Electronic Supplementary Material

Metal complexation chemistry used for phosphate and nucleotide determination: an investigation of the Yb³⁺pyrocatechol violet sensor

Ernestas Gaidamauskas^a, Kanokkarn Saejueng^b, Alvin A. Holder^a, Subalita Baruah^a, Boris A. Kashemirov^b, Debbie C. Crans^{a*}, Charles E. McKenna^{b*}

^a Department of Chemistry, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1872 ^b Department of Chemistry, USC, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0744

Debbie C. Crans: Fax: 970-491-1801; E-mail: crans@lamar.colostate.edu

Charles E. McKenna: Fax: 213-740-0930; E-mail: mckenna@usc.edu

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Figure S1. The absorbance spectra upon addition of ATP to the 100 μ M Yb³⁺ and 50 μ M PV solution (a) and to the 50 μ M Yb³⁺ and 50 μ M PV solution (b) in 10 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.0). ATP concentration range (in μ M) is shown next to the spectra.



Figure S2. The absorbance spectra upon addition of P_i to the 100 μ M Yb³⁺ and 50 μ M PV solution (a) and to the 50 μ M Yb³⁺ and 50 μ M PV solution (b) in 10 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.0). P_i concentration range (in μ M) is shown next to the spectra.



Figure. S3. Speciation diagrams for solutions of Yb³⁺ and ATP in 0.1 M KCl. The data used were derived from Ref. [28]: ATPH³⁻ (log $\beta_{011} = 6.47$), ATPH₂²⁻ (log $\beta_{012} = 10.47$), ATPH₃⁻ (log $\beta_{013} = 12.64$), ATPH₄ (log $\beta_{014} = 14.69$) ATP'H₁ (log $\beta_{01-1} = -11.78$), YbATP⁻ (log $\beta_{110} = 6.44$), YbATPH (log $\beta_{111} = 10.46$), YbATPH₂⁺ (log $\beta_{112} = 13.72$), YbATP(OH)²⁻ (log $\beta_{11-1} = -2.73$), YbATP'(OH)³⁻ (log $\beta_{11-2} = -11.79$), YbATP₂⁵⁻ (log $\beta_{120} = 10.56$). Dashed lines indicate conditions where precipitates may form.



Figure. S4. Speciation diagrams for solutions of Yb³⁺ and ATP. The data used were derived from Ref. [28]: ATPH³⁻ (log $\beta_{011} = 6.47$), ATPH₂²⁻ (log $\beta_{012} = 10.47$), ATPH₃⁻ (log $\beta_{013} = 12.64$), ATPH₄ (log $\beta_{014} = 14.69$) ATP'H₋₁ (log $\beta_{01-1} = -11.78$), YbATP⁻ (log $\beta_{110} = 6.44$), YbATPH (log $\beta_{111} = 10.46$), YbATPH₂⁺ (log $\beta_{112} = 13.72$), YbATP(OH)²⁻ (log $\beta_{11-1} = -2.73$), YbATP'(OH)³⁻ (log $\beta_{11-2} = -11.79$), YbATP₂⁵⁻ (log $\beta_{120} = 10.56$). Yb³⁺ hydrolysis species formation constants were taken from Ref. [50]: Yb(OH)²⁺ (log $\beta_{10-1} = -7.7$), Yb(OH)₂⁺ (log $\beta_{10-2} = -15.8$), Yb(OH)₃ (log $\beta_{10-3} = -24.1$), and Yb(OH)₄⁻ (log $\beta_{10-4} = -32.7$). Dashed lines indicate conditions where precipitates may form.