Kinetics and Mechanism of the Oxidation of Coomassie Brilliant Blue-R dye by Hypochlorite and Role of Acid there in.

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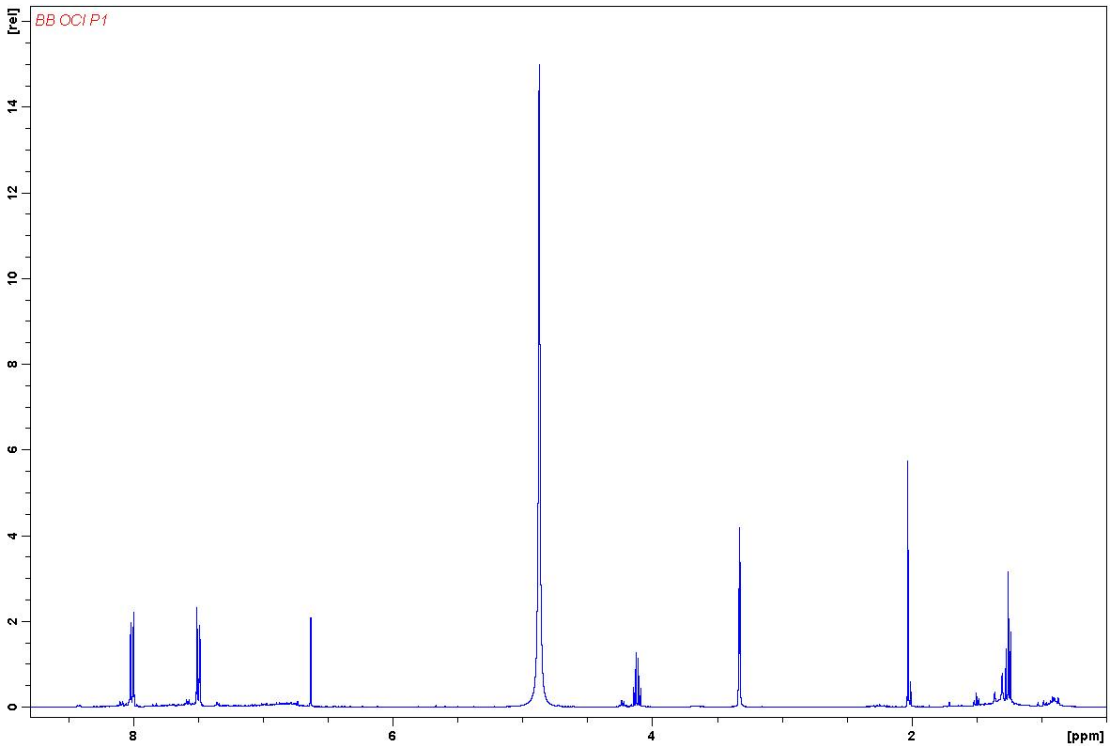

Figure S1. 1H NMR spectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_1 (4-(4-ethoxyphenylamino)-benzoic acid) with hypochlorite.

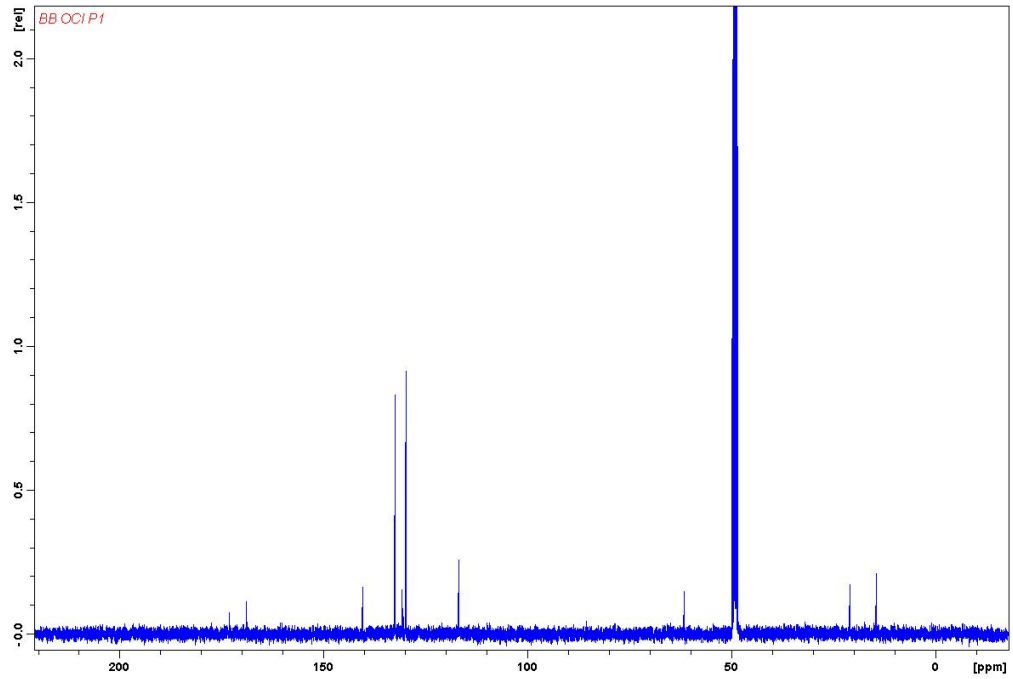

Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_1 (4-(4-ethoxyphenylamino)-benzoic acid) with hypochlorite.

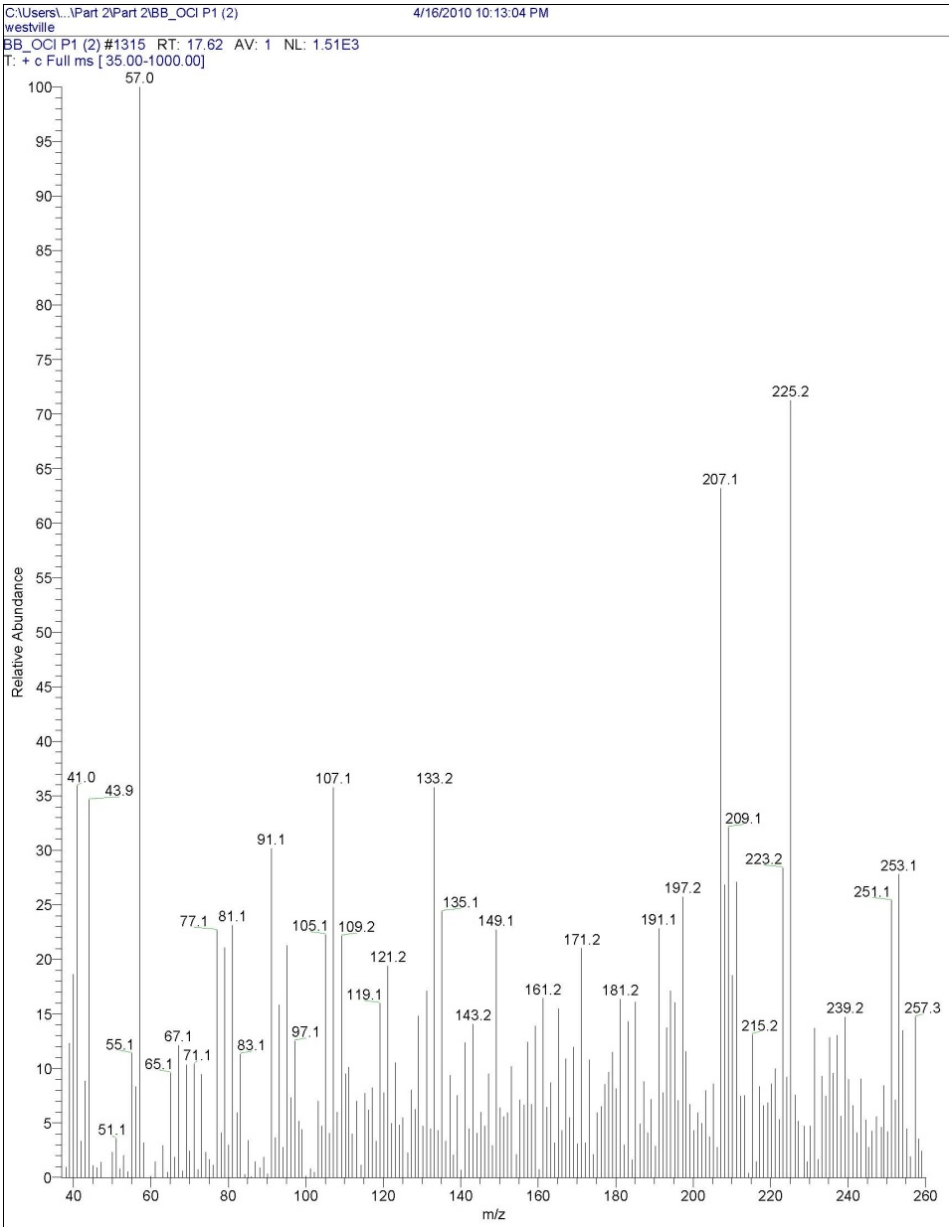

Figure S3. GC-MS spectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation product (P_1 (4-(4-ethoxyphenylamino)-benzoic acid) with hypochlorite.

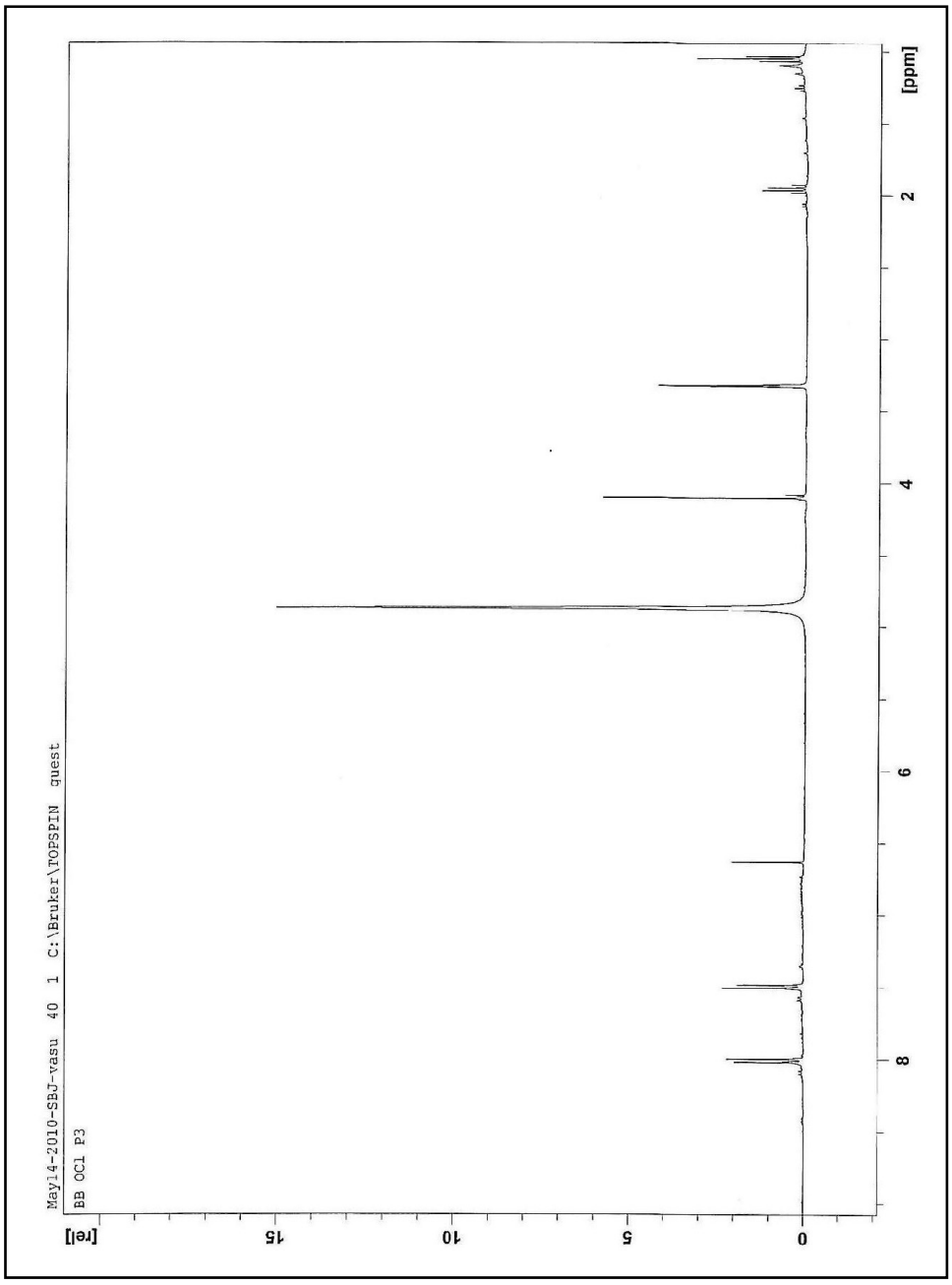

Figure S4. ^{1}H NMRspectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_2 (3- ethylaminomethylbenzenesulphonic acid) with hypochlorite.

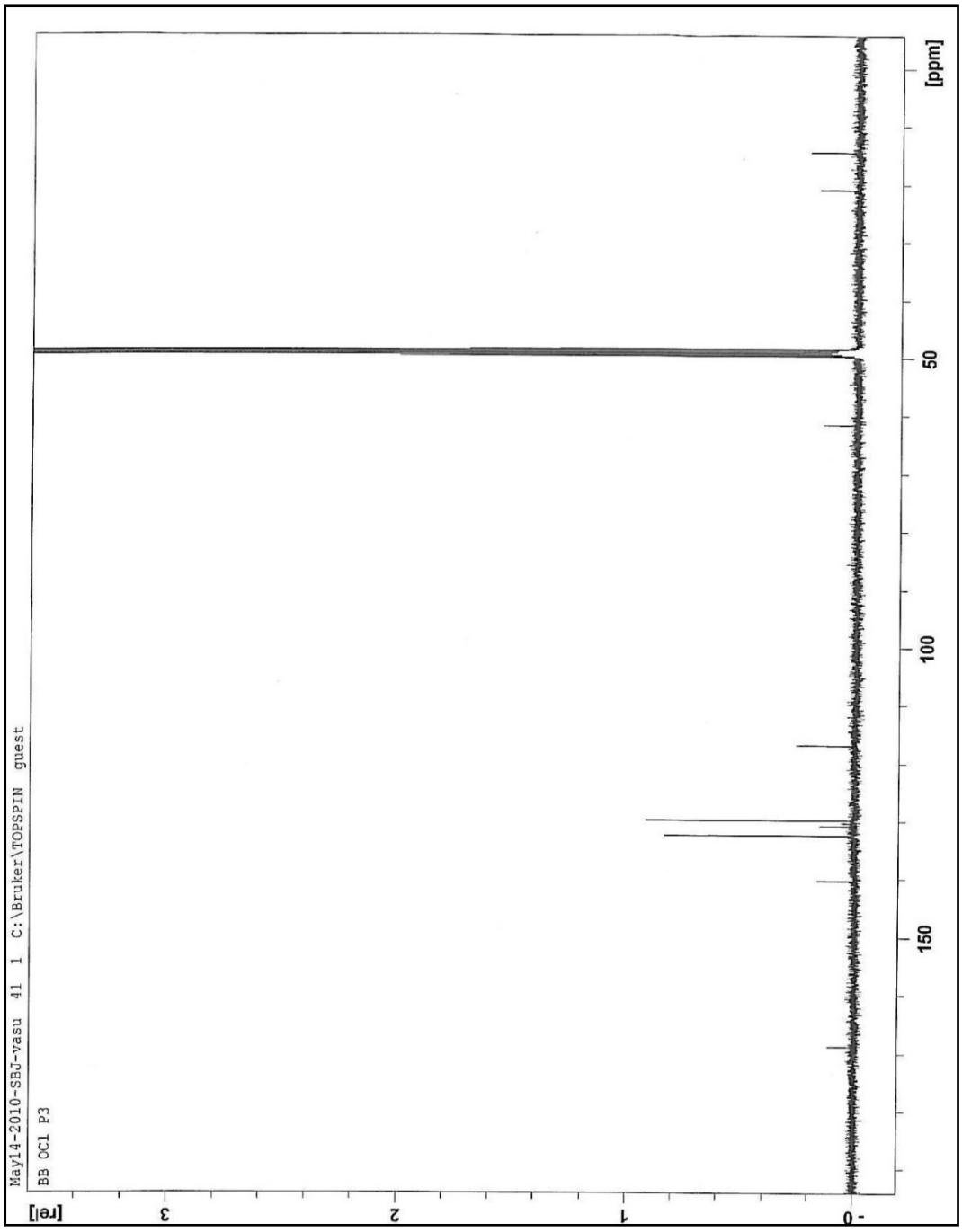

Figure S5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_2(3- ethylamino methyl benzenesulphonic acid) with hypochlorite.

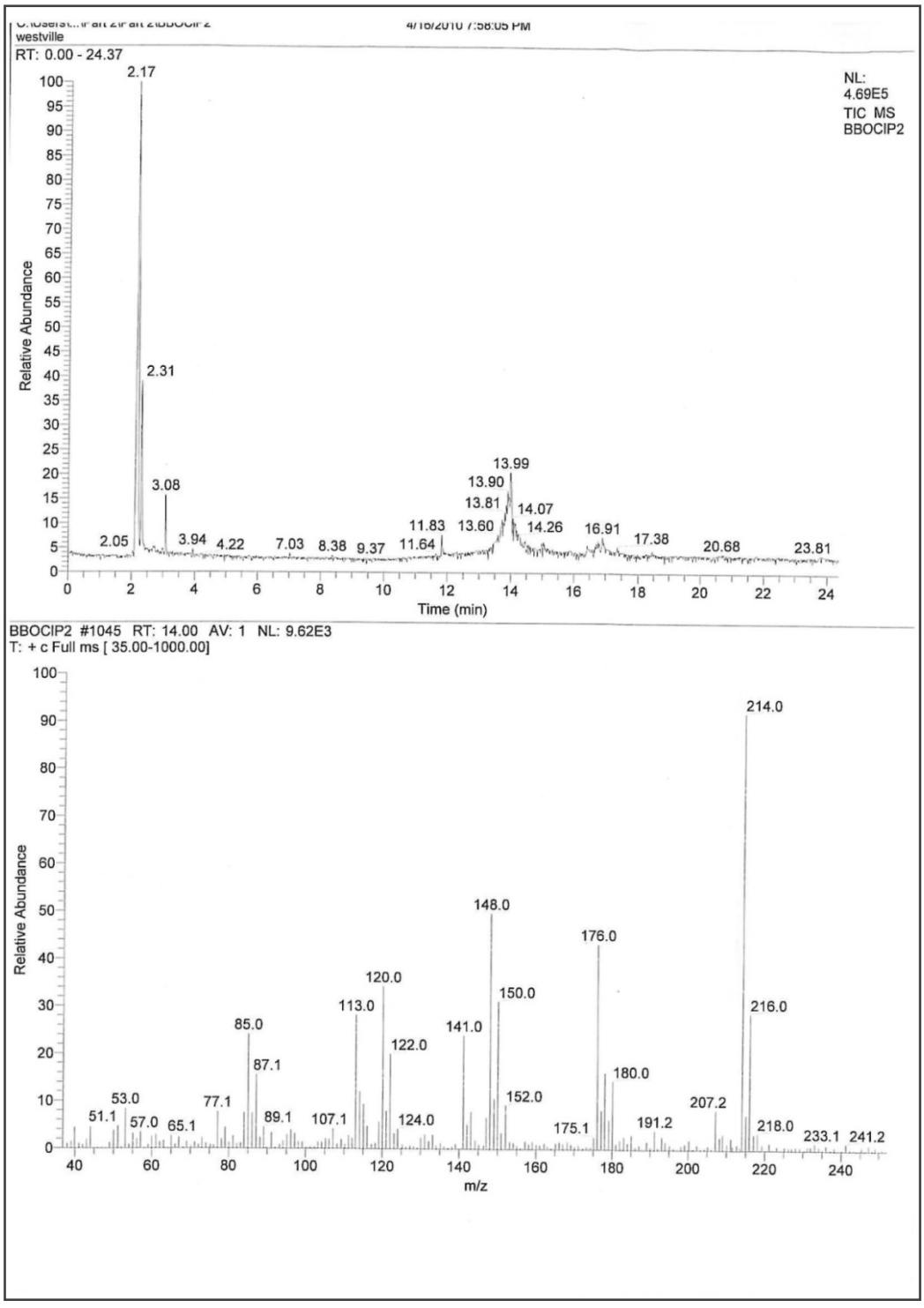

Figure S6. GC-MS spectrum for brilliant blue-R major oxidation productP_2(3-ethylaminomethylbenzenesulphonic acid) with hypochlorite.

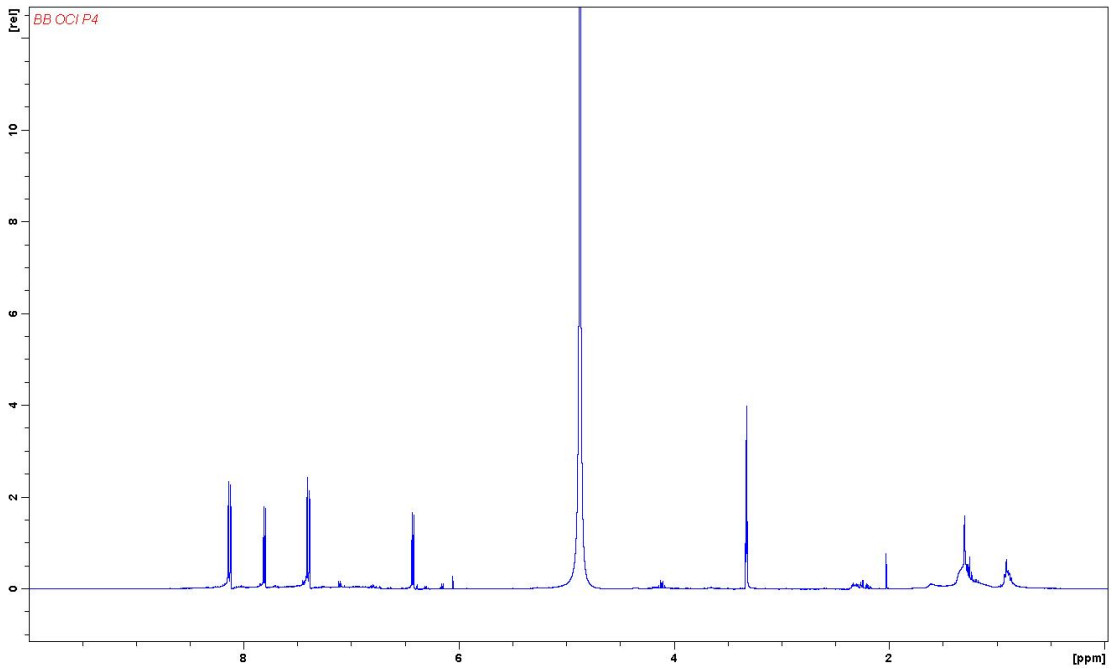

Figure S7. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_4 (6'-chloro-5'-hydroxy-bicyclohexylidene-2,5,2'-triene-4,4'-dione) with hypochlorite.

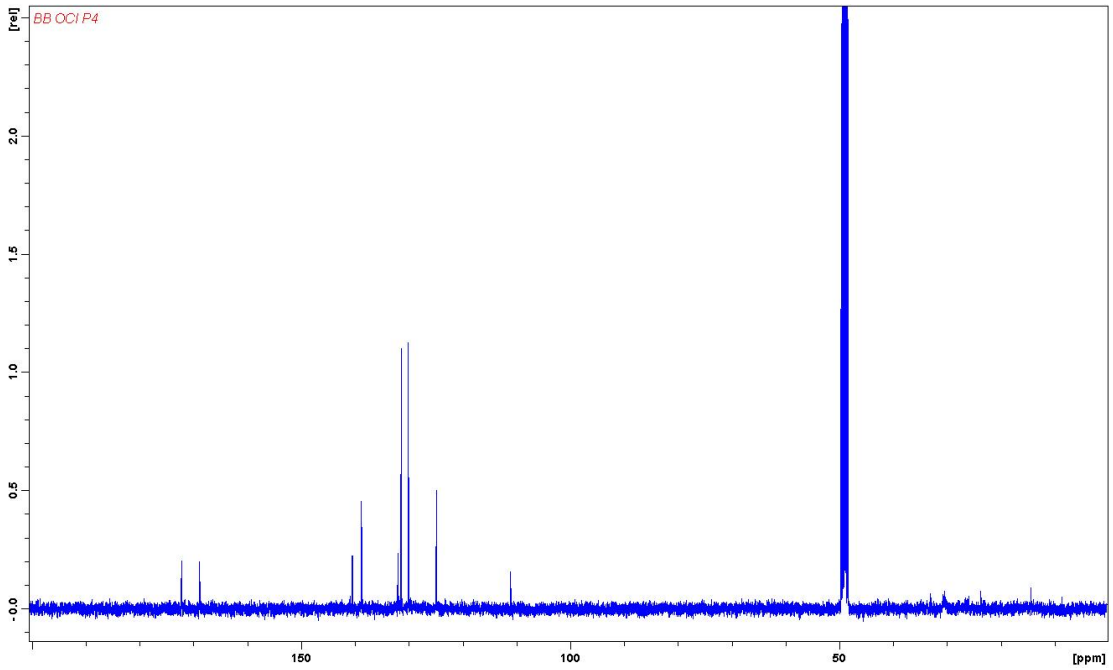

Figure S8^{13}C NMR spectrum of brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_4 (6'-chloro-5'-hydroxy-bicyclohexylidene-2,5,2'-triene-4,4'-dione) with hypochlorite.

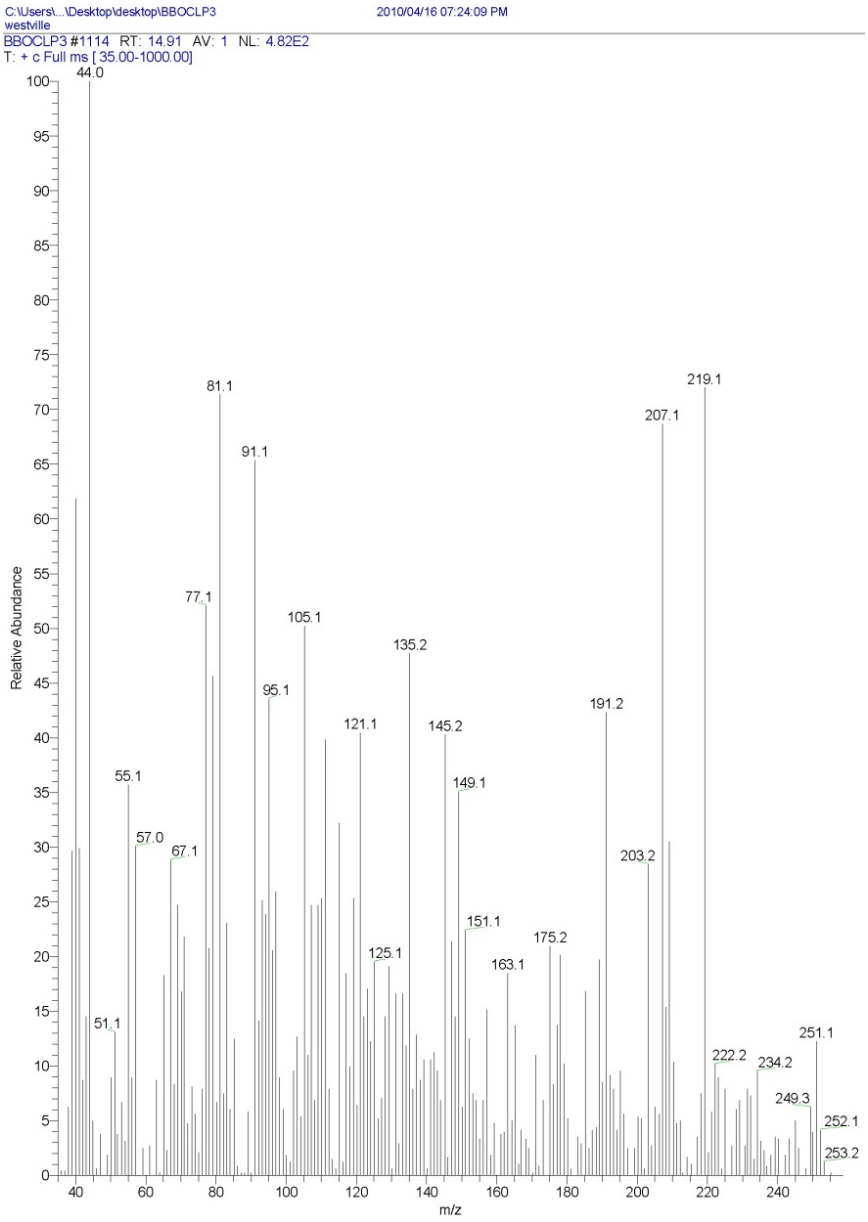

Figure S9. GC-MS spectrum of brilliant blue-R major oxidation product P_4 (6'-chloro-5'-hydroxy-bicyclohexylidene-2,5,2'-triene-4,4'-dione) with hypochlorite.