Photochromic Fluorescent Probe

Literature Seminar 2018/7/21 M2 Takehiro Kato

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent probe (main paper)

ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-01137-8 OPEN

Remote light-controlled intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent glycoprobes

Junji Zhang¹, Youxin Fu¹, Hai-Hao Han^{1,2}, Yi Zang², Jia Li², Xiao-Peng He¹, Ben L. Feringa³ & He Tian ¹

3. "Double-check" bioimaging enabled by probe-protein hybrid



Photocontrolled Fluorescence "Double-Check" Bioimaging Enabled by a Glycoprobe–Protein Hybrid

Youxin Fu,^{†,§} Hai-Hao Han,^{†,§} Junji Zhang,^{*,†} Xiao-Peng He,^{*,†} Ben L. Feringa,^{†,‡} and He Tian^{*,†}

Fluorescent Imaging



Intracellular imaging of biomolecules with fluorescent probe

- noninvasive
- precise and rapid detection
- spatial and temporal accuracy

But...

- interfered by microenvironment (pH, salt strength, biomacromolecules, ...)
- biological autofluorescence
- -> Fluorescence probes which does not rely only on single emission intensity is needed.¹⁾
 - ICT (Internal Charge Transfer)
 - FRET (Förster Resonance Energy Transfer), TBET (Through Bond Energy Transfer)
 - ESIPT (Excited-State Intramolecular Proton Transfer)
 - Monomer-excimer

FRET (Förster Resonance Energy Transfer)



FRET: nonradiative energy transfer from donor to acceptor through long-range dipole-dipole interactions

FRET efficiency: E = R₀⁶/(R₀⁶+R⁶)

R₀ = Förster distance (constant)

R = distance between donor and acceptor



FRET switching is also induced by:

- interaction between donor/acceptor and analyte
- removal of "capping" moiety
- photochromic structural conversion (today's topic)

Yuan, L.; Lin, W.; Zheng, K.; Zhu, S. Acc. Chem. Res., 2013, 46, 1462.

Photochromism



Definition of photochromism²):

light-induced reversible transformation between two isomers

having different absorption spectra

Examples:

azobenzene (*cis-trans* isomerization) dithienylethene (6π electrocyclic reaction) spiropyrans (-> today's topic)





azobenzene

dithienylethene

1) Lee, J.; Lee, C.-W.; Kim, J.-M. *Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, **2010**, *31*, 1010. 2) Kobatake, S.; Irie, M. <u>Annu.</u> *Rep. Prog. Chem., Sect. C*, **2003**, 99, 277.

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent probe (main paper)

ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-01137-8 OPEN

Remote light-controlled intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent glycoprobes

Junji Zhang¹, Youxin Fu¹, Hai-Hao Han^{1,2}, Yi Zang², Jia Li², Xiao-Peng He¹, Ben L. Feringa³ & He Tian ¹

3. "Double-check" bioimaging enabled by probe-protein hybrid



Photocontrolled Fluorescence "Double-Check" Bioimaging Enabled by a Glycoprobe–Protein Hybrid

Youxin Fu,^{†,§} Hai-Hao Han,^{†,§} Junji Zhang,^{*,†} Xiao-Peng He,^{*,†} Ben L. Feringa,^{†,‡} and He Tian^{*,†}

Prof. He Tian

1982 B.S. Nanjing University of Science and Technology
1986 M. Sc. East China University of Science and Technology (ECUST)
"Studies of Correlations between Photovoltaic Effect and Structures of Organic Dyes in Solar Cells"
1989 Ph.D. ECUST (Prof. Zhenghua Zhu)
"Studies on Spectral Sensitization and Supersensitization by Dember Effect"
1991-1993 Postdoc, University of Siegen, Germany (Prof. Karl H. Drexhage)
"Intramolecular Energy and Electron Transfer in Multichromophoric Laser Dyes"
1994-present Full Professor, ECUST



Current research: Functional organic dyes Fluorescent chemosensors Supramolecular machines Organic photochromic materials

Concept of This Research



Aim 3. Selective assembly in live cells with specific reseptors.

Aim 2. Expression of probe reactivity just before analyte binding.

Aim 1. Reversible shift between two isomeric states with remote control by light.

Molecular Design of SP-Gal



Spiropyran (SP) - Merocyanine (MC)



Molecular Design for FRET-Photochromism



Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, *8*, 987.

Synthesis of SP-Gal





Absorbance Spectra of SP/MC-Gal



Fluorescence Spectra of SP/MC-Gal



Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)



FRET-Inhibition by Sulfite Anion





Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, *8*, 987.



Intracellular Imaging by SP/MC-PEG



Hep-G2: human hepatoma cell line (asialoglycoprotein receptor, selective for Gal) A549: human lung cancer cell line (control) HeLa: human cervical cancer cell line (control)



Co-localization with Lyso-Tracker



Detection of Intracellular SO₃²⁻ by SP/MC-Gal¹⁾



endogenous SO_3^{2-} : pretreatment of the cells with lipopolysaccharide²⁾

(induction of low-level SO₃²⁻)

1) Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, *8*, 987. 2) Mitsuhashi, H.; Nojima, Y.; Tanaka, T.; Ueki, K.; Maezawa, A.; Yano, S.; Naruse, T. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **21998**, *64*, 595.

Quantification of Intracellular SO₃²⁻ by MC-Gal

С



a: fluorescence calibration with MC-Gal $[SO_3^{2-}]$ in cell lysate = 0.865 µM

c: ion chromatography (1:2 diluted) [SO₃²⁻] in cell lysate = 0.70μ M



Short Summary



The probe actively localized cells with a selective receptor via endocytosis.

Activation of reactivity toward sulfite ion elicited under remote control.

-> Able to minimize interference of nontarget molecules

ON/OFF of FRET was clearly controlled by photochromism in vitro and in cell.

-> Remaining possibility of duplexed switching (use of two color channels)

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent probe (main paper)

ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-01137-8 OPEN

Remote light-controlled intracellular target recognition by photochromic fluorescent glycoprobes

Junji Zhang¹, Youxin Fu¹, Hai-Hao Han^{1,2}, Yi Zang², Jia Li², Xiao-Peng He¹, Ben L. Feringa³ & He Tian ¹

3. "Double-check" bioimaging enabled by probe-protein hybrid



Photocontrolled Fluorescence "Double-Check" Bioimaging Enabled by a Glycoprobe–Protein Hybrid

Youxin Fu,^{†,§} Hai-Hao Han,^{†,§} Junji Zhang,^{*,†} Xiao-Peng He,^{*,†} Ben L. Feringa,^{†,‡} and He Tian^{*,†}

"Double-check" Bioimaging



Human Serum Albumin (HSA)



- produced by hepatocytes

- maintaining osmotic blood pressure
- antioxidant activity
- enzymatic property
- multi-carrier of insoluble/hydrophobic materials (endogenous/exogenous)

HSA is commonly used as **biocompatible carrier** for drug delivery.

-> Could it be applied to the strategy?



Binding of SP-Gal to HSA



Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2018**, *140*, 8671. ²⁸

Photochromism of SP-Gal/HSA



1) Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**₂₉8, 987. 2) Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2018**, *140*, 8671.

Photochromism of SP-Gal/HSA



Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2018, 140, 8671. ³⁰

Intracellular Imaging by SP/MC-Gal/HSA

Green

Red

Green channe

Red channel

When cells were incubated solely with SP-Gal, - ON/OFF switch of green fluorescence (SP-Gal) - no red fluorescence (MC-Gal)

When cells were incubated with SP-Gal/HSA, - ON/OFF switch of green fluorescence (SP-Gal) - OFF/ON switch of red fluorescence (MC-Gal)

SP-Gal/HSA

SP-Gal

MC-Gal/HSA

MC-Gal



UV

← Vis

UV

→ Vis

Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2018**, *140*, 8671. ³¹

UV/vis Cycling of Two Image Channels



Hep-G2 cells with SP-Gal/HSA upon UV/vis irradiation Green: Ex. 440 nm, Em. 535 nm; Red: Ex. 579 nm, Em. 603 nm

No yellow region on merged image was observed.

-> Reversible "blinkings" in two fluorescent channels were precisely controlled in target cells.

Summary





Achievements:

proof-of-concept of fluorophore-photochromophore conjugate for FRET switching recovery of fluorescence by target capture enhancement of quantum yields using HSA

Future perspectives:

conjugation with other ligands - localization to cells with other receptors third fluorescence after capture of target

1) Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**₃₃8, 987. 2) Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2018**, *140*, 8671.

Appendix

Solvent Effect on Fluorescence



Shift of fluorescence spectrum increase of non-radiative transition (aggregation of dye molecules)

Yang, Z.; Cao, J.; He, Y.; Yang, J. H.; Kim, T.; Peng, X.; Kim, J. S. *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2014**, *43*, 4563. ³⁶

Mechanism of Isomerization by Light



Mechanism of Isomerization by Heat



Structure Determination of MC-Gal-SO₃²⁻



Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, 8, 987.

Structure Determination of MC-Gal-SO₃²⁻



PEG Linker

SP-Gal

SP-Gal 2



SP-Gal 2 (no PEG linker)

Normalized I 60 40 20 0 SP.6312 SP.Gal Supplementary Figure 8. (a) Fluorescence imaging of SP-Gal 2 (20 µM) vs. SP-Gal (20 µM) for two

b

120

100

80

Hep-G2

HeLa

different human cancer cell lines (Hep-G2 = human liver cancer; HeLa = human cervical cancer). (b) Fluorescence quantification of SP-Gal 2 (20 μM) vs. SP-Gal (20 μM) for different cells. For all fluorescence images, the excitation wavelength was 440 nm and emission channel 450-550 nm (scale bar: 100 μ m, which is applicable to all images; the error bar represents s.d. (n = 3)).

Biospecificity of MC-Gal



Fig. 5 Biospecificity of photochromic fluorescent glycoprobe. The fluorescence change of MR-Gal (10^{-5} M) with a range of competing analytes (10^{-3} M) and the mixture of the analytes (10^{-3} M) with sulfite (5×10^{-5} M) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, 0.01 M, 1% DMSO, pH 7.4) at 298 K (excitation wavelength: 450 nm), where I₀ and I are the fluorescence of the initial spiropyran state and that of the UV-activated merocyanine state, respectively. Competing analytes 1-19: 1: Blank (probe alone), 2: F⁻; 3: CI⁻; 4: Br⁻; 5: I⁻; 6: NO₃⁻; 7: NO₂⁻; 8: CH₃COO⁻; 9: HCO₃⁻; 10: SO₄²⁻; 11: S₂O₃²⁻; 12: PO₄³⁻; 13: CO₃²⁻; 14: Cys; 15: Hcy; 16: GSH; 17: HPO₄²⁻; 18: H₂PO₄⁻; 19: N₃. We note that the physiologic concentration of common thiols and nucleophiles such as Hcy, Cys is in the range of 10-200 μ M⁴⁹⁻⁵¹, which is well-below the concentration used in this experiment

Glycoprotein Receptor



Cell Viability



Photoswitch with Different pH



Supplementary Figure 11. Photoswitching of SP-Gal with different pH. Stock solution of SP-Gal (1 mM) was prepared in DMSO. Test solutions of SP-Gal (10 μ M) were prepared in PBS (0.01 M, 1% DMSO) with different pH (3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0 and 7.4). I₀ and I are the initial fluorescence intensity of SP-Gal and that of the corresponding SP-Gal/MR-Gal upon alternate UV-Visirradiation, respectively.

Quantification of Endogenous SO₃²⁻ by MC-Gal



Quantification of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced endogenous sulfite in live Hep-G2 cells by fluorescence calibration, where I_{sp} and I are the initial fluorescence intensity of SP-Gal and that of MR-Gal (converted by UV) after reaction with various concentrations of sulfite, respectively.

Quantum Yields

⁴) Supplementary Table 1. Fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_F), photochromic quantum yield (Φ_P) and fluorescence lifetime (τ) of SP-Gal and MR-Gal.

	SP-Gal	MR-Gal
Φ_{F} (%)	32.10	7.81
$\Phi_{P}(\%)$	5.78	14.41
τ (ns)	4.14	1.41

2)

Table S2. Photochromic quantum yields (Φ_P) of **Gal-NSp/HSA** and **Gal-NMr/HSA** in phosphate buffered saline (containing 0.5% DMSO (v/v), pH 7.4).

	SP-Gal	MR-Gal
Φ _P (%)	7.25	17.21

1) Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zang, Y.; Li, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, *8*, 987. 2) Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2018**, *140*, 8671.

Binding Site of SP-Gal



Fu, Y.; Han, H.-H.; Zhang, J.; He, X.-P.; Feringa, B. L.; Tian, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2018**, *140*, 8671.