

Supporting Information for

Tetraphenylethylene- and fluorene-functionalized near-infrared aza-BODIPY dyes for living cell imaging

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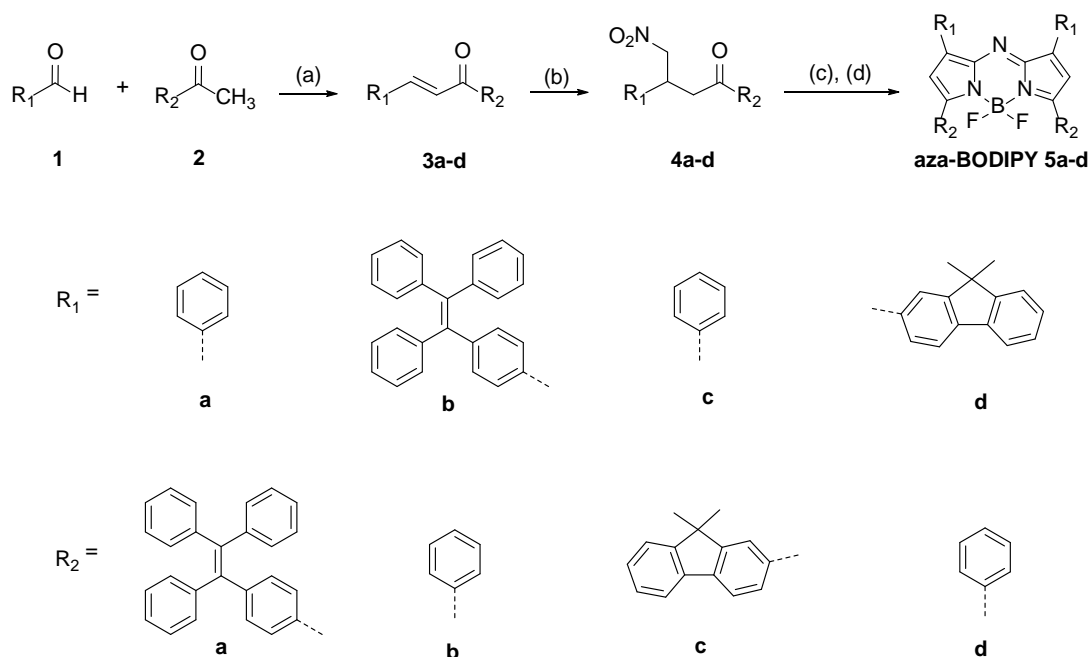
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Table of Contents

1. Synthesis of compounds 3a-d and 4a-d	S1
2. ¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra	S5
3. DFT calculation results	S29
4. Cyclic voltammograms of aza-BODIPYs 5a-d	S30
5. Fluorescence decay curve of aza-BODIPY 5a-d	S31



Scheme S1. The synthesis of aza-BODIPYs **5a-d**. (a) KOH, ethanol, H₂O, rt, 24h; (b) CH₃NO₂, ethanol, diethylamine, 80 °C reflux, 6-12h; (c) ammonium acetate, 120 °C reflux, 12h; (d) BF₃ · OEt₂, DIEA, dry CH₂Cl₂, r.t., 12h.

(E)-1-(4-(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl)phenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one (3a)

1-(4-(1, 2, 2-triphenylvinyl) phenyl) ethanone (7.0 g, 18.70 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (80 ml), and 2M KOH (100 ml) was added to the solution through a dropping funnel. Benzaldehyde (2.98 g, 28.5 mmol) in ethanol (20ml) was slowly added dropwise to the reaction system and stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with water until neutral, then the resulting solid was recrystallized from ethanol to give pale yellow crystals (8.47 g, 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 7.81 (dd, J = 11.9, 3.6 Hz, 3H), 7.64 (dd, J = 6.4, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.25 – 6.94 (m, 17H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 189.77, 148.88, 144.44, 143.28, 143.22, 143.12, 142.64, 139.98, 135.99, 135.00, 131.64, 131.36, 131.31, 130.50, 128.98, 128.46, 128.04, 127.95, 127.91, 127.76, 126.97, 126.81, 121.98; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₅H₂₆O, [M + Na]⁺ = 485.1876 m/z, found 485.1871 m/z.

(E)-3-(4-(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl)phenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-en-1-one(3b)

Following the above-described procedure of **3a**, using 4-(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl) benzaldehyde (8.0 g, 22.21 mmol) and acetophenone (4.0 g, 33.32mmol) as starting materials, **3b** (10.06 g, 98%) was recrystallized as orange-yellow crystal. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 8.04 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, J = 14.4, 7.2 Hz, 3H), 7.45 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.19 – 7.01 (m, 17H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 190.51, 146.54, 144.63, 143.44, 143.31, 132.74, 132.00, 131.41, 131.38, 131.34, 128.64, 128.51, 127.96, 127.92, 127.87, 127.74, 126.86, 126.75, 121.65; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₅H₂₆O, [M + Na]⁺ = 485.1876 m/z, found 485.1873 m/z.

(E)-1-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one(3c)

A mixture of 1-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl) ethanone (4.73g, 20mmol), benzaldehyde (2.55 g, 24mmol,) and NaOH (1.6g, 40mmol) in 100ml MeOH/ CHCl₃ (9:1) were heated under reflux for 12h. The resulting solution was neutralized with dilute HCl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50ml×3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (n-hexane: CH₂Cl₂= 4:1) to afford pale yellow solid **3c** (5.45 g, 84%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 15.9, 11.9 Hz, 3H), 7.66 (dd, J = 22.0, 10.5 Hz, 3H), 7.44 (dd, J = 19.8, 14.5 Hz, 6H), 1.56 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 190.15, 154.88, 154.03, 144.48, 144.04, 137.99, 137.16, 135.10, 130.50, 129.01, 128.64, 128.50, 128.28, 127.30, 122.90, 122.37, 121.03, 119.89, 47.1, 27.04; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₂₄H₂₀O, [M + Na]⁺ = 347.1406 m/z, found 347.1401 m/z.

(E)-3-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-1-phenylprop-2-en-1-one(3d)

Following the above-described procedure of **3a**, using 9,9-Dimethyl-9H-fluorene-2-carbaldehyde (3.95 g, 17.77 mmol) and acetophenone (2.56 g, 21.32mmol) as starting materials, **3d** (5.19 g, 98%) was recrystallized as orange-yellow crystal. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 8.06 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 3H), 7.59 (t, J = 24.9 Hz, 5H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 1.53 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ = 190.67, 154.32, 145.48, 142.07, 138.47, 138.32, 133.95, 132.72, 128.66, 128.56, 128.31, 128.18, 127.26, 122.79, 122.47, 121.30, 120.58, 120.49, 46.93, 27.13; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₂₄H₂₀O, [M + Na]⁺ = 347.1406 m/z, found 347.1406 m/z.

1-(4-(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl)phenyl)-4-nitro-3-phenylbutan-1-one(4a)

3a (6.0 g, 12.98 mmol), nitromethane (11.88 g, 194.7 mmol) and diethylamine (14.24 g, 194.7 mmol) were dissolved in 100 ml ethanol then refluxed for 12 h and monitored by TLC. After the reaction was completed, the reaction system was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The product was dissolved in ethyl acetate (50ml), then washed with water (50ml×3). The resulting organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After removing the solvents by evaporation, the resulting crude mixture was separated by column chromatography (petroleum ether: CH₂Cl₂ = 2: 1) to afford a yellow oily liquid **4a** (4.89g, 72%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ = 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 – 7.21 (m, 5H), 7.11 (s, 11H), 7.00 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 6H), 4.81 (dd, J = 12.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dd, J = 12.5, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.25 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.36 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 196.36, 149.63, 143.12, 143.07, 142.96, 142.86, 139.70, 139.25, 134.09, 131.68, 131.30, 131.26, 129.07, 127.96, 127.94, 127.86, 127.77, 127.51, 127.04, 126.89, 129.86, 79.45, 41.52, 39.27 ; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₆H₂₉NO, [M + Na]⁺ = 546.2040 m/z, found 546.2039 m/z.

3-(4-(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl)phenyl)-4-nitro-1-phenyl-butan-1-one(4b)

Following the above-described procedure of **4a**, using **3b** (8.0 g, 17.31mol) as starting material. **4b** (5.71 g, 63%) was isolated as yellow oily liquid (CH₂Cl₂: petroleum ether= 1: 2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 7.90 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (s, 8H), 6.97 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, 11H), 4.77 (dd, J = 12.3, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.64 – 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.18 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.31 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 197.01, 143.56, 143.42, 143.41, 143.38, 141.46, 140.20, 137.12, 136.53, 133.56, 131.92, 131.33, 131.31, 128.77, 128.06, 127.73, 127.68, 126.80, 126.57, 126.53, 79.64, 41.38, 39.06; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₆H₂₉NO, [M + Na]⁺ = 546.2040 m/z, found 546.2043 m/z.

1-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-4-nitro-3-phenylbutan-1-one(4c)

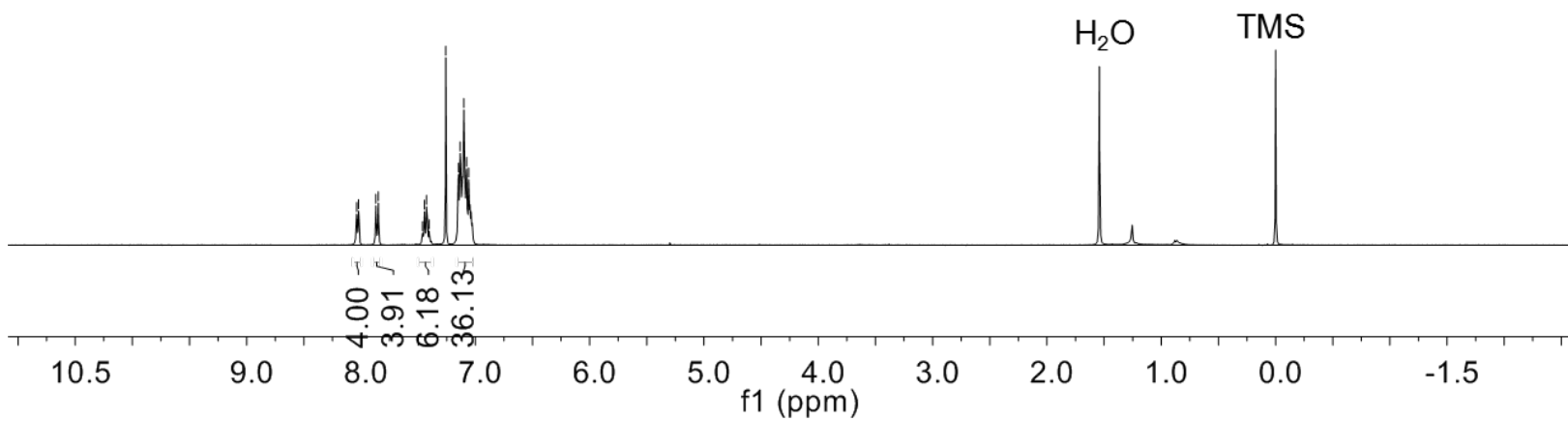
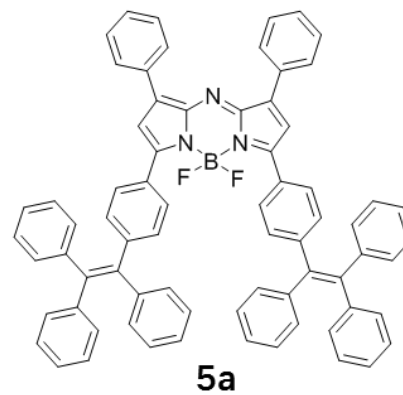
Following the above-described procedure of **4a**, using **3c** (4.16g, 12.82mol) as starting materials. **4c** (3.36 g, 68%) was isolated as yellow oily liquid (CH₂Cl₂: petroleum ether= 1: 2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.95 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (ddd, J = 23.7, 13.6, 8.6 Hz, 7H), 4.87 (dt, J = 31.2, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.33 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.60 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 1.50 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 196.60, 169.90, 154.88, 154.02, 144.67, 139.34, 137.71, 135.26, 129.11, 128.85, 127.89,

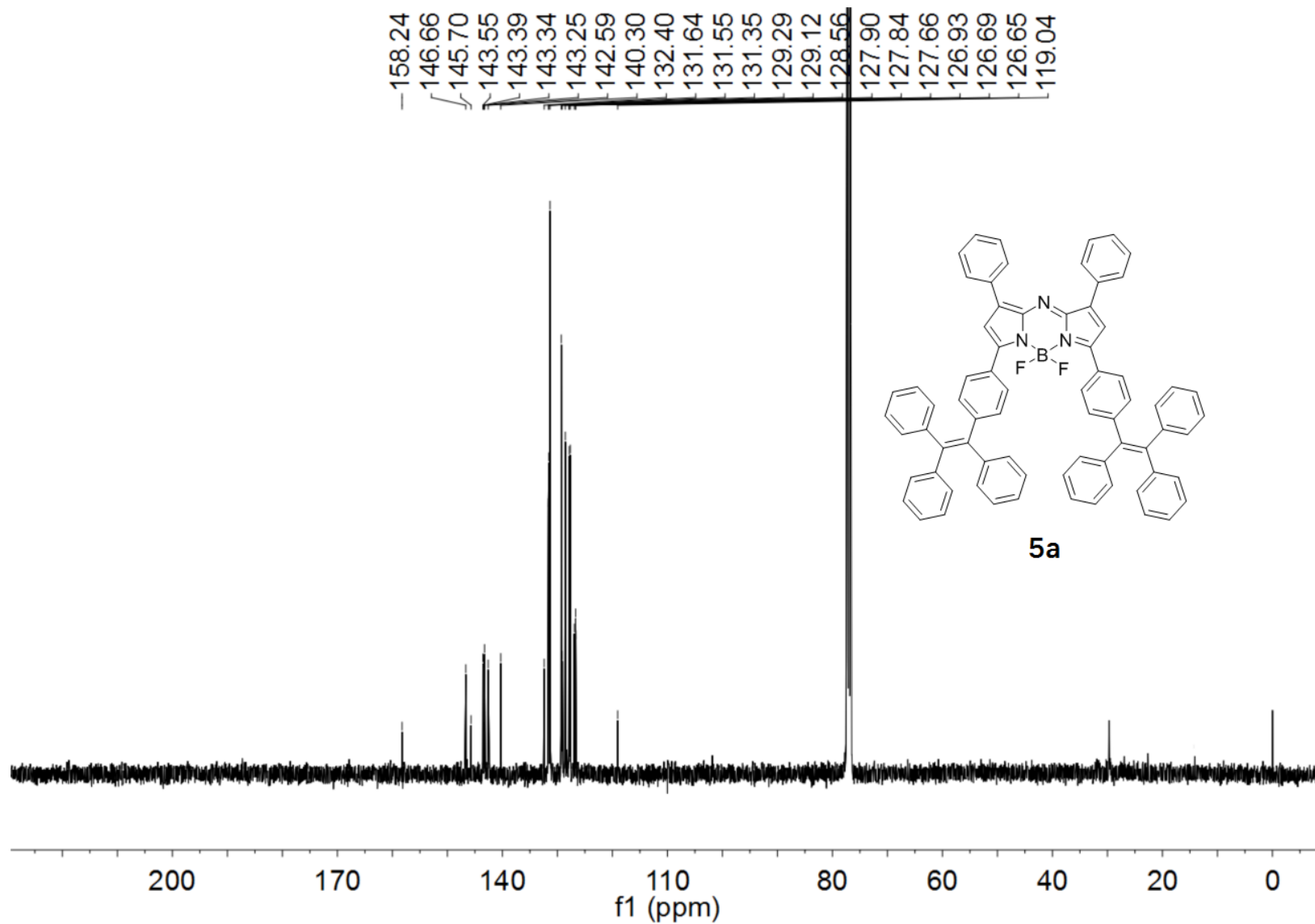
127.83, 127.56, 127.35, 122.91, 122.30, 121.12, 119.96, 79.62, 47.09, 41.75, 39.50, 26.95; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₆H₂₉NO, [M + Na]⁺ = 408.1570 m/z, found 408.1572 m/z.

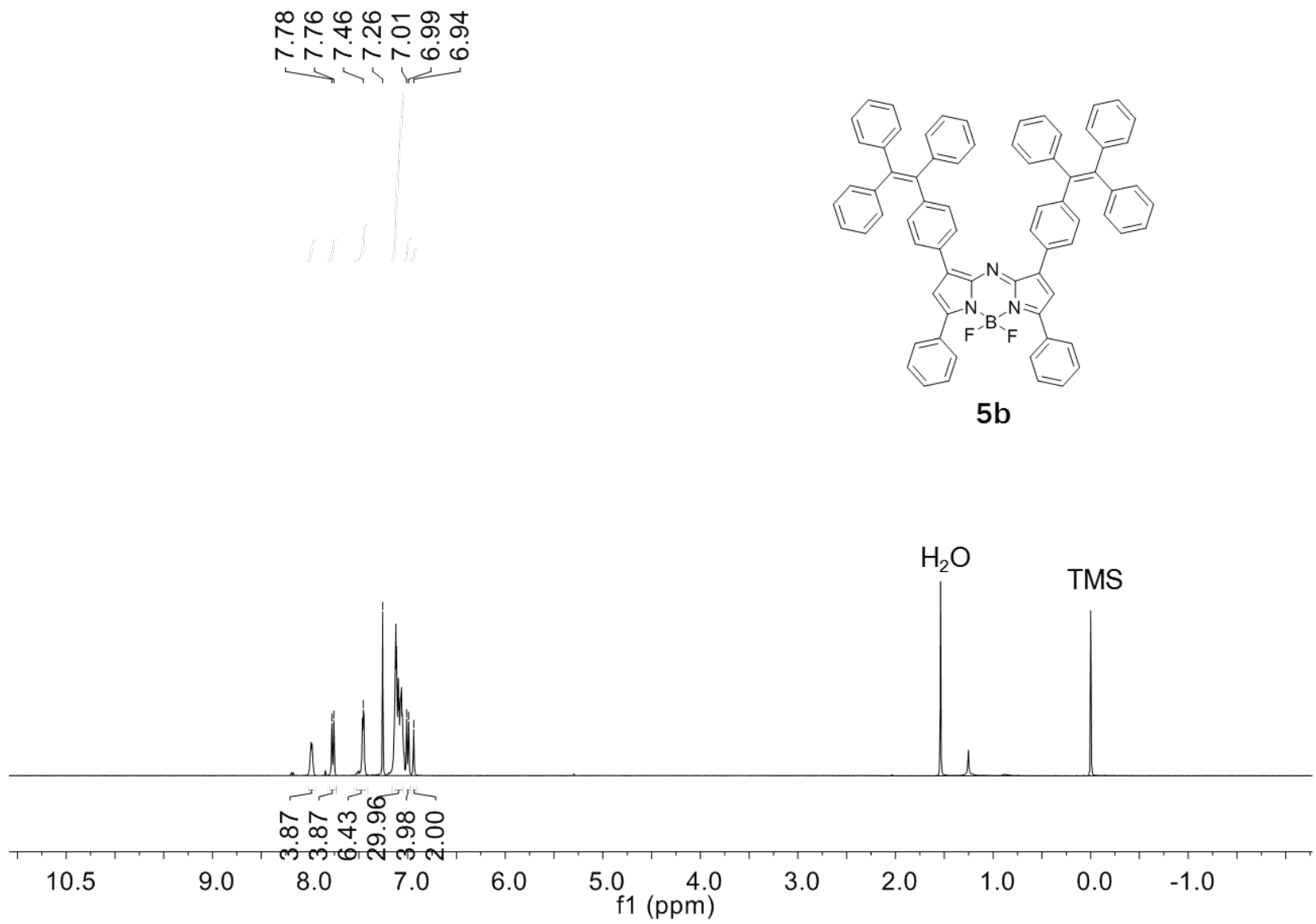
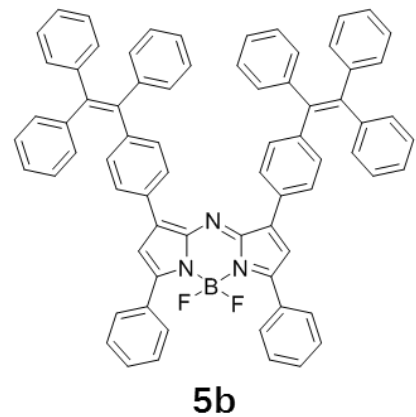
3-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-4-nitro-1-phenylbutan-1-one(4d)

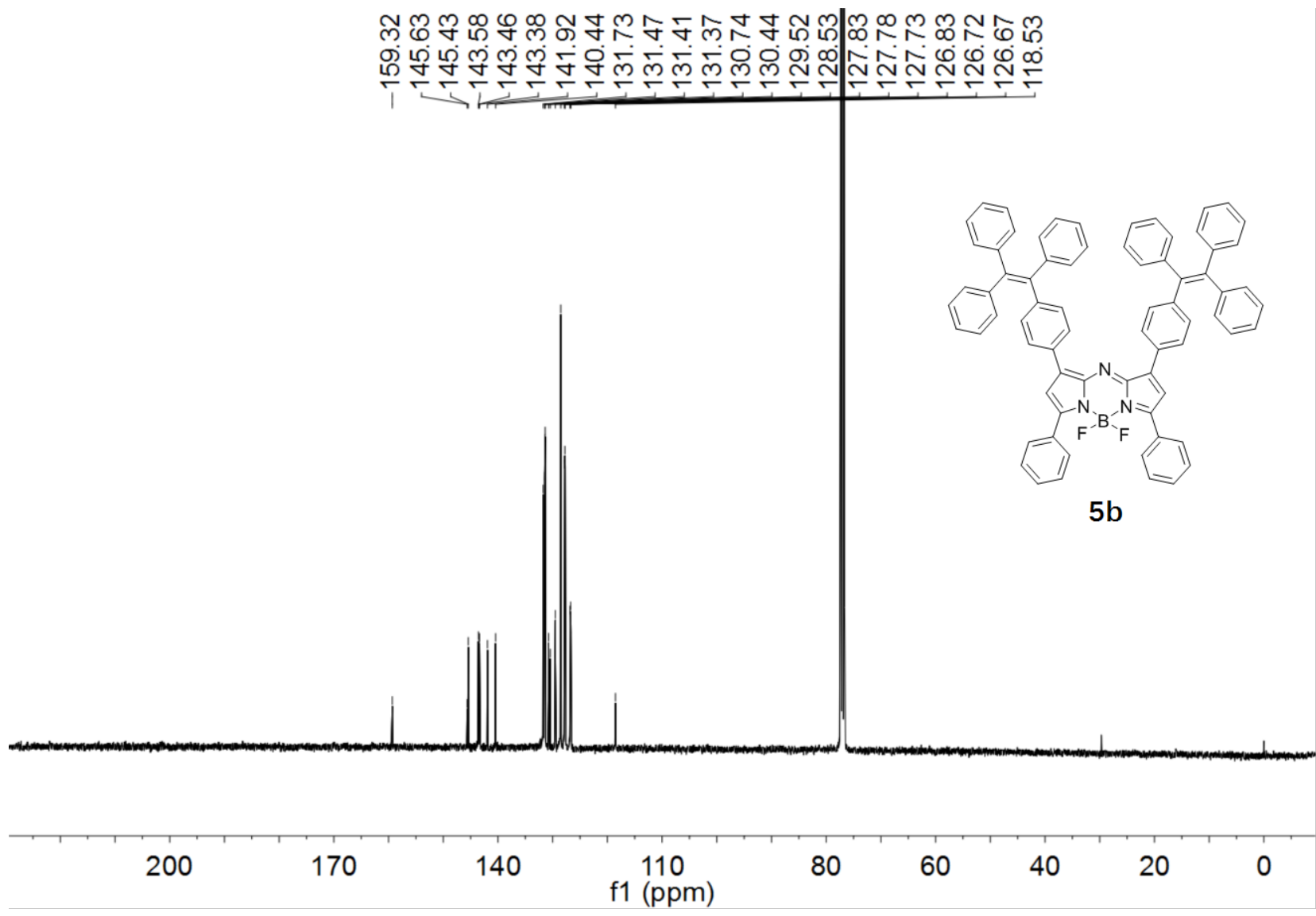
Following the above-described procedure of **4a**, using **3d** (3.24g, 10.00mol) as starting materials. **4d** (1.4 g, 36%) was isolated as colourless oily liquid (CH₂Cl₂: petroleum ether= 1: 2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 7.97 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 7.41 – 7.25 (m, 4H), 4.94 (dd, J = 12.3, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.85 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.42 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 1.51 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ = 197.17, 154.45, 153.70, 139.06, 138.57, 138.19, 136.53, 133.57, 128.77, 128.09, 127.47, 127.0, 126.11, 122.64, 121.92, 120.53, 120.09, 79.46, 46.91, 41.85, 39.74, 27.14, 27.10; HRMS (ESI): calculated for C₃₆H₂₉NO, [M + Na]⁺ = 408.1570 m/z, found 408.1572 m/z.

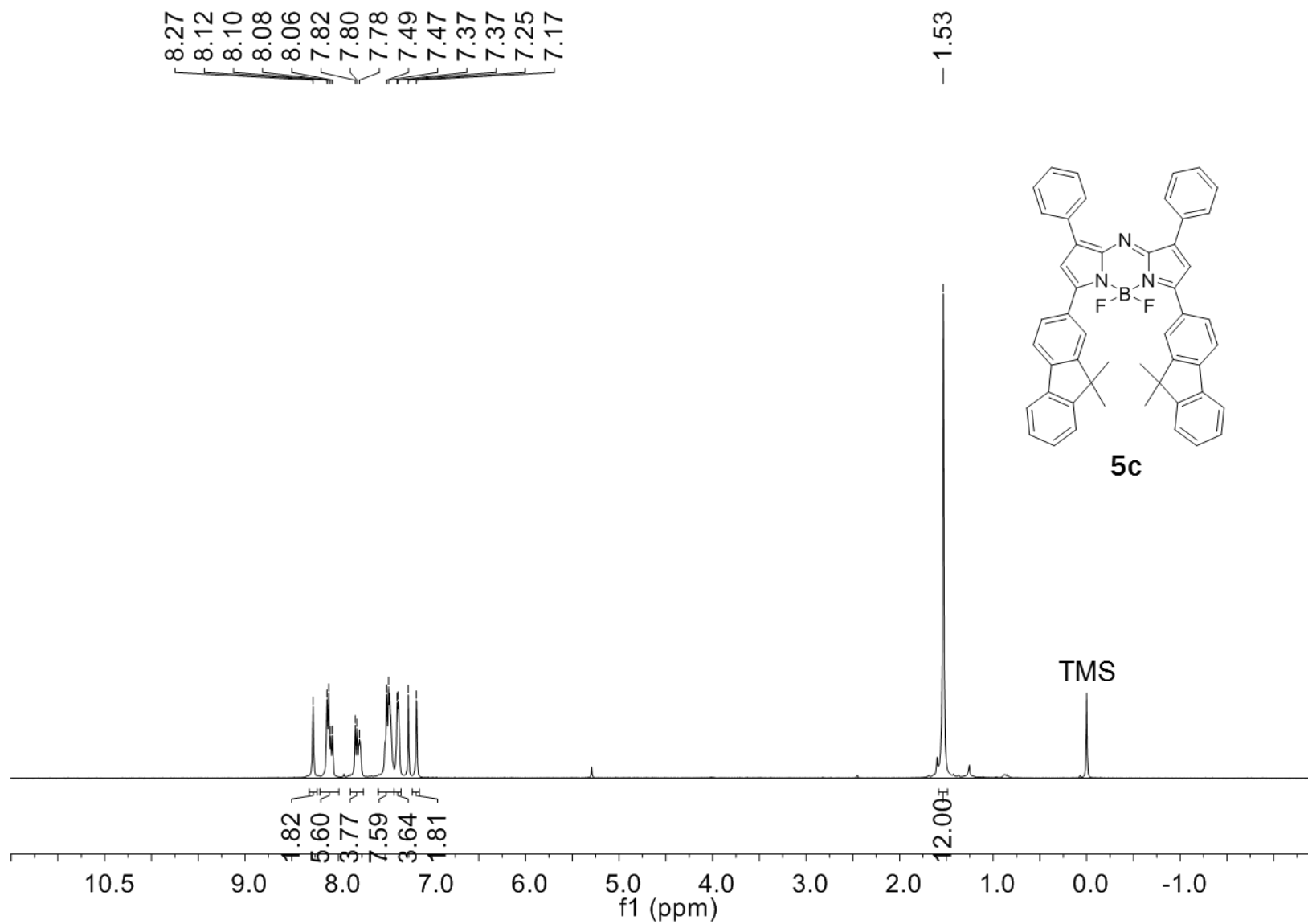
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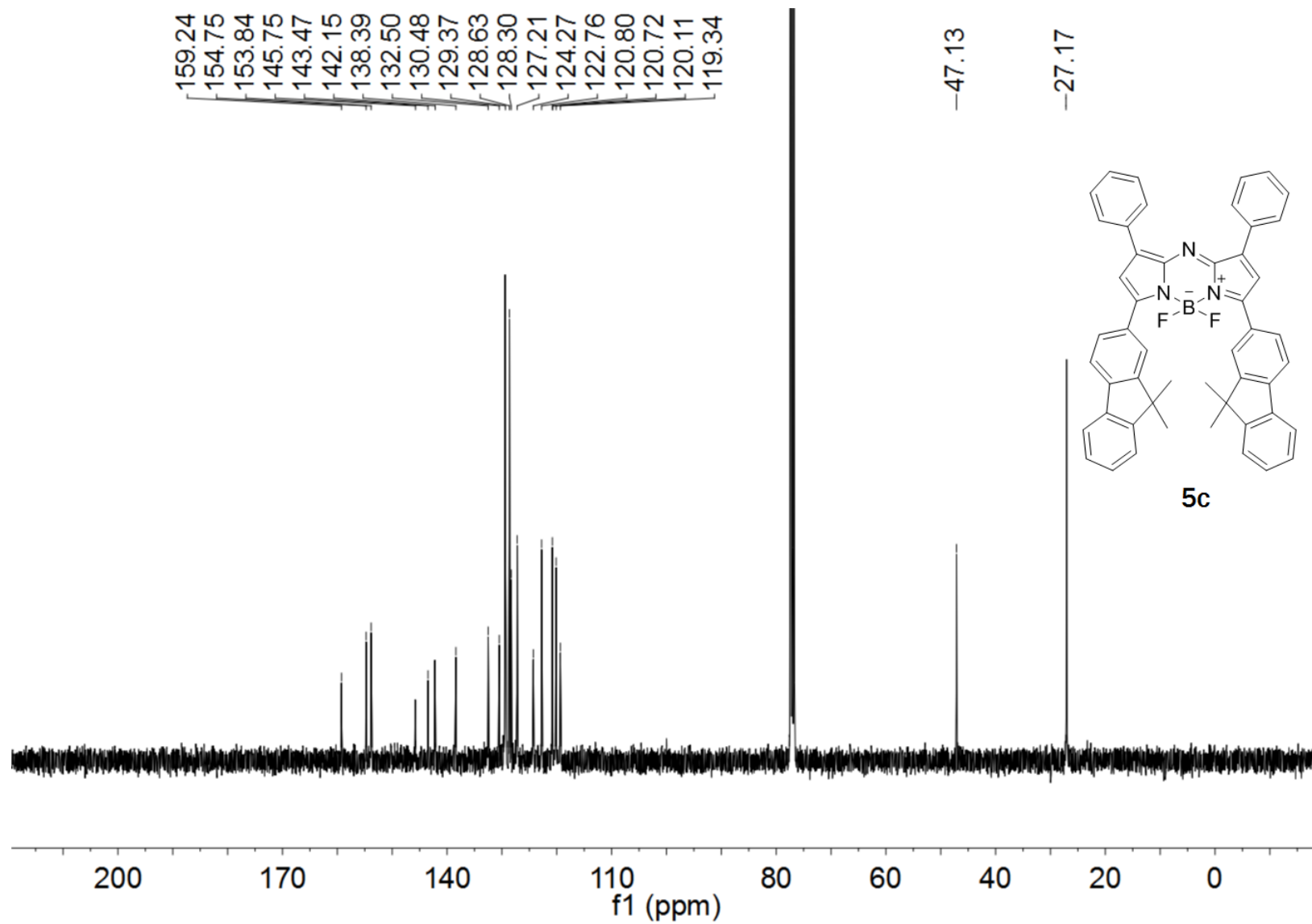


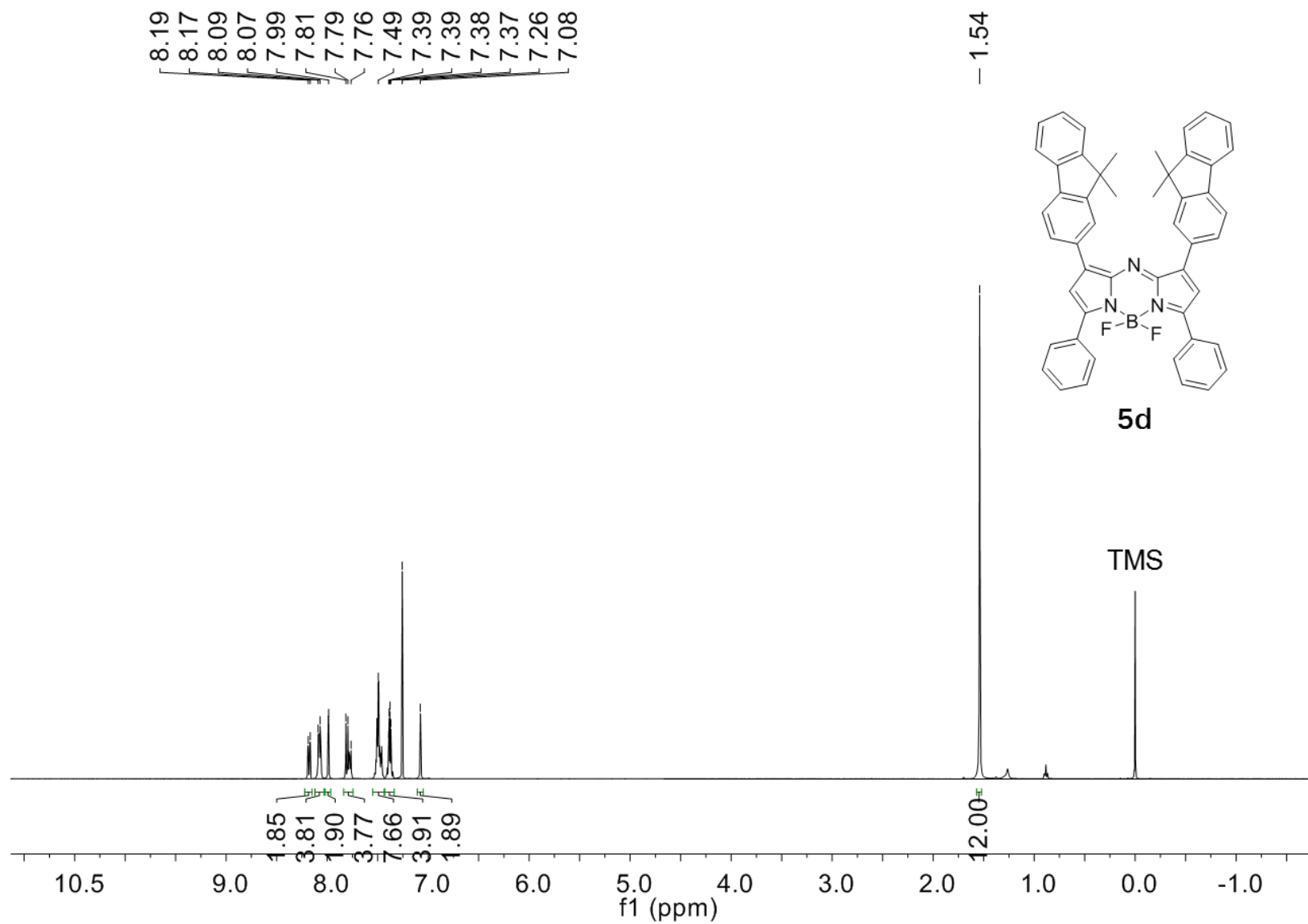


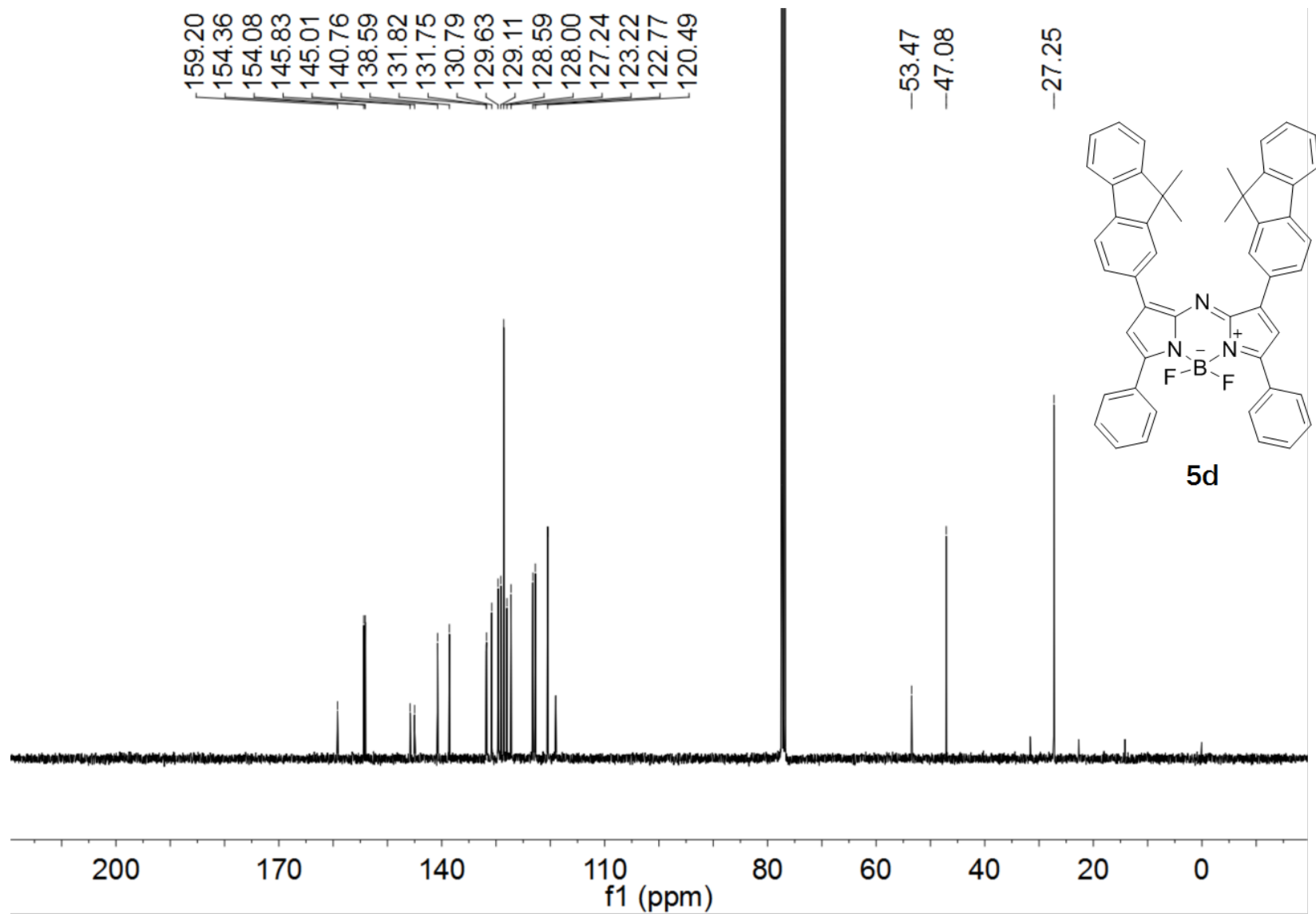




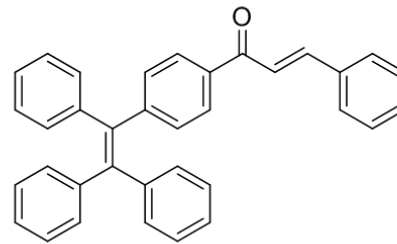




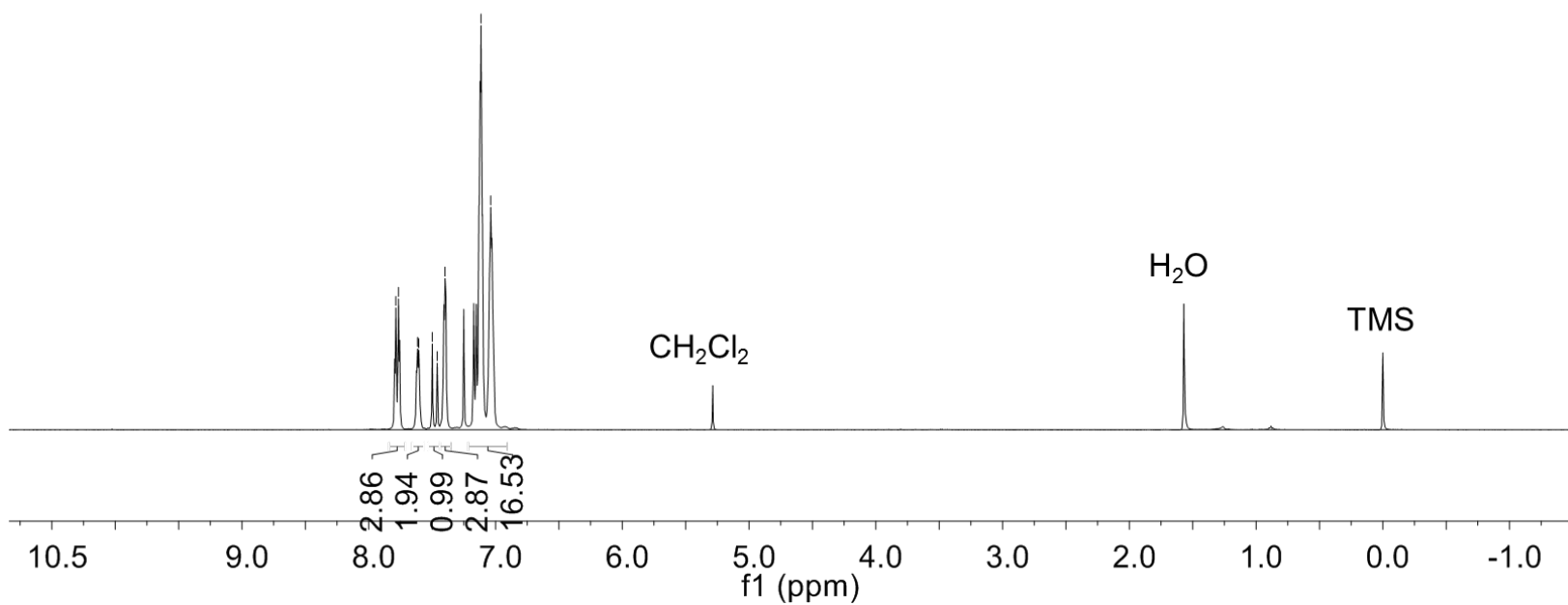


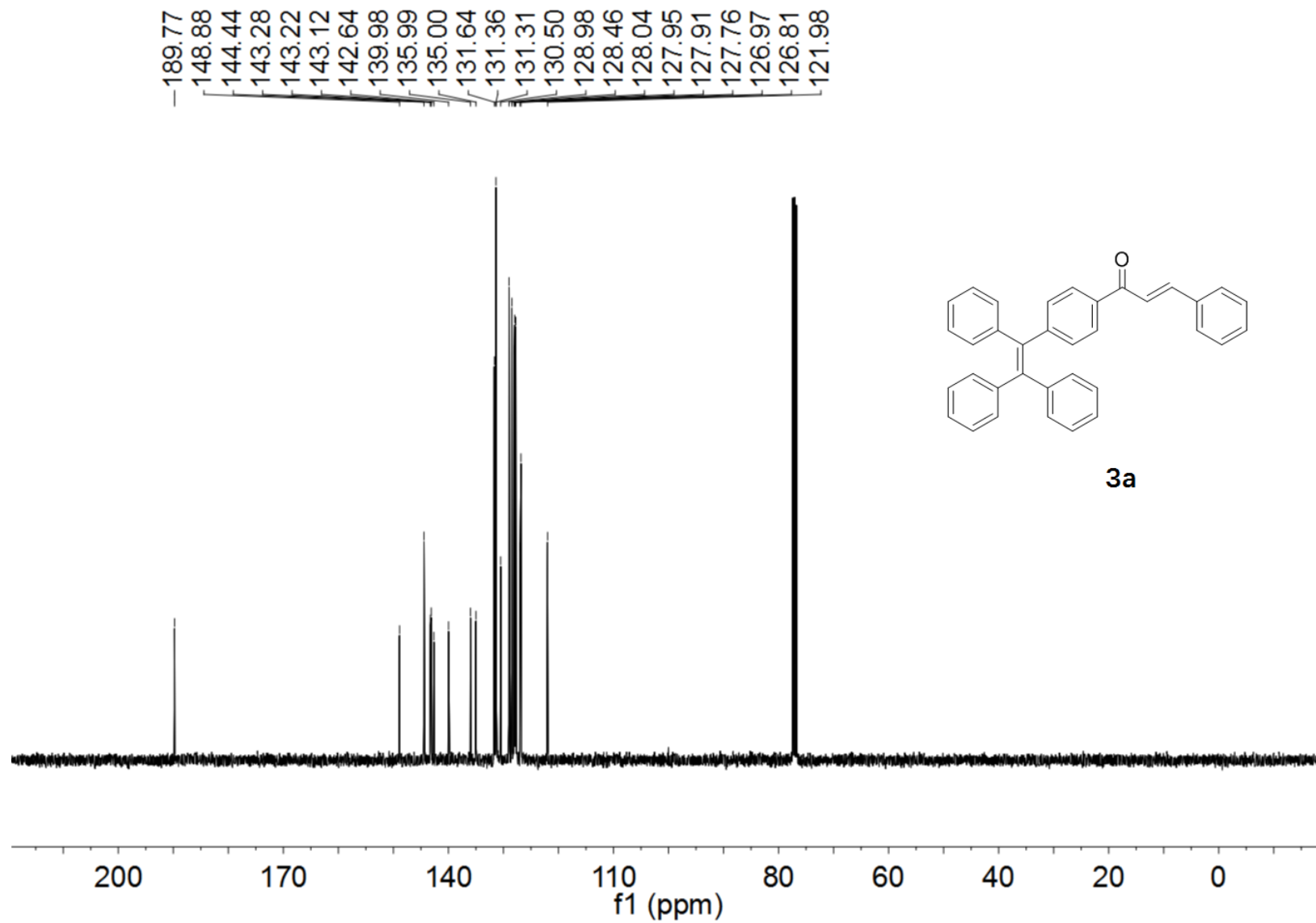


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7.11
7.04

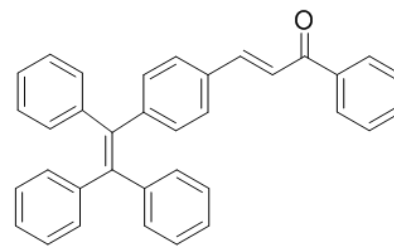


3a

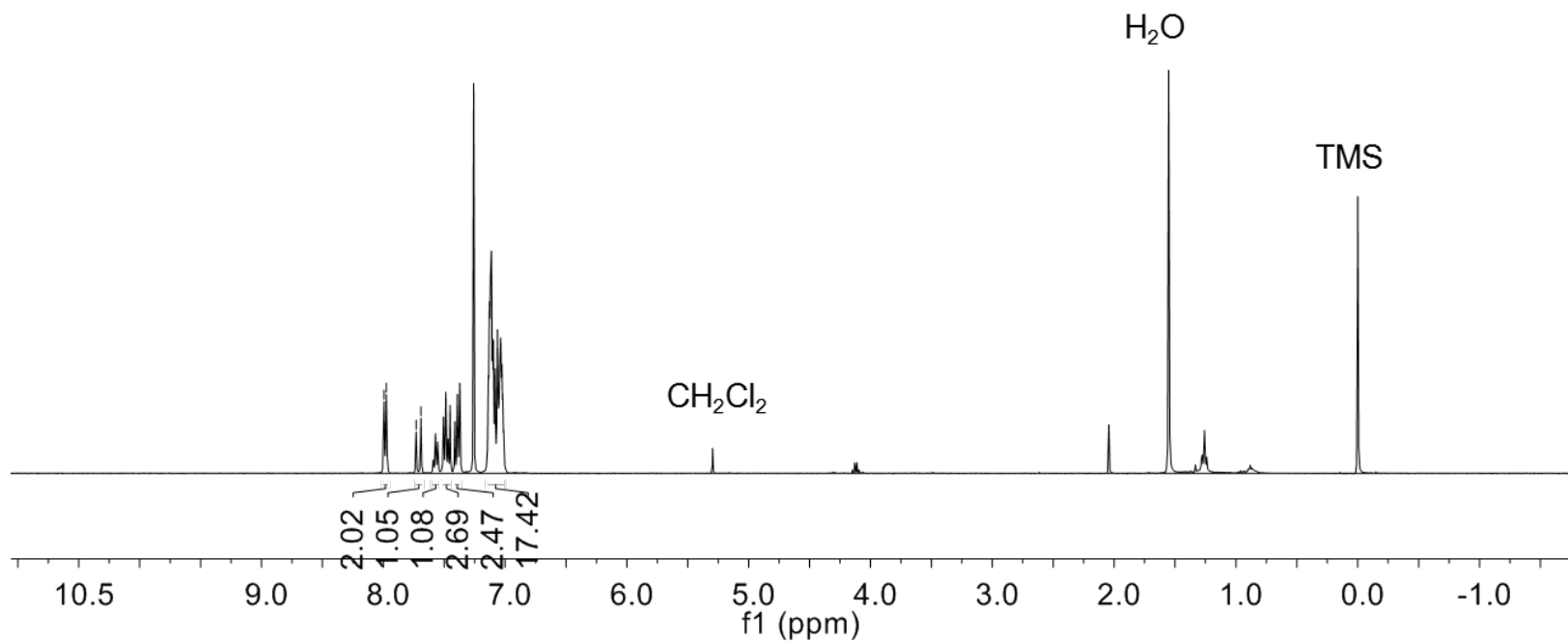


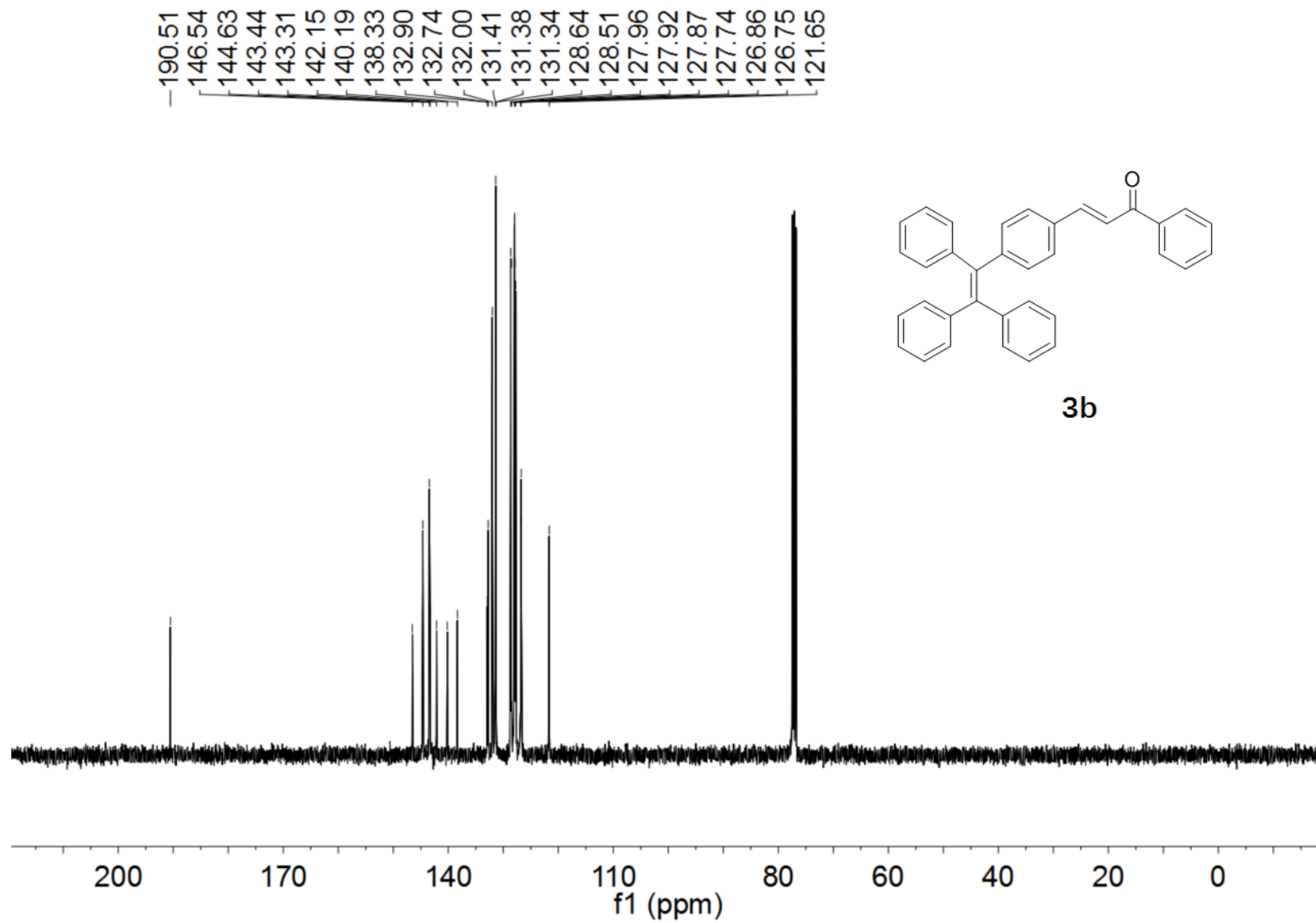


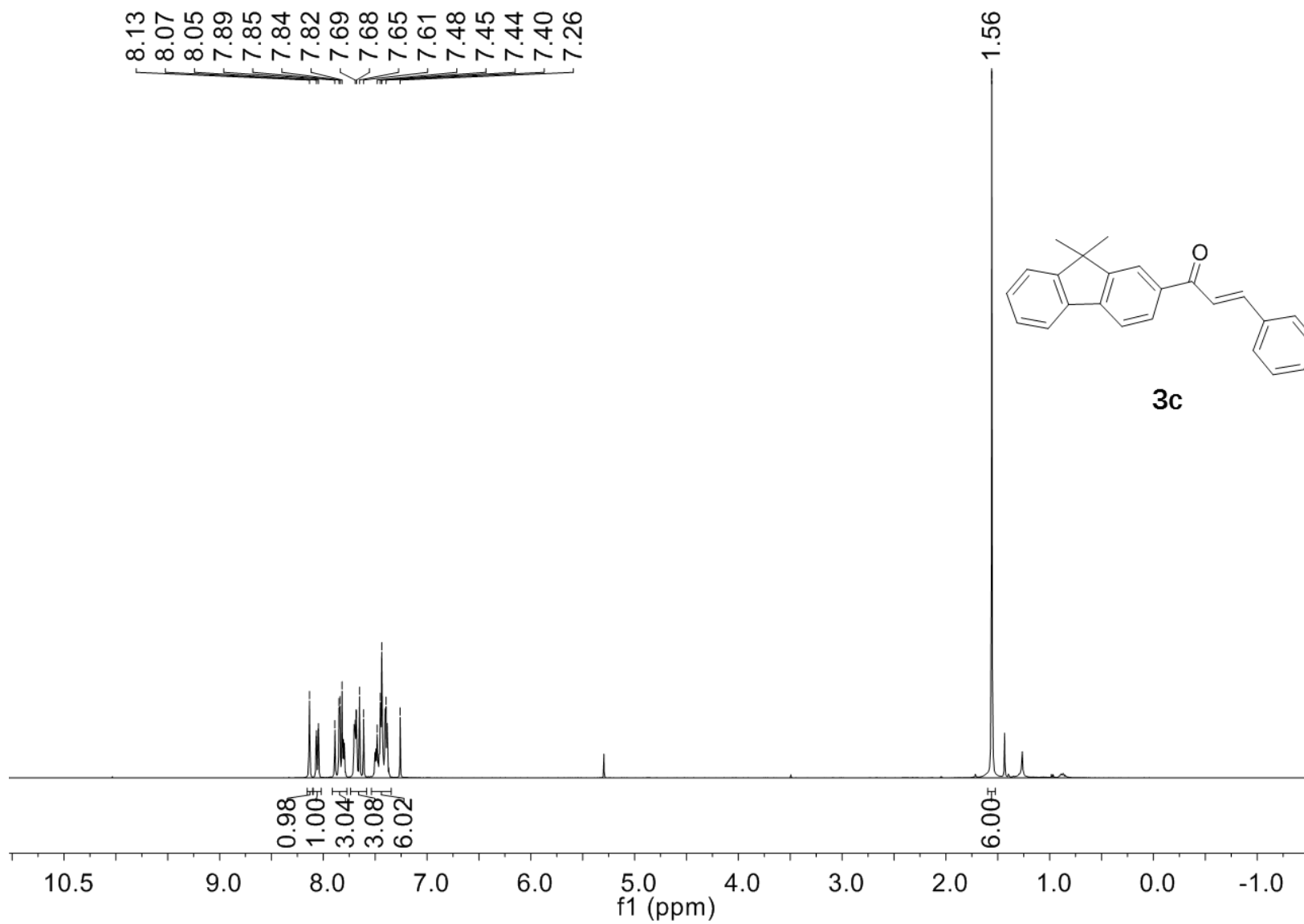
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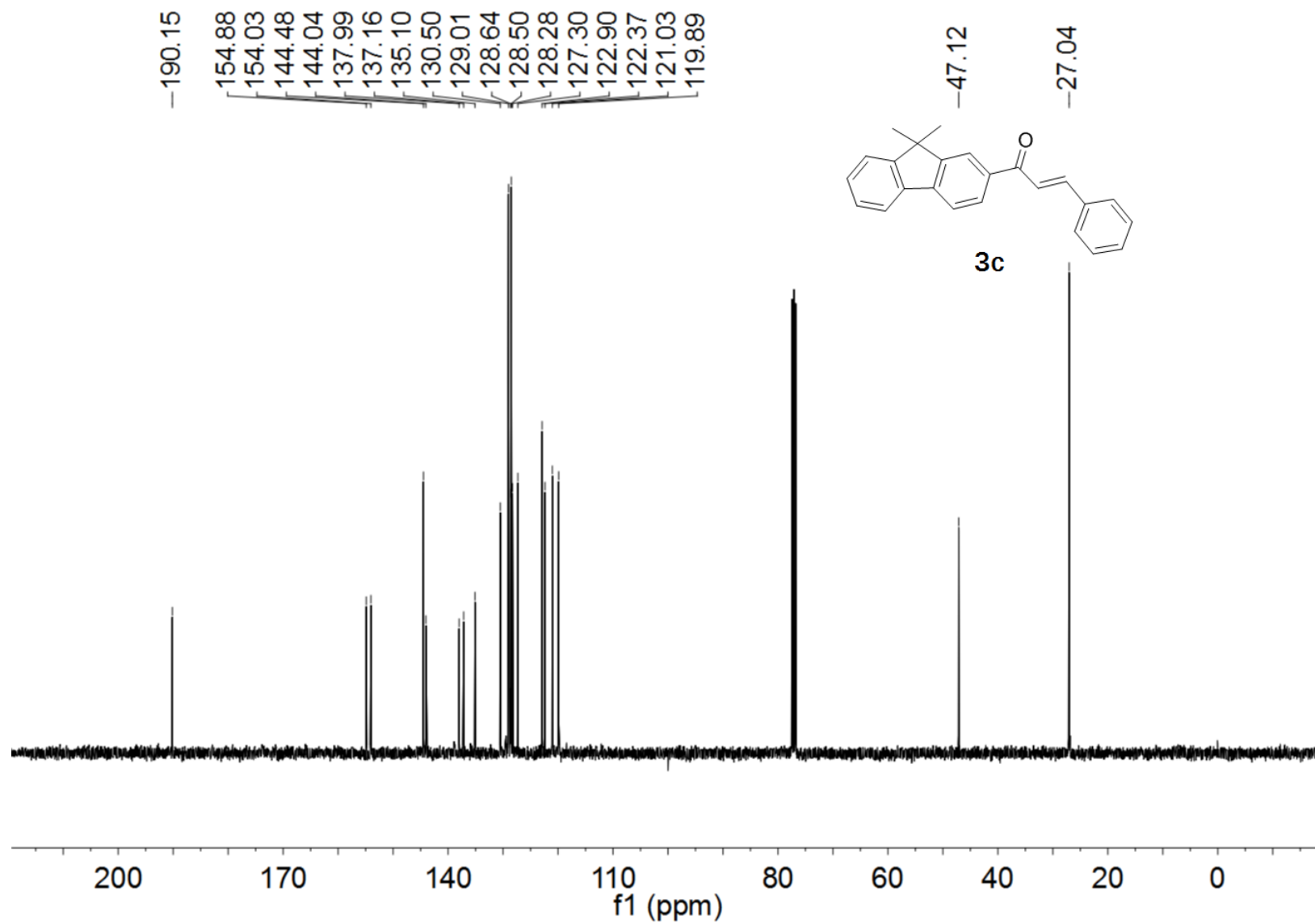


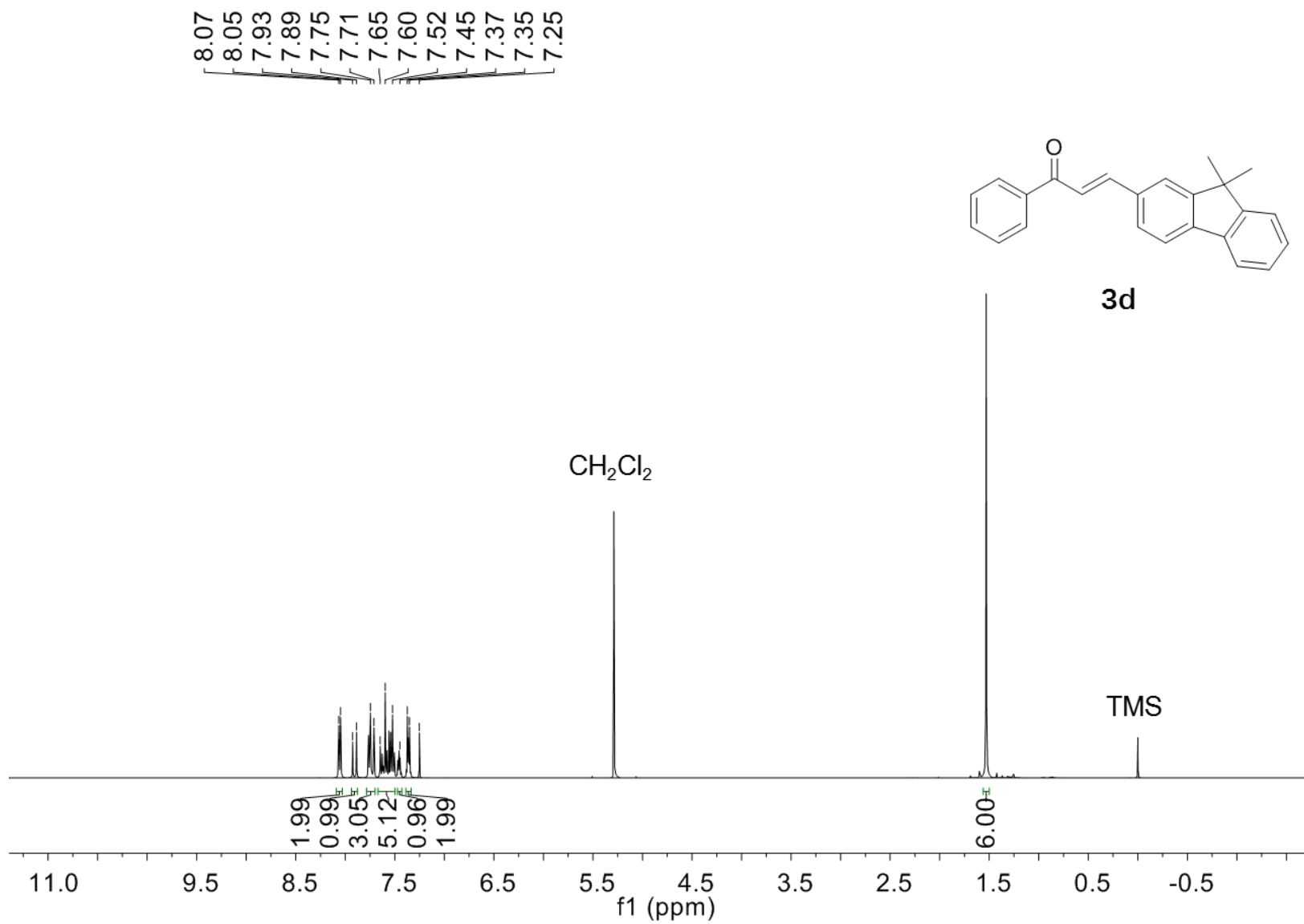
3b

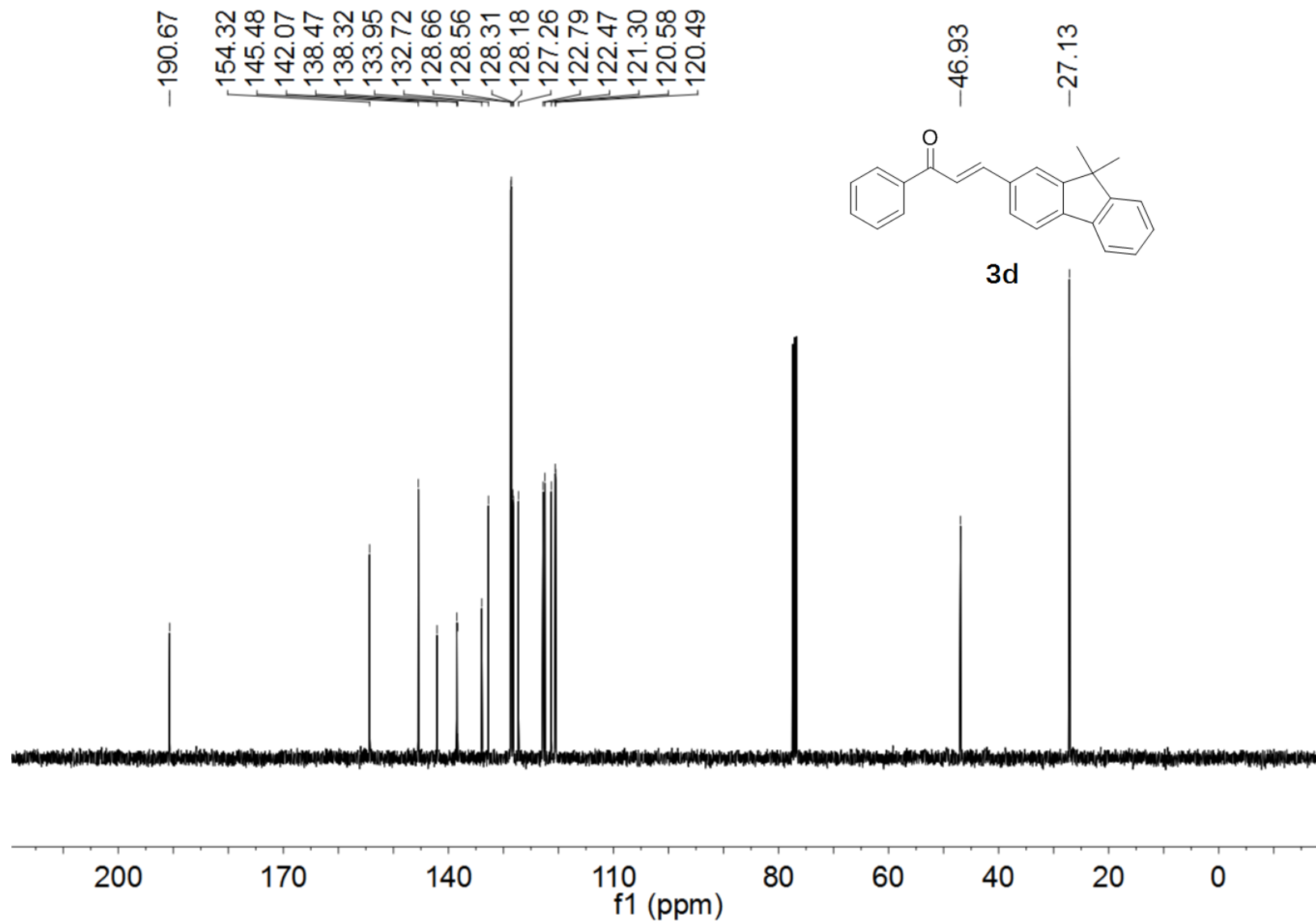


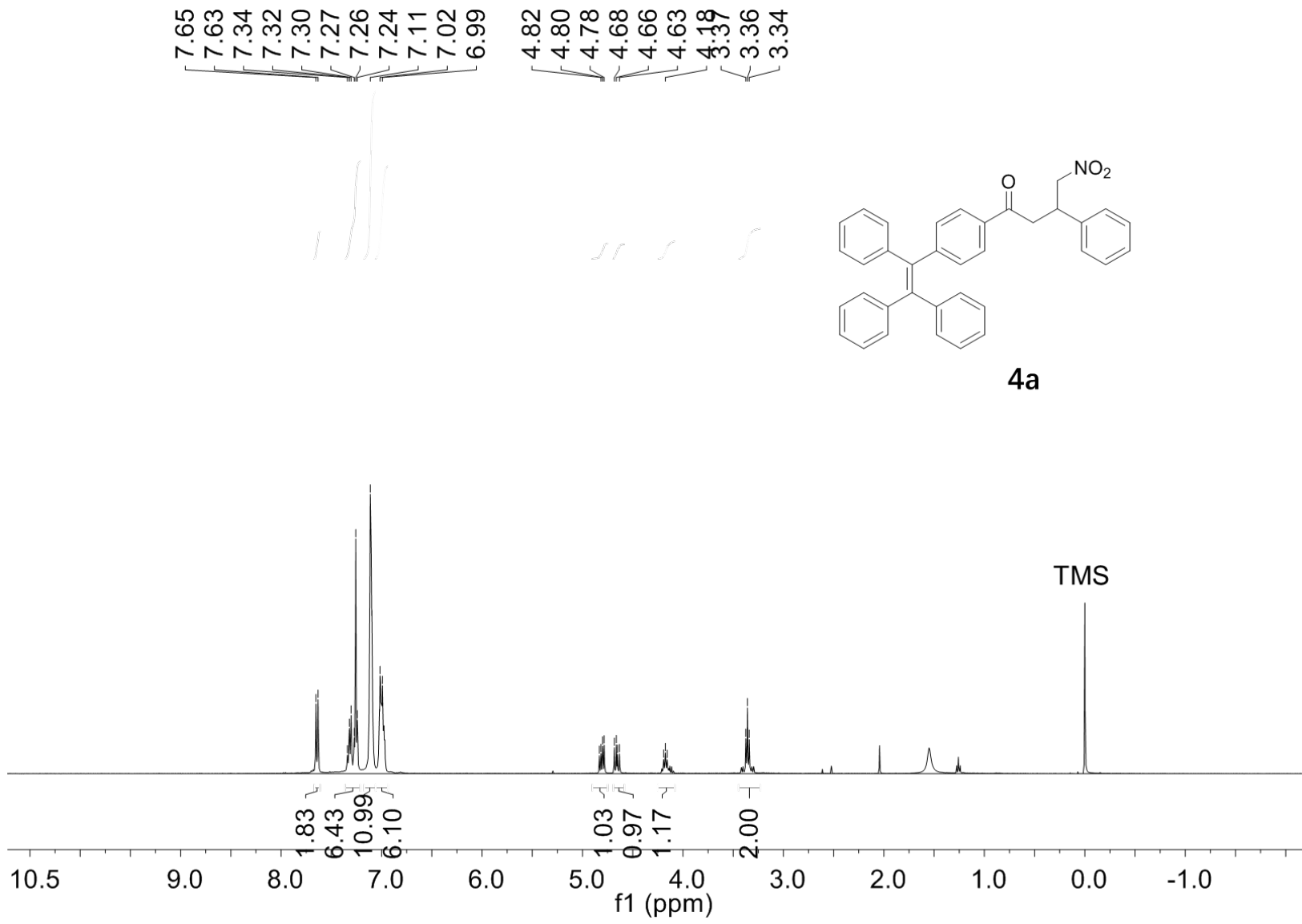


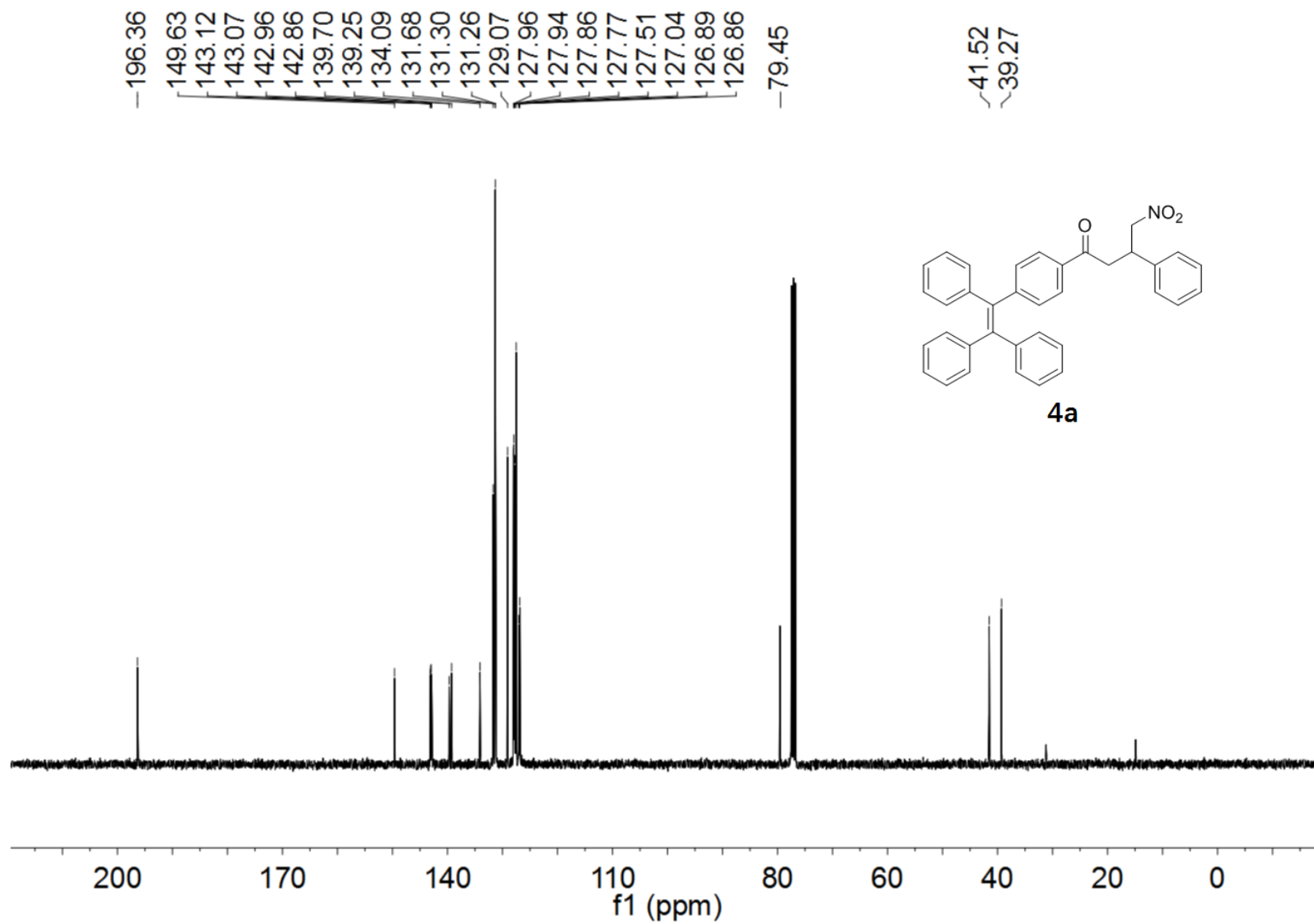




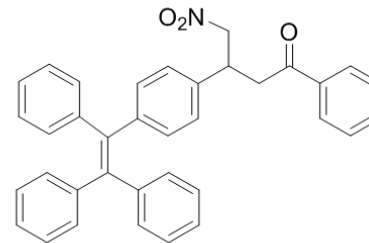




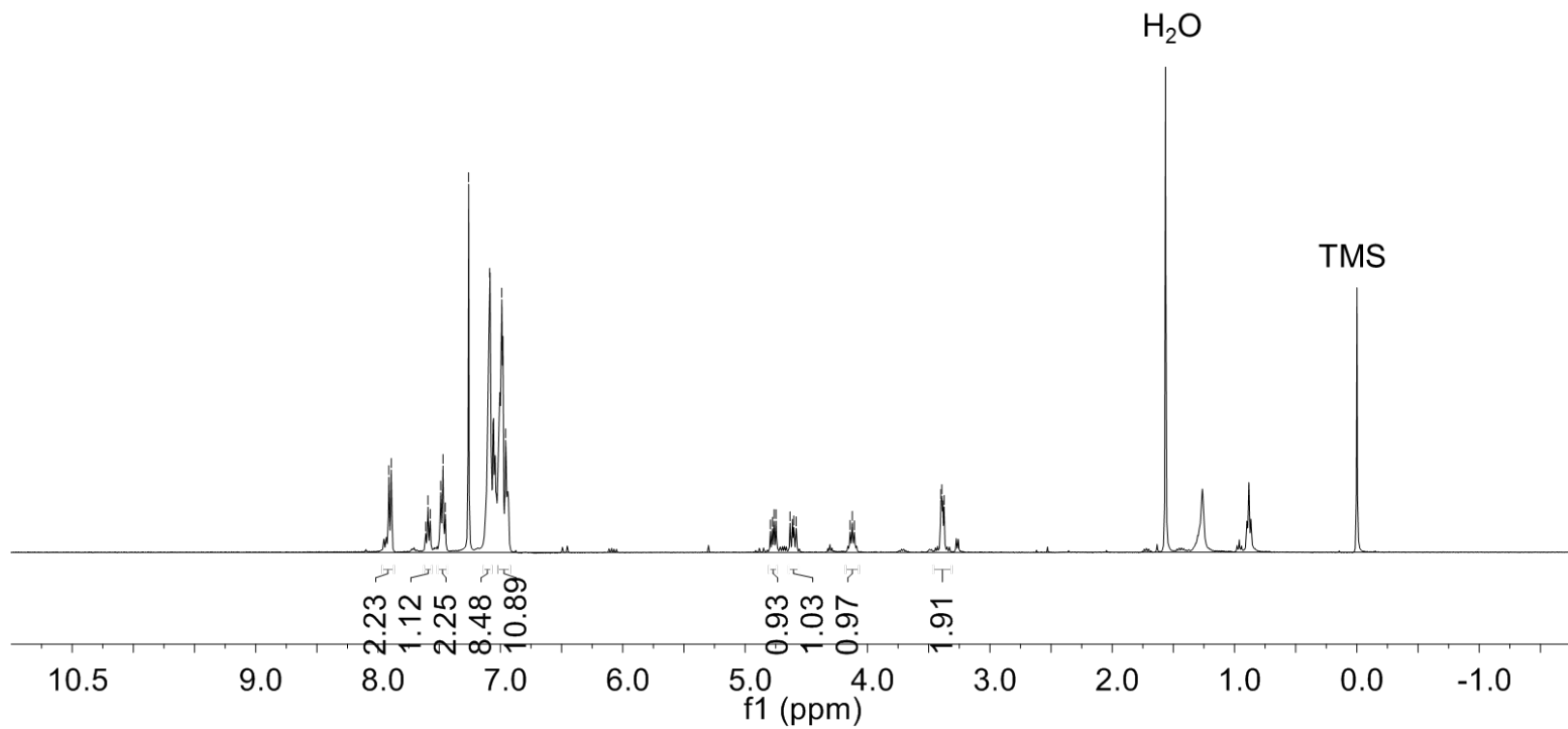


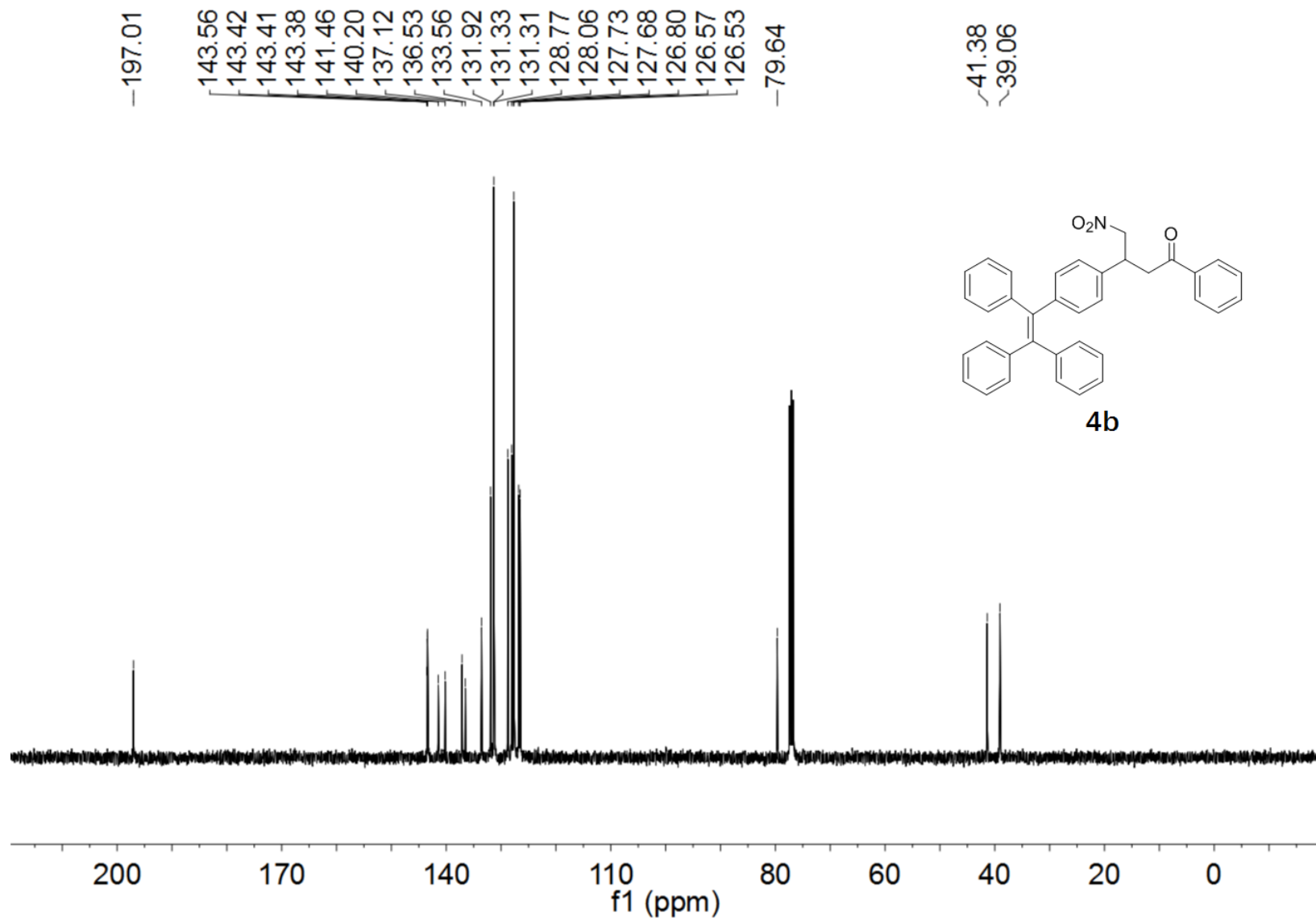


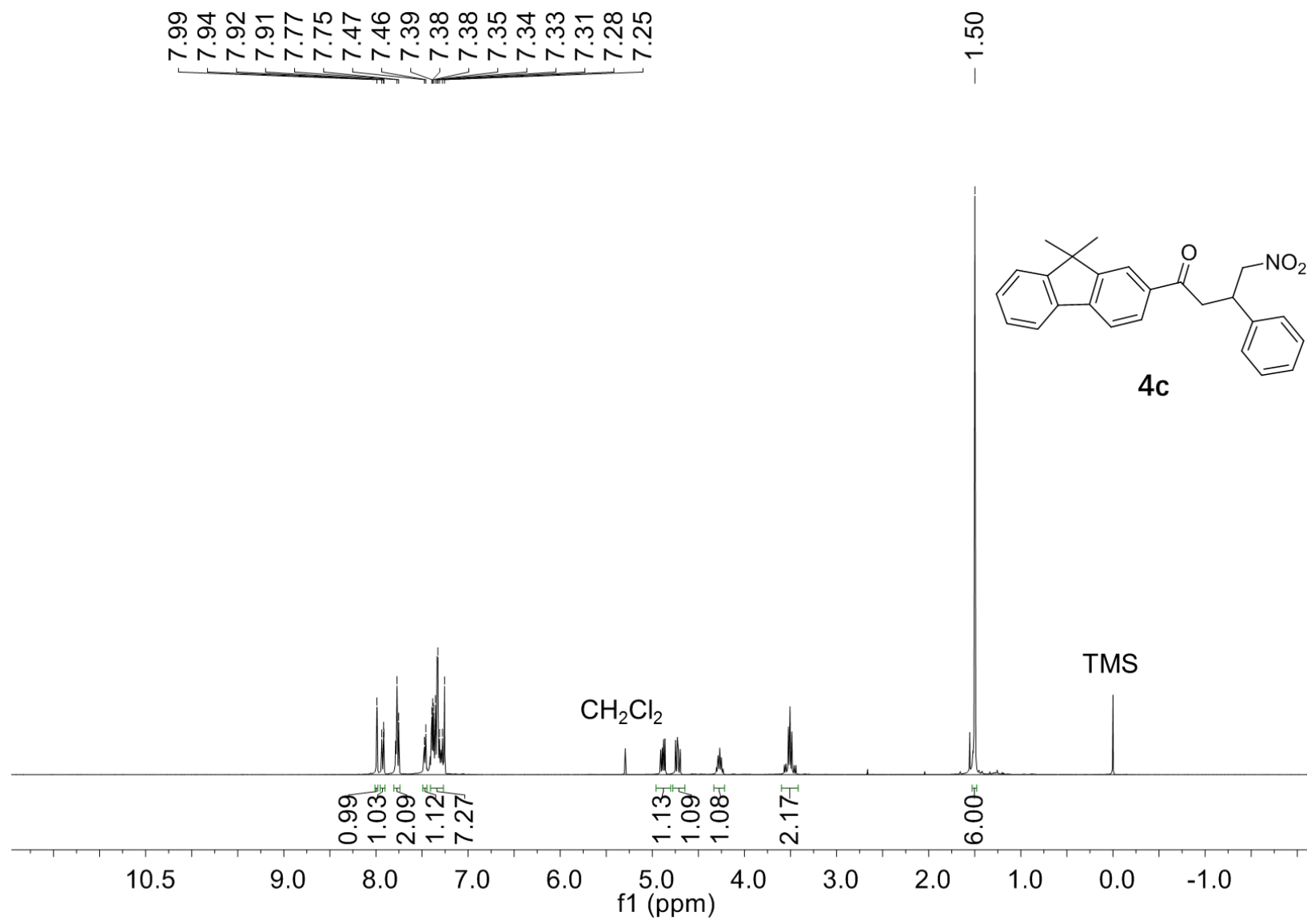
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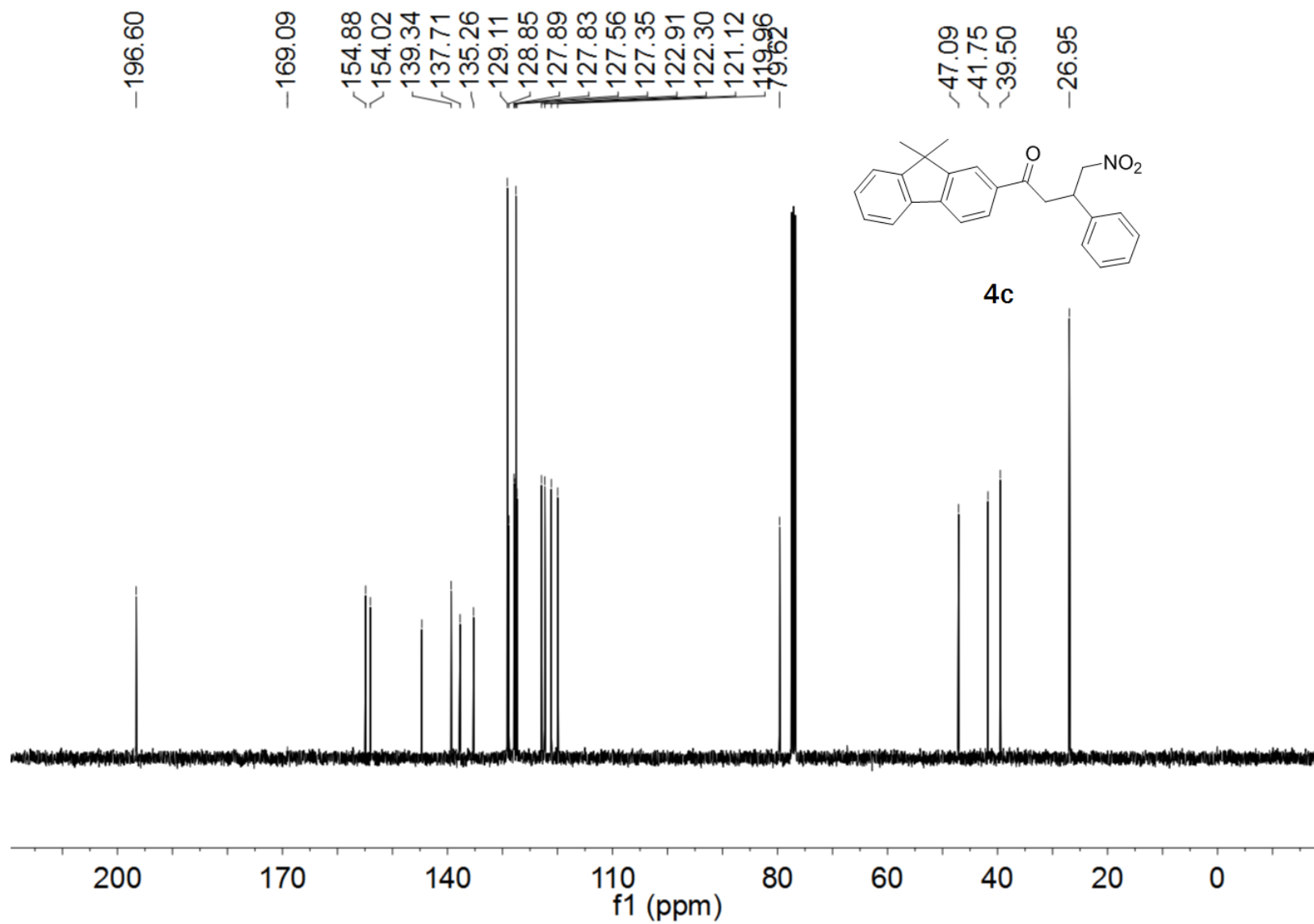


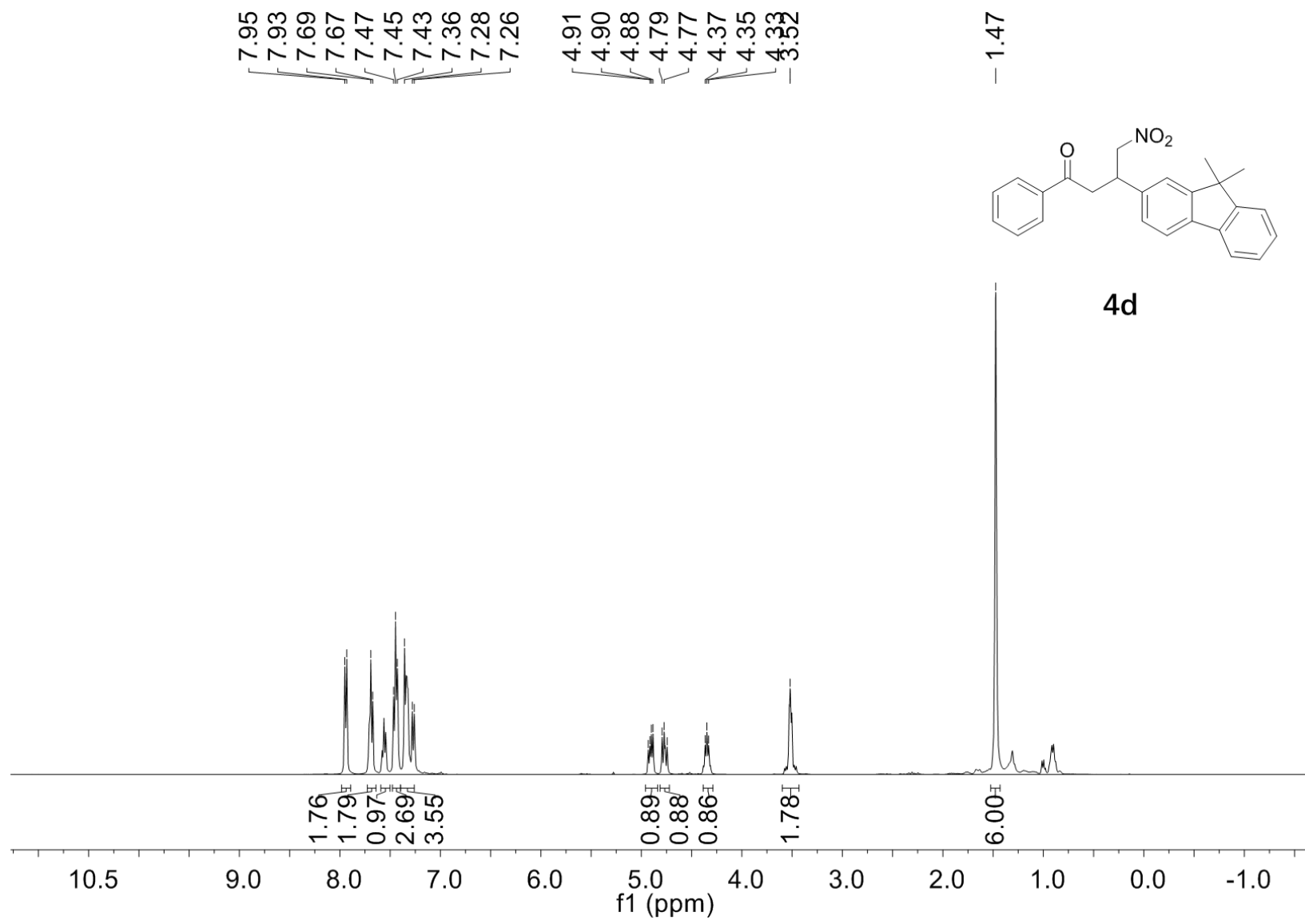
4b











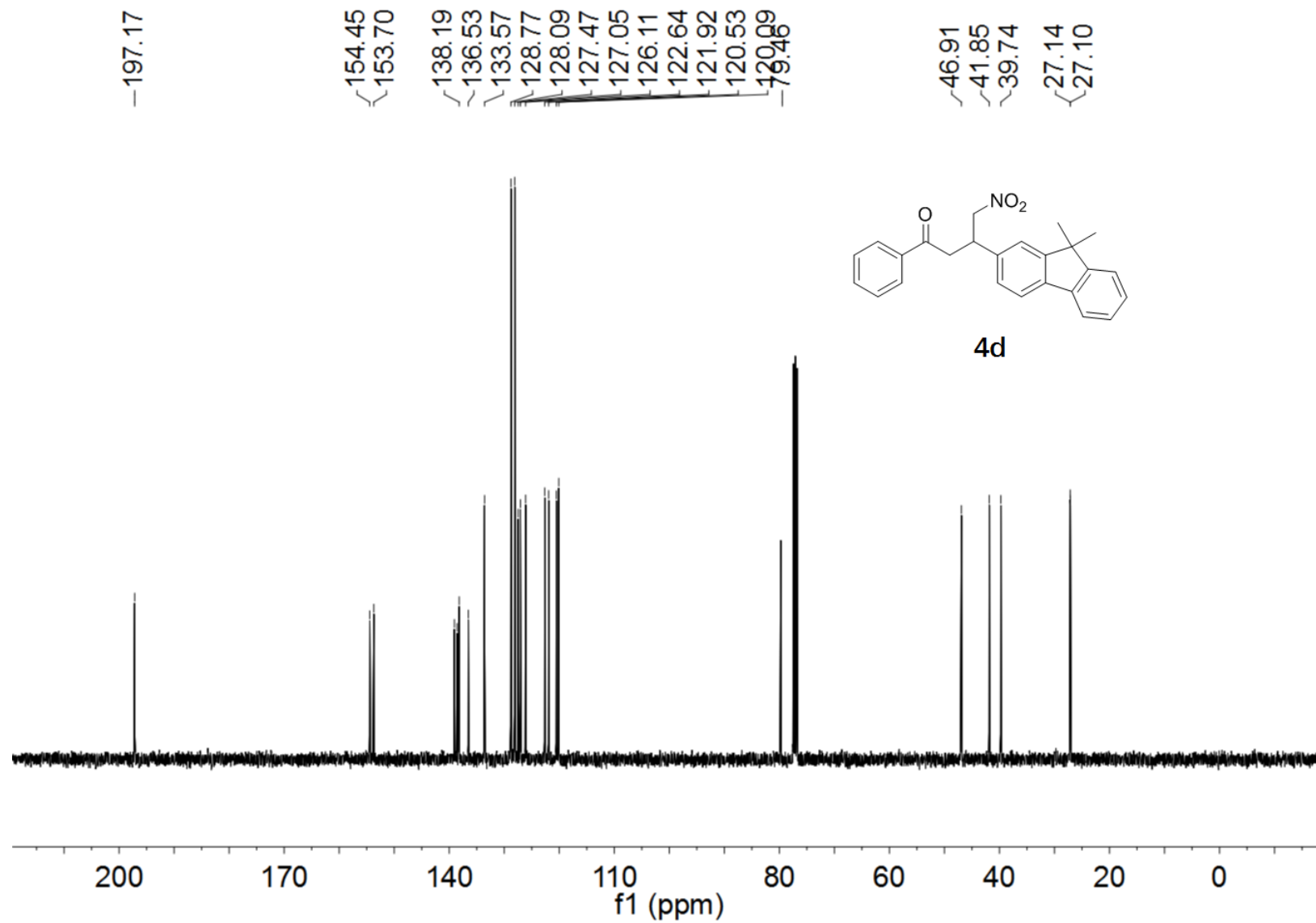


Table S1 DFT calculated energy levels^a

	HOMO / eV	LUMO / eV	ΔE^b / eV
5a	-5.05	-3.09	1.96
5b	-5.13	-3.10	2.03
5c	-5.12	-3.09	2.02
5d	-5.22	-3.10	2.12

^a The geometries of the dyes **5a-d** were optimized with Gauss View 5.0 and the 3D molecular configuration were obtained. Furthermore, the quantum chemical calculation was performed with Gaussian 03 quantum chemistry package and the energy levels were calculated with density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level. ^b $\Delta E = \text{LUMO} - \text{HOMO}$.

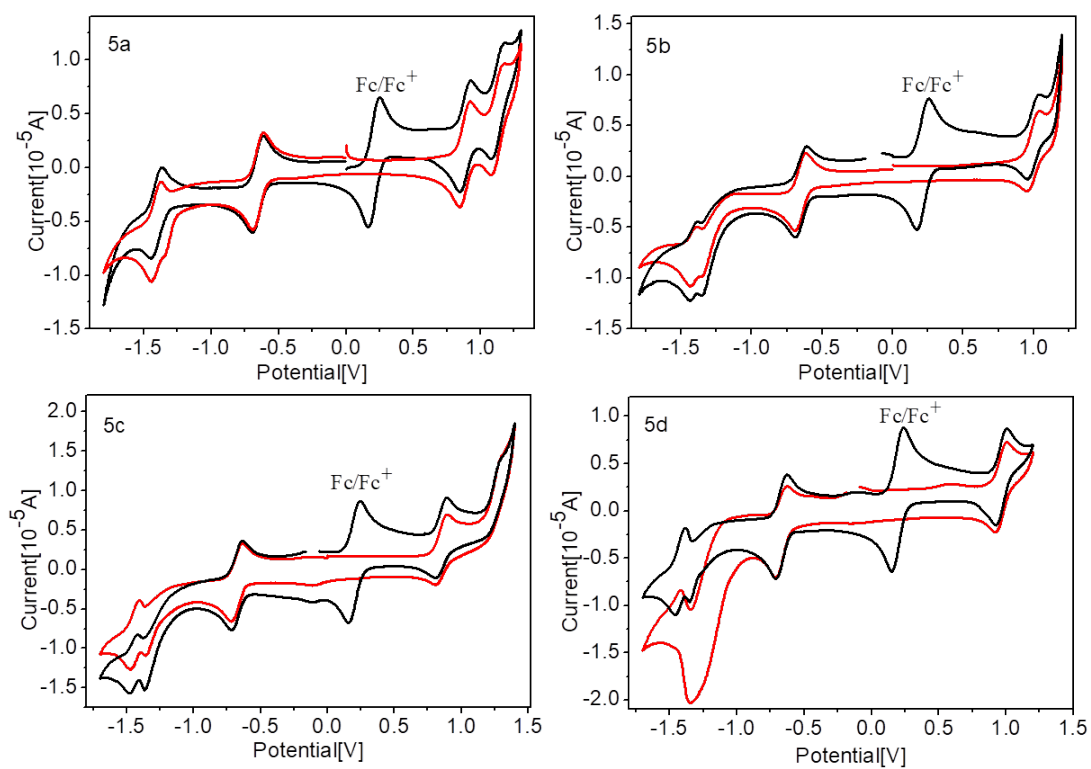


Figure S1 Cyclic voltammograms of aza-BODIPYs **5a-d** in dry dichloromethane (5×10^{-3} M). The scan rate is 50 mV s^{-1} and the supporting electrolyte is NBu_4PF_6 (0.1 M).

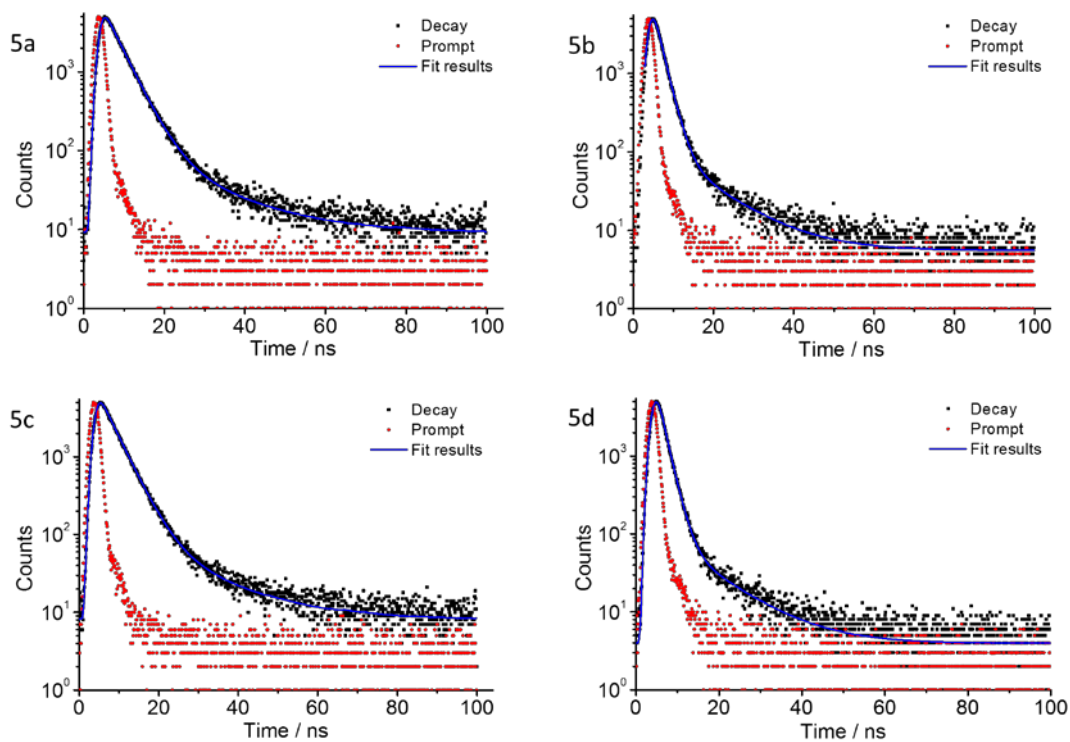


Figure S2 Fluorescence decay curve of aza-BODIPY **5a-d** in toluene ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 564$ nm).

Table S2 The measured fluorescence lifetimes for aza-BODIPY **5a-d**.

dye	τ_1/ns	τ_2/ns	τ/ns	χ^2
5a	3.89(92.73%)	15.67(7.27%)	4.75	1.163
5b	1.82(93.06%)	11.23(6.94%)	2.47	1.156
5c	3.83(93.44%)	15.30(6.56%)	4.58	1.097
5d	1.62(94.00%)	10.78(6.00%)	2.17	1.206