Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

Supporting information

Rational design of a novel mitochondrial-targeted near-infrared

fluorescent pH probe for imaging in living cells and in vivo

Peng Wang,*a Jinxin Huang,a Yueqing Gu*a

^a Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Engineering, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210009, PR China Corresponding email: wangpeng159seu@hotmail.com

Contents:

Figure S1	S2
Figure S2	S2
Figure S3	S3
Figure S4	



Figure S1. Density functional theory (DFT) optimized structures and frontier molecular orbitals (MOs) of (a) form a, (b) form b, and (c) form c. Calculations were based on ground state geometry by DFT at the B3LYP/6-31+G(d) level using Gaussian 09.



Figure S2. Fluorescence response (I₇₃₅) of NIR-F1 (10 μ M) in the presence of diverse ions (10 mM for Na⁺, K⁺, 200 μ M for Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ba²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Cu²⁺) and bioactive small molecules (5 mM for GSH, Cys, Hcy, Ala, and glucose; 200 μ M for H₂O₂ and HClO) in buffer solution.



Figure S3. Cell viability of MCF-7 treated with different concentrations of NIR-F1 for 24 h in fresh medium.



Figure S4. NIR-F1 co-localizes to mitochondria in MCF-7 cells. MCF-7 was stained with (a) 10 μ M NIR-F1 (Channel 1: $\lambda_{ex} = 653$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 700-800$ nm) and (b) 0.1 μ M Mito-Tracker Green (Channel 2: $\lambda_{ex} = 488$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 495-550$ nm). (c) Overlay of (a) and (b). (d) bright field. (e) Intensity profile of regions of interest (ROI) across MCF-7 cells. (f) Intensity correlation plot of stain NIR-F1 and Mito Tracker Green.