Supplementary Information

Surfaces Presenting α-Phenyl Mannoside Derivatives Enable Formation of Stable, High Coverage, Non-pathogenic *Escherichia coli* Biofilms against

Pathogen Colonization

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Content:

1.	General Information	S-2
2.	Synthesis of mannosides	S-3
	2.1 Procedures for the synthesis of compound BiPh-Man	S-3
	2.2 Procedures for the synthesis of compound BiPh-Man-F	S-10
	2.3 Procedures for the synthesis of compound TAM-Man/TAP-Man	S-17
	2.4 Procedures for the synthesis of compound PPh-Man	S-22
3.	Images of bacterial biofilm and interference samples	S-25
4.	Viability of <i>fim+ E. coli</i> 83972 and <i>E. faecalis</i> undergo sonication and vortex	S-26
5.	Copies of ¹ H, ¹³ C and ¹⁹ F NMR spectra	S-28
6.	References	S-85

1. General Information

NMR spectra were recorded at 25 °C on JEOL ECX-400 and JEOL ECA-500 spectrometers. The chemical shifts were recorded in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) and with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad), coupling constants (*J*) were reported in hertz (Hz), integration. ¹³C NMR data were collected with complete proton decoupling. ESI-MS spectra were recorded on Thermo Finnigan LCQ Deca XP Plus LC/MSMS instrument using methanol solutions of the products through C18 column (KinetexTM 5 μ m XB-C18 100 Å, LC Column 50 × 4.6 mm, Phenomenex INC.) with gradient elution (10–95% Acetonitrile in H₂O, 12 min). Silicycle SiliaFlash F60 (40–63 μ m) silica gel was used for the column chromatography.

2. Synthesis of mannosides

Synthesis of compound Man was described in our previous reports.¹



2.1 Procedures for the synthesis of compound BiPh-Man

Compound S3 was prepared in two steps according to the reported procedures.²

Synthesis of compound S4:

Under nitrogen atmosphere, to a solution of compound S3 (2.8 g, 9.11 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added 60% sodium hydride suspended in mineral (10.6 mg, 0.05 equiv) at room temperature. After stirring for 10 minutes, *tert*-butyl acrylate (6.6 mL, 5 equiv) was added, and the mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h at room temperature. Followed the evaporation of the volatile components under reduced pressure, water (10 mL) and dichloromethane (15 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted by dichloromethane (15 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed by brine (10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the desired product S4 (2.57 g, 65% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.70-3.6 (m, 24 H), 3.38 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.49 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 1.44 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.95, 80.52, 70.72, 70.70, 70.6, 70.61, 70.52, 70.40, 70.08, 66.92, 50.69, 36.28, 28.13. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₁₉H₃₇N₃NaO₈ = 458.2, Found 458.2.

Synthesis of compound 1:

To a 50 mL round bottom flask was charged with compound **S4** (1.06 g, 2.43 mmol), Pd/C (259 mg, 10 mol%), and ethyl acetate (20 mL). The mixture was stirred and mildly bubbled by hydrogen for 4 hours at room temperature. Filtration and evaporation afforded the desired product **5** that was directly used for the next step without purification.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.55 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 20 H), 3.36 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.71 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.35 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 1.29 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.83, 80.39, 73.43, 70.53, 70.44, 70.32, 70.23, 66.83, 41.77, 36.19, 28.06. MS (ESI): [M+H⁺] calcd for C₁₉H₄₀NO₈ = 410.3, Found 410.3.



Compound **3** was prepared according to the literature.³

Synthesis of compound 2:

To a solution of compound **S7** (6.4 g, 20 mmol), methanol (40 mL), and dichloromethane (20 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (840 mg, 21 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Lots of white precipitate formed when water (9 mL), dichloromethane (10 mL), and ethyl acetate (10 mL) were added while stirring, which was collected by filtration, well washed with a mixture of dichloromethane (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL), and then with water (10 mL). After transferring the solid (mono sodium salt) to a separatory funnel, ethyl acetate (80 mL) and conc. HCl (3 mL) diluted with water (20 mL) were successively added. The mixture was vigorously shaken until the solid was disappeared. Then the organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted by ethyl acetate (25 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed by brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The solid obtained was washed with *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (4/1, 10 mL), providing the desired product **2** as a white powder (4.28 g, 70% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 8.54 (m, 1 H), 8.51 (m, 1 H), 8.47 (m, 1 H), 3.91 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 164.58, 164.33, 142.32, 141.91, 133.07, 132.52, 129.55, 93.32, 52.21.

Synthesis of compound 3:

To a solution of compound **2** (306 mg, 1 mmol), HBTU (455 mg, 1.2 equiv), and dichloromethane (15 mL) was added diisopropylethylamine (524 uL, 3.0 equiv). After stirring for 30 min, amine **1** (451 mg, 1.1 equiv) was added and the resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 15 h. The reaction course could be followed by TLC (4% MeOH in ethyl acetate). When the reaction completed, the reaction mixture was washed by sat. NH₄Cl (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered,

concentrated, purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate) to afford the desired product **3** as a yellow viscous oil (540 mg, 78% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38 (m, 1 H), 8.35 (m, 1 H), 8.33 (m, 1 H), 7.34 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.7-3.5 (m, 26 H), 2.43 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.17, 165.39, 165.01, 140.93, 140.68, 136.58, 132.06, 127.46, 93.83, 80.77, 70.28, 70.19, 70.14, 70.10, 70.00, 69.83, 66.73, 52.68, 40.01, 36.05, 28.13. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₈H₄₄INNaO₁₁ = 720.2, Found 720.1.



Compound 5 was prepared from pentaacetylmannoside (4) in 78% yield according to the literature.⁴

Synthesis of compound 6:

Under N₂ atmosphere, a mixture of compound **5** (2.75 g, 5 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.524 g, 1.2 equiv), AcOK (1.472 g, 3 equiv), PdCl₂(dppf) (122.5 mg, 0.03 equiv), and DMSO (12 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for 10 h. After cooling, water (50 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL \times 2), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue obtained was subjected to the silica gel column chromatography for purification to afford the desired product **6** as a white foam powder (2.34 g, 85% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.56-5.53 (m, 2 H), 5.43 (m, 1 H), 5.35 (t, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (dd, J = 5.0, 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.11-3.99 (m, 2 H), 2.18 (s, 3 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 1.31 (s, 12 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.66, 170.06, 170.02, 169.84, 158.03, 136.66, 115.72, 95.46, 83.85, 69.41, 69.25, 68.92, 65.93, 62.10, 24.92, 20.97, 20.79. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₆H₃₅BNaO₁₂ = 573.2, Found 573.3.

Synthesis of compound 7:

Under N₂ atmosphere, a mixture of 7 (261 mg, 0.374 mmol), 6 (281 mg, 1.365 equiv), CsF (171 mg, 3 equiv), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (30.3 mg, 0.07 equiv), and THF (4 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Dichloromethane (10 mL) was added, which was followed by filtration. The filter cake was thoroughly washed with dichloromethane. Concentrating the filtrate gave the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (gradient elution: from ethyl acetate to 2% MeOH in ethyl acetate). The desired product 7 was obtained as light yellow syrup (300 mg, 81% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.30 (m, 1 H), 8.26 (m, 1 H), 8.22 (m, 1 H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.53 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.51 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.42 (m, 1 H), 5.33 (t, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (dd, J = 5.0, 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.08-4.00 (m, 2 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.64-3.50 (m, 26 H), 2.41 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.93, 170.56, 170.02, 170.00, 169.77, 166.56, 166.38, 155.71, 141.08, 135.68, 134.09, 130.96, 130.35, 128.50, 126.28, 116.98, 95.81, 80.52, 70.54, 70.48, 70.34, 70.31, 69.80, 69.35, 69.31, 68.88, 66.89, 65.89, 62.11, 52.47, 40.11, 36.26, 28.12, 20.95, 20.76. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₄₈H₆₇NNaO₂₁ = 1016.4, Found 1016.3.

Synthesis of compound 8:

To a solution of compound 7 (410 mg, 0.42 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL). The mixture was stirred for 15 h. The reaction was completed as detected by TLC (4% MeOH in ethyl acetate). After removing the volatile components under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: 0 to 50% MeOH in ethyl acetate), giving the product **8** as white foam powder (387 mg, 99% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.34 (m, 1 H), 8.27 (m, 1 H), 8.25 (m, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.54-5.50 (m, 2 H), 5.42 (m, 1 H), 5.33 (t, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (dd, J = 5.0, 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.06-4.00 (m, 2 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.70- 3.50 (m, 26 H), 2.51 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.16 (s, 3 H), 2.01 (s, 3 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.69, 170.64, 170.09, 170.05, 169.81, 166.90, 166.47, 155.70, 141.04, 135.52, 134.05, 130.96, 130.34, 128.51, 126.51, 116.99, 95.79, 70.22, 70.18, 70.11, 70.04, 69.91, 69.36, 69.30, 68.90, 66.56, 65.90, 62.13, 52.50, 40.04, 34.90, 20.95, 20.76. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₄₄H₅₉NNaO₂₁ =

960.3, Found 960.6.

Synthesis of compound BiPh-Man:

Under N_2 , sodium methoxide (68 mg, 3 equiv) was added to the solution of compound **8** (396 mg, 0.42 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (4 mL). After stirring for 12 h, the reaction was quenched and neutralized by acidic ion-exchange resin DOWEX-50W, filtered, washed with methanol, and concentrated to give the crude product. Further purification was performed by silica gel column chromatography (gradient elution from 5% to 50% MeOH in ethyl acetate) to give the pure product **BiPh-Man** as white foam powder (160 mg, 50% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.35 (m, 1 H), 8.25 (m, 1 H), 8.22 (m, 1 H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.20 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.54 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.92 (s, 5 H), 4.04 (m, 1 H), 3.95-3.92 (m, 4 H), 3.80- 3.50 (m, 30 H), 2.49 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 175.08, 167.65, 166.34, 156.84, 141.27, 135.33, 132.93, 130.97, 129.77, 129.55, 128.03, 126.39, 117.01, 98.75, 74.20, 71.09, 70.60, 70.09 70.04, 69.96, 69.90, 69.82, 69.32, 66.98, 66.80, 61.34, 51.75, 39.77, 35.12. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₃₆H₅₁NNaO₁₇ = 792.3, Found 792.4.

2.2 Procedures for the synthesis of compound BiPh-Man-F





Compound **S10** was synthesized according to the literatures, which was obtained as a mixture of anomers ($\alpha/\beta = 1.2:1$).⁵

Compound **S12** was synthesized via two steps with compound **S11** as the intermediate according to the method used for the analogous transformations of methyl 1,3,4-tri-O-acetyl- α/β -D-fructofuranoside to methyl 1,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-6-fluoro- α/β -D-fructofuranoside.⁶

Synthesis of compound S11:

At -10 °C, to a mixture of compound **S10** ($\alpha/\beta = 1.2$:1) (7.6 g, 21.8 mmol), pyridine (2.5 mL, 1.5 equiv), and dichloromethane (200 mL) was added triflic anhydride (4.0 mL, 1.1 equiv). After stirring for 45 min, water (100 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL × 3). The organic layers were combined, washed successively with 10% H₂SO₄ (80 mL), sat. NaHCO₃ (100 mL), and brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude product. Further purification by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate: 2:1) provided the product **S11** as light yellow viscous oil (9.5 g, 92% yield), which was a mixture of anomers ($\alpha/\beta = 1.4:1$).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): for the α-anomer: δ 6.07 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.33 (m, 1 H), 5.28 (m, 1 H), 5.21 (m, 1 H), 4.51 (m, 2 H), 4.10 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (s, 6 H), 2.05 (s, 3 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H). For the β-anomer: δ 5.87 (d, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (dd, J = 1.2, 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.21 (m, 1 H), 5.14 (dd, J = 3.4, 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.53 (m, 2 H), 3.91 (m, 1 H), 2.17 (s, 3 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H), 2.05 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.21, 169.99, 169.78, 169.70, 169.65, 168.33, 167.91, 118.54 (q, ¹ $_{J_{C, F}} = 319.4$ Hz), 90.25, 90.09, 73.43, 73.28, 72.48, 70.33, 70.24, 68.38, 68.10, 67.92, 65.33, 65.26, 20.81, 20.72, 20.64, 20.59, 20.55. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): β -anomer: -74.30 (s); α-anomer: -74.41 (s).

Synthesis of compound S12:

To a solution of compound **S11** (9.5 g, 20 mmol) in *tert*-amyl alcohol (60 mL) was added CsF (9.12 g, 3.0 equiv) in one portion. The mixture was refluxed while stirring for 40 min, and then allowed to cool down to room temperature. After evaporating the *tert*-amyl alcohol under reduced pressure, ethyl acetate (30 mL) was added. The dark brown undissolved solid was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate: 3:1 to 2:1), providing the pure product **S12** as light yellow solid (4.0 g, 57% yield), which was a mixture of anomers ($\alpha/\beta = 4.7 : 1$).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): for the α-anomer: δ 6.08 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.35 (m, 2 H), 5.25 (s, 1 H), 4.48 (m, 2 H), 4.00 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (s, 6 H), 2.05 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H); For the β-anomer: δ 5.87 (s, 1 H), 5.47 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.34 (m, 1 H), 5.14 (dd, J = 3.5, 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (m, 2 H), 3.90 (m, 1 H), 2.20 (s, 3 H), 2.09 (s, 3 H), 2.06 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): for the α-anomer: δ 170.13, 169.89, 169.58, 169.17, 90.57, 81.00 (d, ¹ $J_{C, F} = 176.1$ Hz), 71.4 (d, ² $J_{C, F} = 19.2$ Hz), 68.73, 68.30, 65.16 (d, ³ $J_{C, F} = 6.4$ Hz), 20.93, 20.84, 20.74; For the β-anomer: 170.32, 169.93, 169.61, 168.49, 90.31, 80.99 (d, ¹ $J_{C, F} = 175.2$ Hz), 73.80 (d, ² $J_{C, F} = 19.2$ Hz), 70.71, 68.18, 65.03 (d, ³ $J_{C, F} = 6.4$ Hz); α-anomer: -232.39 (dt, ² $J_{H, F} = 46.8$ Hz, ³ $J_{H, F} = 22.5$ Hz).

Synthesis of compound S13:

The method used to synthesize compound 5 was applied.

At 0 °C, triflic acid (60 uL, 0.15 equiv) was added to a solution of compound **S12** (1.3 g, 3.7 mmol), 4-iodophenol (1.633 g, 2 equiv) in dry dichloromethane (60 mL). The mixture was stirred for

12 h at 0 °C. Trifilic acid was neutralized by addition of Et_3N (65 uL). After removing the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate: 10:1 to 5:1) to provide the pure product **S13** as light yellow solid (1.25 g, 66% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (d, 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.54 (dd, J = 3.4, 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.47 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.38-5.34 (m, 2 H), 4.49 (m, 1 H), 4.39 (m, 1 H), 4.02, (m, 1 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.05, 169.66, 155.53, 138.65, 118.73, 95.78, 85.96, 81.16 (d, ¹ $J_{C,F} = 175.2$ Hz), 70.03 (d, ² $J_{C,F} = 19.2$ Hz), 69.18, 68.76, 65.30 (d, ³ $J_{C,F} = 7.3$ Hz), 20.93, 20.79, 20.76. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): -232.56 (dt, ² $J_{H,F} = 47.7$ Hz, ³ $J_{H,F} = 23.4$ Hz).

Synthesis of compound S14:

Under N₂ atmosphere, a mixture of compound **S13** (1.2 g, 2 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (610 mg, 1.2 equiv), AcOK (589 mg, 3 equiv), PdCl₂(dppf) (49 mg, 0.03 equiv), and DMSO (12 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. After cooling, water (20 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL \times 2), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue obtained was subjected to the silica gel column chromatography for purification to afford the desired product **S14** as a white foam powder (820 mg, 80% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.57 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.54 (dd, J = 3.4, 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.40-5.34 (m, 2 H), 4.43 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.34 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.35 (m, 1 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H), 1.28 (s, 12 H). ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, 12 Hz, 12 Hz) = 1.2 Hz

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.05, 170.02, 169.64, 157.98, 136.70, 115.56, 95.33, 83.80, 81.09 (d, ${}^{1}J_{C, F} =$ 176.1 Hz), 69.90 (d, ${}^{2}J_{C, F} =$ 18.3 Hz), 69.27, 68.88, 65.34 (d, ${}^{3}J_{C, F} =$ 6.4 Hz), 24.94, 24.90, 20.88, 20.76, 20.74. ${}^{19}F$ NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): -233.10 (dt, ${}^{2}J_{H, F} =$ 47.7 Hz, ${}^{3}J_{H, F} =$ 25.2 Hz).

Synthesis of compound S15:

Under N₂ atmosphere, a mixture of **3** (540 mg, 0.774 mmol), **S14** (592 mg, 1.5 equiv), CsF (365 mg, 3 equiv), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (65 mg, 0.07 equiv), and THF (15 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Dichloromethane (10 mL) was added, which was followed by filtration. The filter cake was thoroughly washed with dichloromethane. Concentrating the filtrate gave the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (gradient elution: from ethyl acetate to 2% MeOH in ethyl acetate). The desired product **S15** was obtained as light yellow syrup (620 mg, 84% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.34 (m, 1 H), 8.29 (m, 1 H), 8.24 (m, 1 H), 7.58 (m, 2 H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.15 (m, 2 H), 5.57 (m, 2 H), 5.40 (m, 2 H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (m, 1 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H), 3.70-3.50 (m, 26 H), 2.44 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.17 (s, 3 H), 2.04 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 1.39 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.00, 170.13, 170.09, 169.71, 166.65, 166.42, 155.75, 141.14, 135.66, 134.11, 130.99, 130.42, 130.30, 128.61, 126.39, 116.88, 95.78, 81.21 (d, ¹*J*_{C, F} = 175.2 Hz), 80.60, 70.55, 70.47, 70.41, 70.27, 70.07, 69.91, 69.30, 68.87, 66.88, 65.38 (d, ³*J*_{C, F} = 6.4 Hz), 52.49, 40.10, 36.23, 28.14, 20.96, 20.81, 20.78. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): -232.70 (dt, ²*J*_{H, F} = 47.7 Hz, ³*J*_{H, F} = 24.3 Hz). MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₄₆H₆₄FNNaO₁₉ = 976.4, Found 976.3.

Synthesis of compound S16:

To a solution of compound **S15** (620 mg, 0.65 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL). The mixture was stirred for 20 h. The reaction was completed as detected by TLC (4% MeOH in ethyl acetate). After removing the volatile components under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: 0 to 50% MeOH in ethyl acetate), giving the product **S16** as white foam powder (540 mg, 92% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.27 (s, 1 H), 8.16 (m, 2 H), 8.24 (m, 1 H), 7.86 (br s, 1 H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.48 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.34 (m, 1 H), 5.30 (t, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (m, 1 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.60-3.40 (m, 26 H), 2.44 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H), 1.95 (s, 3 H), 1.91 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.39, 170.06, 170.02, 169.67, 166.98, 166.34, 155.63, 140.82, 135.39, 133.90, 130.85, 130.17, 130.11, 128.46, 126.69, 116.84, 95.67, 81.12 (d, ¹*J*_C, F = 175.2 Hz), 70.05, 69.94, 69.90, 69.81, 69.17, 68.84, 66.42, 65.19 (d, ³*J*_C, F = 6.4 Hz), 52.38, 39.92, 34.69, 20.80, 20.66, 20.64. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): -232.70 (dt, ²*J*_{H, F} = 47.7, ³*J*_{H, F} = 24.3 Hz). MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₄₂H₅₆FNNaO₁₉ = 920.3, Found 920.5.

Synthesis of compound BiPh-Man-F:

Under N₂, sodium methoxide (97 mg, 3 equiv) was added to the solution of compound **S16** (540 mg, 0.6 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (5 mL). After stirring for 19 h, the reaction was quenched and neutralized by acidic ion-exchange resin DOWEX-50W, filtered, washed with methanol, and concentrated to give the crude product. Further purification was performed by silica gel column chromatography (gradient elution from 0% to 20% MeOH in ethyl acetate) to give the pure product

BiPh-Man-F as white foam powder (264 mg, 57% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.39 (s, 1 H), 8.31 (s, 1 H), 8.26 (s, 1 H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.55 (s, 1 H), 4.90 (br, 5 H), 4.70-4.48 (m, 2 H), 4.04 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.92 (m, 4 H), 3.78 (m, 2 H), 3.74-3.54 (m, 26 H), 2.51 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 174.39, 167.75, 166.35, 156.72, 141.33, 135.38, 133.14, 131.05, 129.82, 129.58, 128.07, 126.43, 116.92, 98.73, 82.09 (d, ¹ $_{J_{C,F}} = 172.5$ Hz), 72.90 (d, ² $_{J_{C,F}} = 18.3$ Hz), 71.04, 70.43, 70.02, 69.94, 69.86, 69.79, 69.42, 66.42, 65.88 (d, ³ $_{J_{C,F}} = 6.4$ Hz), 51.69, 39.70, 34.39. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CD₃OD): -234.45 (dt, ² $_{J_{H,F}} = 47.7$, ³ $_{J_{H,F}} = 23.4$ Hz). MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₃₆H₅₀FNNaO₁₆ = 794.3, Found 794.5.

2.3 Procedures for the synthesis of compound TAM-Man/TAP-Man



Compound S17a was prepared form 4 according to the reported procedure.³

Compound **S17b** was prepared form **4** according to the similar procedure for the preparation of **S17a**. Colorless thick oil; 32% yield;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.3-5.2 (m, 3 H), 4.78 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.25 (dd, J = 5.0, 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (dd, J = 2.3, 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.98 (m, 1 H), 3.81 (m, 1 H), 3.51 (m, 1 H), 2.29 (m, 2 H), 2.12 (s, 3 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H), 2.01 (s, 3 H), 1.95-1.94 (m, 4 H), 1.79 (m, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.77, 170.18, 170.00, 169.84, 97.66, 83.27, 69.62, 69.22, 69.16, 68.49, 66.50, 66.12, 62.46, 27.93, 21.01, 20.86, 20.81, 15.27. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₁₉H₂₆NaO₁₀ = 437.1, Found 437.5.

Synthesis of compound S18a and S18b:

To a solution of alkyne **S17a** (206 mg, 0.533 mmol) and azide **S4** (279 mg, 1.2 equiv) in THF/H₂O (1:1, 3 mL) was added CuSO₄ (8.5 mg, 0.1 equiv) and sodium ascorbate (23 mg, 0.2 equiv). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. Then, water (5 mL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) was added, transferred to a separatory funnel. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (5 mL × 3). The organic layers were combined, washed by brine (5 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% methanol in ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **S17a** as colorless viscous oil (450 mg, 99% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78 (s, 1 H), 5.29-5.27 (m, 2 H), 5.21 (m, 1 H), 4.95 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.82 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.66 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.54 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.28 (dd, J = 5.0, 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (m, 2 H), 3.87 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.68 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.62-3.55 (m, 20 H), 2.47 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.13 (s, 3 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H), 2.01 (s, 3 H), 1.95 (s, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.87, 170.67, 169.96, 169.81, 169.70, 143.15, 124.43, 96.74, 80.44, 70.52, 70.44, 70.32, 69.37, 69.03, 68.60, 66.84, 65.98, 62.32, 60.84, 50.29, 36.21, 28.07, 20.89, 20.79, 20.71, 20.68. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₃₆H₅₉N₃NaO₁₈ = 844.4, Found 844.3.

Compound **S18b** was prepared from **S17b** following the similar procedure for the preparation of **S18a**; colorless viscous oil; 71% yield;

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46 (s, 1 H), 5.28-5.19 (m, 2 H), 5.17 (m, 1 H), 4.75 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.46 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.23 (dd, J = 5.7, 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (dd, J = 2.3, 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (m, 1 H), 3.80 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.72 (m, 1 H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.6-3.5 (m, 22 H), 3.46 (m, 1 H), 2.75 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.43 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 1.99 (s,

3 H), 1.94 (s, 3 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.95, 170.73, 170.16, 169.97, 169.82, 146.96, 122.11, 97.62, 80.55, 70.60, 70.52, 70.39, 69.64, 69.19, 68.47, 67.59, 66.92, 66.15, 62.48, 50.15, 36.27, 29.00, 28.14, 22.37, 21.00, 20.83, 20.81. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C38H63N3NaO18 = 872.4, Found 872.4.

Synthesis of compound S19a and S19b:

To a solution of compound **\$18a** (450 mg, 0.548 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL). The mixture was stirred for 15 h. After removing the volatile components under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: 3% to 5% methanol in dichloromethane), giving the product **\$19a** as colorless viscous oil (326 mg, 79% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.46 (br s, 1 H), 7.76 (s, 1 H), 5.23-5.20 (m, 2 H), 5.14 (m, 1 H), 4.88 (s, 1 H), 4.76 (d, J = 12.4, 1 H), 4.59 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.49 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.22 (dd, J = 5.0, 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.03-3.98 (m, 2 H), 3.81 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.66 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.60-3.50 (m, 20 H), 2.52 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.06 (s, 3 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 1.95 (s, 3 H), 1.88 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.71, 170.85, 170.12, 169.96, 169.82, 143.13, 124.61, 96.83, 70.53, 70.45, 70.39, 70.31, 69.41, 69.35, 69.08, 68.62, 66.54, 65.99, 62.35, 60.77, 50.42, 34.90, 20.95, 20.84, 20.76, 20.73. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₃₂H₅₁N₃NaO₁₈ = 788.3, Found 788.4.

Compound **S19b** was prepared from **S18b** following the similar procedure for the preparation of **S19a**; colorless viscous oil; 91% yield;

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.85 (br s, 1 H), 7.50 (s, 1 H), 5.28-5.12 (m, 3 H), 4.74 (s, 1 H), 4.47 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.22 (dd, J = 5.2, 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (dd, J = 1.8, 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.93 (m, 1 H), 3.81 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.71 (m, 3 H), 3.60-3.50 (m, 20 H), 3.44 (m, 1 H), 2.76 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.55 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.09 (s, 3 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H), 1.93 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.58, 170.79, 170.20, 170.02, 169.85, 146.79, 122.44, 97.60, 70.57, 70.55, 70.51, 70.47, 70.43, 70.33, 69.61, 69.51, 69.20, 68.48, 67.56, 66.61, 66.15, 62.50, 50.33, 34.97, 28.93, 22.17, 20.97, 20.80, 20.77. MS (ESI): [M+H⁺] calcd for C₃₄H₅₆N₃O₁₈ = 794.4, Found 794.5.

Synthesis of compound TAM-Man and TAP-Man:

To a solution of compound **S19a** (229 mg, 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (2 mL) was added sodium methoxide (25-30% w/w soln. in MeOH, 200 uL, 3.3 equiv). After the resulting solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours, conc. HCl (83 uL, 3.3 equiv) dissolved in methanol (2 mL) was added while vigorously stirring. The solution was passed through a thin pad of silica gel, and washed thoroughly with methanol. After concentration, the product was obtained as colorless viscous oil (179 mg, 99% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.13 (s, 1 H), 4.99 (br s, 5 H), 4.88 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.78 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.62 (m, 3 H), 3.91 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 2 H), 3.75-3.54 (m, 26 H), 2.57 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 174.51, 143.73, 125.05, 99.49, 73.56, 71.11, 70.62, 69.85, 69.75, 69.71, 69.66, 69.62, 69.52, 69.02, 67.17, 66.25, 61.40, 59.42, 50.10, 34.10. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₄H₄₃N₃NaO₁₄ = 620.3, Found 620.5.

Compound **TAP-Man** was prepared from **S19b** following the similar procedure for the preparation of **TAM-Man**; colorless viscous oil; 95% yield;

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.85 (s, 1 H), 4.91 (br s, 5 H), 4.75 (s, 1 H), 4.56 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.80-3.74 (m, 3 H), 3.73-3.67 (m, 4 H), 3.63-3.61 (m, 21 H), 3.51-3.43 (m, 2 H), 2.78 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.57 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 1.95 (m, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 174.60, 147.13, 122.84, 100.25, 73.29, 71.30, 70.81, 69.86, 69.73, 69.67, 69.64, 69.58, 69.52, 69.12, 67.22, 66.31, 61.37, 49.84, 34.20, 29.10, 21.84. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₆H₄₇N₃NaO₁₄ = 648.3, Found 648.4.

2.4 Procedures for the synthesis of compound PPh-Man



Compound **S20** was prepared according to the literature.⁷

Synthesis of compound S21:

Under N₂, compound **S20** (747 mg, 2.33 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) was slowly added to a dry round bottom flask charged with 60% NaH (131 mg, 1.4 equiv) at 0 °C. When no gas (H₂) was released, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 min. After re-cooling the mixture to 0 °C, *tert*-butyl bromoacetate (688 uL, 2 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and at 25 °C for 24 h. The mixture was poured into water (10 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (15 mL \times 3) and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration and concentration gave the crude product which was further purified by silica gel chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 1 : 2), giving the pure product **S21** as a light yellow oil (400 mg, 40% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.14 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.97 (s, 2 H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 24 H), 2.41 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.73, 81.58, 79.70, 74.69, 70.75, 70.62, 70.45, 69.14, 69.06, 58.46, 28.17. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₁H₃₈NaO₉ = 457.2, Found 457.2.

Synthesis of compound S22:

To a mixture of **S21** (400 mg, 0.92 mmol), **5** (550 mg, 1.1 equiv), Et₃N (3 mL), and THF (12 mL) was added $PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ (70 mg, 0.1 equiv) and CuI (38 mg, 0.2 equiv). The oxygen was excluded from the reaction system by bubbling the solution with nitrogen stream for 5 min. After stirred at room temperature for 4 h, the resulting dark red solution was concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate: 1/2 to pure EA) to give the desired product **S22** as orange thick oil (410 mg, 52% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.49 (m, 2 H), 5.38 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.30 (t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.35 (s, 2 H), 4.21 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (m, 2 H), 3.96 (s, 2 H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 24 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (s, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.56, 169.99, 169.78, 169.73, 155.53, 133.34, 117.35, 116.43, 95.65, 85.67, 84.58, 81.57, 70.75, 70.68, 70.62, 70.52, 69.33, 69.27, 69.20, 69.06, 68.81, 65.86, 62.08, 59.24, 28.17, 20.94, 20.76. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₄₁H₆₀NaO₁₉ = 879.4, Found 879.2.

Synthesis of compound PPh-Man:

To a solution of compound **S22** (223 mg, 0.26 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (5 mL) was added sodium methoxide (25-30% w/w soln. in MeOH, 250 uL, 5 equiv). After the resulting solution was

allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours, the volatile components including methanol, methyl acetate and *tert*-butanol was removed under reduced pressure. Then, water (50 uL) and methanol (3 mL) was added. After stirring for another 5 hours, conc. HCl (100 uL) dissolved in methanol (5 mL) was added while vigorously stirring. The residue obtained after evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate/methanol: 1:1 to 1:2) to give the pure product **PPh-Man** as colorless thick oil (145 mg, 88% yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.49 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.89 (s, 5 H), 4.39 (s, 2 H), 3.99 (m, 1.07), 3.95 (s, 2 H), 3.87 (dd, J = 3.4, 9.7 Hz), 3.76-3.62 (m, 27 H), 3.54 (m, 1 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 175.25, 156.76, 132.89, 116.51, 116.30, 98.68, 85.62, 83.80, 74.25, 71.00, 70.49, 69.80, 69.69, 69.55, 69.48, 69.44, 69.36, 69.30, 69.22, 69.17, 68.63, 66.91, 61.27, 58.46. MS (ESI): [M+Na⁺] calcd for C₂₉H₄₄NaO₁₅ = 655.3, Found 655.4.

3. Images of bacterial biofilm and interference samples



Fig. S1 The images of fim + E. *coli* 83972 on the control surfaces (PDMS and G5 PAMAM). Representative reflected bright-field images of the adhered fim + E. *coli* 83972 after 30 min incubation (A) and the corresponding biofilm formed after 48 h (B) on control surfaces (PDMS and G5 PAMAM). Each image is representative of up to 10 images obtained on random location at each surface and 3 experiments were repeated.



Fig. S2 Representative overlay of green fluorescence with reflected bright-field on mannoside-presenting and control surfaces with pre-formed fim + E. *coli* 83972 biofilms after bacterial interference for (A) 5 days and (B) 11 days. See the Experimental section for detail conditions. Green fluorescence was generated from the adhered *E. faecalis* expressing GFP. Each image is representative of up to 10 images obtained on random locations at each surface and triplicate experiments were performed.

4. Viability of fim+ E. coli 83972 and E. faecalis undergo sonication and vortex

E. faecalis or *fim*+ *E. coli* 83972 was prepared as mentioned in text, and centrifuged (5000 rpm, 10 min) and then washed with PBS. The *E. faecalis* pellet was adjusted to OD_{600} 0.1 and *fim*+ *E. coli* 83972 was adjusted to OD_{600} 0.25 by addition of PBS or 0.01% SDS. Then the suspension was sonicated for 5 min, 10 min and 20 min, followed by vortexing for 1.5 min. Suspension without sonication or vortexing were control group. All the samples were diluted by factors of 10^2 , 10^4 , 10^6 and 10^8 . Each diluted suspension (10 µL) was plated in duplicates on LB agar with chloramphenicol (20 µg/mL, for *fim*+ *E. coli* 83972), tetracycline (4 µg/mL, for *E. faecalis*). The plates were incubated at 37 °C and the bacterial colonies formed were counted after 24 h and expressed as colony forming unit per mL (CFU/mL).



Fig. S3 Viability of *E. faecalis* underwent sonication and vortex in PBS and SDS.



Fig. S4 Viability of E. coli 83972 underwent sonication and vortex in PBS and SDS.

5. Copies of ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F NMR spectra









S-31







S-34















































































S-74















S-81







6. References:

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