

Supplementary

A Red-Emitting Fluorescence Probe for Rapid Detecting Exogenous and Endogenous Peroxynitrite in Living Cells with High Sensitivity and Selectivity

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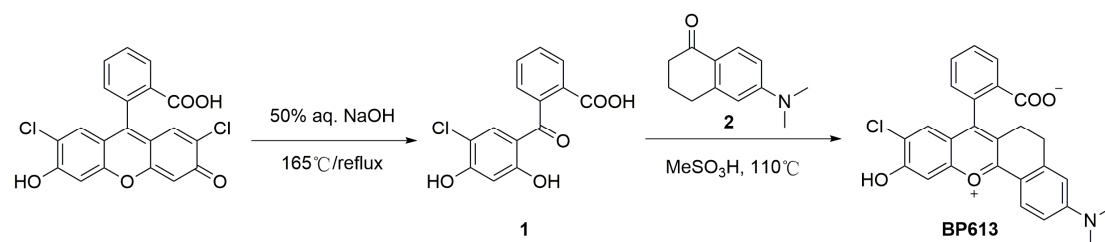
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1. The synthetic route and method of BP613



Scheme S1. Synthetic route for BP613.

2. Structure characterizations for BP613 and BP-ONOO

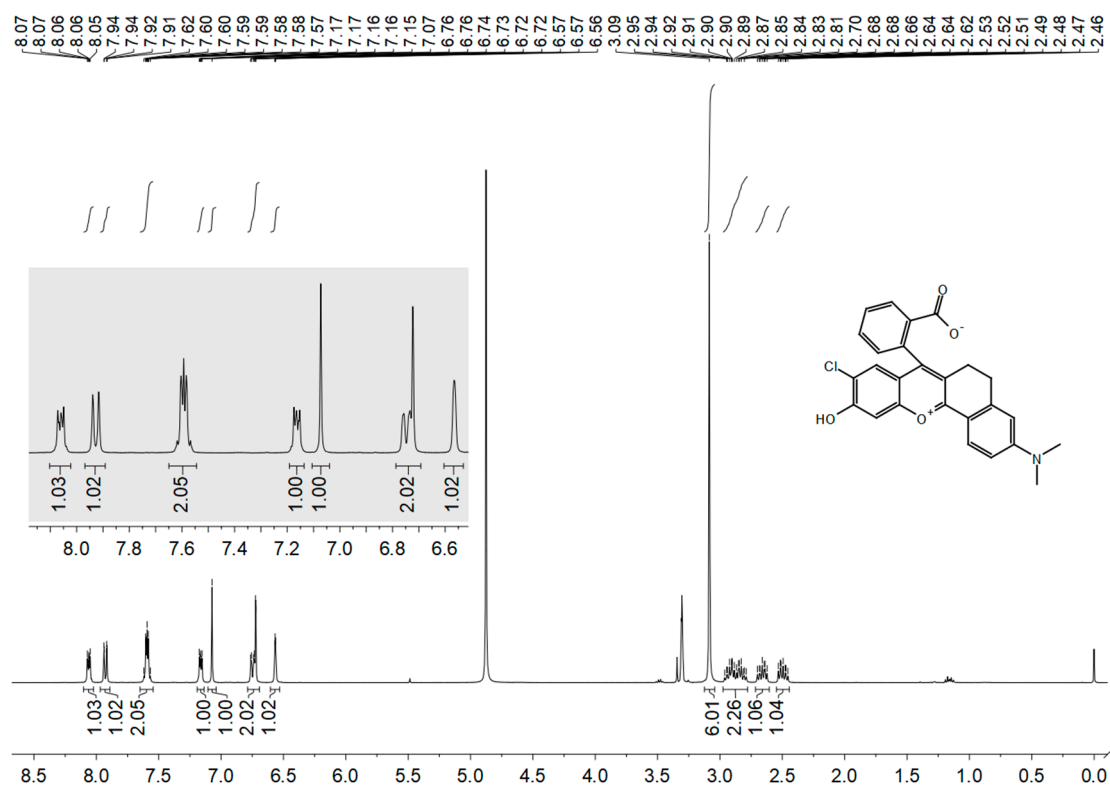


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of probe BP613 in CD₃OD.

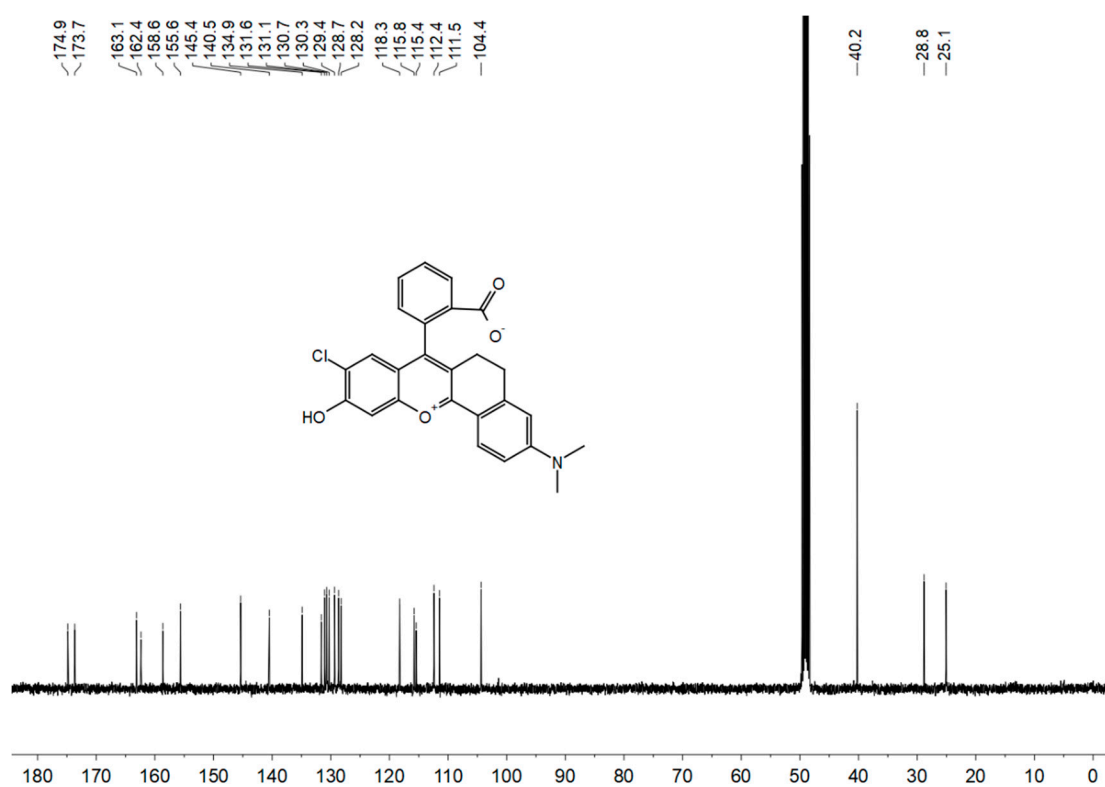


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of probe BP613 in CD₃OD.

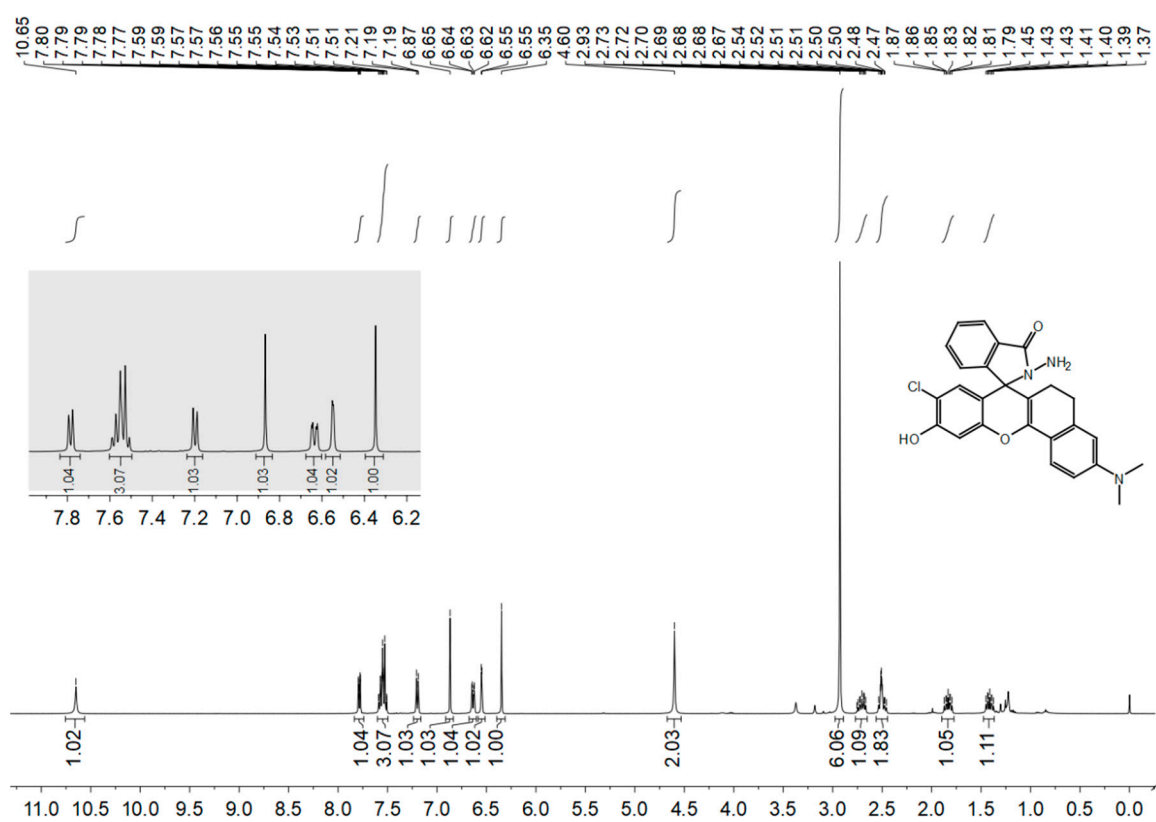


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of probe BP-ONOO in (CD₃)₂SO.

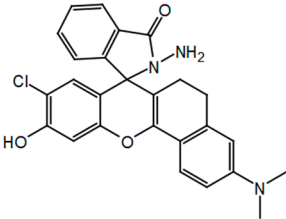


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of probe BP-ONOO in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$.

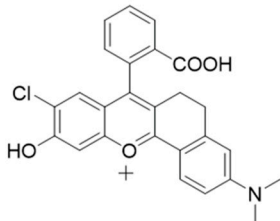


Figure S5. HR-MS spectrum of probe BP613.

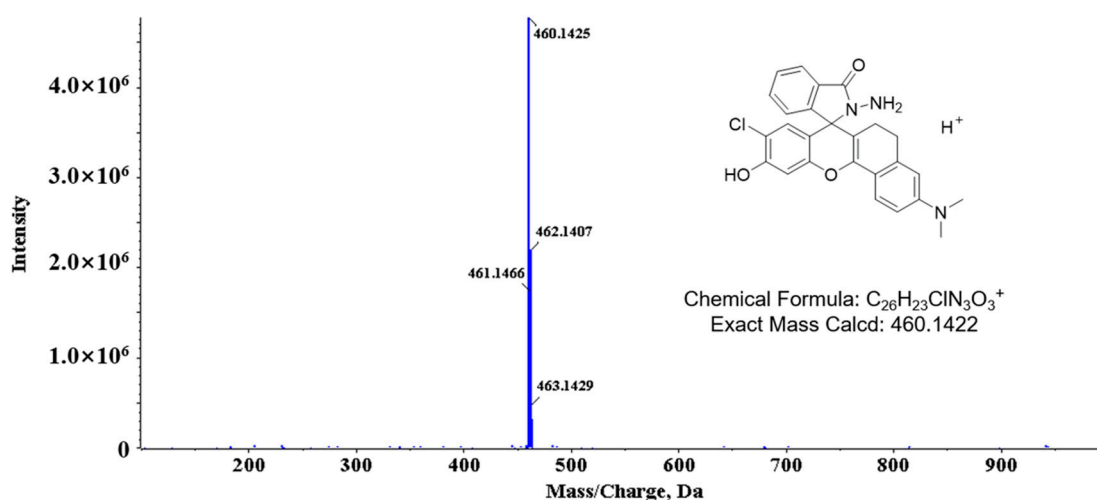


Figure S6. HR-MS spectrum of probe BP-ONOO.

3. The sensing mechanism research of BP-ONOO toward $ONOO^-$

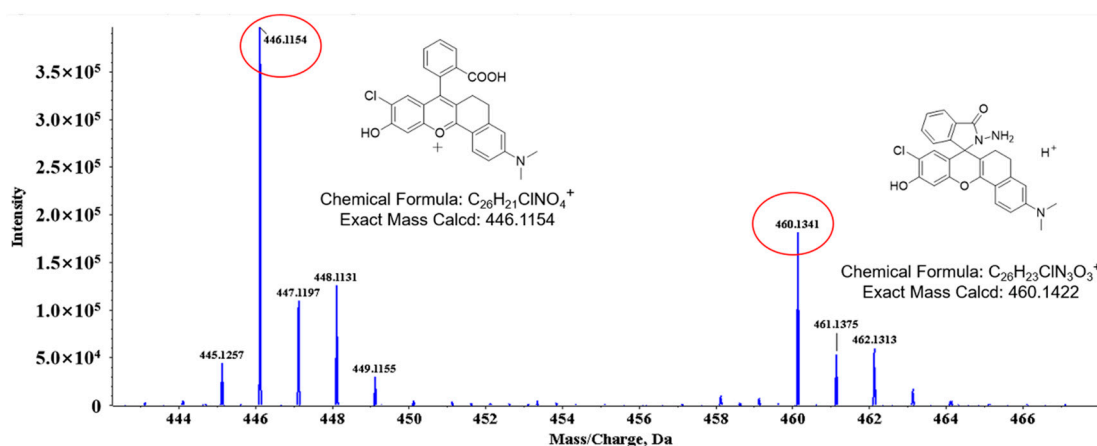


Figure S7. Mass spectrum of BP-ONOO mixed with one equiv. of $ONOO^-$ in PBS buffer (20 mM, pH = 7.4).

4. Methods for preparing reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS)

- 1) $ONOO^-$ stock solution was freshly prepared according to the previously described method [1], and the concentration of $ONOO^-$ was determined by using an extinction coefficient of $1670\text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ at 302 nm in 0.1 M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution.
- 2) H_2O_2 solution was added directly. The concentration of the H_2O_2 was determined from absorption at 240 nm with a molar extinction coefficient of $43.6\text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$.
- 3) ClO^- stock solution was prepared by dissolving sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate in deionized water and the concentration was determined by measuring the absorbance at 292 nm with a molar extinction coefficient of $350\text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$.
- 4) ROO^\bullet was generated from 2,2'-Azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride, which was first dissolved in deionizer water, then added into the probe testing solutions at 37°C for 1 h.
- 5) TBHP (tertbutylhydroperoxide) was diluted from commercially available solution with ultrapure water.
- 6) $\bullet\text{OH}$ (hydroxyl radical) were generated from Fenton reactions. To generate $\bullet\text{OH}$, ten equiv. of H_2O_2 were added to ferrous chloride solution and the concentration of $\bullet\text{OH}$ was equal to the Fe(II) FeCl_2 concentration.
- 7) $O_2^{\bullet-}$ (superoxide radical anion) was generated from dissolving KO_2 in DMSO.
- 8) $\bullet\text{NO}$ (Nitric oxide) was generated from potassium nitroprusside dehydrate.

5. Details for cell co-localization experiment

The HeLa cells were seeded in confocal dishes and divided into three groups. Each group was incubated in RPMI-1640 medium containing BP-ONOO (20 μ M) for 30 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C; after that, cells in each group were washed with PBS three times and incubated with LysoTracker Green (1 μ M), Hoechst 33342 (1 μ M), MitoTracker Green (1 μ M) for another 30 min. After washing with PBS three times to remove the remaining BP-ONOO and other commercial dyes, the cells were further incubated with 200 μ M of SIN-1 in serum-free media for 30 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. Finally, the cells were washed three times with PBS and subjected to fluorescence imaging. For BP-ONOO, the emission was collected at 600–700 nm (excited at 570 nm). For Lyso-Tracker/Mito-Tracker, the emission was collected at 500–600 nm (excited at 488 nm), for Hoechst 33342, the emission was collected at 410–500 nm (excited at 408 nm).

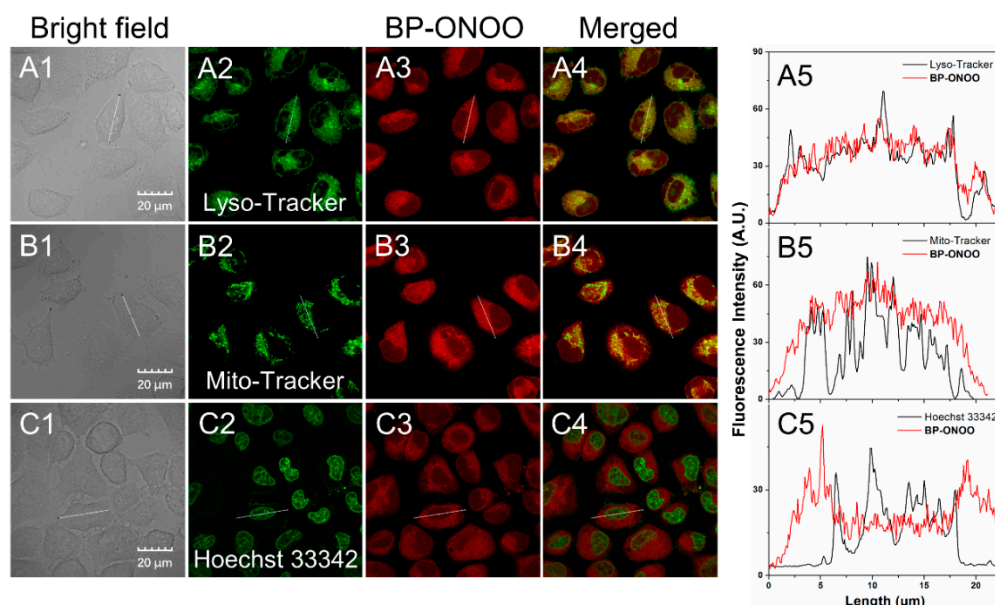
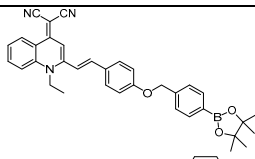
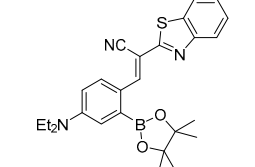
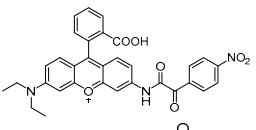
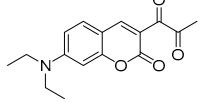
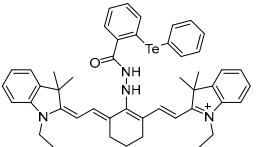
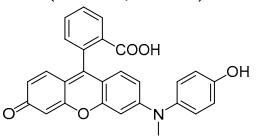
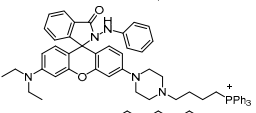
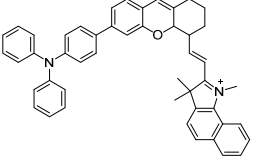
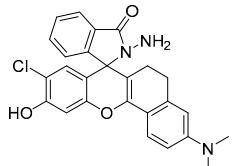


Figure S8. Co-localization experiment within HeLa cells. Cells were co-stained with BP-ONOO (20 μ M) and commercial dyes sequentially, then treated with SIN-1 (200 μ M). Top: LysoTracker Green and BP-ONOO. Middle: MitoTracker Green and BP-ONOO. Bottom: Hoechst 33342 and BP-ONOO. (A1–C1) Bright field. (A2–C2) Channel of commercial dyes. (A3–C3) Channel of BP-ONOO. (A4–C4) Merged images of BP-ONOO and the corresponding dyes. (A5–C5) Fluorescence intensity profiles of BP-ONOO and corresponding commercial dyes within the linear ROI. Scale bar represents 20 μ m.

6. Table S1. A comparison of fluorescent probes for ONOO $^-$.

Probe	λ_{em} (nm)	Time	LOD	Biological applications	Ref.
	620	< 4 min	27.5 nM	Living cells	[2]
	522	50 s	0.83 nM	Living cells	[3]

	558	40 min	43 nM	Living cells	[4]
	495	< 40s	19 nM	Living cells	[5]
	820	10 min	917 nM	Living cells, Live mice	[6]
	535	< 5 s	10 nM	Living cells; tissues	[7]
	578	20 min	53 nM	Living cells	[8]
	456	< 3 min	326 nM	Living cells	[9]
	613	< 4 s	18 nM	Living cells	This work

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