

Saccharides Detection Based on the Amplified Fluorescence Quenching of a Water Soluble Poly(Phenylene Ethynylene) by a Boronic Acid Functionalized Benzyl Viologen Derivative

Nicolas DiCesare[†], Mauricio R. Pinto[‡], Kirk S. Schanze^{‡,*}, and Joseph R. Lakowicz^{†*}

Center for Fluorescence Spectroscopy, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 725 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland 21201 (USA). Department of Chemistry, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611 (USA).

Supporting Information

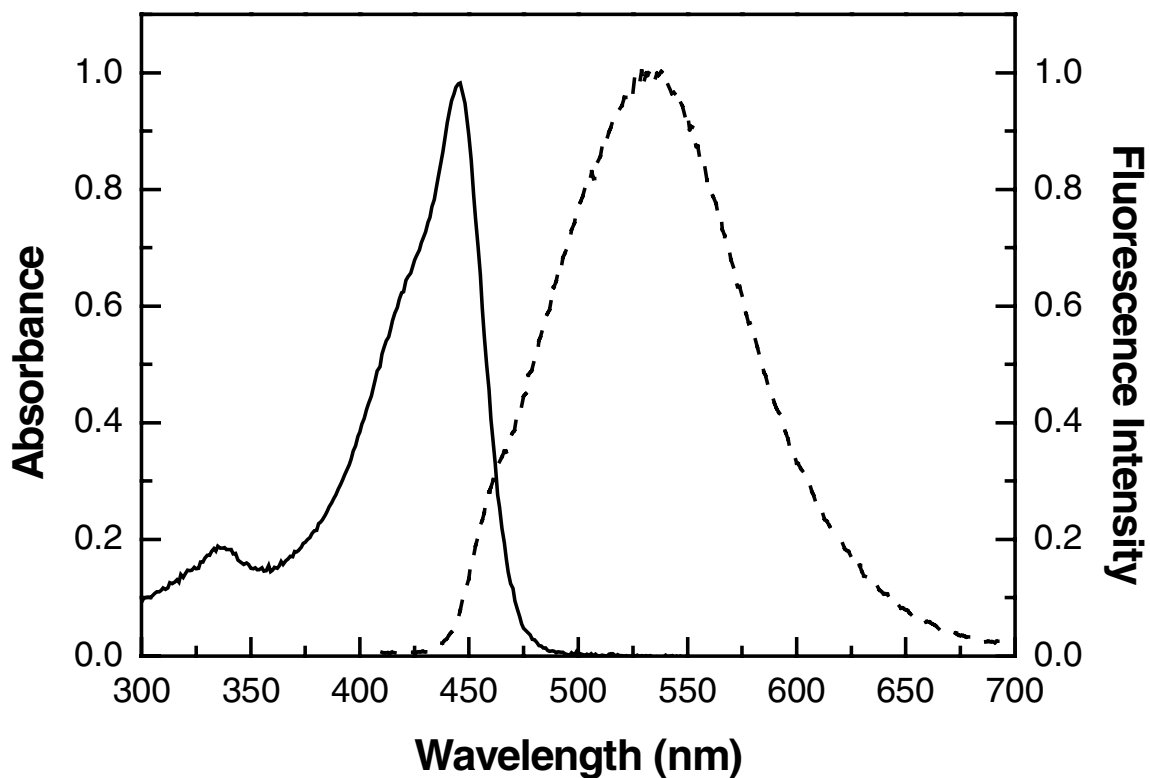


Figure 1. Normalized absorption (—) and emission (-----) spectra of PPE-SO₃⁻ (2.6×10^{-6} M) in PBS (6 mM) pH 7.4 ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 410$ nm).

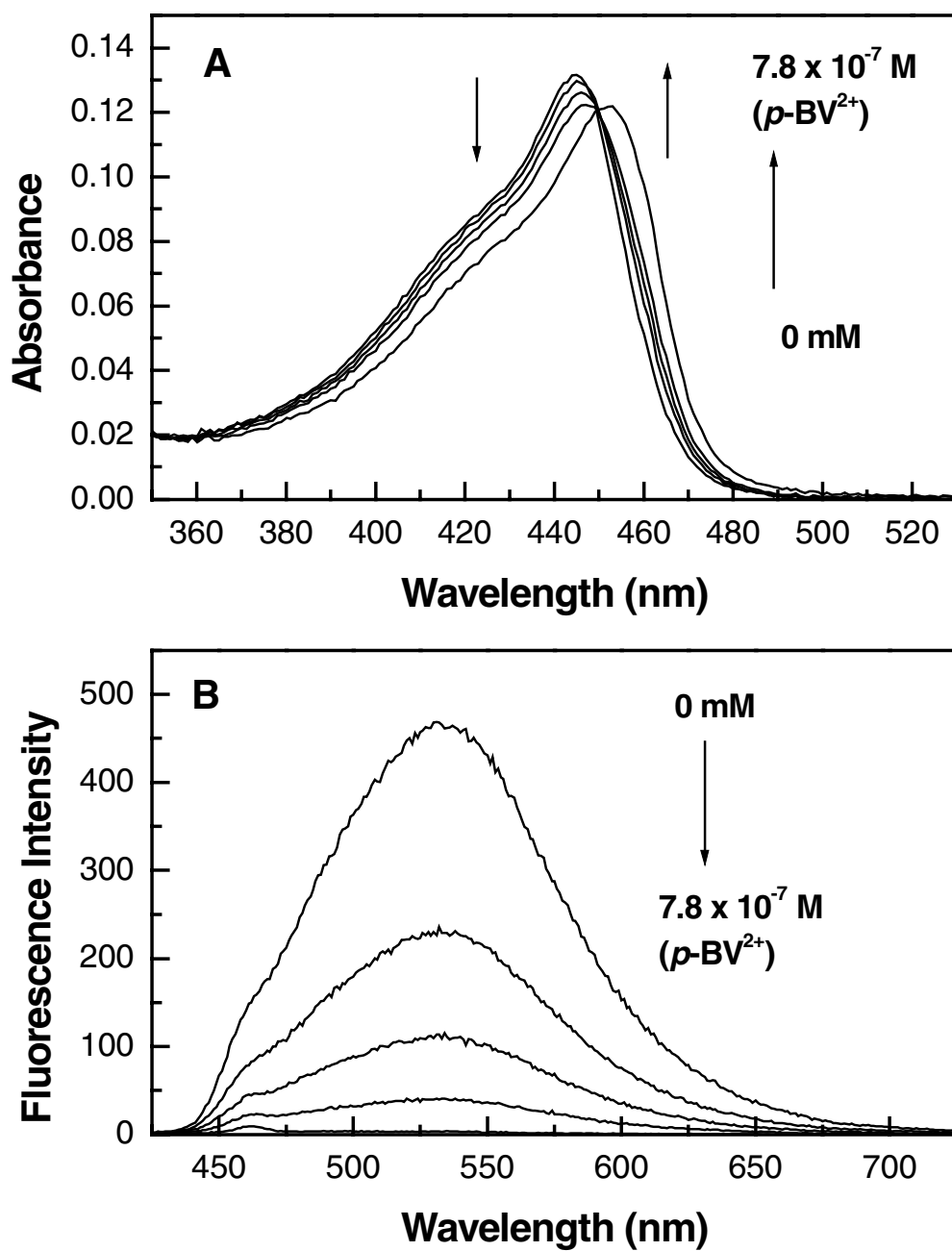


Figure 2. Effect of the addition of $p\text{-BV}^{2+}$ on the absorption (A) and emission (B) of PPE-SO_3^- (2.6 $\times 10^{-6}$ M), measured in PBS (6 mM) pH 7.4. Concentration of $p\text{-BV}^{2+}$: 0, 3.3 $\times 10^{-8}$, 9.9 $\times 10^{-8}$, 2.3 $\times 10^{-7}$, and 7.8 $\times 10^{-7}$ M, respectively.

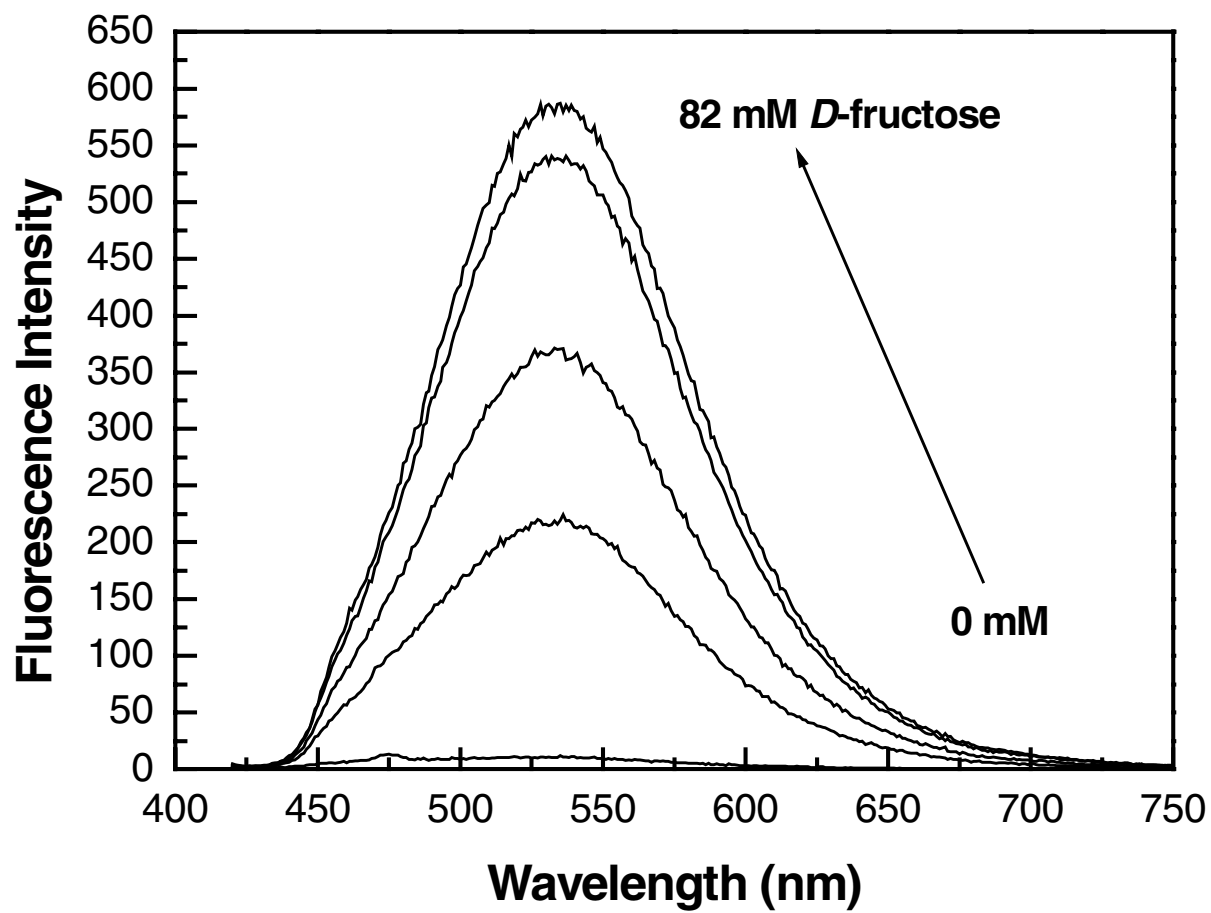


Figure 3. Effect of *D*-fructose on the emission of PPE-SO₃⁻ (2.6×10^{-6} M) / p-BV²⁺ (8×10^{-7} M) system, measured in PBS (6 mM) pH 7.4 ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 410$ nm). Concentration of *D*-fructose: 0, 2.6, 4.2, 7.4, and 82 mM, respectively.