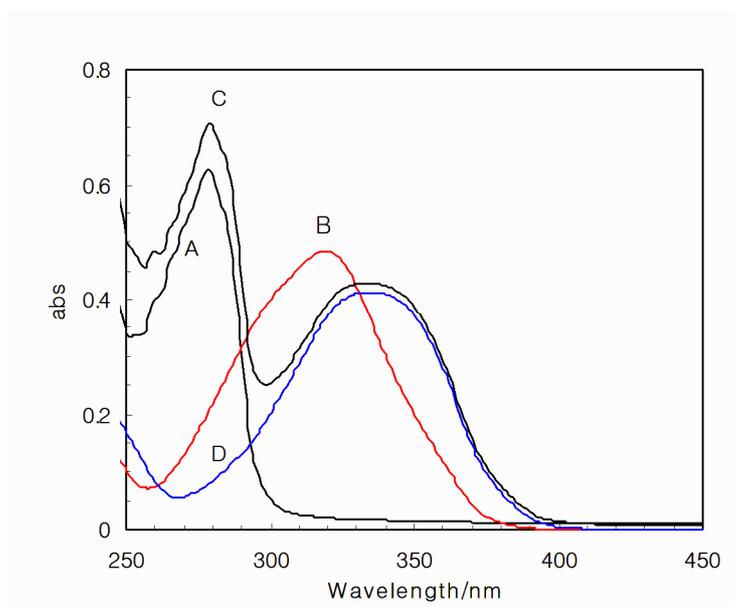


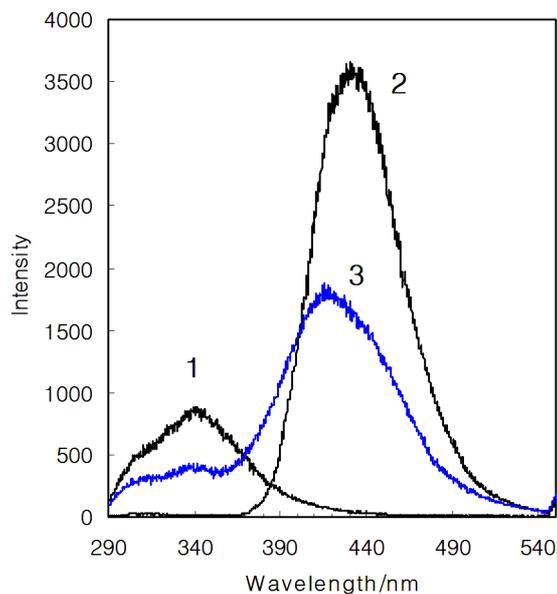
[Electronic Supplementary Information]

## Novel 7-(Dimethylamino)fluorene-based Fluorescent Probes and Their Binding to Human Serum Albumin

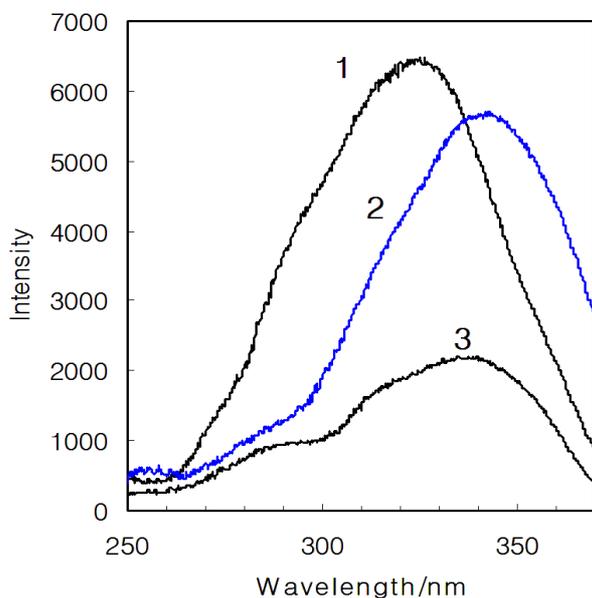
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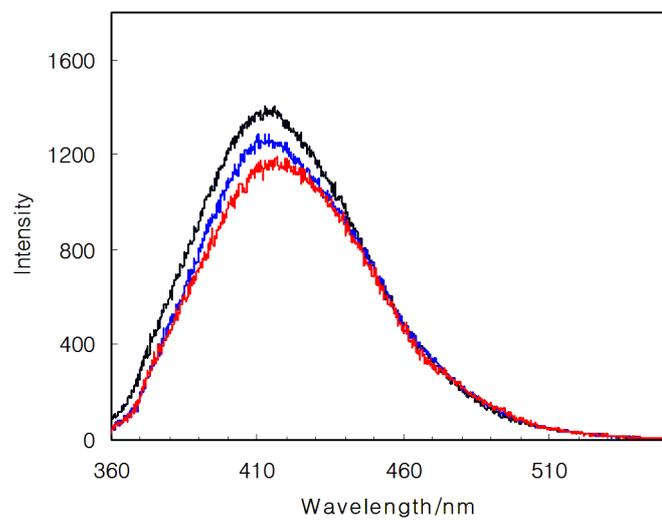
**Figure S1.** Absorption spectra of  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M HSA (A),  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** (B), and  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M HSA +  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** (C). The spectrum D is the calculated spectrum by subtracting the spectrum A from spectrum C and corresponds to the spectrum of HSA-bound **1**.



**Figure S2.** Fluorescence spectra of  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M HSA (spectrum 1),  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** (spectrum 2), and  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M HSA +  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** (spectrum 3).  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280$  nm.



**Figure S3.** Fluorescence excitation spectra of  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** monitored at  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 460$  nm (spectrum 1), and  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M HSA +  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M **1** monitored at  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 460$  nm (spectrum 2) or at  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 380$  nm (spectrum 3). Note that the emission at 460 nm is from free and HSA-bound **1**, whereas that at 380 nm is mostly from HSA-bound **1**. Also note that the difference in absorption spectra between the free and HSA-bound **1** from Figure S1.



**Figure S4.** Effect of aspirin on the fluorescence spectra of  $2.0 \times 10^{-7}$  M **1** in the presence of  $5.0 \times 10^{-6}$  M HSA. Top, [aspirin] = 0; middle, [aspirin] =  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$  M; bottom, [aspirin] =  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  M.