Supplementary Information

## A real-time colorimetric and ratiometric fluorescent probe for rapid detection of SO<sub>2</sub> derivatives in living cells based on a near-infrared benzopyrylium dye

Wenqiang Chen,<sup>a</sup> Xingjiang Liu,<sup>a</sup> Song Chen<sup>b</sup>, Xiangzhi Song<sup>\*ac</sup> and Jian Kang<sup>\*d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Central South University, 410083 Changsha, Hunan Province, P. R. China. Fax: +86-731-88836954; Tel: +86-731-88836954; E-mail: xzsong@csu.edu.cn;

<sup>b</sup>College of Pharmacy, Qiqihar Medical University, 161006 Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Proviance, P. R. China;

<sup>c</sup>State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, Dalian University of Technology, 116024 Dalian, Liaoning Province, P. R. China;

<sup>d</sup>The Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, 410013 Changsha, Hunan Province, P. R. China.



Figure S1. Uv-vis absorption spectra of Probe 1 in different solvents.



Figure S2. Fluorescence spectra of Probe 1 in different solvents.



Figure S3. Uv-vis absorption spectra of Probe 2 in different solvents.



Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of Probe 2 in different solvents.



Figure S5. Photodegradation of Probe 1 in  $CH_3CN$  under the continuous irradiation with a 300 mW, 635 nm continuous wave laser. The distance between the light source and the sample is 10 cm.



Figure S6. Photodegradation of Probe 2 in  $CH_3CN$  under the continuous irradiation with a 300 mW, 635 nm continuous wave laser. The distance between the light source and the sample is 10 cm.



**Figure S7.** Photodegradation of Probe 1 in  $CH_3CN$  under the continuous irradiation with a 300 mW, 635 nm CW laser. F and  $F_0$  are the fluorescent intensities of the sample and reference, respectively. The distance between the light source and the sample is 10 cm. The optical density of the sample is 0.3.



**Figure S8.** Fluorescence spectra changes of the Probe 1 (5.0  $\mu$ M) in presence of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> (0.0-30.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH =7.4).



**Figure S9.**The line relationship between the fluorescence ratio ( $I_{489}/I_{690}$ ) of Probe 1 (5.0  $\mu$ M) and the concentration of HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (0.0–22.5  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH = 7.4).



**Figure S10.** Time-dependent Fluorescence spectral changes of Probe 1 (5.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH =7.4).



Figure S11. Emission spectra of Probe  $2(5.0 \ \mu M)$  upon the addition of different



concentrations of NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (0.0-30.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer.

**Figure S12.** Time-dependent fluorescence intensity at 502 nm of Probe **2** (5.0  $\mu$ M) upon the addition of different concentrations of NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (5.0, 15.0, and 30.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH = 7.4).



**Figure S13.** The Uv-vis absorption spectra of Probe **2** (5.0  $\mu$ M) in the absence/presence of NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (30.0  $\mu$ M).



Figure S14. Mass spectrum of the Probe 1 (20.0  $\mu$ M) with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (100.0  $\mu$ M).



**Figure S15.** Fluorescence spectra of Probe **1** (5.0  $\mu$ M) in the presence of various analytes (25.0  $\mu$ M for F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup>, I<sup>-</sup>, N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, AcO<sup>-</sup>, HS<sup>-</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup>; 50.0  $\mu$ M for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and NaClO; 0.5 mM for Cys and Hcy; 4.0 mM for GSH) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH =7.4).



Figure S16. Interfering effect of various tested analytes on the fluorescence intensity of Probe 1 (5.0  $\mu$ M) in response to HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (25.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH = 7.4).  $\lambda_{ex} = 450$  nm. R= I<sub>489</sub>/I<sub>690</sub>. Bars: 25.0  $\mu$ M for (1)blank, (2) Br<sup>-</sup>, (3) F<sup>-</sup>, (4) I<sup>-</sup>, (5) Cl<sup>-</sup>, (6) S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, (7) AcO<sup>-</sup>, (8) SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, (9) NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, (10) NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, (11) N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, (12) HS<sup>-</sup>, (13)

Mg<sup>2+</sup>, (14) Zn<sup>2+</sup>; 50.0 µM for (15) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (16) NaClO; 0.5 mM for (17) Cys, (18) Hey; 4.0 mM for (19) GSH.



**Figure S17.** Fluorescence spectra of Probe **2** in the presence of various analytes (30.0  $\mu$ M for F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup>, I<sup>-</sup>, N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CN<sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, HS<sup>-</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>; 50.0  $\mu$ M for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and NaClO; 0.5 mM for Cys and Hcy; 4.0 mM for GSH) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH =7.4).



Figure S18. The reaction of  $SO_2$  donor in the presence of Cys in pH 7.4 buffered solution.



**Figure S19.** Time-dependent Uv-vis absorption spectra of SO<sub>2</sub> donor (40.0  $\mu$ M) in the presence of Cys (400.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES buffer (20.0 mM, pH = 7.4).



**Figure S20.** Fluorescence spectra of Probe 1 (5  $\mu$ M) in the presence of SO<sub>2</sub> donor (0.0-80.0  $\mu$ M) in HEPES solution (20 mM, pH = 7.4, containing 400.0  $\mu$ M Cys). Each spectrum was recorded after incubation for 30 min at room temperature.



**Figure S21.** The fluorescence intensity at 502 nm of Probe 2 (5.0  $\mu$ M) in the absence and presence of HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (25.0  $\mu$ M) at varied pH values.



**Figure S22.** Images of living A431 cells. Top row: cells incubated with Probe 2 (5.0  $\mu$ M) for 30 min. Bottom row: cells pretreated with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (50.0  $\mu$ M) for 30 min, then washed with PBS buffer (20 mM, pH = 7.4) and further incubated with Probe 2 (5.0  $\mu$ M) for 30 min. (a), (c) Bright field images; (b), (d) Fluorescence images (excited with blue light). Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m.

## MTT assays

MTT assays were performed to evaluate the cytotoxicity of Probe 1 and 2. HepG2 cells were grown in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS (Fetal Bovine Serum) and 1% antibiotics at 37 °C in a humidified environment containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Before the experiment, the cells were placed in 96-well plates, followed by the addition of different concentrations of Probe 1 or 2 (0.0 to 20.0  $\mu$ M). The cells were then incubated at 37 °C in an atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and 95% air for 48 h, followed by MTT assays (n = 10). Untreated assay with Minimum Essential medium (n = 10) was also conducted under the same conditions.



**Figure S23.** Percentage of viable HepG2 cells after treatment with various concentrations of Probe 1 for 48 hours.



Figure S24. Percentage of viable HepG2 cells after treatment with various concentrations of Probe 2 for 48 hours.



Figure S25. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Probe 1.



Figure S26. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of Probe 1.







Figure S28. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of Probe 2.



Figure S29. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of Probe 2.