

Supporting Information

New conjugated poly(pyridinium salt) derivative: AIE characteristics, the interaction with DNA and selective fluorescence enhancement induced by dsDNA

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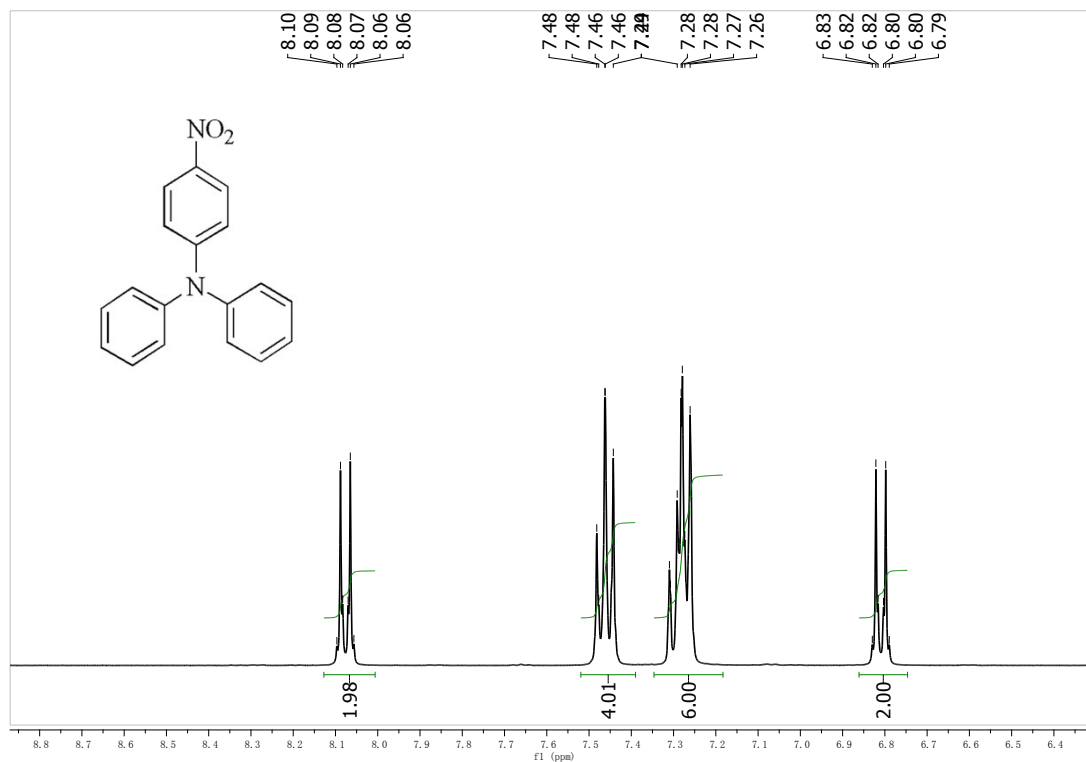


Fig. S1: ¹H NMR of compound 1.

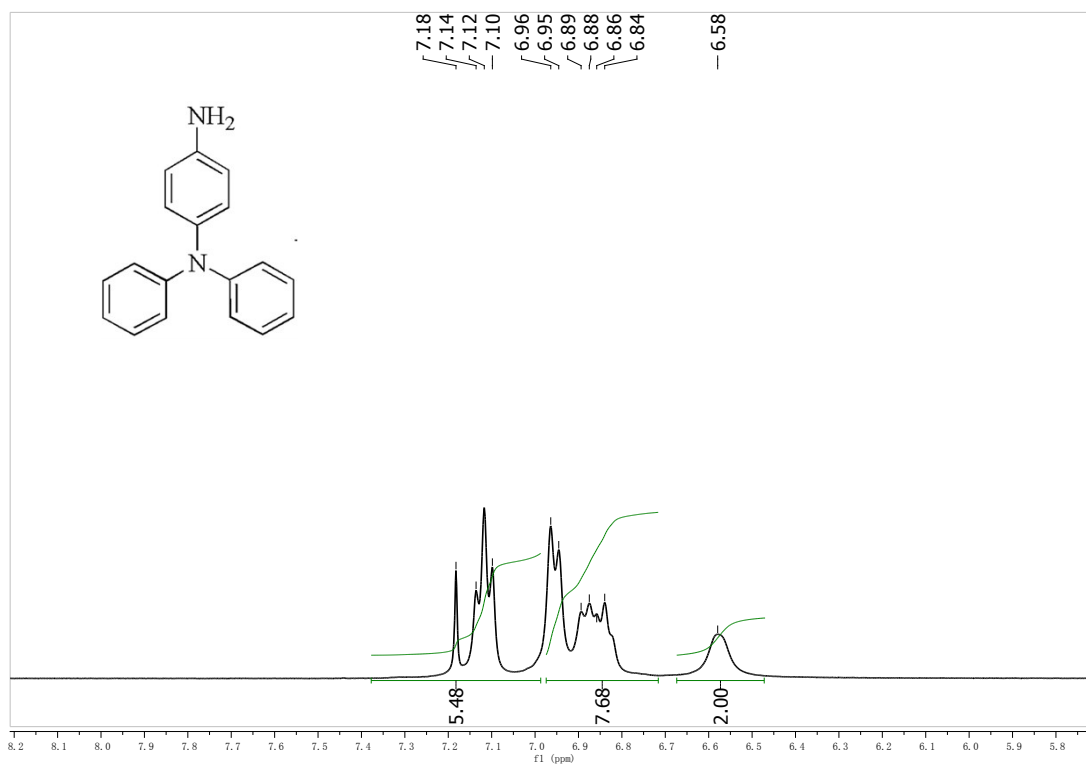


Fig. S2: ¹H NMR of compound 2.

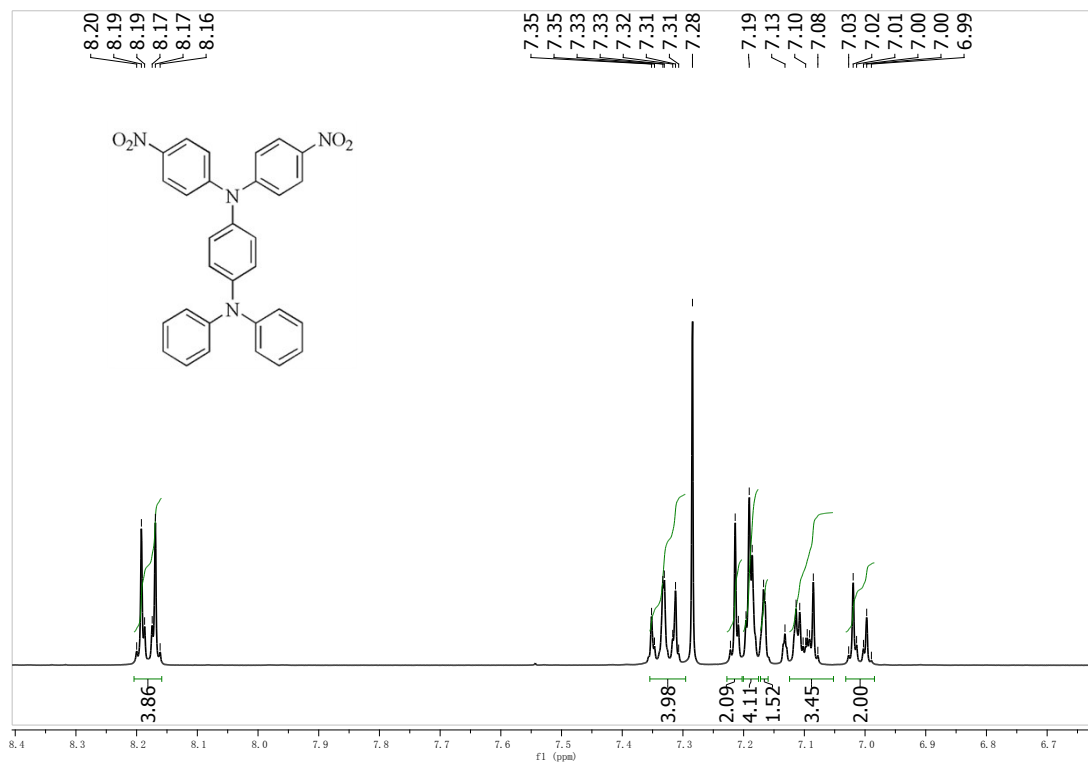


Fig. S3: ¹H NMR of compound 3.

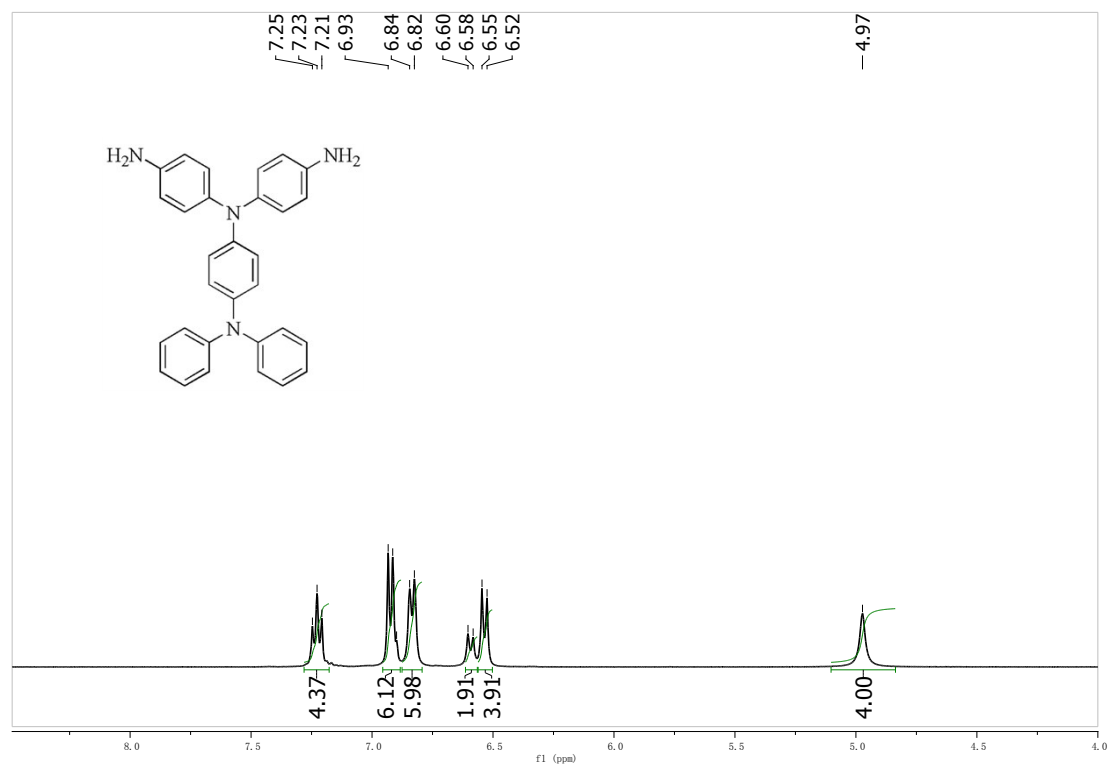


Fig. S4: ¹H NMR of compound 4.

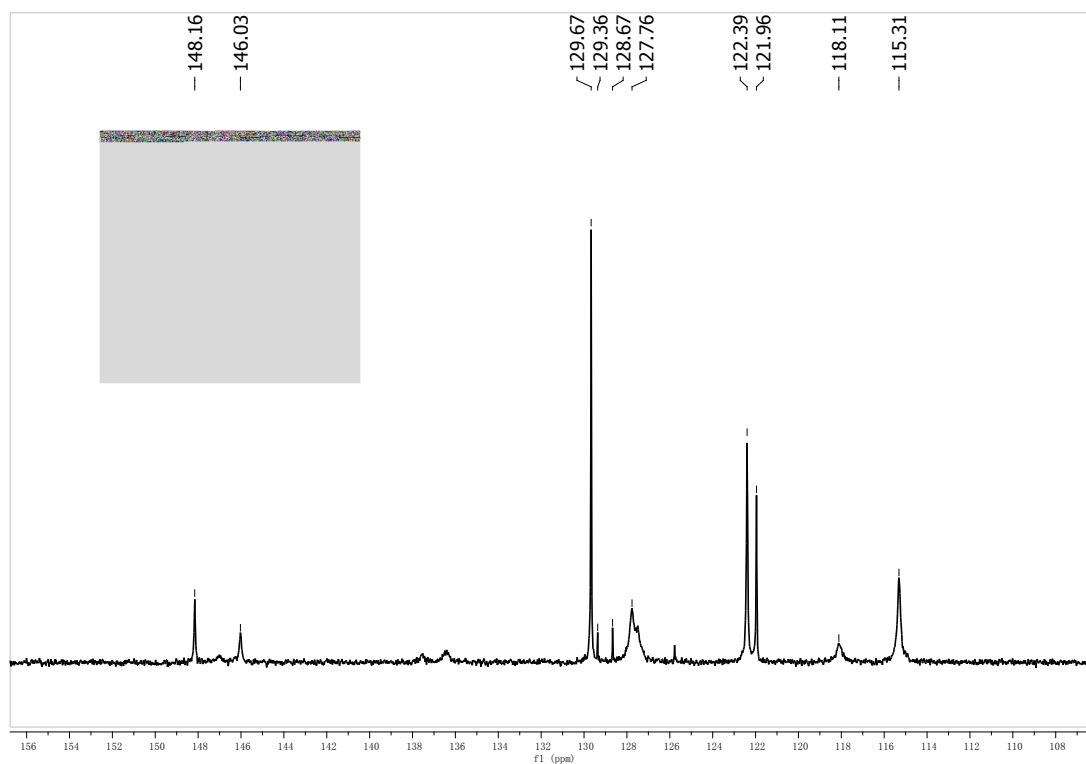


Fig. S5: ^{13}C NMR of compound 4.

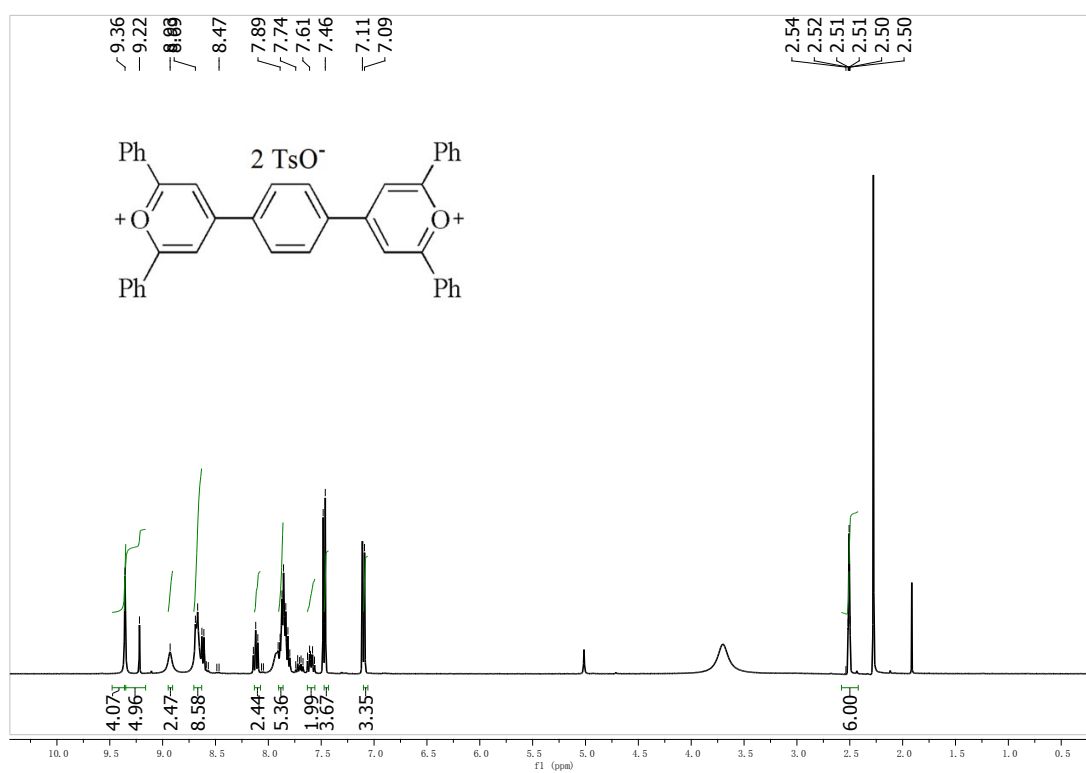


Fig. S6: ^1H NMR of compound 5.

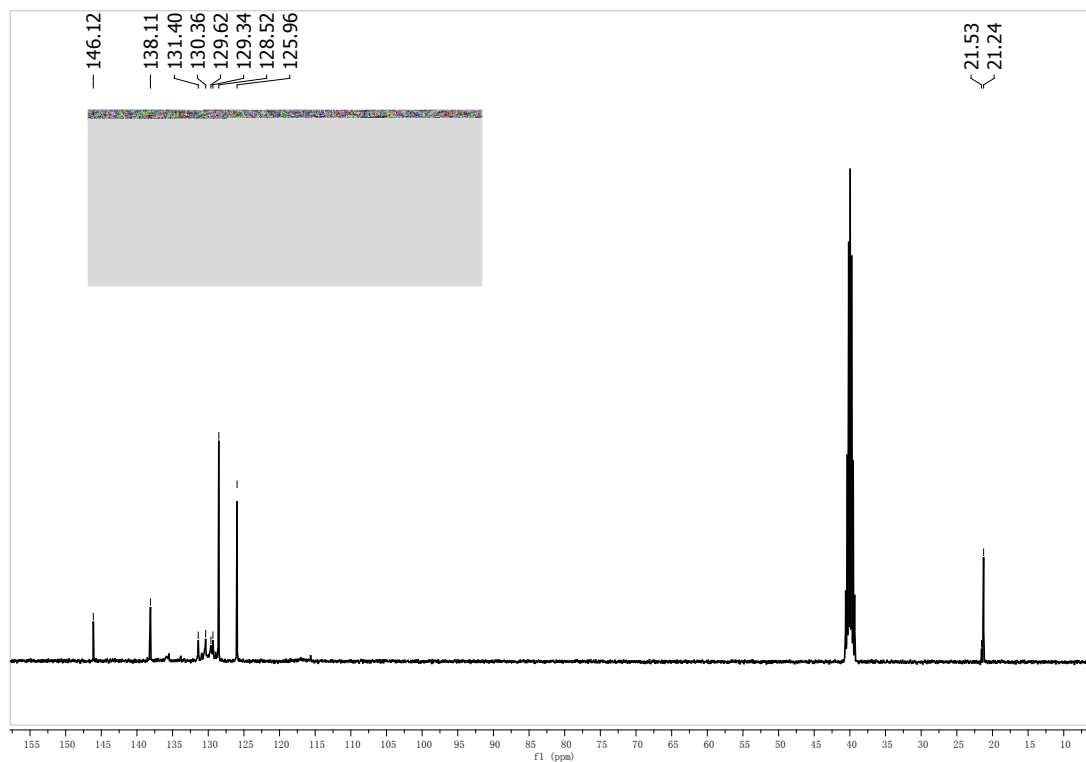


Fig. S7: ^{13}C NMR of compound 5.

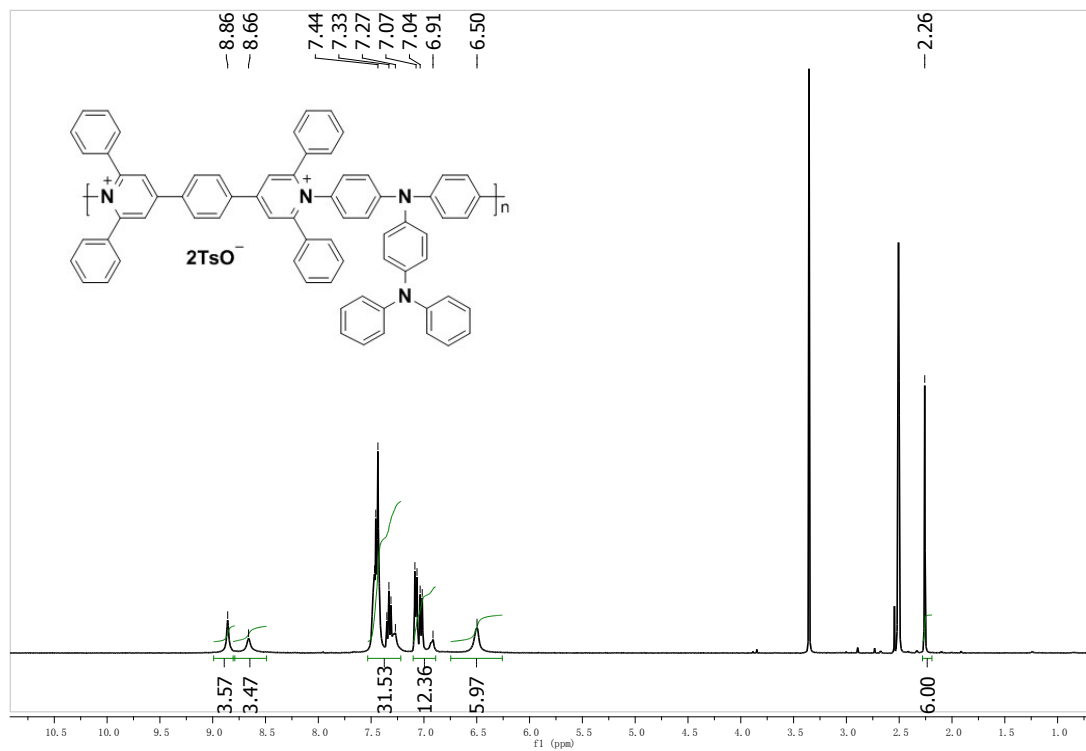


Fig. S8: ^1H NMR of polymer L.

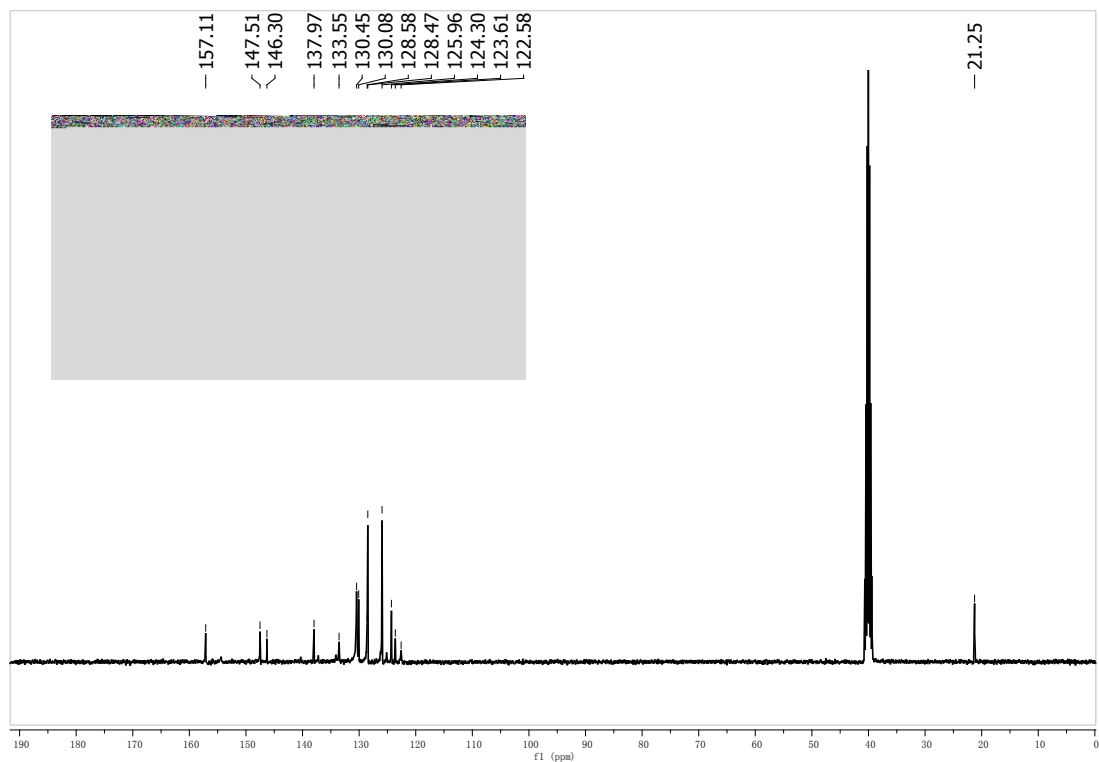


Fig. S9: ^{13}C NMR of polymer L.

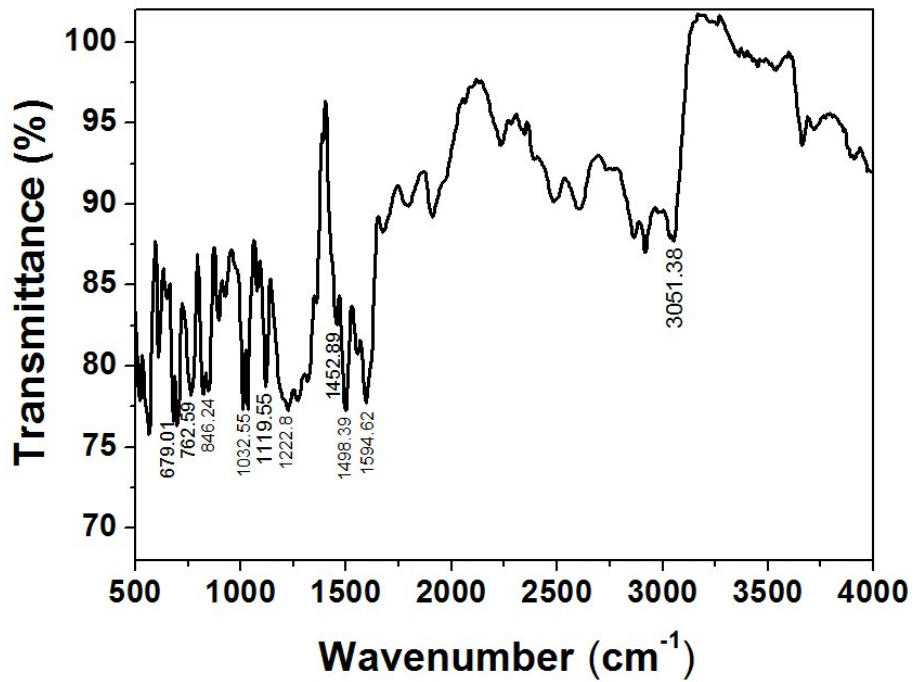


Fig. S10: FT-IR of polymer L.

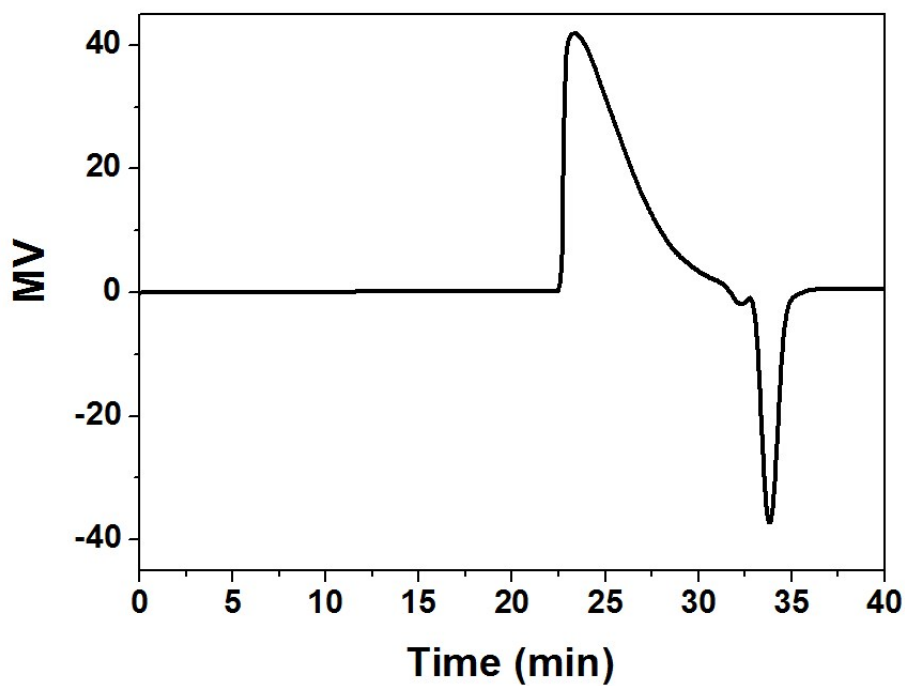


Fig. S11: GPC curve of polymer L.

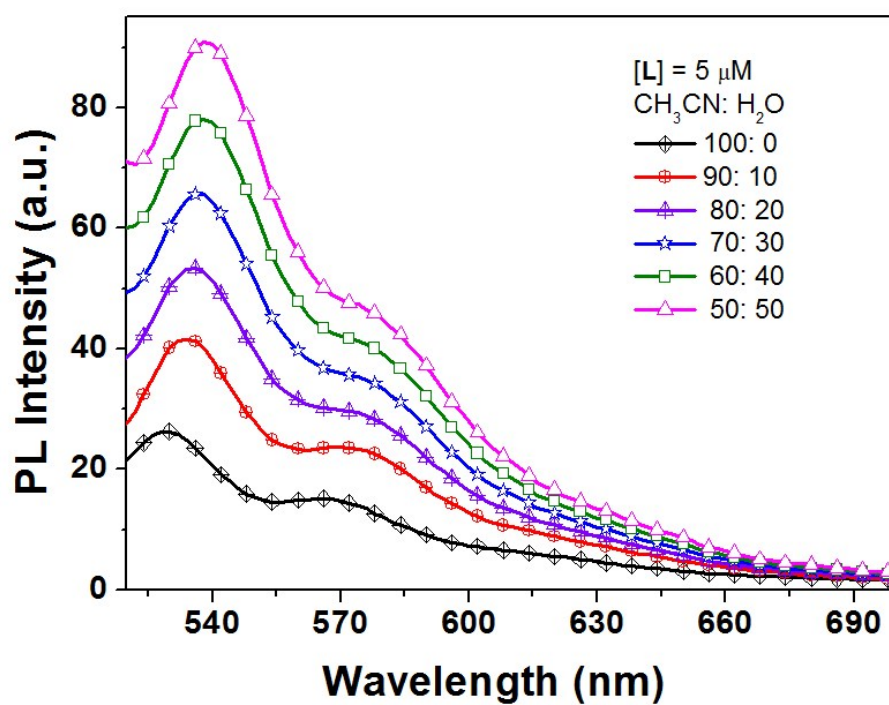


Fig. S12: Photoluminescent emission spectra of L (5uM) in CH₃CN/water with different ratios (v/v %; excited at 430 nm).

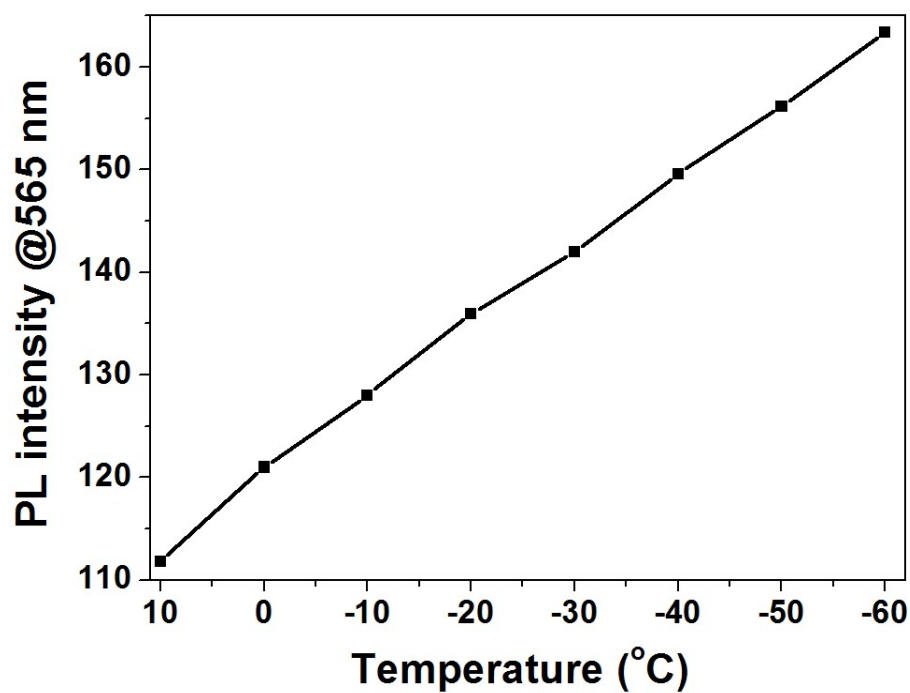


Fig. 13: Effect of temperature on PL intensity of **L** in DMF. [**L**] = 5 μ M.

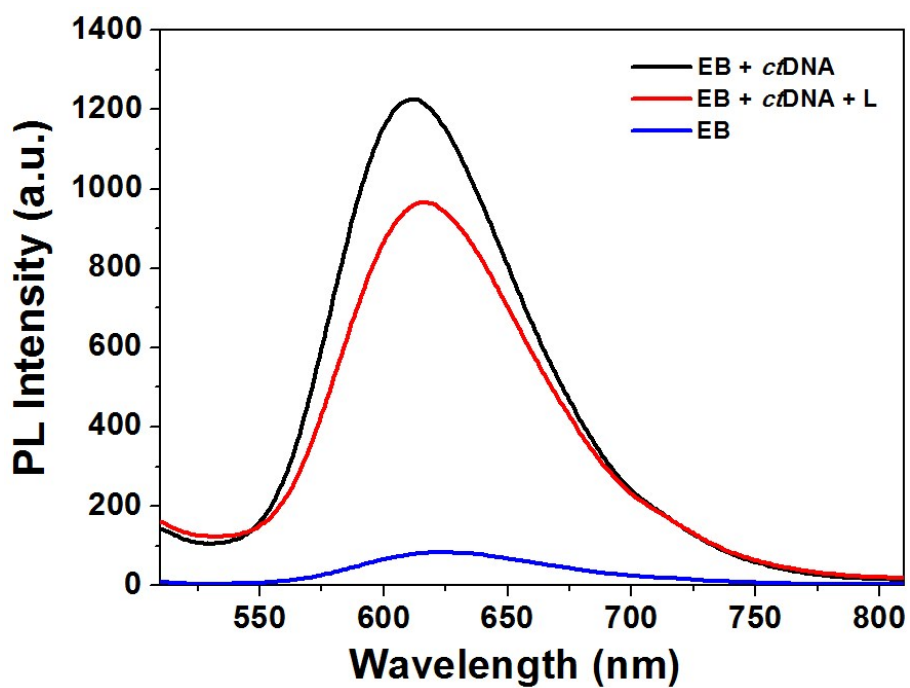


Fig. 14: Fluorescent spectra of EB, EB and 10 equiv of *ctDNA*, and EB, 10 equiv *ctDNA* and 10 equiv of **L** in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN-H}_2\text{O}$ (v/v 1:1). $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 430$ nm. [**EB**] = 5 μ M.

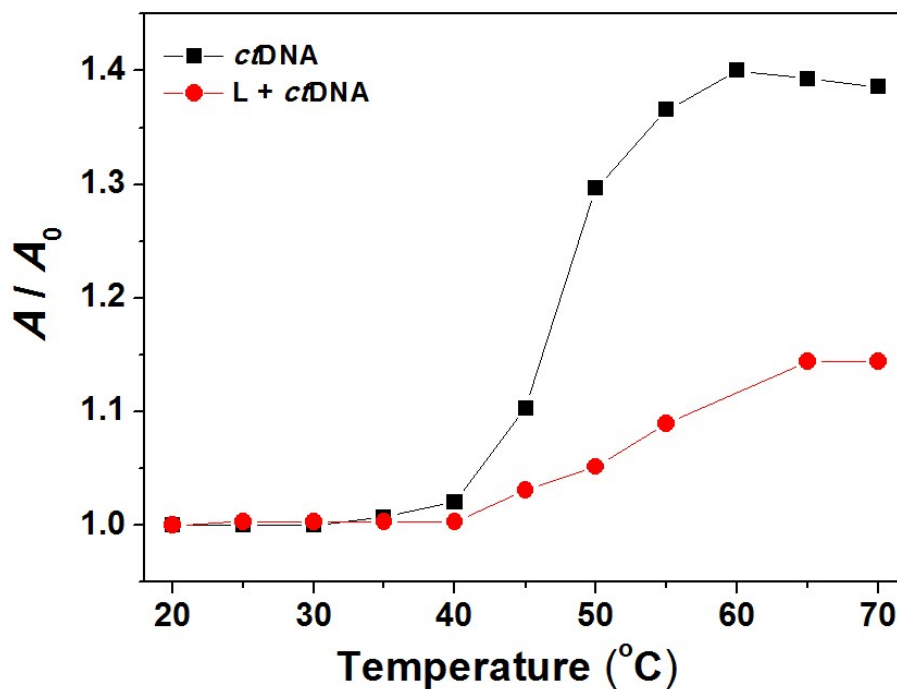


Fig. S15: *ctDNA* (25 μM) melting curves at 260 nm in the absence and presence of **L** (5 μM) in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN-H}_2\text{O}$ (v/v 1:1). A_0 and A denote the initial absorbance and the recorded absorbance at different temperatures, respectively.

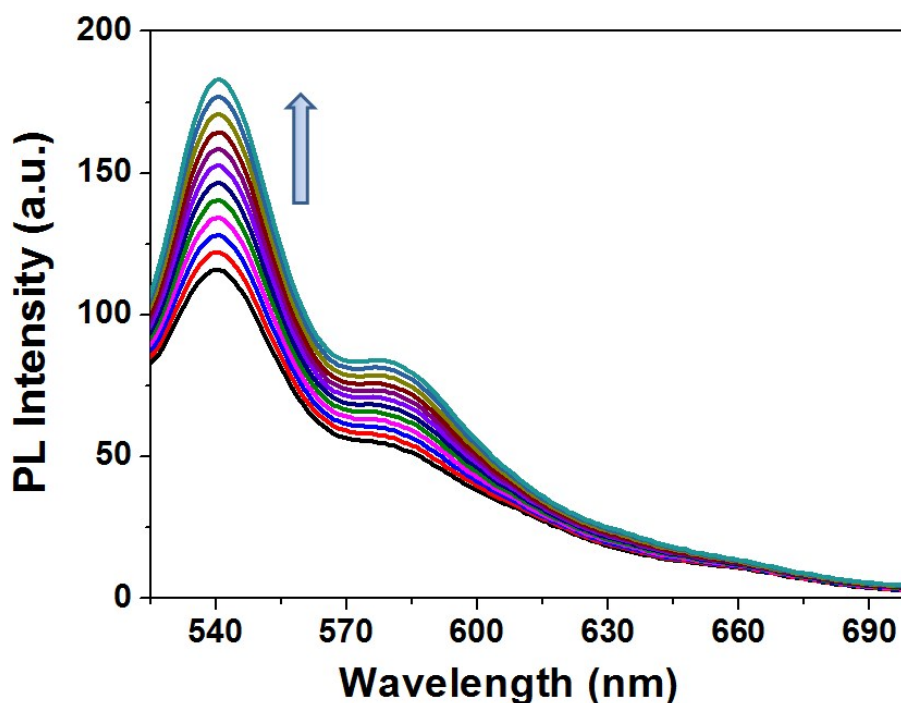


Fig. S16: Fluorescent titration spectra of **L** (5 μM) in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN-H}_2\text{O}$ (v/v 1:1) in the presence of ssDNA_1 at different concentrations ranging from 0 to 25 μM ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 430$ nm).