

Supporting Information

Selective Purification and Chemical Labeling of Target Protein on Ruthenium Photocatalyst-immobilized Affinity Beads

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1. Experimental section

General. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker biospin AVANCE III (500 MHz for ^1H , 125 MHz for ^{13}C) instrument in the indicated solvent. Chemical shifts are reported in units parts per million (ppm) relative to the signal (0.00 ppm) for internal tetramethylsilane for solutions in CDCl_3 (7.26 ppm for ^1H , 77.0 ppm for ^{13}C) or CD_3CN (1.94 ppm for ^1H , 118.26 ppm for ^{13}C). Multiplicities are reported using the following abbreviations: s; singlet, d; doublet, dd; doublet of doublets, t; triplet, q; quartet, m; multiplet, br; broad, J ; coupling constants in Hertz. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4200 spectrometer. Only the strongest and/or structurally important peaks are reported as IR data given in cm^{-1} . High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker ESI-TOF-MS (microTOF II). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on a glass plate of silica gel 60 GF254 (Merck). Silica gel (Fuji Silysia, CHROMATOREX PSQ 60B, 50-200 μm) was used for column chromatography. Reverse phased column chromatography was performed with GL Science InterSep C18. Most commercially supplied chemicals were used without further purification. All chemicals and purified proteins for biological experiments were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Compound **5** was purchased from Tamagawa Seki.

Preparation of Ru cat. and ligand immobilized FG beads.¹ 0.5 mg of FG-NHS beads (purchased from Tamagawa Seiki Co. Ltd.) was washed three times with 100 μL of DMF. To the FG-NHS beads in DMF was added Ru cat. **2 - 4** (from 10 mM solution in DMF, final concentration 0.1 mM), affinity ligand (**1**: from 10 mM solution in DMF, **5**: from 0.2 mM solution in DMF, final concentration 0.1 mM) and Et_3N (from 50 mM solution in DMF, final concentration 1 mM) (final concentration of beads: 5.0 mg/mL). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the supernatant was removed by centrifugation (13200 rpm, 4 $^\circ\text{C}$, 7 min) to give the beads immobilized on both Ru cat. and affinity ligand. Then, to the reaction mixture was added 4-aminobutanol (final 1 M in DMF) and stirred at room temperature for 1 h to convert unreacted NHS ester to alcohol. The supernatant was removed by centrifugation (13200 rpm, 4 $^\circ\text{C}$, 7 min), the beads was washed with Lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1 v/v% Triton X) three times and applied next step.

Determination of density of ruthenium photocatalysts and ligand. The density of **1-5** immobilized on beads was determined by absorbance measurement of supernatant collected after immobilization reaction. The wavelength of 254 nm (**1**), 340 nm (**5**) and 430 nm (**2-4**) were applied.

Transmission electron microscope imaging of the beads immobilized with 4.

The beads were observed by a transmission electron microscope (JEM-1400Plus, JEOL Ltd.) at an

acceleration voltage of 80 kV. Digital images (2048 × 2048 pixels) were taken with a CCD camera (VELETA, Olympus Soft Imaging Solutions GmbH).

Preparation of crude cellular extract. HeLa cells (2.0×10^7 cell) was washed with phosphate buffered saline three times and added to 1 mL of EDTA. After incubation at 37 °C for 5 min, the suspension was added to 4 mL of phosphate buffered saline and HeLa cells and supernatant were removed by centrifugation (1500 rpm, r.t., 3 min). HeLa cells were washed with phosphate buffered saline three times and 1.0 mL of Lysis buffer was added. After incubation on the ice for 15 min, the sample was vortexed for 10 s, centrifuged (13200 rpm, 4 °C, 7 min) to give supernatant as HeLa lysate. The concentration of HeLa lysate was determined by protein BCA assay.

CA purification from the protein mixture with beads.¹ HeLa lysate was centrifuged (13200 rpm, 4 °C, 30 min) before using to remove insoluble protein aggregates. 0.25 mg of the beads was added 100 µL of protein mixture (1 µM CA in 3.0 mg/mL HeLa lysate). After stirring at 4 °C for 4 h, supernatant was removed, the beads was washed with 100 µL of Lysis buffer three times, suspended in 40 µL of 1×SDS-PAGE sample buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 125 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 2% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.025% bromophenol blue, 10% glycerol) and boiled at 95 °C for 5 min. The supernatant was collected by magnetic separation and analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

CA or DHFR capture from protein mixture and protein labeling. To the 0.25 mg of beads was added 100 µL of protein mixture (1 µM CA in 3.0 mg/mL HeLa lysate, 1 µM CA, OVA and BSA in 10 mM MES buffer (pH 7.4) or 3.0 mg/mL HeLa lysate) and rotated at 4 °C for 4 h. Then, the supernatant was removed by magnetic separation and wash with 100 µL of Lysis buffer three times. After this washing operation, 50 µL of 10 mM MES buffer was added to the beads. To the solution of beads was added biotin-TRT (from 100 mM solution in DMSO, final concentration 500 µM) and APS (from 100 mM solution in H₂O, final concentration 1 mM). The beads were distributed and the mixture was irradiated with blue light (RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm) on ice for 5 min. The reaction was immediately quenched with 5×SDS-PAGE sample buffer, the mixture was boiled at 95 °C for 5 min and the beads was removed by magnetic separation. The protein mixture was separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (GE Healthcare), blocked with Immuno Block (DS Pharma), treated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated streptavidin (streptavidin-HRP, Sigma-Aldrich), and a blot was treated with ImmunoStar LD (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.).

CA labeling in protein mixture. To the 0.25 mg of beads was added 100 µL of protein mixture (1.0 µM CA in 1.0 mg/mL HeLa lysate) and rotated at 4 °C for 4 h. Then, to the solution of beads was added biotin-TRT (from 100 mM solution in DMSO, final concentration 500 µM) and APS (from

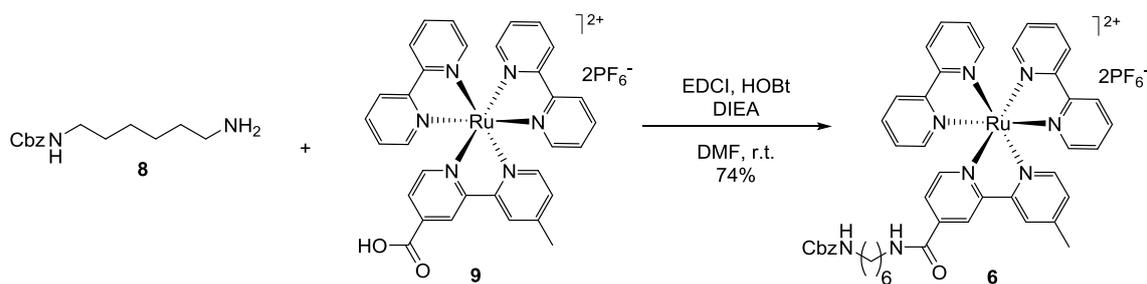
100 mM solution in H₂O, final concentration 1 mM). The solution was distributed and irradiated with blue light (RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm) on ice for 5 min. The reaction was immediately quenched with 5×SDS-PAGE sample buffer. Then, the mixture was boiled at 95 °C for 5 min, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western-blotting according to the above-described method.

Measurement of CA activity. CA was labeled according to above-described method. After photo reaction, the reaction was immediately quenched with Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine Hydrochloride (TCEP-HCl) (from 100 mM solution in DMSO, final concentration 1 mM), to the solution was added 60 mM acetate buffer (pH 5.2) containing 2 M NaCl (final concentration 30 mM acetate, 1 M NaCl) and incubation on ice for 10 min.² The supernatant was diluted with 10 mM MES buffer (pH 7.4) and excess amount of small molecules was removed by AmiconUltra (MWCO: 10 kDa). To the labeled CA solution (50 μL/well in 96 well plate) was added 4-nitrophenyl acetate (1.1 mM in Tris buffer 50 mM, pH 8.0, 100 μL/well in 96 well plate) and the time-dependent increase in absorbance at 340 nm (4-nitrophenol) was detected using a plate reader (TECAN, Infinite F200).

Electrochemical measurement.³ Electrochemical measurements were made with a Hokutodenkou HZ-5000 analyzer. A three electrode system which consists of glassy carbon working electrode, a platinum wire counter electrode and an Ag/AgCl (in saturated aqueous KCl solution) reference electrode was used. The CV measurement were performed in 200 mM KH₂PO₄/K₂HPO₄ buffer (pH 7.4) which contained 10% DMSO (for dissolution of substrate) and 1.0 mM substrate at room temperature. A scan rate of 100 mV/s was applied.

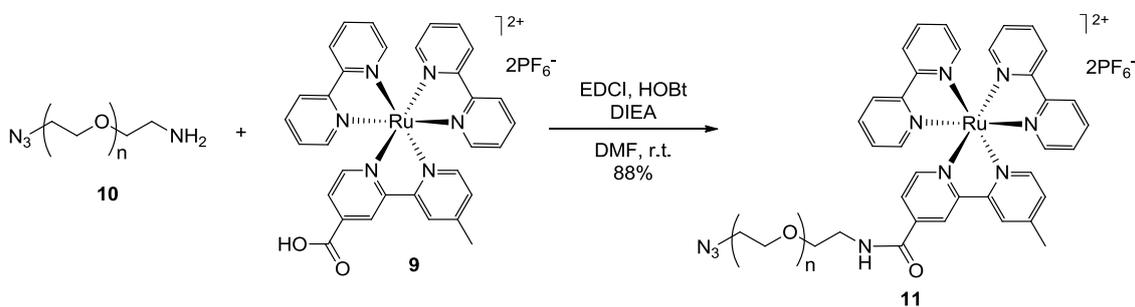
DLS measurement.⁴ Particle size and zeta potential of Ru-catalyst-immobilized FG beads were measured with an electrophoretic light scattering spectrophotometer (Nano-ZS, Sysmex, Japan). Beads were suspended in H₂O and 0.5 mg/mL of beads solution was applied.

Synthesis of Compounds. *N*-(6-aminohexyl)-4-sulfamoylbenzamide (**1**), *N*⁵-(Biotin-polyethylene glycol)-*N*¹-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]glutaramide (biotin-TRT), Bis(2,2'-bipyridine)[4'-methyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-4-carboxylic acid]ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (Ru(bpy)₂(mcbpy)(PF₆)₂, **9**)⁵, N₃-PEG300-NH₂ (**10**)⁶ and 2,2'-bipyridine-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid (dcbpy)⁷ were prepared according to the previously reported procedures.



Bis(2,2'-bipyridine){Benzyl[6-(4-methyl-2,2'-bipyridyl-4'-carboxyamido)hexyl]carbamate} ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (6). To a solution of **9** (63.6 mg, 0.0693 mmol), EDCI·HCl (16.1 mg, 0.0840 mmol) and HOBt (12.2 mg, 0.0903 mmol) in 3.0 mL of DMF was added **8** (24.7 mg, 0.0861 mmol) and DIEA (10.0 μ L, 0.0580 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 24 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 5% MeCN/H₂O and purified with reverse-phase column chromatography (5-50% MeCN/H₂O) to give **6** as red solid (58.9 mg, 74% yield).

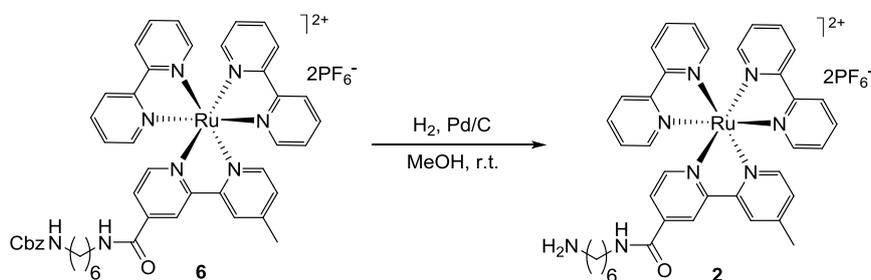
Mp >300 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 8.82 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.07-8.04 (m, 4H), 7.83 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.65 (dd, J = 1.6 Hz, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.26 (m, 10H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.39-3.37 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 1.62-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.37-1.33 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 164.0, 158.8, 157.9, 157.8, 157.7, 157.4, 156.9, 153.2, 152.6, 152.5, 151.7, 151.6, 143.6, 138.8, 138.4, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.5, 126.4, 125.5, 125.2, 122.4, 66.6, 41.2, 41.1, 30.4, 29.7, 26.9, 21.2; FT-IR (KBr) 3423, 3338, 3112, 3082, 2936, 2862, 1773, 1675, 1604, 1543, 1466, 1202, 1136 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, positive): m/z calcd. for C₄₆H₄₆N₈O₃Ru [M]²⁺: 430.1369, found 430.1375. See Figure S14 for UV-Vis absorbance.



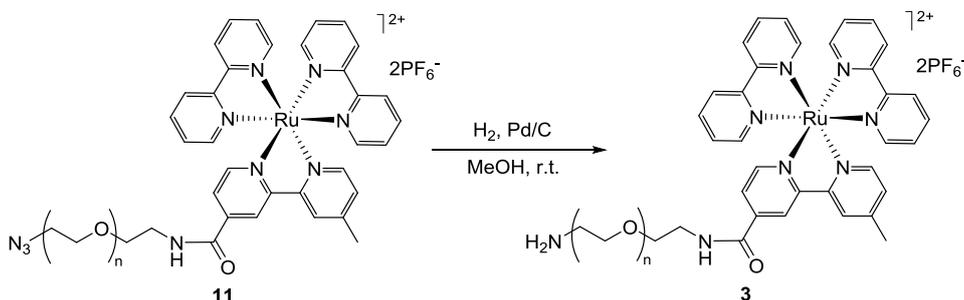
N₃-PEG300-Ru(bpy)₃2PF₆ (11). To a solution of **9** (100 mg, 0.109 mmol), EDCI·HCl (42.3 mg, 0.238 mmol) and HOBt (31.1 mg, 0.230 mmol) in 5 mL of DMF was added **10** (124 mg, 0.404 mmol) and DIEA (32.3 mg, 0.250 mmol) under Ar. After stirring at room temperature for 17 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 5% MeCN/H₂O and

purified with reverse-phase column chromatography (5-40% MeCN/H₂O), and compound **11** was yield as red amorphous solid (119 mg, 88% yield).

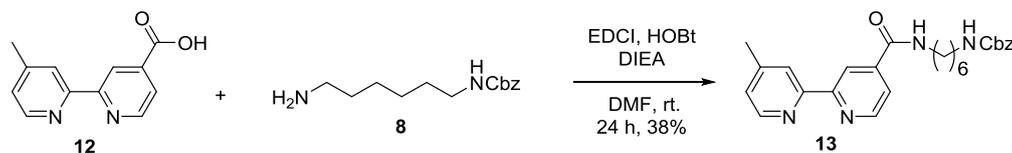
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 8.93-8.86 (m, 1H), 8.60-8.56 (m, 1H), 8.50 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.06 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.67 (m, 5H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.62- 3.46 (m, 28H), 3.34-3.30 (m, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 158.9, 157.9, 157.8, 157.7, 157.0, 153.2, 152.7, 152.6, 152.5, 151.7, 143.5, 138.8, 129.6, 128.6, 128.5, 126.6, 125.6, 125.5, 125.2, 122.6, 71.0, 70.9, 70.8, 70.3, 69.9, 69.8, 51.4, 40.9, 21.2; FT-IR (KBr) 3432, 3114, 3081, 2871, 2102, 1666, 1620, 1604, 1543, 1446, 1305, 1239, 1104 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, positive): *m/z* calcd. for C₄₄H₅₀N₁₀O₆Ru (n=5) [M]²⁺: 458.1480, found 458.1489. See Figure S13 for ESI-TOF MS spectrum data.



Bis(2,2'-bipyridine)[N-(6-aminohexyl)-4'-methyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-4-carboxamide]ruthenium (II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (2). To a solution of **6** (2.0 mg, 1.9 μmol) in 0.5 mL of MeOH was added 3.0 mg of 10% Pd/C (50% moisture content). After stirring under H₂ at room temperature for 7 h, Pd/C was removed by Celite filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under the reduced pressure to give **2** as a red solid. The red solid was applied next step directly without further purification.

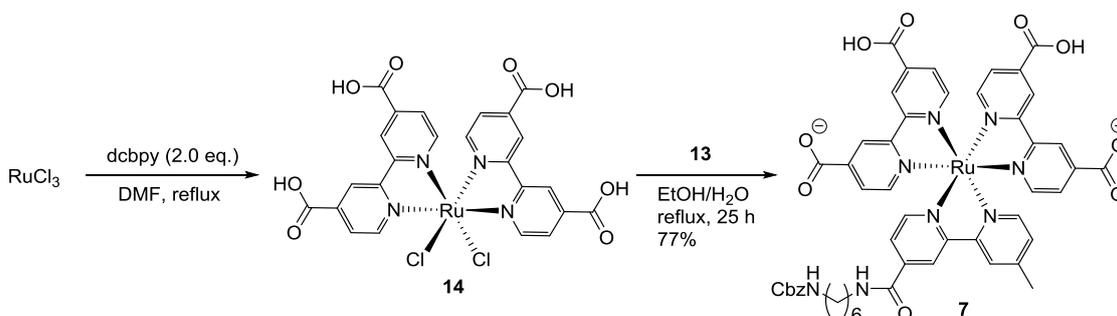


H₂N-PEG300-Ru(bpy)₃2PF₆ (3). To a solution of **11** (10.0 mg, 8.0 μmol) in 2.0 mL of MeOH was added 3.0 mg of 10% Pd/C (50% moisture content). After stirring under H₂ at room temperature for 2 h, Pd/C was removed by Celite filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under the reduced pressure to give **7** as a red solid. The red amorphous solid was applied next step directly without further purification.



Benzyl[6-(4-methyl-2,2'-bipyridyl-4'-carboxyamido)hexyl]carbamate (13). To a solution of **12** (50.2 mg, 0.239 mmol), EDCI·HCl (59.1 mg, 0.308 mmol), HOBt (39.4 mg, 0.292 mmol) and DIEA (90.0 mg, 0.696 mmol) in 2.0 mL of DMF was added **8** (83.4 mg, 0.291 mmol) under Ar. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. After addition of EtOAc and H₂O, the organic layer was collected, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH=10:1 afforded **13** a white solid (20.8 mg, 25% yield).

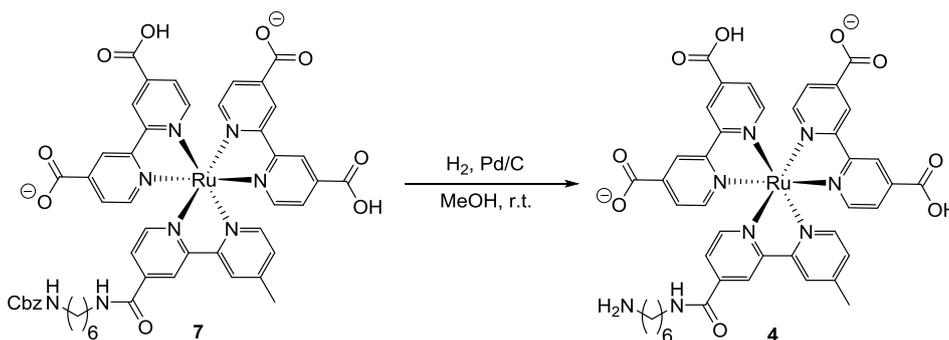
Mp 136-138 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.97 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (brs, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.79 (brs, 1H), 3.46 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.12 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H) 1.65-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.42-1.38 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN) 165.8, 157.0, 156.7, 155.3, 150.3, 149.1, 148.7, 143.0, 136.8, 128.7, 128.2, 125.4, 122.4, 122.0, 117.5, 66.8, 40.8, 40.0, 30.0, 29.8, 29.5, 26.4, 26.1, 21.4; FT-IR (neat) 3329, 3286, 3034, 2939, 2870, 1683, 1631, 1595, 1530, 1478, 1342, 1283, 1255, 1221, 1142, 1100 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, positive): *m/z* calcd. for C₂₆H₃₁N₄O₃ [M+H]⁺: 447.2391, found 447.2383.



Bis(4,4'-dicarboxy-2,2'-bipyridine){Benzyl[6-(4-methyl-2,2'-bipyridyl-4'-carboxyamido)hexyl]carbamate}ruthenium (II) bis-(hexafluorophosphate) (7). To a solution of RuCl₃ (207 mg, 1.00 mmol) in 5.0 mL of DMF was added **16** (487 mg, 2.00 mmol) under Ar. After stirring at 170 °C for 3 h, to the reaction mixture was added aqueous HCl solution (1 M). This mixture was cooled to 0 °C for 30 min and black precipitation was collected by filtration. The black precipitation was washed several times with 10 mL of aqueous HCl solution (1 M) three times and 5.0 mL of Et₂O three times, then dried *in vacuo* to give black solid **14**. Then, to a solution of **14** (92.1 mg, 0.139 mmol) in 8.0 mL of 75% EtOH/H₂O was added **13** (40.0 mg, 0.0925 mmol) under Ar. After stirring

under reflux for 25 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified with reverse-phase column chromatography (0-20% MeCN/H₂O) to give **7** as red solid (73.2 mg, 77% yield).

Mp >300 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 8.86 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96-6.90 (m, 5H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.15 (brs, 2H), 2.78 (brs, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H) 1.34-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.13-1.11 (m, 2H), 0.97 (brs, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O) 170.6, 170.5, 170.3, 170.1, 165.3, 157.8, 157.6, 157.2, 157.1, 157.0, 155.3, 152.1, 151.9, 151.7, 151.5, 151.4, 151.0, 150.6, 145.7, 145.6, 141.9, 136.2, 128.9, 128.3, 127.9, 127.1, 126.4, 126.3, 125.3, 124.4, 123.2, 121.3, 66.0, 40.1, 28.7, 28.2, 25.7, 25.4, 20.5; FT-IR (KBr) 3329, 3286, 3067, 2938, 2870, 1683, 1629, 1608, 1541, 1370, 1267, 1137 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, positive): *m/z* calcd. for C₅₀H₄₂Na₄N₈O₁₁Ru [M+4Na]²⁺: 562.0805, found 562.0805. See Figure S14 for UV-Vis absorbance.



Bis(4,4'-dicarboxy-2,2'-bipyridine)[N-(6-aminohexyl)-4'-methyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-4-carboxamide]ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (4). To a solution of **7** (2.0 mg, 1.9 μmol) in 1.0 mL of MeOH was added 3.4 mg of 10% Pd/C (50% moisture content). After stirring for 10 h under H₂ at room temperature, Pd/C was removed by Celite filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under the reduced pressure to give **4** as a red solid. The red solid was applied next step directly without further purification.

2. Supporting figures

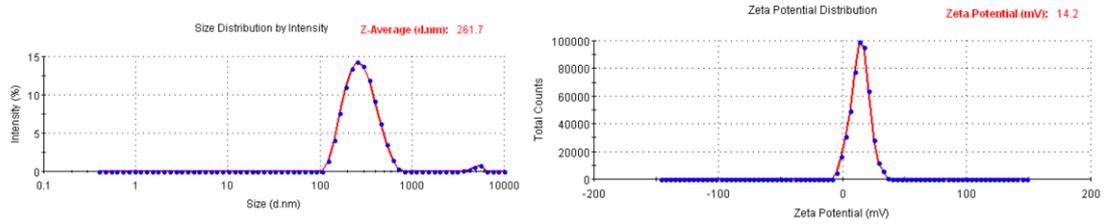


Figure S1. Size (left) and zeta-potential (right) of control FG beads

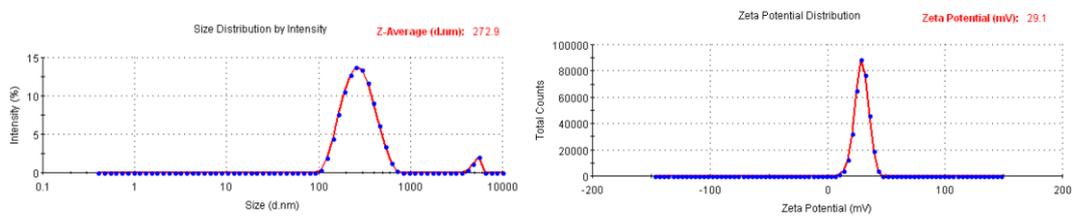


Figure S2. Size (left) and zeta-potential (right) of FG beads immobilized with **2**

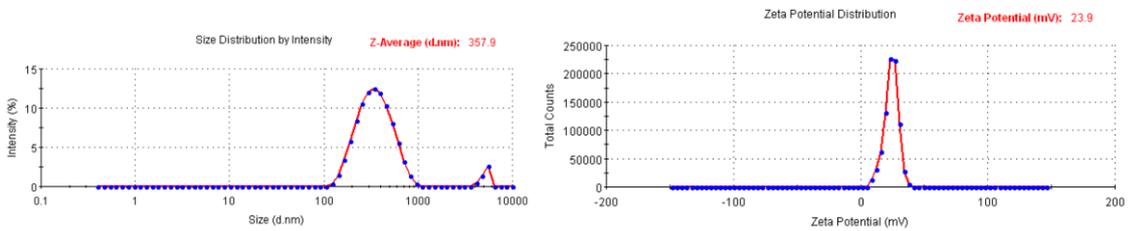


Figure S3. Size (left) and zeta-potential (right) of FG beads immobilized with **3**

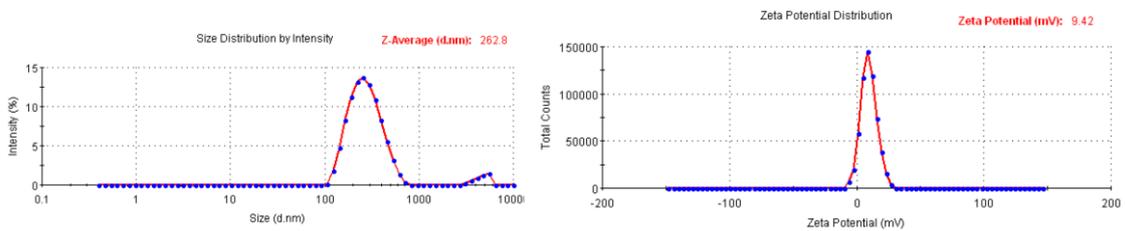


Figure S4. Size (left) and zeta-potential (right) of FG beads immobilized with **4**

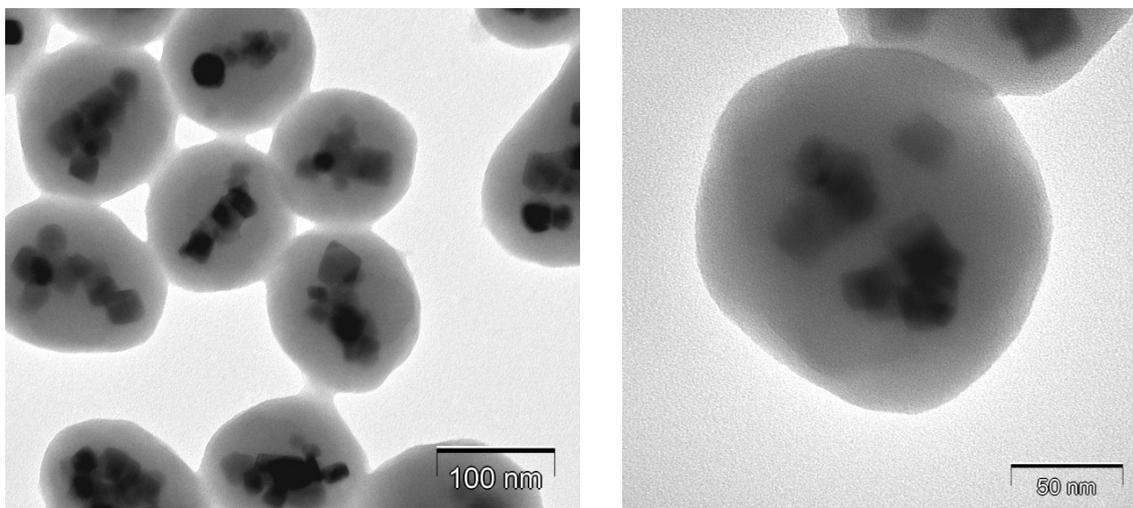


Figure S5. Transmission electron microscope images of FG beads immobilized with **4**

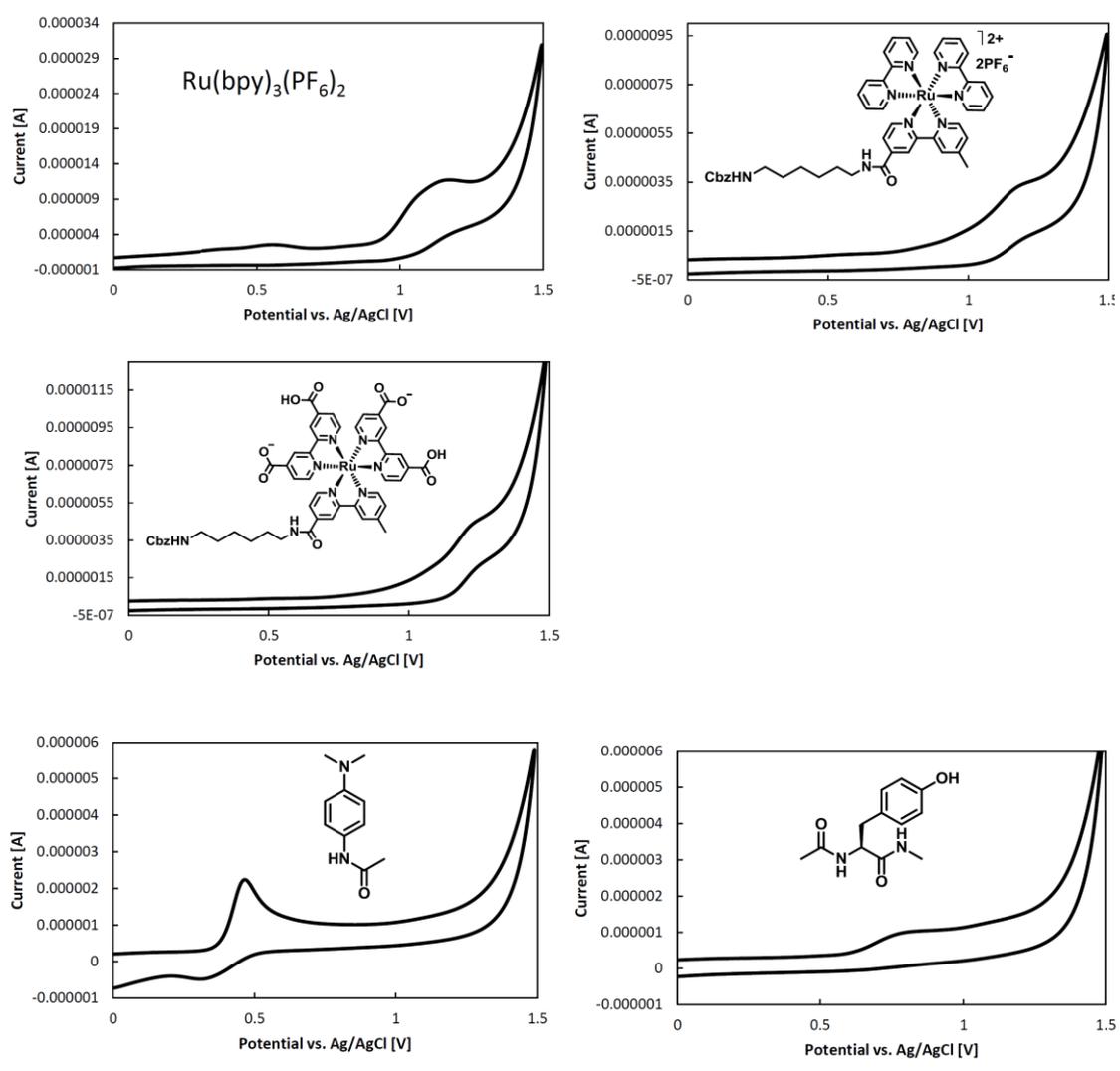


Figure S6. Oxidation potential of ruthenium complexes

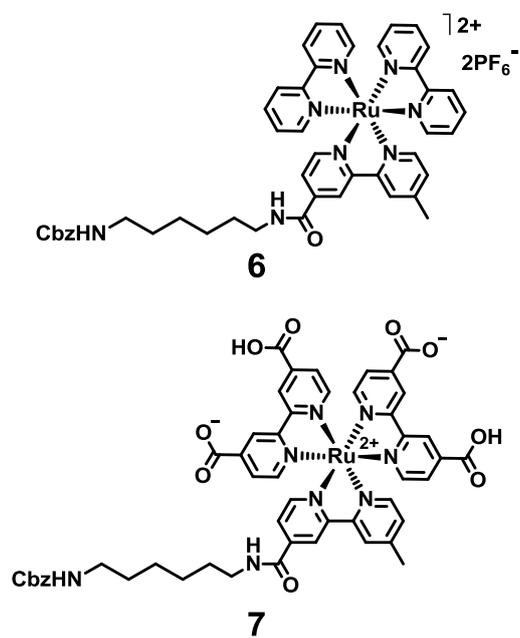
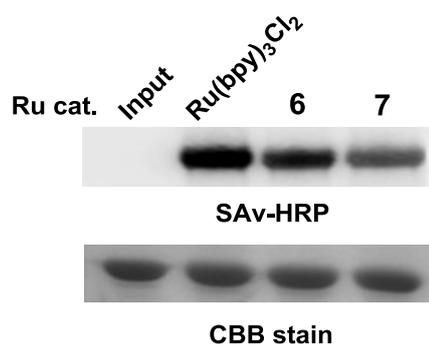
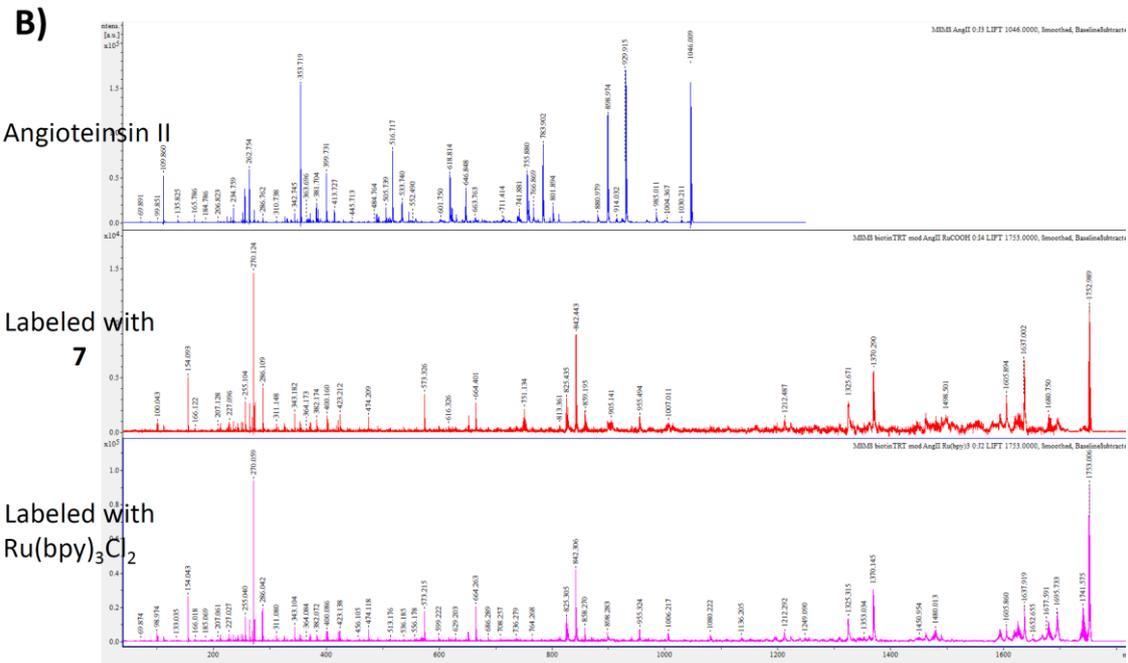
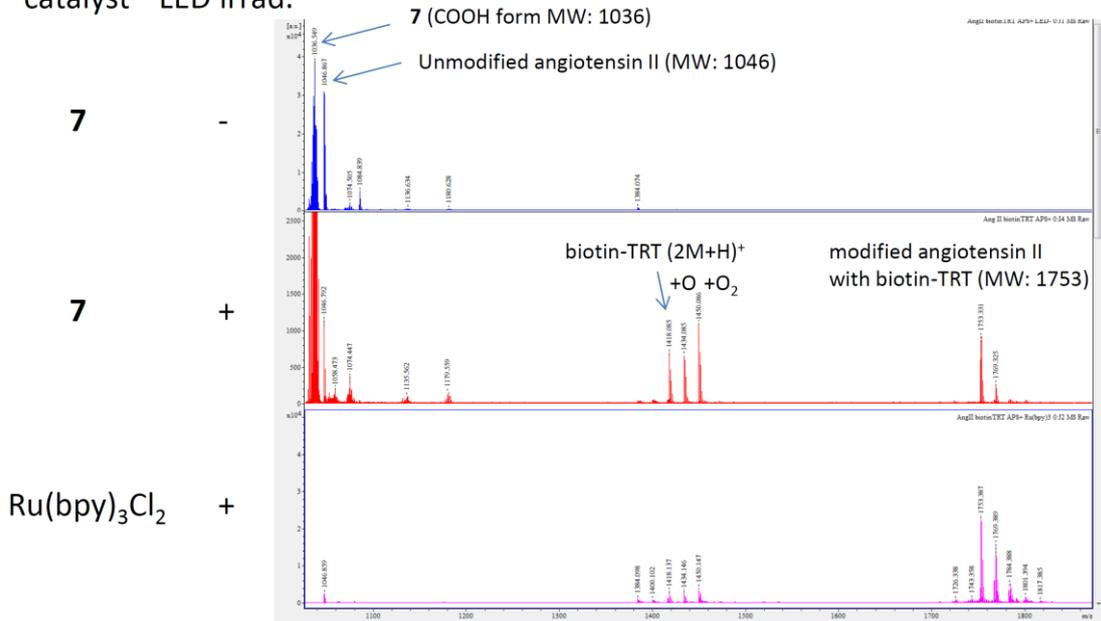
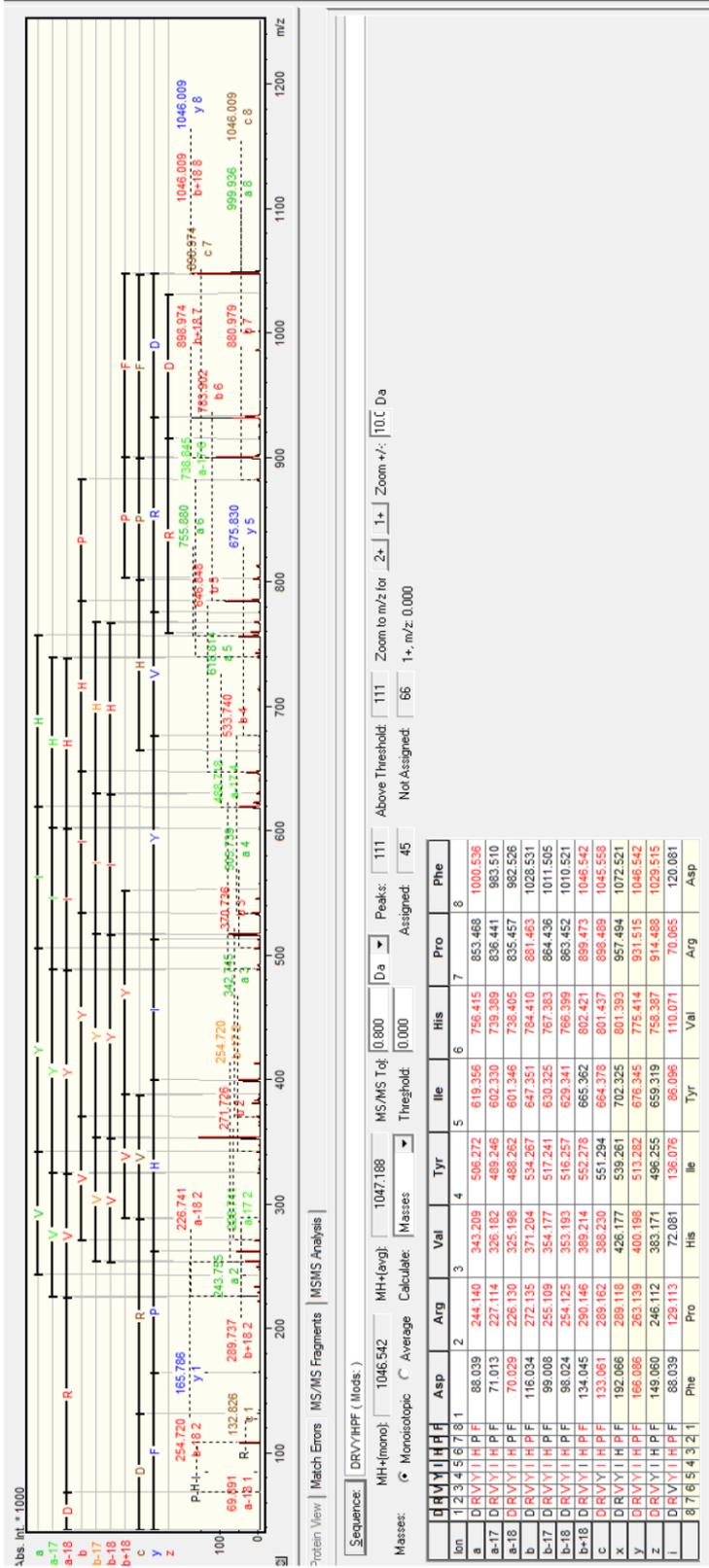


Figure S7. Labeling of bovine serum albumin using biotin-TRT and Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂, **6**, or **7**

A) Angiotensin II (DRVYIHPF), biotin-TRT
catalyst LED irr.



c) Angiotensin II



E)

Labeled with $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$

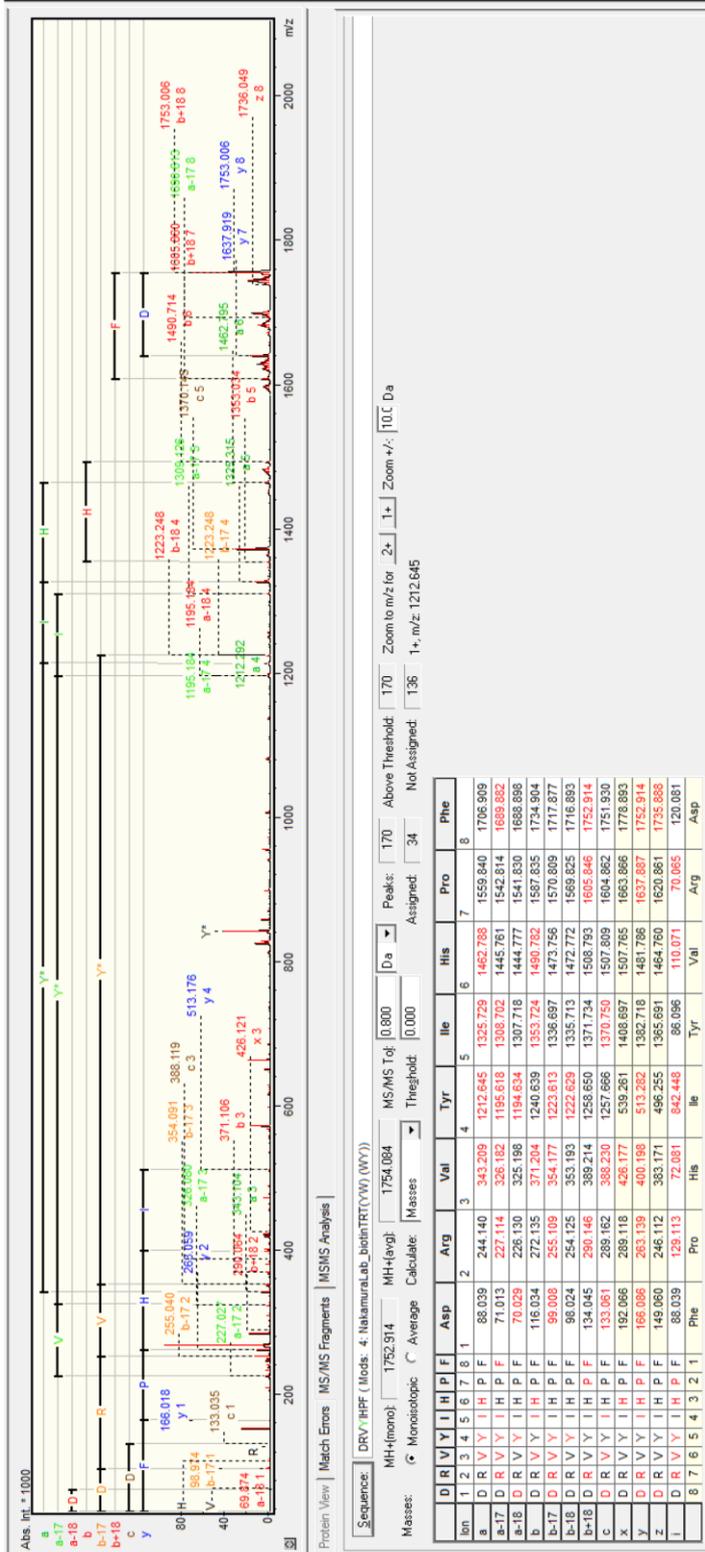


Figure S8. MS analysis of biotin-TRT binding site. (A) MS image of antiotensin II and labeled angiotensin II. Labeling condition: angiotensin II (100 mM), biotin-TRT (0.5 mM), Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂ or **7** (1.0 mM), APS (1.0 mM) LED(455 nm, 5min) (B) Whole image of MS/MS analysis of antiotensin II and labeled angiotensin II. The MS/MS fragment patterns of labeled peptides were similar. (C) Assign of MS/MS analysis for angitoteinsin II. The detected ions type *a*, *b*, *c*, *y* were well assigned sequences of angitotensin II. (D) Assign of MS/MS analysis for angitoteinsin II labeled with **7** and biotin-TRT. The detected ions type *a* strongly suggested the labeling at tyrosine residue. (E) Assign of MS/MS analysis for angitoteinsin II labeled with Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂ and biotin-TRT. The detected ions type *a* and *b* strongly suggested the labeling at tyrosine residue.

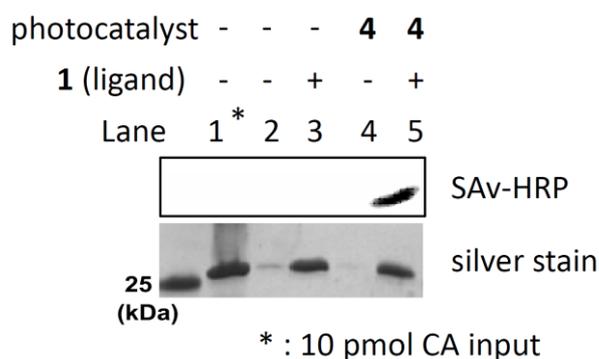


Figure S9. CA labeling with biotin-TRT after purification from protein mixture.

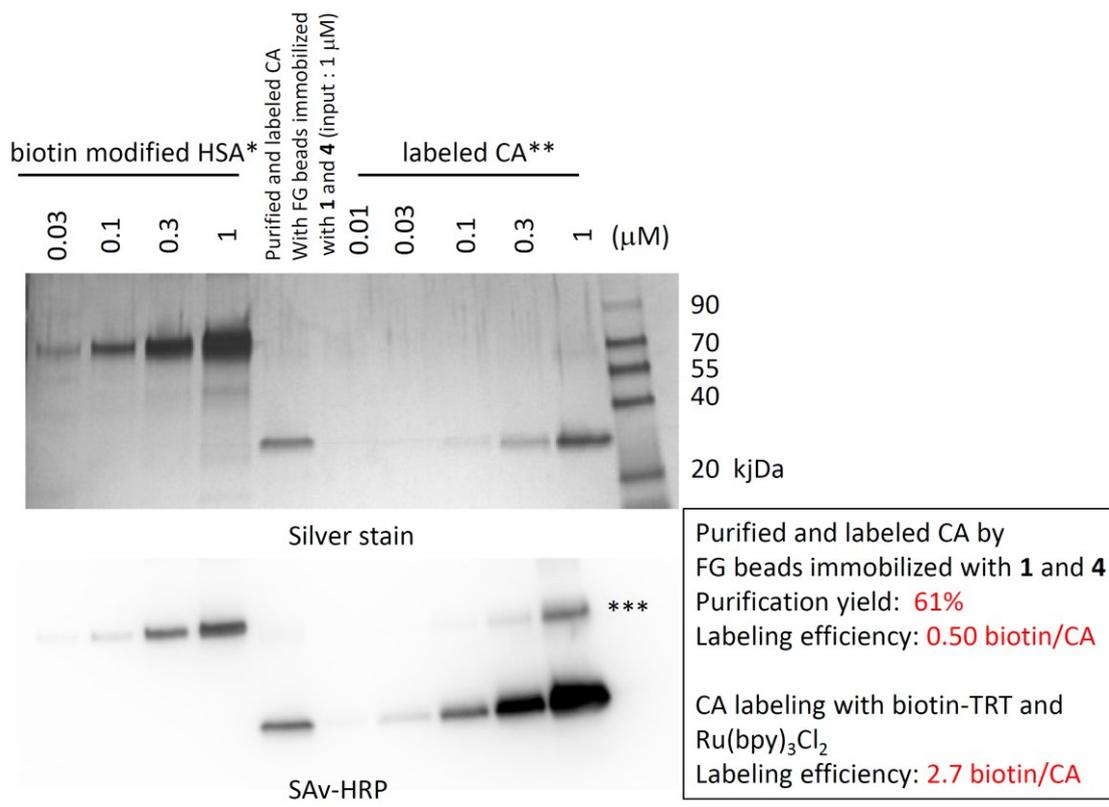


Figure S10. Analysis of purification efficiency and labeling efficiency

*HSA modified with maleimide-PEG4-biotin. This modified HSA containing 1.0 biotin per HSA at Cys34, and used as the control. **labeling condition :CA (1.0 μM) was mixed with Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂ (1.0 mM), biotin-TRT (0.5 mM) APS (1.0 mM) in 10 mM MES buffer (pH6.0) , and irradiated LED (455 nm, 5 min) on ice. ***Dimer of labeled CA.

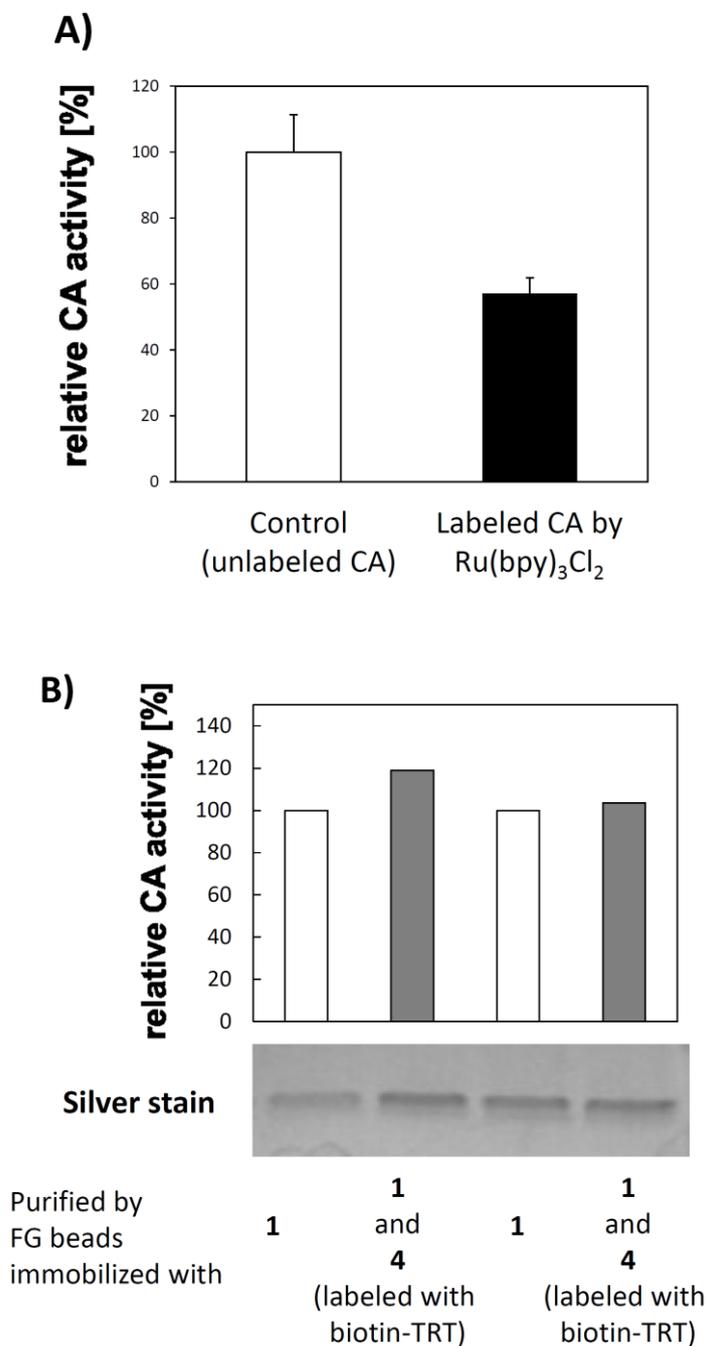


Figure S11. Enzymatic activity of labeled CA. (A) Enzymatic activity of CA labeled with Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂. The labeling condition was same as shown in Figure S10. Labeled CA (an average 2.7 molecules of biotin-TRT per CA molecule) showed 57% activity against control. (B) Enzymatic activity of CA purified and labeled with FG beads immobilized with **1** and **4**. Even after purification and labeling, labeled CA showed almost the same activity as CA purified with FG beads immobilized with **1**. The experiments were performed with duplicate.

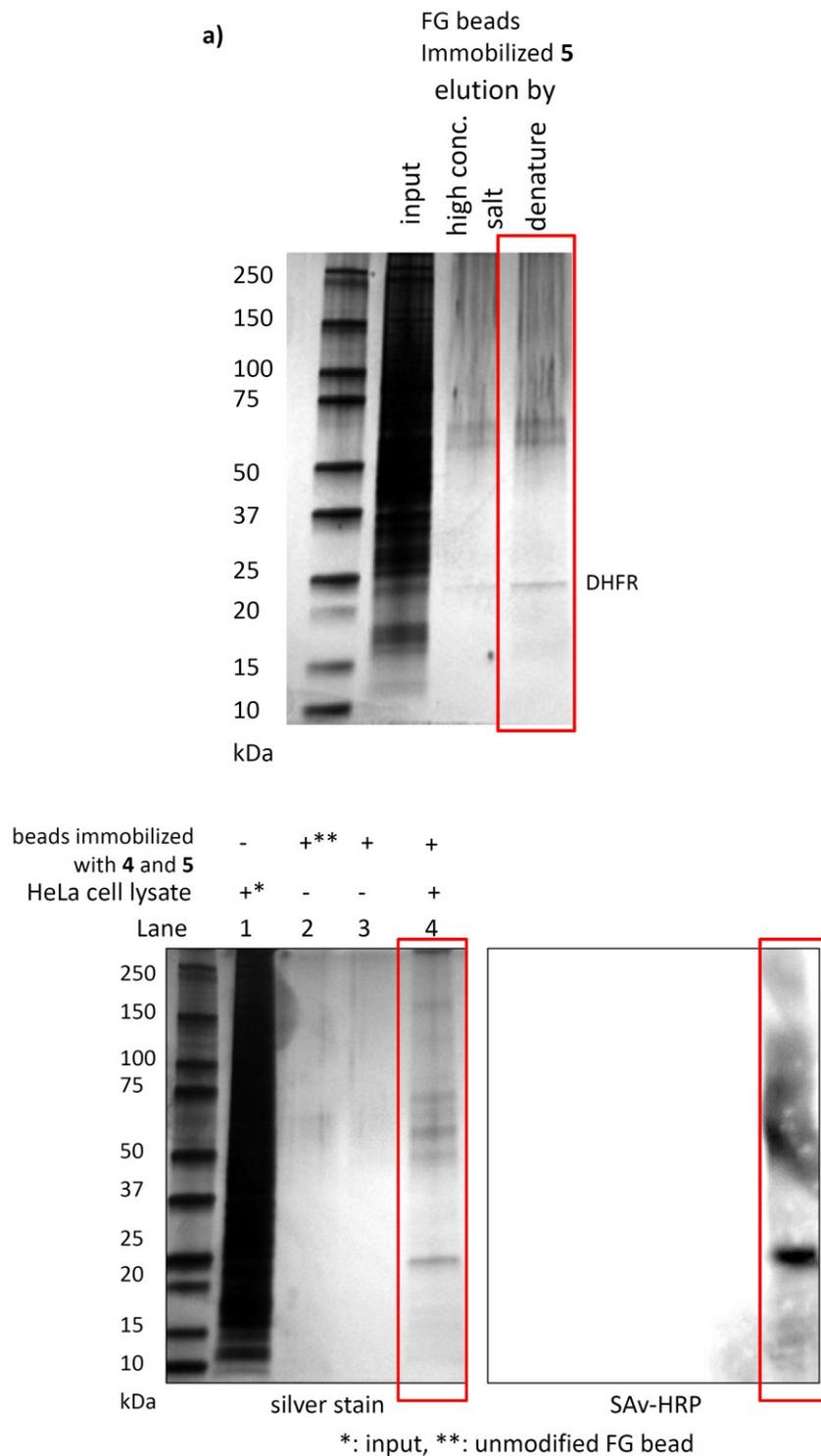


Figure S12. Whole PAGE images of Figure 4b. (a) Purification of DHFR using the FG beads immobilized with 5. (b) Purification and labeling of DHFR using the FG beads immobilized with 4 and 5. The part surrounded by red was used in Figure 4b.

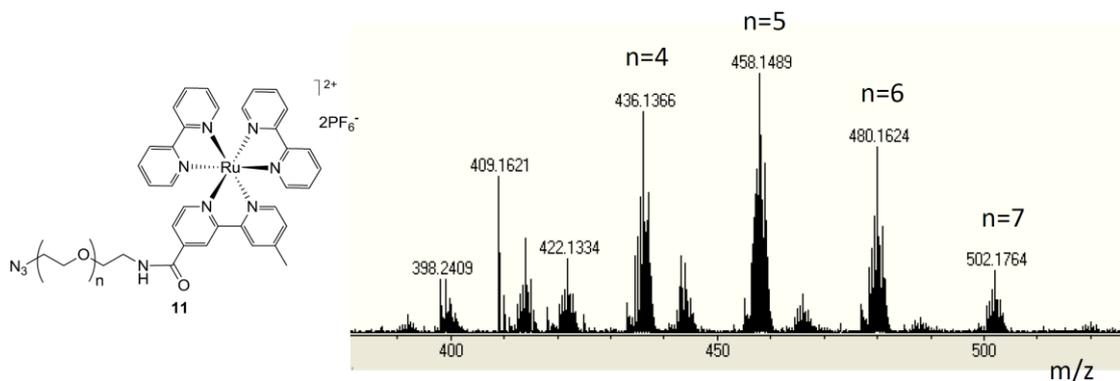


Figure S13. ESI-TOF MS spectrum of **11**.

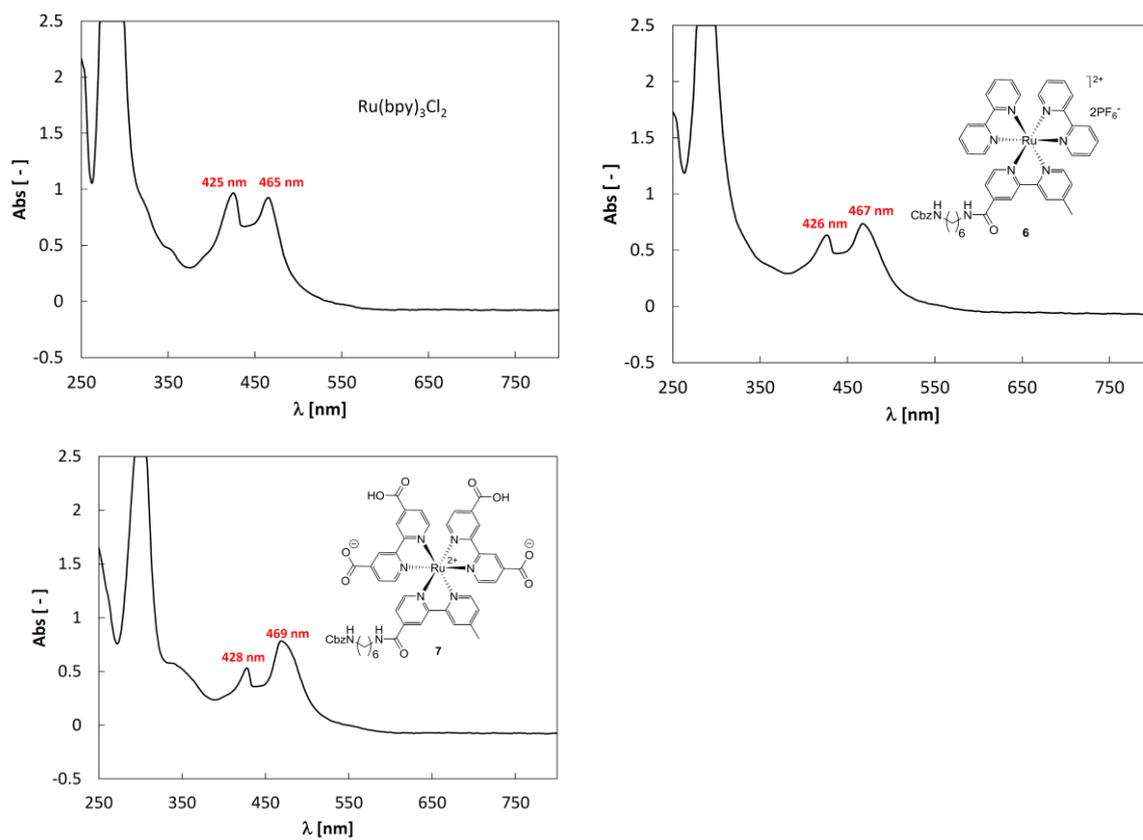
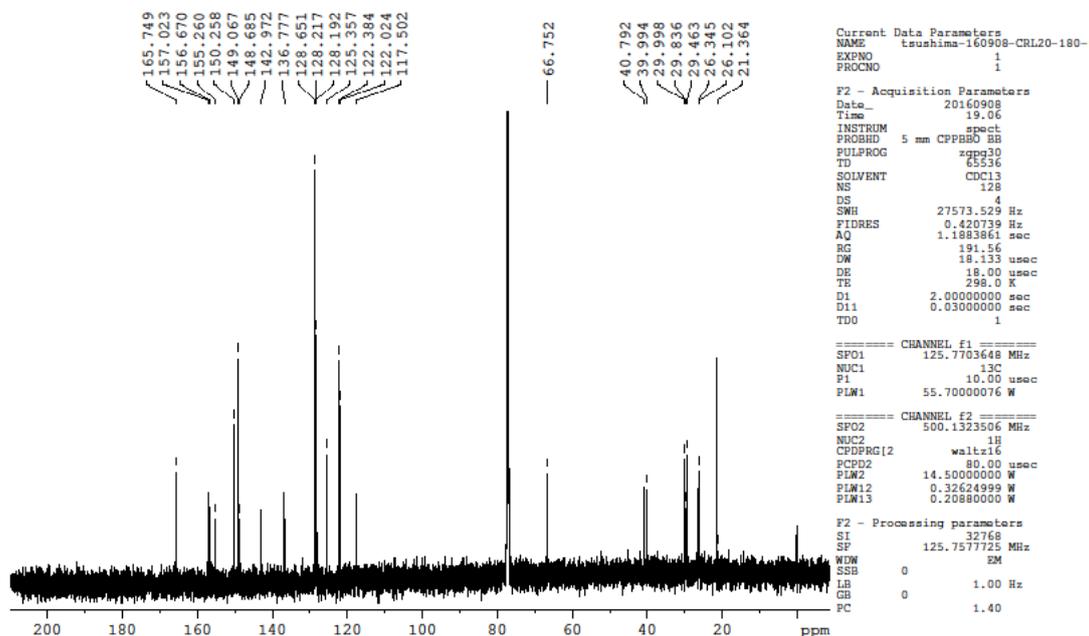
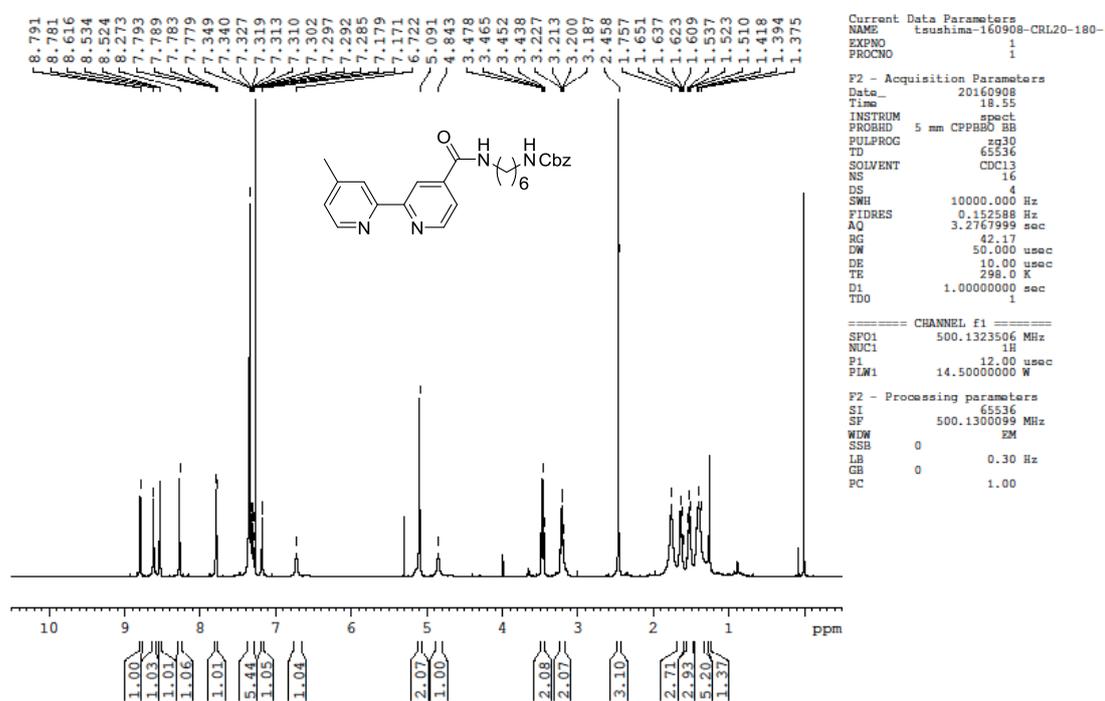
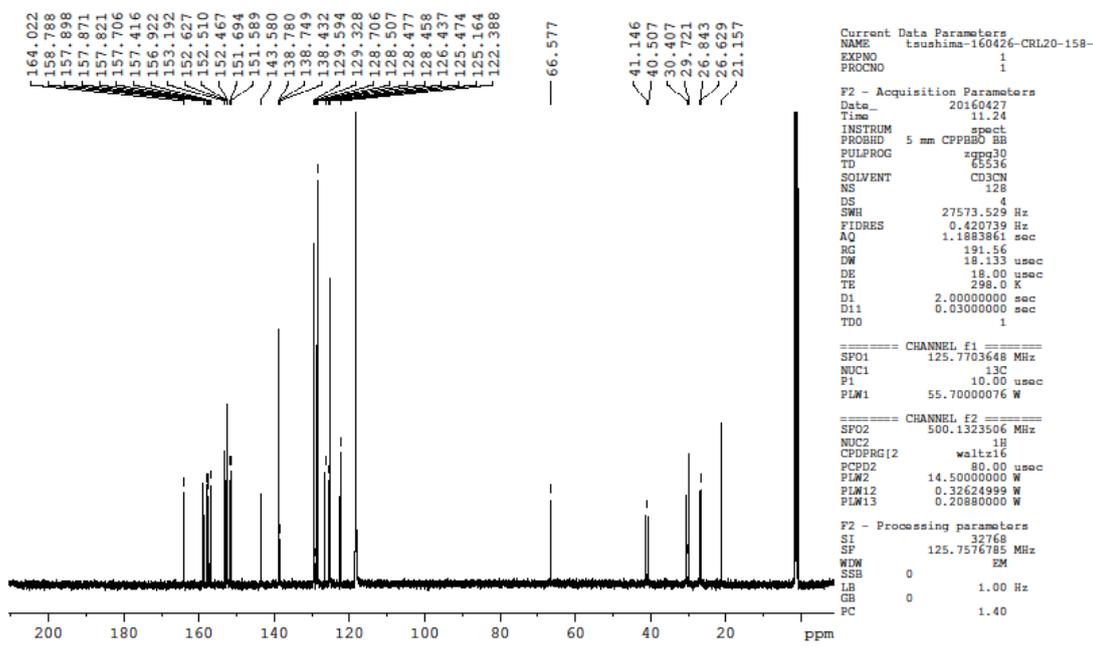
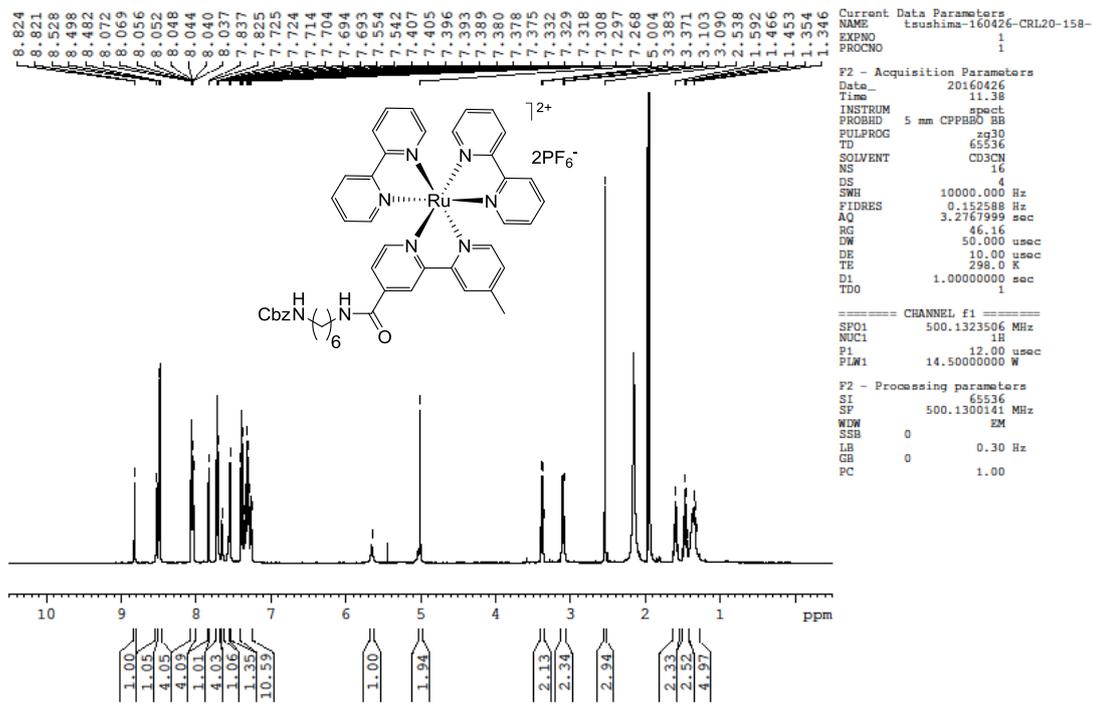
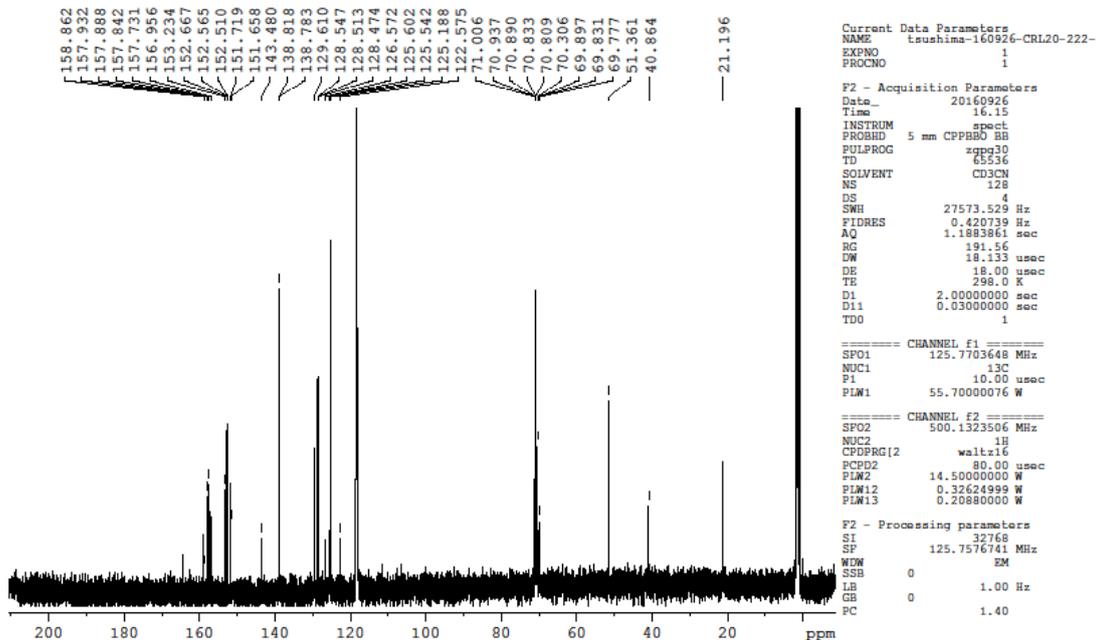
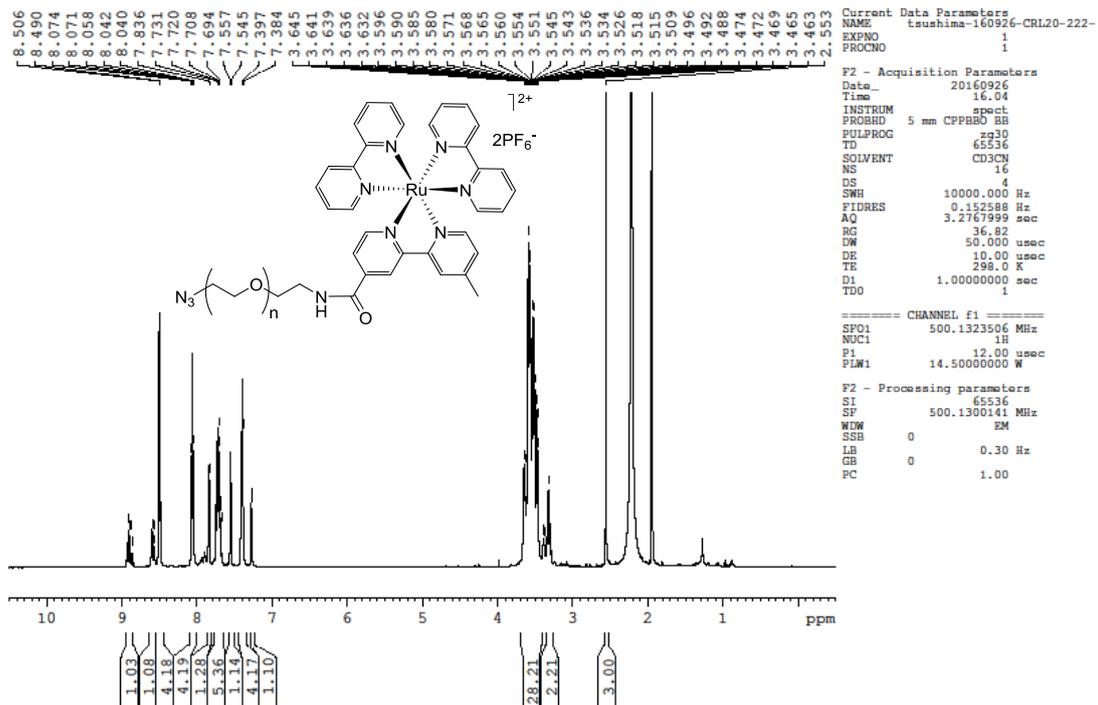


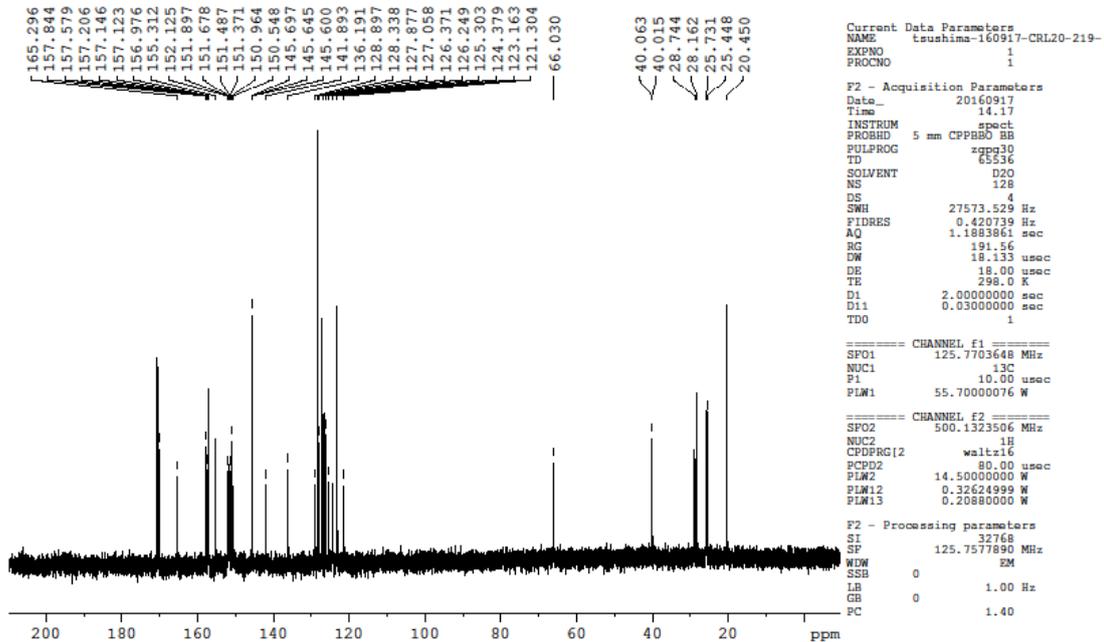
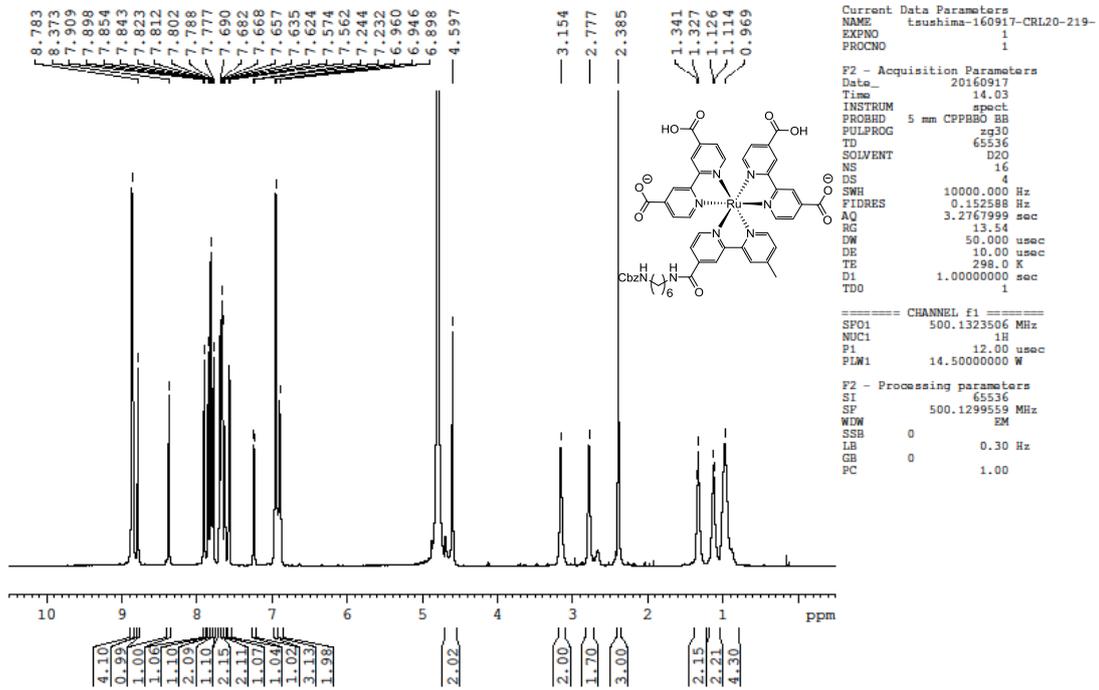
Figure S14. UV-Vis absorbance of $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$, **6** and **7**.

3. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds









4. References

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