

## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

# **Xanthurenic acid: A natural ionophore with high selectivity and sensitivity for potassium ions in aqueous solution**

**M. Raju,<sup>a</sup> Tapasya J. Patel,<sup>a</sup> Ratish R. Nair,<sup>a</sup> and  
Pabitra B. Chatterjee\*<sup>a,b</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Analytical Discipline and Centralized Instrument Facility, CSIR-CSMCRI,  
Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India

<sup>b</sup>Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, CSIR-CSMCRI,  
Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India.

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## 1. General procedure of fluorescence experiments

The fluorescence experiments were carried out in aqueous HEPES (50 mM) buffer at pH 7.2. 20  $\mu\text{M}$  metal perchlorate stock solutions of 100 mL were prepared in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Final test solutions were prepared by taking 1 mL of the above 20  $\mu\text{M}$  metal stock solution and 1 mL of 20  $\mu\text{M}$  **H<sub>3</sub>L** solution to further yield 10  $\mu\text{M}$  each of **H<sub>3</sub>L** and metal solutions. The resolution was set at 1 nm. The excitation was given at 360 nm and the emission spectrum was collected at 448 nm.

## 2. General procedure of fluorescence titrations

Stock solutions for fluorescence titrations were prepared in aqueous HEPES (50 mM) buffer at pH 7.2. The stock concentration of **H<sub>3</sub>L** was kept constant at 20  $\mu\text{M}$  and the stock solutions of potassium perchlorate were prepared by increasing its concentrations from 0.01  $\mu\text{M}$  to 200  $\mu\text{M}$  in water. The binding constant for **H<sub>3</sub>L** was determined from the following equation and fitted in Origin Pro 8.1 software:

$$F = F_0 + \frac{F_{\max} - F_0}{2} \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{[M]}{C_L} + \frac{1}{C_{LK}} \right) - \sqrt{\left( 1 + \frac{[M]}{C_L} + \frac{1}{C_{LK}} \right)^2 - 4 * \frac{[M]}{C_L}} \right\},$$

where  $F_0$  is the emission intensity of **H<sub>3</sub>L** in absence of potassium salt,  $F$  is the emission intensity of **H<sub>3</sub>L** in presence of different concentrations of potassium salts and  $F_{\max}$  is the emission intensity of **H<sub>3</sub>L** when the complete saturation is reached. All experiments were performed in triplicate. The data shown in **Fig. 3b** is the average of three values.

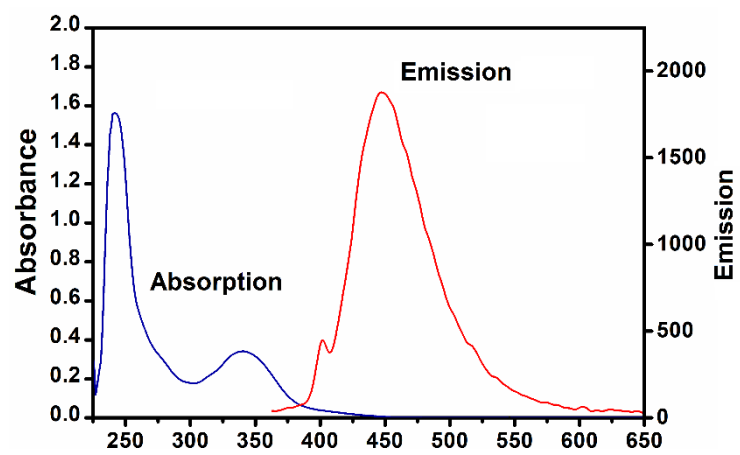
## 3. Determination of LOD from fluorescence titrations

The detection limit of **H<sub>3</sub>L** for  $\text{K}^+$  was determined from the following equation:

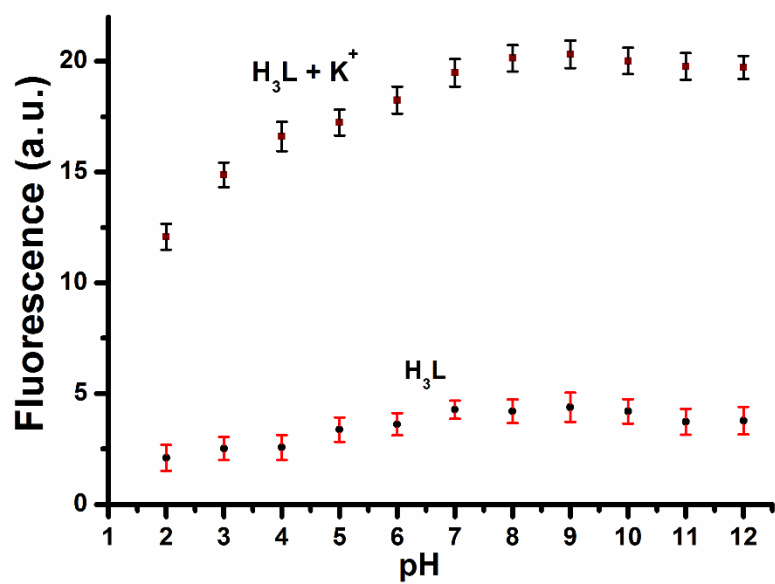
The LOD is  $(3\sigma/S)$  ( $R^2 = 0.998$ , **Fig. S3**). Here  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation and  $S$  is the slope of the calibration curve. Plotting fluorescence against  $[\text{K}^+]$  generates **Fig. S3**. From the **Fig. S3** we calculated slope =  $1.3 \times 10^8$  and the standard deviation was found to be 2.296. Therefore, the LOD value was measured to be 0.53 nM of  $\text{K}^+$ .

$$LOD = \frac{3\sigma}{S} = 3 \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum(F - Fi)^2}{n-1}}}{S}$$

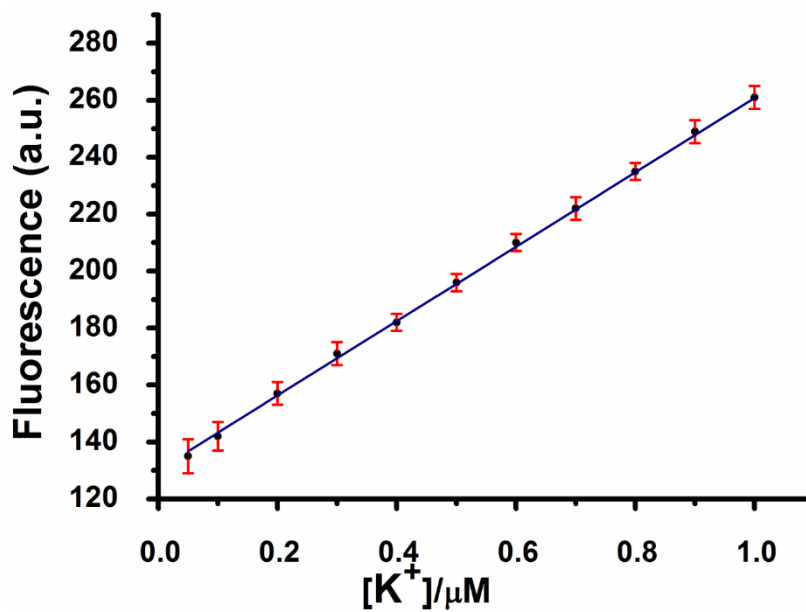
In this case,  $n = 10$ ,  $F$  is the fluorescence of **H<sub>3</sub>L**.



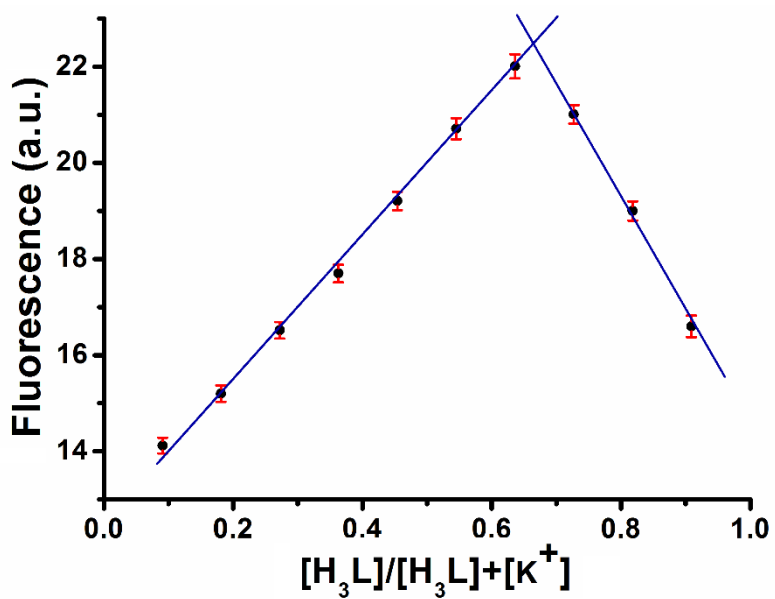
**Fig. S1.** Absorption and emission spectra of xanthurenic acid (10  $\mu$ M) in aqueous HEPES buffer.



**Fig. S2.** pH titration profile of **H<sub>3</sub>L** in absence and presence of **K<sup>+</sup>**. The data points represent the average of three values and the error bars indicate the standard deviations.

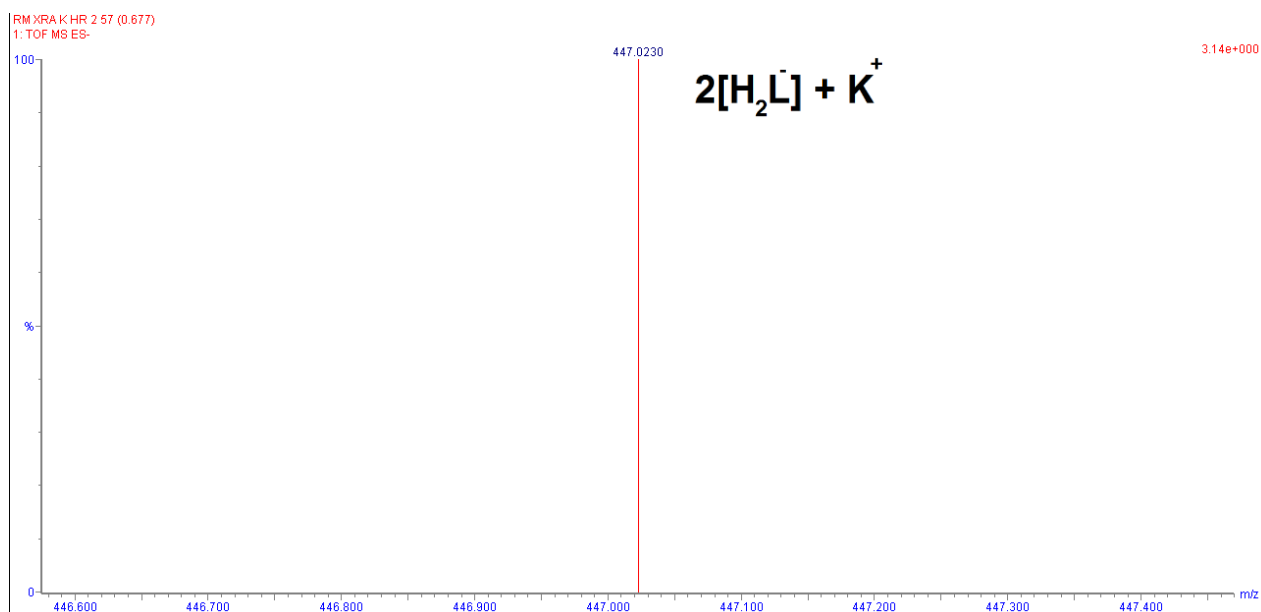


**Fig. S3.** Limit of detection (LOD) determination from fluorescence titration data of **H<sub>3</sub>L** (10 μM) in presence of potassium salts. The data points represent the average of three values and the error bars indicate the standard deviations.

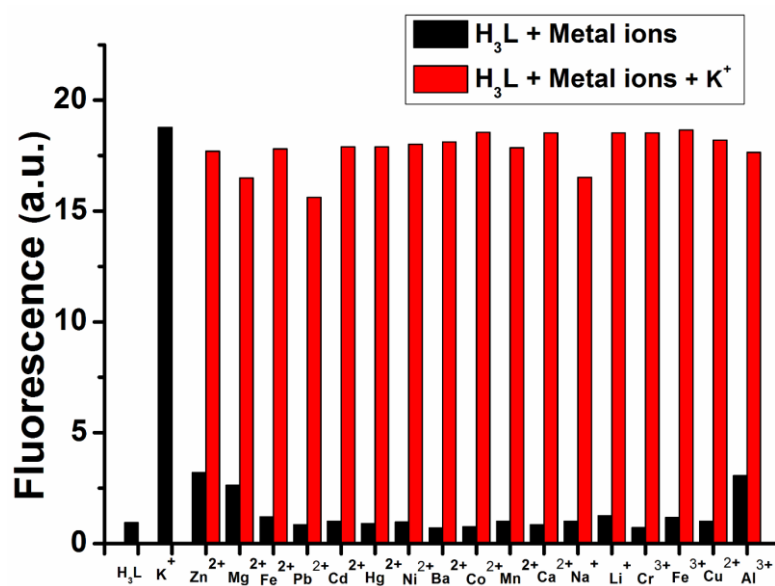


**Fig. S4.** Job's plot of **H<sub>3</sub>L** with K-salt showing 2:1 stoichiometry monitored at 448 nm (emission) in presence of different concentrations of K<sup>+</sup>. The data points represent the average of three values and the error bars indicate the standard deviations.





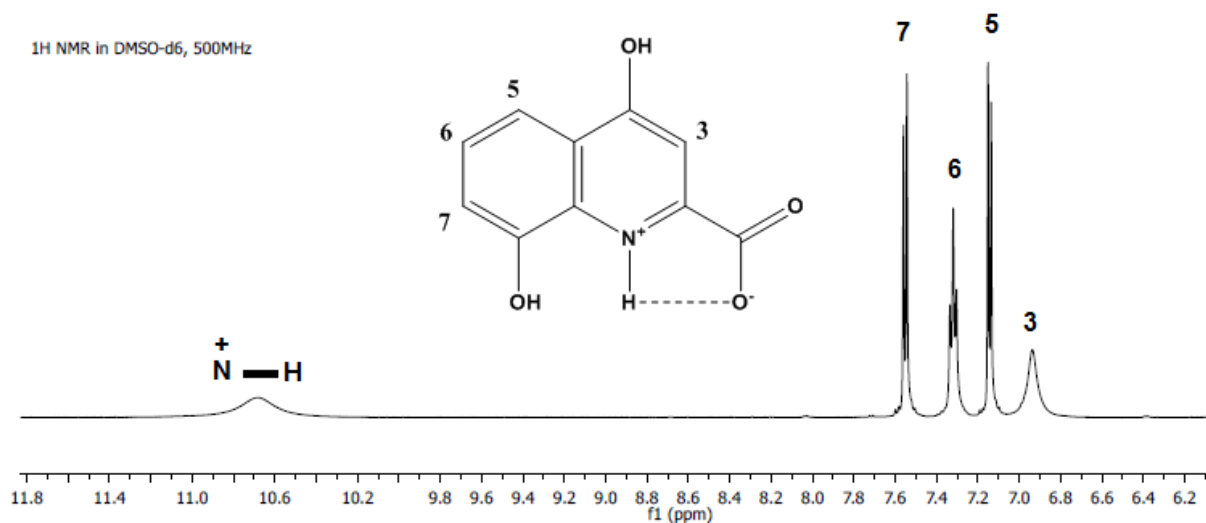
**Fig. S5.** HR-MS spectrum (in the negative ion mode) of  $\text{H}_3\text{L}$  in presence of  $\text{K}^+$  showing 2:1 binding stoichiometry of the ionophore with  $\text{K}^+$ .



**Fig. S6.** Fluorescence responses of equimolar (10  $\mu\text{M}$ )  $\text{H}_3\text{L}$  and  $\text{K}^+$  in the presence of 5-fold (50 equiv in case of  $\text{Na}^+$ ) of other metal ions in water HEPES buffer.

**Table S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectral data for **H<sub>3</sub>L** in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  with the successive addition of  $\text{K}^+$ . Chemical shifts are against internal TMS.

Sample	$\delta_{\text{N}^+\text{-H}}$ , ppm	$\delta_{\text{H7}}$ , ppm	$\delta_{\text{H6}}$ , ppm	$\delta_{\text{H5}}$ , ppm	$\delta_{\text{H3}}$ , ppm
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b>	10.68	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.94
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b> : 0.5 mmol $\text{K}^+$	10.71	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.96
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b> : 0.75 mmol $\text{K}^+$	10.75	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.97
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b> : 1 mmol $\text{K}^+$	10.77	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.97
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b> : 1.5 mmol $\text{K}^+$	10.77	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.97
2 mmol <b>H<sub>3</sub>L</b> : 2 mmol $\text{K}^+$	10.77	7.55	7.31	7.15	6.97



$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum and assignments of different protons of **H<sub>3</sub>L** in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .