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Supporting information

A simple and sensitive fluorescent sensor platform for Al³⁺ sensing in aqueous media and monitoring through combined PET and ESIPT mechanisms: Practical applications in drinking water and bio–imaging

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Fig S1. ¹H–NMR spectra of the probe BOTH



Fig S2. ¹³C–APT– NMR spectra of the probe **BOTH**



Fig S3. FT–IR spectra of the probe **BOTH**



Fig S4. MALDI–TOF MS spectra of the **BOTH** $-Al^{3+}$ complex



Fig S5. UV–Vis (a) titration of the probe **BOTH** toward Al³⁺ and (b) spectral behaviors of the probe **BOTH** toward Al³⁺ and other cations



Fig S6.Pareto's graph of our fluorescence method



Fig S7. Quantum yields of the probe **BOTH** and probe **BOTH** toward Al³⁺ (λ_{ex} = 327 nm, λ_{em} = 468 nm, probe conc. 5.0 µM).



Fig S8. Competitive selectivity of probe **BOTH** toward Al³⁺ (20.0 equiv) in the presence of anions (20.0 equiv) in HEPES/DMSO (v/v, 99.95/0.05, pH=7.0) (λ_{ex} = 327 nm, λ_{em} = 468 nm, probe conc. 5.0 µM).



Fig S9.Competitive selectivity of probe BOTH toward Al3+ (20.0 equiv) in the presence of
amino acids (20.0 equiv) in HEPES/DMSO (v/v, 99.95/0.05, pH=7.0) (λ_{ex} = 327 nm,
 λ_{em} = 468 nm, probe conc. 5.0 µM).



Fig S10Reversible visual fluorescence changes after sequential addition of Al3+ to probe
BOTH solutions (λ_{ex} = 327 nm, λ_{em} = 468 nm, probe conc. 5.0 µM).



Fig S11. Response time of the **BOTH** –**Al**³⁺ complex (λ_{ex} = 327 nm, λ_{em} = 468 nm, probe conc. 5.0 µM).



Fig S12.In vitro cytotoxic effects of the probe BOTH on HepG2 cells for 24-h incubation.Data presented the mean of at least triplicate measurements and given as mean \pm standard deviation



Fig S13. Real–time growth dynamics of the HepG2 cells in the presence of different doses of the synthesized the probe **BOTH**

| slit of excitation | 10 nm |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| slit of emission | 10 nm |
| monitored wavelength | λ_{ex} =327 nm, λ_{em} =468 nm |
| photomultiplier tube (PMT) voltage | 600 Volt |
| temperature | room temperature |
| pH | pH=7.0 [HEPES/DMSO (v/v, 99.95/0.05) media] |
| time of storage after preparation of the samples | 20 h at room temperature |

Table S1. Nominal parameters specified during the assessment of our fluorescence method

| | | situation | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| | parameters | nominal (+) | Changed (–) | | |
| 1 | storage temperature (°C) | rt | 4 | | |
| 2 | source of water | ultrapure | distilled | | |
| 3 | pH | 7.0 | 5.0 | | |
| 4 | storage time before the analysis (h) | 16 | 24 | | |
| 5 | nitrogen atmosphere | no | yes | | |
| 6 | HEPES/DMSO (v/v, pH=7.0) | 99.95/0.05 | 99.90/0.10 | | |
| 7 | temperature of analysis (°C) | 25 | 15 | | |

Table S2.Parameters employed in the robustness analysis of our fluorescence method

| Parameter ∖ <i>C_i</i> | C_1 | C_2 | C_3 | <i>C</i> ₄ | C_5 | C_6 | C ₇ | <i>C</i> ₈ |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | + | + | + | + | - | _ | - | - |
| 2 | + | + | - | _ | + | + | _ | _ |
| 3 | + | _ | + | _ | + | _ | + | _ |
| 4 | + | + | _ | _ | _ | _ | + | + |
| 5 | + | _ | + | _ | _ | + | _ | + |
| 6 | + | _ | _ | + | + | _ | _ | + |
| 7 | + | _ | _ | + | _ | + | + | _ |

 Table S3.
 Factorial combinations employed in the Youden test of robustness analysis of our fluorescence method

| | average values (x) | | | highest value | lowest value | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|------|
| concentration levels | 16h | 20h | 24h | of fluorescence | Q | of fluorescence | Q |
| 1×10 ⁻⁴ M | 430.08 | 547.20 | 556.16 | 556.16 | 0.07 | 430.08 | 0.93 |
| 2×10 ⁻⁴ M | 583.97 | 388.69 | 427.27 | 583.97 | 0.80 | 388.69 | 0.20 |

Table S4.Dixon's test employed to the repeatability of our fluorescence method

| | | analyst (1) | analyst (2) | $m{F}_{[analyst(2);analyst(1)]}$ |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 6 h 0 ⁻⁴ M | Average value (x) | 583.97 | 592.44 | |
| | SD | 2.87 | 6.53 | 5.02 |
| | RSD (%) | 0.49 | 1.10 | 5.02 |
| | RSD Horwitz (%) | 5.36 | 5.36 | $\Gamma_{calculated} > \Gamma_{critical}$ |
| — | HorRat ratio | 0.09 | 0.21 | |
| _ | Average value (x) | 430.08 | 479.14 | |
| Σ | SD | 8.41 | 5.07 | 0.20 |
| -0 19 | RSD (%) | 1.96 | 1.06 | 0.29 E < E |
| L×1 | RSD Horwitz (%) | 4.17 | 4.17 | $\Gamma_{calculated} \leq \Gamma_{critical}$ |
| | HorRat ratio | 0.47 | 0.25 | |
| | Average value (x) | 547.20 | 580.76 | |
| Σ | SD | 6.44 | 3.82 | 0.21 |
| | RSD (%) | 1.18 | 0.66 | 0.51 |
| 7 7 | RSD Horwitz (%) | 5.36 | 5.36 | $P_{calculated} < P_{critical}$ |
| _ | HorRat ratio | 0.22 | 0.12 | |
| _ | Average value (x) | 388.69 | 392.80 | |
| Ξ | SD | 14.14 | 6.24 | 0.10 |
| | RSD (%) | 3.64 | 1.59 | 0.19 |
| | RSD Horwitz (%) | 4.17 | 4.17 | Γ calculated $\sim \Gamma$ critical |
| | HorRat ratio | 0.87 | 0.38 | |
| _ | Average value (x) | 556.16 | 573.43 | |
| Ξ | SD | 5.57 | 4.13 | 0.52 |
| 24 ŀ 1×10⁻ | RSD (%) | 1.00 | 0.72 | 0.32 |
| | RSD Horwitz (%) | 5.36 | 5.36 | Γ calculated $\sim \Gamma$ critical |
| | HorRat ratio | 0.19 | 0.13 | |
| _ | Average value (x) | 427.27 | 420.75 | |
| Ξ4 Σ | SD | 6.08 | 3.33 | 0.21 |
| 1 40 | RSD (%) | 1.42 | 0.79 | V.31 |
| 2×1 | RSD Horwitz (%) | 4.17 | 4.17 | Γ calculated $\sim \Gamma$ critical |
| 7 | HorRat ratio | 0.34 | 0.19 | |

Table S5. Intermediate precision analysis of our fluorescence method confirmed by the HorRat ratio

 $F_{critical}=2.98$