Supporting information

A novel fluorescent probe for imaging endogenous hydrogen sulfide via CSE enzymatic pathway

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Materials and instruments

All chemicals for synthesis were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV-400 spectrometer with chemical shifts reported in ppm at room temperature. Mass spectra were measured on a HP 1100 LC-MS spectrometer. UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary 100 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were measured with a Varian Cary Eclipse Fluorescence spectrophotometer. Spectral-grade solvents were used for measurements of UV-vis absorption and fluorescence. For absorption or fluorescence measurements, compounds were dissolved in CH₃CN to obtain stock solutions (5.0 mM). The stock solutions were then diluted with aqueous solutions to the desired concentration.





Fig. S1. Partial ¹H NMR spectra of (a) B601, (b) the isolated product of B601 + H_2S , (c) BODIPY-OH, (d) partial of HRMS spectra of B601 + H_2S for identification of the production a five membered cyclic lactone ring.



Fig. S2. (a) The absorption spectra **of B601** (5×10^{-6} M) in the presence of different concentrations of NaHS (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10 equiv.) in PBS buffer (pH=7.4, containing 30% of CH₃CN, v/v); (b) Time dependent fluorescence spectra changes of **B601** (10 µM) upon incubation with H₂S (100 µM) in PBS buffer (pH=7.4, containing 30% of CH₃CN, v/v), (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 min). (c) The fluorescence color changes of **B601** in the absence and presence of H₂S.



Fig. S3. Plots of fluorescence intensity as a function of H₂S concentrations. The standard deviation was determined to be $\sigma = 0.2481$, the detection limit was then calculated by the formula $(3\sigma/k)$ and given a result of 1.5×10^{-7} M for H₂S.



BODIPY-OH (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) in a round-bottom flask. 3-(2-Pyridyldithio) propionic acid (35 mg, 0.12 mmol) was added, followed by the addition of 4-(dimethylamino)-pyridinium-4-toluene sulfonate (DPTS) (37 mg, 0.12 mmol) and Diisopropylcarbodiimide (16 mg, 0.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h, then diluted with dichloromethane, and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The residue was further purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product B601 as a dark red solid in 93% yield (68 mg). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃,400 MHz, δ ppm): 8.50 (d, 2H) , 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 3.02 (t, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 2.38 (dd, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.03 (t, 3H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ(ppm) : 170.06, 165.09, 159.78, 151.12, 149.76, 149.60, 144.41, 142.85, 142.08, 137.28, 136.86, 133.75, 130.68, 129.50, 129.41, 128.13, 121.65, 120.93, 119.90, 115.36, 107.00, 77.37, 77.05, 76.73, 33.93, 33.35, 29.67, 17.20, 14.08, 13.66, 12.33, 11.15. HRMS: calcd for [M+H]⁺ 602.1913, found 602.1907.

¹H and ¹³C NMR of B601



HRMS of B601



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