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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Colorimetric and Fluorescent Probe Based on Rhodamine B for Detection of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} Ions

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Abstract

Development of optical probe for the detections of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} is one of the most active and interesting research directions in analytical chemistry because of their vital roles in the environment protection and human health. Herein, a turn on optical rhodamine B-based probe (probe 1) with the significant changes in color and fluorescence has been prepared. The color of this probe solution changed from colorless to amaranth in the presence of Fe^{3+} and to pink in the presence of Cu^{2+}, which is promising for the qualitative recognition of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}. More importantly, probe 1 could be used for the quantitative analysis of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} by fluorescence enhancement. The detection limits for Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} reached 8.1×10^{-8} M and 4.8×10^{-7} M, respectively. Furthermore, it was found that this probe can also be used for fluorescence imaging of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} in living cells.

Keywords Rhodamine B · Colorimetric and fluorescent probe, cell imaging · Fe^{3+} · Cu^{2+}

Introduction

Iron and copper are necessary trace elements for maintaining human normal function. For instance, iron is an essential component of hemoglobin that participate in oxygen delivery [1]. The deficiency of iron may lead to anemia, developmental retardation, apocleisis, and abalienation diseases [2–5]. Copper plays significant roles in iron absorption, enzymatic activity, tissue development and differentiation, and the function of central nervous system [6–8]. Copper deficiency is closely associated with indirect anemia, malnutrition, osteoporosis, neurodegenerative diseases [9–11]. However, superfluous iron and copper will generate potential cytotoxicity resulting in tissue and nerve damage [12–14]. For the normal organism, the amounts of both Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} ions maintain at a healthy level in tissues and blood. Nevertheless, superfluous Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} will be released from iron-containing proteins when the body is diseased [15]. So investigations of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} are of great significance to the early diagnosis of some diseases.

Optical analysis technique has proven to be a convenient tool for the detections of metal ions, anions, amino acids and proteins on account of its simple operation, excellent performance, fast and visualization [16–25]. At present, a lot of optical probes based on ultraviolet absorption and fluorescence have been reported and realized the detection of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}, successfully [26–35]. However, colorimetric and fluorescent probes for detection of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} are quite limited [36–40]. Rhodamine B derives can complex with metal ions and occur ring-opening of the spirolactam, which result in color change and fluorescence enhancement [41–45]. On this basis, we synthesized a series of fluorescence probes based on rhodamine B and benzaldehyde derivatives. Among of them, probe 1 showed good recognition for Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} with turn on fluorescence, probe 2 and 3 displayed very good selectivity for Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} with significant fluorescence enhancement, respectively, while probe 4 and 5 exhibited poor selectivity because they exhibited enhanced fluorescence responses to multiple metal ions. This selectivity difference of different probes is mainly because the different substituents on the benzaldehyde groups change the binding ability between probe and metal ion. Herein we take probe 1 as an example to study the detection performance by ultraviolet absorption spectrum and fluorescence spectrum in detail.

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It was found that probe 1 can be used as optical probe to investigate Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} with different color changes and different emission wavelengths.

Experimental

Materials and Equipment

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were measured using a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer (AVANCE III HD 600 MHz, Bruker, Switzerland), Uv-visible absorption spectra and fluorescence spectra were gathered by UV-vis spectrometer (Lambda 950, PerkinElmer, USA) and Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer (Varian, America), respectively. Fluorescence images were taken suing laser scanning confocal microscopy (LSM700, Zeiss, Germany).

Rhodamine B (98%), benzaldehyde derivatives (AR), solvents (AR) and cationic nitrates were purchased from Aladdin reagent (Shanghai) co. LTD (China) and used directly without treatment. Redistilled water was used to prepare water solution.

Absorbance and Fluorescence Spectra

Stock solutions of probe (10 nM) and metal ions (100 nM) were prepared in the mixture of CH_3CN and HEPES solution (1:1, v:v, pH 7.4) and were further adjusted their concentrations by the addition of the mixture solution of CH_3CN and HEPES solution (1:1, v:v, pH 7.4) for testing purposes. Excitation was set at 555 nm with excitation and emission slit widths at 5 nm.

Laser Confocal Imaging

Human non-small cell lung cancer A549 cells were purchased Shanghai Chaoyan Biotechnology Co., Ltd. And they were grown in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) culture at 37 °C with 5% CO_2 in a 12 well cell culture plate. Two groups of A549 cells were cultured with probe 1 (20 μM) for 20 min and then incubated respectively with Fe^{3+} (20 μM) and Cu^{2+}(20 μM). Washed three times with PBS, confocal imaging was carried out upon emission window of red channel and 20× objective lens. Laser wavelength and detection wavelength were 561 nm and 570–670 nm, respectively.

Synthesis of Probe 1–5

Probe 1–5 were synthesized using similar method (Scheme S1). Briefly, 4 mL of hydrazine hydrate (85%) was added dropwise into the mixture of rhodamine B (2.4 g, 5 mmol) and anhydrous C_2H_5OH (50 mL) solution with vigorous stirring. The solution was refluxed for 2 h, cooled and removed solvent under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved again in 100 mL of HCl (1 M) and adjusted pH to 9–10 using NaOH (1 M). Rhodamine B hydrazide (yield, 75%) was got after filtered and washed three times with water. Then Rhodamine B hydrazide reacted with benzaldehyde derivatives with 1:1 of molar ratio in anhydrous C_2H_5OH (20 mL) under reflux condition. The target products were collected by the suction filtration (Scheme 1).

Probe 1, pink solid, Yield, 71.2%, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz): δ (ppm): 11.14 (s, 1H); 9.03 (s, 1H); 7.99–7.98 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 7.55–7.51 (m, 2H); 7.17–7.16 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.86–6.85 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.70–6.67 (m, 2H); 6.50–6.49 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.46–6.45 (d, 2H, J = 6 Hz); 6.28–6.26 (d, 2H, J = 12 Hz); 5.67 (s, 1H); 3.35–3.31 (q, 8H, J = 6 Hz); 1.17–1.15 (t, 12H, J = 6 Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 151 MHz): 164.3, 153.4, 151.2, 151.1, 149.1, 145.3, 144.8, 133.6, 128.6, 128.2, 124.1, 123.4, 122.3, 119.2, 116.1, 108.3, 105.1, 97.9, 66.3, 44.4, 12.6. EI-MS calcd for $C_{35}H_{36}N_4O_4$ 577.27, found 577.28 $[M + H]^+$.

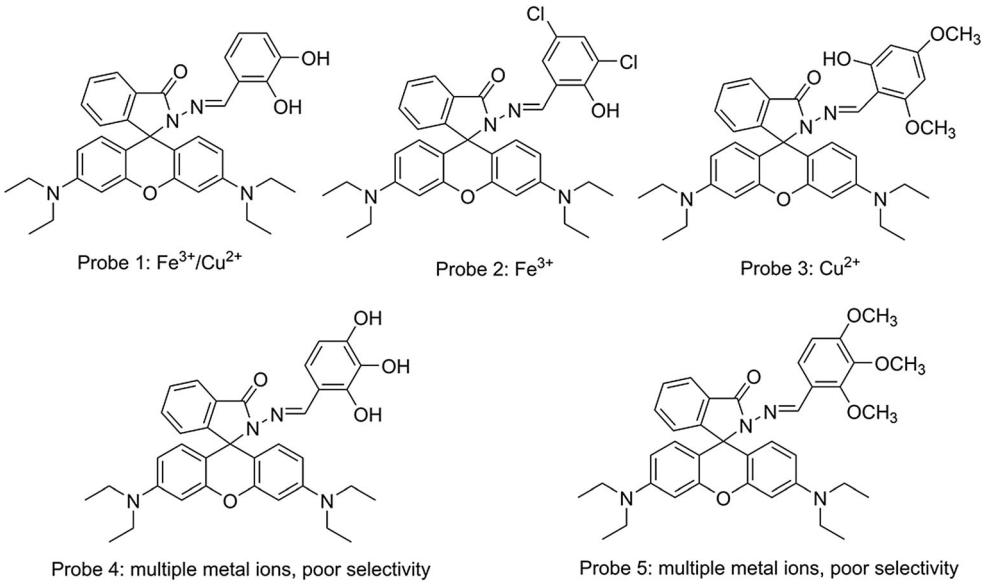
Probe 2, brown solid, Yield, 71.2%, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz): δ (ppm):11.55 (s, 1H); 8.78 (s, 1H); 7.99–7.98 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 7.55–7.49 (m, 2H); 7.24 (s, 1H); 7.15–7.14(d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.94 (s, 1H); 6.49–6.47 (m, 4H); 6.27–6.25 (m, 2H); 3.35–3.31 (q, 8H, J = 6 Hz); 1.17–1.15 (t, 12H, J = 6 Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 151 MHz): 164.6, 153.2, 152.9, 151.5, 149.2, 148.5, 134.0, 130.6, 128.9, 128.7, 128.0, 124.1, 123.6, 122.3, 120.3, 106.1, 104.6, 98.0, 66.2, 44.4, 12.6. EI-MS calcd for $C_{35}H_{34}Cl_2N_4O_3$ 628.20, found 629.21 $[M + H]^+$.

Probe 3, brown solid, Yield, 63.1%, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz): δ (ppm):11.54 (s, 1H); 9.54 (s, 1H); 7.96–7.95 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 7.51–7.49 (m, 2H); 7.17–7.16 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.50–6.45 (m, 4H); 6.26–6.25 (d, 2H, J = 6 Hz); 5.86–5.85 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 3.72–3.71 (d, 6H, J = 6 Hz); 3.33–3.30 (q, 8H, J = 6 Hz); 1.16–1.13 (t, 12H, J = 6 Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 151 MHz): 163.6, 163.3, 161.8, 160.1, 153.7, 150.8, 150.7, 148.9, 133.1, 130.6, 128.5, 128.3, 124.1, 123.1, 108.0, 105.6, 102.0, 97.9, 93.4, 90.2, 66.4, 44.4, 12.6. EI-MS calcd for $C_{37}H_{40}N_4O_5$ 620.30, found 621.32 $[M + H]^+$.

Probe 4, brown solid, Yield, 61.5%, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz): δ (ppm):11.29 (s, 1H); 9.0 (s, 1H); 7.98–7.97 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 7.54–7.49 (m, 2H); 7.16–7.15 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.62–6.60 (d, 1H, J = 12 Hz); 6.50–6.49 (d, 2H, J = 6 Hz); 6.45–6.42 (m, 3H); 6.28–6.26 (m, 2H,); 5.61 (s, 1H); 5.52 (s, 1H); 3.35–3.31 (q, 8H, J = 6 Hz); 1.17–1.15 (t, 12H, J = 6 Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 151 MHz): 164.1, 153.4, 152.6, 149.0, 146.1, 133.4, 131.1, 128.5, 128.2, 124.0, 123.3, 123.1, 112.1, 108.2, 106.8, 105.2, 97.8, 66.2, 44.4, 12.6. EI-MS calcd for $C_{35}H_{36}N_4O_5$ 592.27, found 593.26 $[M + H]^+$.

Probe 5, brown solid, Yield, 48.2%, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz): δ (ppm): 8.85 (s, 1H); 8.00–7.99 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 7.51–7.46 (m, 2H); 7.40 (s, 1H); 7.14–7.13 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz); 6.53–6.51 (d, 2H, J = 12 Hz); 6.41 (s, 2H); 6.35 (s, 1H); 6.24–6.23 ((d, 2H, J = 6 Hz); 3.86–3.84 (d, 6H, J = 12 Hz); 3.36 (s, 3H);3.33–3.30 (q, 8H, J = 6 Hz); 1.15–1.12 (t,

Scheme 1 Structures of probes 1–5



12H, $J = 6$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 151 MHz): 164.5, 153.7, 153.3, 151.5, 151.4, 148.8, 143.6, 143.1, 133.1, 129.9, 128.3, 128.1, 123.9, 123.2, 116.5, 107.9, 107.8, 106.2, 97.7, 97.7, 66.0, 57.4, 56.1, 56.0, 44.3, 12.6. EI-MS calcd for $C_{38}H_{42}N_4O_5$ 634.32, found 635.32 $[M + H]^+$.

Discussion and Results

Absorption Spectra

The absorption responses of probe 1 to Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} were firstly investigated. As shown in Fig. 1, probe 1 solution has three absorbance peaks at 275 nm, 314 nm and 554 nm. When a series of concentrations of Fe^{3+} (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 μM) were added into probe 1 solution, a new absorbance peak at 554 nm came out and improved gradually to a stable value. While the peaks at 275 nm and 314 nm gradually decreased. The color of probe 1 solution changed from colorless to amaranth accordingly, which could be recognized easily by naked eye (Fig. 1 inset). Probe 1 showed a similar tend along with the gradual addition of Cu^{2+} (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 μM). As shown in Fig. 2, the absorbance peaks at 555 nm increased step by step, while the peaks at 275 nm and 314 nm weaken gradually. The color of probe 1 changed from colorless to pink (Fig. 2 inset). It can be concluded that probe 1 can realized visual detection by colorimetric method.

Fluorescence Response

The sensitivities of probe 1 for the detection of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} were futher examined. As shown in Fig. 3, the fluorescence intensity of probe 1 (10 μM) enhanced gradually

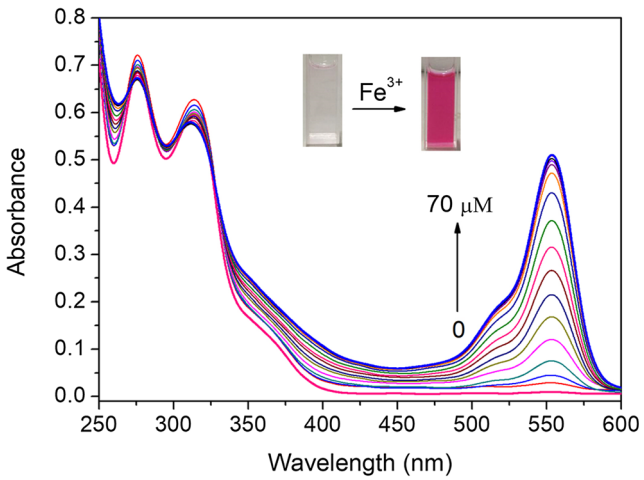


Fig. 1 Absorbance spectra of probe 1 along with addition of a series of Fe^{3+} (0–70 μM)

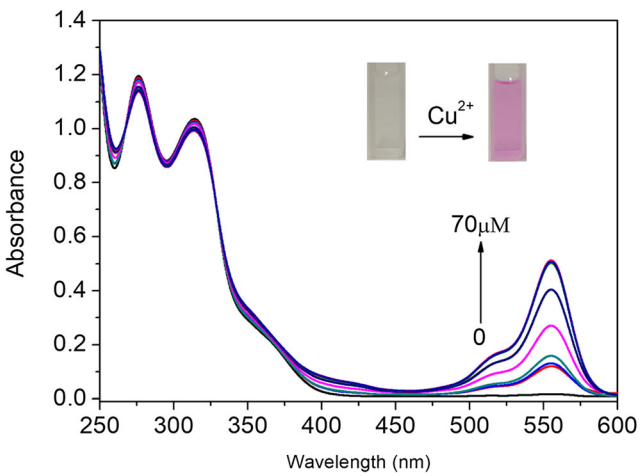


Fig. 2 Absorbance spectra of probe 1 along with addition of a series of Cu^{2+} (0–70 μM)

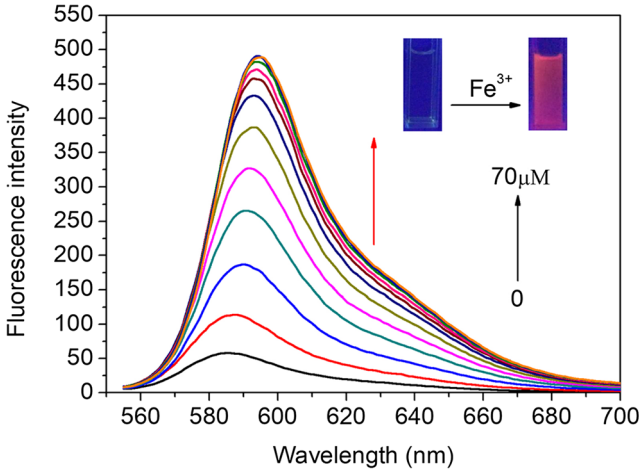


Fig. 3 Fluorescence spectra of probe 1 (10 μM) along with addition of a series of Fe^{3+} (0–70 μM)

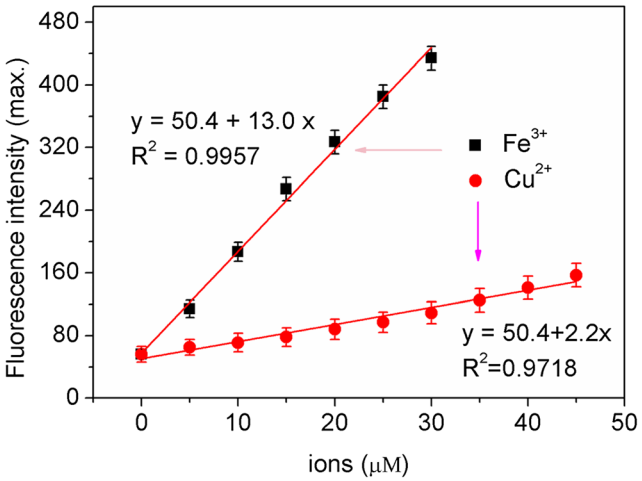


Fig. 5 The linear relations between the fluorescence intensities of probe 1 and the concentrations of Fe^{3+} (black square) and Cu^{2+} (red dot)

and the fluorescence peak red shifted slowly to 595 nm from 585 nm along with the concentration increase of Fe^{3+} from 0 to 70 μM. Similarly, the fluorescence of probe 1 increased gradually and the emission peak blue shifted to 575 nm from 585 nm when a variety of Cu^{2+} (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 μM) were added to probe 1 solution (Fig. 4). Meanwhile, it can be found from Fig. 5 that the fluorescence intensity of probe 1 has linear relation to the concentration of Fe^{3+} from 0 to 35 μM, and the linear equation is $y = 50.4 + 13.0\ x$ ($R^2 = 0.9957$), which can be used for the quantitative analysis of Fe^{3+}. And the linear equation between fluorescence intensity of probe 1 and the concentration of Cu^{2+} was also to found as $y = 50.4 + 2.2\ x$ ($R^2 = 0.9718$) when the concentration is within the range of 0–45 μM. The limit of detection (LOD) of probe 1 to Fe^{3+} could be calculated as 8.1×10^{-8} M when SNR (signal to noise ratio) is 3 and RSD (relative standard deviation) is 3.5% according to the literature calculation method [46]. In the same way, the LOD of probe 1 to Cu^{2+} is 4.8×10^{-7} M. The results indicates probe 1 has high sensitivity to Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}.

In addition, the selectivity and anti-interference ability are exhibited in Fig. 6. After addition of Fe^{3+} (70 μM) and Cu^{2+} (70 μM), the fluorescence intensity of probe 1 (10 μM) solution showed significant enhancement. While other common metal ions (70 μM) including Na^+, K^+, Li^+, Ag^+, Pb^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, Al^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, did not bring about significant changes in fluorescence of probe 1 (blue bars). The results indicated that probe 1 has excellent selectivity for Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}. In addition, this selectivity was not disturbed by other metal ions. When interfering ions were added respectively into the solutions of probe 1 in the presence

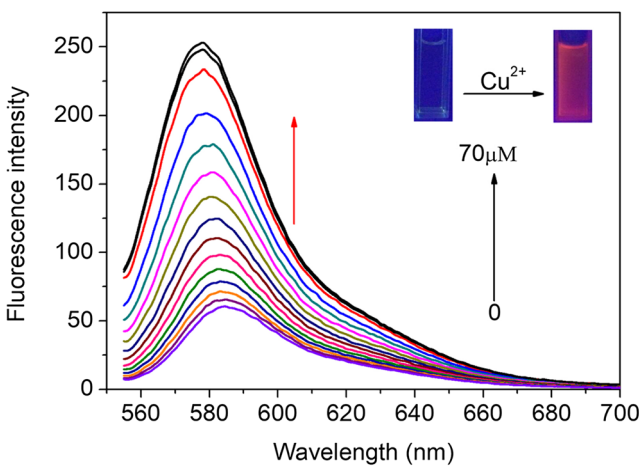


Fig. 4 Fluorescence spectra of probe 1 (10 μM) along with addition of a series of Cu^{2+} (0–70 μM)

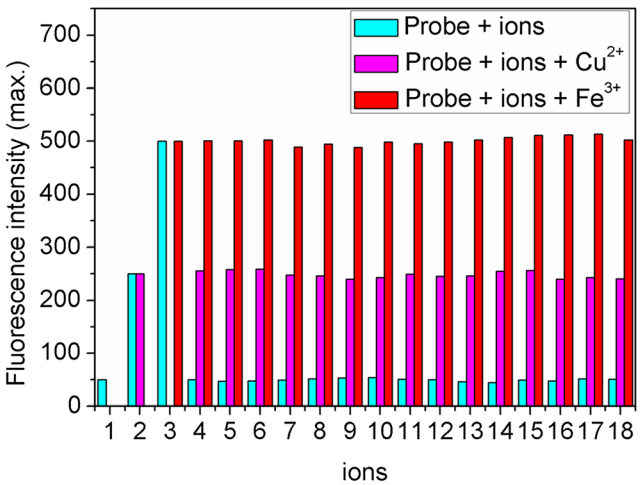


Fig. 6 Fluorescence intensities of probe 1 (blue bar) and its complexes with Fe^{3+} (red bar) and Cu^{2+} (violet bar) in the presence of various metal ions. 1:probe 1, 2: Cu^{2+}, 3: Fe^{3+}, 4: Na^+, 5: K^+, 6: Li^+, 7: Ag^+, 8: Pb2+, 9: Cd^{2+}, 10: Co^{2+}, 11: Ni^{2+}, 12: Ba^{2+}, 13: Ca^{2+}, 14: Mg^{2+}, 15: Zn^{2+}, 16: Fe^{2+}, 17: Al^{3+}, 18: Cr^{3+}

of Fe^{3+} (Fig. 6 red bars), no significant decrease of the fluorescence maximum values was observed. These interfering ions also did cause noteworthy decrease in fluorescence of probe 1 with Cu^{2+} (violet bars). Therefore, probe 1 has excellent selectivity and anti-interference ability.

The fluorescence detection for metal ions is dependent greatly on the test condition. Hence, the fluorescence change of probe 1 in the presence of Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} over response time and pH were tested. As displayed in Fig. 7, the fluorescence of probe 1 reached the maximum quickly in 10 min after addition of Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} under stirring. In addition, the fluorescence intensities of probe 1 and probe 1 with Cu^{2+} improved observably when pH is less than 4, which may be because H^+ binds to the amino group of probe and causes the ring-opening of the spirolactam under acidic condition. While the fluorescence intensities of probe 1 with Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} decreased sharply when pH is more than 8, which is mainly because the complex of OH^- and metal ions hinders the interaction between metal ions and probe molecules. As a result, the best pH values should be between 4 and 8 (Fig. 8).

Application of Probe in Fluorescence Image in Live Cells

Probe 1 was applied to fluorescence image in live A549 cells. No fluorescence was observed when A549 cells were incubated with probe 1 (20 μM) for 20 min (Fig. S12 b, e). However there were strong red fluorescence when A549 cells were treated with probe 1 (20 μM) for 20 min and then cultured with 20 μM of Cu^{2+} (Fig. S12 c) and Fe^{3+} (Fig. S12 g) for 10 min, respectively. And the images in bright field (Fig. S12 a, e) indicated that the cells were living. Thus, probe 1 provides fluorescence Off-On images for the cellular Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+} ions.

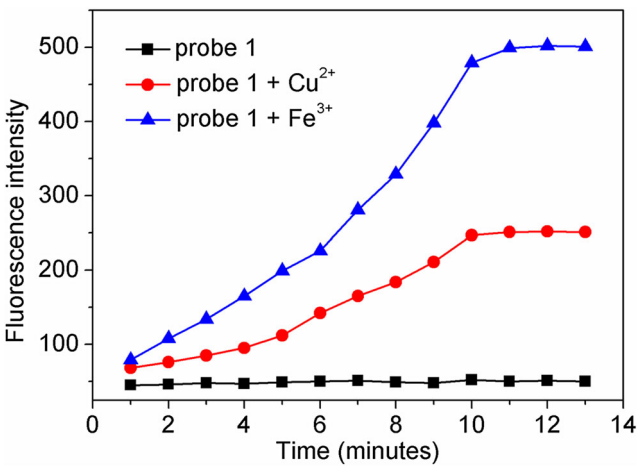


Fig. 7 Fluorescence intensity change of probe 1 over time (1–13 min) after addition of Cu^{2+} (70 μM) and Fe^{3+} (70 μM)

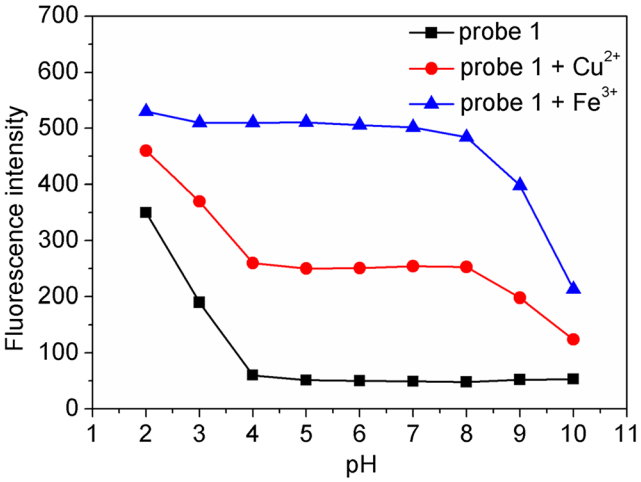


Fig. 8 Maximum fluorescence intensity of probe 1 (10 μM) and in the presence of Cu^{2+} (70 μM) and Fe^{3+} (70 μM) with different pH conditions

Conclusions

In brief, we developed a rhodamine B-based optical probe (probe 1) and investigated its colorimetric and fluorescence responses to Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}. Probe 1 showed remarkable color changes from colorless to amaranth and to pink after addition of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}, respectively. Moreover, along with the addition of Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}, its fluorescence wavelengths red shifted 595 nm and blue shifted to 575 nm from 585 nm, respectively, which can draw a distinction between Fe^{3+} and Cu^{2+}. Additionally, probe 1 exhibited excellent fluorescence image ability in living cells by laser confocal microscopy. Therefore, this probe can be used to the qualitative and quantitative test, and intracellular fluorescence analysis.

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