Electronic Supplementary Information

Novel Molecular Drug Carrier: Encapsulation of Oxaliplatin in Cucurbit[7]uril and Its Effects on Stability and Reactivity of the Drug

Young Jin Jeon,[a] Soo-Young Kim,[a] Young Ho Ko,[a] Shigeru Sakamoto,[b] Kentaro Yamaguchi,[b] and Kimoon Kim*[,a]

[a]*National Creative Research Initiative Center for Smart Supramolecules and Department of Chemistry, Division of Molecular and Life Sciences Pohang University of Science and Technology San 31 Hyojadong, Pohang 790-784, Republic of Korea.*
[b]*Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Kagawa Campus,Tokushima Bunri University, Shido, Sanuki-city 769-2193 Japan.*

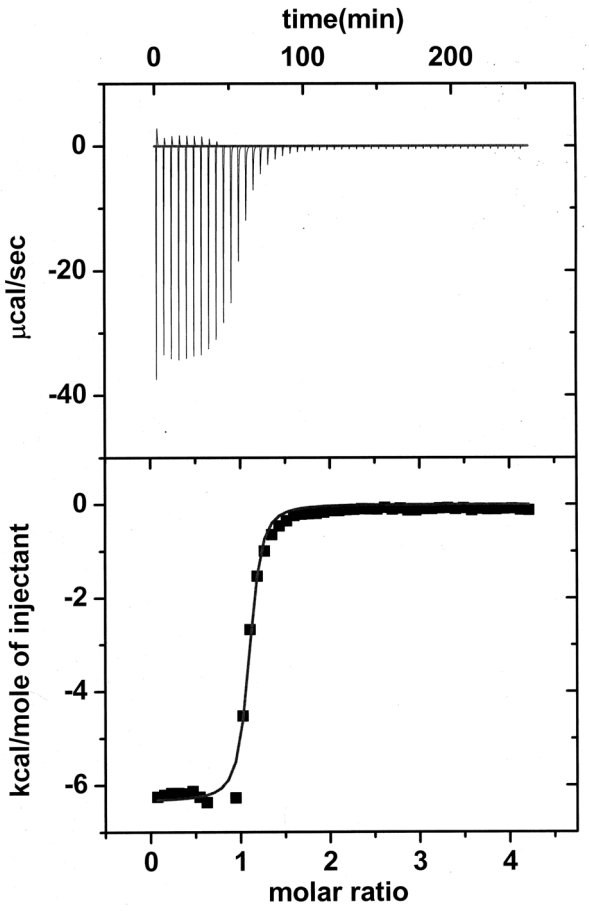

Figure S1. Isothermal titration calorimetric diagram for addition of **1** to CB[7]. Freshly prepared oxaliplatin (20 mM) was dissolved in TRIS buffer (pH = 7.2) and titrated with CB[7] (1 mM) in TRIS buffer (pH = 7.2) in a Microcal microcalorimeter at 25^{o}C.

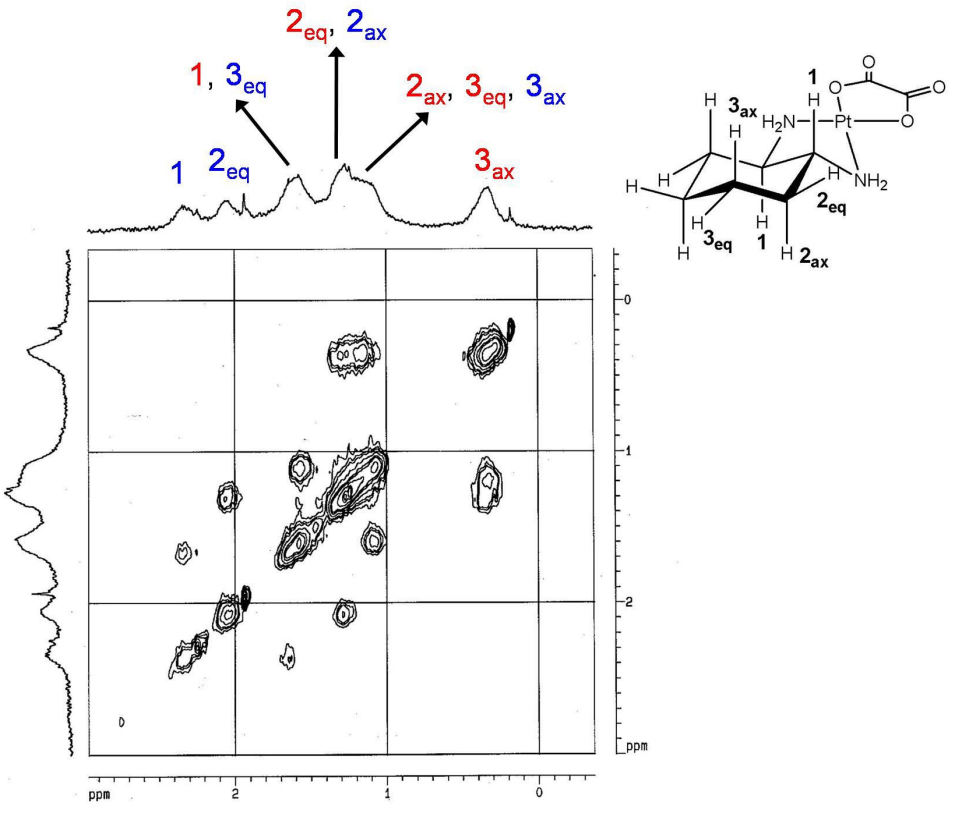

Figure S2. 2D exchange NMR spectrum of a mixture of the free guest **1** (in blue color) and the inclusion complex **2** (in red color) in D_2O. This 2D spectrum was recorded at 273 K using a mixing time of 200 ms and repetition delay of 3s.

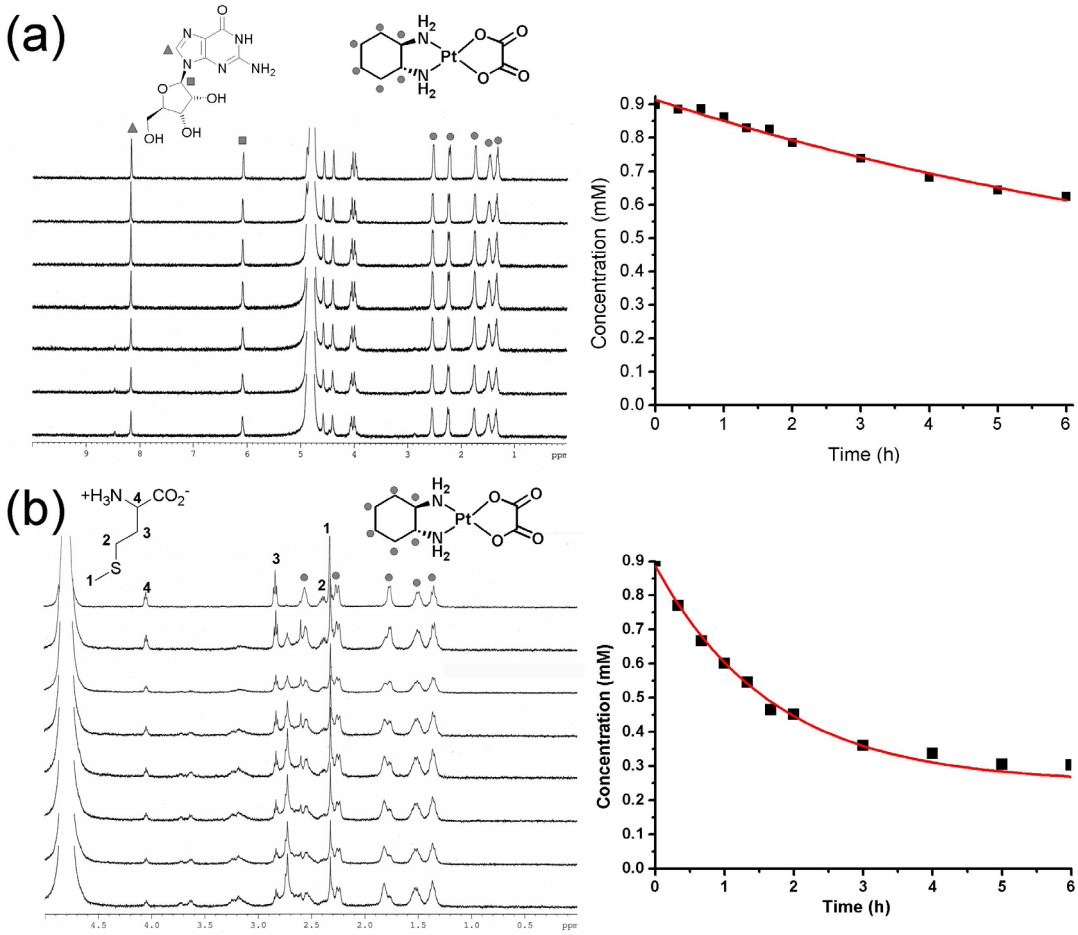

Figure S3. A series of ^{1}H NMR spectra taken in the presence of (a) guanosine with 1 equiv. of **1**, and (b) *L*-Met with 1 equiv of **1** (0.9 mM) at 310 K in D_2O. Notice that this experiment was done with 0.9 mM solution of **1**. However, the limited solubility of **2** in water (~0.1 mM) forced us to compare the reactivity of **1** and **2** at a much lower concentration, 0.1 mM (see text).