# Mercury<sup>(II)</sup>-mediated formation of imide-Hg-imide

### complexes

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## **Electronic Supporting Information**

### MS spectra of imide-Hg-imide:







Fig. S1c ESI-MS of complex 2-Hg-2



Fig. S1d ESI-MS of complex 3a-Hg-3a

# <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 1, 1-Hg-1

All <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were measured in DMSO-*d6* or CD<sub>3</sub>OH on a Bruker AVANCE-400 NMR spectrometer (400 MHz) with TMS as an internal reference



**Fig. S2a** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ligand **1** and **1**-Hg-**1** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*). This figure clearly shows the complete disappearance of imido proton peak. However the methylene protons peak and DMSO solvent residual peak partly overlapped. Therefore <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (Fig. S2b) were also measured in CD<sub>3</sub>OD to see the methylene protons peak shift.



**Fig. S2b** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ligand **1** and **1**-Hg-**1** complex (400 MHz,  $CD_3OD$ ). This figure clearly shows the downfield shift of methylene protons peak.

### X-ray photoelectron spectra of 2, 2-Hg-2

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy data were obtained with an ESCALab220i-XL electron spectrometer from VG Scientific using 300W AlK $\alpha$  radiation. The base pressure was about  $3 \times 10^{-9}$  mbar. The binding energies were referenced to the C1s line at 284.8 eV from adventitious carbon.



**Fig. S3** XPS spectrum of **2** and **2**-Hg-**2** (a: survey spectrum; b: high-resolution Hg 4f spectrum; c: high-resolution N 1s spectrum.)

Name	Area (P) CPS.eV	SF	Atom. %	Atom Ratio	Theoretical Ratio
C1s, 284.8eV	30060	1	72.54	28.00	28
O1s, 532.5eV	18163	2.93	14.96	5.77	6
N1s, 399.3eV	7522	1.8	10.08	3.89	4
Hg4f, 101.5eV	18893.6	18.89	2.41	0.93	1

#### Table S1 Atom Ratio of complex 3a-Hg-3a

#### Table S2 Atom Ratio of complex 2-Hg-2

Name	Area (P) CPS.eV	SF	At. %	Atom Ratio	<b>Theoretical Ratio</b>
C1s, 284.8eV	130291	1	68.31	15.73	16
N1s, 399.3eV	26527.3	1.8	8.21	1.89	2
O1s, 531.6eV	84561.2	2.93	17.37	4.00	4
Hg4f, 101.8eV	196098	18.89	5	1.15	1

### IR spectra of 2, 3a and complexes

FTIR spectra were measured with a Bruker Tensor27 spectrometer with KBr discs



Fig. S4a IR spectrum of 2 (green) and 2-Hg-2(red).



Fig. S4b IR spectrum of 3 (green) and 3a-Hg-3a (red).

### **Fluorescence detection**

Appropriate amount of various Naphthalimides was dissolved in DMSO/EtOH as stock solutions. Then 1µl of Naphthalimides solution was added into 200µl water or phosphate buffer (20 mM pH 7.50). All the fluorescence measurements were taken on a SpectraMax M5 (Molecular Devices Corporation, USA)



**Fig. S5** Excitation and emission spectra of **3a** and **4a** in phosphate buffer at pH 7.50. (left, excitation spectra, fixed emission at 550 nm; right, emission spectra, fixed excitation at 440 nm.).



Fig. S6 The fluorescence change of 3a, 3b, 4a and 4b before and after adding 50  $\mu M$  Hg(II) ions



Fig. S7 The fluorescence restoration of 3a (column red, 5  $\mu$ M 3a; yellow, adding 25  $\mu$ M Hg(II); green, adding 25  $\mu$ M Hg(II) and 0.5 mM Na<sub>2</sub>S or 1 mM HCl)



Fig. S8 The linearity of the relative fluorescence change with the concentrate of Hg(II) ions



Fig. S9 Fluorescence intensities of 3a at different pH (phosphate buffer 20 mM) (3a, 5 µM)

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra for products:



#### 4-Bromo-1,8-naphthalimide



4-Bromo-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1, 8-naphthalimide



4-Bromo-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1, 8-naphthalimide



3a



3a



3b



3b



4a



4a



4b



4b