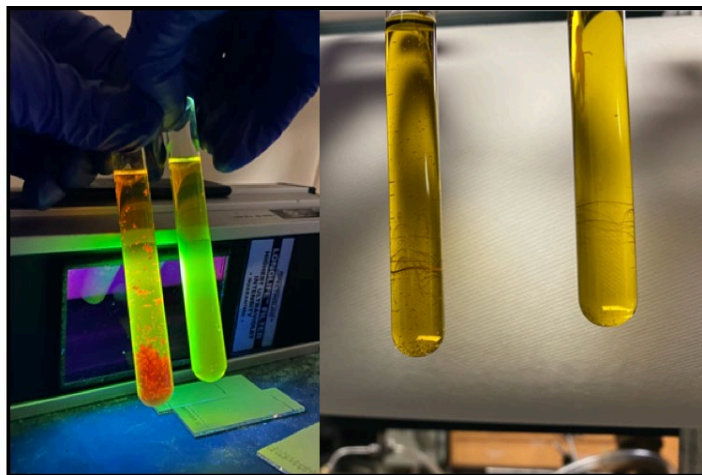




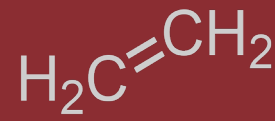
A Convergent Synthetic Approach to Activity Based Sensing of Ethylene Gas

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Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry



Project Background: Importance of Ethylene



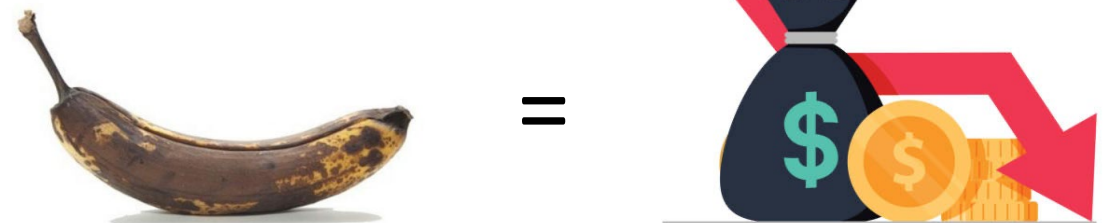
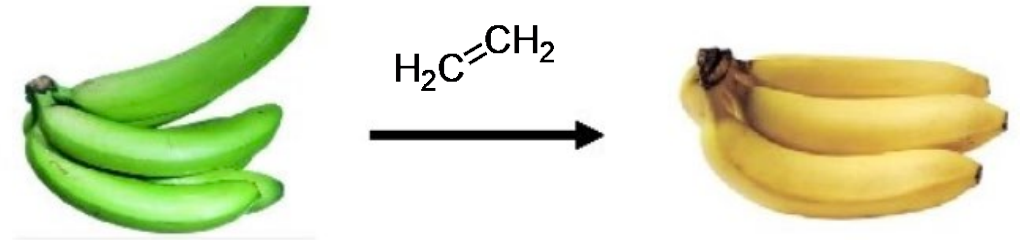
Colorless gas, naturally produced by plants
Relatively small, unreactive

Major plant hormone responsible for:

- Seed germination
- Fruit ripening
- Dormancy
- Flower production
- Root hair development

Agricultural applications require measurements to be:

- Precise
- Accurate
- Fast
- Selective
- Sensitive
- Applied *in vivo*



Project Background: Synthetic Ethylene Probes

Aim One

Rapid Access to Probe Library

1a. The Original System

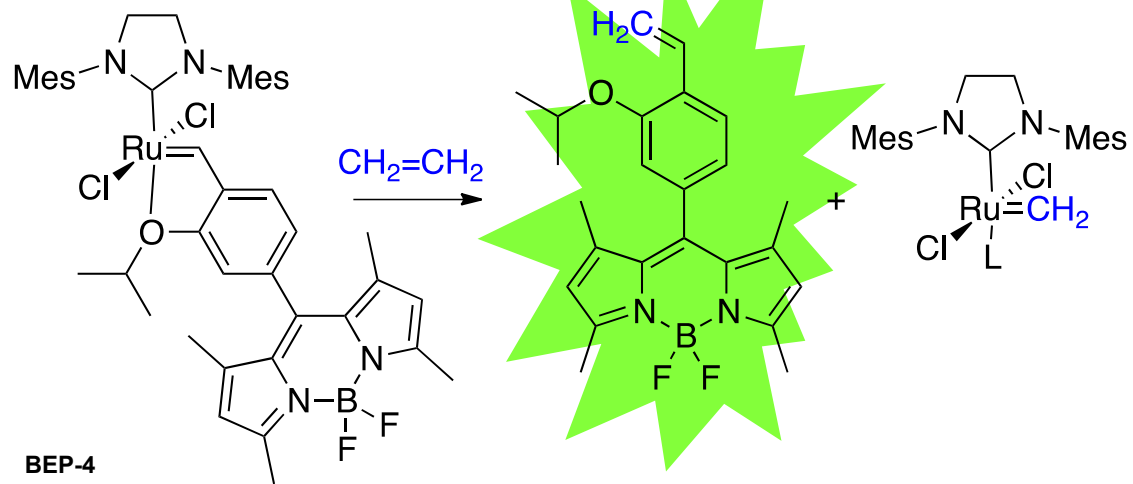
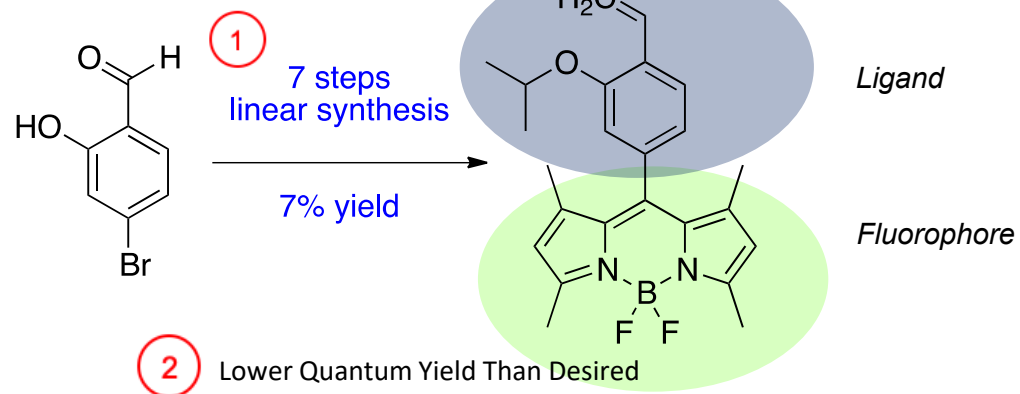
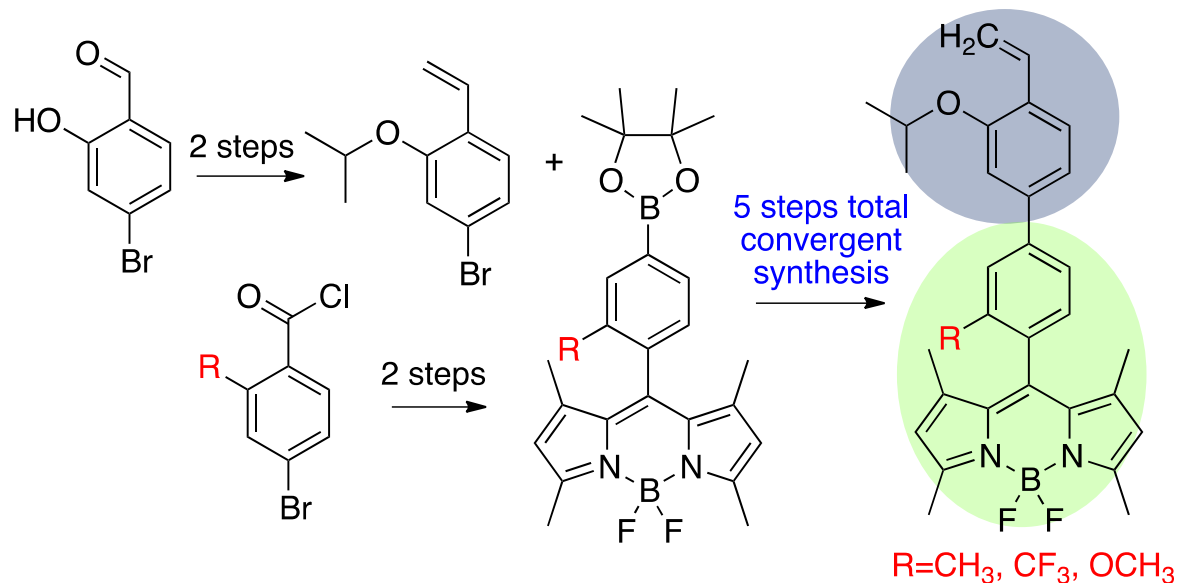


Figure 1. Modular approach to BEP synthesis.

1b. The Problems

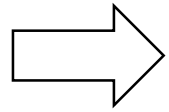


1c. Rapid Access to Probe Combinations



Project Background: Synthetic Ethylene Probes

Aim Two



Structural Modifications to Increase Quantum Yield

Quantum Yield is a measure of fluorophore brightness

Brighter fluorophores require less material:

- Cost effective
- Better imaging *in vivo*

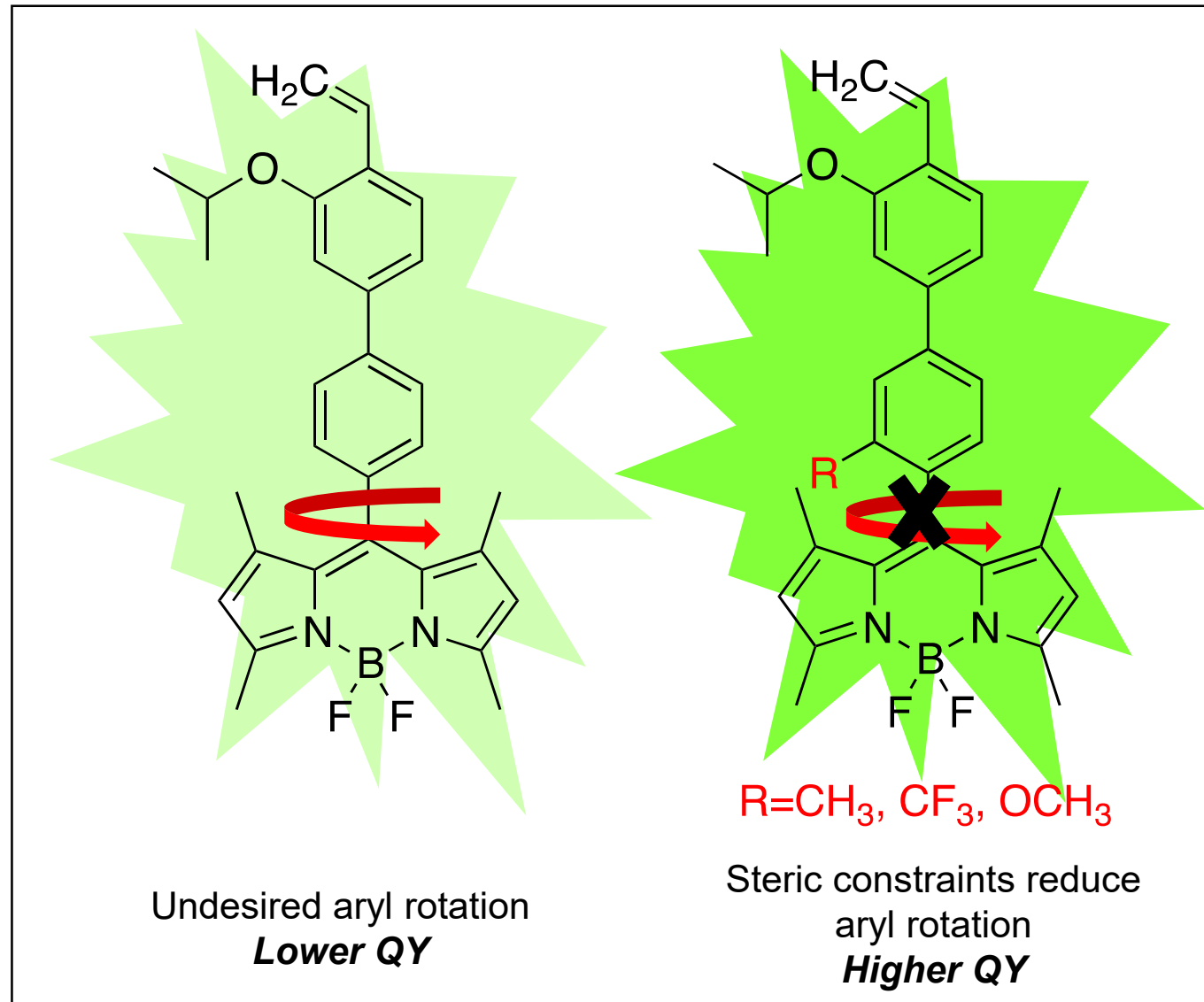
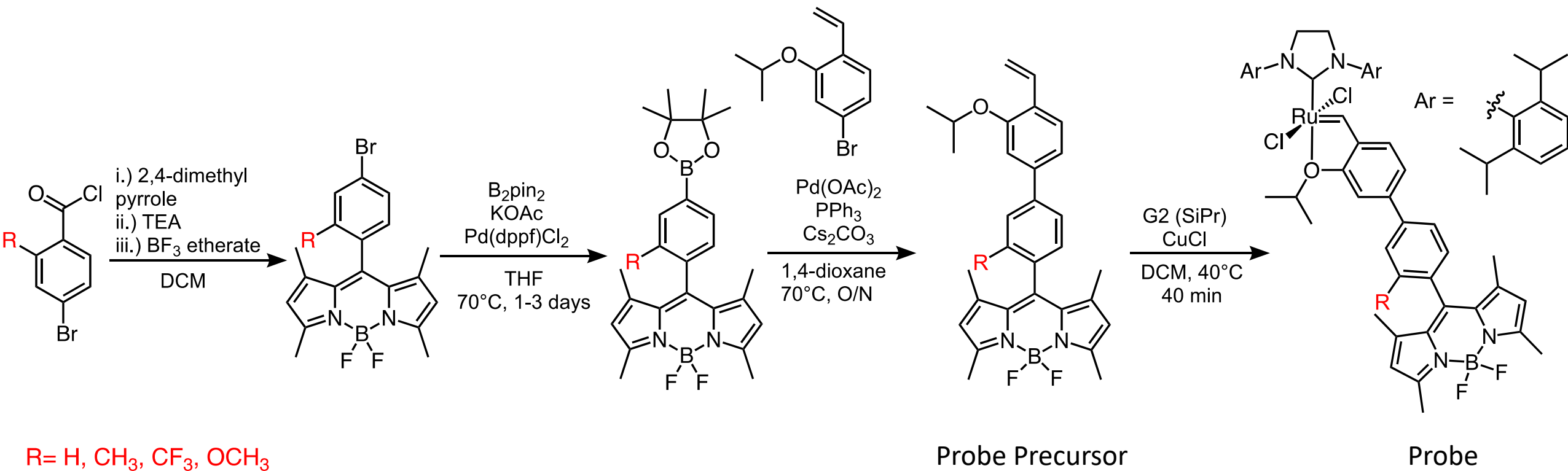


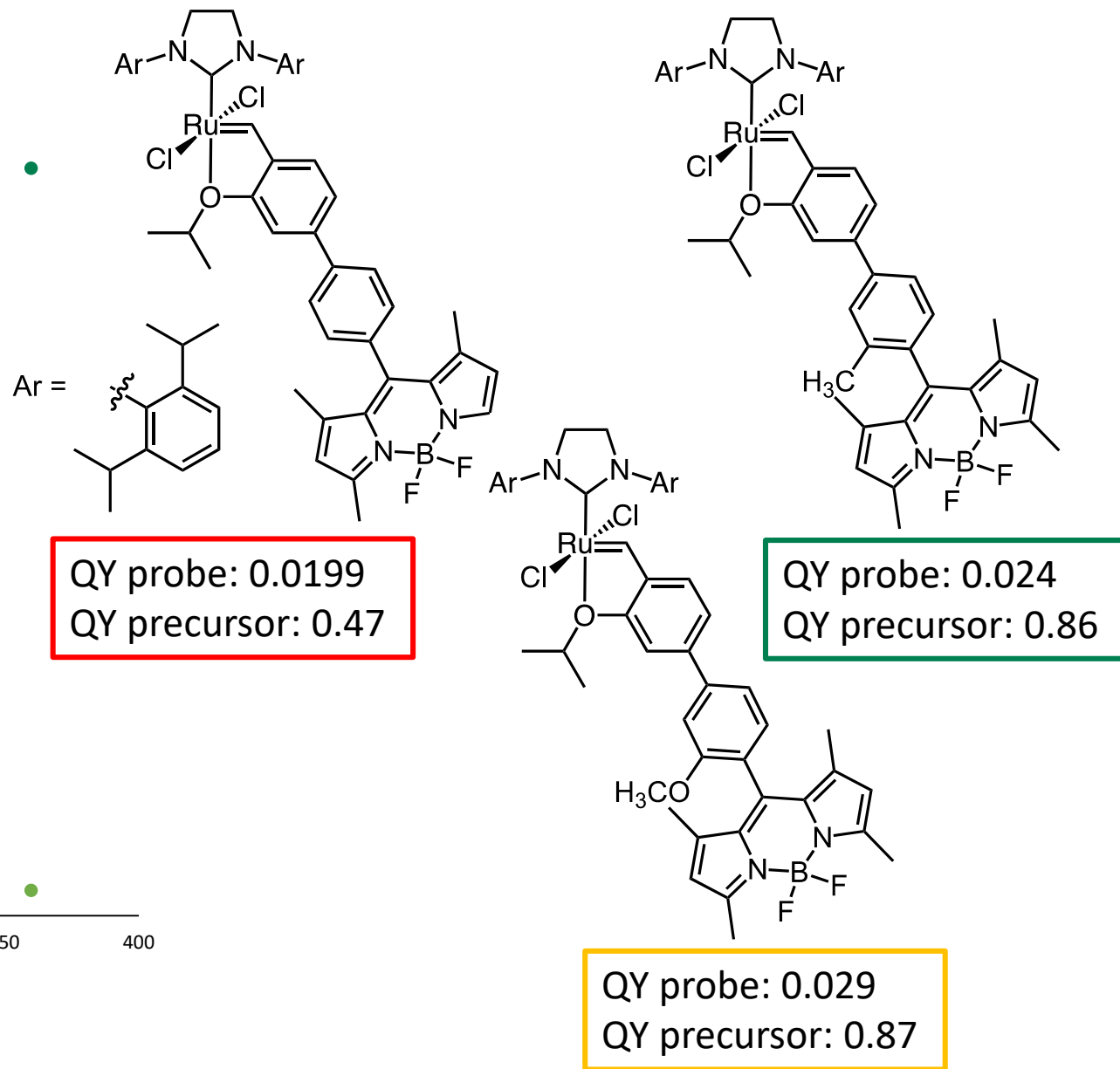
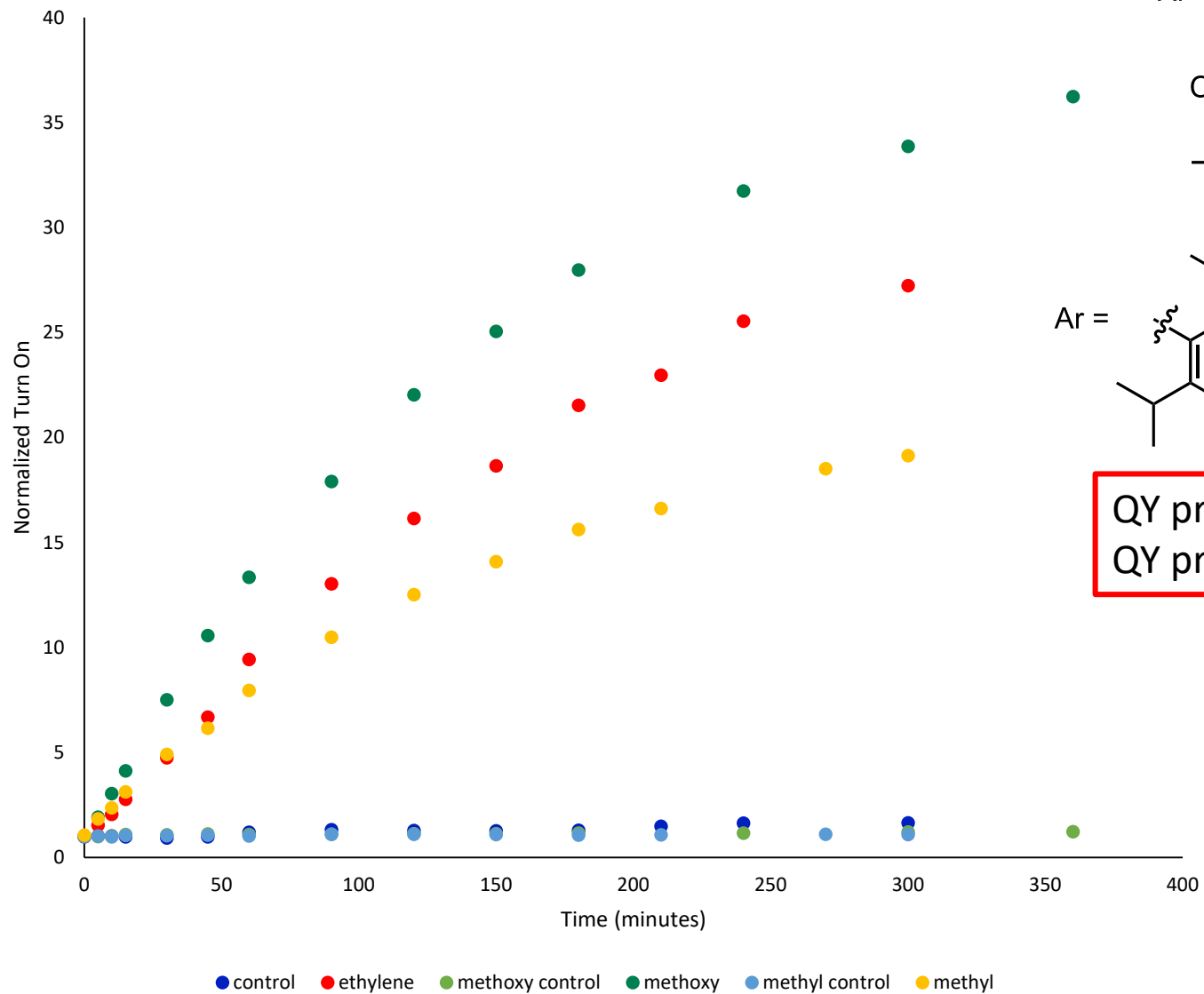
Figure 2. Structural modifications to increase quantum yield.

Synthetic Route



Results: Unsubstituted Probe vs Methoxy Substituted Probe

Time to Max Turn On: Cross Coupled Probes

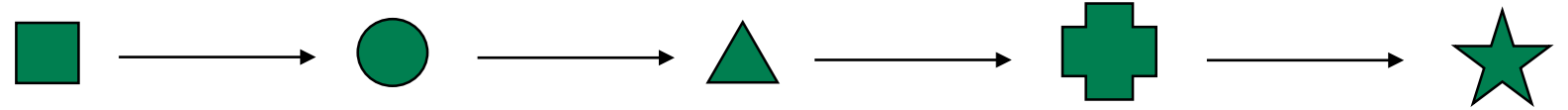


Summary

Aim One

Linear Synthesis:

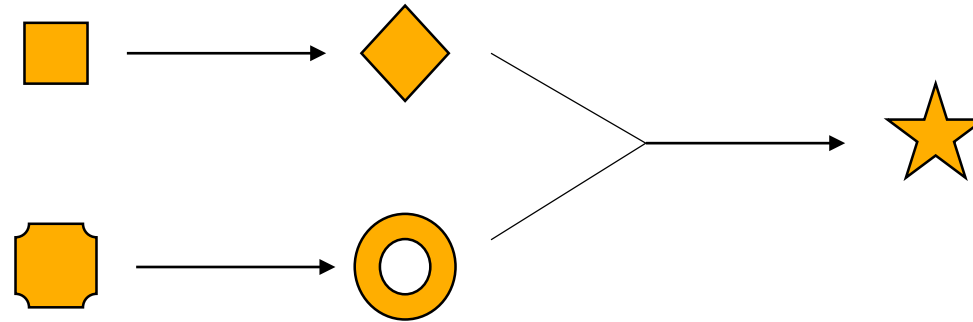
Lower yielding, difficult to change



Convergent Synthesis:

Higher yielding, more modular

More desirable

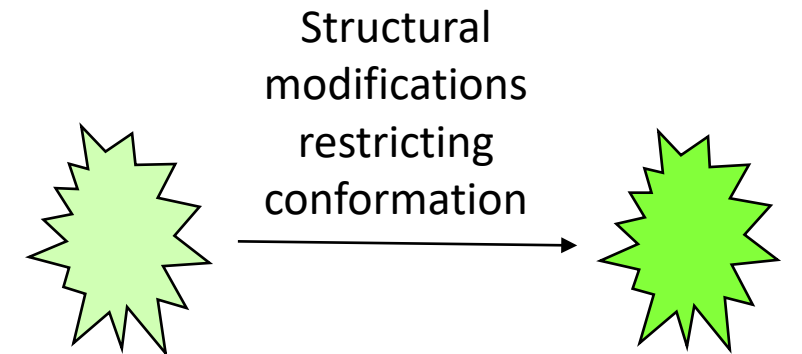


Aim Two

Structural modifications result in greater fluorescence due to steric constraints

- Greater fluorescence = increased quantum yield
- Higher QY results in more precise measurements in imaging experiments

More desirable



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DENVER

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