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Supplementary Data for

The easy synthesis of new *N*-substitute 5-oxindolinerhodanines and sensing ability: *The recognition of acetate ions in aqueous solution*

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Fig. S1. Colorimetric screening of *5-OxI-Rh* (A and D), **5a** (B and E) and **5e** (C) (5 μ M) in CH₃CN or in CH₃CN/H₂O (v/v: 1/1) with the presence of 10 equiv. of anions.



Fig. S2. UV-vis spectrums of 5a (5 μ M) in CH₃CN (A) and CH₃CN /H₂O (ν/ν :1/1, B) with various anions



Fig. S3. UV-vis spectrum of *5-OxI-Rh* and *5-OxI-Rh*-HEPES (5 μ M in CH₃CN/H₂O (v/v: 1/1).



Fig. S4. UV-vis titration of **5-**OxI-Rh (5 μ M) with the increasing concentration of [Bu₄N]BnO in CH₃CN/H₂O (v/v: 1/1).



Fig. S5. Fluorescence titration of *5-OxI-Rh* (5 μ M) with the increasing concentration of [Bu₄N]BnO in CH₃CN/H₂O (ν/ν : 1/1).



Fig. S6. LC-MS (ESI) spectrum of [5-OxI-Rh-AcO⁻] complex.



Fig. S7. Benesi-Hildebrand plot based on a 1:1 association stoichiometry between *5-OxI-Rh* and BnO⁻, and the change fluorescence intensity of *5-OxI-Rh* with the increasing concentration of BnO⁻ (λ_{exc} =386 nm).



Fig. S8. Fluorescence spectra of *5-OxI-Rh* (5 μ M) + [[**Bu**₄N]AcO] (30 μ M) at different pH (2–12)





Fig. S9. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz) spectrums of 5-OxI-Rh in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S10. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz) spectrums of 5a in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S11. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of **5b** in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S12. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5c in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S13. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5d in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S14. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5e in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S15. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5f in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S16. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5g in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S17. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz) spectrums of 5h in DMSO-d₆.