Supporting Information

Fluorescence switchable probes based on a molecular rotor for selective proteins and small molecules detection

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Materials and apparatus: Chemicals and peptide coupling reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, TCI, Advanced Chemtech and used without further purification. Solvents (DMF, DCM, hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol) were from Sigma-Aldrich and TCI and used without further treatment and distillation. Besides hCAII which was expressed and purified in our laboraotry, all other proteins used in the selectivity test were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on TLC-aluminum sheets (Silica gel 60 F254, Merck). Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel (230-400 mesh, Merck). ¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance II 400 with chemical shifts (δ) reported in ppm relative to the solvent residual signals of CD₃OD (3.30 ppm), CDCl₃ (7.24 ppm), DMSO-d6 (2.49 ppm) and coupling constants reported in Hz. HPLC analysis and purification were performed with an analytical column (EC 150/4.6 Nucleosil 300-5 C18, Macherey-Nagel) and a semi-preparative column (VP 150/21 Nucleosil 300-5 C18, Machrey-Nagel). Fluorescence spectra were recorded using Hitachi F-4500 fluorescence spectrophotometer and TECAN Infinite M200Pro. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on HPLC/MS-MS (Varian 901-FTMS).

hCAII protein expression and purification: hCAII vector pET51b_hCAII was transformed and expressed with N-terminal His-tag in *E.coli* strain BL21. Bacterial cultures in LB medium were grown at 37°C to an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0. Expression of the HCAII protein was induced by the addition of 1 mM isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). The bacteria were grown for an additional 16 hours at 18 °C and harvested by centrifugation. They were lysed by sonication and the insoluble protein and cell debris were removed by centrifugation. The protein was purified with Ni-NTA (Qiagen) according to the instructions of the suppliers. The purified protein was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in HEPES buffer (50 mM HEPES, 50 mM NaCl, pH = 7) at -78 °C until further use. The protein concentration was determined using Thermo Scientific PierceTM BCA Protein Assay Kit.

Protein detection with fluorescence switchable probe in microtiter plates: Fluorescence probes were dissolved in DMSO to obtain 10 mM stock solutions. 5 μ M fluorescent probe and indicated concentration of target proteins in 100 μ L of PBS buffer (1% DMSO, 137 mM NaCl, 10 mM Na₂HPO₄, 2 mM KH₂PO₄, pH 7.2) were incubated for 10 minutes (120 minutes for thrombin) in 96-well plate. The fluorescence spectra were measured on TECAN Infinite M200Pro.

Fluorescence lifetime measurements: For time-resolved measurements, the excitation laser wavelength was 400 nm and the power used was less than 1 mW. The laser system is a femto second mode-locked Ti:sapphire laser generating a pulse train (82 MHz, 800 nm) of which the second-harmonic pulses are generated with a nonlinear crystals (BBO, type I). Picosecond time-resolved fluorescence was measured by time-correlated single-photon counting (TCSPC). The samples were placed in a cuvette, and the fluorescence was filtered through a bandpass filter (±10 nm) and detected by a multichannel plate photomultiplier (MCP-PMT, Hamamatsu). The instrument response function was set at 40 ps at fwhm. The polarization of laser beam was kept at the magic angle with respect to the detection position. We obtained the time constants from the experimental curves by deconvoluting a biexponential function against the instrument response function with fwhm ~40 ps (assuming Gaussian function).

Fluorescence imaging of transfected HeLa Cells: The cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. 1.5×10^4 cells were seeded in 8-well chamber slides and cultured overnight at 37 °C in air with 5% CO₂. Cells were then transfected by using X-treme GENE HP DNA transfection reagent (Roche Applied Science) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Thirty hours after transfection, the cells were washed with DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS twice and cultured overnight. For nucleus staining,

the cells were washed twice with Opti-MEM and stained with 0.25 μ M Hoechst 34580. After incubating for thirty minutes, excess Hoechst 34580 was removed. For the detection of cell surface hCAII, the cells were treated with 0.25 μ M of probe **1** prepared in Opti-MEM (1.0 % DMSO (v/v)). The fluorescence imaging was carried out by using Laser Scanning Confocal Microscope (LSM 700, Zeiss, Germany) without any washing steps. For TO channel, the images were taken by using 488 nm laser and the emission was collected from 540-640 nm. For Hoechst 34580, we used 405 nm laser and SP490 emission filter.

Polypeptide sequence of the recombinant hCAII protein

MASWSHPQFE	KGADDDDKVP	AGGMSHHWGY	GKHNGPEHWH	KDFPIAKGER
		>>	hCAII	>
QSPVDIDTHT	AKYDPSLKPL	SVSYDQATSL	RILNNGHAFN	VEFDDSQDKA
>		hCAII		>
VLKGGPLDGT	YRLIOFHFHW	GSLDGQGSEH	TVDKKKYAAE	LHLVHWNTKY
>		hCAII		>
GDFGKAVOOP	DGLAVLGIFL	KVGSAKPGLO	KVVDVLDSIK	TKGKSADFTN
>		hCAII		>
FDPRGLLPES	LDYWTYPGSL	TTPPLLECVT	WIVLKEPISV	SSEQVLKFRK
>		hCAII		>
LNFNGEGEPE	ELMVDNWRPA	QPLKNRQIKA	SFKRAPGFSS	ISAHHHHHHH
>	hCAII		>>	>>His-tag>
ННН				

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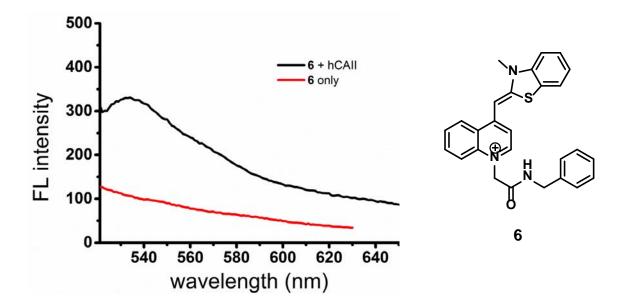


Figure S1. Fluorescence spectra of 5 μ M **6** in the absence and presence of 6 μ M hCAII in PBS buffer (1% DMSO).

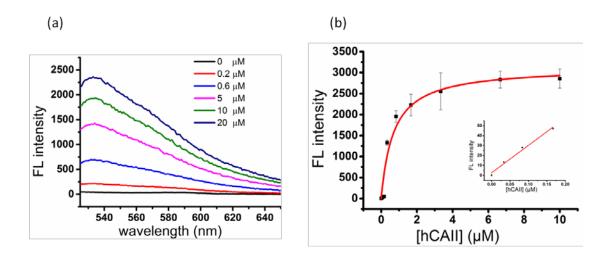


Figure S2. (a) Fluorescence spectra to increasing concentrations of hCAII with probe **1**. (b) Fluorescence response of **1** (0.5 μ M) with increasing concentration of hCAII in PBS buffer. The fluorescence titration curve was fitted on 1:1 binding isotherm model to give $K_d = 0.69 \mu$ M. The error bar was calculated from three independent experiments. The inset showst the linear range for the detection of hCAII which was estimated to be from 0.1 μ M to 0.6 μ M.

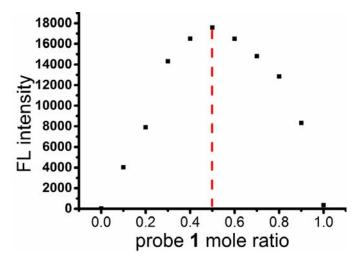


Figure S3. Job's plot analysis of probe 1 with hCAII.

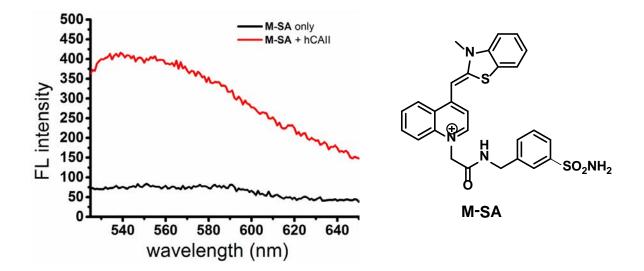


Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of 5 μ M **M-SA** in the absence and presence of 6 μ M hCAII in PBS buffer (1% DMSO).

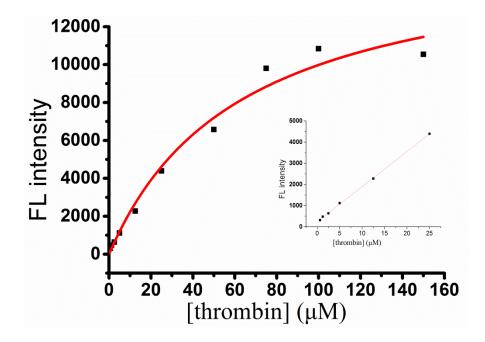


Figure S5. Fluorescence response to increasing concentrations of thrombin with probe 3. The inset shows the thrombin detection linear range from 0-25 μ M.

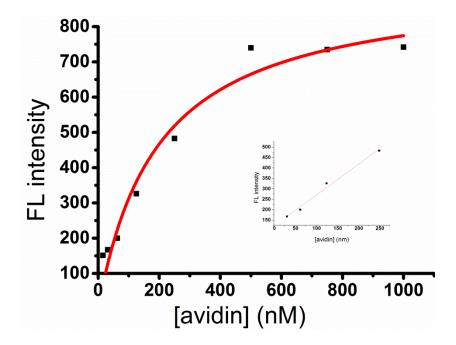


Figure S6. Fluorescence response to increasing concentrations of avidin with probe **4**. The inset shows the avidin detection linear range from 25 nM to 250 nM.

Inhibitors	(C ₅₀ , µM)
acetazolamide	0.66
furosemide	16.44
indapamide	4.15
clopamide	16.19
sulfanilamide	20.14
sulfapyridine (1mM)	N/A
sulfadiazine (1mM)	N/A
sulfamethazine (1mM)	N/A
toluenesulfonic acid (1mM)	N/A
phenylboric acid (1mM)	N/A

 Table S1. Identification of hCAII inhibitors with probe 1.

N/A : No fluorescence decrease was observed.

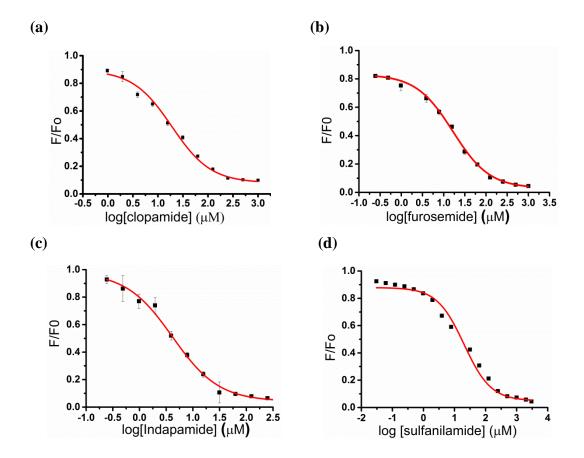


Figure S7. Dose-response curve of 5 μ M probe 1-hCAII mixture against different concentrations of sulfonamide drugs. (a) clopamide, (b) furosemide, (c) indapamide and (d) sulfanilamide. The error bar was calculated from three independent experiments.

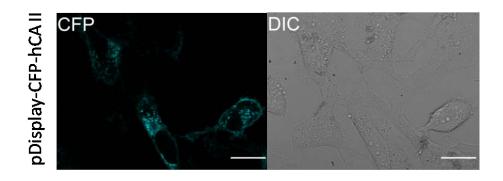


Figure S8. Fluorescence image of recombinant CFP-hCAII protein expressed on the Hela cell surface. Strong fluorescence was observed in intracellular secretory pathways along with the CFP-hCAII fluorescence on the cell surface. CFP = cyan fluorescent protein.

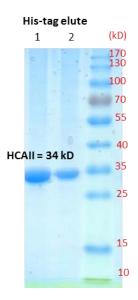
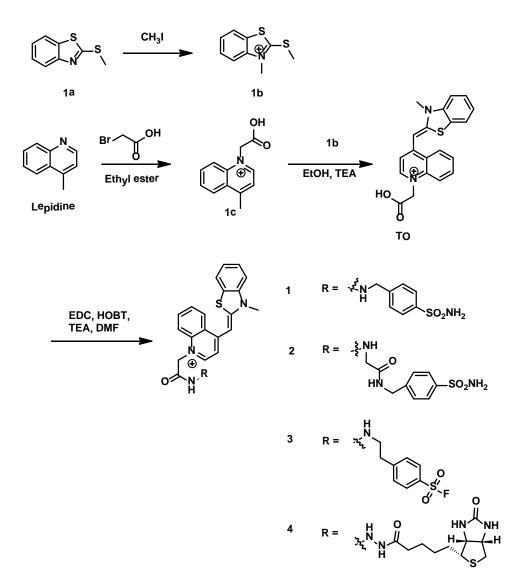


Figure S9. The SDS-PAGE gel shows the purity of hCAII protein after His-tag purification.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of TO-based fluorescence switchable probes.

Preparation of 3-methyl-2-(methylthio)benzo[d]thiazol-3-ium (1b)

To 2-(methylthio)benzo[d]thiazole (1 g, 5.52 mmol) in a round bottom flask was added methyl iodide (1.03 mL, 16.53 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 100 °C for 15 hr. The heavy white precipitate was filtered and washed with ether to give compound **1b** in 85% yield (920 mg). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (s, 3H), 3.12 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 181.10, 142.44, 129.10, 128.16, 126.92, 123.94, 115.66, 36.56,

18.23 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for $C_9H_{10}NS_2^+$ [M]⁺: 196.0249, found: 196.0251.

Preparation of 1-(carboxymethyl)-4-methylquinolinium (1c)

To an ethyl acetate solution of bromoacetic acid was added Lepidine (641.7 μ L, 3.5 mmole), followed by stirring the reaction mixture overnight. The white precipitate was filtered and washed with ether to give compound **1c** in 45% yield (319 mg). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 9.22 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.60 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 8.29 – 8.21 (m, 1H), 8.14 – 7.98 (m, 2H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H) ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₂NO₂⁺ [M]⁺: 202.0863, found: 202.0864.

The NMR data were in agreement with the literature values.¹

Preparation of TO

To an ethanol solution (1 mL) of compound **1b** (150 mg, 0.74 mmol) and **1c** (150 mg, 0.76 mmol) was added triethylamine (310 μ L, 2.22 mmol) at 60°C under N₂. When color of the reaction turned deep red, sufficient amount of NaI was added. After removing the solvent, the crude mixture was purified by flash column (DCM/MeOH = 4:1) to give compound **TO** in 80% yield (207 mg). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.91 (m, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 4.87 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C **NMR** (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 168.13, 159.22, 148.46, 145.27, 140.50, 138.06, 132.73, 128.06, 126.56, 125.44, 124.20, 124.03, 123.61, 122.83, 118.52, 112.72, 107.85, 87.58, 58.87 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₀H₁₇N₂O₂S⁺ [M]⁺: 349.1005, found: 349.1007.

Preparation of compound 1

To a solution of **TO** (20 mg, 0.057 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added 4-(aminomethyl)benzenesulfonamide (19.15 mg,0.086 mmole), HOBT (17.46 mg, 0.114 mmole), EDC.HCl (21.85 mg, 0.114 mmole) and triethylamine (79.45 μ L, 0.57 mmole) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the crude mixture was purified by reversed-phase HPLC to give product **1** as a red solid in 15 % yield. ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) : δ 8.79 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (m, 1H), 7.85 – 7.60 (m, 6H), 7.47 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) : δ 165.87, 160.75, 148.74, 145.53, 142.84, 140.49, 137.84, 133.22, 128.27, 127.60, 126.69, 125.70, 124.75, 124.07, 122.94, 117.42, 113.27, 107.51, 88.69, 55.83, 42.12, 33.98 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₇H₂₅N₄O₃S₂⁺ [M]⁺: 517.1363, found: 517.1364.

Preparation of compound 2

Based on the synthetic procedure for compound **1**, compound **2** was obtained as a red solid in 30 % yield. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 8.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 – 7.57 (m, 7H), 7.50 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, 2H) ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₉H₂₈N₅O₄S₂⁺ [M]⁺: 574.1577, found: 574.1578.

Preparation of compound 3

To a solution of **TO** (20 mg, 0.057 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added 4-(2-Aminoethyl) benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride (AEBSF) (11.38 mg, 0.0475 mmole), PyBOP (49.43 mg, 0.095 mmole) and *N*,*N*-Diisopropylethylamine (13.24 μ L, 0.095 mmole) at room temperature

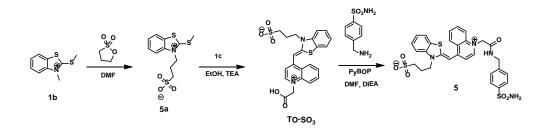
and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the crude mixture was purified by reversed-phase HPLC to give product **3** as a red solid in 47 % yield. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.52 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.86 – 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.67 – 7.29 (m, 7H), 7.23 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.68 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 165.61, 149.23, 148.77, 145.56, 140.55, 137.72, 133.18, 130.85, 128.51, 126.69, 125.80, 124.84, 124.23, 123.90, 123.00, 117.26, 113.33, 107.52, 94.04, 88.71, 55.82, 42.76, 34.93, 34.03 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₈H₂₅FN₃O₃S₂⁺ [M]⁺: 534.1316, found: 534.1314.

Preparation of compound 4

Based on the synthetic procedure for compound **1**, compound **4** was obtained as a red solid in 13 % yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 8.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.93-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.70 (m, 4H), 7.51-7.28 (m, 3H), 5.36 (s, 2H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 4.18 (s, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.19-3.11 (m, 2H), 2.92 – 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.65 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 2.37 – 2.25 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.29 (m, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 171.81, 165.70, 163.38, 161.61, 141.16, 137.80, 133.90, 127.40, 126.41, 125.51, 124.52, 123.65, 114.01, 108.14, 89.47, 79.50, 61.70, 59.85, 56.05, 53.36, 43.64, 34.70, 33.54, 28.72, 25.67 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₀H₃₃N₆O₃S₂⁺ [M]⁺: 589.2050, found: 589.2048.

Preparation of compound 6

Based on the synthetic procedure for compound **1**, compound **6** was obtained as a red solid in 13 % yield; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.66 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.94-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 3H), 7.64 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.28 (m, 4H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H) ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for **S19** $C_{27}H_{24}N_3OS^+$ [M]⁺: 438.1635, found: 438.1633.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of compound 5.

Preparation of 5a

A mixture of 3-methyl-2-(methylthio)benzo[d]thiazol-3-ium and propanesultone in 2 mL DMF was heated overnight in an oil bath at 115°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, wash several times with ethyl ether and dried to give product **5a** in 55% yield (500 mg). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.23 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.88-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.73 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.91 – 4.86 (m, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 3.01 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.43 – 2.32 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 130.92, 128.61, 124.72, 116.71, 50.12, 24.00, 18.51 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₁₁H₁₃NO₃S₃ [M+H]⁺: 304.0136, found: 304.0128.

Preparation of TO-SO3

Compound **1a** (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) and compound **5a** (77.07 mg, 0.25 mmol) was suspended in dry ethanol (1 mL), and stirred under N₂ at 60°C, followed by triethylamine (310 μ L, 2.22 mmol). The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and the precipitation was induced by addition of ether. The crude solid was suspended in acetone/Et₂O (7:10) for 1 hour, then collect via vacuum filtration followed by washing with Et₂O to give compound **TO-SO₃** in 50% yield (56 mg). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 9.07 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H),

8.03 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.93 – 7.79 (m, 3H), 7.68-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 4.81 (s, 2H), 2.69 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (m, 2H) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5S_2$ [M+H]⁺: 457.0892, found: 457.0886.

Preparation of compound 5

Based on the synthetic procedure for compound **3**, compound **5** was obtained as a red solid in 63 % yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 9.08 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.99 – 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.79-7.49 (m, 5H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 4.81 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 2.66 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 165.86, 160.02, 149.24, 145.39, 142.78, 139.91, 137.75, 133.15, 128.34, 127.63, 126.90, 126.80, 125.70, 124.70, 124.23, 122.95, 117.05, 113.21, 107.66, 88.66, 55.92, 47.54, 42.12, 30.71, 23.26, 21.11 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₃H₃₆N₅O₄S₂⁺ [M]⁺: 624.1171, found: 624.1171.

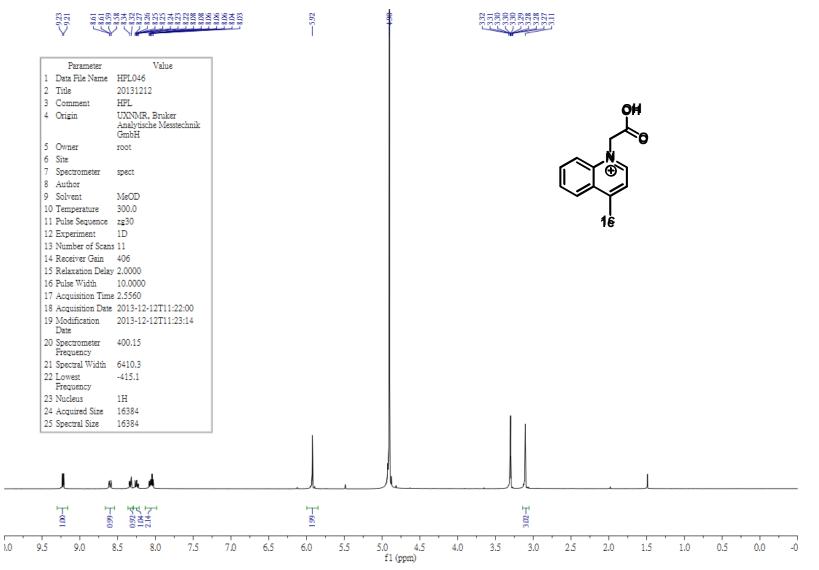
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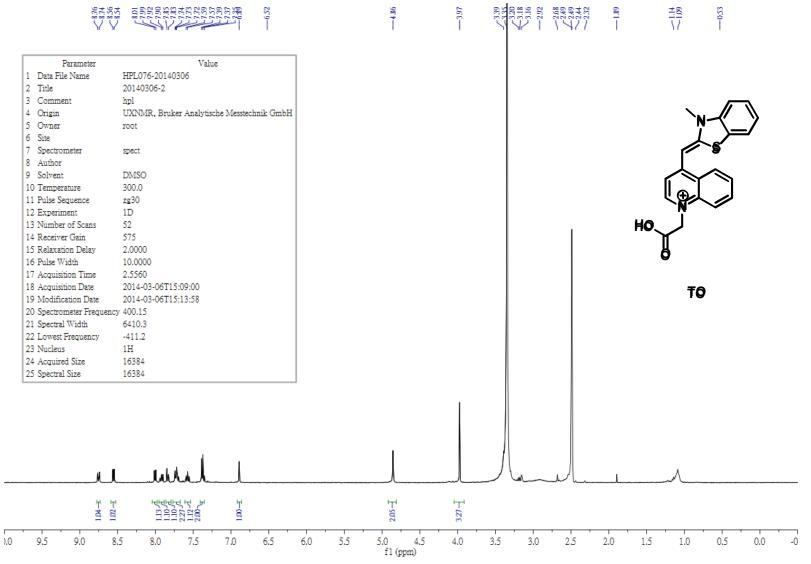
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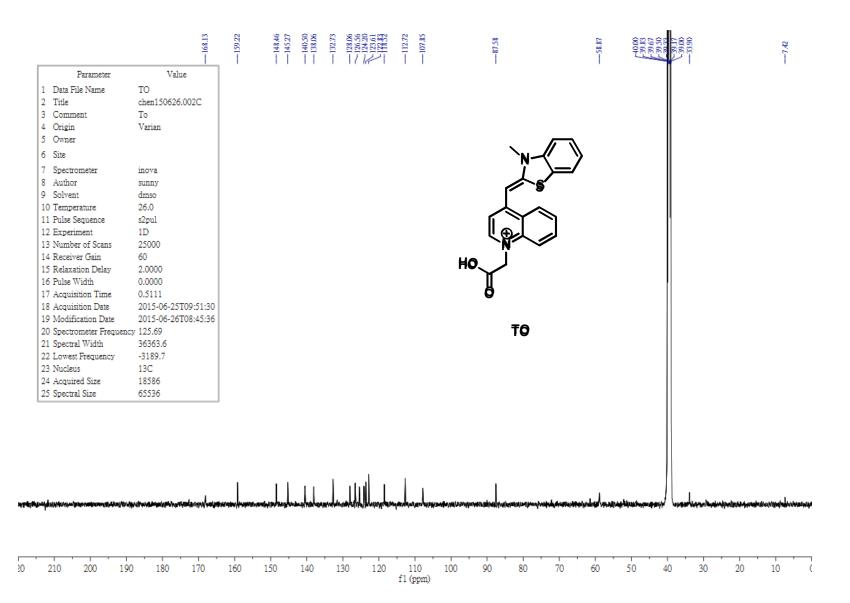
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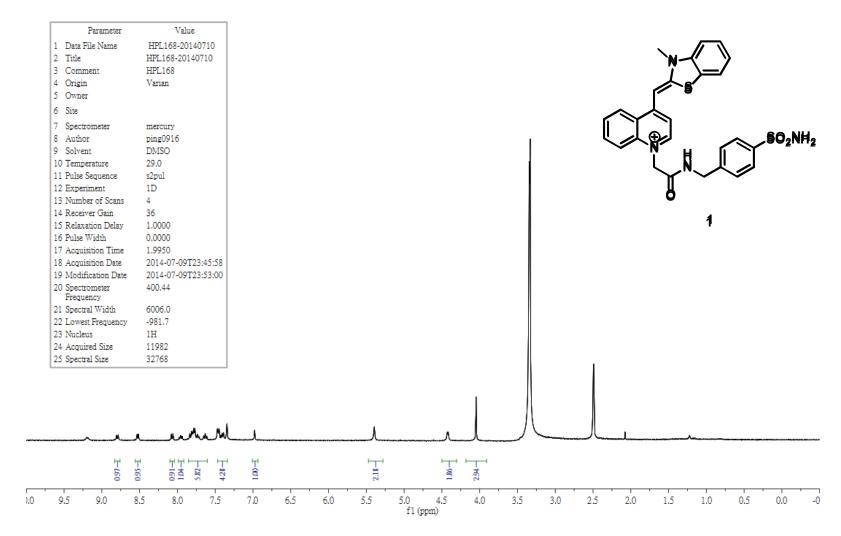


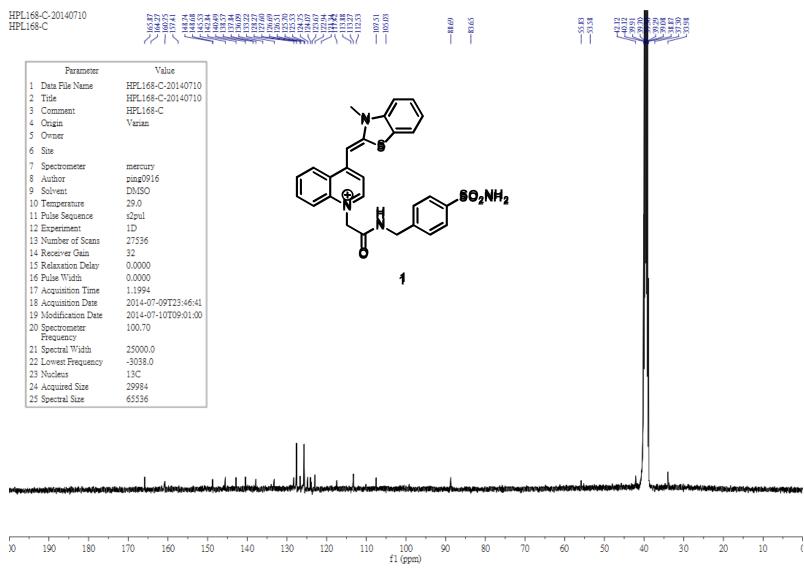


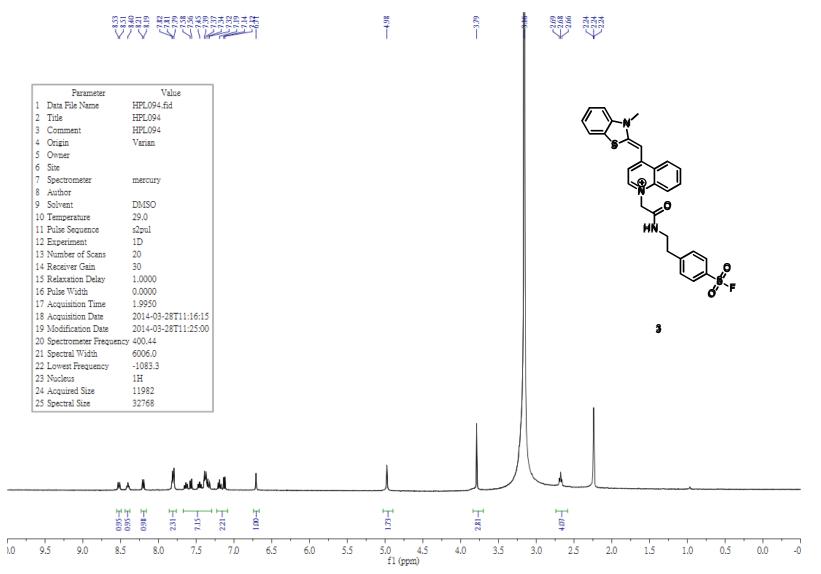


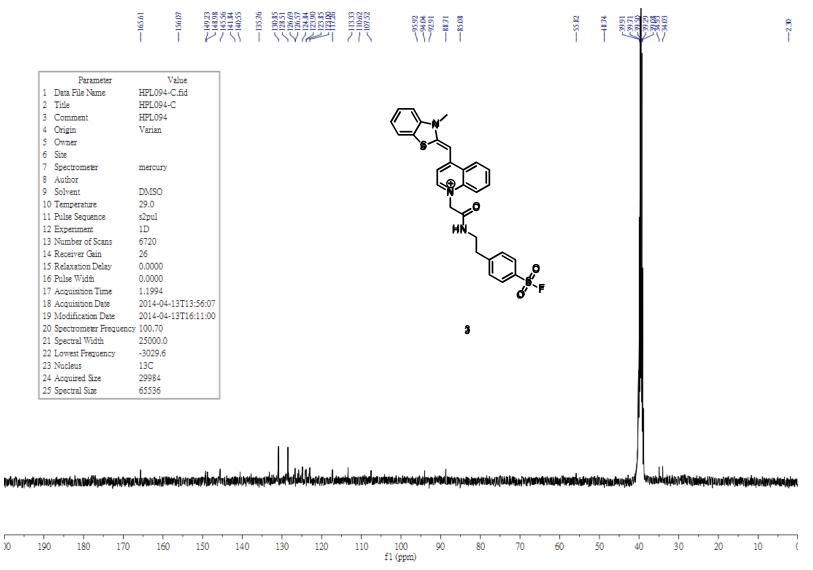
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 ³³³⁴
 ^{4,83}
 ^{4,84}
 ^{4,83}
 ^{4,84}
 ^{4,8}

 $<^{249}_{249}$









	Parameter	Value
1	Data File Name	HPL151-20140623
2	Title	HPL151-20140623
3	Comment	HPL151
4	Origin	Varian
5	Owner	
6	Site	
7	Spectrometer	mercury
8	Author	ping0916
9	Solvent	cd3od
10	Temperature	29.0
11	Pulse Sequence	s2pul
12	Experiment	1D
13	Number of Scans	100
14	Receiver Gain	36
15	Relaxation Delay	1.0000
16	Pulse Width	0.0000
17	Acquisition Time	1.9950
18	Acquisition Date	1969-11-13T16:17:04
19	Modification Date	2014-06-23T17:06:00
20	Spectrometer Frequency	400.44
21	Spectral Width	6006.0
22	Lowest Frequency	-987.6
23	Nucleus	1H
24	Acquired Size	11982
25	Spectral Size	32768

8.5

8.0

7.5

7.0

6.5

6.0

9.0

0.5 10.0

9.5

2.5

3.0

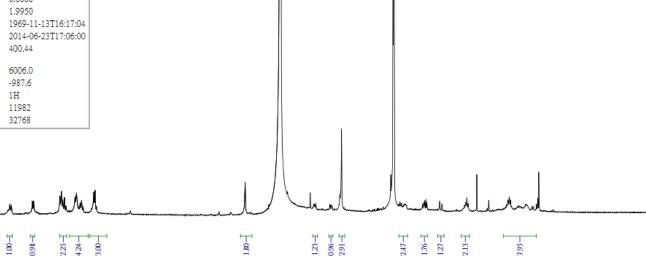
2.0

15

1.0

0.5

0.0 -0



--536

S31

3.5

4.5 4.0

5.5

5.0 f1 (ppm)

