Supplementary Material

Design and Synthesis of a Novel NIR Celecoxib-Based Fluorescent Probe for Cyclooxygenase-2 Targeted Bioimaging in Tumor Cells

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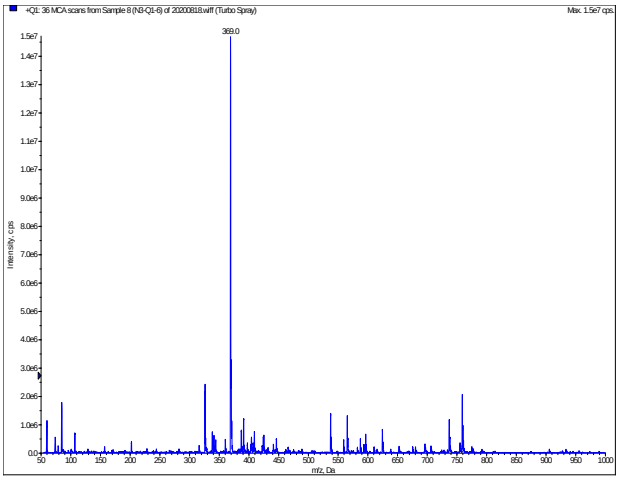
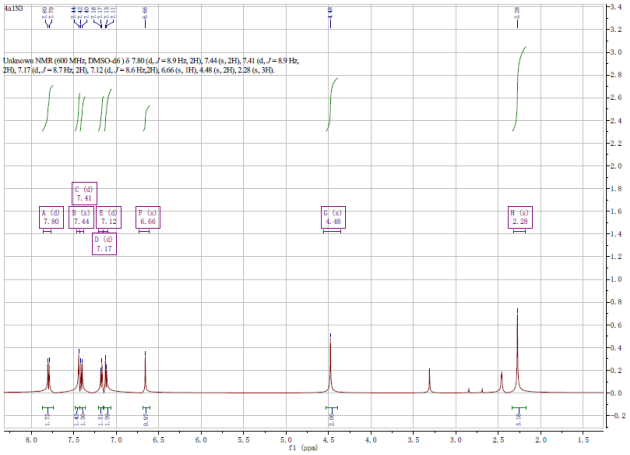
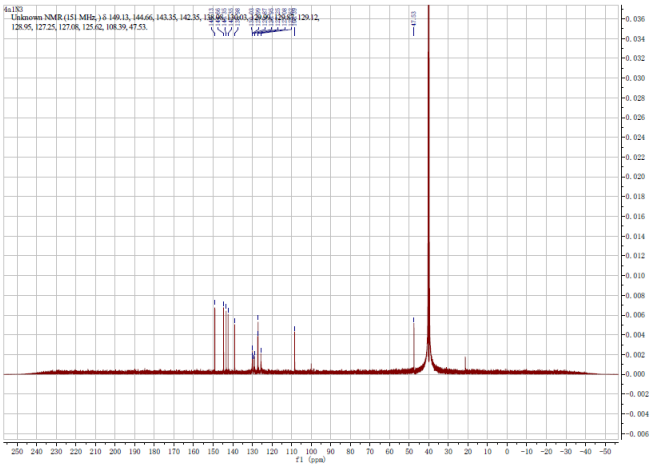
MS of Compound 2



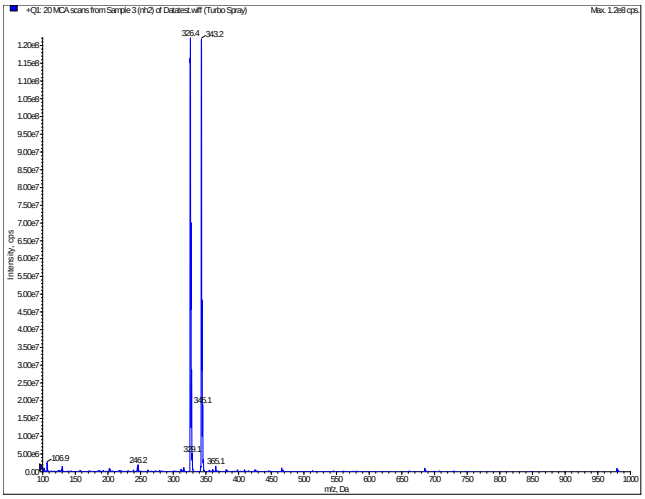
^{1}H-NMR of compound 2



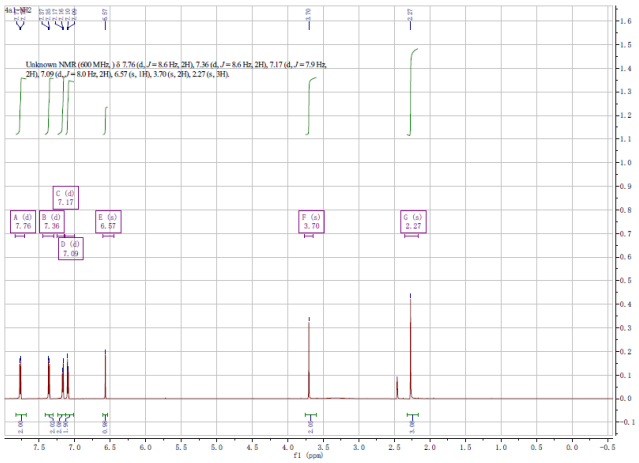
^{13}C-NMR of compound 2



MS of Compound 3



^{1}H-NMR of compound 3



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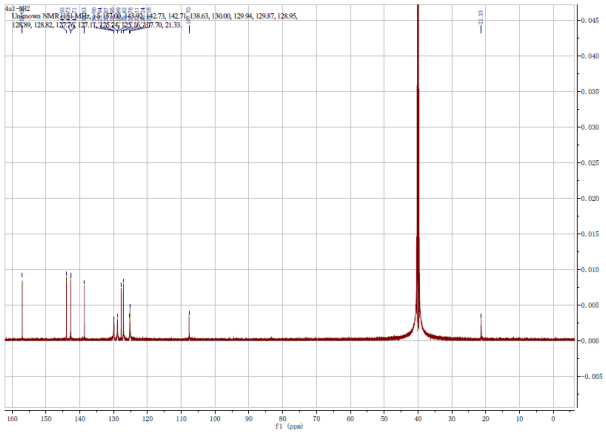
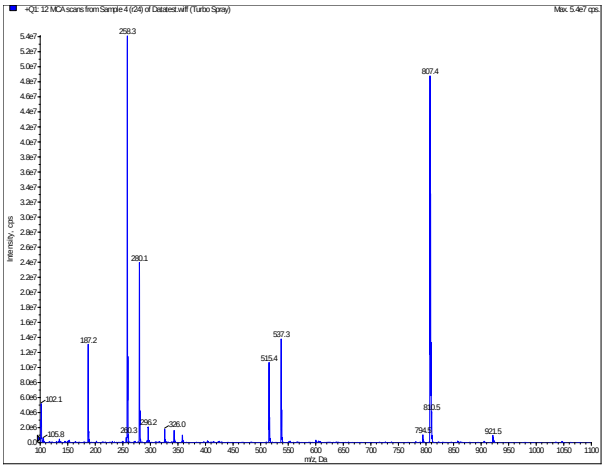
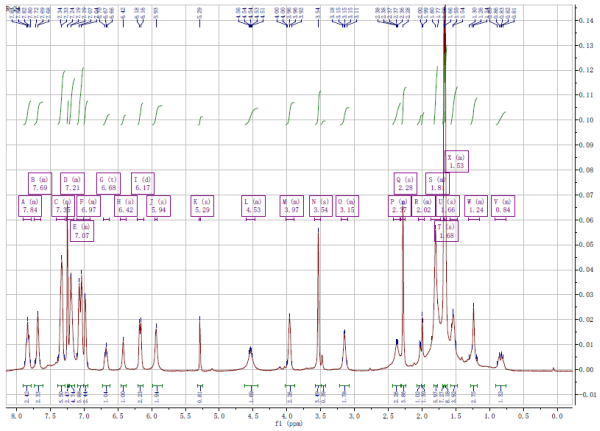


MS of Compound CCY-5



^{1}H-NMR of CCY-5



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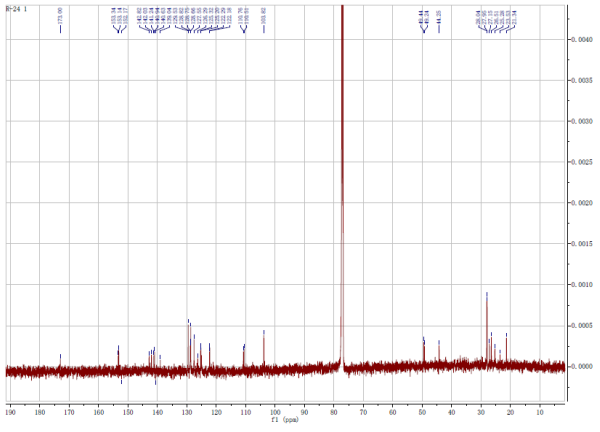


Fluorescent microscopy images of normal and cancer cell lines

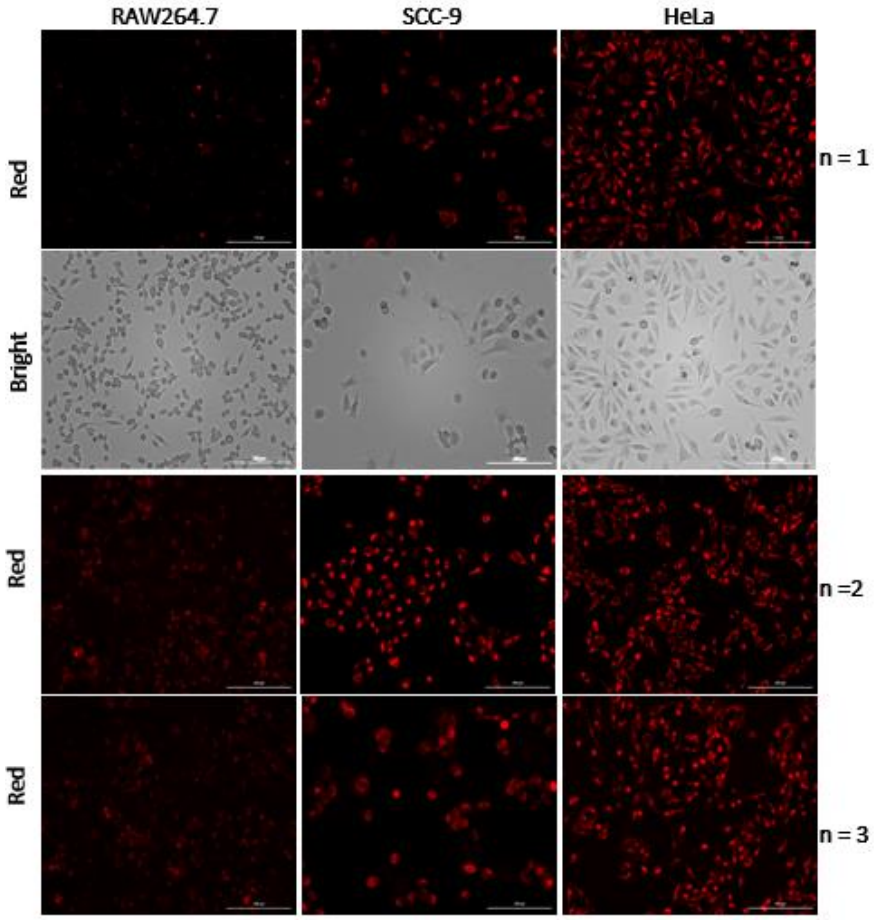


Fig S1. Fluorescence images of RAW264.7, SCC-9 and HeLa cell lines with fluorescent microscopy. All cells were treated with CCY-5 (1 μM) for 30 mins. (λex: 628 nm; Red, λem: 685 nm, All the images share the same scale bar: 200 μm).

Fluorescence images of LPS-treated cells

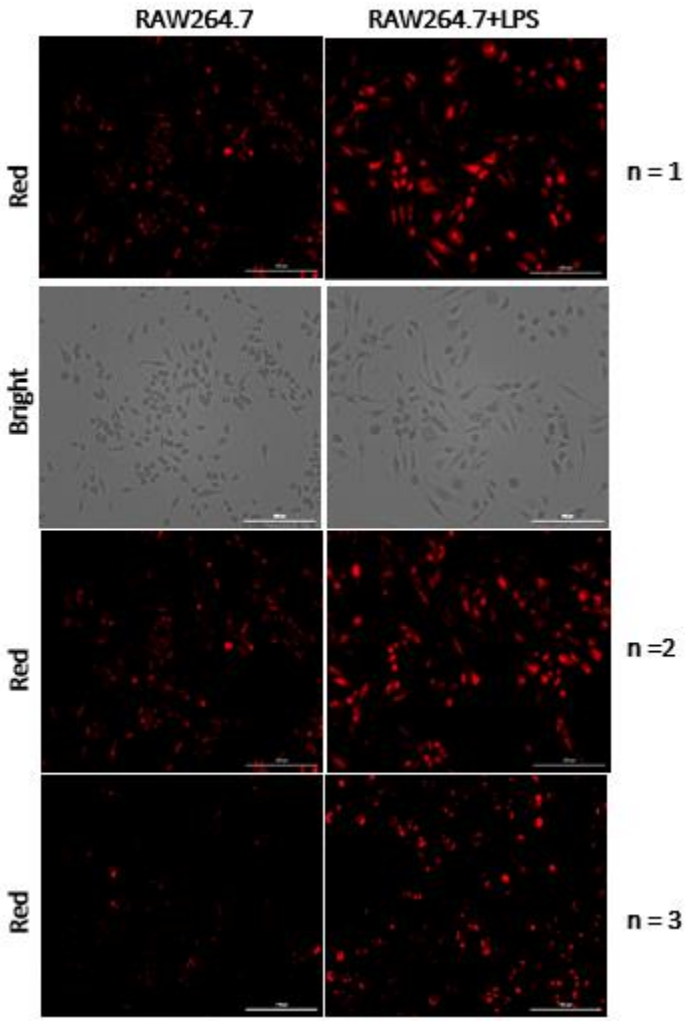
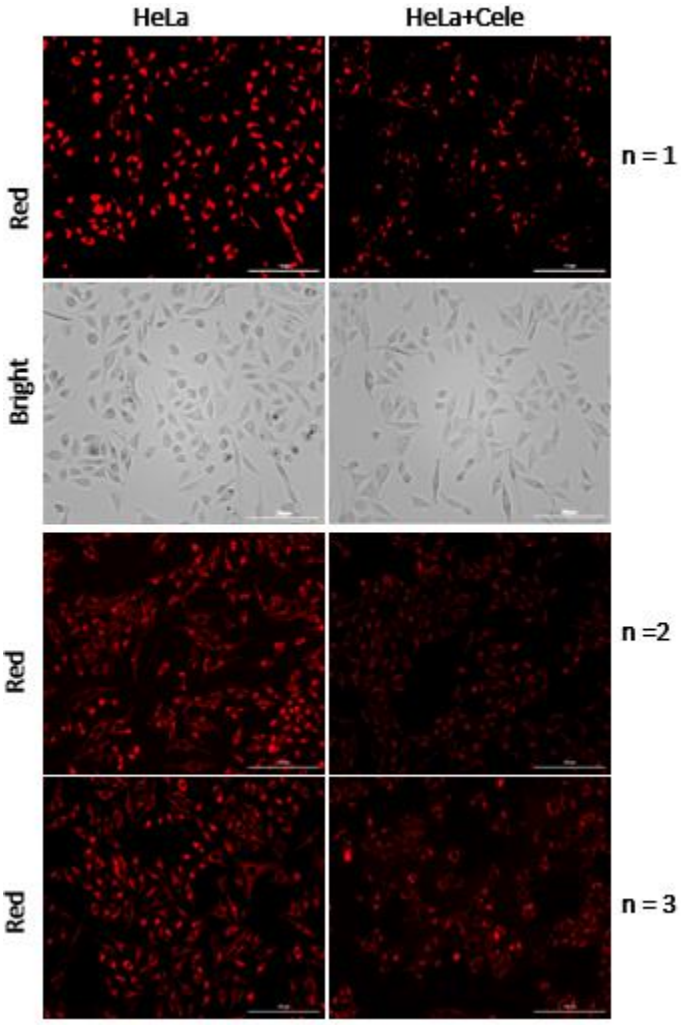


Fig S2 Fluorescent images of RAW264.7 and inflamed RAW264.7 cells. Fluorescence images of LPS-induced inflamed cell lines (RAW264.7 cells). Cells were incubated with LPS (1 ug/mL) for 12 h, followed by CCY-5 treatment (1 μM) for 2 h (λex: 628 nm; Red, λem: 685 nm, All the images share the same scale bar: 200 μm).

COX-2 inhibitory effect



.Fig S3. COX-2 inhibitory effect. Fluorescent images of HeLa and HeLa cells pre-treated with COX-2 inhibitors (Cele = Celecoxib), fluorescent microscopy images with treatment of CCY-5 (1 μM) for 30 mins (λex: 628 nm; Red, λem: 685 nm, All the images share the same scale bar: 200 μm).