Electron Supplementary Information

A highly efficient and selective turn-on fluorescent sensor for Cu²⁺ ion based on calix[4]arene bearing four iminoquinoline subunits on the upper rim

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General procedure for the synthesis of nitro-calix[4]arene derivatives

To a solution of calix[4]arene **3** or **5** (0.3 mmol) in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) and glacial acetic acid (6 mL) was added 100% HNO₃ (2 mL) for **3** at 0 °C and 65% HNO₃ (0.4 mL) for **5** at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3~7h and subsequently poured into water (30 mL). The water layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2×25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (2×25 mL) and then evaporated to obtain a solid residue. The crude reaction products were further purified by recrystallization from CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3OH to give the pure compounds.

25,26,27,28-Tetrakis(ethoxymethoxy)-5,11,17,23-tetranitrocalix[4]arene (4)

Yield: 84 %. Mp: 199-200 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.58 (s, 8H), 4.65 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 8H), 3.75 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 8H), 3.38 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 12H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 161.5, 143.1, 135.5, 124.0, 74.3, 71.6, 58.7, 30.9. MALDI-TOF MS: m/z 837.3 (M+H)⁺. Anal. Calcd. for C₄₀H₄₄N₄O₁₆: C, 57.41; H, 5.30; N, 6.70. Found C, 57.20; H, 5.15; N, 6.82.

25,26,27,28-Tetrakis(ethoxymethoxy)-5,17-dinitrocalix[4]arene (6)

Yield: 43 %. Mp: 174-175 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.65 (s, 4H), 6.54-6.59 (m, 6H), 4.56 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 4H), 4.28 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 4.07 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.81 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 4H), 3.76 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 4H), 3.41 (s, 6H), 3.37 (s, 6H), 3.26 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 162.5, 155.6, 142.6, 136.8, 133.4, 128.7, 123.7, 123.3, 73.8, 73.5, 71.9, 71.7, 58.7, 58.6, 30.8. MALDI-TOF MS: *m/z* 747.5 (M+H)⁺. Anal. Calcd. for C₄₀H₄₆N₂O₁₂: C, 64.33; H, 6.21; N, 3.75. Found C, 64.10; H, 6.30; N, 3.81.

25,26,27,28-Tetrakis(ethoxymethoxy)-5,11,17,23-tetraiminoquinoline calix[4]arene (1)

To a solution of tetraaminocalix[4]arene (143 mg, 0.2 mmol) in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) and CH_3CH_2OH (6 mL) were added 2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde (126 mg, 0.8 mmol) and 5 Å molecular sieve. The mixture was stirred for one night at room temperature and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was purified by recrystallization from CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3OH to give the pure compound **1** (173 mg) in 68% yield. Mp: 278-279 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 8.56 (s, 4H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.64 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 8H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 4H), 4.23 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 8H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 8H), 3.46 (s, 12H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 158.4, 156.1, 155.2, 147.6, 145.0, 135.8, 135.5, 129.5,129.4,

128 usplementsy Material (E2) for Charging Charging Charging infettions 58.7, 31.2. MALDI-TOF MS: m/z 1273.6 (M+H)⁺. This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2008 Anal. Calcd. for $C_{80}H_{72}N_8O_8$: C, 75.45; H, 5.70; N, 8.80. Found C, 75.20; H, 5.75; N, 8.72.

25,26,27,28-Tetrakis(ethoxymethoxy)-5,17-diiminoquinoline calix[4]arene (2)

It was synthesized by the similar method as **1**. Yield: 80%. Mp: 168-169 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 8.51 (s, 2H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (s, 4H), 6.74-6.64 (m, 6H), 4.56 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 4H), 4.28 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 4.07 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.81 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 4H), 3.76 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 4H), 3.41 (s, 6H), 3.37 (s, 6H), 3.26 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 157.6, 156.6, 156.5, 155.2, 147.6, 144.1, 135.9, 135.8, 134.8, 129.5, 129.3, 128.5, 128.4, 127.6, 127.0, 122.5, 121.6, 118.4, 73.1, 72.7, 71.7, 71.7, 58.6, 58.5, 45.5, 30.4. MALDI-TOF MS: m/z 965.5 (M+H)⁺. Anal. Calcd. for C₆₀H₆₀N₄O₈: C, 76.47; H, 6.27; N, 5.81. Found C, 76.20; H, 6.35; N, 5.72.

(2) General procedures for the absorption and fluorescence experiments

The absorption and fluorescence experiments reported in this paper were carried out in CH₃CN. The resolution was set at 1 nm, λ_{ex} is 335 nm, and the excitation and emission slit widths were 10 nm. The samples were performed with a series of 1.0×10^{-5} M HPLC acetonitrile solutions of compounds **1** and **2**. Metal perchlorates were performed with 1.0×10^{-3} M. The sample was performed with 1.0×10^{-5} M.

(3) Job plot for compound 1 and Cu²⁺



Figure S1. Job plot for 1 and Cu(ClO₄)₂: [1] + [Cu²⁺] = 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹ in CH₃CN. $\lambda_{ex} = 335$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 412$ nm.



Figure S2. Absorption spectra of **1** (1×10^{-5} M) in the presence of Cu(ClO₄)₂ in CH₃CN. [Cu²⁺]: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0×10⁻⁶ M.



Figure S3. Absorption spectra of **1** (1×10^{-5} M) in the presence of $Zn(ClO_4)_2$ in CH₃CN. [Zn^{2+}]: 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0, 20.0, 24.0, 26.0×10⁻⁶ M.

Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2008, 2+ **Fluorescent titration of 1 with Zn**



Figure S4. (a) Fluorescence emission spectra of **1** (1×10^{-5} M) in the presence of Zn(ClO₄)₂ in CH₃CN. [Zn²⁺]: 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0, 110.0, 120.0, 130.0, 140.0, 150.0, 160.0, 200, 250 × 10⁻⁵ M. $\lambda_{ex} = 335$ nm. (b) Plot of *I*/*I*₀ versus [Zn²⁺].

(6) Fluorescent titration of 2 with Cu²⁺



Figure S5. (a) Fluorescence emission spectra of **2** $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$ in the presence of Cu(ClO₄)₂ in CH₃CN. [Cu²⁺]: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 12.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 50.0 ×10⁻⁵ M. $\lambda_{ex} = 335 \text{ nm.}$ (b) Plot of I_f versus [Cu²⁺].

(7 Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications metal ion concentration This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2008



Figure S6. Plot of I_f versus metal ion concentration. $[1] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 335$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 412$ nm. Mⁿ⁺ represent Li⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Ba²⁺, Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Cd²⁺, Ag⁺, Hg²⁺.

$(8 \\ \text{Supplementative} \\ \text{This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemical Communications} \\ 1-Zn^{2+}$







Figure S7. The ¹H NMR (298K, 600MHz) titrations of compound **1** (2×10^{-3} M) with Zn²⁺ in the mixture solution of CDCl₃ and CD₃CN (1:1). a-e: [Cu²⁺]: 0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0×10^{-3} M.

(1000 prementary Material RESU) for Chemical Corrections of compounds 1, 2, 4, 6







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