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Supplementary Material

Nicotinamide-Appended Fluorophores as Fluorescent Redox Sensors

Kathryn G. Leslie, A Jacek L. Kolanowski, A Natalie Trinh, Serena Carrara, Matthew D. Anscomb, Kylie Yang, Conor F. Hogan, Katrina A. Jolliffe, and Elizabeth J. New A.C

^AUniversity of Sydney, School of Chemistry, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

^BDepartment of Chemistry and Physics, La Trobe Institute for Molecular Science, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Vic. 3086, Australia.

^CCorresponding author. Email: <u>elizabeth.new@sydney.edu.au</u>

Figure S1: (a) The reversible oxidation/reduction of nicotinamide, and structures of the two nicotinamide-containing redox cofactors, (b) nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺), and (c) nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP⁺).

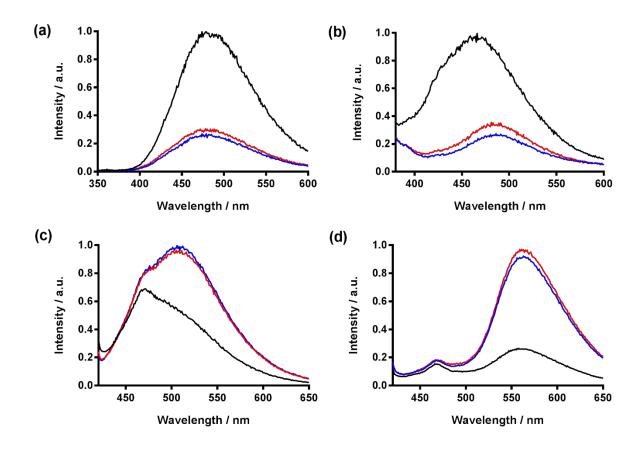


Figure S2: Normalised fluorescence emission spectra of (a) **NCR1** (10 μ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 320$ nm), (b) **NCR2** (10 μ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm), (c) **NNpR1** (10 μ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 405$ nm), and (d) **NNpR2** (10 μ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 405$ nm) in 20:80 MeCN:HEPES buffer (5 mM; black), upon addition of sodium dithionite (10 eq., blue) and subsequent addition of hydrogen peroxide (20 eq., red).

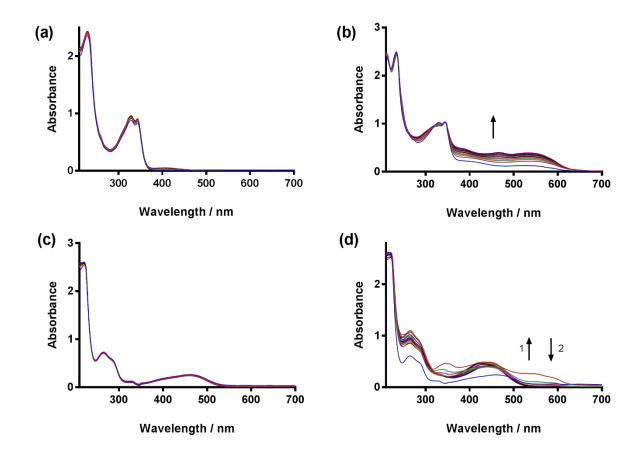


Figure S3: UV/visible absorption spectra of **NNpR1** upon reduction at (a) -0.53 V and (b) -1.05 V, and of **NNpR2** upon reduction at (c) -0.64 V and (d) -1.40 V (1 mM, with 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate in MeCN).

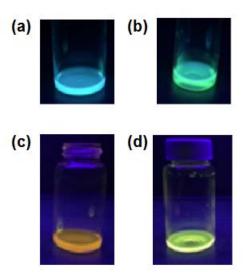


Figure S4: Photographs of (a) **NNpR1** before reduction, and (b) after chronoamperometry at -1.68 V; and (c) **NNpR2** before reduction, and (d) after chronoamperometry at -1.80 V. All samples 1 mM in MeCN, illuminated by short-wave (254 nm) UV lamp.

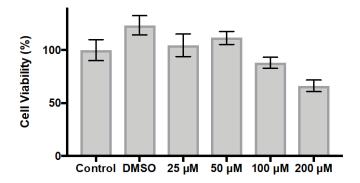


Figure S5: Cellular viability as a percentage of control cells of A549 cells incubated with various concentrations of **NNpR1** for 4 h. Error bars represent the standard deviation of eight replicates.