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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Tuning the reaction rates of fluoride probes for detection in aqueous

solution

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General methods and materials

All chemicals and solvents were of reagent grade and anhydrous solvents were obtained from a SG Water solvent purification system. Column chromatography was carried out on flash silica gel (Sorbent 230–400 mesh). TLC analyses were conducted on silica gel plates (Sorbent Silica G UV254). Mass spectral analyses were performed on an ABI API 3200 (ESI-Triple Quadruple). NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHzfor¹³C on a Bruker instrument. Chemical shifts (δ values) and coupling constants (*J* values) are given in ppm and hertz, respectively, using solvents as the internal standards. Fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu RF-5301PC fluorometer.



Scheme S1. Reagents and conditions: (i) toluene, reflux, 36%, 57%; (ii) MeOH, 95%; (iii) TBDMSCl, imidazole, DMF, 92%.

Ethyl 6-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)benzothiazole-2-carboxylate (1) was synthesized following reportedprocedures.¹Ethyl 6-hydroxybenzothiazole-2-carboxylate (2) was synthesized following literature procedures.²

6-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-N-((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-

pentahydroxyhexyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carboxamide (BW-F-101)

A mixture of compound **1** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and glucamine (21 mg, 0.12 mmol) in toluene (3 mL) was heated under reflux for 4 h and condensed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 12 :1) to afford BW-F-101 as white solid (20 mg, 36 %). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): 0.27 (s, 6H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 3.57-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.71 (m, 3H), 3.82-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.85 (m, 1H), 4.04-4.00 (m,

1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 2.4 Hz, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD): -5.7, 17.7, 24.6, 42.3, 63.3, 70.1, 71.6, 71.7, 72.3, 111.6, 121.0, 124.6, 138.2, 148.0, 155.1, 160.9, 161.2;HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C20H33N2O7SSi [M+H]⁺: 473.1772, found: 473.1758.FT-IR(cm⁻¹) 3376, 2925, 2854, 1735, 1658, 1553, 1455, 1264, 942, 742. m.p. 143-145 °C.

N-Benzyl-6-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-1H-indene-2-carboxamide (BW-F-103)

A mixture of compound **1** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and benzylamine (13 mg, 0.12 mmol) in toluene (3 mL) was heated under reflux for 4 h and condensed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (Hexane: Ethyl acetate = 10:1) to afford BW-F-103 as white solid (27 mg, 57 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.23 (s, 6H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 4.66 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.70 (brt, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): -4.2, 18.3, 25.7, 43.9, 112.0, 121.3, 124.8, 127.8, 128.0, 128.8, 137.6, 138.6, 147.9, 155.1, 160.0, 161.5; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C21H27N2O2SSi [M+H]⁺: 399.1557, found: 399.1539.FT-IR (cm⁻¹) 2925, 2855, 1675, 1527, 1451, 1263, 1214, 938, 839, 738. m.p. 148-150 °C.

6-Hydroxy-N-methylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carboxamide (3)

To astirred solution of compound **2** (45 mg, 0.2 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added methyl amine aqueous solution (40%, 1 mL) dropwise. The reacting mixture was stirred at r.t. for 0.5 h. After methanol was removed under reduced pressure, the aqueous phase was extracted with EA (1 mL × 3). The combined EA phase was washed with 1 N HCl aqueous solution (1 mL), and then brine (2 mL). After drying over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentration in vacuum, the residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography(DCM/MeOH = 15:1) to afford **3** as white solid (40 mg, 95 %). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): 2.83 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.93 (br d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H);¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆):26.6, 107.3, 117.6, 125.1, 138.3, 146.7, 157.2, 160.6, 161.0; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd forC9H8N2O2SNa [M+Na]⁺: 231.0204, found: 231.0212.

6-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-N-methylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carboxamide (BW-F-102)

To a mixture of compound **3** (40 mg, 0.19 mmol) and imidazole (26 mg, 0.38 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added TBDMSCl (57 mg, 0.38 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 0.5 h.

Then water (2 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EA (2 mL × 3). The combined EA phase was washed with brine (3 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After concentrationunder reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (Hexane/EA = 10:1) to afford BW-F-102 as white solid (57 mg, 92%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.24 (s, 6H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 3.07 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 3H), 7.05 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): -4.3, 18.2, 25.6, 26.3, 111.9, 121.1, 124.7, 138.4, 147.8, 154.9, 160.6, 161.6; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C15H22N2O2NaSSi [M+Na]⁺: 345.1069, found: 345.1074.FT-IR (cm⁻¹) 2924, 2854, 1679, 1548, 1451, 1257, 1215, 941, 876, 740. m.p. 109-111 °C.



Synthesis and characterizations of BW-F-201, BW-F-202, BW-F-203

Scheme S2. Reagent and conditions: (i) TEA, DCM, rt, 1h, 80-92%.

2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl pent-4-ynoate (4) was synthesized following literature procedures.³

N-((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-Pentahydroxyhexyl)pent-4-ynamide (5a)

To a mixture of glucamine (126 mg, 0.75 mmol) and TEA (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added compound 4 (97 mg, 0.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and condensed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 5:1, 3:1) to afford compound **5a** as colorless oil

(105 mg, 80%).¹H NMR (MeOD): 2.28 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.49-2.40 (m, 4H), 3.26(dd, *J* = 13.6 Hz, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 13.6 Hz, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.84-3.78 (m, 3H);¹³C NMR (MeOD):14.2, 34.6, 42.0, 63.3, 69.0, 69.7, 71.6, 71.9, 72.4, 82.1, 173.2;HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C11H19NO6Na [M+Na]⁺: 284.1110, found: 284.1122.

N-Methylpent-4-ynamide (5b)

To a stirred solution of compound **4** (40 mg, 0.2 mmol) in DCM (2 ml) was added aminomethane (40% aqueous solution, 1mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h, and TLC showed the disappearance of compound **4**. Conc. HCl aqueous solution was added dropwise to neutralize the mixture. After separation, the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 mL × 2). The combined DCM phase was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ aqueous solution (5 mL), and then brine (5 mL). After drying over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, the DCM solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford compound **5b** as white solid (20 mg, 88%).¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.94 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (dt, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 6.37 (br s, 1H);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 14.8, 26.3, 35.1, 69.2, 76.7, 77.0, 77.4, 83.0, 171.7;HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C6H9NO [M+H]⁺: 112.0757, found: 112.0751.

N-(4-Methoxybenzyl)pent-4-ynamide (5c)

To a stirred solution of (4-methoxyphenyl)methanamine (40 mg, 0.3 mmol) and TEA (20 mg, 0.2 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added compound **4** (40 mg, 0.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC. TLC showed the disappearance of compound **4**after 1 h of reaction. The reaction mixture was washed with 1N HCl aqueous solution (2 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 mL). The combined DCM phase was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ aqueous solution (3 mL), and then brine (3 mL). After drying over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, DCM was removed under reduced pressure to afford compound **5**c as white solid (40 mg, 92%).¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.98 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (dt, J = 6.4 Hz, J = 2.8Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.39 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 5.86 (brs, 1H), 6.86 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 2H);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 14.9, 35.3, 43.2, 55.3, 69.3, 82.9, 114.0, 129.2, 130.1, 159.0, 170.6. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C13H16NO2 [M+H]⁺: 218.1176, found: 218.1173.



Scheme S3. Reagents and conditions: (i) TBDPSCl, imidazole, DMF, rt, 97%; (ii) $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, sodium ascorbate, THF: $H_2O = 3:1$, reflux, 38% - 81%.

4-azido-7-hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one (6) was synthesized following literatureprocedures.⁴
4-Azido-7-((*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2H-chromen-2-one (7)

4-Azido-7-hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one (**6**) (203 mg, 1 mmol) and imidazole (136 mg, 2 mmol) were dissolved in 1 mL DMF. TBDPSCI (550 mg, 2 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Then ethyl acetate (5 mL) was added and the mixture was washed with water(5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 mL × 2). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄.After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (Hexane: Ethyl Acetate = 18: 1) to afford compound 7 as white solid (430 mg, 97%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.12 (s, 9H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.37 (m, 7H), 7.71-7.69 (m, 4H);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 19.4, 26.4, 97.3, 107.6, 108.8, 117.2, 124.2, 128.0, 130.4, 131.5, 135.3, 153.5, 154.9, 160.3, 161.0; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C25H24N3O3Si [M+H]⁺: 442.1581, found: 442.1564.

3-(1-(7-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-N-((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)propanamide (BW-F-201)

To a mixture of compound 7 (22 mg, 0.05 mmol) and compound **5a** (13 mg, 0.05 mmol) in THF and water (v/v, 3:1, 4 mL) was added CuSO₄·5H₂O (2 mg, 0.01 mmol)and sodium ascorbate (4 mg, 0.02 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux and monitored by TLC, which showed the reaction completion after 2 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 15: 1)to afford BW-F-201 as white solid (25mg, 71%).¹H NMR (MeOD): 1.12 (s, 9H), 2.66 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.27-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.65 (m, 4H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76-7.72 (m, 4H), 8.26 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (MeOD): 18.8, 20.9, 25.3, 34.5, 42.1, 63.3, 69.9, 71.5, 71.8, 72.3, 106.4, 107.4, 108.4, 117.4, 123.3, 126.6, 127.8, 130.3, 131.3, 135.1, 146.8, 147.2, 155.5, 160.2, 160.7, 173.5; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C36H43N4O9Si [M+H]⁺: 703.2794, found: 703.2787.FR-IR (cm⁻¹) 2924, 2855, 1732, 1610, 1460, 1266, 741, 706. m.p. 144-146 °C.

3-(1-(7-((tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-N-

methylpropanamide (BW-F-202)

To a mixture of compound 7 (80 mg, 0.18 mmol) and compound **5b** (20 mg, 0.18 mmol) in THF and water (v/v, 3:1, 8 mL) was added CuSO₄·5H₂O (5 mg, 0.02 mmol) and sodium ascorbate (8 mg, 0.04 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux and monitored by TLC, which showed the reaction completion after 2 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 30:1) to afford BW-F-202 as white solid (70 mg, 70 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.12 (s, 9H), 2.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 3.15 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (brs, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.78-6.74 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.82 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (MeOD): 18.8, 21.0, 25.1, 25.4, 34.5, 106.2, 107.5, 108.2, 117.3, 123.2, 126.6, 127.8, 130.3, 131.2, 135.1, 146.7, 147.2, 155.5, 160.1, 160.5, 173.5;HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C31H33N4O4Si [M+H]⁺: 553.2266, found: 553.2252.FT-IR (cm⁻¹) 2924, 2854, 1736, 1610, 1456, 1264, 1146, 1002, 822, 739. m.p. 75-77 °C.

3-(1-(7-((*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-N-(4methoxybenzyl)propanamide (BW-F-203)

To a mixture of compound 7 (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) and compound **5c** (24 mg, 0.11 mmol) in THF and water (v/v, 3:1, 4 mL) was added CuSO₄·5H₂O (2 mg, 0.01 mmol) and sodium ascorbate (4 mg, 0.02 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux and monitored by TLC, which showed the reaction completion after 2 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (Hexane: Ethyl Acetate = 2:1) to afford BW-F-203 as white solid (60 mg, 81 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.12 (s, 9H), 2.66 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 4.30 (d, *J*= 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.16 (brt, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 6.79-6.68 (m, 4H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.43 (m, 2H),

7.60 (d,*J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.65 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 19.4, 21.2, 26.3, 35.1, 43.0, 55.1, 105.9, 108.1, 108.1, 113.9, 117.8, 122.6, 126.6, 128.1, 129.0, 130.2, 130.4, 131.3, 135.3, 146.7, 147.3, 155.7, 158.9, 160.3, 160.4, 171.2;HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C38H39N4O5Si [M+H]⁺: 659.2684, found: 659.2655.FT-IR (cm⁻¹) 2923, 2854, 1739, 1611, 1513, 1456, 1289, 1143, 822, 701. m.p. 87-89 °C.

BW-F-204

To a mixture of compound 7 (44 mg, 0.1 mmol) and alkyne-mPEG(specification 1000Da, 100 mg, 0.1 mmol) in THF and water (v/v 3:1, 4 mL) was added CuSO₄·5H₂O (2 mg, 0.01 mmol) and sodium ascorbate (4 mg, 0.02 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux and monitored by TLC, which showed the reaction completion after 2 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL \times 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 20:1) to afford BW-F-204 as yellowish oil (50 mg, 38 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.08 (s, 9H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.60 (m, 80H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.73 (m, 2H), 7-7 (m, 6H), 7-7 (m, 5H), 8 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 19.4, 26.3, 59.0, 64.4, 70.1, 70.4, 70.5, 71.9, 106.2, 108.1, 108.1, 117.8, 123.6, 126.7, 128.1, 130.4, 131.3, 135.3, 146.2, 146.8, 155.7, 160.2, 160.5; The spectra exhibit multiple peaks because the starting material PEG1000 comprises polymer chains with different lengths. the signal centering around m/z 1474.6 corresponds to BW-F-204 with 44(MW of one PEG unit (CH₂CH₂O) is 44) repeat units. MS(MALDI): 1342.537, 1386.563, 1430.596, 1474.630, 1518.667, 1562.698, 1606.720, 1650.741.FT-IR (cm⁻¹) 2871, 1739, 1610, 1453, 1348, 1287, 1102, 1002, 732, 701.

Stability studies of probes

Concentration of each probe was 10 uM, concentration of F^- (NaF) was 1mM, solvent is PBS (1X, MeOH 0.5 %, pH = 7.4). For BW-F-204, the final concentration was 14.7ug/mL, and the average MW of BW-F-204 is 1473, so the final concentration of BW-F-204 was about 10 uM.



Figure 1 Emission spectra of BW-F-101 λ_{ex} = 325 nm.15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 min and 90 min.



Figure 2 Emission spectra of BW-F-102 λ_{ex} = 322 nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 min and 180 min.



Figure 3 Emission specra of BW-F-103 λ_{ex} = 324 nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 h and 100 h.



Figure 4Emission spectra of BW-F-201 λ_{ex} = 390 nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 min and 60 min.



Figure 5 Emission spectra of BW-F-202 $\lambda_{ex} = 390$ nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 h and 5 h.



Figure 6 Emission spectra of BW-F-203 $\lambda_{ex} = 397$ nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 h and 96 h.



Figure 7 Emission spectra of BW-F-204 $\lambda_{ex} = 390$ nm. 15 uL stock solution of the probe (final concentration of probe was 10 uM) was added into 2.985 mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4) with or without 1 mM NaF at room temperature. Spectra were recorded at 0 min and 15 min.

Solubility study of probes

Dissolved the probes in PBS (1X, pH=7.4 0.5% MeOH) at r.t. for 5 min. The fluorescence intensities was recorded (Table S1). The plots (figure S8) show the relationship between the concentration of probes or products with their fluorescence intensities. The results shows the fluorescence intensities of all the probes or product are linearly dependent on their concentrations, which means all these compounds could be fully dissolved in the solution at this condition.

Name	Ex(nm)	Em(nm)	Slit width em (nm)	Slit width ex (nm)	
BW-F-101	325	512	3	3	
BW-F-101	325	512	1.5	3	
PRODUCT					
BW-F-102	322	507	3	3	
BW-F-102	322	507	1.5	3	
PRODUCT					
BW-F-103	324	510	3	5	

BW-F-103	324	510	1.5	3
PRODUCT				
BW-F-201	390	500	5	10
BW-F-201	390	500	3	3
PRODUCT				
BW-F-202	390	495	3	5
BW-F-202	390	495	3	3
PRODUCT				
BW-F-203	397	503	5	10
BW-F-203	397	503	3	3
PRODUCT				
BW-F-204	390	495	5	5
BW-F-204	390	495	3	3
PRODUCT				

Table 1. The conditions of fluorescence studies.





















Figure 8. solubility studies of probes

Quantum yield determination

The quantum yields of probes in PBS were calculated using eq. 1

$$\Phi_{\rm X} = \Phi_{\rm ST} \left(\frac{{\rm Grad}_{\rm X}}{{\rm Grad}_{\rm ST}} \right) \left(\frac{\eta_{\rm X}^2}{\eta_{\rm ST}^2} \right)$$
(1)

Where the subscripts ST and X denote standard and test respectively, Φ is the fluorescence quantum yield, Grad is the gradient from the plot of integrated fluorescence intensity vs absorbance, and η the refractive index of the solvent.

Quinine Sulphate was used as standard for BW-F-101, BW-F-102 and BW-F-103, which has a quantum yield of 0.546 when dissolved in 1N H2SO4

Coumarin 120 was used as standard for BW-F-201, BW-F-202, BW-F-203 and BW-F-204, which has a quantum yield of 0.51 when dissolved in methanol.

1N (0.5M) H2SO4 has a refractive index of 1.346, methanol has a refractive index of 1.327, while the refractive index of PBS is 1.375.

Probe	BW-F-						
	101	102	103	201	202	203	204
Φ	0.270	0.302	0.260	0.341	0.299	0.261	0.334

The results are shown in table 2

Table 2 Quantum yield of probes

Second-order rate constantsdetermination

15 uL stock solution of the probe (2mM in methanol, final concentration of the probeis10 uM) was added into 2.985mL PBS (1X, PH = 7.4), containing 200, 500, and 1000 uM NaF, respectively, at room temperature. The fluorescence changes were recorded. The reaction rate constant, k_{obs} , was calculated for each concentration of NaF by fitting the increase in fluorescence intensity versus time using eq.2

$$Y = 1 - \exp(-k_{obs}t)$$

Where Y is fluorescence intensity, t is time in minutes. The pseudo-first-order rate constant, k_{obs} , was then plotted against the concentration of NaF to yield the second-order rate constant using

eq.3

$$k_{obs} = k_2[F^-] \tag{3}$$

where k_2 is the second-order rate constant.

Name	Ex(nm)	Em(nm)	k _{obs200} (min ⁻¹)	kobs500(min-1)	k _{obs1000} (min ⁻¹)	k ₂ (M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)
BW-F-101	325	512	0.0067	0.0157	0.0326	0.54±0.04
BW-F-102	322	507	0.0072	0.0146	0.0233	0.33±0.02
BW-F-103	324	510	0.0002	0.0004	0.0006	0.0083±0.0005
BW-F-201	390	500	0.0082	0.0179	0.0352	0.56±0.03
BW-F-202	390	495	0.0041	0.0069	0.0097	0.12±0.03
BW-F-203	397	503	0.0002	0.0004	0.0007	0.010±0.002

The results are shown in table 3

(2)

BW-F-204*	390	495	0.0455	0.1052	0.2075	3.4±0.2
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Table 3. Rate constants of probes (n=3 p=0.95). *for the BW-F-204, we used the average MW

1473g/mol to calculate the rate constants

Sensitivity of BW-F-204



Figure 9. Fluorescence intensity of BW-F-204 in the presence of F⁻ at various concentrations in PBS.Concentration of probe was 50 uM. F⁻(NaF)concentration was 0, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 400 uM. Solvent was pure PBS 1X. Each recordwas obtained 15 min after F⁻ addition at 25 °C.

Compound Cytotoxicity

MB-231 (ATCC® HTB-26TM) cells were maintained in DMEM (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (MidSci; S01520HI) and 1% penicillinstreptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich; P4333) at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. The cells were seeded into 96-well plate one day before the cytotoxicity experiment. Different concentrations of BW-F-204 (1.56 M, 3.13 M, 6.25 M, 12.5 M, 25 M) was added into the cell culture media and incubated for 24 hours at 37 °C. The cell viability was measured by crystal violet assay. Basically, after incubation with compound BW-F-204, the cells were washed with PBS and fixed by 4 % paraformaldehyde in PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. The cells were then stained with 0.05% crystal violet (Sigma-Aldrich; CO775) for 10 minutes and washed with ddH₂O for two times. Thereafter, the well plate was air-dry and 100 μ L of 33% acetic acid was added in each well. The absorbance at 570 nm was measured by a PerkinElmer 1420 Multilabel Counter.



Figure 10. MB-231 cell viability under different BW-F-204 concentrations.

Fluorescent cell imaging

MB-231 (ATCC® HTB-26^M) cells were maintained in DMEM (Dulbecco' s Modified Eagle' s Medium) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (MidSci; S01520HI) and 1% penicillinstreptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich; P4333) at 37 ° C with 5% CO₂. One day before the imaging, the cells were seeded onto coverslips (VWR; 48366 067) put in the 6-well plate (NUNC; 140675). Different concentrations (0 \square M, 20 \square M, 100 \square M) of NaF were added into the cell culture and incubated with cells for half an hour at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The cell culture supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, 10 \Box M of the probe BW-F-204 was dissolved in the DMEM and incubated with the cells for half an hour at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The supernatant was then removed and the cells was washed with phosphate-buffered saline (Corning; 21-030-CV) followed by incubation with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. The coverslips that contain the fixed cells were mounted onto the glass slides using the ProLong®mounting media (Invitrogen; PL36934). The cell images were obtained using a Zeiss fluorescent microscope under the FITC channel (excitation: 488 nm; emission: 512 nm).

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NMR spectra







F2 - Frad

ppm

aasing parameters 180.6153838 MHz EM

1.00 Hz

1.40

























MS spectra















