

Stilbene-based anthracene aggregation-induced emission material system of research progress

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Abstract: With aggregation-induced emission (AIE) Properties of Organic fluorescence molecular due to the distortion of molecular configuration In aggregation state or solid-state show significantly enhanced the fluorescence emission Avoid the traditional organic fluorescence molecular of Concentration Quenching Phenomenon So in photoelectric devices, Biological sensing and field has a wide range of application. This paper mainly introduced the has AIE Properties of stilbene-based Anthracene (DSA) Derivatives and Its in efficient solid-state luminescence material, Stimulation response Material, Biological imaging and biological and chemical sensing and field of study progress.

Keywords: Stilbene-based Anthracene Aggregation-induced emission Solid State Luminescence Stimulation response Biological Imaging Biological and Chemical sensing

1. Introduction

The earth improve the organic light-emitting material in actual application in performance. Nearly ten Plane of molecular configuration will produce is strong of molecular π - π Each other role The In recent years Domestic and foreign many study group have been reported and has AIE Characteristics

In excited state of molecular will by non-radiation transition back to ground state To sudden Of molecular And by molecular structure design and aggregation state structure Regulation Optimization

Molecular OF LUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES Has developed from dark blue to near infrared cover the whole visible wavelength range AIE Material System^[1]. Which Stilbene-based Anthracene (9,10-distyrylanthracene DSA) And its derivatives has structure simple, easy to Synthesis (Synthesis route as shown in Figure 1 Shown in), Performance excellent and advantages Has widely of application potential^[2]. This paper key introduced the has AIE Properties DSA Derivatives and Its in efficient solid-state luminescence, stimulation response, biological imaging and biological and chemical sensing and field of study progress.

2. Solid State Luminescence

Because AIE Material in aggregation state when has is strong of fluorescence emission Its crystal, thin film, nano-material and can as an a kind of future of solid-state lights to Application. Figure 2 Given the part has is high solid-state luminescence efficiency DSA Derivatives of molecular formula. Prasad Study Group^[13] First reported the anthracene ethylene class Compounds In aggregation state under fluorescence enhancement of Phenomenon. Then This study group^[14] Reports. DSA Derivatives AIE Properties And this based on development. A series AIE Molecular For AIE Molecular of study and development lay the foundation. This after More and more of Team attention DSA Derivatives of Proper-

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ties and Application. As shown in figure 3, shown in compounds 4 in dilute solution in only weak of fluorescence. Fluorescence efficiency can't 1%, by in solution in join a lot of bad solvent. Molecular the formation of aggregates show strong of fluorescence emission. Fluorescence strength increase 100 times^[14]. Compounds 2 (DSA) and 3. The formation of crystal also have high of solid state luminescence efficiency. Respectively 50% and 41%, than solution state high nearly 100 times. Crystal structure and theory calculation of results show that DSA molecular double bond on the H and anthracene ring on the near H will produce strong of a resistance effect (Figure 3), lead to its molecular has very distorted of structure^[15]. In dilute solution in molecular in the vibration go movement make in excited state of the molecule is easy by non-radiation transition back to ground state. Make solution fluorescence is very weak even no fluorescence. And in aggregation state of molecular have rich of molecular between each other role. Greatly suppression the molecular in the vibration go movement to make fluorescence enhancement.

In addition to single crystal we also report the based on DSA unit of nano self-assembly structure. DSA molecular and compounds 17~19 can by again precipitation method formation micro-nanocrystalline^[18]. Figure 5 given the these micro-nano M material of fluorescence microscopic photos. By compare the found DSA derivatives micro/nano structure of morphology characteristics with end group there is an important. End group does not contain of atomic of compounds formation micron scale of structure. For example DSA molecular can only formation rules of nano-great structure. Compounds 17 only the irregular of sheet structure. And introduction of fluorine atoms of compounds 18 and 19 due to increase the molecular between of each other role. Self-assembly can be formed after regular of one-dimensional nanowires structure. Worth a mention of is these nanocrystals have smooth surface and uniform size, and show good stability, no apparent aggregation occurs after a few days.

Compound 22~24 anthracene two divinyl (DVA) with carbazole at both ends DSA derivatives, 3 all the compounds are obvious. Aie phenomenon and high solid-state fluorescence efficiency, for respectively 18.5%, 30.2% and 12.7%^[26]. 3 all compounds can be found in good solvents THF mixed solution with bad solvent water, self-assembly into nano-aggregates. Among them, compound 22 and 24 irregular bulk nanoparticles after self-assembly, and compounds 23 regular nano-ring structure can be formed after self-assembly. These nano-rings have better stability qualitative, stable after two days in solution, and has a strong green fluorescence, the fluorescence efficiency is up 30%.

In addition to photoluminescence, high solid-state fluorescence efficiency DSA derivatives can also be used in electroluminescent^[21]. Vacuum evaporation of compounds 20 the fluorescence spectra of thin films are similar to that of crystals, fluorescence efficiency up 38%. Will compound 20 as a luminescent layer, add electron transport layer and hole transport layer on both sides, non-doped organic light-emitting devices with multilayer structure (OLED). As shown in Fig. 6. Shown, device has excellent performance, maximum brightness achievable 24750 CD m⁻², maximum current efficiency near 10 CD⁻¹, maximum power efficiency 7.78 lm W⁻¹, for non-doped OLED is a good result. Light emitting spectrum stabilization, the luminous color is yellow green, color coordinate is (0.35, 0.55).

3. Stimulation response

Stimulation response AIEMaterial is a kind "Intelligent" material. They of absorption and fluorescence emission spectrum can in external stimulation (such as pressure, heat, light, PH, Water, ion, organic small molecule and) under change. In recent years stimulation response luminescence material in fluorescence sensor, anti-counterfeiting paper, reversible writing media, memory chip, optical switch and field get the widely application. So by more and more the attention.

DSA derivatives has good of stimulation response properties^[12]. This classification introduced the figure 7/In stimulation response DSA derivatives.

3.1 Pressure Induced by color

Pressure induced by color material is fluorescence properties with external pressure stimulation and change of a class of intelligent material. In sensor, intelligent chip and anti-counterfeiting ink and other field has wide range of

application^[27]. This study group^[28] reported the double ortho pyridine DSADerivatives²⁵ when the grinding powder at the end of its fluorescence color by green into yellow; In static pressure under the powder fluorescence final variable for red. Pool zhenguo Study Group^[29] reported the series of benzene ethylene and four styrene replace DSADerivatives^{26~29} these compounds with poly Set induced by Fluorescence Enhancement (Of The aie) Properties and in pressure role under fluorescence have obvious change Annealing processing after and can recovery to initial state.

In addition single carbazole and three carbazole replace DSADerivatives^{30,31} all have pressure of color properties as shown in figure 8 shown in Carbazole group is more of compounds³¹ pressure of color effect more obvious^[30]. By study in different conditions under (Grinding, annealing and solvent processing) POWDER OF FLUORESCENCE CHANGE Proves that as carbazole groups the introduction can enhance powder of pressure of Color Characteristics. These excellent of performance make these compounds can as an stimulation response and luminescence material in record, pressure sensor and emitting get good of should be

Yang Wenjun Study Group^[31] study the has different length alkyl oxygen chain DSADerivatives³² study found Replace-based length the short its material of pressure induced by color properties the obvious Combined with crystal structure shows that Replace base of length will influence molecular conformation At the same time also will change its aggregation state structure To lead to different of Optical Characteristics.

3.2 Induced discoloration

Induced discoloration is refers to due to light before and after molecular structure change Material of absorption and fluorescence spectrum Reversible Change of Phenomenon. In recent years Has photochromic properties of material because its in optical data storage, anti One. Usually in under SP in solution in by UV addressed to happen induced heterogeneous reaction Form conjugate of Cyanine (MC). The light induced heterogeneous reaction need to have a certain of free space to a anti-heterogeneous process However in molecular closely accumulation of solid-state under SP No enough of free space So very difficult to happen induced heterogeneous reaction This serious limit the photochromic material of actual application.

Recent This study group^[32] will DSAMolecular and two SPMolecular by covalent bond non-conjugate even Get the kind of new solid-state photochromic Material

As shown in figure 9 shown in In light and the irritation of heat under The powder fluorescence will from yellow to red of Reversible Change. Study found To body DSAThe fluorescence spectrum and receptor MCThe absorption spectrum very big of Overlap And to receptor between distance So light after Will from to body to receptor of energy transfer. In addition Distortion DSAItself of space a resistance effect not only can SPOf induced heterogeneous reaction provide enough of free space And also will and open-loop MCDirect formation molecular in hydrogen bond to further promote light open-loop Reaction.

Intermolecular Formation C-HN Interaction, Fish bone shape HGather. A slip between molecules in a symmetric protonated Crystal HGather, Electron Cloud delocalization caused by protonation reduces the energy of the system, RED SHIFT OF SPECTRA. The most closely packed molecules in asymmetric protonated Crystals, Formation head-Tail stacking Arrangement, The neighboring molecules have strong Pi-pi Interaction and couple Dipole Interaction, Therefore, the absorption and emission spectra are further red shifted..

3.3 Multiple stimulus response

Multiple stimulus response refers to multiple outside stimuli (Such as pressure, heat, light, solvents, etc.) Under the Action, Reversible Changes in the optical properties of molecules. Compound³⁶ The fluorescence of the powder changes from green to red after being fumigated with strong hydrochloric acid.^[36] The fluorescent color can be returned to its initial state after being fumigated with Triethylamine. Simultaneous, Red shift of fluorescence of powders under pressure, The fluorescence can also return to its initial state after heating. Compounds with different lengths of alkyl chains³², Have varying degrees of response to multiple external stimuli^[37]. When $N \geq 10$ Time, These compounds exhibit

obvious pressure-induced discoloration.,CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS,Supramolecular interaction has a great influence on the pressure induced discoloration properties.,Simultaneous,These compounds are significantly responsive to solvent vapor and Temperature.

4. Bioimaging

Biofluorescence imaging allows the visualization of cells or tissues in a non-invasive manner using fluorescent molecules,It can even locate and track biomolecules in complex biological systems.,Therefore, attention has been paid in recent years.With twisted ConfigurationAieMolecular,Such as Styrene(TPE)Derivatives,DSADerivatives and cyano-styrene Derivatives,Almost no fluorescence in Dilute Solution,However, the fluorescence is very strong at high concentrations or in the aggregation state.,This provides a new type of fluorescence imaging materials.

New Ideas[38,39].

WillDSAThe monomers of derivatives are formed by copolymerization with other monomers.AieAmphiphilic polymers of Properties,Stable nanoparticles can be formed through hydrophobic interaction in aqueous phase. DSADerivatives as hydrophobic ends,Gather inside Nanoparticles,Therefore, it has strong fluorescence emission.

MeldrumResearch Group^[40]In cooperation with this research group, a new typeAieInclusion of propertyDSARandom Copolymers of Derivatives37(Figure11).By controlling the molar ratio of different components,Got a series of Amphiphilic Polymers,These polymer in water can form uniform, stable, size10 nmThe nano-particle.Study show thatPolymer in hydrophobicDSADerivatives content the higherThe formation of nano-particle of Fluorescence

Efficiency the higherThe highest up13%.Nano-particle can in physiological environment under stableCells toxicity experimental show thatThese nano-particle has very good biological compatibility.In order to get higher fluorescence quantum efficiency of nano-particleWill hydrophobic chain segment2,2 2-Methacrylic acid three Ethyl Ester(Tfema)Introduced Copolymer38^[41]When polymer in Water Self-assembly formation nano-particle

Hydrophobic UnitTFEMAAndDSADerivatives closely to aggregation inBecome nano-particle of NuclearSo closely of aggregation can limitDSADerivatives of molecular Internal RotationMake its a stronger of FluorescenceTo improve the particle of fluorescence Efficiency.About1%Moore thanDSADerivatives suo ju synthesis of polymer of fluorescence efficiency can be reach up40%,About for Polymer37Of4Times.By and commercial lysosomal red dye and mitochondrial red dye in cells in of positioning experimentalIn addition to Pearson correlation testShow that nano-particle in lysosomal and mitochondrial imaging of correlation respectively69%And55%,Can achieve cytoplasm of Imaging.The nano-particle and commercial of dye comparedHigh fluorescence efficiency, simple preparation,

Easy to save and use,And achieve Cell Imaging well.Meanwhile,Polymer38Highly sensitive¹⁹F NMRImaging Properties,Show it's in vivo.¹⁹F NMRPotential applications for imaging.

We designed and synthesizedDSAA nuclear Amphiphilic Polymer

39(Figure12)^[42],InDSAHydrophobic poly (ϵ -Caprolactone)(PCL)Chain segment, hydrophilic Polyethylene Glycol(PEG)Folate groups at the ends and ends of the chain.Polymer39Can be formed through self-assembly with monodispersity andAiePolymer Quantum Dots(Pdots). pdotsStable in the water,Average Particle Size15 nm,Fluorescence efficiency up27%.Ye

Acid-functionalizedPdotsHuman Cervical Cancer Cell Line(Hela)Cells have targeted Function,Available for targetingHelaCell Imaging.Dangerous Rock Research Group^[43]The hydrophilic phospholipid Monomer(MTP)With hasAieOf NatureDSAAmphiphilic crosslinked polymers obtained from COPOLYMERIZATION OF DERIVATIVES40,Through the self-assembly method, the polymer can form30-20 ~ 50 nmNanoparticles,And has excellent luminescent properties,In a physiological environment,The nanoparticles have good stability, dispersion and biocompatibility.

Sex,Applicable to bioimaging.

Apart from WillDSADerivatives can be polymerized with other monomers to form amphiphilic polymers of

water-soluble nanoparticles. You can also use hydrophobic water interaction with DSADerivatives are coated with amphiphilic polymers into water-soluble nanoparticles, and for bioimaging. Dangerous Rock Research Group^[44] using commercial surfactants F127 will have Aie of Nature DSADerivatives 41 through things

Preparation of Water-Soluble Nanoparticles, The nanoparticles have good biocompatibility and cell imaging effect. Lu Hongguang Research Group^[45] Lee modified with folic acid F127 coating Aie compound 4. And double (4-(N-(2-Naphthalene Ki) Aniline Base)-Phenyl) Cyanide maleate (Npapf) prepared Aie

Nature of nanoparticles. Compound 4. As the giving body, Fluorescence peak and receptor Npapf The absorption peaks overlap greatly. Significant fluorescence resonance energy transfer between the donor and acceptor (FRET), Fluorescence enhancement of receptor molecules in nanoparticles. Nanoparticles are well dispersed in water, and less cytotoxic. Folate-modified nanoparticles can target breast cancer cells with folate receptor overexpression MCF-7), Conduct cell imaging. In order to obtain nanoparticles with high fluorescence efficiency, we designed and synthesized Aie nature of red light emission DSADerivatives 42^[46]. Using amphiphilic polymer polystyrene-polyethylene pyridine (PS-PVP) coated compound 42, it can form a stable particle size in the aqueous phase. 25 nm monodisperse nanoparticles. As shown in Fig. 13. Shown, with good biocompatibility, red-emitting nanoparticles can effectively achieve cytoplasmic and nuclear imaging.

Silica is a chemically inert material. DSADerivatives can form silica fluorescent nanoparticles by physical doping or covalent bonding with silica, because DSA intramolecular vibrational movement of derivatives is limited, therefore, silica nanoparticles have strong fluorescence emission. Fluorescent silica nanoparticles combine with silica surface modification, good hydrophilicity, good biocompatibility, high thermal stability

Prasad Research Group^[51] A method matching the energy of photosensitive materials was synthesized. DSADerivatives 43. Compound 43 weak fluorescence emission in solution, with photosensitive drugs Hpph with SiO₂. After the preparation of nanoparticles by re-precipitation, fluorescence enhanced significantly. In nanoparticles, compound 43 as the giving body, photosensitive drug Hpph as a receptor, utilization FRET principle, can successfully stimulate photosensitive drugs Hpph and produce reactive oxygen species, effectively kill cancer cells, achieve the effect of photodynamic therapy. Simultaneous, compound 43 it also has two-photon absorption properties, coating compounds with silica 43, silica nanoparticles with two-photon absorption properties, two-photon imaging at the cellular level^[52].

Dangerous Rock Research Group^[53] Utilizing compounds 41 silica nanoparticles with high fluorescence efficiency were prepared with octadecyl trimethoxy silane. Uniform particle size and excellent luminescent properties, good water dispersion and biocompatibility, cancer cell imaging.

This research group^[54] Utilization DSADerivatives 44 as the nucleus of nanoparticles, folate-modified silica is a shell, fluorescent silica nanoparticles functionalized with folic acid were successfully prepared. (Ffsnps) (Figure 14). The particle size of the nanoparticles is about 60 nm, has a very high surface potential, and can be stably dispersed in the water, fluorescence efficiency of nanoparticles 20%. Introduction of folic acid on the surface of nanoparticles as the target base of cancer cells

5. Biological and Chemical sensing

Fluorescence analysis technology has the advantages of low background noise, high sensitivity, high selectivity and easy operation. Has attracted much attention in the fields of chemistry, biology and environmental science. However, quenching of many fluorescent materials at high concentration or aggregation state, significantly reduce the detection signal, the practical application of fluorescence sensing system is severely limited. Will have Aie characteristic fluorescent probe introduced into sensing platform, one can effectively avoid ACQE effect; on the other hand, fluorescence signal can be realized off-to-on process, improve sensitivity of sensing system. The following highlights the figure 15 middle-based DSA application of fluorescent probes of derivatives in chemical and biological sensing.

5.1 Ion Detection

Heavy Metal Pollution, such as lead ion, mercury ion, silver ion, etc., A great threat to human life and health, Therefore, it is of great significance to develop a highly sensitive detection technology for heavy metal ions in environmental protection. Probe 45 Showing faint FLUORESCENCE IN SOLUTION, With Hg^{2+} Join, The fluorescence of the solution gradually increased^[55]. This is because the compound 45 Contain Hg^{2+} -Thymine, a specific recognition group, Join Hg^{2+} -Empress, The amino groups in thymine Hg^{2+} Forming a Coordination Bond, Limiting the vibrational movement of probe molecules, Give it a very strong fluorescence. When other heavy metal ions are added, Unable to form coordination key, Compound 45 Still dispersed in Solution, No significant change in fluorescence intensity. High sensitivity and simple preparation of this small molecule Fluorescent Probe, Detection Limit reachable 340 nm.

In addition, We use a water solubility Aie Probe 46 (Figure 16)^[56], Binding aptamer Oligo-C And nuclease S1, Realized AG Highly Sensitive Detection^[57]. In Solution, Compound 46 Completely dissolved causes the solution not to glow, When joining Oligo-C Empress, Positively charged probe molecules and negatively charged probe molecules Oligo-C Union, The solution gives off faint Fluorescence. When joining AG Empress, Oligo-C The cytosine bases in AG Forming a Coordination Bond, Induction Oligo-C By random structure into stability U Style structure Make its can't be nuclease S1 Hydrolysis Probe Molecular internal rotation further limited Make solution Fluorescence Enhancement. Instead When join other heavy metal ion when Oligo-C Of conformation not change And was nuclease S1 Hydrolysis into broken

Tablets Can't make molecular aggregation Solution no fluorescence. This methods implementation. AG Of non-mark, High Sensitive Detection Detection limit 155 nm. In addition Rich in guanine base of Single Chain DNA (ssDNA) Can in cationic of role under formation stability G4 Conjoined Which can be used to develop based on Probe Molecular and thrombin aptamer (TBA) The selective strong, sensitivity High Lead Ion Detection Methods^[58].

In addition Yang Chu, Study Group^[59] Based on DSA Design Synthesis the dual-core ZINC COMPLEX 47 And 48 Implementation The the citrate of Detection. Complex in DSA Has AIE Characteristics But due Zn Has diamagnetic Complex can't by electronic transfer quenching hair color group of Fluorescence. When join indicator of red Phenol red and 47 Or 48 Formation new OF COMPLEX Molecules in Charge Transfer Solution of the fluorescence quenching. With the target anion citrate of join Phenol red was release At the same time Complex 47 Or 48 And citrate of combined with will limit DSA Of molecular in Rotation Fluorescence gradually enhanced Implementation The the citrate of Quantitative Analysis.

5.2 PH Detection

Even amino and hydroxy IDS ADERIVATIVES OF SOLUTION PH Very sensitive^[60]. Compounds 49 In $PH > 10$ The solution in Almost no fluorescence When $PH < 10$ An arcane Solution of fluorescence gradually enhanced. When $PH = 6$ An arcane Solution of fluorescence strength to maximum Is $PH = 10.3$ When 140 Times. This is because in alkaline conditions under Molecular of hydroxy transformation for alcohol sodium salt Make its dissolved in solution in With the solution PH Of reduce Alcohol sodium salt structure gradually reduce The molecular began to gather Solution of fluorescence also increases. Compounds 50 Based on the same mechanism also can PH The detection In PH Is high when fluorescence open.

Applied to Biological Detection in. This study group^[61] Use water-soluble Probe Molecular 51 Implementation The the nucleic acid enzyme S1 Of Detection. S1 Enzyme specific to Will SsDNA, RNA And double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) In single chain part enzymatic hydrolysis into nucleotide Fragment. As shown in figure 17 Shown in Compounds 51 Of aqueous solution no fluorescence When join SsDNA After With negative SsDNA And with positive of Probe Molecular by electrostatic role and hydrophobic the role of the combined Probe molecular aggregation make solution Fluorescence Enhancement. When join S1 Enzyme after SsDNA Was enzyme cut into fragment Make a large number probe molecular dispersion in aqueous solution in Solution of fluorescence weakened. By OBSERVE THE SOLUTION OF FLUORESCENCE CHANGE Can achieve S1 Enzyme of Specific Detection. In addition Because S1 Enzyme of activity

can be inhibitor Regulation Based on this a kind of methods SI Enzyme inhibitor can also be screening out.

In recent years Carbon nano-material Such as oxidation graphene (GO), Water-soluble carbon nanotubes (CNTS), Due to its excellent of physical chemical performance and on the luminescence molecular super of quenching Ability Become Biological Sensor IN THE FIELD OF HOT. Study show that GO Can selective adsorption SsDNA, And for double helix structure DsDNA Or folding degree high SsDNA GO The ITS of adsorption role is weak. Based on this This study group^[56] Use Probe 46 And GO, Implementation The the target DNA Of "Turn-on" Recognition. Probe 46 In aqueous solution in fluorescence is weak Join SsDNA (P1) After P1 And Probe 46 Aggregation Formation Complex 1, Solution of Fluorescence Enhancement. When join GO After Complex 1 Was adsorption GO On Solution of the fluorescence quenching. With the complementary DNA (T1) The addition P1 And T1 Combined with formation DsDNA, And then break free GO Of bound At the same time Probe 46 And DsDNA Formation new OF COMPLEX 2, The fluorescence of the solution gradually increased, Achieve the goal DNA Of "Turn-on" Recognition.

In order to understand the sensing mechanism of the system and optimize the sensing performance, We also studied Aie Probe, DNA And Go Interaction, Achieving high sensitivity and selectivity DNA Construction of sensing Platform^[62]. Research findings, Probe Molecule and DsDNA Closely integrated through the embedded role, Not easy to be CNTS Adsorption; And change DsDNA Sequence, Mutation in one of the bases, Would break the double helix., Weaken the binding of probe molecules to mutation sites, Easy to be CNTS Adsorption, Weaken the fluorescence of the Solution. Based on this, We use probe molecules 46 And CNTS, Non-labeled single base mutation DsDNA Detection^[63].

With cationic probe detection DNA Similar, Anion Aie Probes can also detect proteins by electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions. This research group^[64] A water-soluble sulfonate was designed and synthesized. 52, In Solution, Weak fluorescence of probe molecule. When bovine serum albumin is added (BSA) Time, Probe Molecule entry BSA The hydrophobic cavity of the folded chain gathers, Light up the fluorescence of the Solution, So as to achieve detection BSA Purpose. In addition, Probe molecules can also be detected BSA Change of folding Structure, When sixteen alkyl trimethyl ammonium bromide is added (CTAB) Time, BSA The hydrophobic cavity of the folded structure is destroyed, Probe Molecule Unable to gather, The fluorescence of the solution weakened.

Ouyang Jin Research Group^[65] Using sulfonated DS A Derivatives 53 As a fluorescent probe, Erythropoietin (EPO) The folding process realizes real-time monitoring. Probe molecules barely glow in Solution, When joining EPO Empress, Probe Molecule and EPO The hydrophobic Cavities Combine and gather, Solution fluorescence is lit, Detection Limit reachable 1 nm. When adding protein denaturants Guanidine Hydrochloride (GndHCl) Time, EPO From Initial folding structure to random coil structure, In the process, Probe Molecule and EPO The combination, Fluorescence Quenching of the Solution.

5.3 Biological Small Molecule Detection

Apart from DNA And protein biomacromolecules, Many biological small molecules, such as Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) It also plays an important role in complex biological systems. As shown in Fig. 18 Shown, We chose to be specific. ATP Single Chain DNA-1 As aptamer, Using molecules 46 And water soluble CNTS Specific detection target ATP^[66]. First of all, Probe Molecular and DNA-1 Combined Solution a weak of Fluorescence When join CNTS After Soluble

Liquid of fluorescence Will was Quenching. Join ATP An arcane ATP And DNA-1 Formation new OF COMPLEX And from CNTS Surface At this time Probe Molecular still adsorption in Complex Surface Solution of fluorescence with was light. However When join other adenosine class material when And can't and DNA-1 Specific combined DNA-1 And Probe Molecular still tangles in CNTS On Solution no fluorescence. So By observe the Probe Molecular of fluorescence strength change Can achieve ATP Of high sensitivity Specific Detection.

6. Conclusion and Prospect

This paper introduced the series of has AIE Properties DS A Derivatives And Traditional ACQ Fluorescence dye

different. These compounds in solution in luminescence is weak or don't. Luminescence. And in aggregation state under fluorescence significantly enhanced.

Because Active of molecular in vibration go movement annihilation the ITS in solution state under of exciton. And in aggregation state under Distortion of molecular configuration the produce of rich of molecular between each other role. Limit the molecular in the vibration go Movement. To make molecular can effective to Luminescence. Because this kind of has AIE Properties of compounds in aggregation state or solid-state under show excellent of Luminescence Performance. So in efficient solid-state lights, intelligent material, chemical biological sensing and field exhibit a wide range of application prospects. Okay. DS. A. Derivatives of Study Rich. AIE Material System Broaden AIE Material of application field Deepen AIE Luminescence mechanism of understand. In short. In-depth Study AIE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF COMPOUNDS, And establish the relationship between the material structure and Luminescent Properties. It provides a theoretical and experimental basis for the Design and Synthesis of New High Efficiency luminescent materials and their wide application in important fields such as chemistry, material electronics, life sciences, etc..

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