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Electronic Supplementary Information for

Sterically shielded tetrazoles for a fluorogenic photoclick reaction: tuning cycloaddition rate and product fluorescence

Peng An and Qing Lin*

Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14260-3000, United States

qinglin@buffalo.edu

Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. Fluorescence-based kinetic measurement of the cyclo	baddition reactions
between tetrazoles and Sph	
Figure S2. Fluorescence-based determination of the half-lives of	f the nitrile imines
in phosphate buffer/acetonitrile (1:1)	S11–S17
Figure S3. Excitation spectra of the in situ generated pyrazoline	s in phosphate
buffer/acetonitrile (1:1)	S18
Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data	S19–S25
Reference	
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR Spectra	S26–S41









Tetrazole 5:



Tetrazole 6:

a)



Tetrazole 7:

a)



Tetrazole 8: a) PB/ACN (1:1) ¢^{IN}`N N≡N hv R = - ^{2³} 50 μM 10 μM Ò. b) 8.0x10⁵ 6s 4s 2s 0s 6.0x10⁵ 4.0x10⁵ 2.0x10⁵ 0.0 513 570 627 Wavelength (nm) 456 684 741 c) 1.0relative intensity $k_2 = 5200 \pm 700 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ 0.5 0.0 10 2 Ò 4 6 8 time / s d) T: + c ESI Full ms [50.00-2000.00] 100g 768.32 90- $[M_{pyr}+H_2O+H]^+$ 80-Relative Abundance $[M_{pyr}+H]^+$ 20 782.27 790.22 918.89 1069.96 1138.06 1224.58 1367.66 1493.92 1617.02 90 1000 1200 1400 1600 m/z 10-11-1 0-141.59 284.40 338.24 200 400 474.34 566.18 667.41 0 600 1812.22 19<u>03.21</u> 1800 2000

800

Tetrazole 9:

a)



Figure S1. Fluorescence-based kinetics measurement of the cycloaddition between tetrazoles **2-9** (10 μ M) and excess amount of Sph in phosphate buffer/acetonitrile (1:1) under 302 nm photoirradiation. (**a**) Reaction scheme. (**b**) Time course of the cycloaddition reaction between the tetrazole and Sph as monitored by a spectrofluorometer. (**c**) Plots of relative fluorescence intensity vs. reaction time. The amounts of pyrazoline adduct were fitted to an exponential rise to maximum equation, $y = (y_0-a) e^{-kt} + a$, to give *k*. The second-order rate constants, k_2 , were calculated using the following equation: $k_2 = k/[dipolarophile]$. Measurements were repeated three times at each time point to derive the mean and standard deviation. (**d**) LC-MS analysis confirmed the formation of the corresponding pyrazoline cycloadduct.

Tetrazole 2:



0 0 0 100 time / s

Tetrazole 3:



COOEt

c)





Tetrazole 4:



c)



Tetrazole 5:



Tetrazole 6:





Tetrazole 7:





a)



b)



Tetrazole 9:

a)



Figure S2. Fluorescence-based determination of half-lives of the nitrile imine in phosphate buffer/acetonitrile (1:1). (a) Scheme showing measurement procedure: 10 μ M tetrazole was photoirradiated with a handheld 302 nm UV lamp for 15 sec. The resulting solution was left unperturbed for the in situ generated nitrile imine to decay for a period of time before dimethyl fumarate was added with a final concentration of 500 μ M to capture the residual nitrile imine to produce the fluorescent pyrazoline product. (b) Fluorescence spectra of the pyrazoline products derived from the reaction of dimethyl fumarate with the residual nitrile imine after left unperturbed for various times; $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm for tetrazoles 2-4 and 405 nm for tetrazoles 5-9. The zero-point sample was obtained by incubating dimethyl fumarate with the tetrazole prior to photoirradiation. (c) Plot of fluorescence intensity vs. delay time for nitrile imine to obtain the half-life. For nitrile imines 7-9, less than half of the fluorescence was detected after 15 s compared to 0 s, indicating that the half-life of the nitrile imine was shorter than 15 s.



b)

a)

Substituent	CN	CO ₂ Et	Н	NHAc	OMe	OH	Bithio-	NH_2	NMe ₂
							phene		
$\overline{\lambda_{\mathrm{ex, max}} (\mathrm{nm})}$	369	374	370	375	377	380	406	387	388
$\lambda_{\rm em, max} (\rm nm)$	430	442	469	486	490	501	536	545	560

Figure S3. (a) Excitation spectra of the *in situ* generated pyrazolines in phosphate buffer/acetonitrile (1:1). The emission intensity was monitored at maximum emission of each pyrazoline fluorophore as indicated in the table below. (b) Tabulated maximum excitation and emission wavelengths for various pyrazoline fluorophores. Experimental conditions are identical to those in Figure 2.

General Information

Solvents and chemicals were purchased from commercial sources and used directly without further purification. N^ε-Boc-lysine (BocK) was purchased from Chem-Impex (Cat. No. 00363). Flash chromatography was performed either manually with SiliCycle P60 silica gel (40-63 µm, 60 Å) or Yamazen AKROS flash system equipped with SiliaSep HP pre-packed columns. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with Inova-300, -400 or -500 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm using TMS or deuterated solvents as internal standards (TMS, 0.00; CDCl₃, 7.26; acetone-d₆, 2.05; DMSO- d_6 , 2.50). Multiplicity was reported as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, brs = broad. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 75.4 MHz or 100 MHz, and chemical shifts were reported in ppm using deuterated solvents as internal standards (CDCl₃, 77.0; acetone-d₆, 30.0; DMSO-d₆, 39.5). Fluorescence spectra were recorded on Horiba FluoroMax-4 spectrofluorometer using 1-cm quartz cuvette at 25 °C. Low resolution mass spectrometry was performed on a Thermo LCQ mass spectrometer. Molecular geometry optimization and orbital energies of nitrile imine were obtained using DFT calculations at B3LYP/6-31G (d) level with Gaussian09 program.^[S1]

Scheme S1. Synthesis of tetrazole 2



4-(5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)benzonitrile (2a): To a solution of benzenesulfonohydrazide (103 mg, 0.6 mmol) in ethanol was added 2,6-dibromobenzaldehyde (158 mg, 0.6 mmol), and small amount of ethyl acetate to increase the solubility, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the sulfohydrazone intermediate as a white solid. Preparation of the diazonium salt: to a solution of 4-aminobenzonitrile (705 mg, 6.0 mmol) in ethanol/water (2:1) cooled with ice-water bath was added sequentially 2.0 mL concentrated HCl and 1.0 mL sodium nitrite (454 mg, 6.6 mmol) solution in water, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. To a solution of the sulfohydrazone intermediate in pyridine (30 mL) cooled with ice-salt bath was added the freshly prepared diazonium salt, and the mixture was stirred while temperature was allowed to gradually rise to room temperature. After about 6 hours, the solvent was removed and DCM (50 mL) was added. The mixture was washed with 1 N HCl before the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the title compound as a colorless solid (61 mg, 25%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71(d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.13, 139.25, 133.90, 132.78, 132.00, 130.04, 125.20, 120.46, 117.54, 113.68; ESI-MS calcd for C₂₈H₁₅N₁₀Br₄ 806.8 [2M+H⁺], found 806.9.

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-cyanophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene)bis(1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (2): To a mixture of tetrazole 2a (25 mg, 0.06 mmol), (1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)boronic acid (46 mg, 0.22 mmol), K₂CO₃ (34 mg, 0.25 mmol) and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (4.3 mg, 0.006 mmol) was added DMF (2 mL) and H₂O (0.3 mL) under argon. The mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight under argon. The reaction mixture was then cooled down and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give the title compound as a white solid (21 mg, 60%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.30 (s, 2H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 5.94 (s, 2H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.18, 137.64, 135.65, 133.72, 130.84, 128.73, 121.21, 119.84, 117.69, 113.96, 112.88, 110.27, 83.29, 77.40, 76.98, 76.56, 29.68, 27.43; HRMS calcd for C₃₂H₃₂N₇O₄ 578.2510 [M+H⁺], found 578.2515.

Scheme S2. Synthesis of tetrazole 3



Ethyl 4-(5-(2,6-dibromophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl)benzoate (3a): Tetrazole 3a was synthesized following the same procedure as tetrazole 2a with 28% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.21, 163.70, 139.46, 132.59, 131.91, 131.67, 131.19, 125.23, 119.65, 61.50, 14.26; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₆H₁₃N₄Br₂O₂ 450.9 [M+H⁺], found 451.1.

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3phenylene)bis(1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (3): Tetrazole 3 was synthesized following the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 62% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 5.95 (s, 2H), 4.40 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.21, 131.04, 130.76, 128.51, 121.19, 119.10, 110.30, 109.93, 83.19, 61.35, 27.42, 14.27; HRMS calcd for C₃₄H₃₇N₆O₆ 625.2769 [M+H⁺], found 625.2796.

Scheme S3. Synthesis of tetrazole 4



5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2-phenyl-2H-tetrazole (4a): Tetrazole 4a was synthesized

using the same procedure as tetrazole **3a** with 45% yield: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.49, 136.74, 132.45, 131.86, 130.59, 129.87, 129.68, 125.30, 119.92; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₃H₉N₄Br₂ 378.9 [M+H⁺], found 379.2.

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-phenyl-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene)bis(1*H*-pyrrole-1carboxylate) (3): Tetrazole 3 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 65% yield: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 – 7.44 (m, 5H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.08 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 2H), 5.95 (s, 2H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.58, 149.23, 136.71, 135.81, 131.79, 130.65, 129.42, 129.11, 128.28, 121.14, 119.39, 114.13, 110.15, 83.12, 27.40; HRMS calcd for C₃₁H₃₃N₆O₄ 553.2558 [M+H⁺], found 553.2568.

Scheme S4. Synthesis of tetrazole 5



5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2*H***-tetrazole (5a): Compound 5a was reported in our previous study, ^[S2] and synthesized using the same procedure with 35% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) \delta 8.13 (d,** *J* **= 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (dd,** *J* **= 8.1, 0.7 Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d,** *J* **= 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (d,** *J* **= 0.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) \delta 163.28, 160.68, 132.39, 131.87, 130.74, 130.30, 125.36, 121.50, 114.71, 55.67; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₄H₁₁N₄Br₂O 408.9 [M+H⁺], found 409.0.**

4-(5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2*H***-tetrazol-2-yl)phenol (5b)**: To a solution of tetrazole **5a** (100 mg, 0.24 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) cooled with ice-water bath was slowly added boron tribromide (0.23 mL, 2.4 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After cooling the reaction mixture with ice-water bath, 1 mL methanol was slowly added and the solution was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give the titled compound as a white solid (42 mg, 44%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ 8.11 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18 – 7.01 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 163.27, 159.11, 133.34, 132.20, 130.84, 129.33, 124.87, 121.64, 116.36; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₃H₉N₄Br₂O 394.9 [M+H⁺], found 395.1.

di-tert-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene)bis

(1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (5): Tetrazole 5 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 35% yield: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.32 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.06 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 2H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.79, 157.07, 149.71, 135.77, 131.88, 130.83, 130.02, 128.23, 121.19, 121.02, 116.10, 110.35, 83.49, 27.44; HRMS calcd for C₃₁H₃₃N₆O₅ 569.2507 [M+H⁺], found 569.2523.

Scheme S5. Synthesis of tetrazole 6



N-(4-(5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl)phenyl)acetamide (6a): Tetrazole 6a was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2a with 40% yield: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 168.50, 163.42, 141.41, 133.41, 132.22, 131.64, 130.70, 124.85, 120.49, 119.80, 119.72, 29.74, 23.49; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₅Br₂O 435.9 [M+H⁺], found 436.1.

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-acetamidophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene)bis (1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (6): Tetrazole 6 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 72% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.06 (s, 2H), 5.91 (s, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.82, 149.50, 139.37, 135.76, 132.28, 132.04, 131.91, 130.78, 128.65, 128.49, 128.28, 120.99, 120.16, 120.01, 110.30, 83.30, 77.41, 76.98, 76.56, 27.41, 24.48; HRMS calcd for C₃₃H₃₅N₇NaO₅ 632.2592 [M+Na⁺], found 632.2585.

Scheme S6. Synthesis of tetrazole 7



4-(5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2*H***-tetrazol-2-yl)aniline (7a)**: To a solution of tetrazole **6a** (100 mg, 0.22 mmol) in ethanol (15 mL) was added KOH (64 mg, 1.14 mmol) solution in water (2 mL), and the mixture was stirred as 100 °C overnight. The solvent was removed and 5 mL water and DCM were used. The organic layer was separated and dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the title compound as a colorless solid (72 mg, 80%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz).

1H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.90, 148.19, 148.13, 132.32, 131.77, 130.71, 128.10, 125.26, 121.37, 114.87, 77.33, 77.01, 76.69; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₅Br₂ 393.9 [M+H⁺], found 394.1.

di-*tert*-butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-aminophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene)bis(1*H*pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (7): Tetrazole 7 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 42% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 7.30 (s, 2H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.07 (s, 2H), 5.93 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.04, 149.30, 147.37, 135.78, 131.99, 130.63, 128.59, 128.09, 121.09, 120.94, 114.91, 113.90, 110.13, 83.10, 27.43; HRMS calcd for C₃₁H₃₄N₇O₄ 568.2667 [M+H⁺], found 568.2681.

Scheme S7. Synthesis of tetrazole 8



4-(5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2*H***-tetrazol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylaniline (8a)**: To a stirred mixture of 3 N H₂SO₄ and 40% aqueous formaldehyde (0.13 mL, 1.52 mmol) at 0 °C was added a slurry of tetrazole **7a** (60 mg, 0.15 mmol), NaBH₄ (69 mg, 1.82 mmol) in THF. The reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature until TLC showed no starting material remaining. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 10 using aqueous NaOH. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was separated and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give the title compound as a colorless solid (35 mg, 55%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 5H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 5H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 3H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 6H), 3.05 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.06, 151.18, 132.25, 131.82, 131.03, 126.49, 125.44, 121.14, 111.88, 40.35; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₄N₅Br₂ 422.0 [M+H⁺], found 422.1.

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3phenylene)bis(1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (8): Tetrazole 8 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 75% yield: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 – 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.07 (t, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 3.00 (s, 6H), 1.26 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.69, 135.73, 130.61, 127.98, 126.71, 121.07, 120.57, 111.87, 110.09, 83.04, 77.31, 76.99, 76.68, 40.34, 27.43; HRMS calcd for C₃₃H₃₈N₇O₄ 596.2980 [M+H⁺], found 596.2994.

Scheme S8. Synthesis of tetrazole 9



5-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)-2*H***-tetrazole (9a)**: A mixture of 2,6-dibromobenzonitrile (200 mg, 0.77 mmol), NaN₃ (149 mg, 2.3 mmol), and triethyl amine hydrochloride salt (315 mg, 2.3 mmol) in toluene was heated to 110 °C for 20 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the product was extracted with water, then concentrated HCl was added to the water phase to precipitate the tetrazole. After filtration, tetrazole 9a was collected and dried, which was used directly in the next step without further purification (160 mg, 69%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H); ESI-MS calcd for C₇H₅N₄Br₄ 302.9 [M+H⁺], found 303.0.

2-((2,2'-Bithiophen)-5-yl)-5-(2,6-dibromophenyl)-2*H***-tetrazole (9b): To a mixture of tetrazole 9a (50 mg, 0.164 mmol), iodonium salt (266 mg, 0.493 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added Cu(OAc)₂ (30 mg, 0.164 mmol) and triethyl amine (92 \muL, 0.658 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography using ethyl acetate /hexanes as eluent to give the title compound as a colorless solid (50 mg, 65%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) \delta 7.69 (d,** *J* **= 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d,** *J* **= 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd,** *J* **= 5.1, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d,** *J* **= 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd,** *J* **= 5.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) \delta 163.36, 136.35, 135.60, 135.42, 132.61, 131.92, 130.17, 128.14, 125.89, 125.35, 124.95, 122.60, 119.98; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₉N₄Br₂S₂ 466.9 [M+H⁺], found 470.0.**

di-*tert*-Butyl 2,2'-(2-(2-([2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)-2*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-1,3-phenylene) bis(1*H*-pyrrole-1-carboxylate) (9): Tetrazole 9 was synthesized using the same procedure as tetrazole 2 with 58% yield: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.32 (s, 2H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 6.09 (s, 2H), 5.94 (s, 2H), 1.28 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.17, 135.85, 135.35, 130.70, 129.39, 128.45, 128.01, 125.54, 124.66, 123.22, 122.60, 121.26, 118.96, 116.19, 110.77, 110.16, 83.16, 27.46; HRMS calcd for C₃₃H₃₂N₆NaO₄S₂ 663.1819 [M+Na⁺], found 663.1841.

Expression and purification of unnatural amino acid-containing sfGFP mutants. BL21(DE3) cells were transformed with the pEvol-PyIT-mmPyIRS and pET-sfGFP-T65G/Y66G/Q204TAG plasmids. The cells were recovered in 1 mL SOC medium following transformation and incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour before plating on LB agar plate containing chloramphenicol (Cam) (34 μ g/mL) and ampicillin (Amp) (100

µg/mL). A 5-mL overnight culture from a single colony was used to inoculate 25 mL LB medium supplemented with Cam and Amp. Cells were grown at 37 °C in a shakerincubator (250 rpm), and the protein expression was induced by adding 1 mM IPTG, 0.2% arabinose, and 1 mM SphK for sfGFP-Q204SphK or 1 mM BocK for sfGFP-Q204BocK when OD₆₀₀ reached 0.6. After 6-hour induction, cells were harvested, resuspended in lysis buffer (50 mM NaH₂PO₄, 300 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, pH 8.0), and sonicated in ice/water bath ten times (10 sec each with 20 sec interval). The lysate was centrifuged (30 min, 4 °C). The supernatant was incubated with 0.1 mL Ni-NTA resin (Thermo HisPurTM) (2 hours, 25 °C). The slurry was then loaded to a column and the protein-bound resin was washed twice with 3 mL washing buffer (50 mM Na₂HPO₄, 300 mM NaCl, 50 mM imidazole, pH 8.0). The protein was eluted off the resin using the elution buffer (50 mM Na₂HPO₄, 300 mM NaCl, 250 mM imidazole, pH 8.0). The eluted fractions were collected, concentrated, and buffer-exchanged to DPBS containing 100 µM TCEP using 10 kD MWCO spin column (Thermo Scientific). The protein identity was verified by LC/ESI-MS and the concentration was determined by BCA essay. For SDS-PAGE analysis, 10 µM protein in PBS/ACN (1:1) mixed solvent was added 200 µM tetrazole and the mixture was irradiated with a handheld 302-nm UV lamp for 30 sec. The fluorescence was recorded using Horiba FluoroMax-4 spectrofluorometer. The loading buffer was then added and the sample was heated to 100 °C for 10 min before being loaded to the gel. Sodium dodecyl sulfatepolyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was performed on an XCell SureLock Mini-Cell apparatus using the precast ExpressPlus 4-12% PAGE gel (GenScript). BenchMark Prestained Protein Ladder was applied to one lane of the gel for estimation of apparent molecular weight.

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NMR spectra





























S36











