SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Title: Synthesis and Photophysical Studies of New Fluorescent Indole Derivatives Obtained from β-Bromodehydroamino Acids – Interaction with Fluoride Anions

Author(s): Goreti Pereira, Elisabete M. S. Castanheira,* Paula M. T. Ferreira,* Maria-João R. P. Queiroz

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Figure S1. (a) Emission observed from a solution of compound 13 and 13+\(\text{F}^-\) (400 equiv.) in acetonitrile, under irradiation with 340 nm light. (b) Emission observed from a solution of compound 15 and 15+\(\text{F}^-\) (250 equiv.) in acetonitrile, under irradiation with 340 nm light.

Figure S2. (a) Normalized absorption of compound 13 (5×10^{-6} M in acetonitrile) and excitation spectrum of compound 13 + 500 equiv. of F\(^-\) at \(\lambda_{em} = 380\) nm. (b) Normalized absorption of compound 13 + 500 equiv. of F\(^-\) and excitation of compound 13 + 500 equiv. of F\(^-\) at \(\lambda_{em} = 465\) nm.
Figure S3. (a) Normalized absorption of compound 15 (5×10⁻⁶ M in acetonitrile) and excitation spectrum of compound 15 + 250 equiv. of F⁻ at λ_em = 375 nm. (b) Normalized absorption of compound 15 + 250 equiv. of F⁻ and excitation of compound 15 + 250 equiv. of F⁻ at λ_em = 515 nm.

Figure S4. Fluorescence emission spectra (λ_exc = 335 nm) of compound 15 (5×10⁻⁶ M in acetonitrile) upon incremental additions of OH⁻ ion (as the tetraethylammonium salt in acetonitrile) (equiv: 0; 3; 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; 30; 40; 50; 60; 70; 80; 90).
Figure S5. Absorption of compound 15 (5×10⁻⁶ M in acetonitrile) in the absence of OH⁻ and in the presence of 90 equiv. of OH⁻.