An indolizine-rhodamine based FRET fluorescent sensor for high sensitive and selective detection of Hg²⁺ in living cells

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Fig. S1 Normalized emission spectra of donor 1 (black line) and normalized absorption spectra of TMUHg-2 (blue line) after the addition of Hg²⁺ (1 eq.). Condition: donor 1, 1 μ M; TMUHg-2, 1 μ M; C₂H₅OH/H₂O (2/8, v/v); λ_{ex} = 380 nm; slit = 15 nm/10 nm).



Fig. S2 Changes in absorption spectra of TMUHg-2 (10 μ M) in C₂H₅OH/H₂O (2/8, v/v, 0.01 M HEPES buffer, pH = 7.20) solution with various amounts of Hg²⁺ ions.



Fig. S3 Fluorescence intensity ratio changes (F_{584}/F_{434}) of TMUHg-2 (1 μ M) upon gradual addition of Hg²⁺ in C₂H₅OH/H₂O (2/8, v/v, 0.01 M HEPES buffer, pH = 7.20) solution (λ_{ex} = 380 nm, silt = 15 nm/10 nm).



Fig. S4 Cytotoxicity assays of probe **TMUHg-2** at different concentrations for Glioma cells.



Fig. S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Fig. S6 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 1.



Fig. S7 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 2.



Fig. S8 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **2**.



Fig. S9 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 3.



Fig. S10 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 3.



Fig. S11 ¹H NMR spectrum of probe TMUHg-2



Fig. S12 ¹³C NMR spectrum of probe TMUHg-2







Fig. S14 HRMS spectrum of probe TMUHg-2



Fig. S15 The black line is the probe (1 μ M) and the red line is probe (1 μ M) after addition of Hg²⁺ (1 eq.) in C₂H₅OH/H₂O solution (2/8, v/v, 0.01 M HEPES buffer, pH = 7.20, λ_{ex} = 380 nm, silt = 15 nm/10 nm).

Energy transfer efficiency (probe 1) = $1-F_{DA}/F_D = 53.7$ %



Fig. S16 The IR spectroscopy of TMUHg-2 and TMUHg-2-Hg