

## Supporting Information

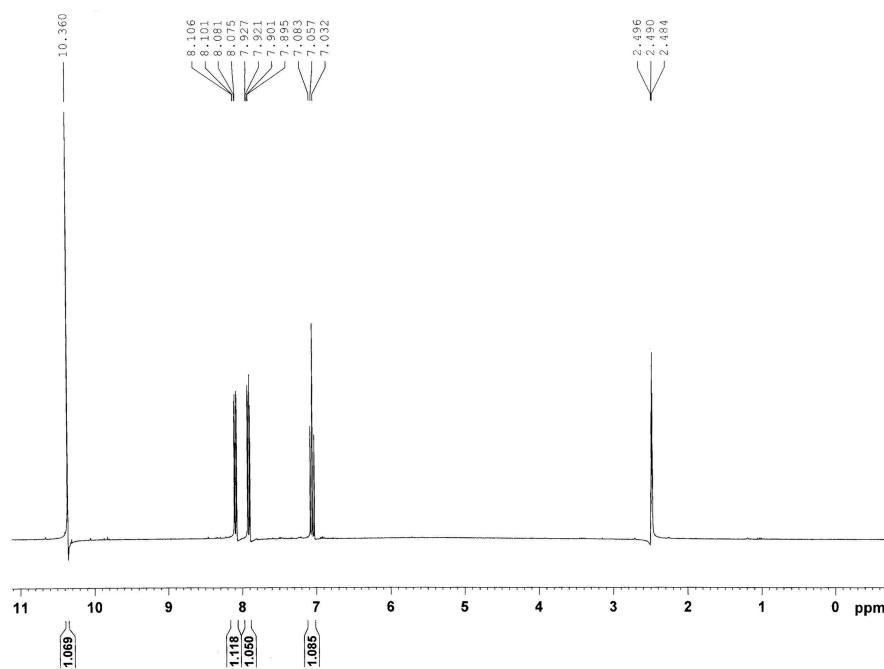
# New fluorescent sensor for Cu<sup>2+</sup> and S<sup>2-</sup> in 100% aqueous solution based on displacement approach

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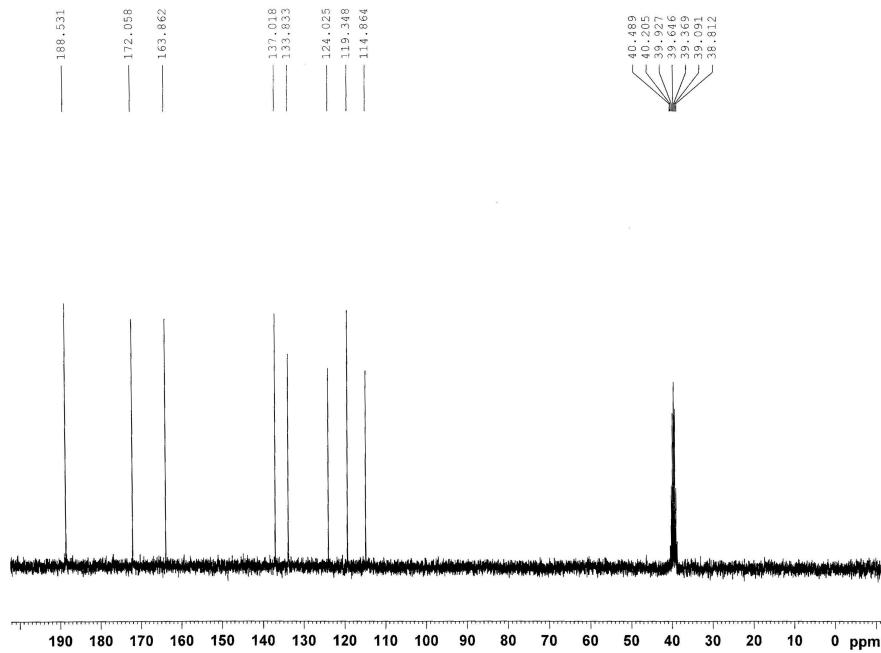
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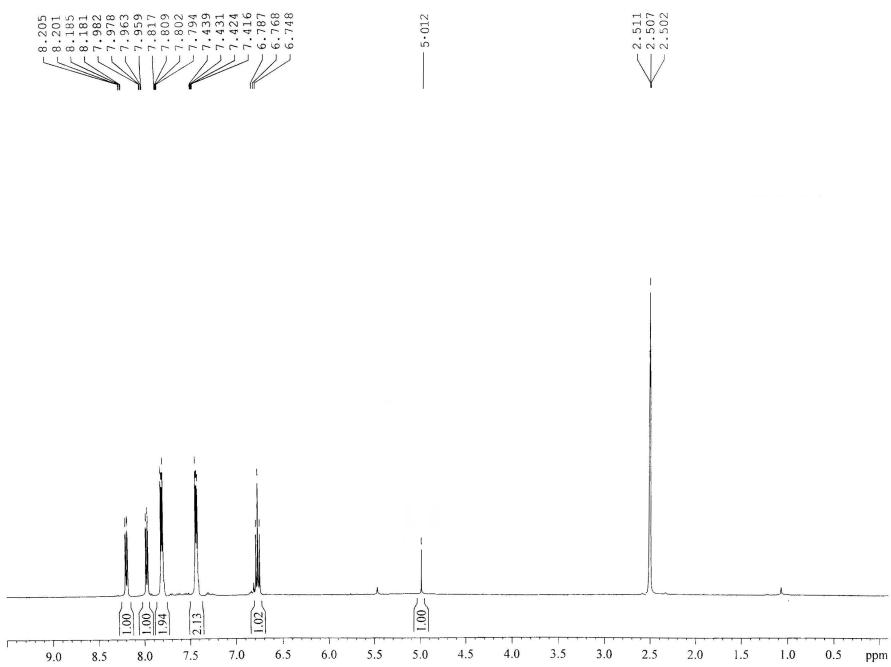
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**Fig. S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of 3-formyl-2-hydroxy benzoic acid (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>).



**Fig. S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of 3-formyl-2-hydroxy benzoic acid (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>).



**Fig. S3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of HL (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>).

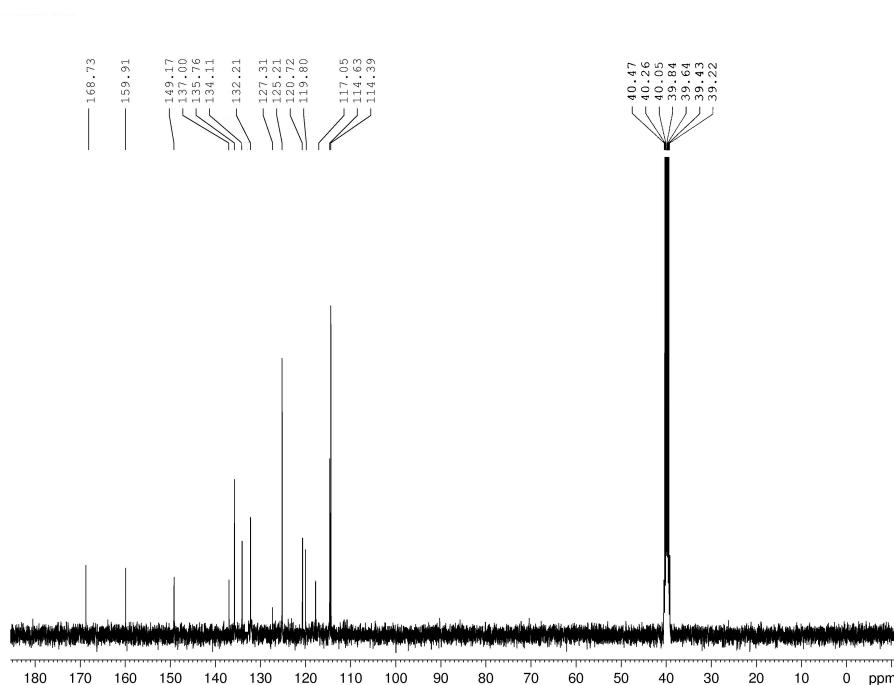


Fig. S4. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of HL (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>).

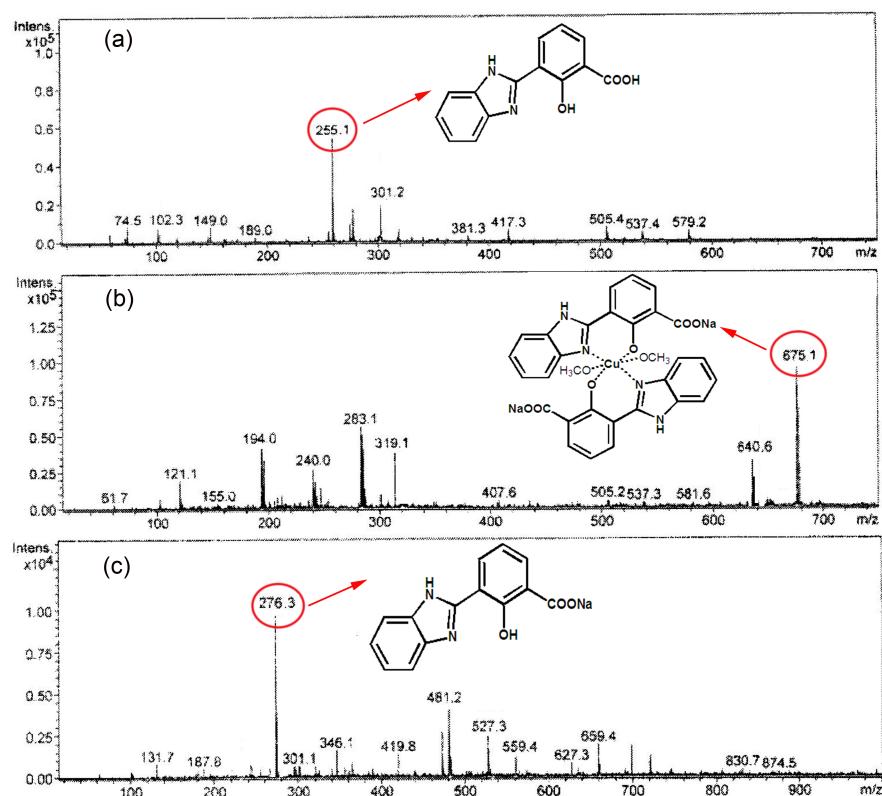
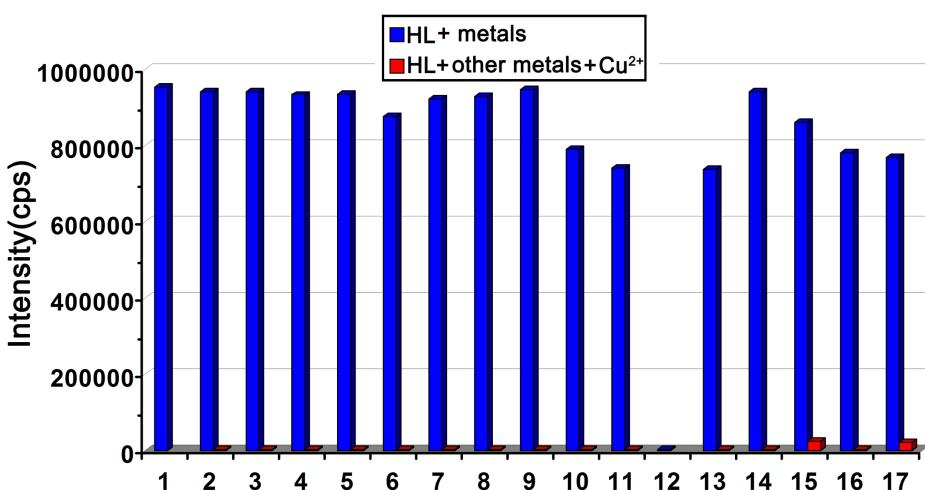
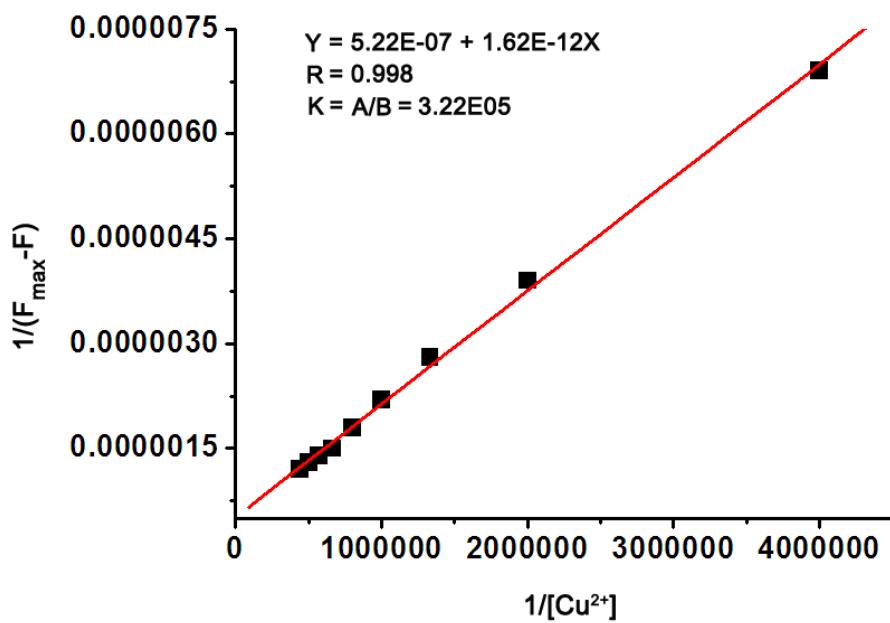


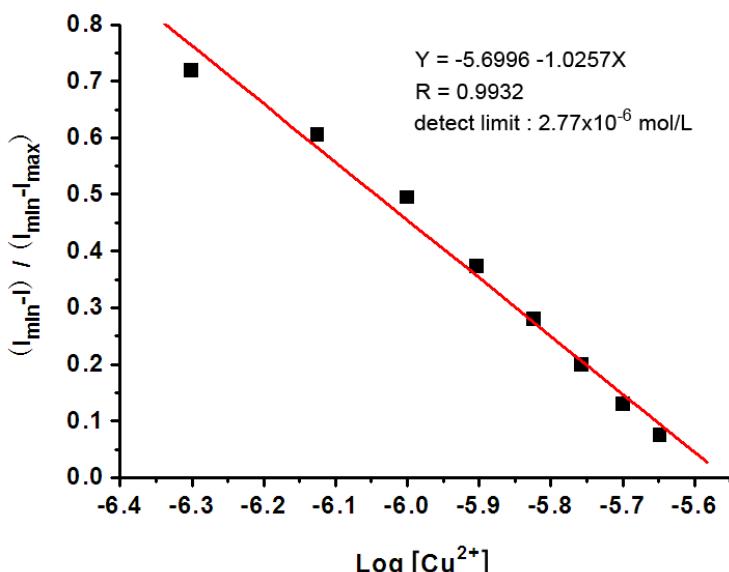
Fig. S5. ESI-MS spectrum of  $\text{H}_2\text{L}$  (a),  $\text{L}-\text{Cu}$  (b),  $\text{L}-\text{Cu} + \text{S}^{2-}$  (c).



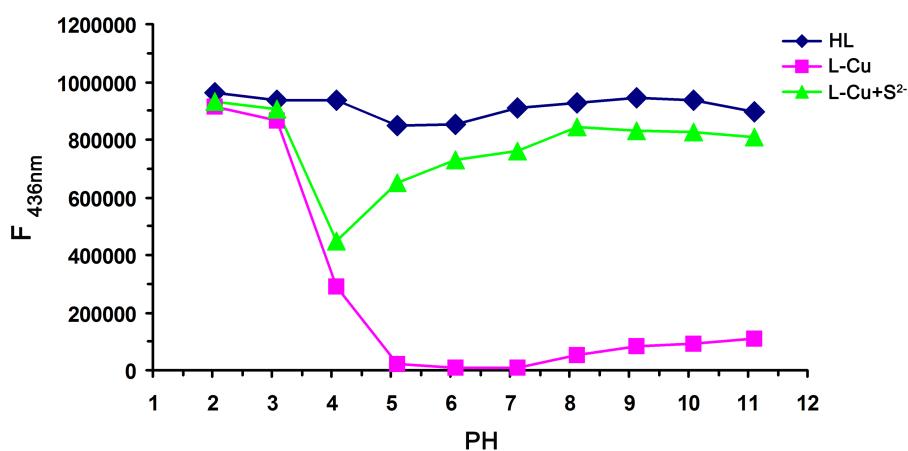
**Fig. S6.** Fluorescence responses of **HL** (5  $\mu$ M) to various cations in aqueous solution HEPES-buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4). The blue bars represent the emission intensities of **HL** in the presence of cations of interest (50  $\mu$ M). The red bars represent the change of the emission that occurs upon the subsequent addition of Cu<sup>2+</sup> to the above solution. ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 243 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 436 \text{ nm}$ ). 1. **HL**, 2. Na<sup>+</sup>, 3. K<sup>+</sup>, 4. Mg<sup>2+</sup>, 5. Ca<sup>2+</sup>, 6. Zn<sup>2+</sup>, 7. Cd<sup>2+</sup>, 8. Mn<sup>2+</sup>, 9. Co<sup>2+</sup>, 10. Ni<sup>2+</sup>, 11. Fe<sup>2+</sup>, 12. Cu<sup>2+</sup>, 13. Al<sup>3+</sup>, 14. Ba<sup>2+</sup>, 15. Ag<sup>+</sup>, 16. Hg<sup>2+</sup>, 17. Pb<sup>2+</sup>.



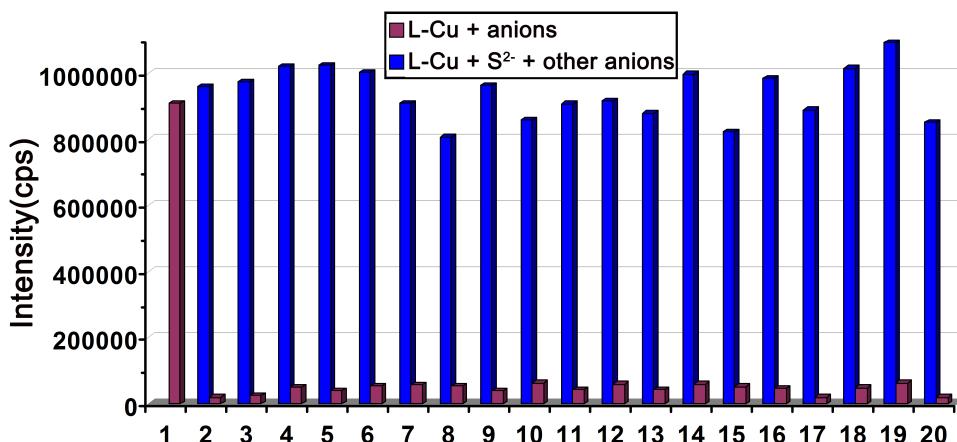
**Fig. S7.** Benesi–Hildebrand plot for **L-Cu**.



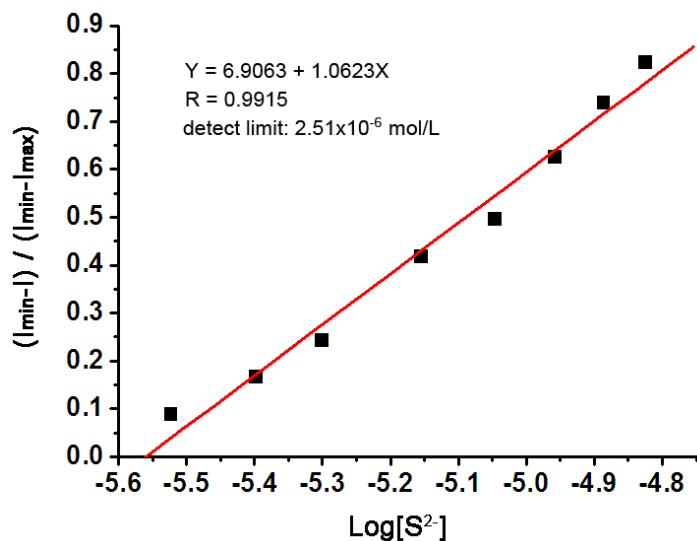
**Fig. S8.** The limit of detection (LOD) of **HL** for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ : fluorescence responses ( $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 436$  nm) as a function of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  concentration. The solid line represents a linear fit to the experimental data. The detection limit for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  was determined to be  $2.77 \times 10^{-6}$  M.



**Fig. S9.** The pH effects on the fluorescence intensity at 436 nm of the compound **HL** (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) ( $\blacklozenge$ ), the **L-Cu** ensemble (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) ( $\blacksquare$ ), and the ensemble (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) toward  $\text{S}^{2-}$  (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) ( $\blacktriangle$ ).



**Fig. S10.** Fluorescence responses of the **L-Cu** ensemble (5  $\mu$ M) to various anions in aqueous solution HEPES-buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4). The violet bars represented the emission intensities of **L-Cu** in the presence of different anions (500  $\mu$ M). The blue bars represented the subsequent addition of  $S^{2-}$  to the above solution. ( $\lambda_{ex} = 243$  nm,  $\lambda_{em} = 436$  nm). 1.  $S^{2-}$ , 2.  $F^-$ , 3.  $Cl^-$ , 4.  $Br^-$ , 5.  $I^-$ , 6.  $SO_3^{2-}$ , 7.  $NO_3^-$ , 8.  $NO_2^-$ , 9.  $SO_4^{2-}$ , 10.  $CO_3^{2-}$ , 11.  $H_2PO_4^-$ , 12.  $ClO_4^-$ , 13.  $AcO^-$ , 14.  $PO_4^{3-}$ , 15.  $N_3^-$ , 16.  $HSO_4^-$ , 17.  $HS^-$ , 18.  $HSO_3^-$ , 19.  $SCN^-$ , 20.  $S_2O_5^{2-}$ .



**Fig. S11.** The limit of detection (LOD) of **L-Cu** for  $S^{2-}$  was determined to be  $2.51 \times 10^{-6}$  M.

**Table S1.** Fluorescence lifetime decay parameters of **HL**, **L-Cu** ensemble and **L-Cu + S<sup>2-</sup>**.

Samples	B <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>1/ns</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>2/ns</sub>	<T>/ns	$\chi^2$
<b>HL</b>	4.9273	4.05452				1.1185
<b>L-Cu</b>	3.4177	2.0073	1.8380	6.2557	3.4930	1.1096
<b>L-Cu+S<sup>2-</sup></b>	4.7801	4.0494				1.0637