

Supporting information

A benzaldehyde-indole fused chromophore-based fluorescent probe for double-response to cyanide and hypochlorite in living cells

Kexin Zhang^{a, b, 1}, Hao Wang^{b, 1}, Siyao Cheng^b, Cheng Zhang^b, Xinrang Zhai^b, Xiangpeng Lin^b, Hao Chen^b, Ruru Gao^{b,*}, Wei Dong^{a, b,*}

^a Molecular Metabolism Center, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, 210094, China

^b School of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, 210094, China

* Corresponding author. E-mail address: weidong@njust.edu.cn (W, Dong); gaorr@njust.edu.cn (R, Gao)
¹ Kexin Zhang and Hao Wang contributed equally to this work

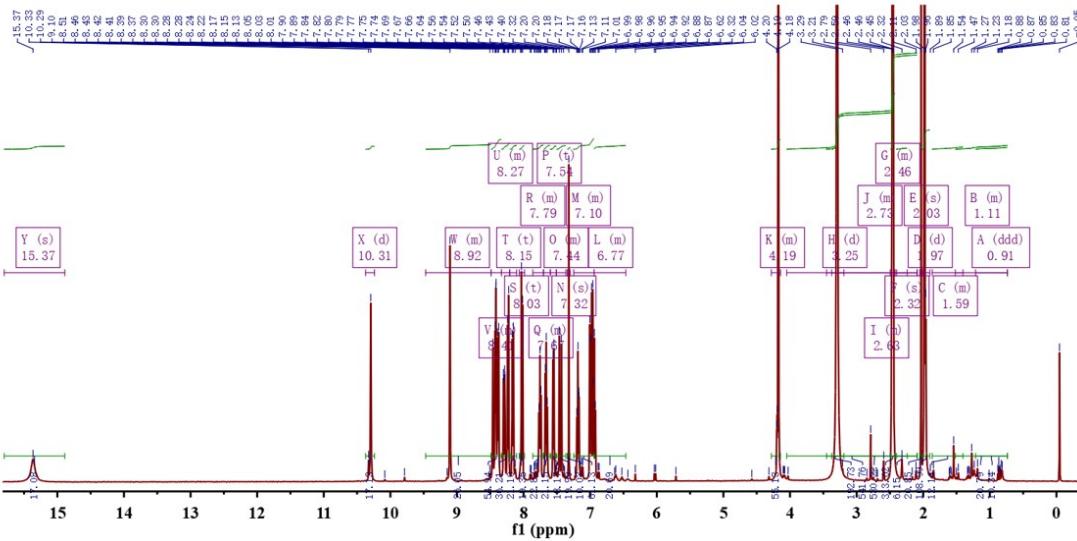


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR of HHTB in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

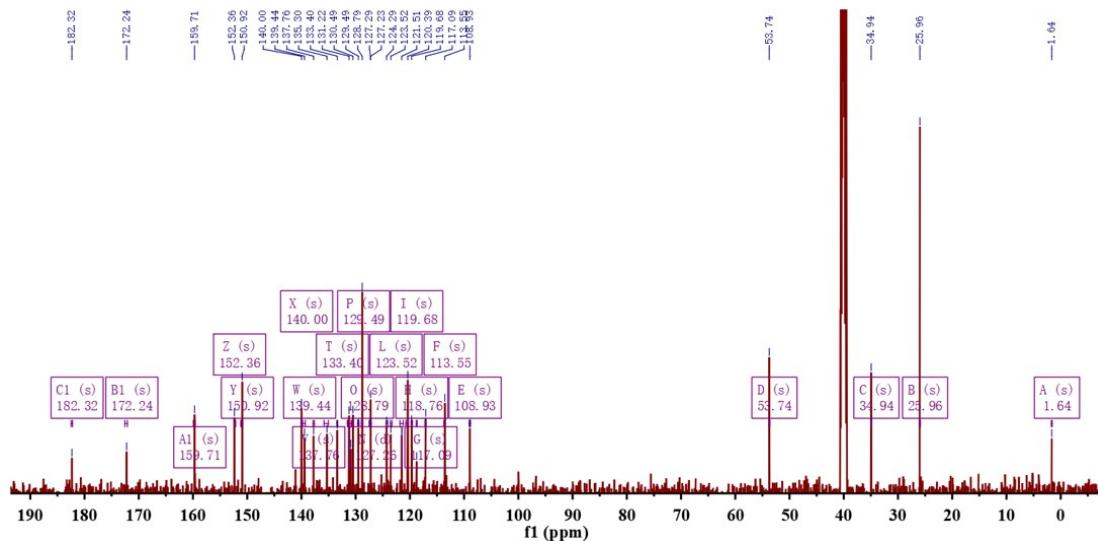


Fig. S2 ^{13}C NMR of HHTB in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

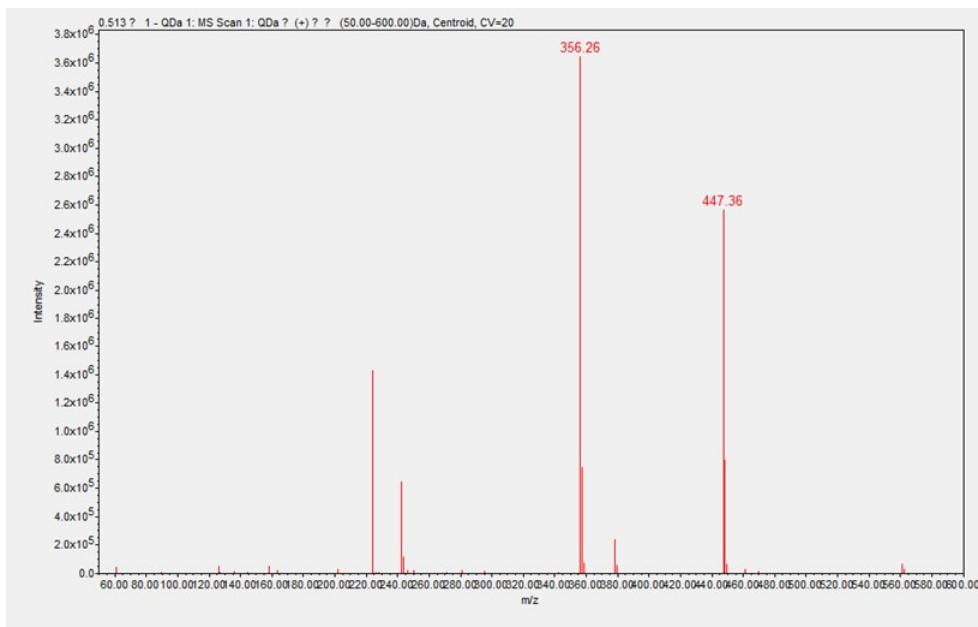


Fig. S3 The mass spectrometry of **HHTB**.

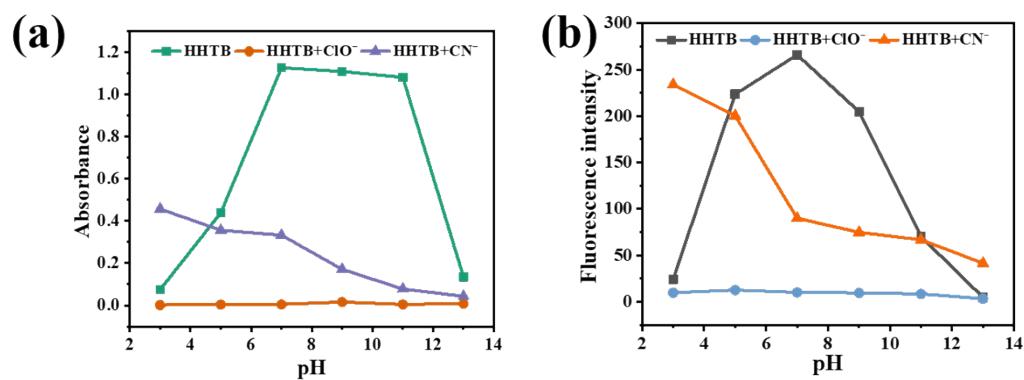


Fig. S4 (a) Absorbance of **HHTB** (10 μ M), HHTB-ClO⁻ (20 μ M) and HHTB-CN⁻ at different pH. (b) Fluorescence intensity of **HHTB** (10 μ M), DBTM-ClO⁻ (20 μ M) and at HHTB-CN⁻ different pH.

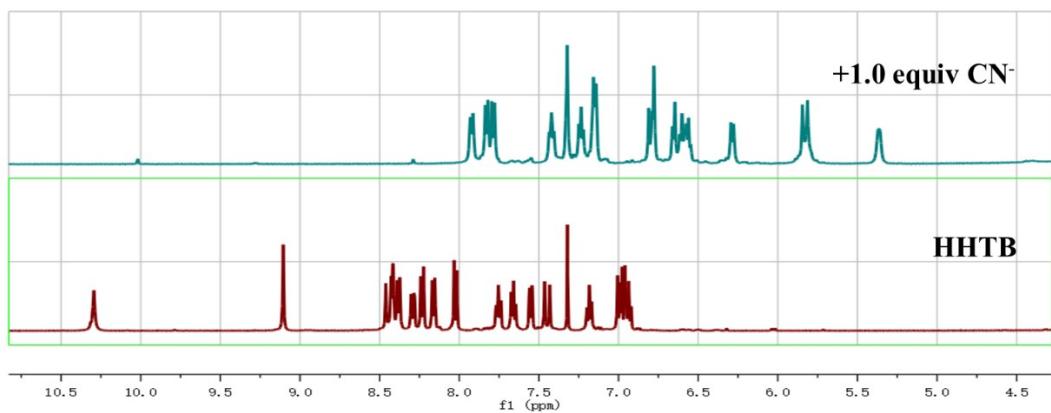


Fig. S5 1H NMR Titration of HHTB with CN⁻

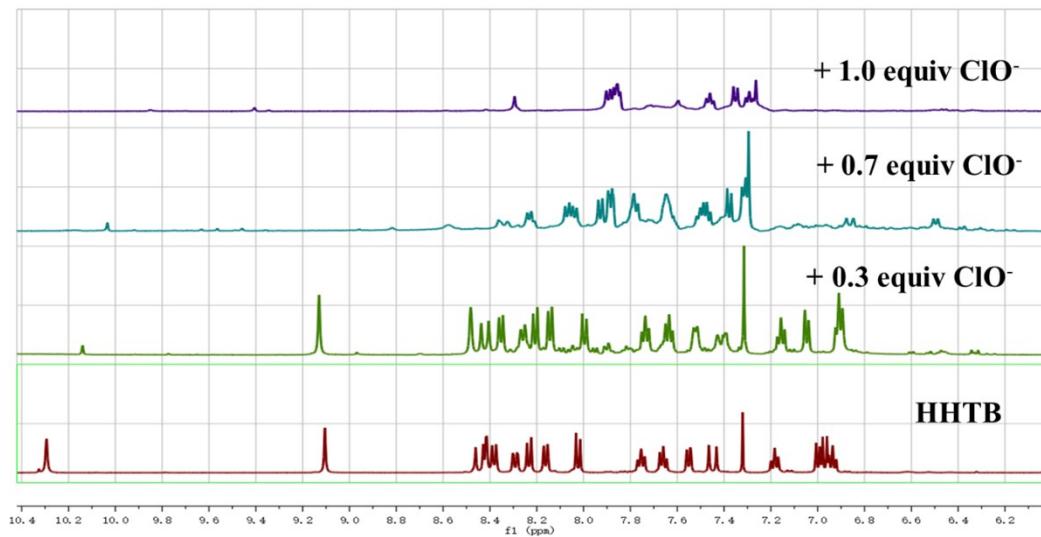


Fig. S6 1H NMR Titration of HHTB with ClO⁻