Supporting Information

Selectively lighting-up glyoxal in the living cell by an o-phenylenediamine fused

hemicyanine

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Figure S1. Fluorescence intensity of GL1 (5 μ M) upon the addition of 10 equiv. GL in different PBS with different contents of ethanol. $\lambda_{ex} = 500$ nm; slit = 10 nm, 10 nm.



Figure S2. Time-dependent absorption spectra for the probe GL1 (5 µM) upon addition of GL (50 mM).



Figure S3. Plot of the fluorescence intensity at 640 nm against the reaction time (0-70 min) of GL1 (5 µM) and GL (5 mM).



Figure S4. Pseudo-second-order kinetic plot of the reaction of GL1 (5 µM) and GL (5 mM) in PBS (10 mM, pH 7.4, 25% EtOH).



Figure S5. Fluorescence intensity at 640 nm of GL1 against the GL concentrations, respectively. $\lambda_{ex} = 500$ nm; slit = 10 nm, 10 nm.



Figure S6. Emission at 640 nm of the **GL1** (5 μ M) in different concentrations of GL. The detection limit can be calculated with the equation [S1], DL = 3σ / *slope*, where "*slope*" is the calibration sensitivity of the fluorescence intensity change ($\Delta F = F - F_0$) versus [glyoxal], and " σ " is the standard deviation of the blank signal (F_0) obtained without GL. The detection limits for GL was found to be 2.1×10^{-8} mol/L under the testing conditions.



Figure S7. a) Relative fluorescence intensity at 640 nm for the probe **GL1** (5 μ M) in the presence of FA (5 mM), MGO (5 mM) and GL (5 mM) in different times; b) Relative fluorescence intensity at 640 nm for the probe **GL1** (5 μ M) in the presence of FA, MGO and GL in different concentrations (0 mM, 1 mM, 2 mM, 3 mM, 4 mM, 5 mM, 6 mM).



Figure S8. Fluorescence spectra of **GL0** (5 μ M) toward relevant species (AA 5mM, FA 5 mM, MGO 5 mM, GL 5 mM and NO 5mM) in 10 mM PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 25% EtOH). $\lambda_{ex} = 460$ nm; slit = 10 nm, 10 nm.



Figure S9. Fluorescence intensities of GL1 (5 µM) at 640 nm in the presence and absence of GL (500 equiv.) at each pH.



m/z (Da)

Figure S10. HRMS (LC/MS) spectrum of GL1 in the presence of GL in PBS (10 mM, pH 7.4, 25% EtOH). The peak of 358.1943 m/z can be assigned to the reaction product of GL1 with GL.



Figure S11. Effects of GL1 at varied concentrations on the viability of HeLa cells after an incubation time of 24 h.



Figure S12. Confocal fluorescence images of HeLa cells incubated with different concentrations of GL1. $\lambda_{ex} = 559$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 590-680$ nm; Scale bar: 10 µm.



Figure S13. Fluorescence imaging of glyoxal in HeLa cells during ferroptosis. a) only **GL1** (1 μ M) treated for 2 h; b) HeLa cells preincubated with erastin (20 μ M) for 6 h and then incubated with **GL1** (1 μ M) for another 2 h; c) HeLa cells were incubated with erastin (20 μ M) in the presence of Fer-1 (40 μ M) for 6 h, and then incubated with **GL1** (1 μ M) for another 2 h; d) Mean fluorescence intensity in the red channel; the results are presented as means ± SE with replicates *n* = 3. Red channel: $\lambda_{ex} = 559$ nm, collected at 590-680 nm. Scale bar: 20 μ m.



Figure S14. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1a in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S15. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 1a in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S16. HRMS (LC/MS) spectra of 1a. The peak at m/z = 306.1281 was assigned to the mass of 1a.



Figure S17. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1b in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S18. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 1b in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S19. HRMS (LC/MS) spectra of 1b. The peak at m/z = 348.1749 was assigned to the mass of 1b.



Figure S21. ¹³C NMR spectrum of GL0 in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S22. HRMS (LC/MS) spectra of GL0. The peak at m/z = 318.1986 was assigned to the mass of GL0.



Figure S23. ¹H NMR spectrum of GL1 in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S24. ¹³C NMR spectrum of GL1 in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S25. HRMS (LC/MS) spectra of GL1. The peak at m/z = 318.1986 was assigned to the mass of GL1.

References:

^{S1} B. Zhang, X. Yang, R. Zhang, Y. Liu, X. Ren, M. Xian, Y. Ye and Y. Zhao. Anal. Chem., 2017, 89, 10384.