Supplementary materials

A novel AIE-active camphor-based fluorescent probe for simultaneous detection of Al³⁺ and Zn²⁺ at dual channels in living cells and zebrafish

Shuai Gong ^a, Yan Zhang ^a, Ahui Qin ^a, Mingxin Li ^a, Yu Gao ^a, Chenglong Zhang ^a, Jie Song ^b, Xu Xu ^a, Zhonglong Wang
^a, *, Shifa Wang ^a.*
^a Co-Innovation Center of Efficient Processing and Utilization of Forest Resources, International Innovation Center for Forest Chemicals and Materials, College of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing, 210037, China
^b Department of Natural Sciences, University of Michigan-Flint, 303 E. Kearsley Street, Flint, MI, 48502, USA
*Corresponding author: Dr. and Prof. Shifa Wang
Phone: +86-25-85428369
Fax: +86-25-8548369

Email: wangshifa65@163.com

*Corresponding author: Dr. Zhonglong Wang

Email: wang_zhonglong@njfu.edu.cn

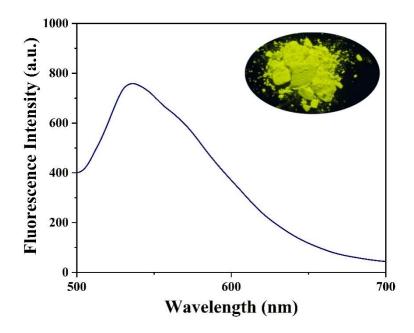


Fig. S1. Emission spectra of PSH in the solid state. Inset: The corresponding photograph of PSH in solid-state under 365 nm UV

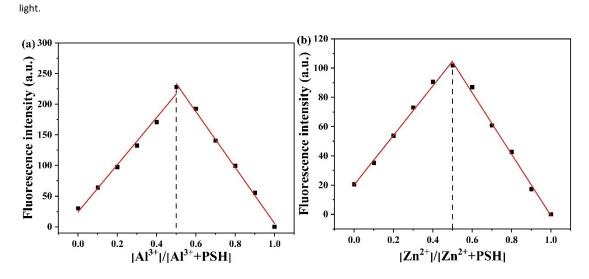


Fig. S2. Job's plot was obtained for PSH towards (a) Al³⁺ and (b) Zn²⁺ ions. The total concentration of PSH and Al³⁺/Zn²⁺ was fixed

at 10 µM.

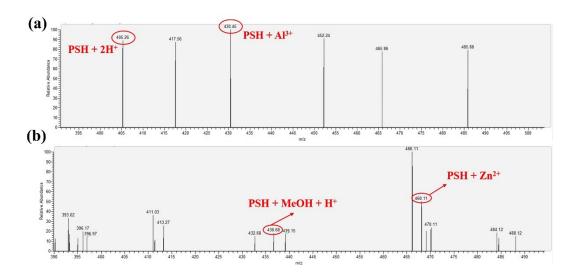
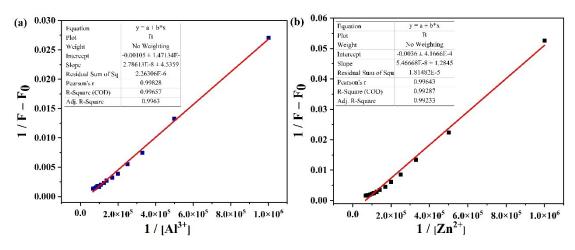


Fig. S3. (a) HRMS analysis of PSH-Al³⁺ complex; (b) HRMS analysis of PSH-Zn²⁺ complex.



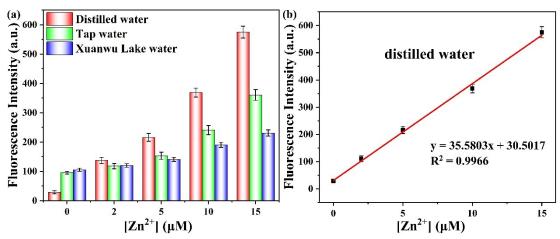


Fig. S4. Determination of the association constant of PSH at 500 nm or 555 nm depending on the Al^{3+} or Zn^{2+} .

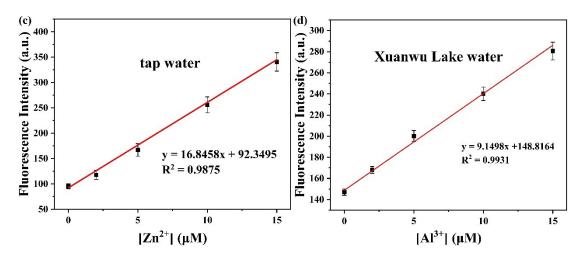


Fig. S5. (a) The fluorescence emission intensity of **PSH** towards different concentrations of Zn³⁺ in different water samples; The Linear plots between the **PSH**–Zn²⁺ fluorescence intensity and different concentrations of Zn²⁺ in (b) distilled water, (c) tap water, and (d) Xuanwu Lake water.

Water sample	Added Zn²+ (μM)	Found Zn ²⁺ (μM)	Recovery (%)
Distilled water	0	Not detected	_
	2	$\textbf{2.24} \pm \textbf{0.26}$	112.0
	5	5.21 ± 0.33	104.2
	10	$\textbf{9.49} \pm \textbf{0.41}$	94.9
	15	$\textbf{15.30} \pm \textbf{0.56}$	102.0
Tap water	0	$\textbf{0.28}\pm\textbf{0.08}$	0.0
	2	$\textbf{1.81}\pm\textbf{0.42}$	90.5
	5	$\textbf{3.60} \pm \textbf{0.70}$	72.0
	10	$\textbf{8.81} \pm \textbf{0.83}$	88.1
	15	$\textbf{15.92} \pm \textbf{0.80}$	106.1
Xuanwu Lake water	0	$\textbf{0.51}\pm\textbf{0.12}$	0.0
	2	$\textbf{1.94} \pm \textbf{0.39}$	97.0
	5	$\textbf{4.43} \pm \textbf{0.50}$	88.6
	10	$\textbf{10.31} \pm \textbf{0.68}$	103.1
	15	$\textbf{15.13} \pm \textbf{0.87}$	100.8

Table S1. Determination results of PSH towards Zn²⁺ in three kinds of water samples.

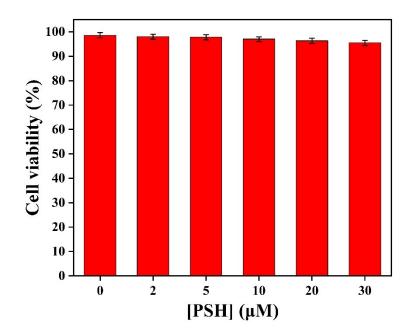


Fig. S6. Cytotoxicity assays of PSH in living Hela cells.

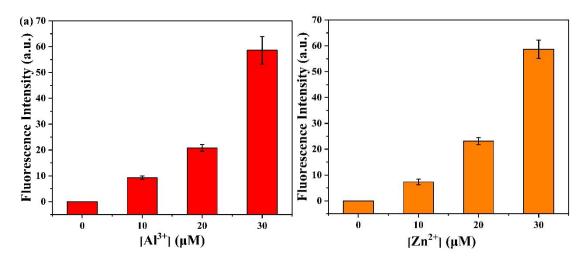


Fig. S7. Quantified fluorescence intensity in confocal fluorescence images (a), (d), (g), (j).

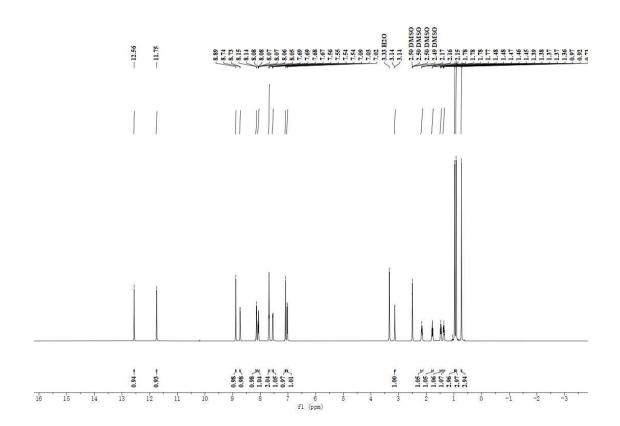


Fig. S8. ¹H NMR spectra of compound PSH was tested in DMSO-d₆ solutions with a Bruker AV 500 Spectrometer.

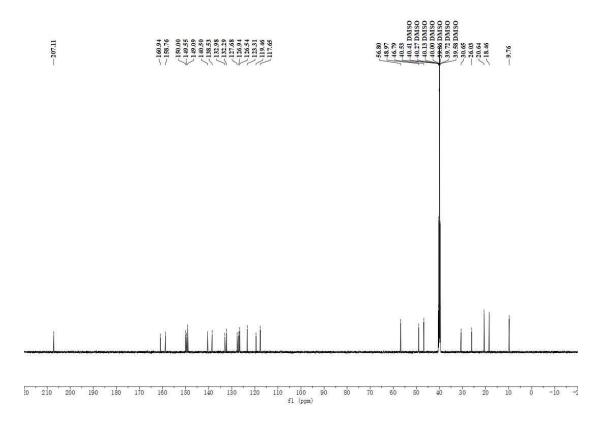


Fig. S9. ¹³C NMR spectra of compound PSH was tested in DMSO-*d*₆ solutions with a Bruker AV 500 Spectrometer.

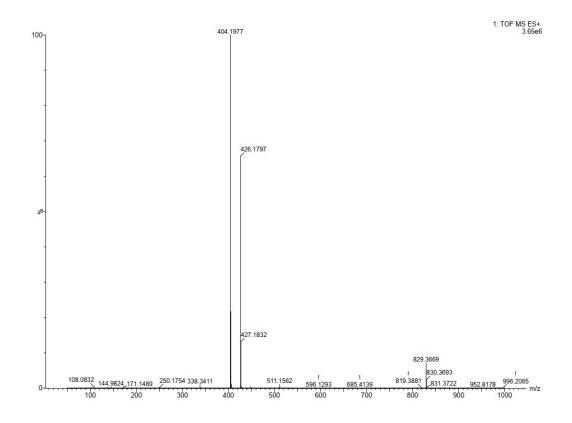


Fig. S10. HRMS spectra of compound PSH.

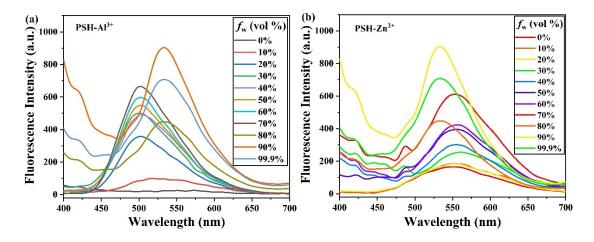


Fig. S11. (a) The fluorescence spectra PSH-Al³⁺ (10 μ M, λ_{ex} = 365 nm) in ACN/ HEPES buffer solutions with the changed HEPES

buffer volume fractions. λ_{ex} = 365 nm. (b) The fluorescence spectra PSH-Zn²⁺ (10 μ M, λ_{ex} = 365 nm) in ACN/ HEPES buffer

solutions with the changed HEPES buffer volume fractions. λ_{ex} = 365 nm.