

Electronic Supplementary Information

Benzimidazole–acid hydrazide Schiff–Mannich combo ligands enable nano–molar detection of Zn²⁺ via fluorescence turn–on mode from semi–aqueous medium, HuH–7 cells, and plants

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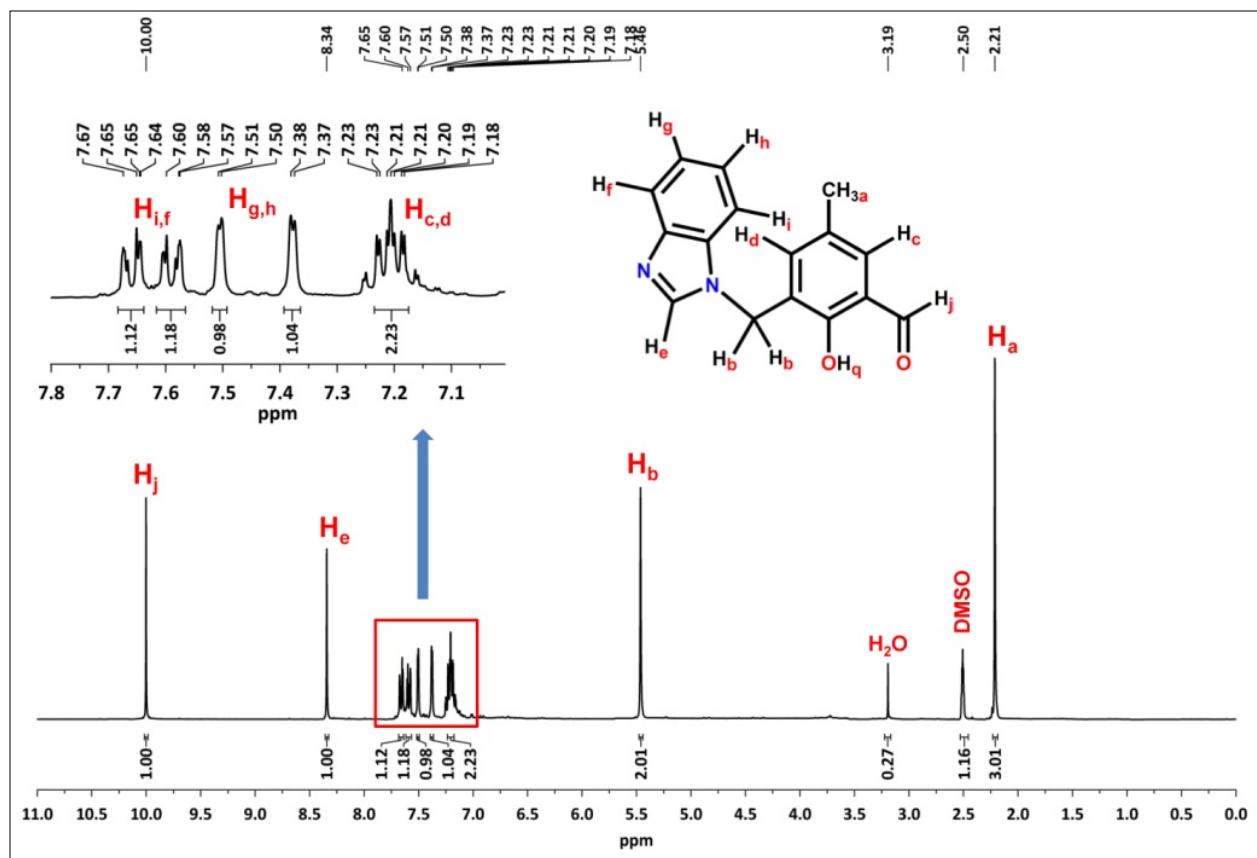


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectra of HBA in DMSO-d_6 .

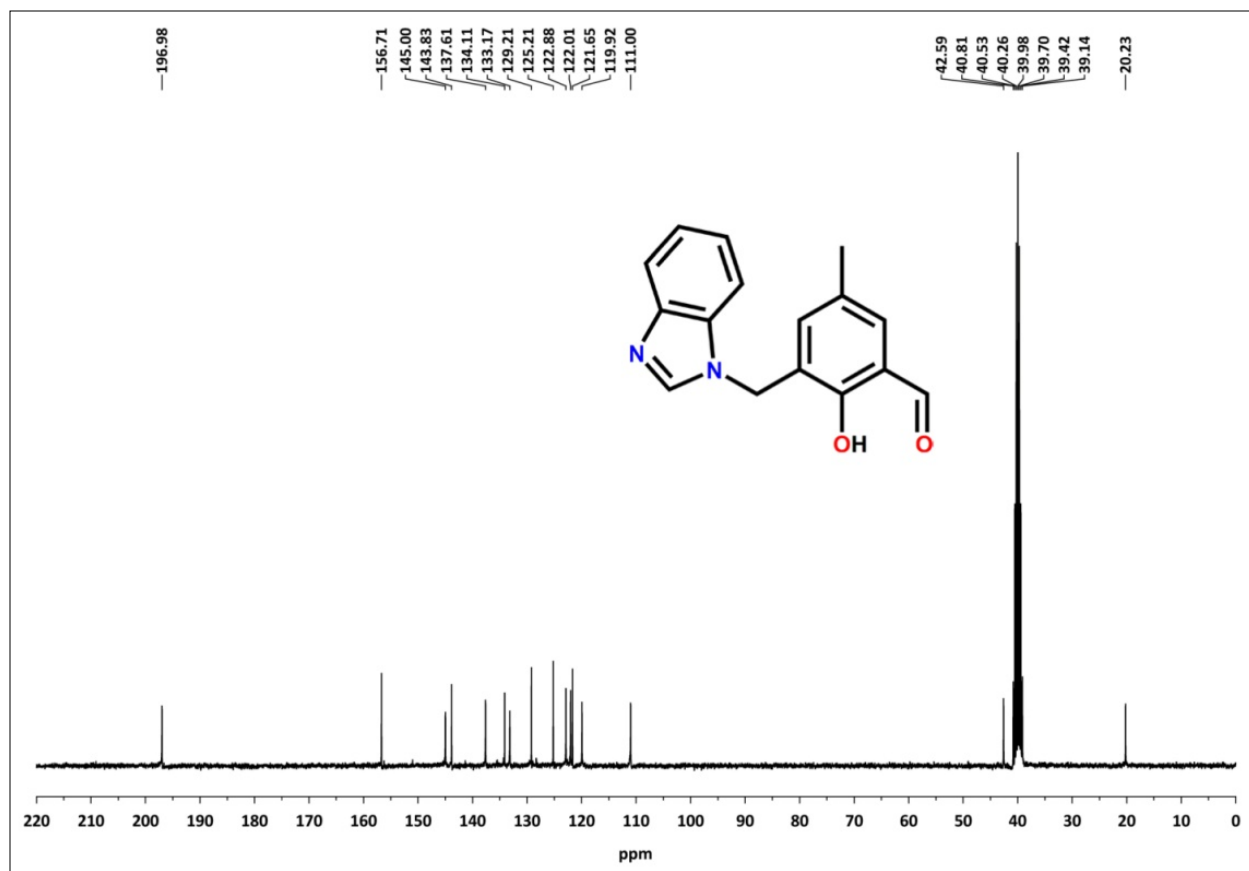


Fig. S2 ^{13}C NMR spectra of HBA in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

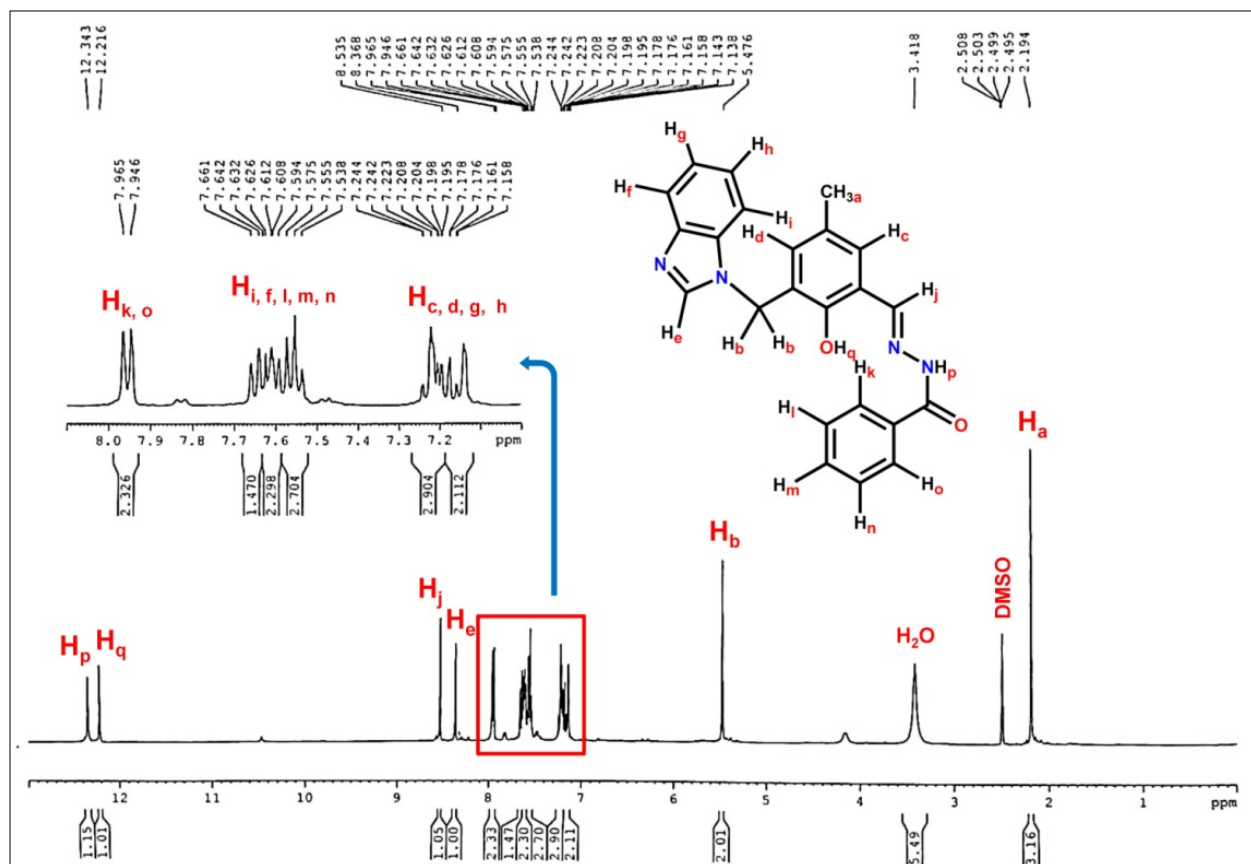


Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectrum of H₂BBH in DMSO-*d*₆.

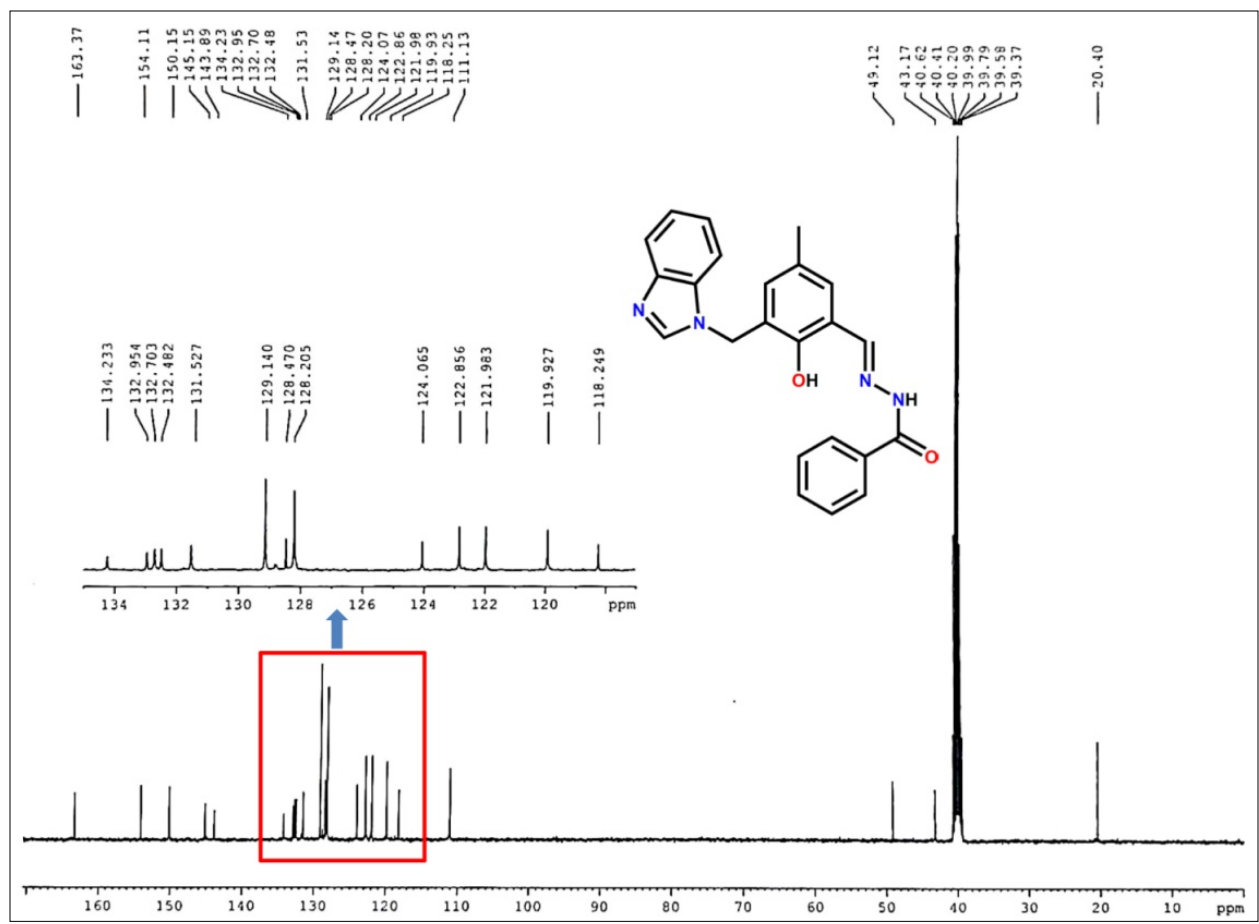


Fig. S4 ¹³C NMR spectrum of H₂BBH in DMSO-*d*₆.

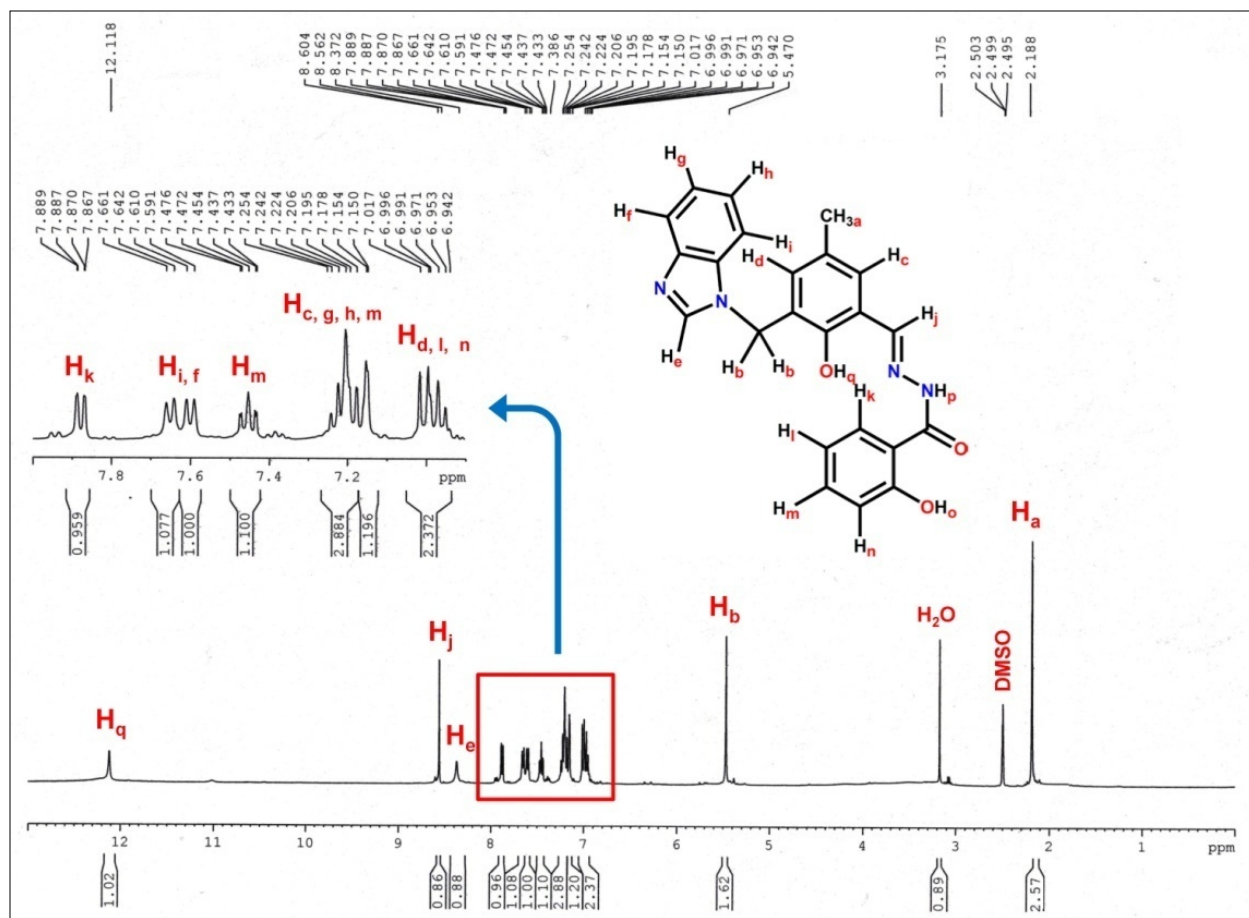


Fig. S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of H₃BSH in DMSO-d₆.

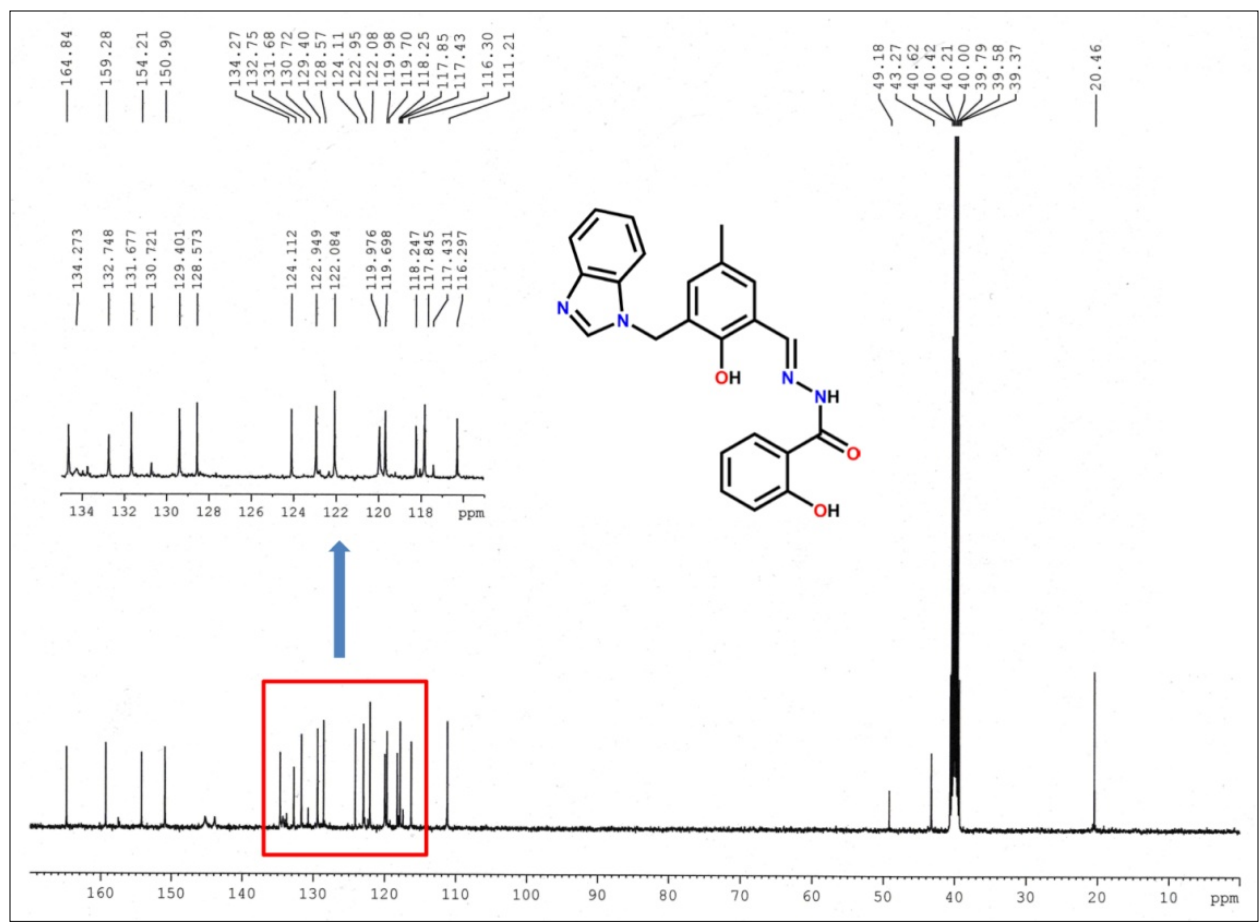


Fig. S6 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of H_3BSH in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

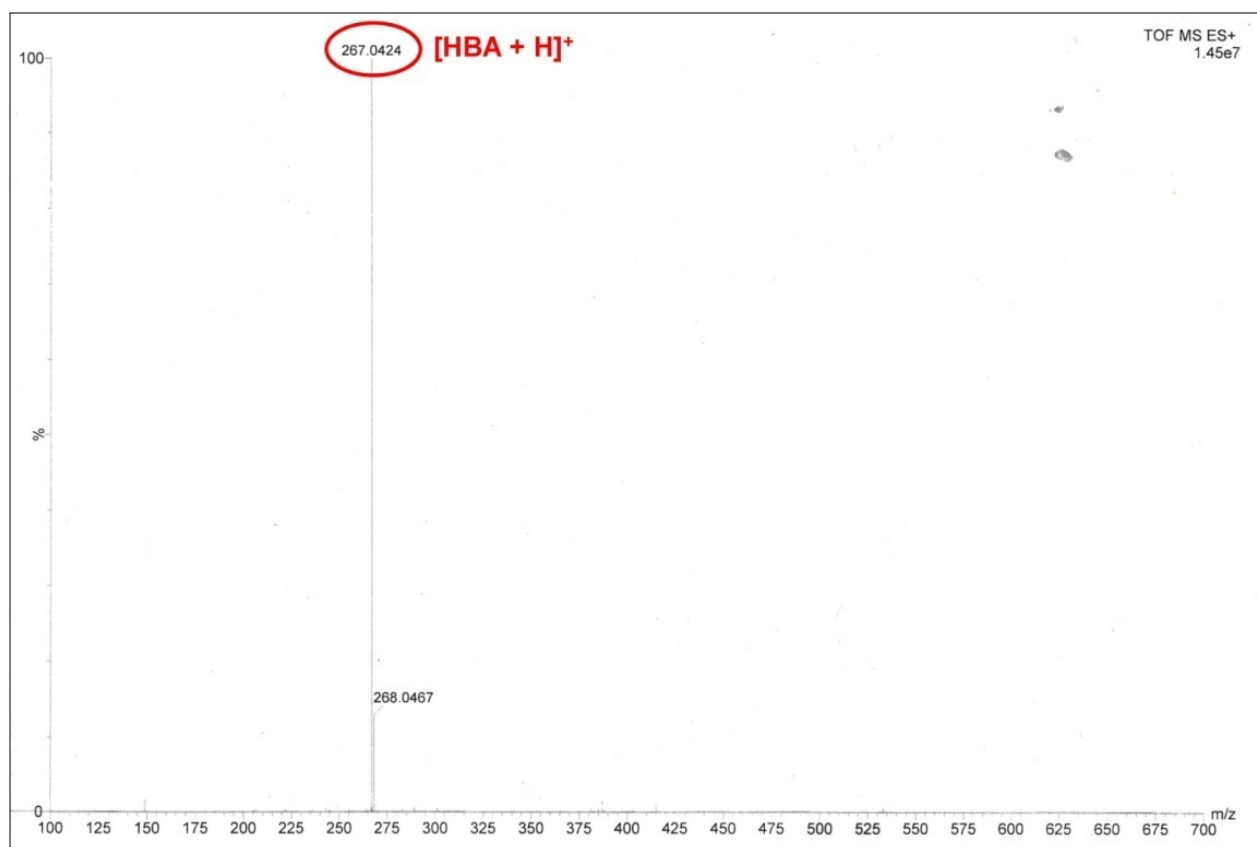


Fig. S7 ESI-MS spectra of HBA.

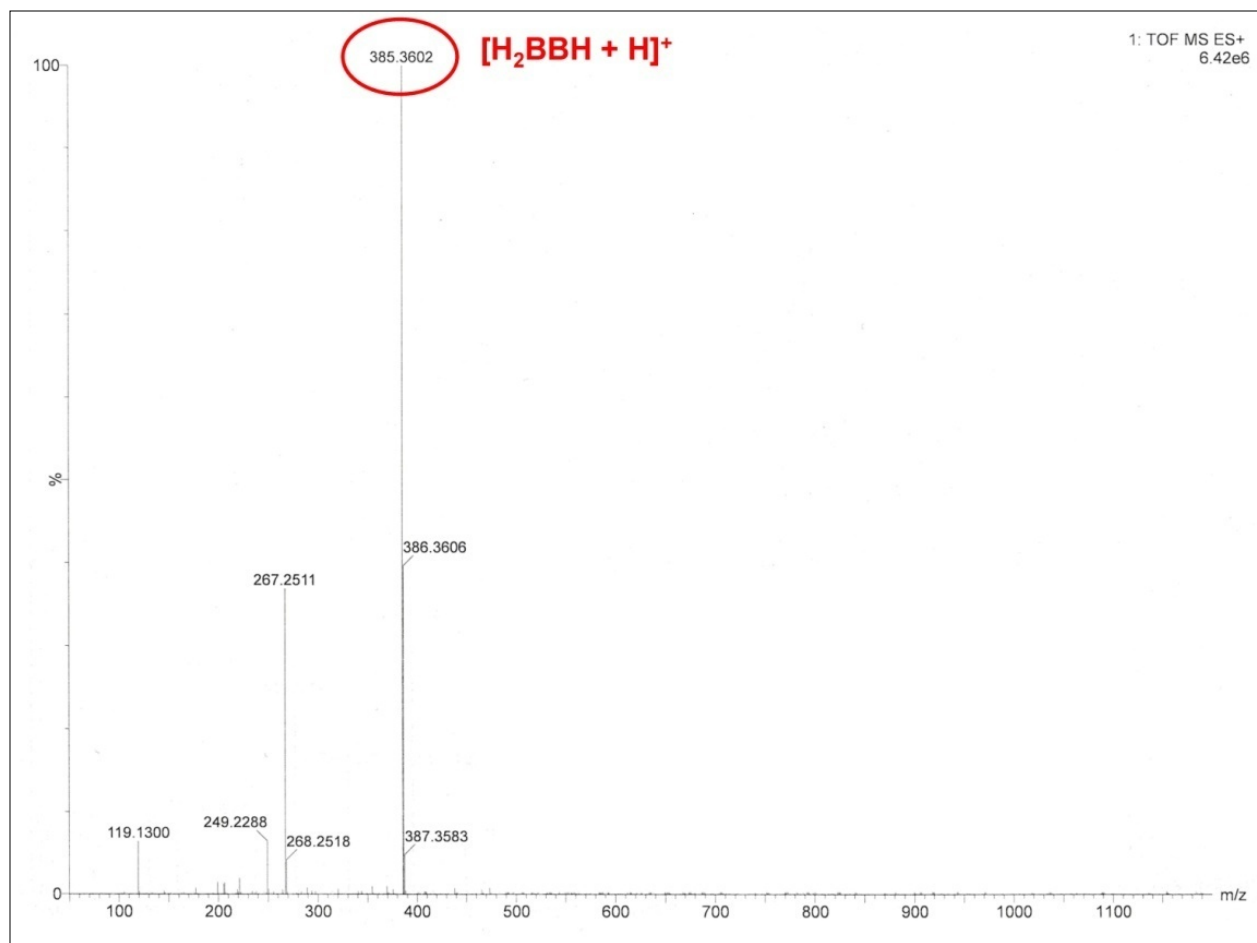


Fig. S8 ESI-MS spectrum of H_2BBH .

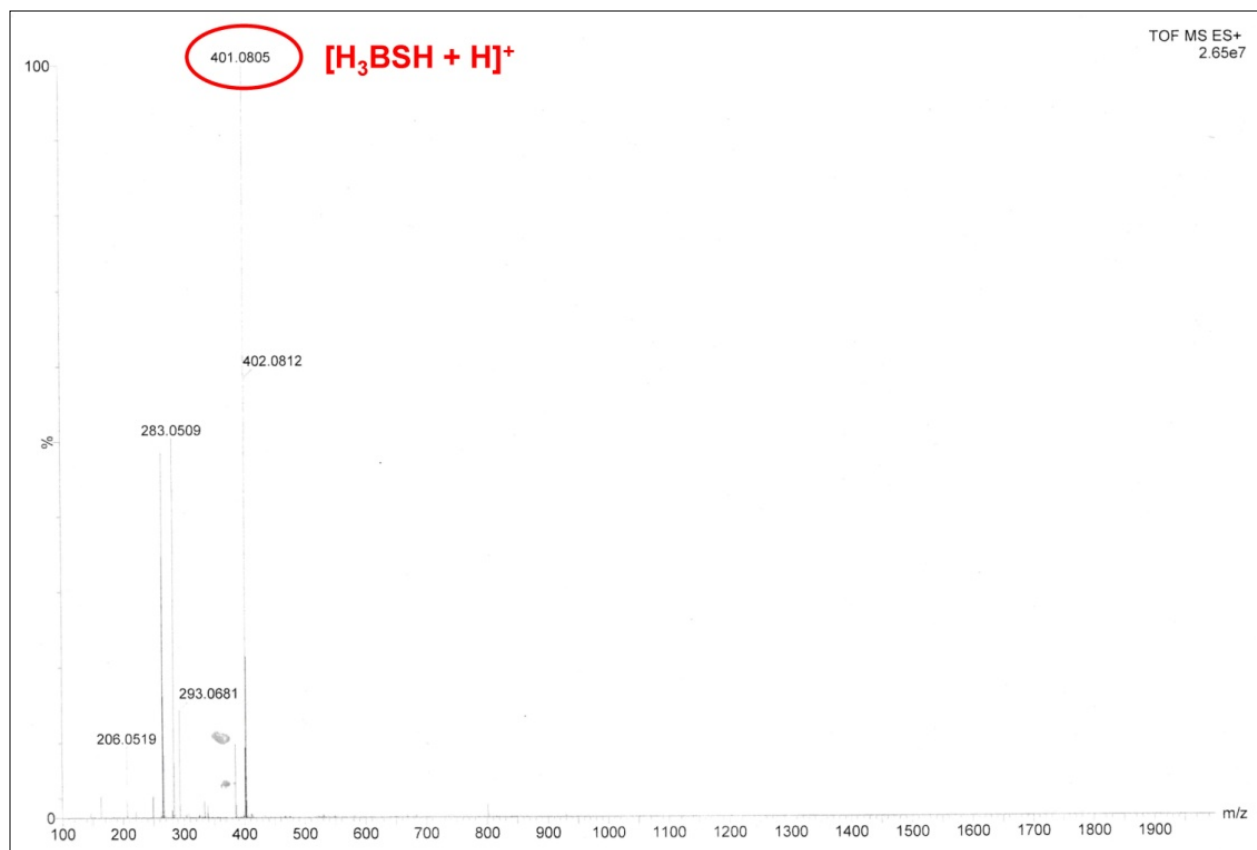


Fig. S9 ESI-MS spectrum of **H₃B₃SH**.

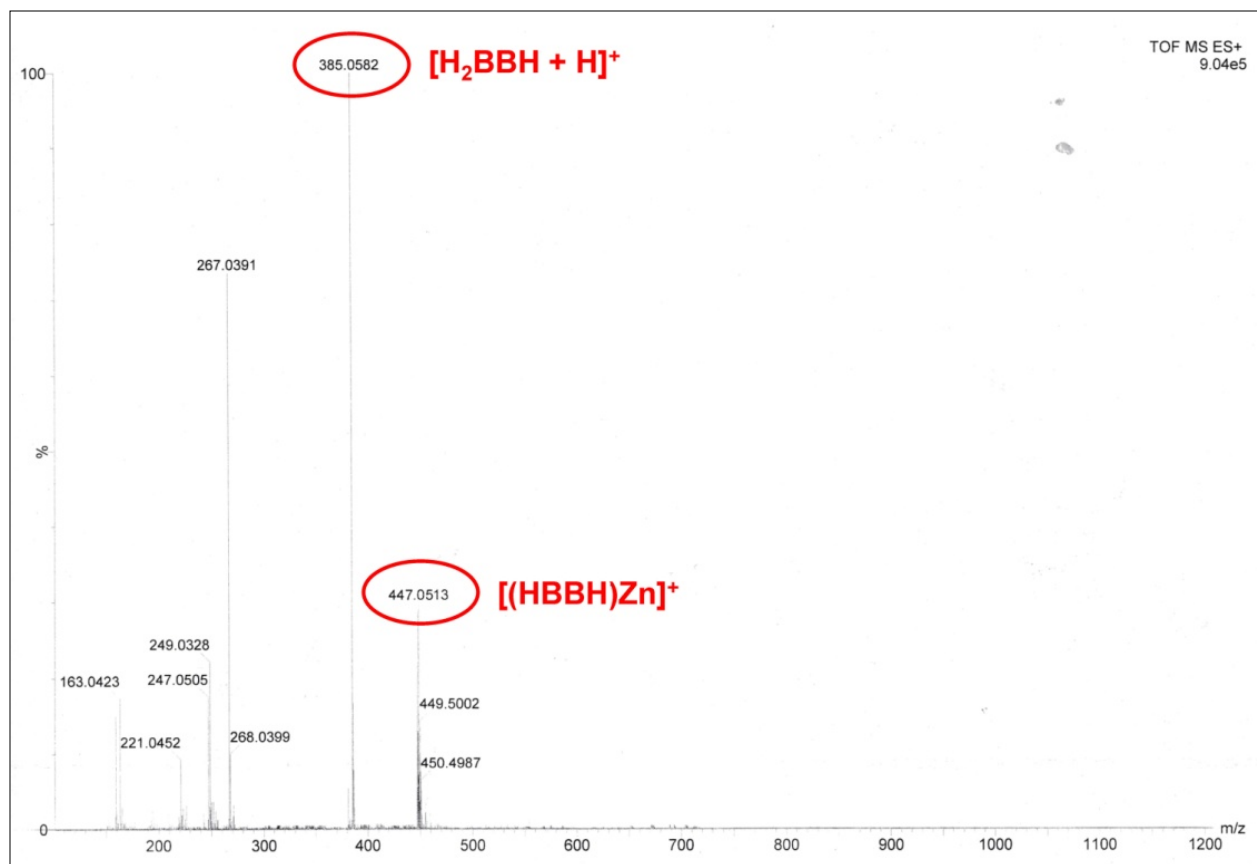


Fig. S10 ESI-MS spectrum of $[(HBBH)_2Zn]$ complex.

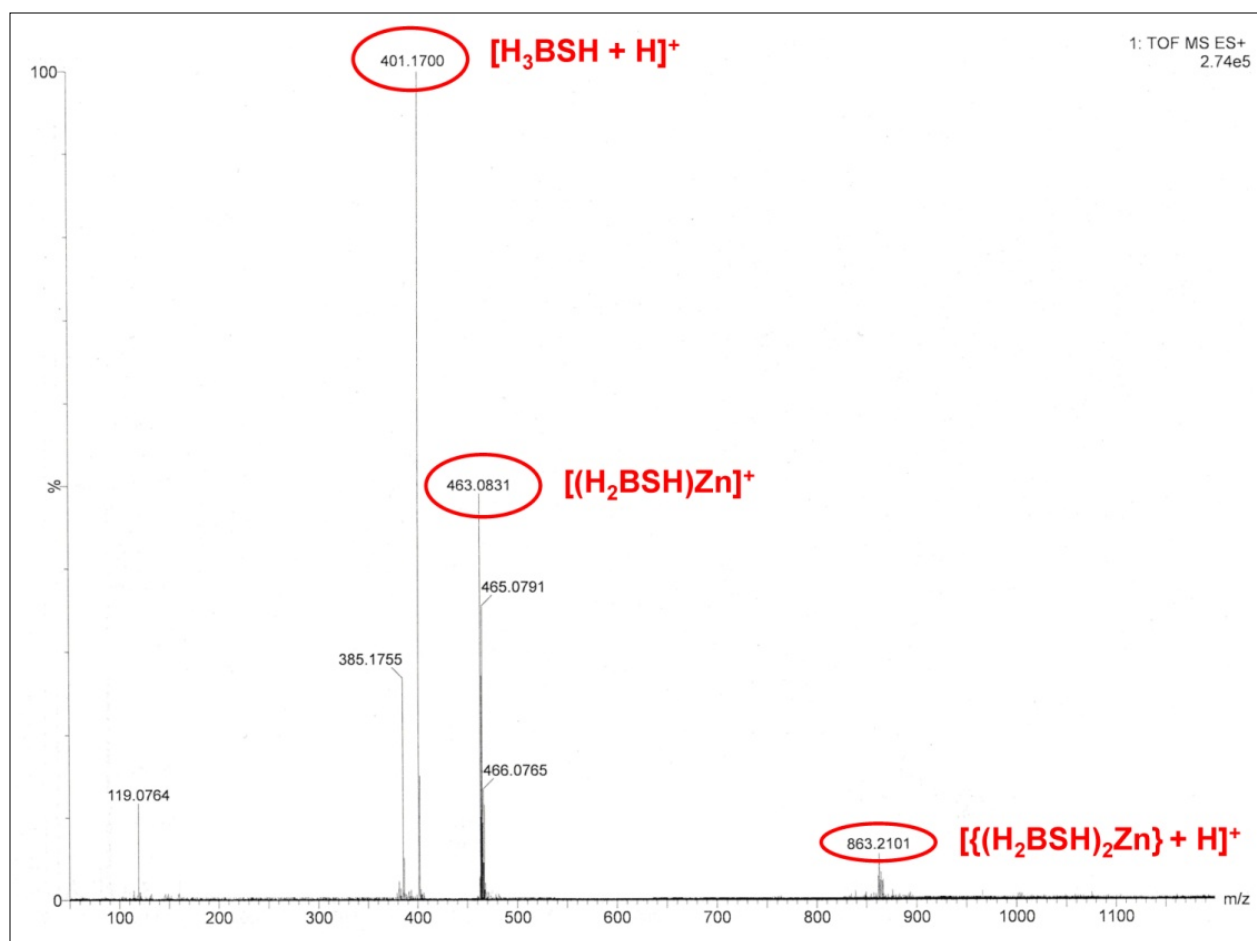


Fig. S11 ESI-MS spectrum of $[(\text{H}_2\text{BSH})_2\text{Zn}]$ complex.

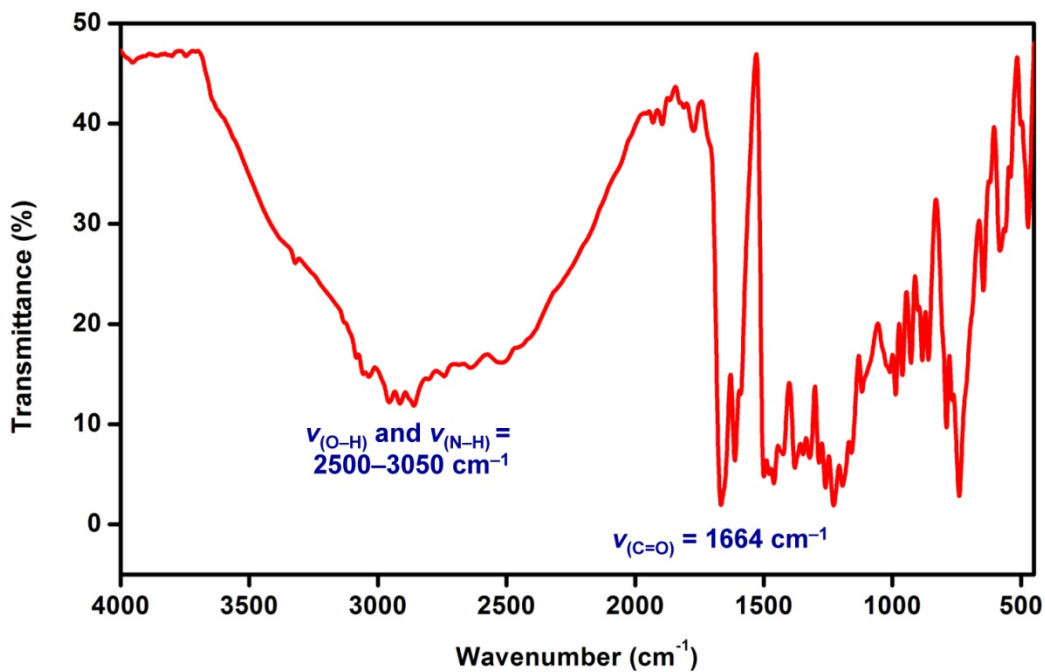


Fig. S12 FT-IR spectra of HBA.

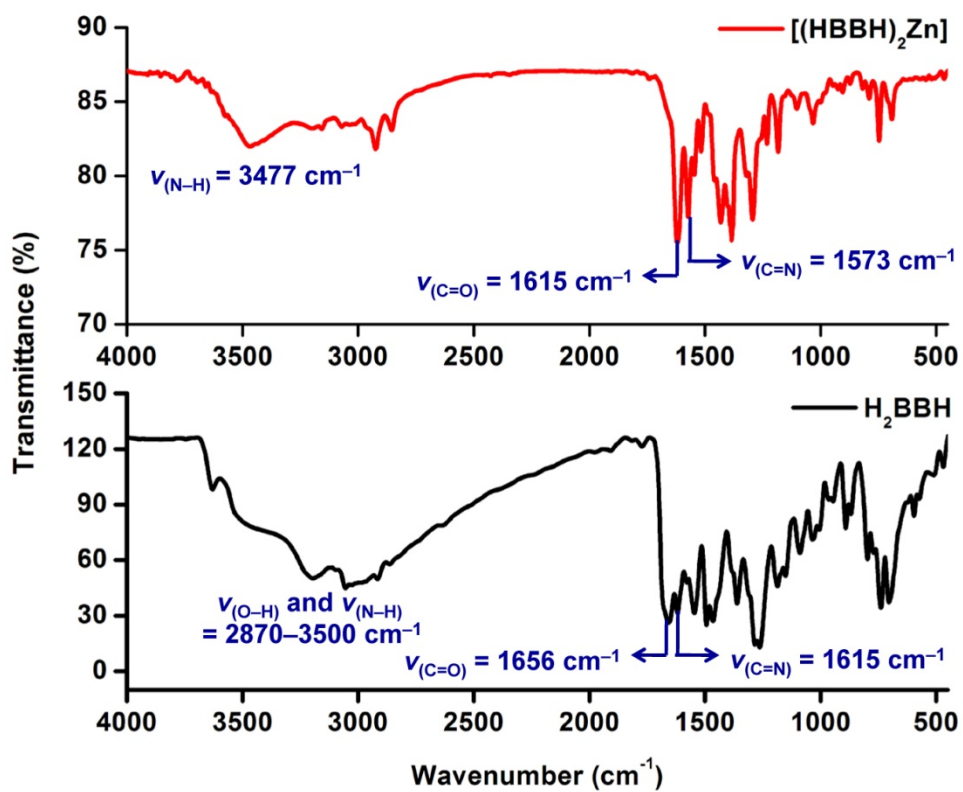


Fig. S13 FT-IR spectrum of H_2BBH and $[(HBBH)_2Zn]$ complex.

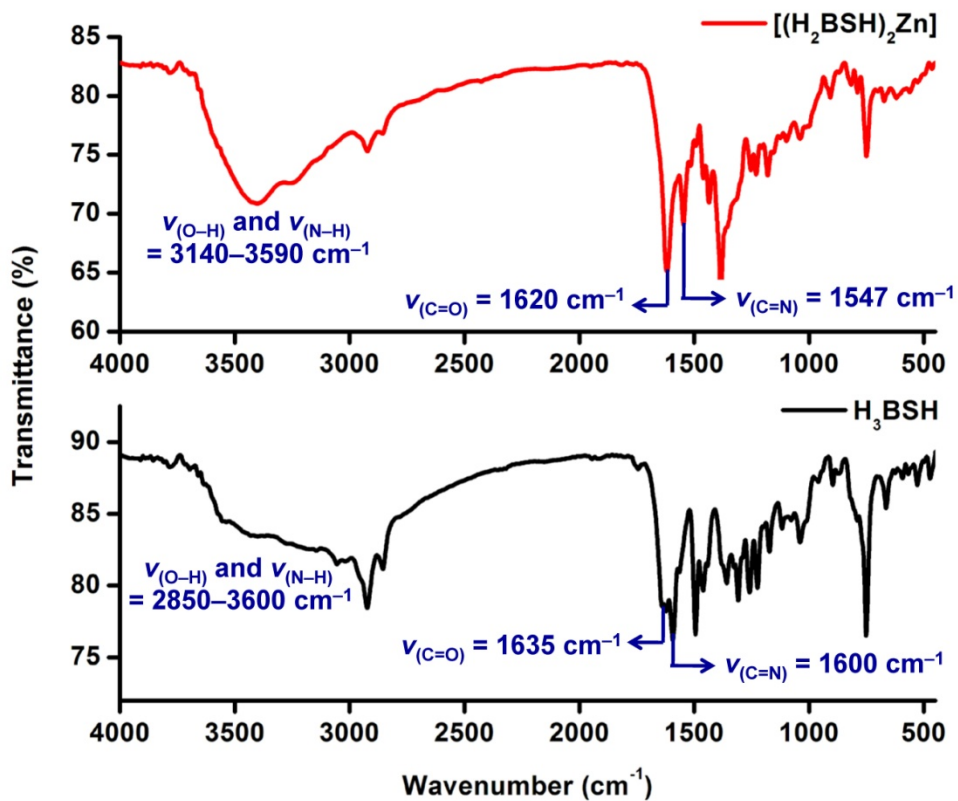


Fig. S14 FT-IR spectrum of H_3BSH and $[(\text{H}_2\text{BSH})_2\text{Zn}]$ complex.

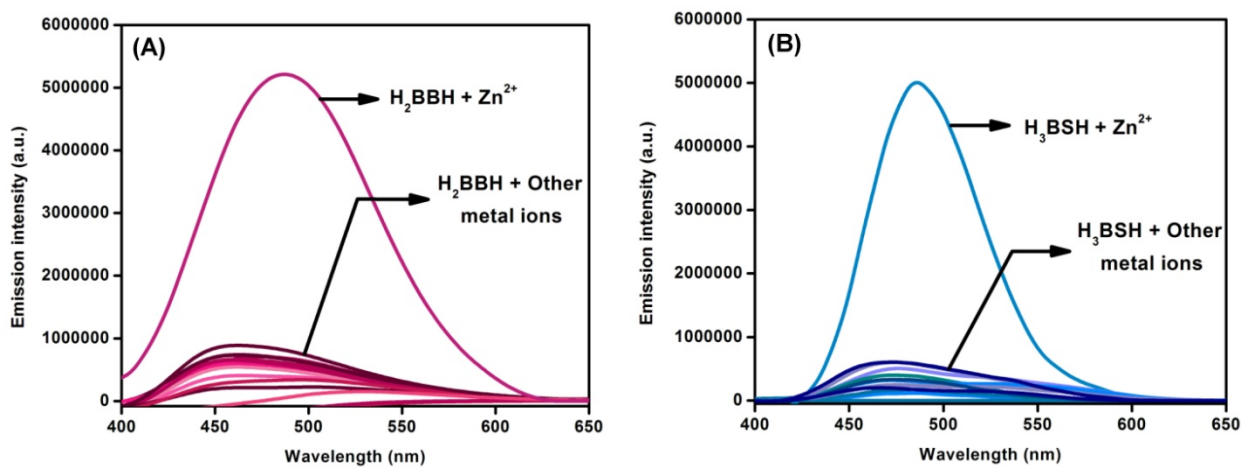


Fig. S15 Emission spectra of (A) H_2BBH (0.1 μM) and (B) H_3BSH (0.1 μM) upon addition of 1 equivalent metal ions in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES-buffer solution (25 mM).

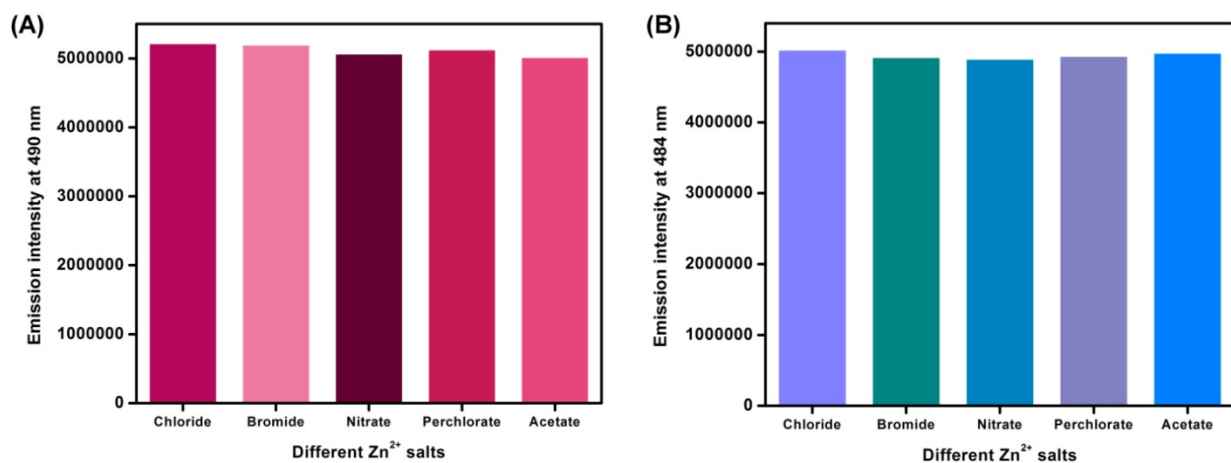


Fig. S16 Anion independent emission behavior of (A) **H₂BBH** (0.1 μM) and (B) **H₃BSH** (0.1 μM) in presence of various Zn²⁺ salts [e.g. ZnCl₂, ZnBr₂, Zn(NO₃)₂, Zn(OAc)₂ and Zn(ClO₄)₂ in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES–buffer solution (25 mM, pH = 7.2).

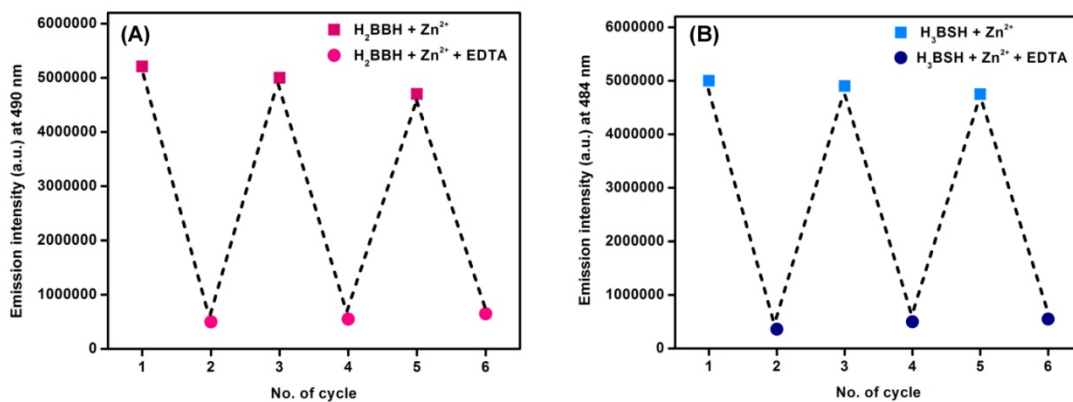


Fig. S17 Emission intensity of (A) **H₂BBH** (0.1 μM) and (B) **H₃BSH** (0.1 μM) with sequential addition of Zn²⁺ and EDTA in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES–buffer solution (25 mM).

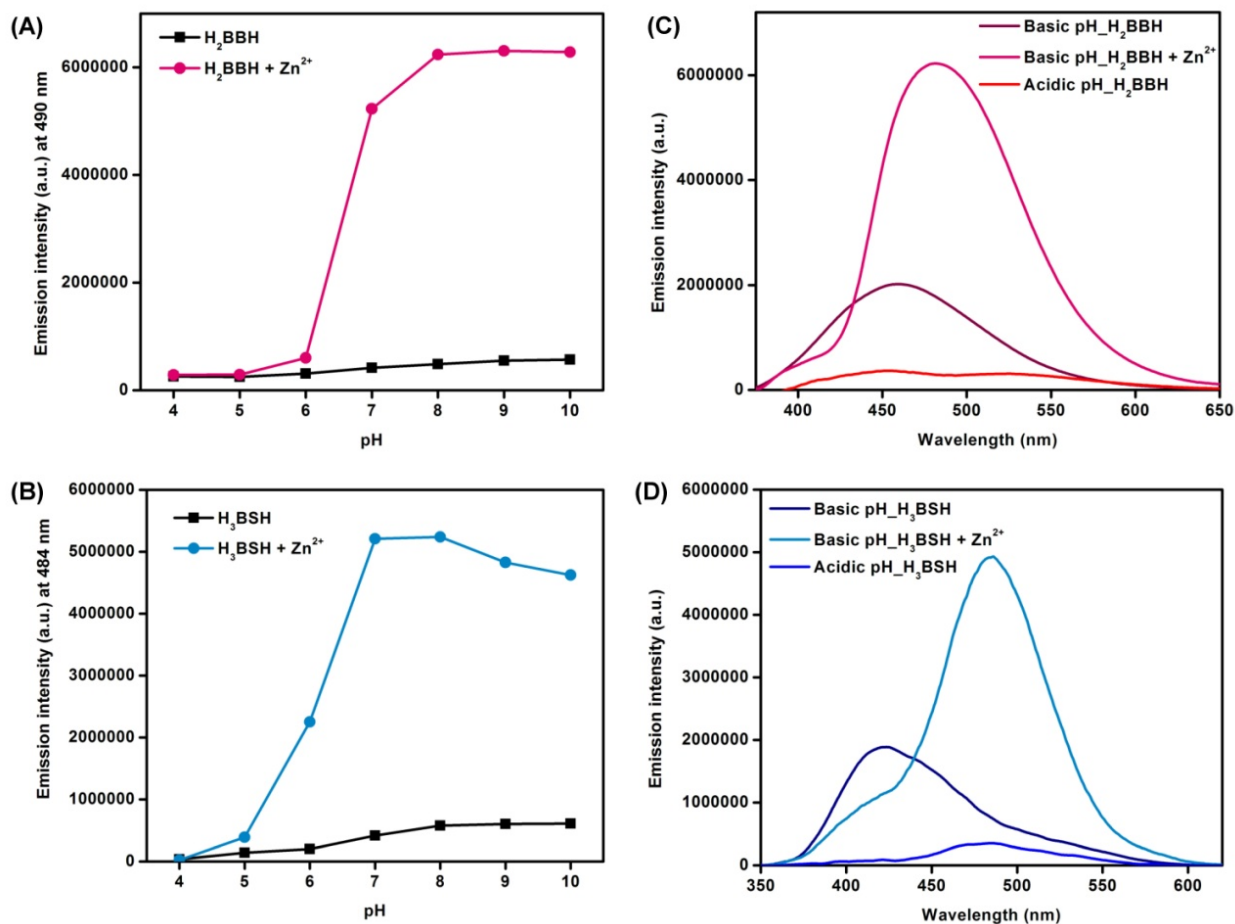


Fig. S18 Emission intensity vs pH plot of (A) H_2BBH ($0.1 \mu M$) ($\lambda_{em} = 490$) and (B) H_3BSH ($0.1 \mu M$) ($\lambda_{em} = 484$) in absence and presence of Zn^{2+} in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES–buffer solution (25 mM). Emission spectra of (C) H_2BBH ($0.1 \mu M$) and (D) H_3BSH ($0.1 \mu M$) in acidic and basic medium.

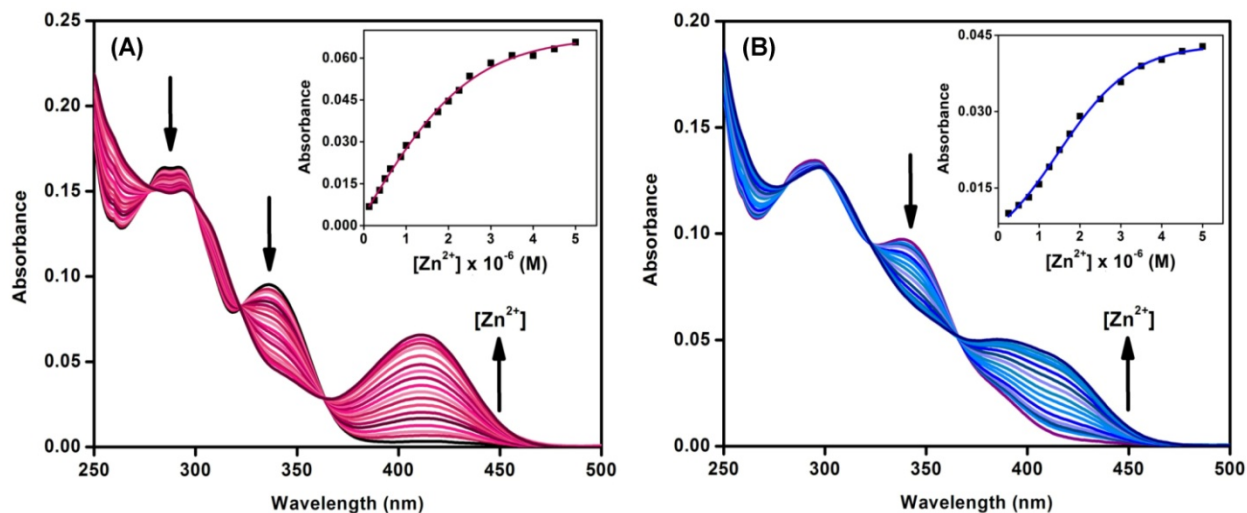


Fig. S19 UV-Vis absorption spectra of (A) H_2BBH (1 μM) and (B) H_3BSH (1 μM) upon incremental addition of Zn^{2+} in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES-buffer solution (25 mM). Inset: Changes in absorbance of (A) H_2BBH at 410 nm and (B) H_3BSH at 415 nm with gradual addition of Zn^{2+} .

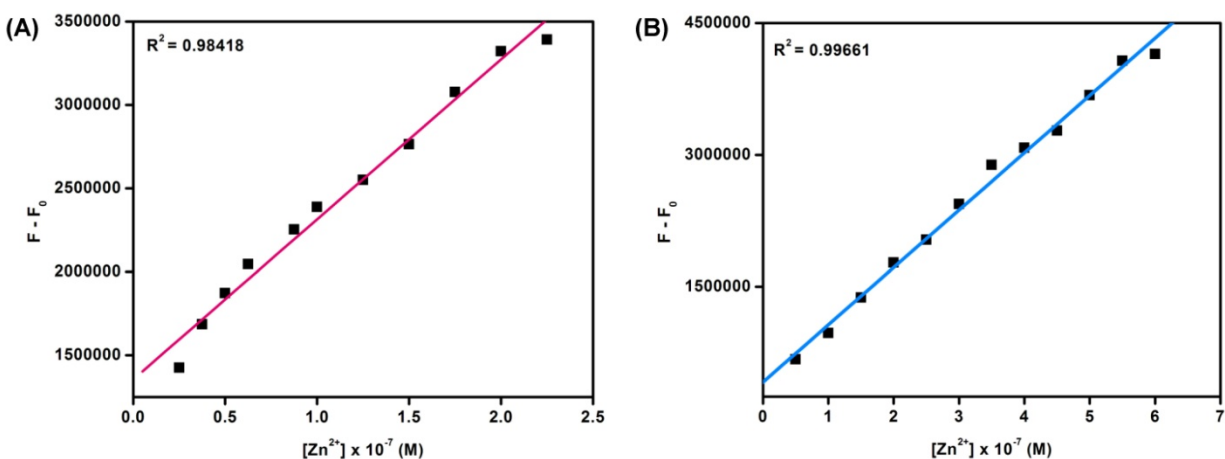


Fig. S20 Determination of the limit of detection of Zn^{2+} by (A) H_2BBH and (B) H_3BSH in (1 : 1) EtOH : HEPES-buffer solution (25 mM, pH = 7.2).

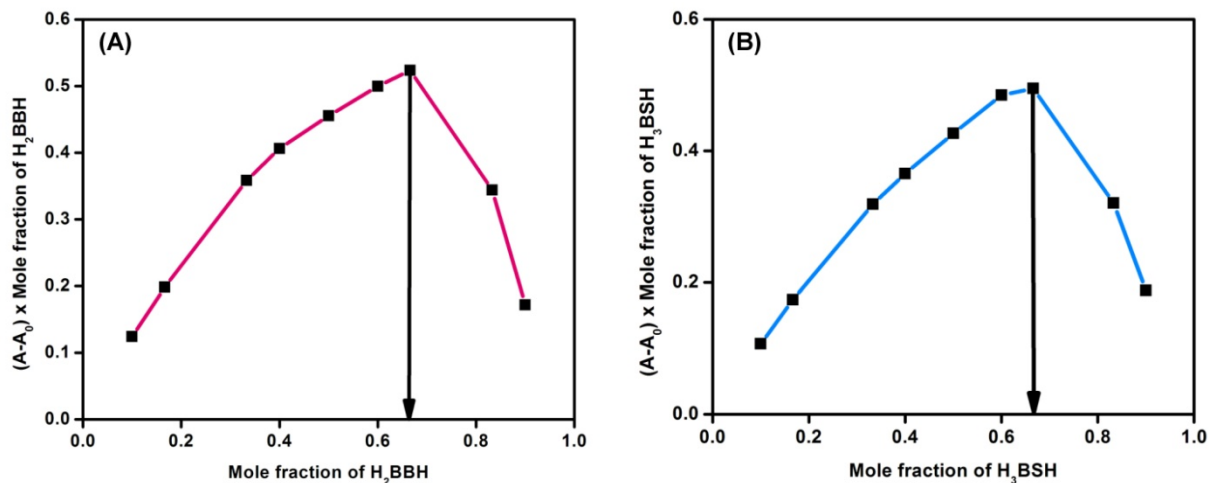


Fig. S21 Job's plot for the determination of (A) $H_2BBH-Zn^{2+}$ (2 : 1) and (B) $H_3BSH-Zn^{2+}$ (2 : 1) complex stoichiometry using absorbance values. (The Ligand (H_2BBH/H_3BSH) : Zn^{2+} ratios used in Job's plot: 9:1, 5:1, 2:1, 3:2, 1:1, 2:3, 1:2, 1:5, and 1:9.)

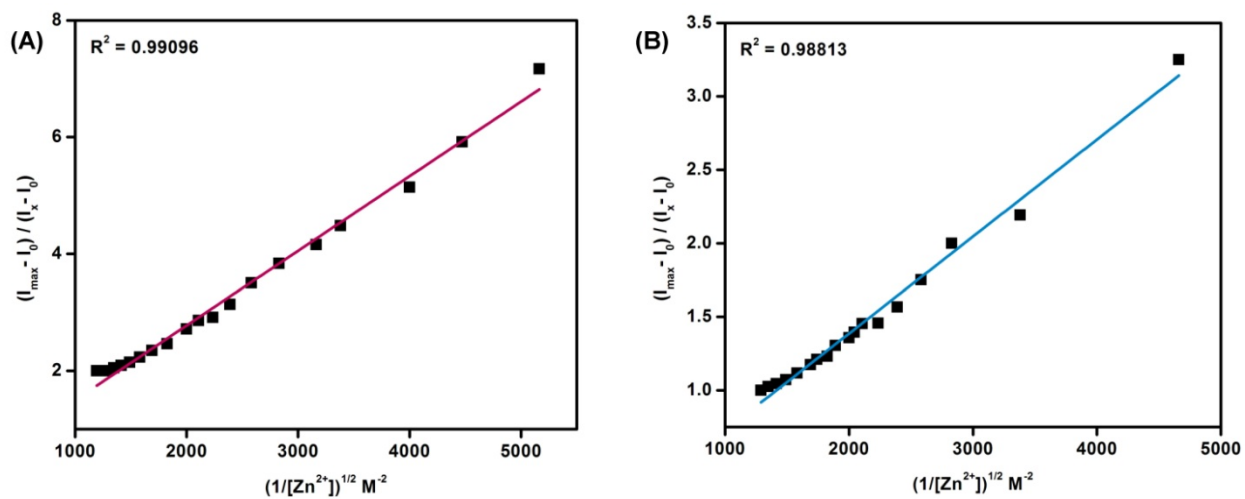


Fig. S22 Benesi-Hildebrand plot for the determination of binding constant between (A) H_2BBH and Zn^{2+} and (B) H_3BSH and Zn^{2+} .

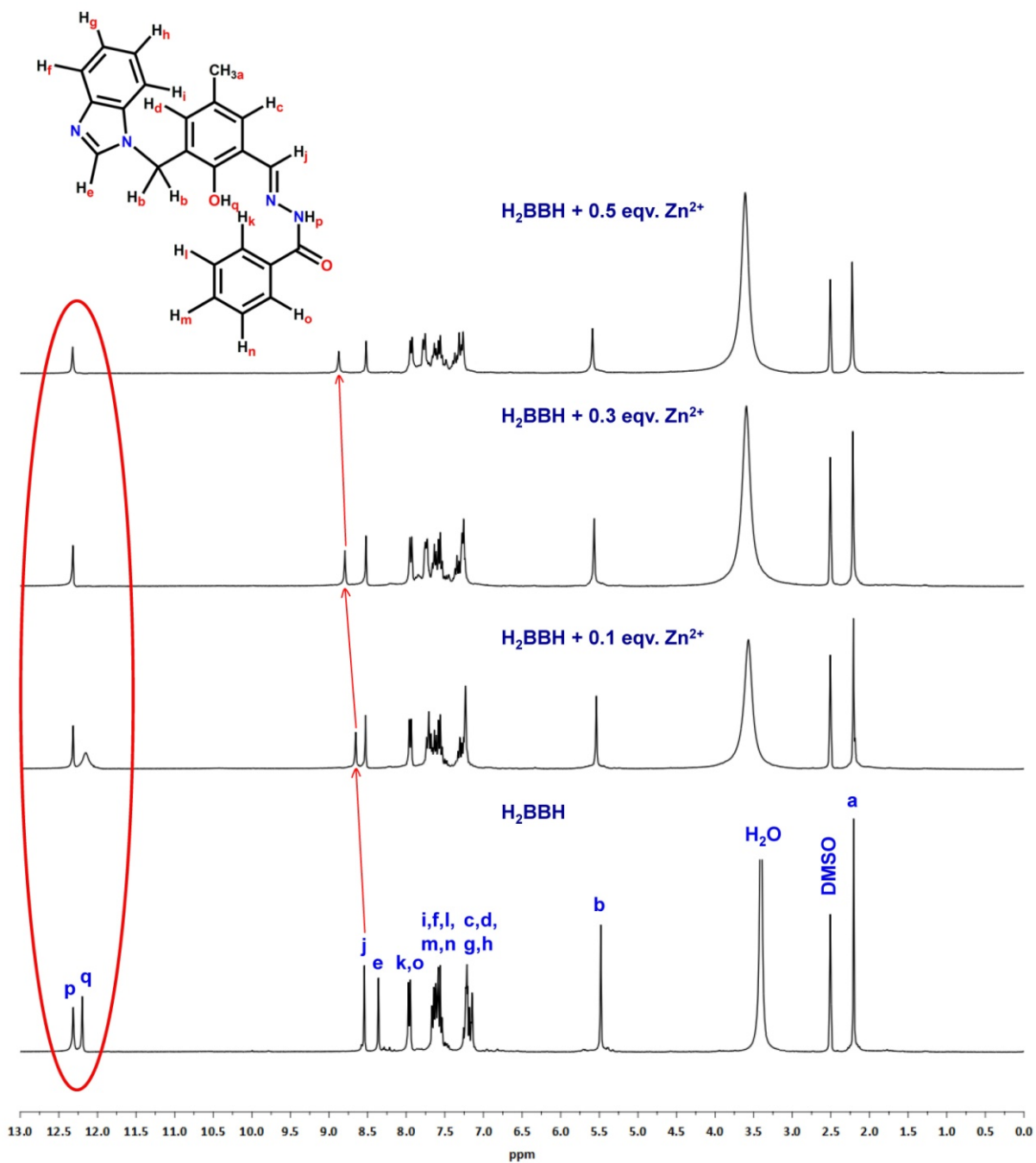


Fig. S23 ^1H NMR titration of H_2BBH in presence of Zn^{2+} in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

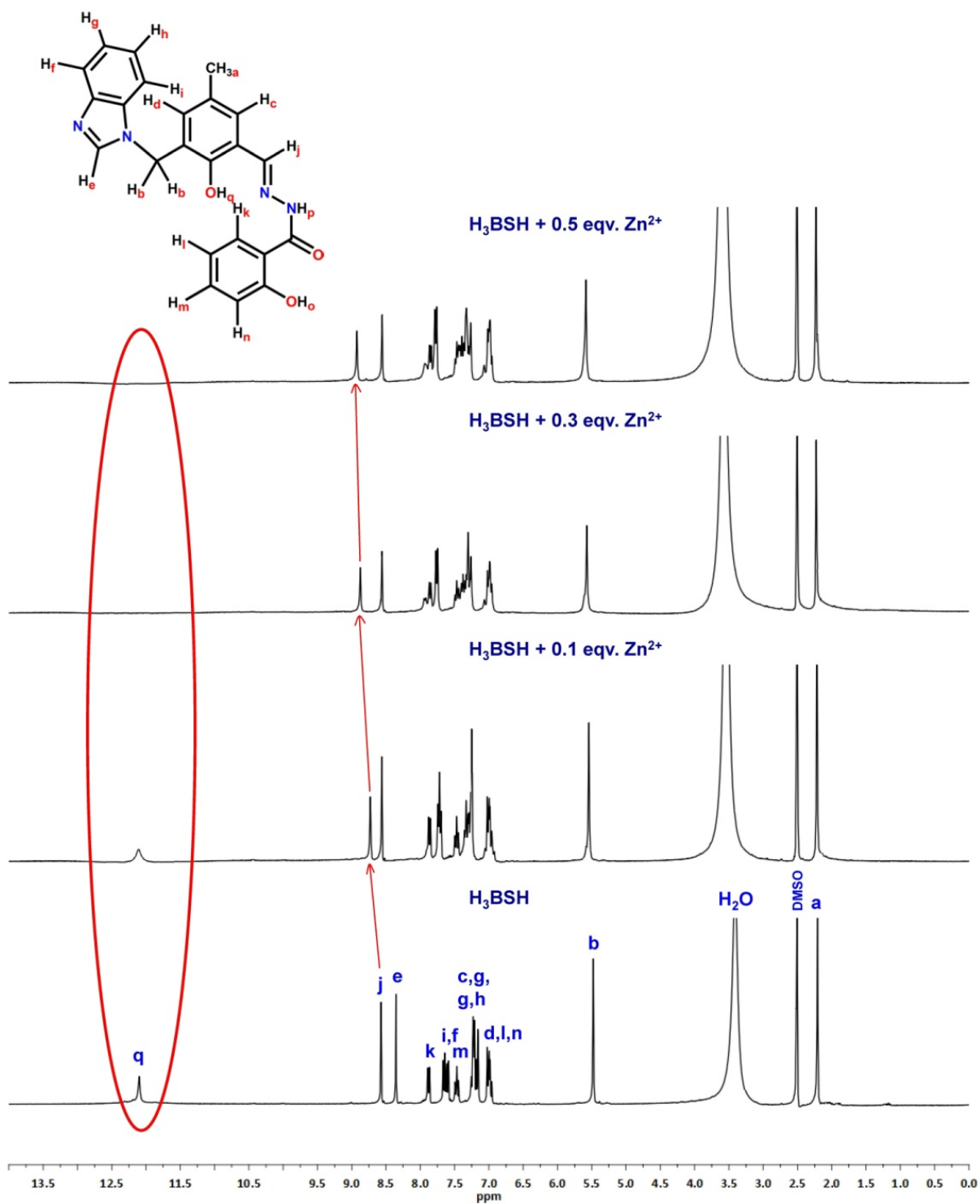


Fig. S24 ^1H NMR titration of H_3BSH in presence of Zn^{2+} in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

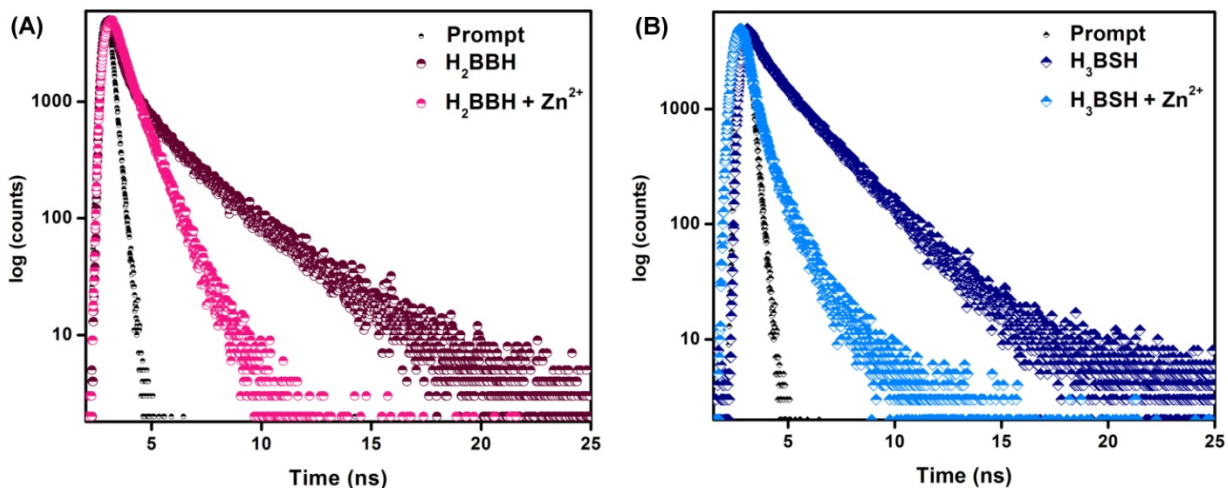


Fig. S25 Time-correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) decay profiles of (A) H_2BBH and $\text{H}_2\text{BBH} + \text{Zn}^{2+}$ and (B) H_3BSH and $\text{H}_3\text{BSH} + \text{Zn}^{2+}$.

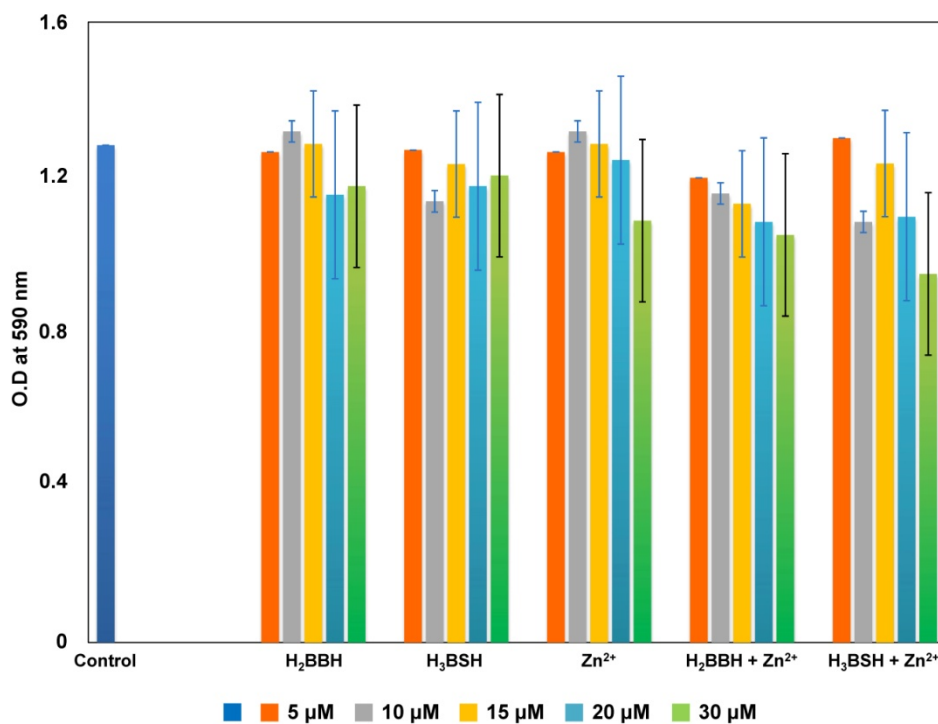
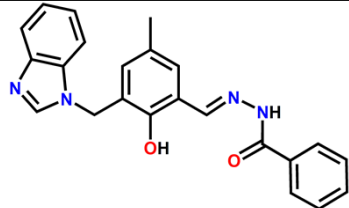
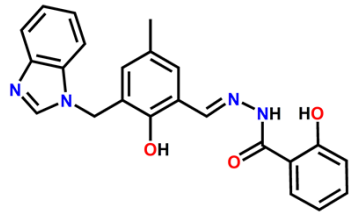
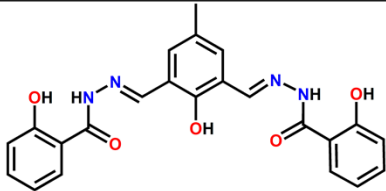
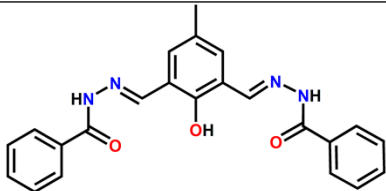
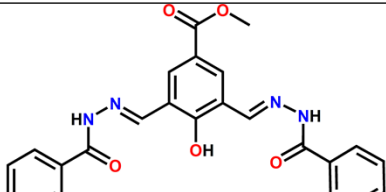
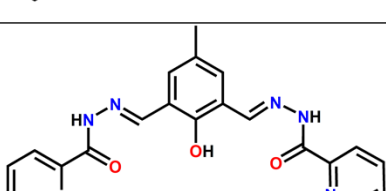
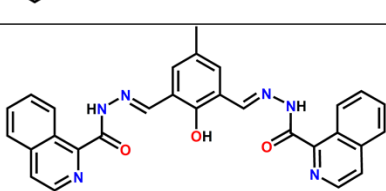
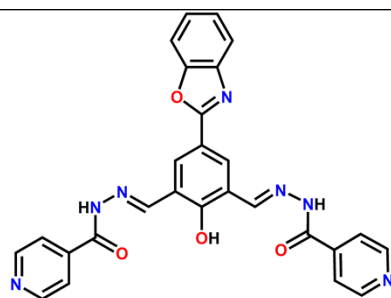


Fig. S26 MTT assay to determine the cytotoxic effect of probes, H_2BBH and H_3BSH and complexes, $[(\text{HBBH})_2\text{Zn}]$ and $[(\text{H}_2\text{BSH})_2\text{Zn}]$ on HuH-7 cells.

Table S1 List of reported acylhydrazone based dipodal Schiff base probe for detection of Zn²⁺.

Probe	% of Water Content	Limit of Detection	λ	Reference
	50%	27 nM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 340 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 490 \text{ nm}$	This work
		46 nM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 343 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 484 \text{ nm}$	
	40%	44 μM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 390 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 490 \text{ nm}$	<i>Org. Biomol. Chem.</i> , 2012, 10 , 2380–2384
	80%	0.25 μM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 370 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 497 \text{ nm}$	<i>Inorg. Chem.</i> , 2014, 53 , 6655–6664
	10%	0.889 μM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 407 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 457 \text{ nm}$	<i>Sens. Actuators B Chem.</i> , 2016, 224 , 892–898
	99.67%	1.05 μM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 470 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 555 \text{ nm}$	<i>Org. Biomol. Chem.</i> , 2014, 12 , 4975–4982
	10%	0.307 μM	$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 460 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 536 \text{ nm}$	<i>Analyst</i> , 2019, 144 , 4024–4032



90%

0.52 μM

$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450 \text{ nm}$

J. Photochem. P

$\lambda_{\text{em}} = 525 \text{ nm}$

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370, 75–83

Table S2 Tolerance limit of other metal ions.

Metal ions	Tolerance limit	
	H ₂ BBH	H ₃ BSH
Na ⁺	>10	>10
K ⁺	>10	>10
Ca ²⁺	>10	>10
Mg ²⁺	>10	>10
Al ³⁺	9	8
Cr ³⁺	7	7
Fe ³⁺	6	6
Fe ²⁺	7	6
Mn ²⁺	7	7
Co ²⁺	5	5
Ni ²⁺	4	4
Cu ²⁺	5	4
Cd ²⁺	7	7
Hg ²⁺	5	5

Table S3 ^1H NMR shift (ppm) data of NMR titration experiment of **H₂BBH** with Zn^{2+} .

Proton label	H ₂ BBH	H ₂ BBH + 0.1 eqv. Zn ²⁺	H ₂ BBH + 0.3 eqv. Zn ²⁺	H ₂ BBH + 0.5 eqv. Zn ²⁺
H _q	12.20	12.19	–	–
H _j	8.54	8.66	8.79	8.88

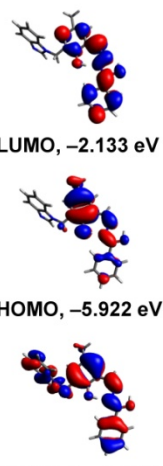
Table S4 ^1H NMR shift (ppm) data of NMR titration experiment of **H₃BSH** with Zn^{2+} .

Proton label	H ₃ BSH	H ₃ BSH + 0.1 eqv. Zn ²⁺	H ₃ BSH + 0.3 eqv. Zn ²⁺	H ₃ BSH + 0.5 eqv. Zn ²⁺
H _q	12.10	12.09	–	–
H _j	8.57	8.73	8.87	8.92

Table S5 Emission parameters of **H₂BBH** and **H₃BSH** in absence and presence of Zn^{2+} .

Compound	τ_1 (α_1) ns	τ_2 (α_2) ns	τ_{av} ns	χ^2	$k_r \times 10^{-2}$ ns ⁻¹	$k_{\text{nr}} \times 10^{-2}$ ns ⁻¹
H ₂ BBH	4.61 (55%)	0.46 (45%)	4.31	1.12	0.42	99.58
H ₂ BBH + Zn ²⁺	1.41	–	1.41	1.16	19.85	80.14
H ₃ BSH	4.06 (82%)	0.46 (18%)	3.97	1.15	0.35	99.64
H ₃ BSH + Zn ²⁺	3.98	–	3.98	1.14	6.28	93.71

Table S6 Selected MOs and TD-DFT contribution of MO towards vertical transition and corresponding oscillator strength for enol (I) and keto (II) conformers of **H₂BBH**.

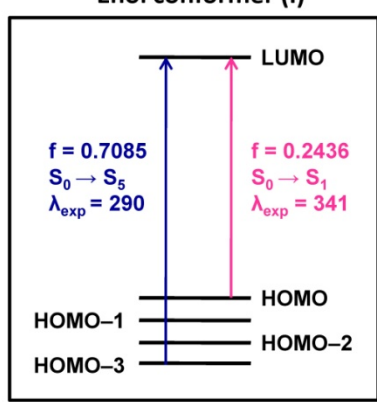


LUMO, -2.133 eV

HOMO, -5.922 eV

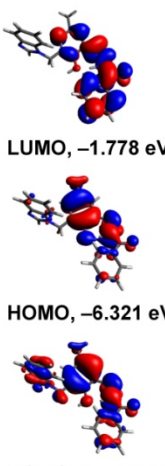
HOMO-3, -6.580 eV

Enol conformer (I)



$f = 0.7085$
 $S_0 \rightarrow S_5$
 $\lambda_{exp} = 290$

$f = 0.2436$
 $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$
 $\lambda_{exp} = 341$

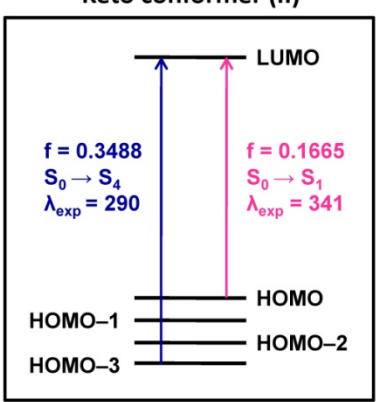


LUMO, -1.778 eV

HOMO, -6.321 eV

HOMO-3, -6.675 eV

Keto conformer (II)

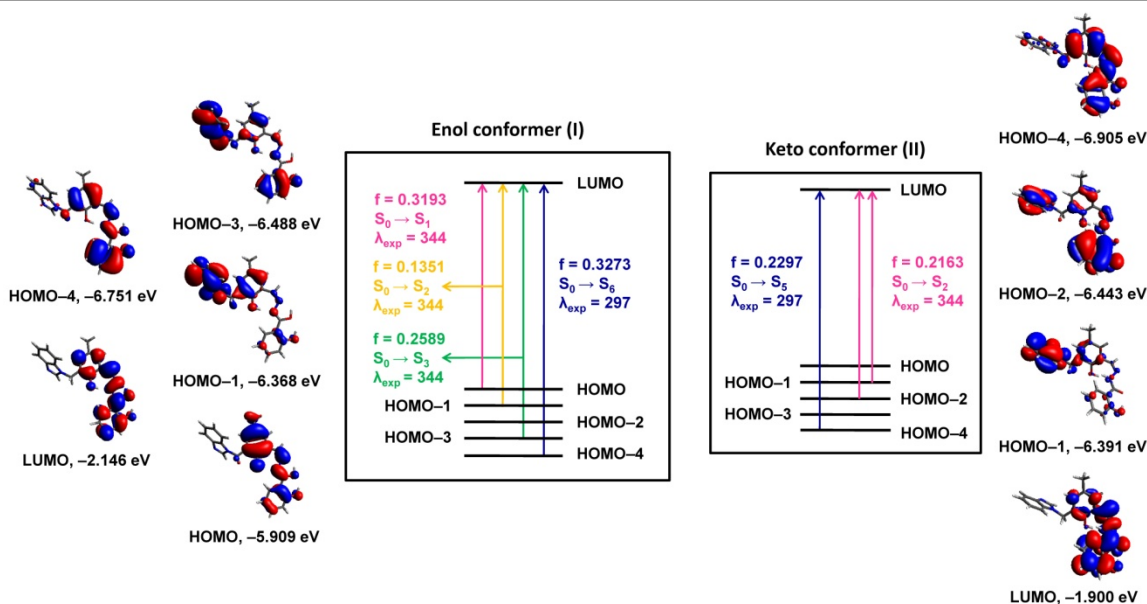


$f = 0.3488$
 $S_0 \rightarrow S_4$
 $\lambda_{exp} = 290$

$f = 0.1665$
 $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$
 $\lambda_{exp} = 341$

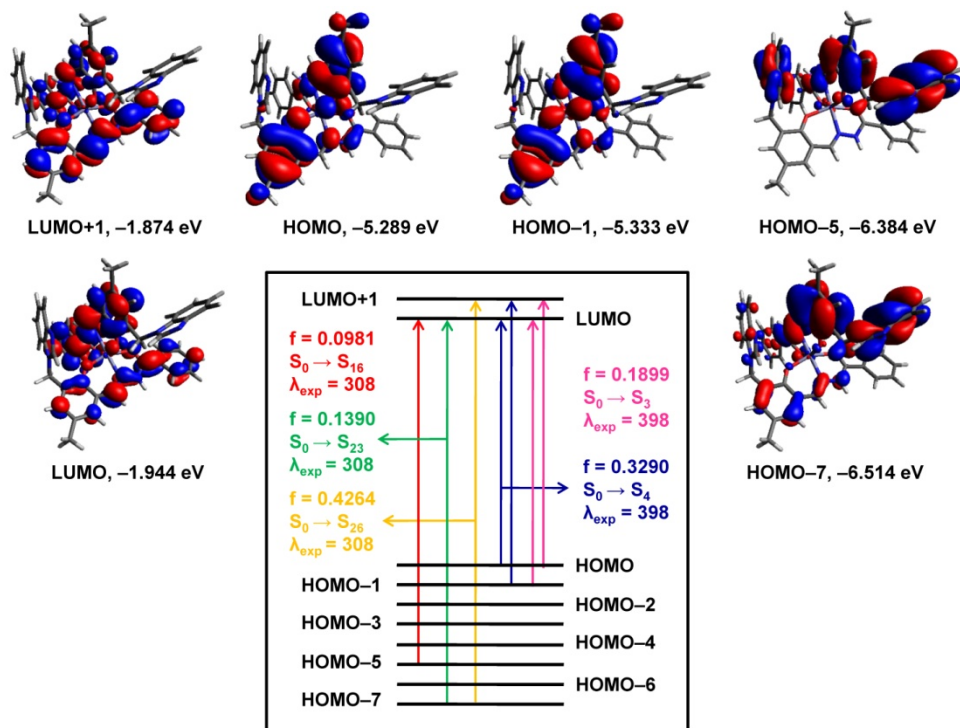
Electronic transitions	Composition	Excitation energy (λ)	Oscillator strength (f)	λ_{exp} (nm)
Enol conformer (I)				
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (93%)	3.138 eV (395 nm)	0.2436	341
$S_0 \rightarrow S_5$	HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO (89%)	4.057 eV (305 nm)	0.7085	290
Keto conformer (II)				
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (92%)	3.798 eV (326 nm)	0.1665	341
$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO (85%)	4.336 eV (286 nm)	0.3488	290

Table S7 Selected MOs and TD-DFT contribution of MO towards vertical transition and corresponding oscillator strength for enol (I) and keto (II) conformers of **H₃BSH**.



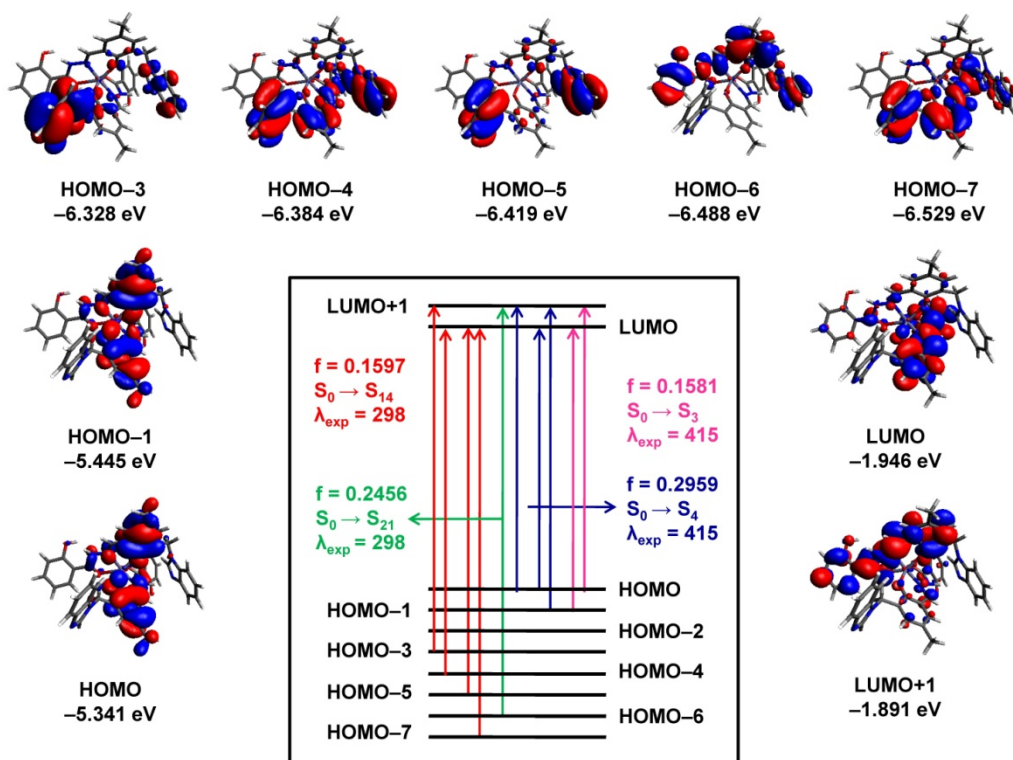
Electronic transitions	Composition	Excitation energy (λ)	Oscillator strength (f)	λ_{exp} (nm)
Enol conformer (I)				
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (93%)	3.181 eV (390 nm)	0.3193	344
$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO (96%)	3.253 eV (381 nm)	0.1351	
$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO (83%)	3.708 eV (334 nm)	0.2589	
$S_0 \rightarrow S_6$	HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO (83%)	4.175 eV (297 nm)	0.3273	297
Keto conformer (II)				
$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO (66%) HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO (23%)	3.922 eV (316 nm)	0.2163	344
$S_0 \rightarrow S_5$	HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO (94%)	4.377 eV (283 nm)	0.2297	297

Table S8 Selected MOs and TD-DFT contribution of MO towards vertical transition and corresponding oscillator strength for [(HBBH)₂Zn] complex.



Electronic transitions	Composition	Excitation energy (λ)	Oscillator strength (f)	λ _{exp} (nm)
S ₀ → S ₃	HOMO-1 → LUMO (34%) HOMO → LUMO+1 (56%)	2.863 eV (433 nm)	0.1899	410
S ₀ → S ₄	HOMO-1 → LUMO+1 (67%) HOMO → LUMO (18%)	2.926 eV (423 nm)	0.3290	
S ₀ → S ₁₆	HOMO-5 → LUMO (55%)	3.800 eV (326 nm)	0.0981	296
S ₀ → S ₂₃	HOMO-7 → LUMO (80%)	3.970 eV (312 nm)	0.1390	
S ₀ → S ₂₆	HOMO-7 → LUMO+1 (71%)	4.170 eV (297 nm)	0.4264	

Table S9 Selected MOs and TD-DFT contribution of MO towards vertical transition and corresponding oscillator strength for $[(\text{H}_2\text{BSH})_2\text{Zn}]$ complex.



Electronic transitions	Composition	Excitation energy (λ)	Oscillator strength (f)	λ_{exp} (nm)
$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO (64%) HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+1 (21%)	2.897 eV (428 nm)	0.1581	415
$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (69%) HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (10%) HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+1 (10%)	3.021 eV (410 nm)	0.2959	
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{14}$	HOMO-7 \rightarrow LUMO (20%) HOMO-5 \rightarrow LUMO (13%) HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO (15%) HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (28%)	3.863 eV (320 nm)	0.1597	298
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{21}$	HOMO-6 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (68%)	4.110 eV (301 nm)	0.2456	