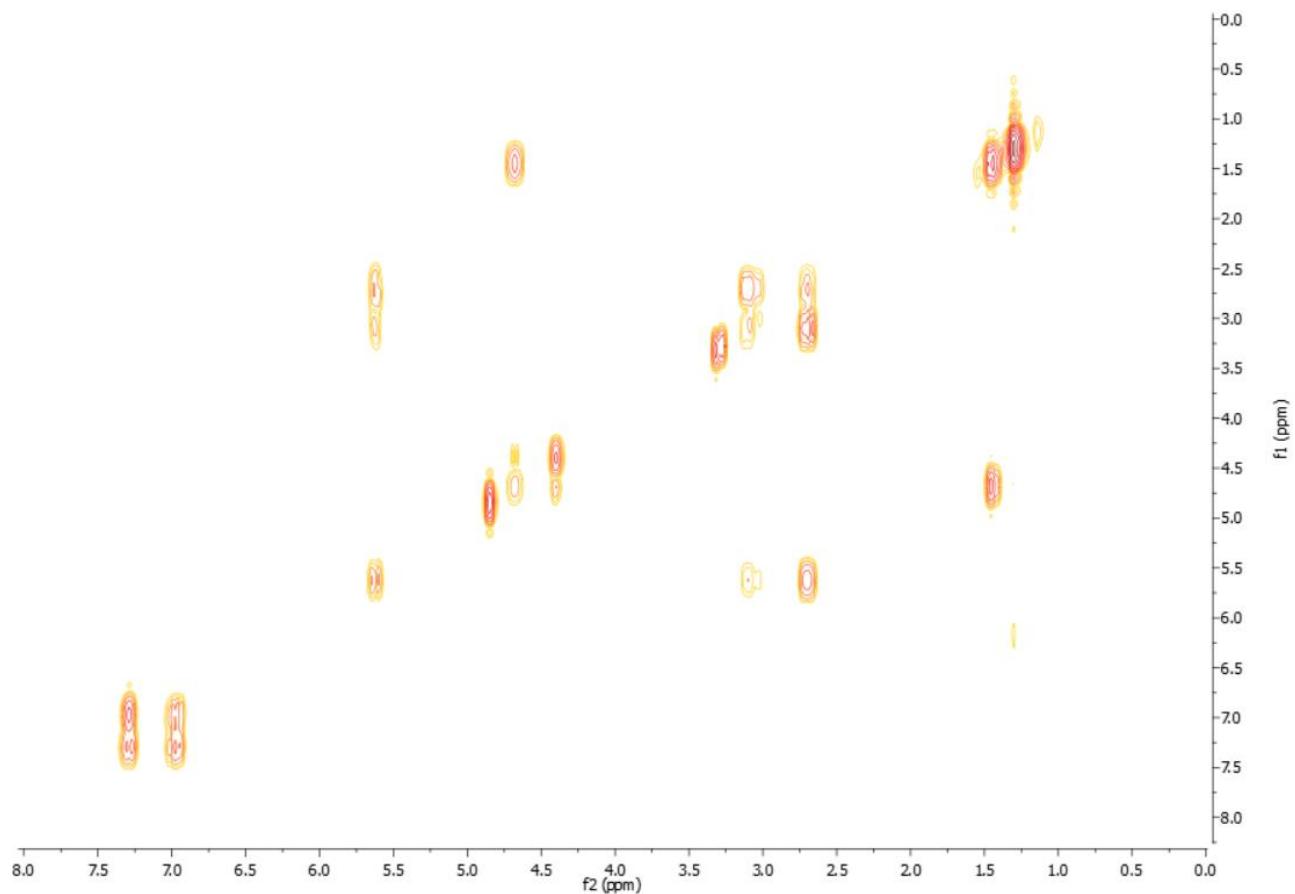
## References

1. Milli, L.; Castellucci, N.; Tomasini, C. Turning around the L-Phe-D-oxd moiety for a versatile low-molecular-weight gelator. *European J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 2014, 5954–5961, doi:10.1002/ejoc.201402787.
2. Ravarino, P.; Giuri, D.; Faccio, D.; Tomasini, C. Designing a transparent and fluorine containing hydrogel. *Gels* **2021**, 7, 1–10, doi:10.3390/gels7020043.

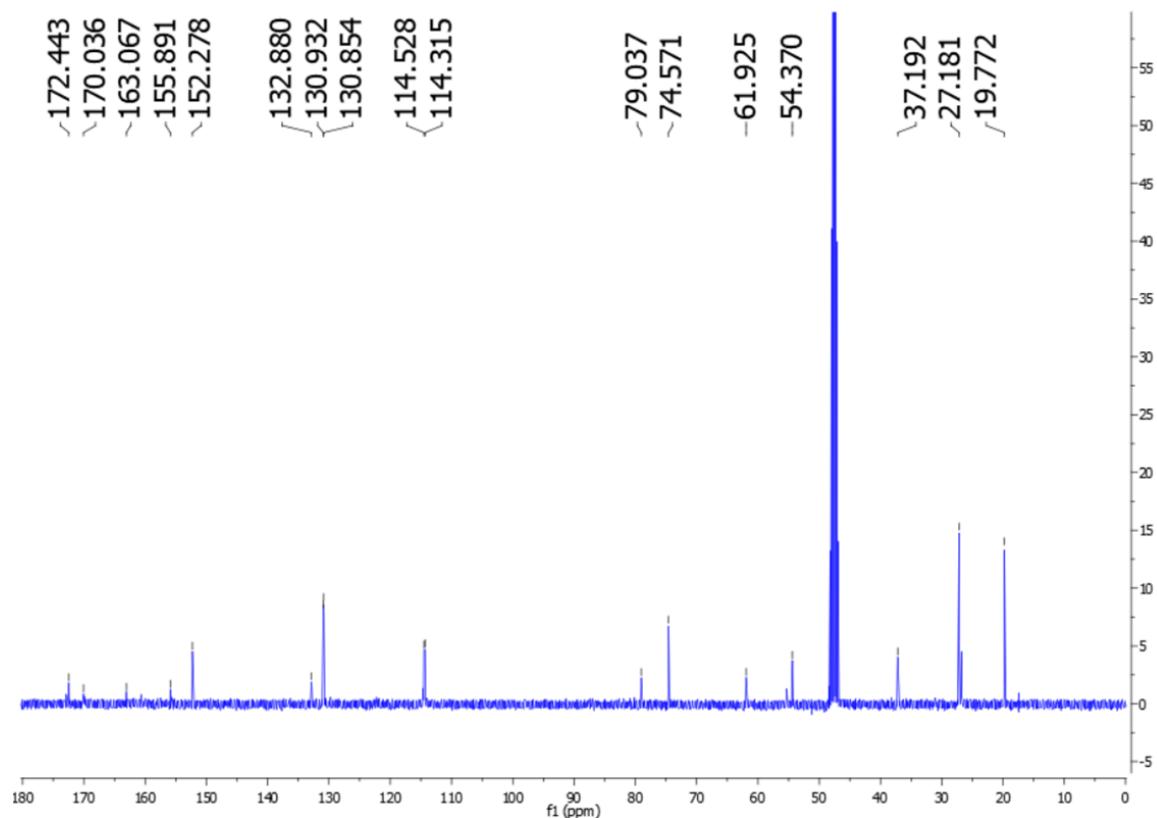
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound F1, acquired in CD<sub>3</sub>OD



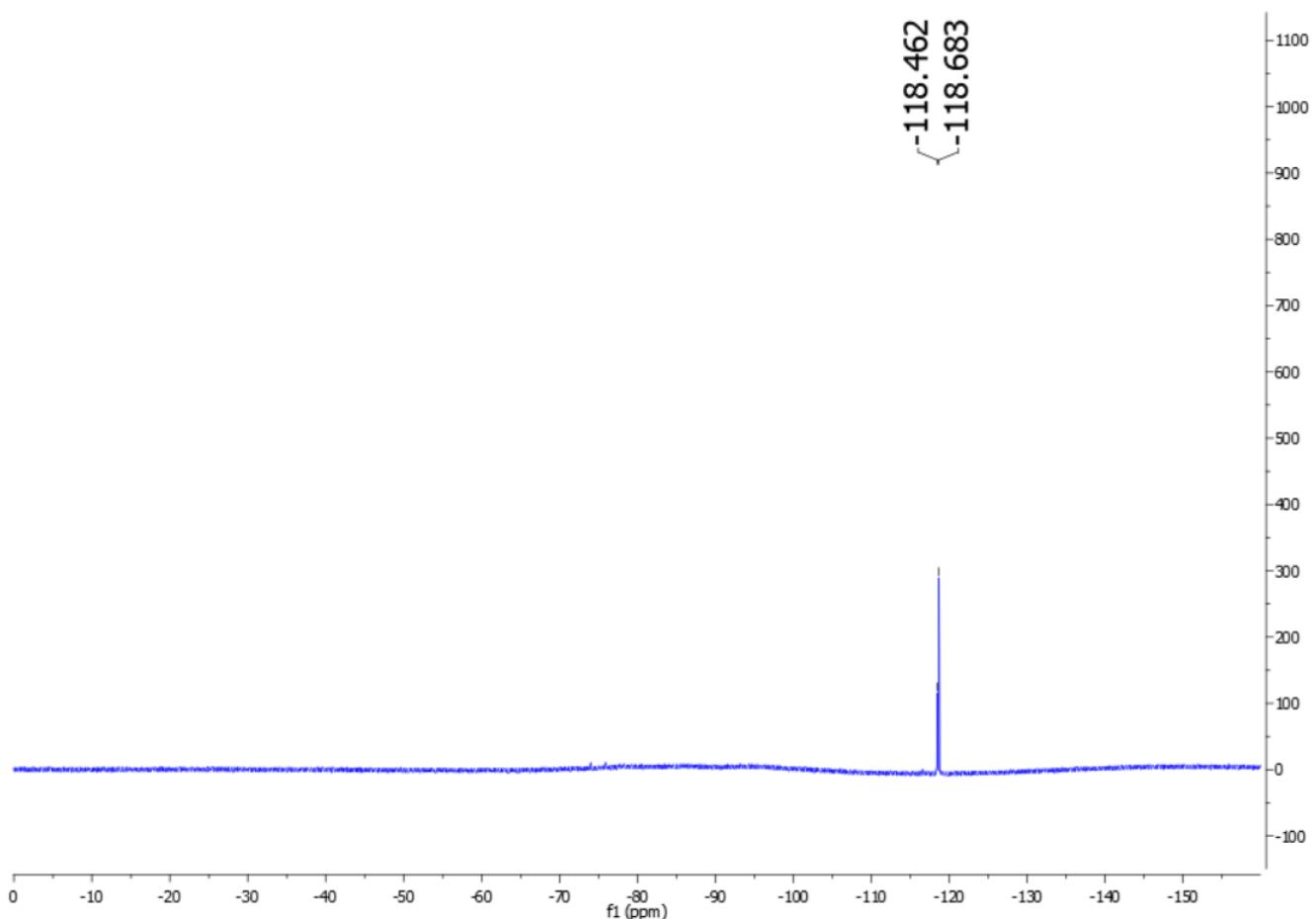
COSY NMR spectrum of compound **F1**, acquired in CD<sub>3</sub>OD



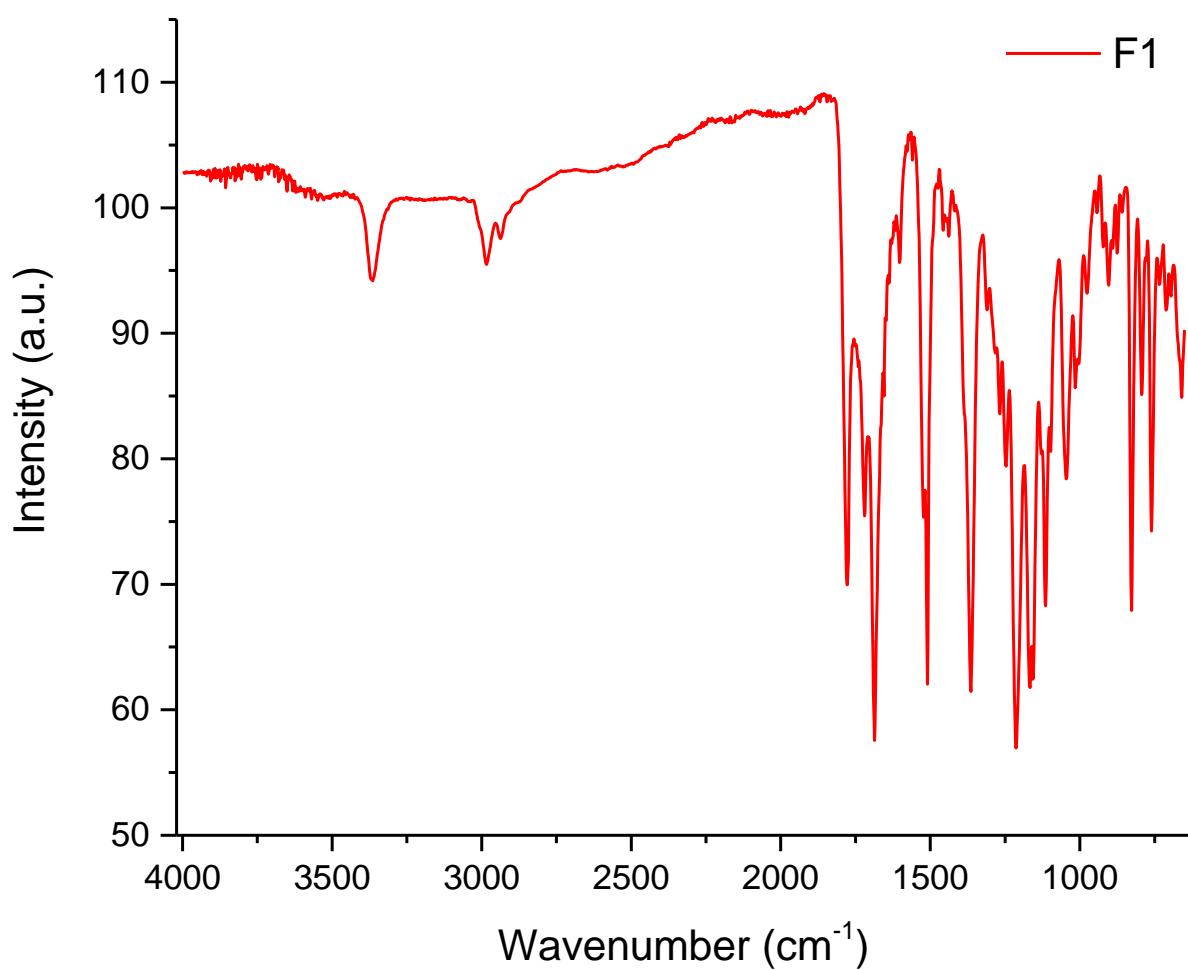
$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound F1, acquired in  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ .



<sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of compound F1, acquired in CD<sub>3</sub>OD



ATR-IR spectrum of compound **F1**



**Table S1.** Detailed list of the samples prepared with the solvent switch method

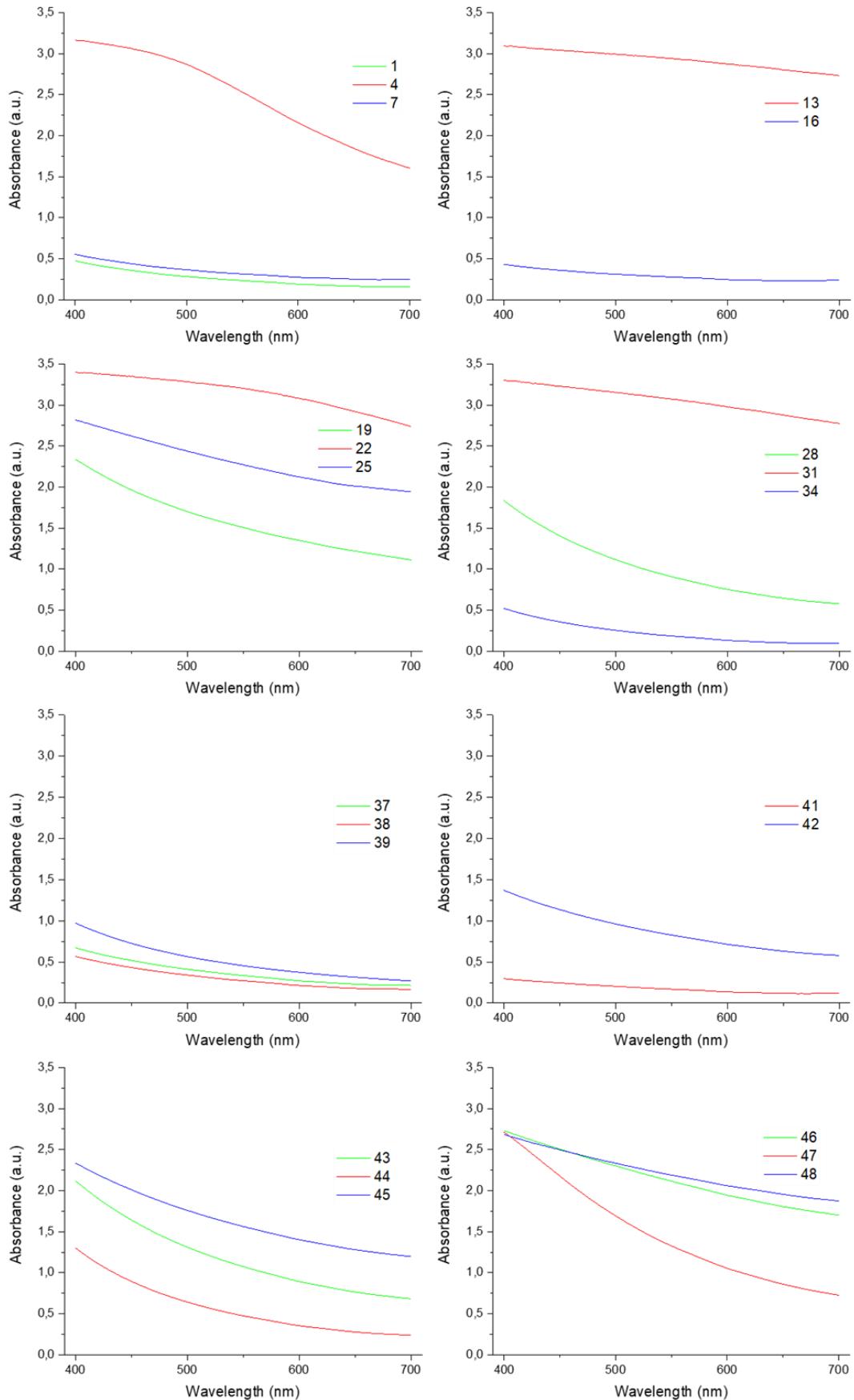
Entry	Conc.	Gelator	Solvent	Trigger	Outcome	Recovery
1	0.5%	F0	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
2	0.5%	F0	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
3	0.5%	F0	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
4	0.5%	F1	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
5	0.5%	F1	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
6	0.5%	F1	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
7	0.5%	F2	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
8	0.5%	F2	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
9	0.5%	F2	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
10	0.5%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	S	/
11	0.5%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
12	0.5%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
13	0.5%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	VS
14	0.5%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
15	0.5%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
16	0.5%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	VS
17	0.5%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
18	0.5%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
19	1.0%	F0	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
20	1.0%	F0	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
21	1.0%	F0	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
22	1.0%	F1	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
23	1.0%	F1	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
24	1.0%	F1	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
25	1.0%	F2	EtOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
26	1.0%	F2	EtOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
27	1.0%	F2	EtOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
28	1.0%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
29	1.0%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
30	1.0%	F0	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
31	1.0%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
32	1.0%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	P	/
33	1.0%	F1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/
34	1.0%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (30%)	Water (70%)	G	G
35	1.0%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (50%)	Water (50%)	S	/
36	1.0%	F2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH (70%)	Water (30%)	S	/

G = gel; S = solution; VS = viscous solution; P = precipitate

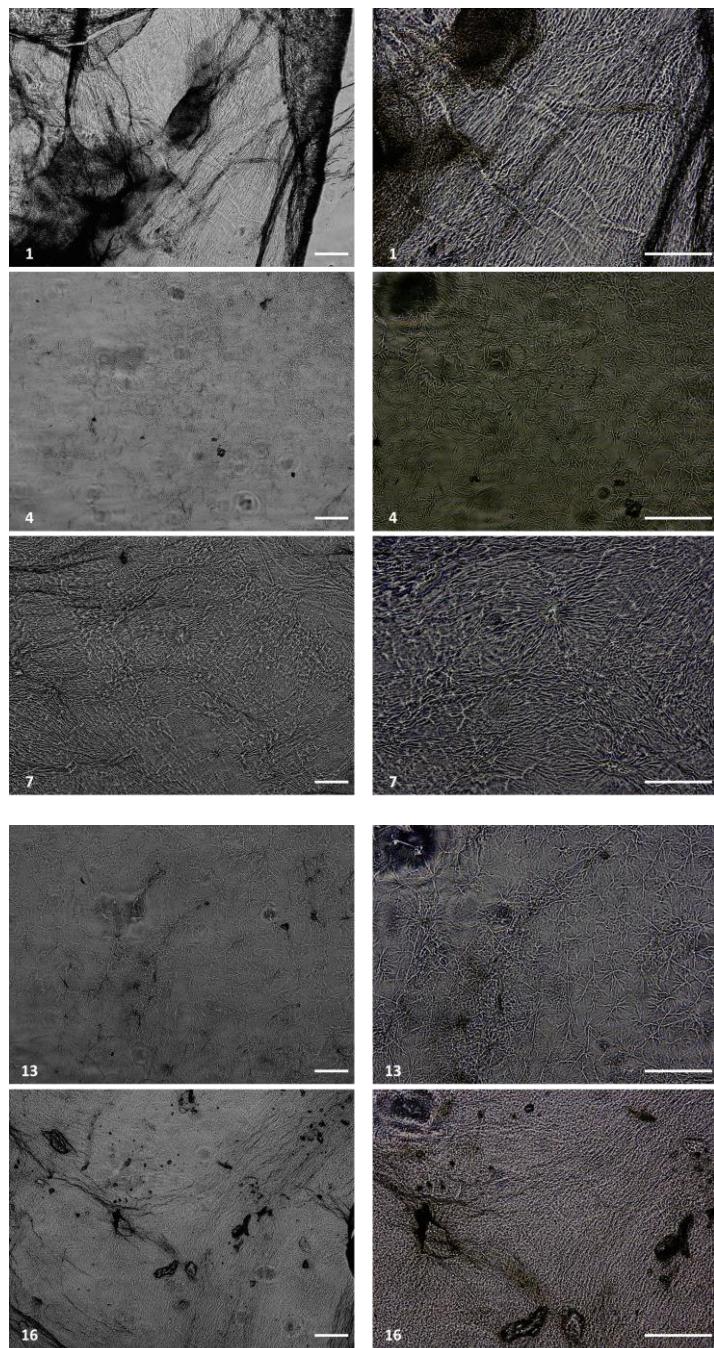
**Table S2.** Detailed list of the samples prepared with the pH change method and the addition of calcium chloride

Entry	Methodology	Conc.	Gelator	Solvent <sup>a</sup>	Trigger (eq)	Outcome	pH	Recovery
37	b	0.5%	F0	0.03 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	3.8	G
38	b	0.5%	F1	0.03 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	3.9	G
39	b	0.5%	F2	0.03 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	4.2	G
40	c	0.5%	F0	0.03 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	PG	/	/
41	c	0.5%	F1	0.03 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	G	4.4	PG
42	c	0.5%	F2	0.03 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	G	4.6	PG
43	b	1.0%	F0	0.06 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	3.6	G
44	b	1.0%	F1	0.06 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	3.7	G
45	b	1.0%	F2	0.06 M PBS	GdL (1.4)	G	3.8	G
46	c	1.0%	F0	0.06 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	G	4.5	G
47	c	1.0%	F1	0.06 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	G	4.7	G
48	c	1.0%	F2	0.06 M PBS	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (1.0)	G	4.8	G

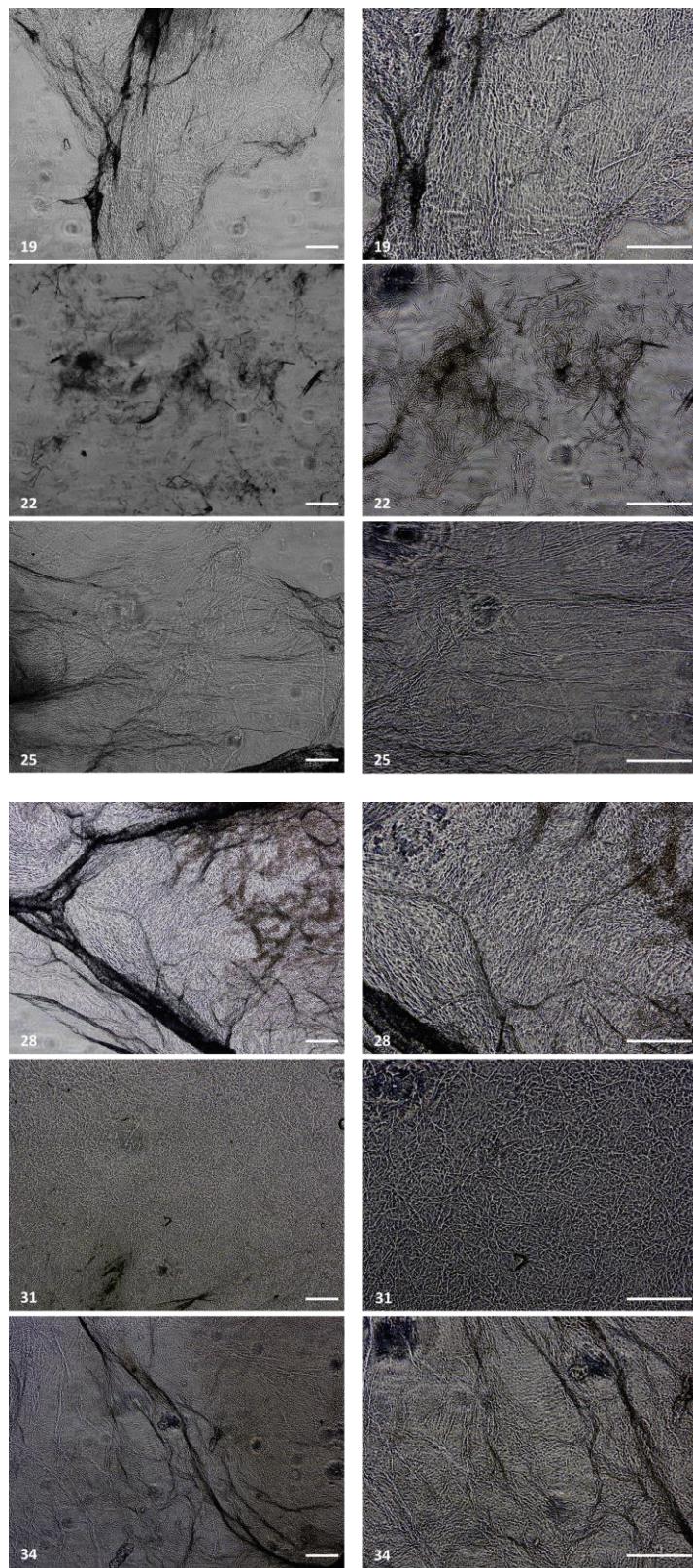
<sup>a</sup> Final concentration; G = gel; PG = partial gel



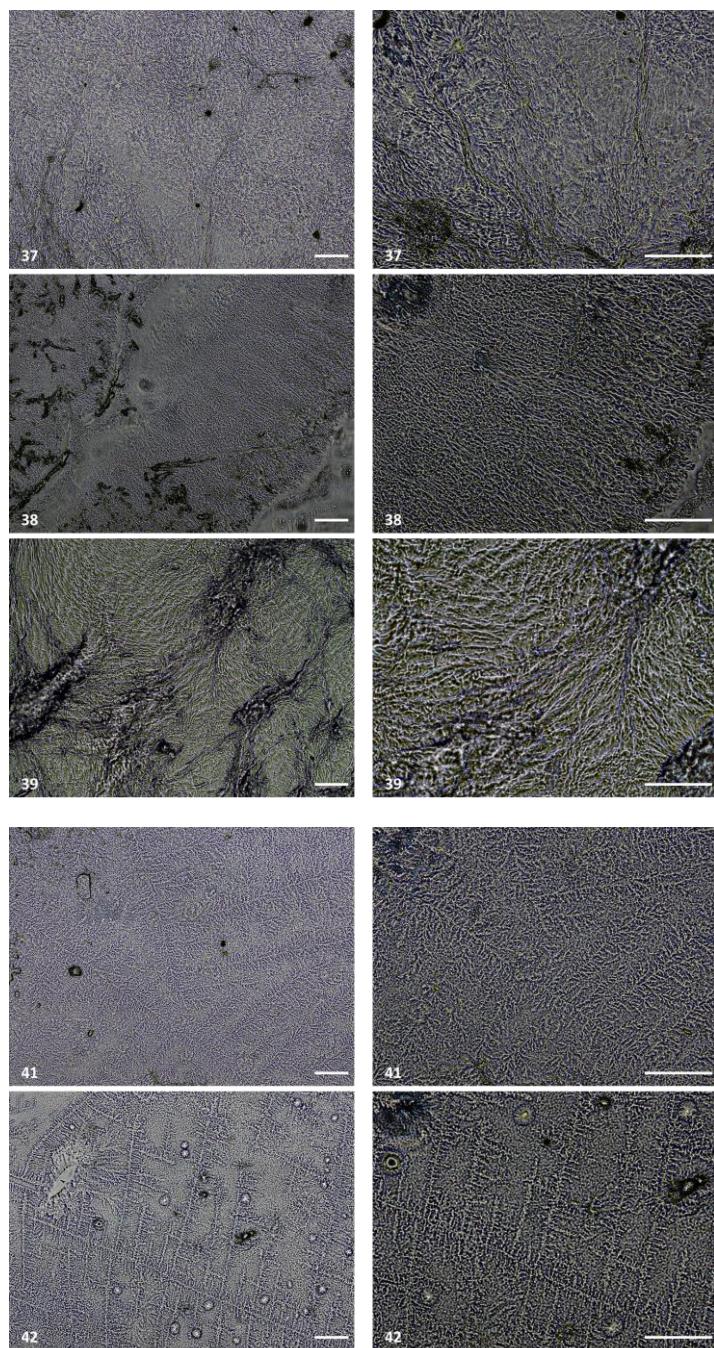
**Figure S1.** Absorbance spectra of the gels samples.



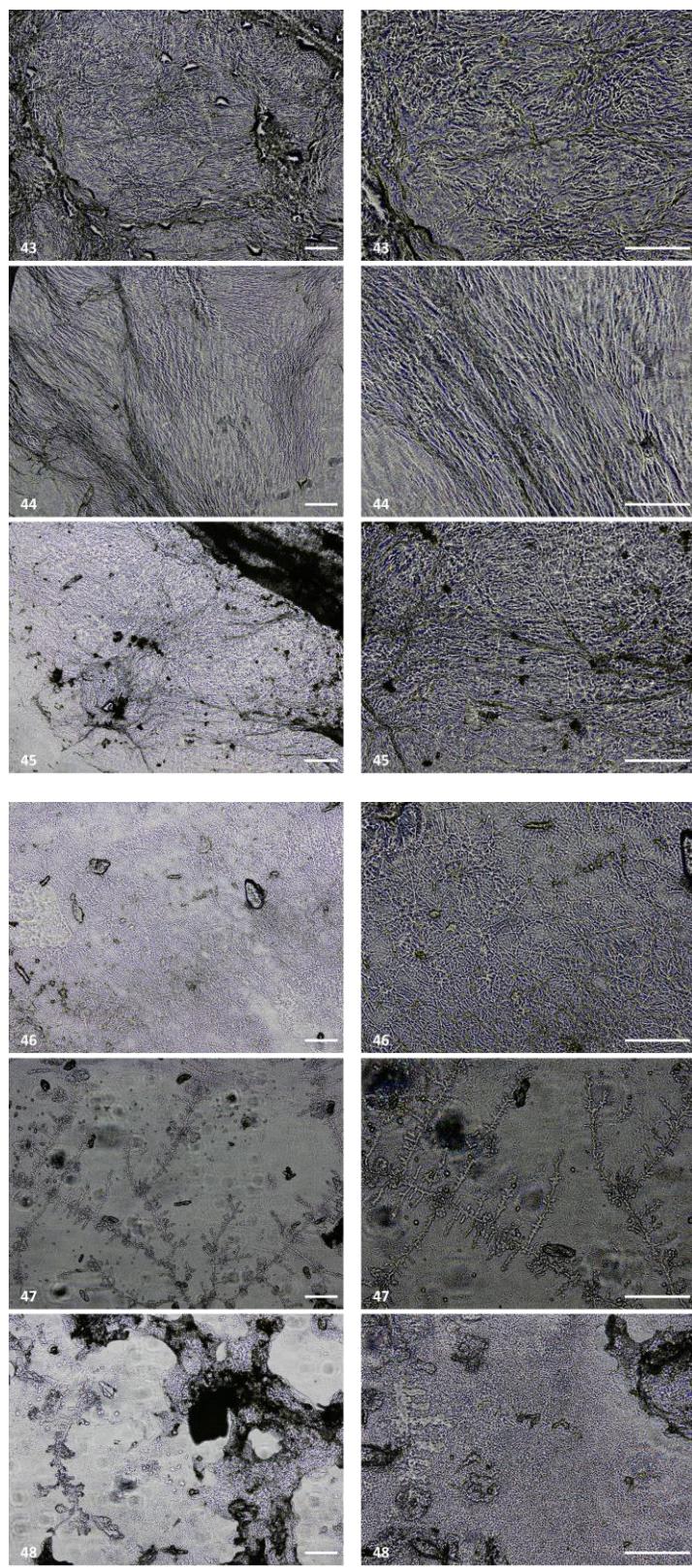
**Figure S2.** Morphology of the dried hydrogels **1**, **4**, **7**, **13** and **16**, analysed through an optical microscope with different magnifications. Left: 10x magnification. Right: 20x magnification. For all the images the scalebar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



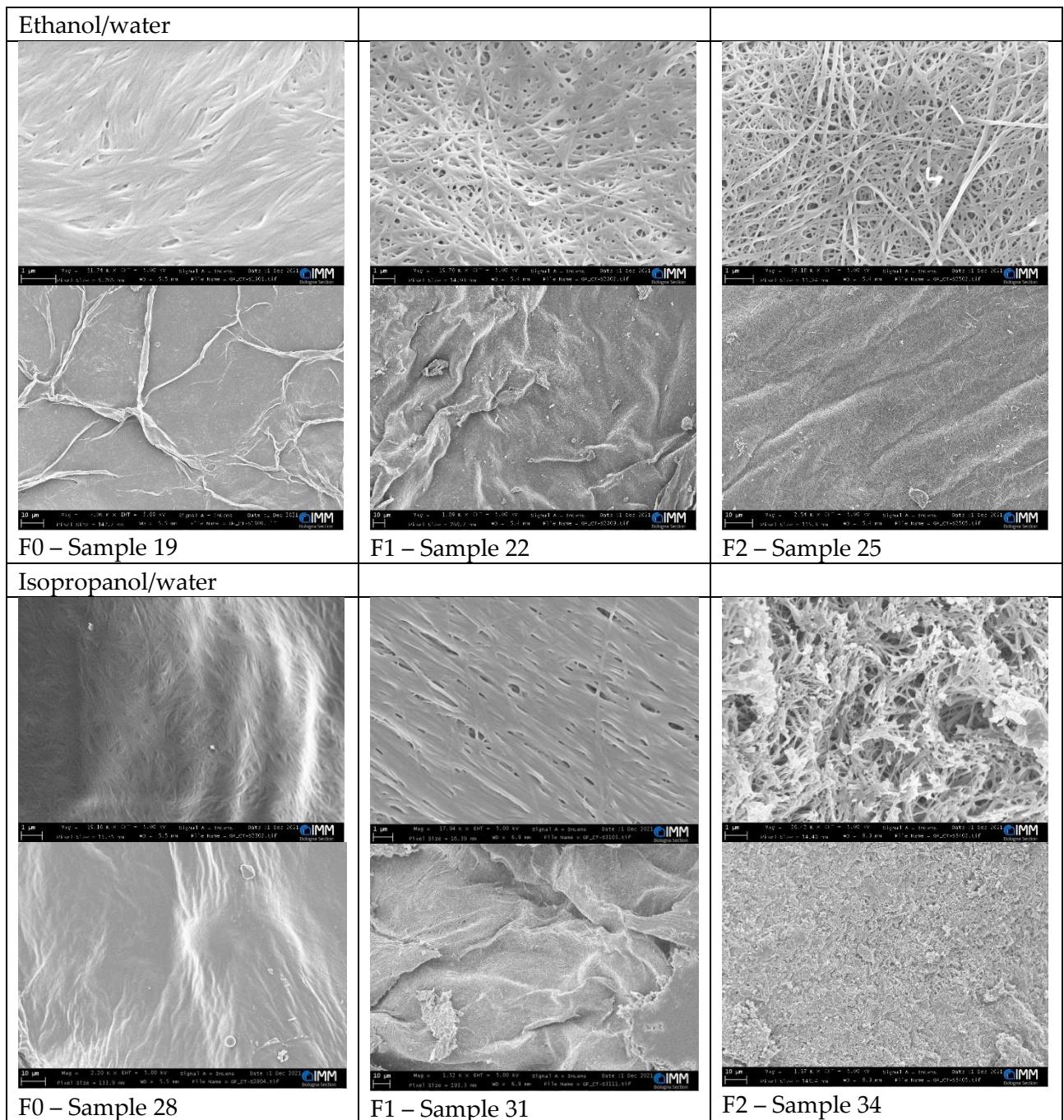
**Figure S3.** Morphology of the dried hydrogels **19**, **22**, **25**, **28**, **31** and **34**, analysed through an optical microscope with different magnifications. Left: 10x magnification. Right: 20x magnification. For all the images the scalebar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



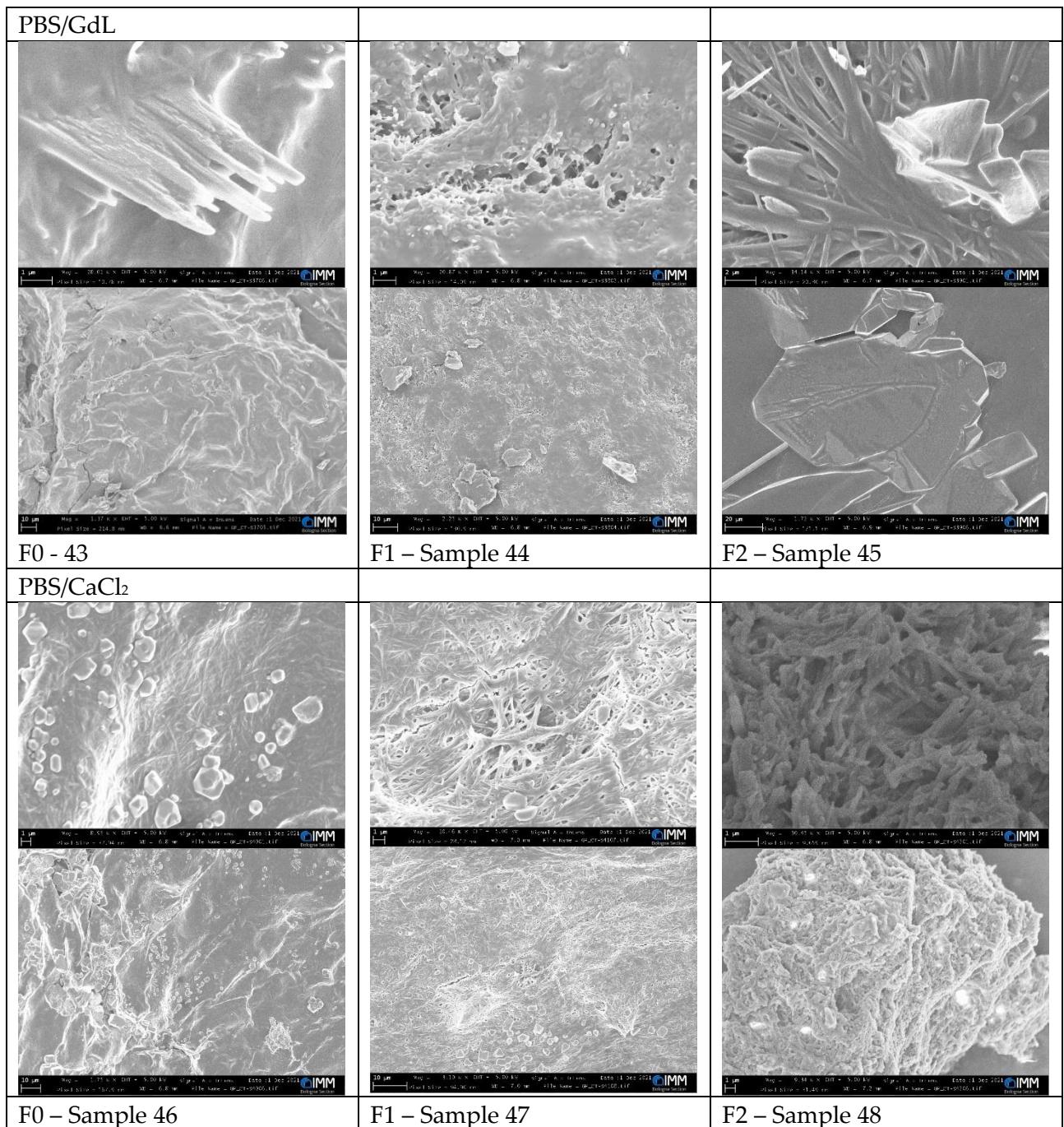
**Figure S4.** Morphology of the dried hydrogels **37**, **38**, **39**, **41** and **42**, analysed through an optical microscope with different magnifications. Left: 10x magnification. Right: 20x magnification. For all the images the scalebar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



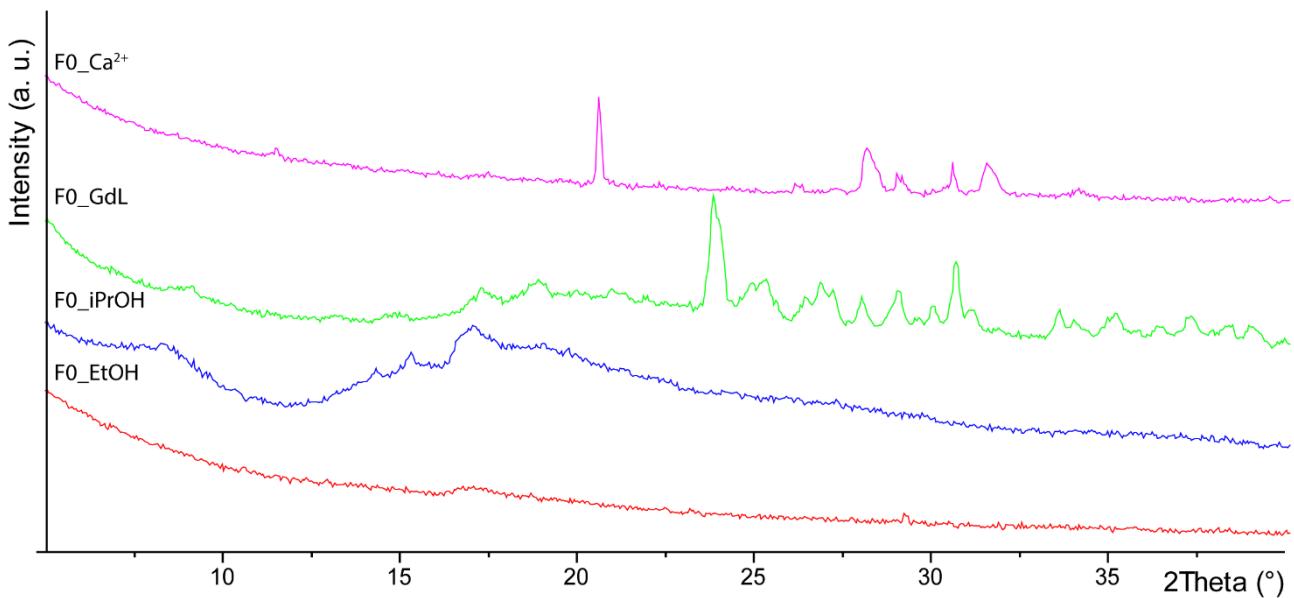
**Figure S5.** Morphology of the dried hydrogels **43**, **44**, **45**, **46**, **47** and **48**, analysed through an optical microscope with different magnifications. Left: 10x magnification. Right: 20x magnification. For all the images the scalebar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



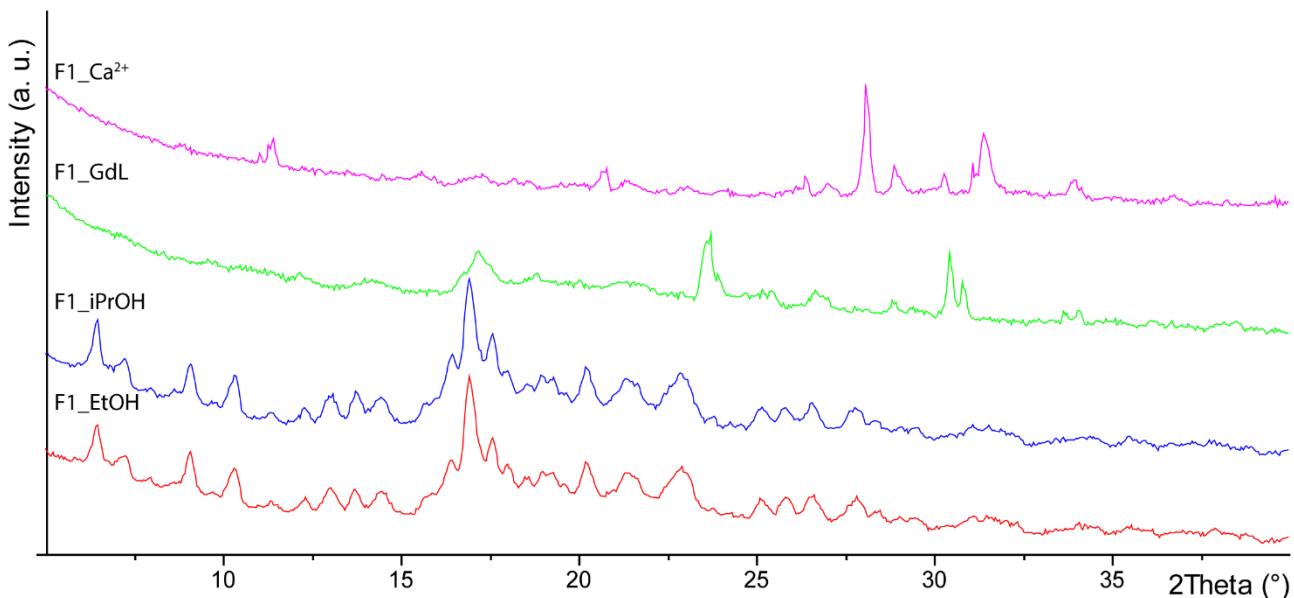
**Figure S6.** SEM images of the dried hydrogels **19, 22, 25, 28, 31** and **34**.



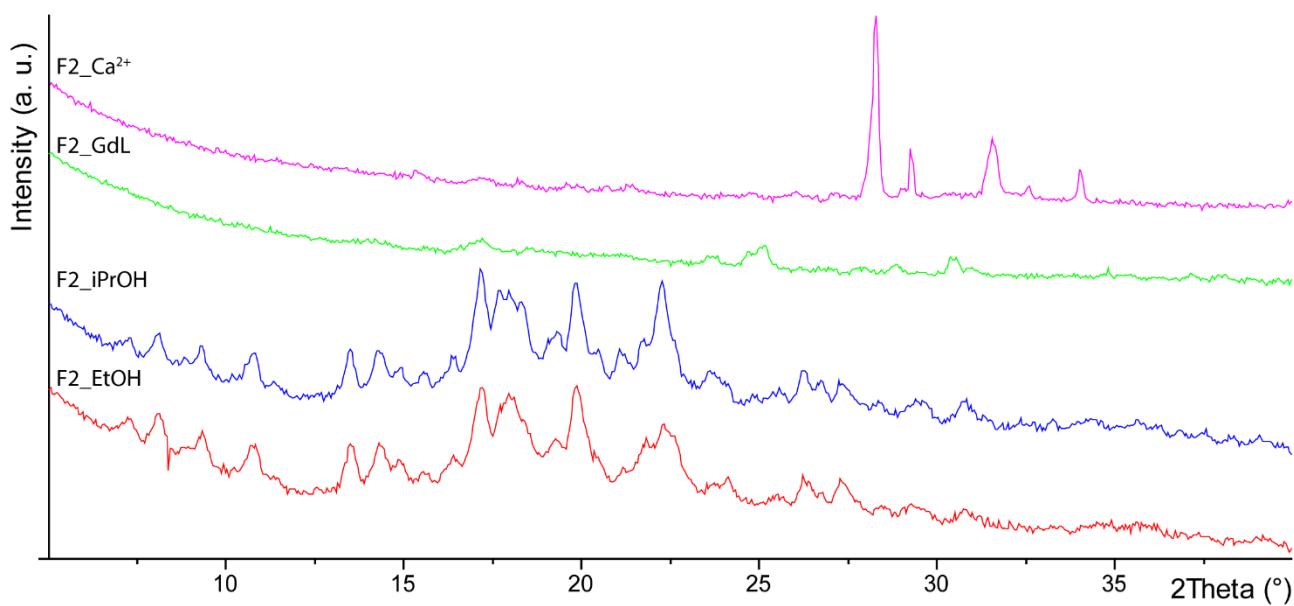
**Figure S7.** SEM images of the dried hydrogels **43-48**.



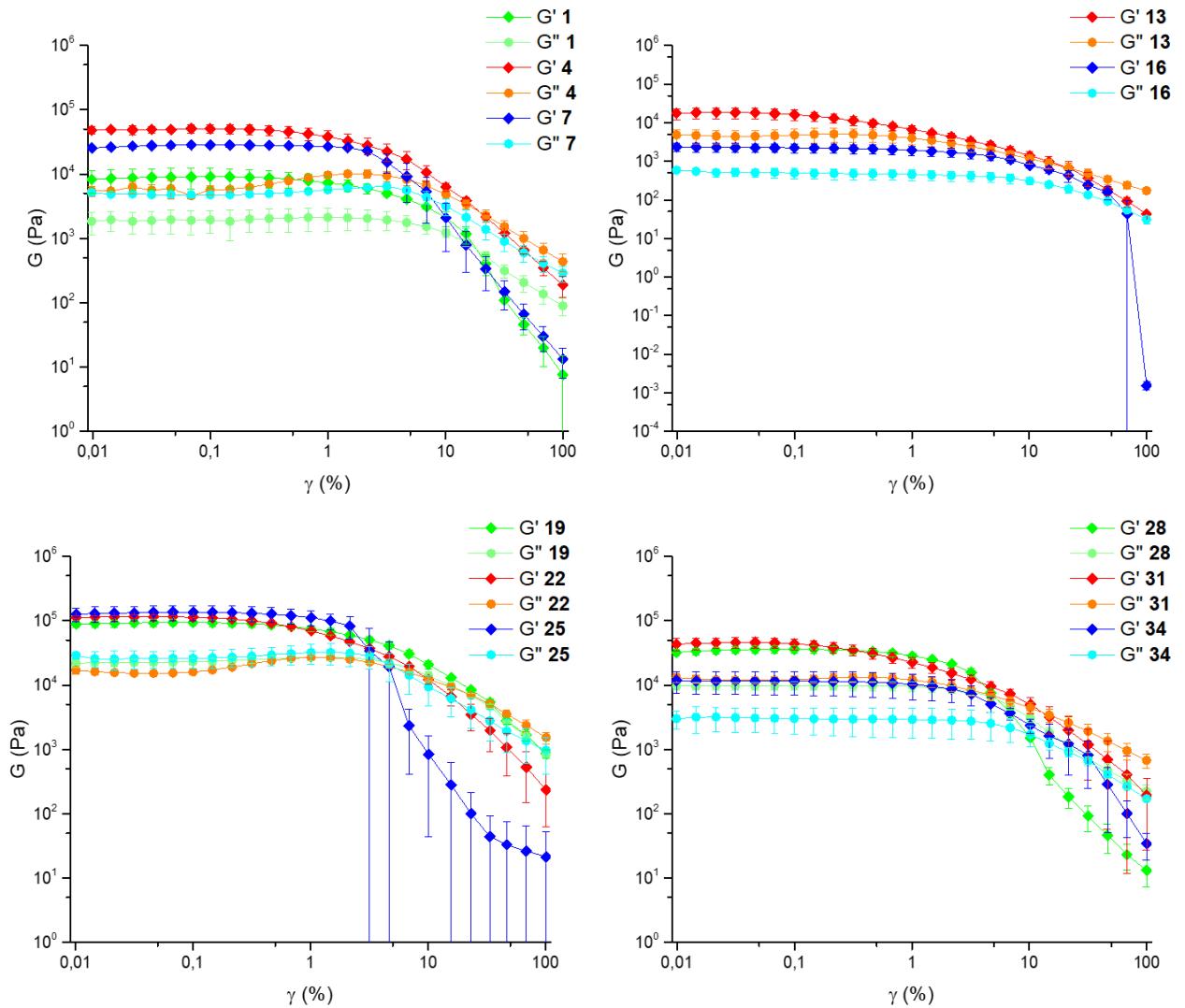
**Figure S8.** X-ray powder diffraction patterns of the xerogels from molecules F0 obtained from different chemical systems. F0\_EtOH, F0\_iPrOH, F0\_GdL, and F0\_Ca<sup>2+</sup> correspond to **19**, **28**, **37** and **40**, respectively.



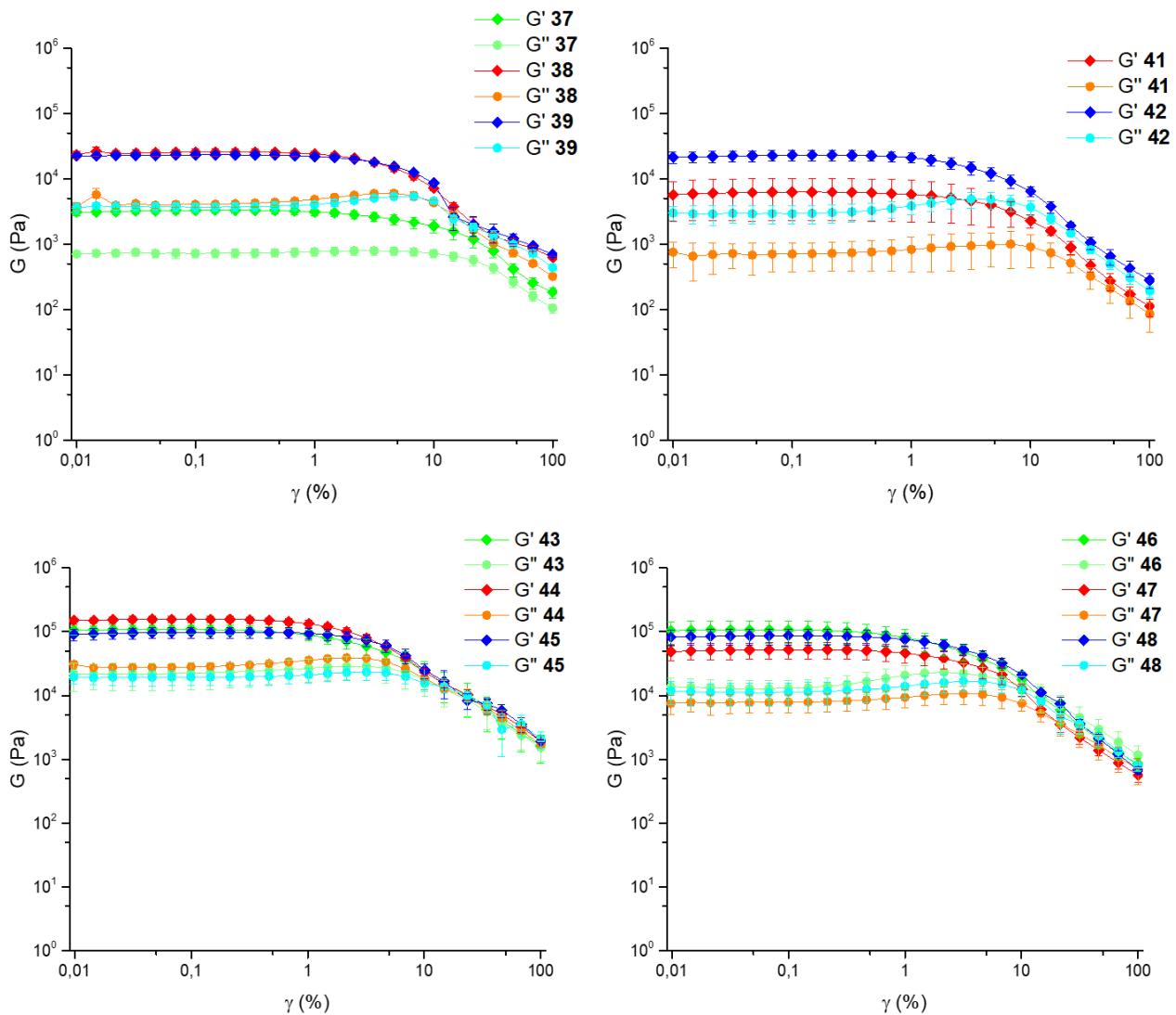
**Figure S9.** X-ray powder diffraction patterns of the xerogels from molecules F0 obtained from different chemical systems. F1\_EtOH, F1\_iPrOH, F1\_GdL, and F1\_Ca<sup>2+</sup> correspond to **22**, **31**, **38** and **41**, respectively.



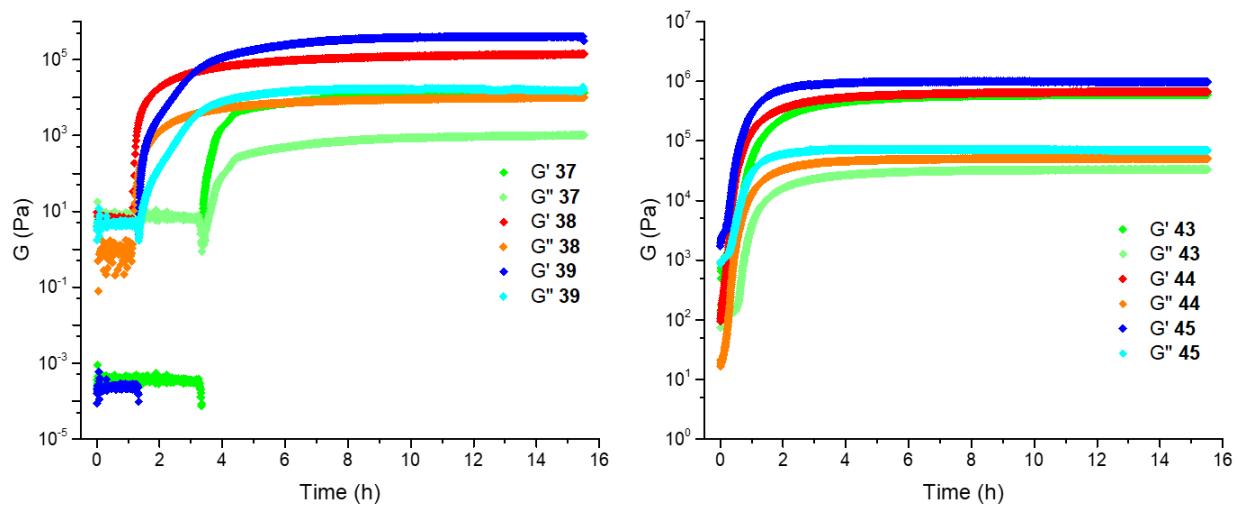
**Figure S10.** X-ray powder diffraction patterns of the xerogels from molecules F0 obtained from different chemical systems.  $F2_{\text{EtOH}}$ ,  $F2_{\text{iPrOH}}$ ,  $F2_{\text{GdL}}$ , and  $F2_{\text{Ca}^{2+}}$  correspond to 25, 34, 39 and 42, respectively.



**Figure S11.** Amplitude sweep analysis of the samples 1, 4, 7, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31 and 34.



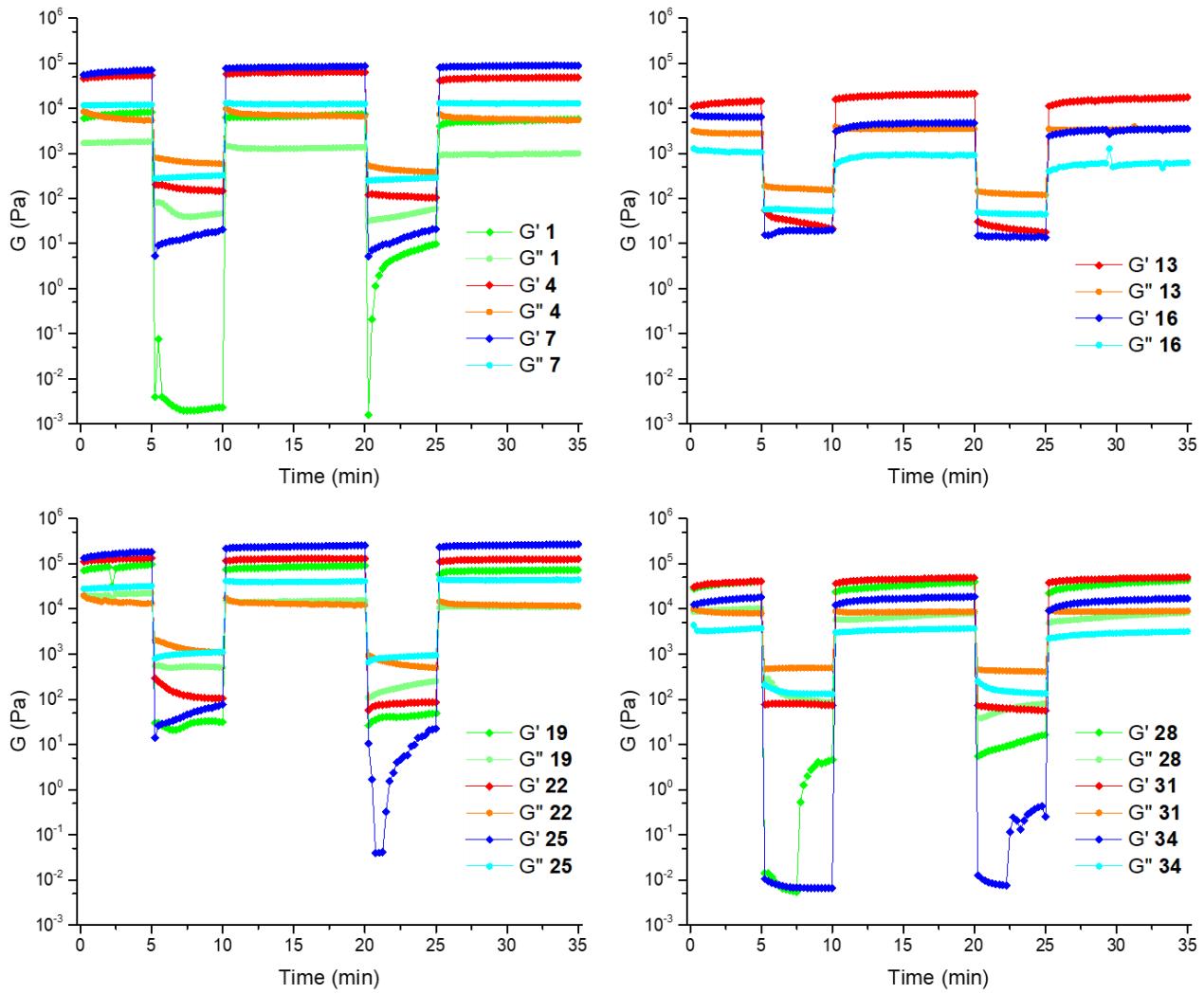
**Figure S12.** Amplitude sweep analysis of the samples 37, 38, 39 and 41-48.



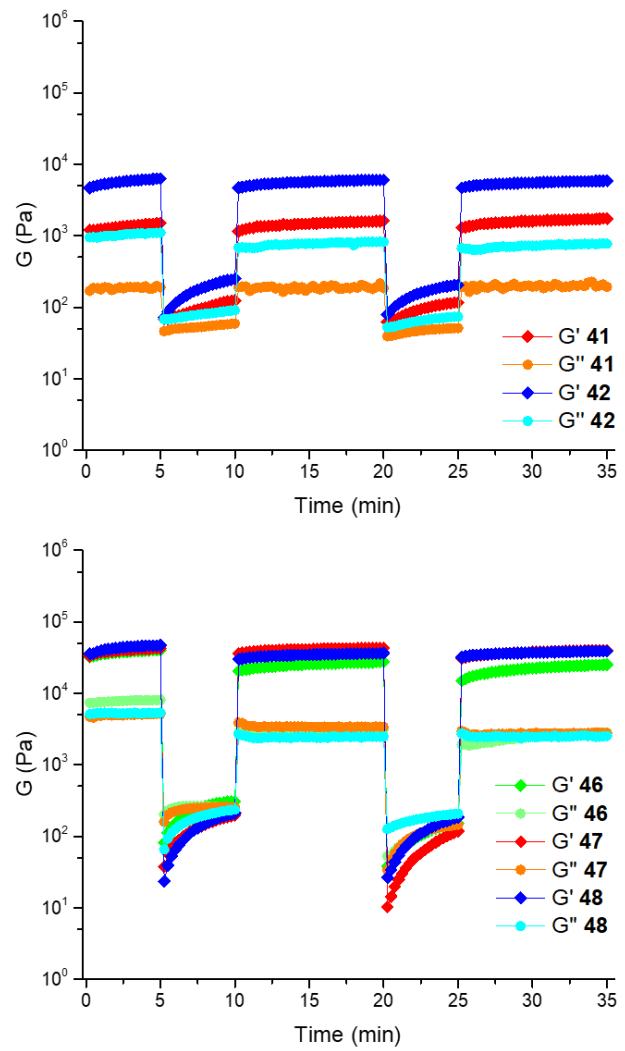
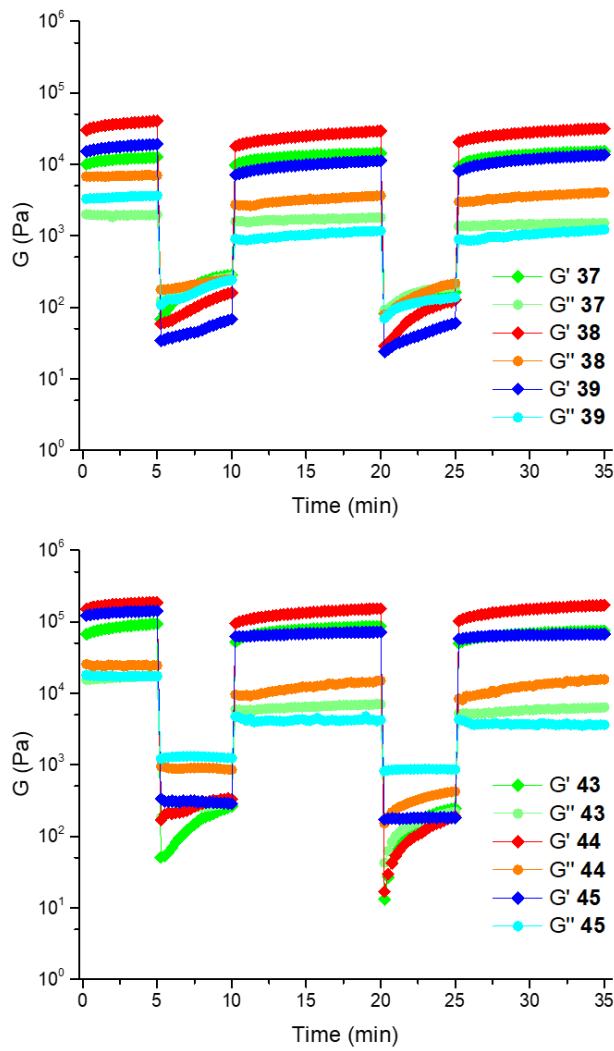
**Figure S13.** Time sweep analysis of the samples **37-39** and **43-45** obtained with the addition of GdL.

**Table S3. Summary of the Properties of Gels**

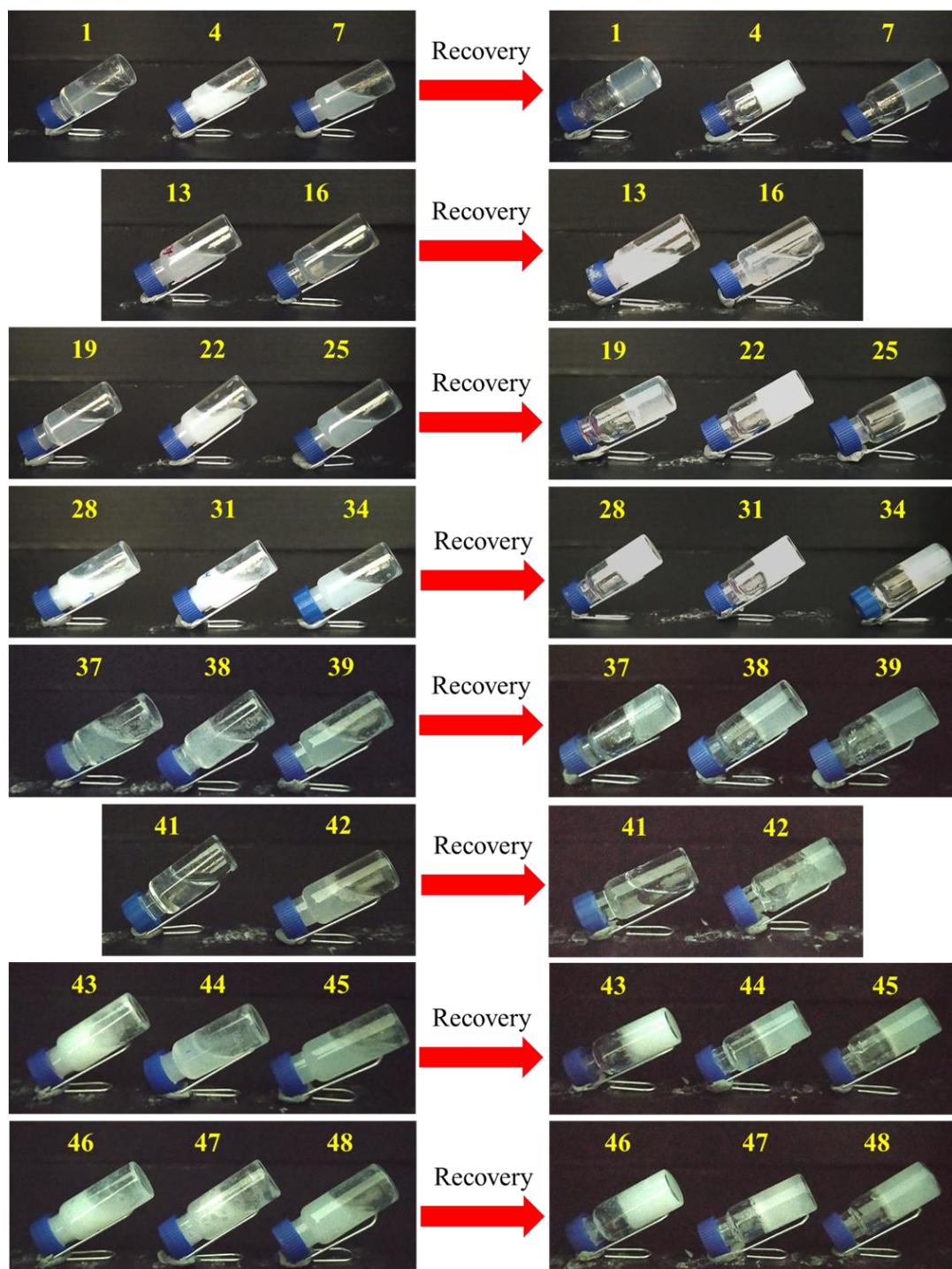
Sample	Gelator	Conc.	Recovery	pH	A ( $\lambda=630$ nm)	T (%)	$G'$ (kPa) ( $\gamma = 0.068\%$ )	$G''$ (kPa) ( $\gamma = 0.068\%$ )
EtOH/H <sub>2</sub> O								
1	F0	0.5	yes	n.a.	0.17469	<b>66.88</b>	$9.06 \pm 3.27$	$1.91 \pm 0.77$
4	F1	0.5	yes	n.a.	1.96473	1.08	$51.18 \pm 8.04$	$4.59 \pm 0.54$
7	F2	0.5	yes	n.a.	<b>0.26185</b>	<b>54.72</b>	$28.29 \pm 2.47$	$4.74 \pm 0.32$
19	F0	1.0	yes	n.a.	1.26706	5.41	$93.79 \pm 11.23$	$22.80 \pm 2.73$
22	F1	1.0	yes	n.a.	2.98876	0.10	$114.96 \pm 6.24$	$15.44 \pm 1.17$
25	F2	1.0	yes	n.a.	2.04926	0.89	$135.93 \pm 35.36$	$25.94 \pm 7.91$
iPrOH/H <sub>2</sub> O								
13	F1	0.5	no	n.a.	2.83436	0.15	$17.26 \pm 5.43$	$4.57 \pm 1.79$
16	F2	0.5	no	n.a.	0.23566	<b>58.12</b>	$2.25 \pm 0.58$	$0.51 \pm 0.15$
28	F0	1.0	yes	n.a.	0.68608	20.60	$36.07 \pm 4.62$	$9.74 \pm 1.36$
31	F1	1.0	yes	n.a.	2.92284	0.12	$45.29 \pm 8.55$	$11.93 \pm 1.71$
34	F2	1.0	yes	n.a.	0.11273	<b>77.14</b>	$11.61 \pm 4.58$	$3.06 \pm 1.30$
PBS/GdL								
37	F0	0.5	yes	3.8	0.24547	56.82	$3.29 \pm 0.35$	$0.73 \pm 0.12$
38	F1	0.5	yes	3.9	<b>0.19197</b>	<b>64.27</b>	$25.39 \pm 3.00$	$4.06 \pm 0.42$
39	F2	0.5	yes	4.2	<b>0.33574</b>	<b>46.16</b>	$23.15 \pm 1.31$	$3.73 \pm 0.57$
43	F0	1.0	yes	3.6	0.8128	15.39	$109.16 \pm 18.09$	$22.21 \pm 10.22$
44	F1	1.0	yes	3.7	0.30614	49.41	$157.02 \pm 18.62$	$27.78 \pm 2.03$
45	F2	1.0	yes	3.8	<b>1.32719</b>	<b>4.71</b>	$97.00 \pm 18.39$	$19.30 \pm 5.16$
PBS/Ca <sup>2+</sup>								
41	F1	0.5	no	4.4	0.12512	<b>74.97</b>	$6.23 \pm 3.93$	$0.71 \pm 0.33$
42	F2	0.5	no	4.6	0.66275	21.74	$22.85 \pm 4.27$	$2.94 \pm 0.91$
46	F0	1.0	yes	4.5	1.86026	1.38	$106.98 \pm 41.32$	$12.90 \pm 4.31$
47	F1	1.0	yes	4.7	0.93284	11.67	$52.18 \pm 14.65$	$7.83 \pm 2.54$
48	F2	1.0	yes	4.8	1.99850	1.00	$86.82 \pm 23.94$	$11.13 \pm 4.39$



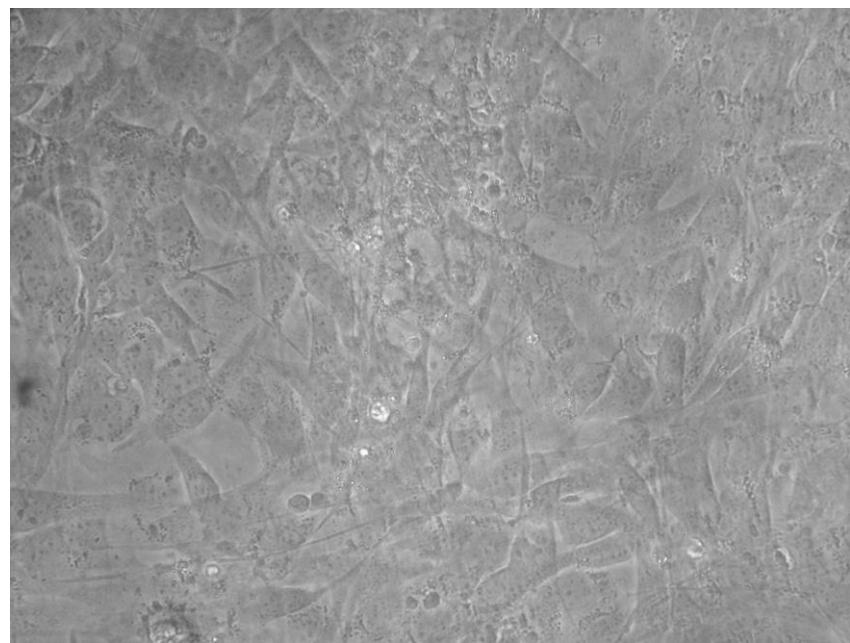
**Figure S14.** Thixotropic behaviour of the samples 1, 4, 7, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31 and 34 analysed with the rheometer.



**Figure S15.** Thixotropic behaviour of the samples 37, 38, 39 and 41-48, analysed with the rheometer.



**Figure S16.** Thixotropic behaviour of the gels formed after vigorous shaking (left) and 16 hours of recovery (right).



**Figure S17.** Optical micrograph of cells in DPBS (control).