

Supporting Information

for

**Flavonol-Based Fluorescent Indicator for Determination  
of  $\beta$ -Glucosidase Activity**

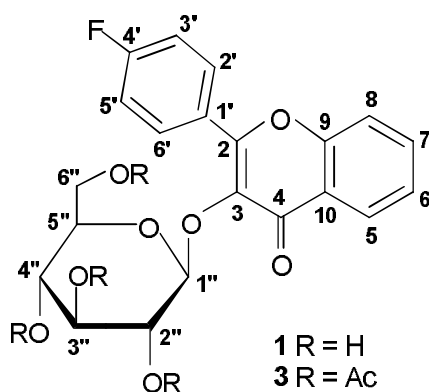
*Illia E. Serdiuk<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Milena Reszka<sup>a</sup>, Henryk Myszka<sup>a</sup>, Karol Krzymiński<sup>a</sup>, Beata Liberek<sup>a</sup> and  
Alexander D. Roshal<sup>b</sup>*

**Experimental details for the preparation of compounds 1 and 3, corresponding  
characterization data and NMR spectra.**

**Table of Contents**

1. The atom numbering system for 4'-fluoroflavonol glucosides <b>1</b> and <b>3</b> .....	S2
2. Experimental details .....	S2
3. NMR spectra of <b>1</b> and <b>3</b> .....	S5

## 1. The atom numbering system for 4'-fluoroflavonol glucosides **1** and **3**:



## 2. Experimental Details

### General methods

The IR spectra were recorded as Nujol mulls with a Bruker IFS 66 spectrophotometer. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra ( $\text{CDCl}_3$  or  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , internal  $\text{Me}_4\text{Si}$ ) were measured with a Bruker Avance III 500 (500.13/125.75 MHz) instrument ( $J$  values are given in Hz). Positive-ion mode MALDITOF mass spectra were obtained using a Bruker Biflex III spectrometer with 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid matrix. Elemental analysis was done on a Carlo Erba EA 1108 instrument. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on the E. Merck Kieselgel 60 F-254 plates using the following eluent systems (v/v): A, 3:1 toluene-AcOEt; B, 5:1 toluene-AcOEt; C, 3:1  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -MeOH; D, 2% *i*-PrOH in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . Column chromatography was performed on MN Kieselgel 60 ( $< 0.08$  mm) with one of the above listed eluent systems. Purity of all the samples used for enzymatic cleavage experiments were tested using reverse-phase HPLC method (purity  $> 95\%$  at 254 nm).

## 4'-Fluoroflavonol $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (1)

### Approach 1

#### With separation of 4'-fluoroflavonol 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (3)

Commercially available 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl bromide (**4**) (305.5 mg, 0.74 mM) in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (6 mL) was added 4 times every 30 min with  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (51.1 mg, 0.37 mM) to a stirring suspension of 4'-fluoroflavonol (**2**) (95.2 mg, 0.37 mM), synthesized as reported previously,<sup>1</sup>  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (102.5 mg, 0.74 mM), TBAB (119.6 mg, 0.37 mM) in water (6 mL). The mixture was vigorously stirred at rt and utilization of flavonol **2** was controlled by TLC (solvent A). After 70 h the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and washed several times with water. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the crude product (solvent B) gave **3** as a white solid (157.1 mg, 60%). IR:  $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  2953, 1752, 1658, 1619, 1510, 1468, 1415, 1388, 1371, 1228, 1204, 1042, 905, 851, 759, 622, 598.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  8.17 (1H, d,  $J$  7.95, H5), 8.02 (1H, d,  $J$  8.15, H2'), 8.01 (1H, d,  $J$  7.95, H6'), 7.63 (1H, dd,  $J$  7.15,  $J$  8.4, H7), 7.47 (1H, d,  $J$  8.45, H8), 7.36 (1H, dd,  $J$  7.25,  $J$  7.85, H6), 7.12 (2H, t,  $J$  7.35, H3', H5'), 5.64 (1H, d,  $J$  7.9, H1''), 5.22 (1H, t,  $J$  9.3, H3''), 5.13 (1H, dd,  $J$  7.95,  $J$  9.3, H2''), 5.00 (1H, t,  $J$  9.4,  $J$  9.9, H4''), 3.94 (1H, dd,  $J$  3.9,  $J$  12.25, H6''<sub>A</sub>), 3.84 (1H, d,  $J$  12.25, H6''<sub>B</sub>), 3.54 (1H, dd,  $J$  2.5,  $J$  10.0, H5''), 2.06, 1.95, 1.93, 1.81 (12H, 4s, 4 x OAc).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  173.9 (C4), 170.3, 170.0, 169.9, 169.5 (4 x C=O<sub>Ac</sub>), 164.1 (1C, d,  $J$  251, C4'), 156.4 (C2), 155.2 (C9), 136.1 (C3), 133.8 (C7), 131.5 (C2'), 131.4 (C6'), 128.2 (C1'), 125.7, 125.0 (C5, C6), 124.0 (C10), 118.1 (C8), 115.5, 115.3 (C3', C5'), 98.9 (C1''), 72.7 (C3''), 71.7 (C5''), 71.6 (C2''), 68.3 (C4''), 61.3 (C6''), 20.8, 20.6, 20.5, 20.4 (4 x CH<sub>3</sub>Ac). MALDI-TOF-MS:  $m/z$  587.2 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ), 609.2 ( $\text{MNa}^+$ ), 625.2 ( $\text{MK}^+$ ).

1 I. E. Serdiuk, A. D. Roshal and J. Błażejowski, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.*, 2014, **50**, 396.

Next, 4'-fluoroflavonol 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**3**) (137.3 mg, 0.23 mmol) was dissolved in 0.1 M solution of NaOMe in abs MeOH (1.3 mL, 0.13 mM) and stirred at rt for 1 h. The end of deacetylation was detected by TLC (solvent C). The solution was then neutralized with Dowex-50Wx8 (H<sup>+</sup>) ion-exchange resin and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to yield **1** as a white solid (66.3 mg, 68%). IR:  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3414, 2911, 1618, 1603, 1508, 1478, 1469, 1415, 1391, 1243, 1205, 1010, 905, 841, 759, 622. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  8.27 (1H, d, *J* 8.79, H2'), 8.26 (1H, d, *J* 8.79, H6'), 8.19 (1H, d, *J* 8.06, H5), 7.81 (1H, t, *J* 7.3, *J* 7.55, H7), 7.68 (1H, d, *J* 8.55, H8), 7.36 (1H, t, *J* 7.57, H6), 7.26 (2H, t, *J* 8.79, H3', H5'), 5.38 (1H, d, *J* 7.57, H1''), 3.69 (1H, dd, *J* 3.2, *J* 11.96, H6''<sub>A</sub>), 3.52 (1H, d, *J* 5.37, *J* 11.96, H6''<sub>B</sub>), 3.43 (2H, m, H2'', H3''), 3.30 (1H, m, H4''), 3.21 (1H, ddd, *J* 2.2, *J* 5.61, *J* 9.79, H5''). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  176.5 (C4), 165.6 (1C, d, *J* 251, C4'), 158.2 (C2), 156.8 (C9), 138.2 (C3), 135.5 (C7), 133.1 (C2'), 133.0 (C6'), 128.5 (C1'), 126.4 (C5, C6), 124.9 (C10), 119.4 (C8), 116.3 (C3'), 116.1 (C5'), 103.6 (C1''), 78.5 (C5''), 78.1 (C3''), 75.7 (C2''), 71.3 (C4''), 62.5 (C6''). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 419.2 (MH<sup>+</sup>), 441.2 (MNa<sup>+</sup>), 457.2 (MK<sup>+</sup>). Elemental analysis calcd (%) C<sub>21</sub> H<sub>19</sub>F<sub>1</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (418.37): C 60.29, H 4.58; found: C 59.94, H 4.56.

## Approach 2

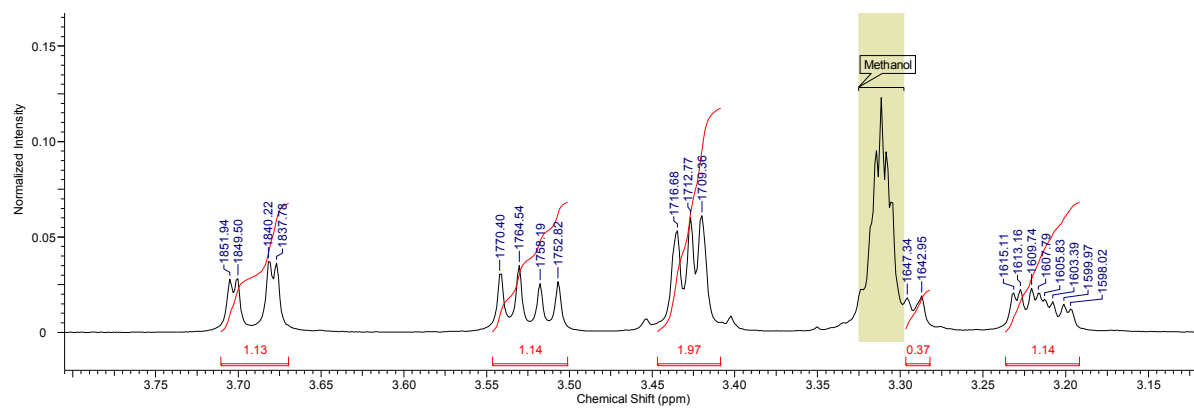
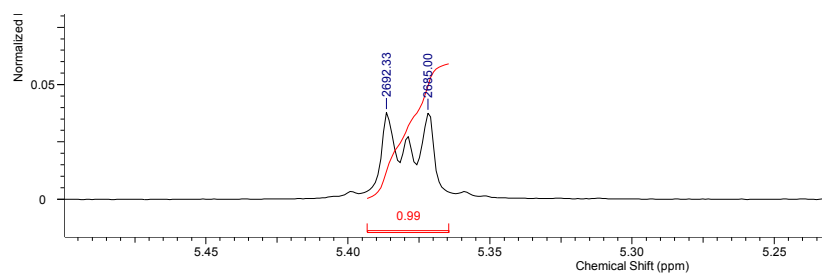
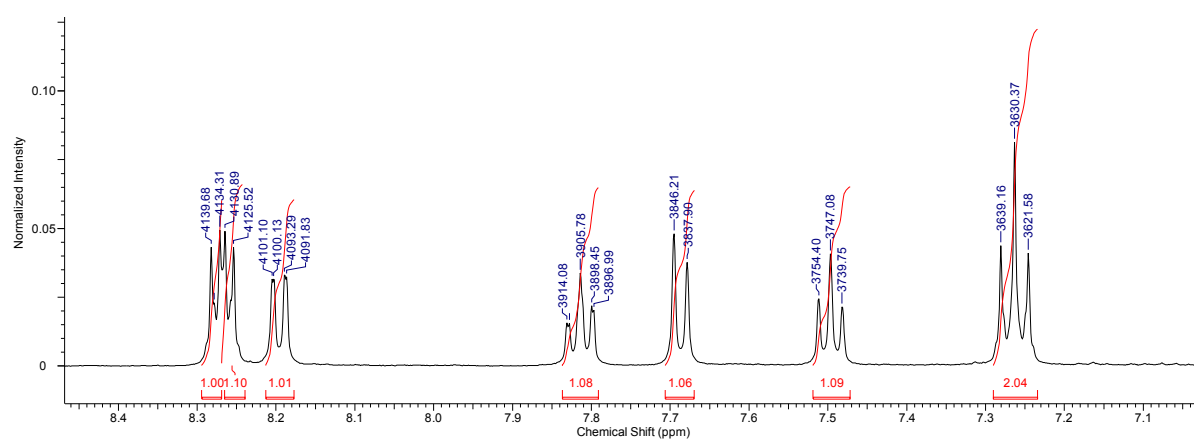
### Without separation of 4'-fluoroflavonol 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**3**)

2,3,4,6-Tetra-*O*-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl bromide (**4**) (1.6 mmol, 655 mg) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> was added 4 times in 10 h with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.76 mmol, 242 mg) to a stirring suspension of 4'-fluoroflavonol (**2**) (0.4 mmol, 102 mg), and TBAB (0.4 mmol, 128 mg) in water. The mixture was vigorously stirred at rt and utilization of flavonol **2** was controlled by TLC (solvent D). The mixture was diluted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and washed several times with water. The organic layer was evaporated under reduced pressure and brought to deacetylation step without further purification. The obtained brownish oil was treated with 8 eq of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in MeOH and stirred

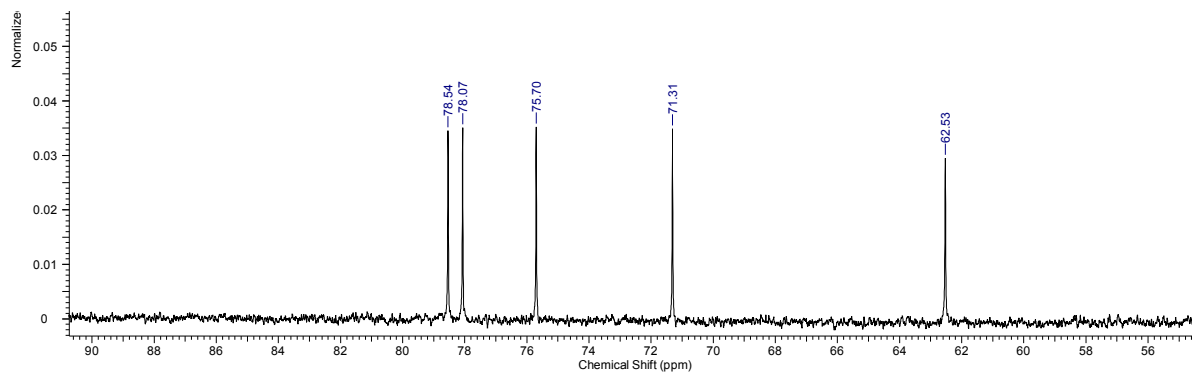
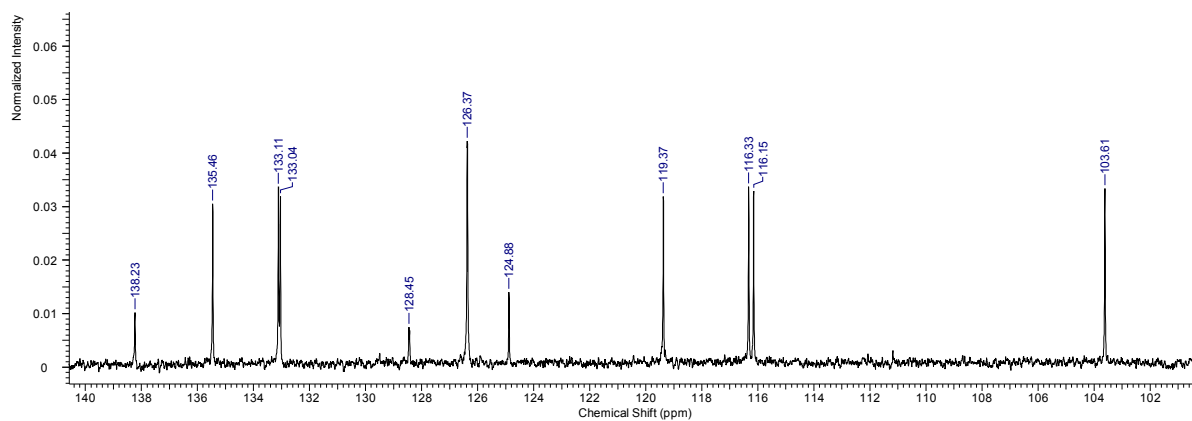
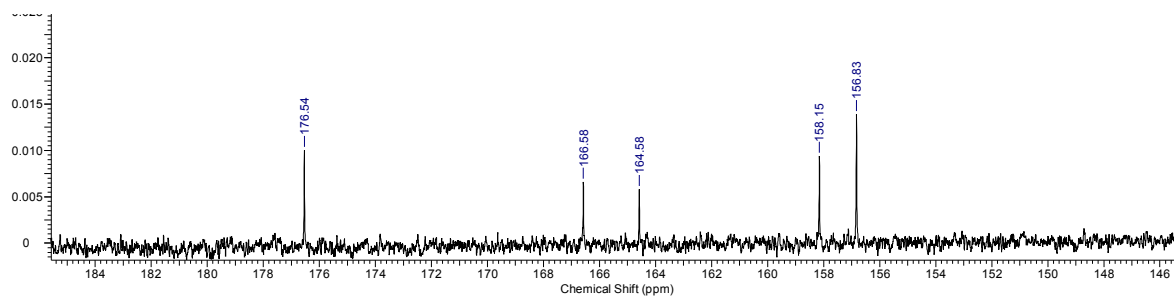
at rt 10 h. Methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure and obtained solid was treated with water, filtered, washed several times with water and dried to yield **1** (39%). All analyses are in agreement with those presented above.

### 3. NMR spectra for **1** and **3**

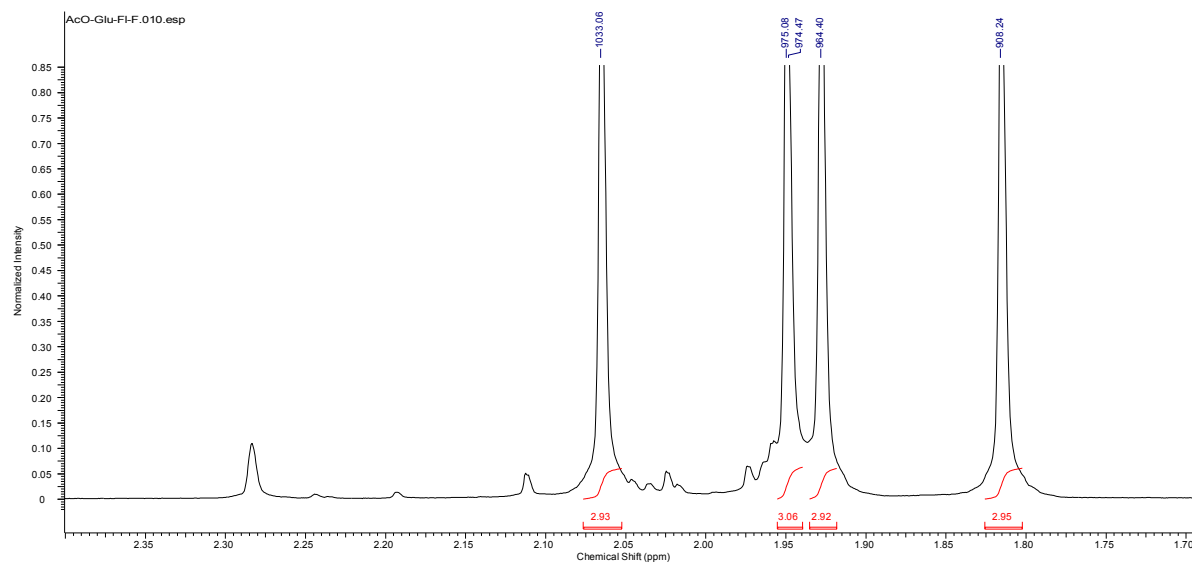
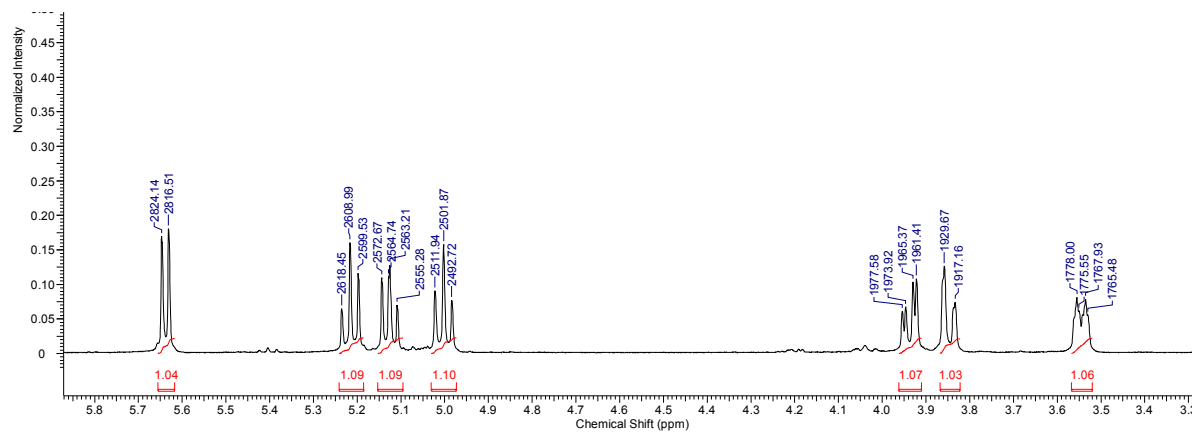
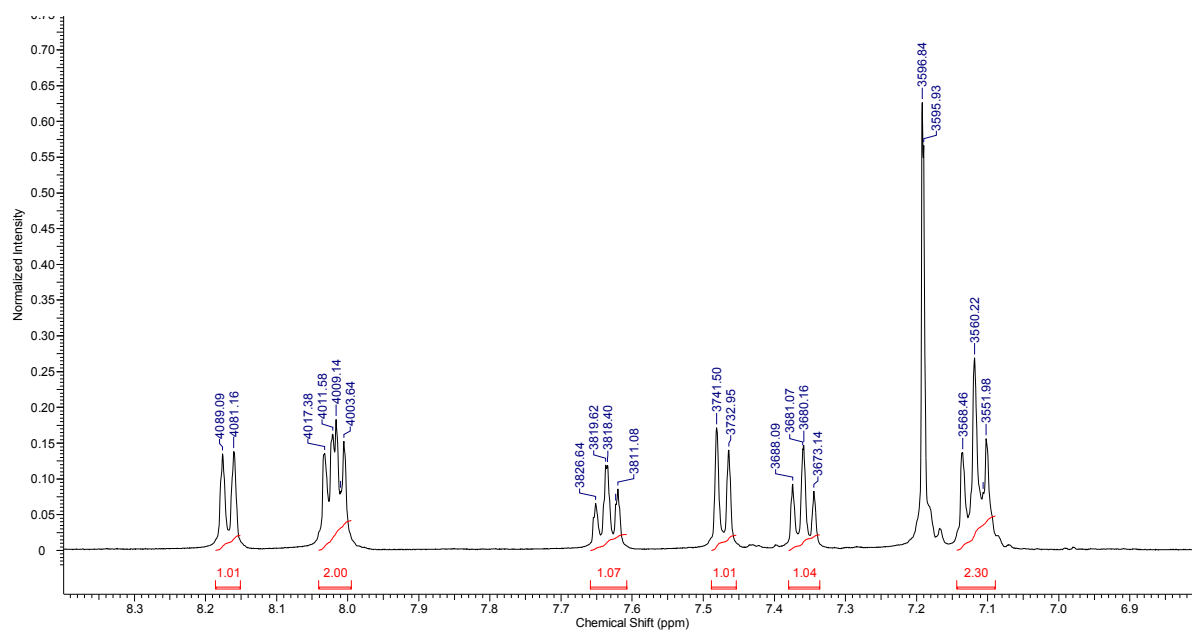
#### 3.1. $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of **1** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 500 MHz)



### 3.2. $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectrum of **1** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 125 MHz)



### 3.3. $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of **3** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)



### 3.4. $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectrum of **3** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 125 MHz)

