

Sensitivity booster for mass detection enables unambiguous analysis of peptides, proteins, antibodies, and protein bioconjugates

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1. General information

The reagents, proteins, and enzymes were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Aqueous buffers were prepared freshly using Millipore Grade I water (Resistivity > 5 MΩ cm, Conductivity < 0.2 μS/cm, TOC <30 ppb). The final pH was adjusted using pH meter Mettler Toledo (FE20). All the solvents used in synthesis were reagent grade. The reaction mixture was stirred for small molecules (Heidolph, 500-600 rpm), whereas it was vortexed in incubator-shaker Thermo Scientific MaxQ 8000 (350 rpm) for proteins. UV spectra were recorded on Shimadzu UV-1800 UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Merck Amicon centrifugal spin concentrators (MWCO, 3 kD) were used for removal of small molecules and salts. Samples were lyophilized using CHRiST ALPHA 2-4 LD plus lyophilizer. Peptide was synthesized by SPPS using Fmoc chemistry on Biotage Syro I parallel peptide synthesis system.

Chromatography: A few samples containing non-polar solvent impurities were triturated with pentane. For reactions where chromatography was involved, flash column chromatography was carried out on Combiflash Rf 200 using 230-400 mesh silica gel. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck (TLC Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄) and visualized using a UV lamp (254 nm) and stains such as iodine, ninhydrin, cerium sulfate (yellow dip). Agilent Technologies 1200 series reverse phase preparative HPLC paired to a PDA and single-quad 6130 mass detector was used for purification of **2d**, **2e**, **2h**, **2i**, **2j**, and **2k**.

Nuclear magnetic resonance: ¹H, ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance III 400 MHz and 500 MHz NMR spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were referenced to TMS (0 ppm), ¹³C NMR spectra were referenced to CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm), D₂O (4.79 ppm) and DMSO-d₆ (39.52 ppm). Peak multiplicities are designated by the following abbreviations: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; dd, doublet of doublets. Spectra were recorded at 298 K.

Mass spectrometry: Low resolution mass spectra (ESI) were collected on an Agilent Technologies 1200 series HPLC paired to a single-quad 6130 mass spectrometer. Bruker Daltonics MicroTOF-Q-II with electron spray ionization (ESI) was used for the HRMS data. Matrix assisted laser desorption/ionisation time of flight mass spectrometry was performed with Bruker Daltonics UltrafleXtreme and Flex control version 3.4 software. Sinapinic acid and α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (HCCA) matrix were used. Peptide mass¹ and fragment ion

calculator (<http://db.systemsbiology.net:8080/proteomicsToolkit/FragIonServlet.html>) were used for peptide mapping and sequencing.

2. Methods:

2.1. Procedure for dipeptide labeling: 2a

Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (2.21 mg, 0.01 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 0.1 ml solution of acetic anhydride. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under the reduced pressure. The trituration with ether (1 ml) resulted in the title compound (S)-2-(2-acetamidoacetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide **2a**.

2.2. Procedure for dipeptide labeling: 2b, 2d-2f, 2h-2j

N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry vial (5 ml) charged with magnetic stir bar and dichloromethane (1 ml). The respective acid (**S1, S11, S14, S19, S30, S33, and S36**; 0.05 mmol) was added and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted (2 × 8 ml) with water. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure, and the crude reagent was transferred into a vial (5 ml) charged with magnetic stir bar. The mixture was resuspended in acetonitrile (200 μl) and Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Further, it was diluted to 500 μl by the addition of acetonitrile and purified by preparative HPLC to render tagged Gly-Phe-NH₂ (**2b, 2d-2f, 2h-2j**).

2.3. Procedure for dipeptide labeling: 2c, 2g, 2k

The peptide Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry vial (5 ml) charged with magnetic stir bar and acetonitrile (0.2 ml). The N-hydroxysuccinimide esters of respective reagents **S6, S27 and 3** (0.05 mmol) and triethylamine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol) were added through micropipette and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted to 500 μl by the addition of acetonitrile and subjected to purification by preparative HPLC to render the tagged Gly-Phe-NH₂ (**2c, 2g, 2k**).

2.4. Procedure for checking intensity ratios of native and tagged peptides:

The peptide Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (1.105 mg, 0.005 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry Eppendorf tube containing acetonitrile (1 ml). The tagged Gly-Phe-NH₂ **2** (0.005 mmol) was taken in another clean and dry Eppendorf tube containing acetonitrile (1 ml). Equal volume (1 µl) of each solution were taken from the stock solution and re-diluted with acetonitrile (1 ml) in another Eppendorf. The mixture was vortexed, and 0.5 ml was transferred to the HPLC vial (3 ml) for ESI-MS. Subsequently, the intensity ratios were analyzed (ESI Fig. S1).

2.5. Procedure for peptide labeling:

The respective peptide **4** (9 nmol) was dissolved in NaHCO₃ buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.8, 25 µl) and was taken into Eppendorf tube (1.5 ml). To this reaction mixture, the sensitivity booster **3** (2.5 equiv. per peptide i.e. 12.8 µg, 22.5 nmol) dissolved in acetonitrile (25 µl) was added. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 2 h. Subsequently, the sample was subjected to MALDI-ToF-MS and MS-MS using α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid solution as a matrix.

2.6. Procedure for in-solution digestion of protein: (Scheme 1)

All solutions were made immediately prior to use.

- 1. Denaturation:** Cytochrome C **5** solution (10 µl) containing cytochrome C (0.1 mg) in 6 M urea, 100 mM tris and 10 mM CaCl₂ (pH 7.8), was taken in 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube and incubated at 37 °C for 1 h.
- 2. Spin concentration:** The mixture was diluted to 500 µl with grade I water, and the volume was reduced to 200 µl through spin concentration.
- 3. Digestion:** The trypsin solution (10 µl; trypsin in 1 mM HCl dissolved in 0.1 M tris and 0.01 M CaCl₂) containing 1 µg of trypsin (trypsin/cytochrome C, 1:100) was added to the reaction mixture. It was incubated at 37 °C for 18 h, and the pH of digested solution was adjusted to < 6 (verified by pH paper) by adding 0.5% trifluoroacetic acid. Subsequently, the sample was used for MS and MS-MS.

2.7. Procedure for labeling the digested protein: (Scheme 1)

The cytochrome C **5** digest from previous step was lyophilized and re-dissolved in 50 µl of NaHCO₃ buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.8) in an Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. From this stock solution, 12.5 µl of cytochrome C digest (0.023 mg, 1.825 nmol) taken into another 1.5 ml

Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. To this reaction mixture, the sensitivity booster **3** [2.5 equiv. for each peptide (0.041 mg, 73 nmol)], dissolved in 12.5 μ l of acetonitrile solution, was added. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction was subjected to MALDI-ToF-MS using α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid solution as a matrix. Reaction was analyzed and subsequently, the sample was used to MALDI MS-MS investigations.

2.8. Procedure for in-solution digestion of antibody: (Scheme 2)

All solutions were made immediately prior to use.

1. **Denaturation:** Trastuzumab (**6**) solution (100 μ l) containing trastuzumab **6** (1 mg) and 6 M guanidinium hydrochloride salt (155 μ l), was taken in a 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube.
2. **Disulfide reduction:** To this solution, 10 μ l of reducing agent (0.2 M DTT, 0.1 M tris, and 0.01 M CaCl₂) was added and sample was vortexed for 1 h at 100 °C.
3. **Sulfhydryl alkylation:** To this solution, 20 μ l of alkylating agent (0.2 M iodoacetamide, 0.1 M tris, and 0.01 M CaCl₂) was added and incubated (in dark) for 1 h at 25 °C.
4. **Spin concentration:** The digestion mixture was diluted to 500 μ l with grade I water, desalted with centrifugal spin concentration while reducing the volume to 200 μ l.
5. **Trypsin:** The trypsin solution (10 μ l; trypsin in 1 mM HCl dissolved in 0.1 M tris and 0.01 M CaCl₂) containing 100 μ g of trypsin (trypsin/antibody, 1:10 w/w) was added to the above solution. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 18 h. The pH of digested solution was adjusted to < 6 (verified by pH paper) by adding 0.5% trifluoroacetic acid. Subsequently, the hydrolysis at C-termini of Lys and Arg resulted in the digest. The sample was used for MS.

2.9. Procedure for labeling the antibody digest:

The antibody digest from previous step was lyophilized and re-dissolved in 67 μ l of NaHCO₃ buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.8) in an Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. From this stock solution, 10 μ l of antibody digest containing (0.15 mg, 1 nmol) taken into a 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. The sensitivity booster **3** (0.24 mg, 420 nmol; i.e. 5 equivalents per peptide) dissolved in 10 μ l of acetonitrile solution was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 6 h. The sample was subjected to MALDI-ToF-MS using α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid as a matrix.

2.10. Procedure for protein labeling: (see, Scheme 3a)

Cytochrome C **5** (0.092 mg, 7.3 nmol) was dissolved in 80 μ l of phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.0) and taken into a 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. 2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl benzoate **7** (0.0032 mg, 14.6 nmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (20 μ l) and added to the reaction mixture. It was incubated at room temperature for 2 h and the reaction was followed by MALDI-ToF-MS using sinapinic acid as matrix. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was further diluted with water (0.4 ml) and lyophilized after centrifugal spin concentration to remove the unreacted reagent and salts. The sample was further utilized for digestion and sequencing.

2.11. Procedure for in-solution digestion of protein: (see, Scheme 3a)

All solutions were made immediately prior to use.

1. **Denaturation:** Cytochrome C **5a** solution (10 μ l) containing cytochrome C **5a** (0.092 mg) in 6 M urea, 100 mM tris and 10 mM CaCl_2 (pH 7.8), was taken in 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube and incubated at 37 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h.

2. **Spin concentration:** The mixture was diluted to 500 μ l with grade I water, then subjected to centrifugal spin concentration for desalting of the sample. A fraction of 200 μ l of digestion mixture was collected for the next step.

3. **α -Chymotrypsin:** The α -chymotrypsin solution (10 μ l; α -chymotrypsin in 1 mM HCl dissolved in 0.1 M tris and 0.01 M CaCl_2) containing 1 μ g of trypsin (α -chymotrypsin /cytochrome C, 1:100) was added to the reaction mixture. It was incubated at 37 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 18 h, and the pH of digested solution was adjusted to < 6 (verified by pH paper) by adding 0.5% trifluoroacetic acid. Subsequently, the hydrolysis at C-termini of Tyr, Phe, and Trp (partial hydrolysis with Leu and Met) resulted in the digest. Next, the sample was used for MS investigations.

2.12. Procedure for labeling the protein digest:

The cytochrome C **5a** digest from previous step was lyophilized and re-dissolved in 50 μ l of NaHCO_3 buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.8) in an Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. From this stock solution, 12.5 μ l of cytochrome C digest (0.023 mg, 1.825 nmol) taken into another 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube covered with aluminium foil. To this reaction mixture, the sensitivity booster **3** [2.5 equiv. for each peptide (0.026 mg, 45 nmol)], dissolved in 12.5 μ l of acetonitrile solution, was added. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction was

subjected to MALDI-ToF-MS using α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid solution as a matrix. Reaction was analyzed and subsequently, the sample was used to MALDI MS-MS investigations.

2.13. Procedure for protein labeling: 5c (see, Schemes 3b)

Under minimized light, Cytochrome C **5** (0.092 mg, 7.3 nmol) was dissolved in 80 μ l of phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.0) and taken into aluminium foil covered 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube. 2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **8** (0.0022 mg, 7.3 nmol), dissolved in 20 μ l of acetonitrile solution, was added to reaction mixture. Reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 1 h and was further diluted with water (0.4 ml). The buffer and unreacted reagent was subjected to spin concentration for desalting and concentrated by lyophilization. The sample was further utilized for digestion and sequencing.

2.14. Procedure for protein labeling: 5d (see, Schemes 3b)

Under minimized light, Cytochrome C **5** (0.092 mg, 7.3 nmol) dissolved in 80 μ l of phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.0) and taken into aluminium foil covered 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube. 2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl-4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **8** (0.0022 mg, 7.3 nmol), dissolved in 20 μ l of acetonitrile solution, was added to reaction mixture. Reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 1 h. 6-(aminooxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **9** (0.71 mg, 14.6 μ mol), dissolved in 100 μ l of (1:1) acetonitrile and phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.0), was added and allowed to incubate at room temperature for 4 h. Reaction mixture was further diluted with water (0.4 ml). The buffer and unreacted reagent was subjected to spin concentration for desalting and concentrated by lyophilization. The sample was further utilized for digestion and sequencing.

3. Procedure for synthesis of reagents

Procedure for synthesis of Gly-Phe 1

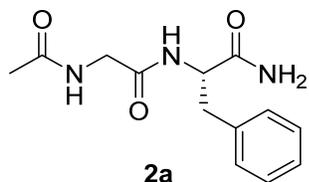
Solid phase peptide synthesis (Biotage Syro I peptide synthesizer with standard Fmoc-protecting group strategy) was used for generating the required pool of peptides. Rink amide resin (loading capacity: 0.78 mmol/g) was used for synthesis of all the peptides. All Fmoc amino acids were activated by insitu HBTU/DIPEA activation procedure. The cleavage from the solid support and the simultaneous deprotection of all side chain residues were performed by suspending the fully

protected compound resin in TFA:H₂O:TIS (95:2.5:2.5) for 3h. The analytically pure peptides were isolated by precipitation in cold diethyl ether or by reverse phase preparative HPLC.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-2-(2-acetamidoacetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide **2a**

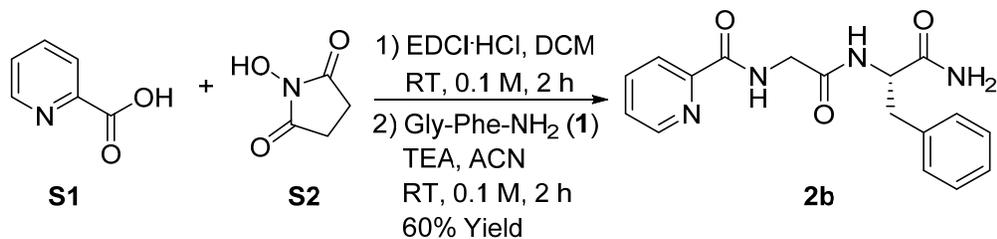


Synthesis of (S)-2-(2-acetamidoacetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide **2a**

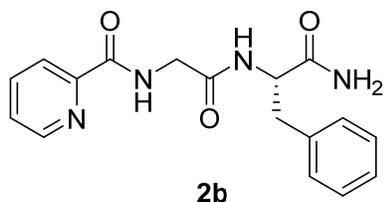


Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (2.21 mg, 0.01 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic rice bead containing the 100 μ l solution of acetic anhydride. Reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h and concentrated. 1 ml of ether was added to this crude reaction mixture and triturated to give the title compound (S)-2-(2-acetamidoacetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide **2a** (2.23 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ : 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ 175.8, 174.7, 171.5, 136.4, 129.1, 128.7, 127.1, 54.5, 42.4, 36.9, 21.6 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₁₃H₁₇N₃O₃ 286.1162, found 286.1136.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)picolinamide **2b**



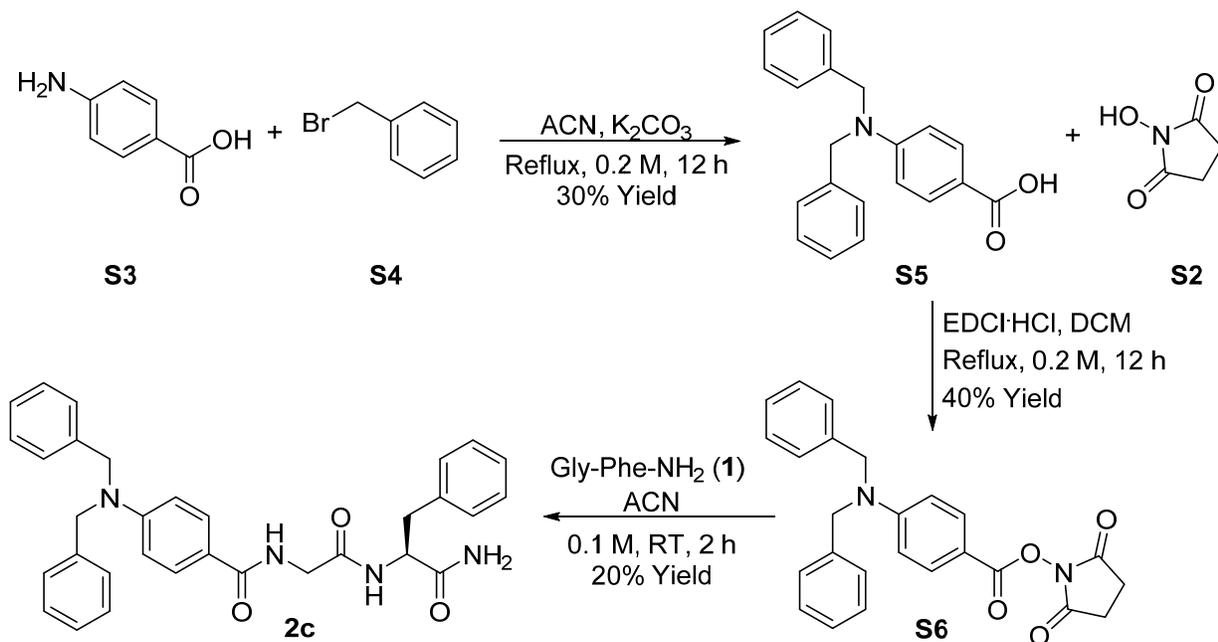
Synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)picolinamide **2b**



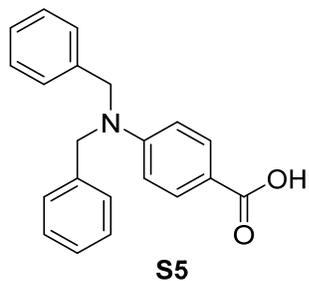
N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing the 1 ml solution of dichloromethane. Picolinic acid **S1** (12.3 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with 9 ml of dichloromethane and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated and crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. 0.2 ml of acetonitrile solution was added to this crude reagent contained in the above vial. Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethylamine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol) was added through micro pipette and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. 0.5 ml of dichloromethane was added twice to this and triturated to give the title compound (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)picolinamide **2b** (0.9 mg, 30% yield) as pale yellow solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.54 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.14 – 7.08 (m, 4H), 7.07 – 7.02 (m, 1H), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (m, 2H), 3.08 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 8.9 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz,

CD₃OD) δ 174.6, 169.8, 165.9, 149.2, 148.5, 137.3, 136.9, 128.9, 128.0, 126.5, 126.3, 121.8, 54.3, 42.2, 37.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₁₃H₁₈N₄O₃ 349.1271, found 349.1296.

Synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(dibenzylamino)benzamide **2c**



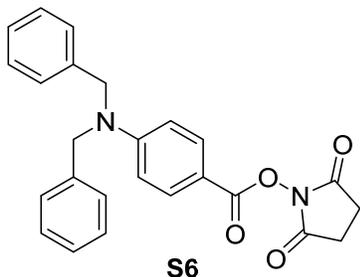
Synthesis of 4-(Dibenzylamino)benzoic Acid **S5**²



4-Amino benzoic acid **S3** (274 mg, 2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (680 mg, 4.92 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 100 ml round bottom flask charged with magnetic stir bar containing 10 ml solution of acetonitrile. The resulting reaction mixture was refluxed for 30 min, followed by the addition of benzyl bromide **S4** (470 μ l, 4 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed at 78 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into water, and the resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with water, and dried. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 95:5, R_f 0.25), thereby affording the desired product as

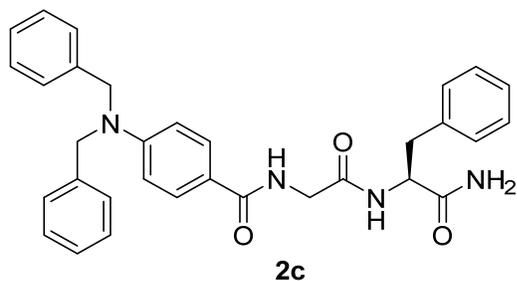
a white solid 4-(dibenzylamino)benzoic Acid **S5** (0.28 g, 36% Yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.91 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.28 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 4H), 6.73 (m, 2H), 4.72 (s, 4H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.0, 153.2, 137.2, 132.2, 128.8, 127.3, 126.4, 116.2, 111.3, 54.0 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ 318.1489, found 318.1484.

Synthesis of 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(dibenzylamino)benzoate **S6**



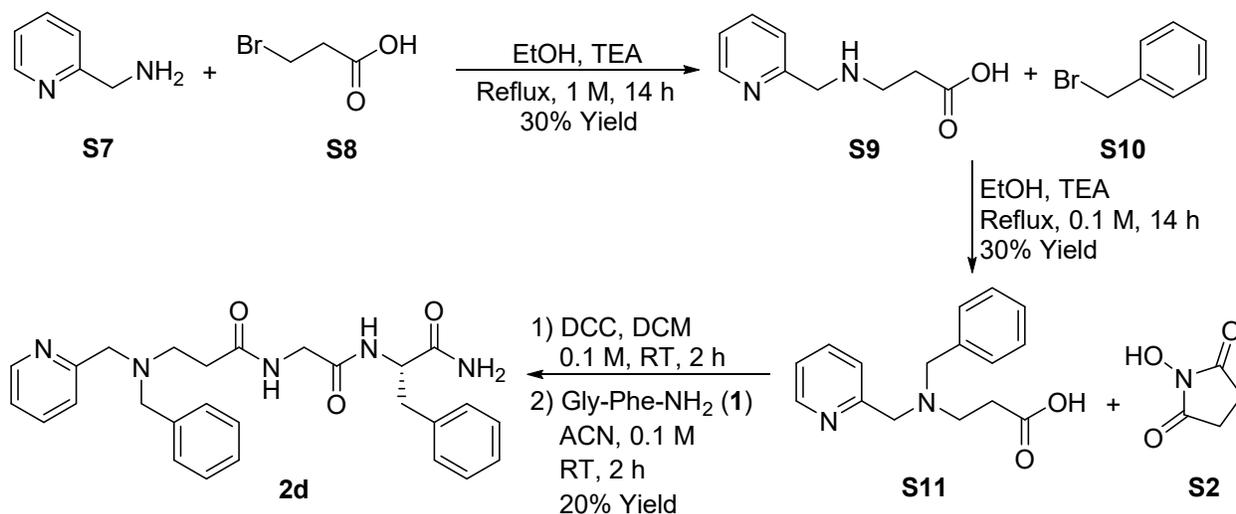
N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 1 ml solution of dichloromethane. 4-(dibenzylamino)benzoic acid **S5** (31.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to this and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction mixture was diluted with 9 ml of dichloromethane followed by water extraction (2×8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with 2 ml of ether and pentane to yield white solid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(dibenzylamino)benzoate **S6** (27 mg, 50% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.91 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.28 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 4H), 6.75 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.73 (s, 4H), 2.85 (s, 4H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 169.9, 161.8, 154.0, 136.9, 132.9, 129.1, 127.6, 126.5, 111.9, 111.7, 54.2, 25.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ 415.1652, found 415.1672.

(S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(dibenzylamino)benzamide 2c

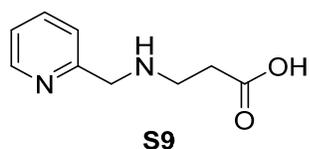


Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 200 μ l solution of acetonitrile. To this 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl-4-(dibenzylamino)benzoate **S6** (16.56 mg, 0.04 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μ l, 0.02 mmol) were added and resulting reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. Reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified via flash column chromatography on silica (DCM/MeOH, 97:2, R_f 0.1) as the eluent, thereby affording the title compound (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(dibenzylamino)benzamide **2c** (3.8 mg, 35% yield) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (m, 4H), 7.17 (m, 4H), 7.13 (m, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (s, 4H), 4.67 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (m, 2H), 3.11 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.0, 169.6, 168.1, 151.9, 137.4, 136.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 127.3, 127.0, 126.4, 120.4, 111.6, 54.1, 44.1, 37.5, 29.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₃₂H₃₂N₄O₃ 543.2367, found 543.2371.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(benzyl(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide 2d

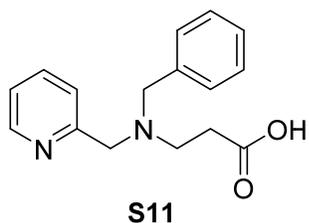


3-((pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid S9³



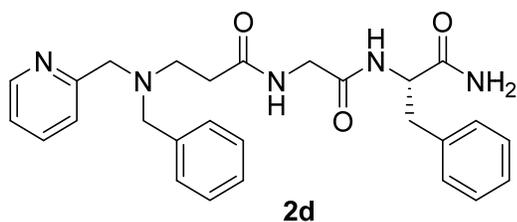
2-Aminomethylpyridine **S7** (510 μl , 5 mmol) and triethyl amine (690 μl , 5 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 25 ml round bottom flask charged with magnetic stir bar containing the 5 ml solution of EtOH. 3-bromo propionic acid **S8** (760 mg, 5 mmol) was added and refluxed at 80 °C for 24 h. On cooling, the resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with small portions of acetonitrile, and dried in reduced pressure to afford 3-((pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S9** (360 mg, 40% yield) as colourless needles. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 8.59 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (m, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.30 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O): δ 180.5, 152.7, 152.0, 141.0, 127.0, 126.6, 53.5, 46.9, 34.8 ppm. LRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₉H₁₂N₂O₂ 181.2, found 181.2.

3-(benzyl(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S11**³



3-((pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S9** (180 mg, 1 mmol) and triethyl amine (130 μ l, 1 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 25 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 10 ml solution of EtOH. Benzyl bromide **S10** (118 μ l, 1 mmol) was added and refluxed at 80 $^{\circ}$ C for 24 h. On cooling, the resulting precipitate was filtered off, resulting residue was purified via flash column chromatography on silica using (DCM/MeOH, 97:5, R_f 0.1) as the eluent, thereby affording the title product 3-(benzyl(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S11** (108 mg, 40% yield) as white solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 7.24 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 2.96 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.60 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.5, 156.4, 149.2, 137.1, 135.7, 129.5, 128.8, 128.1, 123.6, 122.8, 58.0 (unresolved doublet), 49.2, 31.1 ppm. LRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ 271.3, found 271.4

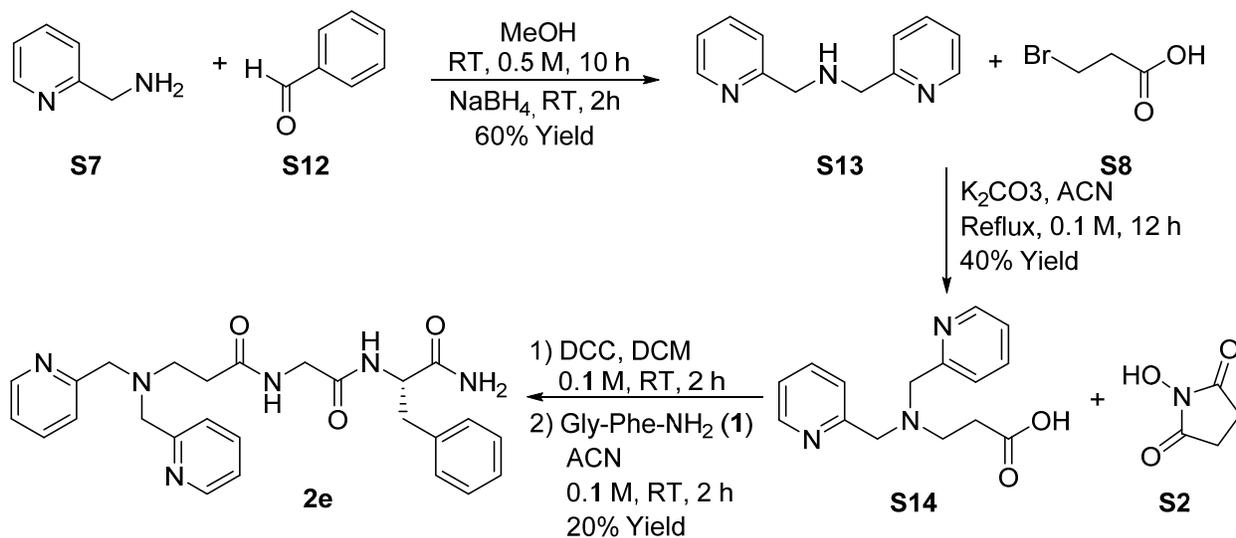
(S)-N-(2-(((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(benzyl(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide **2d**



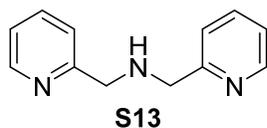
N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 1 ml solution of dichloromethane. 3-(benzyl(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S11** (27 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted (2×8 ml) with water. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated under reduced pressure, and the remaining

crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. After addition of acetonitrile (0.2 ml), Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethylamine (2.76 μ l, 0.02 mmol) were added through micropipette. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and followed by ESI-MS. The reaction was diluted to 500 μ l with acetonitrile and subjected to prep-HPLC for the purification to isolate (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(benzyl(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide **2d** (2.82mg, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.55 (m, 1H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.25 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 7.12 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 3.88 – 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.27 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 173.7, 169.8, 157.7, 149.3, 137.1, 136.9, 136.4, 129.2, 128.6, 128.6, 127.7, 126.9, 123.7, 122.8, 122.6, 58.8, 58.1, 53.7, 49.2, 43.9, 36.9, 32.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₇H₃₁N₅O₃ 474.2500, found 474.2526.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide **2e**

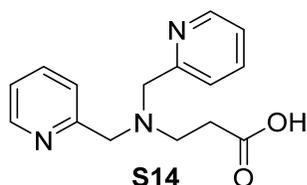


Synthesis of di-(2-picolyl)amine **S13**⁴



To a suspension of 2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde **S12** (0.951 ml, 10 mmol) in ethanol (2 ml), a solution of 2-(aminomethyl)-pyridine **S7** (1.03 ml, 10 mmol) in ethanol (18 ml) was added dropwise at 0 °C. After 4 h, sodium borohydride (726 mg, 19.2 mmol) was added in small portions while maintaining the temperature at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. Next, aqueous hydrochloric acid (5 M, 24 ml) was added dropwise and it was stirred for another 1 h. A 2 M aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was then added until a pH of 11 was reached. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (6 × 100 ml), dried over sodium sulfate, and then filtered. Removal of volatiles afforded an analytically pure di-(2-picolyl)amine **S13** (1.71 g 89% yield) as a brown oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.56 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (s, 4H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.6, 149.3, 136.5, 122.3, 122.0, 54.7 ppm. LRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃N₃ 200.1, found 200.2

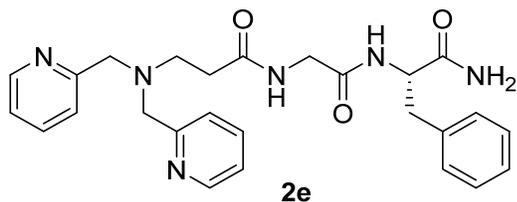
Synthesis of 3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S14**⁵



Di-(2-picolyl)amine **S13** (190 mg, 1 mmol) and triethyl amine (138 μl, 1 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 25 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 10 ml solution of EtOH. Next, 3-bromopropionic acid **S8** (152 mg, 1 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 24 h. The cooling to room temperature results in the formation of precipitate. It is filtered, washed with small portions of acetonitrile, and dried in vacuo to afford 3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S14** (108 mg, 40% yield) as colourless needles. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.53 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 4H), 3.00 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): 174.2,

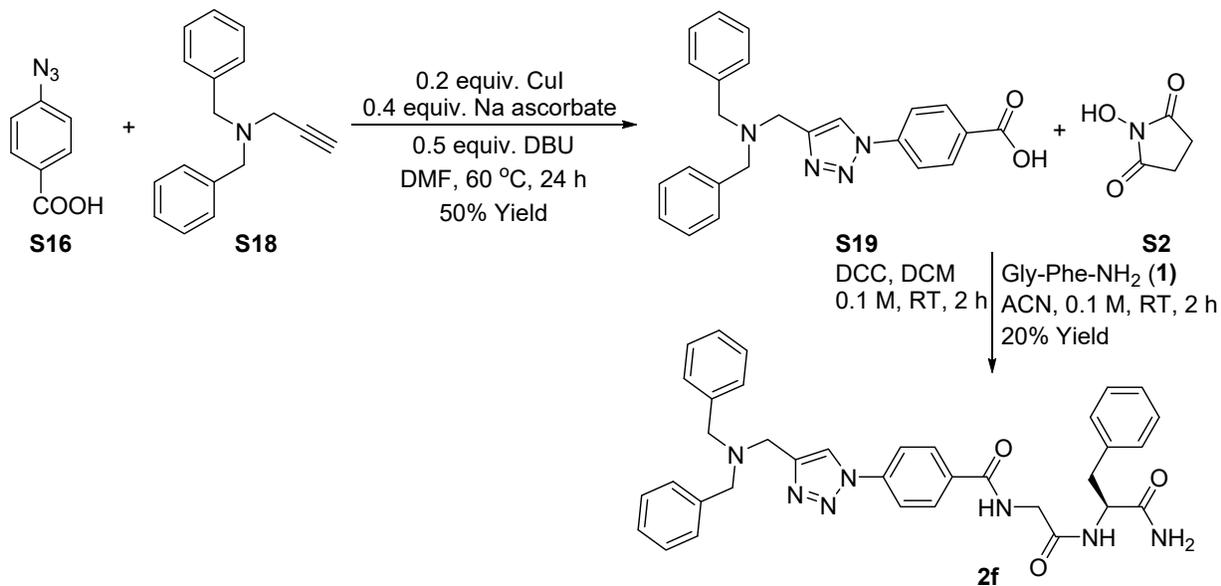
157.3, 148.9, 137.1, 123.6, 122.6, 59.2, 49.9, 32.4 ppm. LRMS (ESI) $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{15}H_{17}N_3O_2$ 272.1, found 272.1

(S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide 2e

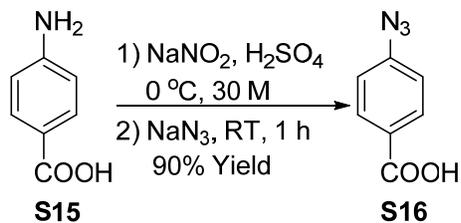


N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 1 ml solution of dichloromethane. Next, 3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanoic acid **S14** (27.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2×8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated under reduced pressure, and the remaining crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. It was diluted with acetonitrile (0.2 ml) and Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μ l, 0.02 mmol) were added through micropipette. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Subsequently, it was diluted to 500 μ l with acetonitrile and subjected to prep-HPLC to isolate (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)propanamide **2e** (2.82 mg, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.50 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.15 (m, 5H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.80 (m, 4H), 3.15 (dd, $J = 14.1, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dd, $J = 14.3, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.44 – 2.25 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 173.7, 170.2, 170.1, 157.9, 149.5, 136.8, 136.6, 129.2, 128.6, 126.9, 123.4, 122.6, 59.6, 53.7, 49.7, 44.2, 36.7, 32.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{26}H_{30}N_6O_3$ 475.2452, found 475.2478.

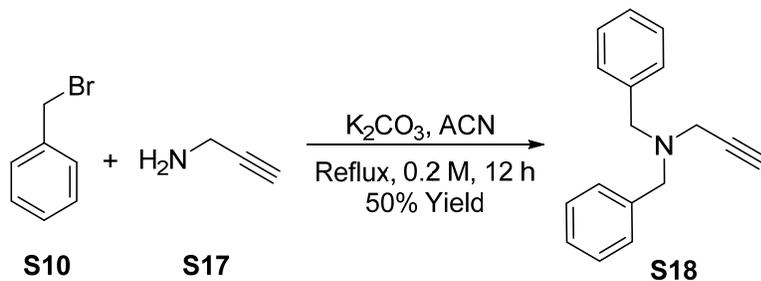
Procedure for synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4-((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzamide 2f



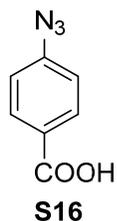
(a) Synthesis of 4-azidobenzoic acid S16



(b) Synthesis of N, N-Dibenzylpropargylamine S18

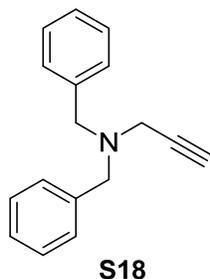


Synthesis of 4-azidobenzoic acid **S16**⁶



To an ice-cold suspension of 4-aminobenzoic acid **S15** (137 mg, 1.0 mmol) in 6 N H₂SO₄ (2 ml), an aqueous solution of sodium nitrite (83 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for additional 30 min. An aqueous solution of sodium azide (98 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added dropwise to the above mixture. The reaction was then carried out at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 ml). The combined EtOAc phase was washed with water, brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of Na₂SO₄ via filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired azidobenzoic acid **S16** (163 mg, 98% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.8, 145.8, 132.1, 125.6, 119.0 ppm.

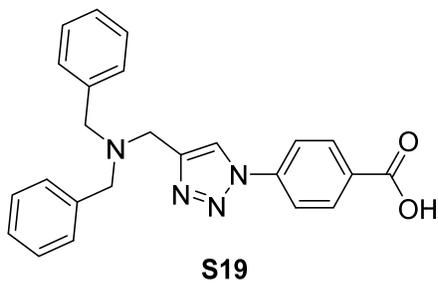
Synthesis of N,N-Dibenzylpropargylamine **S18**



A mixture of benzyl bromide **S10** (0.69 ml, 0.58 mmol), propargylamine **S17** (0.2 ml, 3 mmol), and potassium carbonate (1.232 g, 1.2 mol) were vigorously stirred in acetonitrile (15 ml) in a 100 ml round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar. The reaction was refluxed for 4 h at 78 °C and the solvent was removed under the reduced pressure. It was further re-diluted with 20 ml water and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified via flash column chromatography on silica (hexane/EtOAc 97:3, *R_f* 0.25), thereby affording N,N-

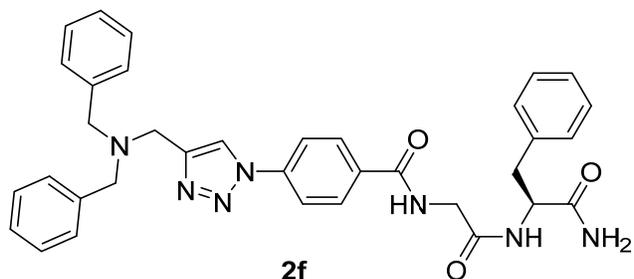
dibenzylpropargylamine **S18** (0.502 g, 71% yield) as yellow liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.39 (m, 4H), 7.34 – 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 4H), 3.25 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.9, 129.1, 128.4, 127.2, 78.6, 73.4, 57.5, 41.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}$ 236.1434, found 236.1457.

Synthesis of 4-(4-((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzoic acid **S19**⁷



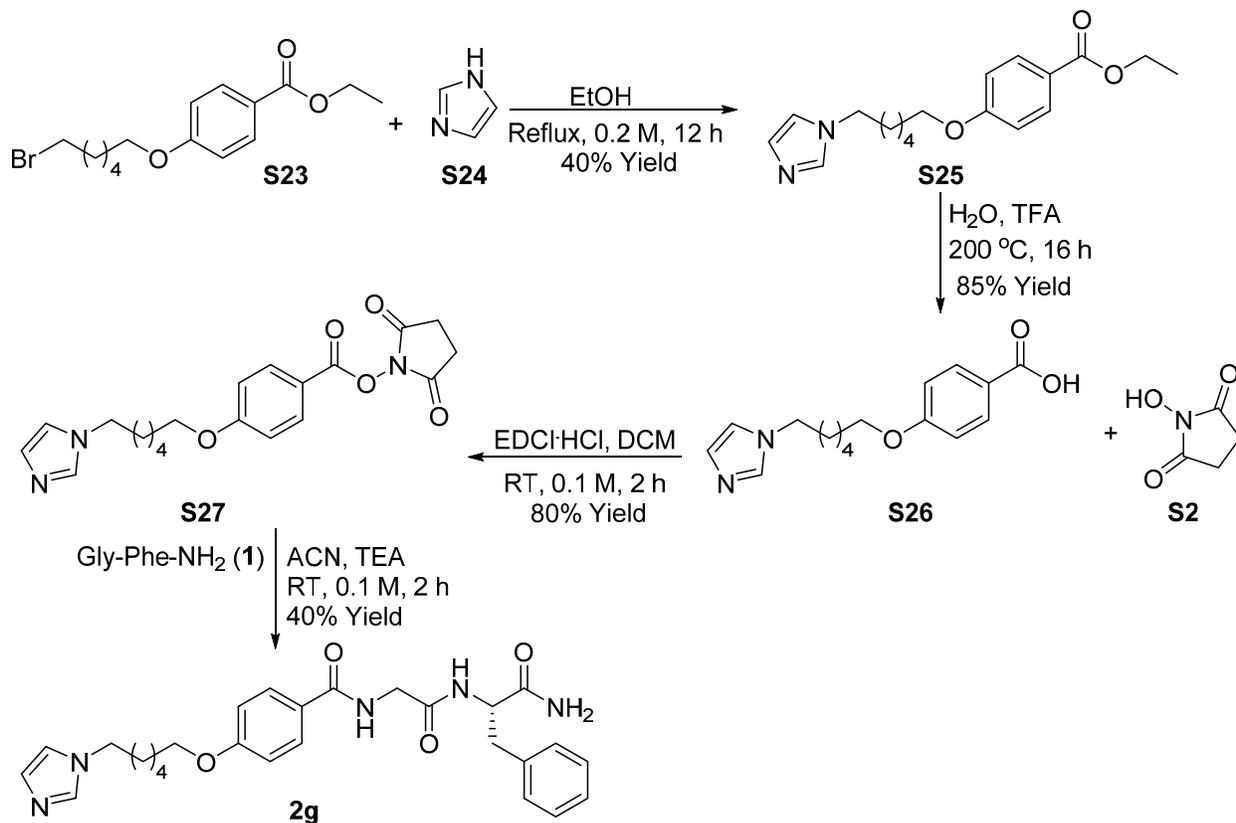
A mixture of CuI (1.9 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.01 equiv.), DIPEA (2.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.02 equiv.), and AcOH (1.2 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.02 equiv.) in DMF (5 ml) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. Next, *N,N*-dibenzylpropargyl amine **S18** (235 mg, 1 mmol) and benzyl azide **S16** (175 mg, 1.05 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until the alkyne disappeared (~24 h). The reaction mixture was purified by a short chromatography column (DCM/MeOH , 95:5, R_f 0.2) to give 4-(4-((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzoic acid **S19** (199 mg, 50% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.27 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (m, 4H), 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.25 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 4H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 126 MHz): δ 169.9, 146.2, 140.4, 138.1, 138.0, 131.9, 129.1, 128.5, 127.4, 120.9, 119.9, 57.7, 47.9 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ 399.1816, found 399.1829.

Synthesis of (S)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzamide **2f**

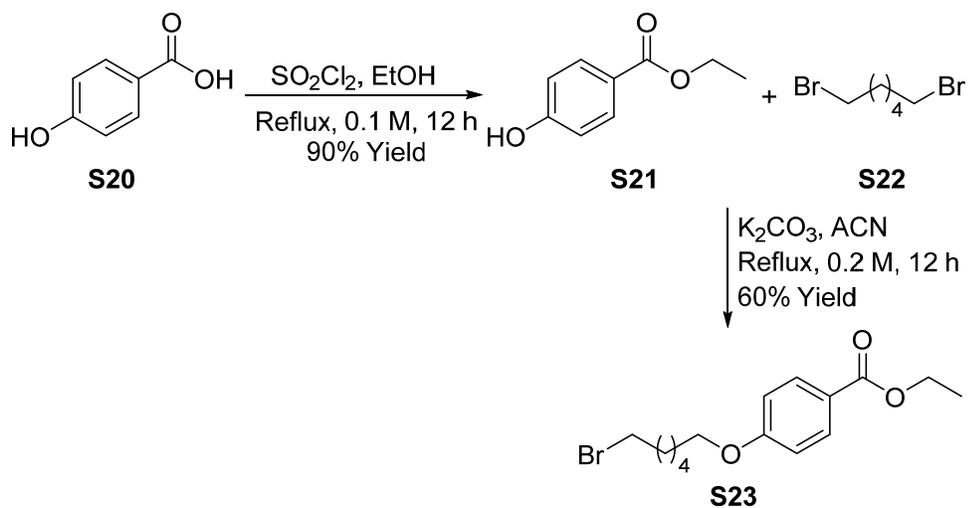


N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing dichloromethane (1 ml). The 4-(4-((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzoic acid **S19** (20.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. Next, it was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure, and crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged containing acetonitrile (0.2 ml) and magnetic stir bar. Next, Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol) were added through micropipette and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. It was further diluted to 500 μl by addition of acetonitrile and subjected to prep-HPLC to isolate pure N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4((dibenzylamino)methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)benzamide **2f** (3.6 mg, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (m, 4H), 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.11 (m, 5H), 4.71 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 3.67 (s, 4H), 3.08 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.4, 169.3, 166.7, 139.4, 138.9 (two peaks), 136.3, 133.1, 129.8, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.4, 127.1, 120.5, 120.1, 57.9, 54.5, 48.2, 43.8, 38.0 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₃₅H₃₅N₇O₃ 602.2874, found 602.2884.

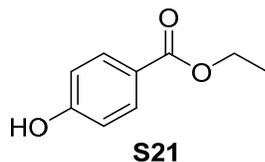
Synthesis of (S)-4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)-*N*-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide 2g



a) Synthesis of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate S21

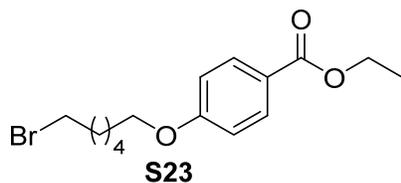


Synthesis of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate **S21**



4-Hydroxybenzoic acid **S20** (138 mg, 1 mmol) was taken in a 25 ml round bottom flask containing EtOH (10 ml) and Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. The flask was placed in an ice-water bath followed by slow addition of thionyl chloride (0.29 ml, 4 mmol). After the addition, flask was moved from ice-water bath to oil-bath and sealed by condenser having CaCl₂ guard tube. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h before bringing it back to the room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the product ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate **S21** (157 mg, 95% yield) as white precipitate. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (m, 2H), 4.36 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.8, 160.0, 131.9, 122.9, 115.2, 60.9, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₉H₁₀O₃ 189.0522, found 189.0536.

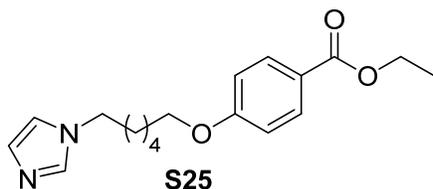
Synthesis of ethyl 4-((6-bromohexyl)oxy)benzoate **S23**



4-Hydroxyethylbenzoate **S21** (165 mg, 1 mmol) and potassium carbonate (276 mg, 2 mmol) were taken in a 25 ml round bottom flask with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar and acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, 1,6-dibromohexane **S22** (0.307 ml, 2 mmol) was added and flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h, cooled to room temperature, and the white solid (waste of potassium carbonate) was filtered through celite. The filtrate was dried under reduced pressure to get yellow oil that was purified flash column chromatography. The desired product was eluted using (n-hexane/ethyl acetate, 98:2, R_f = 0.1) to obtain ethyl 4-((6-bromohexyloxy)benzoate **S23** (171 mg, 60% yield) as a pale-yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.94 – 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.87 – 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.47 (m,

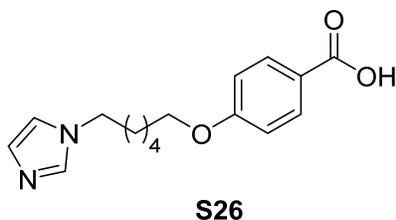
4H), 1.38 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 166.4, 162.8, 131.5, 122.8, 114.0, 67.9, 60.6, 33.7, 32.6, 29.0, 27.9, 25.3, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrO}_3$ 329.0747, found 329.0712.

Synthesis of ethyl 4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S25**



Imidazole **S24** (204 mg, 3 mmol) was taken in a 25 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar containing 5 ml solution of EtOH. Ethyl 4-(6-bromohexyloxy)benzoate **S23** (329 mg, 1 mmol) was added and allowed to refluxed for 12 h. The resultant mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by a short chromatograph column [DCM/MeOH, 95:5, R_f 0.5] to afford of ethyl 4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S25** (158.5 mg, 50% yield) as a viscous liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.98 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.95 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.86 – 1.75 (m, 4H), 1.55 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.41 – 1.34 (m, 5H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 126 MHz) δ 166.4, 162.7, 137.1, 131.5, 129.5, 122.8, 118.7, 114.0, 67.8, 60.6, 46.9, 31.0, 28.9, 26.3, 25.6, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 317.1860, found 317.1860.

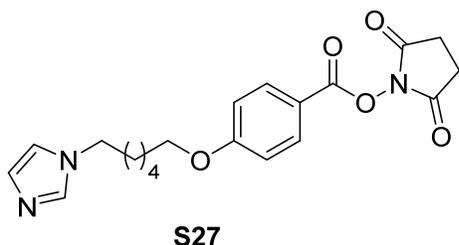
4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoic acid **S26**



ethyl 4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S25** (316 mg, 1 mmol) was taken in a 5 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar containing 2 ml of water. Subsequently, TFA (0.918 ml, 12 mmol) was added slowly and the flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed (bath temperature of 200 °C) for 24 h. Next, it was

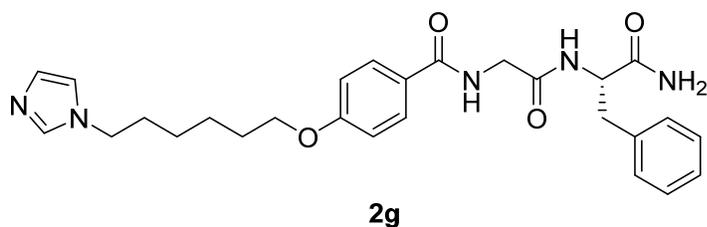
cooled to room temperature and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil. To this, diethyl ether (3 × 3 ml) was mixed and stirred for overall 30 min at room temperature. It crashes the product as a white precipitate that is isolated and dried under reduced pressure to obtain 4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoic acid **S26** (241 mg, 84% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.96 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.72 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.62 – 7.51 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 168.4, 163.0, 134.9, 131.4, 122.5, 121.8, 119.8, 113.7, 67.6, 49.1, 29.7, 28.5, 25.6, 25.1 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₃ 289.1547, found 289.1543.

2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl-4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S27**



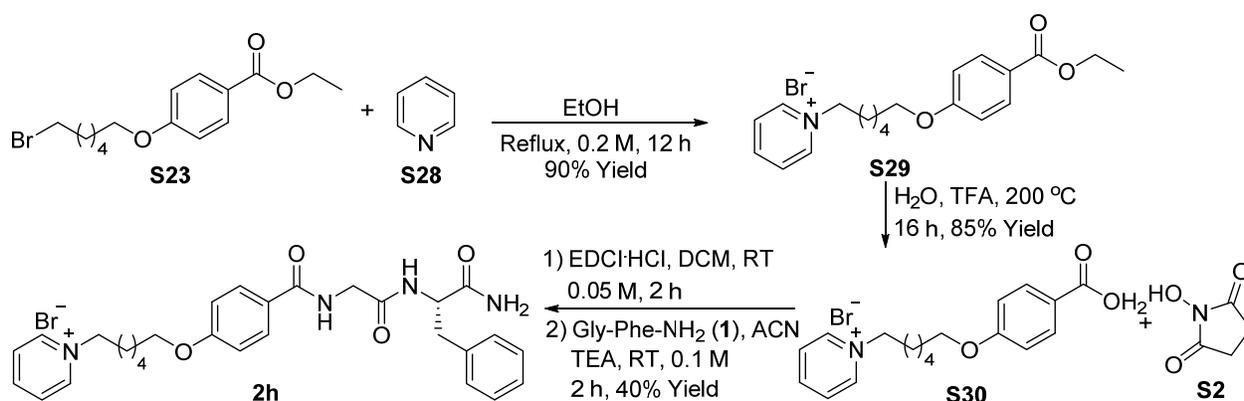
N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial containing magnetic stir bar and dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, 4-((6-(1*H*-Imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoic acid **S26** (0.028 g, 0.1 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted by water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under the reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with ether and pentane (2 ml each) to yield 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S27** (0.023 g, yield 60%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (m, 1H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.89 (s, 4H), 1.87 – 1.76 (m, 4H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.37 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.5, 164.4, 161.5, 137.1, 132.9, 129.2, 118.9, 117.0, 114.62, 68.2, 47.0, 31.0, 28.8, 26.3, 25.7, 25.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₀H₂₃N₃O₅ 386.1710, found 386.1700.

(S)-4-(((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide **2g**

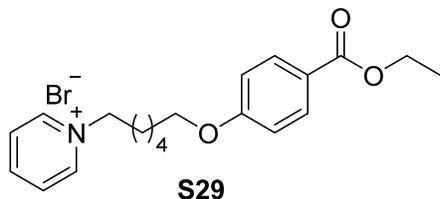


Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) was taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar containing 200 μ l solution of acetonitrile. To this, 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)benzoate **S27** (15.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μ l, 0.01 mmol) were added and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica (DCM/MeOH, 95:5, *R_f* 0.1), affording the title compound (S)-4-(((6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)hexyl)oxy)-N-(2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide **2g** (1.9 mg, 35% yield) as yellowish white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.23 – 7.16 (m, 5H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (m, 2H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.75 (m, 4H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.36 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.0, 169.4, 167.7, 162.0, 137.0, 136.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.7, 127.1, 125.4, 118.8, 114.3, 67.8, 54.2, 47.0, 43.9, 37.7, 30.9, 28.8, 26.2, 25.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₇H₃₃N₅O₄ 492.2605, found 492.2622.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **2h**

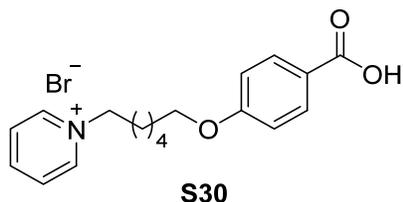


Synthesis of 1-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S29**



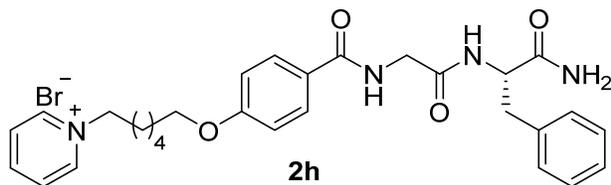
Pyridine **S28** (0.161 ml, 2 mmol) was taken in a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar containing 5 ml of EtOH. Next, ethyl 4-((6-bromohexyl)oxy)benzoate **S23** (329 mg, 1 mmol) was added and flask was sealed with a condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with ether (5 ml) to give the title compound 1-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S29** as a white solid (325 mg, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.57 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 8.49 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.08 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD₄) δ 162.5, 158.7, 141.3, 141.1, 127.6, 124.4, 118.8, 110.1, 63.8, 57.9, 56.7, 28.0, 24.8, 21.7, 21.5, 10.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [*M*]⁺ calcd. for C₂₀H₂₆NO₃ 328.1907, found 328.1888.

Synthesis of 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S30**



1-(6-(4-(Ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S29** (407 mg, 1 mmol) was taken with water (2 ml) in a 5 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. After slow addition of trifluoroacetic acid (0.918 ml, 12 mmol), the flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed (bath temperature 200 °C) for 24 h and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure delivering a yellow oil. To this, diethyl ether was added (3 × 3 ml) and stirred for overall 30 min at room temperature. The product crashes out as white precipitate which upon drying under reduced pressure delivers 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S30** (265.5 mg, 81% yield) as a white precipitate. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 9.02 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.60 (m, *J* = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (m, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.49 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 168.4, 163.0, 145.5, 144.6, 131.4, 128.1, 122.6, 113.7, 67.5, 61.6, 31.0, 28.5, 25.4, 25.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [*M*]⁺ calcd. for C₁₈H₂₂NO₃ 300.1607, found 300.1637.

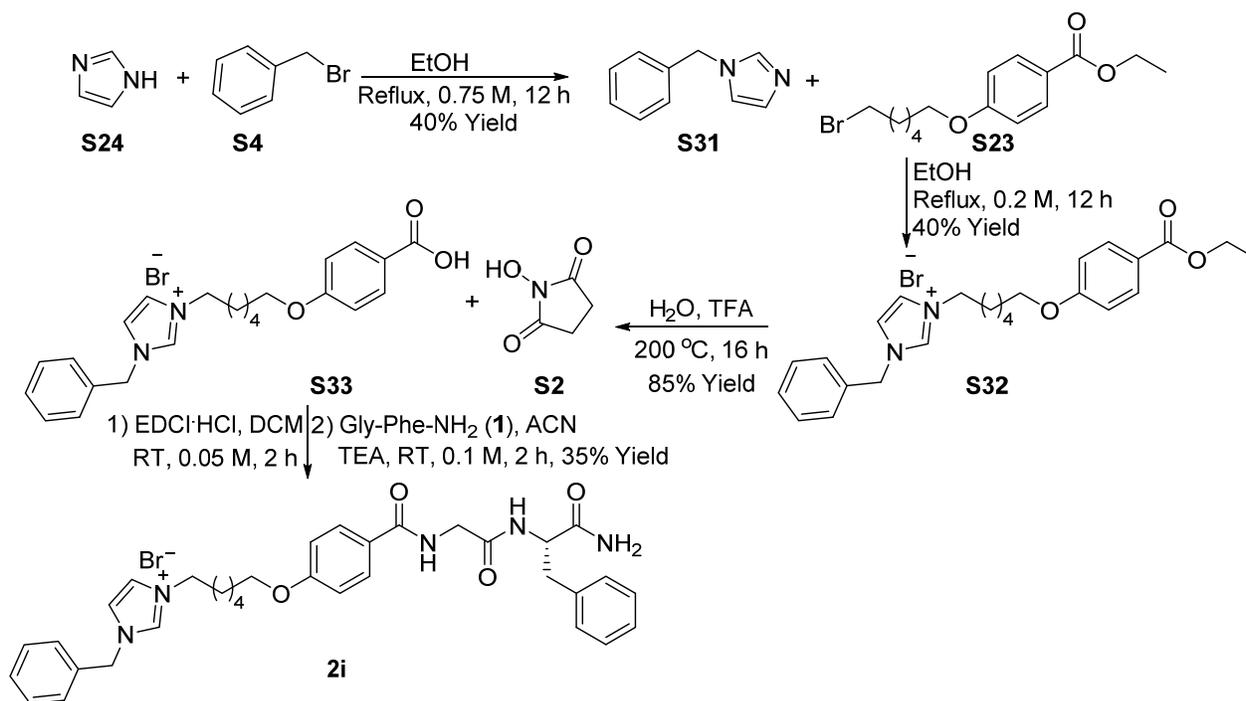
Synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **2h**



N-Hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), and dichloromethane (1 ml) were taken in a clean and dry 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. Next, 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S30** (19.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted

with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. After re-diluting it in acetonitrile (0.2 ml), Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethylamine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol) were added through micropipette. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and followed by ESI-MS. It was further diluted to 500 μl by addition of acetonitrile and subjected to preparative HPLC to render pure (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)pyridin-1-ium bromide **2h** (3.0 mg, 30% yield) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 8.82 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 8.51 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.14 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.83-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (D₂O, 126 MHz) δ 175.8, 171.7, 171.3, 165.1, 145.4, 144.1, 136.1, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.7, 128.1, 127.1, 114.7, 68.3, 61.7, 54.3, 43.0, 36.8, 30.3, 27.7, 24.7, 24.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. for C₂₉H₃₅N₄O₄ 503.2653, found 503.2632.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-3-benzyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **2i**

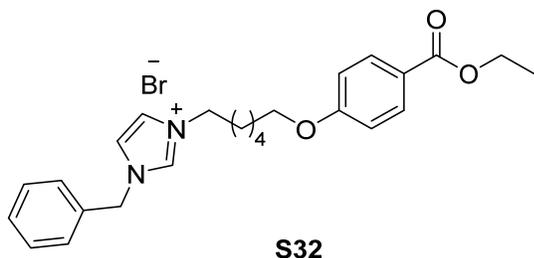


Synthesis of 1-benzyl-1*H*-imidazole **S31**



Imidazole **S24** (100 mg, 1.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (250 mg, 1.8 mmol), and ethanol (2 ml) were taken in 5 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. Next, benzyl bromide **S4** (0.20 ml, 1.8 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. Subsequently, it was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by a short chromatography column [DCM/MeOH, 95:5, R_f 0.5] to give the title compound 1-benzyl-1*H*-imidazole **S31** (98.4 mg, 60% yield) as greenish solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.39 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.18 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 137.5, 136.2, 129.8, 129.0, 128.3, 127.3, 119.9, 50.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$ 159.0917, found 159.0908.

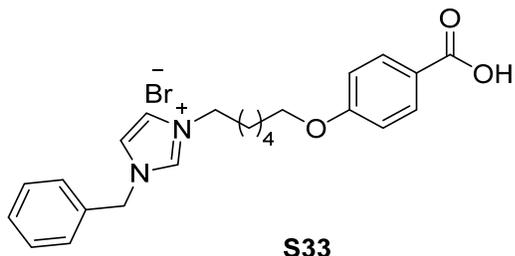
Synthesis of 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S32**



In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, 1-benzyl-1*H*-imidazole **S31** (0.158 g, 1 mmol) was taken in 5 ml of ethanol. Next, ethyl 4-((6-bromohexyl)oxy)benzoate **S23** (329 mg, 1 mmol) was added and the flask was sealed with a condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with ether (5 ml) to give the title compound 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S32** (388 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.83 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 5.60 (s, 2H), 4.42 – 4.28 (m, 4H), 3.98 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.43 (m,

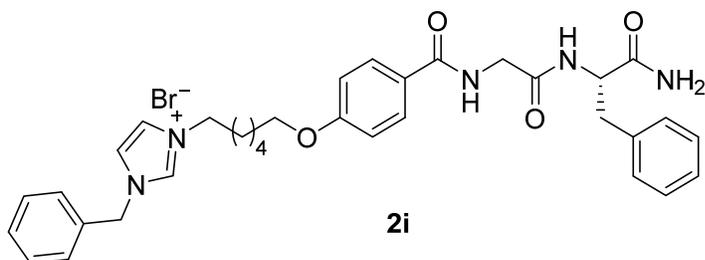
2H), 1.37 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.4, 162.7, 137.5, 133.1, 131.5, 129.5, 129.4, 129.0, 122.8, 121.9, 121.7, 114.0, 67.7, 60.6, 53.3, 50.0, 30.1, 28.8, 25.9, 25.4, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 407.2329, found 407.2302.

Synthesis of 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S33**



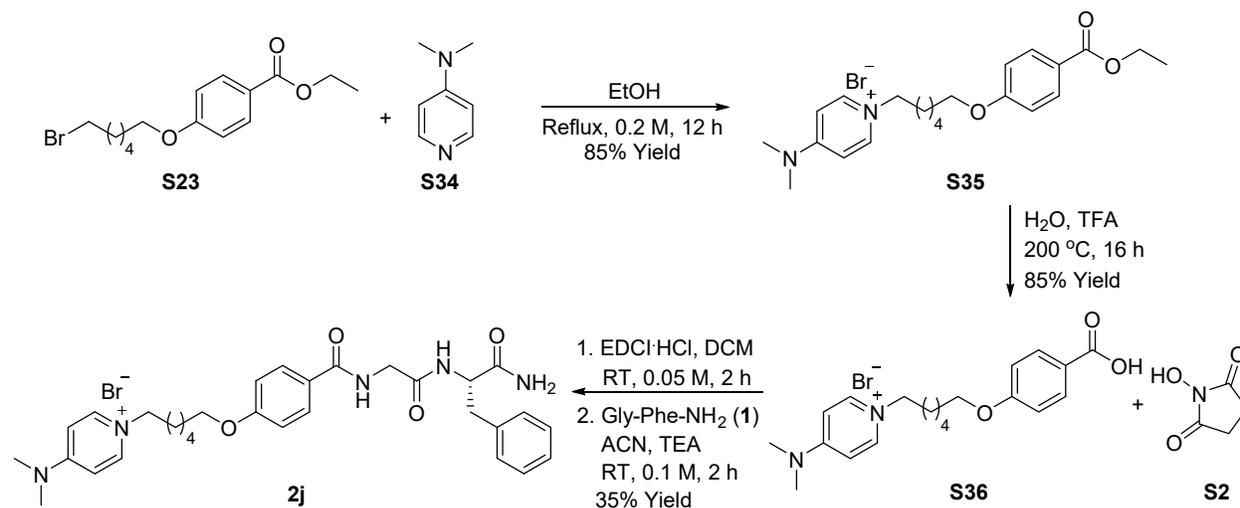
In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S32** (487 mg, 1 mmol) was taken in 2 ml of water. Next, trifluoroacetic acid (0.918 ml, 12 mmol) was added slowly and the flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed (bath temperature 200 °C) for 24 h and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to deliver a yellow oil. To this, diethyl ether was added (3×3 ml) and stirred for overall 30 min at room temperature. The crashed out white precipitate is isolated and dried under reduced pressure to deliver 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S33** (366 mg, 84% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.95 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.38 (m, 5H), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 4.24 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.41 (m, 2H) ppm (1 exchangeable proton in addition to carboxylic acid). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 168.4, 163.0, 133.8, 131.4, 129.1, 129.0, 128.2, 122.7, 122.6, 122.5, 113.7, 67.5, 52.7, 49.5, 29.6, 28.5, 25.5, 25.1 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 379.2016, found 379.1995.

Synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-3-benzyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **2i**

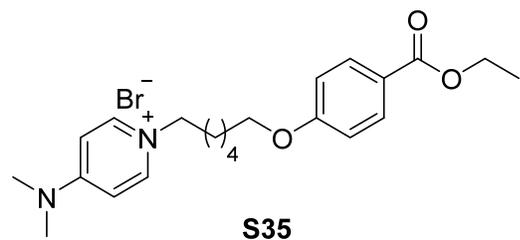


In a 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar, N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in 1 ml of dichloromethane. Next, 1-benzyl-3-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **S33** (19.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. It was re-diluted with acetonitrile (0.2 ml) followed by addition of Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. It was diluted to 500 μl by acetonitrile and subjected to preparative HPLC to render (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-3-benzyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide **2i** (3.03 mg, 26% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.43 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 7.33 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.23 – 7.15 (m, 5H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.04 – 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.44 (m, 2H), 1.27 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (D₂O, 126 MHz) δ 175.7, 171.6, 170.0, 161.6, 136.1, 133.6, 131.0, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.7, 128.3, 127.1, 124.9, 122.5, 122.4, 114.6, 68.2, 54.2, 52.7, 49.5, 43.0, 36.9, 28.8, 27.7, 24.7, 24.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. for C₃₄H₄₀N₅O₄ 583.3153, found 583.3123.

Procedure for synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide 2j



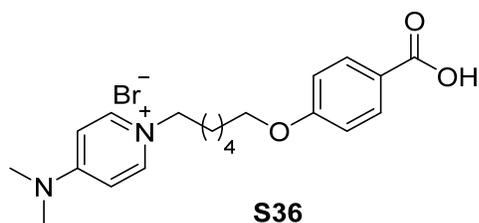
Synthesis of 1-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide S35



In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine **S34** (0.122 g, 1 mmol) was taken in 5 ml of ethanol. Next, ethyl 4-((6-bromohexyl)oxy)benzoate **S23** (329 mg, 1 mmol) was added, sealed by the condenser, and refluxed for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and triturated with ether (5 ml) to give the title compound of 1-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S35** (360 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.53 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 6H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 162.7, 156.2, 142.5, 131.5, 122.7, 114.0, 108.3, 67.7,

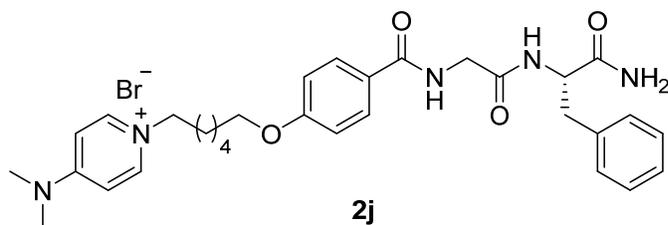
60.6, 58.0, 40.5, 31.0, 28.8, 25.7, 25.5, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[M]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{31}N_2O_3$ 371.2329, found 371.2355.

Synthesis of 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S36**



In a 5 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, 1-(6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S35** (423 mg, 1 mmol) was taken in 2 ml of water. Next, trifluoroacetic acid (0.918 ml, 12 mmol) was added slowly and the flask was sealed by condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed (bath temperature 200 °C) for 24 h and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure delivering a yellow oil. To this, diethyl ether was added (3 × 3 ml) and stirred for overall 30 min at room temperature. The white precipitate is isolated and dried under reduced pressure to deliver 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S36** (355 mg, 84% yield). 1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.06 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.09 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.31 (m, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 168.5, 163.0, 156.5, 141.6, 131.4, 131.1, 113.8, 107.9, 67.5, 57.4, 38.9, 30.4, 28.5, 25.3, 25.1 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[M]^+$ calcd. for $C_{20}H_{27}N_2O_3$ 343.2016, found 343.2003.

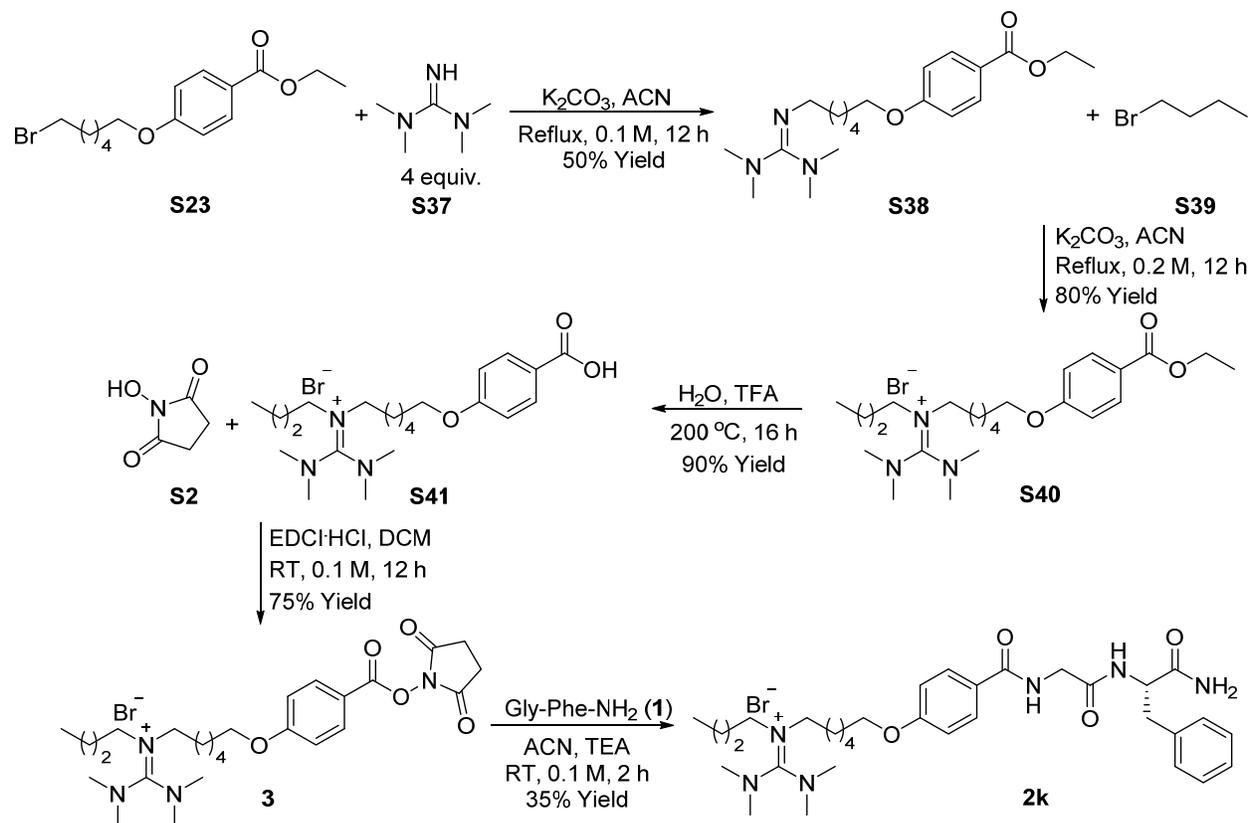
Synthesis of (S)-1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **2j**



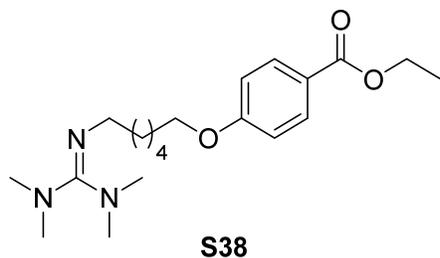
In a 5 ml vial charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2

mmol) were taken in dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, 1-(6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **S36** (21.1 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and crude reagent was transferred into 5 ml vial charged with magnetic stir bar. It was re-diluted with acetonitrile (0.2 ml) followed by the addition of Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μl, 0.02 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. It was diluted further to 500 μl by addition of acetonitrile and subjected to preparative HPLC to render 1-(6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)hexyl)-4-(dimethylamino)pyridin-1-ium bromide **2j** (2.75 mg, 25% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 4H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.17 - 4.09 (m, 4H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 6H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.32 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C (126 MHz, D₂O) δ 178.3, 174.2, 172.5, 164.1, 158.6, 143.7, 131.9, 131.7, 131.6, 131.2, 129.6, 127.4, 117.2, 109.8, 70.7, 59.9, 56.7, 45.5, 41.7, 39.4, 32.0, 30.0, 27.0, 26.9 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. for C₃₁H₄₀N₅O₄ 546.3075, found 546.3072.

Synthesis 6-(4-((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butylhexan-1-aminium bromide 2k



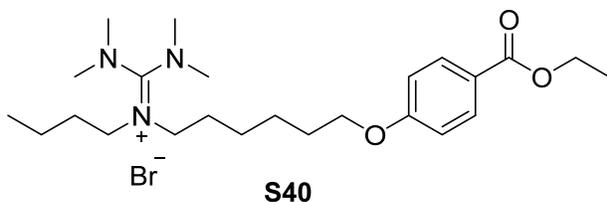
Ethyl 4-(6-((bis(dimethylamino)methylene)amino)hexyl)benzoate S38



In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, potassium carbonate (0.68 g, 4.92 mmol) and N,N-tetramethyl guanidine **S37** (0.375 ml, 3 mmol) were taken in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, ethyl 4-(3-bromo-1-hexyloxy) benzoate **S23** (0.33 g, 1 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. It was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was re-diluted with dichloromethane (10 ml). The organic layer was extracted with water (3 × 50 ml) to remove **S37** and potassium carbonate. The organic extracts were dried

over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in diethyl ether (15 ml) and stirred for 1 h. The process was repeated twice to extract all the product in ether layer. The ether fractions were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the pure ethyl 4-(6-((bis(dimethylamino)methylene)amino)hexyl)benzoate **S38** (181.5 mg, 50% yield) as slightly yellow colour liquid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (s, 6H), 2.65 (s, 6H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 162.9, 160.1, 131.5, 122.6, 114.0, 68.2, 60.5, 49.2, 39.6, 38.9, 32.5, 29.1, 27.1, 25.8, 14.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₀H₃₃N₃O₃ 364.2595, found 364.2602.

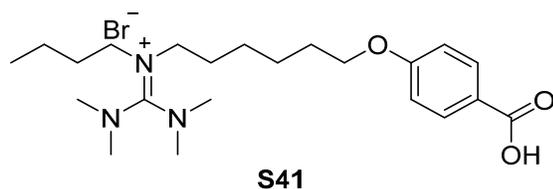
N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide S40



In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, potassium carbonate (680 mg, 4.92 mmol) and n-butyl bromide **S39** (0.375 ml, 3 mmol) were taken in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, ethyl 4-(3-((bis(dimethylamino)methylene)amino)hexyl)benzoate **S38** (363 mg, 1 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. Subsequently, it was concentrated under reduced pressure and re-diluted with dichloromethane (10 ml). The organic layer was extracted with water (3 × 50 ml) to remove the base. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. To this, 15 ml diethyl ether was added and stirred for 1 h. The process was repeated twice to extract all the product in ether layer. The ether fractions were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the pure N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S40** (400 mg, 80% yield) as slightly yellow coloured liquid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.35 – 3.18 (m, 4H), 3.15 (s, 6H), 3.07 (s, 6H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.72 – 1.44 (m, 8H), 1.40 - 1.32 (m, 5H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3,

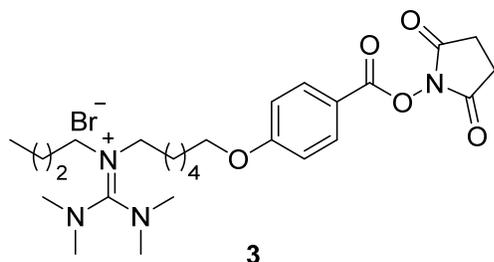
163.3, 163.1, 131.5, 122.5, 113.8, 67.6, 65.5, 49.4, 49.2, 39.2, 39.0, 29.4, 28.6, 27.3, 26.1, 25.3, 19.6, 14.0, 12.6 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[M]^+$ calcd. for $C_{24}H_{42}N_3O_3$ 420.3221, found 420.3209.

N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide S41



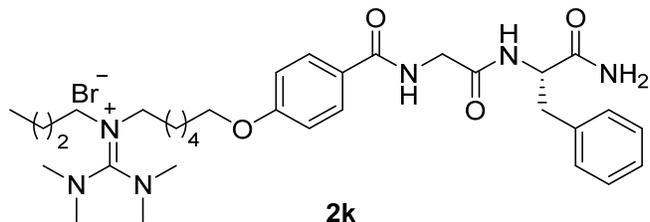
In a 5 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S40** (499 mg, 1 mmol) was taken in 2 ml of water. Next, trifluoroacetic acid (0.918 ml, 12 mmol) was added slowly and the flask was sealed with a condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed (bath temperature 200 °C) for 24 h and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure delivering a yellow oil. To this, diethyl ether was added (3 × 3 ml) and stirred for overall 30 min at room temperature. The white precipitate from this process melts upon drying under reduced pressure, delivering N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S41** (376 mg, 80% yield) as a yellow coloured liquid. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.96 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.07 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.18 (m, 2H), 2.97 (s, 6H), 2.95 (s, 6H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.44 (m, 4H), 1.44 – 1.29 (m, 4H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 168.4, 163.3, 163.1, 131.5, 122.6, 113.7, 67.6, 49.4, 49.3, 39.1, 39.0, 29.4, 28.6, 27.3, 26.1, 25.3, 19.6, 12.6 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[M]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{38}N_3O_3$ 392.2908, found 392.2933.

Synthesis of N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **3**



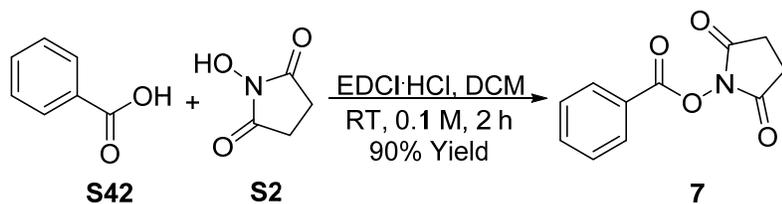
In a 5 ml vial charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-carboxyphenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S41** (47.1 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. Next, it was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with ether and pentane (2 ml each) to yield N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **3** (397 mg, yield 70%) as colourless liquid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.26 – 3.16 (m, 4H), 3.14 (s, 6H), 3.05 (s, 6H), 2.91 (s, 4H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.49 (m, 4H), 1.47 – 1.25 (m, 6H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 164.4, 163.3, 161.5, 132.9, 116.9, 114.7, 68.1, 49.7, 49.3, 41.0, 40.8, 29.8, 28.8, 27.8, 26.5, 25.7, 20.0, 13.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. for C₂₆H₄₁N₄O₅ 489.3071, found 489.3063.

Synthesis of (S)-6-(4-(((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) carbamoyl)phenoxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butylhexan-1-aminium bromide 2k

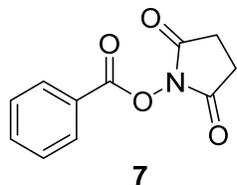


In a 5 ml vial charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, Gly-Phe-NH₂ **1** (4.42 mg, 0.02 mmol) was taken in acetonitrile (200 μ l). Next, N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butyl-6-(4-(((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S42** (22.4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and triethyl amine (2.76 μ l, 0.02 mmol) were added and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted to 500 μ l with acetonitrile and purified by preparative HPLC to give pure (S)-6-(4-(((2-((1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyl)phenoxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-butylhexan-1-aminium bromide **2k** (3.8 mg, 35% yield) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 - 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.10 - 3.07 (m, 3H), 2.86 (s, 12H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 - 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.50 - 1.36 (m, 4H), 1.35 - 1.20 (m, 4H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.6, 170.3, 168.7, 163.3, 162.2, 137.0, 129.0, 128.9, 129.0, 126.4, 125.5, 113.8, 67.6, 54.2, 49.4, 49.2, 42.7, 39.1, 38.9, 37.4, 29.4, 28.6, 27.3, 26.1, 25.4, 19.6, 12.6 ppm. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. For C₃₃H₅₁N₆O₄ 595.3966, found 595.3969.

Procedure for synthesis of 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl benzoate **7 (see Scheme 3a)**

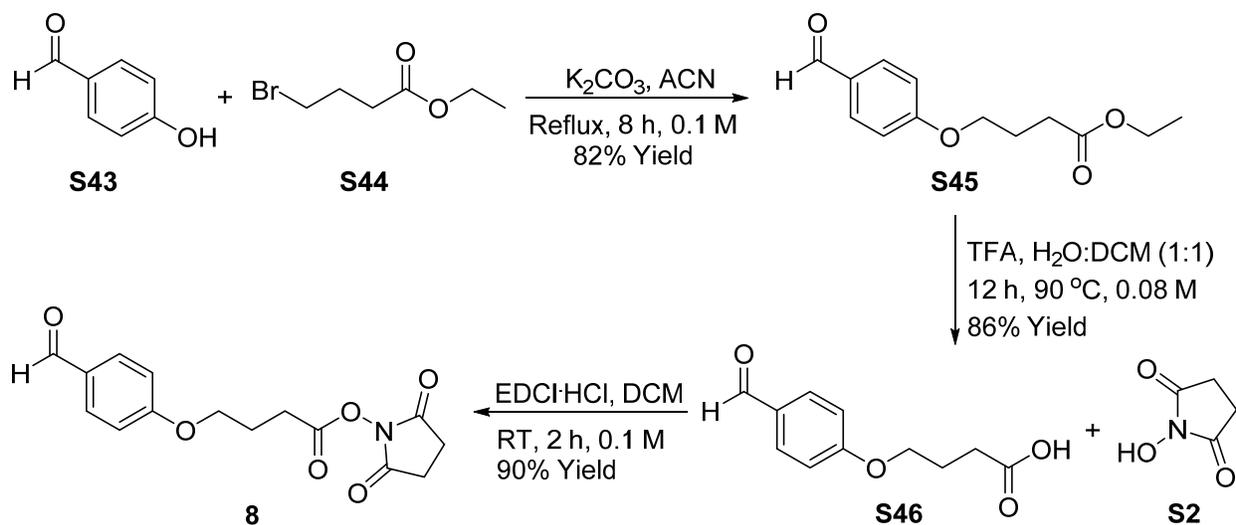


Synthesis of 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl benzoate **7**

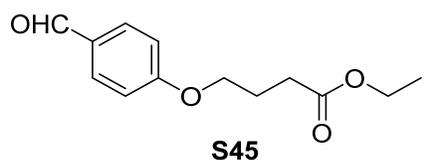


In a 5 ml vial charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, benzoic acid **S42** (0.122 g, 0.1 mmol) was added and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. After completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with diethyl ether and pentane (2 ml each) to yield 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl benzoate **7** (13.4 mg, yield 90%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (m, 2H), 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.51 (m, 2H), 2.91 (s, 4H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2, 161.9, 134.9, 130.6, 128.9, 125.2, 25.7. HRMS (ESI) [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₁₁H₉NO₄ 242.0424, found 242.0428.

Procedure for synthesis of 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **8** (see, Scheme 3b)

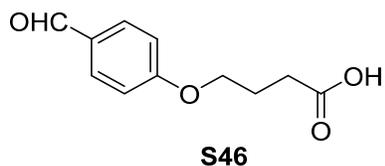


Synthesis of ethyl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **S45**⁸



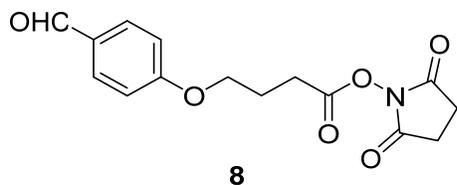
In a 25 ml round bottom flask, *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde **S43** (122.1 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (10 ml). To this aldehyde solution, K_2CO_3 (276.4 mg, 2 mmol) and ethyl 4-bromobutanoate **S44** (0.17 ml, 1.2 mmol) were added and reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC). Upon completion, the reaction mixture was filtered to remove K_2CO_3 . The solution was concentrated under vacuum and the product was purified using flash column chromatography (ethylacetate:*n*-hexane 2:98) to afford ethyl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **S45** (82% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.15 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.53 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.9, 173.1, 164.0, 132.1, 130.0, 114.8, 67.2, 60.6, 30.7, 24.5, 14.3. MS (ESI) $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$ 237.1, found 237.1.

Synthesis of 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoic acid **S46**⁸



The ester derivative **S45** (194 mg, 0.82 mmol) was dissolved in water and DCM mixture (10 ml, 1:1). To this solution, trifluoroacetic acid (4 equiv.) was added and reaction temperature was elevated to 90 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 12 h and the hydrolysis of ester was monitored by TLC. Subsequently, the precipitated crude product was filtered and subjected to silica-gel flash column chromatography (ethylacetate:*n*-hexane 35:65) to afford the pure product **S46** (86% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 191.7, 174.4, 163.9, 132.3, 130.0, 115.3, 67.6, 30.4, 24.5. MS (ESI) [MH]⁺ calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃O₄ 209.2, found 209.2.

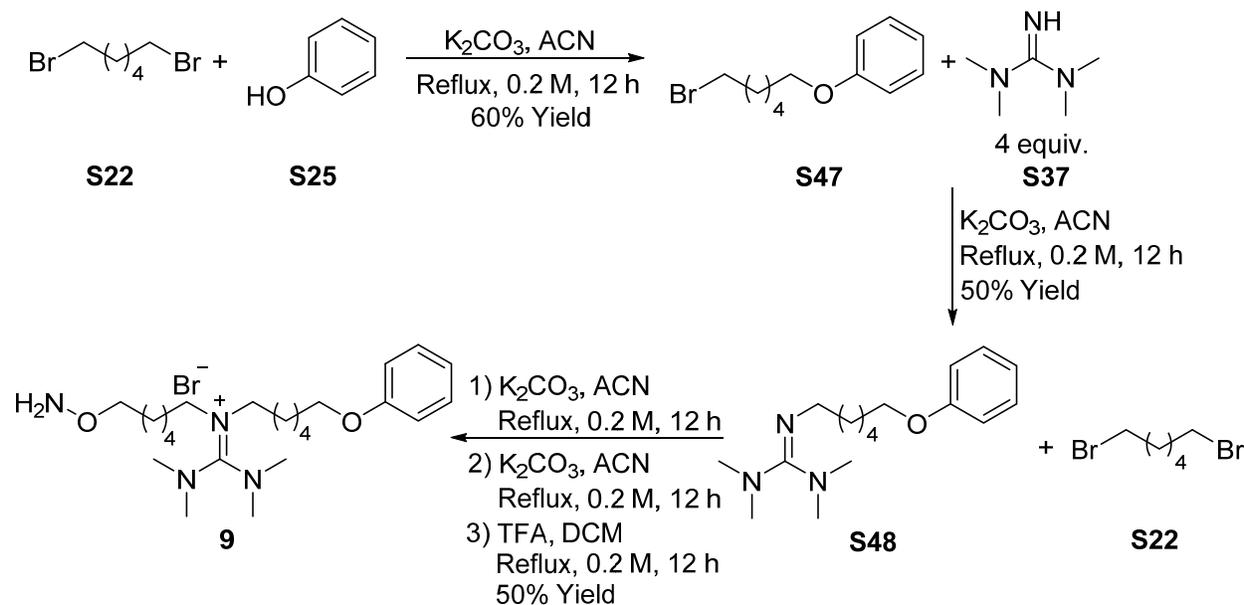
Synthesis of 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **8**



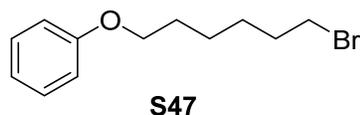
In a 5 ml vial charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bead, N-hydroxysuccinimide **S2** (23.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (38.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) were taken in dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoic acid **S46** (20.8 g, 0.1 mmol) was added and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The progress of reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (9 ml) and extracted with water (2 × 8 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was triturated with ether and pentane (2 ml each) to yield 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(4-formylphenoxy)butanoate **8** (27.4 mg, yield 90%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.91 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.18 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (s, 4H), 2.29 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.8, 169.1, 168.2, 163.6, 132.0, 130.1, 114.8,

66.3, 27.7, 25.6, 24.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[MH]^+$ calcd. for $C_{15}H_{15}NO_6$ 306.0972, found 306.0993.

Procedure for synthesis of 6-(aminooxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **9**

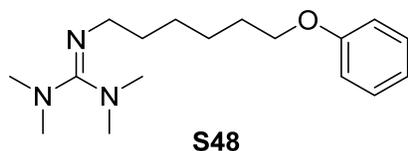


Synthesis of 1-(6-bromohexyloxy) benzene **S47⁹**



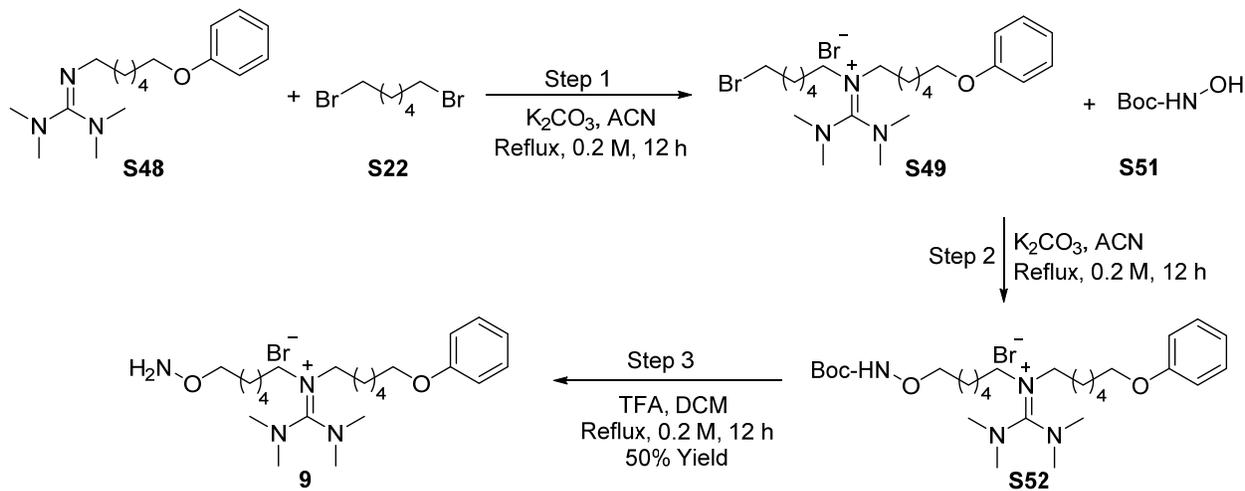
In a 25 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, phenol **S21** (94 mg, 1 mmol) and potassium carbonate (276 mg, 1 mmol) were taken in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, 1, 6-dibromohexane **S22** (0.307 ml, 2 mmol) was added and the flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h and cooled down to room temperature. The white solid was filtered through celite funnel filter. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure delivering a yellow oil, which was purified by flash chromatography column (n-hexane, $R_f = 0.1$) to obtain 1-((6-bromohexyl)oxy)benzene **S47** (171 mg 60% yield) as a pale-yellow oil. 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.98 – 6.80 (m, 3H), 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.42 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.48 (m, 4H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 159.0, 129.4, 120.6, 114.5, 67.6, 33.8, 32.7, 29.1, 27.9, 25.3 ppm. LRMS (ESI) $[MH]^+$ calcd. for $C_{12}H_{17}BrO$ 257.1, found 257.1.

Synthesis of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-2-(6-phenoxyhexyl)guanidine **S48**



In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bead, potassium carbonate (680 mg, 4.92 mmol) and N, N-tetramethyl guanidine **S37** (0.375 ml, 3 mmol) were taken in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, 1-(6-bromohexyloxy) benzene **S23** (257 mg, 1 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. Subsequently, it was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was re-diluted with dichloromethane (10 ml). The organic layer was extracted with water (3×50 ml) to remove N, N-tetramethyl guanidine **S37**. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was mixed with ether (15 ml) and stirred for 1 h. The ether fraction was collected and the process was repeated. The combined ether fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the pure ethyl 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-2-(6-phenoxyhexyl)guanidine **S48** (117 mg, 40% yield) as slightly yellow colour liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.95 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.97 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.23 (m, 2H), 3.12 (s, 6H), 2.94 (s, 6H), 1.87-1.77 (m, 4H), 1.58 – 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.5, 159.0, 129.4, 120.6, 114.5, 67.5, 45.3, 40.6, 39.9, 29.7, 29.1, 26.6, 25.6 ppm. HRMS (ESI) $[\text{M}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ 292.2383, found 292.2356.

Synthesis of 6-(aminooxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **9**



Step 1: In a 10 ml round bottom flask charged with Teflon-coated magnetic stir bead, potassium carbonate (680 mg, 4.92 mmol) and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-2-(6-phenoxyhexyl)guanidine **S48** (291 mg, 1 mmol) were mixed in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, 1,6-dibromohexane **S22** (0.307 ml, 2 mmol) was added and the flask was sealed by condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and the organic layer was extracted with water (3×50 ml) to remove potassium carbonate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. To this, ether (15 ml) was added and stirred for 1 h. The semi-solid white precipitate (product) observed in the process is subjected to another round of treatment with ether (15 ml) for 1 h. The resultant white precipitate was dried under reduced pressure to get the crude N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-6-bromo-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S49**.

Step 2: The crude N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-6-bromo-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S49** was taken in another 10 ml round bottom flask in acetonitrile (5 ml). Next, tert-butyl hydroxycarbamate **S50** (266 mg, 2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (230 mg, 2 mmol) were added and the flask was sealed with condenser. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and the organic layer was extracted with water (3×50 ml) to remove potassium carbonate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was mixed with ether (15 ml) and stirred for 1 h. The white

precipitate was isolated and treated with ether (15 ml) again for 1 h. Further, the white precipitate was dried under reduced pressure to render crude N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-6-(((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)oxy)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S51**.

Step 3: The crude N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-6-(((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)oxy)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **S51** was taken in a 5 ml round bottom flask charged with feblon-coated magnetic stir bar in dichloromethane (1 ml). Next, trifluoroacetic acid (0.076 ml, 1 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-suspended in ether (15 ml) and stirred for 1 h. The white precipitate is isolated and treated again with ether (15 ml, 1 h). The white precipitate was dried under reduced pressure to afford the 6-(aminooxy)-N-(bis(dimethylamino)methylene)-N-(6-phenoxyhexyl)hexan-1-aminium bromide **9** (218 mg, 45% yield) as a yellow colored liquid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.05 (m, 3H), 4.10 (m, 2H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.4-3.15 (m, 4H), 2.90 (s, 12H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.40 – 1.25 (m, 8H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ 163.1, 158.0, 129.9, 121.5, 114.9, 75.6, 68.3, 49.1, 48.9, 39.4, 39.2, 28.0, 26.9, 26.7, 26.6, 25.7, 25.4, 24.6, 24.5. HRMS (ESI) [M]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₄₃N₄O₂ 407.3381, found 407.3411.

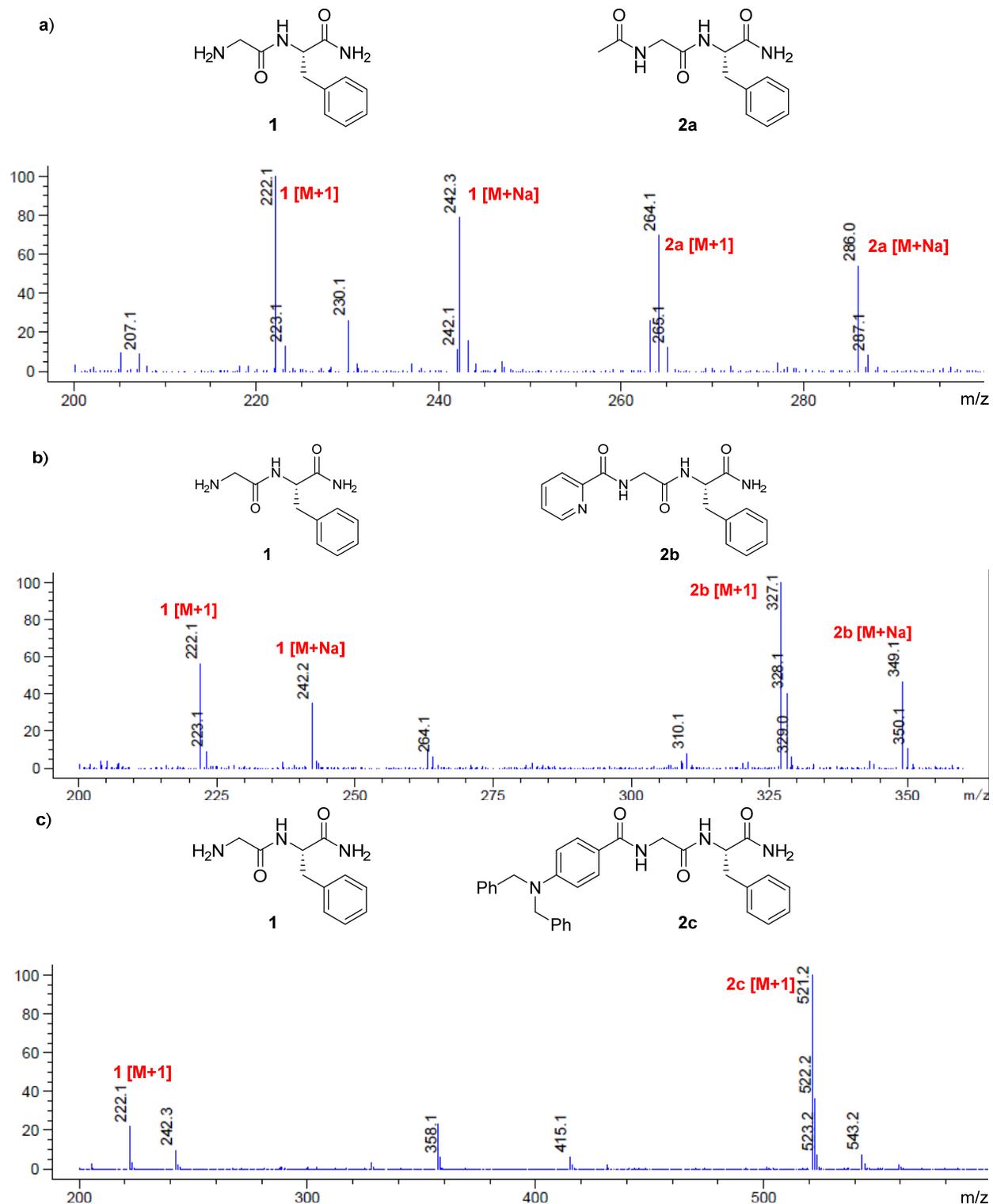
4. Reference Table S1.

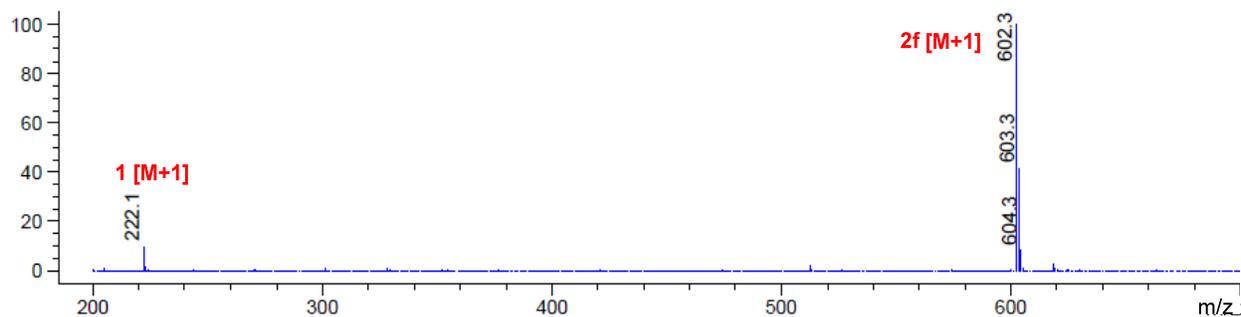
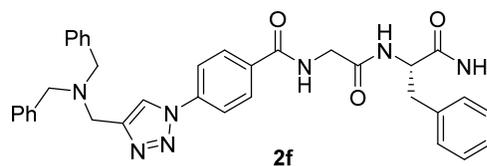
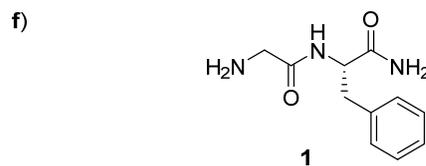
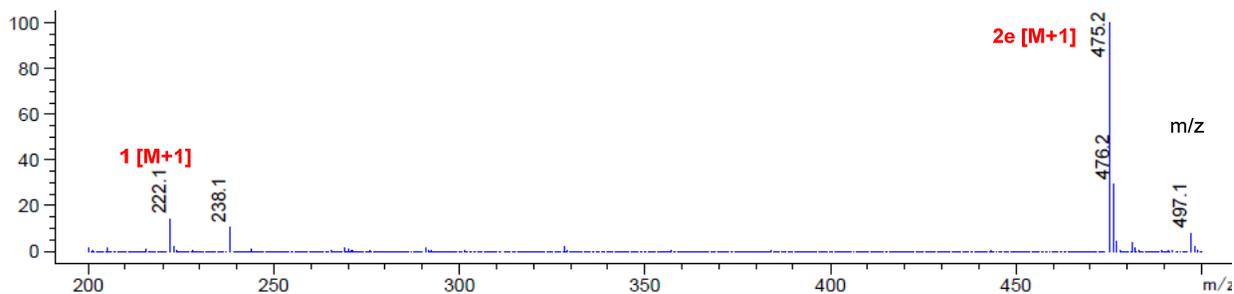
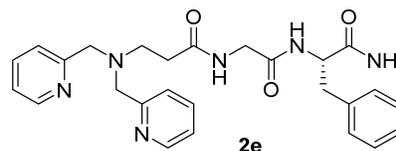
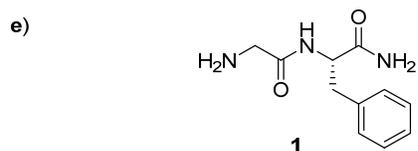
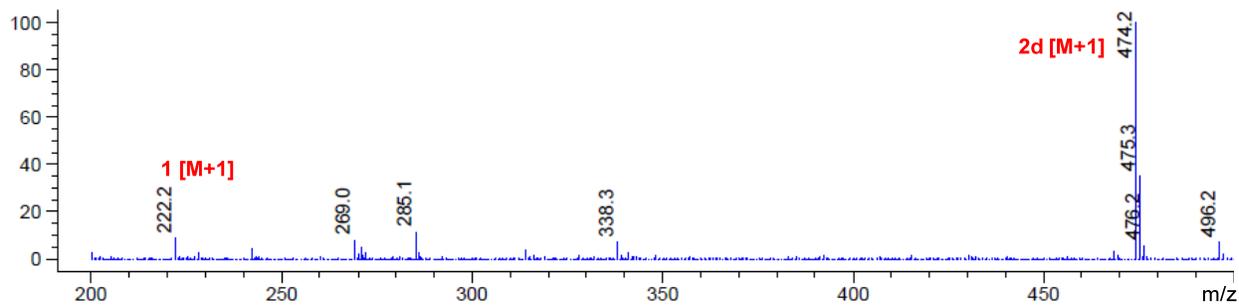
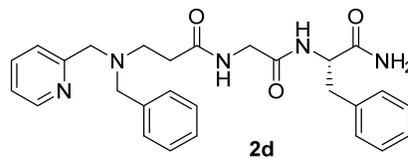
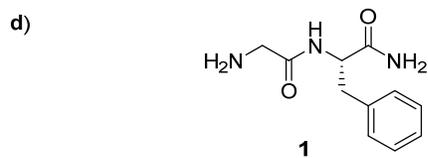
S. No.	Manuscript results	Related data in ESI
1	Characterization data of synthesized compounds	Pages S6-S46
2	Table 1	Fig. S1; Pages S47-S50
3	peptides	Fig. S3-S6; Pages S53-S60
4	Scheme 1	Fig. S7; Pages S61-S69
5	Scheme 2	Fig. S8; Pages S70-S74
6	Scheme 3a	Fig. S9, S10; Pages S75-S80
7	Scheme 3b	Fig. S11; Pages S81-S83
8	Figure S12 (Scheme 1, ESI-MS)	Fig. S12; Pages S85-S86
9	Figure S13 (Scheme 3a, ESI-MS)	Fig. S13; Pages S88-S90
10	Spectral data	Pages S91-S131

5. Experimental data

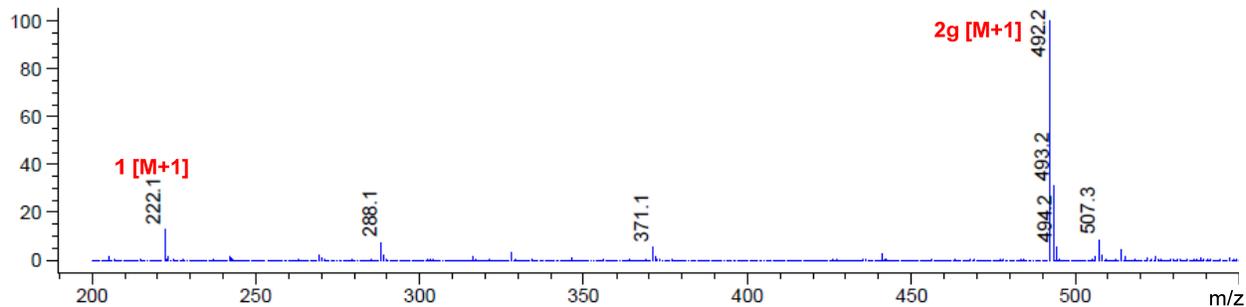
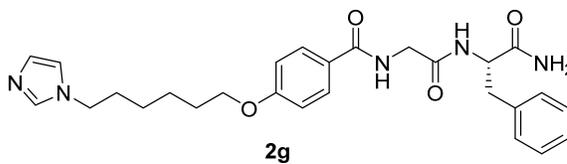
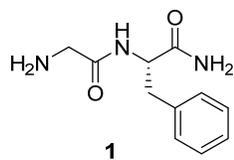
5.1 Mass data

5.1.2. Mass data for Figure 2 in the manuscript:

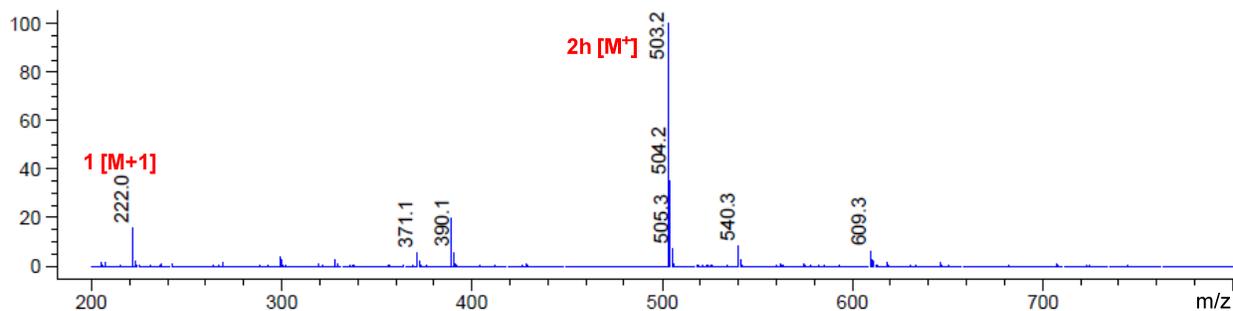
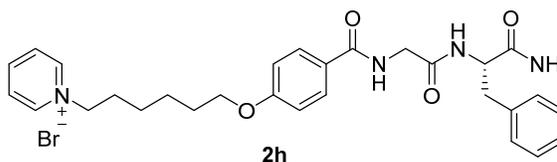
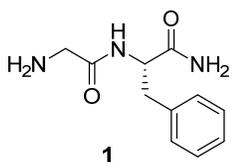




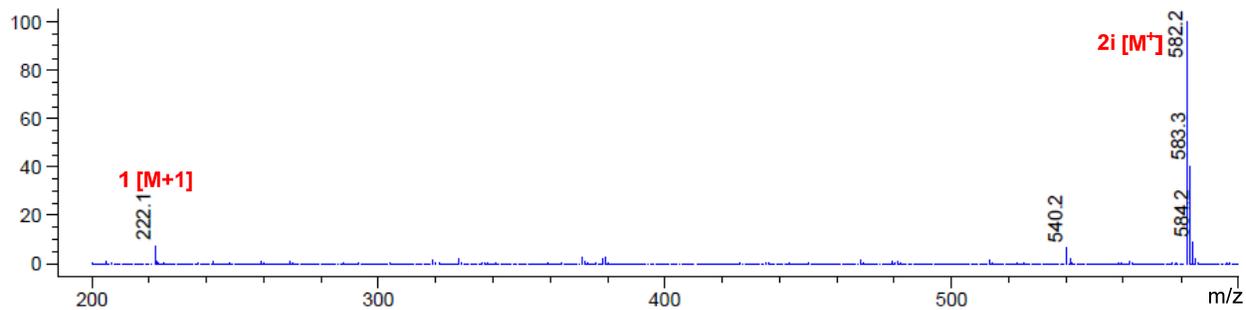
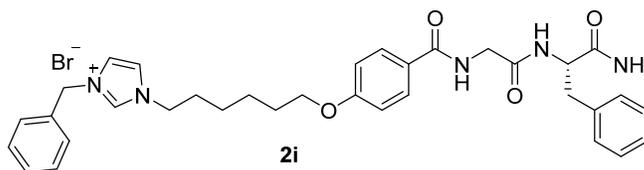
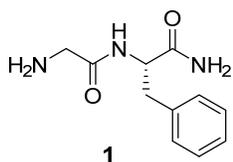
g)



h)



i)



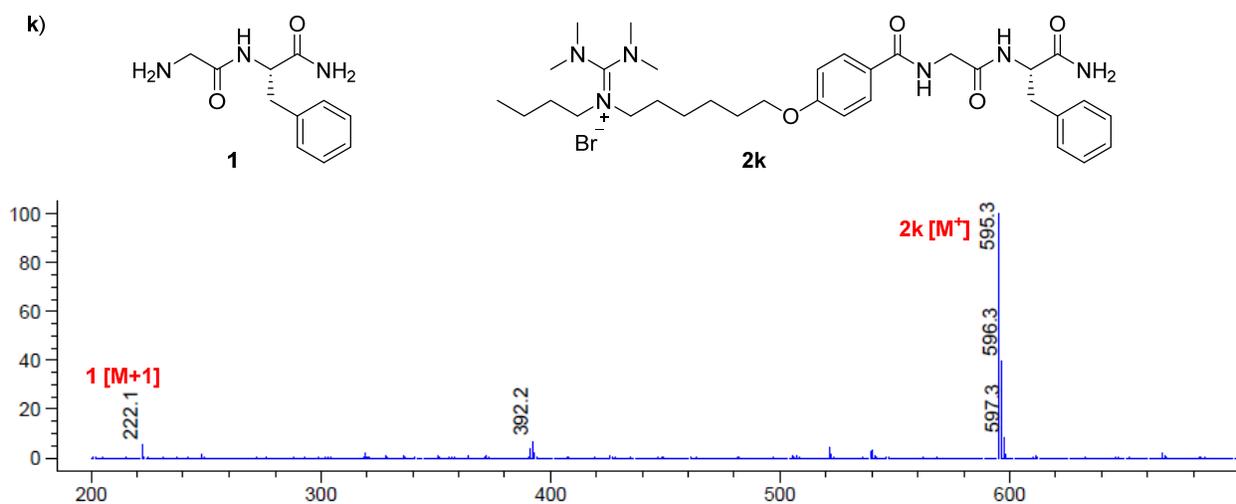
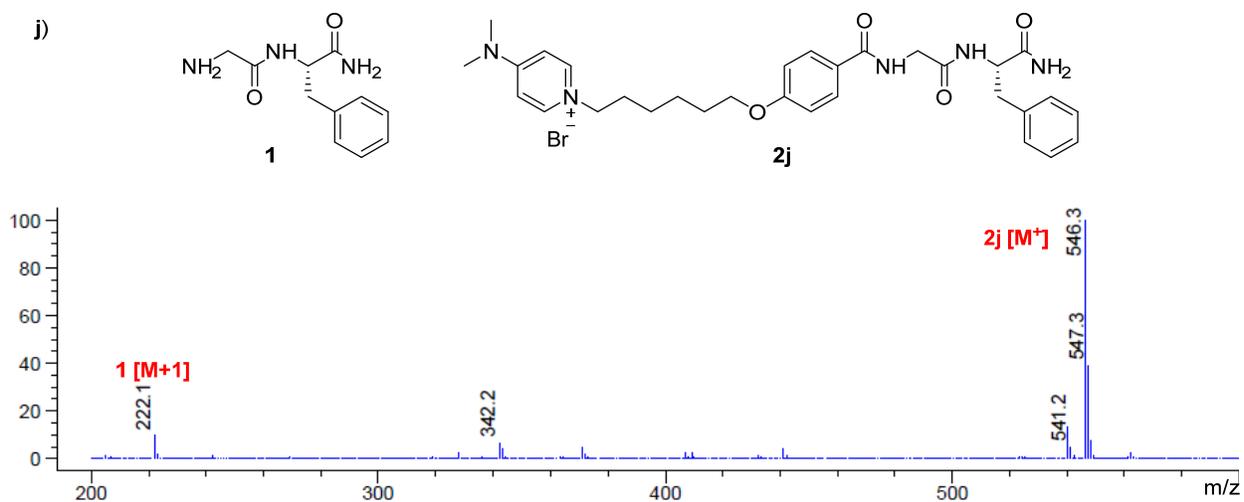


Fig S1: Relative intensity of peptides **1** and **2** (5 μ M each). The ESI-MS spectrum for the peptides (1:1 ratio) (a) **1** and **2a**; (b) **1** and **2b**; (c) **1** and **2c**; (d) **1** and **2d**; (e) **1** and **2e**; (f) **1** and **2f**; (g) **1** and **2g**; (h) **1** and **2h**; (i) **1** and **2i**; (k) **1** and **2k**.

Table S2. Initial screening of reagents 2 (2a-2k) with Gly-Phe-NH₂ 1

Entry	Reagents (1:1)^a	Relative Intensity^b
1	1:2a	50:50
2	1:2b	60:100
3	1:2c	22:100
4	1:2d	12:100
5	1:2e	15:100
6	1:2f	12:100
7	1:2g	13:100
8	1:2h	15:100
9	1:2i	09:100
10	1:2j	09:100
11	1:2k	06:100

^a Concentration of each reagent is 5 μ M. ^b Intensities are based on LC-ESI-MS spectrum.

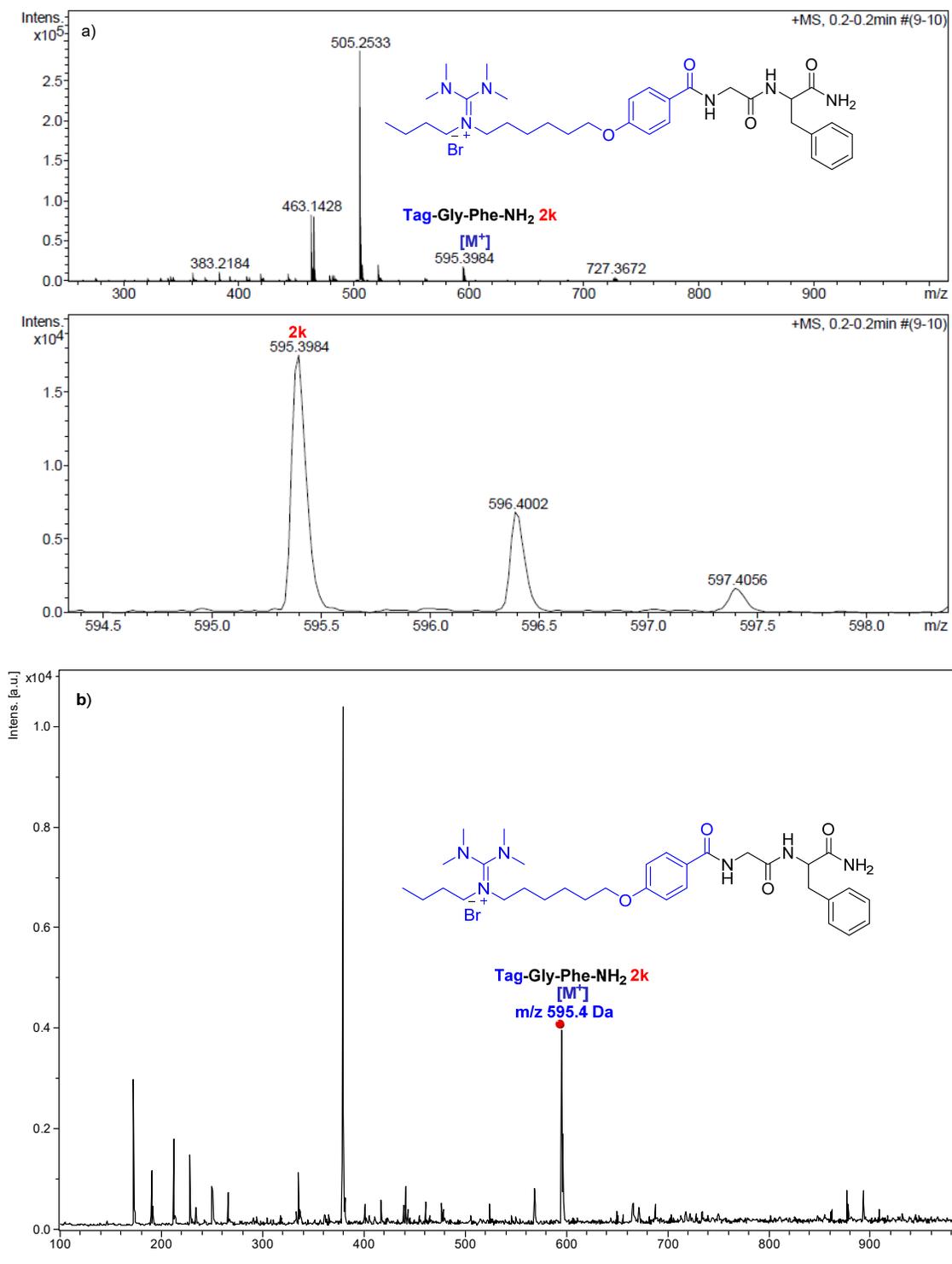
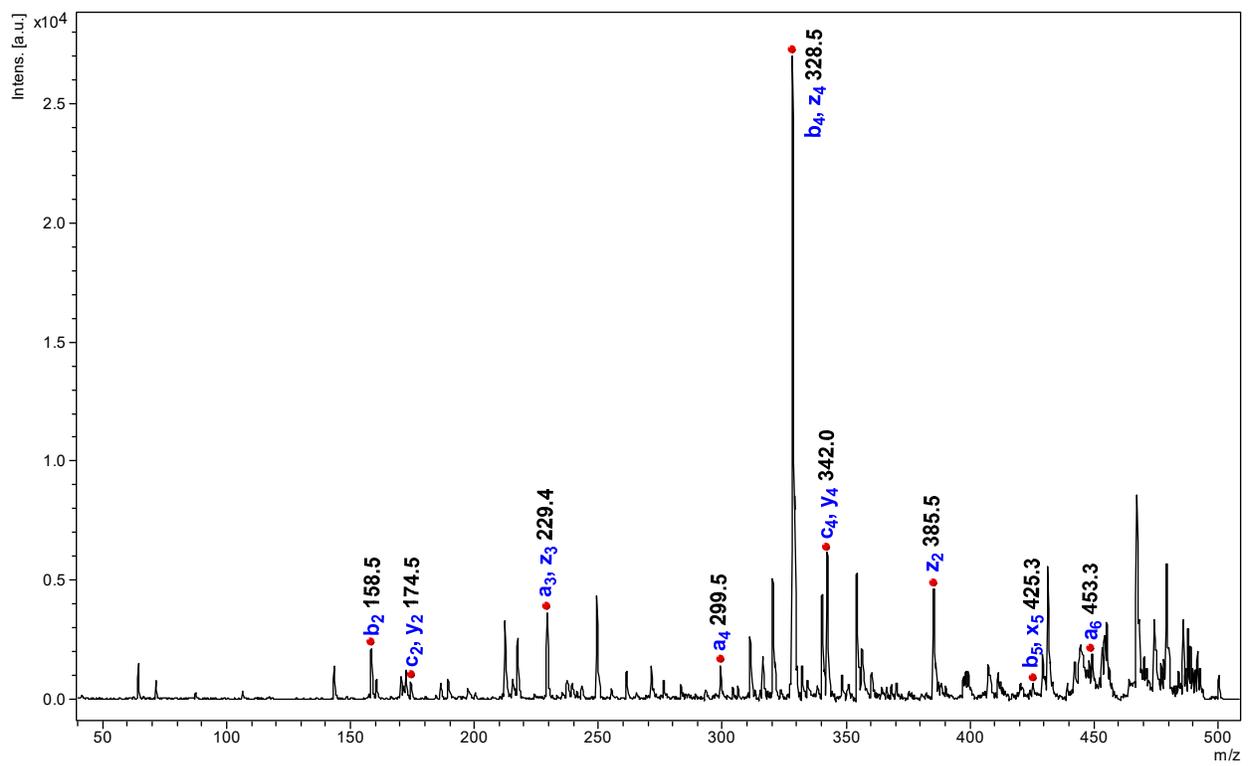
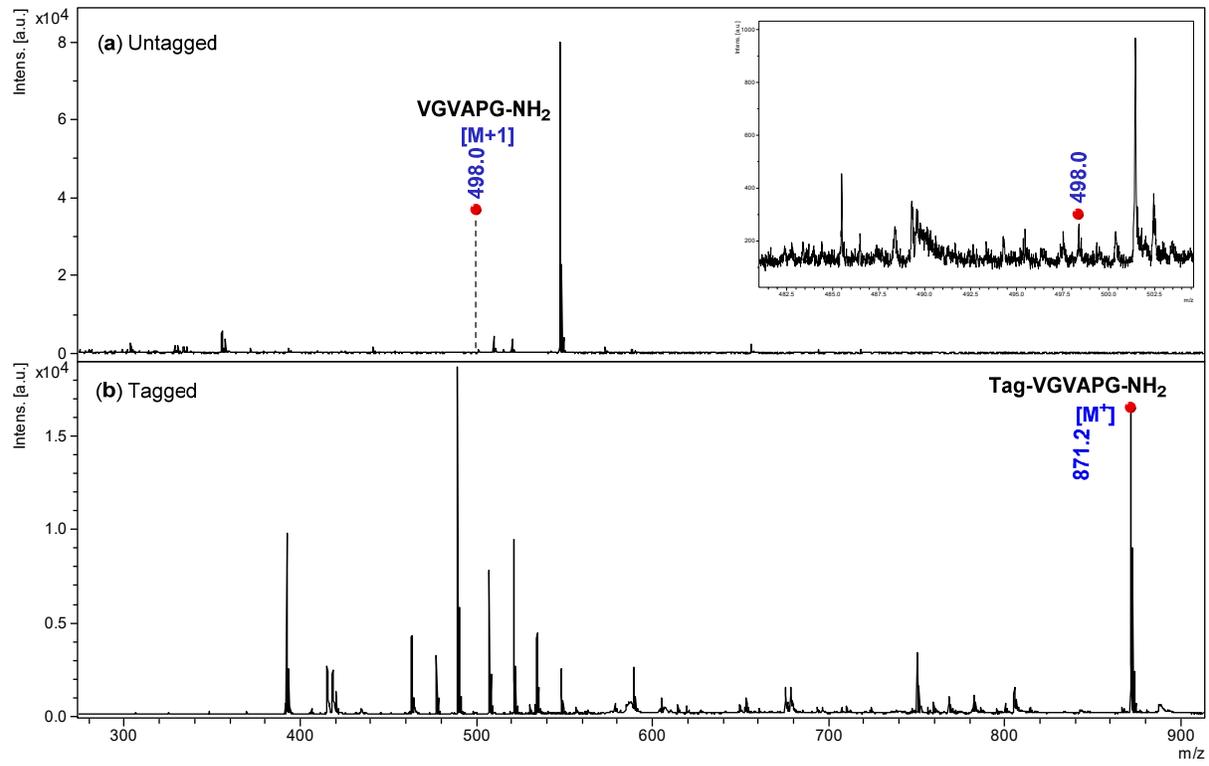


Figure S2: Detection of **Tag-GF-NH₂** (m/z 595.4, [M]⁺) peptide at attomolar concentration. (a) ESI-MS spectra of **Tag-GF-NH₂** (m/z 595.4, [M]⁺) at 5 aM. (b) MALDI-MS spectra of **Tag-GF-NH₂** (m/z 595.4, [M]⁺) at 5 aM.



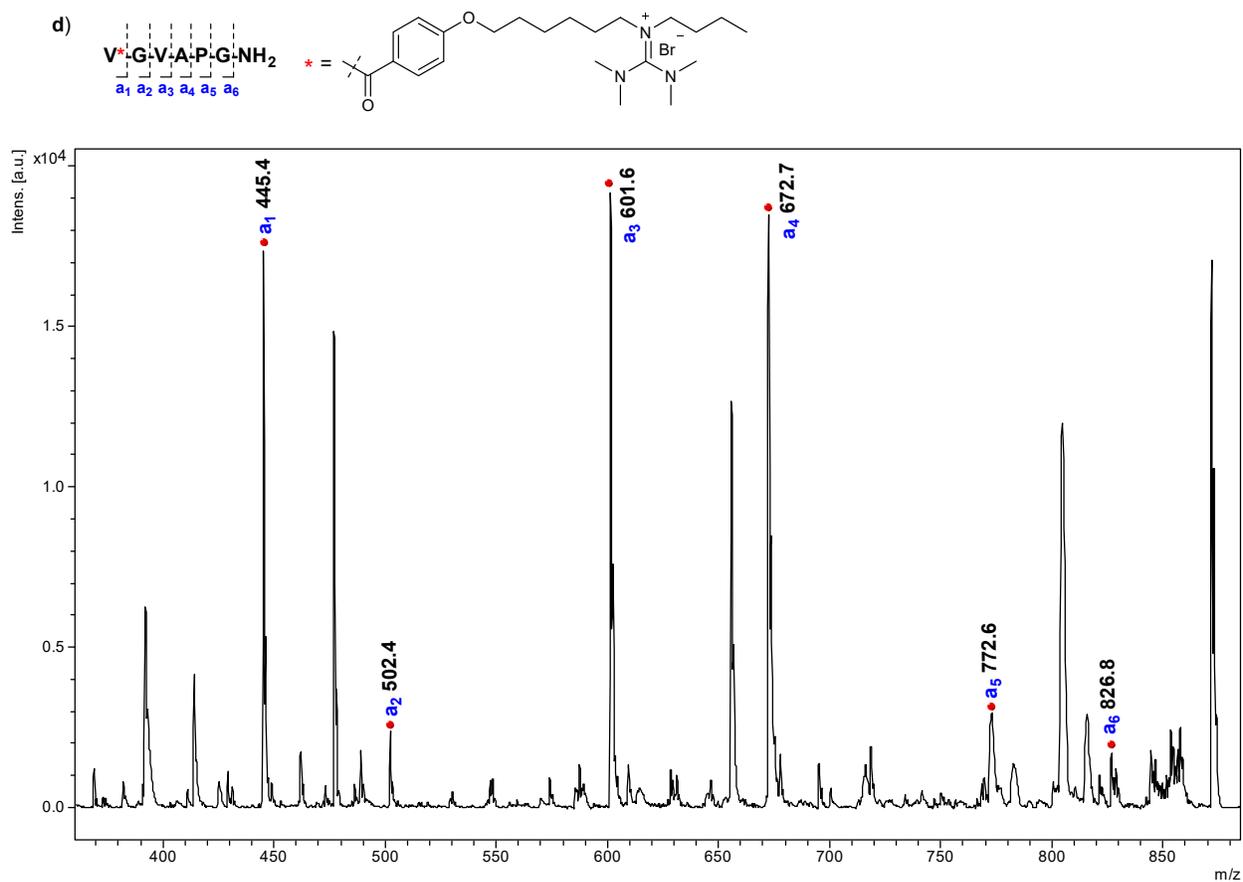
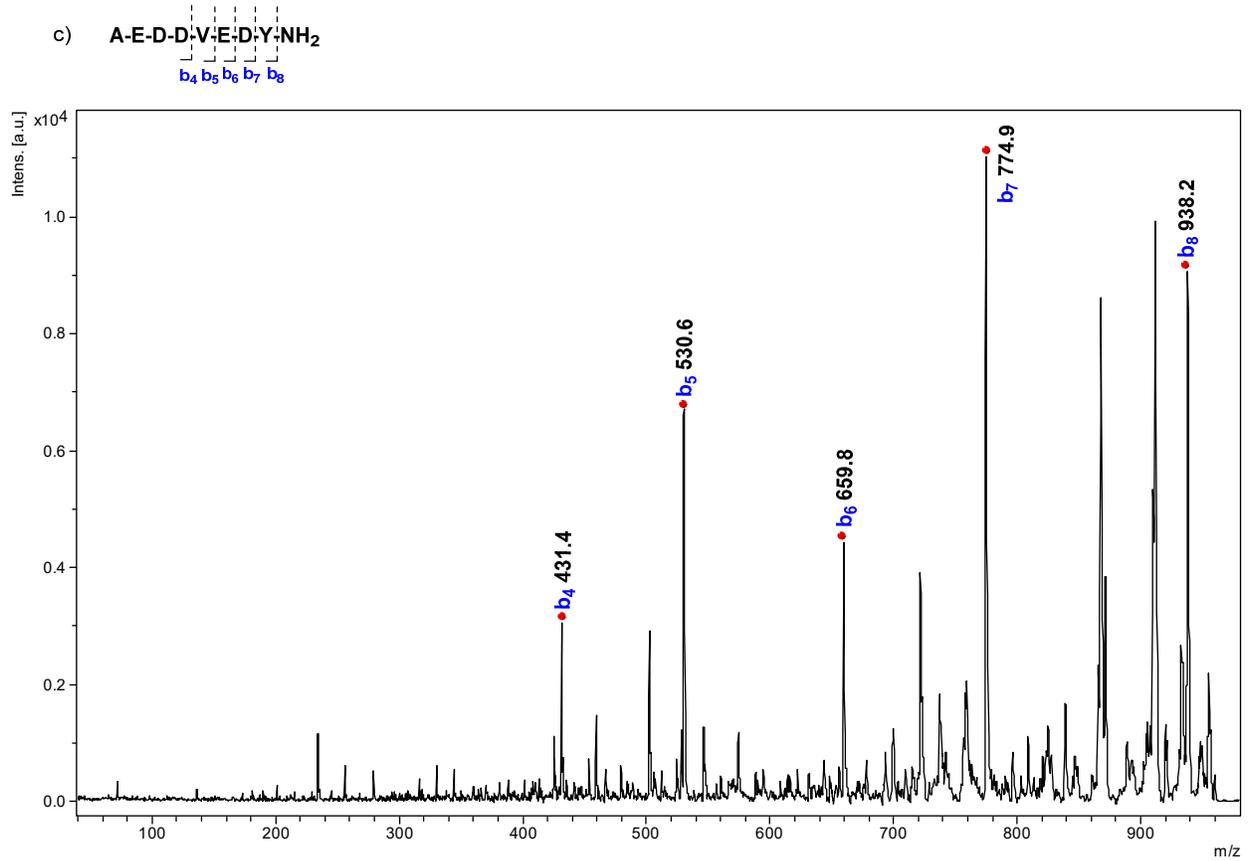
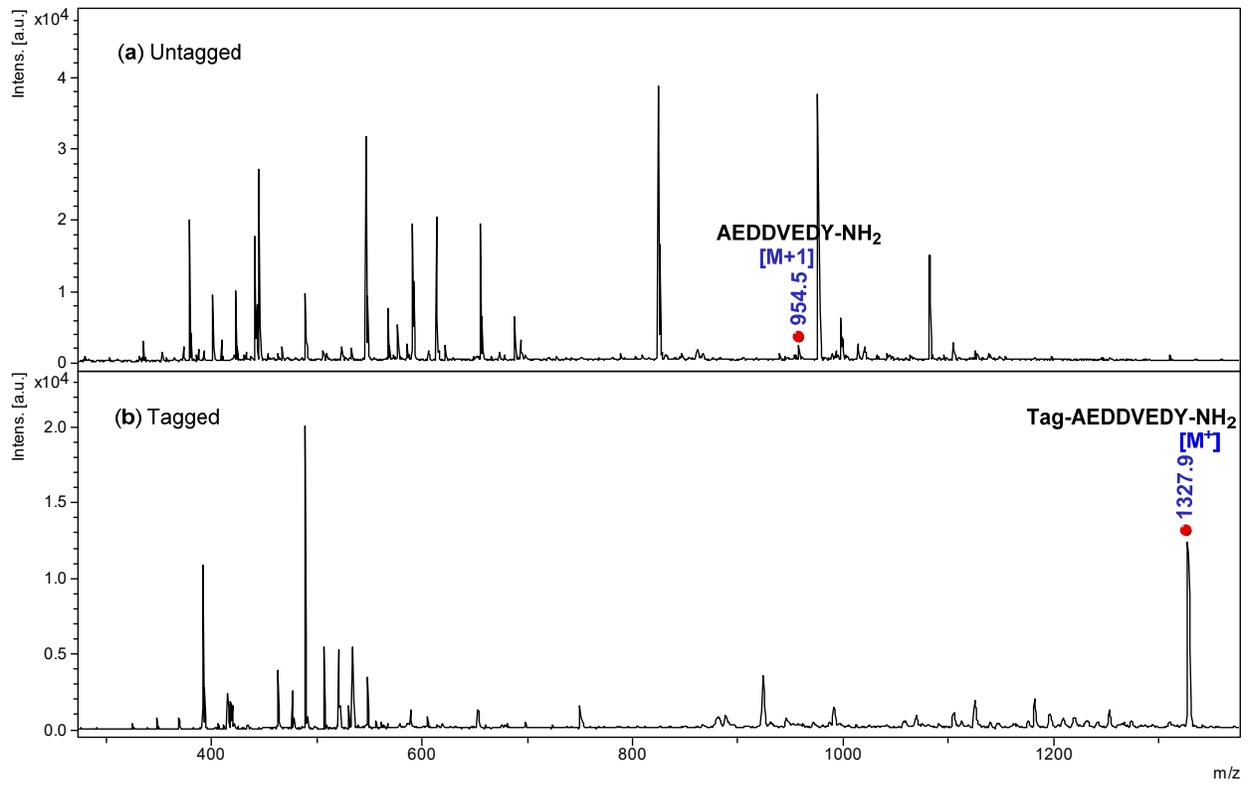


Figure S3: Screening of the peptide **VGVAPG-NH₂**. (a) MALDI-MS spectra of native peptide **VGVAPG-NH₂** (m/z 498.0, $[M+H]^+$), (b) MALDI-MS spectra of tagged peptide **Tag-VGVAPG-NH₂** (m/z 871.2, $[M]^+$). (c) MS-MS spectra of native peptide **VGVAPG-NH₂** (m/z 498.0, $[M+H]^+$). (d) MS-MS spectra of tagged peptide **Tag-VGVAPG-NH₂** (m/z 871.2, $[M]^+$).



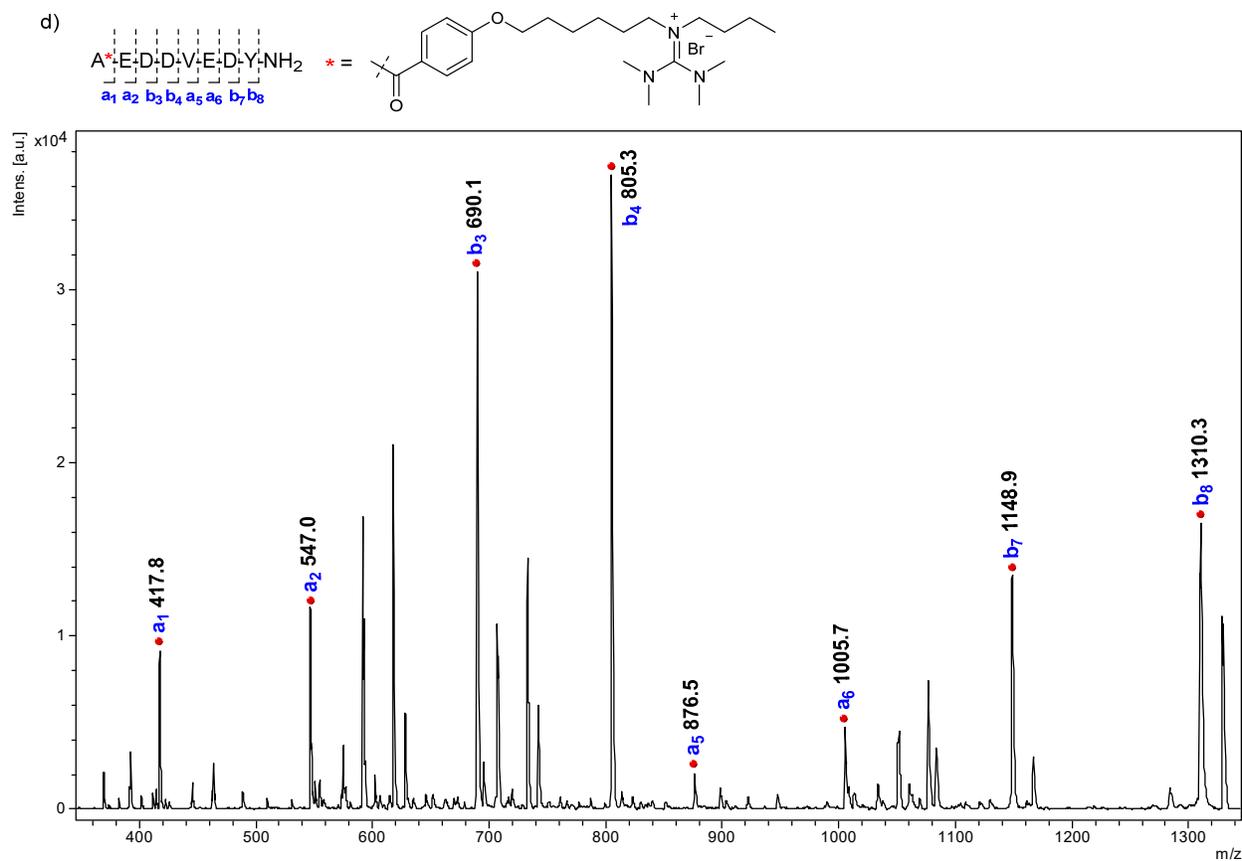
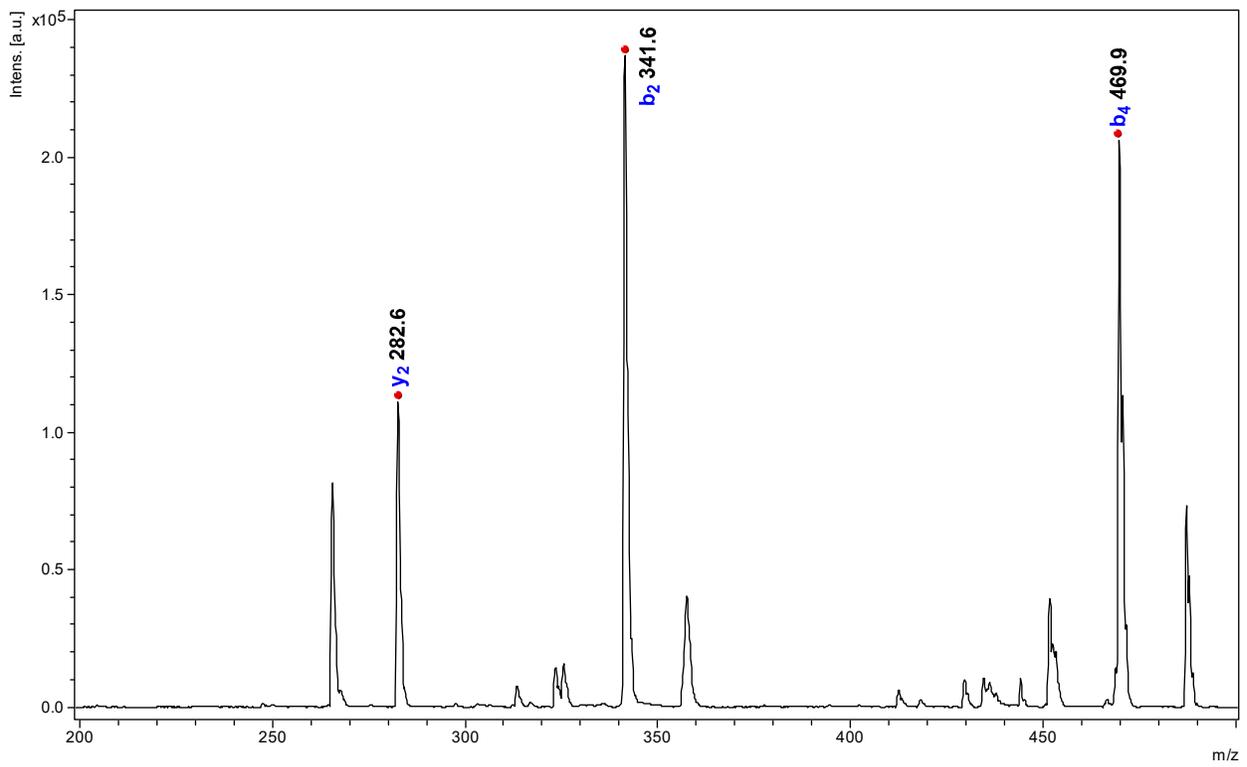
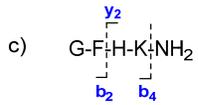
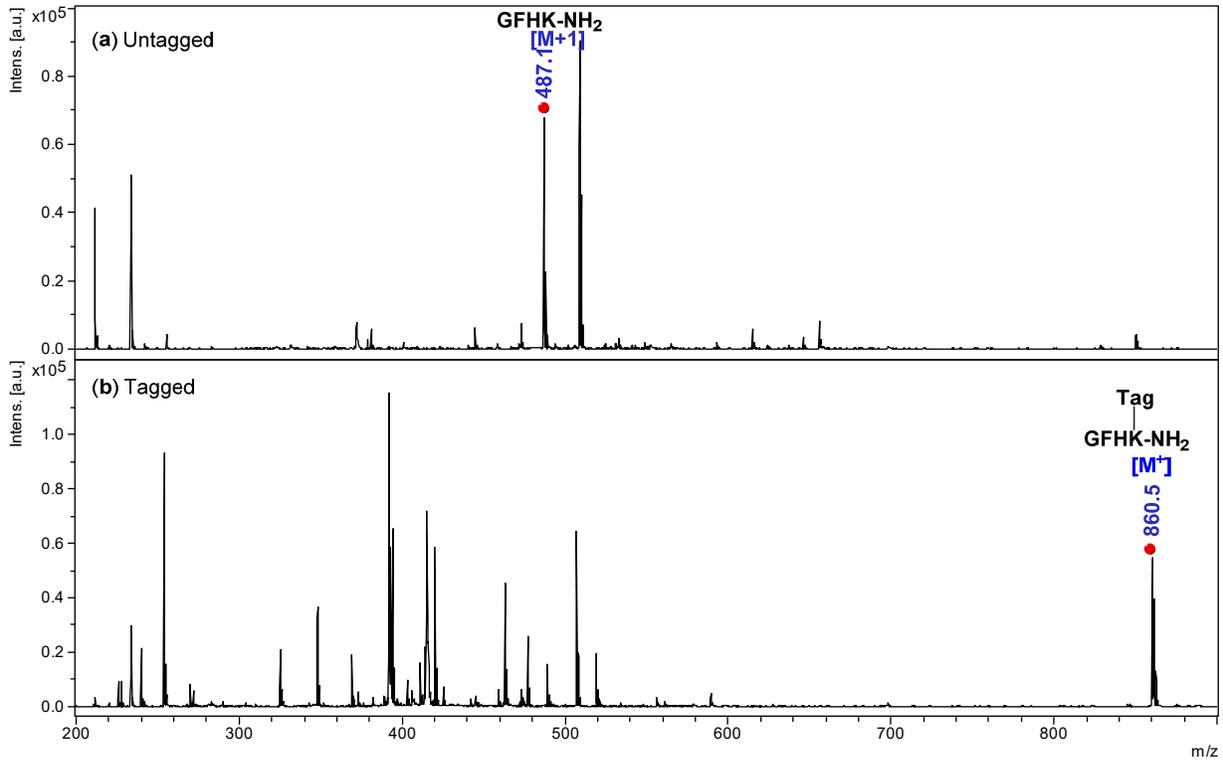


Figure S4: Screening of the peptide **AEDDDVEDY-NH₂**. (a) MALDI-MS spectrum of native peptide **AEDDDVEDY-NH₂** (m/z 953.5, [M+H]⁺), (b) MALDI-MS spectrum of tagged peptide **Tag-AEDDDVEDY-NH₂** (m/z 1327.9, [M]⁺). (c) MS-MS spectrum of native peptide **AEDDDVEDY-NH₂** (m/z 953.5, [M+H]⁺). (d) MS-MS spectrum of tagged peptide **AEDDDVEDY-NH₂** (m/z 1327.9, [M]⁺).



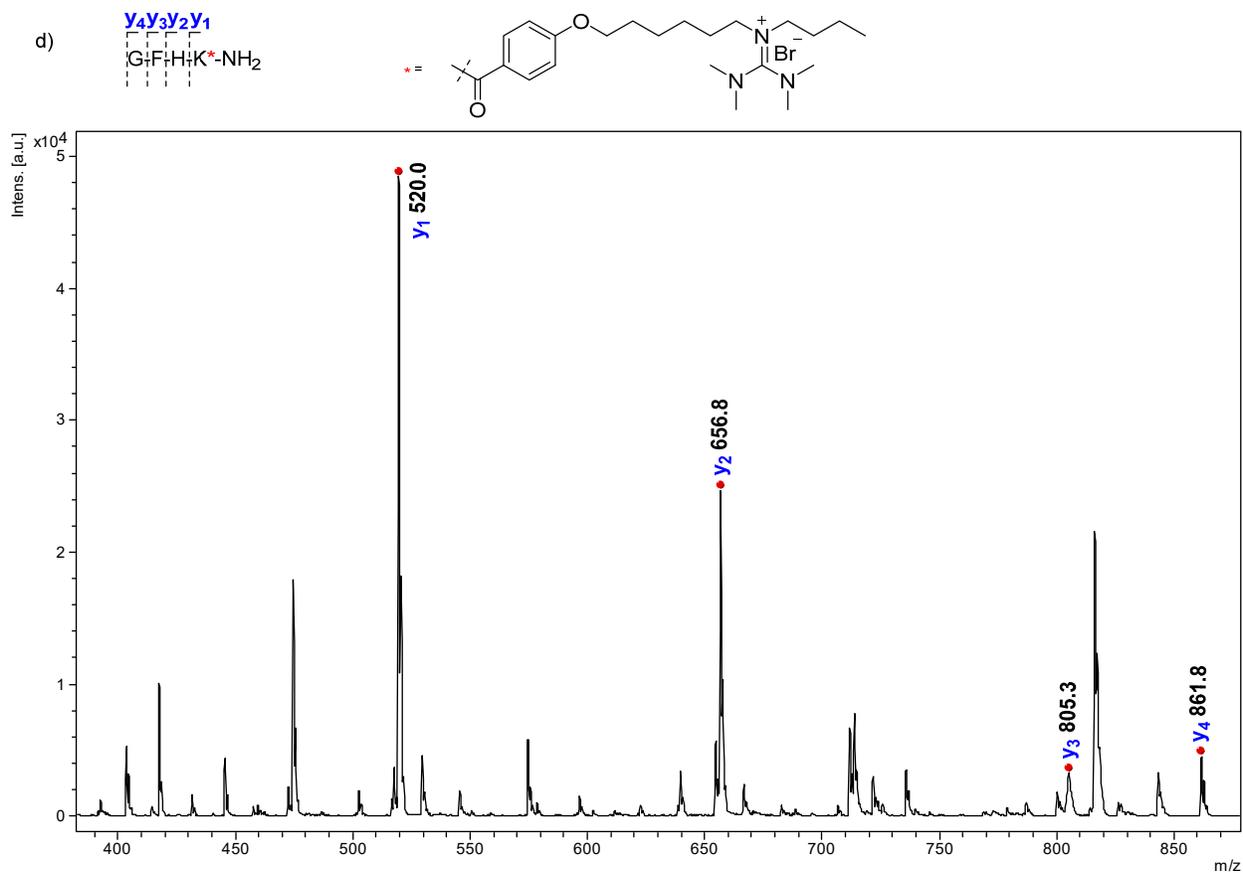
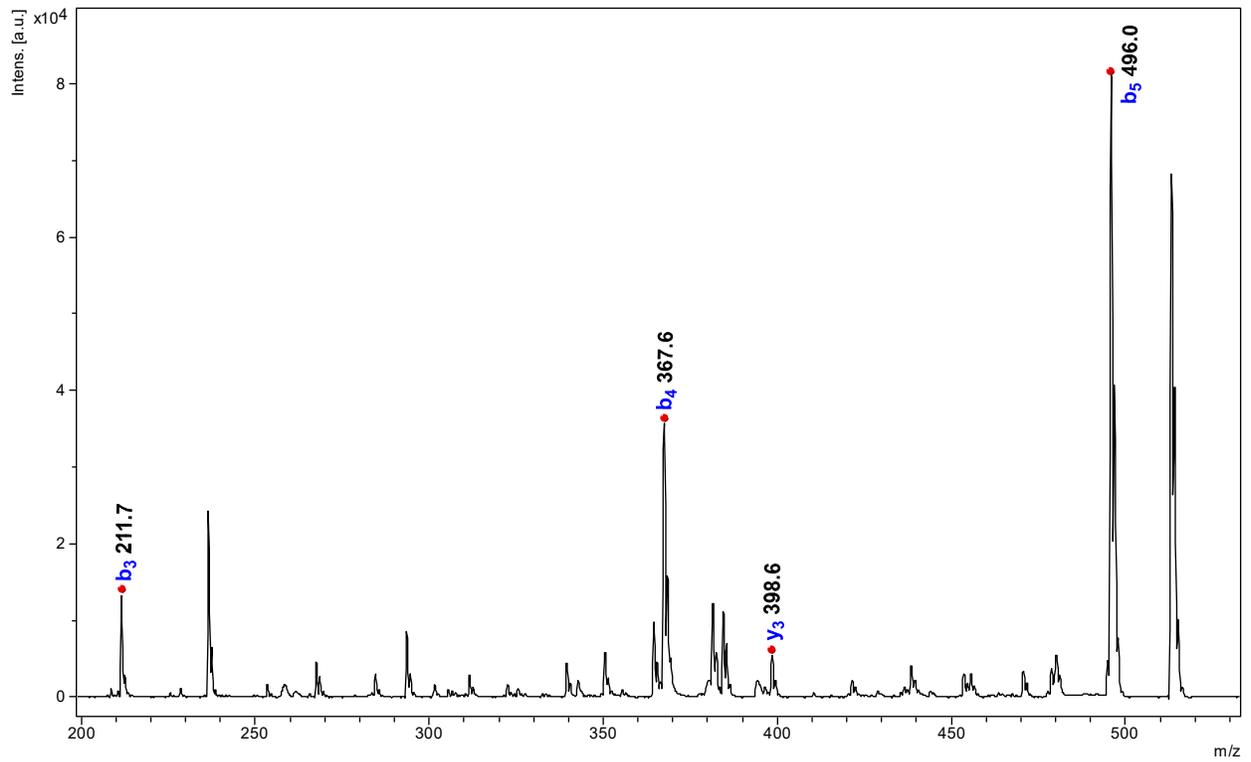
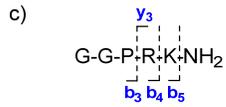
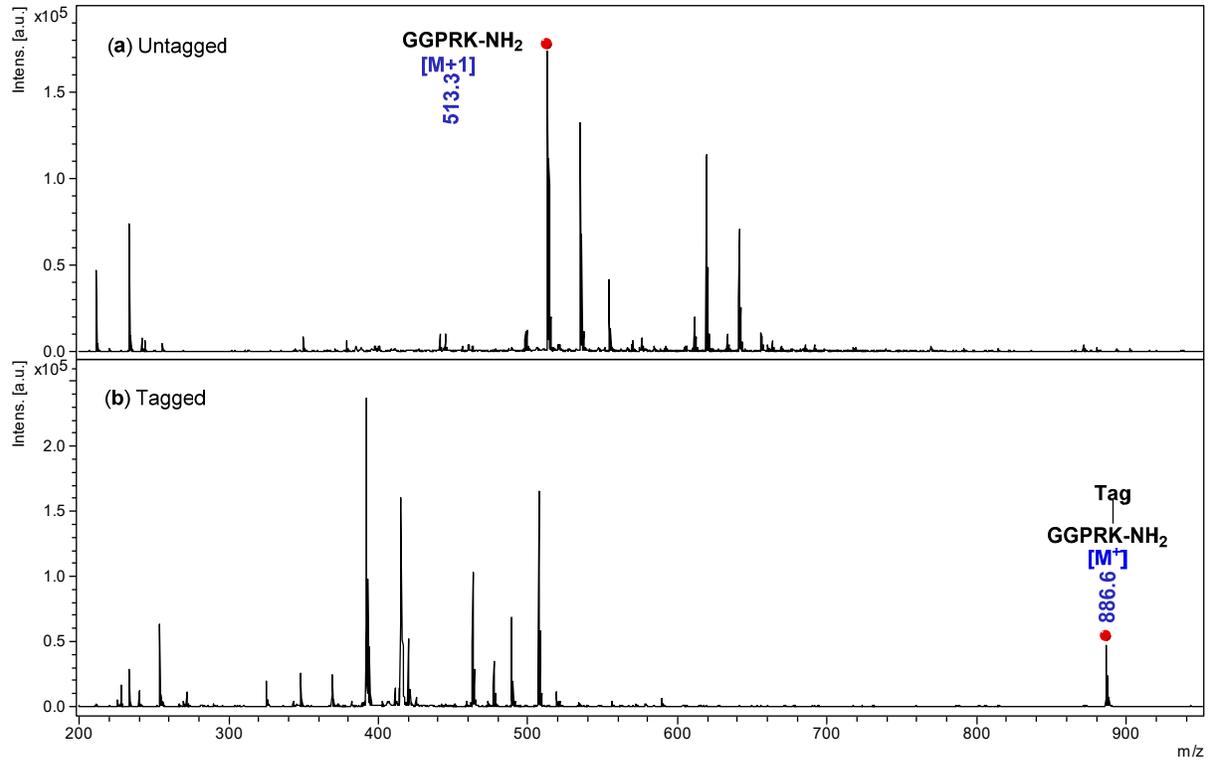


Figure S5: Screening of the peptides **GFHK-NH₂**. (a) MALDI-MS spectra of native peptide **GFHK-NH₂** (m/z 486.1, [M+H]⁺), (b) MALDI-MS spectra of tagged peptide **Tag-GFHK-NH₂** (m/z 860.5, [M]⁺). (c) MS-MS spectra of native peptide **GFHK-NH₂** (m/z 486.1, [M+H]⁺). (d) MS-MS spectra of tagged peptide **Tag-GFHK-NH₂** ((m/z 860.5, [M]⁺).



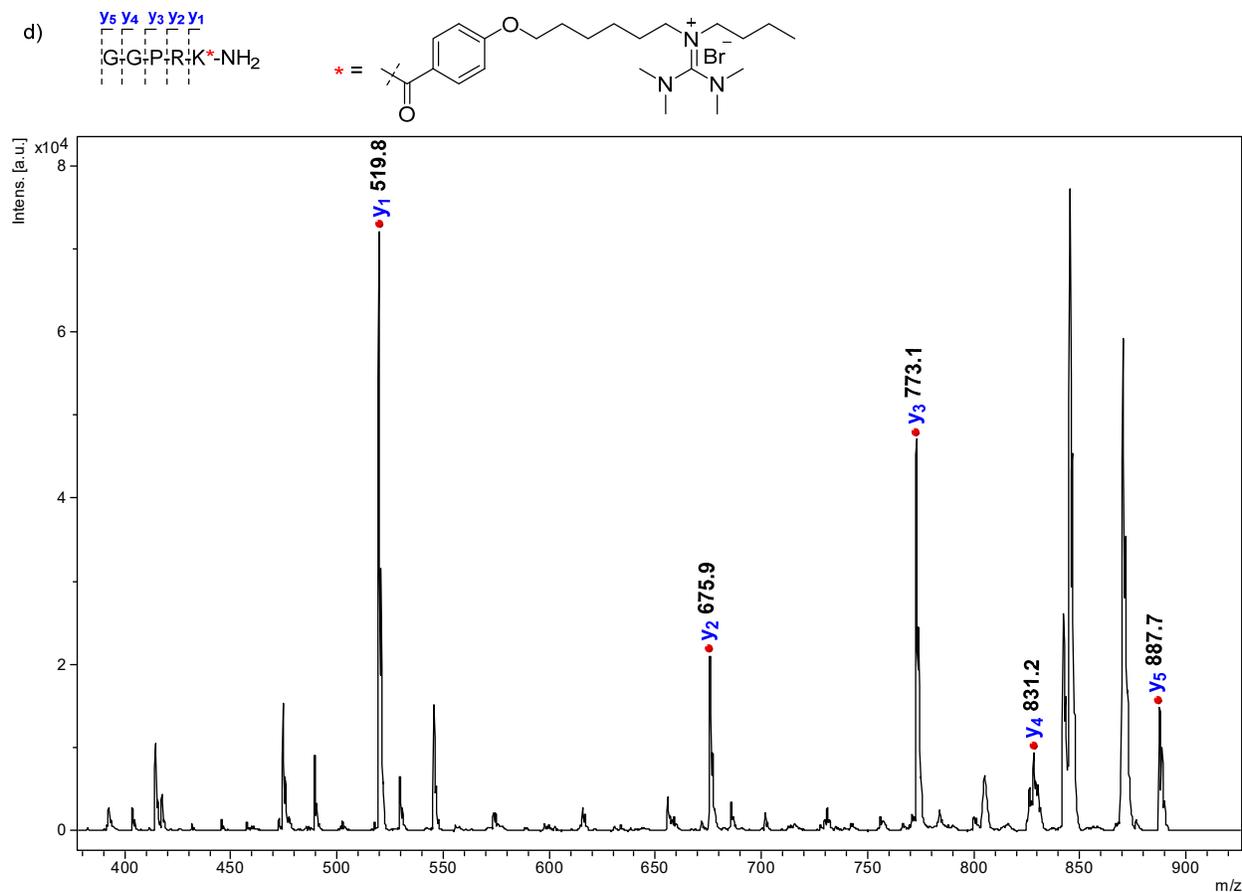
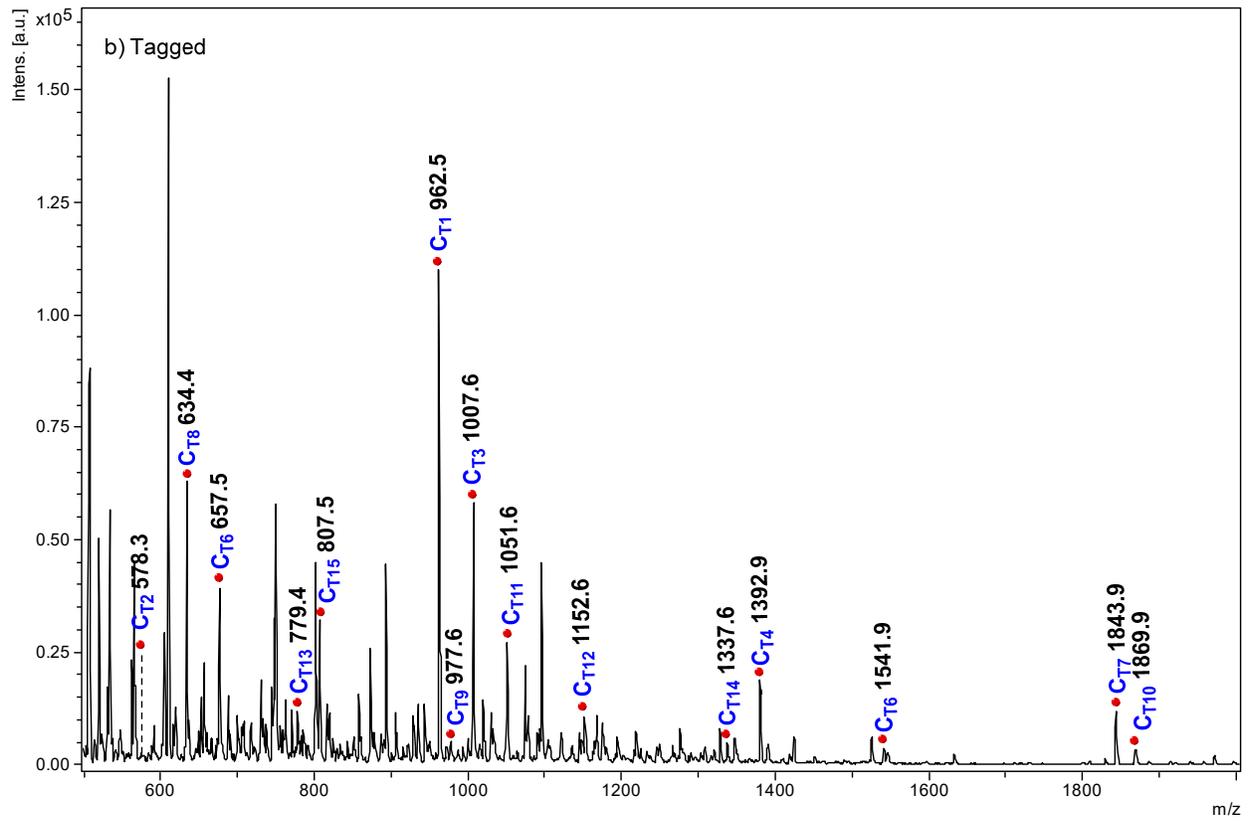
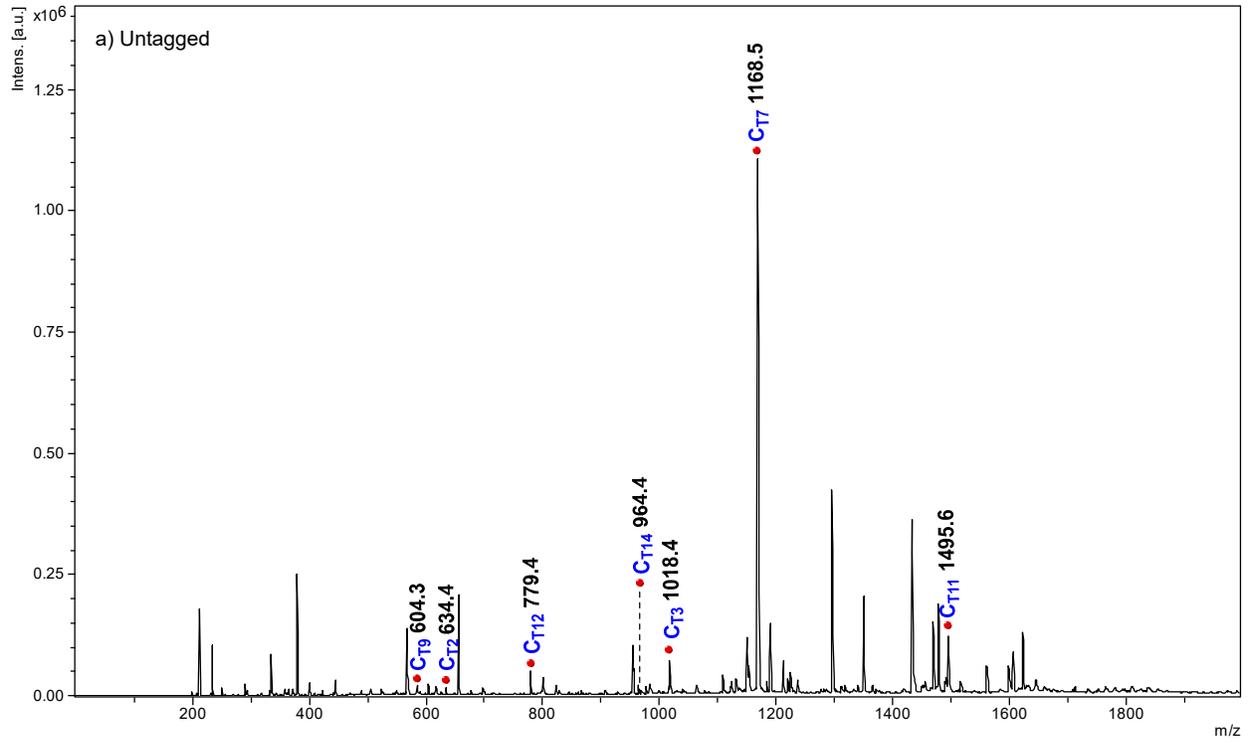
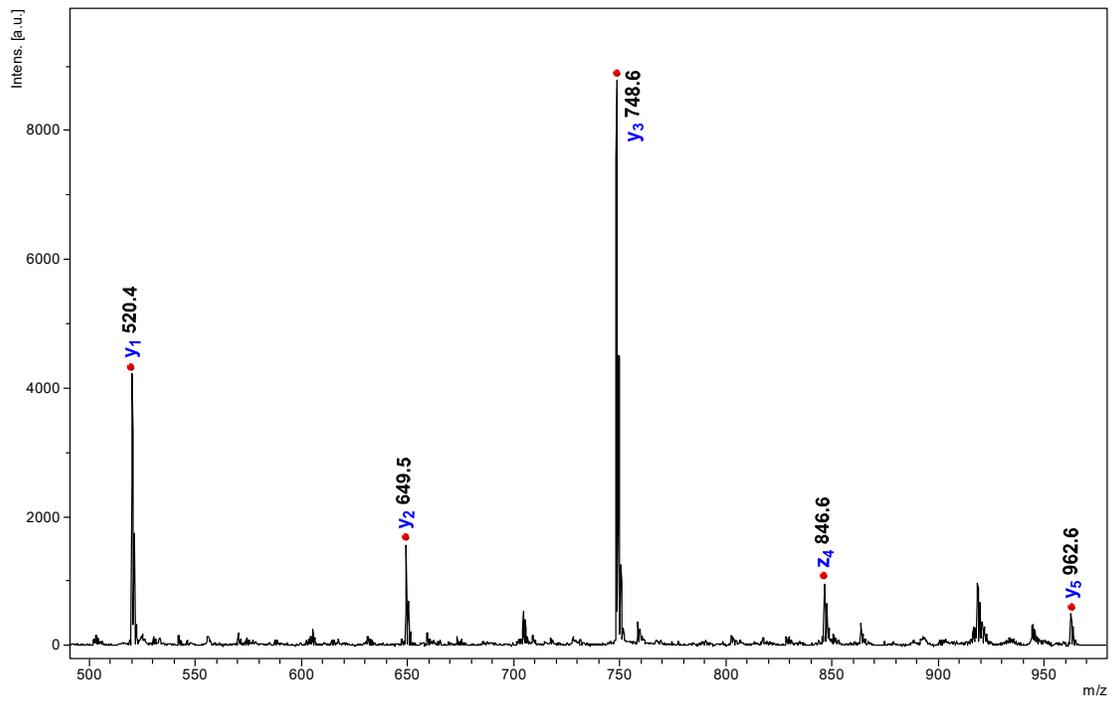
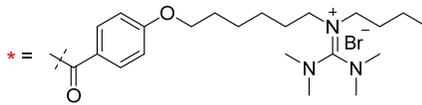


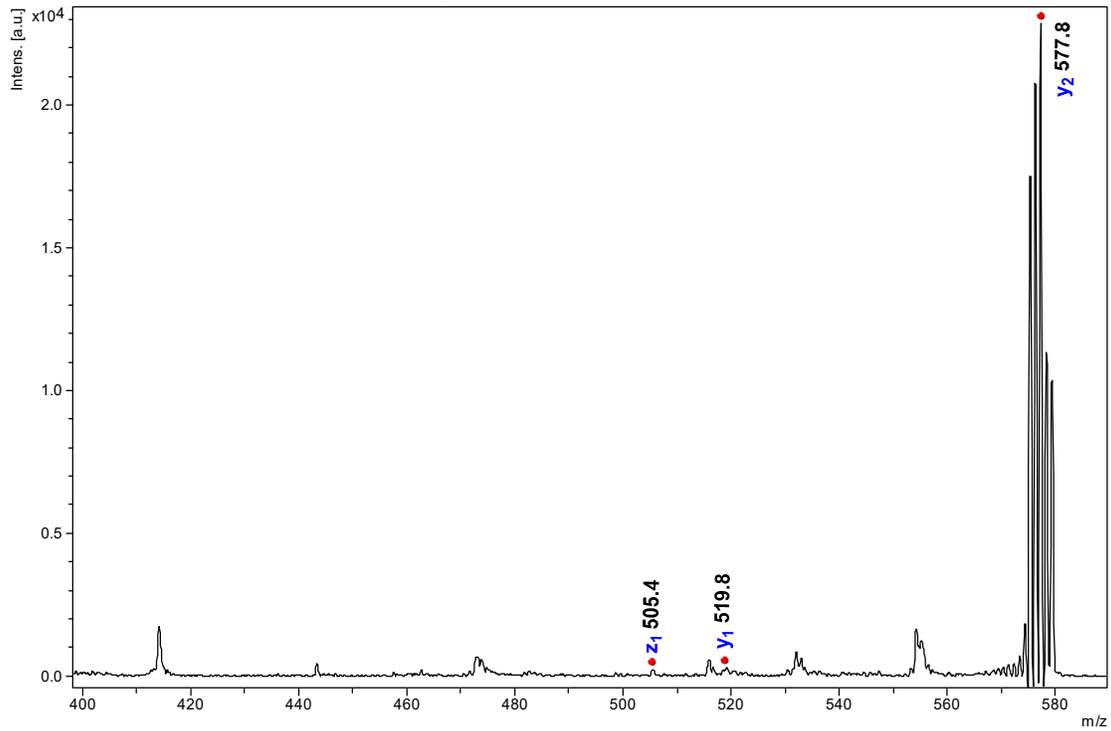
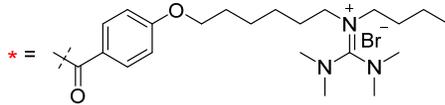
Figure S6: Screening of the peptide **GGPRK-NH₂**. (a) MALDI-MS spectra of native peptide **GGPRK-NH₂** (m/z 513.3, $[M+H]^+$), (b) MALDI-MS spectra of tagged peptide **Tag- GGPRK-NH₂** (m/z 886.6, $[M]^+$). (c) MS-MS spectra of native peptide **Tag-GGPRK-NH₂** (m/z 513.3, $[M+H]^+$). (d) MS-MS spectra of native peptide **Tag-GGPRK-NH₂** (m/z 513.3, $[M+H]^+$).

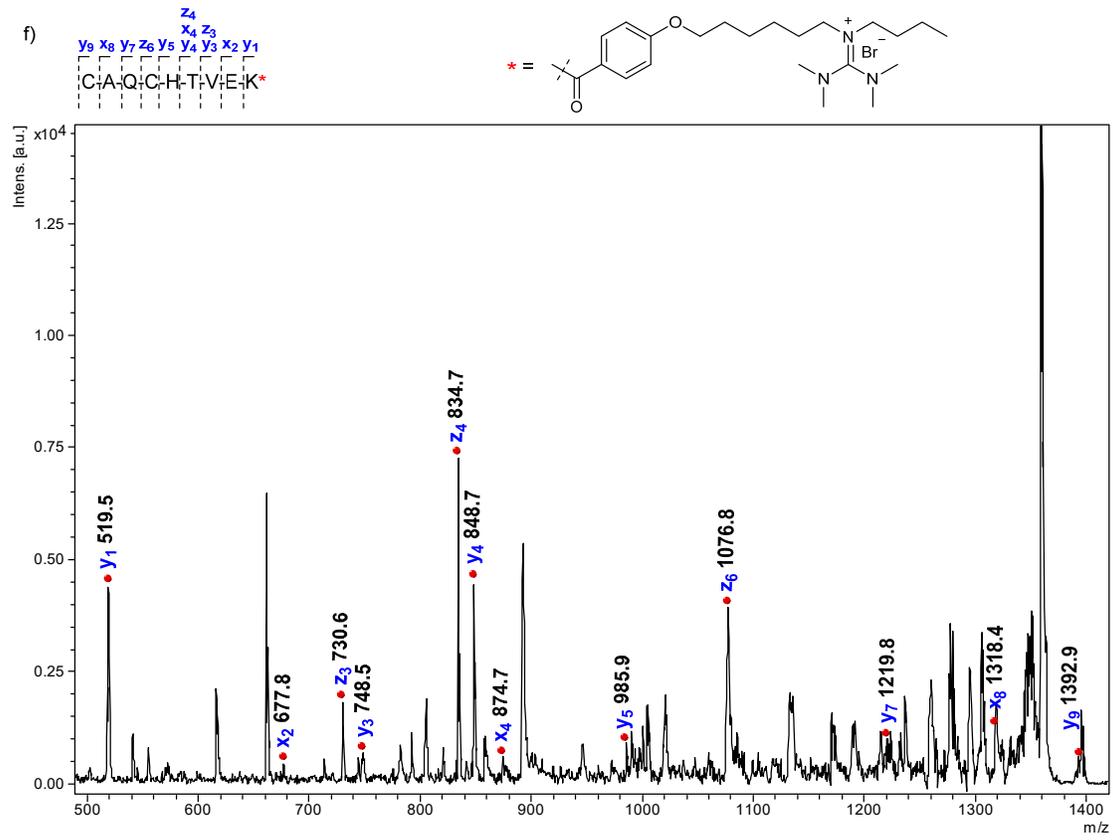
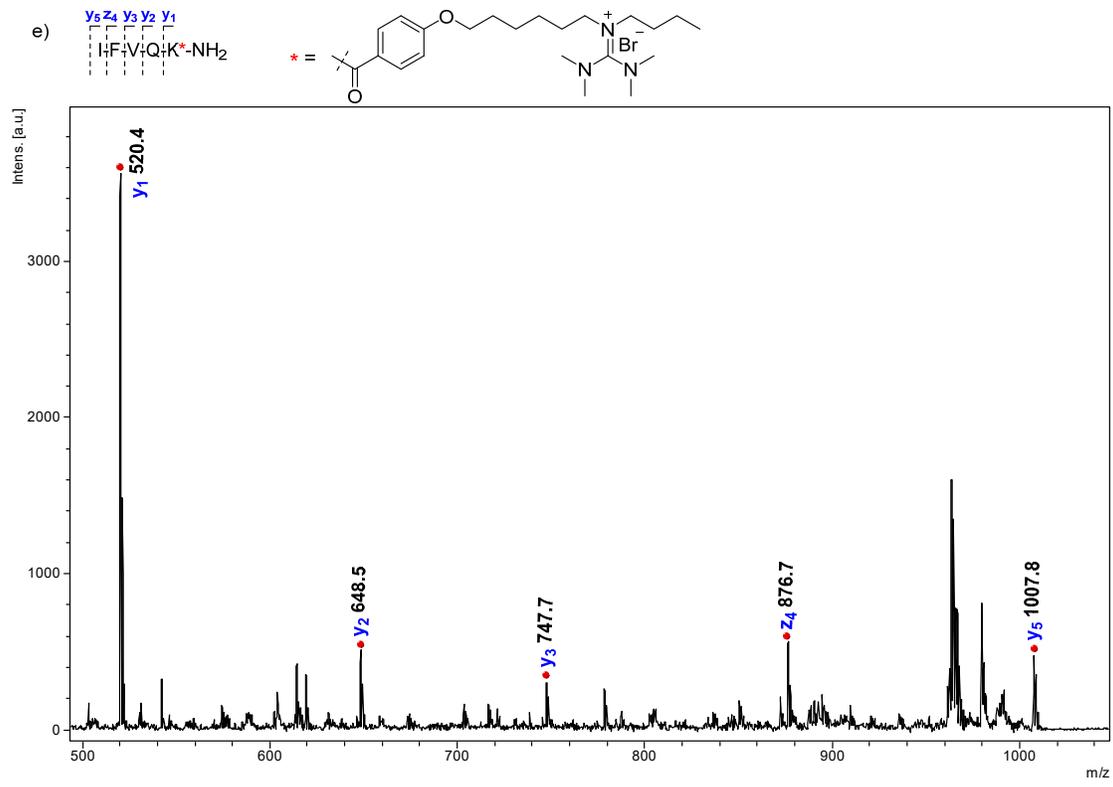


c) $\begin{matrix} Y_5 & Z_4 & Y_3 & Y_2 & Y_1 \\ \hline G & D & V & E & K^* \end{matrix}$

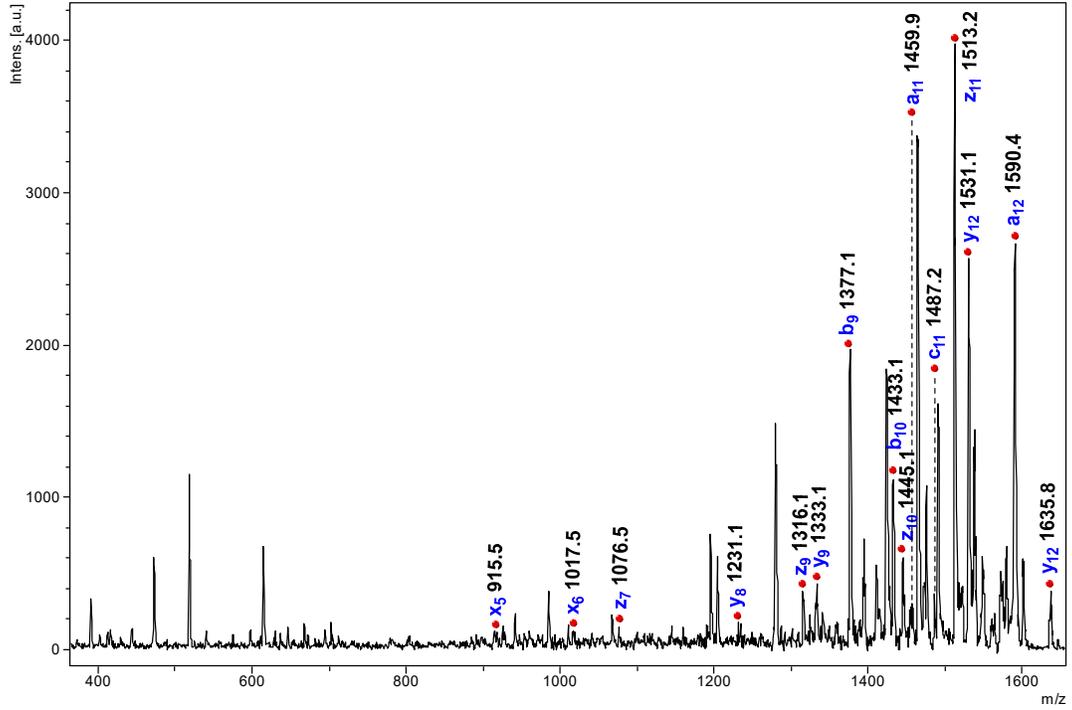
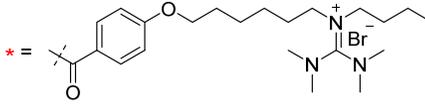


d) $\begin{matrix} X_2 & Y_1 \\ \hline G & K^* \end{matrix}$

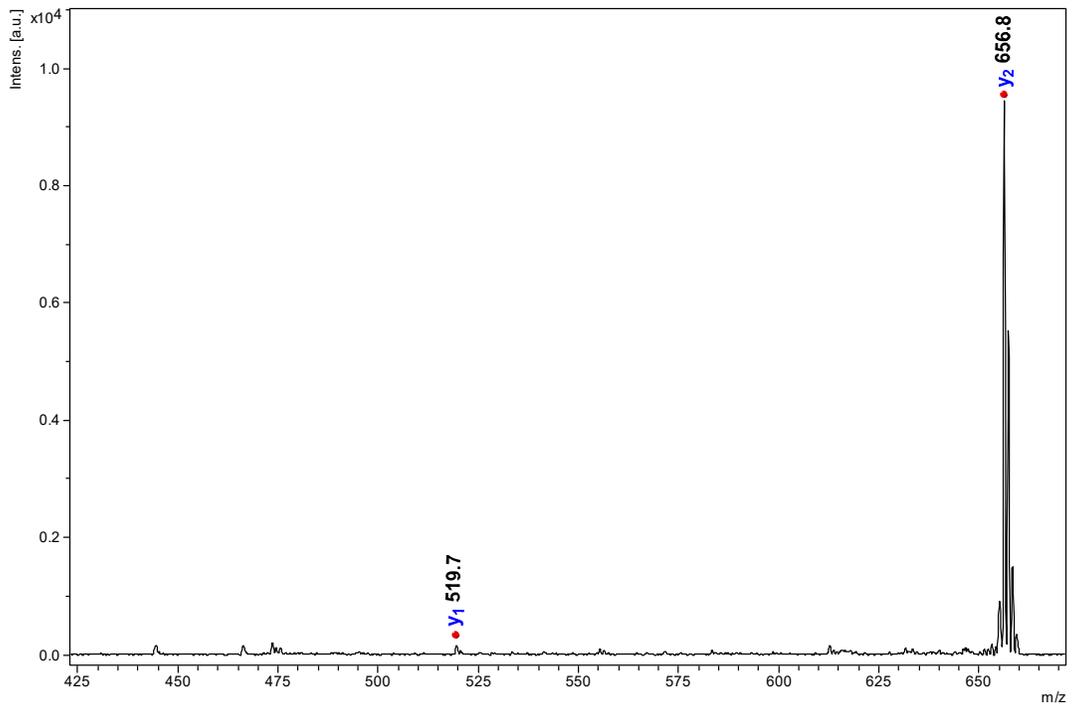
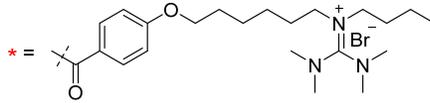




g)

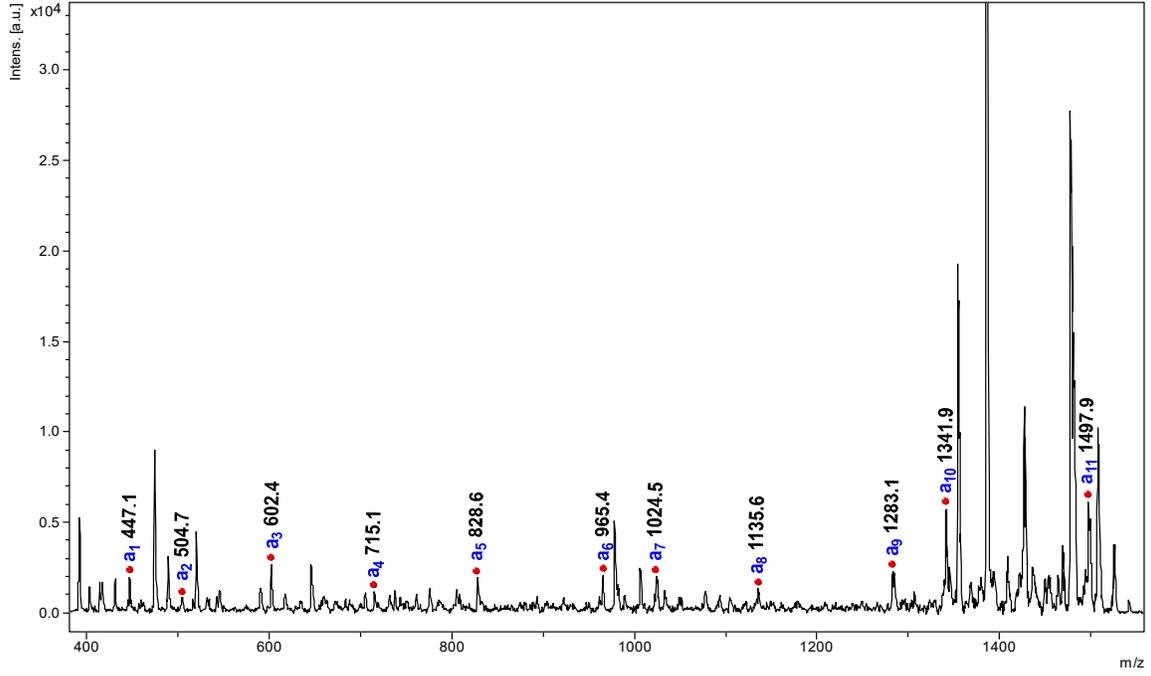
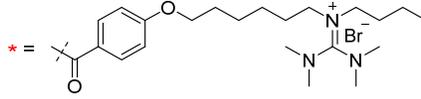


h)



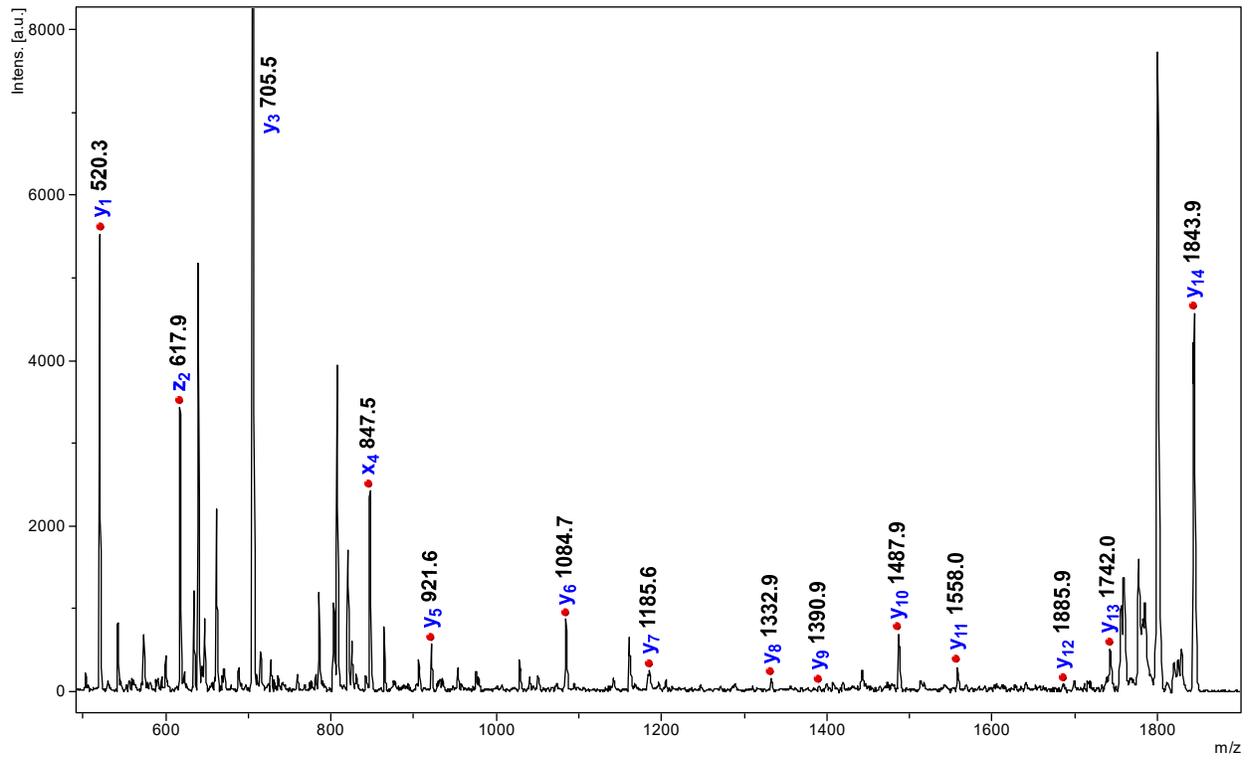
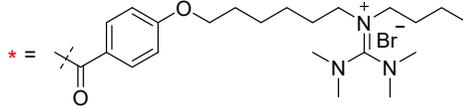
i)

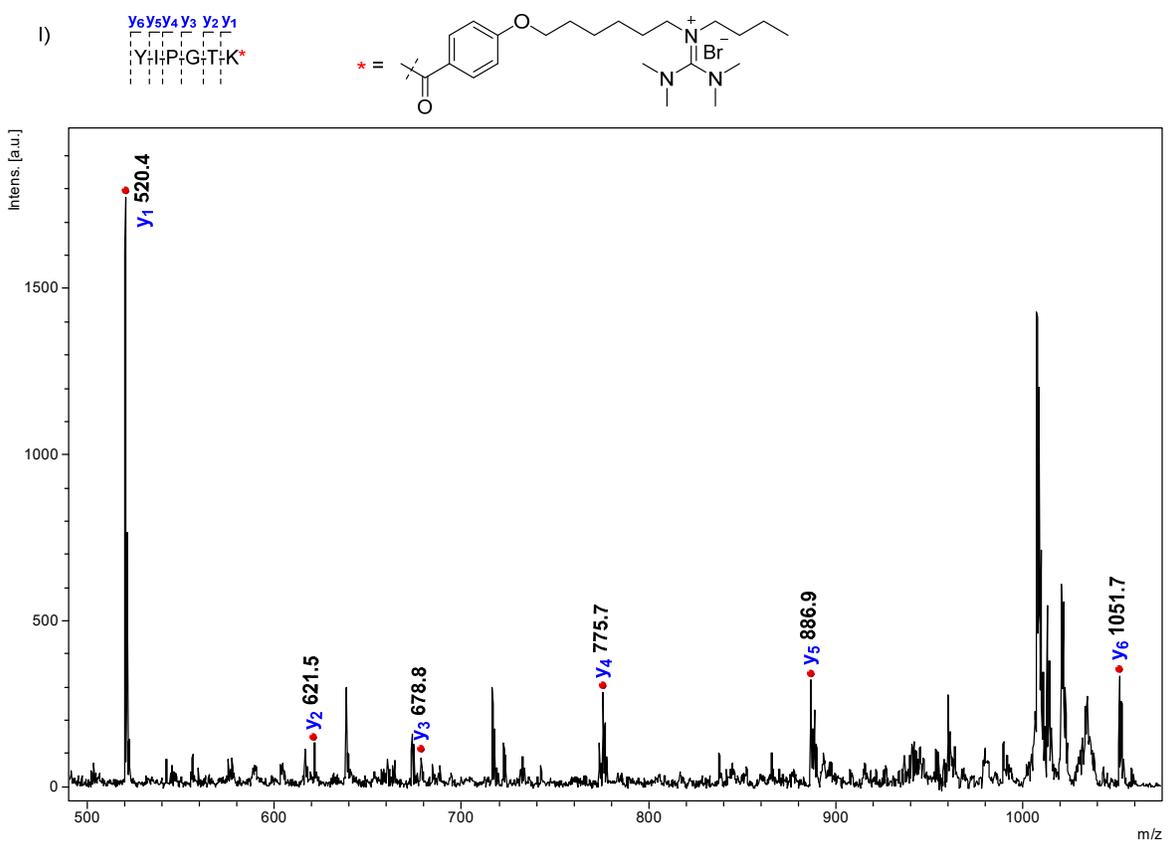
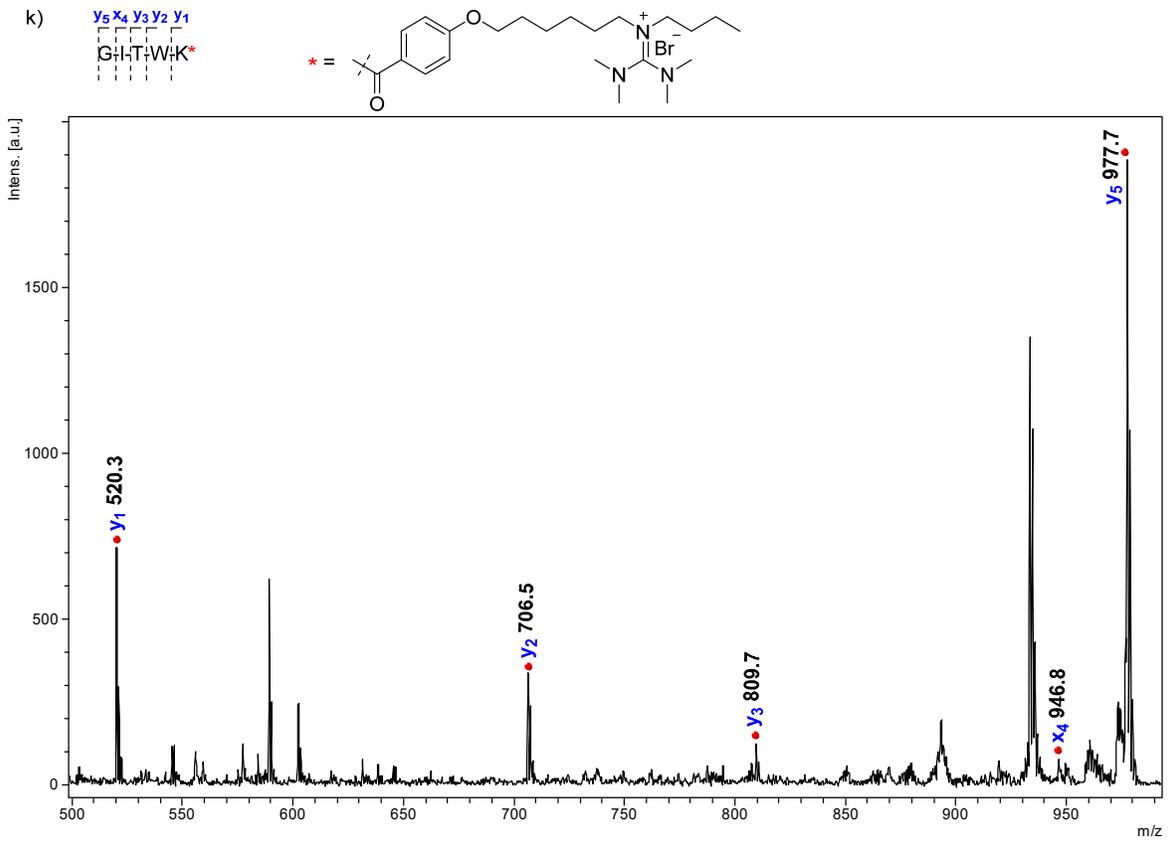
T*G:P:N:L:H:G:L:F:G:R
a₁ a₂ a₃ a₄ a₅ a₆ a₇ a₈ a₉ a₁₀ a₁₁



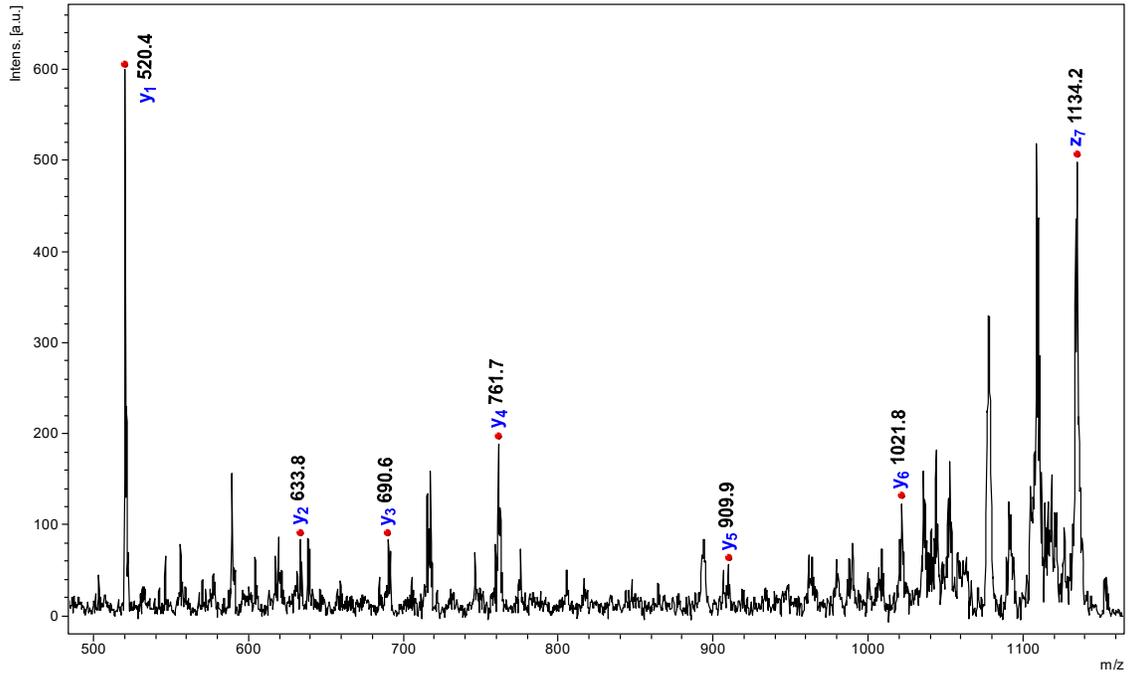
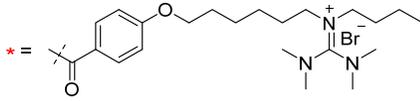
j)

Y₁₄ Y₁₃ Y₁₂ Y₁₁ Y₁₀ Y₉ Y₈ Y₇ Y₆ Y₅ X₄ Y₃ Z₂ Y₁
-G- Q- A- P- G- F- T- Y- T- D- A- N- K*

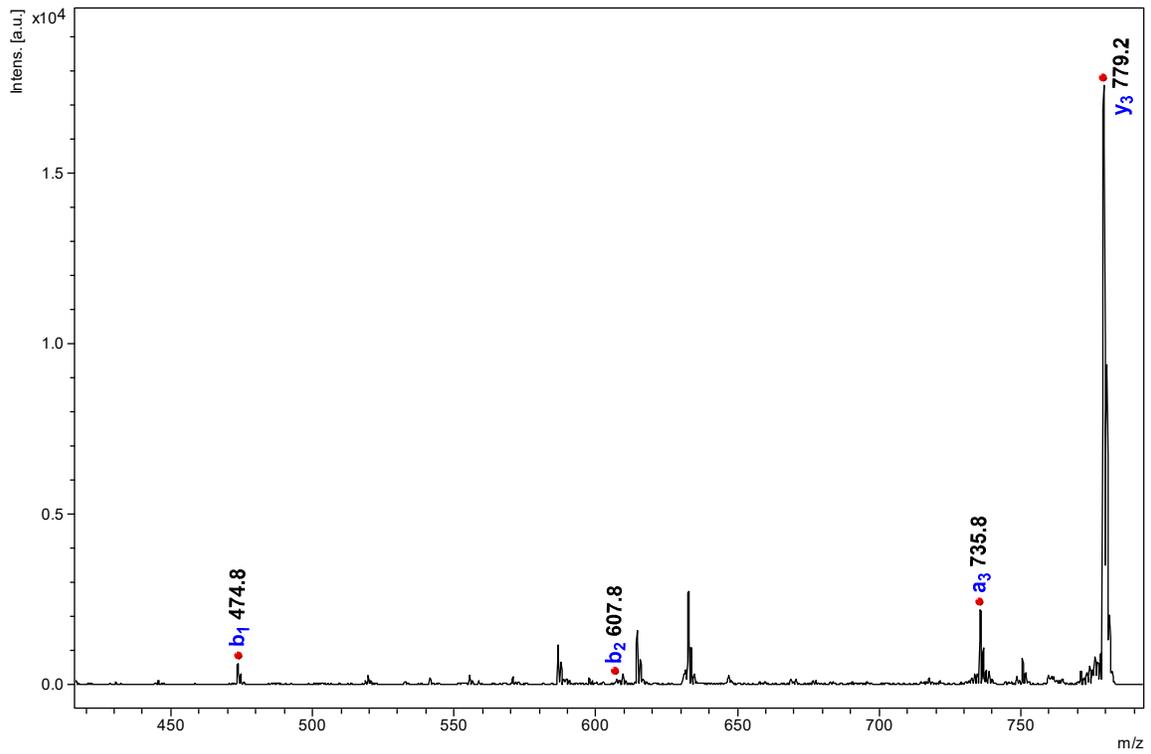
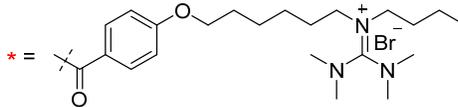




m) $Z_7 Y_6 Y_5 X_4 Y_3 Y_2 Y_1$
 M H F A G I K *



n) Y_3
 T* E:R
 b1 b2 a3



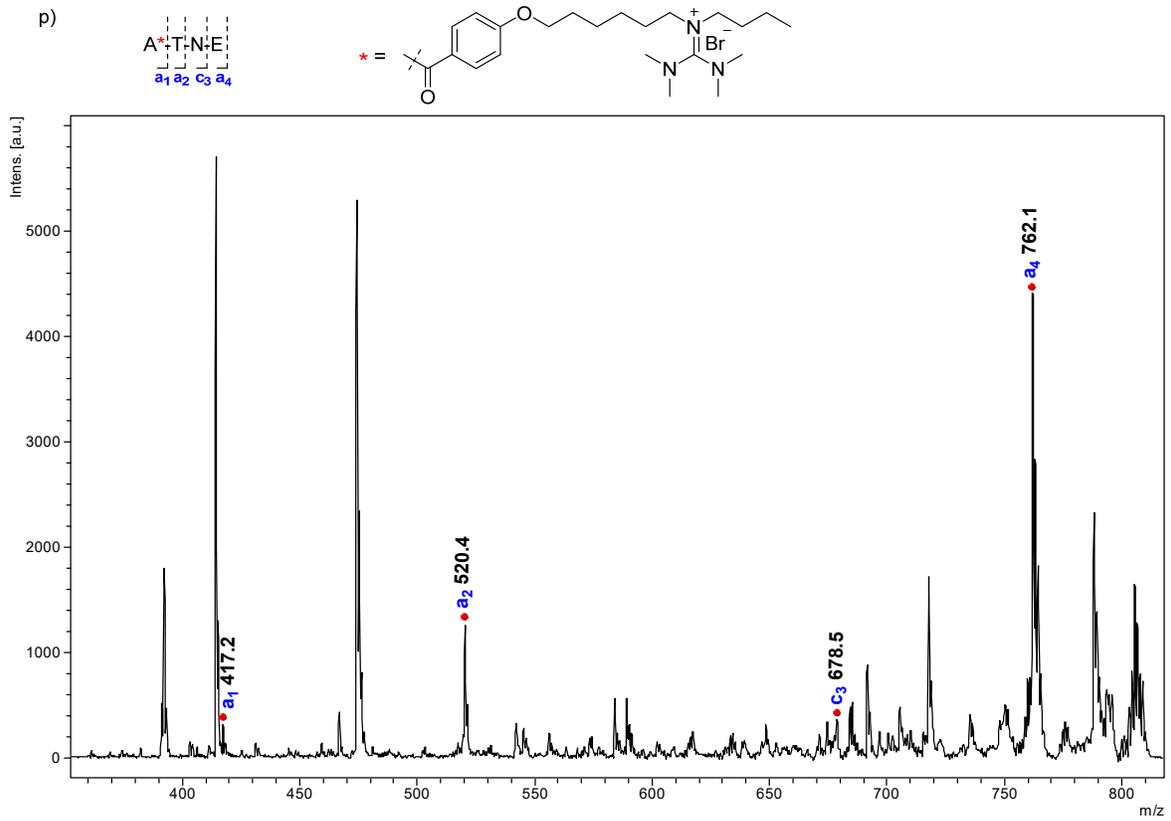
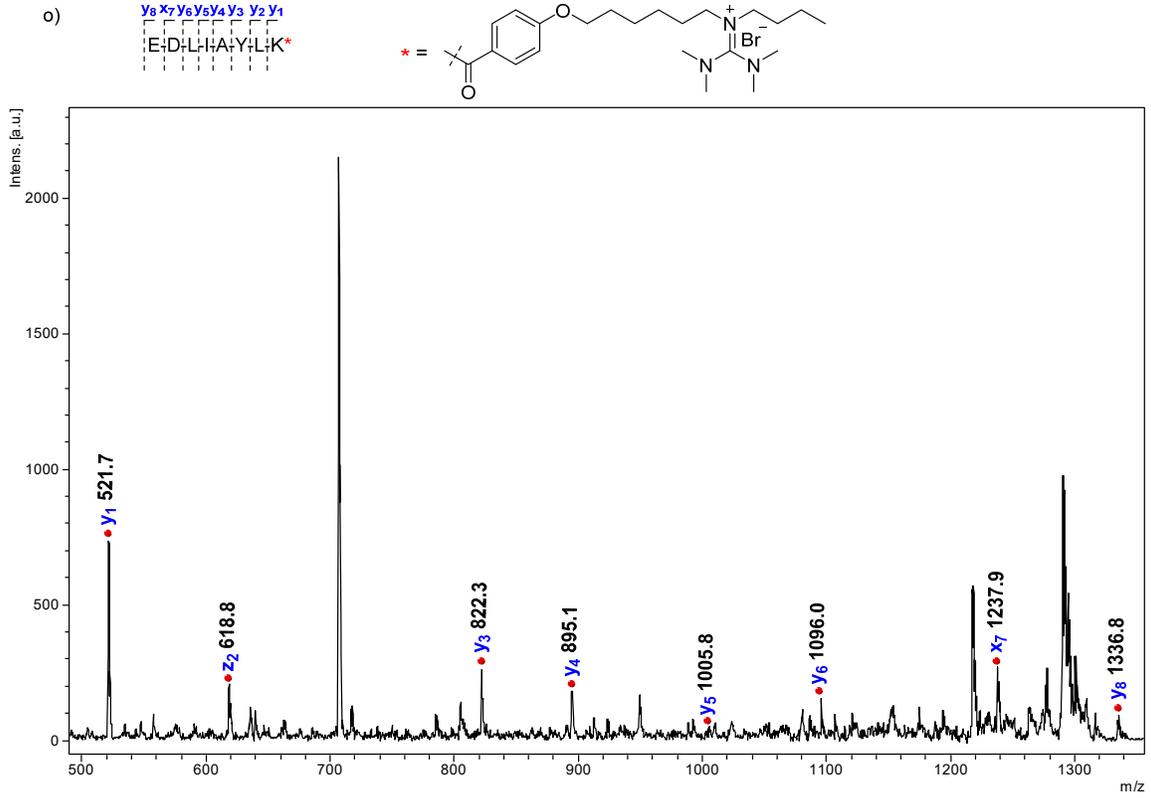
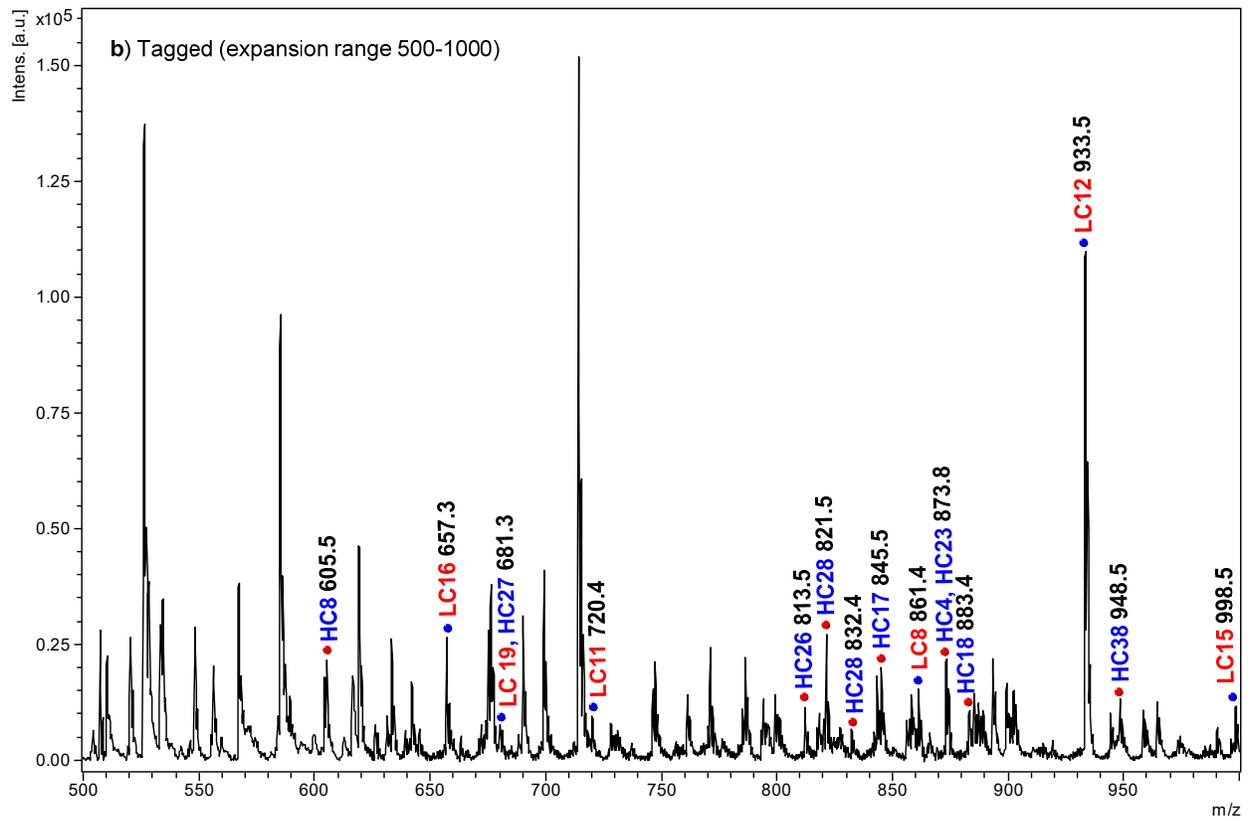
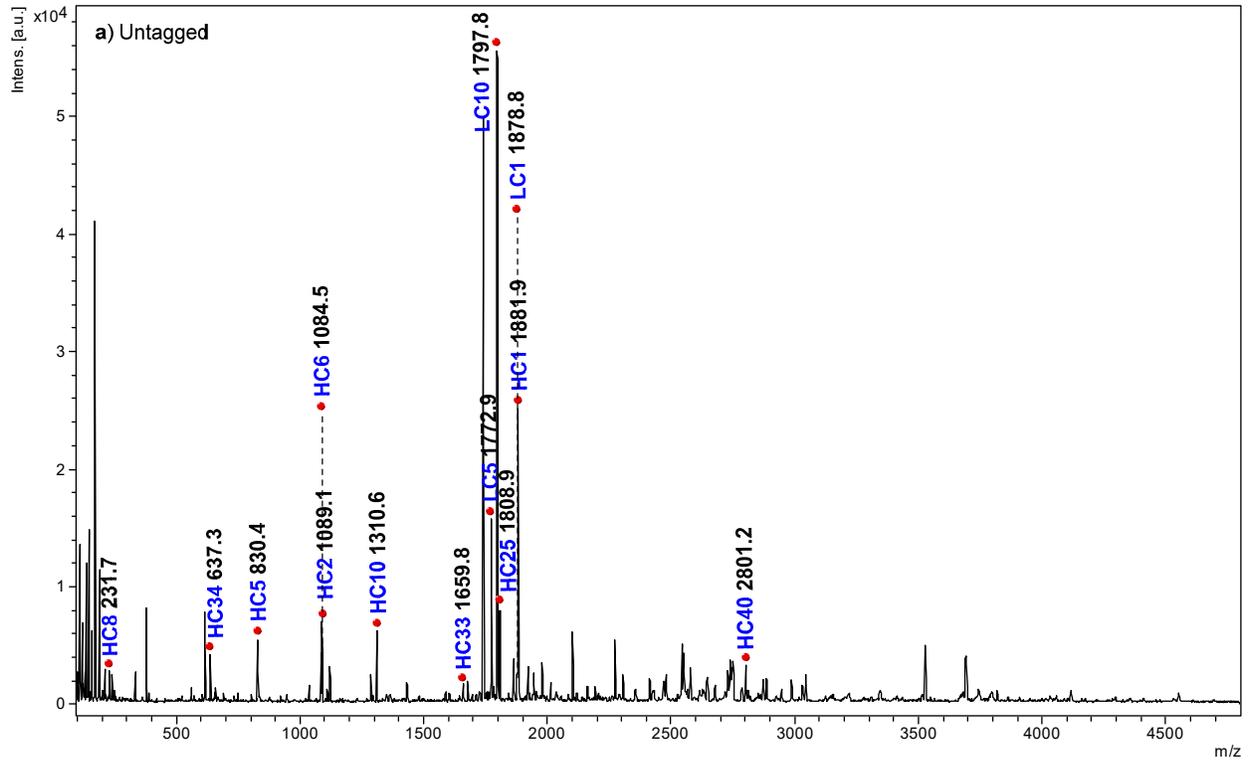
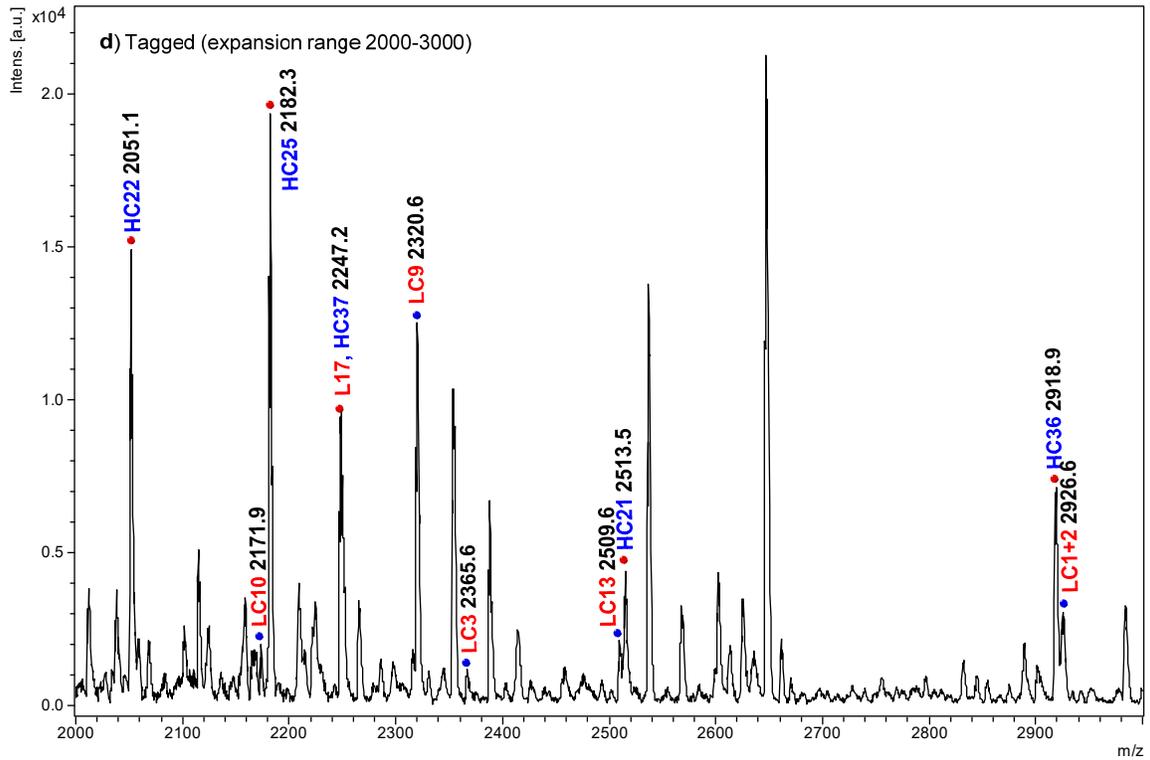
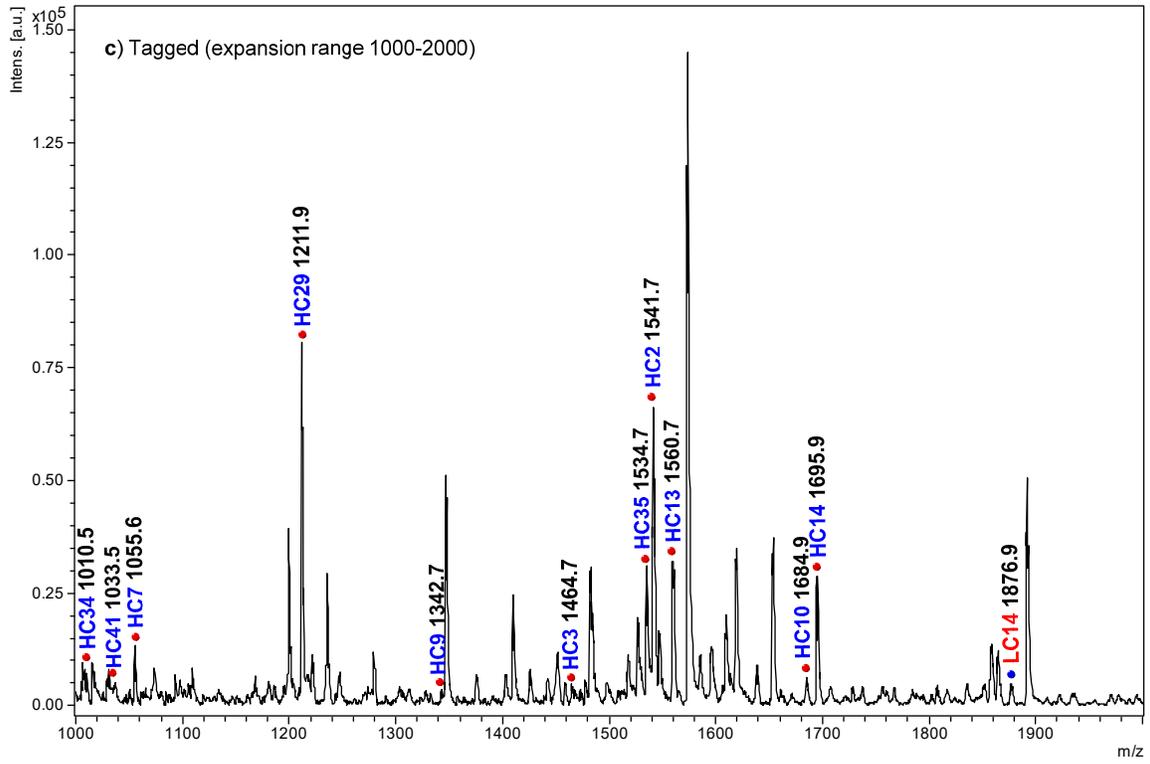


Figure S7: Analyzing and sequencing the Cytochrome C (a) MALDI-MS spectra of cytochrome C digestion mixture after the digestion with trypsin. (b) MALDI-MS spectra for the tagged cytochrome C digestion mixture. (c) MS-MS of peptide sequence the XGDVEK-Tag (residues 1-5, m/z 926.6, [M]⁺). (d) MS-MS of peptide sequence the GK-Tag (residues 6-7, m/z 578.3, [M]⁺). (e) MS-MS of peptide sequence the IFVQK-Tag (residues 9-13, m/z 1007.6, [M]⁺). (f) MS-MS of peptide sequence the CAQCHTVEK(Tag) (residues 14-22, m/z 1392.8, [M]⁺) (g) MS-MS of peptide sequence the CAQCHTVEK(Tag)GGK (residues 14-25, m/z 1635.8, [M]⁺). (h) MS-MS of peptide sequence HK-Tag (residues 26-27, m/z 656.8, [M]⁺). (i) MS-MS of peptide sequence Tag-TGPNLHGLFGR (residues 28-38, m/z 1541.9, [M]⁺). (j) MS-MS of peptide sequence TGQAPGFTYTDANK-Tag (residues 40-53, m/z 1843.9, [M]⁺). (k) MS-MS of peptide sequence GITWK-Tag (residues 56-60, m/z 977.7, [M]⁺). (l) MS-MS of peptide sequence YIPGTK-Tag (residues 74-79, m/z 1051.7, [M]⁺). (m) MS-MS of peptide sequence the MIFAGIK-Tag (residues 80-86, m/z 1337.9, [M]⁺). (n) MS-MS of peptide sequence MIFAGIK-Tag (residues 89-91, m/z 779.2, [M]⁺). (o) MS-MS of peptide sequence EDLIAYLK-Tag (residues 92-99, m/z 1336.8, [M]⁺). (p) MS-MS of peptide sequence Tag-ATNE (residues 101-104, m/z 807.9, [M]⁺).





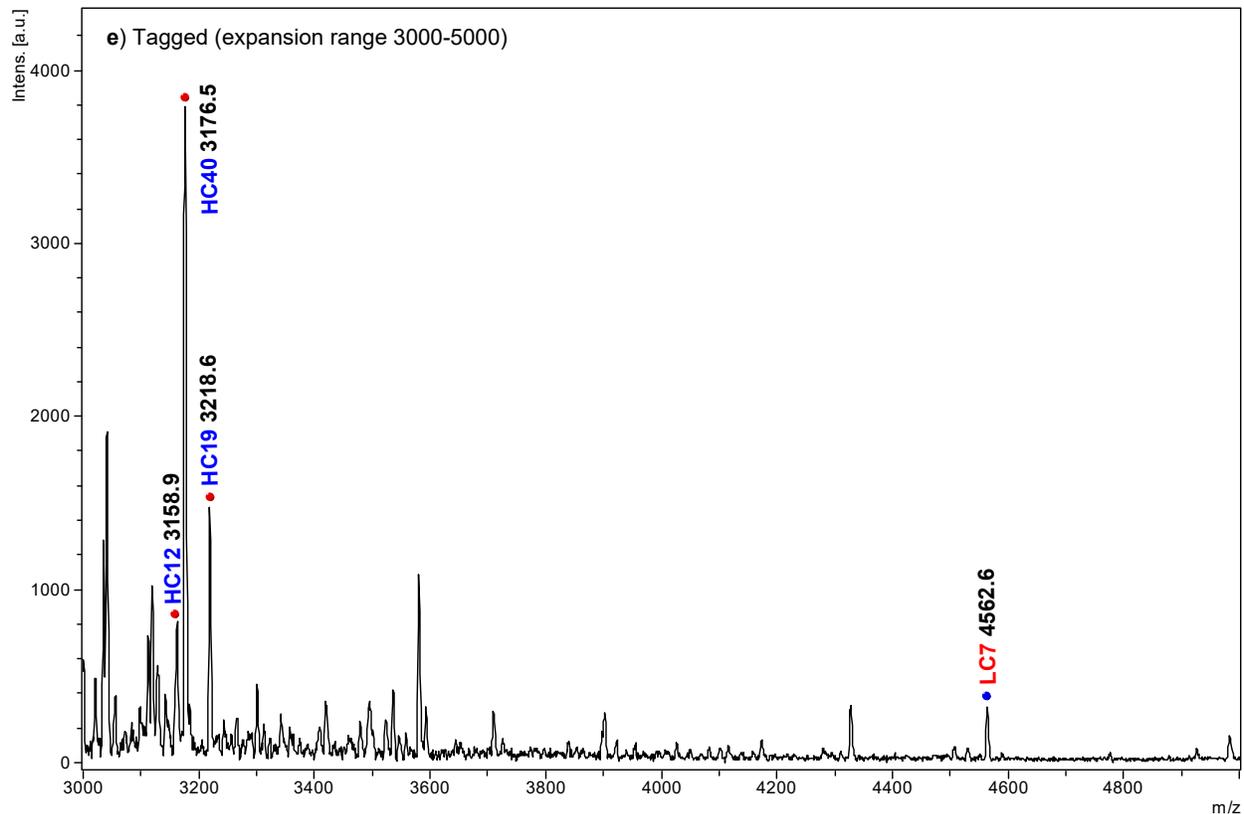


Fig S8. (a) Peptide mapping of untagged Trastuzumab digest. (b) Peptide mapping of Trastuzumab digest tagged with sensitivity booster **3**. (b) Expansion of mass range 500-1000. (c) Expansion of mass range 1000-2000. (d) Expansion of mass range 2000-3000. (e) Expansion of mass range 3000-5000.

Table S3. Sequencing of heavy chain fragment of antibody.

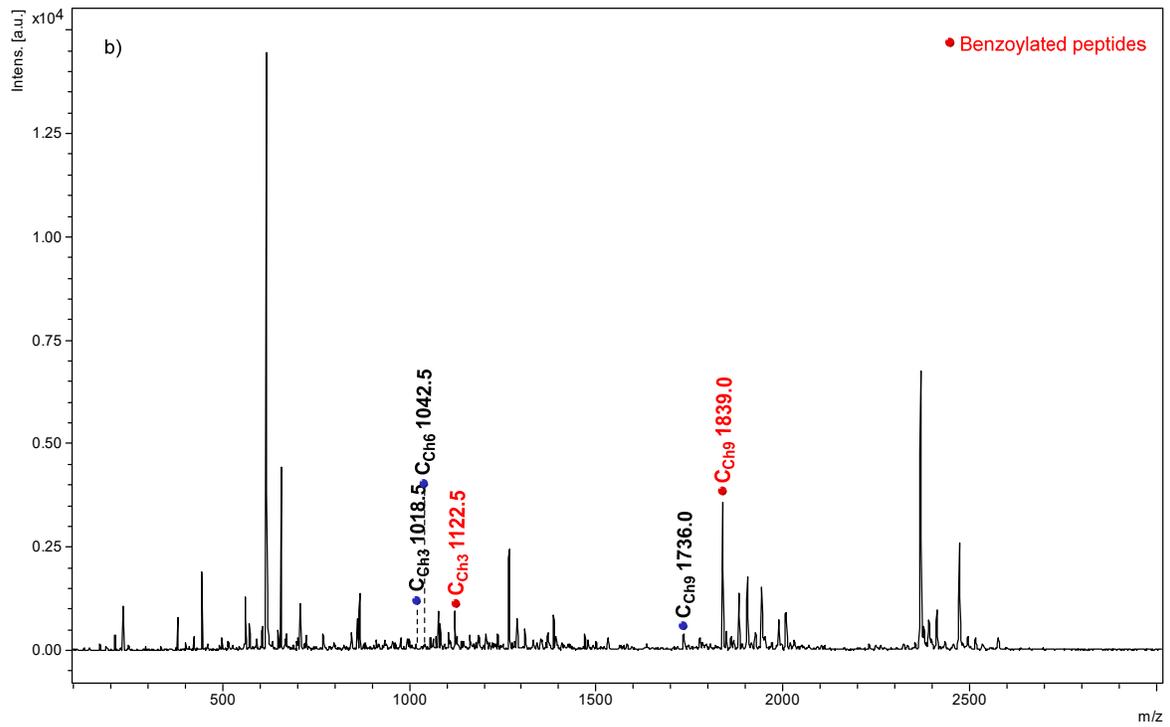
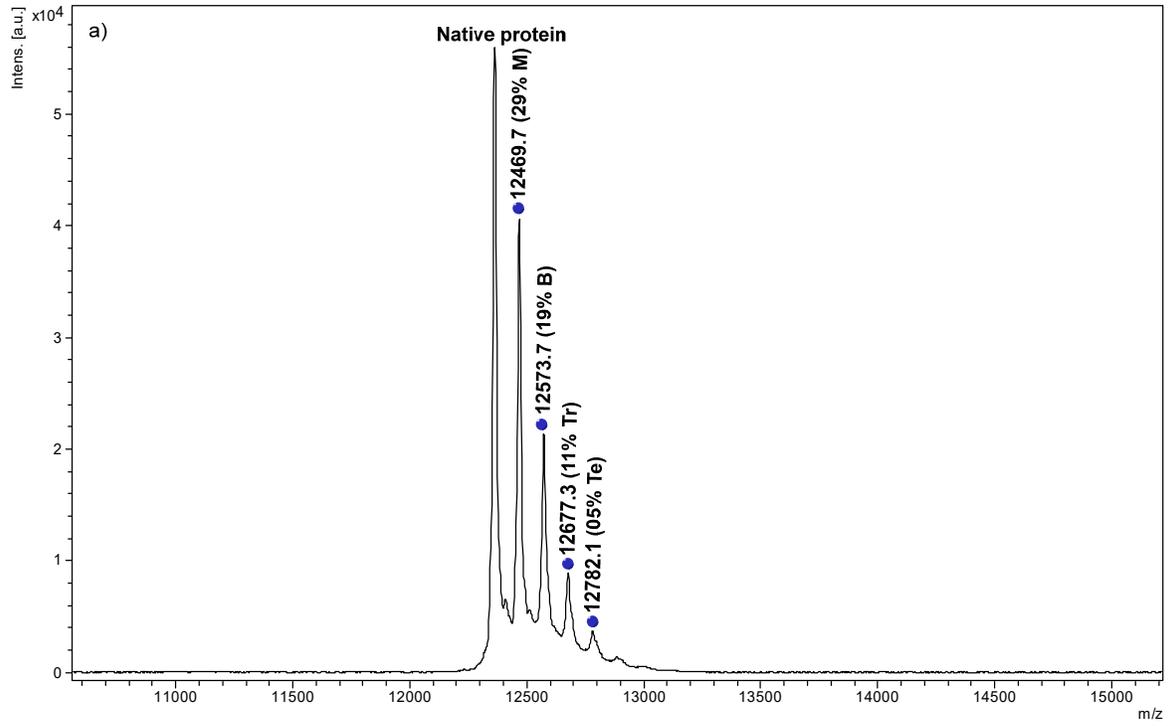
Entry	Heavy chain peptide sequence	Residues	Native	Tagged
HC1	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLR	1-19	+	-
HC2	LSCAASGFNIK	20-30	+	+
HC3	DTYIHWVR	31-38	-	-
HC4	QAPGK	39-43	-	+
HC5	GLEWVAR	44-50	+	-
HC6	IYPTNGYTR	51-59	+	-
HC7	YADSVK	60-65	-	+
HC8	GR	66-67	+	+
HC9	FTISADTSK	68-76	-	-
HC10	NTAYLQMNSLR	77-87	+	+
HC11	AEDTAVYYCSR	88-98	-	-
HC12	WGGDGFYAMDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTK	99-124	-	+
HC13	GPSVFPLAPSSK	125-136	-	+
HC14	STSGGTAALGCLVK	137-150	-	+
HC15	DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLY SLSSVVT VPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTK	151-213	-	-
HC16	VDK	214-216	-	-
HC17	VEPK	218-221	-	-
HC18	SCDK	222-225	-	-
HC19	THTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPK	226-251	-	+
HC20	DTLMISR	252-258	-	+
HC21	TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK	259-277	-	+
HC22	FNWYVDGVEVHNAK	278-291	-	+
HC23	TKPR	292-295	-	+
HC24	EEQYNSTYR	296-304	-	-
HC25	VVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK	305-320	-	+
HC26	EYK	321-323	+	+
HC27	CK	324-325	-	+
HC28	VSNK	326-329	-	+
HC29	ALPAPIEK	330-337	-	+
HC30	TISK	338-341	-	+
HC31	AK	342-343	-	+
HC32	GQPR	344-347	-	-
HC33	EPQVYTLPPSR	348-358	-	+
HC34	EEMTK	359-363	+	+
HC35	NQVSLTCLVK	364-373	+	+
HC36	GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYK	374-395	-	+
HC37	TTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK	396-412	-	+
HC38	LTVDK	413-417	-	+
HC39	SR	418-419	-	+
HC40	WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQK	420-442	-	+
HC41	SLSLSPG	443-449	+	+

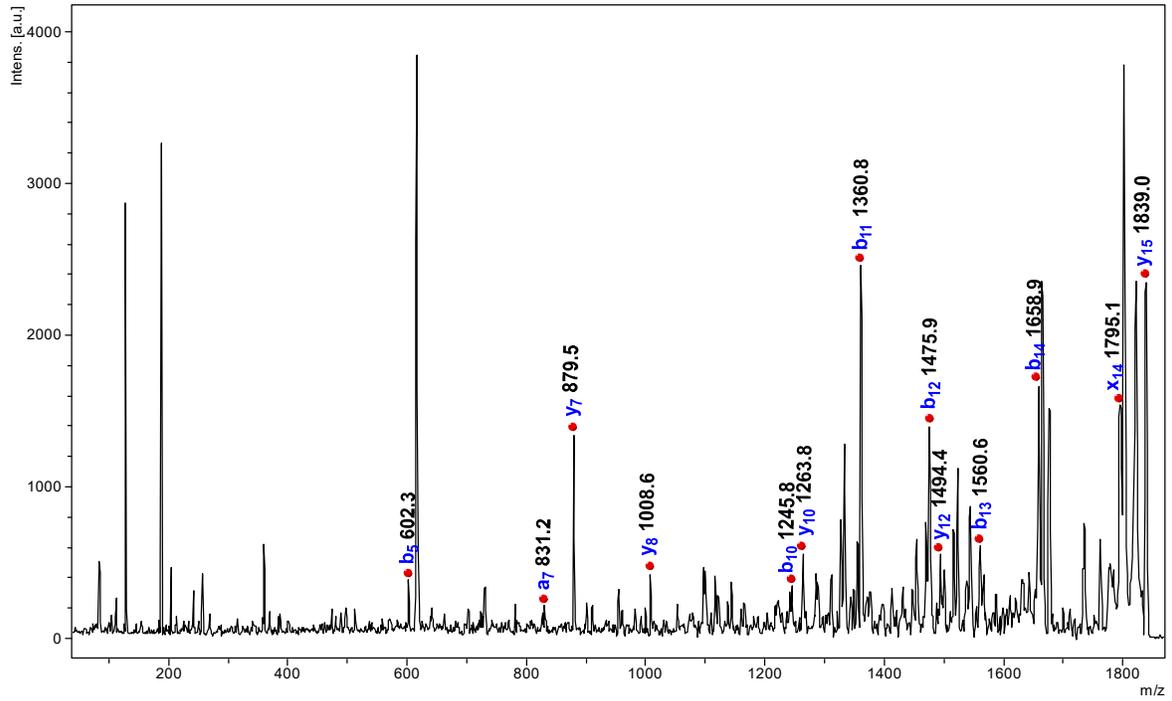
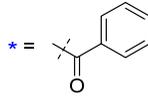
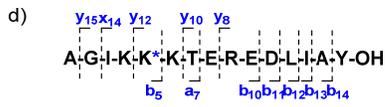
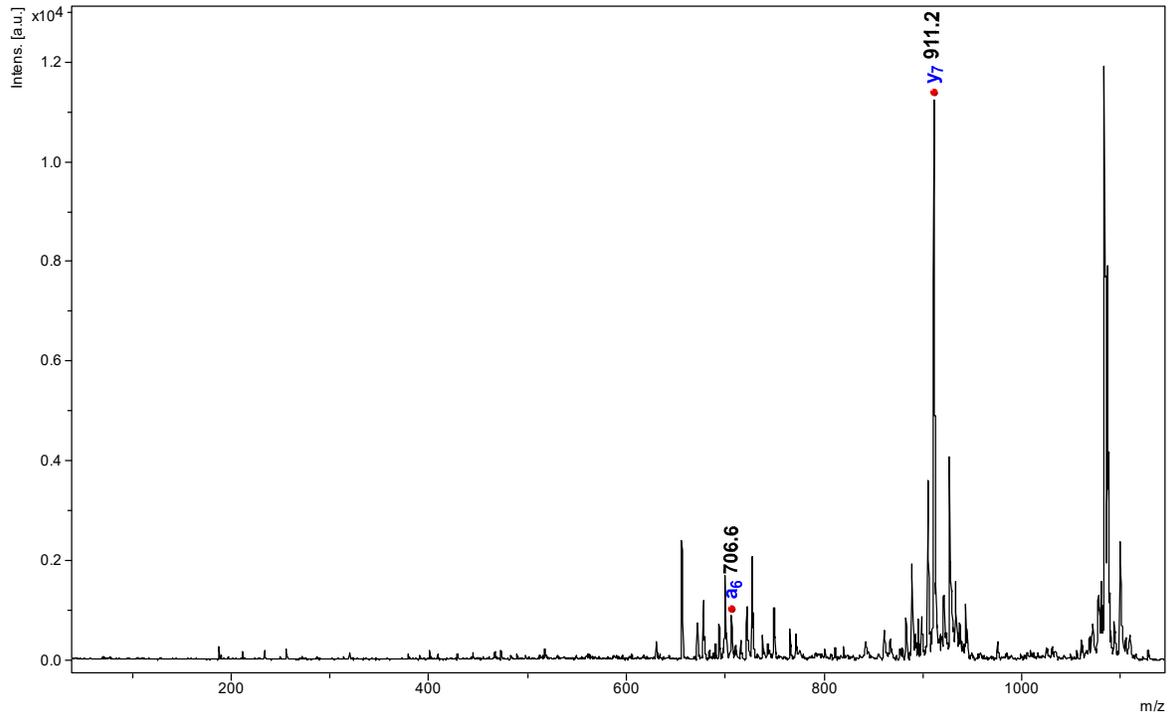
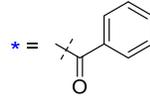
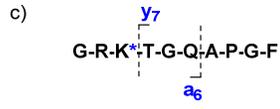
Table S4. Sequencing of light chain (LC) fragment of antibody

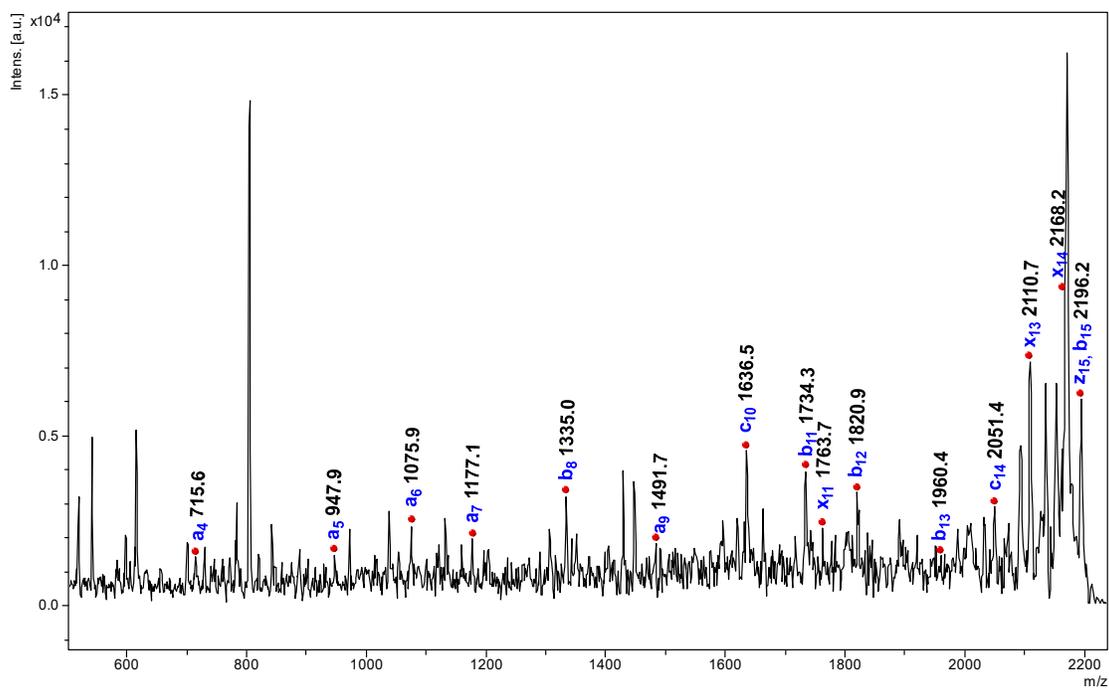
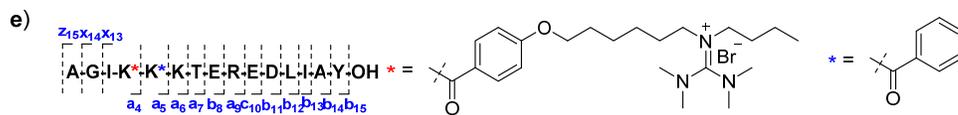
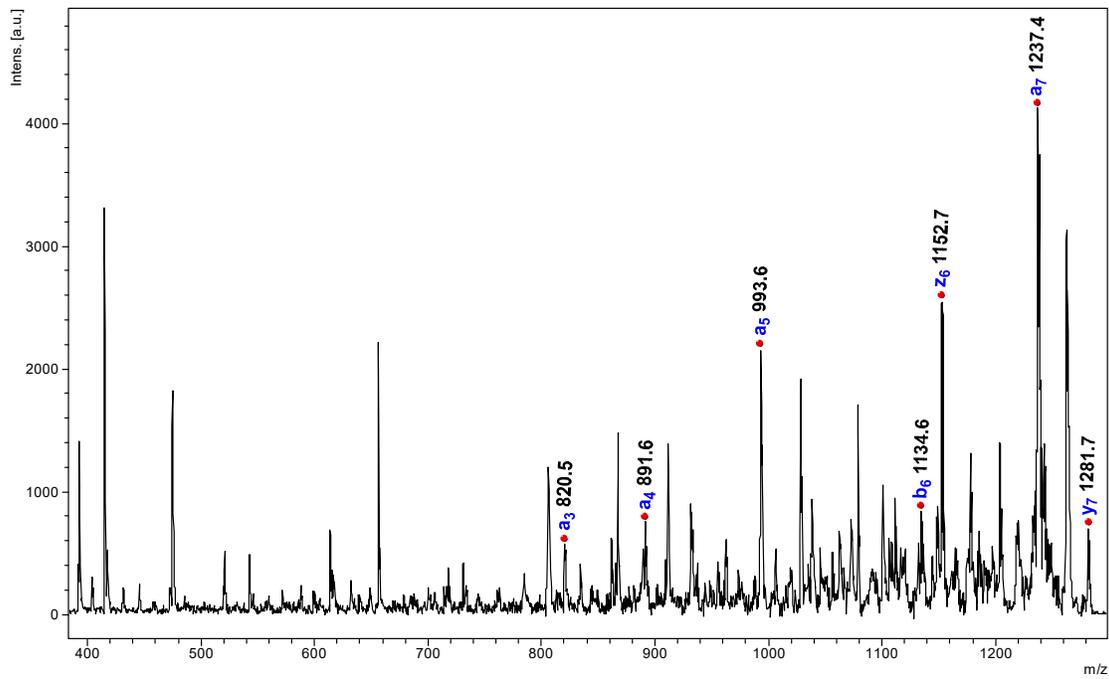
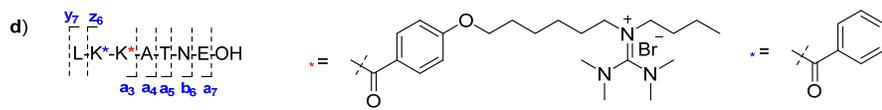
Entry	Light chain peptide sequence	Residues	Native	Tagged
LC1	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDR	1-18	+	+
LC2	VTITCR	19-24	-	+
LC3	ASQDVNTAVAWYQQKPGK	25-42	-	+
LC4	APK	43-45	-	-
LC5	LLIYSASFLYSGVSR	46-61	+	-
LC6	FSGSR	62-66	-	-
LC7	SGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATY YCQQHYTTPPTFGQGTK	67-103	-	+
LC8	VEIK	104-108	-	+
LC9	TVAAPSVFIFPPSDELK	109-126	+	+
LC10	SGTASVVCLLNNFYPR	127-142	-	+
LC11	EAK	143-145	-	+
LC12	VQWK	146-149	-	+
LC13	VDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSK	150-169	-	+
LC14	DSTYSLSTLTLSK	170-183	-	+
LC15	ADYEK	184-188	-	+
LC16	HK	189-190	-	+
LC17	VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK	191-207	-	+
LC18	SFNR	208-211	-	-
LC19	GEC	212-214	-	+

Table S5. Antibody - total coverage from sequencing

Entry	Heavy chain	Light chain	Total	% Coverage
Native	10/41	03/19	13/60	21%
Tagged	30/41	14/19	44/60	74%
Unmatched	3	1	48/60	80%







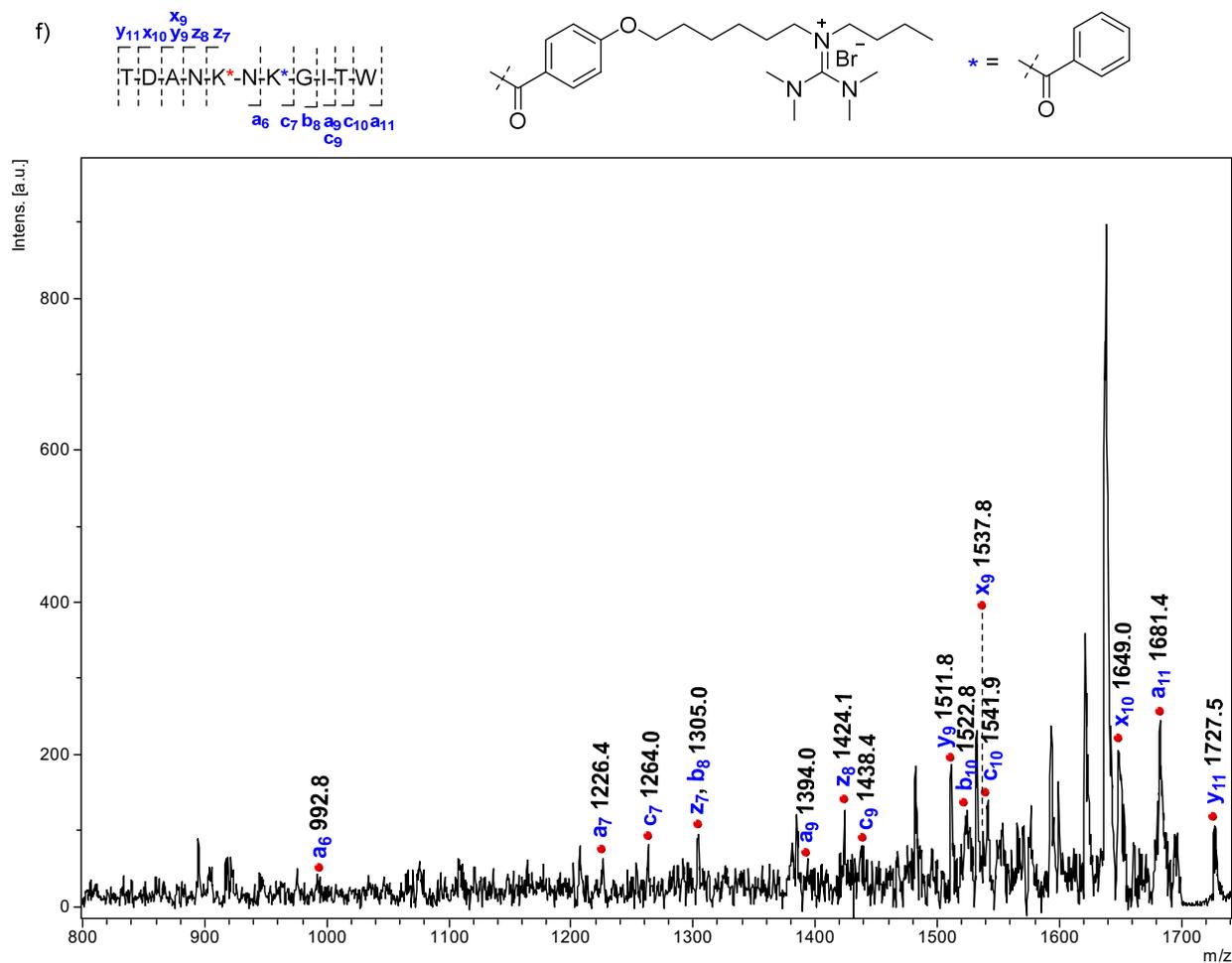
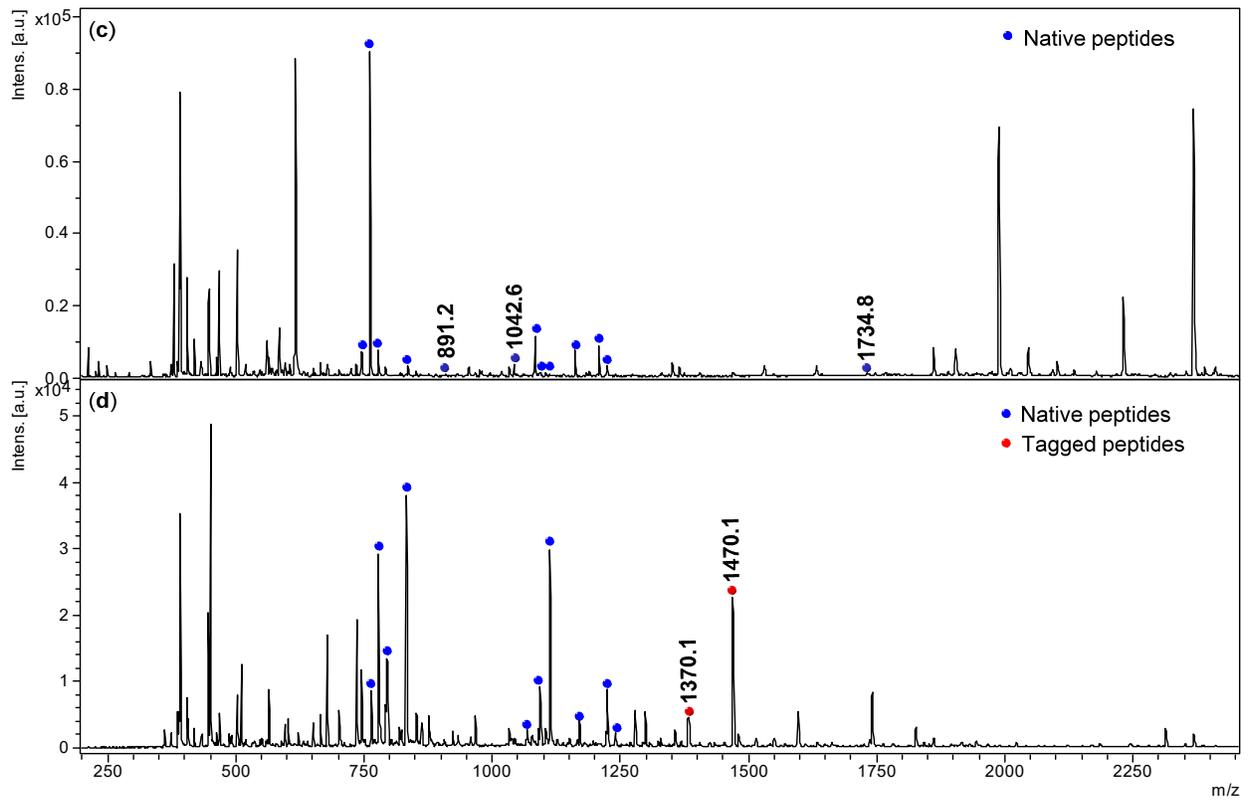
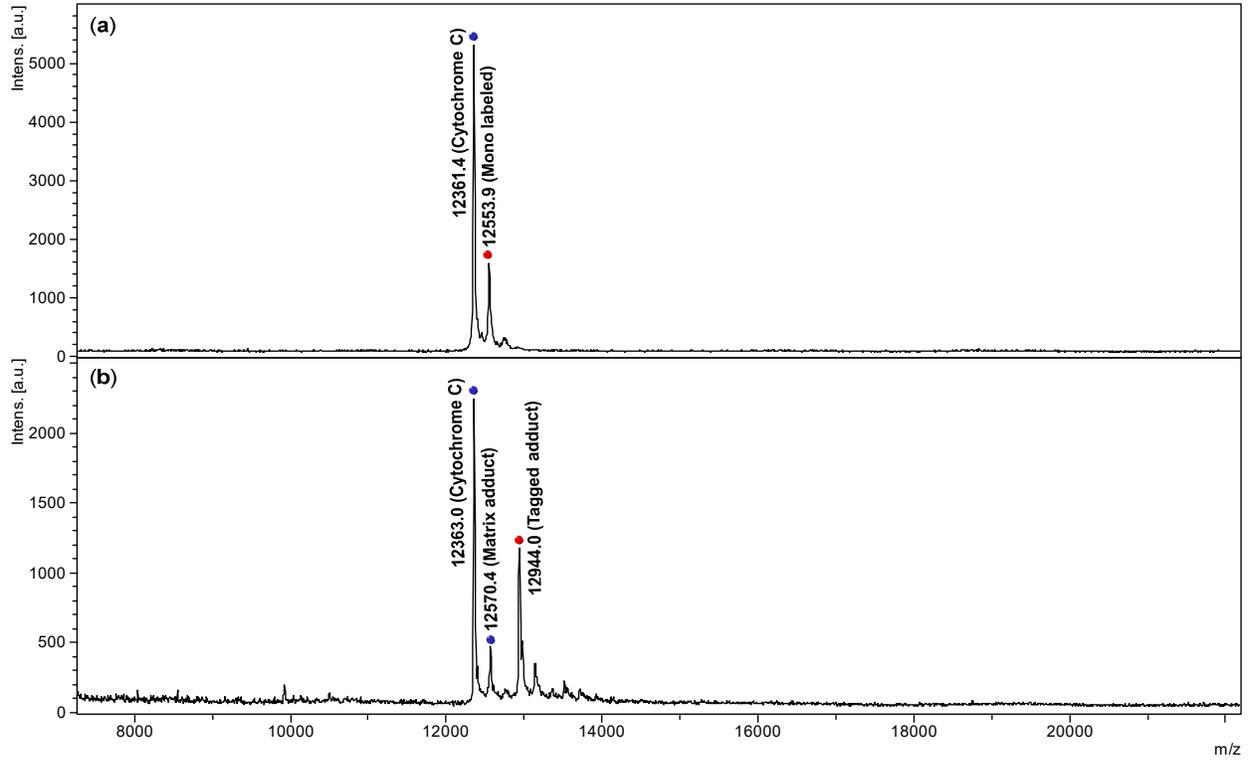


Figure S10: Labeling of cytochrome C **5a** digest with the sensitivity booster **3**. (a) MALDI-MS spectrum of tagged cytochrome C **5a** digest. (b) MS-MS spectrum of tagged peptide LENKKY (K72, m/z 1369.7 [M]⁺). (c) MS-MS spectrum of labeled GRKTGQAPGF (K40, m/z 1491.7 [M]⁺). (d) MS-MS spectrum of tagged peptide LKKATNE (K99, m/z 1281.7 [M]⁺). (e) MS-MS spectrum of labeled AGIKKKTEREDLIAY (K87, m/z 2196.2 [M]⁺). (f) MS-MS spectrum of labeled TDANKNKGITW (K54, m/z 1727.5 [M]⁺).



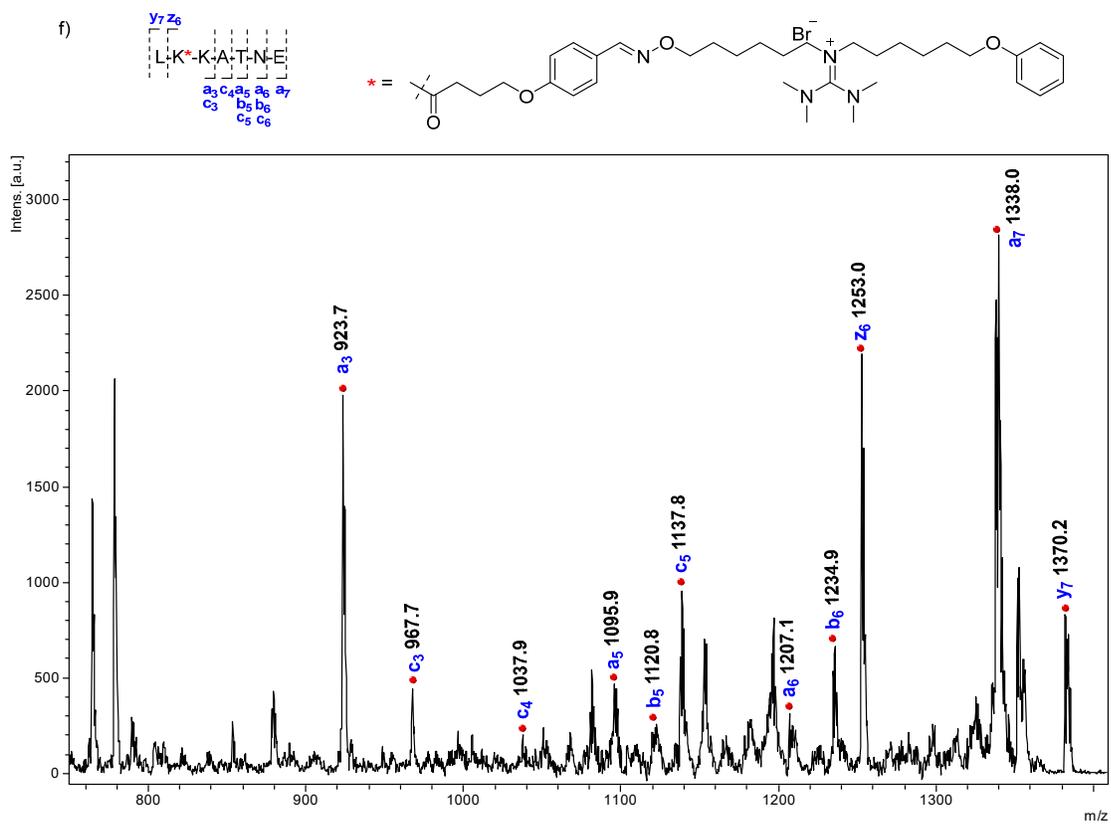
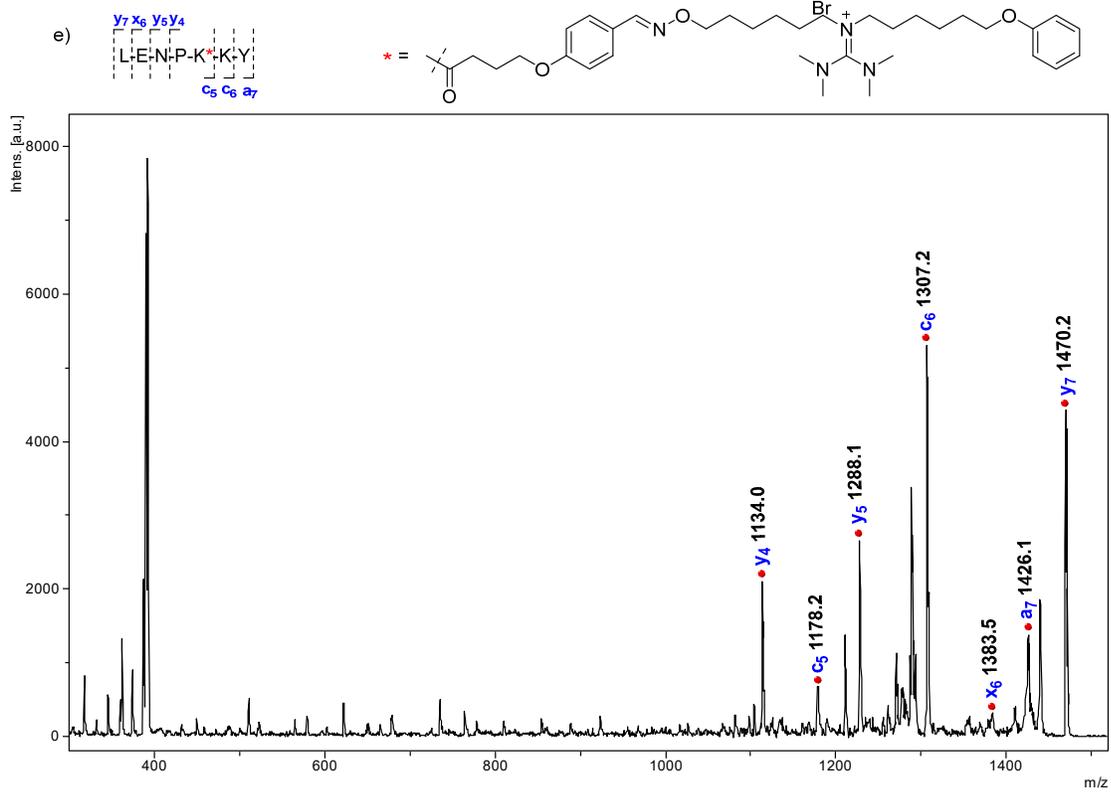
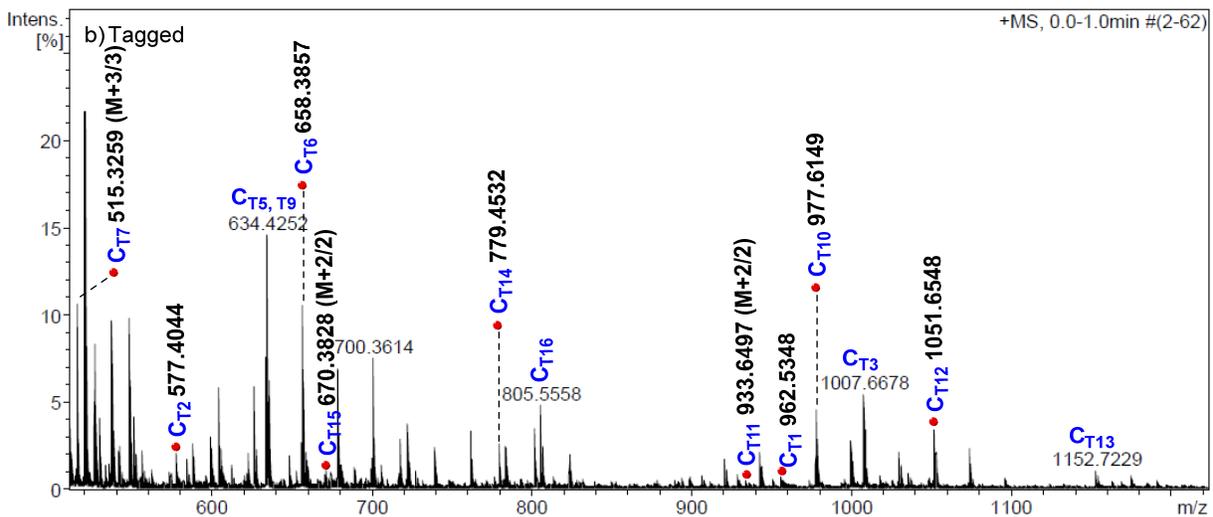
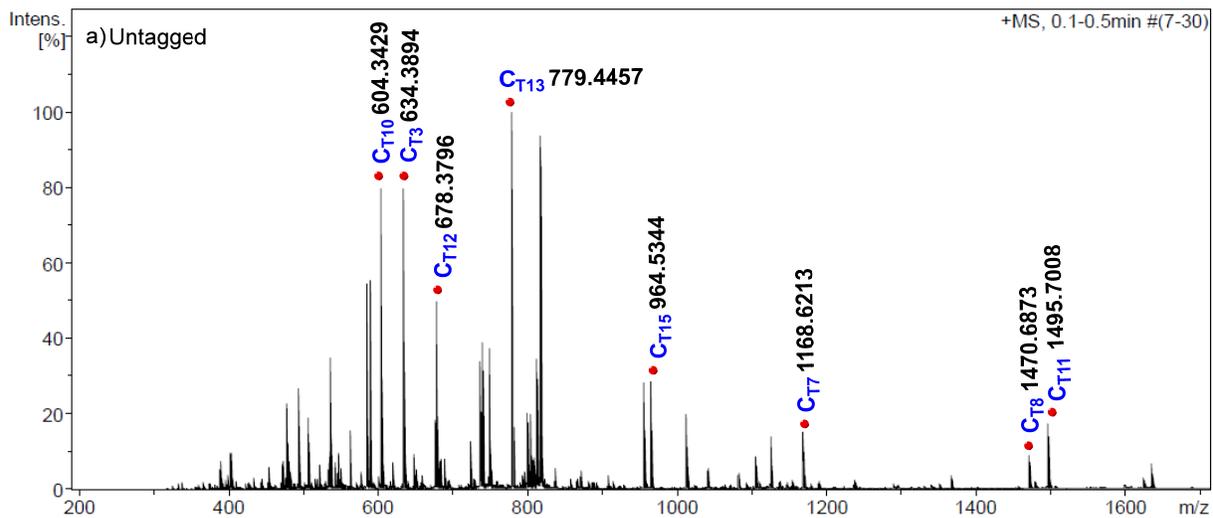
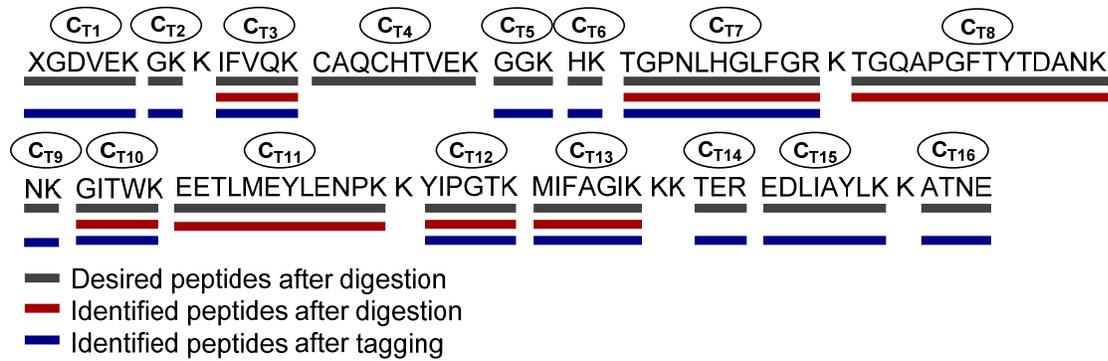


Figure S11: Single-site labeling of cytochrome C **5** enabled by aldehyde functionalised NHS ester **8**. (a) MALDI-MS spectrum for 20% mono-labeled cytochrome C **5c**. (b) MALDI-MS spectrum for 20% mono-labeled cytochrome C **5d** with alkoxyamine tag. (c) MALDI-MS spectrum of cytochrome C after the digestion of **5c** with trypsin. (d) MALDI-MS spectrum of tagged adduct of cytochrome C **5d** after the digestion with trypsin. (e) MALDI MS-MS spectrum for the tagged peptide **LENPKKY** (**K72**, m/z 1470.2 [M]⁺). (f) MALDI MS-MS spectrum for the tagged peptide **LKKATNE** (**K99**, m/z 1370.2 [M]⁺).

Table S6. Experimental conditions for LC-ESI-MS (Scheme 1, data in Figure S12)

Detection wavelength	214 nm
Temperature	25 °C
Mobile phase A	0.1% formic acid in 100% water
Mobile phase B	0.1% formic acid in 100% ACN
Flow rate	0.2 mL/min
Sample	Untagged and tagged tryptic digest of cytochrome C
Capillary	4500 V
Collision Cell RF	600.0 V _{pp}



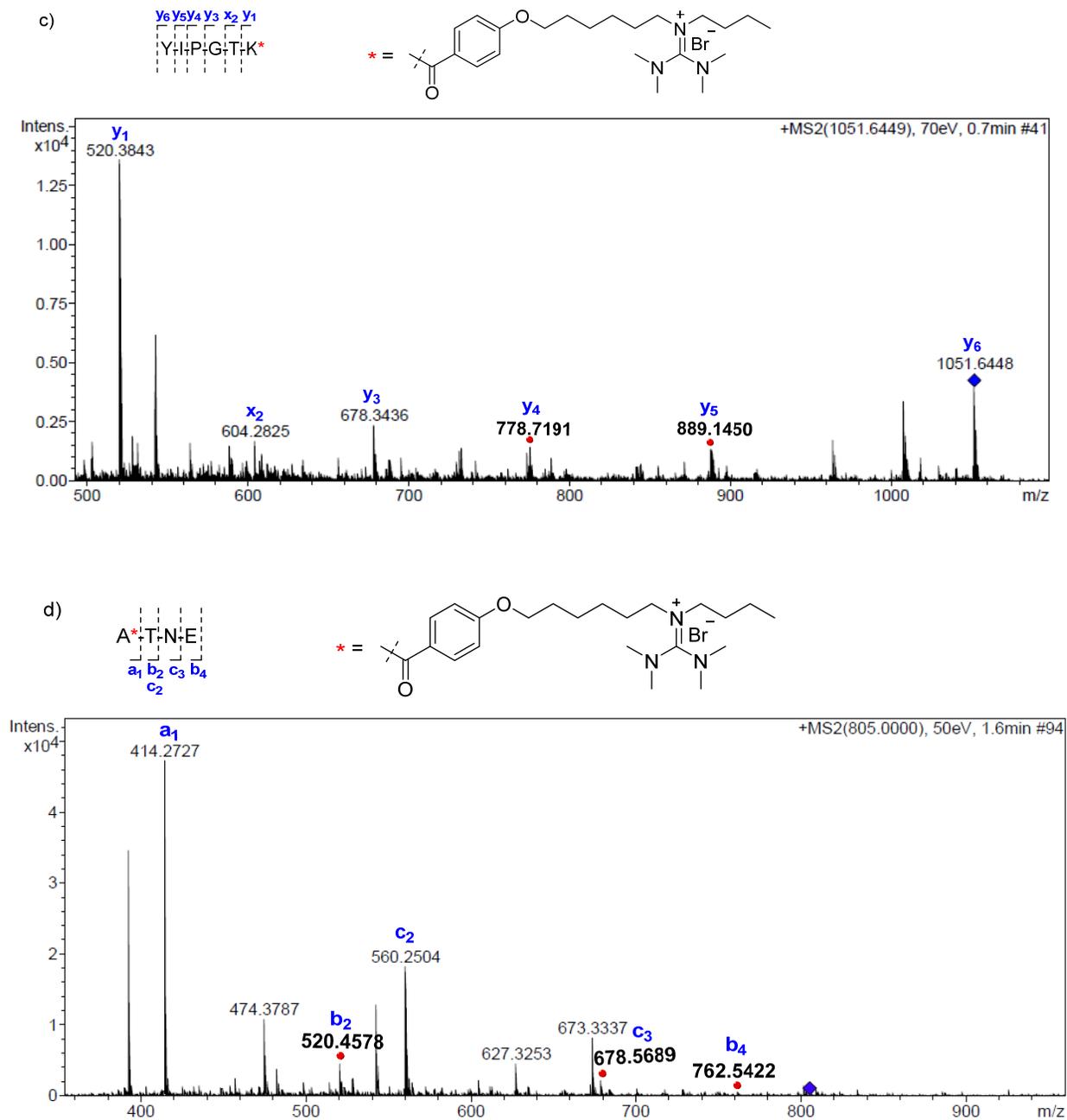


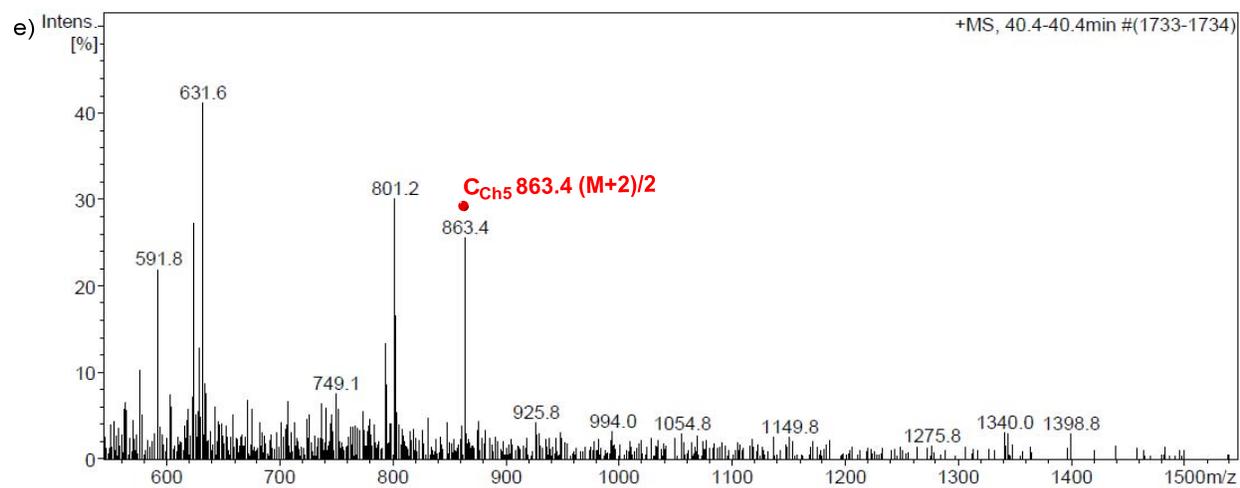
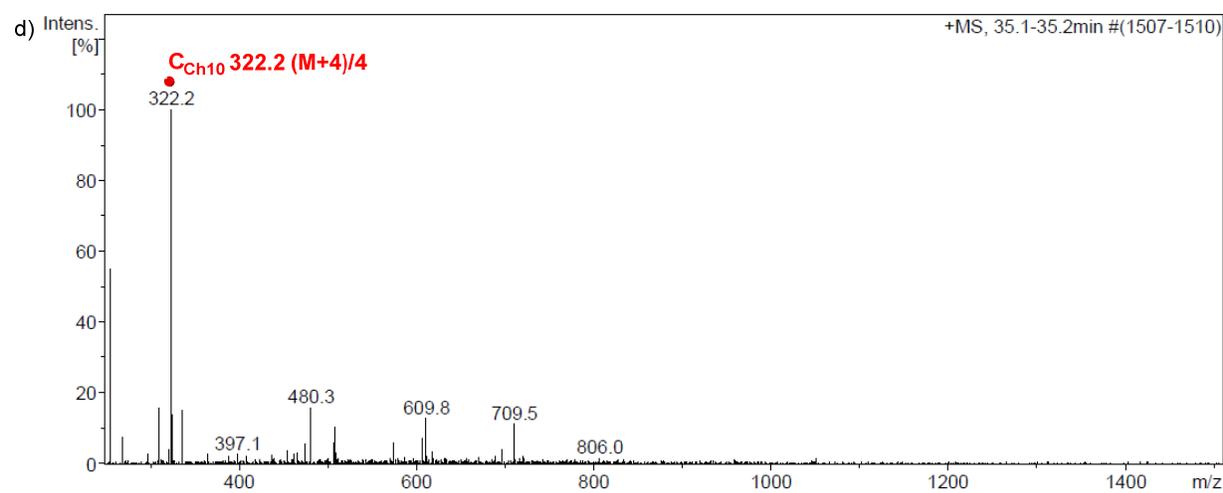
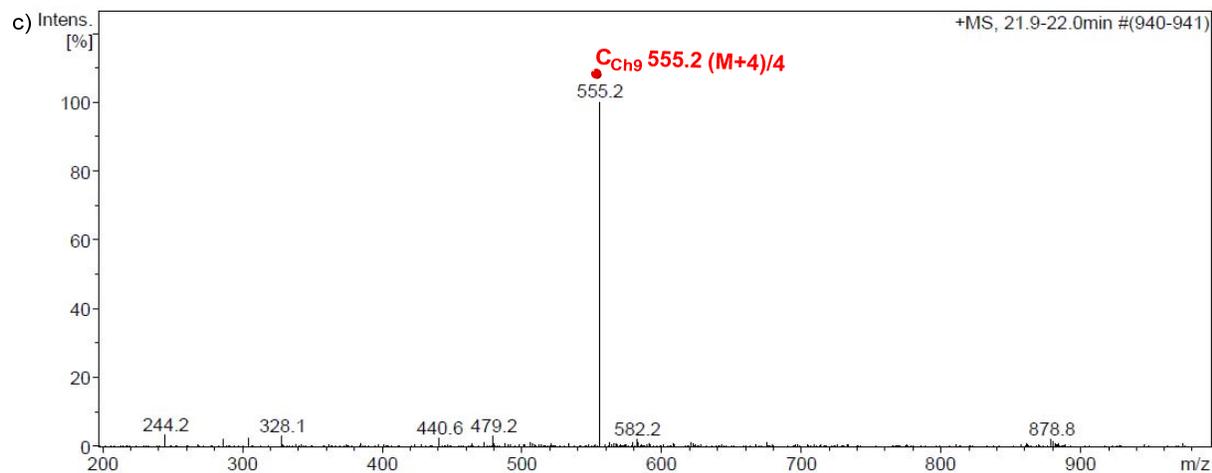
Figure S12. Analyzing and sequencing the cytochrome C (a) ESI-MS spectrum for untagged digest of cytochrome C. (b) ESI-MS spectrum for the sensitivity booster **3** tagged digest of cytochrome C. (c) ESI-MS-MS of YIPGTK-Tag (C_{T12} , residues 74-79, m/z 1051.7, $[M]^+$). (d) ESI-MS-MS of Tag-ATNE (C_{T16} , residues 101-104, m/z 805.0, $[M]^+$).

Table S7: Experimental conditions for LC-ESI-MS (Scheme 3a, data in Figure S13)

Column	AdvanceBio Peptide Map, 2.7 μm , 4.6 \times 150 mm (from Agilent)
Detection wavelength	215-254 nm
Temperature	25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Mobile phase A	0.01% formic acid in 100% water
Mobile phase B	0.01% formic acid in 100% ACN
Flow rate	0.3 ml/min
Sample	Tagged tetra-labeled digest of cytochrome C
Capillary Voltage	4000 V

Table S8: Gradient detail

Time	Flow (ml/min)	%A	%B
0	0.3	100	0
5	0.3	100	0
10	0.3	85	15
40	0.3	64	36
50	0.3	40	60
60	0.3	100	0



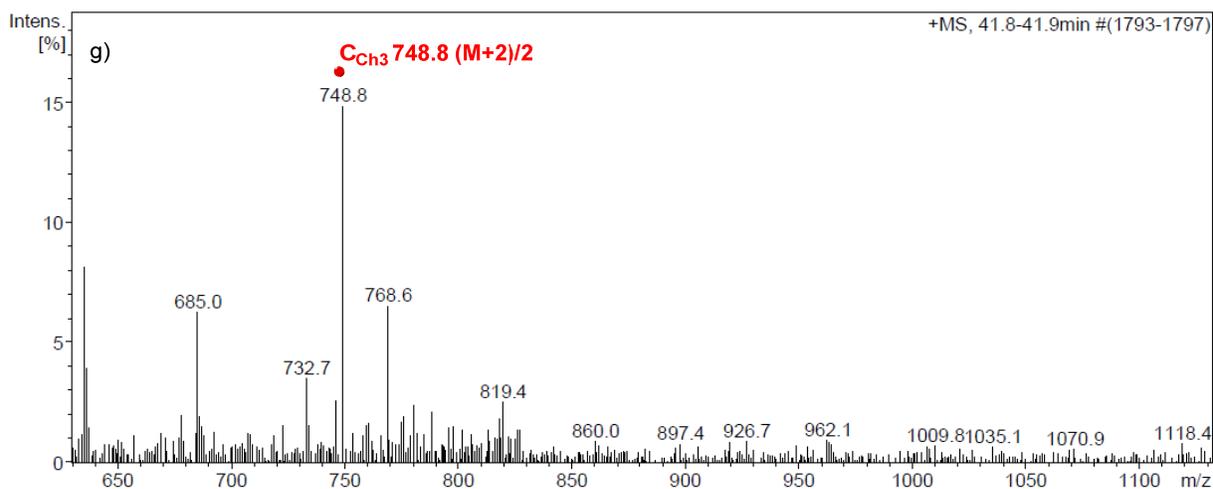
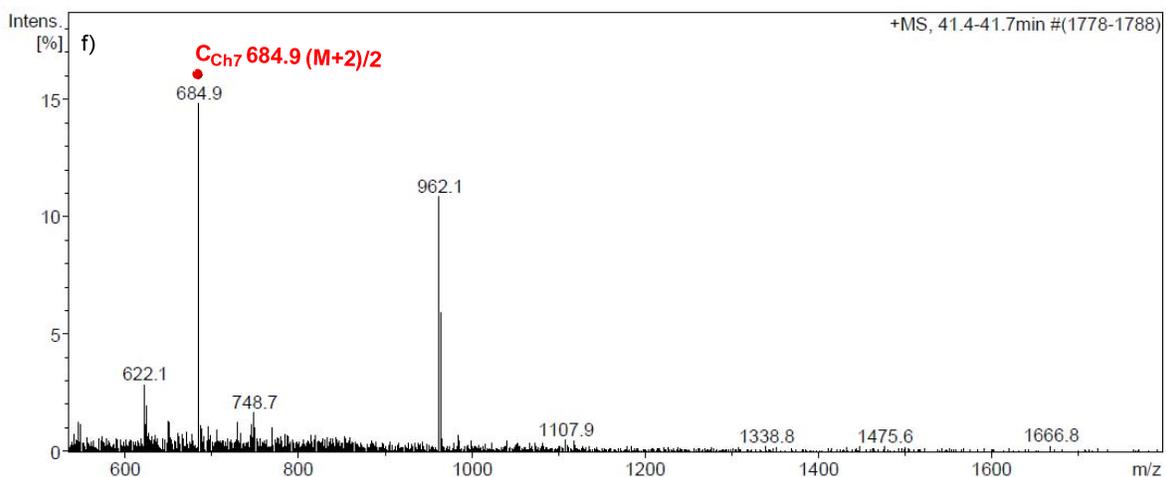
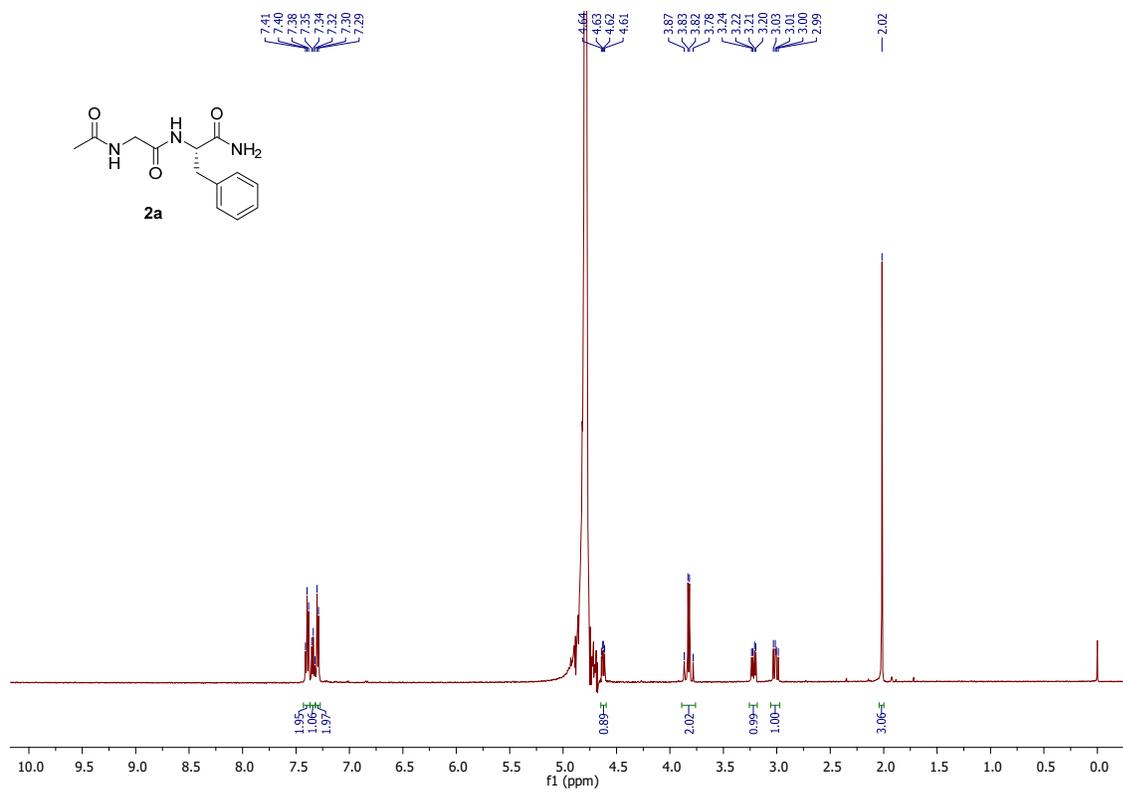
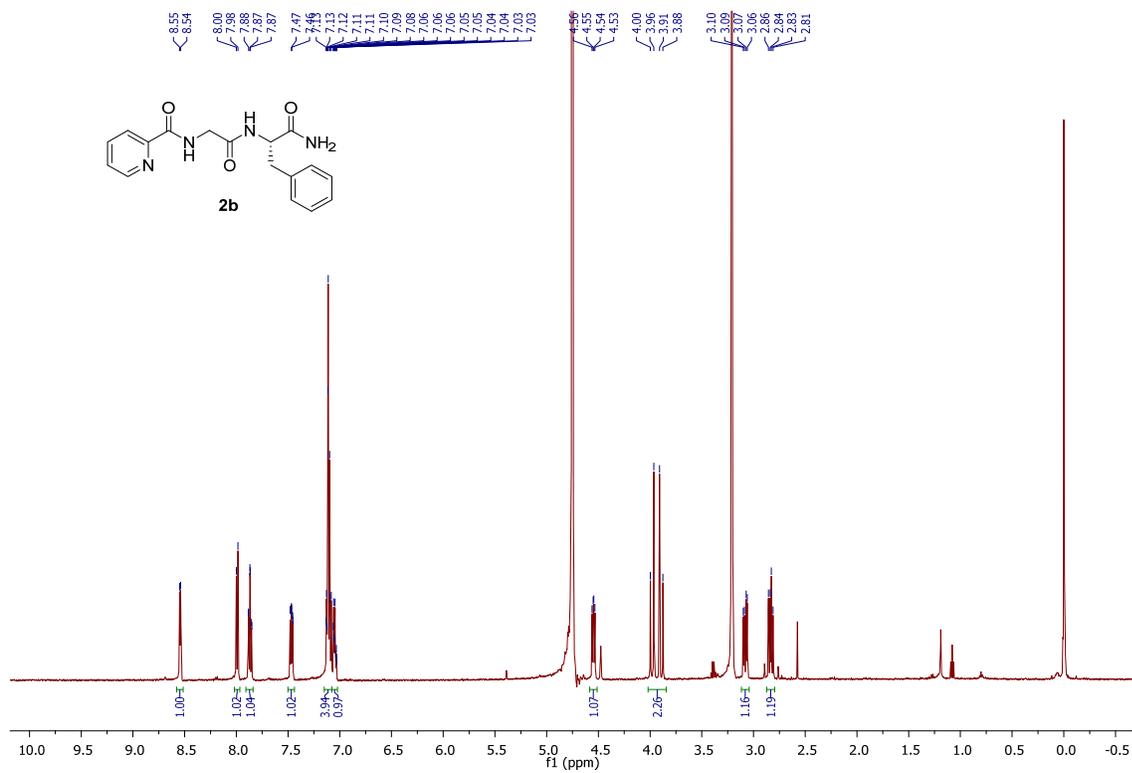
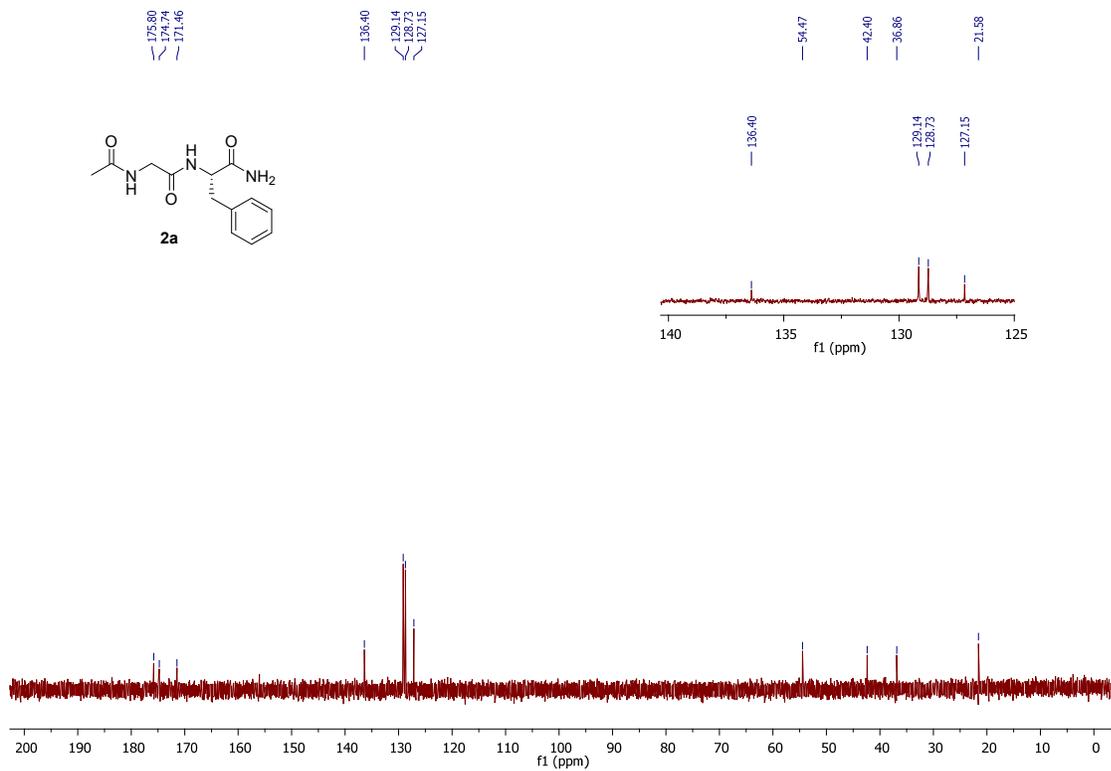
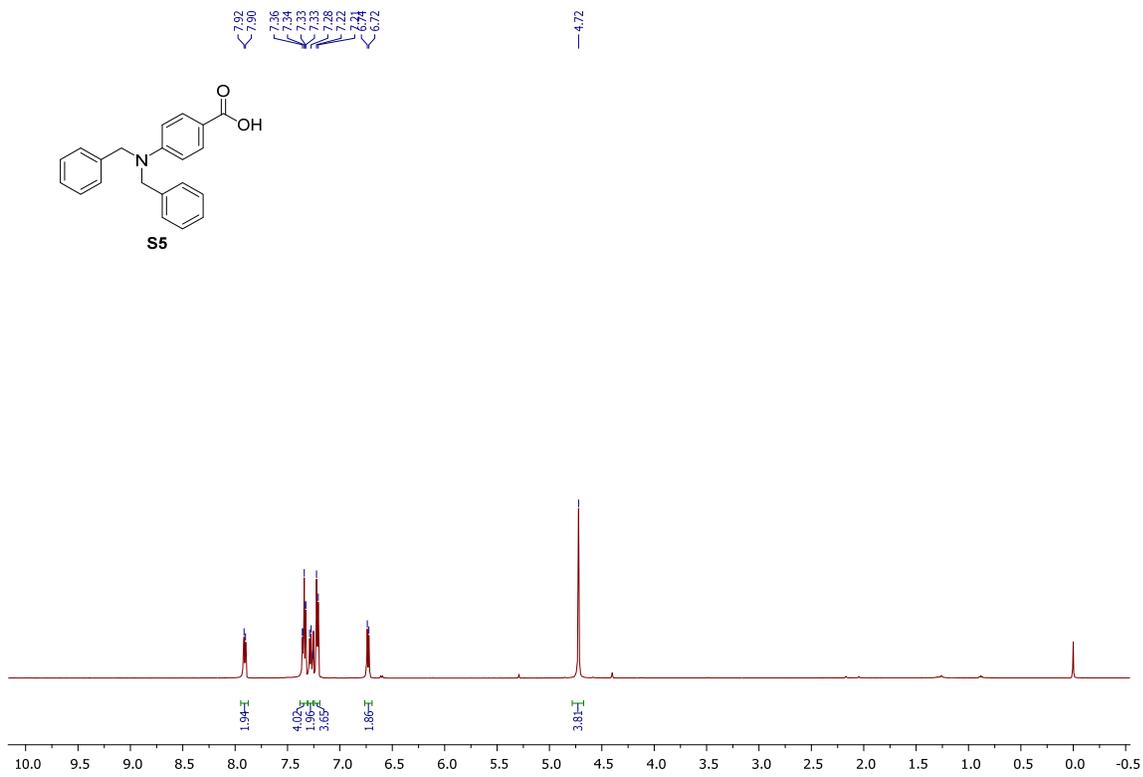
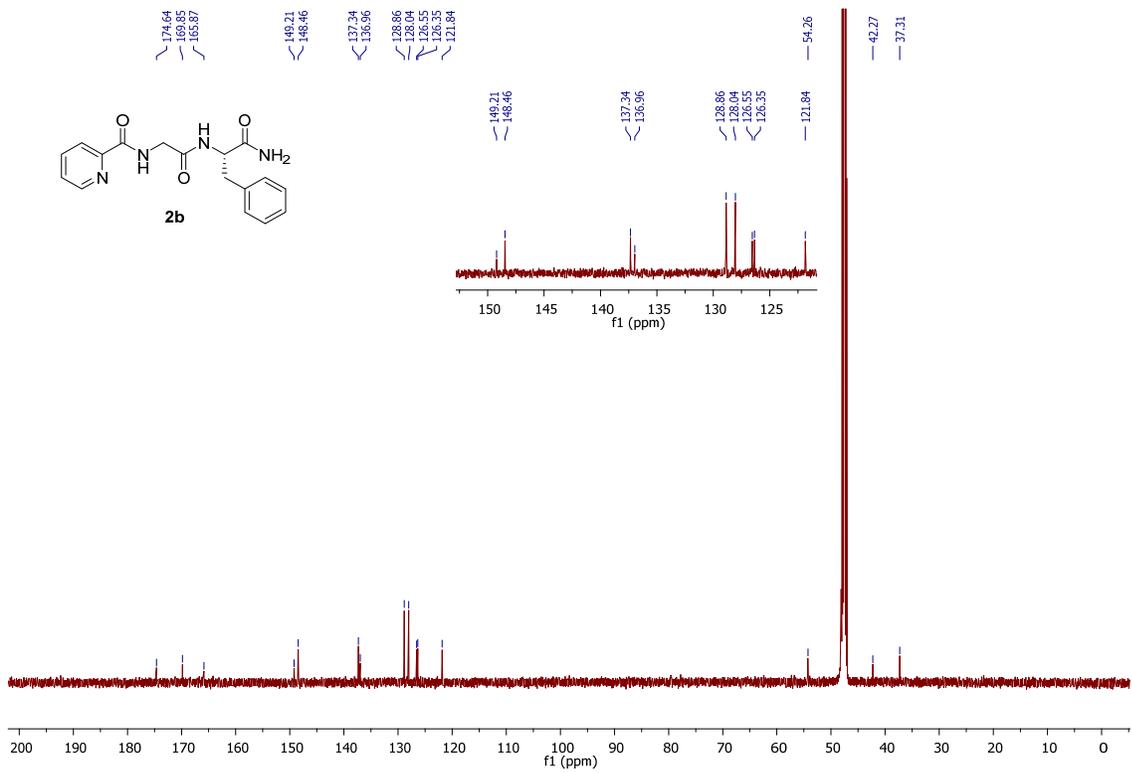


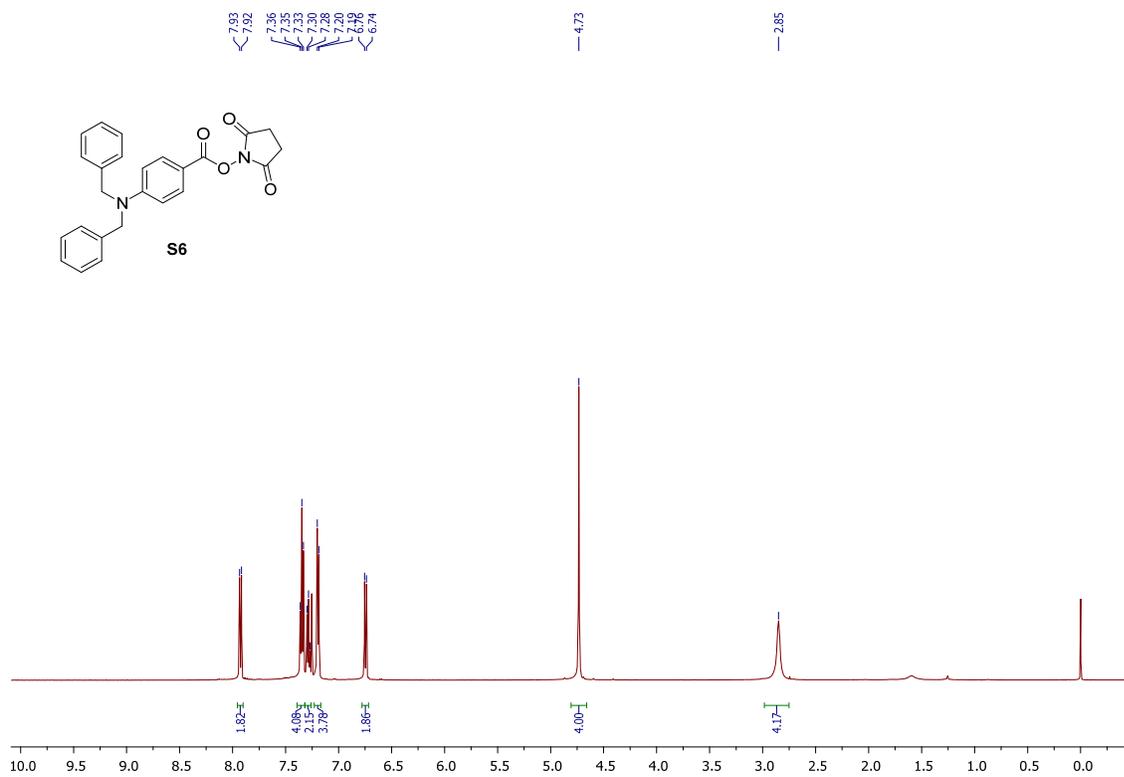
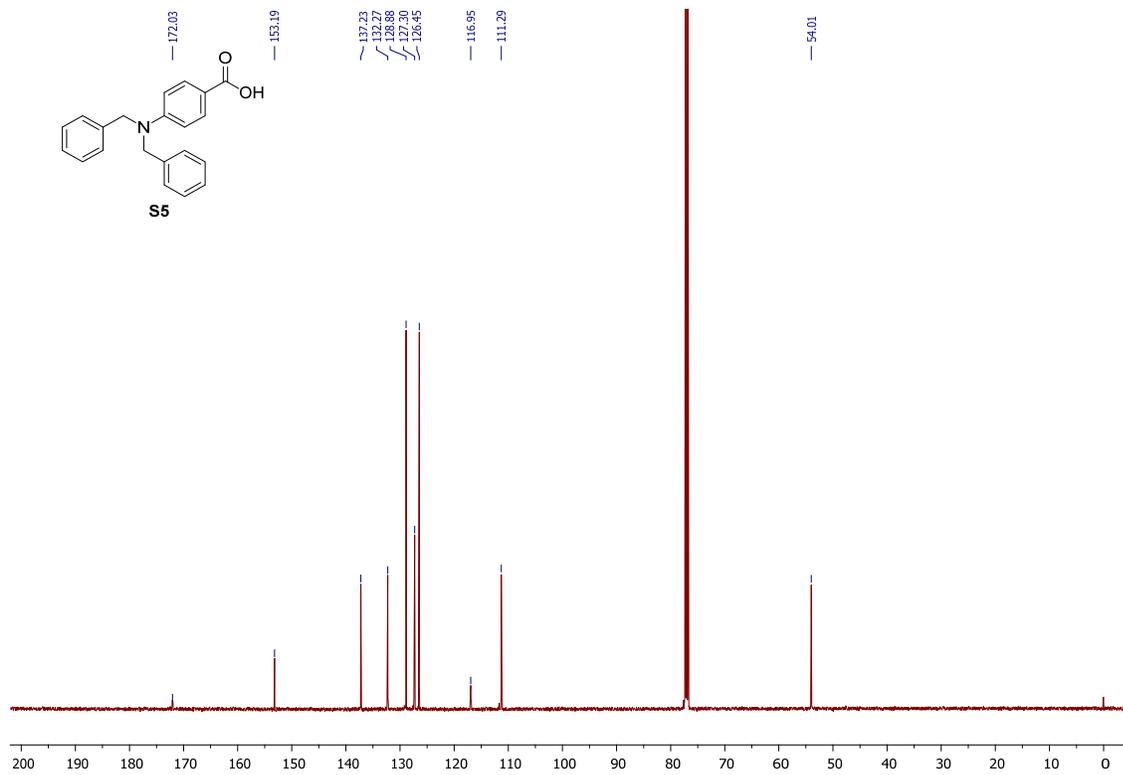
Figure S13. Analyzing and sequencing the cytochrome C (a) ESI-MS charged spectrum and deconvoluted spectrum of tetra-labeled cytochrome C in Scheme 3a; refer to Supplementary Figure S13 for MALDI data. (b) TIC spectrum of tagged tetra-labeled cytochrome C. (c) ESI-MS spectrum of AGIKKKTEREDLIAY (C_{ch9} , residues 83-97, m/z 555.2, $[(M+4)/4]$). (d) ESI-MS spectrum of LKKATNE (C_{ch10} , residues 98-104, m/z 322.2, $[(M+4)/4]$). (e) ESI-MS spectrum of TDANKNKGITW (C_{ch5} , residues 49-59, m/z 863.6, $[(M+2)/2]$). (f) ESI-MS spectrum of LENPKKY (C_{ch7} , residues 68-74, m/z 684.9, $[(M+2)/2]$). (g) ESI-MS spectrum of GRKTGQAPGF (C_{ch3} , residues 37-46, m/z 748.8, $[(M+2)/2]$).

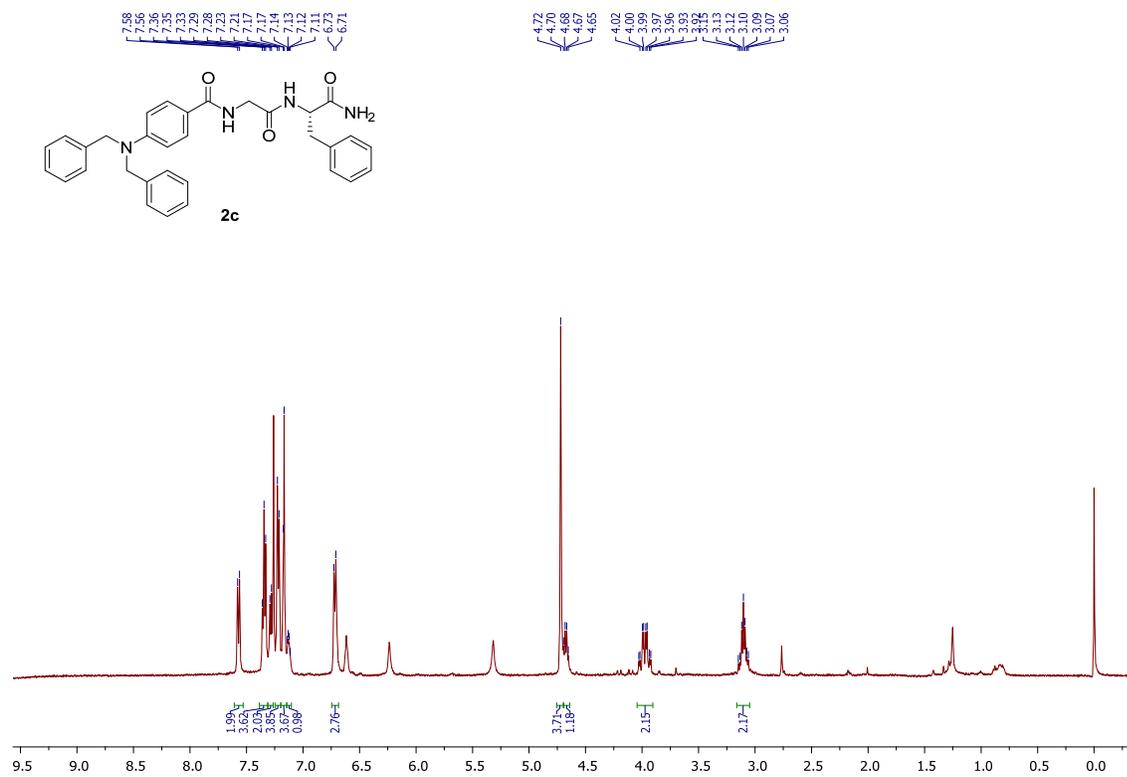
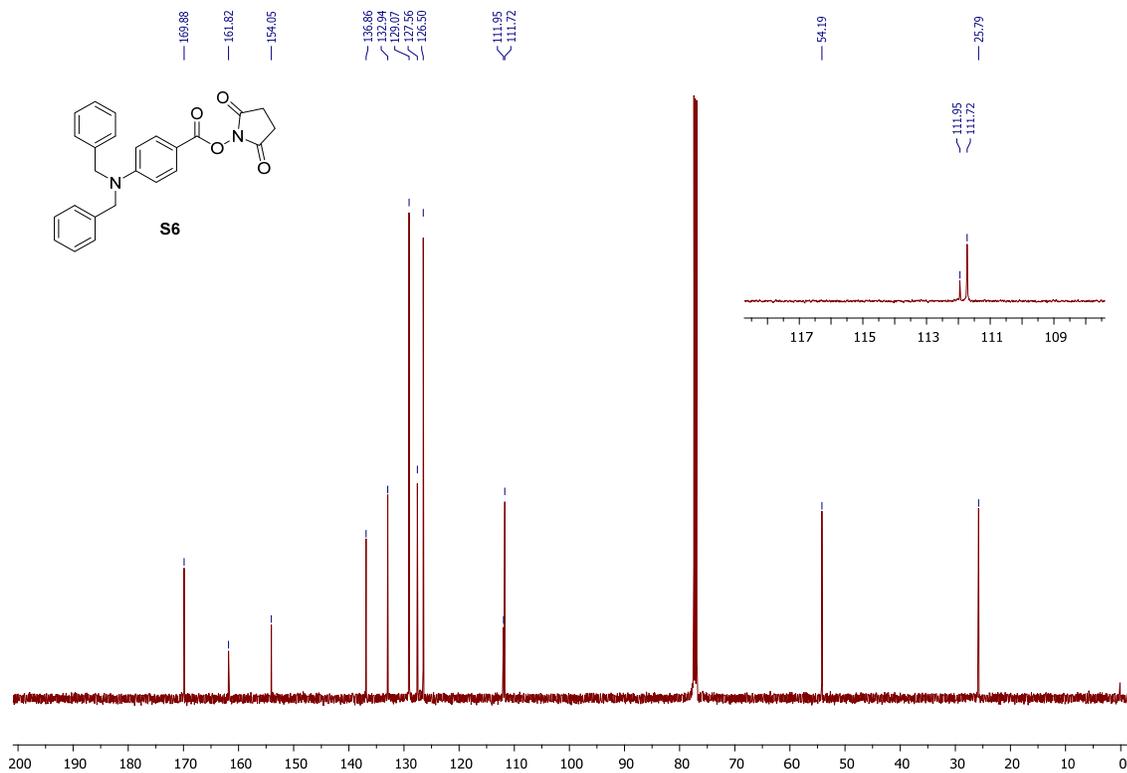
5.2 NMR spectra

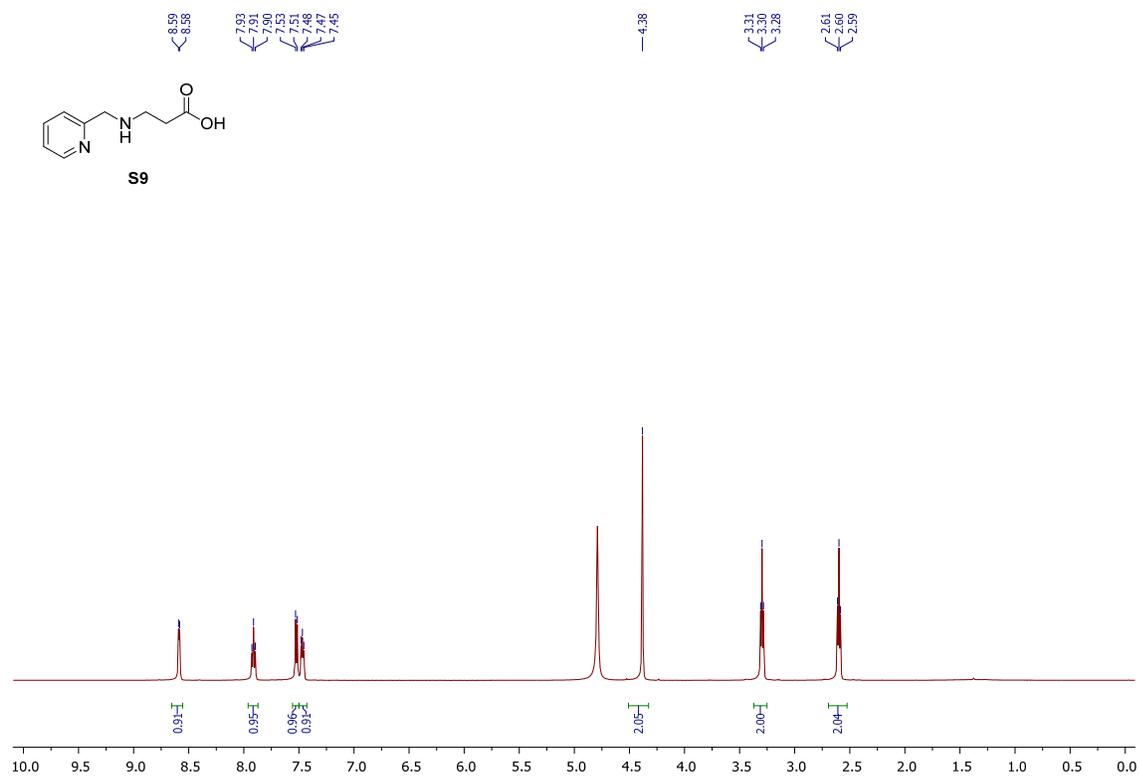
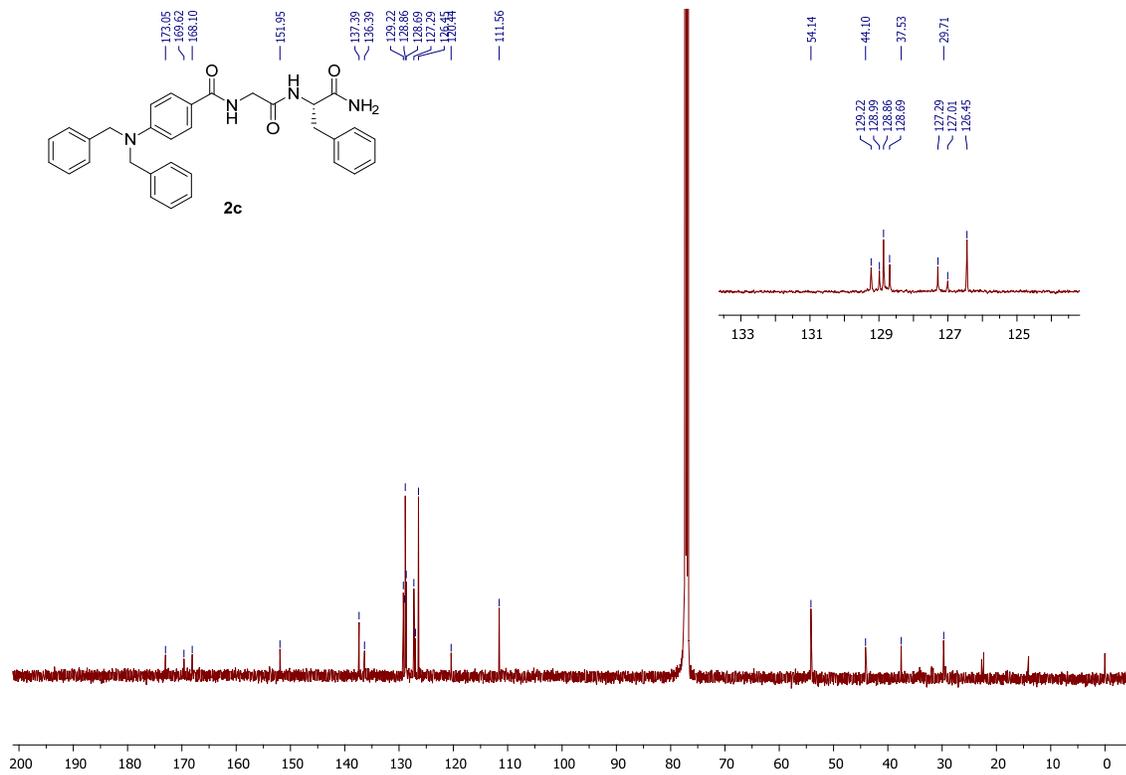


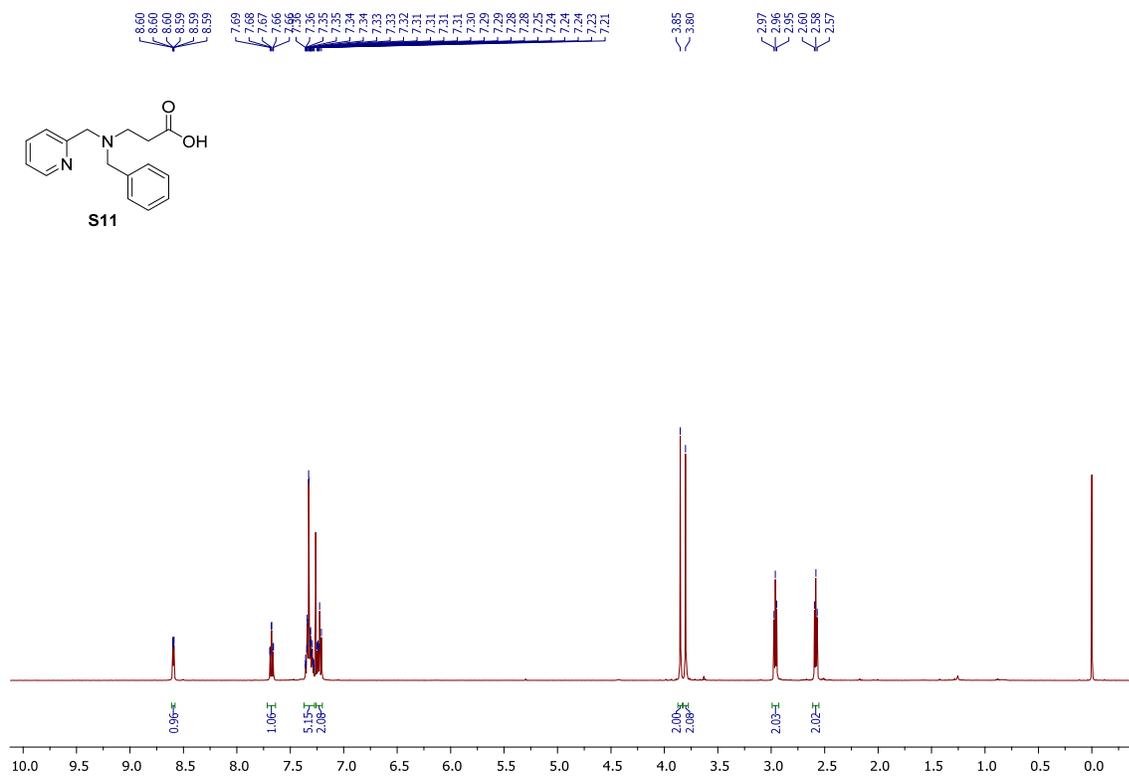
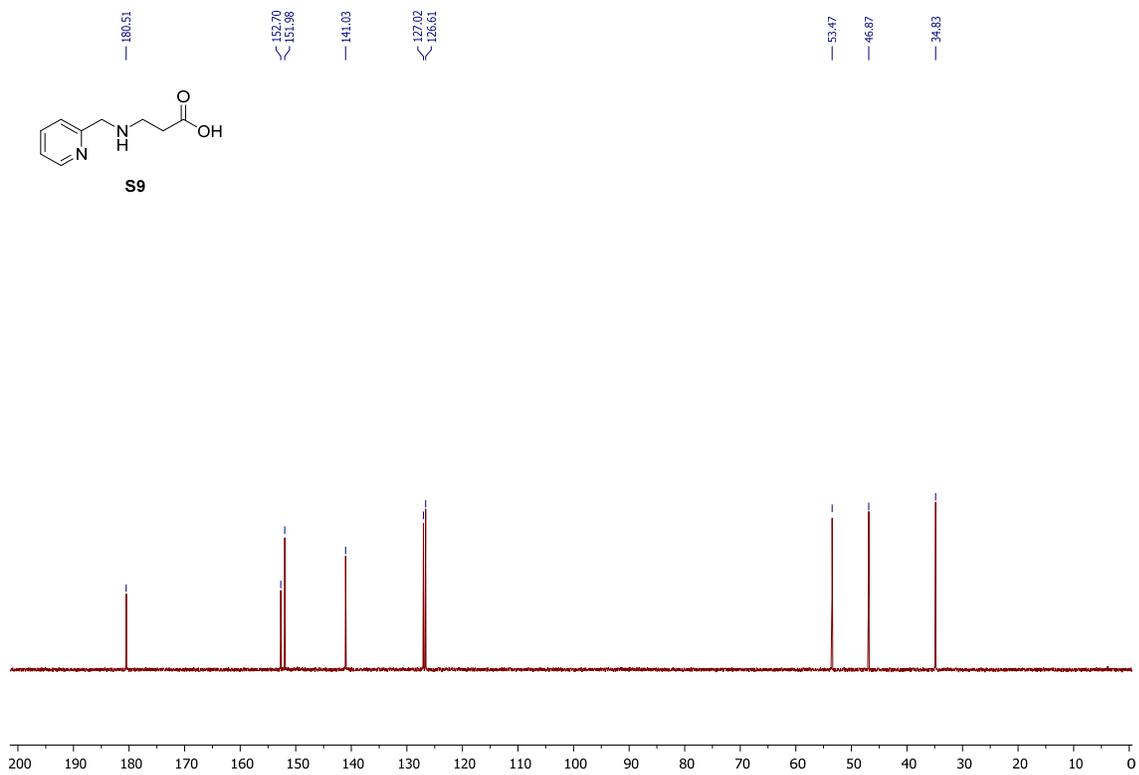


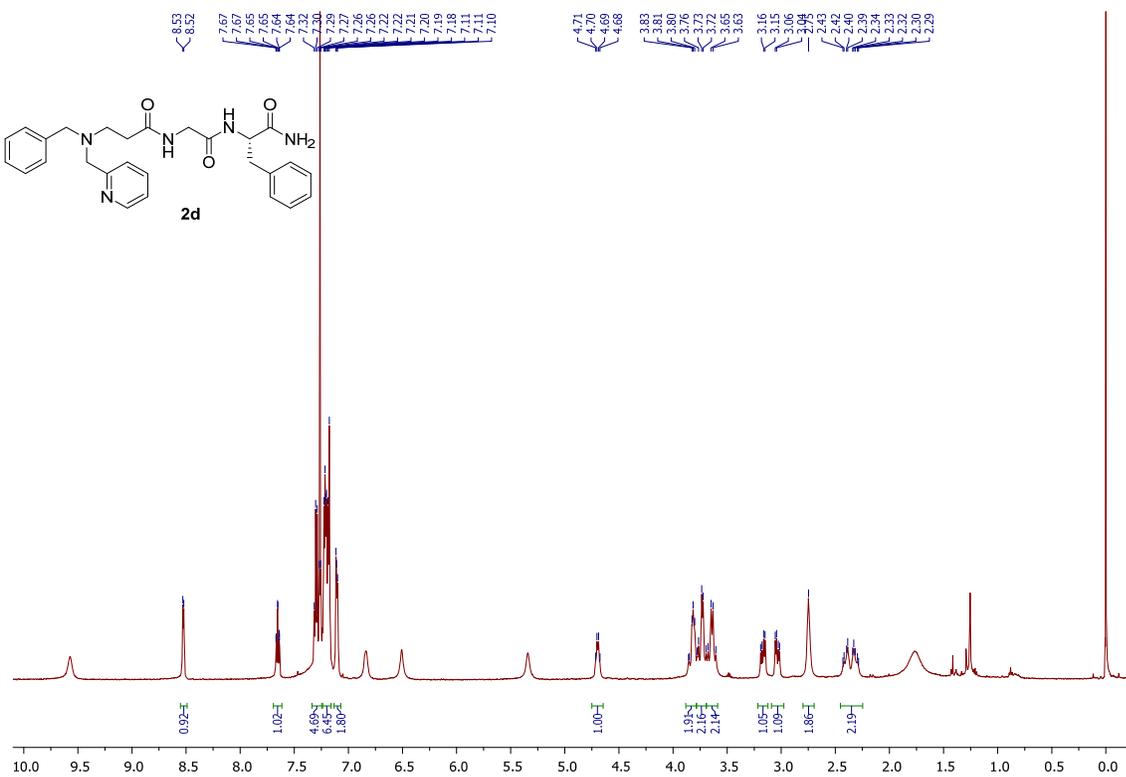
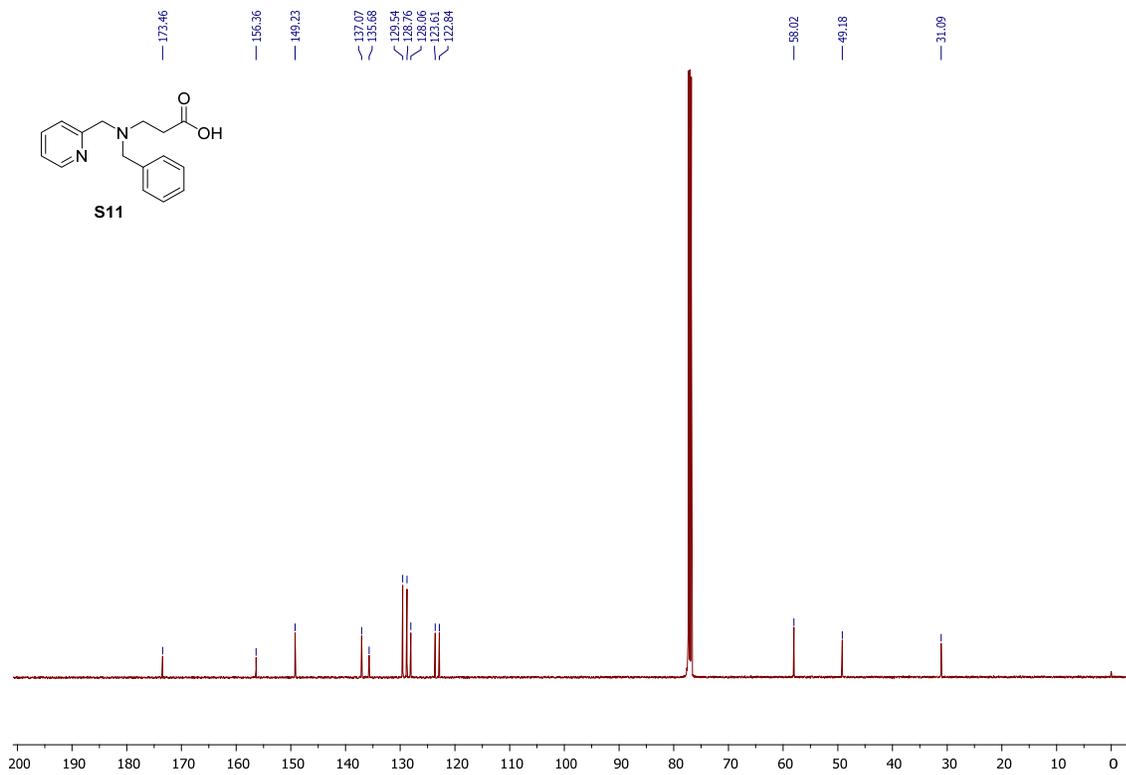


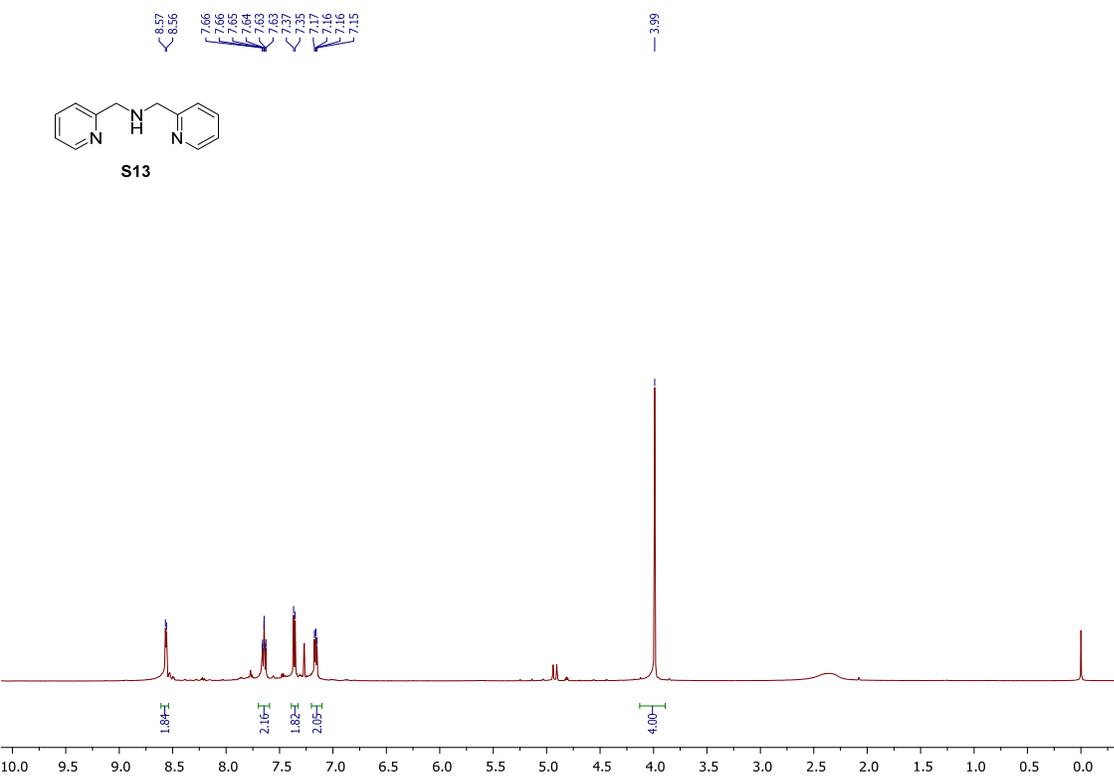
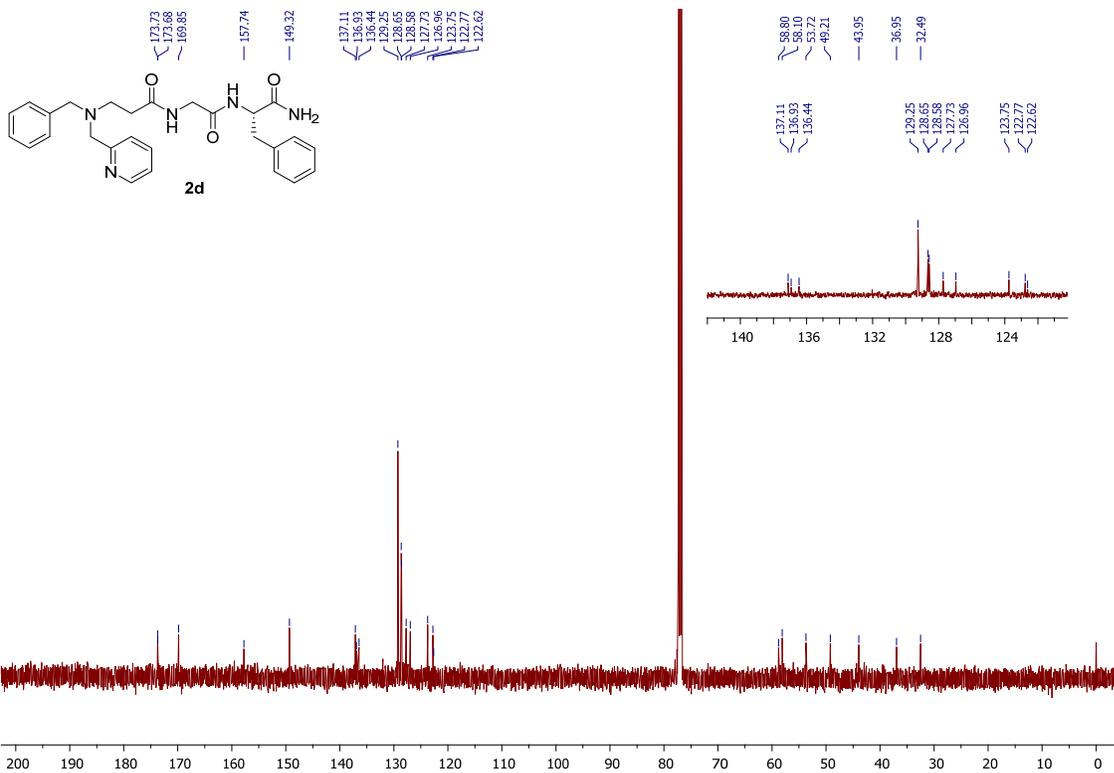


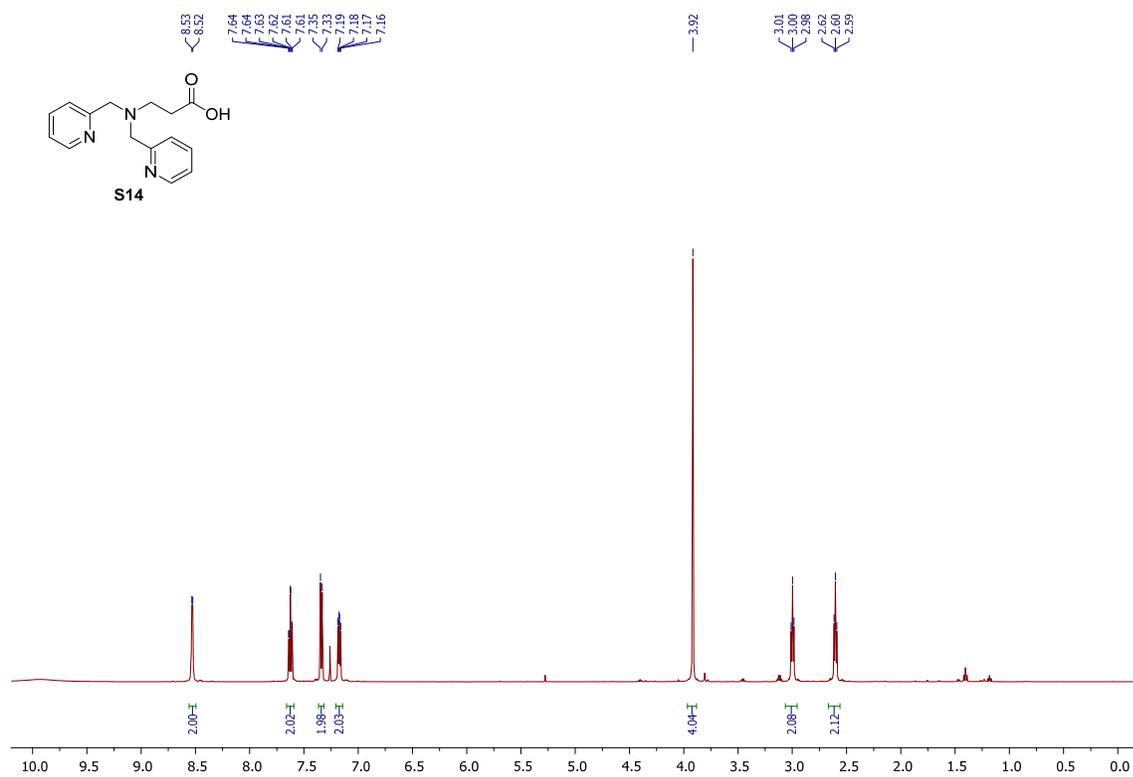
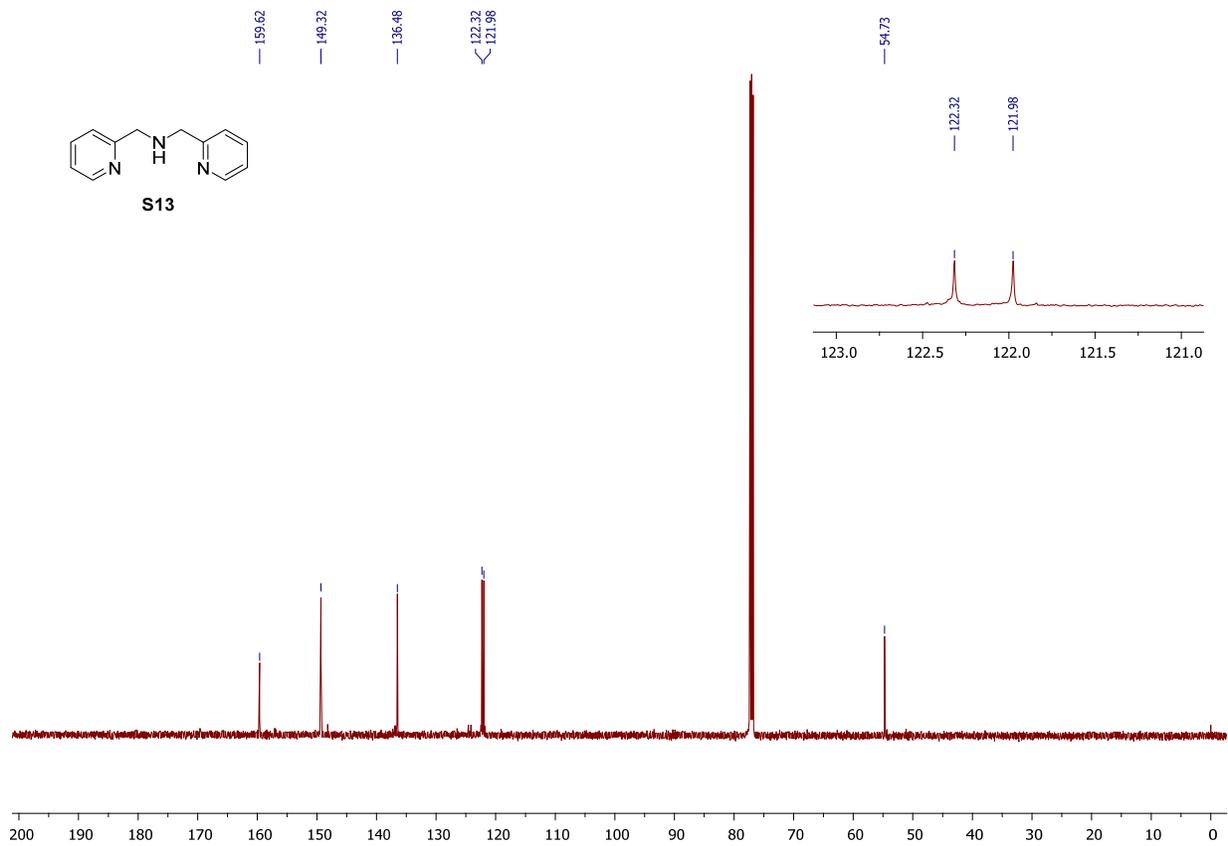


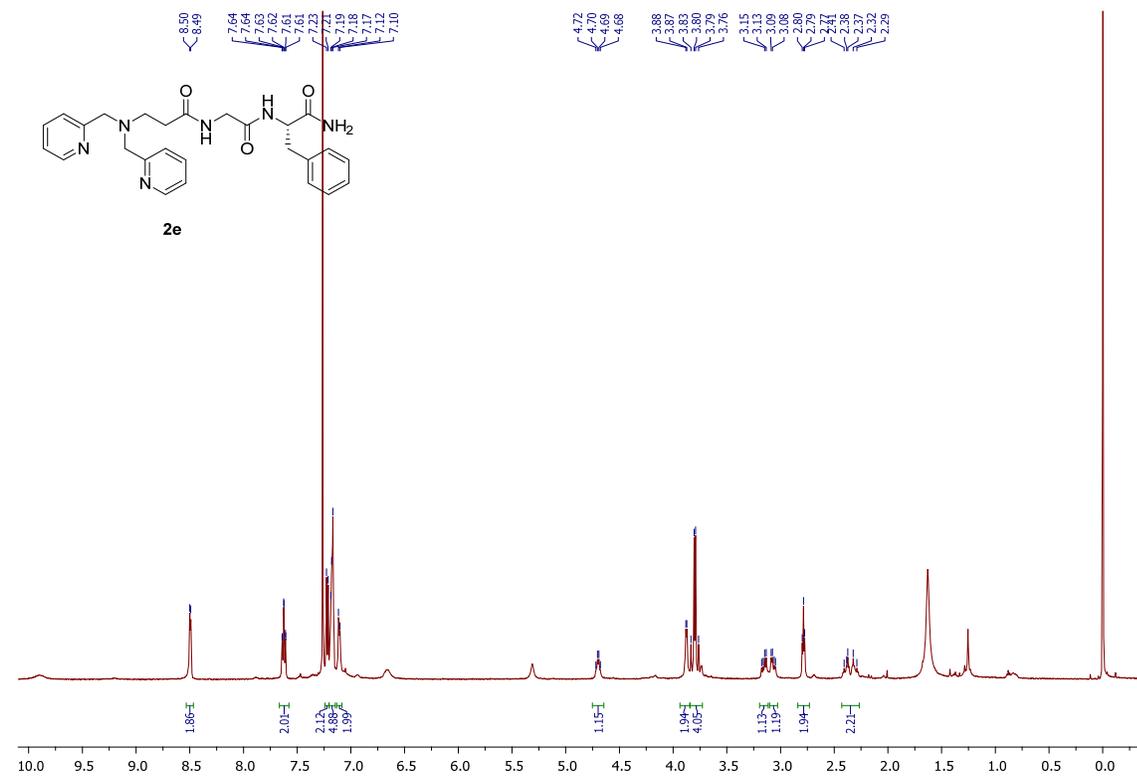
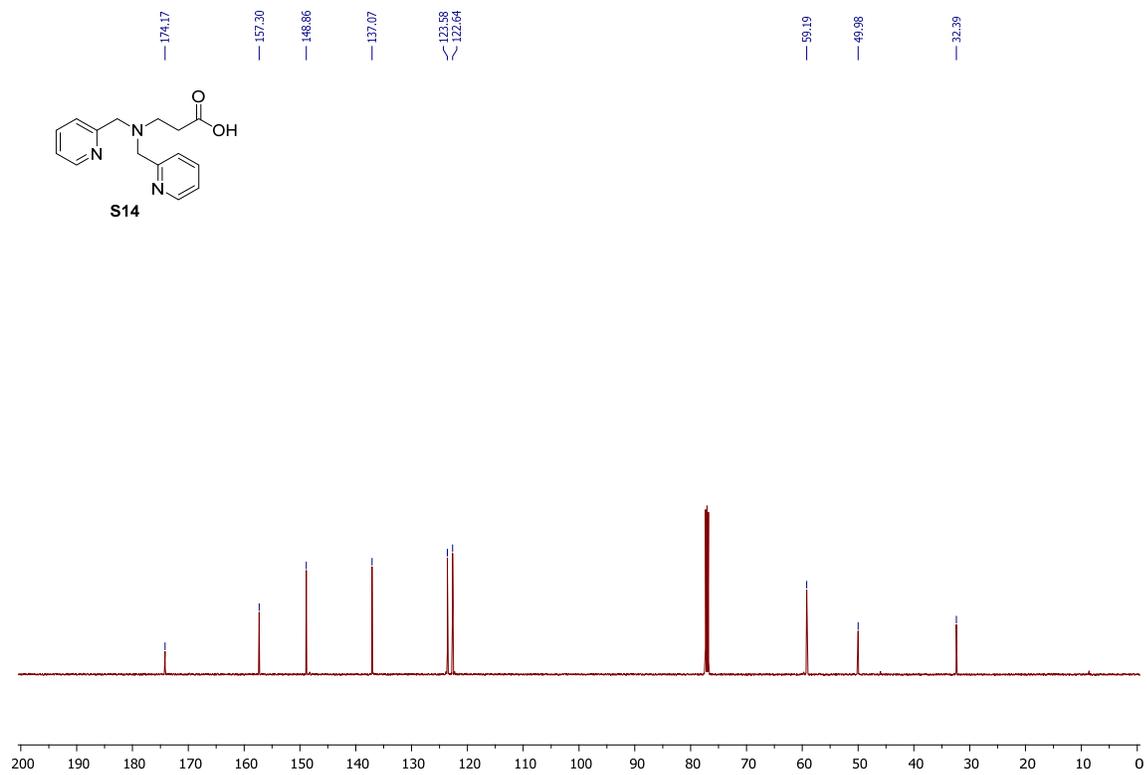


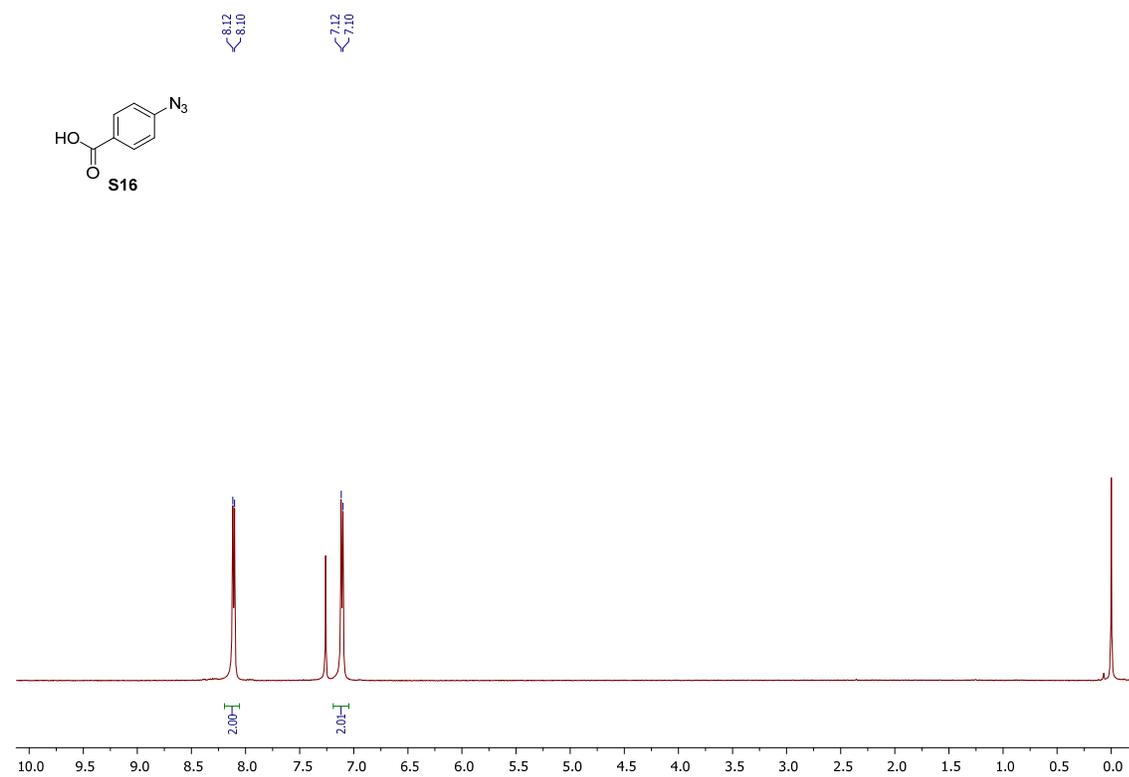
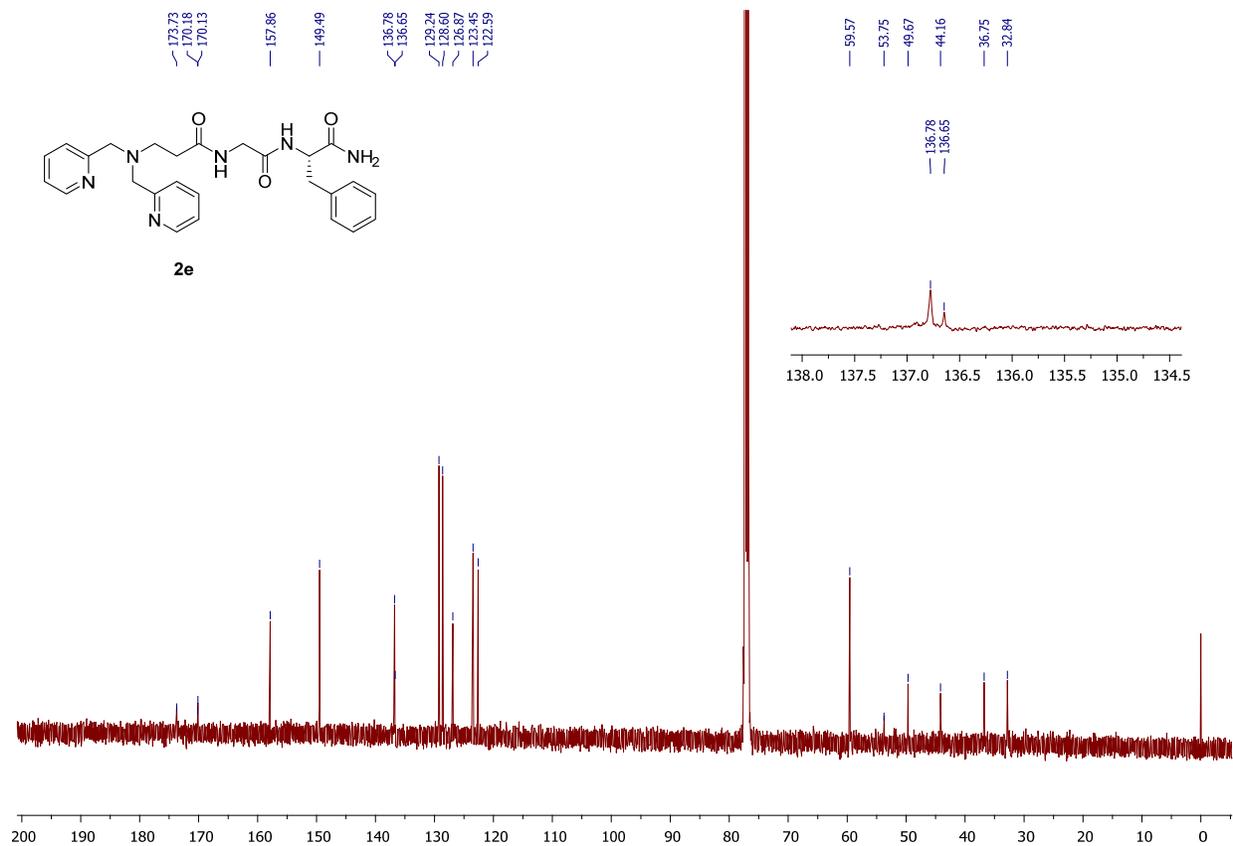


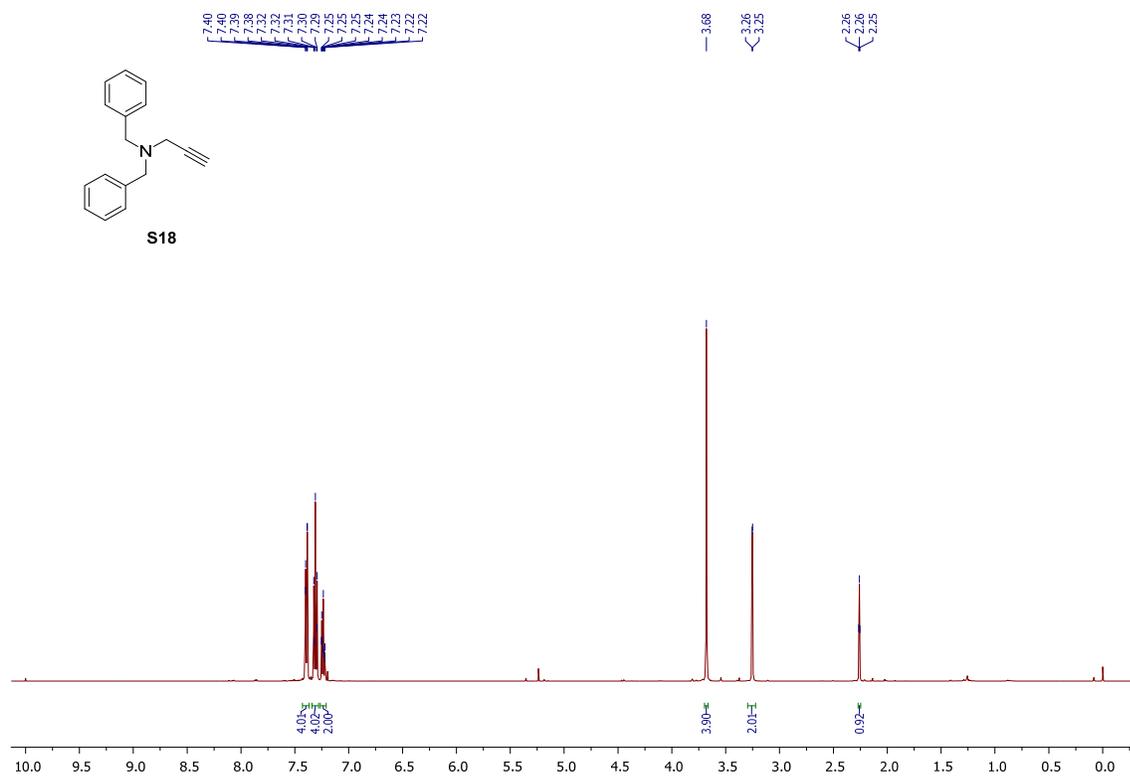
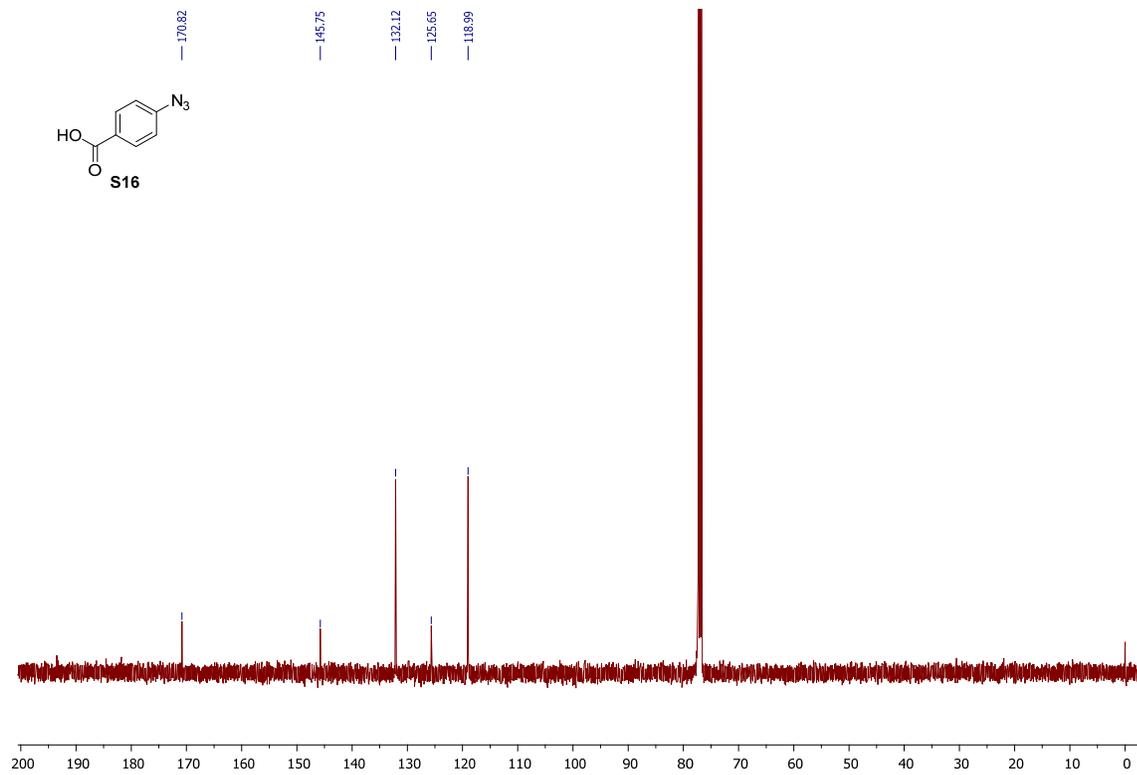


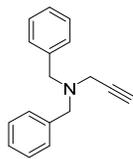




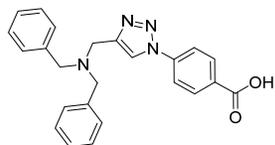
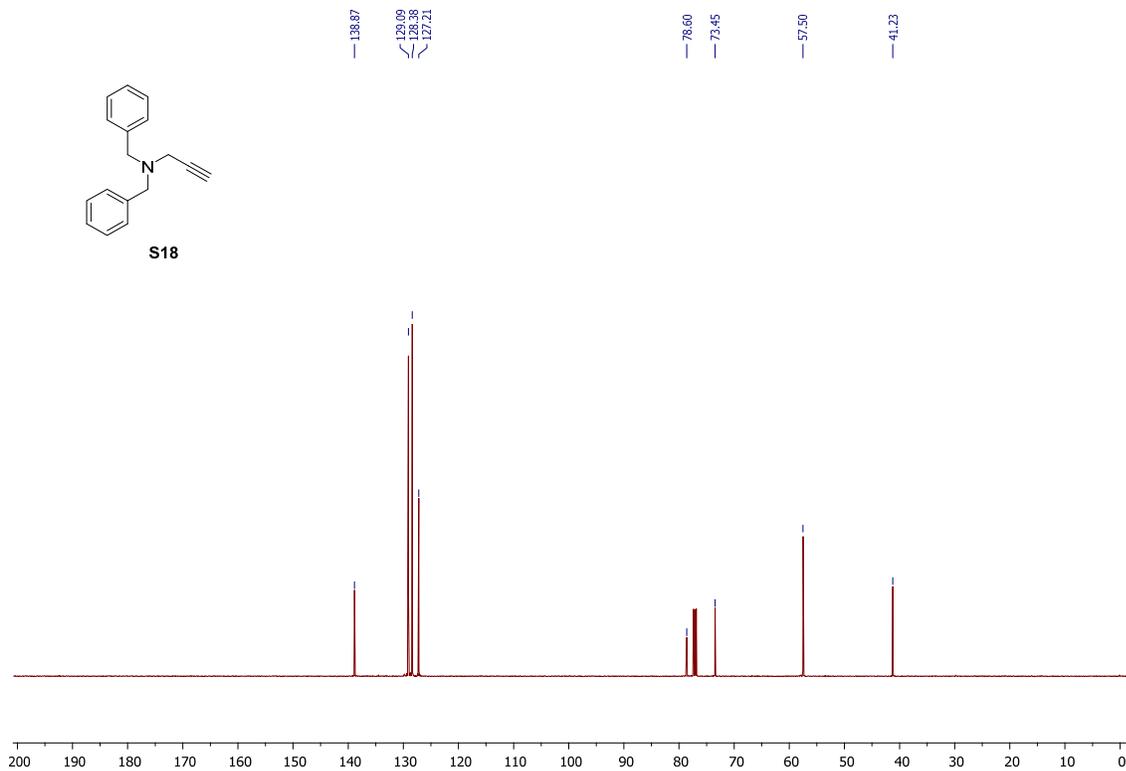




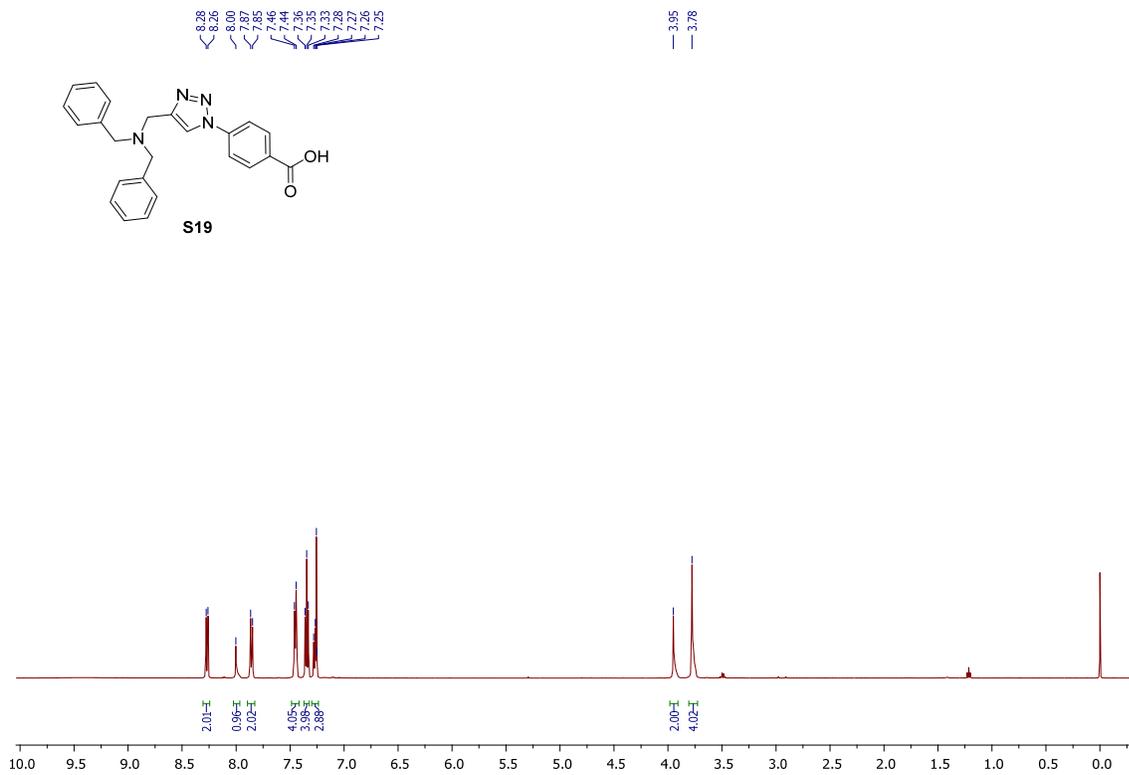


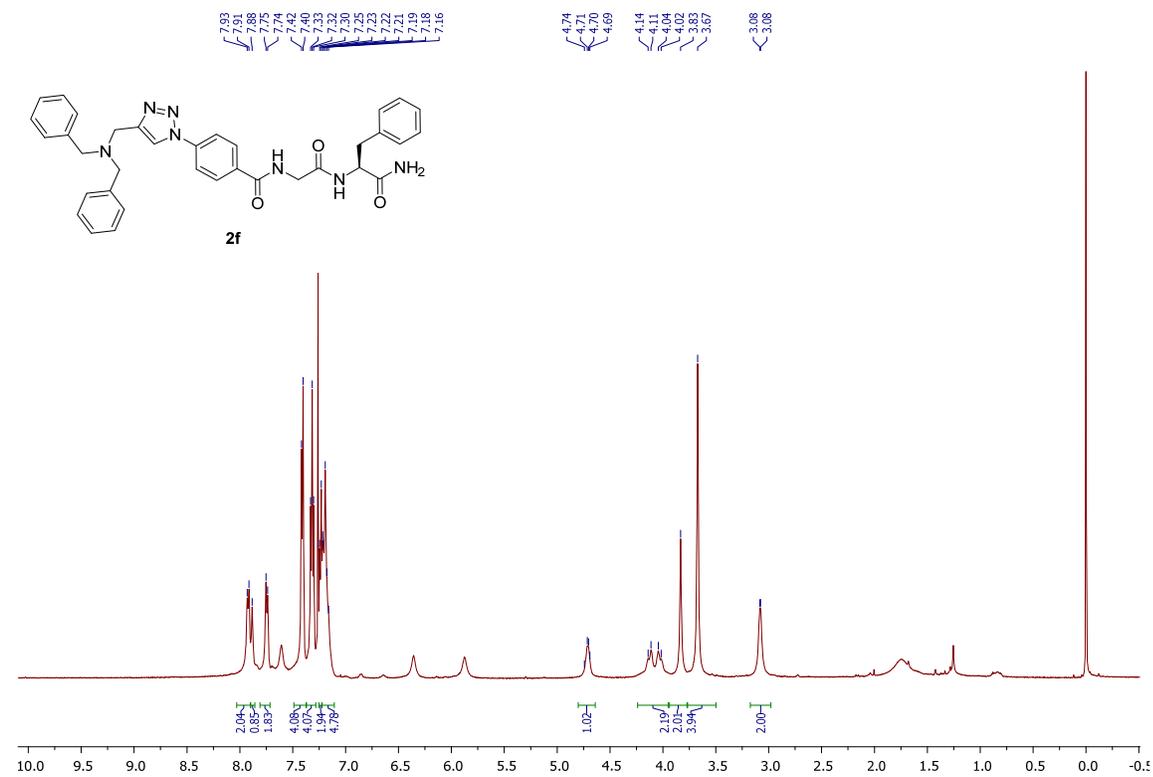
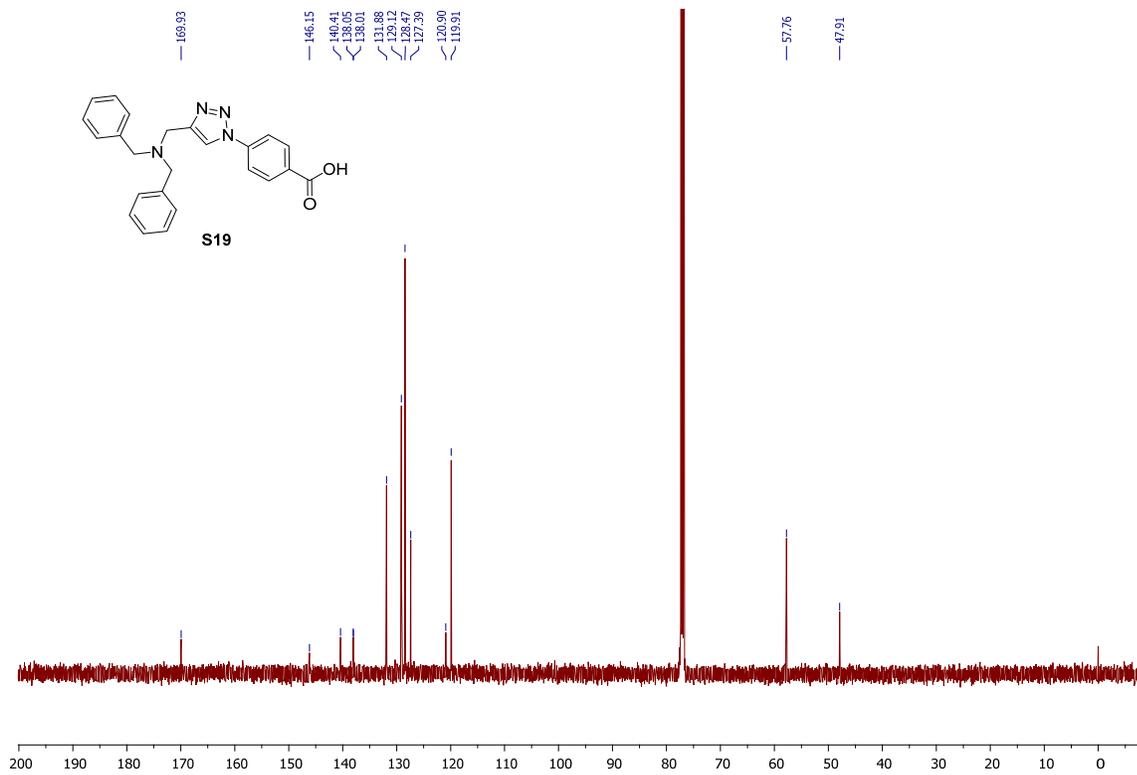


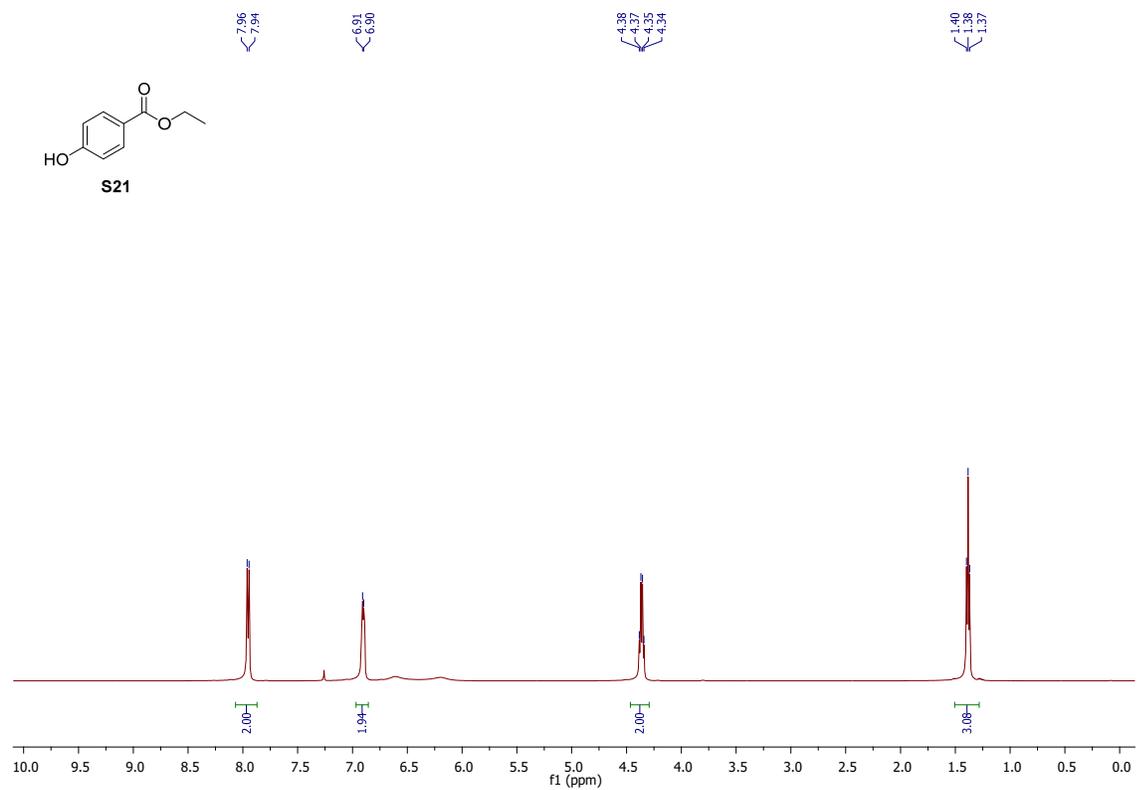
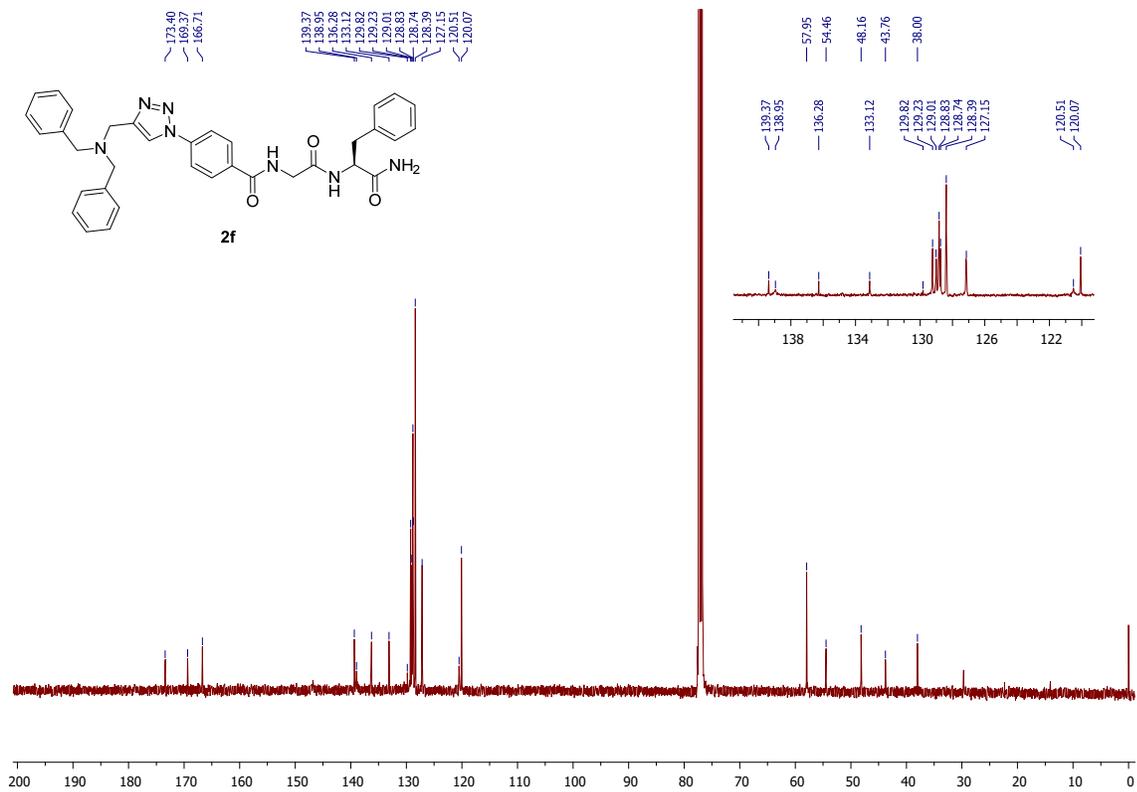
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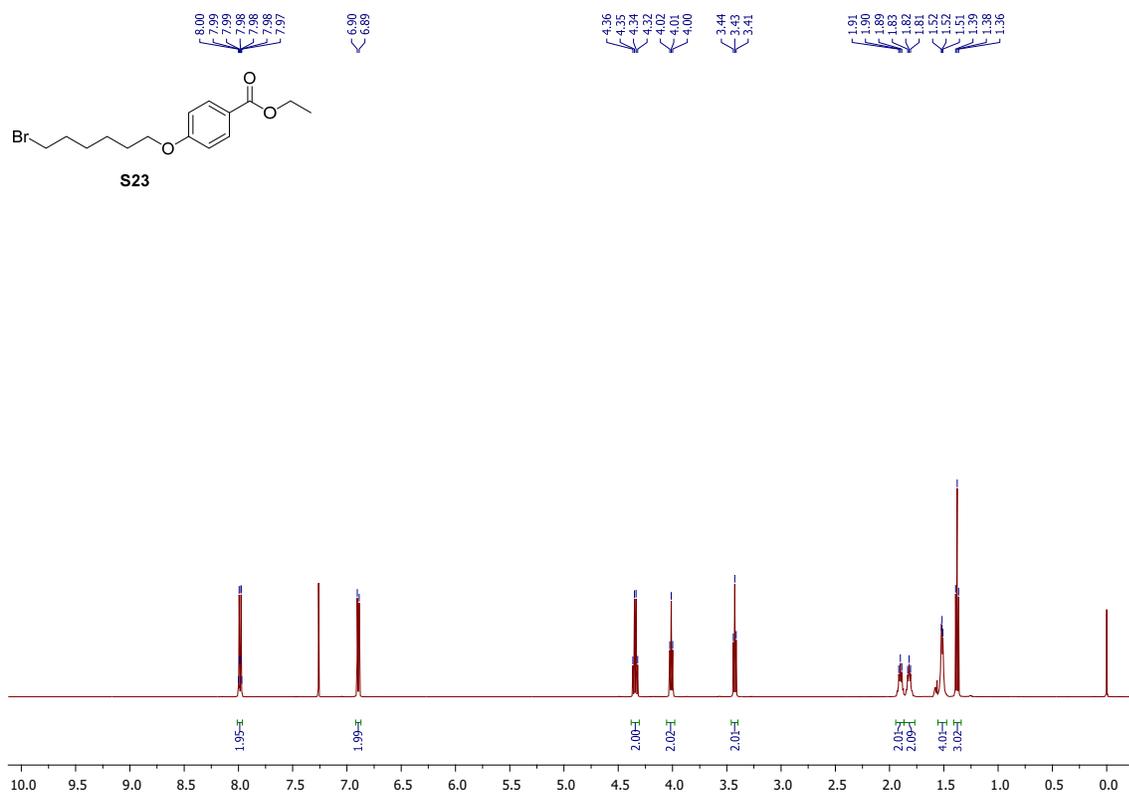
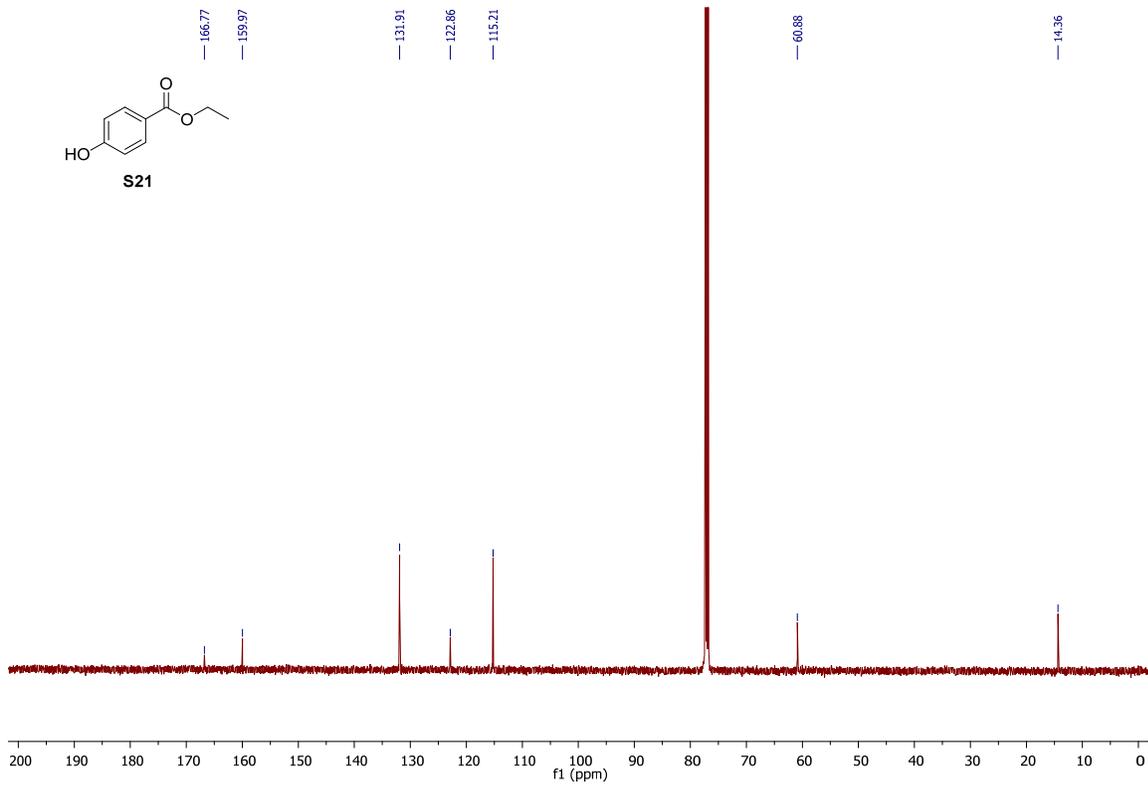


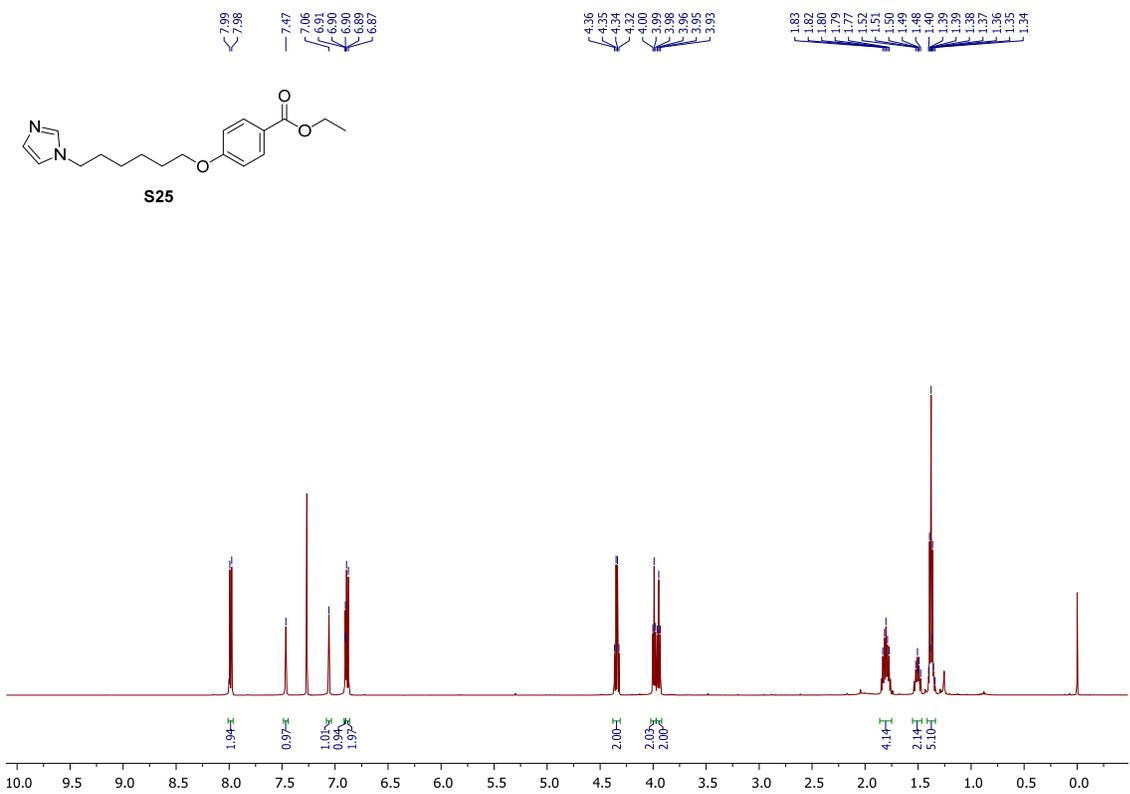
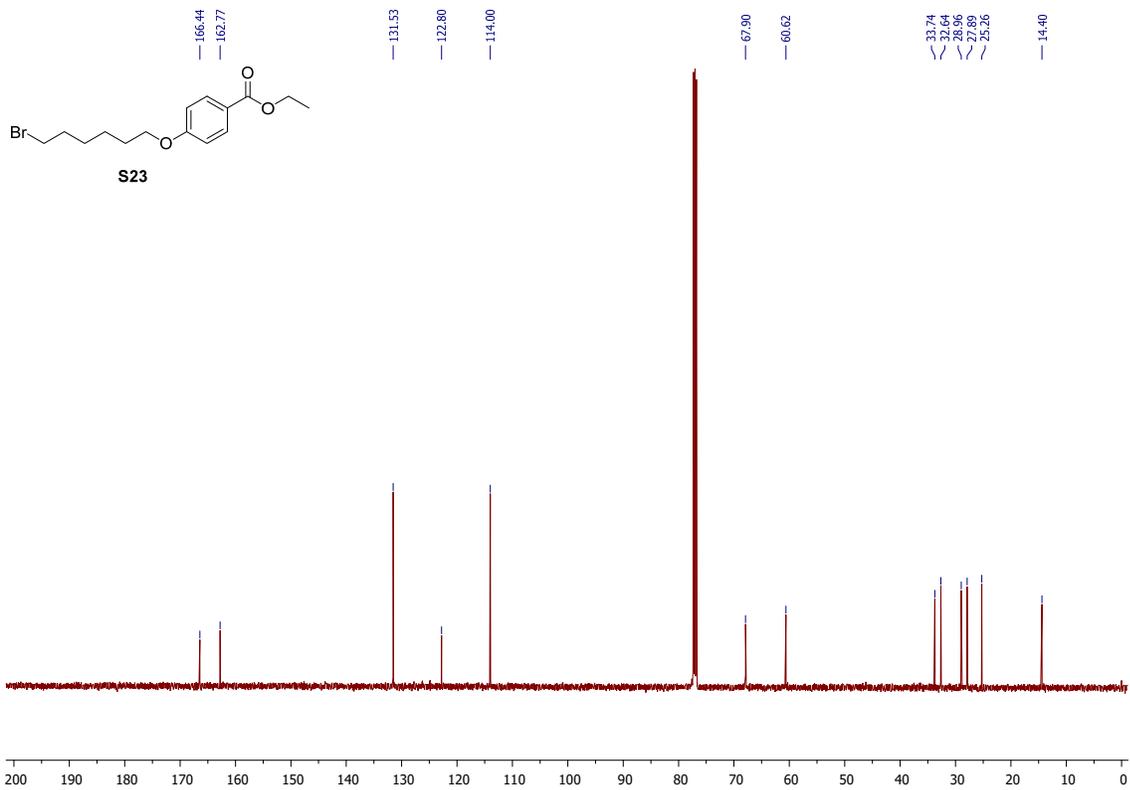
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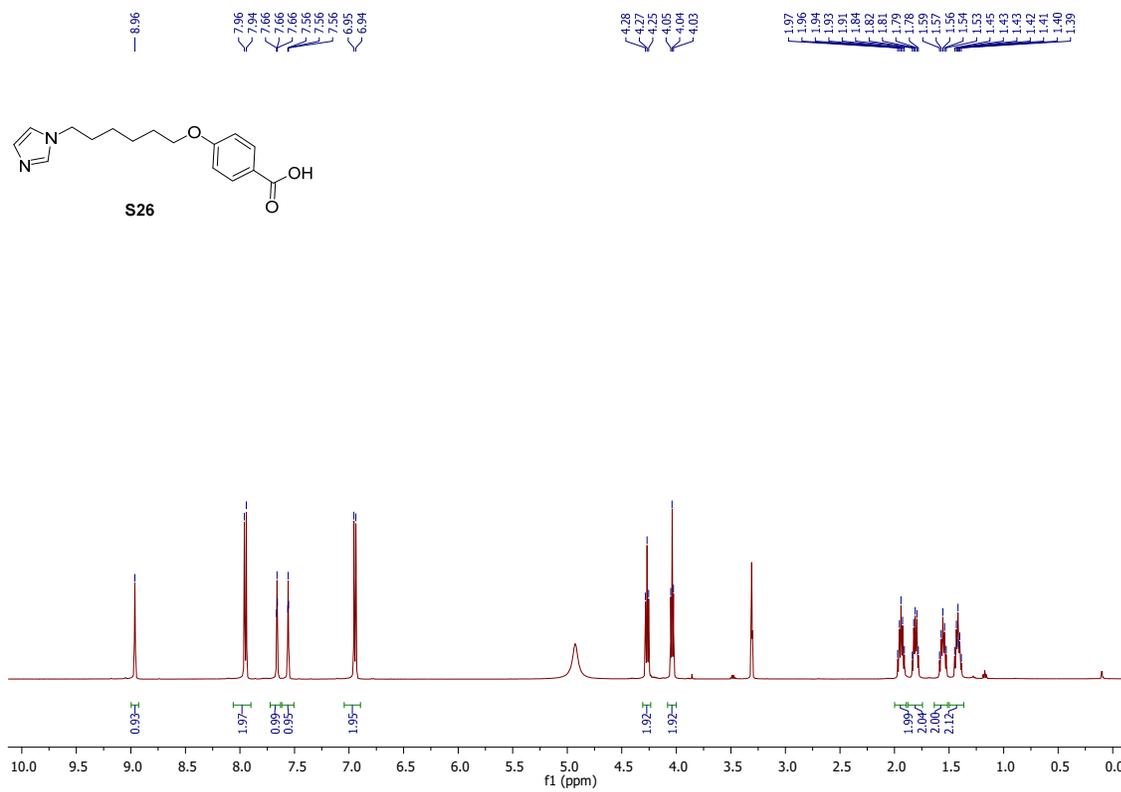
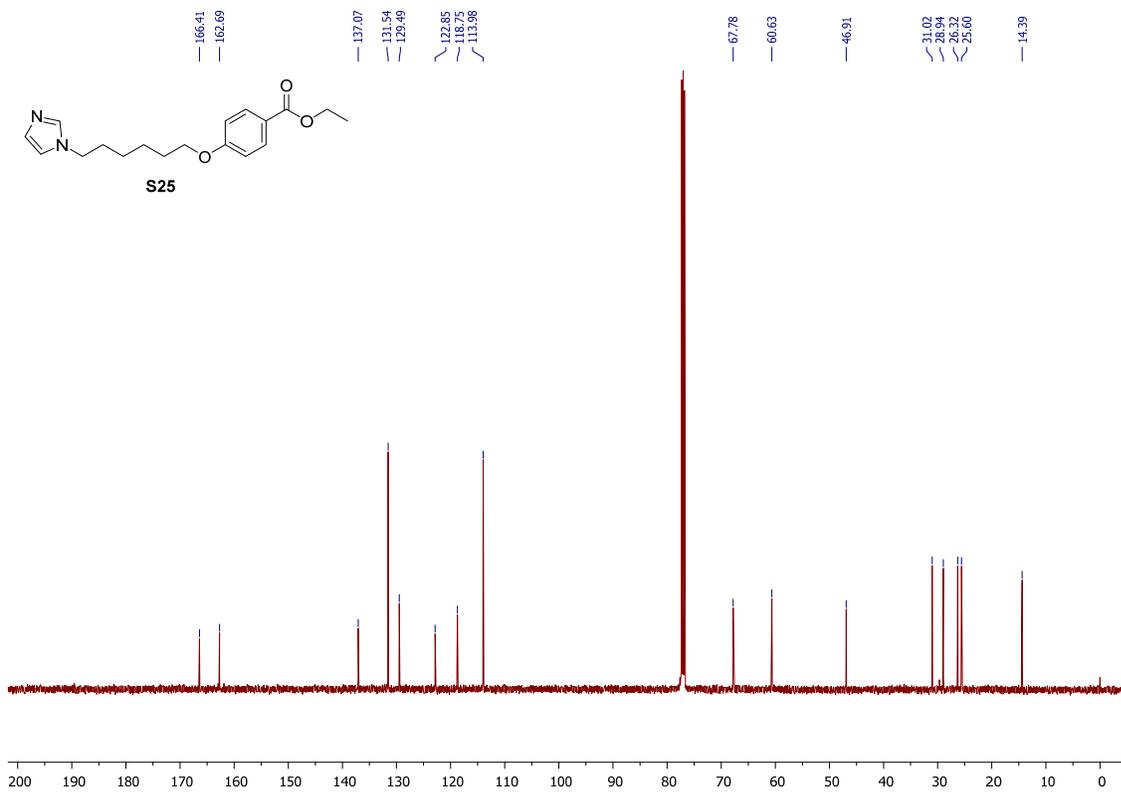


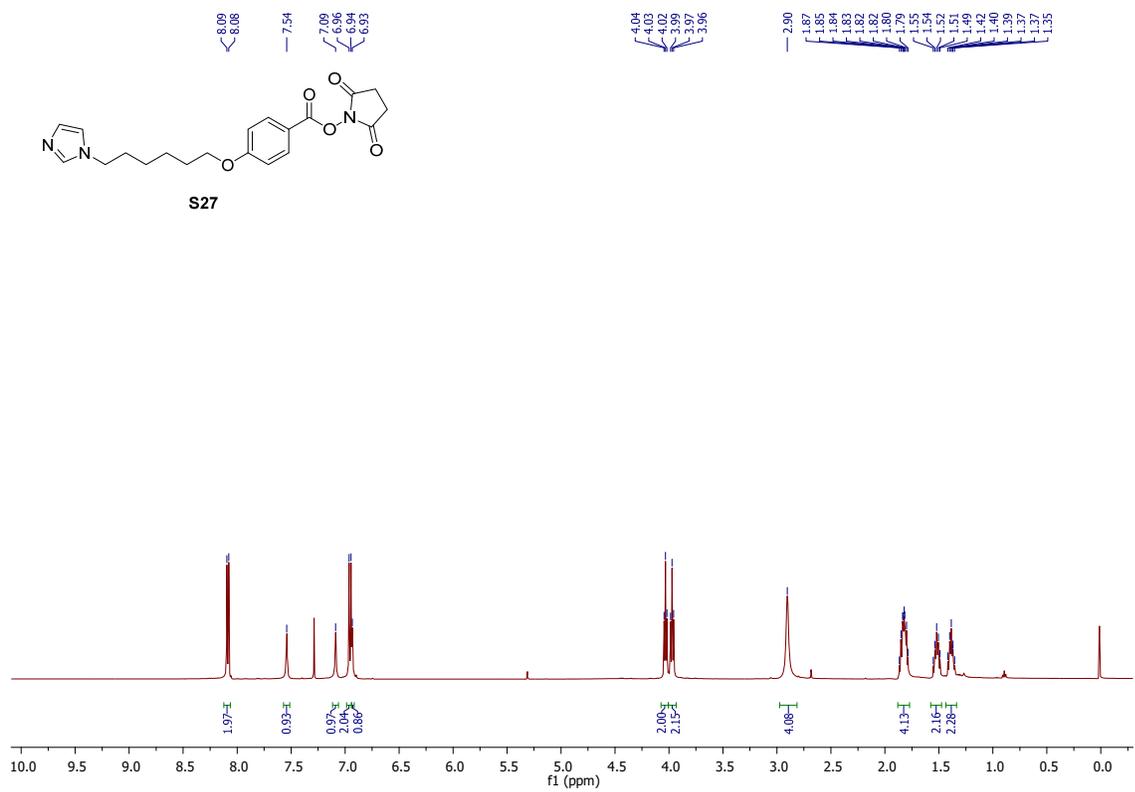
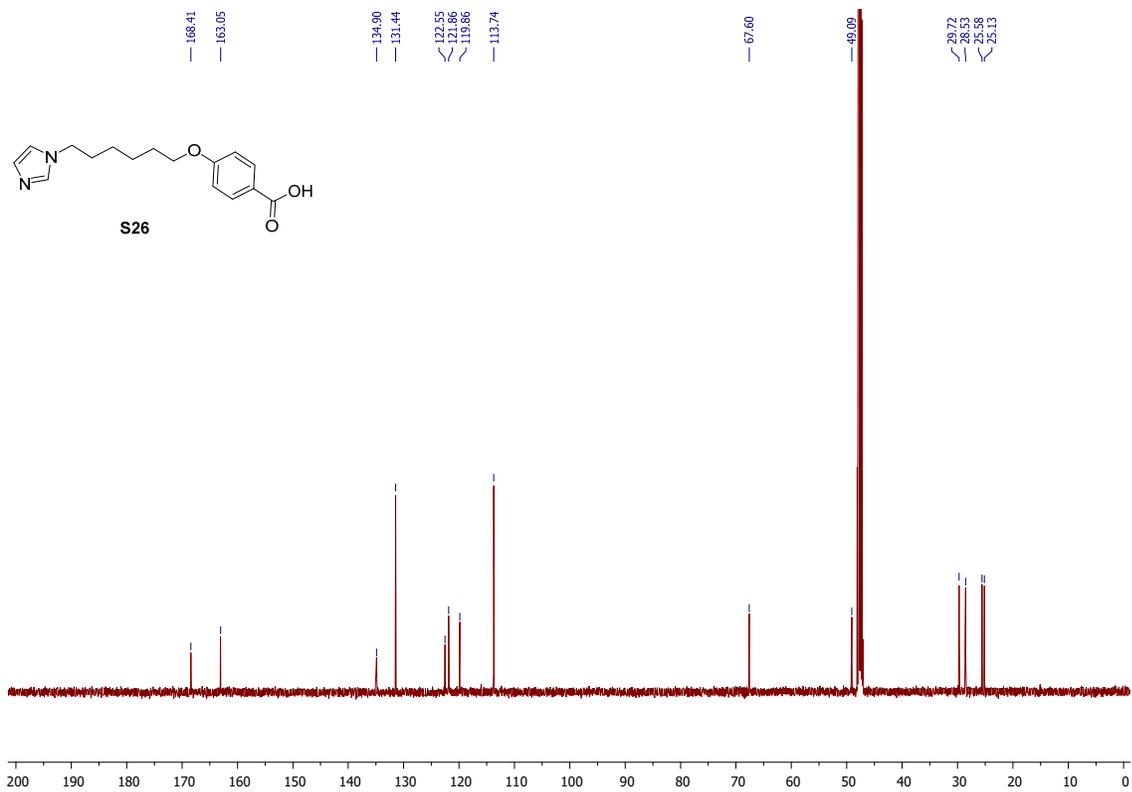


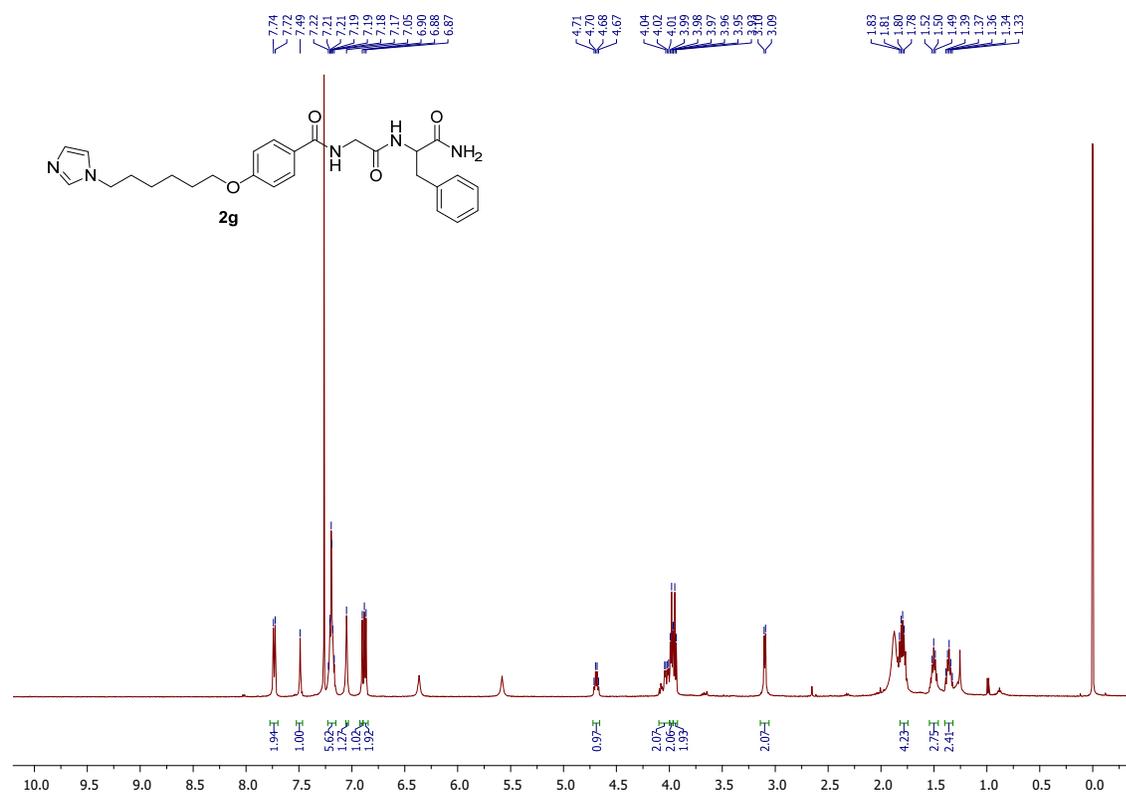
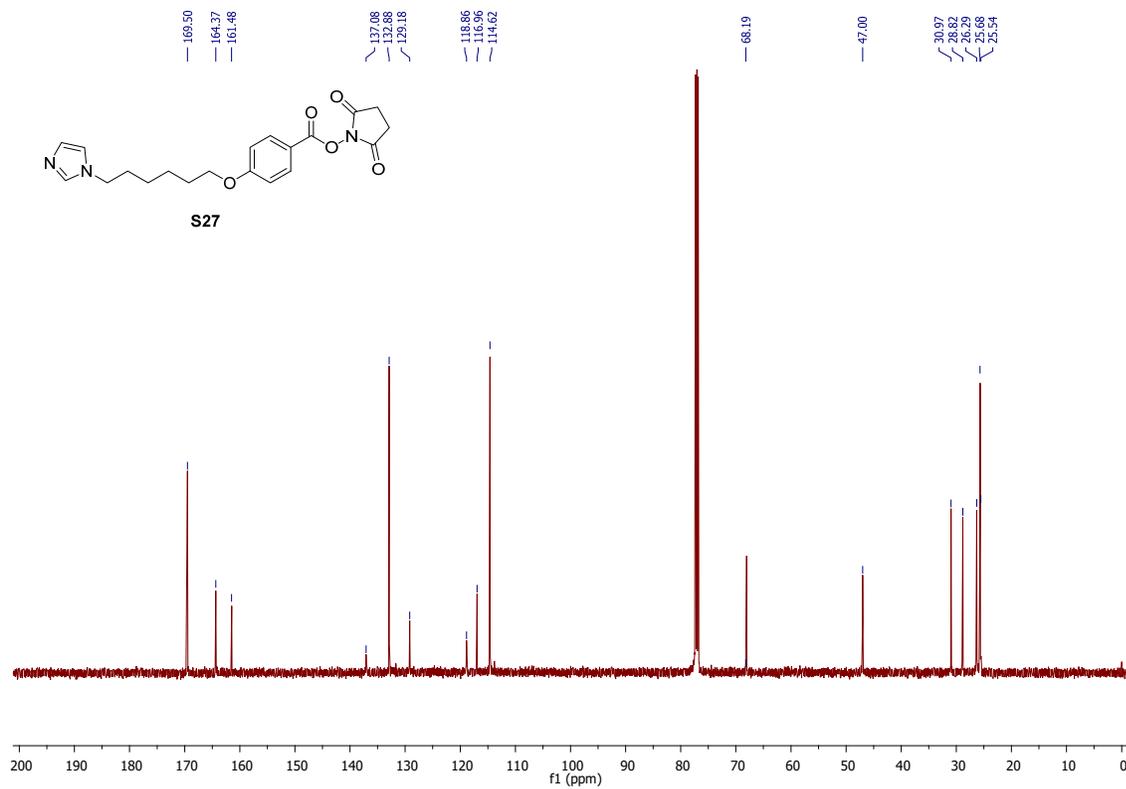


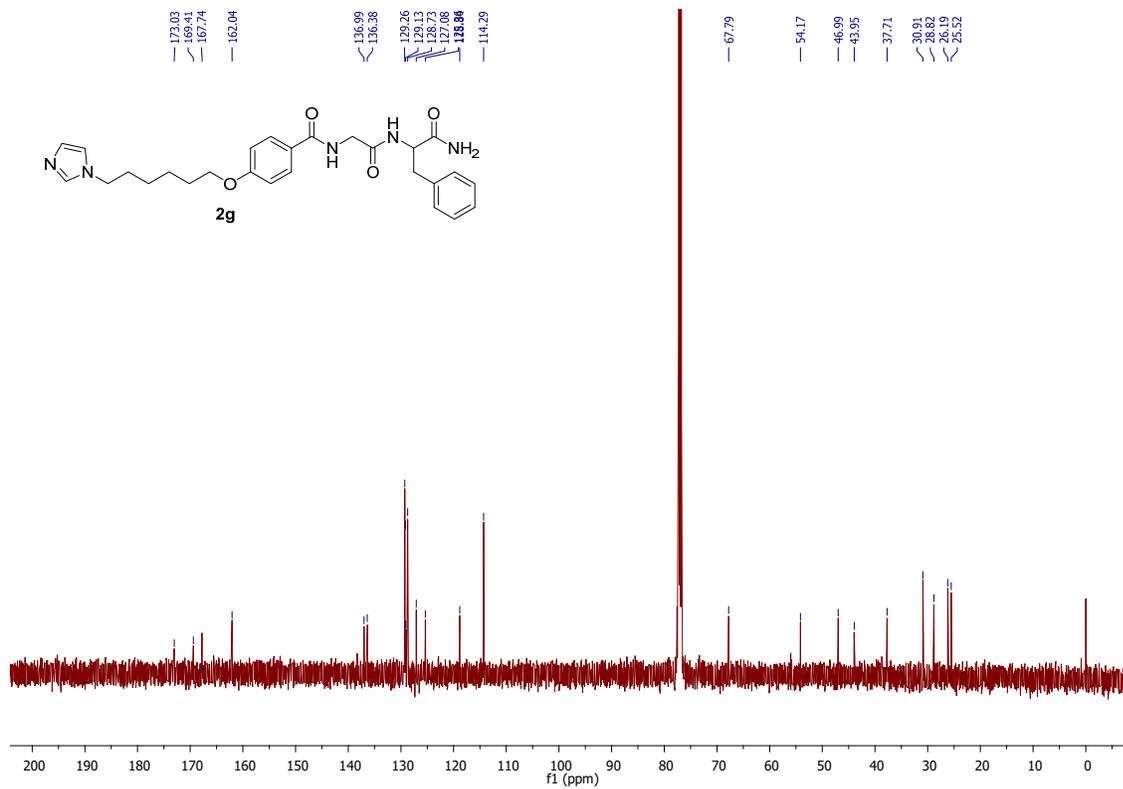


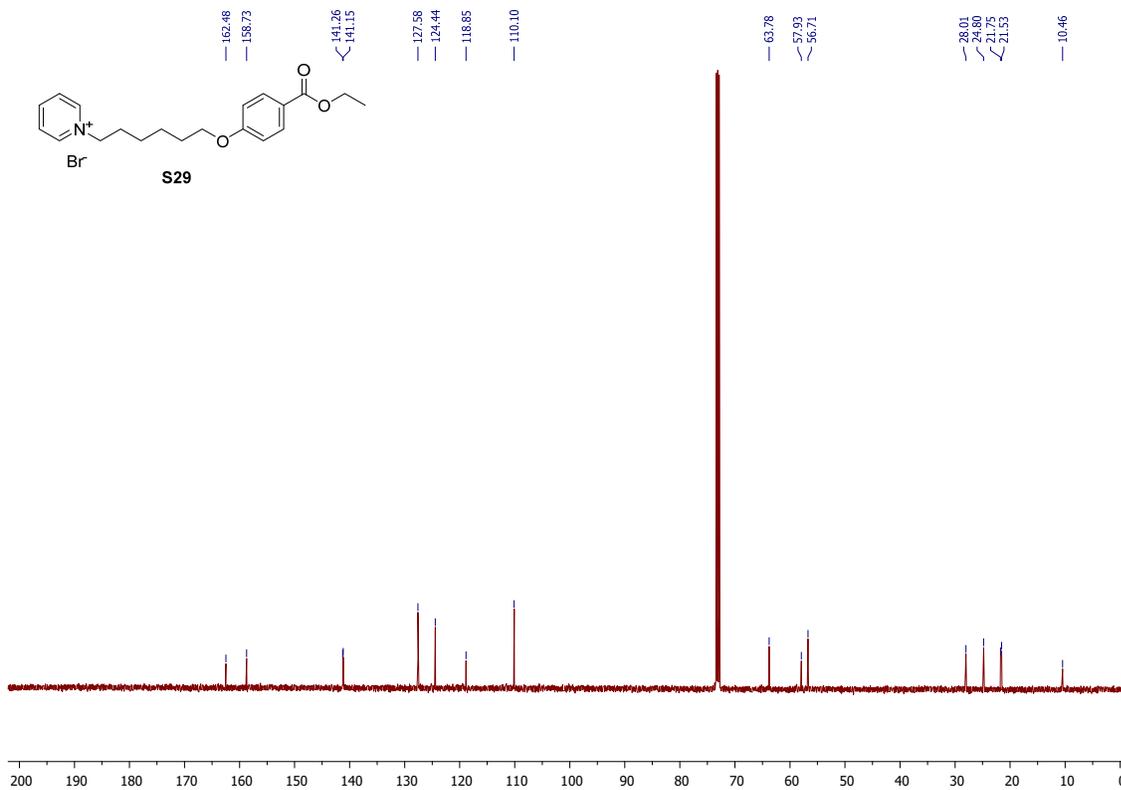
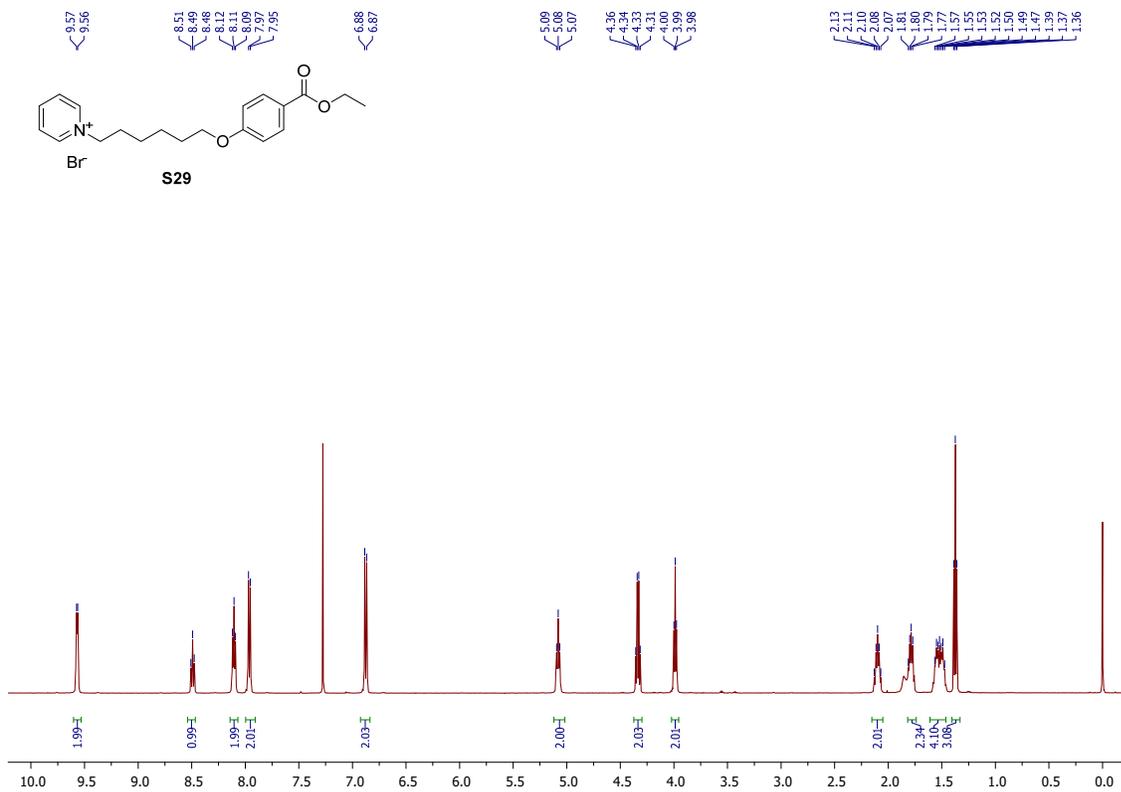


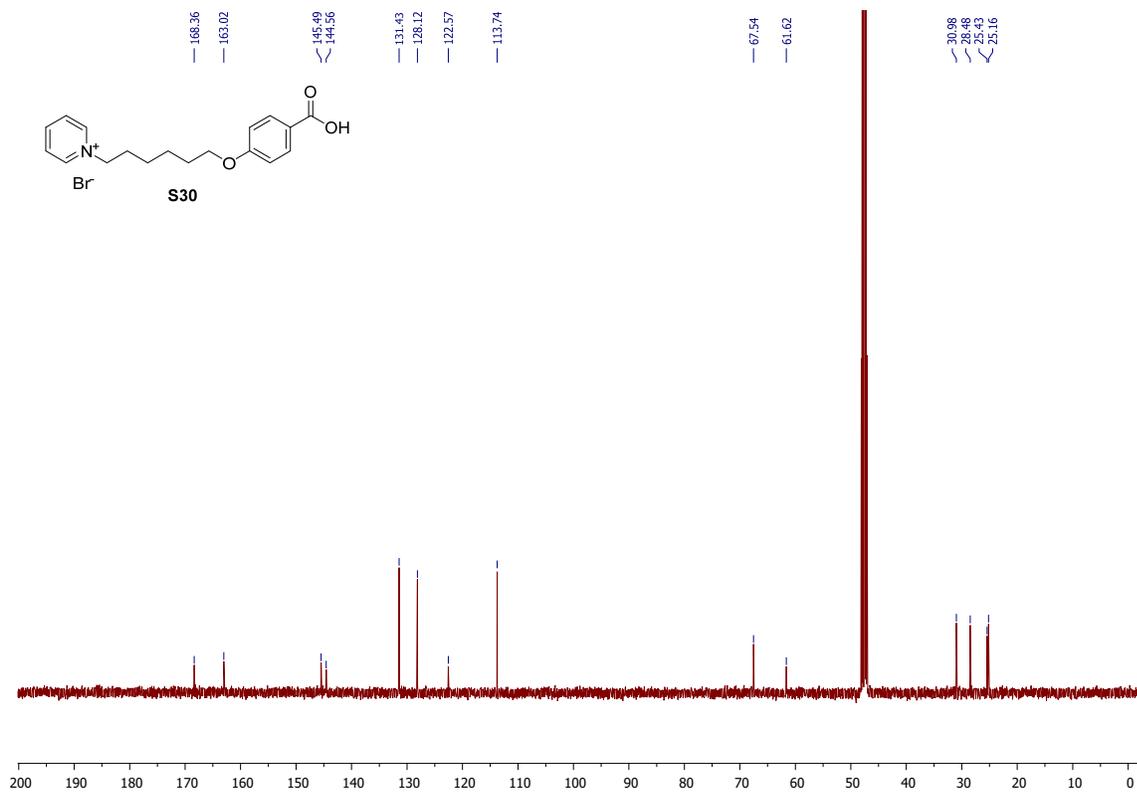
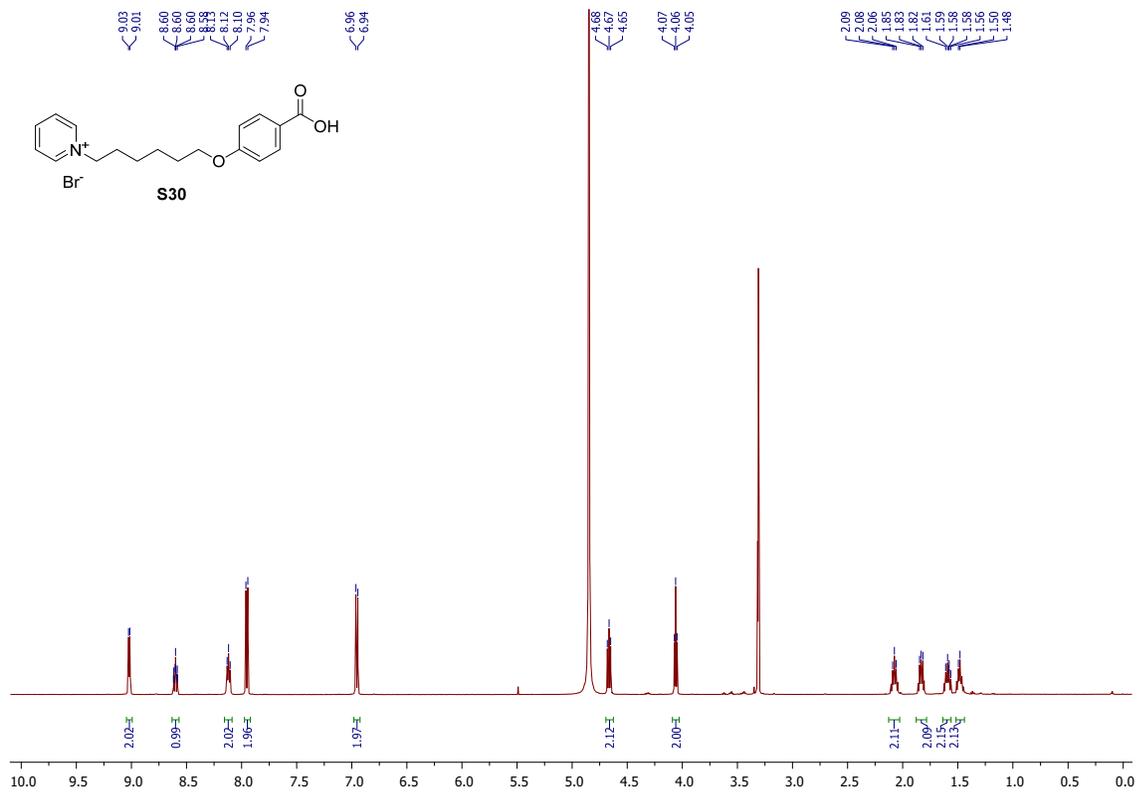


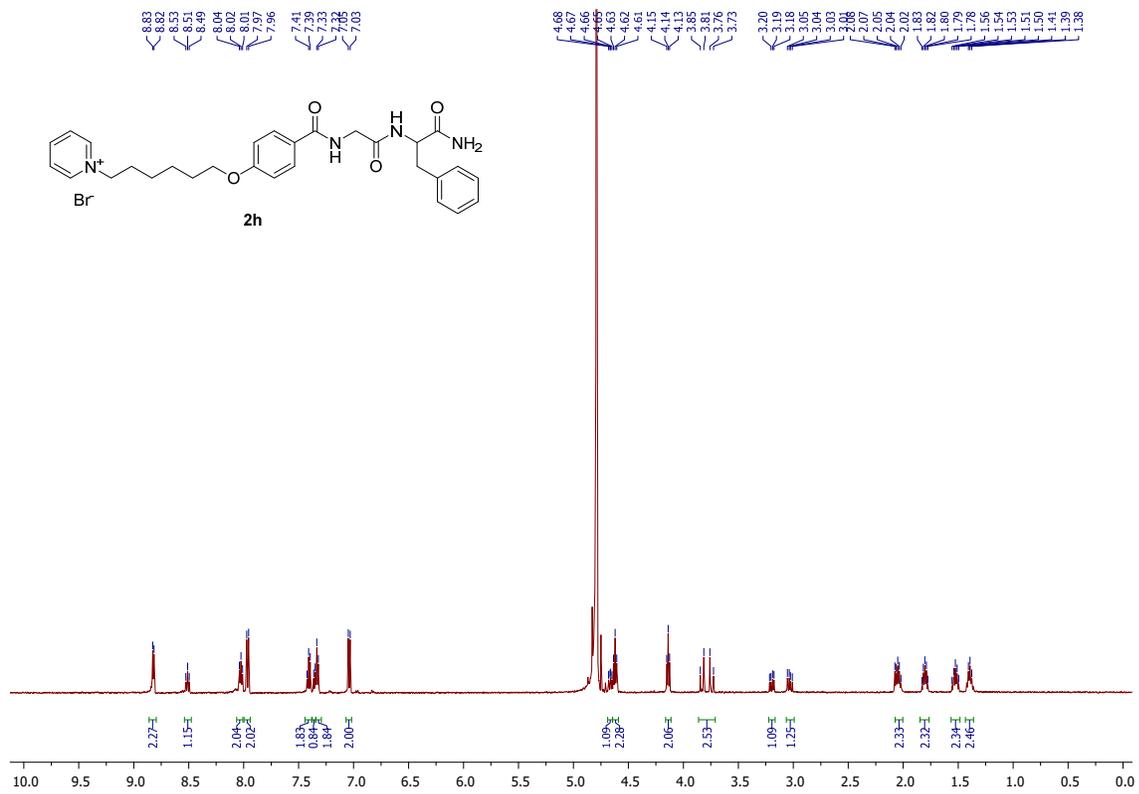


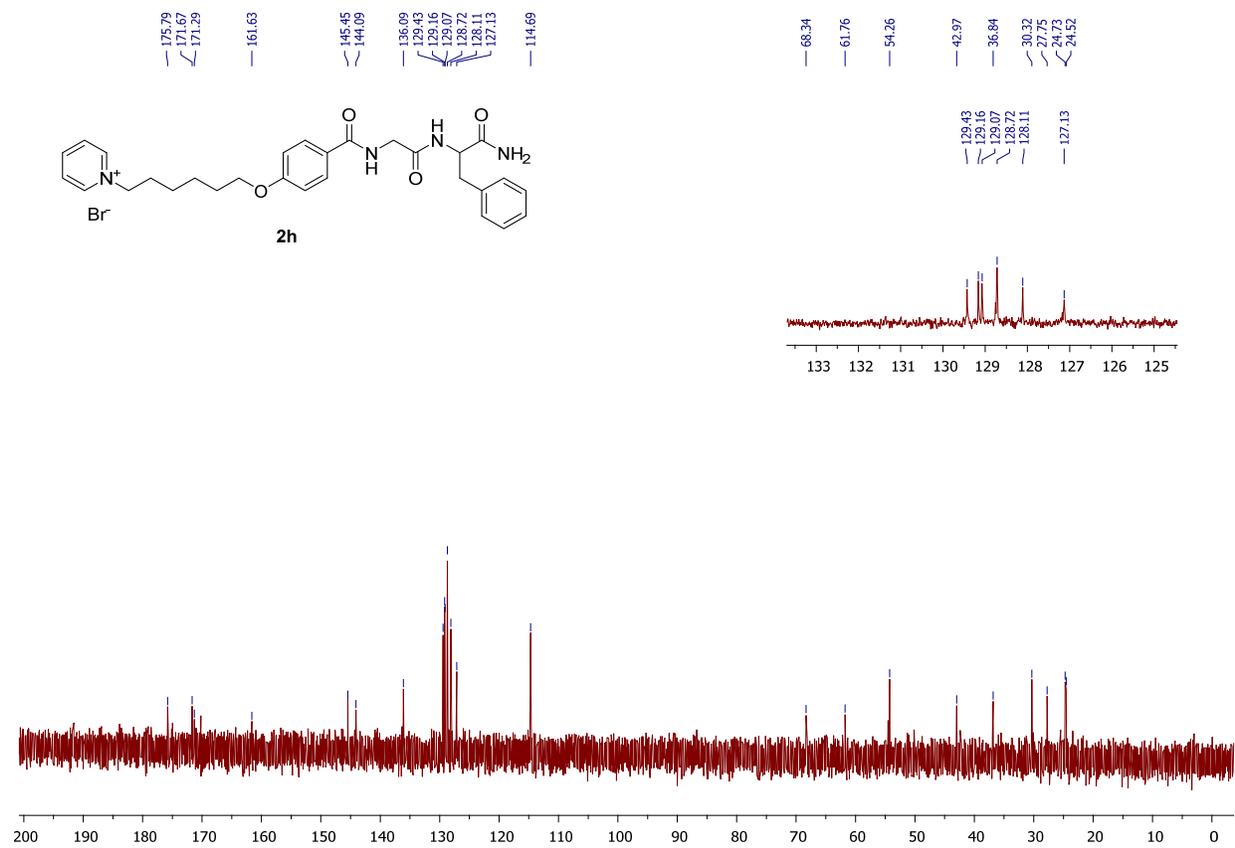


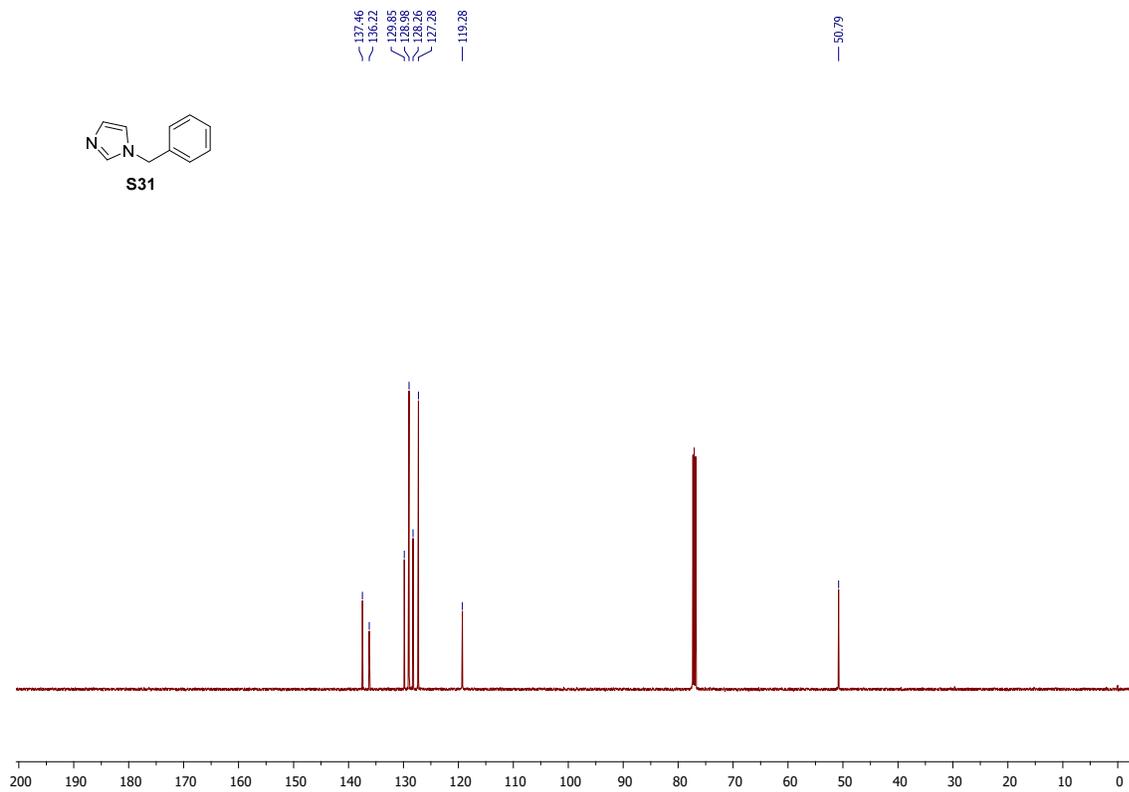
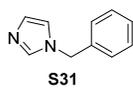
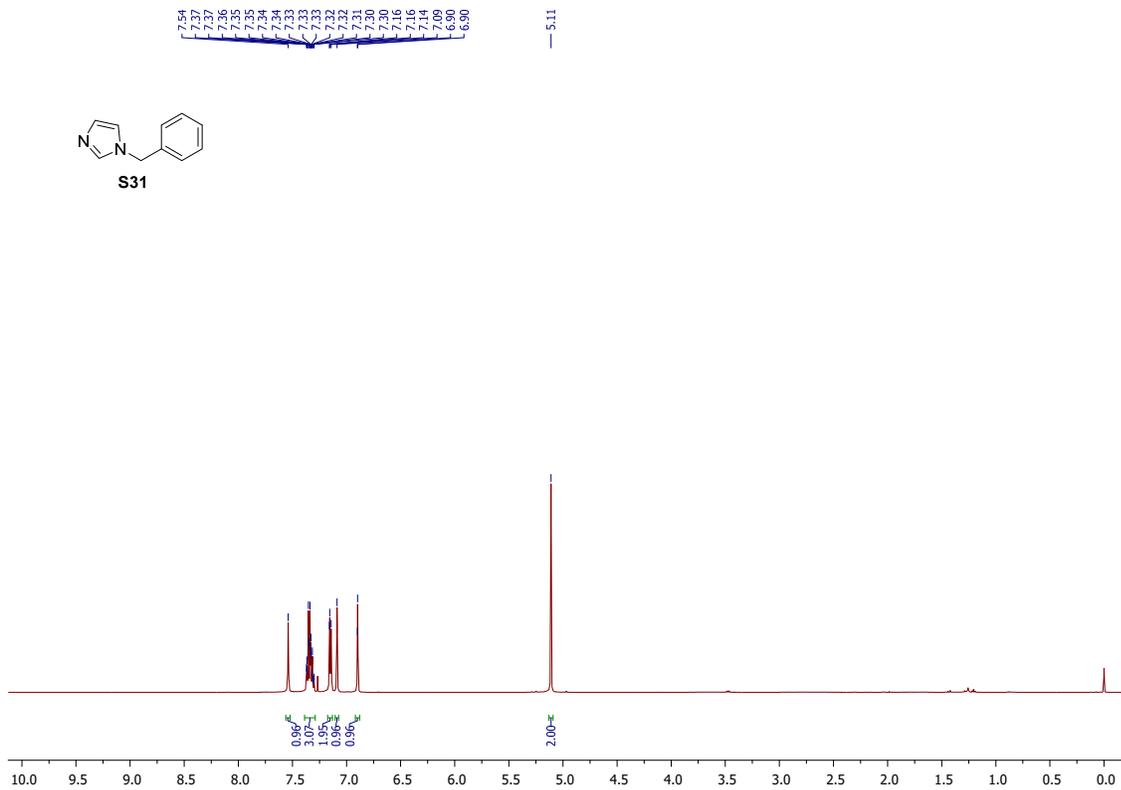
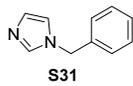


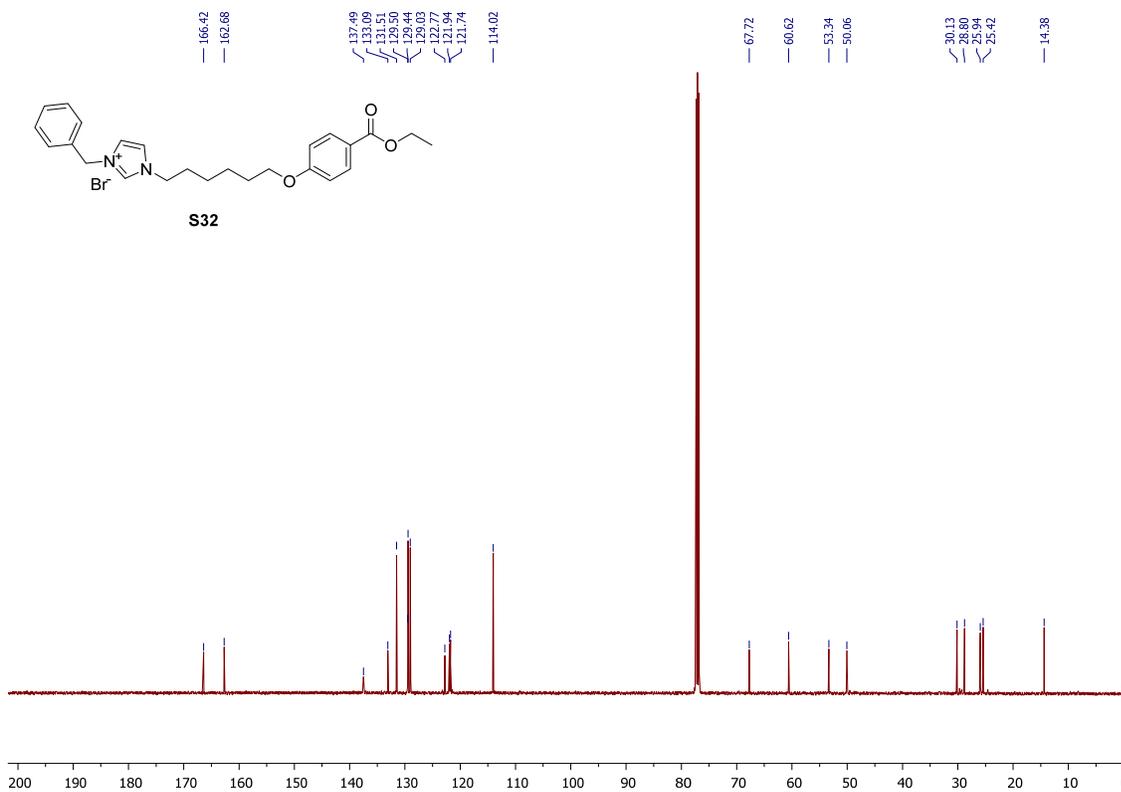
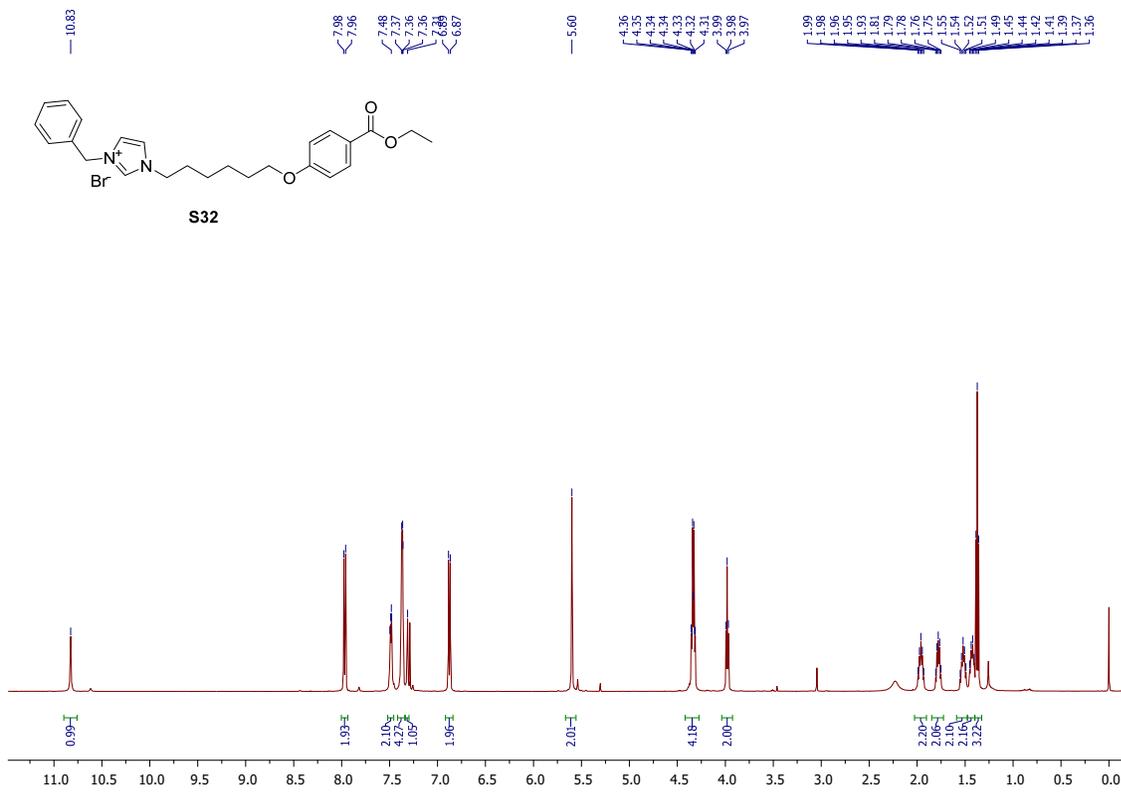


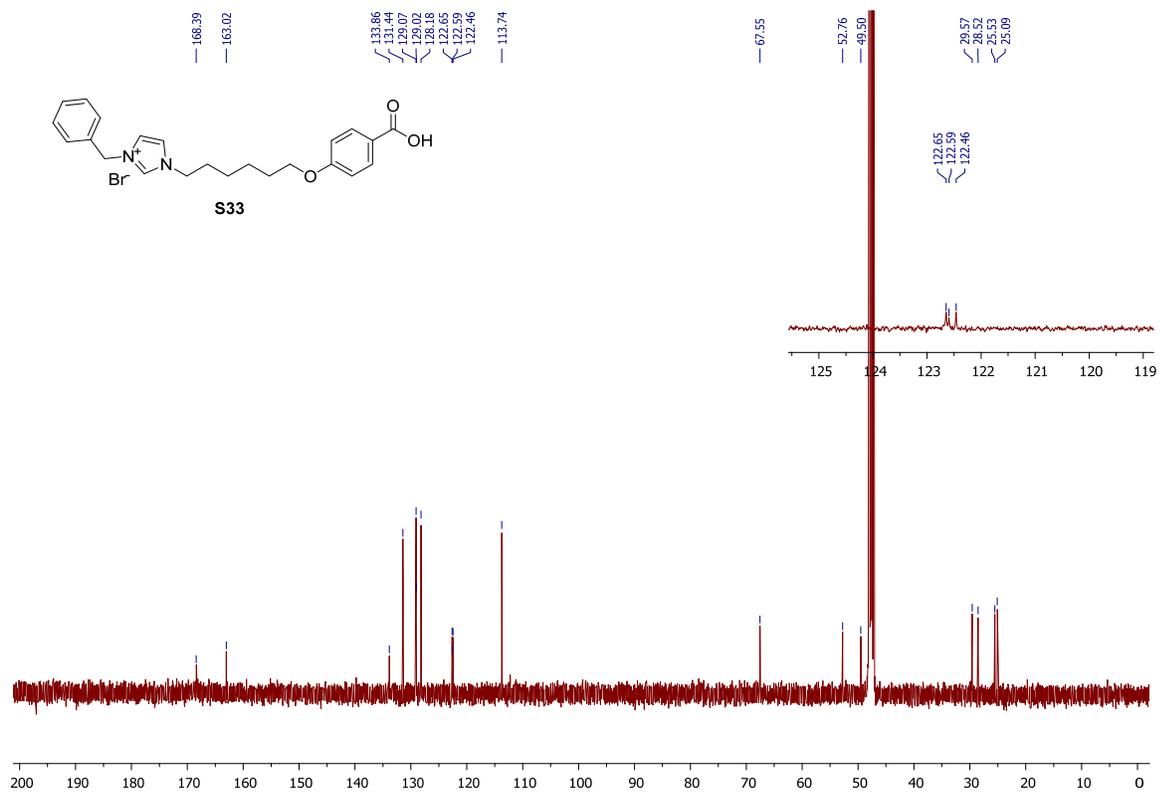
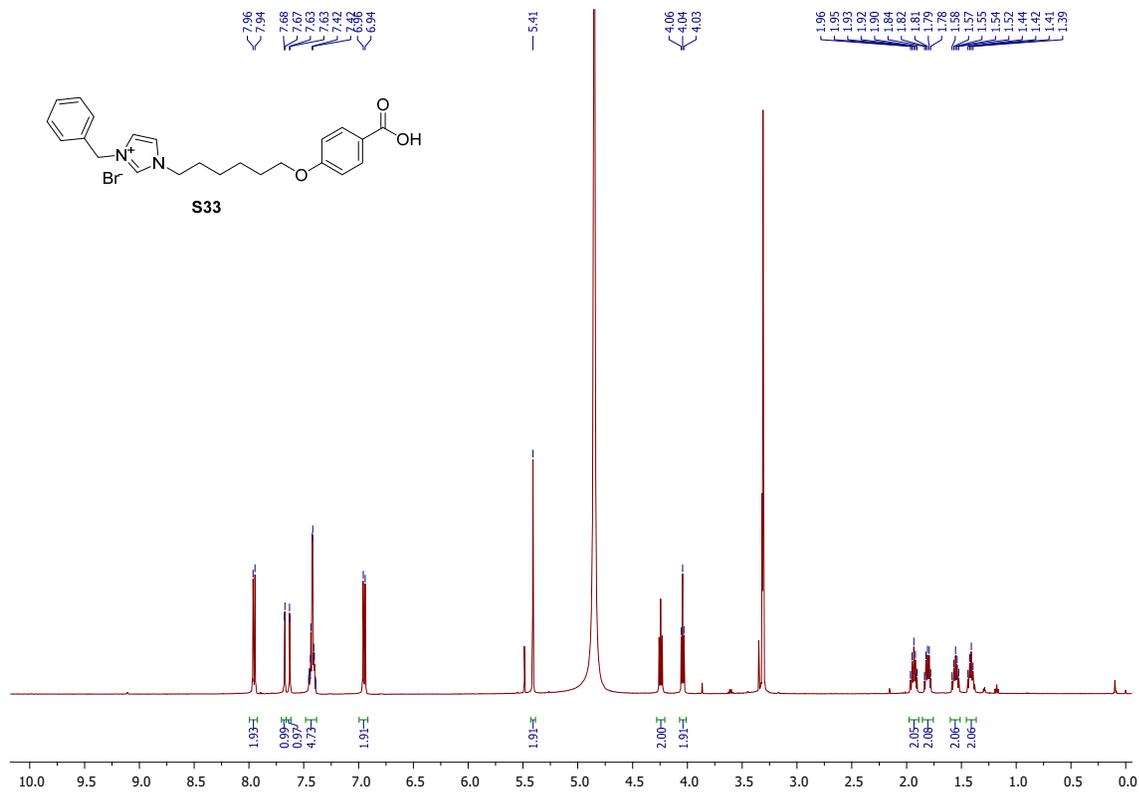


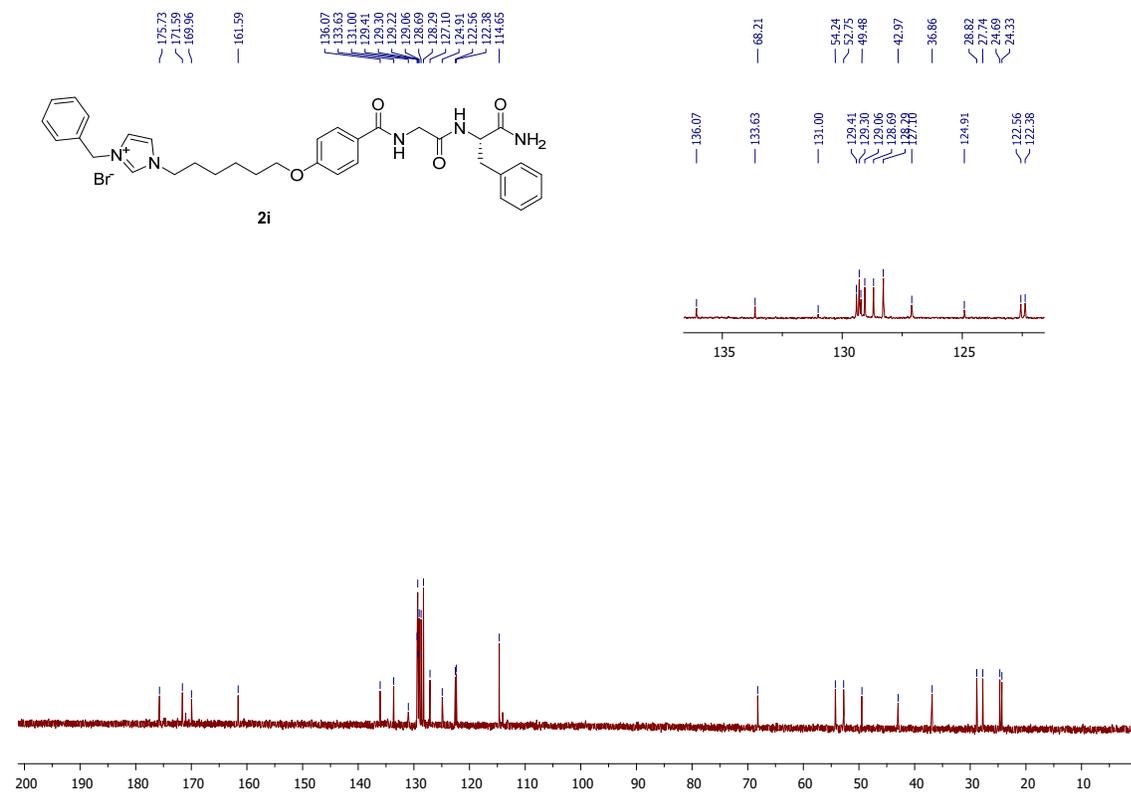
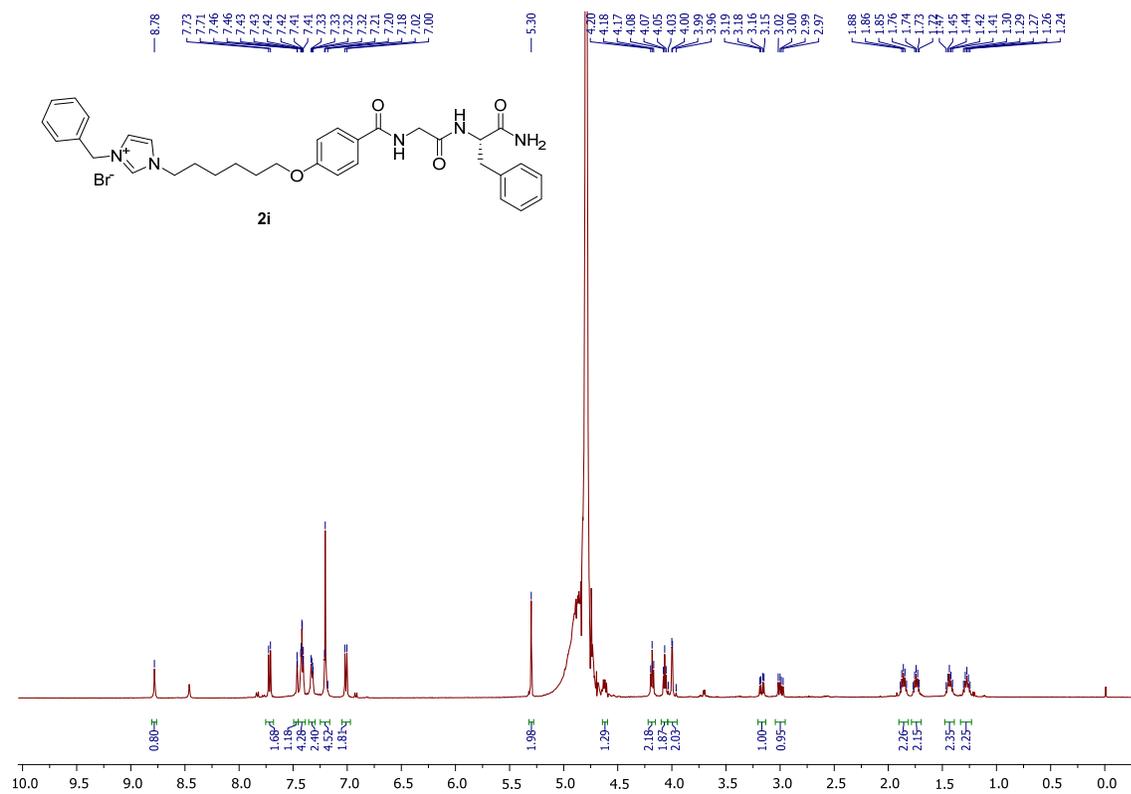


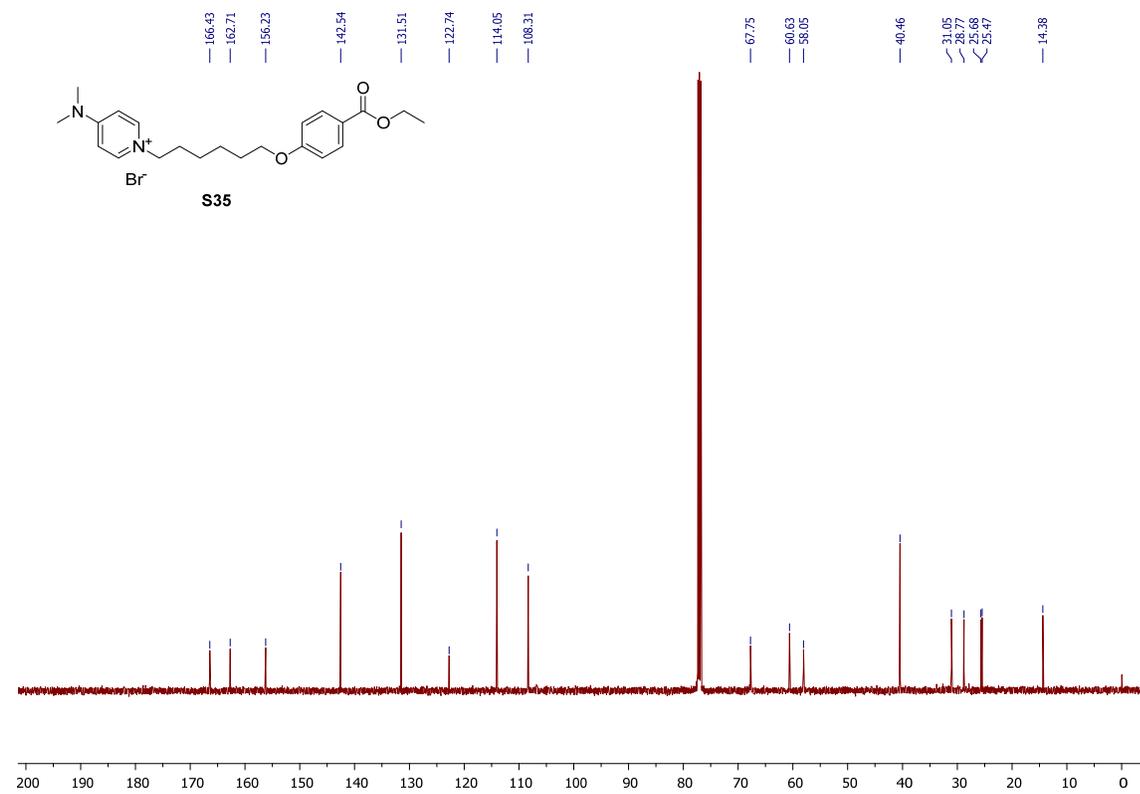
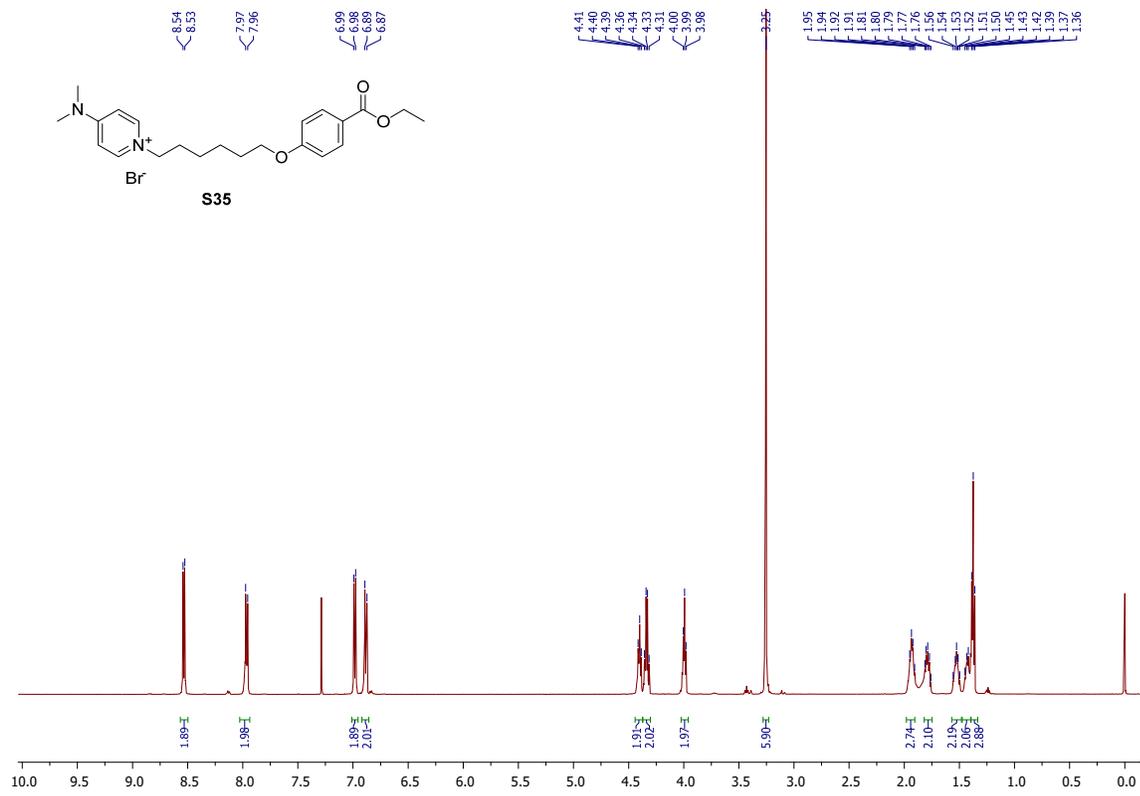


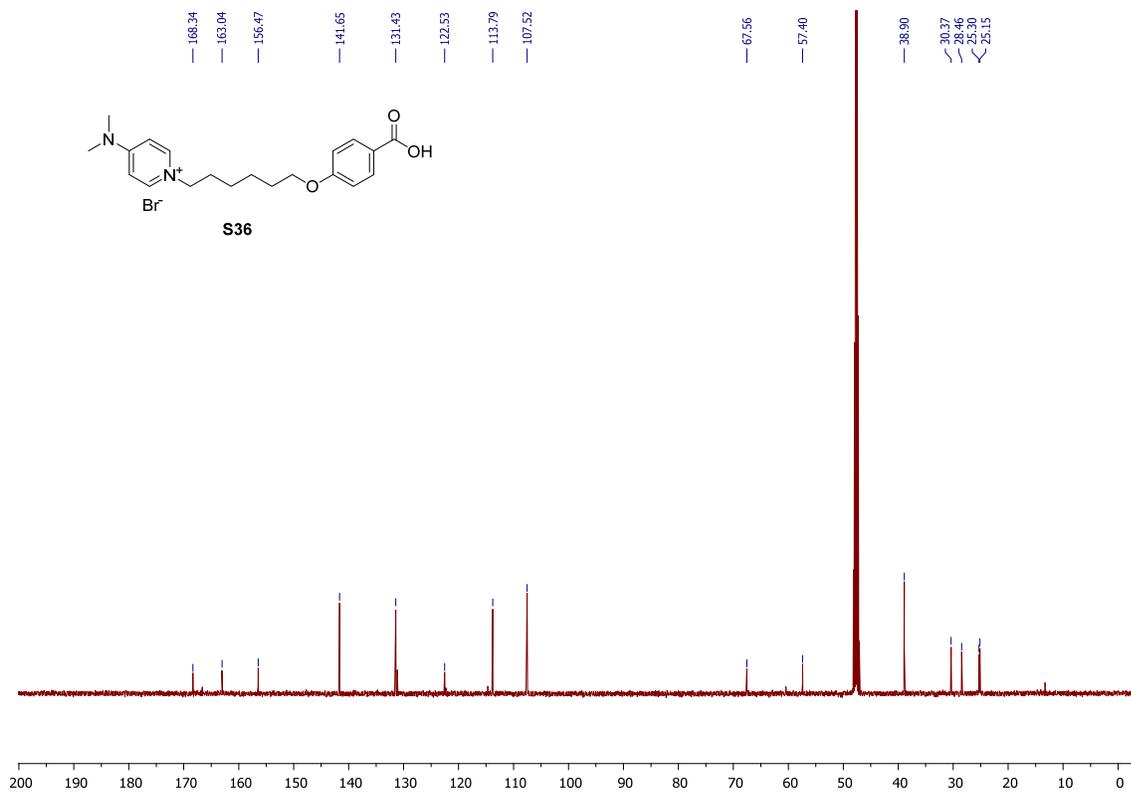
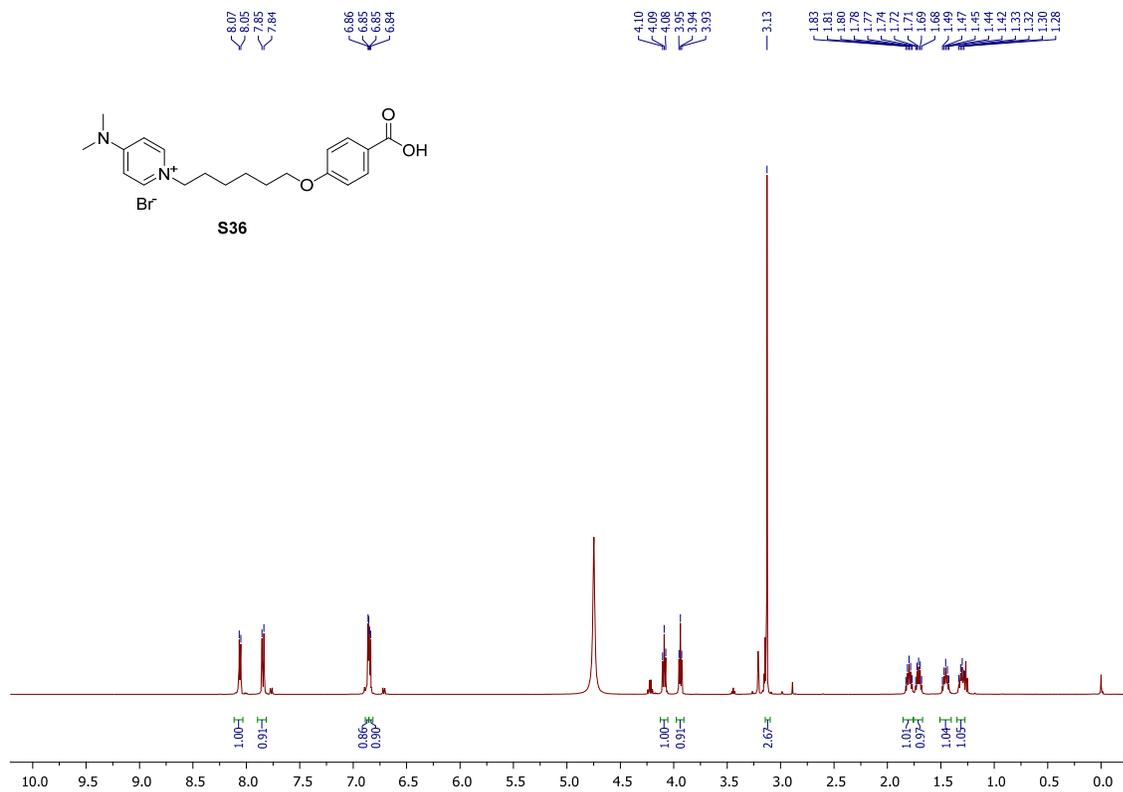


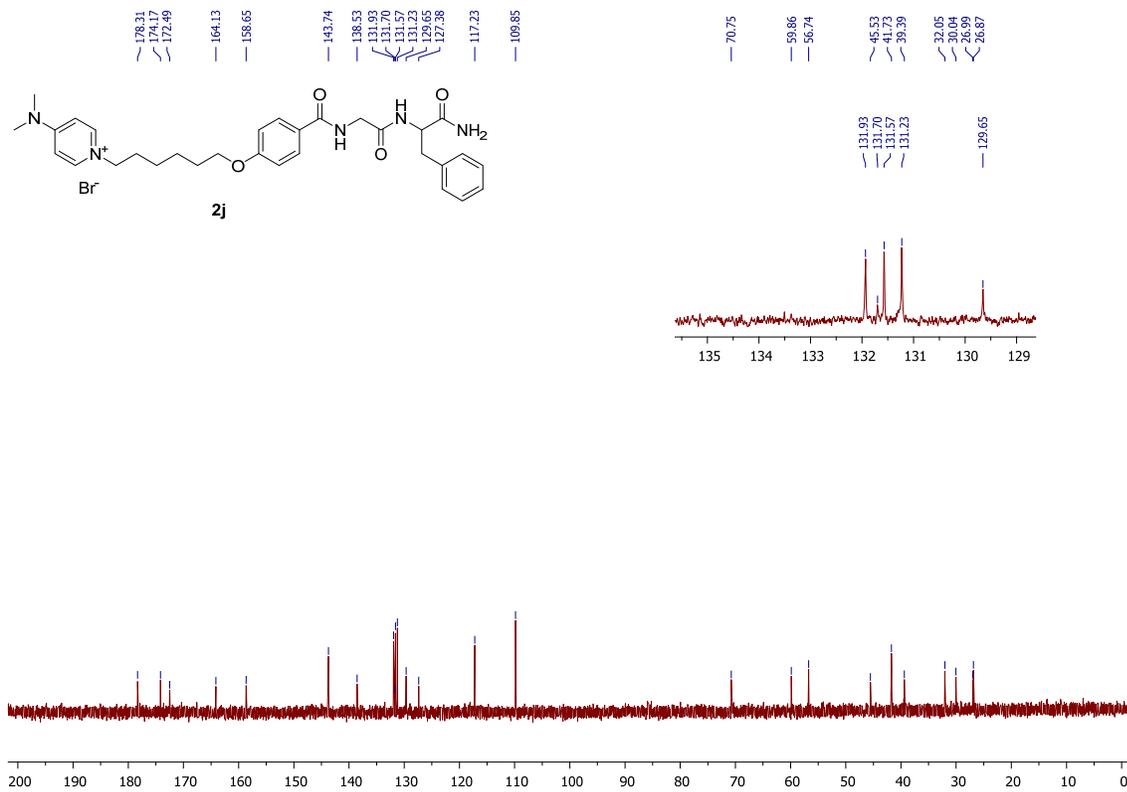
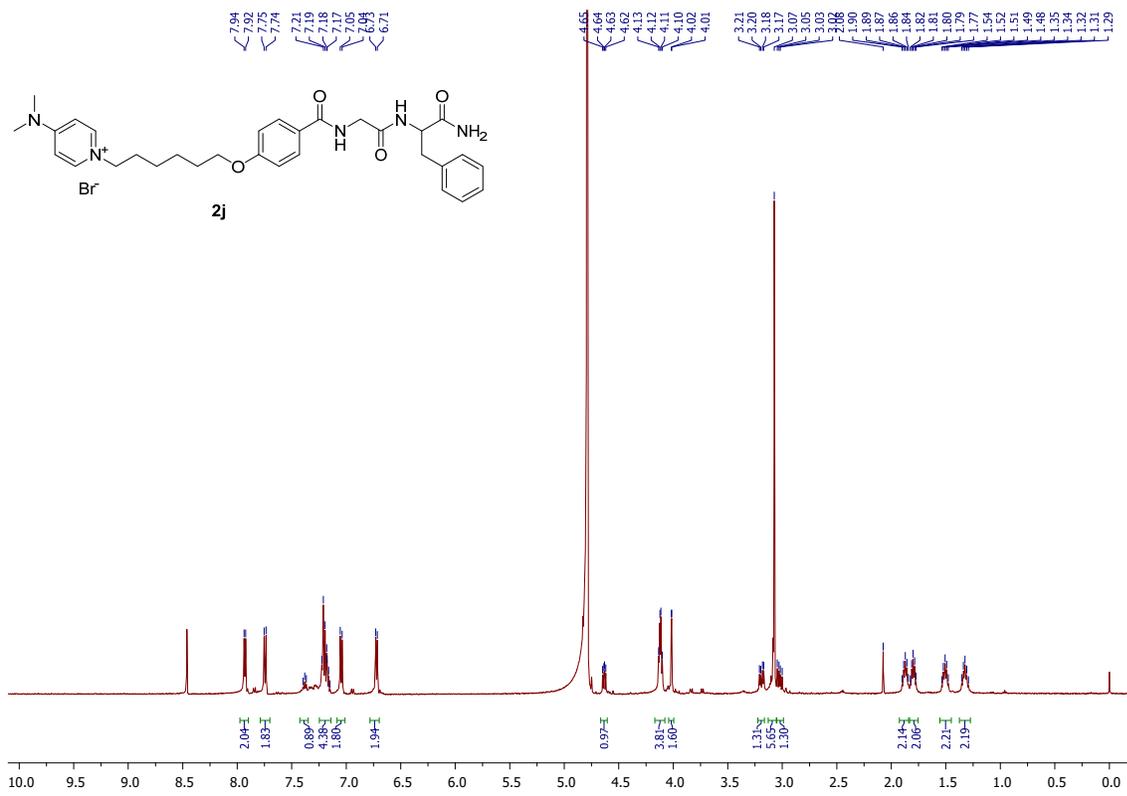


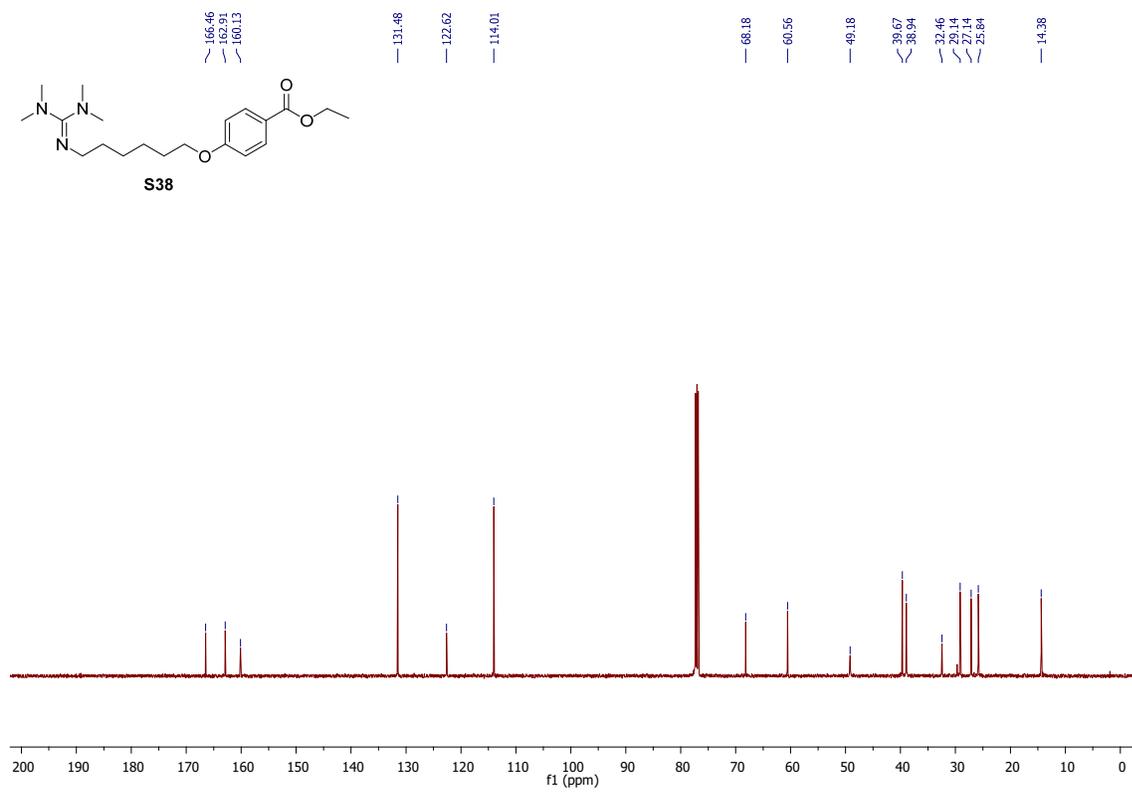
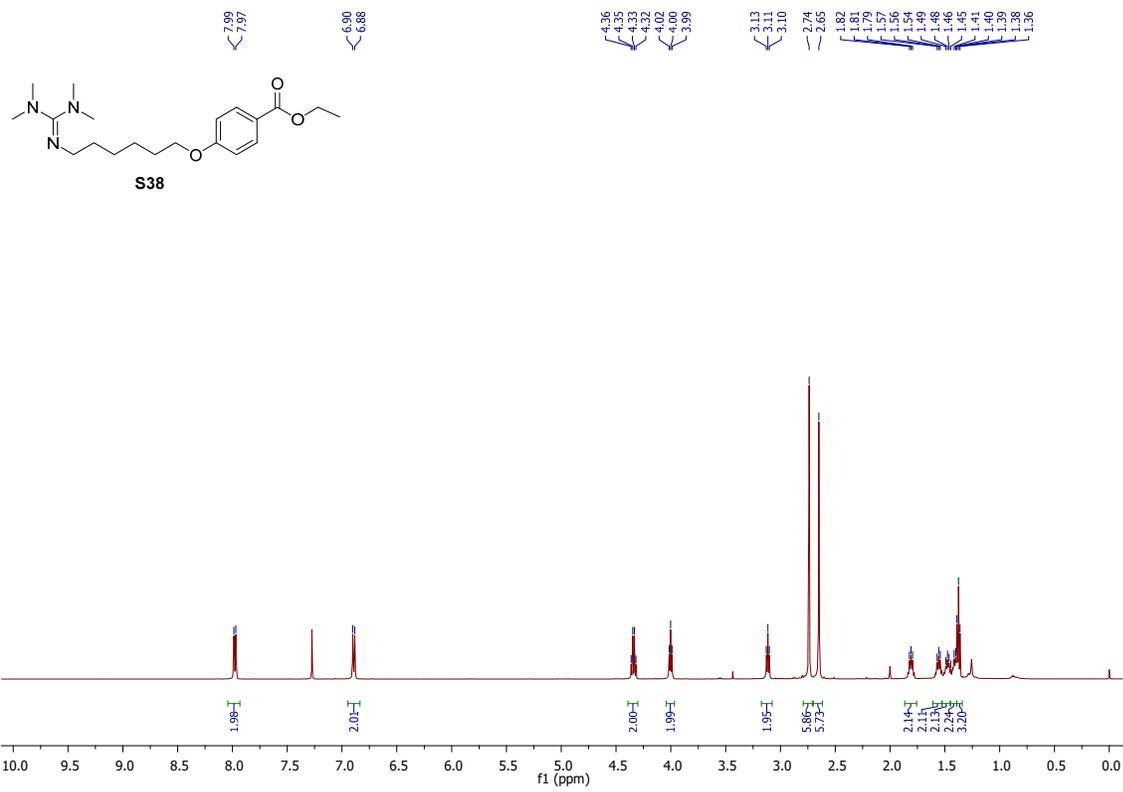


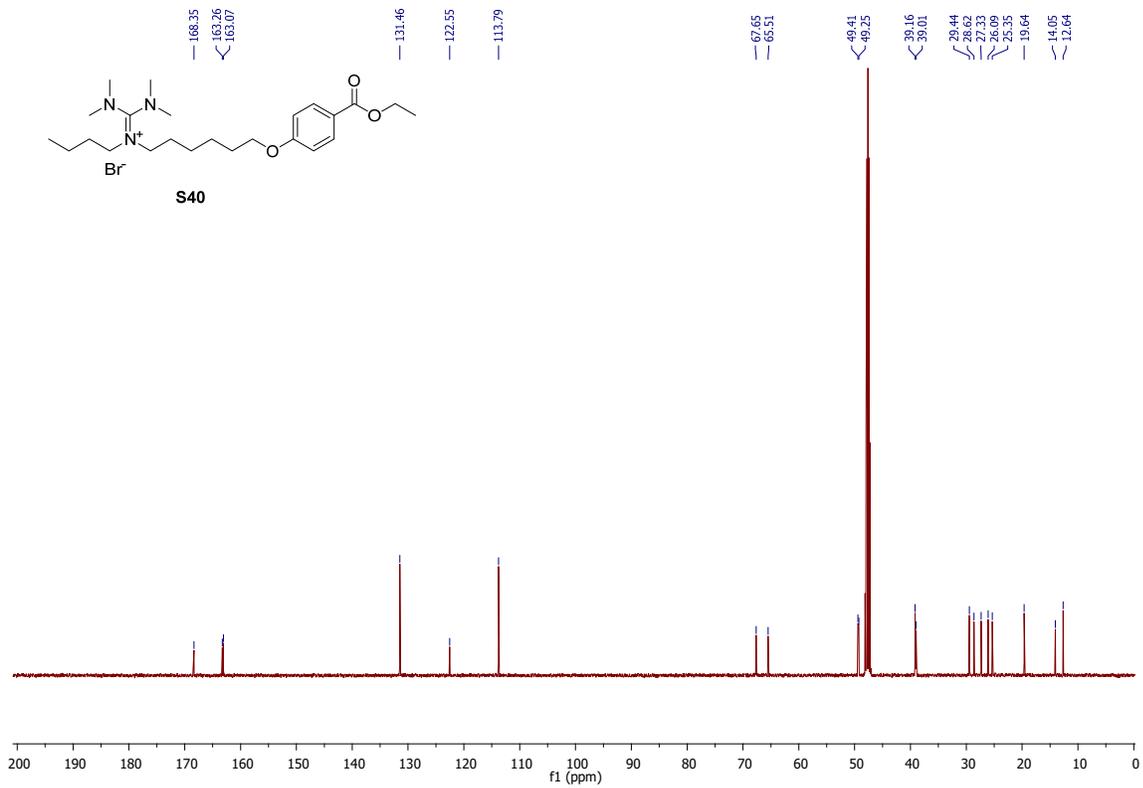
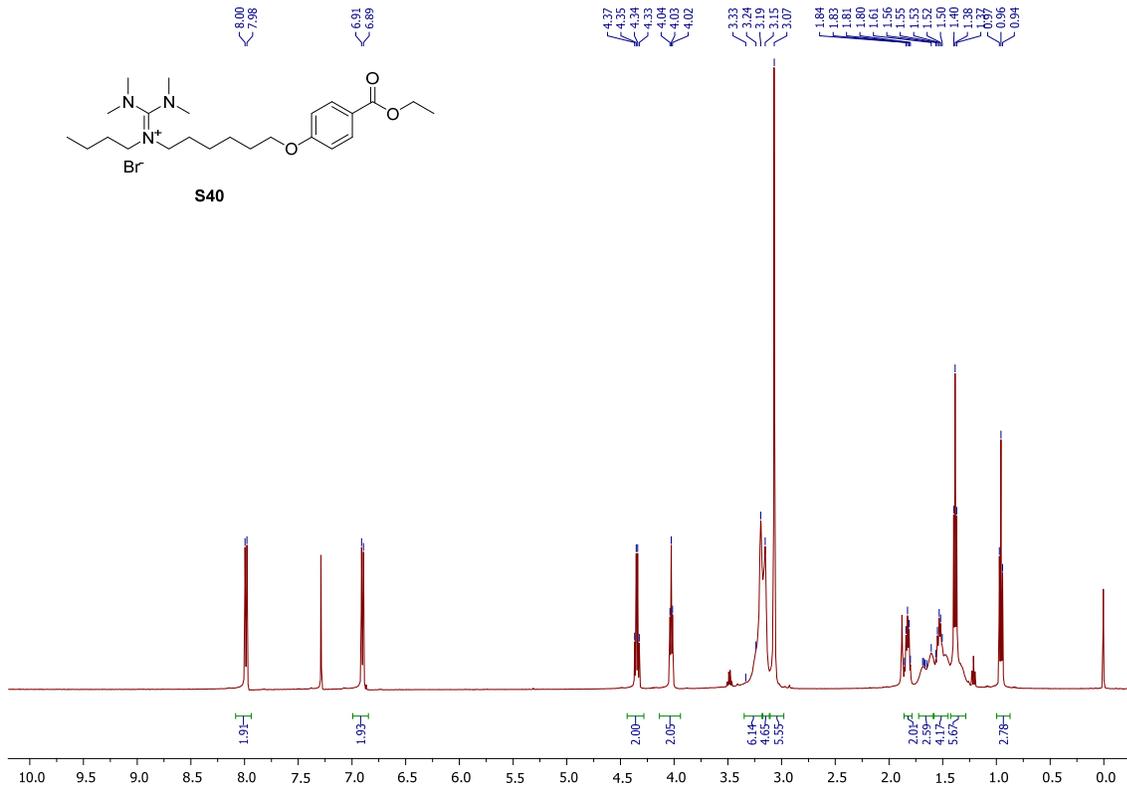


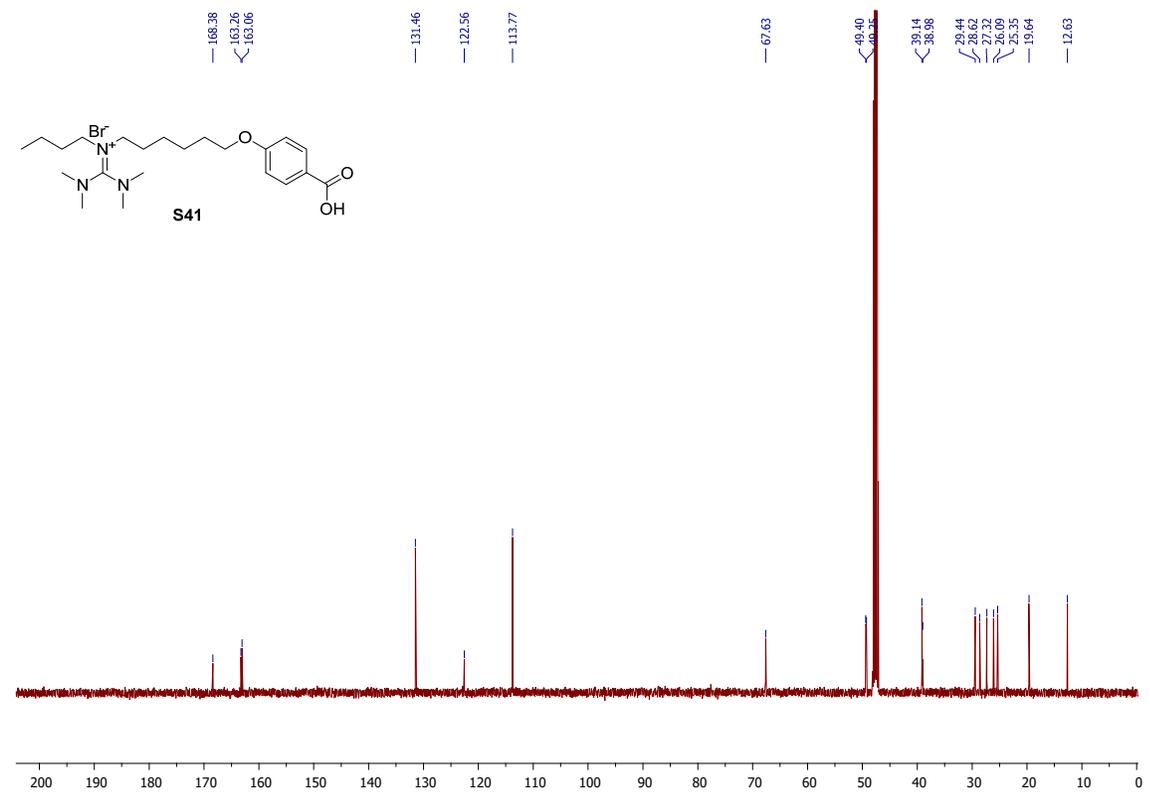
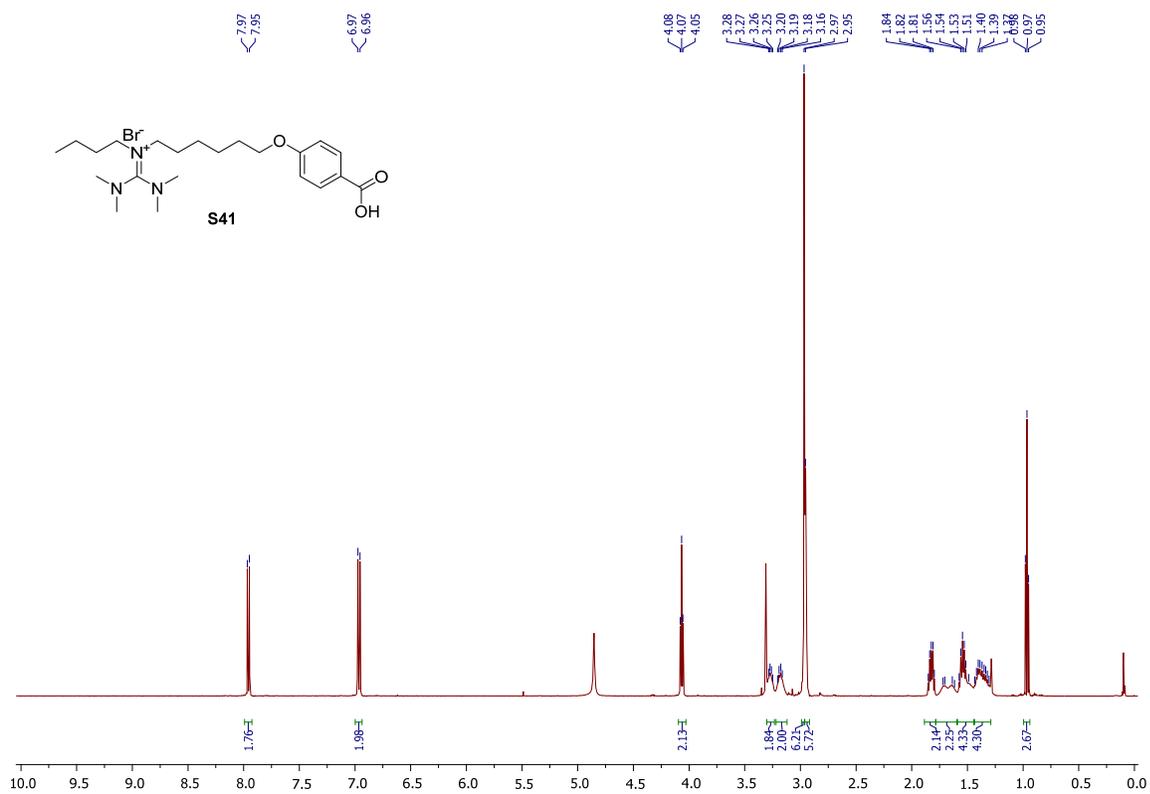


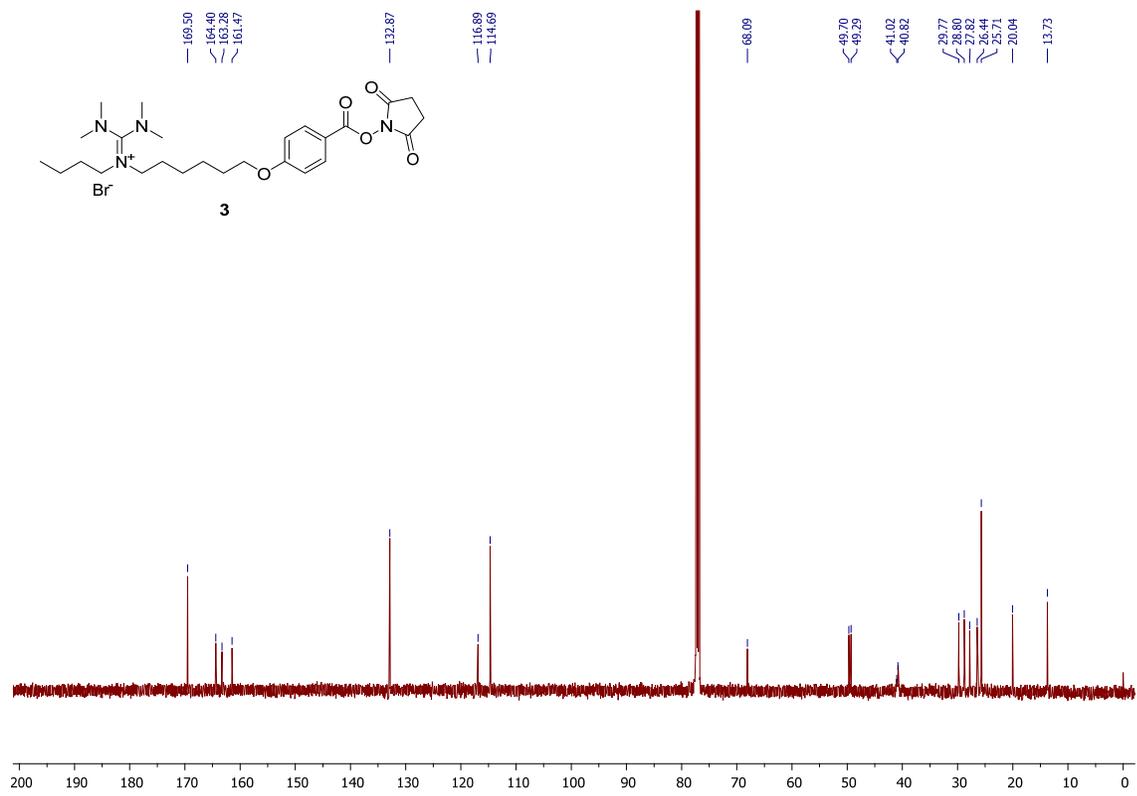
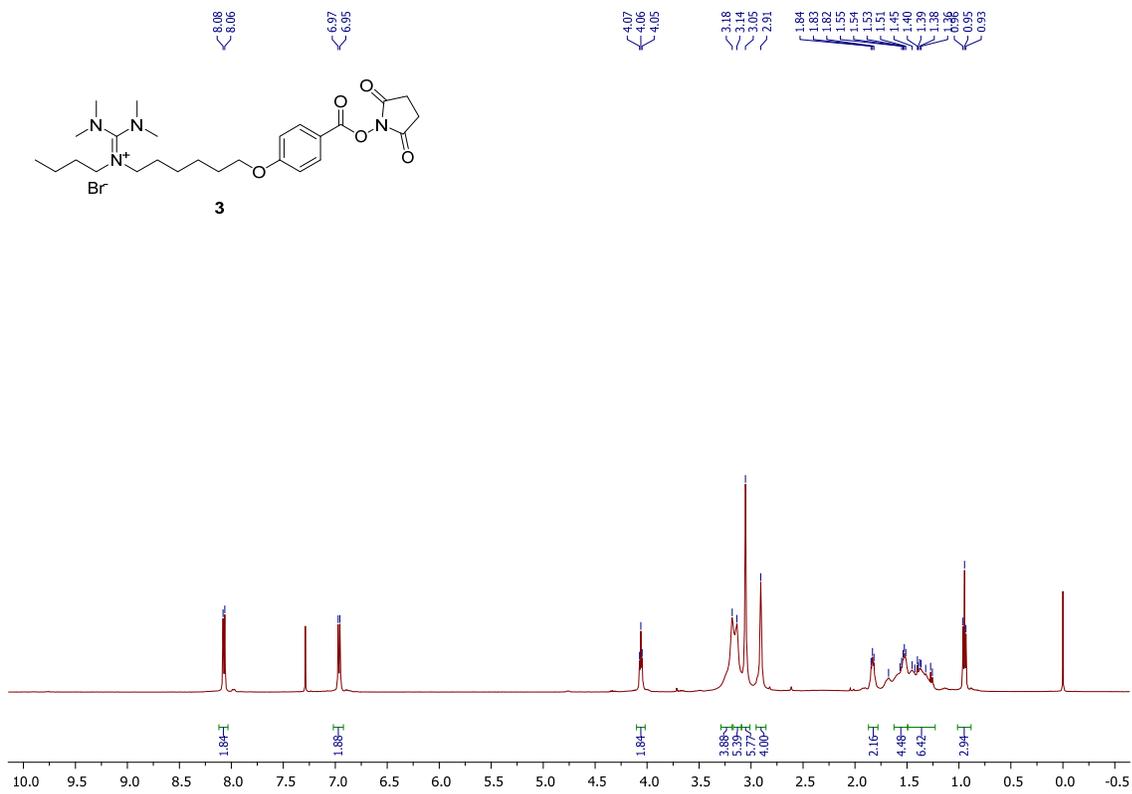


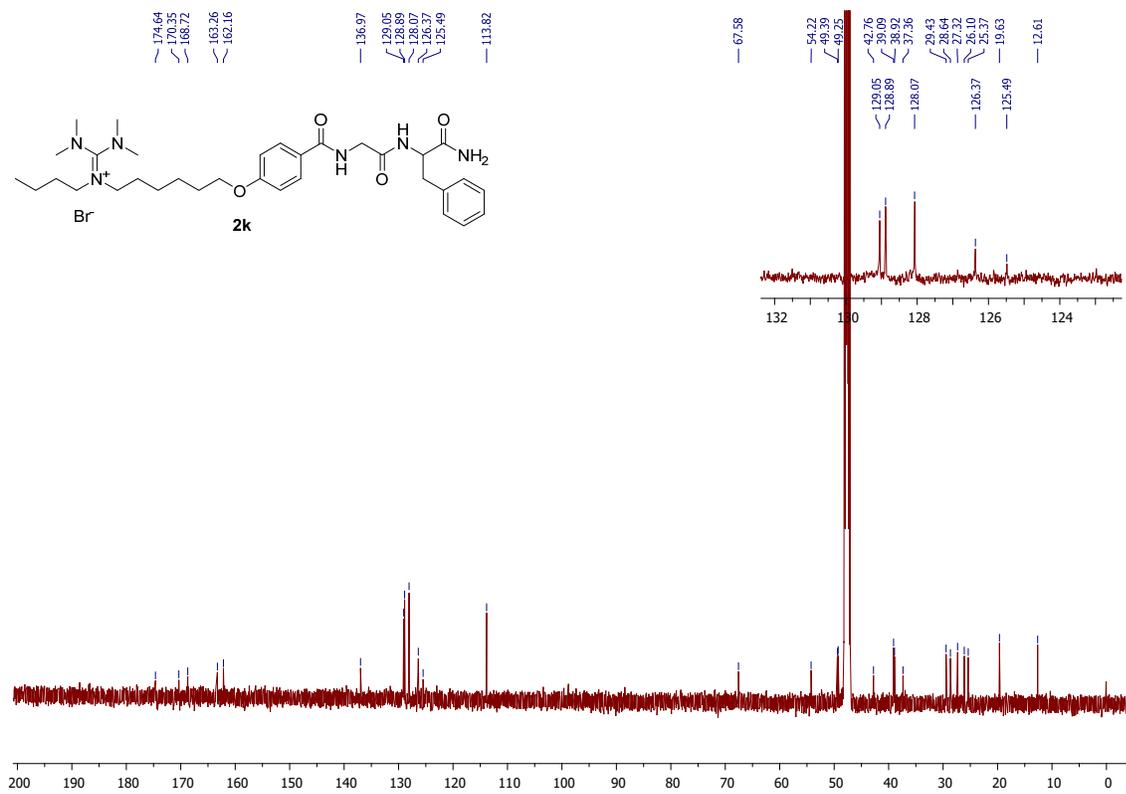
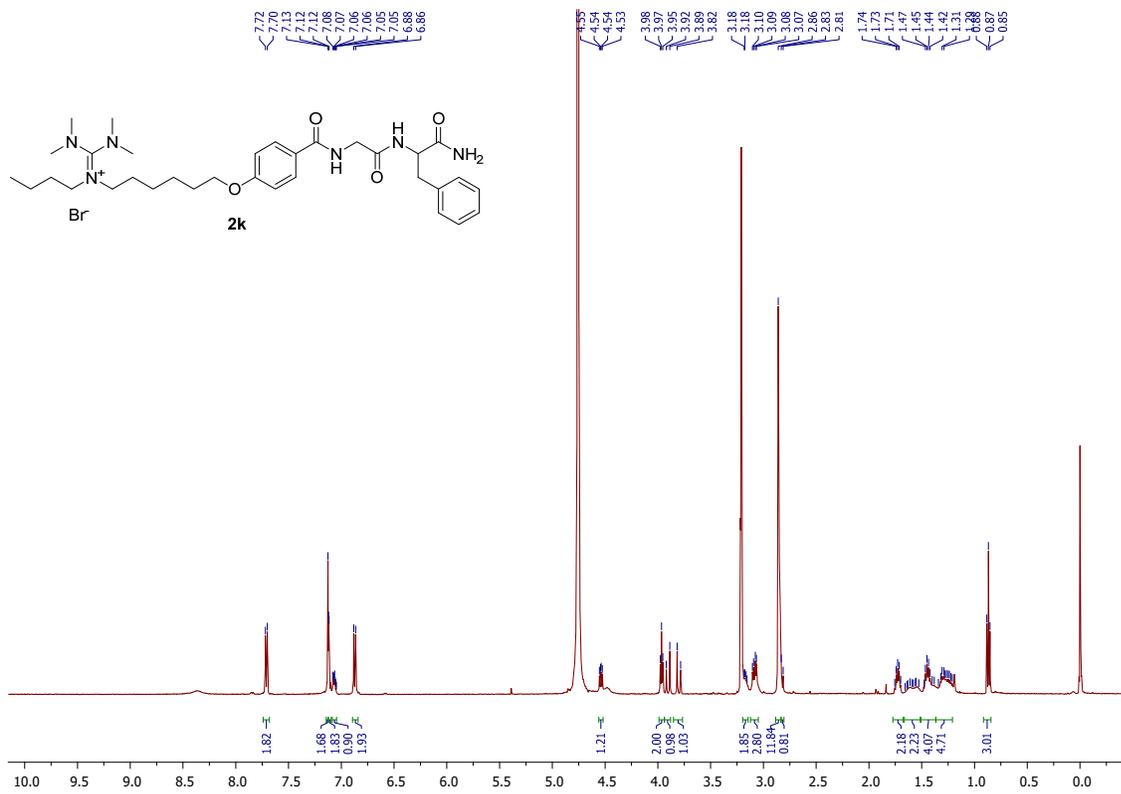


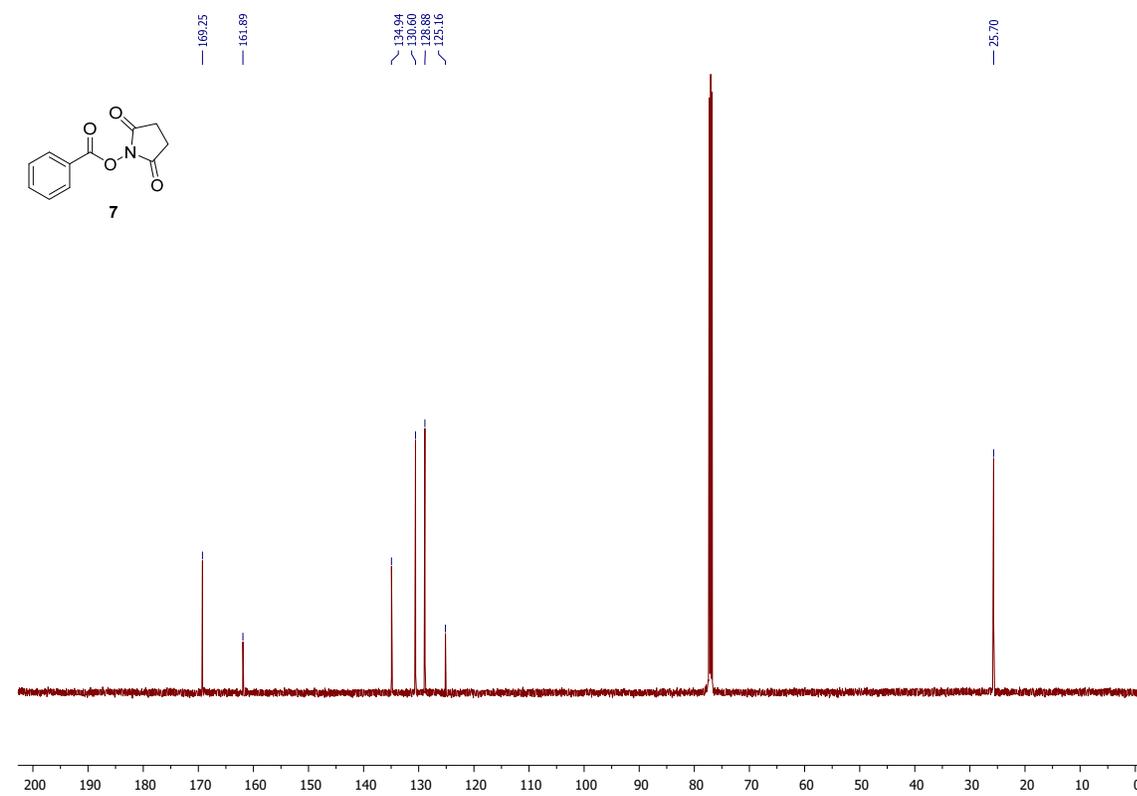
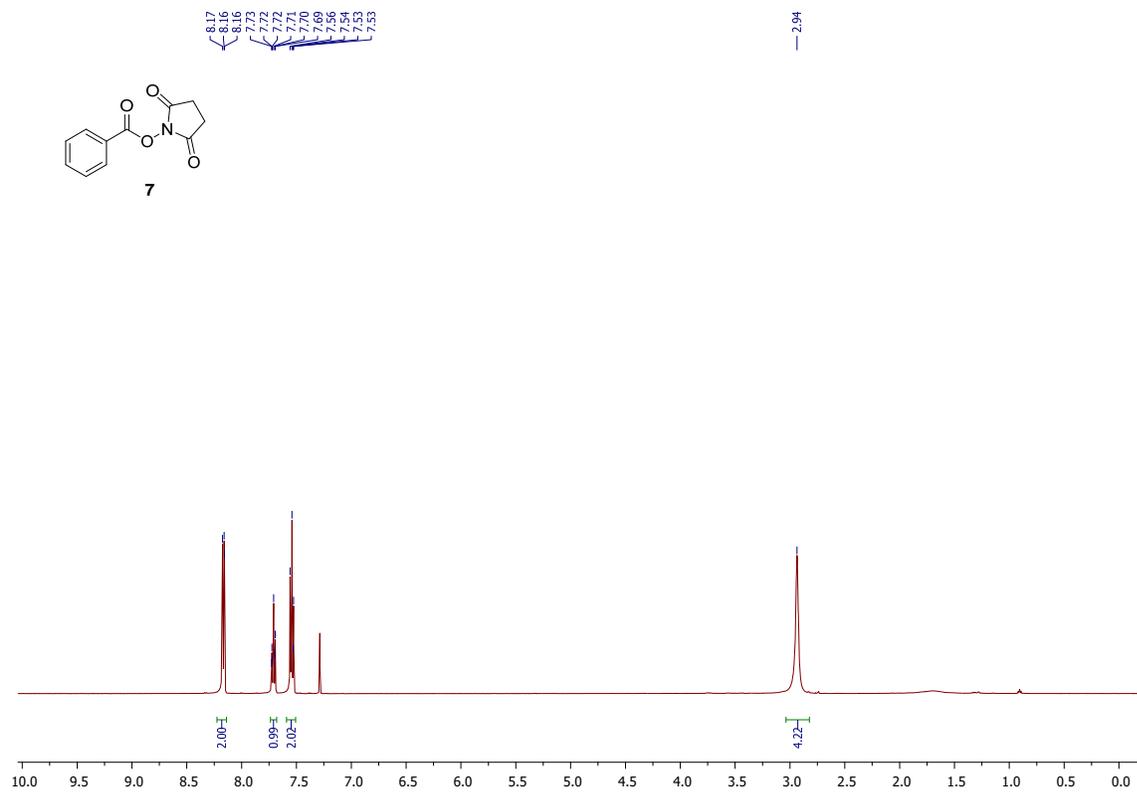


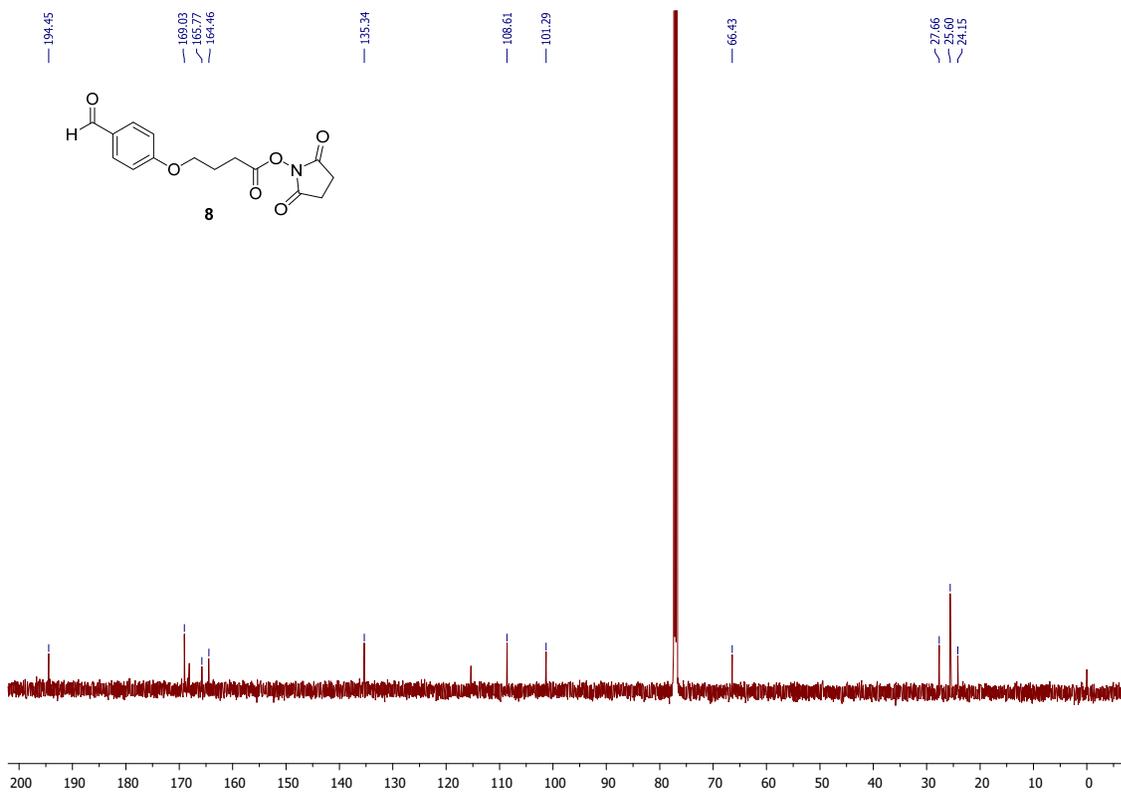
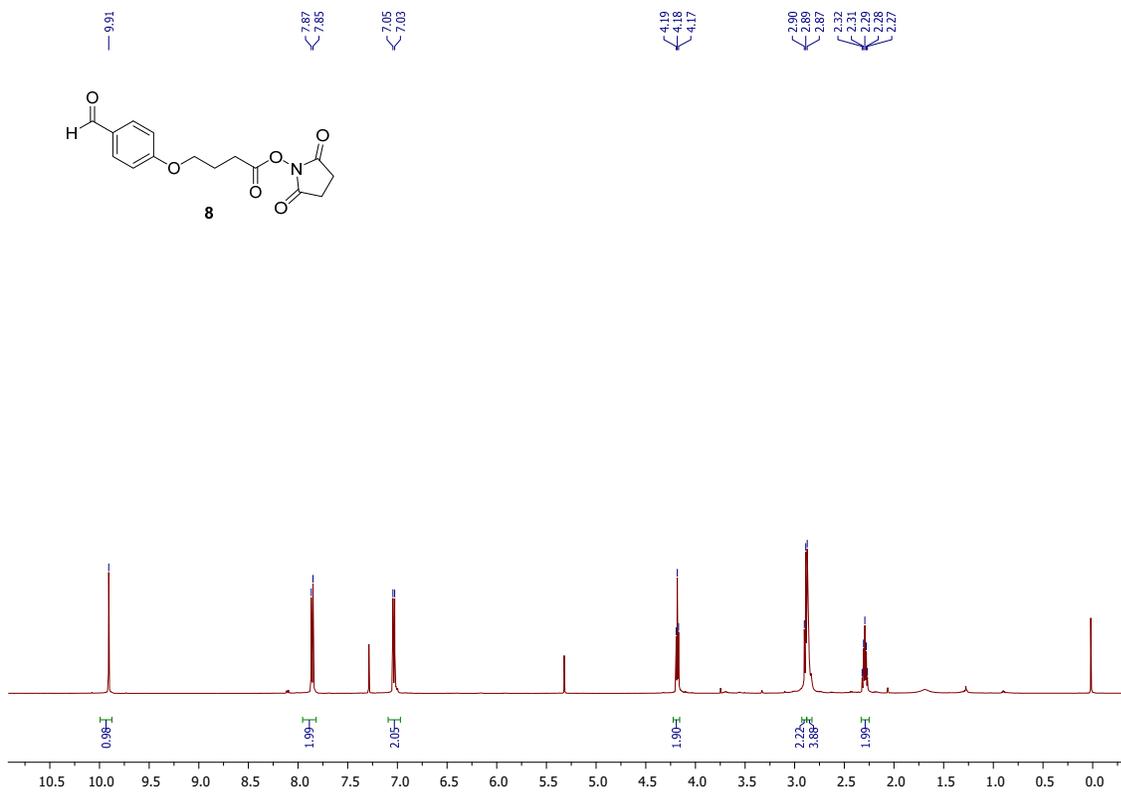


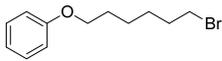




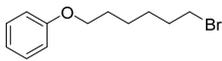
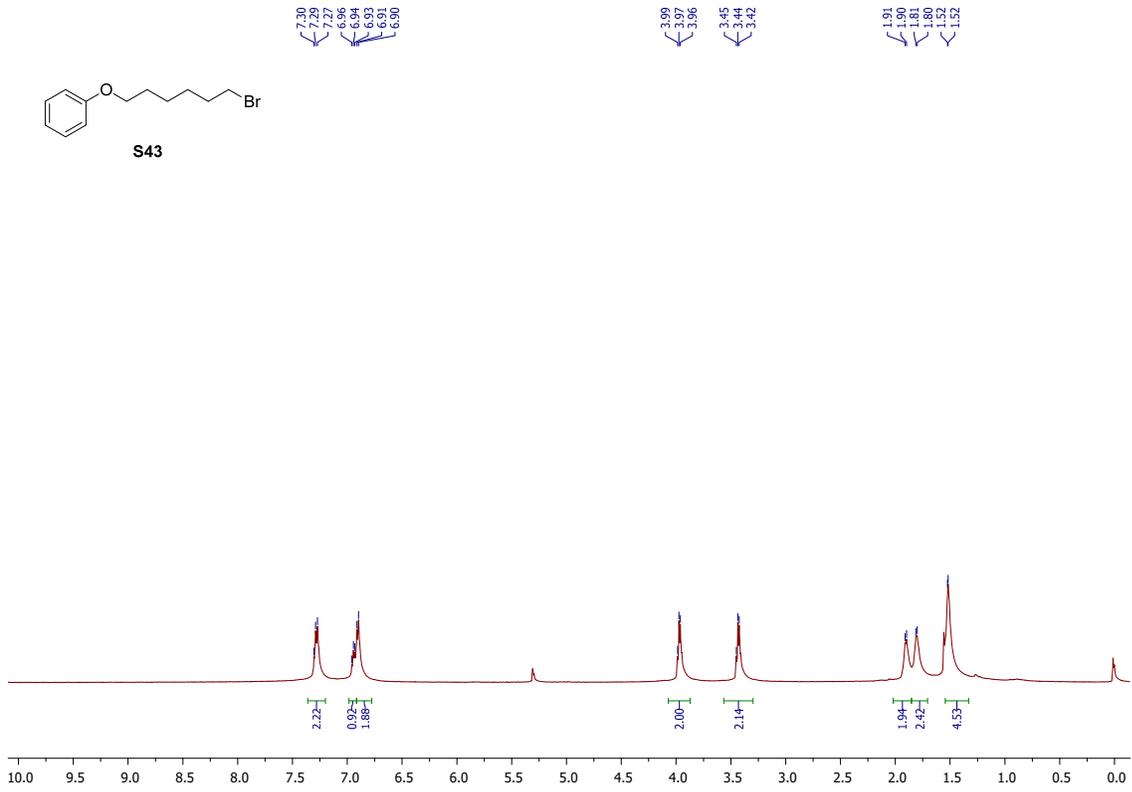




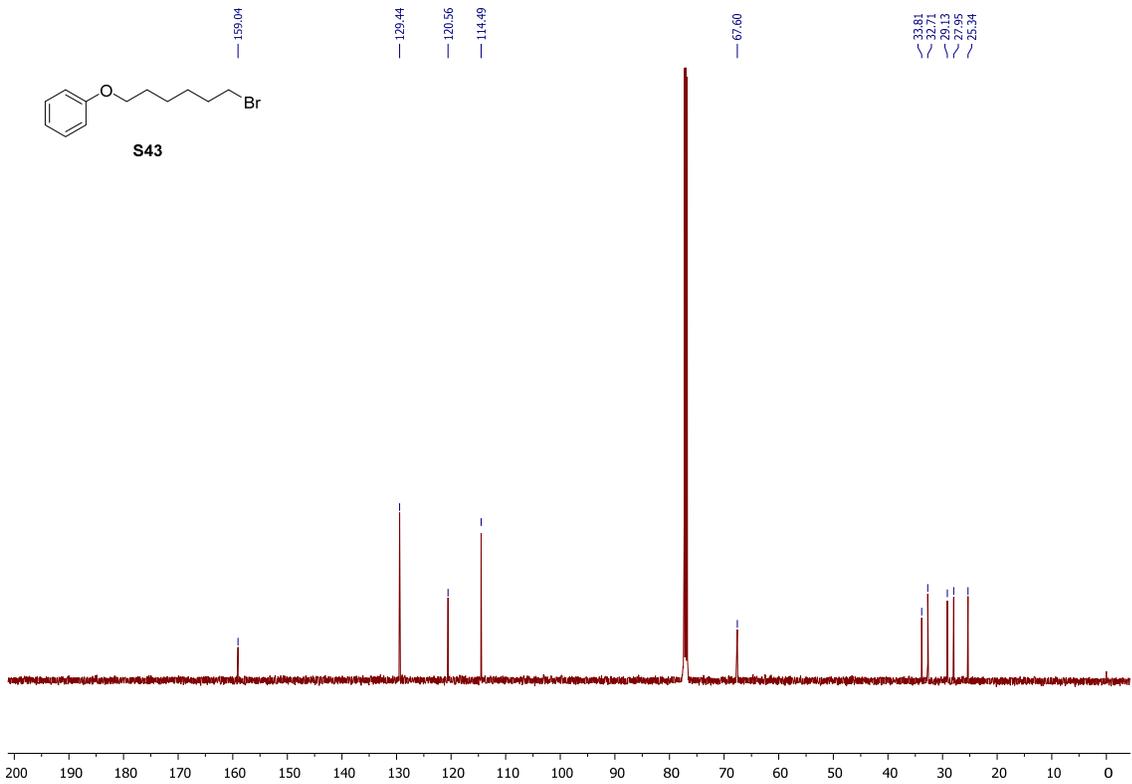


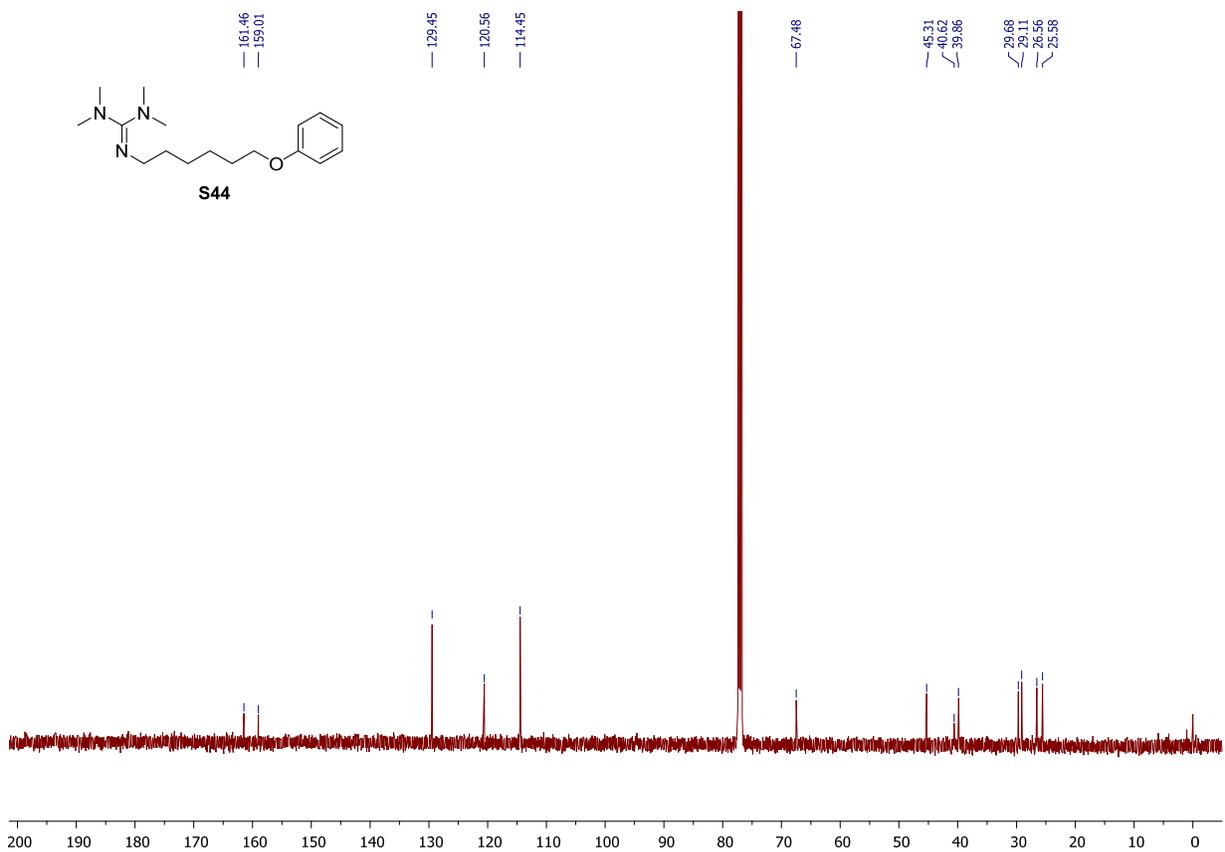
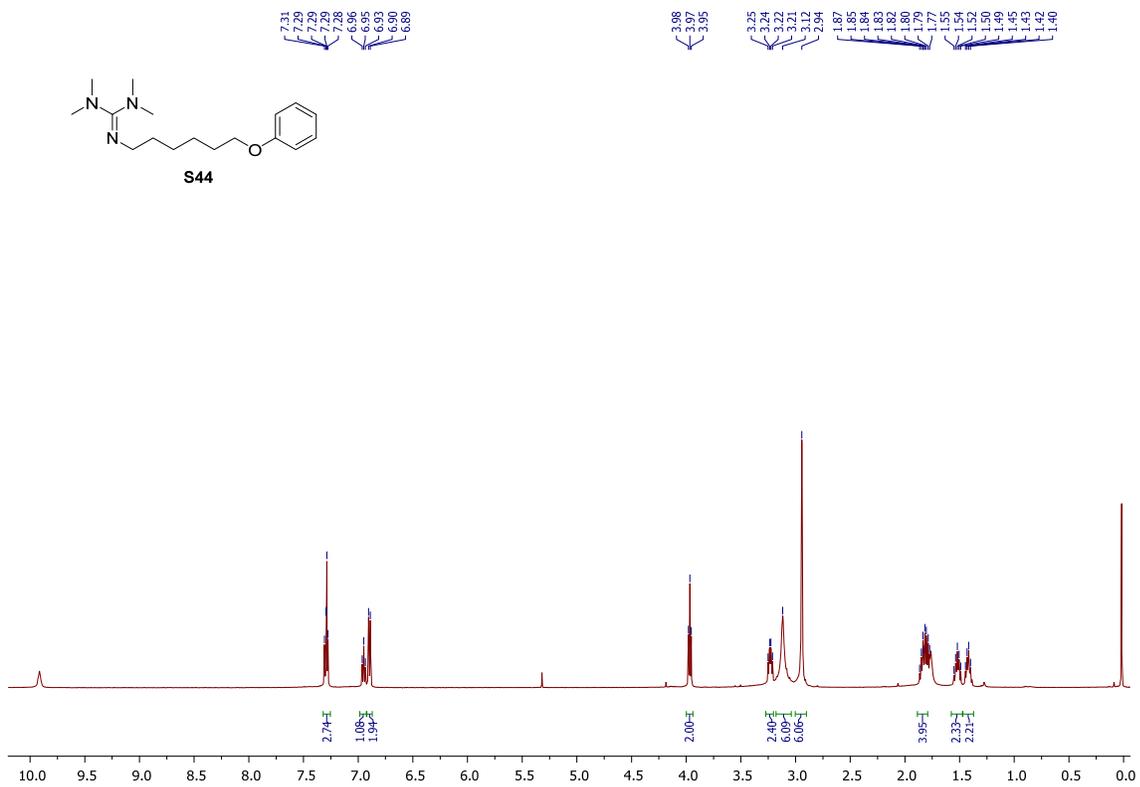


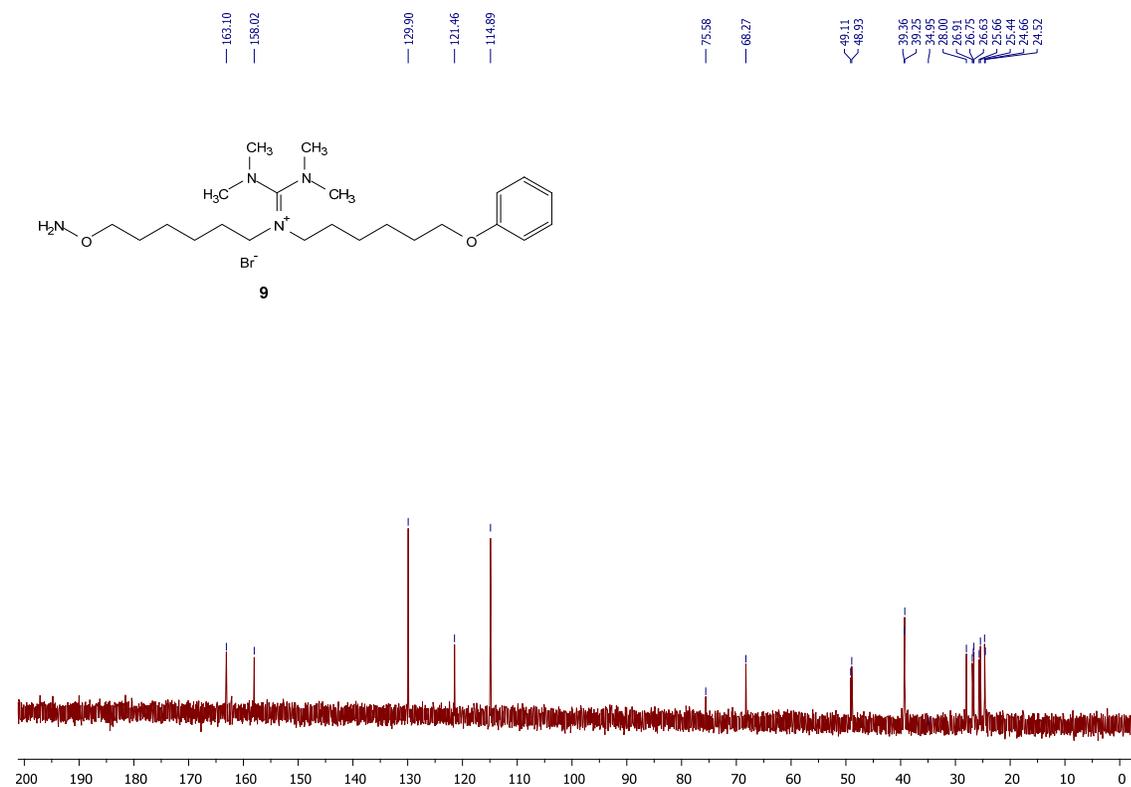
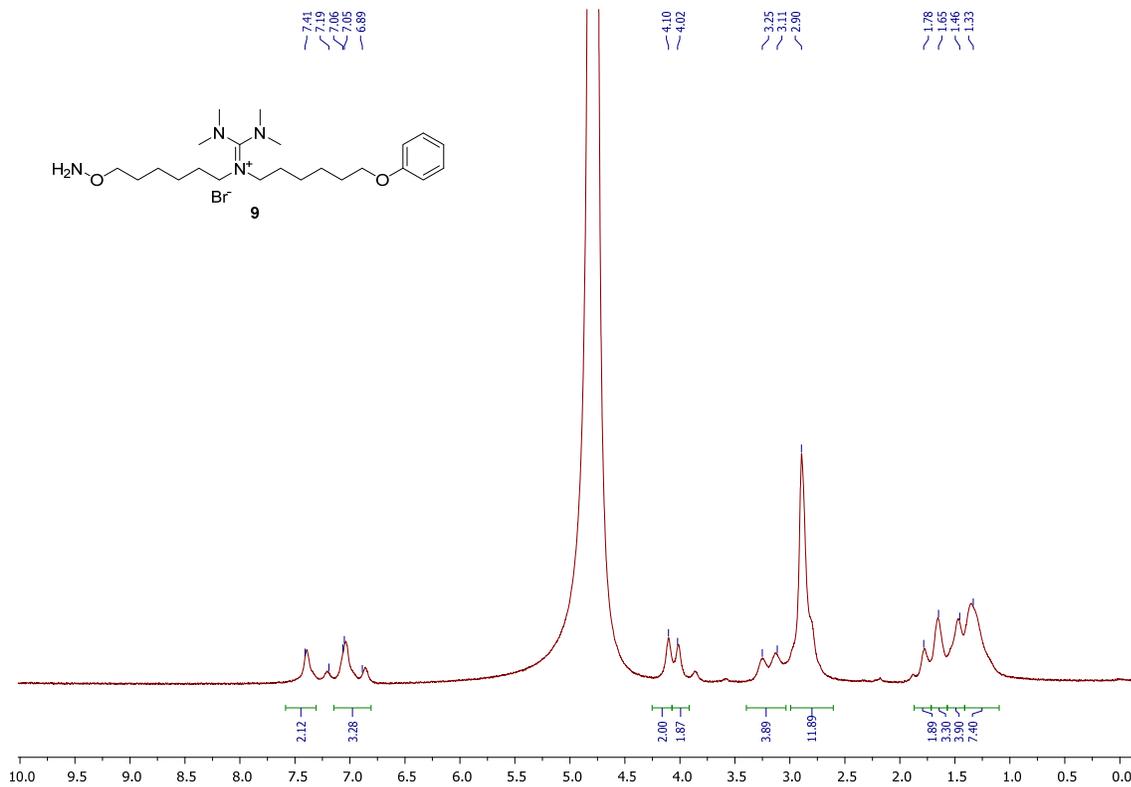
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