## Supporting information for

# Facile Synthesis of a Class of Aminochromeneaniliniumion Conjugated Far-Red to Near-Infrared Fluorescent Dyes for Bioimaging 

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## Determination of the fluorescence quantum yield

Fluorescence quantum yields for ACA-1~4 were determined by using ICG ( $\Phi_{f}=$ 0.13 in DMSO) as a fluorescence standard. ${ }^{1}$ The quantum yield was calculated using the following equation:

$$
\Phi_{\mathrm{F}(X)}=\Phi_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{~S})}\left(A_{S} F_{X} / A_{X} F_{S}\right)\left(n_{X} / n_{S}\right)^{2}
$$

Where $\Phi_{\mathrm{F}}$ is the fluorescence quantum yield, $A$ is the absorbance at the excitation wavelength, $F$ is the area under the corrected emission curve, and $n$ is the refractive index of the solvents used. Subscripts $S$ and $X$ refer to the standard and to the unknown, respectively.



Fig. S1. A) Absorption spectra of the dyes; B) Emission spectra of the dyes; ACA-1 $(■), \mathbf{A C A}-2(\bullet), \mathbf{A C A}-3(\mathbf{)})$ and ACA-4 ( $\boldsymbol{\nabla})$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$.


Fig. S2. A) Absorption spectra of the dyes; B) Emission spectra of the dyes; ACA-1 $(■)$, ACA-2 (•), ACA-3 ( $\mathbf{\Delta}$ ), and ACA-4 ( $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ) in pH 7.4, 25 mM PBS buffer (containing $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ BSA).


Fig. S3 pH -dependence of the fluorescence intensity of the dyes: A (ACA-1), B (ACA-2), C (ACA-3), and D (ACA-4).


Fig. S4. Photostability of ACA-1 (■), ACA-2 (•), ACA-3 ( $\mathbf{\Delta}$ ), and ACA-4 ( $\mathbf{\nabla}$ ) in $\mathrm{pH} 7.4,25 \mathrm{mM}$ PBS buffer (containing $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ BSA). The samples were continuously irradiated by UV light ( 365 nm ) (A) and 500W Xe lamp (B).


Fig. S5 Photostability of ACA-1 (■), ACA-2 (•), ACA-3 ( $\mathbf{\Delta}$ ), and ACA-4 ( $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ) in pH 7.4, 25 mM PBS buffer. The samples were continuously irradiated by UV light ( 365 nm ).


Fig. S6 Fluorescence spectra of a $5 \mu \mathrm{M}$ solution of ACA-1~4 before and after reaction with various the representative oxidizing and reducing reagents for $30 \mathrm{~min}, \mathrm{~A}$ (ACA-1), B (ACA-2), C (ACA-3) and D (ACA-4).


Fig. S7 Cytotoxicity assays of ACA-1~4 at different concentrations (a: $0 \mu \mathrm{M}$; b: 2 $\mu \mathrm{M} ; \mathrm{c}: 5 \mu \mathrm{M} ; \mathrm{d}: 10 \mu \mathrm{M}$; e: $20 \mu \mathrm{M})$ for HeLa cells.


Fig. S8 DFT optimized structure of ACA-2~4. In the ball-and-stick representation, carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms are colored in gray, blue, and red, respectively. H atoms were omitted for clarity.

Table S1. Representative C-C (N or O) Bond Lengths (in pm) of ACA-2 determined by DFT Calculations.

| C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C/N/O <br> Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C2-C3 | 144.2 | C12-C13 | 141.8 | C2-N1 | 136.3 |
| C3-C4 | 137.3 | C13-C14 | 137.5 | C6-O8 | 142.4 |
| C4-C5 | 141.8 | C14-C15 | 142.9 | C12-O8 | 135.4 |
| C5-C6 | 141.9 | C15-C16 | 141.8 | C18-N21 | 136.5 |
| C6-C7 | 138.7 | C16-C17 | 137.9 | C22-N21 | 147.1 |
| C2-C7 | 142.5 | C17-C18 | 142.7 |  |  |
| C5-C10 | 141.6 | C18-C19 | 143.1 |  |  |
| C9-C10 | 149.4 | C19-C20 | 137.7 |  |  |
| C10-C11 | 139.0 | C15-C20 | 141.9 |  |  |
| C11-C12 | 139.9 |  |  |  |  |

Table S2. Representative C-C (N or O) Bond Lengths (in pm) of ACA-3 determined by DFT Calculations.

| C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C/N/O <br> Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C2-C3 | 143.8 | C11-C12 | 140.0 | C2-N1 | 136.5 |
| C3-C4 | 137.3 | C12-C13 | 143.4 | C6-O8 | 137.1 |
| C4-C5 | 141.8 | C13-C14 | 141.8 | C12-O8 | 135.2 |
| C5-C6 | 141.7 | C14-C15 | 137.6 | C16-N19 | 136.4 |
| C6-C7 | 138.1 | C15-C16 | 143.0 | C20-N19 | 148.1 |
| C2-C7 | 142.0 | C16-C17 | 143.0 |  |  |
| C5-C10 | 142.0 | C17-C18 | 137.8 |  |  |
| C9-C10 | 149.1 | C13-C18 | 141.7 |  |  |
| C10-C11 | 139.1 |  |  |  |  |

Table S3. Representative C-C (N or O) Bond Lengths (in pm) of ACA-4 Determined by DFT Calculations.

| C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) | C-C/N/O <br> Bond | Bond <br> Lengths <br> (in pm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C2-C3 | 143.6 | C12-C13 | 141.5 | C2-N1 | 136.4 |
| C3-C4 | 137.3 | C13-C14 | 137.7 | C6-O8 | 137.1 |
| C4-C5 | 141.8 | C14-C15 | 142.7 | C12-O8 | 135.5 |
| C5-C6 | 141.8 | C15-C16 | 141.8 | C18-N21 | 136.6 |
| C6-C7 | 138.2 | C16-C17 | 137.9 | C22-N21 | 147.1 |
| C2-C7 | 141.9 | C17-C18 | 142.8 |  |  |
| C5-C10 | 142.2 | C18-C19 | 143.2 |  |  |
| C9-C10 | 149.2 | C19-C20 | 137.5 |  |  |
| C10-C11 | 138.8 | C15-C20 | 142.1 |  |  |
| C11-C12 | 140.2 |  |  |  |  |



Figure S9. Time-lapsed (5, 10, 20 and 30 min ) in vivo imaging of the mice with the dyes ACA-2 (A) and ACA-4 (C).

Reference:

1. (a) R. C. Benson, H. A. Kues. J. Chem. Eng. Data., 1977, 22, 379-383; (b) D.

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Fig. S10. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-1.


Fig. S11. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-1.


Fig. S12. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-2.


Fig. S13. ${ }^{13}$ C NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-2.


Fig.S14. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-3.


Fig.S15. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-3.


Fig. S16. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-4.


Fig. S17. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of the compound ACA-4.

