

Supporting information

A protein amantadine-BODIPY assembly as the turn-on sensor of free copper (II)

Peng-Li Zhang^a, Jian Shao^a, Xiao-Tong Li^a, Qiu-Yun Chen^{*a}, Ling-Ling Qu^a

^aSchool of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University, 212013, China

*Corresponding Author, E-mail: chenqy@ujs.edu.cn

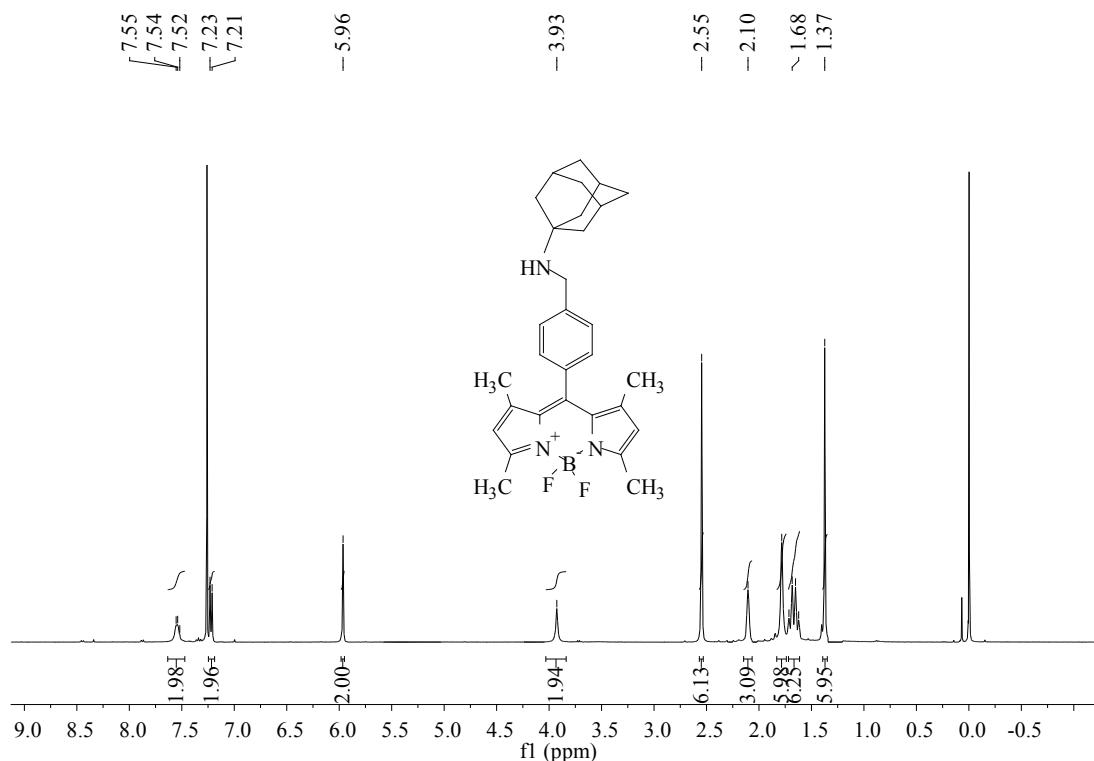


Fig.S1 ¹HNMR spectrum of BOD-Ad in chloroform (CDCl_3).

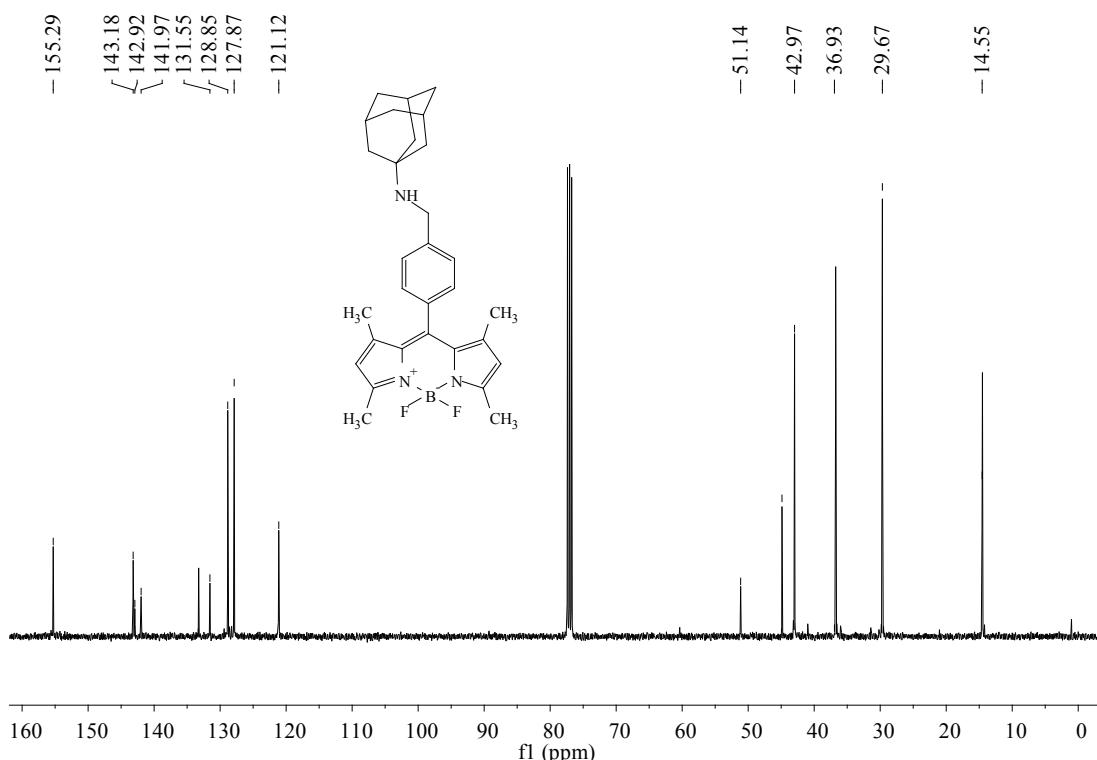


Fig.S2 ^1C NMR spectrum of BOD-Ad in chloroform (CDCl_3).

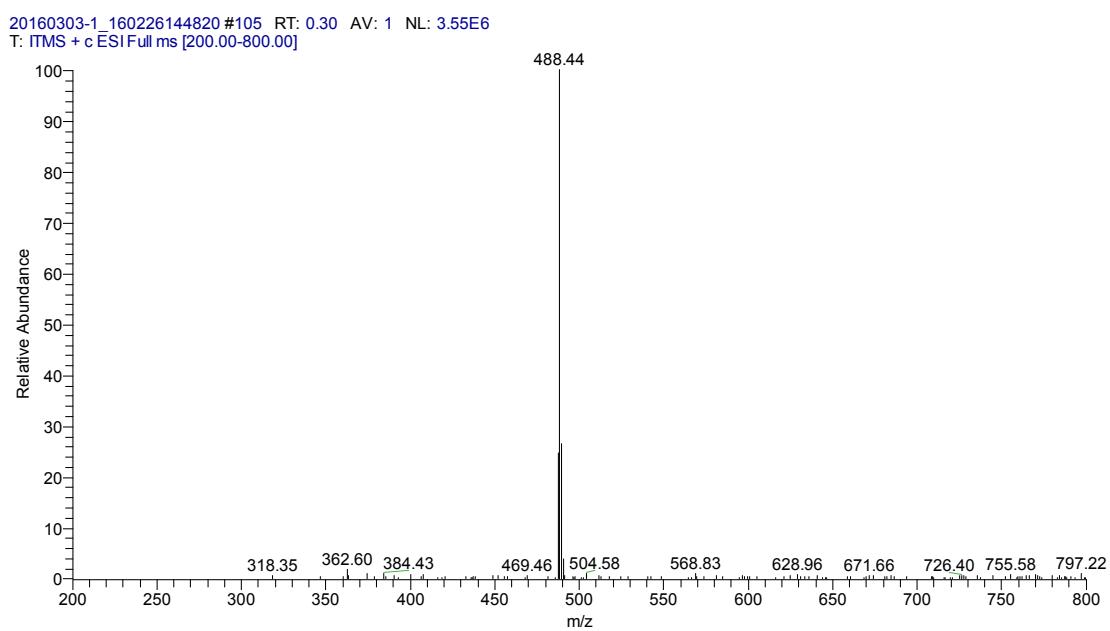


Fig.S3 The ESI-MS of BOD-Ad in CH_3CN .

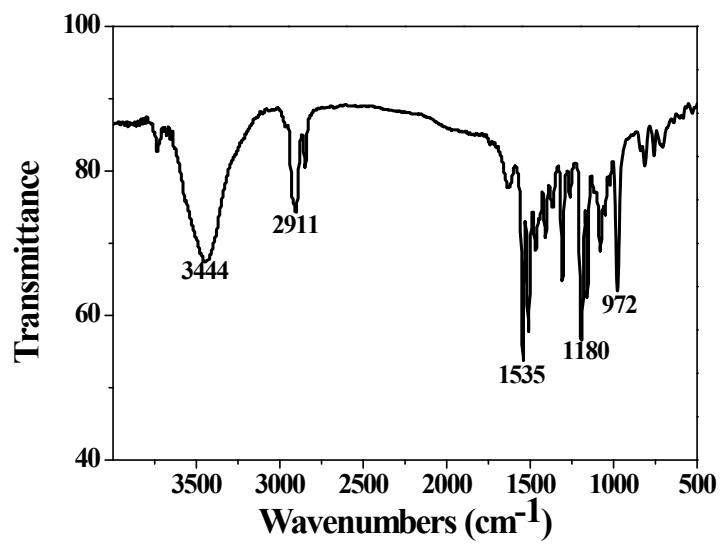


Fig.S4 FI-IR spectra for BOD-Ad.

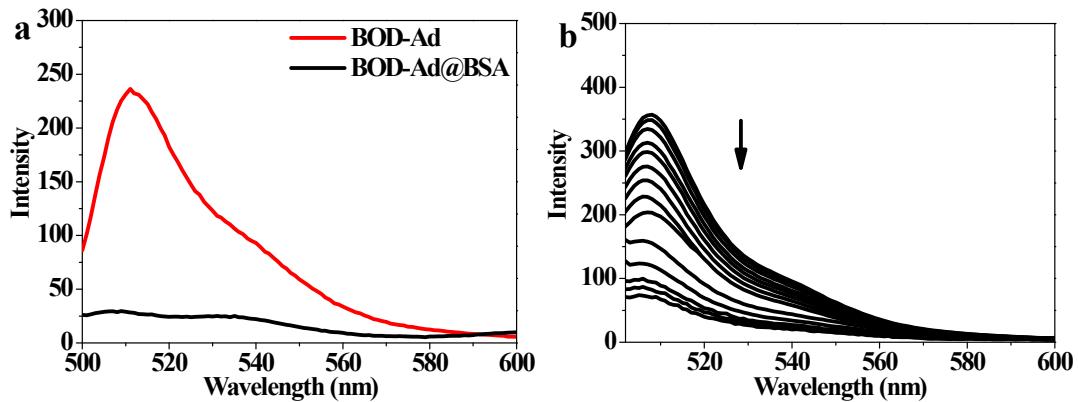


Fig.S5 (a) Fluorescence spectra of BOD-Ad (2×10^{-5} M) and BOD-Ad@BSA ([BOD-Ad]= 2×10^{-5} M, [BSA]=0.1 mg/mL, CH_3CN). (b) Fluorescence titration spectra of BOD-Ad in CH_3CN (3×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amounts of BSA. [BSA] = 0-2 μM from top to bottom.

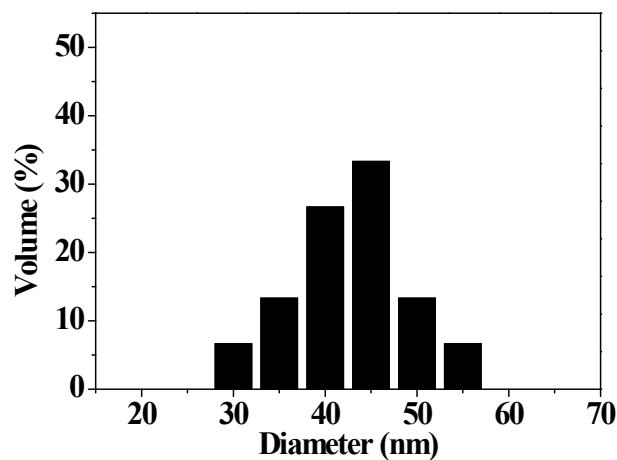


Fig.S6 The size distribution of BOD-Ad@BSA.

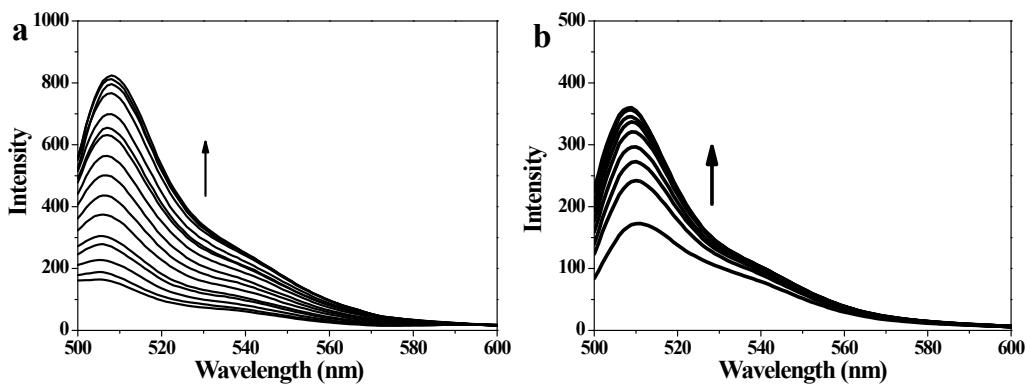


Fig.S7 Fluorescence spectra of BOD-Ad@BSA (a, BOD-Ad: 20 μM , 2 mL, H_2O : DMSO=10:1; BSA: 60 μL , 10 mg/mL) and BOD-Ad (b, 20 μM) in the presence of increasing amounts of Cu^{2+} (0-35 μM) ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=498 \text{ nm}$, silt= 5 nm).

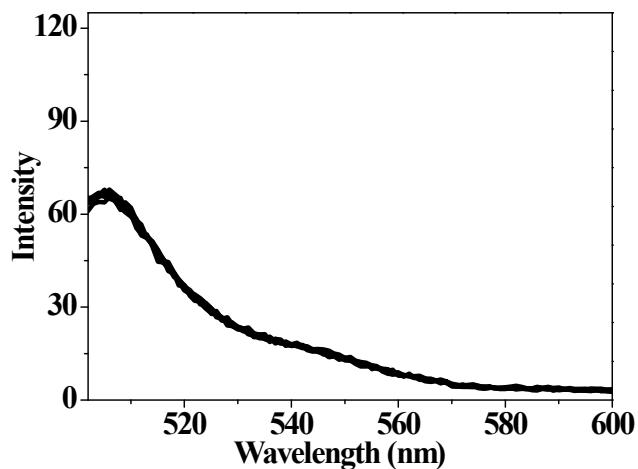
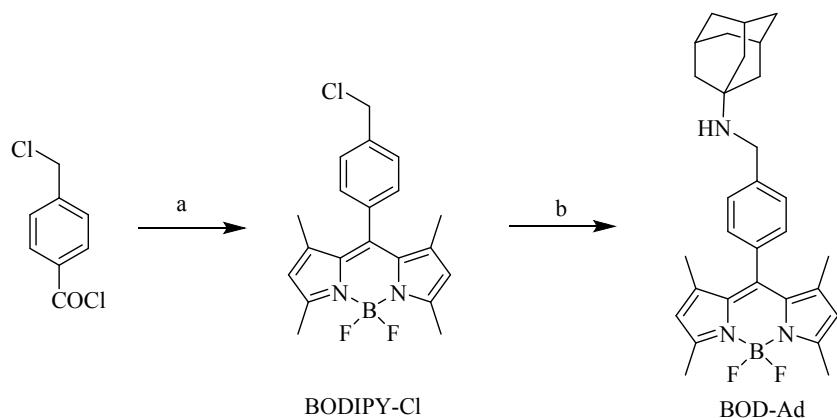


Fig.S8 Fluorescence spectra of BOD-Ad@BSA in the presence of increasing amounts of H_2O (0-100 μL).



(a) 2, 4-dimethylpyrrole, trimethylamine, $\text{BF}_3\text{-}(\text{Et}_2\text{O})$, 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; (b) Amantadine, KI, 18-crown-6, trimethylamine, 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Scheme S1 The synthetic route of BOD-Ad.