Supporting Information

An easily-synthesized AIE luminogen for lipid droplets-specific super-resolution imaging and twophoton imaging

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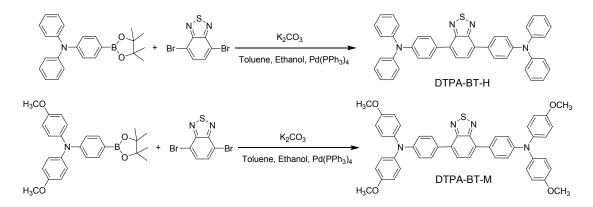
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Scheme S1. Synthetic routes to DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M.

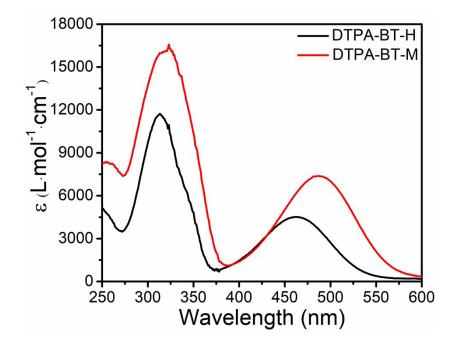


Figure S1. UV-Vis absorption spectra and molar absorption coefficient of DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M in dilute THF solution ($[c]=1\times10^{-5}$ mol/L).

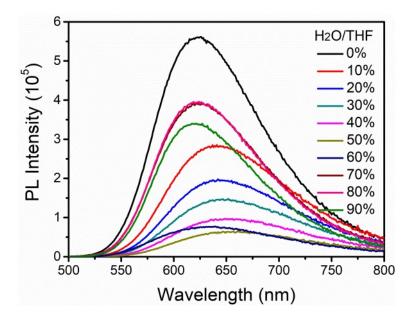


Figure S2. PL spectra of DTPA-BT-H in a THF/water mixture with different water fraction ($[c]=1 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/L).

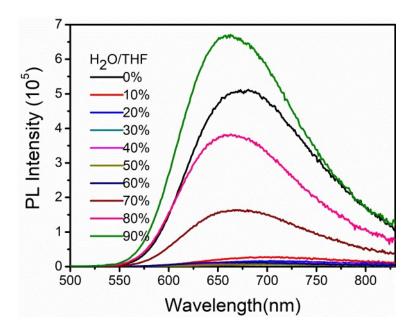


Figure S3. PL spectra of DTPA-BT-M in a THF/water mixture with different water fraction ($[c]=1 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/L).

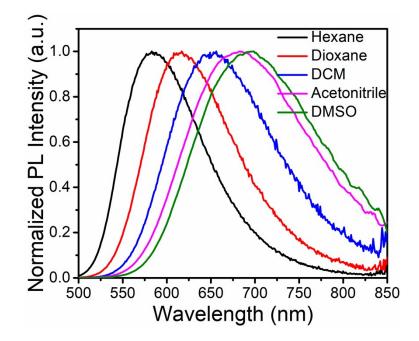


Figure S4. Normalized PL spectra of DTPA-BT-H in solvents with varied polarities.

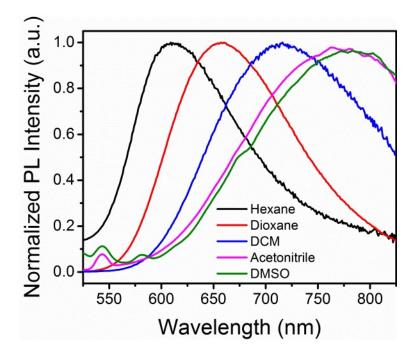


Figure S5. Normalized PL spectra of DTPA-BT-M in solvents with varied polarities.

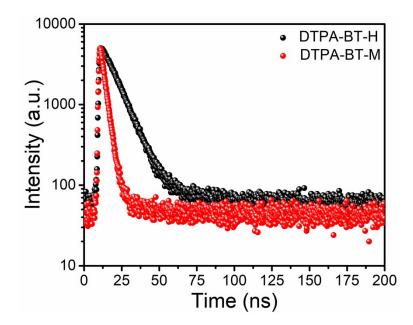


Figure S6. Transient decay spectra of DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M in dilute THF solution ($[c]=1\times10^{-5}$ mol/L).

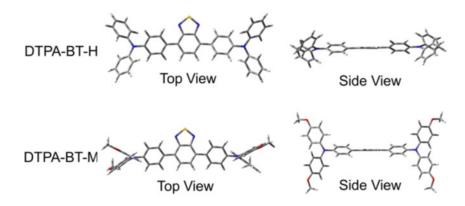


Figure S7. The calculated geometries of DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M in excited states (including top view and side view).

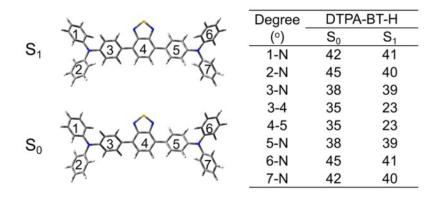


Figure S8. The conformational change of DTPA-BT-H from ground state (S_0) to excited state (S_1) .

	Degree		DTPA-BT-M	
S1 3-4-5	(°)	S ₀	S ₁	
	1-N	47	36	
2	2-N	48	36	
	3-N	32	50	
	3-4	35	27	
^	4-5	35	27	
a to a first fil	5-N	32	49	
S ₀ 3 4 5	6-N	45	36	
2 7	7-N	48	36	

Figure S9. The conformational change of DTPA-BT-M from ground state (S_0) to excited state (S_1) .

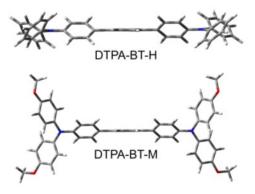


Figure S10. The single crystal structure of DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M in side view.

0 mW	9 mW	18 mW	30 mW	36 mW	42 mW
48 mW	54 mW	60 mW	72 mW	84 mW	96 mW
108 mW	120 mW	126 mW	144 mW	162 mW	180 mW

Figure S11. Power-dependent fluorescent images for DTPA-BT-H on AAO mask under the irradiation of STED beam (Scale bar = $2 \mu m$).

0 mW	9 mW	18 mW	30 mW	36 mW	42 mW
48 mW	54 mW	60 mW	72 mW	84 mW	96 mW
108 mW	120 mW	126 mW	144 mW	162 mW	180 mW

Figure S12. Power-dependent fluorescent images for DTPA-BT-M on AAO mask under the irradiation of STED beam (Scale bar = $2 \mu m$).

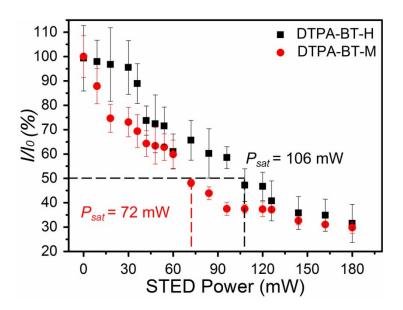


Figure S13. Plots of relative fluorescence intensity (I/I_0) for DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M on AAO mask under different STED power.

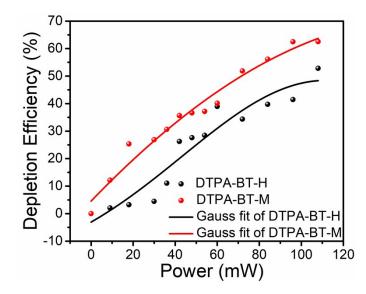


Figure S14. The fitting curve for depletion efficiency of DTPA-BT-H and DTPA-BT-M under various powers in STED nanoscopy.

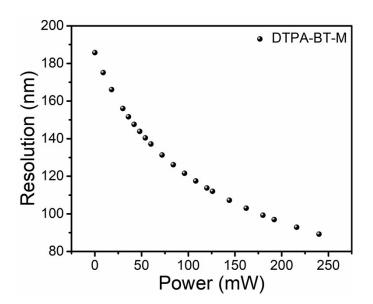


Figure S15. The calculated resolution for DTPA-BT-M under various STED power.

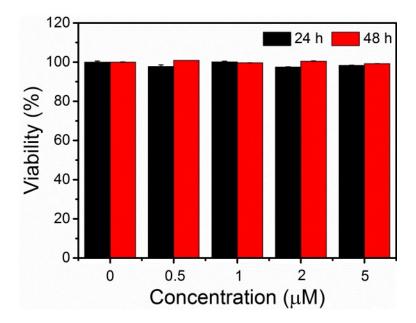


Figure S16. The viability of LO₂ cells after incubated with DTPA-BT-M for 24 h and 48 h under different concentration.

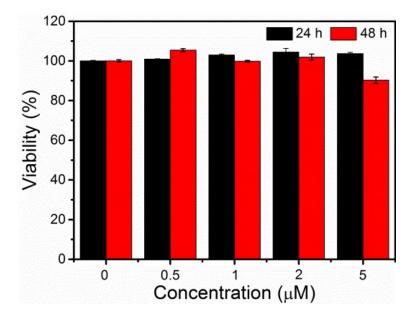


Figure S17. The viability of HeLa cells after incubated with DTPA-BT-M for 24 h and 48 h under different concentration.

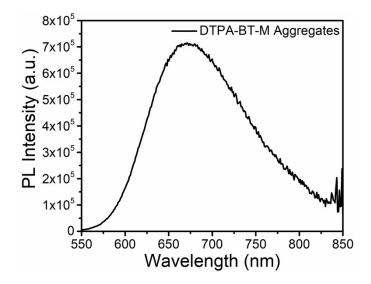


Figure S18. The PL spectra of DTPA-BT-M in DMSO and PBS solution for cell cultures.

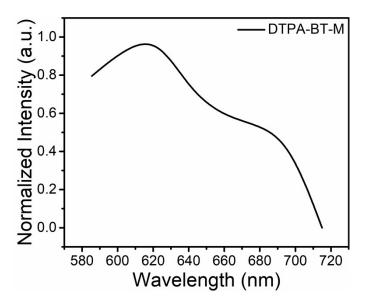


Figure S19. The PL spectra of DTPA-BT-M in HeLa cells.

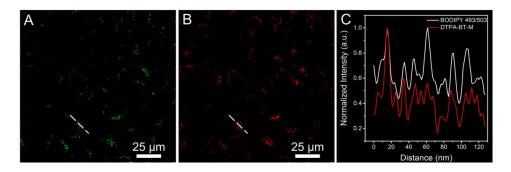


Figure S20. Confocal images of HeLa cells stained with BODIPY 493/503 (A), DTPA-BT-M (B) and their corresponding co-location profile by A and B (C).

0 min 🗕	3 min	6 min	9 min	12 min	15 min
18 min	21 min	24 min	27 min	30 min	

Figure S21. Time-dependent fluorescent images for BODIPY 493/503 stained HeLa cells under the irradiation of STED beam (Scale bar = 300 nm).

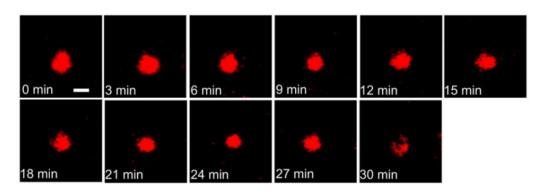


Figure S22. Time-dependent fluorescent images for DTPA-BT-M stained HeLa cells under the irradiation of STED beam (Scale bar = 300 nm).

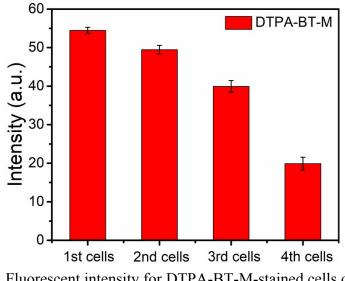


Figure S23. Fluorescent intensity for DTPA-BT-M-stained cells over various generations.

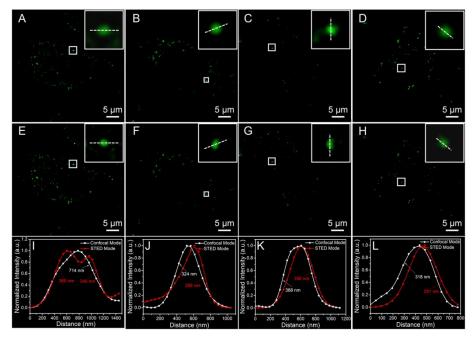


Figure S24. Fluorescence images by CLSMs (A-D) and STED nanoscopy (E-H) in long-term cellular tracking by using BODIPY 493/503; Fluorescence intensity along the white line in captured images by CLSMs and STED nanoscopy, and their corresponding FWMH values (I-L).

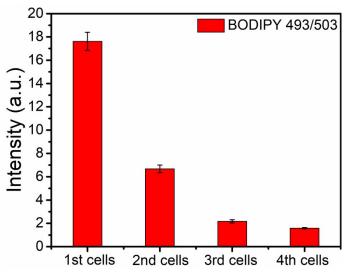


Figure S25. Fluorescent intensity for BODIPY 493/503-stained cells over various generations.

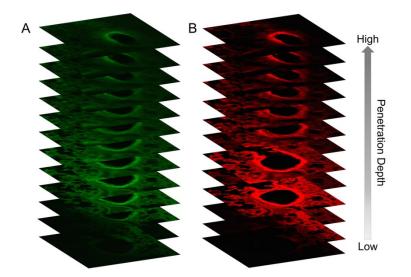


Figure S26. Fluorescence images of DTPA-BT-M stained lung tissue in one-photon mode (A) and two-photon mode (B) at different penetration depth.

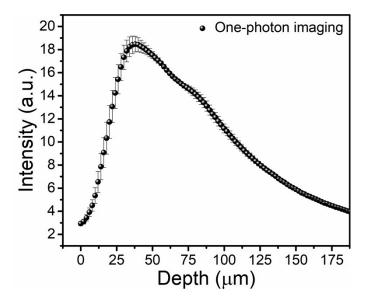


Figure S27. The fluorescent intensity curve for DTPA-BT-M at various penetration depths in one-photon imaging.

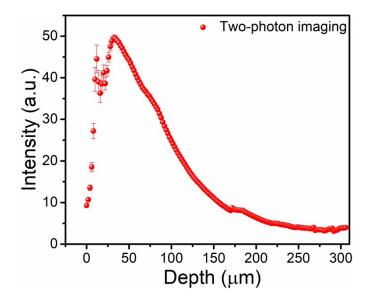


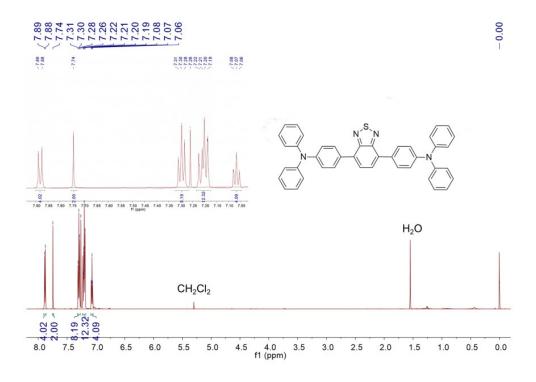
Figure S28. The fluorescent intensity curve for DTPA-BT-M at various penetration depths in two-photon imaging.

Sample	Ex	δ_{2PA}
TBP- <i>b</i> -TPA ^[a]	1040 nm	207±7 GM
CDPP-4SO3 ^[b]	820 nm	162 GM
BTPETQ dots [c]	1200 nm	7.63×10^4GM
TP ^[d]	840 nm	265 MG
TQ-BPN [e]	1300 nm	$1.22 \times 10^3 \text{ GM}$
DTPA-BT-M ^[f]	840 nm	1581 GM

Table S1. The δ_{2PA} of typical AIEgens for two-photon fluorescence microscopy.

[a] Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2020, 59, 12822; ^[b] Adv. Funct. Mater. 2020, 30, 1909268;
[c] Adv. Mater. 2019, 31, 1904447; ^[d] Nano Res. 2019, 12, 1703; ^[e] ACS Nano 2018, 12, 7936; ^[f] our work.

NMR and MS spectra



 $\begin{array}{c} 154.14 \\ 147,95 \\ 147,95 \\ 122,95 \\ 122,93 \\ 122,92 \\ 122,9$

