Supporting Information

A rhodamine-based "turn-on" fluorescent probe for Fe³⁺ in aqueous solution

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1. Job's plot of **RD1** and Fe^{3+}



Fig. S1 Job's plot of **RD1** and Fe³⁺. The total concentrations of **RD1** and Fe³⁺ are 10 μ M. The experiments were measured at room temperature in methanol/water (1/99) buffer (20 mM HEPES, 50mM, NaNO₃).

2. The reversibility experiment



Figure S2. (a) The fluorescent spectra titration of **RD1** (10 μ M)/Fe³⁺ (20 μ M) upon adding of EDTA (0–2.0 equiv.) in methanol/water (1/99) buffer (pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES 50mM NaNO₃, λ_{ex} = 530 nm). (b) Fluorescence emission spectra of above mixed solution with the excitation at 530 nm, upon the titration of Fe³⁺ (0–2.0 equiv.).

3. Fluorescence of 10 μ M **RD1** at various pH values



Fig. S3 Fluorescence of 10 μ M **RD1** at various pH values in methanol/water (1/99) buffer (20 mM HEPES, 50 mM NaNO₃, $\lambda_{ex} = 530$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 586$ nm).

4. Cytotoxicity assays in Cells

To test the cytotoxic effect of the probe in cells for over a 24 h period, MTT (5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay was performed as previously reported.⁴⁵ 7402 cells were passed and plated to ca. 70% confluence in 96-well plates 24h before treatment. Prior to RD1 treatment, DMEM (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium) with 10% FCS (Fetal Calf Serum) was removed and replaced with fresh DMEM, and aliquots of RD1 stock solutions (5 mM DMSO) were added to obtain final concentrations of 10, 30 and 50 µM respectively. The treated cells were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C under 5% CO₂. Subsequently, cells were treated with 5 mg/mL MTT (40 µL /well) and incubated for an additional 4 h (37 °C, 5% CO_2). Then the cells were dissolved in DMSO (150 μ L/well), and the absorbance at 570 nm was recorded. The cell viability (%) was calculated according to the following equation: Cell viability% = OD570(sample)/OD570(control)×100, where OD570(sample) represents the optical density of the wells treated with various concentration of RD1 and OD570(control) represents that of the wells treated with DMEM containing 10% FCS. The percent of cell survival values is relative to untreated control cells.



Fig. S4 Cytotoxicity data of RD1 (7402 cells incubated for 24 h).

5. Fluorescence quantum yield

Fluorescence quantum yield was determined using optically matching solutions of Rhodamine B ($\Phi_f = 0.31$ in water) as standards at an excitation wavelength of 514 nm and the quantum yield is calculated using equation (1).

$$\phi_u = \frac{\phi_s(F_u A_s)}{F_s A_U} (\frac{\eta_u}{\eta_s})^2 (1)$$

Where Φ_u and Φ_s are the fluorescence quantum yields of the sample and standard, F_u and F_s are the integrated emission intensities of the corrected spectra for the sample and standard, A_u and A_s are the absorbance of the sample and standard at the same excitation wavelength, and η_s and η_u are the indices of refraction of the sample and standard solutions, respectively.

6. Association constant

The association $constant(K_a)$ for the formation of the respective complexes was evaluated using the modified Benesi–Hildebrand (B–H) plot (eq. 2).

$$\frac{1}{F - F_0} = \frac{1}{K_a (F_{\text{max}} - F_0) [Fe]^{3+}} + \frac{1}{F_{\text{max}} - F_0}$$
(2)

where F_0 , F_{max} , and F represent the emission intensity of free RD1, RD1 in the presence of excess amount and RD1 in the presence of a certain concentration of Fe³⁺ at 586 nm ($\lambda_{ex} = 530$ nm).

7. NMR spectra

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