

Supporting Information

1-Methyl-4-aryl-urazole (MAUra) Labels Tyrosine in Proximity to Ruthenium Photocatalyst

Shinichi Sato,¹ Kensuke Hatano,¹ Michihiko Tsushima,^{1,2}
Hiroyuki Nakamura,^{*,1}

- 1) Laboratory for Chemistry and Life Science, Institute of Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, 226-8503, Japan
- 2) School of Life Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, 226-8503, Japan

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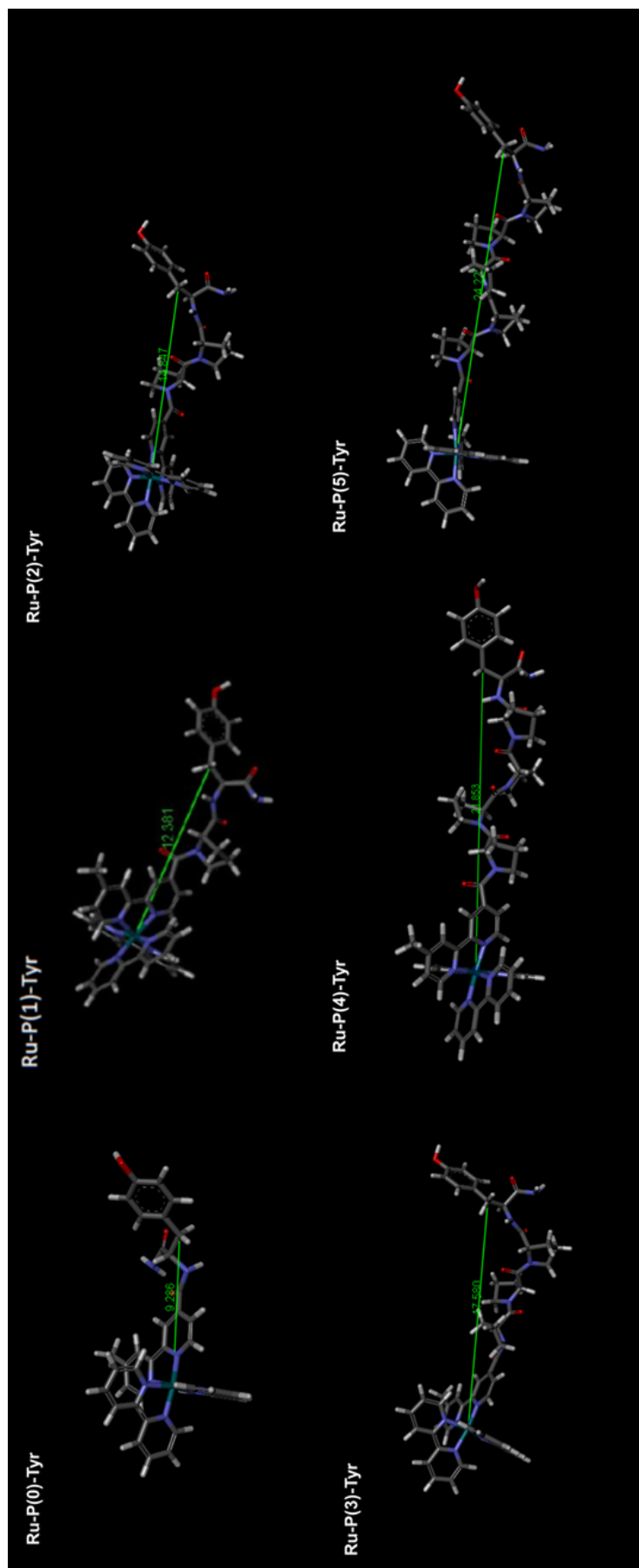


Figure S1. The distances between ruthenium atom and methylene carbon of tyrosine residues in Ru-(Pro)n-Tyr peptides

n = 0: 0.93 nm

n = 1: 1.24 nm

n = 2: 1.48 nm

n = 3: 1.76 nm

n = 4: 2.18 nm

n = 5: 2.42 nm

The PPII backbone dihedral angles applied to as setting: phi-75 psi 145 degrees ($\Omega=180$ degrees)¹

Drawing the molecules and distance calculation were performed using Discovery Studio 4.5 software.

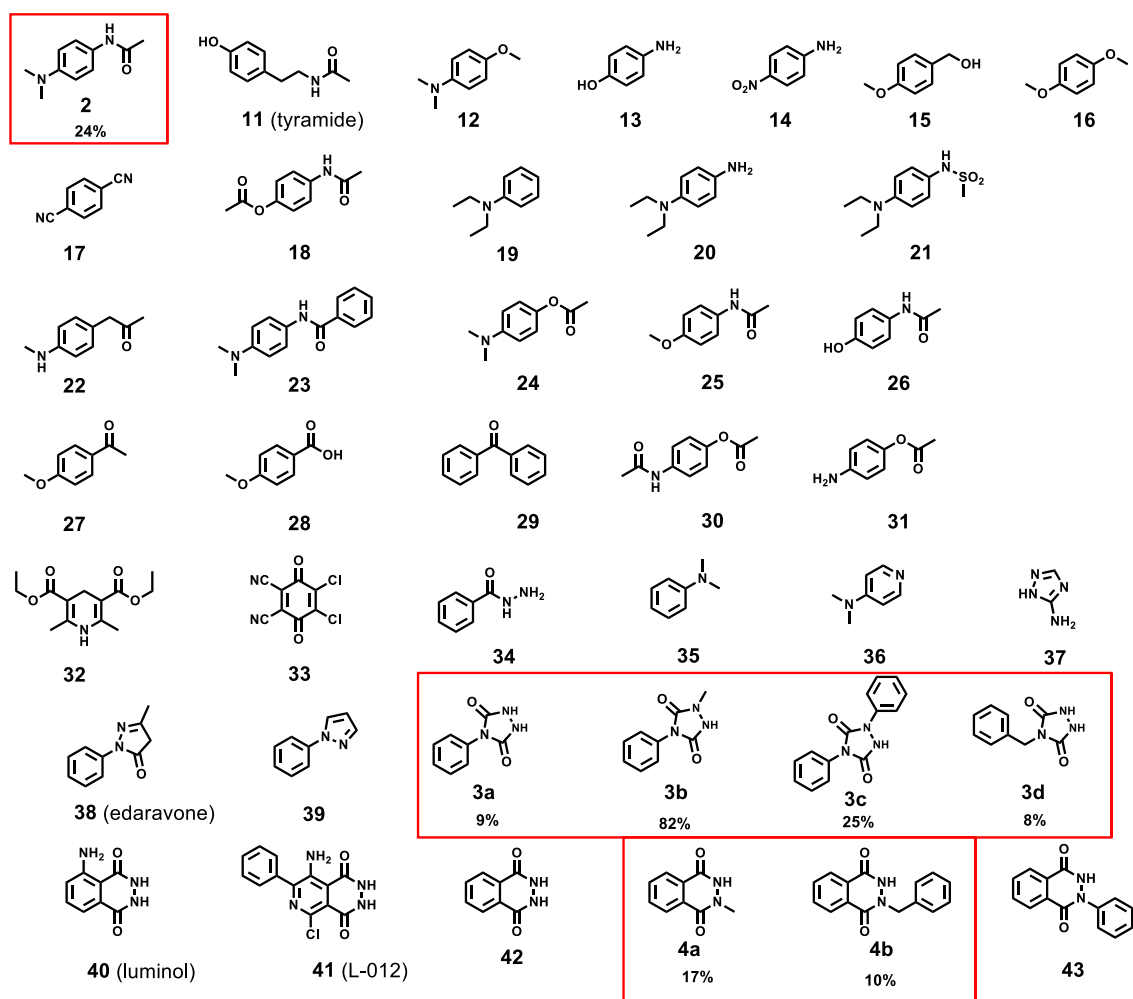


Figure S2. Compounds tested by the screening system using peptide **1a**.

The labelling reaction of peptide **1a** by compounds except **2**, **3a-d** and **4a-c** were not detected by MALDI-MS analysis. Reaction conditions: peptide **1a** (10 μ M), labelling reagent candidates (300 μ M) in 10 mM MES buffer (pH 6.0), blue light (455 nm LED) irradiation 5 min on ice. The ratios (%) of labelling peptides in the total peptide MS peaks are listed.

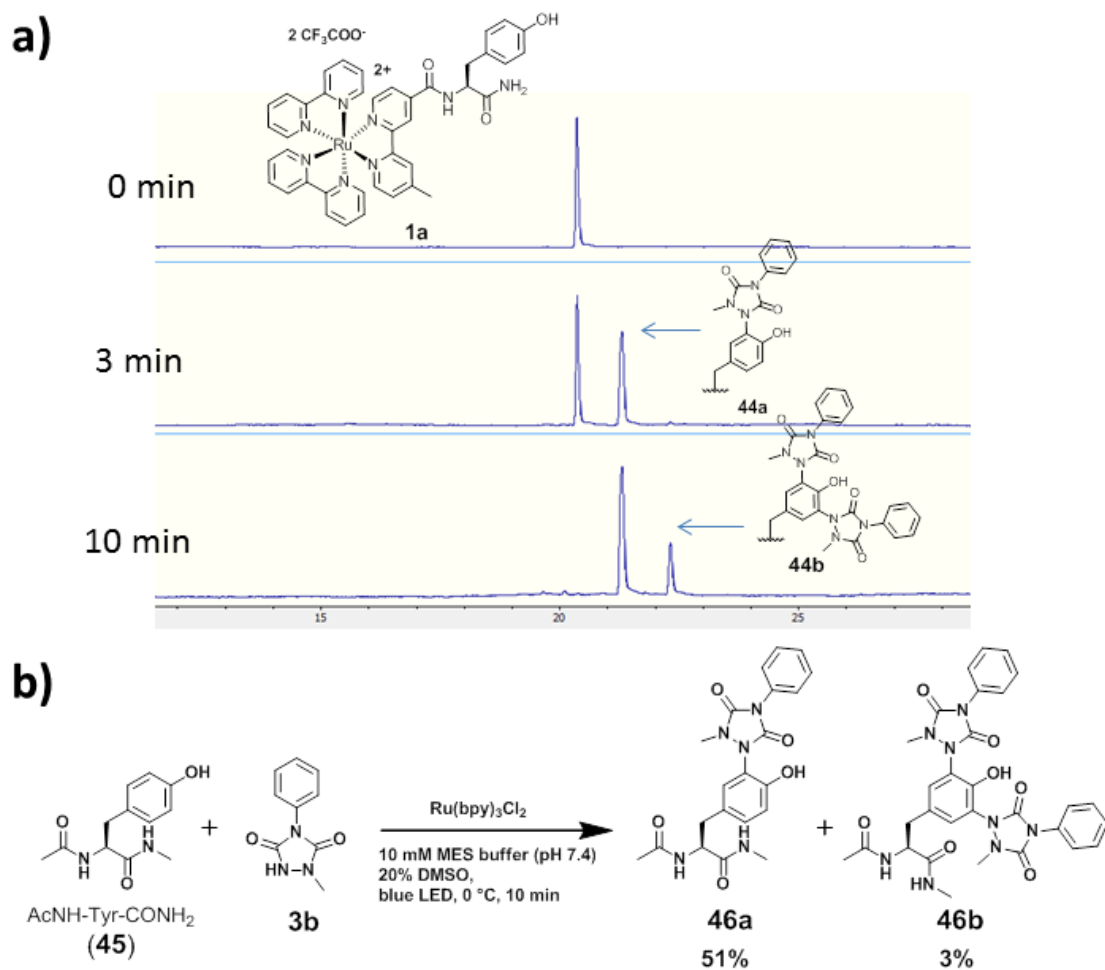


Figure S3. Efficient labelling of tyrosine residue by labelling reagent **3b**. (a) LC-MS analysis by monitoring the reaction between **1a** and **3b** up to 10 minutes blue LED irradiation. (b) Tyrosine labelling with **3b** and structures of tyrosine adducts clarified by NMR analysis.

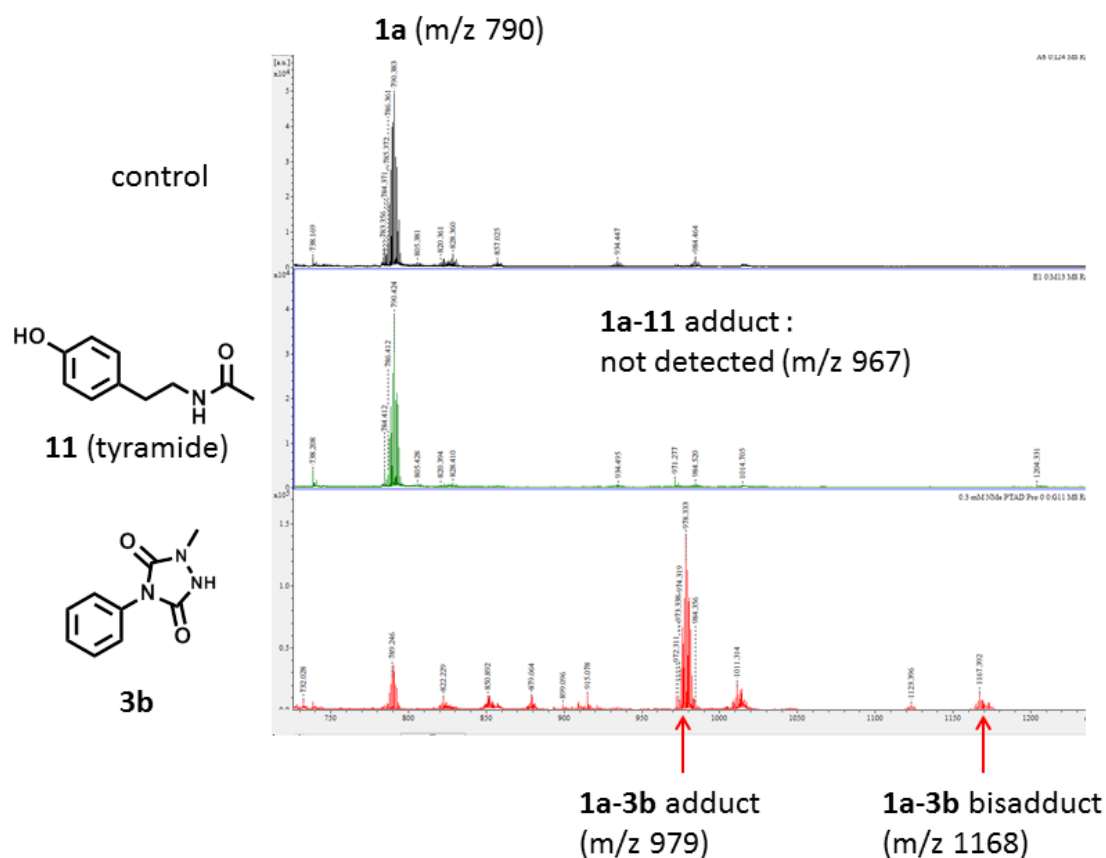


Figure S4. The reactivity of tyramide under the condition using ruthenium photocatalyst. The labelling reaction was not observed under the condition using **1a** and tyramide **11**. Reaction condition: **1a** (10 μM), labelling reagent (300 μM) in MES buffer (10 mM, pH 6.0), light irradiation (455 nm) 0.5 cm from the light source (230 mW/cm^2) on ice for 5 min.

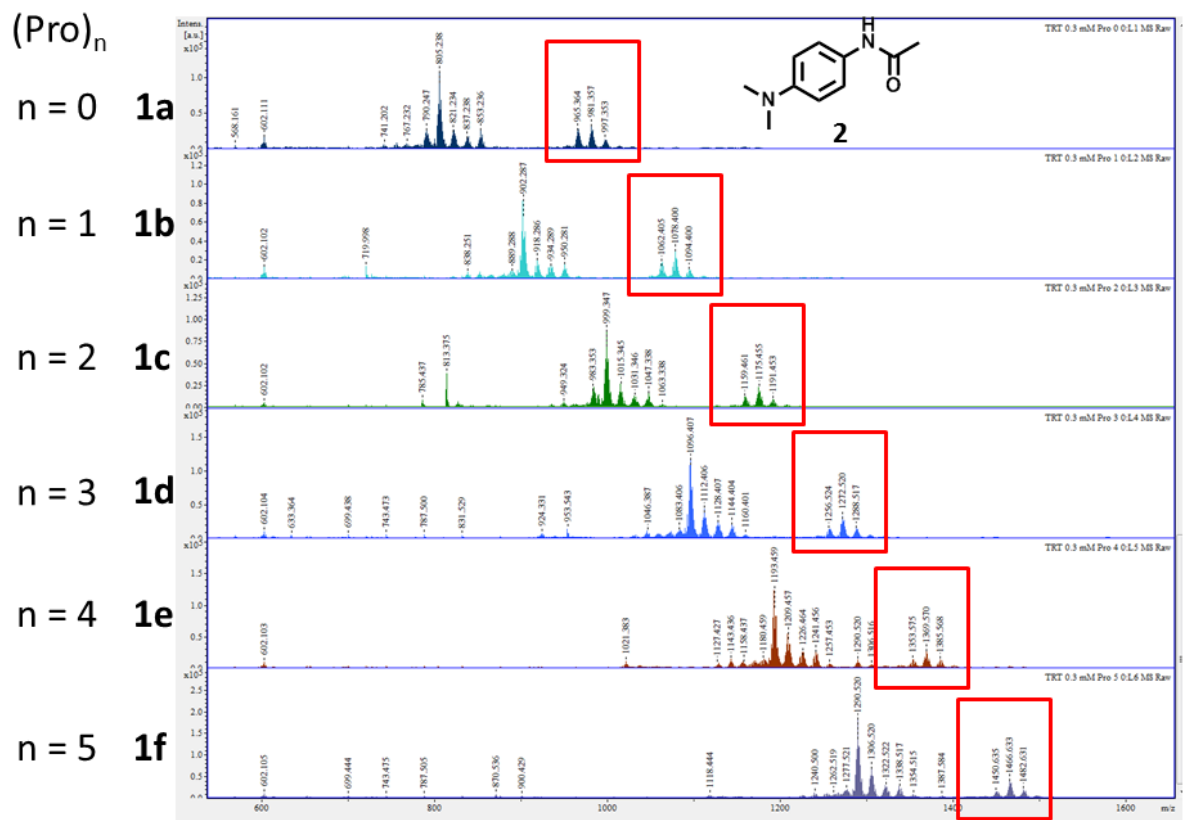


Figure S5. Labelling of peptides **1a-1f** with **2**. Peaks surrounded by red squares: labelled peptides.

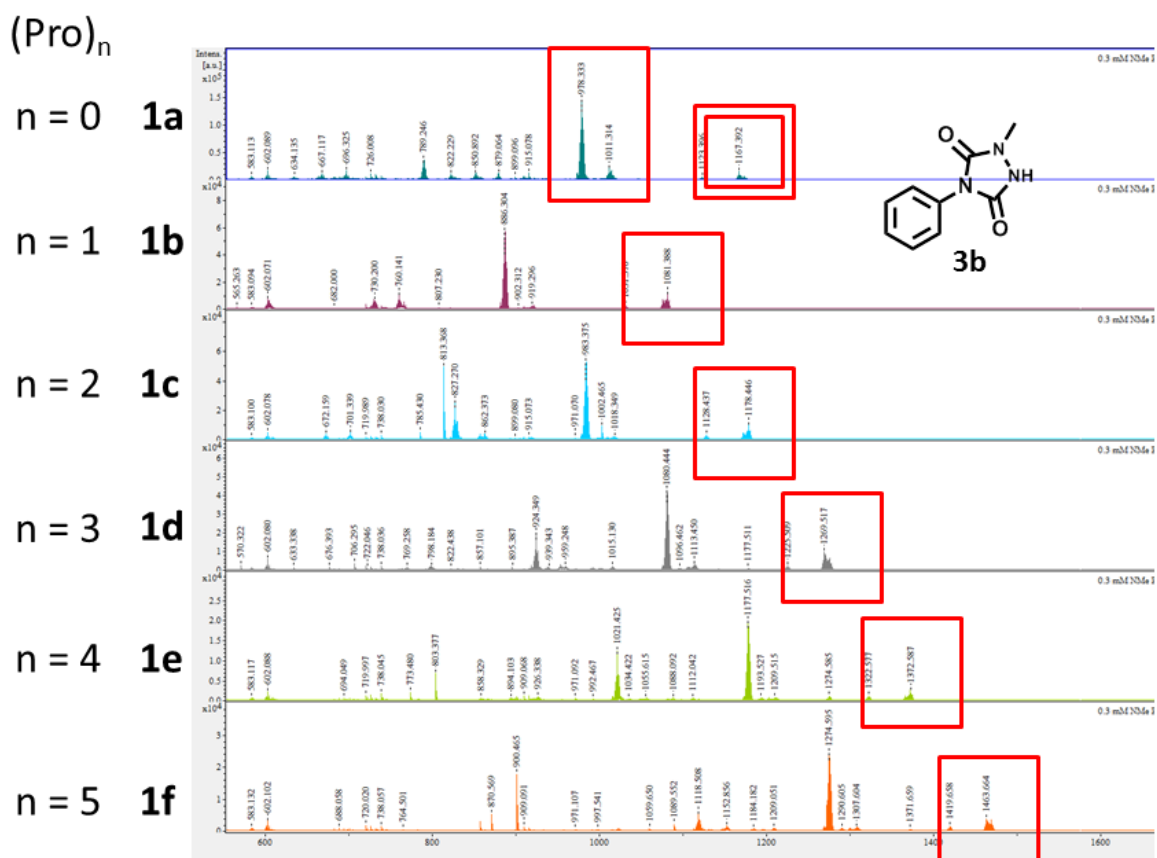


Figure S6. Labelling of peptides **1a-1f** with **3b**. Peaks surrounded by red squares: labelled peptides. Peak surrounded by double red squares: double labelled peptide.

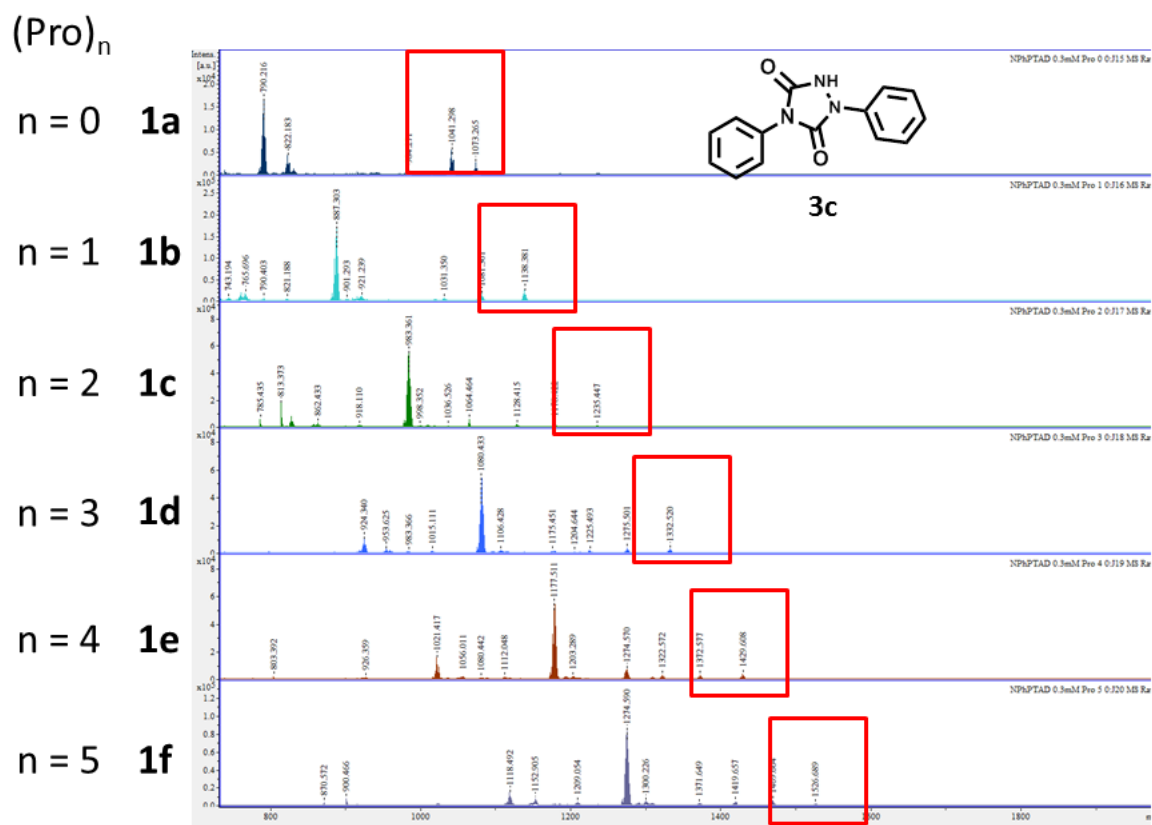


Figure S7. Labelling of peptides **1a-1f** with **3c**. Peaks surrounded by red squares: labelled peptides.

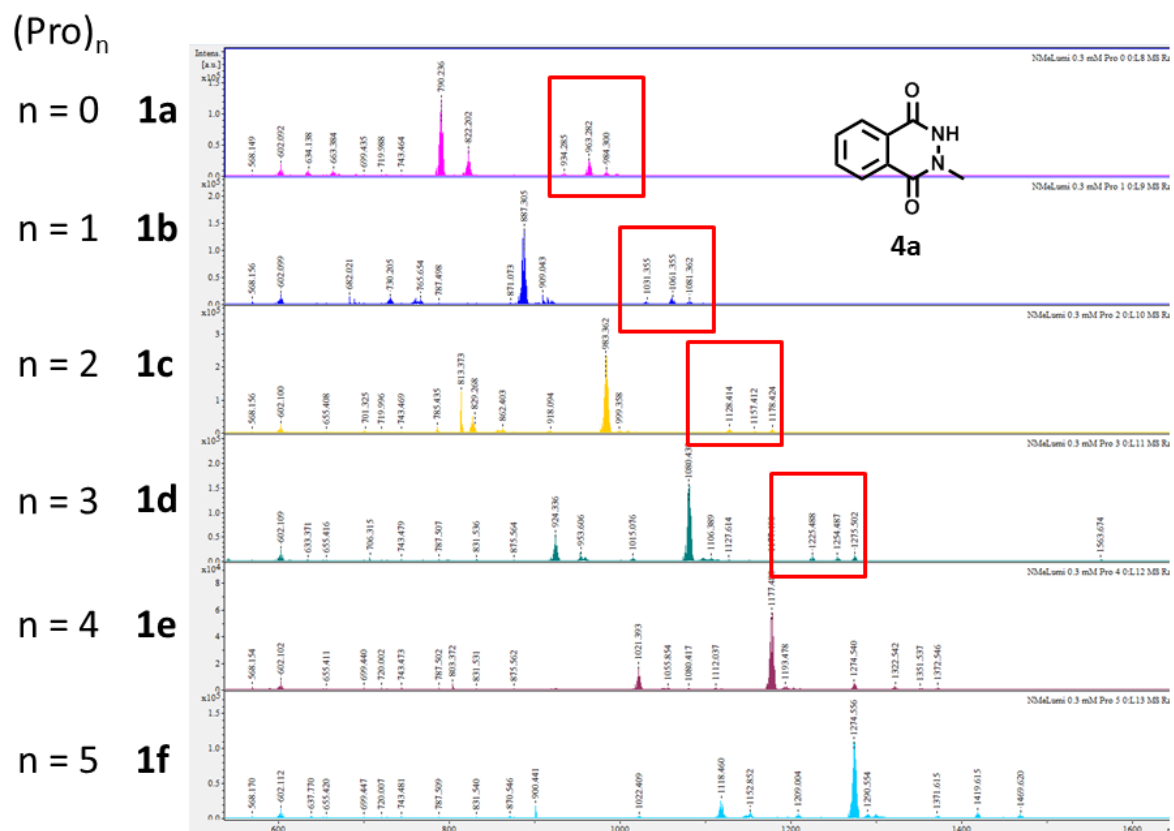
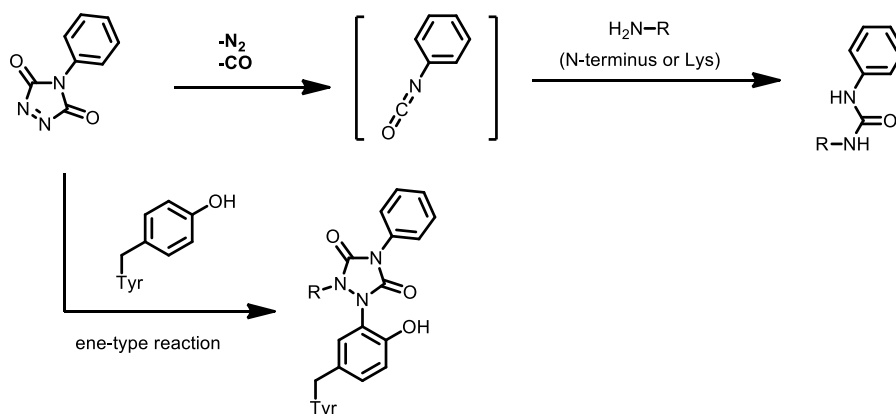


Figure S8. Labelling of peptides **1a-1f** with **4a**. Peaks surrounded by red squares: labelled peptides.



Scheme S1. Isocyanate generation by PTAD degradation and their reactivity.

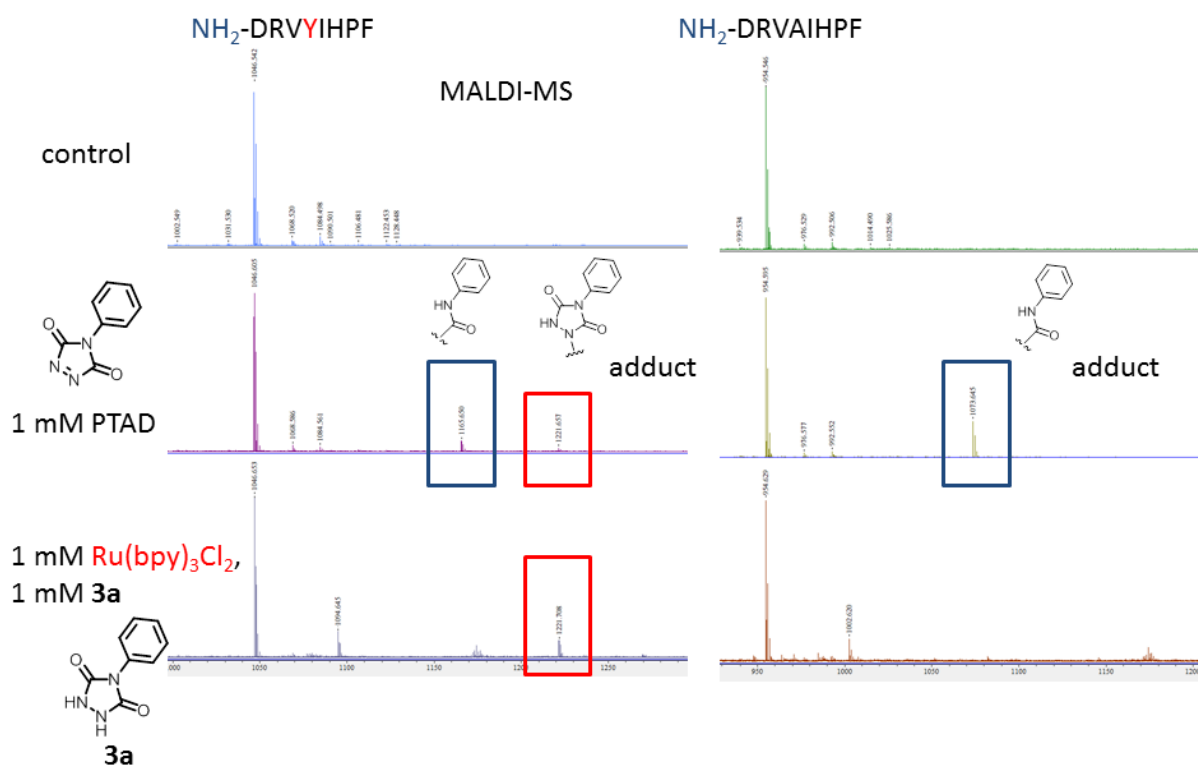


Figure S9. Comparison of products in labelling with PTAD and **3a**.

Reaction condition for PTAD labelling: peptides (DRVYIHPF and DRVAIHPF) (100 μM) in 10 mM Phosphate (pH 7.4) at room temperature for 60 min.

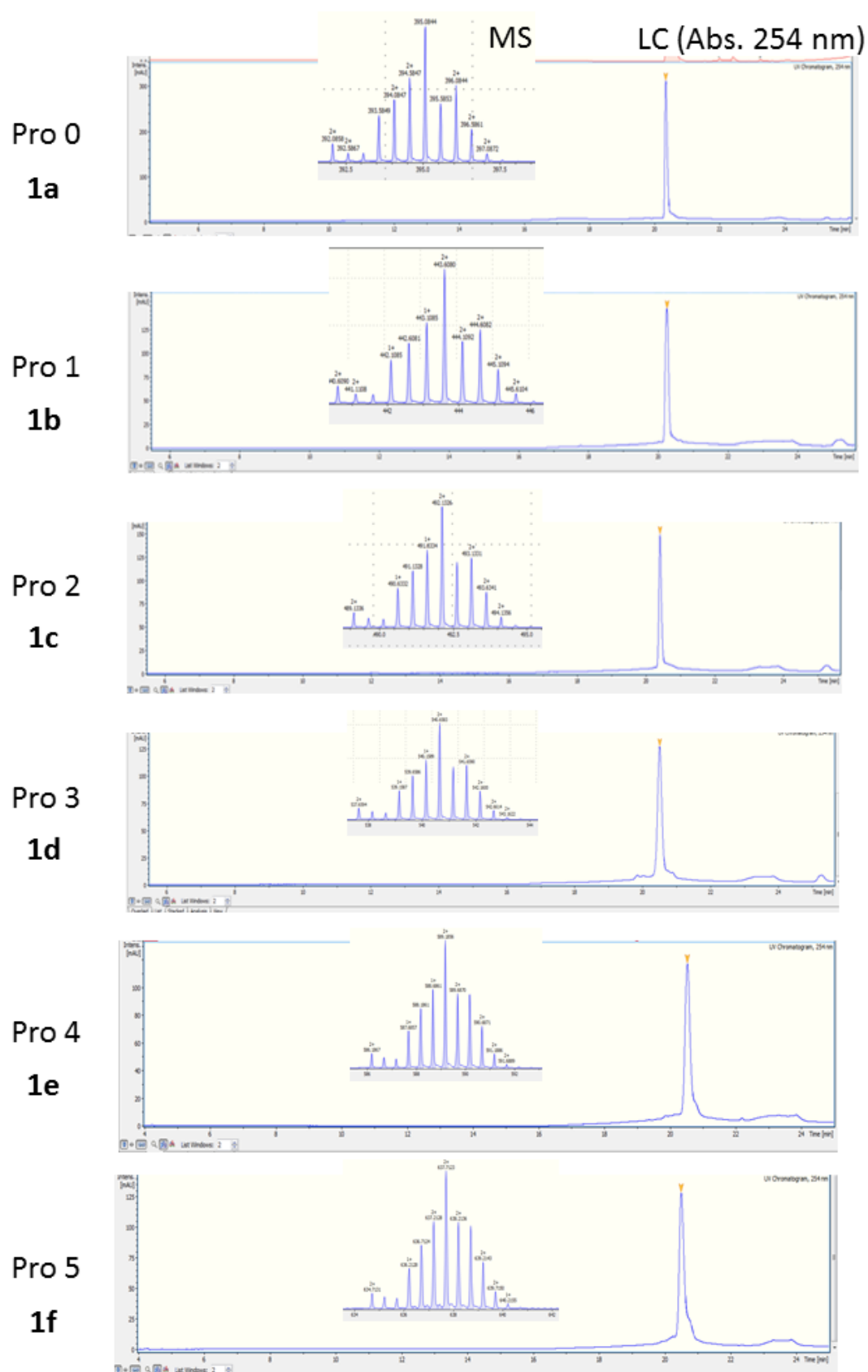


Figure S10. Confirmation of purity of **1a-f** by LC-MS analysis.

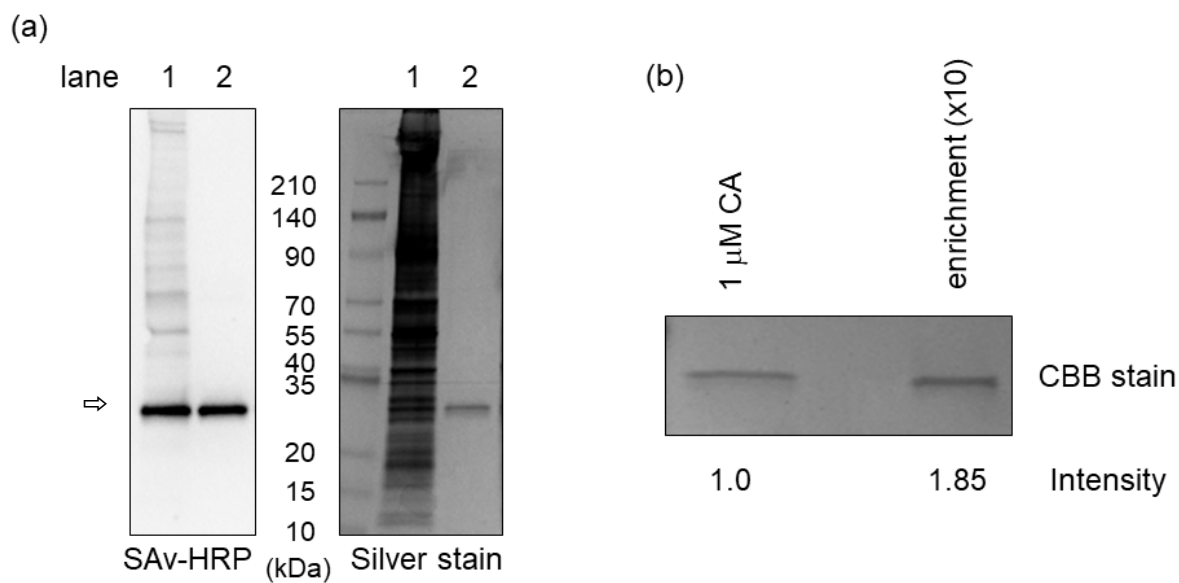


Figure S11. The efficiency of labelling and enrichment on CA. (a) CA-labelling with labelling reagent **10** and photocatalyst **5**. Lane 1: Labelling was operated in 1.0 mg/mL HeLa cell lysate containing 1 μ M CA. Lane 2: Labelling was operated in 1 μ M CA solution. The result shows that the efficiency of CA-selective labelling is similar in either cell lysate or isolated system. (b) Enrichment of desthiobiotin-labelled CA using streptavidin beads. The desthiobiotin-labelled CA was observed in 18.5% yield using SAV beads at a 1 μ M concentration of CA after labelled with **10** and **5**.

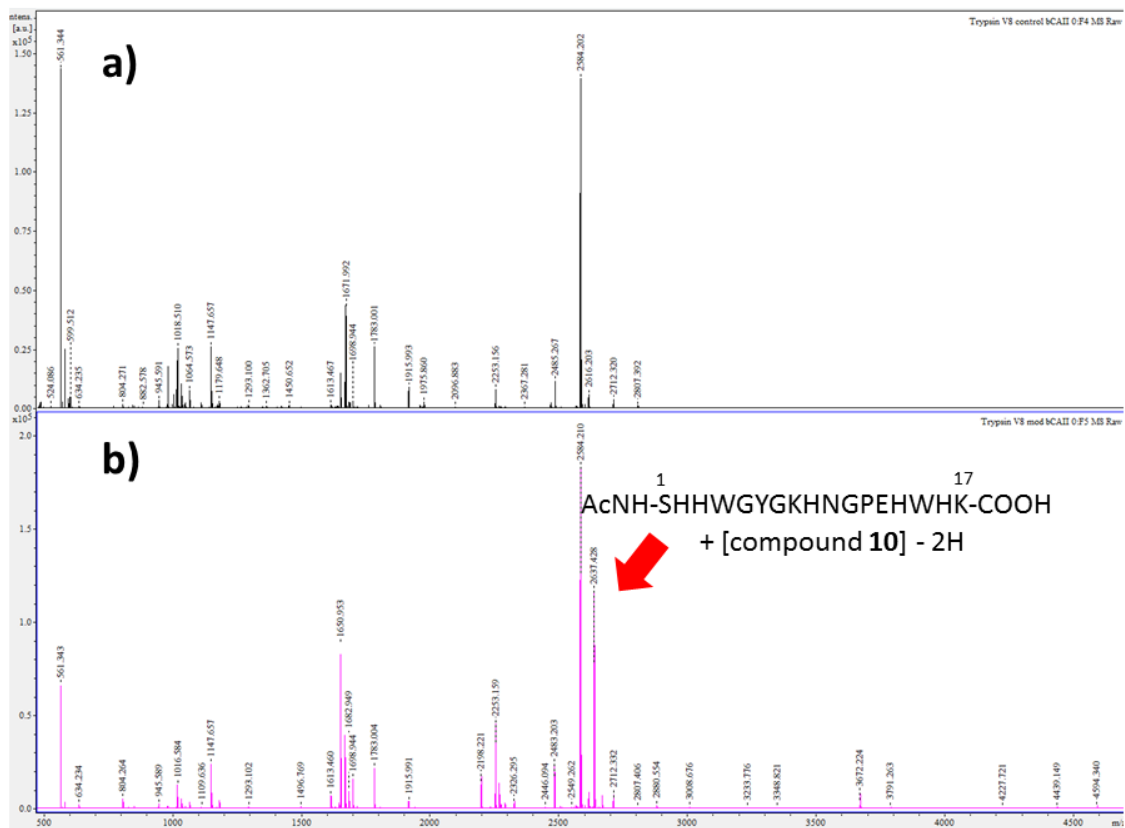


Figure S12. Enzymatic digestion of non-labelled and labelled CA.

(a) MS pattern of digested non-labelled CA with trypsin and Glu-C. (a) MS pattern of peptide fragments of CA which was labelled, purified (Figure S11b labelled and enriched CA) and digested with trypsin and Glu-C. Major peak with mass number 2637 corresponds to the acetylated N-terminal sequence (Ser1-Lys17) labelled with compound 10. This peak was the only peptide fragment that was attributed to labelled peptide with compound 10 and was detected in Figure S12b.

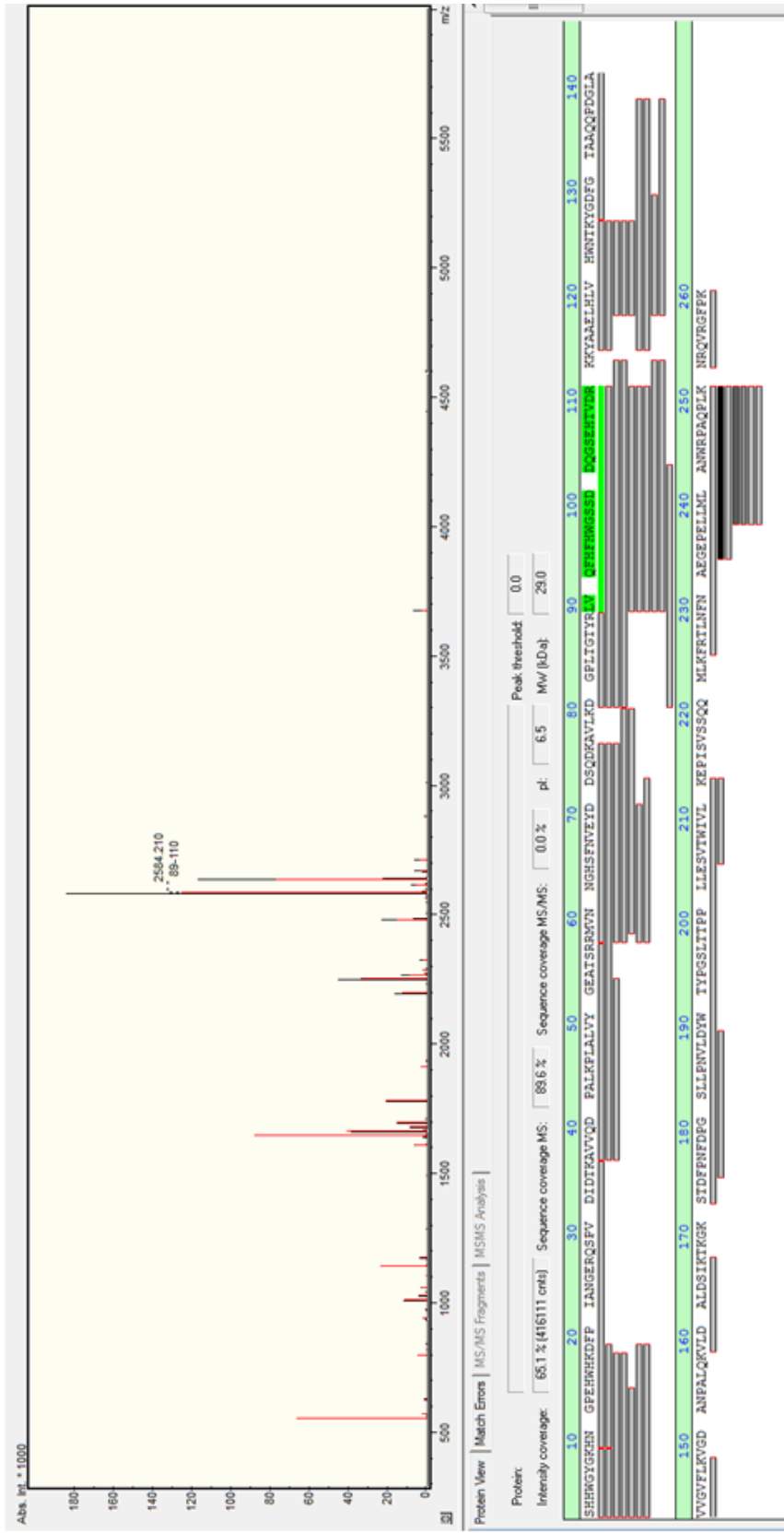


Figure S13.
 Assignment of detected peptide fragments of Figure S12b. N-terminal Ser1 was acetylated in this bovine carbonic anhydrase II. (sequence coverage :89.6%)

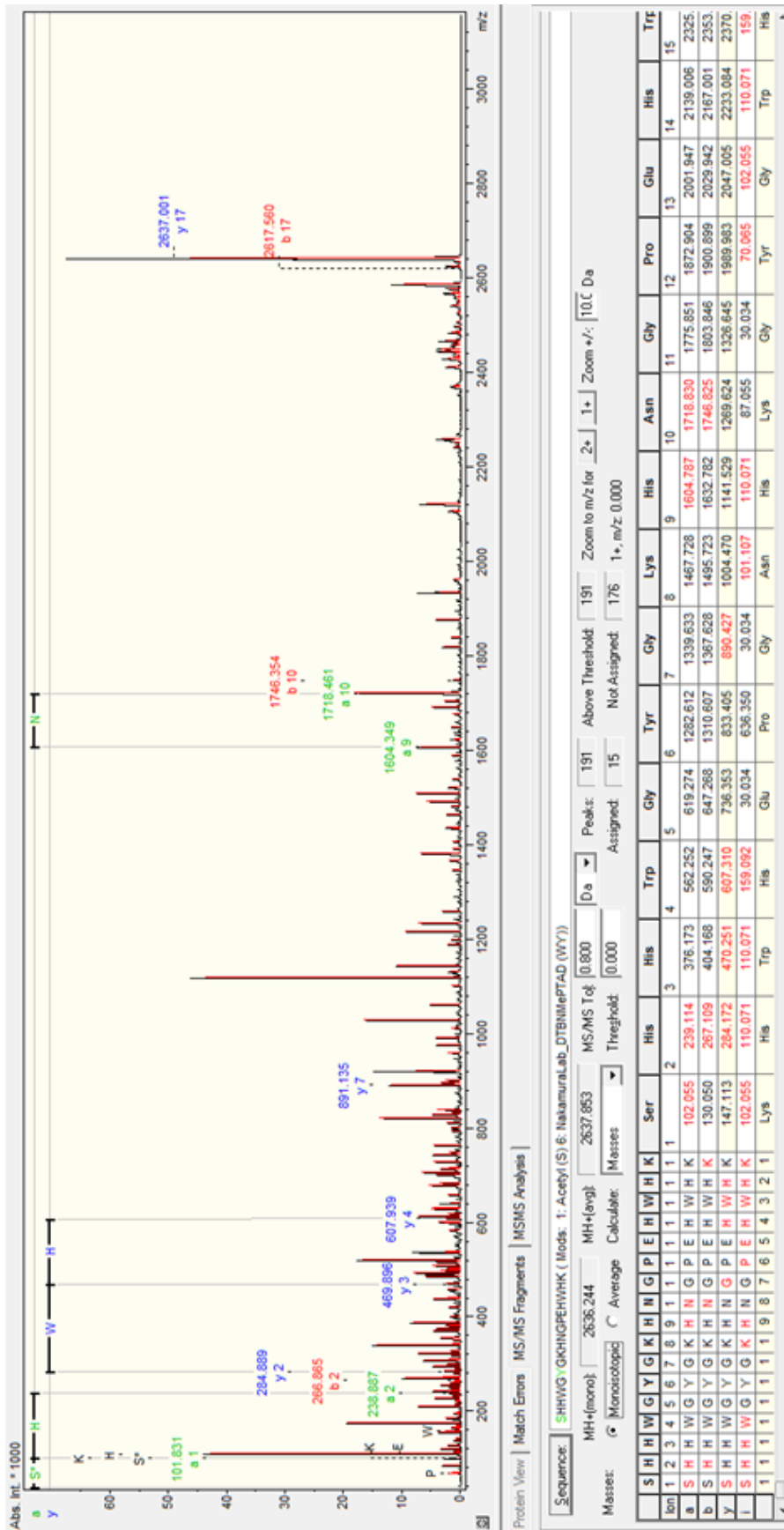


Figure S14. MS/MS analysis of the peptide fragment with mass number 2637. Tyr6 belonged as 10-labelled Tyr. This result suggested that Tyr6 was labelled with compound 10.

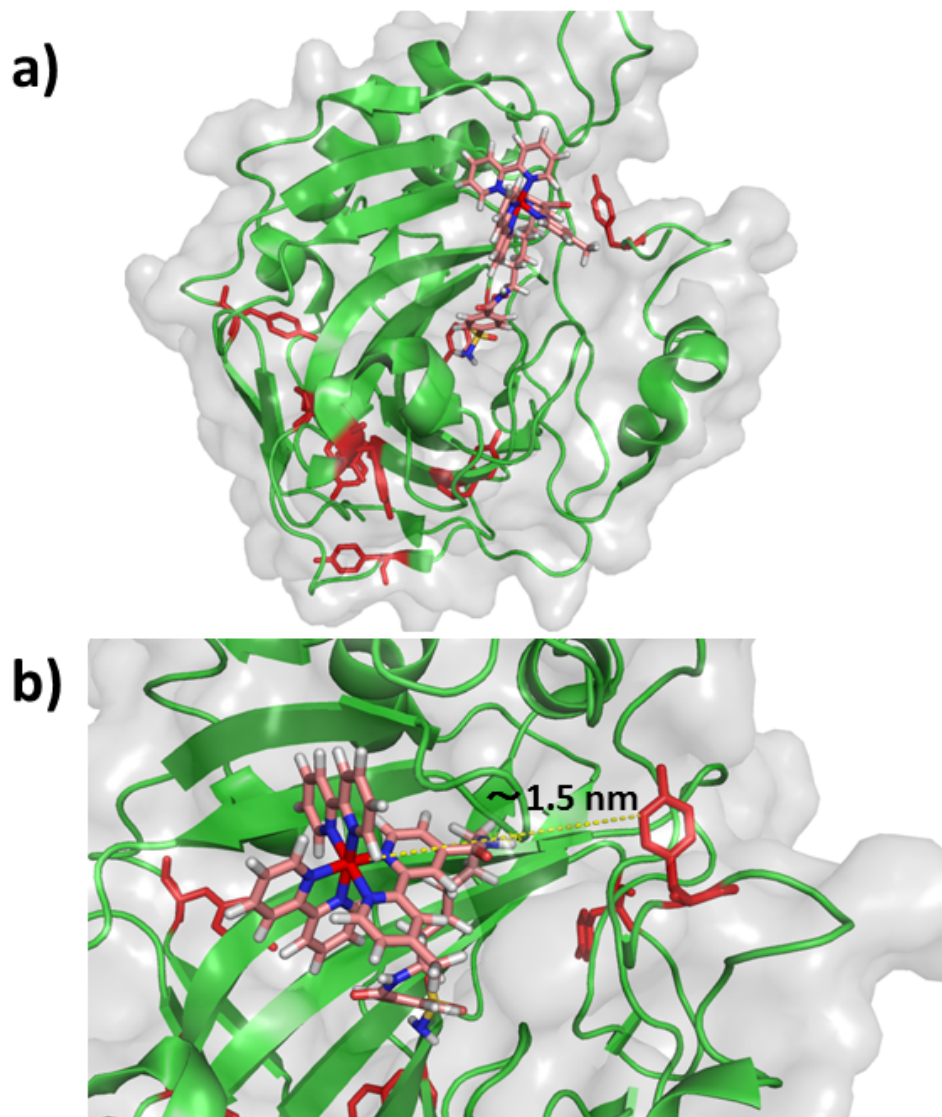


Figure S15. Three dimensional (3D) image of labelled tyrosine (Tyr6) and binding of compound **5** to CA. (a) Binding mode of CA with **5** based on the X-ray crystal structure of CA inhibitor having benzenesulfonamide moiety (PDB: 4ILX). The 3D structure of **5** was calculated on Chem3D Pro using MM2 method, and overlapped with reported structure (PDB: 4ILX). Although, The PDB file (4ILX) was obtained using human carbonic anhydrase II, and bovine carbonic anhydrase II was used in this paper, this binding site and Tyr6 is preserved. Therefore, this 3D model is suitable for consideration of these results. (b) Zoom up image around the ruthenium complex. The distance between carbon atom of Tyr6 and Ru atom is about 1.5 nm. Considering the flexibility of the linker of **5**, the ruthenium complex moiety can be brought into proximity to the range where single electron can move from tyrosine residue.

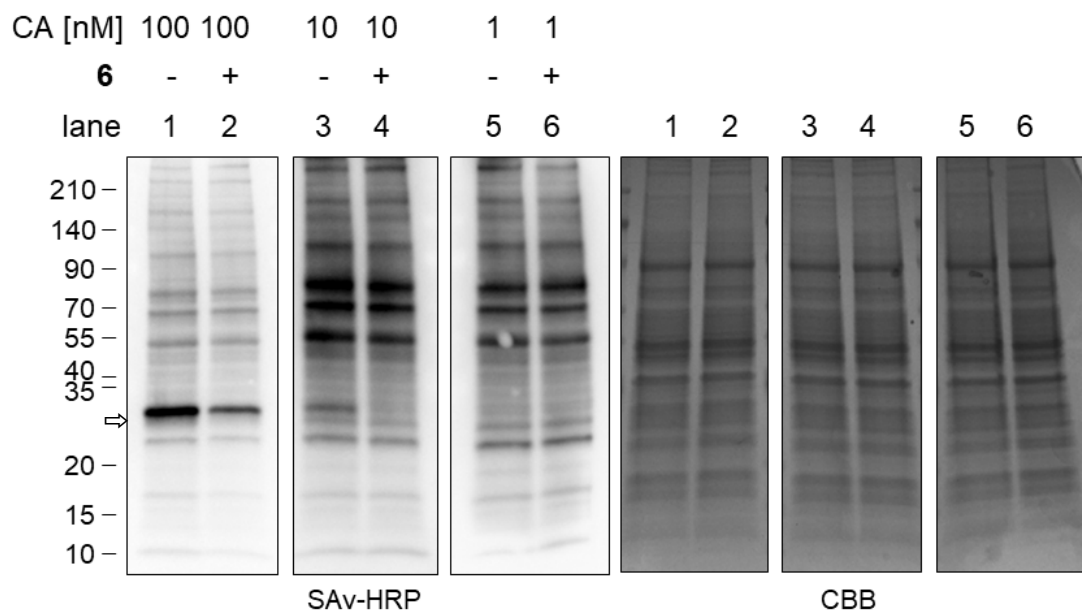


Figure S16. The CA-selective labelling at various concentration of CA (100, 10, and 1 nM) in HeLa cell lysate. The labelling was operated with labelling reagent **10** (500 μ M) and photocatalyst **5** (1 equiv. for CA) with or without ligand **6** (1000 equiv. for CA). The labelling of CA was detected at 10 nM or higher concentrations of it.

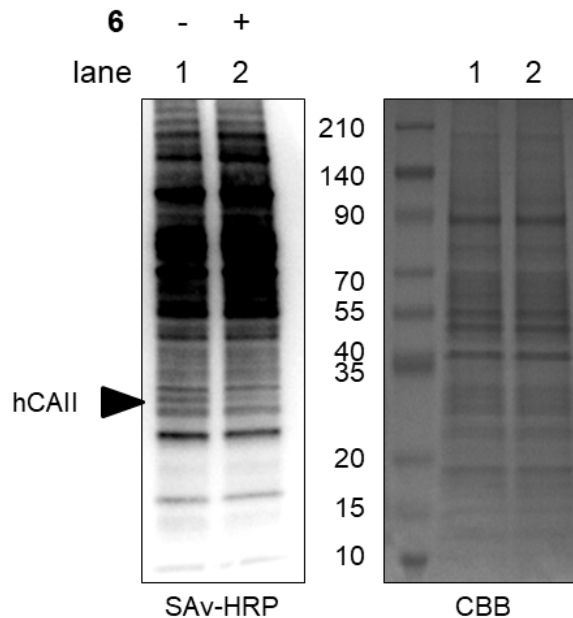


Figure S17. CA-selective labelling in 1.0 mg/mL MCF7 cell lysate. Labelling was operated with labelling reagent **10** (500 μ M) and **5** (30 nM). Endogenous hCAII was detected (ca. 29 kDa).

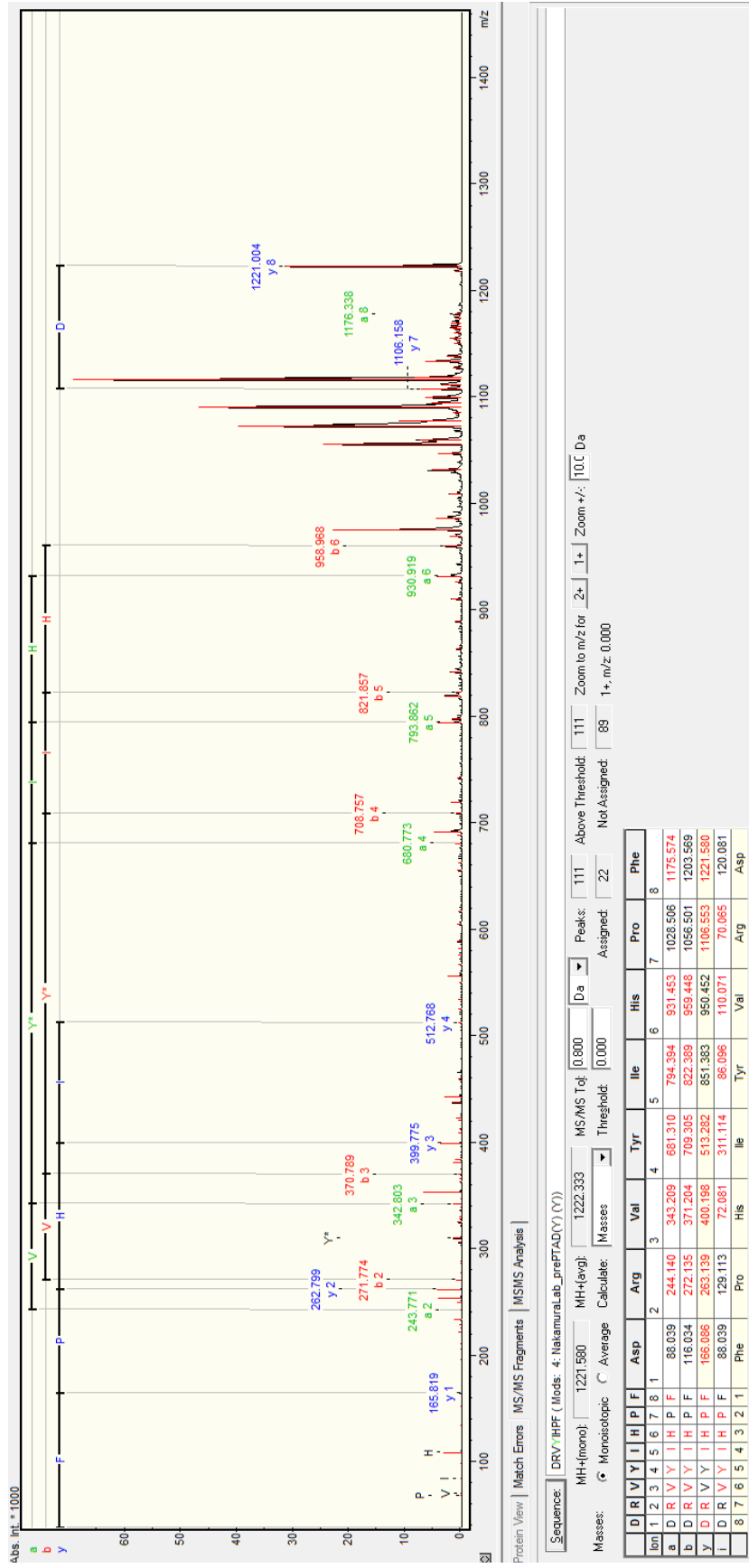


Figure S18. MS/MS analysis of PTAD-modified angiotensin II (MS: 1221, Figure S9 middle left). Tyr belonged as PTAD-labelled Tyr.

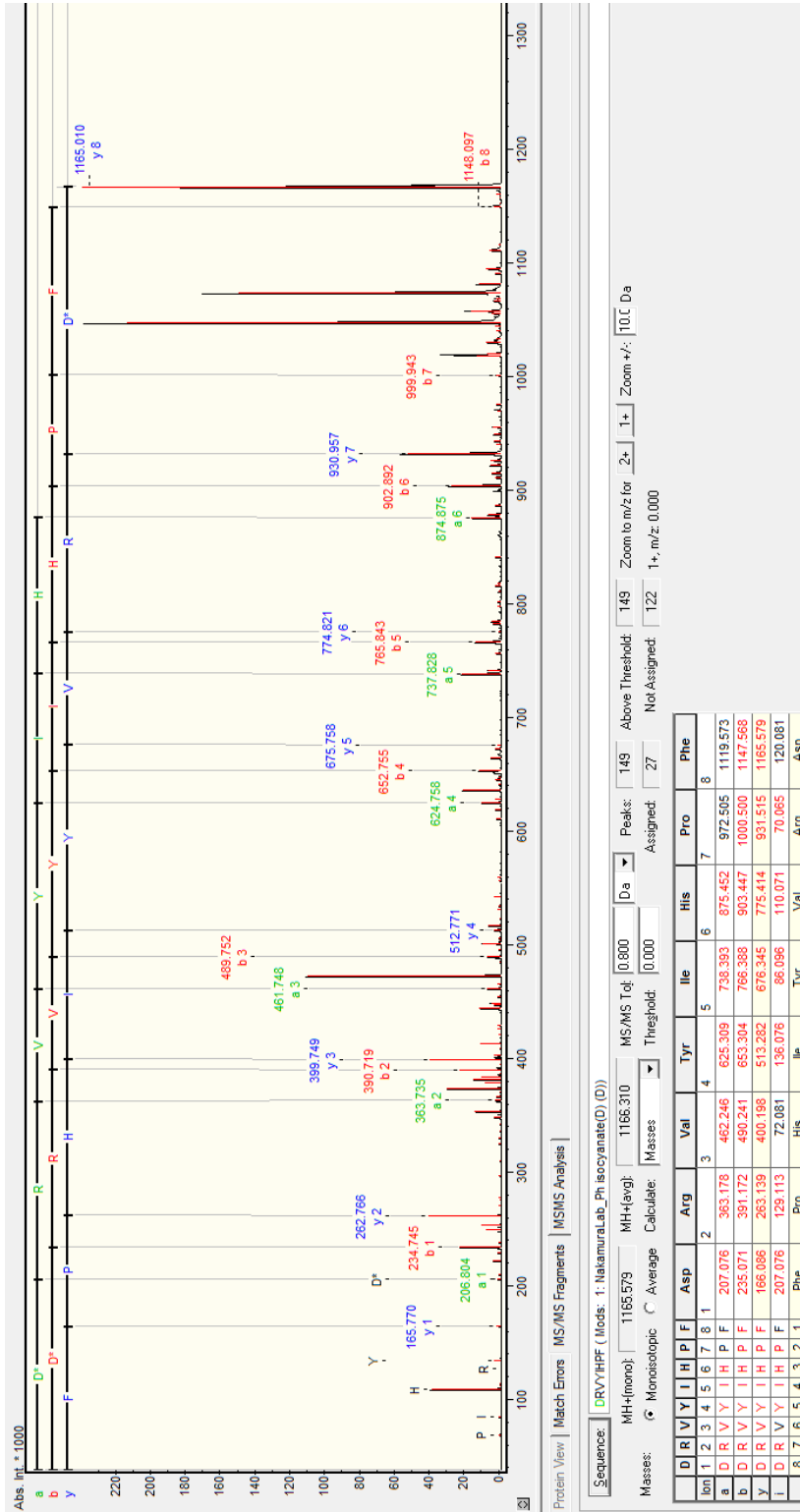


Figure S19. MS/MS analysis of phenyl isocyanate-modified angiotensin II (MS: 1165, Figure S9 middle left). N-terminal Asp belonged as phenyl isocyanate-labelled Asp.

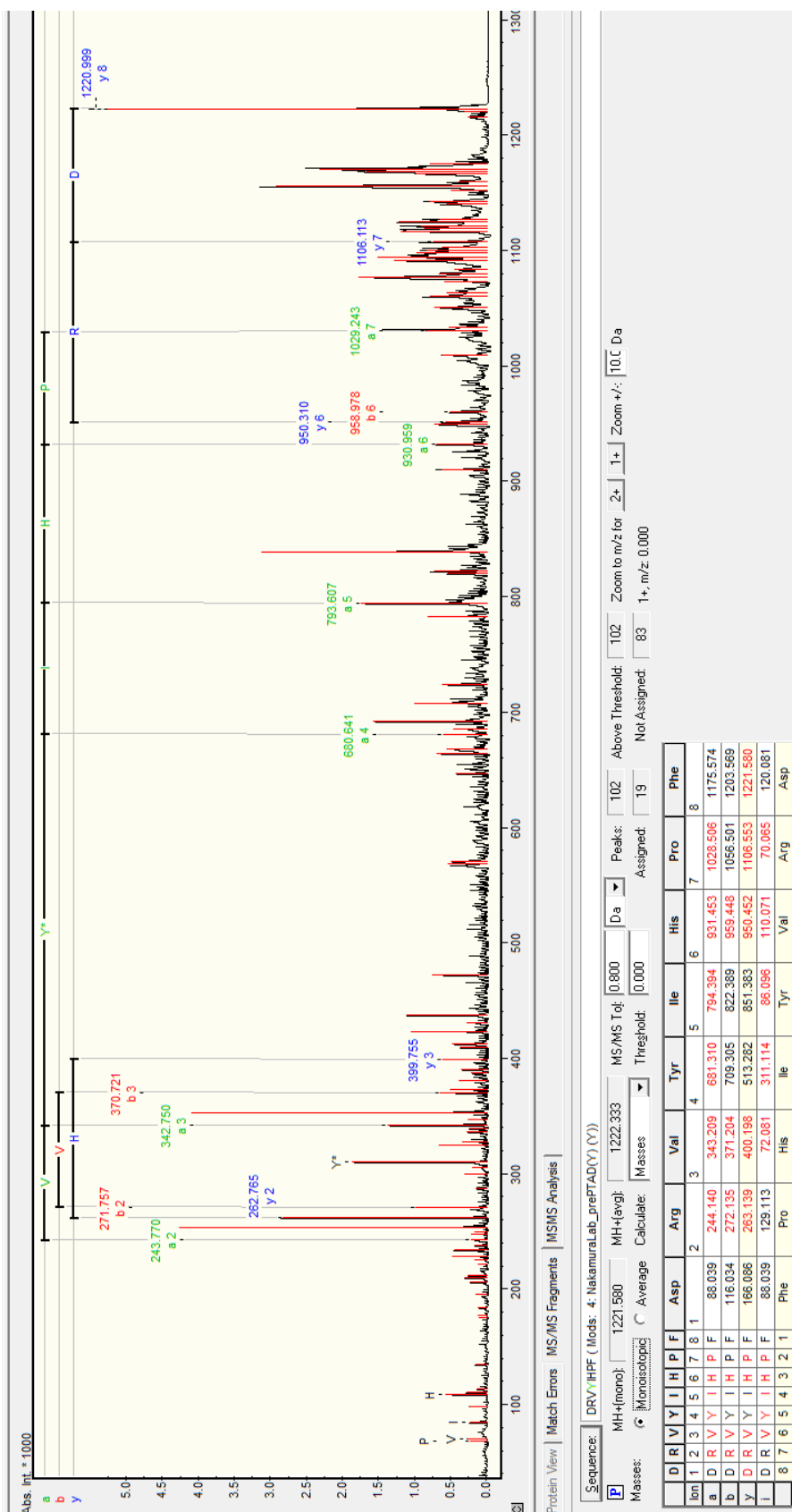


Figure S20. MS/MS analysis of modified angiotensin II under the condition using $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$ and **3a** (MS: 1221, Figure S9 bottom left). Tyr belonged as **3a**-labelled Tyr.

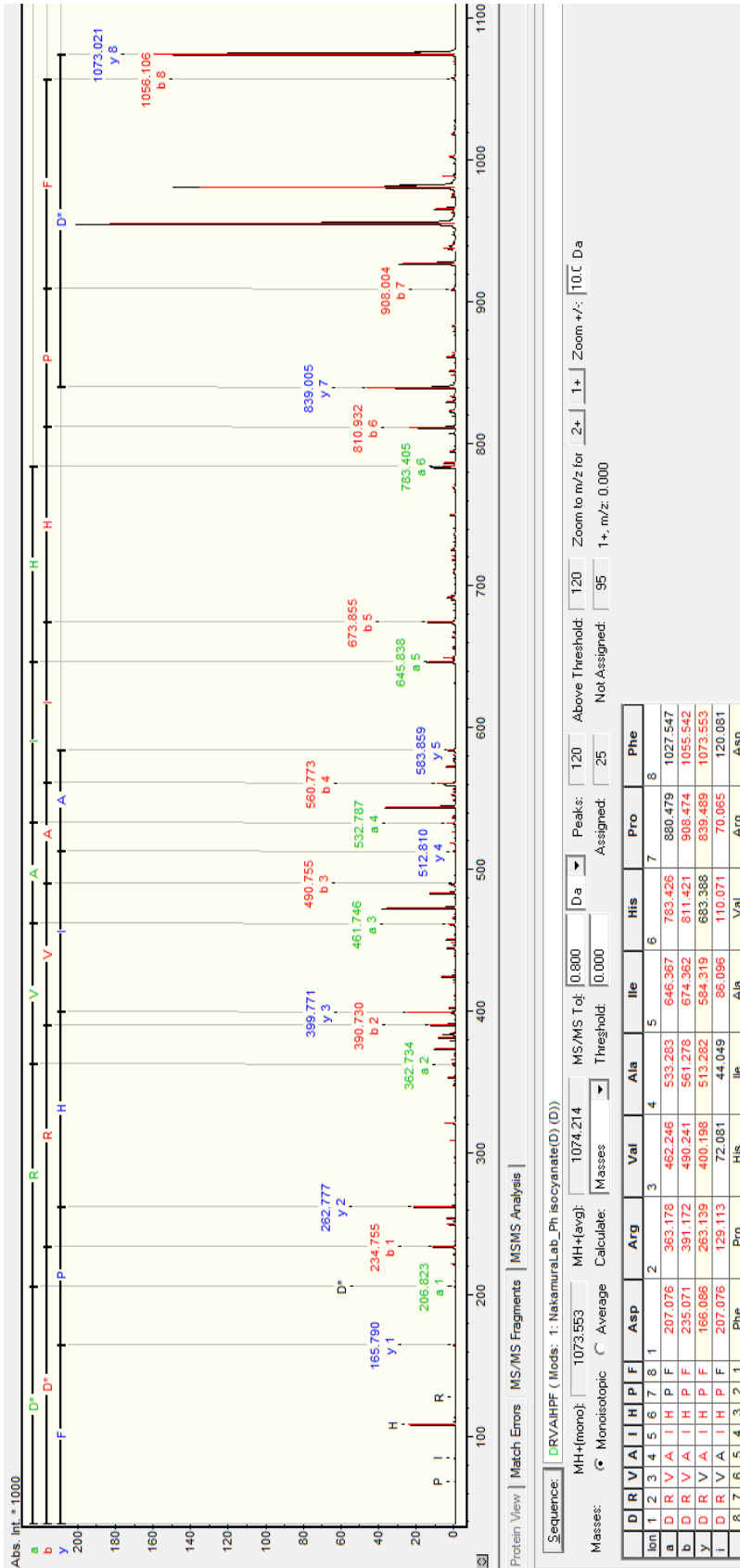


Figure S21. MS/MS analysis of phenyl isocyanate-modified peptide (DRVAIHPF) (MS: 1073, Figure S9 bottom right). N-terminal Asp belonged as phenyl isocyanate-labelled Asp.

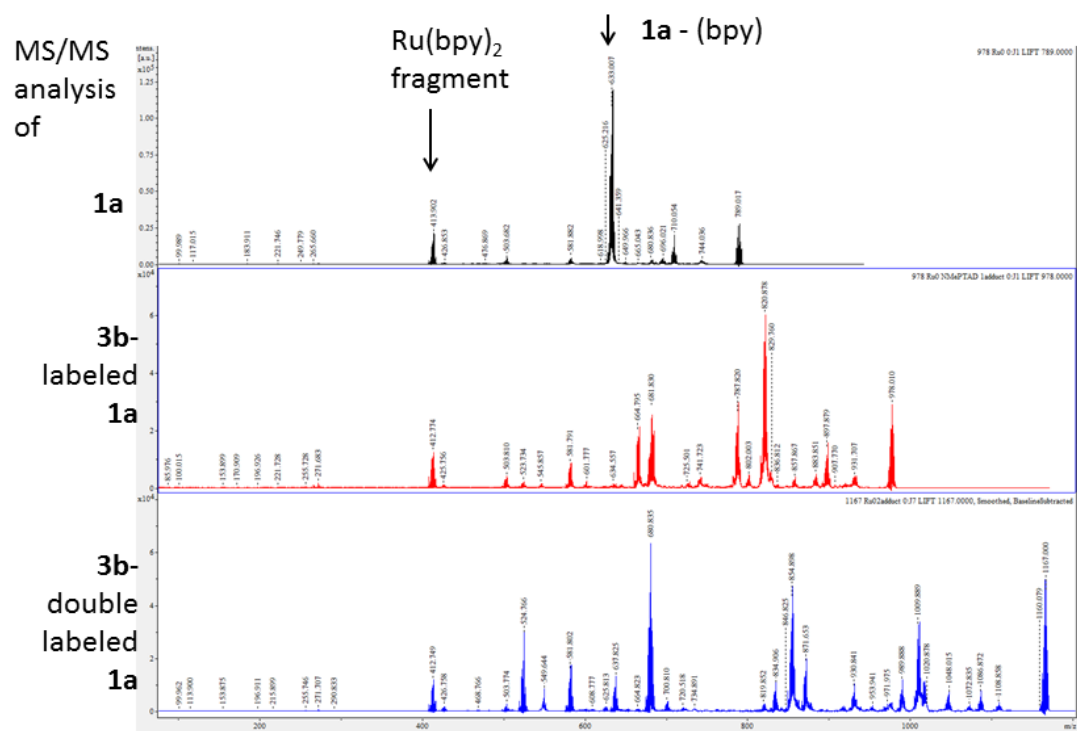


Figure S22. MS/MS analysis of **3b**-labeled **1a**.

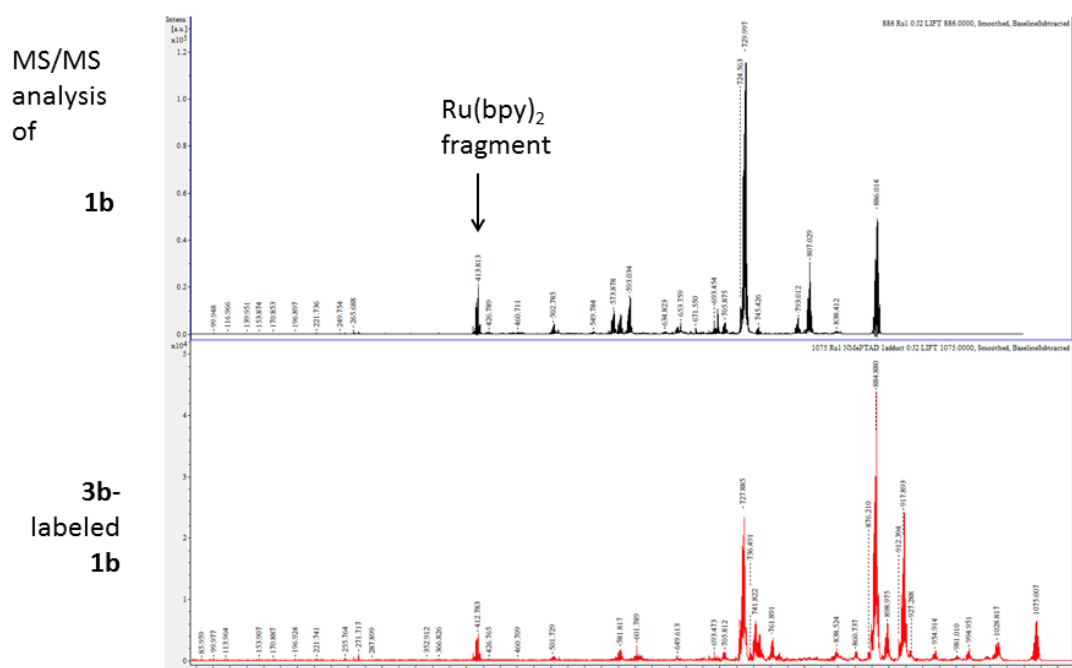


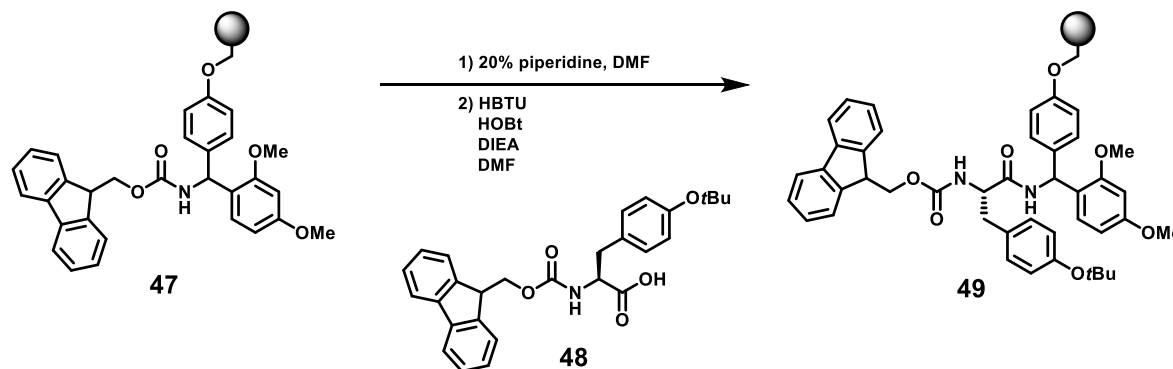
Figure S23. MS/MS analysis of **3b**-labeled **1b**.

Due to the cationic structure of the ruthenium complex, only the fragments containing ruthenium complex were detected. These data indicated that bipyridine (bpy) structures were not labelled in these reactions.

2. 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 or semi-preparative HPLC (YMC, Multiple Preparative HPLC LC-forte/R) using a C18 reverse phase column (Kanto, Mightysil RP-18 250 \times 20 mm, 5 μm) with a 20% to 100% gradient of acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% TFA over 120 minutes. Most commercially supplied chemicals were used without further purification.

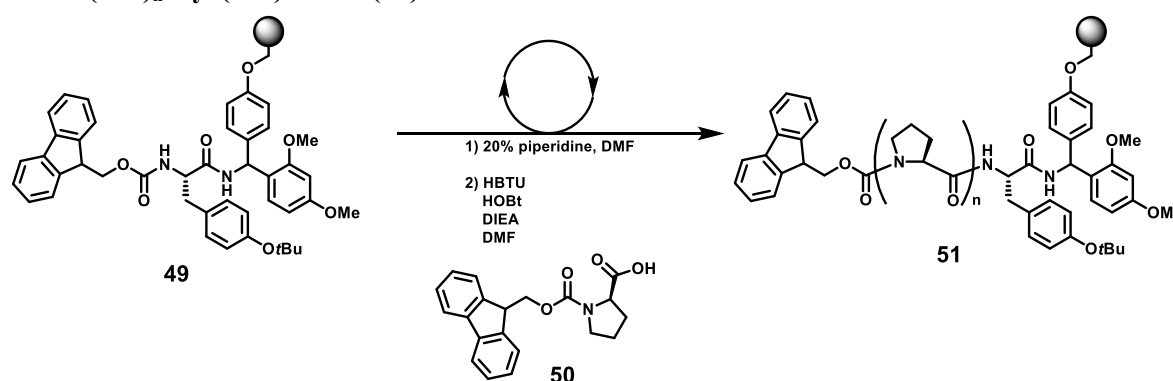
Loading of Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-OH to Fmoc-NH-SAL Resin (49).



Solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) was performed in PD-10 Empty Column (GE). Fmoc-NH-SAL Resin **1** (0.1 mmol) were treated with DMF at room temperature for 12 h. After the treated was completed, the resin was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL \times 3), DMF (2 mL \times 3). To the Fmoc-NH-SAL Resin was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred. After being left for 1min, the solvent was removed, the Fmoc-NH-SAL Resin was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred using a vortex mixer at room temperature for 10 min. After mixing, the Fmoc-NH-SAL Resin were washed with DMF (2 mL \times 5), then treated with a Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-OH (0.3 mmol), condensing agent cocktail (HBTU 3.05 g, HOBt 1.25g, DMF 16 mL) 700 μL and DIEA

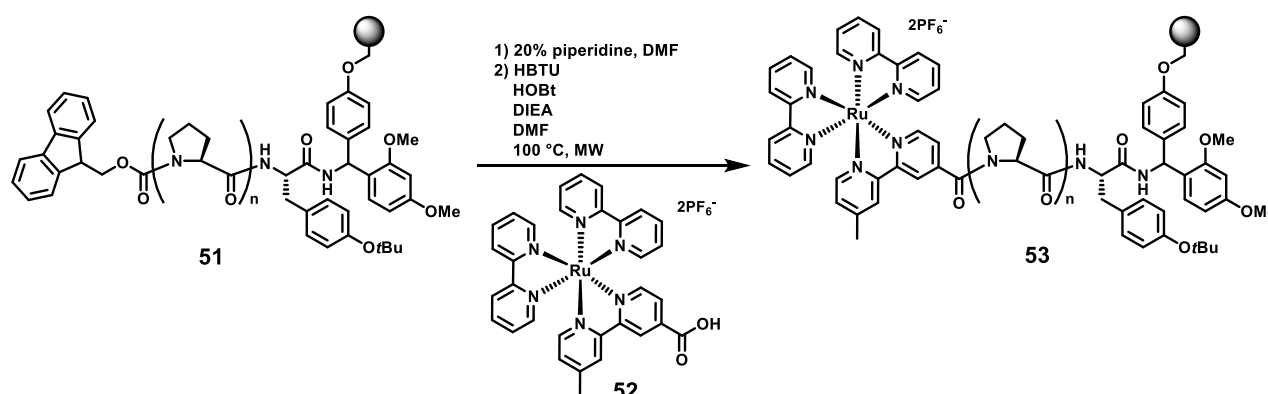
cocktail (DIEA 2.75 mL, NMP 14.25 mL) 700 μ L. The mixture was stirred using a vortex mixer at room temperature for 1 h. The resulting resin was washed with DMF (2 mL \times 5), CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL \times 5), DMF (2 mL \times 5) after removal of the solvent to give Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin **49**. The condensation reactions were checked by Kaiser test reagent (nynhydrin/EtOH 20 μ L phenol/EtOH 20 μ L KCN/pyridine 20 μ L).

Fmoc-(Pro)_n-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin (**51**).



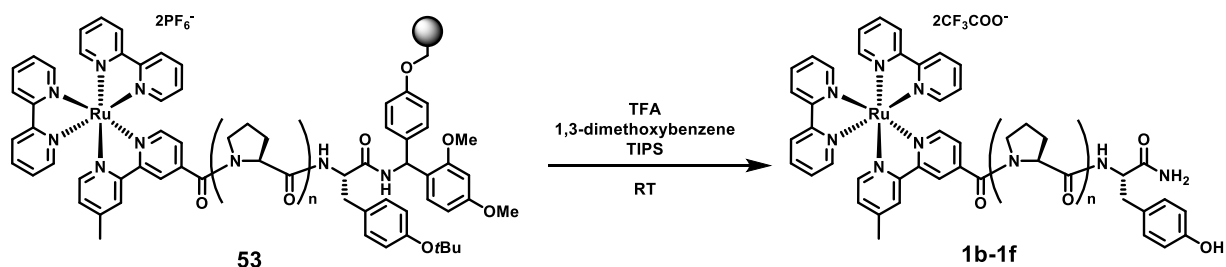
The Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin **49** (0.3 mmol) was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred. After being left for 1min, the solvent was removed and the Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred using a vortex mixer at room temperature for 10 min. After mixing, the Fmoc-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin were washed with DMF (2 mL \times 5), then treated with a Fmoc-Pro-OH **50** (0.3 mmol), condensing agent cocktail 700 μ L and DIEA cocktail 700 μ L. The mixture was stirred using a vortex mixer for 1 h. The resulting resin was washed with DMF (2 mL \times 5), CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL \times 5), DMF (2 mL \times 5) after removal of the solvent. And the coupling reaction was repeated. After the each times reaction was completed, to give Fmoc-(Pro)_n-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin **51**. The condensation reactions were checked by Kaiser test reagent.

Ru complex-(Pro)_n-Tyr-Resin (**53**)



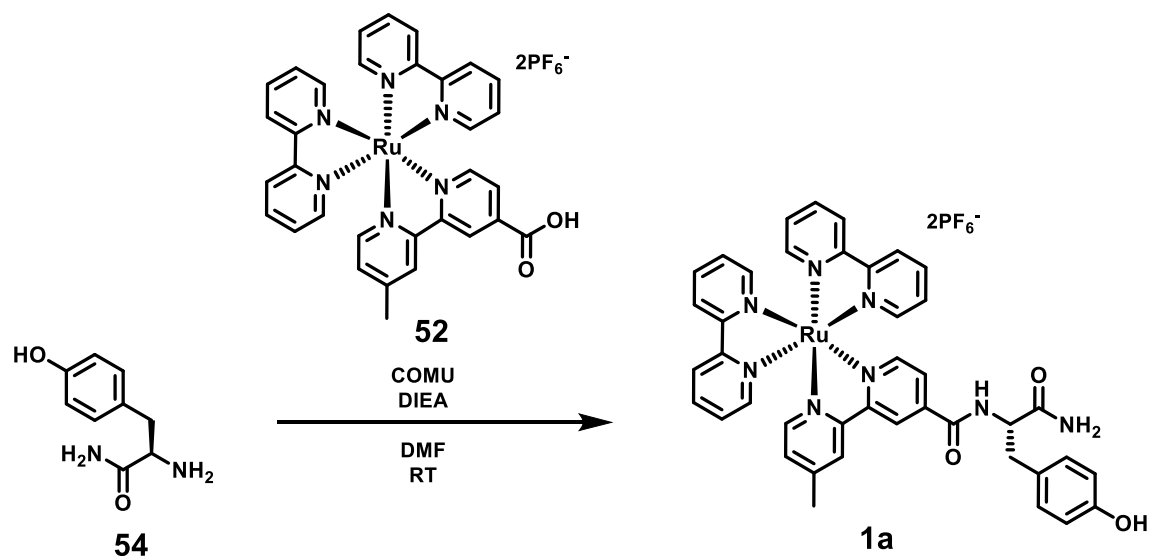
The Fmoc-(Pro)_n-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin. **8** (0.3 mmol) was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred. After being left for 1min, the solvent was removed and the Fmoc-(Pro)_n-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin. was added to 20% piperidine in DMF and the mixture was stirred using a vortex mixer for 10 min. After the reaction was, the Fmoc-(Pro)_n-Tyr(*t*Bu)-Resin. were washed with DMF (2 mL×5), then treated with a Ru complex (54 μmol), HBTU (540 μmol), HOBt (270 μmol), DIEA (540 μmol), DMF (2 mL) and CH₃CN (2 mL) at 100 °C for 10 min using a micro wave reactor (Biotage Initiator+). The resulting resin was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL×3), DMF (2 mL×3), CH₃OH (2 mL×3) after removal of the solvent and dried *in vacuo* to give Ru complex-(Pro)_n-Tyr-Resin (**53**).

Cleavage from resin and deprotection of side chain by strong acid



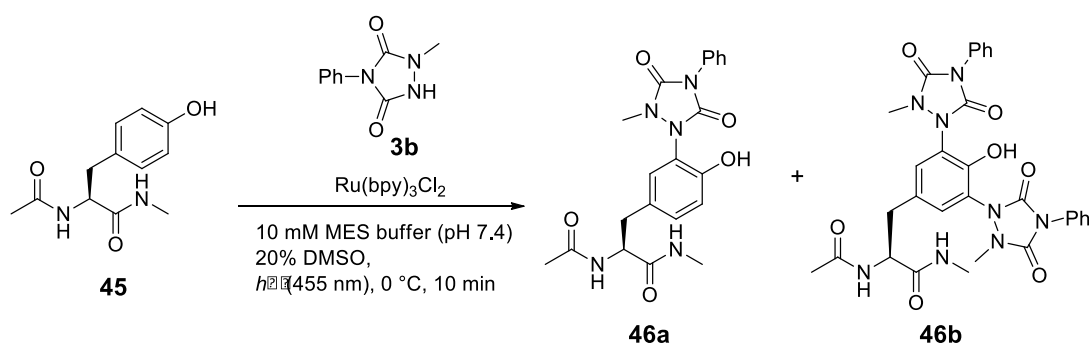
To the Ru complex-(Pro)_n-Tyr-Resin (**53**) was added TFA (2.38 mL), 1,3-dimethoxybenzene (128 μL), TIPS(64 μL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 min. The mixture was filtered by using TFA (1.5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. After the dried was, the crude compound added to Et₂O (40 mL), then the mixture was centrifuge at 3500 rpm, 4 °C for 15 min and dried *in vacuo*. The Centrifugation was repeated was three times. The Ru-conjugated peptides was purified by reverse phase column chromatography (InertSep C18 g/mL, 0.1% TFA , 5% MeCN in H₂O to 25% MeCN in H₂O), reverse phase GPC (0.1% TFA in MeOH) or semi-preparative HPLC (YMC, Multiple Preparative HPLC LC-forte/R) using a C18 reverse phase column (Kanto, Mightysil RP-18 250 × 20 mm, 5 μm) with a 20% to 100% gradient of acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% TFA over 120 minutes. Ru-conjugated peptides were obtained as red solids (up to 15.6 μmol). The purities of synthesized peptides were checked by LC-MS detecting 254 nm absorbance (see Figure S10). The micropump gradient method was used, as follows. Mobile phase A: 0.1% FA, mobile phase B: 100% acetonitrile. 0–10 min: 5% B, 10–20 min: 5–60% B, 20–22 min: 60–100% B, 22–24 min: 100% B, 24–25 min: 100–5% B, 25–35 min: 5% B.

Bis-(2,2'-bipyridine)-(4'-methyl-N-[(S)-Tyrosilamide)-(2,2'-bipyridine)-4-carboxamide]ruthenium (II) bis-(hexafluorophosphate) (1a).



Compound **54** (11.9 mg, 0.013 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and **52** (5.59 mg, 0.031 mmol), COMU (6.85 mg, 0.016 mmol), DIEA (4.9 mg, 0.026 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 24 h. And the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase chromatography (19:1 to 4:1 H₂O : MeOH), reverse phase GPC (MeOH 0.1% TFA) and reverse phase HPLC (80:20 to 0:10 H₂O:MeOH) to afford a solid product (6.1 mg, 44%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, methanol-d₄) δ 8.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.55 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 7.64 (ddd, *J* = 1.5, 4.3, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.95-2.89 (m, 1H), 2.57 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, methanol-d₄) δ 176.0, 165.8, 159.4 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 158.5-158.4 (m), 157.5, 157.4, 153.2, 152.6 (m), 152.5, 152.4, 151.8, 143.7, 139.4-139.3 (m), 131.3, 130.2, 129.0-128.9 (m), 126.8, 126.2 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 125.7-125.6 (m), 123.0 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 116.2, 56.9, 38.2, 21.3



Compound 46a and 46b. *N*-acetyl tyrosine methylamide **45** (23.6 mg, 0.100 mmol) $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$ (64.1 mg, 0.100 mmol) and *N*-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione **3b** (38.3 mg, 0.200 mmol) were dissolved in 10.0 mL of 10 mM MES buffer (pH 7.4) contained 20% DMSO. 1.0 mL of the mixture was stirred open to air at 0 °C for 10 min under irradiation with a blue light (RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm) in 50 mL round bottom flask. This reaction was repeated 10 times to react all of the mixture. After all of reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue was dissolved in MeOH, the solution was passed through a pad of silica gel and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by PTLC with CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH = 10 : 1 and Recycle Gel Permeation Chromatography (JAIGEL-GS310, CHCl_3) to give **46a** (21.7 mg, 51%) and **46b** (2.0 mg, 3%) as white solid.

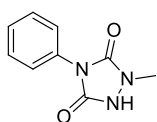
Compound 46a

Mp 146-148 °C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.83-6.80 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 1H), 2.92-2.88 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.55 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.83-1.81 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.8, 171.0, 153.2, 152.7, 152.2, 131.9, 131.3, 129.4, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 125.9, 121.9, 118.5, 54.8, 37.6, 32.6, 26.2, 22.9; FT-IR (neat) 3309, 3102, 3079, 3013, 2941, 1765, 1704, 1651, 1541, 1515, 1505, 1433, 1407, 1304, 1159 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI, Positive): m/z calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 448.1591, found 448.1587.

Compound 46b

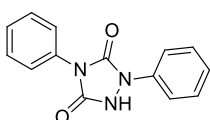
Mp 168-170 °C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 4H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H), 7.41 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.38-6.36 (m, 1H), 6.24-6.21 (m, 1H), 4.60 (quint, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 6H), 3.06 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.70 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.9, 153.8, 153.0, 131.0, 129.5, 128.8, 128.1, 126.4, 125.8, 54.5, 37.6, 33.7, 29.8, 26.4, 23.3; FT-IR (neat) 3338, 3066, 3014, 2949, 2925, 1769, 1711, 1652, 1541, 1504, 1430, 1405, 1291, 1164 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI, Positive): m/z calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 637.2130, found 637.2134.

General Procedure for preparation of 1-alkyl-4-phenylurazole 3b, 3c and 1-alkyl-4-benzylurazole 3d. To a solution of phenyl isocyanate or benzyl isocyanate (1.0 eq.) in toluene (15 mL) was added 2-alkylcarbamic acid ethyl ester (1.0 eq.) at room temperature. After stirring at 90 °C for 3 h, to the reaction mixture was added EtOAc and H₂O. The organic layer was washed by aqueous HCl solution (1 M) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with Hexane : AcOEt = 1 : 1 to give the desired 2-alkyl-1-(phenylcarbamoyl) carbamic acid ethyl ester or 2-(benzylcarbamoyl) carbamic acid ethyl ester as a precursor of **3b**, **3c** or **3d**. The precursor was dissolved in 5.0 mL of aqueous KOH solution (4 M) and stirred at 80 °C for 3 h. Then, to the reaction mixture was added aqueous HCl solution (6 M) to make the solution acidic (pH = 1), extracted by CH₂Cl₂, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give **3b**, **3c** or **3d**.



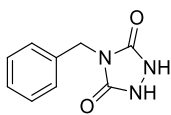
1-methyl-4-phenylurazole (3b).

White solid (Mp 186-188 °C); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.41-7.38 (m, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.0, 153.3, 131.3, 129.4, 128.6, 125.8, 33.7; FT-IR (neat) 3183, 3061, 2977, 1766, 1685, 1596, 1506, 1441, 1407, 1314, 1152 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₉H₈N₃O₂ [M-H]⁻ : 190.0611, found 190.0613.



1,4-diphenylurazole (3c).

White solid (Mp 155-157 °C); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.46 (m, 4H), 7.42-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.6, 149.5, 136.3, 131.0, 129.5, 129.4, 128.7, 126.0, 125.9, 118.9; FT-IR (neat) 3141, 3067, 1775, 1710, 1597, 1498, 1427, 1314, 1149 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀N₃O₂ [M-H]⁻ : 252.0768, found 252.0764.

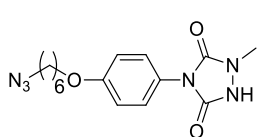


4-benzylurazole (3d).

White solid (Mp 177-179 °C); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OH) δ 7.36-7.26 (m, 5H), 4.66 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OH) δ 156.9, 137.6, 129.7, 128.9, 128.8, 43.2; FT-IR (neat) 3156, 3027, 2928, 1767, 1682, 1657, 1595, 1495, 1432, 1315, 1218, 1146 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₉H₈N₃O₂ [M-H]⁻ : 190.0611, found 190.0613.

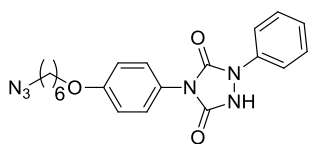
General procedure for preparation of 4-(4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)phenyl)-1-methylurazol (8b) and 4-(4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)phenyl)-1-phenylurazol (8c). 4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)aniline was prepared according to previously reported procedure.² To a solution of triphosgene (1.0 eq.) in 3.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was dropwisely added the solution of 4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)aniline (1.0 eq.) in 1.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C for 10 min and TEA (3.0 eq.) at 0 °C for 5 min under Ar. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction mixture was washed by saturated aqueous NaCl solution, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 5.0 mL of toluene and added to 2-alkyl-1-(phenylcarbamoyl) carbazic acid ethyl ester (0.9 eq.) at room temperature. After stirring at 90 °C for 3 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by MeOH and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with Hexane : AcOEt = 1 : 2 to give 2-((4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)phenyl)carbamoyl)- 2-alkylcarbamic acid ethyl ester as precursor of **8b** and **8c**. Then, the precursor was dissolved in 3.0 mL of aqueous KOH solution (4 M) and stirred at 80 °C for 3 h. To the reaction mixture was added aqueous HCl solution (6 M) to make the solution acidic (pH = 1), extracted by CH₂Cl₂, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give **8b** or **8c**.

Compound **6**³, **7**³, **8a**² and **9**² were prepared according to the previously reported procedures.



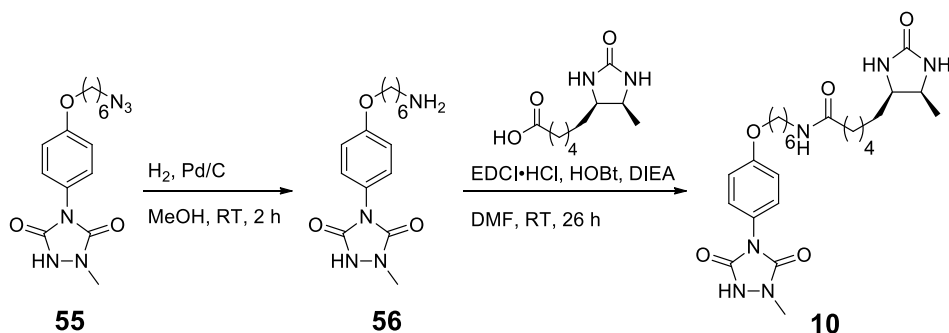
4-(4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)phenyl)-1-methylurazol (8b).

White solid (Mp 98-99 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 1.83-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 154.2, 153.3, 127.4, 123.6, 115.2, 68.1, 51.5, 33.5, 29.1, 28.9, 26.6, 25.7; FT-IR (neat) 3186, 3066, 2939, 2865, 2097, 1761, 1692, 1611, 1545, 1471, 1437, 1324, 1177 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₆O₃ [M-H]⁻ : 331.1513, found 331.1512.



4-(4-((6-azidohexyl)oxy)phenyl)-1-phenylurazol (8c).

White solid (Mp 102-104 °C); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.22 (m, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.82-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 153.8, 149.8, 136.4, 129.5, 127.5, 125.8, 123.3, 118.8, 115.2, 114.9, 68.1, 51.5, 29.1, 28.9, 26.6, 25.8; FT-IR (neat) 3184, 3069, 2938, 2860, 2095, 1772, 1702, 1597, 1435, 1303, 1249, 1173 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₂₀H₂₁N₆O₃ [M-H]⁻ : 393.1670, found 393.1669.



Compound 10. To a solution of **55** (41.5 mg, 0.125 mmol) in 1.0 mL of MeOH was added 4.0 mg of 10% Pd/C (50% moisture content). After stirring for 2 h under H₂ at room temperature, Pd/C was removed by Celite filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under the reduced pressure to give **56**. Then, D-thiobiotin (24.1 mg, 0.113 mmol), HOBT·H₂O (26.0 mg, 0.170 mmol) and EDCI·HCl (20.1 mg, 0.136 mmol) were added to a solution of **56** in 2.0 mL of DMF at room temperature. After stirring at room temperature for 26 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified PTLC with CHCl₃:MeOH = 6 : 1 and HPLC (50-100% MeOH/H₂O) to give **10** as a white solid (14.9 mg, 26%).

Mp 170-172 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.82-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.18 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.81-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.31 (m, 12H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.1, 160.5, 154.9, 154.8, 128.9, 125.3, 115.9, 69.2, 57.4, 52.7, 40.2, 37.0, 33.0, 30.7, 30.3, 30.2, 30.1, 27.7, 27.1, 26.9, 26.8, 15.6; FT-IR (neat) 3293, 3079, 2932, 2860, 1698, 1515, 1432, 1248, 1222 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, Negative): *m/z* calcd. for C₂₅H₃₇N₆O₅ [M-H]⁻: 501.2820, found 501.2816.

Labelling of ruthenium-conjugated peptide.

To a solution of Ru-(Pro)_n-Tyr **1a-1f** (final concentration 10 μM) in MES buffer (10 mM, pH 6.0), labelling reagent (a 30 mM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 300 μM) were added, and the mixture was briefly vortexed and incubated at room temperature for 5 min. The solution was vortexed and the reaction was performed with the irradiation of the light (RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm) on ice 0.5 cm from the light source for 5 min irradiated with light on ice for 5 min. The reaction mixture (0.5 μL) with 0.1% TFA 0.5 μL was mixed with 0.5 μL of CHCA solution (0.5 mg/mL solution in acetonitrile : 0.1% TFA = 1 : 1) on MALDI-TOF plate and dried at room temperature. The modified protein peaks were detected by MALDI-TOF MS (Bruker, UltrafleXtreme).

LC-MS analysis of Labelled 1a with NMePTAD

The peptide labelled according to the above method was detected by LC-MS detecting 455 nm absorbance for ruthenium complex. The micropump gradient method was used, as follows. Mobile phase A: 0.1% FA, mobile phase B: 100% acetonitrile. 0–10 min: 5% B, 10–20 min: 5–60% B, 20–22 min: 60–100% B, 22–24 min: 100% B, 24–25 min: 100–5% B, 25–35 min: 5% B.

Preparation of crude cellular extract

HeLa cells (2.0×10^7 cell) or MCF7 cells (1.0×10^7 cell) was washed with phosphate buffered saline three times and added to 1 mL of EDTA. After incubation for 5 min at 37 °C, the suspension was added to 4 mL of phosphate buffered saline and supernatant were removed by centrifugation (1500 rpm, r.t., 3 min). The cells were washed with phosphate buffered saline three times and 1.0 mL of Lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1 v/v% Triton X) was added. After incubation on the ice for 15 min, the sample was vortexed for 10 s and centrifuged (13200 rpm, 4 °C, 7 min) to give supernatant as HeLa cell lysate or MCF7 cell lysate. The concentration of HeLa cell lysate or MCF7 cell lysate was determined by protein BCA assay.

CA-selective labelling in HeLa cell lysate

HeLa cell lysate was diluted in MES buffer (1.0 mg/mL proteins, pH 6.0) adding bovine carbonic anhydrase II (Aldrich, 1 μM). Labelling reagent (a 50 mM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 0.5 mM) and **5** (a 100 μM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 1 μM) were added to the solution (50 μL), and the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 15 min. The light irradiation ((RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm, 230 mW/cm²) was performed on ice 0.5 cm from the light source for 5 min. The reaction mixture was added to

2-iodoacetamide (a 1 M stock solution in H₂O, final concentration 1mM), incubated at room temperature for 90 min. Then, DBCO-Cy3 (Aldrich) (10 mM stock solution in DMF, final concentration 100 μM) was added, and the mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. The resulted samples were added 5 x SDS-PAGE sample buffer and heated 95 °C for 5 min. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE using 4-20% acrylamide gels (Biorad). Fluorescence of modified proteins was detected with a Molecular Imager Fusion Solo S (VILBER LOURMAT). After obtaining of fluorescent image, the same gel was visualized with Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) stain, and the image was obtained with a Molecular Imager ChemiDoc XRS system (Bio-Rad).

Enrichment of desthiobiotin-labelled proteins

Labelling reagent **10** (a 50 mM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 0.5 mM) and **5** (a 100 μM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 1 μM) were added to CA containing HeLa cell lysate (50 μL x 4 vials, 1 μM CA, 1.0 mg/mL proteins, in MES buffer pH 6.0), and the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 15 min. The light irradiation (RELYON, Twin LED light, 455 nm, 230 mW/cm²) was performed on ice 0.5 cm from the light source for 5 min. After removing excess amount of **10** by Sephadex G-25 column (GE), streptavidin FG beads (Tamagawa Seki) (0.25 mg) was added to the labelled protein solution 200 μL, and shaken at room temperature for 30 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. For the elution of desthiobiotin labelled proteins, 2 mM biotin containing lysis buffer (10 μL) was incubated with the beads at room temperature for 60 min. The supernatant was collected by magnetic separation and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The proteins in SDS-PAGE gel were visualized by Silver Stain KANTO III (Kanto). The bands at ~60 kDa in the fractions of enriched proteins are thought to be the contaminated keratin even by carefully manipulation in clean bench.

Determination of labelling efficiency

Labelling reagent **10** (a 50 mM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 0.5 mM) and **5** (a 100 μM stock solution in DMSO, final concentration 1 μM) were added to 1 μM CA solution (50 μL x 10 vials, in MES buffer pH 7.4), and the mixture was incubated on ice for 60 min. Labelling reaction was operated above described procedure, and protein was precipitated by 2-D clean up kit (BioRad). The residue was rehydrated with lysis buffer, to the solution was added DynabeadsTMMyOneTMStreptavidin C1 (Invitrogen) (0.5 mg) and shaken at room temperature for 60 min. The beads were washed with lysis buffer three times. For the elution of desthiobiotin labelled proteins, to the beads was added DTB elution buffer (2 mM biotin, 200 mM DTT, 1x NuPAGE buffer (Thermo)) (50 μL) and incubated at 95 °C for 5 min. Then, the supernatant was

collected by magnetic separation, analyzed by above-described method.

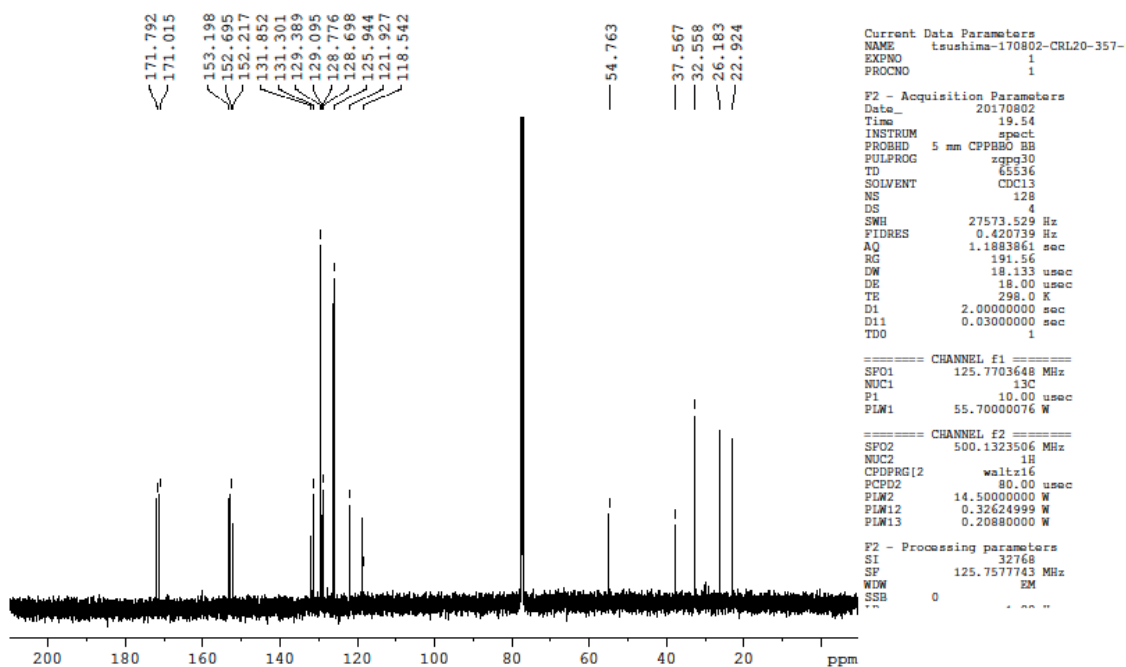
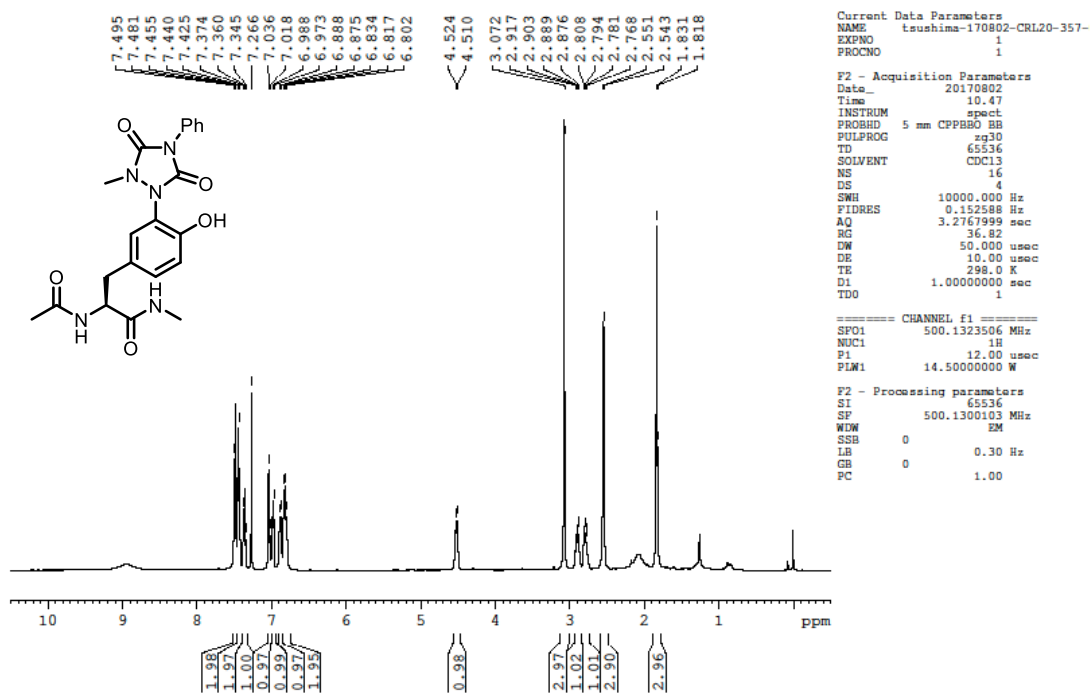
Electrochemical measurement

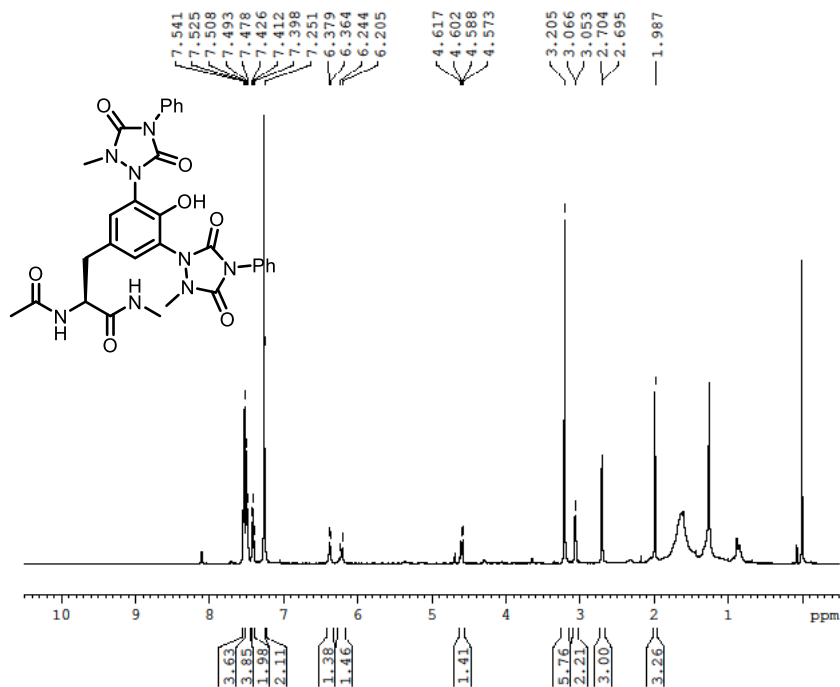
Electrochemical measurements were made with a Hokuto-Denko HSV-110 analyzer. A three electrode system which consists of glassy carbon working electrode, a platinum wire counter electrode and an Ag/AgCl (in saturated aqueous KCl solution) reference electrode was used. The CV measurement were performed in 200 mM $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$ buffer (pH 7.4) which contained 10% DMSO (for dissolution of substrate) and 1 mM substrate at room temperature. A scan rate of 100 mV/s was applied.

Enzymatic digestion of CA

The SDS-PAGE gel bands of CA and labelled CA were cut and destained using 50% acetonitrile / 0.1% TFA. The cut gel was treated with trypsin (Promega) in Tris buffer (pH 8.0), and incubated overnight at 37 °C. After quenching with final 0.1% TFA, 100 mM Na_2HPO_4 was added to pH 7.4, added Glu-C endoproteinase (Thermo), and incubated overnight at 37 °C. The digested peptide mixtures were purified and concentrated on Millipore Zip Tip[®] C18 Pipette. The peaks were detected by MALDI-TOF (Bruker, UltrafleXtreme), and were assigned by Biotools (Bruker).

3. ¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra of Compounds



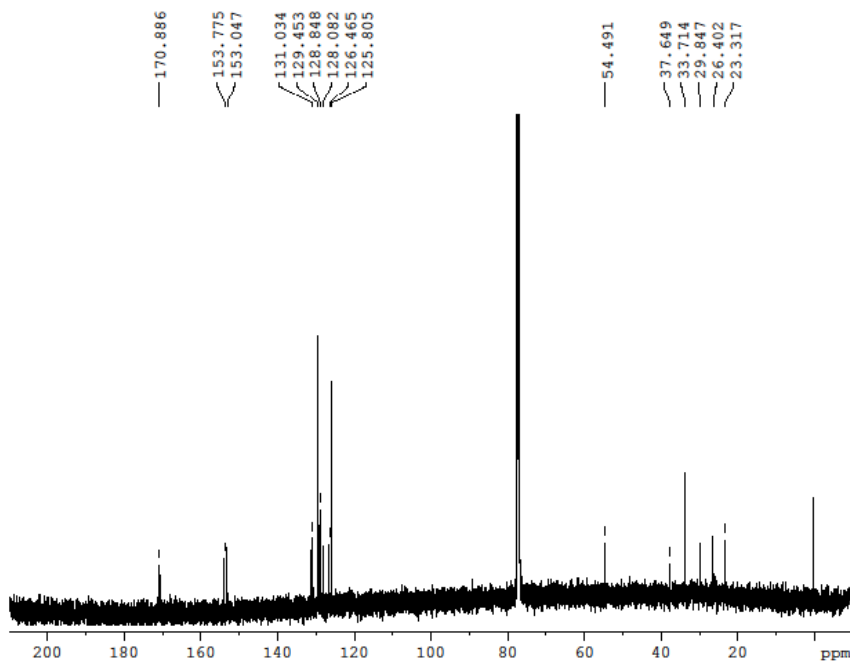


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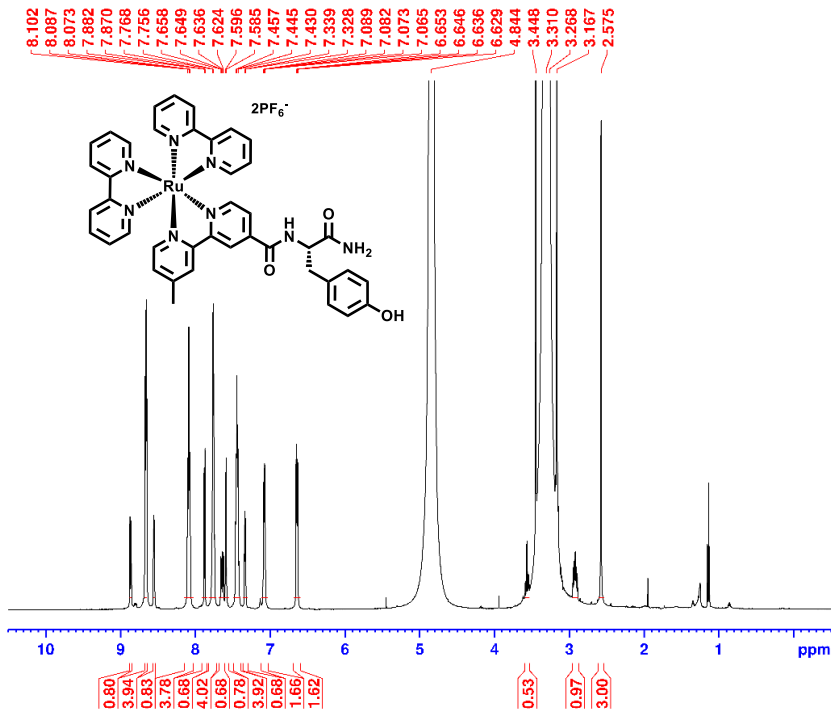
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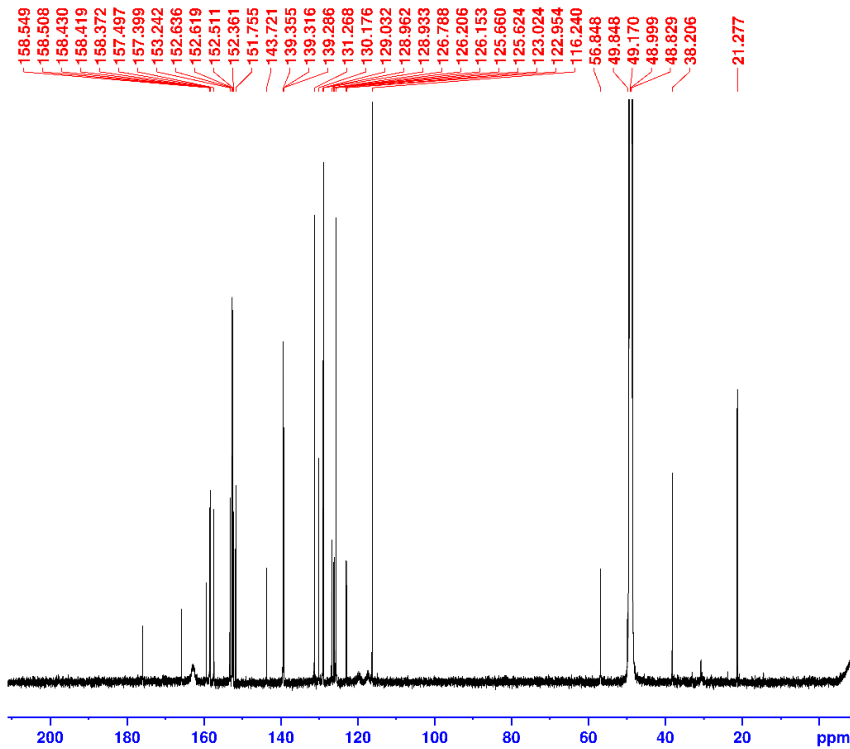


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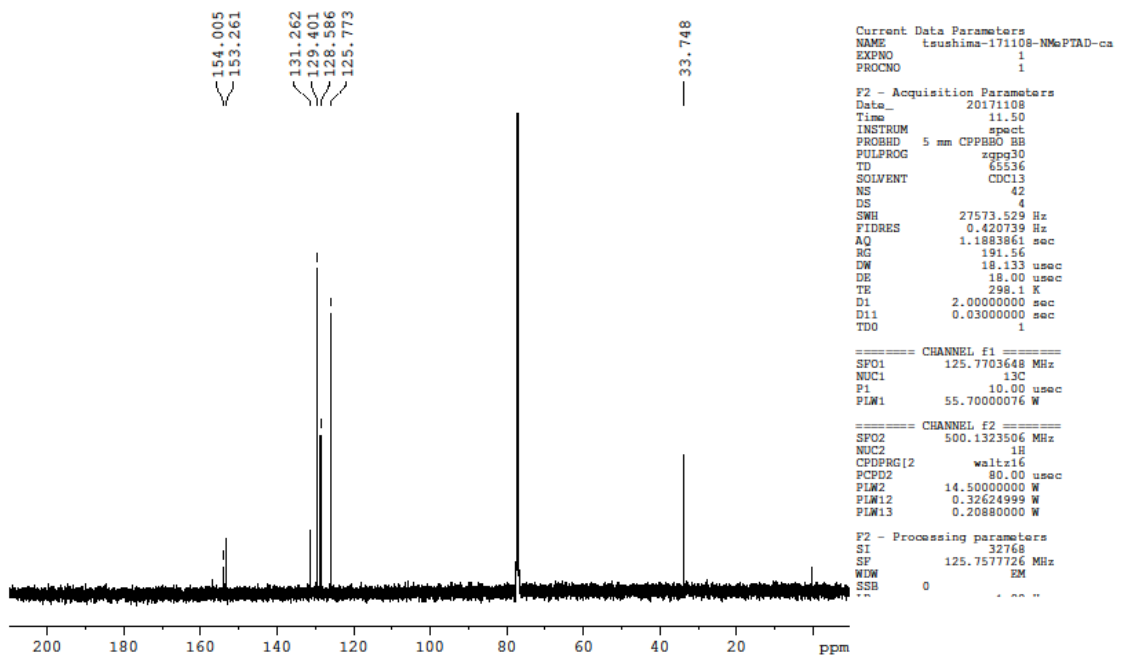
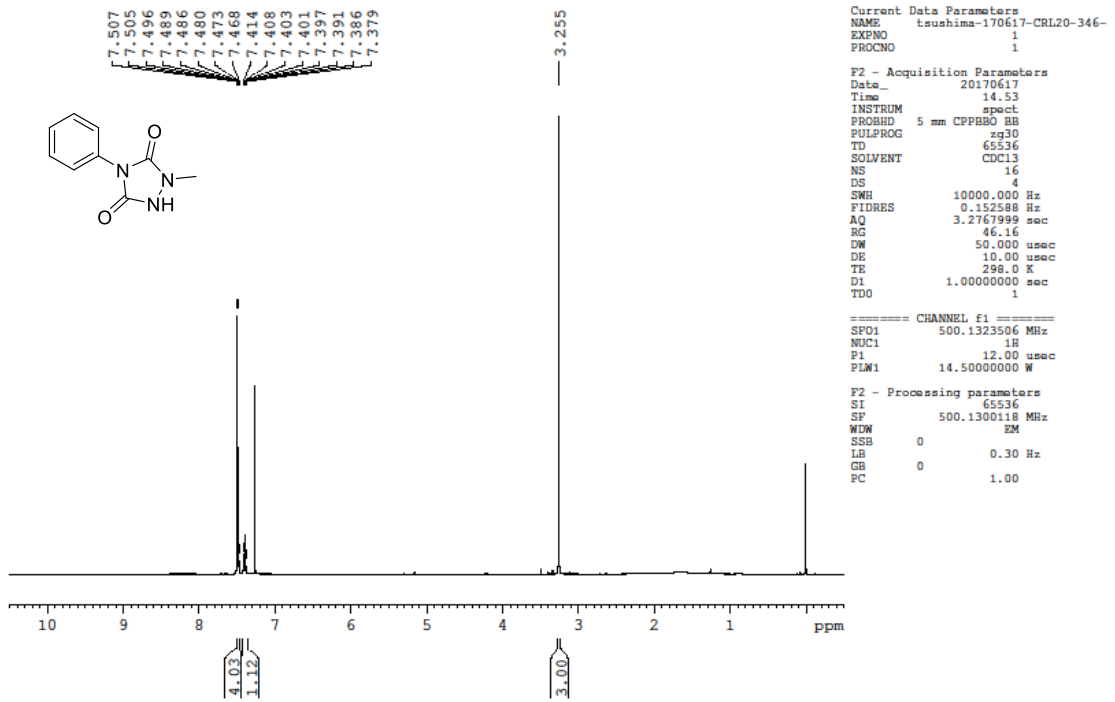
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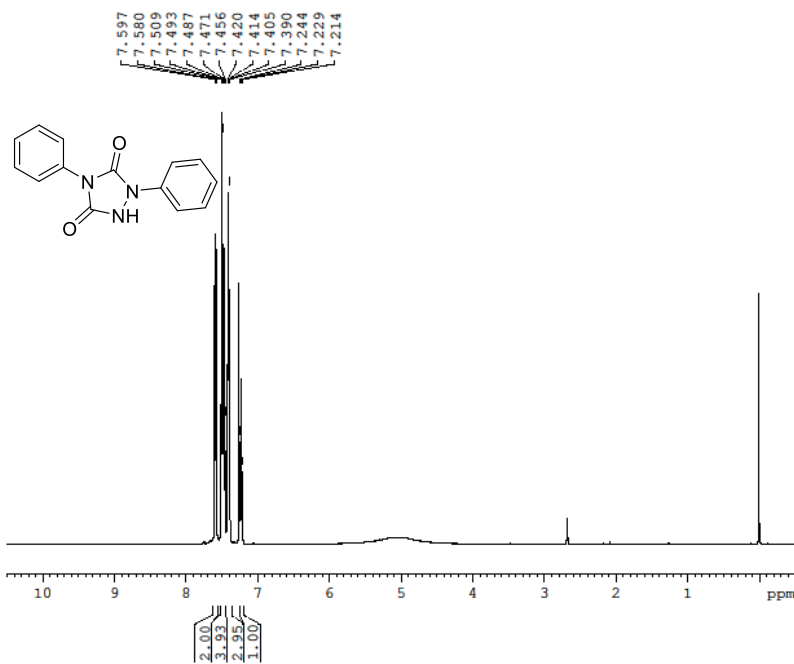
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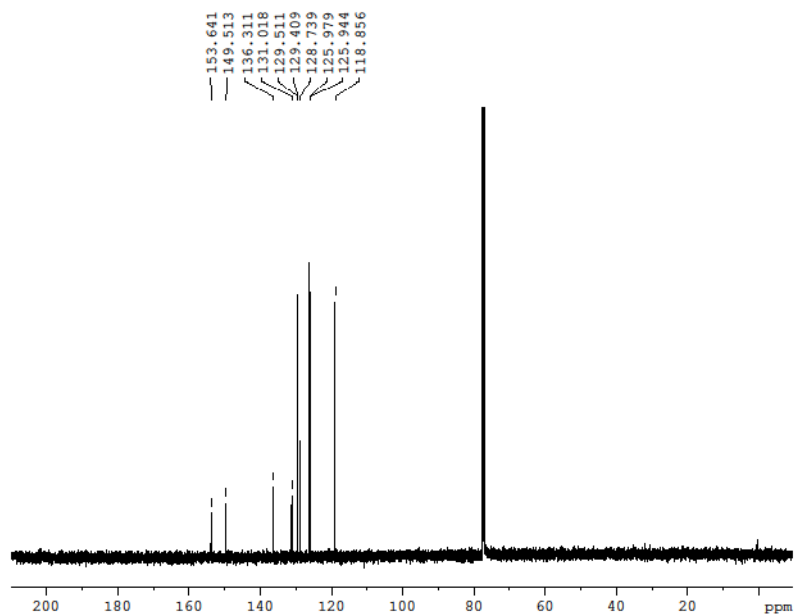


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 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 1

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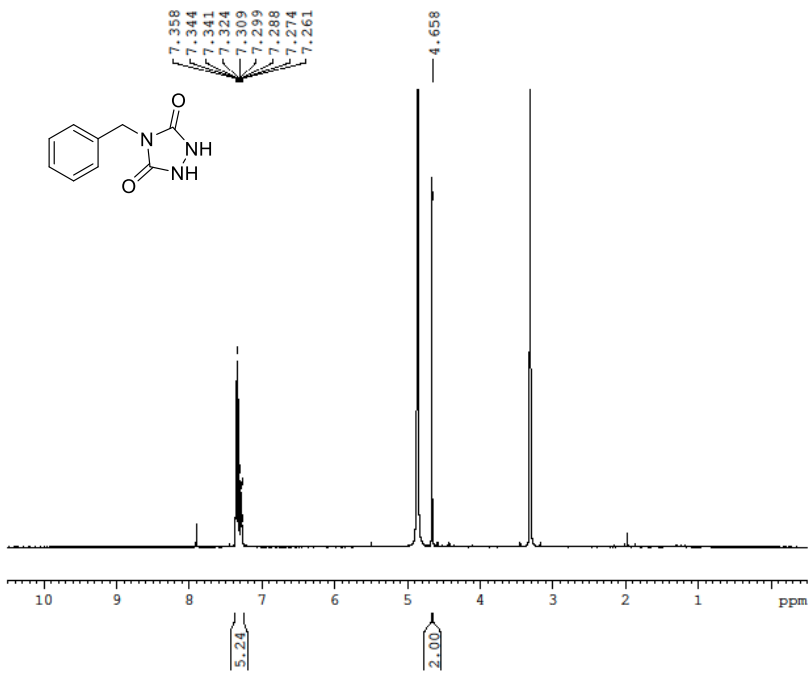
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 RG 191.56
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 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TDO 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
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 NUC1 13C
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==== CHANNEL f2 =====
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 NUC2 1H
 CPOPRG[2] waltz16
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 PLW2 14.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.32624999 W
 PLW13 0.20880000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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 SP 125.7577729 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0



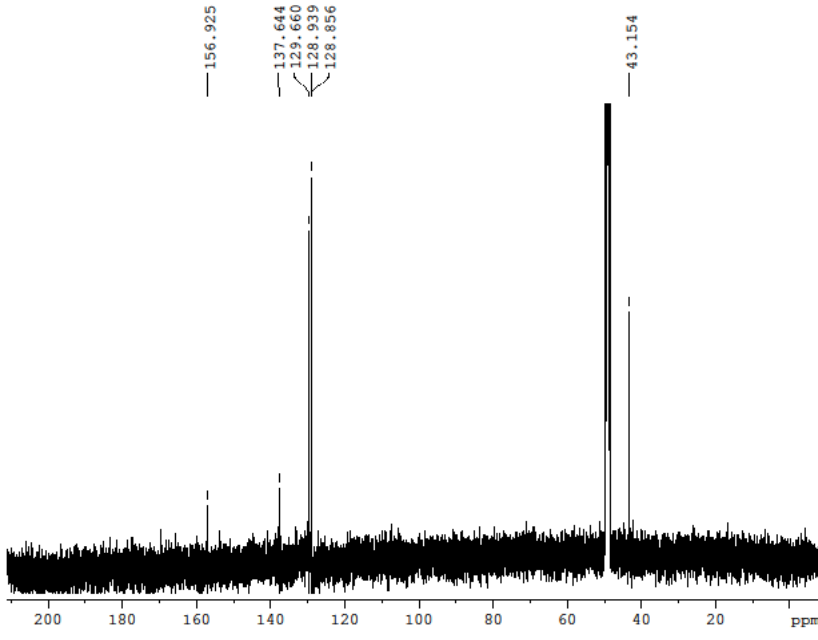
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Current Data Parameters
NAME      tsushima-171109-BnTAD-prot
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20171109
Time     1.22
INSTRUM  spect
PROBHD   5 mm CPPBBO BB
PULPROG  zg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  MeOD
NS       16
DS       4
SWH      10000.000 Hz
FIDRES   0.152588 Hz
AQ       3.2767999 sec
RG       46.16
DW       50.000 usec
DE       10.00 usec
TE       298.2 K
D1       1.0000000 sec
TDO      1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     500.1323506 MHz
NUC1     1H
P1       12.00 usec
PLW1     14.5000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI       65536
SF       500.1300096 MHz
WDW      EM
SSB      0
LB       0.30 Hz
GB       0
PC       1.00
  
```



```

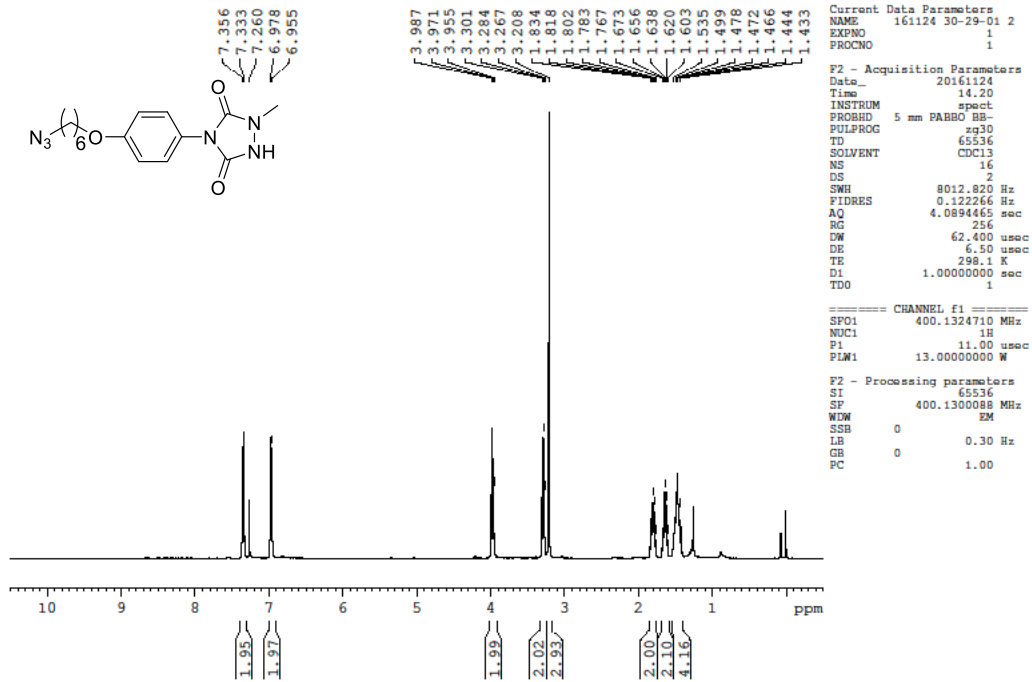
Current Data Parameters
NAME      tsushima-171109-BnTAD-carb
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20171109
Time     1.49
INSTRUM  spect
PROBHD   5 mm CPPBBO BB
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  MeOD
NS       433
DS       4
SWH      27573.529 Hz
FIDRES   0.420739 Hz
AQ       1.1883861 sec
RG       191.56
DW       18.133 usec
DE       18.00 usec
TE       298.1 K
D1       2.0000000 sec
D11      0.0300000 sec
TDO      1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     125.7703648 MHz
NUC1     13C
P1       10.00 usec
PLW1     55.70000076 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SFO2     500.1323506 MHz
NUC2     1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2    80.00 usec
PLW2     14.5000000 W
PLW12    0.32624999 W
PLW13    0.20880000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI       32768
SF       125.7576114 MHz
WDW      EM
SSB      0
  
```

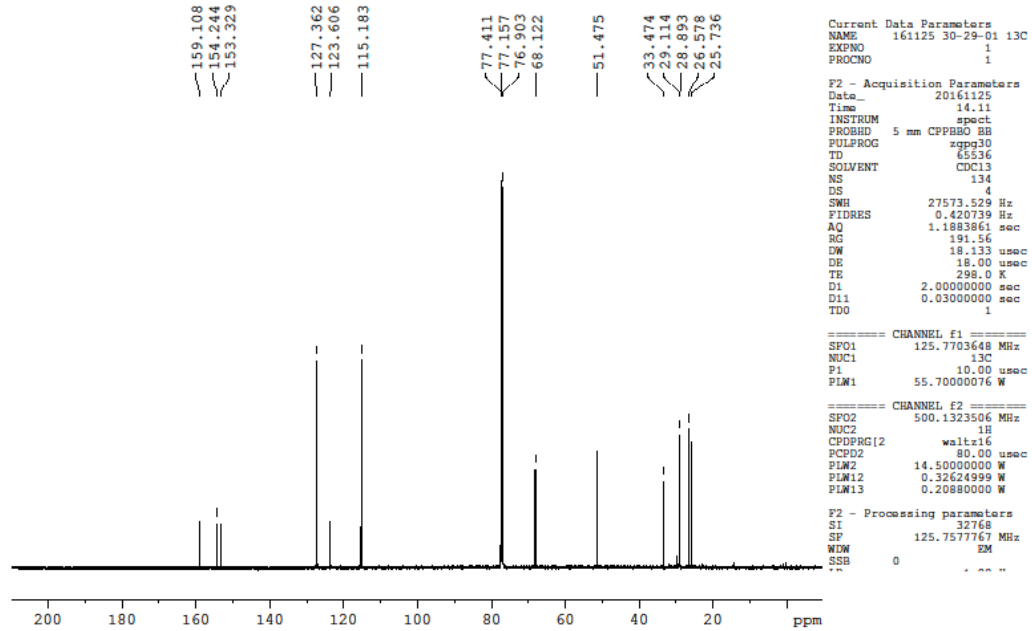


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 161124 30-29-01 2
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20161124
 Time 14.20
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.122266 Hz
 AQ 4.0894465 sec
 RG 256
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 400.1324710 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 11.00 usec
 PLW1 13.0000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300088 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



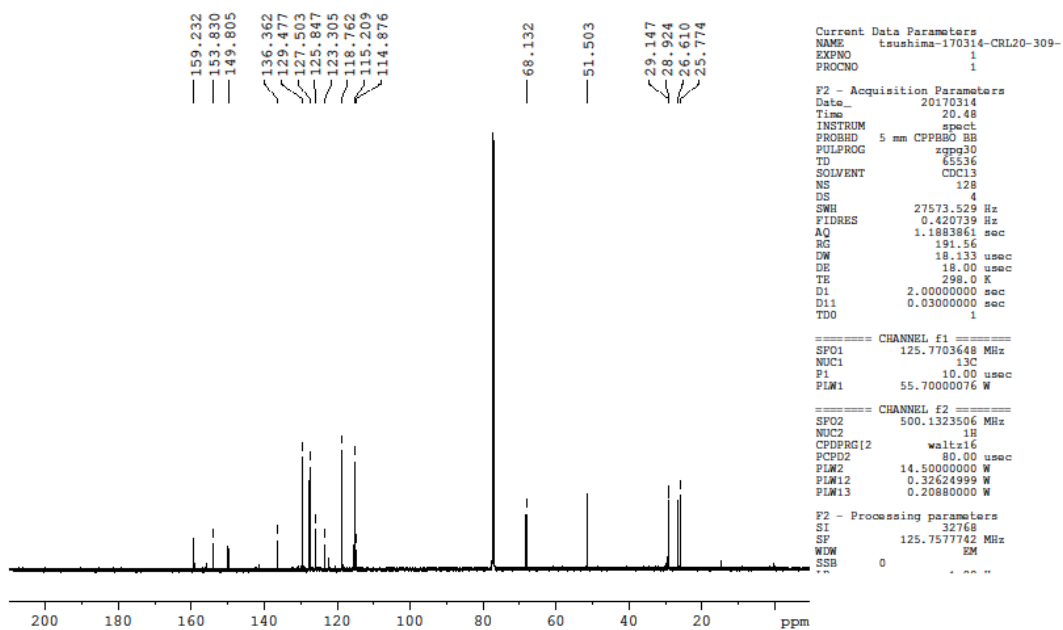
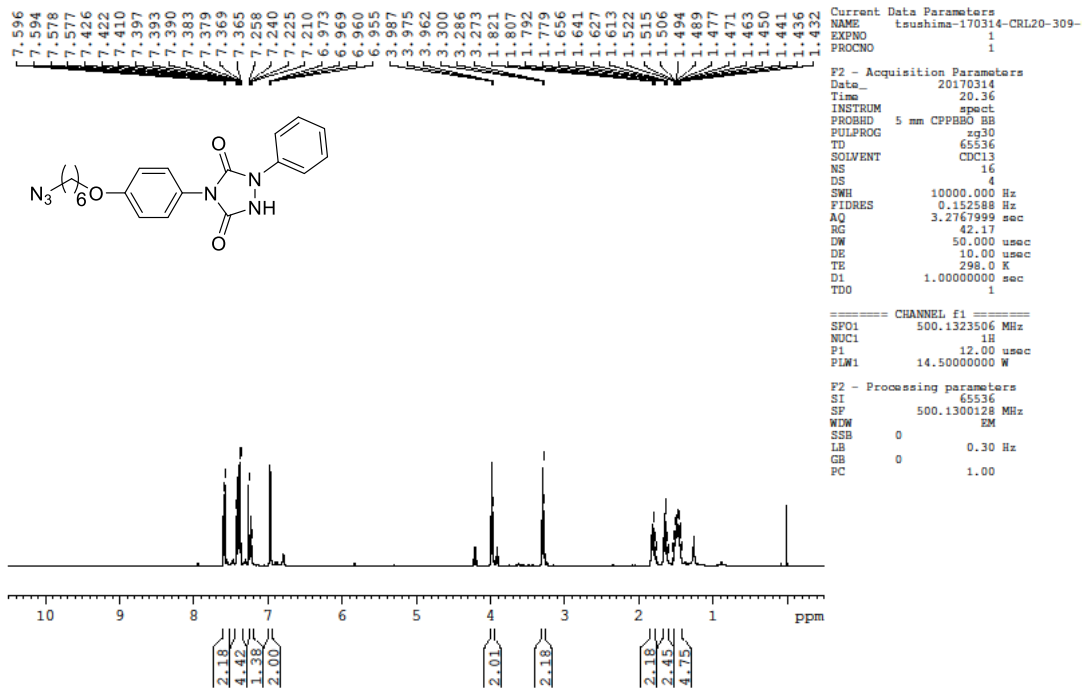
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 161125 30-29-01 13C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

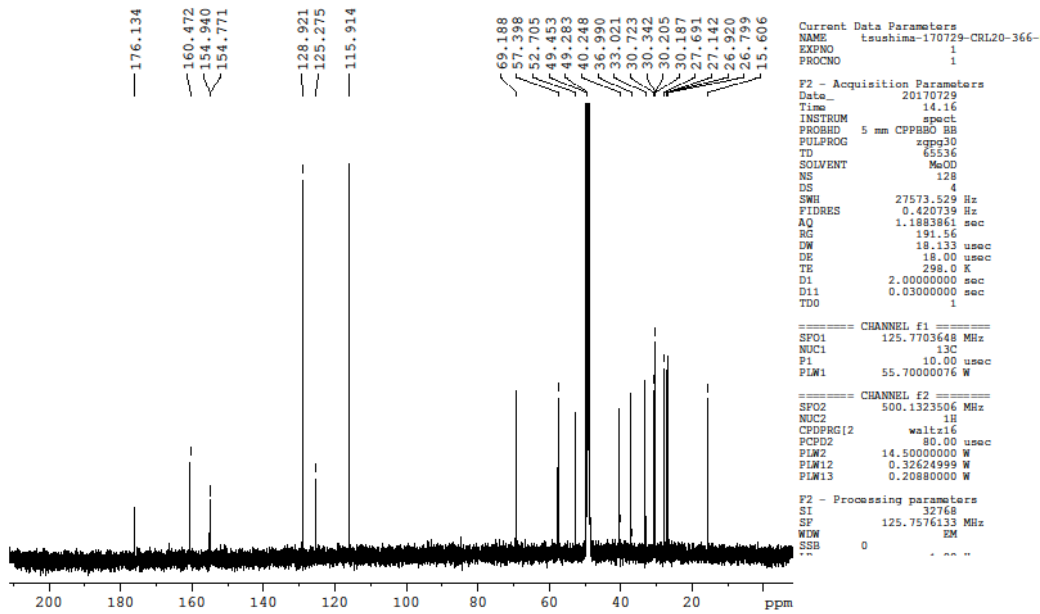
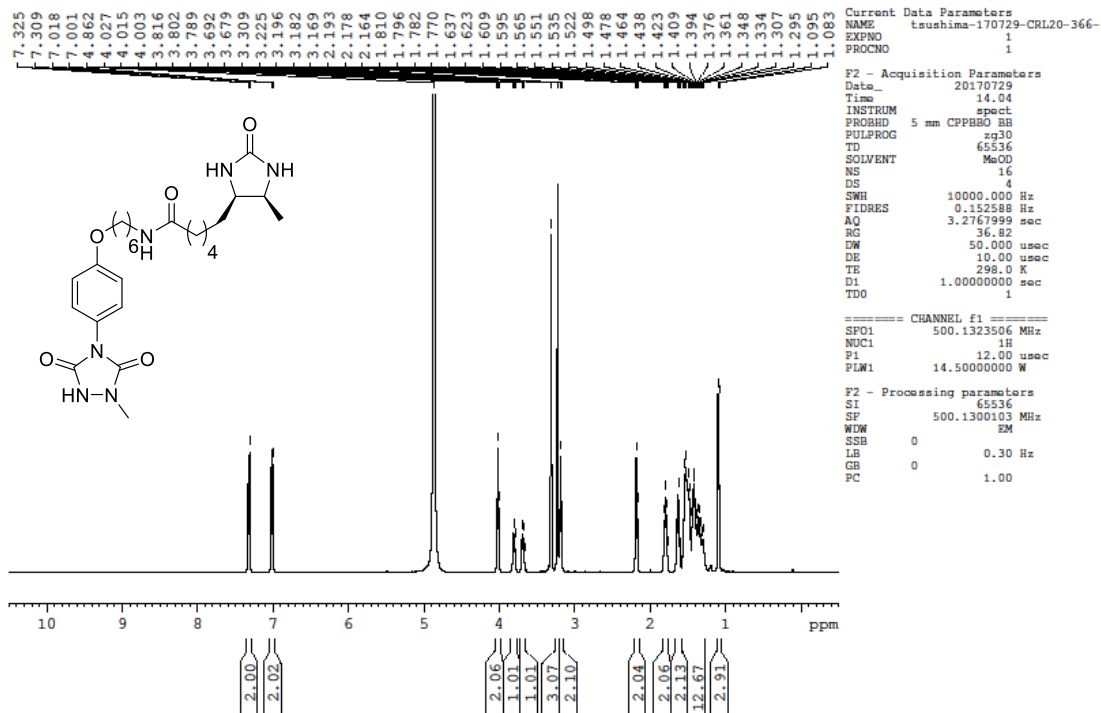
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20161125
 Time 14.11
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm CPPBBO BB
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 134
 DS 4
 SWH 27573.529 Hz
 FIDRES 0.420739 Hz
 AQ 1.1883861 sec
 RG 191.56
 DW 18.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 TDO 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7703648 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 55.7000076 W

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1323506 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 P1W2 14.5000000 W
 P1W12 0.32624999 W
 P1W13 0.20880000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7577767 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0





4. References

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2. S. Sato, K. Nakamura, H. Nakamura, *ACS Chem. Biol.* 2015, **10**, 2633–2640.
3. S. Sato, H. Nakamura, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2013, **52**, 8681–8684.
4. G. C. Neil, E. G. William, *Chem. Rev.* 1996, **96**, 877-910.