Electronic Supplementary Information

A mitochondria-targeting ratiometric fluorescent probe for the detection of hypochlorite based on FRET strategy

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Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of IRP.



Fig. S2 ¹³C NMR spectrum of IRP.



Fig. S3 HRMS spectrum of IRP.



Fig. S4 The HRMS spectra of the reaction mixture of IRP with OCl.



Fig. S5 Time courses of the fluorescence intensity ratios (I_{575}/I_{467}) of IRP (2 μ M) in the presence of OCl (3 μ M).



Fig. S6 Fluorescence images of RAW264.7 cells co-stained with **IRP** (1 μ M) and Lyso Tracker Deep Red (0.2 μ M). (a) Imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine fluorescence of **IRP**. (b) Fluorescence of Lyso Tracker Deep Red. (c) Overlay of (a) and (b). (d) Bright field images.



Fig. S7 Effect of IRP on the cell viability of RAW264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with diverse concentrations (1, 2, 4, 6 μ M) of IRP for 12 h, followed by a standard SRB assay.



Fig. S8 Photostability of **IRP** (1 μ M) in RAW264.7 cells at different periods of time. (a) Fluorescence images of RAW264.7 cells after 0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 s of continuous irradiation. First line: fluorescence images at blue channel (410-520 nm), second line: fluorescence images at red channel (560-700nm), third line: bright field images, fourth line: merge images of first, second and third line. (b) Relative ratio of blue fluorescence intensity (imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine moiety). (c) Relative ratio of red fluorescence intensity (rhodamine moiety). (d) Corresponding relative ratio of red/blue fluorescence intensity [the initial red/blue fluorescence intensity ratio (i.e., at about 0 s) was defined as 1.0]. Fluorescence intensity quantitation was analyzed by the Image J. The results were presented as means \pm SE with replicates n = 3.