A highly selective fluorogenic probe for the detection and \textit{in vivo} imaging of Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase\textsuperscript{†}

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Copper/zinc superoxide dismutase (Cu/Zn SOD) is an essential enzyme that protects tissue from oxidative damage. Herein we report the first fluorogenic probe (SODO) for the detection and \textit{in vivo} imaging of Cu/Zn SOD. SODO represents a unique chemical probe for translational imaging studies of Cu/Zn SOD in inflammatory disorders.

Superoxide dismutases (SOD, EC 1.15.1.1) are metalloenzymes that protect tissue from the oxidative stress caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS).\textsuperscript{1} The main function of SODs is to catalyse the dismutation of superoxide radicals ($O_2^\cdot -$) to hydrogen peroxide ($H_2O_2$) and oxygen. There are several isozymes of SODs, which can be distinguished by their metal cofactors and their distribution in cells.\textsuperscript{2} Among the different isozymes of SODs, copper/zinc superoxide dismutase (Cu/Zn SOD or SOD1) is widely distributed and comprises around 90\% of the total SODs. Alterations in the expression and activity of Cu/Zn SOD have been associated with the onset of a number of diseases. Mutations in human Cu/Zn SOD are implicated in the development of neurological disorders, such as familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (fALS), Alzheimer’s disease and Parkinson’s disease.\textsuperscript{3}–\textsuperscript{5} Furthermore, elevated activities of Cu/Zn SOD have been reported in cancer (e.g., acute myelogenous leukaemia, Hodgkin’s lymphoma) and chronic inflammatory diseases (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, ischemic injury).\textsuperscript{5}–\textsuperscript{7} On the contrary, decreased levels of Cu/Zn SOD have been associated with an inhibition of the immune response and the promotion of oxidative stress in age-related disorders.\textsuperscript{8,9}

Despite the importance of Cu/Zn SOD in regulating the balance between healthy and disease states, the exact mechanism that correlates Cu/Zn SOD to the progression of different pathologies remains largely unknown.\textsuperscript{5} Current probes to visualize SODs mainly rely on the intrinsic fluorescence of Tyr or Trp residues\textsuperscript{10,11} or the use of non-specific metal chelators, such as bathocuproine.\textsuperscript{12} These methods have very limited practical use \textit{in vivo}, due to spectral shortcomings (e.g., short excitation/emission wavelengths) and their poor selectivity between SODs and other ROS-related enzymes.

Fluorogenic probes are advantageous for \textit{in vivo} imaging since they provide high signal-to-noise ratios without the need for washing steps.\textsuperscript{13,14} Our group and others have reported the preparation of fluorogenic probes based on the 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diazaindacene (BODIPY) scaffold,\textsuperscript{15,16} one of the most exploited fluorophores for cell imaging due to its photo-stability and permeability properties.\textsuperscript{17,18} BODIPY fluorogens can be synthesized by direct conjugation of electron-rich groups (e.g., substituted benzene rings) to the BODIPY core, leading to photoinduced electron transfer (PeT) quenching and subsequent turn-off fluorescence emission in hydrophobic environments. In order to enhance the fluorogenic response of probes binding to Cu/Zn SOD, we designed a new class of BODIPY fluorogens combining PeT-quenching substituents and chemical groups restricting the rotational flexibility of the BODIPY core. The restriction of torsional motion has proven an effective strategy to generate turn-on fluorescent probes,\textsuperscript{19,20} and previous studies have shown that “−NH” groups directly linked to the position C3 of BODIPY can form intramolecular hydrogen bonds with the fluoride atoms.\textsuperscript{21}

We synthesized MK fluorogens by modifying a 3,5-dichloro-BODIPY scaffold (1) with benzylamines (M) forming intramolecular hydrogen bonds with the fluoride atoms, and triazole groups (K) as PeT-quenchers (Scheme 1). MK fluorogens were prepared by loading 1 onto 2-chlorotrityl chloride polystyrene (CTC-PS) resin, followed by nucleophilic substitution and
copper-catalysed azide–alkyne cycloaddition. A total of 40 MK compounds with diverse amine and alkyne groups were isolated in moderate to high yields with very high purities using mild acidic cleavage conditions\(^\text{22}\) (for detailed chemical structures and characterisation data, see ESI\(^\dagger\)).

The spectral characterisation of the MK derivatives confirmed their strong fluorogenic behaviour with minimal fluorescence in aqueous media, long Stokes shifts (i.e. around 90 nm) and red-shifted emission wavelengths when compared to the BODIPY core (Table S1 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). As expected, the incorporation of benzylamines at the position C\(_3\) of the BODIPY scaffold restricted the torsional motion of the fluorophore, leading to an increase in the quantum yields in non-polar solvents. We also observed that the fluorescence emission of MK fluorogens correlated with solvent viscosity as a result of the decreased rotation of both triazole and aniline substituents (Fig. S1 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). Moreover, the fluorogenic response of MK derivatives was stronger in non-polar solvents due to the reduced PET quenching effect from the meso-aniline group in non-polar environments (Fig. S2, S3 and Table S2 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). Altogether, these results assert MK derivatives as BODIPY fluorogens with excellent spectral properties to detect polarity changes associated to the binding at large macromolecules.

In view of these properties, we assessed our MK fluorogens \textit{in vitro} to bind at the macromolecular dimeric structure of Cu/Zn SOD. The screening of diversity-oriented fluorescence libraries has become an effective strategy to identify highly selective molecular probes,\(^\text{23}\) and we observed that compounds with 2-ethoxybenzylamine (M103) as the amine group displayed high fluorescence emission after incubation with human Cu/Zn SOD (hCu/Zn SOD) (Fig. S4 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). MK103-48 showed the strongest response among all compounds and was selected for further studies (hereinafter named as SODO (SOD Orange), Fig. 1). SODO displayed up to 150-fold increase in fluorescence emission after binding at hCu/Zn SOD, with a limit of detection of 10 \(\mu\)g \(\text{mL}^{-1}\) (Fig. S5 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). Notably, SODO reached quantum yields around 45\% and displayed a remarkable 60 nm hypsochromic shift in the fluorescence spectrum after binding (Fig. 1 and Fig. S5, S6 in ESI\(^\dagger\)).

We examined the binding of SODO at Cu/Zn SODs from different species. As with hCu/Zn-SOD, SODO displayed a concentration-dependent response in Cu/Zn SODs from bovine blood (bCu/Zn SOD) and from Arabidopsis thaliana (aCu/Zn SOD) (Fig. 2). These results suggest that the binding of SODO is species-independent and occurs at a conserved hydrophobic region of Cu/Zn SOD. While Cu/Zn SOD stands for the majority of SOD in tissue, high selectivity for the Cu/Zn SOD isoform is essential for imaging studies. We assessed the fluorescence response of SODO in the other two SOD isoforms (i.e. Mn-SOD and Fe-SOD) and observed high selectivity for Cu/Zn SOD over Mn-SOD and Fe-SOD, where minimal binding was detected (Fig. 2). To the best of our knowledge, SODO is the first small fluorophore able to detect Cu/Zn SOD with high specificity over other SODs. We also assessed the fluorescence emission of SODO in other ROS-related enzymes (e.g. catalase, peroxidase) (Fig. 2) and metabolites (e.g. \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2, \text{O}_2^*, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2\), \(\text{OH}^*\)) (Fig. 2, inset). SODO exhibited very high specificity for Cu/Zn-SOD, showing minimal fluorescence in other enzymes and metabolites involved in oxidative damage and inflammatory processes. Finally we studied whether the binding of SODO affected the catalytic activity of Cu/Zn SOD (Fig. S7 in ESI\(^\dagger\)). SODO did not significantly perturb enzymatic function; hence being an

![Chemical structure and fluorescence spectra of SODO (10 \(\mu\)M) after incubation with serial concentrations of hCu/Zn-SOD from 0.01 to 5 \(\text{mg\,mL}^{-1}\) in 20 \(\text{mM}\) Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 7.4). \(\lambda_{\text{exc.}}: 460\text{ nm. } \Phi_i\text{ in hCu/Zn-SOD: 0.45.}\)](image)

![Fluorogenic response of SODO upon binding to different proteins (at 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 mg mL\(^{-1}\)) and metabolites (inset, ROS & RNS: \(100 \mu\text{M}\)) in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 7.4). \(\lambda_{\text{exc.}}: 460\text{ nm, } \lambda_{\text{em.}}: 560\text{ nm. } \) Values are represented as means and error bars as standard deviations (\(n = 3\)). *** for \(p < 0.001.\)](image)
excellent reporter of Cu/Zn SOD without altering the normal physiology of cells. Altogether, these results confirm SODO as the first fluorogenic probe to detect Cu/Zn SOD without cross-reacting with other SOD isoforms, enzymes or ROS.

In view of the high selectivity and fluorogenic properties of SODO, we employed it to visualise changes in the expression of Cu/Zn SOD in vivo. We used SODO to image Cu/Zn SOD during the onset of inflammatory processes in zebrafish embryos. We employed a zebrafish tail fin injury model of inflammation by amputating the tail fin of embryos at 3 days post fertilization (dpf), which allowed us to examine the in vivo fluorogenic response of SODO in the inflammatory milieu. As shown in Fig. 3b, zebrafish undergoing inflammation displayed bright fluorescence in the wound margins (white arrows), which correspond to inflamed areas where Cu/Zn SOD is highly expressed. High magnification images corroborated the expression of Cu/Zn SOD in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells (Fig. 3c). We further confirmed these results by measuring the levels of the sod1 gene before and after wounding using semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). As shown in Fig. 3d, the sod1 gene was highly upregulated 5 h after wounding, in agreement with the fluorescence emission profile of SODO in vivo (Fig. S8 in ESI†). We also observed that SODO brightly stained oxidatively-stressed fibroblasts (Fig. S9 in ESI†), containing high levels of Cu/Zn SOD. Cell viability assays in fibroblasts also corroborated the marginal cytotoxicity of SODO within the working concentration range (Fig. S10 in ESI†).

In order to determine the binding mode of SODO in Cu/Zn SOD, we performed docking calculations to analyse the interaction between SODO and hCu/Zn SOD. Cu/Zn-SOD is found in all eukaryotic species as a homodimeric enzyme of ~32 kDa containing one Cu and one Zn ion in each of the subunits, which are stabilized by an intra-chain disulfide bond. Our model predicted the interaction of SODO at the interface of the two subunits of Cu/Zn SOD (Fig. 4a). The binding at this conserved hydrophobic pocket, which is away from the catalytic site of the enzyme, is consistent with the previously observed species-independent response of SODO (Fig. 2) and the fact that the enzymatic activity of Cu/Zn SOD remained unaffected by SODO (Fig. S7 in ESI†). A closer examination of the binding revealed four hydrogen bonds between SODO and hCu/Zn SOD: one hydrogen bond between the oxygen atom of the ethoxy group and Val148, two hydrogen bonds between the nitrogen atoms of the triazole ring and the residues Lys9 and Asn53, and a final hydrogen bond between the meso-aniline group and Asp11 (Fig. 4b). The binding analysis suggests that the fluorogenic response of SODO is the result of combining the restriction in the rotation of the fluorophore by forming four hydrogen bonds and the deactivation of the quenching PeT due to the migration to a hydrophobic environment, as observed in our results from the in vitro characterisation assays.

In order to corroborate this hypothesis, we prepared two derivatives of SODO lacking the chemical groups involved in the interaction with hCu/Zn SOD (Fig. 5). We synthesized SODO1 as the derivative without the ethoxy group in the amine ‘arm’ and SODO2 as the derivative lacking the triazole nitrogen atoms (ESI† for synthetic details and characterisation), and compared their fluorogenic response to SODO after binding to hCu/Zn SOD. SODO1 and SODO2 showed remarkably lower fluorescence emission than SODO, confirming the relevance of both ethoxy and triazole groups for binding at hCu/Zn SOD (Fig. 5). These results confirmed the need of four hydrogen bonds forming a hydrophobic pocket at hCu/Zn SOD.
bonds, which are missing in the analogues SODO1 and SODO2 (Fig. S11 in ESI†), to restrict the torsional motion of SODO and induce its maximal fluorogenic response.

In summary, we have designed a new class of BODIPY fluorogens with enhanced spectral properties by incorporating both rotational restriction and PeT-quenching groups. These new BODIPY fluorogens show excellent properties as polarity probes with minimal background emission in aqueous media and long Stokes shifts upon fluorescence activation. In vitro studies identified one derivative (SODO) as a highly selective fluorogenic probe for Cu/Zn SOD. SODO shows remarkable fluorescence emission only after binding to Cu/Zn SOD with very high selectivity over ROS-related enzymes and metabolites as well as the other SOD isoforms (i.e. Mn-SOD and Fe-SOD). The high selectivity of SODO enabled its use for imaging Cu/Zn SOD in vivo during the onset of an inflammatory response in a zebrafish tail fin injury model. Furthermore, we performed computational modelling to analyse the binding of SODO at Cu/Zn SOD. Structure–activity studies suggest that the binding occurs at the interface of the two enzymatic subunits and involves four residues to restrict the torsional motion of the BODIPY fluorophore and deactivate its PeT-quenching groups. SODO is the first fluorogenic probe for Cu/Zn SOD and represents a unique probe for the detection and in vivo imaging of Cu/Zn SOD during the progression of inflammatory disorders.

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References