Real-Time Tracking and In Vivo Visualization of β-Galactosidase Activity in Colorectal Tumor with a Ratiometric NIR Fluorescent Probe

Kaizhi Gu,‡§ Yisheng Xu,‡§ Hui Li,‡§ Zhiqian Guo,*† Shaojia Zhu,† Shiqin Zhu,† Ping Shi,† Tony D. James,§ He Tian,† and Wei-Hong Zhu*†

†Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials and Institute of Fine Chemicals, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Functional Materials Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China.
‡State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China.
§Department of Radiology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People’s Hospital, Shanghai 200233, China
*State Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China
†Department of Chemistry, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, United Kingdom.

E-mail: whzhu@ecust.edu.cn; guozq@ecust.edu.cn

ABSTRACT: Development of “smart” noninvasive bioimaging probes for trapping specific enzyme activities is highly desirable for cancer therapy in vivo. Given that β-galactosidase (β-gal) is an important biomarker for cell senescence and primary ovarian cancers, we design an enzyme-activatable ratiometric near-infrared (NIR) probe (DCM-βgal) for the real-time fluorescent quantification and trapping of β-gal activity in vivo and in situ. DCM-βgal manifests significantly ratiometric and turn-on NIR fluorescent signals simultaneously in response to β-gal concentration, which make it favorable for monitoring dynamic β-gal activity in vivo with self-calibration in fluorescent mode. We exemplify DCM-βgal for the ratiometric tracking of endogenously overexpressed β-gal distribution in living 293T cells via the lacZ gene transfection method and OVCAR-3 cells, and further realize real-time in vivo bioimaging of β-gal activity in colorectal tumor-bearing nude mice. Advantages of our system include light-up ratiometric NIR fluorescence with large Stokes-shift, high photo-stability, and displays pH independency under the physiological range, allowing for the in vivo real-time evaluation of β-gal activity at the tumor site with high-resolution three-dimensional bioimaging for the first time. Our work provides a potential tool for in vivo real-time tracking enzyme activity in preclinical applications.

KEYWORDS: Fluorescent probe, near-infrared, ratiometric tracking, β-galactosidase, enzyme activity

INTRODUCTION

Molecular bioimaging of enzyme activity in vivo is rapidly emerging as a powerful strategy for accurate disease diagnostics.16 The development of “smart” noninvasive imaging reagents for the determination of specific enzyme activity in vivo is critically required for cancer diagnosis.2,3 However, during the onset and progression of cancer, the dynamic living system complexity makes it difficult to track and visualize in vivo enzyme activity. As a typical enzyme, β-galactosidase (β-gal) has been demonstrated as an important biomarker for cell senescence and primary ovarian cancers.6,8 Much effort has been devoted to treating β-gal as an enzymatic target with fluorescent probes to visualize its activity in preclinical diagnosis.20,25 However, owing to the limited indirect prediction via histology or in vitro experiments, the currently fluorescent β-gal probes are not capable of precisely tracking in vivo real-time enzyme activity required for cancer diagnosis.

One of the major obstacles encountered with fluorescence imaging of enzyme activity in vivo is the strong intrinsic auto-fluorescence background from living tissues, which significantly compromises the accuracy of measurement under physiological conditions. Near-infrared (NIR) fluorescence imaging is an accessible tool for noninvasive in vivo visualization of mammalian tissues with decreased auto-fluorescence, low light scattering and high penetration depth.26,34 Weissleder et al. designed DDAOG emitting in the NIR region for in vivo detection of β-gal activity,39 but severe cross-talk between the excitation and emission spectra weakening the ability to capture valid signals. Moreover, in contrast with the single wavelength fluorescence-intensity based systems, ratiometric fluorescence probes are of considerable practical
advantage due to enhanced signal-to-background ratio, in which the detectable ratio signal can be obtained by two independent read-out channels of activated versus unreacted probes resulting in improved and reliable signal quantification.5-10

**Scheme 1 Proposed Sensing Mechanism for β-Gal Enzymatic Activation of DCM-βgal.**

The aforementioned concerns encourage us to create a novel fluorescent probe for tracking the in vivo behavior of the important β-gal enzyme and clarifying its potential role in tumor diagnosis. Our strategy is based on grafting an enzyme-active trigger onto a controllable emissive, bright and photo-stable NIR chromophore. Controllable emission with large spectral shifts via modulation of the electron donor ability of novel NIR-active fluorophores is critical and required for excellent imaging contrast agents. Herein, we report on a β-gal-targeting ratiometric and light-up NIR fluorescent probe (DCM-βgal, Scheme 1), in which the dicyanomethylene-4H-pyran (DCM) chromophore is utilized as a NIR fluorescence reporter,44-45 and a β-gal cleavable unit as the enzyme-active trigger. As expected, the emission wavelength is distinctly changed upon removal of the β-gal-responsive group (the enzyme-triggered moiety, Scheme 1), resulting in a new broad emission band in the NIR region. The system enables the direct and accurate monitoring of intracellular endogenous β-gal distribution in transfection living cells with a high signal-to-noise ratio. That in turn allows for real-time in vivo bioimaging of β-gal activity in colorectal tumor-bearing nude mice. Probe DCM-βgal possesses several striking characteristics, such as ratiometric fluorescence activation with a light-up NIR emission and high photo-stability in physiological range. To the best of our knowledge, DCM-βgal is the first light-up NIR fluorescence probe for the in vivo and in situ tracking β-gal activity in tumor-bearing nude mice using high-resolution three-dimensional fluorescence imaging.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Design and Synthesis.** NIR-active fluorophores are favored for in vivo optical imaging contrasts. As well-known laser dyes, DCM derivatives could perform controllable emission in the NIR region with large spectral shifts via tuning electron donor ability,44-45 which offer such critical features as excellent imaging contrasts. Specifically, DCM-OH has favorable donor-π-acceptor (D–π–A) characteristics for sensor design, with a phenolic group for regulating electron donating capability. The emission wavelength could be distinctly changed upon removing the substituted group (for instance, the enzyme-triggered moiety, Scheme 1). In this regard, we designed probe DCM-βgal by grafting a β-gal activatable unit onto DCM-OH moiety. The synthetic route for the probe was depicted in the Supporting Information (SI). DCM-βgal was finally synthesized with a yield of 33% under mild conditions, which was fully characterized by 1H and 13C NMR, and HRMS (SI).

**Spectroscopic Properties and Optical Response to β-Gal.** To test the validity of this probe, the spectral properties of DCM-βgal were investigated with β-gal in physiological buffer solution. DCM-βgal shows a typical broad absorption band at 440 nm from its intrinsic intramolecular charge transfer (ICT). Upon titration with 1 U β-gal, the absorption peak of DCM-βgal at 440 nm decreased, and a concomitant new absorption peak appeared at about 535 nm (Figure 1A), which is in perfect accordance with the absorption of DCM-O− (Figures S1 and S2 in SI). The well-defined isosbestic point at 450 nm clearly demonstrates the coexistence of DCM-βgal and the cleavage product (DCM-O−). The color change from faint yellow to rose red allows the colorimetric detection of β-gal using the naked eye, which is invoked by a large red shift of ca. 100 nm in the absorption spectra.

As expected, the emission profiles of DCM-βgal are correlated to those of the absorption profiles in the presence of β-gal. When excited at the isosbestic point of 450 nm, an obvious ratiometric fluorescent signal (λ685 nm/λ500 nm) was observed. As shown in Figure 1B, a new broad band falling into the emission range of 550-800 nm sharply increased, along with a decrease in the emission band at 500 nm. Upon excitation of the new absorption peak at 535 nm, a remarkable NIR fluorescence enhancement was observed with a peak at 685 nm (Figure 1C and Table S1 in SI). Clearly, the new distinct large red-shift fluorescence response confirms that β-gal-mediated hydrolysis of DCM-βgal liberates the oxygen atom as a strong electron donor in the D–π–A structure, thereby increasing ICT and shifting the emission maximum to the NIR region.

Figure 1D depicts the ratiometric fluorescent signal (λ685 nm/λ500 nm) as a function of time. It takes about 35 min to reach a plateau, which is also directly reflected by the fluorescence response at 685 nm (Figure S3 in SI). The kinetic results imply that the fluorescent response can be utilized for the rapid detection of β-gal, which is much faster than that of previously reported FDG (3 h).47 Therefore, in our subsequent experimental assays, the detection limit was set at 35 min. Specifically, when the probe was incubated with 1 U β-gal for ca. 35 min, a 14-fold increase was observed in the fluorescent ratio of λ685 nm/λ500 nm (Figure 1B), or a 34-fold fluorescence enhancement at 685 nm was observed (Figure 1C). Notably, the plot of the λ685 nm/λ500 nm ratio or λ685 nm against the concentrations of β-gal ranging from 0 to 1 U both display a good linear relationship (Inset of Figures 1B and 1C). Hence, the linear curve of the λ685 nm/λ500 nm ratio allows for
the convenient quantitative detection of β-gal very convenient over this concentration range. The Michaelis constant (K_m) of DCM-βgal in the β-gal-catalyzed reaction was calculated to be 60.1 μM (Table S2 in SI), which was much lower than that of commercial X-gal (260.6 μM). Obviously, DCM-βgal shows higher affinity to β-gal than X-gal. Furthermore, derived from the change in concentration-dependent ratio, the detection limit of DCM-βgal was calculated as 17 × 10^-4 U mL^-1, indicative of ultra-sensitivity to changes in β-gal expression (Figure S4 in SI). Consequently, DCM-βgal enables the fast and quantitative ratiometric fluorescence detection of β-gal.

**Figure 1** Spectral profiles of DCM-βgal (10 μM) incubation with β-gal (12 U) in aqueous solution (PBS/DMSO = 7:3, v:v, pH = 7.4, 37°C): (A) Time dependence of absorption spectra. Inset: images before and after treatment with β-gal; (B) Time dependence of emission spectra (0-35 min), λ_ex = 450 nm. Inset: the relationship between I_685 nm/I_500 nm and β-gal concentration; (C) Emission spectra of DCM-βgal upon addition of β-gal (0-12 U), λ_ex = 535 nm. Inset: the relationship between I_685 nm and β-gal concentration; (D) Time dependence of I_685 nm/I_500 nm for DCM-βgal in the presence (red) and absence (blue) of β-gal, λ_ex = 450 nm.

**Sensing Mechanism.** For taking insight into the activation of DCM-βgal with enzyme, a series of experiments were also carried out. The HPLC results confirmed that DCM-βgal is a substrate of β-gal, which exclusively generates DCM-O¯ (Figure S5 in SI). In the ESI-MS spectra of DCM-βgal with β-gal, the peaks of DCM-βgal and DCM-O¯ were found at m/z 497.441 and 311.0697 (Figure S6 in SI), respectively. In fact, the aforementioned spectra from the reaction of DCM-βgal with β-gal resemble those of DCM-O¯, which also strongly supports the fact that the enzyme-triggered cleavage reaction causes the release of free DCM-O¯. All these observations confirm that DCM-βgal can be hydrolyzed by breaking the C-O bond upon enzyme-reactive reaction with β-gal to release an electron-rich aglycon, DCM-O¯, which emits in the NIR region and possesses a distinct ratiometric fluorescent signal with a large spectral shift.

To test the interference with other biological analytes, the reactivity of DCM-βgal towards a variety of enzyme species, amino acids and biomolecules was examined. There were only subtle changes in fluorescence ratio upon the addition of D0 equiv of cellulase, reductase, lysozyme, esterase, cysteine, homocysteine, glutathione, dithiothreitol, hydrogen peroxide and hydrogen sulfide. However, only when treated with β-gal was the large and distinct enhancement of fluorescence ratio (I_685 nm/I_500 nm) observed (Figure 2A), accompanying by an obvious color change from faint yellow to rose red (Figure 2B), which corresponds to the evolution of DCM-O¯. These results demonstrate the excellent selectivity of DCM-βgal towards β-gal over other competitive analytes, which is required in
order to achieve accurate detection under practical applications.

**Figure 2.** (A) Fluorescence ratio ($I_{685 \text{ nm}}/I_{500 \text{ nm}}$) responses and (B) color changes of DCM-$\beta$gal (10 μM) to various analytes in aqueous system (PBS/DMSO = 7:3, v:v; pH = 7.4, 37 °C). Bars correspond to the fluorescence ratio ($I_{685 \text{ nm}}/I_{500 \text{ nm}}$) of DCM-$\beta$gal with 100 equivalent of analytes, $I_{ex}$ = 450 nm. (C) Time-dependent fluorescence intensity of ICG (10 μM, monitored at 812 nm, and $I_{ex}$ = 780 nm), DCM-OH (10 μM, monitored at 565 nm, and $I_{ex}$ = 450 nm), and DCM-$\beta$gal (10 μM, monitored at 525 nm, and $I_{ex}$ = 450 nm) under sustained illumination.

**Photo-Stability.** The high photo-stability of DCM-$\beta$gal and DCM-OH is highly desirable to perform long time in vivo tracking enzyme activity in preclinical applications. Here the photo-stability of DCM-$\beta$gal and DCM-OH was evaluated by time-course fluorescence measurements upon sustained illumination in aqueous solution. The commercially FDA-approved NIR dye ICG was chosen as a control. After exposure to high density light (Hamamatsu, LC8 Lightningcure, 300 W) for about 60 s, the fluorescence intensity of ICG was reduced to a minimum value, indicating that ICG was almost completely decomposed, however, 90% of the DCM-$\beta$gal and DCM-OH fluorescence intensity remained under the same conditions. Indeed, the fluorescence half-life of the DCM-$\beta$gal was 35-fold longer than that of ICG (Figure 2C). The photo-stability of both DCM-$\beta$gal and DCM-OH is much better than ICG, which is a critical factor for the long time tracking and bioimaging in vivo.

**pH Profiles of DCM-$\beta$gal and DCM-OH.** pH is an important factor on the photophysical properties of the sensing probe. We subsequently evaluated the pH dependence of the emission profiles of DCM-OH and DCM-$\beta$gal (Figure S7 in SI). There was negligible fluorescence change at 685 nm for DCM-$\beta$gal during the pH range from 3.5 to 9.8 upon excitation at 535 nm. Obviously, the fluorescence of DCM-$\beta$gal remains silent over the physiological pH range. More excitingly, the hydrolytic product of DCM-$\beta$gal can only be produced at the optimal physiological pH range. That is, the $pK_a$ of DCM-OH was measured to be ca. 7.1 which allows DCM-$\beta$gal to favorably exploit the physiological conditions of living systems.

**Ratiometric Imaging of Endogenous $\beta$-Gal in Living Cells.** We further explored whether DCM-$\beta$gal could be used for the ratiometric tracking and imaging of endogenous $\beta$-gal activity in living cells. As a high efficient and facile transfection process, human embryonic kidney cells (293T cells) were chosen as model cell lines. In order to generate endogenous $\beta$-gal in living cells, $\beta$-gal gene was introduced into 293T cells by employing a gene transfection method to overexpress $\beta$-gal. The MTT assay results indicate that both DCM-$\beta$gal and its hydrolysis product DCM-OH have minimal toxicity and enjoy superior biocompatibility toward cultured cell lines (Figure S8 in SI). After incubation with DCM-$\beta$gal (10 μM) at 37 °C for 30 min, the $\beta$-gal (+) 293T cells without overexpressed $\beta$-gal exhibited both bright fluorescence in green channel and little fluorescence in the red channel (Figures 3B and 3C), which corresponds to the two peaks (525 and 685 nm) in the emission spectra of DCM-$\beta$gal. In contrast, the $\beta$-gal (+) 293T cells with overexpressed $\beta$-gal exhibited a decreased fluorescence in green channel, and a concomitant increase in the red channel (Figures 3F and 3J), corresponding to formation of DCM-OH. The ratiometric imaging of endogenous $\beta$-gal activity was constructed from red and green channels ($F_{red}/F_{green}$, Figures 3D and 3K). The average emission ratio $F_{red}/F_{green}$ of the $\beta$-gal (+) and $\beta$-gal (-) 293T cells was calculated to be 0.43 and 2.20, respectively. An approximate 5-fold increase in ratio for the $\beta$-gal (-) compared to $\beta$-gal (+) was observed (Figure S8 in SI). Therefore, we have successfully demonstrated the quantitative ratiometric imaging of endogenous $\beta$-gal activity.

Moreover, upon excitation at 560 nm, a clear fluorescence image was captured in the overexpressed $\beta$-gal (+) 293T cells in the NIR region due to the liberation of DCM-OH$^-$ by intracellular $\beta$-gal, while a fluorescent signal was barely observed for the $\beta$-gal (-) 293T cells (Figures 3F and 3M). Moreover, OVCAR-3 from human ovarian cancer patients that has been demonstrated overexpression of endogenous $\beta$-gal$^{20,22,25,44}$ was also chosen as another cell lines model. As expected, the same as in living 293T cells via the $\beta$-gal gene transfection method, we also clearly observed the quantitative ratiometric and light-up NIR
imaging of endogenous β-gal activity in OVCAR-3 cells (Figures 3O-3U). As shown in Figure 3A1, the light-up fluorescence signals were sharply decreased in the presence of a competitive β-gal inhibitor (D-galactose). These results further confirmed that DCM-βgal could monitor endogenous β-gal activity. Notably, since the incubation of DCM-βgal was processed without any other complex loading techniques, DCM-βgal has been demonstrated to be highly cell membrane-permeable and photo-stable. These results suggested that DCM-βgal can be specifically activated in β-gal expressing cells, thereby providing a ratiometric and light-up NIR readout for the in situ quantitative tracking and visualization of endogenous β-gal activity in living cells.

**Figure 3.** Confocal and ratiometric images of 293T and OVCAR-3 cells incubated with DCM-βgal (10 μM) for 30 min: (A-G) lacZ-(−) 293T cells without overexpressed β-gal, (H-N) lacZ-(+) 293T cells with overexpressed β-gal, (O-U) OVCAR-3 cells, and (V-B1) OVCAR-3 cells pretreated with inhibitor for 30 min. Green channel obtained from 490-530 nm, red channel obtained from 650-720 nm, and ratiometric images generated from red and green channel, λex = 404 nm. NIR fluorescence images obtained from 605-725 nm, λex = 560 nm. The ratiometric images were obtained by the image analysis software, Image Pro-plus 6.0.

**Real-time in vivo Imaging of β-Gal Activity in Tumors.** The current fluorescent probes for imaging of β-gal activity are not very suitable for in vivo experiments because their emissions are not located in NIR region, and thus fail to penetrate deeper tissue and are complicated by intrinsic auto-fluorescence background signals. Recently, Urano et al. have made important progress by developing HMRβGal for in vivo fluorescence endoscopy of β-gal activity. Inspired by the distinct “light-up” NIR emission, we next examined its capability for real-time in vivo visualization of β-gal activity in tumors. A commercial tumor targeting reagent (avidin-β-gal) was initially applied to localize β-gal to tumor growth of human colorectal cancer LoVo cell xenografts in vivo by intravenous injection, since avidin has high affinity for lectins on the surface of LoVo cells. We next examined whether avidin-β-gal could be targeted to tumor...
cells in vivo by intravenous injection. After injection for 18 h, the main internal organs were obtained by anatomy and stained with X-gal (0.04 mg mL⁻¹), a commercial detection reagent for β-gal. After incubation for another 2.5 h, only in the disseminated tumor was a blue precipitate observed, suggesting that avidin-β-gal can be efficiently targeted to LoVo tumor cells in vivo without loss of the enzymatic activity (Figure 4). The mice bearing subcutaneously implanted tumors were administered DCM-βgal by intravenous or intratumoral injection, and then scanned at different time points with an IVIS Lumina Kinetic Series III imaging system.

Owing to amplified fluorescence signals by enzymatic turnover and particular low background interference in NIR region, the preferable NIR fluorescent signal was already observed in the tumor after in situ injection of DCM-βgal (0.0375 mg kg⁻¹, Figure 5A) for β-gal upregulating mice induced by intravenous injection of avidin-β-gal (100 μg). It should be noted that after merely 5 min post injection, the NIR fluorescence signal was already clearly appreciated in tumor, indicative of the rapid activation of DCM-βgal and the fluorescence intensity gradually increased and reached a maximum level after 3 h post injection, then slowly decayed as the time increased. In comparison, for the unpretreated tumor-bearing mouse, there is minimal light-up fluorescence under the same conditions (Figure 5B). To further confirm that the NIR fluorescent signal comes from the cleavage of DCM-βgal by β-gal in the tumor, we also recorded the ex vivo fluorescence images of tumor and other normal organs collected immediately after sacrificing the mice with upregulating β-gal at 3h post injection. In consistent with the in vivo results, only the tumor was fluorescent (Figure 5C). As expected, the fluorescence images of other normal organs and tumor gained from the control mice displayed no fluorescence signal (Figure 5D).

Real-time three-dimensional imaging is a powerful tool for accurate disease diagnostics, particular for suspicious lesions with high spatiotemporal precision. The preferable characteristics of DCM-βgal with light-up NIR performance and rapid response to β-gal activity (5 min) at the lesion site make it suitable to perform real-time three-dimensional imaging. After post-injection of the probe into the mice containing abundant β-gal, we obtained the real-time high-resolution three-dimensional fluorescence image with an IVIS Spectrum CT imaging system. Observed from different perspective in real time, the tumor site was precisely located in vivo and in situ with the help of NIR light-up fluorescence signals (Figure 5E and Movie 1 in SI). By contrast, in the control experiments, there was no fluorescence signal located in tumors (Figure 5D and Movie 2 in SI). For the first time, we exemplify the in situ three-dimensional fluorescence imaging to visualize real-time in vivo β-gal activity in tumors.

**Figure 5** (A and B) In vivo imaging of β-gal activity in tumor-bearing nude mice after tumor-injection, (C and D) fluorescence images of the main internal organs after anatomy, and (E) three-dimensional in vivo imaging of β-gal activity in tumor-bearing nude mice after tumor-injection of DCM-βgal for 3h: (A, C and E) avidin-β-gal (100 μg) in PBS was intravenously injected into LoVo-implanted mice, and after 18 h DCM-βgal was then injected into the mice, (B and D) tumor-bearing mice were not pretreated with avidin-β-gal before injection of DCM-βgal acting as the control.
CONCLUSIONS

We have developed a ratiometric and light-up NIR fluorescent probe DCM-bgal, composed of the DCM scaffold as a typical NIR fluorescence reporter and a β-gal cleavable unit as the enzyme-active trigger. The probe has higher photo-stability than commercial ICG, and displays pH independence over the physiological range. DCM-bgal displays higher affinity for β-gal than commercial X-gal and much faster response to β-gal than the previously reported FDG. More importantly, this probe was successfully applied for in situ and in vivo visualization of β-gal activity in human colorectal tumor in mice model, as well as real-time trapping of intracellular endogenous β-gal distribution in over-expressed living 293T cells via the lacZ gene transfection method. For the first time in vivo real-time capture of β-gal activity at tumor site with high-resolution three-dimensional view was performed. In light of its simplicity, sensitivity and biocompatibility, this ratiometric and light-up enzyme-activatable NIR fluorescent probe provides an accessible tool for the unprecedented quantification and trapping of β-gal activity in vivo for human colorectal cancer diagnosis.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

More detailed experimental procedures, characterizations, supplementary optical spectra and figures can be found in Supporting Information. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author
whzhu@ecust.edu.cn; guozq@ecust.edu.cn;

Author Contributions
§K.G., Y.X. and H.L. contributed equally.

Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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