

Electronic Supporting Information

for

A fluoresceinsemicarbazide-based fluorescent probe for highly-selective and rapid detection of hypochlorite in aqueous solution

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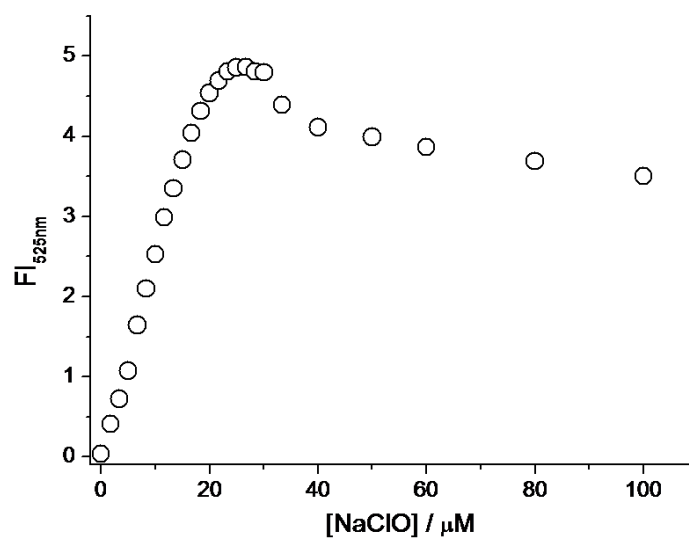


Figure S1. The plot of fluorescence intensity (525 nm) of **1** (10 μM) to NaClO concentration in 10 mM PBS buffer solution (pH = 7.4).

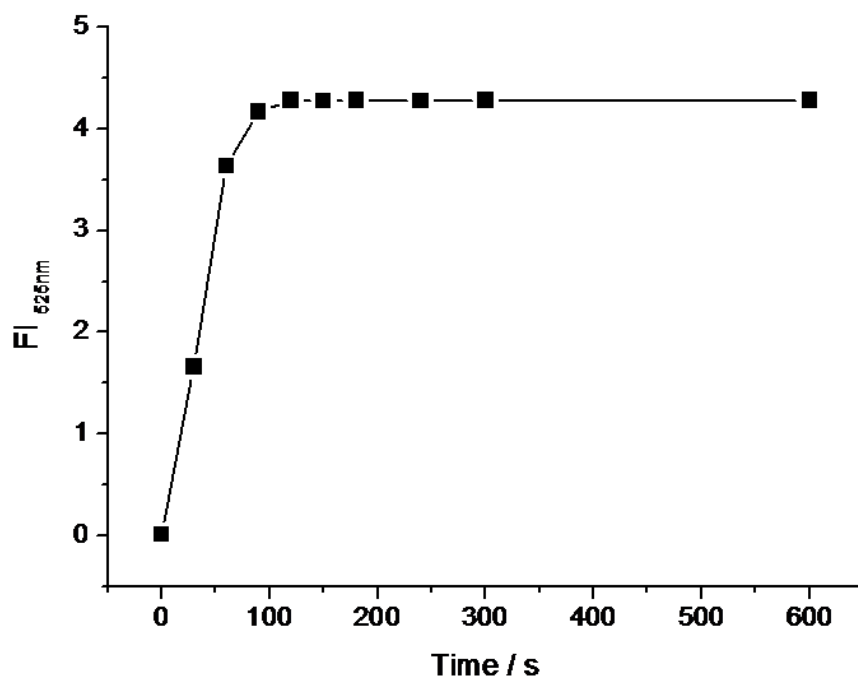


Figure S2. Time dependent of fluorescence intensity (525 nm) of **1** (10 μM) in the presence of 3equiv of NaClO, 10 mM PBS buffer solution (pH = 7.4).

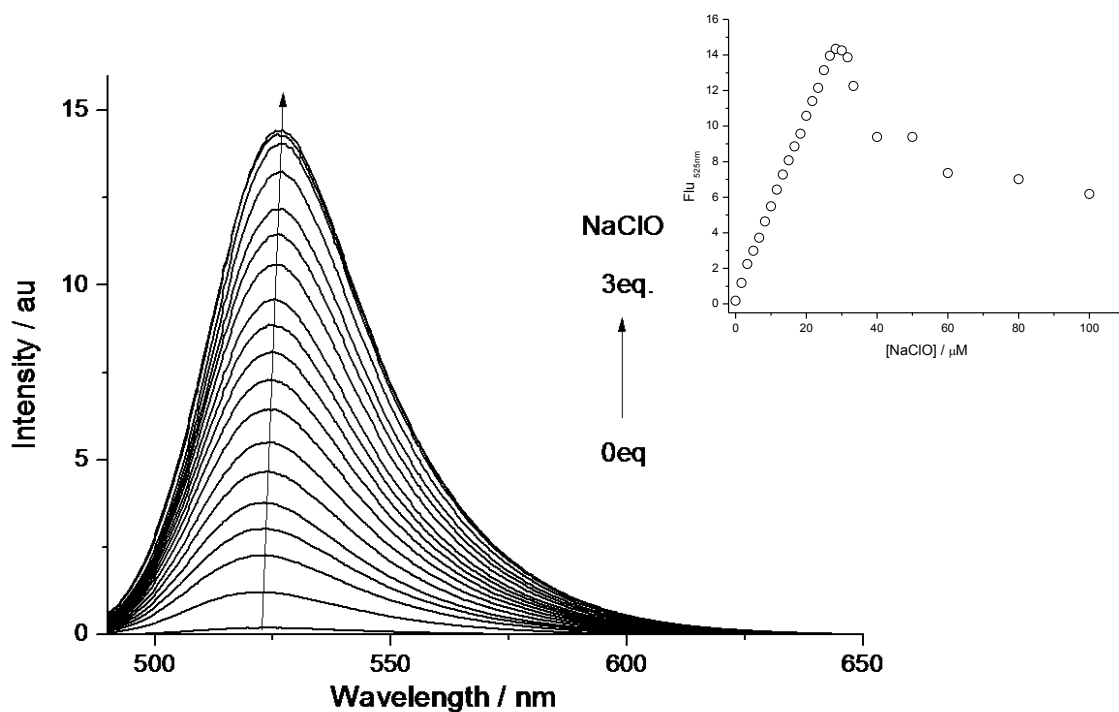


Figure S3 Fluorescence titration of **2** (10 μM) with NaClO in 10 mM PBS buffer solution (pH = 7.4). Inset is the plot of fluorescence intensity at 525 nm to NaClO concentration.

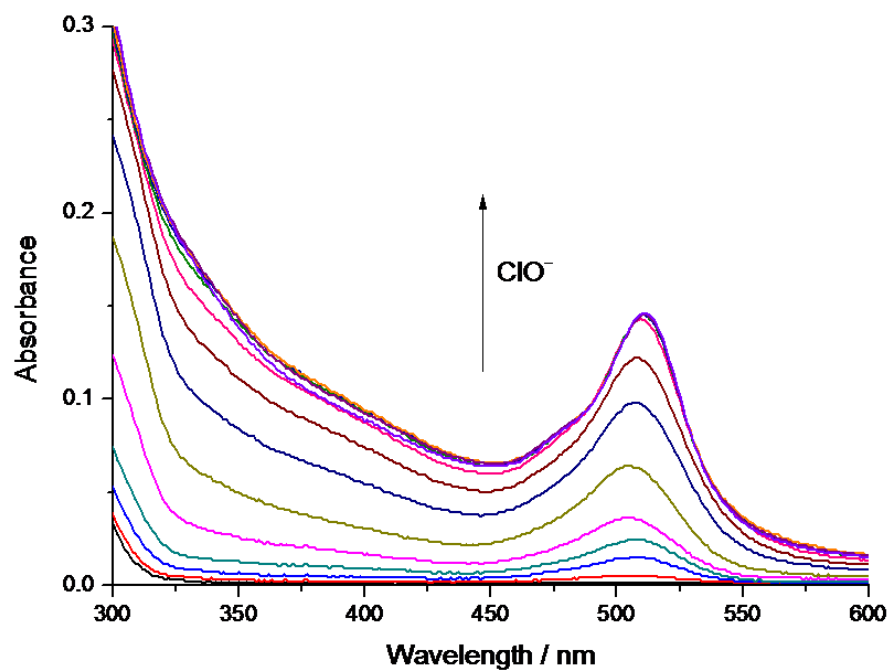


Figure S4 Absorption titration of **1** (40 μM) with NaClO in 10 mM PBS buffer solution (pH = 7.4).

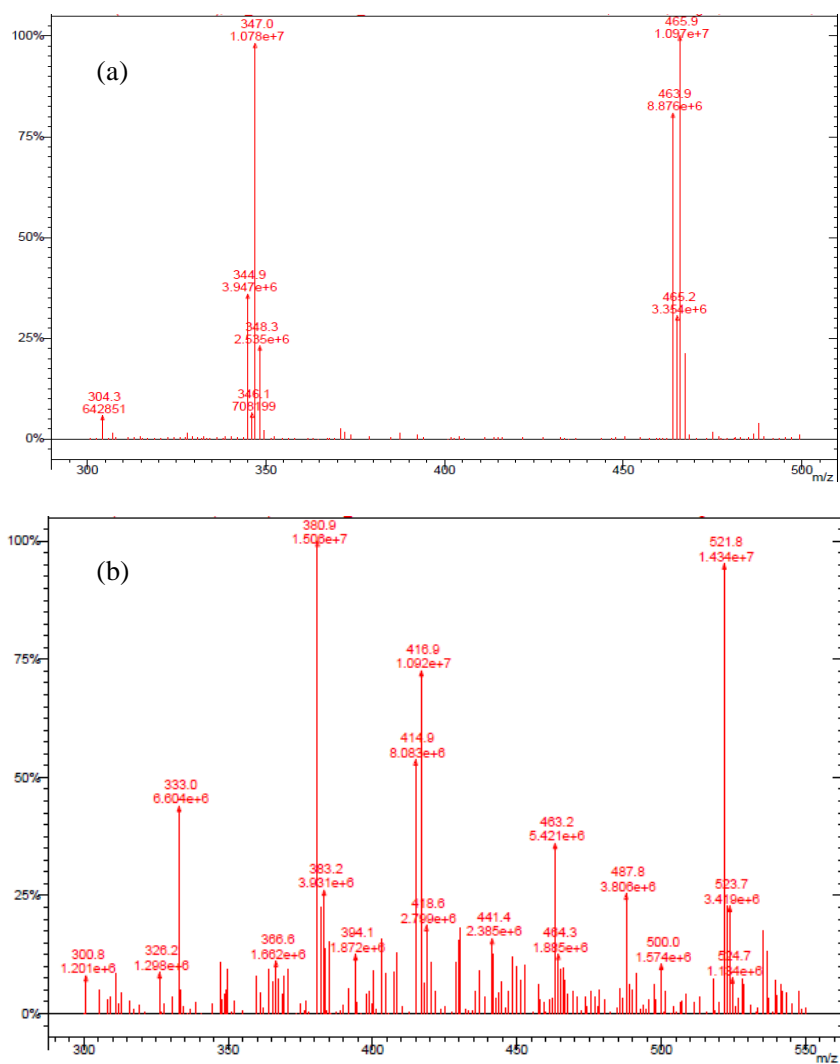


Figure S5. ESI-MS spectra of 10 μM **1** (a) and its mixture with 3 equiv of NaClO (b) in water (pH = 7.4).

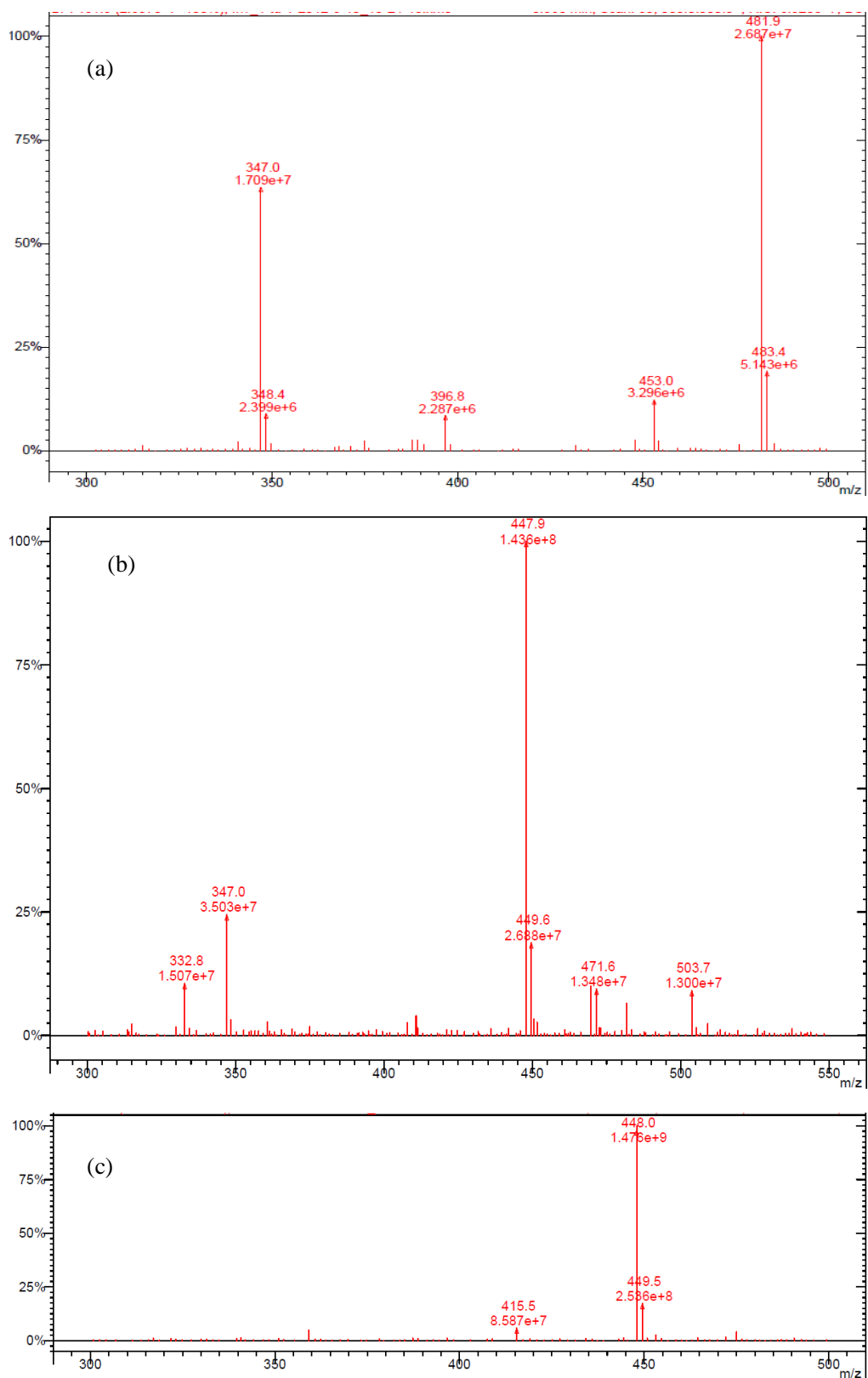


Figure S6. ESI-MS spectra of 10 μM 2 (a), its mixture with 3 equiv of NaClO (b) and 10 equiv of $\text{Hg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ in water (pH = 7.4).

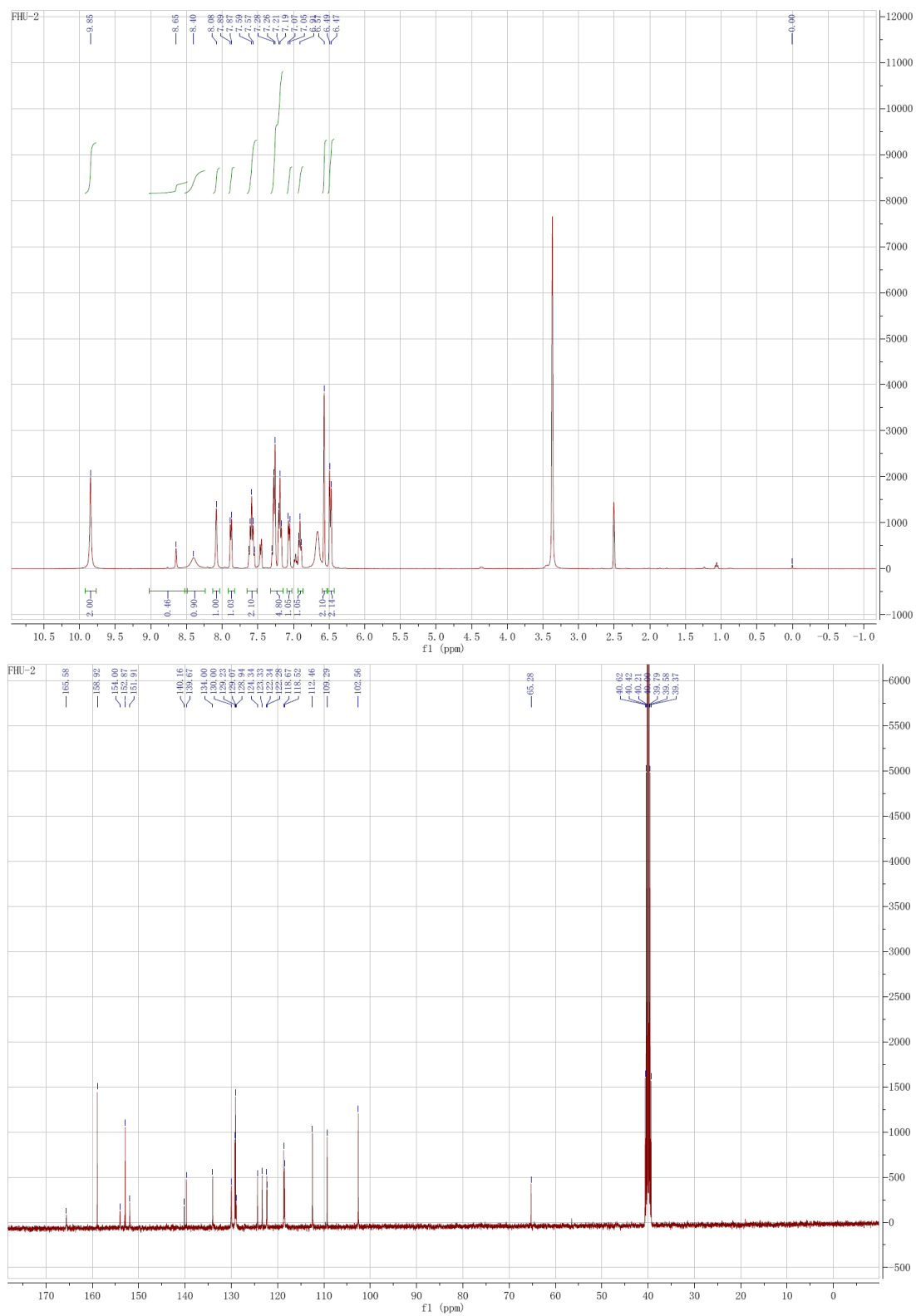


Figure S7. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of **1** obtained from DMSO-d₆.