

Supporting Information

A Multifunctional Aggregation-Induced Emission Luminogen with pH-Response Detachable Connector for Lipid Droplet-Specific Imaging and Tracing

Yanjie Li 1, Rui Fan 2, Pengfei Gao 1,3,4,* and Chang-Hua Hu 1,4,*

1 College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China;

lyj1989@swu.edu.cn

2 Southwest University Hospital, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China;

fanrui01@swu.edu.cn

3 Key Laboratory of Luminescence Analysis and Molecular Sensing (Southwest University), Ministry of Education, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

4 NMPA Key Laboratory for Quality Monitoring of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance, Chongqing 401121, China

* Correspondence: gpf1987@swu.edu.cn (P.G.); chhhu@swu.edu.cn (C.-H.H.)

Supporting figures.

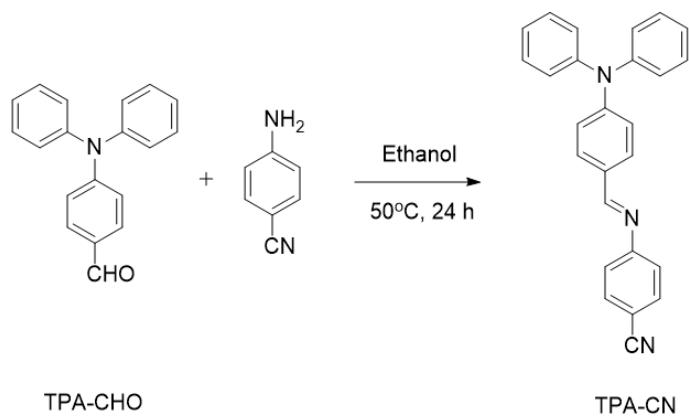


Figure S1 The synthesis route of Triphenylamine-benzonitrile Schiff base (TPA-CN) molecule.

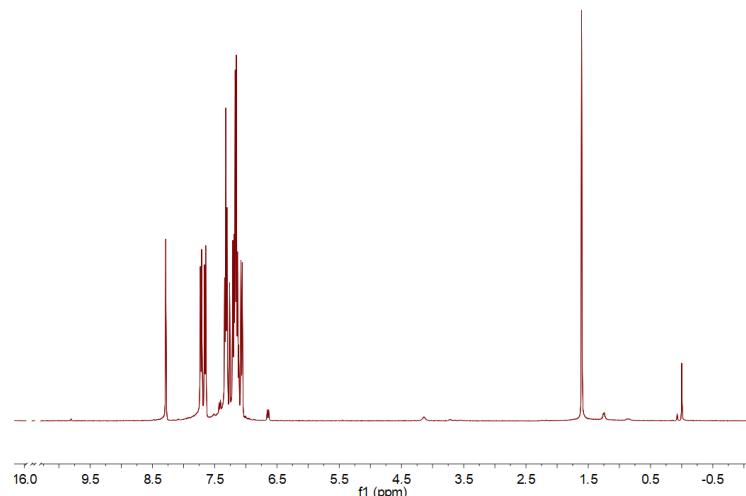


Figure S2 ¹H-NMR spectra of the TPA-CN.

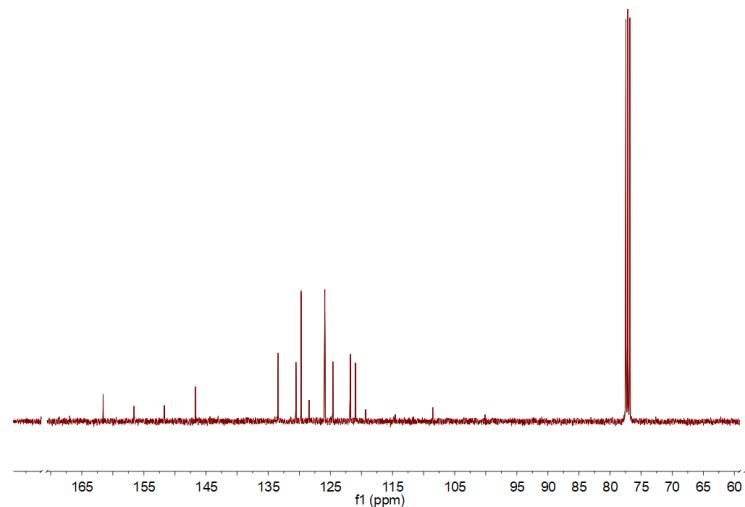


Figure S3 ¹³C-NMR spectra of the TPA-CN.

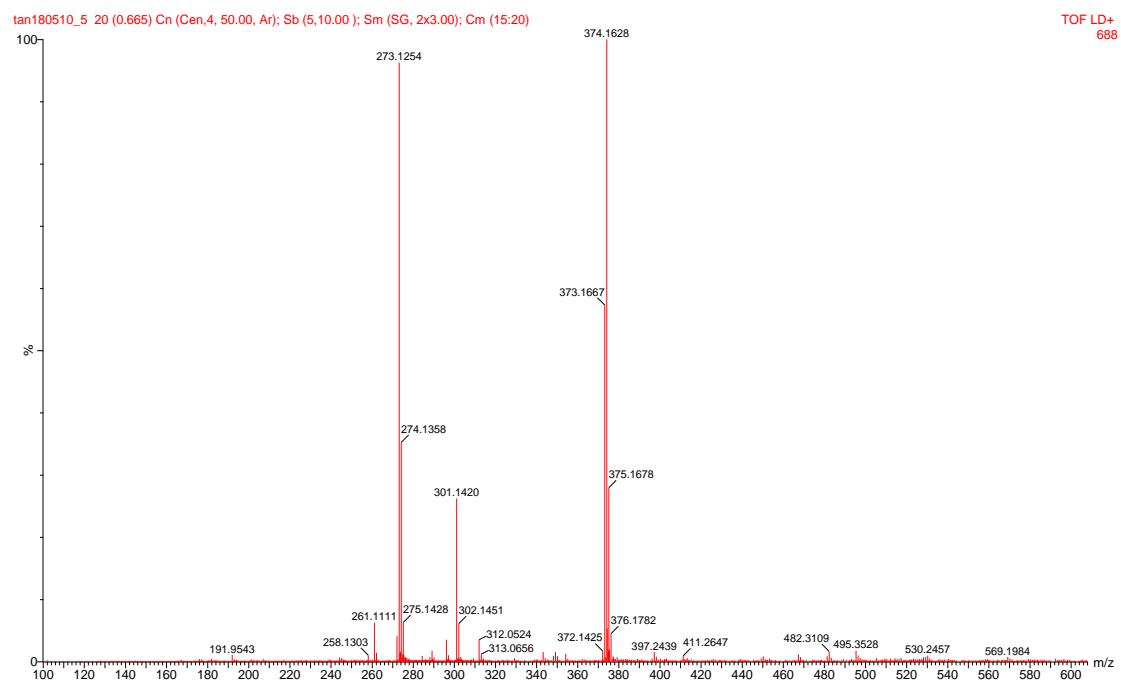


Figure S4 High resolution Mass spectra of the TPA-CN.

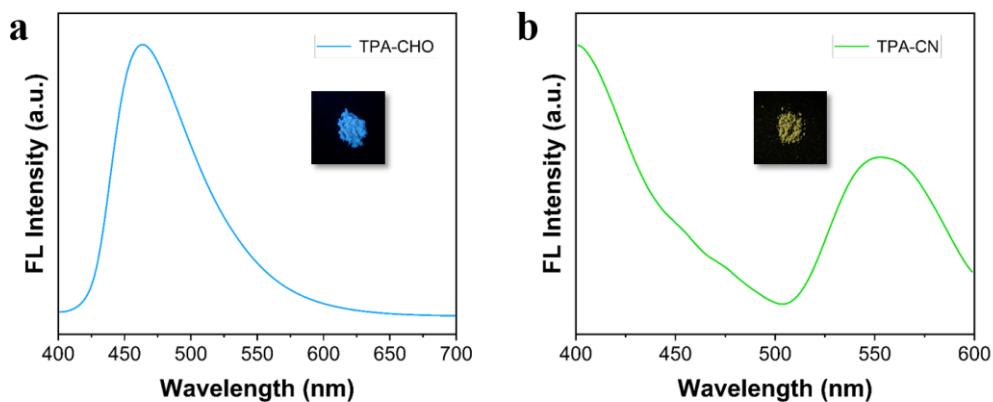


Figure S5 The fluorescence spectra of (a) TPA-CHO ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 365$ nm) and (b) TPA-CN ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$ nm). The inset graph was captured under UV irradiation of 365 nm.

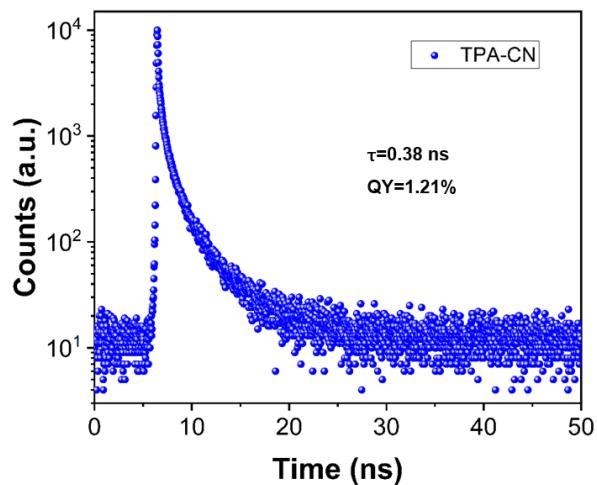


Figure S6 Fluorescence decay curves of the TPA-CN ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 550$ nm).

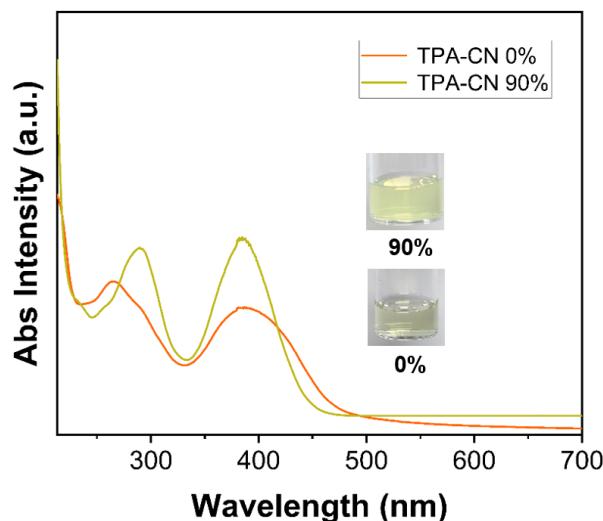


Figure S7 Absorption spectra of the TPA-CN (1×10^{-4} M) in pure ethanol and in 90% ethanol/water solution.

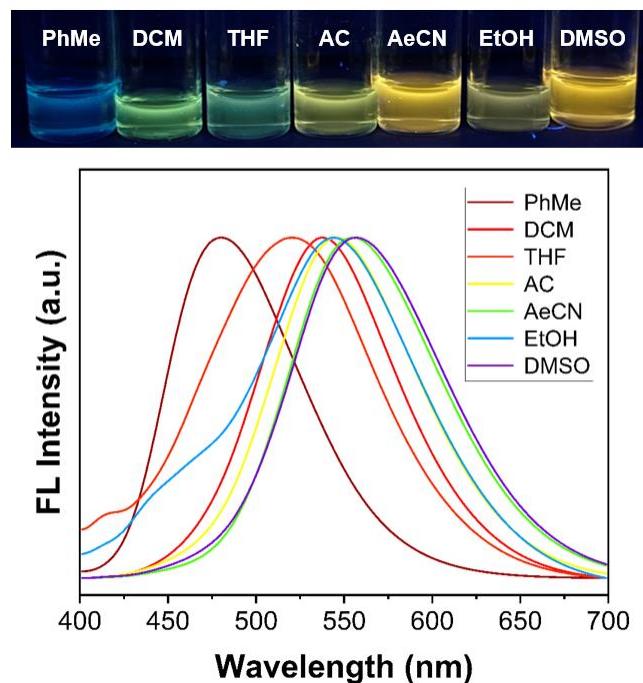


Figure S8 Fluorescence images and spectra of TPA-CN (1×10^{-4} M) in different solvents, including the toluene (PhMe), dichloromethane (DCM), tetrahydrofuran (THF), acetone (AC), acetonitrile (AeCN), ethanol (EtOH), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 365$ nm.

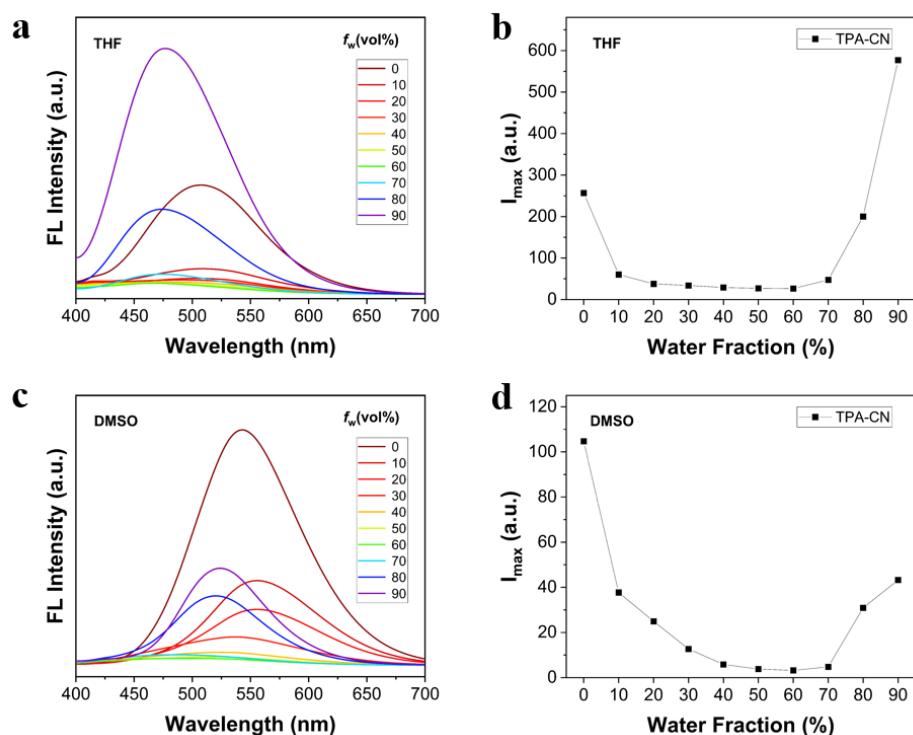


Figure S9 Fluorescence spectra (a, c) and AIE curves (b, d) of TPA-CN in THF/water and DMSO/water mixtures with different water fractions.

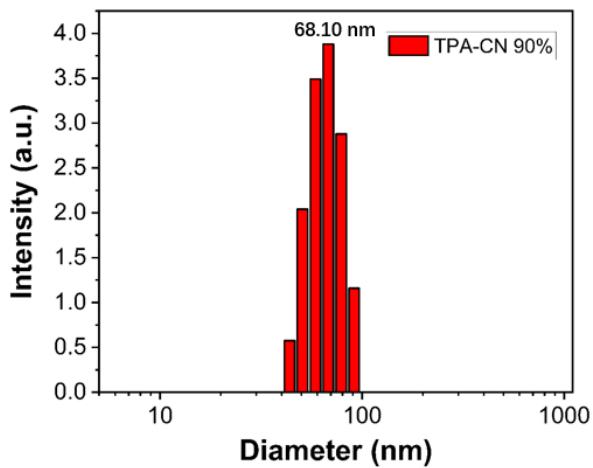


Figure S10 Size distribution profiles for the TPA-CN (1×10^{-4} M) in the 90% EtOH/water solutions determined by the DLS.

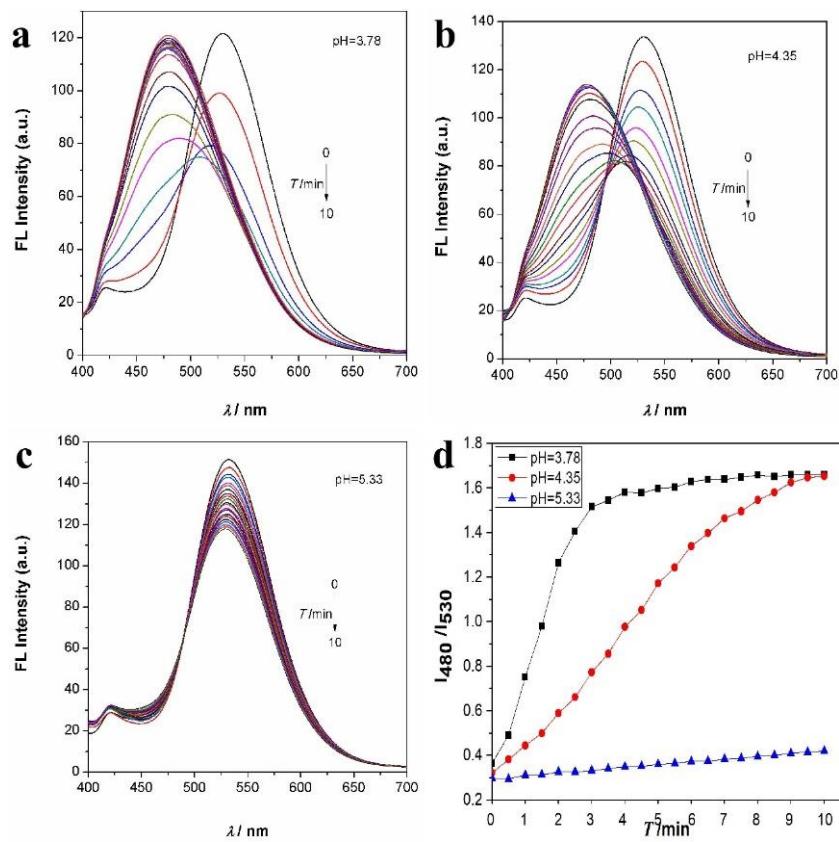


Figure S11 Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of TPA-CN in different pH BR buffers within 10 min. (a) pH response of TPA-CN to pH 3.29 BR buffers within 10 min. (b) pH response of TPA-CN to pH 4.35 BR buffers within 10 min. (c) pH response of TPA-CN to pH 5.33 BR buffers within 10 min. (d) Fluorescence ratios of TPA-CN within pH 3.29, 4.35 and 5.33 BR buffers within 10 min.

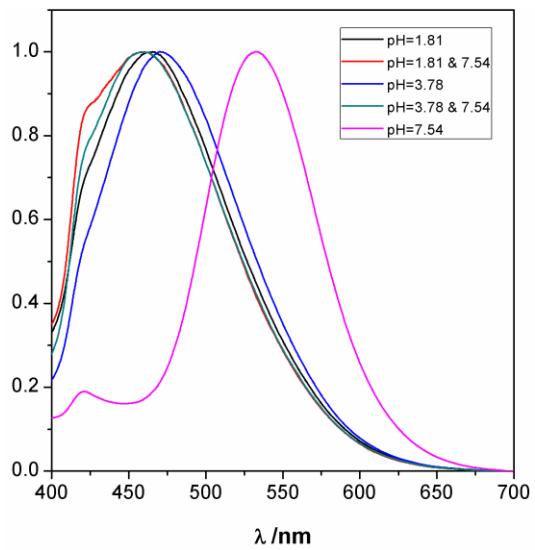


Figure S12 Investigation of the reversibility of the spectra response of TPA-CN to pH 1.81 and 3.78 BR buffers.

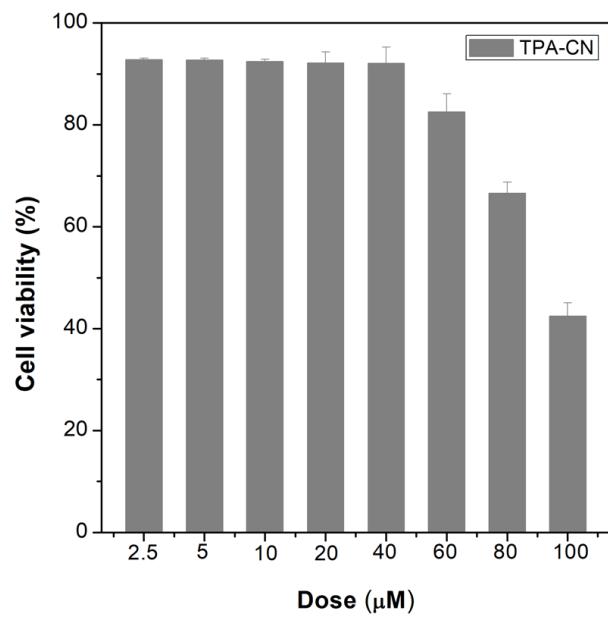


Figure S13 The cytotoxicity of TPA-CN on HeLa cells. The concentration of TPA-CN was 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 μM , and the time is 24 h.

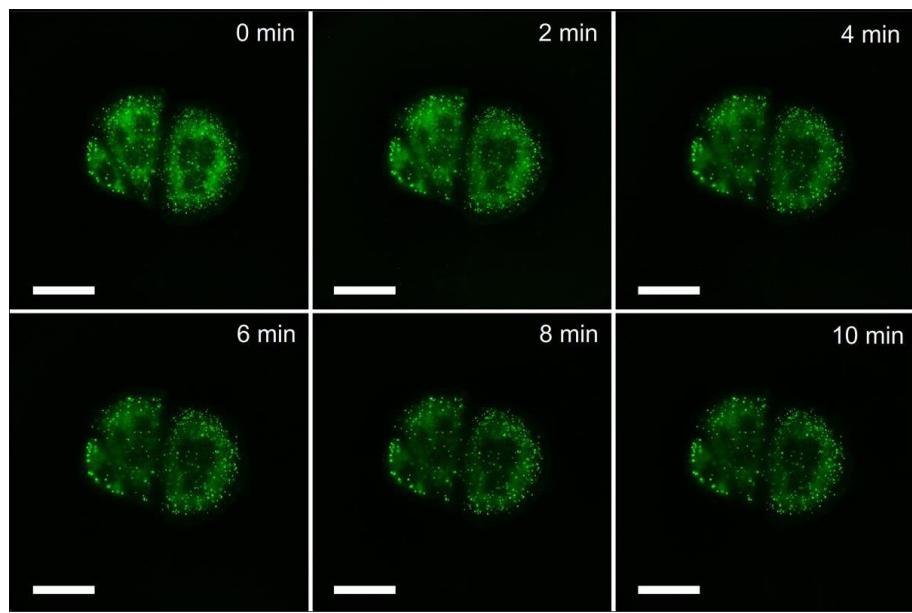


Figure S14 The original color of the contrastive analysis of LDs location and dynamic monitoring images of TPA-CN (20 μ M) on HeLa cells in 10 minutes.