Supporting Information

Cancer Cell-Specific Benzoxadiazole-based Fluorescent Probe for Hydrogen Sulfide Detection in Mitochondria

Maxine Mambo Fortibui,¹ Dae Wui Yoon,³ Ja-Yun Lim,² Sohyun Lee,¹ Minsun Choi,¹ June Seok Heo,² Jinkwan Kim,^{3*} Jinheung Kim^{1*}

¹Department of Chemistry and Nano Science, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea ²Department of Integrated Biomedical and Life Sciences, College of Health Science, Korea University, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea

³Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, College of Health Science, Jungwon University,

Chung-buk 28024, Republic of Korea

[**] This work was supported by the National Research Foundation (NRF) grant funded by the Korean government (NRF-2017R1A5A1015365, 2019R1A2C1007278), "Next Generation Carbon Upcycling Project" (Project No. 2017M1A2A2042517 to J. Kim) through the NRF funded by the Ministry of Science and ICT.



Figure S1. ¹H-NMR of compound 1a in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S2. ¹H-NMR of compound 1b in DMSO-*d*₆.



Figure S3. ¹H-NMR of probe 1 in DMSO- d_6 . The solvent peaks appeared at ppm.



Figure S4. ¹³C-NMR of probe 1 in DMSO- d_6 . The peaks at 40 ppm derived from solvent.



Figure S5. The electrospray ionization spectrum of probe 1 affords the peaks at m/z = 491.42, indicating $[1 - I^-]^+$. The calculated mass of $[1 - I^-]^+$ is 491.52.



Figure S6. Colorimetric changes of probe 1 upon the addition of various analytes and NaHS



Figure S7. The electrospray ionization spectrum of probe 1 after treatment with hydrogen sulfide. It affords the peaks at m/z = 328.25, indicating $[1b - I^-]^+$.



Figure S8. Time course experiment of probe 1 (10 μ M) reacting with NaHS (100 μ M) at 25 °C in PBS (10 mM, pH 7.4)/CH₃CN (*v*/*v*, 99/1). $\lambda_{ex} = 545$ nm.