

**Supporting Information for:**

**A NEW CLASS OF STRUCTURALLY SIMPLE AND HIGHLY EMISSIVE  
FLUOROPHORES WITH A PYRIDINE–ACETYLENE–PHENOL CONJUGATE**

**Yuki Ohishi, Hajime Abe,\* and Masahiko Inouye\***

Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Toyama, Sugitani 2630,  
Toyama 930-0194, Japan. E-mail: abeh@pha.u-toyama.ac.jp

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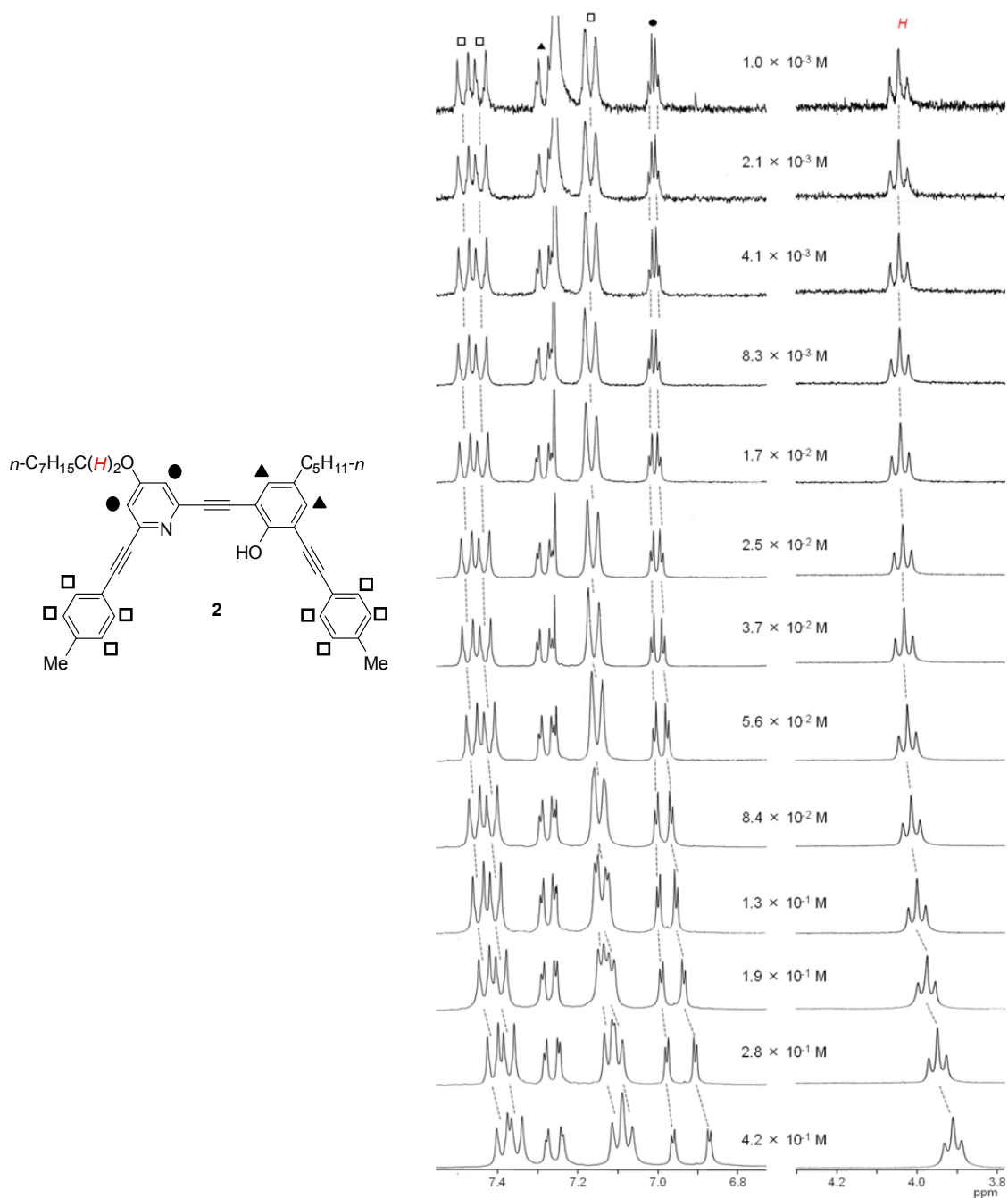


Figure S1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of **2** at the various concentrations. Signals shown were assigned to the aromatic protons at pyridine (filled circle), phenol (filled triangle), and tolyl moieties (open square), and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$  in octyloxy group ( $H$ ). Conditions: 300 MHz,  $[\mathbf{2}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $4.2 \times 10^{-1}$  M,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 23 °C.

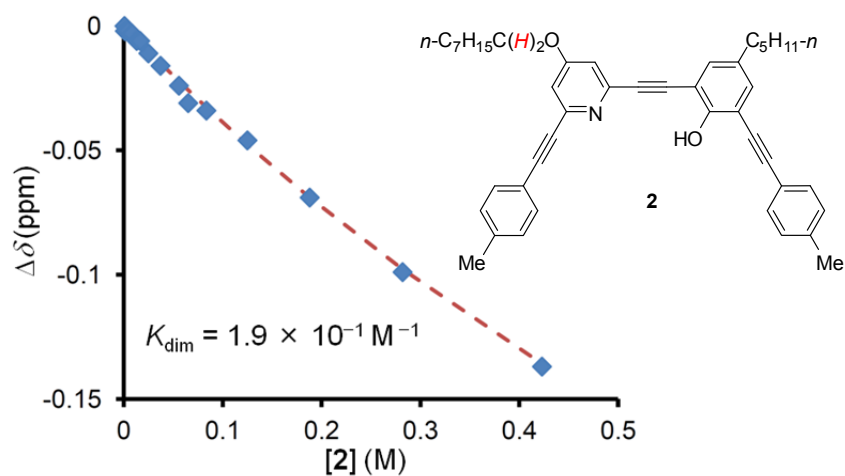


Figure S2. Concentration dependence on the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR chemical shift of the  $-\text{OCH}_2-$  protons in the octyloxy group of **2**. Dashed line is the theoretical curve obtained by a curve-fitting analysis. Conditions; 300 MHz,  $[\mathbf{2}] = 6.5 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $4.2 \times 10^{-1}$  M,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 23  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

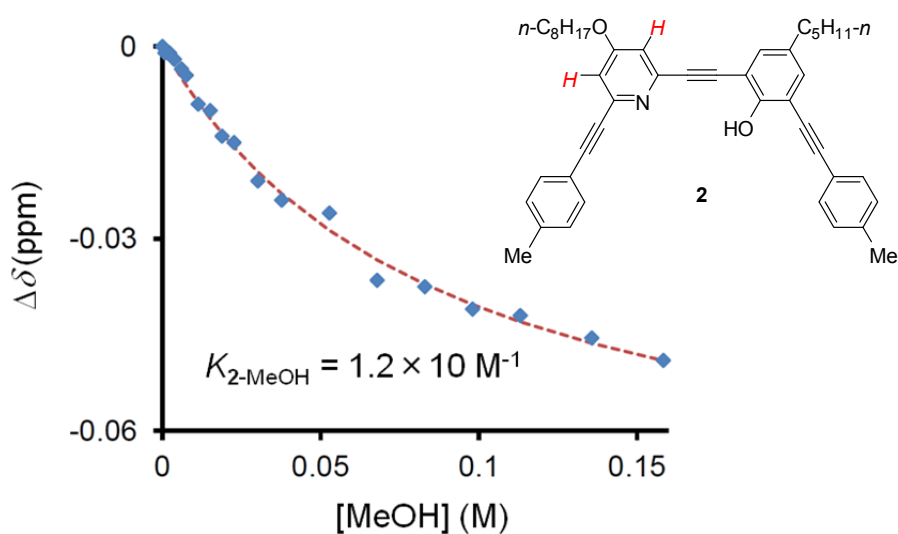


Figure S3. Change of the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR chemical shift of the pyridine protons of **2** by the addition of MeOH. Dashed line is the theoretical curve obtained by a curve-fitting analysis. Conditions; 300 MHz,  $[\mathbf{2}] = 7.5 \times 10^{-4}$  M,  $[\text{MeOH}] = 0$  to  $1.6 \times 10^{-1}$  M,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 23  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

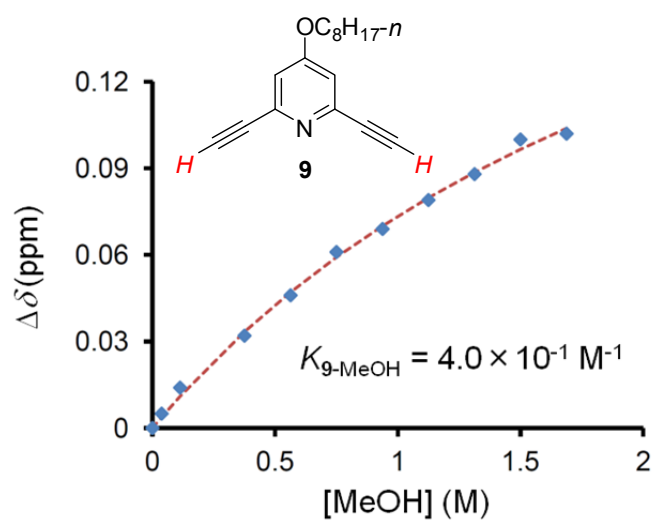


Figure S4. Change of the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR chemical shift of the alkynyl C-H protons of **9** by the addition of MeOH. Dashed line is the theoretical curve obtained by a curve-fitting analysis. Conditions; 400 MHz,  $[\mathbf{9}] = 3.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{MeOH}] = 0$  to 1.7 M,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 23 °C.

## Procedure for Determining Fluorescence Yields

### Fluorescence Quantum Yield Determination

Fluorescence quantum yields ( $\Phi_f$ ) of **2** and **8** were determined by a comparative method using  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine in distilled *n*-hexane ( $\Phi_f = 0.48$ )<sup>1</sup> as a reference. The fluorescence quantum yields were calculated according to the following equation.<sup>2</sup>

$$\Phi_f(\text{sample}) = 0.48[A_{\alpha\text{-naphthylamine}} / A_{\text{sample}}][I_{\text{sample}} / I_{\alpha\text{-naphthylamine}}][n_{\text{DCE}} / n_{n\text{-hexane}}]^2$$

In this equation,  $\Phi_f(\text{sample})$  is the quantum yield of the sample.  $A_{\text{sample}}$  and  $I_{\text{sample}}$  are the optical density and the integrated emission intensity of the sample at the excitation wavelength, respectively.  $A_{\alpha\text{-naphthylamine}}$  and  $I_{\alpha\text{-naphthylamine}}$  are those for  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine.  $n_{\text{DCE}}$  and  $n_{n\text{-hexane}}$  are the values of refractive indices of DCE and *n*-hexane, respectively.

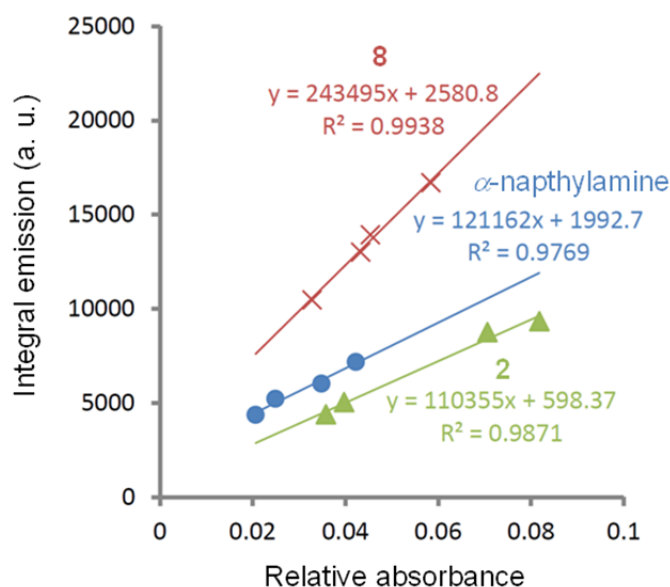


Figure S5. Plots of integrated emission intensity against absorbance at 300 nm for **2** (red cross), **8** (green triangle), and  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine (blue circle). Conditions; DCE (**2** and **8**) or *n*-hexane ( $\alpha$ -naphthylamine), 25 °C,  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300$  nm, path length = 10 mm. Solid lines were depicted by the least squares method.

## References

- 1) K. Suzuki, A. Kobayashi, S. Kaneko, K. Takehira, T. Yoshitada, H. Ishida, Y. Shima, S. Oishi, and S. Tobita, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **11**, 9850.
- 2) A. T. R. Williams, S. A. Winfield, and J. N. Miller, *Analyst*, 1983, **108**, 1067.

$^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

