

A mitochondria-targeted fluorescence probe for the detection of endogenous SO₂ derivatives in living cells

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Scheme S1 Synthetic route of Acceptor.

Fig. S1-4 IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HR-MS spectra of probe ZACA.

Fig. S5 ¹H NMR of Acceptor.

Fig. S6 The overlap between the emission band of Donor and the absorbance band of Acceptor.

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Fig. S10 The quantum yield and CIE chromaticity diagram of Donor, Acceptor and probe.

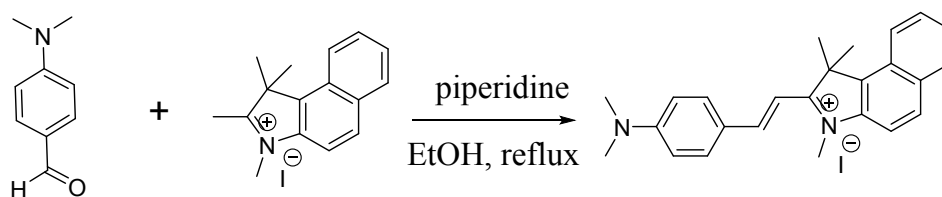
Fig. S11 Uv-vis Spectra of ZACA in presence of various species.

Fig. S12 The pH dependence of the ZACA toward HSO₃⁻/SO₃²⁻.

Fig. S13 The toxicity analysis of ZACA for HeLa cells.

Fig. S14 The photo-stability analysis of ZACA in HeLa cells.

Table S1 The comparison of probe ZACA with other probes.



Scheme S1 Synthesis route of Acceptor

p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde and benzoindole derivative were dissolved into EtOH (20 mL) under the catalysis of piperidine and kept refluxing 6 h. Then, purification by column chromatography (DCM: MeOH= 15:1) gave the product in 54% yield. The Acceptor was confirmed by ¹H NMR (**Fig. S5**).

1. Energy transfer efficiency was obtained based on the following equation:

$$E = 1 - F_{DA}/F_D$$

In the equation, E represents the energy transfer efficiency in probe ZACA FRET system. F_D : Fluorescence intensity of the Donor alone. F_{DA} : Fluorescence intensity of the donor in this FRET system.

2. Detection limit = $3\sigma/K$

Wherein, σ = the standard deviation of I_{490}/I_{620} of blank testing solution without $\text{HSO}_3^-/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$, and K = the slope of the linear calibration.

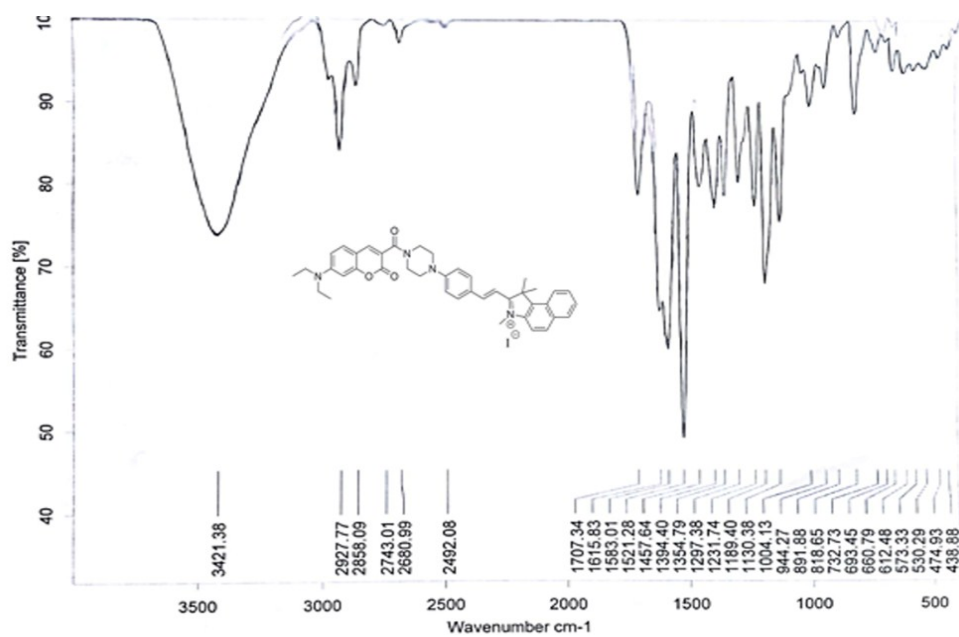


Fig. S1 IR of probe ZACA.

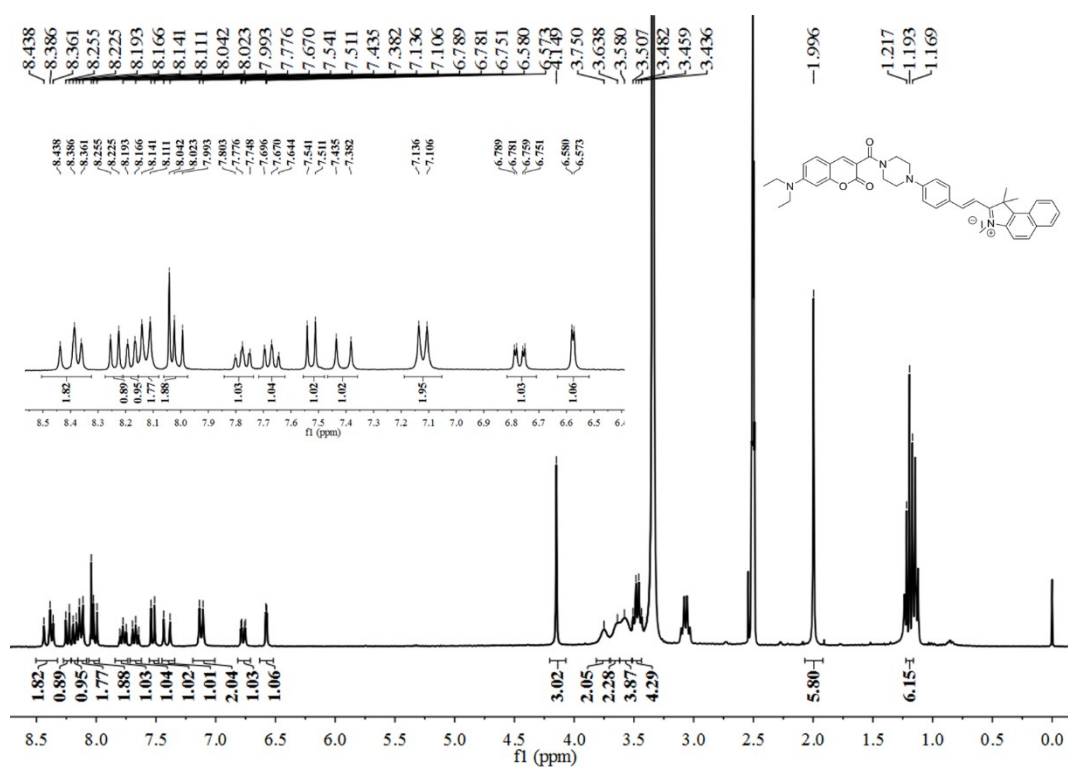


Fig. S2 ^1H NMR of probe ZACA (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

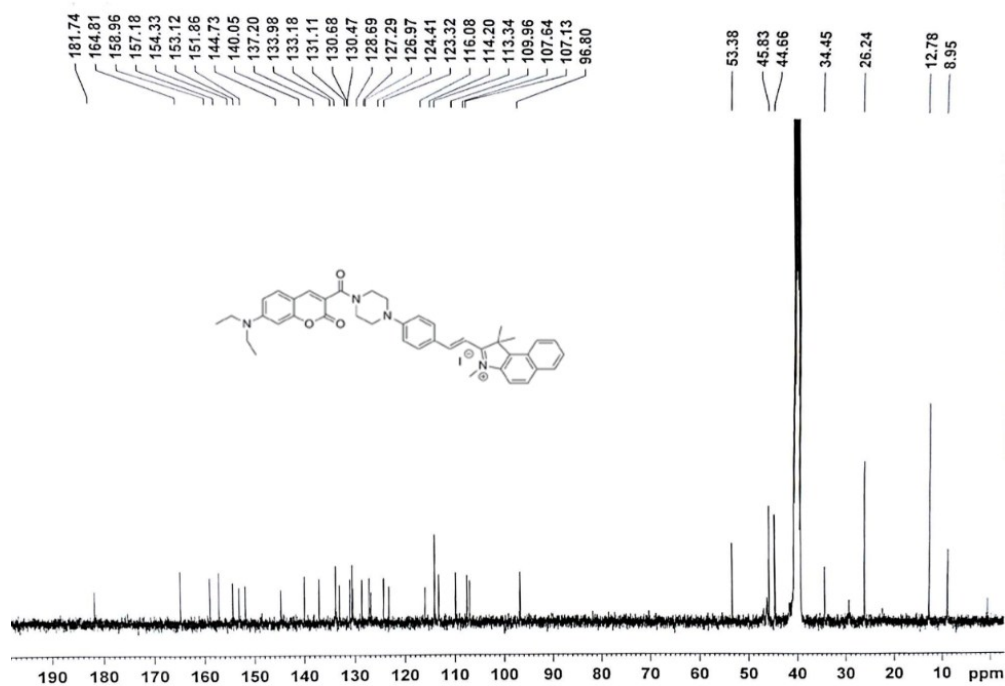


Fig. S3 ¹³C NMR of probe ZACA (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆).

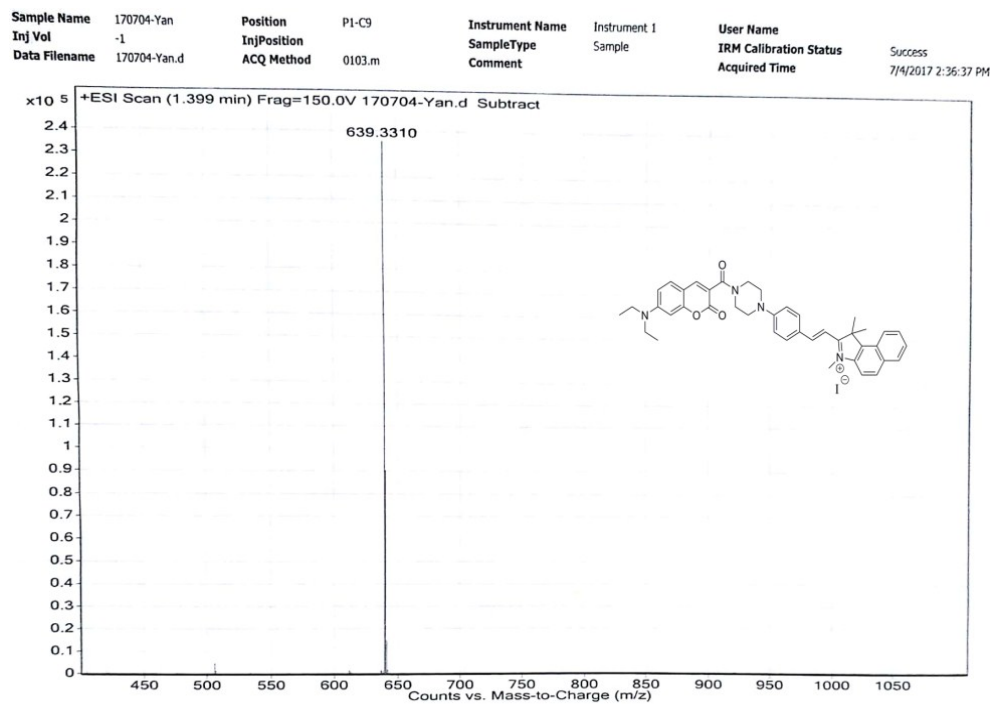


Fig. S4 HR-MS of probe ZACA.

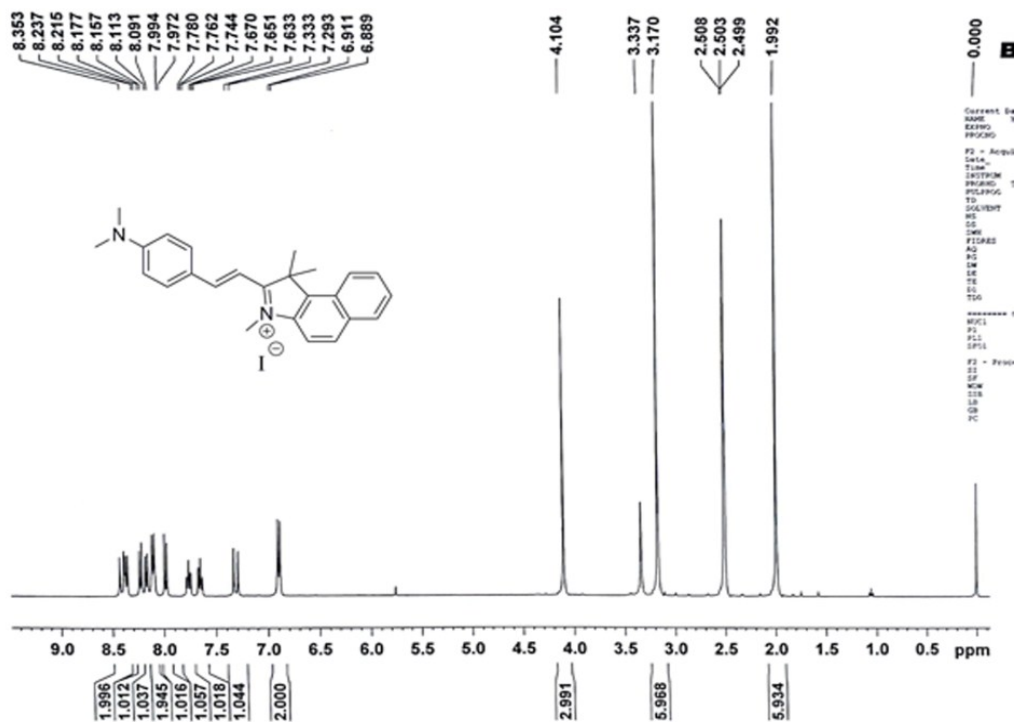


Fig. S5 ^1H NMR of Acceptor (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$).

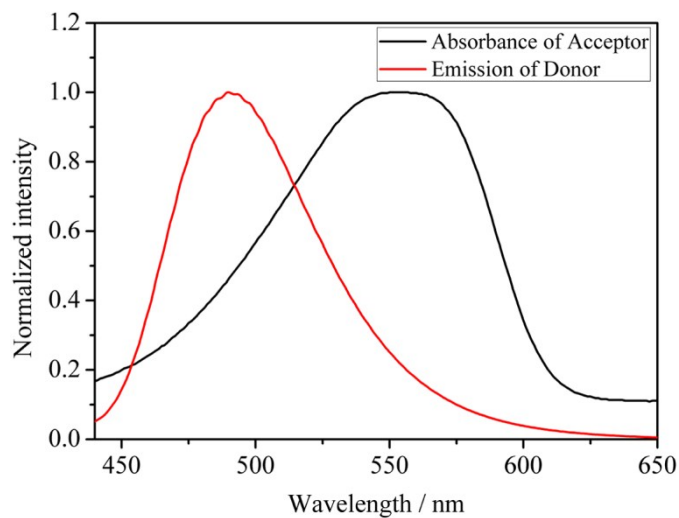


Fig. S6 The overlap between the emission band of Donor and the absorbance band of Acceptor.

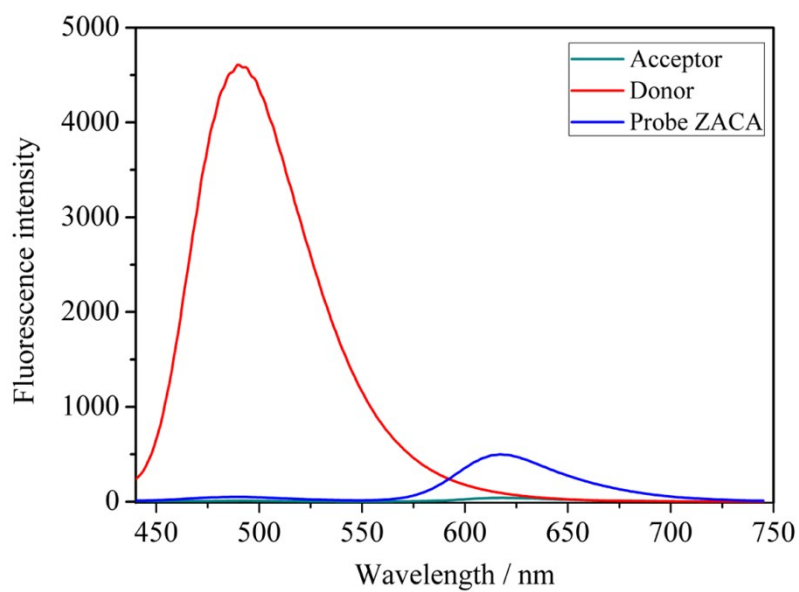


Fig. S7 The fluorescence spectra of Acceptor, Donor and probe ZACA. (5 μ M, DMSO: PBS = 3:7, pH = 7.4, Excitation wavelength: 420 nm, slit: 5/5, speed: 1200 nm/s).

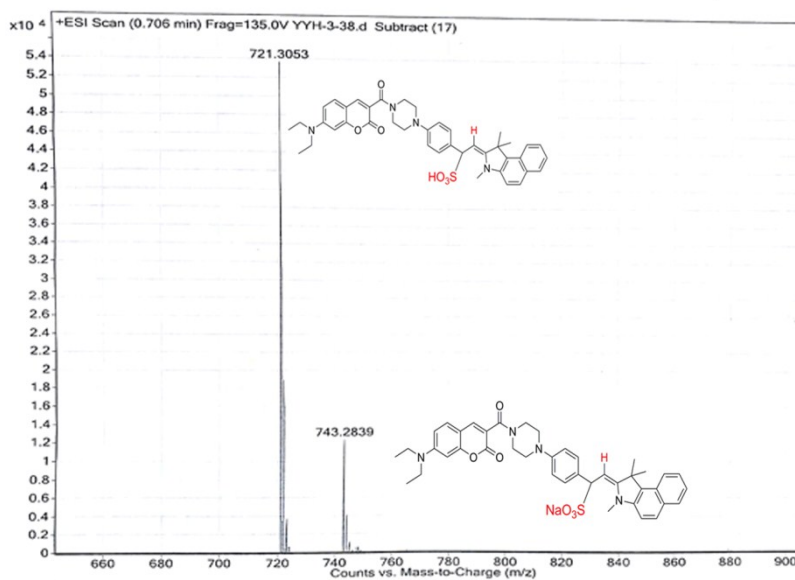


Fig. S8 HR-MS of the mixture of probe ZACA and HSO₃⁻/SO₃²⁻.

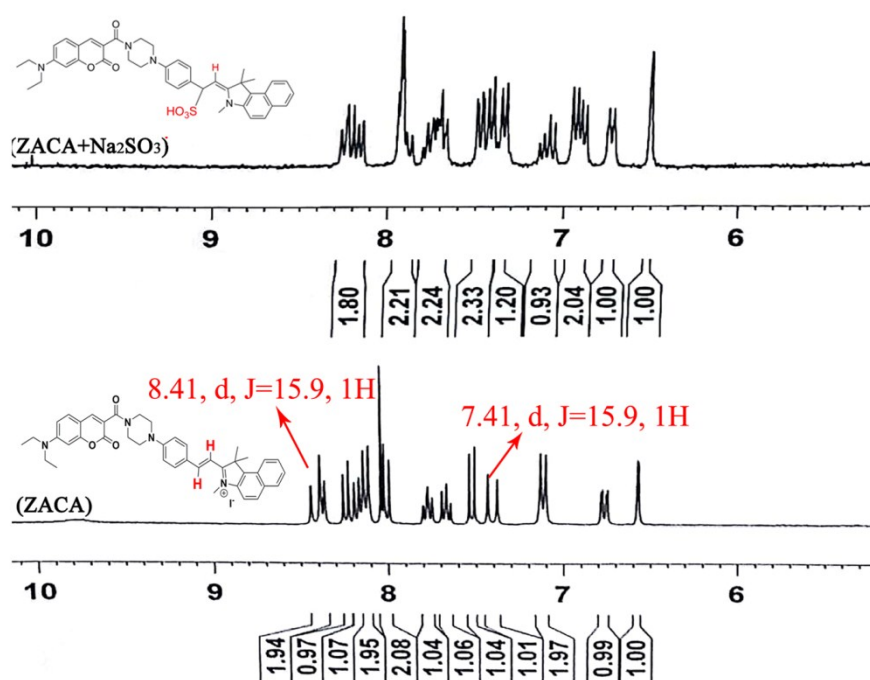


Fig. S9 ^1H NMR of the mixture of probe ZACA and $\text{HSO}_3^-/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$.

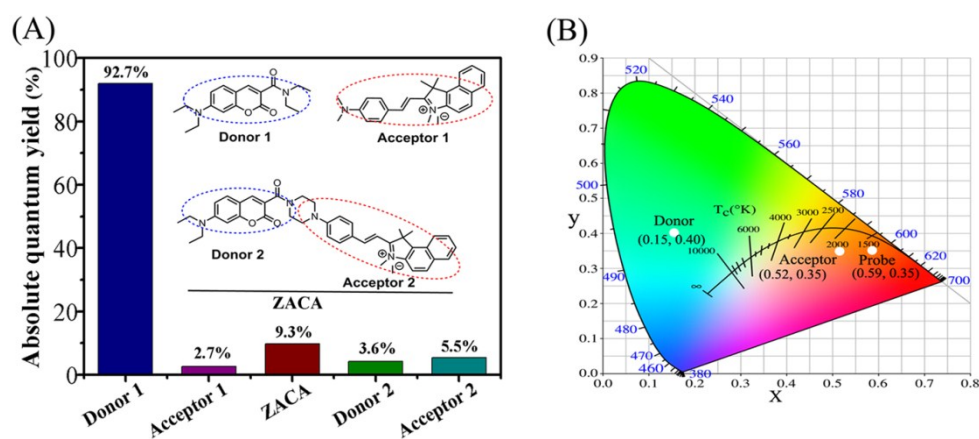


Fig. S10 The quantum yield and CIE chromaticity diagram of Donor, Acceptor and the probe.

(A) The absolute quantum yield of Donor, Acceptor and the probe in DCM solution, wherein Donor 2 is the donor moiety in probe ZACA molecule, Acceptor 2 is the acceptor moiety in probe ZACA molecule. (Excitation range: 405-435 nm) (B) The CIE chromaticity diagram of Donor, Acceptor and probe ZACA.

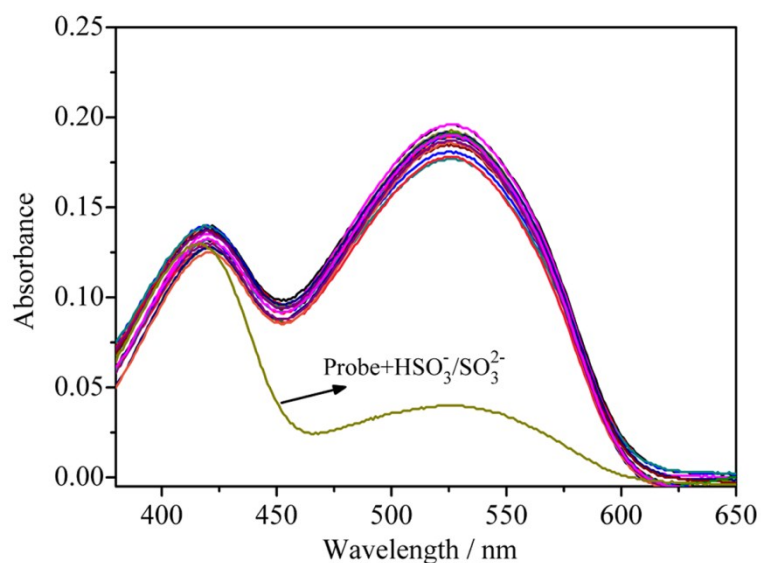


Fig. S11 The UV-vis spectra of ZACA (10 μM) in presence of various species (blank, $^1\text{O}_2$, Fe^{2+} , H_2O_2 , HClO , $\text{HO}\cdot$, OH^- , $t\text{-BuOOH}$, NO_3^- , CN^- , GSH , Fe^{3+} , Cys , H_2S , Ca^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , and 1.2 equiv. $\text{HSO}_3^-/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$). (DMSO: PBS = 3:7, pH = 7.4).

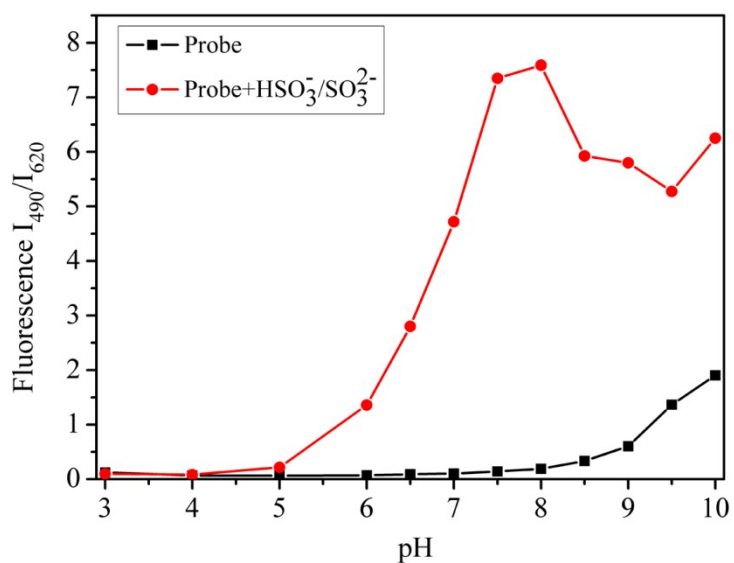


Fig. S12 The pH dependence of the ZACA (5 μM) toward $\text{HSO}_3^-/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ (1.2 equiv.). (DMSO: PBS = 3:7, excitation wavelength: 420 nm, slit: 5/5, speed: 1200 nm/min).

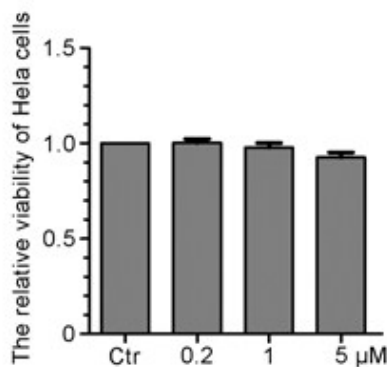


Fig. S13 The toxicity analysis of ZACA for HeLa cells.

HeLa cells were cultivated with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) which contains supplement of 10% FBS (Fetal Bovine Serum) in the carbon dioxide incubator with an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% air at 37°C. HeLa cells were placed to a 96-well plate in the concentration of 40000 per mL for 24 h, and then incubated with probe ZACA (0, 0.2, 1, 5 μM) for 6 h, respectively. After that SRB assay was conducted to measure the viability of cells.

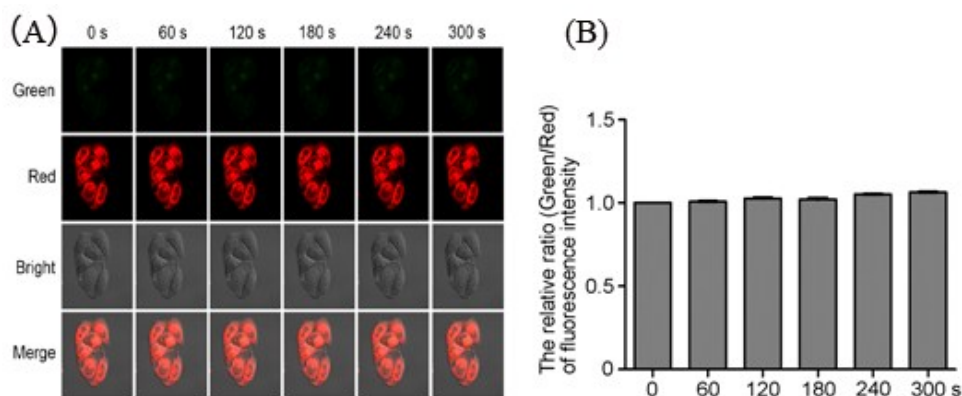
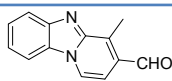
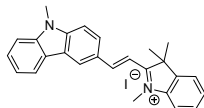
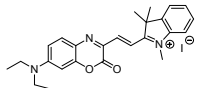
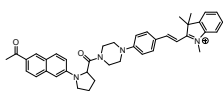
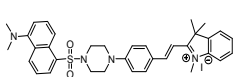
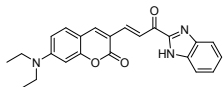
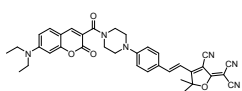
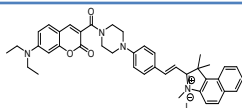


Fig. S14 The photo-stability analysis of ZACA in HeLa cells. HeLa cells were pre-treated with ZACA (1 μM) for 1 h. **(A)** First line: fluorescence images at the green channel (405-555 nm). Second line: fluorescence images at the red channel (560-700 nm). Third line: images at bright field. Forth line: merged images of the first and second lines. **(B)** The relative ratio of fluorescence intensity.

Table S1 Comparison of probe ZACA to other probes:

Probe	Response ions	ratiometric	Detection limit	Targeted subcellular	Reference
	HSO_3^-	No	76 nM	No	S1
	HSO_3^-	Yes	0.15 μM	Mitochondria	S2
	HSO_3^-	Yes	87 nM	No	S3
	HSO_3^- $/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$	Yes	0.24 μM	No	S4
	HSO_3^- $/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$	Yes	0.1 μM	Mitochondria	S5
	HSO_3^-	Yes	53 nM	No	S6
	HSO_3^-	Yes	45 nM	No	S7
	HSO_3^- $/\text{SO}_3^{2-}$	Yes	15.6 nM	Mitochondria	This work

Reference

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