pharmaceutics

Supplementary Material: Constructing ROS-Responsive Supramolecular Gel with Innate Antibacterial Properties

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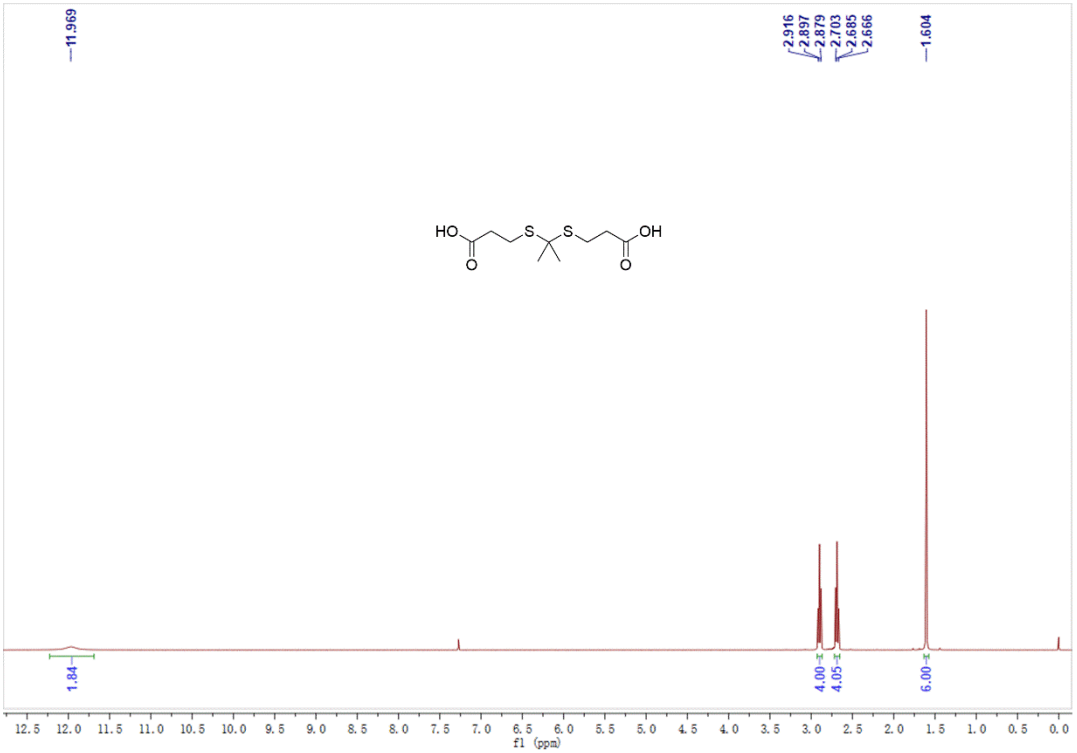

Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR spectra of TK1 (n=2).

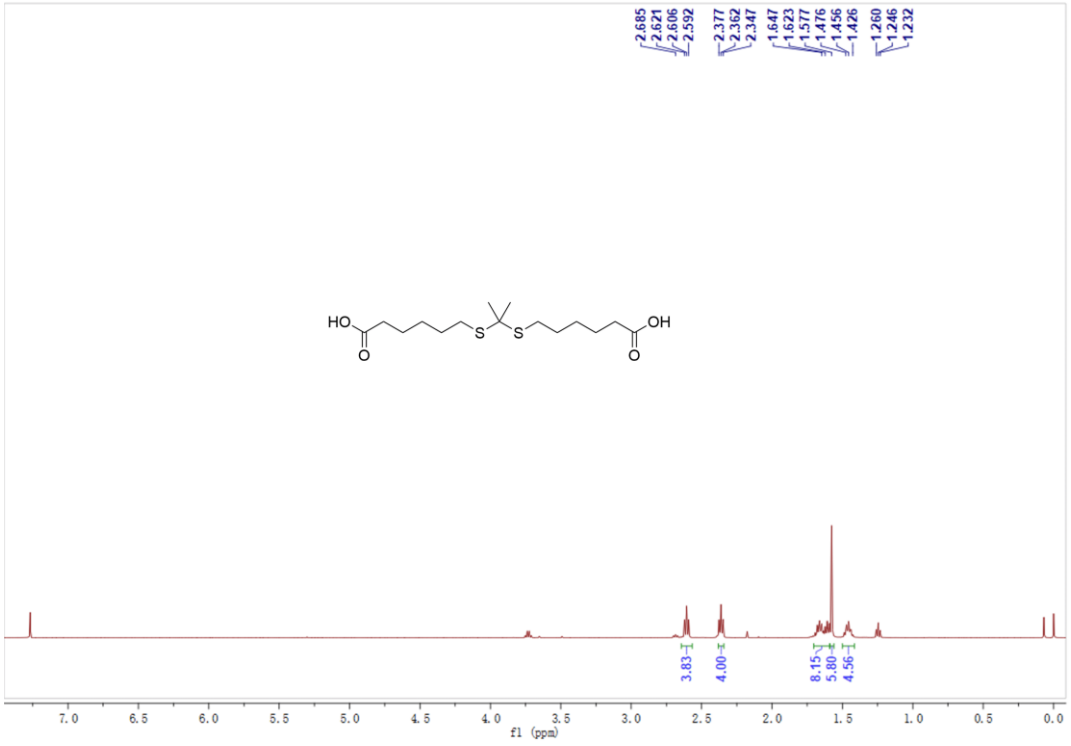

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR spectra of TK2 (n=5).

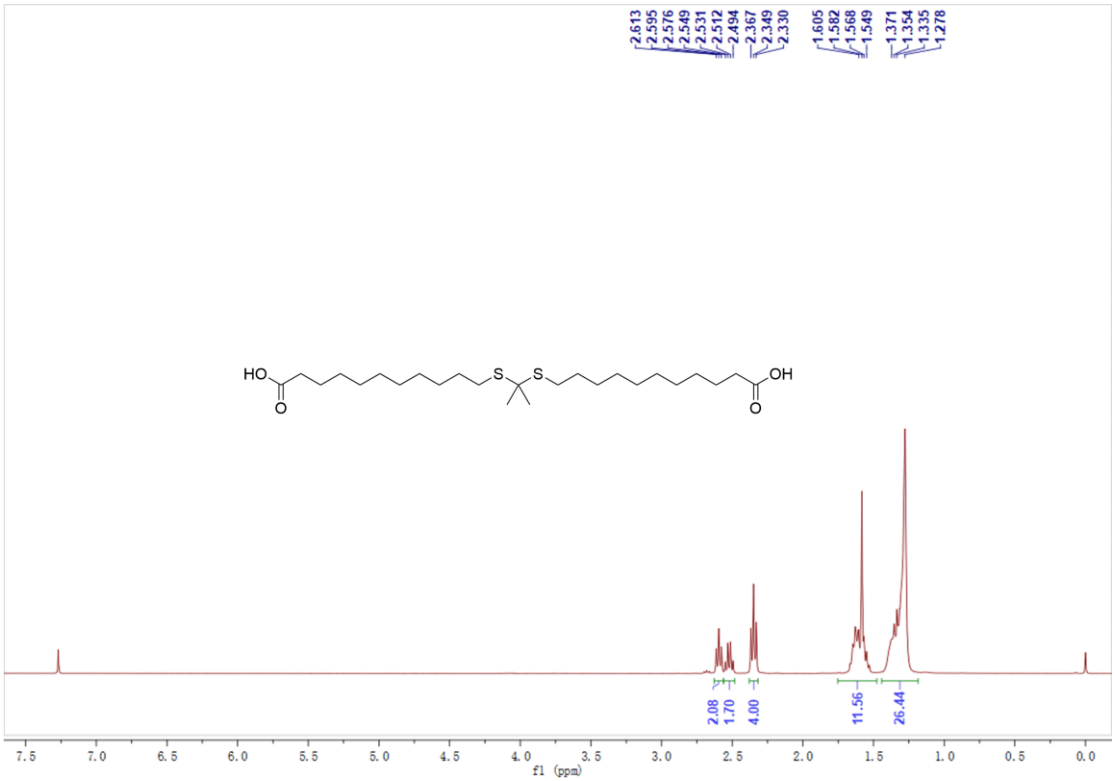

Figure S3. [1]H NMR spectra of TK3 (n=10).

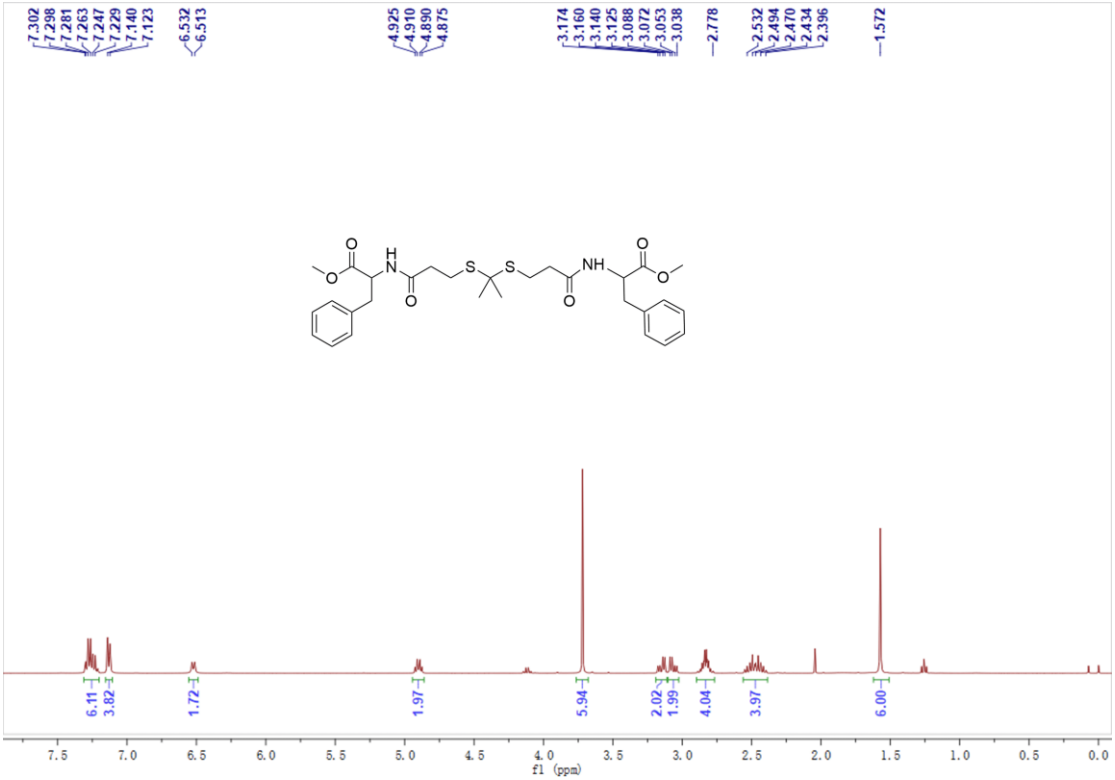

Figure S4. [1]H NMR spectra of Phe-TK1-Phe (n=2).

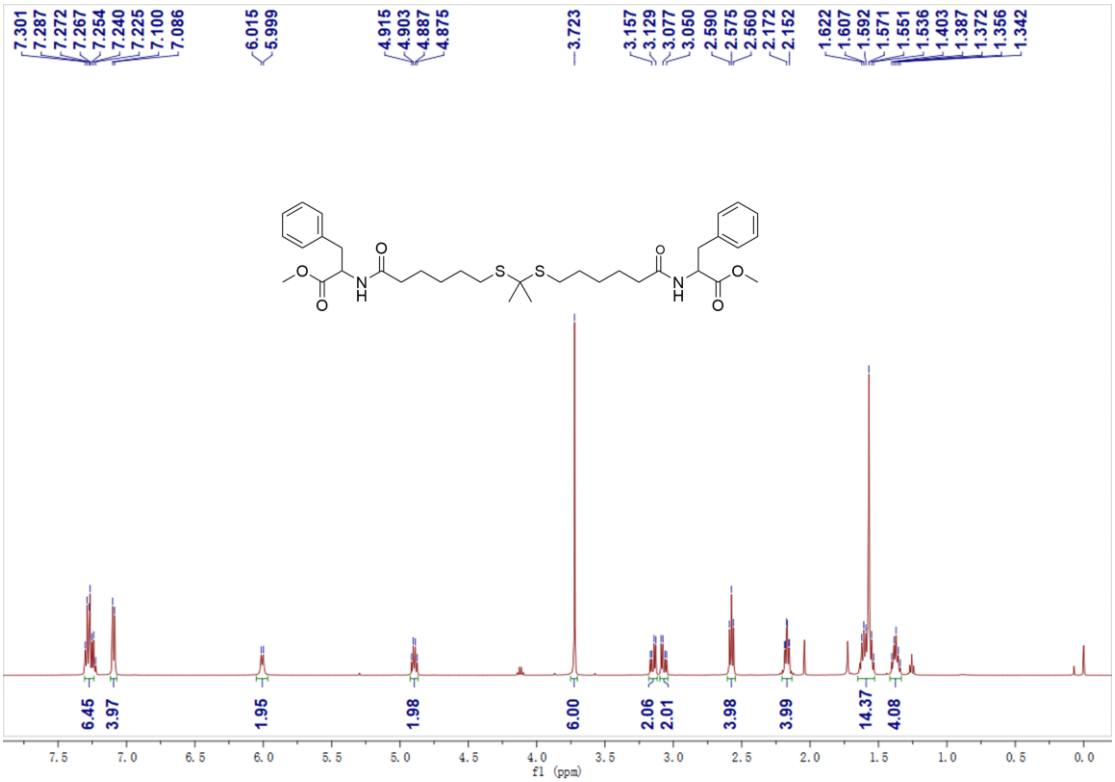

Figure S5. [1]H NMR spectra of Phe-TK2-Phe (n=5).

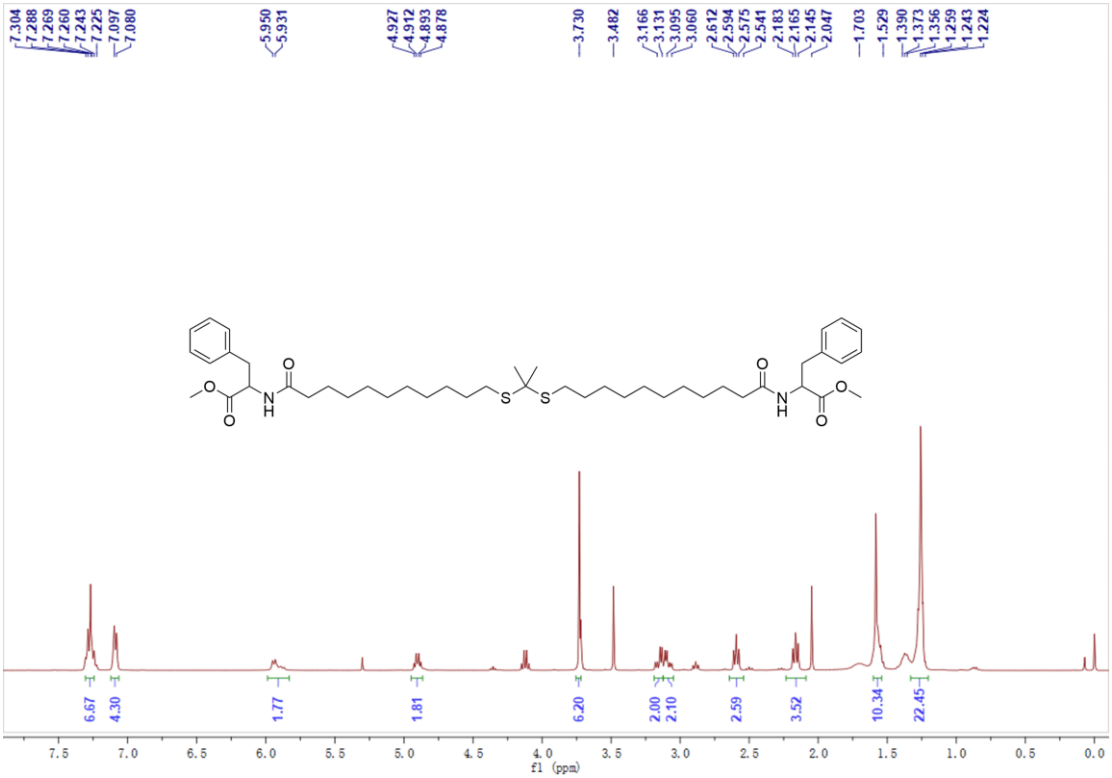

Figure S6. [1]H NMR spectra of Phe-TK3-Phe (n=10).

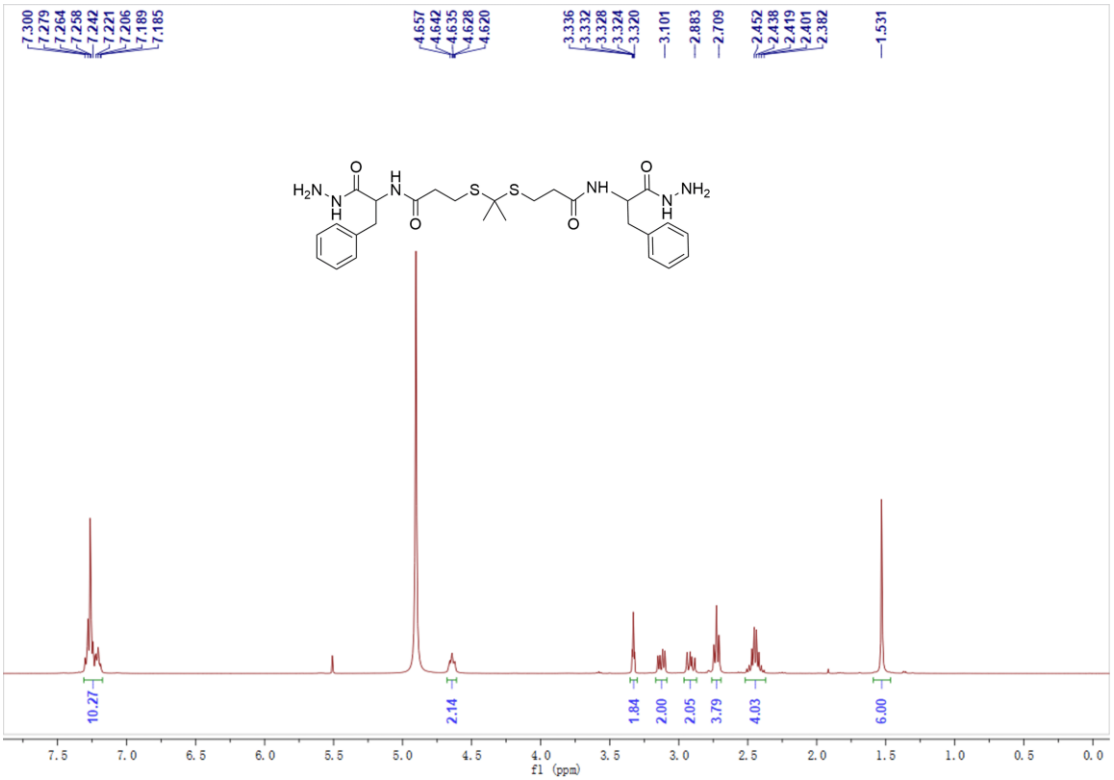

Figure S7. [1]H NMR spectra of gelator 1 (n=2).

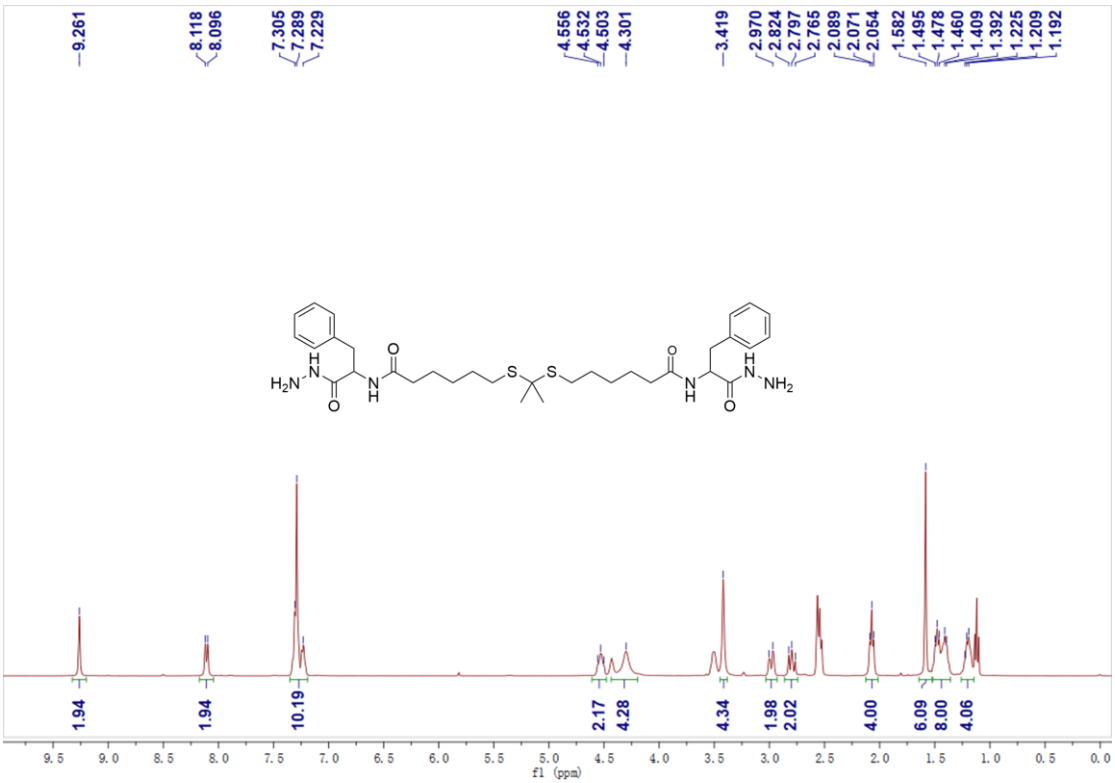

Figure S8. [1]H NMR spectra of gelator 2 (n=5).

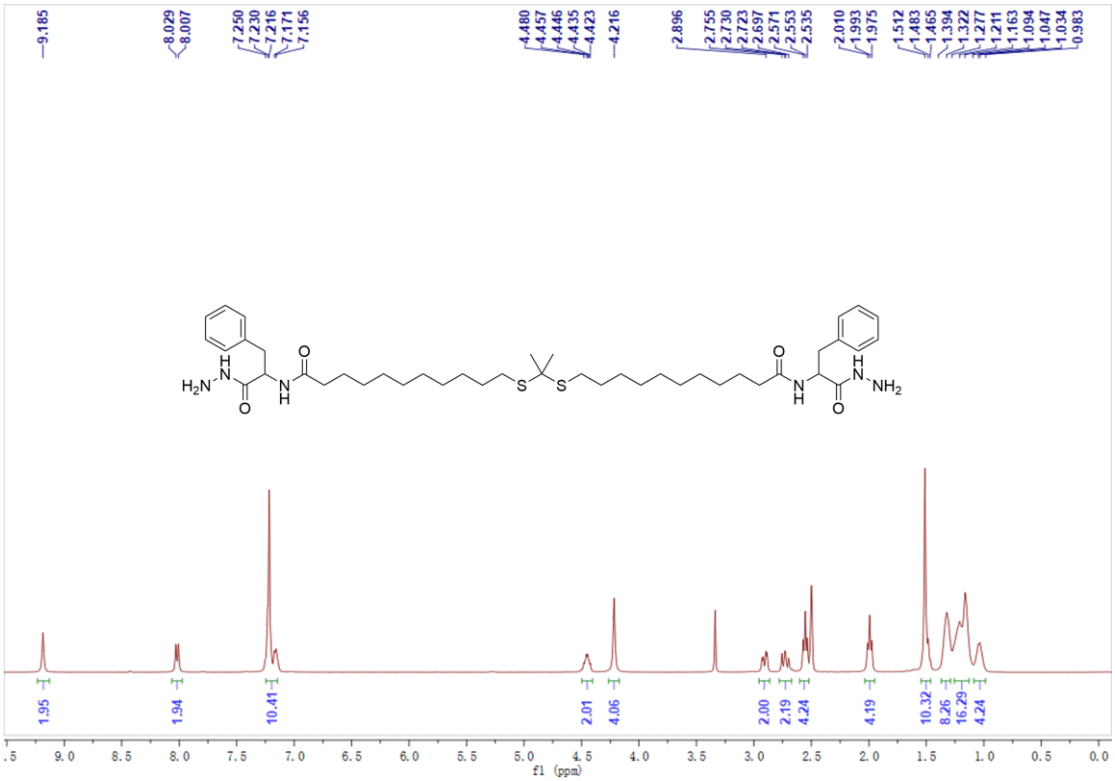

Figure S9. ^{1}H NMR spectra of gelator 3 (n=10).

Table S1. Critical gelation concentration and gelation behavior of three gelators in different solvents.

Entry	Organic solvent	Gelator 1 CGC at 25℃ (mg/mL)	Gelator 2 CGC at 25℃ (mg/mL)	Gelator 3 CGC at 25℃ (mg/mL)
	Petroleum ether	I	I	I
1	Cyclohexane	I	I	I
2	Diethyl ether	I	I	I
3	Ethyl acetate	G (10 mg/mL)	G (6 mg/mL)	G (5 mg/mL)
4	Dichloromethane	G (10 mg/mL)	G (7 mg/mL)	G (3 mg/mL)
5	Chloroform	G (9 mg/mL)	G (10 mg/mL)	G (10 mg/mL)
6	Acetone	S	S	S
7	Acetonitrile	G (15 mg/mL)	G (5 mg/mL)	G (2 mg/mL)
8	Methanol	S	S	G (7 mg/mL)
9	Ethanol	S	G (18 mg/mL)	G (6 mg/mL)
10	Ethylene glycol	S	G (5 mg/mL)	G (12 mg/mL)
11	Dimethyl sulfoxide	S	S	S
12	PEG200	S	S	G (15 mg/mL)
13	PEG400	S	P	P
14	H_2O	P	P	P
15	Ethanol : H_2O (1:1)	I	G (10 mg/mL)	G (2 mg/mL)
16	PEG200 : H_2O (1:1)	P	G (22 mg/mL)	G (18 mg/mL)
17	PEG200 : H_2O (3:2)	P	G (28 mg/mL)	G (13 mg/mL)
18				

a) I: insoluble, if the gelator is completely insoluble in the solvent;
b) G: gel, if the gelator is able to gelation the solvent;
c) S: solution, if the gelator is completely soluble in the solvent;
d) P: precipitate, if the gelator dissolves after heating, and precipitates after cooling to room temperature.