# Rational Design of Ratiometric Near-Infrared Aza-BODIPY-Based Fluorescent Probe for *in Vivo* Imaging of Endogenous Hydrogen Peroxide

Wenle Mao,<sup>†,§</sup> Mingming Zhu,<sup>‡,§</sup> Chenxu Yan,<sup>†</sup> Yiyu Ma,<sup>†</sup> Zhiqian Guo,<sup>\*,†</sup> and Weihong Zhu<sup>†</sup> <sup>†</sup>State Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Functional Materials Chemistry, Institute of Fine Chemicals, School of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, East China University of Science & Technology, Shanghai 200237, China. <sup>‡</sup>Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Key Laboratory of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Ministry of Health Shanghai Inflammatory Bowel Disease Research Center; Renji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Shanghai Institute of Digestive Disease;145 Middle Shandong Road, Shanghai 200001, China

Corresponding Author: <u>guozq@ecust.edu.cn</u>

## Contents

1. Cell Experiment	<b>S3-S4</b>
2. Time Dependence and ESI-MS Spectra Characterization of NB-B Reaction	<b>S</b> 5
with H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
3.Time Dependence and ESI-MS Spectra Characterization of NB-OB Reaction	<b>S</b> 6
with H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
4. Properties of BP <sub>5</sub> -NB-OB and BP <sub>5</sub> -NB-OH	<b>S7-S8</b>
5. Characterization of Intermediate Compounds and BP <sub>5</sub> -NB-OB	S9-S16

#### 1. Cell Experiment

**Cell Lines:** The human epithelioid cervical carcinoma cell line A549 were purchased from the Institute of Cell Biology (Shanghai, China). Cells were all propagated in T-75 flasks cultured at 37 °C under a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in RPMI-1640 medium or DMEM medium (GIBCO/Invitrogen, Camarillo, CA, USA), which were supplemented with 10 % fetal bovine serum (FBS, Biological Industry, Kibbutz Beit Haemek, Israel) and 1 % penicillin-streptomycin (10,000 U mL<sup>-1</sup> penicillin and 10 mg/ml streptomycin, Solarbio life science, Beijing, China)

*In Vitro* Cellular Imaging: The A549 cells at  $1 \times 10^5$  cells/well were seeded onto glass-bottom petri dishes with complete medium (1.5 mL) for 12 h. Then the cells pre-incubated with and without H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> were exposed to desired concentrations of **BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB** (10 µM) for 40 min. PBS buffers (pH 7.4) was used to washed cells for three times to clean the background. The images were then photographed by using a confocal laser scanning microscope with 633 nm as the excitation wavelength and 690-710 nm, 715-735 nm as the emission wavelength.

The cell cytotoxicity of **BP**<sub>5</sub>-**NB-OB** to A549 cells were measured by 3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. The cytotoxicity was evaluated by Cell Counting Kit-8 (Dojindo, Tokyo, Japan) according to the factory's instruction. Cells were plated in 96-well plates in 0.1 mL volume of DMEM or RPMI-1640 medium with 10 % FBS, at a density of  $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well and added with desired concentrations of **BP**<sub>5</sub>-**NB-OB**. After incubation for 24 h, absorbance was measured at 410 nm with a Tecan GENios Pro multifunction reader (Tecan Group Ltd., Maennedorf, Switzerland). Each concentration was measured in triplicate and used in three independent experiments. The relative cell viability was calculated by the equation: cell viability (%) = (OD<sub>treated</sub>/OD<sub>control</sub>) × 100%

Animals: All animal studies were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Shanghai Bioray Biotechnology in accordance with the guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals. The 3-4-week-old female BALB/cA nude mice were producted from Shanghai Bioray Biotechnology and maintained under standard conditions. The animals were housed in sterile cages within laminar airflow hoods in a specific pathogen-free room with a 12-h light/12-h dark schedule and fed autoclaved chow and water *ad libitum*. Number of qualitative qualifications: Production Permit No.: SYXK(Shanghai) 2015-0011

*In vivo* imaging in tumor-bearing mice: The nude mice were inoculated with A549 cell on their right flanks by injecting  $10^6$  cells subcutaneously. When the tumors grew up to 10 mm in diameter, **BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB** (administered at a dose of 0.2 mg·Kg<sup>-1</sup>) in PBS was in-situ injected into the A549 cell tumor-bearing nude mice. *In vivo* imaging was recorded at different time internals after

injection **BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB** using PerkinElmer IVIS Lumina Kinetic Series III imaging system. The concentration of the injected solution is 30  $\mu$ M (PBS, pH = 7.4). In the *in vivo* imaging,  $\lambda_{ex} = 630-650$  nm,  $\lambda_{em} = 710-730$  nm.

2. Time Dependence and ESI-MS Spectra Characterization of NB-B Reaction with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>



**Figure S1** Time dependence of absorption (a) and fluorescence (b) spectra of NB-B in the presence of 1 mM  $H_2O_2$ . (c) Time dependence of normalized fluorescence intensity at 720 nm for NB-B in the presence of 1 mM  $H_2O_2$ . Solvent: a mixed PBS buffer solution (PBS/MeCN, v/v = 1/1, pH = 6.0, 0.01mM).



Figure S2 HRMS spectrum of the products from the reaction of NB-B with 10 equiv of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

#### 3. Time Dependence and ESI-MS Spectra Characterization of NB-OB Reaction with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>



**Figure S3** Time dependence of absorption (a) and fluorescence (b) spectra of NB-OB in the presence of 1 mM  $H_2O_2$ . Solvent: a mixed PBS buffer solution (PBS/MeCN, v/v = 1/1, pH = 6.0, 0.01 mM).



Figure S4 HRMS spectrum of the products from the reaction of NB-OB with 10 equiv of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

### 4. Properties of BP5-NB-OB and BP5-NB-OH

	BP <sub>5</sub> -NB-OB (700 nm)					
Solvent	MeCN	PBS/MeCN ( $v/v = 1/1$ , pH = 6.0)				
$oldsymbol{\varPhi}_{ extsf{F}}$	0.325	0.404				

Table S1 Fluorescence quantum yield of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB.

The relative fluorescence quantum yield  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\rm F}$  value was determined using indocyanine green dye ICG as a reference.



Figure S5 Size distribution of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB in aqueous solution.



**Figure S6** The absorption spectra and fluorescence spectra of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB in the presence of  $H_2O_2$ . Solvent: a mixed PBS buffer solution (PBS/MeCN, v/v = 1/1, pH = 6.0, 0.01 mM).



**Figure S7** Fluorescence intensity of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OH at 700 nm with pH changing from 4.0 to 9.2,  $\lambda_{ex} = 675$  nm.

#### 5. Characterization of Intermediate Compounds and BP5-NB-OB







Figure S9 HRMS spectrum of chalcone





Elemental	Composition <b>R</b>	leport						Page 1		
Single Mass Analysis Tolerance = 50.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0 Element prediction: Off Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3										
Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions 17 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 1 best isotopic matches for each mass) Elements Used: C: 0-16 H: 0-15 N: 0-1 O: 0-4 Na: 0-1 WH-ZHU ECUST institute of Fine Chem 22-Dec-2016										
ZW-MWL-2 79	(1.057) Cm (78:80)							1: TOF MS ES+		
100 	308.085 274.2734 141 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	95 925 925 925	375 400	425 450	475 500	525 550 575	600 625			
Minimum: Maximum:		30.0	50.0	-1.5 100.0						
Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	i-FIT (Norm)	Formula			
308.0895	308.0899	-0.4	-1.3	9.5	19.9	0.0	C16 H15	N O4 Na		





Figure S12 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of N-OH in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>



Figure S13 HRMS spectrum of N-OH



Figure S14<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of NB-diOH in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>







Figure S16<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of NB-OH in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>







Figure S18<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of NB-OB in CDCl<sub>3</sub>







Figure S20 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S21 HRMS spectrum of BP<sub>5</sub>-NB-OB



Figure S22 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of NB-B in CDCl<sub>3</sub>