

O- tert- butyldiphenylsilyl coumarin and dicoumarol: A case toward selective sensing of F⁻ ions in organic and aqueous environments

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1. Change in emission of receptor 1 with various anions in CHCl₃.

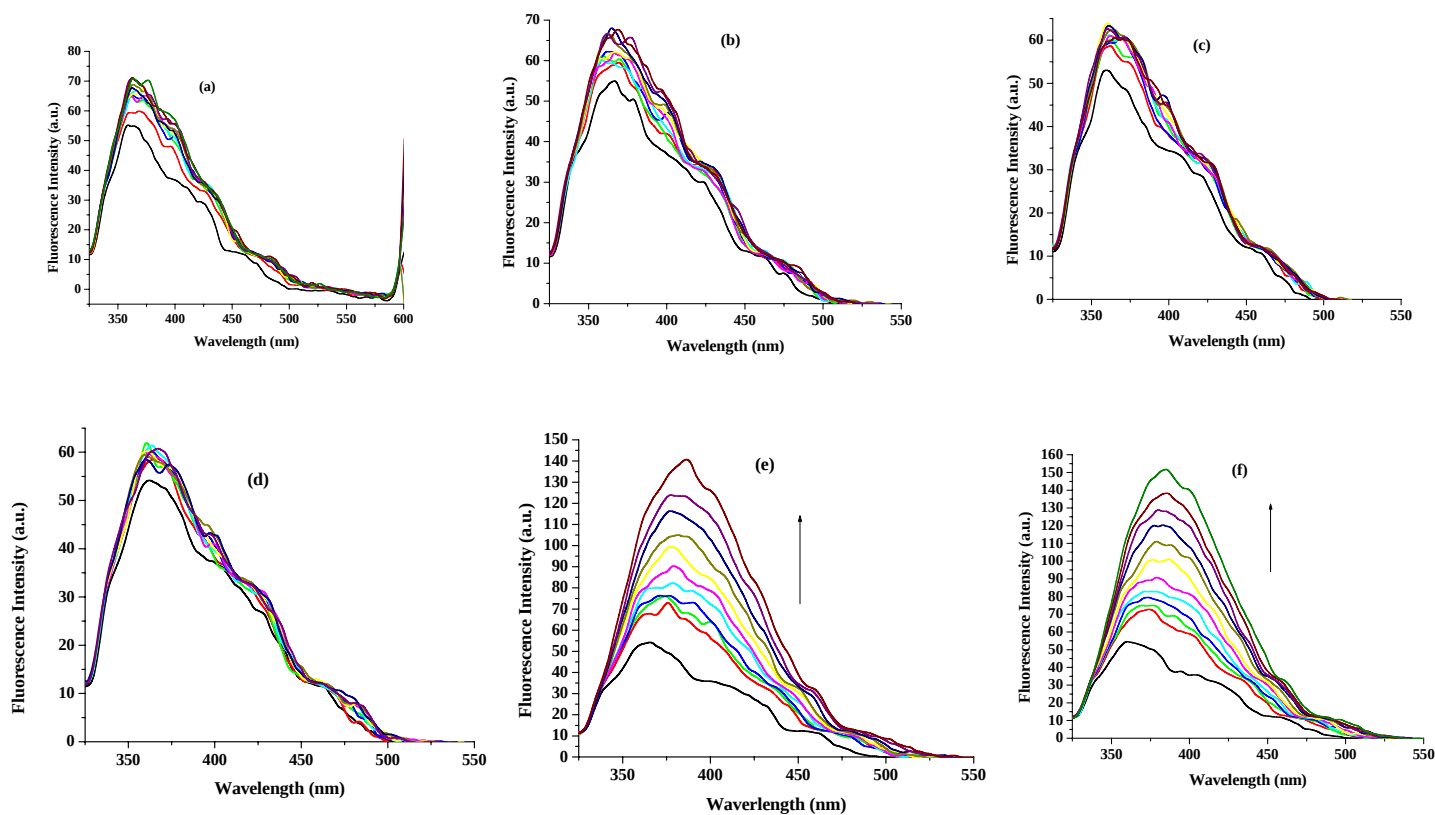


Figure S1. Fluorescence titration spectra for **1** (c = 7.01 × 10⁻⁵ M) with (a) HSO₄⁻, (b) Cl⁻, (c) Br⁻, (d) I⁻, (e) AcO⁻ (f) H₂PO₄⁻ in CHCl₃ (in all cases [anion] = 1 × 10⁻³ M).

2. Change in absorbance of receptor 1 with various anions in CHCl_3 .

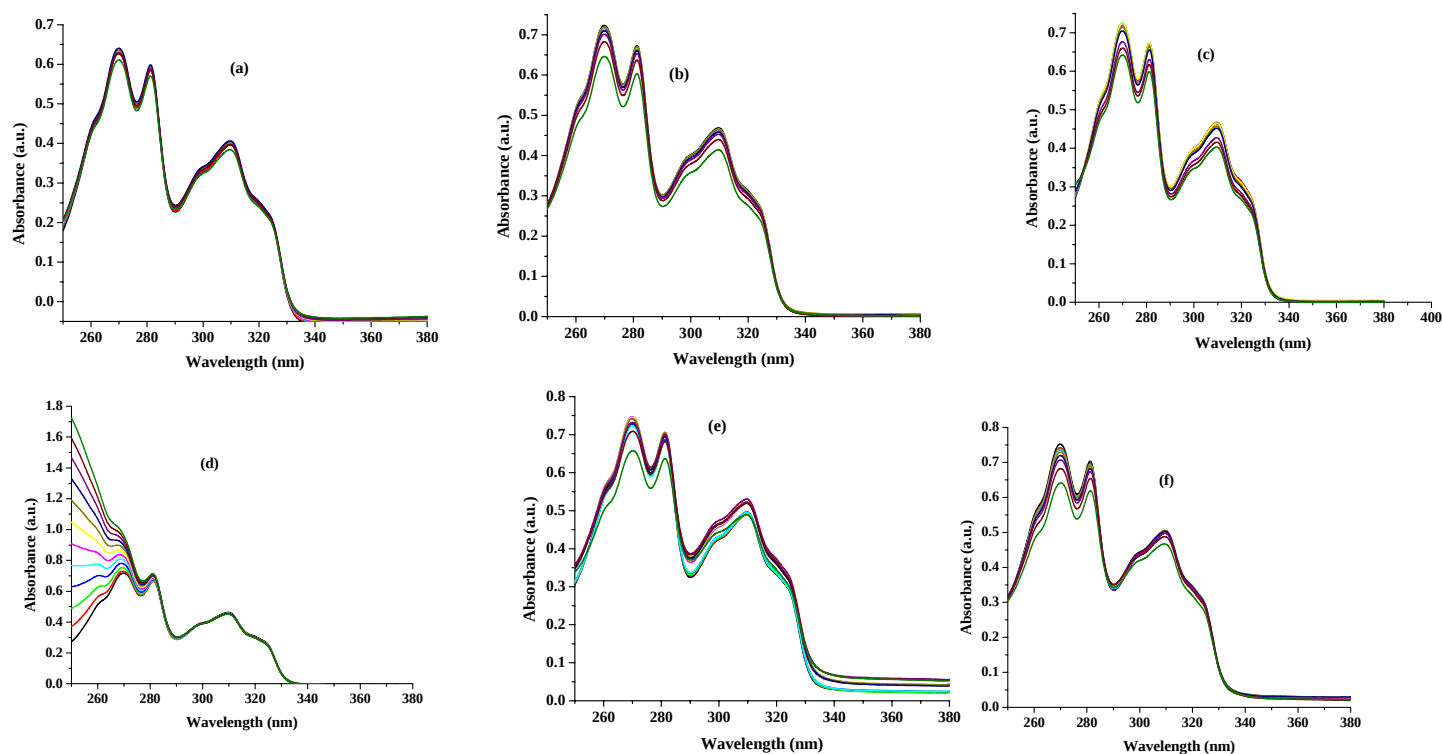
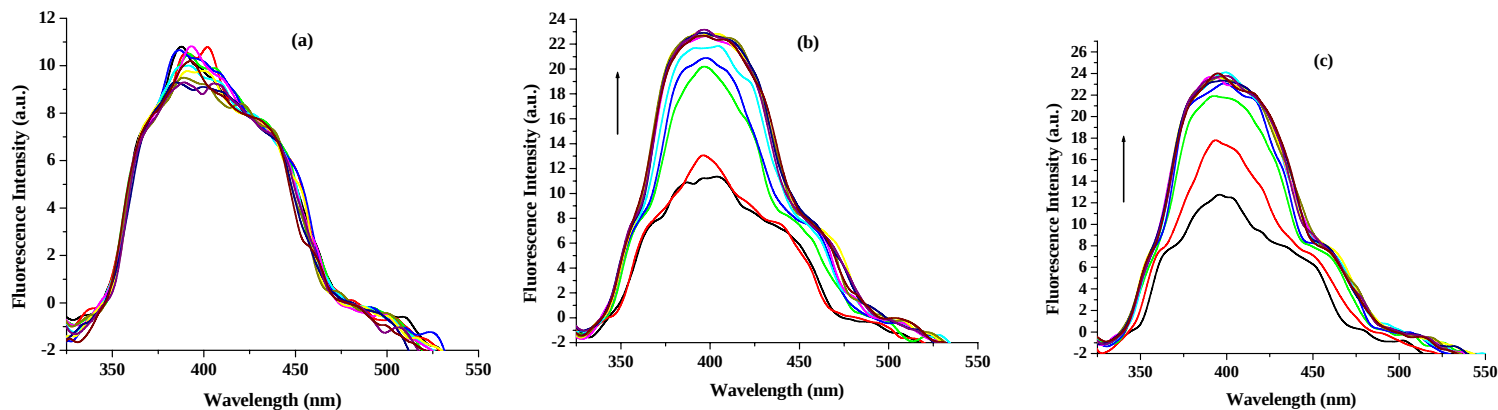


Figure S2. Change in absorbance of receptor 1 ($c = 7.01 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$) with (a) HSO_4^- , (b) Cl^- , (c) Br^- , (d) I^- , (e) AcO^- (f) H_2PO_4^- in CHCl_3 (in all cases $[\text{anion}] = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$).

3. Change in emission of receptor 1 with various anions in CH_3CN .



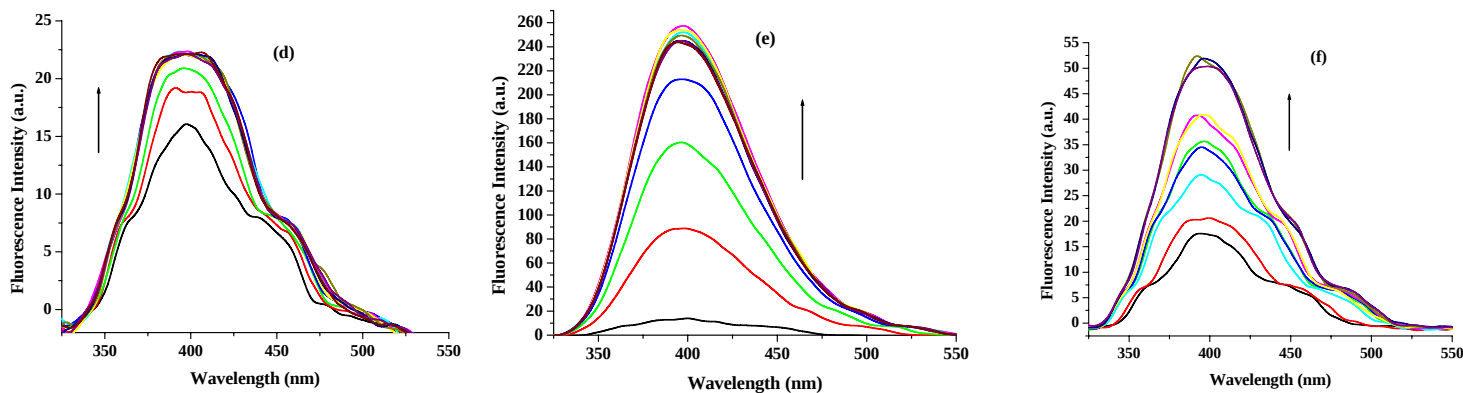


Figure S3. Fluorescence titration spectra for **1** ($c = 9.92 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO_4^- , (b) Cl^- , (c) Br^- , (d) I^- , (e) AcO^- (f) H_2PO_4^- in CH_3CN (in all cases $[\text{anion}] = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M).

4. Change in absorbance of receptor 1 with various anions in CH_3CN .

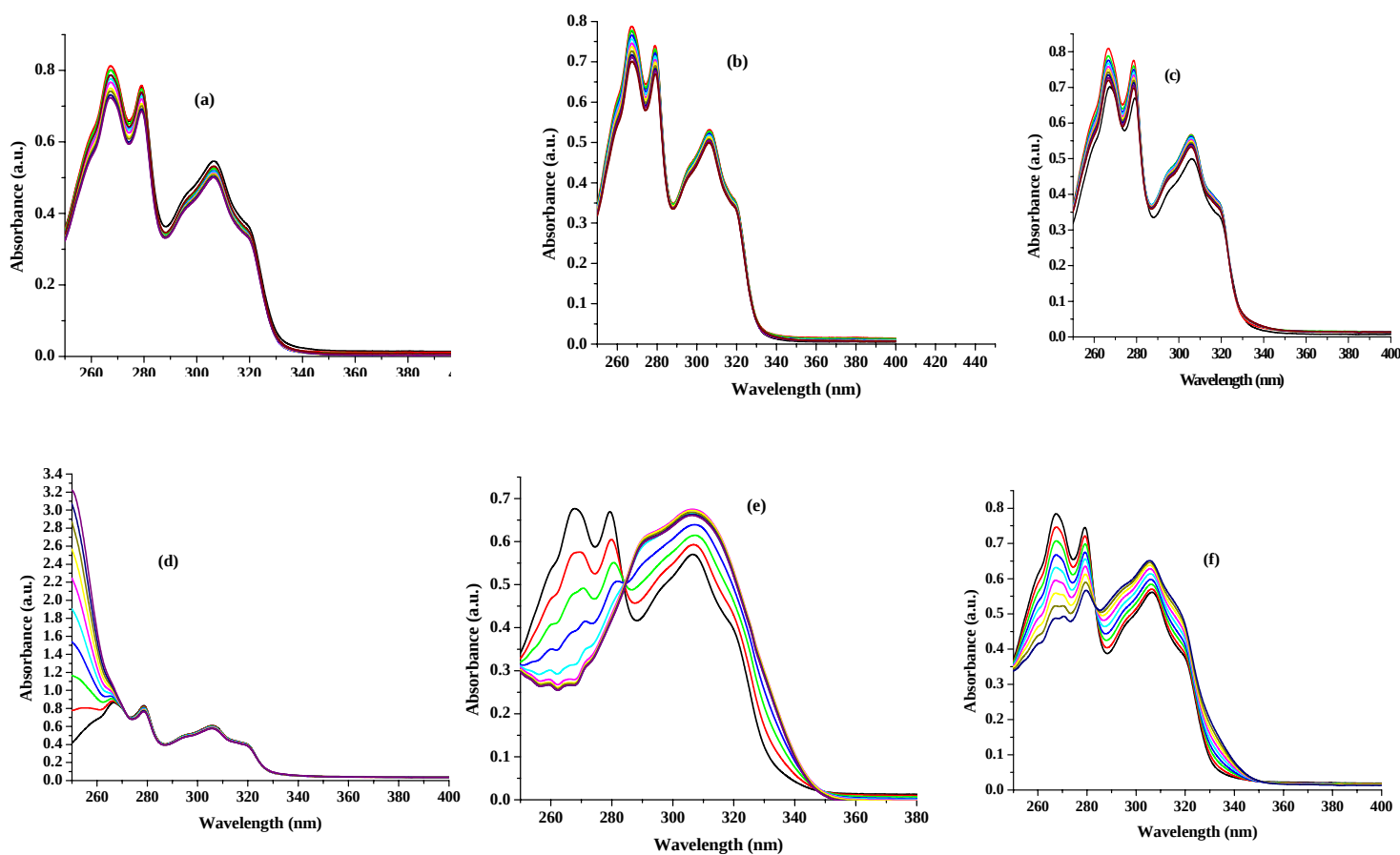


Figure S4. Change in absorbance of receptor **1** ($c = 9.92 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO_4^- , (b) Cl^- , (c) Br^- , (d) I^- , (e) AcO^- (f) H_2PO_4^- in CH_3CN (in all cases $[\text{anion}] = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M).

5. Emission profiles for **1a** with the anions in CHCl₃ and CH₃CN.

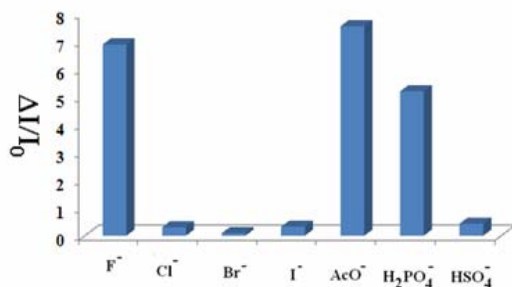


Figure S5. Change in fluorescence ratio at 382 nm for **1a** ($c = 5.15 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon addition of 2 equiv of TBA salt of various anions in CHCl₃ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 310$ nm).

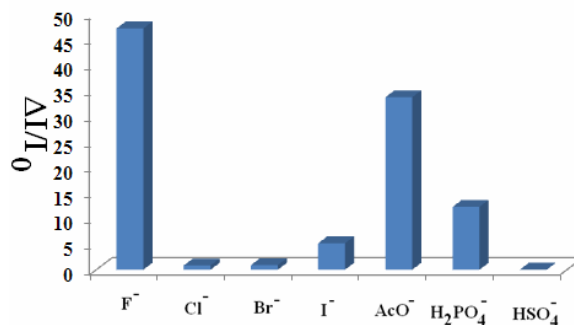


Figure S6. Change in fluorescence ratio at 395 nm for **1a** ($c = 6.53 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon addition of 2 equiv of TBA salt of various anions in CH₃CN ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 310$ nm).

6. Relative emission change of **1** (taken in CH₃CN) upon addition of aq. solutions of potassium salts of different anions.

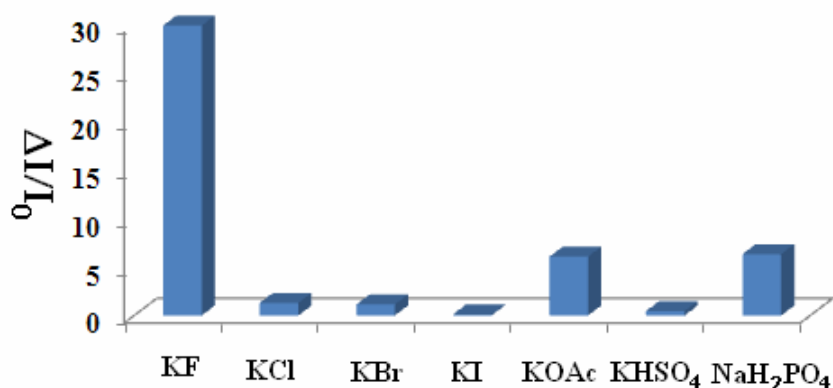


Figure S7. Relative fluorescence changes of **1** ($c = 5.92 \times 10^{-5}$ M) in CH₃CN after treatment with 1 equiv amounts of aqueous solution of different salts of various anion ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315$ nm).

7. Selectivity study in aq. CH₃CN with 1.

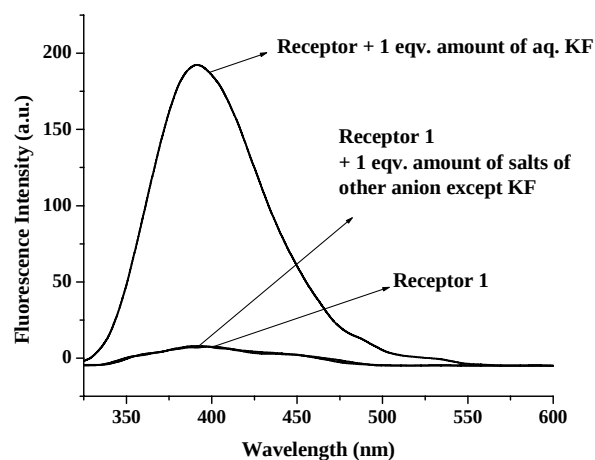


Figure S8. Change in emission of **1** ($c = 5.92 \times 10^{-5}$ M) in CH₃CN in presence and absence of 1 equivalent amounts of aqueous solution of fluoride and other anions (taken as their potassium salts).

8. Change in absorbance of receptor 2 with various anions in CHCl₃.

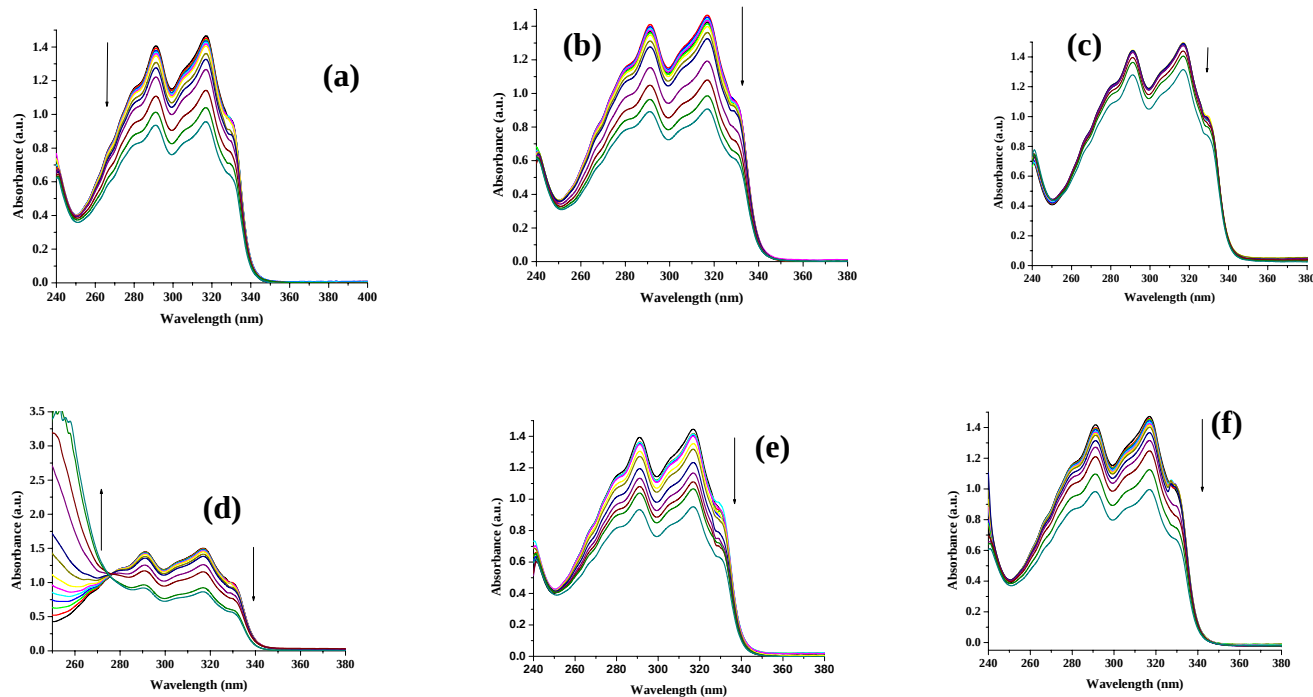


Figure S9. Change in absorbance of receptor **2** ($c = 6.50 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO₄⁻, (b) Cl⁻, (c) Br⁻, (d) I⁻, (e) AcO⁻ (f) H₂PO₄⁻ in CHCl₃ (in all cases [anion] = 1×10^{-3} M).

9. Change in emission of receptor 2 with various anions in CHCl₃.

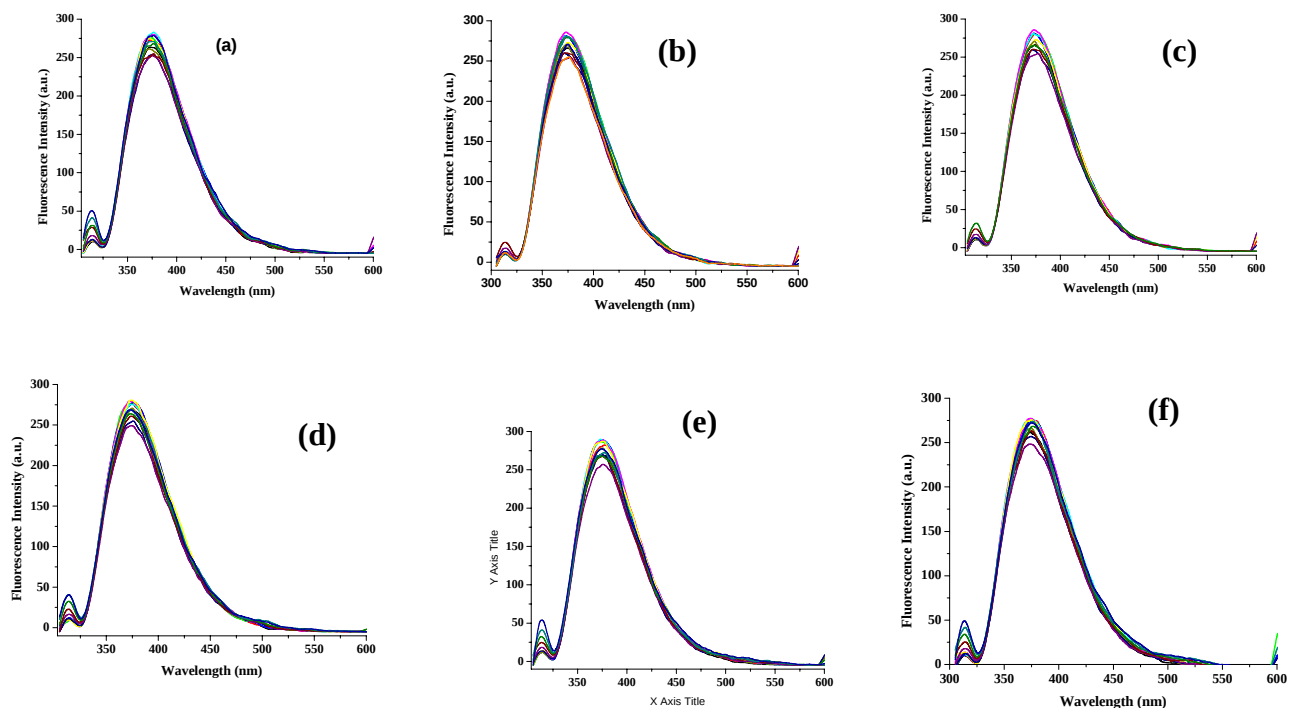


Figure S10. Fluorescence titration spectra for **2** ($c = 6.50 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO_4^- , (b) Cl^- , (c) Br^- , (d) I^- , (e) AcO^- (f) H_2PO_4^- in CHCl_3 (in all cases $[\text{anion}] = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M).

10. Color change for **2** and **2a** in CHCl₃

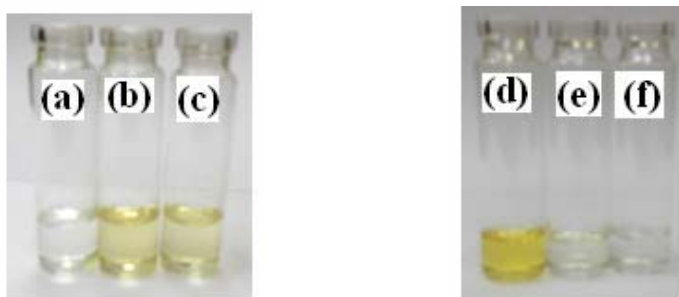


Figure S11. (a) Dicoumarol **2a** ($c = 6.15 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in CHCl_3 , (b) Dicoumarol **2a** ($c = 5.85 \times 10^{-3}$ M) with 10 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium hydroxide ($c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M) ion in CHCl_3 , (c) dicoumarol **2a** ($c = 5.78 \times 10^{-3}$ M) with 10 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium fluoride ($c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in CHCl_3 , (d) compound **2** ($c = 6.28 \times 10^{-3}$ M) with 10 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium fluoride ion ($c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in CHCl_3 , (e) Compound **2** ($c = 6.36 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in CHCl_3 , (f) compound **2** ($c = 6.28 \times 10^{-3}$ M) with 10 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium hydroxide ion ($c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in CHCl_3 .

11. Change in emission of 2 and 2a in the presence of large excess of F⁻ in CHCl₃.

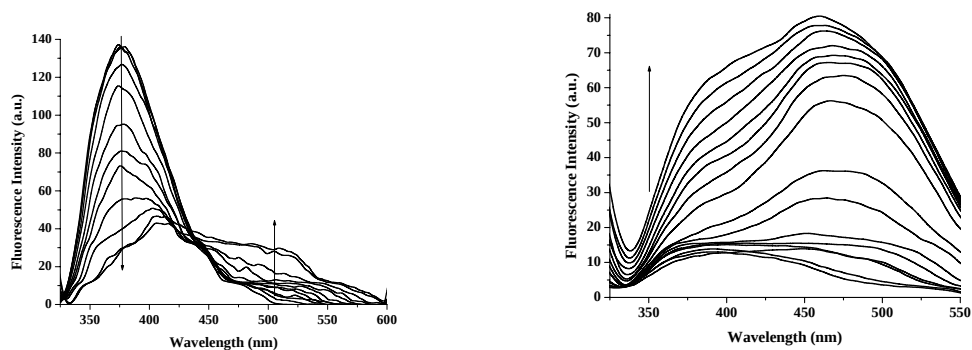


Figure S12. (a) Change in emission of 2 ($c = 5.85 \times 10^{-5}$ M) in the presence of 43 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium salts of F⁻ in CHCl₃; (b) Change in emission of 2a ($c = 6.01 \times 10^{-5}$ M) in the presence of 15 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium fluoride.

12. Change in absorbance of receptor 2 with various anions in CH₃CN.

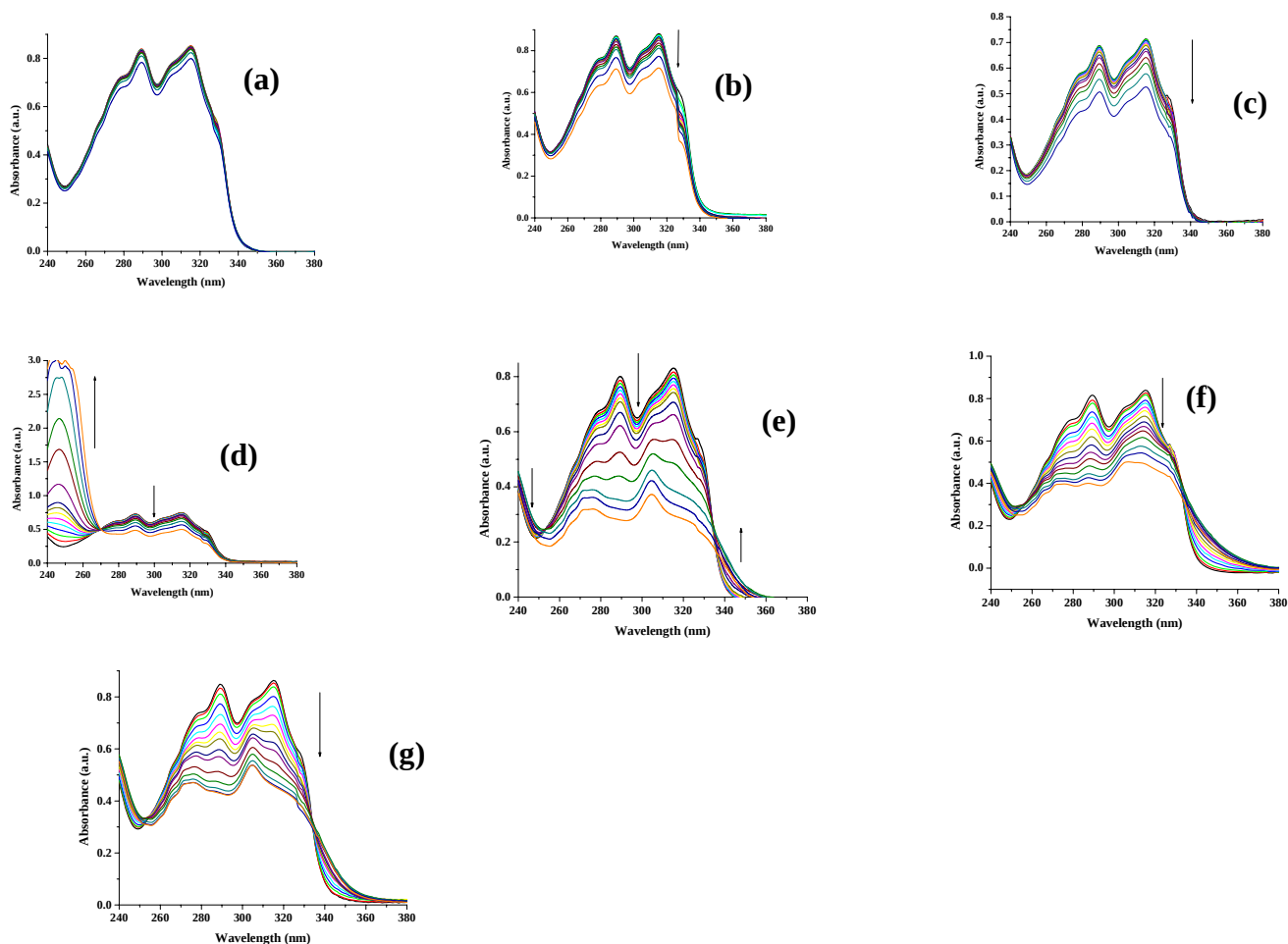


Figure S13. Change in absorbance of receptor 2 ($c = 3.50 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO₄⁻, (b) Cl⁻, (c) Br⁻, (d) I⁻, (e) F⁻, (f) AcO⁻ and (g) H₂P₄O₄⁻ in CH₃CN (in all cases [anion] = 1 × 10⁻³ M).

13. Change in emission of receptor 2 with various anions in CH₃CN.

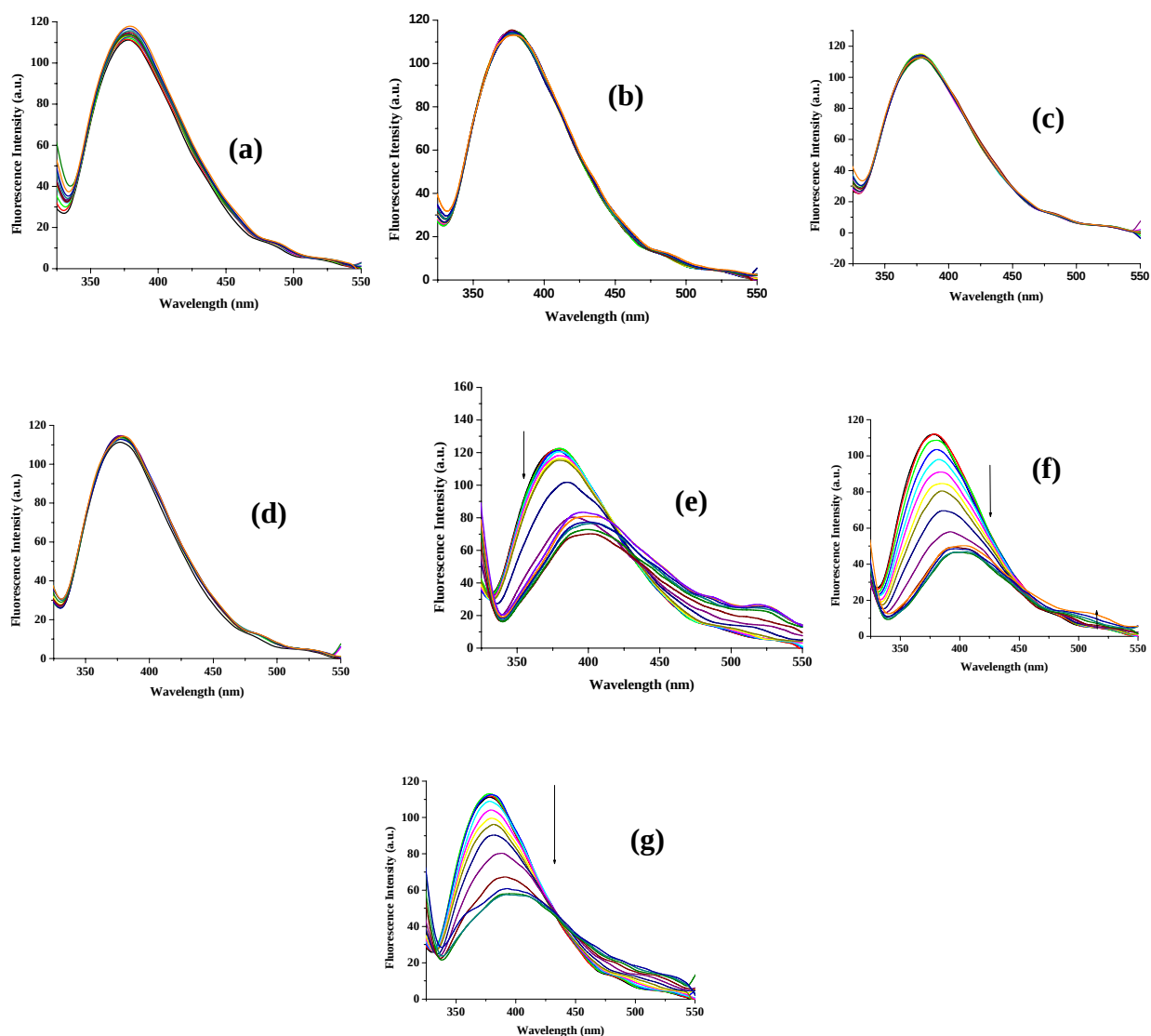


Figure S14. Fluorescence titration spectra for **2** ($c = 3.50 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with (a) HSO_4^- , (b) Cl^- , (c) Br^- , (d) I^- , (e) F^- , (f) AcO^- , (g) H_2PO_4^- in CH_3CN (in all cases $[\text{anion}] = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M).

14. Color change for **2** in CH₃CN



Figure S15. The photographs of solutions under ambient light of (a) **2** ($c = 5.68 \times 10^{-3}$ M) itself and in presence of 15 equivalent amounts of tetrabutylammonium salts of different anions in CH_3CN .

15. Selectivity study in CHCl_3 with **2**.

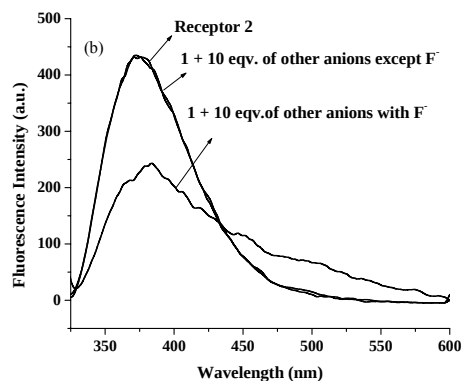


Figure S16. Change in emission of **2** ($c = 6.10 \times 10^{-5}$ M) in presence and absence of 10 equivalent amounts of fluoride and other anions (taken as their tetrabutylammonium salts) in CHCl_3 .

16. Change in fluorescence ratio for **2** and **2a** in CH_3CN

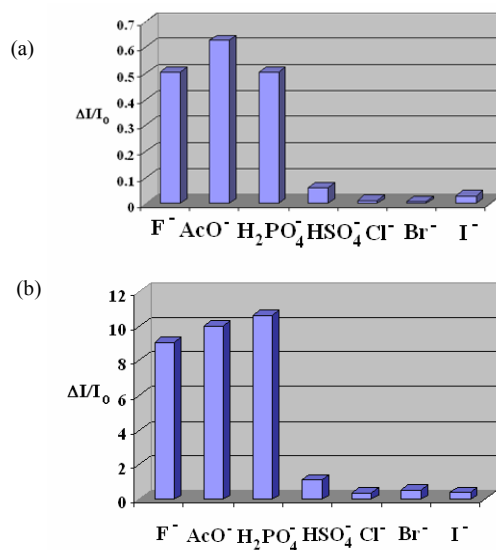


Figure S17. (a) Change in fluorescence ratio at 378 nm for (a) **2** ($c = 3.5 \times 10^{-5}$ M) and (b) **2a** ($c = 6.19 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon addition of 15 equiv of TBA salt of various anions in CH_3CN (λ_{ex} for **2** and **2a** are 315 nm and 310 nm, respectively).

17. Selectivity study in aq. CH₃CN with 2.

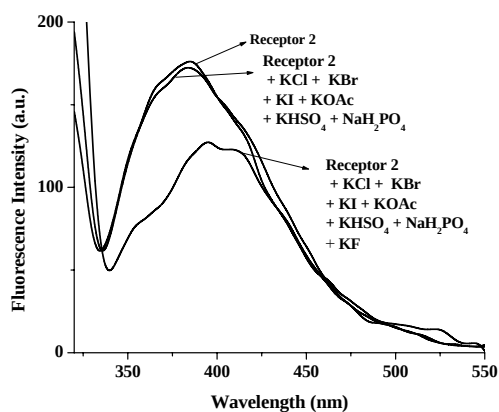


Figure S18. Change in emission of **2** (6.35×10^{-5} M) in CH₃CN upon addition of 10 equiv. amounts of aq. solution of KF ($c = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M) to **2** containing other anions in 5 equivalent amounts.

18. ¹H NMR change for **1** with F⁻ in CDCl₃.

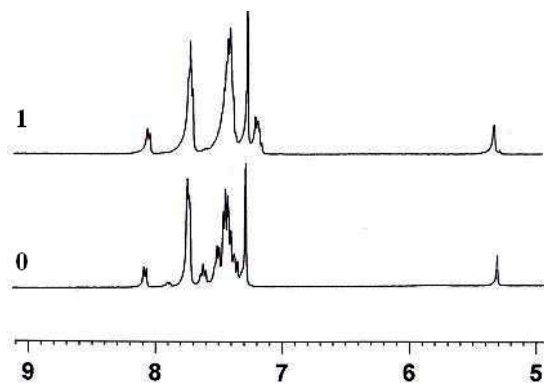


Figure S19. Partial ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of **1** ($c = 3.85 \times 10^{-3}$ M) in the absence and presence of equivalent amount of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in CDCl₃. (the number indicates the equivalent amounts added)

19. Rate constant determination for 2 in aq. CH₃CN

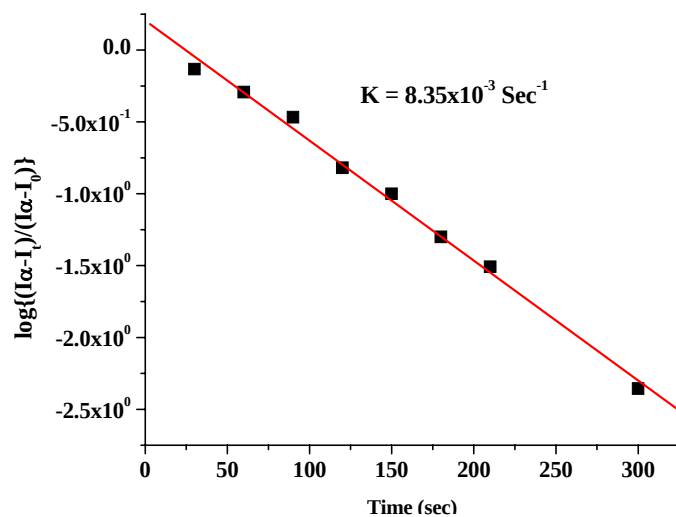


Figure S20. Plot for first order reaction of 2 with F⁻ in aq. CH₃CN.

20. Rate constant determination for 2 in CHCl₃

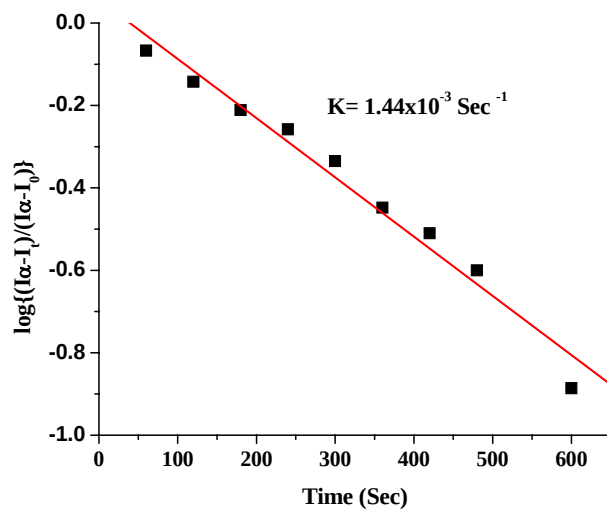


Figure S21. Plot for first order reaction of 2 with F⁻ in CHCl₃.

21. Fluorescence profile of **1** with different concentrations of aq. KF.

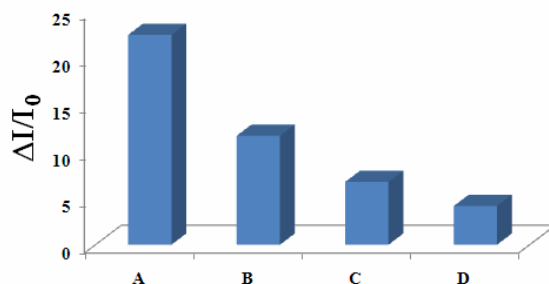


Figure S22. Change in fluorescence ratio ($\Delta I/I_0$) of **1** upon addition of 1 equivalent amount of aqueous solution of KF of different concentrations (A = 2×10^{-3} M; B = 2×10^{-4} M; C = 10^{-5} M; D = 2×10^{-6} M).

22. Fluorescence profile of **1** with different concentrations of aq. KF.

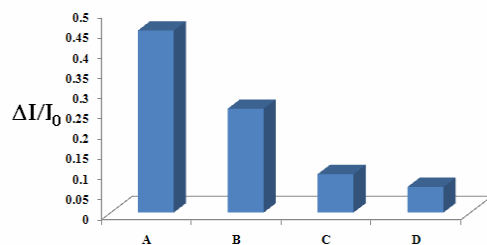


Figure S23. Change in fluorescence ratio ($\Delta I/I_0$) of receptor **2** upon addition of 2.5 equivalent amounts of aqueous solution of KF of different concentrations (A = 2×10^{-3} M; B = 2×10^{-4} M; C = 10^{-5} M; D = 2×10^{-6} M).

23. DST optimized geometries.

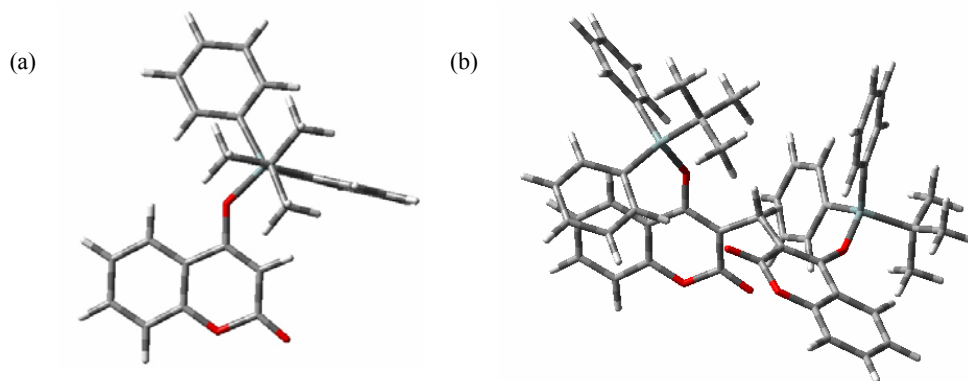


Figure S24. DFT optimized geometries of (a) **1** and (b) **2** in gas phase.

24. MTT assay.

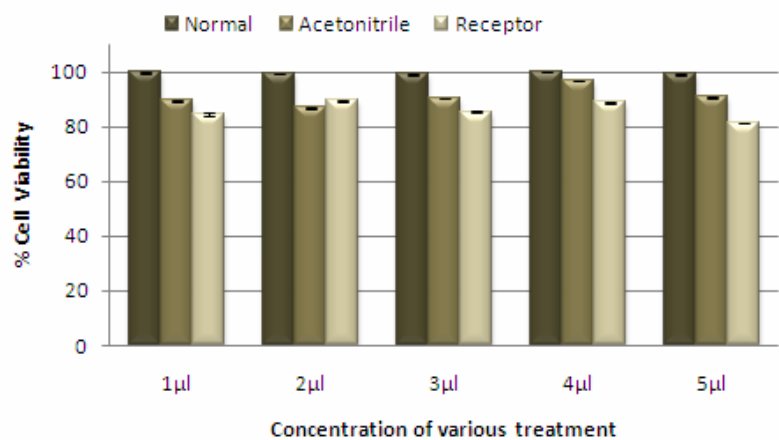


Figure S25. MTT assay for receptor 1.

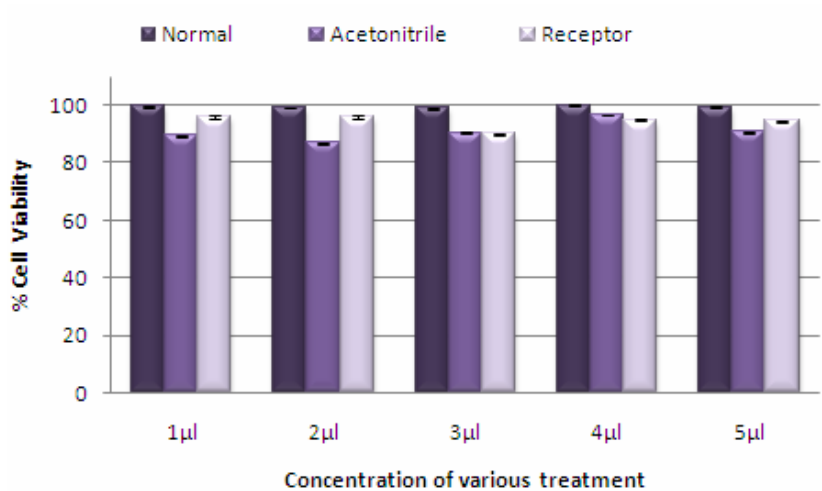
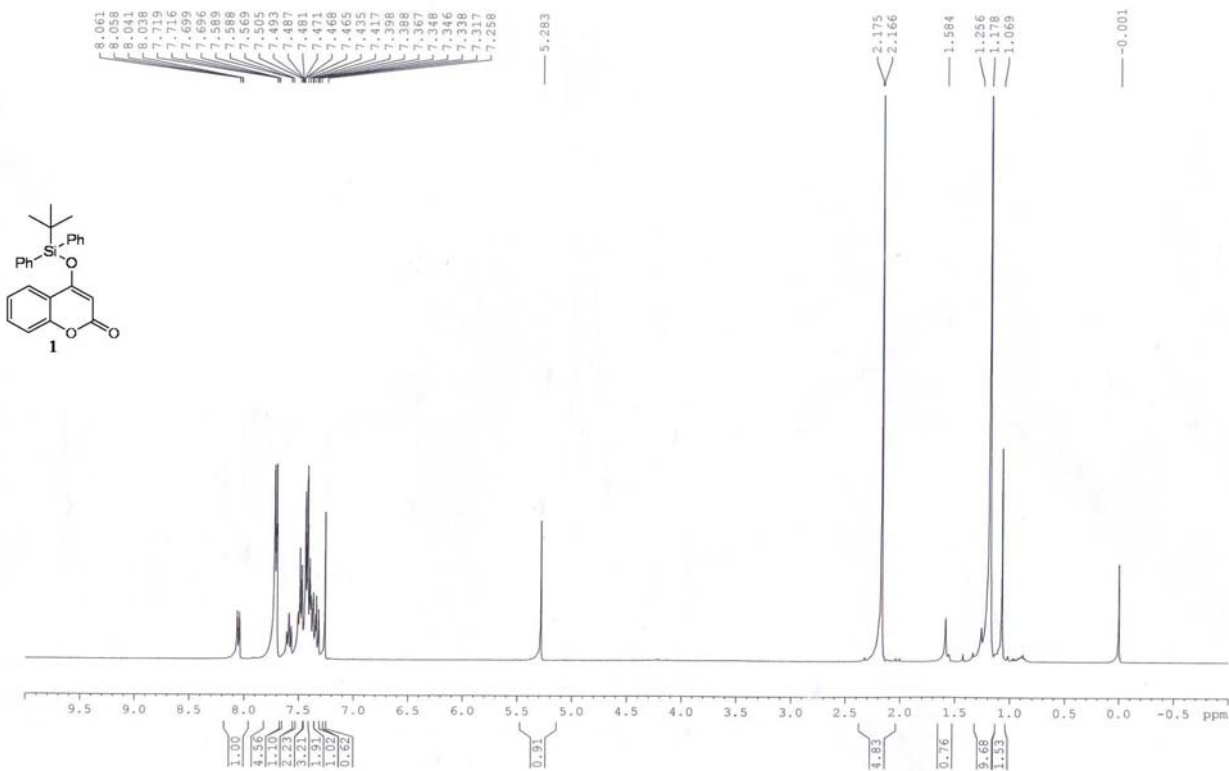
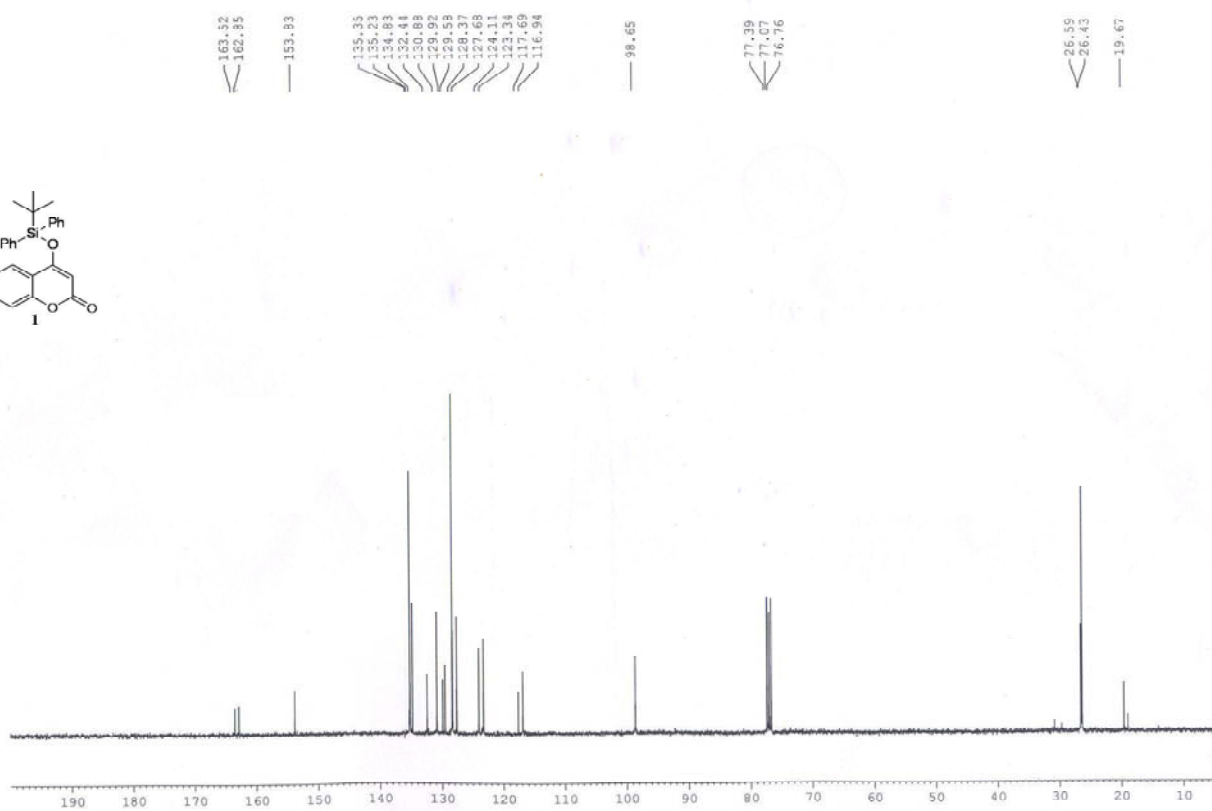
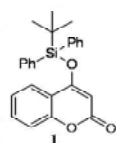


Figure S26. MTT assay for receptor 2.

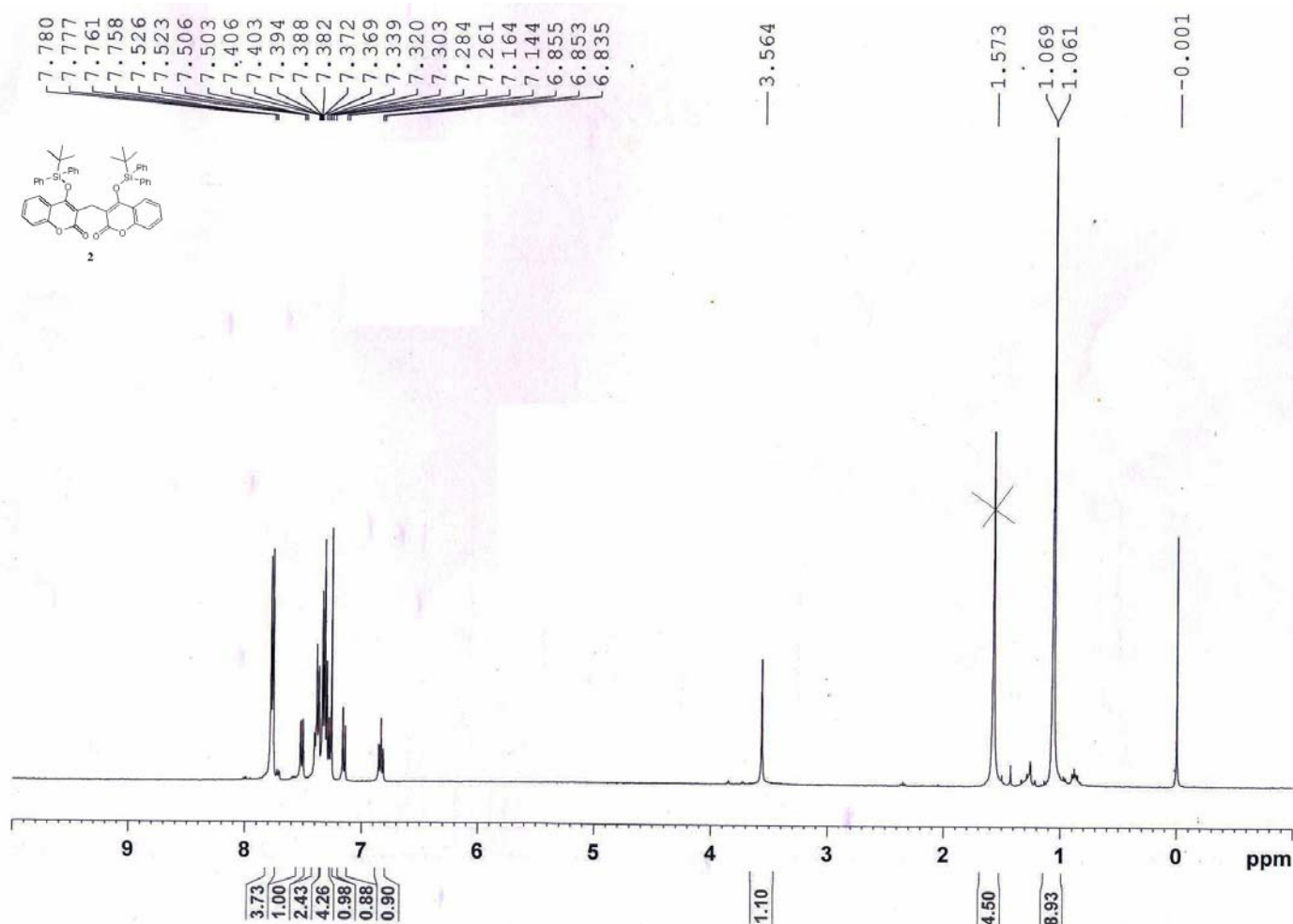
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 1



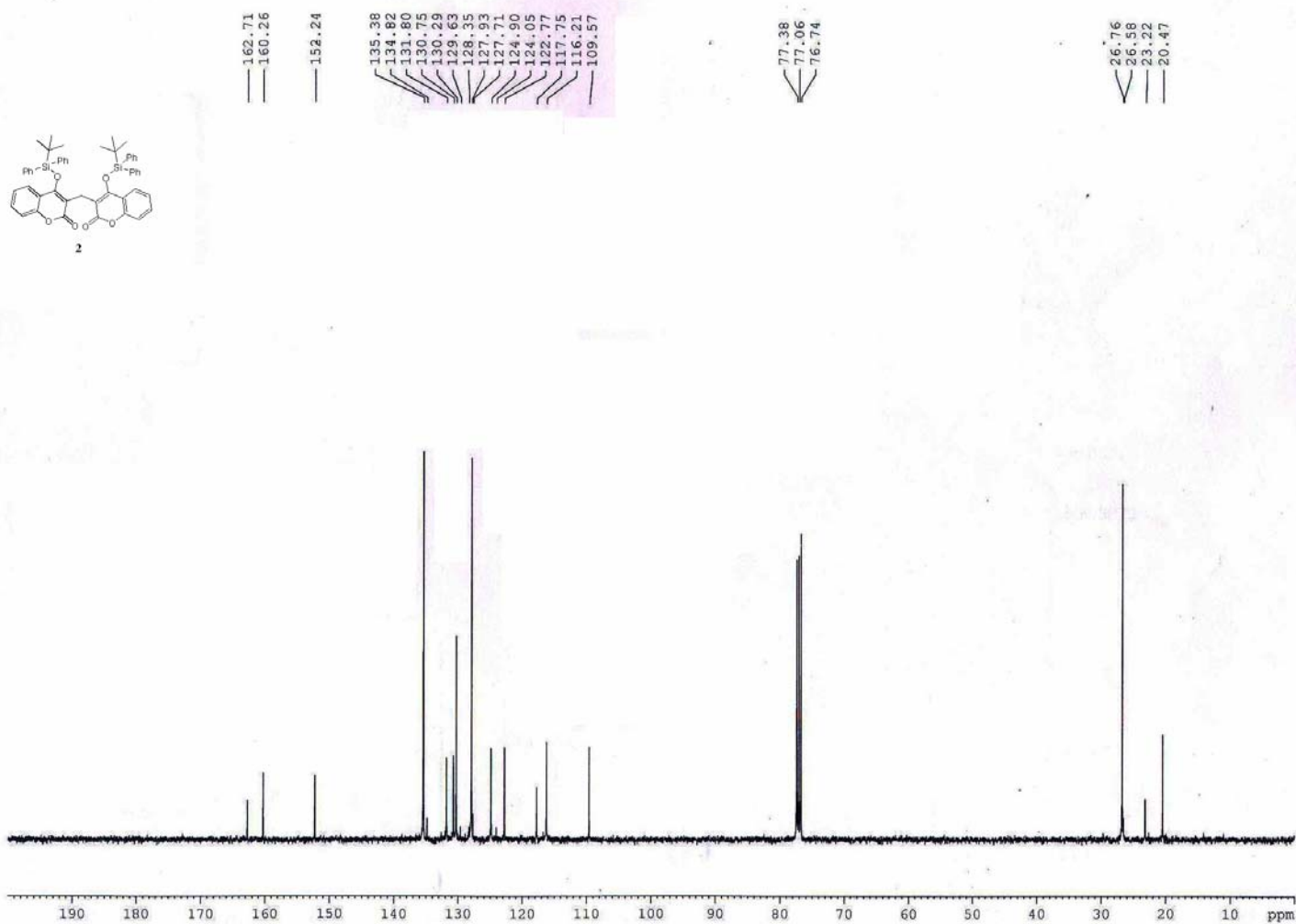
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) of **1**



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 2



¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of 2



Mass of 2

