Supporting information for

Construction of a novel near infrared fluorescent probe with multiple fluorescence emission and its application for SO₂ derivative detection in cells and living zebrafish

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Fig. S1 The normalized absorption and emission spectra of compound 2. 10 μ M of compound 2 in 1 cm Cuvettes in PBS (pH 7.4, 10 mM). Excitation: λ = 450 nm.



Fig. S2 The normalized absorption and emission spectra of compound 3. 10 μ M of compound 3 in 1 cm Cuvettes in PBS (pH 7.4, 10 mM). Excitation: $\lambda = 400$ nm.



Fig. S3 The normalized absorption and emission spectra of Rh-TPA. 10 μ M of Rh-TPA in 1 cm Cuvettes in PBS (pH 7.4, 10 mM). Excitation: λ = 640 nm.



Fig. S4 The excitation spectrum of **Rh-TPA**. 10 μ M of **Rh-TPA** in 1 cm Cuvettes in PBS (pH 7.4, 10 mM). Emission: λ = 740 nm.



Fig. S5 The ¹H NMR spectra of **Rh-TPA** (upper spectrum) and with the addition of $30 \text{ eq. of } Na_2SO_3 \text{ in } DMSO-d_6/D_2O (3:1) \text{ solution (lower spectrum).}$



Fig. S6 The LC-MS spectra of Rh-TPA (a) and Rh-TPA interacted with 30 equivalents of SO_3^{2-} (b).



Fig. S7 The fluorescence spectra of 10 μ M of **Rh-TPA** (black line), and 10 μ M of **Rh-TPA** in the presence of 50 eq. of ONOO⁻ (red line) or SO₃²⁻ (green line) respectively. In 1 cm Cuvettes in PBS (pH 7.4, 10 mM). Excitation: λ = 450 nm.



Fig. S8 The MTT assay of Rh-TPA incubated with HeLa cells for 24 h.



Fig. S9 The histogram of flow cytometry assay of **Rh-TPA** in HeLa cells. Control group (a, b), HeLa cells only. Probe group (c, d), HeLa cells were incubated with 10 μ M probe for 20 min. Probe with SO₃²⁻ group (e, f), HeLa cells were incubated with 10 μ M probe and 50 μ M SO₃²⁻ for 20 min. FITC channel was excited by 488 nm, Cy7 channel was excited by 640 nm.

Synthesis of SO₂ donor



Scheme S1 The synthesis route of SO₂ donor.

Benzylamine (0.5 g, 4.67 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL dichloromethane, and 0.5 mL triethylamine was added. The solution was cooled to 0 °C in an ice-bath, then 2,4dinitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (1.18 g, 4.44 mmol) in 5 mL dichloromethane was added dropwise. Warmed the solution to room temperature and stirred overnight. The organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporator and the crude product was purified by silica gel column, eluted by petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (v/v=10/1). The final compound was obtained in yellow color (1.12 g, 3.32 mmol), yield: 74.8%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CCl₃D) δ 9.17 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.23 (dd, *J*₁ = 9.3 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H).



Fig. S10 The confocal fluorescence images of endogenous SO_2 in HeLa cells. (a-d) HeLa cells were incubated with 10 μ M of **Rh-TPA** for 20 min; (a) Bright

field, (b) Green channel, (c) Red channel, (d) Merge. (e-h) HeLa cells were preincubated with SO₂ donor (N-benzyl-2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonamide, 40 μ M) and Cys (200 μ M) for 40 min then incubated with **Rh-TPA** for 20 min before fluorescence imaging; (e) Bright field, (f) Green channel, (g) Red channel, (h) Merge. Scale bar: 20 μ m.



Fig. S11 ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of SO₂ donor in CCl₃D.



Fig. S12 ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of Rh-TPA in methanol-d₄.



Fig. S13 ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of Rh-TPA in methanol-d₄.



Fig. S14 ¹³C NMR spectrum (100 MHz) of Rh-TPA in methanol-d₄.



Fig. S15 The HR-MS spectrum of Rh-TPA.