# FLIM indicators for quantitative measurement of pH

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## Introduction

- Most conventional fluorescent indicators are only capable of a relative assessment of changes in the studied parameter in the cell.
- In fluorescence biosensing, quantitative analyte detection capabilities are often associated with time domain analysis of fluorescent signal instead of spectral one
- In this project, we are testing promising pH-sensitive fluorophores with labile fluorescence lifetimes as fluorescent core for the previously described pH indicators and as independent pH indicators.

## Results

#### EYFP-G65T

EYFP-G65T is spectrally much more sensitive to electrostatic interactions than the parental EYFP [1] and this feature of the chromophore allows us assume the lability of its fluorescence lifetime.

In the spectral domain, EYFP-G65T is sensitive to pH *in vitro* (*Fig. 1 A*).

In the time domain we found a nearly linear dependence of the EYFP-G65T fluorescence lifetime with a fourfold increase on pH within the range of 3.5-7.5 when it is excited at 500 nm. EYFP-G65T also has an excitation peak at 420 nm, but the fluorescence lifetime changes at this wavelength are insignificant (*Fig. 1 B*).



Fig.1. (A) Fluorescence spectra of EYFP-G65T at different pH (3.0–11.0) (B) Dependence of the EYFP-G65T fluorescence lifetime on pH

#### SypHer3s and SypHer3s-G65T

Since cpEYFP is the fluorescent core of the pH indicator SypHer3s, we replaced its fluorescent core with cpEYFP-G65T and tested both indicators in spectral and time domains.

We didn't find any pH dependence of the fluorescence lifetime for both SypHer3s and SypHer3s-G65T.

However, in spectral domain, the total dynamic range of SypHer3s-G65T is two times higher than in the original indicator.

F500 / F420 SypHer3s-G65T ratio increases more than 135 times when the pH changes from 6.5 to 10.5 (*Fig.* 2).



Fig.2. Comparison of SypHer3s and SypHer3s-G65T in spectral domain in vitro.

In addition, to determine pH sensitivity of the indicators in live cells, we measured the F488 / F458 ratio in the HEK293T cells within the pH range of 5.5-9.0 in a set of buffers containing nigericin and monensin ionophores in confocal microscopy experiments. The total dynamic range of SypHer3s-G65T in the spectral domain is 4 times greater than that of SypHer3s (*Fig. 3*).



Fig.3. (A) Comparison of SypHer3s and SypHer3s-G65T in spectral domain in cellulo. (B) SypHer3s-G65T in HEK 293T

## References

- Sen et al., 2019
  Mamontova et al., 2020
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#### EGFP-Y145L-S205V

EGFP-Y145L/S205V, a promising probe for pH measurement within the alkaline range, is an EGFP mutant designed in our lab and possessing high chromophore pKa [2].

The feature of the GFP chromophore is its ability to be either in protonated or deprotonated state (*Fig. 4*). This makes it sensitive to changes in pH. And we can assume that this sensitivity will affect the lifetime.



Considering the high pKa of the mutant (~10), we expected that it would be especially sensitive within the alkaline pH region. However, our time-resolved experiments at two excitation wavelengths (400 and 500 nm) revealed that EGFP-Y145L/S205V has a linear dependence of the fluorescence lifetime on pH in the range of 6.0-7.5 at 400 nm excitation ( the lifetime shows a 2,5-increase).



### Conclusions and perspectives

- ✓ The total dynamic range of SypHer3s-G65T's (i.e., fluorescence response to pH) in the spectral domain *in vitro* is two times wider *in vitro* and four times wider *in cellulo* than those of SypHer3s
- ✓ EYFP-G65T fluorescence lifetime changes linearly from 300 to 2000 ps within the pH range of 3.5-7.5
- ✓ The pH range 6.0-7.5 can be additionally studied using EGFP-Y145L/S205V wich fluorescence lifetime changes linearly from 850 to 2500 ps.
- Difference in excitation mode makes it possible to use EYFP-G65T and EGFP-Y145L/S205V in one experimental system to assess pH changes in a wide range of 3.5-7.5
- Possibility to assess pH in different cellular compartments