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Electronic Supplementary Information

A highly specific 'Turn–On' fluorescent detection of Mg²⁺ through a xanthene based fluorescent molecular probe

Abha Pandey, Ajit Kumar, Siddharth Vishwakarma, K. K. Upadhyay*

Department of Chemistry (Centre of Advanced Study), Faculty of Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh-221005, India. *Corresponding author: Tel: +91 542 670 2488 **E-mail:** drkaushalbhu@ yahoo.co.in; kku@bhu.ac.in, Tel: +91-542-6702488

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EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Instrumentation:

The IR Spectra for the **B-XAN**, **N-XAN** and (B-XAN)₂Mg were recorded on JASCO-FTIR Spectrophotometer while ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL AL 300 FT NMR Spectrometer Mass spectrometric analysis was carried out on a Brukar Compass data analysis spectrometer. Electronic spectra were recorded at room temperature (298 K) on a UV-1800 pharmaspec spectrophotometer with quartz cuvette (path length=1 cm). Emission spectra were recorded on Varian Cary Eclipse Fluorescence spectrophotometer and JY HORIBA Fluorescence spectrophotometer. The ¹H NMR spectra were recorded by using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal reference standard.

Materials and methods:

All reagents for synthesis were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used without any further purification. All titration experiments were carried at room temperature. All the cations were used as their chloride salts. The ¹H NMR spectra were recorded by using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal reference standard.

X-ray crystallographic studies:

Single crystal X-ray diffraction measurements were carried out on an Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur system with a Ruby CCD detector. All the determinations of unit cell and intensity data were performed with graphite-mono-chromated Mo-K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 A°). Data for the ligand and metal complex were collected at room temperature. The structures were solved by direct methods, using Fourier techniques, and refined by full-matrix least-squares on F2 using the SHELXTL-97 program package [1]. Crystal data and details of the structure determination for ligand and complex are summarized in Table 1. CCDC 1059288 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/cgi-bin/catreq.cgi.

References:

1. (a) G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXL-97, Program for X-ray Crystal Structure Refinement, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany, 1997; (b) G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXS-97, Program for X-ray Crystal Structure Solution, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany, 1997.

| Table 1: Crystal data and | l details of the structure | determination of B-XAN : |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|

| Identification code | B-XAN |
|---------------------------------|---|
| CCDC No. | CCDC 1059288 |
| Empirical formula | $C_{21}H_{16}N_2O_3$ |
| Formula weight | 344.36 |
| Temperature | 293(2) K |
| Wavelength | 0.71073A |
| Crystal system | Monoclinic |
| space group | P21/c |
| Unit cell dimensions | a=16.7245(10)Å, alpha=90deg. b=11.3341(6) Å, beta=105.028(5) deg. c=9.6962(5) Å, gamma=90deg. |
| Volume | 1775.12(17) Å3 |
| Ζ | 4 |
| Density (calculated) | 1.288 mg/m ³ |
| Absorption coefficient | 0.087 mm-1 |
| F(000) | 720.0 |
| Crystal size | 0.028 x 0.023 x 0.016 mm |
| Crystal color and habit | Colourless, needle |
| Diffractometer | 'Xcalibur, Eos' |
| Theta range for data collection | 3.31 to 29.16 deg. |
| Limiting indices | -22<=h<=22, -9<=k<=15, -12<=l<=13 |
| Reflections collected / unique | 8177 / 4800 [R(int) = 0.0196] |
| Completeness to theta $= 25.00$ | 99.8 % |
| Absorption correction | Semi-empirical from equivalents |
| Refinement method | Full-matrix least-squares on F ² |
| Max. and min. transmission | 1.00000 and 0.93478 |
| Data / restraints / parameters | 4034 / 0 / 236 |

| Goodness-of-fit on F ² | 1.053 |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] | R1 = 0.0515, wR2 = 0.1104 |
| R indices (all data) | R1 = 0.0856, wR2 = 0.1321 |
| Largest diff. peak and hole | $0.170 \text{ and } -0.218 \text{ e.A}^{-3}$ |



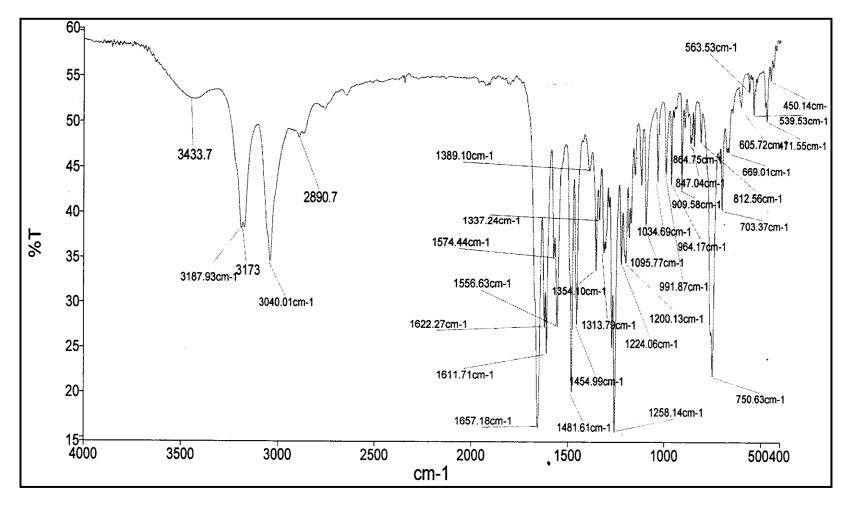


Figure S2: ¹H NMR spectrum of **B-XAN** (in CD₃CN)

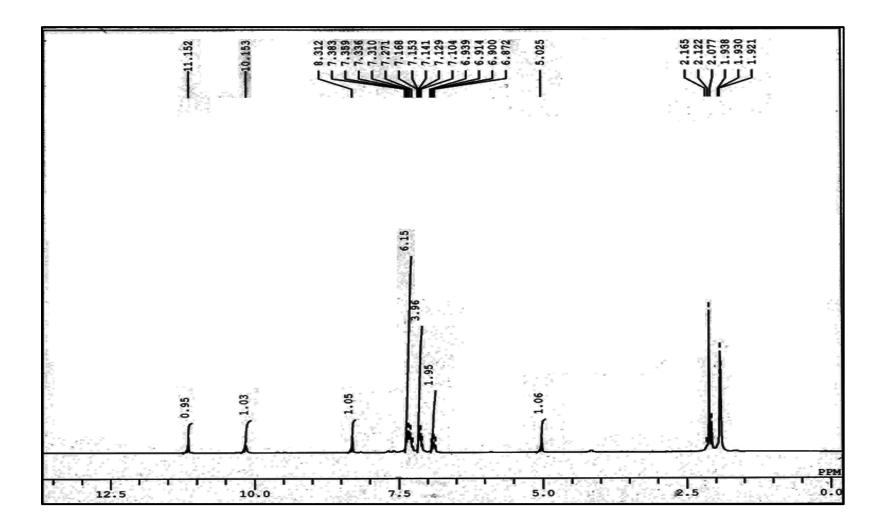


Figure S3: ¹³C NMR spectrum of **B-XAN** (in DMSO–*d*₆)

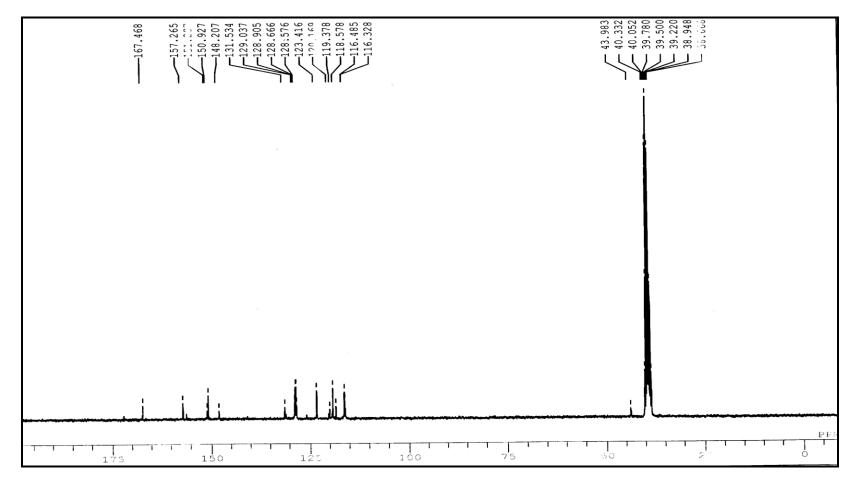


Figure S4: ESI-MS spectrum of B-XAN

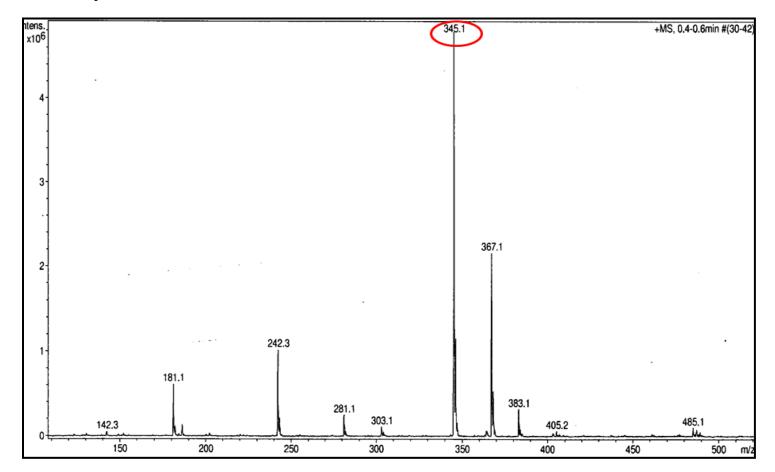
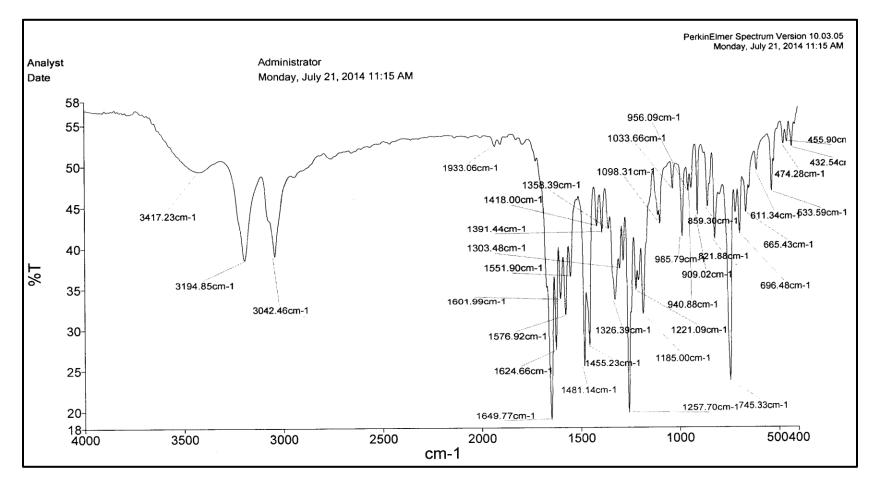
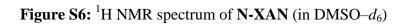


Figure S5: IR spectrum of N-XAN





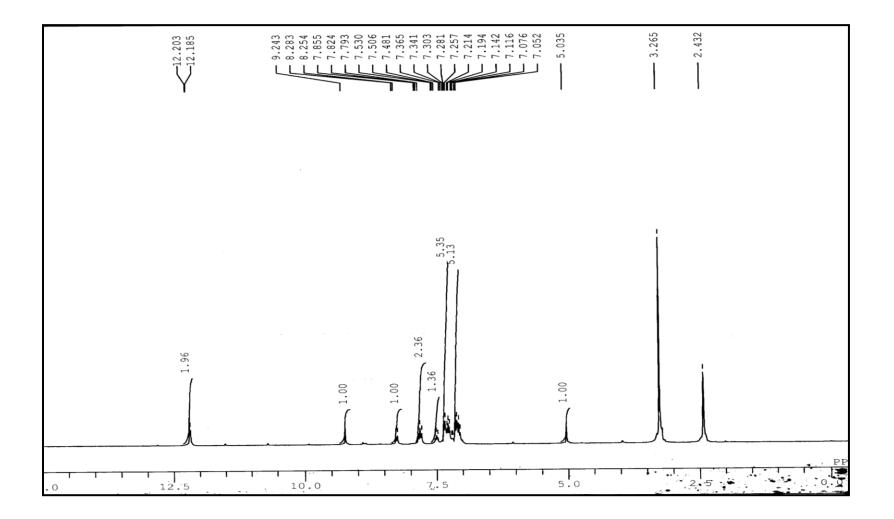
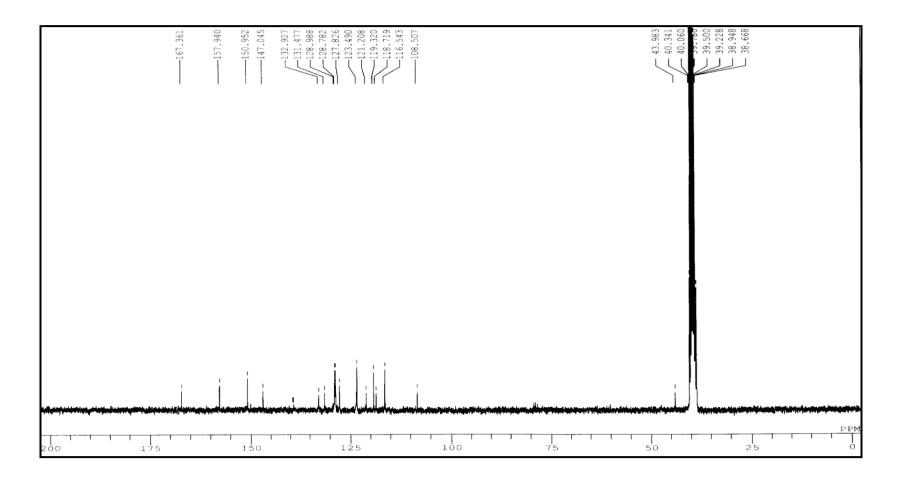


Figure S7: ¹³C NMR spectrum of **N-XAN** (in DMSO– d_6)





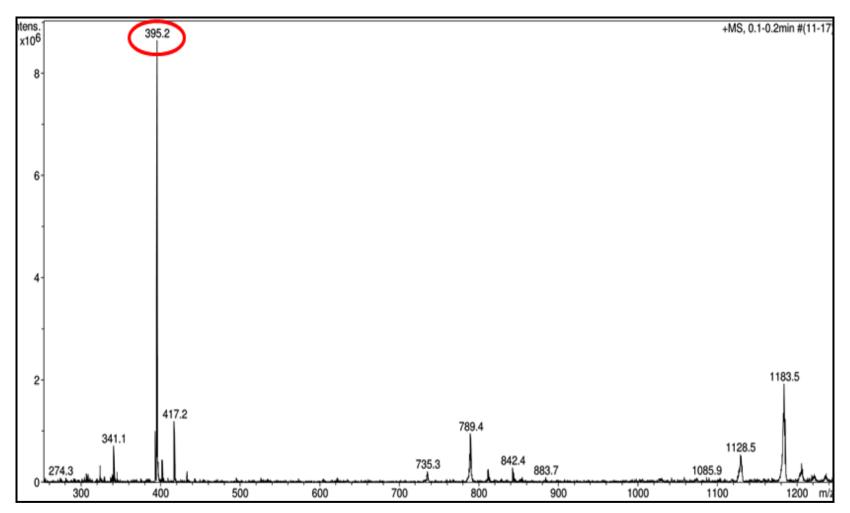


Figure S9: IR spectrum of (B-XAN)₂Mg

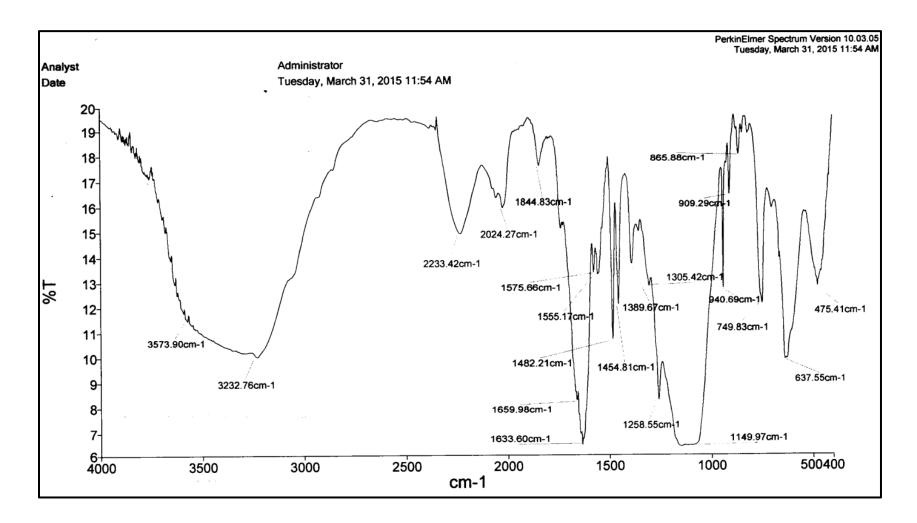


Figure S10: ¹H NMR spectrum of (B-XAN)₂Mg (in CD₃CN)

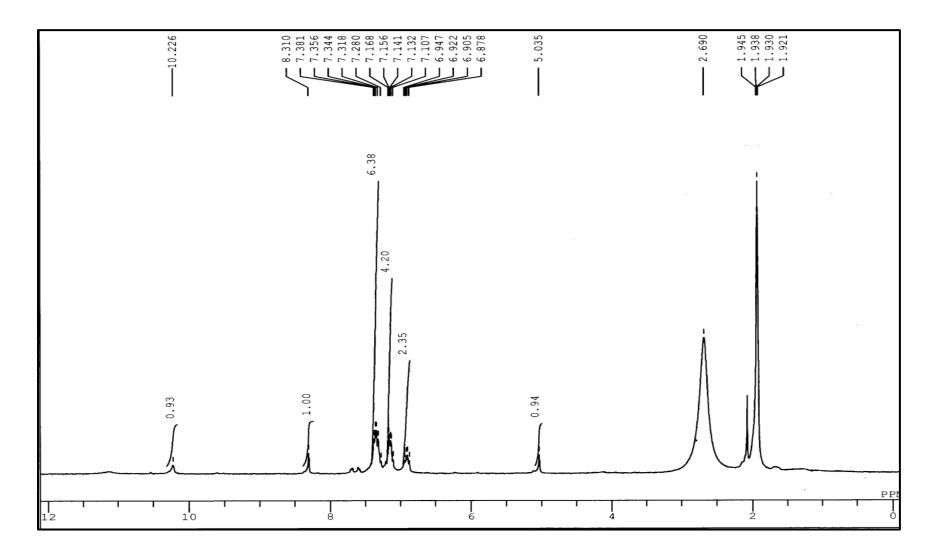


Figure S11: ¹³C NMR spectrum of $(B-XAN)_2Mg$ (in DMSO- d_6)

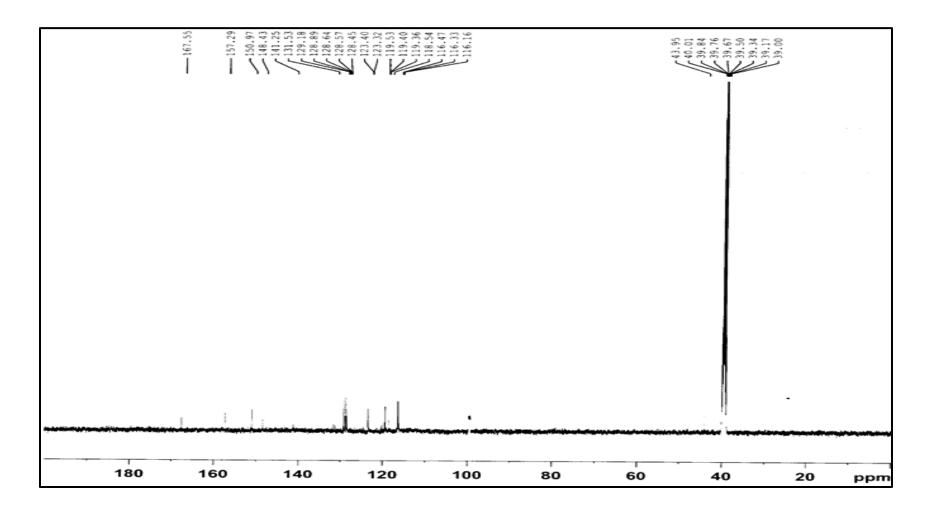
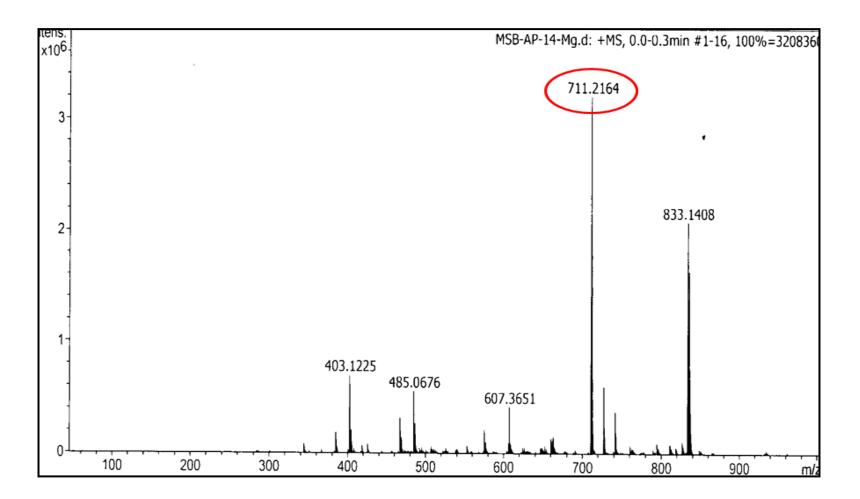


Figure S12: Mass spectrum of (B-XAN)₂Mg



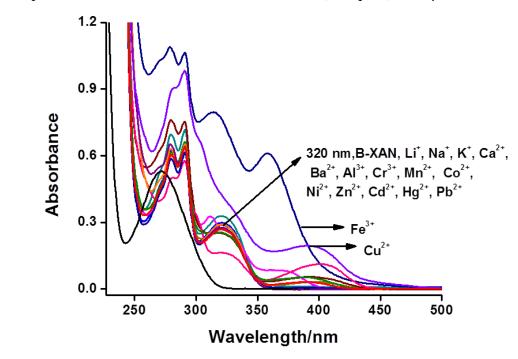


Figure S13 (a): UV-visible spectrum of B-XAN with different metal ions (10 equiv.) at 10 µM in acetonitrile

Figure S13 (b): Photograph showing naked eye color change of **B-XAN** (under visible light) in presence of different metal ions in acetonitrile

| B-XAN Li+ | Na ⁺ | K ⁺ | Mg ²⁺ | Ca ²⁺ | Ba ²⁺ | Al ³⁺ | Cr ³⁺ | Mn ²⁺ | Fe ³⁺ | Co ²⁺ | Ni ²⁺ | Cu ²⁺ | Zn ²⁺ | Cd ²⁺ | Hg ²⁺ | Pb ²⁺ |
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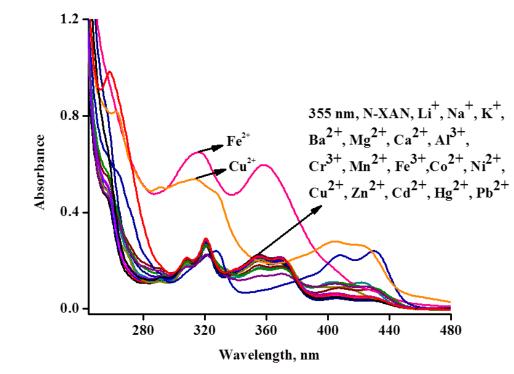


Figure S14 (a): UV-visible spectrum of N-XAN with different metal ions (10 equiv.) at 10 µM in acetonitrile

Figure S14 (b): Photograph showing naked eye colour change of N-XAN (under visible light) in presence of different metal ions in acetonitrile

| N-XAN Li* | Na ⁺ | K⁺ | Mg ²⁺ | Ca ²⁺ | Ba ²⁺ | Al ³⁺ | Cr ³⁺ | Mn ²⁺ | Fe ³⁺ | Co ²⁺ | Ni ²⁺ | Cu ²⁺ | Zn ²⁺ | Cd ²⁺ | Hg ²⁺ | Pb ²⁺ |
|-----------|-----------------|----|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 4- | - | _ | - | - | - | _ | | - | | - | - | _ | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure S15 (a): Relative fluorescence changes of N-XAN (1.0 μ M) after addition of 10 equiv. of various metal ions in acetonitrile at 458 nm along with inset fluorescence spectral graph.

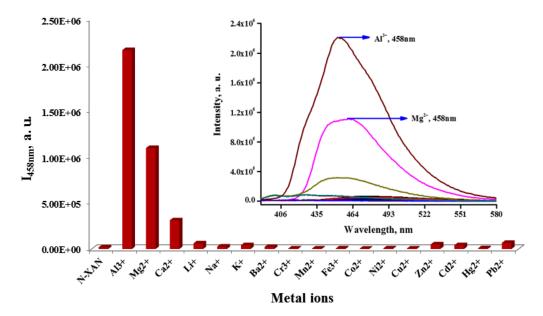


Figure S15 (b): Naked eye fluorescence response of **N-XAN** in the presence of different metal ions (under UV light of 365 nm)

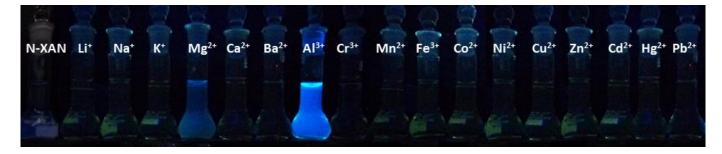


Figure S16: Fluorescence responses of **B-XAN** (1 μ M) at λ ex=458 nm in the presence of various cations in acetonitrile solution. The red bars represent the emission intensities of **B-XAN** in the presence of various cations (10.0 eq.). The blue bars represent the change of emission upon subsequent addition of Mg²⁺ (10.0 eq.) to the above solution.

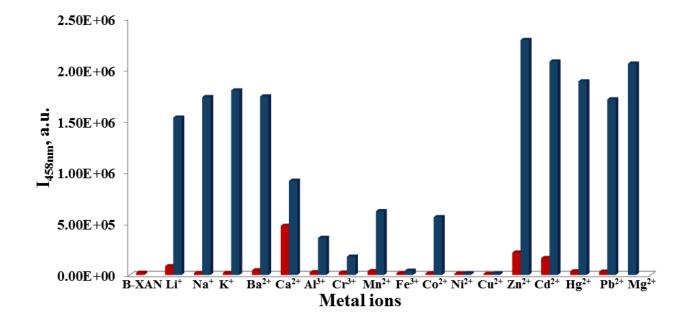


Figure S17: Calibration curve for determination of detection limit of **B-XAN** for Mg²⁺ by fluorescence titration data

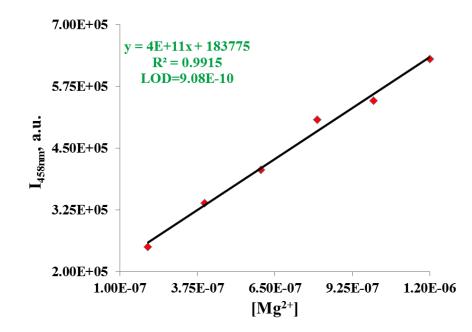


Figure S18: Job's Plot between **B-XAN** and Mg^{2+} showing 2:1 binding stoichiometry

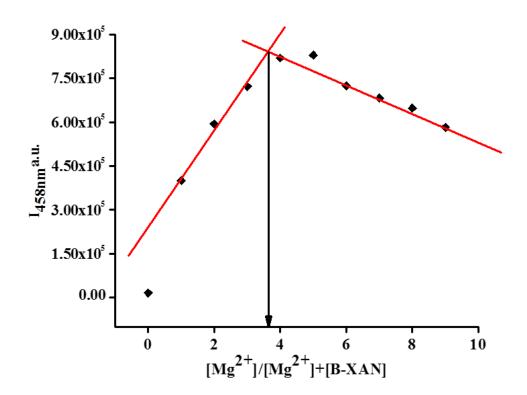


Figure S19: Reaction-time profile of **B-XAN** in presence of Mg^{2+}

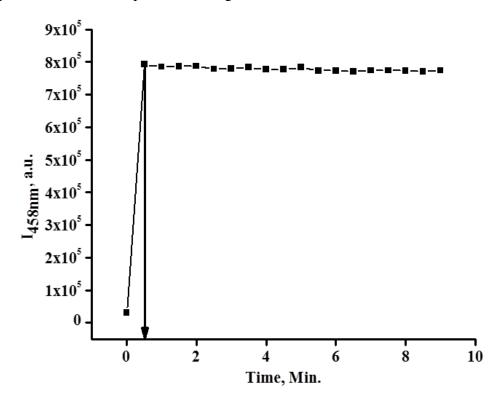


Figure S20: Fluorescence emission spectra showing reversibility of **B-XAN** in the presence of Mg^{2+} and EDTA in acetonitrile solution

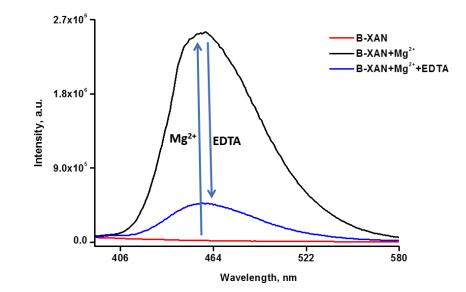


Figure S21: Non-linear fit plot of fluorescence titration data for determination of binding constants

