## Supporting Information

# A remarkable ratiometric fluorescent chemodosimeter for very rapid detection of hydrogen sulfide in vapor phase and living cells

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# **1.** Bar Diagram of BHD towards other nucleophiles in UV-vis and fluorescence titration method



**Figure S1:** (a) Relative absorbance of the BHD in presence of other nucleophiles (b) Bar chart illustrating fluorescence response of free ligand and one equivalent of other nucleophiles in  $CH_3CN-H_2O$  (4:6, v/v, 25 ° C) at 413 nm.

#### 2. Calculation of the detection limit:



Figure S2: Fluorescence change of BHD upon gradual addition of SH<sup>-</sup>.

The detection limit DL of **BHD** for HS<sup>-</sup> was determined from the following equation<sup>1</sup>:

DL = K\* Sb1/S

Where K = 2 or 3 (we take 2 in this case); Sb1 is the standard deviation of the blank solution; S is the slope of the calibration curve.

From the graph we get slope = 11658, and Sb1 value is 11976.67.

Thus using the formula we get the Detection Limit =  $2.054 \ \mu\text{M}$  i.e. BHD can detect HS<sup>-</sup> in this minimum concentration.

#### 3. Cell viability assay:



**Figure S3:** It represents % cell viability of HCT cells treated with various concentrations (10  $\mu$ M–70  $\mu$ M) of BHD for 12 h determined by MTT assay. Results are expressed as mean of three independent experiments

4. Fluorescence titration of BHD in presence of SH<sup>-</sup> in 100% aqueous solution :



**Wavelength (nm) Figure S4:** Fluorescence spectra of BHD upon addition of SH<sup>-</sup> in water

# 5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and HRMS spectra of BHD and BHD-SH adduct:

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Receptor i.e. BHD:









## <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of BHD-SH adduct:







6. Fluorescence emission spectra of BHD with different anions and thiols F', CI', Br', CN',  $HSO_3'$ , OCI',  $S_2O3^{2-}$ ,  $S_2O_4^{2-}$ ,  $SO_3^{2-}$ ,  $NO_3'$ ,  $H_2O_2$ , Cys, HCy. The solutions of anions and thiols were prepared F', CI', Br' as their tetra butyl salt, KCN, NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, NaOCl, NaS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, NaS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, and KNO<sub>3</sub> respectively in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O)













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## 7. References :

 M. Zhu, M. Yuan, X. Liu, J. Xu, J. Lv, C. Huang, H. Liu, Y. Li, S. Wang, D. Zhu, Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 1481-1484