

Electronic Supplementary Information

Rhodamine based fluorescent chemosensor for Al³⁺: Is it possible to control metal ion selectivity of rhodamine-6G based chemosensor?

Ankita Roy,^a Rajat Mukherjee,^a Bomba Dam^b, Somasri Dam^c and Partha Roy*^a

^a Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata-700 032, India.

^bMicrobiology Laboratory, Department of Botany (DST-FIST & UGC-DRS Funded), Institute of Science, Visva-Bharati (A Central University), Santiniketan, West Bengal 731235, India

^cDepartment of Microbiology, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal 713104, India

E-mail: proy@chemistry.jdvu.ac.in; Tel: +91-33-2457-2374; Fax: +91-33-2414-6414.

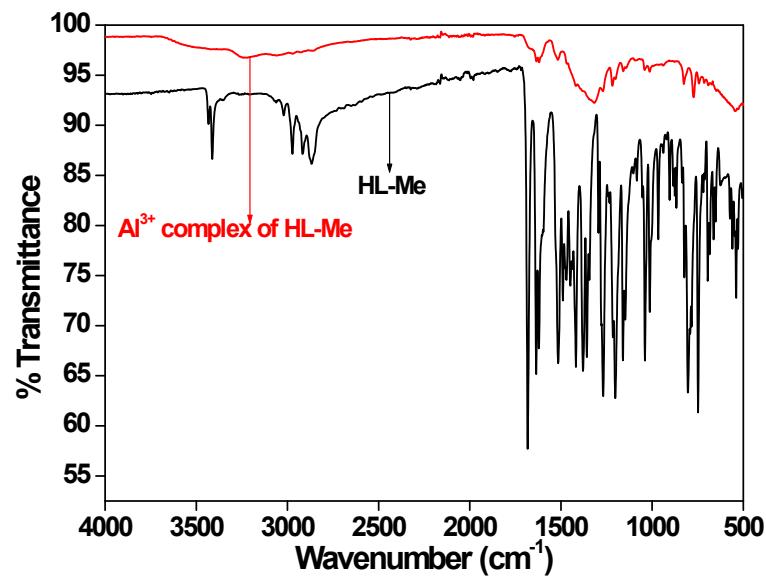


Fig. s1: FT-IR spectra of HL-Me and its Al^{3+} complex

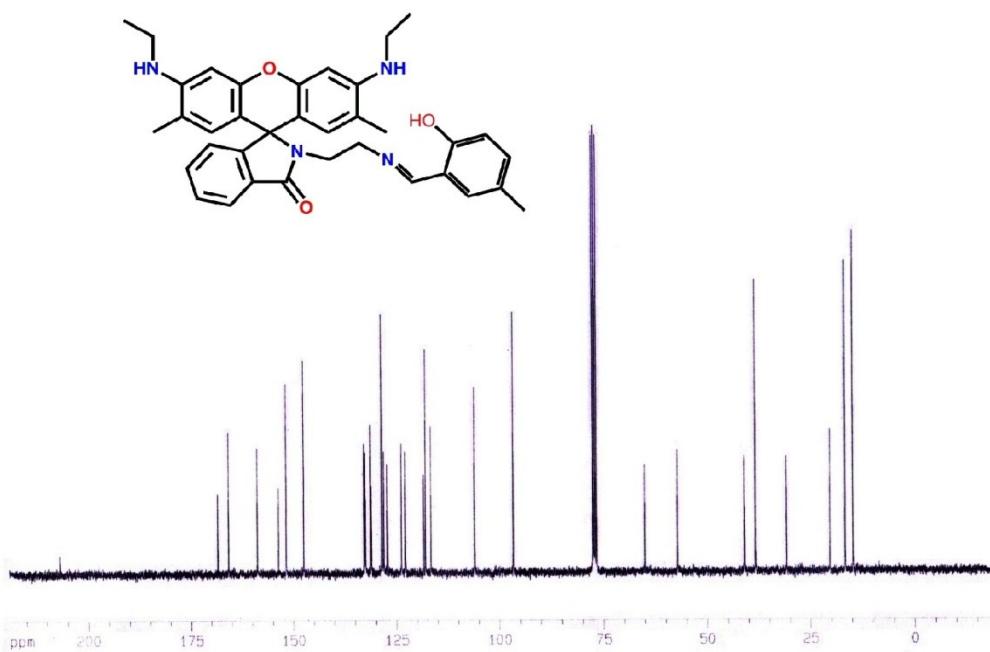


Fig. s2: ^{13}C NMR Spectrum of HL-Me in CDCl_3

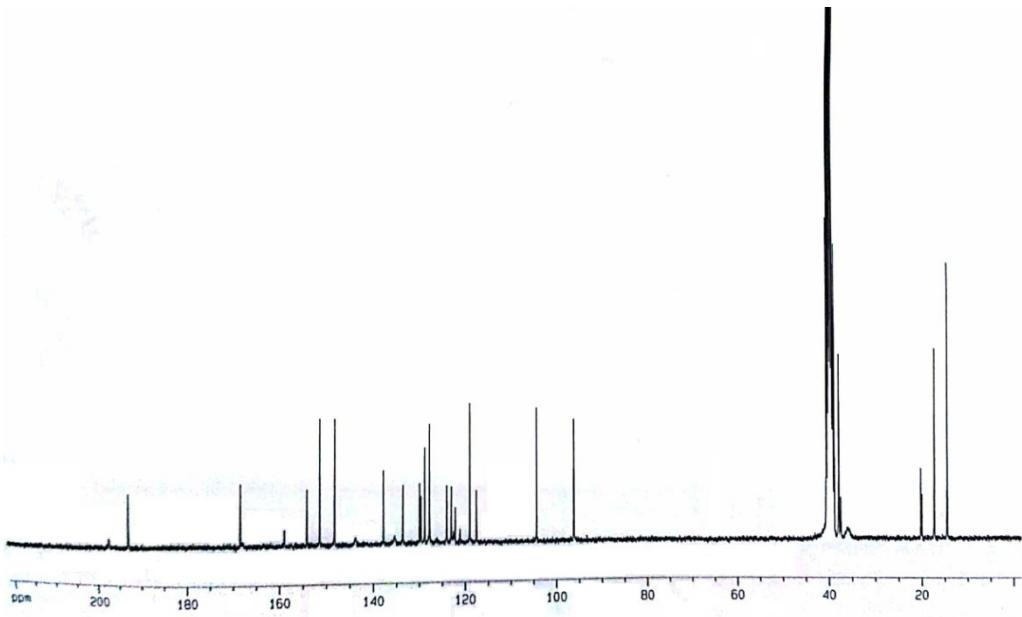


Fig. s3: ^{13}C NMR Spectrum of HL-Me in the presence of Al^{3+} ion in DMSO-d_6

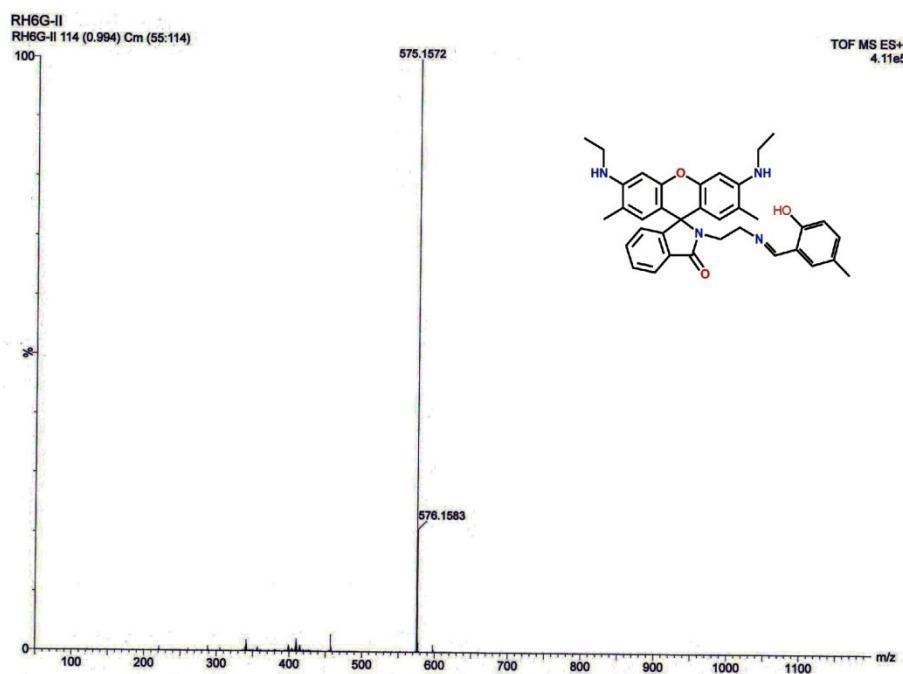


Fig. s4: Mass spectrum of HL-Me in methanol

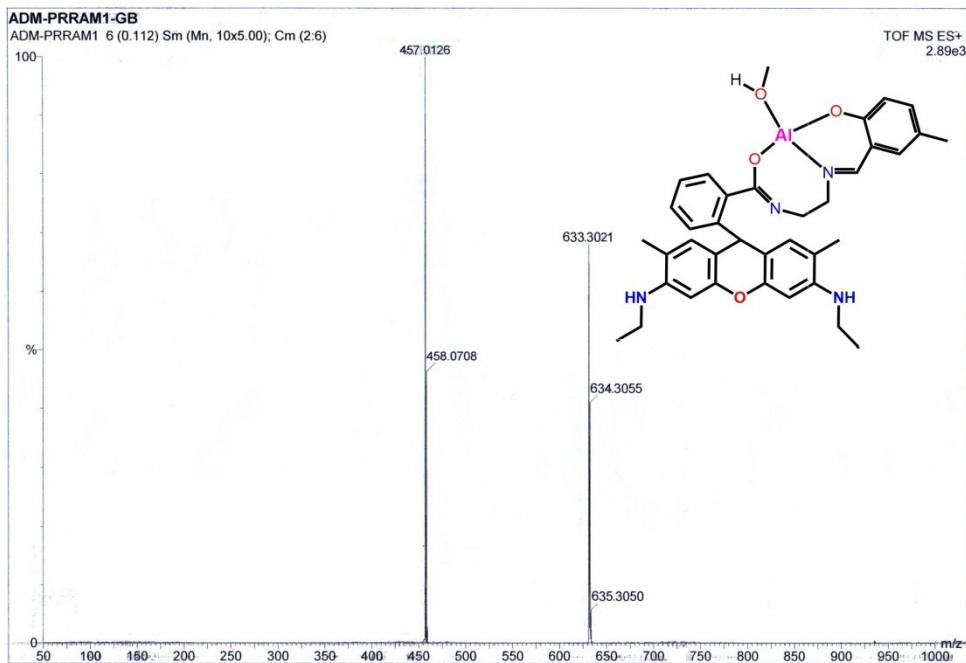


Fig. s5: Mass spectrum of HL-Me with Al³⁺ i.e. Al-(L-Me) complex in methanol

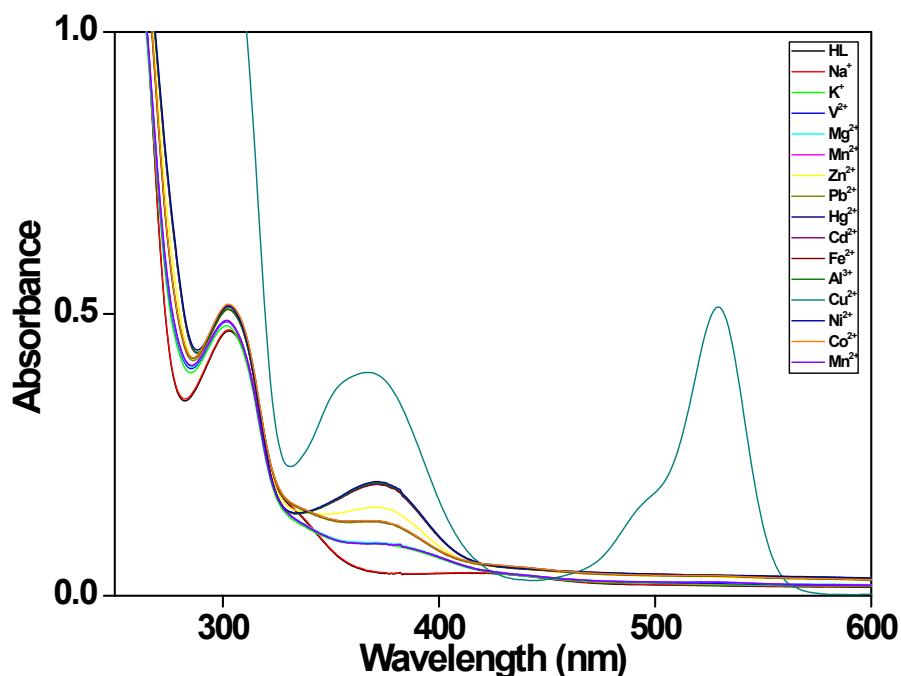


Fig. s6: Absorption spectra of HL-Me (40 μ M) upon addition of one equivalent of different metal ions in 10 mM HEPES buffer at pH 7.4 in H₂O/MeOH = 1:9 (v/v) at 25 °C

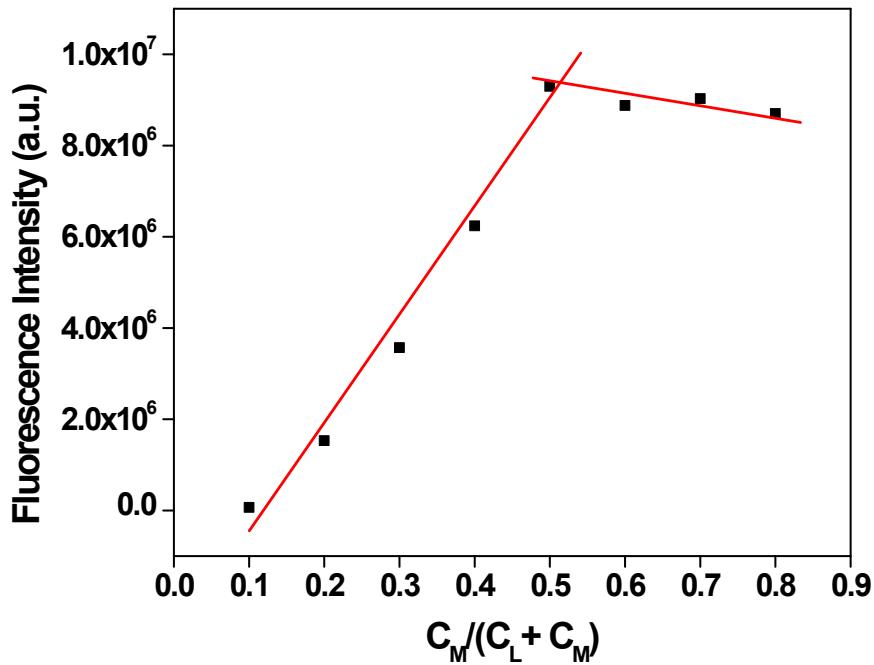


Fig. s7: Job's plot analysis of HL-Me shows formation of 1:1 complex with Al^{3+}

Determination of LOD of HL-Me:

Limit of detection (LOD) for our probe has been determined by 3σ method by the following equation: $\text{DL} = K * \text{Sb1}/S$

where $K = 2$ or 3 (3 in this case); here Sb1 is the standard deviation of the blank solution (Fig. s8); and S is the slope of the calibration curve obtained from Linear dynamic plot of F.I. vs $[\text{Al}^{3+}] M$ (Fig. s9).

Here $\text{Sb1} = 331.61298$, $S = 3.47518 \times 10^{11}$

$$\text{LOD } (\text{Al}^{3+}) = (3 \times 331.61298) / (3.47518 \times 10^{11}) = 2.8627 \text{ nM}$$

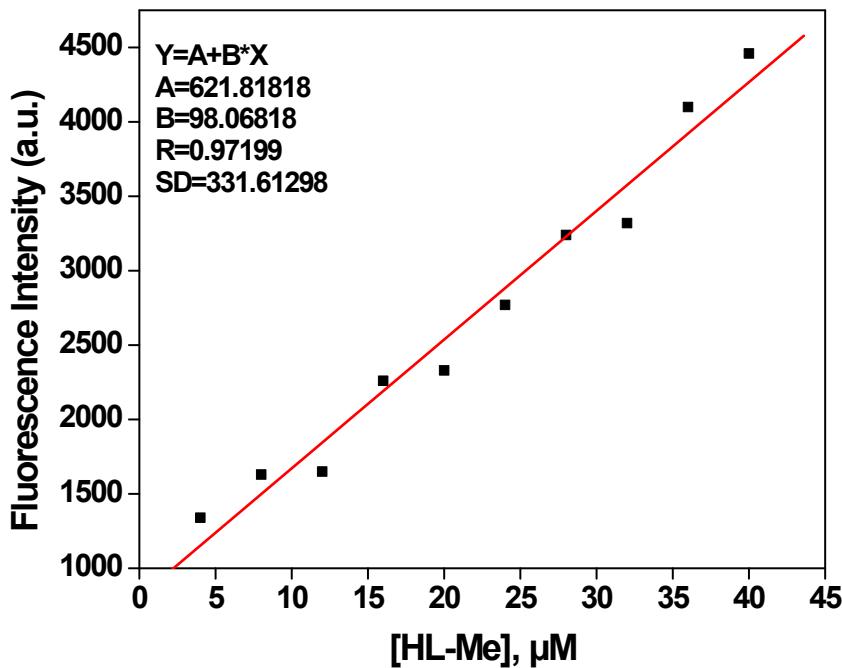


Fig. s8: Determination of Sb1 of the blank, HL-Me solution.

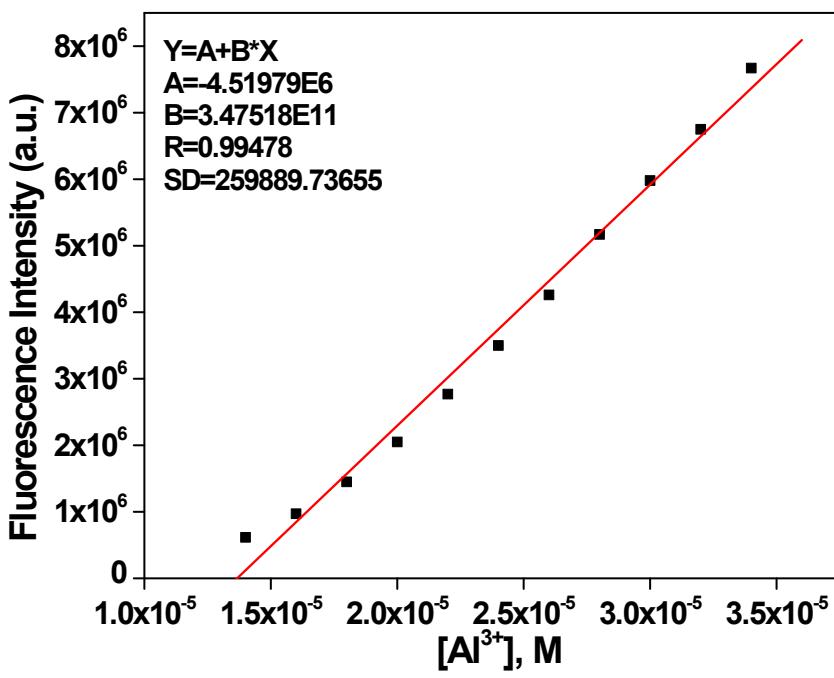


Fig. s9: Linear dynamic plot of F.I. (at 552 nm) vs. [Al³⁺] for the determination of S (slope); [HL-Me] = 40 μM

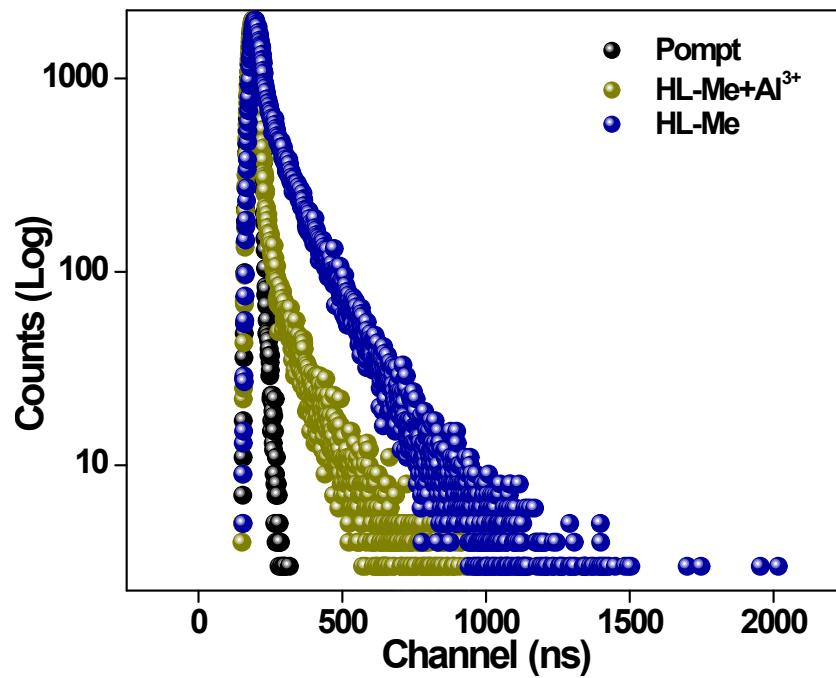


Fig. s10: Excited state fluorescence decay behavior of HL-Me and its complex with Al³⁺ ion in 10 mM HEPES buffer at pH 7.4 in H₂O:MeOH (1:9, v/v) at room temperature.

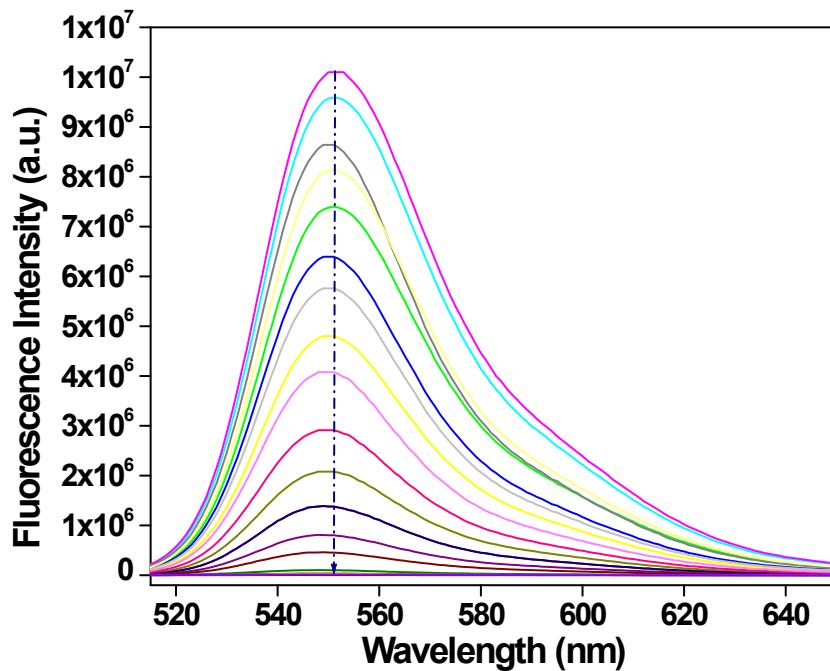


Fig. s11: Fluorescence spectra of Al-L-Me complex (40 μM) upon addition of (0-44 μM) AsO₄³⁻ ion in 10 mM HEPES buffer at pH 7.4 in H₂O/MeOH =1:9 (v/v) at 25 °C.

Table s1: Crystal data of HL-Me

Formula	C ₃₆ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃
formula weight	574.70
crystal system	monoclinic
space group	P21/n
a/Å	12.7536(5)
b/Å	16.6911(6)
c/Å	14.2331(5)
α/°	90.00
β/°	95.369(2)
γ/°	90.00
V/Å ³	3016.53(19)
Z	4
D _c /g cm ⁻³	1.265
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.081
F(000)	1224
θ range/°	1.9-28.1
reflections collected	27355
unique reflections	7301
reflections I > 2σ(I)	4613
R _{int}	0.031
goodness-of-fit (F2)	0.94
R ₁ (I > 2σ(I)) ^a	0.0475
wR ₂ (I > 2σ(I)) ^a	0.1529
Δρ max/min/e Å ³	-0.21, 0.16

Table s2: Selected bond lengths (in Å) and selected bond angles (°) of HL-Me

N3-C21	1.447(2)	O3-C29	1.351(2)
N3-C20	1.366(2)	C19-C20	1.479(2)
N3-C13	1.504(2)	C21-C22	1.519(2)
N4-C23	1.271(2)	C13-C14	1.522(2)
N4-C22	1.450(2)	C14-C19	1.381(2)
O2-C20	1.224(2)	C24-C29	1.397(2)
C22-N4-C23	119.0(1)	N4-C22-C21	110.3(1)
C20-N3-C21	123.1(1)	N4-C23-C24	122.1(2)
C21-N3-C13	122.3(1)	O2-C20-N3	125.6(1)
C13-N3-O20	113.7(1)	O3-C29-C24	122.2(2)