

Supporting Information for:

Selective and Sensitive Sensing of Hydrogen Peroxide by a Boronic Acid Functionalized Metal-Organic Framework and its Application in Live-Cell Imaging

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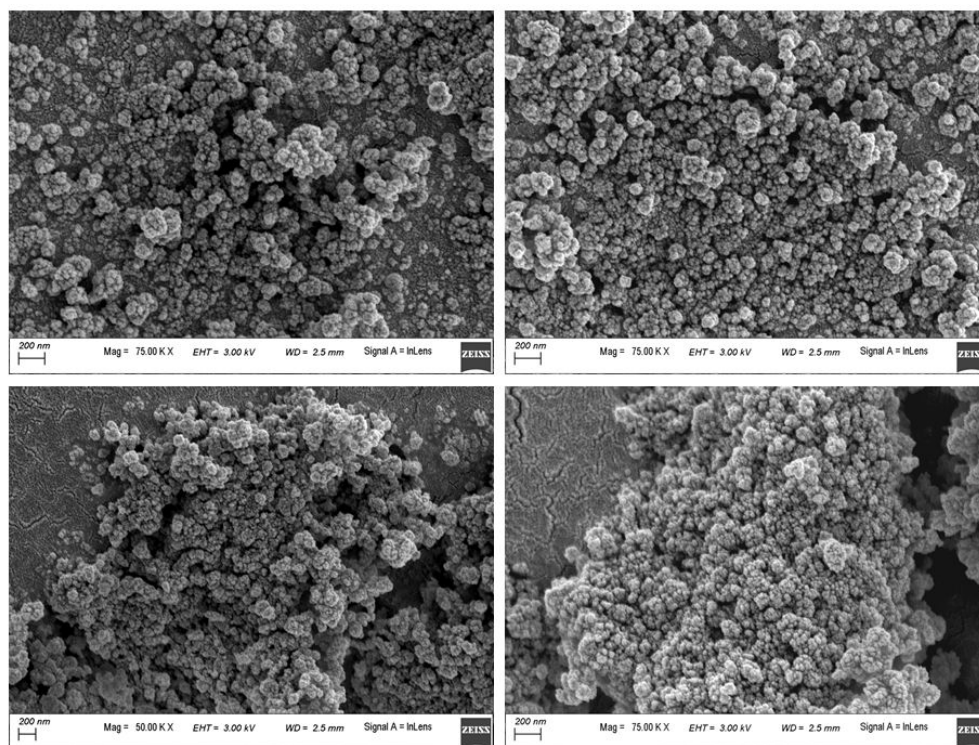


Figure S1. FE-SEM images of 1.

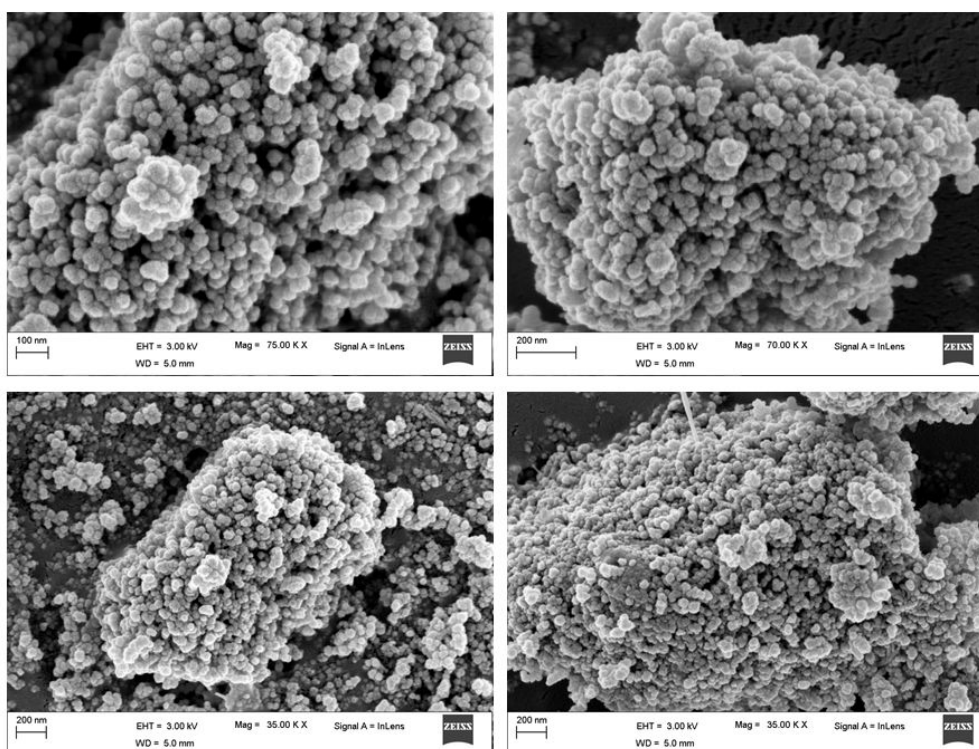


Figure S2. FE-SEM images of **1'**.

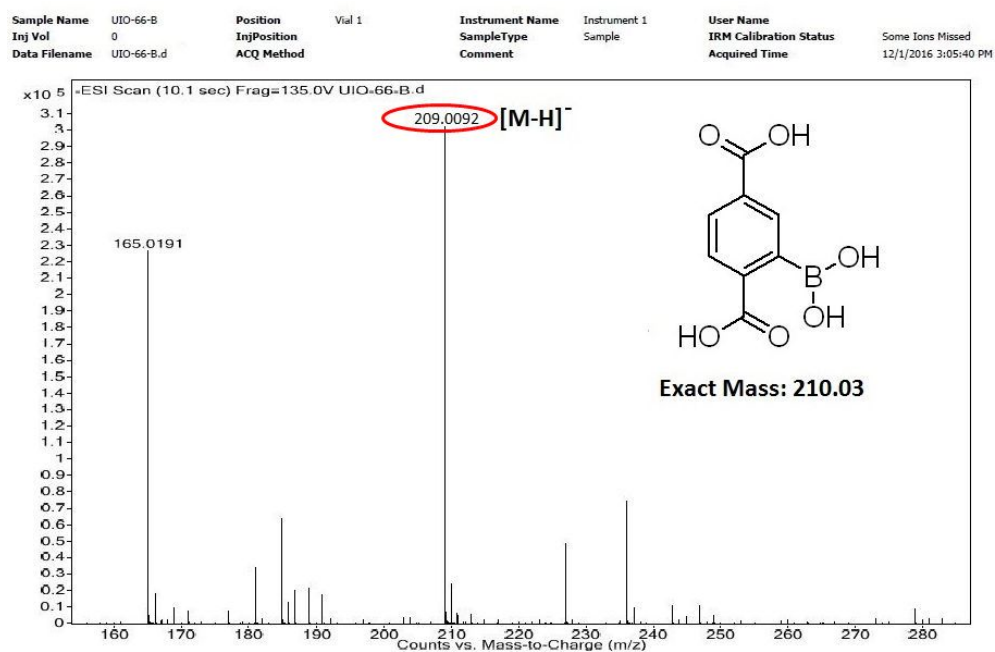


Figure S3. ESI-MS spectrum of **1'** after digestion in methanol/HF.

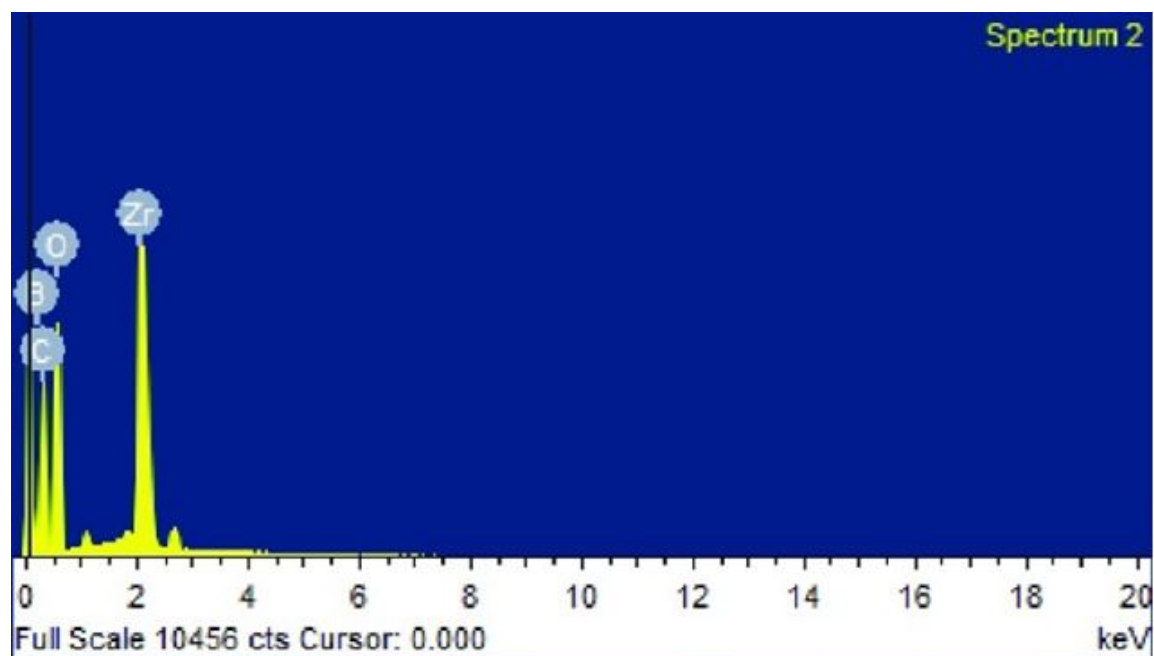


Figure S4. EDX spectrum of **1'**.

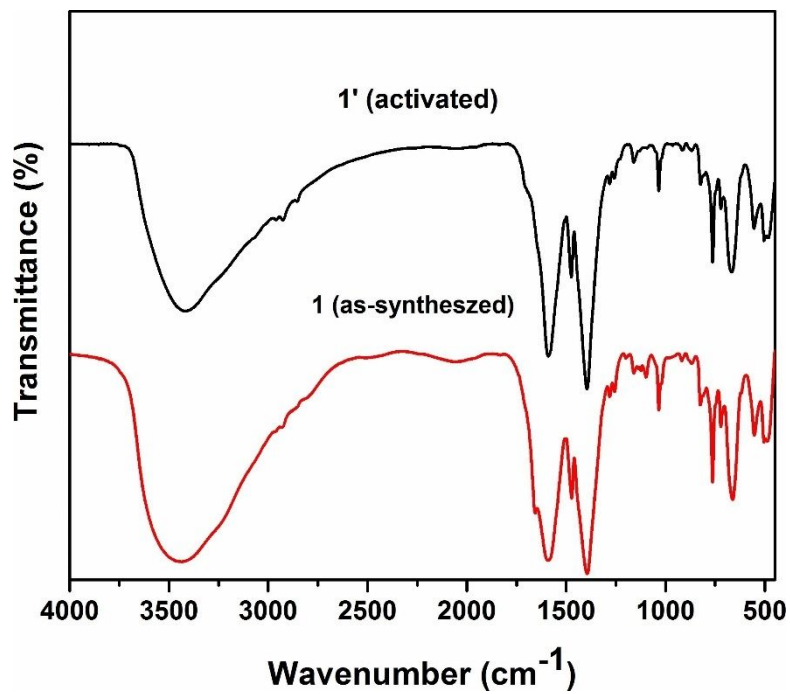


Figure S5. FT-IR spectra of as-synthesized **1** (red) and activated **1'** (black).

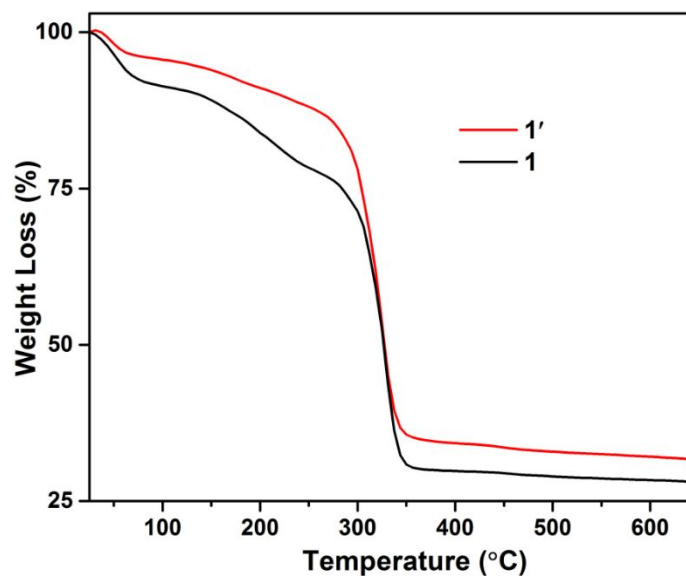


Figure S6. TG curve of as-synthesized (red) and activated (black) of **1'** measured under air atmosphere with a heating rate of 5 °C min⁻¹.

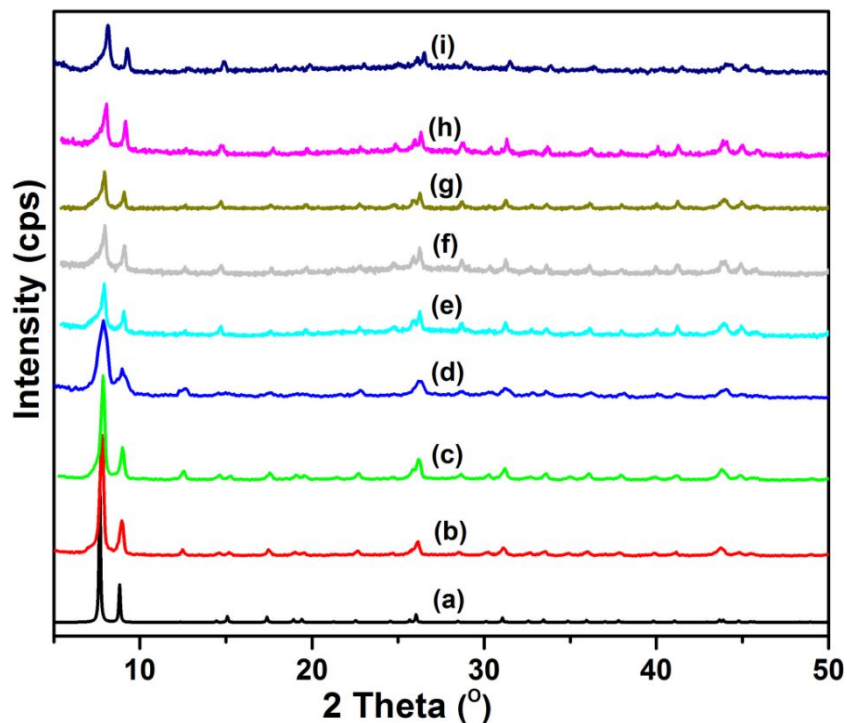


Figure S7. XRPD patterns of **1'** in different forms: calculated (a); as-synthesized (b); activated (c); after BET measurement (d); after treatment with water (e); after H₂O₂ sensing experiment (in 10 mM HEPES buffer at pH = 7.4) (f); after treatment with 1(M) HCl (g); after treatment with acetic acid (h); after treatment with NaOH at pH = 10 (i).

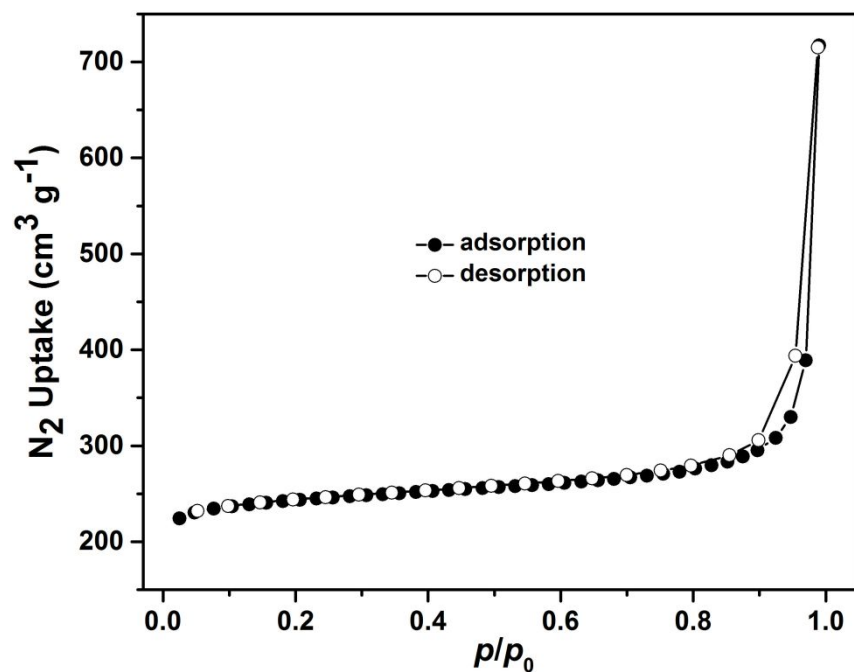


Figure S8. N₂ adsorption (filled circles) and desorption (empty circles) isotherms of **1'** measured at $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

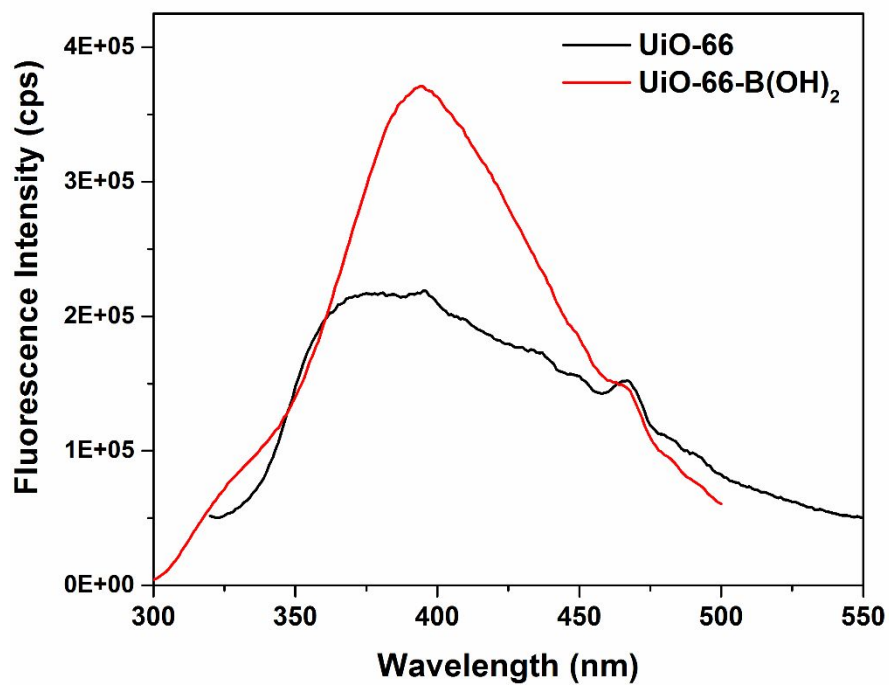


Figure S9. Fluorescence emission spectra of UiO-66 and UiO-66-B(OH)₂ compounds.

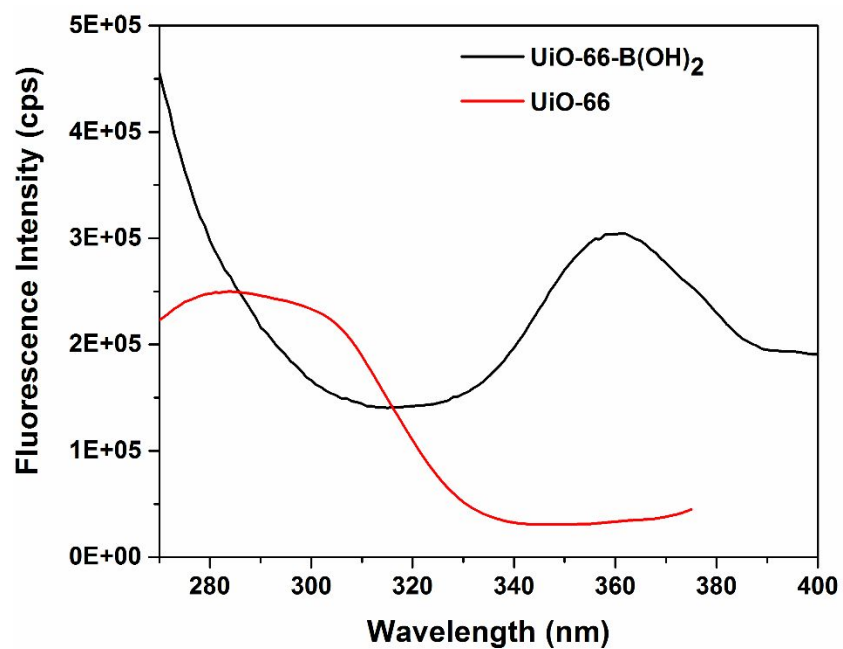


Figure S10. Fluorescence excitation spectra of UiO-66 and UiO-66-B(OH)₂ compounds.

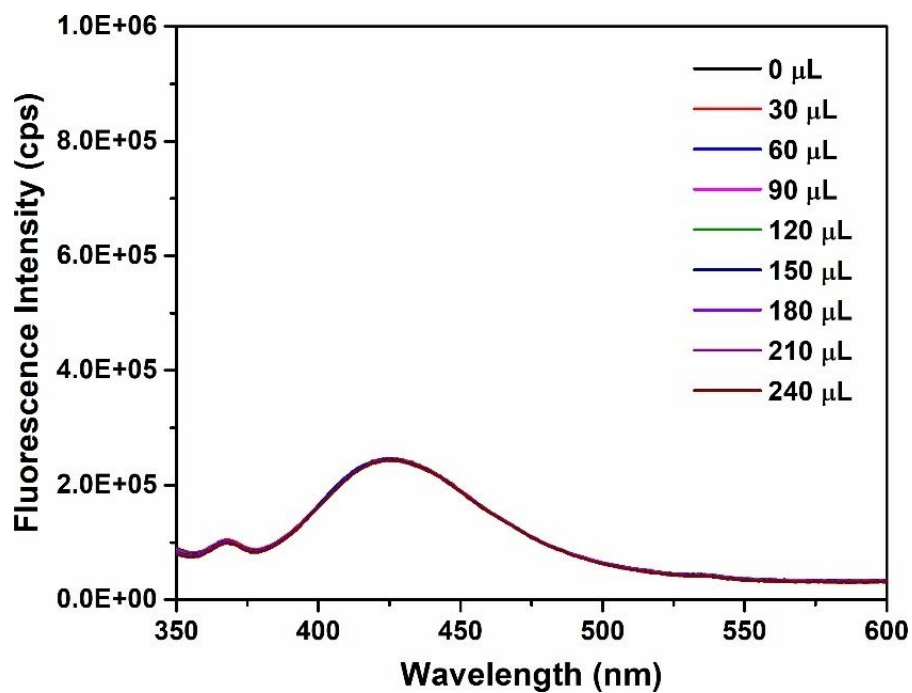


Figure S11. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM NaOCl ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

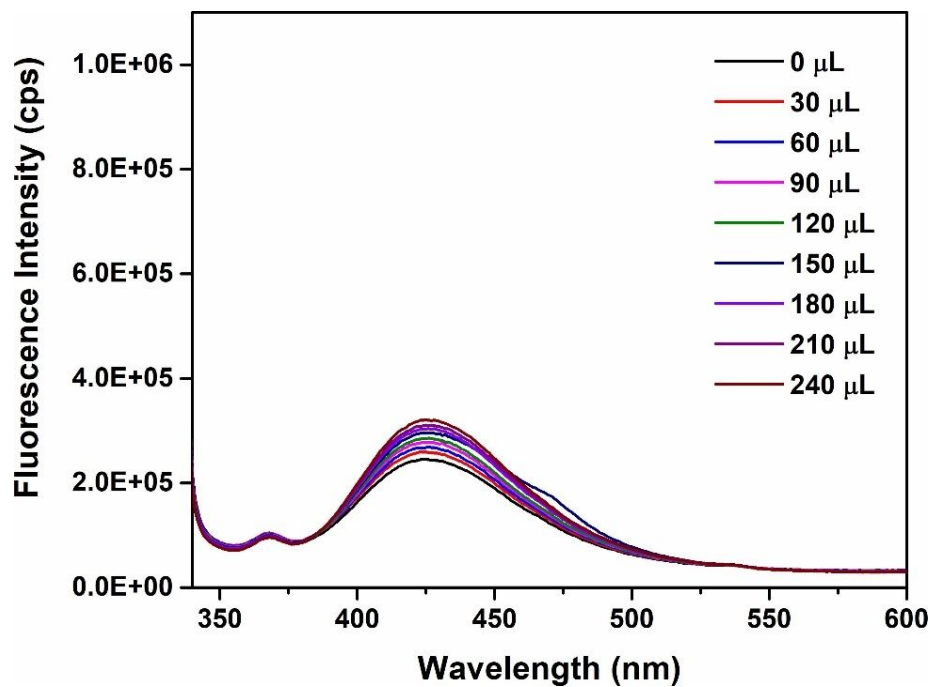


Figure S12. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM $O_2^{\bullet-}$ ($\lambda_{ex} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{em} = 426$ nm).

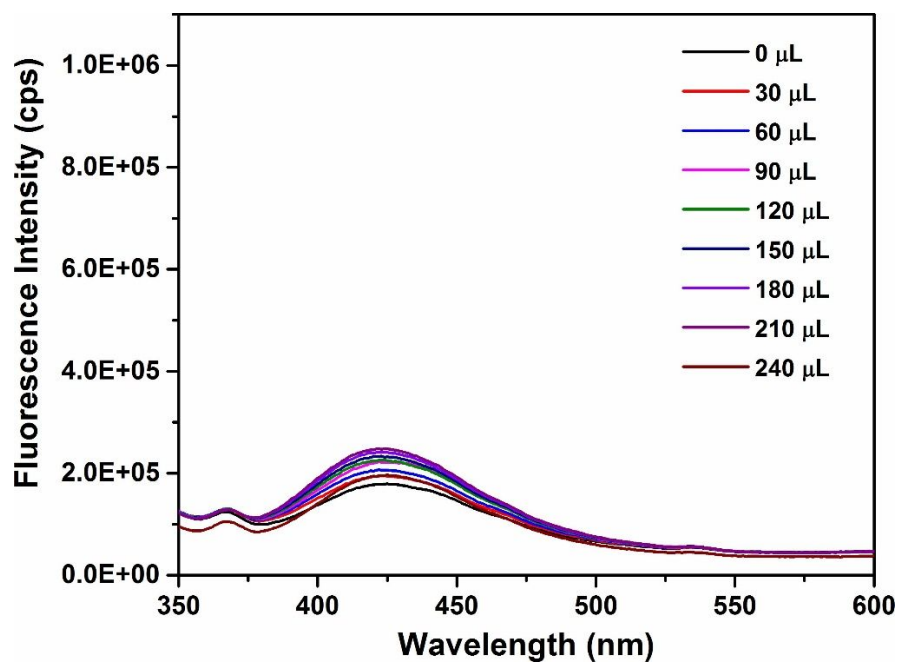


Figure S13. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM $tBuO^{\bullet}$ ($\lambda_{ex} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{em} = 426$ nm).

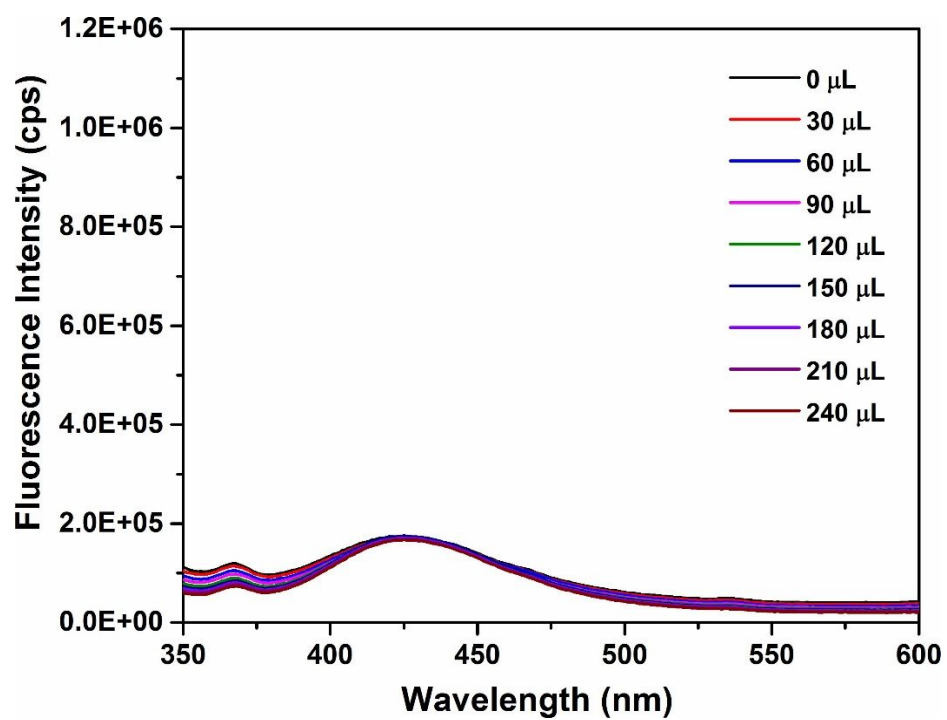


Figure S14. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM HO• ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

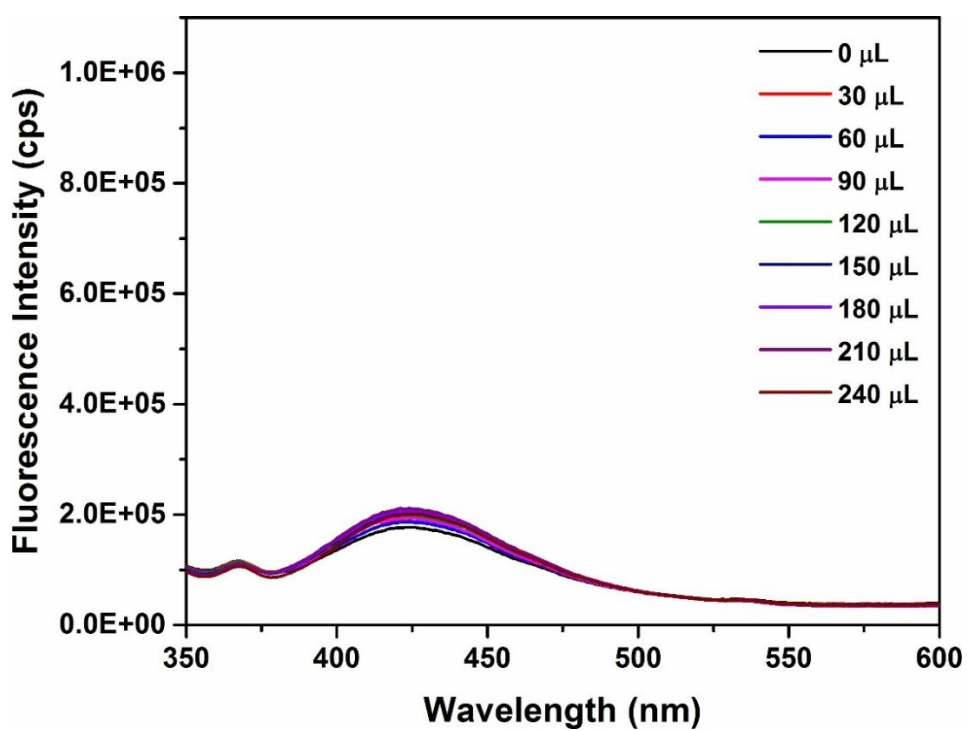


Figure S15. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM TBHP ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

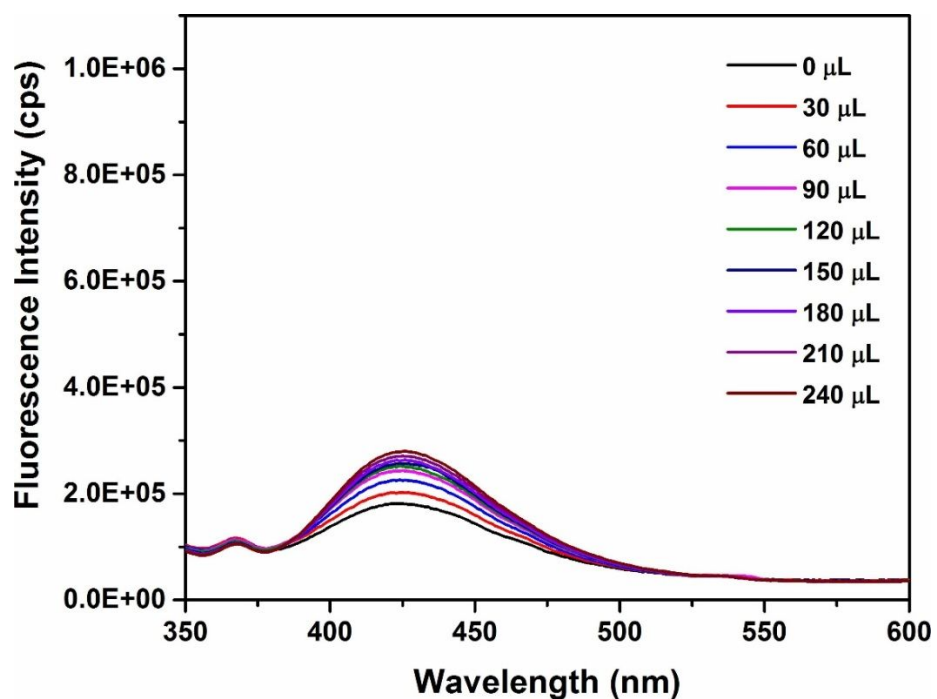


Figure S16. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM $^1\text{O}_2$ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

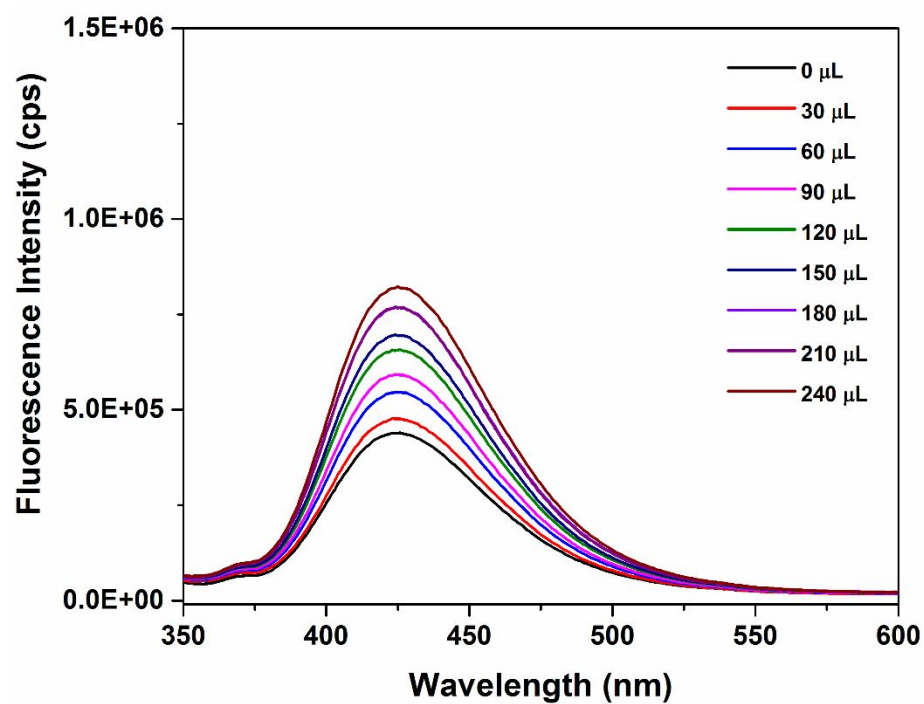


Figure S17. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM F^- ion ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

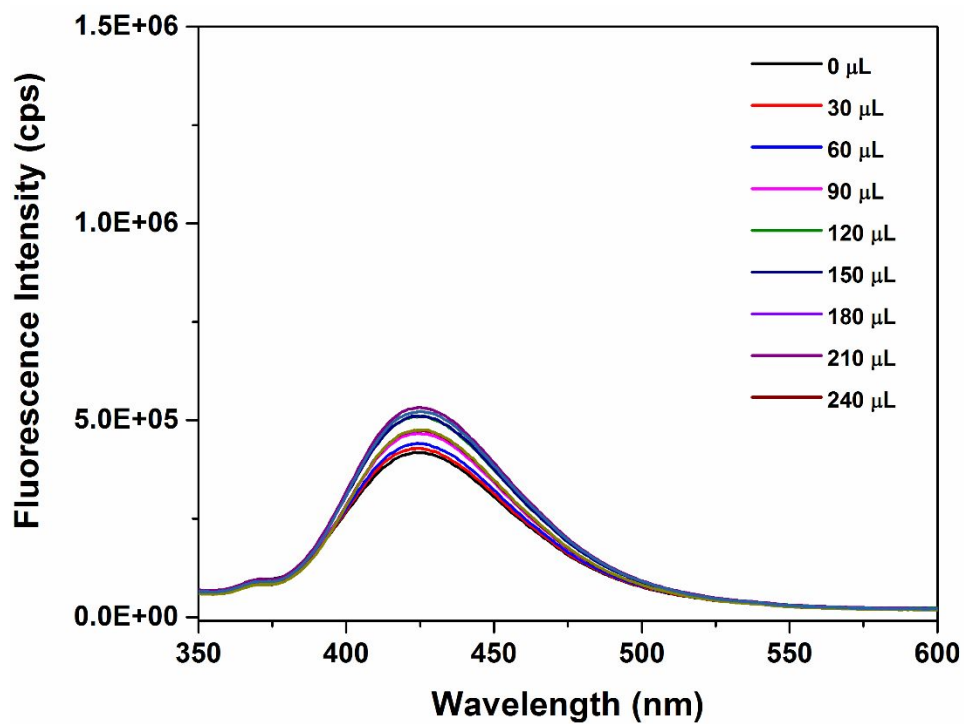


Figure S18. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM glucose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

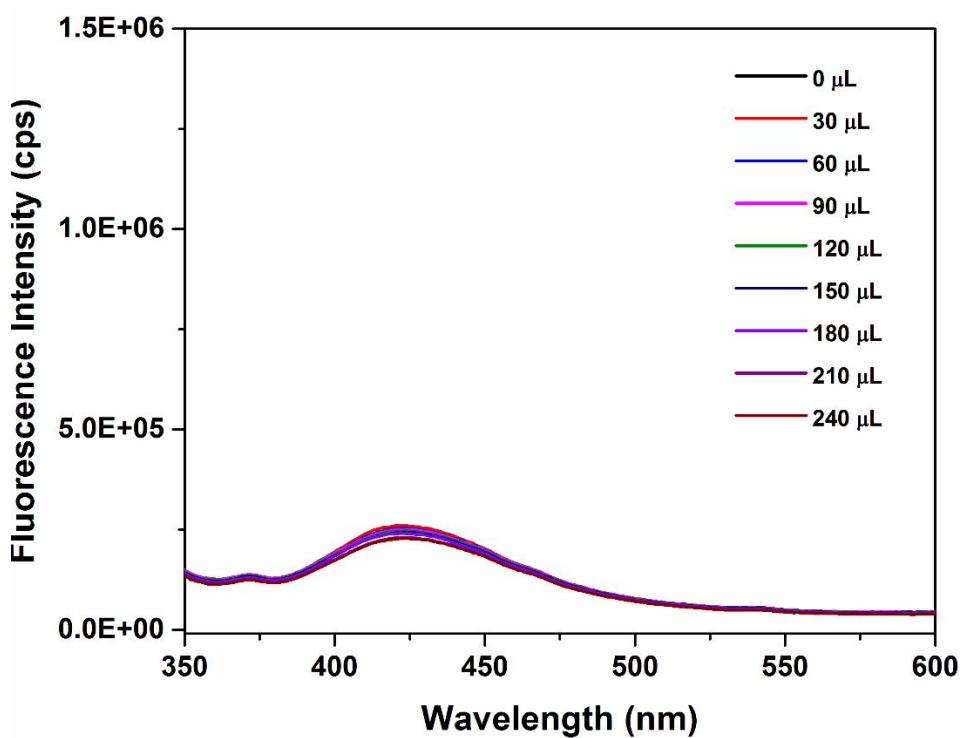


Figure S19. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM fructose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

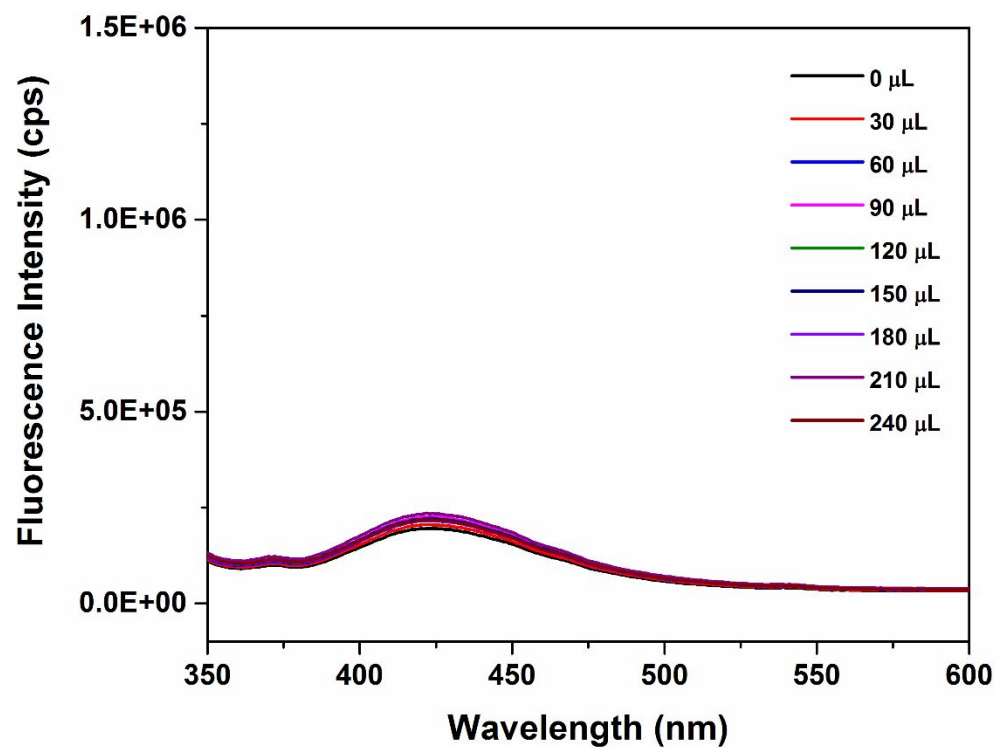


Figure S20. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM galactose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

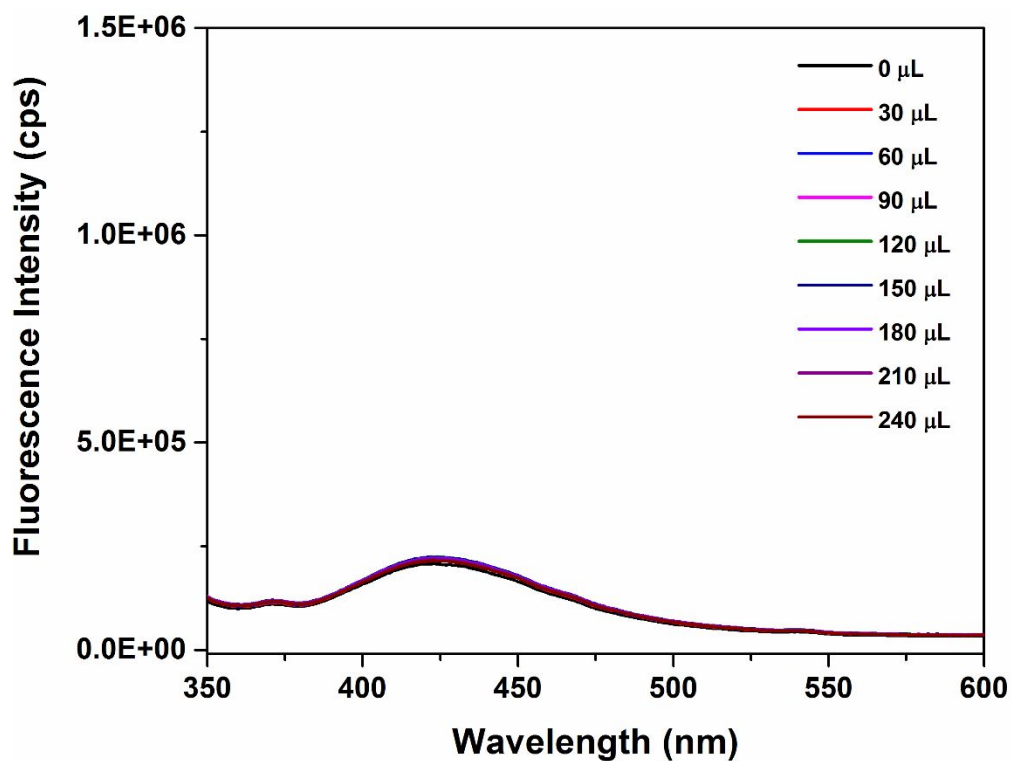


Figure S21. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM mannose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

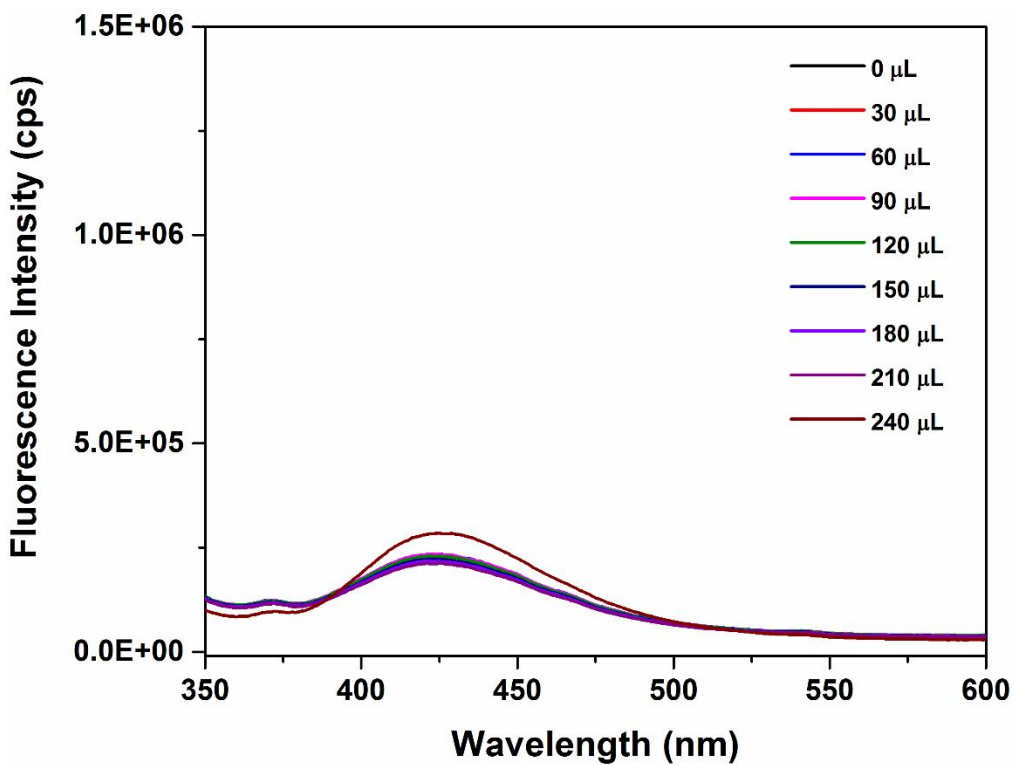


Figure S22. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM xylose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

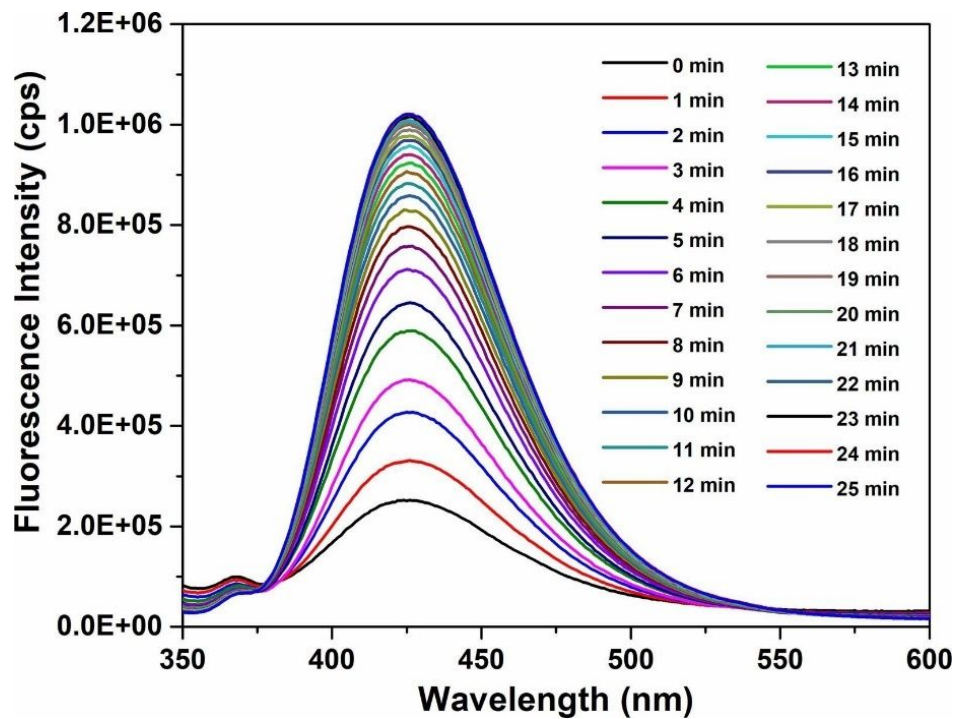


Figure S23. Change in the fluorescence spectrum of **1'** in presence of 10 mM H_2O_2 as a function of time ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

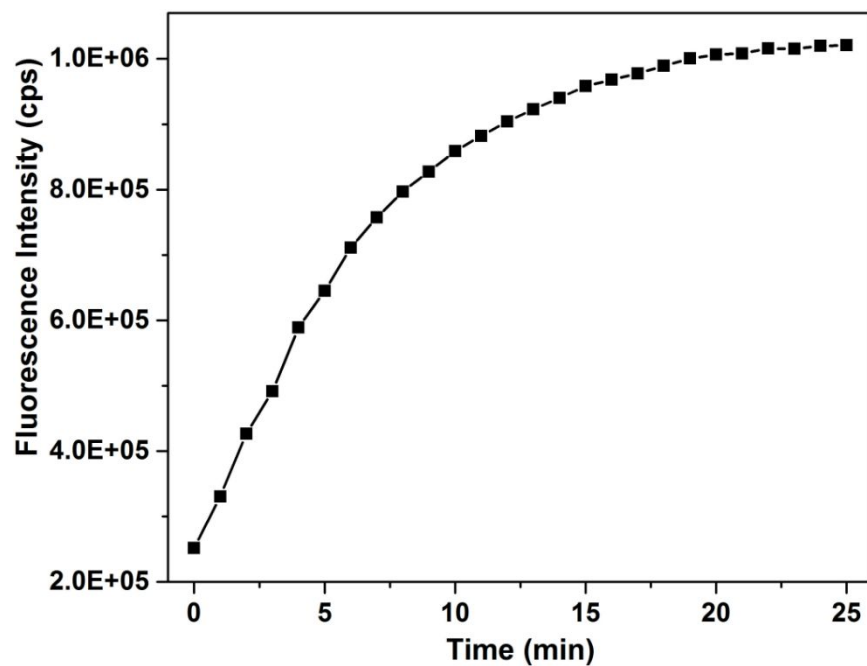


Figure S24. Change in the fluorescence intensity of **1'** in presence of 10 mM H_2O_2 as a function of time ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426 \text{ nm}$).

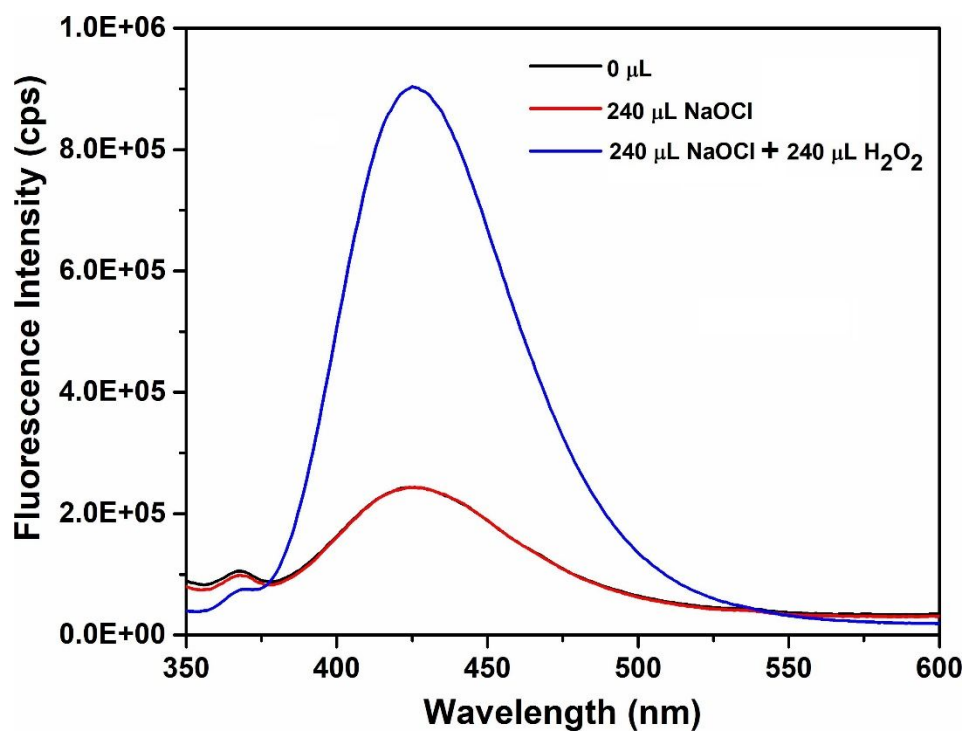


Figure S25. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM NaOCl ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426 \text{ nm}$).

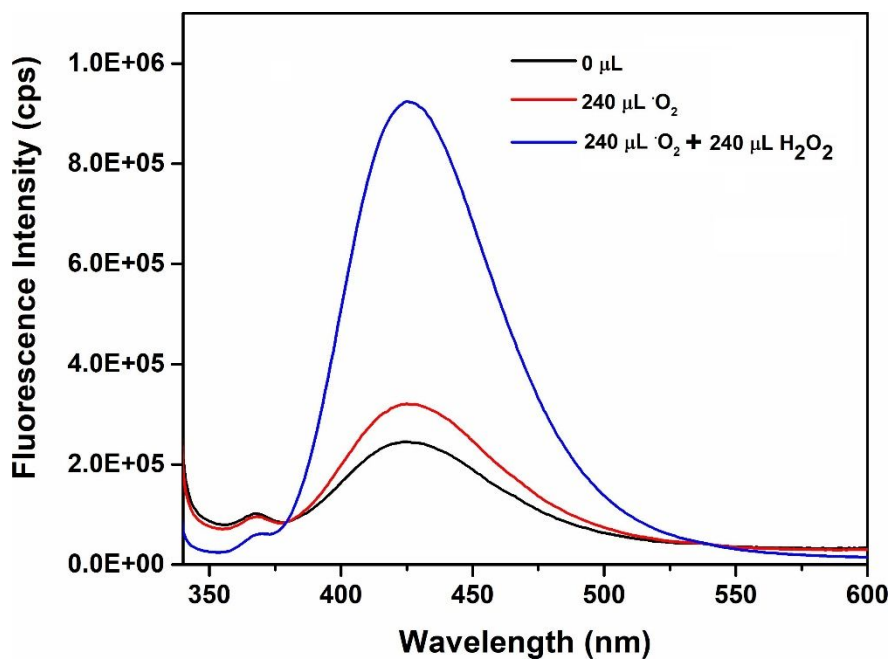


Figure S26. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM O₂^{•-} (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

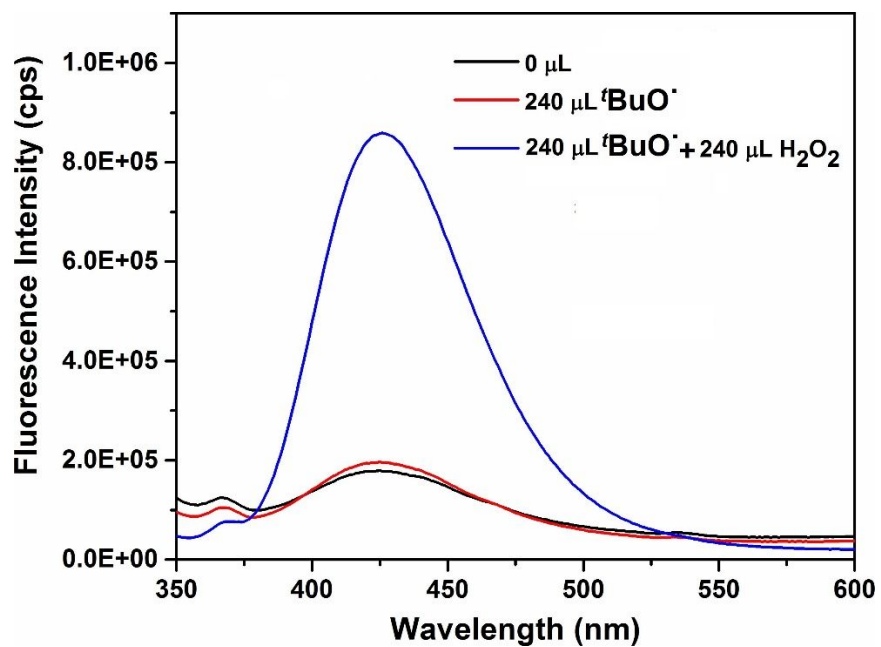


Figure S27. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM tBuO[•] (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

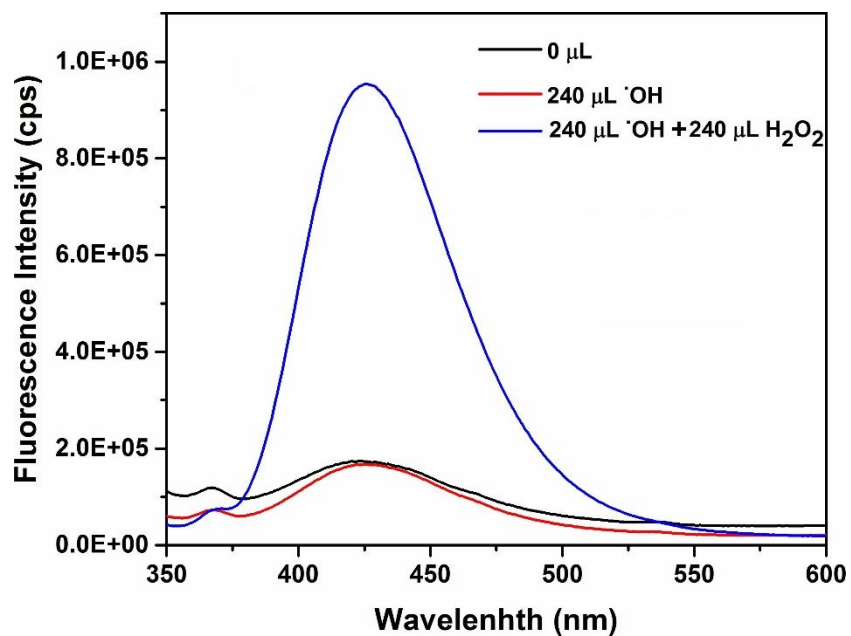


Figure S28. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM HO• (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

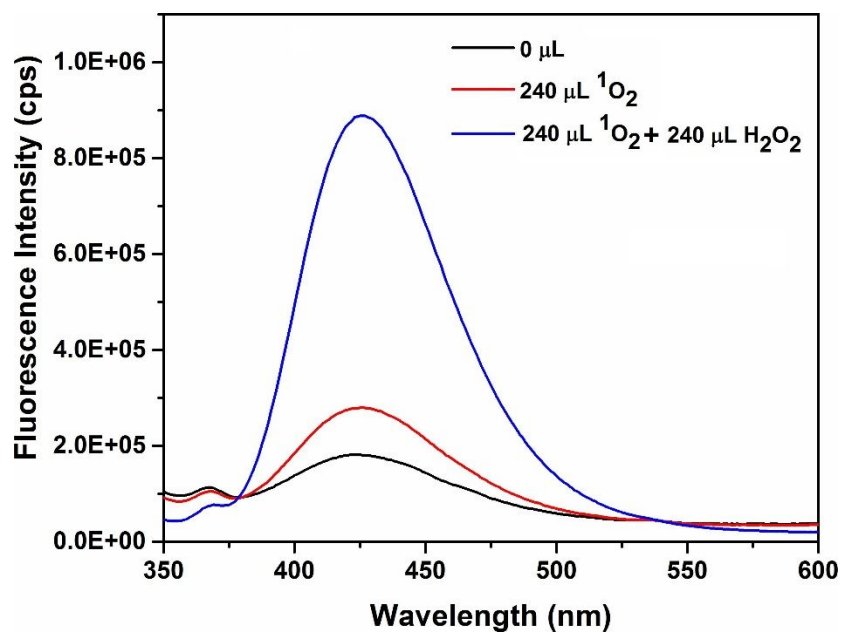


Figure S29. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM ¹O₂ (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

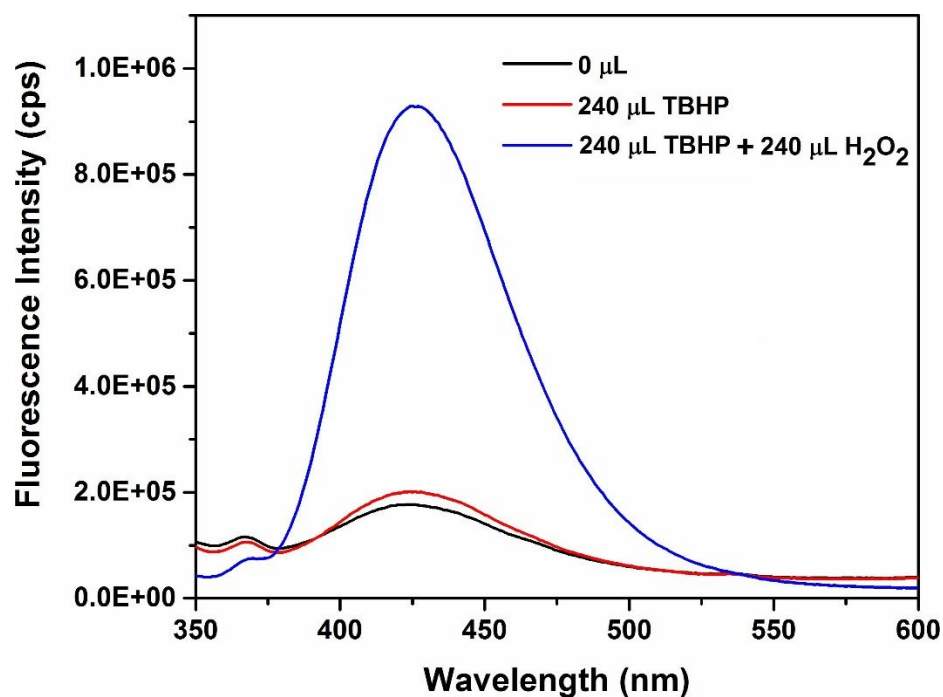


Figure S30. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM TBHP ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

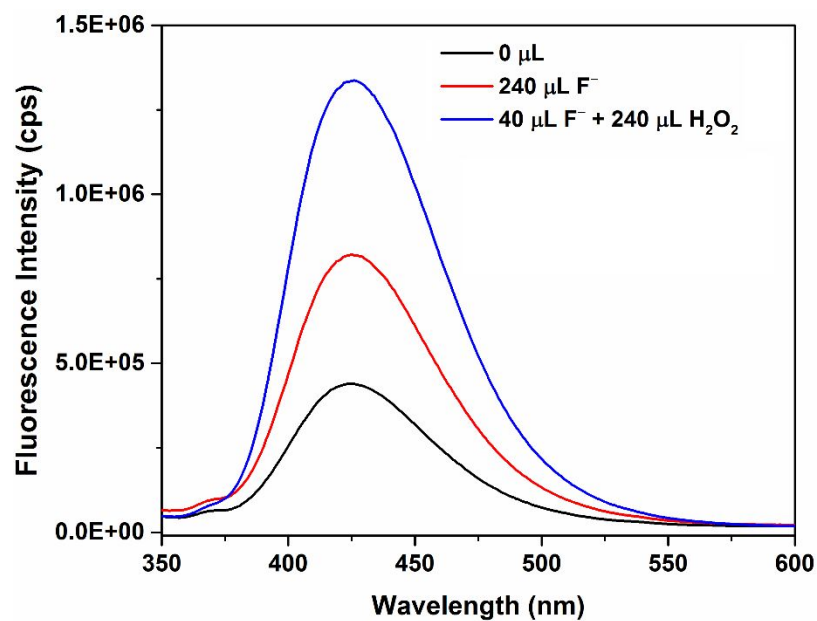


Figure S31. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM F^- ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

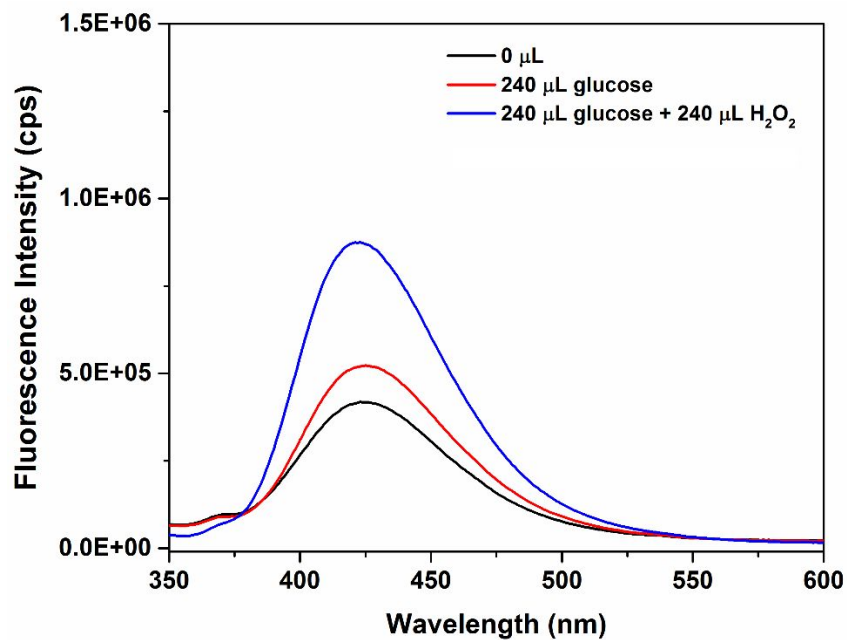


Figure S32. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM glucose (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

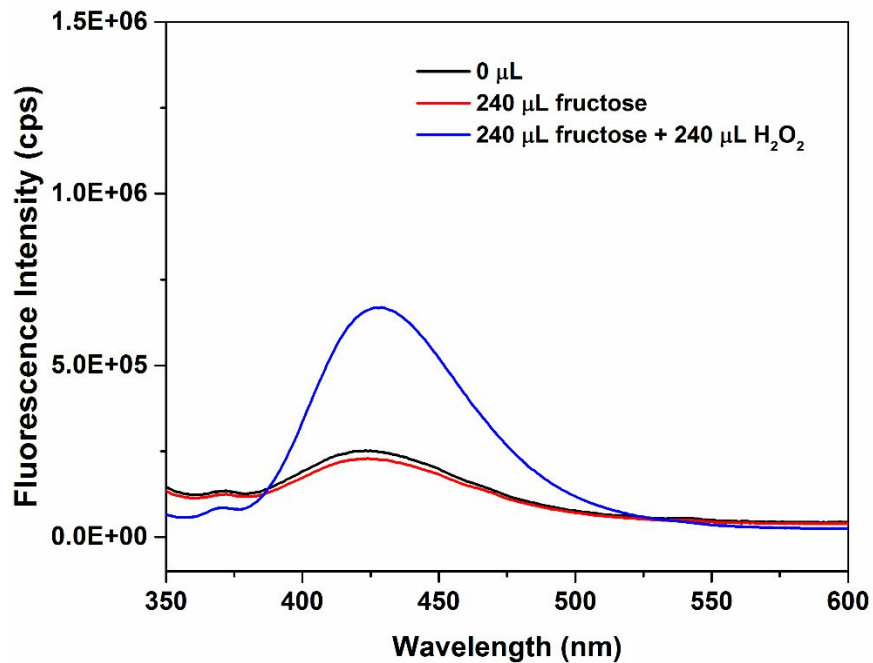


Figure S33. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM fructose (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

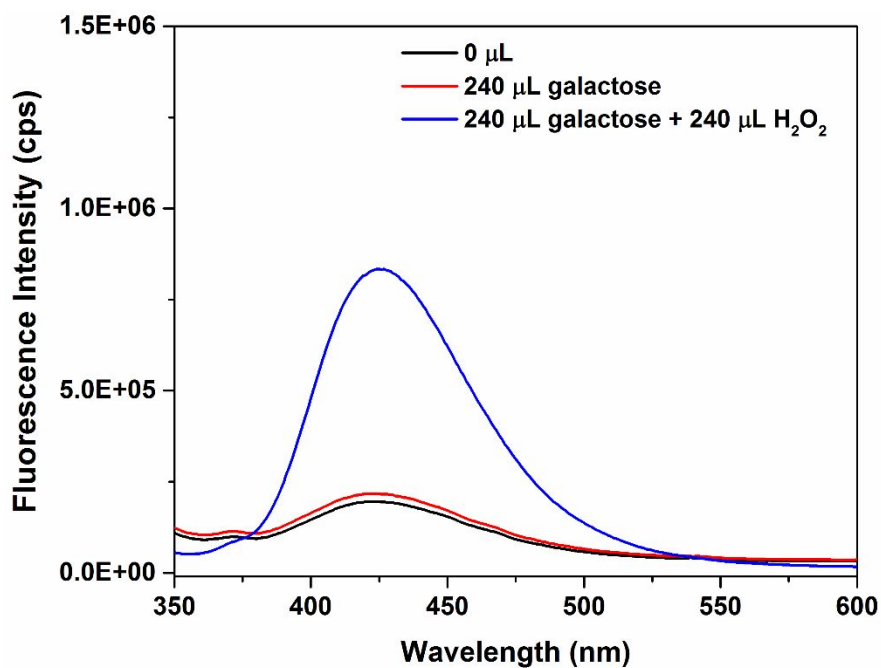


Figure S34. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM galactose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

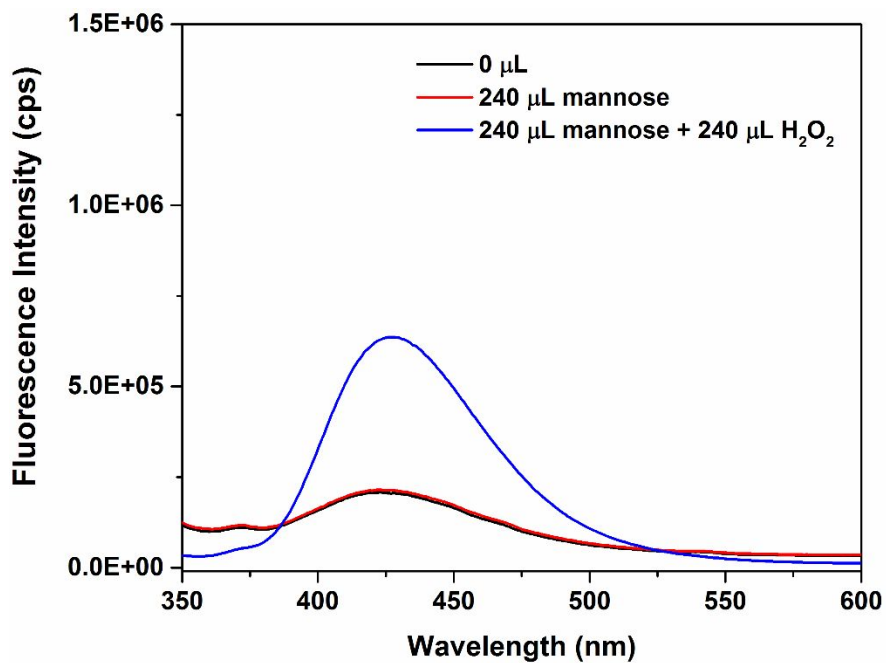


Figure S35. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 10 mM mannose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

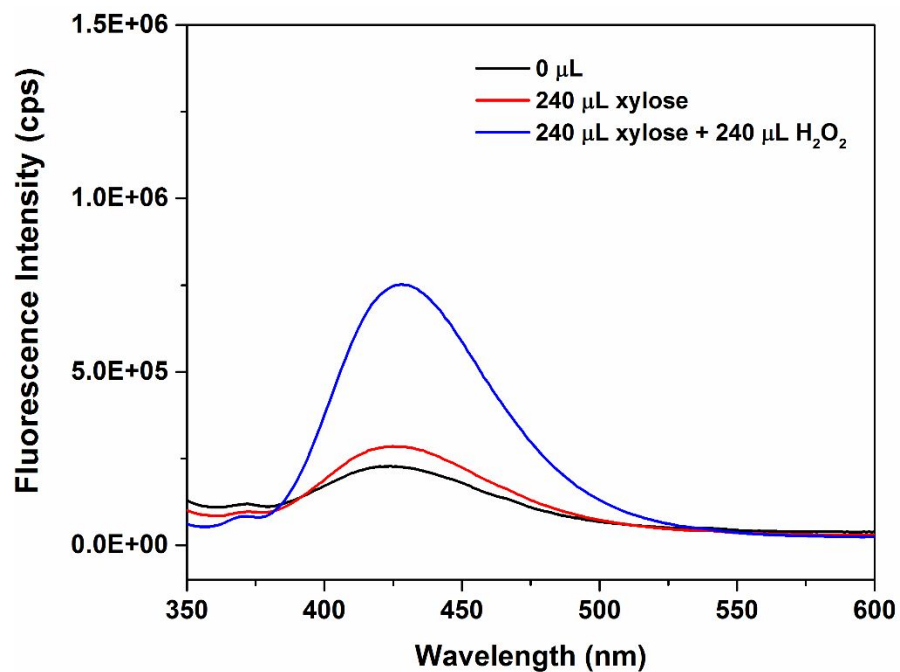


Figure S36. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM xylose ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

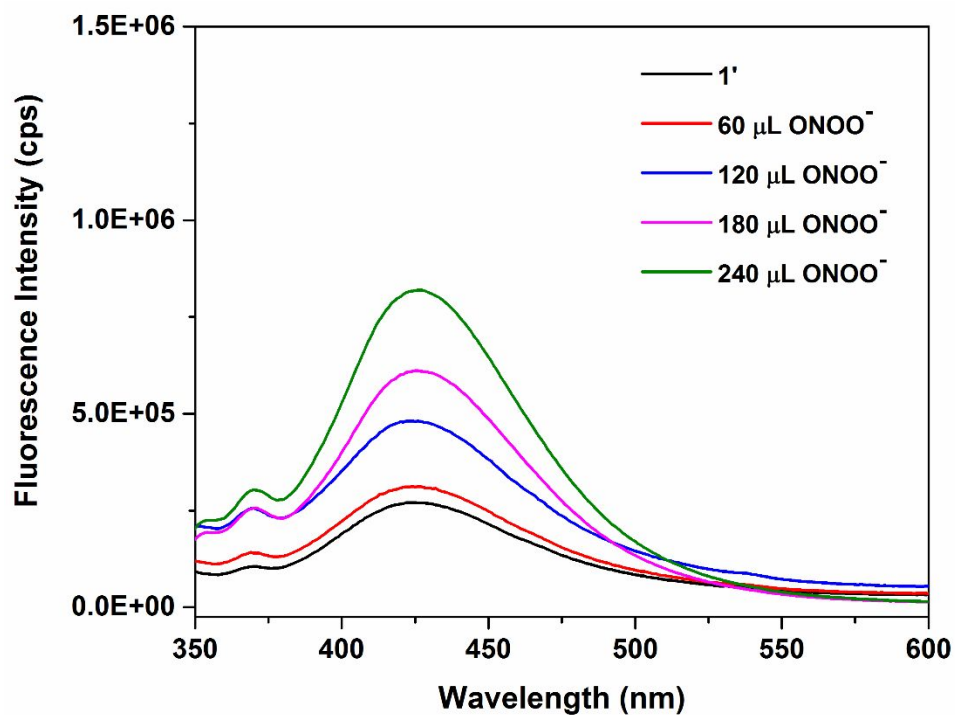


Figure S37. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM ONOO^- ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

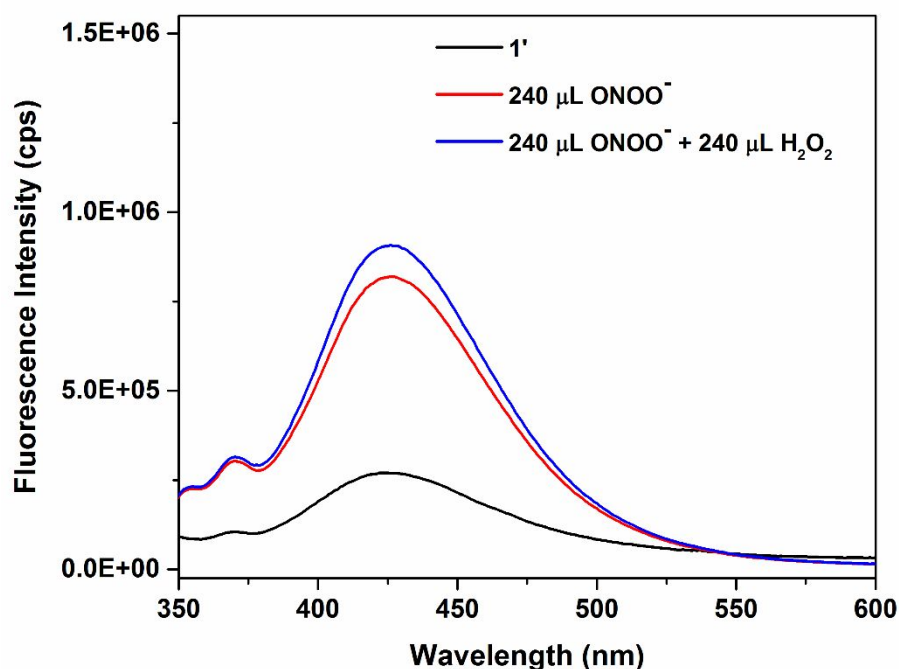


Figure S38. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 10 mM H_2O_2 in presence of 10 mM ONOO^- (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

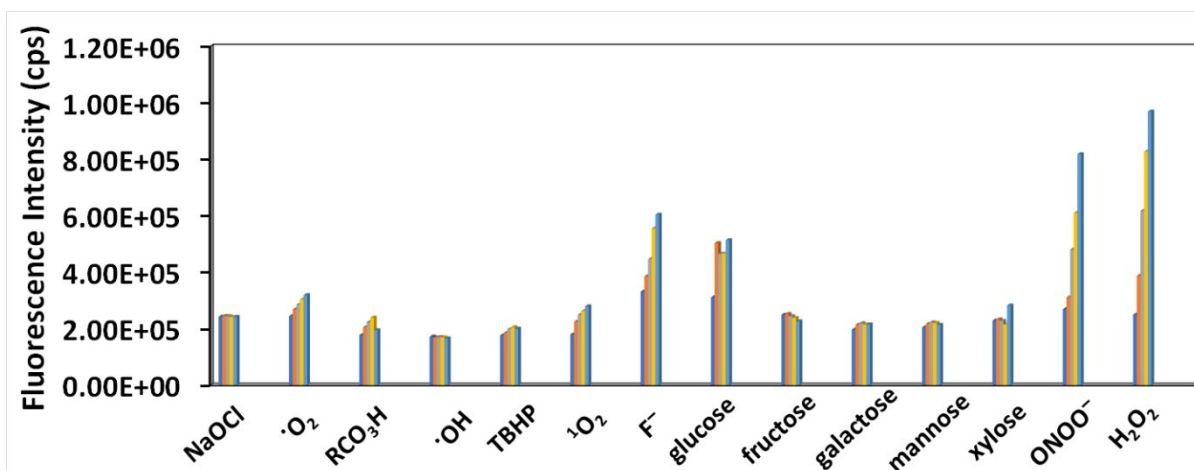


Figure S39. Fluorescence responses of **1'** (suspended in 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4) upon the addition of solutions of various ROS (10 mM of ClO^- , $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$, $^t\text{BuO}^\bullet$, HO^\bullet , TBHP, $^1\text{O}_2$, ONOO^- and H_2O_2) and other biologically relevant species (10 mM of F^- , glucose, fructose, galactose, xylose and mannose) at room temperature. The bars denote fluorescence intensity after the addition of blank, 60, 120, 180 and 240 μL of each ROS. The spectra were collected after 6 min of each addition.

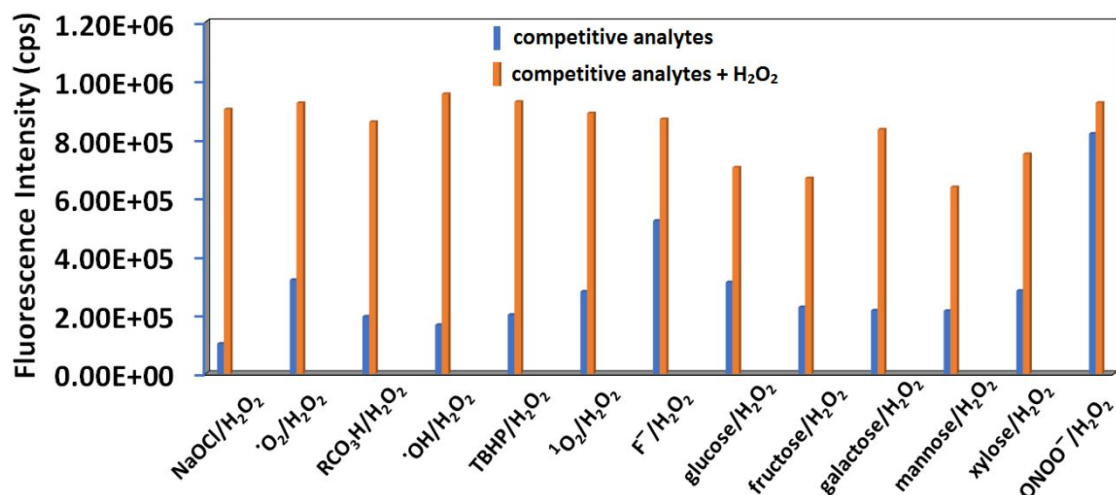


Figure S40. Fluorescence responses of **1'** (suspended in 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4) upon the addition of H₂O₂ solution (240 μ L, 10 mM) in the presence of interfering ROS and ONOO⁻ (240 μ L, 10 mM) and other biologically relevant species (240 μ L, 10 mM) at room temperature. The spectra were collected after 30 min of each analyte addition. The final concentration of each analyte in the solution was 9.67×10^{-4} M.

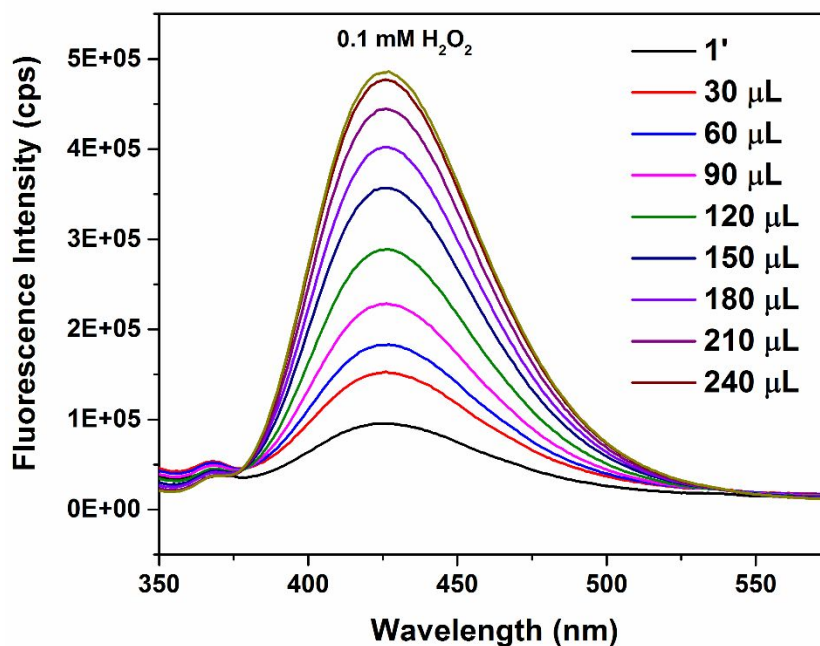


Figure S41. Fluorescence turn-on response of **1'** (suspended in 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4) upon the stepwise addition of 0.1 mM H₂O₂ solution at room temperature (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

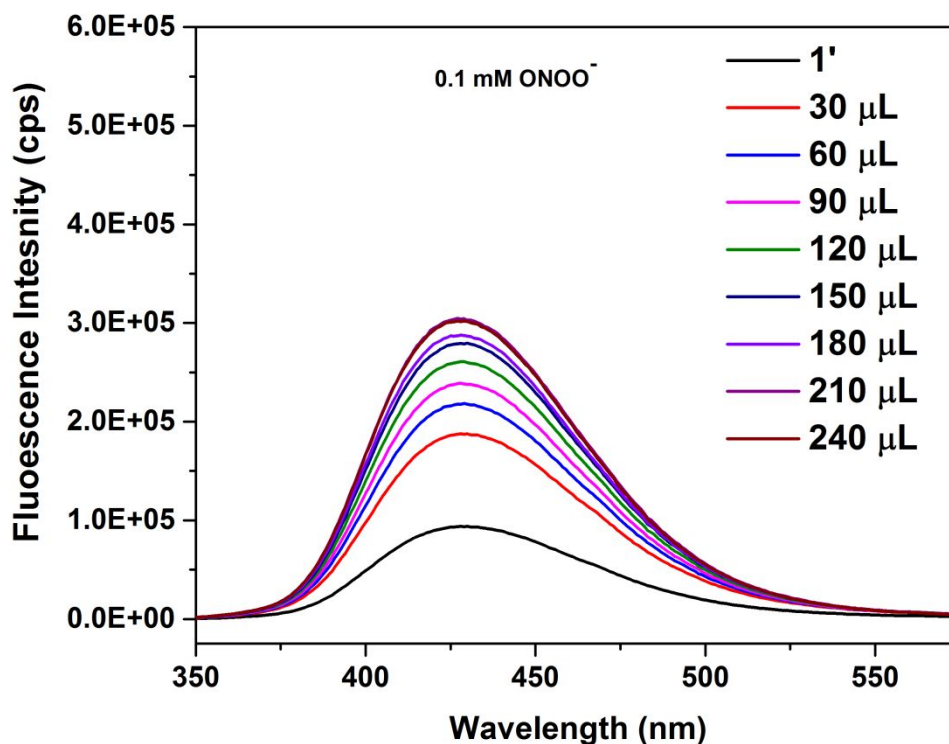


Figure S42. Fluorescence turn-on response of **1'** (suspended in 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4) upon the stepwise addition of 0.1 mM ONOO^- solution at room temperature ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

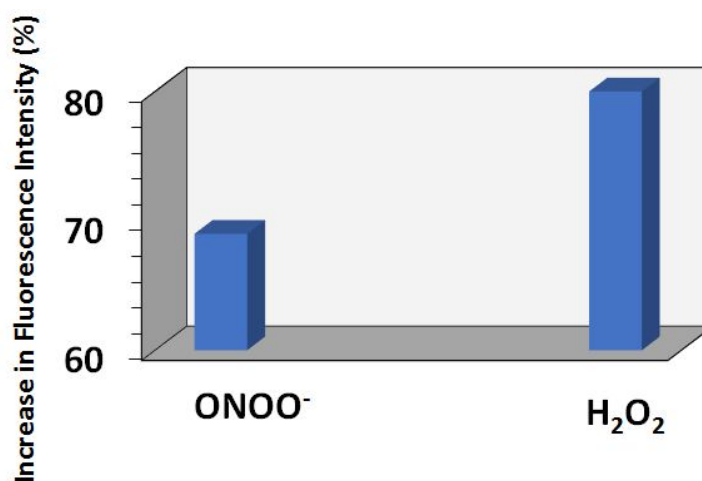


Figure S43. Percentage increases in fluorescence intensity of **1'** (suspended in 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4) upon the addition of 240 μL of 0.1 mM of H_2O_2 and ONOO^- solutions ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426$ nm).

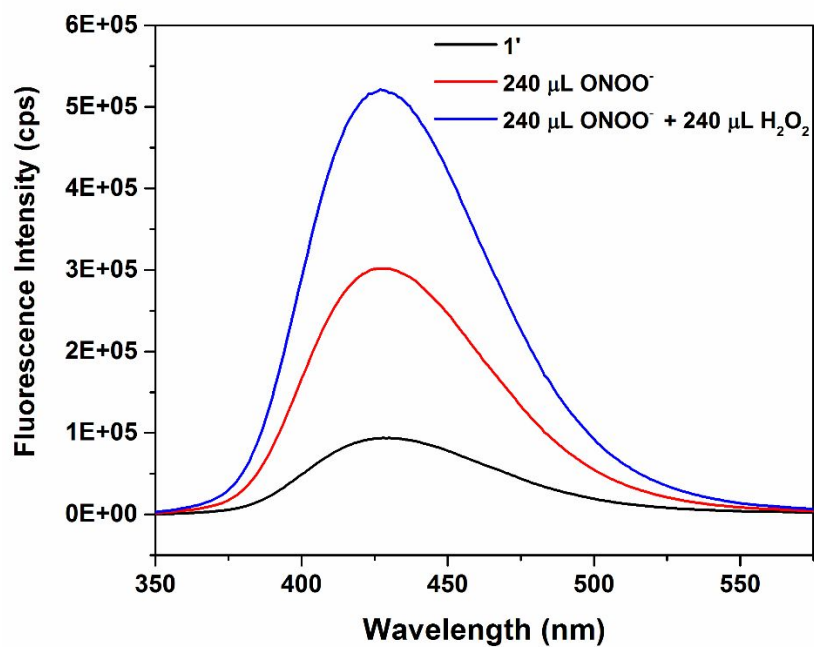


Figure S44. Fluorescence response of **1'** towards 0.1 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 0.1 mM ONOO⁻ (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

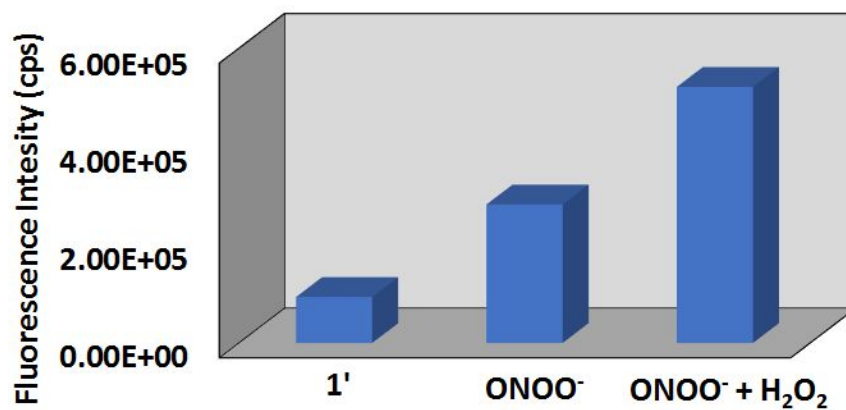


Figure S45. Bar representation showing fluorescence response of **1'** towards 0.1 mM H₂O₂ in presence of 0.1 mM ONOO⁻ (λ_{ex} = 328 nm and λ_{em} = 426 nm).

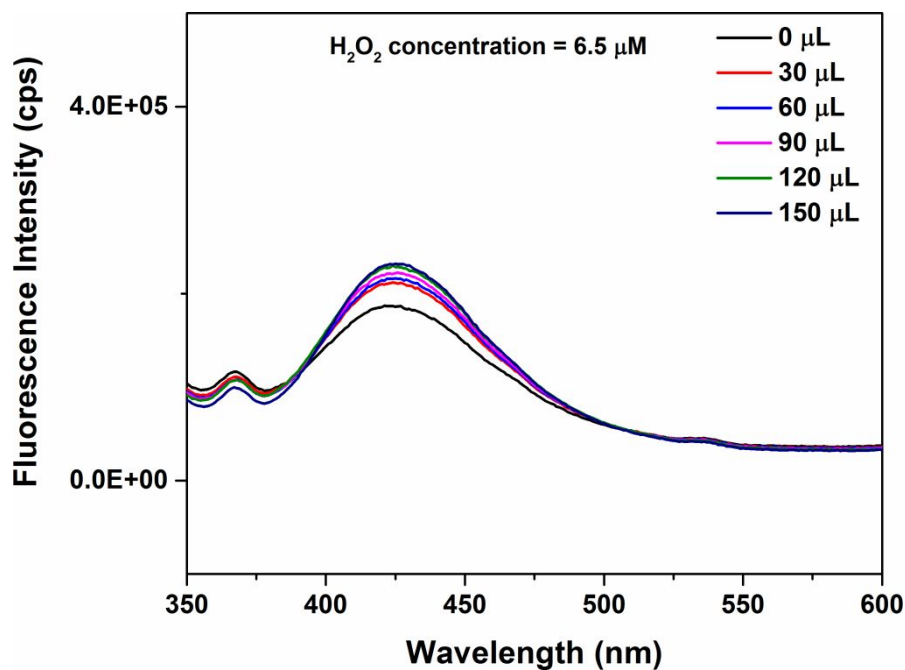


Figure S46. Fluorescence response of **1'** at very low concentration of H_2O_2 ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 328 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 426 \text{ nm}$).

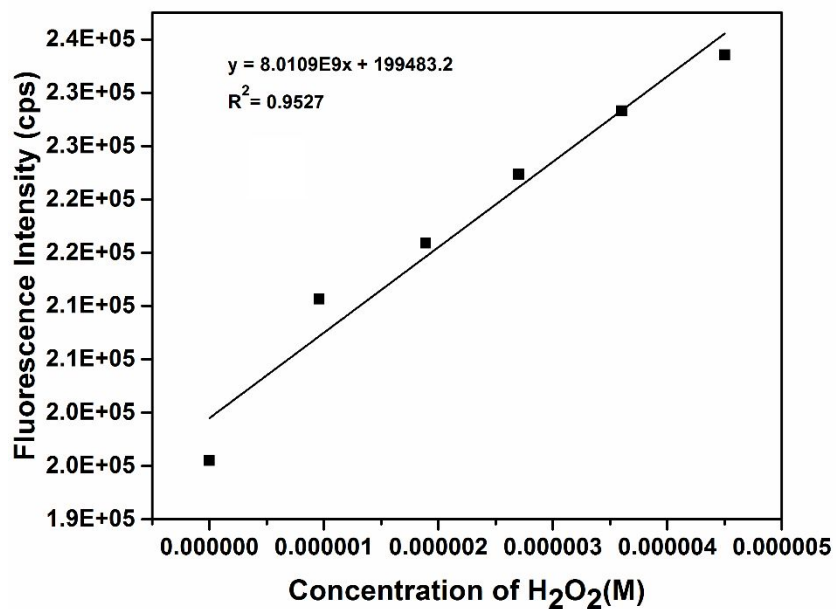


Figure S47. Change in the fluorescence intensity of **1'** in 10 mM HEPES suspension (pH = 7.4) as a function of H_2O_2 concentration.

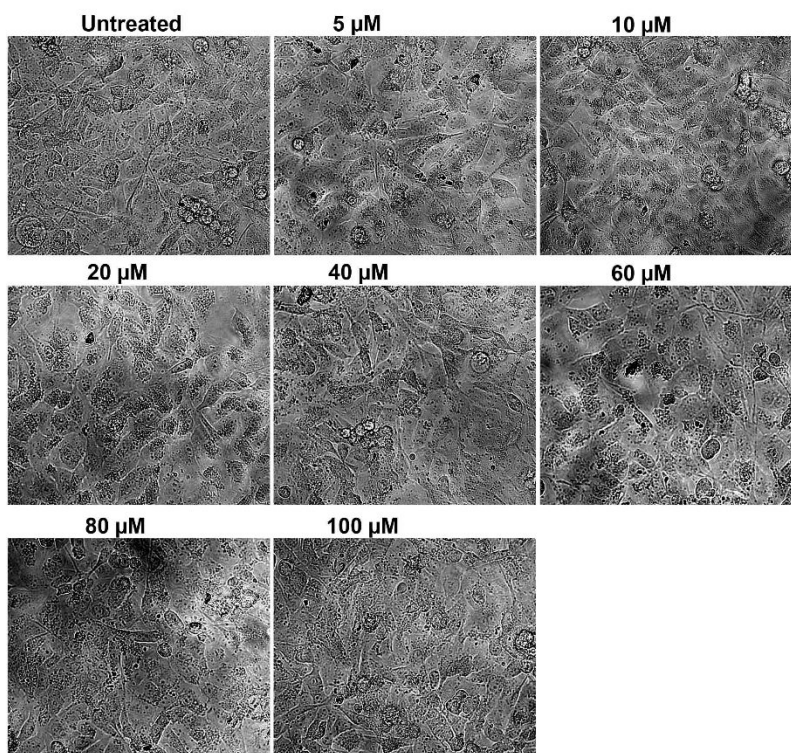


Figure S48. Morphological analysis of untreated cells and the cells treated with various concentrations of **1'**.

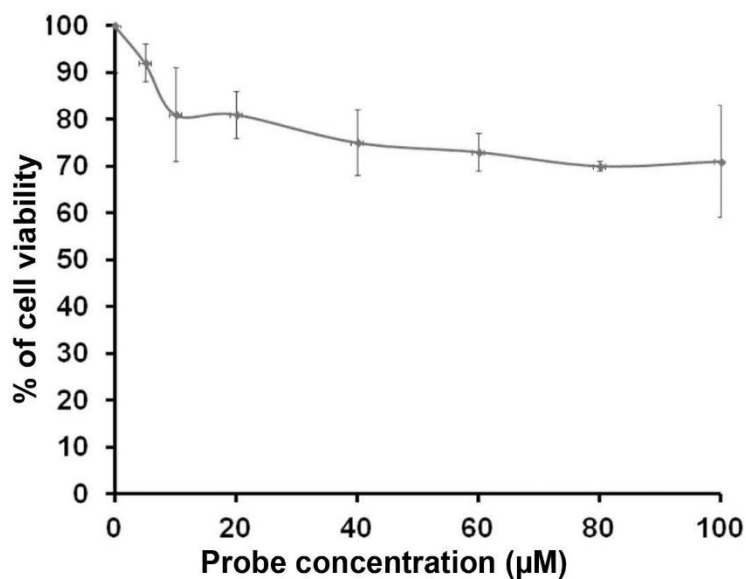


Figure S49. Cell viability assay for **1'**-treated MDAMB-231 cells.

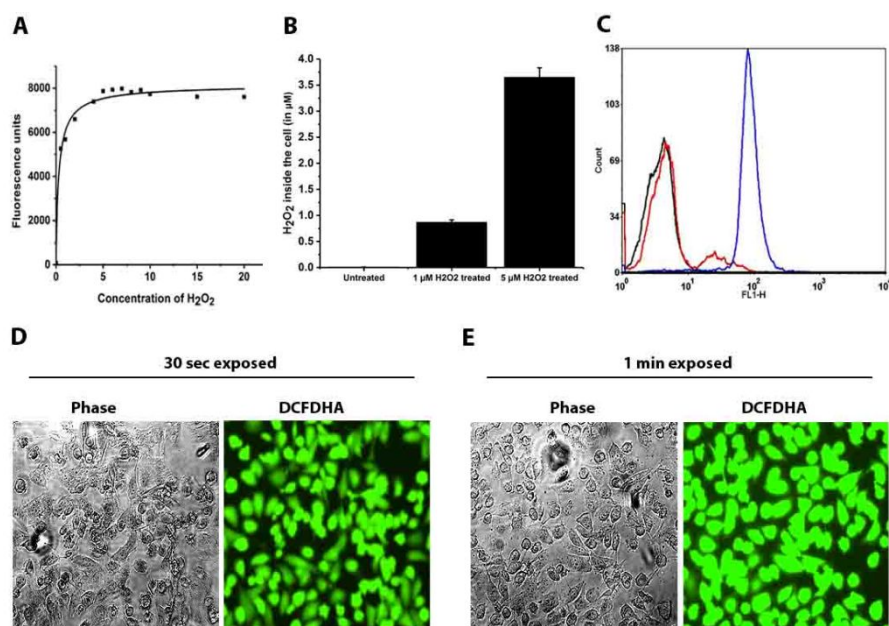


Figure S50. (A) The calibration curve of H_2O_2 . The 2'5'-DCFD-HA was incubated with varying concentrations of H_2O_2 and the fluorescence intensity was recorded. (B) Intracellular levels of H_2O_2 as estimated from the cell lysate prepared from MDAMB-231 cells treated with 2'5'-DCFD-HA and exposed to 1 or 5 μM of H_2O_2 . (C) The ROS inside the cells was estimated using flow cytometry. As compared with unlabeled cells (black curve), 2'5'-DCFD-HA treated alone (red curve), the 2'5'-DCFD-HA treated cells and exposed to H_2O_2 showed more than 10-fold increase in H_2O_2 . (D) and (E) To ascertain the effect of high energy wavelength exposure, the 2'5'-DCFD-HA + H_2O_2 treated cells were exposed to 30 sec and 1 min to monitor any changes in cell morphology.

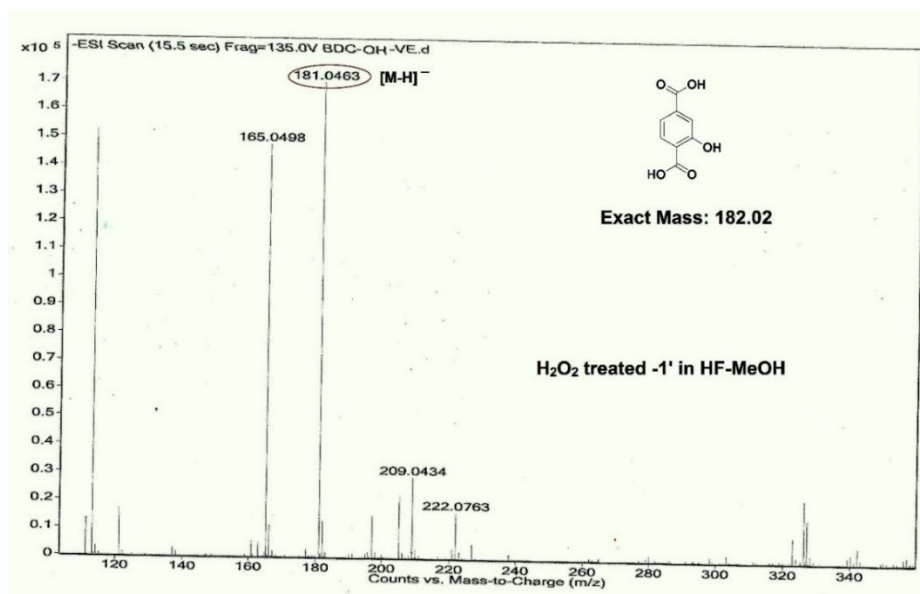


Figure S51. ESI-MS spectrum of H_2O_2 -treated **1'** after digestion in HF/MeOH. The spectrum shows m/z peak at 181.0463, which corresponds to the $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ ion (M = mass of $\text{H}_2\text{BDC}-\text{OH}$ ligand).

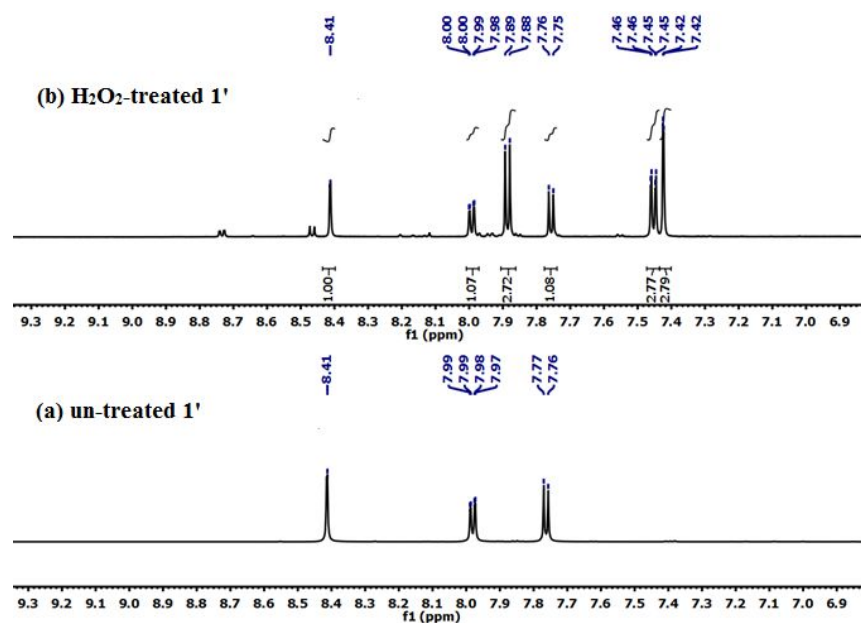


Figure S52. ¹H NMR spectra of (a) un-treated **1'** and (b) H_2O_2 -treated **1'** after digestion in HF/DMSO-d₆. In the spectrum of H_2O_2 -treated **1'**, new peaks appear at 7.42, 7.45 and 7.88 ppm, which can be assigned to the aromatic protons of the $\text{H}_2\text{BDC}-\text{OH}$ ligand.

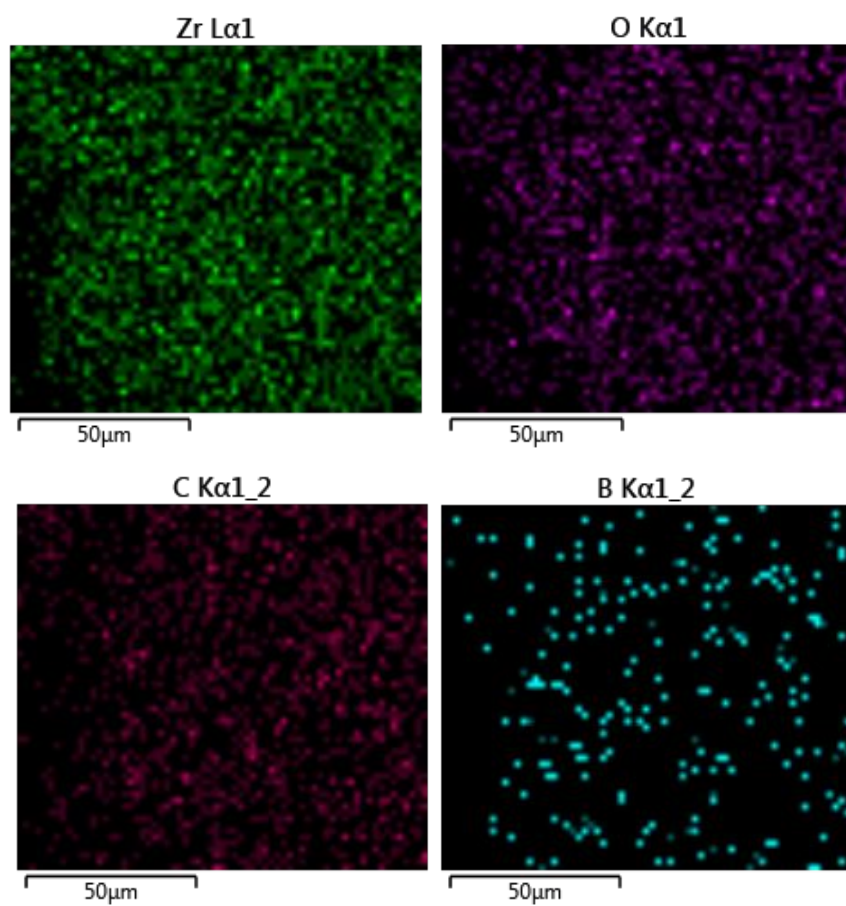
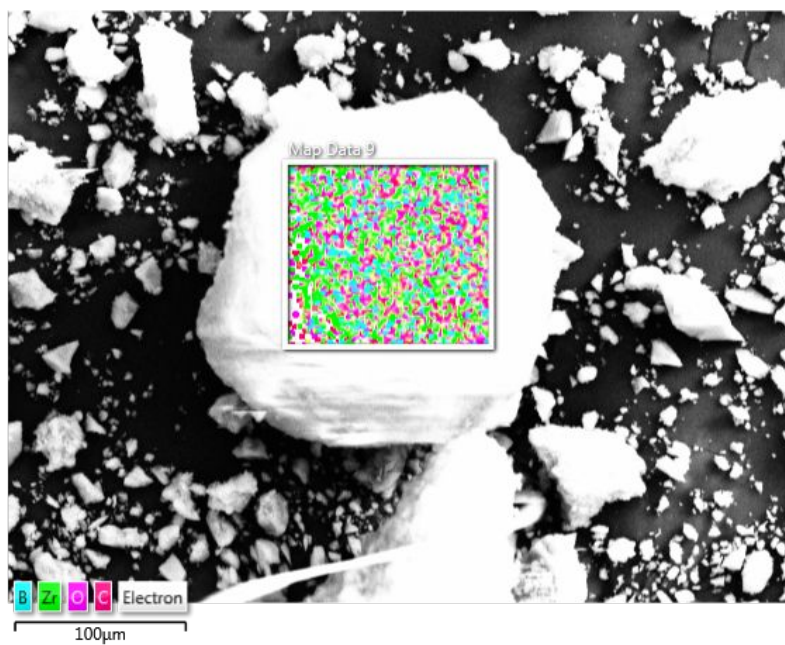
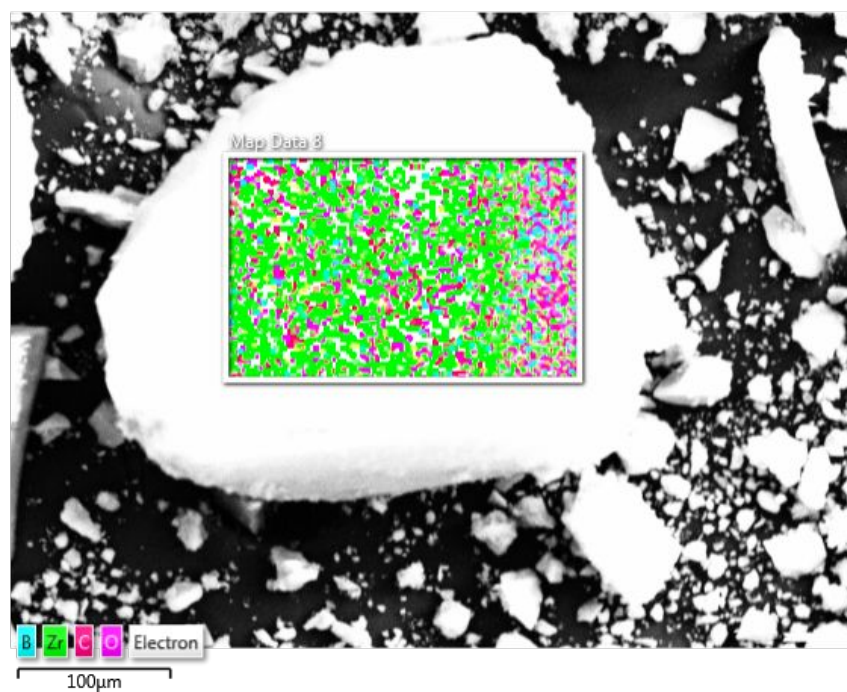
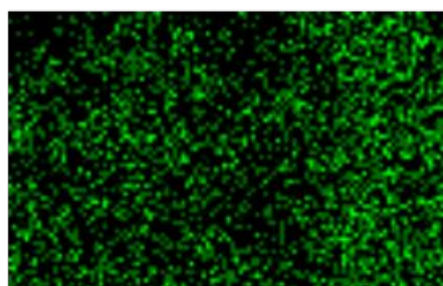


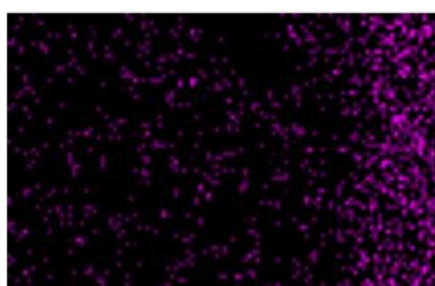
Figure S53. EDX elemental mapping of untreated 1'.



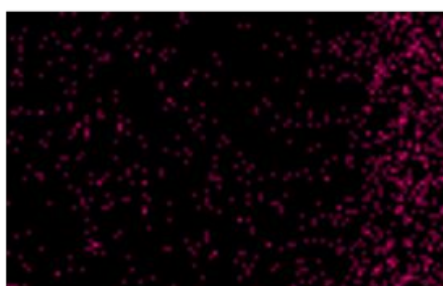
Zr Lα1



O Kα1



C Kα1_2



B Kα1_2

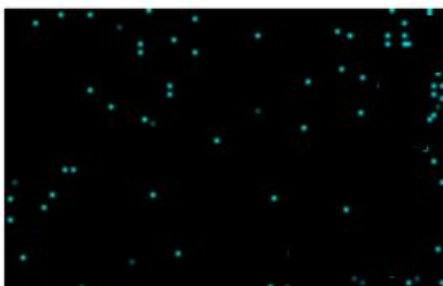


Figure S54. EDX elemental mapping of H₂O₂-treated **1'**.

Table S1. Comparison of the limit of detection (LOD) values for the H₂O₂ sensing by the MOF materials reported till date using different analytical methods.

Sl. No.	Compound	Limit of Detection (LOD) (μM)	Analytical Method	Reference
1.	hemin@HKUST-1	2.0	chemiluminescence	1
2.	AP-Ni-MOF	0.9	electrochemistry	2
3.	Co/DOBDC	0.5	electrochemistry	3
4.	Cu-MOF	1.0	electrochemistry	4
5.	Co-MOF	3.76	electrochemistry	5
6.	Fe-MIL-53	0.075	electrochemistry	6
7.	Fe-MIL-88	0.562	colorimetry	7
8.	Zr-UiO-66-B(OH) ₂	0.015	fluorescence	This work

Number of Run (n)	Fluorescence intensities (X) at 426 nm before addition of H ₂ O ₂ solution	Mean (\bar{X}_i)	Standard deviation (σ) = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(X - \bar{X}_i)^2}{n}}$
1.	188116.832	188162.7	40.9
2.	188161.873		
3.	188224.7849		
4.	188120.8757		
5.	188189.0261		

Table S2. Calculation of standard deviation (σ) and LOD[#].

$$\#LOD = \frac{3\sigma}{m} = \frac{(3 \times 40.9)}{(8.01 \times 10^9)} = 0.015 \mu\text{M}$$

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