Supplementary Material

The Synthesis of a Two-photon Fluorescence Labelling Probe and Its Immunochromatographic Strip for Rapid Diagnosis of COVID-19

Chibao Huang^{*a, d, **}, Shuai Kang^{*a*}, Fuxun Yu^{*b*}, Zairong Wei^{*c*}

^a School of Physics & Electrical Engineering, Zunyi Normal University, Zunyi 563002, China
 ^b Centre Laboratory, Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital, Guiyang 550002, China
 ^c Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 563000, China
 ^d Henry Fok School of Biology and Agriculture, Shaoguan University, Shaoguan 512005, China

*E-mail: <u>huangchibao@163.com</u>

Table of Contents

Materials	2
Negative-positive discrimination	3
Figure S1 The diagram of negative-positive identification	3
References	4
NMR Spectra	5
Figure S2. ¹ H NMR spectra for compound 4 in DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	5
Figure S3. ¹³ C NMR spectrum for compound 4 in CHCl ₃ -d	8
Figure S4. ¹ H NMR spectra for compound 5 in DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	9
Figure S5. ¹³ C NMR spectrum for compound 5 in DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	12
Figure S6. ¹ H NMR spectra for compound LP in CHCl ₃ -d	13
Figure S7. ¹³ C NMR spectrum for compound LP in CHCl ₃ -d	16

Materials

NMR spectra were recorded on a VARIAN INOVA 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. Mass spectral determinations were made on a Q-TOF mass spectrometry (Micromass, England). High resolution mass spectra measurements were performed at a GC-TOF mass spectrometry (Micromass, US) (Electron Ionization Source). Fluorescence mea-surements were performed on a PTI-C-700 Felix and Time-Master system. Fluoresce-nce quantum yields were measured using standard methods [S1] on air-equilibrated samples at room temperature. Quinine bisulfate in 0.05M H₂SO₄ ($\Phi = 0.546$) was used as a reference [S1].

TPEF (two-photon-excited fluorescence) action cross-section spectra were measured according to the experimental protocol established by Xu and Webb [S2], using a mode-locked Ti/sapphire laser that delivers ~ 80 fs pulses at 80 MHz. Fluorescein (10^{-4} M in 0.1M NaOH), whose TPEF action cross-sections are well-known [S2], served as the reference. The quadratic dependence of the fluorescence intensity on the excitation intensity was verified for each data point, indicating that the measurements were carried out in intensity regimes in which saturation or photodegradation do not occur. The measurements were performed at room temperature on air-equilibrated solutions (10^{-5} M). The experimental uncertainty on the absolute action cross-sections determined by this method has been estimated to be \pm 20% [S2]. Absorption spectra were measured on a HP-8453 spectrophotometer. Solvents were generally dried and distilled prior to use. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography on Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ precoated aluminum sheets. Column chromatography: Merck silica gel Si 60 (40-63 µm, 230-400 mesh).

Negative-positive discrimination



Figure S1 The diagram of negative-positive identification

References

[S1] Eaton, D. F. J. Photochem. Photobiol. B, 1988, 2, 523.
[S2] Xu, C.; Webb, W. W. J. Opt. Soc. Am. B, 1996, 13, 481.

NMR Spectra











Figure S3. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound 4 in CHCl₃-d

Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectra for compound 5 in DMSO-*d*₆









Figure S5. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound 5 in DMSO-*d*₆



Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectra for compound LP in CHCl₃-d







Figure S7. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LP in CHCl₃-d