

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### A Xanthene-Based Novel Colorimetric and Fluorometric Chemosensor for the Detection of Hydrazine and Its Application in Bio-Imaging of Live Cells

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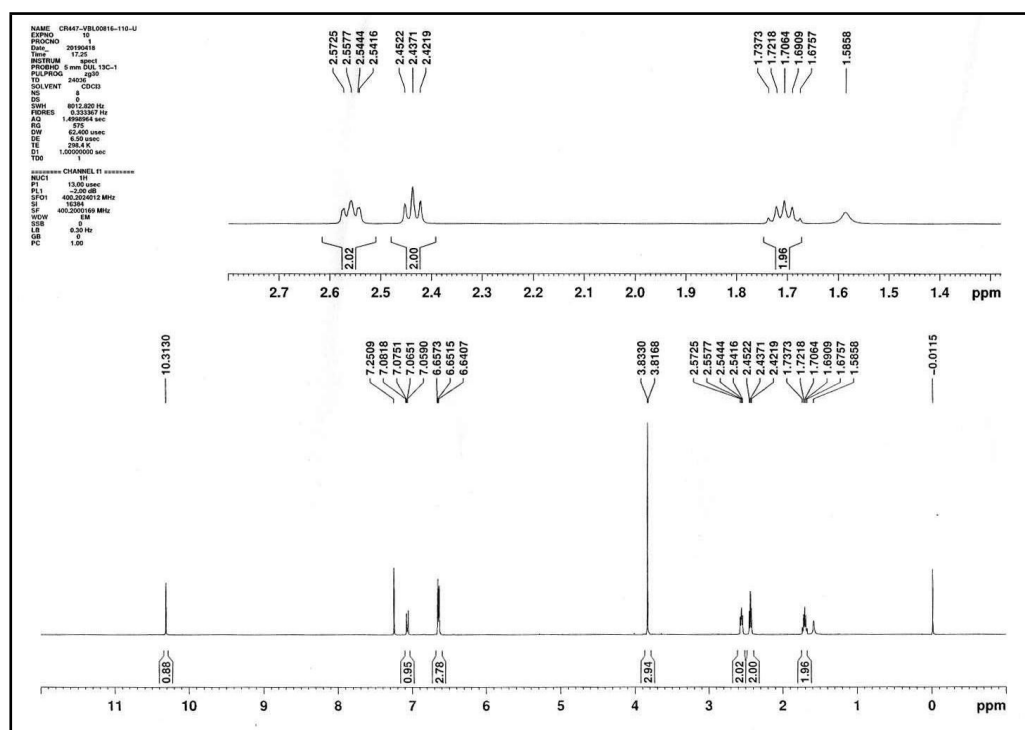
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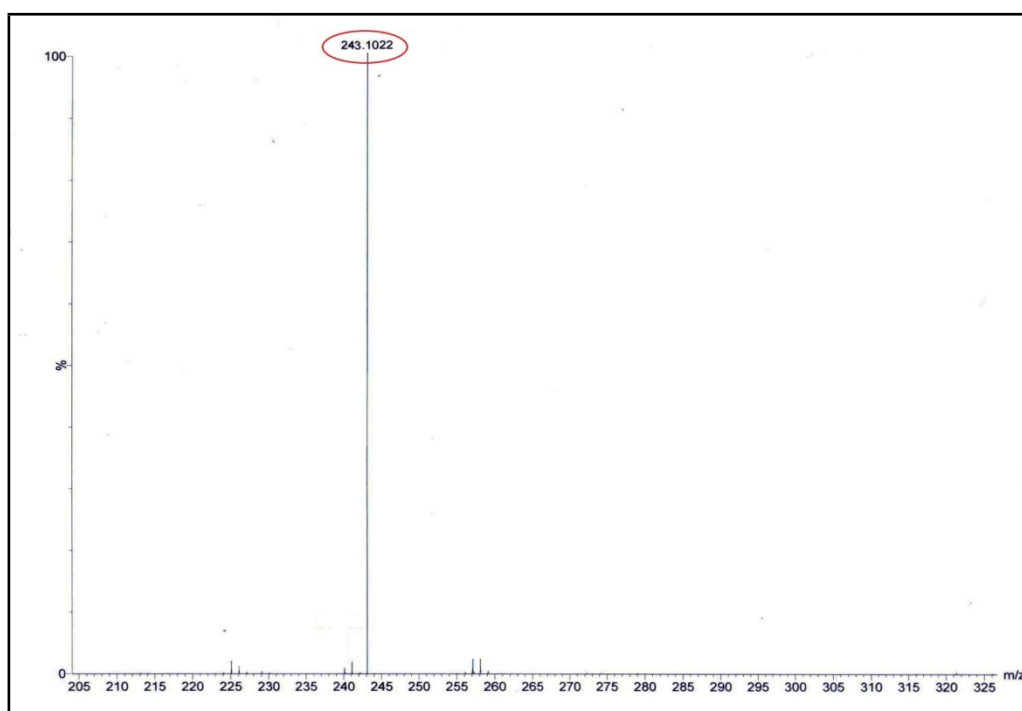
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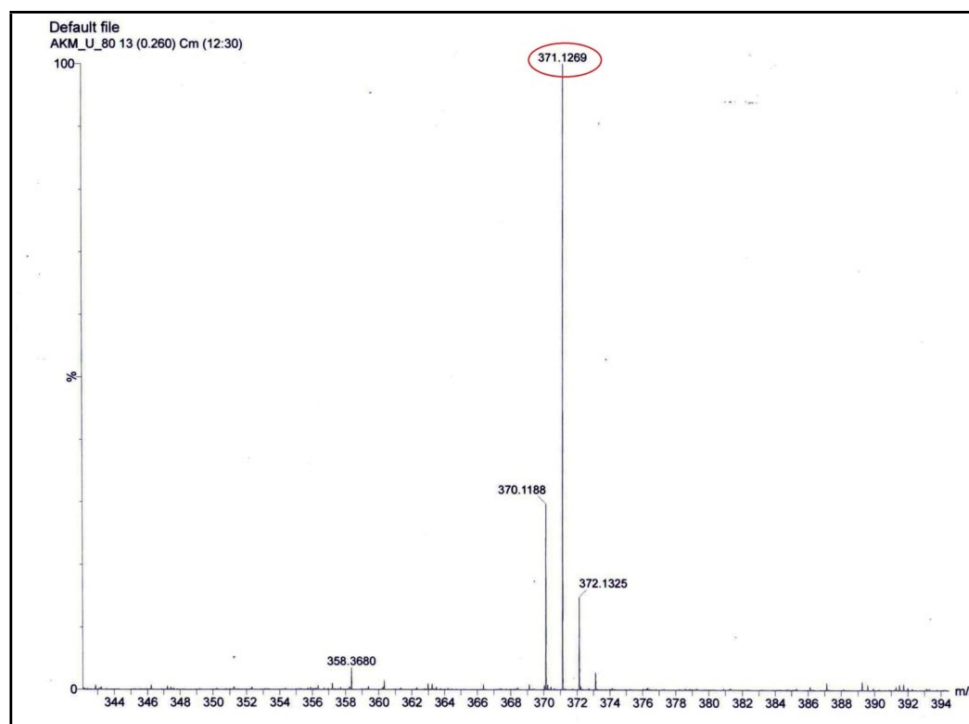
<sup>e</sup>School of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala 147004, Punjab, India



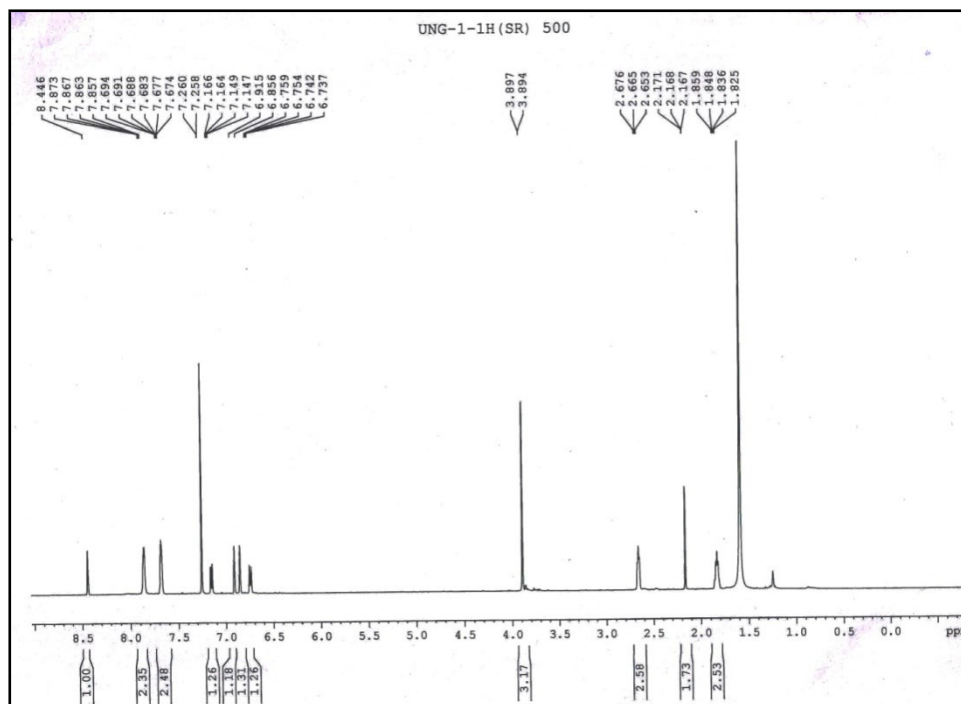
**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H -NMR spectrum of compound **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



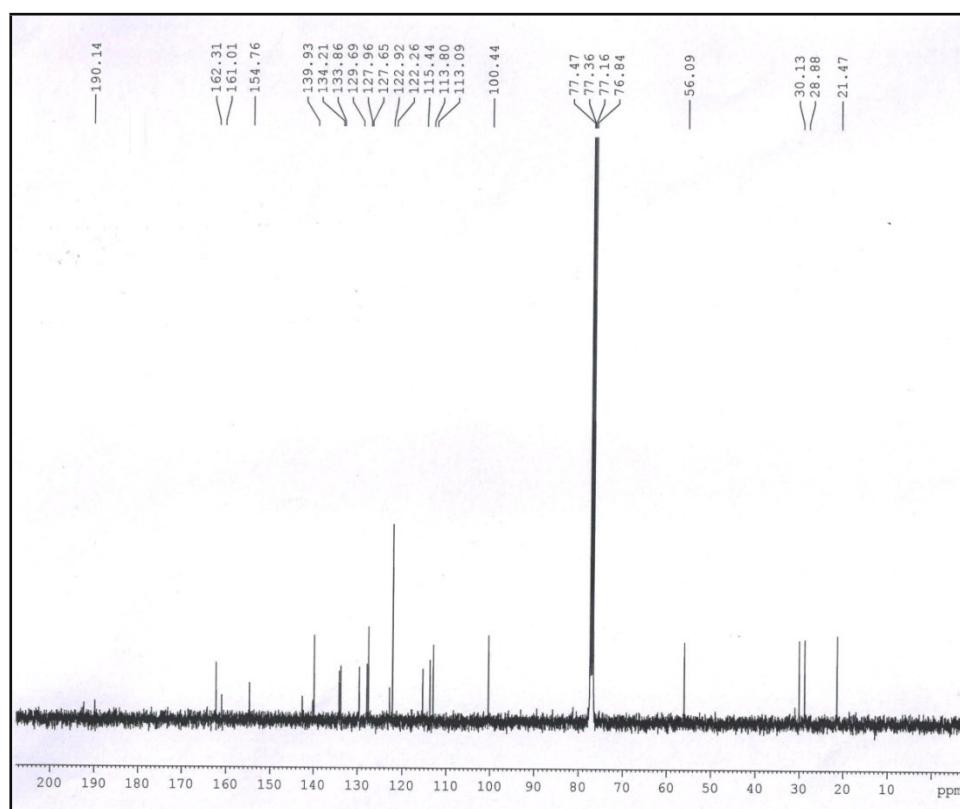
**Figure S2.** HRMS Mass spectrum of compound **2**.



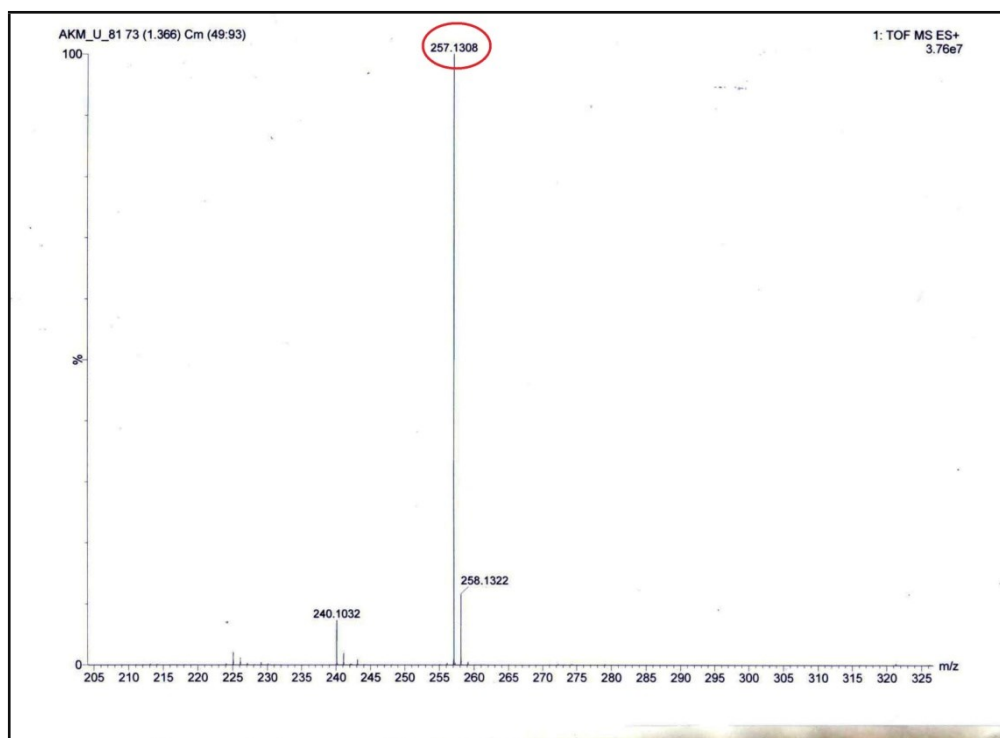
**Figure S3.** HRMS Mass spectrum of **MXI**.



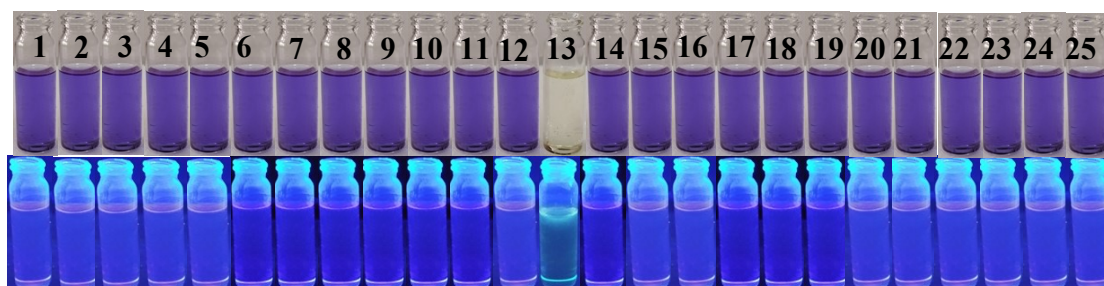
**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **MXI** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**Figure S5.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of **MXI** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**Figure S6.** HRMS mass spectrum of **MXH**.



**Figure S7.** Absorbance (top) and fluorescence(bottom) color changes of receptor **MXI** (in aqueous DMSO solution) upon addition of various analytes[1.  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , 2.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , 3.  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ , 4.  $\text{AcO}^-$ , 5.  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , 6.  $\text{N}_3^-$ , 7.  $\text{I}^-$ , 8. DIPEA, 9. phenol, 10. TEA, 11. urea, 12. PhSH, 13.  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ , 14.  $\text{PhNH}_2$ , 15. Thiourea, 16.  $\text{Br}^-$ , 17.  $\text{Cl}^-$ , 18. Cys, 19. Lys, 20. GSH, 21. His, 22.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , 23.  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ , 24.  $\text{Na}^+$ , 25.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ].

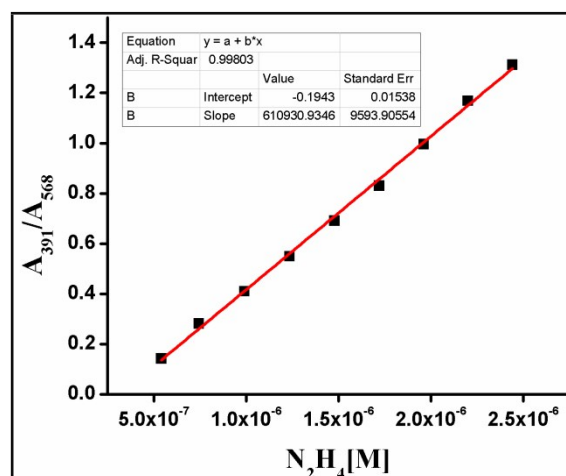
#### Calculation of detection limit of the probe BBHO:

The detection limit (DL) of **MXI** for  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  were determined from the following equation:

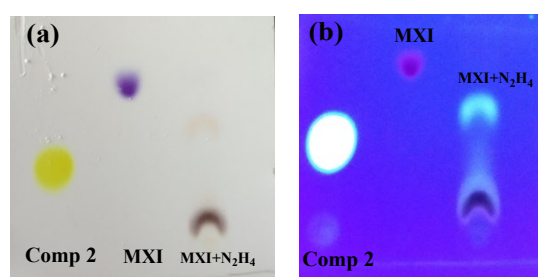
$$\text{DL} = K * \text{Sb1}/S$$

Where  $K = 2$  or  $3$  (we take  $3$  in this case); Sb1 is the standard deviation of the blank solution; S is the slope of the calibration curve.

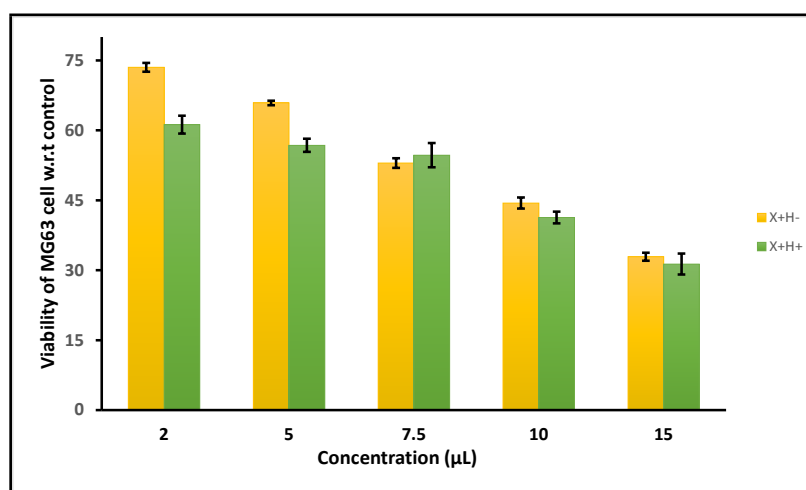
From graph  $S = 610930.9346$ ,  $Sb1 = 0.01538$ .  $DL = 75$  nM



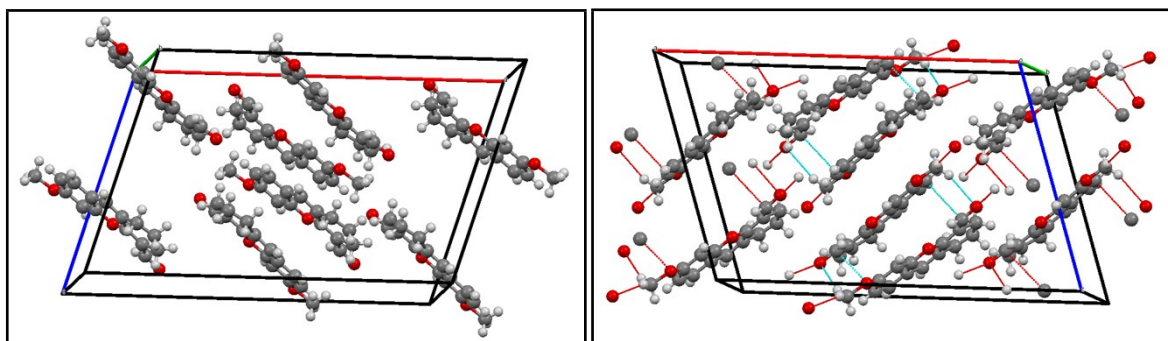
**Figure S8.** Linearship of absorption intensity ratio ( $A_{568nm}/A_{391nm}$ ) of **MXI** (1.0  $\mu$ M) to  $N_2H_4$ .



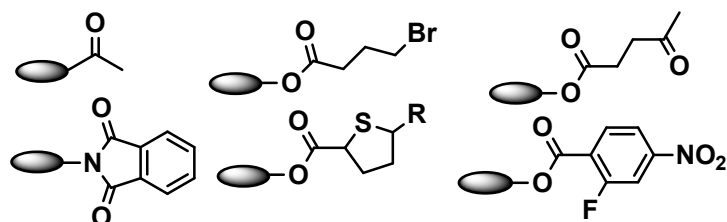
**Figure S9.** Progress of the reaction monitored by the TLC (thin layer chromatography) plate.



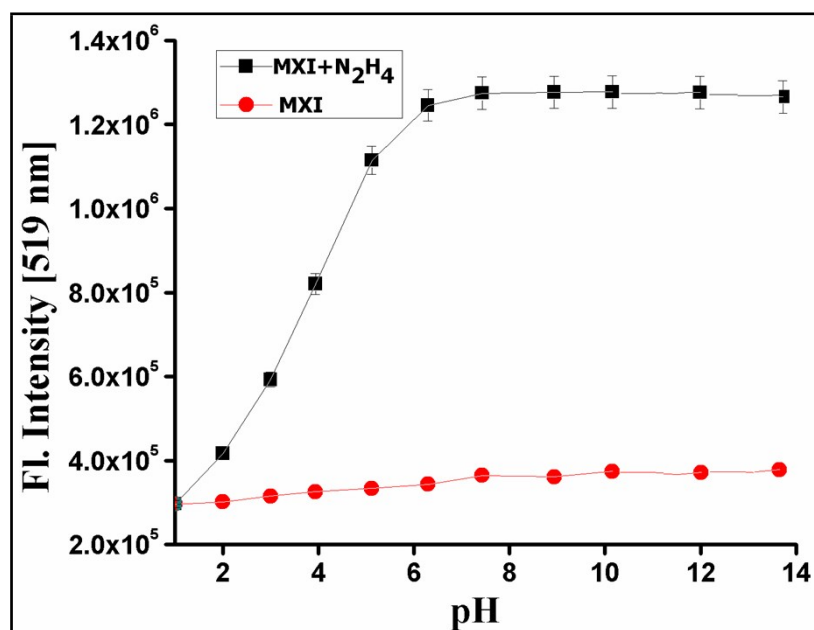
**Figure S10.** MTT assay to determine the cytotoxic effect of **MXI** and  $N_2H_4$  complex on MG63 (human bone osteosarcoma) cell.



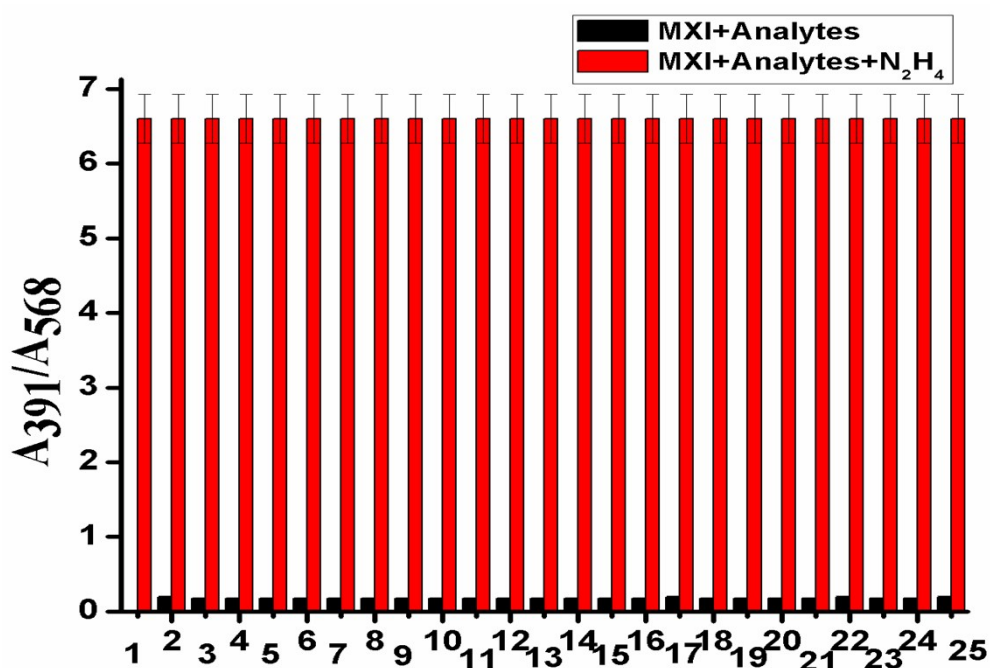
**Figure S11.** Crystals structure of the aldehyde (2).



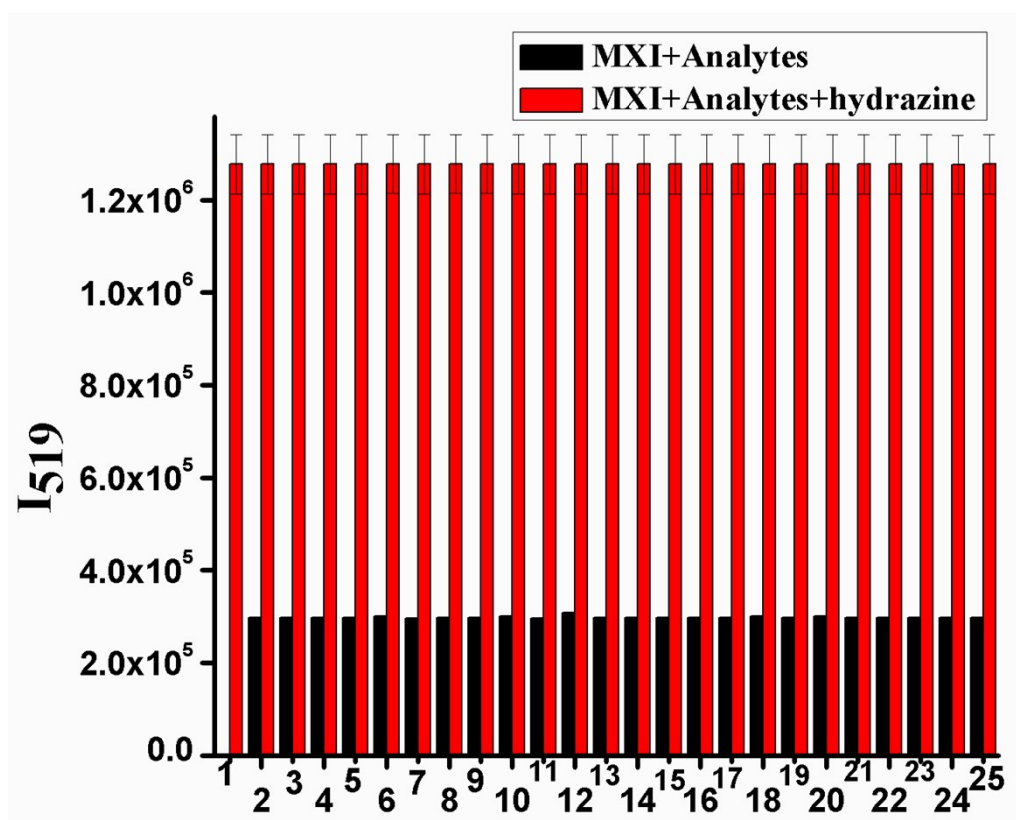
**Figure S12.** Recent time sensing approaches for hydrazine and the representative sensing moiety.



**Figure S13.** The pH-dependent fluorescence response of probe **MXI** (1.0 mM) towards  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  (2.5 mM) in DMSO– $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  HEPES buffer solution (pH 7.4).



**Figure S14** Selectivity profile diagram (Absorption) in bar representation including error bars (error amount, 5%; Y error bar for both  $[\pm]$  deviations). Black bar represents **MXI**+Analytes, red bars: **MXI**+Analytes+ N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> [1. N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 2. SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, 3. HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, 4. AcO<sup>-</sup>, 5. NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, 6. N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, 7. I<sup>-</sup>, 8. DIPEA, 9. phenol, 10. TEA, 11. urea, 12. PhSH, 13. CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, 14. PhNH<sub>2</sub>, 15. Thiourea, 16. Br<sup>-</sup>, 17. Cl<sup>-</sup>, 18. Cys, 19. Lys, 20. GSH, 21. His, 22. Zn<sup>2+</sup>, 23. Cr<sup>3+</sup>, 24. Na<sup>+</sup>, 25. Cu<sup>2+</sup> ] (10.0 equiv. of each)] in DMSO–H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mM HEPES buffer, 3 : 7 v/v, pH 7.4, at 25 °C).



**Figure S15** Selectivity profile diagram (fluorescence) in bar representation including error bars (error amount, 5%; Y error bar for both  $[\pm]$  deviations). Black bar represents **MXI**+Analytes, red bars: **MXI**+Analytes+  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  [1.  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ , 2.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , 3.  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ , 4.  $\text{AcO}^-$ , 5.  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , 6.  $\text{N}_3^-$ , 7.  $\text{I}^-$ , 8. DIPEA, 9. phenol, 10. TEA, 11. urea, 12.  $\text{PhSH}$ , 13.  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , 14.  $\text{PhNH}_2$ , 15. Thiourea, 16.  $\text{Br}^-$ , 17.  $\text{Cl}^-$ , 18. Cys, 19. Lys, 20. GSH, 21. His, 22.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , 23.  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ , 24.  $\text{Na}^+$ , 25.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ] (10.0 equiv. of each)] in DMSO– $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (10 mM HEPES buffer, 3 : 7 v/v, pH 7.4, at 25 °C).

**Table S1.** Calculated excitation energies (eV), oscillator strengths (f), contributions for **MXI** and **MXH**. The data were calculated by the TDDFT//B3LYP/6-311+G(*d,p*) level of theory based on the optimized ground state geometries.

| Species    | Electronic Transition | Excitation Energy   | f      | Contributions <sup>a</sup> |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| <b>MXI</b> | $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ | 2.3655 eV 524.14 nm | 1.2242 | H $\rightarrow$ L (100%)   |
|            |                       |                     |        |                            |
| <b>MXH</b> | $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ | 3.0412 eV 407.68 nm | 0.7029 | H $\rightarrow$ L (98%)    |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

<sup>a</sup> H and L represents HOMO and LUMO respectively.

**Table S2.** Energies of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO)

| Species    | E <sub>HOMO</sub> (a.u) | E <sub>LUMO</sub> (a.u) | ΔE(a.u) | ΔE(eV)      | ΔE(kcal/mol) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>MXI</b> | -0.2058                 | -0.10953                | 0.09627 | 2.619660732 | 60.4         |
| <b>MXH</b> | -0.19085                | -0.06724                | 0.12361 | 3.363625876 | 77.6         |

### Computational Details:

The geometries are fully optimized by employing density functional theory (DFT) using Becke's three-parameter hybrid exchange functional and the Lee–Yang–Parr correlation functional (B3LYP)<sup>1-3</sup> with the Pople's spilt-valence triple zeta basis set 6-311+G(d,p) basis set<sup>4</sup>. The frequency calculations have also been carried out to verify exact minima of the complex. The effect of solvent (dimethyl sulfoxide) were considered by using self-consistent reaction field (SCRF) procedure with the integral equation formalism polarized continuum model (IEF-PCM).<sup>5-9</sup> Time dependent DFT calculation were also conducted at the same level of theory.<sup>10-11</sup> All the computations have been carried out in Gaussian 16 program.<sup>12</sup>

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