WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

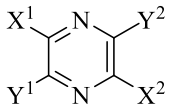
1. A method for measuring the amount of a fluorescent compound in plasma, the method comprising:

diluting a sample of plasma with at least one solvent; and

analyzing the diluted sample by HPLC thereby measuring the amount of the compound in the plasma;

wherein the sample of plasma is not dried before HPLC analysis, and no internal standard is added to the sample,

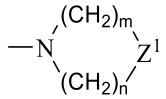
wherein the fluorescent compound is a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein



Formula I

each of X1 and X2 is independently –CO2R1 , –CONR1 R2 , –CO(AA) or –CONH(PS);

each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from the group consisting of –NR1 R2 and



Z^1 is a single bond, $–CR^1R^2–$, –O–, $–NR^1–$, $–NCOR^1–$, –S–, –SO–, or $–SO_2–$;

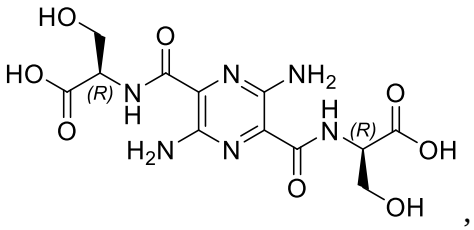
each of R^1 to R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aH$, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aCH_3$, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aCO_2H$, $–(CHCO_2H)_aCO_2H$, $–(CH_2CH_2O)_cH$, $–(CH_2CH_2O)_cCH_3$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_3H$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_3^-$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_2H$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_2^-$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_3H$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_3^-$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_2H$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_2^-$,$–(CH_2)_aPO_4H_3$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4H_2^-$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4H^{2-}$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4^{3-}$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_3H_2$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_3H^-$, and $–(CH_2)_aPO_3^{2-}$;

AA is a peptide chain comprising one or more amino acids selected from the group consisting of natural and unnatural amino acids, linked together by peptide or amide bonds and each instance of AA may be the same or different than each other instance;

PS is a sulfated or non-sulfated polysaccharide chain comprising one or more monosaccharide units connected by glycosidic linkages; and

‘a’ is a number from 1 to 10, ‘c’ is a number from 1 to 100, and each of ‘m’ and ‘n’ are independently a number from 1 to 3.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is



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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the plasma sample exhibits signs of blood hemolysis.

4. A method for measuring the amount of a fluorescent compound in plasma, the method comprising:

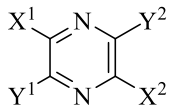
adding to a sample of plasma at least one solvent thereby causing plasma proteins to precipitate,

removing the precipitated plasma proteins from the sample, and

analyzing the sample by HPLC thereby measuring the amount of the compound in the plasma;

wherein the sample is not dried before HPLC analysis, and no internal standard is added to the sample,

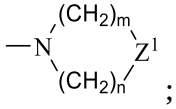
wherein the fluorescent compound is a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein



Formula I

each of X^1 and X^2 is independently $–CO_2R^1$, $–CONR^1R^2$, –CO(AA) or –CONH(PS);

each of Y^1 and Y^2 is independently selected from the group consisting of $–NR^1R^2$ and


;

Z^1 is a single bond, $–CR^1R^2–$, –O–, $–NR^1–$, $–NCOR^1–$, –S–, –SO–, or $–SO_2–$;

each of R^1 to R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aH$, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aCH_3$, $–CH_2(CHOH)_aCO_2H$, $–(CHCO_2H)_aCO_2H$, $–(CH_2CH_2O)_cH$, $–(CH_2CH_2O)_cCH_3$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_3H$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_3^-$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_2H$, $–(CH_2)_aSO_2^-$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_3H$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_3^-$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_2H$, $–(CH_2)_aNHSO_2^-$,$–(CH_2)_aPO_4H_3$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4H_2^-$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4H^{2-}$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_4^{3-}$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_3H_2$, $–(CH_2)_aPO_3H^-$, and $–(CH_2)_aPO_3^{2-}$;

AA is a peptide chain comprising one or more amino acids selected from the group consisting of natural and unnatural amino acids, linked together by peptide or amide bonds and each instance of AA may be the same or different than each other instance;

PS is a sulfated or non-sulfated polysaccharide chain comprising one or more monosaccharide units connected by glycosidic linkages; and

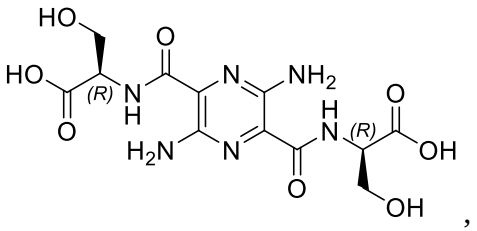
‘a’ is a number from 1 to 10, ‘c’ is a number from 1 to 100, and each of ‘m’ and ‘n’ are independently a number from 1 to 3.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein removing the precipitated plasma proteins comprises centrifuging the sample,

the centrifuged sample has a supernatant and a pellet; and

the supernatant is diluted with at least one solvent prior to HPLC analysis.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the compound is



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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the plasma sample exhibits signs of blood hemolysis.

8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the solvent is a non-aqueous solvent selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethyl acetate, hexane, chloroform, DMF, DMSO, acetic acid, acetone, acetonitrile, butanol, carbon tetrachloride, diethylene glycol, diethyl ether, DME, ethylene glycol, methylene chloride, nitromethane, petroleum ether, propanol, pyridine, toluene, MTBE, triethylamine, xylene, and benzene.

9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the solvent is an aqueous buffer selected from the group consisting of phosphate, acetate, bicarbonate, carbonate, formate, gluconate, lactate, citrate, sulfonate, ammonium, guanidinium, HEPES, cacodylate, Tris, tris-HCl, maleate, borate, glycinate, succinate, PIPES and any combination thereof.

10. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the plasma comes from a human, animal or in vitro study.