

Supporting Information

Breaking the 1,2-HOPO barrier with a cyclen backbone for more efficient sensitization of Eu(III) luminescence and unprecedented two-photon excitation properties

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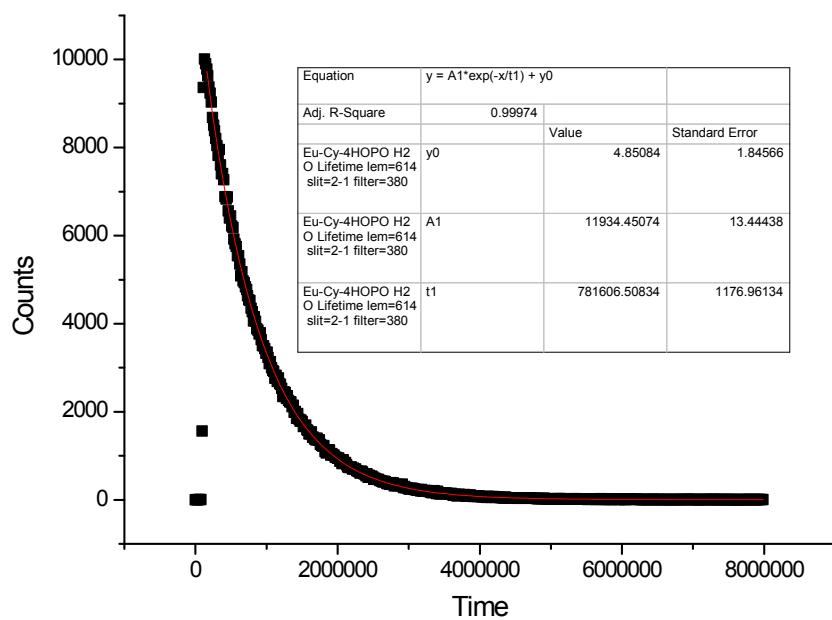


Figure S1. Luminescence decay curve of $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$ transition of **Eu-Cy-HOPO** in water ($\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 614$ nm).

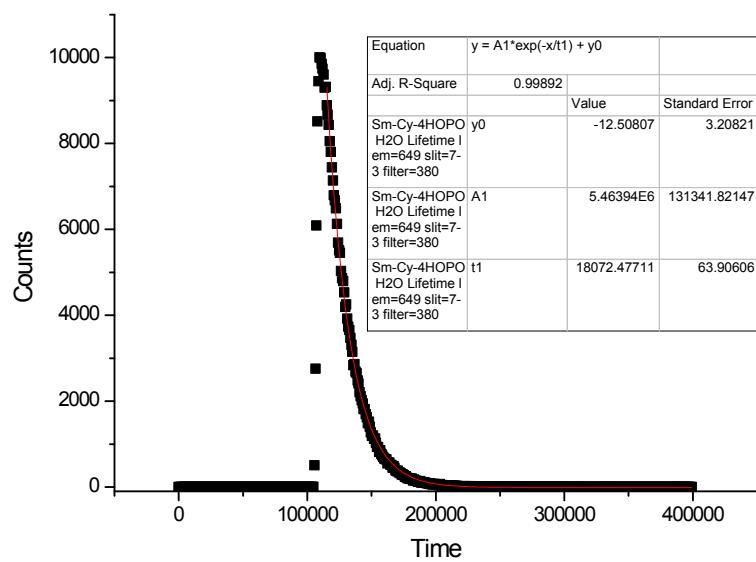


Figure S2. Luminescence decay curve of $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$ transition of **Eu-Cy-HOPO** in water ($\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 614$ nm).

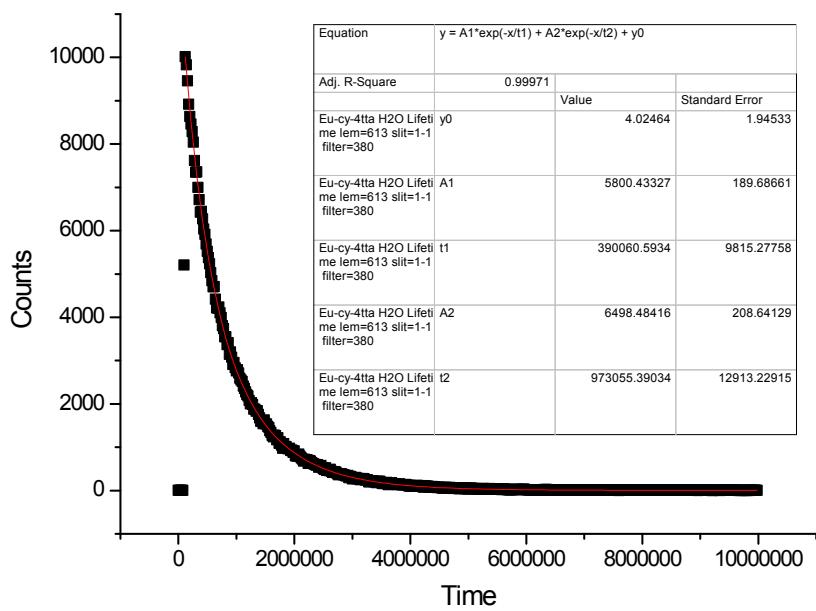


Figure S3. Luminescence decay curve of ${}^5D_0 \rightarrow {}^7F_2$ transition of **Eu-Cy-TTA** in water ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 613$ nm).

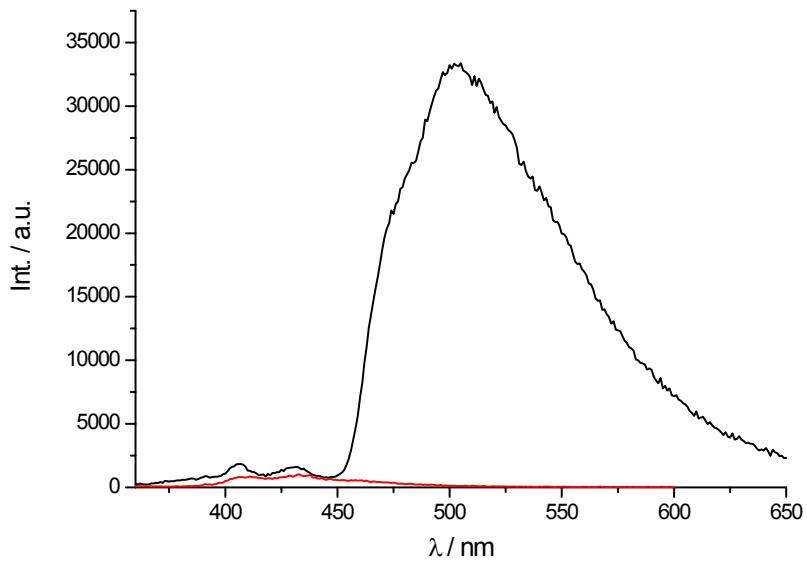


Figure S4. Emission spectra of **Gd-Cy-HOPO** at room temperature (red) and 77K (black) in water/glycerol (1:1) mixture ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350$ nm).

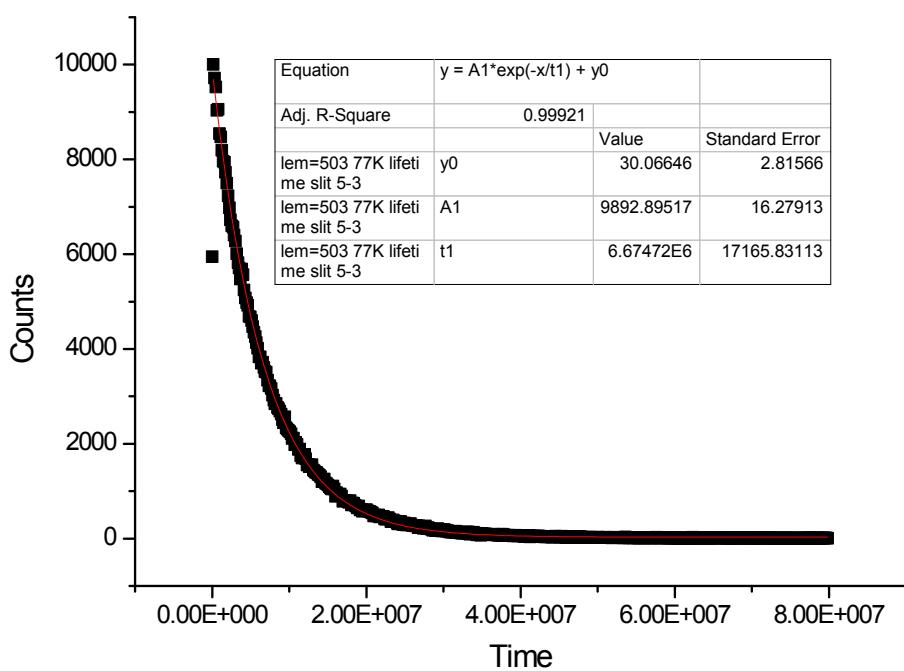


Figure S5. Phosphorescence decay curve of **Gd-Cy-HOPO** in water:glycerol (1:1) mixture ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 503$ nm).

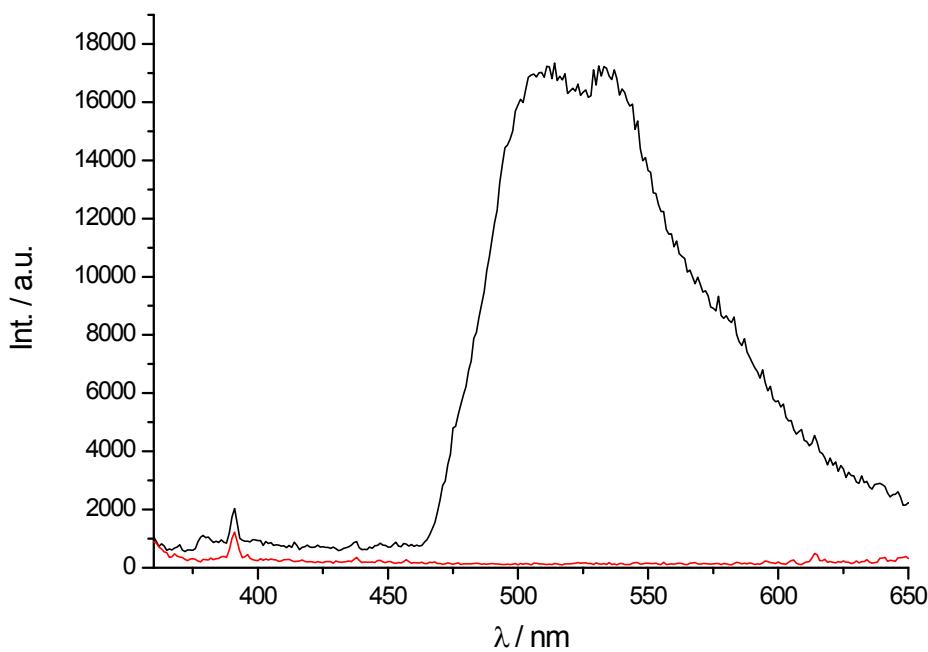


Figure S6. Emission spectra of **Gd-Cy-TTA** at room temperature (red) and 77K (black) in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350$ nm).

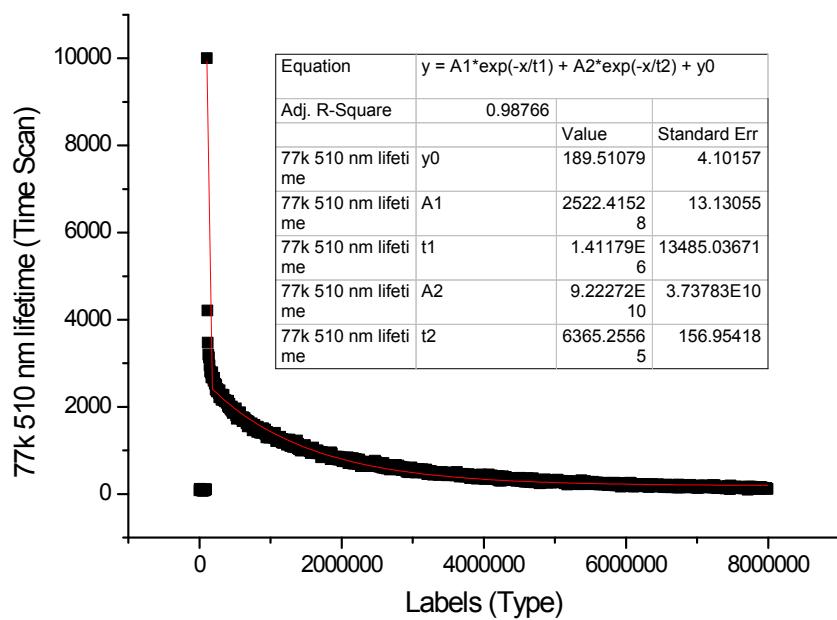


Figure S7. Phosphorescence decay curve of **Gd-Cy-TTA** in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 510 \text{ nm}$).

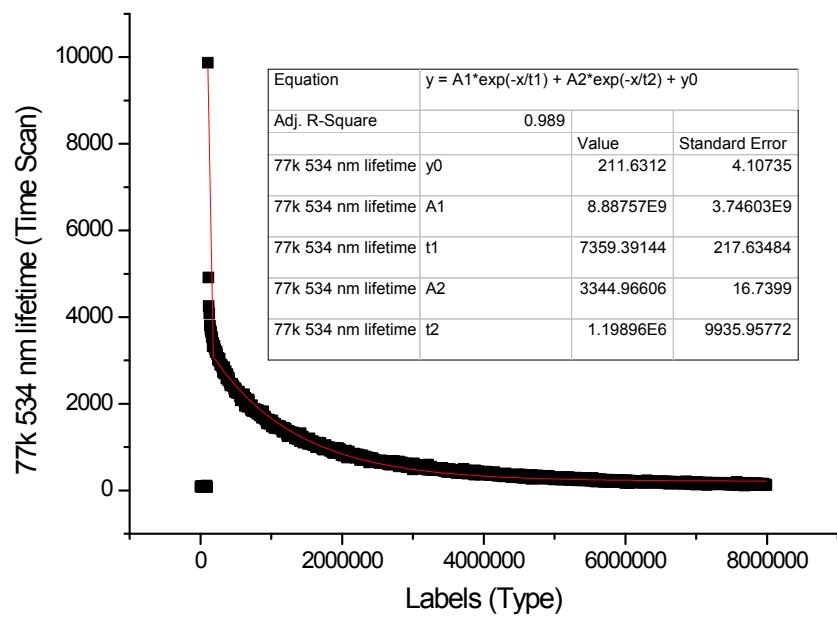


Figure S8. Phosphorescence decay curve of **Gd-Cy-TTA** in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 534 \text{ nm}$).

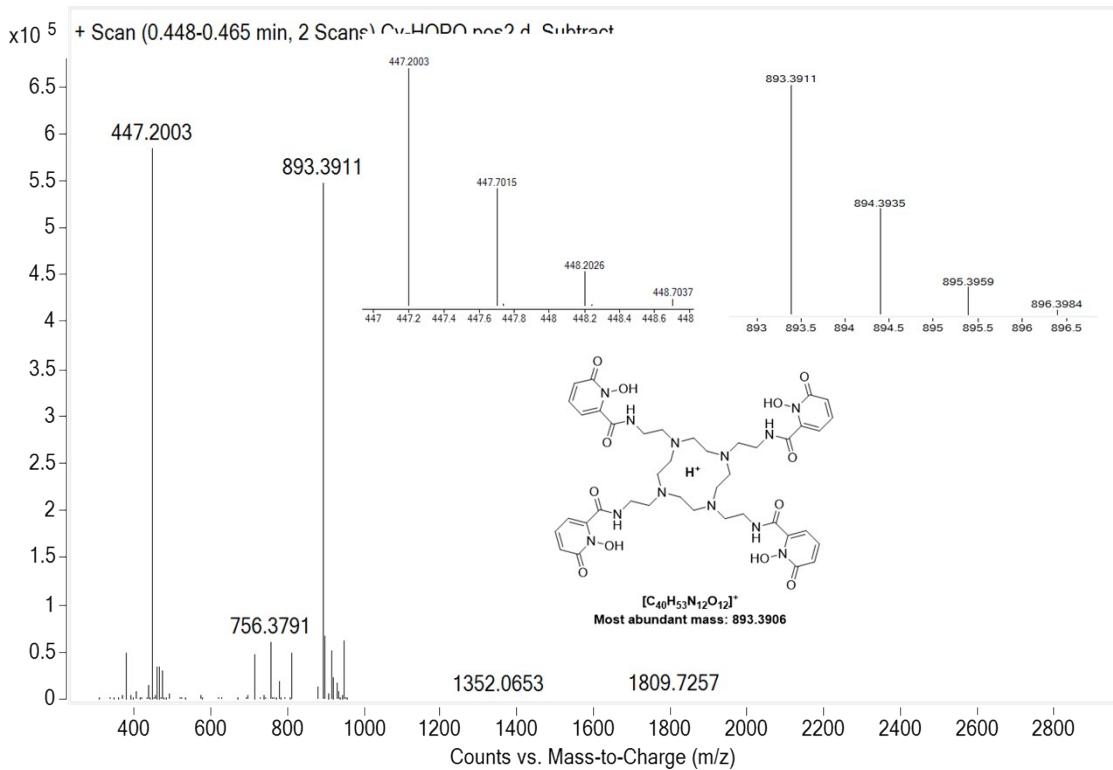


Figure S9. Mass spectrum of ligand 4. Ion peaks at 447.2003 and 893.3911 (m/z) which correspond to $[M+2H]^{2+}/2$ and $[M+H]^+$ respectively.

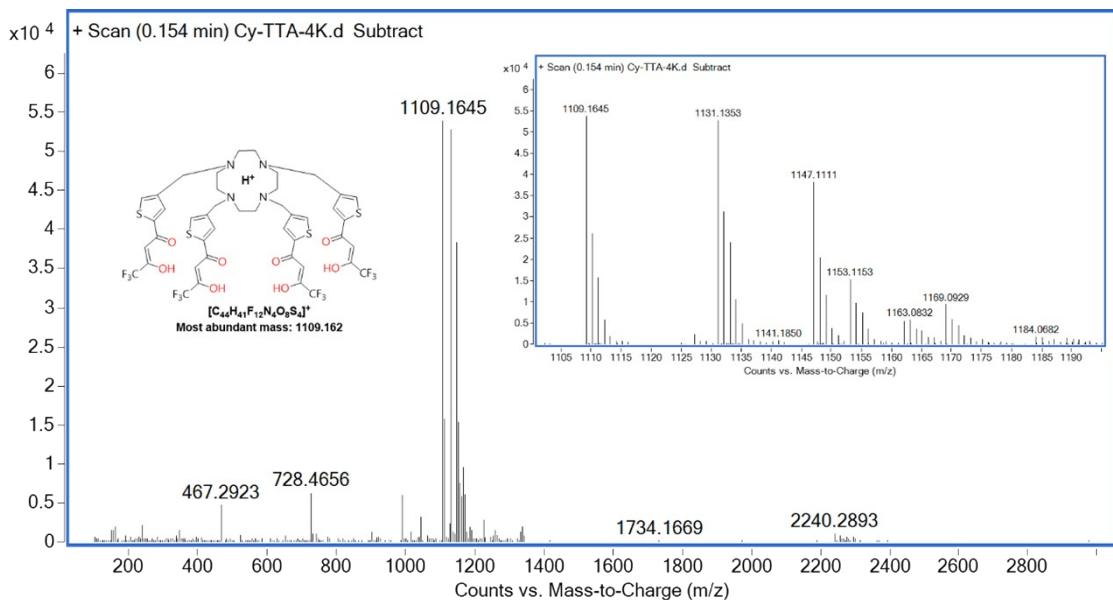


Figure S10. Mass spectrum of ligand 6. Ion peaks at 1109.1645, 1131.1353, 1147.1111, 1153.1153, and 1169.0929 (m/z) which correspond to $[M-4K+5H]^+$, $[M-4K+4H+Na]^+$, $[M-3K+4H]^+$, $[M-4K+3H+2Na]^+$, $[M-3K+3H+Na]^+$ respectively.

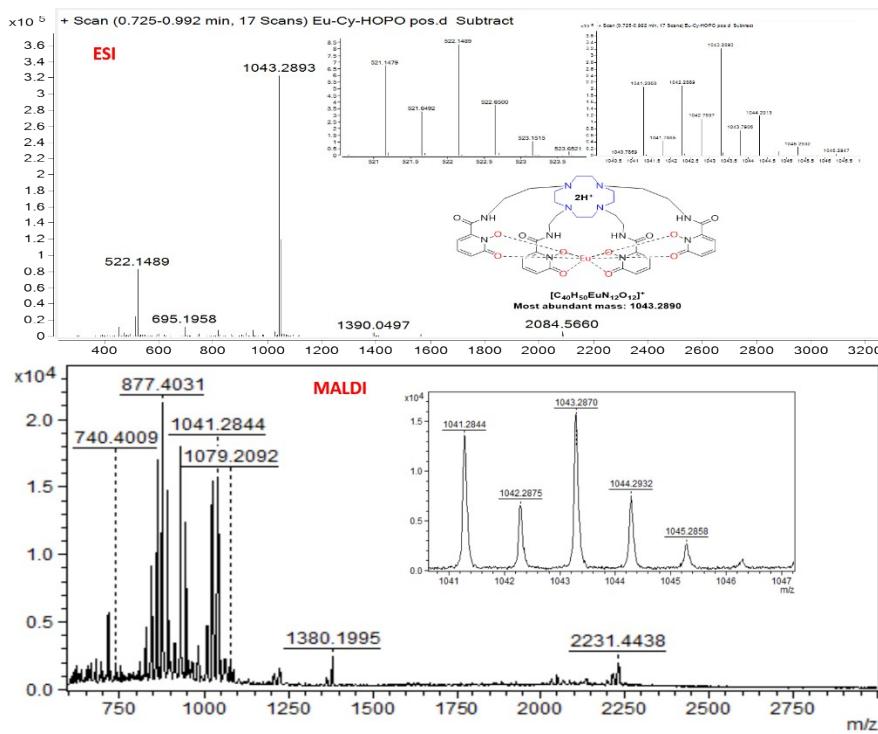


Figure S11. Mass spectrum of **Eu-Cy-HOPO**. Ion peaks at 522.1489 and 1043.2893 (ESI m/z) which correspond to $[M+3H]^{2+}/2$ and $[M+2H]^+$ respectively, ion peak at 1043.2870 (MALDI m/z) which corresponds to $[M+2H]^+$.

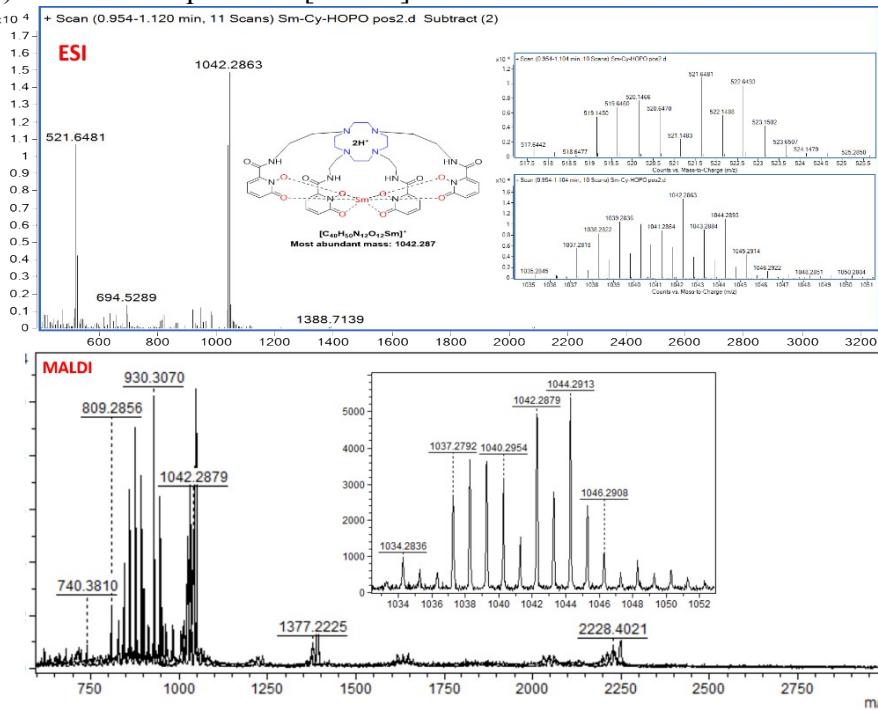


Figure S12. Mass spectrum of **Sm-Cy-HOPO**. Ion peaks at 521.6481 and 1042.2863 (ESI m/z) which correspond to $[M+3H]^{2+}/2$ and $[M+2H]^+$ respectively, ion peak at 1042.2879 (MALDI m/z) which corresponds to $[M+2H]^+$.

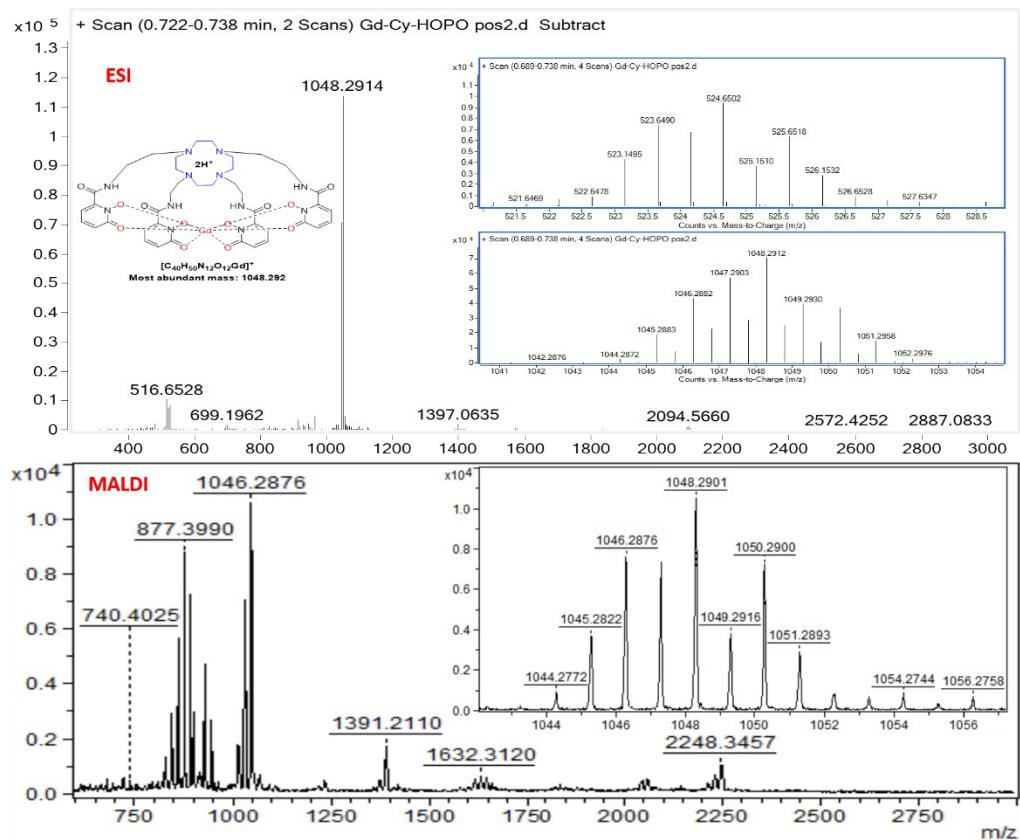


Figure S13. Mass spectrum of **Gd-Cy-HOPO**. Ion peak 1048.2914 (ESI m/z) which corresponds to $[M+2H]^+$, ion peak at 1048.2901 (MALDI m/z) which corresponds to $[M+2H]^+$.

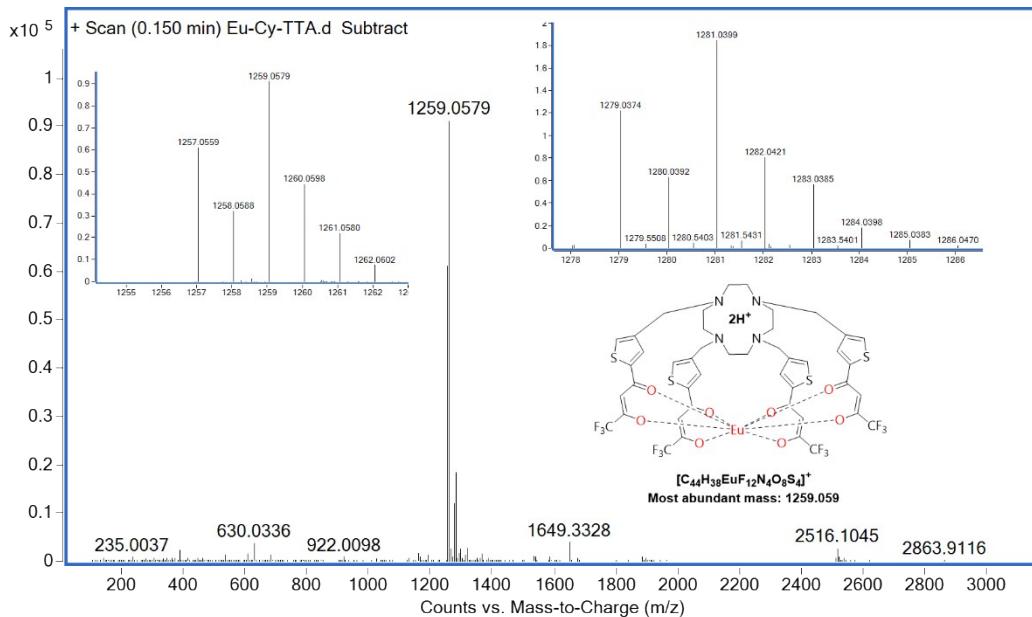


Figure S14. Mass spectrum of **Eu-Cy-TTA**. Ion peaks 1259.0579 and 1281.0399 (m/z) which correspond to $[M-K+2H]^+$ and $[M-K+H+Na]^+$ respectively.

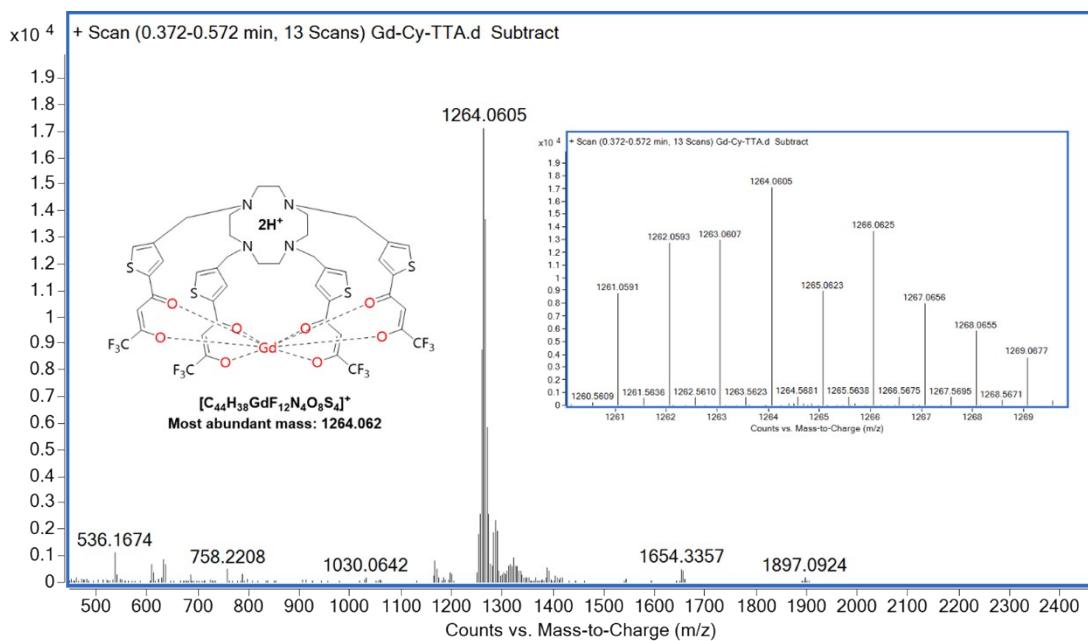


Figure S15. Mass spectrum of **Gd-Cy-TTA**. Ion peak 1264.0605 (m/z) which corresponds to $[\text{M}-\text{K}+2\text{H}]^+$.

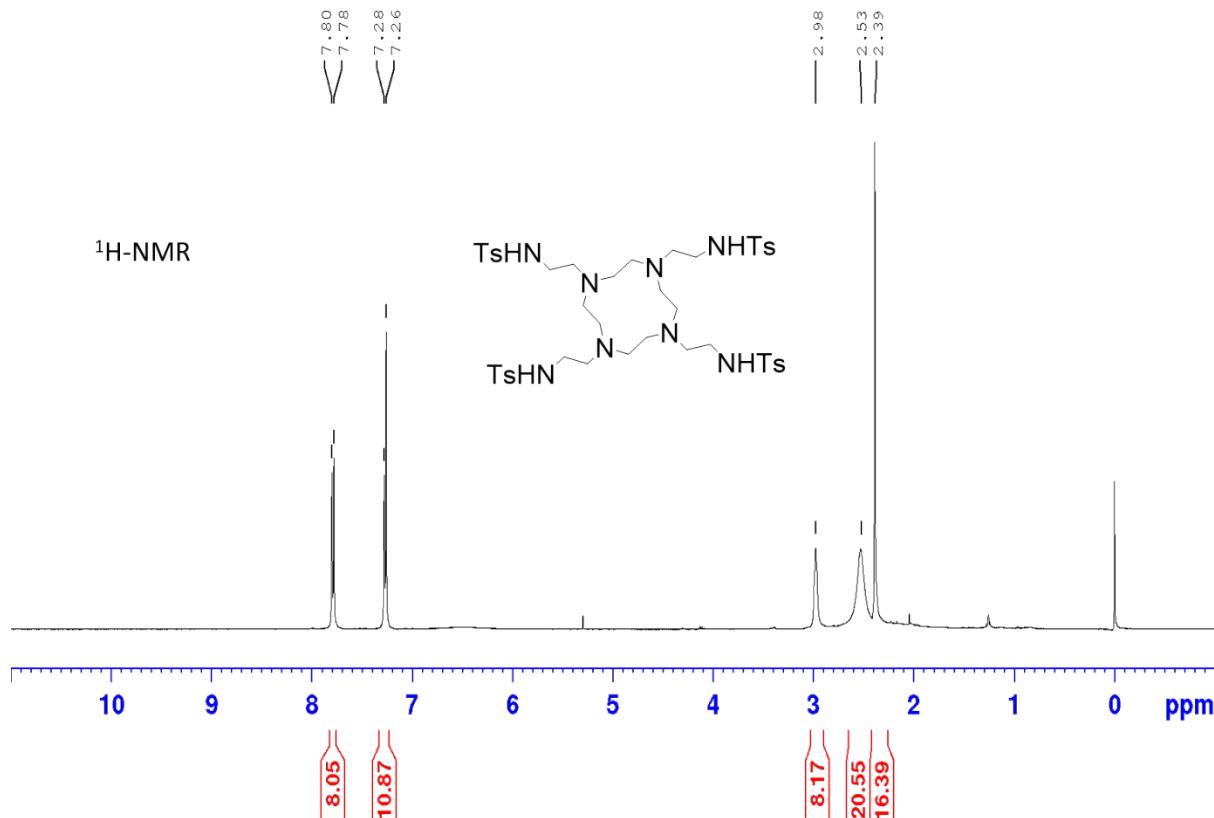


Figure S16. ^1H NMR spectrum of intermediate of compound **1** in CDCl_3 .

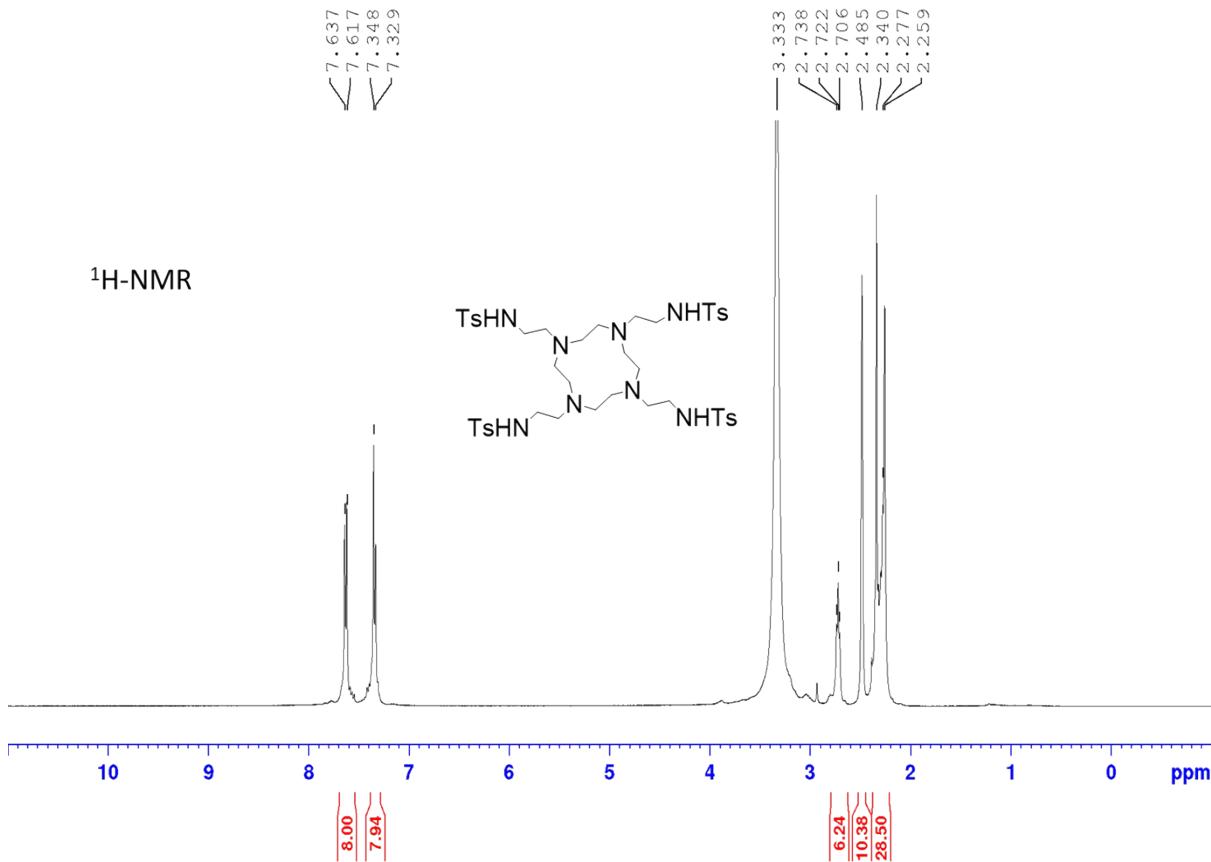


Figure S17. ¹H NMR spectrum of intermediate of compound 1 in d⁶-DMSO.

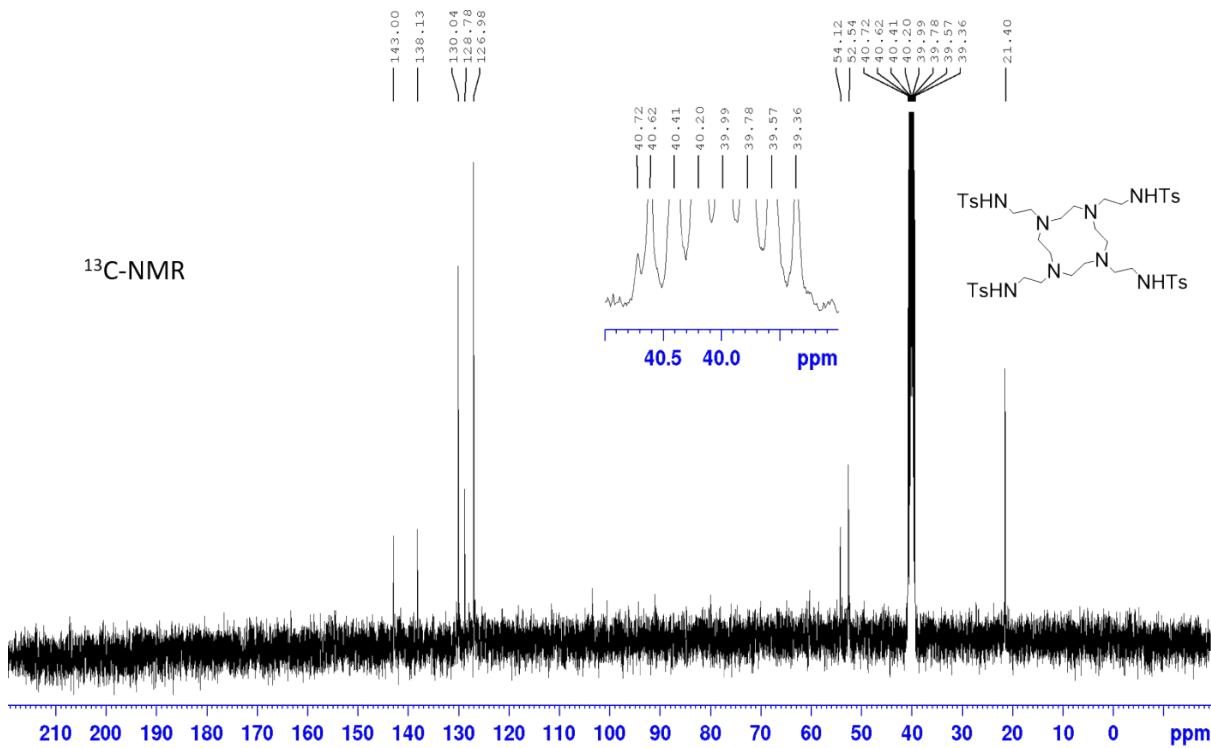


Figure S18. ¹³C NMR spectrum of intermediate of compound 1 in d⁶-DMSO.

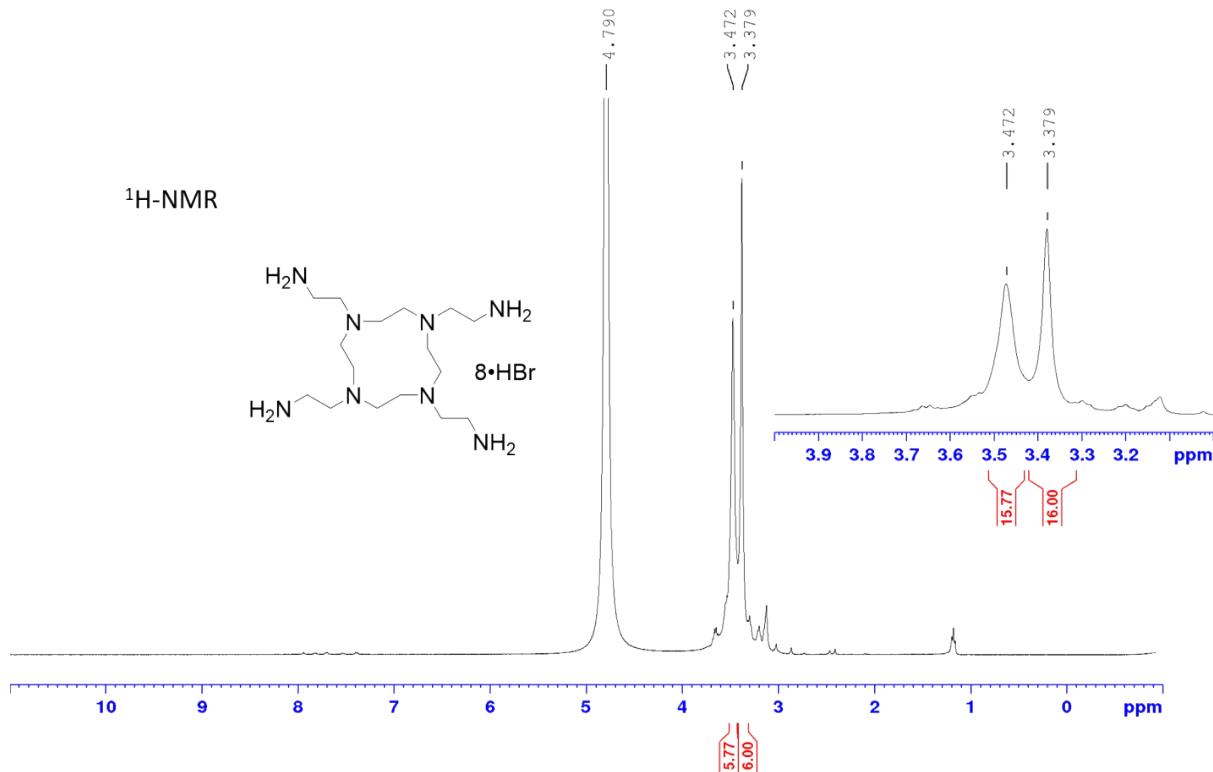


Figure S19. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **1** in D_2O .

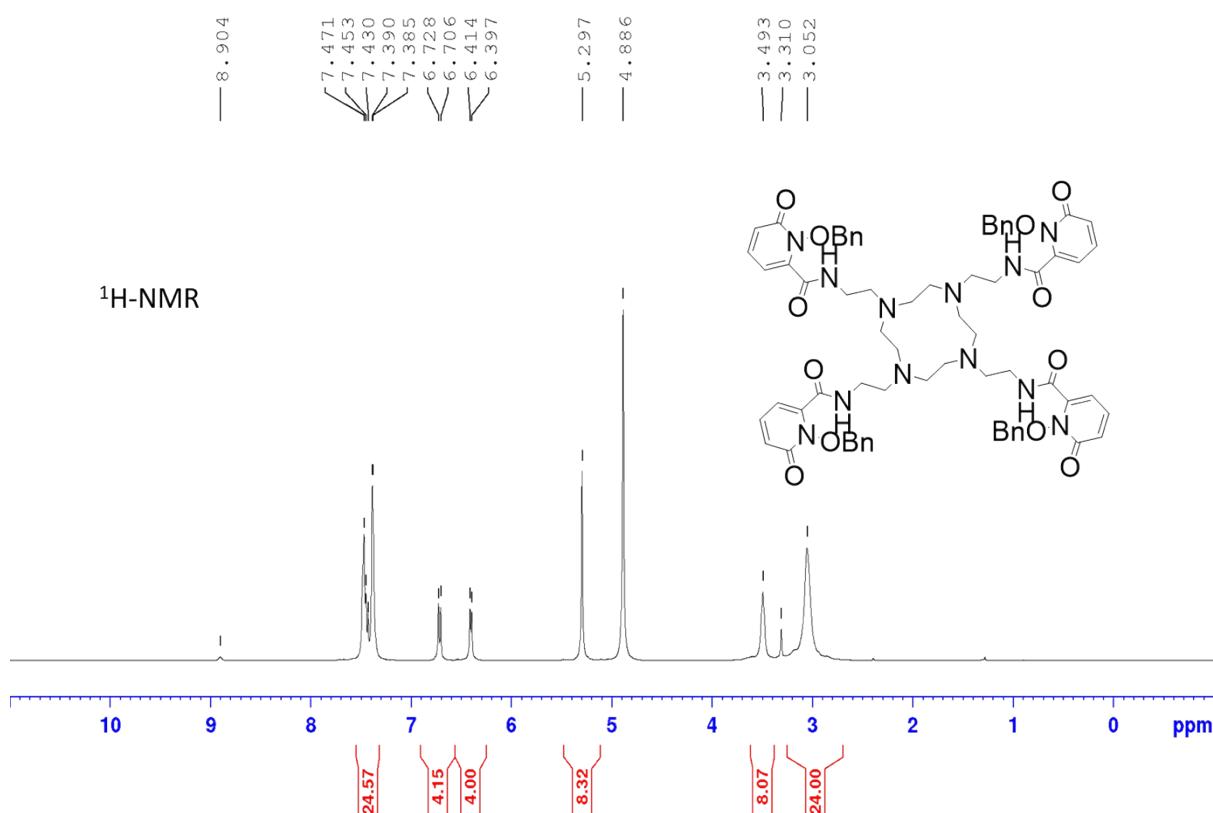
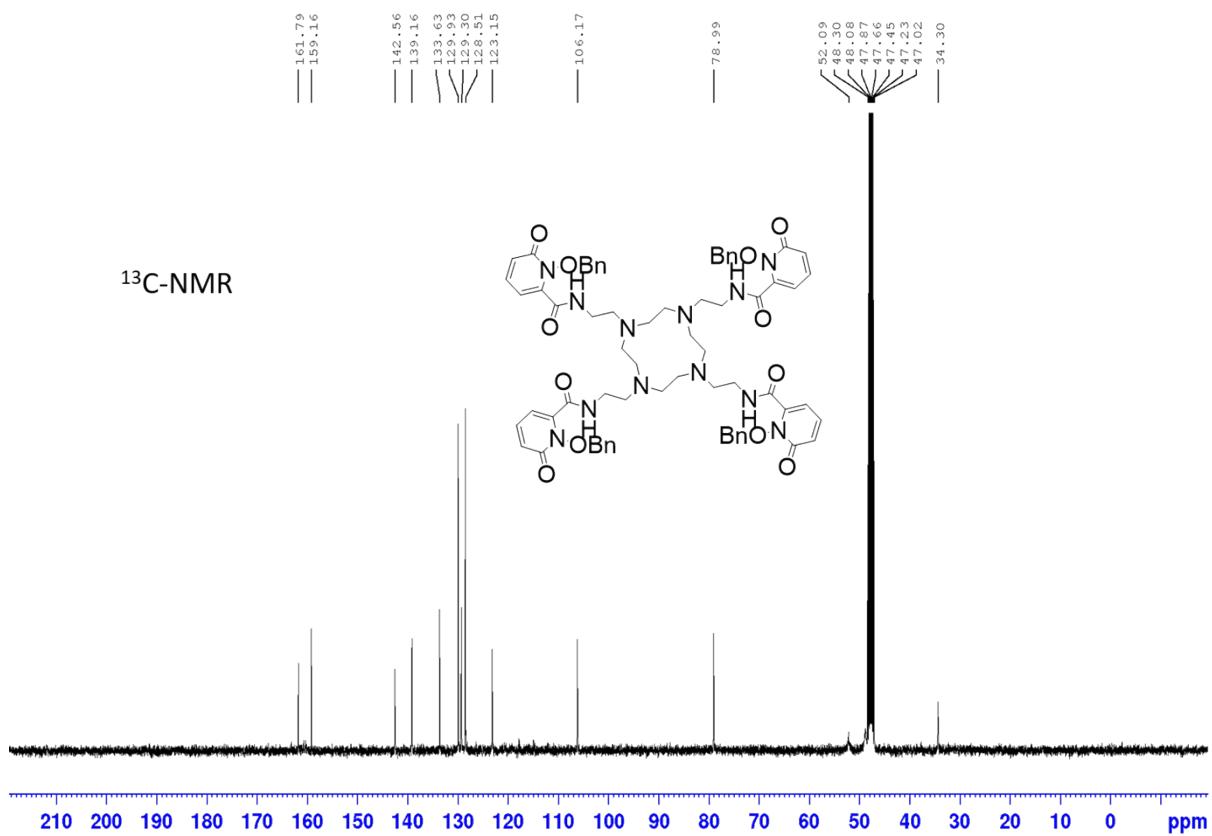


Figure S20. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **3** in CD_3OD .



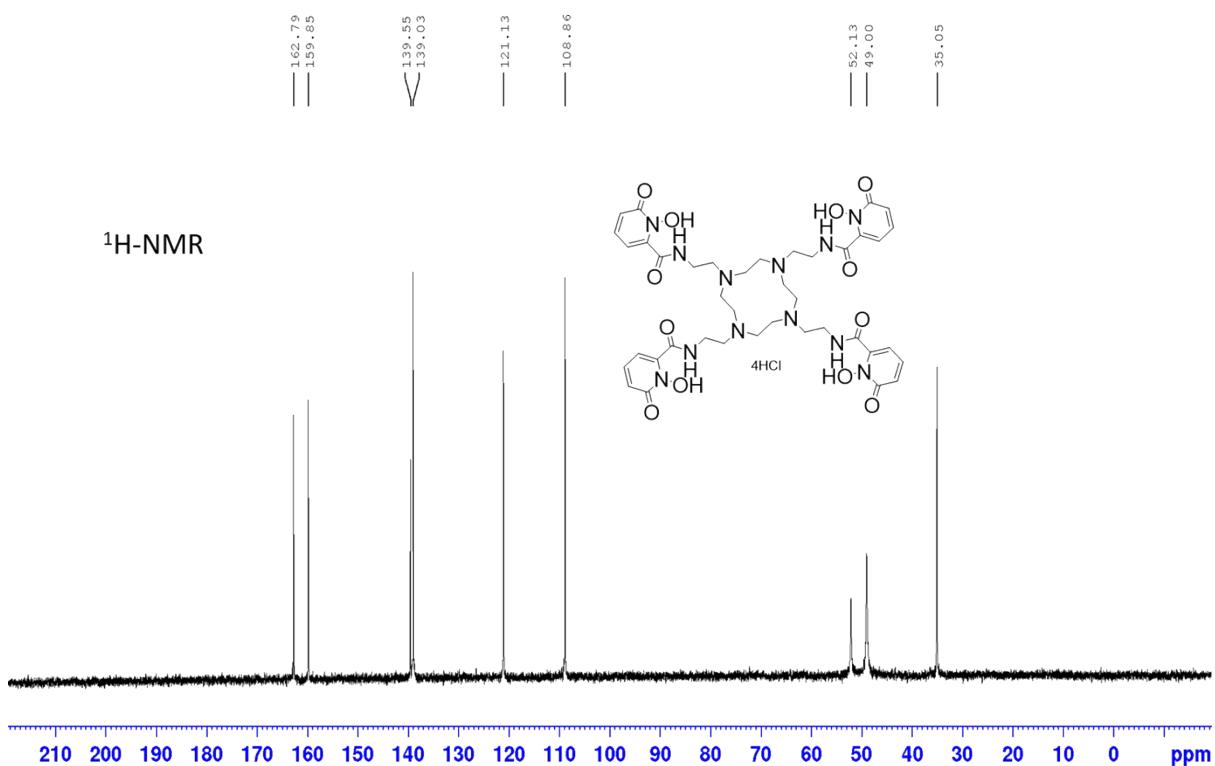


Figure S23. ¹C NMR spectrum of compound 4 in D₂O.

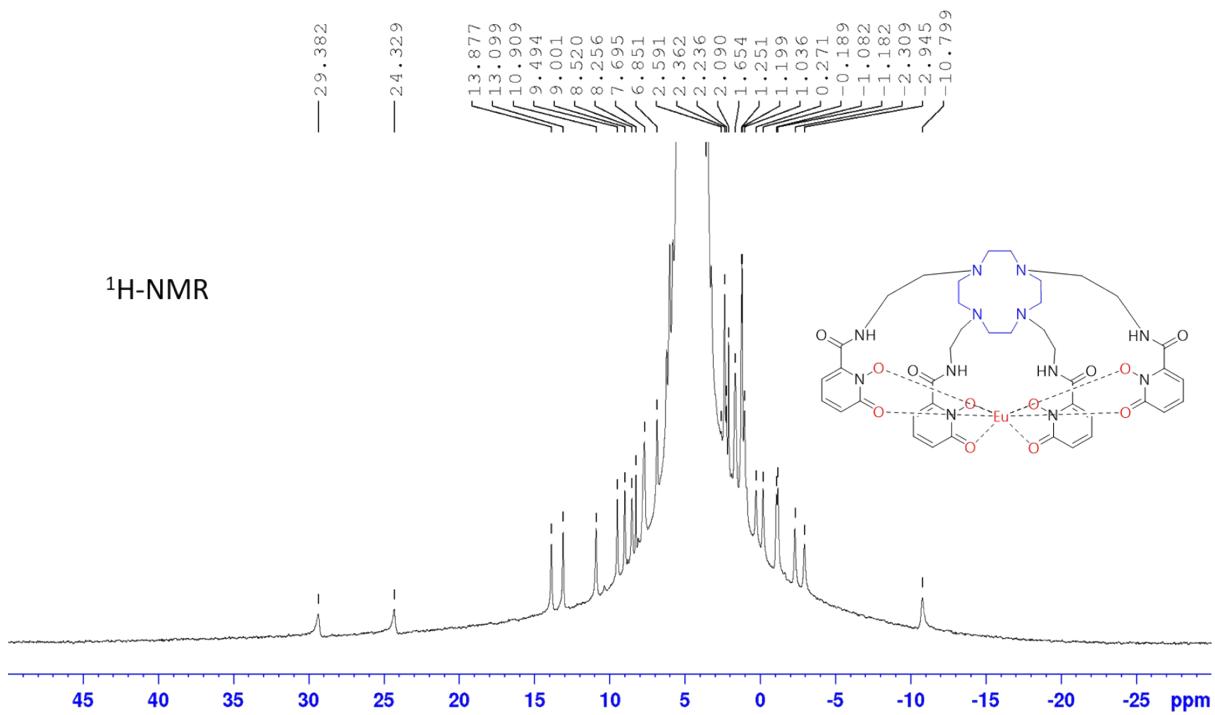


Figure S24. ¹H NMR spectrum of complex Eu-Cy-HOPO in D₂O.

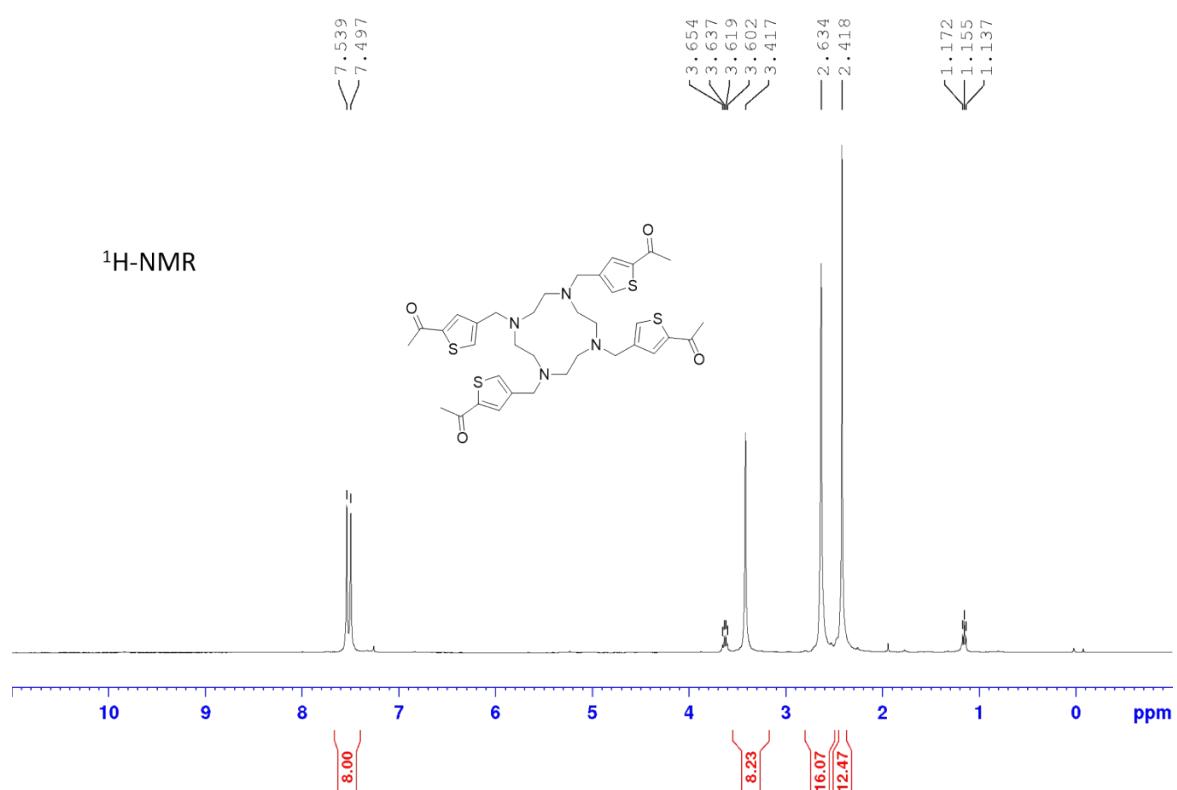


Figure S25. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 5 in CDCl₃.

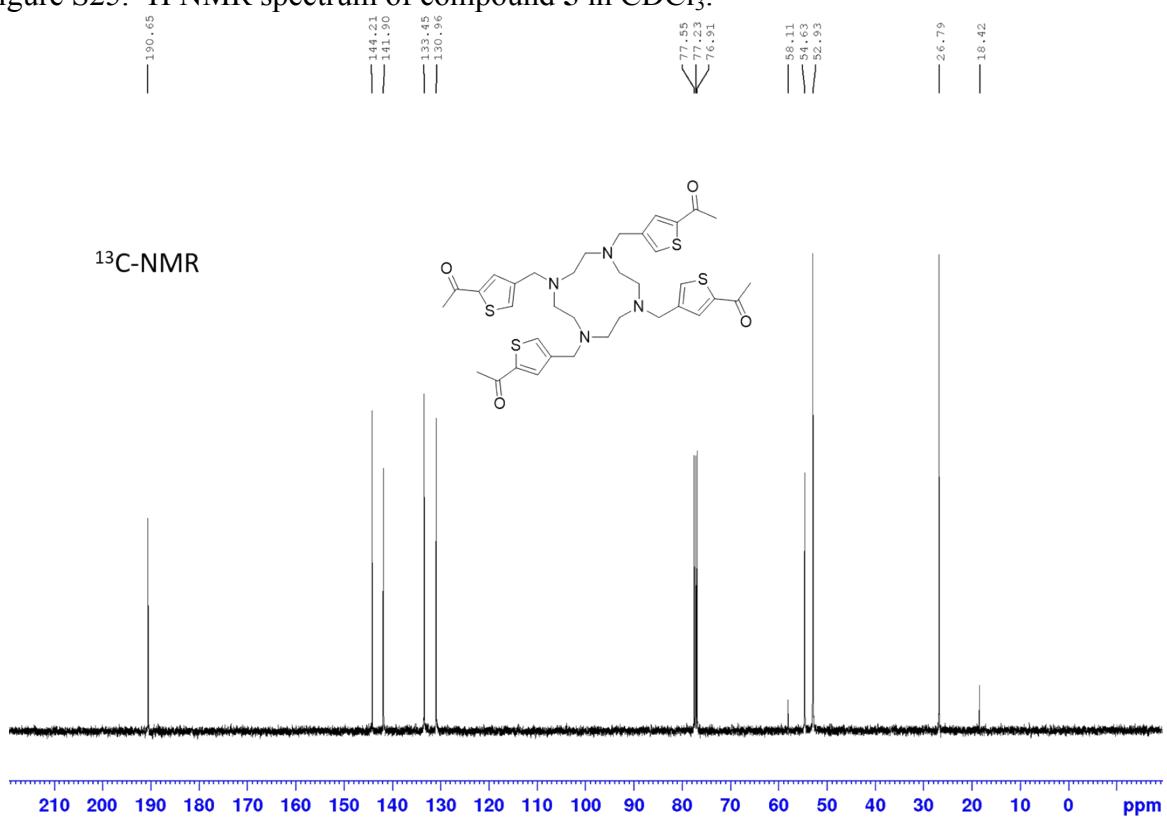


Figure S26. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 5 in CDCl₃.

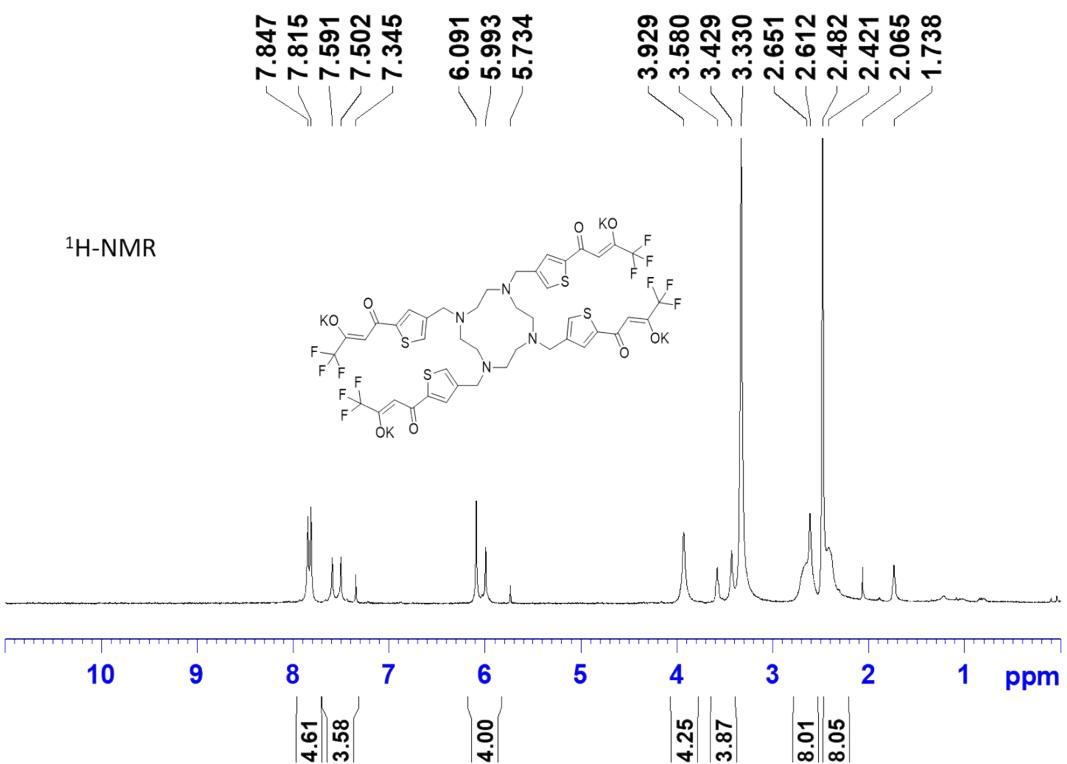


Figure S27. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 6 in d⁶-DMSO.

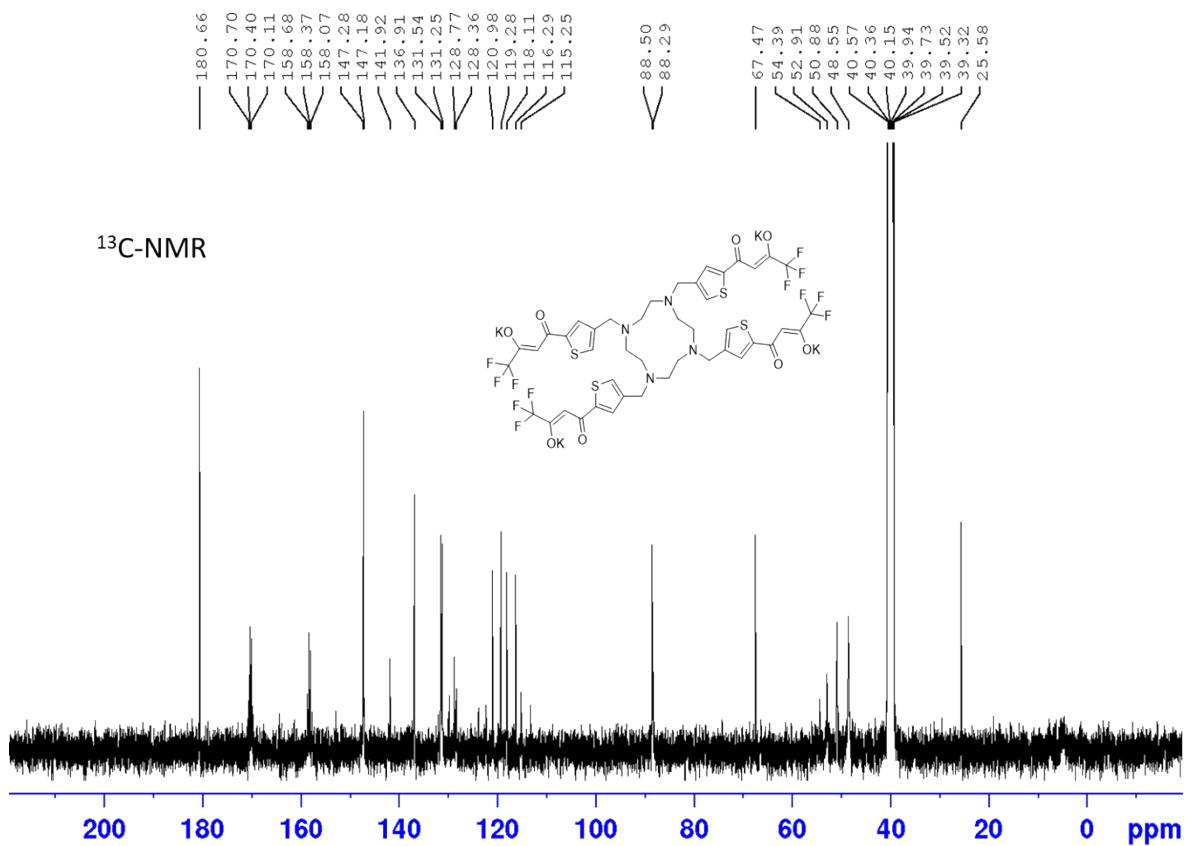


Figure S28. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 6 in d⁶-DMSO.

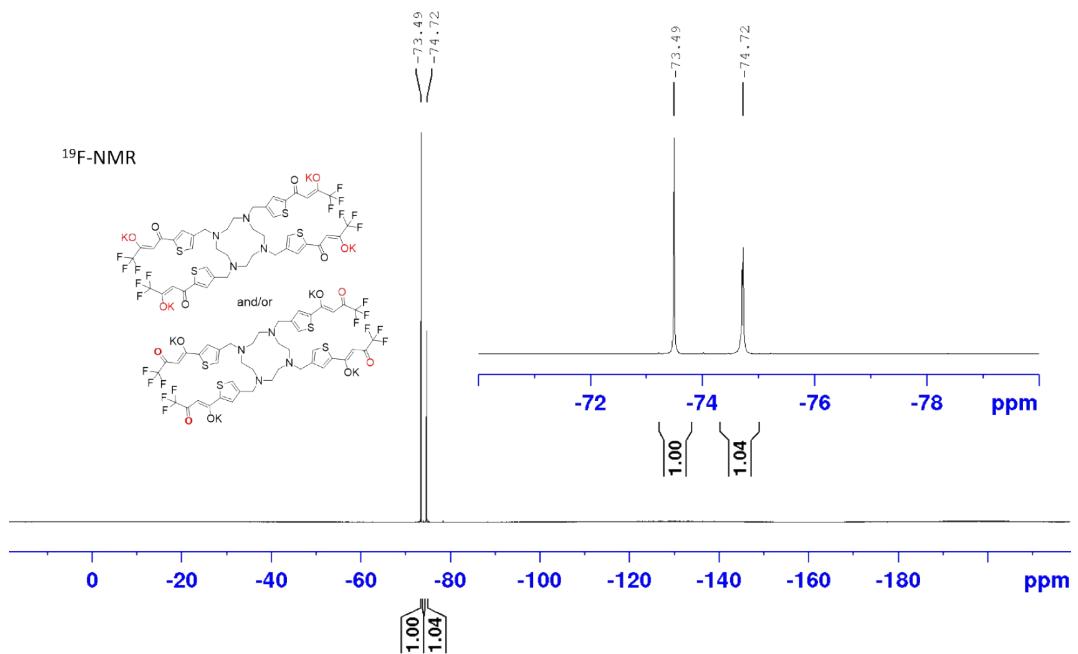


Figure S29. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of compound **6** in d⁶-DMSO.

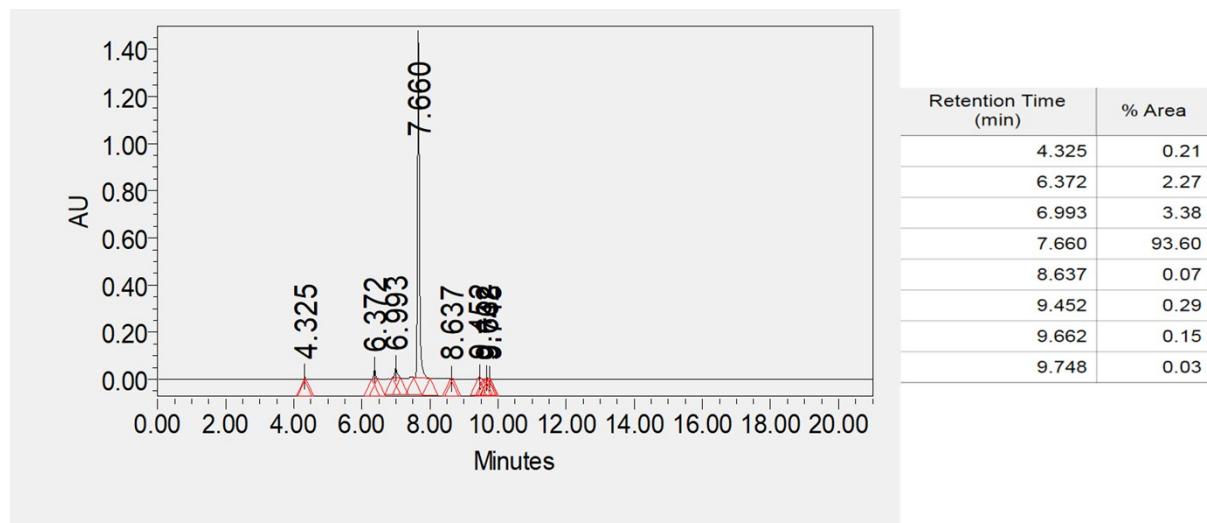


Figure S30. RP-HPLC trace of complex **Eu-Cy-HOPO** (350 nm)

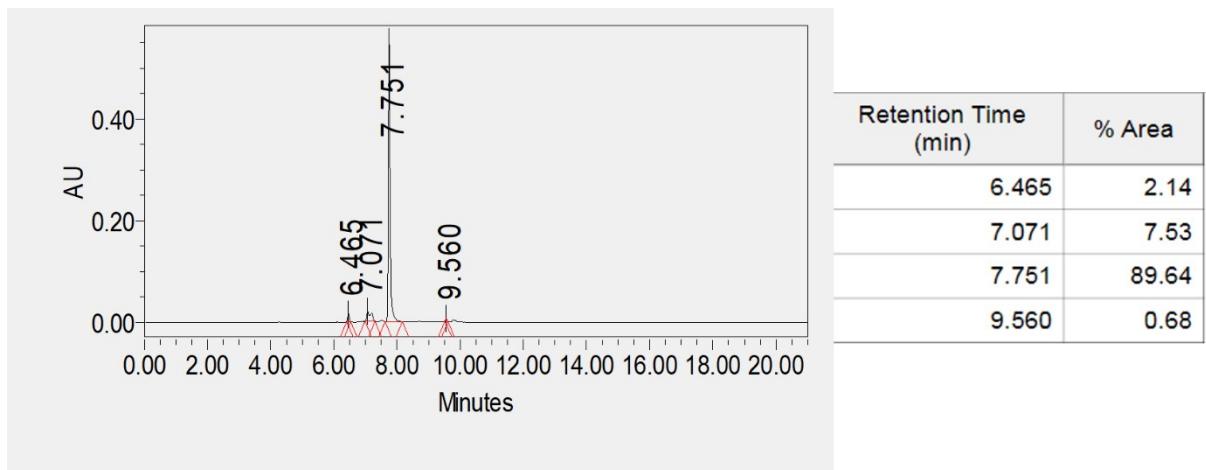


Figure S31. RP-HPLC trace of complex **Sm-Cy-HOPO** (350 nm).

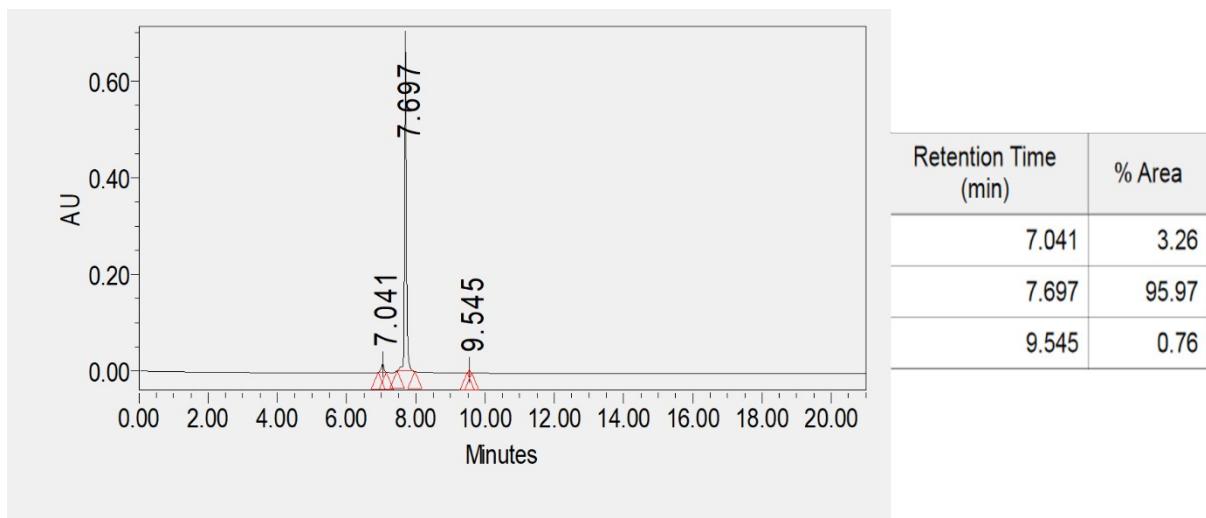


Figure S32. RP-HPLC trace of complex **Gd-Cy-HOPO** (350 nm).

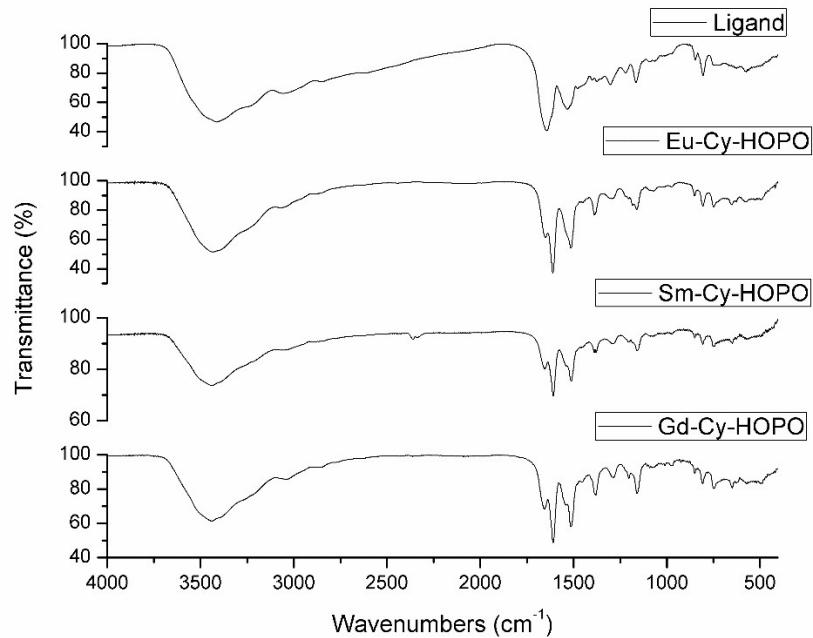


Figure S33. Comparison of IR spectra of ligand **4** and complexes of **Eu-Cy-HOPO**, **Sm-Cy-HOPO** and **Gd-Cy-HOPO**.

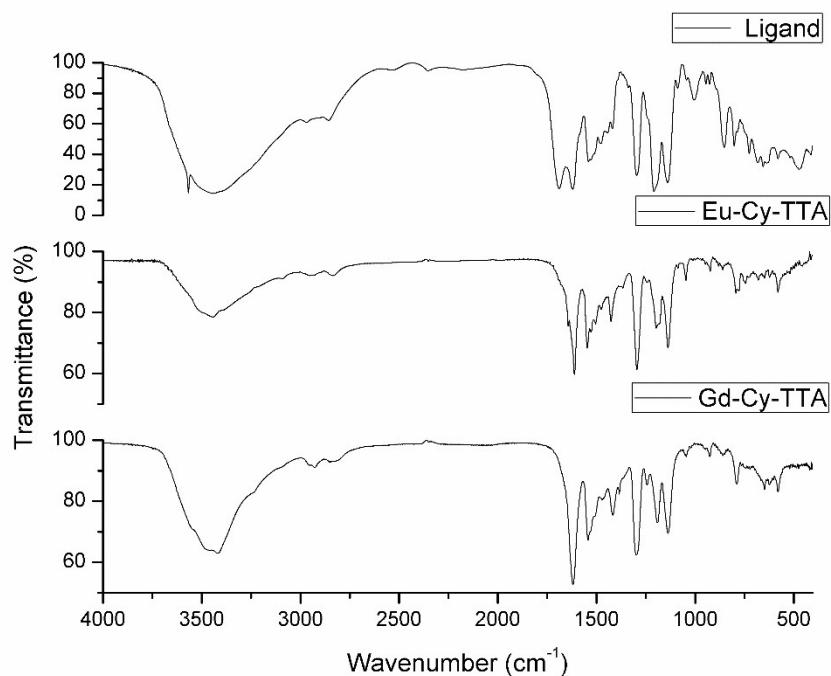


Figure S34. Comparison of IR spectra of ligand **6** and complexes of **Eu-Cy-TTA** and **Gd-Cy-TTA**.

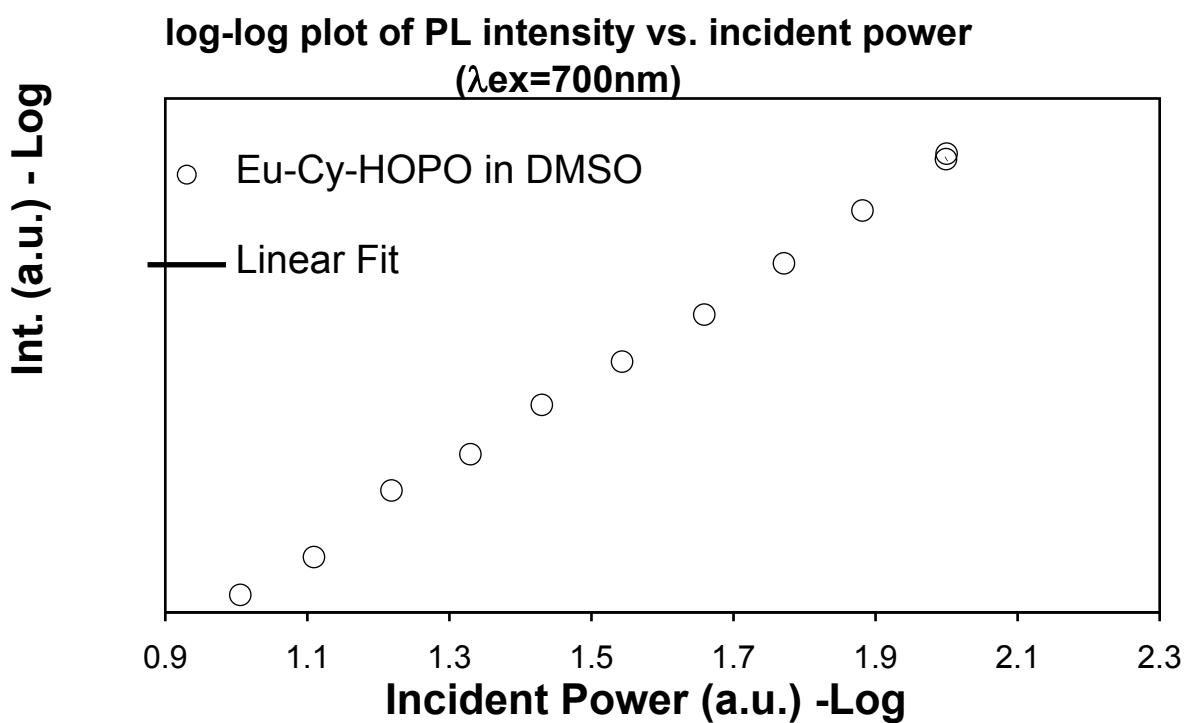


Figure S35. Dependence of luminescence intensity on incident power of **Eu-Cy-HOPO** in DMSO.

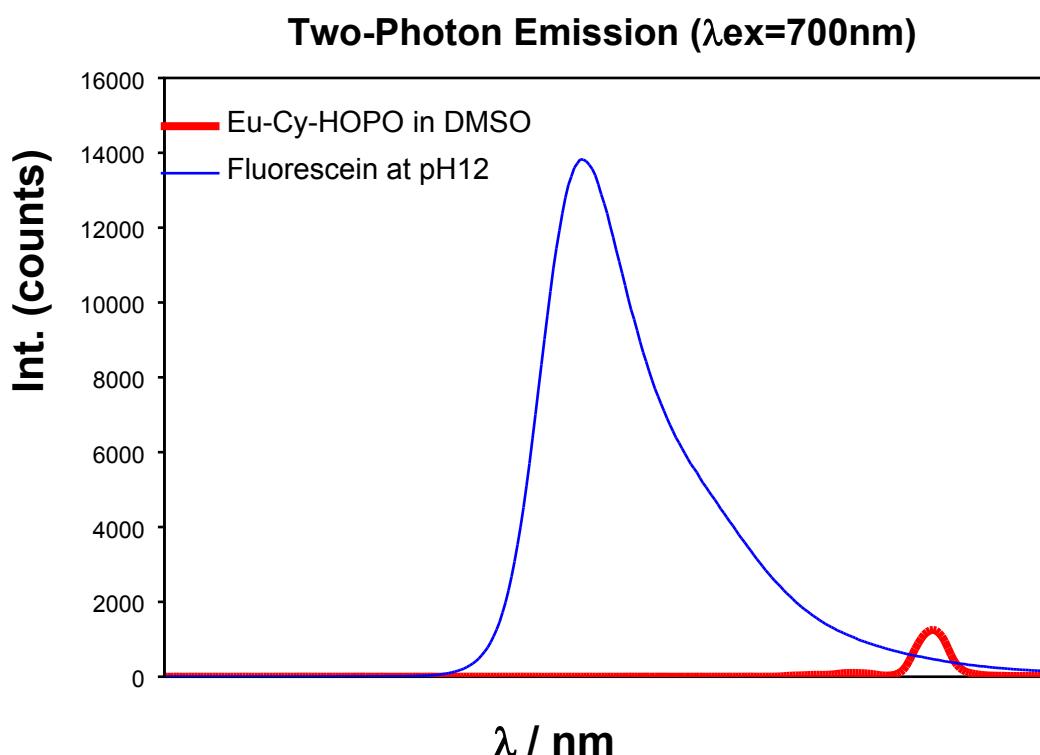


Figure S36. Two-photon excitation emission spectra of Fluorescein at pH 12 and **Eu-Cy-HOPO** in DMSO.

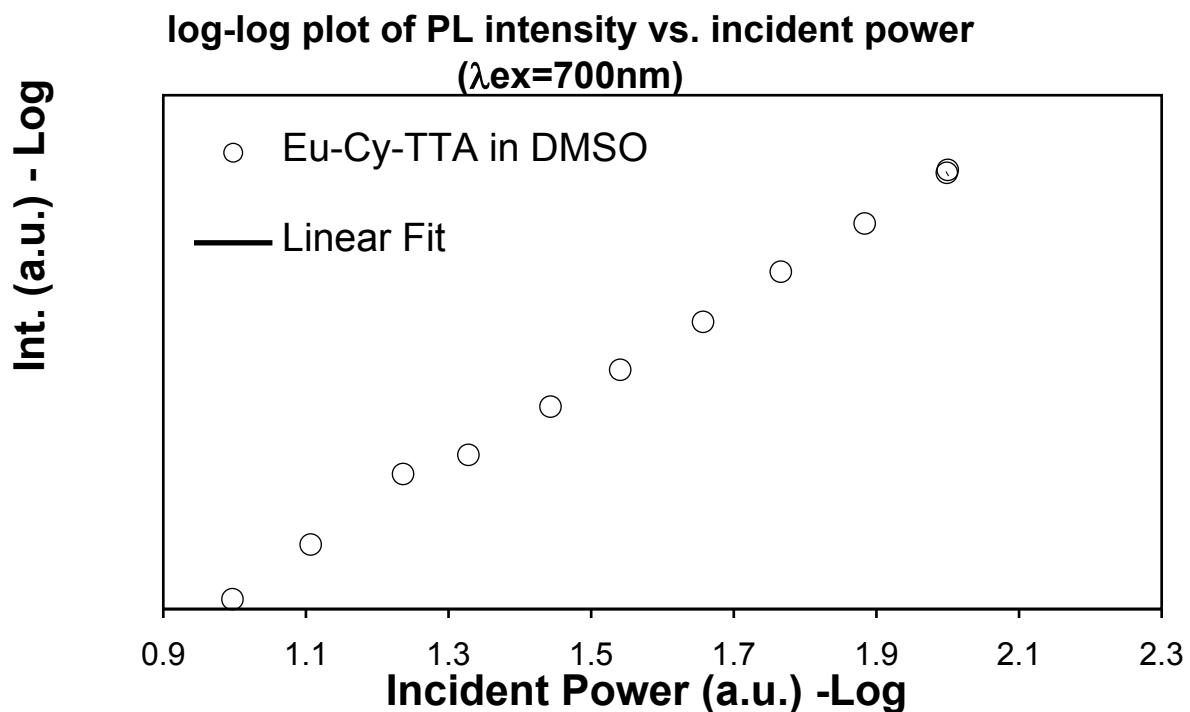


Figure S37. Dependence of luminescence intensity on incident power of **Eu-Cy-TTA** in DMSO.

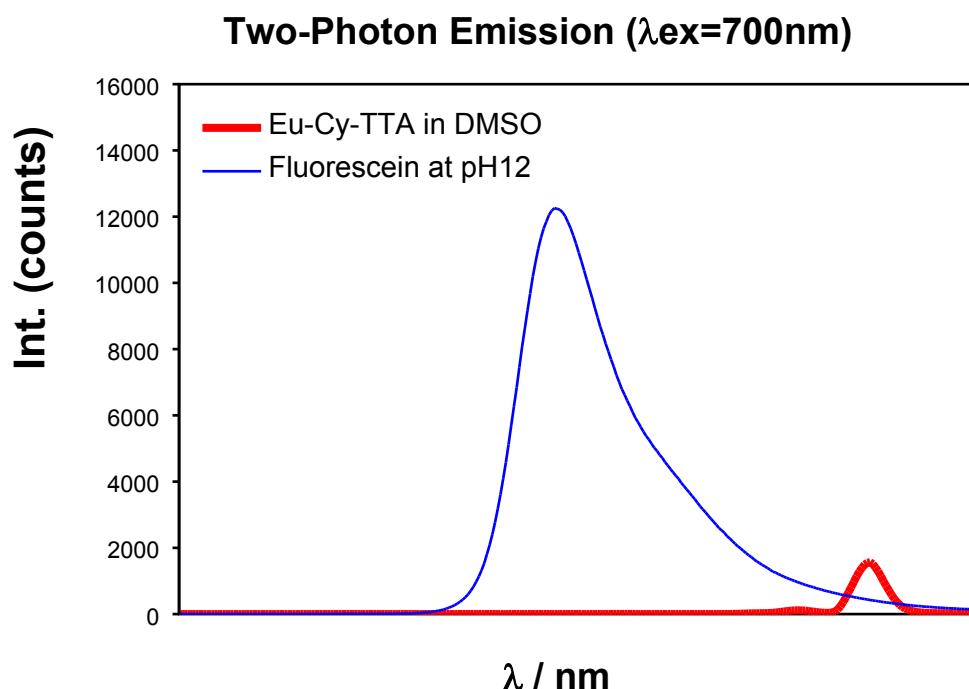


Figure S38. Two-photon excitation emission spectra of Fluorescein at pH 12 and **Eu-Cy-TTA** in DMSO.

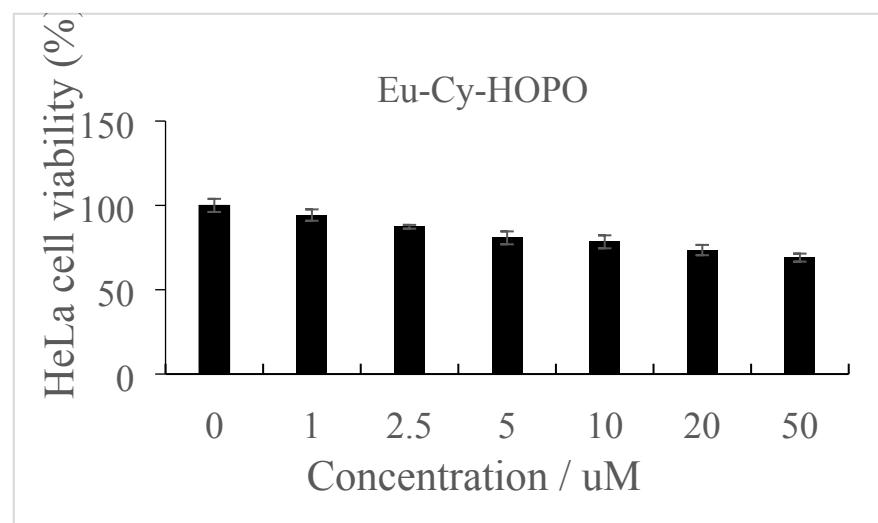


Figure S39. Viability of HeLa cells incubated with **Eu-Cy-HOPO** for 24 hours.

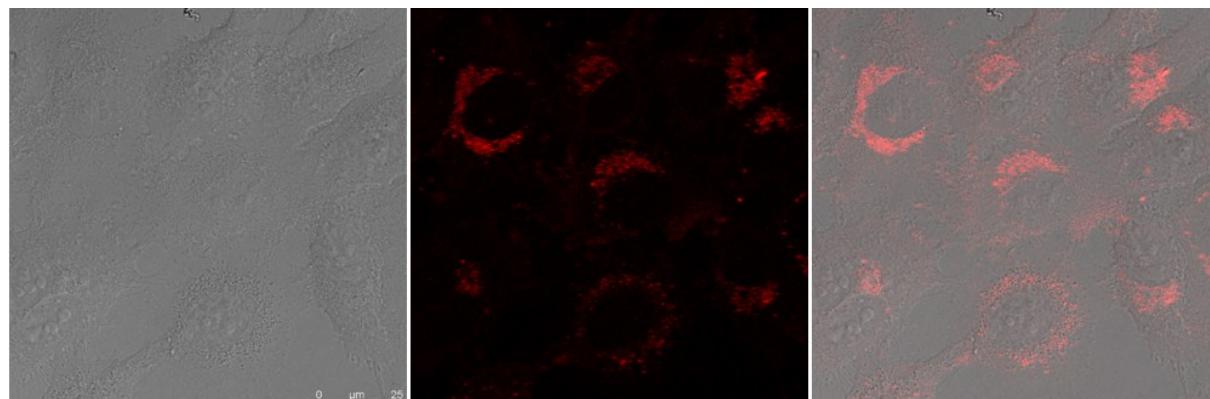


Figure S40. Bright field (left) and fluorescent microscopy image (middle) and overlaid image of **Sm-Cy-HOPO** (40 μM) in HeLa cells after 3 hours of incubation.

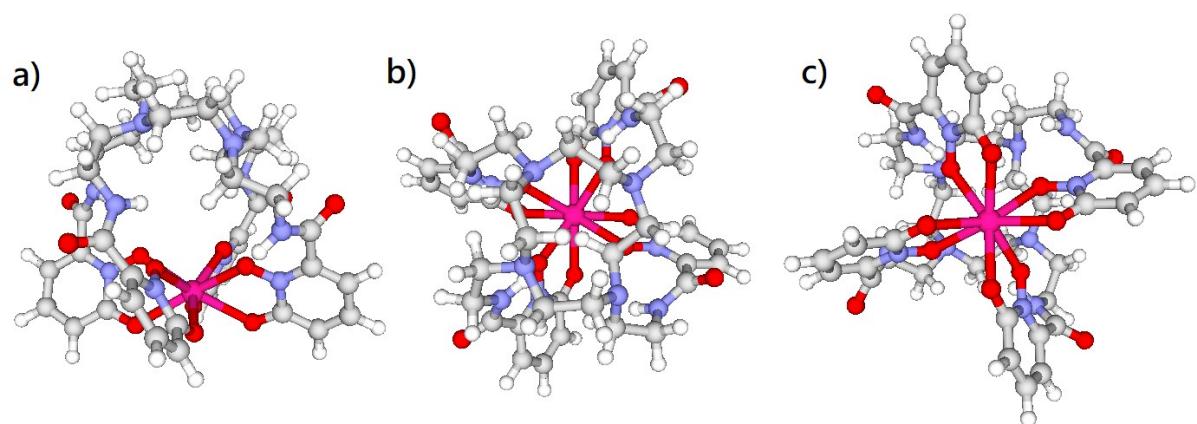


Figure S41. Optimized structure of **Sm-Cy-HOPO**. View from side (a); above cyclen backbone (b); view from below Sm(III) center (c).

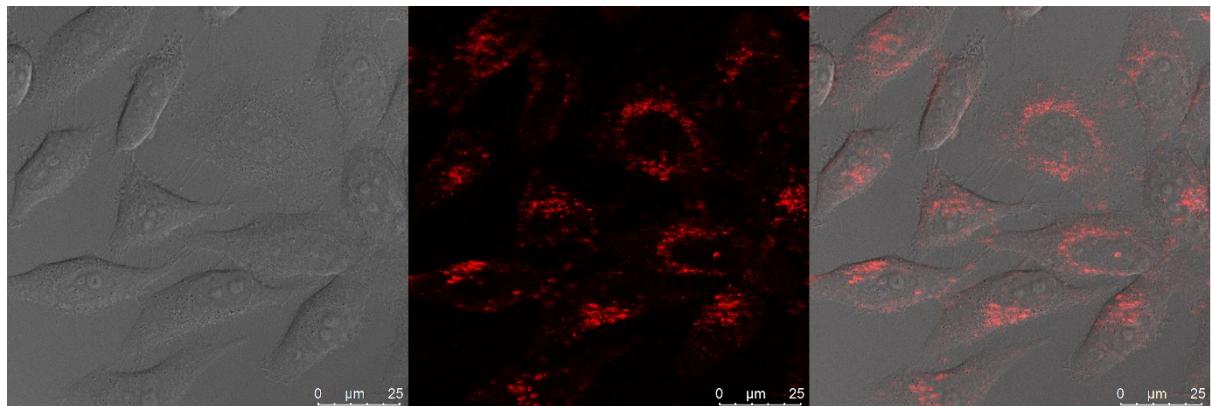


Figure S42. Bright field (left) and multi-photon microscopy image (middle) and overlaid image (right) of **Eu-Cy-HOPO** (4 μ M) after 3 hours of incubation ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 760$ nm).