Supporting Information

A Highly sensitive fluorescent probe for bioimaging Zinc Ion in Living Cells and Zebrafish Models

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Figure S2. ¹³C NMR of 5-phenylsalicylaldehyde in CDCl₃.





Figure S5. ESI-HRMS of Sen-OH.



Figure S6. Job's plot for determining the stoichiometry of **Sen-OH** and Zn^{2+} in CH₃CN aqueous solution (HEPES 10 mM, pH 7.4).



Figure S7. Reversibility of fluorescence intensity at 485 nm of (a) **Sen-OH** (10 μ M), (b) **Sen-OH** (10 μ M) with Zn²⁺ (70 μ M), and (c) **Sen-OH** (10 μ M) with Zn²⁺ (70 μ M) and then with addition of EDTA (140 μ M).



Figure S8. Time-dependent fluorescence changes of **Sen-OH** (10 μ M) at 485 nm upon addition of Zn²⁺ (0, 20, and 60 μ M) in CH₃CN aqueous solution (HEPES 20 mM, pH 7.4).



Figure S9. Photostability profiles of the **Sen-OH** (10 μ M) in the absence or presence of UV-irradiation at 365 nm. The fluorescence intensities at 485 nm were continuously monitored from 0 to 30 minutes for every five minutes in CH₃CN aqueous solution (3:7, v/v, HEPES 20 mM, pH 7.4).



Figure S10. Fluorescence responses at 485 nm of **Sen-OH** (5 μ M) toward different pH values in the presence and absence of Zn²⁺ (60 μ M) in CH₃CN aqueous solution at 25 °C. $\lambda_{ex} = 360$ nm.

Scheme S1. The proposed mechanism of Sen-OH with Zn^{2+} and structural transformation in different solvents.





Figure S11. ESI-HRMS of Sen-OH-Zn²⁺.



Figure S12. Fluorescence emission spectra of **Ref-OH** (10 μ M) (a) and **Ref-OH-NH**₂ (10 μ M) (b) with or without Zn²⁺ in CH₃CN aqueous solution (HEPES 10 mM, pH 7.4). $\lambda_{ex} = 360$ nm.



Figure S13. MTT assay of HeLa cells incubated with Sen-OH at different concentrations (0, 5, 10, 15, 20 μ M) for 24 hours.