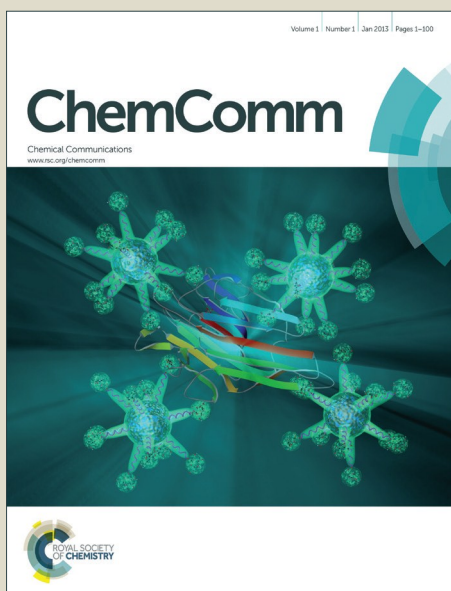


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Two-Photon Fluorescent Probe for Lysosomal Zinc Ions†

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The selective detection of zinc ions in lysosomes over that in cytosole is achieved with a fluorescent probe, which enabled fluorescent imaging of endogenous zinc ions in lysosomes of NIH 3T3 cells as well as mouse hippocampal tissues by two-photon microscopy with excitation at 900 nm.

Being the second most abundant transition metal ion in our body, Zn(II) is of paramount importance for maintaining biological functions including the modulation of biological redox systems, enzymatic functions, and cellular signalling.¹ Imbalance in the intracellular Zn(II) level is associated with various diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, diabetes, prostate cancer and immune dysfunction.² Influence of Zn(II) on human health has motivated scientists to investigate "Zn(II) biology" by fluorescence methods. Accordingly, much efforts have been made to develop fluorescent Zn(II) probes for biological applications. A fluorescent assay based on the chelation of Zn(II) with *N*-(6-methoxy-8-quinolyl)-*p*-toluenesulfonamide was one of the earliest developments.³ Since then, significant progress has been made, and at present several fluorescent Zn(II) probes with high affinity, fast response, good biocompatibility, and preferably with longer excitation and emission wavelengths are available.⁴ Recently, the subcellular detection of Zn(II) by targeting a specific organelle is a matter of concern in this research field. For example, fluorescence imaging of zinc ions in a subcellular compartment such as mitochondria or lysosome have received considerable interests.⁵ In the biological systems, Zn(II)-bound metallothioneins are the main cytoplasmic proteins that maintain the intracellular Zn(II) homeostasis. During the oxidative stress, a rapid influx of hydrogen peroxide causes oxidation of the cysteine residues in Zn(II)-

metallothioneins to disulfides and subsequent release of Zn(II) ions.⁶ The released Zn(II) ions are rapidly accumulated into the lysosomes, causing the lysosomal membrane permeabilization (LMP), a potentially lethal event. In this process, the additional Zn(II) ions in lysosomes induce lysosomal membrane disintegration and release several hydrolytic enzymes (including cathepsins) from the lysosomal lumen to the cytosol. The presence of lysosomal hydrolases in the cytosol causes digestion of vital cytosolic proteins and the activation of additional hydrolases to initiate a cell death pathway.^{5d, 7, 8} Therefore, the development of fluorescent probes that selectively detect lysosomal Zn(II) ions, which act as a downstream marker for the LMP processes, is necessary to study the oxidative stress level.⁸

Among the many fluorescent Zn(II) probes developed so far, only a few are claimed to detect lysosomal Zn(II).⁹ Those probes have a lysosomal targeting moiety and thus accumulates in the lysosome to report Zn(II) ions there. Such probes thus rely on the "concentration gradient" of probes between cytosol and lysosome; they hardly discriminate the Zn(II) ions in lysosomes from those in cytosol, as they show fluorescence response upon binding with Zn(II) in a broad pH range covering that of lysosomal pH (4.5–5.5) and cytosolic pH (7.2–7.4). Such concentration gradient-dependent probes report the probe's concentration gradient from cytosol to lysosomes. Such probes also may present interference from non-specific imaging in the case of slow accumulation of the probe into lysosomes. On the contrary, a fluorescent probe that shows "quenched" fluorescence at cytosolic pH (7.4) even after binding with Zn(II) but strong fluorescence only at lysosomal pH (pH 4.5–5.5) could provide highly specific lysosomal Zn(II) detection irrespective of the probe accumulation process.

Most of the existing Zn(II) probes are also one-photon excitable at short wavelengths outside the biological optical window. For tissue imaging applications, additional issues such as photobleaching of the probe and autofluorescence from tissues become serious concerns under one-photon excitation at the shorter wavelength. Use of the low-energy near-infrared (NIR) excitation light under two-photon excitation conditions enables deeper tissue penetration and also alleviates the photobleaching and autofluorescence issues.¹⁰

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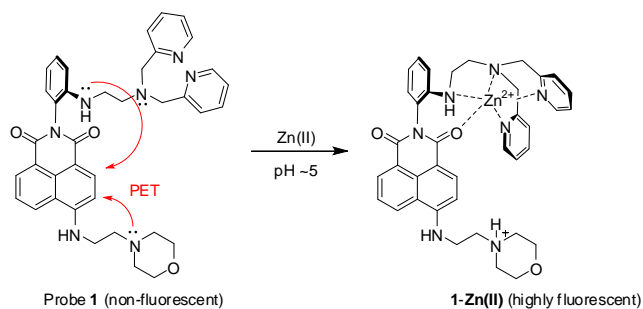
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† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Materials and procedures regarding the synthesis of the probe, one-photon and two-photon spectroscopic analysis, cell and tissue imaging experiments. See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x.

‡ Equally contributed.

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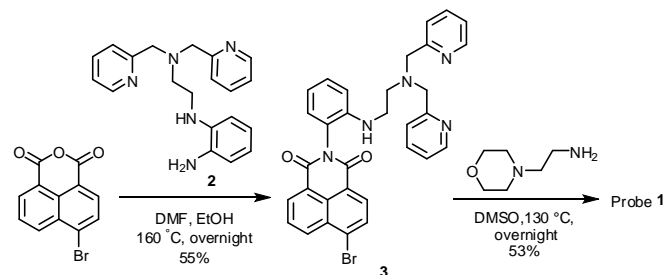
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Scheme 1 Detection of zinc ions under acidic conditions with probe **1**, through blocking of two PET processes.

Two-photon probes excitable at NIR wavelengths furthermore allow 3D imaging of tissues with very high spatial resolution. Accordingly, several two-photon Zn(II) probes have been developed, which showed turn-on¹¹ or ratiometric fluorescence response.¹² A few of them are also equipped with an organelle targeting function, which enabled detection of the Zn(II) ions in the cellular membrane or mitochondria; but Zn(II) detection in the lysosomal site using two-photon microscopy (TPM) is rarely known. Recently a two-photon probe was reported that could detect endogenous Zn(II) ions in the Zn(II)-enriched acid vesicles such as insulin granules only; however, imaging of the low level of endogenous lysosomal Zn(II) was not possible.¹³ Moreover this two-photon probe also showed a similar level of response towards Zn(II) as well as Cd(II). Herein, we report a two-photon probe that allows selective detection of the endogenous Zn(II) ions in lysosomes, which also has an improved selectivity over Cd(II).

We designed probe **1** (Scheme 1) where a morpholine group and a *N,N*-di-(2-picolyl)ethylenediamine (DPEN) ligand are introduced into a naphthalimide dye. The naphthalimide dye is dipolar and has the maximum absorbance around 450 nm; hence, it would allow tissue imaging by TPM under excitation at 900 nm, a wavelength at the longer side of the first biological optical window (650–950), which is beneficial in reducing autofluorescence observed in tissue imaging.¹⁴ Recently, we have disclosed a novel approach to make such a dipolar dye emit strongly in aqueous media, in particular under two-photon excitation conditions.¹⁵ Based on our findings and a previous example,¹⁶ we have chosen the naphthalimide dye for the development of the two-photon probe. It is known that a morpholine moiety is useful for sensing purpose of lysosomal pH, as a protonated morpholine has a pK_a value of ~5, a lysosomal pH. The DPEN is known to bind metal ions such as Zn(II), Cd(II), and Cu(II).¹⁷ In this work, we have introduced the DPEN group to the naphthalimide dye in such a way that one of the imide carbonyl



Scheme 2 Synthesis of probe **1**.

oxygen atoms could coordinate Zn(II) together with the DPEN nitrogen atoms, with a hope that this additional coordination would improve the metal ion selectivity as well as binding affinity. Both are realized indeed.

Probe **1** thus designed can be readily synthesized from 4-bromo-1,8-naphthalic anhydride (Scheme 2). Thus, imide formation with DPEN containing amine precursor **2**, and then electrophilic aromatic substitution at 4-position with 4-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine afforded probe **1** in a good yield (Details are described in the ESI[†]). First we examined whether probe **1** could detect Zn(II) in the lysosomal pH range (pH = 4.5–5.5). The fluorescence measurement at various pH values shows that probe **1** emits almost negligible fluorescence, whereas its Zn(II) complex emits strong fluorescence in the lysosomal pH range (pH = 4.5–5.5) (Φ_F of probe **1** = 0.03; Φ_F of 1-Zn(II) = 0.23 in pH 5 buffer, Table S1 in the ESI[†]); this is plausibly owing to the suppressed PET processes both from the Zn(II)-coordinated DPEN site as well as from the protonated morpholine unit (Fig. 1a). The pK_a values of probe **1** and its Zn(II) complex were 6.05 and 5.91, respectively, as determined from fluorescence intensity changes within the pH range of 4.0–8.0 (Fig. S2 in the ESI[†]).

The probe's emission intensity gradually increased with increasing Zn(II) concentration and finally saturated with an equivalent of Zn(II) ions at pH = 5.0 (Fig. 1b and Fig. S3 in the ESI[†]), indicative of 1:1 binding between the probe and Zn(II) in the acidic environment. The 1:1 binding stoichiometry was also observed at physiological pH of 7.4 (Fig. S4 in the ESI[†]), albeit the final fluorescence intensity was much weaker (~1/6 times) than that at pH = 5.0 (Fig. 1c). The low fluorescence intensity of probe **1** in the presence of Zn(II) ions at neutral pH can be ascribed to the PET process from the morpholine to the naphthalimide dye. In fact, the behaviour of weak emission at cytosolic pH (7.4) and strong emission at lysosomal pH (4.5–5.5) is highly desirable for lysosomal Zn(II) imaging.

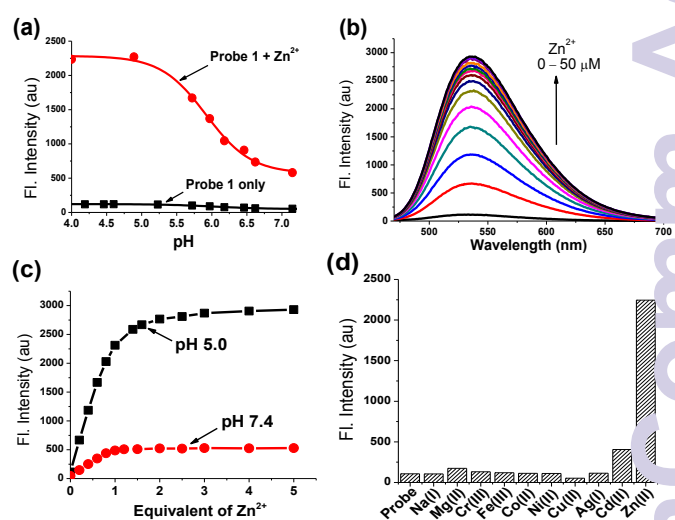


Fig. 1 (a) Fluorescence intensity changes of probe **1** (10 μM) and its Zn(II) complex under pH 4–7 MES buffer. (b) Fluorescent titration of probe **1** (10 μM) with Zn(ClO₄)₂ in pH 5.0 MES buffer containing 1% EtOH. (c) Fluorescence changes of probe **1** (10 μM) in the presence of Zn(II) in 20 mM pH 5.0 MES buffer and in 20 mM pH 7.4 HEPES buffer, respectively. (d) Fluorescence intensity changes of probe **1** (10 μM) with various metal ions (10 μM) in 1% EtOH containing pH 5.0 MES buffer. All the fluorescence data were obtained by excitation at 450 nm.

The previously reported lysosomal Zn(II) probes,⁹ after binding with Zn(II), showed strong fluorescence even at the cytosolic pH (pH = 7.2–7.4); however, accumulation of the probe into lysosomes provided enhanced fluorescence intensity in lysosomes compared to that in cytosol as noted above. On the contrary, our probe shows a low fluorescence intensity at cytosolic pH (7.4) even after binding with Zn(II) ions. A strong fluorescence intensity can be only observable when the probe binds Zn(II) ions inside the lysosomes (pH 4.5–5.5).

Probe **1** showed a good linear response to [Zn(II)] even in the lower concentration region (0–1.0 μM) at pH = 5.0 (Fig. S5 in the ESI[†]), offering a very high sensitivity toward Zn(II). The limit of detection was determined to be 0.18 μM on the basis of signal-to-noise ratio of three (Fig. S6 in the ESI[†]). The association constant (K_a) for the probe **1** with Zn(II) was found to be $1.17 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$ (error < 10%), as determined from the Benesi–Hildebrand plot¹⁸ based on the fluorescence titration data. The high sensitivity and strong binding affinity of probe **1** towards Zn(II) indeed allowed us to detect the intracellular Zn(II) ions present in lysosomes where the free Zn(II) concentration is reached up to a micromolar level during certain stimulations, such as inflammation and oxidative stress.¹⁹

The selectivity of Zn(II) over other common transition metals is also a key issue to be addressed in the development of a fluorescent probe. In comparison with the frequently used di(2-picolyl)amine (DPA) receptors, the additional coordination site (one of the imide carbonyl groups) is found to not only improve the binding affinity to Zn(II) but also improve the selectivity over other competing metal ions.^{4b,9b} Probe **1** thus showed high selectivity towards Zn(II) among various metal ions, in particular with a small interference from Cd(II) that is most interfering (Fig. 1d). Note that a related system with *para*-substituted DPEN moiety showed similar binding response towards Zn(II) as well as Cd(II).²⁰ The competition assay revealed that probe **1** was also able to sense Zn(II) in presence of other metal ions, except Cu(II) and Co(II) that caused quenching due to their paramagnetic nature (Fig. S7 in the ESI[†]). As the concentrations of these two metal ions are negligible in the human body (intracellular free copper is undetectable) compared to zinc ion,²¹ their interference is not a problematic issue during the detection and bioimaging of Zn(II).

Next we examined whether probe **1** could be used to detect intracellular Zn(II) ions in lysosomes by TPM. Prior to bioimaging studies, a low level of cytotoxicity of probe **1** towards NIH 3T3 cells was confirmed by the MTT assay (Fig. S9 in the ESI[†]). First, we have evaluated the sensing capability of probe **1** in live NIH 3T3 cells in the absence and presence of an exogenous source of Zn(II) or a chelator that suppresses the intracellular Zn(II) level. NIH 3T3 cells incubated with probe **1** for 30 min showed strong fluorescence when observed by TPM, apparently from intracellular Zn(II) ions (Fig. 2a). When the probe treated cells were again incubated for 10 min with an exogenous Zn(II) source (1:1 mixture of $\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and pyrithione, which in situ forms the Zn-pyrithione complex that enhances cell-membrane permeability²²), there was a substantial increase in the fluorescence intensity in the cells (Fig. 2b). On the contrary, the fluorescence signal decreased significantly when the probe treated cells were incubated with *N,N,N',N'*-tetrakis(2-pyridylmethyl)ethylenediamine (TPEN), for 10 min (Fig. 2c);

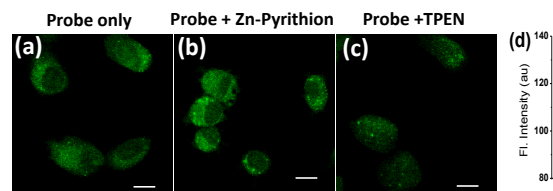


Fig. 2 TPM imaging of Zn(II) ions in live NIH3T3 cells: (a) The cells were incubated with probe **1** (30 μM) for 30 min; (b) The cells were incubated with probe **1** (30 μM) for 30 min, followed by further incubation with an mixture of 60 μM of $\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and pyrithione (1:1 mixture) for 10 min; (c) The cells were incubated with probe **1** (30 μM) for 30 min, followed by further incubation with TPEN (150 μM) for 10 min. The images were obtained under excitation at 900 nm with 3 mW input laser power at the focal plane. Scale bar: 10 μm . (d) Relative intensity plot of the respective TPM images shown in (a), (b) and (c); obtained by collecting and averaging of all the data pixels.

TPEN is a strong chelator for Zn(II) ions, which inhibits the binding of zinc ions by the probe. The relative fluorescence intensity data of the respective images shows the fluorescence changes dependent on Zn(II) ions (Fig. 2d). From the above set of experiments, it is evident that probe **1** allows us to detect and image the lysosomal Zn(II) ions by TPM. Similar results were also obtained when the cells were observed by one-photon confocal microscopy (Fig. S10 in the ESI[†]).

To ensure that probe **1** can sense the Zn(II) ions in lysosomes, we performed a co-localization experiment with a commercial marker for lysosomes (LysoTracker[®] Deep Red) in live NIH 3T3 cells. The TPM images obtained through different optical windows clearly show well merging (Fig. 3a–c). Additionally, the intensity profiles of the two linear regions of interest (ROI 1 and ROI 2) across the cells also vary in close synchronicity (Fig. 3d, 3e). The Pearson's colocalization coefficient, which describes the correlation of the intensity distribution to characterize the degree of overlap between images, was calculated to be 0.87 by using LAS AF software (Table S2 in the ESI[†]). Also, co-localization experiments using commercial dyes showed that the probe poorly localizes in mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum (Fig. S11 and Fig. S12 in the ESI[†]). Hence, all the above data support that probe **1** detects intracellular lysosomal Zn(II) ions with a high fidelity.

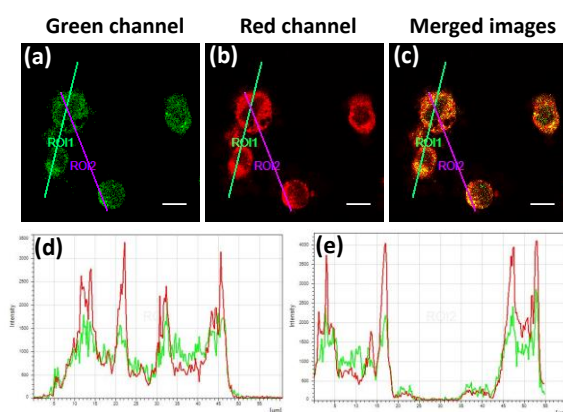


Fig. 3 Pseudo-colored fluorescence images of NIH 3T3 cells: (a) TPM images of cells co-incubated with probe **1** (30 μM) followed by $\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and pyrithione (1:1 solution (60 μM), collected in the green channel window (500–630 nm) under excitation at 900 nm. (b) TPM images of cells incubated with LysoTracker Deep Red (1 μM) for 10 min at 37 $^\circ\text{C}$, collected in the red channel window (670–750 nm) under excitation at 633 nm. (c) Merged images. Scale bar: 10 μm . (d, e) Intensity profiles measured across the NIH 3T3 cells: (d) ROI 1 and (e) ROI 2.

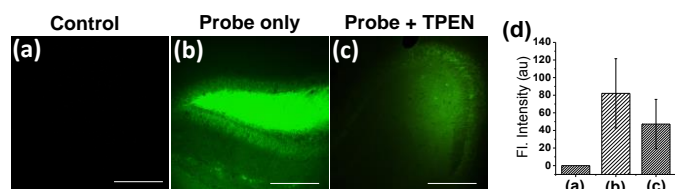


Fig. 4 Two-photon microscopic imaging of Zn(II) in mouse brain (hippocampus) tissues. (a) The tissue without probe treatment; (b) The tissue was incubated with probe **1** (10 μ M) for 30 min; (c) The tissue was incubated with probe **1** (10 μ M for 30 min), followed by further incubation with TPEN (150 μ M) for 10 min. Two-photon images were obtained under excitation at 900 nm with 22.5 mW laser power at the depth of 150 μ m inside the tissues samples. Scale bar: 250 μ m. (d) Relative intensity plot of the respective TPM images shown in (a), (b) and (c).

With the two-photon excitable probe **1**, we also imaged Zn(II) ions in deep tissues of mouse brain (hippocampal slice). The TPM images of the tissue slice incubated with probe **1** show strong fluorescence apparently due to endogenous free Zn(II) in the mouse brain,^{1b, 2a} whereas the tissue without probe treatment (used as control) does not show any fluorescence (Fig. 4). Again, addition of a metal chelator TPEN to the probe-treated tissue reduces the fluorescence intensity. These imaging experiments altogether demonstrate the potential applicability of probe **1** for imaging of endogenous Zn(II) ions in tissues by TPM.

In conclusion, we have developed a novel two-photon probe that selectively detect the Zn(II) ions in lysosomes over those in cytosol. The probe, a naphthalimide dye composed of a N,N-di-(2-picolyl)ethylenediamine (DPEN) ligand and a morpholine unit, only fluoresces in the presence of Zn(II) ions at the lysosomal pH, with high sensitivity as well as improved selectivity over the most competing Cd(II) ions. The probe enabled the fluorescence imaging of a lower level of intracellular Zn(II) ions present in lysosomes as well as in mouse brain tissues under two-photon excitation at 900 nm. The probe thus provides a useful tool for investigating various biological processes associated with lysosomal Zn(II) ions by two-photon microscopy.

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A table of contents entry:

A fluorescent probe that selectively detect Zn(II) ions in lysosomes has been developed and applied to two-photon imaging of Zn(II) ions in cells and tissues.

