

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry

A highly selective and biocompatible chemosensor for sensitive detection of zinc(II)

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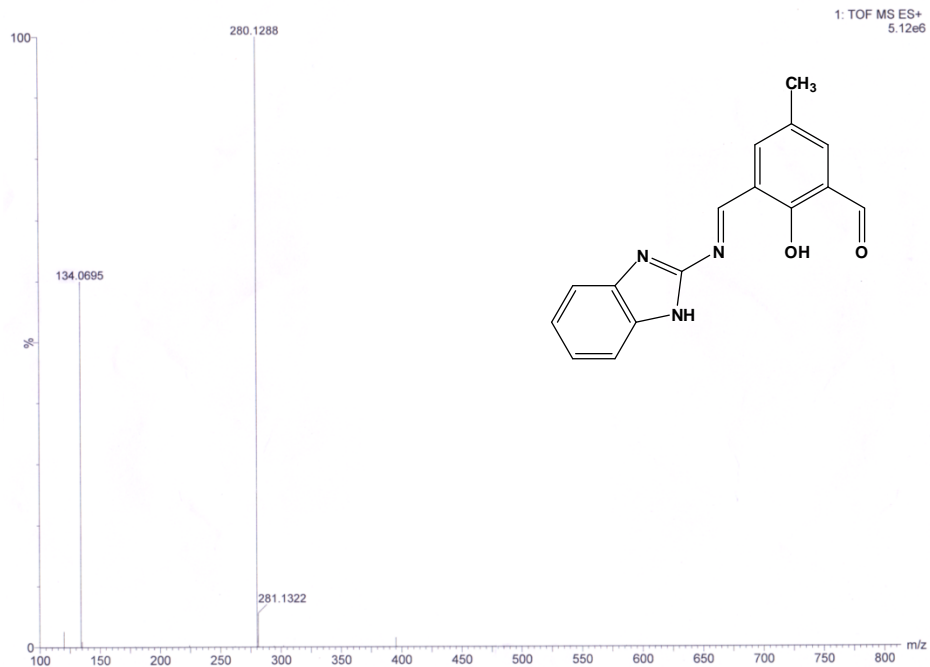


Fig. s1: Mass spectrum of HL¹ in methanol

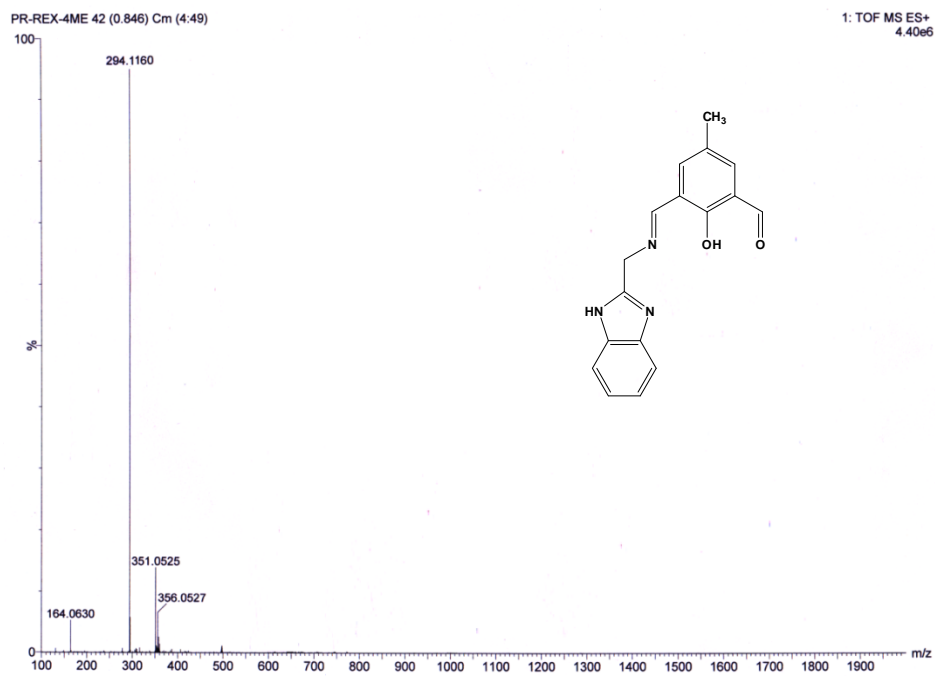


Fig. s2: Mass spectrum of HL² in methanol

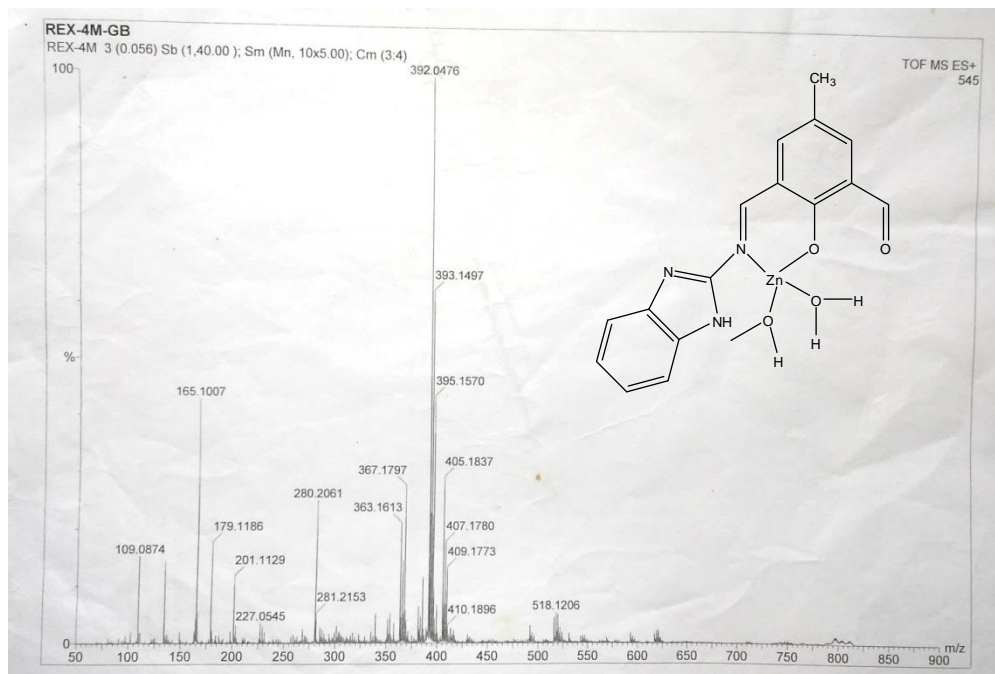


Fig. s3: Mass spectrum of HL¹ with Zn²⁺ in 1:1 ratio (Complex 1) in methanol

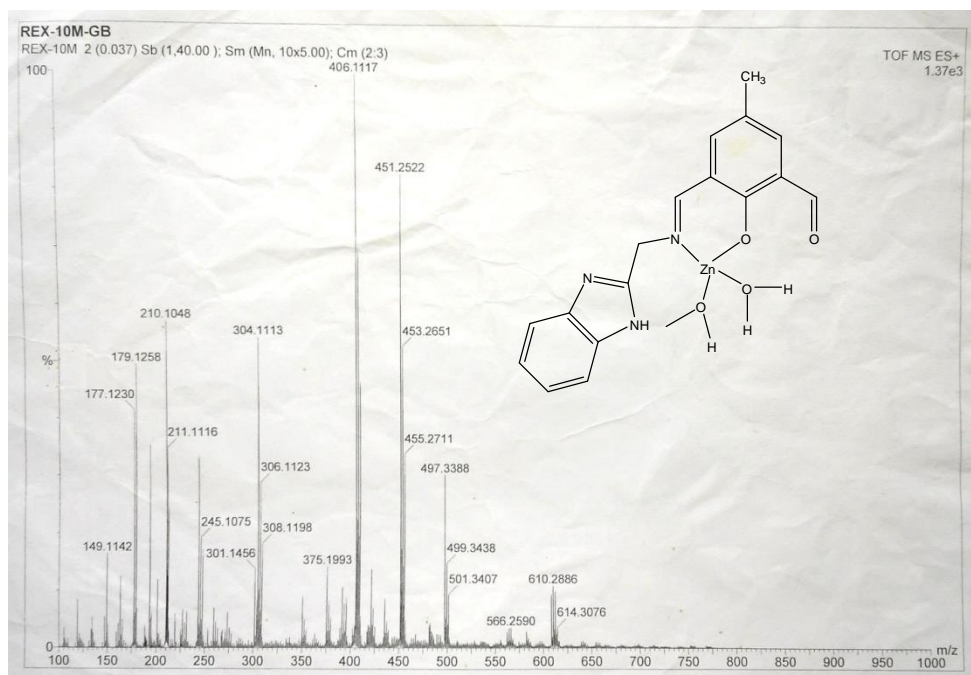


Fig. s4: Mass spectrum of HL² with Zn²⁺ in 1:1 ratio (Complex 2) in methanol

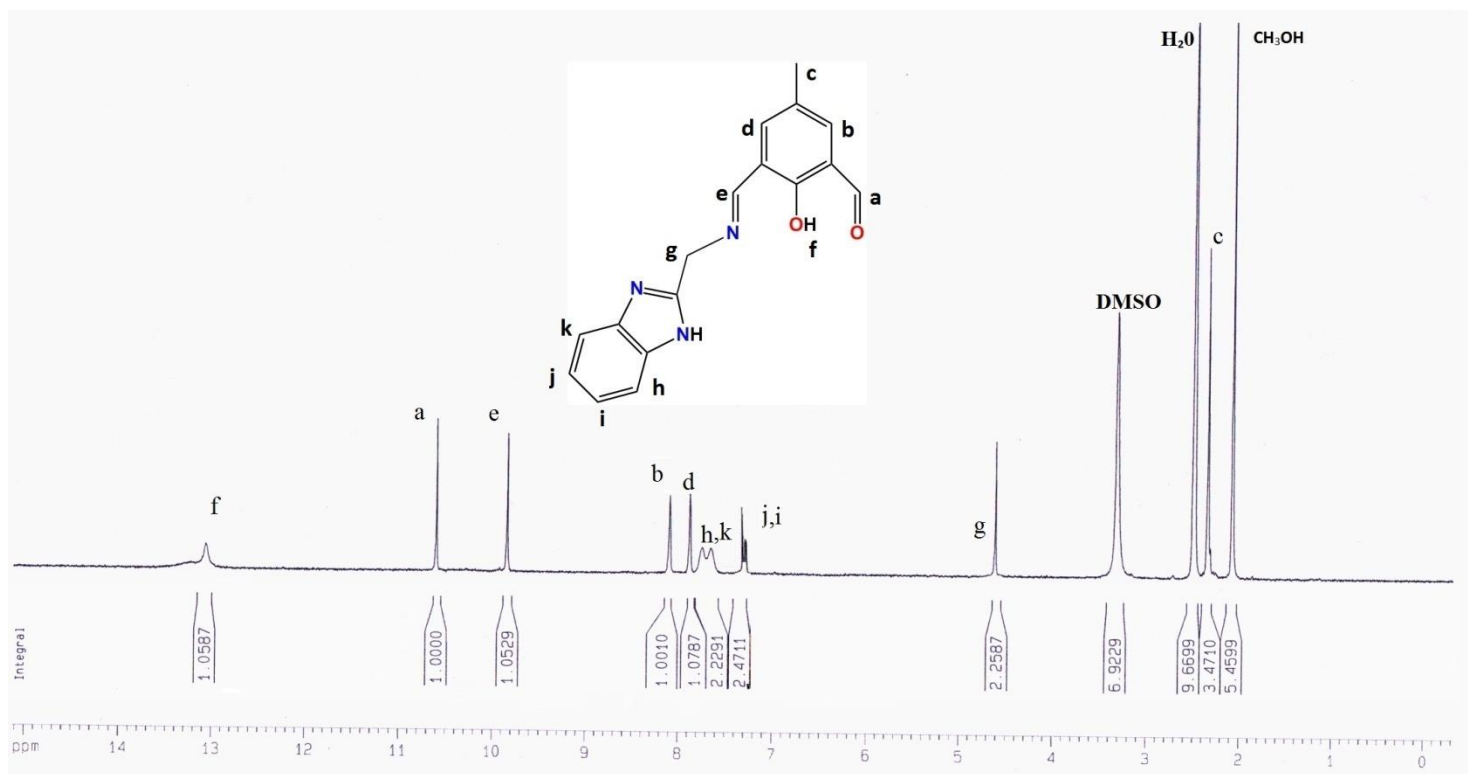


Fig. s5: ¹H NMR spectrum of HL² in DMSO-d₆.

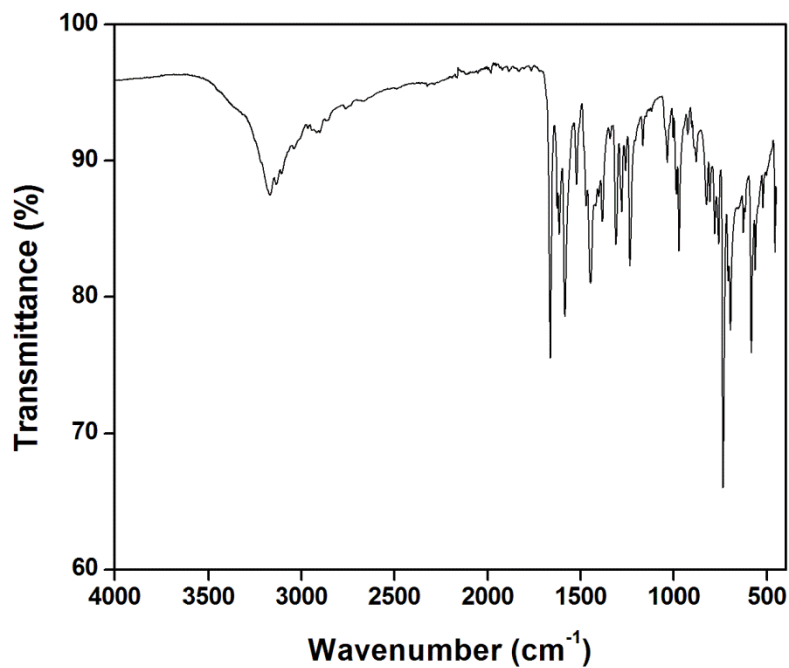


Fig. s6: FT-IR spectrum of HL¹

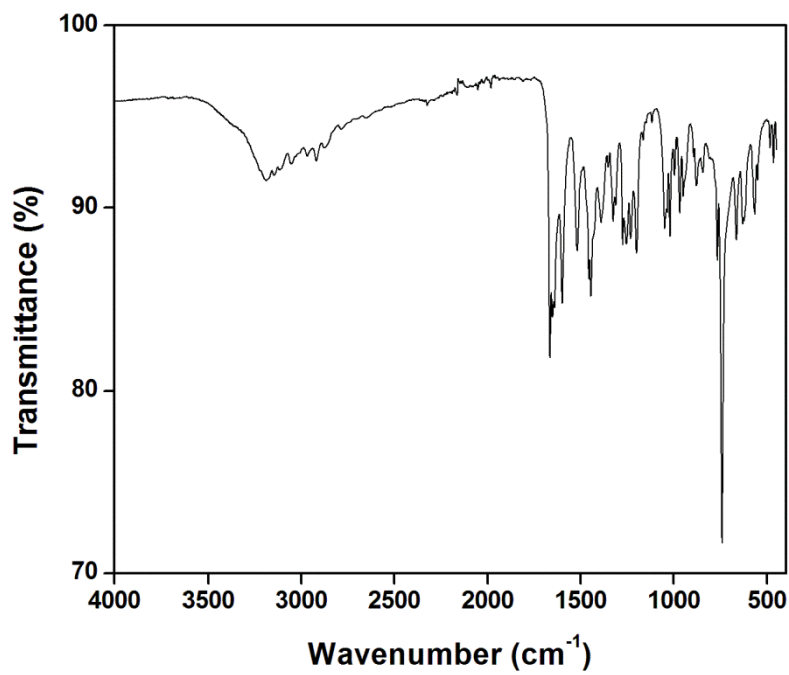


Fig. s7: FT-IR spectrum of HL²

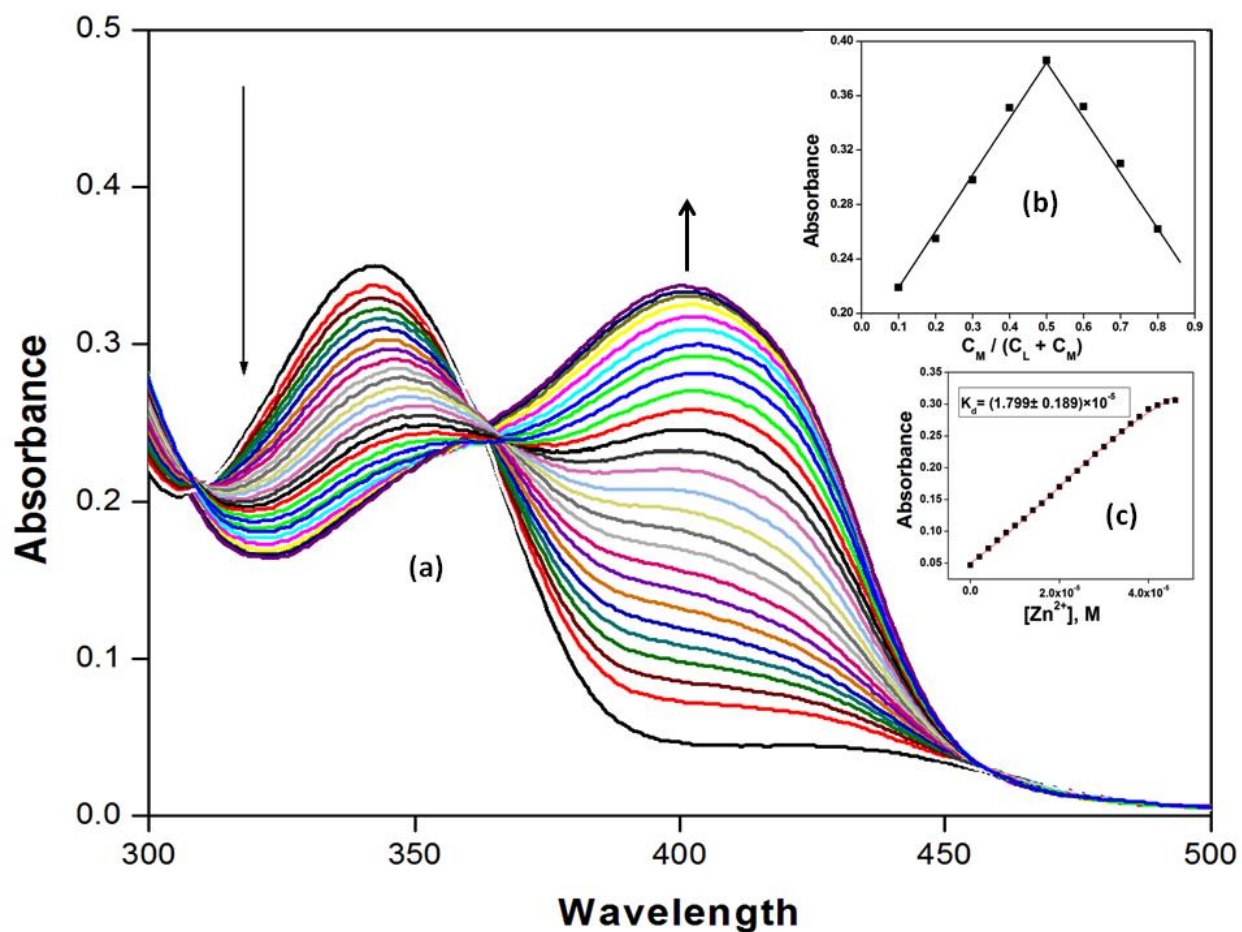


Fig. s8: (a) Absorption spectra of HL² (40 µM) with the gradual addition of Zn²⁺ ion (0-40 µM) in 10 mM HEPES buffer in water:methanol (1:9, v/v) (pH = 7.2) at room temperature; (b) Job's plot indicating 1:1 complex formation and (c) Plot of absorption at 398 nm vs. concentration of Zn²⁺.

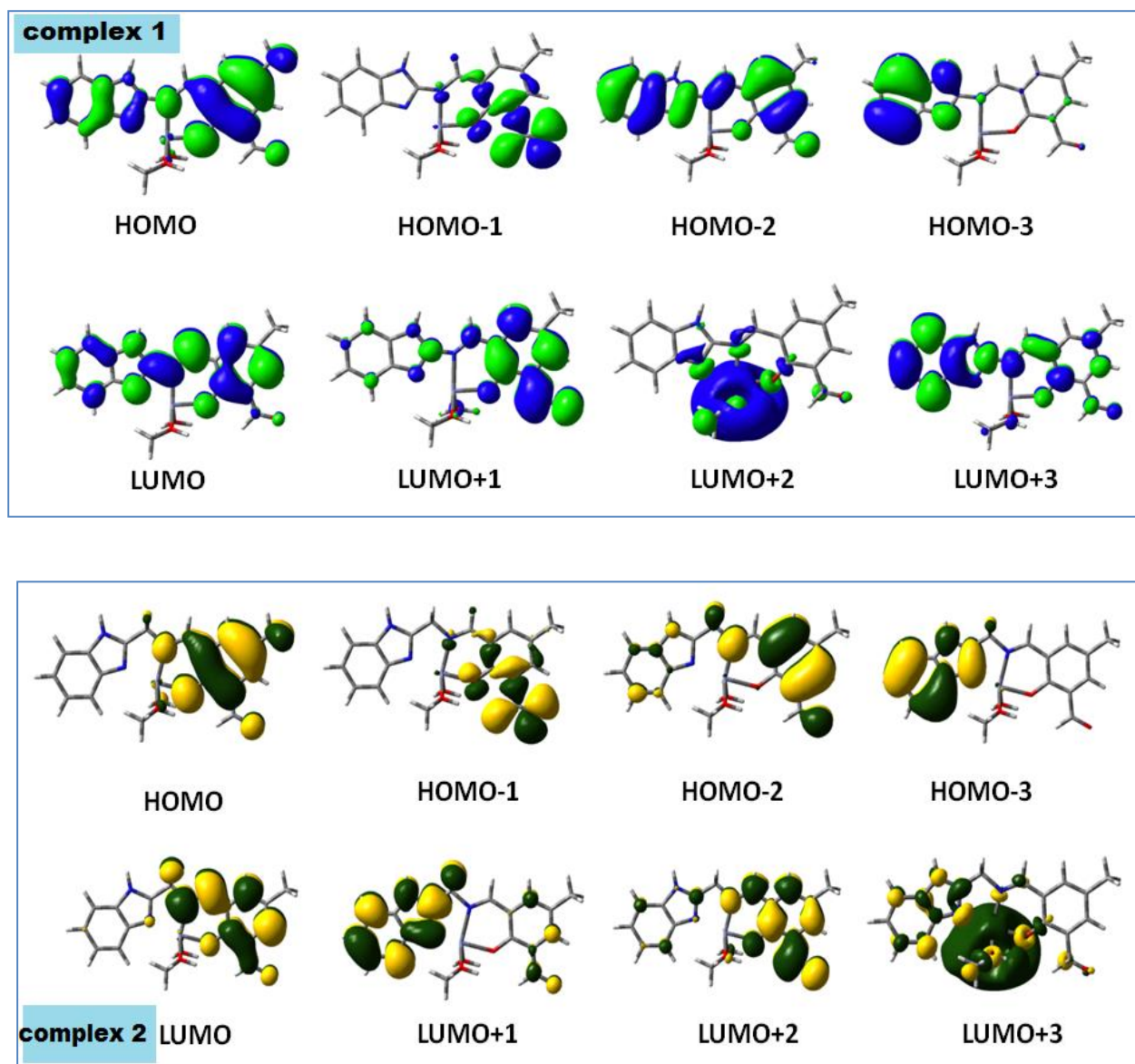


Fig. s9: Contour plots of some selected frontier molecular orbitals of complex 1 and complex 2 at their optimized S_0 geometry.

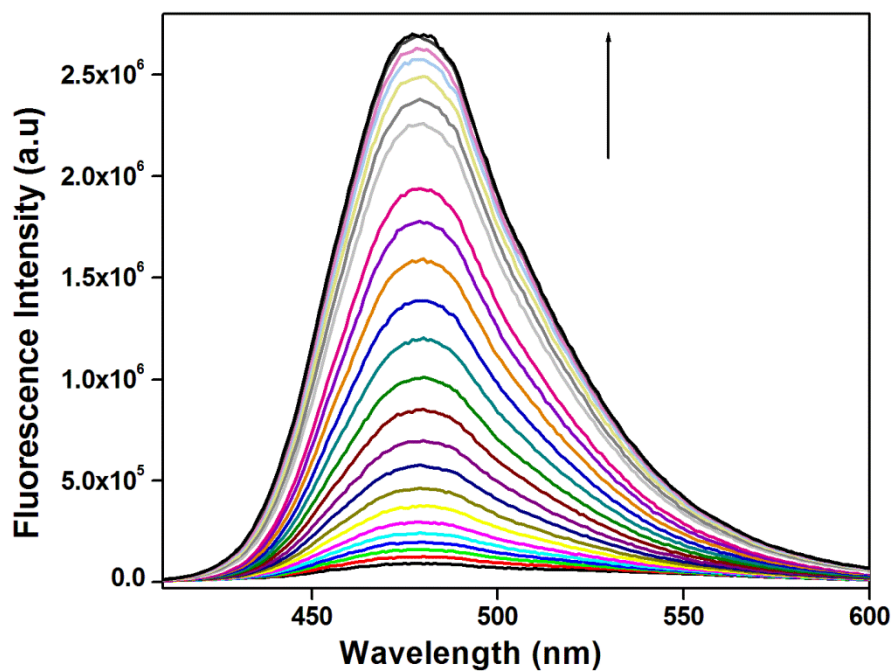


Fig. s10: Fluorescence intensity of HL² (40 μ M) in the presence of 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40 and 44 μ M of Zn²⁺ ion in 10 mM HEPES buffer in water:methanol (1:9, v/v) (pH = 7.2) at room temperature (excitation: 398 nm)

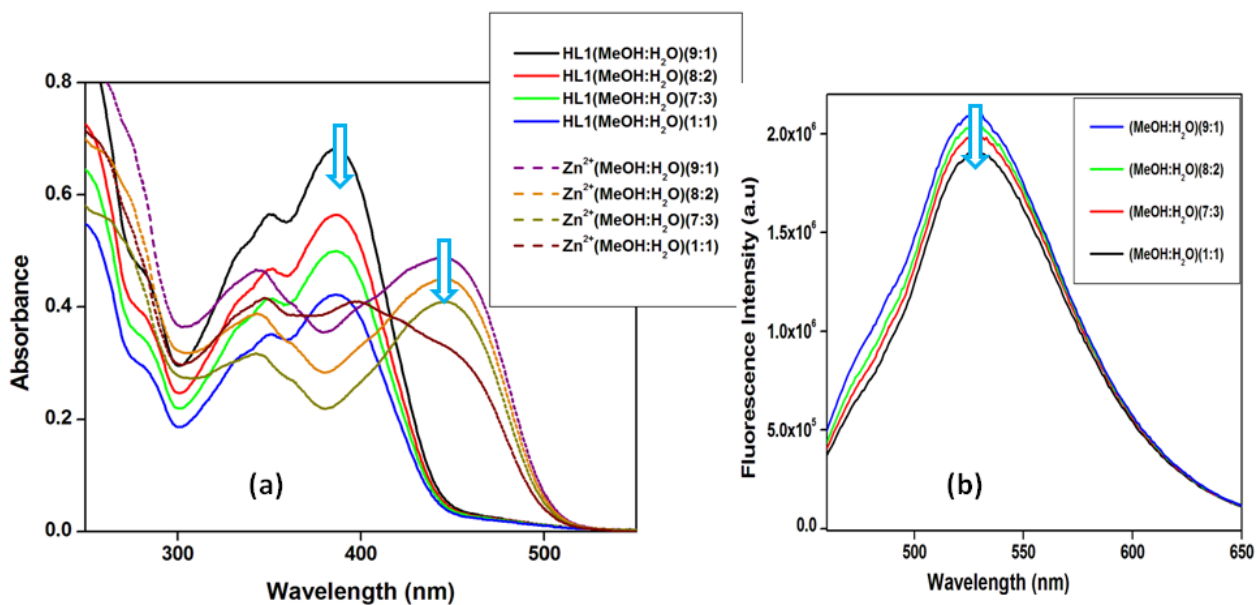


Fig. s11: UV-vis and fluorescence spectra of HL¹ in different water/methanol ratio.

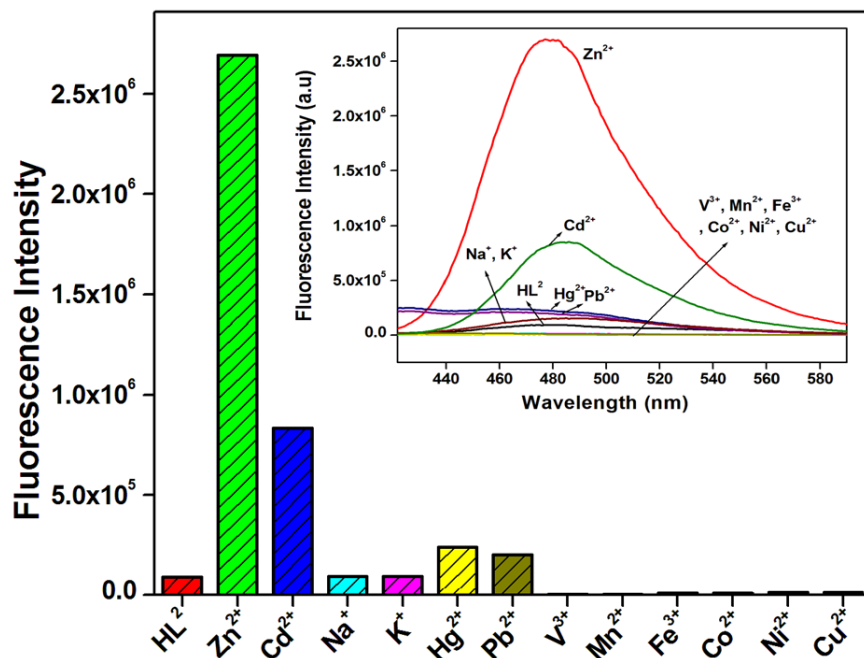


Fig. s12: Fluorescence intensity of HL² (40 µM) in the presence of different metal ions (200 µM) in 10 mM HEPES buffer in water:methanol (1:9, v/v) (pH = 7.2) at room temperature (excitation: 398 nm)

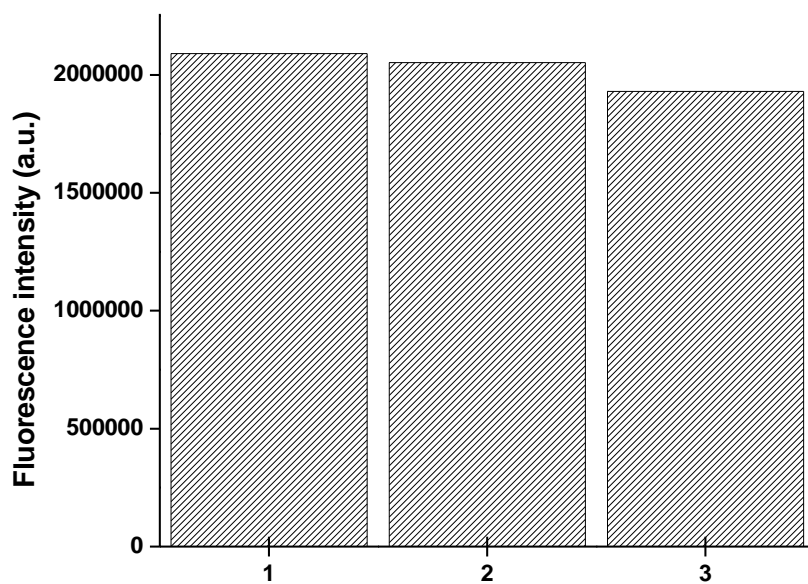


Fig. s13: Fluorescence intensity of HL¹ (40 µM) in the presence of (1) nitrate, (2) perchlorate and (3) chloride salt of Zn²⁺ (40 µM) in 10 mM HEPES buffer in water:methanol (1:9, v/v) (pH = 7.2) at room temperature (excitation: 445 nm)

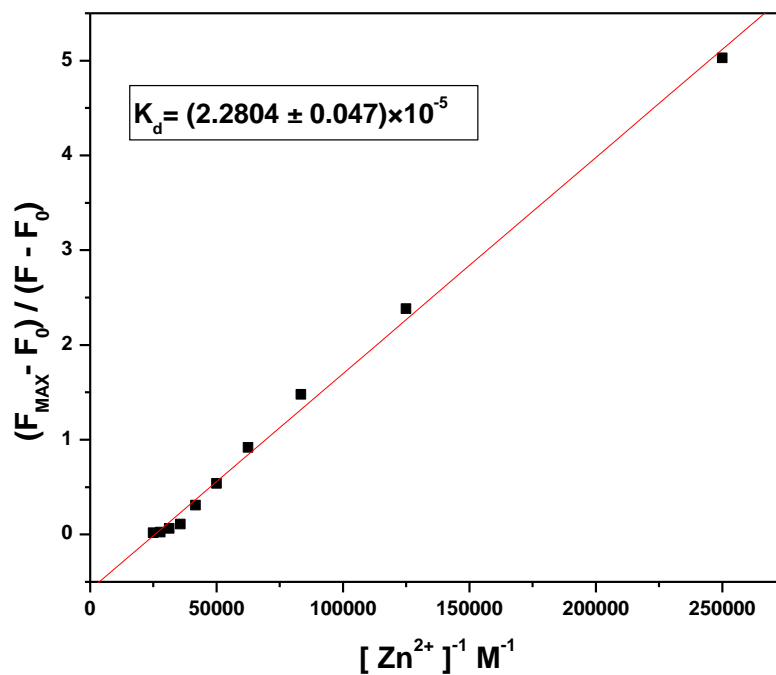


Fig. s14: A plot of $(F_{\max}-F_0)/(F-F_0)$ vs $1/[Zn^{2+}]$ following Benesi-Hildebrand equation. The binding constant K was determined from the slop to be $4.38 (\pm 0.09) \times 10^4 M^{-1}$.

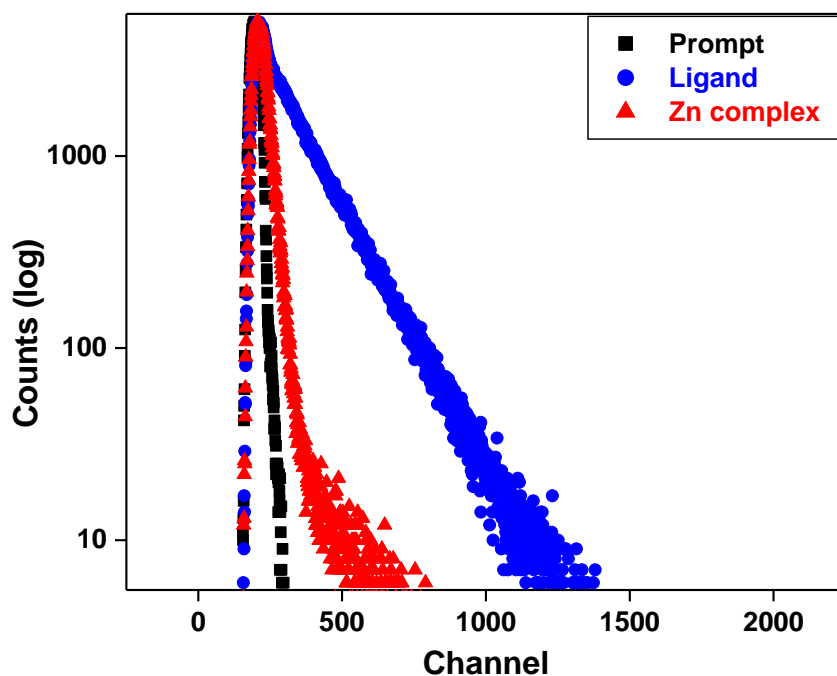


Fig. s15: Excited state fluorescence decay of HL^1 (red) and its zinc complex (blue)

Calculation of the detection limit(LOD) for HL¹:

The detection limit DL of HL¹ for Zn²⁺ was determined from 3σ method by following equation: $DL = K \cdot Sb1/S$

Where K = 2 or 3 (we take 3 in this case); Sb1 is the standard deviation of the blank solution; S is the slope of the calibration curve obtained from Linear dynamic plot of F.I. vs [Zn²⁺].

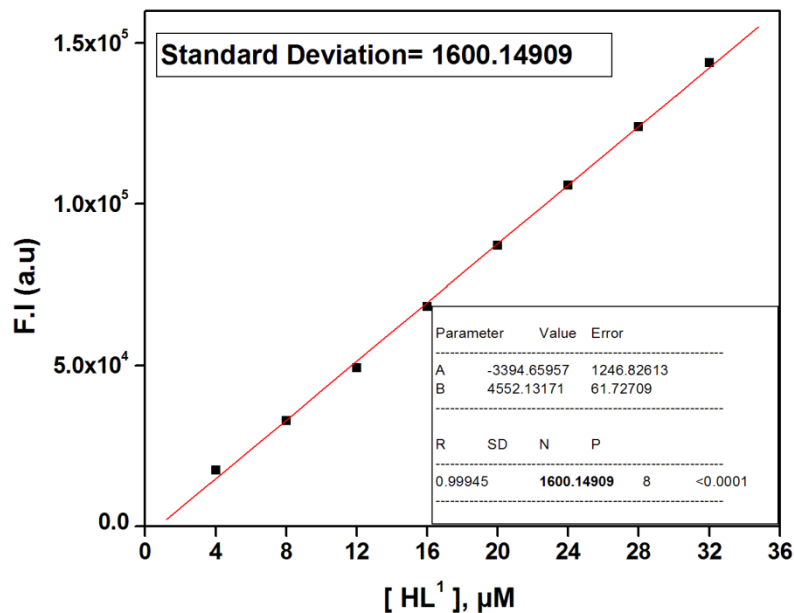


Fig. s16: Determination of Sb1 of the blank, HL¹ solution.

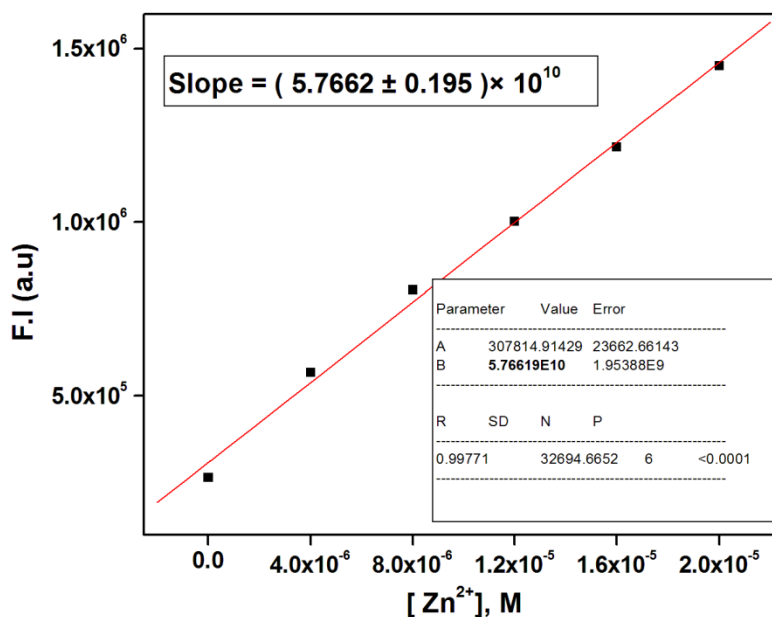


Fig. s17: Linear dynamic plot of F.I. (at 528 nm) vs. [Zn²⁺] for the determination of S (slope); HL¹ =40 µM

$$LOD (Zn^{2+}) = (3 \times 1600.149)/5.76619 \times 10^{10} = 0.832 \text{ nM}$$

Calculation of the detection limit(LOD) for HL²:

The detection limit (DL) of HL² for Zn²⁺ ion was determined from 3σ method by following equation: **DL = K* Sb1/S**

Where K = 2 or 3 (we take 3 in this case); Sb1 is the standard deviation of the blank solution; S is the slope of the calibration curve obtained from Linear dynamic plot of F.I. vs [Zn²⁺].

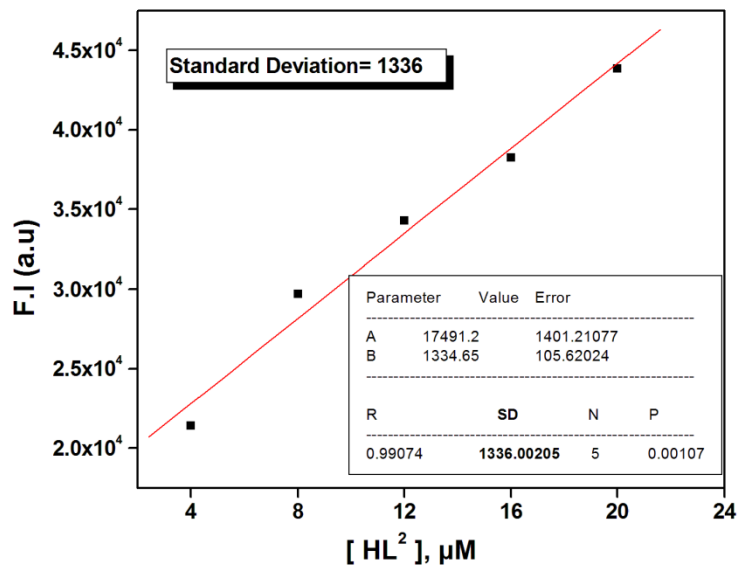


Fig. s18: Determination of Sb1 of the blank and HL² solution.

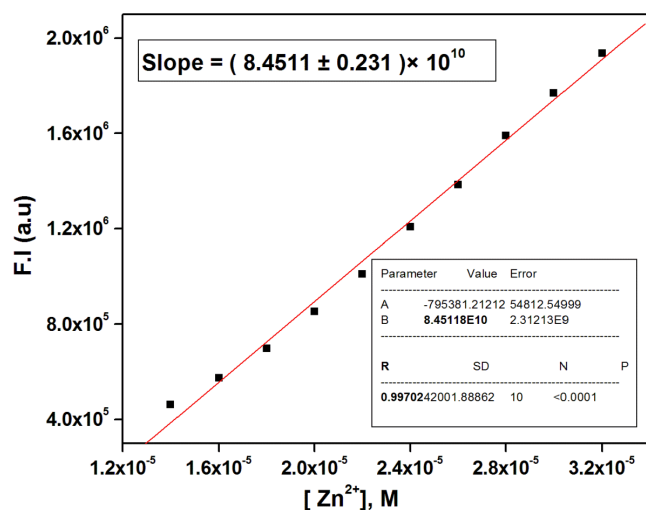


Fig. s19: Linear dynamic plot of FI (at 480 nm) vs. [Zn²⁺] for the determination of S (slope); HL² =40 µM

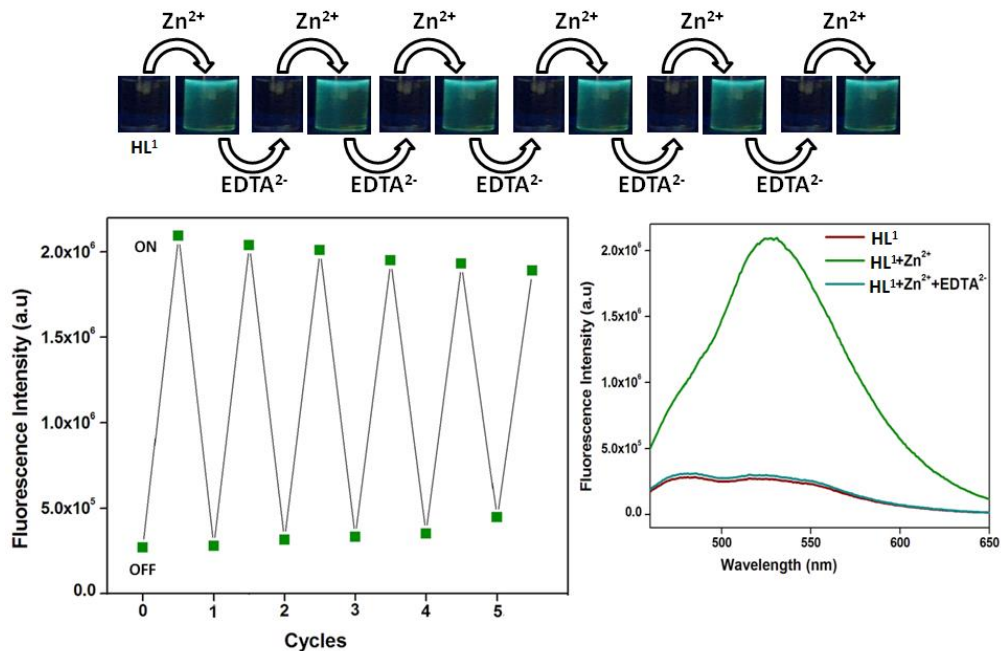


Fig. s20: Fluorescence reversibility of HL¹ in the presence of one eqv. of EDTA and one eqv. of Zn²⁺.

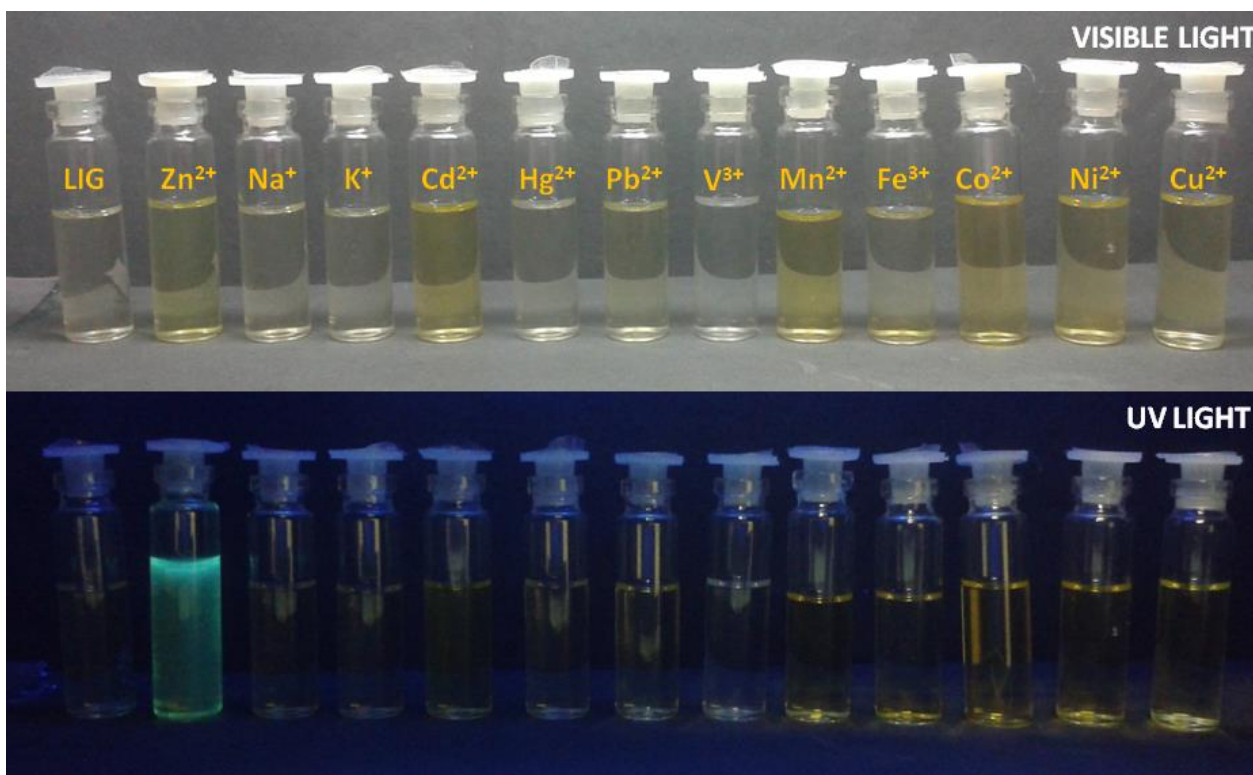


Fig. s21: Image of change in color of HL¹ in the presence of different metal ions in visible light and under UV radiation in 10 mM HEPES buffer in water:methanol (1:9, v/v) (pH = 7.2).

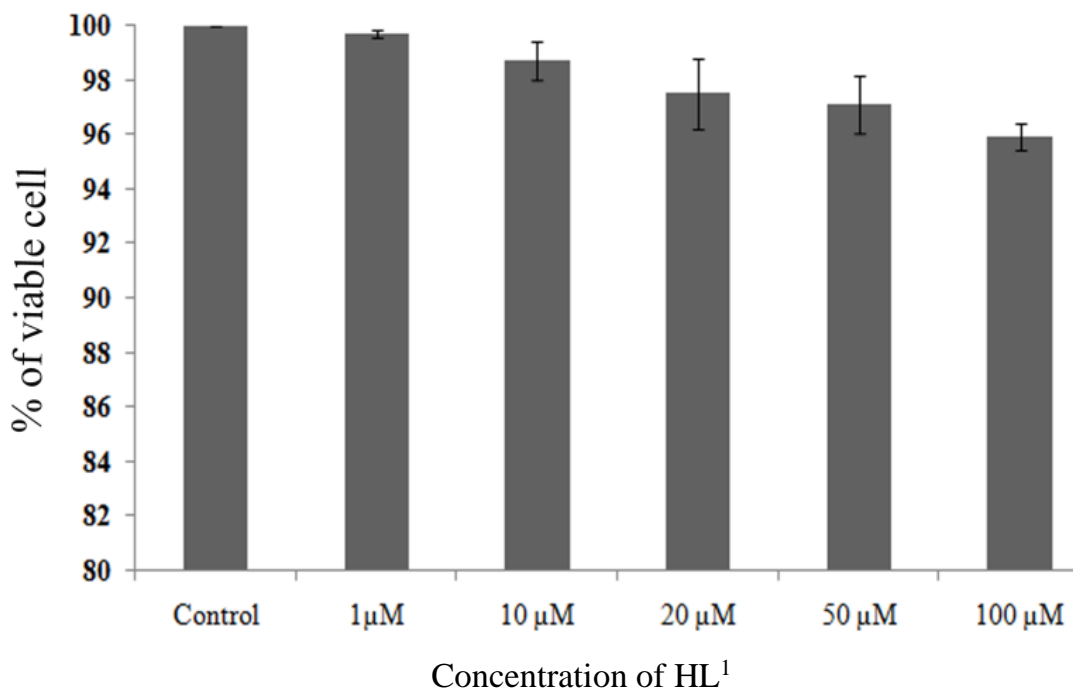


Fig. s22: % cell viability of A549 cells treated with different concentrations (1 μM-100 μM) of HL¹ for 6 h determined by MTT assay. Results are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three independent experiments.

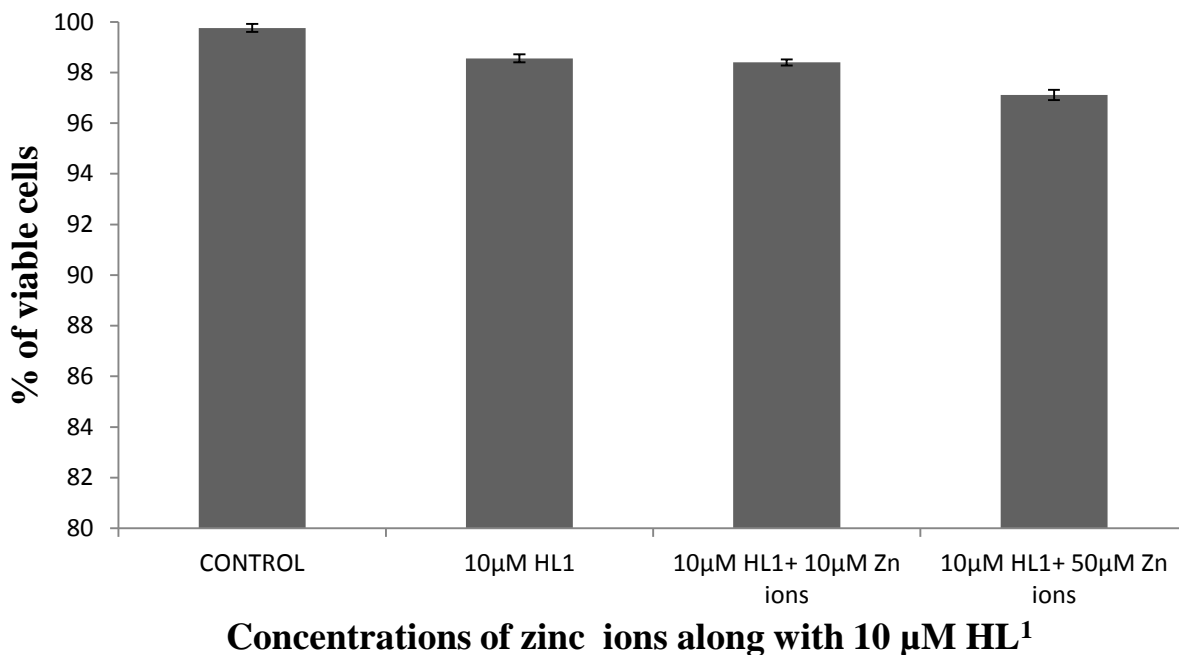


Fig. s23: % cell viability of A549 cells treated with fixed concentration (10 μM) of HL¹ along with different concentrations of zinc ions (10 μM and 50 μM) for 6 h determined by MTT assay. Results are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three independent experiments.

Table s1: Selected optimized geometrical parameters for Complex 1 and Complex 2 in the ground state (S_0) calculated at B3LYP Levels.

Complex 1			
Bond Distance (Å)		Bond Angles (°)	
C27–O24	1.476	N10–Zn22–O24	125.7
C3–O21	1.326	N10–Zn22–O21	85.95
C8–N10	1.312	N10–Zn22–O23	124.37
H28–O24	0.975	O23–Zn22–O21	88.52
N10–Zn22	2.086	O24–Zn22–O21	93.60
O24–Zn22	2.043	O23–Zn22–N10	109.87
O23–Zn22	2.055		
O21–Zn22	2.001		
Complex 2			
Bond Distance (Å)		Bond Angles (°)	
C28–O25	1.467	C28–O25	1.467
C8–N10	1.312	C8–N10	1.312
C3–O22	1.333	C3–O22	1.333
H29–O25	0.978	H29–O25	0.978
N10–Zn23	2.091	N10–Zn23	2.091
O24–Zn23	2.082	O24–Zn23	2.082
O22–Zn23	2.028	O22–Zn23	2.028
O25–Zn23	2.074	O25–Zn23	2.074

Table s2: Main calculated optical transition for Complexes 1 and 2 with vertical excitation energies (E_{cal}), oscillator strengths (f_{cal}) of the lowest few excited singlets obtained from TDDFT/B3LYP/CPCM method in methanol.

	Excitation (eV)	Electronic transition State	excitation (nm)	Osc. strength (f)	Key transitions	CI
Complex 1	2.8055	S ₀ -S ₁	442	0.5670	(82%)HOMO →LUMO	0.6436
	3.2554	S ₀ -S ₂	382	0.4672	(03%)HOMO →LUMO+1	0.1183
					(86%)HOMO-1 →LUMO	0.6543
	3.5772	S ₀ -S ₃	347	0.3208	(11%)HOMO-2 →LUMO	0.2394
					(77%)HOMO-1 →LUMO+2	0.6221
	5.0305	S ₀ -S ₁₂	247	0.0810	(05%)HOMO-2 →LUMO+4	0.1518
					(02%)HOMO-1 →LUMO+4	0.1012
					(83%)HOMO →LUMO+2	0.6451
Complex 2	3.2444	S ₀ -S ₁	398	0.2246	(03%)HOMO-1 →LUMO+1	0.1192
					(85%)HOMO →LUMO	0.6516
	3.852	S ₀ -S ₂	346	0.0072	(10%)HOMO-3 →LUMO	0.2185
					(02%)HOMO-3 →LUMO+1	0.1038
					(63%)HOMO-2 →LUMO	0.5606
					(14%)HOMO-2 →LUMO+1	0.2665
	4.523	S ₀ -S ₈	274	0.0032	(65%)HOMO-5 →LUMO	0.5705
					(03%)HOMO-5 →LUMO+1	0.1314
					(03%)HOMO-3 →LUMO+1	0.1363
					(25%)HOMO-2 →LUMO+1	0.3553