## Inducing and monitoring mitochondrial pH changes with a iridium(III) complex via two-photon lifetime imaging

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Fig. S1 ESI-MS characterization of complex MitoIr-NH, 961[M-PF<sub>6</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.



Fig. S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR characterization of complex MitoIr-NH.



Fig. S3 <sup>13</sup>C NMR characterization of complex MitoIr-NH.



**Fig. S4** Cytotoxicity of **MitoIr-NH** determined by MTT assay. A549 cells were treated with complex **MitoIr-NH** at the indicated concentrations and time intervals.



Fig. S5 Fluorescence images of A549 cells costained with calcein AM (staining live cells, green color) and propidium iodide (staining dead cells, red color) after treated with complexes at indicated concentrations for 4 h. Scale bar: 50  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S6** A) Intracellular ROS production measured by DCF fluorescence in A549 cells after treatment with complex **MitoIr-NH** at indicated concentrations for 6 h, insert: flow cytometry. B) Effects of complex **MitoIr-NH** on MMP analyzed by JC-1 staining and flow cytometry. A549 cells were treated with complex **MitoIr-NH** at the indicated concentrations for 6 h. JC-1 was excited at 488 nm and monitored simultaneously at  $530 \pm 15$  nm and  $590 \pm 15$  nm.



Fig. S7 Effects of MItoIr-NH (0.5  $\mu$ M) against tube formation of EA.hy926 on matrigel. EA.hy926 cells were seeded on matrigel in medium were treated with Ir1-Ir3 for 5 h.