

Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

Amino group dependent sensing property of metal-organic frameworks: Selective turn-on fluorescent detection of lysine and arginine

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Table S1. Comparison of the sensing performance of some reported fluorescent turn-on sensors towards Lysine

Probes	Solvent	Linear range (mM)	K (M ⁻¹)	LOD (μM)	Reference
UiO-66-NH ₂	H ₂ O	0-3.475	1.81×10 ₃	60.22	This work
GQD/AuNPs	H ₂ O/PBS	0.047-0.8	/	16.14	S1
Pyrylium salt	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	/	/	36.1	S2
8-hydroxypyrene-1,3,6-trisulfonic acid trisodium salt	H ₂ O	0-0.045	/	3.106	S3
GO-Al-AR	H ₂ O	0.171-1.71	3.861×10 ₃	13.68	S4
Pyridinium–Urea-Coupled Polyether	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O/H EPES	/	1.06×10 ₃	25	S5
CuNCs	H ₂ O/HAc-NaAc	0.01-1.0	1.098×10 ₃	5.5	S6
Chiral carbon dots	H ₂ O/DHP-CA	0-1.0	93.866	3.44	S7
Cd–TCOOH	H ₂ O/HEPES	0-0.14	/	4	S8

Table S2. Comparison of the sensing performance of some reported fluorescent turn-on sensors towards Arginine

Probes	Solvent	Linear range (mM)	K (M ⁻¹)	LOD (μM)	Reference
UiO-66-NH ₂	H ₂ O	0-0.645	8.03×10 ₃	21.50	This work
8-hydroxypyrene-1,3,6-trisulfonic acid trisodium salt	H ₂ O	0-0.045	/	1.941	S3
hydroxyphenylbenzothiazole (HBT)-based fluorescent probe (HBT-Py)	DMSO	/	/	2.24	S9
GSH-Ag NCs	AA/H ₂ O	0.01-0.18	/	0.5	S10
1,3,6,8-Tetrakis(p-benzoic acid)pyrene (TBAPy)	H ₂ O	0-0.2	6.8 ×10 ₅	2.3	S11
polydiacetylene vesicles (PDAs)-Mg ²⁺	H ₂ O	0-0.15	9.1×10 ₄	4.27	S12
(UO ₂)(nip)(2,2'-bpy)	H ₂ O	0-0.22	3.46×10 ₃	1.06	S13
dual-emission carbon dots (CDs)	H ₂ O	0.027-0.107	9.91×10 ₃	9.16	S14
Au/CQDs composite	H ₂ O/PBS	0.001-0.005	6.864×10 ₆	0.45	S15

Table S3. Chemical shifts of Lys and Arg in DCl/DMSO-*d*₆, UiO-66-NH₂ digested in HF/DMSO-*d*₆ before and after the immersion in the solution of Lys and Arg.

	δ (ppm)
UiO-66-NH ₂	8.05 (s), 7.86 (s), 7.79 (d), 7.36 (d), 7.08 (dd), 2.86 (s), 2.71 (s), 2.10 (s), 1.88 (s)
Lys	8.60 (d), 8.19 (s), 3.80 (t), 2.70 (t), 1.77 (q), 1.52-1.58 (m), 1.39-1.47 (m), 1.28-1.37 (m)
UiO-66-NH ₂ + Lys	8.05 (s), 7.79 (d), 7.55 (br), 7.36 (d), 7.10 (dd), 3.80 (s), 2.74-2.80 (m), 2.10 (s), 1.71-1.84 (m), 1.52-1.58 (m), 1.38-1.46 (m), 1.29-1.37 (m)
Arg	3.76 (t), 3.03 (s), 1.72 (d), 1.33-1.57 (m)
UiO-66-NH ₂ + Arg	8.06 (s), 7.79 (d), 7.35 (d), 7.09 (dd), 6.70 (br), 3.83 (t), 3.10 (q), 2.10 (s), 1.74-1.87 (m), 1.47-1.66 (m)

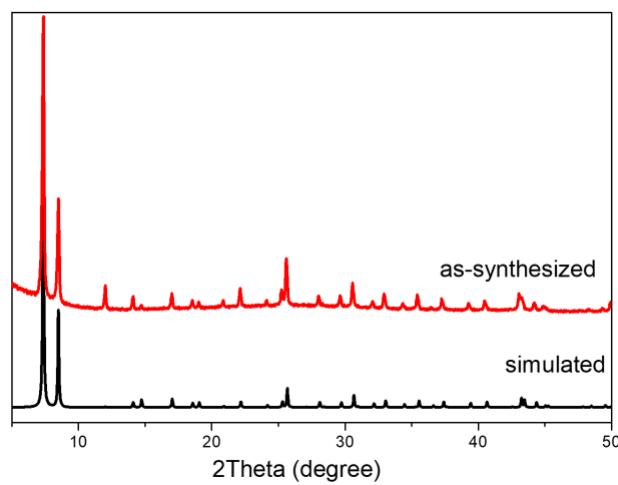
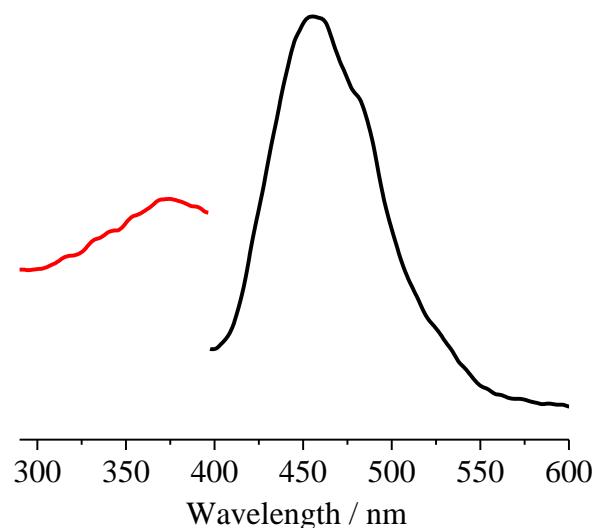
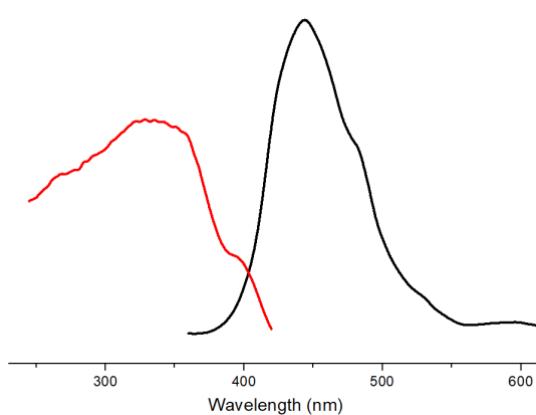


Fig. S1 PXRD patterns of UiO-66-NH₂.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S2. The fluorescence excitation and emission spectra of UiO-66-NH₂ in the solid state (a) and the aqueous suspension (b).

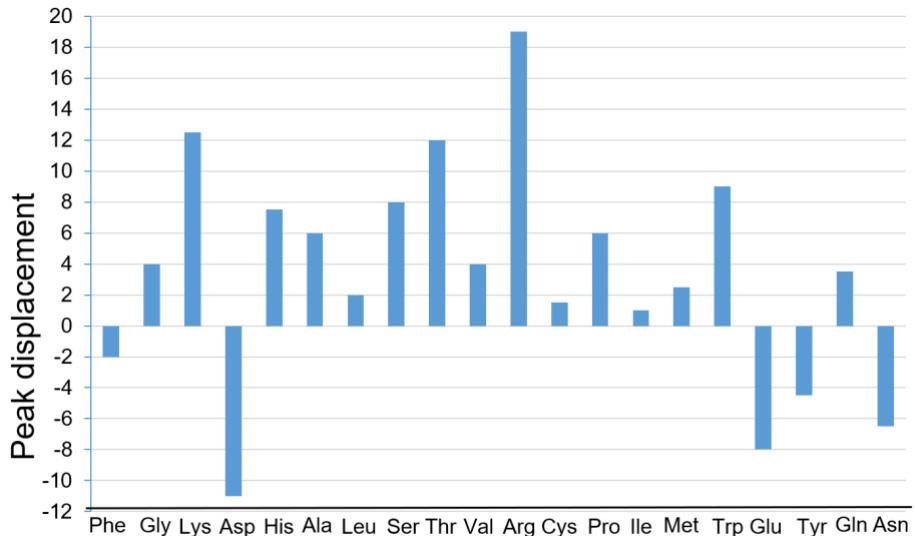


Fig. S3. The maxima wavelength shift of the suspension of UiO-66-NH₂ upon the addition of AAs, positive value refers blue-shift (nm) and negative value presents red-shift (nm).

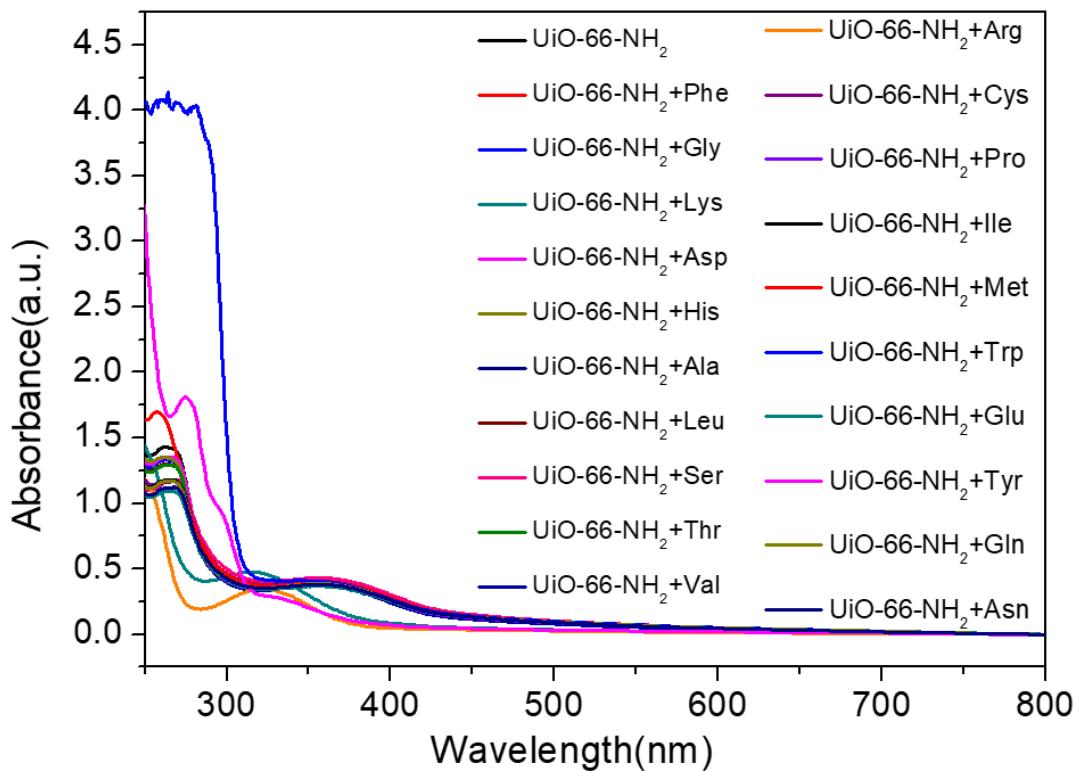


Fig. S4. UV-Vis spectra of the suspension of Uio-66-NH₂ with different AAs.

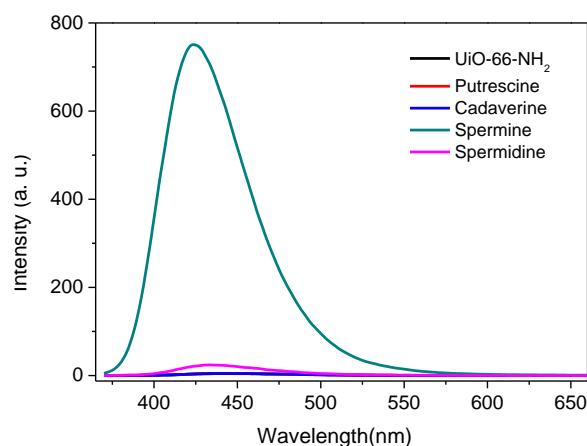
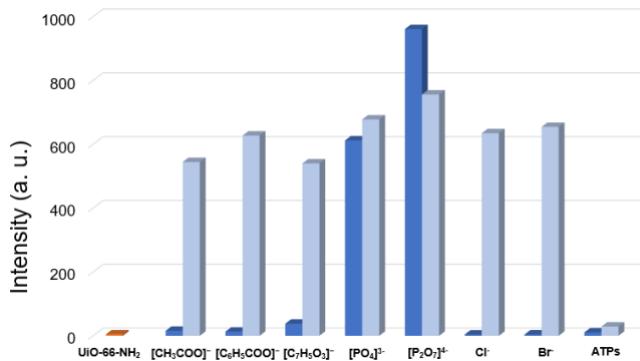
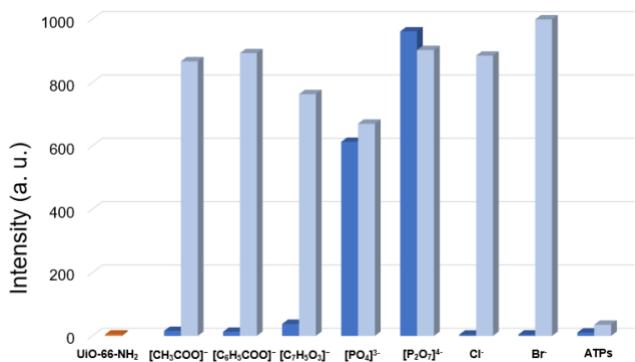


Fig. S5. The fluorescence emission curves of the aqueous suspension of Uio-66-NH₂ in the absence and presence of different amines.

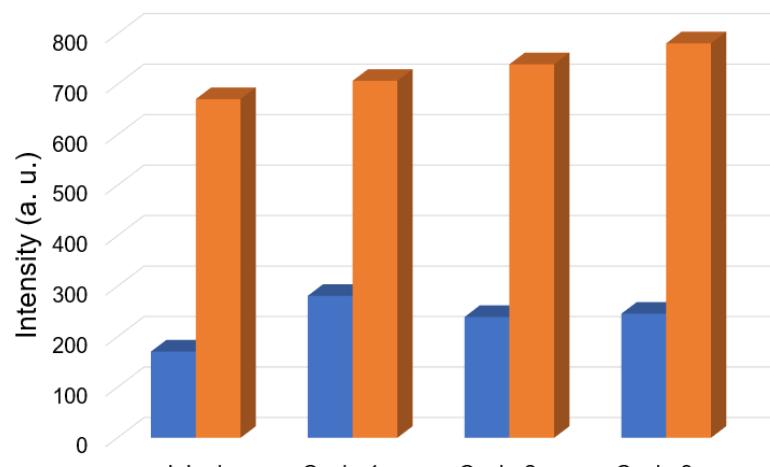


(a)

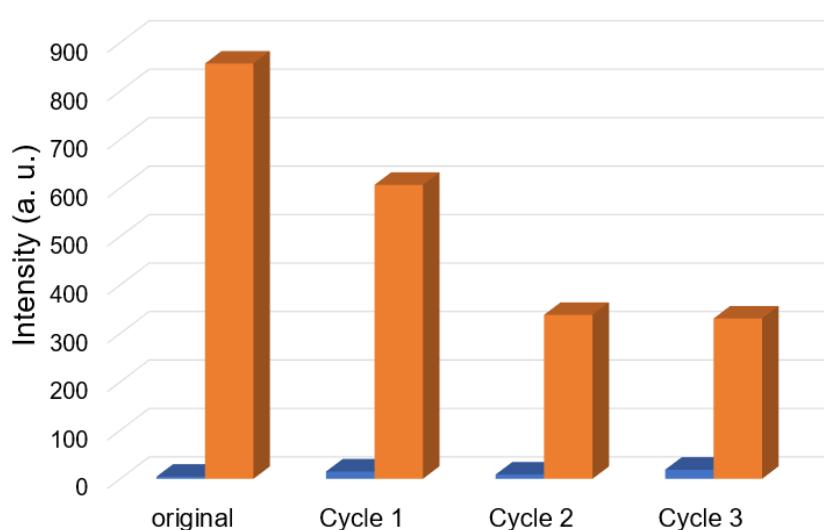


(b)

Fig. S6. Maximum fluorescence intensities of the aqueous suspension of UiO-66-NH_2 by the sequential addition of sodium salt different anions and Lys (a)/Arg (b).



(a)



(b)

Fig. S7. Fluorescence enhancement and repeatability tests for Lys (a) and Arg (b).

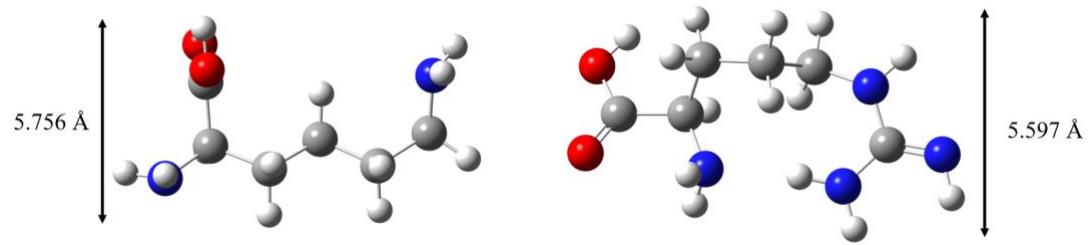


Fig. S8. The longitudinal size of Lys and Arg based on the calculation on Gaussian 09 with b3lyp/6-31g basis sets. The reported internal pore of UiO-66-NH₂ is accessible for guest molecules through triangular windows with size of about 6 Å.

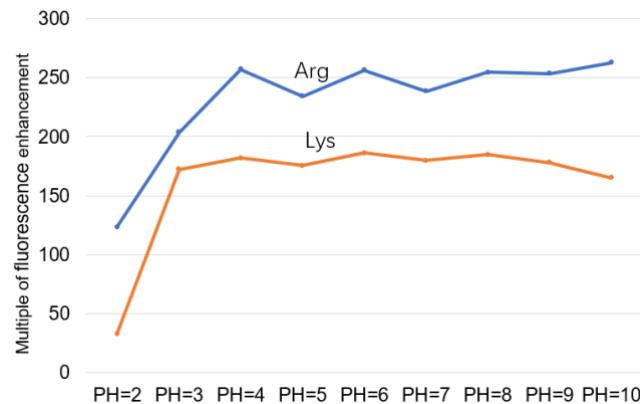


Fig. S9. The emission intensity increments at the maximum wavelength upon the addition of the solution of Lys/Arg (0.5 mL, 0.1 mM) into the suspension of UiO-66-NH₂ (2 mL) under different pH.

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