

Supplementary data

Anion selective chromogenic and fluorogenic chemosensor and its application in breast cancer live cell imaging

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FIGURES

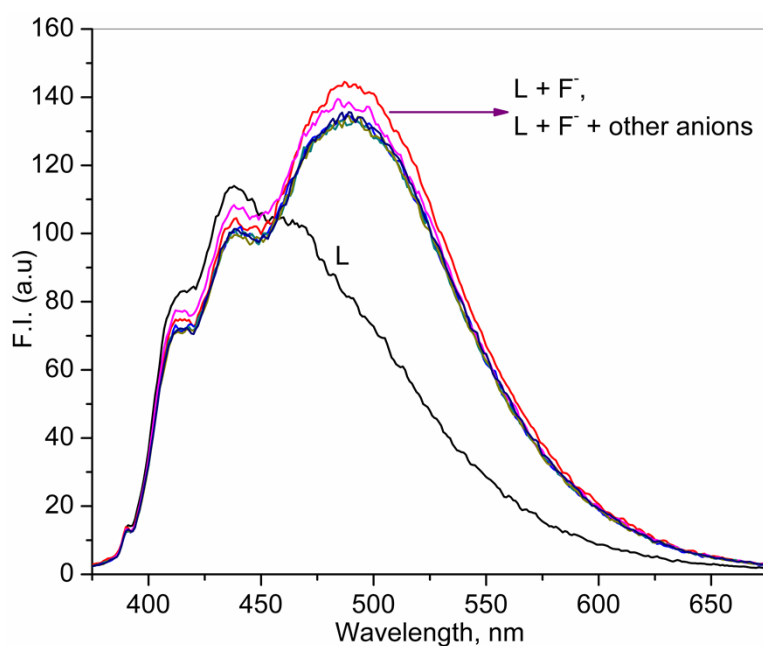


Fig. S1. Interference study of **L** for the detection of F^- in DMSO (2 mL solution of **L** of 5×10^{-5} M was mixed with 100 μL of F^- and 100 μL of other anions of 1×10^{-3} M, except AcO^-).

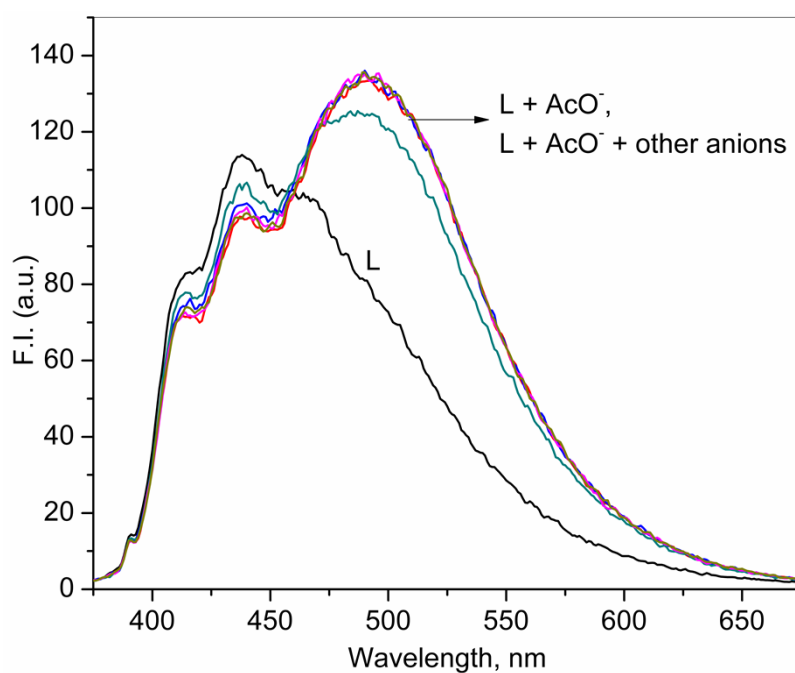


Fig. S2. Interference study of **L** for the detection of AcO^- in DMSO (2 mL solution of **L** of 5×10^{-5} M was mixed with 100 μL of AcO^- and 100 μL of other anions of 1×10^{-3} M, except F^-).

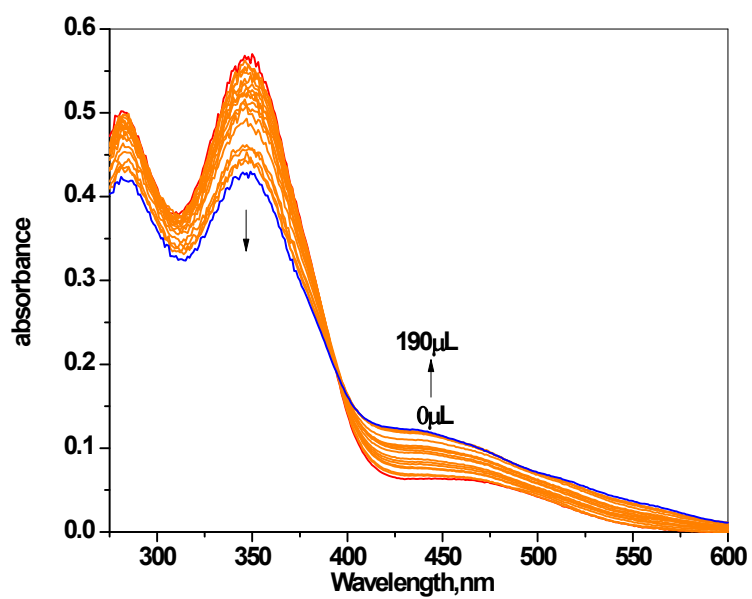


Fig. S3. Absorption titration of **L** (5×10^{-5} M) upon incremental addition of TBAAcO (1×10^{-3} M).

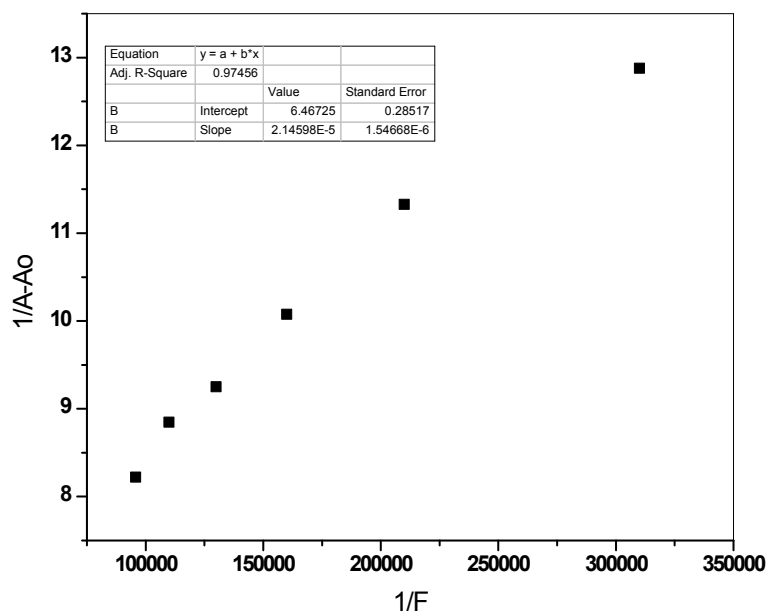


Fig. S4. BH plot for **L** with Fluoride, $K = 3.01 \times 10^5$ M⁻¹.

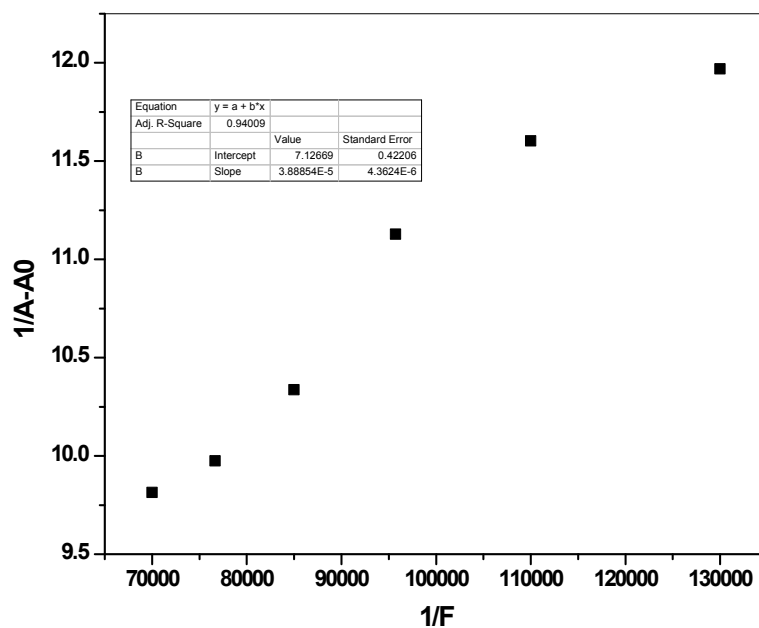


Fig. S5. BH plot for **L** with acetate, $K = 1.83 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$.

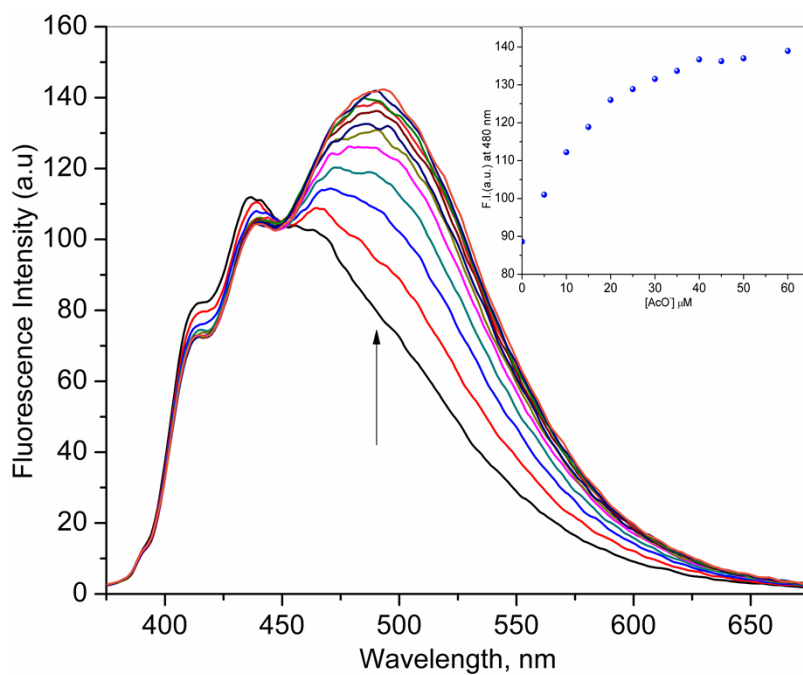


Fig. S6. Fluorescence spectral changes of **L** ($1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 350 \text{ nm}$) upon incremental addition of TBAcO in DMSO. Inset showing the $[\text{AcO}^-]$ vs. F.I. at 480 nm.

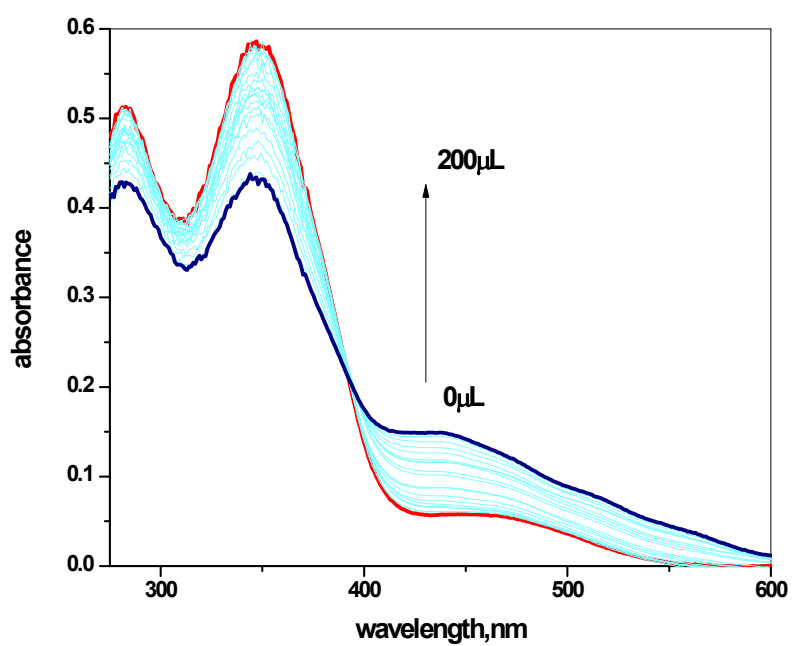


Fig. S7. Absorption titration of **L** (5×10^{-5} M) upon incremental addition of TBAOH (1×10^{-3} M).

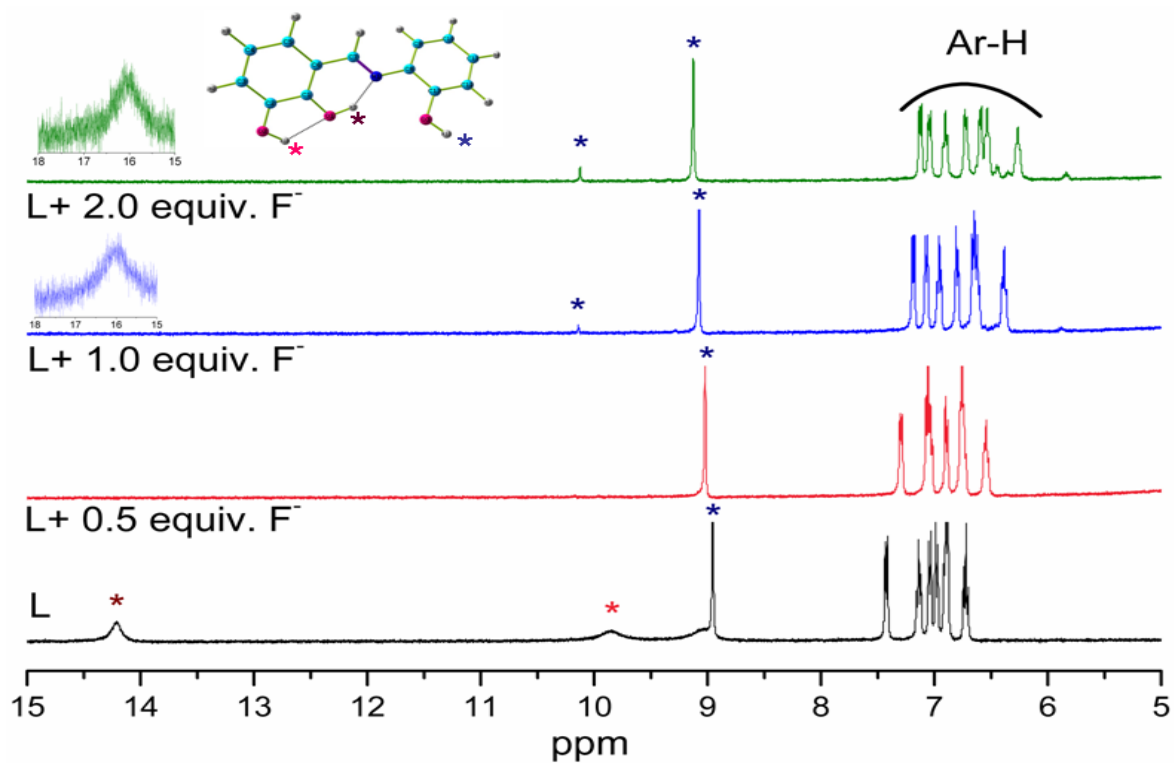


Fig. S8. ¹H NMR titration of **L** upon addition of different equivalents of TBAF in DMSO-*d*₆.

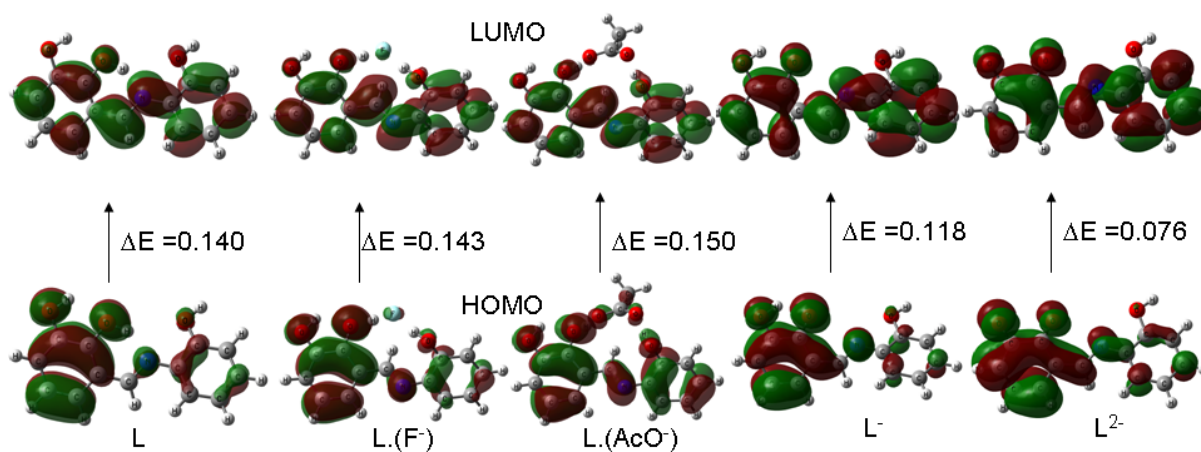


Fig. S9. DFT computed highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of different species of **L**.

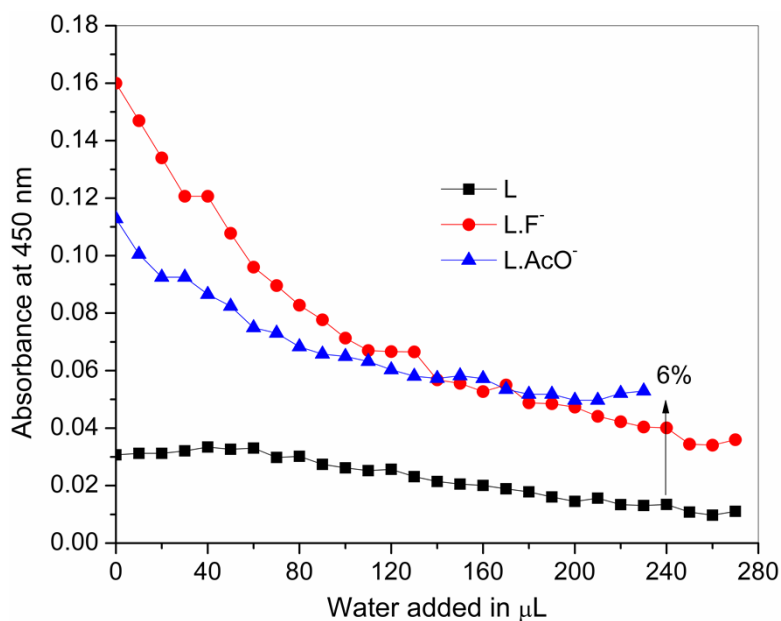


Fig. S10. Changes in the absorbance spectrum of **L** (2 mL, 5.0×10^{-5} M, in DMSO) and in the presence of five equivalents of F^- and AcO^- upon addition of incremental amounts (10 μL) of water.

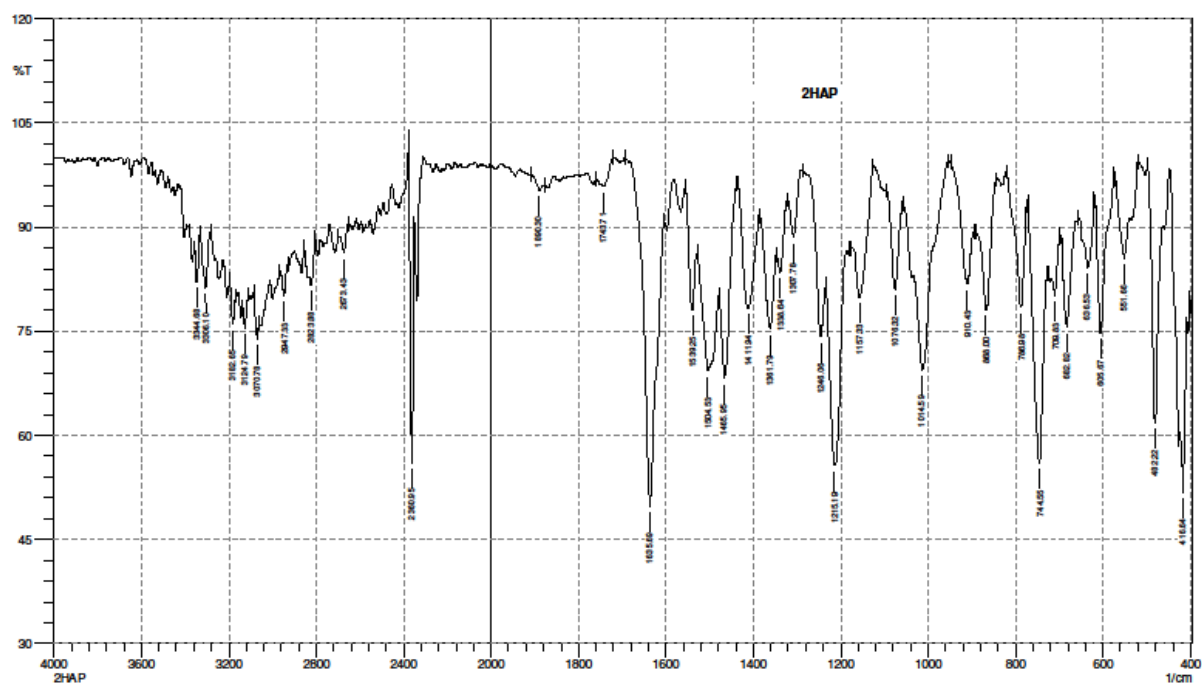


Fig. S11. FTIR spectrum of the receptor **L**.

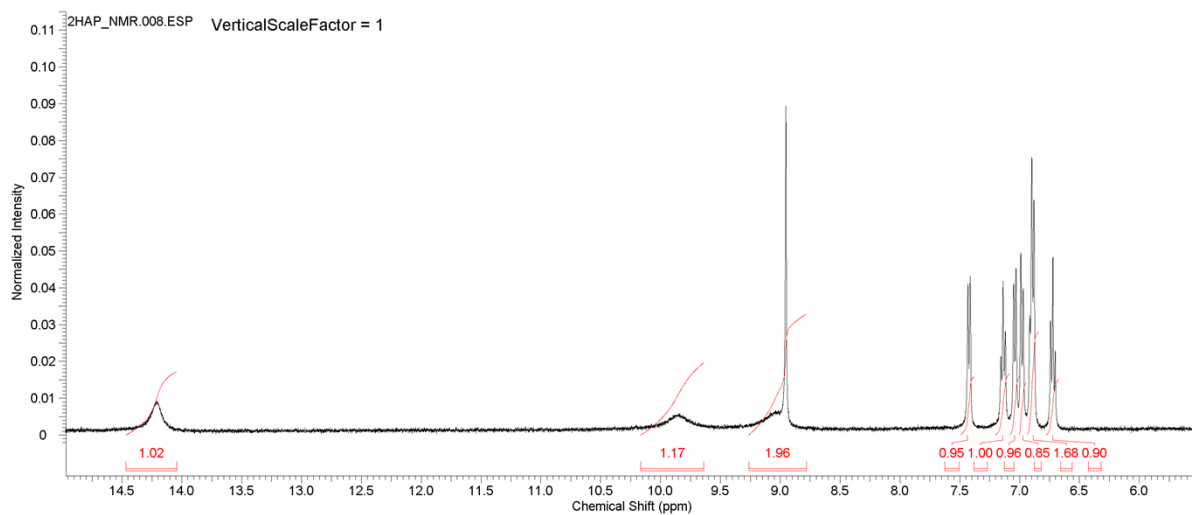


Fig. S12. ^1H NMR spectrum of the receptor **L** in DMSO-d_6 .