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# A dual responsive fluorescent probe for selective detection of cysteine and bisulfite and its application in bioimaging†

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A coumarin-based dual responsive fluorescent probe with a simple structure was developed for the detection of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. Under simulated physiological conditions, Cou-F displayed an on–off fluorescence response to Cys at 521 nm and an off–on fluorescence response to HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> at 500 nm. Furthermore, Cou-F had the advantages of high sensitivity, strong specificity and rapid response. The detection limits of Cou-F toward Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> were 0.54 μM and 0.65 μM, respectively. Cou-F enabled high selective responses to Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> over other biologically related species. The response times of Cou-F toward Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> were 80 s and 100 s. The fluorescence imaging of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> was achieved in living RAW246.7 cells.

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## Introduction

Cysteine (Cys), a small molecule amino acid containing a sulfhydryl group, plays critical roles in maintaining the redox homeostasis of organisms.<sup>1–3</sup> It has been found that Cys is involved in many physiological and pathological processes.<sup>4</sup> Abnormal fluctuations in Cys levels are directly associated with many diseases, such as liver damage, lethargy, and cardiovascular disease.<sup>5–7</sup> As an important preservative for many foods, beverages and pharmaceuticals, bisulfite (HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) not only can be used as an antioxidant to inhibit bacterial growth, but also control enzymatic reactions during production and storage. It has been confirmed that certain concentration levels can cause asthma and anaphylactic reaction.<sup>8,9</sup> In addition, HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> has a toxic effect on cells, tissues and organisms. It can cause irreversible damage, such as cell necrosis, inhibit cell mitosis, induce chromosomal aberrations and ultimately lead to cell death.<sup>10–12</sup> Although significant progress has been achieved in the biological chemistry of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, the physiological functions of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> still need to be further uncovered.

Traditional methods for detecting Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> including high-performance liquid chromatography, colorimetry, electrochemical analysis and capillary electrophoresis have been widely used.<sup>13,14</sup> However, these detection methods require

cumbersome sample preparation, time-consuming detection processes, expensive operating costs and cannot be directly detected *in vivo*. As an advanced detection tool, fluorescent probes can perform selective and highly sensitive detection of biologically active species in organisms.<sup>15–17</sup> Most importantly, fluorescent probes enter cells and tissues in a non-invasive manner without destroying their integrity. Considering the importance of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in organisms, the development of sensitive and selective fluorescent probes for Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> are greatly useful. So far, various reactions have been explored to design Cys fluorescent probes such as nucleophilic substitution reaction, Michael addition reaction, sulfonate or sulfonamide cleavage reaction and so on.<sup>18–26</sup> The design of HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> fluorescent probes is mainly based on nucleophilic addition reaction of unsaturated double bonds including –C=O bonds, –C=C bonds, –N=N bonds and –C=N bonds.<sup>27–37</sup> Although fluorescent probes for Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> have obtained a development, the use of a single fluorophore to distinguish Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> at different emission channels still faces challenges.

In this work, we report a dual responsive fluorescent probe Cou-F for Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. Cou-F displays selective and sensitive detection of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> at different fluorescence emission modes. Significantly, Cou-F can be successfully employed for imaging Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in living cells, which suggested its great potential for exploring the physiological and pathological processes related to Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>.

## Results and discussion

### Probe design

To develop an ideal fluorescent probe for the detection of Cys and HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, choosing a suitable fluorophore was essential for its successful application in complex biological environments. The

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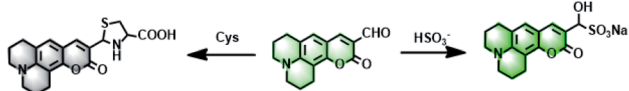


coumarin derivative was one of the best choices due to its excellent pharmacokinetics and good biocompatibility. Cou-F had a typical push-pull electronic structure. The detailed synthesis route and NMR, HRMS spectrum data of Cou-F were shown in ESI (Fig. S1–S6†). In this design, an aldehyde was not only an electron-withdrawing group but also a reactive site (Scheme 1). In the presence of Cys, the aldehyde of Cou-F could react specifically with Cys to give thiazolidine which led to a decrease in fluorescence intensity. This decrease in fluorescence might be caused by the photo-induced electron transfer mechanism triggered by adjacent nitrogen atoms on the thiazolidine ring. As we all know, the selective reaction of aldehyde and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  is a classic nucleophilic-addition reaction in organic chemistry. Based on this reaction, we found that the aldehyde of Cou-F also reacted with  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  to generate an adduct Cou-F- $\text{HSO}_3^-$  and touch off fluorescence enhancement. The possible reaction mechanism was verified by HRMS (Fig. S7 and S8†). The reaction of Cou-F and Cys or  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  were performed in the mixture solution system (DMSO/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 1/1, v/v). The HRMS assay of the reaction product of Cou-F and Cys displayed two peaks at  $m/z$  270.1125 and 372.1146, which were attributed to Cou-F and Cou-F-Cys. Two prominent peaks at  $m/z$  270.1126 and 374.0665 corresponding to Cou-F and Cou-F- $\text{HSO}_3^-$  were observed.

### Spectroscopic evaluation of Cou-F

We first investigated the spectroscopic properties of Cou-F toward Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  under simulated physiological conditions (10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4). Upon excitation at 450 nm or 432 nm, Cou-F emitted moderate-intensity fluorescence (Fig. 1A and B). As anticipated, upon the addition of Cys to the Cou-F solution, the fluorescence intensity at 521 nm of Cou-F decreased sharply with the increase of Cys concentration ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 450 nm, Fig. 1A). As depicted in Fig. 1B, the addition of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  resulted in a significant increase in fluorescence intensity at 500 nm under the excitation at 432 nm (up to 5-fold). Cou-F showed excellent linear responses to Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  within 0–100  $\mu\text{M}$ . The detection limits ( $3\sigma/k$ ) of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  were calculated to be 0.54  $\mu\text{M}$  and 0.65  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively (Fig. 1C and D). The photostability of probe Cou-F was a crucial factor in exploring live cells and *in vivo* imaging. The fluorescence intensity of Cou-F could be maintained stable within 100 min, which suggested Cou-F had good photostability and could be applied for biological imaging (Fig. 1E and F).

Next, we tested the reaction kinetics of Cou-F. As shown in Fig. 2A, when 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of Cys was added, the fluorescence intensity of Cou-F at 521 nm decreased and reached a plateau during 80 s. Upon the addition of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ , the



Scheme 1 The chemical structure of Cou-F and its proposed response mechanism towards Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ .

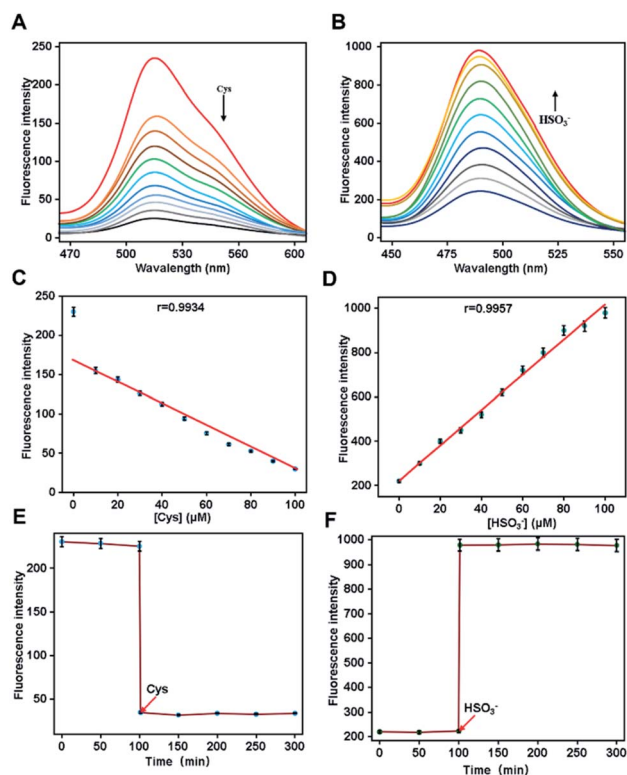


Fig. 1 (A) Fluorescence spectra of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with the increasing concentrations of Cys (0–100  $\mu\text{M}$ ).  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 450 nm. (B) Fluorescence spectra of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with the increasing concentrations of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  (0–100  $\mu\text{M}$ ).  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 432 nm. (C) Linear relationship between fluorescence intensities at 521 nm with concentrations of Cys. (D) Linear relationship between fluorescence intensities at 500 nm with concentrations of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ . (E) The photostability of Cou-F and Cou-F-Cys. (F) The photostability of Cou-F and Cou-F- $\text{HSO}_3^-$ .

fluorescence intensity of Cou-F increased and reached balance in 100 s (Fig. 2B). The results demonstrated that Cou-F enabled rapid detection of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ .

The influence of different pH values on the fluorescence response properties of Cou-F was also examined. The fluorescence intensity of Cou-F and Cou-F-Cys had barely changed in the pH range from 2.0 to 9.0, indicating that Cou-F and Cou-F-Cys were not pH sensitive (Fig. 2C). In addition, Cou-F showed off-on fluorescence responses toward  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  over a wide pH range of 4.0–9.0 (Fig. 2D). The results evidenced Cou-F was a useful tool for the detection of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  under physiological conditions. Excellent selectivity was an essential feature of an ideal probe, which directly determined the application of the probe in complex biological systems. Various biologically related species such as amino acids (Ala, Asn, Arg, Asp, Gln, Glu, Gly, His, Ile, Leu, Lys, Met, GSH, Hcy, Pro, Ser, Thr, Trp, Tyr, Val), reactive oxygen species ( $\text{HClO}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ), reactive nitrogen species (NO), anion ( $\text{HS}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{SCN}^-$ ,  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ ) were selected for the evaluation of the probe Cou-F selectivity. Except for the slight decrease in fluorescence intensity caused by Hcy, other species hardly induced fluorescence change (Fig. S9†). As demonstrated in Fig. S10,† common interfering species in living systems caused no change to the fluorescence

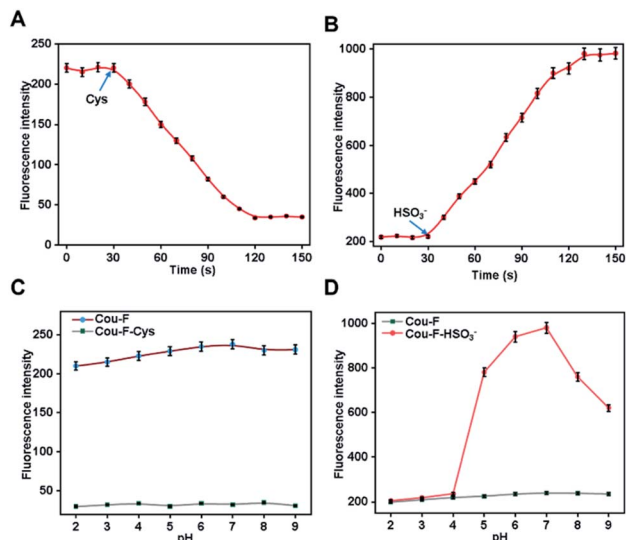


Fig. 2 (A) The reaction kinetics of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with Cys (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (B) The reaction kinetics of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (C) pH-dependent fluorescence intensities at 521 nm of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the absence or presence of Cys (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (D) pH-dependent fluorescence intensities at 500 nm of Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the absence or presence of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ).

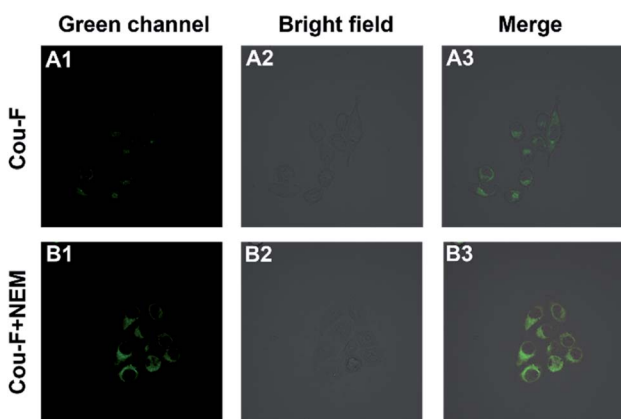


Fig. 3 Confocal images of Cys in RAW246.7 cells. (A) The cells incubated with Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for 30 min. (B) The cells pre-treated with 1 mM NEM for 30 min, then stained with Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for 30 min. Green channel:  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 510\text{--}530\text{ nm}$  ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488\text{ nm}$ ).

intensity of Cou-F except for  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ . Taken together, Cou-F showed good selectivity and was suitable for bioimaging.

### Cell imaging

Considering the outstanding properties of Cou-F, we set out to explore its potential application in cell imaging. Confocal laser microscope was applied for the imaging experiment of Cou-F in RAW246.7 cells. Before imaging, we used CCK-8 to evaluate the cytotoxicity of Cou-F. As shown in Fig. S6,<sup>†</sup> the cell viability remained above 80% even if 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of Cou-F was added (Fig. S11<sup>†</sup>). The results confirmed that Cou-F had low cytotoxicity and good biocompatibility. Subsequently, fluorescence

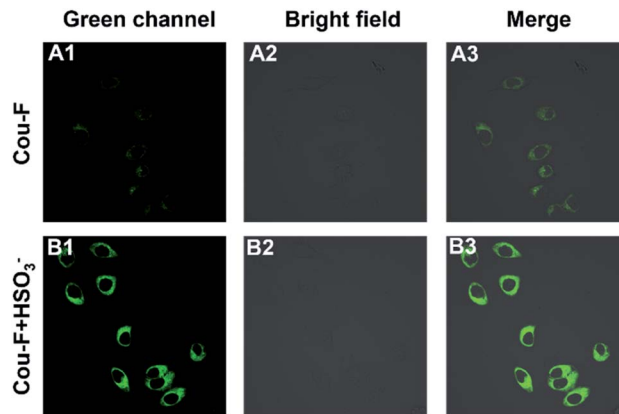


Fig. 4 Confocal images of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  in RAW246.7 cells. (A) The cells pre-treated with 1 mM NEM for 30 min, then stained with Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for 30 min. (B) The cells pre-treated with 1 mM NEM for 30 min, then stained with Cou-F (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for 30 min, and further treated with  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for 30 min. Green channel:  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 490\text{--}505\text{ nm}$  ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488\text{ nm}$ ).

imaging of endogenous Cys in living RAW246.7 cells using Cou-F was performed. The RAW246.7 cell line was divided into two groups. In the first group, the cells were cultured with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  Cou-F at 37  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 min, and then washed with phosphate buffer saline three times. As depicted in Fig. 3, weak green fluorescence was observed. In the second group, the cells pre-treated with 1 mM *N*-ethylmaleimide (a widely used thiol scavenger) and co-incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  Cou-F emitted moderate green fluorescence. We also further explored the application of Cou-F to imaging of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  in living cells (Fig. 4). The cells that were pre-treated with 1 mM NEM, then stained with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  Cou-F displayed moderate green fluorescence. Upon the addition of 100  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{HSO}_3^-$  to the cells, an increased green fluorescence was observed. The images demonstrated that Cou-F not only showed satisfactory cell membrane penetration but also could detect Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  at the cell level.

## Conclusions

In summary, we designed and synthesized a coumarin-based dual responsive fluorescent probe Cou-F for sensing of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ . Cou-F was highly sensitive and selective for the detection of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ . With the treatment of Cys, the fluorescence of Cys decreased at 521 nm, while upon the addition of  $\text{HSO}_3^-$ , the turn-on fluorescence responses at 500 nm were seen. Moreover, Cou-F featured low cytotoxicity and excellent cell permeability and was successfully used for imaging of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  in living RAW246.7 cells. As a powerful chemical tool, the probe Cou-F has great potential in the imaging study of Cys and  $\text{HSO}_3^-$  in cells.

## Author contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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