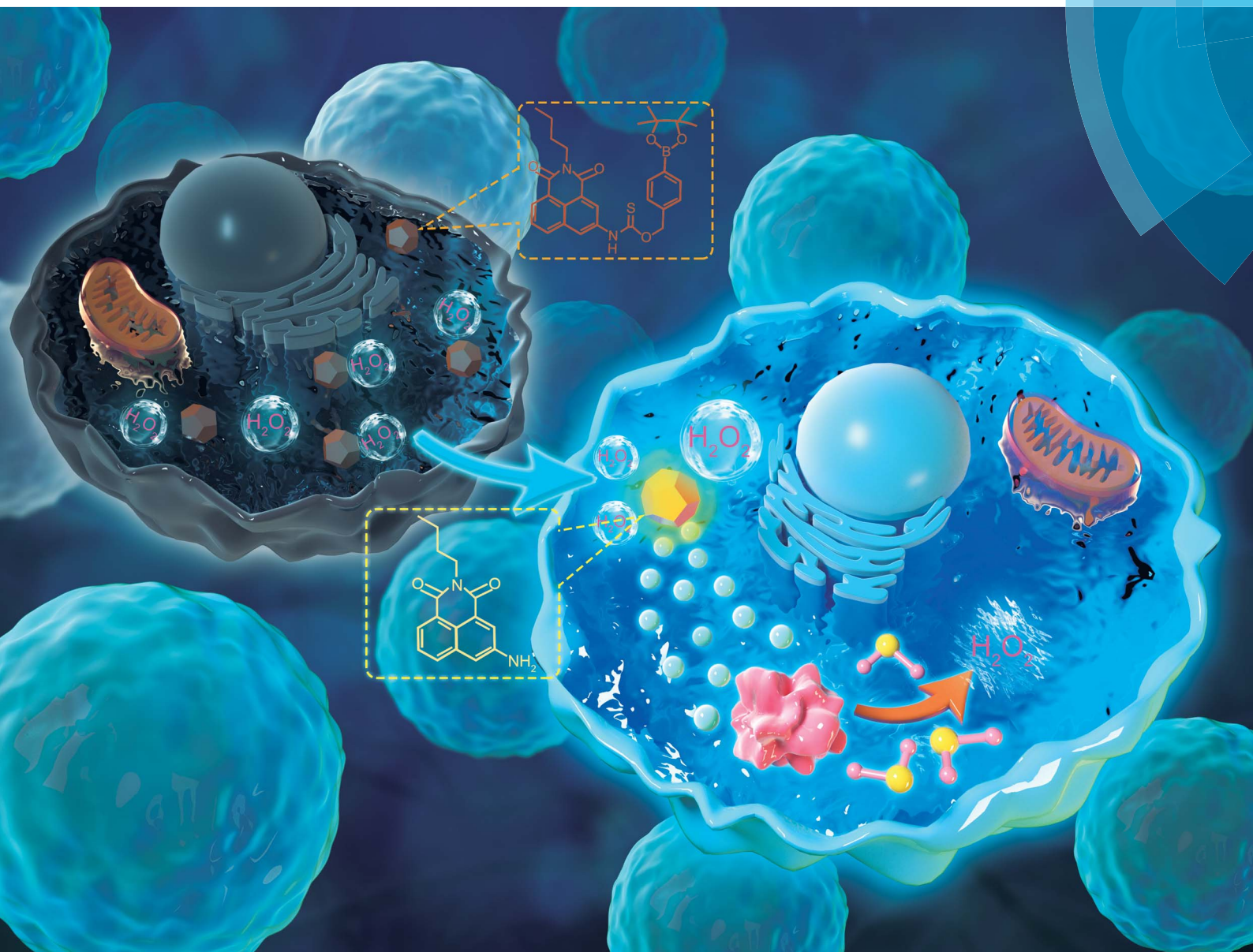


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Reactive oxygen species-triggered off-on fluorescence donor for imaging hydrogen sulfide delivery in living cells†

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Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), an important gasotransmitter, can mediate a variety of pathophysiological processes, and H₂S-based donors have been intensively explored for the therapy of cardiovascular injury, nerve damage and intestinal disorders. However, most of the H₂S donors are not capable of simultaneously real-time tracking intracellular H₂S delivery, which limits their biological application for elucidating the specific function of H₂S. Herein we develop the first reactive oxygen species (ROS)-triggered off-on fluorescence H₂S donor (NAB) by incorporating ROS-responsive arylboronate into a fluorophore through thiocarbamate. The donor NAB can release carbonyl sulfide (COS) and the fluorophore with a fluorescence off-on response *via* a ROS-triggered self-immolative reaction, and then COS is quickly converted to H₂S by the ubiquitous carbonic anhydrase. This dual function makes NAB suitable for not only *in situ* and real-time monitoring of the intracellular H₂S release but also rescuing RAW264.7 cells from the hazardous oxidative environment under the stimulation of phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate, revealing the possible potential of NAB as a therapeutic prodrug with the fluorescence imaging capacity.

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Introduction

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) is an important gasotransmitter, which can mediate a variety of physiological and pathological processes. Recent studies have demonstrated that H₂S is associated with iron homeostasis,¹ vasodilation² and neurotransmission.³ Modulation of H₂S levels is suggested to have potential therapeutic value. However, further understanding the biological function of H₂S remains an open challenge due to the lack of effective tools to modulate and monitor cellular H₂S levels. Some inorganic sulfide salts (NaSH, Na₂S, *etc*) and commercially available GYY4137 can be used for H₂S delivery, but they suffer from uncontrollable releasing efficiency and imaging inability, which limits their application in cells. So far, some synthetic donors have been reported,⁴ which can be activated by controllable manners, such as pH modulation,⁵ cellular amines,⁶ thiols,⁷ enzymes,⁸ light,⁹ bio-orthogonal reaction,¹⁰ and reactive oxygen species (ROS).¹¹ Despite the great

progresses in researching the biological roles of H₂S, these donors always need additional analytical methods to verify H₂S release. Fluorescence spectroscopy has attracted much attention because of its great temporal and spatial sampling capability as well as high sensitivity.¹² We envision that it should be highly favorable for *in situ* and real-time monitoring of H₂S release in complex biological systems if a controllable H₂S donor can release H₂S accompanied by fluorescence change. However, such H₂S donors are still rare.

Herein, we design the first ROS-triggered fluorescence H₂S donor (NAB; Fig. 1A), which is constructed by linking ROS-responsive arylboronate to the fluorophore of 3-amino-*N*-butyl-1,8-naphthalimide (NAH) with thiocarbamate (Scheme S1; Fig. S1–S6†). NAB itself emits rather weak fluorescence; upon reaction with ROS, the donor NAB releases carbonyl sulfide (COS) and the strongly fluorescent NAH *via* a self-immolative reaction. Then COS is quickly transformed to H₂S by the ubiquitous enzyme of carbonic anhydrase (CA). As a result, H₂S delivery is achieved by NAB, concomitant with an off-on fluorescence, which can be used for *in situ* and real time monitoring of H₂S release in living biosystems such as cells.

Results and discussion

Spectroscopic response of NAB to ROS

The reaction of NAB with H₂O₂ was investigated in the phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4). NAB displayed a maximum

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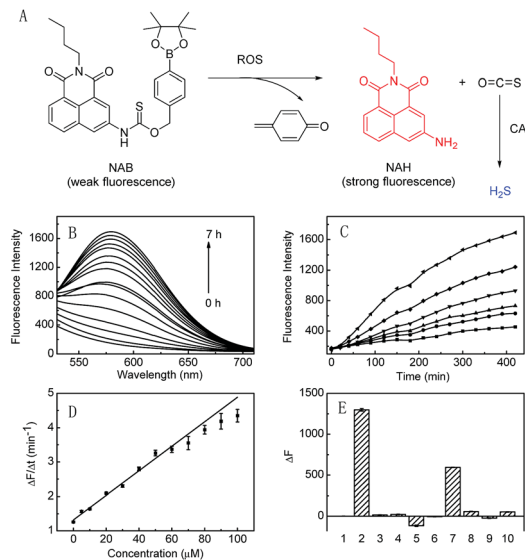


Fig. 1 (A) Response mechanism of H₂S donation from NAB with ROS. (B) Fluorescence spectra of NAB (10 μM) with H₂O₂ (100 μM) at varied time in phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4). (C) Fluorescence kinetic curves of NAB (10 μM) with varied H₂O₂ (from bottom to top): 0 (control), 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 μM. (D) Linear fitting curve of the initial rate of fluorescence intensity changes toward the concentration of H₂O₂ in the range of 0–100 μM. (E) Fluorescence changes of NAB (10 μM) in the presence of different ROS species: (1) NAB only; (2) H₂O₂ (100 μM); (3) NO (100 μM); (4) OCl[−] (100 μM); (5) [•]OH (100 μM); (6) ¹O₂ (100 μM); (7) O₂^{•−} (100 μM); (8) TBHP (100 μM); (9) TBO[•] (100 μM); (10) ONOO[−] (10 μM). λ_{ex/em} = 405/577 nm.

absorption at 300 nm, and the corresponding fluorophore NAH displayed two absorption peaks at 346 nm and 405 nm (Fig. S7A†). However, addition of H₂O₂ to NAB caused a remarkable decrease of the absorption peak at 300 nm, accompanying the formation of a spectrum similar to that of NAH (Fig. S7A†). Moreover, NAB itself produced faint fluorescence signal under the excitation wavelength of 405 nm, and its reaction solution with H₂O₂ showed a fluorescence emission peak at 577 nm, which is in agreement with the fluorescence spectrum of NAH (Fig. S7B†). The reaction products of NAB with H₂O₂ were further analyzed by mass spectrum. As depicted in Fig. S8,† the ESI-MS spectrum of the reaction solution shows a mass peak at $m/z = 267.2$ ([M−H][−]), which is the same as that of NAH. The above results clearly indicate that the reaction of NAB with H₂O₂ yields the strongly fluorescent NAH.

It was noted that the conversion of NAB to NAH was incomplete even after 7 h according to the spectra of NAH (Fig. S7†). Furthermore, the time-dependent fluorescence responses of NAB to varied H₂O₂ also revealed that NAB could be used as a controllable H₂S donor by H₂O₂ (Fig. 1). The initial rate of fluorescence increase at varied concentrations of H₂O₂ displayed good linearity with an equation of $\Delta F/\Delta t = 0.0357 \times [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] (\mu\text{M}) + 1.32$ ($R = 0.990$) in the range of 0–100 μM H₂O₂ (Fig. 1D). The lowest triggering concentration of H₂O₂ that NAB needed was 2.21 μM ($k = 3$), which was higher than the reported physiological concentration (usually ≤0.7 μM) of intracellular

H₂O₂,¹³ implying that NAB was probably unable to deliver H₂S at the normal level of intracellular H₂O₂ with the exception of some situations over 2.21 μM H₂O₂ caused by other stimulations.

The effects of pH and temperature were also studied. As shown in Fig. S9,† the reaction between NAB and H₂O₂ remains inert under the acidic environment, but the fluorescence intensity is dramatically increased along with the rise in pH value. It might be due to the fact that alkaline media could accelerate the hydrolysis of the aryl-boronic esters to the corresponding phenols.¹⁴ Although higher temperature was favorable for the reaction, NAB also worked effectively under the physiological conditions (37 °C, pH 7.4).

Then we tested the fluorescent response of NAB to various ROS. As depicted in Fig. 1E, NAB exhibits the strongest response to H₂O₂ over the other ROS, among which O₂^{•−} showed some response because it is the precursor of H₂O₂.¹⁵ This indicates that ROS, in particular their representative H₂O₂ (the most abundant one in cells),¹⁶ can effectively trigger the H₂S release of NAB. The selectivity of NAB was examined over other potential interfering species in living cells, such as inorganic salts (KCl, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, ZnCl₂), glucose, vitamin C, glutathione and amino acids (glycine, cysteine, lysine, glutamic acid and alanine). As shown in Fig. S10,† NAB displays high selectivity for H₂O₂ over the other tested species.

Methylene blue colorimetric method for H₂S detection

To verify if the decomposed product of NAB could be converted to H₂S in the presence of CA, the well-known methylene blue method¹¹ was used to measure the H₂S generation, by which the generation of H₂S can be proved by the formation of methylene blue that has a characteristic absorption peak at 670 nm. As shown in Fig. S11,† the mixture of the MB solution and the NAB solution with H₂O₂ indeed produces an apparent absorption peak at 670 nm, clearly indicating the H₂S release by NAB. However, when acetazolamide, a CA inhibitor, was added to the reaction system, the absorbance at 670 nm was significantly suppressed, revealing that the H₂S release of NAB was dependent on CA in the COS-to-H₂S conversion.

Based on the H₂S calibration curve (Fig. S11B†), 10, 20 and 30 μM of NAB could generate 2.3, 3.6 and 5.0 μM of H₂S, respectively, within 7 h, revealing a non-quantitative H₂S release of NAB. The reason for this phenomenon may be complicated, but H₂O₂ may be one of the influence factors. As shown in Fig. S12,† more H₂O₂ (>100 μM) can cause a significant decrease of absorbance at 670 nm. Thus, a further study on H₂O₂ effect was made. The influence of H₂O₂ on MB itself was excluded first (Fig. S13†). Then, 10 μM Na₂S solution was mixed with varied H₂O₂ (100–300 μM) for 0.5 h and the mixture was transferred to the MB solution for measurement. As depicted in Fig. S14,† the MB formation is inhibited significantly, and this inhibition is H₂O₂- and time-dependent. For instance, prolonging the reaction time between Na₂S and 300 μM H₂O₂ to 7 h resulted in the decrease of absorbance at 670 nm nearly to zero (Fig. S14†), which suggested that H₂O₂ may deplete H₂S in this case, probably *via* an oxidizing action. Conversely, such an action



means that the released H₂S from NAB may scavenge H₂O₂, thereby relieving the oxidative stress.

Cytotoxicity of NAB

The toxicity of NAB was evaluated with HeLa and RAW264.7 cells (these two kinds of cell lines were obtained from Nanjing KeyGEN BioTECH Co., LTD, China) by standard MTT assay. As shown in Fig. S15[†], cell viability of both cell lines is not significantly affected by the incubation with NAB for 24 h, suggesting the good biocompatibility of the donor.

Fluorescence imaging of H₂S release in living cells

As mentioned above, reaction of NAB with H₂O₂ can produce fluorescence off-on response, thus this behavior was investigated to image the H₂S release from the donor in living cells. As shown in Fig. S16[†], the NAB-loaded HeLa cells scarcely exhibit fluorescence, but display a gradually increased fluorescence with time upon addition of H₂O₂. Moreover, the fluorescence became much brighter when the concentration of H₂O₂ was elevated from 50 μM to 100 μM (Fig. 2). Nevertheless, after pretreated with NAC (an antioxidant to scavenge H₂O₂), the cells exhibited significantly decreased fluorescence (Fig. 2B). These results demonstrate the triggering ability of ROS in the fluorescence signal of NAB in cells.

To verify the intracellular ROS-triggered H₂S release, a commercially available probe (WSP-1), whose fluorescence can be selectively turned on by H₂S,¹⁷ was used for the detection

of H₂S in HeLa cells. As shown in Fig. S17 (images c–e),[†] the fluorescence of WSP-1 in the green channel rises with increasing the dose of NAB in the presence of H₂O₂, suggesting the generation of the gradually increased H₂S. However, the fluorescence signal was largely attenuated when the cells were incubated with much more H₂O₂ (Fig. S18[†]), which is consistent with the aforementioned MB test results, that is, the released H₂S from NAB may be consumed by excess H₂O₂. These results validated NAB as the fluorescence donor for H₂S delivery, and suggested that our dual-functional donor could be used as a fluorescent probe for real time monitoring of the H₂S release in cells.

H₂S release by endogenous ROS in living cells

To evaluate the ability of NAB to release H₂S *via* endogenous ROS in living cells, RAW264.7 cells were chosen as a model because they are believed to generate a considerable amount of ROS in inflammatory pathology induced by PMA.¹⁸ As shown in Fig. 3, RAW264.7 cells pretreated with PMA for 1 h and then with NAB for 4 h display a remarkable fluorescence increase when compared to the control group without PMA, and the fluorescence further increases with the treatment of more PMA. This indicates that NAB can release H₂S *via* the endogenous ROS. Similarly, such a fluorescence increase can be efficiently inhibited by NAC, which is consistent with the above results in HeLa cells. Taking together, NAB may be capable of releasing H₂S under pathological ROS levels and *in situ* imaging this event in cells.

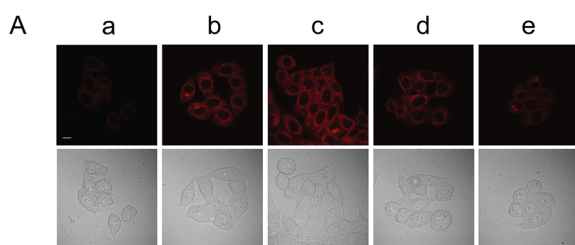


Fig. 2 (A) Confocal fluorescence images of HeLa cells. Cells incubated with NAB (10 μM) for 4 h in the presence of (a) 0, (b) 50, and (c) 100 μM H₂O₂; cells pretreated with H₂O₂ (100 μM) in the presence of (d) 100 μM and (e) 1 mM NAC for 10 min, and then incubated with NAB (10 μM) for 4 h. Scale bar: 10 μm. The second row is the corresponding differential interference contrast (DIC) images. (B) The normalized intensity of the corresponding images in panel A [the pixel intensity is obtained by subtracting that (control) from image a; the fluorescence intensity from image c is defined as 1.0]. The results are the mean ± standard deviation of five cells. ****p* < 0.001, two-sided Student's *t*-test.

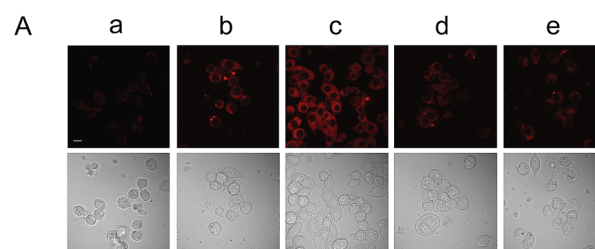


Fig. 3 (A) Confocal fluorescence images of RAW264.7 cells under different conditions. (a) Cells incubated with NAB (10 μM) for 4 h; cells pre-treated with (b) 0.5 and (c) 1 μg mL⁻¹ PMA for 1 h and then incubated with NAB (10 μM) for 4 h; cells pre-treated with PMA (1 μg mL⁻¹) in the presence of (d) 100 μM and (e) 1 mM NAC for 1 h and then incubated with NAB (10 μM) for 4 h. Scale bar: 10 μm. (B) Normalized intensity of the fluorescence images in panel A [the pixel intensity is obtained by subtracting that (control) from image a; the fluorescence intensity from image c is defined as 1.0]. The results are presented as mean ± standard deviation of five cells. ****p* < 0.001, two-sided Student's *t*-test.



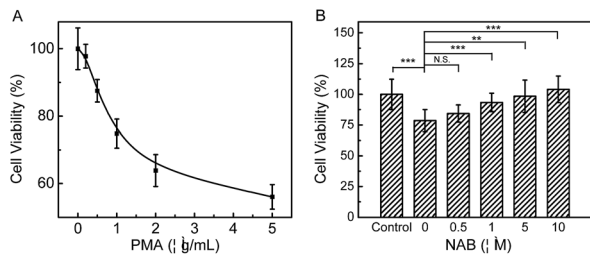


Fig. 4 Cell viability of RAW264.7 cells. (A) Cells treated with PMA at varied concentrations for 1 h; (B) cells treated with PMA ($1 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) for 1 h and then incubated with NAB at varied concentrations for 4 h. Control is the untreated cells. The results are the mean \pm standard deviation of five separate measurements. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, N.S.: no significance, $p > 0.01$, two-sided Student's *t*-test.

Protective effect of NAB against cellular inflammation

Since PMA induced inflammation can promote apoptosis through excess oxidative stress in cells, and H₂S has been discovered to alleviate inflammatory response effectively, as a proof of concept, we investigated the protective effect of NAB against inflammation on RAW264.7 cells. As shown in Fig. 4A, after cells are exposed to varied concentrations of PMA for 1 h, the MTT assay manifests that $1 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ PMA could lead to an about 25% decrease in the cell viability as compared to the control. However, the cells exposed to PMA can significantly recover their viability after they are incubated with NAB, and this viability recovery is increased as the dose of NAB rises. A negative control experiment was also conducted by treating cells with NAH under the same PMA conditions (Fig. S19[†]), which demonstrates that NAH cannot protect RAW264.7 cells from the stimulation of PMA. Moreover, the ROS scavenging capacity (an anti-inflammatory behavior) of NAB was observed *via* monitoring the intracellular ROS change with a commercial dye CRDR (Fig. S20[†]). All the above findings disclose that NAB could rescue RAW264.7 cells from PMA induced cellular inflammation possibly *via* scavenging H₂O₂, and might serve as a potential therapeutic H₂S donor.

Conclusions

In summary, we have reported NAB as the first ROS-triggered off-on fluorescent H₂S donor. H₂S release from NAB was detected in both aqueous buffer and live cells. Unlike the previous reported H₂S donors, NAB can achieve H₂S release with a concomitant off-on fluorescence after activated by ROS. More importantly, using NAB, we demonstrated the real-time imaging of H₂S delivery and the cytoprotection against ROS in RAW264.7 cells. The developed fluorescent donor may find a wide use in the delivery and real-time monitoring studies of H₂S in some biosystems.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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