

A fluorescence microscopy image of a cell. The cell's internal structure is visible, with a prominent network of red filaments (likely actin) and a green signal (likely a specific protein or organelle) distributed throughout the cytoplasm. The background is dark, highlighting the fluorescent structures.

Fluorescent organic molecules

Lei Zhu, Florida State University

July 9, 2024





2019



2023



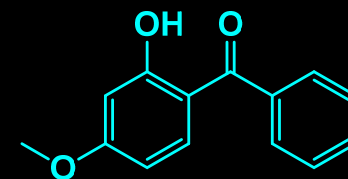
2024



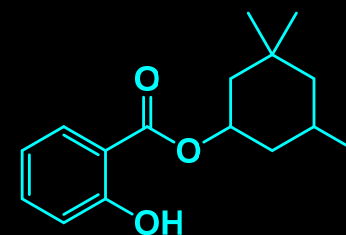


Sunscreen

- Ultraviolet (UV): 10 – 400 nm
- UVA: 315 – 400 nm (soft UV)
- UVB: 280 – 315 nm (intermediate UV)
- UVC: 100 – 280 nm (hard UV)
- SPF – “sun protection factor”



oxybenzone (6%)



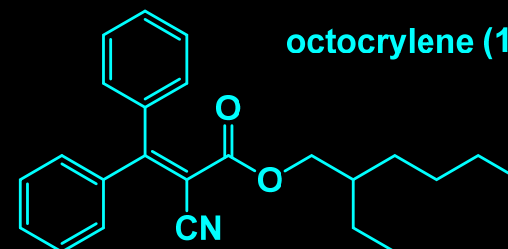
homosalate (15%)



avobenzene (3%)



octisalate (5%)



octocrylene (10%)

“the benefits way outweigh the risks”

[Health](#) | [Sun](#)

Sunscreen: What science says about ingredient safety

Sunscreen is essential for staying protected in the Sun - but recent research suggests some of the ingredients could be improved. BBC Future analyses the evidence.



By Jessica Brown

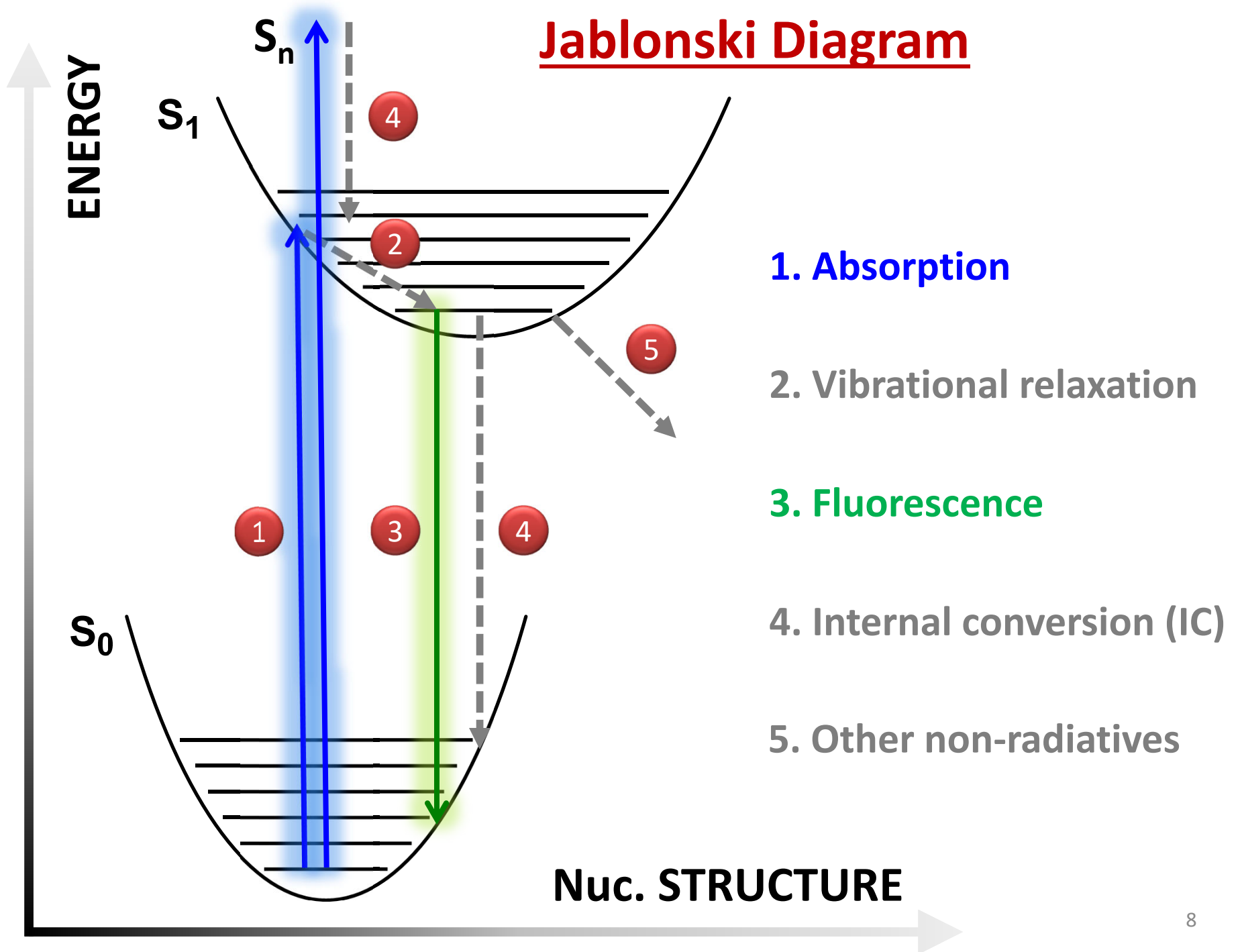
23 July 2019

ONLY TC
CAN WE I
PLANET PI

An exercise of critical thinking

What happens when an organic compound absorbs a photon and how would we quantitatively describe it?

Jablonski Diagram



Born-Oppenheimer Approximation



Max Born

Olivia Newton-John's
grandfather



Robert Oppenheimer

The guy in the movie

“Physics, as we know it, will be over in six months.”

- Max Born in 1928 after Paul Dirac published his equation

Quark?

Neutrino?

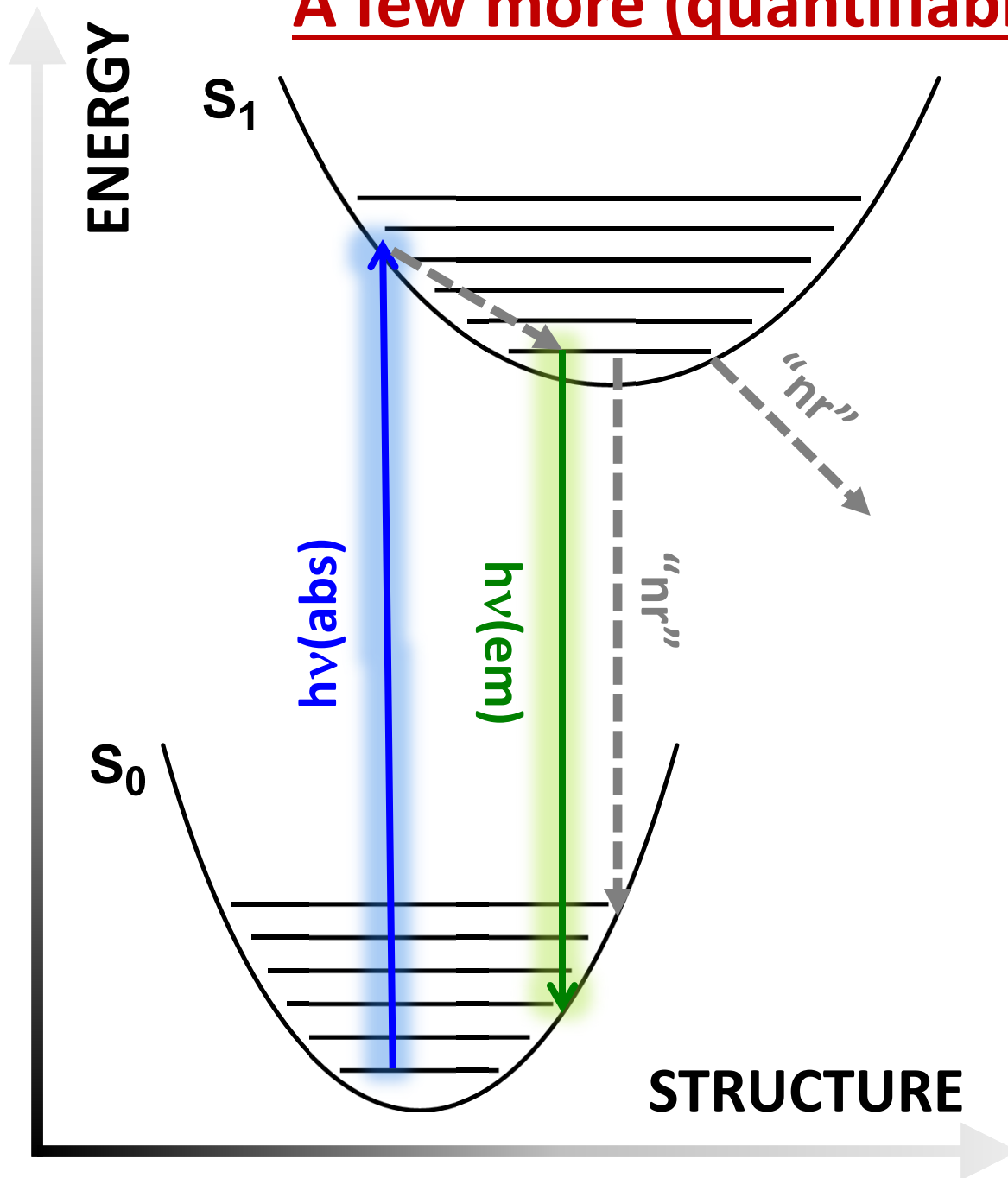
Black hole?

...

...

...

A few more (quantifiable) concepts



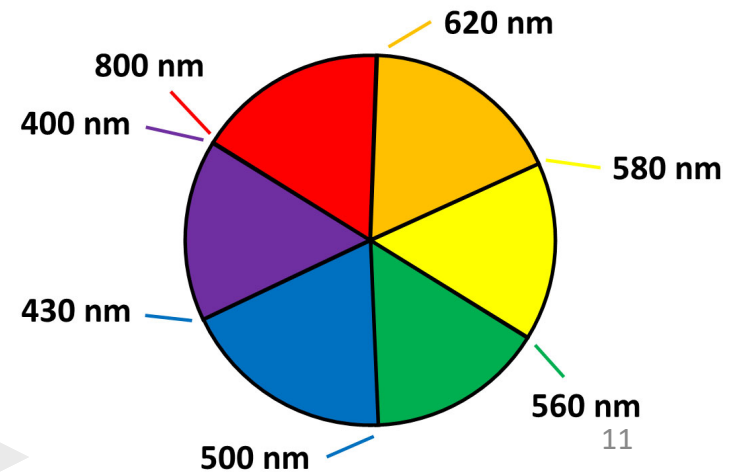
$$E = h\nu = h\frac{c}{\lambda}$$

Vertical radiative transitions

$$h\nu(\text{abs}) > h\nu(\text{em})$$

$$\phi_f = \frac{k_r}{k_r + \sum k_{nr}}$$

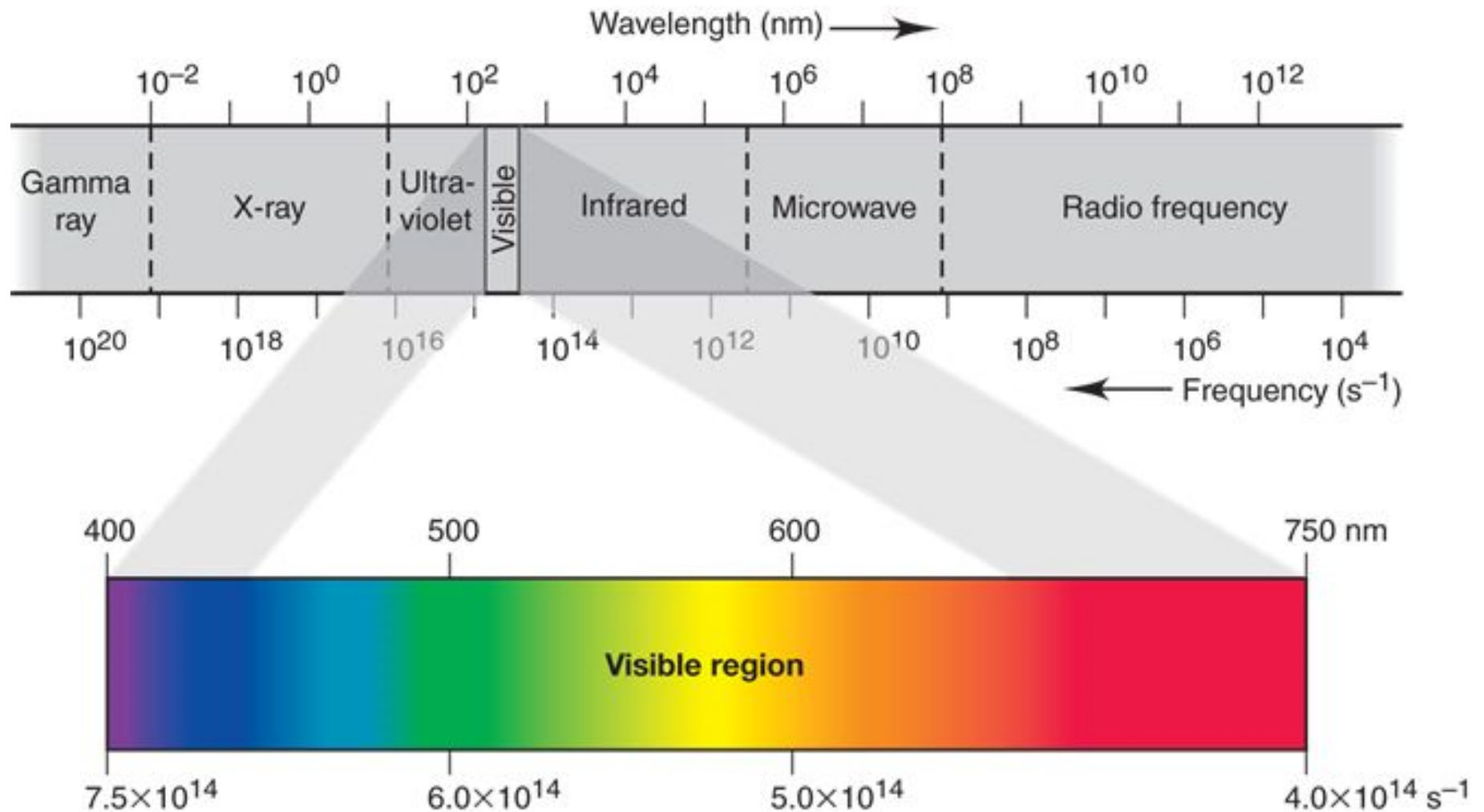
$$\tau = \frac{1}{k_r + \sum k_{nr}}$$

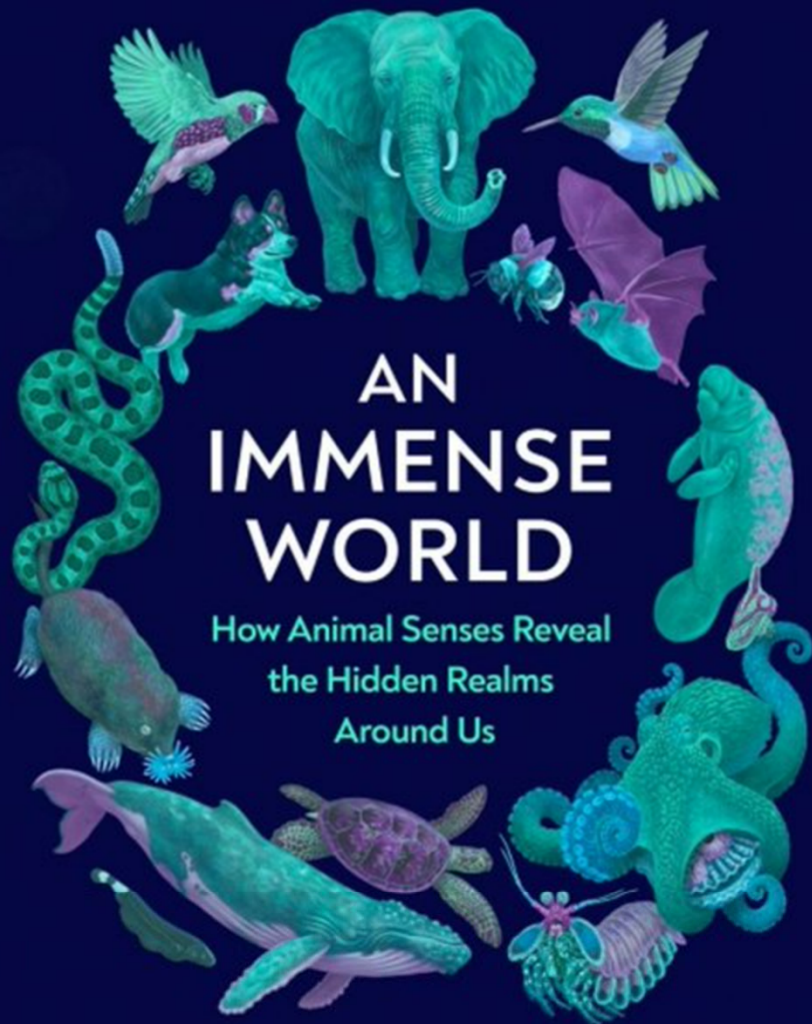






We (visually) perceive a tiny sliver of the physical world





AN IMMENSE WORLD

How Animal Senses Reveal
the Hidden Realms
Around Us

ED YONG

author of *I CONTAIN MULTITUDES*

HOW ANIMAL SENSES REVEAL
THE HIDDEN REALMS AROUND US

AN IMMENSE WORLD

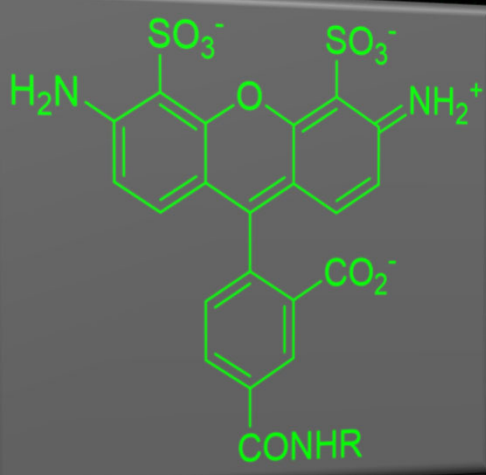
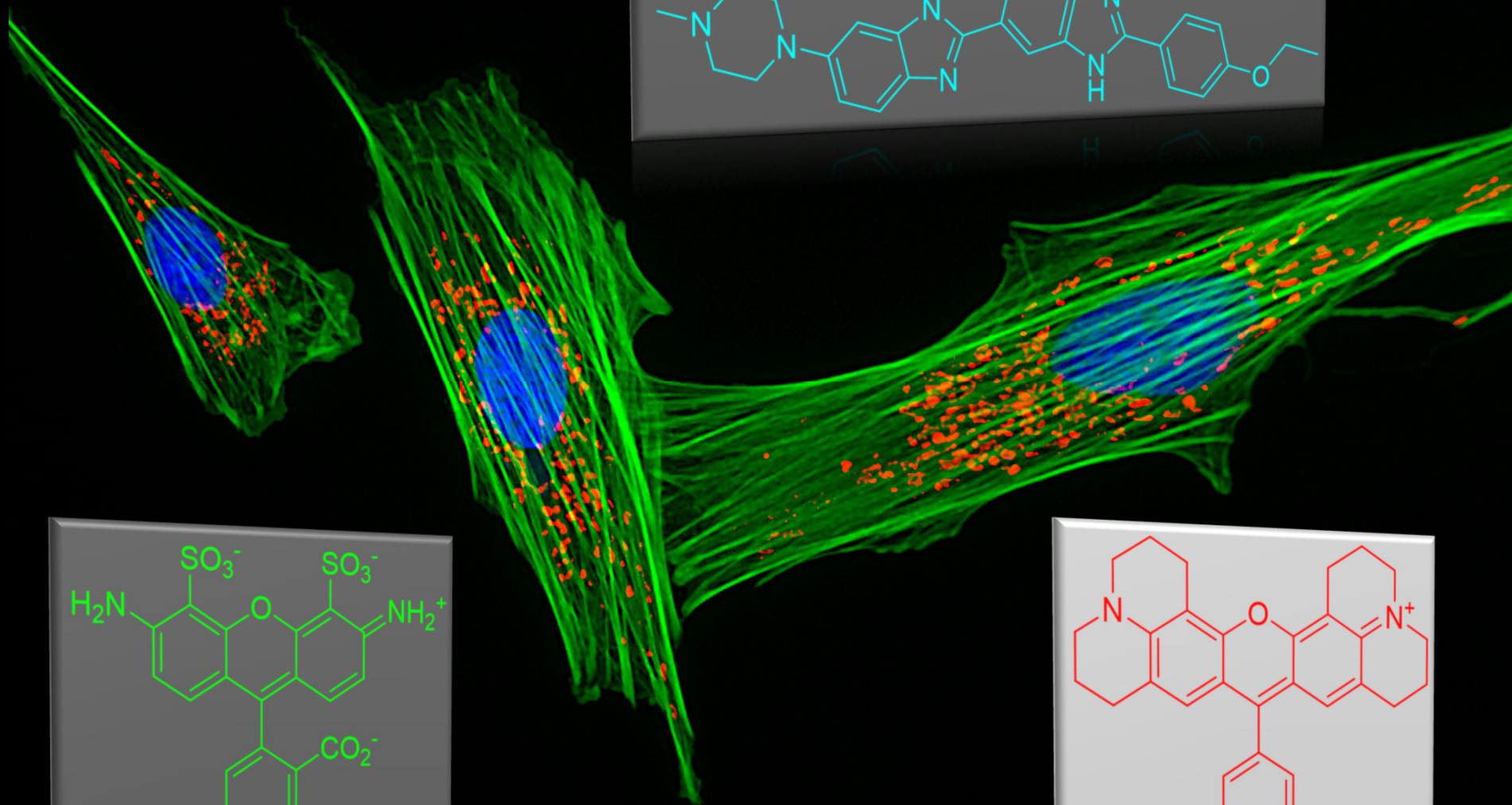
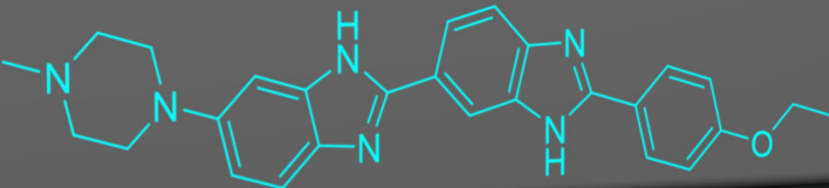


ED YONG

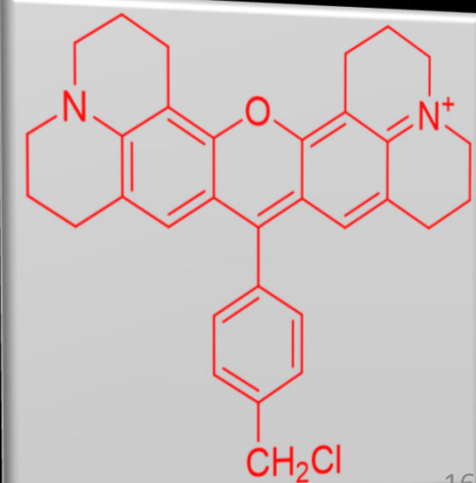
PULITZER PRIZE-winning author of
I CONTAIN MULTITUDES



Indian muntjac deer skin fibroblast cells



CONHR

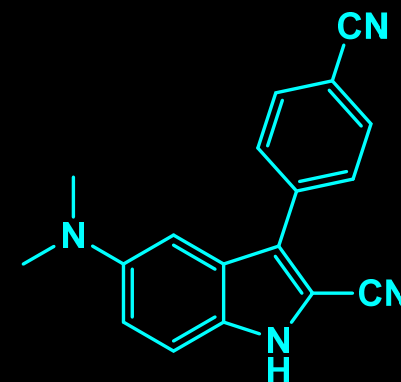


CH₂Cl

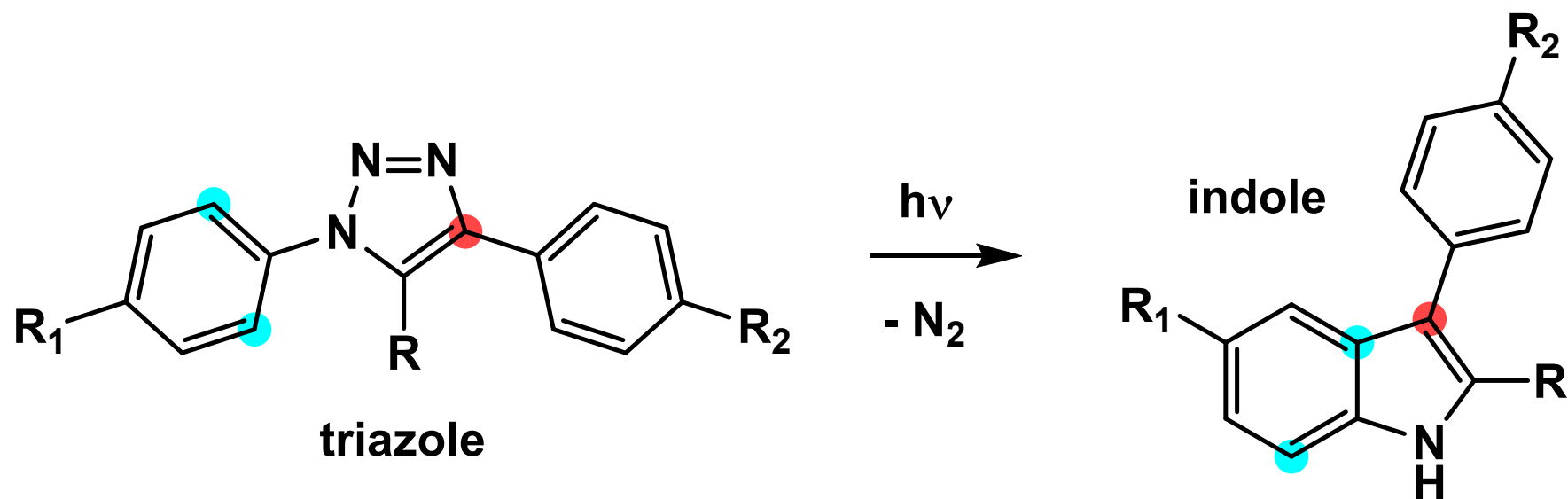
Cosmic Baseball



Fluorescent Triazoles and Indoles



Photochemical conversion to indole

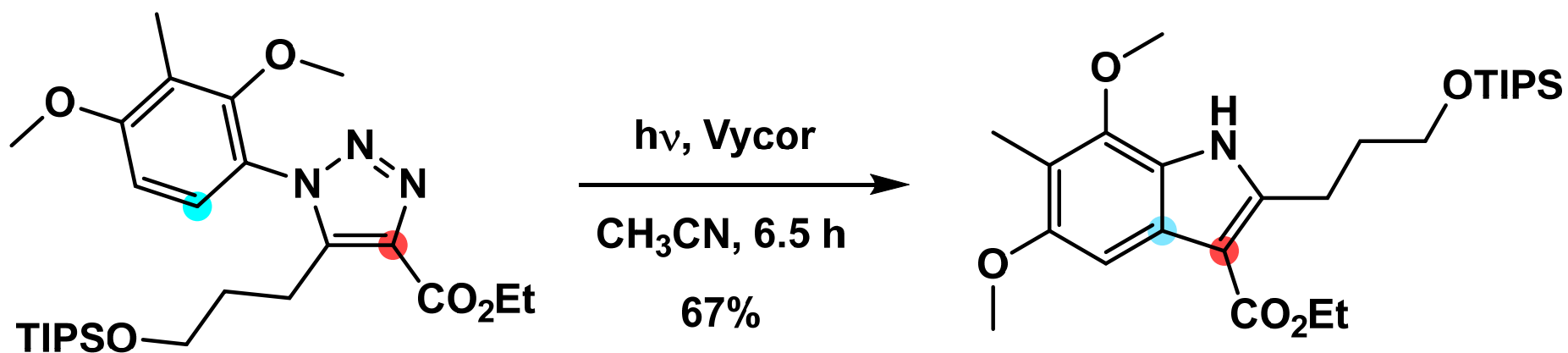


The earliest reference that I can find:

“Photochemical Decomposition of 1H-1,2,3-Triazole Derivatives”

Burgess and coworkers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1968**, *90*, 1923-1924.

An early example of triazole photoconversion to indole

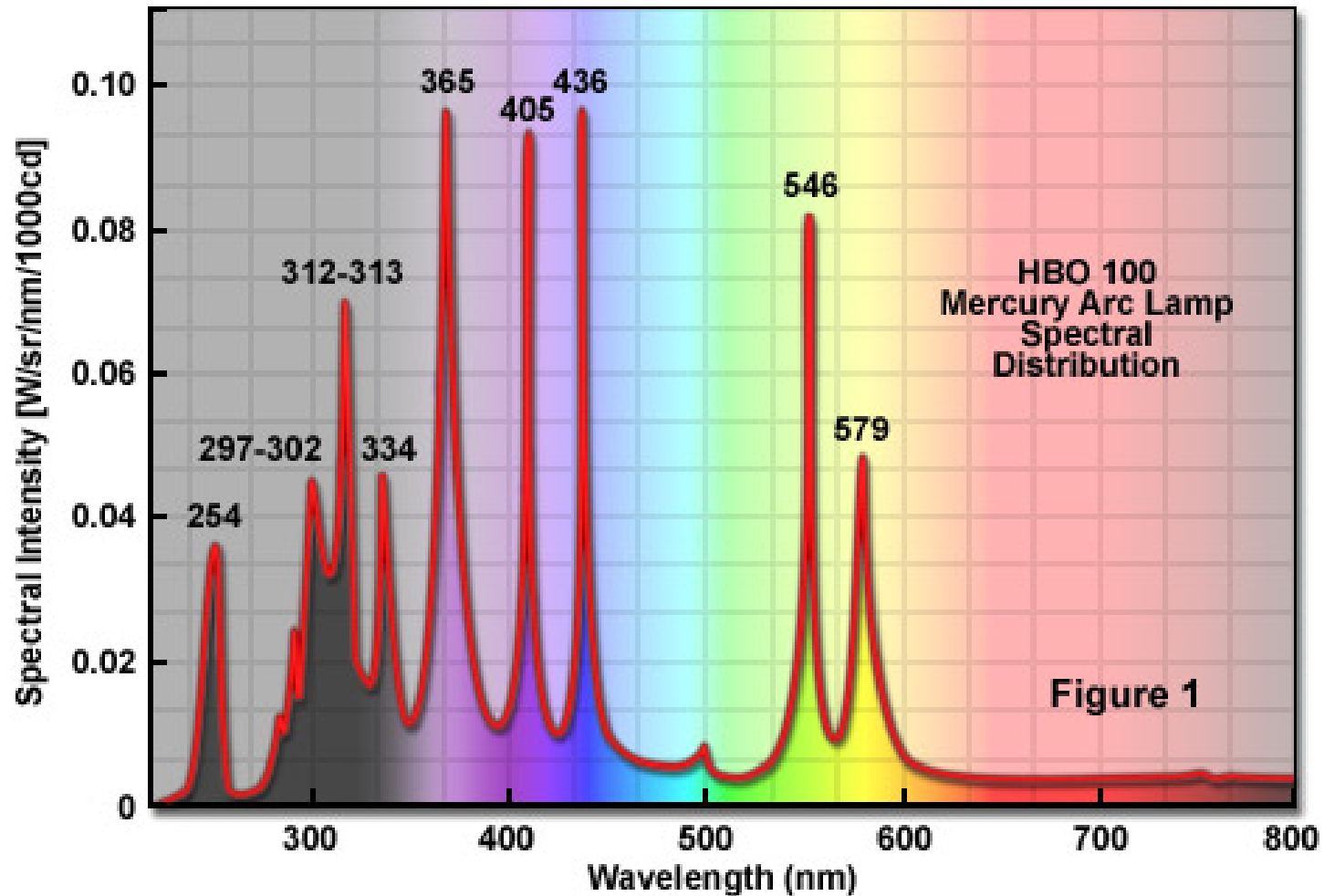


Light source?

Reaction vessel?

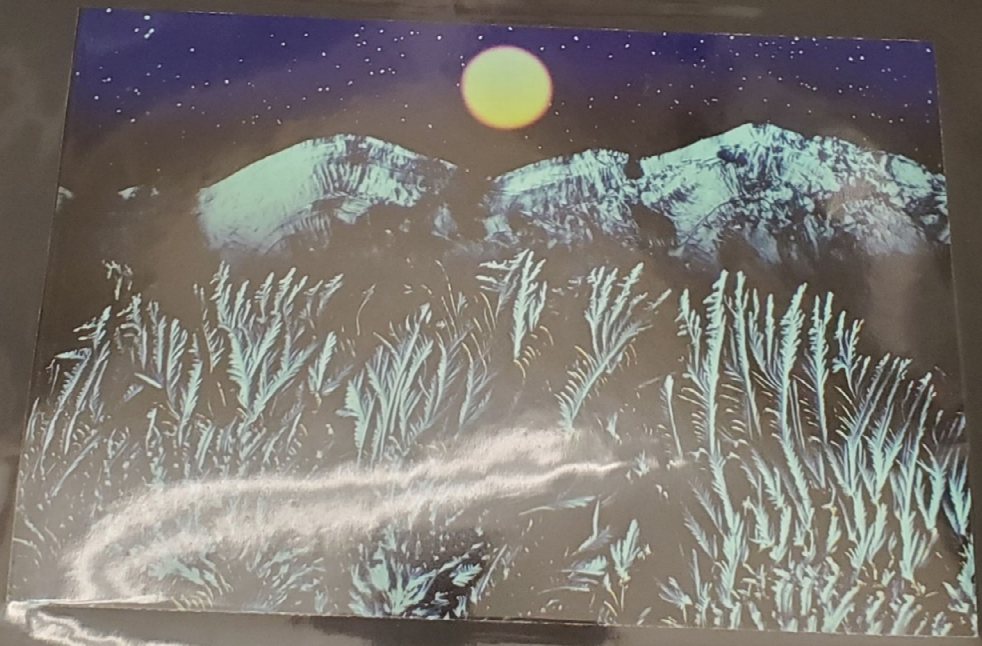
Concentration?

Light Source



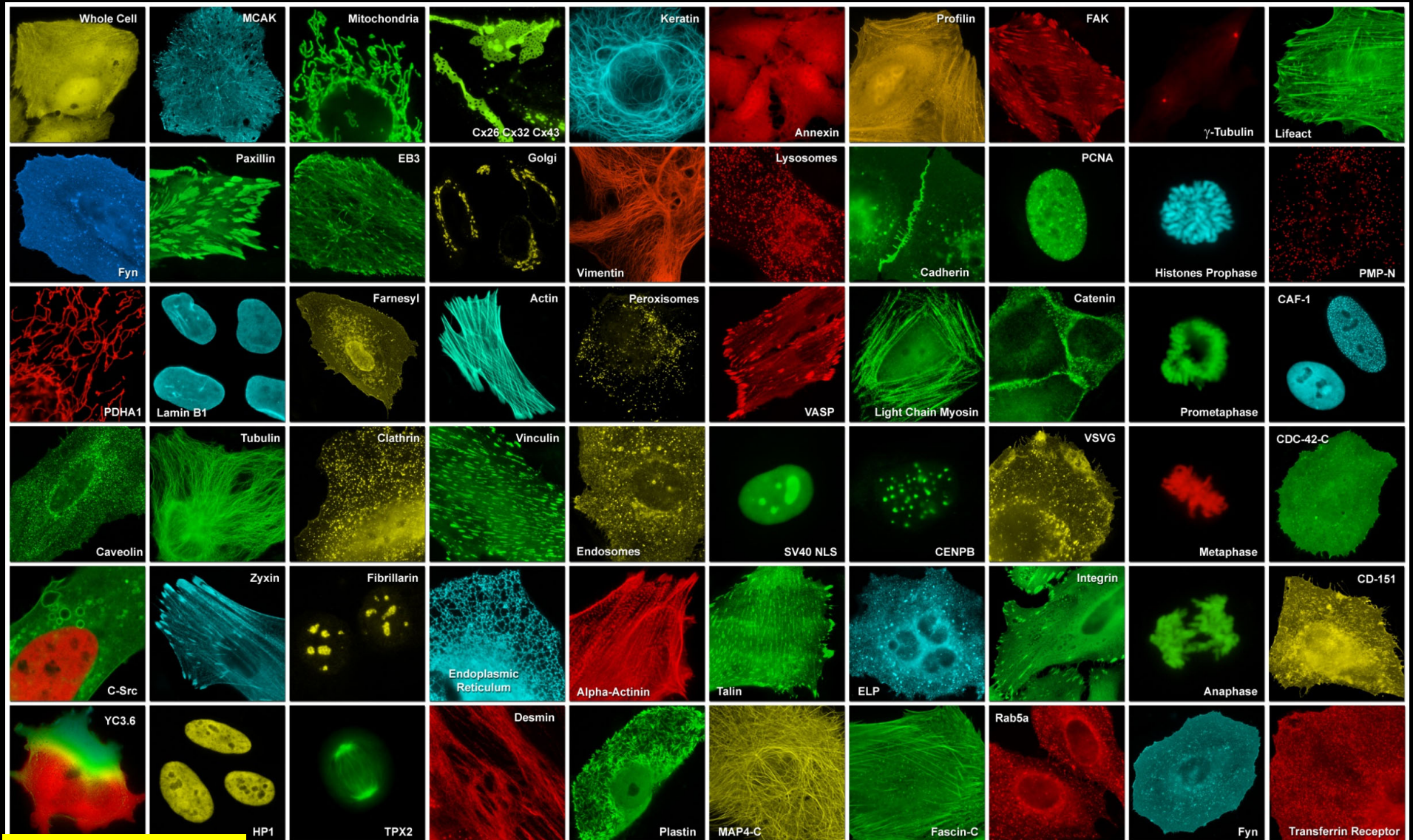


Liquid Crystal Land



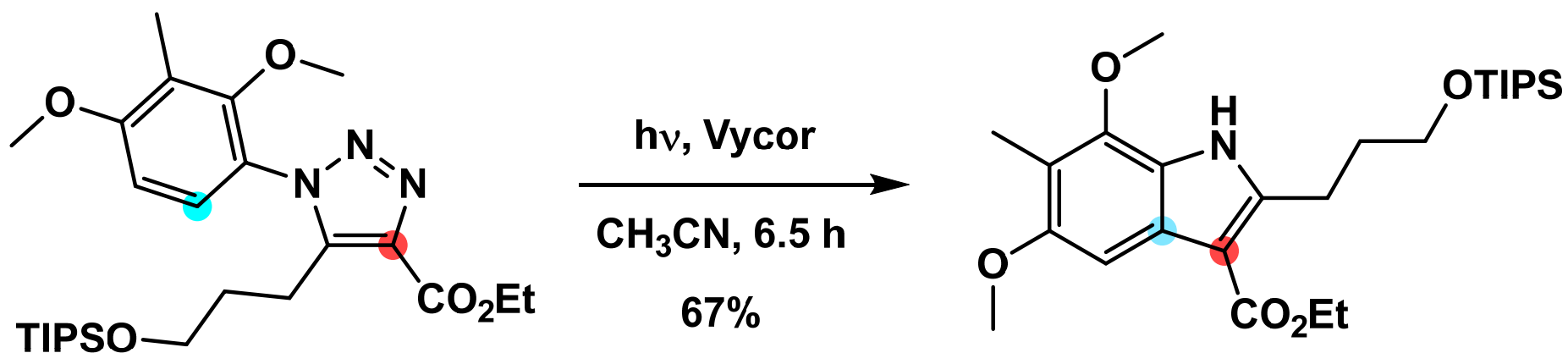
ART

Fluorescent Protein Fusions for Live Cell Imaging



SCIENCE

An early example of triazole photoconversion to indole



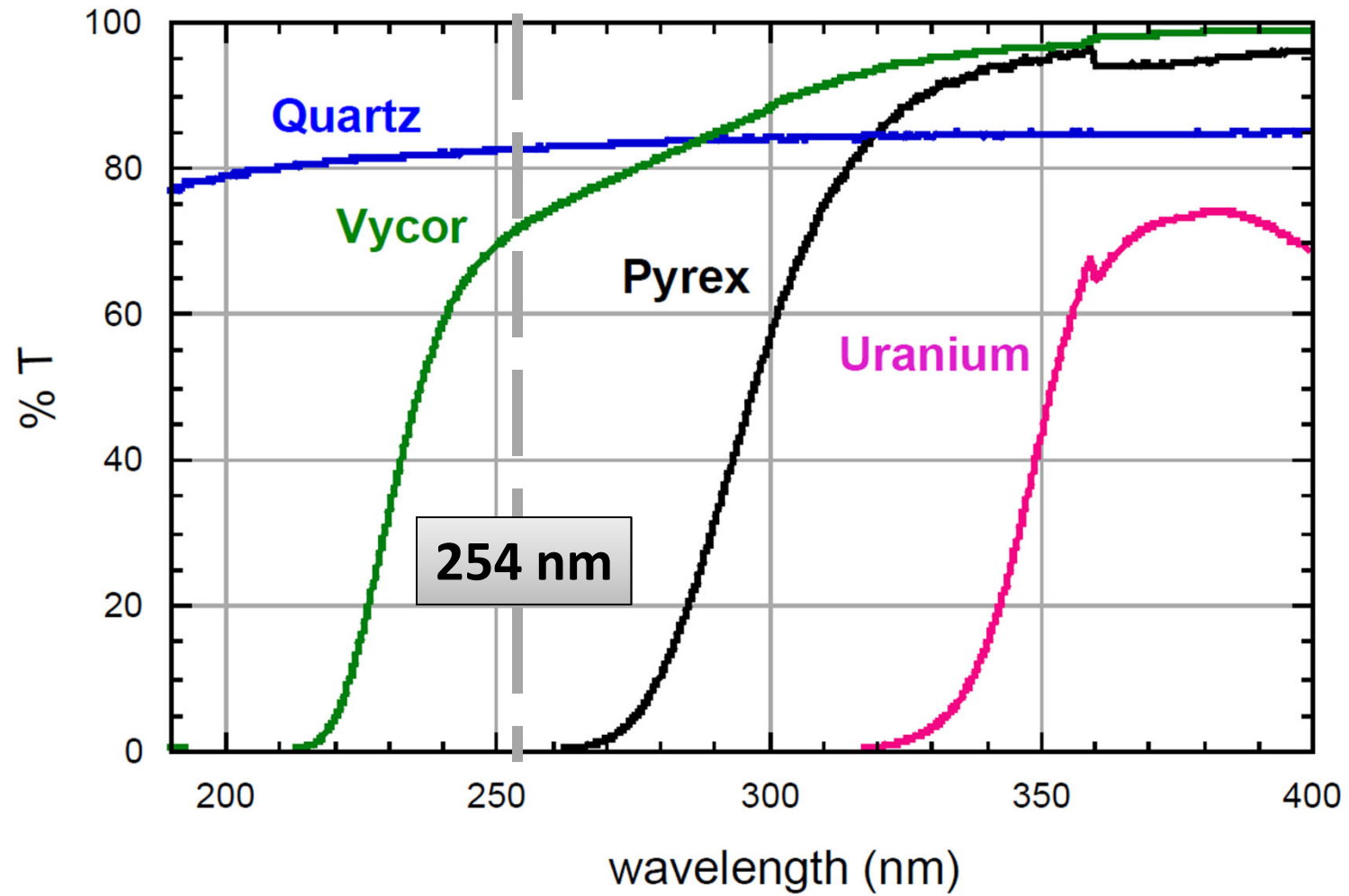
Light source?

Reaction vessel?

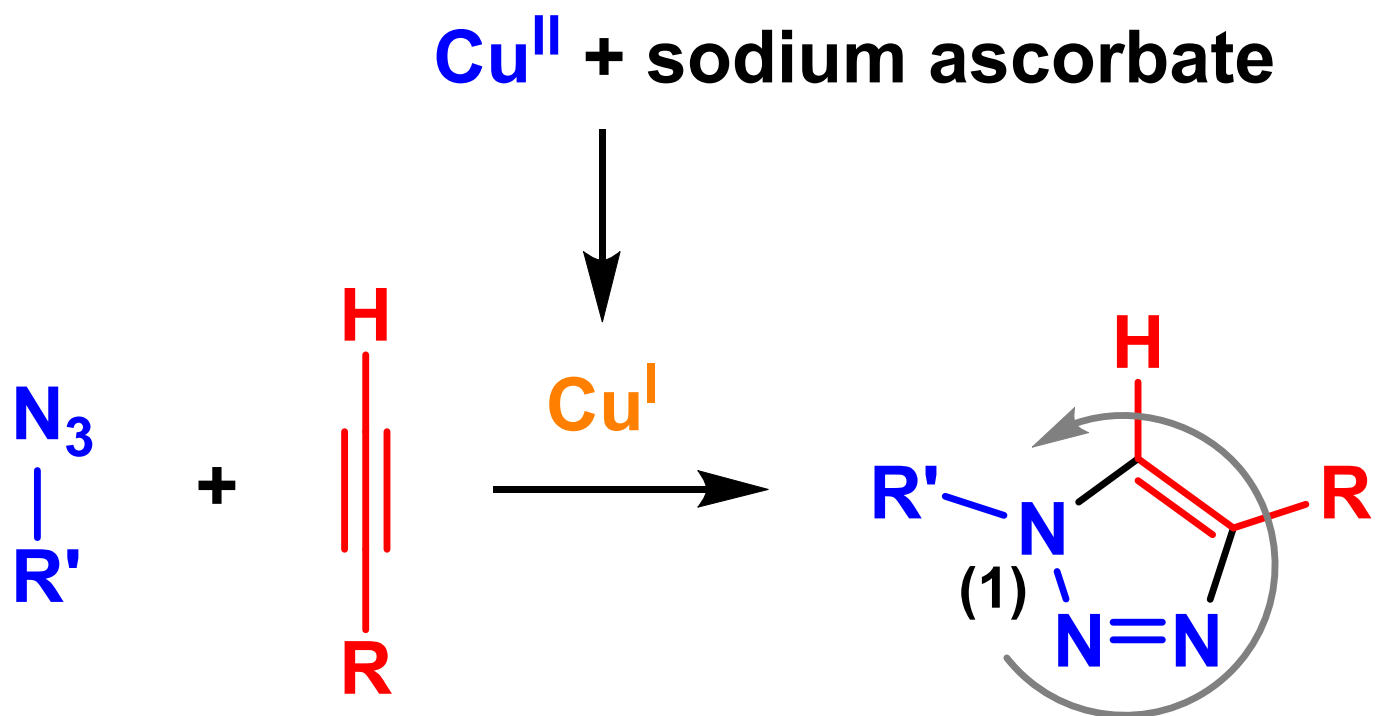
Concentration?

Reaction vessel

Photochemical Cutoff Filters

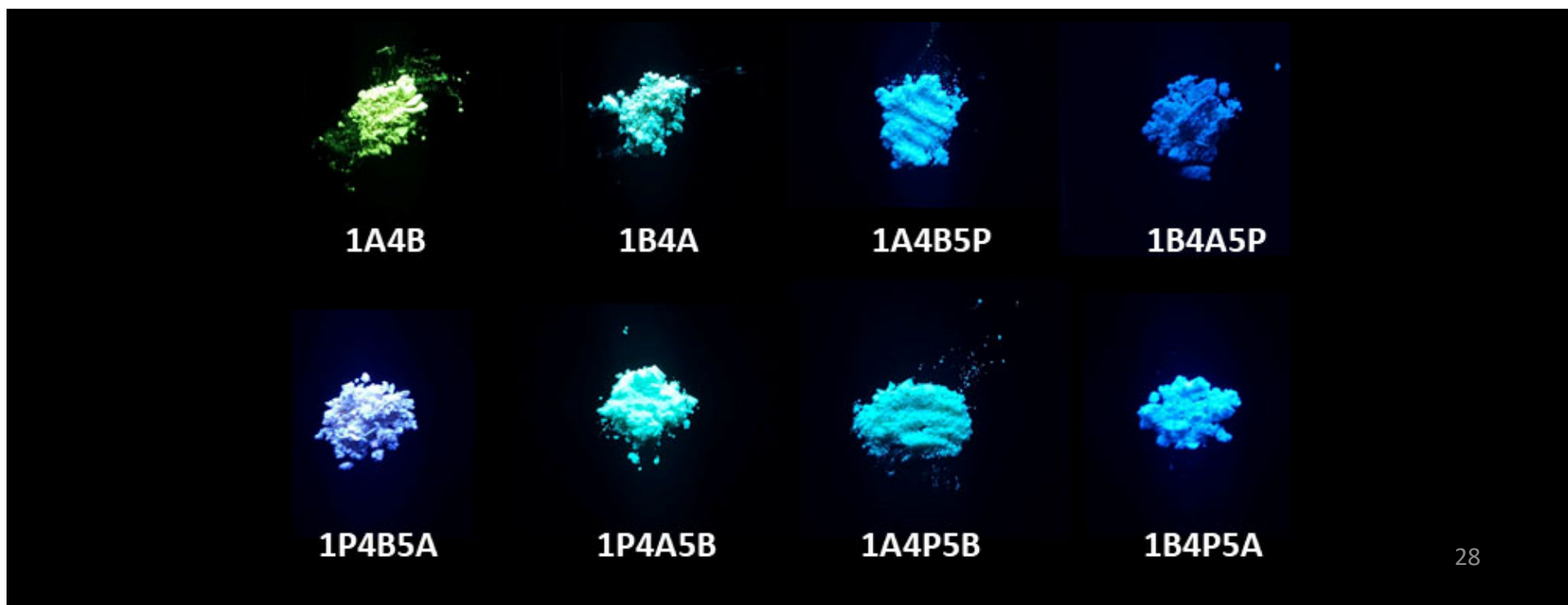
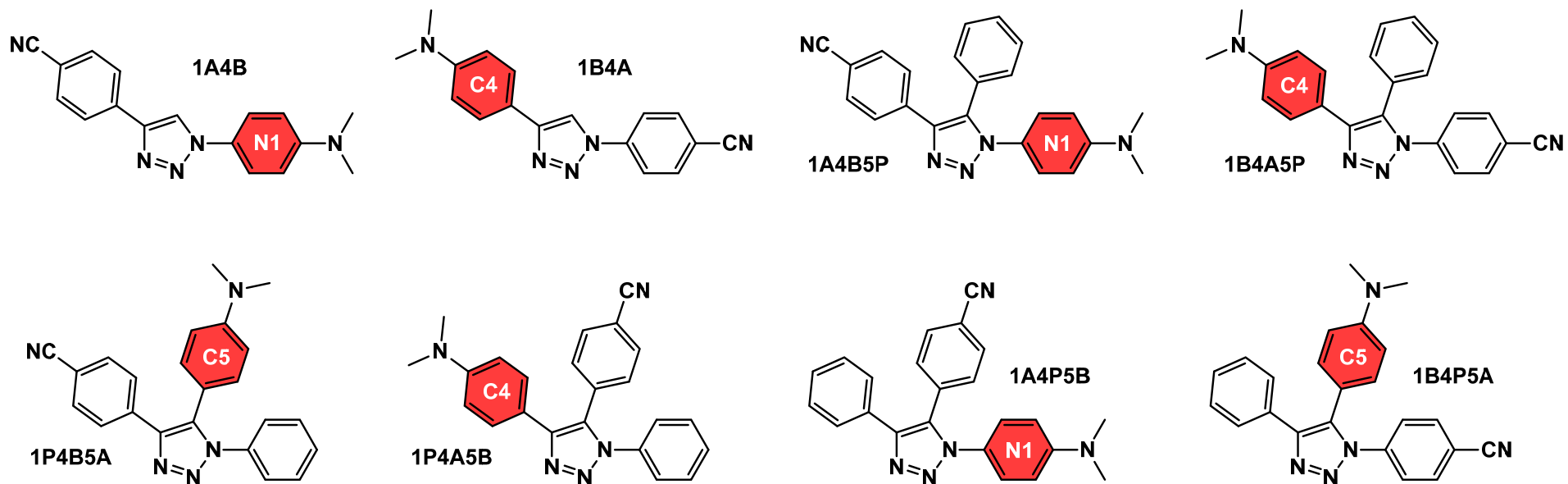


Cu(I)-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition – triazole formation

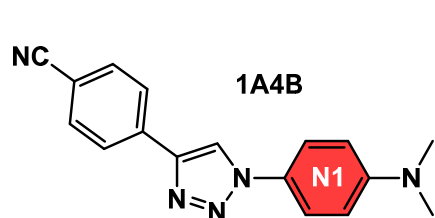


M. Meldal and coworkers, *J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, 67, 3057.

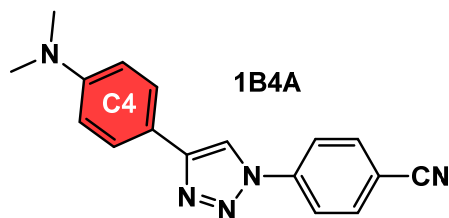
V. V. Fokin, K. B. Sharpless, and coworkers, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, 41, 2596.



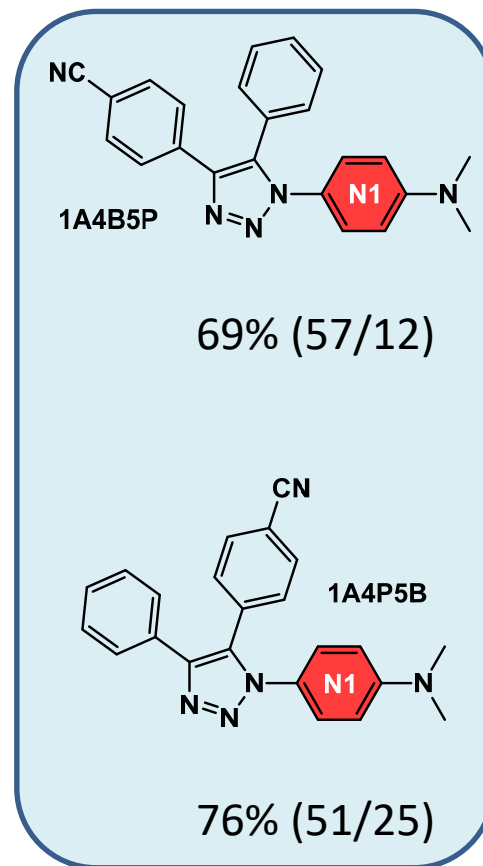
Outcomes of photoconversion



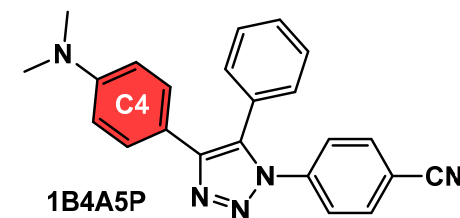
40%



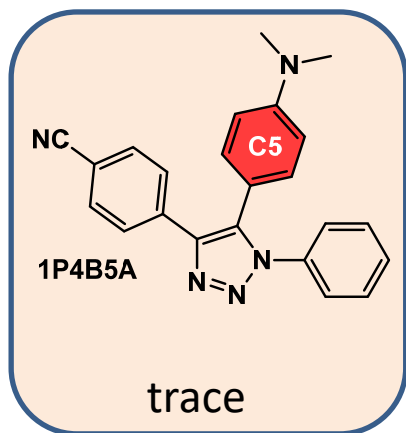
33%



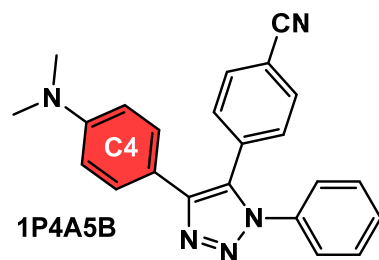
69% (57/12)



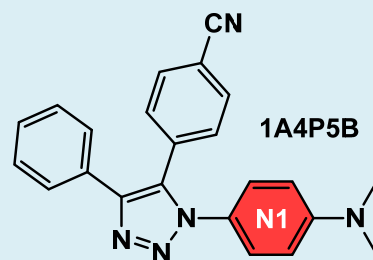
33%



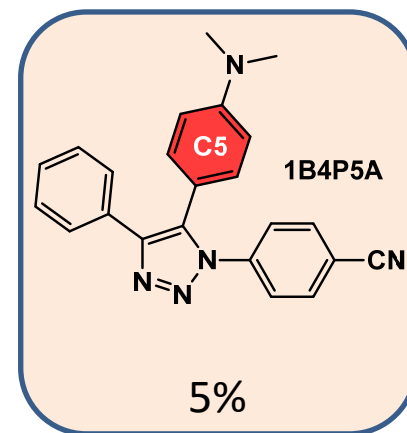
trace



17%



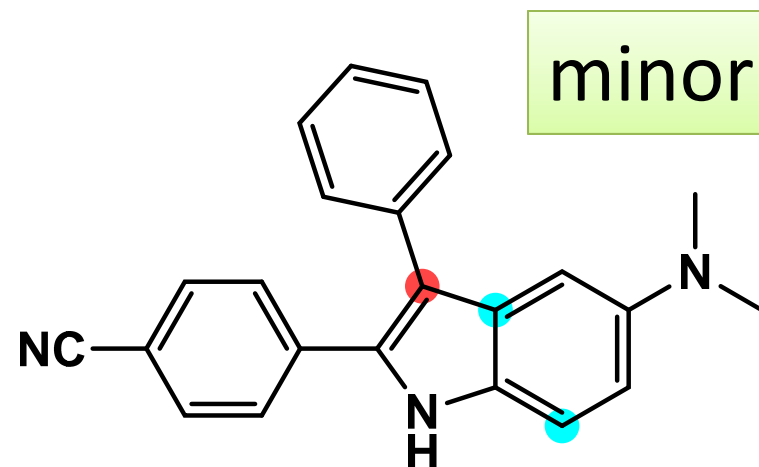
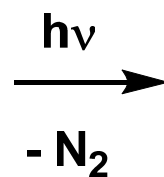
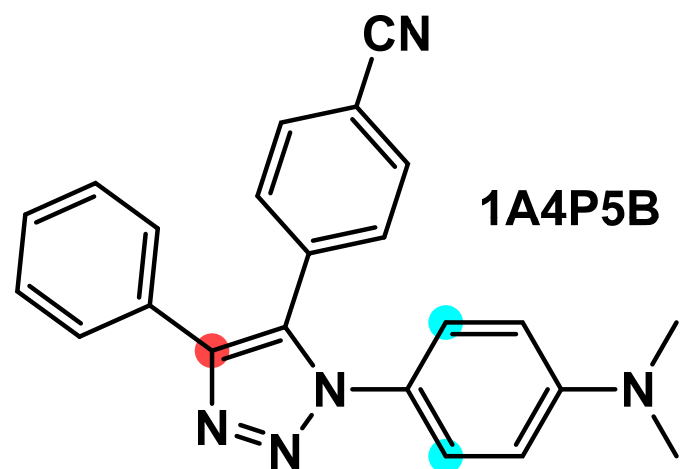
76% (51/25)



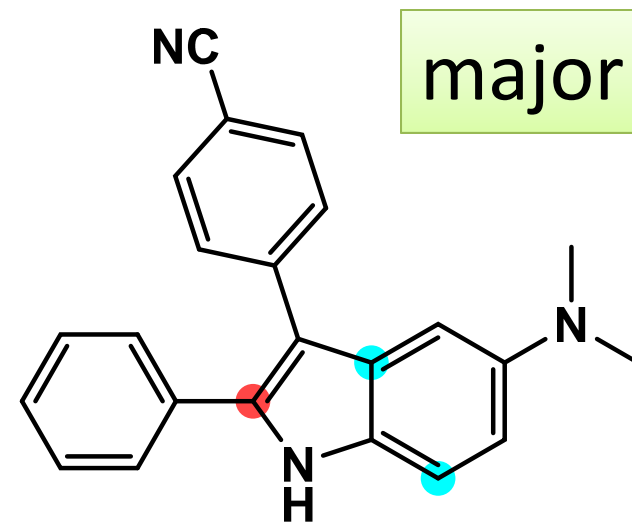
5%

Conditions: irradiation using 390-nm LED for 6 hours. [] = 1.5 mM in acetonitrile.²⁹

Two indole isomers



Rearrangement?

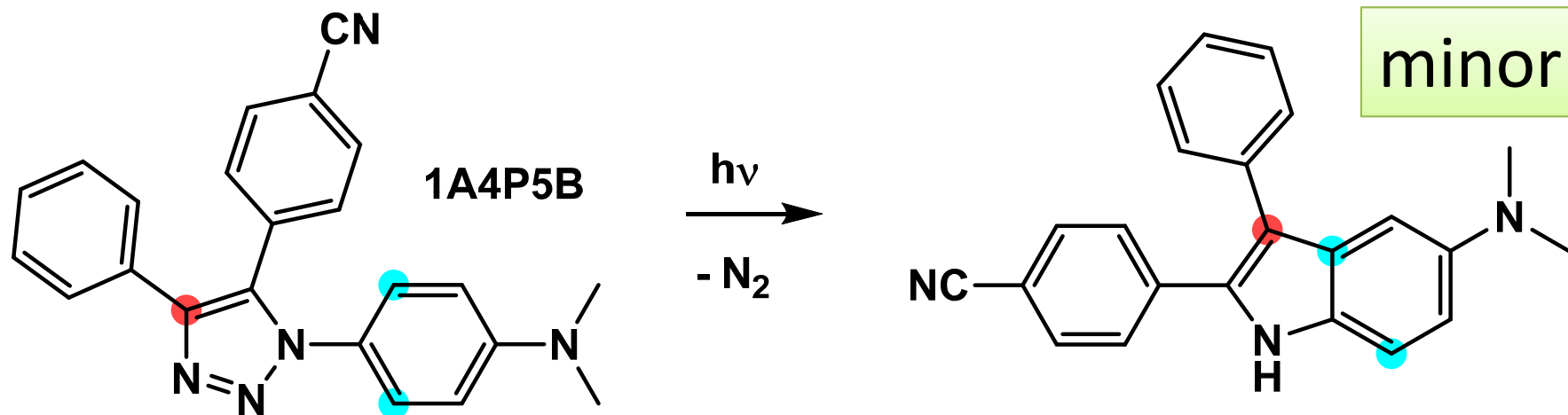


Factors on conversion

Original conditions: irradiation using 390-nm LED for 6 hours. [] = 1.5 mM in acetonitrile.

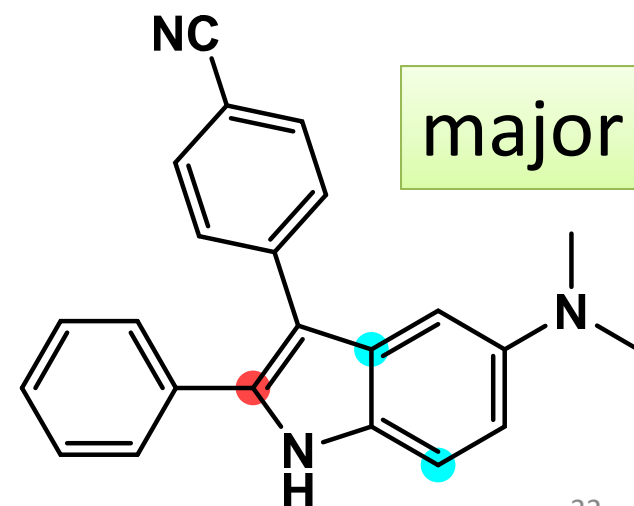
- Solvent
- Irradiation power and wavelength
- Light penetration (pathlength, conc., turbidity)
- Distance from the light source
- Temperature; Additives

Changing solvent from acetonitrile to dichloromethane

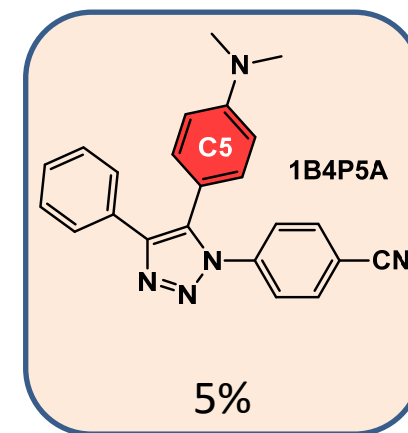
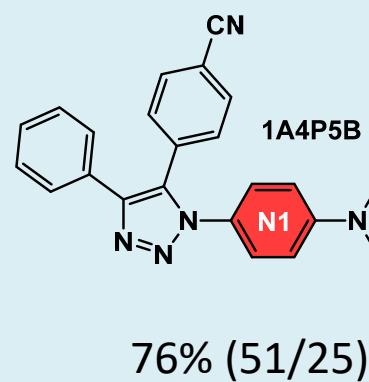
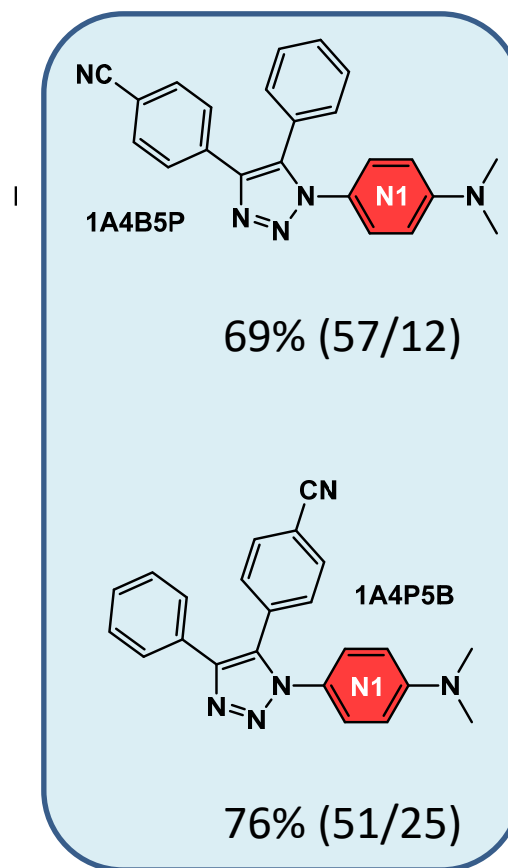
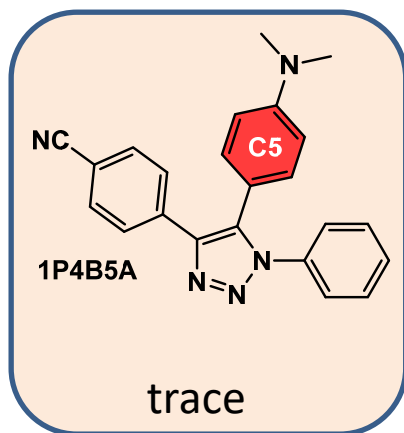


Acetonitrile: 76% in 6 hours

DCM: 100% in 30 minutes

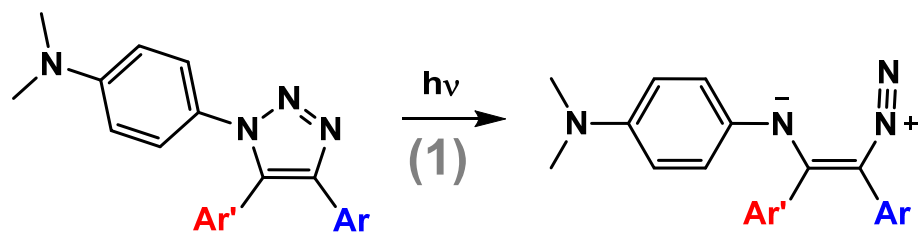


Explain the outcomes of photoconversion



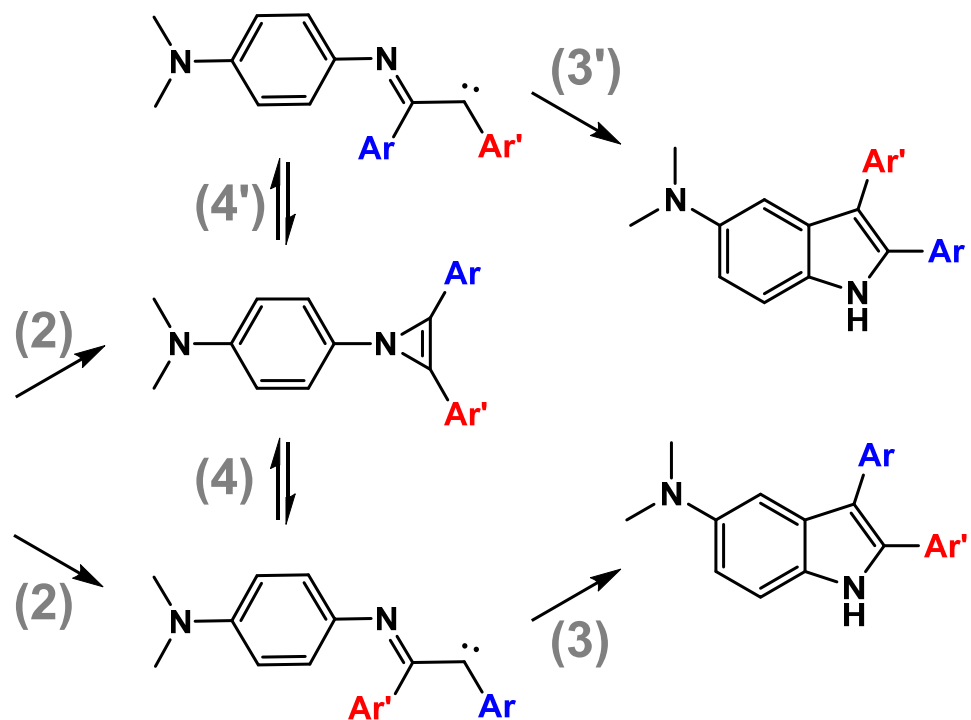
Key (proposed) mechanistic steps

diazo
intermediate



azirine

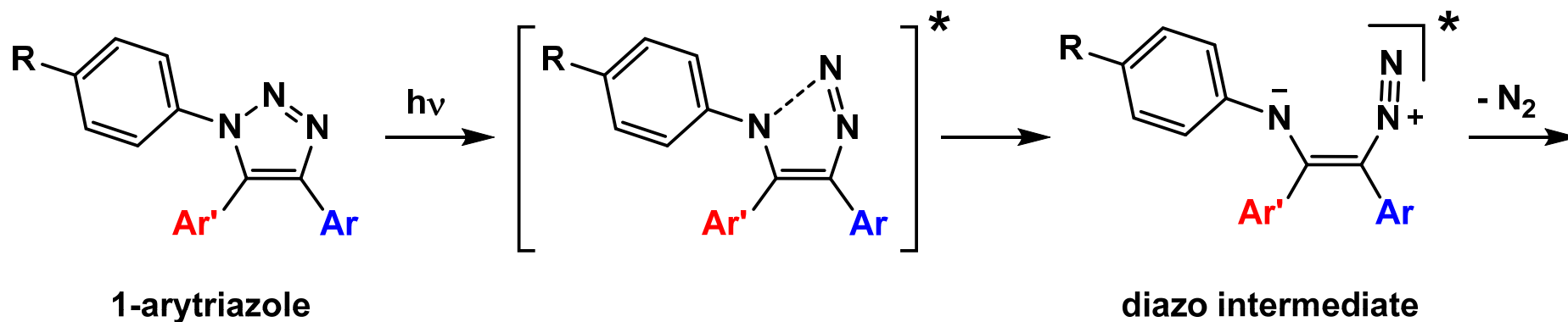
carbene



indole

triazole

Reactivity

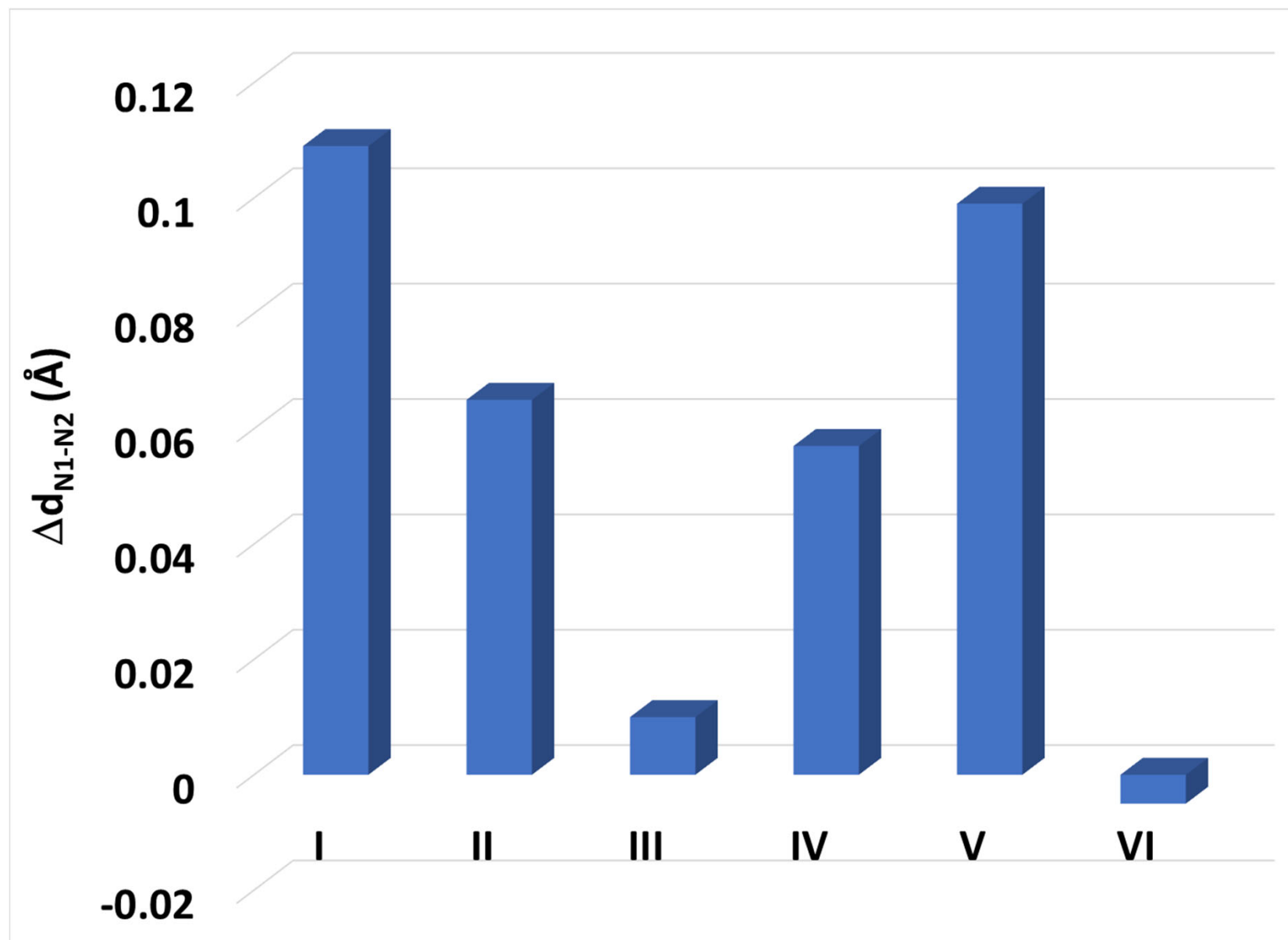


Telltale signs of geometric changes?

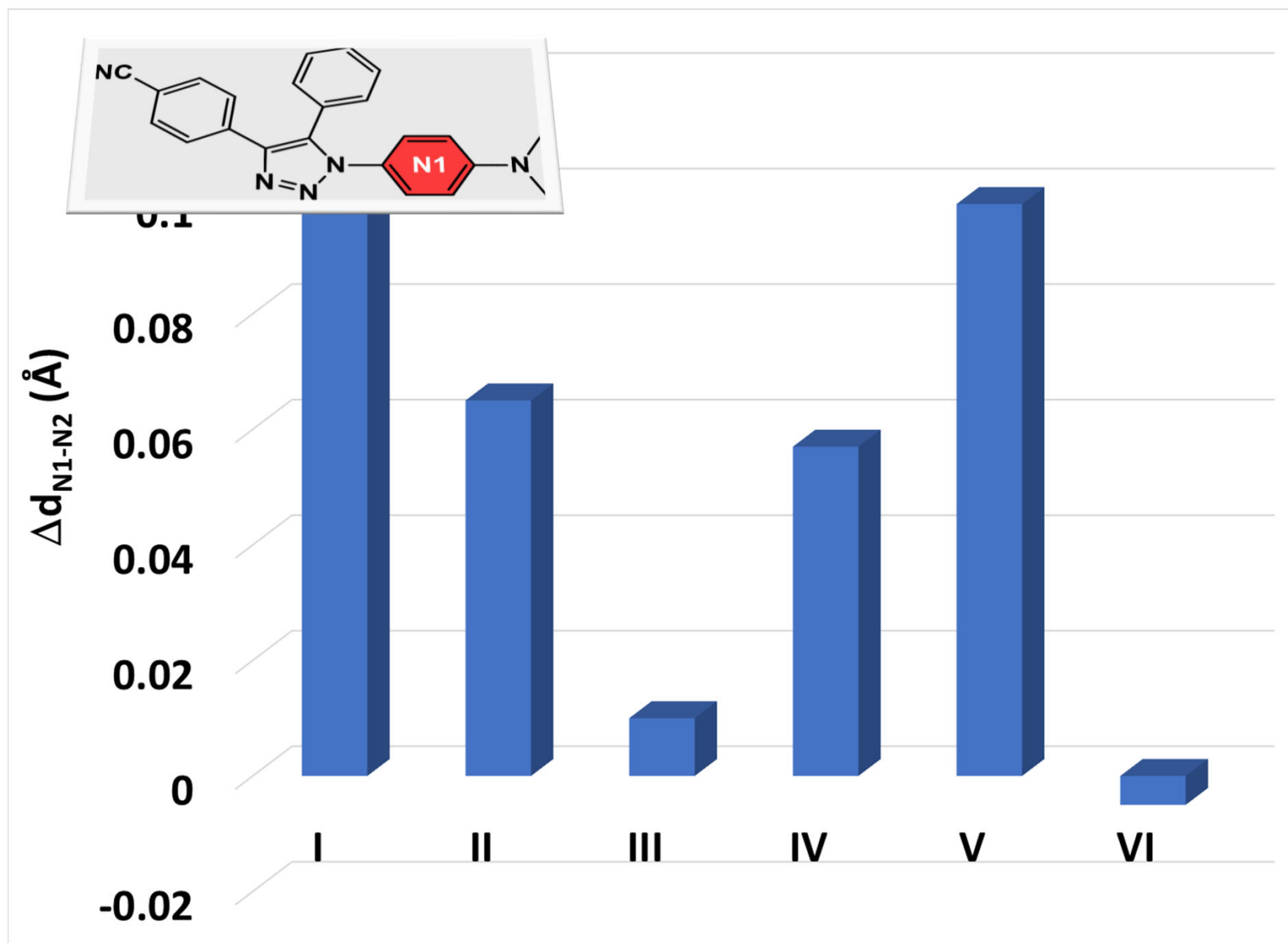
Energy barrier of each step?

A way to return to the ground state?

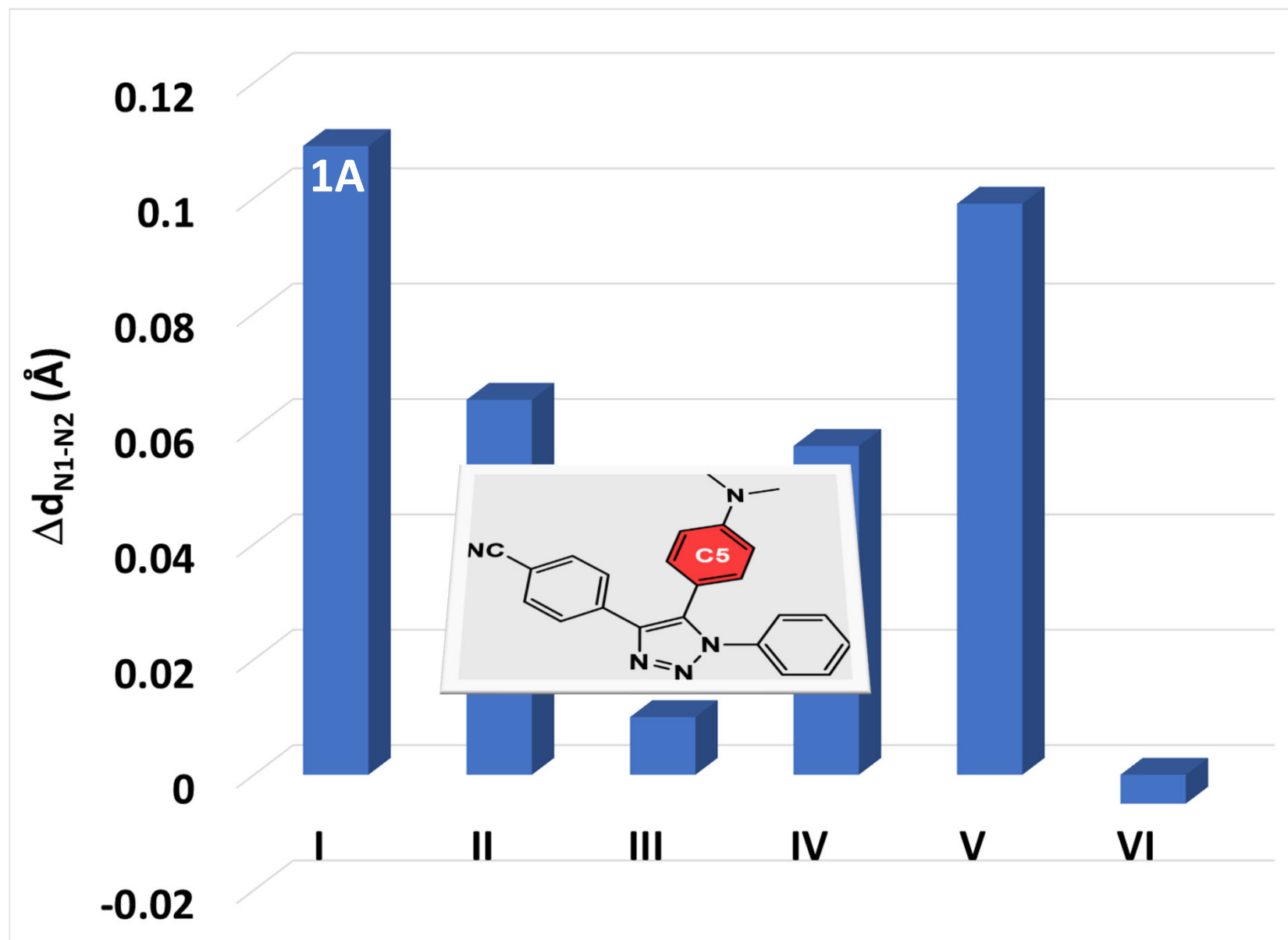
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



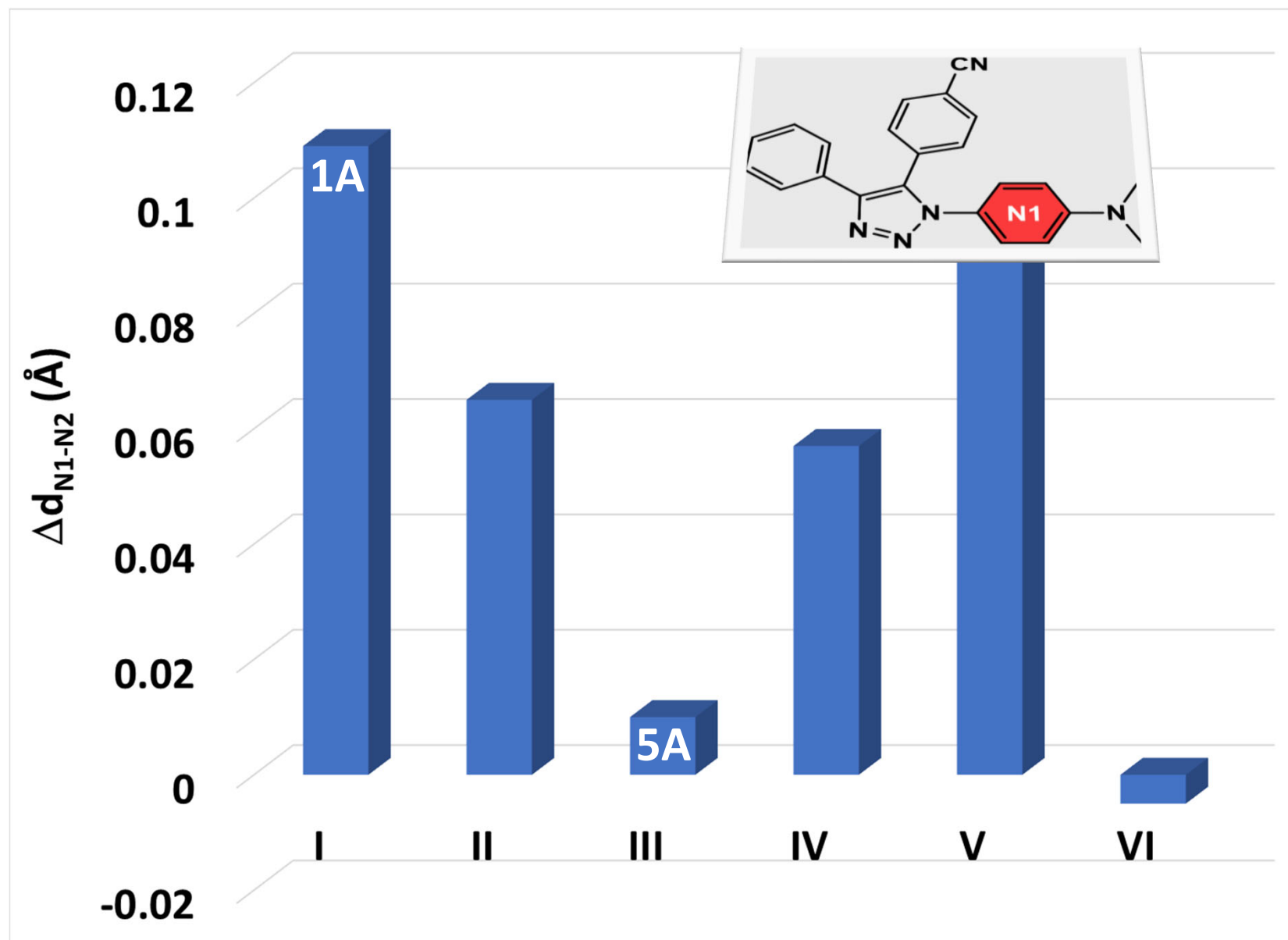
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



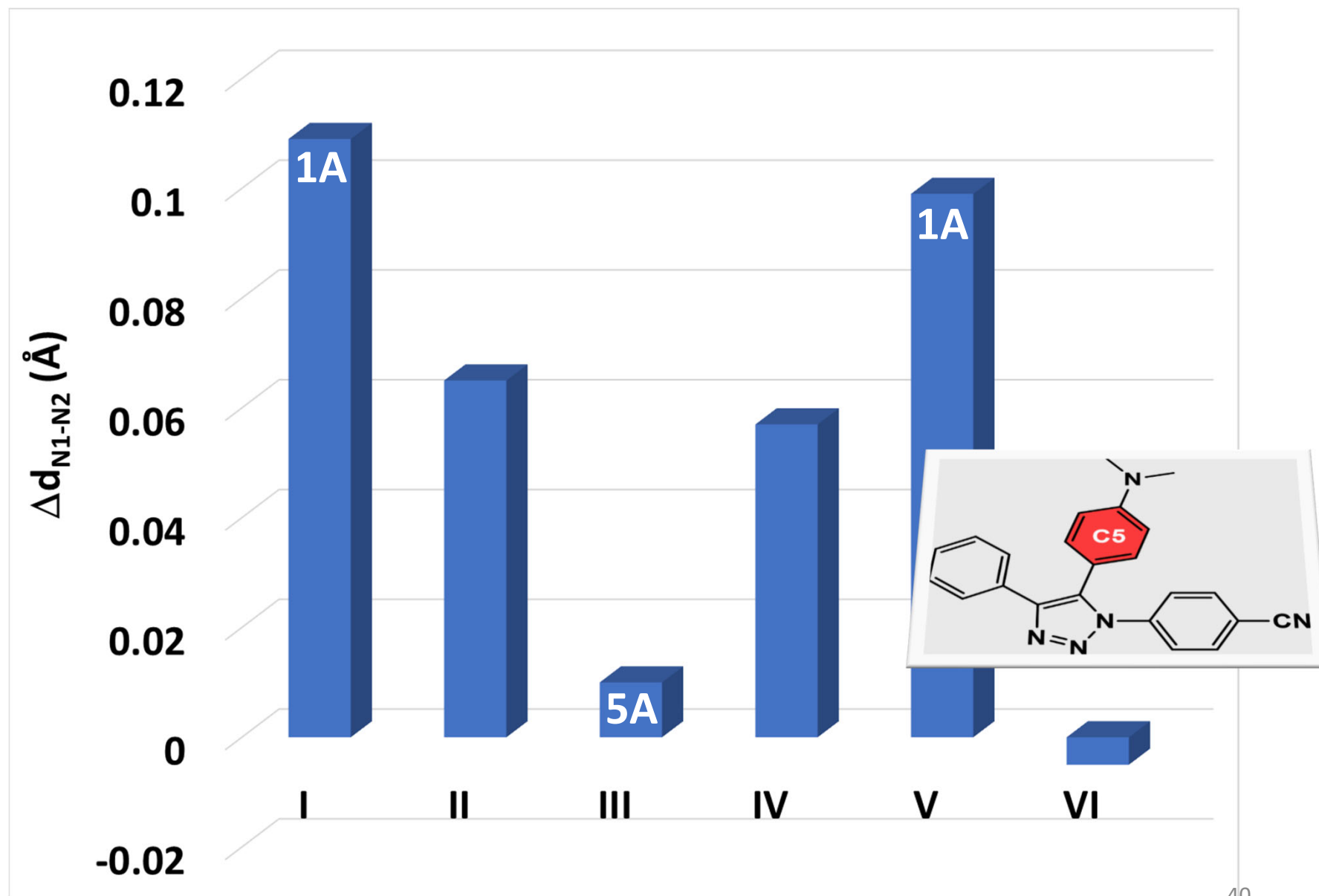
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



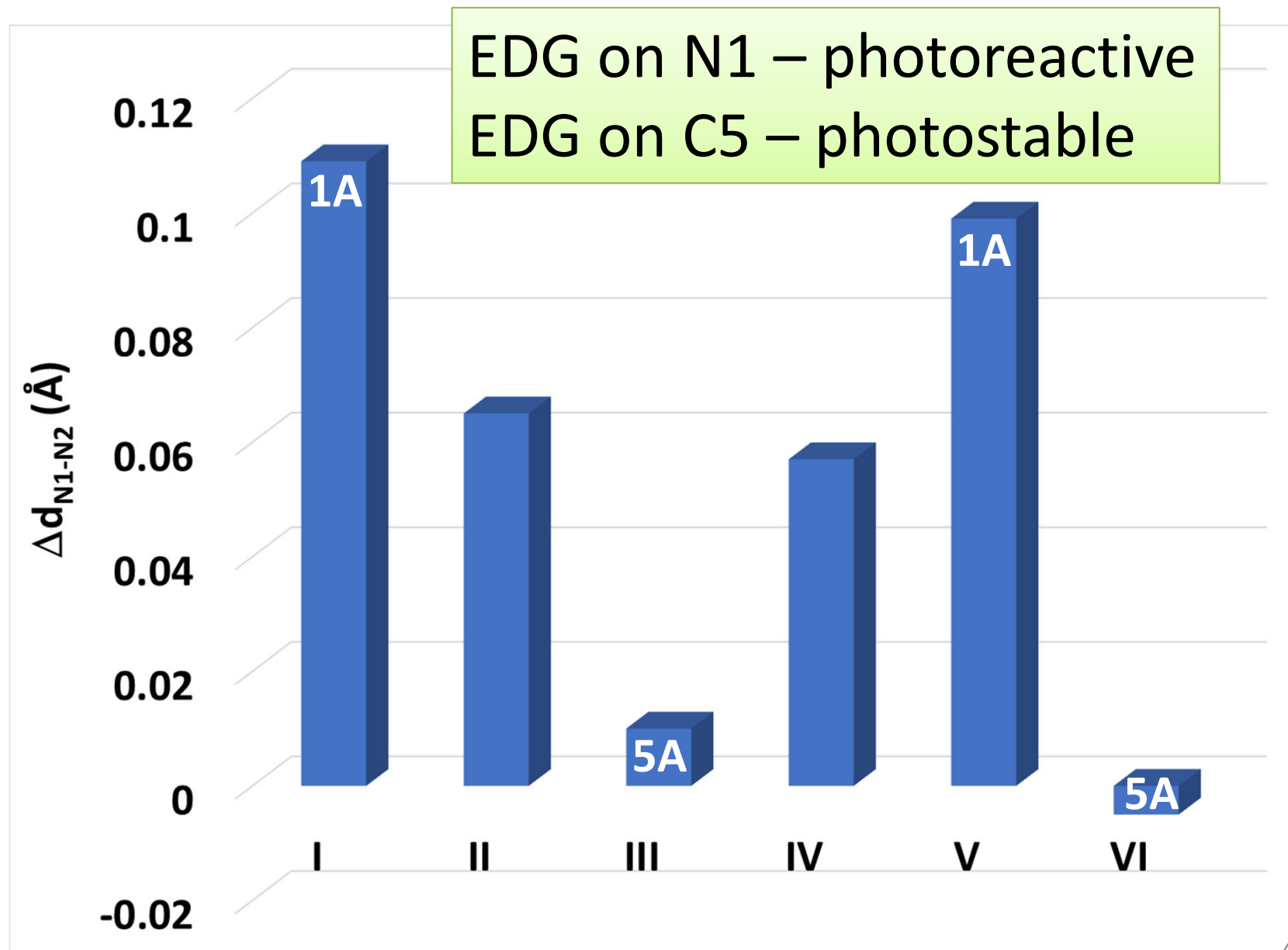
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



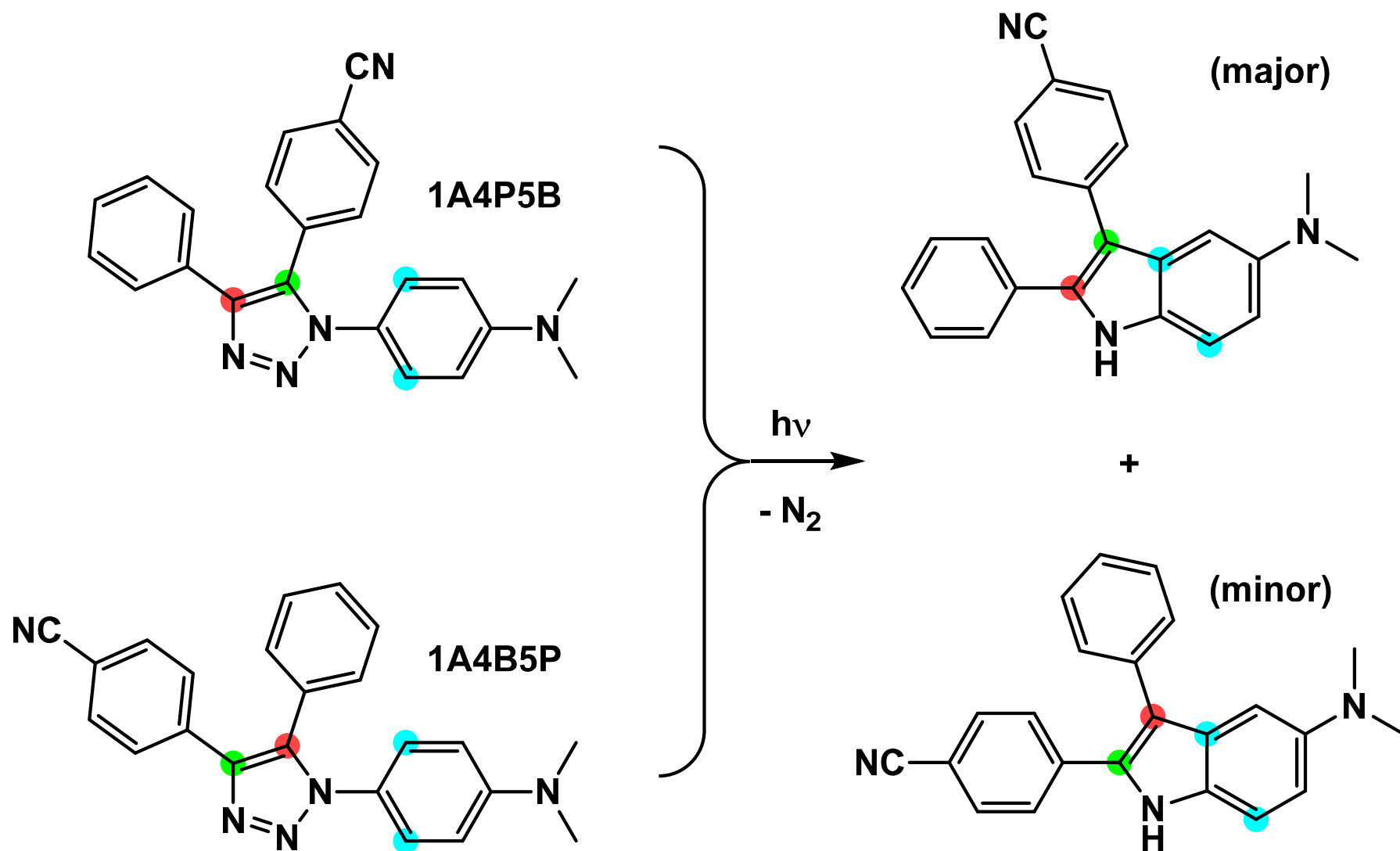
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



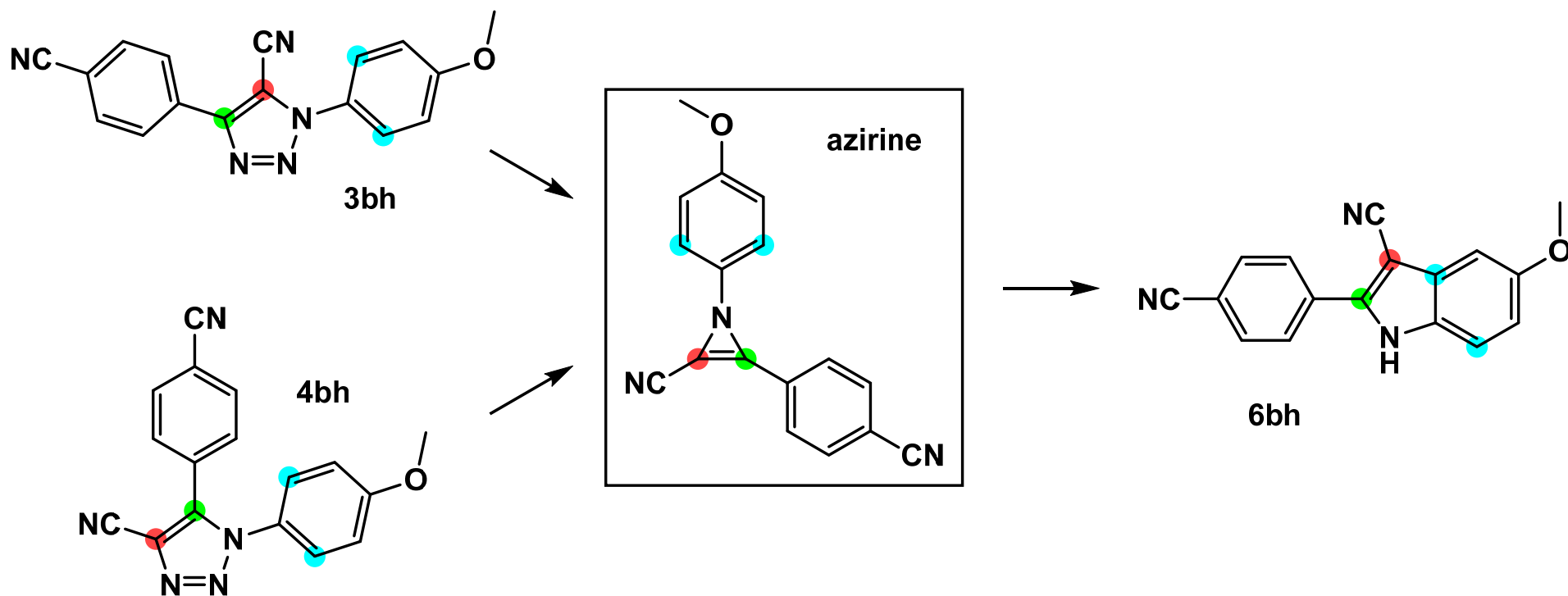
N1-N2 distance change upon excitation



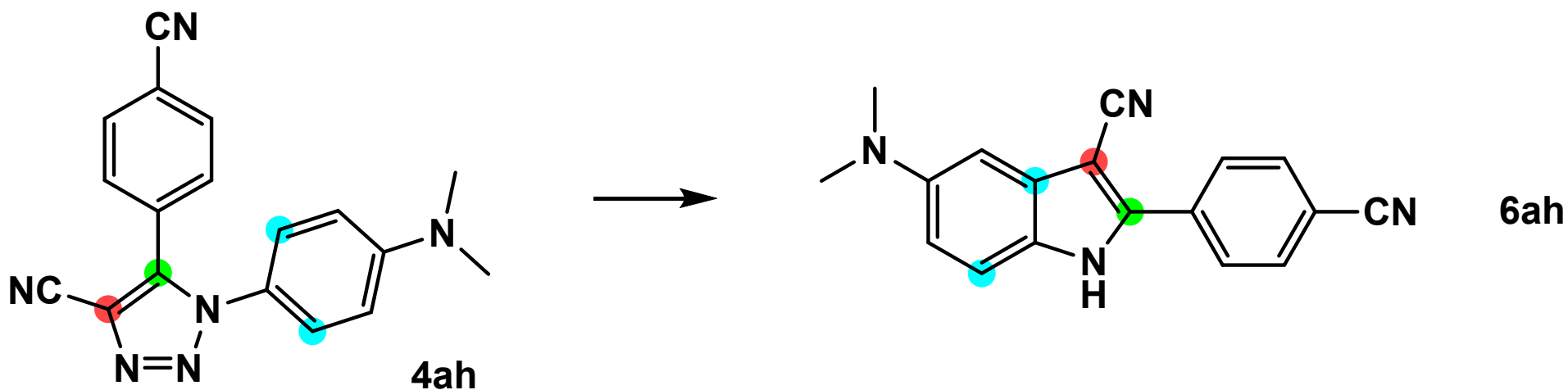
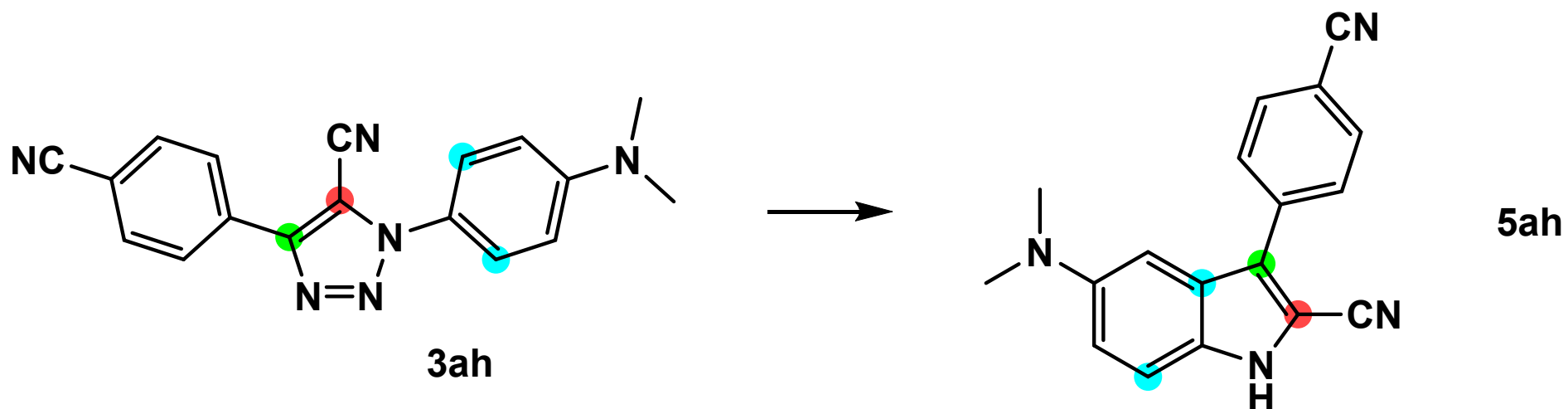
Selectivity – Case #1



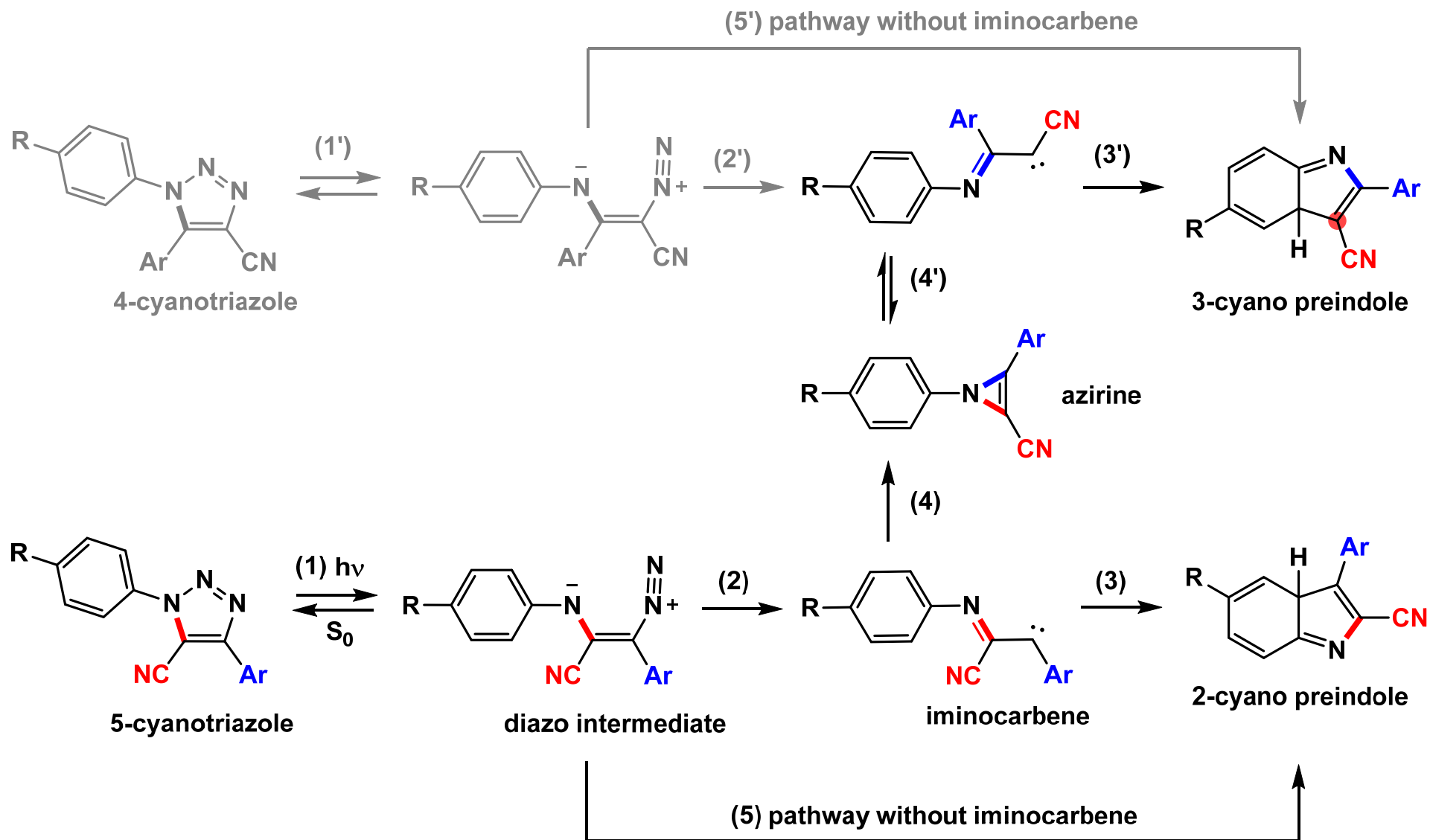
Selectivity – Case #2



Selectivity – Case #3



Selectivity of cyanotriazole photoconversion



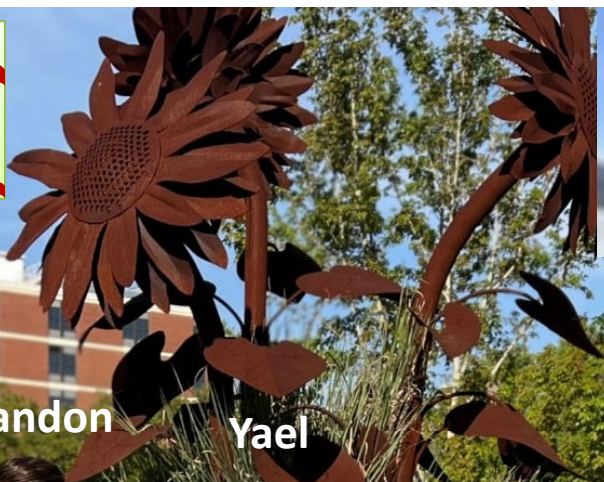
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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CHEMISTRY & BIOCHEMISTRY

