## Supporting Information for

# Quinoline benzimidazole-conjugate for the highly selective detection of Zn(II) by dual colorimetric and fluorescent turn-on responses

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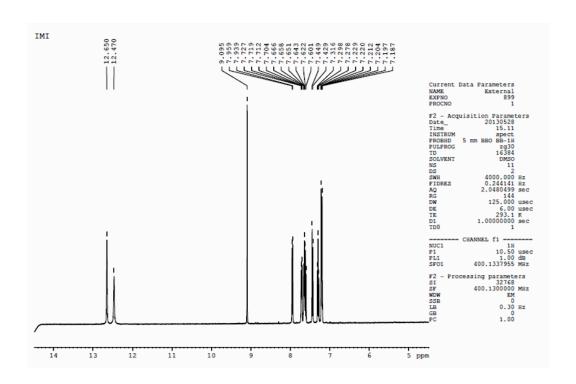


Fig. S1. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectrum of QBC

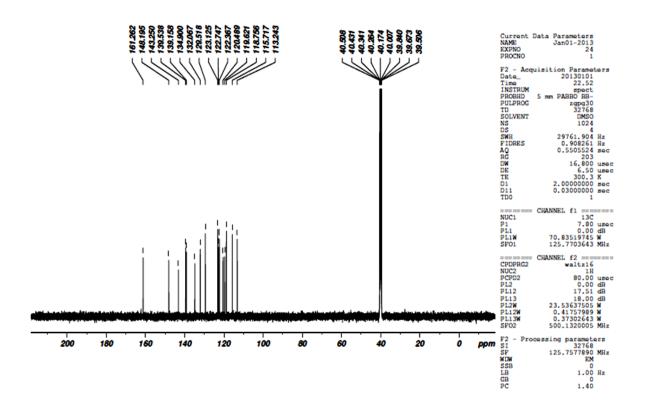


Fig. S2. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectrum of QBC

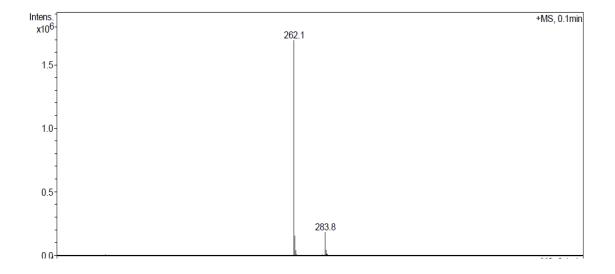


Fig. S3. LC- Mass spectrum of QBC

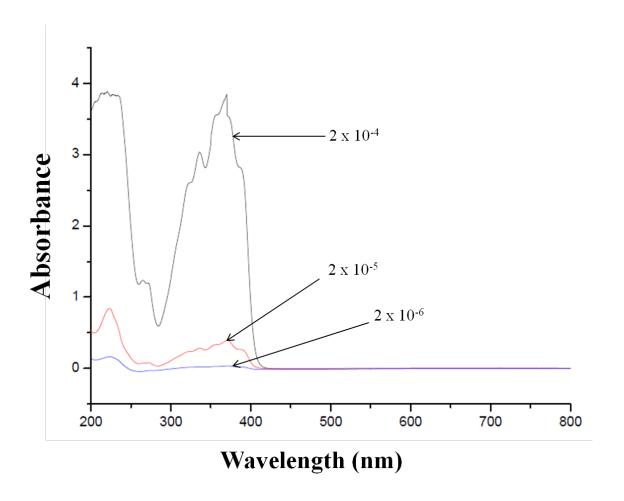
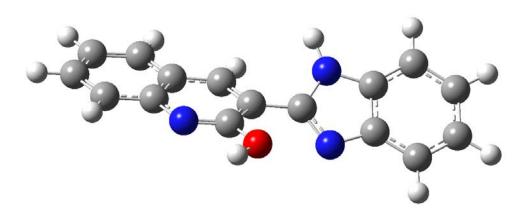
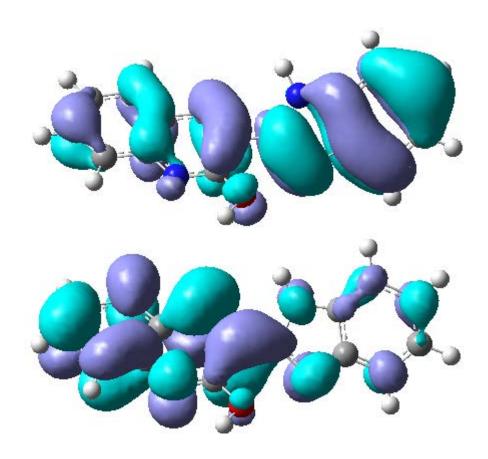


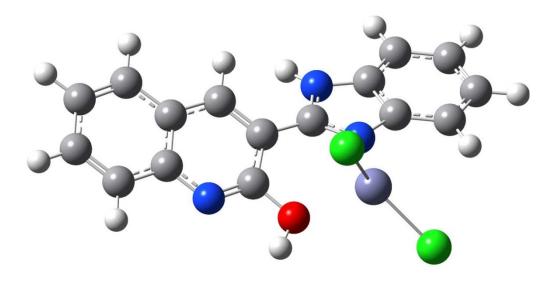
Fig. S4. Absorption spectrum of QBC in CH<sub>3</sub>CN:H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1 v/v) solution



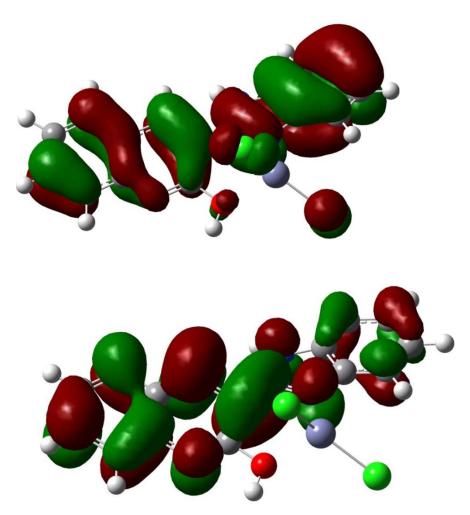
**Fig. S5.** Geometry of the  $\mathbf{QBC}$  optimized using Gaussian 03 at B3LYP /6-31G level of theory



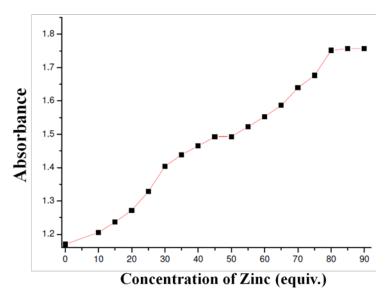
**Fig. S6.** Highest occupied molecular orbital (top) and Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital (bottom) of **QBC** calculated using Gaussian 03 software at B3LYP /6-31G level of theory



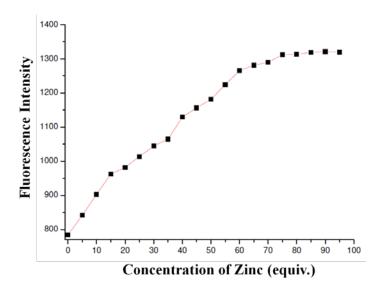
 $\textbf{Fig. S7.} \ \ Geometry \ of the \ \textbf{QBC} + Zn^{2+} \ optimized \ using \ Gaussian \ 03 \ at \ B3LYP \ / GenECP \ level \ of theory$ 



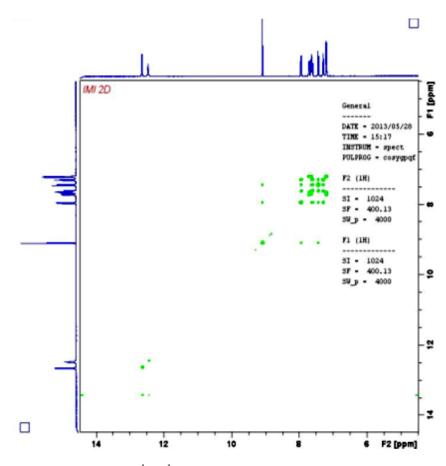
**Fig. S8.** Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital (top) Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital (bottom) of **QBC**+Zn<sup>2+</sup> calculated using Gaussian 03 at B3LYP/GenECP level of theory.



**Fig. S9.** Changes of absorption intensity of **QBC** (4 x  $10^{-6}$  M) solution (CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O, 1:1 v/v, HEPES = 50 mM, pH=7.0) upon addition of different amount of Zn<sup>2+</sup> (0-90 equiv.).



**Fig. S10.** Changes of fluorescence intensity of **QBC** (4 x  $10^{-6}$  M) solution (CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O, 1:1 v/v, HEPES = 50 mM, pH=7.0) upon addition of different amount of Zn<sup>2+</sup> (0-95 equiv. excited at 380 nm) emission = 425 nm.



**Fig. S11.** 2D (<sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY) NMR Spectrum of **QBC** 

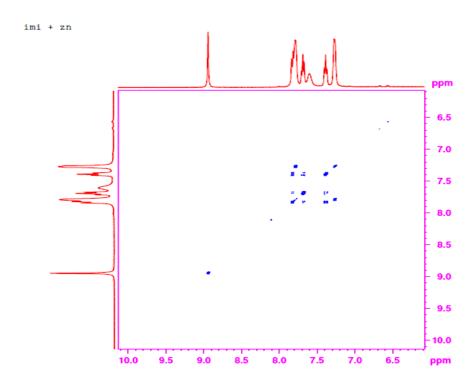


Fig. S12. 2D (<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY) NMR Spectrum of **QBC**+Zn<sup>2+</sup>

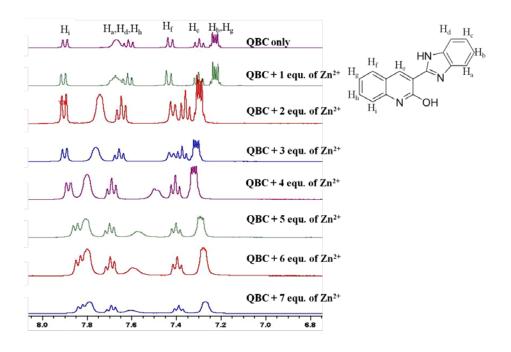


Fig. S13. Partial <sup>1</sup>H-NMR titration spectrum of **QBC** with different equ. of Zn<sup>2+</sup>

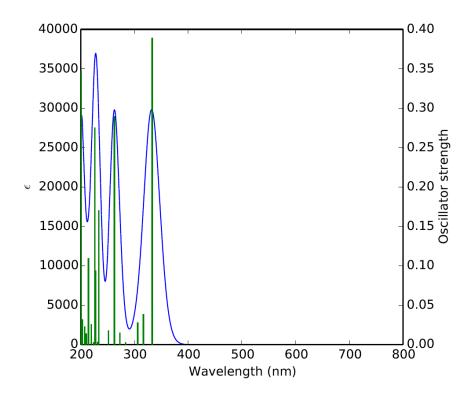


Fig. S14. TD spectra of QBC by Gaussian 03 at B3LYP /6-31G level of theory

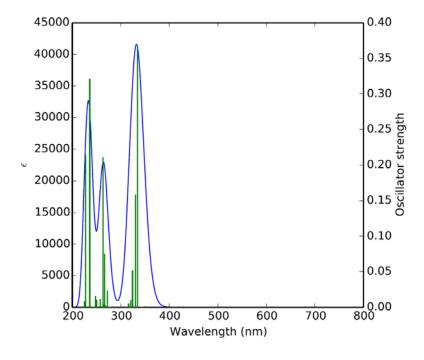
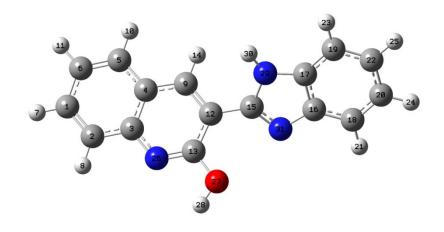
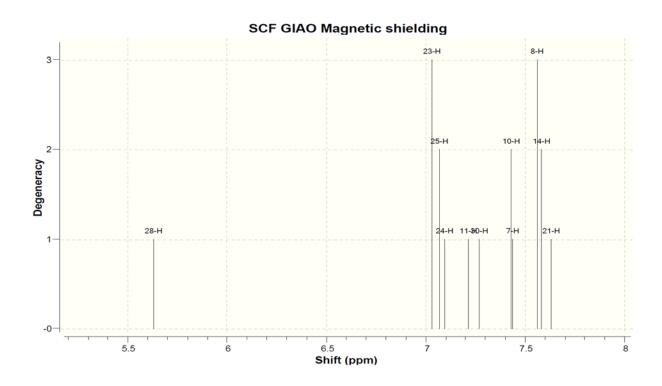
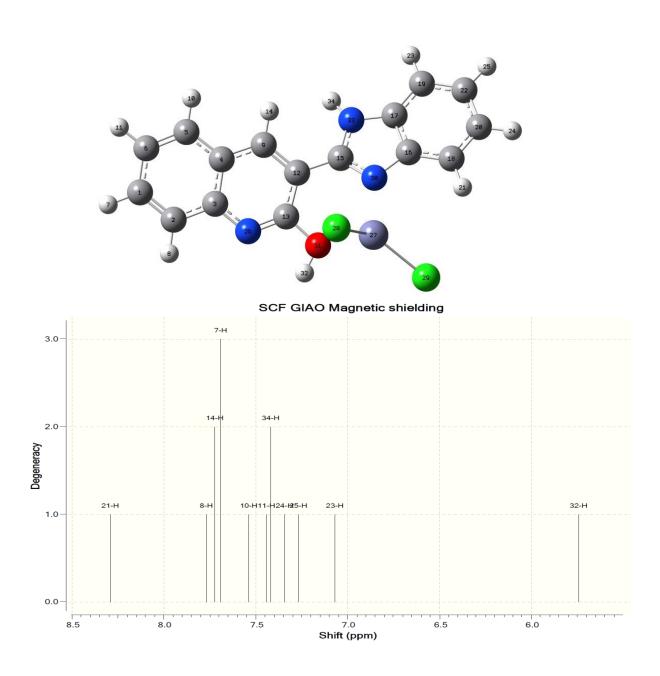


Fig. S15. TD spectra of QBC–Zn<sup>2+</sup> by Gaussian 03 at B3LYP /6-31G level of theory

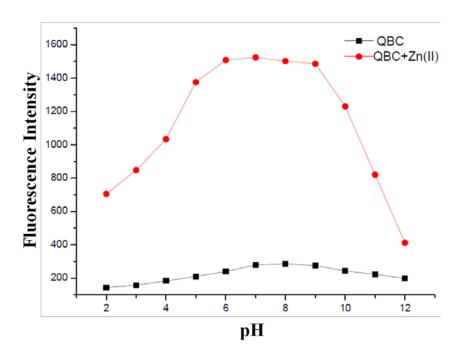




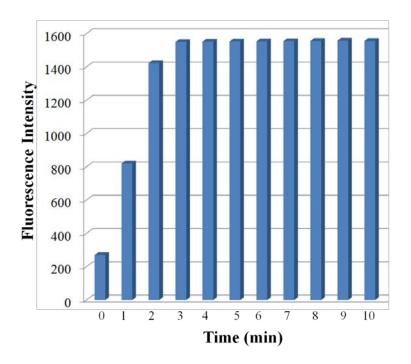
**Fig. S16.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **QBC** by Gaussian 03 at SCF /6-31G level of theory.



**Fig. S17.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **QBC**+Zn<sup>2+</sup> by Gaussian 03 at SCF /6-31G level of theory



**Fig. S18.** The effect of pH **QBC** and **QBC** +  $Zn^{2+}$  in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O (1;1 v/v) solutions at different pH values.



**Fig. S19.** The effective time response of **QBC** and **QBC** +  $Zn^{2+}$  in (CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O, 1;1 v/v, HEPES = 50 mM, pH=7.0)

### **Experimental Section**

#### Materials and instruments

All solvents were purchased commercially with reagents grade quality. O-phenylenediamine was obtained from Merck and was used without further purification. 3-formyl-2-quinolone was prepared by literature procedure [29]. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Brucker 400 MHz spectrometer, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> solution with TMS as internal standard. LC-MS were determined on a LC-MSD-Trap-XCT Plus based on infusion methods. Absorption spectra were made on a Shimadzu UV-240 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence measurements were performed on a Jasco FP-8200 spectrofluorimeter equipped with quartz cuvettes of 1 cm path length. The excitation and emission slit widths were 5.0 nm. All absorption and emission spectra were recorded at 24 ±1 <sup>o</sup>C. Stock solutions for analysis were prepared (2 x 10<sup>-3</sup>M for compound QBC (CH<sub>3</sub>CN/H<sub>2</sub>O, 1:1 (v/v), HEPES=50 mM, pH=7.0) immediately before the experiments. The solutions of metal ions were prepared from chloride and nitrate salts of Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Zr<sup>2+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup>, Hg<sup>2+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Ce<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Ag<sup>+</sup>.

### **Absorption and fluorescence titration experiments**

Stock solutions of Zn<sup>2+</sup> ions (100 equiv.) and the receptor **QBC** (4 x 10<sup>-6</sup> M) were prepared in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O (1;1 v/v, HEPES=50 mM, pH=7.0) solutions and used for absorption and fluorescence titration experiments. The titration spectrum of **QBC** with Zn<sup>2+</sup> (0–100 equiv.) was carried out in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O solutions (1;1 v/v, HEPES=50 mM, pH=7.0) shown in Fig. 2 & 5. For the absorbance and fluorescence experiments 1 cm width and 4 cm height cuvette were used. The excitation was carried out at 380 nm for **QBC** with 5 nm emission slit widths in spectrofluorometer.