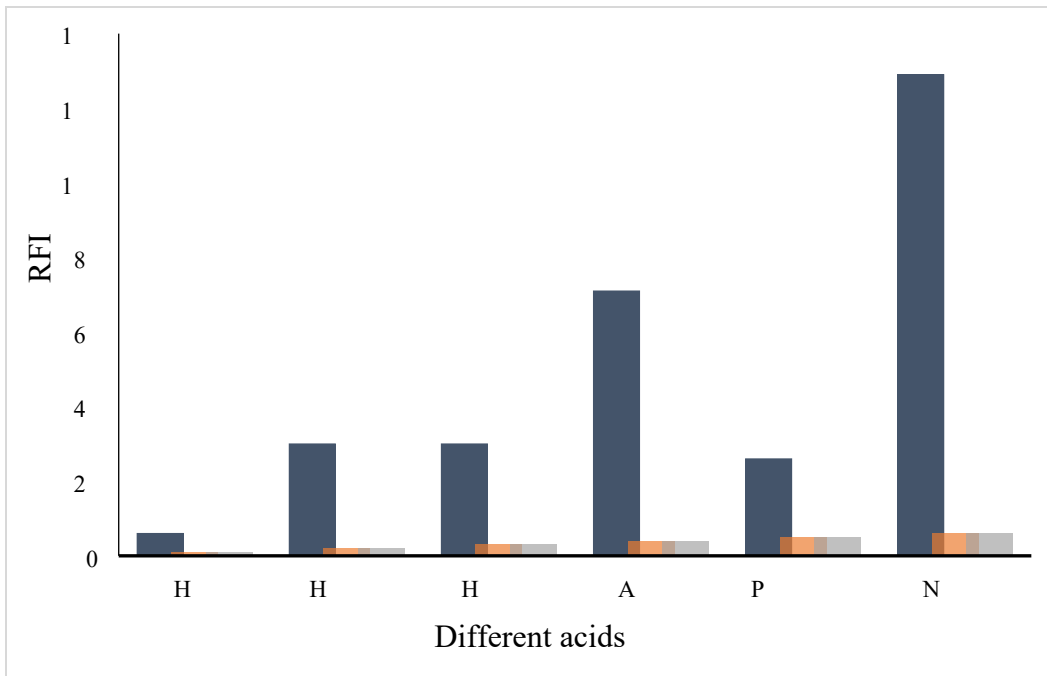
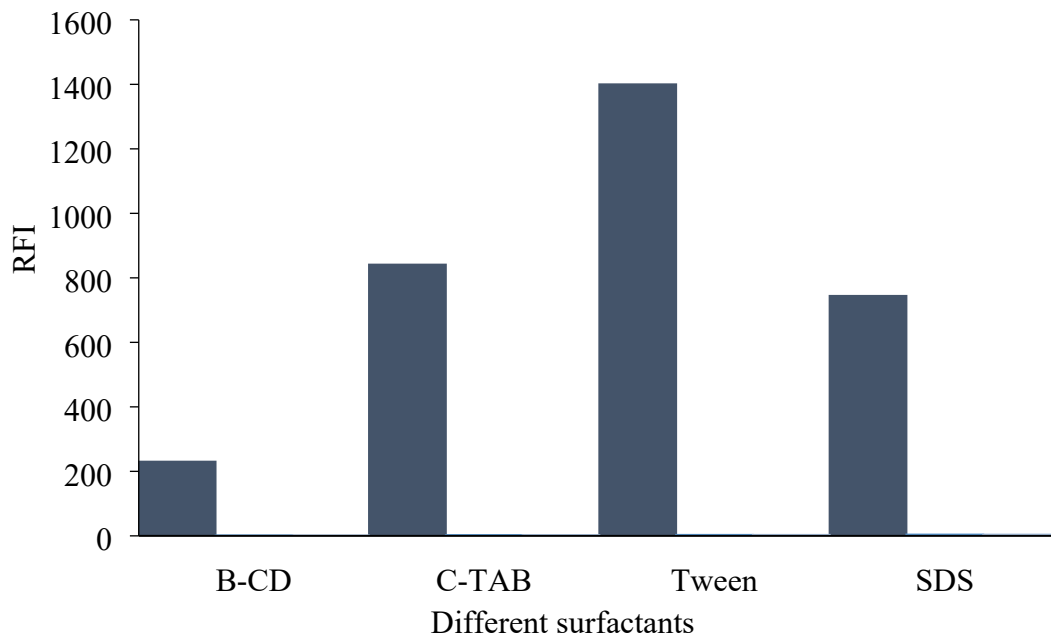


S1 Fig. Effect of different pH on relative fluorescence intensity of 200 ng mL⁻¹ VLD (Upper panel) and absorbance of 3.0 μg mL⁻¹ VLD (Lower panel).



S2 fig. Effect of different acids on relative fluorescence intensity of 200 ng mL⁻¹ VLD



S3 Fig. Effect of different surfactants on relative fluorescence intensity of 200 ng mL⁻¹ VLD.

S1 Table. The application of the developed method to estimating the drug in spiked human plasma.

Concentration (ngmL ⁻¹)	Mean* ± SD	%RSD
50	98.80 ± 0.99	1.00
100	100.50 ± 0.46	0.46
200	96.36 ± 2.22	2.23
300	104.54 ± 0.31	0.30

* The value is the mean of three replicate measurements.

S2 (Table) The 10 factors utilized in evaluation of the proposed method using Blue Applicability Grade Index (BAGI)

Parameter	Rating	Remarks
1. Type of Analysis	moderately blue	Method is categorized as quantitative.
2. Multi-Analyte Procedure	white	One component is determined by the approach
3. Analytical Technique Used	moderate blue	A spectrofluorometer device was used, which is easily accessible in most labs.
4. Simultaneous Sample Preparation	light blue	The suggested method's simultaneous preparation's ease of use and time-saving nature.
5. Sample	moderately	It involve little and no payment for sample

Preparation	blue	preparation.
6. Samples Per Hour	dark blue	
7. Availability of Reagents	dark blue	there are no derivative reagents—common reagents that are sold commercially
8. Preconcentration	dark blue	it doesn't require preconcentration.
9. Automation of Device	white	Procedures with manual devices
10. Amount of Samples	moderate blue	The sample volume is small and direct fluorometric technique Less than 10 mL or (g) of food or environmental material, and less than 100 μ L or (mg) of bioanalytical sample.