

Dual-channel fluorescent probe for the simultaneous monitoring of peroxynitrite and adenosine-5'-triphosphate in cellular applications

Luling Wu,^{ac‡} Jihong Liu,^{a‡} Xue Tian,^{c‡} Robin R. Groleau,^c Hai-Hao Han,^{d*} Adam C. Sedgwick,^g Han-Min Wang,^f Yang Wang,^b Yonggang Yang,^e Fang Huang,^a Steven D. Bull,^b Hua Zhang,^{e*} Chusen Huang^{b*} Yi Zang,^f Jia Li,^f Xiao-Peng He,^d Ping Li,^{a*} Bo Tang,^a Tony D. James,^{ace*} and Jonathan L. Sessler^{g*}

a.College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Key Laboratory of Molecular and Nano Probes, Ministry of Education, Collaborative Innovation Center of Functionalized Probes for Chemical Imaging in Universities of Shandong, Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Shandong Normal University, Jinan 250014, People's Republic of China. E-mail: lip@sdnu.edu.cn

b.The Education Ministry Key Laboratory of Resource Chemistry, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Functional Materials, and Shanghai Municipal Education Committee Key Laboratory of Molecular Imaging Probes and Sensors, Department of Chemistry, Shanghai Normal University, 100 Guilin Road, Shanghai 200234, China. Email: huangcs@shnu.edu.cn

c.Department of Chemistry, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK. Email: t.d.james@bath.ac.uk

d.Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials and Joint International Research Laboratory of Precision Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Feringa Nobel Prize Scientist Joint Research Center, School of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, 130 Meilong Rd., Shanghai 200237, China. Email: hanhaihao@126.com

e.School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan Normal University, Xinxiang 453007, P. R. China. Email: zhanghua1106@163.com

f.National Center for Drug Screening, State Key Laboratory of Drug Research, Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 189 Guo Shoujing Rd., Shanghai 201203, P. R. China.

g.Department of Chemistry, University of Texas at Austin, 105 E 24th street A5300, Austin, TX 78712-1224, USA. Email: sessler@cm.utexas.edu

[‡]These authors contribute equally.

Abstract

The concentrations of ATP and ONOO⁻ have been correlated with the progression a number of diseases including ischemia-reperfusion injury and drug-induced liver injury. Here, we report the development of fluorescent probe, **ATP-LW**, which enables the simultaneous detection of ONOO⁻ and ATP. ONOO⁻ selectively oxidises the boronate pinacol ester of **ATP-LW**, to afford the fluorescent 4-hydroxy-1,8-naphthalimide product **NA-OH** ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 562 \text{ nm}$ or $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 568 \text{ nm}$). While, the

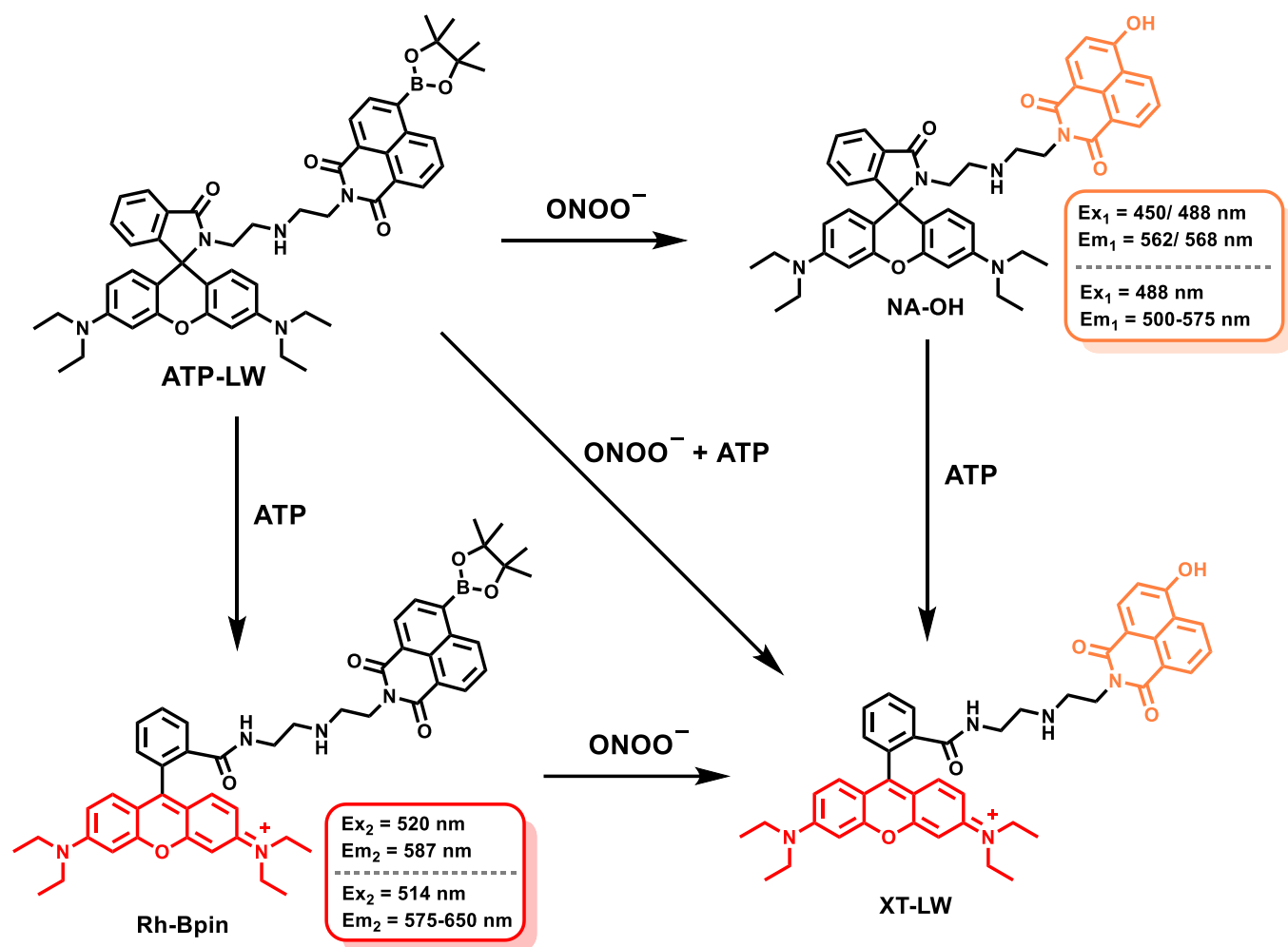
binding of ATP to **ATP-LW** induces the spirolactam ring opening of rhodamine to afford a highly emissive product ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 520 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 587 \text{ nm}$). Due to the differences in emission between the ONOO^- and ATP products, **ATP-LW** exhibits the unique ability to image ONOO^- levels in the green channel ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$) and ATP concentrations using the red channel ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 514 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}650 \text{ nm}$). This was demonstrated using hepatocytes (HL-7702 cells) in cellular imaging experiments. The treatment of HL-7702 cell line with oligomycin A (an inhibitor of ATP synthase) resulted in a reduction of ATP in the red channel and increase in ONOO^- green channel. While, the presence of SIN-1 (an exogenous ONOO^- donor) results in an increase of ONOO^- , and decrease in ATP. Significantly, when HL-7702 cells were treated with acetaminophen as a biological model for drug-induced liver injury, an increase in ONOO^- green and decrease in ATP red channel fluorescence was observed. These results illustrate the utility of **ATP-LW** as a chemical tool to simultaneously monitor ATP and ONOO^- concentrations in cellular-based applications.

Introduction

Adenosine-5'-triphosphate (ATP) is known as the "molecular currency" for intracellular processes.¹⁻² ATP concentrations range between 1 to 10 mM, with a 1000:1 ratio between ATP and adenosine diphosphate (ADP).³ ATP aids the regulation of important cellular processes, which include cellular movement,⁴ neurotransmission,⁵ and ion channel function.⁶ Thus, disruption to ATP homeostasis is linked to a number of diseases, including ischemia, Parkinson's disease and hypoglycaemia.⁷ The cause of this disruption is often associated with oxidative stress, which involves the production of highly reactive oxygen species and reactive nitrogen species.⁸⁻⁹ In particular, peroxynitrite (ONOO^-),¹⁰ is a RNS that is known to inhibit ATP production by oxidatively deactivating mitochondrial ATP synthase.¹¹ Several other studies have revealed a correlation between ATP and ONOO^- concentrations to a range of pathological processes.¹²⁻¹⁴ Therefore, the development of a chemical tool that allows the real time monitoring of these species simultaneously *in vitro* and *in vivo* would be highly desirable.

Fluorescence imaging has emerged as an attractive technology for the real-time and non-invasive detection of biomarkers in cellular and animal-based applications. Previously, several single-analyte fluorescent probes have been reported for the selective imaging of ONOO^- .¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Moreover, fluorescent probes for the selective detection and visualization of ATP have been developed.¹⁸ However, to date no fluorescent probe capable of the simultaneous and independent detection and imaging of ONOO^- and ATP has been reported, such a system would allow us to monitor this close relationship in real time. Here, we report the construction of **ATP-LW**, a single fluorescent probe that enables the simultaneous detection of ONOO^- and ATP. Solution data established excellent water solubility, sensitivity, and high selectivity for ONOO^- and ATP using their respective detection emission profiles. As a preliminary proof-of-concept

study for cellular applications, changes in ATP and ONOO⁻ associated with acetaminophen (APAP) were evaluated. This model was chosen due to the importance of pre-clinical tools for the screening of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) associated with drugs like APAP are crucial for drug development.¹⁹⁻²¹ Moreover, the model was selected because APAP can result in a depletion of ATP and an increase in the levels of ONOO⁻ (Scheme S1).²²⁻²³ It is important to note, we first disclosed our probe **ATP-LW** as a ChemRxiv preprint,²⁴ however, we felt that the paper could be substantially improved with the addition of biological experiments and so submission for publication of that paper was delayed. In order, to carry out those biological studies, we needed to resynthesize **ATP-LW** to fully evaluate the biological properties of our probe, however, the Covid-19 pandemic severely hindered our research progress. During this delay the group of Tian *et al.* reported a somewhat similar structure for the simultaneous detection of ATP and H₂O₂.²⁵ Pointedly, Merck recognized the potential of **ATP-LW** and have made it commercially available.²⁶ As such, this publication serves to fully highlight the utility of our now commercial ONOO⁻ and ATP fluorescent probe **ATP-LW**.



Scheme 1. Chemical Structure of **ATP-LW** and its fluorescence ‘turn on’ mechanism in the presence of ONOO^- , ATP and ONOO^-/ATP . The addition of ONOO^- leads to formation of compound **NA-OH**, with maximum emission at 562 nm excited at 450 nm and maximum at 568 nm excited at 488 nm in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/H₂O = 1/99, pH = 7.40). The presence of ATP affords the product **Rh-Bpin**, with maximum emission at 587 nm when excited at 520 nm in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/H₂O = 1/99, pH = 7.40).

In recent years, multi-analyte fluorescent probes have garnered attention owing to their enhanced precision for the study in question.²⁷⁻²⁸ These systems overcome the problems of using several independent fluorescent probes when they are used for understanding the relationship between more than one biological species.²⁹ Since, the use of separate individual probes can result in erroneous analytical data due to differential permeability, distribution and reduced biocompatibility.²⁹ Efforts from our group and others have led to the report of multianalyte systems.²⁹ For example we have reported on dual-analyte fluorescence scaffolds for the detection of ONOO^- and a second analyte.^{20, 30-34} However, in the study of cellular processes, we note that for systems able to detect more than one analyte independently using

different emission channels is particularly advantageous and in some cases superior to AND-logic gate systems. Since, dual-channel emission enables the evaluation of each individual species while AND logic systems only provide information on the synergy of the two species.

In this work, we rationalised a rhodamine lactam/1,8-naphthalimide hybrid structure as a scaffold for developing the dual-analyte fluorescent probe **ATP-LW** (Scheme 1).³⁵ **ATP-LW** was synthesized over three steps (Scheme S2). The first step of the synthesis involves a Miyaura borylation reaction, which forms intermediate **NA-Bpin**. Diethylenetriamine was then added to a solution of rhodamine B in ethanol. This reaction afforded the desired intermediate **Rh-AM** as a light orange solid. The condensation reaction between **NA-Bpin** and **Rh-AM** in ethanol then afforded **ATP-LW**. The chemical structure of **ATP-LW** was fully characterized using ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and high-resolution mass spectrometry.

Results and discussion

Changes in the UV-Vis absorption of **ATP-LW** in the presence of ONOO⁻ and ATP were investigated. The addition of ONOO⁻ produced a new absorption peak at 445 nm which is consistent with the intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) process seen with 4-hydroxy-1,8-naphthalimide product (Fig. S1).³⁶ Similarly, the addition of ATP to **ATP-LW** resulted in an increase in absorption at 533 nm. This is indicative of the ATP-induced opening of the spirolactam ring found on the rhodamine fluorophore (Fig. S2).¹⁸ **ATP-LW** was initially non fluorescent, due to the quenching effects of the boronic ester on the 1,8-naphthalimide unit and ring-closed rhodamine being non-fluorescent. Upon the addition of ONOO⁻ (0-16 μM), a significant fluorescence increase at 562 nm/568 nm was observed when excited at 450/488 nm (Fig. 1a, Fig. S6-S8). 488 nm excitation wavelength was used for measurements in aqueous solution since it was the closest available excitation wavelength for cellular imaging experiments (green channel, λ_{em} = 500-575 nm, λ_{ex} = 488 nm). Minimal fluorescence increase was observed for light excitation at 520 nm upon the addition of ONOO⁻ (0-16 μM) (Fig. 1b).

The 4-hydroxy-1,8-naphthalimide product on reaction of **ATP-LW** with ONOO⁻ was confirmed by LC-MS analysis. (Scheme S3, Fig. S17, and S18). Subsequently we evaluated the ability of **ATP-LW** to detect ATP, a large increase in fluorescence intensity at 587 nm (> 80-fold, see Fig. 2a and Fig. S4) was observed following the addition of ATP (0-15 mM) when excited at 520 nm. However, the addition of ATP (0-15 mM) to **ATP-LW** resulted in only a small increase in fluorescence intensity with excitation at 450 (Fig. 2b) or 488 nm (Fig. S5). Thus, no ATP-mediated increase using excitation at 450 and 488 nm was observed. This confirms the ability of **ATP-LW** to separately detect ONOO⁻ and ATP in the respective excitation profiles.

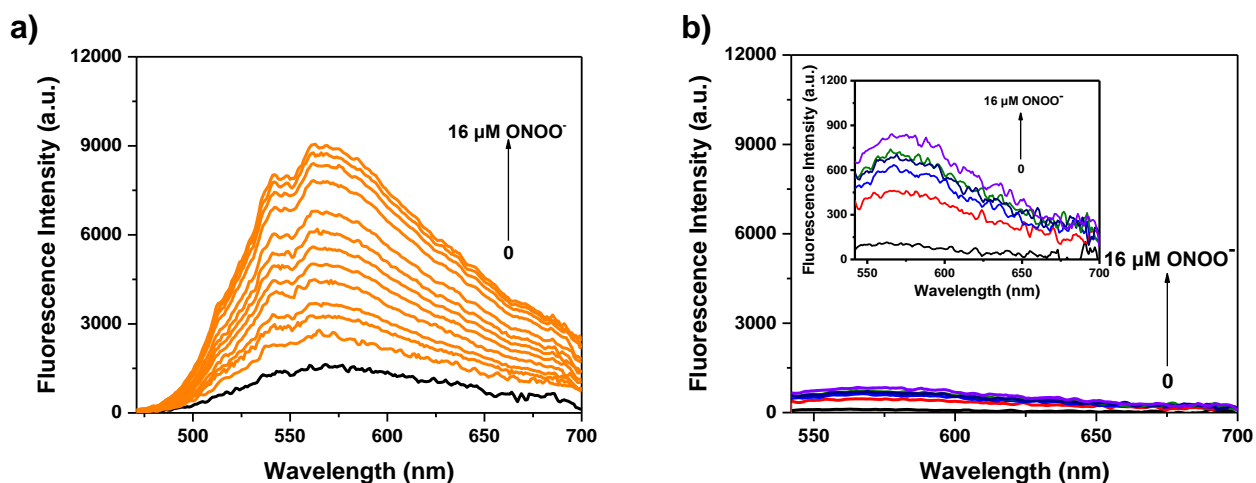


Figure 1. Changes in fluorescence emission intensity of **ATP-LW** (15 μ M) with increasing addition of ONOO^- (from 0 to 16 μ M) in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/ H_2O = 1/99, pH = 7.40) after 1 min. (a) Excited at 450 (bandwidth 8) nm, (b) excited at 520 (bandwidth 8) nm. Inset: the enlarged spectra.

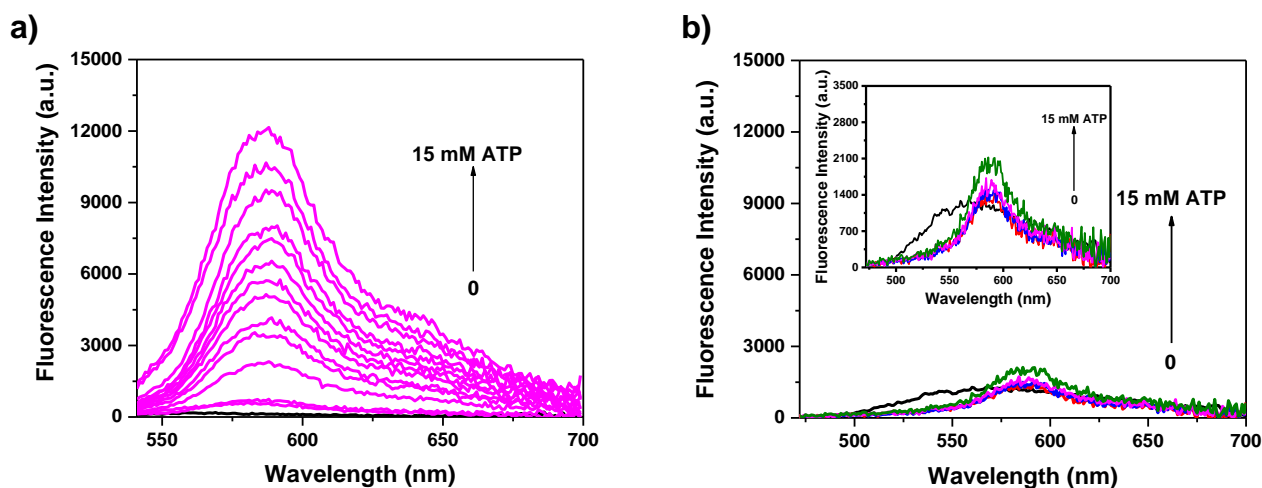


Figure 2. Changes in fluorescence emission intensity of **ATP-LW** (15 μ M) with increasing additions of ATP (from 0 to 15 mM) in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/ H_2O = 1/99, pH = 7.40) after 100 min. (a) Excited at 520 (bandwidth 8) nm, (b) excited at 450 (bandwidth 8) nm. Inset: enlarged spectra.

We then explored the fluorescence response of **ATP-LW** in the presence of both ONOO^- and ATP. The peak at 589 nm for **ATP-LW** retained sensitivity to changes in concentration of ATP even after addition of ONOO^- (16 μ M) using excitation at 520 nm (Fig. S11). The emission peak at 562 nm (Fig. S12) or 569 nm (Fig. S13) changed with the addition of ONOO^- and was only slightly influenced by the addition of ATP (15 mM). Importantly, since the two emission peaks are close it becomes difficult to infer whether FRET is occurring between the naphthalimide and

rhodamine,³⁵ as such we used density functional theoretical methods to evaluate the system which confirmed our belief that FRET was not occurring significantly between the two fluorophores within **ATP-LW** (Fig. S16). These results confirmed that **ATP-LW** could be used to detect ONOO⁻ and ATP using two different excitation wavelengths independently (Scheme 1).

We then evaluated the selectivity of probe **ATP-LW** towards different biologically relevant interfering species (Fig. 3 and 4). Other ROS such as H₂O₂ and HOCl led to no change in fluorescence intensity of **ATP-LW** (Fig. 3). However, ADP (10 mM) induced fluorescence enhancements (Fig. 4). Nevertheless, this will not prevent the use of **ATP-LW** for the detection ATP in cells, since the concentration of ATP is around 1000-fold higher than ADP in cells.³ We then determined that **ATP-LW** exhibits good stability over a pH range from 3-11 (Fig. S9 and S10). The fluorescence emission of the solution formed by reaction of **ATP-LW** with ONOO⁻ decreased at lower pH, which could be ascribed to the decomposition of ONOO⁻ in acidic solutions (Fig. S9).³⁷ While, the fluorescence intensity at 587 nm decreased significantly at higher pH (pH>8), which is most likely due to hydrolysis of ATP (Fig. S10).³⁸ The presence of ONOO⁻ resulted in an instantaneous and significant fluorescence increase (Fig. S14), whilst the reaction of **ATP-LW** and ATP was complete within 100 min (Fig. S15).

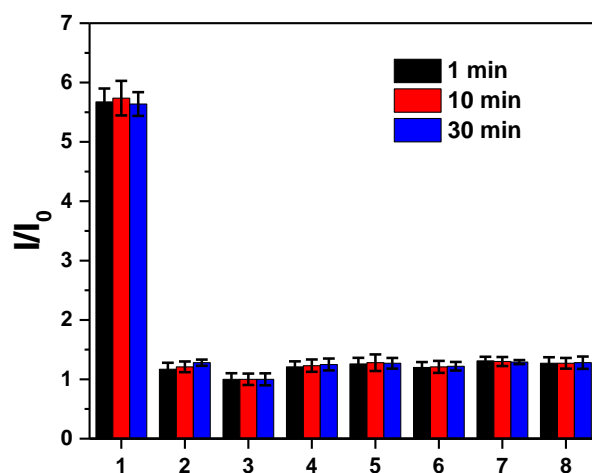


Figure 3. Selectivity bar chart for probe **ATP-LW** (15 μ M) in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/H₂O = 1/99, pH = 7.40) with ONOO⁻ (16 μ M) and other ROS (100 μ M). 1, ONOO⁻; 2, H₂O₂; 3, probe only; 4, HOCl; 5, ROO[•]; 6, •OH; 7, O₂^{•-}; 8, ¹O₂; $\lambda_{\text{ex/em}}$ = 450 (bandwidth 8) nm / 562 nm. Time points were taken at 1 min (black bars), 10 min (red bars) and 30 min (blue bars).

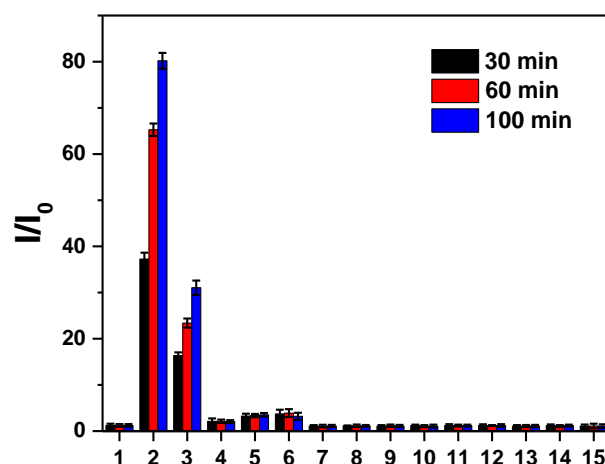


Figure 4. Selectivity bar chart of **ATP-LW** (15 μ M) in PBS buffer solution (10 mM, V/V, EtOH/H₂O = 1/99, pH = 7.40) with ATP (15 mM) and other interfering species. (1) probe only; (2) ATP (15 mM); (3) adenosine diphosphate (ADP, 10 mM); (4) uridine 5'-triphosphate, trisodium salt (UTP trisodium salt 10 mM); (5) guanosine 5'-triphosphate, disodium salt (GTP disodium salt, 10 mM); (6) cytidine 5'-triphosphate (CTP disodium salt, disodium salt, 10 mM); (7) cysteine (1 mM); (8) glutathione (1 mM); (9) hemocysteine (1 mM); (10) KCl (6 mM); (11) CaCl₂ (2 mM); (12) MgCl₂ (1 mM); (13) CuCl₂ (100 μ M); (14) ZnCl₂ (100 μ M); (15) NaCl (100 mM). $\lambda_{ex/em}$ = 520 (bandwidth 8) nm /587 nm. Time points were taken at 30 min (black bars), 60 min (red bars) and 100 min (blue bars).

These promising results in aqueous solution prompted us to explore the use of **ATP-LW** for imaging live cells. Firstly, we confirmed using an MTT assay that **ATP-LW** was non-toxic to HL-7702 cells over concentrations ranging from 0 to 1 mM (Fig. S20). The ability of **ATP-LW** to image ONOO⁻ and ATP in living cells was then evaluated using excitation wavelengths of 488 nm and 514 nm, respectively. One-photon imaging was then performed to evaluate the effect of ATP and ONOO⁻ changes stimulated by SIN-1. **ATP-LW** demonstrated a clear “turn on” response with the addition of SIN-1 in the green channel (Fig. 5a and 5b). Meanwhile, a 0.55-fold decrease in red channel was observed, when compared to the control group (Fig. 5c). No interference for both green channel excited by 514 nm and red channel under excitation at 488 nm were observed for **ATP-LW** when HL-7702 cells were exposed to ATP and SIN-1 (a donor of ONOO⁻)³⁹ simultaneously (Fig. S21). As shown in Fig. S21, there was almost no fluorescence in Channel 3 (λ_{ex} = 488 nm, λ_{em} = 575-650 nm) as well as weak fluorescence in Channel 4 (λ_{ex} = 514 nm, λ_{em} = 520-575 nm). The two fluorescence channels affected by SIN-1 were then evaluated using the ONOO⁻ scavenger, uric acid.⁴⁰ The addition of uric acid (500 μ M) and SIN-1 (1.0 mM) led to a 0.35-fold decrease in the average green fluorescence intensity and 1.83-fold enhancement in the average red fluorescence intensity, when compared with the corresponding SIN-1 group (green

and red channels, respectively, Fig. 5). These results indicate that an increase of ONOO^- can result in depletion of ATP, which is in agreement with previous studies.²²

We then set out to evaluate how imbalances in the energy metabolism instigated by obstructing ATP production can influence production of ONOO^- . Oligomycin A inhibits ATP synthase by blocking its F_0 unit.⁴¹ As shown in Fig. 6, after the hepatocytes were incubated with oligomycin A (25 μM) for 1 h, the intensities obtained from imaging in the red channel revealed a significant decrease (35% of the initial level, Fig. 6c), and 1.55-fold increase in the green channel suggestive of an increase in level of ONOO^- when compared with healthy hepatocytes (Fig. 6b). Next, following the addition of exogenous ATP (10 mM), the intensity of green channel is 85% of the control group (Fig. 6b) and the intensity from the red channel increased to almost the same level as the control group (Fig. 6c), which indicated that the addition of ATP induced recovery. These results indicated production of ROS/RNS is affected by mitochondrial damage to ATP synthesis, leading to an increase of ONOO^- . While this influence could be diminished by the addition of ATP.²⁵ Which confirms that the inhibition of ATP synthase results in the production of ONOO^- .

ROS and RNS are regarded as biomarkers in DILI, which has been detected by various fluorescent probes.^{19, 21} Previous studies confirm ATP production is decreased via APAP.^{22, 42-43} APAP-induced hepatotoxicity was chosen as the model for **ATP-LW** to investigate whether the two species can be regarded as early diagnostic biomarkers. Treatment of HL-7702 cells with APAP produced a marked increase in fluorescence in the green channel and significant decrease in fluorescence in the red channel (Fig. 7), indicating upregulation of intracellular ONOO^- and depletion of ATP after administration of APAP, and illustrating the ability of our probe to detect concentration changes of the two biomarkers by one-photon confocal imaging in DILI. This was further confirmed using NAC, which can increase cellular concentrations of GSH.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ GSH is capable of eliminating ONOO^- and as such has been used to help treat an APAP overdose.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷ Therefore, as expected upon addition of NAC, the fluorescence intensity in the green channel decreased and red channel increased (Fig. 7).

Our attention then turned to two-photon imaging⁴⁸ of ONOO^- and ATP using **ATP-LW**, with the same cell models used above. The results (Fig. 8) confirm the ability of **ATP-LW** to image both ONOO^- and ATP, using an excitation of 976 nm for the former, and 1028 nm for the latter. Since the power for excitation at 1028 nm for a two-photon microscope is lower, we extended the emission range for the red channel (i.e. 575-680 nm).

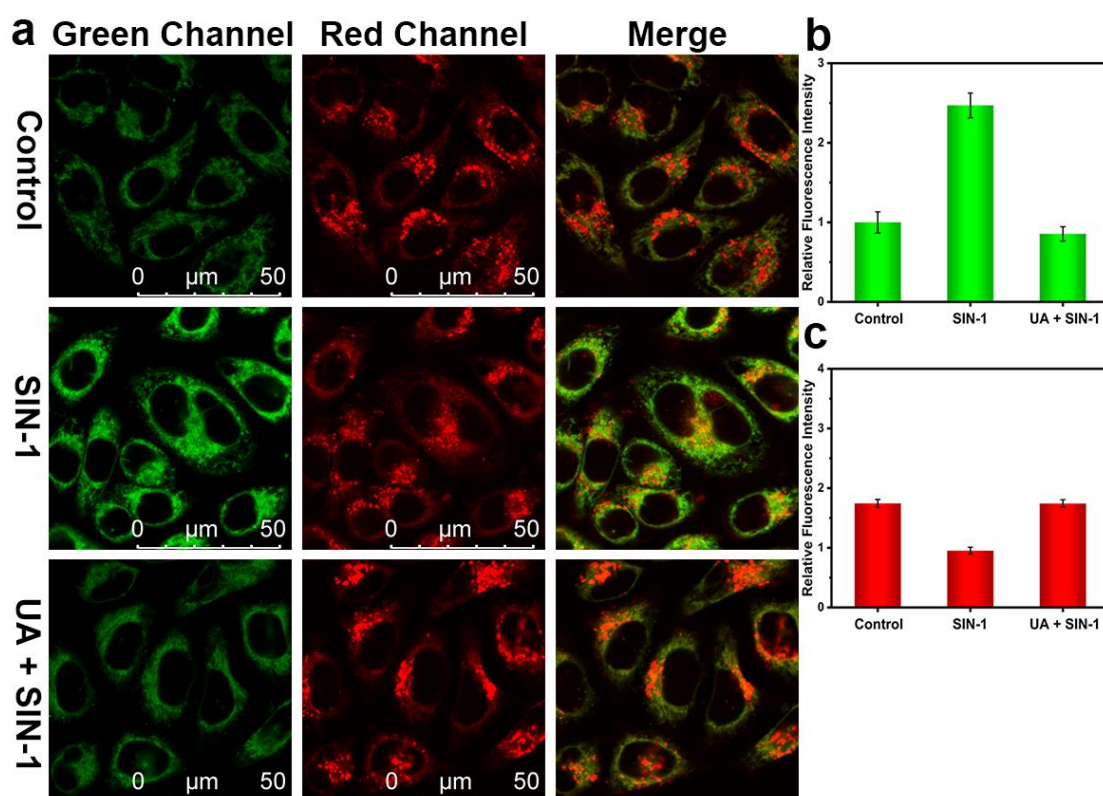


Figure 5. One-photon confocal imaging of ONOO^- and ATP levels in hepatocytes treated with SIN-1 or SIN-1/uric acid. (a) One-photon fluorescence images of HL-7702 cells with the addition of SIN-1 (1 mM, 1 h) and uric acid (500 μM , 1 h) for green (ONOO^-) and red (ATP) channels. Control group: cells were stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. SIN-1 group: cells were incubated with SIN-1 (1 mM) for 1 h, then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. UA + SIN-1 group: Cells were pretreated with uric acid (500 μM) for 1 h and followed by adding SIN-1 (1 mM) for 1 h and then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. Green fluorescence channel for ONOO^- : $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$. Red fluorescence channel for ATP: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 514 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}650 \text{ nm}$. (b) Green relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. (c) Red relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. Note: The green fluorescence intensity of the control group is defined as 1.0. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD. Similar results were obtained from five independent experiments.

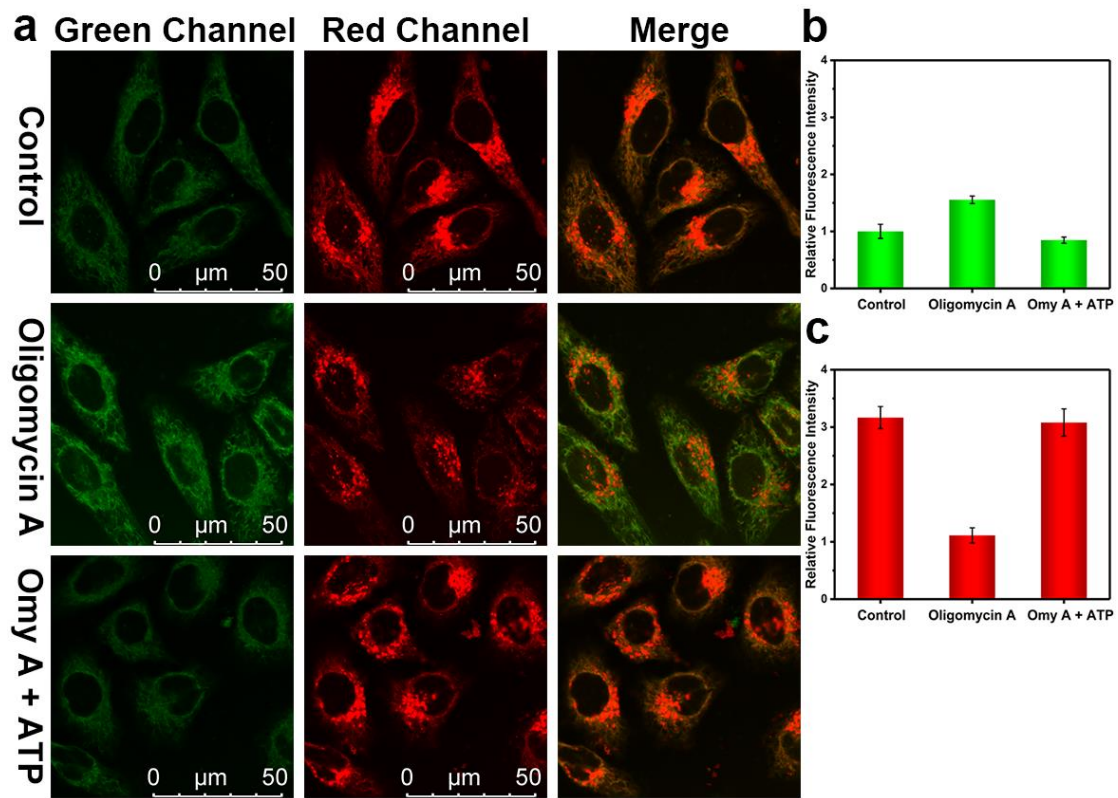


Figure 6. One-photon confocal imaging of ONOO^- and ATP levels in hepatocytes. (a) One-photon fluorescence images of HL-7702 cells with the addition of oligomycin A (25 μM , 1 h) and ATP (10 mM, 1 h) for green (ONOO^-) and red (ATP) channels. Control group: Cells were stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. Oligomycin group: Cells were incubated with oligomycin A (25 μM) for 1 h, then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. Oligomycin A + ATP group: Cells were pretreated with oligomycin A (25 μM) for 1 h and followed by adding ATP (10 mM) for 1 h and then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. Green fluorescence channel for ONOO^- : $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$. Red fluorescence channel for ATP: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 514 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}650 \text{ nm}$. (b) Green relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. (c) Red relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. Note: The green fluorescence intensity of the control group is defined as 1.0. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD. Similar results were obtained from five independent experiments.

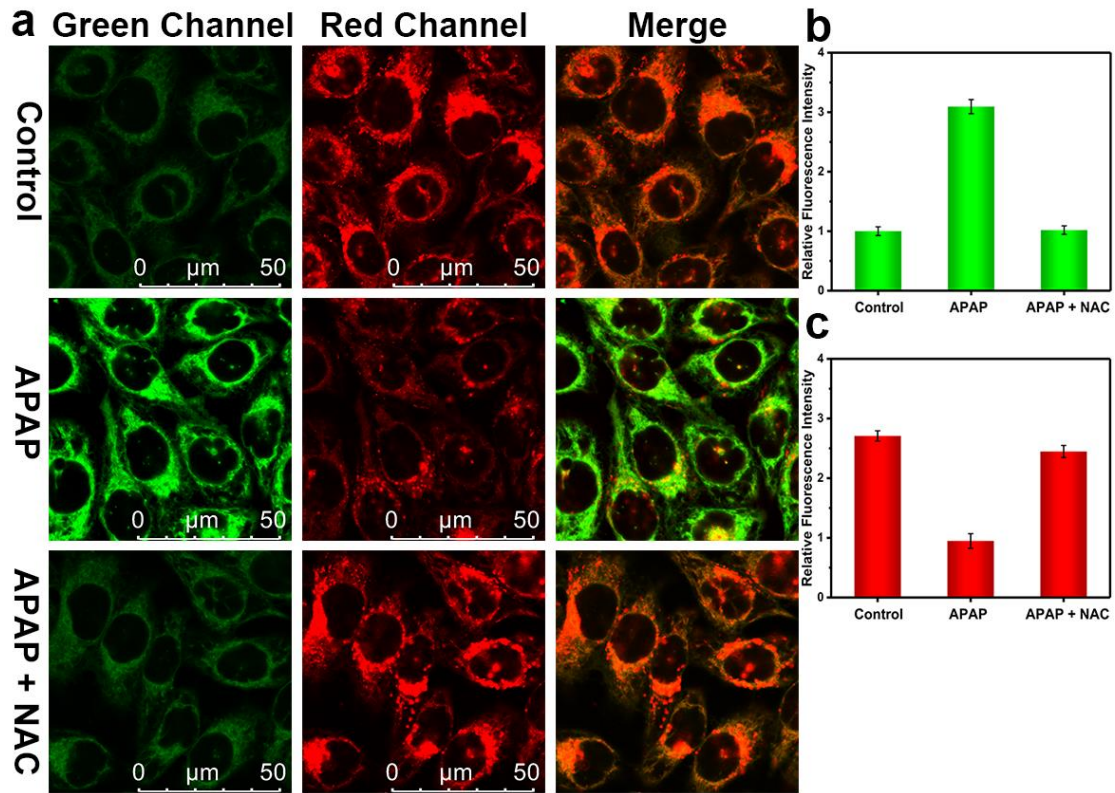


Figure 7. One-photon confocal images of APAP-induced injury and its remediation by NAC in HL-7702 cells. (a) One-photon fluorescence images of HL-7702 cells with the addition of APAP (20 mM, 2 h) and NAC (2 mM, 2 h) for green (ONOO^-) and red (ATP) channels. Control group: Cells were stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. APAP group: Cells were incubated with APAP (20 mM) for 2 h, and then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. APAP + NAC group: Cells were pretreated with NAC (2 mM) for 2 h and then incubated with APAP (20 mM) for 2 h, followed by staining with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for another 20 min. Green fluorescence channel for ONOO^- : $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$. Red fluorescence channel for ATP: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 514 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}650 \text{ nm}$. (b) Green relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. (c) Red relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. Note: The green fluorescence intensity of the control group is defined as 1.0. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD. Similar results were obtained from five independent experiments.

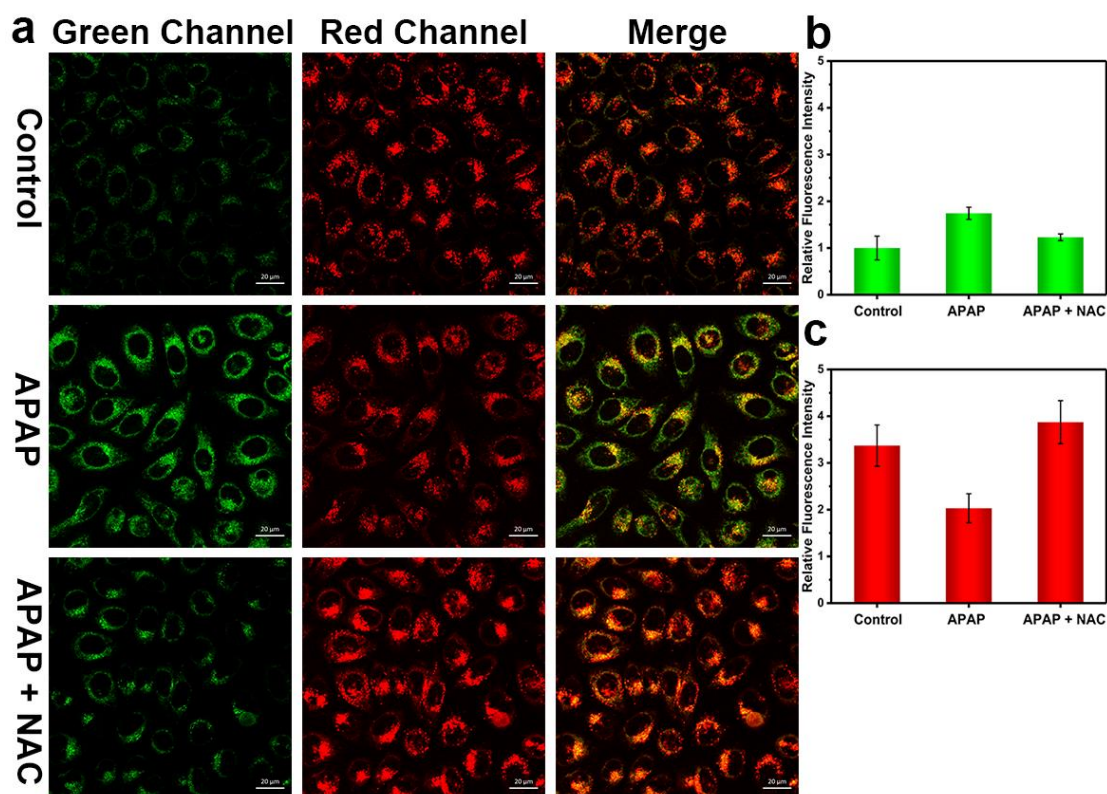


Figure 8. Two-photon fluorescence images of APAP-induced injury with HL-7702 cells. (a) Two-photon fluorescence images of HL-7702 cells with the addition of APAP (20 mM, 2 h) and NAC (2 mM, 2 h) for green (ONOO^-) and red (ATP) channels. Control group: Cells were stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. APAP group: Cells were incubated with APAP (20 mM) for 2 h, and then stained with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for 20 min. APAP + NAC group: Cells were pretreated with NAC (2 mM) for 2 h and then incubated with APAP (20 mM) for 2 h, followed by staining with probe **ATP-LW** (20 μM) for another 20 min. Two-photon green fluorescence channel for ONOO^- : $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 976 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$. Two-photon red fluorescence channel for ATP: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 1028 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}680 \text{ nm}$. (b) Green relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. (c) Red relative fluorescence intensity output of three groups. Note: The green fluorescence intensity of the control group is defined as 1.0. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD. Similar results were obtained from five independent experiments.

In summary, we have developed a novel dual-analyte fluorescent probe (**ATP-LW**), which exhibited fluorescence responses towards ONOO^- and ATP simultaneously using different excitation wavelengths. The design strategy for **ATP-LW** combines two responsive units towards two biomarkers, respectively.²⁹ Upon sole addition of ONOO^- , the 4-hydroxy-1,8-naphthalimide luminesces ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 562 \text{ nm}$ or $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 568 \text{ nm}$); when only ATP is present, the ring-opening rhodamine luminesces ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 520 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 587 \text{ nm}$). In order to detect ONOO^- and ATP with minimal cross-talk, we choose emission profiles matching Fig S11 and S12 (*i.e.* green channel: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500\text{-}575 \text{ nm}$; red channel: $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 514 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 575\text{-}650 \text{ nm}$).

for cellular imaging. Importantly, using **ATP-LW** we have been able (using two different channels) to monitor in real-time for the first time the enhancement of ONOO⁻ and depletion of ATP during APAP-induced hepatotoxicity. Moreover, we have illustrated the signaling pathways for APAP-induced toxicity where ONOO⁻ increase and ATP depletion are responsible for hepatic necrosis.⁴⁹ We anticipate that **ATP-LW** can be extended for imaging the important fluctuations of these two biomarkers in other diseases such as ischemia-reperfusion injury.¹⁴

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Conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest

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