

One-Pot Catalyst-Free Synthesis of Down- and Upconversion Fluorescent Oligopyrazolines from Diazoacetates and Maleic Anhydride

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Supporting Information

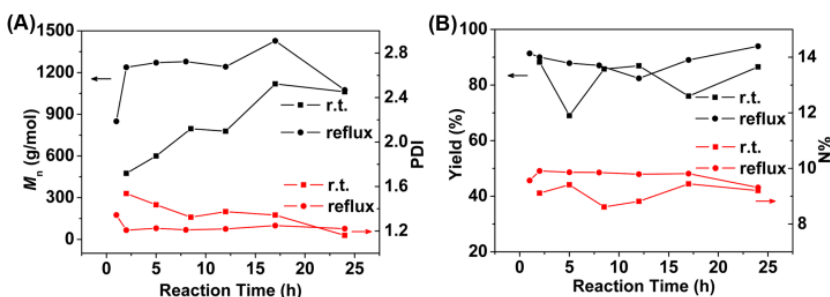


Figure S1. The polymerization of MA and EDA at different reaction time in CHCl₃. (A) black: M_n ; red: PDI. (B) black: yield; red: N%.

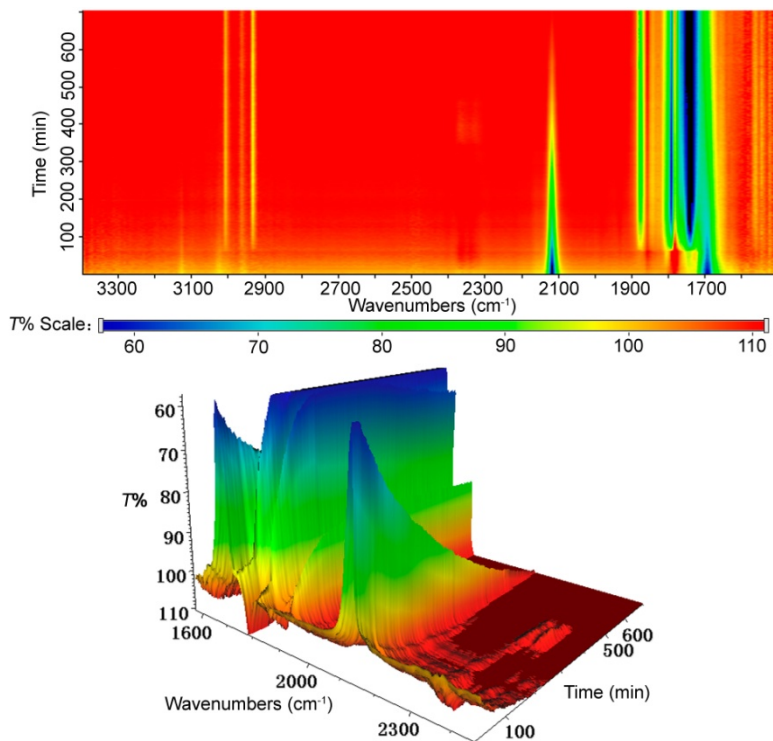


Figure S2. The on-line FT-IR spectra of MA polymerized with MDA.

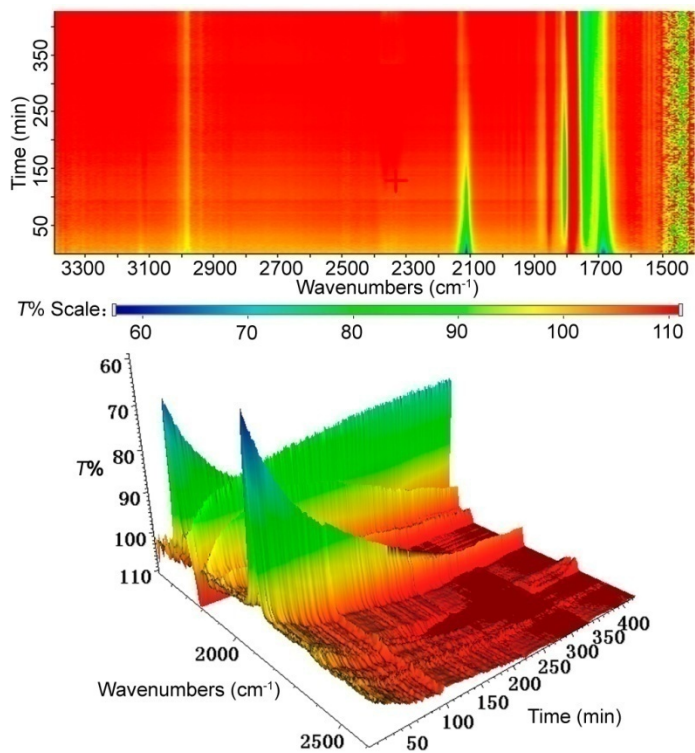


Figure S3. The on-line FT-IR spectra of MA polymerized with *t*-BDA.

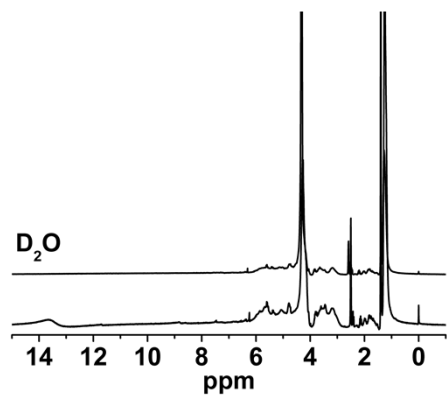


Figure S4. The ¹H NMR spectra of the oligomer of [1a]:[2a]=1:1 with the addition of deuterioxide.

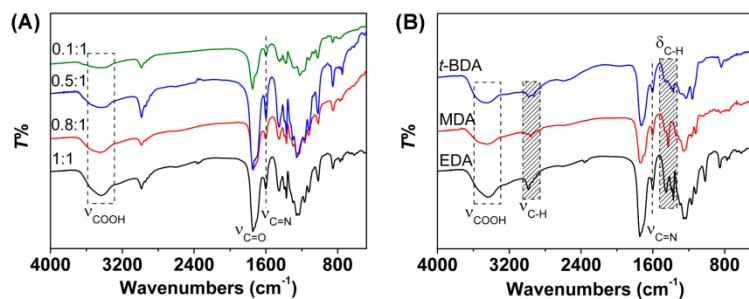


Figure S5. The FT-IR spectra of the oligomers. (A) The oligomers with different feed ratios of [1a]:[2a]; (B) The oligomers derived from MA and 2a-c with the feed ratio of [1a]:[2]=1:1.

Here, in Figure S5A, the ratio of absorption at 3434 cm⁻¹ to that at 1744 cm⁻¹, defined as A_{3434}/A_{1744} (A_{3434} : the peak area of 3708-3283 cm⁻¹; A_{1744} : the peak area of 1631-1869 cm⁻¹), could be used to express the change of COOH group in the oligomer with different feed ratios in some way. The values of A_{3434}/A_{1744} for the reactions with the ratio of 1-0.1 are 0.66, 0.72, 0.35 and 0.33, respectively.

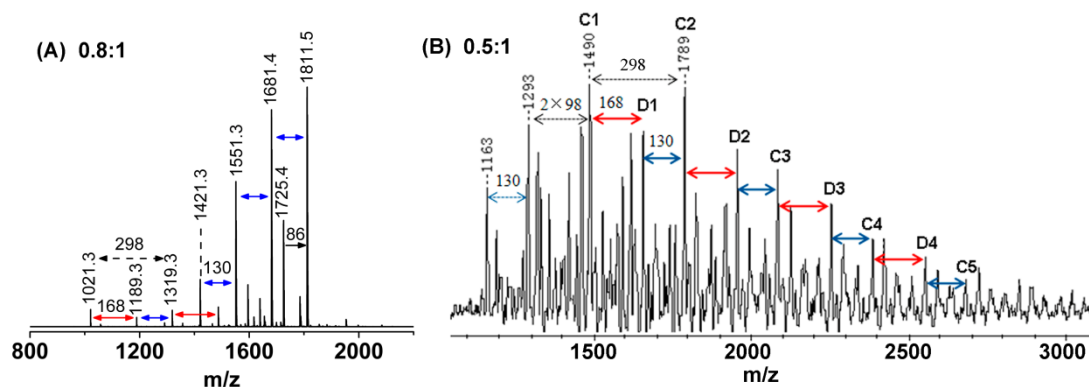


Figure S6. The MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of oligomers with [1a]:[2a]=0.8:1 (A) and 0.5:1 (B).

The spectrum analysis for Figure S6A is shown as follows:

- 298+168×6+114+1 {[-U1-(U2)₆-U5]-H⁺} for $m/z=1421.3$;
- 298×2+168×5+114+1 {[-(U1)₂-(U2)₅-U5]-H⁺} for $m/z=1551.3$;
- 298×3+168×4+114+1 {[-(U1)₃-(U2)₄-U5]-H⁺} for $m/z=1681.4$;
- 298×4+168×3+114+1 {[-(U1)₄-(U2)₃-U5]-H⁺} for $m/z=1811.5$.

The spectrum analysis for Figure S6B is shown as follows:

- series C1-C5 are made up of U1+H⁺, $m/z=298n+1$, $n=5-9$;
- series D1-D4 are made up of U1+U2+H⁺, $m/z=298n+168+1$, $n=5-8$.

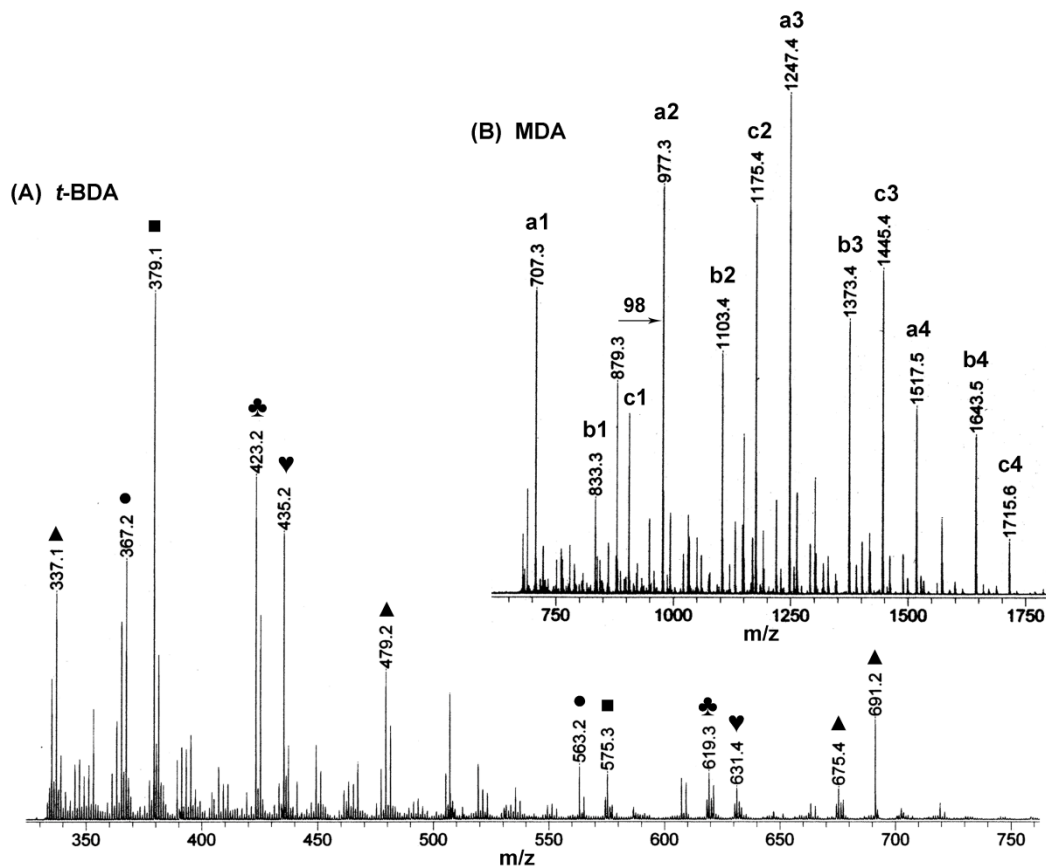


Figure S7. The MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of oligomers derived from *t*-BDA (A) and MDA (B).

For monomer *t*-BDA, $M_{U1}=354$, $M_{U2}=196$, $M_{U4}=114$, $M_{U5}=142$. Here M represents molecular weight. As shown in Figure S7A, series 337.1+142 (for $m/z=479.2$), 337.1+142+196 (for $m/z=675.4$) and 337.1+354 (for $m/z=691.2$) are recorded, marked as ▲. Other series (marked as ●, ■, ♣, and ♥) all possess an m/z difference of 196 (U_2). The formula for $m/z=379.1$ is $354+2+23$ (i.e. $[H-U_1-H]Na^+$).

For monomer MDA, $M_{U1}=270$, $M_{U2}=154$, $M_{U4}=72$, $M_{U5}=100$. Here M represents molecular weight. The formulae for the calculation of measured m/z are expressed as follows:

series a1-a4 are made up of $U_1+U_4+Na^+$, $m/z=270n+72\times 2+23$, $n=2-5$;

series b1-b4 are made up of U_1+Na^+ , $m/z=270n+23$, $n=3-6$;

series c1-c4 are made up of $U_1+U_4+Na^+$, $m/z=270n+72+23$, $n=3-6$.

Here, 23 is the m/z value of Na^+ . The differential value between series b and c is 72 (U_4). Another deviation between 879.3 and 977.3 is 98, in agreement with the unit U_3 .

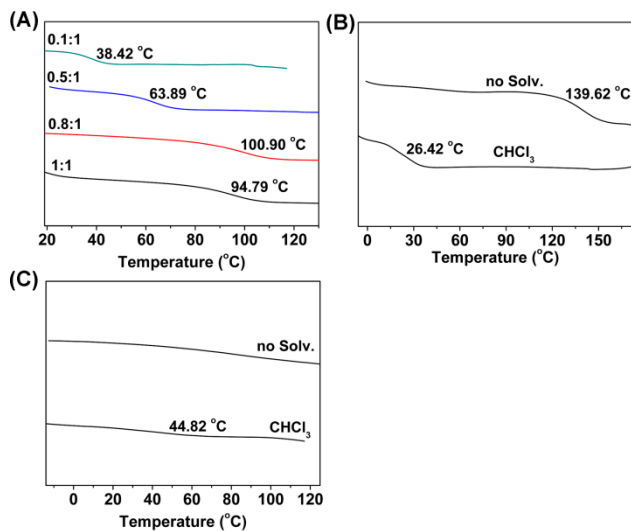


Figure S8. The DSC curves of the obtained oligomers. (A) Oligomers from MA and EDA without any solvent with feed ratio of 1-0.1; (B) Oligomers from MA and MDA at two different conditions: in CHCl₃ at room temperature and without the addition of solvents; (C) Oligomers from MA and *t*-BDA at two different conditions: in CHCl₃ at room temperature and without the addition of solvents.

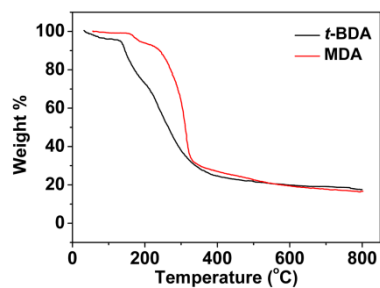


Figure S9. The TG curves of the oligomers obtained from MDA and *t*-BDA without solvents.

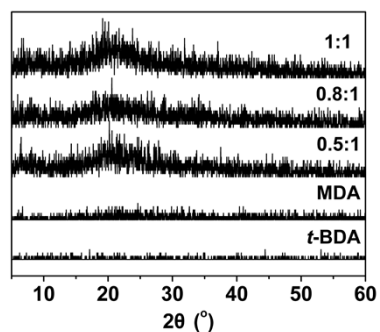


Figure S10. The XRD patterns of the oligomers.

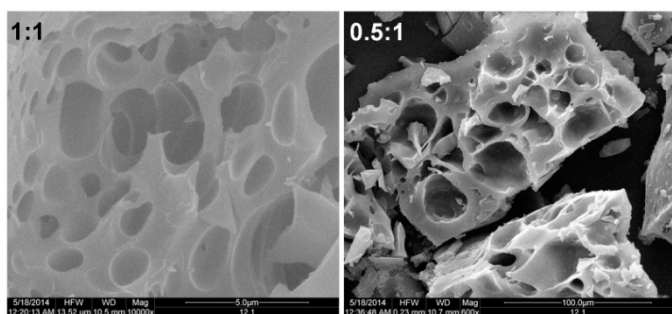


Figure S11. The SEM images of the oligomers with feed ratio of $[1a]:[2a]=1:1$ and $0.5:1$.

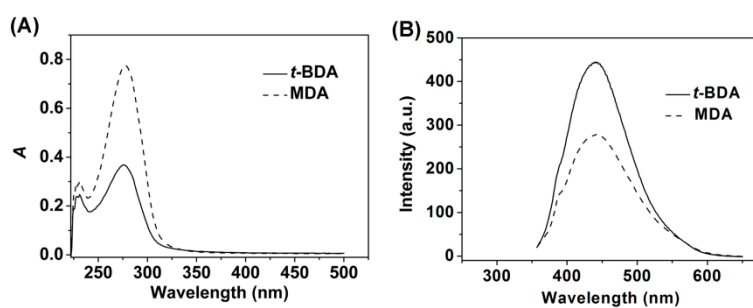


Figure S12. UV-Vis (A) and fluorescent spectra (B) of oligomers from MDA and *t*-BDA.

Table S1. The quantum yield (QY) of the oligomers.

Oligomer	$[1a]:[2a]=1:1$	$[1a]:[2a]=0.8:1$	$[1a]:[2a]=0.5:1$	$[1a]:[2a]=0.1:1$	$[1a]:[2b]=1:1$	$[1a]:[2c]=1:1$
QY (%)	19	15	14	12	12	17

The QY is measured with quinine sulfate as the standard (0.1 M H_2SO_4 at 22 °C, QY=58% with excitation at 350 nm), using the following formula:

$$Q = Q_R \frac{I OD_R n^2}{I_R OD n_R^2}$$

where Q , I , OD and n are the quantum yield, the integrated fluorescence intensity, the optical density and the refractive index, respectively. The subscript R represents the standard fluorophore.

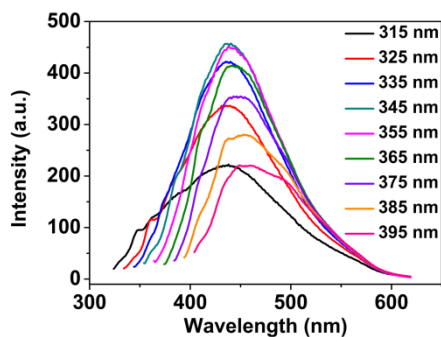


Figure S13. Fluorescent spectra of the oligomer from EDA with the ratio of 1:1 at different excitation wavelengths.

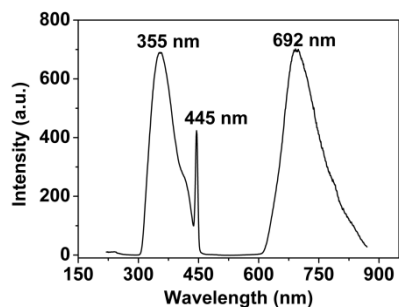


Figure S14. The excitation spectrum with the emission at 445 nm.

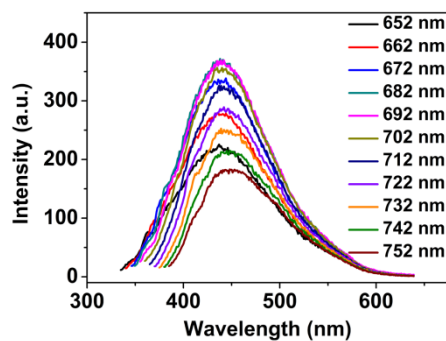


Figure S15. Upconversion fluorescent spectra of the oligomer from EDA with the ratio of 1:1 at different excitation wavelengths.

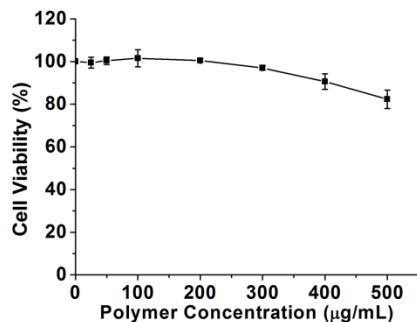


Figure S16. Cytotoxicity of the oligomer from EDA with the ratio of 1:1 in HeLa cells.

Cytotoxicity Assay. HeLa cells in the medium of DMEM containing 10% FBS (1 mL) were seeded directly in a 24-well plate (5×10^4 cells per well) and then incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After the cells were incubated at 37 °C for another 24 h with the addition of the sample to be detected, 1 mL of DMEM containing 10% FBS and MTT (60 µL, 5 mg/mL) were added into each well with the following incubation at 37 °C for 4 h. After that, the supernatant was removed and DMSO (850 µL) was added in. The absorbance of the solution at 570 nm was measured with a microplate reader (Bio-Rad 550) to obtain the OD value. The relative cell viability was calculated as followed:

$$\text{Relative cell viability} = (\text{OD}_{(\text{sample})} / \text{OD}_{(\text{control})}) \times 100\%$$

where $\text{OD}_{(\text{sample})}$ was obtained from the cells in the presence of the oligomer and $\text{OD}_{(\text{control})}$ was obtained from the cells without the addition of oligomer. The data was given as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) based on triplicate independent experiments.