Supplementary Material

Metalloporphyrin Dimers Bridged by a Peptoid Helix: Host-Guest Interaction and Chiral Recognition

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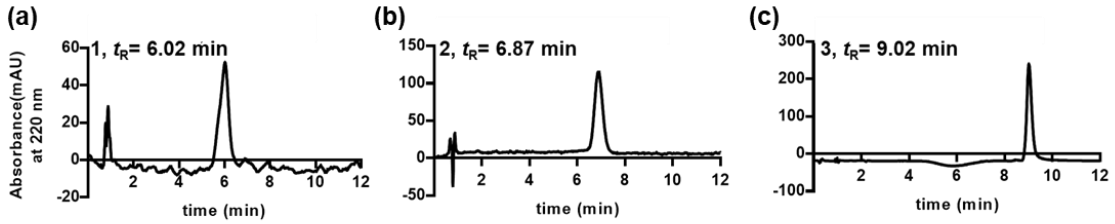

Figure S1. LC-MS chromatograms of compound **1–3** with UV detection at 220 nm. (**a**) And (**b**) isocratic elution of MeOH (0.1% TFA) was used at 30 °C. (**c**) Two solvents of isopropyl alcohol (A, 0.1% TFA) and water (B, 0.1% TFA) were used, and the concentration of A was raised from 50% to 100% for 3 minutes and maintained for 15 minutes at 30 °C.

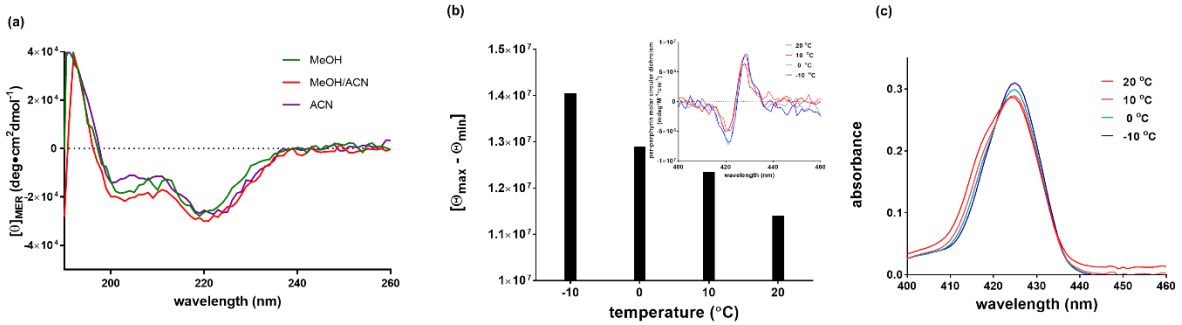

Figure S2. (**a**) CD spectra of 2 (50 μM) of 190–260 nm, in MeOH, ACN or MeOH/ACN=1/1 (*v*/*v*), (**b**) Temperature dependent ECCD difference, inlet: CD spectra of 2 (0.27 μM) in CH_2Cl_2, (**c**) Temperature dependent UV-vis spectra of 2 (0.27 μM) in CH_2Cl_2.

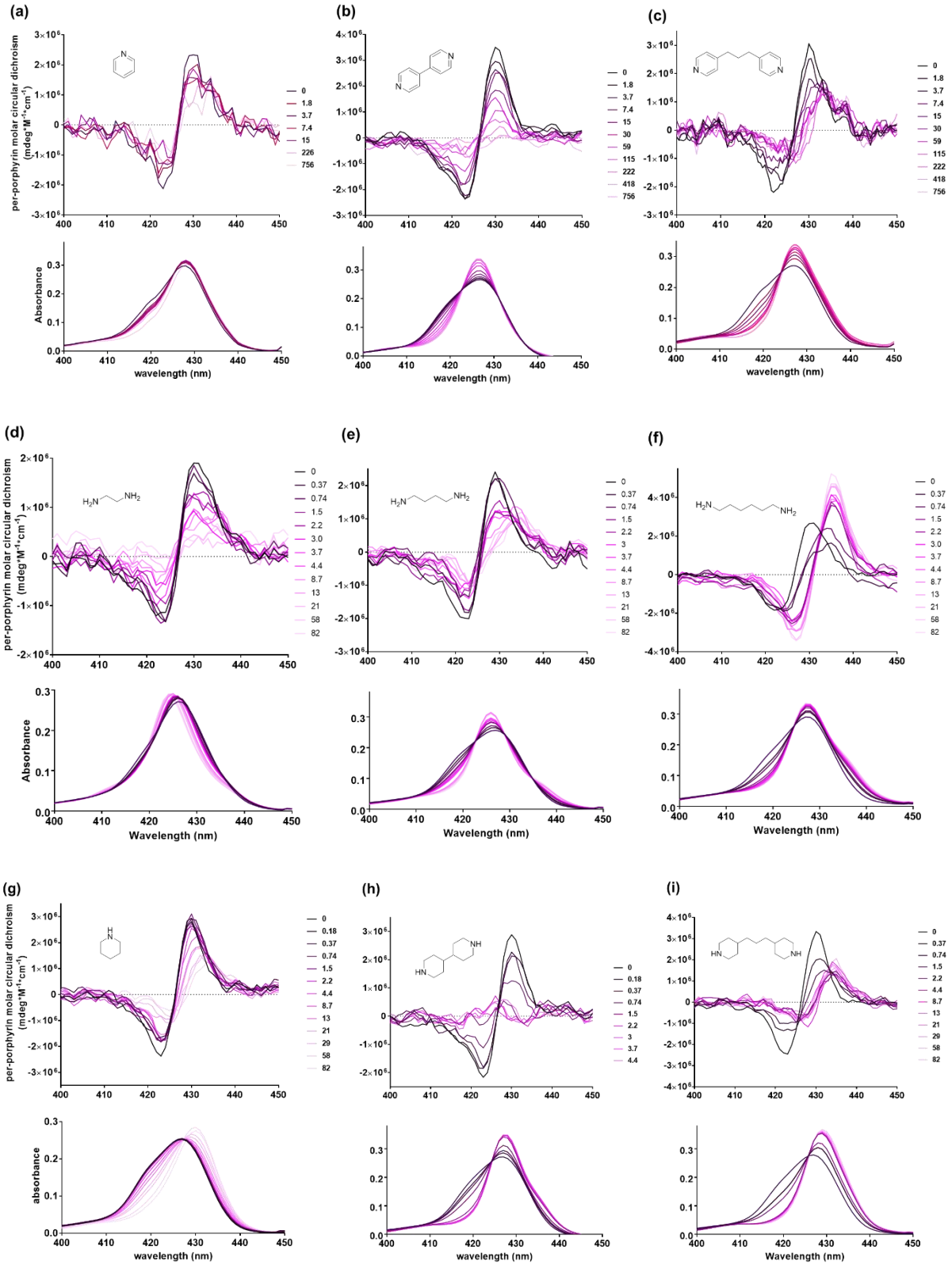

Figure S3. CD and UV-vis spectroscopic of **2** with dinitrogen guests. Legend on right side of each graph means the added equivalents of guest toward host.

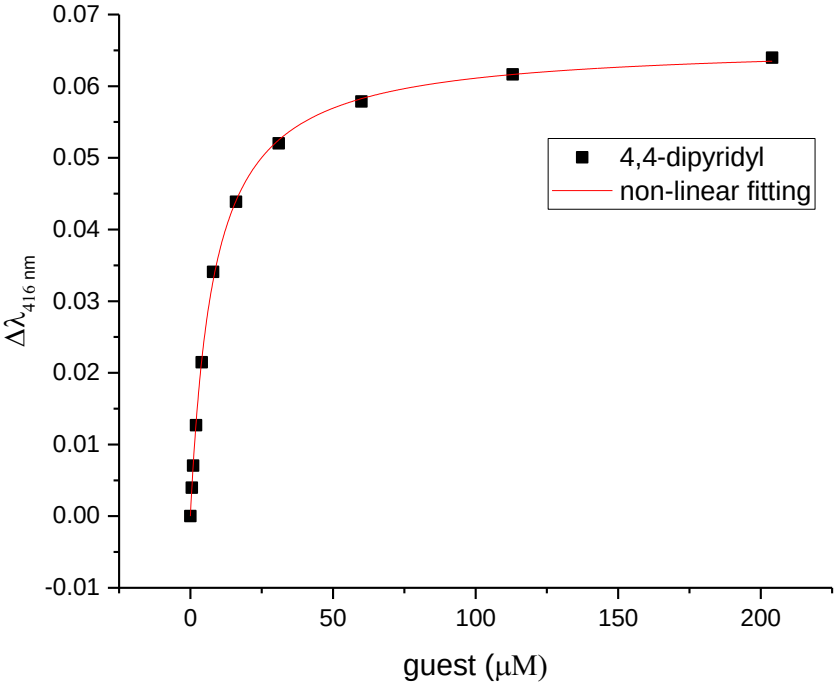

Figure S4. A representative non-linear fitting for the host-guest titration of **2** with 4,4′-dipyridyl.

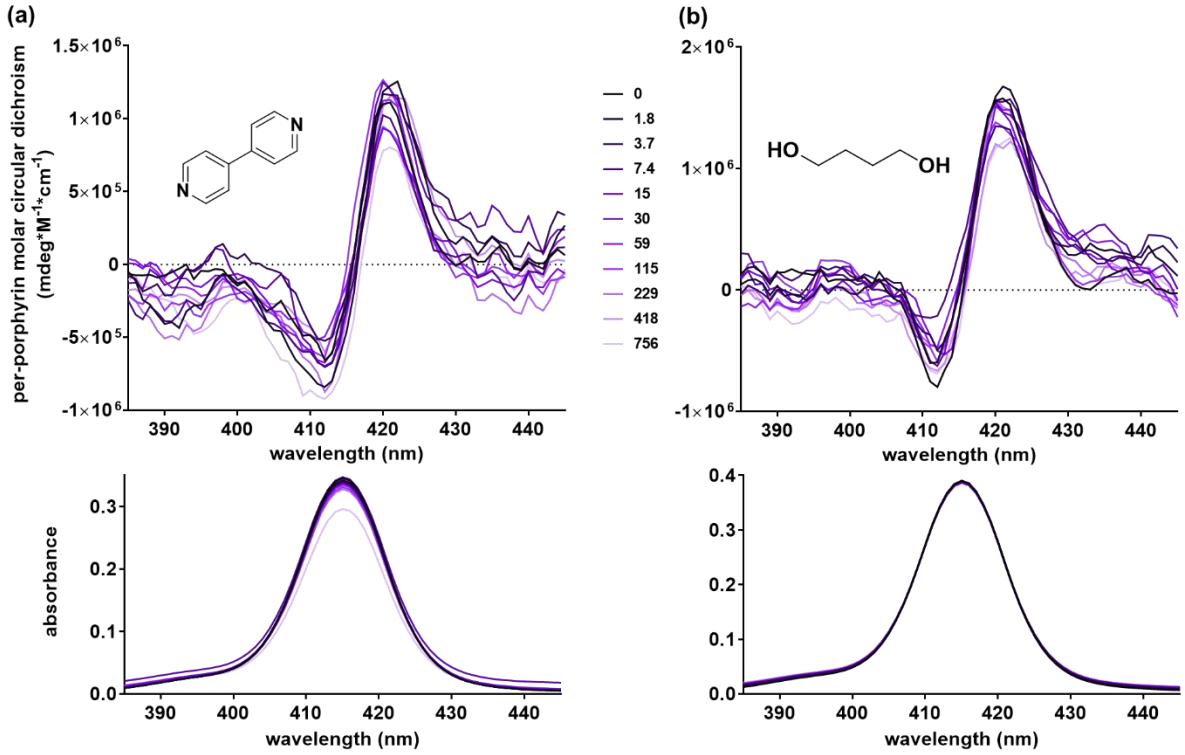

Figure S5. The CD and UV-vis spectral change of **3** (0.27 μM in CH_2Cl_2) with 4,4′-dipyridyl and 1,4-butanediol. Legend in graphs indicates the equivalents of added guest toward **3**.

Table S1. MS data of metalloporphyrin-peptoid conjugates

Compound	Mass Calculated	Mass Observed (*m*/*z*) [a]
1	2748.99	1375.0 $[M+2H]^{2+}$
2	2847.10	1424.7 $[M+2H]^{2+}$
3	2845.10	1422.6 $[M+2H]^{2+}$

[a] due to the mass detection limitation of 2000 (*m*/*z*), doubly charged species were observed.