

Article

Not peer-reviewed version

Spectroscopic Study of a Novel Binaphthyl Amine Fluorescent Probe for Chiral Recognition of DL-Lysine

[Liji Wu](#) , Xiangyu Lu , Wentao Cai , Yajun Zou , Xiaoyu Zhang , Jialiang Yang , [Gang Zhao](#) *

Posted Date: 21 May 2024

doi: [10.20944/preprints202404.1004.v2](https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202404.1004.v2)

Keywords: Lysine Chiral Recognition; BINAM-based Fluorescent Probes; Enantioselectivity; Fluorescence Analysis



Preprints.org is a free multidiscipline platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions, and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions, or products referred to in the content.

Article

Spectroscopic Study of a Novel Binaphthyl Amine Fluorescent Probe for Chiral Recognition of D/L-Lysine

Liji Wu, Xiangyu Lu, Wentao Cai, Yajun Zou, Xiaoyu Zhang, Jiali Yang and Gang Zhao *

School of Chemical Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610207, China.

* Correspondence: gzhao@scu.edu.cn

Abstract: Lysine plays a crucial role in promoting development, enhancing immune function, and improving the function of central nervous system tissues. The two configurational isomers of amino acids have significantly different effects. Currently, methods for chiral recognition of lysine all have drawbacks such as expensive equipment and complicated detection processes, whereas fluorescence analysis boasts high sensitivity, strong selectivity, and simple operation. In this study, we synthesized four novel Binaphthyl-Amine (BINAM)-based fluorescent probes capable of specifically identifying the L-configuration of lysine among the twenty amino acids constituting human proteins. The enantiomeric fluorescence enhancement ratio (ϵ_f or $\Delta I_L/\Delta I_D$) reached up to 15.29, demonstrating high enantioselectivity. We also evaluated the probe's recognition ability under different pH, reaction times, and metal ion conditions, as well as the Limit of Detection of the probe. Our findings indicate that this probe is a highly stable tool for detecting chiral lysine.

Keywords: lysine chiral recognition; BINAM-based fluorescent probes; enantioselectivity; fluorescence analysis

1. Introduction

Throughout the evolutionary process, organisms gradually developed a preference for specific chiral amino acids, enhancing their chances of survival and reproduction.[1] The existence of chiral amino acids is a result of the interplay between the early Earth environment and biological evolution, providing crucial groundwork for the formation and development of life systems.[2, 3] Amino acids are the basic units that constitute the macromolecule proteins in living organisms and are also crucial components in life processes.[4] In the natural amino acids, apart from glycine, all other amino acids exist in two stereoisomeric forms, L and D. The specific spatial arrangement of L-amino acids is essential for proper protein folding, maintaining the structural integrity critical for biological activity.[5] Additionally, the role of amino acid chirality extends to drug design, where the preferential use of L-configured amino acids enhances the biological compatibility and efficacy of pharmaceuticals.[6] The role of D-amino acids in living organisms is relatively limited, primarily demonstrated in specific areas such as antimicrobial activity, drug design, research tools, and applications in veterinary medicine and animal feed, showcasing certain biological functions and potential utility.[7] Overall, the chiral nature of amino acids profoundly impacts the structure, function, and regulation of biological systems, reflecting the evolutionary adaptability and survival advantages associated with specific stereoisomers.

Lysine is a basic amino acid, and most higher animals cannot synthesize lysine.[8] Therefore, lysine is an essential amino acid that must be ingested in sufficient quantities from the diet to maintain protein synthesis.[9] L-lysine is considered an essential amino acid of great importance to human health, playing a significant role in enhancing immunity, promoting calcium absorption, and improving central nervous system function.[10] Abnormal metabolism of L-lysine may lead to certain cancers.[11] L-lysine has multiple functions, including enhancing immunity, promoting skeletal muscle growth, facilitating fat metabolism, and alleviating anxiety.[12-15] Additionally, it can also

produce synergistic effects with other nutrients and promote their absorption, improving the utilization efficiency of various nutrients, and thereby better expressing the physiological functions of different nutrients.[16, 17] A deficiency in D-lysine may lead to adverse health reactions, including uremia. There are differences in the efficiency with which D-lysine and L-lysine are absorbed and utilized by the body, with D-lysine having a lower absorption and utilization rate, while the primary biological activity is provided by L-lysine.[18] Lysine plays a crucial role in the function of proteins. Due to its widespread and reliable role as a drug target, lysine has received extensive attention.[19] Therefore, it also plays an important role in distinguishing different enantiomers.

Although there are already some methods for detecting lysines, such as the luminol chemiluminescence method,[20] gas chromatography-mass spectrometry,[21] synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction, and thermogravimetric analysis,[22] these methods come with the disadvantages of expensive equipment and cumbersome detection processes. Therefore, there is a need for a simple and efficient method for detecting lysine. Fluorescence analysis, with its advantages of high sensitivity, strong selectivity, low sample requirement, and simplicity, has attracted great interest from researchers. However, the current synthesis of many fluorescent probes is challenging, and they only exhibit limited enantioselectivity. Therefore, preparing efficient fluorescent probes for the chiral recognition of lysine via a simple synthetic route remains a significant challenge.

Chiral sensors can differentiate between stereoisomers by producing distinct optical signals in their ultraviolet (UV) and fluorescence spectra. During this process, chiral sensors play a crucial role. The essence of designing chiral fluorescent sensors hinges on attaining a highly discriminative response towards two enantiomers, manifested as enantioselective spectral responses. This response is rooted in the varying affinities of the sensor's structural framework for distinct enantiomeric substrates, establishing the microscopic foundation of chiral recognition[23]. Large chiral barriers and rigid structures are regarded as two useful elements in constructing chiral sensors, thanks to which chiral 1,1'-binaphthyl compounds have become very commonly used chiral fluorescent groups for enantioselective recognition. Axially chiral 1.1'-Binaphthyl-2.2'-diphenyl phosphine(BINAP), 1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diol(BINOL) (Figure 1), and their derivatives have become one of the most successful chiral ligands/catalysts in asymmetric catalysis and are widely used in various enantioselective catalyzes.[24] For example, Pu outlined the chiral sensors based on 1,1'-binaphthalene[25] and the efforts his group has made in developing chiral sensors based on BINOL[26]. They have also developed a variety of binaphthyl fluorescent probes with high enantioselectivity.[23, 27] However, 2,2'-Diamino-1,1'-binaphthalene (BINAM), which also possesses axial chirality, has seen very limited application in asymmetric synthesis, with relatively few related publications. BINAM has long been considered by researchers as a potential fluorescent detector for the efficient chiral recognition of α -phenylethylamine and tryptophan enantiomers.[28] Previous studies have shown that probes based on BINAM can highly selectively recognize lysine in aqueous solutions, but the results indicated a significant fluorescent response for both configurations, thus unable to distinguish the configuration of lysine.[29] This article reports the discovery and synthesis of an innovative fluorescent probe, which demonstrates exceptional selectivity for L-lysine under physiological conditions. The results indicate that other amino acids do not affect the recognition effect, and the probe has the advantages of being acid and alkali resistant, sensitive, and capable of recognition over a longer period. We also studied the recognition effect of the probe in the presence of certain metal ions and the substitution sites of the probe. The results are presented below.

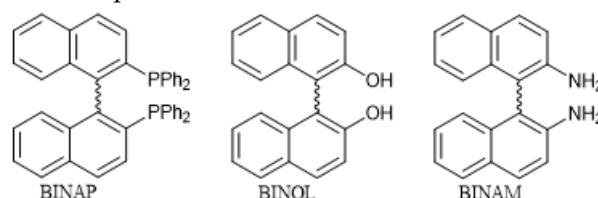


Figure 1. BINAP, BINOL and BINAM.

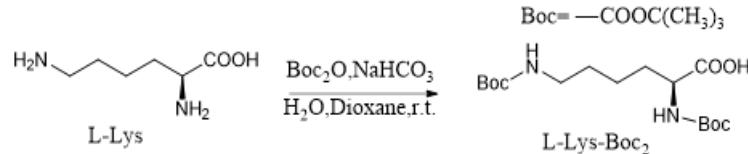
2. Experimental Section

2.1. Reagents and Apparatus

¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were measured using a Bruker AM600 NMR spectrometer. The chemical shifts of the NMR spectra are given in ppm relative to the internal reference TMS (1H, 0.00 ppm) for protons. HRMS spectral data were recorded on a Bruker Micro-TOF-QII mass spectrometer. Fluorescence spectra were obtained at 298 K using a (F97 Pro) spectrofluorophotometer with an excitation wavelength of 365 nm. Melting point determination is performed using the SGW S-4A micro melting point apparatus, produced by Shanghai INESA Physico-Optical Instrument Co. Ltd. All chemicals involved in the experiments were purchased from Adamas Chemistry Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). The chemicals were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. All solvents used in the optical spectroscopy studies were of HPLC or spectroscopic grade.

2.2. Synthesis of L-Lys-Boc₂

L-Lysine (731 mg, 5 mmol) was added to 100 mL of H₂O containing NaHCO₃ (840 mg, 10 mmol), and, under stirring, Boc₂O (1500 mg, 6.87 mmol) dissolved in 50 mL of dioxane was slowly added, followed by stirring at room temperature for 12 hours. Boc₂O (1500 mg, 6.87 mmol) dissolved in 50 mL of dioxane was then added slowly again under stirring, and the reaction progress was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). After the reaction proceeded for an additional 12 hours, it was extracted three times with 50 mL of DCM and washed three times with 20 mL of H₂O. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with DCM/MeOH (30:1) to obtain a yellow gel-like L-Lys-Boc₂ with a yield of 84% (1455 mg, 4.2 mmol), as shown in Scheme 1. Similarly, a colorless gel-like D-Lys-Boc₂ was obtained using the same method, with a yield of 80%.

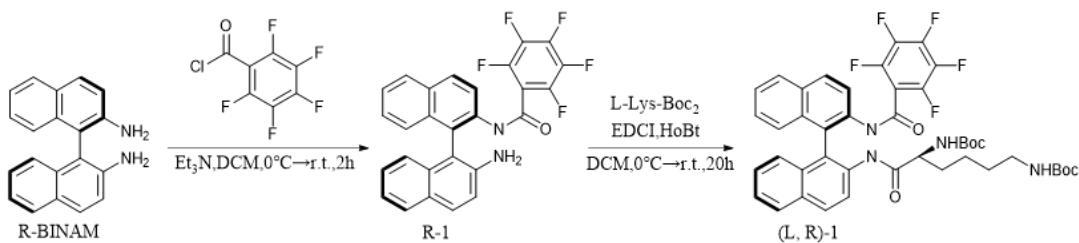


Scheme 1. Synthesis of L-Lys-Boc₂.

2.3. Synthesis of (L, R)-1

To a solution of R-BINAM (284 mg, 1 mmol) in DCM (30 mL), triethylamine (200 μ L, 1.5 mmol) was added. After cooling the mixture to 0°C, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzoyl chloride (230 mg, 1 mmol) was slowly added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). After the reaction was complete, the mixture was washed three times with 20 mL of H₂O. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with DCM/PE (1:1) to obtain a pale-yellow powder R-1, with a yield of 65% (310 mg, 0.65 mmol). The same method yielded a pale-yellow powder S-1, with a yield of 59%. Next, R-1 (239 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added to a DCM solution (30 mL) and stirred at 0°C. After cooling the system to 0°C, HOBt (81 mg, 0.6 mmol) and EDCI (93 mg, 0.6 mmol) were added, and the mixture was stirred for 2 minutes before adding L-Lys-Boc₂ (346 mg, 1 mmol). The system was then transferred to room temperature and stirred for 20 hours, with the progress of the reaction monitored by TLC. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was washed three times with 20 mL of H₂O. In the back of removing the organic solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with DCM/MeOH (50:1), and following removing the organic solvent under reduced pressure, a white powder defined as (L, R)-1 was obtained, with a yield of 34% (137 mg, 0.17 mmol), as shown in scheme 2. L/D is the configuration of Lys-Boc₂ and R/S is the

configuration of BINAM. The same method yielded (L, S)-1 with a yield of 32%, (D, R)-1 with a yield of 38%, and (D, S)-1 with a yield of 28%.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of (L, R)-1.

(L, R)-1: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.65 - 1.04 (m, 6H), 1.38 (s, 18H), 2.57 - 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.82 - 2.94 (m, 1H), 6.60 - 6.80 (m, 2H), 6.92 - 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.23 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.42 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.69 - 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.97 - 8.11 (m, 3H), 8.13 - 8.21 (m, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 9.93 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 19.6, 22.7, 23.3, 28.5, 28.7, 28.8, 29.5, 29.9, 30.8, 32.0, 52.2, 55.5, 78.0, 78.6, 78.8, 124.6, 125.2, 125.5, 125.9, 126.6, 127.1, 127.4, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 129.5, 129.6, 131.9, 132.6, 132.8, 134.1, 135.3, 155.8, 156.1, 156.4, 172.6. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = -161.55 - -160.88 (m), -152.43 (t, *J* = 22.1 Hz), -142.48 to -141.62 (m). HRMS(ESI+) m/z calcd for C₄₃H₄₃F₅N₄O₆ [M+Na]⁺ : 806.31028, found 806.31117. **m.p.**: 74 °C.

(L, S)-1: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.75 - 1.00 (m, 6H), 1.38 (s, 18H), 2.57 - 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.86 - 2.89 (m, 1H), 6.53 - 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.91 - 7.02 (m, 2H), 7.22 - 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.41 - 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.81 - 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.92 - 8.10 (m, 4H), 8.10 - 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 10.20 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 22.8, 23.3, 28.6, 28.5, 28.7, 28.8, 29.5, 30.9, 31.1, 52.2, 54.1, 55.2, 77.9, 78.6, 78.7, 124.1, 125.1, 125.4, 125.5, 125.6, 125.8, 126.6, 127.1, 127.4, 128.2, 128.5, 128.7, 129.2, 129.7, 131.6, 132.6, 132.8, 134.2, 135.4, 155.8, 156.1, 172.1, 173.8. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = -162.19 - -160.43 (m), -152.66 (t, *J* = 22.2 Hz), -141.93 (dd, *J* = 24.9, 8.1 Hz). HRMS(ESI+) m/z calcd for C₄₃H₄₃F₅N₄O₆ [M+Na]⁺ : 806.31028, found 806.31109. **m.p.**: 74 °C.

(D, R)-1: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.69 - 1.00 (m, 6H), 1.38 (s, 18H), 2.57 - 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.80 - 2.96 (m, 1H), 6.57 - 6.81 (m, 2H), 6.92 - 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.23 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.40 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.82 - 7.87 (m, 1H), 7.94 - 8.12 (m, 4H), 8.14 - 8.21 (m, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 9.93 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 22.8, 23.3, 28.5, 28.7, 28.8, 29.5, 30.8, 31.1, 52.2, 54.1, 55.2, 77.9, 78.6, 78.8, 125.2, 125.4, 125.5, 125.6, 126.5, 127.1, 127.4, 128.6, 128.7, 129.2, 129.5, 131.9, 132.6, 132.7, 134.1, 135.3, 155.8, 156.1, 172.1. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = -162.19 to -160.09 (m), -152.34 (dt, *J* = 61.7, 22.3 Hz), -142.15 (dd, *J* = 65.2, 16.8 Hz). HRMS(ESI+) m/z calcd for C₄₃H₄₃F₅N₄O₆ [M+Na]⁺ : 806.31028, found 806.31146. **m.p.**: 89 °C.

(D, S)-1: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.69 - 1.09 (m, 6H), 1.38 (s, 18H), 2.60 - 2.73 (m, 2H), 2.82 - 2.93 (m, 1H), 6.55 - 6.82 (m, 2H), 6.91 - 7.03 (m, 2H), 7.23 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.40 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.81 - 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.95 - 8.12 (m, 4H), 8.12 - 8.21 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 10.21 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 22.8, 23.3, 28.2, 28.5, 28.7, 28.8, 29.6, 30.9, 31.1, 54.9, 55.2, 77.9, 78.6, 124.2, 125.2, 125.4, 125.5, 125.6, 125.8, 126.7, 127.1, 127.4, 128.2, 128.5, 128.7, 129.2, 129.7, 131.6, 132.6, 132.7, 132.8, 134.2, 135.4, 155.8, 156.1, 156.9, 172.1. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = -161.37 (td, *J* = 24.8, 24.2, 8.1 Hz), -152.41 (t, *J* = 22.1 Hz), -142.16 - -141.70 (m). HRMS(ESI+) m/z calcd for C₄₃H₄₃F₅N₄O₆ [M+Na]⁺ : 806.31028, found 806.31037. **m.p.**: 89 °C.

The four fluorescent probes were characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ¹⁹F NMR, and MS, with the spectral data provided in the Supplementary Materials Figure S9-Figure S13.

2.4. Preparation of Samples for Fluorescence Analysis

Solutions of four sensors were separately prepared at a concentration of 2.0 mM in ethanol, and amino acids were prepared at a concentration of 200 mM in Deionized water as stock solutions, to be used immediately upon preparation. In the study of selectivity towards amino acids, 30 μ L of the sensor/EtOH stock solution was mixed with 30 μ L of the amino acid/ H₂O stock solution, left to stand for 10 minutes, and then diluted with PBS buffer (pH=7.4) to 3000 μ L to form the detection solution.

In the study of Amino acids selectivity, 30 μ L of the L-Lys stock solution was first mixed with 30 μ L of the stock solution of another amino acid, left to stand for 10 minutes, followed by the addition of 30 μ L of the sensor/EtOH stock solution, and then diluted with PBS buffer to 3000 μ L to form the detection solution. For the study recognition in different pH, 30 μ L of the sensor/EtOH stock solution was mixed with 30 μ L of the Lys/ H₂O stock solution, left to stand for 10 minutes, and then diluted with PBS buffer at the corresponding pH to 3000 μ L to form the detection solution, adjusting the pH with dilute solutions of NaOH and HCl. In the study of the detection limit of the probes, Lys was re-prepared at a concentration of 20 mM in Deionized water as the stock solution. 30 μ L of the sensor/EtOH stock solution was mixed with 3x μ L of the Lys/ H₂O stock solution, left to stand for 10 minutes, and then diluted with buffer to 3000 μ L to form the detection solution, where x corresponds to the concentration ratio of Lys. In the study of the effect of metal ions on probe recognition, 30 μ L of the sensor/EtOH stock solution was first mixed with 30 μ L of a 4.0 mM solution of metal chloride, left to stand for 10 minutes, followed by the addition of 30 μ L of the L-Lys stock solution, and then diluted with PBS buffer at pH 7.4 to 3000 μ L to form the detection solution.

In the experiments described, the volume concentration of EtOH in the detection solution is 1%, and the concentration of the sensor is 0.02 mM. Except for the experiments determining the detection limit, the concentration of amino acids is maintained at 2 mM. All fluorescence data, except for those related to stability studies, were obtained within 3 hours. Unless specifically stated, the data were obtained at room temperature with PBS buffer (pH=7.4, EtOH/PBS =1/99, v/v) solution as the solvent. Reaction time : 30 min. PMT: 650V. Error bars from three independent experiments. λ_{exc} = 365 nm. Slit: 20/10 nm.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Chiral Recognition of D/L-Lysine

Based on Binaphthyl Amine, we designed and synthesized four novel probes, and found that all four probes could dissolve in organic solvents, particularly ethanol solution. Subsequently, we diluted them into PBS buffer (pH=7.4) as the reaction buffer (Experimental section).

Firstly, we investigated the fluorescent response of these four probes towards 20 amino acids and their chiral forms. We discovered that all four probes exhibited significant fluorescence enhancement for L-lysine at 437nm (Figure 2. a). Then we use "I" to represent the fluorescence intensity of the probe in response to the component recognition, and "I₀" denotes the initial fluorescence intensity of the probe. The values of I/I₀ for L-Lys were 16.89, 21.08, 17.60 and 29.23, respectively. In contrast, His and Trp exhibited values between 3.0-5.0, while the remaining amino acids ranged between 0.8 and 1.5 (Figure 2. b). The chiral recognition efficacy, ef (ef = enantiomeric fluorescence enhancement ratio = $[I_L - I_0]/[I - I_0] = \Delta I_L/\Delta I_D$. I₀, the fluorescence intensity of the probe. I_L or I_D, fluorescence intensity with L or D substrate) was calculated as follows: ef [(D, R)-1] = 9.99, ef [(D, S)-1] = 9.12, ef [(L, R)-1] = 15.29 and ef [(L, S)-1] = 10.43, This demonstrates that all four probes are capable of efficiently and specifically recognizing L-Lys within chiral amino acids. The fluorescence emission spectrum of (L,R)-1 blank group is shown in Figure S1, and the UV absorption spectra of (L,R)-1 blank group as well as after adding L-lysine are presented in Figure S2.

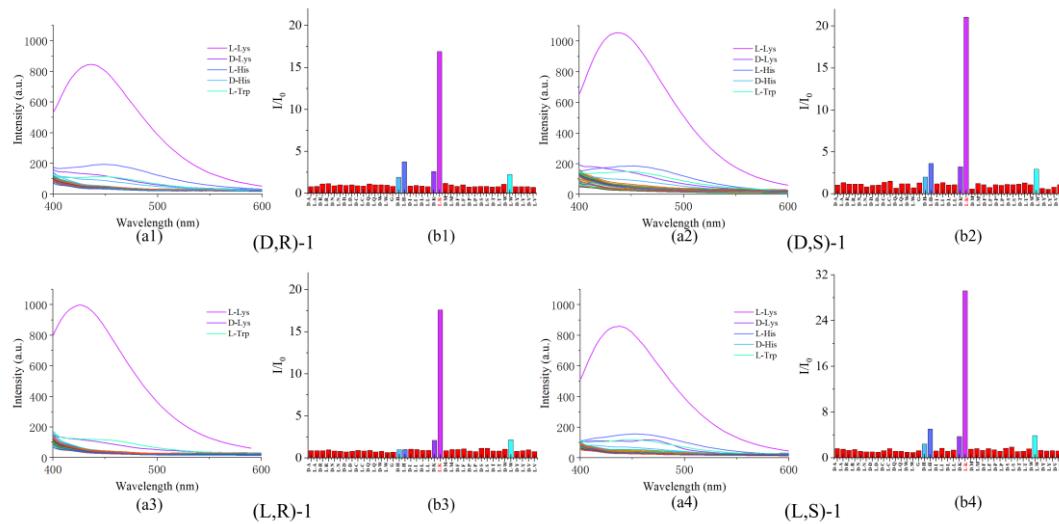


Figure 2. (a) Fluorescence spectra of probe (0.02 mM) to various amino acids (2 mM). (b) Plot of the fluorescence enhancement I/I_0 at 437 nm. (The sequence of amino acids tested includes: D/L-Ala(A), D/L-Arg(R), D/L-Asn(N), D/L-Asp(P), D/L-Cys(C), D/L-Gln(Q), D/L-Glu(E), Gly(G), D/L-His(H), D/L-Iso(I), D/L-Leu(L), D/L-Lys(K), D/L-Met(M), D/L-Phe(F), D/L-Pro(P), D/L-Ser(S), D/L-Thr(T), D/L-Trp(W), D/L-Tyr(Y), and D/L-Val(V).).

3.2. Interference by other Amino Acids in Probe Recognition

In living organisms, multiple amino acids are simultaneously present. It is crucial to study the recognition of chiral lysine in the presence of various amino acids for newly synthesized probes. Under physiological conditions (PBS buffer, pH=7.4), the fluorescence absorption intensity at 437nm was measured for the other 19 amino acids and their chiral forms, each at the same concentration as L-lysine. Strong intensity peaks were observed for all of them (Figure 3. a). To compare this interference, we set “ I_c ” as the fluorescence intensity when the probe recognizes L-lysine and “ I ” as the fluorescence intensity when the probe recognizes L-lysine in the presence of other amino acids. Our research results indicate that all values of I/I_c range between 0.9 and 1.1. Therefore, in the presence of other amino acids, the probe can effectively recognize L-lysine (Figure 3. b).

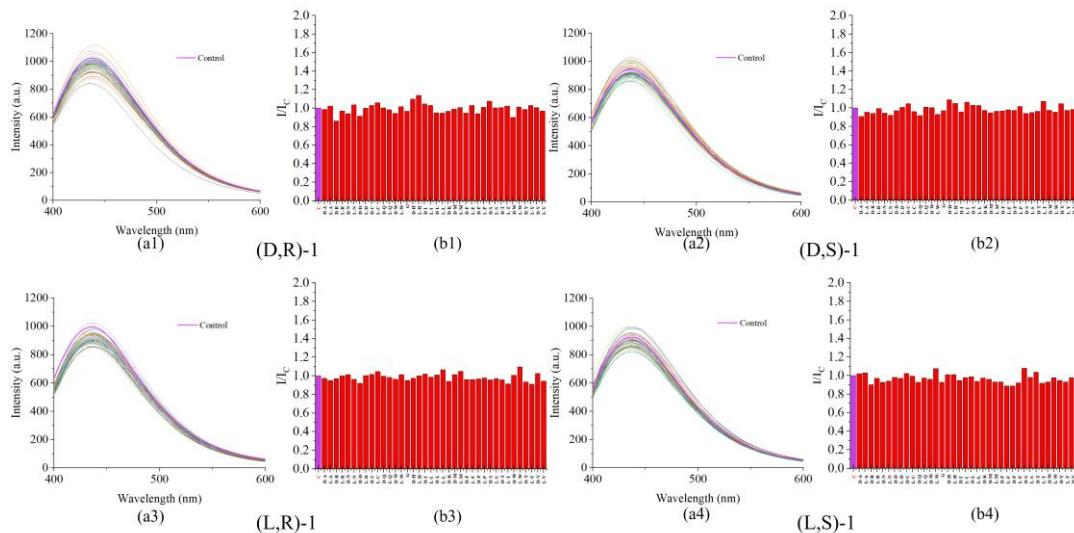


Figure 3. (a) Fluorescence spectra of probe (0.02 mM) with L-Lys (2 mM) in the presence of other amino acids (2 mM). (b) Plot of the fluorescence enhancement I/I_c at 437 nm. (The sequence of amino acids tested includes: Control Group(C), D/L-Ala(A), D/L-Arg(R), D/L-Asn(N), D/L-Asp(P), D/L-Cys(C),

D/L-Gln(Q), D/L-Glu(E), Gly(G), D/L-His(H), D/L-Iso(I), D/L-Leu(L), D-Lys(K), D/L-Met(M), D/L-Phe(F), D/L-Pro(P), D/L-Ser(S), D/L-Thr(T), D/L-Trp(W), D/L-Tyr(Y), and D/L-Val(V)).

3.3. Recognition in different pH

We anticipate that these novel probes can be utilized in multiple fields, as the stability of the probe's recognition of L-lysine across different pH levels is crucial for its widespread applicability. The results indicate that within the pH range of 3 to 12, the recognition efficiency of the probe for L-lysine is similar to its fluorescence intensity in PBS (pH 7.4). Therefore, pH does not affect the probe's ability to recognize L-lysine (Figure 4).

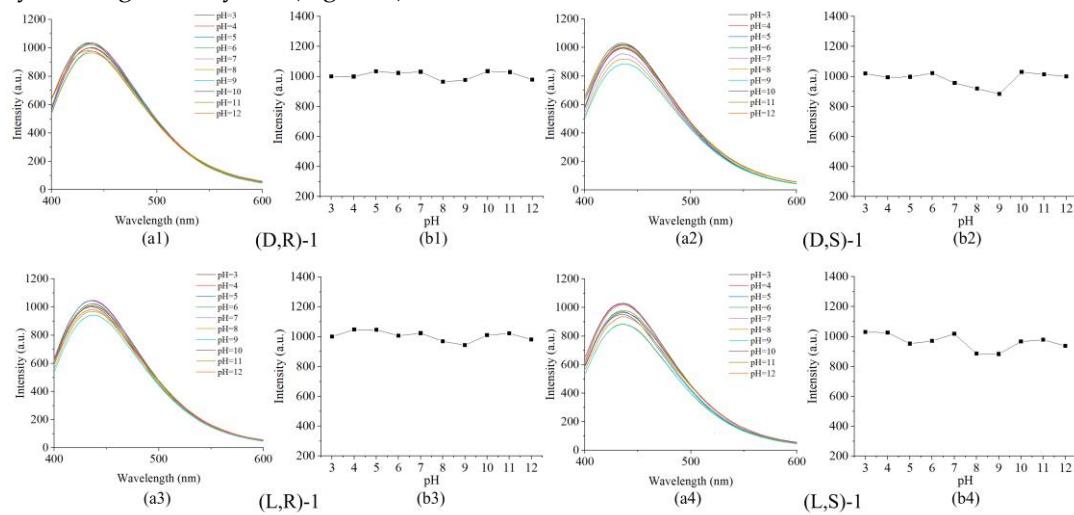


Figure 4. (a) Fluorescence spectra of probe (0.02mM) with L-Lys (2mM) with a pH range of 3 to 12. (b) Plot of the fluorescence intensity at 437 nm.

3.4. The reaction Time of the Probes

We separately tested the recognition capabilities of four probes towards L-lysine at various time intervals to determine the reaction efficiency and stability of the probes. Taking (L, R)-1 as an example, the study results show that the reaction between the probe and L-Lys is very rapid, allowing for recognition and detection within 1 minute. The recognition effect of the probe at 8 hours still retains 92.2% of its initial efficiency (Figure 5).

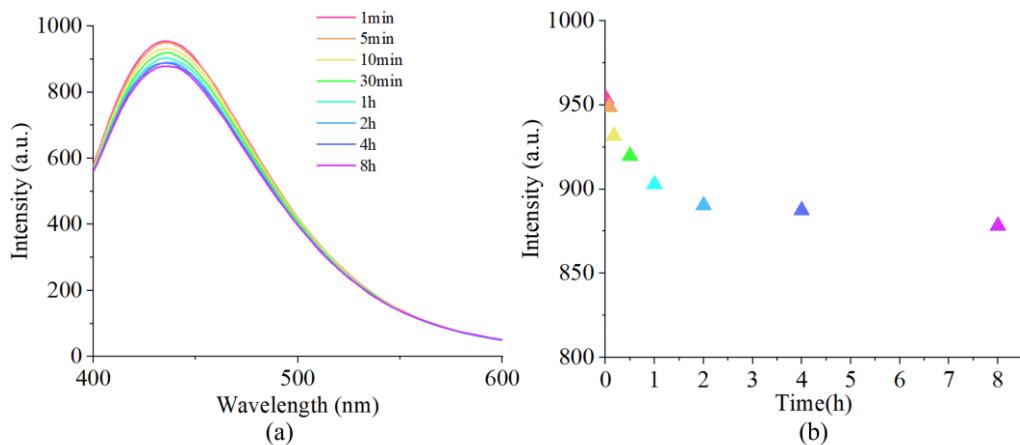


Figure 5. (a) Fluorescence spectra of probe (0.02mM) with L-Lys (2mM) at 1 min, 5 min, 10 min, 30 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, and 8 h. (b) Plot of the fluorescence intensity at 437 nm.

3.5. Limit of Detection

The study examined the fluorescence spectra of probes for L-lysine at different concentrations, as shown in Figure 6. The concentration of the probe was fixed at 0.02 mM, while the concentration of L-lysine ranged from 0.02 mM (eq=1:1) to 1 mM (eq=1:50). The fluorescence intensity significantly increased with the concentration of L-Lys, and the fluorescence intensity at $\lambda=437$ nm was fitted using Origin. The emission showed a linear positive correlation, with adjusted R-squared values for (D, R)-1, (D, S)-1, (L, R)-1, (L, S)-1 being: 0.99883, 0.9994, 0.99455, 0.99536, respectively. Based on the limit of detection formula $LOD=3\sigma/K$ (where σ is the standard deviation of the probe samples, and K is the slope of the fitted line), LOD for L-Lys using (D, R)-1, (D, S)-1, (L, R)-1, (L, S)-1 were calculated to be 2.12×10^{-6} M, 9.38×10^{-6} M, 5.98×10^{-6} M and 5.18×10^{-6} M.

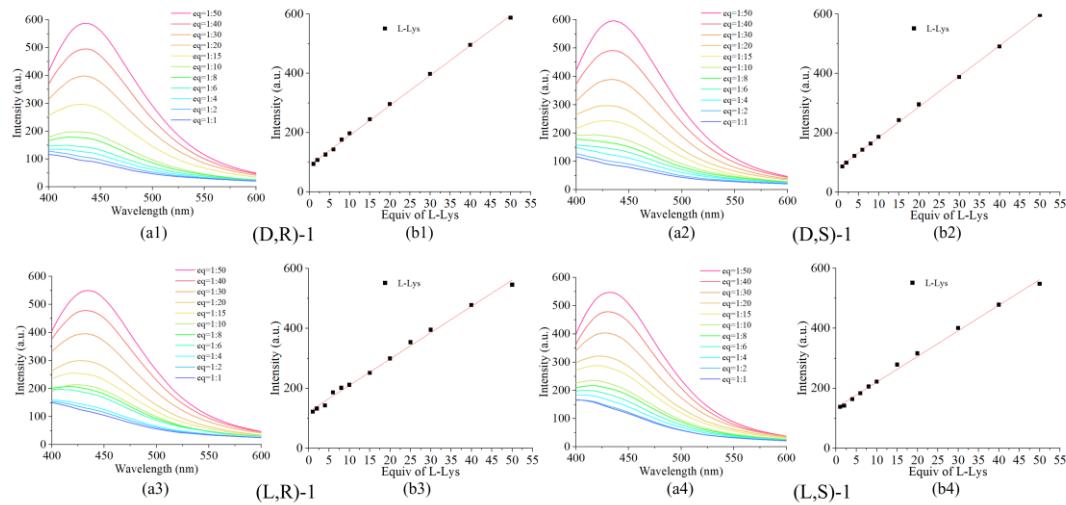


Figure 6. (a) Fluorescence spectra for the gradient recognition of 1 to 50 equivalents of L-Lys by the probe (0.02 mM) concentration. (b) Plot of the fluorescence intensity at 437 nm.

3.6. The Effect of Metal Ions

Metal ions can indeed form complexes that may impact the recognition effect of probes. In this study, the recognition effect of the probe on L-lysine was investigated in the presence of various metal ions: Co^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Mn^{2+} , Pd^{2+} , Ru^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Sn^{2+} and Ca^{2+} . To ensure that anions did not interfere, all metal salts were chosen in their chloride forms. Among these metal ions, Zn^{2+} notably enhanced the probe's recognition effect on L-Lys, showing an increase of at least 1.2 to 1.5 times compared to the control group. Sn^{2+} and Ca^{2+} also slightly enhanced the recognition effect (Figure 7). However, the presence of the remaining metal ions had a negative impact on the probe's recognition effect on L-Lys, indicating interference or inhibition. The presence of other metal ions will reduce the recognition effect of the probe on L-lysine, especially in the presence of Co^{2+} , Pd^{2+} , Ru^{3+} , Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} ions, where the recognition efficiency of the probe for L-lysine is only about half of its original level. Fluorescent probes containing BINAM, BINAP, and BINOL structures often interact with $Zn(II)$, which can be categorized into two main types: 1. Probes that form complexes with $Zn(II)$ are used for the detection of other substances[27, 30-33]; 2. The probe directly recognizes $Zn(II)$, leading to a change in fluorescence[34-37]. The probe we designed contains the BINAM structure and therefore may also have a certain recognition effect on $Zn(II)$, potentially leading to an enhancement in fluorescence.

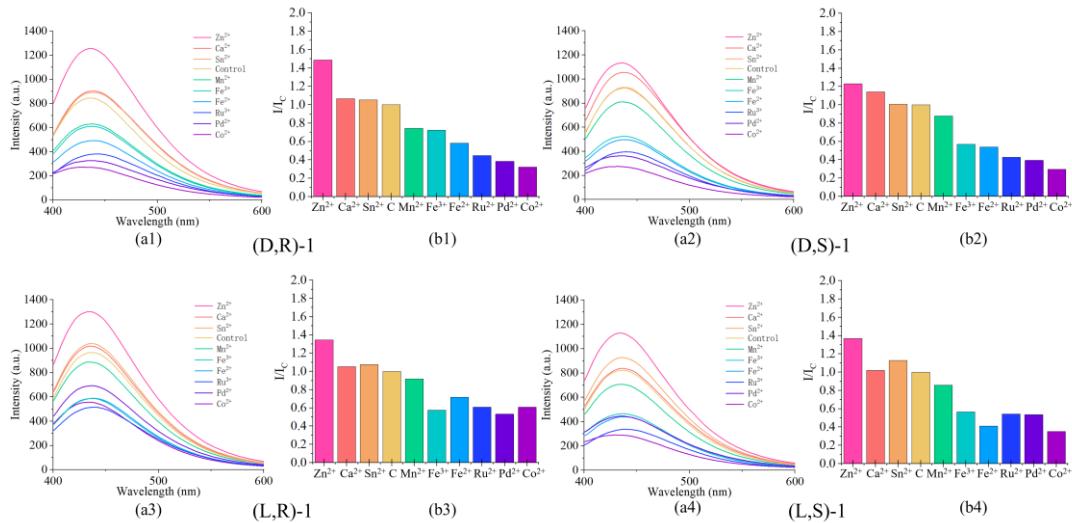


Figure 7. (a) Fluorescence spectrum upon addition of 2 equivalents of: Co²⁺, Fe²⁺, Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺, Pd²⁺, Ru³⁺, Zn²⁺, Sn²⁺, and Ca²⁺ to the probe. (b) Plot of the fluorescence intensity at 437 nm.

3.7. Confirm the Reaction Site by ¹⁹F NMR

The reaction between (L, R)-1 and L-Lys was investigated using ¹⁹F NMR. Figure 8(a) presents the ¹⁹F NMR spectra of (L, R)-1 treated with 0–20 equivalents of L-Lys (DMSO: D₂O = 3:1). Three different fluorines on the phenyl group of (L, R)-1 exhibited peaks at δ –142.2, -152.6, and -161.4 in a 2:1:2 ratio, with the signal at δ -152.6 attributed to the para-fluorine. With the addition of L-Lys, the signal at δ -152.6 weakened, and upon increasing Lys to 20 equivalents, the signal at δ -152.6 completely disappeared. This indicates that the para-fluorine atom of (L, R)-1 is nucleophilically substituted by L-Lys, showing high regioselectivity. Figure 8(b) presents a possible binding mechanism between (L, R)-1 and L-lysine. Figure 8(c) shows the ¹⁹F NMR titration experiment of (L, R)-1 reacting with D-lysine as a comparison, where the peak area ratio of the three groups is 2.00:0.91:2.01 after adding 20 times D-lysine. Therefore, the probe does not react well with D-lysine. The ϵ -amino group of L-lysine interacts with the para-positioned F atom of the probe. Steric hindrance and hydrogen bonding may be the reasons why D-lysine does not react well with the probe molecule.

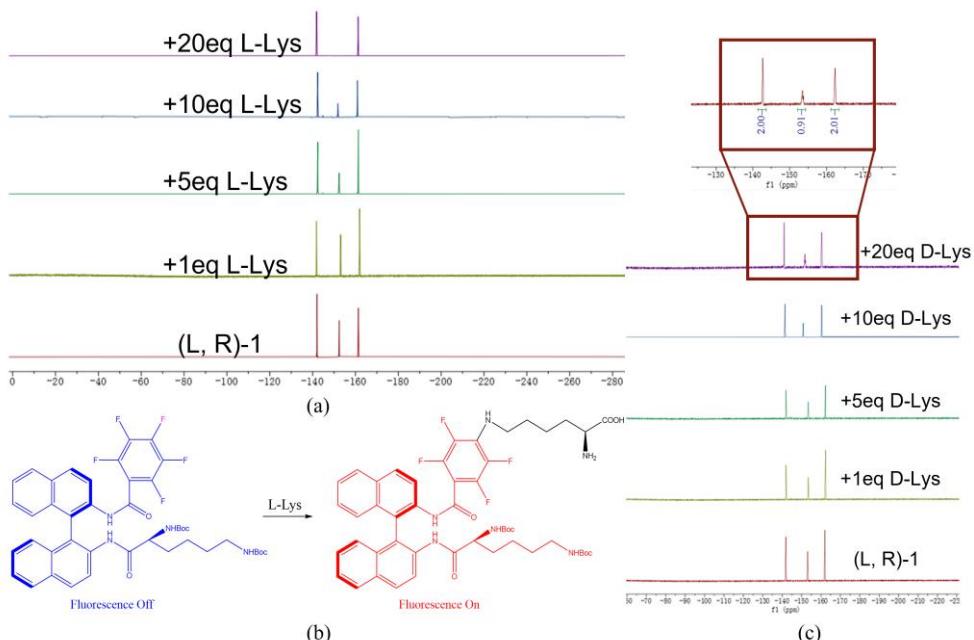


Figure 8. (a) ^{19}F NMR spectra of (L, R)-1 treated with 0- 20 equivalents of L-Lys. (b) (L, R)-1 showed significant fluorescence enhancement for L-Lys through nucleophilic substitution. (c) ^{19}F NMR spectra of (L, R)-1 treated with 0- 20 equivalents of D-Lys.

The mass spectrometry of (L, R)-1 mixed with L-lysine also confirmed the appearance of new molecules produced by recognition, as shown in Figure 9. Probe (L, R)-1 **HRMS(ESI+)** m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{43}\text{F}_5\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$ [M+Na]⁺ : 806.31028, found 806.31224. New molecule **HRMS(ESI+)** m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{56}\text{F}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ [M+Na]⁺ : 932.40958, found 932.41241.

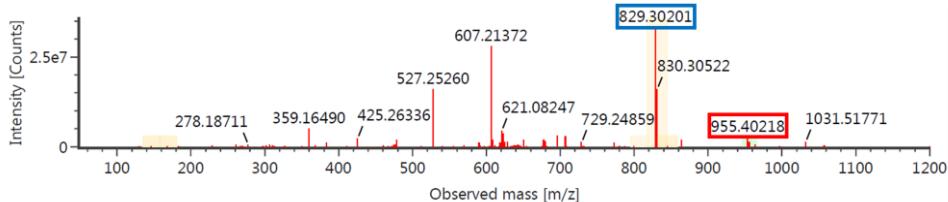


Figure 9. MS spectra of (L, R)-1 mixed with L-Lys.

3.8. Quantum Yield

In order to explore the fluorescence efficiency of a probe, experiments on the fluorescence quantum yield are necessary. The absorbance of sulfate quinine and (L, R)-1 at a wavelength of 329 nm in the range of 2-10 μM is linearly related to their concentrations, as shown in Supplementary Materials Figure S6 and Figure S7. This means that within this concentration range, the absorbance can be approximately considered to be proportional to the concentration. The 2 μM concentration was selected as the concentration for determining fluorescence quantum yield. Figure 10(a) shows that there are two intersections in the absorption spectrum of (L, R)-1 and quinine sulfate between 300nm and 350nm. A wavelength of 329nm was chosen for excitation, at which point the absorbance is 0.03285, which is less than 0.04. The experimental steps are based on the literature reported by Levitus.[38] Calculate the quantum yield using the following formula, where X represents the test sample, S represents the reference material, Q represents the fluorescence quantum yield, E represents the integrated fluorescence intensity, A represents the solution absorbance, n represents the solution refractive index.

$$Q_X = Q_S \cdot \frac{A_S}{A_X} \cdot \frac{E_X}{E_S} \cdot \frac{n_X^2}{n_S^2}$$

Supplementary Material Figure S8 shows the fluorescence enhancement of quinine sulfate starting at 350.2 nm, and Figure 10(b) presents the fluorescence enhancement of the probe beginning at 354.7 nm. The literature provides a quantum yield of 0.527 for quinine sulfate; [39]thus, during the detection of L-Lysine, the calculated fluorescence quantum yield of (L, R)-1 is 0.117, which may have a certain degree of error.

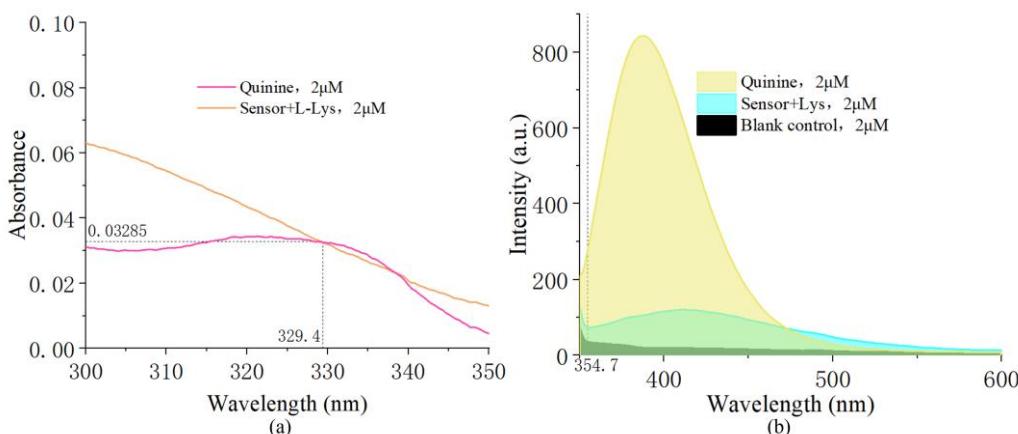


Figure 10. (a) Absorption spectrum of (L, R)-1 and quinine sulfate between 300nm and 350nm. (b) Emission Spectrum of (L, R)-1(2 μ M) + L-Lys, Quinine Sulfate(2 μ M), and Blank Solvent from 350-600 nm.

4. Conclusions

In summary, we discovered a set of BINAM-based fluorescent probes capable of chiral recognition of L-lysine among natural amino acids. The recognition effect is not influenced by other amino acids, and the probe is stable under certain acidic and alkaline conditions, allowing for rapid identification and long-term stability. The probe is sensitive and can identify L-Lys at lower concentrations. The recognition effect of the probe is enhanced in the presence of zinc ions. We also verified through ^{19}F NMR that the para-fluorine atom of the probe undergoes nucleophilic substitution with L-Lys. This work provides a novel, efficient, and convenient method for the chiral recognition of L-Lys.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1; Figure S1: Fluorescence spectra of (L, R)-1 blank group as well as the groups containing 100-fold equivalent amounts of D-Lys and L-Lys. Figure S2: UV absorption spectra under working conditions of (L, R)-1 as well as absorption spectra at the same concentration without adding L-lysine. Table S1: *ef* values for three important amino acids and explanation; Figure S3-S5: experimental data for D-lysine; Figure S6, S7: (L, R)-1 and quinine sulfate ultraviolet absorption data. Figure S8: The fluorescence spectrum of quinine sulfate. Figure S9: ^1H NMR spectra of R/S-1; Figure S10: ^1H NMR spectra of (D/L, R/S)-1; Figure S11: ^{13}C NMR spectra of (D/L, R/S)-1; Figure S12: ^{19}F NMR spectra of (D/L, R/S)-1; Figure S13: MS spectra of (D/L, R/S)-1.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, L.W. and X.L.; Formal analysis, L.W.; Investigation, L.W.; Resources, G.Z.; Writing—original draft, L.W.; Writing—review and editing, W.C., Y.Z., X.Z. and J.Y.; Visualization, L.W.; Validation, W.C.; Supervision, G.Z.; Project administration, X.L.; Funding acquisition, G.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgments: This research was supported by Sichuan University High Level Talent Project, Sichuan Province 1,000 Talents Plan Project, Sichuan Science and Technology Program (No.2019JDRC0106). We also thank Yanping Huang from the Analysis and Testing Centre of Sichuan University for the assistance on NMR and Dr. Shiqi Zhang from Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences for the assistance on MS.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Ozturk, S.F. and D.D. Sasselov, *On the origins of life's homochirality: Inducing enantiomeric excess with spin-polarized electrons*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, **2022**. 119(28).
2. BEATTY-DESANA, J.W., HOGGARD, M. J., & COOLEDGE, J. W., *Letters to nature*. Nature, **2001**. 255(5505): p. 242–243.
3. Copur, F., et al., *Nanopaper-based photoluminescent enantioselective sensing of L-Lysine by L-Cysteine modified carbon quantum dots*. Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, **2019**. 279: p. 305-312.
4. Lu, W., et al., *Carbon nano-dots as a fluorescent and colorimetric dual-readout probe for the detection of arginine and Cu²⁺and its logic gate operation*. Nanoscale, **2017**. 9(32): p. 11545-11552.
5. Bonner, W.A., *Parity violation and the evolution of biomolecular homochirality*. Chirality, **2000**. 12(3): p. 114-126.
6. Gao, P., Z. Xie, and M. Zheng, *Chiral carbon dots-based nanosensors for Sn(II) detection and lysine enantiomers recognition*. Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, **2020**. 319.
7. Du, S., M. Wey, and D.W. Armstrong, *d-Amino acids in biological systems*. Chirality, **2023**. 35(9): p. 508-534.
8. Wu, G., *Functional amino acids in nutrition and health*. Amino Acids, **2013**. 45(3): p. 407-411.
9. Matthews, D.E., *Review of Lysine Metabolism with a Focus on Humans*. The Journal of Nutrition, **2020**. 150: p. 2548S-2555S.
10. Chang, D., et al., *Ratiometric fluorescent carbon dots for enantioselective sensing of L-lysine and pH discrimination in vivo and in vitro*. Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, **2022**. 362.
11. Song, L., et al., *Plasma Free Amino Acid Profiling of Five Types of Cancer Patients and Its Application for Early Detection*. PLoS ONE, **2011**. 6(9).
12. Payne, A., et al., *Lysine mediation of neuroendocrine food regulation in guinea fowl*. Poultry Science, **2016**. 95(2): p. 276-286.

13. Estaras, M., et al., *The lysine derivative aminoacidipic acid, a biomarker of protein oxidation and diabetes-risk, induces production of reactive oxygen species and impairs trypsin secretion in mouse pancreatic acinar cells*. Food and Chemical Toxicology, **2020**. 145.
14. Jin, C.-l., et al., *mTORC1-Mediated Satellite Cell Differentiation Is Required for Lysine-Induced Skeletal Muscle Growth*. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, **2020**. 68(17): p. 4884-4892.
15. Tang, S., et al., *Enantioselective Recognition of L-Lysine by ICT Effect with a Novel Binaphthyl-Based Complex*. Micromachines, **2023**. 14(3).
16. Loaëc, G., et al., *Impact of Variety and Agronomic Factors on Crude Protein and Total Lysine in Chicory; Nε-Carboxymethyl-lysine-Forming Potential during Drying and Roasting*. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, **2015**. 63(47): p. 10295-10302.
17. Jin, C. and J. Bao, *Lysine Production by Dry Biorefining of Wheat Straw and Cofermentation of Corynebacterium glutamicum*. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, **2021**. 69(6): p. 1900-1906.
18. Friedman, M. and C.E. Levin, *Nutritional and medicinal aspects of d-amino acids*. Amino Acids, **2011**. 42(5): p. 1553-1582.
19. Abbasov, M.E., et al., *A proteome-wide atlas of lysine-reactive chemistry*. Nature Chemistry, **2021**. 13(11): p. 1081-1092.
20. Kugimiya, A., R. Fukada, and D. Funamoto, *A luminol chemiluminescence method for sensing histidine and lysine using enzyme reactions*. Analytical Biochemistry, **2013**. 443(1): p. 22-26.
21. Namera, A., Yashiki, M., Nishida, M., & Kojima, T., *Direct extract derivatization for determination of amino acids in human urine by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry*. Journal of Chromatography B, **2002**. 776 (1): p. 49-55.
22. Chen, T., et al., *Differential Adsorption of l- and d-Lysine on Achiral MFI Zeolites as Determined by Synchrotron X-Ray Powder Diffraction and Thermogravimetric Analysis*. Angewandte Chemie International Edition, **2019**. 59(3): p. 1093-1097.
23. Du, G. and L. Pu, *Micelle-Encapsulated Fluorescent Probe: Chemosselective and Enantioselective Recognition of Lysine in Aqueous Solution*. Organic Letters, **2019**. 21(12): p. 4777-4781.
24. Cheng, D.J., et al., *Highly Enantioselective Kinetic Resolution of Axially Chiral BINAM Derivatives Catalyzed by a Brønsted Acid*. Angewandte Chemie International Edition, **2014**. 53(14): p. 3684-3687.
25. Pu, L., *Fluorescence of Organic Molecules in Chiral Recognition*. Chemical Reviews, **2004**. 104(3): p. 1687-1716.
26. Pu, L., *Enantioselective Fluorescent Sensors: A Tale of BINOL*. Accounts of Chemical Research, **2012**. 45(2): p. 150-163.
27. Zhu, Y.-Y., et al., *Free Amino Acid Recognition: A Bisbinaphthyl-Based Fluorescent Probe with High Enantioselectivity*. Journal of the American Chemical Society, **2018**. 141(1): p. 175-181.
28. Averin, A.D., et al., *Pd(0)-catalyzed amination in the synthesis of chiral derivatives of BINAM and their evaluation as fluorescent enantioselective detectors*. Pure and Applied Chemistry, **2020**. 92(8): p. 1367-1386.
29. Zhao, H., et al., *Spectroscopic studies of a BINAM-based sensor: Highly selective fluorescent recognition of lysine in water solution through a nucleophilic substitution reaction*. Tetrahedron Letters, **2019**. 60(18): p. 1238-1242.
30. Jiao, S.-Y., et al., *Making pyrophosphate visible: the first precipitable and real-time fluorescent sensor for pyrophosphate in aqueous solution*. The Analyst, **2015**. 140(1): p. 174-181.
31. Kondo, S.-i., Y. Nakadai, and M. Unno, *Recognition of dicarboxylates in aqueous acetonitrile by a dinuclear zinc(II) complex of 2,2'-binaphthalene-based receptor*. Supramolecular Chemistry, **2018**. 31(1): p. 9-18.
32. Sasaki, Y., et al., *Accurate chiral pattern recognition for amines from just a single chemosensor*. Chemical Science, **2020**. 11(15): p. 3790-3796.
33. Huang, Z., et al., *Zn(II) promoted dramatic enhancement in the enantioselective fluorescent recognition of functional chiral amines by a chiral aldehyde*. Chem. Sci., **2014**. 5(9): p. 3457-3462.
34. Wang, S., et al., *Binaphthyl-derived salicylidene Schiff base for dual-channel sensing of Cu, Zn cations and integrated molecular logic gates*. Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, **2010**. 145(2): p. 826-831.
35. Song, T., et al., *Fluorescent Recognition of Zn²⁺ by Two Diastereomeric Salicylaldimines: Dramatically Different Responses and Spectroscopic Investigation*. Inorganic Chemistry, **2017**. 56(8): p. 4395-4399.
36. Wang, X., et al., *Reaction of Zn(II) with a BINOL-amino-acid Schiff base: An unusual off-on-off fluorescence response*. Tetrahedron Letters, **2018**. 59(24): p. 2332-2334.
37. Zhao, H., et al., *Study of the ZnII Complexes of 1,1'-Binaphthyl-Based Schiff Bases: Fluorescent Detection of Thiocyanate*. European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry, **2018**. 2018(37): p. 4153-4157.
38. Levitus, M., *Tutorial: measurement of fluorescence spectra and determination of relative fluorescence quantum yields of transparent samples*. Methods and Applications in Fluorescence, **2020**. 8(3).
39. Melhuish, W.H., *QUANTUM EFFICIENCIES OF FLUORESCENCE OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES: EFFECT OF SOLVENT AND CONCENTRATION OF THE FLUORESCENT SOLUTE1*. The Journal of Physical Chemistry, **1961**. 65(2): p. 229-235.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.