

*Supporting information for*

**A near-infrared and two-photon dual-mode fluorescent probe  
for colorimetric monitoring SO<sub>2</sub> *in vitro* and *in vivo***

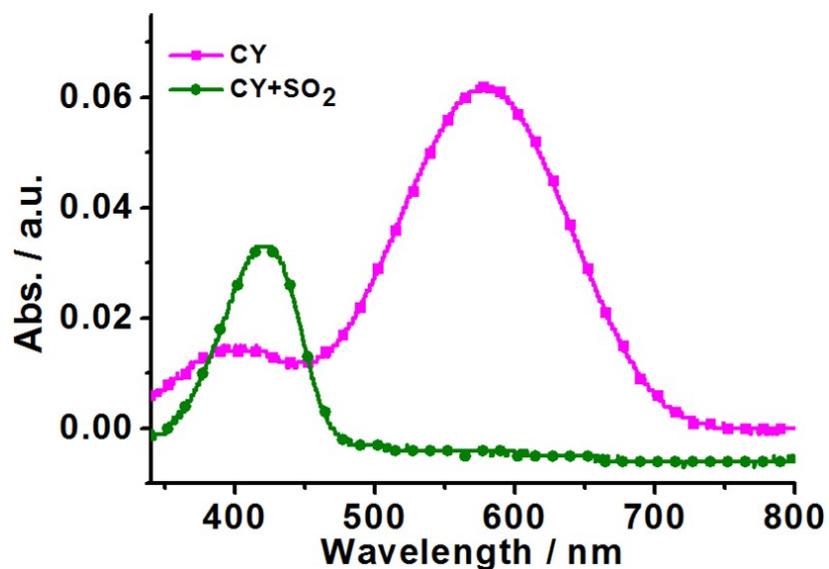
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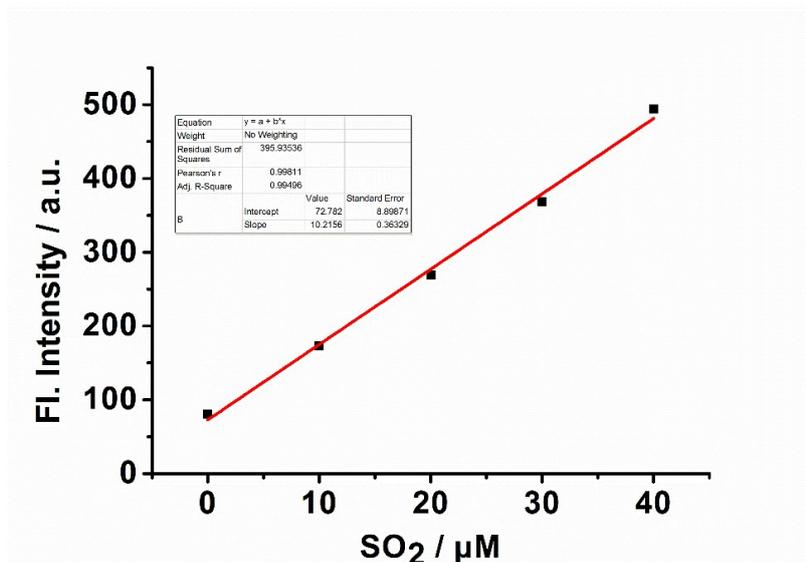
E-mail: [weiyonglin2013@163.com](mailto:weiyonglin2013@163.com)

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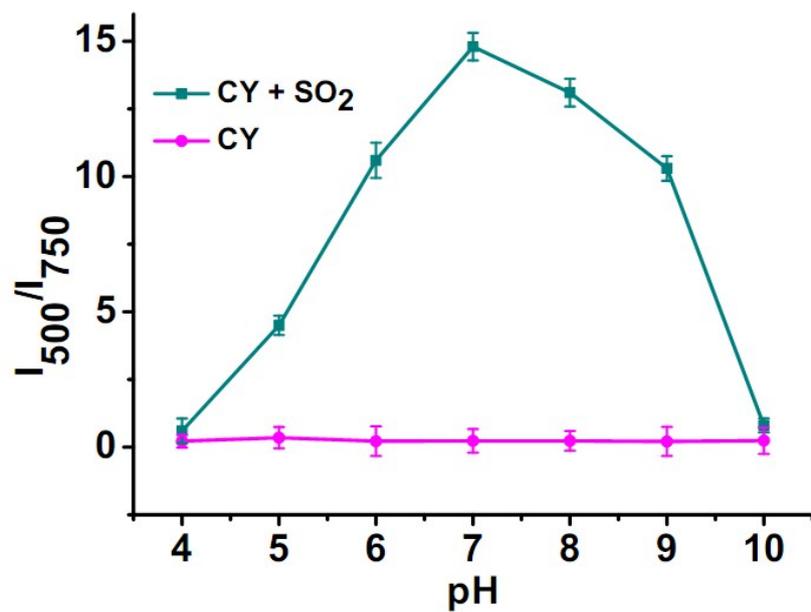
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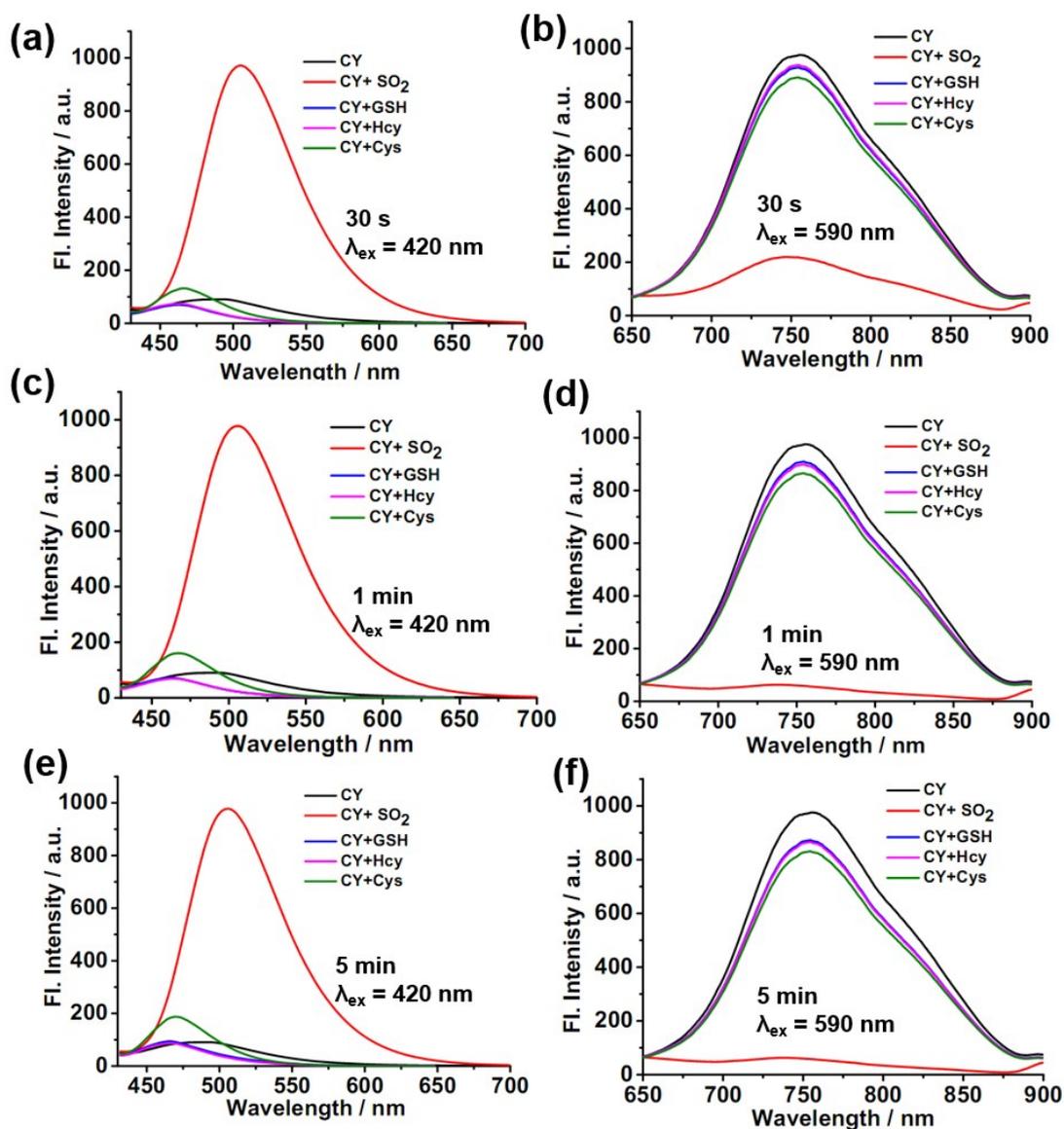
**Fig. S1.** The absorption spectra of fluorescent probe **CY** in the presence or absence of  $\text{SO}_2$ .



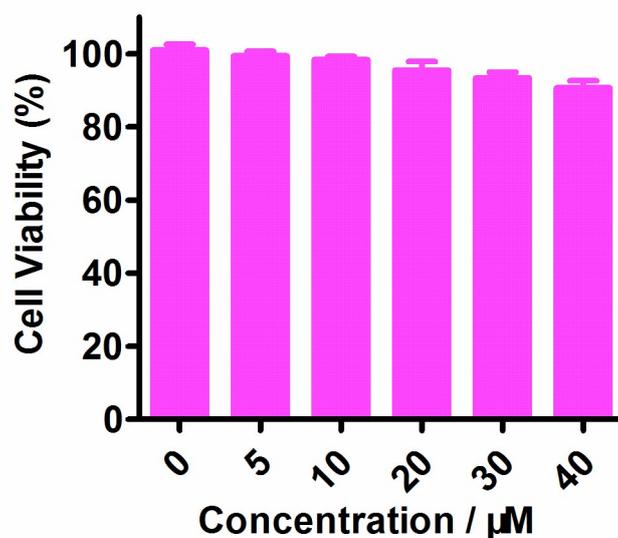
**Fig. S2.** Linear fit of the fluorescence intensity change at 500 nm with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  (0 – 40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) excited at 420 nm.



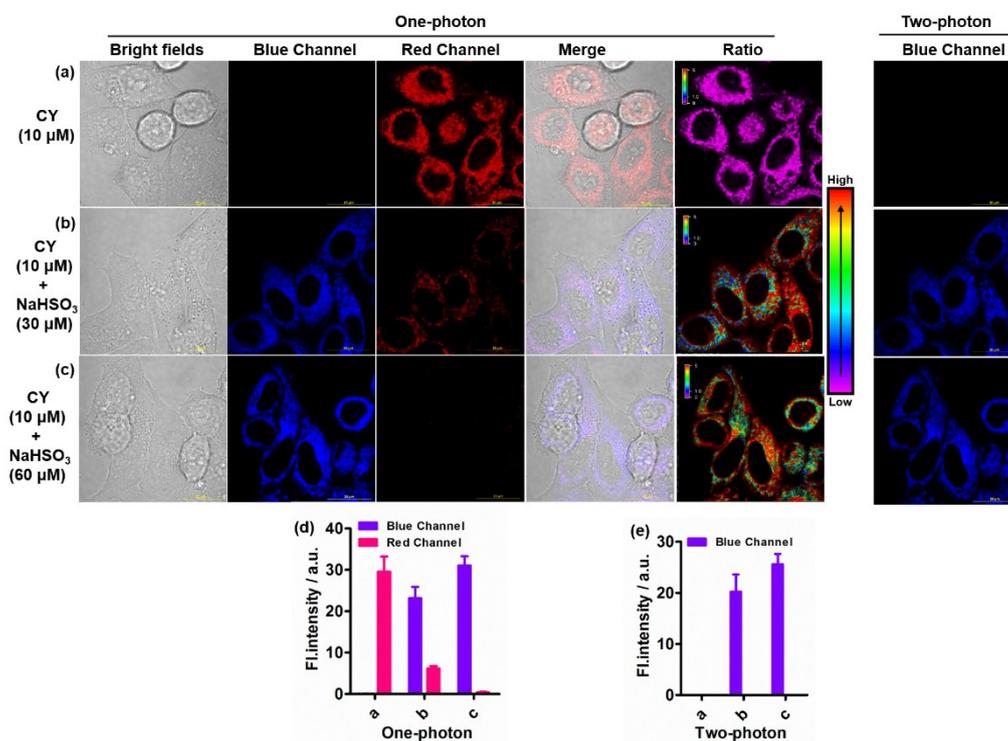
**Fig. S3.** The fluorescent intensities ( $I_{500}/I_{750}$ ) of **CY** in the presence or absence of  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  under various pH (pH = 4.0-10.0) conditions.



**Fig. S4.** The time-dependent fluorescent curves of **CY** in the presence or absence of  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ),  $\text{GSH}$ (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ),  $\text{Cys}$ (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and  $\text{Hcy}$ (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in HEPES buffers(pH 7.4, with 50% acetonitrile). (a,b) 10 $\mu\text{M}$  **CY** encountered with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ ,  $\text{GSH}$ ,  $\text{Cys}$  and  $\text{Hcy}$  for 30s; (c,d) 10 $\mu\text{M}$  **CY** encountered with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ ,  $\text{GSH}$ ,  $\text{Cys}$  and  $\text{Hcy}$  for 1 min; (e,f) 10 $\mu\text{M}$  **CY** encountered with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ ,  $\text{GSH}$ ,  $\text{Cys}$  and  $\text{Hcy}$  for 5 min.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}= 420 \text{ nm}$ (slit (nm) 5/5),  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 430 -700 \text{ nm}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}= 590 \text{ nm}$ (slit (nm) 10/10),  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 650 -900 \text{ nm}$ .

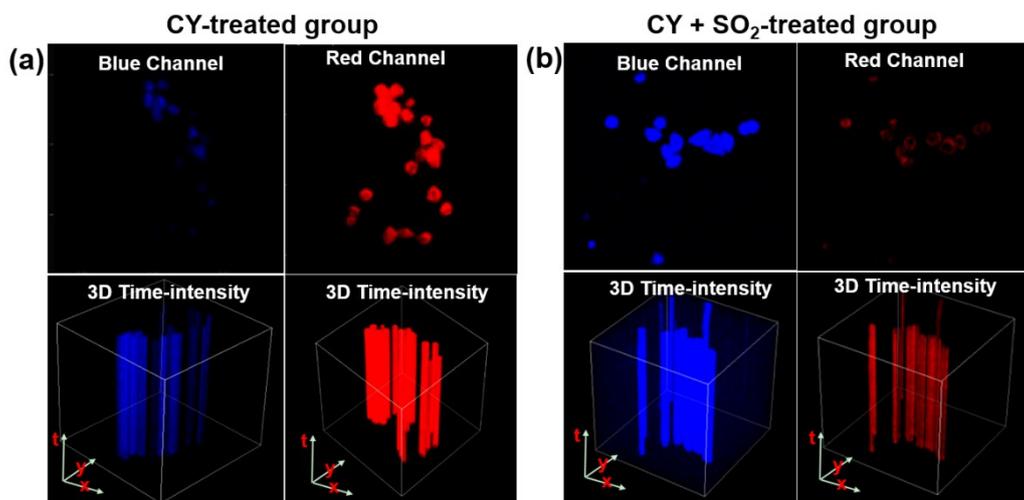


**Fig. S5.** Cell viability of HepG2 cells treated with different concentrations (0-40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of CY for 24 h.

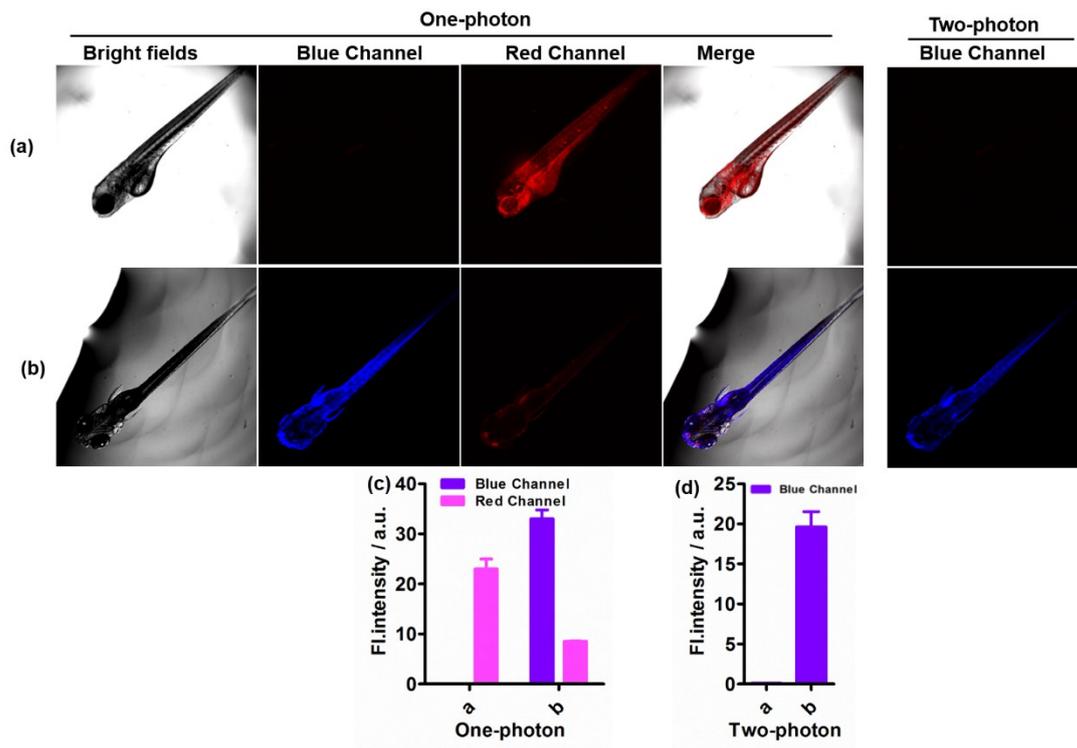


**Fig. S6.** NIR and two-photon images for detecting exogenous  $\text{SO}_2$  in HepG2 cells with probe CY. (a) HepG2 cells incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  free CY for 30 min; (b) cells were firstly incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  CY for 30 min, and then treated with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  (30  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for another 30 min; (c) cells were incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  CY for 30 min and then treated with  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  (60  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for another 30 min.

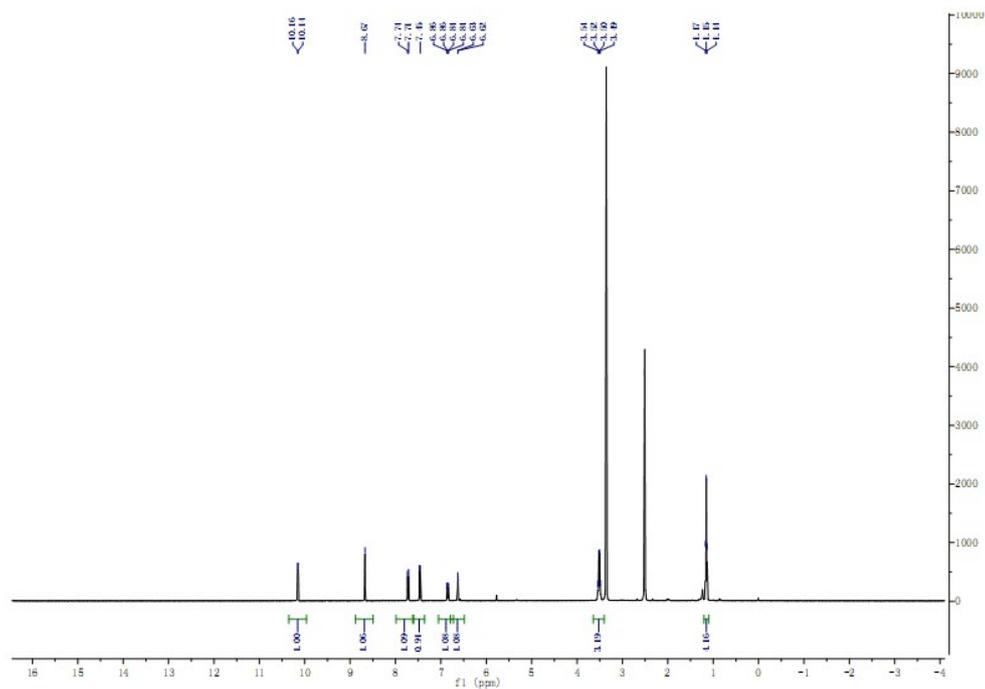
treated with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (60 μM) for another 30 min; (d,e) quantified fluorescence intensities of groups a, b, c and d in Blue and Red channel respectively under one- and two-photon modes with Images J. software. Error bars represent standard deviation (±S.D.), n = 3, the statistical analysis was performed from three separate biological replicates. One-photon mode: Blue Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 404 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425\text{-}475 \text{ nm}$ , Red Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 640 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 663\text{-}738\text{nm}$ ; two-photon mode:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 800 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425\text{-}475 \text{ nm}$ . Scale bar: 20 μm.



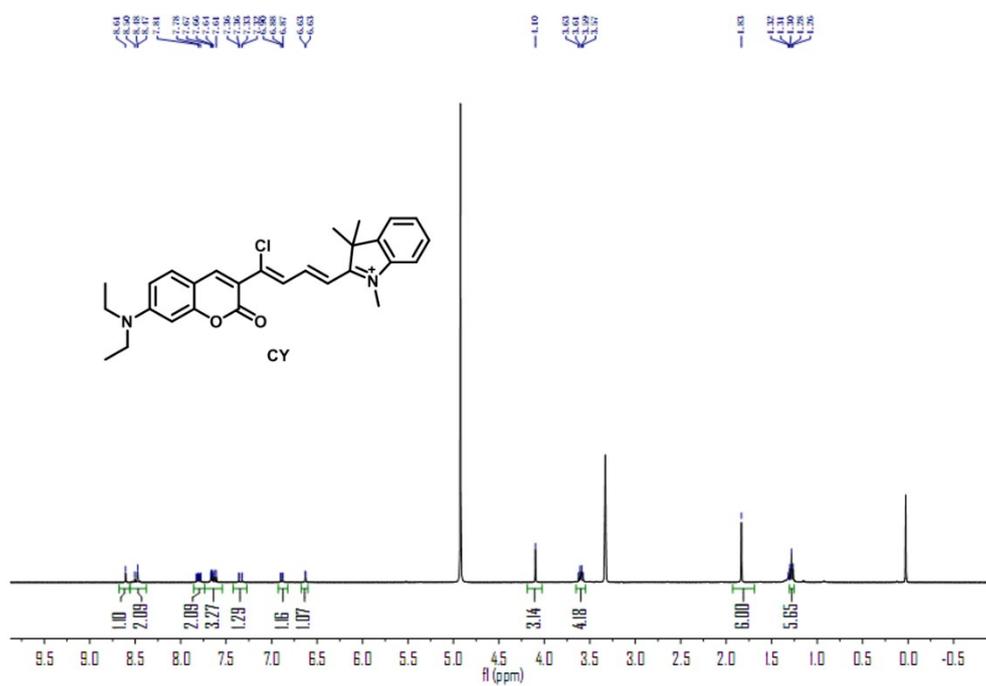
**Fig. S7.** Fluorescence images for detecting exogenous SO<sub>2</sub> in HepG2 cells with probe **CY** after continuous irradiation for 25 min. (a) HepG2 cells incubated with 10 μM free **CY** for 30 min, and then irradiation for 25 min; (b) cells were firstly incubated with 10 μM **CY** for 30 min, and then treated with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (60 μM) for another 30 min, followed by irradiation for 25 min. Upper row of a and b: the representative images in blue and red channels at 12 min with irradiation; bottom row of a and b: 3D time-dependent fluorescence images after 30 min irradiation in blue and red channels respectively. Blue Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 404 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 425\text{-}475 \text{ nm}$ , Red Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 640 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 663\text{-}738\text{nm}$ .



**Fig. S8.** NIR and two-photon fluorescence images for imaging SO<sub>2</sub> in zebrafish with 10  $\mu$ M CY. (a) zebrafish were treated with free 10  $\mu$ M CY for 30 min; (b) zebrafish were pre-treated with 10  $\mu$ M CY for 30 min, and then treated with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (30  $\mu$ M) for another 30 min. (c) quantified fluorescence intensities of groups a and b Blue and Red channel respectively under one- and two-photon modes with Images J. software. Error bars represent standard deviation ( $\pm$ S.D.), n = 3, the statistical analysis was performed from three separate biological replicates. One-photon mode: Blue Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 404 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 425-475 nm, Red Channel:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 640 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 663-738nm; two-photon mode:  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 800 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 425-475 nm. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S9.**  $^1\text{H}$ NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ ) spectrum of compound **4**.



**Fig. S10.**  $^1\text{H}$ NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) spectrum of **CY**.

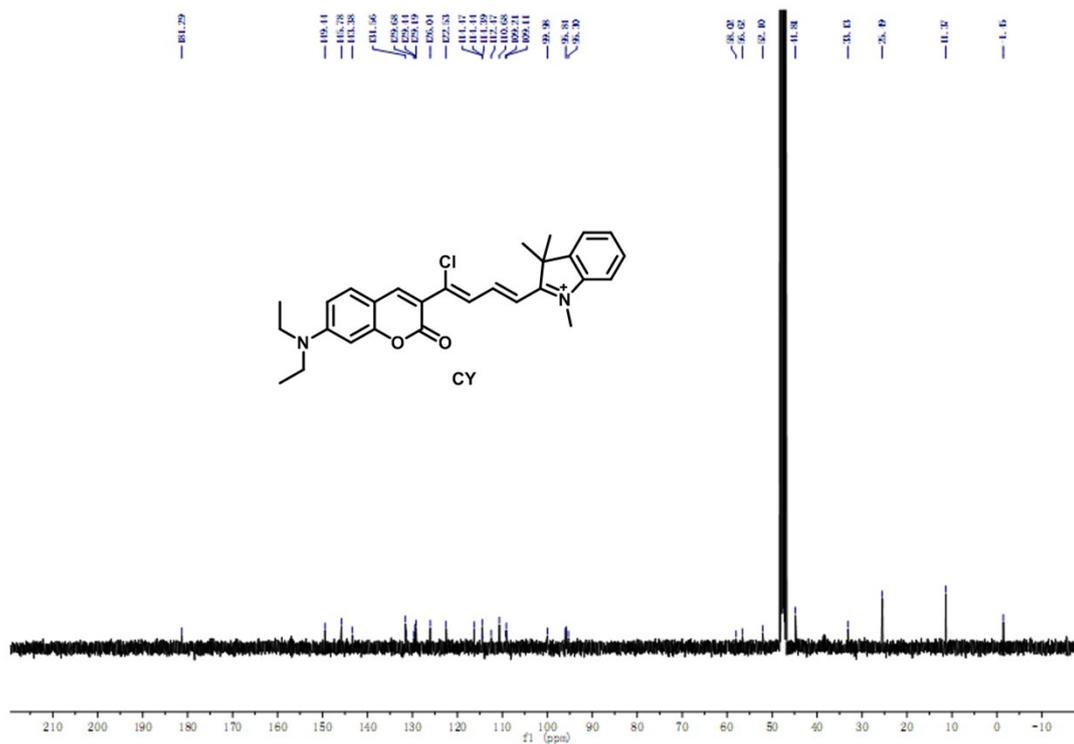


Fig. S11.  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) spectrum of CY.

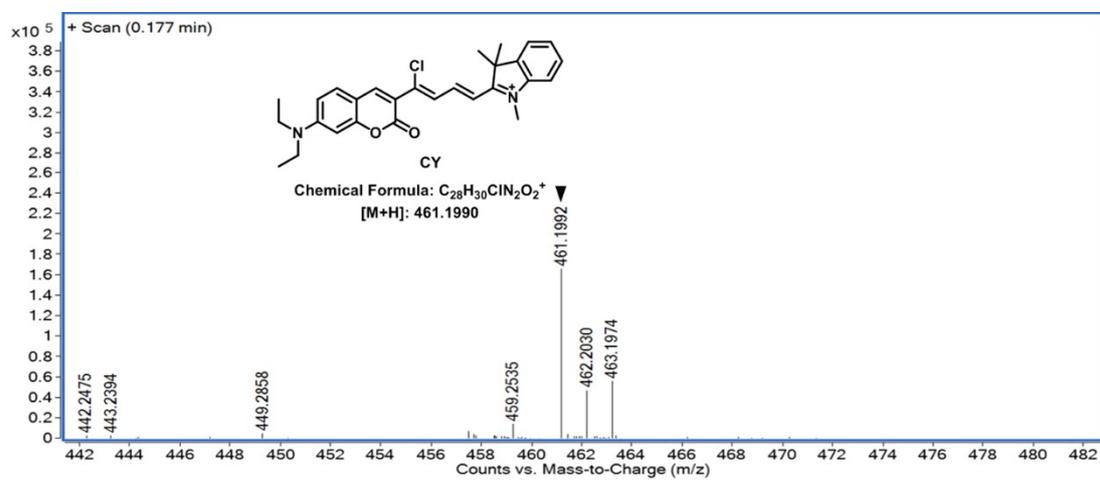


Fig. S12. HRMS spectrum of CY.