

Supporting Information for

A novel near-infrared fluorescent probe with "donor- π -acceptor" type structure and its application in the selective detection of cysteine in living cells

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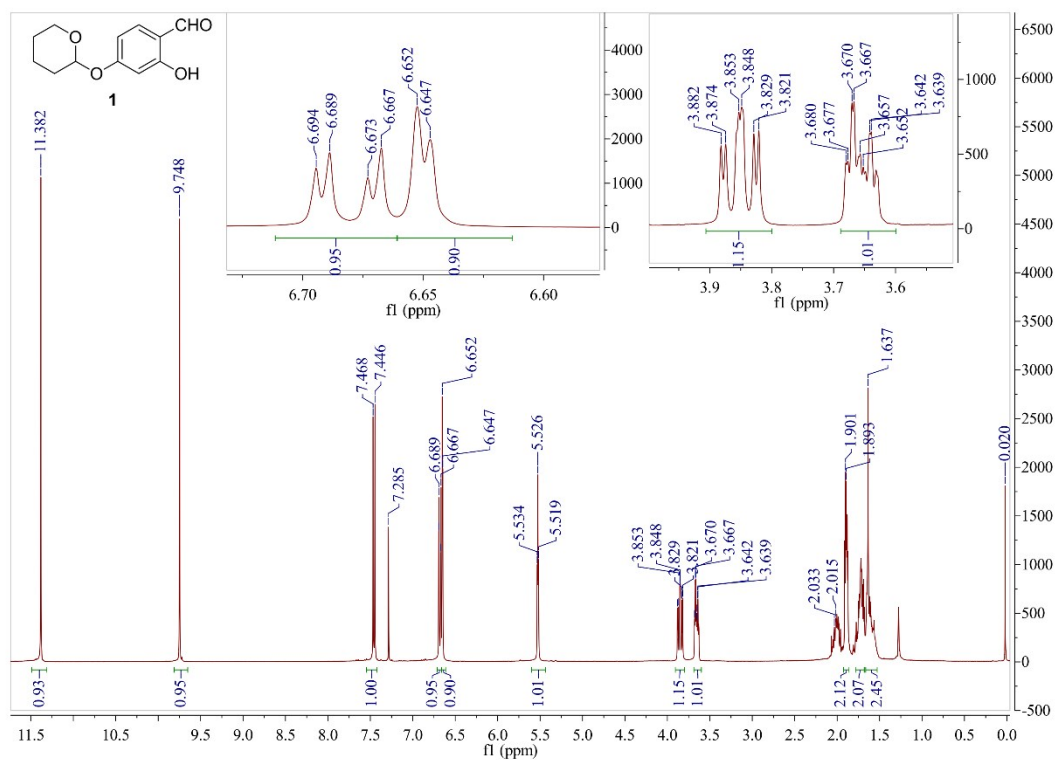


Fig. S1. ¹H NMR of compound 1 in CDCl₃

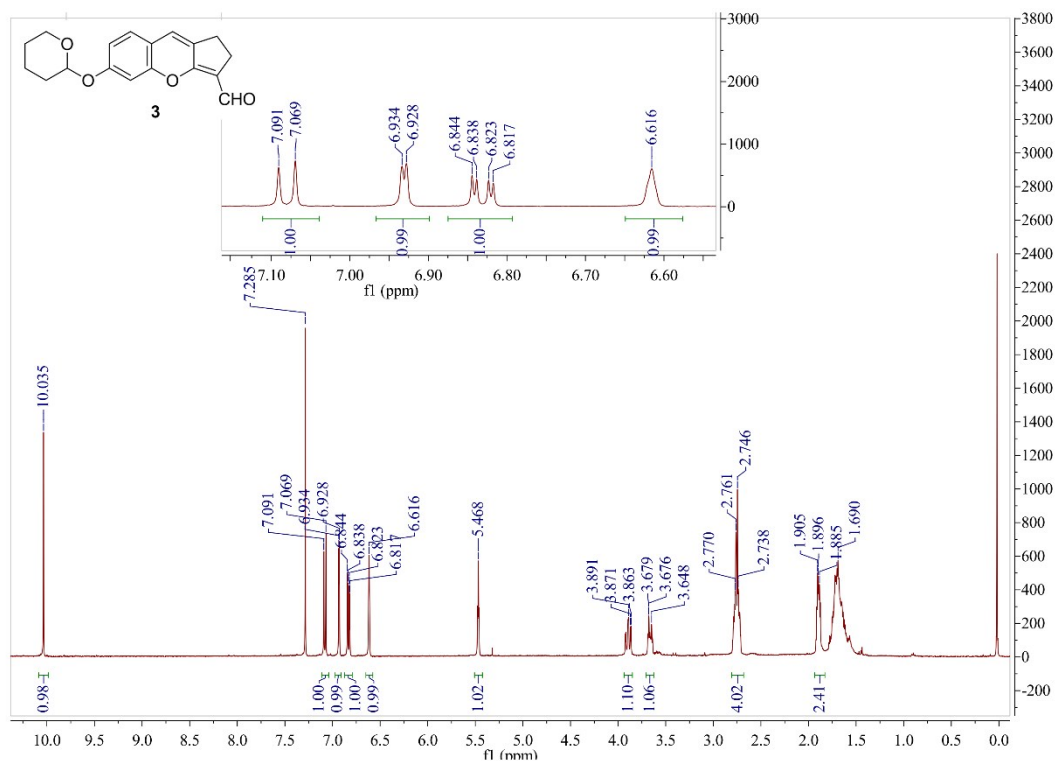


Fig. S2. ¹H NMR of compound 3 in CDCl₃.

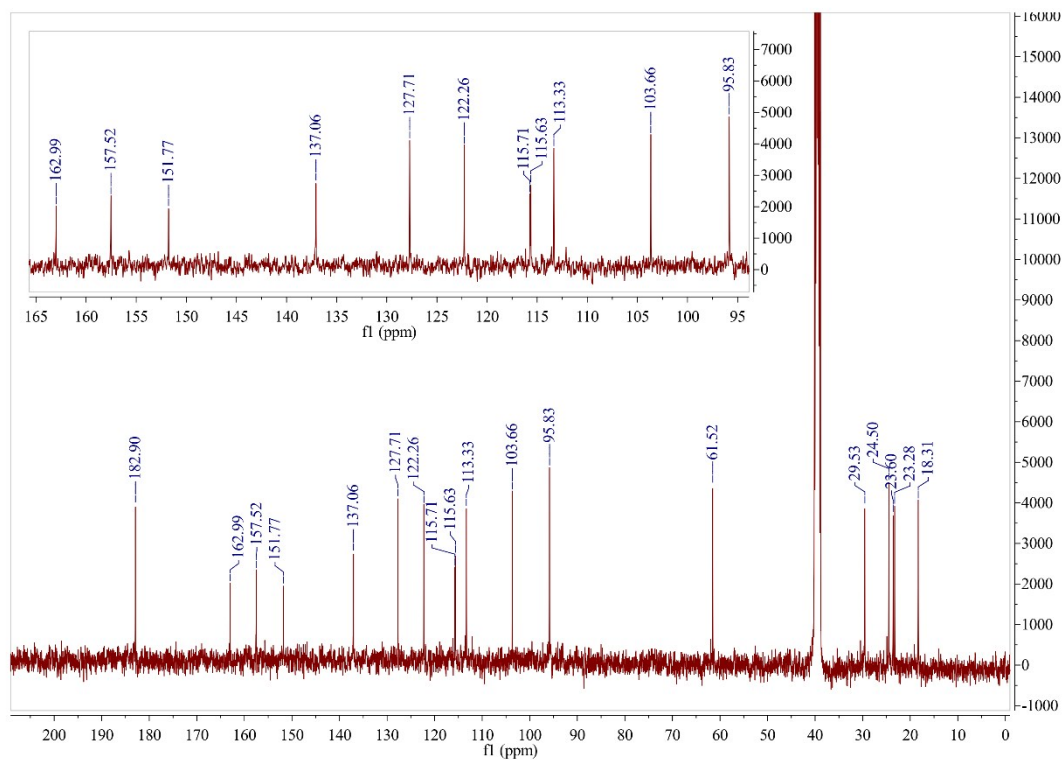


Fig. S3. ^{13}C NMR of compound **3** in d_6 -DMSO.

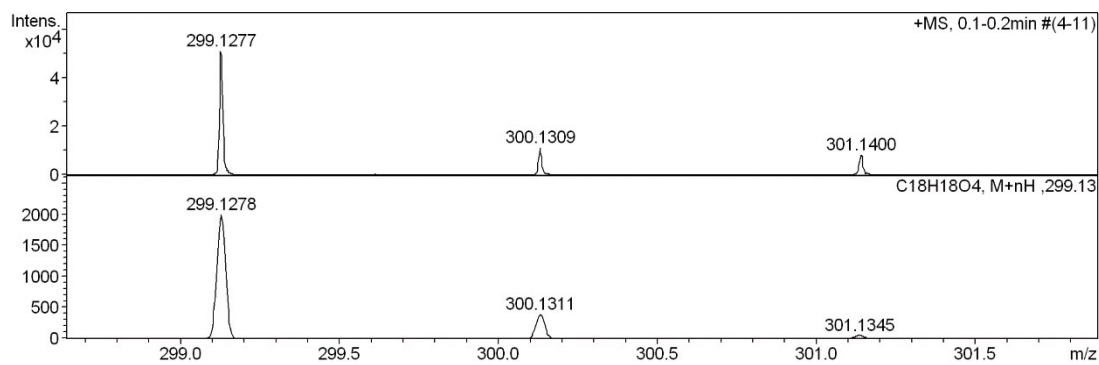


Fig. S4. HRMS(ESI) spectrum of compound **3**.

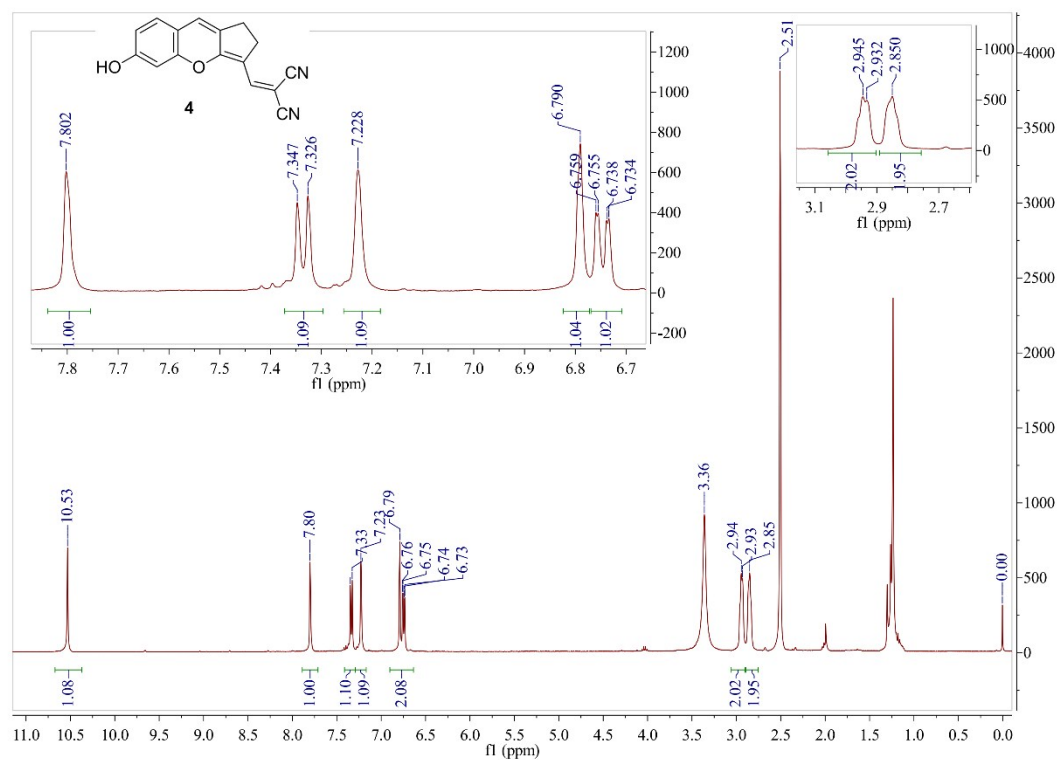


Fig. S5. ¹H NMR of compound 4 in *d*₆-DMSO.

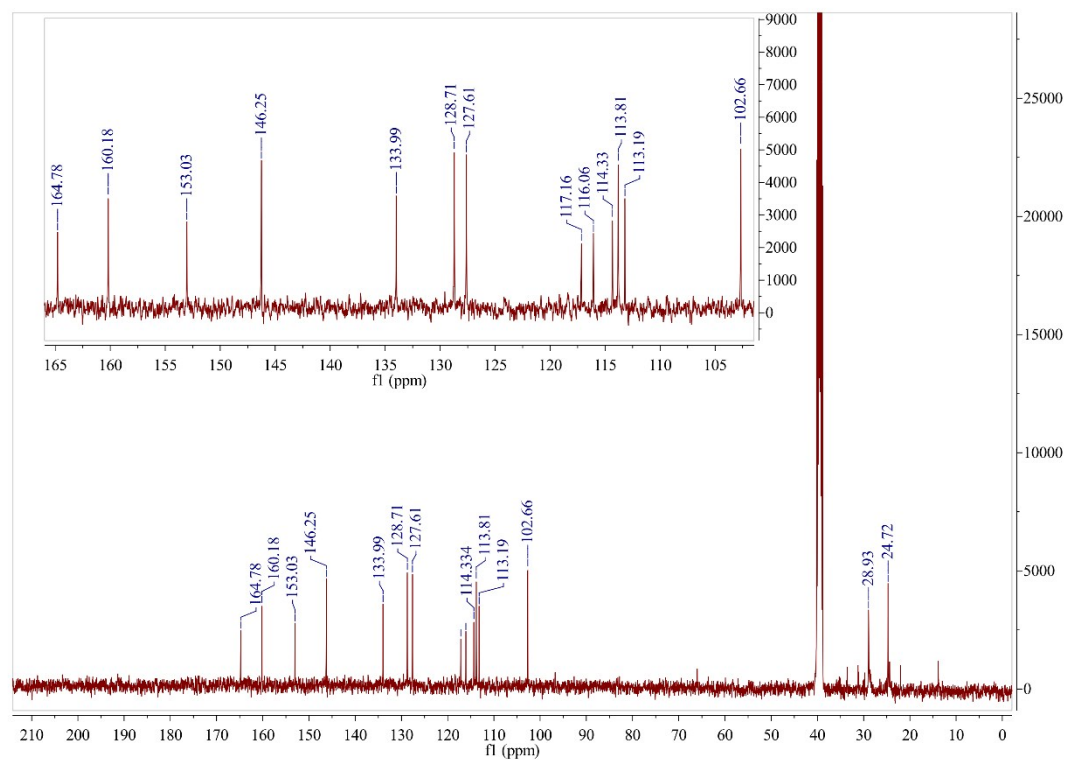


Fig. S6. ¹³C NMR of compound 4 in *d*₆-DMSO.

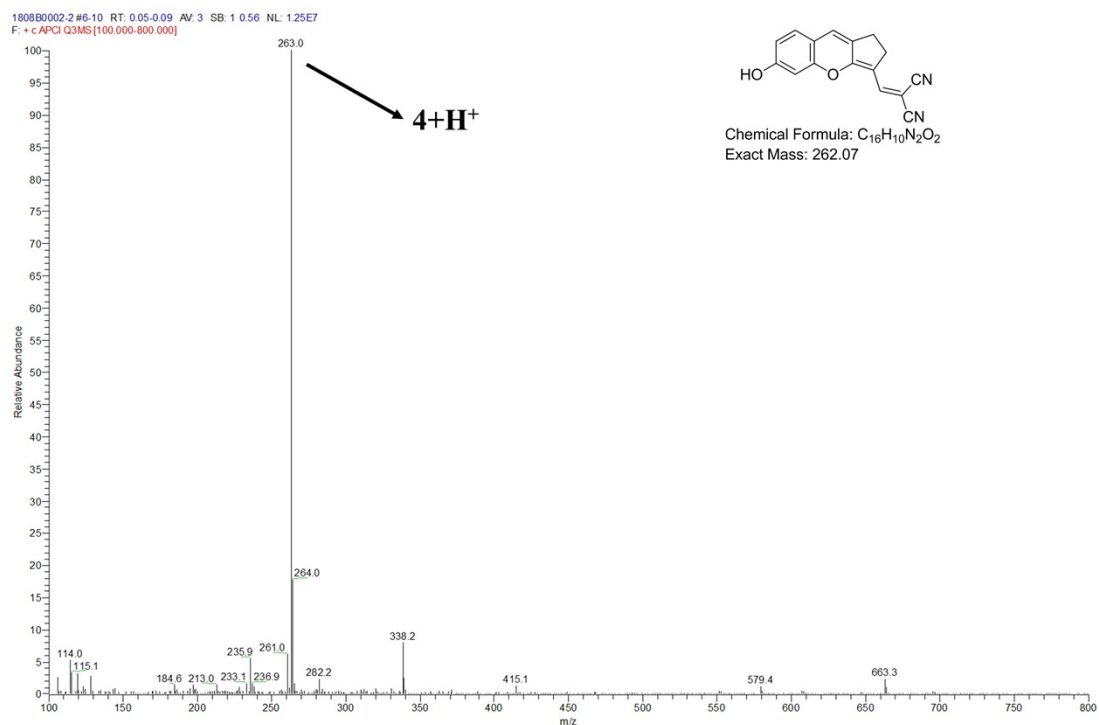


Fig. S7. MS spectrum (APCI) of compound **4**.

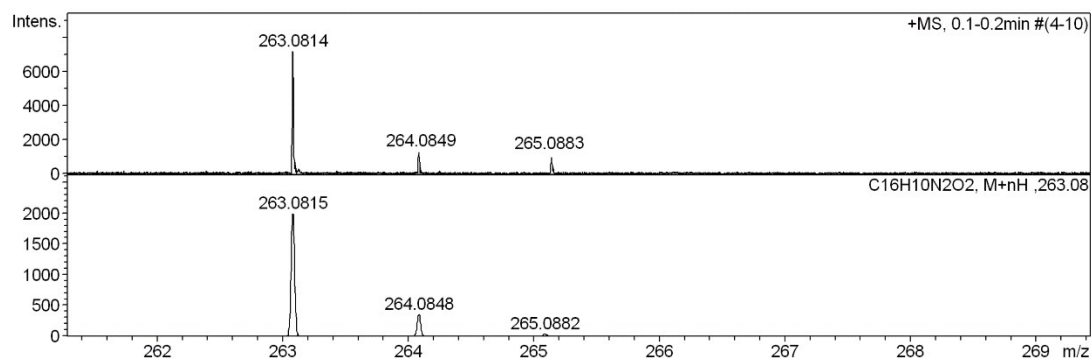


Fig. S8. HRMS(ESI) spectrum of compound **4**.

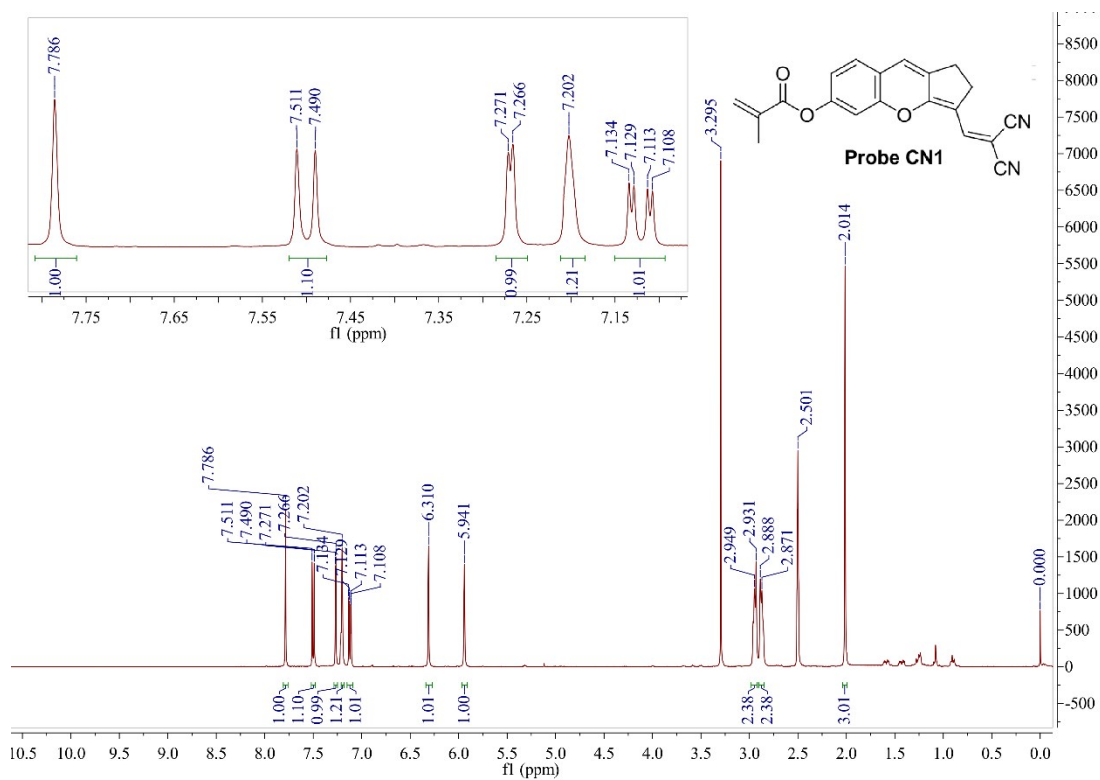


Fig. S9. ^1H NMR of Probe CMC in d_6 -DMSO.

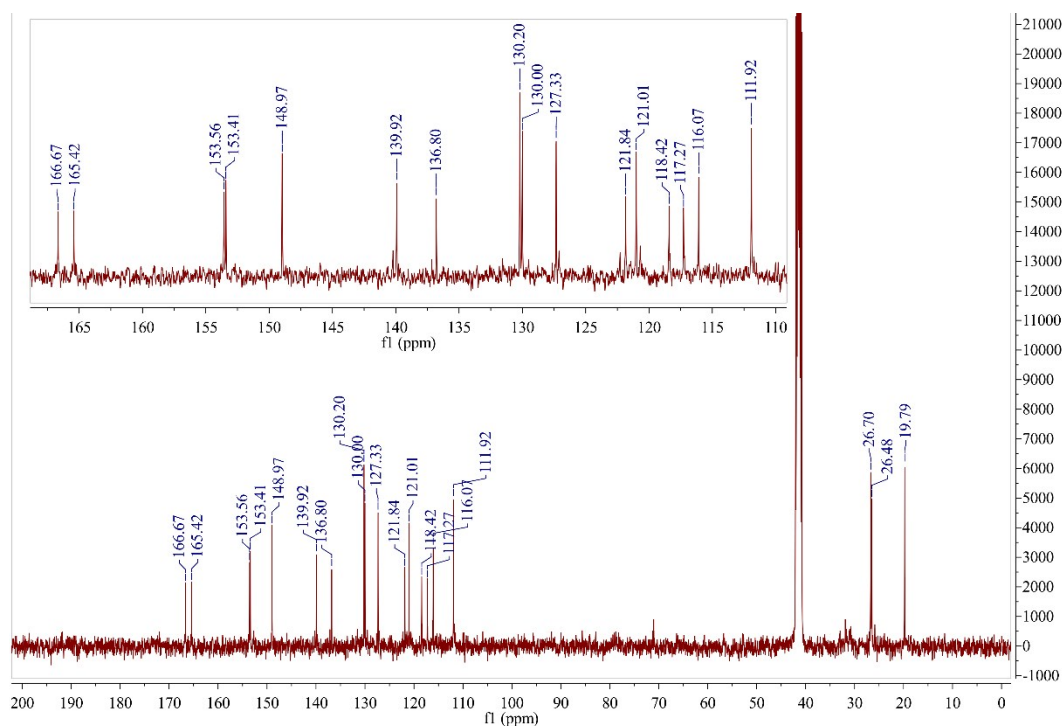


Fig. S10. ^{13}C NMR of Probe CMC in d_6 -DMSO.

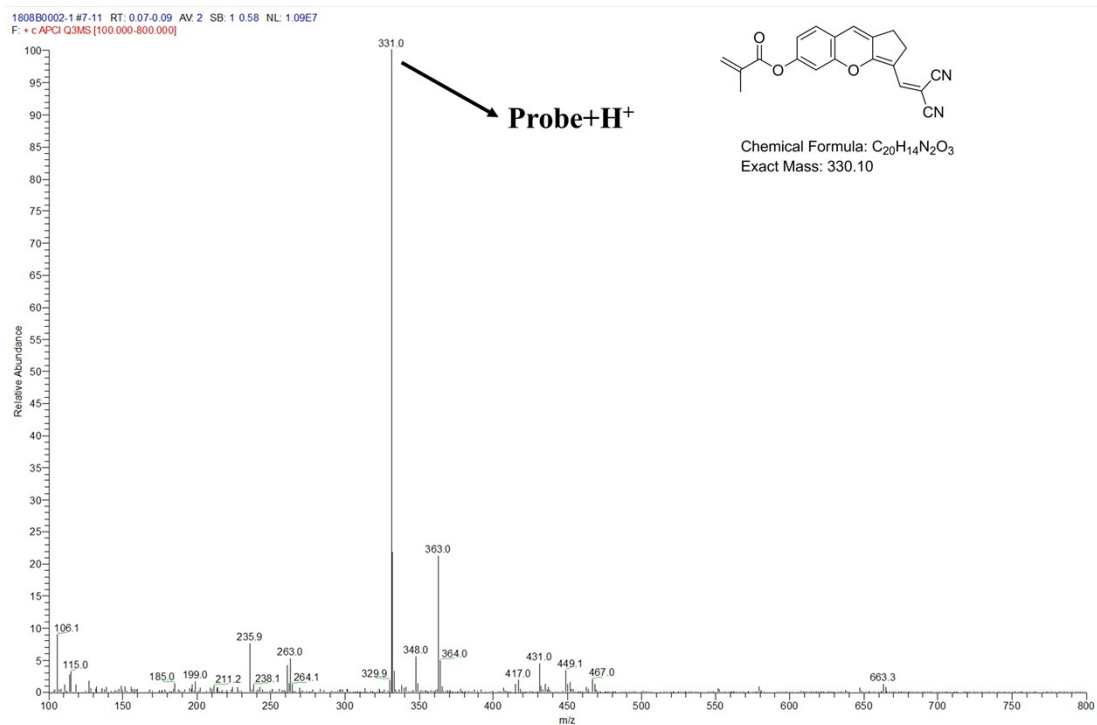


Fig. S11. MS spectrum (APCI) of Probe **CMC**.

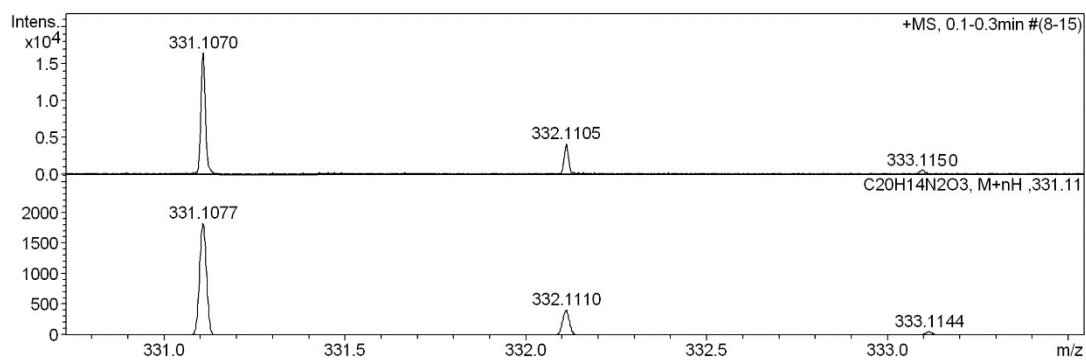


Fig. S12. HRMS spectrum (ESI) of Probe **CMC**.

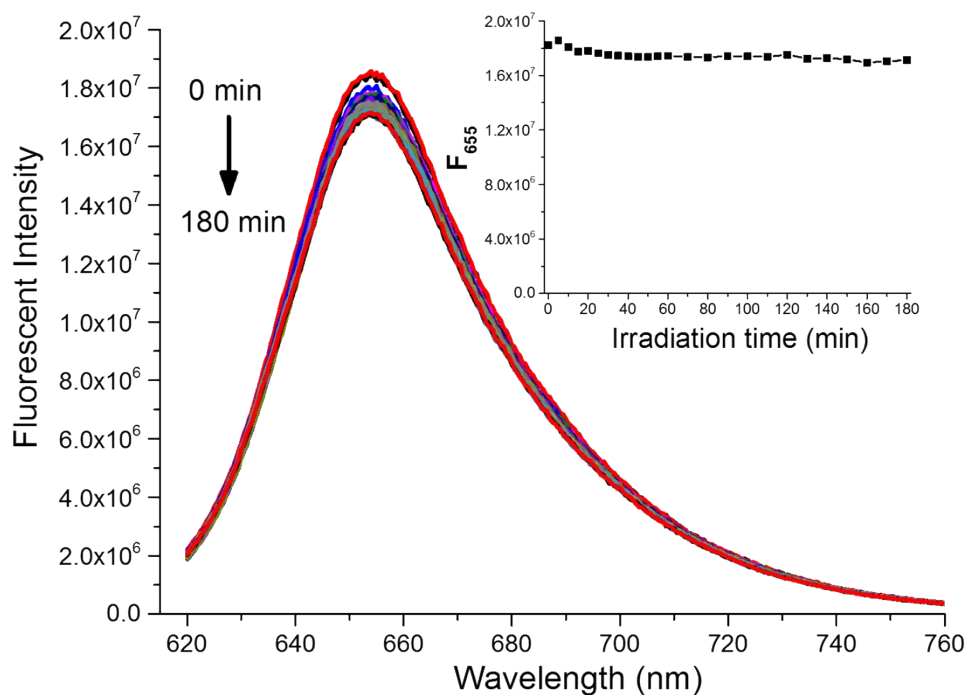


Fig. S13. Changes of fluorescence intensity of Probe **CMC** in the mixture of DMF/PBS buffer (pH 7.4, $v/v = 1:1$) under the irradiation of 150 W Xe lamp ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 614$ nm, slit width as 0.5 nm and 2.5 nm).

Table S1. UV/vis and Photoluminescence (PL) Data of Compound **4**

	Ethanol	Dioxane	Acetonitrile	DMSO	DMF	PBS/DMF ($v/v = 1:1$)
^a UV/vis λ_{max} (nm)	511	498	504	518	670	614
ϵ (L mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	30500	27000	30100	21700	32300	37000
^b λ_{em} (nm)	647.5	603	673	684.5	683.5	655
^c $\Delta\lambda$ (nm)	30.5	125	21	13.5	12.5	41
^d Φ_F	20.00%	0.28%	18.14%	26.30%	30.50%	19.20%

^aThe slit was set as 5 nm, and the concentration of compound **4** was 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. ^bThe λ_{exc} was set at the maximum wavelength of UV-vis absorption, and the concentration of compound **4** was 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. ^cStokes shift. ^dThe absolute fluorescence quantum yield (Φ) values were determined by using an integral sphere.

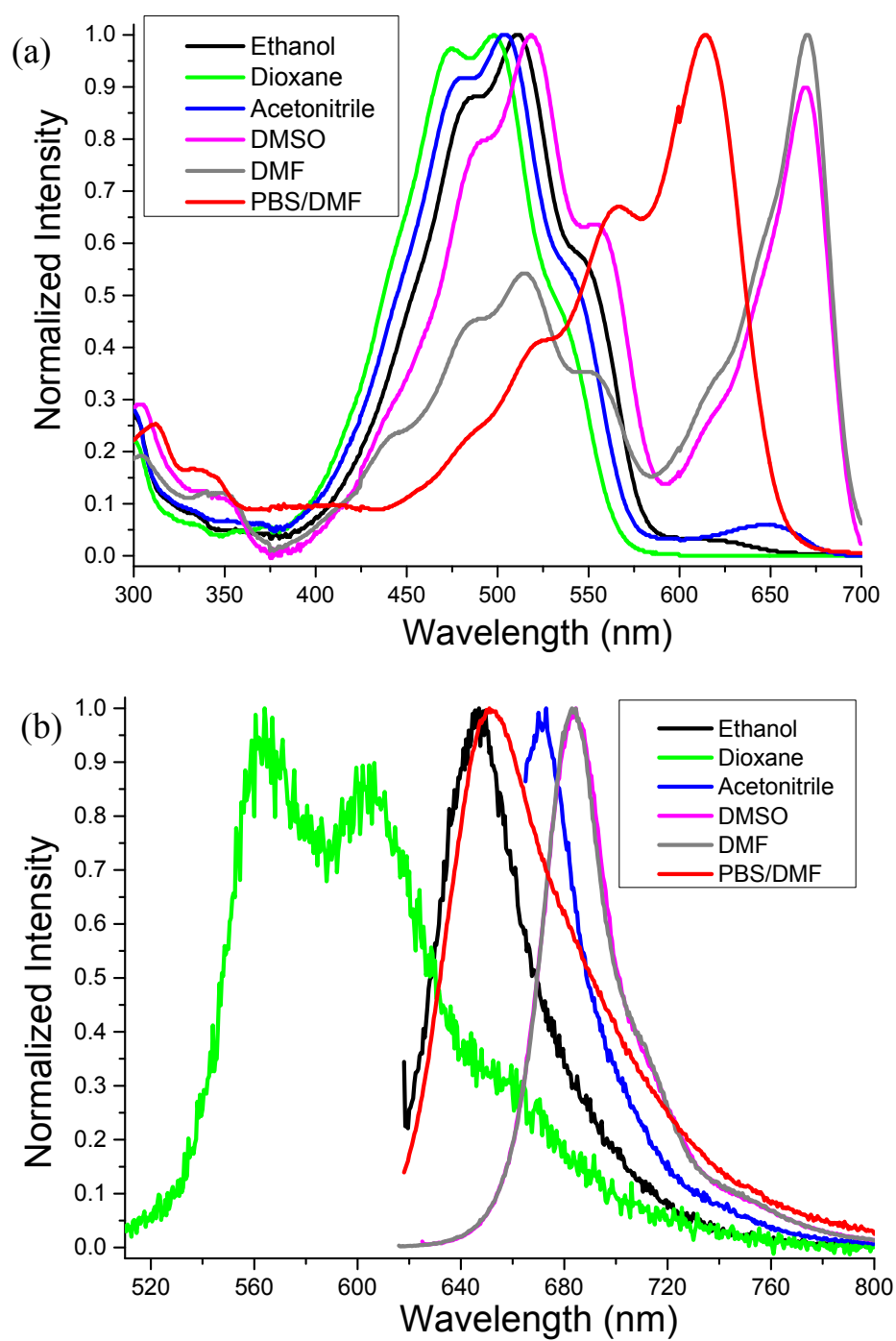


Fig. S14. Normalized UV/vis (a) and emission spectra (b) of compound **4** (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) in different solvents.

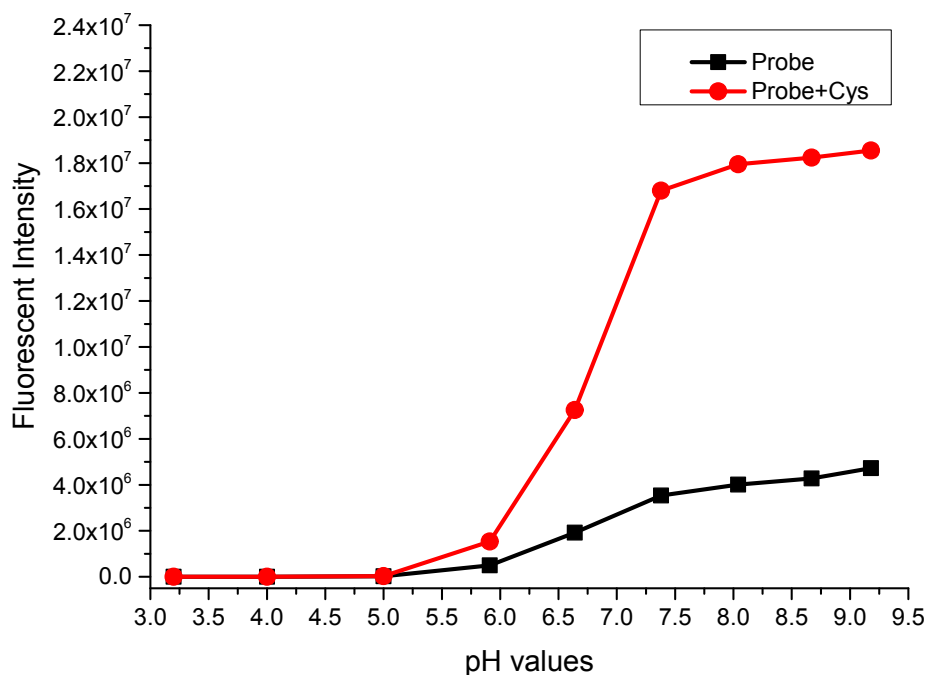


Fig. S15. The effect of pH on the fluorescent intensity of probe **CMC** (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) at 655 nm after 30 min of addition of 10 equiv. of Cys. All these data were measured in the mixture of DMF/PBS buffer (pH 7.4, $v/v = 1:1$) at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ under the excitation at 614 nm. Slit width: (0.5, 2.5).

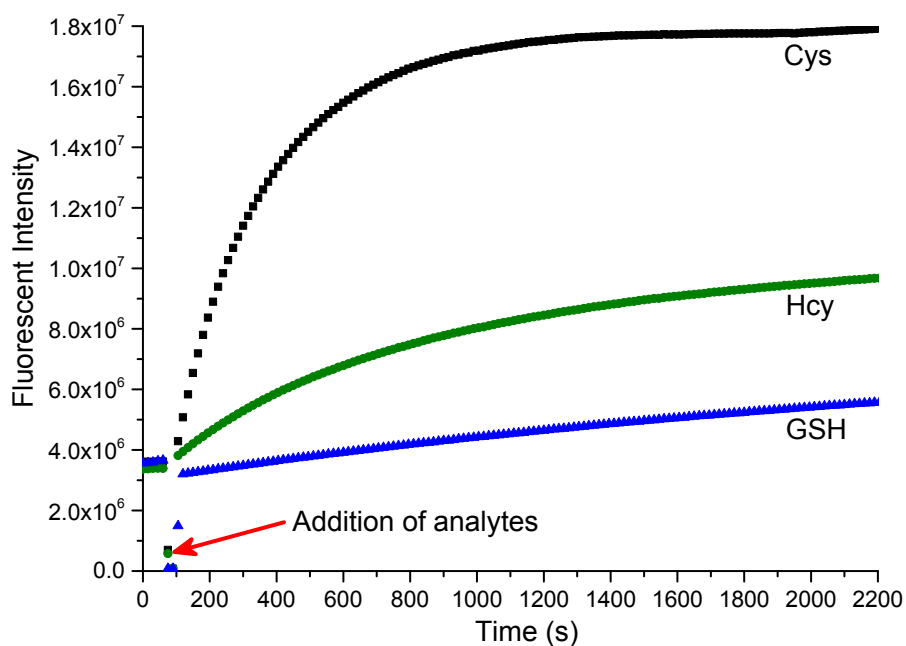


Fig. S16. Fluorescent kinetics study of probe **CMC** (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) upon addition of Cys, Hcy and GSH (100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) in the mixture of DMF/PBS buffer (pH 7.4, $v/v = 1:1$) at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The reactions were monitored at 655 nm under the excitation at 614 nm. Slit width: (0.5, 2.5).

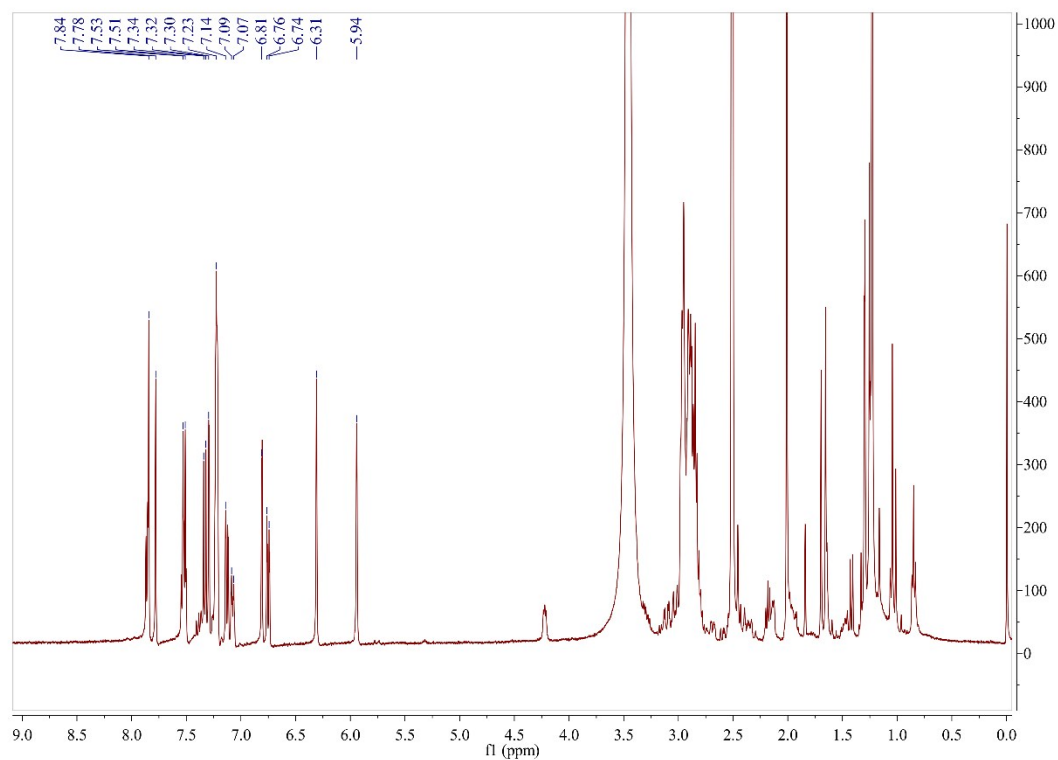


Fig. S17. ^1H NMR of the reaction mixture of Probe **CMC** in d_6 -DMSO with Cys (3 eq) in D_2O .

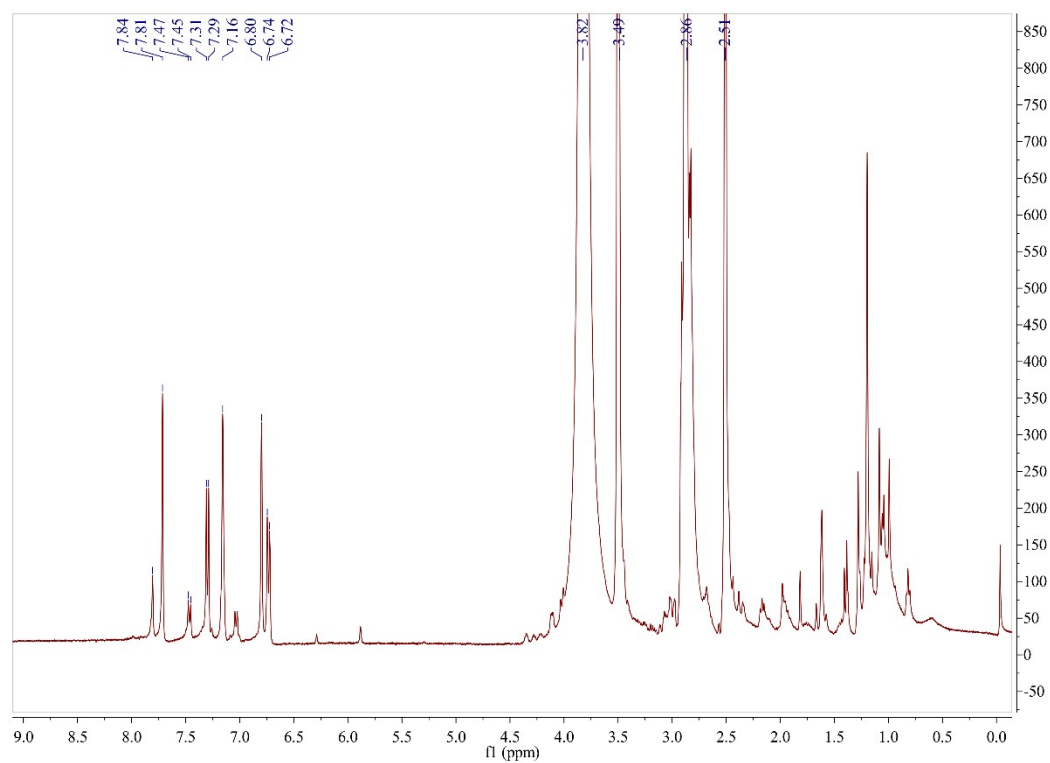


Fig. S18. ^1H NMR of the reaction mixture of Probe **CMC** in d_6 -DMSO with Cys (10 eq) in D_2O .

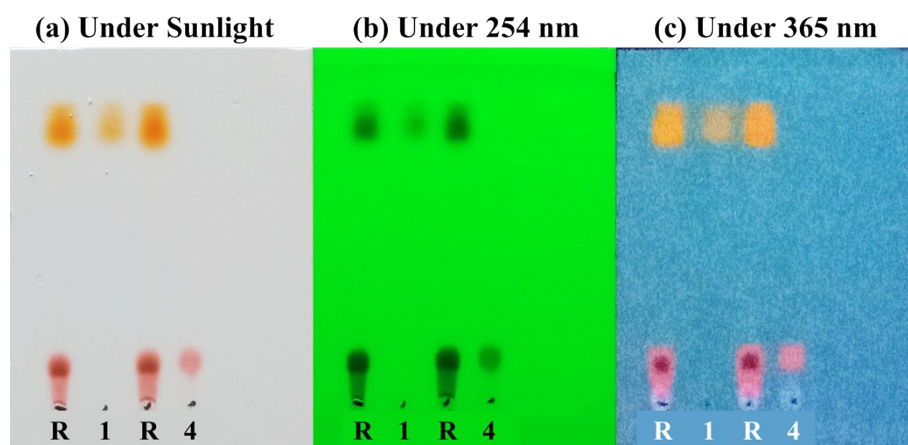


Fig. S19. The photos of the TLC plate under different light by comparing probe **CMC** (label **1**), compound **4** (label **4**) and ethyl acetate layer extracted from the reaction mixture of probe **CMC** with Cys in DMF/H₂O (label **R**). (A) under Sunlight, (B) under light of 254 nm, (C) under light of 365 nm. The eluent for TLC: CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate ($v/v = 20:1$).

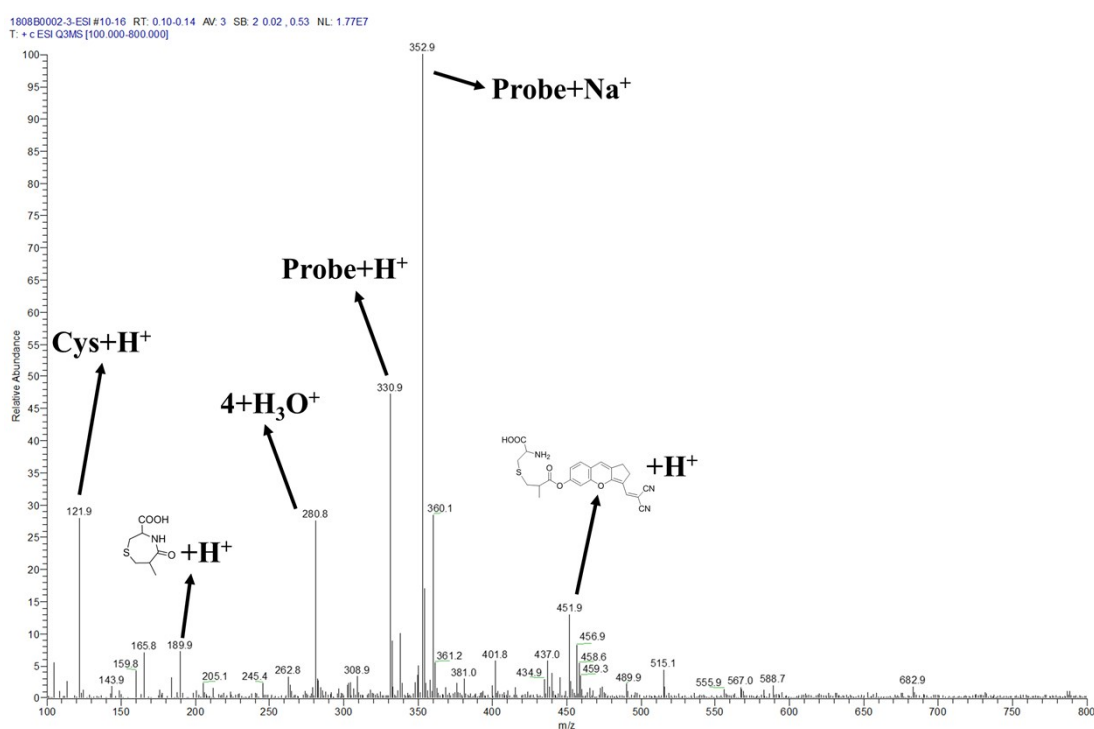


Fig. S20. MS(ESI) spectrum of the reaction mixture after 5 min of the adding 6 eq Cys into the probe **CMC** solution in CH₃CN/H₂O ($v/v = 1:1$).

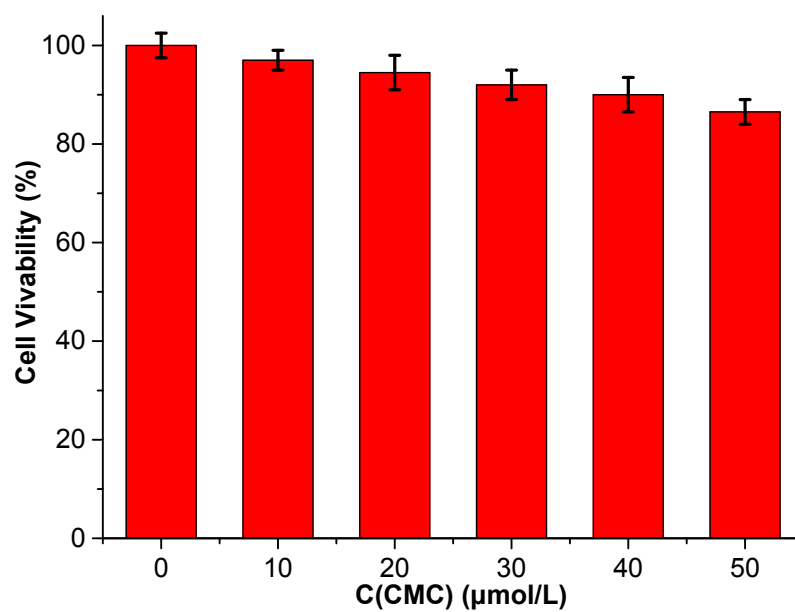


Fig. S21. Viable HeLa cells after indication with different concentrations of probe **CMC** at 37 °C after 24 hours, and the cell viability was estimated via MTT assay.