A coumarin based fluorescent probe for NIR imaging guided photodynamic therapy against *S. aureus*-induced infection in mice models

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1. Synthesis and characterization of probe HZAU800 and P1



General synthetic procedure. Rhodamine analog 1^1 (1.0 eq) and coumarin derivatives (1.0 eq) ^{2,3} were dissolved in AcOH (8 mL). The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 5 h. After completing the reaction, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was subjected to column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂: MeOH=15:1) to obtain the final product as green solid.

HZAU800: yield: 16.5%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 8.26 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.83 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07-6.98 (m, 4H), 3.65-3.59 (m, 4H), 3.35 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H), 2.90 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (m, t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 4H), 1.82-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.26 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 166.73, 161.14, 151.19, 147.59, 144.12, 133.40, 130.29, 129.52, 128.57, 127.64, 126.99, 121.95, 119.37, 113.18, 108.35, 105.35, 95.64, 65.00, 59.85, 54.99, 49.75, 49.20, 45.35, 27.20, 26.87, 25.37, 21.05, 20.74, 19.79, 19.66, 15.25, 14.17, 12.59. HRMS: calcd. for [M-ClO₄]⁺: 627.28535; found: 627.28540.

P1: yield: 13%. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.94 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61-6.58 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.49-6.45 (m, 2H), 6.35-6.33 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (q, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 4H), 3.35 (q, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 4H), 2.71-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 6H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d6): 169.08, 161.33, 155.51, 150.66, 141.56, 135.38, 130.67, 130.49, 130.00, 129.84, 129.47, 128.38, 126.55, 123.28, 115.71, 109.32, 108.12, 96.59, 96.48, 44.21, 43.80, 40.14, 27.09, 31.83, 12.44. HRMS: calcd for [M-ClO₄⁻⁺H] ⁺: 604.2926; found: 604.2884.







Figure S2. ¹³C NMR of HZAU800









Figure S6. HRMS of P1

2. Optical properties of HZAU800



Figure S7. pH dependence (a) and photostability of HZAU800 (b)

3. Verification of ROS produced by HZAU800



Figure S8. Verification of ROS produced by **HZAU800** using different ROS indicators: (a) UV spectrum of 10 μ M **HZAU800** + 30 μ M DPBF under laser's irradiation at different time; (b) UV spectrum of 30 μ M DPBF under laser's irradiation at different time; (c) fluorescence response of 10 μ M **HZAU800** + 10 μ M HPF under laser's irradiation at different time; (d) fluorescence response of 10 μ M **HZAU800** + 10 μ M DHR 123 under laser's irradiation at different time.



4. Cytotoxicity assay

Figure S9. Cytotoxicity data of HZAU800 (0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30µM) in Hela cells.

5. NIR imaging of S. aureus and E. colic using HZAU800



Figure S10. NIR imaging of **HZAU800** (40 μ g/mL) in *S. aureus and E. colic* with dark field (a) and (d), bright field (b) and (e), merged field (c) and (f), scale bar: 10 μ m.



6. Evaluation of phototherapeutic effects of HZAU800 on S. aureus infected tissues

Figure S11. (a) and (b) the distance and area of S. a*ureus*-infected wounds after different treatments; (c) The hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining assessment of S. a*ureus*-infected tissues after different treatments, blue arrow: neutrophils, green arrow: fibroblast; green rectangle: granulation tissue. Scale bar: 100 µm.

7. The H&E staining assessment of HZAU 800 in different tissues



Figure S12. The H&E staining assessment of HZAU800 in different tissues. Scale bar: 100 $\mu m.$



8. The dihedral angle and molecular dynamics simulation of HZAU800

Figure S13. (a) the dihedral angle of HZAU800; (b) the molecular dynamics simulation of HZAU800 and P1.

9. Reference

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