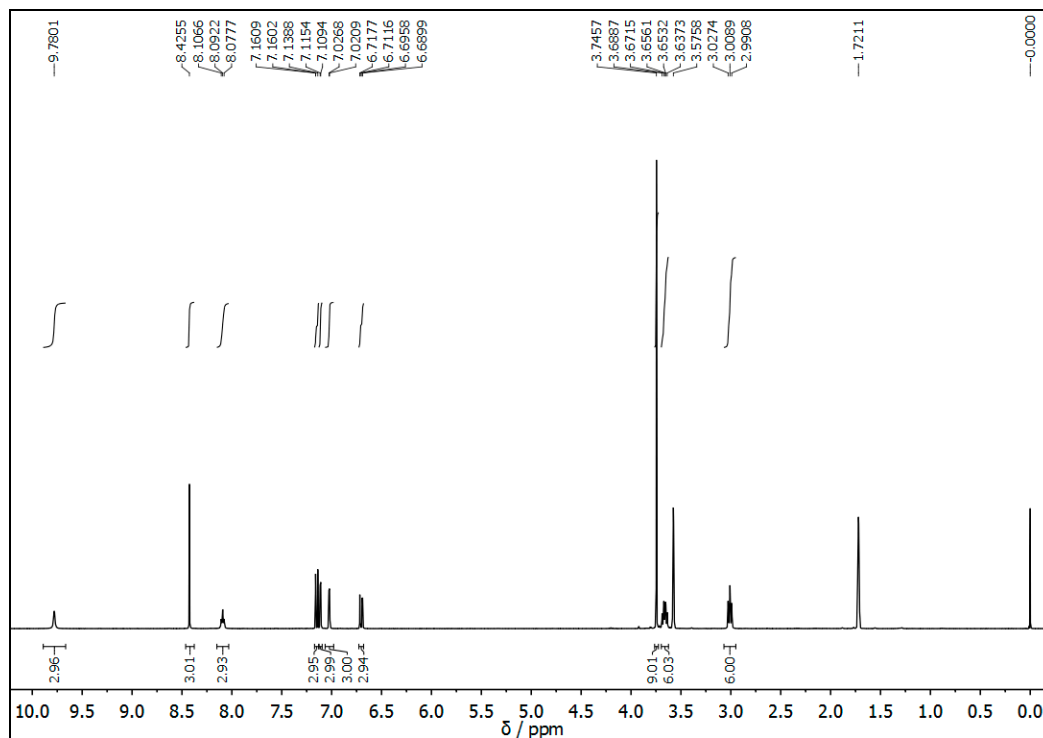
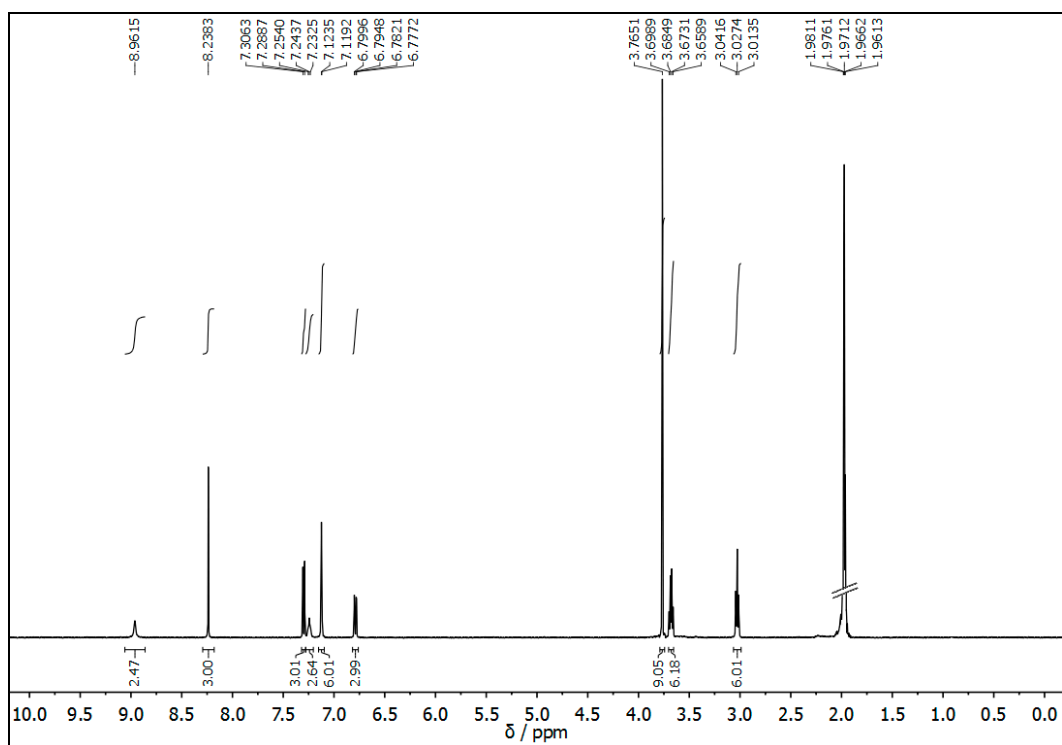


## Supporting Information

*N,N',N''*-Tris[(5-methoxy-1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethyl]benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxamide1  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of compound **3**.Figure S1.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **3** in THF- $d_8$  (400 MHz).Figure S2.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **3** in CD $_3$ CN (500 MHz).

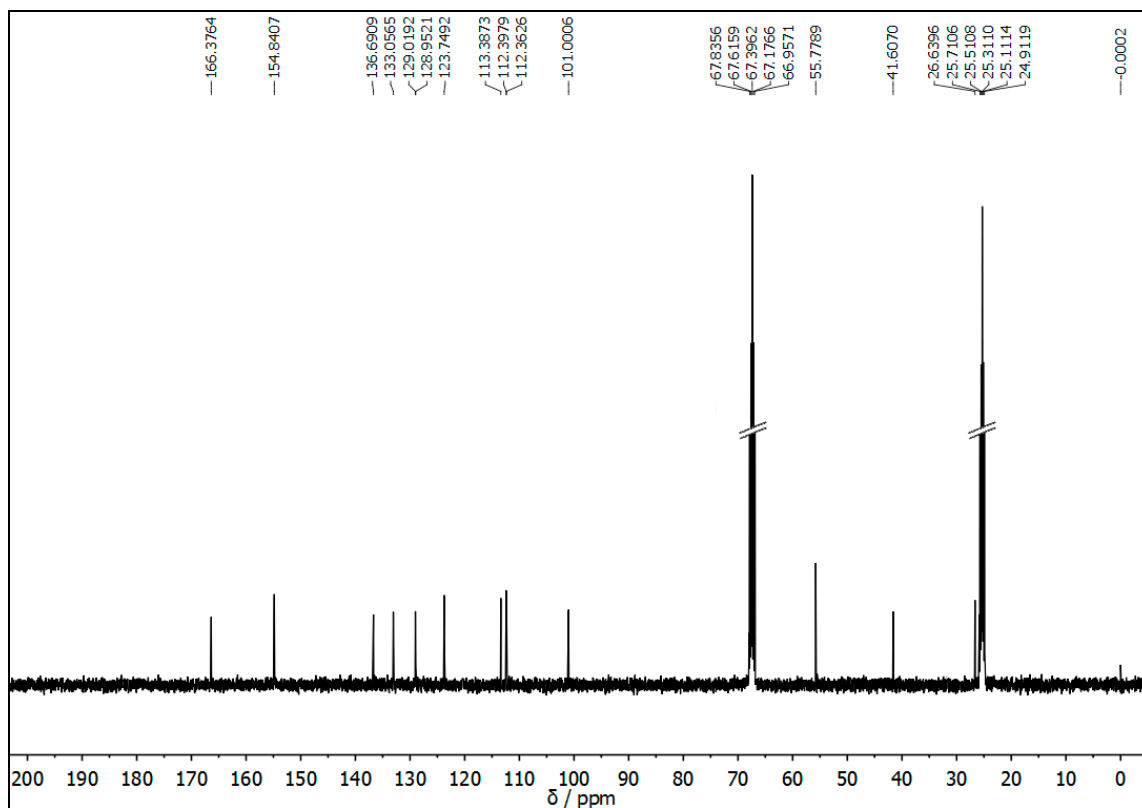


Figure S3.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{THF-}d_8$  (400 MHz).

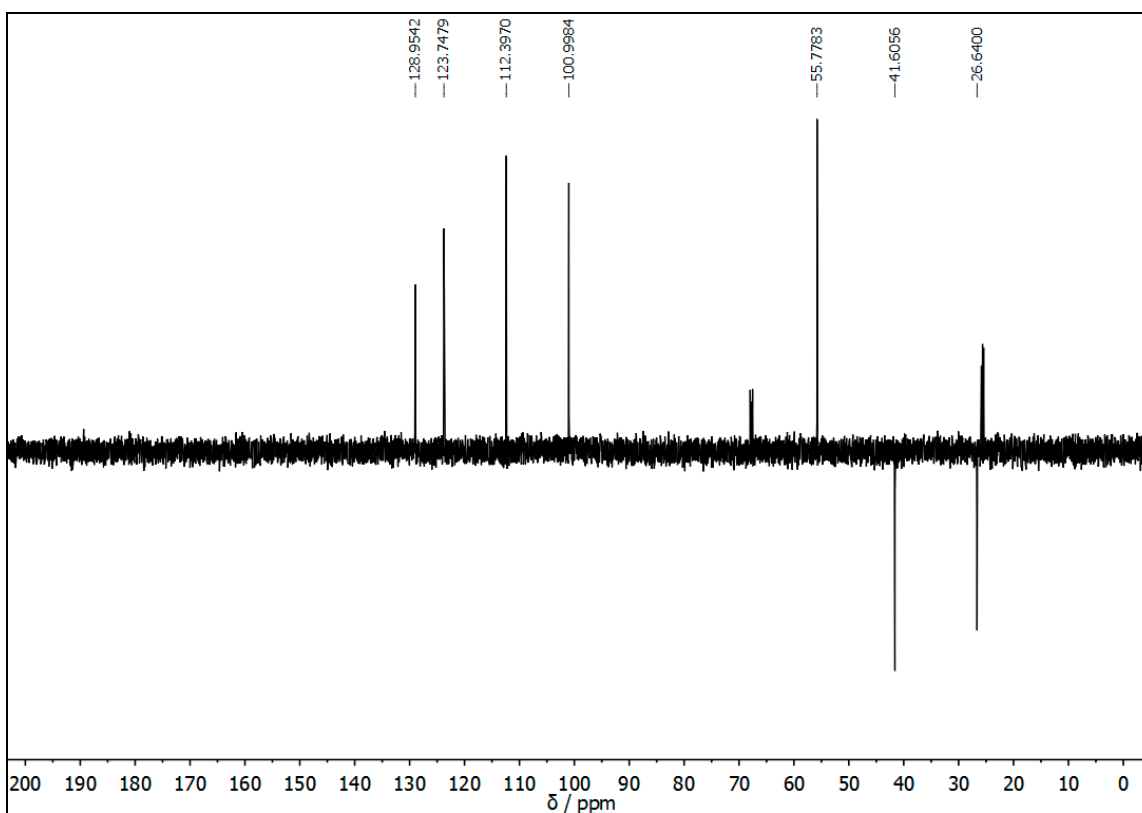


Figure S4. DEPT 135 spectrum of **3** in  $\text{THF-}d_8$  (400 MHz).

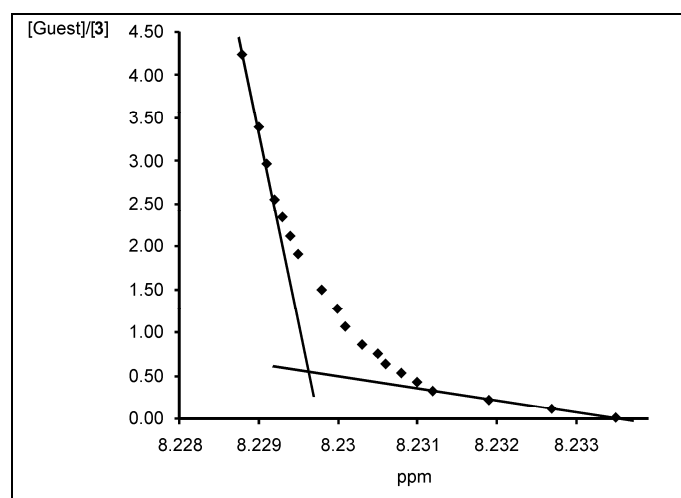
## 2 Description of the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ titrations

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  titrations were carried out in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (dilution experiments show that compound **3** do not self-aggregate in the used concentration range).

Stock solutions in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  were prepared for compound **3** and  $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$ . These solutions and the corresponding solvent were combined in a manner so that the concentration of compound **3** was kept constant and that of  $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$  varied (three titrations were carried out). For each titration 16–20 samples were prepared and the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra were recorded (for an example, see Table S1). The titration data were analyzed by non-linear regression analysis, using the program WinEQNMR (see [1]).

**Table S1.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  titration of compound **3** with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$  in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ .

	[Receptor] mol/L	[ $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$ ] mol/L	Ratio	
			[Receptor]	[ $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$ ]
1	0.00100061	0.00000000	1	0.0000
2	0.00100061	0.00010587	1	0.1058
3	0.00100061	0.00021174	1	0.2116
4	0.00100061	0.00031762	1	0.3174
5	0.00100061	0.00042349	1	0.4232
6	0.00100061	0.00052936	1	0.5290
7	0.00100061	0.00063523	1	0.6348
8	0.00100061	0.00074110	1	0.7407
9	0.00100061	0.00084698	1	0.8465
10	0.00100061	0.00105872	1	1.0581
11	0.00100061	0.00127046	1	1.2697
12	0.00100061	0.00148221	1	1.4813
13	0.00100061	0.00190570	1	1.9045
14	0.00100061	0.00211744	1	2.1162
15	0.00100061	0.00232918	1	2.3278
16	0.00100061	0.00254093	1	2.5394
17	0.00100061	0.00296442	1	2.9626
18	0.00100061	0.00338791	1	3.3859
19	0.00100061	0.00423488	1	4.2323

**3** Mole ratio plot for the  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR titration of compound **3** with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$  in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ .

**Figure S5.** Mole ratio plot: Titration of compound **3** with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PF}_6$  in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ;  $[\mathbf{3}] = 1 \text{ mM}$  (analysis of the complexation-induced upfield shift of the benzene CH of **3**).

**Reference**

1. Hynes, M.J. EQNMR: A computer program for the calculation of stability constants from nuclear magnetic resonance chemical shift data. *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* **1993**, 311–312.