

**Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B.**

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**Supporting information for:**

**A Highly Specific Fluorescence Probe for Rapid Detection of Hypochlorous Acid *in vivo* and in Water Samples**

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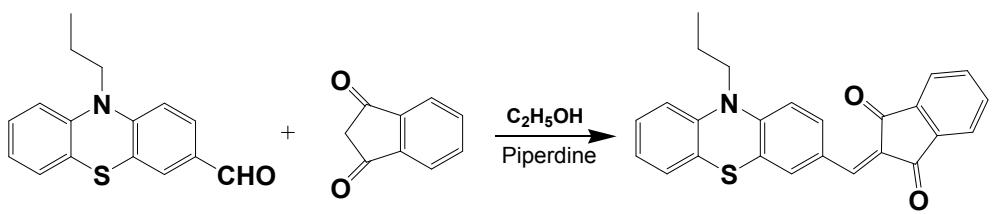
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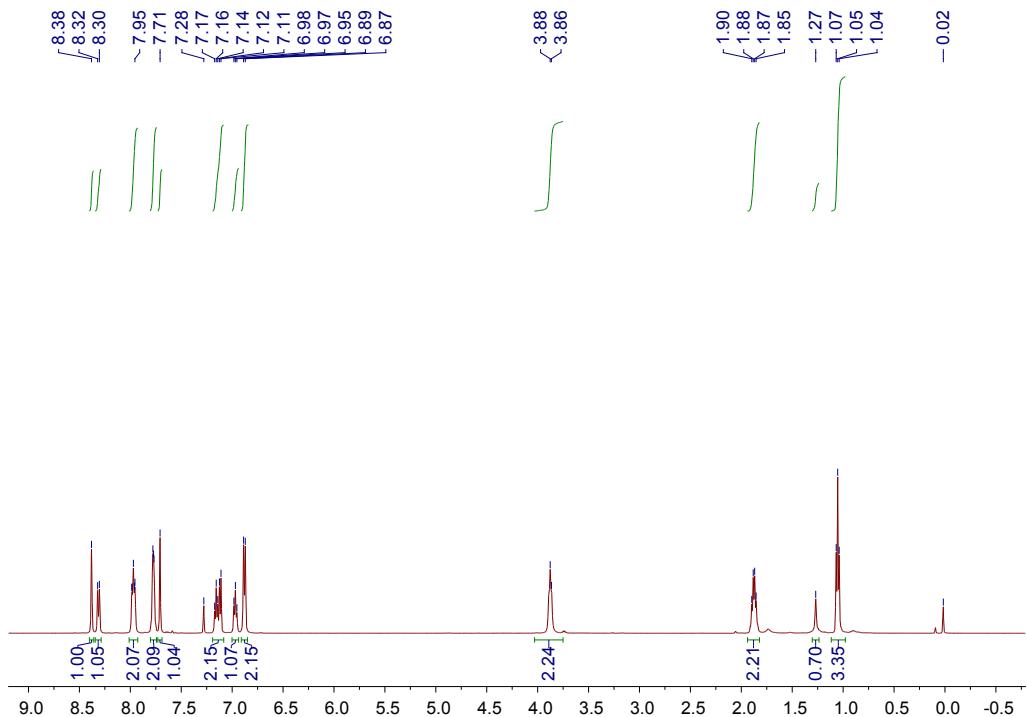
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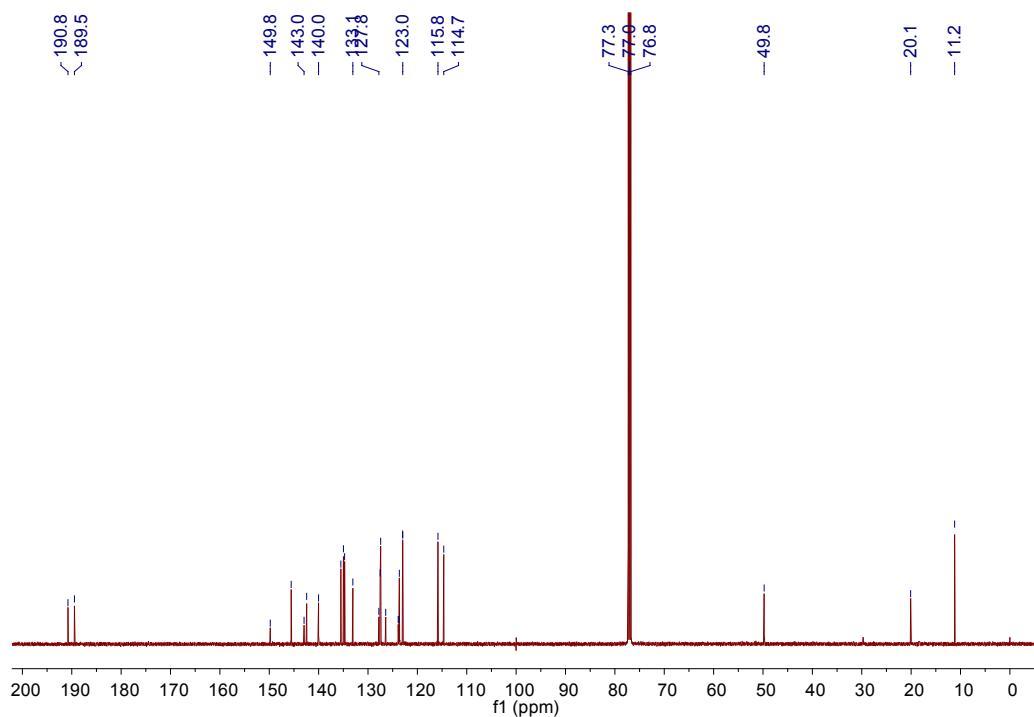
<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work and they should be regarded as co-first authors.



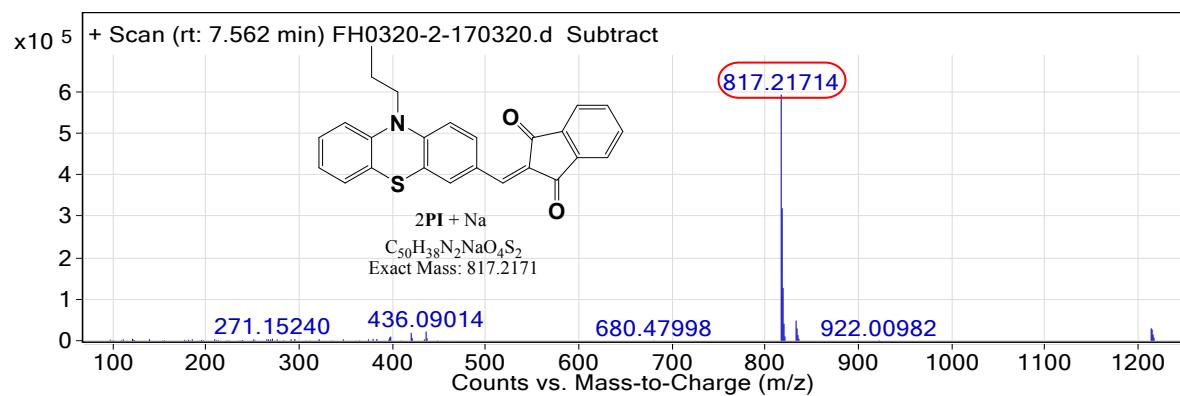
**Scheme S1** Synthetic procedure of the fluorescence probe, **PI**.



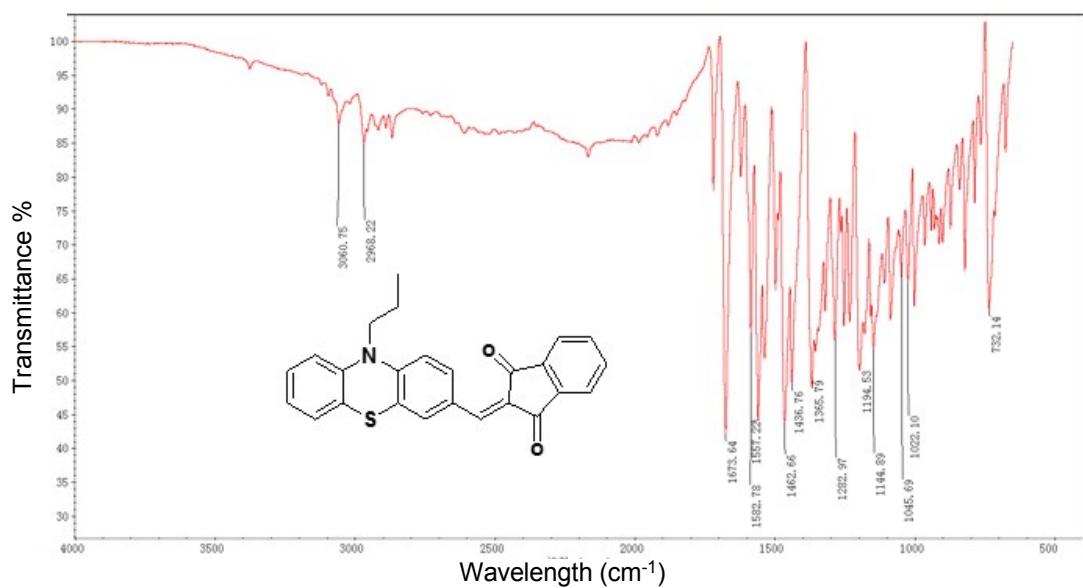
**Fig. S1**  $^1H$  NMR of **PI** ( $CDCl_3$ ).



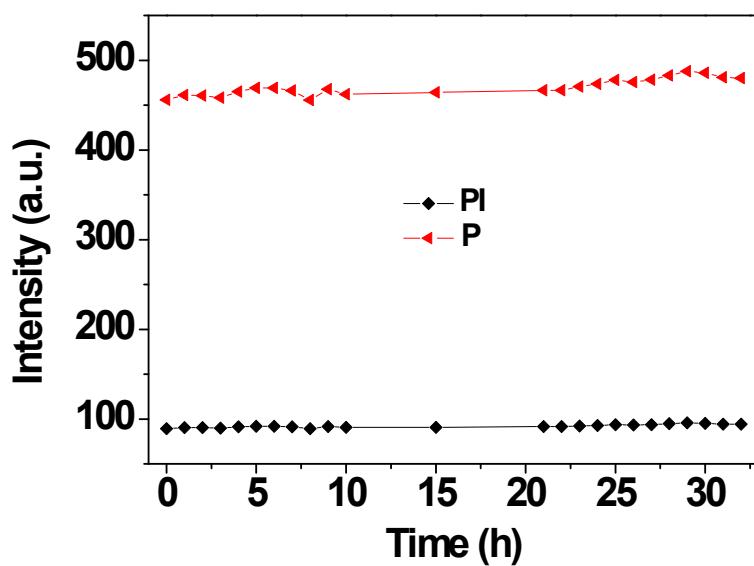
**Fig. S2**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of **PI** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).



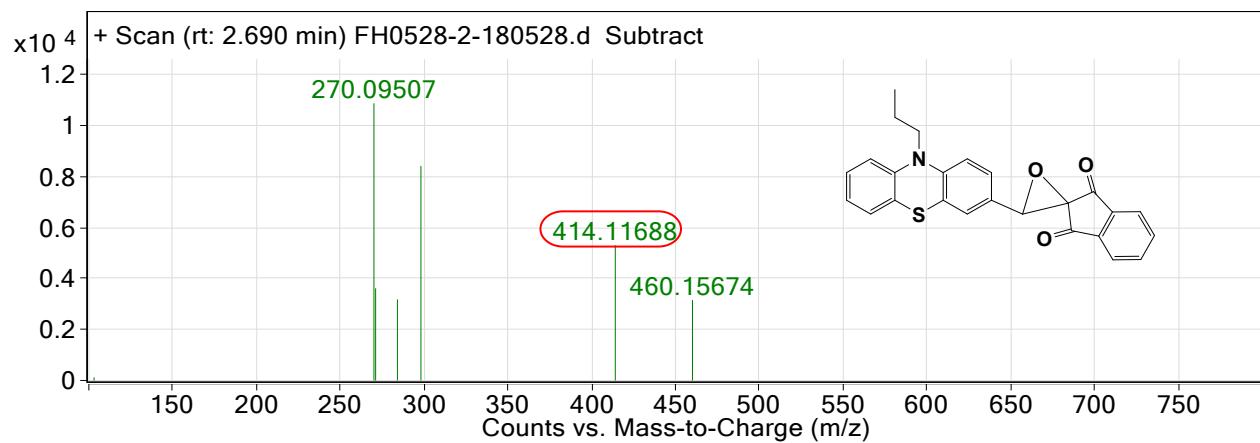
**Fig. S3** HR MS of **PI**.



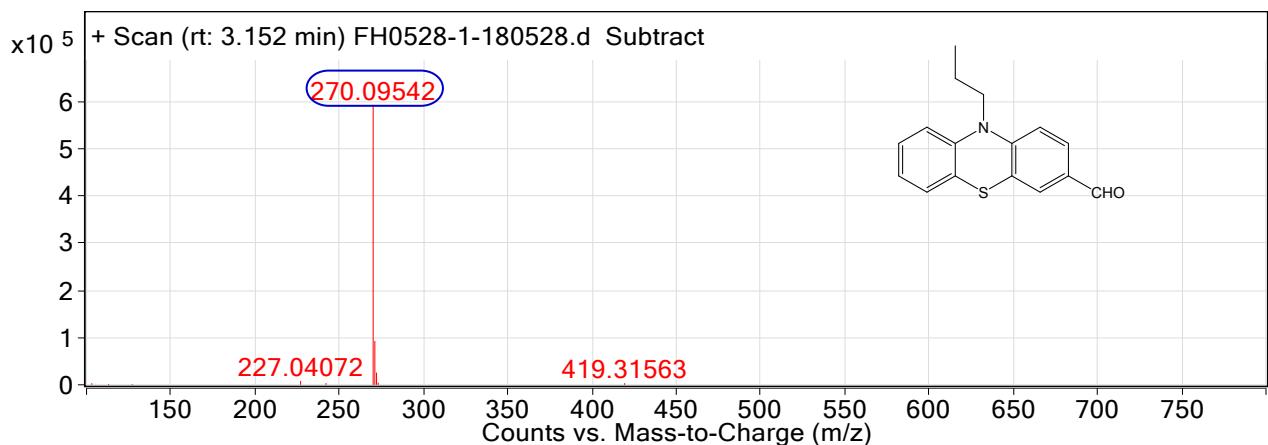
**Fig. S4** FTIR spectrum of PI.



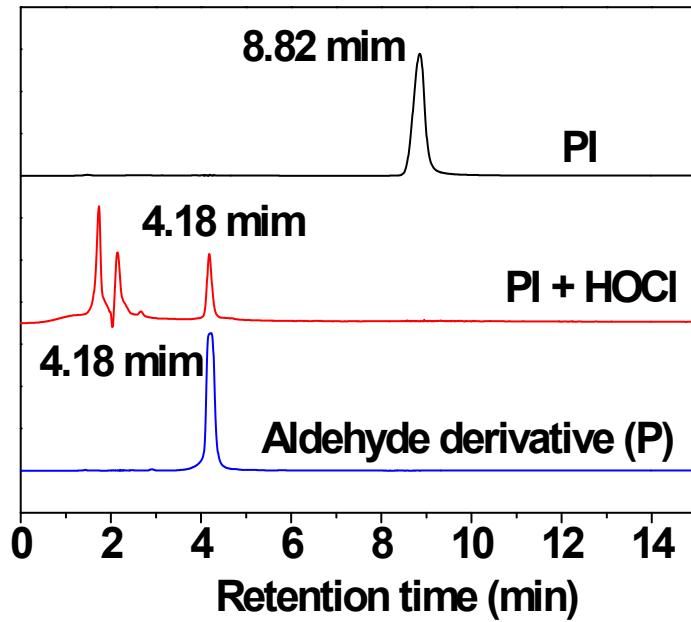
**Fig. S5** Fluorescence intensities of PI ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) and P ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) at different time in PBS aqueous buffer (DMSO:  $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 9:1$ ,  $20 \text{ mM}$ ,  $\text{pH} = 7.4$ ). Excitation at  $440 \text{ nm}$ .



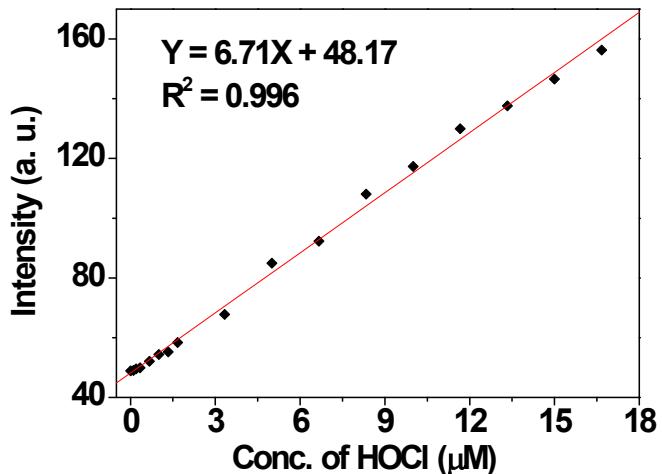
**Fig. S6** HR MS of PI in the presence of HOCl.



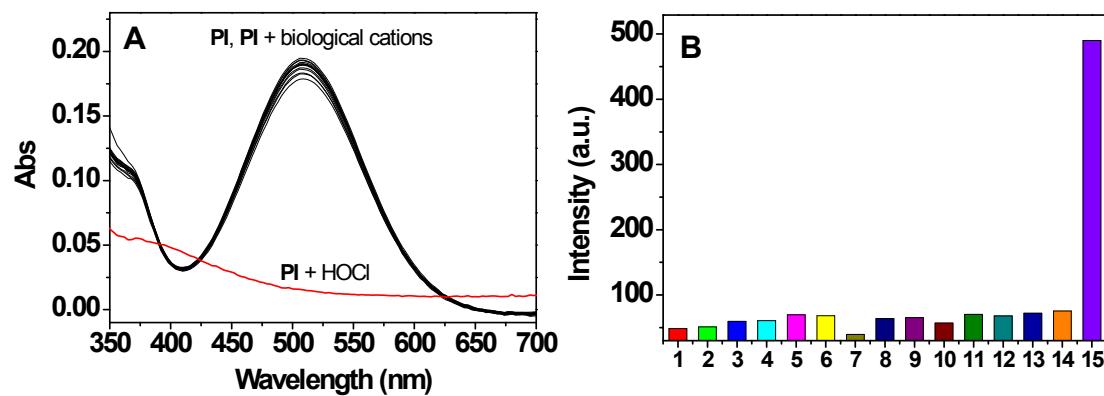
**Fig. S7** HR MS of PI in the presence of more amount of HOCl.



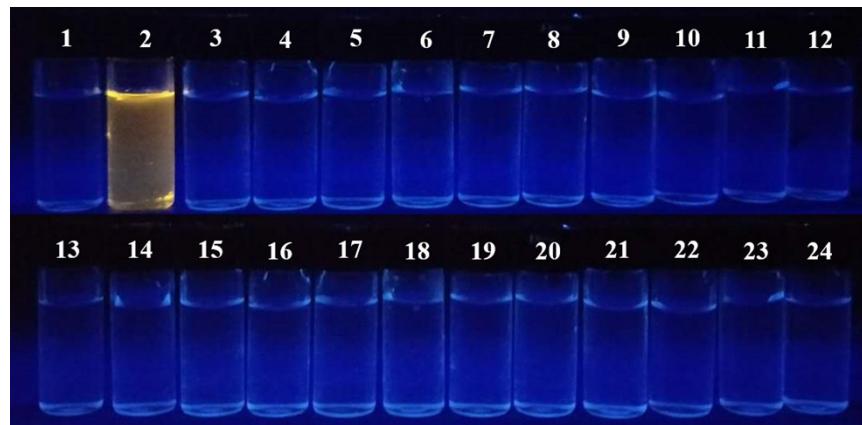
**Fig. S8** HPLC chromatogram of **P**, **PI** in the (a) absence and (b) presence of HOCl.



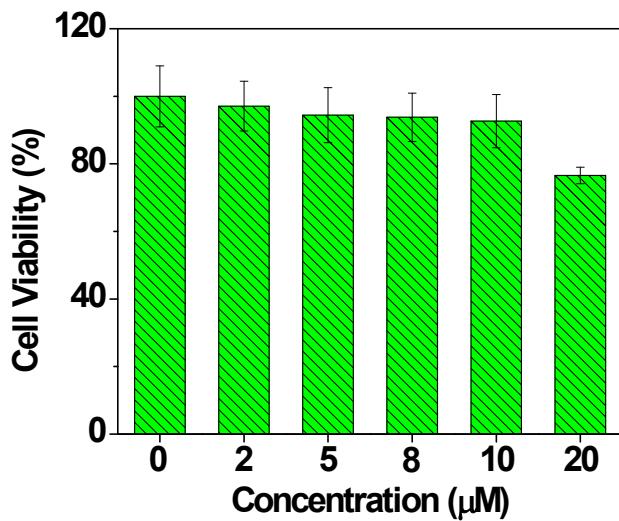
**Fig. S9** The fluorescence intensity changes at 551 nm of **PI** (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) as a function of HOCl concentration (0-17.0  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Excitation was performed at 440 nm.



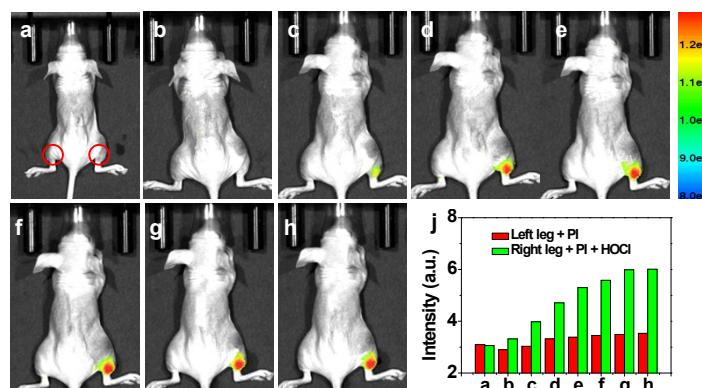
**Fig. S10** (A) Absorption spectra and (B) fluorescence response of **PI** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) towards various biological cations (60  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in PBS buffer (DMSO:H<sub>2</sub>O=9:1, v/v; pH 7.4). The cations include: 1. blank, 2. Al<sup>3+</sup>, 3. Fe<sup>3+</sup>, 4. Cr<sup>3+</sup>, 5. Ag<sup>+</sup>, 6. Li<sup>+</sup>, 7. Co<sup>2+</sup>, 8. Cu<sup>2+</sup>, 9. Cd<sup>2+</sup>, 10. Ca<sup>2+</sup>, 11. Mg<sup>2+</sup>, 12. Ba<sup>2+</sup>, 13. K<sup>+</sup>, 14. Na<sup>+</sup>, 15. HOCl. The excitation and emission wavelength are 440/551 nm.



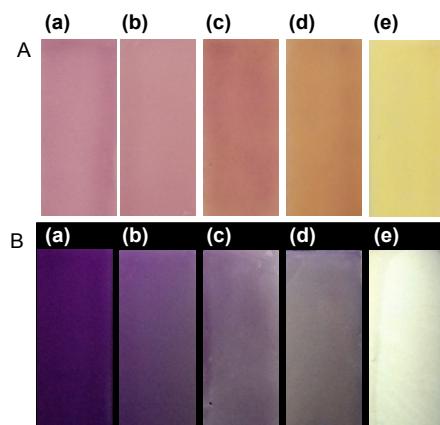
**Fig. S11** Changes in fluorescence colour of **PI** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of various analytes (60  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in PBS aqueous buffer (DMSO: H<sub>2</sub>O = 9:1, 20 mM, pH = 7.4): (1) Free **PI**, (2) HOCl, (3) Br<sup>-</sup>, (4) AcO<sup>-</sup>, (5) Cl<sup>-</sup>, (6) F<sup>-</sup>, (7) HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, (8) HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, (9) S<sup>2-</sup>, (10) NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, (11) NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, (12) <sup>1</sup>O<sub>2</sub>, (13) ·OH, (14) ONOO<sup>-</sup>, (15) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>4-</sup>, (16) PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, (17) SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, (18) HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, (19) Pi, (20) PPi, (21) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (22) Cys, (23) Hcy and (24) GSH.



**Fig. S12** Cytotoxicity of **PI** towards HeLa cells estimated by MTT assay.



**Fig. S13** Fluorescence imaging of exogenous HOCl in live nude mouse. (a) **PI** ( $50 \mu\text{M}, 125 \mu\text{L}$ ) was subcutaneously injected into the right leg of mouse, followed by the injection of  $20 \mu\text{L}$  HOCl ( $20 \text{ mM}$ ) to the area of interest. Images were recorded at different times: (b) 0 min; (c) 10 min; (d) 20 min; (e) 30 min; (f) 40 min; (g) 50 min and (h) 60 min, respectively. (j) The mean fluorescence intensities of areas of interest at different time showing in (a-h). The left hind limbs were injected with **PI** only as the control group. The mouse was imaged with excitation filter ( $465 \text{ nm}$ ) and emission filter ( $610 \text{ nm}$ ).



**Fig. S14** Photographs of colour responses of the PI-based test papers exposed to different concentration of HOCl in pure water: (a) 0 mM, (b) 0.05 mM, (c) 0.1 mM, (d) 0.5 mM and (e) 1.0 mM. (A) Under visible light, (B) under UV light (365 nm).

**Table S1.** Some recently reported fluorescent probes for HOCl detection.

Probes	Detection limit	Linearity range	Colour changes	Ex/Em (nm)	Response time	In vivo sensing	Preparation and application of probe-based chromatography plates or paper	Ref.
SeCy7	0.31 μM	10-60 μM	No study	690/786	dozens of seconds	Exogenous and endogenous HOCl in nude mice	No study	1
HCTe	41.3 nM	1-10 μM	No study	480/531	< 200 s	No study	No study	2
FBS	0.2 μM	0–1.0 μM	No study	428/593	quickly (no data)	Detection of DUOX-dependent HOCl induction in the intestinal epithelia of Drosophila.	No study	3
complex 1	down to 1 ppm	No study	No study	346/587	No study	No study	naked-eye detectable under UV light (365 nm) irradiation by the test paper of 1	4
BRClO	1.95 μM and 0.59 μM for ratio measurement and intensity	0–100 μM	disappearance of the pink color	480/505,585	within 1 s	No study	Test strips for qualitative detection of HOCl in natural tap water	5
probe 1a	0.5 μM	0.5–5 μM	No study	480/532	Within 30 min	No study	No study	6
BDP-OX	0.85 μM	No study	No study	488/538,589	within 15s	No study	No study	7
Lyso-BHHBB-Eu3p;Mi-to-BHHBB-	<15 nM	0–10 μM	No study	328/607; 333/6	within 5 s	Monitoring of HOCl uptake in Daphnia magna.	No study	8

<b>Cy-HOCl</b>	10 nM	0–45 µM	No study	543/6 25	about 15 min	In acute ischemia zebrafish and nude mice model	No study	9
<b>RO610</b>	$2.88 \times 10^{-8}$ M	0–20 µM	No study	535/5 77	within 30 s	Exogenous and endogenous HOCl in nude mice	No study	10
<b>TCBT-OMe</b>	0.16 nM	0–0.7 µM	No study	310/4 72	within 10 s	No study	Test strips for qualitative detection of HOCl in natural tap water under UV light (365 nm).	11
<b>MBTC</b>	4.6 nM	0–1.0 µM	colorless to blue	620/6 90	In one minute	No study	No study	12
<b>TPP-TCF</b>	0.29 µM	0–10 µM	No study	488/6 60	within 30 seconds	endogenous HOCl in nude mice	No study	13
<b>S-BODIPY</b>	59 nM	0–70 µM	No study	540/5 87,61 9	within 30 s	Exogenous and endogenous HOCl in zebrafish; imaging of endogenous HOCl in an acute liver injury mouse model	No study	14
<b>PL-HA</b>	$6.2 \times 10^{-8}$ M	0–25 µM	No study	365/5 25	100 s	No study	No study	15
<b>QYMTC and QEMTC</b>	29.3 nM and 17.8 nM	0–125 µM; 0–110 µM	yellow to green; yellow to blue	580/7 00 630/7 20	within 30 seconds	No study	No study	16
<b>QCIO</b>	89 nM	0.8–16.5 µM	No study	426/5 62,49 2	within 60 seconds	Tracking HOCl in wounded tissues of mice	No study	17
<b>Gal-NPA</b>	0.46 nM	0 to 1 µM	colorless to yellow	470/5 58	within 3 s.	No study	No study	18
<b>PI</b>	47 nM	3–34 µM	pink to pale yellow	440/5 51	within 1 minute	1) endogenous HOCl production in zebrafish; 2) exo-/endogenous HOCl in live nude mouse 3) visualisation of HOCl-mediated RA in mammals in live nude mouse	Quantitative analysis of HOCl in nature water samples by PI-based test chromatography plates with the naked eye	This work

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