

## *Supporting Information*

### **Cyclen-functionalized perylenebisimides as sensitive and selective fluorescent sensors for Pb<sup>2+</sup> in aqueous solution**

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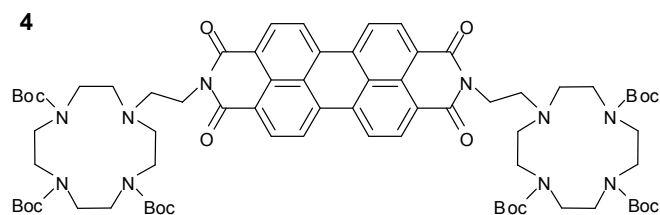
## 1. General Remarks

NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AMX-400. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) chemical shifts were measured relative to  $\text{CDCl}_3$  or  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  as the internal reference ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ :  $\delta = 7.26$  ppm;  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ :  $\delta = 2.50$  ppm). The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) chemical shifts were given using  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  as the internal standard ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ :  $\delta = 77.16$  ppm;  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ :  $\delta = 39.52$  ppm). High-resolution mass spectra (HR-MS) were obtained with a Waters-Q-TOF-Premier (ESI). Melting points were determined with XRC-1 and are uncorrected. Absorption spectra were detected on a HITACHI U-2910 spectrometer. Fluorescent emission spectra were collected on a Horiba Jobin Yvon-Edison fluoromax-4 fluorescence spectrometer.

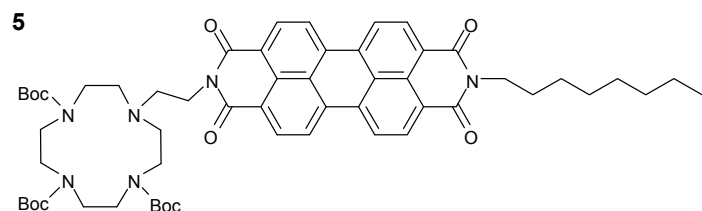
Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. *n*-Octylperylene-3,4:9,10-tetracarboxylic-3,4-anhydride-9,10-imide (**2**),<sup>1</sup> 10-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-tricarboxylate tri-*tert*-butyl ester (**3**)<sup>2</sup> were prepared according to the literature procedures. Solvents were dried over  $\text{CaH}_2$  or sodium and freshly distilled prior to use. Unless otherwise indicated, all syntheses and manipulations were carried out under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere.

DMSO was HPLC grade and water was distilled for twice in the optical spectroscopic studies. Chloride ( $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ), nitrate ( $\text{Ag}^+$ ) were prepared in water as stock solutions for each measurement. Each time a 3 mL of receptor solution was filled in a quartz cell of 1 cm of optical path length and the stock solution of metal ion was dropped into a quartz cell using a microsyringe. The volume of metal ions stock solution added was less than 100  $\mu\text{L}$  to remain the concentration of receptor constant. The excitation and emission slits of fluorescence spectra were set at 2.0 nm if not specified. Fluorescence images was examined under a fluorescence microscopy (OLYMPUS IX71) irradiated by green light source (540-580 nm).

## 2. Synthesis and characterization of PBIs

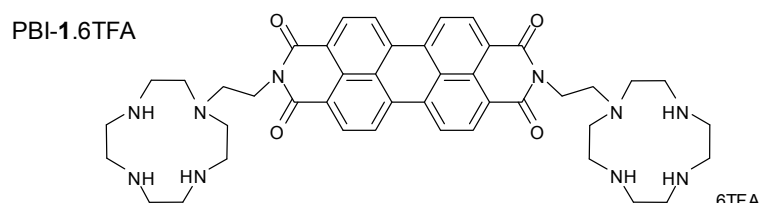


3,4,9,10-perylenetetracarboxylic dianhydride **1** (235 mg, 0.60 mmol) and 10-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-tricarboxylate tri-*tert*-butyl ester **3** (680 mg, 1.32 mmol) were added into DMF (10 mL) under N<sub>2</sub> and stirred for 20 h at 120 °C. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into 20 mL water and followed by addition of 50 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. After stirring for 30 min, the organic phase was separated and washed with water (3×10 mL). The organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and a red residue was obtained after removing the solvent under reduced pressure. Then the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc (1:3, v/v) to give the desired product as a dark-red solid (580 mg) at a yield of 70%. Mp = 150-152 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.52 (s, 4H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 3.58-3.36 (m, 24H), 3.00-2.90 (m, 12H), 1.45 (s, 54H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 162.78, 162.74, 156.2, 155.8, 155.5, 133.9, 133.8, 130.8, 128.7, 125.5, 122.8, 79.5, 79.3, 54.9, 53.6, 49.9, 47.9, 28.8, 28.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>74</sub>H<sub>103</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>16</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 1387.7554, found 1387.7535.

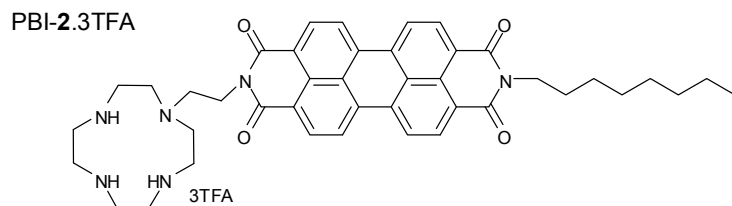


A mixture of **2** (112 mg, 0.22 mmol), **3** (103 mg, 0.20 mmol) and 2 mL DMF were heated under N<sub>2</sub> at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was dispersed in 20 mL water and followed by addition of 50 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. After

stirring for 30 min, the organic phase was separated and washed with water (3×10 mL). The organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and a red residue was obtained after removing the solvent under reduced pressure. Then the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc (1:1, v/v) to give the desired product as a dark-red solid (101 mg) at a yield of 50%. mp: 123-125 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.49 (s, 4H), 8.33 (s, 4H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 3.56-3.45 (m, 12H), 3.04-2.93 (m, 6H), 1.77 (s, 2H), 1.46-1.29 (m, 37H), 0.88 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 162.5, 155.9, 155.5, 133.2, 133.0, 130.3, 128.3, 124.9, 122.9, 122.4, 122.3, 79.6, 79.5, 79.3, 54.8, 53.3, 49.9, 47.8, 47.2, 40.8, 31.9, 29.7, 29.5, 29.4, 28.8, 28.6, 28.1, 27.4, 22.8, 14.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C<sub>57</sub>H<sub>73</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 1001.5388, found 1001.5376.



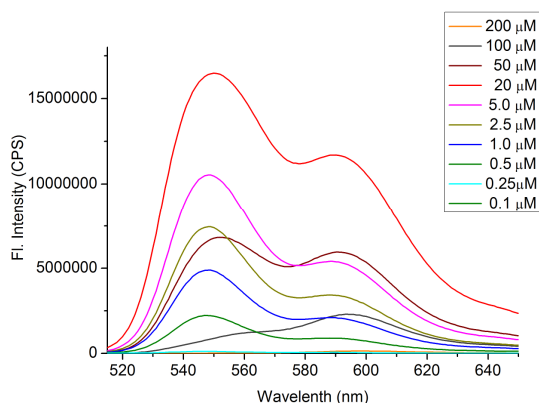
The compound **4** was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/TFA (1:1) and stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The solvent and excess trifluoroacetic acid were removed under reduced pressure, giving a dark-red solid. The solid was dissolved in water and washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×10 mL). After phase separation, the solvent was removed in vacuo to give the product as a red solid without further purification. Yield: 100%. Mp > 300 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ = 8.72 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 4.23 (s, 4H), 3.14-2.82 (m, 36H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ = 162.6, 158.8, 158.5, 133.3, 130.4, 127.8, 124.6, 123.6, 121.8, 118.6, 115.6, 49.7, 47.7, 44.6, 42.5, 42.0 ppm; HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): m/z calcd for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 787.4408, found 787.4398.



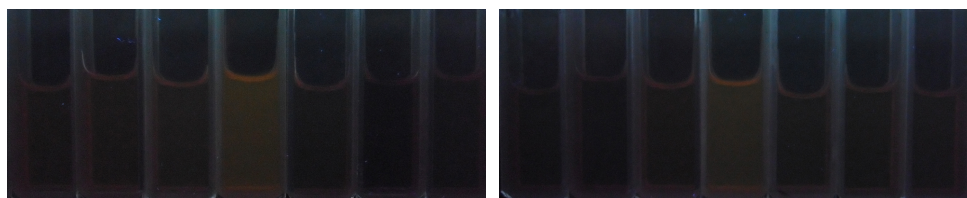
The compound **5** was dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{TFA}$  (1:1) and stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The solvent and excess trifluoroacetic acid were removed under reduced pressure, giving a dark-red solid as the product without further purification. Yield: 100%. Mp > 300 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ ):  $\delta$  = 8.17-8.00 (m, 8H), 7.29 (brs, 2H), 4.19 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 3.17-2.85 (m, 18H), 1.67 (s, 2H), 1.38-1.31 (m, 10H), 0.90 (s, 3H) ppm;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ ):  $\delta$  = 162.1, 161.7, 132.7, 132.2, 129.8, 129.4, 127.1, 126.8, 123.8, 123.6, 123.1, 122.9, 121.2, 121.0, 49.1, 47.6, 44.6, 43.3, 42.5, 42.0, 31.2, 28.7, 28.6, 27.2, 26.6, 22.0, 13.9 ppm; HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): m/z calcd for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4$  [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 701.3815, found 701.3799.

### 3. References

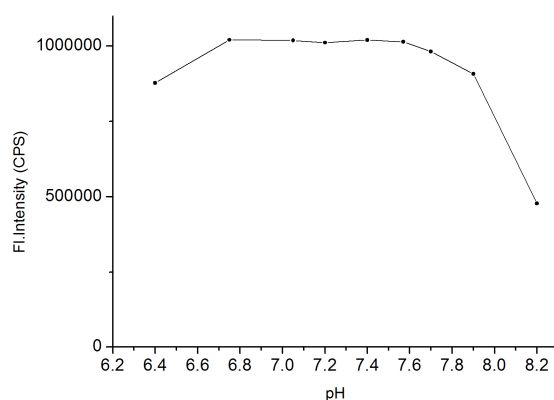
1. Y. Nagao and T. Misono, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1981, **54**, 1191.
2. R. Reichenbach-Klinke, M. Kruppa and B. König, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 12999.



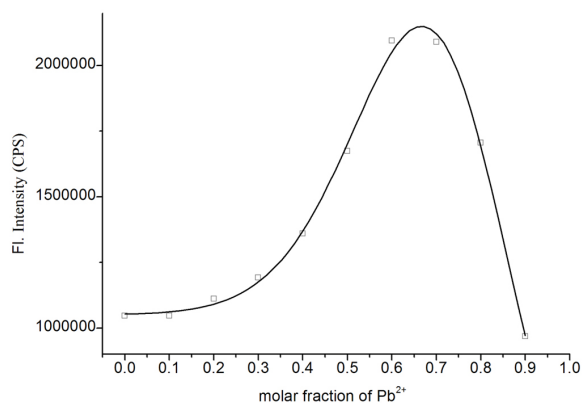
**Figure S1.** Fluorescent responses of PBI-1 (0.1 μM - 200 μM) in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.2). ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 495 nm,  $\lambda_{em}$  = 548 nm)



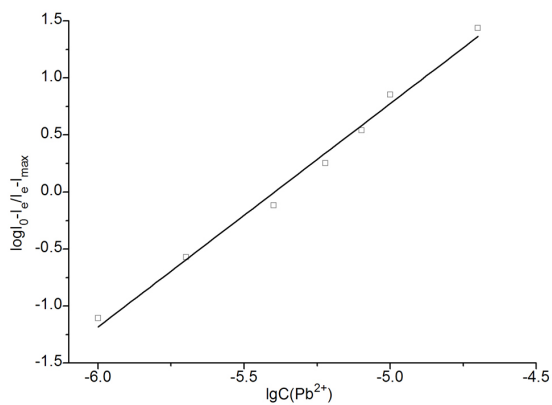
**Figure S2.** The color change of PBI-1 (30 μM) in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.2) under a UV lamp (365 nm) by addition of 2 equiv. different metal ions (from left to right: no metal ion, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup>, Hg<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>) (left) and after 5 days (right).



**Figure S3.** Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity at 548 nm of PBI-1 (5 μM) in buffer solution. The pH of solution was adjusted by aqueous solution of NaOH (1 M) and HCl (1 M).

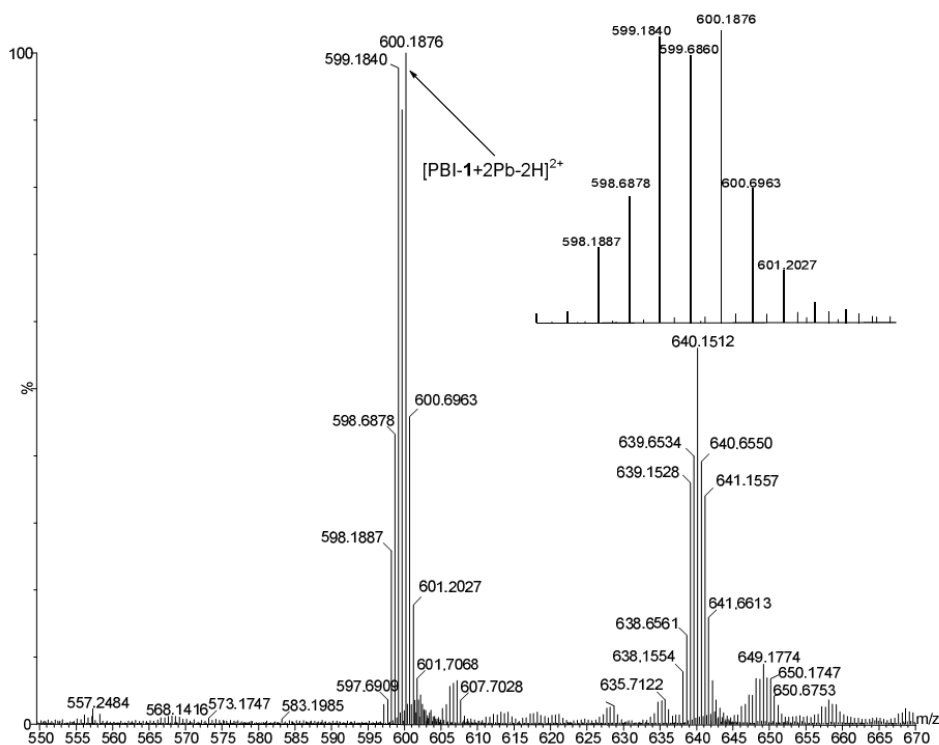


**Figure S4.** Job's plot of PBI-1 and Pb<sup>2+</sup>. The total concentration of PBI-1 and Pb<sup>2+</sup> were kept at 10  $\mu$ M in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.2). ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 495$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 548$  nm).

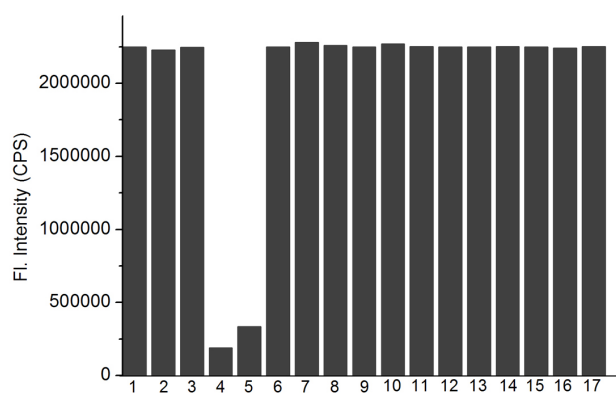


**Figure S5.** Fluorescence intensity of PBI-1 at 548 nm as a function of lg[Pb<sup>2+</sup>] (2.50 - 50  $\mu$ M) in the condition of the Pb<sup>2+</sup> titration. ( $r = 0.990$ )

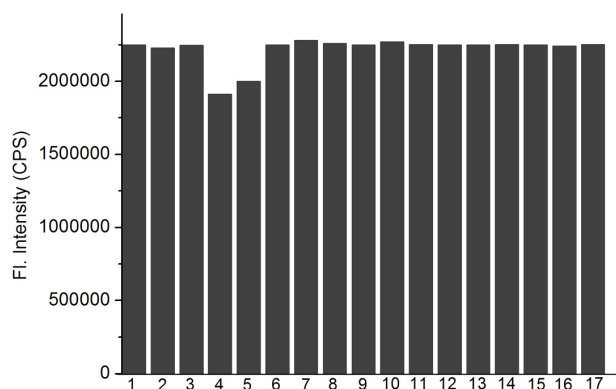




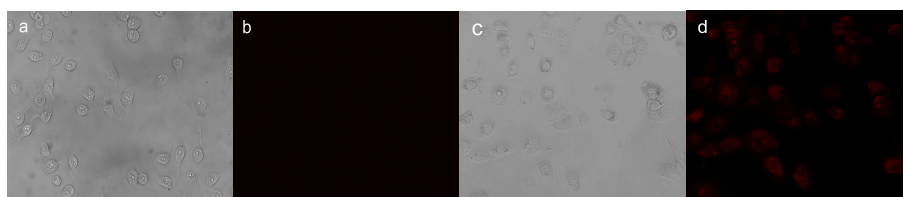
**Figure S6.** The ESI-TOF mass spectrum of a mixture of PBI-1 and Pb(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.



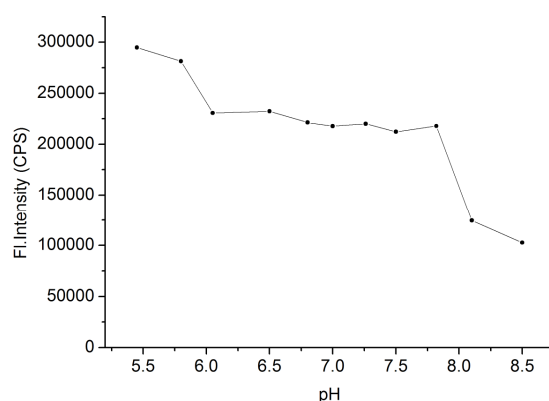
**Figure S7.** Fluorescent responses of PBI-1 (5 μM) in 10 mM HEPES (pH = 7.2) to various metal ions (5 equiv.), followed by Pb<sup>2+</sup> (5 equiv.): 1, none; 2, Zn<sup>2+</sup>; 3, Cd<sup>2+</sup>; 4, Cu<sup>2+</sup>; 5, Hg<sup>2+</sup>; 6, Ag<sup>+</sup>; 7, Fe<sup>2+</sup>; 8, Fe<sup>3+</sup>; 9, Mn<sup>2+</sup>; 10, Cr<sup>3+</sup>; 11, Co<sup>2+</sup>; 12, Ni<sup>2+</sup>; 13, Na<sup>+</sup>; 14, K<sup>+</sup>; 15, Ca<sup>2+</sup>; 16, Ba<sup>2+</sup>; 17, Mg<sup>2+</sup>. (λ<sub>ex</sub> = 495 nm, λ<sub>em</sub> = 548 nm)



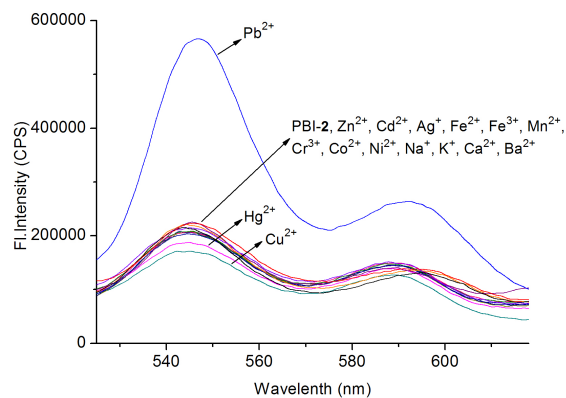
**Figure S8.** Fluorescent responses of PBI-1 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 10 mM HEPES (pH=7.2) to various metal ions (5 equiv.) in the presence of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  (5 equiv.): 1, none; 2,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ; 3,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ; 4,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ; 5,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ; 6,  $\text{Ag}^{+}$ ; 7,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ; 8,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ; 9,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ; 10,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ; 11,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ; 12,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ; 13,  $\text{Na}^{+}$ ; 14,  $\text{K}^{+}$ ; 15,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ; 16,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ; 17,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ . ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 495 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 548 \text{ nm}$ )



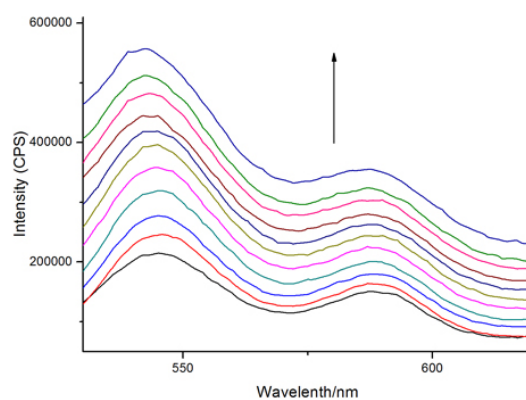
**Figure S9.** Fluorescence microscopy images of HepG2 cells incubated with (b) PBI-1, (d) PBI-2 in D-HBSS; (a)/(c) were the brightfield images corresponding to (b)/(d), respectively.



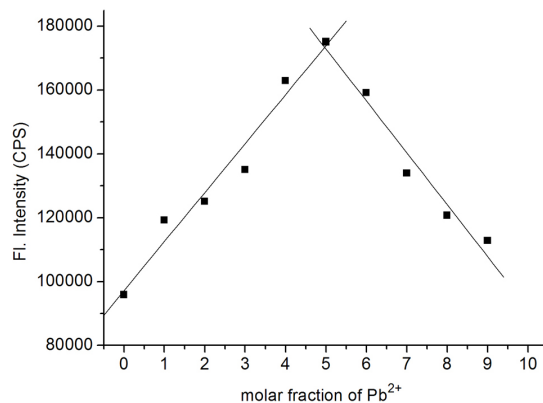
**Figure S10.** Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity at 545 nm of PBI-2 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in buffer solution. The pH of solution was adjusted by aqueous solution of NaOH (1 M) and HCl (1 M). ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 490 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 545 \text{ nm}$ , slit = 8 nm/8 nm)



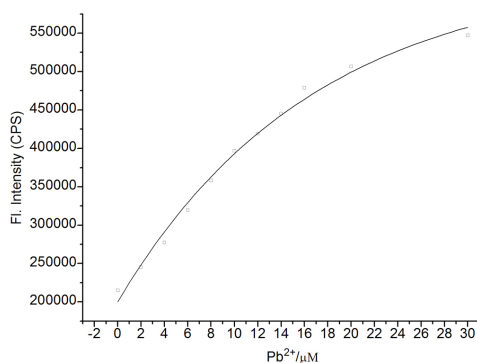
**Figure S11.** Fluorescent responses of PBI-2 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 10 mM HEPES/DMSO (v/v = 90/10, pH = 7.2) to various metal ions (25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) respectively. ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 490 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 545 nm, slit = 8 nm/8 nm)



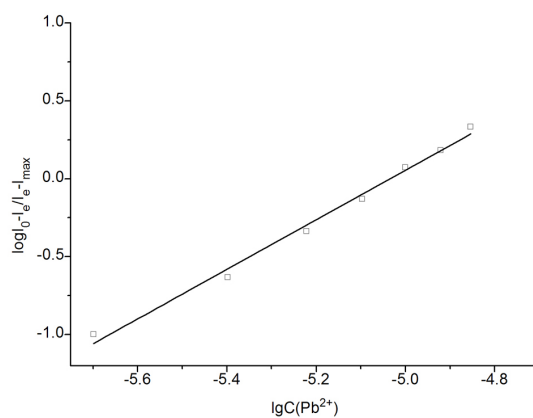
**Figure S12.** Fluorescence responses of PBI-2 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 10 mM HEPES/DMSO (v/v = 90/10, pH = 7.2) to various concentrations of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ . ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 490 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 545 nm, slit = 8 nm/8 nm)



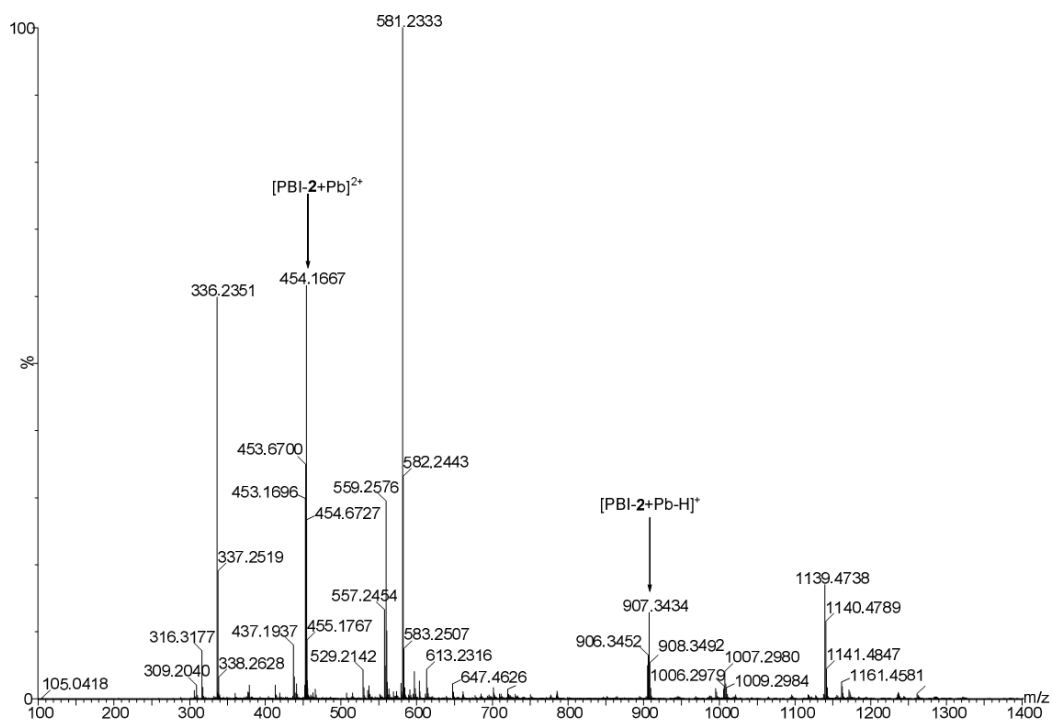
**Figure S13.** Job's plot of PBI-2 and Pb<sup>2+</sup>. The total concentration of PBI-2 and Pb<sup>2+</sup> were kept at 10  $\mu$ M in 10 mM HEPES/DMSO (v/v = 90/10, pH = 7.2). ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 490 nm,  $\lambda_{em}$  = 545 nm, slit = 8 nm/5 nm).



**Figure S14.** The nonlinear curve fitting for PBI-2 of the fluorescence intensity at 545 nm against the added amount of Pb<sup>2+</sup> (2 - 30  $\mu$ M).



**Figure S15.** Fluorescence intensity of PBI-2 at 545 nm as a function of  $\lg[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$  (2 - 15  $\mu$ M) in the condition of the Pb<sup>2+</sup> titration. ( $r = 0.991$ ).



**Figure S16.** The ESI-TOF mass spectrum of a mixture of PBI-2 and Pb(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

## VI. Copies of $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectra

