

Supporting Information

Dehydrogenative Heck coupling of biologically relevant N-heteroarenes with alkenes: discovery of fluorescent core frameworks

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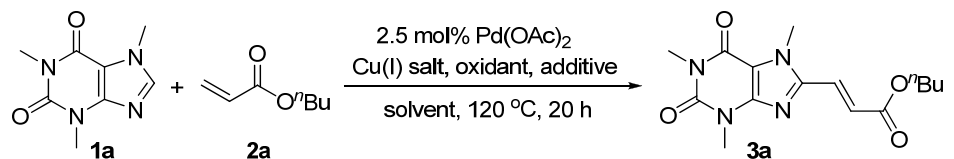
I. General Remarks

NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AMX-400 or a Bruker AMX-600. The ^1H NMR (400 MHz or 600 MHz) chemical shifts were measured using CDCl_3 or $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as the internal reference (CDCl_3 : $\delta = 7.26$ ppm; $\text{DMSO-}d_6$: $\delta = 2.50$ ppm). The ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz) chemical shifts are given using CDCl_3 or $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : $\delta = 77.16$ ppm; $\text{DMSO-}d_6$: $\delta = 39.52$ ppm). Low-resolution mass spectra (MS) were obtained by ESI-MS. High-resolution mass spectra (HR-MS) were obtained with a Waters-Q-TOF-Premier (ESI). Melting points were determined with XRC-1 and are uncorrected. Absorption spectra were obtained on a HITACHI U-2910 spectrometer. Fluorescence spectra were collected on a Horiba Jobin Yvon-Edison Fluoromax-4 fluorescence spectrometer. The photomultiplier voltage was 700 V. To reduce the fluctuation in the excitation intensity, the lamp was kept on for 1 hour prior to the experiment.

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. 1-Benzyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine, 7-butyl-1,3-dimethylxanthine, 1-allyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine,¹ 1,3-diethyl-7-methyl-1*H*-purine-2,6-(3*H*,7*H*)-dione,² other purine derivatives,³ and indolizine⁴ were prepared according to the literature procedures. Pyridine was dried over CaH_2 and freshly distilled prior to use. All solvents were purified and dried according to standard methods prior to use. Unless otherwise indicated, all reactions were carried out under N_2 atmosphere.

II. Optimization of the coupling reaction of caffeine 1a with *n*-butyl acrylate 2a

Table S1 Optimization results of the coupling reaction of caffeine **1a** with *n*-butyl acrylate **2a**^a



Entry	Oxidant	Cu(I) salts	Additive	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b
1	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	—	pyridine	DMA	29

2	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuBr (10 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	57
3	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuI (10 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	36
4	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	67
5	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (13 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	75
6	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (15 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	81
7	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (20 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	71
8	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	pyridine	DMF	62
9	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	pyridine	NMP	61
10	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	pyridine	DMSO	32
11	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	pyridine	dioxane	13
12	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	—	DMA	30
13	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	Et ₃ N	DMA	18
14	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	DABCO	DMA	23
15	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	2,6-lutidine	DMA	19
16	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (10 mol%)	KOAc	DMA	57
17	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (13 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	67 ^c
18	Cu(OAc) ₂ ·H ₂ O	CuCl (15 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	74 ^d
19	Cu(acac) ₂	CuCl (13 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	trace
20	Ag ₂ CO ₃	CuCl (13 mol%)	pyridine	DMA	26

^a The reactions were carried out using caffeine **1** (0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate **2a** (3.0 mmol), oxidant (0.75 mmol), additive (0.5 mmol), Cu(I) salt and Pd(OAc)₂ (0.0125 mmol, 2.5 mol%) in a 0.6 M solution. ^b Isolated yield. ^c *n*-Butyl acrylate **2a** (1.5 mmol) was used. ^d Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (1.0 mmol) was used.

Table S2 Optimization of palladium sources^a

Reaction scheme: Caffeine (**1**) + *n*-butyl acrylate (**2a**) $\xrightarrow[\text{DMA, 120 } ^\circ\text{C, 20 h}]{\text{palladium (II) 1.5 equiv Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O, 10 mol\% CuCl, 1 equiv pyridine}}$ Caffeine derivative (**3a**)

Entry	Palladium source	Yield (%) ^b
1	PdCl ₂	68 ^c
2	Pd(OAc) ₂	67
3	Pd(OAc) ₂	75 ^c
4	Pd(OAc) ₂	81 ^d
5	Pd(OAc) ₂	84 ^{c,e}

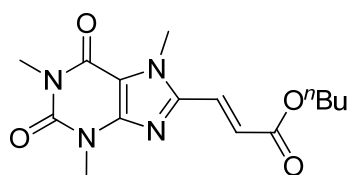
6	Pd(acac) ₂	81 ^d
7	Pd(dppf)Cl ₂	76 ^d
8	Pd(PPh ₃) ₂ Cl ₂	64
9	Pd(PhCN) ₂ Cl ₂	66
10	Pd(MeCN) ₂ Cl ₂	64

^a Reactions were carried out using caffeine (0.5 mmol), palladium source (2.5 mol%), *n*-butyl acrylate **2a** (3.0 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (0.75 mmol), CuCl (10 mol%) and pyridine (0.5 mmol) in a 0.6 M DMA solution for 20 h at 120 °C. ^b Isolated yield. ^c 13 mol% CuCl was used. ^d 15 mol% CuCl was used. ^e 10 mol% Pd(OAc)₂ was used.

III. General procedure for the Pd/Cu co-catalyzed dehydrogenative Heck coupling reaction

A flame-dried Schlenk tube with a magnetic stirring bar was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), N-heterocycles (0.5 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) under N₂. After the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min, alkene (3.0 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was heated at 120 °C for 20 h and then cooled to ambient temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was diluted with 30 mL CH₂Cl₂, filtered through a Celite pad, and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (10-20 mL). The combined organic phases were concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to provide the desired product.

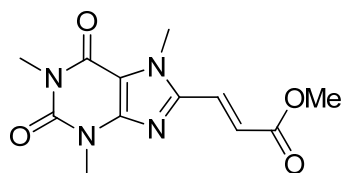
IV. Characterization of compounds 3a-3i, 4a-4m, CSC and KW6002



(*E*)-Butyl 3-(1,3,7-trimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (**3a**)

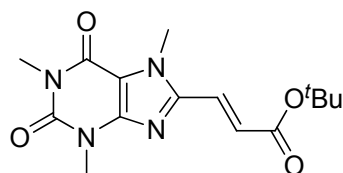
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3.0 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum

ether/acetone = 4/6/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (81% yield). M.p.: 161-163 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.41-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.72 (m, 2H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 4.25 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.8, 19.2, 28.1, 29.8, 30.8, 32.0, 65.2, 109.3, 126.5, 126.5, 146.9, 148.5, 151.6, 155.4, 166.1 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₅H₂₁N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 321.1563, found 321.1508.



(E)-Methyl 3-(1,3,7-trimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (3b)

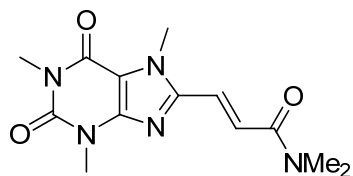
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl acrylate (387.4 mg, 4.5 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/acetone = 15/15/2, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (66% yield). M.p.: 235-238 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1, 29.9, 32.0, 52.3, 109.4, 125.9, 126.7, 146.7, 148.5, 151.6, 155.4, 166.4 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₅N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 279.1093, found 279.1153.



(E)-tert-Butyl 3-(1,3,7-trimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (3c)

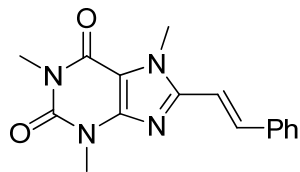
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4

mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 8/1/0.4-6/1/0.4, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (62% yield). M.p.: 214-216 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.53 (s, 9H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1, 28.2, 29.8, 31.9, 81.7, 109.2, 125.6, 128.6, 147.2, 148.5, 151.7, 155.4, 165.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₅H₂₁N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 321.1563, found 321.1566.



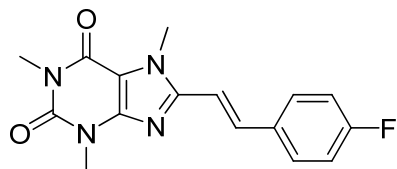
(*E*)-*N,N*-Dimethyl-3-(1,3,7-trimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylamide (3d)

Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *N,N*-dimethylacrylamide (297.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/acetone = 2/2/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (84% yield). M.p.: 270-273 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 7.54 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1, 29.9, 31.9, 36.2, 37.6, 109.0, 124.7, 125.5, 147.8, 148.4, 151.7, 155.3, 165.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₃H₁₈N₅O₃ [M+H]⁺ 292.1410, found 292.1400.



(E)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-styryl-xanthine (3e)

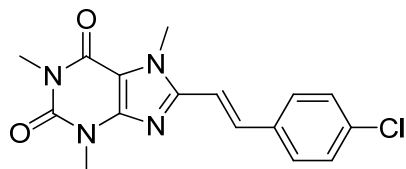
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), styrene (312.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/acetone = 10/15/2, v/v) afforded the desired product as a white solid (68% yield). M.p.: 214-217 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.0, 29.8, 31.6, 107.9, 111.2, 127.4, 129.0, 129.6, 135.5, 138.3, 148.6, 150.0, 151.7, 155.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₁₇N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺ 297.1352, found 297.1361.



(E)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-(4-fluorostyryl)-xanthine (3f)

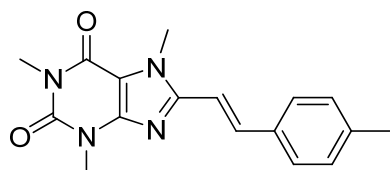
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-fluorostyrene (366.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 8/1/0.4-6/1/0.4, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (82% yield). M.p.: 238-240 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1, 29.9,

31.6, 111.1, 116.1, 116.3, 129.2, 129.3, 131.9, 137.2, 148.7, 149.9, 151.8, 155.4 ppm.
HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₄O₂F [M+H]⁺ 315.1257, found 315.1255.



(E)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-(4-chlorostyryl)-xanthine (3g)

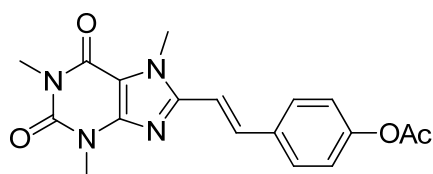
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-chlorostyrene (415.8 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 8/1/0.4-6/1/0.4, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (70% yield). M.p.: 224-226 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.0, 29.9, 31.6, 108.1, 111.8, 128.6., 129.3, 134.1, 135.4, 136.9, 148.6, 149.7, 151.8, 155.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₄O₂Cl [M+H]⁺ 331.0962, found 331.0965.



(E)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-(4-methylstyryl)-xanthine (3h)

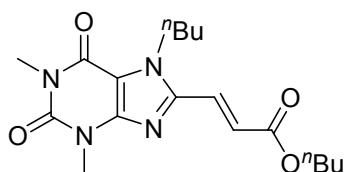
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-methylstyrene (354.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum

ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 8/1/0.4-6/1/0.4, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (62% yield). M.p.: 199-201 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.38 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.5, 28.0, 29.8, 31.5, 107.8, 110.2, 127.4, 129.7, 132.8, 138.4, 140.0, 148.6, 150.3, 151.8, 155.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺ 311.1508, found 311.1512.



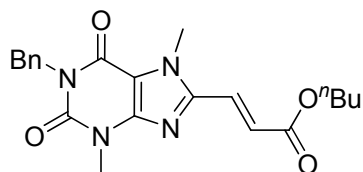
(*E*)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-(4-acetoxystyryl)-xanthine (3i)

Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-acetoxystyrene (486.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate = 2/1/1-1/1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (58% yield). M.p.: 206-209 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.31 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.3, 28.1, 29.9, 31.6, 108.1, 111.5, 122.3, 128.5, 133.3, 137.3, 148.6, 149.9, 151.6, 151.8, 155.3, 169.4 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 355.1406, found 355.1391.



(E)-Butyl 3-(7-butyl-1,3-dimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (4a)

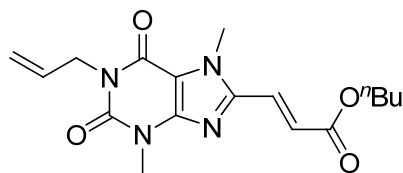
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 7-butyl-1,3-dimethyl-xanthine (118.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/acetone = 5/10/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (83% yield). M.p.: 81-84 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.93-0.98 (m, 6H), 1.34-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.80 (m, 4H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.7, 13.8, 19.3, 19.8, 28.2, 29.8, 30.7, 33.7, 45.3, 65.2, 108.8, 126.4, 126.7, 146.3, 148.6, 151.6, 155.0, 166.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₈H₂₇N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 363.2032, found 363.2040.



(E)-Butyl 3-(1-benzyl-3,7-dimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (4b)

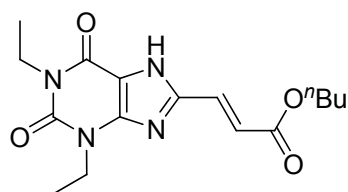
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 1-benzyl-3,7-dimethyl-xanthine (135.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3.0 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 15/20/4, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (58% yield). M.p.: 172-174 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.72 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.8, 19.2, 29.9, 30.7, 32.0, 44.6, 65.2, 109.4, 126.4, 126.6, 127.7, 128.5, 128.9,

137.3, 147.0, 148.6, 151.5, 155.2, 166.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₁H₂₅N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 397.1876, found 397.1860.



(E)-Butyl 3-(1-allyl-3,7-dimethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (4c)

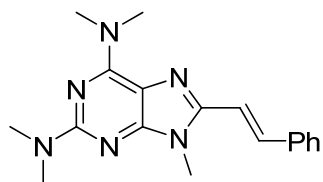
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 1-allyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine (110.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 15/1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a green solid (51% yield). M.p.: 131-133 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.36-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.72 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 5.18-5.28 (m, 2H), 5.86-5.96 (m, 1H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.8, 19.2, 29.8, 30.8, 32.0, 43.5, 65.2, 109.4, 117.8, 126.5, 126.6, 132.3, 147.0, 148.7, 151.2, 155.0, 166.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₇H₂₃N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 347.1719, found 347.1718.



(E)-Butyl 3-(1,3-diethyl-xanthine-8-yl) acrylate (4d)

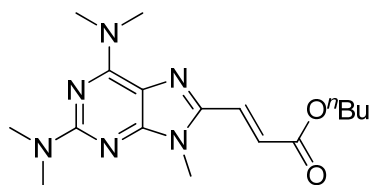
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 1,3-diethylxanthine (104.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5

mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N, N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether/acetone = 5/10/2, v/v) afforded the desired product as white solid (71% yield). M.p.: 209.5-211 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.46 (m, 5H), 1.67-1.72 (m, 2H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.47 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.4, 13.8, 17.0, 19.3, 30.8, 38.0, 40.7, 65.2, 109.0, 126.5, 126.9, 146.6, 150.1, 150.8, 154.7, 166.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₂₃N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 335.1719, found 345.1723.



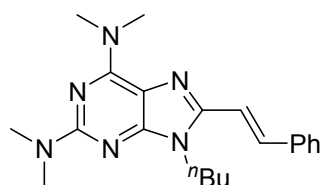
(*E*)-N²,N²,N⁶,N⁶,9-Pentamethyl-8-styryl-9H-purine-2,6-diamine (4e)

Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 9-methyl-2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-purine (110.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), styrene (312.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate = 15/3/1-12/3/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (92% yield). M.p.: 154-156 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.20 (s, 6H), 3.52 (s, 6H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.7, 37.5, 38.3, 114.2, 127.0, 128.5, 128.9, 133.3, 136.7, 144.1, 154.3, 158.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₈H₂₃N₆ [M+H]⁺ 323.1984, found 323.1983.



(E)-Butyl 3-(2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-9-methyl-9H-purin-8-yl) acrylate (4f)

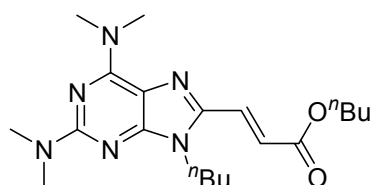
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (300 mg, 1.50 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 9-methyl-2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-purine (110.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate = 15/3/1-12/3/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a golden yellow solid (75% yield). M.p.: 92-94 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.37-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.70 (m, 2H), 3.15 (s, 6H), 3.44 (s, 6H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.8, 19.2, 28.3, 30.8, 37.2, 38.2, 64.5, 115.6, 120.0, 129.8, 140.8, 154.7, 154.7, 159.6, 167.0 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₇H₂₇N₆O₂ [M+H]⁺ 347.2195, found 347.2204.



(E)-9-Butyl-*N*²,*N*²,*N*⁶,*N*⁶-tetramethyl-8-styryl-9H-purine-2,6-diamine (4g)

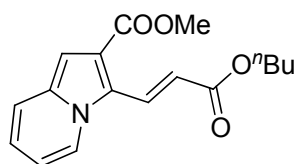
Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 9-butyl-2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-purine (131.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), styrene (312.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate = 15/3/1-12/3/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (90% yield). M.p.: 101-103 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.33-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.82 (m, 2H),

3.19 (s, 6H), 3.52 (s, 6H), 4.18 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 13.8, 19.9, 32.3, 37.4, 38.3, 41.4, 114.2, 114.4, 127.0, 128.3, 128.9, 132.9, 136.9, 143.5, 154.4, 159.2$ ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 365.2454, found 345.2446.



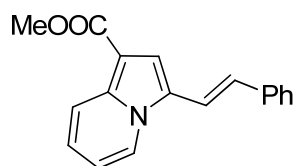
(E)-Butyl 3-(9-butyl-2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-9H-purin-8-yl) acrylate (4h)

$\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (300 mg, 1.50 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 9-butyl-2,6-bis(dimethylamino)-purine (131.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/ CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate = 15/3/1-12/3/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a golden yellow solid (75% yield). M.p.: 84-86 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 0.95$ (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 6H), 1.29-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.77 (m, 4H), 3.18 (s, 6H), 3.48 (s, 6H), 4.15 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.22 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 13.7, 13.9, 19.3, 19.9, 30.9, 32.5, 37.3, 41.5, 64.6, 115.6, 120.3, 129.7, 140.5, 154.7, 154.8, 159.6, 167.2$ ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 389.2665, found 389.2656.



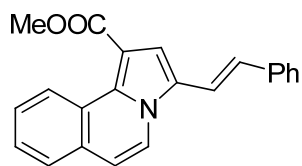
(E)-Methyl 3-(3-butoxy-3-oxoprop-1-enyl) indolizine-2-carboxylate (4i)

Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), methyl indolizine-2-carboxylate (87.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/diethyl ether = 15/1-10/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (60% yield). M.p.: 58-60 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.43-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.75 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.92 (m, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.9, 19.3, 31.0, 52.0, 64.6, 105.5, 114.3, 115.5, 120.7, 120.9, 121.7, 121.8, 124.9, 131.0, 135.2, 165.2, 168.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₇H₂₀NO₄ [M+H]⁺ 302.1392, found 302.1399.



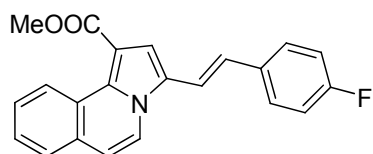
(E)-Methyl 3-styrylindolizine-1-carboxylate (4j)

Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), methyl indolizine-1-carboxylate (87.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), styrene (312.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-Dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate/toluene = 25/2/1-20/2/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (47% yield). M.p.: 109-112 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.99 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.88 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 50.8, 103.6, 112.7, 113.2, 114.8, 118.9, 123.2, 124.8, 125.0, 126.4, 127.3, 127.5, 128.6, 135.6, 137.4, 164.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₈H₁₅NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 300.1000, found 300.1000.



(E)-Methyl 3-styryl pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (4k)

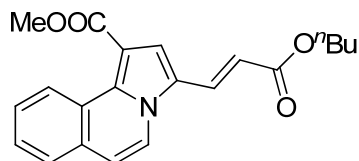
Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), methyl pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (112.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), styrene (312.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl ether/CH₂Cl₂ = 25/2/1-20/2/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (64% yield). M.p.: 141-144 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 3.88 (s, 3H), 7.26-7.42 (m, 5H), 7.56-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.72-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 9.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 51.4, 108.7, 113.2, 113.5, 114.8, 122.6, 125.0, 126.2, 126.5, 126.6, 127.0, 127.4, 127.5, 127.7, 128.6, 128.8, 131.3, 137.2, 164.9 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₈NO₂ [M+H]⁺ 328.1338, found 328.1333.



(E)-Methyl 3-(4-fluorostyryl) pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (4l)

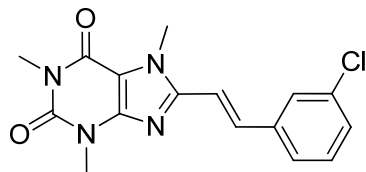
Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), methyl pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (112.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-fluorostyrene (366.4 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl ether/CH₂Cl₂ = 35/2/1-25/2/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (62% yield). M.p.: 165-168 °C; ¹H NMR (400

MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.96 (s, 3H), 7.04-7.12 (m, 5H), 7.48-7.53 (m, 4H), 7.59-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 9.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 51.7, 109.3, 114.1, 114.3, 114.5, 114.5, 115.8, 116.0, 121.0, 125.9, 126.0, 126.8, 127.2, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.0, 128.5, 128.8, 132.9, 133.4, 133.5, 165.8 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₆FNNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 348.1063, found 348.1069.



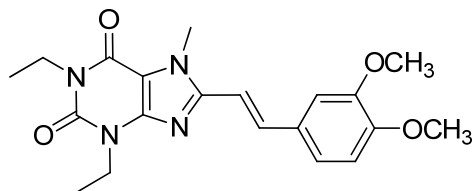
(E)-Methyl (3-butoxy-3-oxoprop-1-enyl) pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (4m)

Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (300 mg, 1.5 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), methyl pyrrolo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-1-carboxylate (112.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), *n*-butyl acrylate (384.5 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl ether = 50/1-20/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (68% yield). M.p.: 102-105 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.98 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.43-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.73 (m, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 4.23 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.91 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 9.77 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.9, 19.4, 31.0, 51.8, 64.6, 110.6, 115.0, 115.8, 118.5, 120.9, 123.2, 125.7, 126.9, 127.6, 128.2, 129.3, 129.8, 134.7, 165.4, 167.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₁H₂₂NO₄ [M+H]⁺ 352.1549, found 352.1547.



(E)-1,3,7-Trimethyl-8-(3-chlorostyryl)-xanthine (CSC)

Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), caffeine (97.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 3-chlorostyrene (415.8 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 8/1/1-6/1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a pale yellow solid (65% yield). M.p.: 195-197 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.1, 29.9, 31.7, 108.3, 112.7, 125.9, 127.0, 129.5, 130.3, 135.1, 136.8, 137.4, 148.6, 149.5, 151.8, 155.4 ppm. MS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₄O₂Cl [M+H]⁺ 331.0, found 331.0.



(E)-8-(3,4-Dimethoxystyryl)-1,3-diethyl-7-methyl-1H-purine-2,6(3H,7H)-dione (KW6002)

Pd(OAc)₂ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (150 mg, 0.75 mmol), CuCl (7.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), 1,3-diethyl-7-methyl-1H-purine-2,6(3H,7H)-dione (111.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), 3,4-dimethoxystyrene (492.6 mg, 3 mmol), pyridine (39.6 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N,N-dimethylacetamide (0.6 mL) at 120 °C for 20 h. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂/acetone = 6/1/0.4-8/1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (95% yield). M.p.: 209-211 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.39 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.47 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s,

3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 4.22 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.49 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.75 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 13.6, 16.8, 27.9, 38.6, 40.0, 56.1, 56.1, 107.2, 109.3, 109.9, 111.4, 121.2, 128.8, 138.3, 148.5, 149.3, 149.6, 150.5, 151.3, 155.0$ ppm. MS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 385.2, found 385.2.

V. Absorption and fluorescence emission data of compounds 3a-3i and 4a-4m

Table S3 UV absorption and fluorescence emission maxima of N-heteroarenes **3** and **4** in DCM.

compd.	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}/\lambda_{\text{em}}$ [nm]	Stokes shift [nm]	compd.	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}/\lambda_{\text{em}}$ [nm]	Stokes shift [nm]
3a	353/422	69	4c	351/422	71
3b	353/423	70	4d	349/417	68
3c	348/420	72	4e	395/483	88
3d	348/402	54	4f	417/510	93
3e	354/417	63	4g	395/482	87
3f	353/417	64	4h	417/508	91
3g	358/423	65	4i	394/446	52
3h	355/418	63	4j	368/461	93
3i	356/421	65	4k	367/435	68
4a	349/421	72	4l	365/434	69
4b	353/421	68	4m	381/433	52

VI. Cell culture experiments, imaging of living-cells and cytotoxicity assays

The human hepatocellular carcinoma cell (SMMC-7721) lines were purchased from American Type Culture Collection. The cells were seeded in a 8-well tissue culture plate for one day and then cultured following ATCC protocols (The cells were maintained at 37 °C, 5% CO₂ atmosphere in Duplecco's Minimum Essential Medium (DMEM) medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 units/mL of penicillin, and 100 mg/mL of streptomycin for overnight). For imaging experiments, live cells were coincubated with 5 μM **4f** in a physiological saline solution containing 1% DMSO for 40 min at 37 °C. The cells were observed with a Fluorescence Inverted Microscope (IX71, OLYMPUS) and photographed by using Spot Flex.

Cytotoxicity assays

3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay were performed to evaluate the cytotoxicity effect of **4e**, **4f** and **3g**. HepG2 cells or A549 cells were incubated in a 96-well culture plates at a volume of 100 μL (5×10⁴ cells/mL) for a stationary culture. This media were changed into fresh media with a final volume of 200 μL containing sample in the 2-fold down dilution series and then incubated for 24 hours. Then 20 μL of MTT (5 mg/mL in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)) was added to each well, incubated for an additional 4 hours. After centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min, the medium was removed. MTT formazan precipitate was dissolved in 150 μL of DMSO, shaken mechanically for 5 min and then absorbance readings at a wavelength of 570 nm were taken on a spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, USA). The cell viability was calculated by the following formula:

(mean optical density (OD) in treated wells/mean OD in control wells) \times 100%.

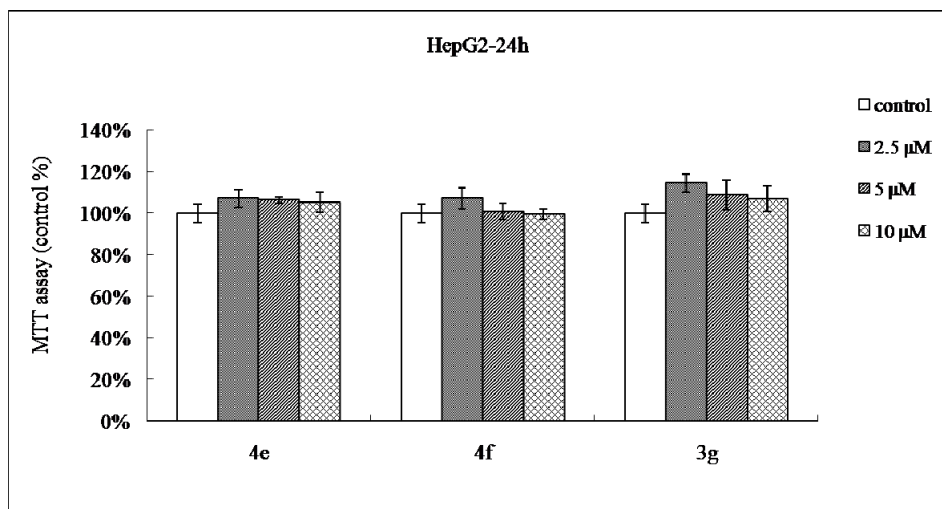


Fig. S1 Cell viability values (%) estimated by MTT assays on HepG2 cells, which were cultured in the presence of 2.5-10 μ M of sample for 24 h at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.

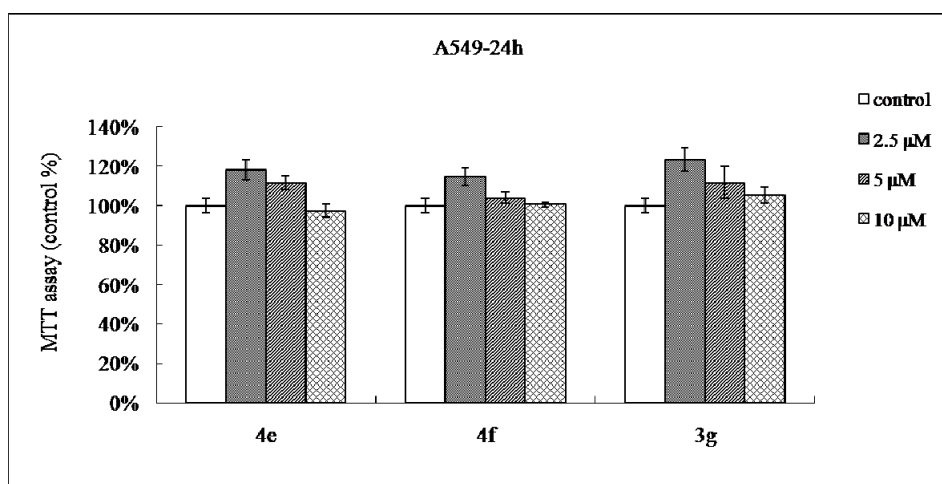


Fig. S2 Cell viability values (%) estimated by MTT assays on A549 cells, which were cultured in the presence of 2.5-10 μ M of sample for 24 h at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.

VII. References

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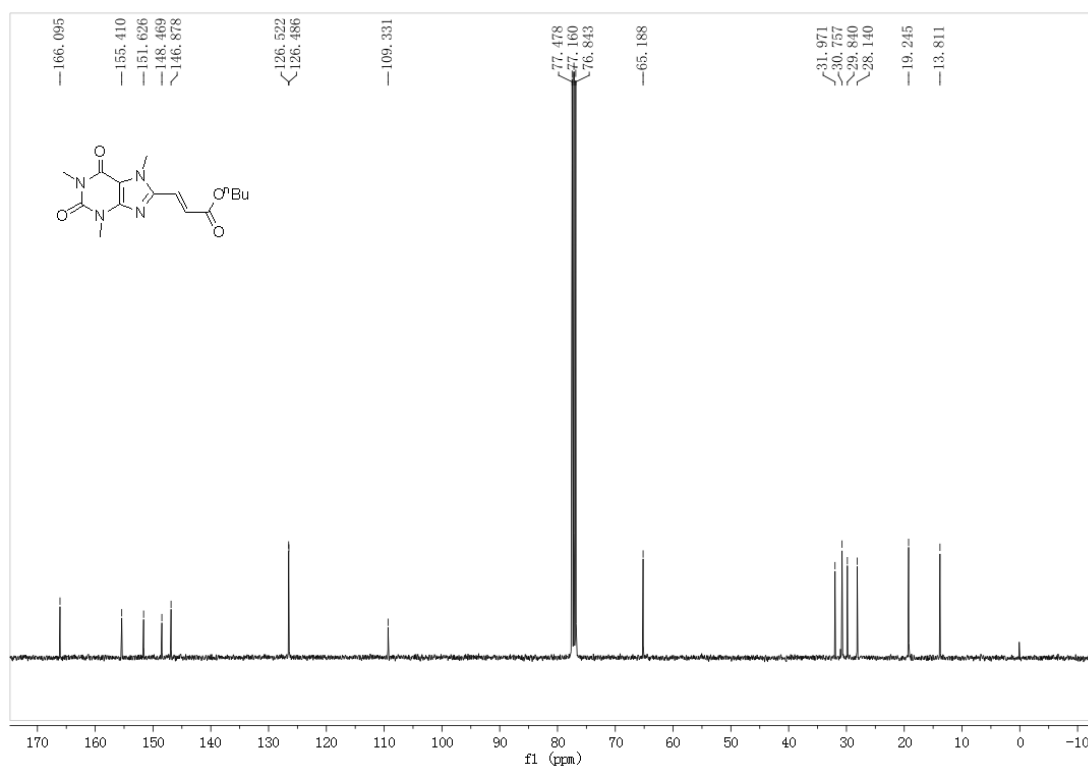
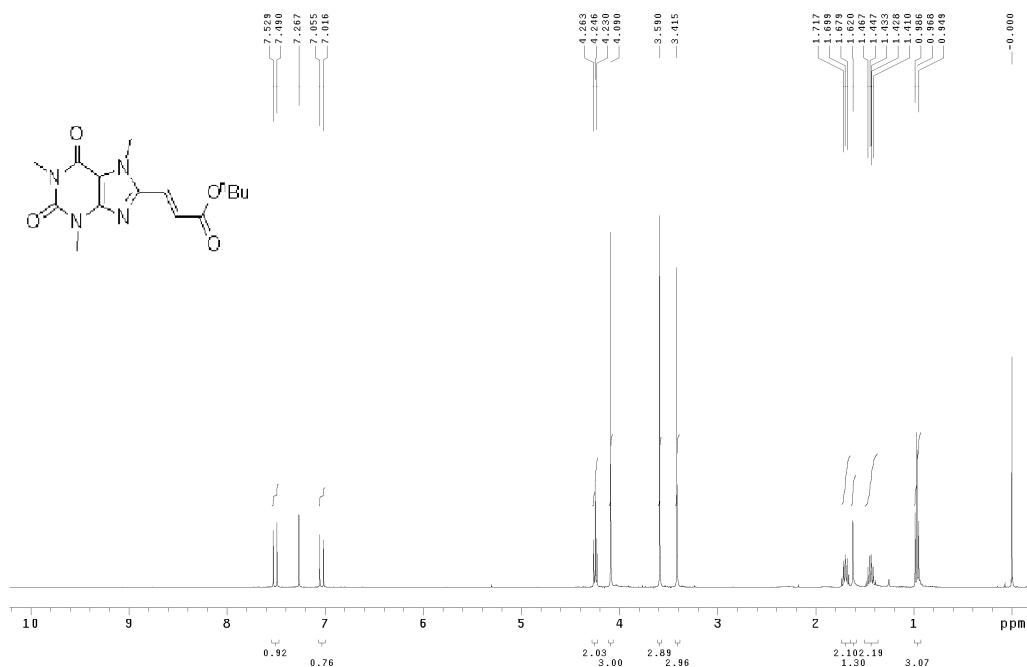
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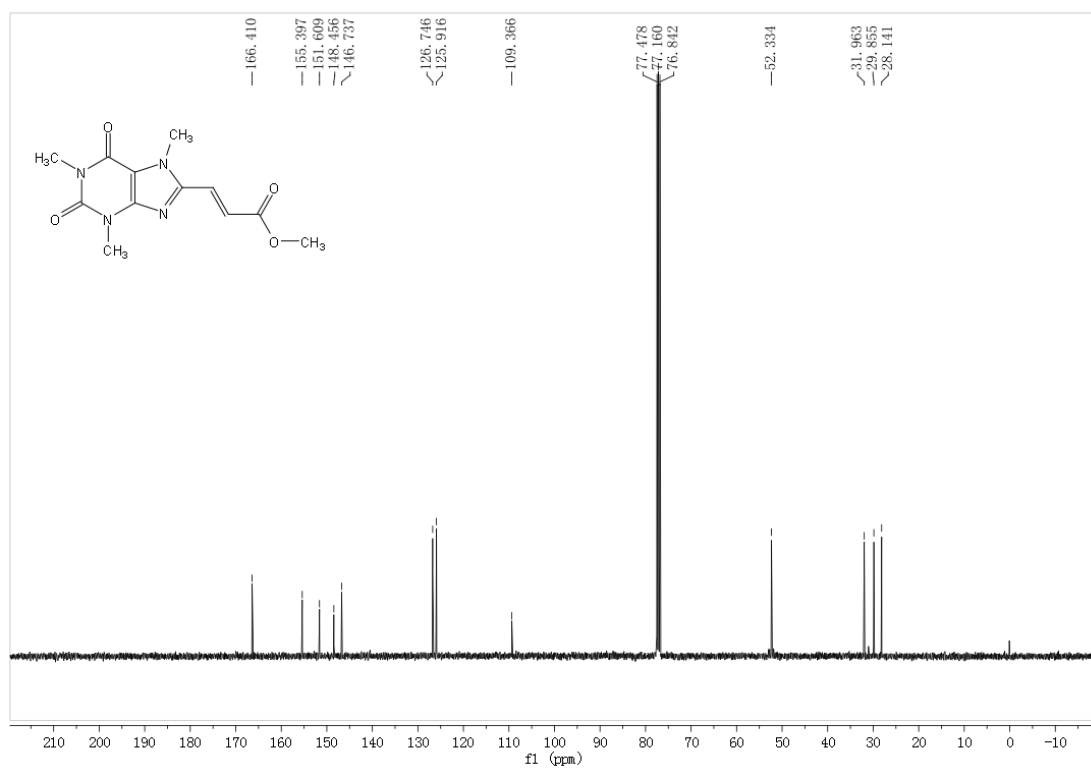
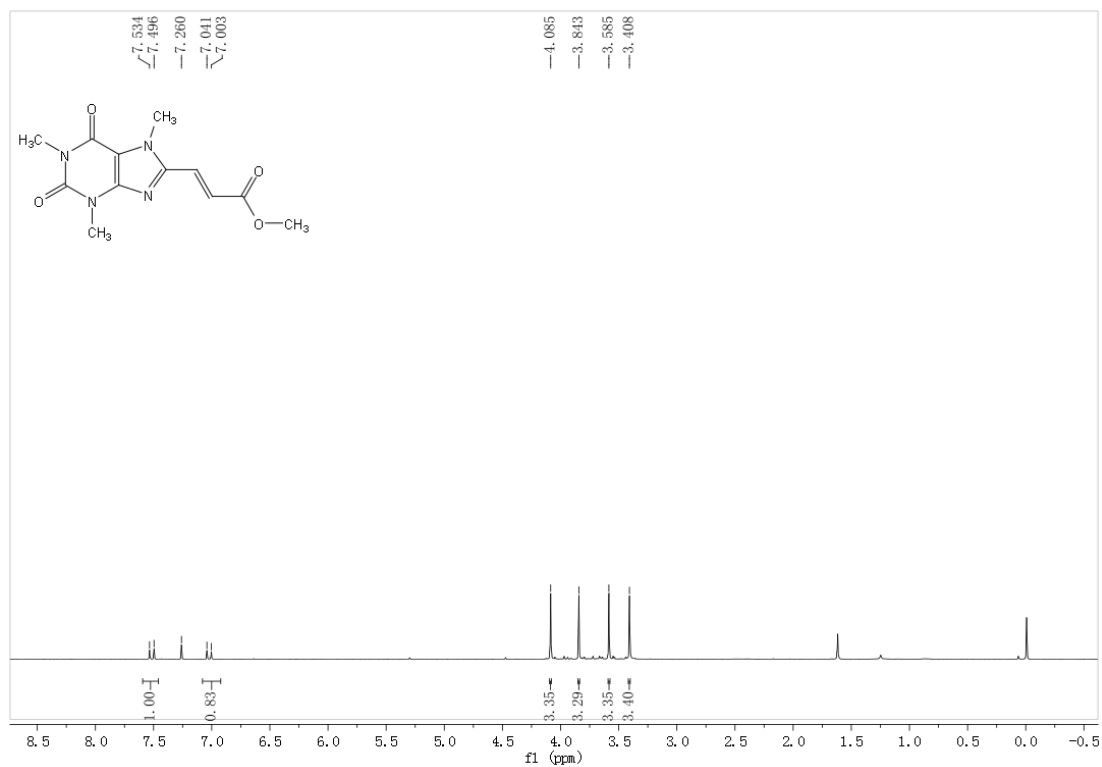
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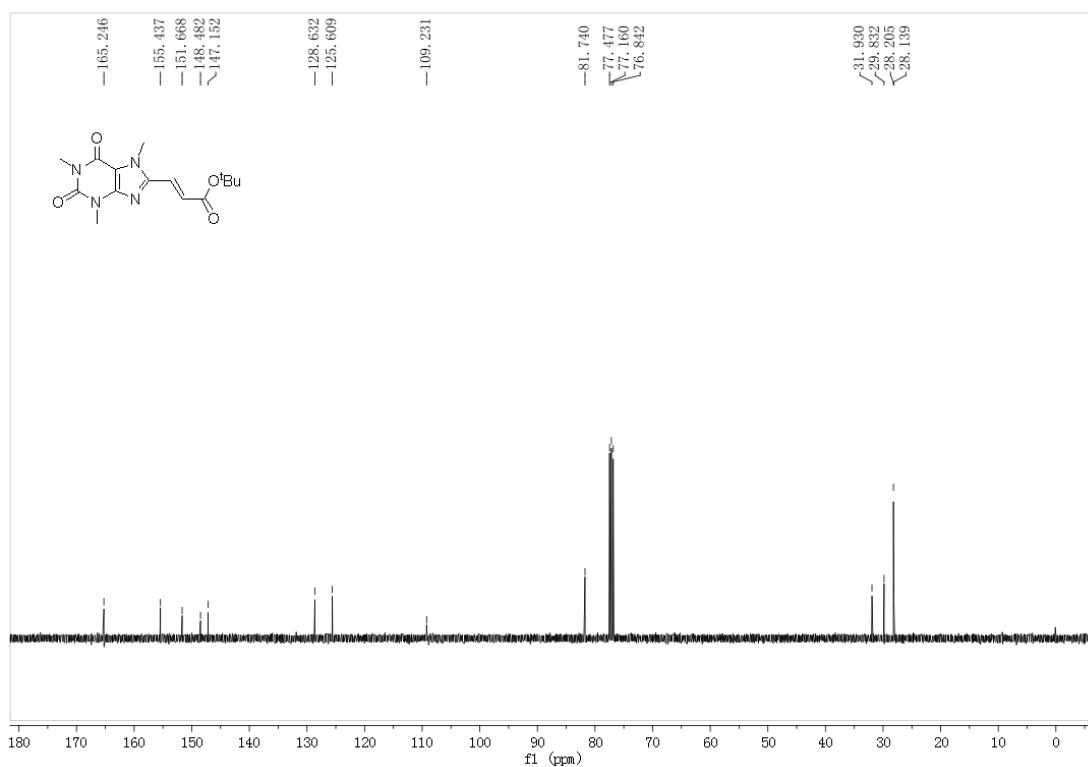
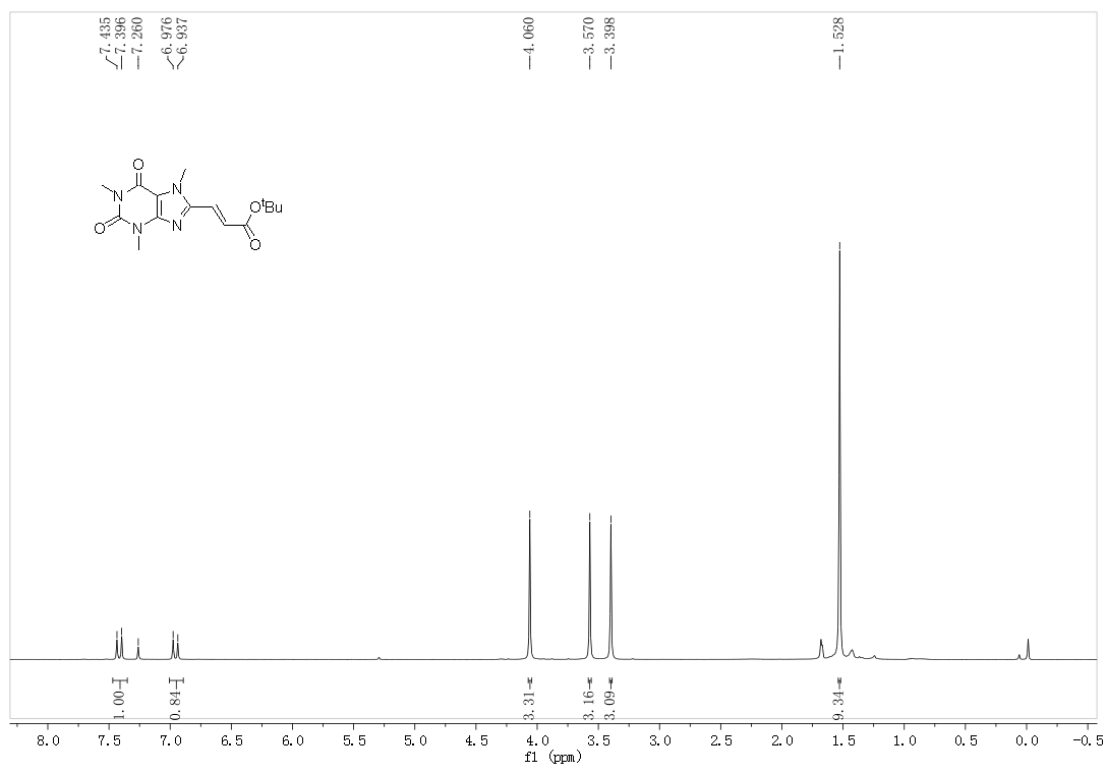
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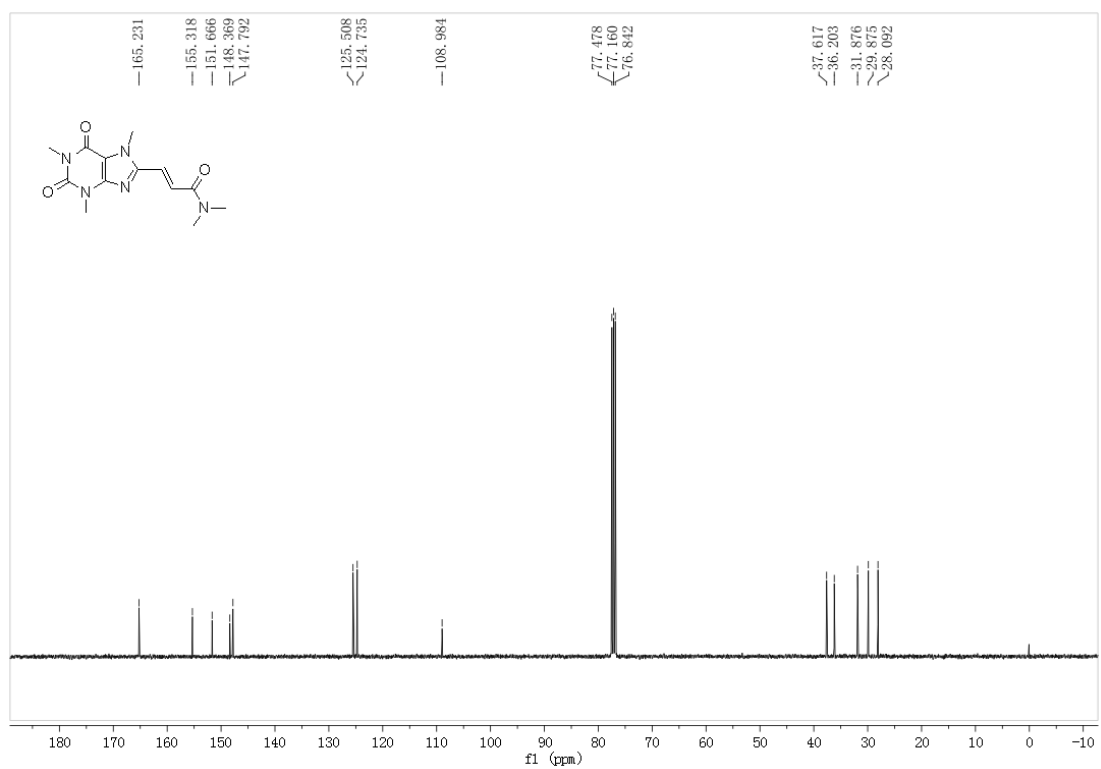
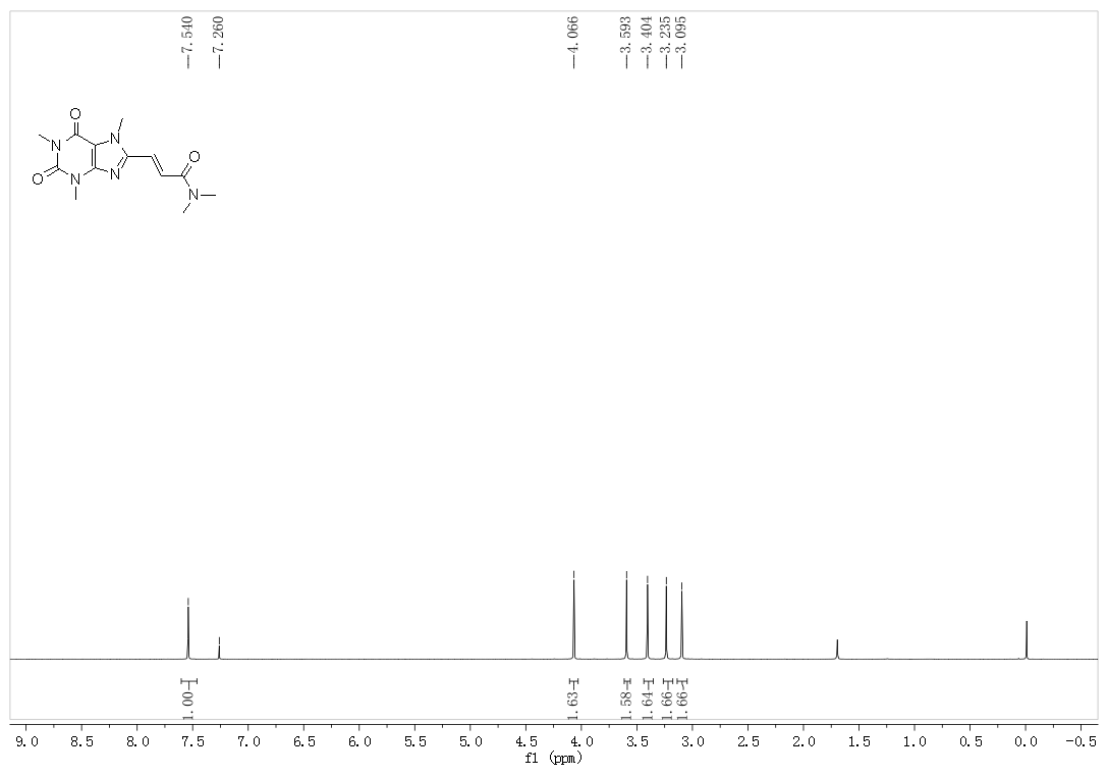
VIII. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of compounds 3a-3i, 4a-4m, CSC and KW6002

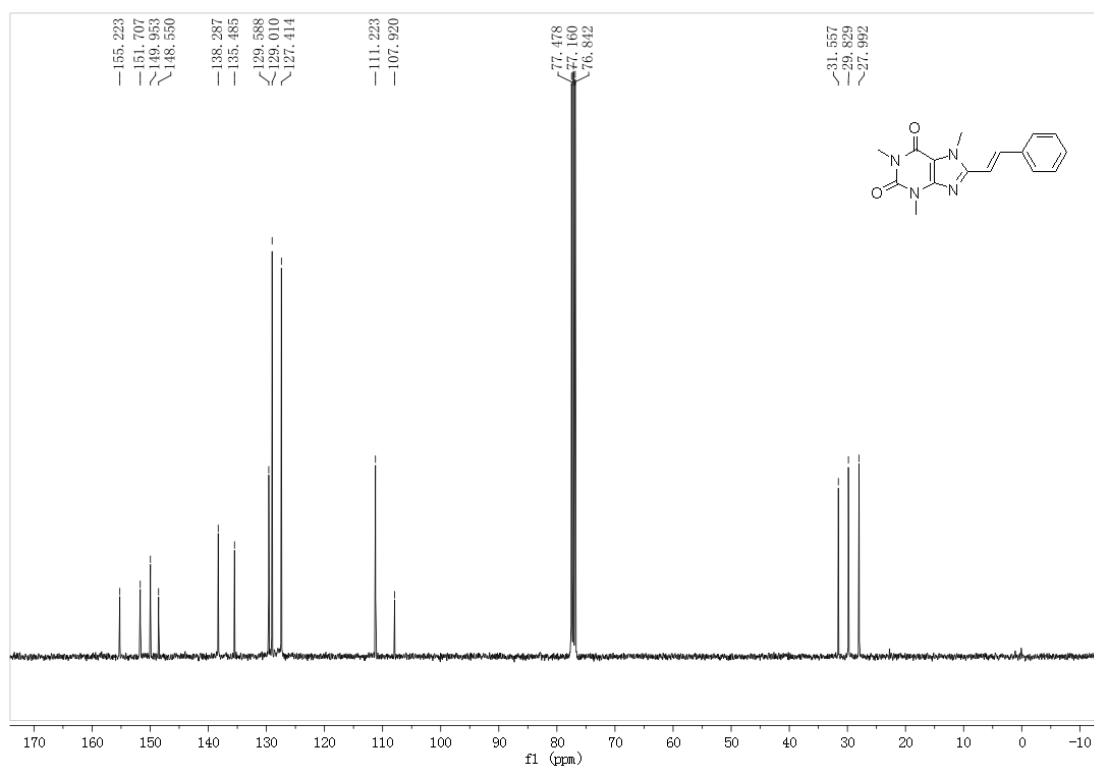
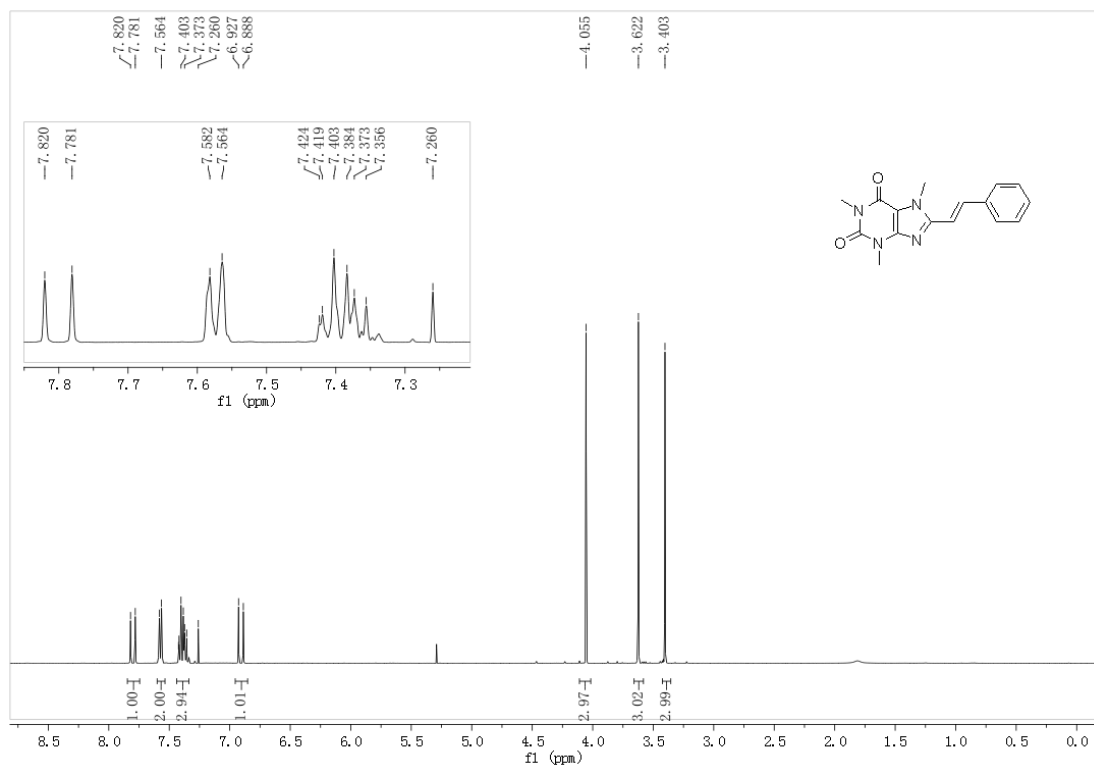
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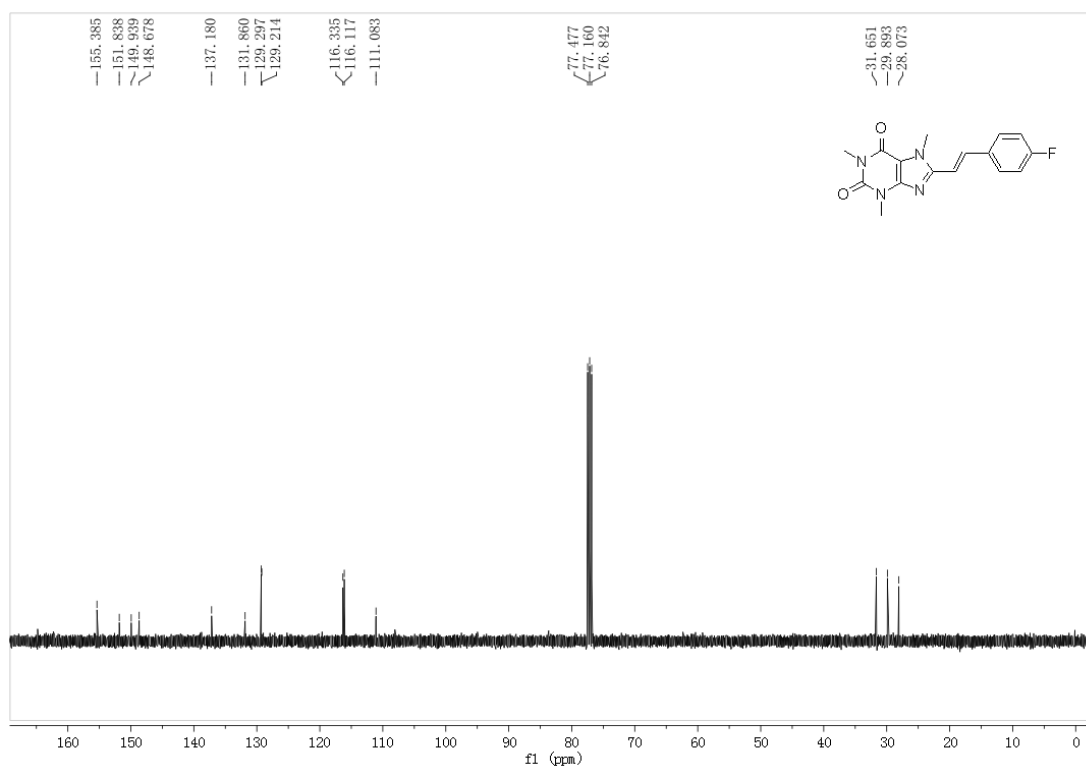
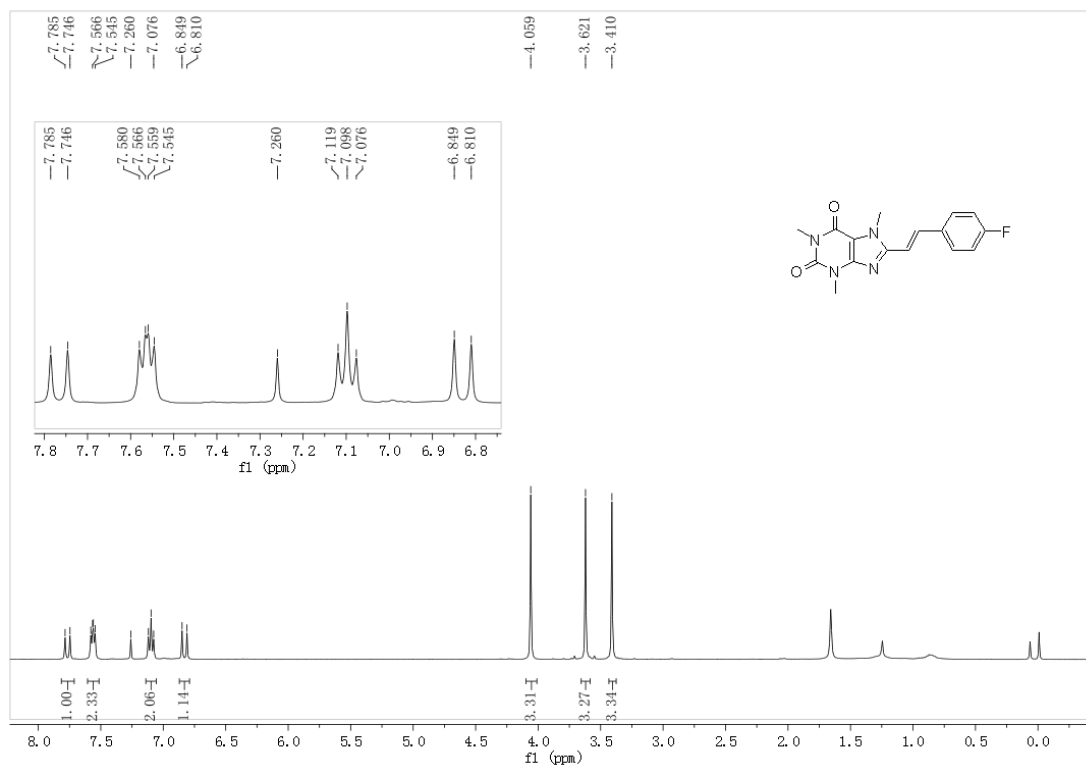


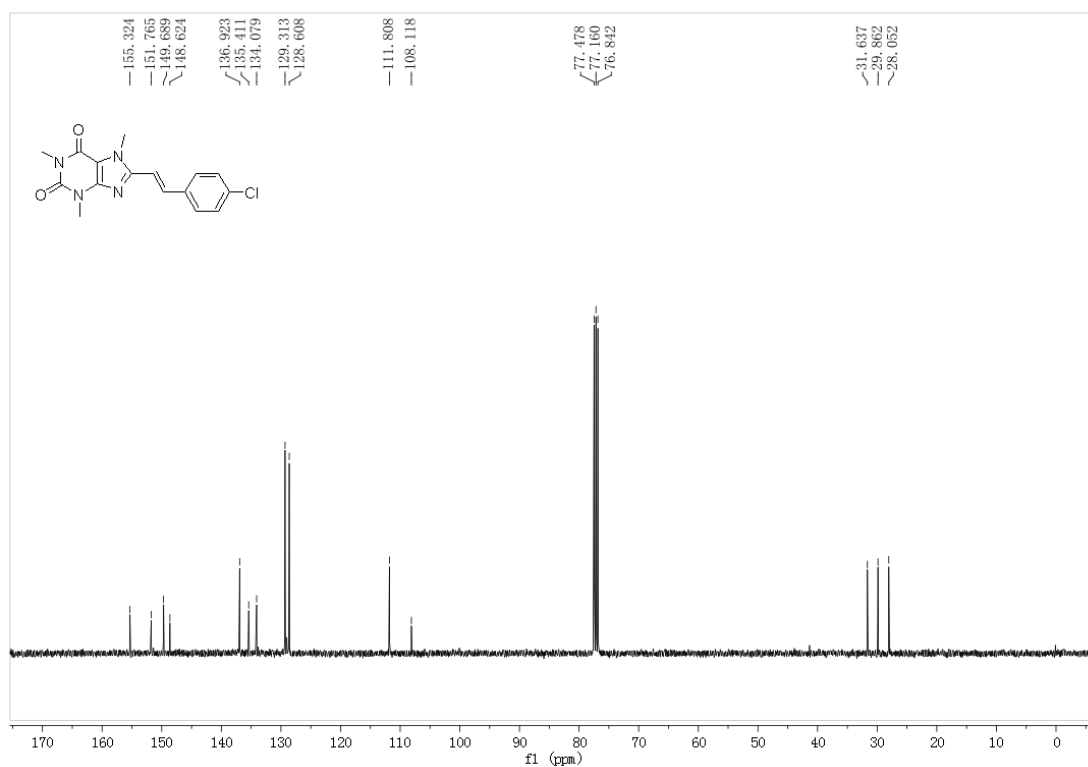
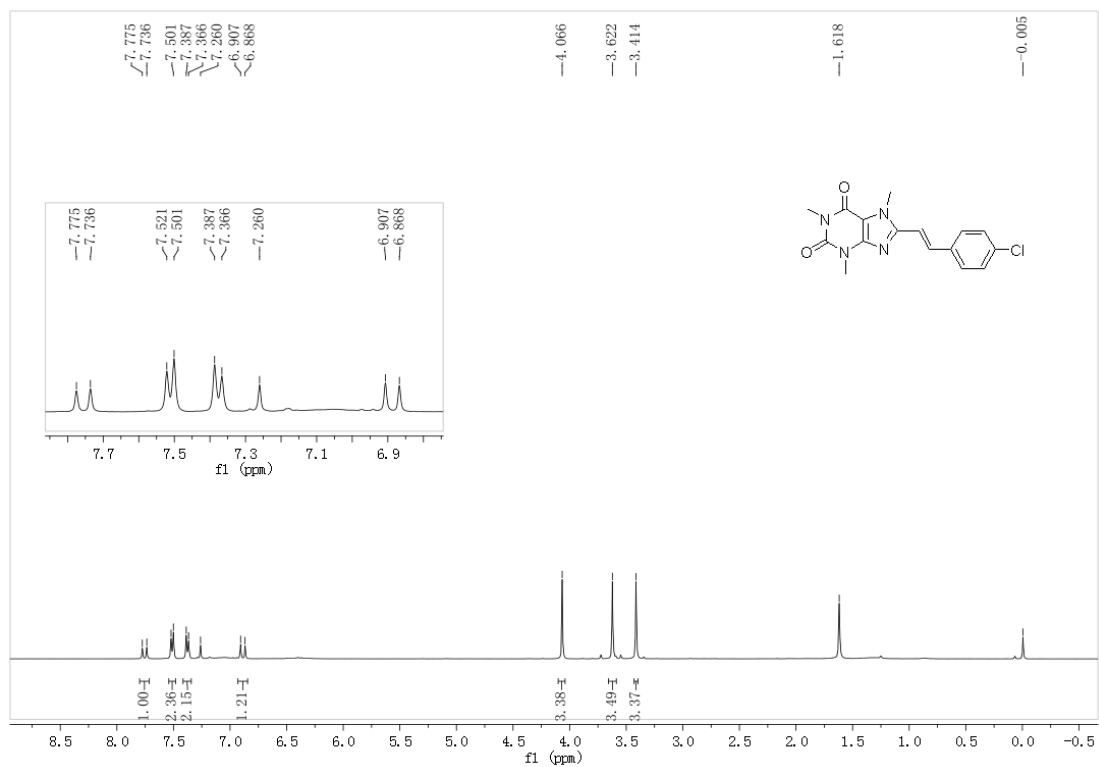


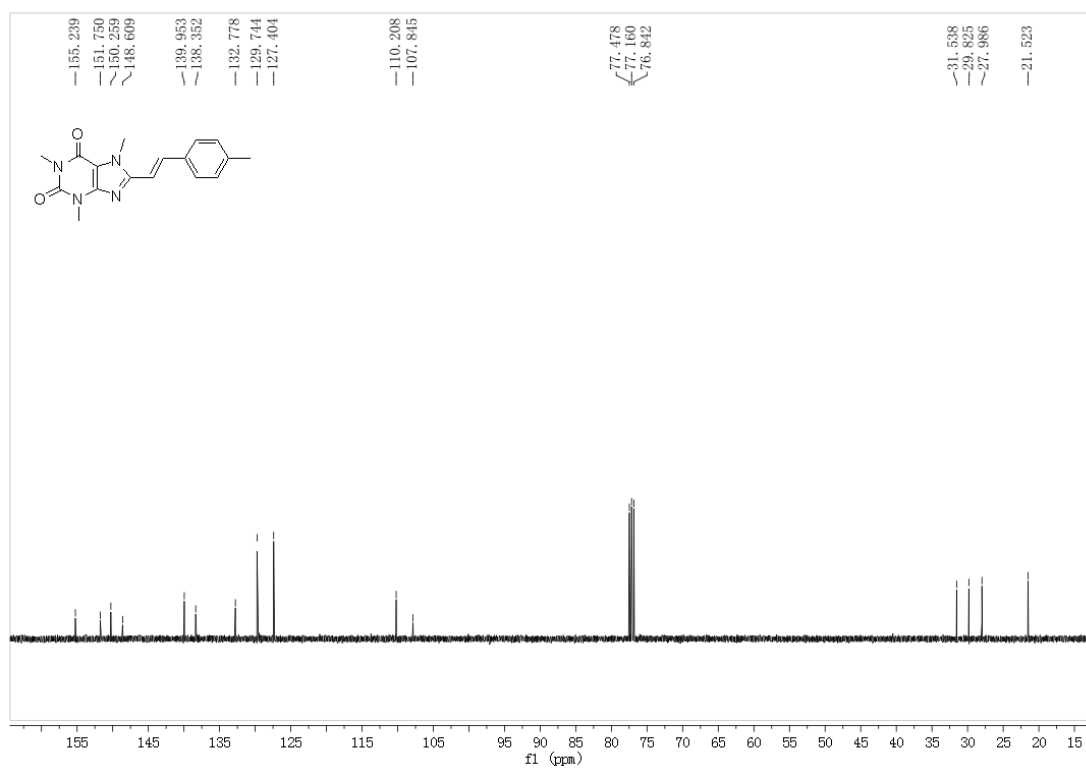
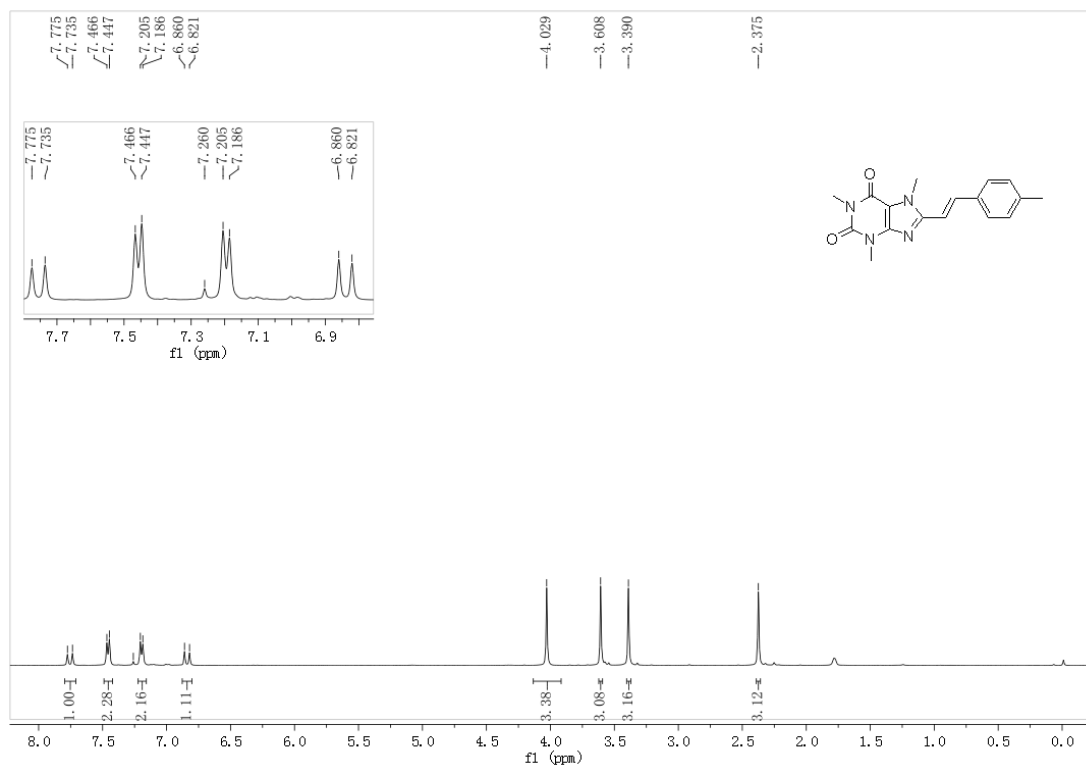


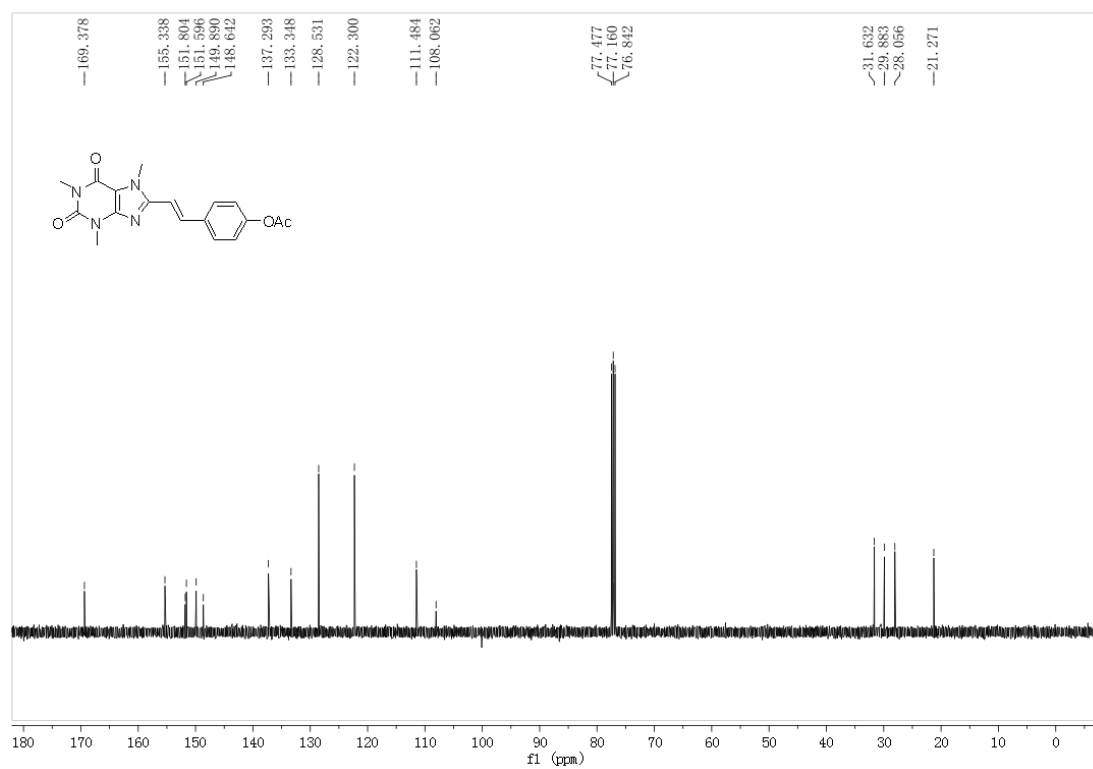
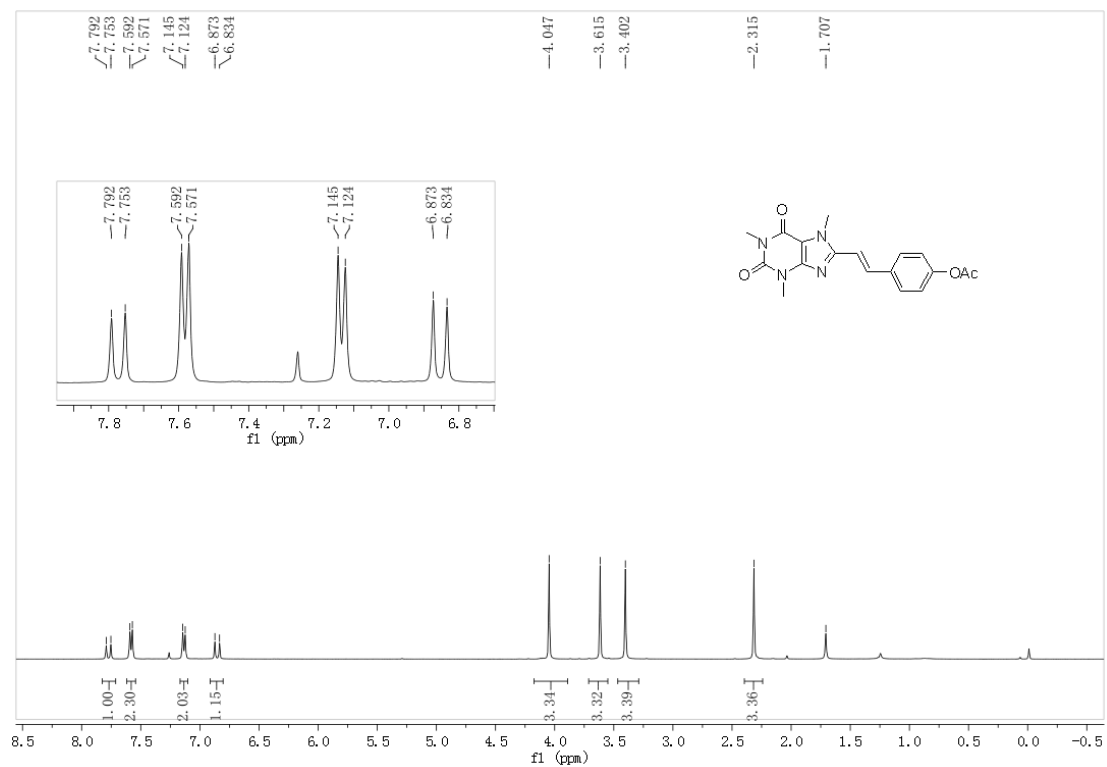


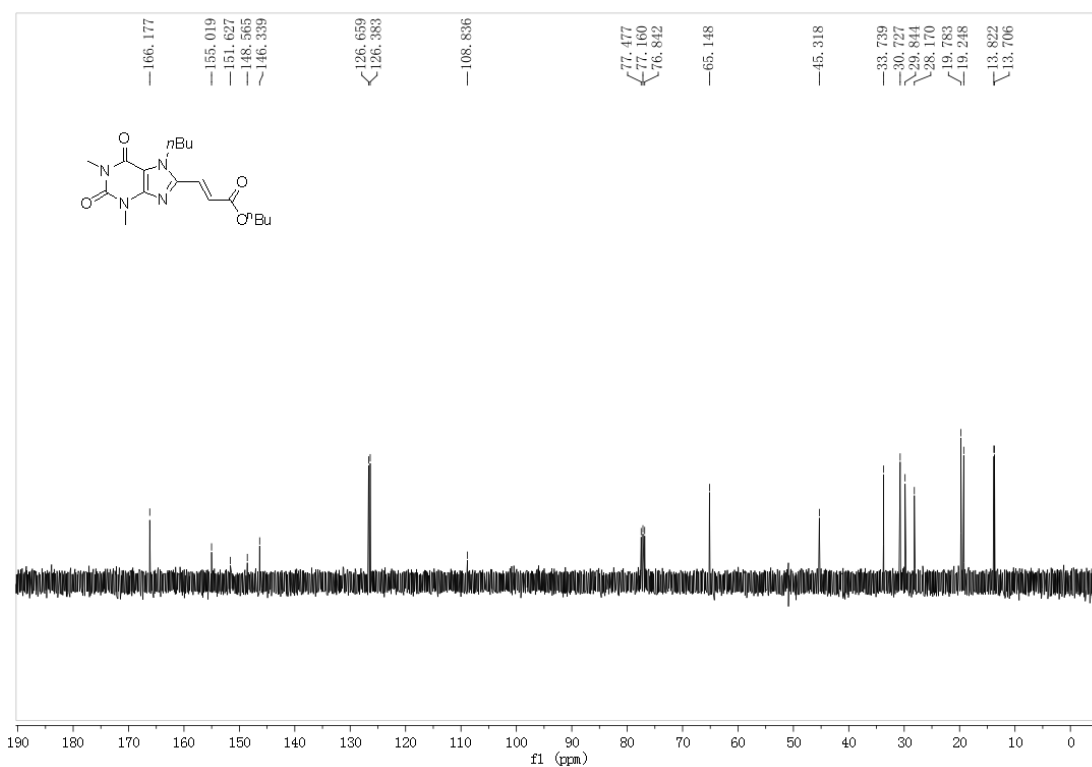
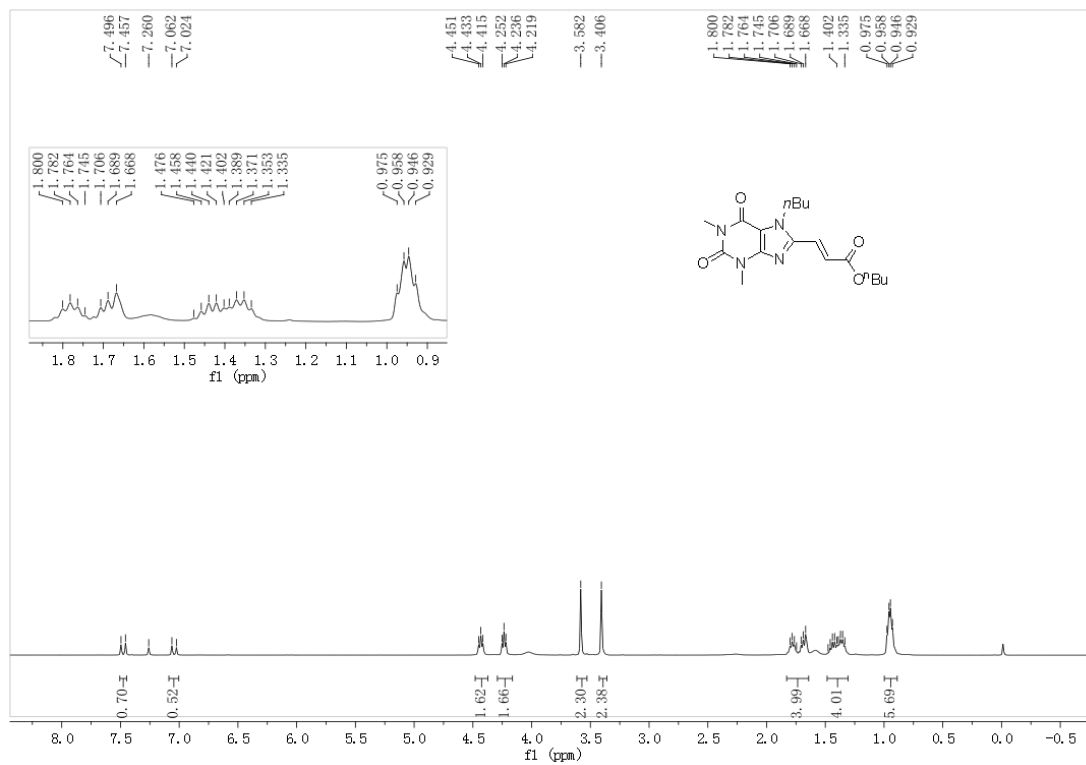












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