

Supplementary Information

Application of nanodiamonds in Cu(II)-based rhodamine B probes for NO detection and cell imaging

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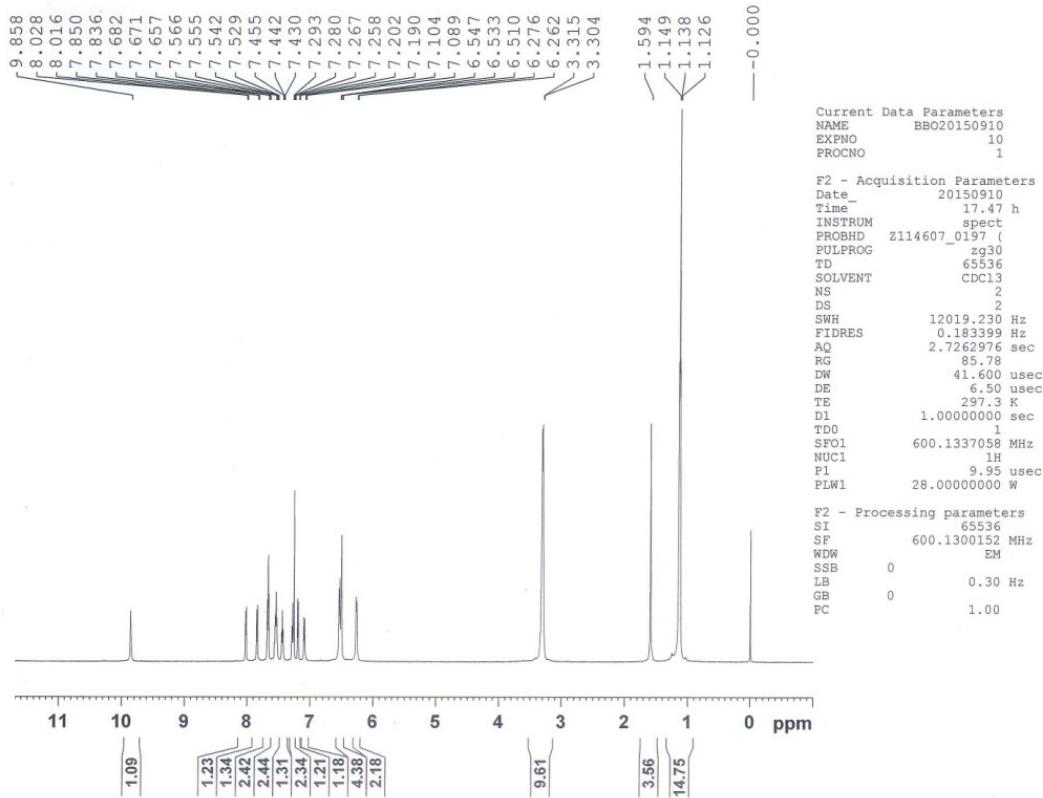


Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of **2**

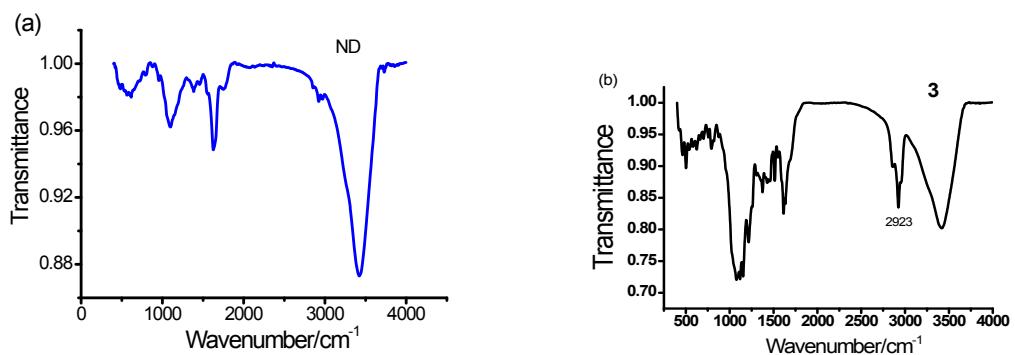


Fig. S2 The FTIR spectrum of **ND** and **3** nanoparticles. The strong peak at 2923 indicates the presence of **2** on **ND**

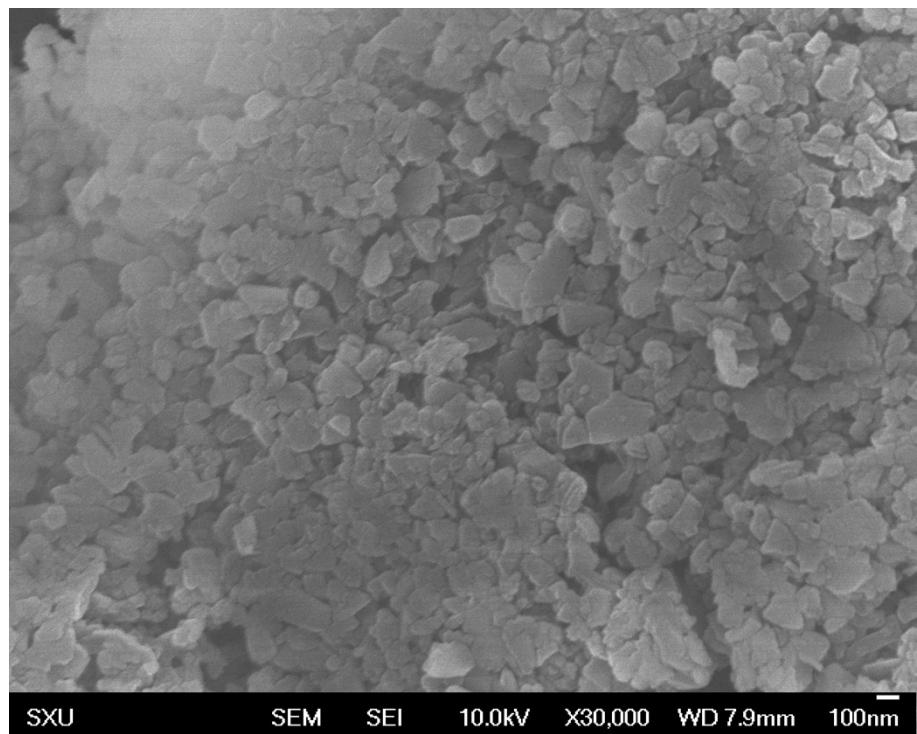


Fig. S3 The SEM images of **3** nanoparticles.

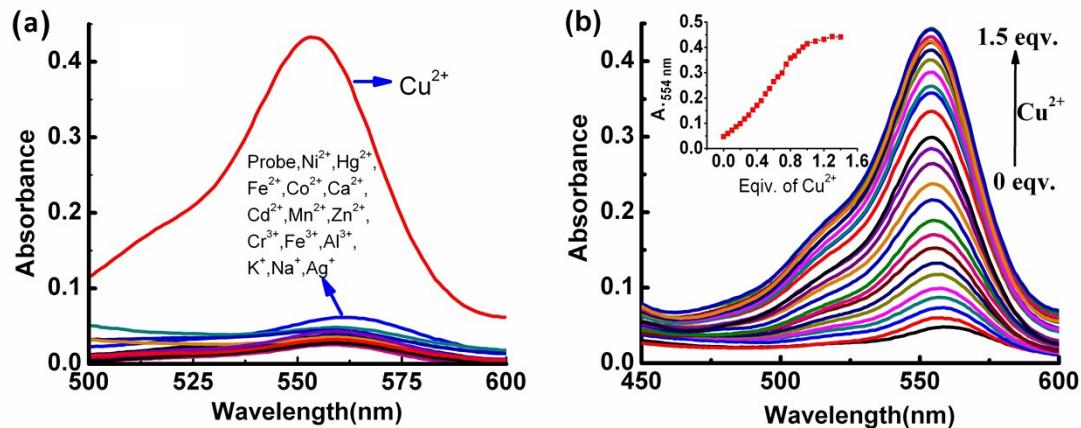


Fig. S4 UV–Vis spectra of **3** (0.12 mg/mL, equals 10 μ M **2**) upon addition of 2.0 equiv. Cu^{2+} and other metal ions in 1:1 CH_3CN –HEPES buffer solution (10.0 mM HEPES, pH 7.0).

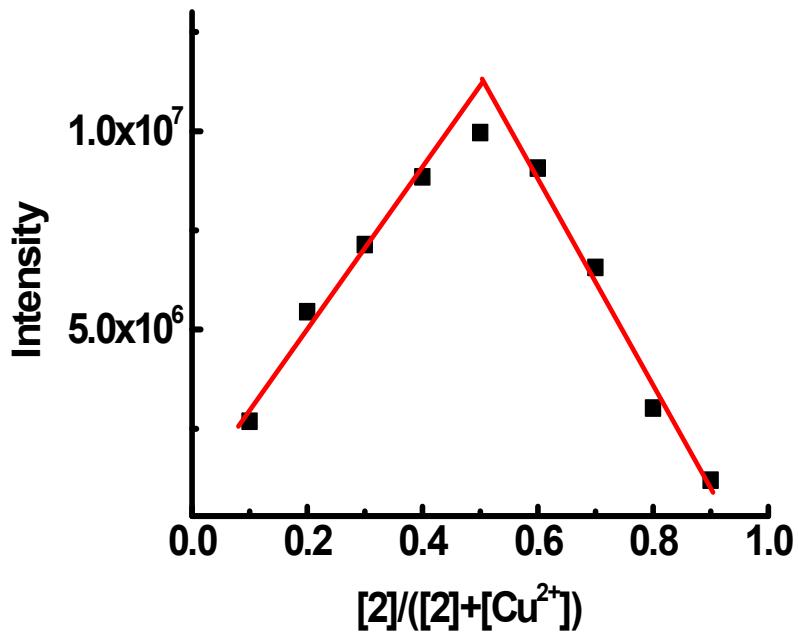


Fig. S5 Job's plot of the [2] with [Cu²⁺], total concentration of [2+Cu²⁺] was kept constant at 20.0 μM in H₂O/CH₃CN (v/v, 1:1). Where [2] refers to the concentration of 2 coated on the surface of 3.

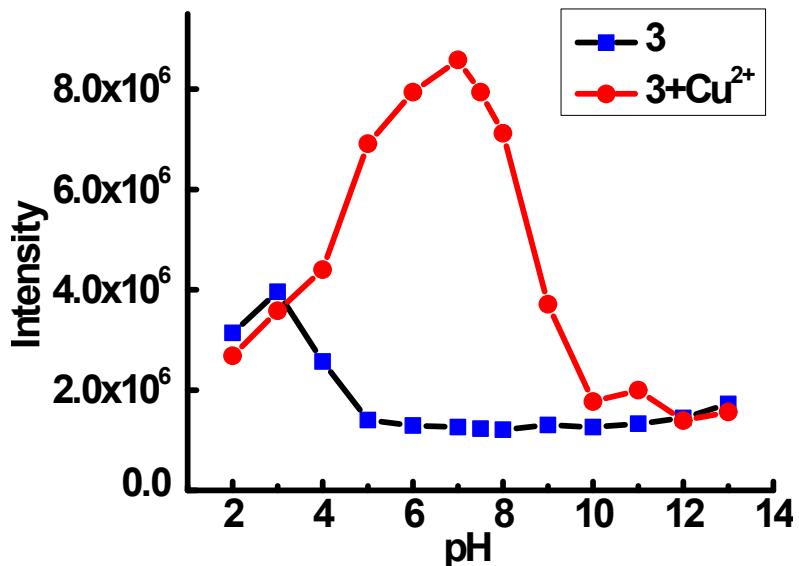


Fig. S6. The changes of emission intensity at 575 nm of 3 (0.12 mg/mL, equals 10 μM 2) in the absence and presence of 2.0 equiv. Cu²⁺ in HEPES/CH₃CN (v/v, 1/1) at different pH conditions.

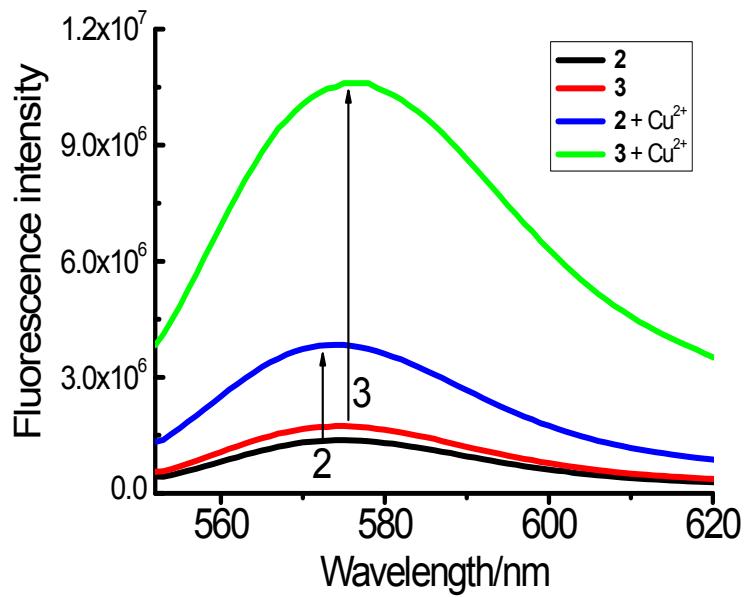


Fig. S7 Fluorescence spectra of 10 μM **2** and 0.12 mg/mL **3** upon addition of 1.0 equiv. Cu^{2+} with the excitation at 540 nm in 1:1 CH_3CN –HEPES buffer solution (10.0 mM HEPES, pH 6.8).

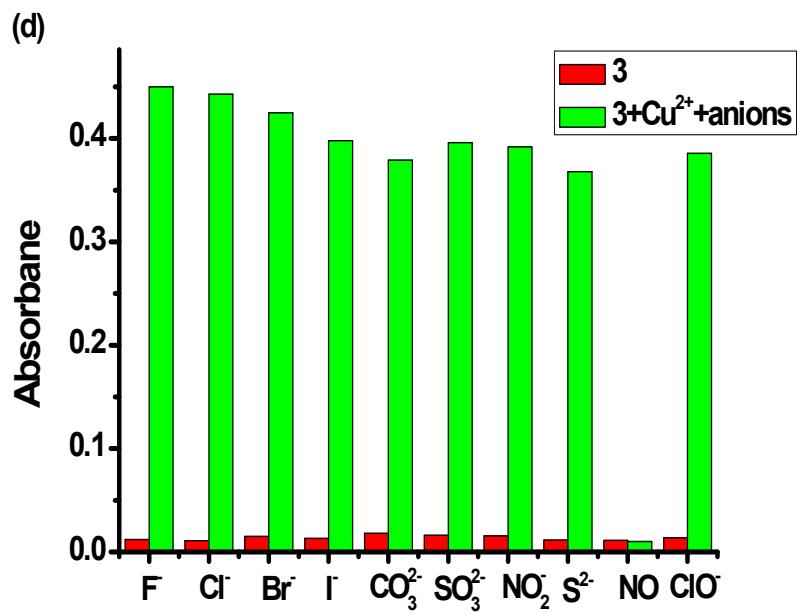


Fig. S8 Absorbance changes of **3+Cu²⁺** (50 μM) system upon the addition of various anion ions in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{HEPES}$ (pH 7.0, $v/v=1:1$, $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=540$ nm, slit: 2.5/2.5 nm).