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Supporting information for

A Coumarin-quinolinium-Based Fluorescent Probe for Ratiometric Sensing of Sulfite in Living Cells

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Fig. S1 Absorption (a) and Fluorescence (b) spectra of probe **2** (5 μ M) in pH 7.4 PBS buffer/ethanol (7:3, v/v) in the presence of SO₃²⁻ (0-250 equiv.) with excitation at 410 nm..



Fig. S2 Fluorescence spectra of the probe 2 (5 μ M) in pH 7.4 PBS buffer in the presence of SO₃²⁻(0-150 equiv.) with excitation at 410 nm..



Fig. S3 Absoption spectra of probe 2 (5 μ M) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 1 mg/mL BSA) in the presence of SO₃²⁻ (0-200 equiv.).

DFT calculation: ¹



Fig. S4 (a) Frontier molecular orbital plots of compound 2 (left column) and 3 (right column) in water (CPCM model); (b) Frontier molecular orbital plots of 3 in water (CPCM model), the vertical excitation related calculations are based on the optimized geometry of the ground state (S_0) , and the fluorescence emission of coumarin molecules is partially quenched by *d*-PET.

Kinetic Studies:



Fig. S5 Reaction-time profiles of 2 (5.0 μ M) in the of Na₂SO₃ (20 equiv.). The fluorescence intensities at 508 and 610 nm were continuously monitored at time intervals in absoption spectra of probe **2** (5 μ M) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 1 mg/mL BSA) in the presence of 20 equiv. SO₃²⁻ from 0 to 15 min with excitation at 450 nm.

The reaction of the probe 2 (5 μ M) with SO₃²⁻ (20 equiv.) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 1mg/ mL BSA) was monitored using the fluorescence intensity at 610 nm. The reaction was carried out at room temperature. The *pseudo*-first-order rate constant for the reaction was determined by fitting the fluorescence intensities of the samples to the *pseudo* first-order equation:

$$\operatorname{Ln}\left[\left(\mathrm{I}_{\max} - \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}\right) / \mathrm{I}_{\max}\right] = -k' \mathrm{t}$$

Where F_t and F_{max} are the fluorescence intensities at 610 nm at time t and the maximum value obtained after the reaction was complete. k' is the *pseudo*-first-order rate constant.



Fig. S6 *Pseudo* first-order kinetic plot of the reaction of **2** (5 μ M) with sulfite (20 equiv.) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 1mg/mL BSA) with excitation at 450 nm. . Slope = 0.128 min⁻¹.



Fig. S7 The absorption (a) and fluorescent ratio I_{508}/I_{610} (b) of the probe **2** (5.0 μ M) in the presence of SO₃²⁻ and various biologically relevant species in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 1mg/ mL BSA). Red bars represent the addition of the excess of representative species and SO₃²⁻. 1. CH₃COO⁻, 2. I⁻, 3. Br⁻, 4. Cl⁻, 5. cys, 6. N₃⁻, 7. NO₂⁻, 8. H₂PO₄⁻, 9. F⁻, 10. NO₃⁻, 11. SO₄²⁻, 12. SCN⁻, 13. S₂O₃²⁻, 14. S²⁻, 15. Vc, 16. CO₃²⁻, 17. GSH.

Cytotoxicity assays:



Fig. S8 Cytotoxicity assay of probe **2** at different concentrations (a: 0μ M; b: 0.5μ M; c: 1μ M; d: 3μ M; e: 5μ M; f: 7μ M; g: 10μ M;) for RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



Fig. S9 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Fig. S10 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Fig. S11 ¹H NMR spectrum of the probe 2.



Fig. S12 ¹³C NMR spectrum of the probe 2.



Fig. S13 ¹H NMR spectrum of the compound 3.



Fig. S14 ¹³C NMR spectrum of the compound 3.

References:

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