

Supporting Information

Detection of Silver and Mercury Ions Using Naphthalimide-Based Fluorescent Probes
Chunwei Yu [†], Xiangxiang Li [†], Mei Yang, Yinghao Xie and Jun Zhang*

NHC Key Laboratory of Control of Tropical Diseases, School of Tropical Medicine, Hainan Medical University, Haikou 571199, China; cwyu@muhn.edu.cn (C.Y.); lxx@hainmc.edu.cn (X.L.); yang24364@hainmc.edu.cn (M.Y.); sos3126444394@gmail.com (Y.X.)

* Correspondence: hy0211045@muhn.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-898-66965257; Fax: +86-898-66989173

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

Contents

Figure S1 a) Fluorescence response of P (10 μ M) to Ag^+ (10 μ M) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μ M) with Ag^+ (10 μ M) in ethanol; b) Fluorescence response of P (10 μ M) to Ag^+ (10 μ M) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μ M) with Ag^+ (10 μ M) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES); c) Fluorescence response of P (10 μ M) to Ag^+ (10 μ M) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μ M) with Hg^{2+} (10 μ M) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

Figure S2 The reversibility of the P- Ag^+ system was investigated in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH7, 20 mM HEPES): a. P (10 μ M); b. P (10 μ M) + Ag^+ (10 μ M); c. P (10 μ M) + Ag^+ (10 μ M) + Cl^- (10 μ M); d. P (10 μ M) + Ag^+ (10 μ M) + Cl^- (100 μ M); e. P (10 μ M) + Ag^+ (10 μ M) + Cl^- (10 μ M) + Ag^+ (100 μ M).

Figure S3 The reversibility of the P- Hg^{2+} system was investigated in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH7, 20 mM HEPES): a. P (10 μ M); b. P (10 μ M) + Hg^{2+} (10 μ M); c. P (10 μ M) + Hg^{2+} (10 μ M) + S^{2-} (10 μ M); d. P (10 μ M) + Hg^{2+} (10 μ M) + S^{2-} (100 μ M); e. P (10 μ M) + Hg^{2+} (10 μ M) + S^{2-} (10 μ M) + Hg^{2+} (100 μ M).

Figure S4 The effect of different solvents on the probe's spectrum. a) Fluorescence; b) UV-vis.

Figure S5 Effect of different water contents on the fluorescence spectra of probe P (10 μ M) and P (10 μ M)- Ag^+ (100 μ M), P (10 μ M)- Hg^{2+} (100 μ M).

Figure S6 Effect of different pH values on the fluorescence spectra of probe P (10 μ M) and P (10 μ M)- Ag^+ (100 μ M) or Hg^{2+} (100 μ M) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1).

Figure S7 Effect of equilibrium time of probe P (10 μM) and Ag^+ (100 μM) on fluorescence intensity in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

Figure S8 Effect of equilibrium time of probe P (10 μM) and Hg^{2+} (100 μM) on fluorescence intensity in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

Figure S9 Photostability tests of P (10 μM) and P (10 μM) plus Ag^+ (100 μM) in ethanol; P (10 μM) and P (10 μM) plus Ag^+ (100 μM), P (10 μM) plus Hg^{2+} (100 μM) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

Figure S10 ^1H NMR spectra of P- Ag^+ .

Figure S11 ^1H NMR spectra of P- Hg^{2+} .

Figure S12 ESI-MS spectra of P- Ag^+ .

Figure S13 ESI-MS spectra of P- Hg^{2+} .

Figure S14 Benesi-Hildebrand plot of P, assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association between P and Ag^+ .

Figure S15 Benesi-Hildebrand plot of P, assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association between P and Hg^{2+} .

Figure S16 FT-IR of compounds.

Figure S17 ^1H NMR of P.

Figure S18 ^{13}C NMR of P.

Figure S19 ESI-MS of P.

Table S1 Comparison of performances of various fluorescence methods for determination of $\text{Ag}^+/\text{Hg}^{2+}$.

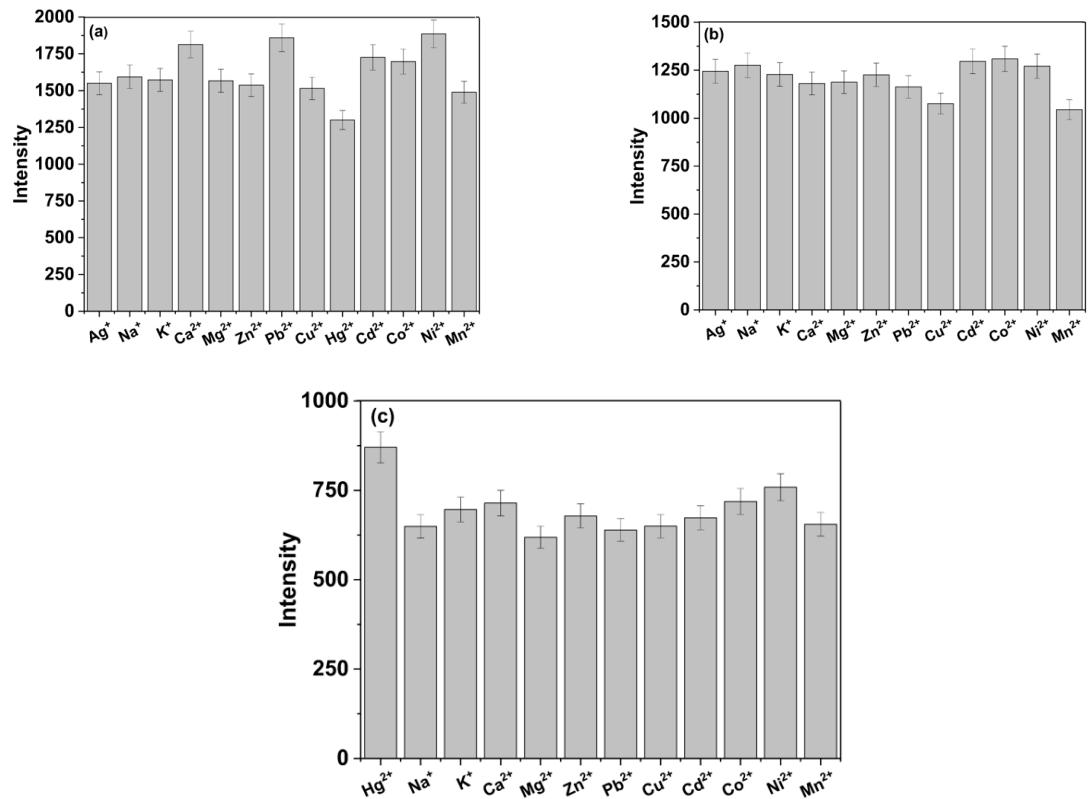


Figure S1 (a) Fluorescence response of P (10 μM) to Ag^+ (10 μM) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μM) with Ag^+ (10 μM) in ethanol; (b) Fluorescence response of P (10 μM) to Ag^+ (10 μM) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μM) with Ag^+ (10 μM) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES); (c) Fluorescence response of P (10 μM) to Ag^+ (10 μM) or to the mixture of individual metal ions (50 μM) with Hg^{2+} (10 μM) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

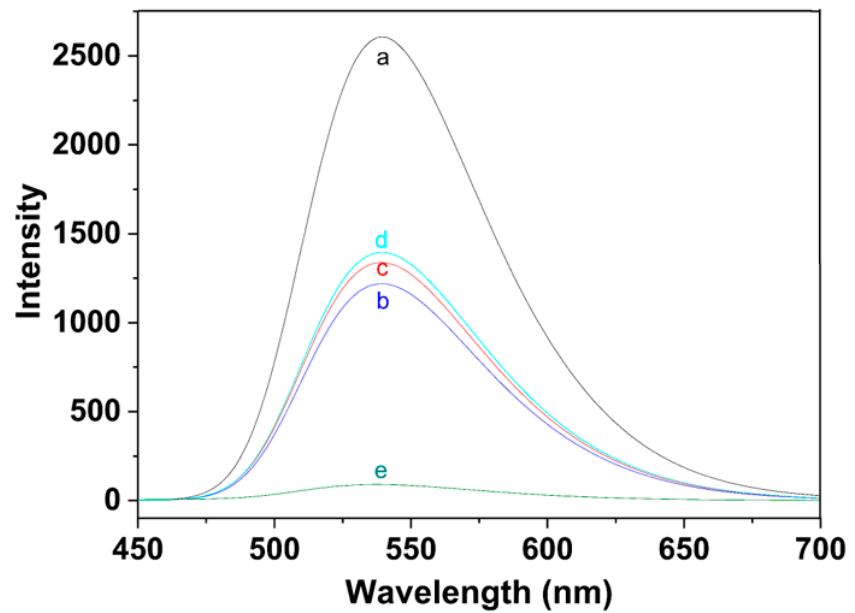


Figure S2 The reversibility of the P- Ag^+ system was investigated in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH7, 20 mM HEPES): a. P (10 μM); b. P (10 μM) + Ag^+ (10 μM); c. P (10 μM) + Ag^+ (10 μM) + Cl^- (10 μM); d. P (10 μM) + Ag^+ (10 μM) + Cl^- (100 μM); e. P (10 μM) + Ag^+ (10 μM) + Cl^- (100 μM) + Ag^+ (100 μM).

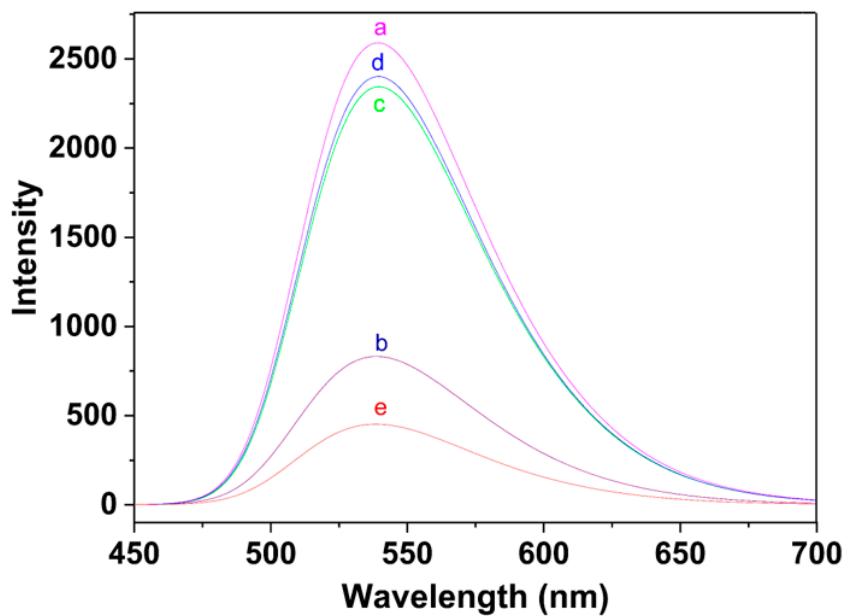


Figure S3 The reversibility of the P-Hg²⁺ system was investigated in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH7, 20 mM HEPES): a. P (10 μ M); b. P (10 μ M) + Hg²⁺ (10 μ M); c. P (10 μ M) + Hg²⁺ (10 μ M) + S²⁻ (10 μ M); d. P (10 μ M) + Hg²⁺ (10 μ M) + S²⁻ (100 μ M); e. P (10 μ M) + Hg²⁺ (10 μ M) + S²⁻ (10 μ M) + Hg²⁺ (100 μ M).

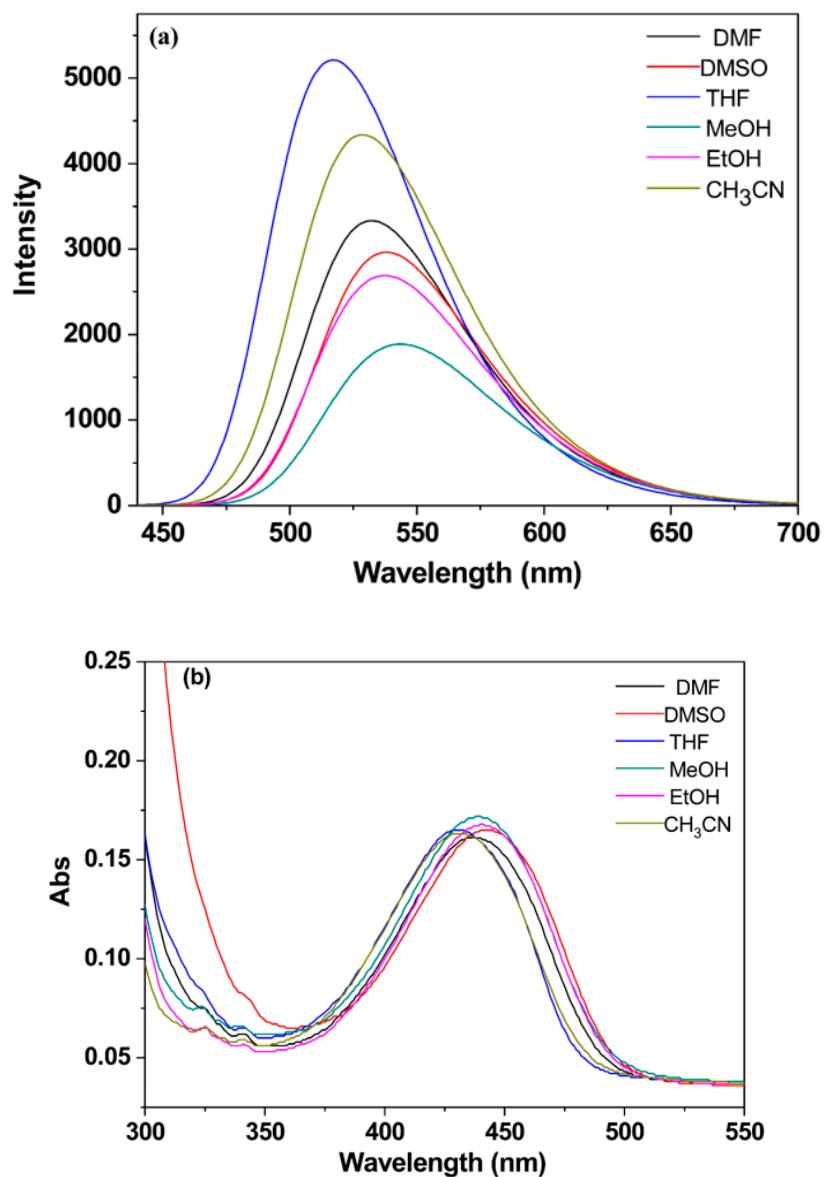


Figure S4 The effect of different solvents on the probe's spectrum a) Fluorescence; b) UV-vis.

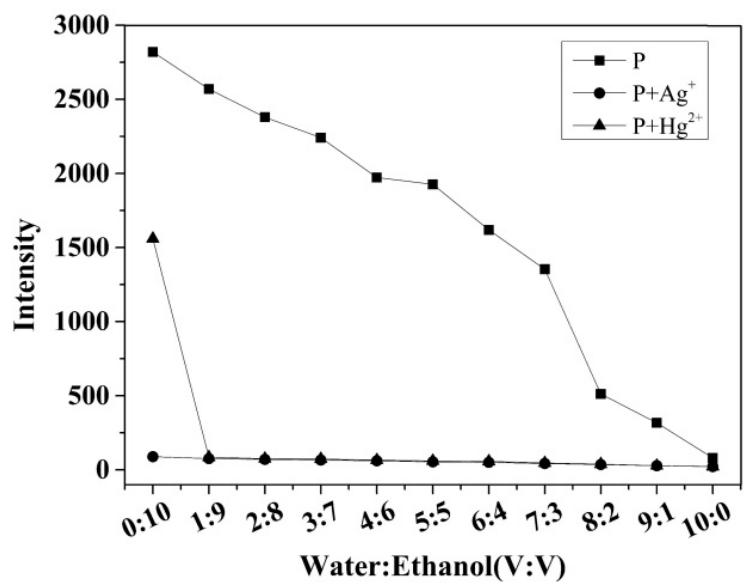


Figure S5 Effect of different water contents on the fluorescence spectra of probe P (10 μM) and P (10 μM)-Ag⁺ (100 μM), P (10 μM)-Hg²⁺ (100 μM).

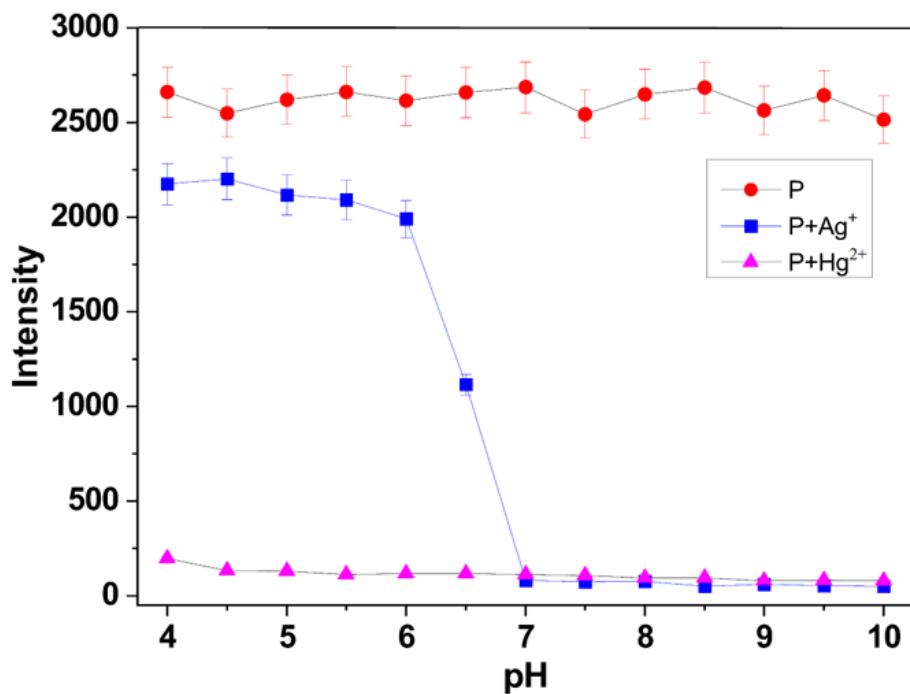


Figure S6 Effect of different pH values on the fluorescence spectra of probe P (10 μM) and P (10 μM)-Ag⁺ (100 μM) or Hg²⁺ (100 μM) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1).

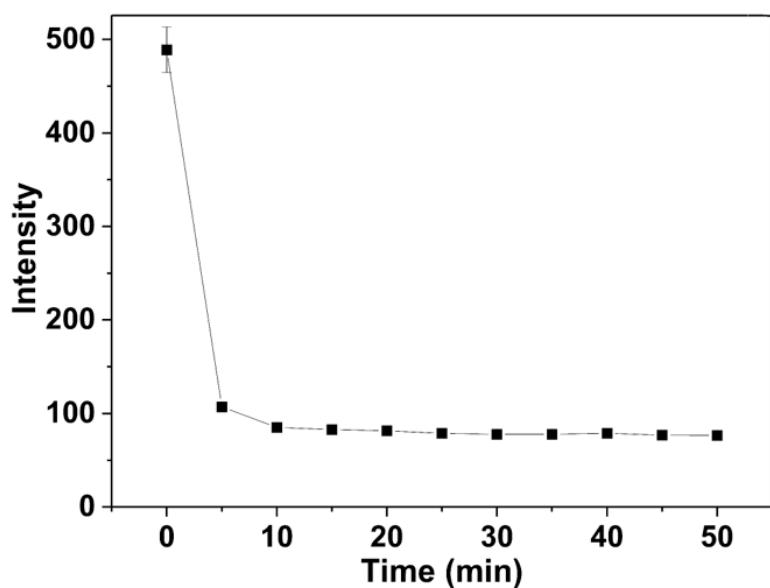


Figure S7 Effect of equilibrium time of probe P (10 μM) and Ag^+ (100 μM) on fluorescence intensity in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

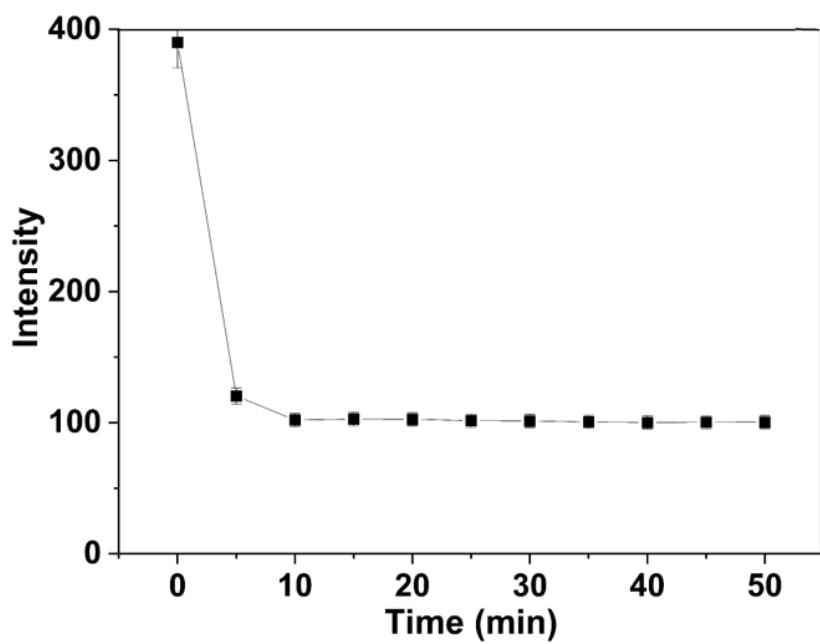


Figure S8 Effect of equilibrium time of probe P ($10 \mu\text{M}$) and Hg^{2+} ($100 \mu\text{M}$) on fluorescence intensity in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

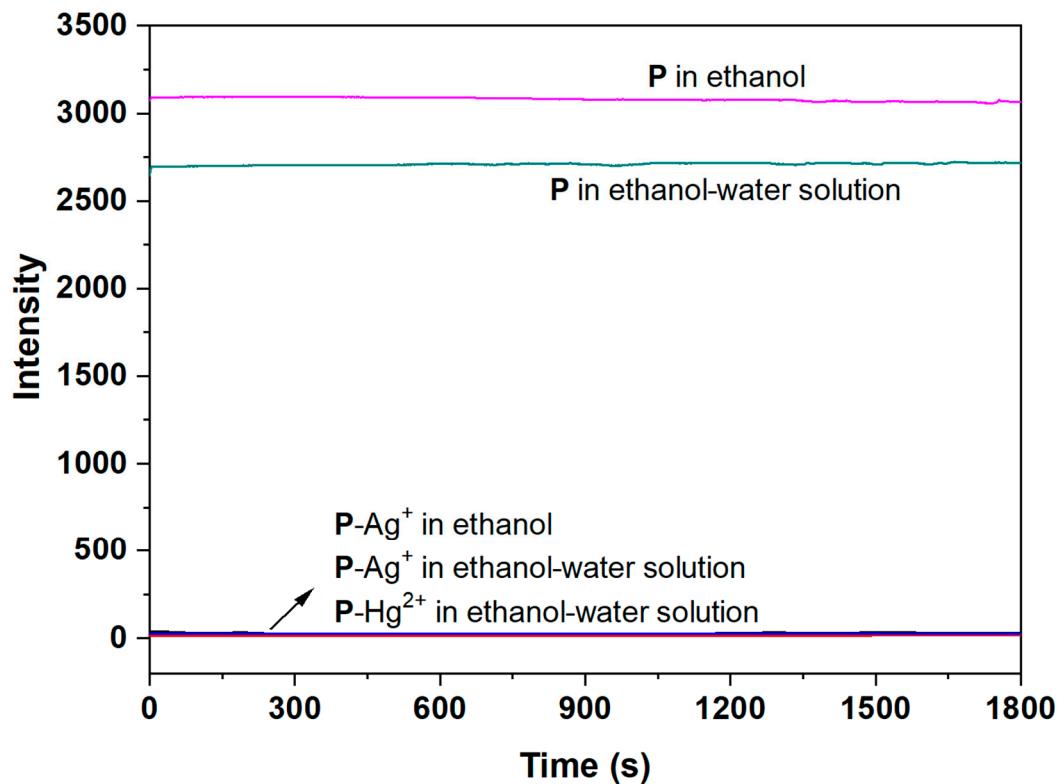


Figure S9 Photostability tests of P (10 μ M) and P (10 μ M) plus Ag⁺ (100 μ M) in ethanol; P (10 μ M) and P (10 μ M) plus Ag⁺ (100 μ M), P (10 μ M) plus Hg²⁺ (100 μ M) in ethanol-water solution (v:v, 9:1, pH 7.0, 20 mM HEPES).

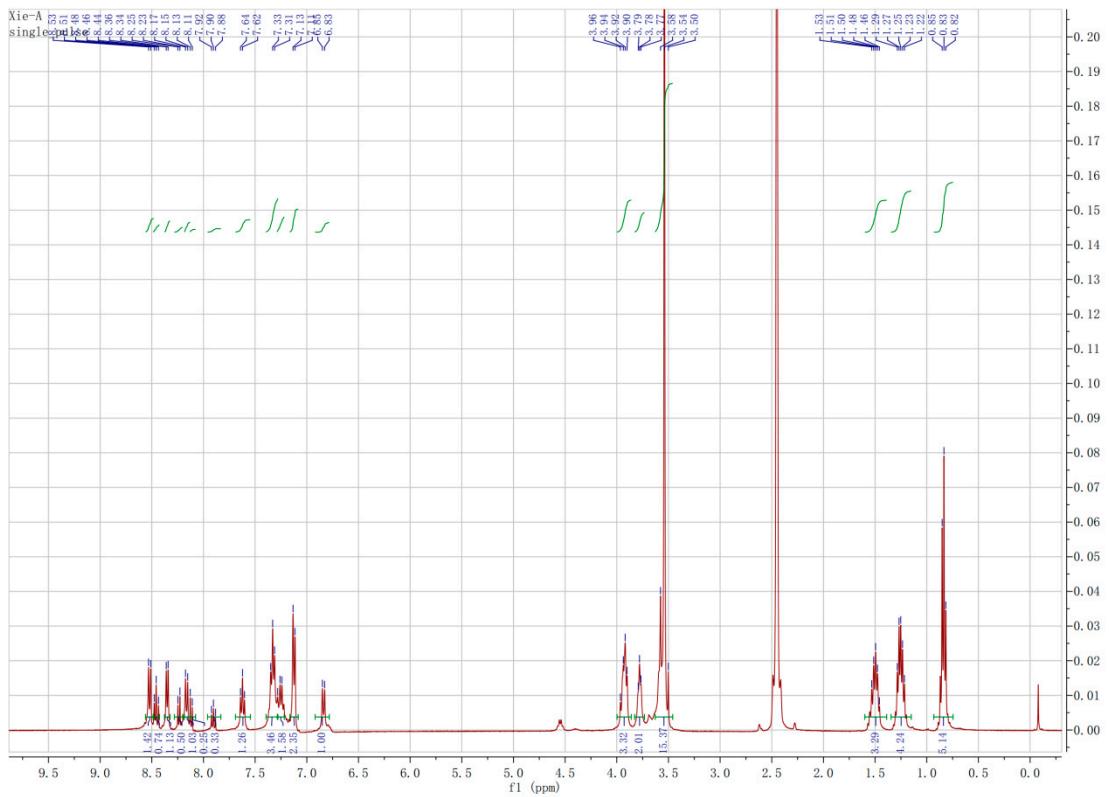


Figure S10 ^1H NMR spectra of P- Ag^+ .

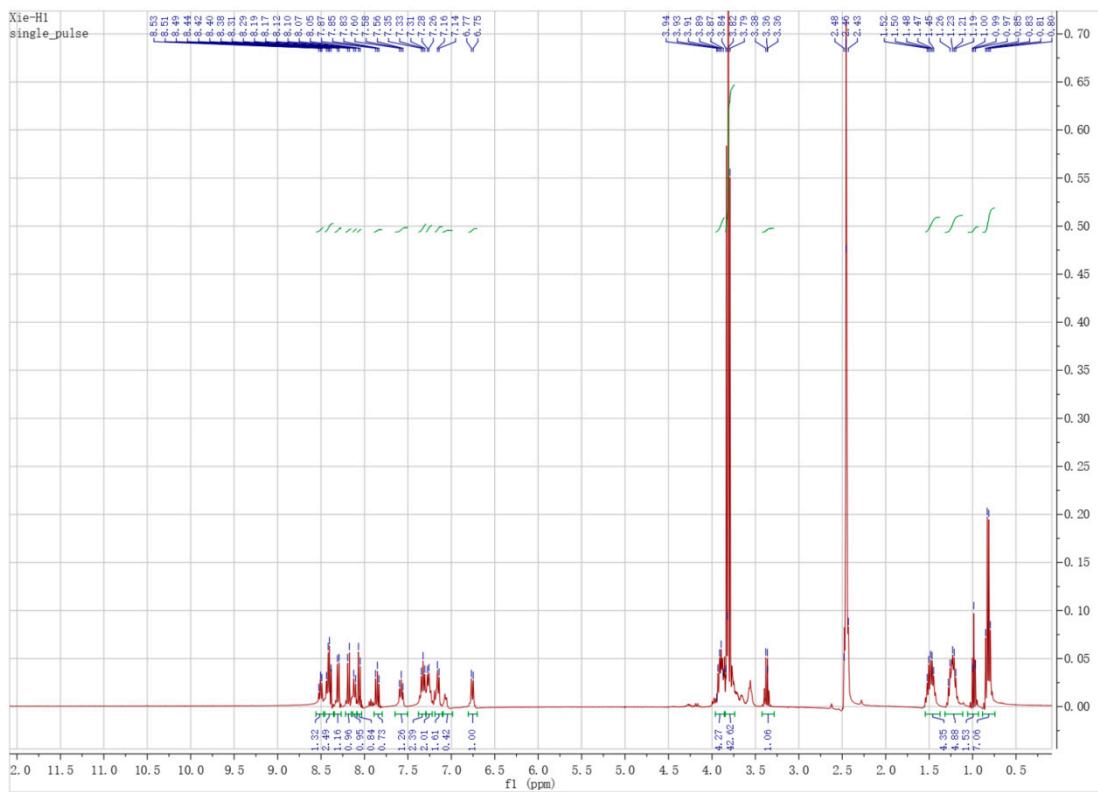


Figure S11 ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR spectra of P-Hg^{2+} .

YCW-0923-6-1-2 #22-59

RT: 0.12-0.31 AV: 19 NL: 4.47E4

F: [M+ + c ESI Full ms [50.00-2000.00]

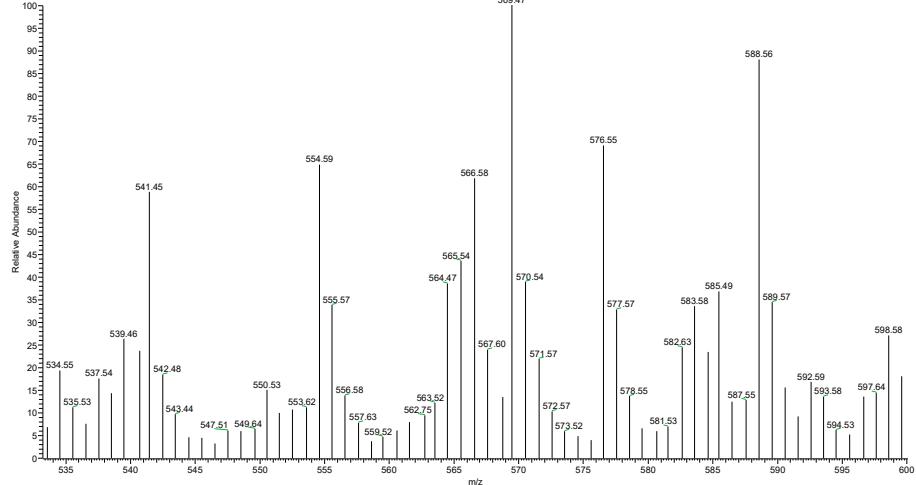


Figure S12 ESI-MS spectra of P-Ag⁺.

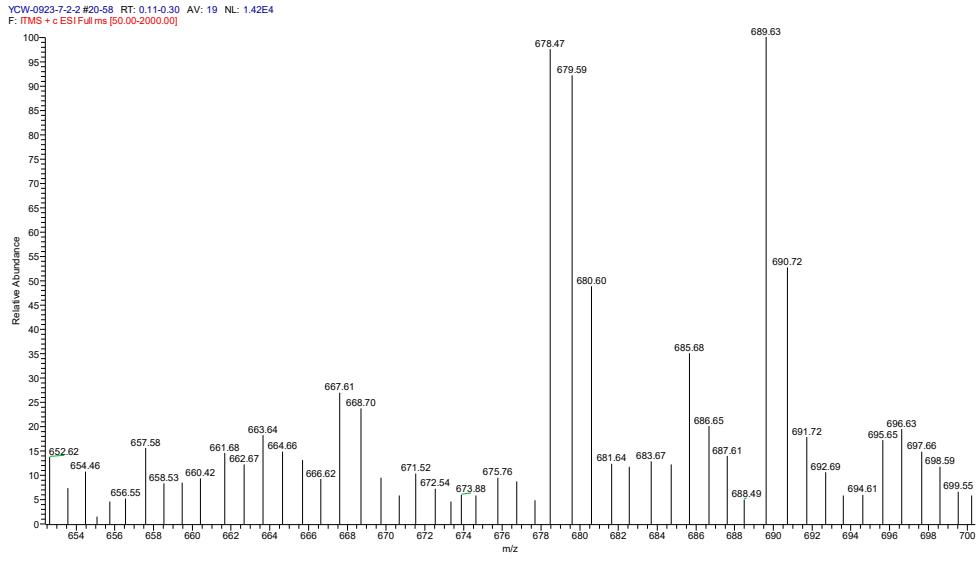


Figure S13 ESI-MS spectra of P-Hg^{2+} .

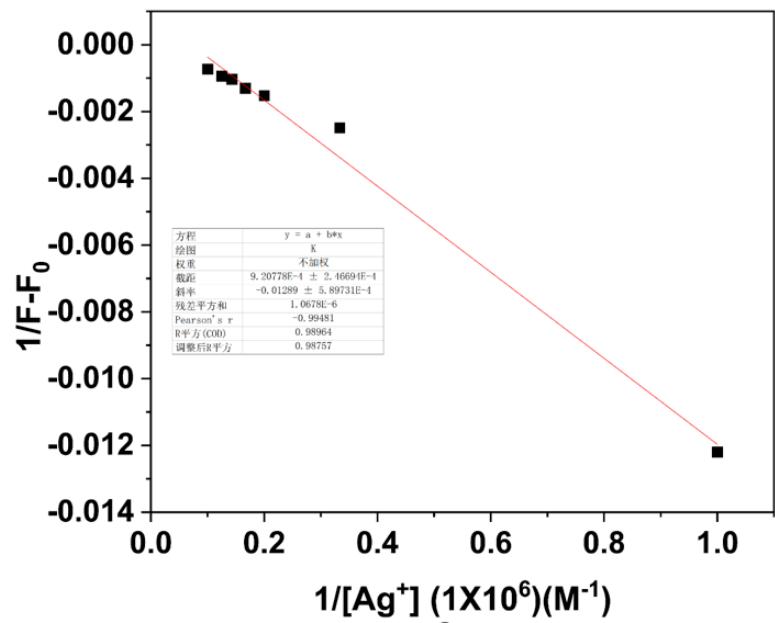
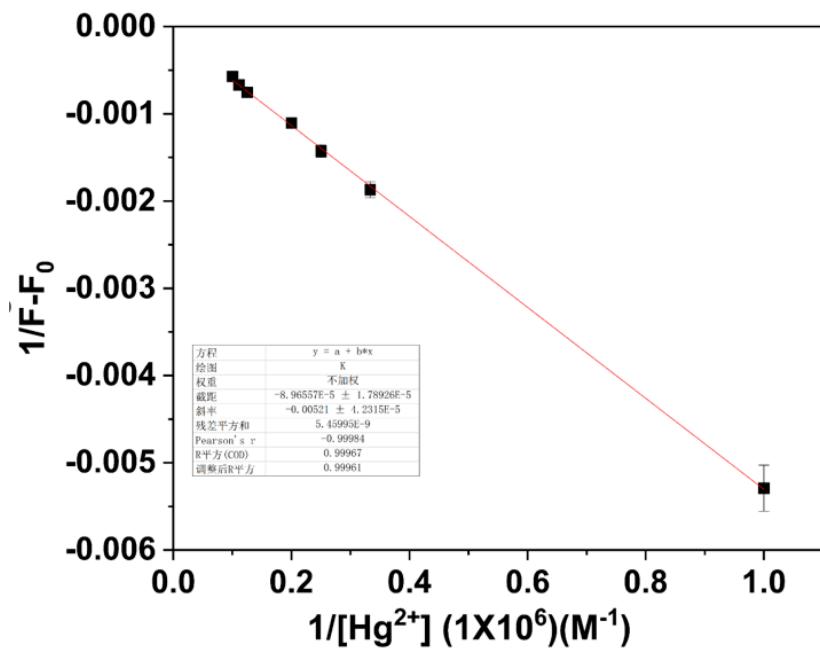


Figure S14 Benesi-Hildebrand plot of P, assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association between P and Ag^+ .



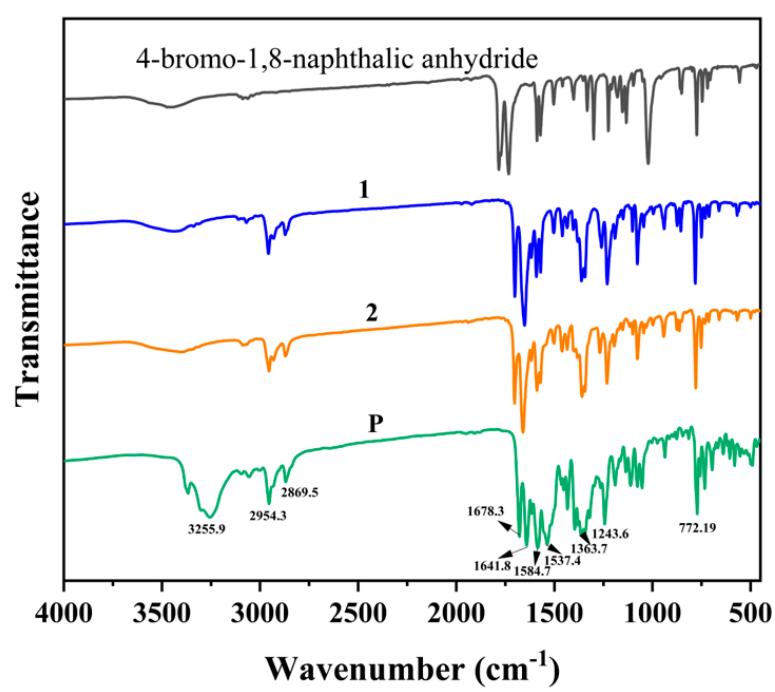


Figure S16 FT-IR of compounds.

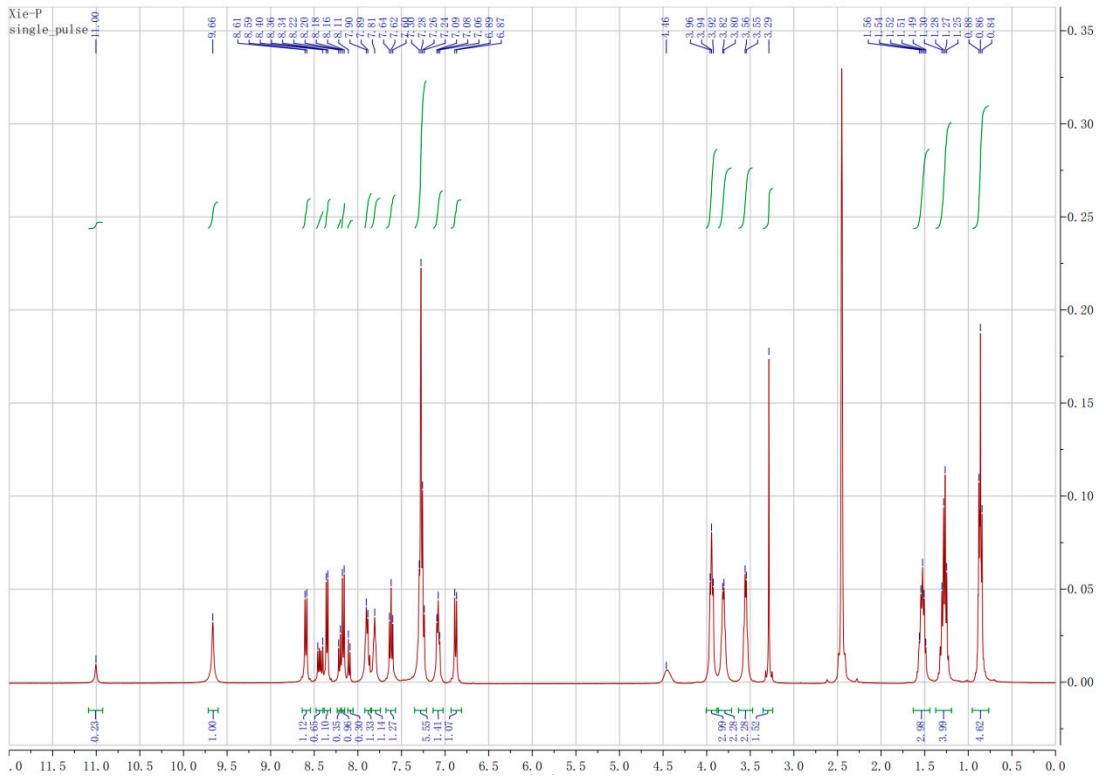


Figure S17 ^1H NMR of P.

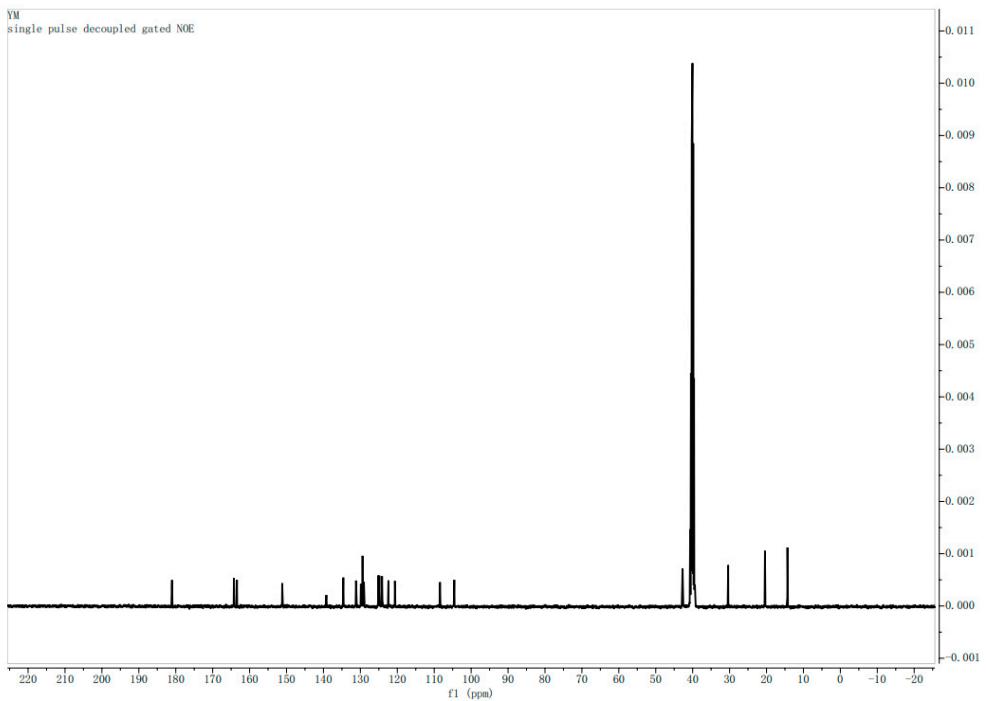


Figure S18 ¹³C NMR of P.

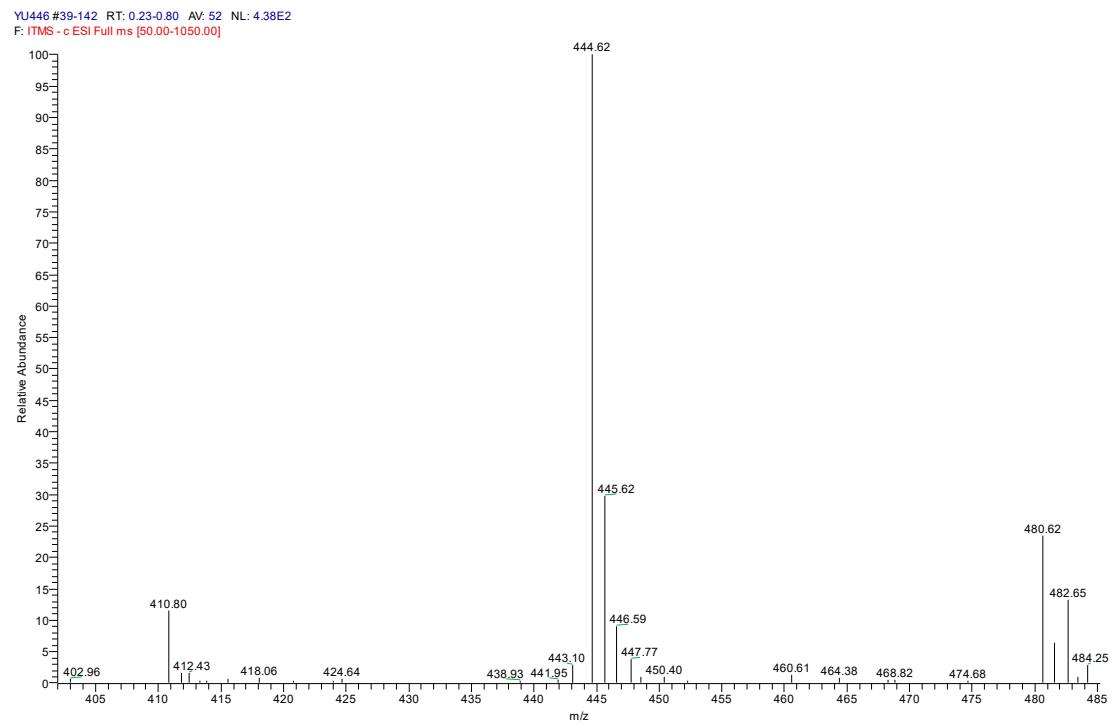


Figure S19 ESI-MS of P.

Table S1 Comparison of performances of various fluorescence methods for determination of $\text{Ag}^+/\text{Hg}^{2+}$.

Detection mode	Probe	Selectivity	Linear range, μM	LOD, μM	Detection media	Response time, min	Applications	Refs
Turn-off/ UV-visible	BODIPY derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	0-10, 0-14	0.25	DMF/Buffer (8:2, pH 7.0)	NM	Water samples	[28]
Turn-off/ UV-visible	Naphthalimide derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	0-24, 0-17	1.20, 0.83	MeCN/H ₂ O (4:1, v:v)	15	Water samples and cell imaging	[29]
Turn-off/ UV-visible	Isonicotinohydrazide derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	2-20, 2-20	1.1, 0.72	EtOH/H ₂ O (9:1, v:v)	1-3	NM	[30]
Turn-off/ UV-visible	Bianthracene derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	30-50, 0.5-20	19.9, 0.662	DMF/H ₂ O (9:1, v:v, pH 3.0)	NM	NM	[31]
Turn-on/ UV-visible	Coumarin derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	2-20, 0.02-0.20	8.8, 0.83	EtOH/H ₂ O (1:1, v:v)	10, 3	Cell imaging	[32]
Turn-on	Rhodol derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	0-5, 0-4	0.45, 0.27	THF/Buffer (4:6, v:v, pH 7.4)	NM	Cell imaging	[33]
Turn-off/ turn-on/ UV-visible	Cinnamaldehyde derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	NM	5, 2	CH ₃ CN/Buffer (1:1, v:v, 10 mM, pH 7.4)	30	Water samples	[34]
Turn-on/ UV-visible	Pyridine derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	50-200, 0.1-18	3.67, 0.00069	CH ₃ OH/H ₂ O (1:4, v:v)	NM	Cell imaging	[35]
Turn-off/ UV-visible	Naphthalimide derivative	$\text{Ag}^+, \text{Hg}^{2+}$	1-10, 1-10	0.33	EtOH/H ₂ O, (9:1, v:v, 20 mM Buffer, pH 7.0)	5	Cell imaging	This work