

Supporting Information

Naked-Eye and Near-Infrared Fluorescence Probe for Hydrazine and Its Applications in *In Vitro* and *In Vivo* Bioimaging

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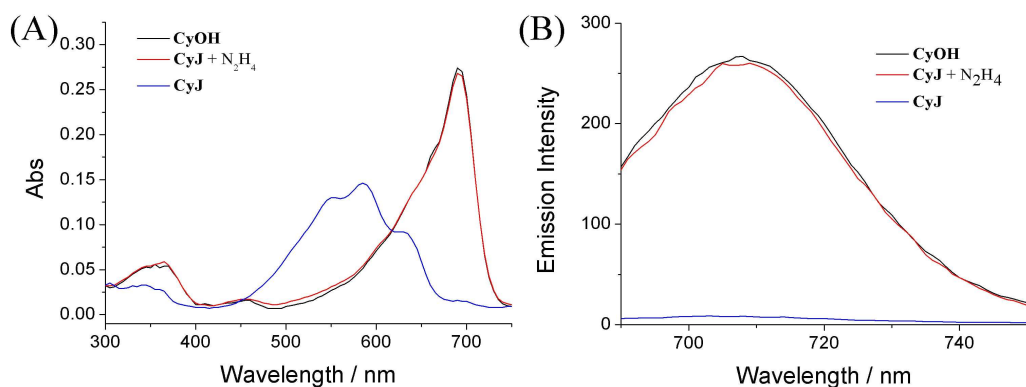


Figure S1. (A) Absorption and (B) fluorescence emission spectra of **CyOH** (5 μ M, black line) and **CyJ** (5 μ M), before (blue line) and after reacting with N_2H_4 (150 μ M, red line) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{DMSO}$ solution (4: 1, v/v, 10 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4), λ_{ex} = 675 nm.

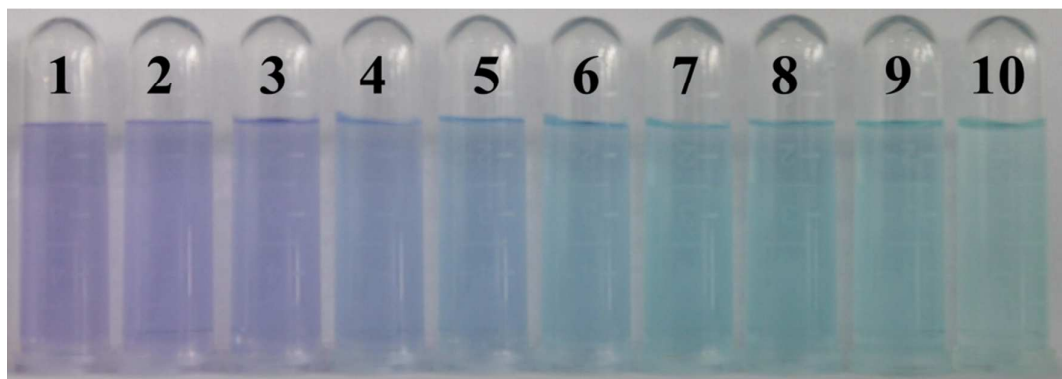


Figure S2. The color change of **CyJ** (5 μ M) upon addition of N_2H_4 in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.4) containing 20% DMSO. Each picture was recorded at 10 min after the addition of N_2H_4 (1-10 : 0, 0.5, 1.5, 2.0, 5.0, 15.0, 25.0, 50.0, 100.0, 250.0 μ M).

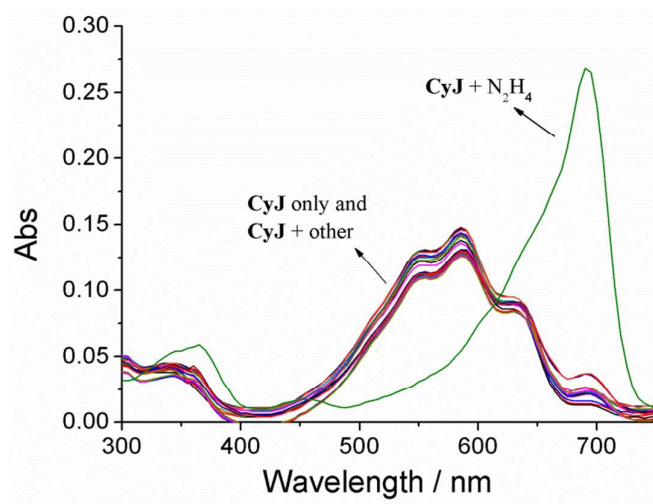


Figure S3. UV response of **CyJ** (5 μM) to various analytes (150 μM), each spectrum was recorded at 10 min after addition of the analytes (N_2H_4 , Cys, GSH, Glu, NH_2OH , urea, aniline, thiourea, K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , F^- , Br^- , Cl^- , I^- , ClO_4^- , SO_4^{2-} , AcO^- , CO_3^{2-} , H_2PO_4^- , N_3^- , BF_4^-);

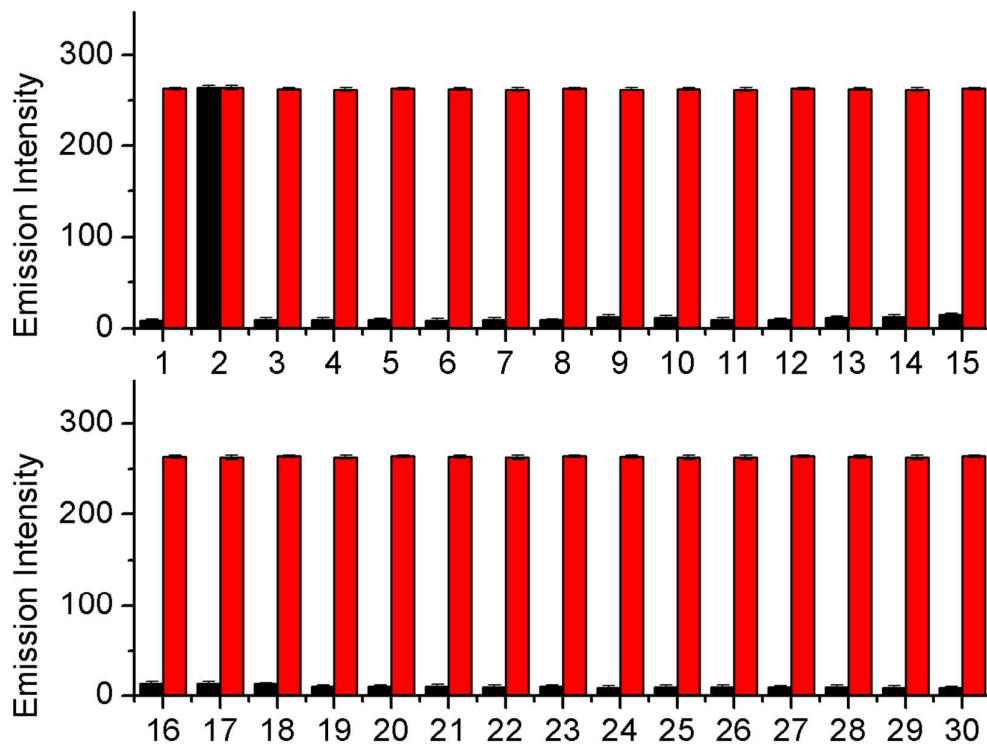


Figure S4. Fluorescence intensity of **CyJ** (5 μM) in the presence of various analytes (150 μM) (N_2H_4 , Cys, GSH, Glu, NH_2OH , urea, aniline, thiourea, K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , F^- , Br^- , Cl^- , I^- , ClO_4^- , SO_4^{2-} , AcO^- , CO_3^{2-} , H_2PO_4^- , N_3^- , BF_4^-) in HEPES buffer (10 mM, pH = 7.40) containing 20% DMSO at 10 min, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 675$ nm. Black bars represent the addition of 30 equiv of the appropriate analytes (1 : Blank, 2 : N_2H_4 , 3 : Cys, 4 : GSH, 5 : Glu, 6 :

NH₂OH, 7 : urea, 8 : aniline, 9 : thiourea, 10 : K⁺, 11 : Na⁺, 12 : Ca²⁺, 13 : Mg²⁺, 14 : Cu²⁺, 15 : Zn²⁺, 16 : Al³⁺, 17 : Fe³⁺, 18 : Fe²⁺, 19 : Hg²⁺, 20 : F⁻, 21 : Br⁻, 22 : Cl⁻, 23 : I⁻, 24 : ClO₄⁻, 25 : SO₄²⁻, 26 : AcO⁻, 27 : CO₃²⁻, 28 : H₂PO₄⁻, 29 : N₃⁻, 30 : BF₄⁻) to a 5 μ M solution of **CyJ**. Red bars represent the addition of **CyJ** (5 μ M) to the mixture solution of 150 μ M the appropriate analytes and 150 μ M N₂H₄. The data were reported as the mean \pm standard deviation of triplicate experiments.

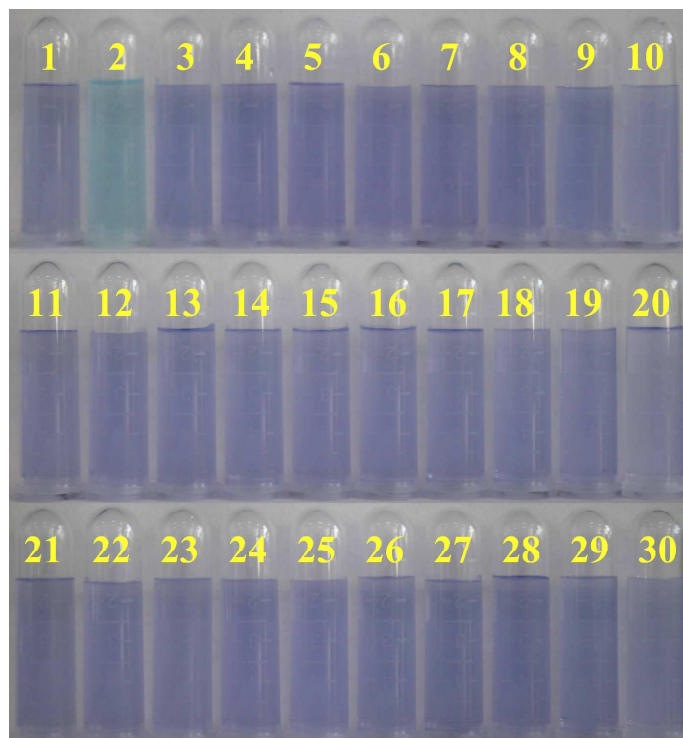


Figure S5. The color change of **CyJ** (5 μ M) with various analytes (150 μ M). The pictures were recorded at 10 min after addition of the analytes (1 : Blank, 2 : N₂H₄, 3 : Cys, 4 : GSH, 5 : Glu, 6 : NH₂OH, 7 : urea, 8 : aniline, 9 : thiourea, 10 : K⁺, 11 : Na⁺, 12 : Ca²⁺, 13 : Mg²⁺, 14 : Cu²⁺, 15 : Zn²⁺, 16 : Al³⁺, 17 : Fe³⁺, 18 : Fe²⁺, 19 : Hg²⁺, 20 : F⁻, 21 : Br⁻, 22 : Cl⁻, 23 : I⁻, 24 : ClO₄⁻, 25 : SO₄²⁻, 26 : AcO⁻, 27 : CO₃²⁻, 28 : H₂PO₄⁻, 29 : N₃⁻, 30 : BF₄⁻).

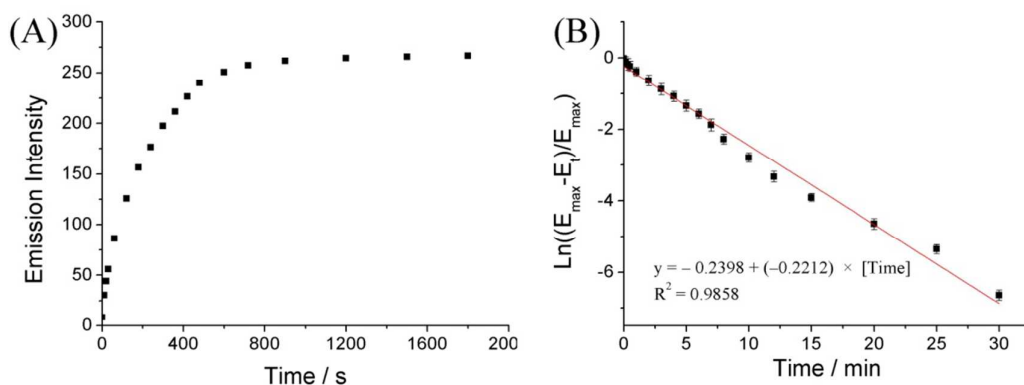


Figure S6. (A) Time-dependent fluorescence changes of **CyJ** (5 μM) upon addition of N_2H_4 (150 μM) in HEPES (10 mM, pH 7.4) containing 20% DMSO. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 675 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 706 \text{ nm}$. (B) Pseudo first-order kinetic plot of reaction of probe **CyJ** (5 μM) with N_2H_4 (150 μM), for $k = 24.6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$.

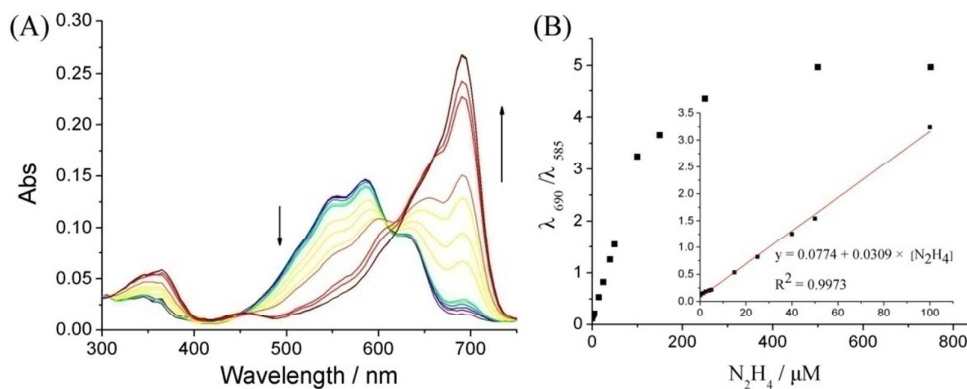


Figure S7. (A) UV titration of **CyJ** (5 μM) upon addition of N_2H_4 in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.4) containing 20% DMSO. Each spectrum was recorded at 10 min after the addition of N_2H_4 (0, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 15, 25, 40, 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, 750 μM). (B) Absorbance ratio $R (\lambda_{690}/\lambda_{585})$ changes of **CyJ** upon addition of N_2H_4 . Inset: Absorbance ratio $R (\lambda_{690}/\lambda_{585})$ changes of **CyJ** as a function of concentrations of N_2H_4 (0–100 μM).

HPLC was carried out using a C18 column (Hedera·ODS-2, 5 μm , 250 mm \times 4.6 mm) with a Varian 210 HPLC system. The mobile phase was a mixture of acetonitrile and ammonium acetate buffer (0.025 M, pH = 6.0) (8:2, v/v). The flow rate was 1 mL/min and detection at 613 nm. The reaction solutions of **CyJ** (5 μM) and N_2H_4 (25 μM , 150 μM) in HEPES buffer (10 mM, pH = 7.4) was as the samples.

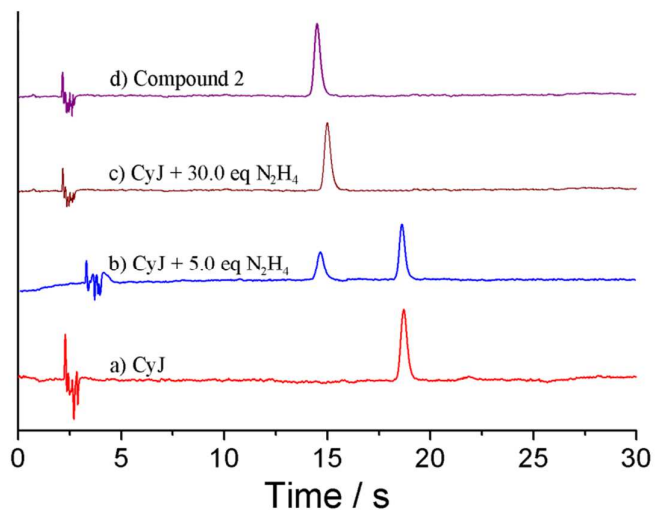
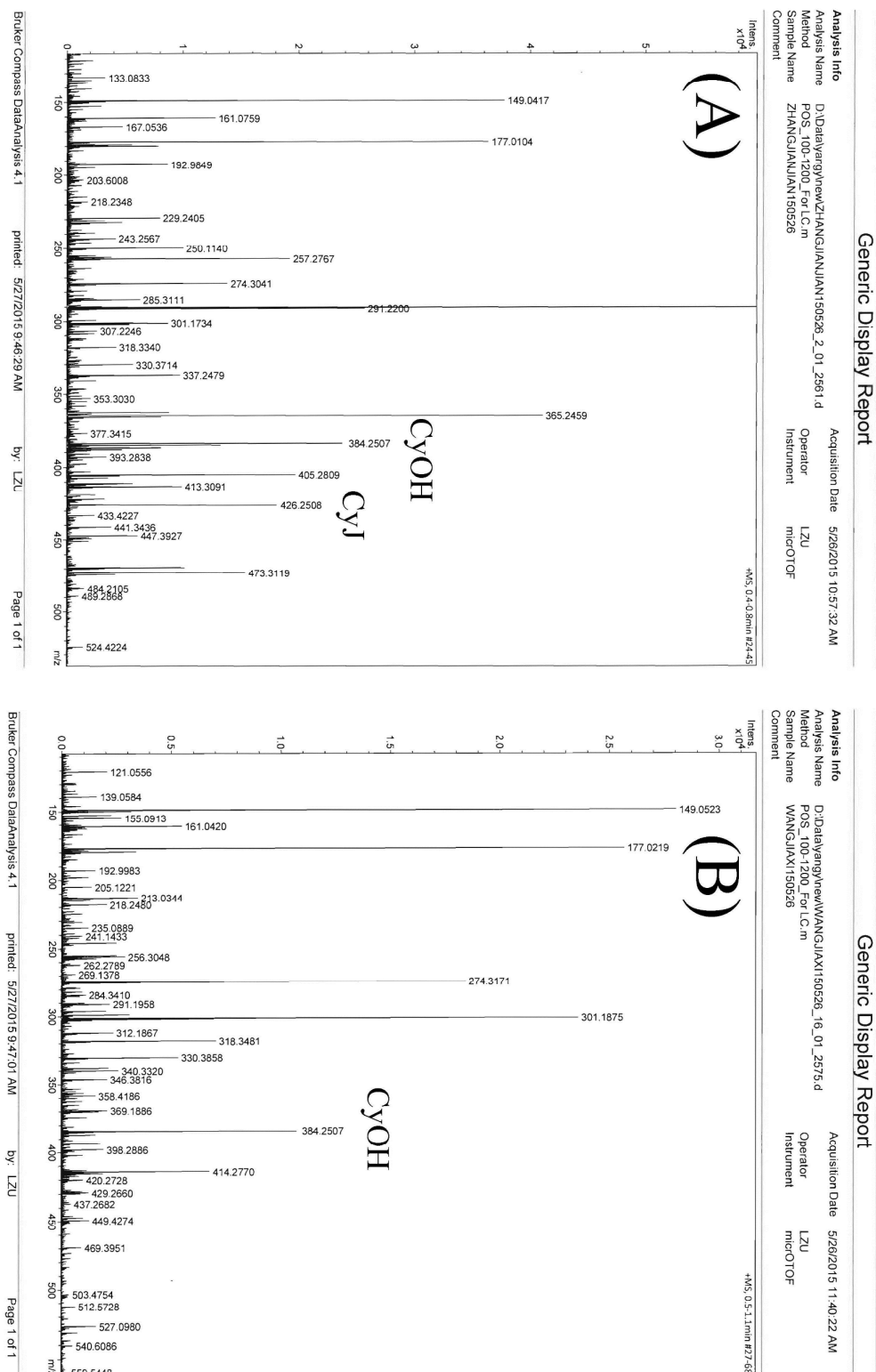


Figure S8. HPLC chromatograms of **CyJ** (a), the reaction solutions of **CyJ** with different amount of N_2H_4 (b, c), and **CyOH** (d). Conditions: incubation for 10 min at room temperature in HEPES (10 mM, pH = 7.4) containing 20% DMSO.



Analysis Info

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Acquisition Date: 5/26/2015 11:40:22 AM
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 Instrument: micrOTOF

Generic Display Report

Figure S9. The micrOTOF mass spectra of **CyJ** treating with N_2H_4 . (A) **CyJ** + 5.0 equiv N_2H_4 ; (B) **CyJ** + 30.0 equiv N_2H_4 .

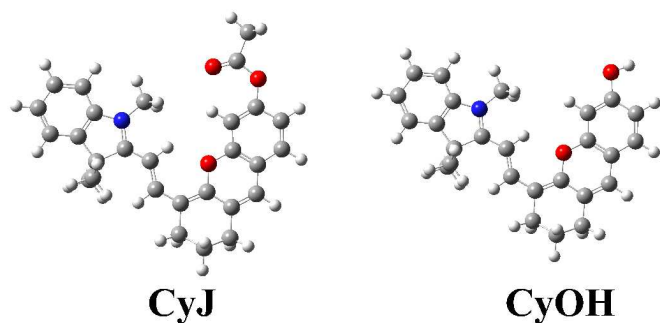


Figure S10. The optimized conformation of **CyJ** and **CyOH**. In the ball-and-stick model, carbon, oxygen and nitrogen atoms are colored in gray, red and blue, respectively.

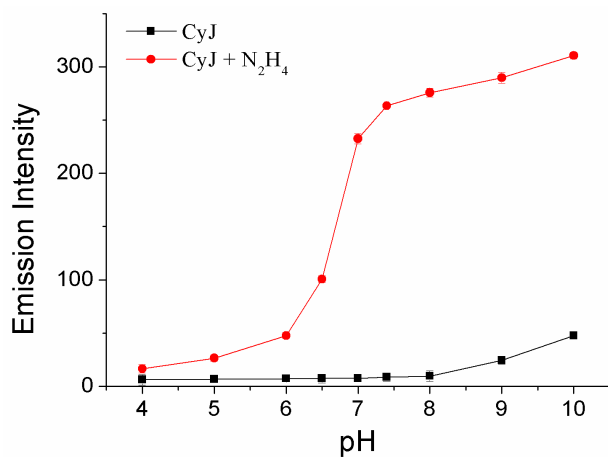


Figure S11. Fluorescence intensity of **CyJ** (■) and **CyJ** (5 μ M) with N_2H_4 (150 μ M, ●) in 10 min at various pH values, respectively. The data were reported as the mean \pm standard deviation of triplicate experiments.

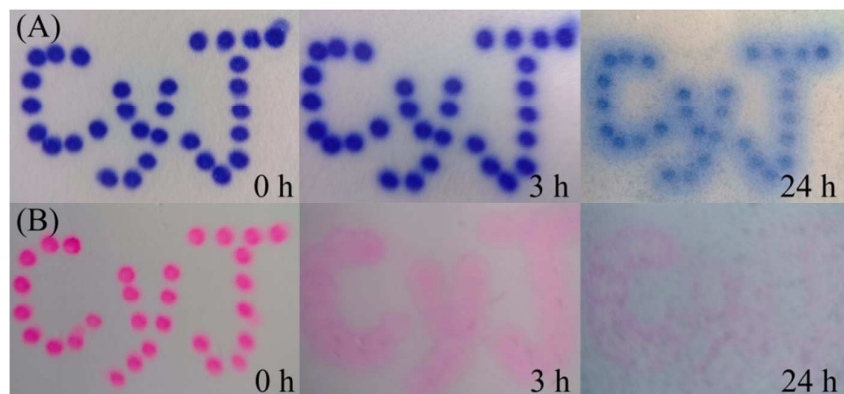


Figure S12. Diffusion-resistance experiments for **CyJ** (A) and Rhodamine **B** (B). The compounds were spotted on silica-gel plates, immersed in water.



Figure S13. Color changes of CyJ (1.0 mM) coated filter paper after exposure to different concentrations of hydrazine aqueous solution.

Table S1. Determination of hydrazine in water samples ^a

Sample	Hydrazine added (μM)	Hydrazine found (μM)	Recovery (%)	R.S.D. (%) ^b
Tap water	5.0	5.21	104	1.7
	30.0	29.75	99	2.1
Yellow River water	5.0	5.24	105	2.2
	30.0	30.95	103	2.5
Diluted Human Serum (10%)	5.0	5.12	102	2.5
	30.0	31.80	106	2.1
Sample 1 ^c (hydrazine 5.0 μM)	5.0	9.76	98	1.7
	30.0	35.89	103	1.7
Sample 2 ^c (hydrazine 10.0 μM)	5.0	15.26	102	2.1
	30.0	41.98	105	2.4

^a Conditions: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}} = 675/706$ nm, DMSO/HEPES = 20:80, 10 min reaction at 25 °C.

^b Each condition was measured three times.

^c Synthetic samples containing other metal ions (common metal ions in serum: K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+}) in HEPES buffer containing 20% DMSO.

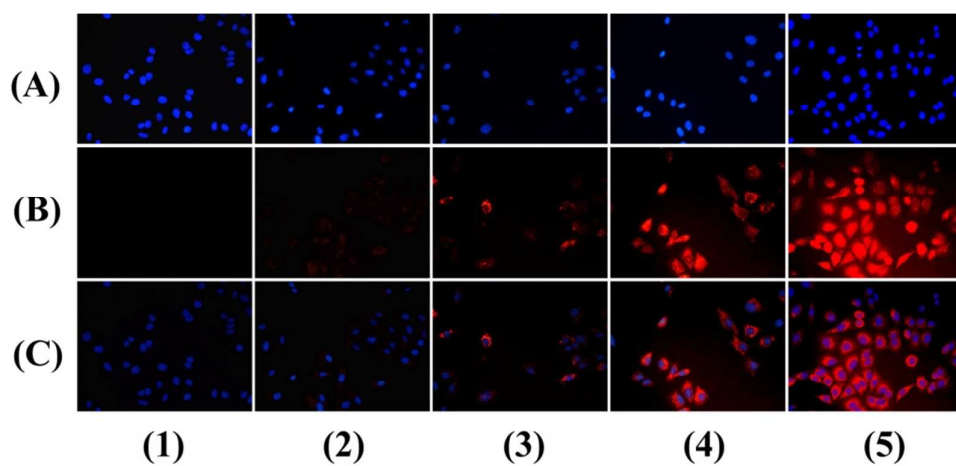


Figure S14. Confocal microscope images of pretreated *HeLa* cells with different concentration of N_2H_4 (2-5: 0.0, 5.0, 30.0, 150.0 μM) for 15 min, then incubated with CyJ (10 μM) for another 15 min; 1: control. (A) Fluorescence images for cells co-stained with 4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) to identify cell nuclei (blue dots); (B) Fluorescence images from CyJ; (C) Merge.

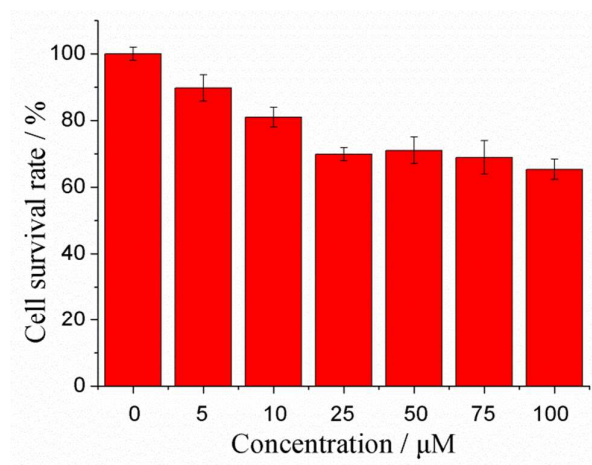


Figure S15. MTT assay for the survival rate of *HeLa* cells treated with various concentrations of CyJ for 24 h. Error bars represent the standard deviations of 6 trials.

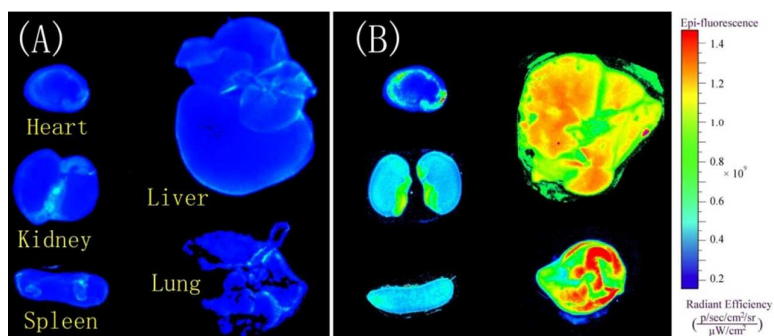
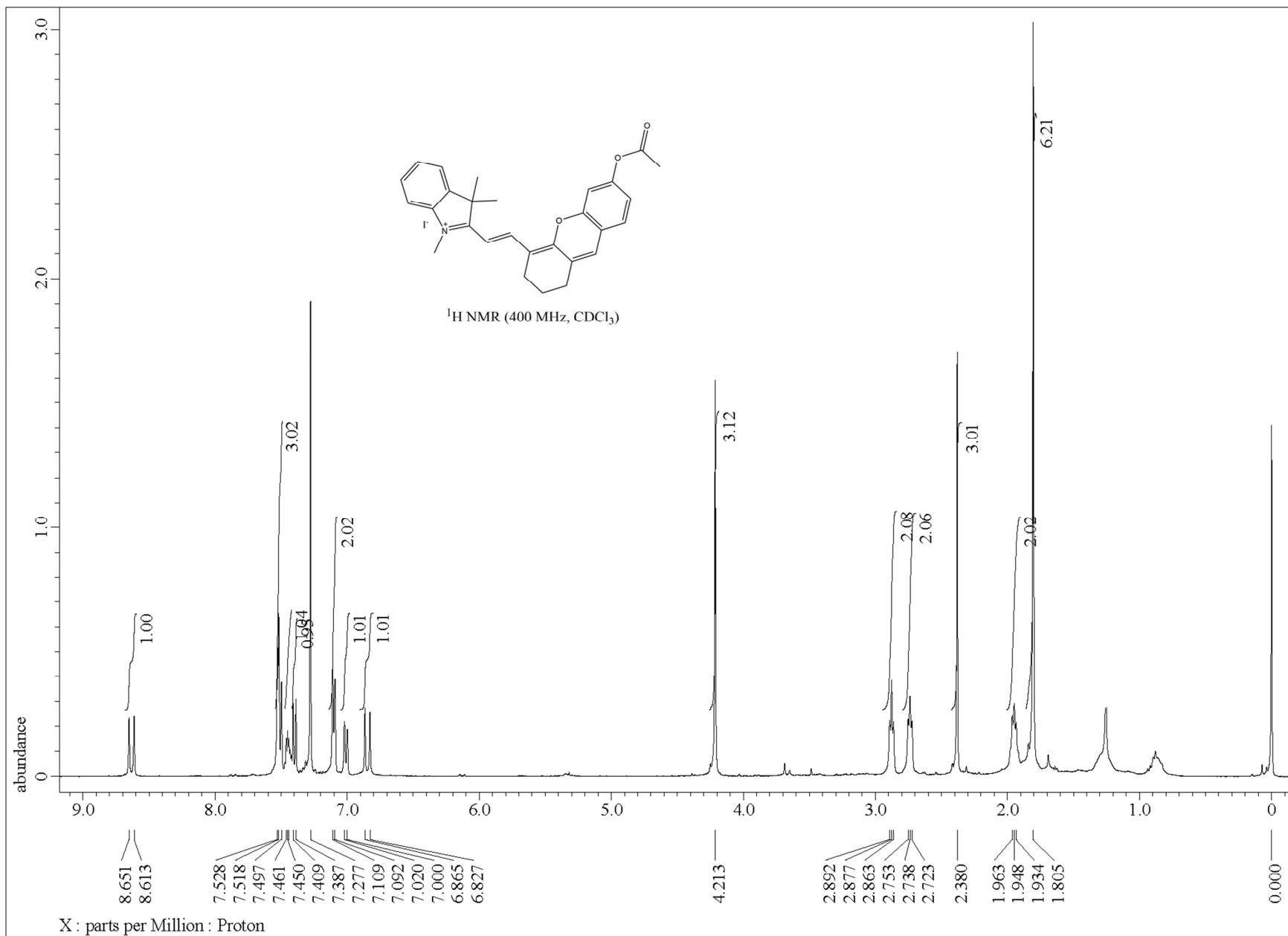
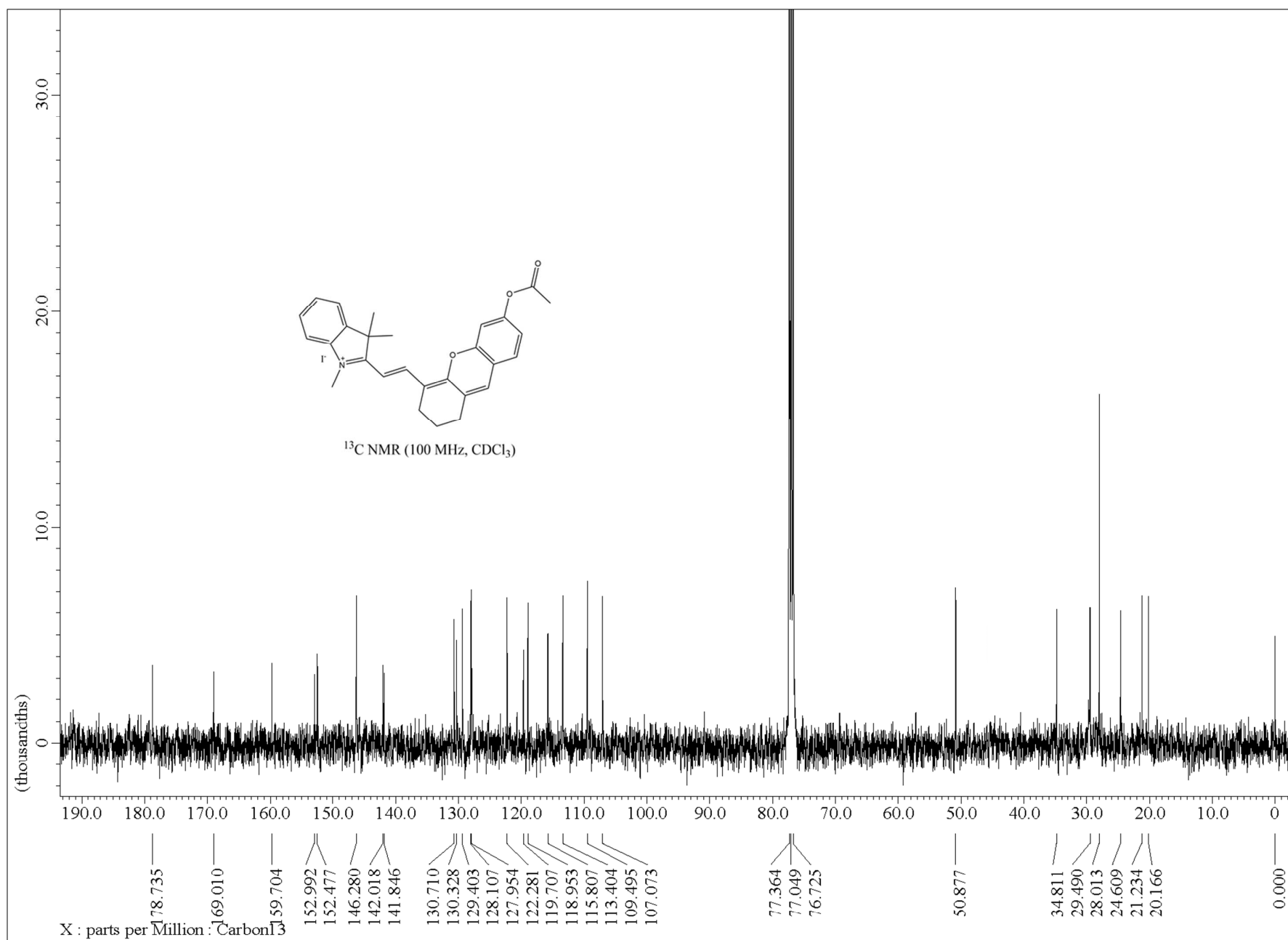


Figure S16. *In vivo* images of tissues from mouse incubated with **CyJ** (50 μM) or N_2H_4 (300 μM). Fluorescence images of heart, kidney, spleen, liver, and lung. (A) The tissues not incubated with anything; (B) The tissues directly treated with **CyJ** (50 μM) and followed by incubated with N_2H_4 (300 μM), each for 20 min.

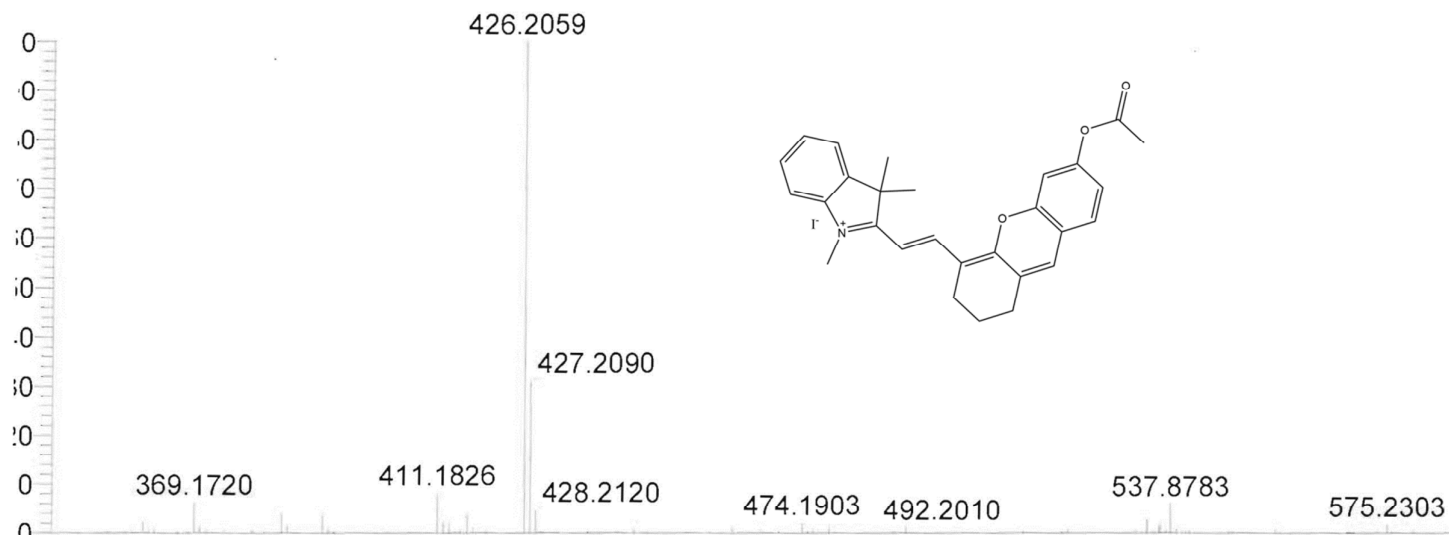




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