Supporting Information

Novel fluorescent derivative of praziquantel synthesis: cell-imaging and

interaction with Schistosoma japonicum cercariae

Yunzhi Xie,^{a, +} Yibao Li,^{a, +} Yongquan Wu,^{a, +} Chunhua Liu,^a Xiaokang Li,^a Xun Li^a and Xiaolin Fan*^a

Key Laboratory of Organo-pharmaceutical Chemistry, Gannan Normal University, Ganzhou 341000, P. R. China.

E-mail: fanxl2013@gnnu.cn

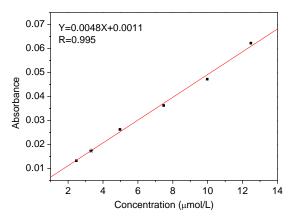


Figure S1. Absorbance of PZQ-5 in pure water. Absorbance = 0.018, Concentration =

3.52 µmol/L.

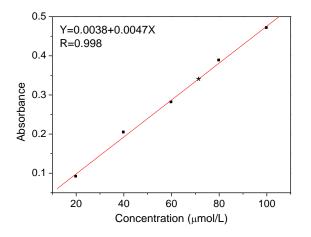


Figure S2. Absorbance of PZQ-5 in DMSO: PBS = 1:399. Absorbance = 0.342, Concentration = 71.96 μ mol/L.

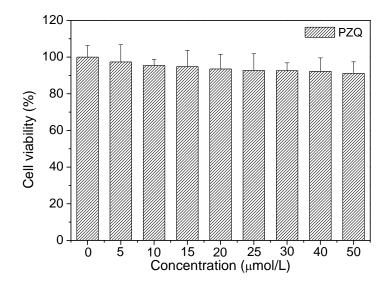


Figure S3. Cell survival viability detected by MTT method: HeLa cells incubated with the presence of $5 \sim 50 \ \mu mol/L PZQ$ for 24 h.

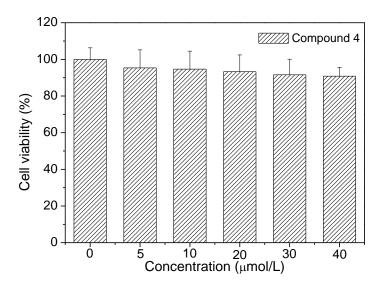


Figure S4. Cell survival viability detected by MTT method: HeLa cells incubated with the presence of $5\sim40 \ \mu mol/L$ compound 4 for 24 h.

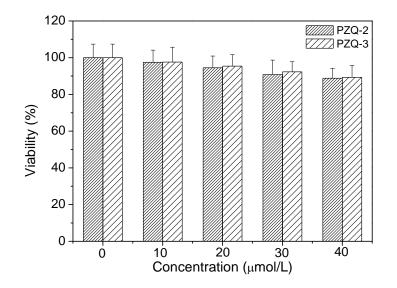


Figure S5. Cell viability (%) estimated by MTT proliferation test versus incubation concentrations of PZQ-2 and PZQ-3. HeLa cells were cultured in the presence of 0 \sim 40 μ mol/L PZQ-2 and PZQ-3at 37 °C for 24 h.

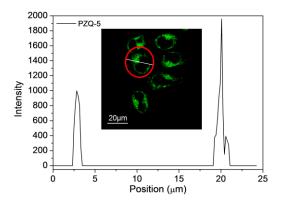


Figure S6. The fluorescence intensity profile and fluorescence image (across the line) of HeLa cells incubated with PZQ-5.