

Electronic Supplementary Information

A lanthanide coordination polymer as a ratiometric fluorescent probe for rapid and visual sensing of phosphate based on the target-triggered competitive effect

Lei Han, Shi Gang Liu, Yu Zhu Yang, Yu Zhu Fan, Jiao Zhou, Xing Yue Zhang, Nian Bing Li, *
and Hong Qun Luo*

Key Laboratory of Eco-environments in Three Gorges Reservoir Region (Ministry of Education),
School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, P. R.
China

*Corresponding Authors

*Nian Bing Li and Hong Qun Luo

*Tiansheng Road, BeiBei District, Chongqing, 400715, P. R. China. Tel: +86 23 68253237; fax:

+86 23 68253237; E-mail address: linb@swu.edu.cn; luohq@swu.edu.cn

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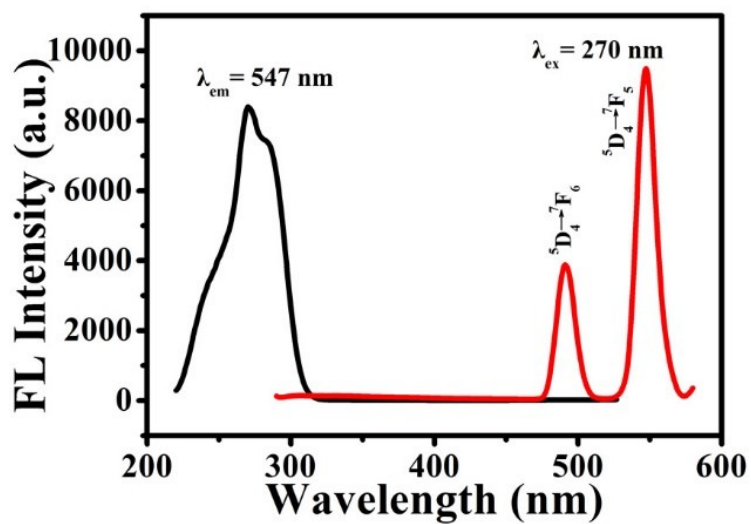


Fig. S1 Fluorescence spectra of TbGMP. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; Tb^{3+} , 250 μM ; GMP, 200 μM .

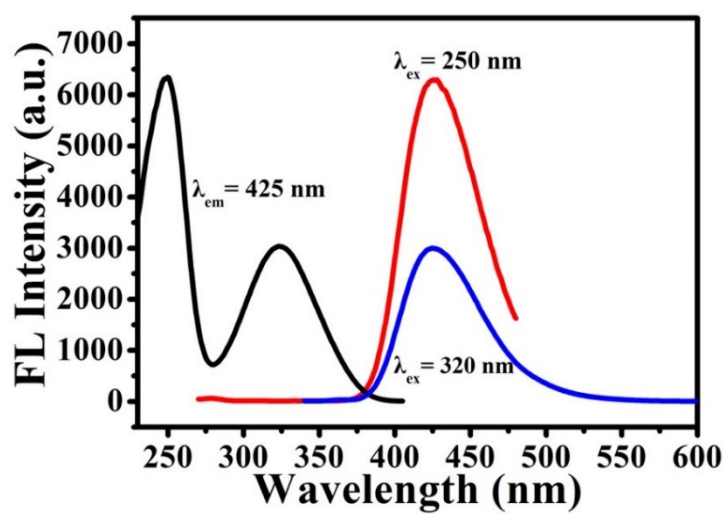


Fig. S2 Fluorescence spectra of NH_2 -BDC. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; NH_2 -BDC, 1.5 μM .

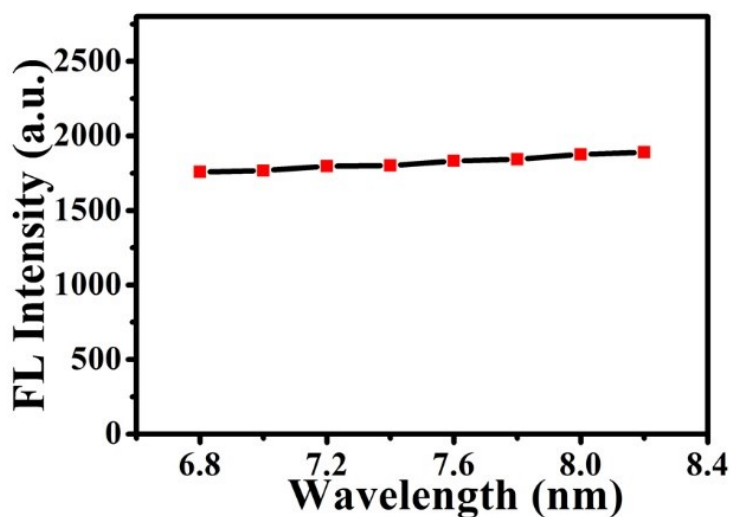


Fig. S3 Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer with various pH values; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300 \text{ nm}$; $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425 \text{ nm}$.

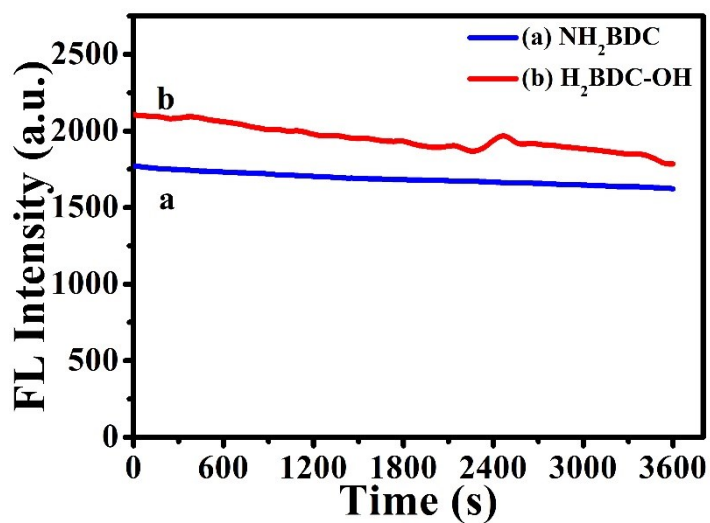


Fig. S4 Fluorescence intensity change of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$ (a) and $\text{H}_2\text{-BDC-OH}$ (b) under the Xe light with a photomultiplier tube voltage of 400 V continuous radiation. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; $\text{H}_2\text{-BDC-OH}$, 1.5 μM ; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300 \text{ nm}$; $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425 \text{ nm}$.

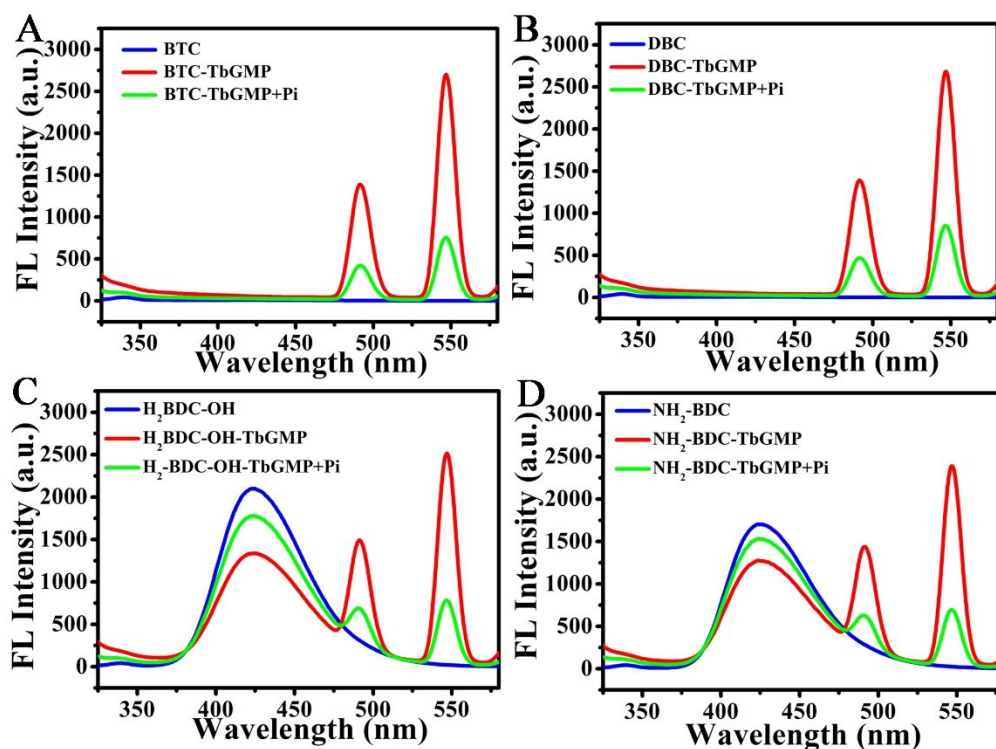


Fig. S5 Comparison of some common ligands for ratiometric sensing of Pi. (A) 1, 3, 5-Benzenetricarboxylic acid (BTC), (B) 3, 5-dicarboxylicphenyl boric acid (DBC), (C) 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid ($\text{H}_2\text{BDC-OH}$), and (D) $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$ served as the ligand for ratiometric sensing of Pi. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; BTC, 1.5 μM ; DBC, 1.5 μM ; $\text{H}_2\text{BDC-OH}$, 1.5 μM ; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; Tb^{3+} , 250 μM ; GMP, 200 μM ; Pi, 100 μM ; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300 \text{ nm}$.

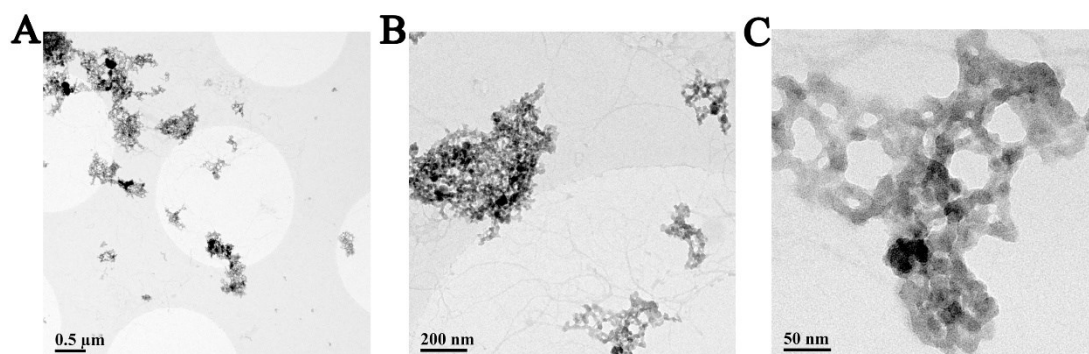


Fig. S6 TEM images of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs at different magnifications.

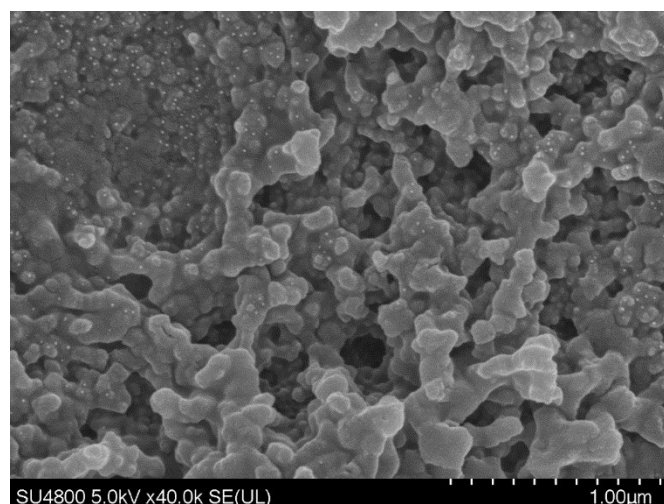


Fig. S7 SEM image of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs.

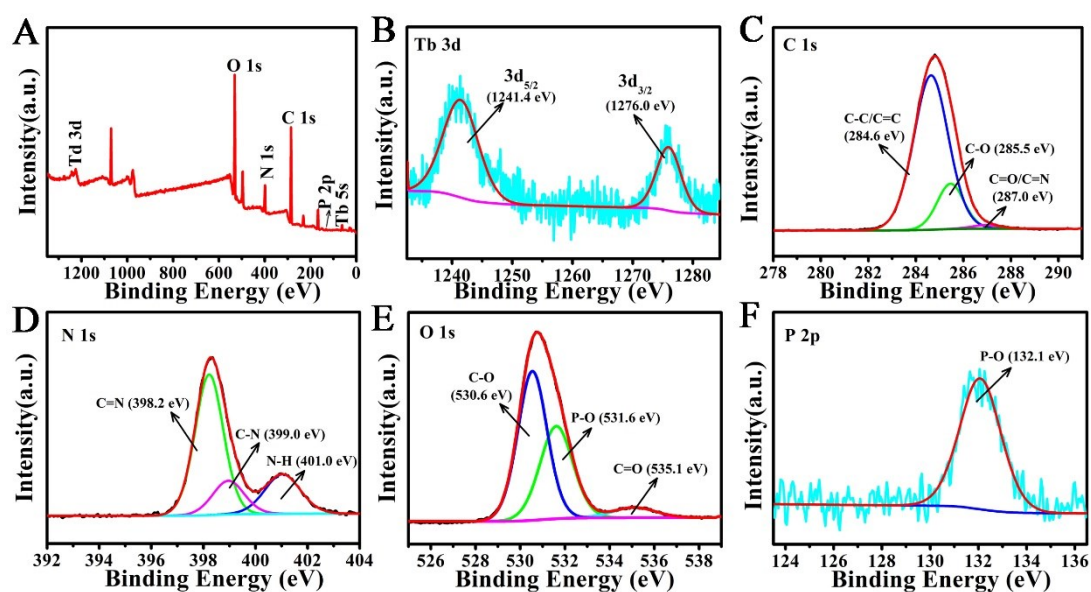


Fig. S8 (A) XPS full spectrum of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs. Fitted high-resolution XPS spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs for (B) Tb 3d, (C) C 1s, (D) N 1s, (E) O 1s, and (F) P 2p.

Table S1 Fluorescence lifetimes of NH₂-BDC in different systems ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425$ nm).

System	τ (ns)
NH ₂ -BDC	15.32
NH ₂ -BDC–Tb ³⁺	15.00
NH ₂ -BDC–TbGMP	15.14
NH ₂ -BDC–TbGMP+Pi	15.03

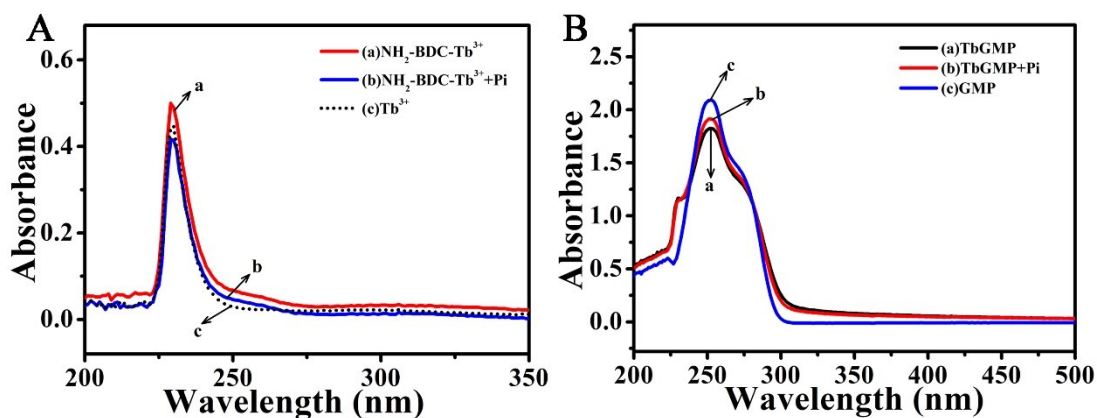


Fig. S9 (A) UV-vis absorption spectra of NH₂-BDC–Tb³⁺ (a), NH₂-BDC–Tb³⁺ + Pi (b), and Tb³⁺ (c). (B) UV-vis absorption spectra of TbGMP (a), TbGMP + Pi (b), and GMP (c). Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; NH₂-BDC, 1.5 μ M; Tb³⁺, 250 μ M; GMP, 200 μ M; Pi, 100 μ M.

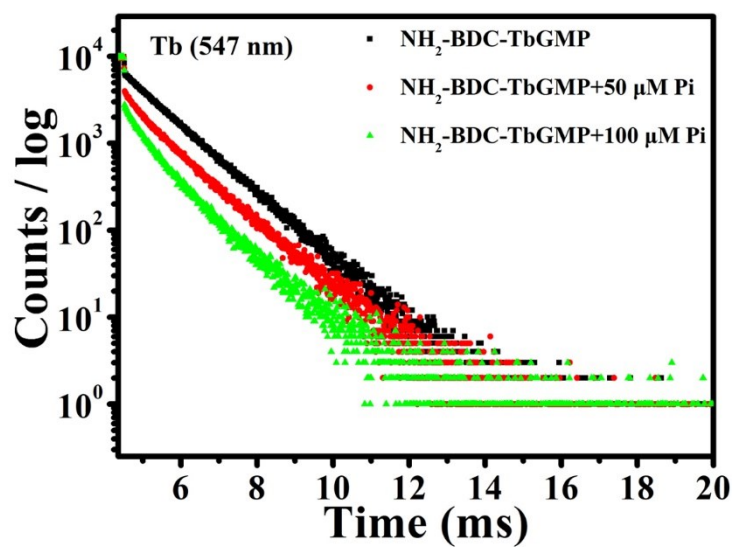


Fig. S10 Fluorescence decay ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 547 \text{ nm}$) curves of NH₂-BDC-TbGMP CPs ratiometric fluorescent probe after the addition of different concentrations of Pi.

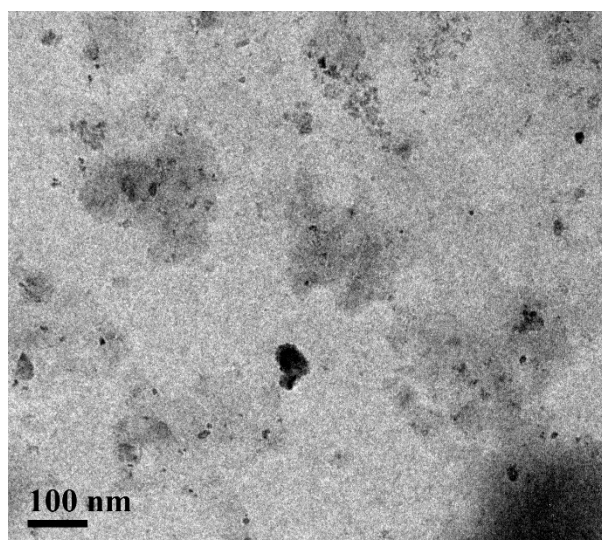


Fig. S11 TEM image of NH₂-BDC-TbGMP CPs after the reaction with Pi.

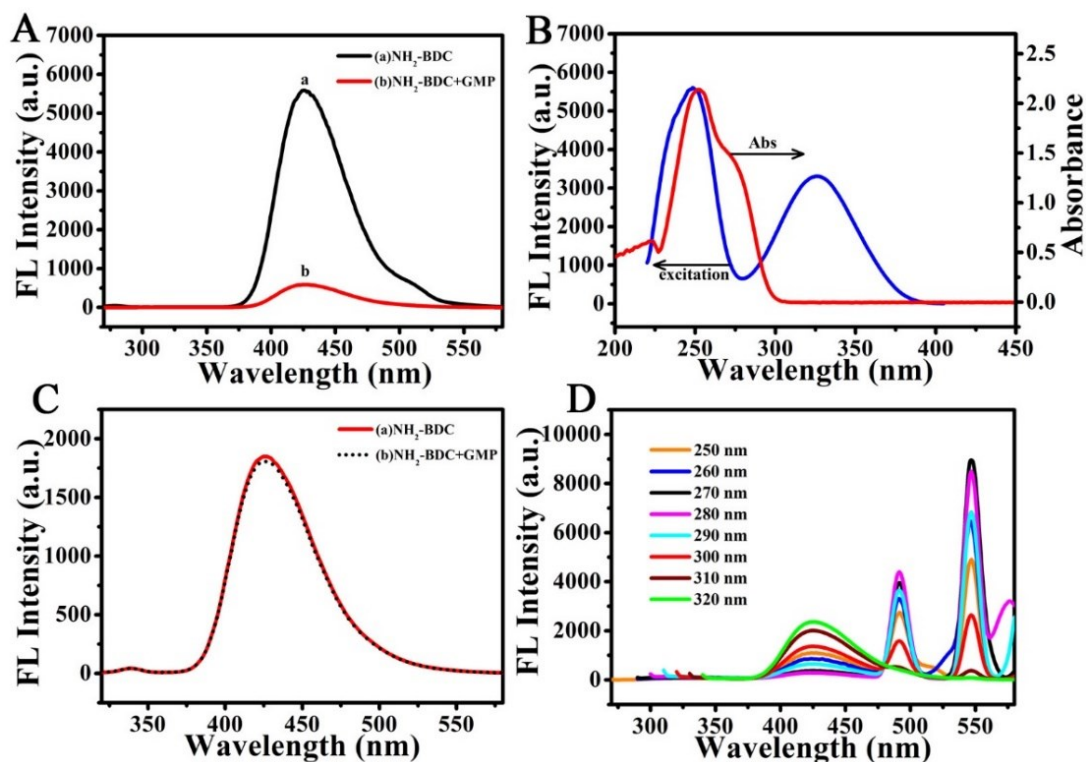


Fig. S12 (A) Fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$ before and after the addition of GMP ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 250$ nm). (B) Fluorescence excitation spectrum of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$ and UV-vis absorption spectrum of GMP. (C) Fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$ before and after the addition of GMP ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300$ nm). (D) Fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs under different excitation wavelengths. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; Tb^{3+} , 250 μM ; GMP, 200 μM .

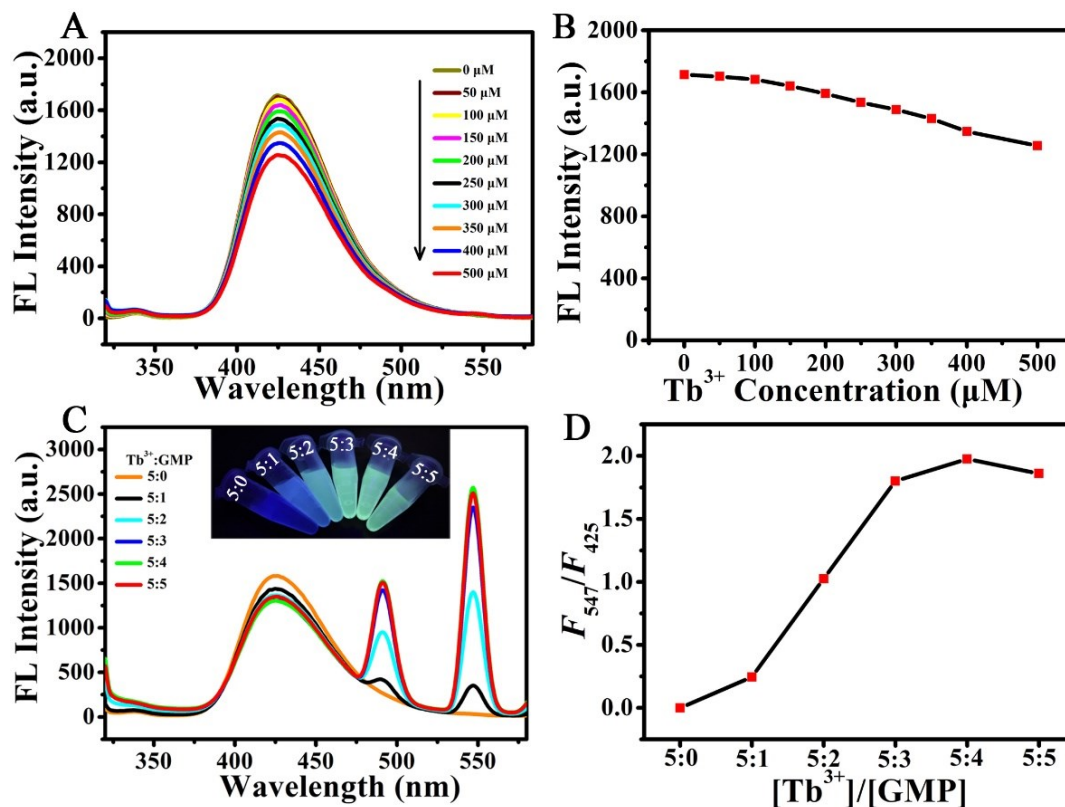


Fig. S13 Fluorescence spectra (A) and intensities change (B) of NH₂-BDC in the presence of different concentrations of Tb³⁺. Fluorescence spectra (C) and fluorescence intensity ratio (F_{547}/F_{425}) (D) of NH₂-BDC-Tb³⁺ complexes after the addition of different concentrations of GMP (A). The inset of Figure C shows the corresponding images under a 254 nm UV lamp. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; NH₂-BDC, 1.5 μM; λ_{ex} = 300 nm.

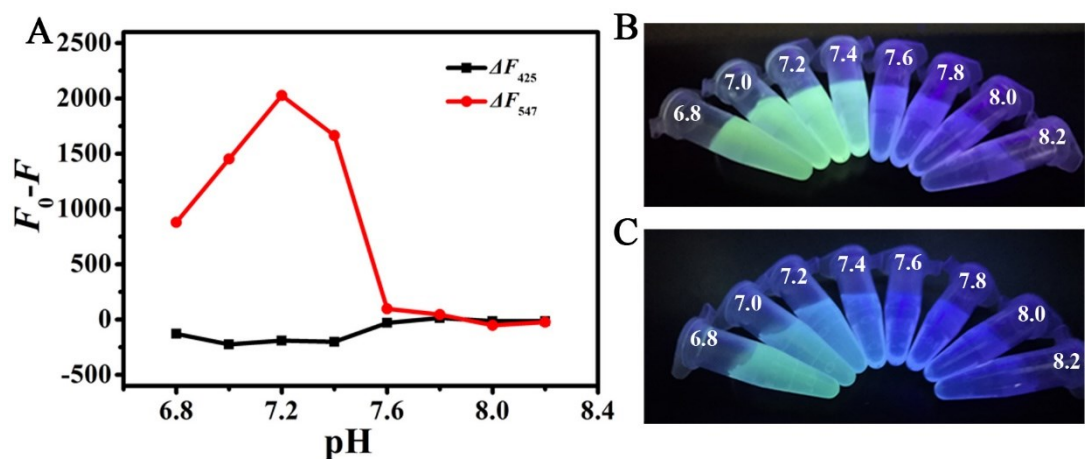


Fig. S14 Effect of pH on the fluorescence response of the sensing system for Pi detection (A). F_0 and F denote the fluorescence intensity of the sensing system before and after the addition of Pi, respectively. The corresponding images of the sensing system before (B) and after (C) the addition of Pi. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer with various pH; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; Tb^{3+} , 250 μM ; GMP, 200 μM ; Pi, 100 μM ; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300$ nm.

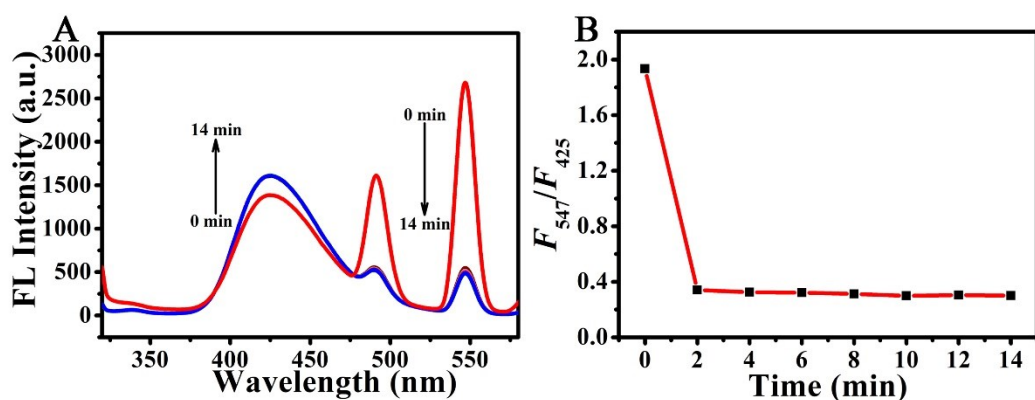


Fig. S15 Fluorescence spectra (A) and fluorescence intensity ratio (F_{547}/F_{425}) (B) of $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC-TbGMP}$ CPs versus reaction time in the presence of Pi. Experimental conditions: 100 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2; $\text{NH}_2\text{-BDC}$, 1.5 μM ; Tb^{3+} , 250 μM ; GMP, 200 μM ; Pi, 100 μM ; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300$ nm.

Table S2 Comparison of some reported approaches for Pi detection.

Method	Sensing system	Detection time (min)	Linear range (μM)	LOD (μM)	Ref.
Colorimetry	Au NP ^a	15	0.5–30	0.076	1
Colorimetry	PCN-222 NR ^b	240	0.25–25	0.22	2
Electrochemistry	MoP ^c	60	100–20000	30	3
Electrochemistry	Paper electrode	2.5	10–300	4	4
Fluorescence	Eu-MOF ^d	40	0.1–15	0.052	5
Fluorescence	CDs ^e –Al ³⁺	5	0.25–7.5	0.1	6
Fluorescence	CIP ^f –Eu ³⁺	10	0.02–4.0	0.0043	7
Fluorescence	Cu NCs ^g –Eu ³⁺	5	0.07–80	0.0096	8
Fluorescence	GQDs ^h –Eu ³⁺	10	0.5–190	0.1	9
Fluorescence	GQDs–Mo ₇ O ₂₄ ⁶⁻ ⁱ	0.5	7–30	0.05	10
Fluorescence	Mn-ZnS QDs–Ce ³⁺ ^j	5	8–320	2.71	11
Fluorescence	Au NCs–Eu ³⁺	15	0.5–200	0.18	12
Fluorescence	uranine@ZIF-8 ^k	3	1–500	0.2	13
Fluorescence	Eu@BUC-14 ^l	5	5–150	0.88	14
Fluorescence	Zr-MOF@rhodamine B	120	80–400	2	15
Fluorescence	Zr-MOFs	90	5–150	1.25	16
Fluorescence	NH ₂ -BDC–TbGMP	2	0.5–100	0.13	This work

^a Au NP: gold nanoparticles; ^b PCN-222 NR: porphyrinic metal–organic framework nanorod;

^c MoP: molybdenum phosphide modified electrode; ^d MOF: metal-organic frameworks;

^e CDs: carbon dots; ^f CIP: Ciprofloxacin; ^g NCs: nanoclusters; ^h GQDs: graphene quantum dots;

ⁱ Mo₇O₂₄⁶⁻: molybdate; ^j QDs: quantum dots; ^k ZIF-8: zeolitic imidazolate framework-8;

^l Eu@BUC-14: lanthanide functionalized coordination polymers.

Table S3 The CIE coordinates value of the ratiometric fluorescent sensor for various concentrations of Pi.

Pi (μM)	CIE x	CIE y
0	0.1845	0.2663
0.5	0.1841	0.2635
1	0.1841	0.2634
2	0.1839	0.2616
5	0.1833	0.2575
20	0.1812	0.2426
40	0.1762	0.2070
60	0.1711	0.1711
80	0.1680	0.1486
100	0.1637	0.1170

Table S4 The CIE coordinates value of the ratiometric fluorescent sensor for different anions.

Anions	CIE x	CIE y
Blank	0.1843	0.2641
F ⁻	0.1831	0.2556
Cl ⁻	0.1830	0.2552
Br ⁻	0.1832	0.2560
I ⁻	0.1828	0.2540
NO ₃ ⁻	0.1834	0.2580
Ac ⁻	0.1828	0.2538
HCO ₃ ⁻	0.1827	0.2533
CO ₃ ²⁻	0.1834	0.2579
SO ₃ ²⁻	0.1841	0.2628
SO ₄ ²⁻	0.1831	0.2561
S ²⁻	0.1831	0.2558
SCN ⁻	0.1834	0.2577
Pi	0.1631	0.1130

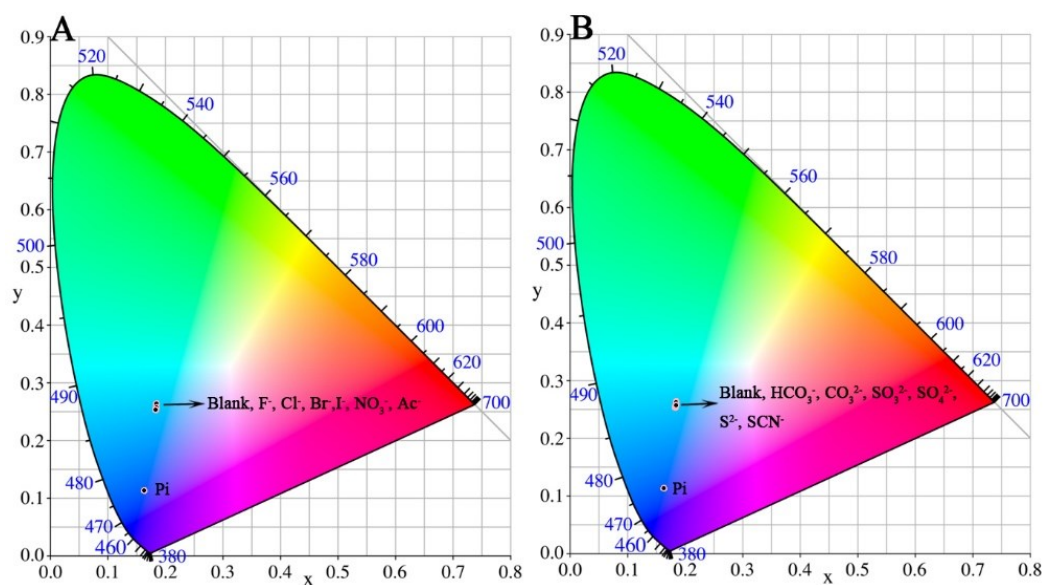


Fig. S16 CIE chromaticity coordinates of the sensing system for different anions.

Table S5 Detection results of Pi in the real water samples (n = 3).

Sample	Added (μM)	Found ^a (μM)	Recovery (%)	RSD(%)
	0	3.82	—	5.76
river water	10	14.89	110.7	5.50
	30	37.50	112.3	1.44

^a The mean of three measurements.

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