Synthesis and photophysical properties of 2'-deoxyguanosine derivatives labeled with fluorene and fluorenone units: Toward excimer probes

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Supplementary Information



Fig. S1 Absorption spectra of (a) G^{FL} and (b) G^{FO} in various solvents at 25 °C (all at 3 μ M concentration). All samples contained 0.5% DMSO to ensure solubility.



Fig. S2 Emission spectra of (a) \mathbf{G}^{FL} in relatively nonpolar solvents, (b) \mathbf{G}^{FL} in relatively polar solvents, (c) \mathbf{G}^{FO} in relatively nonpolar solvents, and (d) \mathbf{G}^{FO} in relatively polar solvents at 25 °C (all at 3 μ M concentration). Excitation wavelength: 366 nm. All samples contained 0.5% DMSO to ensure solubility.



Fig. S3 (a) Emission maxima of \mathbf{G}^{FL} , (b) monomer emission maxima of \mathbf{G}^{FO} , and (c) excimer emission maxima of \mathbf{G}^{FO} , plotted with respect to values of $E_T(30)$ of various solvents.



Fig. S4 Fluorescence Job's plots for the interactions of G^{FO} with (a) cytosine (measured at 537 nm) and (b) guanine (measured at 540 nm) in 1,4-dioxane.



Fig. S5 Fluorescence spectra of \mathbf{G}^{FO} (3 μ M) in 1,4-dioxane containing various concentrations (0–30 μ M) of (a) thymine and (b) adenine ($\lambda_{ex} = 345$ nm).



Fig. S6 Linear regression curves of \mathbf{G}^{FO} obtained using the (a) monomer emission band and (b) excimer emission band, obtained by plotting $I_0/(I - I_0)$ with respect to the reciprocal of the nucleobase concentration (1/[M]) in 1,4-dioxane ($\lambda_{ex} = 345$ nm). Nucleobase: (a) cytosine; (b) guanine.



Fig. S8 ¹³C NMR spectra of 2a.



Fig. S10 ¹³C NMR spectra of 2b.



