Supplementary material

Two highly sensitive Schiff-base fluorescent indicators for the detection of Zn^{2+}

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Contents

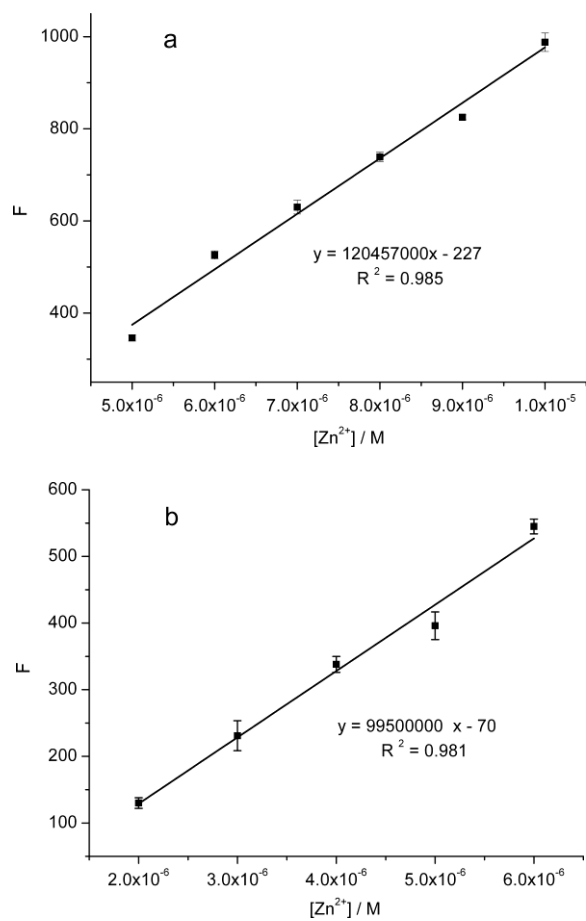[*] Corresponding author: E-mail: liuws@lzu.edu.cn

Fig. S1. Fluorescence intensity at 483 nm for (a) **1** (30 μM) and (b) **2** (30 μM) in 9:1 (v/v) ethanol-H_2O (HEPES buffered, pH 7.2) as a function of the concentration of Zn^{2+}. The excitation wavelength is 395nm.
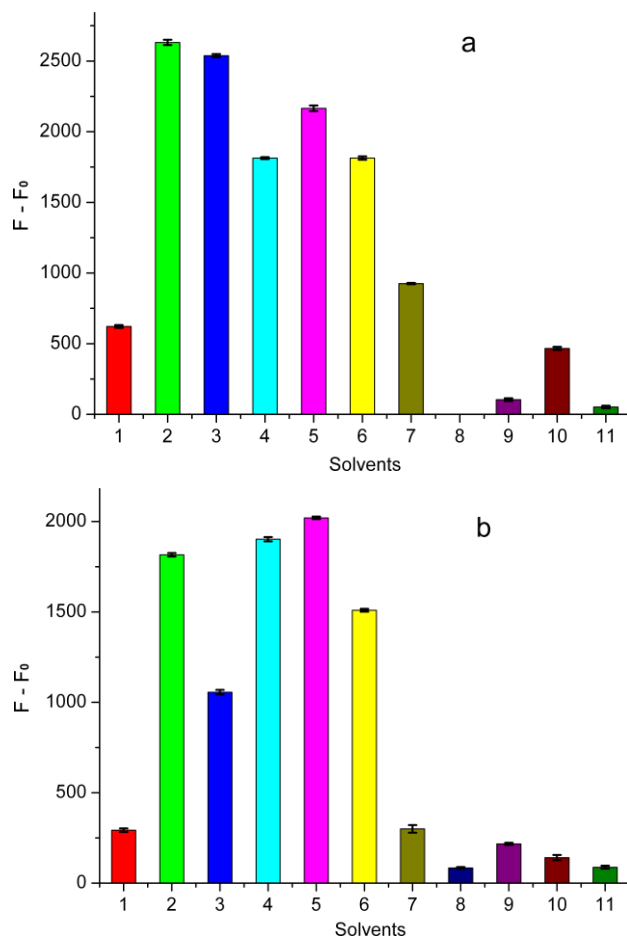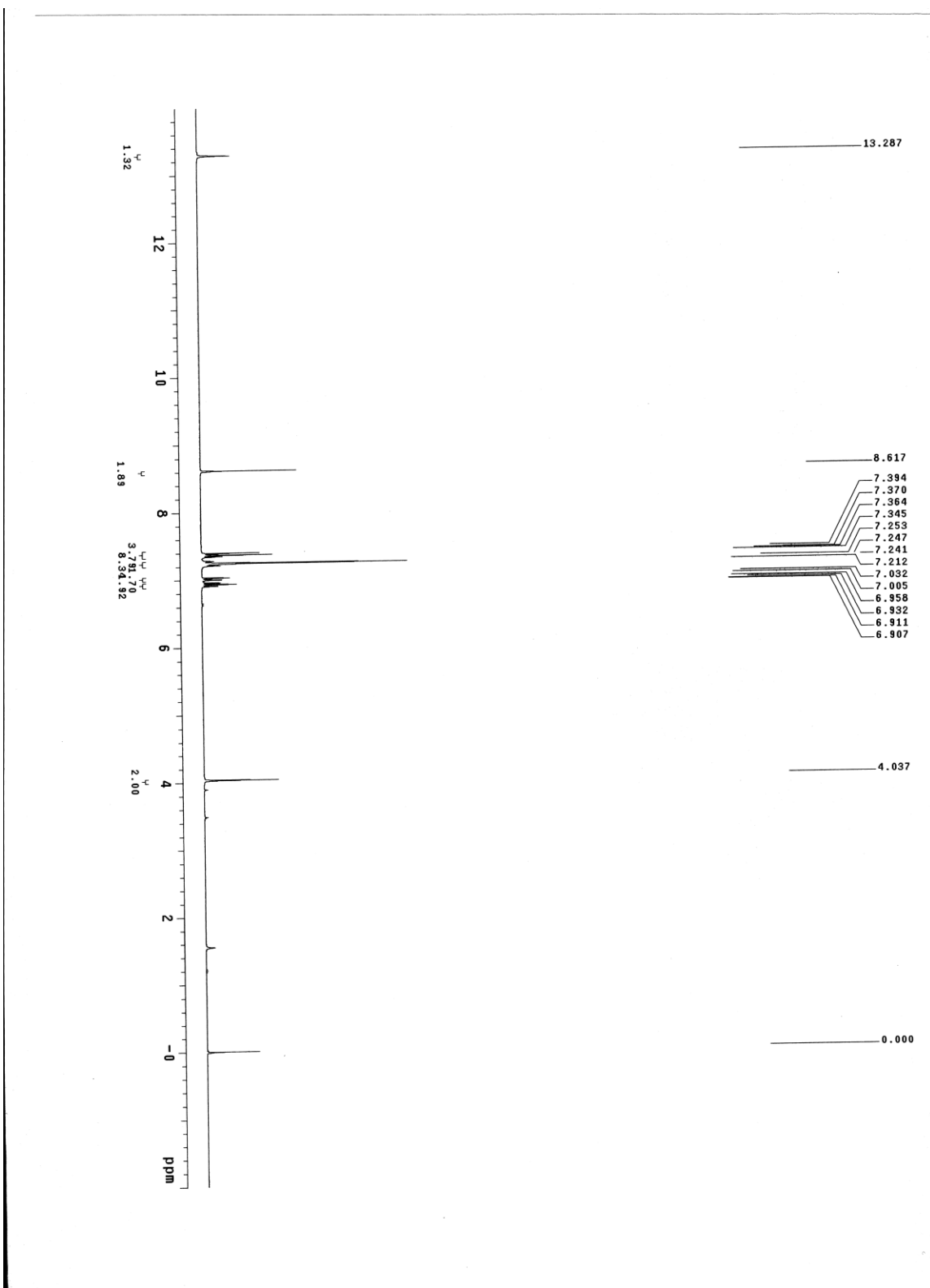
Fig. S2. Fluorescence intensity changes of **1** (a) and **2** (b) at 483 nm (30 µM) in the absence (F_0) and presence (F) of 1 equiv of Zn^{2+} in different solvents. 1-Water; 2-Dimethyl sulfoxide; 3-Acetonitrile; 4-*N,N*-Dimethylformamide; 5-Methanol; 6-Ethanol (pH = 7.2); 7-Acetone; 8-Tetrahydrofuran; 9-Chloroform; 10-Dichloromethane；11-Toluene. λ_{ex} = 395 nm.
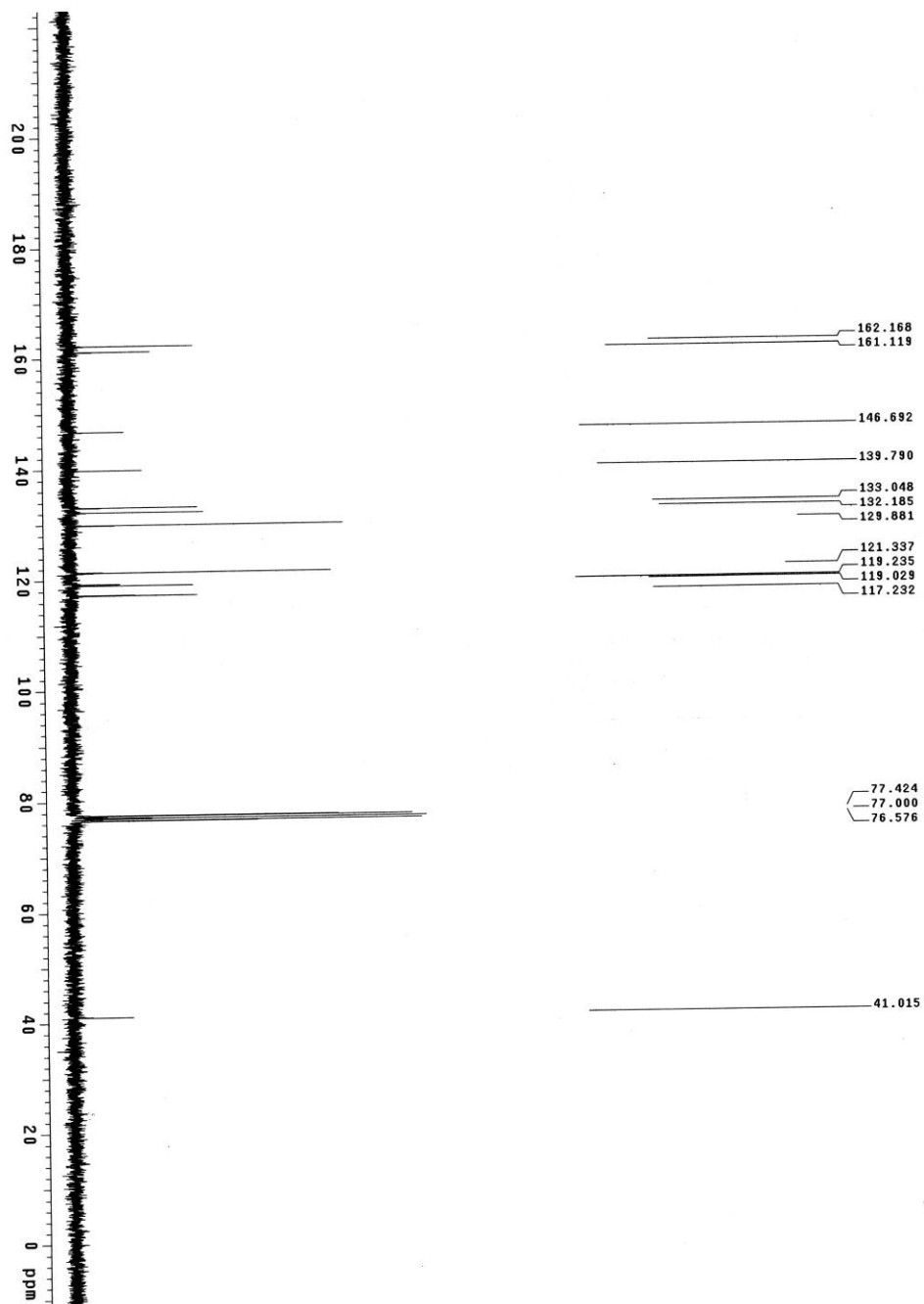
Fig. S3. ^{1}H NMR of **1**

162.168
161.119
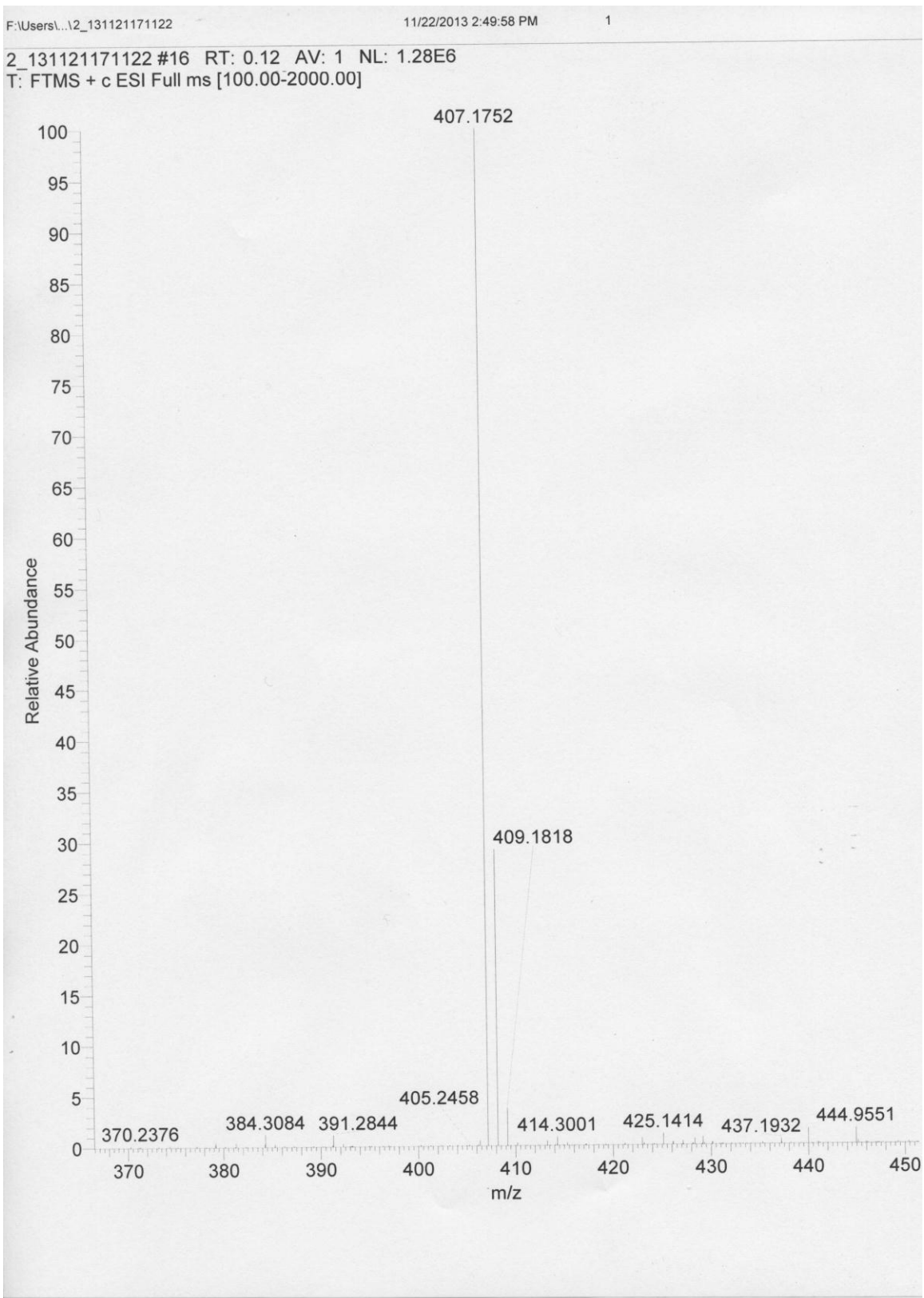
146.692

139.790

133.048
132.185
129.881

121.337
119.235
119.029
117.232

77.424
77.000
76.576

41.015

Fig. S4. ^{13}C NMR of **1**

Fig. S5. HRMS of **1**

13.226

8.636
7.409
7.383
7.353
7.321
7.292
7.257
7.104
7.077
7.042
7.014
6.973
6.948
6.923

3.485

-0.000
-0.004

1.32

2.00

4.526.01
4.151.80

2.21
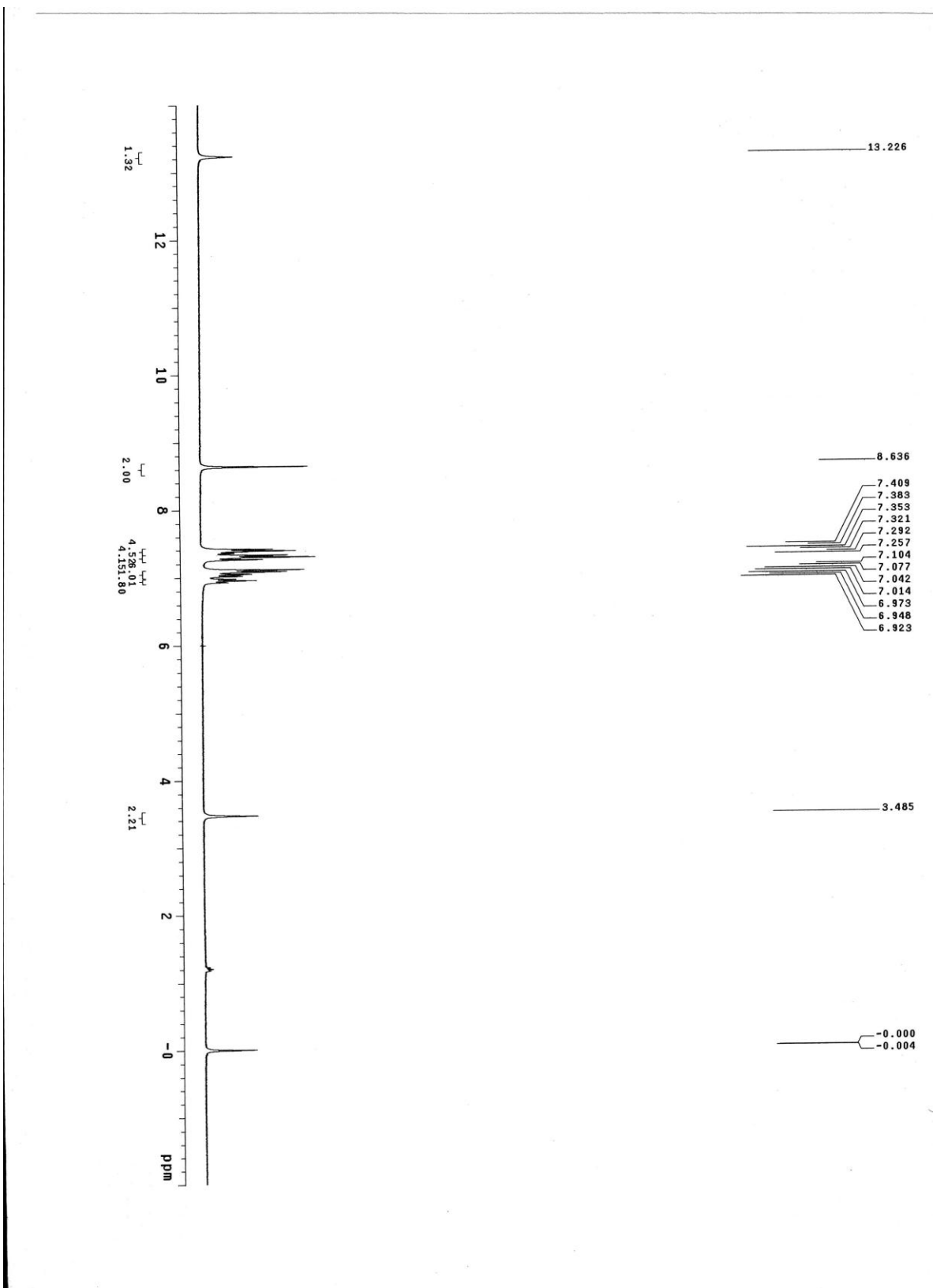
Fig. S6. ^{1}H NMR of **2**
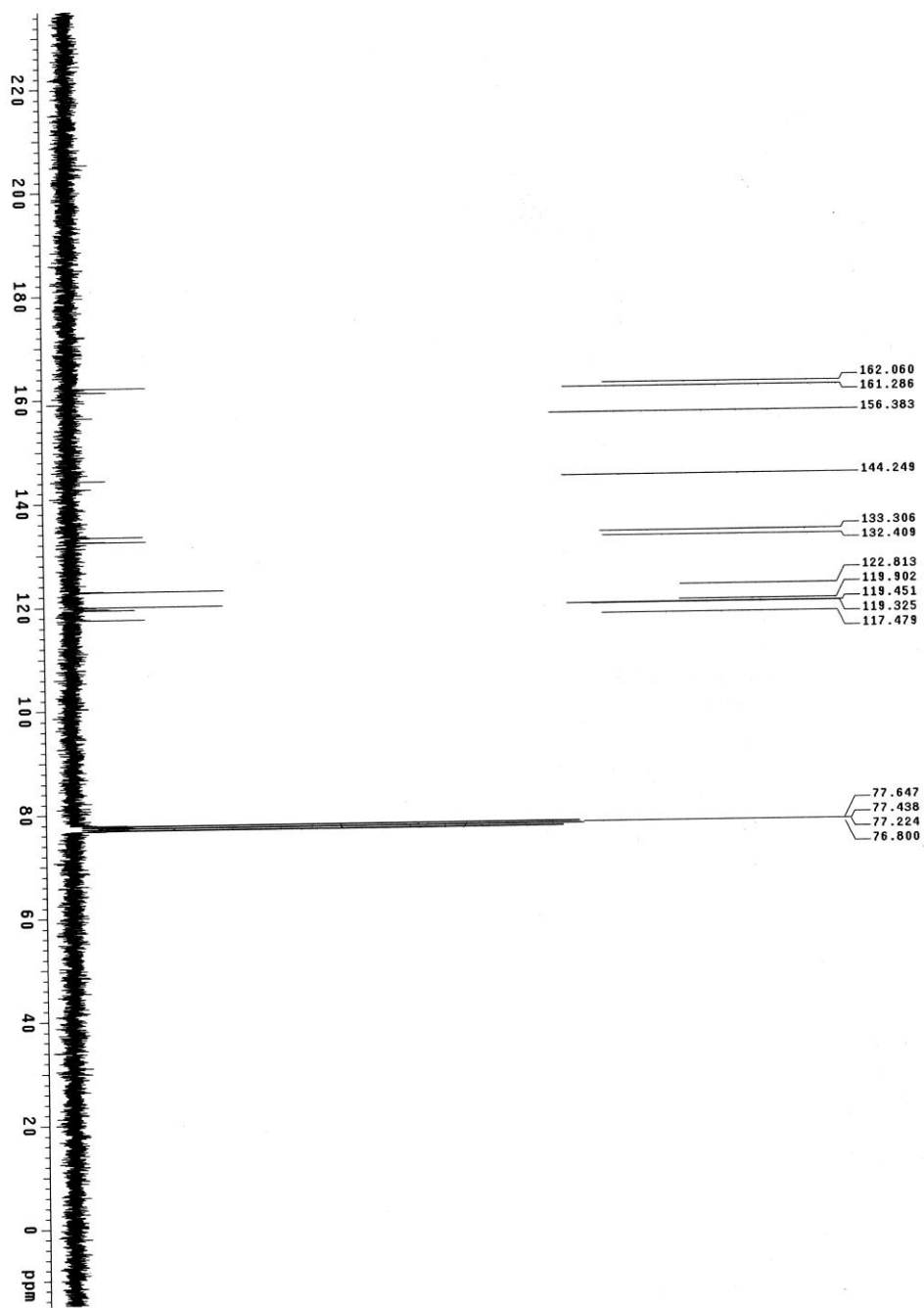
Fig. S7. ^{13}C NMR of **2**

Fig. S8. HRMS of **2**