

Supporting Information

# A quinolinyl antipyrine based fluorescence sensor for $Zn^{2+}$ and its application in bioimaging

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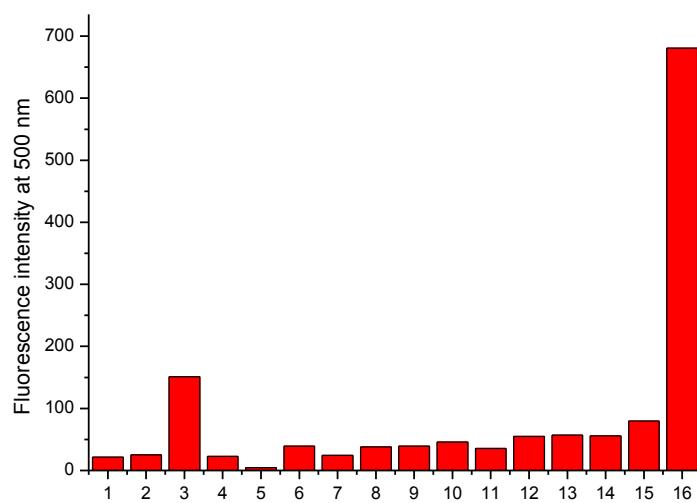
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**Content:**

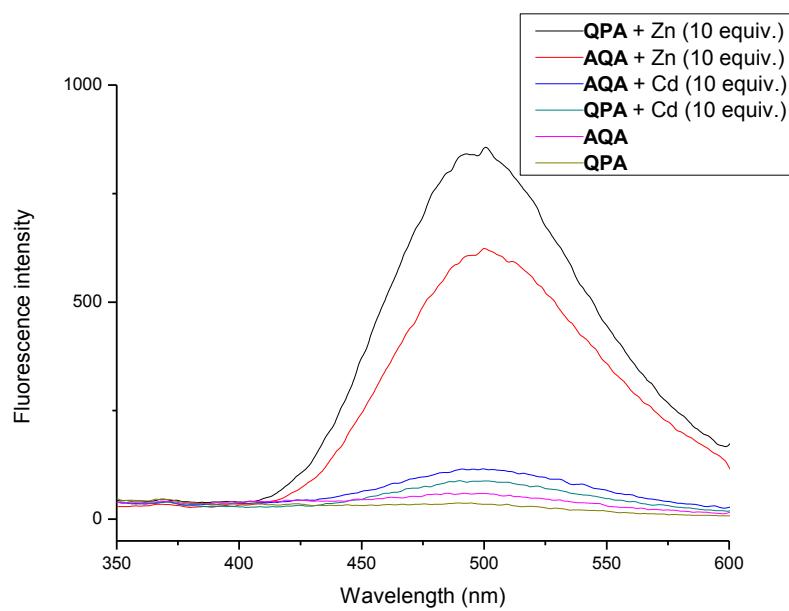
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**Fig. S1** Fluorescence intensity at 500 nm of **AQA** (10  $\mu$ M) in 25% ACN-HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH = 7.0) upon addition of different metal ions (10 equiv.).

Ex = 330 nm, slit = 5 nm.

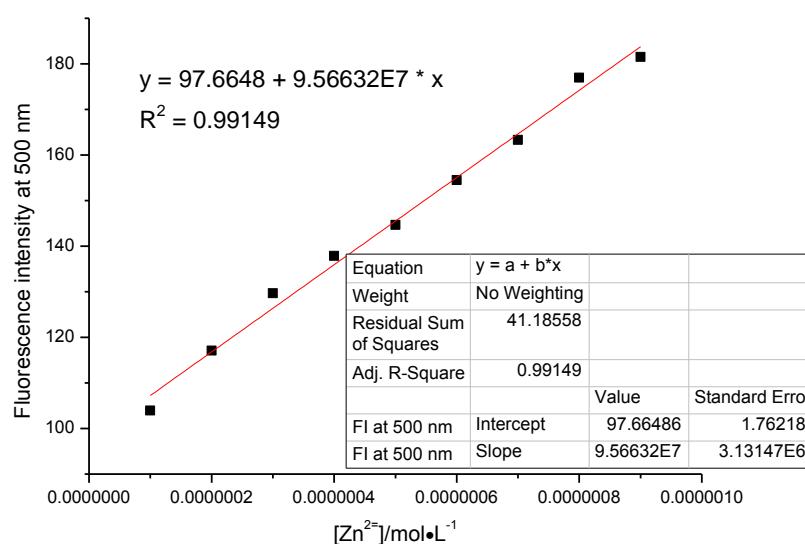
(1) Free, (2)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , (3)  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ , (4)  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ , (5)  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , (6)  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , (7)  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , (8)  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ , (9)  $\text{K}^+$ , (10)  $\text{Li}^+$ , (11)  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , (12)  $\text{Na}^+$ , (13)  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ , (14)  $\text{Ag}^+$ , (15)  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , (16)  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$



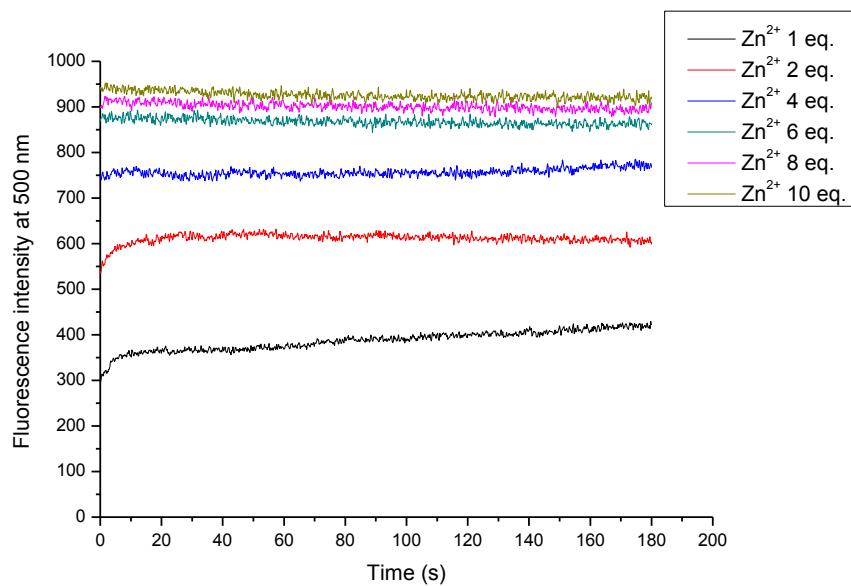
**Fig. S2** Fluorescence spectra of **QPA** and **AQA** (10  $\mu$ M) in 25% ACN-HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH = 7.0) upon addition of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  respectively.

### Detection of limit

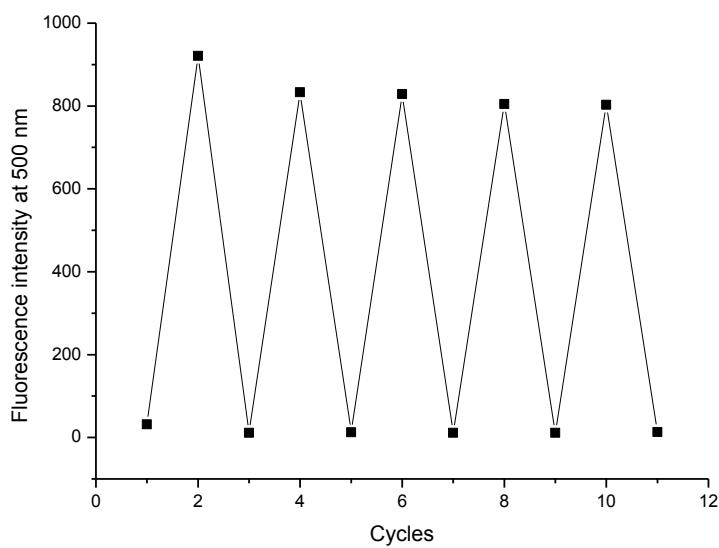
The detection limit was calculated based on the fluorescence titration. To improve the sensitivity, probe **QPA** was employed at 1  $\mu$ M and the slit was adjusted to 15 nm/15 nm. To determine the S/N ratio, the emission intensity of **QPA** without any cation was measured by 10 times and the standard deviation of blank measurements was determined. Under the present conditions, a good linear relationship between the fluorescence intensity and  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  concentration could be obtained in the 0 ~ 0.9  $\mu$ M ( $R^2 = 0.9915$ ), as shown in Fig. S13. The detection limit is then calculated with the equation: detection limit =  $3\sigma_{\text{bi}}/m$ , where  $\sigma_{\text{bi}}$  is the standard deviation of blank measurements,  $m$  is the slope between intensity versus sample concentration. The detection limit was measured to be  $1.3 \times 10^{-7}$  M at S/N = 3 (signal-to-noise ratio of 3:1).



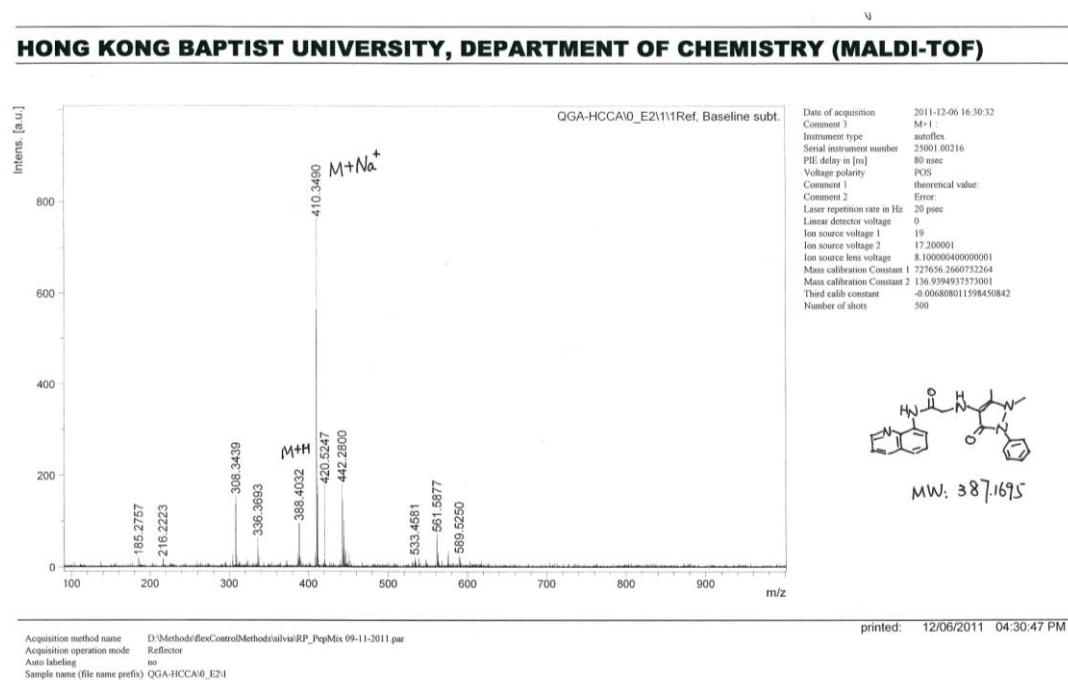
**Fig. S3** Fluorescence intensity at 500 nm of **QPA** (1  $\mu$ M) in 25% ACN-HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH = 7.0) as a function of concentration of free  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  (0 ~ 10  $\mu$ M). Slit = 10 nm.



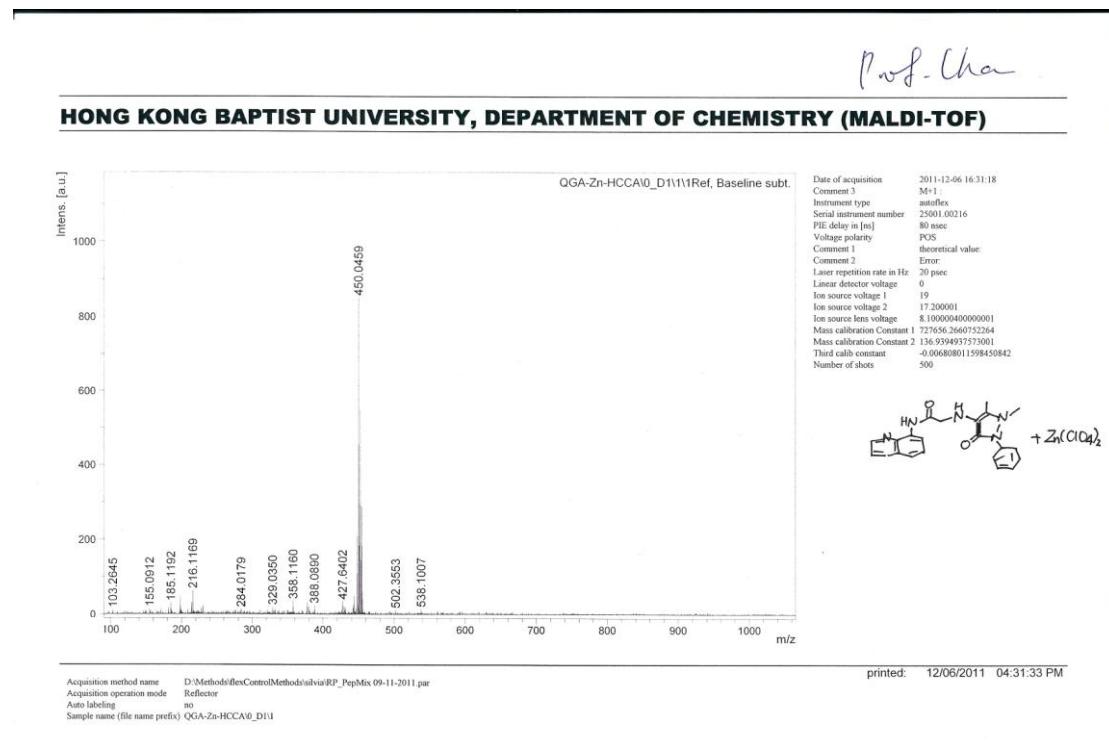
**Figure S4** Time-dependent fluorescence enhancement of **QPA** (10  $\mu$ M) in 25% ACN-HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH = 7.0) upon addition of different concentrations of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ . Fluorescence intensity was recorded at 500 nm.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$  nm.

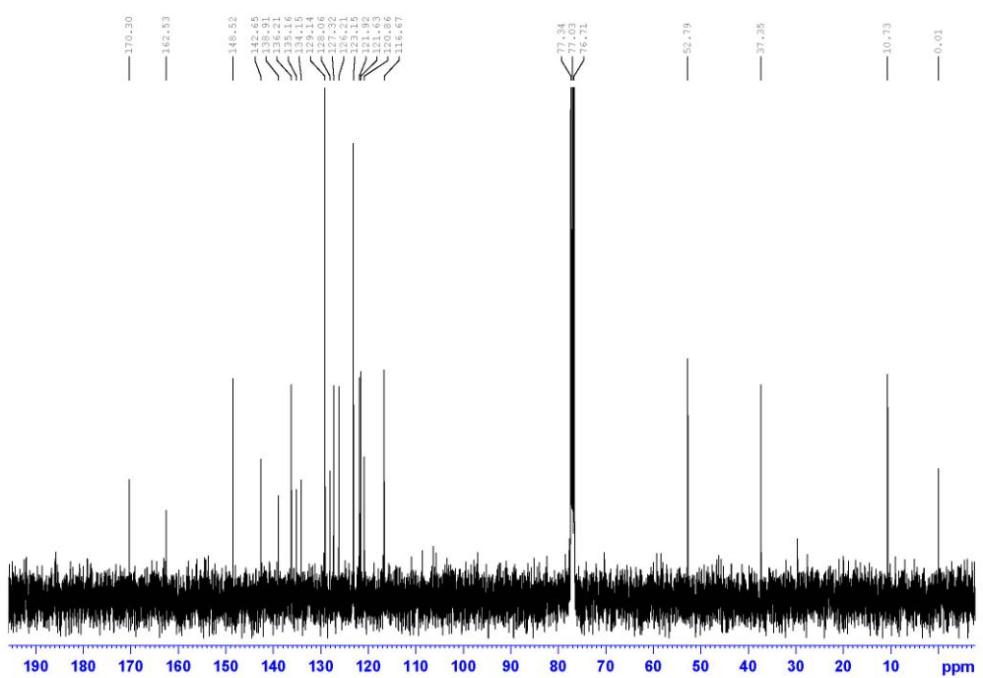


**Fig. S5** Fluorescence intensity at 500 nm of **QPA** (10  $\mu$ M) in 25% ACN-HEPES (100 mM, pH = 7.0) upon the alternate addition of  $Zn^{2+}$ /EDTA with several concentrations (0:0, 100:0, 100:100, 200:100, 200:200, 300:200, 300:300, 400:300, 400:400, 500:400 and 500:500  $\mu$ M, respectively).  $\lambda_{ex}$  = 330 nm.



**Fig. S6** MALDI-TOF HRMS spectrum of **QPA**.





**Fig. S9**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of QPA.