Rapid fluorescence detection of hypoxic microenvironment by nitro-benzyl conjugated chitosan nanoparticles encapsulating hydrophobic fluorophores

†

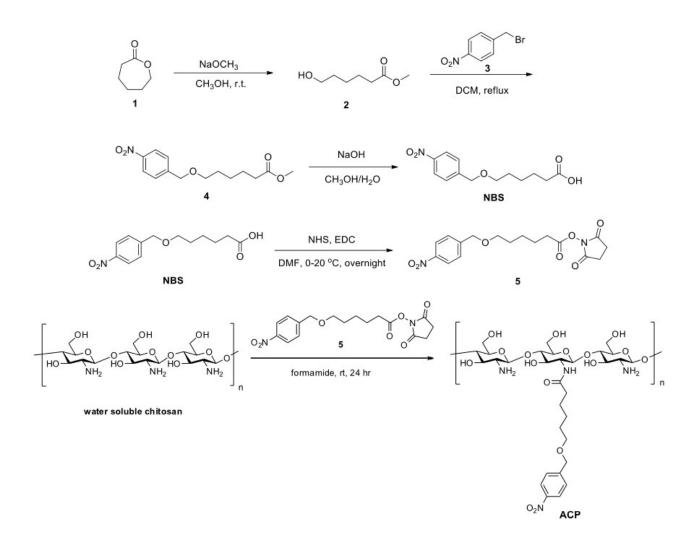
Long Ren,^a Young Joon Kim,^b Song Yi Park,^b Sein Lee, ^b Joo-Yong Lee,^b Chan Pil Park^{*,b} and Yong Taik Lim^{*,a}

^{a.} SKKU Advanced Institute of Nanotechnology (SAINT), School of Chemical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Republic of Korea.

^{b.} Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Republic of Korea.

* Corresponding Author Tel.: +82 31 2994172

E-mail addresses: yongtaik@skku.edu, chan@cnu.ac.kr



Scheme S1 Synthetic route of amphiphilic chitosan polymer (ACP).

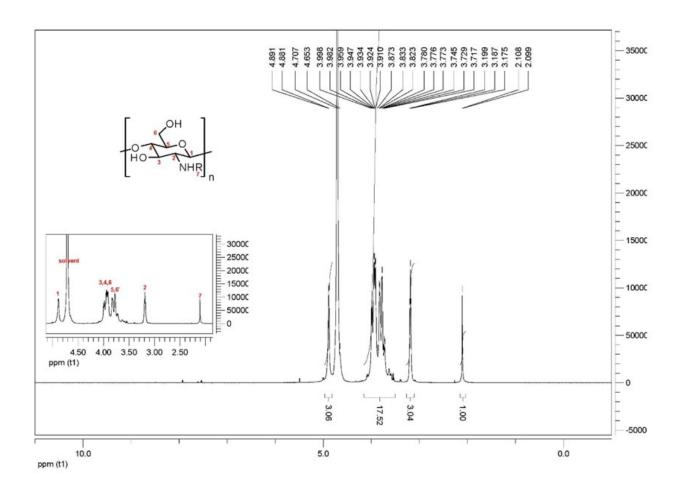


Fig. S1 1 H NMR spectrum of water-soluble chitosan in D₂O.

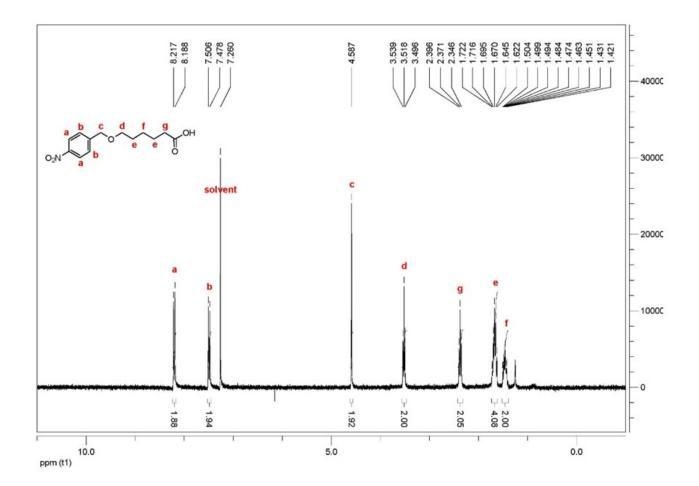


Fig. S2 ¹H NMR spectrum of nitro-benzyl substrate (**NBS**) in CDCl₃.

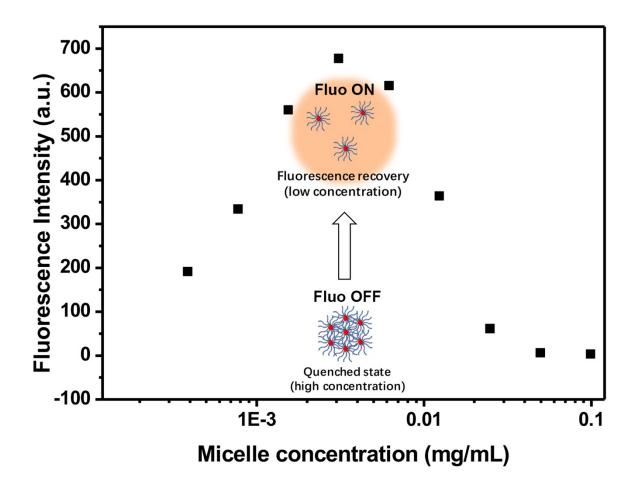


Fig. S3 Fluorescence intensity of HRCN-R6G with micelle concentration

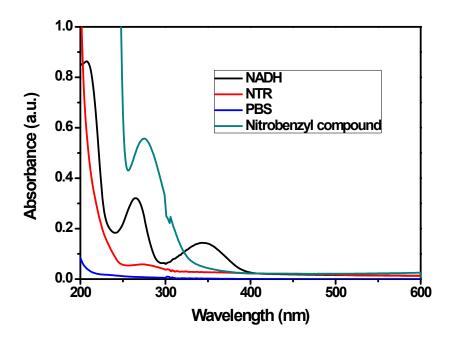


Fig.S4 UV absorption spectra of PBS, NADH, NTR, and nitrobenzyl compound.

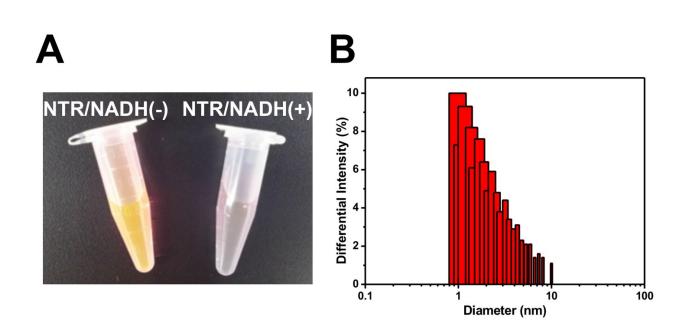


Fig. S5 (A) Photographs of HRCN-R6G without (left) and with (right) NTR/NADH.(B) Size distribution of HRCN-R6G after treating with NTR/NADH.

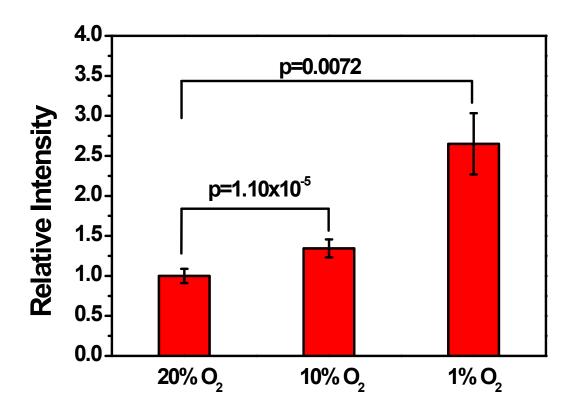


Fig. S6 Mean FI after incubation under normoxia and hypoxia $(10\% O_2 \text{ and } 1\% O_2)$ condition for 30 mins. T tests were used to determine the significance between normoxia & hypoxia groups.