


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, **11**, 36450

Zn²⁺ detection of a benzimidazole 8-aminoquinoline fluorescent sensor by inhibited tautomerization†

 Harun Taş,^a Jörg Adams,^b Jan C. Namyslo^a and Andreas Schmidt^{b*}

A new fluorescent chemosensor based on 8-aminoquinoline **L1** bearing a benzimidazole moiety was synthesized, which exists as two predominant tautomers **L1A** and **L1B** in diluted DMSO-d₆ solution. Among various metal ions, **L1** showed a highly selective and sensitive turn-on fluorescence response to the presence of Zn²⁺ ions in methanol. The detection limit for Zn²⁺ by **L1** was calculated to be 1.76 × 10⁻⁷ M. The 1:1 complexation ratio of the **L1**-Zn complex was confirmed through Job plot measurements. Complexation studies were performed by FT-IR, NMR and HR-ESI MS measurements and DFT calculations. With the gained insight, it was possible to successfully apply **L1** in water sample analysis.

 Received 21st July 2021
 Accepted 3rd November 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ra05591g

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

Zinc is known to be a common essential element to all living organisms. It has proven to be of vital importance to various biological processes such as enzyme activity or DNA protection.¹ Though mostly present in complexed form,² a lack or excess of zinc causes disturbances in biological systems and is often linked to a series of diseases, *e.g.* epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease or hypoxia ischemia.³ Apart from biological processes, excess zinc concentrations cause environmental problems. Thus, soil microbial activities are unfavorably affected which subsequently leads to phytotoxicity and, in general, to lowered crop quality.⁴ This is particularly problematic in former mining regions such as the Harz mountains (Lower Saxony, Germany) where we are located. Increased zinc concentrations are not only caused by contaminated sites as a result of centuries of mining activity, but also unintentionally by the local metal industry.⁵

Zinc is difficult to detect spectroscopically due to its 3d¹⁰ electron configuration. Even though various methods are known for its detection, most of them have not proven to be field-operational. Oftentimes, expensive equipment and extensive sample preparations are necessary for obtaining results.⁶ Therefore, the demand for low cost and easy monitoring systems has been high. Fluorescent chemosensors have proven

to be a valuable asset in the sensing and monitoring of heavy and transition metal ions.

Numerous fluorescent chemosensors for Zn²⁺-sensing have been designed over the past decades.^{7,8} Among many trace metal ion sensors, quinoline is a common fluorophore used as a backbone in zinc sensing structures.^{9,10} The application of various 8-hydroxyquinolates in the fluorometric detection of zinc dates back as far as the 1960s.¹¹ 8-Aminoquinoline based Zn²⁺-chemosensors are also known.^{10,12,13} However, fluorogenic Zn²⁺-sensors are not limited to quinoline structures only. Contemporary examples range from systems based on *e.g.* coumarin,¹⁴ fluorescein,¹⁵ benzimidazole^{16,17} or silsesquioxane.¹⁸ Further contemporary examples can be found in Table S1 (ESI†).

Unfortunately, the interference of same group metals such as Hg or Cd can cause severe problems in Zn²⁺ detection due to their similar properties.^{19,20} Therefore, there is a great interest in the design of chemosensors that are easily synthesized, have a high sensitivity, a high response and can discriminate between Zn²⁺ and Cd²⁺/Hg²⁺ in real time.

The implementation of additional heteroatom containing fragments have been reported to enhance chelation abilities.²¹ Intramolecular hydrogen bonds are often observed between binding units present in aminoquinoline chemosensors. Upon addition of metal ions, these hydrogen bonds can be broken by chelation resulting in a fluorescence emission due to stronger ICT processes.^{12,22} On the other hand, it has been reported that the inhibition of prototropic tautomerization phenomena in benzimidazole fragments can be accompanied by a fluorescence response.^{16,17}

In continuation of our interest in metal adducts and metal complexes of heterocycles such as mesomeric betaines and *N*-heterocyclic carbenes²³ in catalysis,²⁴ metal recovery and

^aClausthal University of Technology, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Leibnizstrasse 6, D-38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Germany. E-mail: schmidt@ioc.tu-clausthal.de

^bClausthal University of Technology, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Arnold-Sommerfeld-Strasse 4, D-38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Germany

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ra05591g



recycling,²⁵ we report here on a new 8-aminoquinoline based chemosensor **L1** for the Zn²⁺ detection. **L1**, bearing a benzimidazole moiety, was acquired through a simple two-step synthesis and exhibits a prototropic tautomerization, which was spectroscopically proven to be inhibited by Zn²⁺ ions. Showing a highly selective and sensitive turn-on fluorescence in the presence of Zn²⁺, **L1** was examined by UV-vis, IR, ¹H NMR, high resolution electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (HRESIMS), and fluorescence spectroscopy. DFT calculations have been carried out. Apart from the fact that **L1** could successfully distinguish Zn²⁺ from Cd²⁺ and Hg²⁺, its potential use in water sample analysis is shown.

Experimental

General

All chemicals used were purchased and used as received unless noted otherwise. NMR spectra were taken on a BRUKER Avance FT-NMR AVANCE III (600 MHz). DMSO-d₆ was used as NMR solvent with chemical shifts (δ) being reported in ppm. IR spectra (ATR-IR) were recorded on a BRUKER Alpha T in a range of 400–4000 cm⁻¹. Mass spectra were recorded on a BRUKER Impact II mass spectrometer. UV-vis measurements were performed on a JASCO V-550 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence measurements were performed on a JASCO FP-8500 spectrofluorometer using a prismatic cell to avoid inner-field effects. All measurements were conducted at room temperature. The precursor 2-chloro-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide was synthesized according to known literature procedures.²⁶

Preparation of 2-((5-methoxy-1*H*-benz[d]imidazol-2-yl)thio)-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide **L1**

A sample of 127 mg (0.58 mmol) of 2-chloro-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide, 80 mg (0.58 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 104 mg (0.58 mmol) of 5-methoxy-2-mercaptobenzimidazole was dissolved in 5 mL of acetone and refluxed for three hours. Upon completion, monitored by tlc, the reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford 191 mg of a light brown solid in 91% yield, mp 180 °C. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆) of a concentrated solution: δ = 12.56 (br s, 1 H, -NH), 11.20 (s, 1 H, -NH), 8.80 (dd, J = 1.7, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, 2-H), 8.65 (dd, J = 1.3, 7.8 Hz, 1 H, 7-H), 8.35 (dd, J = 1.7, 8.3 Hz, 1 H, 4-H), 7.64 (dd, J = 1.3, 8.3 Hz, 1 H, 5-H), 7.59 (dd, J = 4.2, 8.3 Hz, 1 H, 3-H), 7.54–7.57 (m, 1 H, 6-H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H, 7'-H), 7.02 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1 H, 4'-H), 6.77 (dd, J = 2.7, 8.7 Hz, 1 H, 6'-H), 4.33 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 3.77 (s, 3 H, OCH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 167.4 (o, C=O), 155.4 (o, 5'-C), 148.8 (+, 2-C), 148.5 (o, 2'-C), 139.8 (o, 3a'-C), 138.1 (o, 8a-C), 136.4 (+, 4-C), 134.8 (o, 7a'-C), 134.5 (o, 8-C), 127.8 (o, 4a-C), 126.9 (+, 6-C), 122.0 (+, 3-C), 122.0 (+, 5-C), 116.3 (+, 7-C), 114.9 (+, 7'-C), 110.5 (+, 6'-C), 97.1 (+, 4'-C), 55.5 (+, OCH₃), 35.7 (-, CH₂) ppm. IR (ATR): 3202, 3008, 2947, 2825, 2191, 1660, 1628, 1594, 1522, 1485, 1445, 1426, 1403, 1358, 1340, 1322, 1301, 1264, 1244, 1225, 1202, 1153, 1106, 1087, 1064, 1030, 967, 947, 875, 821, 788, 739, 697, 642, 618, 584, 541, 516, 473, 436 cm⁻¹. HR-ESI-

MS: calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆N₄O₂S [M + Na]⁺: 387.0892, found 387.0864.

Fluorescence experiments with various metal ions

9 μ L of a 10 mM solution of **L1** (0.01 mmol in 1 mL of MeOH) were added to 2.991 mL of MeOH to make a final concentration of 30 μ M. Afterwards, 30 μ L of a 30 mM MCl_x-solution (M = K⁺, Na⁺, Ba²⁺, Mg²⁺, Hg²⁺, Cu²⁺, Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Cd²⁺, Ni²⁺, Al³⁺, Zn²⁺, 0.03 mmol in 1 mL of H₂O) were titrated to the aforementioned solution of **L1**. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the fluorescence spectra were measured.

UV-vis titration experiments

9 μ L of a 10 mM solution of **L1** (0.01 mmol in 1 mL MeOH) were added to 2.991 mL of MeOH to make a final concentration of 30 μ M. Afterwards, 0.50–6.00 μ L of a 30 mM Zn-solution (0.03 mmol in 1 mL of H₂O) were titrated gradually to the aforementioned solution of **L1**. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the UV-vis spectra were taken.

Fluorescence titration experiments

9 μ L of a 10 mM solution of **L1** (0.01 mmol in 1 mL of MeOH) were added to 2.991 mL of MeOH to make a final concentration of 30 μ M. Afterwards, 0.25–6.00 μ L of a 30 mM Zn solution (0.03 mmol in 1 mL of H₂O) were titrated gradually to the aforementioned solution of **L1**. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the fluorescence spectra were measured.

Competition experiments with various metal ions

9 μ L of a 10 mM solution of **L1** (0.01 mmol in 1 mL of MeOH) were added to 2.991 mL of MeOH to make a final concentration of 30 μ M. Afterwards, 30 μ L of a 30 mM MCl_x-solution (M = K⁺, Na⁺, Ba²⁺, Mg²⁺, Hg²⁺, Cu²⁺, Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Cd²⁺, Ni²⁺, Al³⁺, 0.03 mmol in 1 mL H₂O) were titrated to the aforementioned solution of **L1** followed by the addition of 30 μ L of a ZnCl₂ solution. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the fluorescence spectra were taken.

Job plot measurement

90 μ L of a 10 mM solution of **L1** were added to 29.91 mL of MeOH to make a final concentration of 30 μ M. This procedure was repeated for ZnCl₂. Then, 2.7, 2.4, 2.1, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2, 0.9, 0.6, and 0.3 mL of **L1** were transferred to individual vials. Afterwards, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 mL of the Zn²⁺ solution were added separately to yield a total volume of 3 mL. After shaking the sample for a couple seconds, the fluorescence spectra were taken.

NMR experiments

Samples of **L1** in presence of different equivalents of anhydrous ZnCl₂ (0.5, 1.0, 2.5 eq.) were dissolved in DMSO-d₆. Afterwards their ¹H NMR spectra were measured.



pH experiments

A series of MeOH : H₂O (95 : 5, v/v) samples at different pH values were prepared by addition of dilute NaOH or HCl. After the desired pH value was set, 9 μ L of **L1** were added to 2.991 mL of pH-adjusted MeOH : H₂O to make a 30 μ M concentration. Afterwards, 6.0 μ L of a 10 mM ZnCl₂-solution (0.03 mmol in 1 mL H₂O) were added to the aforementioned sample. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the fluorescence spectra were taken.

Theoretical calculations

DFT calculations were performed using ORCA 5 of Neese and co-workers.^{27–29} This DFT package was run on a MS Windows 10 Pro based (Version 21H1) PC system equipped with an AMD Ryzen Threadripper 3970X 32-Core and 128 GB RAM in combination with the appropriate message passing interface MS-MPI 10.0.12498.5. MMFF optimized structures were used as starting geometries for the geometry optimizations with the recently published robust “Swiss army knife” composite method r²SCAN-3c of Grimme and co-workers³⁰ with D4 dispersion correction and geometrical counter poise correction applying the modified triple-zeta basis set def2-mTZVPP. Subsequent frequency calculation of the final structure evidenced the absence of imaginary frequencies and thus the presence of true minima on the potential energy surface. In case of calculations that include a solvent, the Conductor-like Polarizable Continuum Model (CPCM) implemented in ORCA 5 was applied.

NMR calculations

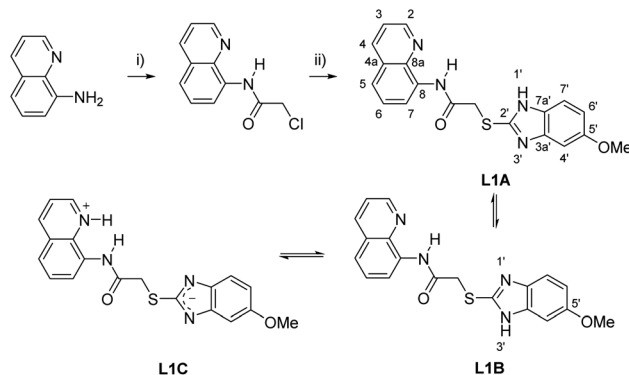
Additionally, DFT calculated anisotropic NMR shifts of tautomers **L1A** and **L1B** were obtained by means of SPARTAN'20 (www.wavefun.com) with the implemented NMR calculation method based upon the hybrid density functional with dispersion correction ω B97X-D by Chai and Head-Gordon³¹ and the standard basis set 6-31G*. The calculation software was run on the abovementioned MS Windows 10 Pro PC system equipped with the AMD Ryzen Threadripper 3970X 32-core and 128 GB RAM.

Determination of Zn²⁺ in water samples

An artificially polluted water sample was added to a 30 μ M solution of **L1** in MeOH, which was prepared as aforementioned. After shaking the sample for a couple of seconds, the fluorescence spectra were taken.

Results and discussion

The synthesis of the precursor 2-chloro-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide and the subsequent reaction with 5-methoxy-2-mercaptobenzimidazole in acetone yielded the desired chemosensor **L1** in 91% yield (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1 Synthetic route to novel sensor **L1** based on 8-aminoquinoline. (i) chloroacetyl chloride, acetone, 0 °C – Rf, 3 h (ii) (a) 5-methoxy-2-mercaptobenzimidazole, potassium carbonate, acetone, Rf, 3 h, 91% yield. Tautomeric structures **L1A**, **L1B** and **L1C**.

Tautomerism and hydrogen bonds of L1

The structure of **L1** enables the formation of tautomers such as **L1A–L1C** (Scheme 1). In order to elucidate the structure of the predominant tautomers in DMSO, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR studies were performed with concentrated as well as diluted solutions of **L1** in DMSO-d₆. In concentrated solutions, the N–H resonance frequencies of the amide as well as of H–N1'/H–N3' were observed as extremely broadened signals in the ¹H NMR spectra. Under these conditions, the chemical shift of 2-H of the quinoline ring of **L1** resonates at δ = 8.80 ppm in DMSO-d₆ so that the contribution of the zwitterionic tautomer **L1C** can be neglected under these conditions. The hydrogen 2-H of quinolinium salts usually resonates at lower fields which was proven by signals of H-2 at δ = 8.93 ppm after the addition of gaseous HCl to a solution of **L1** in DMSO-d₆. In accordance with the fact that tautomerization of imidazoles commonly leads to very broad and weak signals in the ¹³C NMR spectra which cannot be detected under standard measurement conditions,³² the detection of the ¹³C NMR resonance frequencies of the benzimidazole carbon atoms C-3a', C-7a', C-7' and C-4' required long-term measurements (Fig. S5†). The predominant formation of the two tautomers **L1A** and **L1B** was then proven by NMR experiments with diluted solutions in DMSO-d₆. Under these conditions two distinct sets of benzimidazole protons in addition to the NH resonance frequencies were detectable (Fig. S10–S12†). Full assignment of both tautomers was possible by means of ¹H, ¹³C-HMBC measurements, especially based on the remarkable carbon shift differences between the adjacent quaternary carbon atoms 3a' and 7a' of the benzimidazole unit. Thus, the signals of tautomer **L1A** shows a larger shift difference $\Delta\delta$ between its C-3a' and C-7a' atoms ($\Delta\delta$ = 14.2 ppm) in comparison to **L1B** ($\Delta\delta$ = 1.6 ppm). The structure elucidation was strongly supported by DFT NMR shift calculations using the ω B97X-D functional and the 6-31G* standard basis set within the concurrent Spartan'20 software.³¹ An additional shift prediction³³ also promoted the structural assignment (Table S2†). Measured shift values, DFT calculations, and classical NMR prediction as a tool in widely used chemistry software



(ACD) were in very good agreement. Contrary to these interesting shift differences in the benzimidazole subunit, the corresponding NMR resonances of the quinoline part of the tautomers were virtually isochronous. The calculated structure of **L1** in DMSO shows transoid amide bonds with respect to $\text{NH}-\text{C}=\text{O}$ which are almost coplanar with the quinoline rings, respectively. The conformer of tautomer **L1B** is calculated to be 1.1 kJ mol^{-1} more stable than the corresponding tautomer **L1A**. This small difference is reflected experimentally by an almost equalized tautomer ratio (43% **L1A** : 57% **L1B**) in the diluted DMSO-d_6 solution (Fig. 1).

Selectivity of **L1** for metal ions

To assess the selectivity of chemosensor **L1**, fluorescence spectra in the presence of various metal ions were taken. Herein, K^+ , Na^+ , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Al^{3+} and Zn^{2+} were examined (Fig. 2 and 3). The measurements were conducted at an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291 \text{ nm}$. For a better comparability, this average value was determined from isobestic points and absorbance maxima of various structural analogues that we conduct research on. It is evident that chemosensor **L1** shows no visible fluorescence in methanol under the measurement conditions. However, upon addition of ten equivalents of Zn^{2+} ions a broad fluorescence band at 510 nm was observed. The narrow peak at 582 nm results from light reflected from the hypotenuse of the prismatic cell with twice the wavelength of the excitation light. In contrast to Zn^{2+} ions, no significant changes in the fluorescence behavior were observed when other metal ions were present. This indicated that **L1** is not only suitable as a selective turn-on detector for Zn^{2+} ions, but also suitable for distinguishing Zn^{2+} from metal ions of the same group, *i.e.* Hg^{2+} and Cd^{2+} .

Binding properties of **L1**

To examine the binding properties of **L1**, titration experiments were conducted *via* fluorescence and UV-vis spectroscopy. Fluorescence titration experiments have shown, that upon



Fig. 1 DFT-calculated tautomers **L1A** (above) and **L1B** (below) in DMSO.

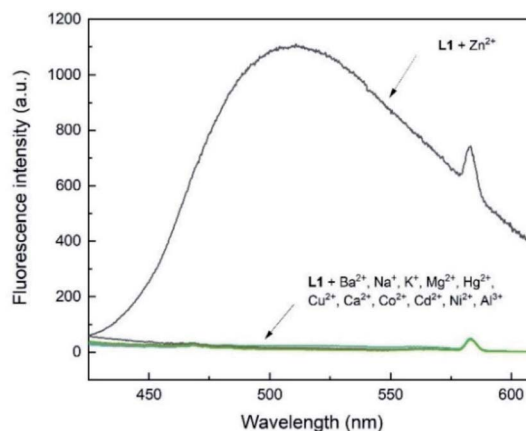


Fig. 2 Fluorescence response of **L1** ($30 \mu\text{M}$) in the presence of 10 eq. of various metal ions in MeOH ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291 \text{ nm}$); metal ions: K^+ , Na^+ , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Zn^{2+} . The peak at $\lambda = 582 \text{ nm}$ results from light reflected of the prismatic cell and equals twice the excitation wavelength.

incremental addition of Zn^{2+} , an increasing turn-on fluorescence was observed at 510 nm ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291 \text{ nm}$, Fig. 4). Chemosensor **L1** showed no fluorescence at 510 nm, which might be due to a photo-induced electron transfer (PET) to the quinoline moiety induced by benzimidazole nitrogen atoms.³⁴ As shown in Fig. 2, a strong fluorescence enhancement was observed when Zn^{2+} was added which can be attributed to a chelation-induced enhanced fluorescence (CHEF).³⁵ Further addition of Zn^{2+} past 1 eq. did not cause significant changes regarding the fluorescence intensity.

Additionally, UV-vis experiments have been conducted to further examine the binding properties. The UV-vis absorbance spectra of **L1** ($30 \mu\text{M}$) in methanol display two distinct absorption bands at 241 and 300 nm, respectively (Fig. 5). These bands have been assumed to be due to $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$ transitions of aminoquinolines.³⁵

Additionally, these absorption bands redshifted to 256 and 360 nm accompanied by three isobestic points at 247, 286 and

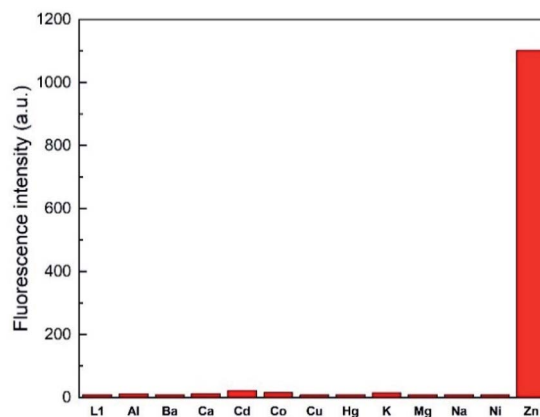


Fig. 3 Fluorescence emission intensity of **L1** ($30 \mu\text{M}$) in the presence of 10 eq. of various metal ions in MeOH ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291 \text{ nm}$).



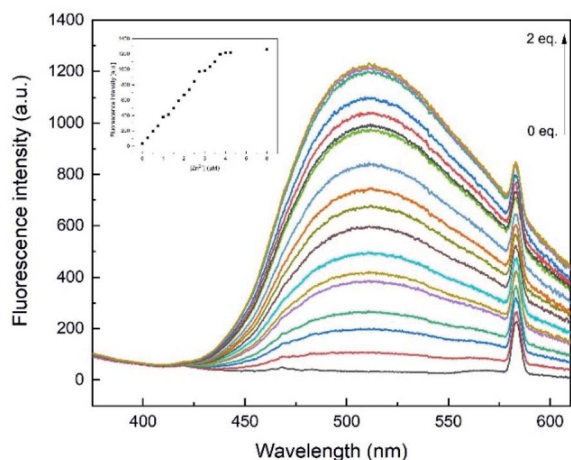


Fig. 4 Fluorescence emission spectra of **L1** (30 μM) with Zn^{2+} (0–2 eq.) in MeOH ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291 \text{ nm}$). Inset: plot of the fluorescence intensity at 510 nm as a function of Zn^{2+} concentration. The peak at $\lambda = 582 \text{ nm}$ results from light reflected of the prismatic cell and equals twice the excitation wavelength.

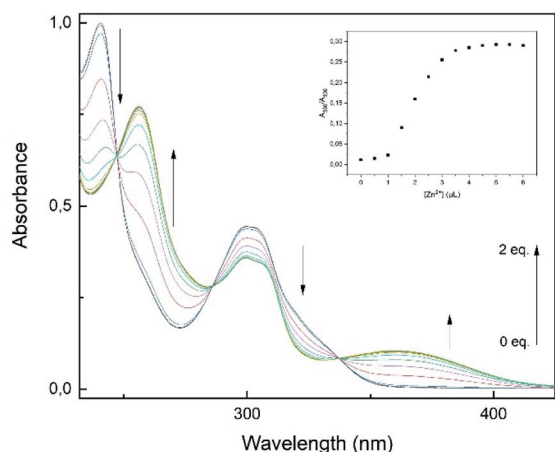


Fig. 5 UV-vis titration spectra of **L1** (30 μM) with Zn^{2+} (0–2 eq.) in MeOH. Inset: plot of absorption ratio A_{360}/A_{300} as a function of Zn^{2+} concentration.

337 nm. The spectral response suggests the formation of only one **L1**–**Zn**-complex.^{12,21,35} Furthermore, the incremental addition of Zn^{2+} (0–2 eq.) showed saturation at a **L1**–**Zn**-ratio of 1 : 1, as the absorption ratio A_{360}/A_{300} did not change significantly after 1 eq. (Fig. 5, inset). The results derived from the titration experiments indicated that formation of a 1 : 1 complex must be the case.

Job plot and Benesi–Hildebrand analysis

In order to verify the stoichiometry, a Job plot analysis was performed.³⁶ As seen in Fig. 6, the emission maximum was observed at a molar fraction of 0.5.^{8,34} This indicated that a 1 : 1 complex was formed, which is also visible in the HR-ESI mass spectra (Fig. S1†). The peaks at (m/z) 427.0199 and 462.9965 were attributed to [**L1** + Zn^{2+} -1] (calc. 427.0207) and [**L1** + Zn^{2+} +

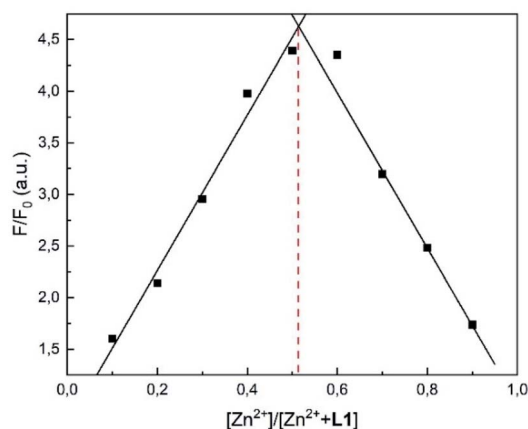


Fig. 6 Job plot analysis using the fluorescence intensity at 510 nm of **L1** and Zn^{2+} in MeOH.

Cl^-] (calc. 462.9973), respectively. The 1 : 1 complexation was further confirmed by the Benesi–Hildebrand method (Fig. 7).³⁷

Plotting $1/\Delta F$ against $1/[\text{Zn}^{2+}]$ yielded a linear regression. Using titration data, the Benesi–Hildebrand equation for 1 : 1 complexes is defined as follows:³⁸

$$\frac{1}{F - F_0} = \frac{1}{K(F_{\text{max}} - F_0)[\text{Zn}^{2+}]} + \frac{1}{F_{\text{max}} - F_0} \quad (1)$$

The binding constant was calculated to be $K_b = 2.16 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$ for the **L1**–**Zn**-complex and is in accordance to expected values, according to literature ($1\text{--}10^{12}$).^{8,39}

Detection limit

The limit of detection (LOD) was calculated by the equation $3\sigma/s$.⁴⁰ Herein, σ represents the standard deviation of blank measurements and s is the slope between the fluorescence intensity and Zn^{2+} concentration (Fig. S3†). The standard deviation σ over six blank measurements was calculated to be 1.8678.

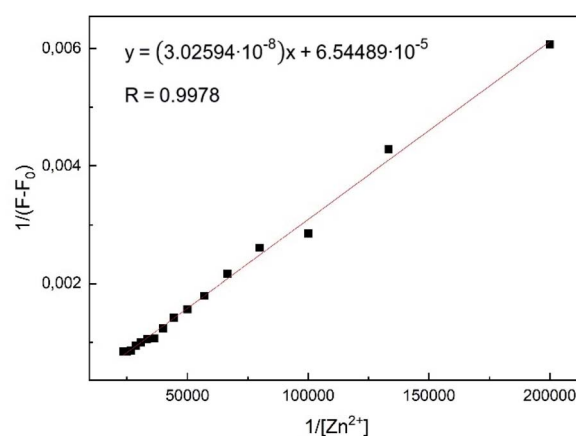


Fig. 7 Benesi–Hildebrand plot of **L1** in MeOH using eqn (1). Assumed complexation stoichiometry 1 : 1 of **L1**– Zn^{2+} .



According to the equation, the detection limit of **L1** was found to be 1.76×10^{-7} M, which proved to be much lower than the WHO guideline (76 μ M) for Zn^{2+} ions in drinking water.⁴¹ In comparison to other studies, our determined LOD appeared to be lower than reported Zn^{2+} chemosensors (Table S1[†]). Additionally, the reversibility of the **L1**-Zn complex was examined. Upon addition of excess EDTA, the fluorescence emission of the **L1**-Zn complex was successfully reverted. This proved the reversible use of the synthesized chemosensor **L1** (Fig. S2[†]).

Competition experiments

In order to examine the effect of other cations on the fluorescence emission of the **L1**-Zn complex, competition experiments were conducted (Fig. 8). In presence of 10 equivalents of Zn^{2+} cations various metal ions have been added to the **L1** sample. Ba^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Co^{2+} and K^{+} ions have proven to show no effect, whereas Na^{+} and Ni^{2+} caused negligible fluorescence quenching to the **L1**-Zn complex. The presence of same group metal ions, Cd^{2+} and Hg^{2+} , caused no interference to the fluorescence emission induced by Zn^{2+} . This additionally proved that chemosensor **L1** can easily distinguish Zn^{2+} from Cd^{2+} and Hg^{2+} . However, a strong quenching phenomenon was observed in the presence of both Al^{3+} and Cu^{2+} ions. It is known that Zn^{2+} detection can be quenched in the presence of Cu^{2+} and that a cation-exchange reaction between zinc and metal ions such as Al^{3+} can take place.^{19,42} The Zn-selective behaviour can be explained through Pearson's HSAB model.⁴³ Due to the harder nature of the incorporated oxygen and nitrogen atoms, it is evident that Zn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} and Al^{3+} , as harder metal centres, preferably interact with these receptor sites. Furthermore, it has been reported that the incorporation of nitrogen and oxygen atoms into ligand systems has proven to favour the complexation of Zn^{2+} ions in contrast to other metal ions.⁴⁴

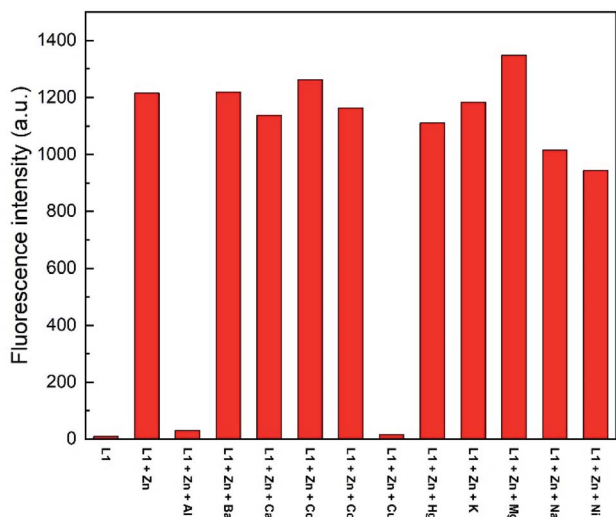


Fig. 8 Competition studies of **L1** (30 μ M) toward Zn^{2+} (10 eq.) in the presence of various metal ions (10 eq.) in MeOH ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291$ nm).

pH experiments

The pH-dependence of various quinoline chemosensors has been reported.^{12,45} To assess the photophysical properties, the fluorescence emission was examined at different pH values in MeOH : H₂O (95 : 5, v/v). As seen in Fig. 9, **L1**, in presence of Zn^{2+} , exhibits the strongest fluorescence emission at a pH value of 8. In contrast, under strongly acidic or basic conditions a considerable fluorescence quenching is observed. At low pH values, this might be attributed to possible protonation of nitrogen sites in quinoline or benzimidazole moieties.⁴⁶ Fluorescence quenching at higher pH values might be due to the deprotonation of NH fragments resulting in a stronger PET towards the fluorophore. Nevertheless, in the pH range from 4 to 10 **L1** exhibits a satisfactory fluorescence response with a peak at a pH value of 8, thus demonstrating that the detection of Zn is possible under physiological pH conditions.

Complexation studies

NMR spectroscopic analyses were finally conducted to investigate the binding behaviour of **L1** in presence of Zn^{2+} ions (Fig. 10). Upon addition of Zn^{2+} to the concentrated solution of **L1** in DMSO-*d*₆, two distinct sharp -NH signals were observed at 12.61 and 11.17 ppm, respectively, indicative of an inhibited tautomerism. Whereas the signals of H-4, H-5, H-6 and H-7 of **L1** shifted only slightly on addition of Zn^{2+} , the signals of H-2 and H-3 were considerably broadened, hinting at a complexation through the quinoline N-atom. As the benzimidazole protons H-4' and H-7' showed significant upfield shifts on complexation with Zn^{2+} , one of its N-atoms obviously is involved in complexation [*e.g.* $\Delta\delta(\text{H-4}') = 0.11$ ppm; *e.g.* $\Delta\delta(\text{H-7}') = 0.16$ ppm]. The third complexation site can be identified by ¹³C NMR spectroscopy. Thus, the addition of Zn^{2+} ions induced a significant shift of the ¹³C NMR resonance frequencies of the carbonyl carbon atom to higher fields [$\Delta\delta(\text{C=O}) = 0.159$ ppm, Fig. S8[†]], accompanied by a considerably enlarged peak width at half-height. Significant changes were also observed in case of the signals of the benzimidazole carbon atoms C-5' and C-6'

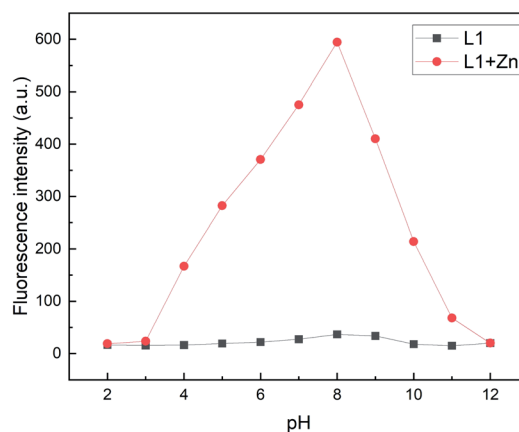


Fig. 9 Fluorescence intensities ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 510$ nm) of **L1** (30 μ M) in the absence and presence of Zn^{2+} at various pH values in MeOH/H₂O (95 : 5, v/v) ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 291$ nm).



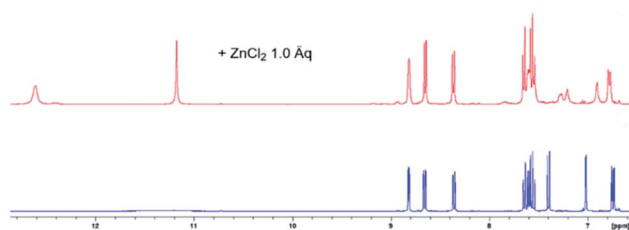


Fig. 10 Aromatic proton shift of **L1** (blue, concentrated solution in DMSO- d_6), upon addition of 1 eq. $ZnCl_2$ (red). The addition past 1 eq. of Zn^{2+} yielded no further changes (Fig. S7 \dagger).

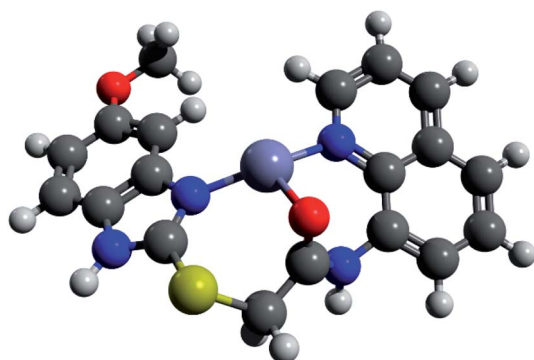


Fig. 11 DFT-calculated **L1A**-Zn complex in DMSO (r²SCAN-3c/def2-mTZVPP).

Table 1 Determination of Zn^{2+} in artificially polluted water samples

Sample	Zn(II) present ($\mu M L^{-1}$)	Zn(II) found ($\mu M L^{-1}$)	Recovery (%)	R.S.D ($n = 3$)
Sample 1 ^a	5.00	5.50	110.0	6.5
Sample 2 ^a	10.00	10.48	104.8	2.1

^a Aqueous solution. 1/2: 5/10 $\mu mol L^{-1}$ Zn(II), 8.5/17 $\mu mol L^{-1}$ Cd²⁺, Ca²⁺, Hg²⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺. Conditions for **L1** = 30 μM solution in MeOH.

(Fig. S9 \dagger). IR-spectroscopic investigations unambiguously support the participation of the carbonyl oxygen upon zinc complexation in the solid state. The carbonyl stretching vibration of the free ligand **L1** appears at 1661 wavenumbers (ATR IR), whereas this band is shifted to 1595 cm^{-1} in the zinc complex (Fig. S4b \dagger). Actually, in the DFT calculated IR of this complex (functional r²SCAN-3c; def2-mTZVPP basis set) this crucial band is found with excellent congruence at 1598 cm^{-1} (Fig S4c \dagger).

We performed comparative DFT calculations of the Zn complex with the recently published r²SCAN-3c method of Grimme and co-workers³⁰ recently implemented in ORCA 5²⁷⁻²⁹ and additional consideration of DMSO by the CPCM solvent model supported by ORCA.

The calculations resulted in a structure of the complex which is in total accordance with the experimental data and which is shown in Fig. 11. Utilizing Pearson's HSAB model,⁴³ the sulfur atom was readily ruled out as a potential complexation site. As

a borderline metal ion, Zn^{2+} shows a greater affinity towards harder oxygen and nitrogen atoms as opposed to the softer sulphur centre which is in accordance with previous studies.⁴⁷ The zinc complex based on ligand tautomer **L1A** is energetically favoured with a difference of 3.7 $kJ mol^{-1}$ in comparison to **L1B**. This is probably caused by the positive mesomeric effect of the methoxy group in 5-position of the benzimidazole moiety that supports the nitrogen donor centre of the benzimidazole moiety. DFT calculations predict that the tautomer **L1A** is fixed upon addition of Zn^{2+} and the PET to the fluorophore deriving from the nitrogen atom of the benzimidazole moiety is inhibited, resulting in a chelation-induced enhanced fluorescence (CHEF) of **L1A**-Zn (Fig. S17 \dagger).

Determination of Zn^{2+} in water samples

Finally, the applicability of **L1** was tested with water samples. We created artificially polluted water samples by the addition of Ca²⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺ aside metal ions of the same group, Cd²⁺ and Hg²⁺, to water. Plotting the fluorescence intensity against the Zn^{2+} concentration yielded a linear calibration plot (Fig. S3 \dagger) which was used to determine the Zn^{2+} content in given water samples. Table 1 shows that **L1** was successfully able to recover the given Zn^{2+} concentrations even in the presence of various metal ions. Therefore, it is safe to assume that **L1** could potentially be used for Zn^{2+} detection in real water samples.

Conclusions

To summarize, we have designed and synthesized a new chemosensor **L1** based on 8-aminoquinoline bearing a benzimidazole moiety. **L1** showed a high selectivity and sensitivity towards Zn^{2+} in methanol, which was accompanied by a distinct green fluorescence emission. Moreover, **L1** was capable of distinguishing Zn^{2+} from same group metal ions Cd²⁺ and Hg²⁺. The LOD was determined to be 0.176 μM , which proved to be lower than the WHO standard (76 μM). Spectroscopic studies have shown that a 1 : 1 complexation takes place, which upon addition of EDTA showed the possible reversibility of the **L1**-Zn complex. The prototropic tautomerism exhibited by the benzimidazole moiety was used as proof to successfully identify the binding sites. Furthermore, the capability of **L1** to quantify Zn^{2+} in water samples was shown. Hence, we believe that **L1** shows a great potential for use in both biological and environmental applications.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Birgit Wawrzinek is acknowledged for measuring the NMR spectra.



References

- 1 D. K. Perry, M. J. Smyth, H. R. Stennicke, G. S. Salvesen, P. Duriez, G. G. Poirier and Y. A. Hannun, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1997, **272**, 18530.
- 2 C. E. Outten and T. V. O'Halloran, *Science*, 2001, **292**, 2488.
- 3 (a) A. I. Bush, W. H. Pettingell, G. Multhaup, M. Paradis, J.-P. Vonsattel, J. F. Gusella, K. Beyreuther, C. L. Masters and R. E. Tanzi, *Science*, 1994, **265**, 1464; (b) X. Q. Chen, T. Pradhan, F. Wang, J. S. Kim and J. Yoon, *Chem. Rev.*, 2012, **112**, 1910; (c) K. Jurowski, B. Szewczyk, G. Nowak and W. Piekoszewski, *J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.*, 2014, **19**, 1069.
- 4 G. G. S. Holmgren, M. W. Meyer, R. L. Chaney and R. B. Daniels, *J. Environ. Qual.*, 1993, **22**, 335.
- 5 (a) Gosla'sche Zeitung, "Zinkchlorid im Grundwasser", July 8 2021; (b) F. Boxberg, S. Asendorf, A. Bartholomä, B. Schnetger, W. P. de Lange and D. Hebbeln, *Geo-Mar. Lett.*, 2020, **40**, 135; (c) J. Matschullat, F. Ellminger, N. Agdemir, S. Cramer, W. Ließmann and N. Niehoff, *Appl. Geochem.*, 1997, **12**, 105; (d) J. Schneider and H.-E. Gäbler, *Environ. Geol.*, 2000, **39**, 774; (e) H. D. T. Becker, *Phytocoenologia*, 2009, **38**, 255; (f) W. H. O. Ernst, F. Knolle, S. Kratz and E. Schnug, *Landbauforsch. Völkenrode*, 2004, **54**, 53.
- 6 (a) P. S. Roldan, I. L. Alcântara, C. C. F. Padilha and P. M. Padilha, *Fuel*, 2005, **84**, 305; (b) S. Y. Lee, K. H. Bok and C. Kim, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**, 290; (c) D. P. Persson, T. H. Hansen, K. H. Laursen, J. K. Schjoerring and S. Husted, *Metallomics*, 2009, **1**, 418.
- 7 (a) K. Ponnuvel, M. Kumar and V. Padmini, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2016, **227**, 242; (b) B. B. Shi, Y. M. Zhang, T. B. Wei, Q. Lin, H. Yao, P. Zhang and X. M. You, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2014, **190**, 555; (c) X.-J. Bai, J. Ren, J. Zhou and Z.-B. Song, *Heterocycl. Commun.*, 2018, **24**(3), 135.
- 8 J. B. Chae, H. Lee and C. Kim, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2020, **30**, 347.
- 9 Z. Xu, J. Yoon and D. R. Spring, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 1996.
- 10 H. Kim, J. Kang, K. B. Kim, E. J. Song and C. Kim, *Spectrochim. Acta, Part A*, 2014, **118**, 883.
- 11 (a) C. E. White and A. Weissler, *Anal. Chem.*, 1964, **36**(5), 116; (b) R. E. Jensen and R. T. Rflaum, *Anal. Chem.*, 1966, **38**(9), 1268.
- 12 Y. Yue, Q. Dong, Y. Zhang, Y. Sun and Y. Gong, *Anal. Methods*, 2015, **7**, 5661.
- 13 N.-N. Li, Y.-Q. Ma, S. Zeng, Y.-T. Liue, X.-J. Sun and Z.-Y. Xing, *Synth. Met.*, 2017, **232**, 17.
- 14 (a) J. Ma, R. Sheng, J. Wu, W. Liu and H. Zhang, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2014, **197**, 364; (b) J. Fu, K. Yao, B. Li, H. Mei, Y. Chang and K. Xu, *Spectrochim. Acta, Part A*, 2020, **228**, 117790.
- 15 (a) J. An, M. Yan, Z. Yang, T. Li and Q. Zhou, *Dyes Pigm.*, 2013, **99**, 1; (b) B. Vidya, G. Sivaraman, R. V. Sumesh and D. Chellappa, *ChemistrySelect*, 2016, **1**, 4024; (c) E. M. Nolan, J. Jaworski, K. Okamoto, Y. Hayashi, M. Sheng and S. J. Lippard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 16812.
- 16 P. Saluja, H. Sharma, N. Kaur, N. Singh and D. O. Jang, *Tetrahedron*, 2012, **68**, 2289.
- 17 M. J. Kim, K. Kaur, N. Singh and D. O. Jang, *Tetrahedron*, 2012, **68**, 5429.
- 18 (a) J. Duszczak, K. Mituła, A. Santiago-Portillo, L. Soumoy, M. Rzonsowska, R. Januszewski, L. Fusaro, C. Aprile and B. Dudziec, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **13**, 22806; (b) C. U. Lenora, N.-H. Hu and J. C. Furgal, *ACS Omega*, 2020, **5**, 33017.
- 19 Y. Wu, X. Peng, B. Guo, J. Fan, Z. Zhang, J. Wang, A. Cui and Y. Gao, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2003, **3**, 1387.
- 20 (a) L. Xue, C. Liu and H. Jiang, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 1655; (b) Y.- Dong, R. Fan, W. Chen, P. Wang and Y. Yang, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, **46**, 6769.
- 21 H.-W. Wang, Q. Gan, X.-J. Wang, L. Xue, S.-H. Liu and H. Jiang, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 4995.
- 22 L. Zhang, D. Duan, X. Cui, J. Sun and J. Fang, *Tetrahedron*, 2013, **69**, 15.
- 23 (a) S. Deev, S. Batsyts, E. Sheina, T. S. Shestakova, I. Khalimbadzha, M. A. Kiskin, V. Charushin, O. Chupakhin, A. S. Paramonov, Z. O. Shenkarev, J. C. Namyslo and A. Schmidt, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2020, 450–465; (b) T. Freese, J. C. Namyslo, M. Nieger and A. Schmidt, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 4781–4788; (c) J. Zhang, E. G. Hübner, J. C. Namyslo, M. Nieger and A. Schmidt, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 6801–6808.
- 24 (a) A.-L. Lücke, L. Pruschinski, T. Freese and A. Schmidt, *ARKIVOC*, 2020, **VII**, 94; (b) L. Pruschinski, A.-L. Lücke, T. Freese, S.-R. Kahnert, S. Mummel and A. Schmidt, *Synthesis*, 2020, **6**, 882–892.
- 25 (a) M. Marschewski, W. Maus-Friedrichs, H. Taş, C. Otto and A. Schmidt, *Bull. Mat. Res. Engin.*, 2019, **7**, pp. 469–479 (ISBN 978-3-8440-6471-1); (b) C. Otto, J. C. Namyslo and A. Schmidt, *Bull. Mat. Res. Engin.*, 2021, **10**, p. 601 (ISBN 978-3-8440-8021-6).
- 26 G. Xie, P. Xi, X. Wang, X. Zhao, L. Huang, F. Chen, Y. Wu, X. Yao and Z. Zeng, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2011, **19**, 2927.
- 27 F. Neese, *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev.: Comput. Mol. Sci.*, 2012, **2**, 73.
- 28 F. Neese, *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev.: Comput. Mol. Sci.*, 2018, **8**, e1327.
- 29 ORCA 5.0.0 released and downloaded from <https://orcaforum.kofo.mpg.de/on1st> 1st of July 2021.
- 30 S. Grimme, A. Hansen, S. Ehlert and J.-M. Mewes, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2021, **154**, 64103.
- 31 M. Head-Gordon and J.-D. Chai, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2008, **10**, 6615.
- 32 (a) H. Shen and Z. Xie, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 11473; (b) N. Burdzhiev, A. Ahmedova, B. Borrisov and R. Graf, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 3770; (c) V. P. Talsi and S. N. Evdokimov, *J. Chem. Eng. Bioanal. Chem.*, 2017, **1**, 38.
- 33 *ACD/ChemSketch, version 2018.2.5*, Advanced Chemistry Development, Inc., Toronto, ON, Canada, www.acdlabs.com, 2021.
- 34 K. Velmurugan, S. Mathankumar, S. Santoshkumar, S. Amudha and R. Nandhakumar, *Spectrochim. Acta, Part A*, 2015, **139**, 119.



- 35 S. S. Kumar, R. S. Kumar and S. K. A. Kumar, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 2020, **502**, 119348.
- 36 (a) P. Job, *Ann. Chim. Appl.*, 1928, **9**, 113; (b) G. J. Park, H. Y. Jo, K. Y. Ryu and C. Kim, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 63882.
- 37 H. A. Benesi and J. H. Hildebrand, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1949, **71**, 2703.
- 38 (a) A. G. Mwalupindi, A. Rideau, R. A. Agabaria and I. M. Warner, *Talanta*, 1994, **41**, 599; (b) G. Wang, J. Qin, L. Fan, C.-R. Li and Z. Yang, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A*, 2016, **314**, 29.
- 39 (a) M. Budri, G. Chimmalagi, G. Naik, S. Patil, K. Gudasi and S. Inamdar, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2019, **29**, 1065; (b) H. G. Lee, K. B. Kim, G. J. Park, Y. H. Na, H. Y. Jo, S. A. Lee, C. Kim, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **39**, 61.
- 40 (a) Q. Mei, Y. Shi, Q. Hua and B. Tong, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 74924; (b) M. S. Kim, D. Yun, J. B. Chae, H. So, H. Lee, K.-T. Kim, M. Kim, M. H. Lim and C. Kim, *Sensors*, 2019, **19**, 5458.
- 41 World Health Organization, *Guidelines for drinking-water quality-volume 1-recommendations-addendum*, 1998, Geneva.
- 42 (a) R. Azadbakht, M. Koolivand and J. Khanabadi, *Anal. Methods*, 2017, **9**, 4688; (b) F. Yu, X. Guo, X. Tian and L. Jia, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2017, **27**, 723.
- 43 R. G. Pearson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1963, **85**, 3533.
- 44 (a) E. M. Nolan and S. J. Lippard, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2009, **42**, 193; (b) Y. B. Atalay, D. M. Di Toro and R. F. Carbonaro, *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 2013, **122**, 464.
- 45 Y. Mikata, Y. Sato, S. Takeuchi, Y. Kuroda, H. Konno and S. Iwatsuki, *Dalton Trans.*, 2013, **42**, 9688.
- 46 Y. Liu, N. Zhang, Y. Chen and L.-H. Wang, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 315.
- 47 (a) K. Y. K. Suzuki, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, 1961, **24**, 11093; (b) K. Suzuki, C. Karaki, S. Mori and K. Yamasaki, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, 1968, **30**, 167; (c) H. Schunzel, E. Hoyer and G. Klose, *Z. Chem.*, 1967, **7**, 464; (d) G. J. Ford, L. D. Pettit and C. Sherrington, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, 1971, **33**, 4119.

