

Supporting Information for “New BODIPY Derivatives as OFF-ON
Fluorescent Chemosensor and Fluorescent Chemodosimeter for Cu²⁺:
Cooperative Selectivity Enhancement towards Cu²⁺”

*Xin Qi,^a Eun Jin Jun,^a Li Xu,^a Sung-Jin Kim,^a Jay Sung Joong Hong,^b Yeo Joon Yoon,^a and
Juyoung Yoon^{a*}*

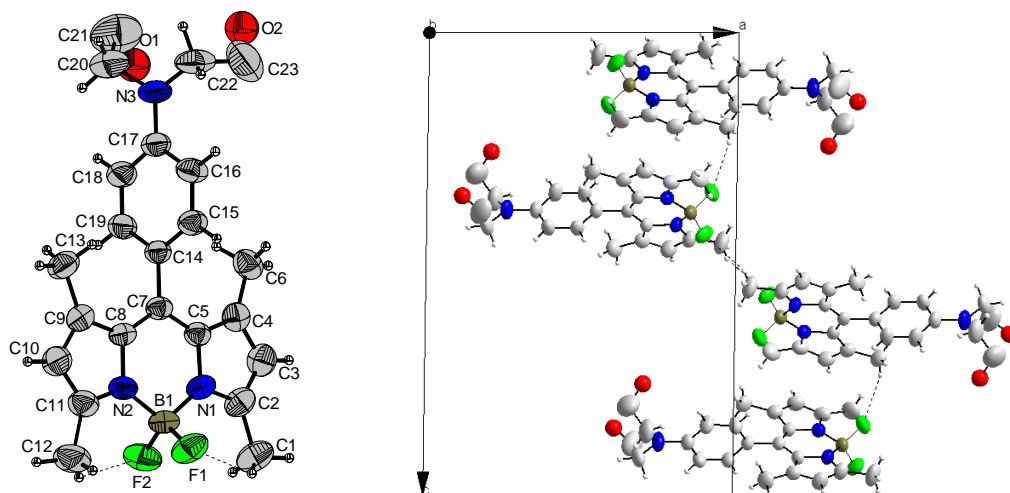
^a*Department of Chemistry and Division of Nano Science, Ewha Womans University, 11-1
Daehyeon-Dong, Sodaemun-Ku, Seoul 120-750, Korea*

^b*Interdisciplinary Program of Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology, Seoul National
University, San 56-1, Shilim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 151-742, South Korea
jyoon@ewha.ac.kr*

Experimental Section	S1 page
S – Figure 1	S2 page
S – Table 1	S2 page
S – Table 2	S2 page
S – Figure 2	S3 page
S – Figure 3	S3 page
S – Figure 4	S3 page
S – Figure 5	S4 page
S – Figure 6	S4 page
S – Figure 7	S5 page
S – Figure 8	S5 page
S – Figure 9	S6 page
S – Figure 10.....	S6 page

Experimental Section

General methods. Unless otherwise noted, materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. Flash chromatography was carried out on silica gel (230-400 mesh). Melting points were measured, and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded using 250 MHz or 500 MHz NMR. Chemical shifts were expressed in ppm and coupling constants (*J*) in Hz. Electrospray ionization mass (ESI MS) was taken by infusing samples directly into the source at 20ul/min using a syringe pump. The spray voltage was set at 3KV and the capillary temperature at 150 °C.



S-Figure 1. X-ray crystal structures of the compound **1** and the packing of the compound **1** in the unit cell.

S-Table 1. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for **2**

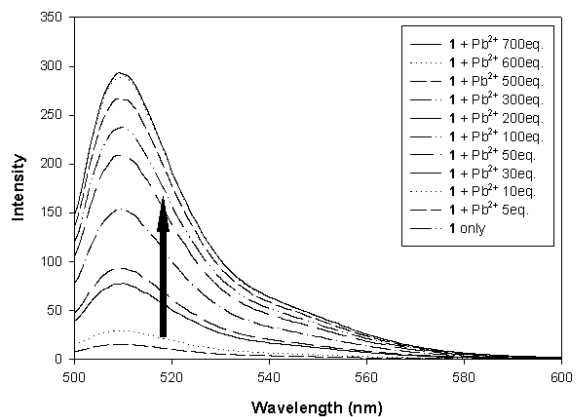
D-H...A	D-H	H...A	D...A	D-H...A
C15-H15C...F1 ⁱ	0.96	2.45	3.293(4)	146
C1-H1A...F1	0.96	2.61	3.122(3)	114
C1-H1C...F1 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.70	3.145(6)	109

Symmetry code: (i) 0.5+x, 1.5-y, 0.5+z; (ii) 2-x, y, 1.5-z.

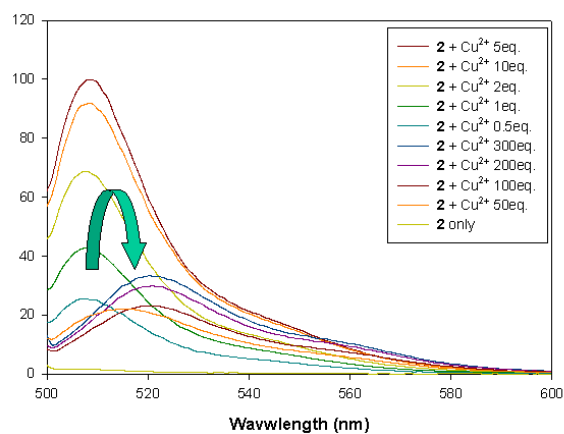
S-Table 2. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for **1**

D-H...A	D-H	H...A	D...A	D-H...A
C6-H6C...F2 ⁱ	0.96	2.646(1)	3.525(1)	152
C12-H12C...F1 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.545(3)	3.356(3)	142
C1-H1A...F1	0.96	2.581(2)	3.224(2)	125
C12-H12A...F2	0.96	2.415(2)	3.082(4)	126

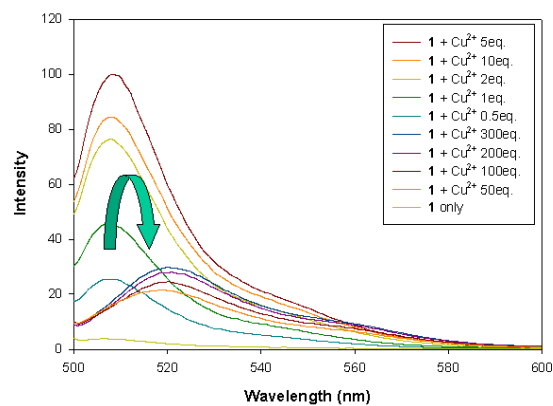
Symmetry code: (i) -0.5-x, 0.5+y, 0.5-z; (ii) -1-x, 1-y, -z.



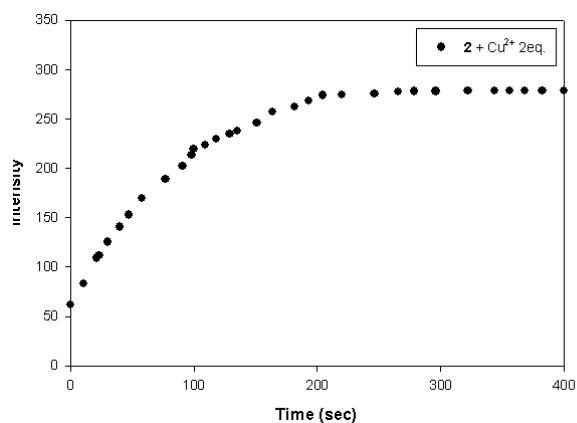
S-Figure 2. Fluorescent titrations of **1** (1 μM) upon addition of Pb²⁺ in acetonitrile (excitation at 504 nm).



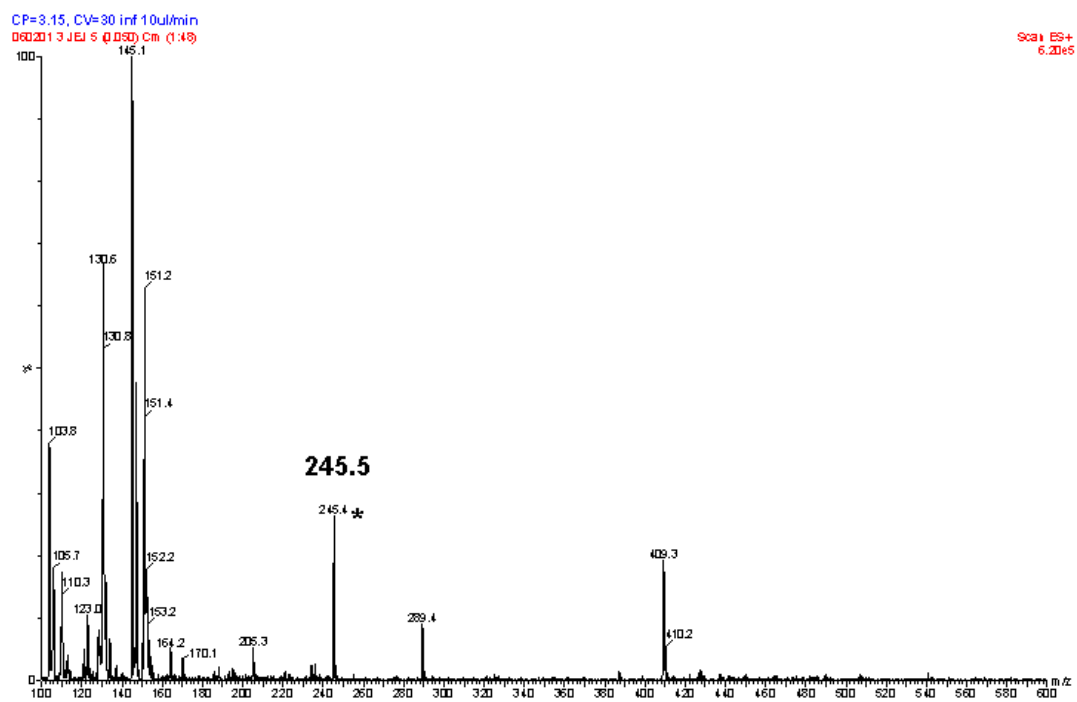
S-Figure 3. Fluorescent titrations of **2** (1 μM) upon addition of Cu²⁺ in acetonitrile (containing 0.5 % water) (excitation at 504 nm).



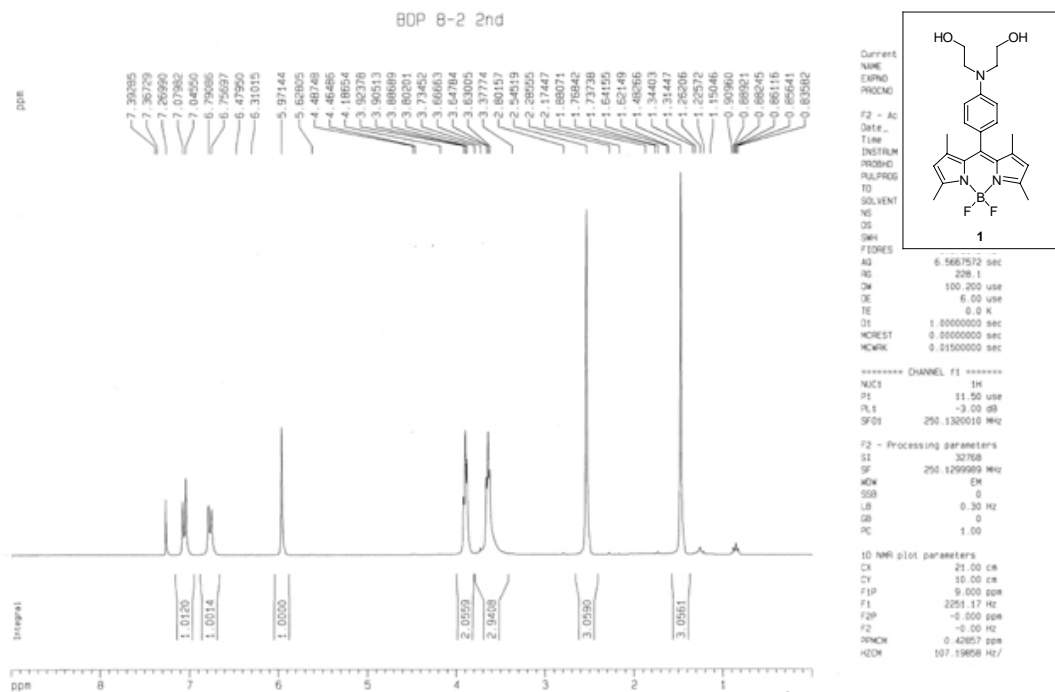
S-Figure 4. Fluorescent titrations of **1** (1 μM) upon addition of Cu²⁺ in acetonitrile (containing 0.5 % water) (excitation at 504 nm).



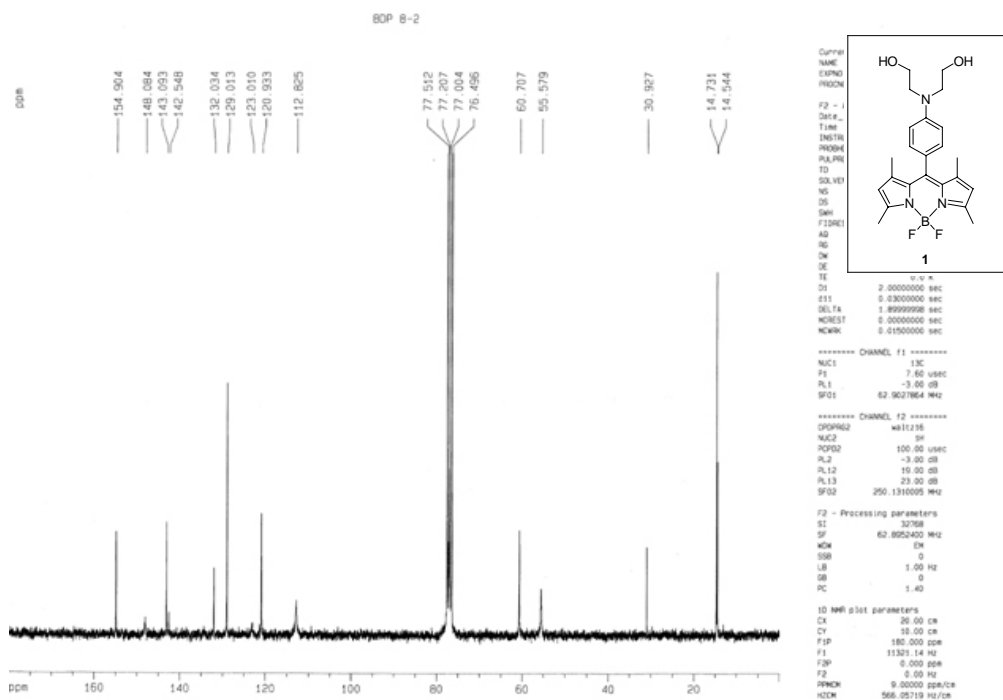
S-Figure 5. An assay of compound **2** (1 μ M) for Cu^{2+} (2 eq.) in acetonitrile. (excitation at 504 nm, emission at 510 nm).



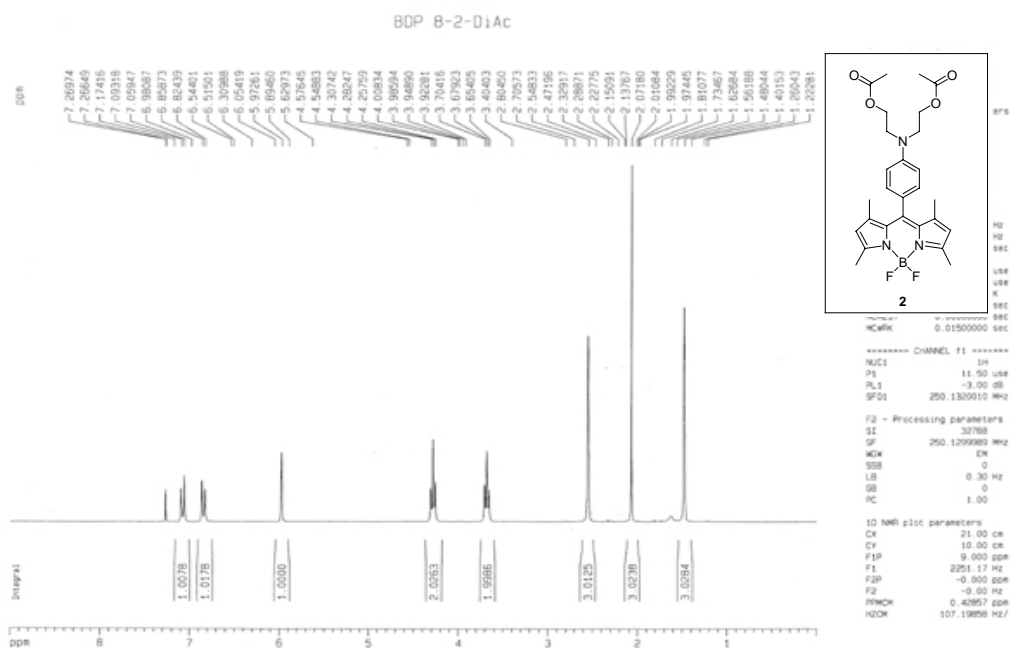
S-Figure 6. Electrospray ionization mass spectrum after hydrolysis of **2** in the presence of Cu^{2+} (10 eq.) in acetonitrile (containing 0.5 % water) (m/z 245.5 corresponds to $[\mathbf{1} + \text{Cu}]^{2+}$).



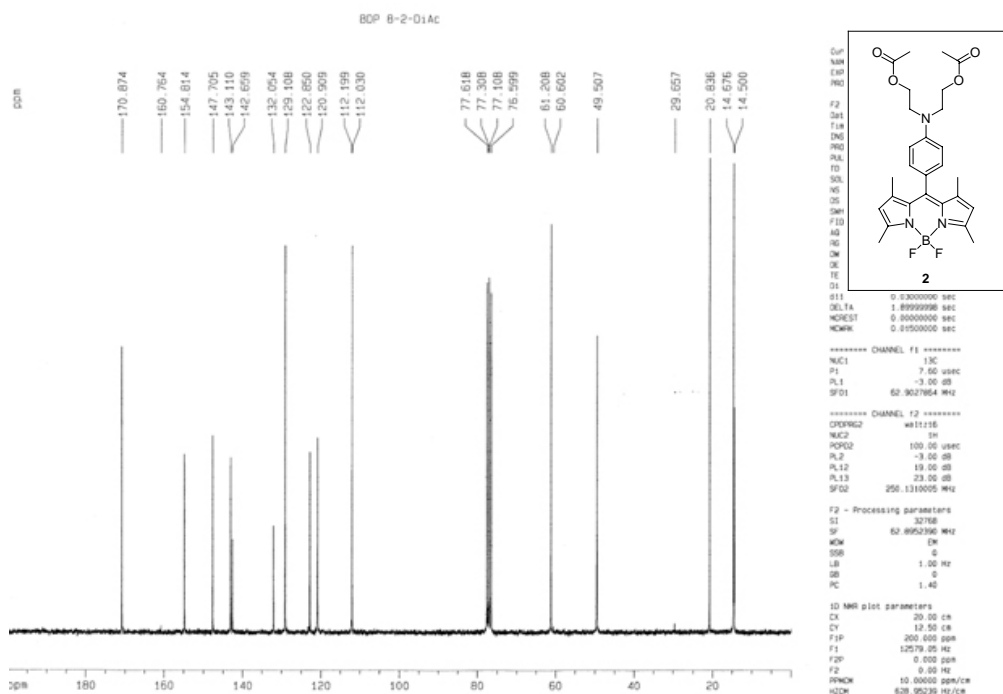
S-Figure 7. ¹H NMR (250 MHz) of compound **1** in CDCl₃.



S-Figure 8. ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz) of compound **1** in CDCl₃.



S-Figure 9. ^1H NMR (250 MHz) of compound **2** in CDCl_3 .



S-Figure 10. ^{13}C NMR (62.5 MHz) of compound **2** in CDCl_3 .