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<u>Supporting Information</u> Hypochlorite promoted inhibition of photo-induced electron transfer in phenothiazine-borondipyrromethene donor-acceptor dyad: A cost-effective and

metal-free "turn-on" fluorescent chemosensor for hypochlorite

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Fig. S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 10-(4-Formylphenyl)phenothiazine in CDCl₃.





Fig. S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of probe 1 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S5. ESI-MS spectrum of probe 1 in acetonitrile.



Fig. S6: Absorbance changes in 1 (4.6×10^{-6} M) upon addition of increasing amounts of NaOCl in PBS buffer: ACN (9:1 v/v).

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Fig. S7. Solutions of probe 1 in PBS buffer with increasing amounts of NaOCl in presence of (a) visible light and (b) UV-light of $\lambda = 365$ nm.



Fig. S8: Fluorescence changes in $\{1 (2.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}) + \text{NaOCl} (4.54 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M})\}$ w.r.t. time (in minutes) in PBS buffer: ACN (9:1 v/v).



Fig. S9: Fluorescence changes of 1 (2.3×10^{-6} M) upon addition of increasing amounts of H₂O₂ in PBS buffer: ACN (9:1 v/v).



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Fig. S14. S^{...}N distance (**brown**), dihedral angle around S^{...}N axis (**black**), and natural bond orbital (NBO) charges (**blue**) of N, S, and O of (a) BODIPY, (b) phenyl phenothiaizine and its oxidized products i.e., sulfoxide and sulfone, and (c) dyads 1, 1+O, and 1+2O calculated using triple hybrid B3LYP method with 6-311+G* set.

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Fig. S15. Molecular Electrostatic Potential maps (MEPs) and frontier orbitals of 1, (1+O), and (1+2O) calculated using triple hybrid B3LYP method with 6-311 +G* set.