

Figure 1S. Changes in fluorescence intensity of **1-3** induced by an increase in NaOCl concentration, at pH 3, λ_{Ex} 289 nm, and the temperature of 25 °C.

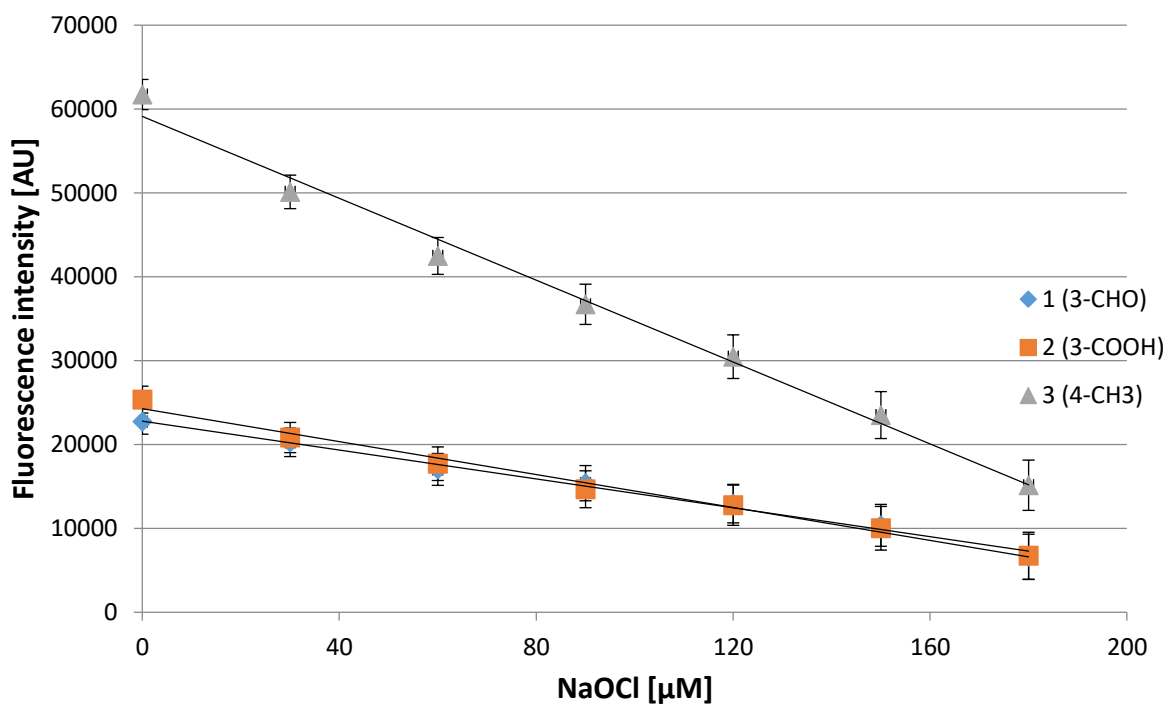


Figure 2S. Changes in fluorescence intensity of **1-3** induced by an increase in NaOCl concentration, at pH 7.4, λ_{Ex} 289 nm, and the temperature of 25 °C.

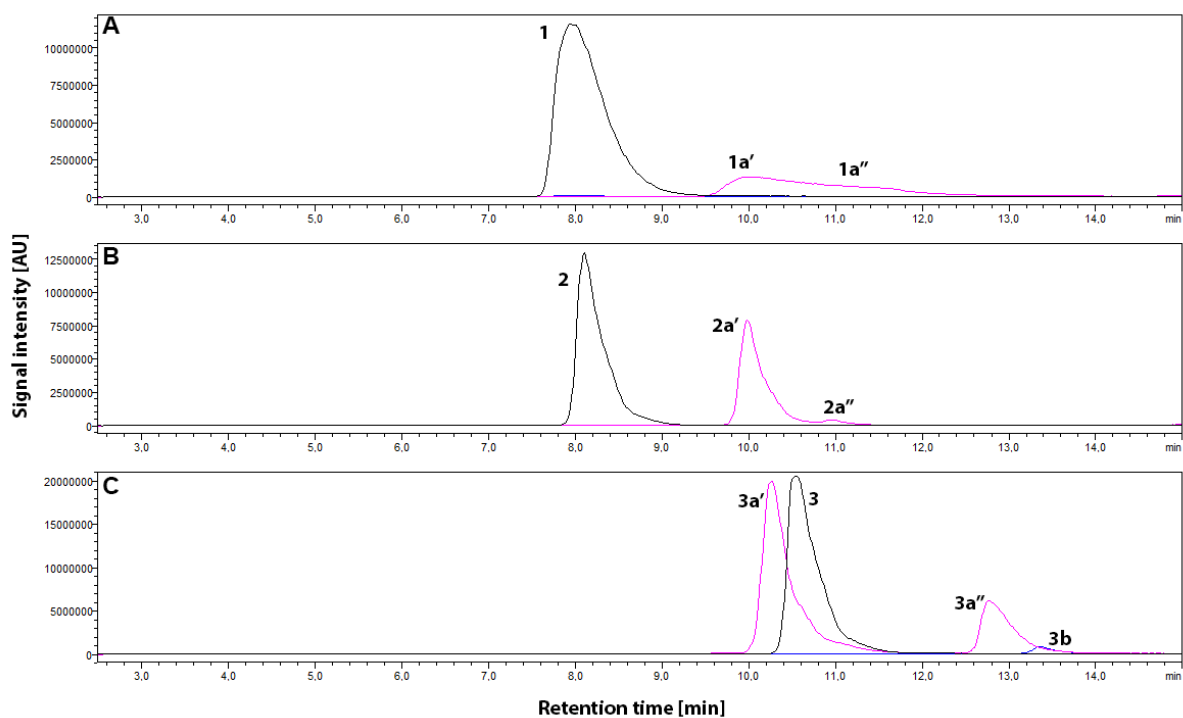


Figure 3S. HPLC-MS traces of chlorination products of 150 μM probes **1** (A), **2** (B), **3** (C) by 150 μM NaOCl at pH 5 and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Peak numbering is presented in Table 1.

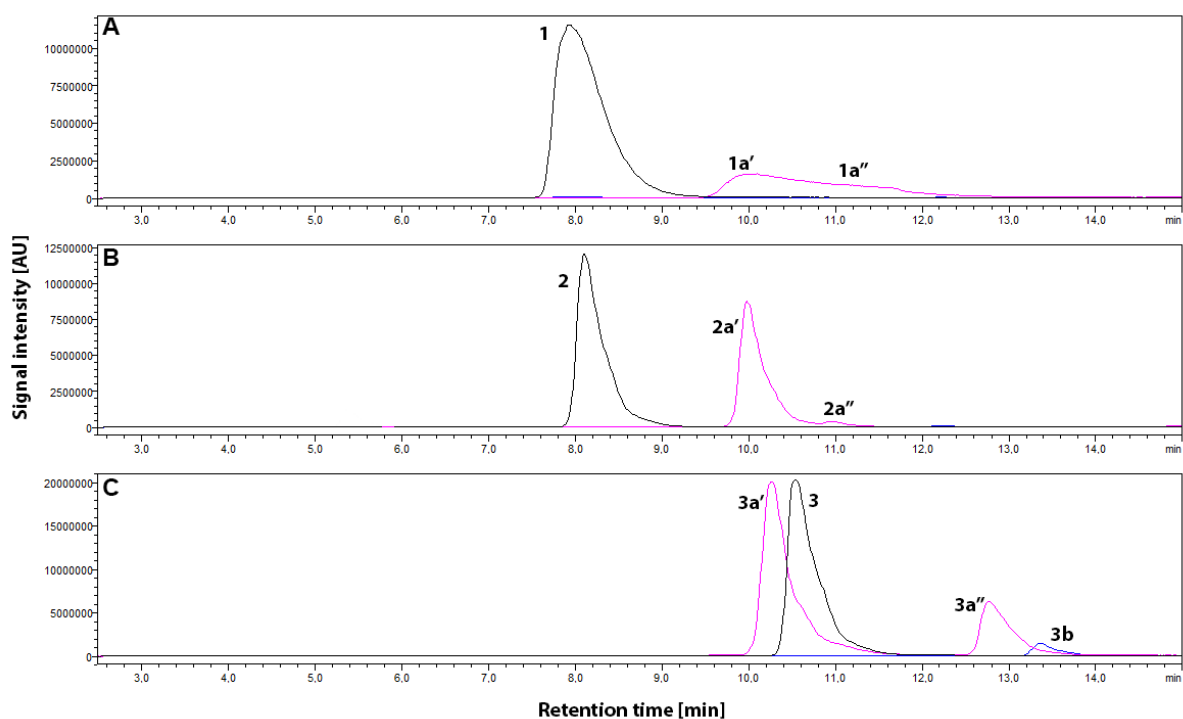


Figure 4S. HPLC-MS traces of chlorination products of 150 μM probes **1** (A), **2** (B), **3** (C) by 150 μM NaOCl at pH 7.4 and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Peak numbering is presented in Table 1.

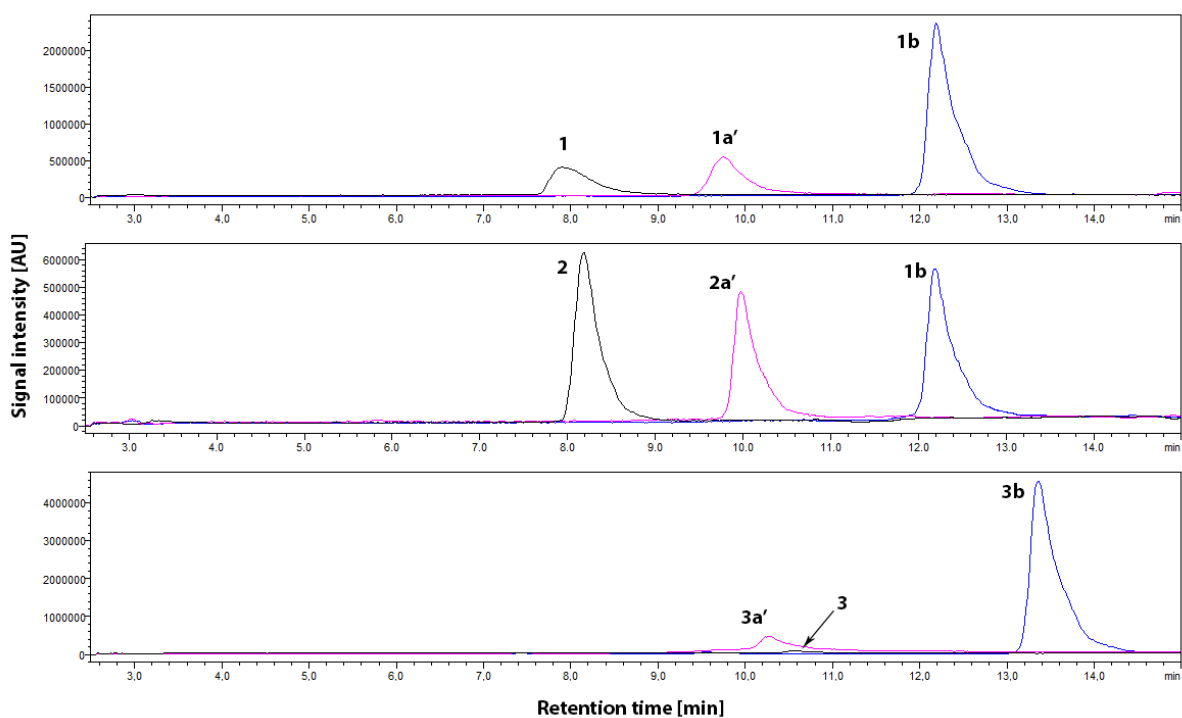


Figure 5S. HPLC-MS traces of chlorination products of 150 μM probes **1-3** by 5-fold excess NaOCl at pH 3 and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Peak numbering is presented in Table 1S.

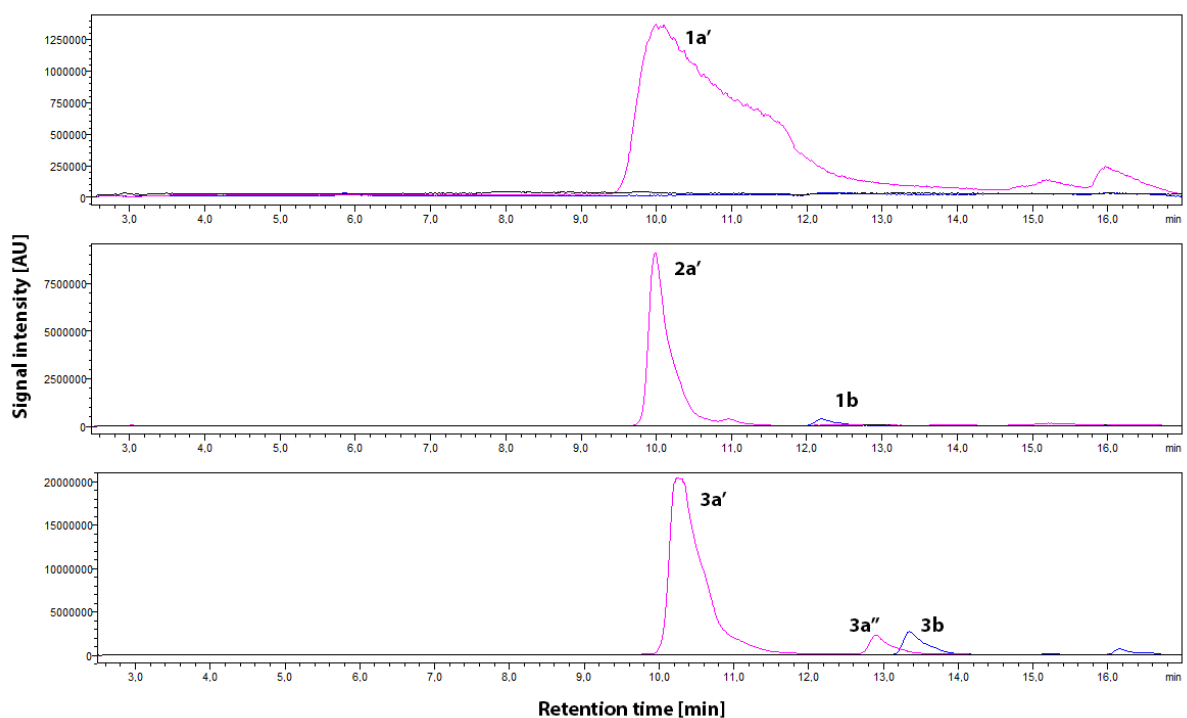


Figure 6S. HPLC-MS traces of chlorination products of 150 μM probes **1-3** by 5-fold excess NaOCl at pH 5 and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Peak numbering is presented in Table 1S.

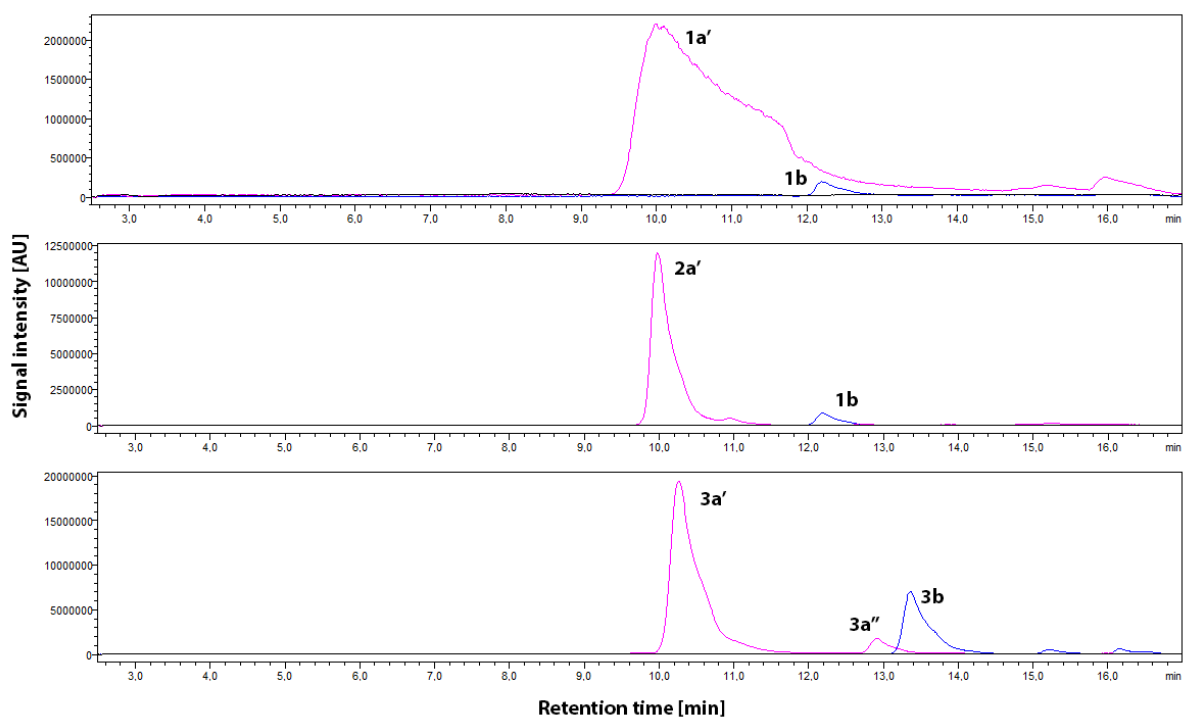


Figure 7S. HPLC-MS traces of chlorination products of 150 μM probes **1-3** by 5-fold excess NaOCl at pH 7.4 and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Peak numbering is presented in Table 1S.

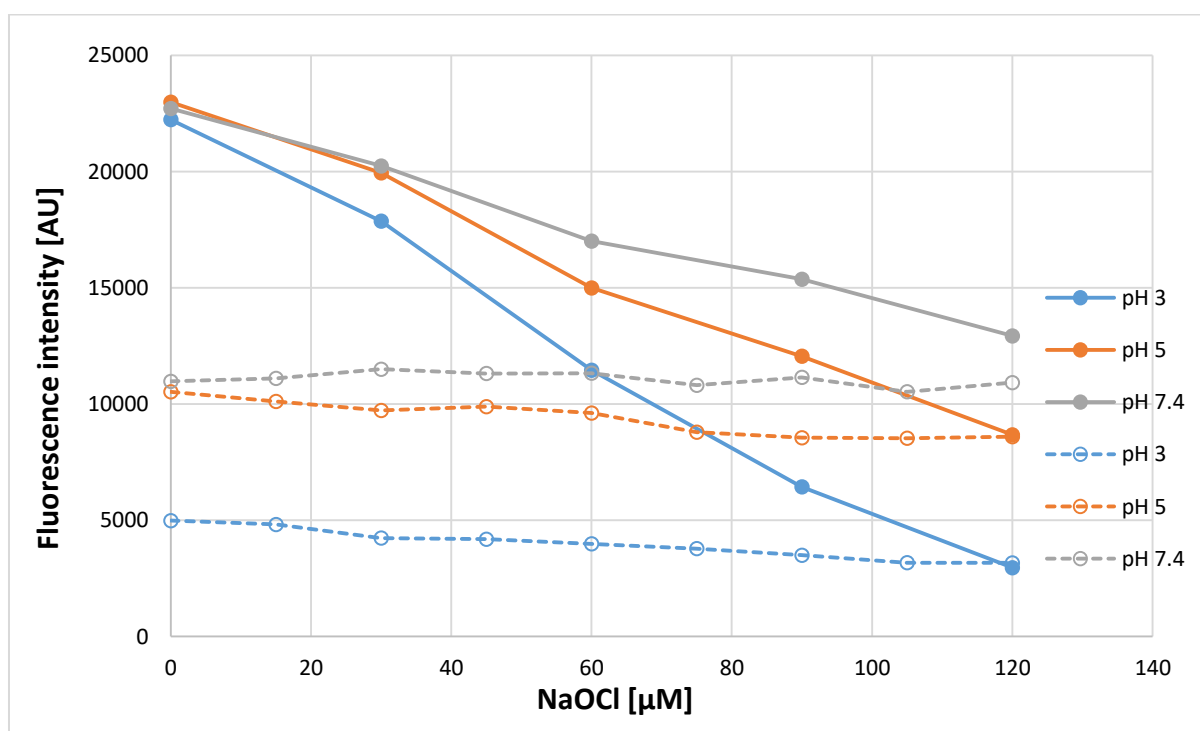


Figure 8S. Comparison of sodium hypochlorite-induced changes in fluorescence intensity of **1** (150 μM) (permanent lines), with that recorded upon the addition of Trolox (40 μM) (dashed lines). The measurements were carried out at λ_{Ex} 289 nm, λ_{Em} 464 nm, and a temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

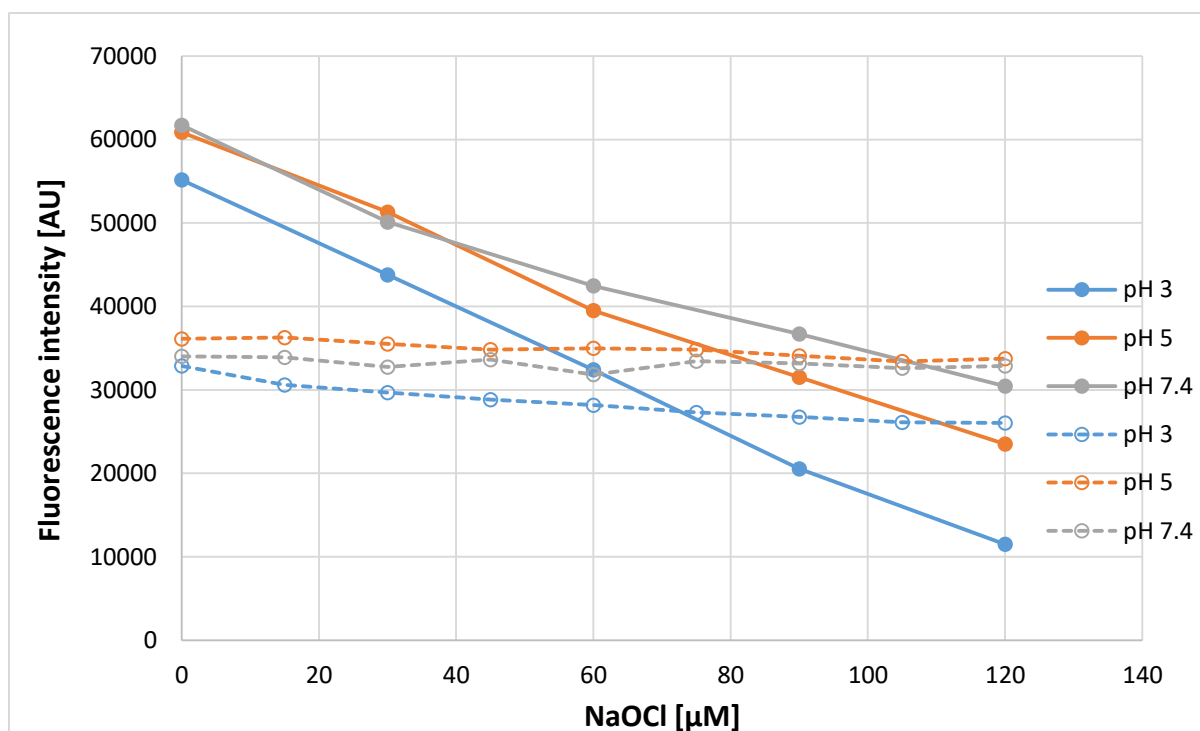


Figure 9S. Comparison of sodium hypochlorite-induced changes in fluorescence intensity of **3** (150 μM) (permanent lines), with that recorded upon the addition of Trolox (40 μM) (dashed lines). The measurements were carried out at λ_{Ex} 289 nm, λ_{Em} 450 nm, and a temperature of 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

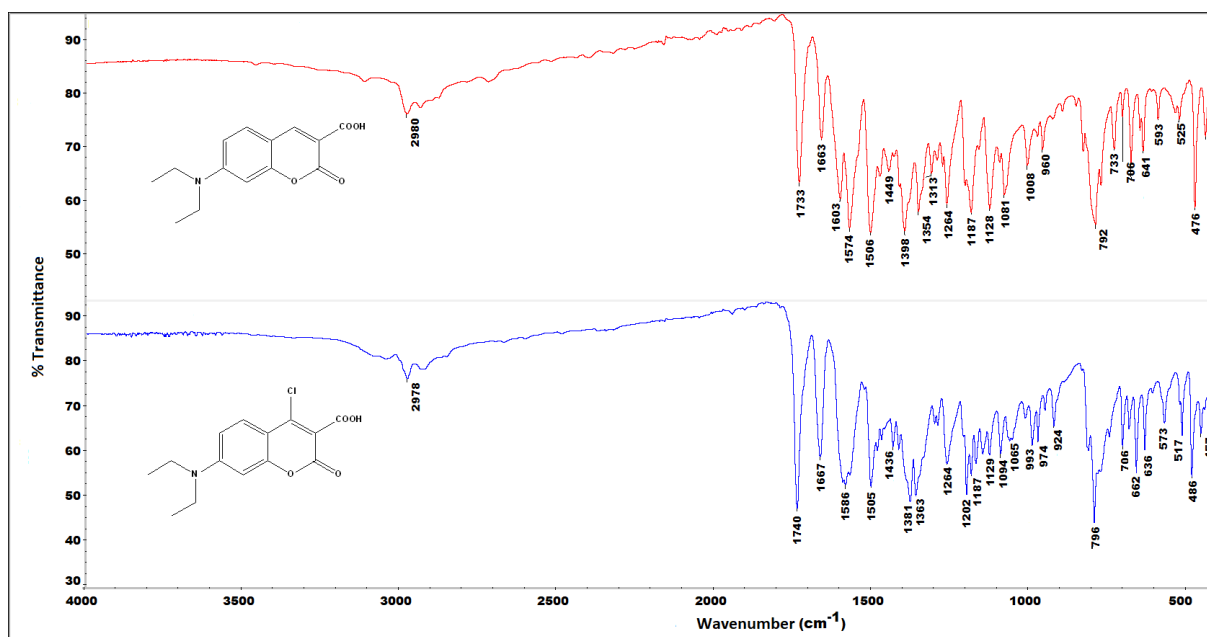


Figure 10S. Comparison of IR(ATR) Spectra of **2** (upper) and its corresponding chlorinated derivative **2a'** (bottom)

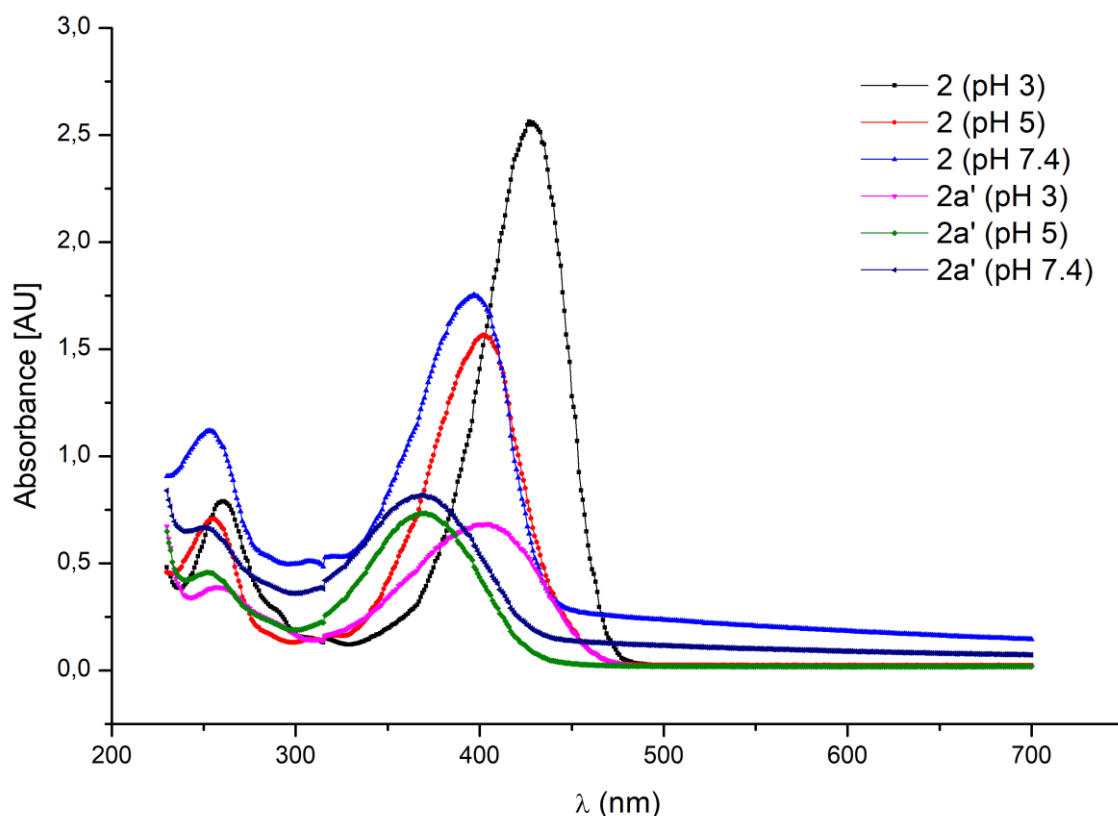


Figure 11S. UV-Vis absorption spectra of the isolated derivative **2a'** and its respective substrate **2** recorded at conditions identical to those applied for the hypochlorite sensing experiment (concentration of 150 μ M, various pH, $\lambda_{\text{Ex}}=289$, and the temperature of 25 $^{\circ}$ C).

Table 1S. Chromatographic, spectrophotometric, and mass spectrometric data for the coumarin derivatives **1-3** and their corresponding chlorinated products at pH 3 after 15 minutes of reaction with fivefold excess of hypochlorite.

Compound No.	Compound name	t_{ret} [min]	λ_{max} [nm]	m/z [M+H] ⁺	Composition [%]
1	7-diethylamino-3-formylcoumarin	7.9	443	246.05	1.6
1a'	monochloro-7-diethylamino-3-formylcoumarin*	9.7	433	279.95	2.0
1b	dichloro-7-diethylaminocoumarin*	12.1	366	285.95	8.7
2	7-diethylaminocoumarin-3-carboxylic acid	8.1	432	262.00	3.0
2a'	monochloro-7-diethylaminocoumarin-3-carboxylic acid*	9.9	411	295.95	2.1
1b	dichloro-7-diethylaminocoumarin*	12.1	366	285.90	2.6
3a'	monochloro-7-diethylamino-4-methylcoumarin*	10.2	350	266.00	0.7
3	7-diethylamino-4-methylcoumarin	10.5	375	232.05	0.1
3b	dichloro-7-diethylamino-4-methylcoumarin*	13.3	360	299.95	9.8