

Supporting Information

A fast-responsive fluorescent turn-on probe for nitroreductase imaging in living cells

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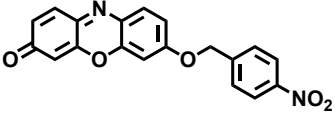
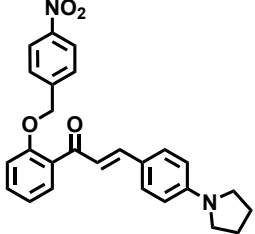
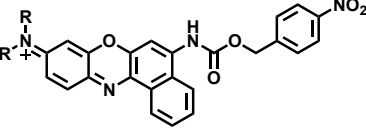
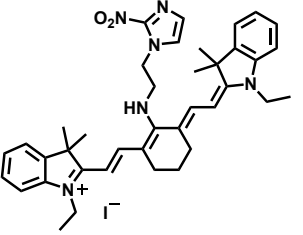
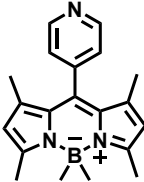
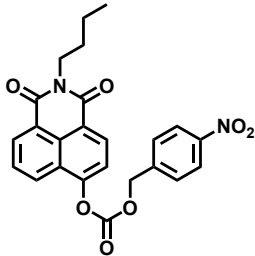
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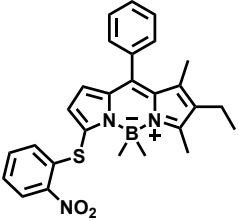
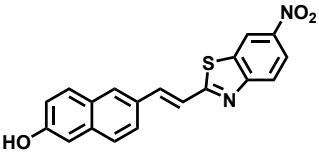
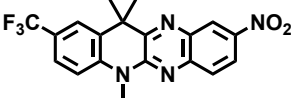
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1. Reported fluorescent probes

Table S1. Comparison of fluorescent probes for palladium detection

Probe	$\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Stokes shift (nm)	Response time (min)	Limit of detection (ng/mL)	Reference
	564/586	22	90	————	<i>Dyes and Pigments</i> 2019 , 171.
	467/526	59	60	27	<i>Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical</i> 2018 , 276, 397-403.
	613/658	45	70	180	<i>Chem. Commun.</i> , 2013 , 49, 10820–
	695/750	55	15	77	<i>Chem. Commun.</i> , 2013 , 49, 2554– 2556.
	470/520	50	5	9.6	<i>Analyst</i> , 2015 , 140,
	450/550	100	30	————	<i>J. Photochem. Photobiol. A Chem.</i> 2018 , 353, 292–

	450/540	90	180	22	<i>Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry</i> 2020 , <i>18</i> (25), 4744-4747
	405/534	129	60	48	<i>Analyst</i> 2020 , <i>145</i> (16), 5657-5663
	430/541	111	20	58	This work

2. The characterization of NTR-NO₂

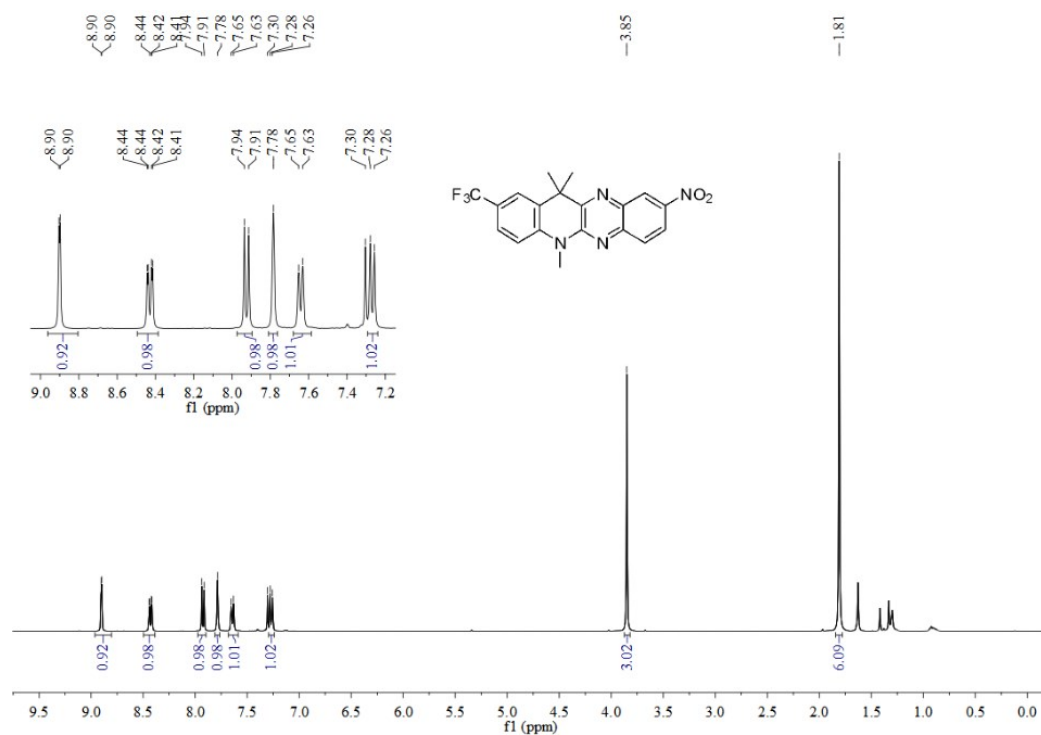


Fig. S1: ¹H NMR spectrum of NTR-NO₂

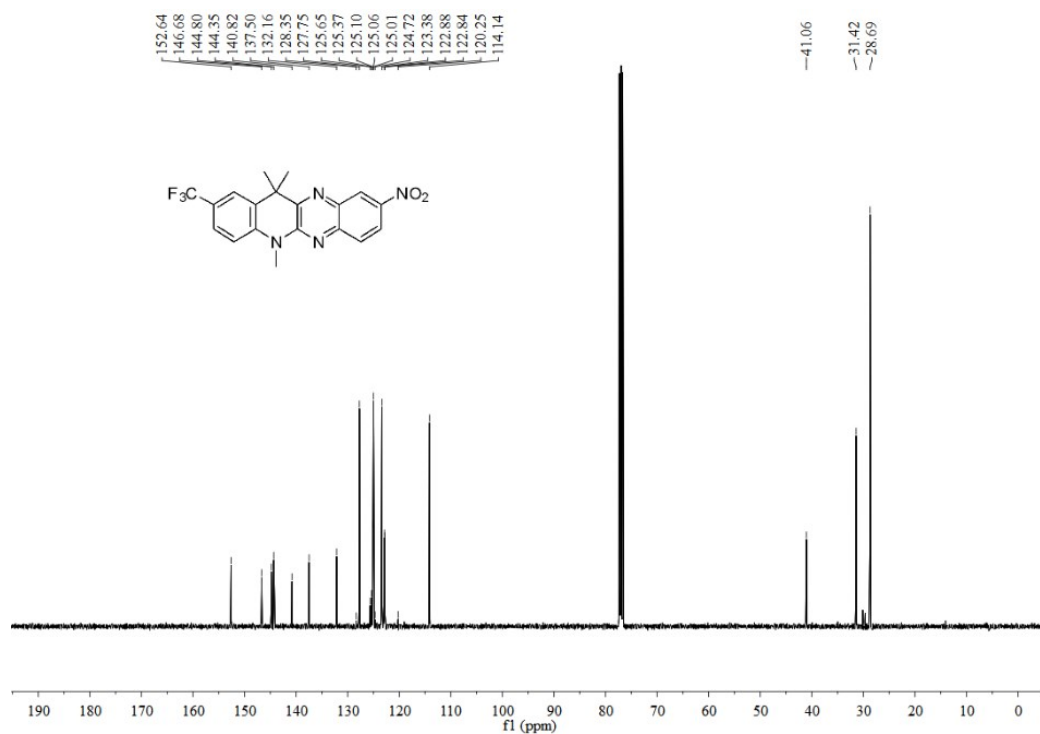


Fig. S2: ¹³C NMR spectrum of NTR-NO₂

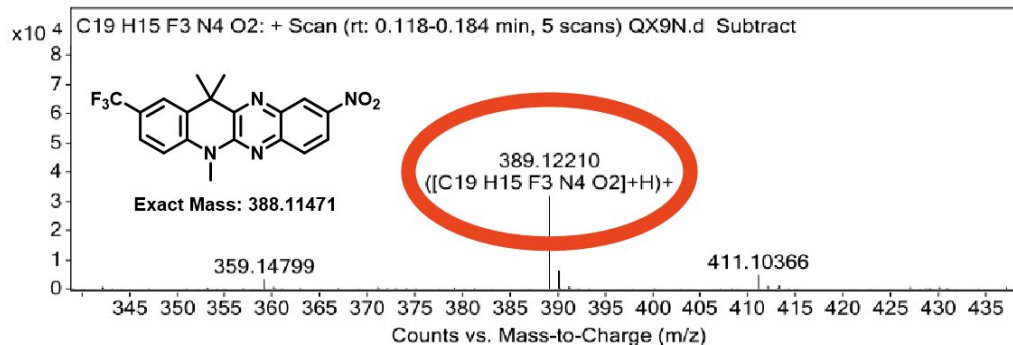


Fig. S3: HRMS spectrum of NTR-NO₂

3. The measurement of fluorescence quantum yields

The quantum yield values were calculated by using coumarin-153 in ethanol ($\Phi = 0.38$) as a standard according to the following formula¹⁻³:

$$Y_u = Y_s \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_s} \cdot \frac{A_s}{A_u} \cdot \left[\frac{G_u}{G_s} \right]^2$$

Where, Y_u is the quantum yield of NTR-NH₂; Y_s is the quantum yield of coumarin-153 ($\Phi = 0.38$) in ethanol; F is the integrated emission intensity (peak area); A is the absorbance at λ_{ex} ;

Table S2. Photophysical properties of NTR-NH₂

(DMSO:PBS=1:5, pH = 7.4)

Compound	λ_{abs} (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)	Stokes shift (nm)	Y_u
NTR-NH ₂	430	541	111	0.43

4. The HRMS analysis of the products

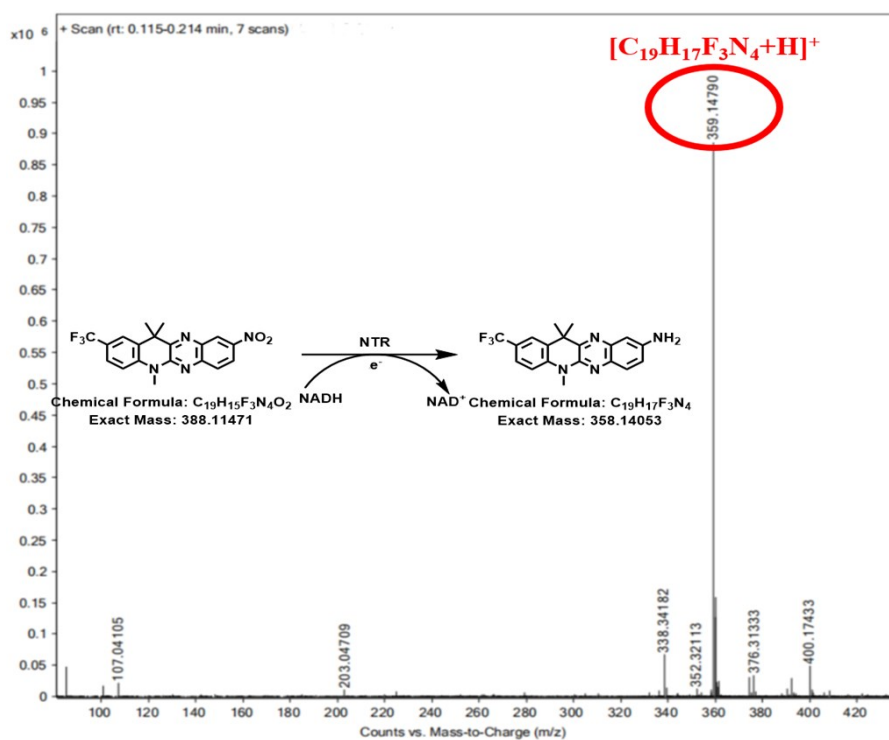


Fig. S4: HRMS spectrum of NTR-NO₂

5. The fluorescent spectra of NTR-NO₂ responding with NaBH₄

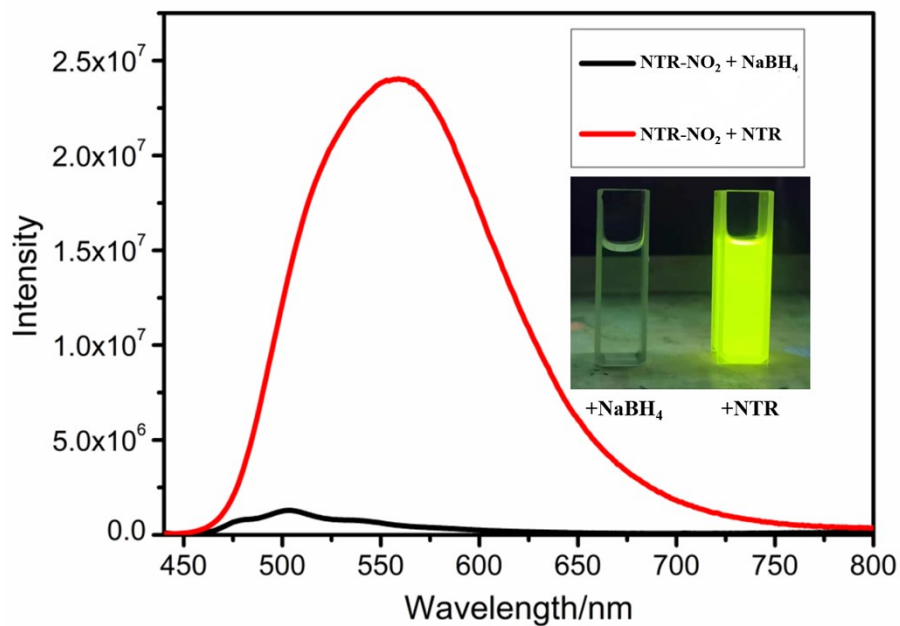


Fig. S5: The fluorescence spectra of probe NTR-NO₂ (10 μ M) incubated with NTR (red) and NaBH₄ (black) in the presence of NADH (500 μ M)

6. Cytotoxicity assays of probe NTR-NO₂ at different concentrations

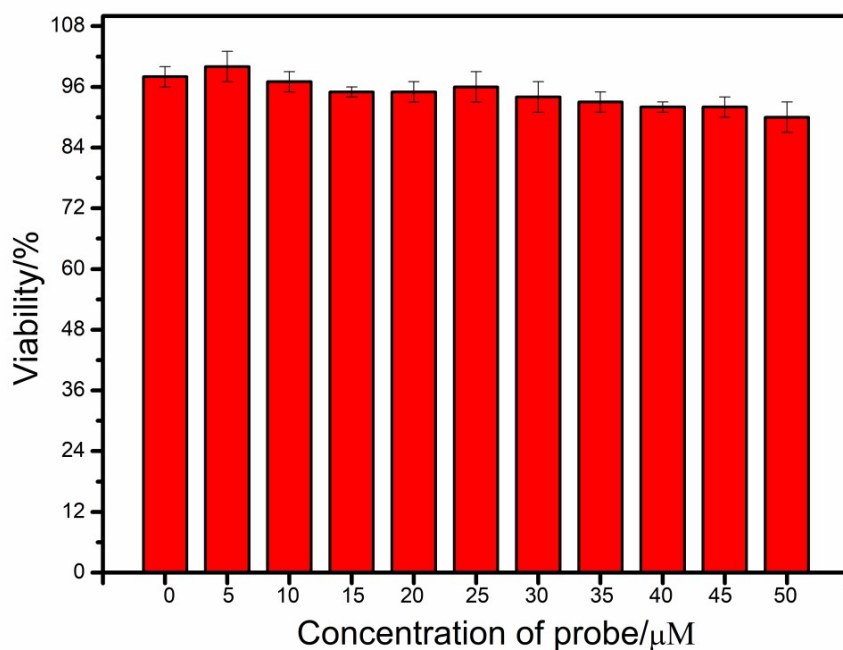


Fig. S6: MTT assay for the viability of HeLa cells treated with various concentrations of probe NTR-NO₂ for 24h

7. Reference

1. D. Guo, Z. P. Dong, C. Luo, W.Y. Zan, S. Q. Yan and X. J. Yao, RSC Adv., 2014, 4, 5718-5725.
2. C. Kar, M. A. Adhikari, A. Ramesh and G. Das, Inorg. Chem., 2013, 52, 743-752.
3. D. R. Haynes, A. Tokmakoff, S. M. George, Chemical Physics Letters, 1993, 214, 50-56.