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A mitochondrion-targeted dual-site fluorescent probe for the discriminative detection of SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- in living HepG-2 cells†

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Sulfur dioxide, known as an environmental pollutant, produced during industrial productions is also a common food additive that is permitted worldwide. In living organisms, sulfur dioxide forms hydrates of sulfite ($SO_2 \cdot H_2O$), bisulfite (HSO_3^-) and sulfite (SO_3^{2-}) under physiological pH conditions; these three exist in a dynamic balance and play a role in maintaining redox balance, further participating in a wide range of physiological and pathological processes. On the basis of the differences in nucleophilicity between SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-, for the first time, we built a mitochondrion-targeted dual-site fluorescent probe (**Mito-CDTH-CHO**) based on benzopyran for the highly specific detection of SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- with two diverse emission channels. **Mito-CDTH-CHO** can discriminatively respond to the levels of HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-}. Besides, its advantages of low cytotoxicity, superior biocompatibility and excellent mitochondrial enrichment ability contribute to the detection and observation of the distribution of sulfur dioxide derivatives in living organisms as well as allowing further studies on the physiological functions of sulfur dioxide.

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1. Introduction

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2), the most common and simple irritating gas, is one of the main pollutants in the atmosphere.[1] In recent years, increasing physiological functions of sulfur dioxide have been discovered in mammals.[2–4] How does SO_2 work in the internal environment of living organisms? It has been reported in numerous studies that SO_2 is not independent in action or directly affects, but dissociated to SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- (SO_2 derivatives) in neutral fluid or plasma (HSO_3^-/SO_3^{2-}, 1 : 3 M/M),[5,6] which mainly account for its toxicity. There is a dynamic conversion equilibrium between sulfur dioxide and sulfite, which also exists in bisulfite and sulfite.[7]

Among them, HSO_3^-/SO_3^{2-} at high concentrations are catalyzed to generate a variety of sulfur oxy radicals, which are known to give rise to negligible damage to the body.[8] Numerous studies have confirmed that abnormally high sulfite levels are closely related to respiratory diseases,[9] cardiovascular diseases[10] as well as neurological diseases, such as migraine, stroke, brain cancer,[11] lung cancer[12] and liver cancer.[13] Besides, clinical studies suggest that the concentration of sulfur dioxide gas ranges from 1 to 2000 μM in living organisms, and the total concentration of serum sulfite ranges from 0 to 10 μM in healthy donors. HSO_3^-/SO_3^{2-} also relax aortic rings in a dose-dependent manner at high concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 12 mM.[10] However, whether $HSO_3^-$and SO_3^{2-} are independent or synergistic in action remains largely unknown. Therefore, the accurate and independent determination of the levels of SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- is fairly necessary and valuable for further investigating the physiological functions of sulfur dioxide in living organisms.

Over the past decades, fluorescence imaging technology has drawn considerable attention benefiting from its outstanding performances, such as eminent non-invasiveness, excellent signal-to-noise ratio, high sensitivity, extraordinary reliability, cheap availability and easy operation.[14] Since Qian and Zhang *et al.* first reported a fluorescent probe based on the Michael addition reaction for HSO_3^- in 2013,[15] a large number of fluorescent probes have been developed to detect HSO_3^-/SO_3^{2-} in recent years.[16–20] Although they work on a simple mechanism and are facile to synthesize, they cannot exactly distinguish between HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-}, thus producing the same fluorescence signal. Herein, a dual-site fluorescent probe for SO_2 derivatives (HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-}) based on benzopyran, **Mito-CDTH-CHO**, was designed and synthesized. The probe is capable of discriminatively responding to the levels of HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} with distinct fluorescence signals. Furthermore, **Mito-CDTH-CHO** exhibited superior selectivity, lower cytotoxicity, good sensitivity, and readily available for fluorescence imaging *in vitro* and *in vivo*. To the best of our knowledge, the probes that possess obvious fluorescence sensing for HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} are still rare.

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2. Experimental section

2.1. Materials and instruments

All the reagents were supplied by commercial suppliers and were directly used without further purification. Absorption spectra were recorded on a UNICO UV-4802 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were obtained on a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Lengguang tech CO., Ltd. F97XP, China). ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE III 400 Nanobay at 500 MHz for ^{1}H NMR and 300 MHz for ^{13}C NMR (TMS as an internal standard). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a MicrOTOF Bruker. The pH values were measured with an acidity meter (alkalis, pH 400, China).

2.2. Synthesis of probe Mito-CDTH-CHO

The probe was synthesized according to the reported literature *via* a facile two-step reaction.[21,22] The synthesis routes of the probe are depicted in Scheme S1,† and it was characterized *via* high-resolution mass spectrometry, ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR (see ESI†).

Synthesis of Mito-CDTH. Freshly distilled cyclohexanone was added dropwise to a solution of concentrated H_2SO_4 cooled down to 0 °C in advance. To a concentrated H_2SO_4 solution of 2-(4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl), benzoic acid was added dropwise in freshly distilled cyclohexanone at 0 °C. Further, heating up to 90 °C, the mixture was vigorously stirred for 2 h, poured into ice, the perchloric acid (70%) was added, the supernatant was filtered off, and the residue was washed with cold water for three times. The residue was dried under vacuum and further purified *via* silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH = 20 : 1, v/v) to afford **Mito-CDTH** as a bright red solid (372 mg, 68%). ESI-MS calcd for $C_{24}H_{26}NO_3$ $[M + H]^+$ 376.1921, found 376.1913.

Synthesis of Mito-CDTH-CHO. To an acetic acid solution (30 ml) of **Mito-CDTH** (376 mg, 1 mmol), terephthalaldehyde (268 mg, 2 mmol) was added. The reaction solution was stirred at 110 °C for 3 h, and the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The crude product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml) and water (300 ml), washed with a saturated ammonium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporating using a rotary evaporator, the purple target compound (300 mg, 61%) was obtained *via* silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH = 50 : 1, v/v).

^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 7.86–7.63 (m, 4H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.52–6.35 (m, 2H), 3.36 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 2.80 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (s, 1H), 1.91 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 191.99, 149.12, 142.35, 134.78, 134.40, 132.23, 129.65, 129.53, 129.04, 127.80, 124.44, 123.99, 123.39, 109.19, 96.69, 43.43, 26.41, 22.36, 21.54, 12.05. ESI-MS calcd for $C_{32}H_{30}NO_4$ $[M + H]^+$ 492.2133, found 492.2160.

2.3. Preparation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS), active sulfur species (RSS) and anions

H_2O_2 was prepared by the direct dilution of a commercial hydrogen peroxide stock solution. NaClO was obtained by the dilution of a commercial hypochlorite solution in purified water and measured using a spectrophotometer ($\varepsilon_{292\ nm}$ = 350 M^{-1} cm^{-1}). TBHP was prepared by the dilution of a commercial *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide stock solution. Peroxynitrite stock ($ONOO^-$) was prepared by a previously reported procedure[23] and measured using a spectrophotometer ($\varepsilon_{302\ nm}$ = 1670 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) 1 M of stock solutions (Cys, GSH, HS^-, SO_4^{2-}, $S_2O_3^{2-}$, S^{2-}, SCN^-, H_2O_2, ClO^-, TBHP, Hcy, NO_2^-, Sx^{2-}, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, CO_3^{2-}, HCO_3^-, PO_4^{2-}, HPO_4^-, AcO^-, SO_3^{2-}, and HSO_3^-) were prepared by the dissolution of 10 mmol solid in purified water, and diluted to the desired concentrations when needed.

2.4. pH value adjustment

The pH values of the solutions were directly obtained by preparing a series of specific pH buffers, including acetate buffer, phosphate buffer, and sodium hydroxide/potassium chloride/boric acid buffer.

2.5. Spectral analysis

1 mM of the probe stock solution was prepared by dissolving 1 mg **Mito-CDTH-CHO** in 2 ml anhydrous ethanol, and diluted with PBS solution (10 mM, pH = 7.4, 6.0 or 8.0, containing 2% EtOH) for final test solutions.

2.6. Cell cytotoxicity assay

The cytotoxicity was measured using a CCK-8 kit. Hela cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% antibiotics at 37 °C under 5% CO_2 for 24 h. Hela cells were cultured with a fresh medium containing various concentrations of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (0–40 μM) for another 12 h. Next, Hela cells were washed three times with PBS and incubated with diluted CCK-8 reagent for 1 h, and then the cell viability was determined by a microplate reader. The procedure was repeated three times for each concentration.

2.7. Cell culture and imaging

HepG-2 cells were cultured in a DMEM medium (containing 1% penicillin/streptomycin and 10% FBS) under an air condition at 37 °C under 5% CO_2. HepG-2 cells at the logarithmic growth phase were implanted into 25 mm glass-bottomed dishes and incubated overnight. After the attachment of cells, the cells were treated with different pH values (pH = 6.0, 7.4 and 8.0) of the DMEM medium for 3 h. The pH of the DMEM medium was adjusted by adding a specific concentration of hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide.[23] HepG-2 cells were washed with PBS three times and incubated with **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) in an untreated DMEM medium. Confocal fluorescence images were recorded using a Zeiss LSM 800 confocal laser scanning microscope. The green channel was collected at 460–520 nm at an excitation of 390, and the blue fluorescence channel was covered over the range of 420–470 nm at an excitation of 370 nm.

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Scheme 1 Rational design and sensing mechanism of the probe for HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-}.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Design and synthesis of Mito-CDTH-CHO

According to the previous reports on the response mechanism of detecting sulfur dioxide type fluorescent probes,[24–30] we proposed that (Scheme 1), on the one hand, the oxygen positive ion on the benzopyran ring acts as a strong electron-withdrawing group, which reduces the electron cloud density of the C=C double bond and enable the C=C double bond strong electrophilicity. On the other hand, the C=O double bond conjugated to the benzene ring also possesses weaker

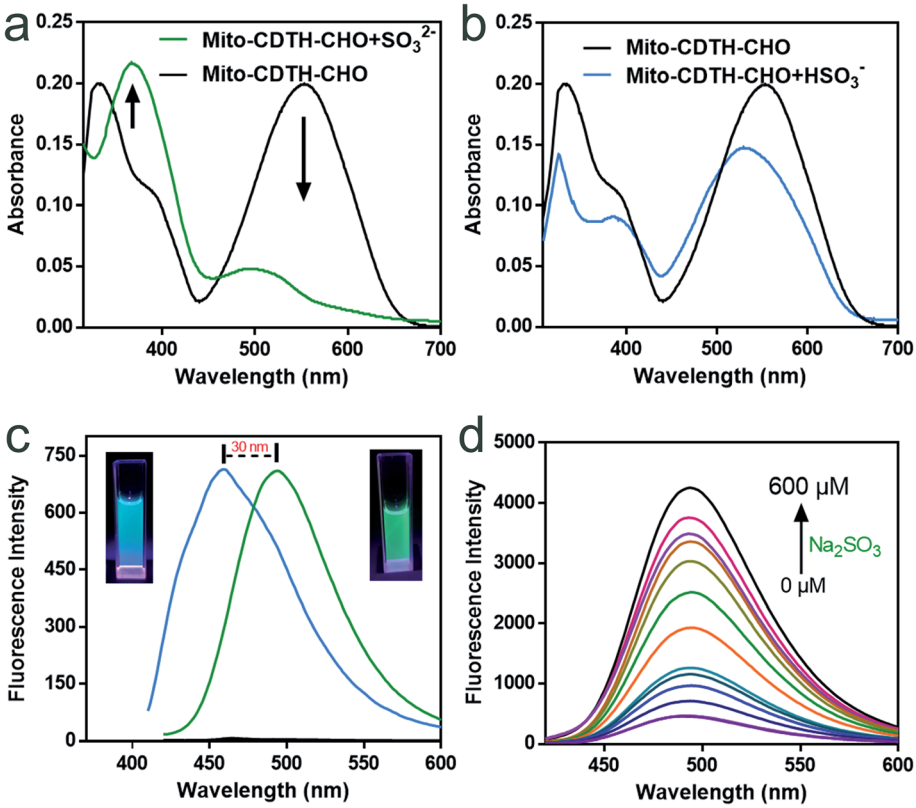

Fig. 1 Fluorescence and UV responses of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** toward SO_2 derivatives. (a) The UV-Vis absorption spectra change of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) with Na_2SO_3 (20 μM) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, containing 2% EtOH). (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra change of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) with $NaHSO_3$ (20 μM) in PBS buffer (pH 6.0, containing 2% EtOH). (c) Fluorescence spectra changes of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) with 50 μM SO_2 derivatives in PBS buffer (containing 2% EtOH). Black: **Mito-CDTH-CHO**; blue: $NaHSO_3$, λ_{ex} = 370 nm; green: Na_2SO_3, λ_{ex} = 390 nm. (d) Fluorescence spectra changes of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) in the presence of various concentrations Na_2SO_3 (0–600 μM), λ_{ex} = 390 nm.

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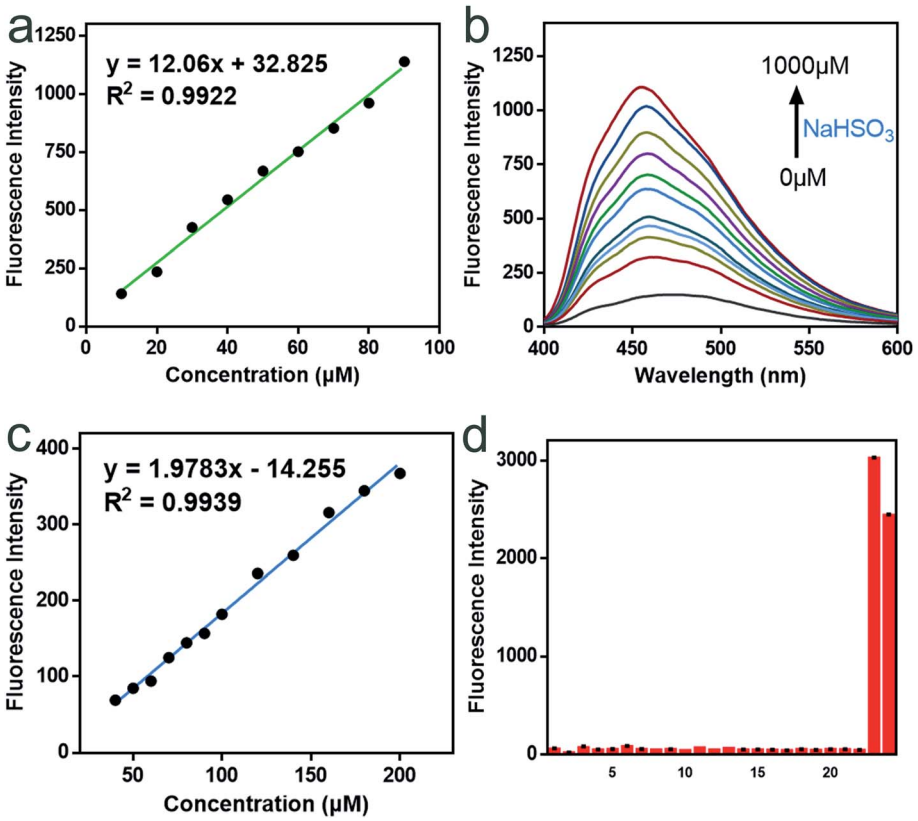

Fig. 2 Fluorescence responses of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** toward SO_2 derivatives. (a) The linear curve of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) fluorescence intensity at 492 nm with Na_2SO_3 concentrations range from 10–100 μM. (b) Fluorescence spectra changes of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) after the addition of various concentrations $NaHSO_3$ (0–1000 μM). PBS buffer, pH 6.0, containing 2% EtOH, $\lambda_{ex} = 370$ nm. (c) The linear curve of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) fluorescence intensity at 456 nm with $NaHSO_3$ concentrations range from 40–200 μM in PBS buffer. (d) The fluorescence intensity values of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) after interacting with 500 μM SO_2 derivatives, reactive nitrogen species, reactive oxygen species, active sulfur species and anions. (1) **Mito-CDTH-CHO**, (2) Cys, (3) GSH, (4) HS^-, (5) SO_4^{2-}, (6) $S_2O_3^{2-}$, (7) S^{2-}, (8) SCN^-, (9) H_2O_2, (10) NaClO, (11) TBHP, (12) Hcy, (13) NO_2^-, (14) Sx^{2-}, (15) Cl^-, (16) Br^-, (17) I^-, (18) CO_3^{2-}, (19) HCO_3^-, (20) PO_4^{2-}, (21) HPO_4^-, (22) AcO^-, (23) SO_3^{2-}, (24) HSO_3^-.

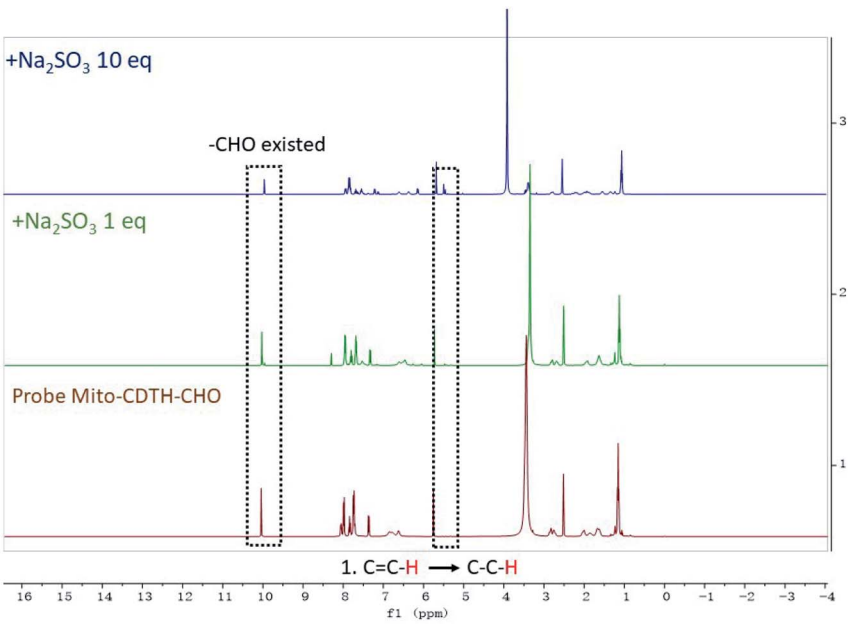

Fig. 3 The ^1H NMR titration of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** with Na_2SO_3.

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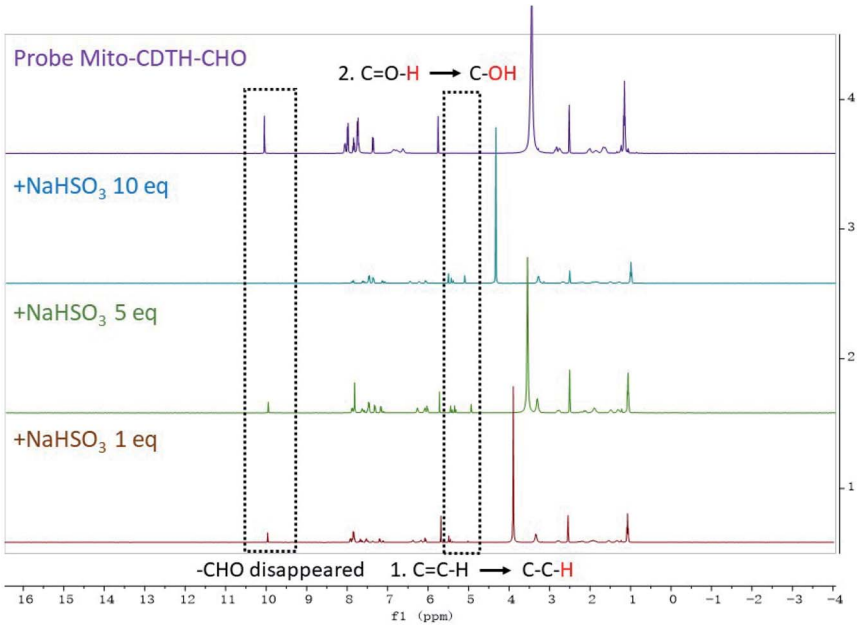

Fig. 4 The ^{1}H NMR titration of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** with $NaHSO_3$.

electrophilicity, which makes the strong nucleophilic HSO_3^- attack the C=O and C=C double bonds. When the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** conjugate structure is broken, strong blue fluorescence is emitted. The weaker nucleophilic SO_3^{2-} could only attack the C=C double bond, hence exhibited red-shifted green fluorescence.

3.2. Vitro sensing of Mito-CDTH-CHO for SO_3^{2-}/HSO_3^-

First of all, we tested the UV-Vis absorption of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** in the absence and presence of SO_2 derivatives (SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-) in PBS buffer. There were mainly two absorption peaks at 300–700 nm, centered at 330 nm and 553 nm, respectively. **Mito-CDTH-CHO** exhibited similar UV spectra changes after it reacted with SO_3^{2-} (Fig. 1a) and HSO_3^- (Fig. 1b). The absorption intensity at 553 nm sharply decreased, which means for the breaking of the conjugate system, and a new absorption at 365 nm was elevated.

To explain the fluorescence response distinction, the dual-site fluorescence response of probe toward SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- was investigated. As shown in Fig. 1c, the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM) had almost no fluorescence in the absence of SO_3^{2-}/HSO_3^- at 400–600 nm. However, after the reaction with 50 of μM Na_2SO_3, the strong green fluorescence was emitted (λ_{ex} = 390 nm, λ_{em} = 492 nm). When at the same concentration in the case of $NaHSO_3$, the solution exhibited luminous blue emission at a shorter wavelength (λ_{ex} = 370 nm, λ_{em} = 456 nm). These results provide a preliminary proof that the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** conjugate structure is destroyed by SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-.

As shown in Fig. 1d and 2a, for SO_3^{2-}, with the addition of the Na_2SO_3 (0–600 μM), the emission intensity at 492 nm increased significantly (pH = 7.4, 37 °C, λ_{ex} = 390 nm), and an excellent linear relationship (R^2 = 0.992) was obtained in the range of 10–100 μM. Moreover, the detection limit was calculated to be 100 nM. For HSO_3^-, Fig. 2b and c revealed that the fluorescence intensity at 456 nm constantly increased after the addition of 0–1000 μM $NaHSO_3$ in the phosphate buffer solution (pH = 6.0, 37 °C, λ_{ex} = 370 nm), in a wide linear range (40–200 μM). The detection limit was 80 nM (Fig. 2c).

Afterward, we evaluated the selectivity and pH stability of the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** towards sulfur dioxide derivatives. As described in Fig. 2d, SO_3^{2-}/HSO_3^- led to a significant fluorescence enhancement at 492 nm and 456 nm,

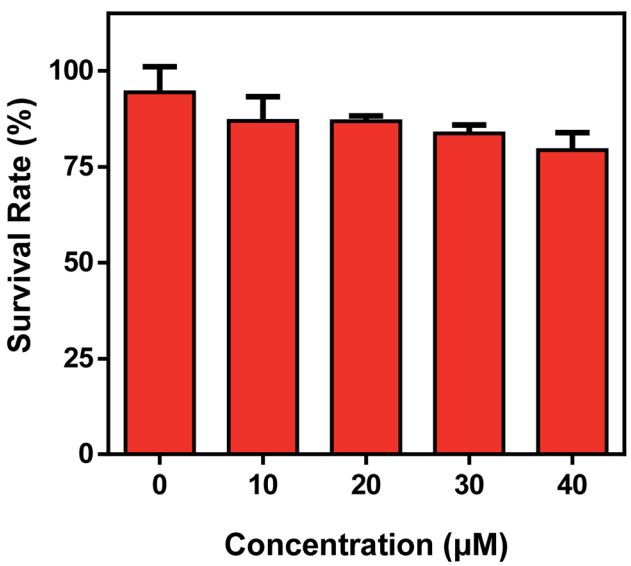

Fig. 5 Cell viability of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** in a standard CCK-8 kit in living HepG-2 cells for 24 h. The experiment was repeated three times (±S.D.).

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respectively. While other interfering substances, including reactive nitrogen species (NO_2^- and NO_3^-), reactive oxygen species (ClO^-, H_2O_2, TBHP), active sulfur species (SO_4^{2-}, HS^-, $S_2O_3^{2-}$, S^{2-}, SCN^-, Sx^{2-}, Cys, Hcy, GSH) and anions (I^-, Br^-, Cl^-, CO_3^{2-}, HCO_3^-, PO_4^{3-}, HPO_4^{2-}, ACO^-), did not produce remarkable fluorescence response. From what had been discussed above, **Mito-CDTH-CHO** presented excellent selectivity toward SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- in separated emission regions (492 and 456 nm).

The pH interference of the probe for SO_2 derivatives was discussed. In the absence of SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-, the probe had little fluorescence and was unaffected by the variation of pH values (Fig. S5†). When Na_2SO_3 or $NaHSO_3$ was added, the fluorescence intensity changed with the mutual conversion balance between SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- in the range of pH 4 to 10 (Fig. S6†). In the range of acidic pH (4–6), HSO_3^- ion dominates, thus **Mito-CDTH-CHO** exhibited stronger fluorescence at 456 nm than in neutral and weak basic pH ranges (Fig. S7†). In basic pH ranges (7–10), SO_3^{2-} accounts for the main part, so the fluorescence intensity increased with the pH value increase (Fig. S6†).

In general, compared to other fluorescence probes sensing SO_2, the most evident superiority of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** is selectivity for SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-. Most fluorescent probes for detecting SO_2 are not selective toward SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- due to their very similar chemical properties, showing that the same response toward SO_3^{2-} (HSO_3^-) when detecting HSO_3^- (SO_3^{2-}). In addition, superior water solubility, suitable detection limit, and accurate mitochondrial targeting performance also indicate that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** is a fairly qualified fluorescent probe for the accurate detection of sulfur dioxide derivatives (see Table S1†).

3.3. The proposed mechanism of Mito-CDTH-CHO for SO_2 derivatives detection

In order to illuminate the reaction mechanism between **Mito-CDTH-CHO** and SO_2 derivatives, the NMR titration experiments in DMSO-d_6/D_2O (8 : 2) were performed. As shown in Fig. 3, a proton at 6.34 ppm represents the double bond conjugated to

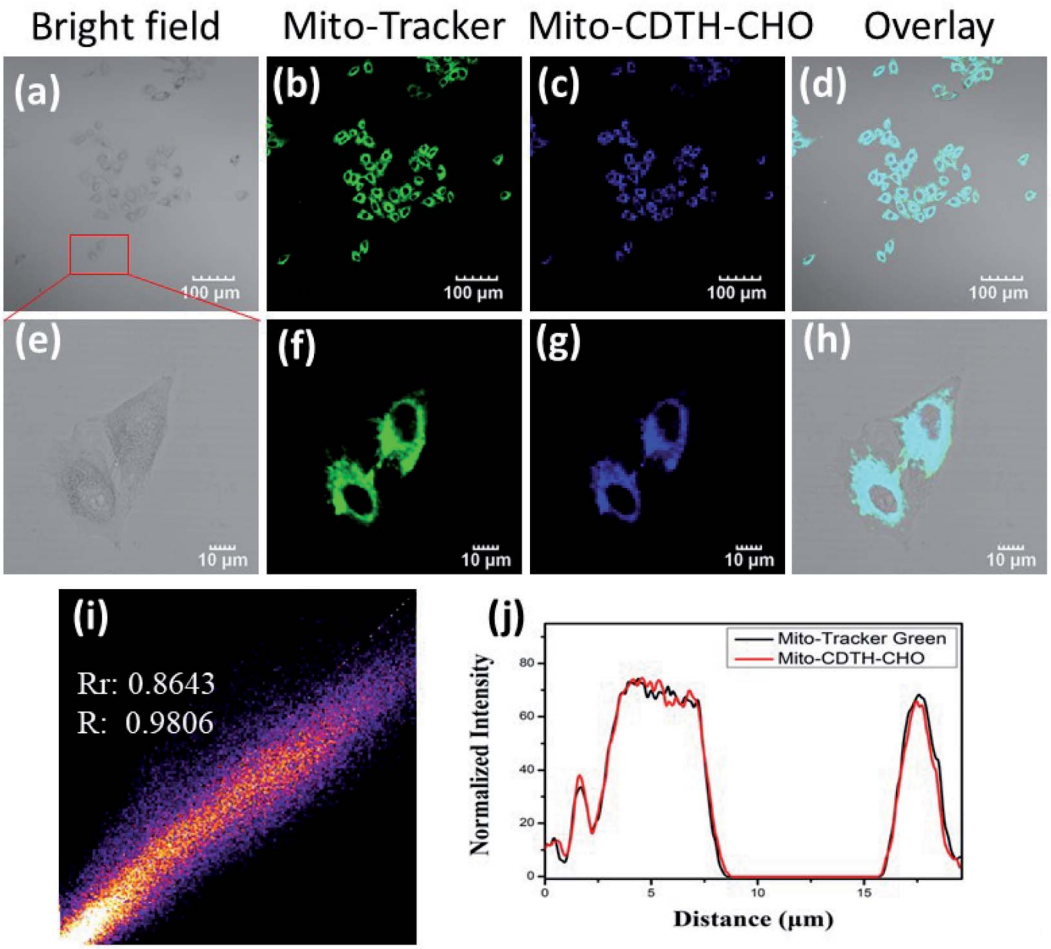

Fig. 6 Confocal microscopy colocalization images of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** and Mito-Tracker Green in HepG-2 cells. (a and e) the bright field of HepG-2 cells. (b and f) fluorescence image of Mito-Tracker Green (λ_{ex} = 488 nm, λ_{em} = 500–540 nm). (c and g) fluorescence image of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (λ_{ex} = 370 nm, λ_{em} = 400–460 nm). (d and h) merged image of (b and c), (f and g), respectively. (i) Intensity scatter plot of blue and green channels and (j) normalized intensity profile of the linear region of part a across the HepG-2 cells.

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benzopyrone of the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO**. As the concentration of Na_2SO_3 increased from 1 to 10 eq., the proton peak disappeared, while the singlet at 4.89 ppm appeared. The response mechanism of the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** to $NaHSO_3$ was also confirmed (Fig. 4), except the singlet at 4.89 ppm, an additional hydroxyl proton peak at 5.12 ppm emerged, which is attributed to the difference in nucleophilicity between SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^-. These results further verified that the dual-site sensing of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** toward Na_2SO_3 and $NaHSO_3$ *via* different double bond nucleophilic addition reactions.

3.4. Cellular imaging of Mito-CDTH-CHO

In view of the excellent performances of the probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** *in vitro*, the capability of the discriminative detection of SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- was investigated. Prior to bioimaging experiments, the cytotoxic assay was carried out by a CCK-8 method in HepG-2 cells, the results indicated that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** had low cytotoxicity (Fig. 5).

According to the literature,[31–33] cationic small molecules could enter into mitochondria and interact with anionic species *via* the electrostatic interaction. The design of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** is based on our considerations that the benzopyran cation (containing oxygen positive ions) can act as a mitochondrion-targeting moiety. The positive charge and hydrophobic properties of the benzopyran cation are supposed to mediate the localization of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** inside the mitochondrial membrane. Thus, we speculate that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** will mainly distribute in the mitochondria. In order to verify our hypothesis, the mitochondrial colocalization experiment was carried out. The commercial mitochondrion tracker (Mito-tracker) and **Mito-CDTH-CHO** were co-incubated in HepG-2 cells. The fluorescence imaging from **Mito-CDTH-CHO** in the blue channel (Fig. 6c and g) overlapped well with the Mito-tracker in the green channel (Fig. 6b and f), resulting in the Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.98. Furthermore, the region of interest (ROI) is illustrated in Fig. 6j, and the normalized fluorescence intensity of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** changed in coordination with the normalized fluorescence intensity of Mito-Tracker Green. These results suggested that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** possesses the excellent ability to target mitochondrial of subcellular organelle in HepG-2 cells.

For the sake of better experimental results, we conducted the control experiments with a lyso-tracker. As illustrated in Fig. 7, the green fluorescence of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** is not overlapped at all with the red fluorescence of LysoTracker RED with the Pearson's correlation coefficients (R_r) of 0.3308 and an overlap coefficient (R) of 0.6277 (Fig. 7e). The green fluorescence of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** and red fluorescence of LysoTracker RED changes in the intensity profiles of ROIs are not synchronized at all (Fig. 7f). The result further indicates that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** mainly localizes in the mitochondria of living cells.

HepG-2 cells were pre-treated with a probe (20 μM) in the DMEM medium and then incubated with Na_2SO_3 (200 μM) for 30 min. As shown in Fig. 8, due to the equilibrium conversion between SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- in a neutral fluid, HepG-2 cells exhibited distinct fluorescence (a_1) in the green channel and weak fluorescence (a_2) in the blue channel. In contrast, after incubating the HepG-2 cells with $NaHSO_3$ (200 μM) for 30 min, clear fluorescence in the blue channel (b_1) and weak fluorescence (b_2) in the green channel were observed. Inspired by the above

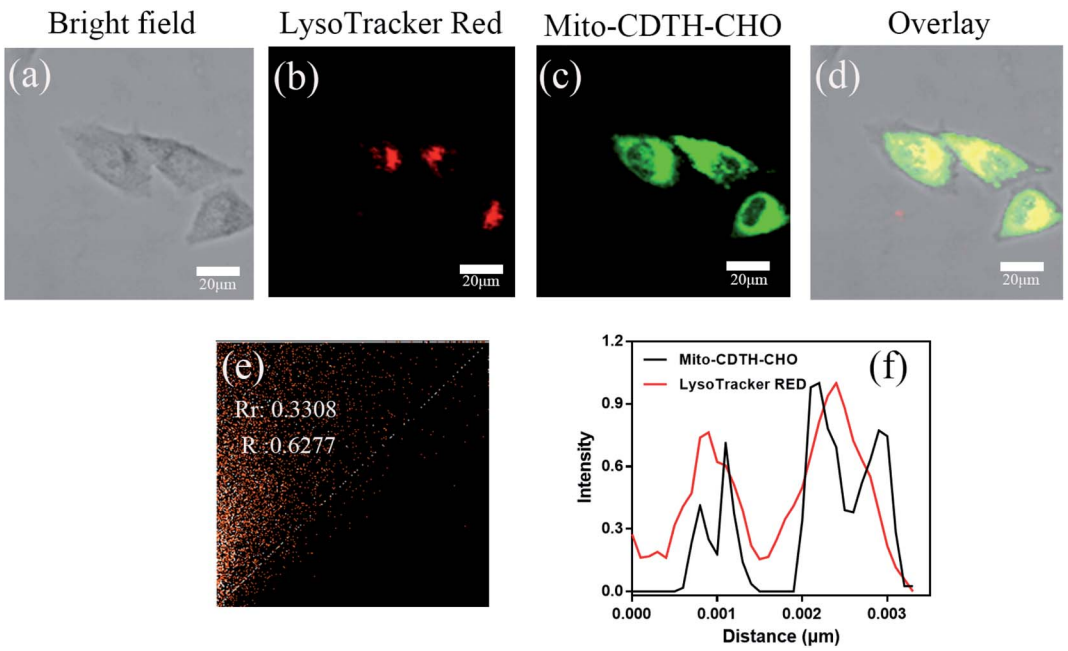

Fig. 7 Confocal microscopy colocalization images of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** and Mito-Tracker RED in HepG-2 cells. (a) Bright field of HepG-2 cells. (b) Fluorescence image of Mito-Tracker RED (λ_{ex} = 548 nm, λ_{em} = 560–620 nm). (c) Fluorescence image of **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (λ_{ex} = 390 nm, λ_{em} = 460–520 nm). (d) The merges images of (a and b). (e) Intensity scatter plot of red and green channels. (f) Normalized intensity profile of the linear region of part a across the HepG-2 cells. Scale bar = 20 μm.

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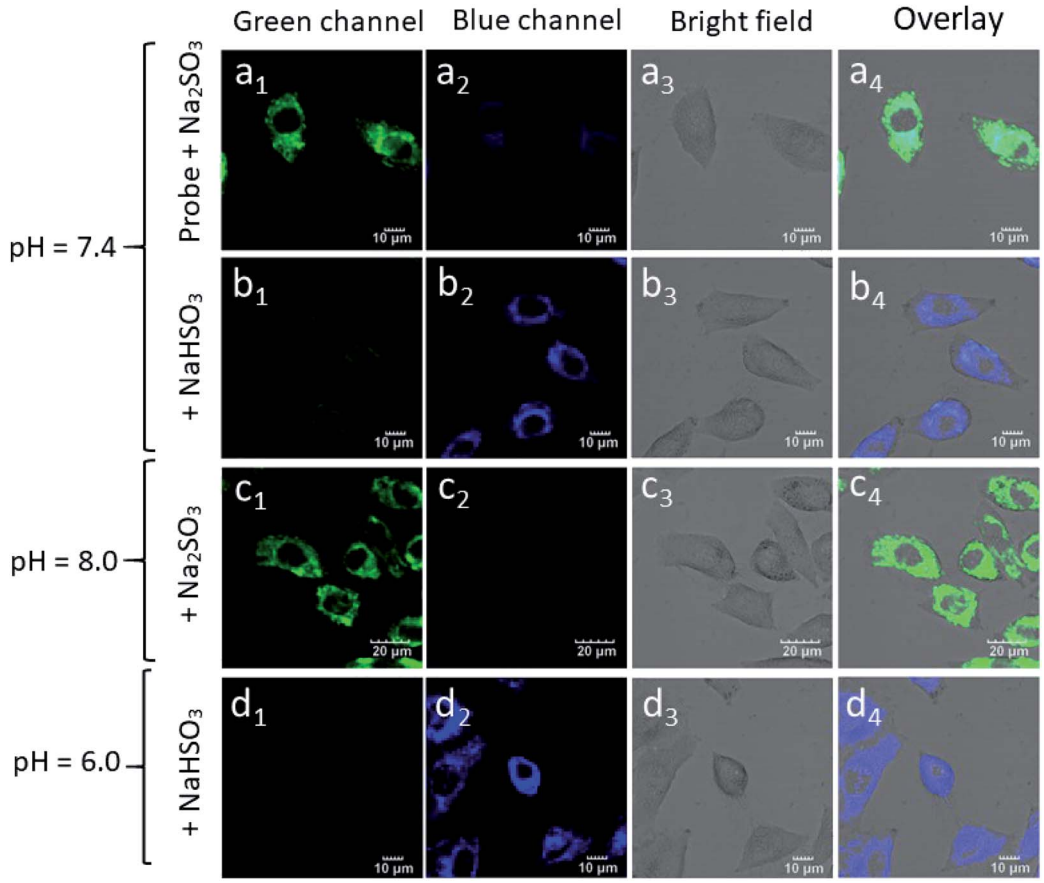

Fig. 8 The confocal fluorescence images of probe and SO_2 derivatives in HepG-2 cells. (a_1–a_4) HepG-2 cells were pre-treated with **Mito-CDTH-CHO** (20 μM), then incubated with Na_2SO_3 (200 μM) for 30 min. (b_1–b_4) HepG-2 cells were incubated with $NaHSO_3$ (200 μM) for 30 min. (c_1–c_4) After incubated with Na_2SO_3 (200 μM) for 30 min. (d_1–d_4) After incubated with $NaHSO_3$ (200 μM) for 30 min. All cells were pre-treated with different pH values (pH = 6.0, 7.4 and 8.0) DMEM medium for 3 h.

experimental results, HepG-2 cells were cultured with $NaHSO_3$ (200 μM) for 30 min, it is worth noting that the fluorescence in the green channel disappeared (d_1), whereas the fluorescence in the blue channel enhanced (d_2). Similarly, in the HepG-2 cells incubated with Na_2SO_3 in the DMEM medium for 30 min, there was fluorescence enhancement in the green channel (c_1) and almost no fluorescence in the blue channel (c_2). Therefore, probe **Mito-CDTH-CHO** can detect the intracellular SO_3^{2-} and HSO_3^- levels with different fluorescence signals.

4. Conclusions

In short, to the best of our knowledge, for the first time, a dual-site fluorescence probe for HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} with two different emission signals was designed and synthesized. **Mito-CDTH-CHO** can distinguishingly sense the levels of HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} with different fluorescence signals under separate pH conditions in living biological systems and possesses low cytotoxicity, excellent biocompatibility and outstanding mitochondrial targeting. In the meantime, the sensing mechanism of the double bond nucleophilic addition was successfully validated using the NMR titration experiments. We envision that **Mito-CDTH-CHO** could provide a deeper insight into and a better understanding of the physiological and pathological processes of SO_2 derivatives.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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