

## Supporting Information

### **Ratiometric sensing of $\beta$ -galactosidase based on excited-state intramolecular proton transfer (ESIPT) and solid-state luminescence enhancement**

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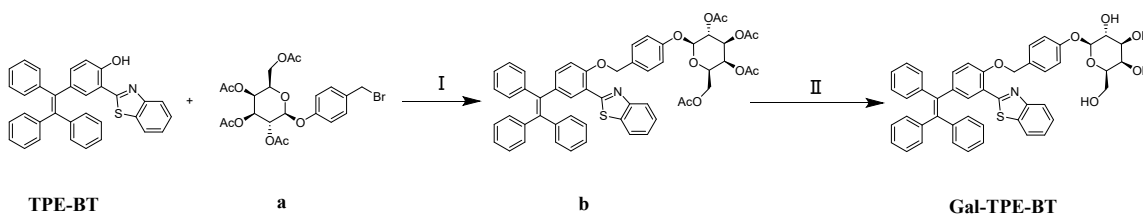
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## 1 Experimental Section

**General remarks.** All purchased chemicals and reagents were of analytical grade. The  $\beta$ -galactosidase ( $\beta$ -Gal) used in this study was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (origin: *Escherichia coli*). Absorption spectra were measured on a Varian Cary 500 UV-vis spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were obtained on a Varian Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer with a function of automatic wavelength correction. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) was performed on JEOL 2100 equipped with a Gatan Orius charged-coupled device camera (Tridiem energy filter operating at 200 kV) and Talos F200X TEM. Dynamic light scattering was measured by a Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS instrument.

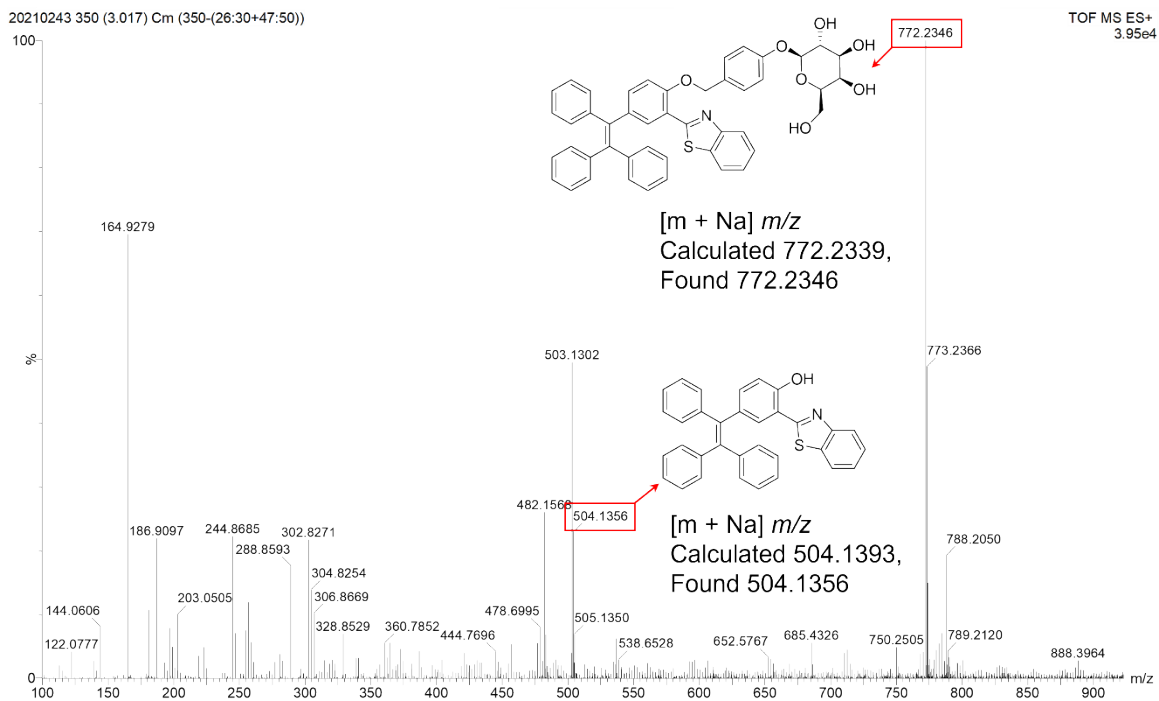


**Scheme S1.** Synthesis of **Gal-TPE-BT**. Reagents and conditions: (I)  $K_2CO_3$ /DMF; (II)  $CH_3ONa/CH_3OH$ .

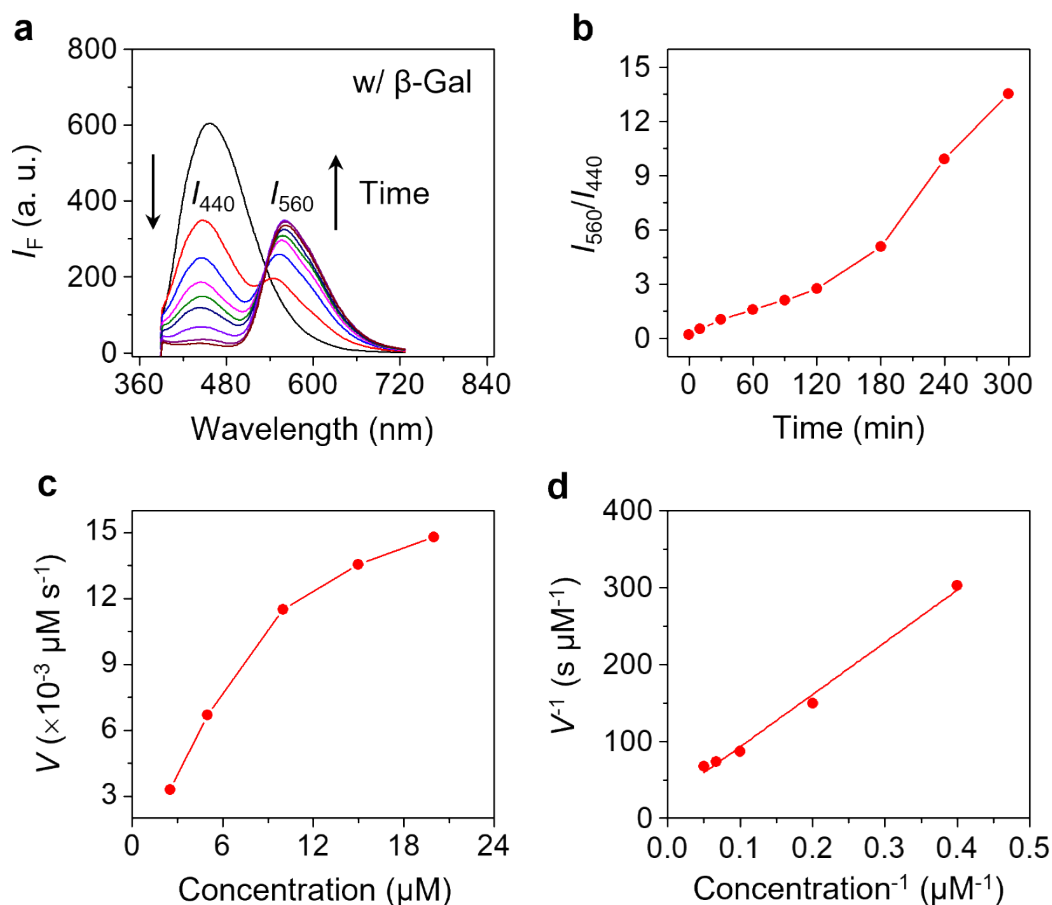
**Synthesis of b.** To a solution of **TPE-BT**<sup>1</sup> (192 mg, 0.4 mmol) and  $K_2CO_3$  (110 mg, 0.8 mmol) in  $CH_3CN$  (10 mL), **a**<sup>2</sup> (248 mg, 0.48 mmol) was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C temperature for 5 h under an argon atmosphere. Then, the mixture was diluted by  $CH_2Cl_2$  and washed by brine. The combined organic layer was dried over  $MgSO_4$ , filtered, and concentrated in vacuum to give a crude product, which was then purified by column chromatography (Petroleum ether (PE)/ $CH_2Cl_2$  = 1:1, v/v) to obtain the acetyl intermediate **b** as a white solid (250 mg, 68% yield). TLC:  $R_f$  0.3 (PE/ $CH_2Cl_2$  = 1:2, v/v). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.23 (d,  $J$  = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 3H), 7.34 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.10 (m, 13H), 7.06 (dd,  $J$  = 7.9, 3.1 Hz, 5H), 6.86 (d,  $J$  = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dd,  $J$  = 10.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (d,  $J$  = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 5.16 (dd,  $J$  = 10.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dd,  $J$  = 11.3, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (151 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  170.3, 170.2, 170.1, 169.4, 162.9, 156.8, 154.8, 151.9, 143.7, 143.6, 143.2, 141.2, 139.7, 137.1, 136.0, 134.8, 132.4, 131.4, 131.3, 131.2, 130.9, 129.6, 127.8, 127.7, 127.7, 126.6, 126.4, 125.8, 124.5, 122.8, 122.1, 121.2, 117.0, 116.9, 112.2, 99.5, 71.1, 70.8, 70.5, 68.6, 66.8, 61.3, 20.8, 20.7, 20.7, 20.6. HR-ESI-MS ( $m/z$ )  $[M+H]^+$ : calcd for  $C_{54}H_{48}NO_{11}S^+$  918.2943, found 918.2939.

**Synthesis of Gal-TPE-BT.** To a CH<sub>3</sub>OH (20 mL) solution of **b** (200 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added CH<sub>3</sub>ONa (1.4 mL, 5.9 mmol). The mixture was stirred over night at room temperature, and then concentrated in vacuum to give a crude product. This product was then purified by column chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH = 20:1, v/v) to obtain **Gal-TPE-BT** as a white solid (120 mg, 72.7% yield). TLC: *R<sub>f</sub>* 0.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH = 10:1, v/v). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.11 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.07 (m, 12H), 7.07-7.02 (m, 5H), 7.02-6.97 (m, 2H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 1H), 3.63-3.49 (m, 4H), 3.46-3.41 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 162.3, 157.9, 155.0, 151.7, 143.7, 143.6, 143.4, 141.3, 139.9, 136.6, 135.8, 135.2, 131.2, 131.2, 131.1, 131.1, 130.4, 129.4, 128.4, 128.3, 127.2, 127.1, 127.0, 126.7, 125.4, 122.8, 122.2, 121.4, 116.5, 113.6, 101.3, 76.0, 73.8, 70.7, 68.6, 60.9. HR-ESI-MS(*m/z*) [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: calcd for C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>39</sub>NNaO<sub>7</sub>S<sup>+</sup> 772.2339, found 772.2338.

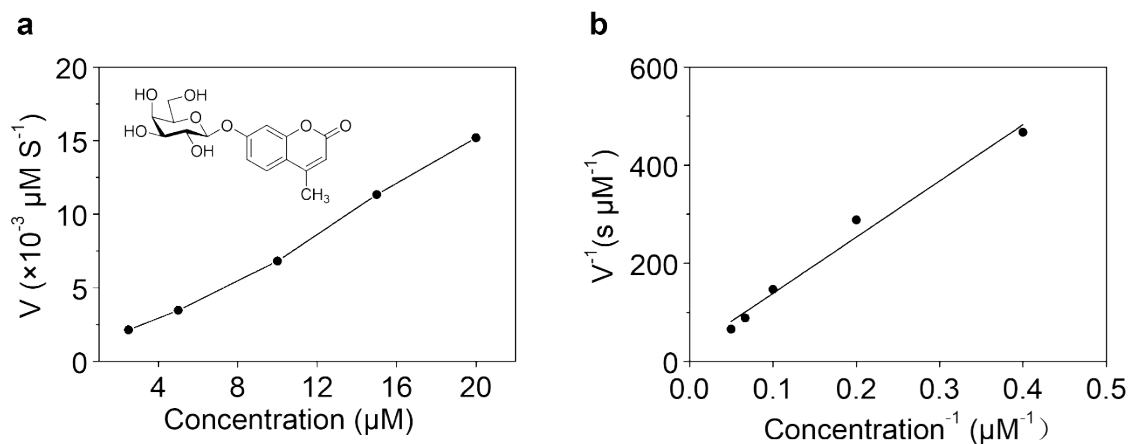
## 2 Additional Figures



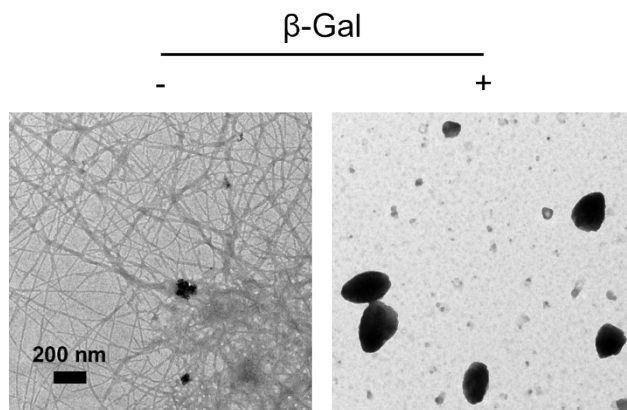
**Figure S1.** High-resolution mass spectrum of **Gal-TPE-BT** after treatment with  $\beta$ -Gal. The deglycosylation product **TPE-BT** is detected in the spectrum.



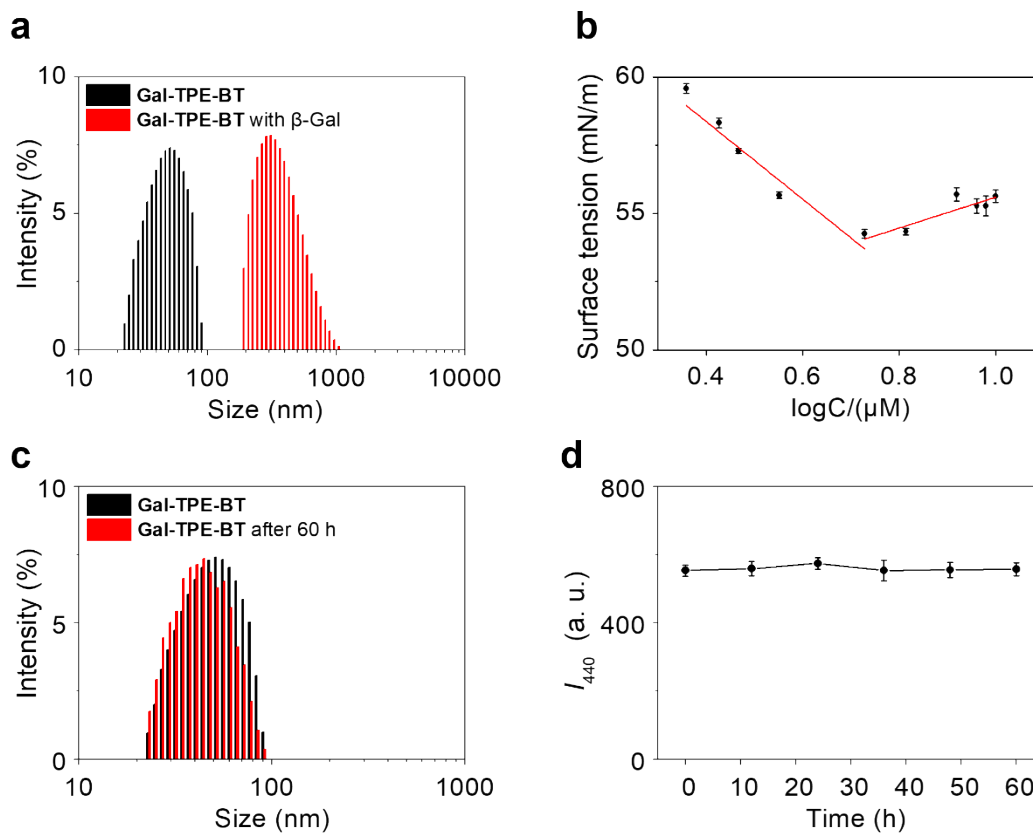
**Figure S2.** (a) Fluorescence emission spectra of **Gal-TPE-BT** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of  $\beta\text{-Gal}$  (8  $\text{U mL}^{-1}$ ) with time (0-300 min). (b) Time-dependent changes in the fluorescence emission intensity ratio ( $I_{560}/I_{440}$ ) of **Gal-TPE-BT** (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of  $\beta\text{-Gal}$  (8  $\text{U mL}^{-1}$ ). (c) Michaelis-Menten kinetics of increasing concentrations of **Gal-TPE-BT** (2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of  $\beta\text{-Gal}$  (8  $\text{U mL}^{-1}$ ) in a solvent mixture of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (0.01 M, pH 7.4)/DMSO (7:3, v/v). (d) Double reciprocal plots of  $1/V$  vs  $1/[\text{Gal-TPE-BT}]$ , where the Y-intercept of the equation is  $1/V_{\text{max}}$ , and the absolute value of the X-intercept is  $1/K_m$ .<sup>3</sup>



**Fig. S3.** (a) Michaelis-Menten kinetics of increasing concentrations of **4-MU-β-Gal** (2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20 μM) in the presence of β-Gal (8 U mL<sup>-1</sup>) in phosphate buffered saline (0.01 M, pH 7.4) (Inset: Chemical structure of **4-MU-β-Gal**). (b) Double reciprocal plots of  $1/V$  vs  $1/[\text{4-MU-}\beta\text{-Gal}]$ , where the Y-intercept of the equation is  $1/V_{\text{max}}$ , and the absolute value of the X-intercept is  $1/K_m$ .



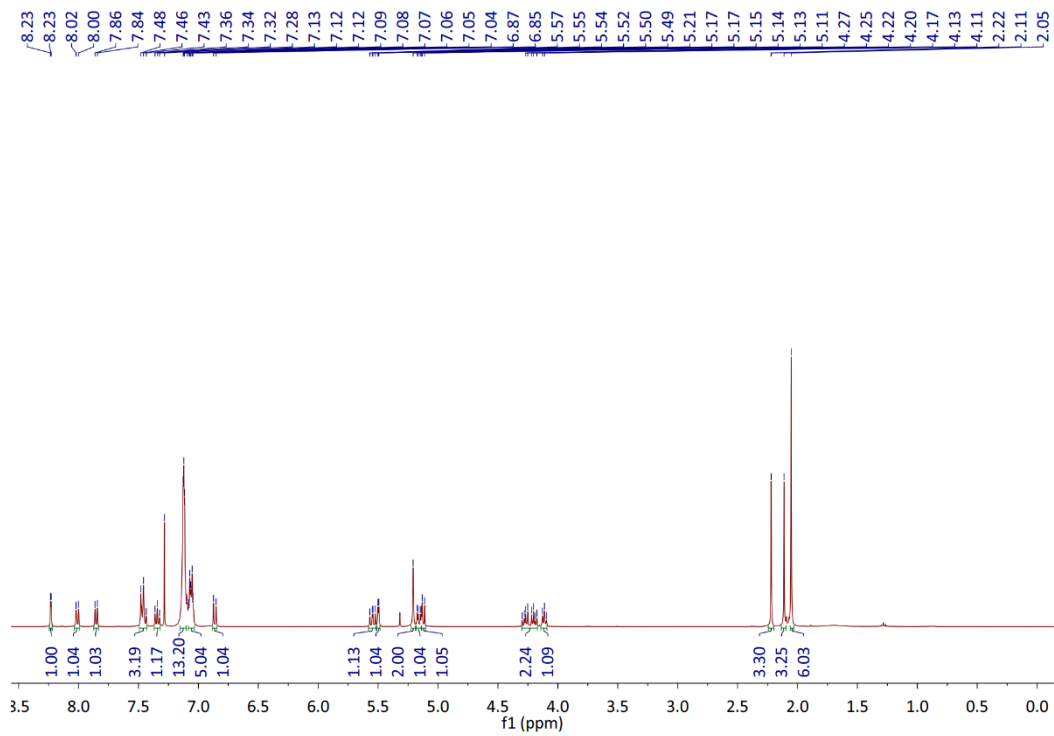
**Fig. S4.** Transmission-electronic microscopic images of **Gal-TPE-BT** (10 μM) without and with treatment of β-Gal (8 U mL<sup>-1</sup>) in a solvent mixture of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (0.01 M, pH 7.4)/DMSO (7:3, v/v).



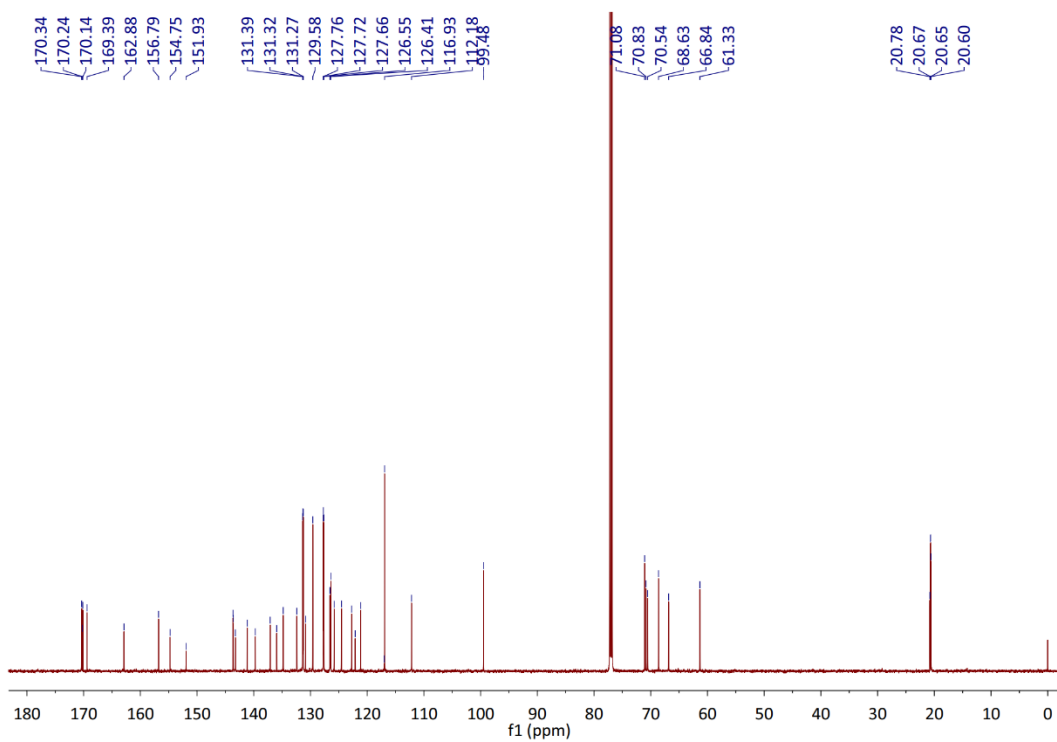
**Fig. S5.** (a) Dynamic light scattering (DLS) of **Gal-TPE-BT** ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) without and with treatment of  $\beta$ -Gal ( $8 \text{ U mL}^{-1}$ ). (b) Surface tension- $\log C$  plot of **Gal-TPE-BT**. (c) DLS of **Gal-TPE-BT** ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) before and after incubation for 60 h in PBS. (d) Time-dependent fluorescence emission intensity changes of **Gal-TPE-BT** ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) at 440 nm in PBS. All measurements were performed in a solvent mixture of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) ( $0.01 \text{ M}$ , pH 7.4)/DMSO (7:3, v/v).



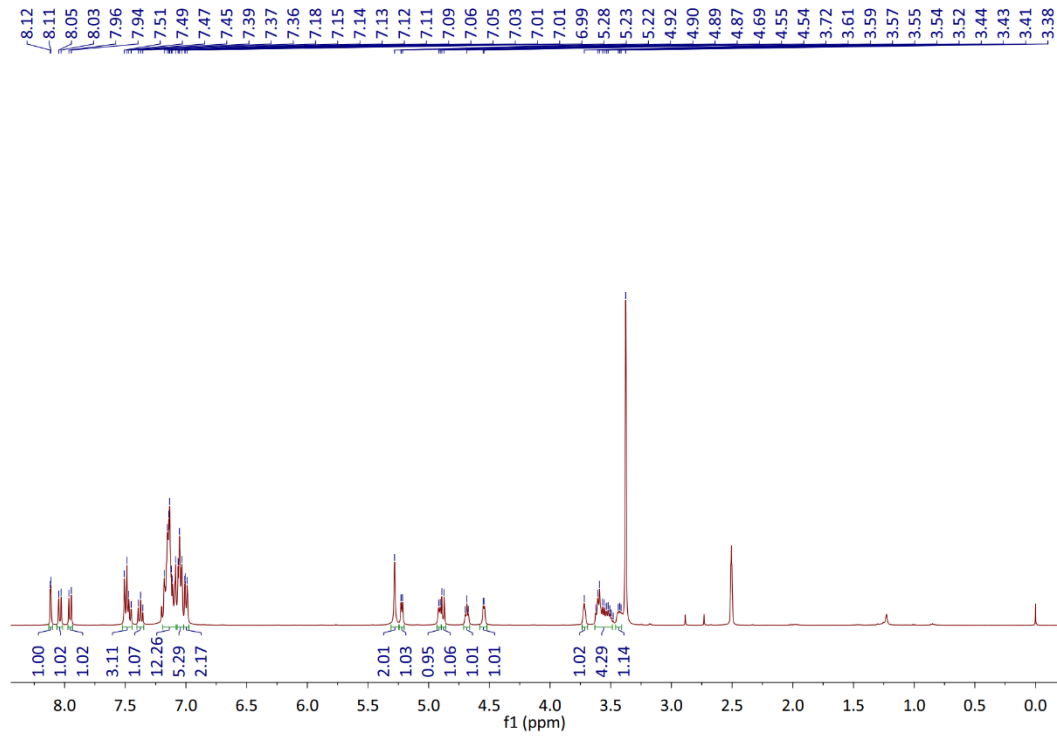
### 3 Original spectra of new compounds



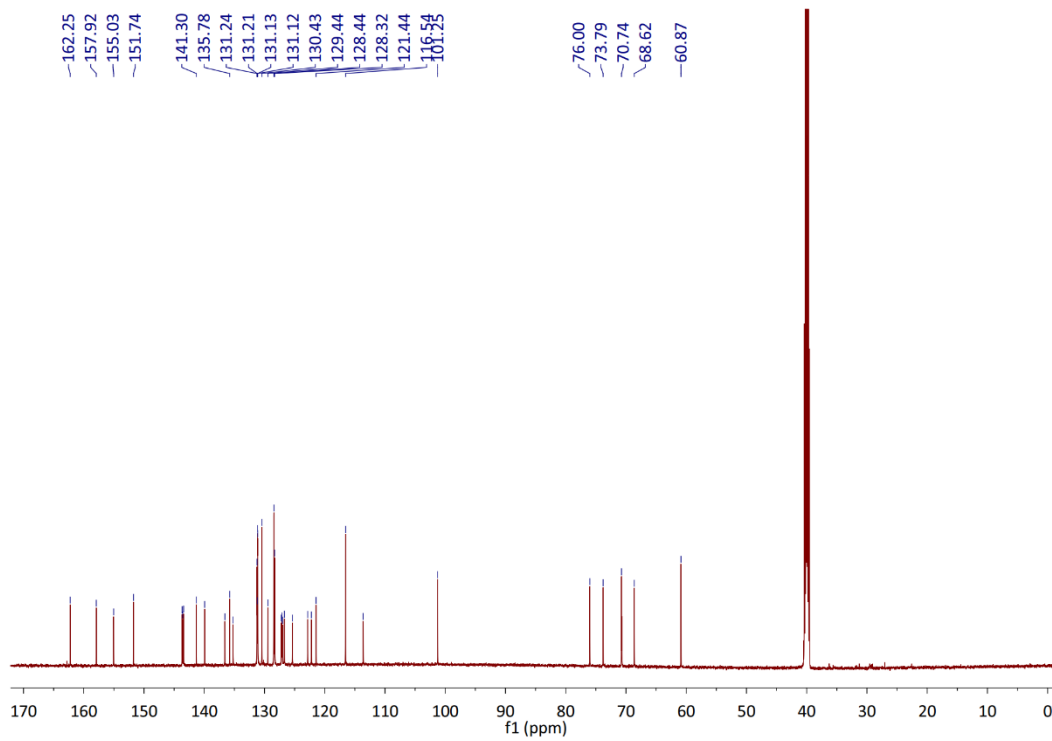
<sup>1</sup>H NMR of **b**.



<sup>13</sup>C NMR of **b**.



<sup>1</sup>H NMR of Gal-TPE-BT.



<sup>13</sup>C NMR of Gal-TPE-BT.

#### 4 Additional References

1. Y. Liu, J. Nie, J. Niu, W. S. Wang and W. Y. Lin, An AIE+ESIPT ratiometric fluorescent probe for monitoring sulfur dioxide with distinct ratiometric fluorescence signals in mammalian cells, mouse embryonic fibroblast and zebrafish. *J. Mater. Chem. B.*, 2018, **6**, 1973.
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3. R. C. Yandamuri, R. Gautam, C. Darkoh, V. Dareddy, M. El-Bouhssini and B. A. Clack, Cloning, expression, sequence analysis and homology modeling of the prolyl endoprotease from *Eurygaster integriceps puton*, *Insects*, 2014, **5**, 762.