

Supporting Information

A dual-response sensor based on NBD for the highly selective determination of sulfide in living cells and zebrafish

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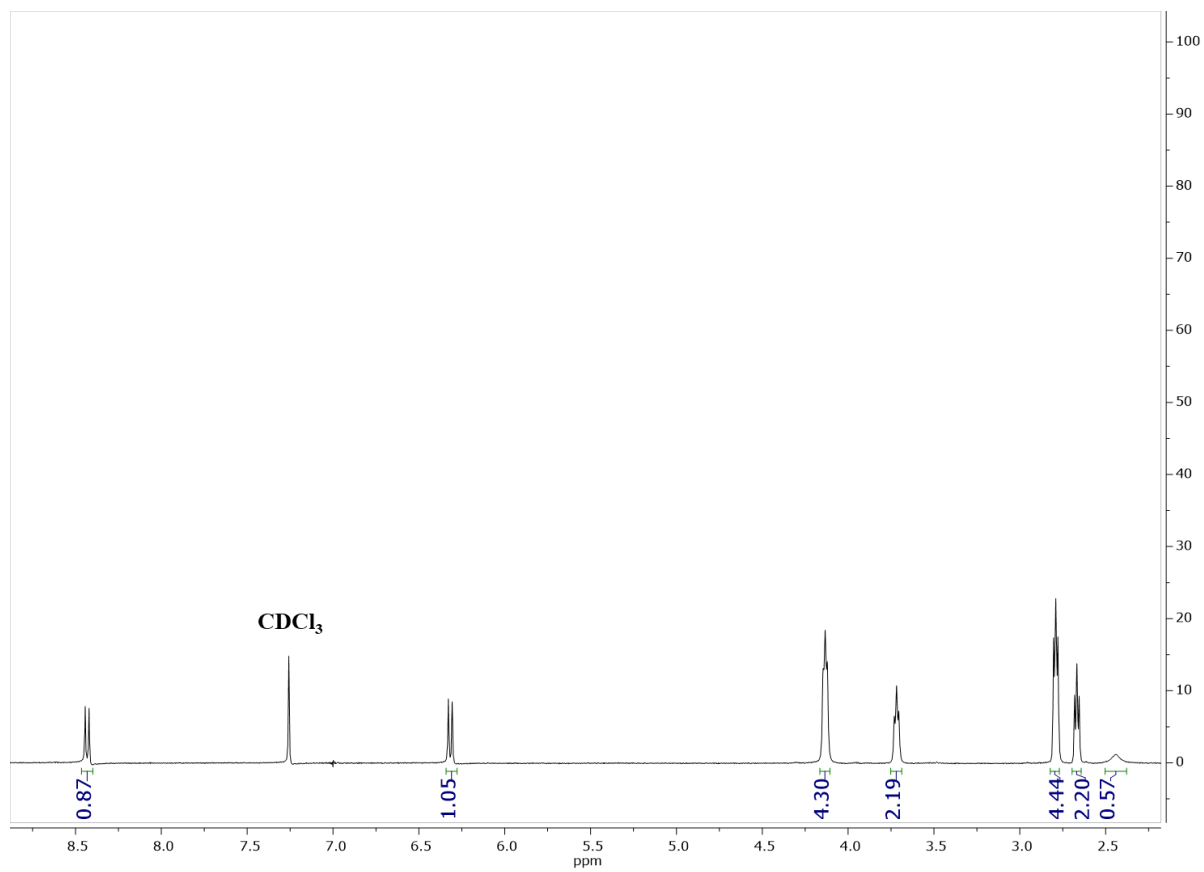


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectrum of **1-NO₂**.

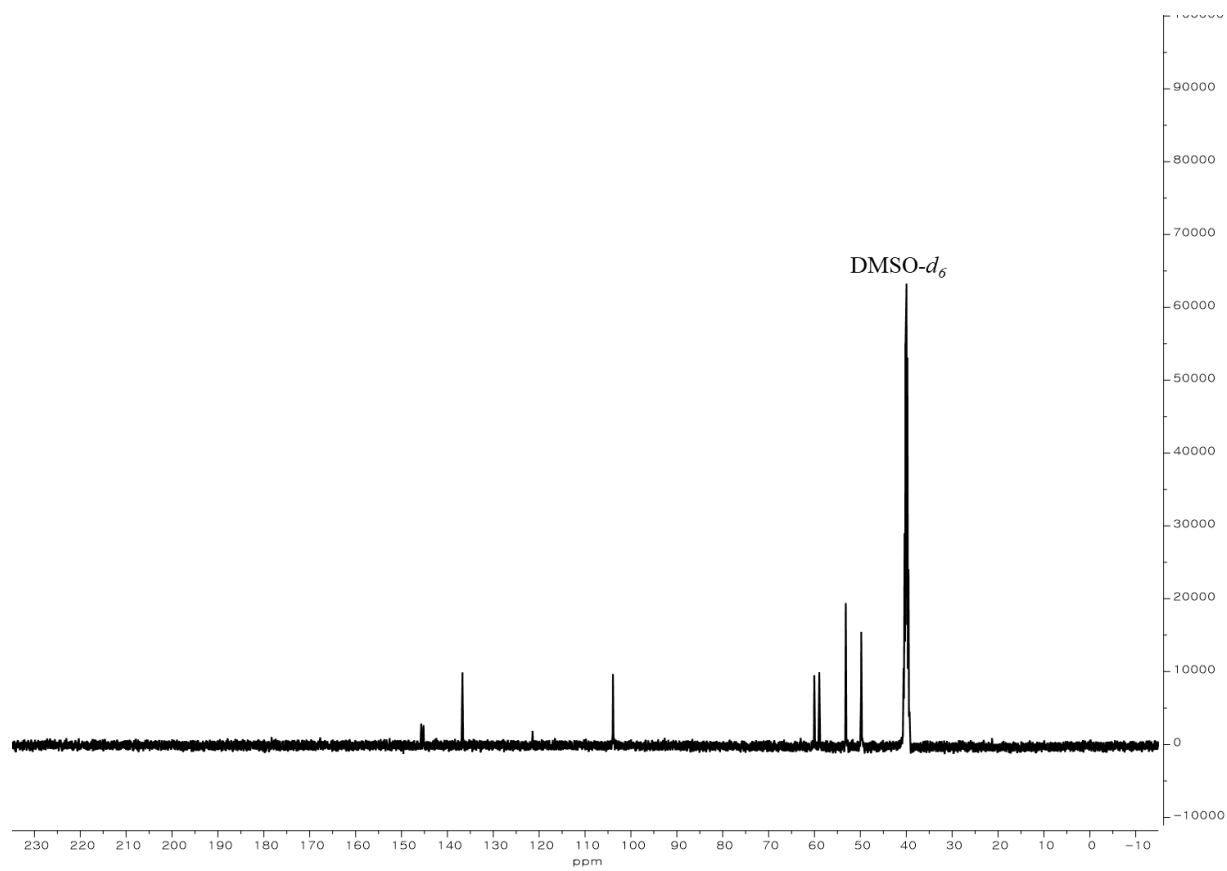


Fig. S2 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1-NO₂.

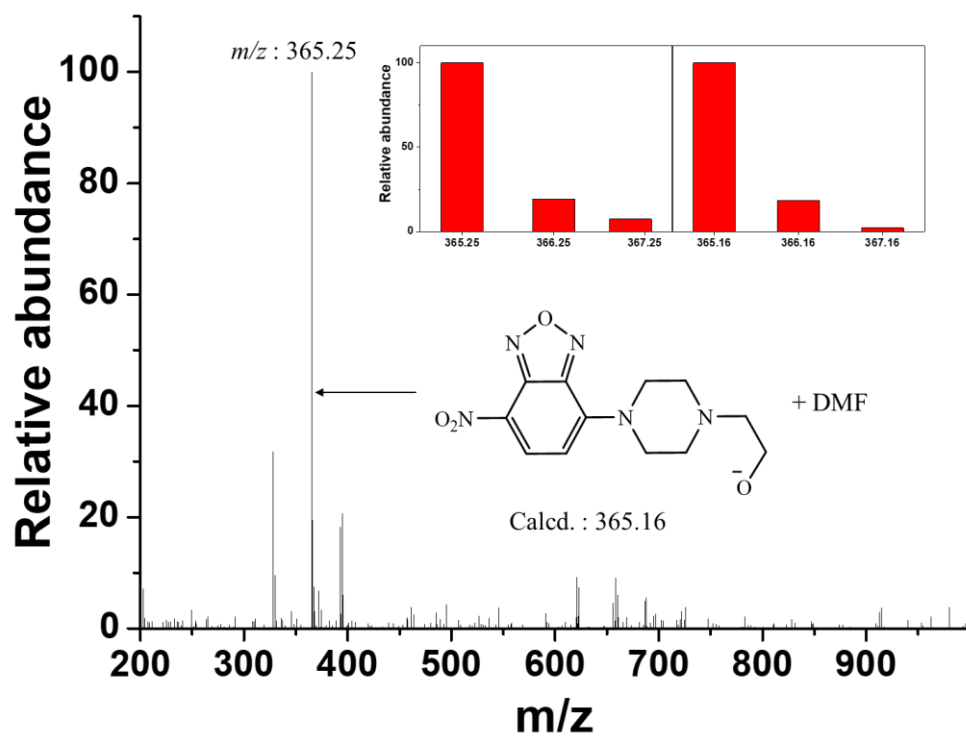


Fig. S3 Negative-ion mass spectrum of 1-NO₂ (0.1 mM).

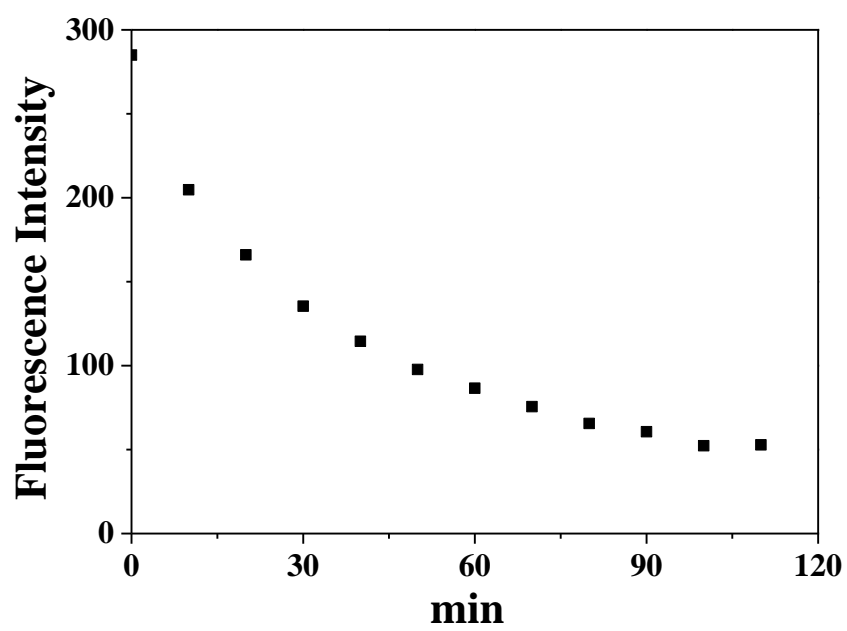


Fig. S4 Reaction time (at 540 nm) of **1-NO₂** (20 μ M) with **S²⁻** (8 equiv).

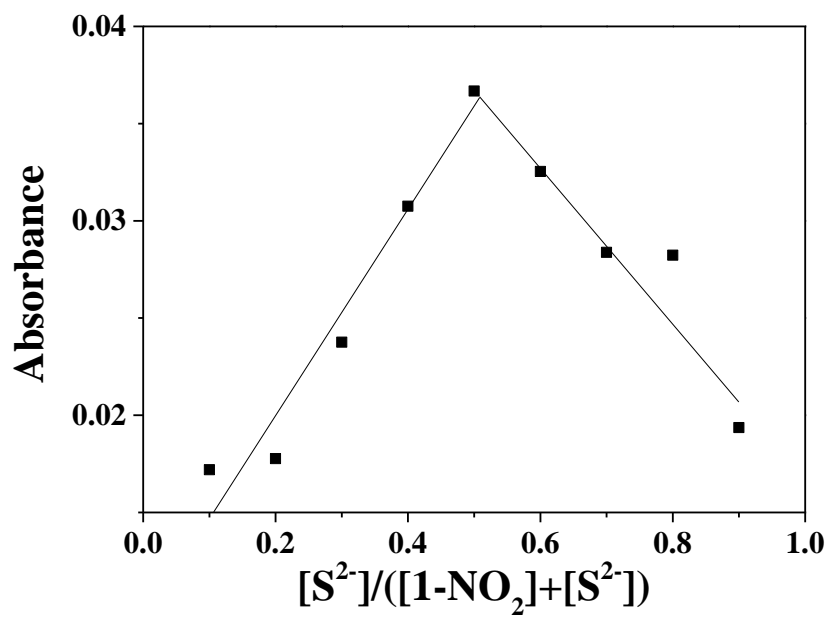


Fig. S5 Job plot for interaction ratio of 1-NO₂ with S²⁻. The total concentration of 1-NO₂ with S²⁻ was 50 μM.

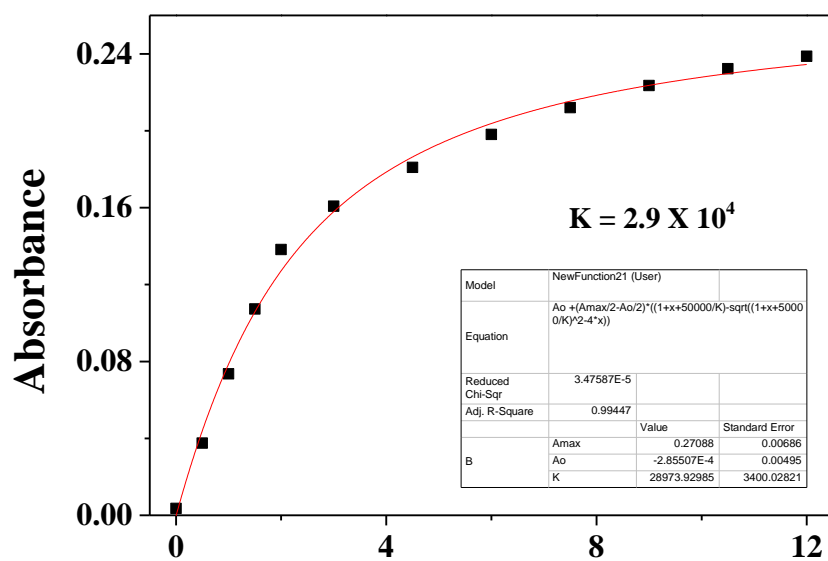


Fig. S6 The association value of 1-NO₂ toward S²⁻ by using the non-linear fitting equation based on UV-vis titration at 558 nm.

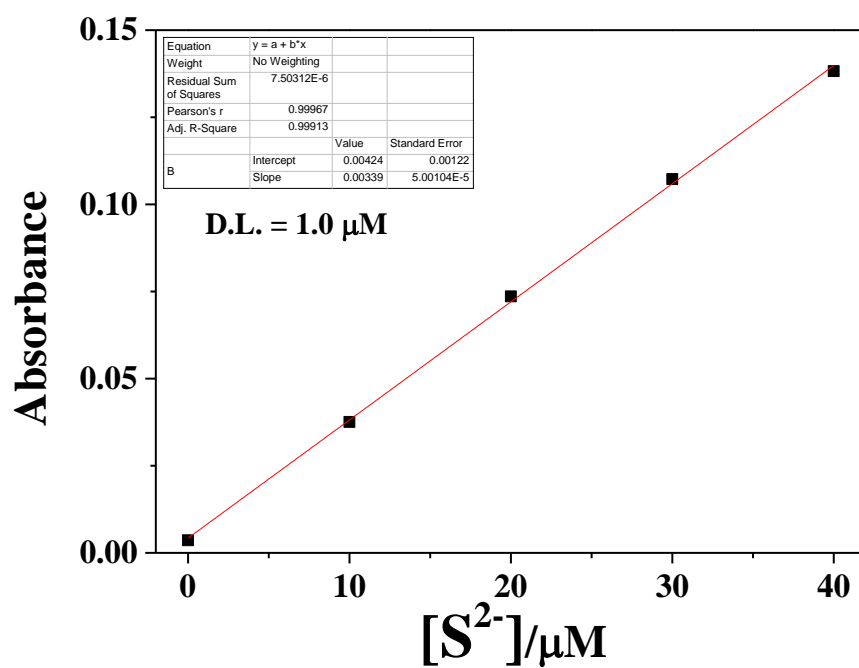
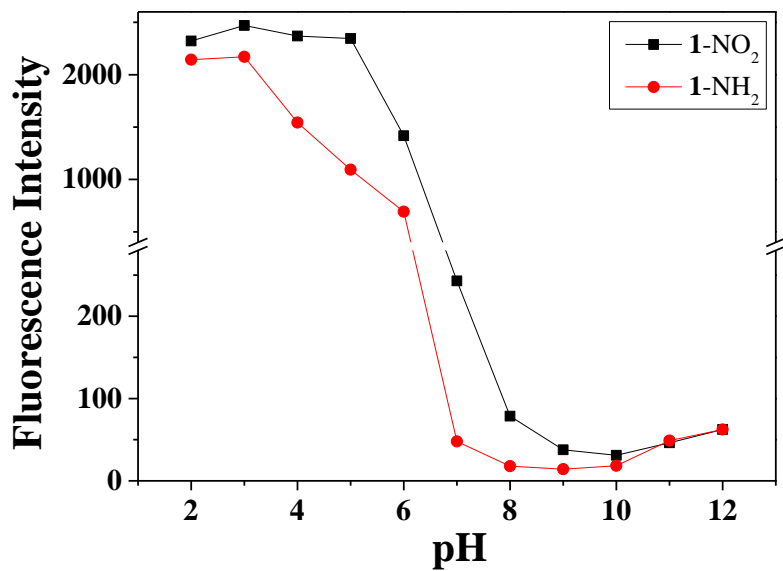


Fig. S7 Determination of the detection limit of 1-NO₂ (20 μM) for S²⁻ based on change of absorbance at 558 nm.

(a)



(b)

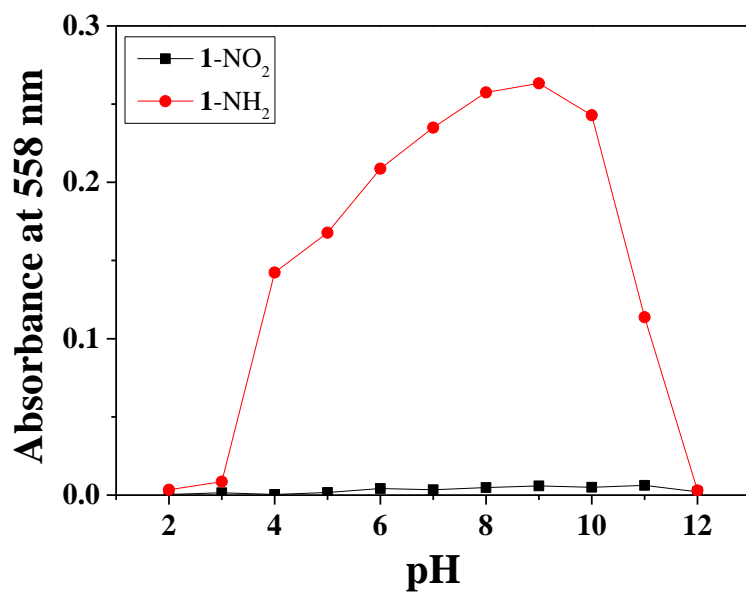


Fig. S8 (a) Fluorescence intensities (at 540 nm) and (b) absorbance (at 558 nm) of 1-NO₂ (20 μ M) and the reduced form 1-NH₂, respectively, at pH range of 2-12.

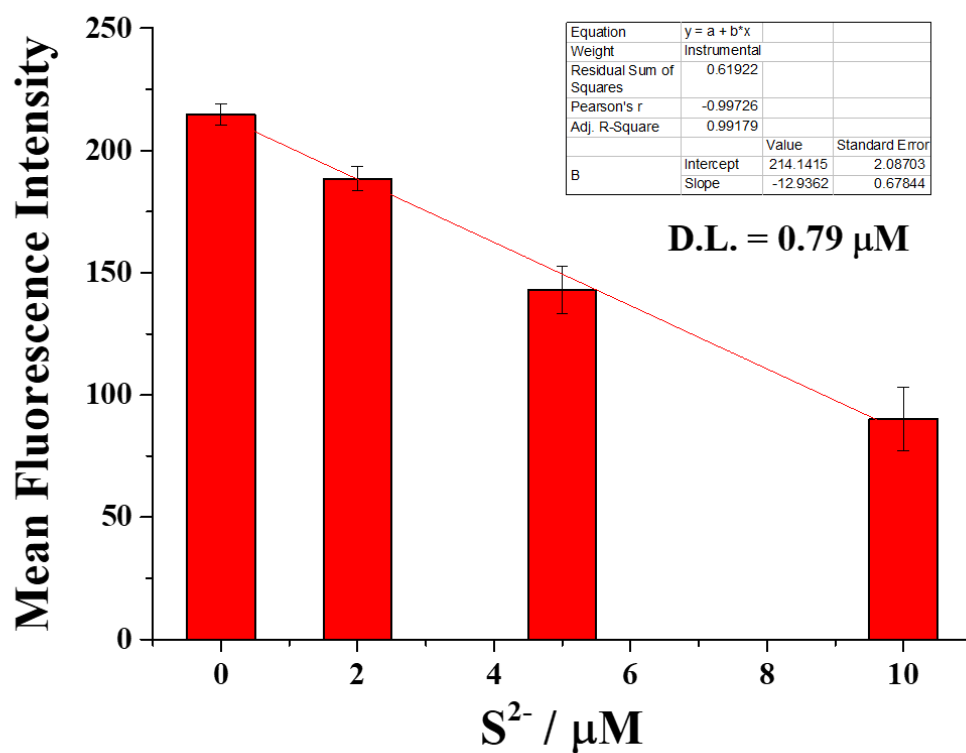
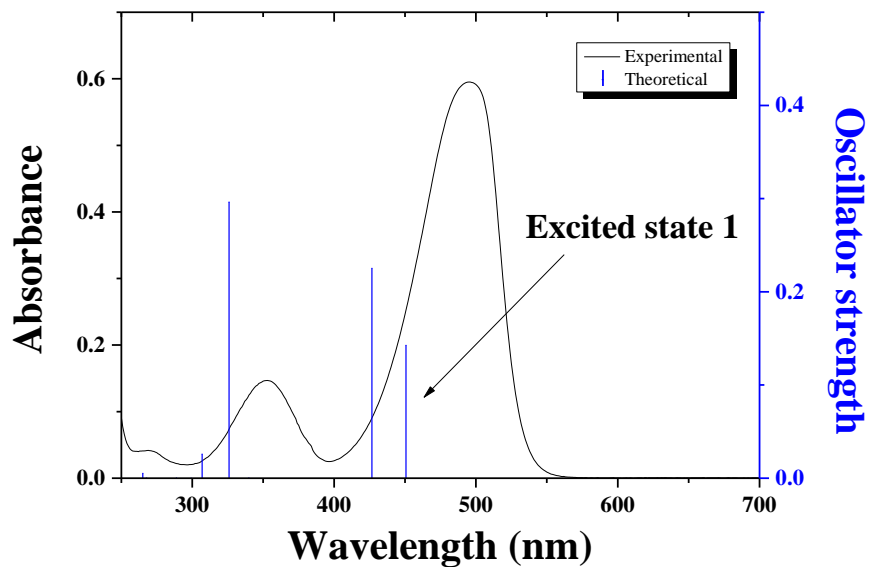


Fig. S9 Quantification of mean fluorescence intensity in Fig. 6 (a₄, b₄, c₄, d₄).

(a)

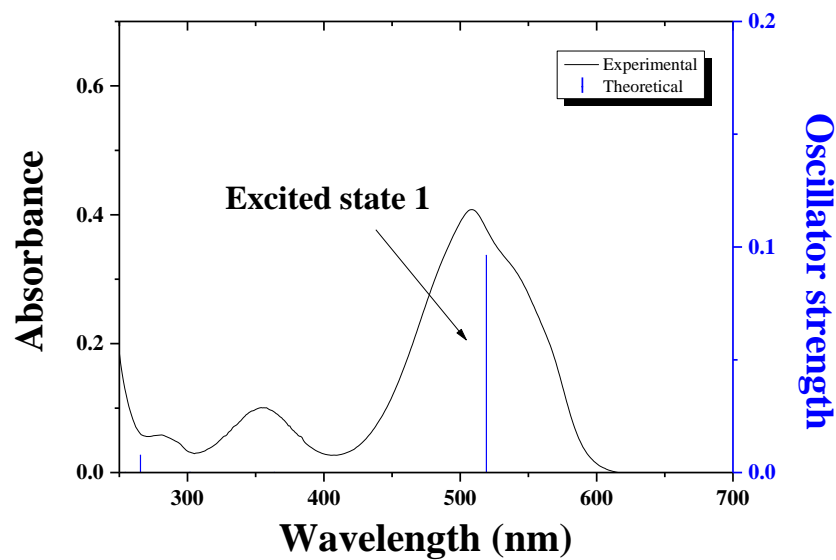


(b)

Excited state 1	Wavelength (nm)	Percent (%)	Main character	Oscillator strength
H → L	450.72	65	ICT	0.1427
H-1 → L		34	ICT	

Fig. S10 (a) The theoretical excitation energies and the experimental UV-vis spectrum of **1-NO₂**. (b) The major electronic transition energy and molecular orbital contributions for **1-NO₂** (H = HOMO and L = LUMO).

(a)



(b)

Excited state 1	Wavelength (nm)	Percent (%)	Main character	Oscillator strength
H → L	519.19	99	ICT	0.0963

Fig. S11 (a) The theoretical excitation energies and the experimental UV-vis spectrum of the reduced form **1-NH₂**. (b) The major electronic transition energies and molecular orbital contributions of the reduced form **1-NH₂** (H = HOMO and L = LUMO).

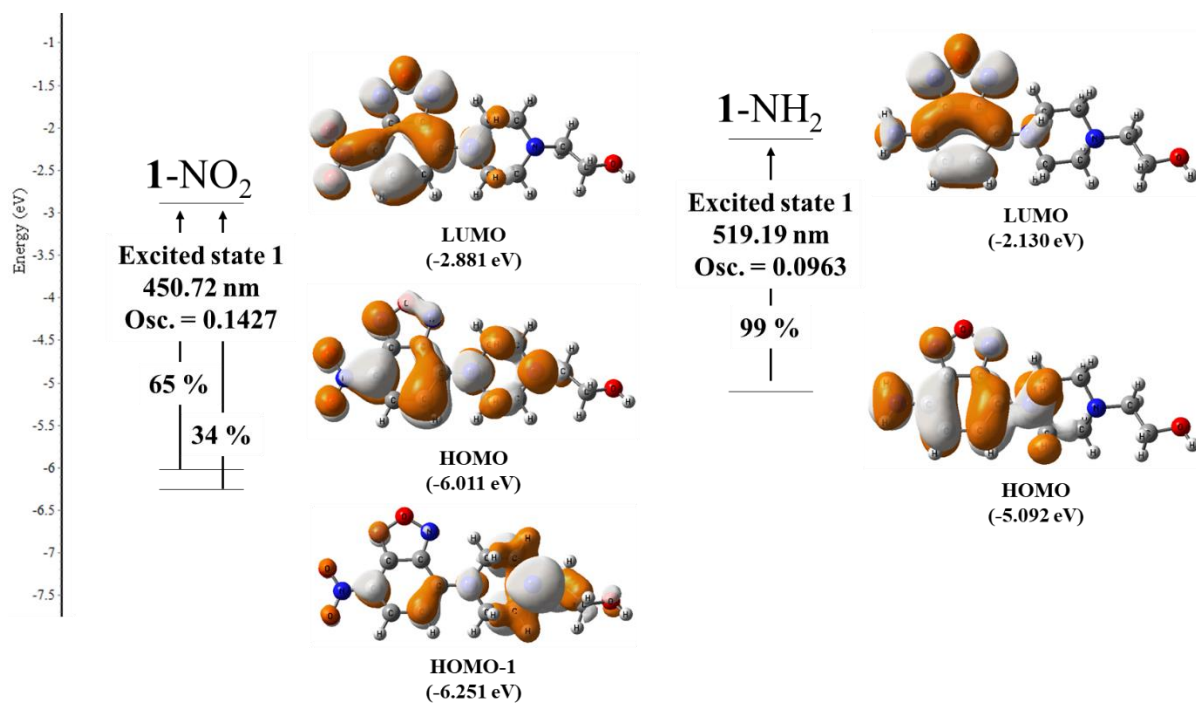


Fig. S12 Molecular orbital diagrams of **1-NO₂** and the reduced form **1-NH₂** using TD-DFT.