

Supplementary Information

Experimental Procedures and Spectral Data

TanA: A fluorogenic probe for Thiaminase activity

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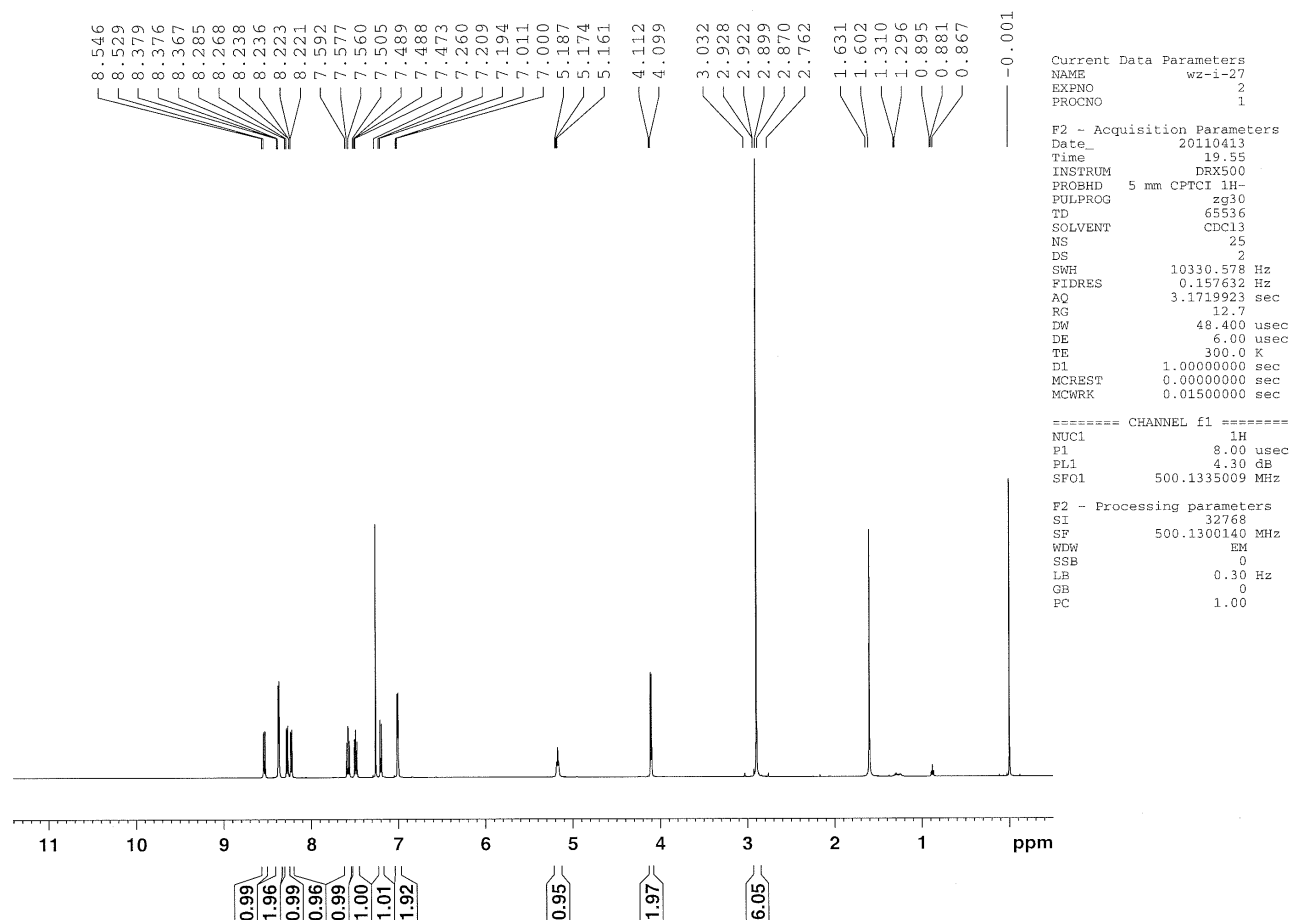
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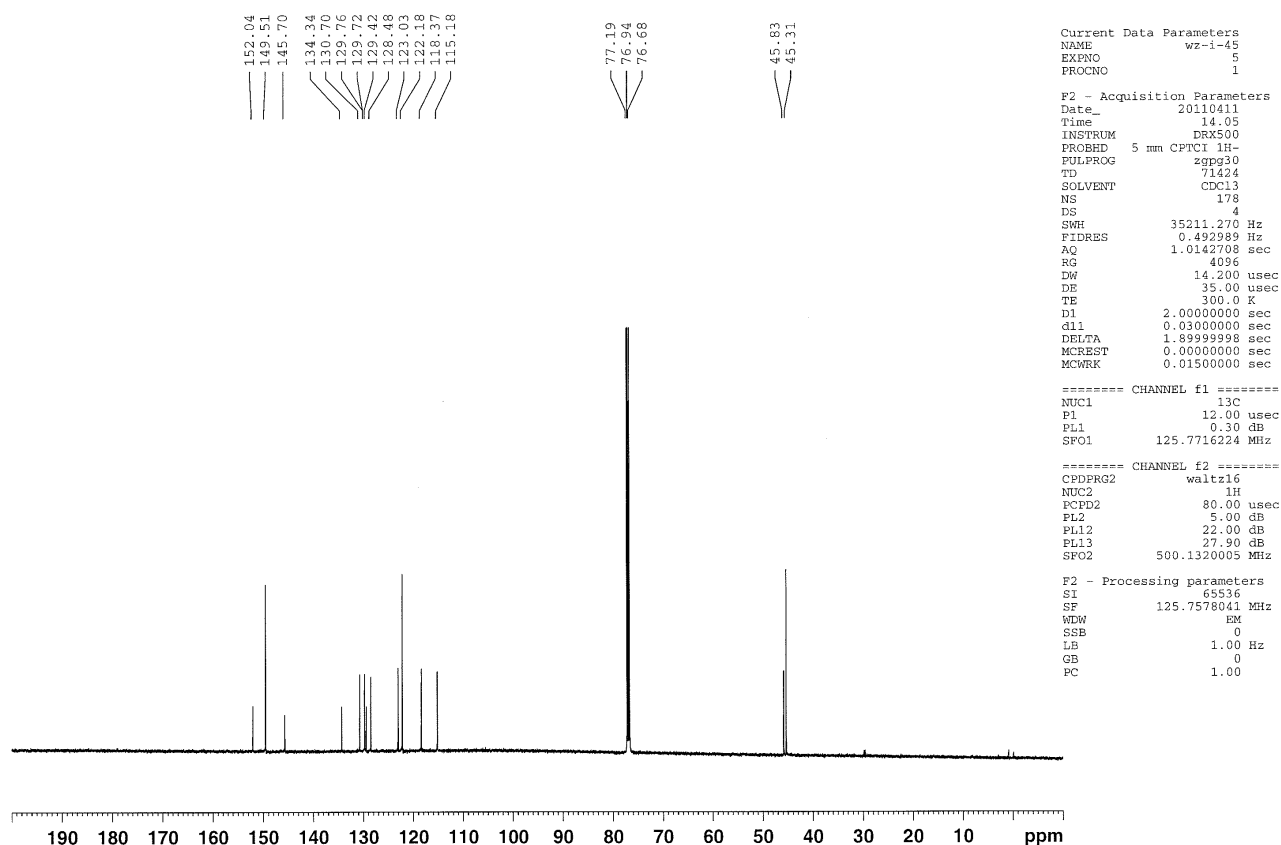
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Preparation of compound 3:

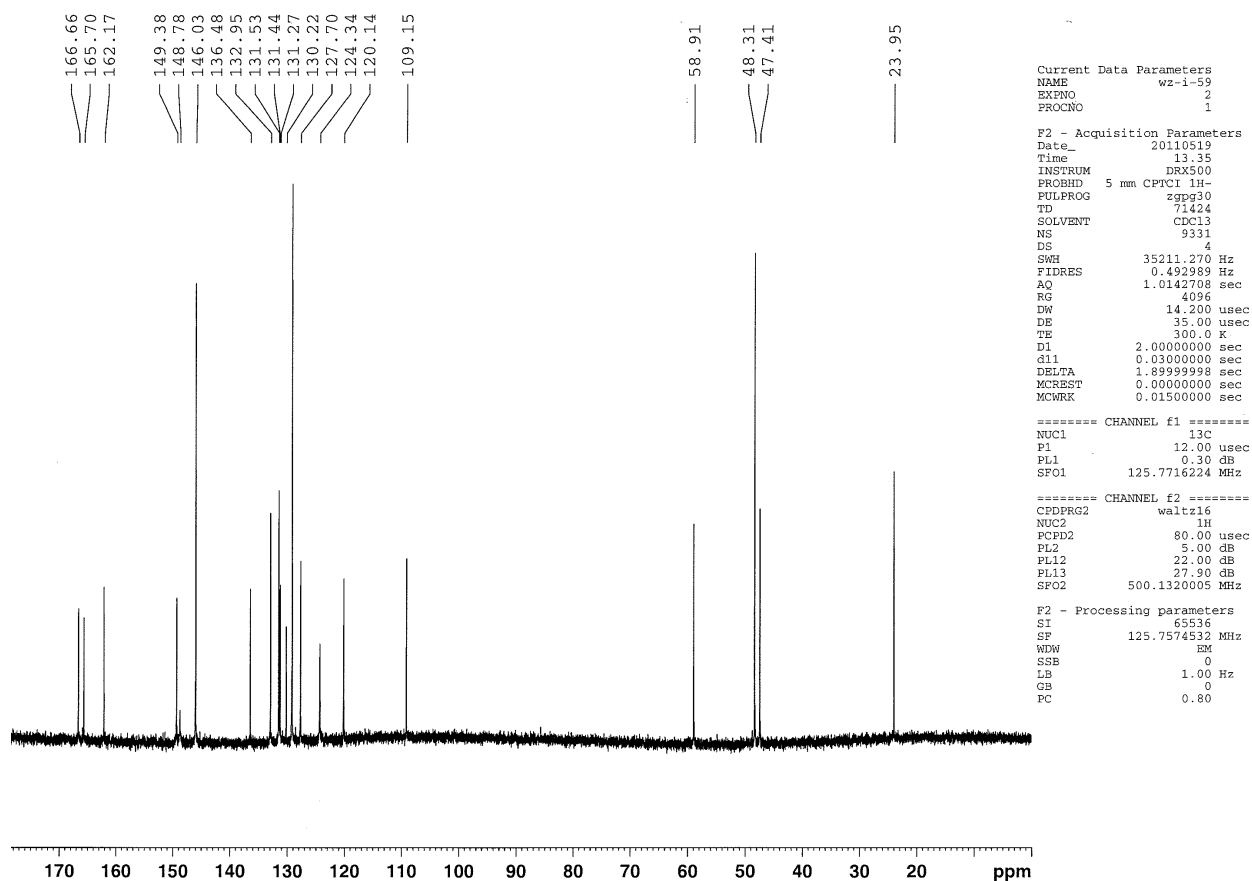
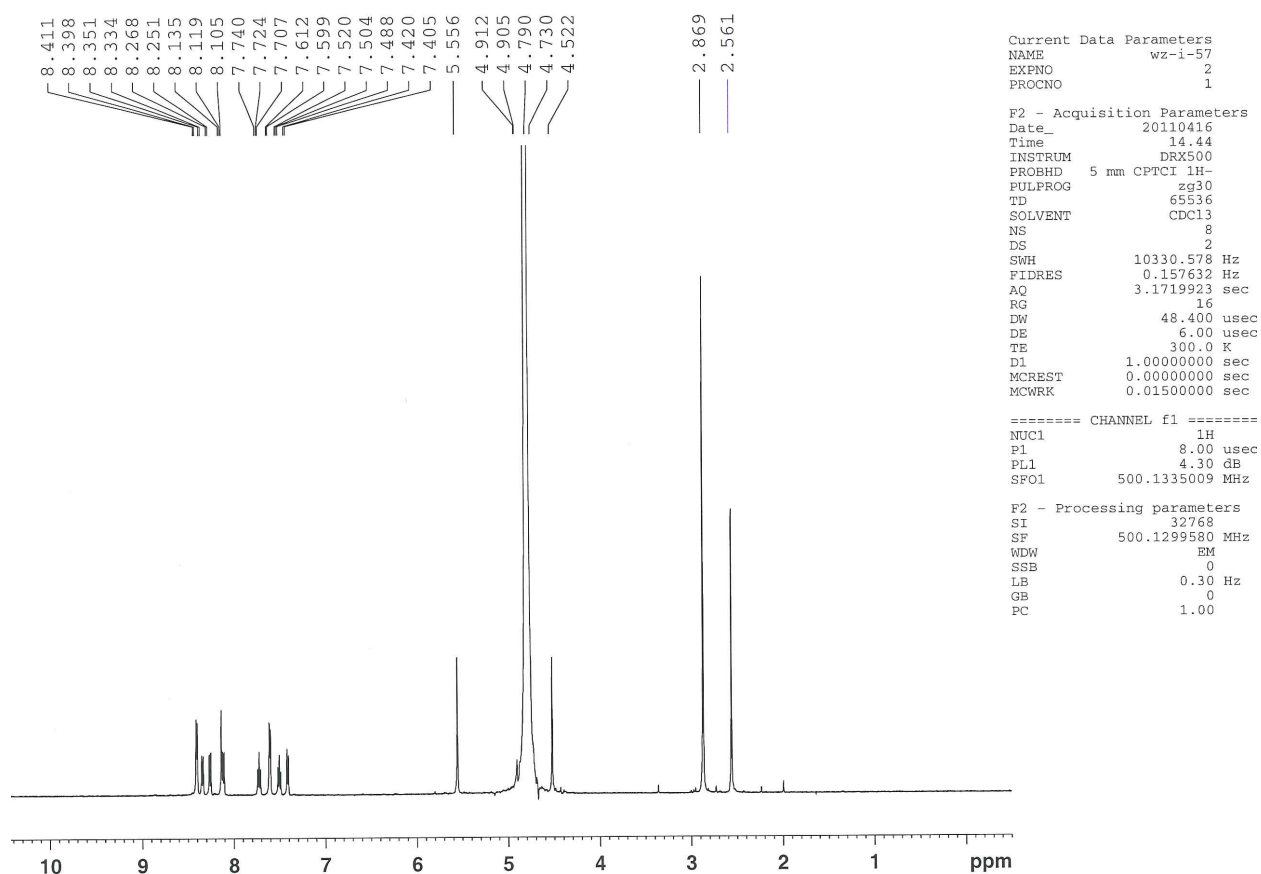
4-aminomethylpyridine (112 μ l, 1.11 mmol) was added into a solution of dansyl chloride (100 mg, 0.37 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature, followed by dilution with water. The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL) and the organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel with methanol-methylene chloride (2:98) giving compound **3** (101 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid; mp 90–92°C; IR (film, cm^{-1}) ν 3431, 3078, 2939, 2828, 2780, 1314, 1139, 790; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.90 (s, 6H), 4.10 (d, $J=6.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.17 (t, $J=6.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J=5.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J=7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, $J=8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.23 (dd, $J=1.0, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, $J=7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, $J=6$ Hz, 2H), 8.50 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 45.3, 45.8, 115.2, 118.4, 122.2, 123.0, 128.5, 129.4, 129.7, 129.8, 130.7, 134.3, 145.7, 149.5 and 152.0; HRMS $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{SNa})^+$: 364.1090, found 364.1088.





Preparation of TanA:

Compound **3** (72mg, 0.21mmol) was added to solution of 5-(bromomethyl)-2- methylpyrimidin-4-amonium bromide (20mg, 0.07mmol) in DMF (0.21 mL). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen overnight. CH₂Cl₂ was added to the DMF solution to give a yellow precipitate that was collected and washed with CH₂Cl₂ several times. The precipitate was dissolved in MeOH and allowed to evaporate slowly overnight. Crystals of pure TanA, as the HBr salt, were collected (37 mg, 84% yield) as a white solid; mp 208-210°C; IR (film, cm⁻¹) ν 3427, 1652, 1469, 1139, 1087; ¹H NMR (500MHz, D₂O) δ 2.56 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 5.56 (s, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, *J*=8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J*=6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, *J*=8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J*=7 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, *J*=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, *J*=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J*=6.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O) δ 24.0, 47.4, 48.3, 58.9, 109.2, 120.1, 124.3, 127.7, 130.2, 131.3, 131.4, 131.5, 133.0, 136.5, 146.0, 148.8, 149.4, 162.2, 165.7, 166.7; HRMS [M-HBr-Br]⁺ calcd for (C₂₄H₂₇N₆O₂S)⁺: 463.1910, found 463.1911.



pKa determination

Compound **3** (10 μ M in 20 mM citrate buffer) was placed in a 1.4 ml cuvette and the pH adjusted to 3.0. The fluorescence ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 335$ nm) was recorded on a Shimadzu RF-5301. The pH was adjusted by addition of a concentrated solution of NaOH and the fluorescence and pH recorded. The fluorescence at 575 nm was plotted vs. pH and fit to a standard pKa curve.

Bisulfite kinetics

TanA (8.8 μ M in 0.8 mM citrate buffer) was placed in a 1.4 ml cuvette and the pH adjusted to 6.4. Sodium bisulfite was added to bring the final concentration of bisulfite up to 0.1mM and the fluorescence ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 335$ nm) was recorded at 5 minute intervals.

Thiaminase activity

Thiaminase activity was determined kinetically in dilutions of partially purified his(10)-tagged recombinant thiaminase I derived from *P. thiaminolyticus* strain 8118 (Honeyfield)¹ using probe TanA as substrate (in place of thiamine) and nicotinic acid as co-substrate at concentrations and pH employed in the standard radiometric assay². Partially purified thiaminase I protein was diluted 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000-fold in 0.1 M, pH 6.5, potassium phosphate buffer containing 0.1 M NaCl and 0.1 % (w/v) BSA (bovine serum albumin, globulin and protease free; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) to provide enzyme solutions containing 30, 60, 120, and 240 ng protein/assay. Aliquots of diluted enzyme (120 μ L) were added to triplicate microwells each containing 108 μ L of co-substrate, nicotinic acid (40 mM, pyridine-3-carboxylic acid, Sigma-Aldrich Corp., St. Louis, MO). The plate was covered with a lid, moved into the sample chamber of a Synergy 4 multi-mode plate reader (Millipore), shaken for 10 s and allowed to equilibrate at 28°C for 5 min. Following pre-incubation, the plate was ejected and 24 μ L of probe TanA (75 μ M) or buffer was added to appropriate wells, the plate returned to the sample chamber, and was shaken for 10 seconds to mix the contents. The emission of released compound **3** at 575 nm was measured at 2 minute intervals using xenon-flash lamp excitation at 350 nm. A dilution series of fluorescent compound **3** contained in separate microwells of the thiaminase assay plate was used to show that the emission was linearly related to solution concentration as pmol/assay (Figure S1); where the volume of solution/assay was 252 μ L.

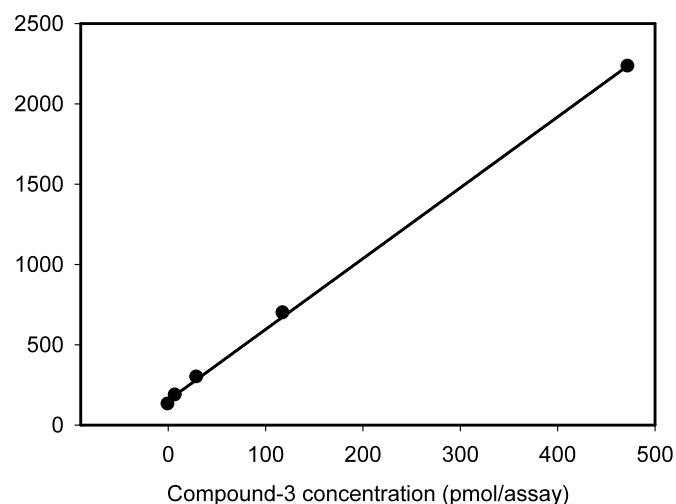


Figure S1. Fluorescent compound **3** emission was calibrated using a series of dilutions. The mean ($n = 3$) fluorescence emission at 575 nm, excited at 350 nm, for dilutions of free compound **3** in 0.1 M, pH 6.5, potassium phosphate buffer containing 0.1 M NaCl and 0.1 % (w/v) BSA was measured at 28 °C using a Synergy 4 multimode plate reader. Assay volumes were 252 μ L/well. Fluorescence was linearly related to concentration, with $F = 4.4102 \times [\text{pmol compound-3/assay}] + 154.58$, $R^2 = 0.9994$.

References:

1. D. C. Honeyfield, J.P. Hinterkopf, S. B. Brown, *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 2002, **131**, 171-175; C. A. Richter, A. N. Evans, M. K. Wright-Osment, J. L. Zajicek, S. A. Heppell, S. C. Riley, C. C. Krueger, D. E. Tillitt, *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science*, 2012, **69**, 1-9.
2. J. L. Zajicek, D. E. Tillitt, D. C. Honeyfield, S. B. Brown, 2005, *Journal of Aquatic Animal Health*, **17**, 82-94.