

## Supporting Information

### Aggregation Induced Emitting Cyanostilbenes for Live Cell Imaging of Lipid Droplets

Rahul Dahiwadkar<sup>a</sup>, Deeksha Rajput<sup>a</sup>, Deepmala Singh<sup>a</sup>, Virupakshi Soppina<sup>b\*</sup> and Sriram Kanvah<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, IIT Gandhinagar, Palaj – 382055

<sup>b</sup>Department of Biological Engineering, IIT Gandhinagar, Palaj – 382055

[sriram@iitgn.ac.in](mailto:sriram@iitgn.ac.in); [vsoppina@iitgn.ac.in](mailto:vsoppina@iitgn.ac.in)

---

### Table of contents

- S1. Combined absorption/excitation and emission spectra**
- S2. Absorption spectra of all the compounds**
- S3. Emission spectra of all the compounds**
- S4. Emission spectra of all compounds in the dioxane/water binary solvent mixture**
- S5. SEM Images and DLS spectra of N1 and J1**
- S6. Rheology data for frequency and time sweep for J2**
- S7. TGA-DSC analysis for degradation of xerogels**
- S8. Live Cell Imaging and Co-localization of N1, J1 and N2 with Nile Red**
- S9. MTT Assay for all the compounds**
- S10. Detailed synthetic procedures**
- S11. Characterization details of all compounds**
- S12. Spectral copies (1H NMR, 13C NMR, 19F NMR and HRMS Spectra) of all compounds**

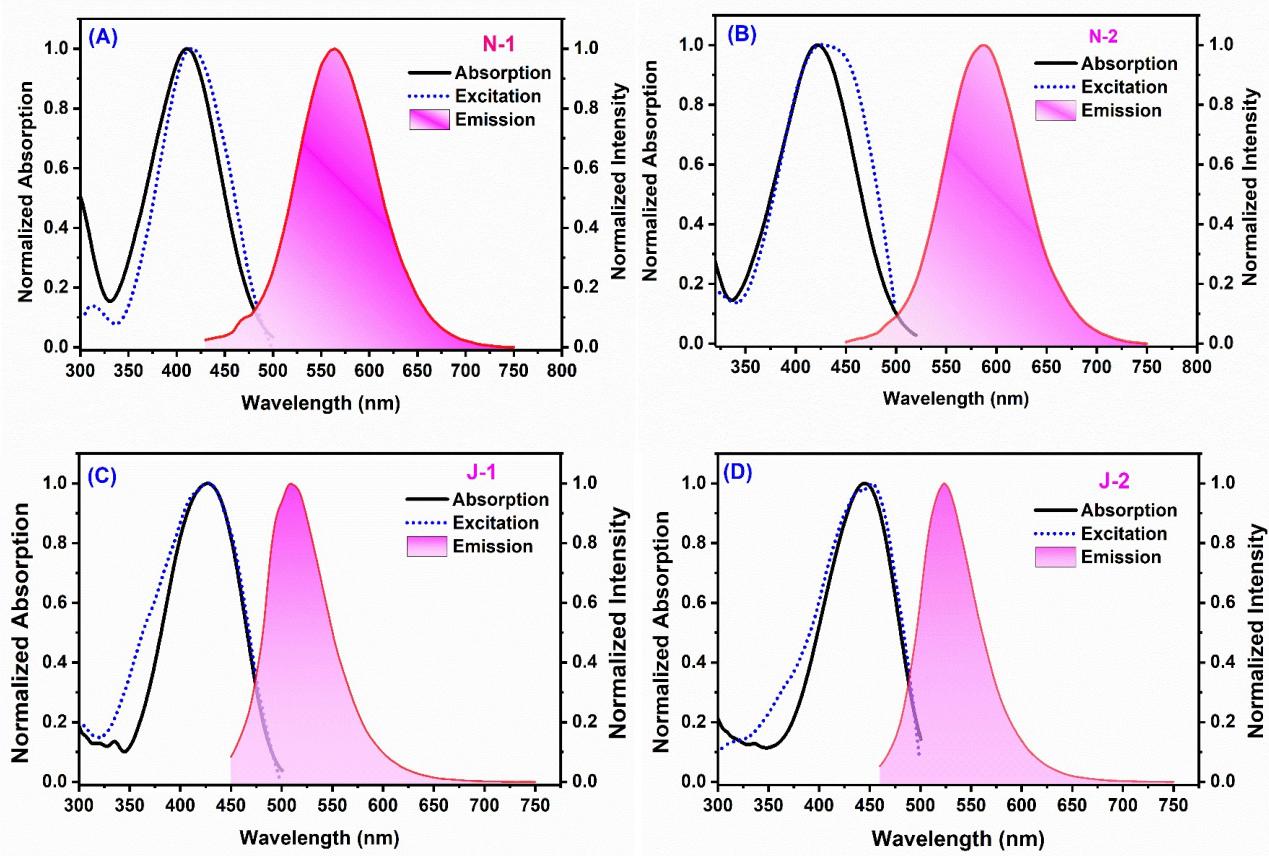


Figure S1: Combined Absorption/Excitation and Emission Spectra of A) **N1**, B) **N2**, C) **J1** & D) **J2** in Ethanol. [Concentration-10  $\mu\text{M}$ ]

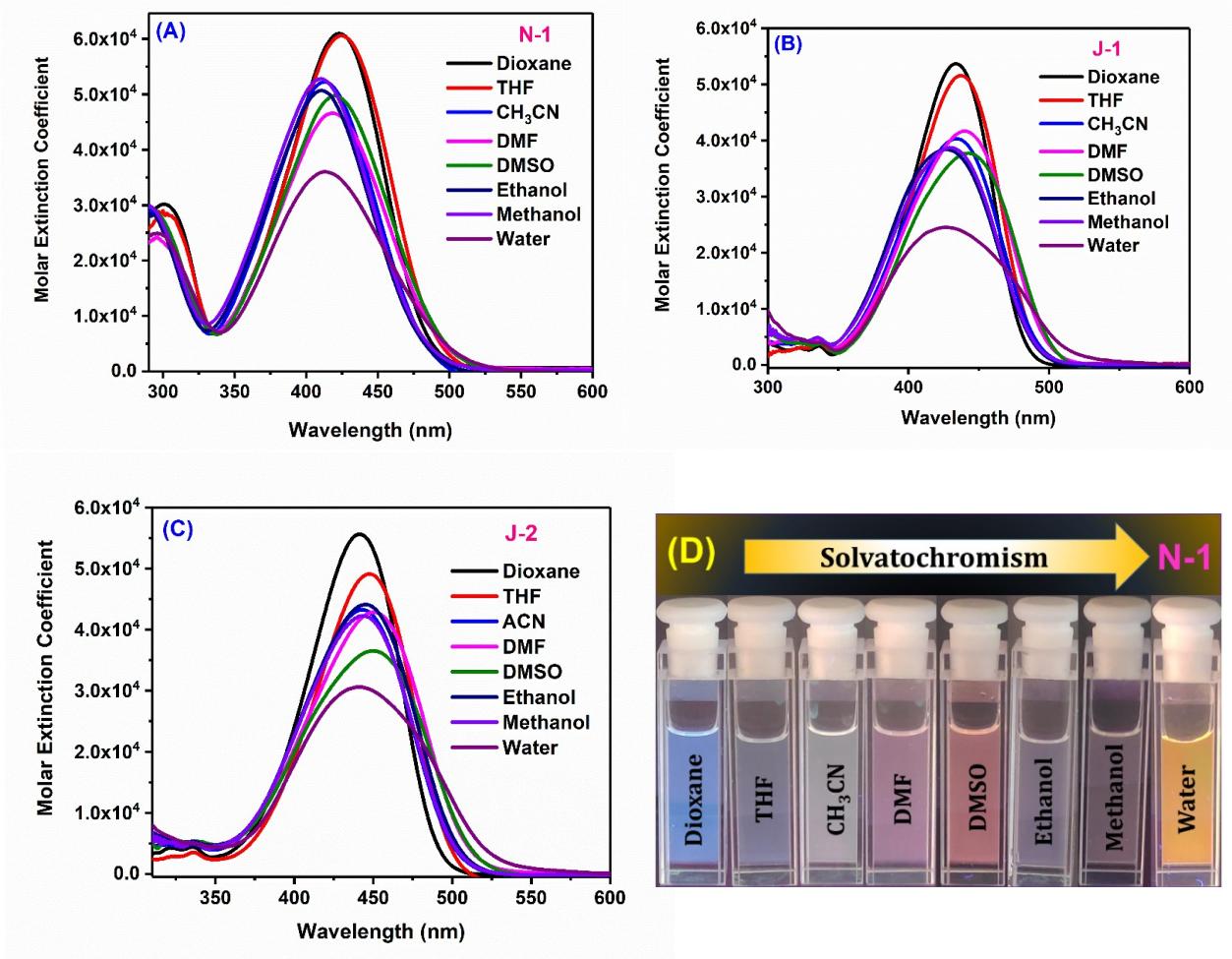


Figure S2: Absorption Spectra of A) **N1**, B) **J1** & C) **J2** in all solvents; D) Cuvette pictures of **N1** solutions in different solvents. [Concentration-10  $\mu\text{M}$ ]

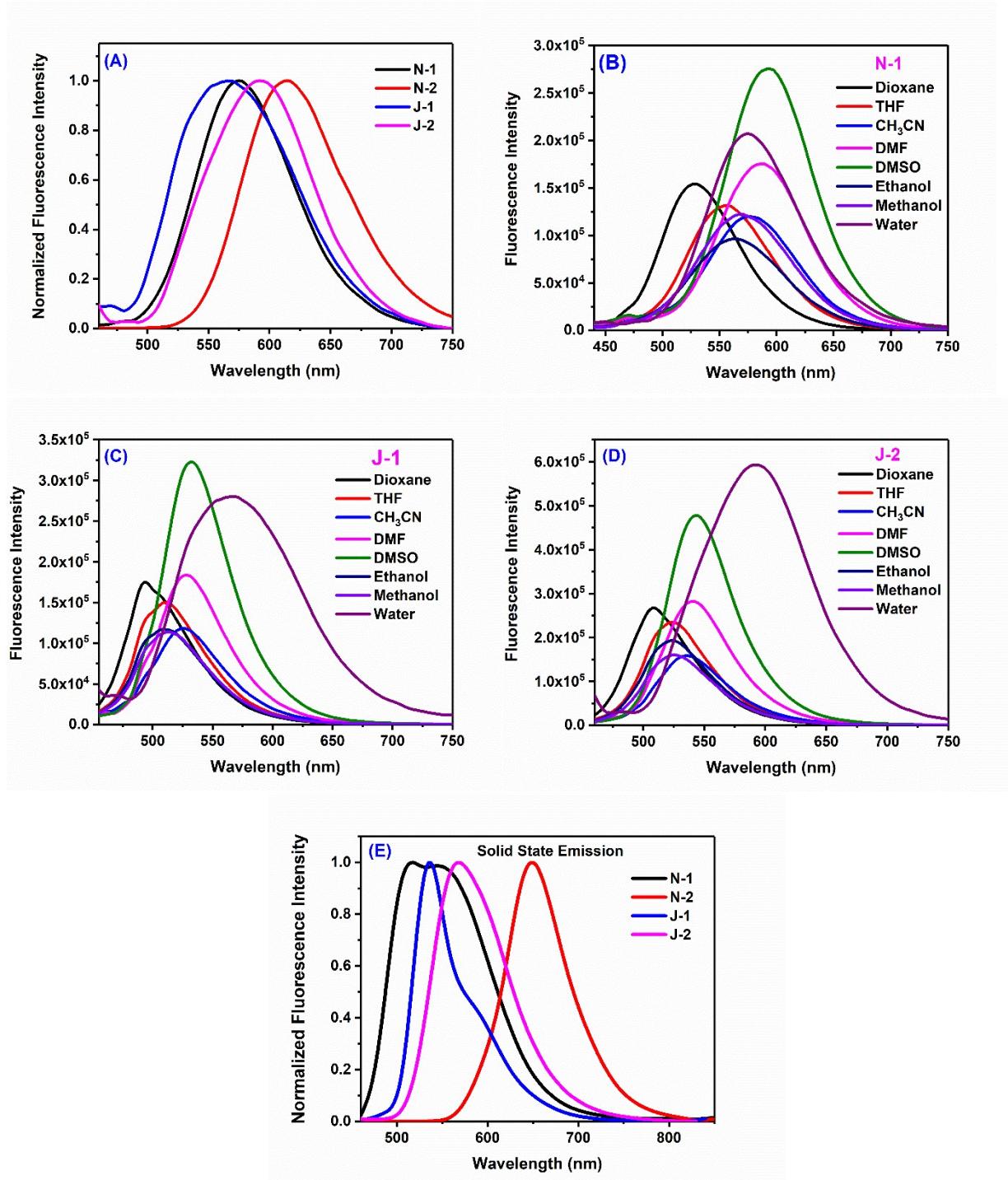


Figure S3: A) Emission of all compounds in water; Emission spectra of B) **N1**, C) **J1** & D) **J2** in all solvents. E) Solid state emission [Concentration-10  $\mu\text{M}$ ]

**S4: Emission Spectra of N-1, J-1 and J-2 in dioxane/water binary solvent system**

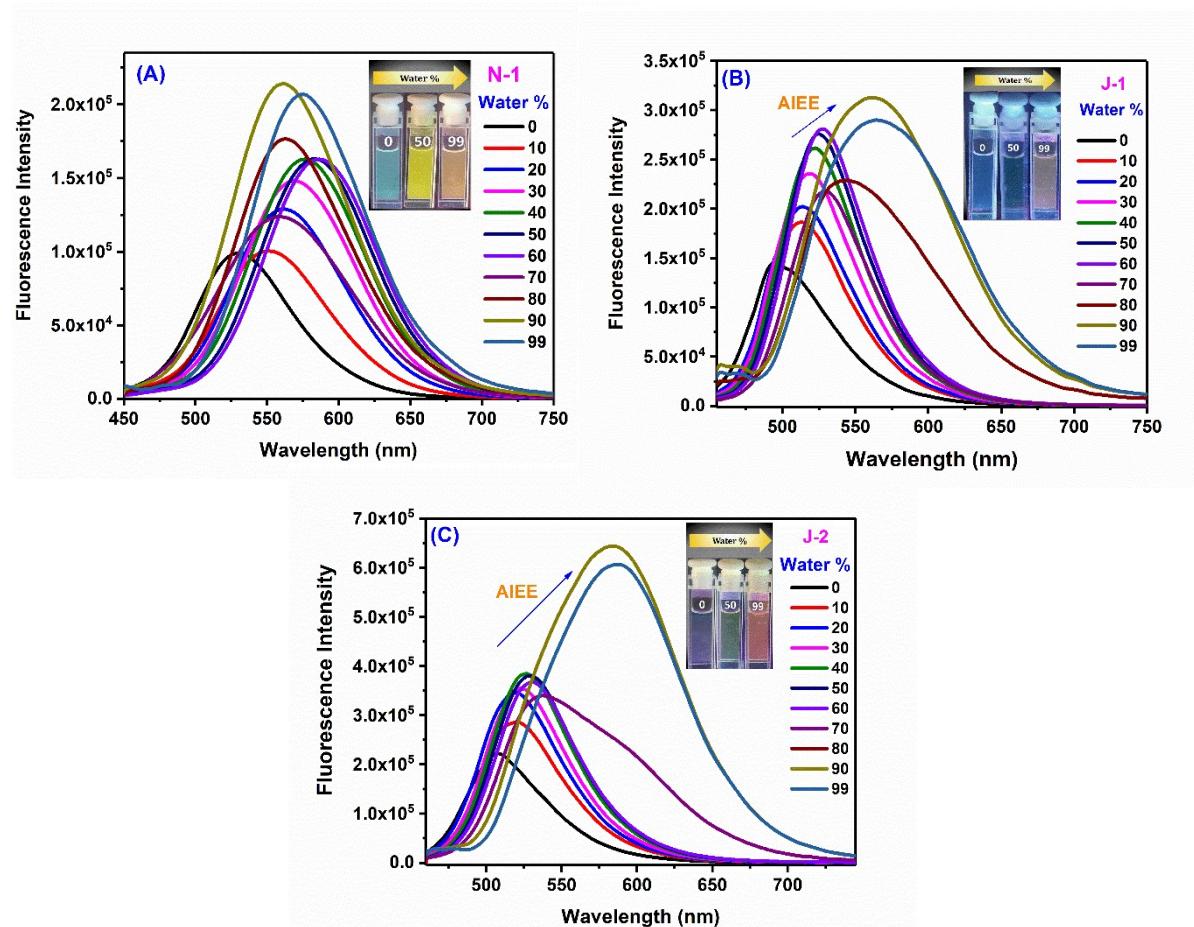
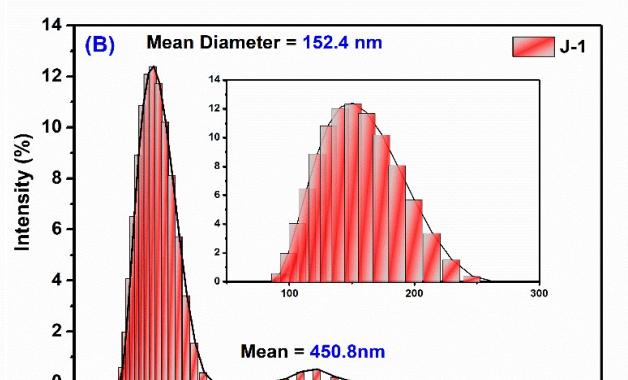
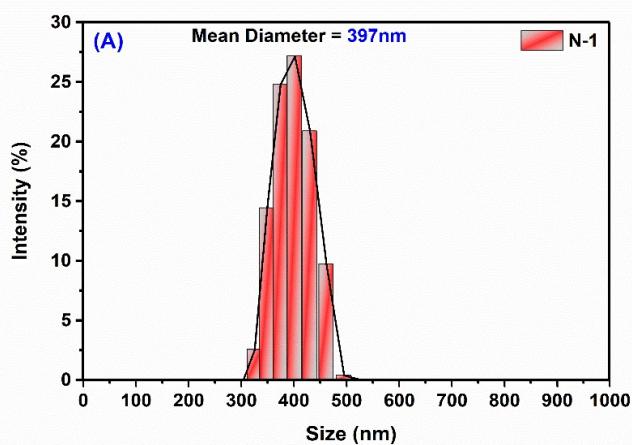
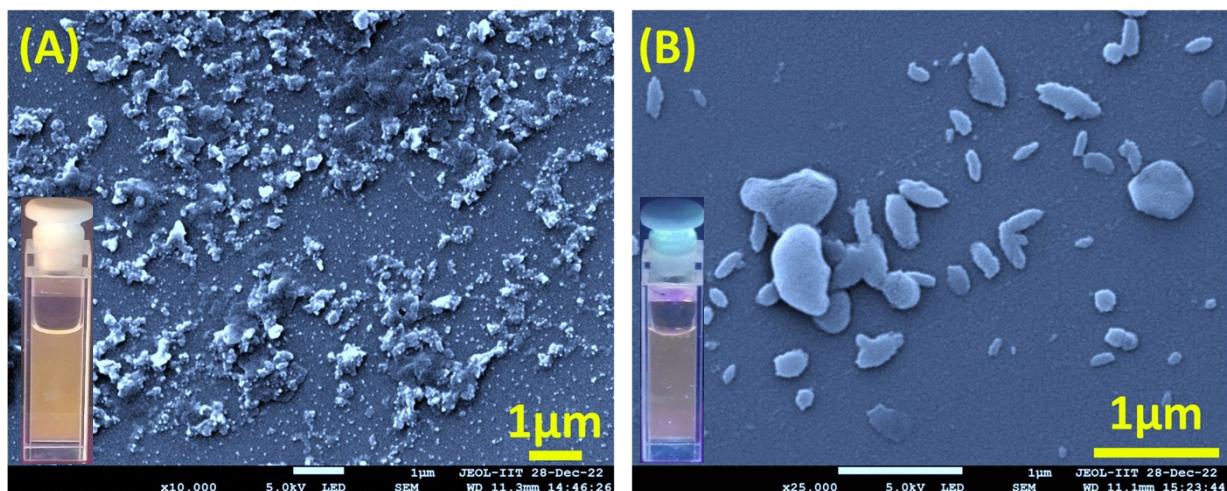


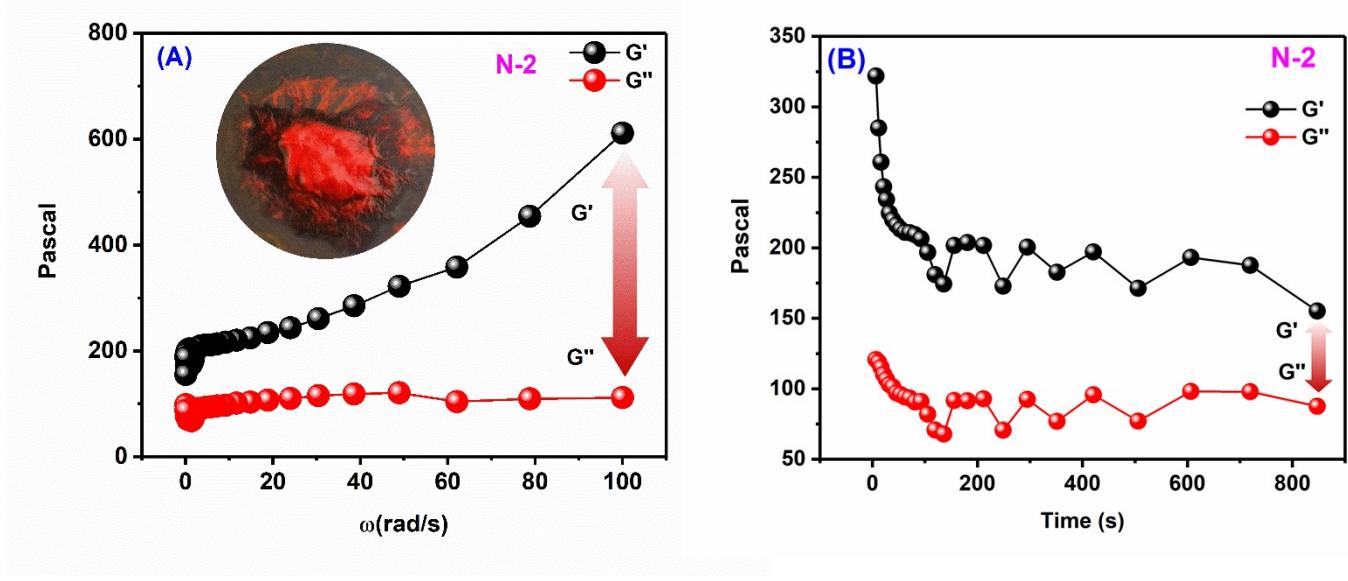
Figure S4: A) Emission spectra of A) **N1**, B) **J1** & C) **J2** in dioxane/water binary solvent system (Inset – Pictures of cuvette with solutions). [Concentration-10  $\mu\text{M}$ ].

**S5a: Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopic Images of N-1 and J-1**



**S5b: DLS Spectra of N-1 & J-1**

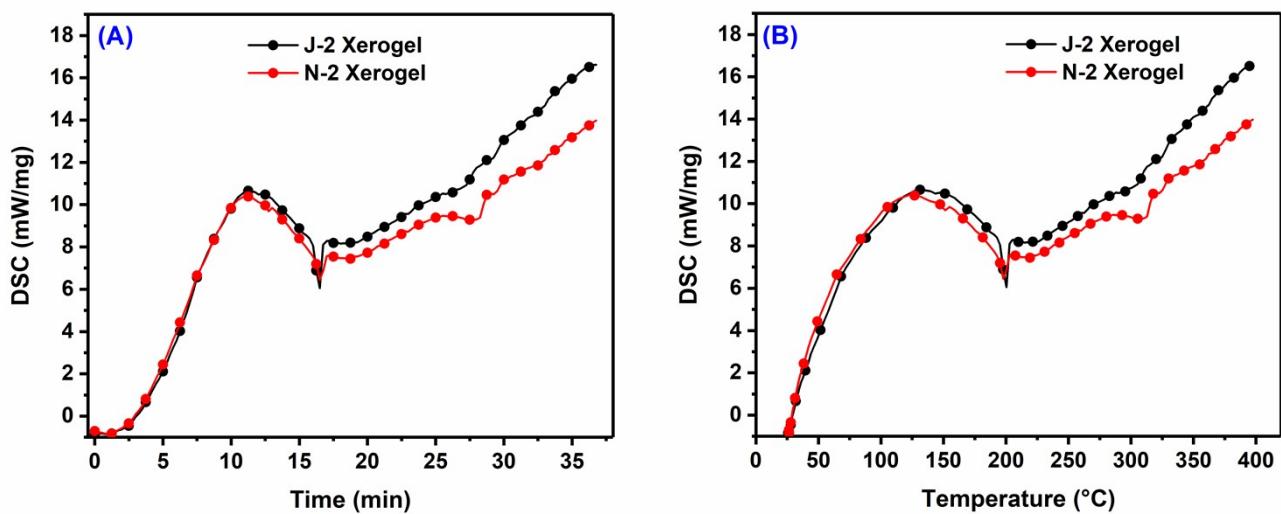
Figure S5a: Field emission scanning electron microscopic images of A) N1 and B) J1 drop-casted on Si wafer and dried over vacuum. [Concentration-10μM]. Figure S5b: Dynamic Light Scattering Plots of A) N-1 & B) J-1 depicting size of aggregates formed in water. [Concentration-10μm].



### S6: Rheology data for N-2:

Figure S6: A) Frequency sweep and B) Time sweep for N2 (Inset of figure – Gel picture on Rheometer and in cuvette)

Figure S7: TGA-DSC analysis for obtaining degradation temperature and time for N2 and J2 Xerogels, respectively



S8: Live Cell Imaging of Lipid Droplets:

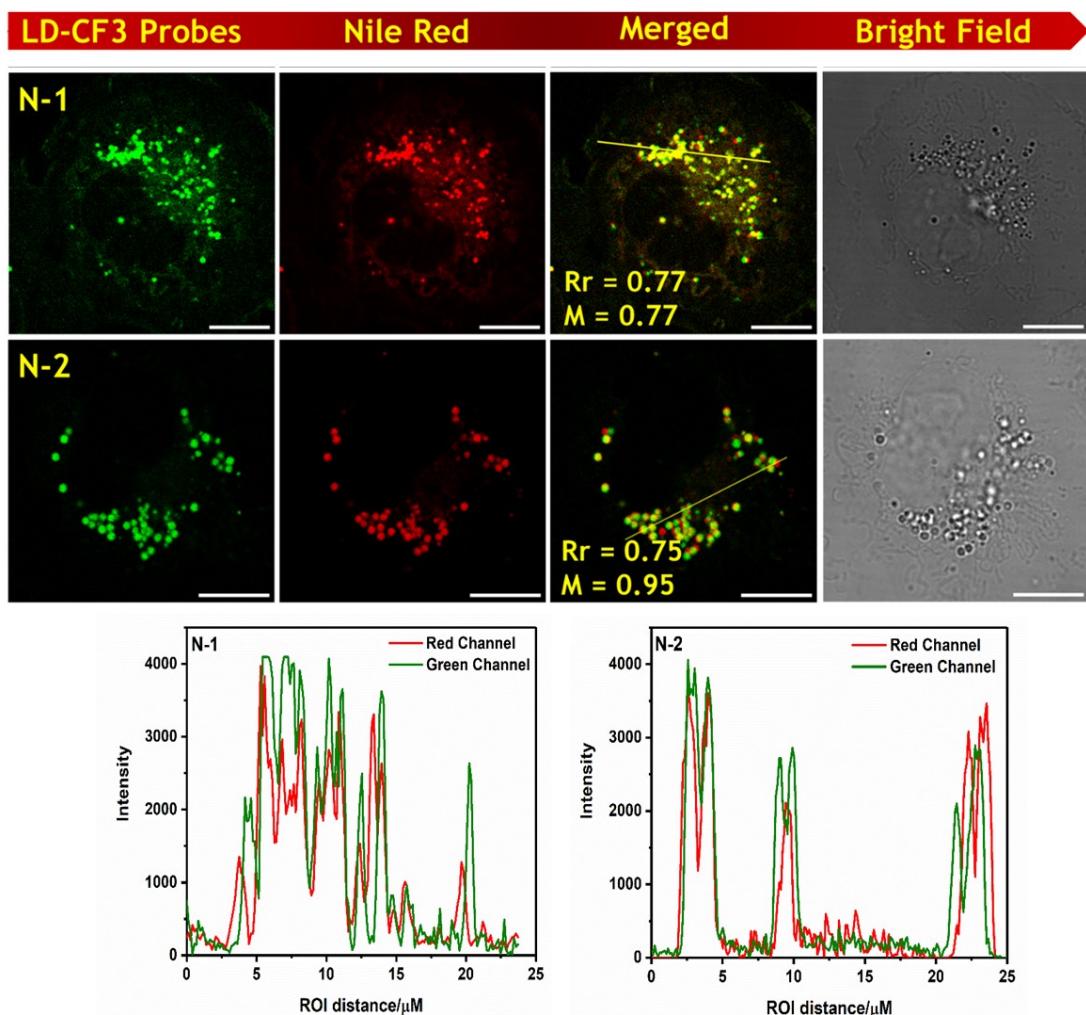


Figure S8: Colocalization of **N1** and **N2** to Lipid Droplets in Cos-7 cells. Nile red was used as a Lipid droplet marker. Scale Bar = 10 $\mu$ m. Intensity Profile plots for **N1** and **N2** were shown in red and green channel showing overlap.

**S9: Cytotoxicity Assay (MTT Assay):**

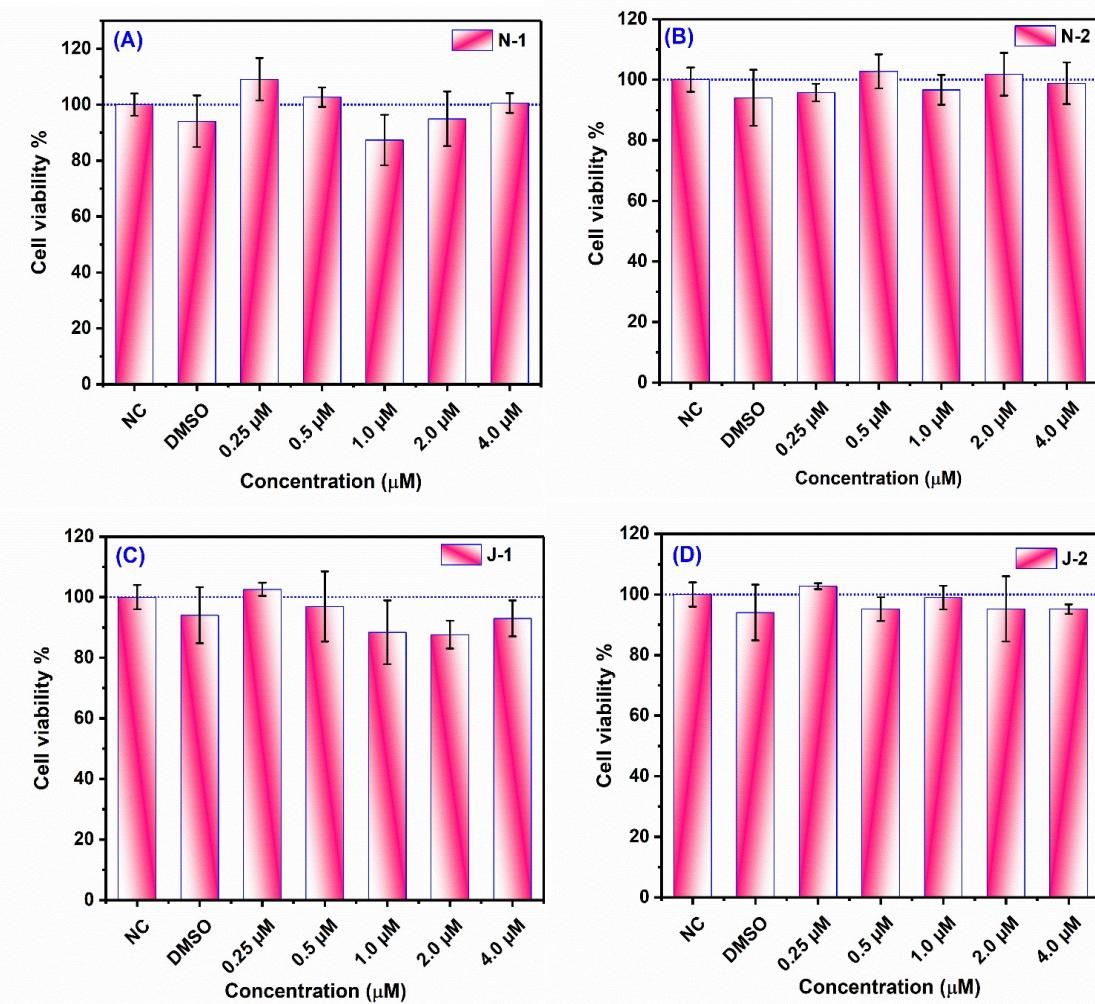


Figure S9: MTT Assay (Cytotoxicity Assay) for all the compounds in cos-7 cells at different concentrations such as 0.25  $\mu\text{M}$ , 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ , 1  $\mu\text{M}$ , 2  $\mu\text{M}$  and 4  $\mu\text{M}$  respectively. Negative control represents only cells in media without any solvent and compound concentration. The compounds were incubated for 4h.

## S10: Detailed Synthetic Procedures:

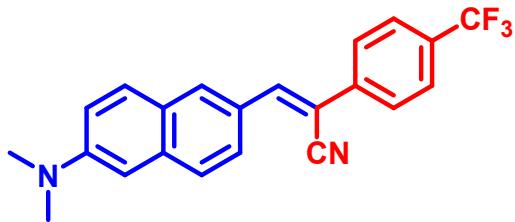
**Synthesis of 6-Formyl-2-Dimethylaminonaphthalene:** 6-Formyl-2-Dimethylaminonaphthalene is synthesized via 2 steps (Bucherer reaction and formylation using n-butyl lithium and dimethylformamide) with the procedure mentioned in literature<sup>1</sup> which involves Bucherer reaction and formylation via lithiation using n-butyl lithium.

## General Procedure for Knoevenagel condensation reaction:

The respective trifluoromethylphenyl acrylonitriles were dissolved in absolute ethanol and 2eq. of potassium tertiary butoxide was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min. After 10 min, the respective carbaldehyde was added to the reaction and allowed to stir at room temperature for 6-8 h to yield the products in N1 (60%); N2 (65%); J1 (71%) and J2 (63%) yields.

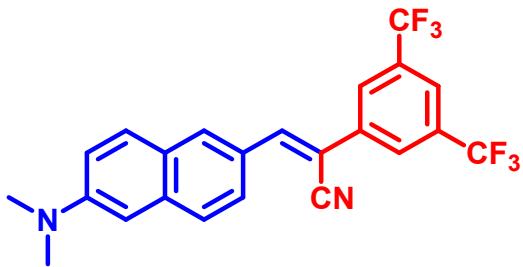
## S11: Characterization Details:

### Compound N1: ((Z)-3-(6-(dimethylamino) naphthalen-2-yl)-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) acrylonitrile)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 3H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 4.9 Hz, 3H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (s, 6H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -62.55; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.04, 144.69, 138.73, 136.57, 131.69, 130.40, 130.16, 126.81, 126.65, 125.97 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz), 125.71, 118.48, 116.43, 106.35, 105.50, 40.44; (ESI-MS) m/z: ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), calculated mass 367.1456; found, 367.1622.

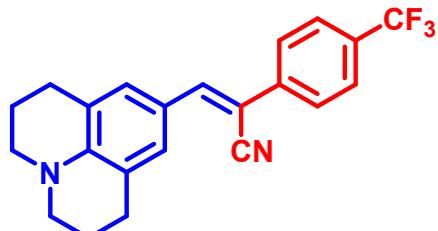
### Compound N2: ((Z)-2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(6-(dimethylamino) naphthalen-2-yl) acrylonitrile)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.18 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11 – 8.05 (m, 3H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (s, 6H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -62.87; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.25, 145.79, 137.64, 136.86, 132.66, 132.40, 132.13, 130.33, 126.93, 126.13, 125.57 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 124.18, 122.01, 121.82,

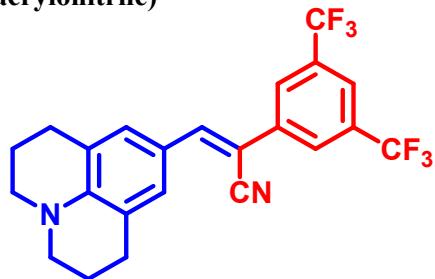
118.00, 116.46, 105.44, 104.61, 40.41; (ESI-MS) m/z: ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), calculated mass 435.1251; found, 435.1298.

**Compound J1:** ((Z)-3-(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H,5H-pyrido[3,2,1-ij]quinolin-9-yl)-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) acrylonitrile)



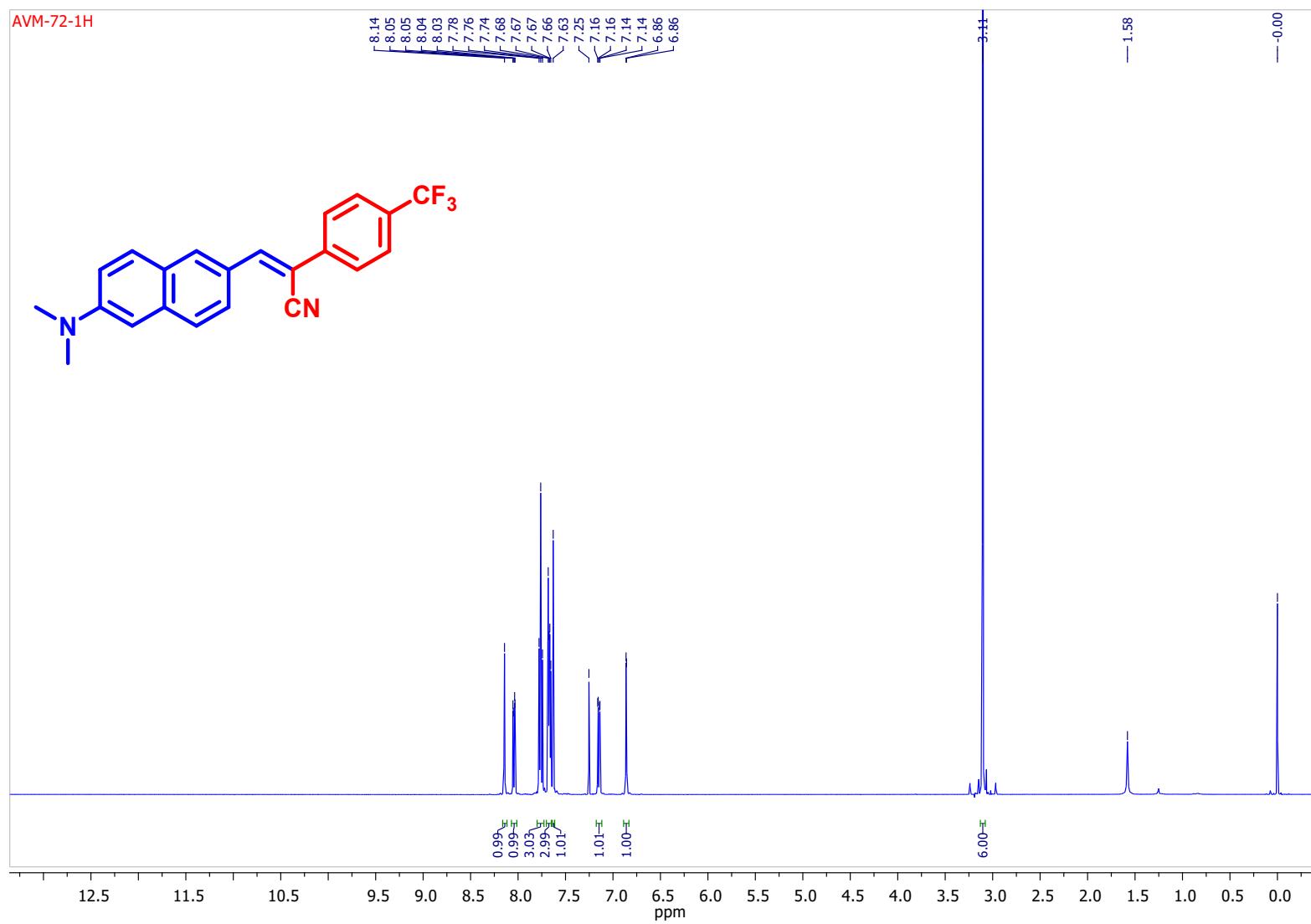
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 2H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 3.31 – 3.24 (m, 4H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4H), 1.96 (td, *J* = 11.7, 6.1 Hz, 4H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -62.40; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 145.59, 144.36, 139.57, 129.48, 129.29, 129.03, 125.79 (q, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 125.26 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz), 123.04, 120.83, 120.00, 119.42, 100.63, 49.98, 27.71, 21.41; (ESI-MS) m/z: ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), calculated mass 369.1579; found, 369.1671.

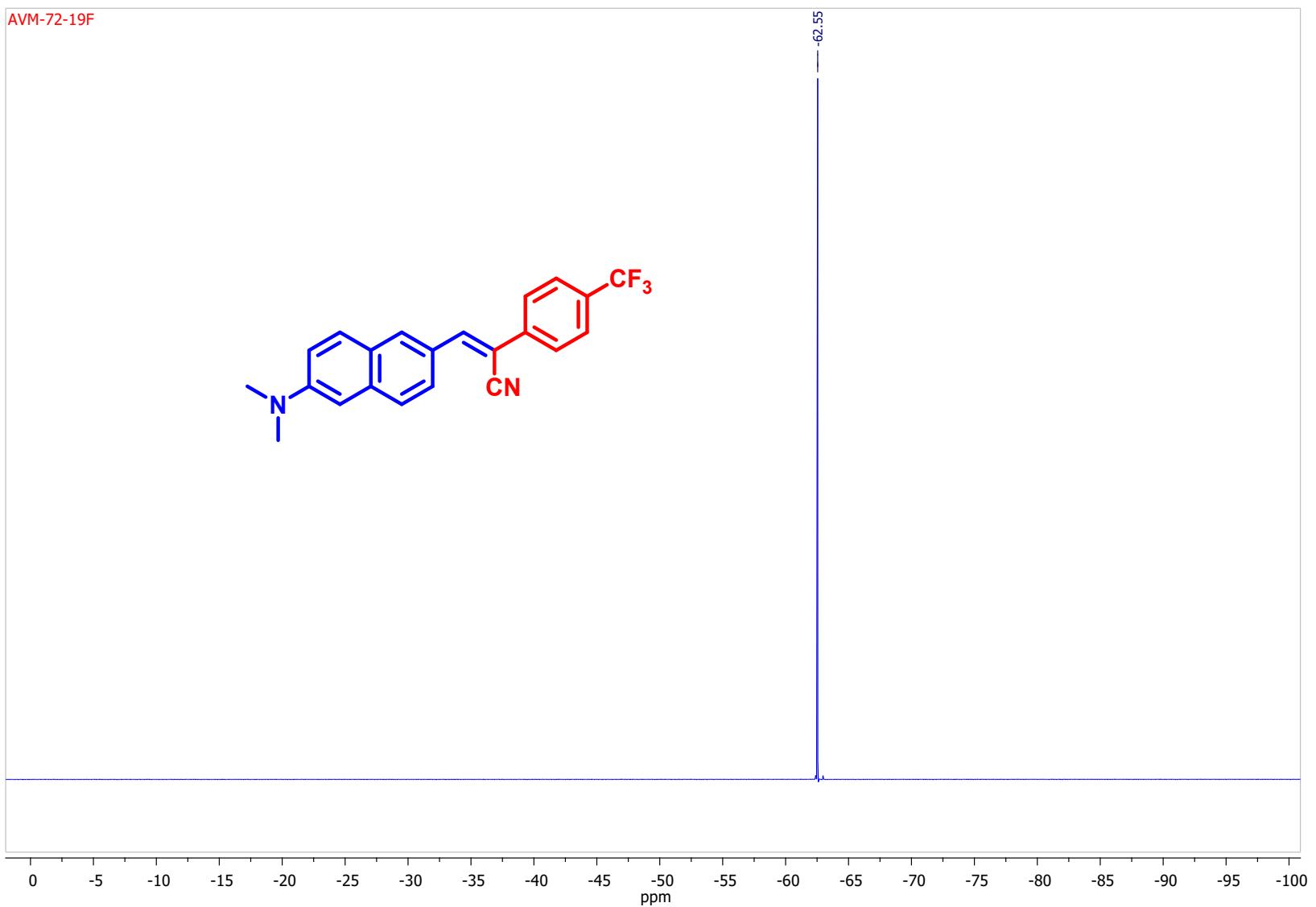
**Compound J2:** ((Z)-2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H,5H-pyrido[3,2,1-ij]quinolin-9-yl) acrylonitrile)

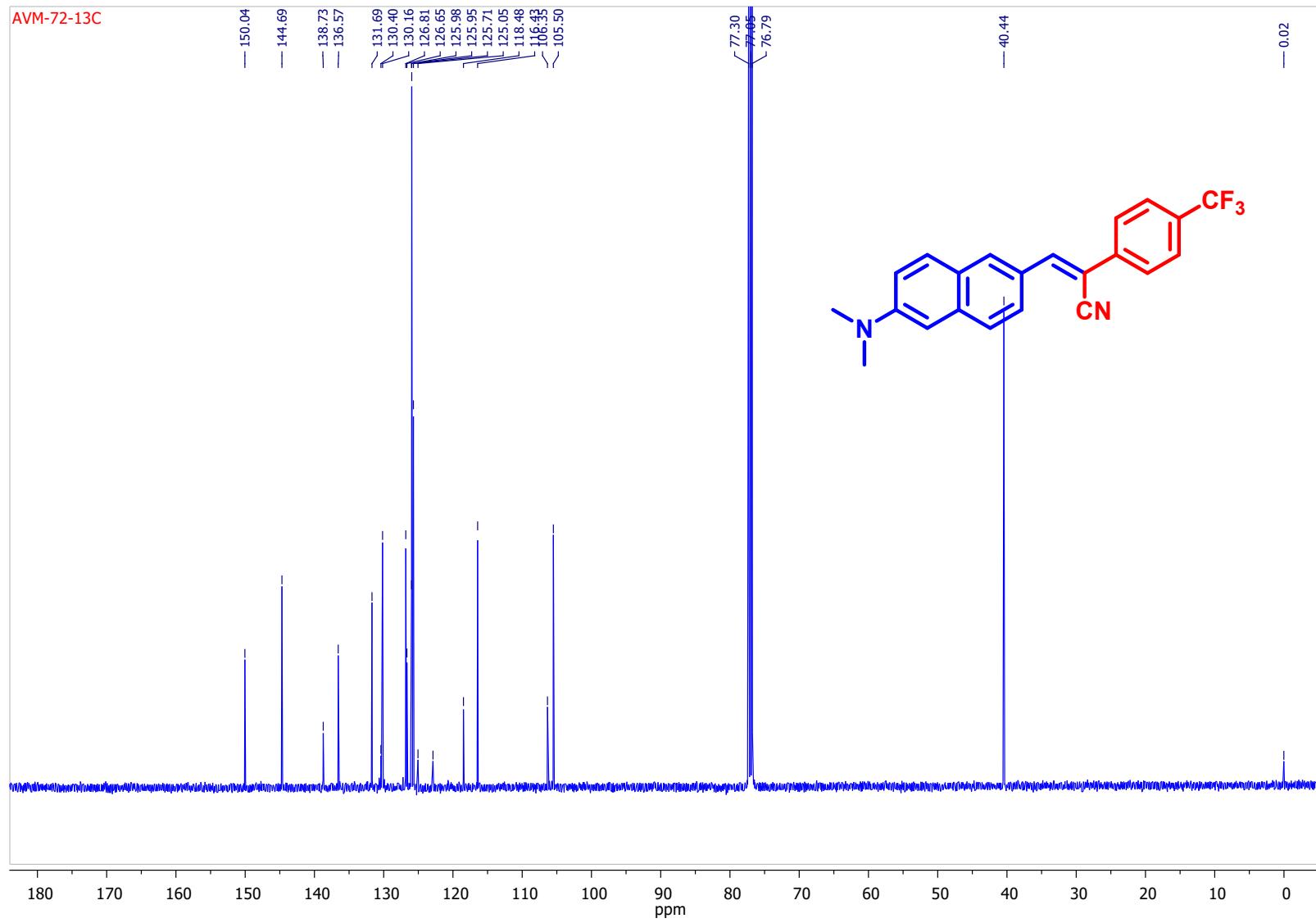


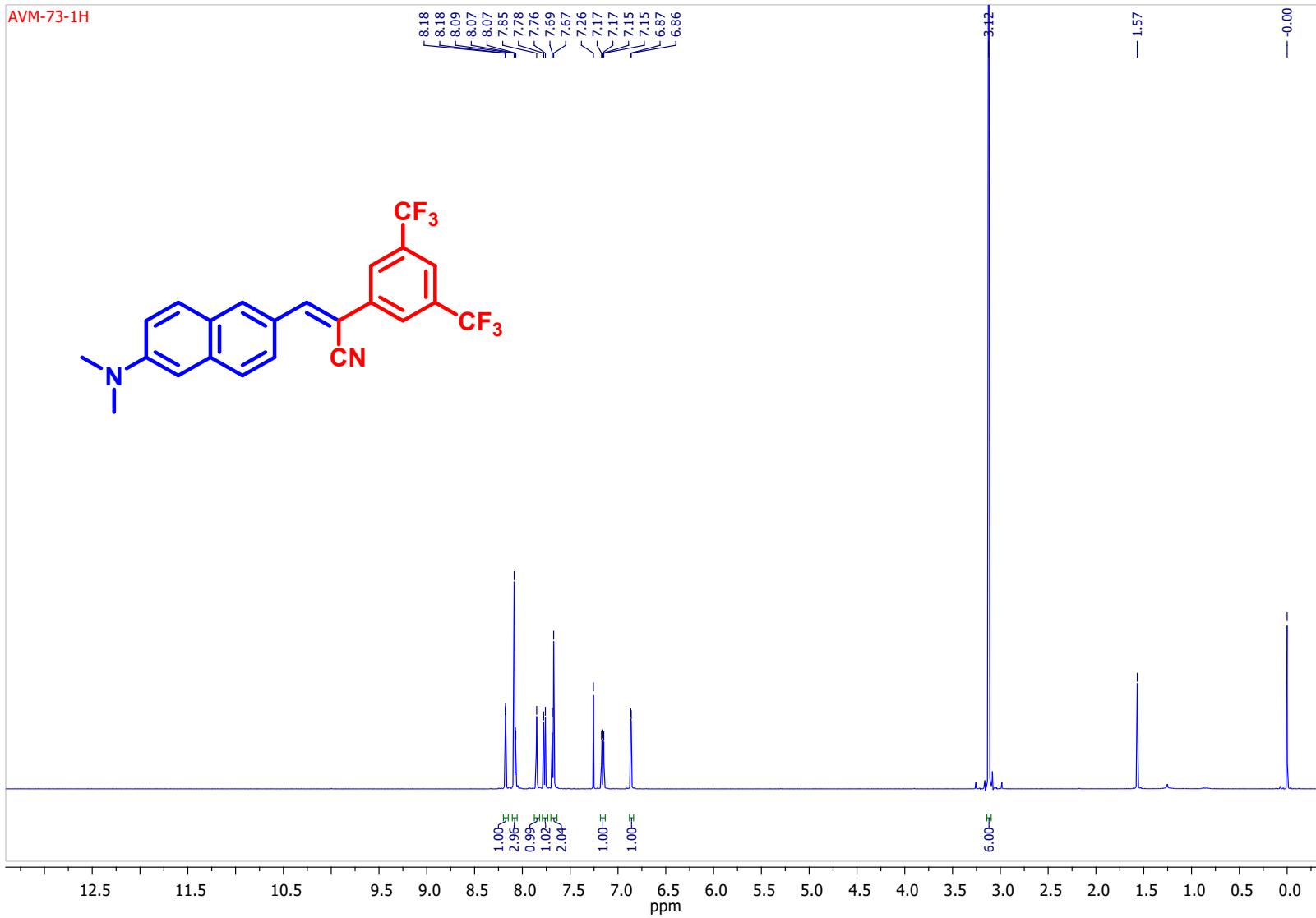
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.99 (s, 2H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 2H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 3.35 – 3.26 (m, 4H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4H), 2.04 – 1.92 (m, 4H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -62.89; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 146.07, 145.20, 138.48, 132.40, 132.13, 129.80, 124.89, 124.31, 122.14, 120.88, 120.62, 119.53, 118.96, 98.74, 50.03, 27.69, 21.33; (ESI-MS) m/z: ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), calculated mass 437.1408; found, 437.1449.

**NMR and HRMS Spectral Copies of all the compounds**

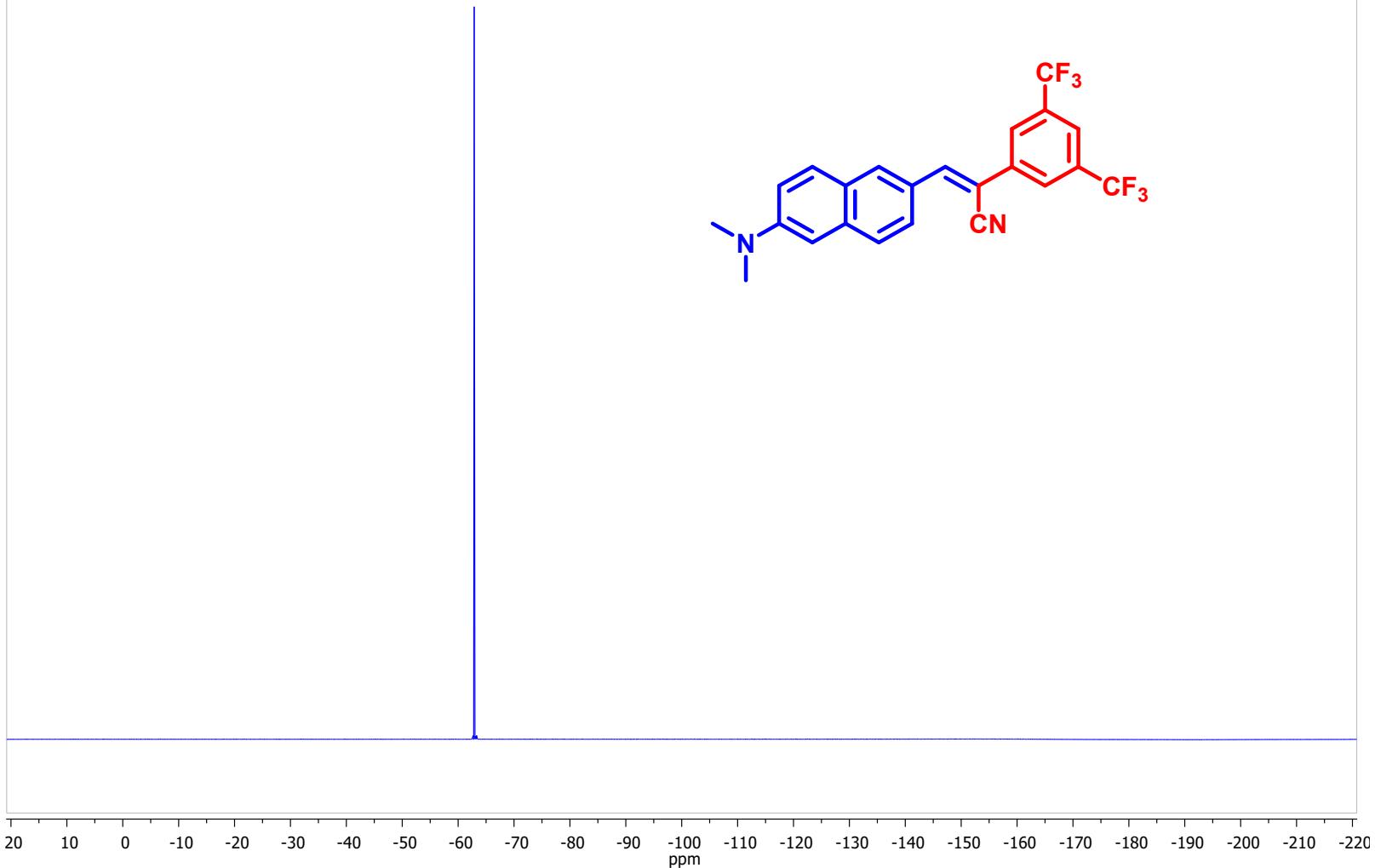


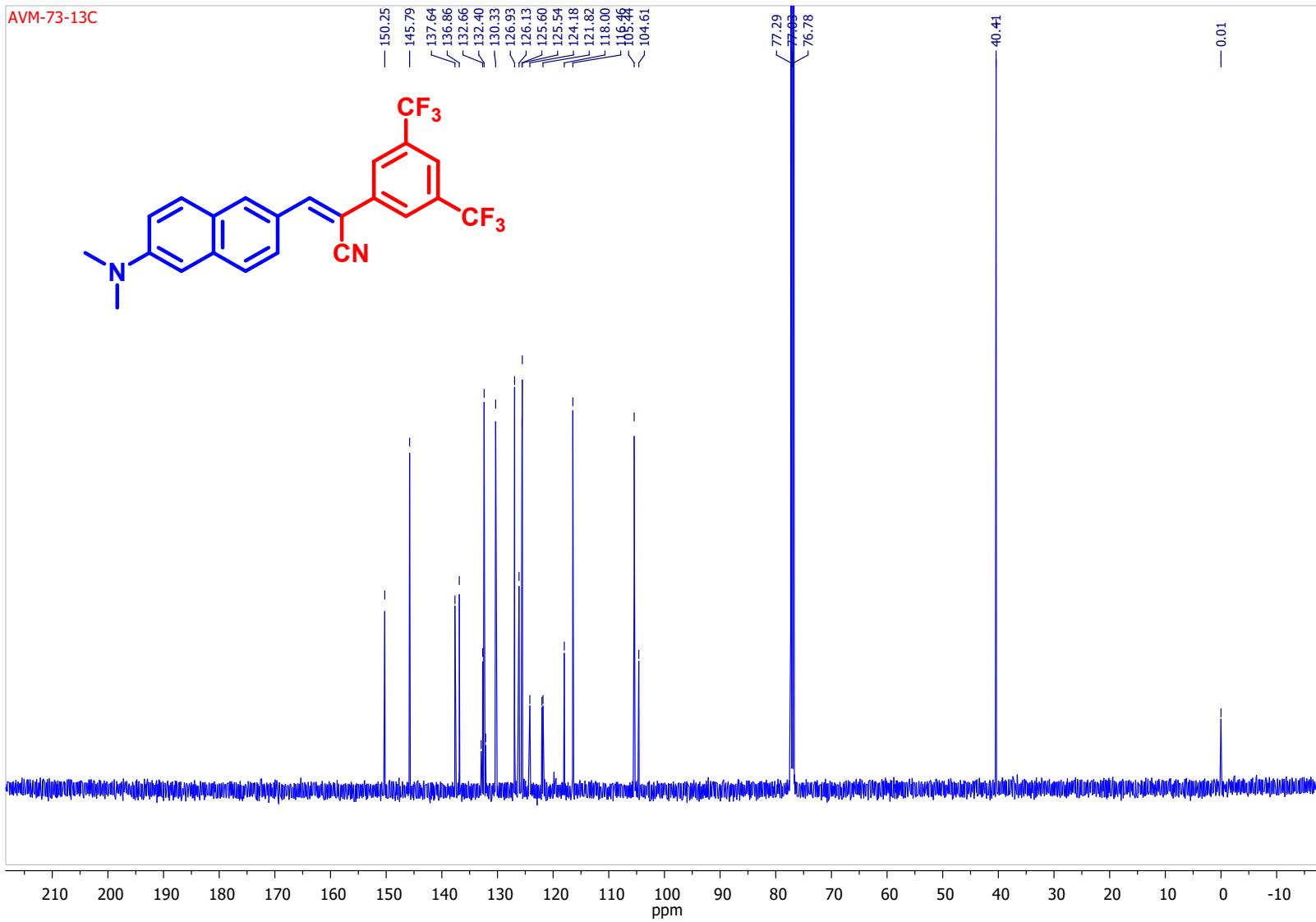


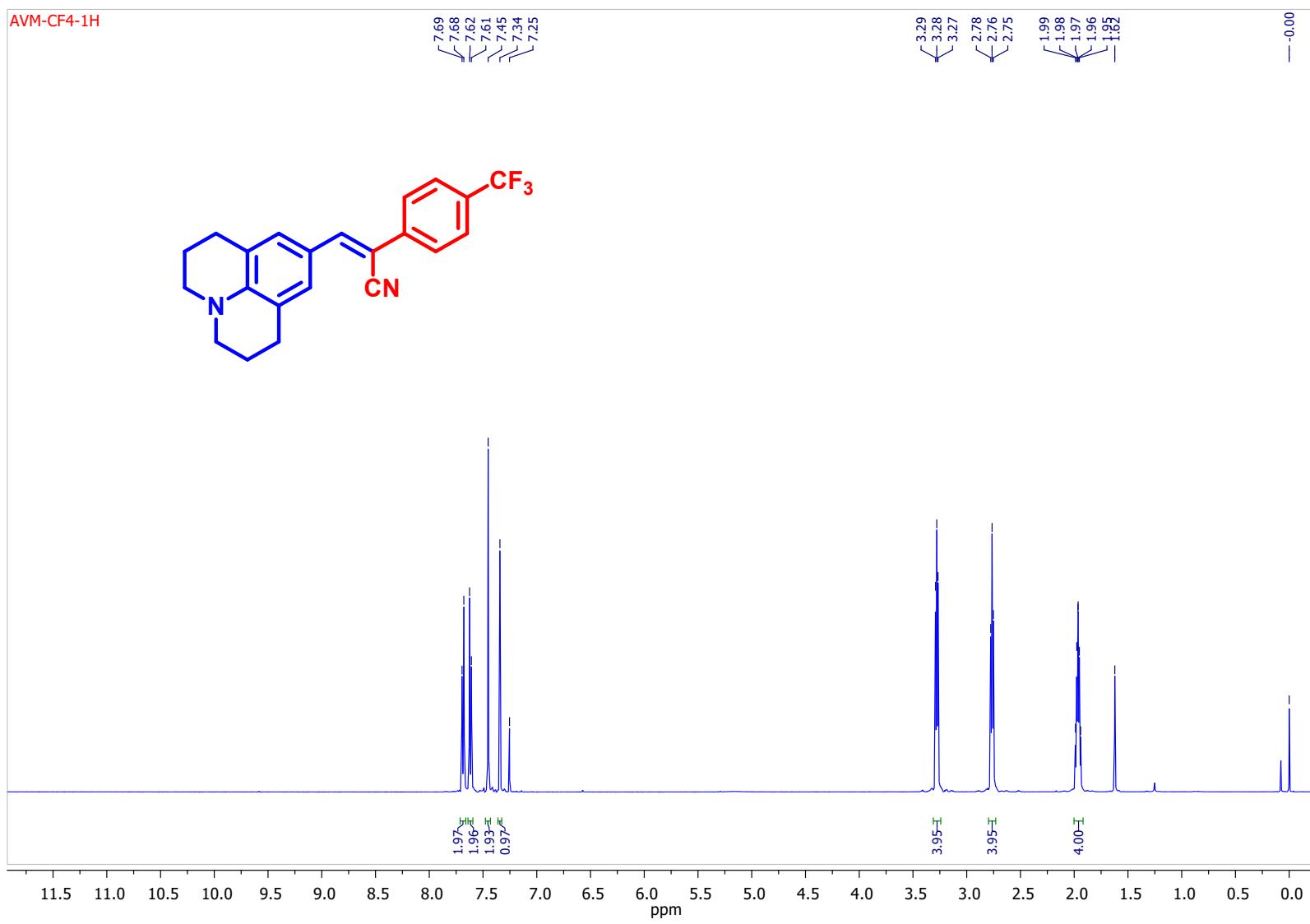




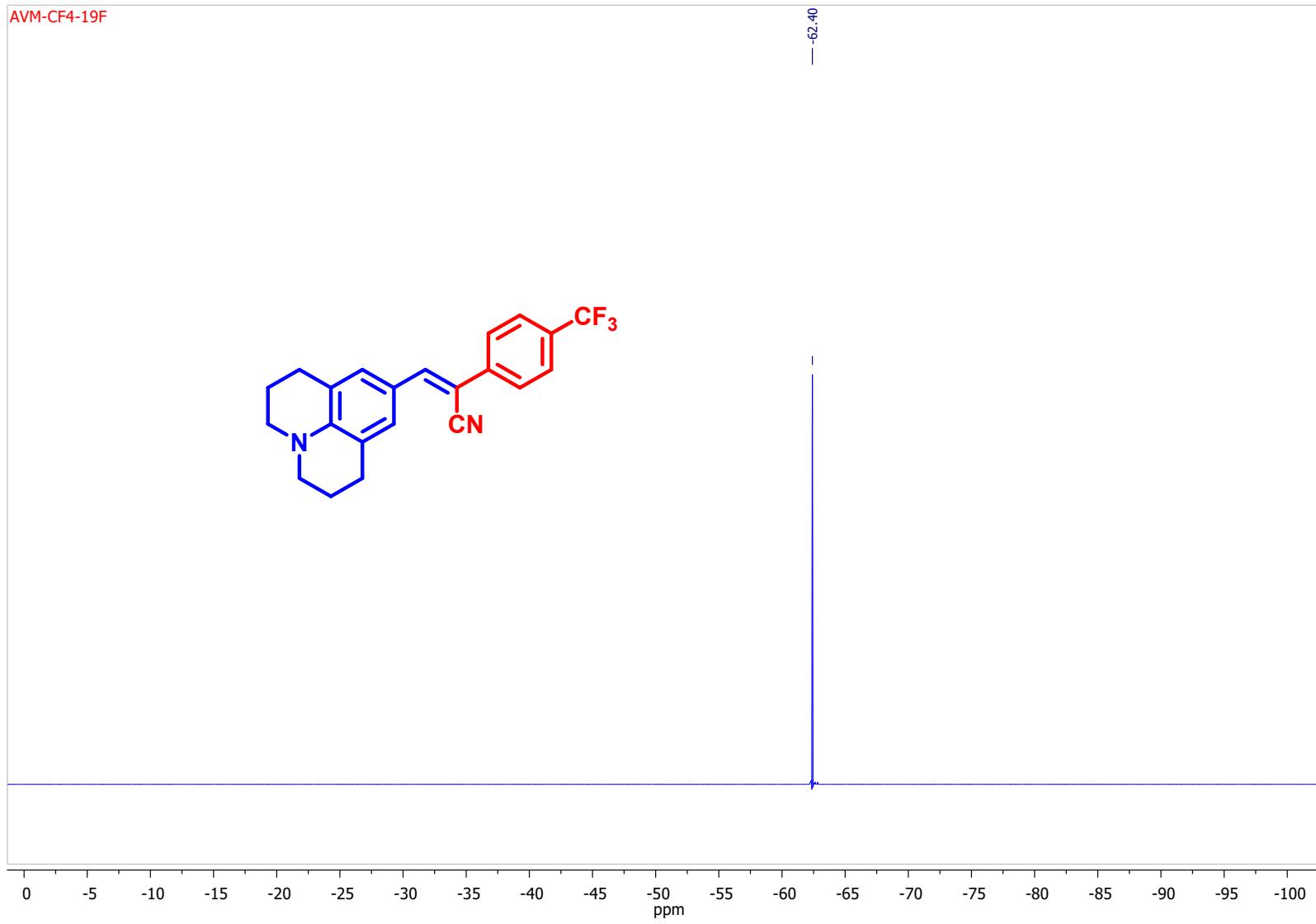
AVM-73-19F

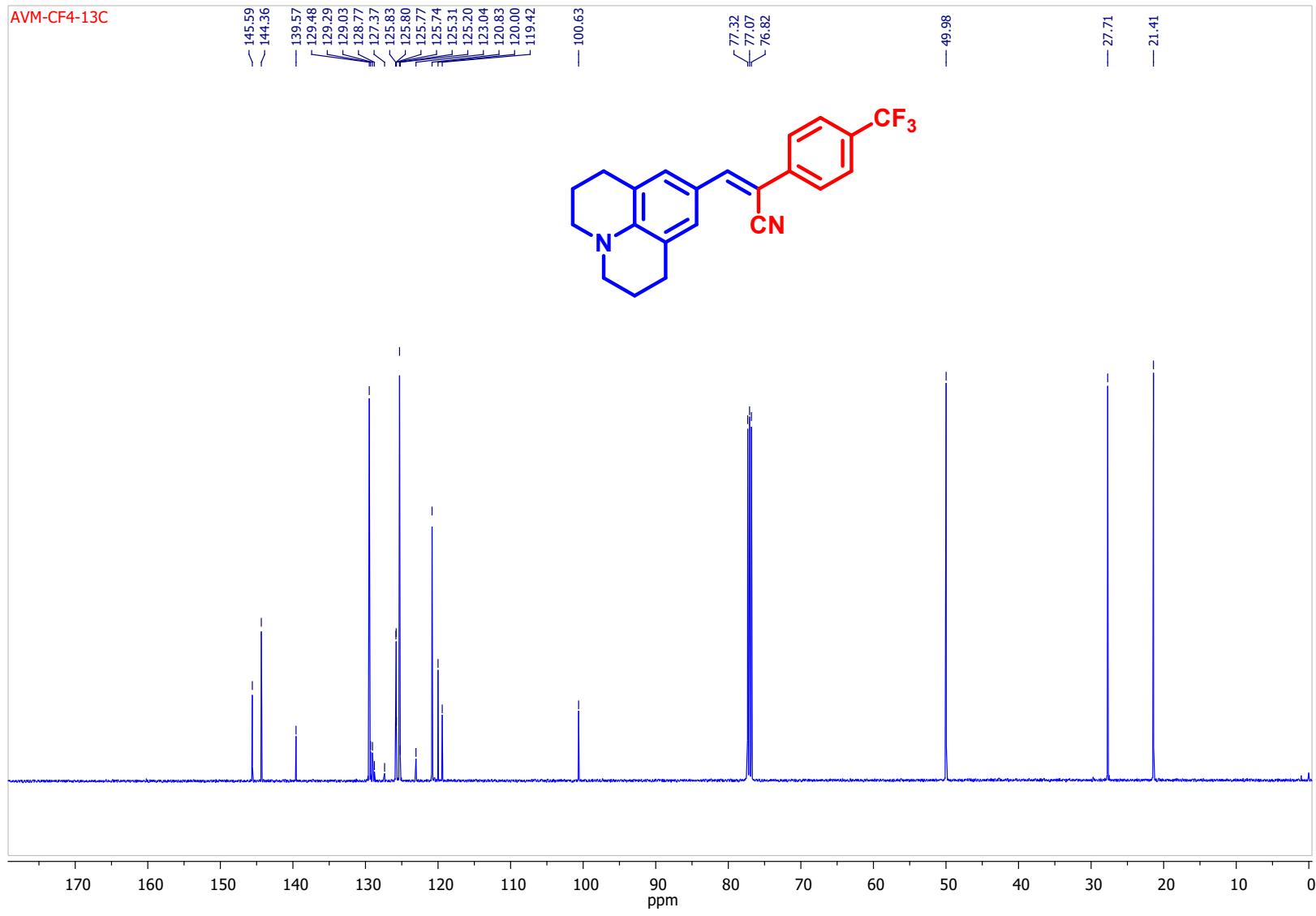


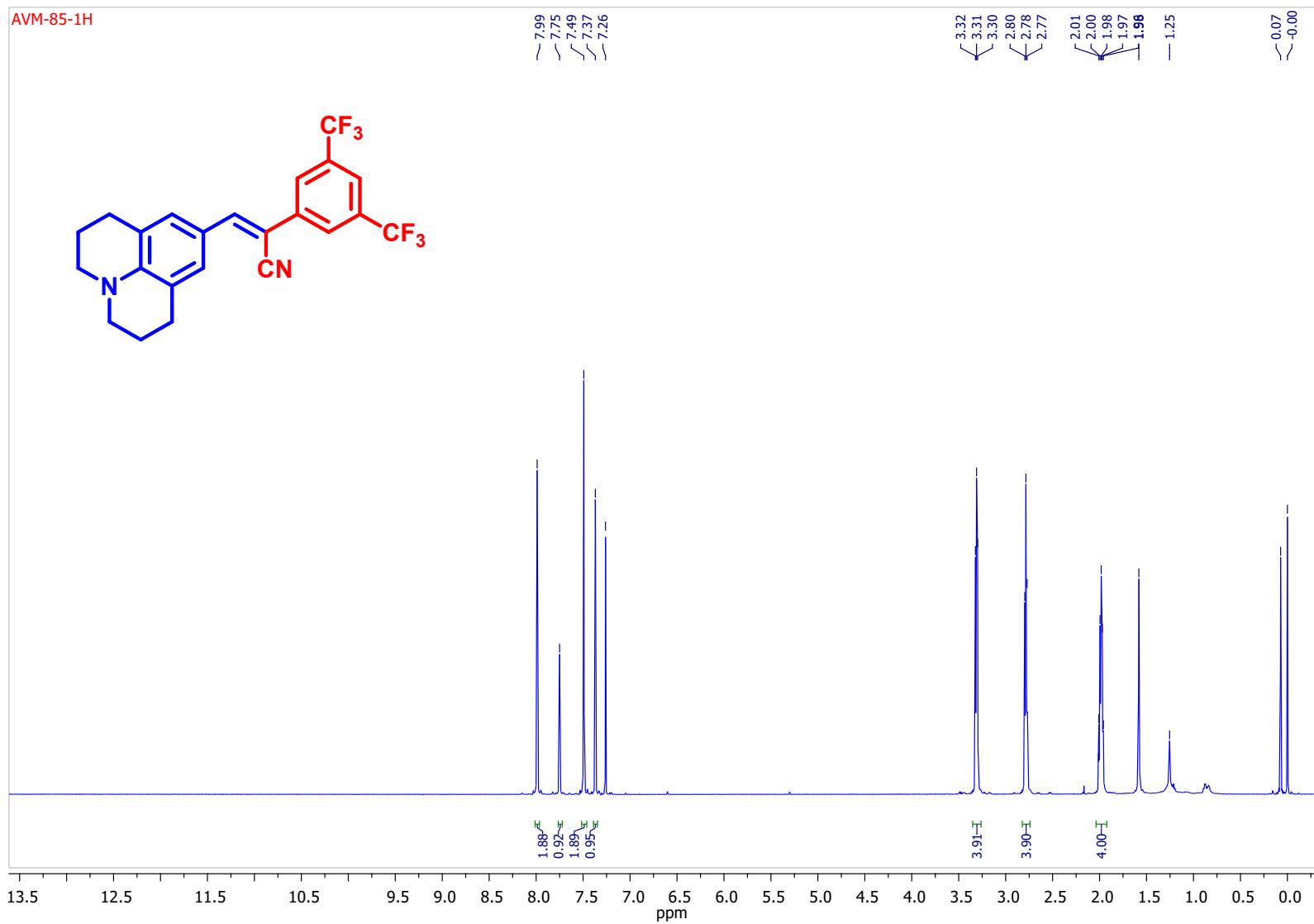




AVM-CF4-19F







AVM-85-19F

