

Supporting Information for

# Novel hydrazone-based photoactivatable fluorescent probe with ultra-high photo-degradation efficiencies and their application in dynamic mitochondrial targeted bioimaging

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## 1. Experimental details

### 1.1 Reagents and materials

All starting materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co. Ltd. (China) supplied rhodamin6G、phenyl hydrazine and 2-nitrobenzhydrazide. The reactions were monitored and purified using an HP-TLC Silica Gel 60 G254 plate (Cat. No. : C100006 and C100007) from Shanghai Haohong Scientific Co., Ltd. (China). Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Company (Beijing, China) provided all analytical grade reagents, including LiAlH<sub>4</sub>, pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC), DCM, THF, DMSO, and so forth. The breast cancer cell line MCF-7 were obtained from Procell Life Science & Technology Co., Ltd. and the Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China), respectively.

### 1.2 Apparatus

The Bruker AVANCE NEO 400MHz or 600 MHz spectrometer was used to record the purified chemicals found in the NMR analysis using the residual deuterated protons solvent DMSO-*D*<sub>6</sub>. And tetramethylcycline (TMS) were used as internal standards. An Agilent 6545 Q-TOF LC-MS was used to obtain high-resolution mass spectra (HRMS). On the Thermo Scientific Varioskan LUX 3020–80110, the absorbance and fluorescence spectra were finished. A Hitachi UH5300 UV-Vis spectrophotometer with a 1-cm quartz cuvette was used to record UV-Vis absorption spectra in the range of 800 ~ 200 nm and 298 K for calculating the molar absorption coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ). Irradiation experiments were done by the photoreaction instrument (WP-TEC-1020SL) that was purchased from WATTCAS (China). An Envision Plate Reader (PerkinElmer, USA) was used to collect data on cell viability. A CLSM (Leica, STELLARIS 5, Germany) was used to acquire fluorescent pictures of cells.

## 1.3 Methods

### 1.3.1 Thin layer chromatography (TLC) and column chromatography

Reactions were monitored on a thin-layer chromatography (TLC) Silica gel 60 G254 plate from Shanghai Haohong Scientific Co., Ltd. The purification of compounds was performed with silica gel (200-300 mesh) column chromatography.

### 1.3.2 NMR spectroscopy

$^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR NMR spectra were acquired on a Bruker AVANCE NEO 400/600 MHz spectrometer in  $\text{DMSO}-\text{D}_6$  at ambient temperature with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. NMR standards used were as follows: ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR)  $\text{DMSO}-\text{D}_6$  = 2.50 ppm. ( $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR)  $\text{DMSO}-\text{D}_6$  = 39.52 ppm. All chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in ppm relative to TMS. Spin multiplicities were reported as a singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), multiplet (m) and broad (br) with coupling constant (J) reported in Hz.

### 1.3.3 LC-MS Analysis Methods

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on an Agilent 6545 Q-TOF.

Analytical HPLC was performed on Agilent 1290 equipped with UV-Vis detector using reversed-phase (RP) C18 column (EclipsePlus, Length 50 mm, Internal dia. 2.1 mm, Particle size 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ ) operating at 40°C, 530nm. The HPLC mobile phase comprised HPLC-grade acetonitrile and Millipore water, and Millipore water was containing 0.1% (v/v) formic acid. All the flow rates were set at 0.4 mL/min. The detailed information were listed in Tab. S1:

**Table S1 Gradient HPLC method**

Time (min)	0.1%HCOOH (%)	HPLC-grade acetonitrile (%)
0	60	40
5	60	40
8	0	100
10	0	100
10.01	60	40

To compare the UV-Vis absorption spectra of LZ1 and LZ1-isomer under consistent solvent conditions, an isocratic LC method was employed. Following irradiation at 530 nm for 1 min, LZ1 (10  $\mu$ M in EtOH) samples were analyzed separately with two mobile phases: methanol/0.1% aq. HCOOH (68:32, v/v) and methanol/H<sub>2</sub>O (68:32, v/v). Other chromatographic conditions were identical to those described previously.

#### **1.3.4 UV-Vis absorption and Emission spectroscopy**

UV-Vis absorption and Emission spectra, quantum yields and all the fluorescence measurements were recorded using a Varioskan LUX 3020-80110.

#### **1.3.5 Irradiation experiments**

Irradiation experiments were done in 1.0-cm quartz fluorescence cuvette. Light source was operated by the photoreaction instrument (WP-TEC-1020SL) that was purchased from WATTCAS (China).

#### **1.3.6 The luminescence quantum yield determination**

The luminescence quantum yield (QY) is measured using the following formula:

$$QY(\%) = Q_R \cdot \frac{I_s}{I_r} \cdot \frac{A_r}{A_s} \cdot \frac{N_s^2}{N_r^2} \cdot 100$$

$Q_R$  is the quantum yield of Rhodamine 6G in Ethanol;  $A_s$  and  $A_r$  are the optical density (absorbance) of sample and Rhodamine 6G, respectively;  $I_s$  and  $I_r$  are the integrated intensities (areas) of sample and standard spectra, respectively; the refractive indices of the sample and reference solution are  $N_s$  and  $N_r$ , respectively; The subscripts r and s stand for sample and Rhodamine 6G, respectively.

#### **1.3.7 Molar absorption coefficient measurements**

To prepare stock solutions of compounds Rh6G-CHO, LZ1, and LZ2, approximately 1.0 mg of each sample was accurately weighed using an analytical balance (Mettler Toledo XSE105DU) and dissolved in 1.0 mL of EtOH in a 5-mL centrifuge tube. Serial dilutions were subsequently prepared from these stock solutions. Appropriate concentrations were selected, and the UV-Vis absorption spectra of the solutions were recorded

over the range of 200-800 nm at 298 K using a Hitachi UH5300 UV-Vis spectrophotometer with a 1-cm standard quartz cuvette. Baseline correction was applied prior to data analysis. The molar absorption coefficients at various wavelengths were calculated from the absorbance measurements using the Beer-Lambert law:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{A}{c \cdot l}$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is the molar absorption coefficient ( $\text{L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ), A is the absorbance, c is the concentration ( $\text{mol/L}$ ) and l is the path length (cm).

### 1.3.8 Photochemical quantum yield determination

1) The quantum yield for the photoreaction of the degradation of the **LZ1/LZ2** was assessed in the following manner.

$$\Phi_d = \frac{\Delta M}{N_p} \quad \text{eq.0}_d$$

$\Delta M$  Number of **LZ1/LZ2** molecules degraded

$N_p$  Number of absorbed photons

The calculation of the number of **LZ1/LZ2** molecules degraded was carried out using equation **1<sub>d</sub>**.

$$\Delta M = \Delta c \cdot V \cdot N_a \quad \text{eq.1}_d$$

$V$  Irradiated volume

$N_a$  Avogadro's number 530

$\Delta c$  Concentration decreases of the **LZ1/LZ2**

2) The quantum yield for the photoreaction of aldehyde hydrazone cage to **Rh6G-CHO** was assessed in the following manner.

$$\Phi_u = \frac{\Delta M}{N_p} \quad \text{eq.0}_u$$

$\Delta M$  Number of **Rh6G-CHO** molecules generated

$N_p$  Number of absorbed photons

The calculation of the number of **Rh6G-CHO** molecules generated was carried out using equation **1<sub>u</sub>**.

$$\Delta M = \Delta c \cdot V \cdot N_a \quad \text{eq.1}_u$$

$V$  Irradiated volume

$N_a$  Avogadro's number 530

$\Delta c$  Concentration increases of the **Rh6G-CHO**

The number of absorbed photons ( $N_p$ ) can be evaluated from the measured the optical power absorbed by the test solution ( $P_a$ ), irradiated time ( $\Delta T$ ) and the energy of a photon of 530 nm wavelength ( $E_p$ ) according to equation 2.

$$N_p = \frac{P_a \cdot \Delta T}{E_p} \quad \text{eq.2}$$

$P_a$  can be found by the following equation 3.

$$P_a = E_e \cdot S \cdot (1 - 10^{-A}) \quad \text{eq.3}$$

when imported Lambert-Beer law ( $A = \varepsilon \cdot C \cdot L$ ), the equation becomes.

$$P_a = E_e \cdot S \cdot (1 - 10^{-\varepsilon \cdot C \cdot L}) \quad \text{eq.4}$$

$A$  Corresponding absorbance of test solution at the irradiation wavelength

$E_e$  Intensity of incident light at the irradiation wavelength

$S$  Cross-sectional area of irradiation

$\varepsilon$  Molar absorption coefficient

$C$  Concentration of the **LZ1/LZ2**

$L$  Optical path length

The energy of a photon  $E_p$  is calculated by equation 5.

$$E_p = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda} \quad \text{eq.5}$$

$h$  Planck's constant

$c$  Speed of light

$\lambda$  Irradiation wavelength

**The procedure for the measurement followed steps below.**

5.0 mL EtOH solution of staurosporine aldehyde-hydrazone cage (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in a flat-bottomed quartz tube was exposed to light irradiation at 530 nm under ambient condition. The inner diameter of the flat-bottomed tubes was measured by micrometer and calculated by the formula for circular area ( $2.270 \text{ cm}^2$ ). The light source operated with a current stabilizer. The incident light intensity ( $180.5 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ ) was measured with a power-meter (WATTCAS WP-TEC-1020SL, China).

A 0.5- $\mu$ L portion of this solution was then subjected to LC-MS analysis following the photodegradation. The area of peaks from the EIC trace were integrated and the concentrations of the product were quantified by pure **Rh6G-CHO** as reference (0.1, 1, 10  $\mu$ M).

### 1.3.9 Theoretical calculations

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were carried out using the B3LYP functional and the 6-31G basis set. For the HOMO-LUMO computations, the DFT model was employed using the above functional and the def2-TZVP basis set.

### 1.3.10 Cytotoxicity study and cell imaging

**Cytotoxicity study** MCF-7 (breast cancer cells) were containing in 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco) and 1% antibiotics (100 units/mL penicillin and 100 mg/mL streptomycin) in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidity incubator at 37°C. The cells containing the different concentration of **LZ1** or **LZ2** was incubated for 24 h, respectively. 10  $\mu$ L of CCK-8 reagent were added to each well after the initial 24 h of incubation, and the plate was then incubated for an additional 3 h at 37 °C in the dark. Using a microplate reader, the absorbance at 450 nm in each well was calculated. Three parallel tests were set up with all of the samples.

**Mitochondrion Colocalization experiment:** MCF-7 cells were cultured on a confocal dish for 24 h. Subsequently, the culture medium was replaced with a medium containing 1 $\mu$ M **LZ1** (or **LZ2**) and 0.1 $\mu$ M Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos (Beyotime, China). After incubation for 30 min, these cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in fresh medium. Images were immediately acquired using a confocal microscope (Leica, STELLARIS 5, Germany), employing consistent acquisition parameters across all experimental groups (63x optical magnification and 4x digital magnification).

### 1.3.11 Detection of ROS in solution

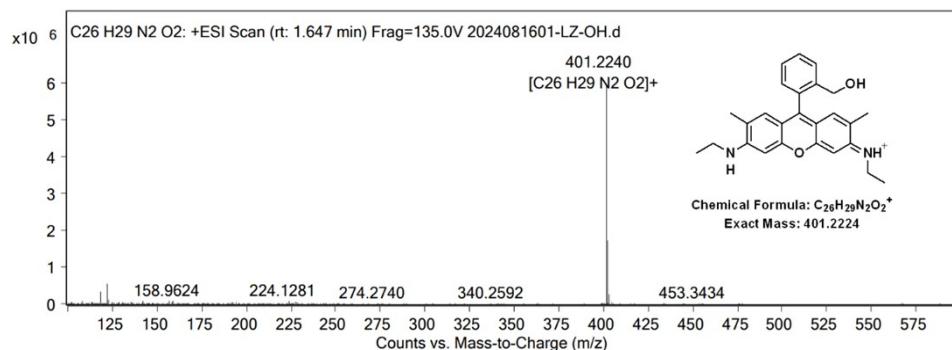
The production of ROS under laser irradiation was detected by DCFH-DA. The 96-well plate was added with 100  $\mu$ L of PBS solution containing DCFH-DA (10  $\mu$ M) and **LZ1** (or **LZ2**) (0, 10  $\mu$ M, respectively). Then the PBS solution was exposed to dark or 530 nm laser irradiation (150 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>) for different durations ranging from 0 to 40 minutes. The fluorescence intensity of DCFH-DA (ROS levels) in PBS was detected using a multifunctional microplate reader (TECAN, M200 PRO, Switzerland) with excitation at 488 nm and emission at 529 nm.

### 1.3.12 Calculation of the release rate of Rh6G-CHO ( $R_{Rh6G-CHO}$ )

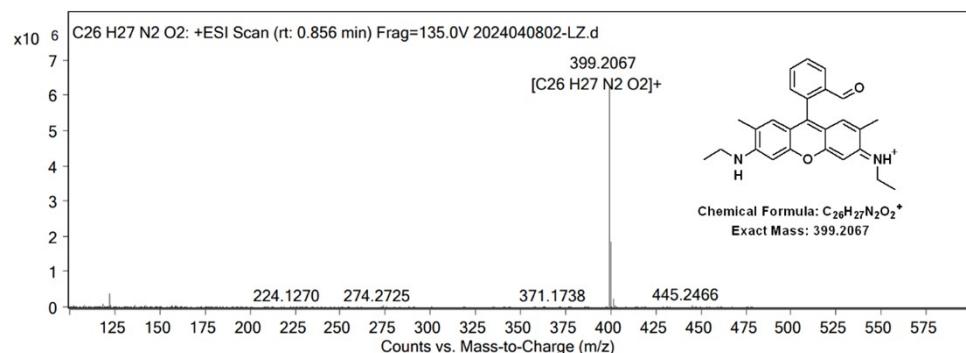
Prepare 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10  $\mu$ M Rh6G-CHO control solutions. After liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis, fit a linear curve using the EIC Area at m/z 399 and the concentration of Rh6G-CHO. After exposing 10  $\mu$ M of LZ1 or LZ2 solution to 530 nm light for a certain period of time, the EIC Area of Rh6G-CHO at m/z 399 was determined by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. The peak area was then used to calculate the concentration of Rh6G-CHO ( $C_{Rh6G-CHO}$ ,  $\mu$ M) based on the standard curve (Figure S22).

$$R_{Rh6G-CHO} = C_{Rh6G-CHO} / 10 \times 100\%$$

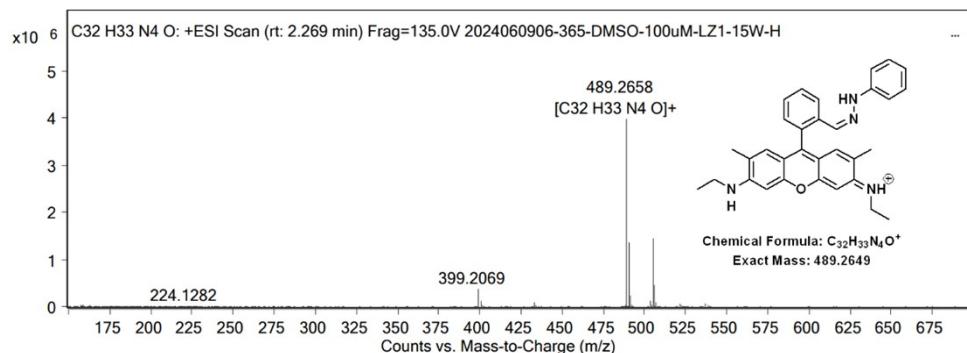
## 2. Supporting Figures.



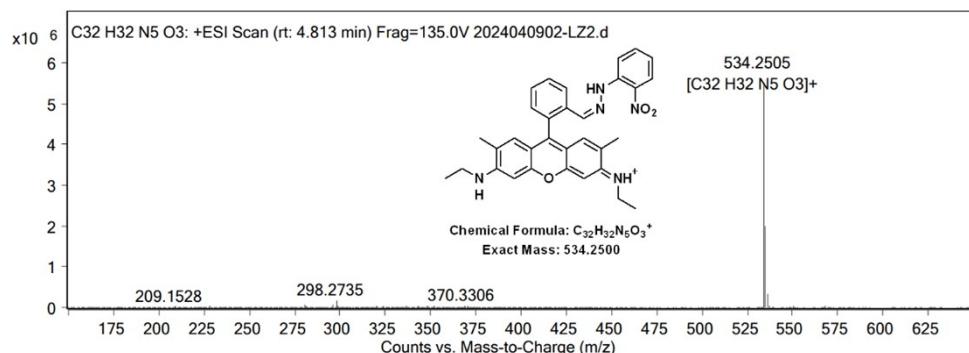
**Figure S1. The HRMS spectrum of Rh6G-OH.**



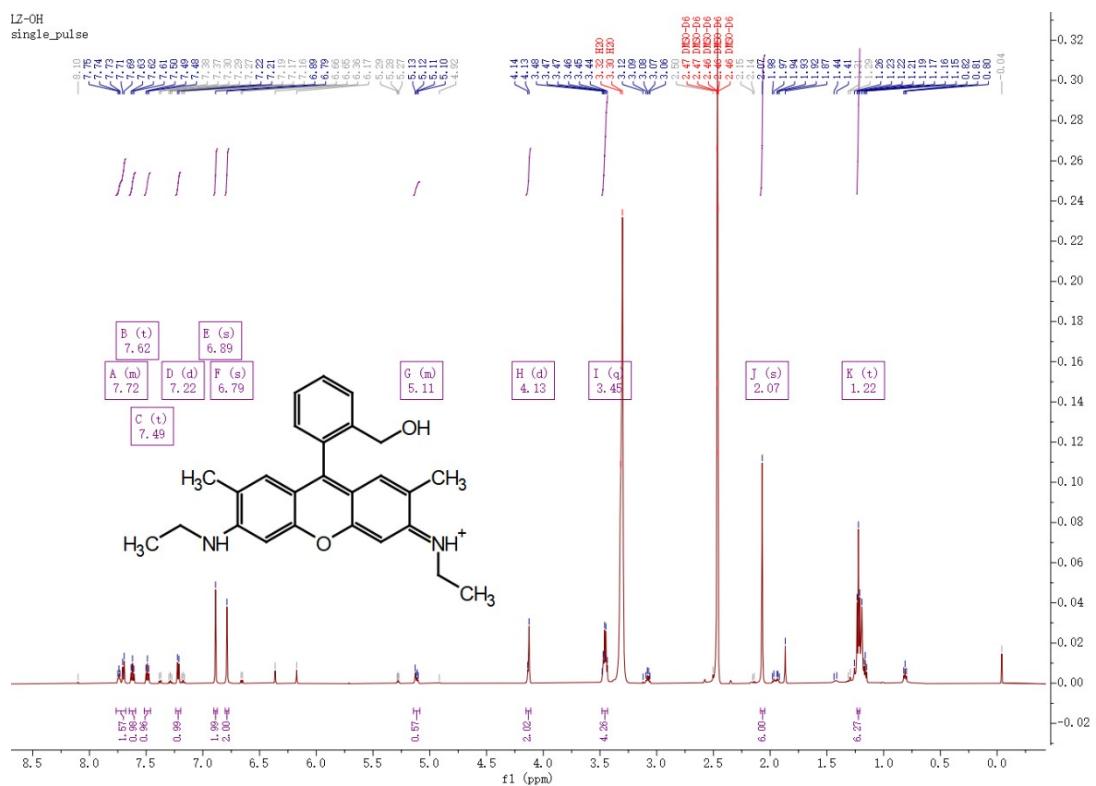
**Figure S2. The HRMS spectrum of Rh6G-CHO.**



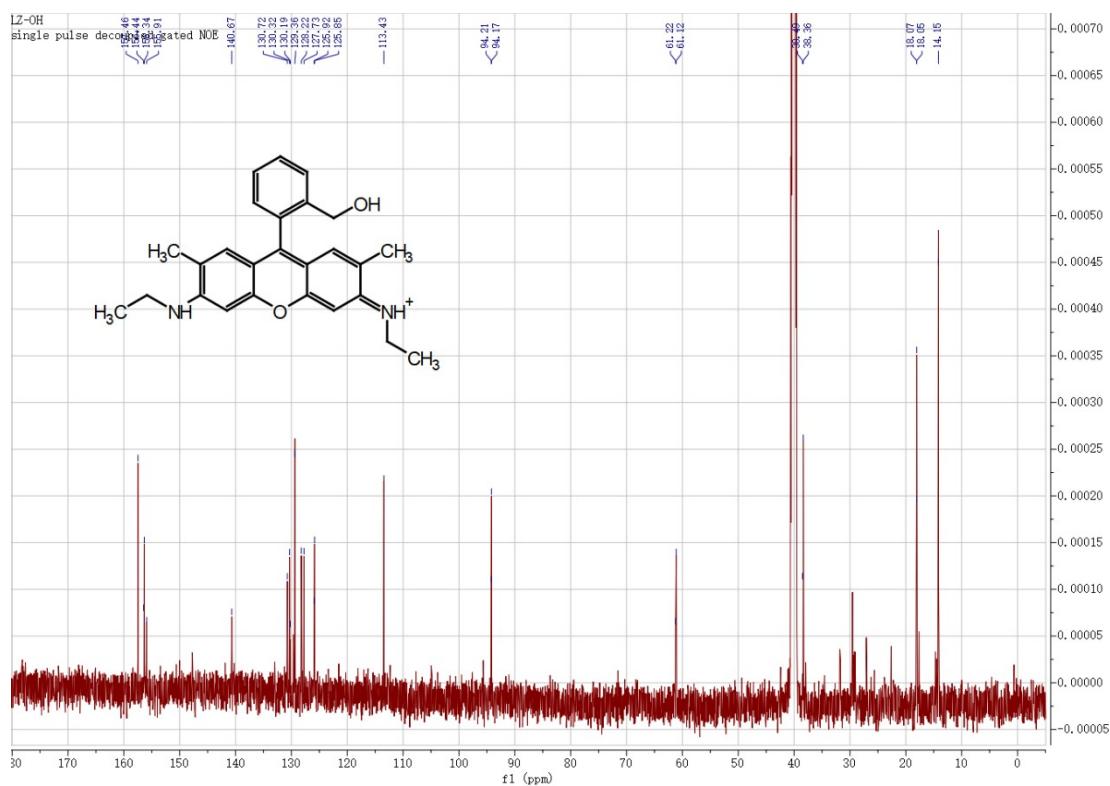
**Figure S3. The HRMS spectrum of LZ1.**



**Figure S4. The HRMS spectrum of LZ2.**



**Figure S5.** The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Rh6G-OH.



**Figure S6.** The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of Rh6G-OH.

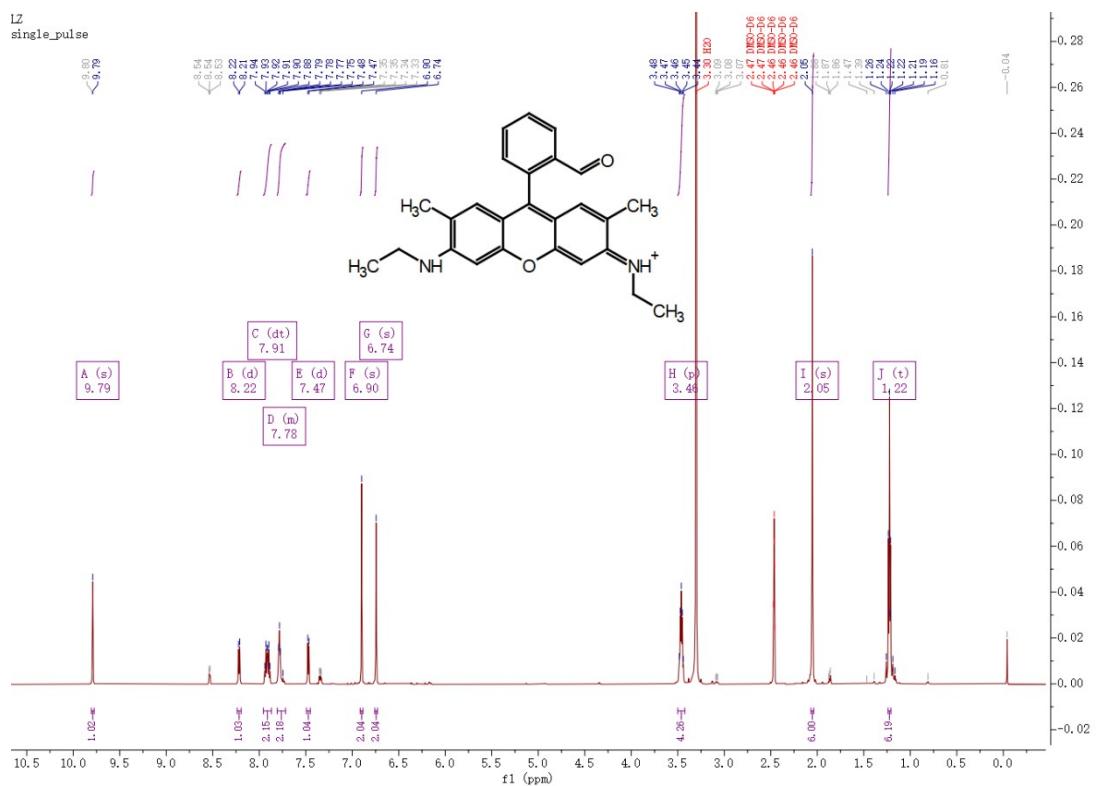


Figure S7. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Rh6G-CHO.

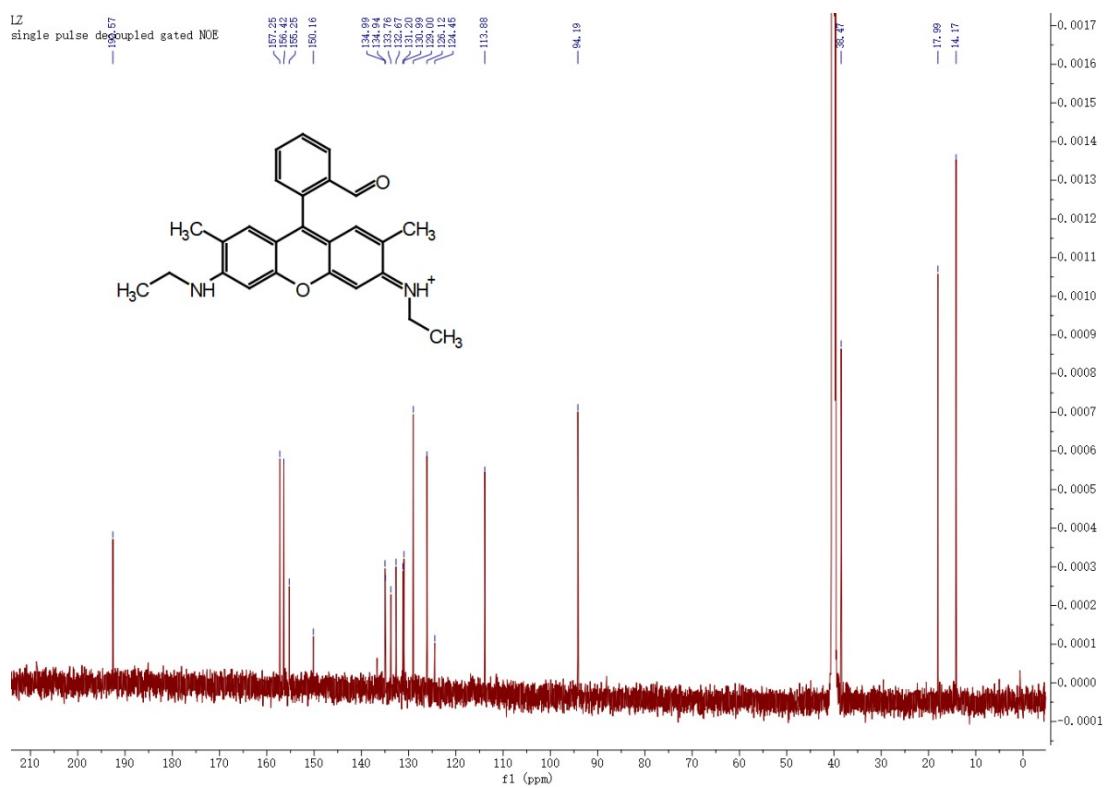


Figure S8. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of Rh6G-CHO.

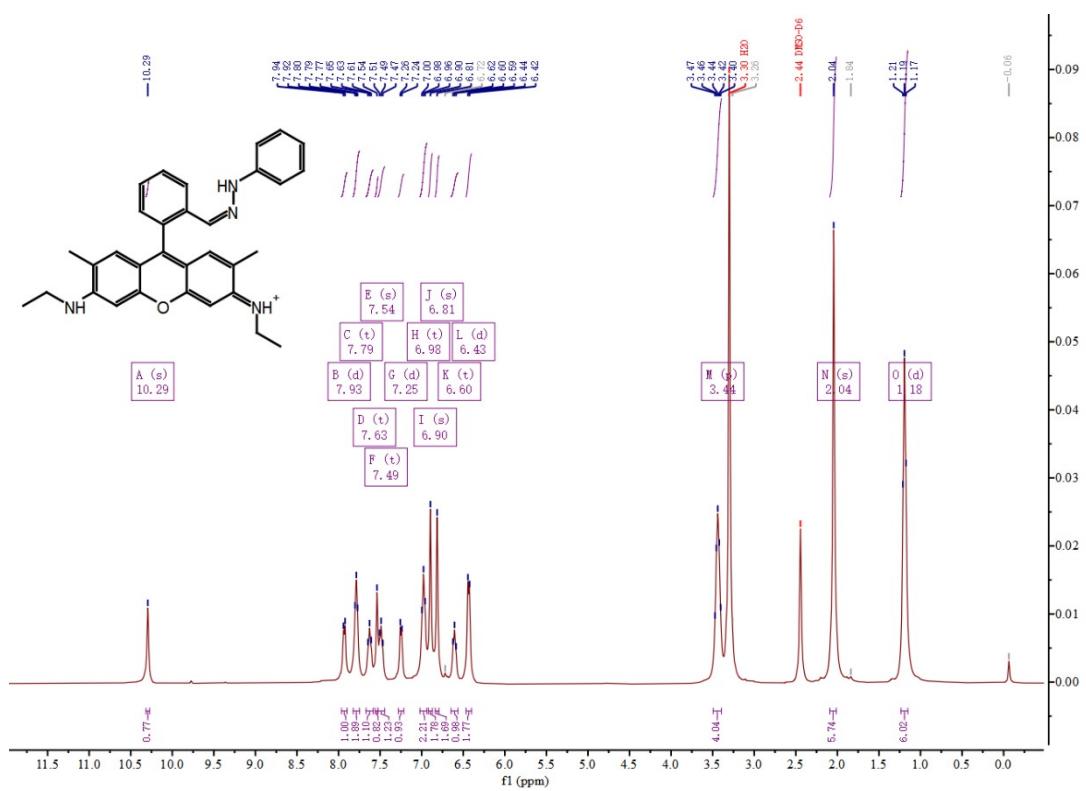


Figure S9. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of LZ1.

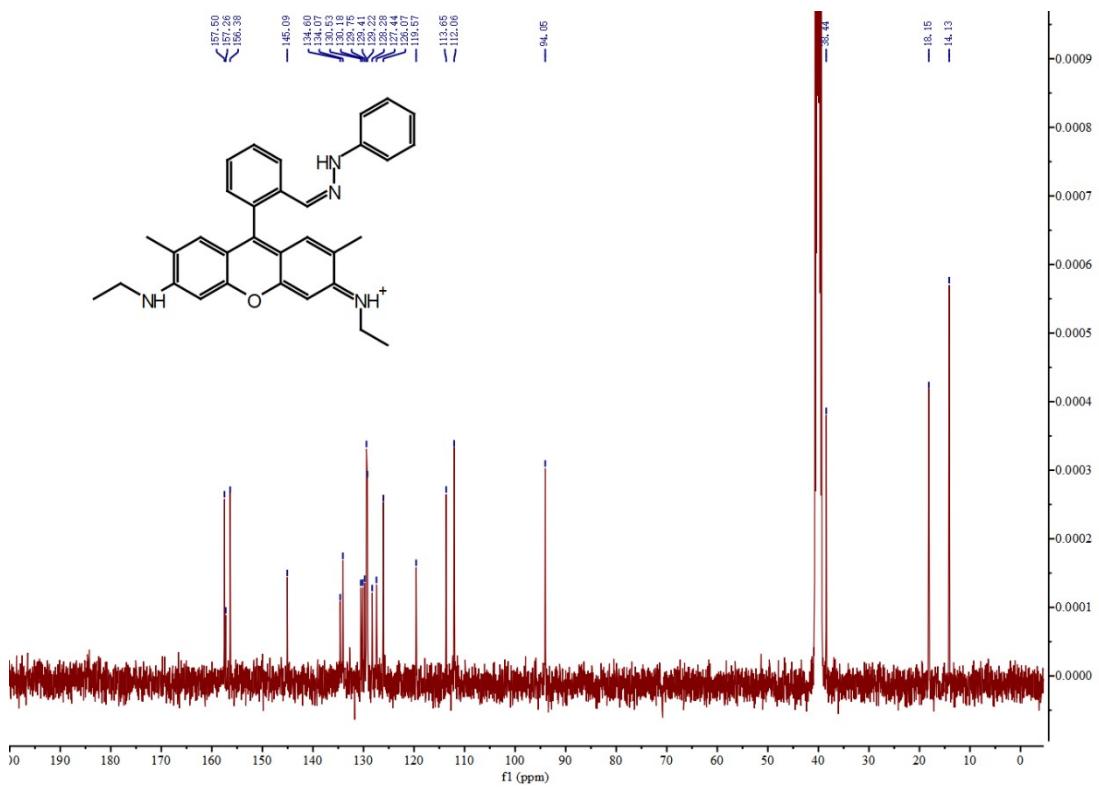


Figure S10. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of LZ1.

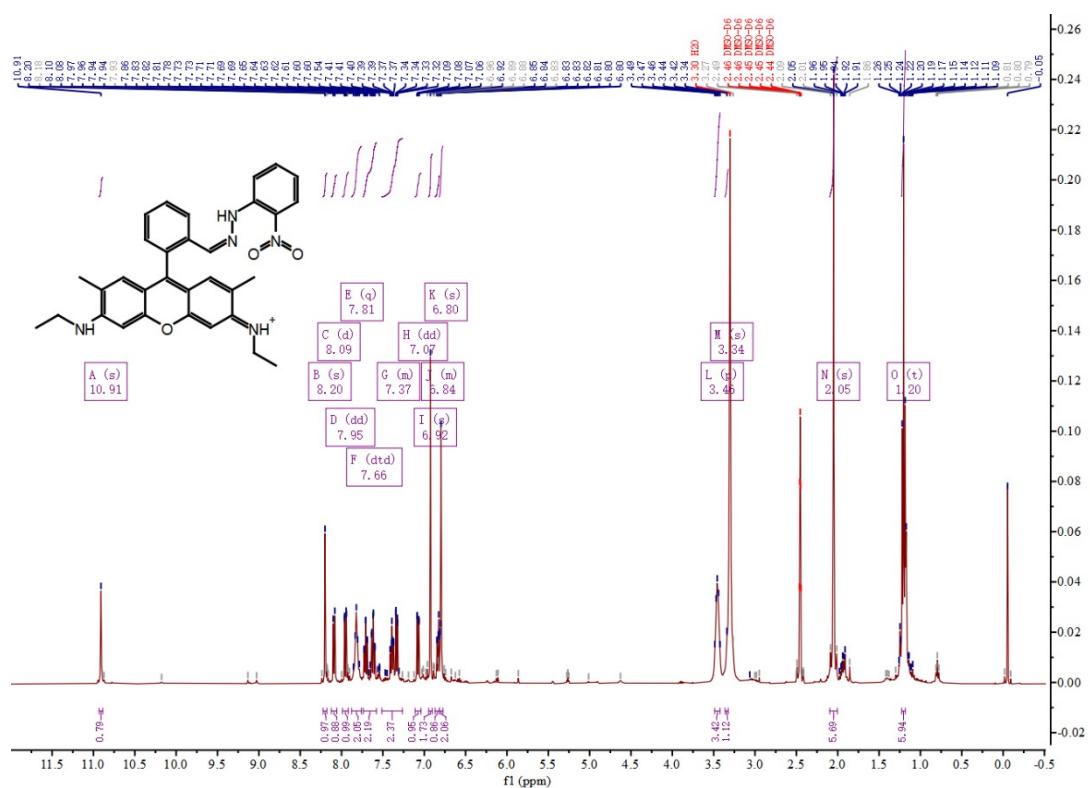


Figure S11. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of LZ2.

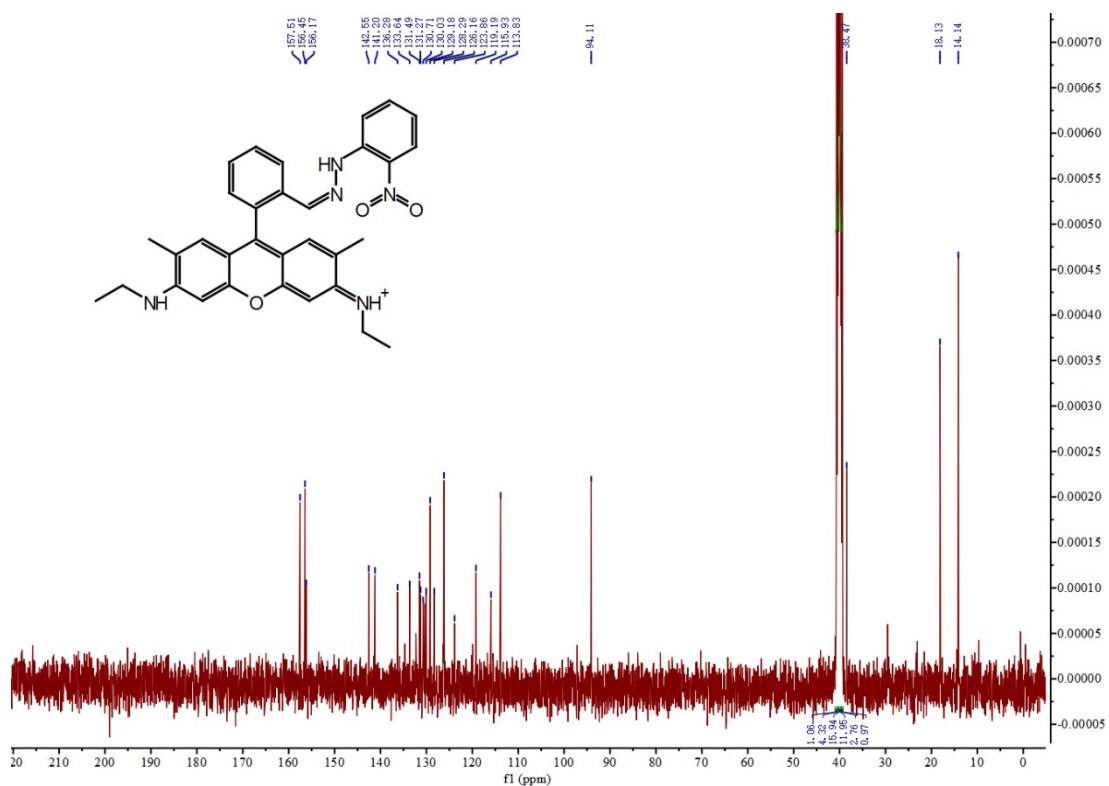
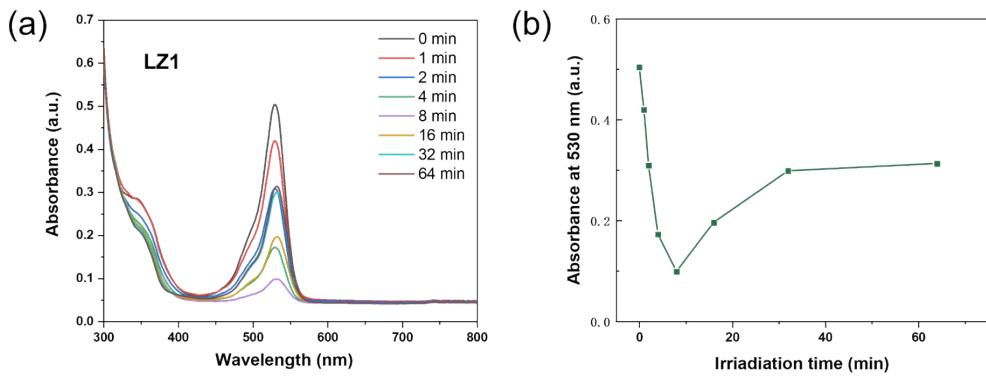
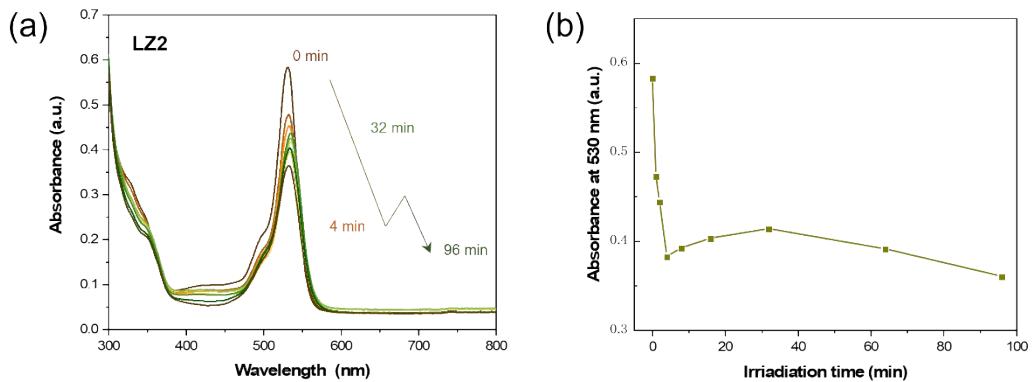


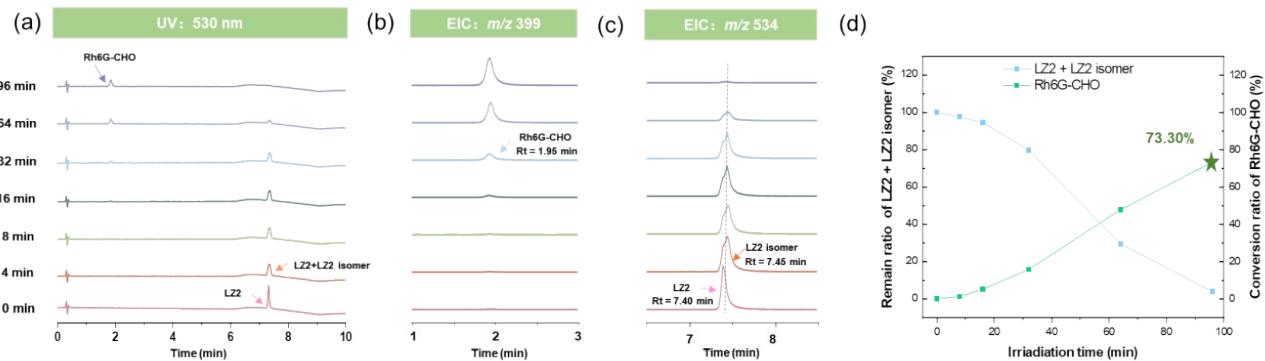
Figure S12. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of LZ2.



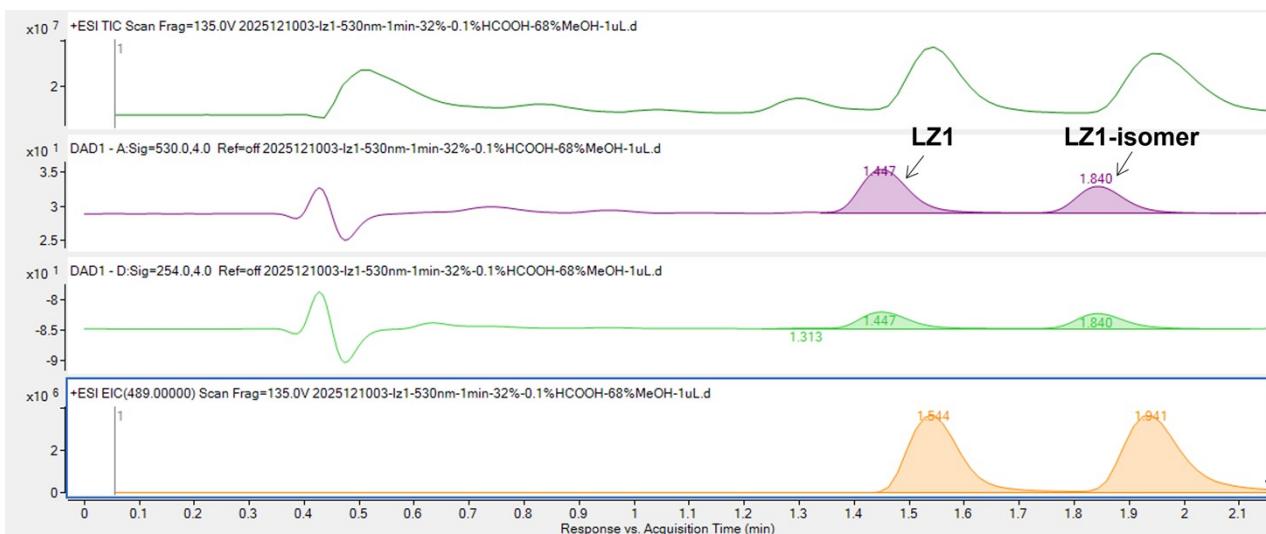
**Figure S13. Absorbtion spectra of LZ1 (a) and absorbance at 530 nm (b)**



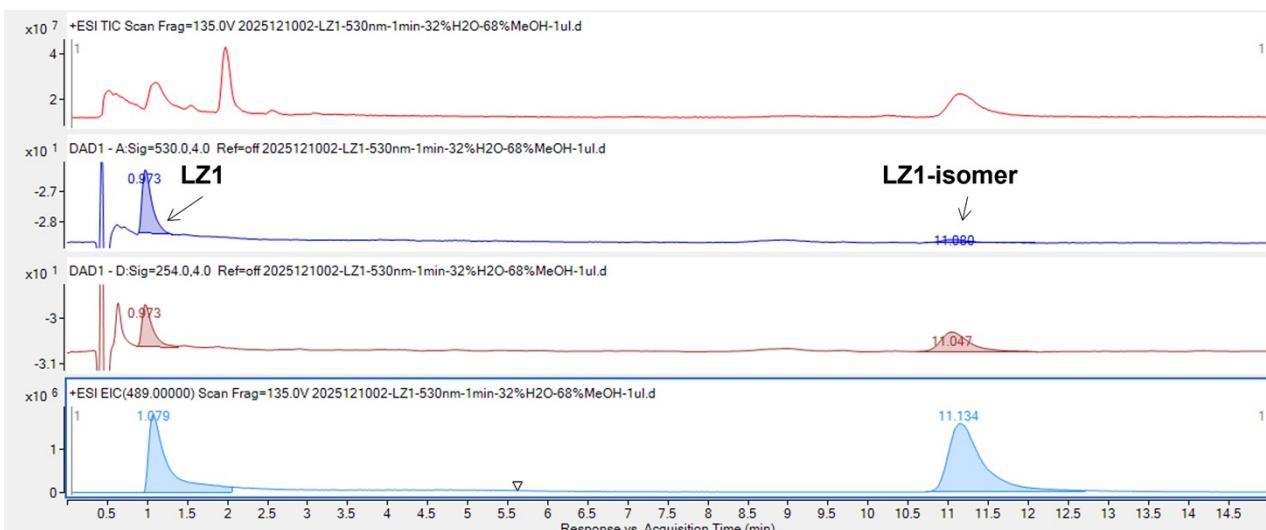
**Figure S14. Absorbtion spectra of LZ2 (a) and absorbance at 530 nm (b)**



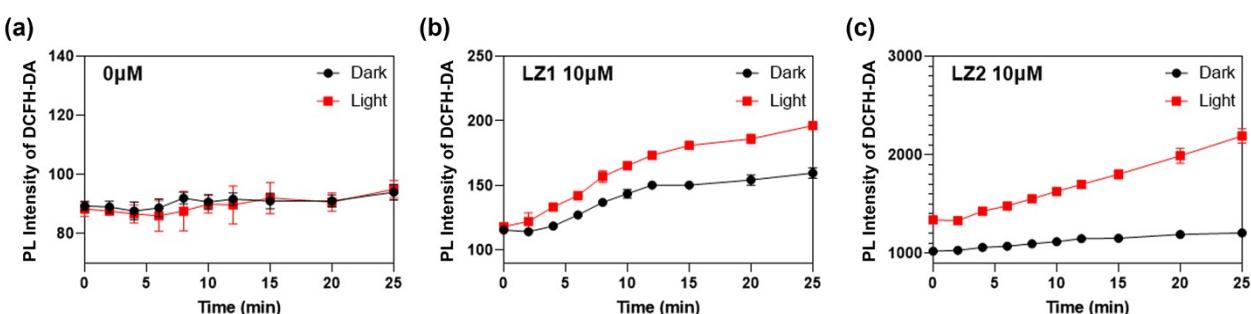
**Figure S15. DAD 530 nm (a), MS data (b, c, d) of LZ2.**



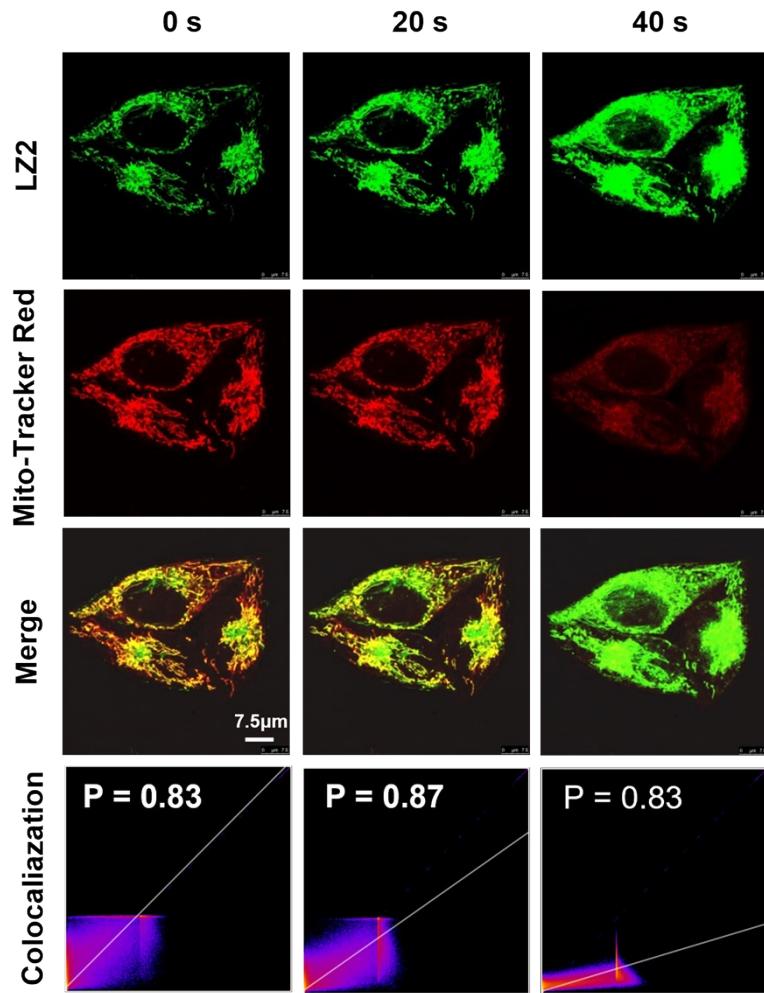
**Figure S16.** LC-MS chromatogram of LZ1 (10  $\mu$ M in EtOH) following irradiation at 530 nm for 1 minute, using a methanol/0.1% aq. HCOOH (68:32, v/v) mobile phase.



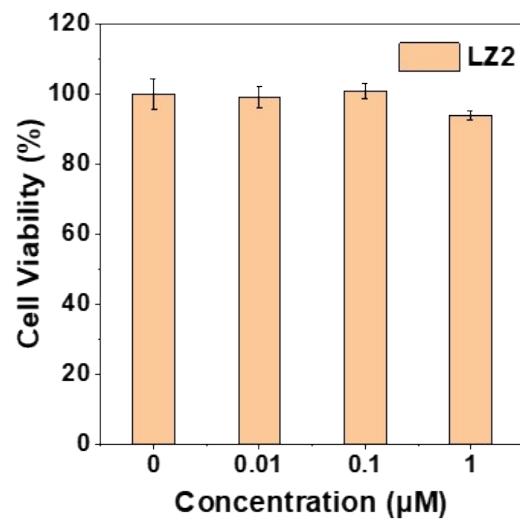
**Figure S17.** LC-MS chromatogram of LZ1 (10  $\mu$ M in EtOH) following irradiation at 530 nm for 1 minute, using a methanol/H<sub>2</sub>O (68:32, v/v) mobile phase.



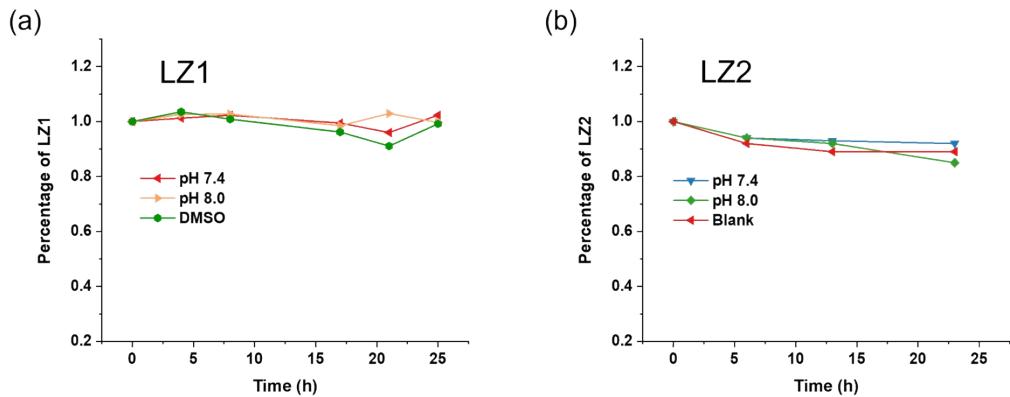
**Figure S18.** Detection of ROS levels of blank sample (a), LZ1 (b) and LZ2 (c) under laser irradiation or in the dark.



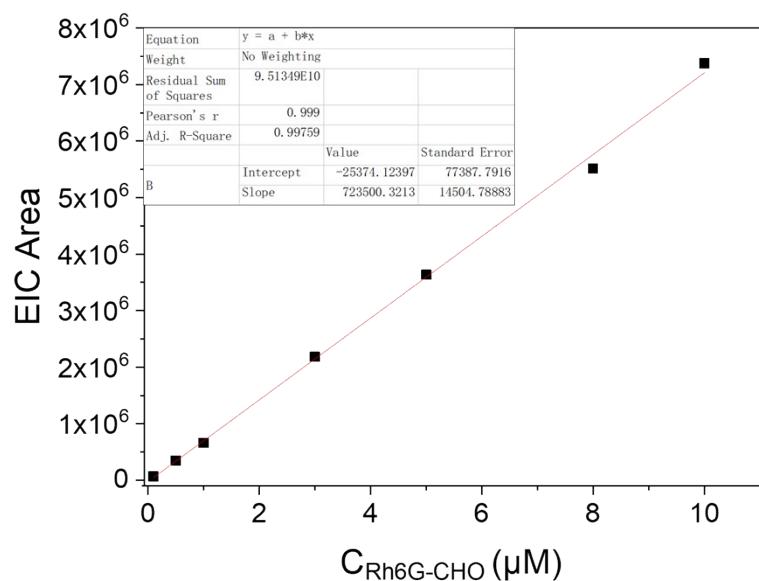
**Figure S19.** Confocal images of mitochondria stained with LZ2 (1  $\mu$ M) and Mito-Tracker Red (0.1  $\mu$ M) in live MCF-7 cells (under a 488 nm laser irradiation at different time intervals. Scale bar: 7.5  $\mu$ m) .



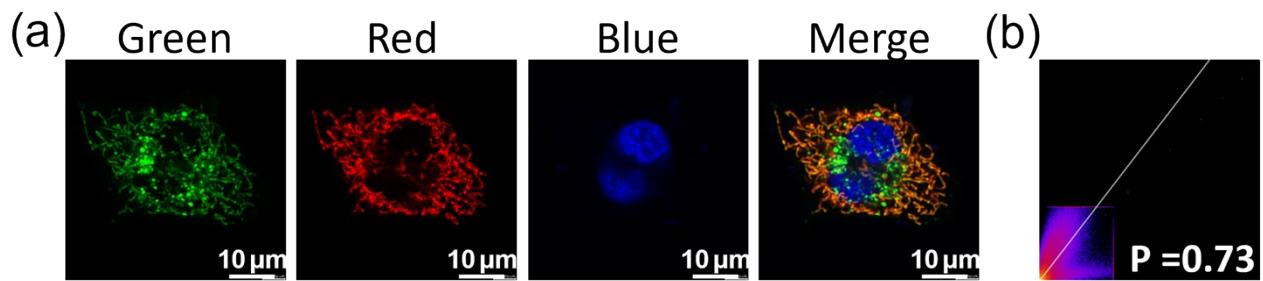
**Figure S20.** Cytotoxicity of MCF-7 cells treated with different concentrations of LZ2 for 24 h as demonstrated by CCK-8 assay.



**Figure S21.** The stability of LZ1 (a) and LZ2 (b) in pH = 7.4 and 8.0 solution with dark condition.



**Figure S22.** The linear relationship between the concentration of Rh6G-CHO and the peak area of EIC at m/z399.



**Figure S23.** (a) Fluorescence microscopy images of MCF-7 cells stained with Rh6G-CHO (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ), Mito-Tracker Red (0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and DAPI (0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) (scale bar: 10 mm). (b) Correlation plot of the intensities of Rh6G-CHO and Mito-Tracker Red.

### 3. Computational Details

#### LZ1

C	0.22267400	2.98360600	-0.44829400
C	-0.86875700	2.24965700	-1.02731600
C	-1.03497400	0.81282700	-0.76738900
C	-2.25444500	0.30542300	-0.19041900
C	-0.03546700	-0.10415400	-1.07815800
C	-2.37640300	-1.07198600	0.04910000
C	-0.19000900	-1.48657400	-0.74388600
C	-4.50617000	0.58794300	0.73501300
O	-1.36605100	-1.93323800	-0.21067000
C	2.17761400	-0.65414300	-1.98760200
C	-4.61054900	-0.81725000	0.92370500
C	2.06994200	-2.03069300	-1.48819800
C	4.34073500	-4.87927900	-1.35761900
H	5.14307900	-4.38692000	-0.80022400
H	4.28252800	-5.92217000	-1.03038400
H	4.61583000	-4.86108700	-2.41548300
C	3.02175900	-4.15596000	-1.14585600
H	2.22375700	-4.69855200	-1.68107800
H	2.74481800	-4.20099800	-0.07790400
C	-6.45099400	-3.38921900	0.25218900
H	-5.66111800	-3.28510500	-0.49562500
H	-6.65144500	-4.45573600	0.39087300
H	-7.35638000	-2.92367100	-0.14786300
C	-6.04912800	-2.74240900	1.57384800
H	-6.85415600	-2.85707100	2.30582600
H	-5.18221400	-3.25617700	2.00193500

C	3.40655400	-0.28062300	-2.75215800
H	4.30968100	-0.43879600	-2.15516200
H	3.52095800	-0.92828800	-3.62645000
H	3.36620600	0.76112400	-3.07849500
C	-5.63800900	1.48587900	1.13743300
H	-6.55054800	1.28360100	0.56038900
H	-5.88937100	1.37043600	2.19895200
H	-5.37823400	2.53212400	0.96981400
C	-3.34604700	1.10365000	0.19938000
H	-3.26093100	2.17768400	0.07233100
C	-3.52690700	-1.62995600	0.58142000
H	-3.54687200	-2.70276700	0.72360200
C	0.79669200	-2.40662500	-0.92485800
H	0.60511100	-3.42926000	-0.62590400
C	1.17925500	0.23420400	-1.76563100
H	1.27606500	1.25065300	-2.13296500
C	0.48836100	4.29047200	-0.94635900
H	1.35044400	4.82127500	-0.55802400
C	-0.34705200	4.88043200	-1.86175100
H	-0.13294100	5.88455300	-2.21484200
C	-1.47976100	4.19978300	-2.34227500
H	-2.13399200	4.66656400	-3.06976500
C	-1.71929900	2.89808100	-1.92238400
H	-2.54359800	2.33726500	-2.35346400
N	-5.75019400	-1.33092000	1.48839600
H	-6.54311500	-0.71226300	1.50621100
N	3.11633100	-2.79297000	-1.60601400
C	0.97441300	2.42890500	0.60257400
H	0.59510700	1.52501300	1.08054600
N	2.14850600	2.92131300	1.01164400

N	2.68168200	2.38458000	2.11836400
H	2.53040500	2.88317300	2.99383100
C	3.54562900	1.34604100	2.16228800
C	3.78157400	0.55181800	1.01784500
C	4.17559300	1.03238900	3.39072300
C	4.59503700	-0.55430300	1.12365500
H	3.29153100	0.80655000	0.08828100
C	5.00137000	-0.06502500	3.46700600
H	3.99478200	1.65615800	4.26056300
C	5.21040200	-0.86643100	2.33970500
H	4.73085200	-1.19485300	0.25883900
H	5.48570400	-0.31131700	4.40484800
H	5.85040000	-1.73811900	2.41102500

## LZ2

C	-0.23296100	2.99119000	-0.62453400
C	0.73419100	2.23915000	-1.31796500
C	0.96434200	0.80012100	-1.04089100
C	-0.03569100	-0.14411800	-1.29781400
C	2.21057100	0.34791100	-0.55382000
C	0.21484900	-1.52325800	-1.03445000
C	2.41745200	-1.04682500	-0.37100900
C	-2.31622900	-0.72751300	-1.94862700
O	1.42605100	-1.93407800	-0.61836400
C	4.49132200	0.75764000	0.22793100
C	-2.05535700	-2.09687700	-1.54156500
C	4.70371100	-0.68099800	0.37062600
C	7.59641300	-2.68095400	1.39059900
H	7.78412100	-2.17010400	2.33779000

H	7.81067800	-3.74484000	1.52210400
H	8.28926300	-2.27748200	0.64843700
C	6.16114600	-2.46722700	0.94787600
H	5.97288200	-3.01281900	0.00887000
H	5.47182000	-2.90366400	1.68892400
C	-2.52527600	-5.30895200	-2.07906800
H	-1.51944000	-5.06676000	-2.43184800
H	-2.50193800	-6.31580800	-1.65416600
H	-3.19068300	-5.31707900	-2.94555900
C	-3.01156900	-4.31246200	-1.03686000
H	-4.01981200	-4.57162800	-0.71056800
H	-2.38256200	-4.33736500	-0.14000100
C	5.60466300	1.68465800	0.58060900
H	5.90089300	1.54988300	1.62432900
H	6.49368400	1.46352400	-0.01592800
H	5.31243100	2.72370100	0.42199500
C	-3.66401500	-0.34941300	-2.47076100
H	-3.99266900	-1.03972300	-3.25484000
H	-4.38893200	-0.34297900	-1.65020000
H	-3.63764700	0.65872400	-2.88418100
C	-1.32213000	0.18724700	-1.81227400
H	-1.51223300	1.21920900	-2.07900900
C	-0.75288800	-2.48322300	-1.17608000
H	-0.51138200	-3.50524600	-0.91975600
C	3.60854900	-1.55529900	0.06480100
H	3.70157700	-2.62711300	0.18094900
C	3.28759800	1.21625200	-0.21577700
H	3.12251300	2.28218800	-0.31835700
C	-0.43771300	4.31785500	-1.02494900
H	-1.18495600	4.89071500	-0.48860200

C	0.27960000	4.88036200	-2.06600000
H	0.09381200	5.91090900	-2.35075800
C	1.24410600	4.13470000	-2.73726200
H	1.81410800	4.56961700	-3.55083700
C	1.46803800	2.82166800	-2.35685200
H	2.20163800	2.22127300	-2.88617000
N	-3.07751600	-2.95296500	-1.54377200
H	-3.97631600	-2.49723400	-1.44967700
N	5.88304800	-1.06603600	0.77992900
C	-1.02187700	2.43456700	0.48447000
H	-0.61176400	1.61394700	1.07610300
N	-2.18068900	2.93461100	0.69905200
N	-2.95270100	2.54951700	1.72766200
H	-3.91827300	2.59551500	1.42852700
C	-2.66979000	1.35911400	2.47320600
C	-1.89323400	1.49879800	3.61306600
C	-3.12869100	0.07177200	2.09663100
C	-1.51991400	0.40530100	4.38935100
H	-1.57765100	2.50298900	3.87719100
C	-2.74095600	-1.02877900	2.88214000
C	-1.95223300	-0.86178300	4.00459100
H	-0.91087300	0.54263000	5.27486100
H	-3.09840000	-2.00134100	2.57273900
H	-1.68085800	-1.73142200	4.59489400
N	-3.96151200	-0.15457900	0.99738100
O	-4.50307800	0.82366600	0.38993600
O	-4.11842500	-1.35706500	0.59529800