

Supplementary Information

Stable Tetramethy-1,10-Phenanthroline Osmium(III) Complex in Neutral pH as a Photoluminescence-Following Electron-Transfer Reagent for the Detection of Acetaminophen in Urine and Pharmaceutical Formulations

M.P. Patel,^a S. A. Varnum^{a*}, D. Gandla^a, M. Zdilla^a and C. J. Martoff^b

^a Department of Chemistry, 1901 N. 13th Street. Philadelphia, PA 19122.
E-mail: susan.varnum@temple.edu; Fax: 215-204-1532; Tel: 215-204-6390

^b Department of Physics, 1900 N. 13th Street. Philadelphia, PA 19122.

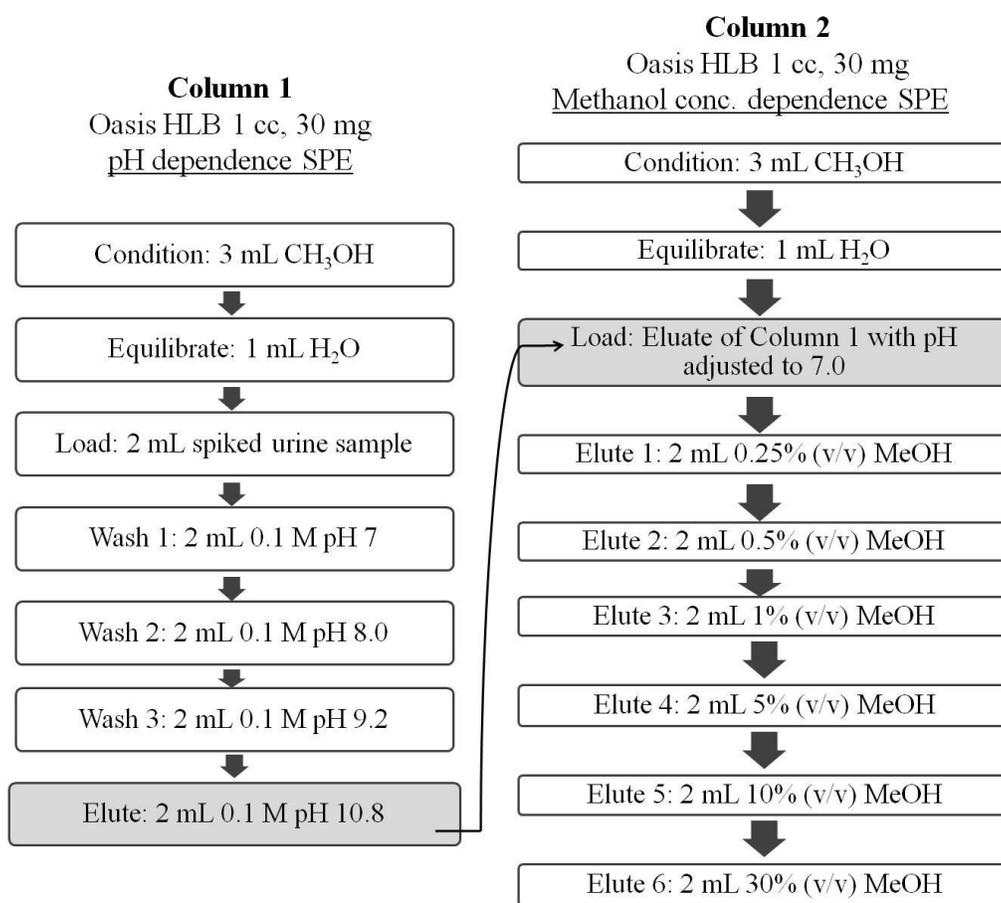


Figure S1. 2x1D-Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) protocol for acetaminophen from urine.

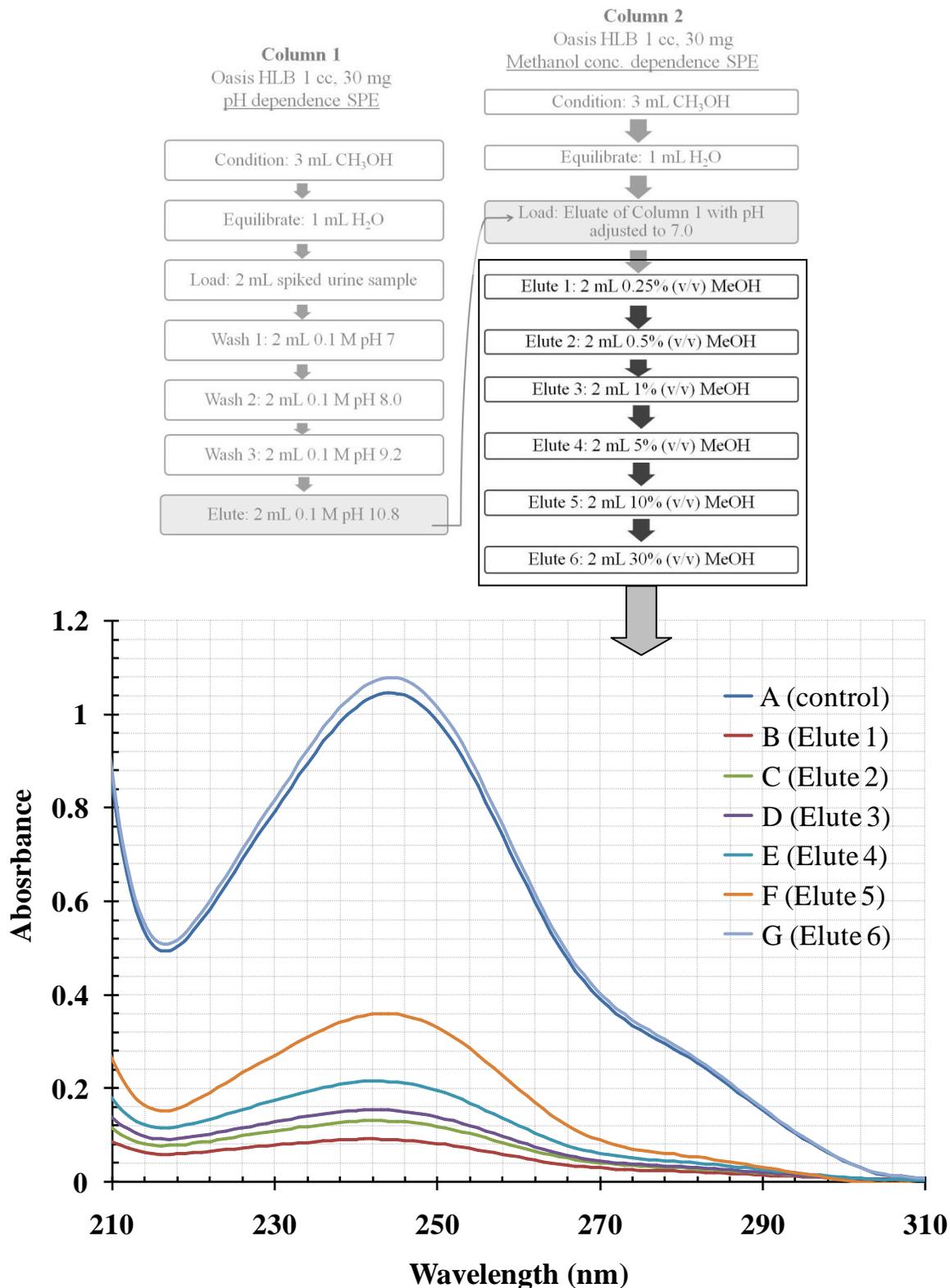


Figure S2. Absorbance spectra of Wash-elute study to determine dependence of percentage of methanol on the elution of acetaminophen ($n = 3$). Seven columns were loaded with an aliquot of 2 mL sample solution (15.18 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of acetaminophen in pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution). The acetaminophen was eluted from each column with 2 mL of methanol-water mixture, respectively: A) Control (15.18 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of acetaminophen in pH 7.0 buffer), B) 0.25% methanol C) 0.5% methanol D) 1% methanol E) 5% methanol F) 10% methanol and G) 30% methanol.

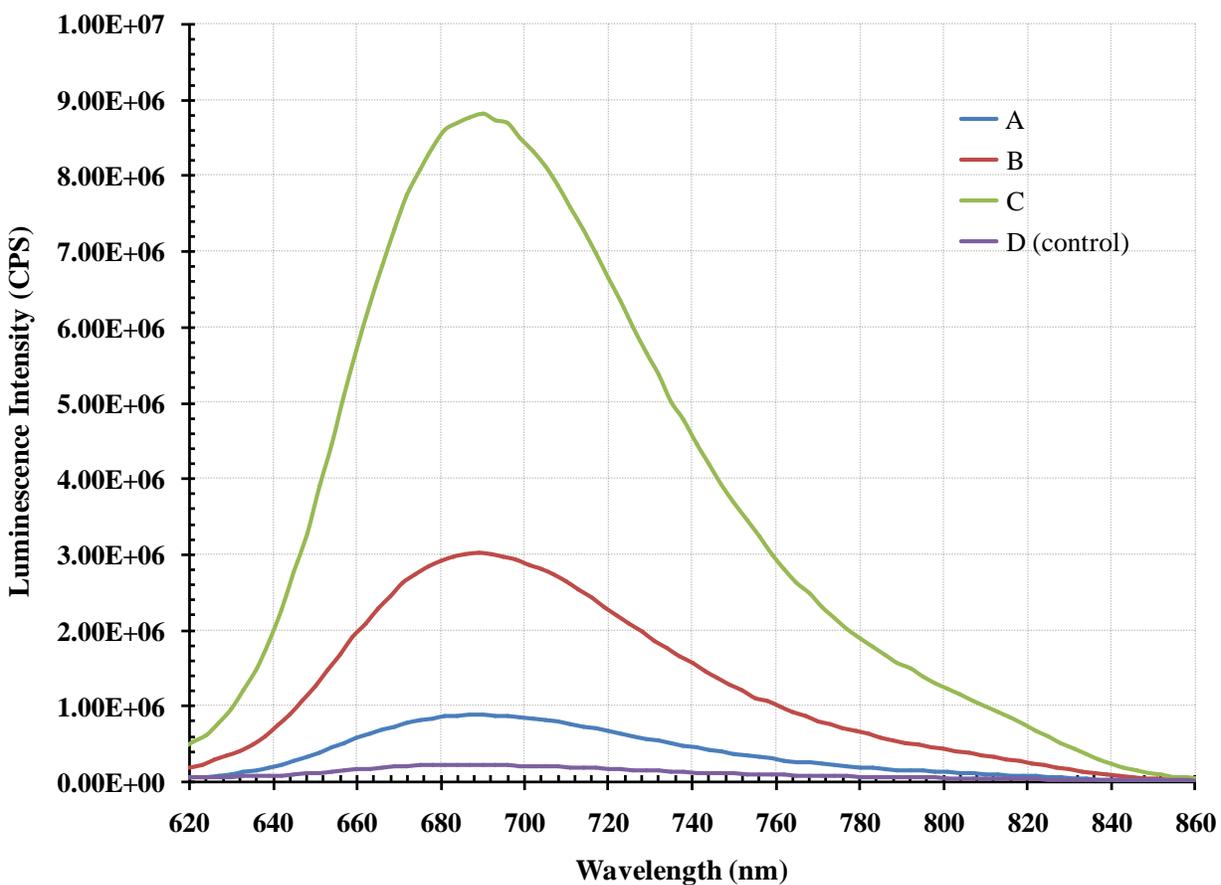


Figure S3. Luminescence signal of $\text{Os}(\text{tmphen})_3^{2+}$ from spiked and native (non-spiked) urine samples ($n = 3$). Spiked urine samples contained three levels of acetaminophen concentrations: A) low ($40.4 \mu\text{g/L}$), B) medium ($120.0 \mu\text{g/L}$) and C) high ($360.0 \mu\text{g/L}$). D is the luminescence signal from native urine sample (control).

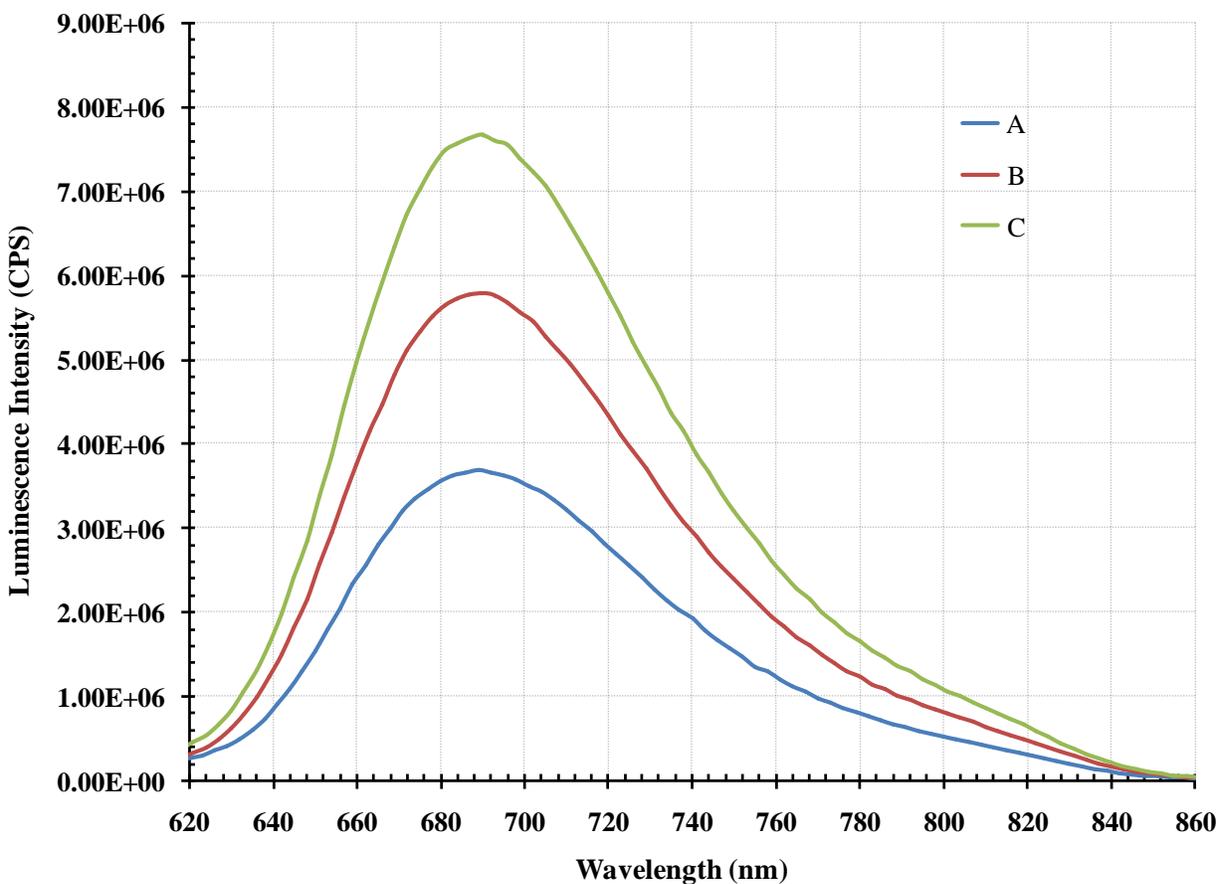


Figure S4. Luminescence signal of $\text{Os}(\text{tmphen})_3^{2+}$ from analysis of pharmaceutical samples ($n = 3$). Samples contained three levels of acetaminophen concentrations: A) $147.5 \mu\text{g/L}$, B) $231.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ and C) $287.6 \mu\text{g/L}$.

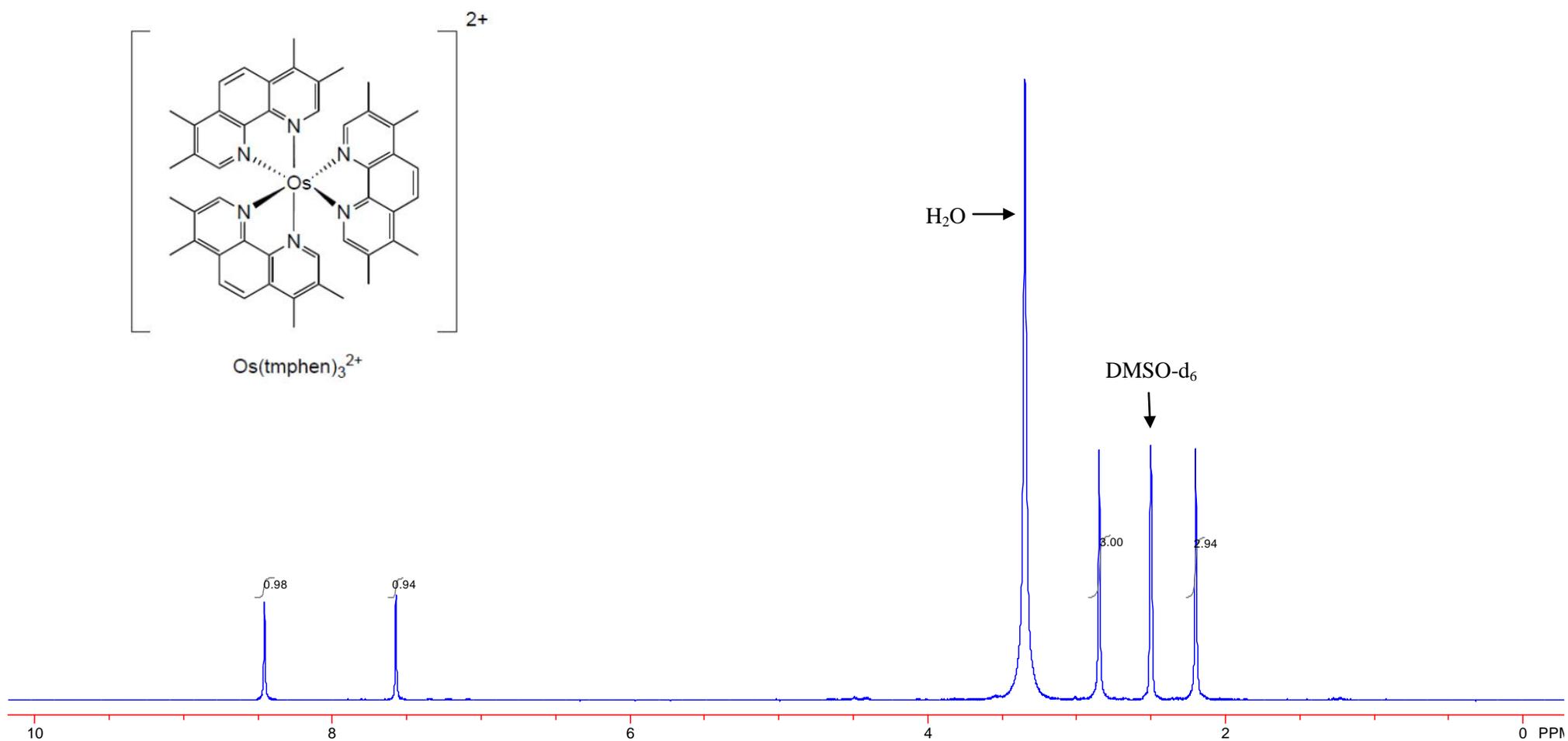


Figure S5. ^1H -NMR of $\text{Os}(\text{tmphen})_3(\text{Cl})_2$: DMSO (δ): 2.21 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.85 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.58 (s, 1H) and 8.46 (s, 1H).

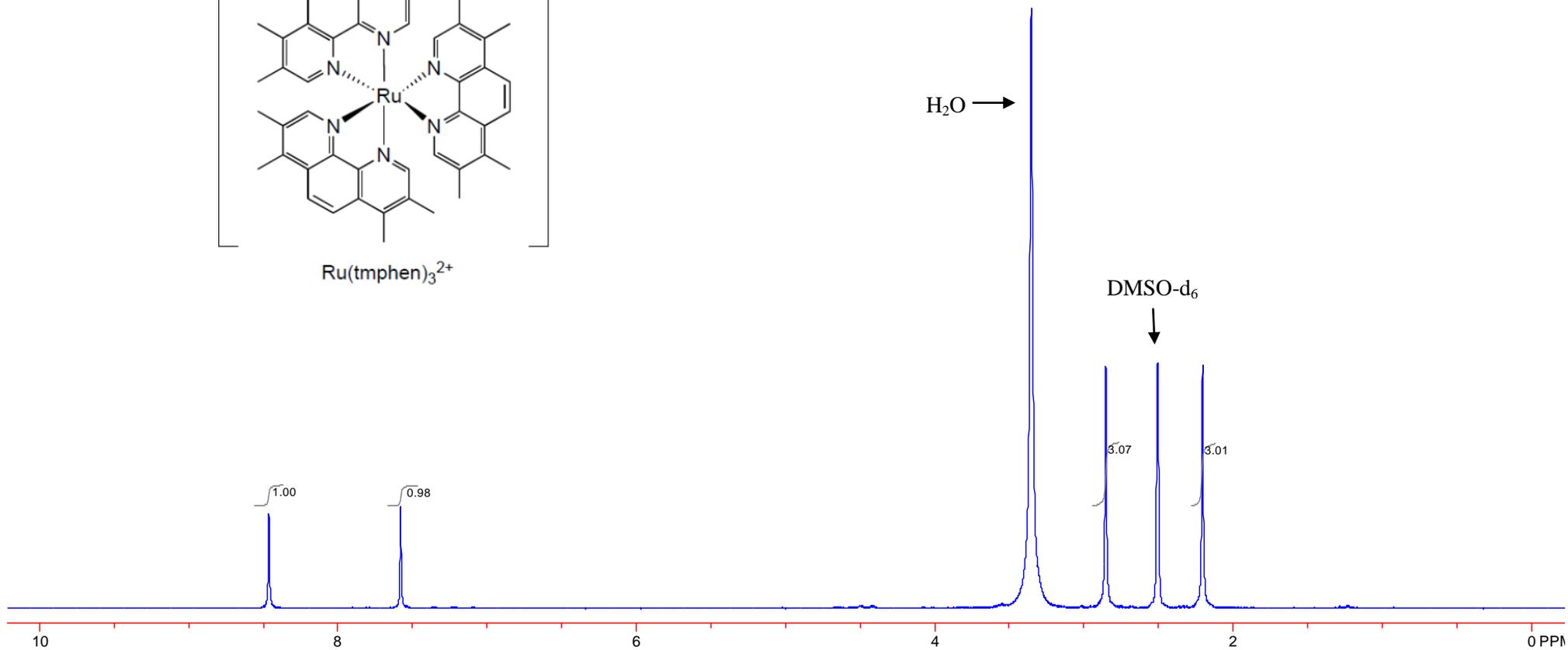
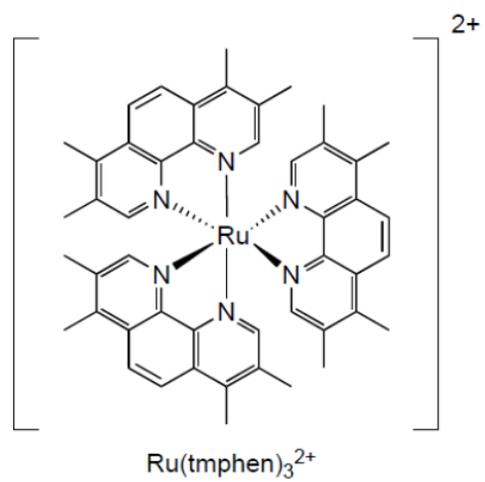


Figure S6. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of $\text{Ru}(\text{tmphen})_3(\text{Cl})_2$: DMSO (δ): 2.21 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.76 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.67 (s, 1H) and 8.47 (s, 1H).

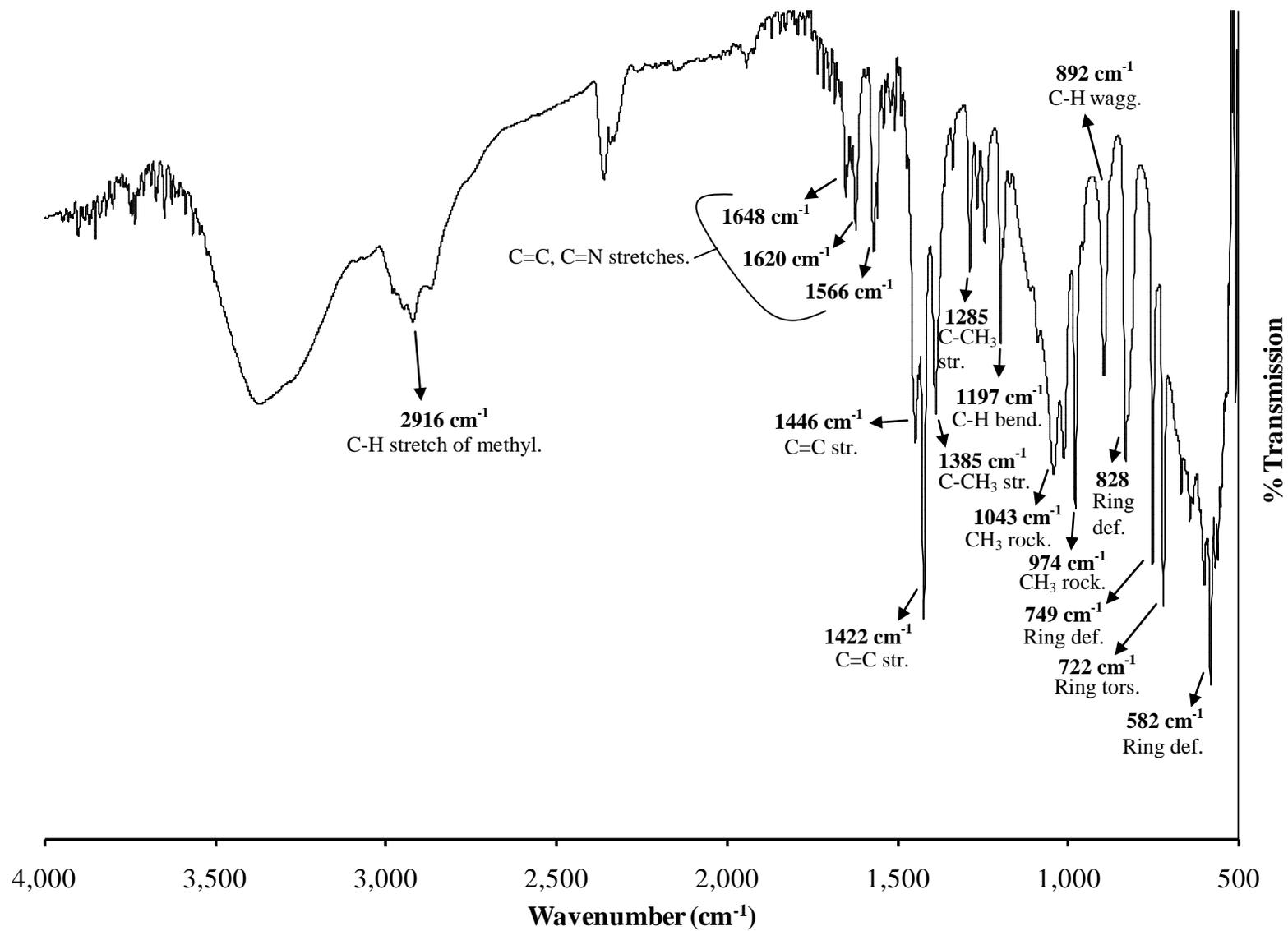


Figure S7. ATR-FTIR spectra of solid $\text{Os}(\text{tmphen})_3(\text{Cl})_2$

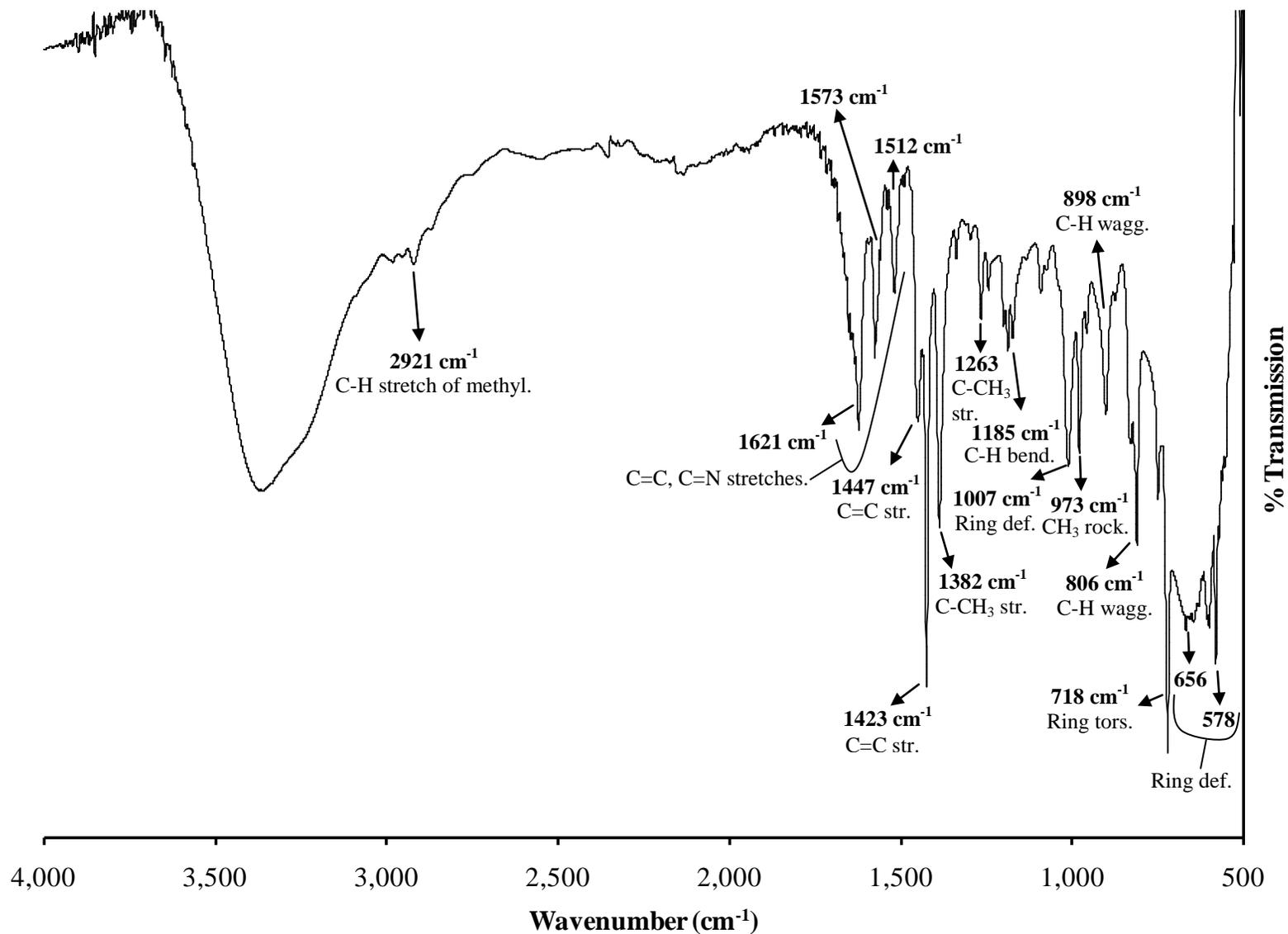


Figure S8. ATR-FTIR spectra of solid $\text{Ru}(\text{tmphen})_3(\text{Cl})_2$

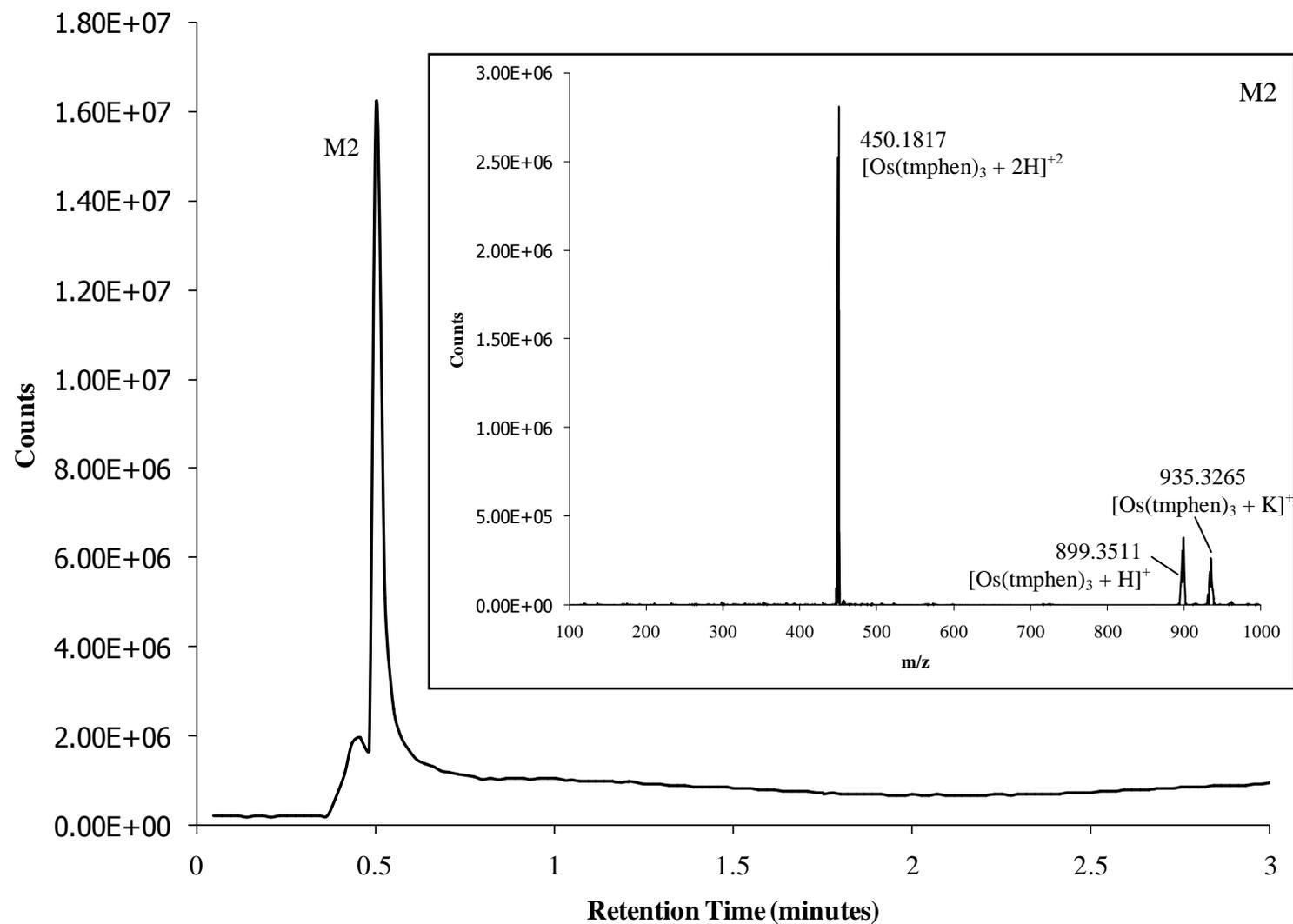


Figure S9. LC/MS chromatogram of $\text{Os}(\text{tmphen})_3(\text{Cl})_2$. Sample was made in DI water. Inset: Extracted Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC) of peak labeled M2.

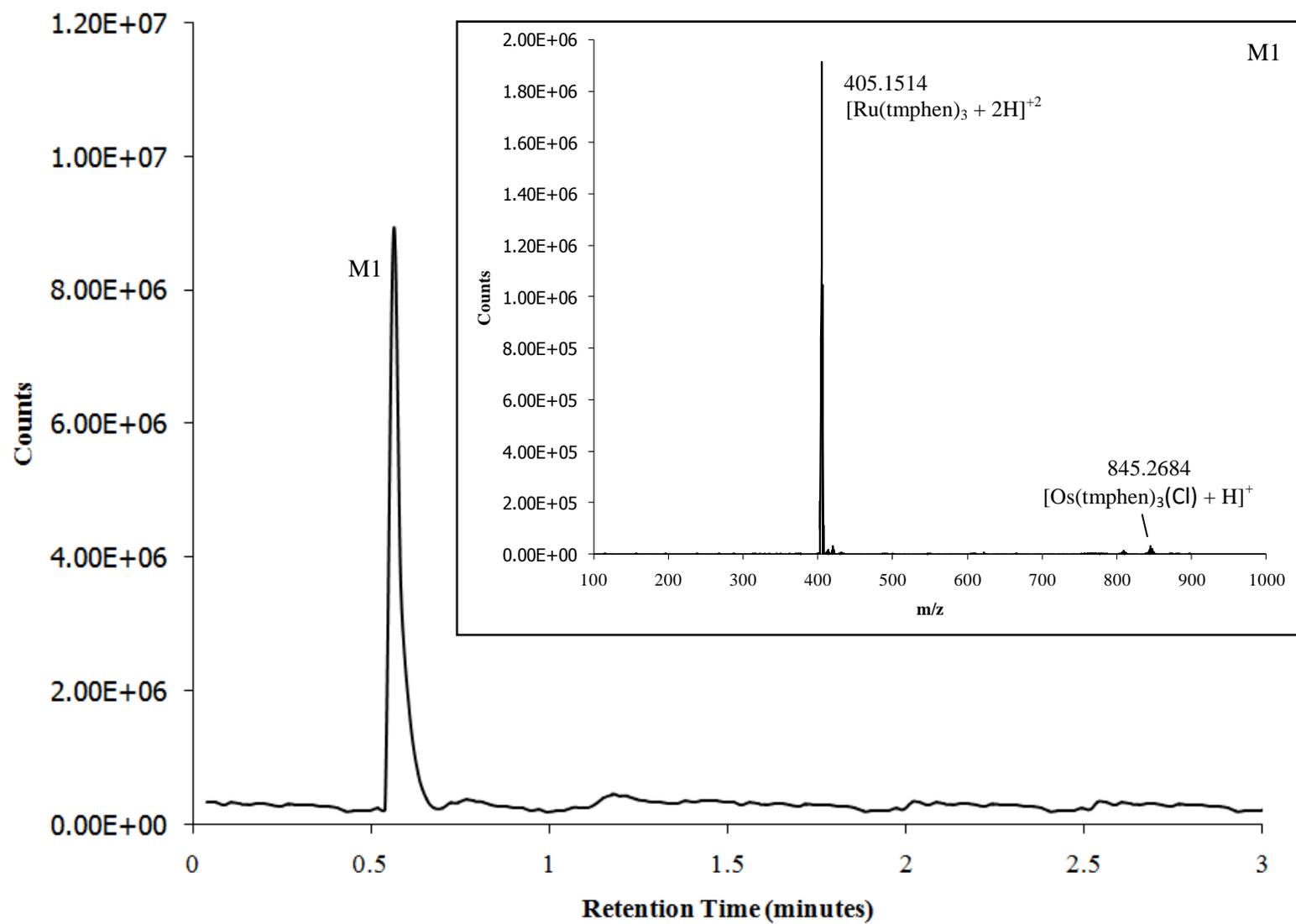


Figure S10. LC/MS chromatogram of Ru(tmphen)₃(Cl)₂. Sample was made in DI water. Inset: Extracted Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC) of peak labeled M1.