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A triphenylamine derived fluorescent probe for efficient detection

of H₂S based on Aggregation-induced Emission

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1. Synthesis of compound TPA-OH

4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (3.007 g, 10.4 mmol), 3-bromophenol (1.284 g, 8 mmol), anhydrous potassium carbonate (3.317 g, 24 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0.074 g, 0.064 mmol) was dissolved in a methanol-toluene (1:1, v:v) mixed solution, and heated to 75°C under the protection of nitrogen to react overnight. After the reaction is complete, the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. It was washed three times with ethyl acetate and saturated brine, and the organic phase was collected and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Finally, the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: EA/PE =1/30, v/v) to obtain a white powder compound **TPA-OH** (1.827 g, yield 67.89%). m.p. 75.4-75.6°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.46 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, J = 12.2 Hz, 4H), 7.21 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.06-6.94 (m, 10H), 6.71 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 157.84, 147.13, 146.72, 141.06, 134.31, 129.92, 129.66, 127.58, 124.17, 123.37, 123.26, 117.04, 114.05, 113.00. HRMS (ESI-): *m/z* Calcd for C₂₅H₁₉NO₂[M-H]⁻ 336.1394; Found: 336.1656.

2. Synthesis of compound TPA-OH-HS

The synthesis of control compound **TPA-OH-HS** refers to probe **TPA-HS**. Purify the crude product by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: EA/PE=1/50, v/v) to obtain orange powder **TPA-OH-HS** (0.897 g, yield 89.08%). m.p. 82.6-82.8°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.95 (s, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.53 (m, 5H), 7.32 (s, 4H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.01 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.12, 154.39, 147.43, 146.95, 142.36, 141.45, 139.48, 132.26, 131.29, 129.72, 127.89, 124.42, 123.91, 123.55, 122.93, 121.96, 119.49, 118.68, 117.86. HRMS (ESI+): *m/z* Calcd for C₃₀H₂₁N₃O₅[M+H]⁺ 504.16; Found:504.30.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of probe TPA-OH-HS.



Fig. S1 The maximum fluorescence intensity and maximum emission wavelength of

compound TPA-CHO at different HEPES content (fw).



Fig. S2 Fluorescence change of compound TPA-CHO (10 μ M) in THF/HEPES

solutions with different HEPES content (fw).



Fig. S3 (A) Fluorescence spectra of TPA-OH-HS (10 μ M), TPA-OH-HS (10 μ M) + H₂S (500 μ M) and compound TPA-OH (10 μ M) in THF/H₂O (2/8, v/v, HEPES 20 mM, pH = 7.12) solution; (B) The fluorescence changes (at 432 nm) of probe TPA-OH-HS (10 μ M) over time in the presence of H₂S (500 μ M). $\lambda_{ex} = 310$ nm.



Fig. S4 High resolution mass spectroscopy of TPA-HS (10μ M) + H₂S (500μ M).



Fig.S5 The cell viability value (%) assessed by CCK-8 assay after incubating MCF-7 cells in the presence of **TPA-HS** at different concentrations (1, 5, 10, 30 and 50 μ M) for 24 hours.



Fig. S7 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound TPA-CHO in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S9 ¹H NMR spectrum of probe TPA-HS in DMSO-d₆.



Fig. S11 HRMS spectrum of probe TPA-HS.



Fig. S13 ¹³C NMR spectrum of probe TPA-OH in DMSO-*d*₆.



Fig. S15 ¹H NMR spectrum of probe TPA-OH-HS in DMSO-*d*₆.



Fig. S16 ¹³C NMR spectrum of probe TPA-OH-HS in DMSO-*d*₆.



Fig. S17 HRMS spectrum of probe TPA-OH-HS.