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# A biotin-guided hydrogen sulfide fluorescent probe and its application in living cell imaging†

 Chen Zhang,<sup>‡a</sup> Jiewen Zhang,<sup>‡a</sup> Zhiqiang Xu,<sup>b</sup> Kun Zang,<sup>a</sup> Feng Liu,<sup>a</sup> Jun Yin,<sup>id</sup>\*<sup>b</sup> Ying Tan<sup>id</sup>\*<sup>a</sup> and Yuyang Jiang<sup>c</sup>

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), a well-known signaling molecule, exerts significant regulatory effects on the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Therefore, monitoring the metabolism of H<sub>2</sub>S offers a potential mechanism to detect various diseases. In addition, biotin is significantly used as a targeting group to detect cancer cells exclusively. In this work, a biotin-guided benzoxadiazole-based fluorescent probe, NP-biotin, was developed for H<sub>2</sub>S detection and evaluated in normal liver cell (LO2) and liver cancer cell (HepG2) lines. Results reveal that NP-biotin can detect cellular H<sub>2</sub>S with high sensitivity and selectivity. Moreover, NP-biotin has been confirmed to possess the ability to target cancer cells under the guidance of the biotin group.

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## Introduction

Like carbon monoxide (CO) and nitric oxide (NO), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is well known as a gaseous mediator. H<sub>2</sub>S regulates the cardiovascular system<sup>1–5</sup> and nervous systems<sup>6,7</sup> and also exerts anti-inflammatory effects.<sup>8,9</sup> So far, many studies have suggested that endogenous H<sub>2</sub>S is mainly produced from cysteine by CBS (cystathionine β-synthase) or CSE (cystathionine γ-lyase) enzymes, which are responsible for the synthesis of H<sub>2</sub>S *in vivo*.<sup>10–12</sup> In addition, several pathways for H<sub>2</sub>S synthesis have been reported,<sup>13,14</sup> in which the enzymatic actions of CBS and CSE on cysteine have been regarded as the predominant driving force.

As a signaling molecule, various concentrations (from nM to μM) of H<sub>2</sub>S are found in different tissues and biological fluids,<sup>15</sup> thus the excess generation or paucity of H<sub>2</sub>S indicate disease status. In recent years, it has been reported that dysregulation of H<sub>2</sub>S metabolism is related to neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and Huntington's diseases.<sup>16</sup> However, research on the physiological and pathological functions of H<sub>2</sub>S is still in its preliminary stage compared the extensive studies on CO and NO. Monitoring the production and distribution of cellular H<sub>2</sub>S could help to understand how it

stimulates biological response and interacts with signaling pathways, further illustrating its relationship with diseases.

Compared with the traditional methods, using the fluorescence imaging technique to detect cellular H<sub>2</sub>S has numerous advantages. Several benefits include monitoring the production of H<sub>2</sub>S in real-time and displaying the spatial distribution of H<sub>2</sub>S without destructive sampling. Besides, the fluorescence imaging has high sensitivity and selectivity towards its target based on fluorescent probes.<sup>17–24</sup> To assist the fluorescence imaging of H<sub>2</sub>S, it is necessary to develop a fluorescent probe with excellent performance. Based on reports of the good selectivity of the piperazinyl-NBD-based probe towards H<sub>2</sub>S, we selected piperazinyl-NBD as a response group for H<sub>2</sub>S in designing our probe.<sup>25</sup>

Many cancer cells often overexpress vitamin receptors (such as folate and biotin) on the surface of the cell membrane to aid the transduction of signals and uptake of nutrients, which could promote the fast growth and proliferation of cancer cells.<sup>26,27</sup> Based on the specific recognition between vitamins and their corresponding receptors, vitamins are commonly used in a drug delivery system to target cancer cells exclusively.<sup>28–30</sup> In previous reports, researchers confirmed that the biotin-modified probes would be more selectively taken up by biotin-positive cancer cells than by biotin-negative cells.<sup>31–34</sup> Taking this into consideration, the biotin group was introduced into our probe to increase its cancer-targeting ability.

In this work, a biotin-guided piperazinyl-NBD-based fluorescent probe NP-biotin for H<sub>2</sub>S is reported. Biotin was selected as a cancer-targeting group, and piperazinyl-NBD was used as a response group for H<sub>2</sub>S. NP-biotin exhibited great sensitivity and selectivity for H<sub>2</sub>S. In the living cell imaging, NP-biotin successfully detected cellular H<sub>2</sub>S and targeted the cancer cells *via* the binding with biotin receptors under guidance of the biotin group.

<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Chemical Oncogenomics, Key Laboratory of Chemical Biology, Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Tsinghua University, Shenzhen, 518055, P. R. China. E-mail: tan.ying@il.cnu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>Key Laboratory of Pesticide and Chemical Biology, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China. E-mail: yinjun@mail.ccnu.edu.cn

<sup>c</sup>School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, P. R. China

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‡ Authors contributed equally to this work.



## Experimental section

### Materials and instruments

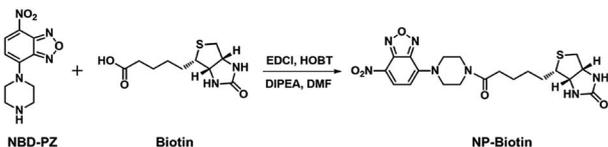
All reagents are obtained commercially. UV-Vis spectra were obtained from spectrometer (Beckman DU 800, USA) and fluorescence spectra were measured on a fluorescence spectrophotometer (SPEX Fluorolog 3-TCSPC instrument, USA).  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer (Bruker AVIII-400, Germany) and mass spectra were recorded on mass spectrometry (AB Sciex QSTAR Elite, USA). Water was prepared by the Milli-Q purification system.

### Synthesis of NP-biotin

The synthesis procedure of our probe, NP-biotin, is shown in Scheme 1. Under argon atmosphere, NBD-PZ (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) was added into a mixture of biotin (68 mg, 0.20 mmol), DIPEA (0.10 mL), EDCI (58 mg, 0.30 mmol), and HOBt (68 mg, 0.50 mmol) in DMF (5.0 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After the addition of 20 mL water, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and washed three times by water, then dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After the solvent was removed, the crude product was purified by silica column chromatography with dichloromethane/methanol (20 : 1) to obtain the final NP-biotin product, which displayed an orange color, with a yield of 45%. The structure of NP-biotin was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (Fig. S1 and S2†).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) = 8.53 (d,  $J$  = 8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.62 (d,  $J$  = 8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 4.31 (t,  $J$  = 8 Hz, 1H), 4.24–4.14 (m, 4H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 3.80–3.73 (m, 4H), 3.14–3.09 (m, 1H), 2.85–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.59 (d,  $J$  = 12 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (t,  $J$  = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.64–1.47 (m, 4H), 1.37 (t,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) = 171.0, 162.6, 145.4, 144.7, 136.2, 121.0, 103.0, 61.0, 59.1, 55.4, 48.9, 48.5, 43.5, 32.0, 28.2, 28.0, 24.5. ESI-HRMS:  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5\text{S}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  476.1716; found: 476.1712.

### Spectroscopic measurements

The stock solution of NP-biotin (1 mM, DMSO) was prepared then stored in the dark until use. The stock solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (the source of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) and other analytes (10 mM) were dissolved in water then diluted by PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4) when used. For the spectroscopic measurements, the stock solution of NP-biotin was diluted to work solution (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) by PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4, 1% DMSO). In the titration experiment,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was added step-wise into the NP-biotin work solution to observe the behavior of NP-biotin towards different concentrations of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ . Subsequently, the selectivity of NP-biotin was investigated by addition of the various analytes (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) mentioned above.



Scheme 1 The synthesis of NP-biotin.

Also, the availability of NP-biotin was tested in solutions of different pH values, ranging 3.0–12.0. The kinetics between NP-biotin and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) were explored by recording the fluorescence change of NP-biotin at 550 nm upon the addition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ . The fluorescence spectrum of NP-biotin was recorded under the excitation at 480 nm, and the slit width of the excitation and emission was set to 5 nm.

### Cell culture and living cell imaging

HepG2 and LO2 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in an atmosphere with 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  at 37  $^\circ\text{C}$ . Cells were seeded in glass-bottom culture dishes until attached and then incubated with the 10  $\mu\text{M}$  probe followed by washing with PBS before imaging on a laser scanning confocal microscope (Olympus FV-1000-IX81). Emission was collected at the green channel (500–600 nm, excitation at 488 nm).

### Cytotoxicity assay

Cells were seeded in a 96-well cell culture dish (1000–10 000 cells per well). After cell attachment, the cell culture medium containing the probe from 0–100  $\mu\text{M}$  was added for 24 h incubation. Then, the medium containing probe was replaced with the medium containing 10% CCK-8 reagent. After another 4 h of incubation, the absorbance of each well at 450 nm was measured with the microplate reader (TECAN Infinite Series M1000 Pro).

## Results and discussion

### Optical response of NP-biotin to $\text{H}_2\text{S}$

To explore the response of NP-biotin towards different equivalents of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , we performed a titration experiment. The fluorescence spectra of NP-biotin were recorded after the  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  stepwise

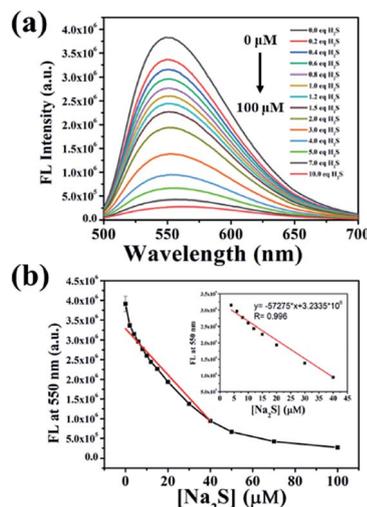


Fig. 1 (a) Fluorescence spectra of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin upon the addition of 0–100  $\mu\text{M}$  under the excitation of 480 nm; (b) the relationship between fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin at 550 nm and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  concentration in the range of 0–100  $\mu\text{M}$  (inset: linearity between the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin at 550 nm and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  concentration in the range of 0–40  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



addition. As shown in Fig. 1a, NP-biotin shows strong fluorescence emission at 550 nm, and the emission peak gradually decreased as the concentration of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  increased. A good linear relationship is seen between the fluorescence intensity at 550 nm and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  concentration in the range of 0–40  $\mu\text{M}$  (Fig. 1b). Based on the  $3\sigma/s$  principle,<sup>35</sup> the limit of detection was calculated to be 3.69 nM, which is much lower than the physiological concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (10–100  $\mu\text{M}$ ).<sup>36–38</sup> NP-biotin exhibited great sensitivity for  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , which indicates its good potential in living cell imaging.

The selectivity was evaluated by  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  and other analytes, including biothiols GSH, Cys, and Hcy. As shown in Fig. 2a, only  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  could efficiently quench the fluorescence of the probe, and the fluorescence intensity at 550 nm was reduced about 100-fold after the addition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (Fig. 2b). It is worth mentioning that GSH, Cys, and Hcy had almost no effect on the fluorescence performance of NP-biotin. Furthermore, the response of NP-biotin to  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was also explored in the presence of other analytes (Fig. S3†). The results show that the existence of other species do not affect the quenching of NP-biotin by  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ . It is also interesting to note that the probe showed excellent selectivity towards  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , which implies it could be applied in complex biological systems.

To investigate the behavior of NP-biotin with or without  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  at different pH values, a series of phosphate buffers with different pH values were prepared. The difference between the fluorescence intensity at 550 nm in the absence (black line in

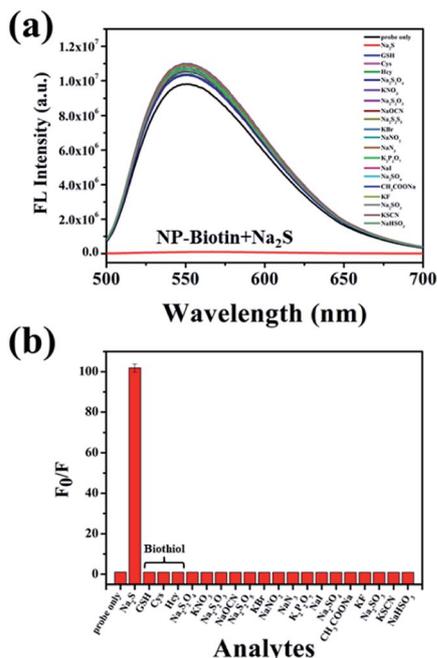


Fig. 2 Fluorescence spectra (a) and  $F_0/F$  at 550 nm (b) of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin with various species ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , GSH, Cys, Hcy,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NaOCN}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ , KBr,  $\text{NaNO}_2$ ,  $\text{NaN}_3$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , NaI,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ , KF,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ , KSCN and  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ ) under excitation at 480 nm ( $F_0$  represents the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin and  $F$  represents the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin in the presence of other guests respectively).

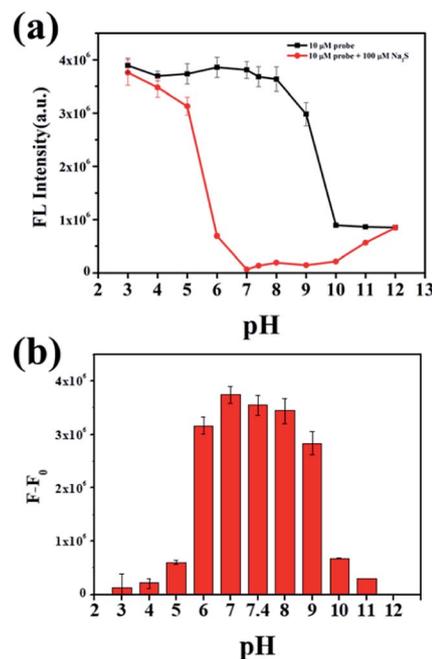


Fig. 3 (a) Fluorescence intensity at 550 nm of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin with or without  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) under different pH conditions; (b) the fluorescence change of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin under different pH conditions ( $F_0$  represents the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin, and  $F$  represents the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ ).

Fig. 3a) and presence (red line in Fig. 3a) of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  could reflect the availability of NP-biotin towards  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  under different pH conditions. In Fig. 3b, a dramatic reduction of fluorescence intensity at 550 nm occurred in the pH range from 6.0–9.0 and reached a maximum at pH 7.0, which is closed to the physiological pH of humans. Impressively, these results indicate that NP-biotin works well in physiological pH conditions.

To explore the kinetics between NP-biotin and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , the time-dependent fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin at 550 nm was monitored after the addition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ . As shown in Fig. 4, the fluorescence intensity of NP-biotin decreased significantly as soon as the  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was added and reached a minimum after about 1 h. The pseudo-first-order rate was calculated to be  $7.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  by fitting the fluorescence intensity with a single exponential function. These data imply the possibility of NP-biotin to detect  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in a real-time manner.

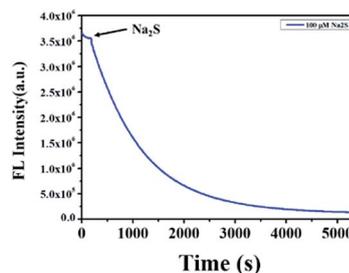


Fig. 4 The time-dependent fluorescence intensity at 550 nm of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin upon reaction with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



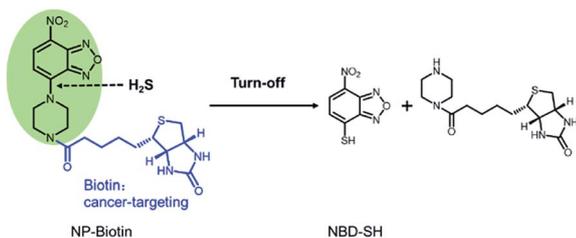


Fig. 5 The proposed mechanism for the reaction of NP-biotin with  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ .

In order to verify the mechanism of the reaction between the probe and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ , the methanol solution before and after the reaction was analyzed by mass spectrometry. The sensing mechanism was explored by ESI-HRMS. As shown in Fig. S4 and S5,†  $[\text{NP-biotin} + \text{H}]^+$  ( $m/z$ : 476.1712, calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_7\text{O}_5\text{S}$  ( $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 476.1716)) was detected in the mass spectrum of the probe solution before  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was added.  $[\text{NBD-SH-H}]^-$  ( $m/z$ : 195.9821, calcd for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$  ( $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ : 195.9820)) was detected in the mass spectrum of the probe solution after  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was added. These data confirm that in the proposed sensing mechanism (Fig. 5) based on the nucleophilicity,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  cleaves the C–N bond between piperazinyl and benzoxadiazole of NP-biotin to ultimately produce NBD-SH.

### Fluorescence imaging of NP-biotin in living cells

In the following cell imaging experiments, HepG2,<sup>39–41</sup> a liver cancer cell line, was used as biotin receptor-positive cell, and a normal liver cell line LO2 (ref. 42) was selected as biotin receptor-negative cell.

To explore the application of NP-biotin in the detection of intracellular hydrogen sulfide, we examined the effects of probes at different concentrations on cell viability using the CCK-8 Kit. HepG2 cells were treated by the probe with different concentrations for 24 h. The cytotoxicity results show that the cell viability of HepG2 had almost no change with 0–50  $\mu\text{M}$  probe treatment and remained about 80% with the 100  $\mu\text{M}$  probe, which indicates that the probe exhibits low cytotoxicity

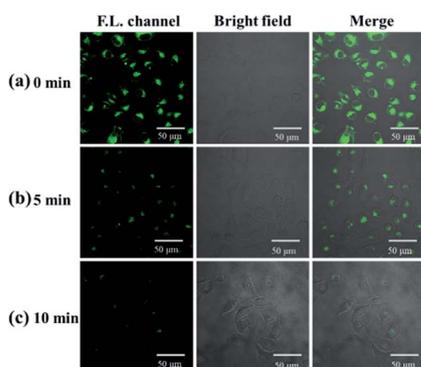


Fig. 6 Fluorescent images of LO2 cells treated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h (a) 0 min after exogenous hydrogen sulfide (50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ ) were added; (b) 5 min after exogenous hydrogen sulfide were added; (c) 10 min after exogenous hydrogen sulfide were added.

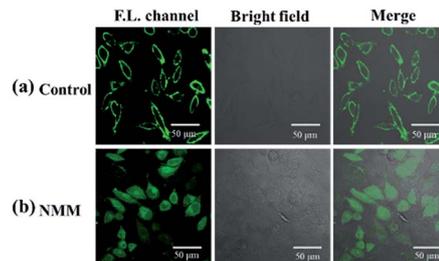


Fig. 7 (a) Fluorescent images of HepG2 cells incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h; (b) fluorescent images of HepG2 cells pretreated with 1 mM NMM for 1 h then incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  probe for 1 h.

(Fig. S6†). Hence, we selected a concentration of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  for subsequent cell imaging experiments.

To verify the ability of probe molecules to detect exogenous hydrogen sulfide, LO2 cells were selected as the target cells. After incubation with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h, strong fluorescence was observed inside LO2 cells (Fig. 6a). After 50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  was added, the fluorescence gradually decreased and almost turned off 10 min (Fig. 6c). These results demonstrate that the probe could detect exogenous hydrogen sulfide.

Comparatively, in fluorescent imaging of HepG2, fluorescence was observed on the cell membrane but almost no fluorescence could be observed in the cytoplasm (Fig. 7a). It has been reported that cancer cells usually express excessive hydrogen sulfide compared to normal cells;<sup>43,44</sup> thus, the weak fluorescence inside the HepG2 cells may be caused by the high concentration of hydrogen sulfide. NMM (*N*-methylmaleimide), a hydrogen sulfide scavenger, was tested to verify our speculation. HepG2 was pretreated with 1 mM NMM, which was used to consume endogenous  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  before incubation with the probe. The fluorescence appeared when the cells were pretreated with NMM, as shown in Fig. 7b. At the moment, the pH of endosome and lysosome in HepG2 cells was acidic, but the significant fluorescence of the NP-biotin was shown in the cells. So this experiment can confirm that the fluorescence of the NP-biotin would not be significantly reduced by being exposed to acidic pH in endosome and lysosome. From what has been discussed above these results indicate that the weak fluorescence was caused by the high concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in HepG2.

Cell imaging was further used to investigate the tumor targeting ability of the probe. In this assay, both biotin

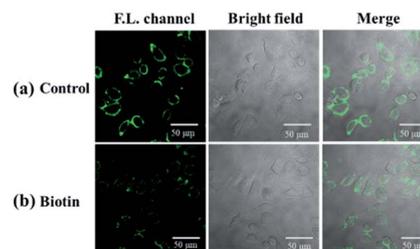


Fig. 8 (a) Fluorescent images of HepG2 cells incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h; (b) fluorescent images of HepG2 cells incubated with 2 mM biotin and 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h simultaneously.



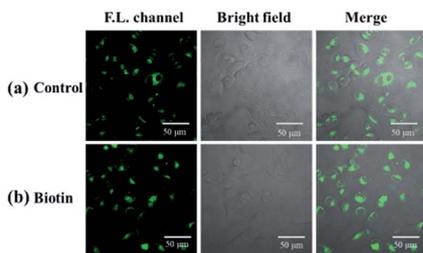


Fig. 9 (a) Fluorescent images of LO2 cells incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h; (b) fluorescent images of LO2 cells incubated with 2 mM biotin and 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h simultaneously.

receptor-positive cells (HepG2) and biotin receptor-negative cells (LO2) were selected as subjects. It is suggested that the bright fluorescence on the cell membrane of HepG2 may be attributed to the biotin receptors, which could recognize and bind to the biotin group of our probe.<sup>45–47</sup> To confirm this, biotin (final concentration of 2 mM) was added with probe, in which biotin was used as competition for biotin receptors on the cell membrane with the probe. As shown in Fig. 8, the presence of biotin significantly reduced the fluorescence intensity on the cell membrane of HepG2, which indicates that biotin occupied a certain amount of biotin receptors and limited the sites available for NP-biotin. This phenomenon demonstrates the targeting ability of NP-biotin towards cancer cells *via* biotin receptors. As expected, the co-incubation of biotin with the probe had no influence on LO2 cells, a biotin receptor negative cell line (Fig. 9). These results prove that NP-biotin possesses a cancer-targeting function by binding to the biotin receptor.

After incubation with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  probe for 1 h and washing by PBS, HepG2 and LO2 cells were observed every 5 min by the microscope. The fluorescence on the cell membrane of HepG2 gradually decreased over time, which suggests that the probe was transported from the membrane to cytoplasm and then recognized by the  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  inside HepG2 cells (Fig. 10a). On the contrary, the fluorescence of LO2 cells did not decrease (Fig. 10b), indicating that the probe in the cytoplasm was not completely quenched. This result demonstrates that HepG2 cells exhibit a higher  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  concentration than LO2 cells, which agrees with the previous studies that reported cancer cells usually express more  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  than normal cells.<sup>43,44</sup>

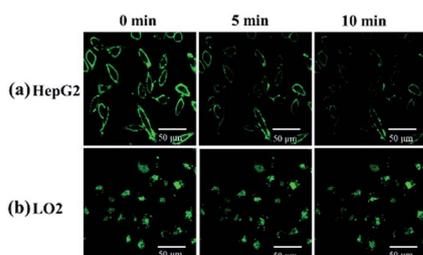


Fig. 10 (a) HepG2 and (b) LO2 were imaged every 5 min after incubation with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  NP-biotin for 1 h and washing by PBS.

## Conclusions

In this work, a novel biotin-guided piperazinyl-NBD-based fluorescent probe (NP-biotin) for sensing cellular  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  was successfully developed. Results confirm that NP-biotin possesses excellent sensitivity and selectivity toward  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , which implies its good application in live cell imaging. The cell imaging results show that the NP-biotin could detect cellular  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in complex biological systems. This work further reports that, by selecting HepG2 and LO2 as biotin receptor positive and negative cells, respectively, NP-biotin can target cancer cells *via* the recognition between the biotin group of NP-biotin and biotin receptors.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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