

Supporting information

A near-infrared fluorescent probe based on a novel
rectilinearly π -extended rhodamine derivative and its
applications

Jin Gong [†], Chang Liu [‡], Xiaojie Jiao [‡], Song He [‡], Liancheng Zhao [†], Xianshun Zeng ^{*,†,‡}

[†] School of Materials Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, 150001,
China

[‡] Tianjin Key Laboratory for Photoelectric Materials and Devices, School of Materials Science &
Engineering, Tianjin University of Technology, Tianjin, 300384, China

*E-mail: xshzeng@tjut.edu.cn

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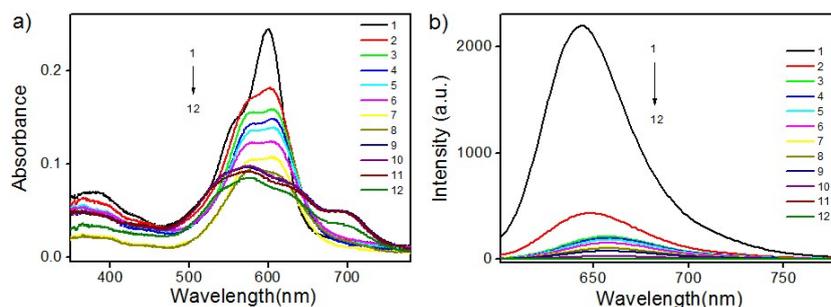
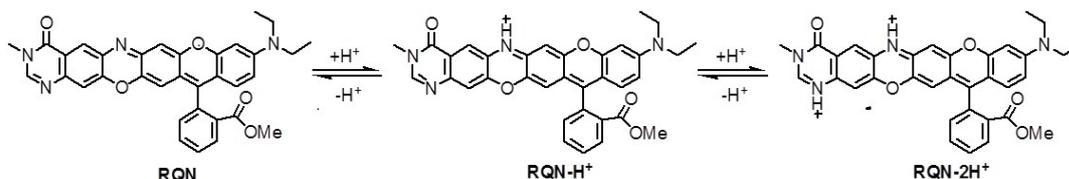


Figure S1. Absorption a) and fluorescence spectra b) of **RQN** (10 mM) in water under different pH conditions. λ_{ex} : 580 nm, slit: 5/5 nm



Scheme S1. Proposed conversions of **RQN** in water under different pH conditions.

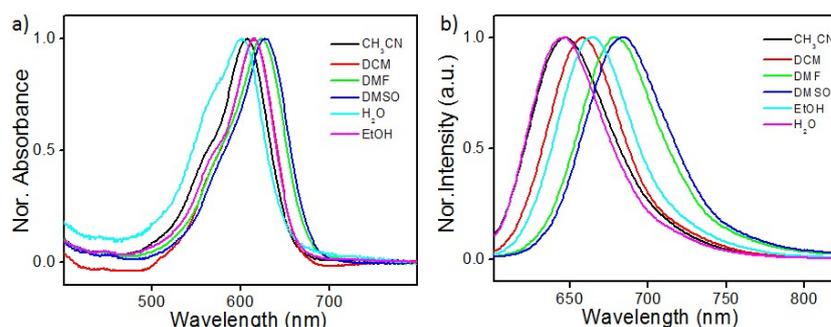


Figure S2. Normalized UV-Vis absorption a) and fluorescence b) spectra of **RQN** in different solvents in the presence of TFA (1%).

Table S1. Photophysical properties of **RQN** in different solvents in the presence of TFA (1%).

Dyes	Solvent	λ_{Abs} (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)	ϵ_b ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$)	Stokes Shift (nm)	Φ^a
RQN	DCM	615	658	25400	43	0.117
	CH ₃ CN	607	647	28300	40	0.096
	H ₂ O	600	648	10900	48	0.116
	DMF	623	681	29000	58	0.086
	DMSO	627	683	26600	56	0.106
	EtOH	613	664	32800	51	0.071
Rh B	EtOH	553	572	11700	19	0.53

^a Relative fluorescence quantum yield estimated by using Nile Blue ($\Phi_B = 0.27$ in ethanol)¹ as a fluorescence standard.

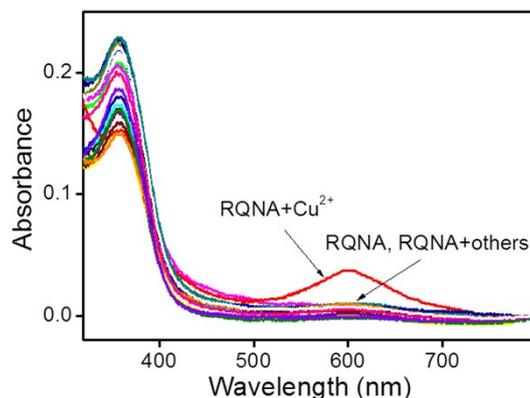


Figure S3. Absorption spectra response of **RQNA** (10 μM) upon addition of different species (50 μM). 1) Ag^+ ; 2) Al^{3+} ; 3) Ca^{2+} ; 4) Cd^{2+} ; 5) Co^{2+} ; 6) Cr^{3+} ; 7) Cu^{2+} ; 8) Fe^{2+} ; 9) Fe^{3+} ; 10) K^+ ; 11) Li^+ ; 12) Mg^{2+} ; 13) Mn^{2+} ; 14) Na^+ ; 15) Ni^{2+} ; 16) Pb^{2+} ; 17) Pd^{2+} ; 18) Zn^{2+} .

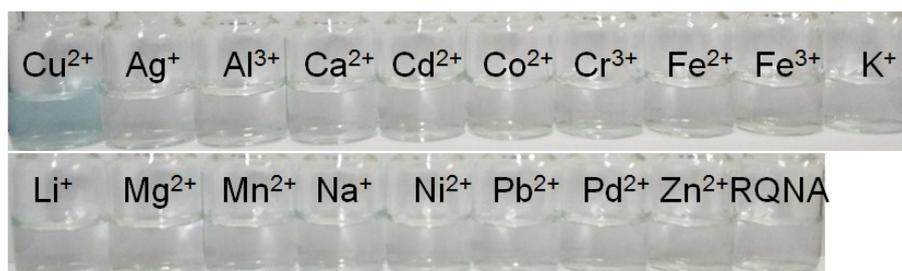


Figure S4. Color changes of **RQNA** towards various metal ions.

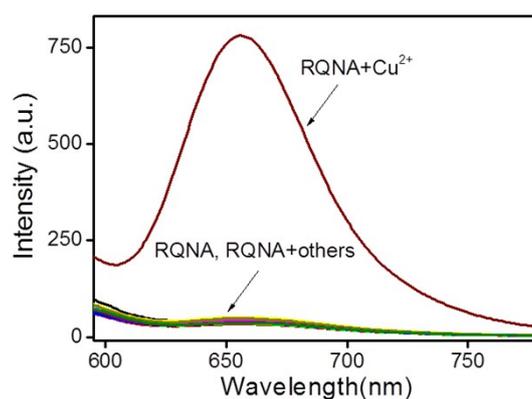
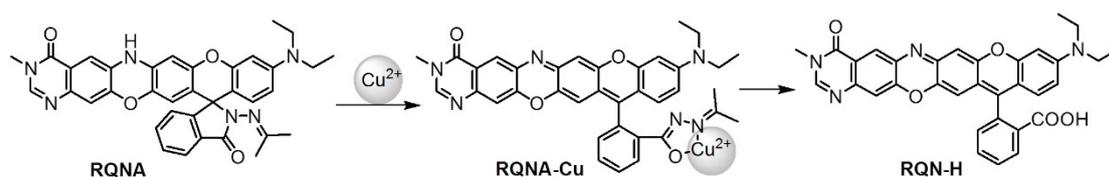


Figure S5. Fluorescence emission responses of **RQNA** (10 μM) upon addition of ROS and RNS (50 μM); 1) $^1\text{O}_2$; 2) H_2O_2 ; 3) ClO^- ; 4) NO ; 5) NO_2^- ; 6) NO_3^- ; 7) Cu^{2+} ; 8) $\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$; 9) $\cdot\text{OH}$; 10) ONOO^- ; 11) TBHP. The conditions: HEPES buffer (10 mM, pH = 7.4, containing 20% CH_3CN), $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 575$ nm, slit = 10/10 nm.



Scheme S2. Mechanism of **RQNA** reacts with Cu^{2+} .

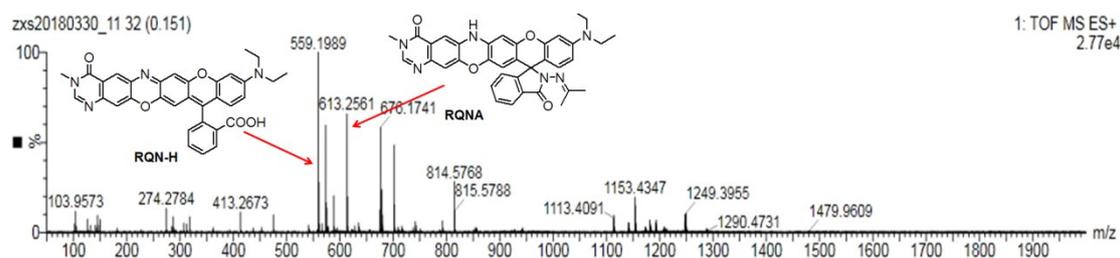


Figure S6. HRMS of **RQNA** in the presence of Cu^{2+} .

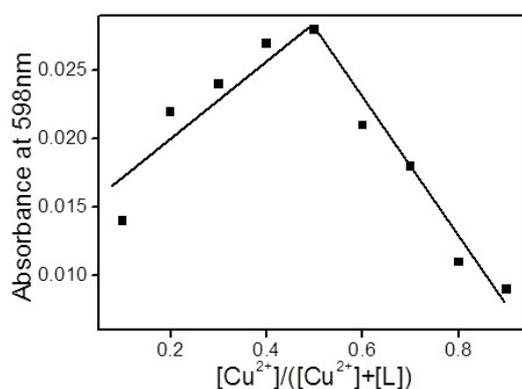


Figure S7. Job's plot of **RQNA** and Cu^{2+} . The total concentration of **RQNA** and Cu^{2+} was kept at a fixed 20 μM .

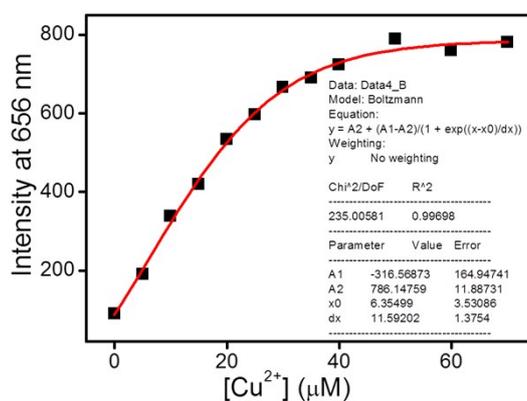


Figure S8. The fluorescence dissociation constant (K_d) of **RQNA** for Cu^{2+} was calculated based on 1:1 stoichiometry.

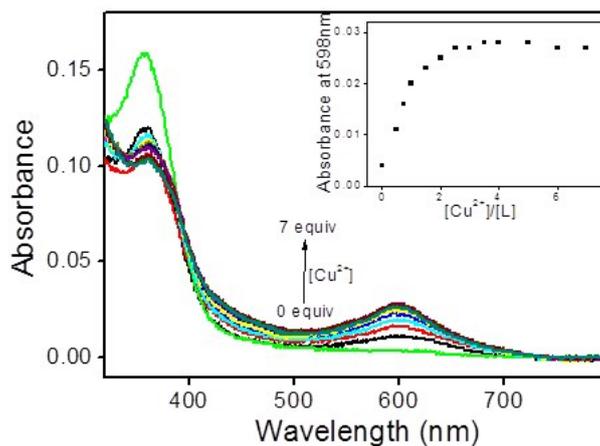


Figure S9. The absorption spectra changes of **RQNA** (10 μM) treated with increasing concentrations of Cu^{2+} (0–70 μM). Inset: The plot of the absorption intensities at 598 nm versus the equivalents of Cu^{2+} .

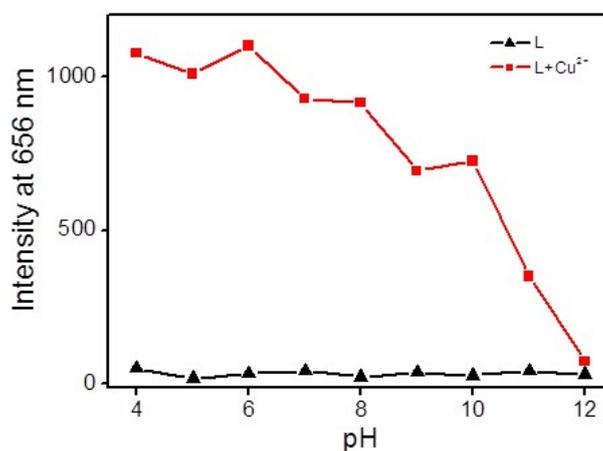


Figure S10. Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity of **RQNA** (10 μM) in the absence (black line) and presence (red line) of Cu^{2+} (50 μM).

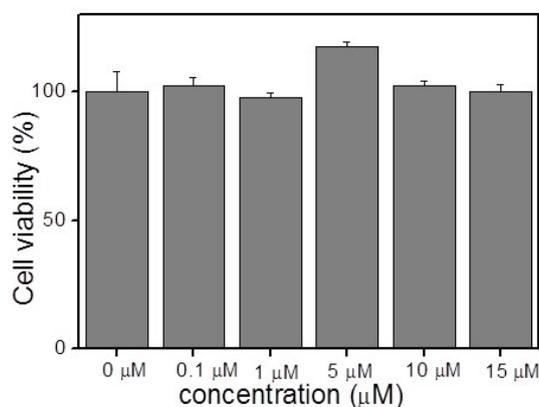


Figure S11. MTT assay of **RQNA**.

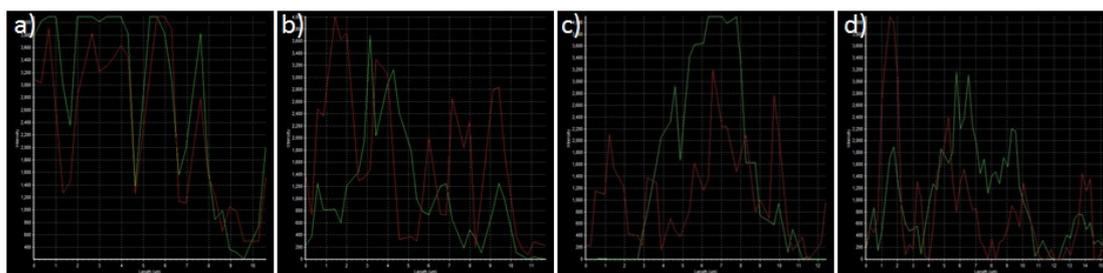


Figure S12. Intensity profiles of respective tracker-probe with **RQNA** within the linear regions of interest across the cells. a) Costained with Mito-Tracker Green; b) Costained with Lyso-Tracker Green, c) Costained with Golgi-Tracker Green; d) Costained with ER-Tracker Green.

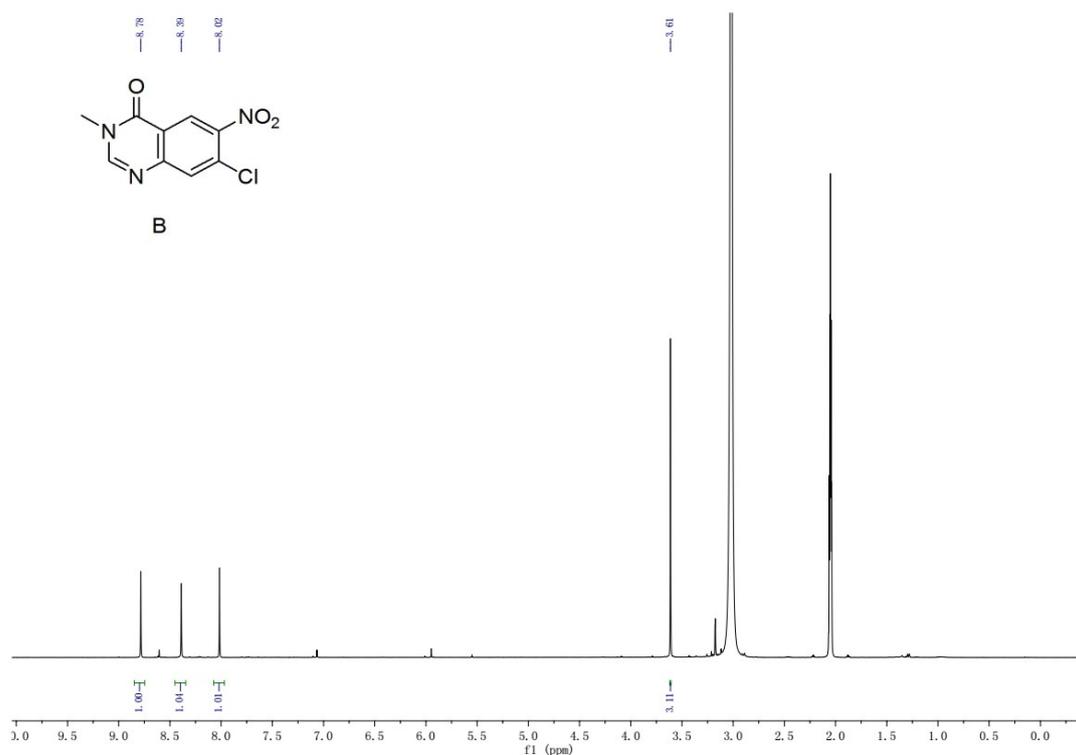


Figure S13. ^1H NMR spectra of **B** in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$

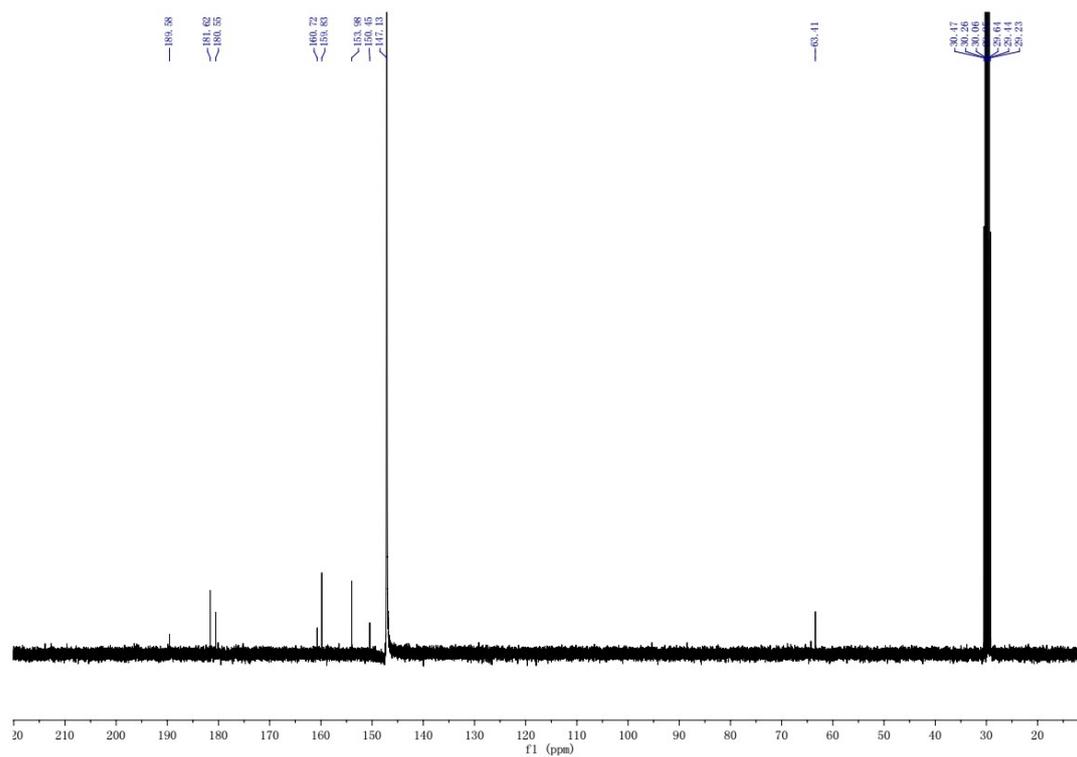


Figure S14. ^{13}C NMR spectra of **B** in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$

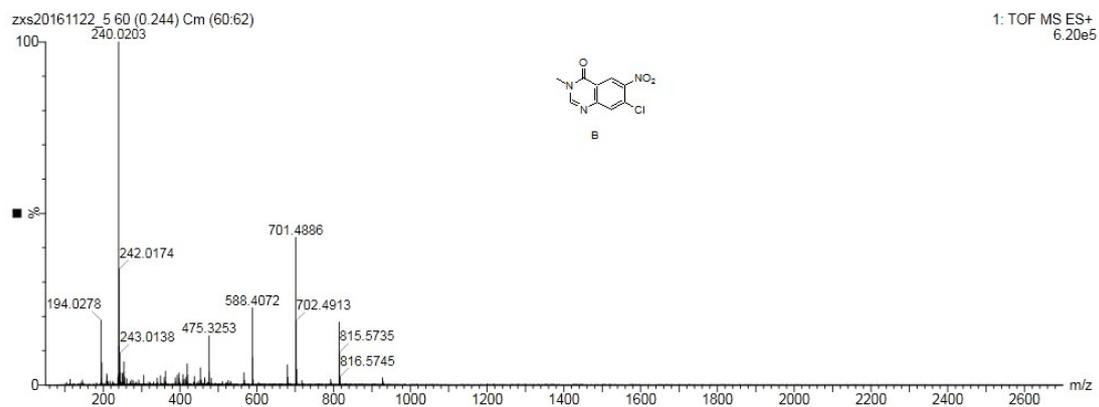


Figure S15. HRMS spectra of **B**

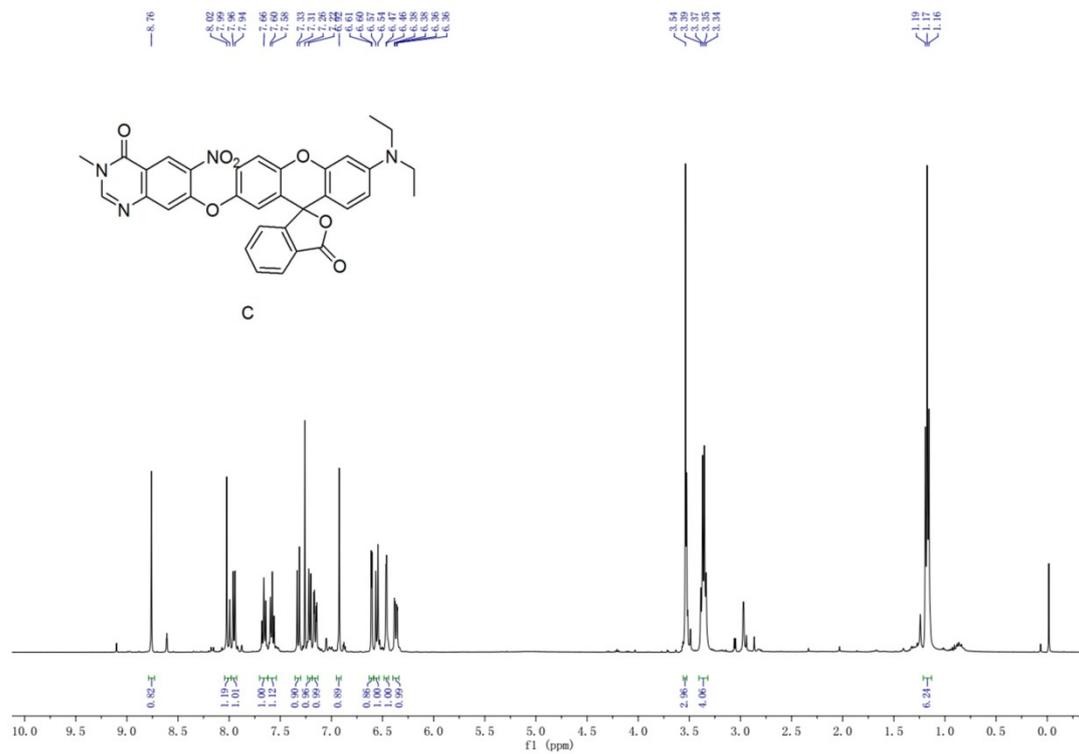


Figure S16. ^1H NMR spectra of **C** in CDCl_3

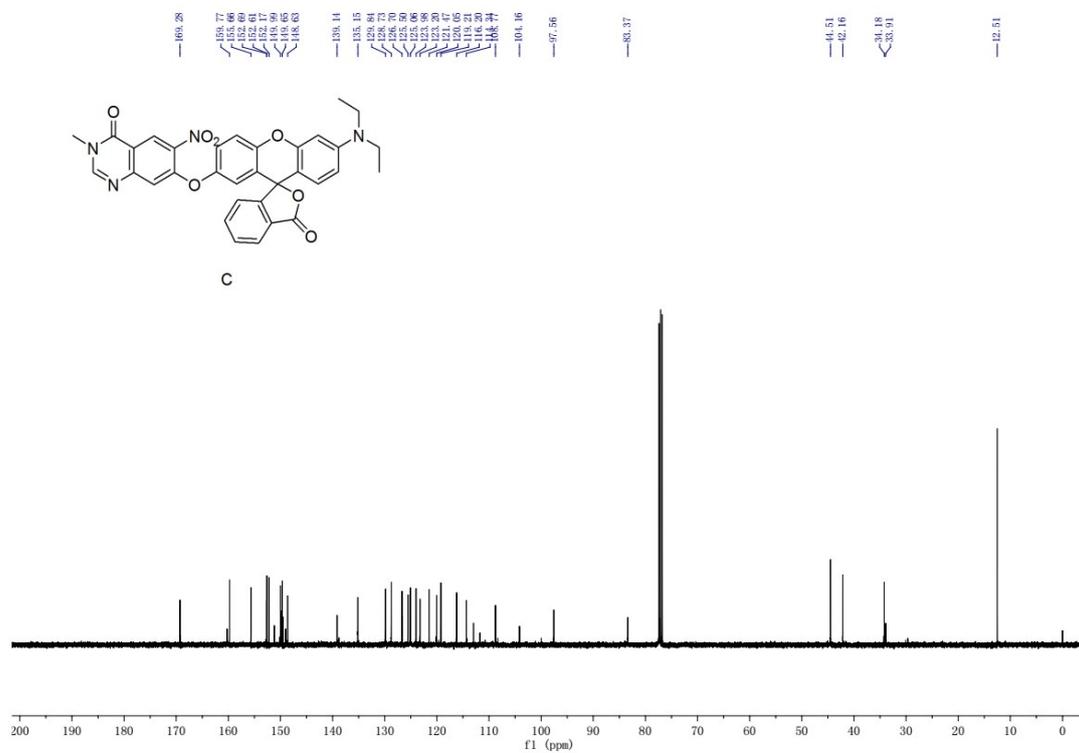


Figure S17. ^{13}C NMR spectra of **C** in CDCl_3

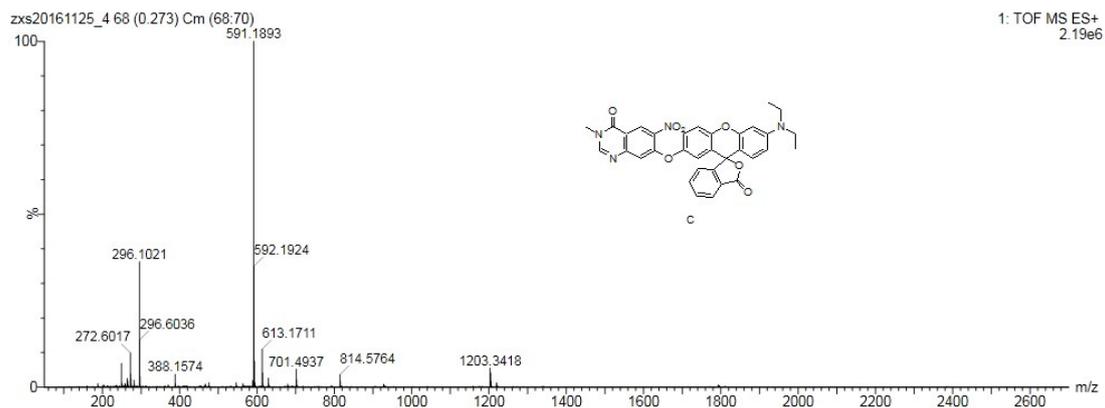


Figure S18. HRMS spectra of **C**

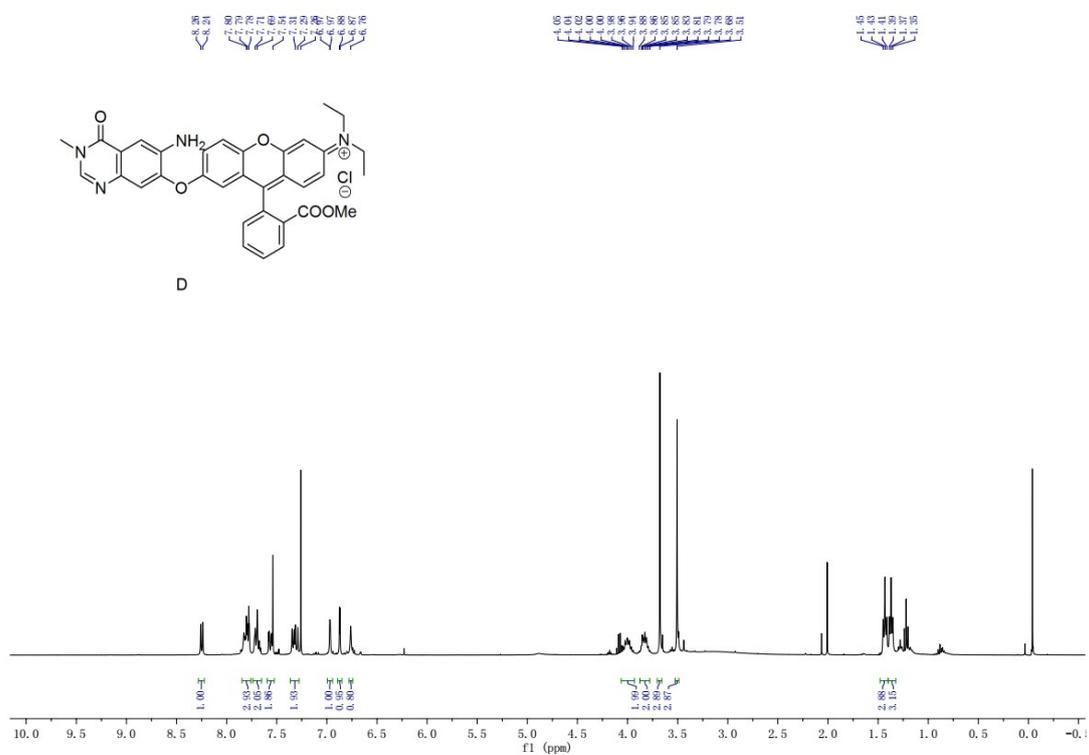


Figure S19. ¹H NMR spectra of **D** in CDCl₃

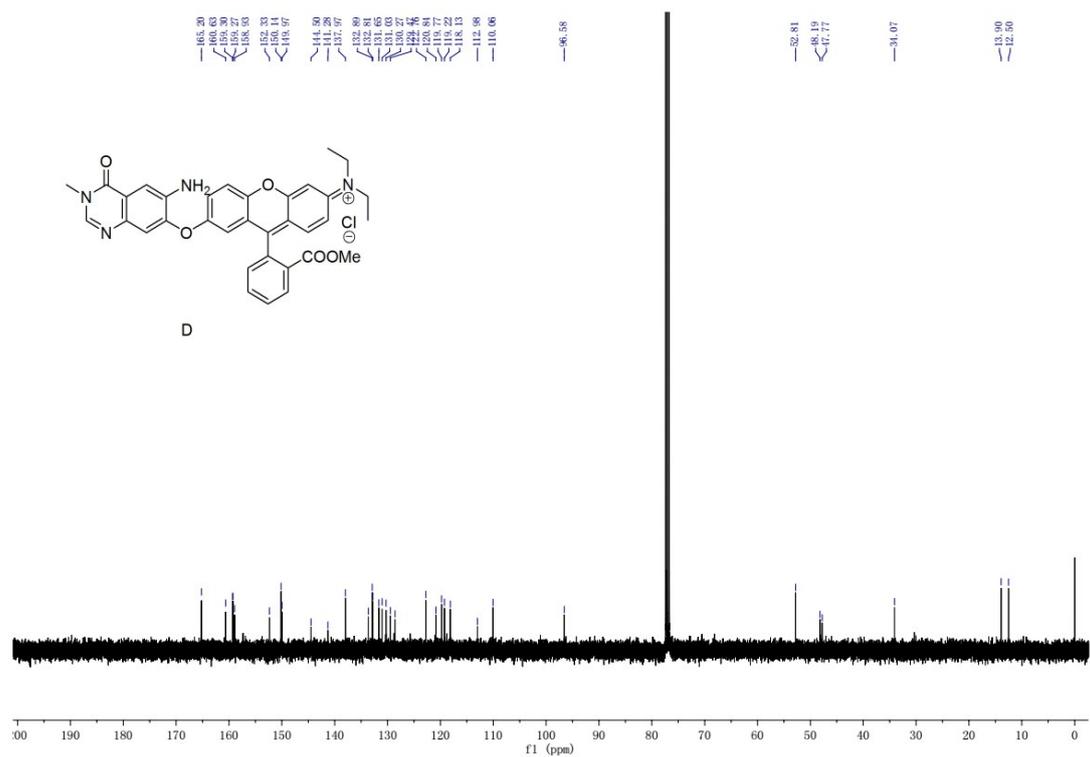


Figure S20. ¹³C NMR spectra of **D** in CDCl₃

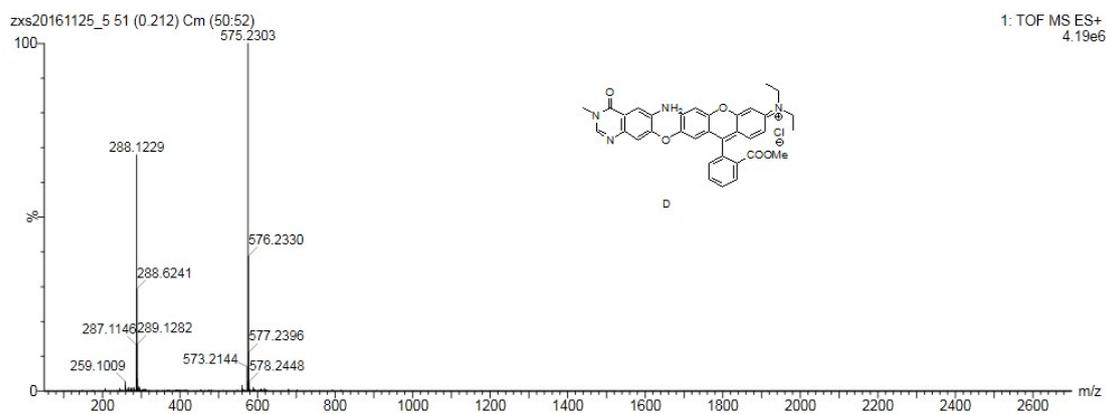


Figure S21. HRMS spectra of **D**

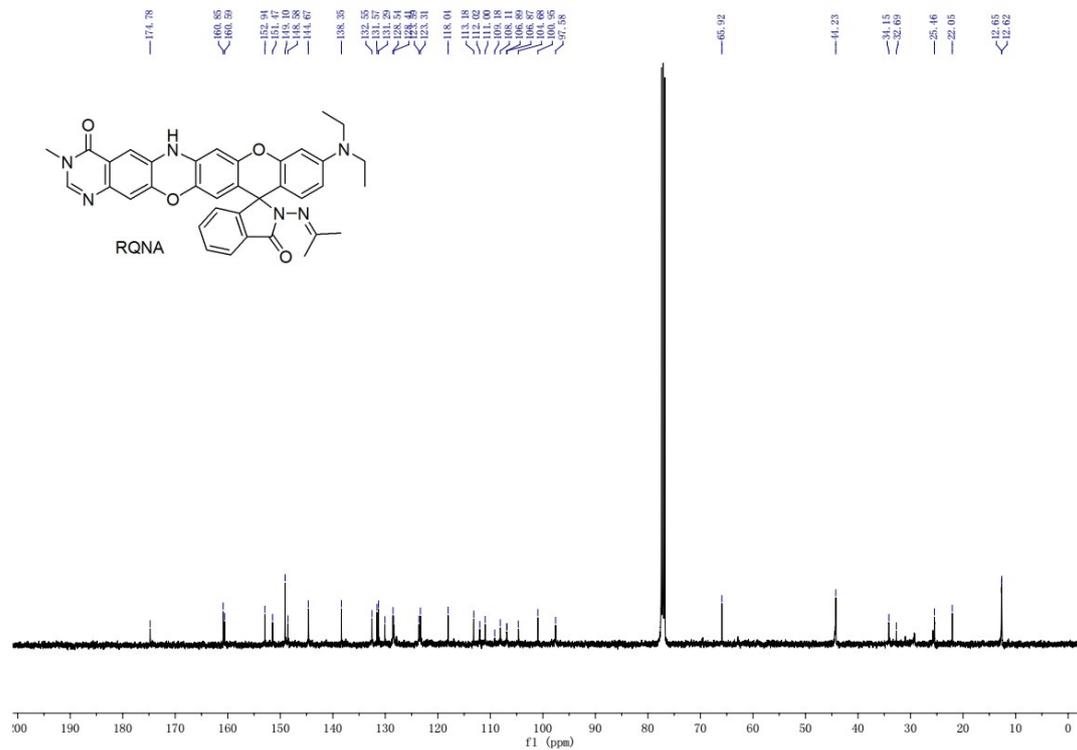


Figure S26. ¹³C NMR spectra of RQNA in CDCl₃

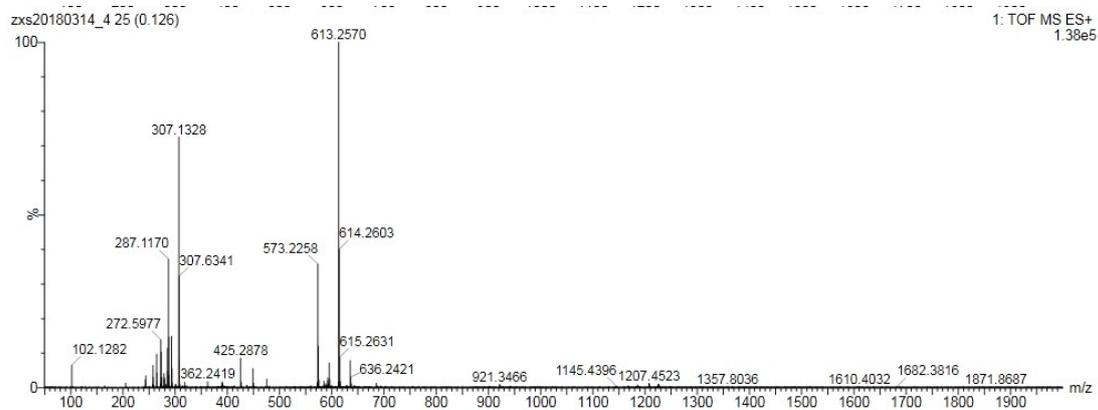


Figure S27. HRMS of RQNA

Reference:

1. R. Sens, K. H. Drexhage, *J. Luminesc.*, 1981, **24**, 709.