Supporting Information

Fluorescent τ-Probe: Quantitative Imaging of Ultra-trace Endogenous Hydrogen Polysulfide in Cells and in Vivo

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1. Detailed synthesis procedure and design strategies of τ -probe



Scheme S1. The synthesis procedure of τ -probe.



Scheme S2. Reaction path of τ -probe and H_2S_n .

2. Schematic diagram of fluorescence lifetime microscope



Scheme S3. Schematic diagram of time-gated transient microscope for fluorescence lifetime imaging.

3. Characterizations of τ -probe







Fig. S2 $^{13}\mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of $\tau\text{-probe.}$



Fig. S3 Mass spectrum of τ -probe, LC-MS (ESI⁺): m/z C₃₅H₂₃O₇S⁺, calcd. 587.1168, found [M⁺] 587.1169.



Fig. S4 (a) HPLC trace of τ -probe (10 µM) treated with Na₂S₄ (20 µM) in phosphate buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4)/methanol solution mixture (2:1, v/v) with 3 vol % dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). (b) MS of product (1) in (a) at retention time of 14.67 min, confirming formation of benzoic acid from the reaction between τ -probe and Na₂S₄. m/z C₇H₆O₂-, calcd. 121.0295, found [M⁻] 121.0306. (c) MS of product (2) in (a) at retention time of 18.80 min, confirming formation of 3-O-Methylfluorescein from the reaction between τ -probe and Na₂S₄. m/z C₂₁H₁₄O₅+, calcd. 347.0914, found [M⁺] 347.0909. Product (3) in (a) was speculated as 3H-1,2-benzodithiol-3-one, which was lacking both acidic and basic functional groups present a great challenge to ionize and detect using electrospray ionization (ESI)-MS.

4. Additional figures



Fig. S5 Fluorescence lifetime theoretical curves of τ -probe at different concentrations. The curves from up to down represented the concentration of τ -probe at 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 μ M.



Fig. S6 Fluorescence lifetime kinetic studies of 10 μ M τ -probe and τ -probe upon addition of 20 μ M Na₂S₄. The study of τ -probe is shown in black curve, while τ -probe upon addition of Na₂S₄ in red curve. The reactions were carried out for 30 min at room temperature. All experiments were repeated at least three times. Error bars are standard deviation.



Fig. S7 Fluorescence intensity kinetic studies of 10 μ M τ -probe and τ -probe upon addition of 20 μ M Na₂S₄. The study of τ -probe is shown in black curve, while τ -probe upon addition of Na₂S₄ in red curve. The reactions were carried out for 30 min at room temperature.



Fig. S8 The acidity stability of 10 μ M τ -probe (black) and τ -probe upon addition of 20 μ M Na₂S₄ (red) in various buffer solutions of different pH for 30 min at room temperature. All experiments were repeated at least three times. Error bars are standard deviation.



Fig. S9 (a) Fluorescence intensity of τ -probe (10 μ M) upon addition of Na₂S₄ in varied concentrations (0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 20, and 25 μ M for curves from bottom to top, respectively). The curves at the concentration of 0 and 0.5 μ M were superposed. (b)The relationship between the fluorescence intensity of τ -probe at 515 nm and the concentration of Na₂S₄ (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 20, and 25 μ M for dots from left to right, respectively). Changes at 0.5 μ M and below were not detectable. (c) Linear relationship between the fluorescence intensity of τ -probe at 515 nm and the concentration wavelength was 488 nm. All experiments were repeated at least three times. Error bars are standard deviation. Reactions were carried out for 30 min at room temperature.



Fig. S10 (a) Fluorescence lifetime of τ -probe (10 µM) upon addition of Na₂S₄ with various concentrations (0, 0.02, 0.2, 1, 5, and 20 µM for curves from bottom to top, respectively). (b) Fluorescence lifetime of τ -probe (10 µM) upon addition of Na₂S₄ with various concentrations (0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 µM for dots from left to right, respectively). (c) Linear relationship between the fluorescence lifetime of τ -probe and the concentration of Na₂S₄ (from 0 to 0.2 µM). (d) Linear relationship between the fluorescence lifetime of τ -probe and the concentration of Na₂S₄ (from 0 to 0.2 µM). (d) Linear relationship between the fluorescence lifetime of τ -probe and the concentration of Na₂S₄ (from 0.2 to 5 µM). The excitation wavelength was 488 nm. All experiments were repeated at least three times. Error bars are standard deviation. Reactions were carried out for 30 min at room temperature.



Fig. S11 Effects of τ -probe at varied concentrations on the viability of HeLa cells. The cytotoxicity of τ -probe to HeLa cells was evaluated by MTT assay. The viability of the cells without τ -probe is defined as 100%. The results are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation of five separate measurements.



Fig. S12 Confocal microscopy images show the difference in fluorescence intensity signal of the different treated HeLa cells incubated with 10 μ M τ -probe for 30 min. HeLa cells in (a-c) treated with 100 μ M N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) for 15 min to eliminate endogenous H₂S_n. Native HeLa cells in (d-f), and HeLa cells in (g-i) treated with 20 μ M Na₂S₄ for 30 min to increase intracellular H₂S_n. Different imaging channels are displayed horizontally for each sample (from left to right): channel 515 nm (505–550 nm), bright field, and merge images. The excitation of τ -probe was at 488 nm, and the collected range of emission was at 505–550 nm. Scale bars in all images are 25 μ m.



Fig. S13 Confocal microscopy images show the difference in fluorescence intensity signal of the different treated zebrafishes incubated with 10 μ M τ -probe for 30 min. Zebrafish in (a-c) was untreated. Zebrafish in (d-f) treated with 20 μ M Na₂S₄ for 30 min to increase intracellular H₂S_n. After washing with PBS solution, the τ -probe was incubated. Different imaging channels are displayed horizontally for each sample (from left to right): channel 515 nm (505–550 nm), bright field, and merge images. The excitation of τ -probe was at 488 nm, and the collected range of emission was at 505–550 nm. Scale bars in all images are 250 μ m.