Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

# Red fluorescent probes based on a BODIPY analogue for selective and sensitive detection of selenols in solutions and in living systems

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References	Structures of probes	Wavelength maxima $\lambda_{abs}\!/\!\lambda_{em}$	LOD	Selectivity $I_{Sec}/I_{DTT}$ for incubation time	Photostability Measured time	Animal imaging
ACIE <b>2006</b> , 45, 1810.	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	450/520 nm	-	>200 for 10 min at pH 5.8	no test	No
<i>CC</i> <b>2015</b> , 51, 3102.	HB	460/580 nm	7.0 nM	2.5-fold for F/F <sub>0</sub> <sup><i>a</i></sup> 30 min	Yes 500 s	Mice
<i>JACS</i> <b>2015</b> , 137, 757.	r $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$	370/502 nm	62 nM	20.2 for 5 min	no test	No
<i>CEJ</i> <b>2015</b> , 21, 11696.	HD-Sec	650/712 nm	-	65-fold for F/F <sub>0</sub>	no test	Mice
<i>AC</i> <b>2016</b> , 88, 6084.	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	380/535 nm	18 nM	120-fold for $F/F_0$	no test	Zebrafish
This work	$\begin{array}{c} X \\ & & & \\$	650/663, 655 nm	16 nM 9 nM	20.9 (Sel-p2) 170-, 40-fold for F/F <sub>0</sub> 15 min	Yes 60 min	Mice

I. Table S1. Comparison table of key properties of fluorescent probes for Sec in literatures and in this work

 $^{a}$  F/F<sub>0</sub> expresses the fluorescence increment before and after addition of Sec.

The comparison table (Table S1) displays five reported fluorescent probes for Sec: one sulfonate probe, three sulfonamide probes and one benzoselenadiazole probe. It is well known that both sulfonates and sulfonamides are photolabile. So, the photostability of the four probes hasn't been tested. Among five reported fluorescent probes only one case is a near-IR fluorescent probe (HD-Sec). The selectivity ( $I_{Sec}/I_{DTT}$ ) of fluorescent probes depends the incubation time, i.e. the longer incubation time, the lower selectivity. The value of  $F/F_0$  expresses the fluorescence increment before and after addition of Sec, and the longer incubation time, the larger value of  $F/F_0$  before finishing the sensing reaction.



#### II. Photophysical properties of probes and compounds 4 and 5

Figure S1. UV/vis absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dash) of Sel-p1, Sel-p2 (black) and compounds 4 and 5 (red), and excitation spectra (dot) of compounds 4 and 5 (blue), in PBS (pH 7.4) buffered water-DMSO (v/v, 1:1).





**Figure S2.** Time-dependent UV/vis absorption spectra of 5  $\mu$ M Sel-p1 (a) and Sel-p2 (b) by the treatment of equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (25  $\mu$ M for Sel-p1 and 12.5  $\mu$ M for Sel-p2) in the PBS (pH 7.4)–DMSO solution mixture (v/v, 1:1).



**Figure S3.** UV/vis absorption spectra of 5  $\mu$ M Sel-p1 (a) and Sel-p2 (b) in the presence of different concentrations of equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (0-25  $\mu$ M for Sel-p1 and 0-12.5  $\mu$ M for Sel-p2) recorded after 15 min.

## IV. HRMS confirmation of the sensing product of Sel-p2 with Sec



**Figure S4.** Mass spectrum of the reaction mixture of Sel-p2 incubated with equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> and DTT in PBS (pH 7.4) buffered water–DMSO (v/v, 1:1)

#### V. Measurements of pKa values of compounds 4 and 5



**Figure S5.** UV/Vis absorption spectra of various solutions of compounds **5** (a) and **4** (e) in the pH range; Plots of absorbance at 480 nm (b) and 655 nm (c) for **5**, and 465 nm for **4** (f) *vs* pH values; Fluorescence spectra of various solutions of compounds **5** (d) and **4** (g) in the pH range.

## VI. pH effects on the sensing reaction of Sel-p1/Sel-p2 with Sec



**Figure S6.** Effects of pH on fluorescence intensity of the probe (5  $\mu$ M) and the reaction solutions of the probe (5  $\mu$ M) with equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (25  $\mu$ M for Sel-p1 and 12.5  $\mu$ M for Sel-p2) in PBS (pH 7.4) buffered water–DMSO (v/v, 1:1).

#### VII. Photostability and thermostability of Sel-p1 and Sel-p2



**Figure S7.** The time courses of UV/vis and fluorescence spectra of probes (5  $\mu$ M) in the presence of equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (25  $\mu$ M) in aqueous solution (DMSO/PBS, v/v 1:1, pH 7.4) recorded for 60 min.



**Figure S8.** Fluorescence changes of 5  $\mu$ M probes and the probe (5  $\mu$ M) in the presence of equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (25  $\mu$ M for Sel-p1 and 12.5  $\mu$ M for Sel-p2) in aqueous solution (DMSO/PBS, v/v 1:1, pH 7.4) respectively under continuous 600 nm irradiation by a xenon lamp (150 W).

### VIII. The selectivity of the fluorescent probe for Sec, and the pKa of its related fluorophore

H-C-NO.

F1-H	рКа	Sec <sup>a</sup>	$\mathrm{DTT}^{a}$	Selectivity <sup>a</sup>
		$(F/F_0)$	(F/F <sub>0</sub> )	(Sec/DTT)
HOLOGO	7.8[1], 7.91[2]	16.5	1.5	11.0
		8.8	1.3	6.8
	7.26[3]	20.1	2.0	10.0
N-S	7.02[4]	72.1	1.5	48.1
	5.8[5]	25.0	1.2	20.8
HO O O	$6.8^b$	$42.9^{b}$	$2.2^{b}$	$19.5^{b}$

<sup>*a*</sup> From B. Zhang, C. Ge, J. Yao, Y. Liu, H. Xie and J. Fang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 757-769. <sup>*b*</sup> From this work.

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Table

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## IX. Cytotoxicity of Sel-p2 and fluorescence imaging of mice



Figure S9. MTT assay of MCF-7 cells in the presence of different concentrations of Sel-p2.



**Figure S10.** Representative fluorescent images of selenocysteine in mice (a) only the probe Sel-p2 (20  $\mu$ M), (b) equal molar (Sec)<sub>2</sub> with DTT (20  $\mu$ M in 100  $\mu$ L saline) and followed Sel-p2 after 1 h, (c) 4 h, (d) fluorescence intensity from the abdominal area of groups a-c.

## X. Copies of NMR of related compounds.





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![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_0.jpeg)