

Supplementary Materials

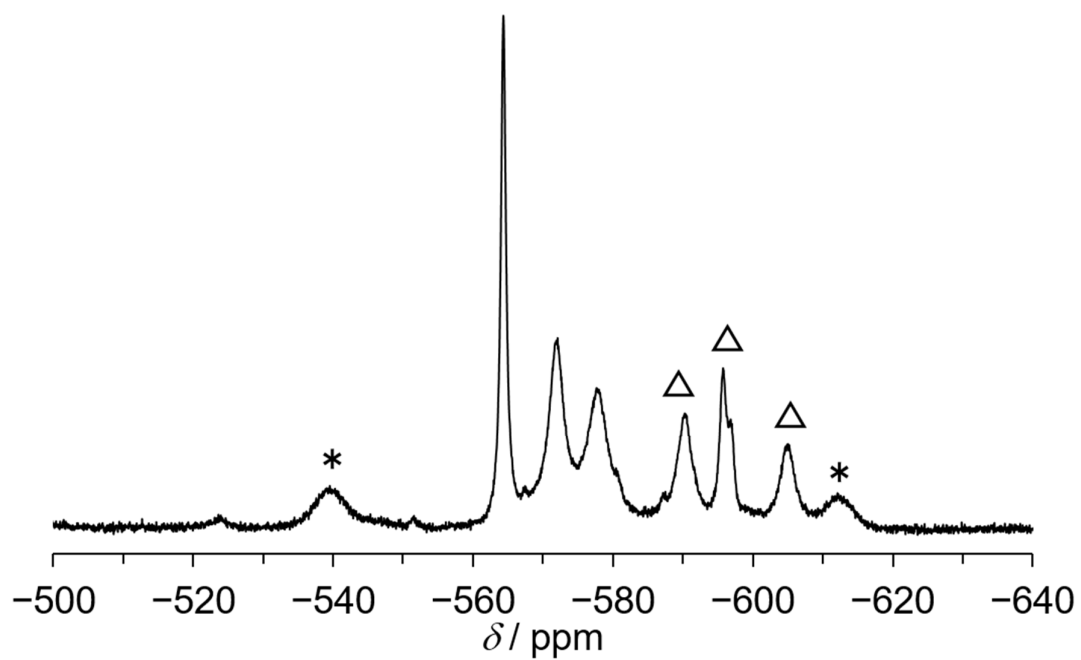


Figure S1. ^{51}V NMR spectra of the reaction mixture of methyl vinyl ketone (1 mmol), CH_3NO_2 (1 mL), $\{\text{Et}_4\text{N}\}\text{CN}$ (10 μmol), and **V12(NM)** (10 μmol) after 20 min. The asterisks and triangles represent the peaks due to the hydrolysis products ($[\text{V}_5\text{O}_{14}]^{3-}$) and **V12(NM)**, respectively.

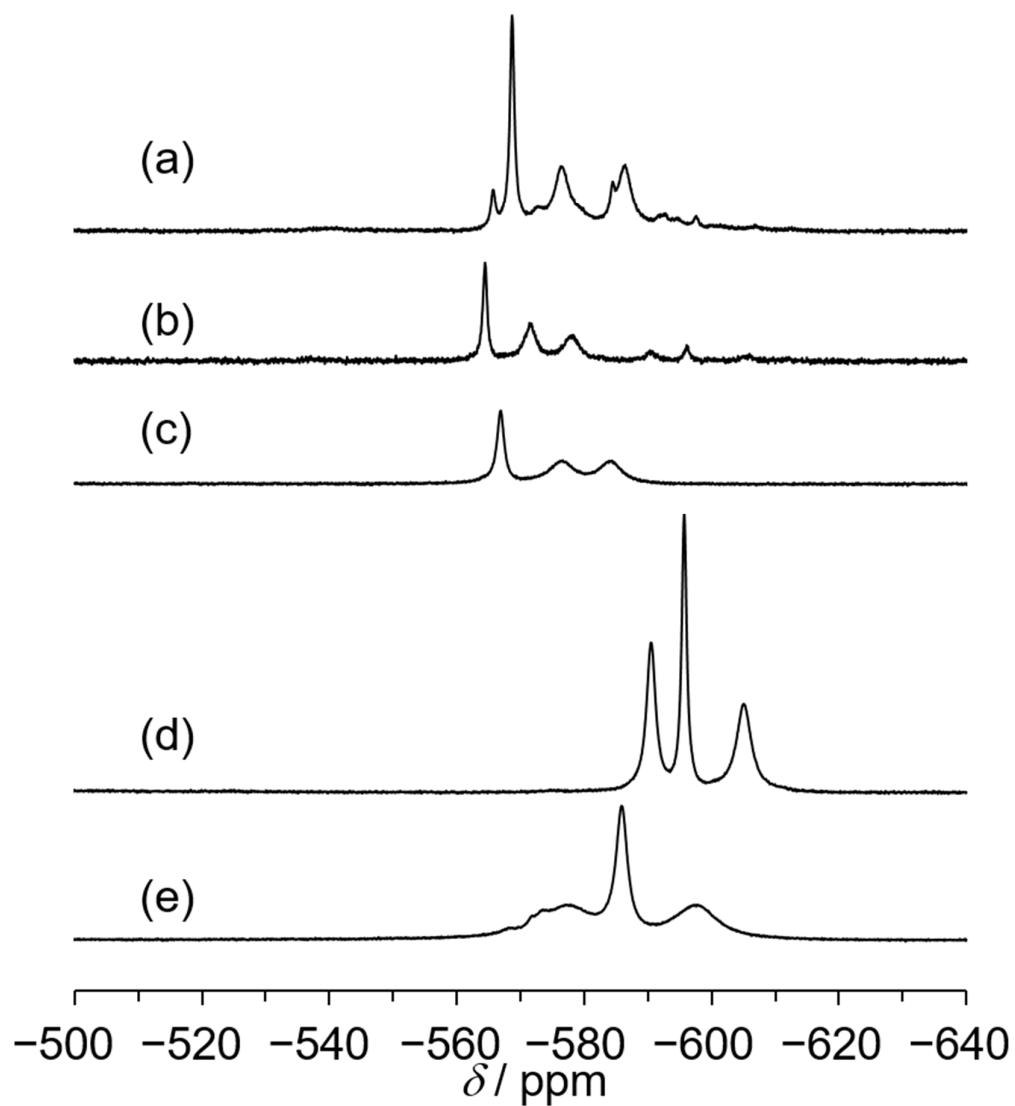


Figure S2. ^{51}V NMR spectra of (a) $[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{}^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)]^{5-}$, (b) $\text{V12}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)$, (c) $\text{V12}(\text{OAc})$, (d) $\text{V12}(\text{NM})$ and (e) $\text{V12}(\text{CN})$ in nitromethane. The isotope shift was observed in spectrum (a) [39].

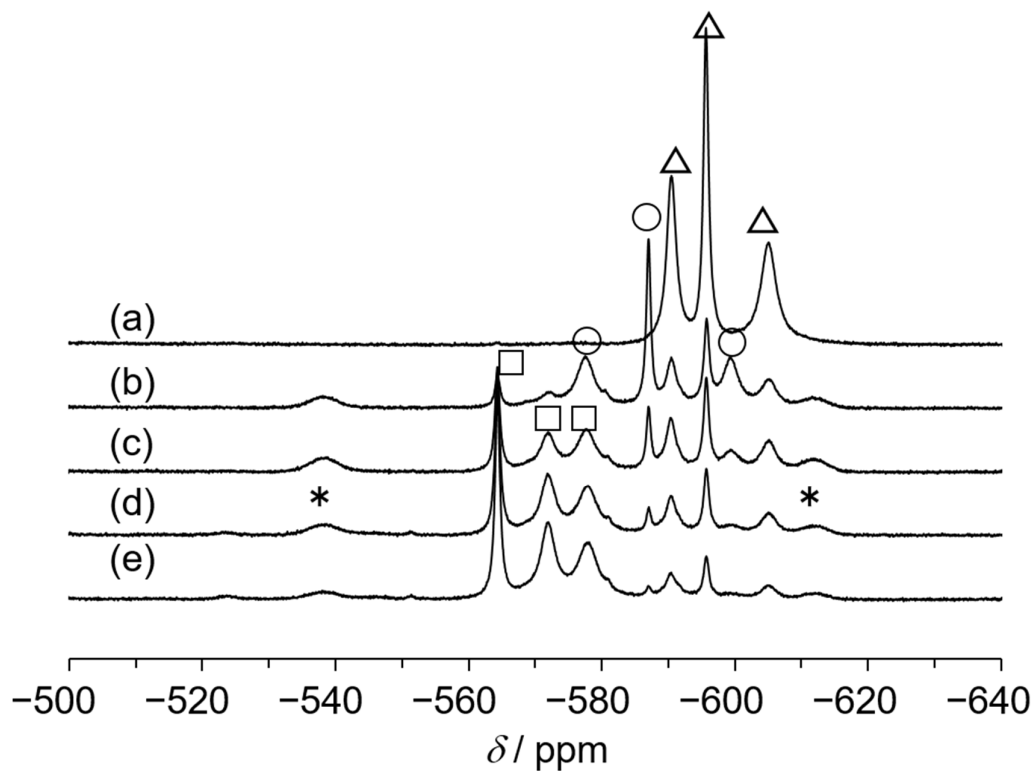


Figure S3. ^{51}V NMR spectra of the dehydrated-nitromethane solution of (a) **V12(NM)**, and $\{\text{Et}_4\text{N}\}\text{CN}$ ($10\ \mu\text{mol}$), and **V12(NM)** ($10\ \mu\text{mol}$) after (b) 1 min, (c) 5 min, (d) 10 min and (e) 20 min. The asterisks, circles, triangle and square represent the peaks due to the hydrolysis products ($[\text{V}_5\text{O}_{14}]^{3-}$), **V12(CN)**, **V12(NM)**, and **V12(CH₂NO₂)**, respectively.

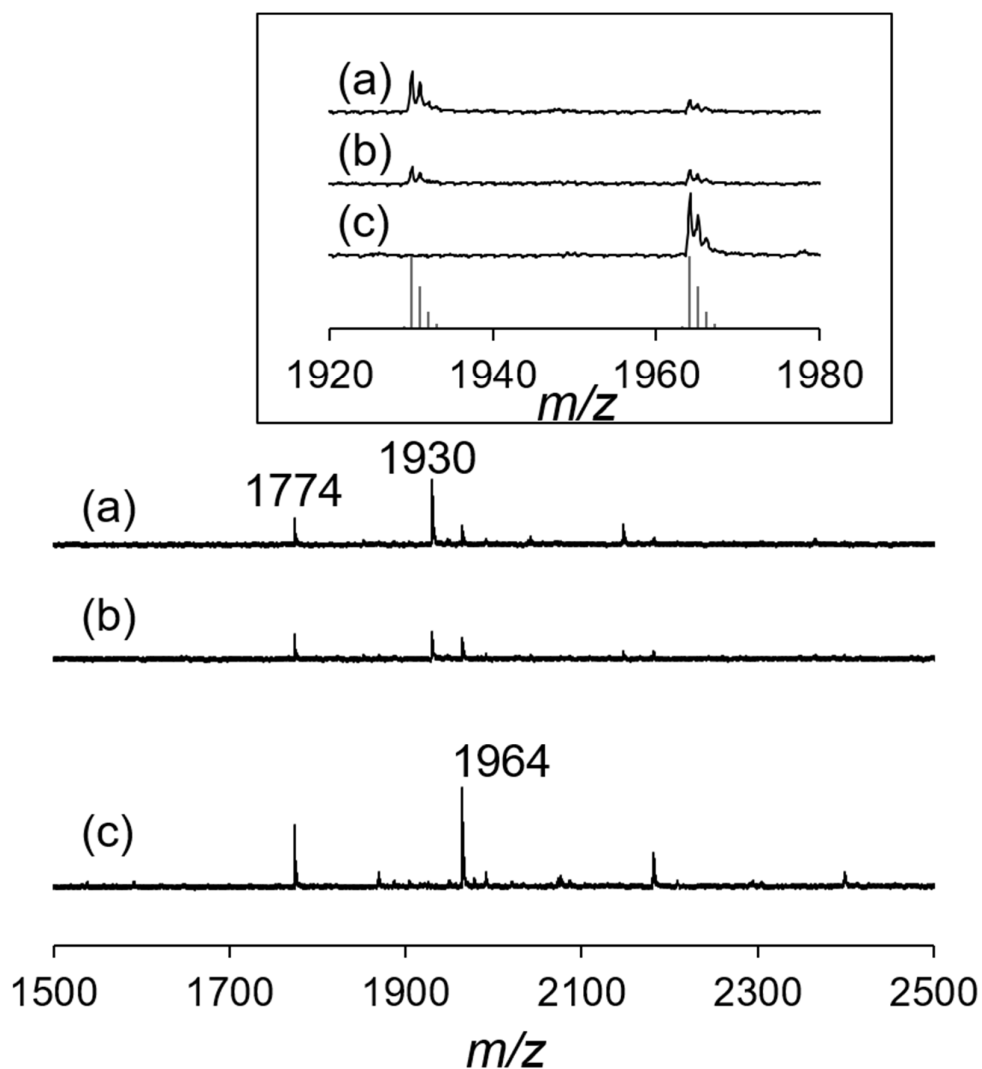


Figure S4. CSI-MS spectra (positive mode) of the nitromethane solution of **V12(CN)** (a) just after dissolution, (b) after 10 min and (c) after 30 min. The peak at $m/z = 1774$ is due to $\{(\text{Et}_4\text{N})_5[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}]\}^+$. Neutral guest moiety was not detected even in the case of $[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]^{4-}$, which shows strong affinity between a guest molecule and a **V12** host. The lines in the insertion represent the distribution of $\{(\text{Et}_4\text{N})_6[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}\text{CN}]\}^+$ at $m/z = 1930$ and $\{(\text{Et}_4\text{N})_6[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)]\}^+$ at $m/z = 1964$.

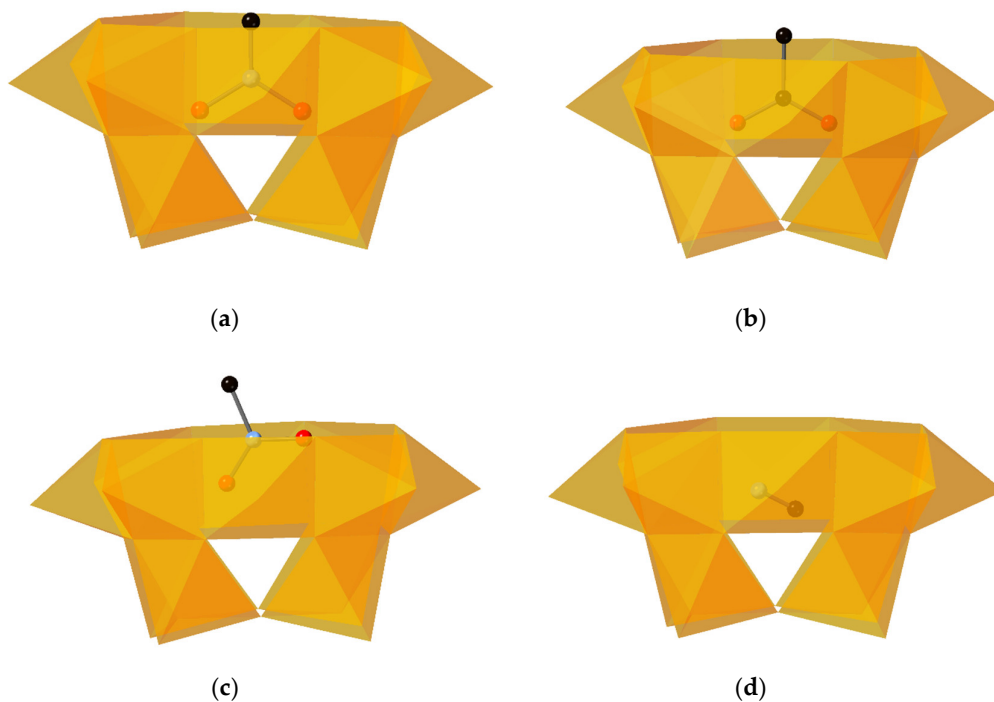


Figure S5. Anion structures of (a) $V12(CH_2NO_2)$, (b) $V12(OAc)$, (c) $V12(NM)$ and (d) $V12(CN)$. The orange square pyramids represent the VO_5 unit. The red, blue, and black spheres represent oxygen, nitrogen, carbon atoms, respectively. The hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

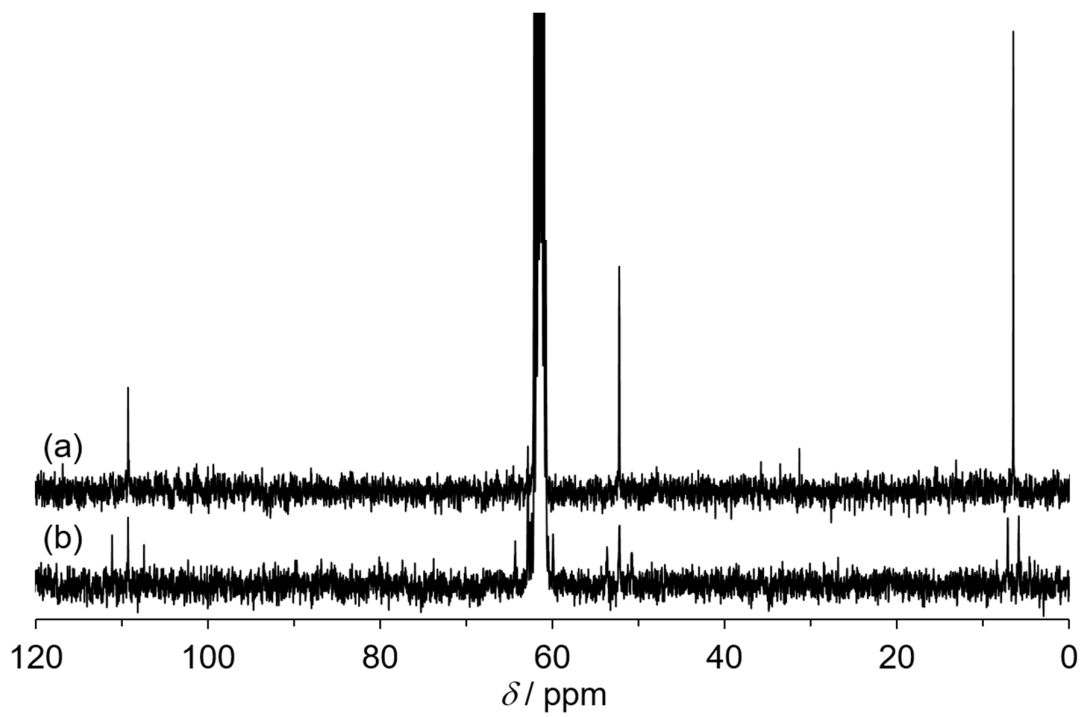


Figure S6. (a) Decoupling and (b) off resonance-decoupled ^{13}C NMR spectra of $\text{V12}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)$ in CD_3NO_2 .

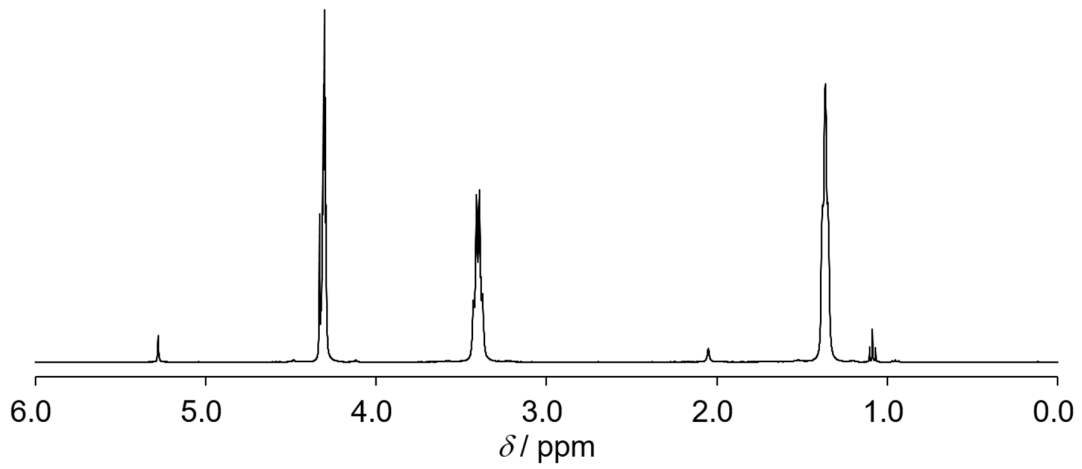


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of $\text{V12}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)$ in CD_3NO_2 .

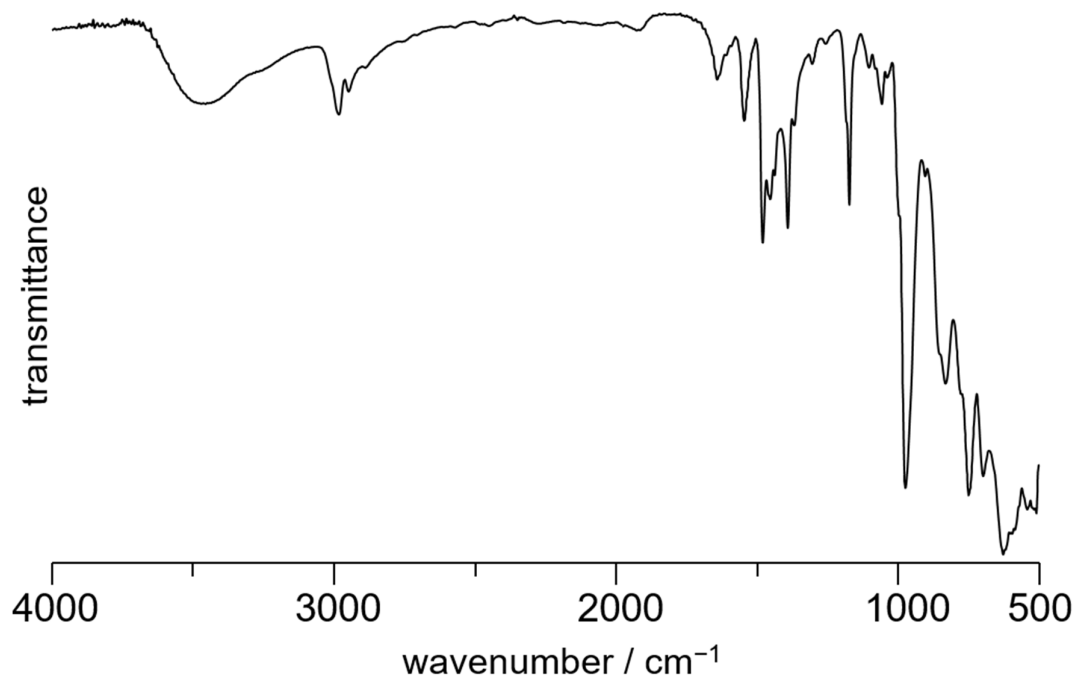


Figure S8. IR spectrum of **V12(CH₂NO₂)** (ATR without ATR correction).

Table S1. Crystallographic data for **V12(CH₂NO₂)**.

Formula	C₂₅H₇₄N₁₀O₄₂V₁₂ ({C₄H₁₂N}₅[V₁₂O₃₂(CH₂NO₂)]·4CH₃NO₂)
formula weight	1798.22
absorption correction type	Multi-scan
crystal system	triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> -1 (#2)
<i>a</i> (Å)	11.8658(5)
<i>b</i> (Å)	13.4272(6)
<i>c</i> (Å)	20.5836(9)
<i>α</i> (deg)	97.4890(10)
<i>β</i> (deg)	98.388(2)
<i>γ</i> (deg)	92.6090(10)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3209.7(2)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>μ</i> (mm ⁻¹)	14.879
number of reflections	12137
number of parameters	782
number of restraints	24
data completeness	0.945
highest difference peak	1.767
deepest hole	-1.653
<i>R</i> ₁ (<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	0.0719 (for 11132 data)
<i>wR</i> ₂	0.1996 (for 12137 data)