Supporting Information for

PET-depedent Fluorescence Sensing of Enzyme Reactions Using a Large and Tunable pK_a Shift of Aliphatic Amines

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General Materials and Methods for Organic Synthesis.

Unless otherwise noted, chemical reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers (Aldrich, Tokyo Chemical Industry (TCI), Wako Pure Chemical Industries and used without further purification. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded using a Varian UNITY-400 (400 MHz) spectrometer (Varian, Palo Alto, CA), and chemical shifts (δ , ppm) were referenced to residual solvent peak. ESI mass spectrometery was recorded using a Bruker micrOTOF II (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA) spectrometer. HPLC purification was conducted with a HITACHI L-7100 (Hitachi, Japan).



Synthesis of 1

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracence (113 mg, 0.50 mmol), KI (42 mg, 0.25 mmol), K_2CO_3 (138 mg, 1.0 mmol), 40% methylamine methanol solution (0.10 mL, 0.98 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred for 3 h at rt. The mixture was acidified with HCl aq. (pH 4) and washed with AcOEt (20 mL×4). The aqueous layer was alkalized with NaOH aq. (pH 12) and extract with AcOEt (20 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give **1** as a pale yellow solid (52 mg, 47%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.65 (3H, s), 4.69 (2H, s), 7.43-7.54 (4H, m), 7.98–8.01 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.32-8.34 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.39 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N [M+H]⁺ 222.1283, found 222.1279.



Synthesis of 2

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracence (227 mg, 1.0 mmol), KI (83 mg, 0.50 mmol), K_2CO_3 (276 mg, 2.0 mmol), sarcosine methyl ester hydrochloride (168 mg, 1.2 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h and further stirred with heating for 2 h. The mixture was cool to rt, diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL) and then

extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 3 : 1) to give **2** as a yellow oil (232 mg, 79%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.48 (3H, s), 3.39 (2H, s), 3.69 (3H, s), 4.68 (2H, s), 7.42-7.51 (4H, m), 7.97-7.99 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4), 8.41 (1H, s), 8.49-8.52 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 316.1313, found 316.1312.



Synthesis of 17

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracence (227 mg, 1.0 mmol), KI (83 mg, 0.50 mmol), K_2CO_3 (276 mg, 2.0 mmol), glycine methyl ester hydrochloride (151 mg, 1.2 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in AcOEt (100 mL) and extracted with 0.5N HCl aq. (50 mL×3). The combined aqueous layers were neutralized with NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with AcOEt (50 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in AcOEt (100 mL) and extracted with NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with AcOEt (50 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacue. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 1 : 1) to give **17** as a white solid (118 mg, 42%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.62 (2H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 4.75 (2H, s), 7.43-7.47 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.52-7.56 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.98-8.00 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.41-8.43 (3H, m). ESI-MS *m/z* 302.1 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of 3

A mixture of **17** (70 mg, 0.25 mmol), K_2CO_3 (69 mg, 0.50 mmol), 4-bromobutyronitrile (0.25 mL, 2.5 mmol) in dry DMF (2 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. After addition of 4-bromobutyronitrile (0.25 mL, 2.5 mmol), the reaction mixture was further stirred for 10 h at 50 °C. The resulting mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (20 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 2 : 1) to give **3** as a white solid (30 mg, 35%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.61-1.67 (2H, m), 2.04-2.08 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.87-2.90 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz), 3.38 (2H, s), 3.69(3H, s), 4.82 (2H, s), 7.43-7.47 (2H, t, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.50-7.54 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz), 7.98-8.00 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 8.43-8.45 (2H, m). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₂N₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 369.1579, found 369.1578.



Synthesis of 15

A solution of **3** (19 mg, 0.055 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL)-THF (0.5 mL)-1*N* NaOH aq. (0.5 mL) was stirred for 45 min at rt. After dilution with water (100 mL), the mixture was acidified with 1*N* HCl aq. (~pH 5) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in acetone and then precipitated by addition of hexane. The precipitate was collected by filtration to give **15** as a pale yellow solid (5 mg, 27%)

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.82-1.89 (2H, m), 2.23-2.27 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.96-2.99 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.33 (2H, s), 4.82 (2H, s), 7.46-7.50 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.55-7.59 (2H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.02-8.03 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.32-8.34 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.47 (1H, s) HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₀N₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 355.1412, found 355.1417.



Synthesis of 18

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracence (340 mg, 1.5 mmol), KI (125 mg, 0.75 mmol), K_2CO_3 (415 mg, 3.0 mmol), 3-aminopropionitrile (0.133 mL, 1.8 mmol) in dry DMF (7.5 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 1 : 1) to give **18** as a pale a yellow oil (259 mg, 52%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.55-2.59 (3H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.12-3.15 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 4.79 (2H, s), 7.44-7.48 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.52-7.56 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.00-8.02

(2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 8.30-8.32 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 8.42 (1H, s). ESI-MS m/z 283.1 $[M+Na]^+$.

Synthesis of 4

A mixture of **18** (182 mg, 0.70 mmol), KI (66 mg, 0.40 mmol), K₂CO₃ (207 mg, 1.5 mmol), metyl bromoacetate (0.138 mL, 1.5 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (40 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 3 : 2) to give **4** as a pale yellow solid (192 mg, 83%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.26-2.30 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.19-3.22 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.46 (2H, s), 3.68 (3H, s), 4.89 (2H, s), 7.44-7.47 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.51-7.54 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.98-8.00 (2H, d, *J* = 8 Hz), 8.42-8.46 (3H, m). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₀N₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 355.1422, found 355.1422.



Synthesis of 16

A solution of 4 (33 mg, 0.10 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL)-THF (1 mL)-1N NaOH aq. (0.5 mL) was stirred for 20 min at 0 °C and then stirred for 40 min at rt. After addition of 1N NaOH aq. (0.5 mL), the reaction mixture was further stirred for 1 h at rt. After dilution with water (30 mL), the aqueous layer was washed with AcOEt-Hexane (2:1, 15 mL) and then acidified with 1N HCl aq. (~pH 5). Precipitate was collected by filtration to give 16 as a pale yellow solid (21 mg, 66%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) : δ 2.46-2.49 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 3.20-3.23 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 3.41 (2H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 7.46-7.50 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.56-7.60 (2H, t, *J* = 8 Hz), 8.02-8.03 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.36-8.38(2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.48 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₈N₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 341.1266, found 341.1266.



Synthesis of 19

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracence (227 mg, 1.0 mmol), KI (83 mg, 0.50 mmol), K_2CO_3 (568 mg, 4.1 mmol), aminoacetnitrile monosulfate (231 mg,1.5 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 3 : 1) to give **19** as yellow solid (92 mg, 37%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.73 (2H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 7.45-7.49 (2H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.54-7.58 (2H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.00-8.02 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.35-8.37(2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.44 (1H, s). ESI-MS *m/z* 269.1 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of 5

A mixture of **19** (86 mg, 0.35 mmol), KI (33 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₂CO₃ (97 mg, 0.70 mmol), methyl bromoacetate (0.065 mL, 0.70 mmol) in dry DMF (3 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 2 : 1) to give **5** as a pale yellow solid (70 mg, 63%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.55 (2H, s), 3.69 (2H, s), 3.70 (3H, s), 4.80 (2H, s), 7.45-7.49 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.54-7.57 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.99-8.02 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.46-8.48 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.51 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₈N₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 341.1266, found 341.1268.



Synthesis of 6

A solution of **2** (189 mg, 0.64 mmol) in MeOH (7 mL)-THF (3 mL)-1*N* NaOH aq. (3.6 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. After dilution with water (50 mL), the resultant mixture was evaporated to remove the organic solvent. The aqueous layer was washed with AcOEt and then acidified with 1*N* HCl aq. (~pH 5). Precipitate was collected by filtration to give **6** as a pale yellow solid (118 mg, 65%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 2.29 (3H, s), 3.33 (2H, s), 4.66 (2H, s), 7.49-7.56 (4H, m), 8.07-8.09 (2H, d, J = 8.8), 8.58-8.59 (3H, s+d). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 302.1157, found 302.1153.



Synthesis of 7

A mixture of **6** (70 mg, 0.25 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (6 mg, 0.05 mmol), DCC (62 mg, 0.3 mmol), Chorine chloride (35 mg, 0.25 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (3 mL) was stirred for 40 h at rt. After concentration in vacuo, the residue was diluted with water (40 mL). The aqueous layer was washed with CHCl₃ (20 mL×5) and then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by reverse-phase column chromatography (H₂O / MeOH = 1 : 10) to give a yellow oil. The oil was dissolved in acetone and then precipitated by addition of hexane. The precipitate was collected by filtration to give 7 as a yellow solid (45 mg, 45% calcd as chloride salt).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.31 (3H, s), 3.06 (9H, s), 3.63 (2H, br), 4.48 (2H, br), 4.62 (2H, s), 7.49-7.58 (4H, m), 8.08-8.10 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.54-8.56 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.58 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₉N₂NaO₂ [M-Cl]⁺ 365.2224, found 365.2226.

For the enzyme reaction, 7 was further purified by HPLC using the following conditions:

Column : YMC-Triart C18 250 mm×10 mm 1025001201

Gradient : CH₃CN(0.1%TFA) / H₂O(0.1%TFA) = 0 / 100 \rightarrow 50 / 50(40 min) \rightarrow 95 / 5(50 min)

Flow rate : 3.0 mL/min Detection : UV(220 nm)



Synthesis of 8

A mixture of **18** (172 mg, 0.66 mmol), K_2CO_3 (182 mg, 1.32 mmol), MeI (50 µL, 0.80 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (3.0 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 2 : 1) to give **8** as a yellow solid (135 mg, 74%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.35 (3H, s), 2.41-2.45 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.85-2.89 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 4.51 (2H, s), 7.43-7.47 (2H, m), 7.50-7.54 (2H, m), 8.00-8.01 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.41-8.44 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.43 (1H,s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₈N₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 297.1368, found 297.1362.



Synthesis of 20

A mixture of 9-chloromethylanthracene (181 mg, 0.80 mmol), β -alanine methyl ester hydrochloride (140 mg, 1.0 mmol), KI (83 mg, 0.5 mmol), K₂CO₃ (415 mg, 3 mmol), in dry CH₃CN (3.0 mL) was stirred at rt. After stirring for 8 h, MeI (125 μ L, 2.0 mmol) was added and the mixture and further stirred for 1.5 h at rt. After dilution with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL), the resultant mixture was extracted with AcOEt (30

mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 4 : 1) to give crude **20** as a yellow solid (62 mg).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.24 (3H, s), 2.52-2.55 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.90-2.94 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 3.48 (3H, s), 4.44 (2H, s), 7.41-7.50 (4H, m), 7.97-7.99 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.40-8.45 (3H, s+d). ESI-MS *m/z* 308.2 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of 9

The crude of **20** (59 mg) in MeOH (4 mL)-THF (1.5 mL)-1*N* NaOH aq. (2 mL) was stirred for 1 h at rt. After neutralization with HCl aq., the mixture was concentration in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in EtOH and the insoluble salt was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give the corresponding carboxylate of **20**. A solution of the carboxylate, WSC · HCl (58 mg, 0.3 mmol), HOBt · H₂O (46 mg, 0.3 mmol), NH₄Cl (27 mg, 0.5 mmol), DIPEA (0.21 mL, 1.2 mmol) in dry DMF (2.5 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, AcOEt / MeOH = 20 : 1 \rightarrow 10 : 1) to give **9** as a yellow solid (22 mg, 39%).

¹H-NMR-(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.33-2.36 (2H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.40 (3H, s), 2.73-2.76 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 4.50 (2H, s), 4.73 (1H, br), 7.44-7.53 (4H, m), 7.62 (1H, br), 8.00-8.02 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.32-8.34 (2H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 8.44 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₂₀N₂NaO [M+Na]⁺ 315.1473, found 315.1468.



Synthesis of 10

A mixture of **1** (155 mg, 0.7 mmol), chloroacetone (0.1 mL, 1.2 mmol), KI (58 mg, 0.35 mmol), K_2CO_3 (197 mg, 1.4 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was stirred for 1 h at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 2 : 1) to give **10** as a pale yellow oil (179 mg, 92%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.92 (3H, s), 2.44 (3H, s), 3.20 (2H, s), 4.58 (2H, s),

7.43-7.47 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.50-7.54 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.98-8.00 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 8.42 (1H, s), 8.48-8.50 (2H, d, J = 9.2 Hz). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NNaO [M+Na]⁺ 300.1364, found 300.1351.

Synthesis of 11

To a solution of **10** in dry EtOH (5 mL) was added portionwise NaBH₄ (378 mg, 10 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at rt. After dilution with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL), the resultant mixture was extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic layer was concentrated in vacuo to give **11** as a pale yellow oil (118 mg, 90%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.02-1.03 (3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.47-2.48 (2H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 3.83 (1H, br), 4.45-4.49 (1H, d, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 4.57-4.60 (1H, d, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 7.43-7.46 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 7.50-7.53 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.99-8.01 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.39-8.41 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.42 (1H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₂₂NO [M+H]⁺ 280.1701, found 280.1692.



Synthesis of 21

To a solution of *m*-aminophenol (1.64 g, 15 mmol) in dry Et₂O (60 mL) was added dropwise ethyl chloroformate (1.43 mL, 15 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at rt. After concentration in vacuo, the residue was dissolved in acetone and precipitated by addition of hexane. The precipitate was collected by filtration to give a white solid. This solid was dissolved in 70% H₂SO₄ and mixed with ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate. After stirring for 3 h at rt, the mixture was poured into ice-water. The precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with EtOH to give **21** as a white solid (1.47 g, 35%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 1.24-1.28 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.14-4.19 (2H, m), 4.96 (2H,s), 6.50 (1H,s), 7.21-7.43 (1H, m), 7.58-7.59 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.74-7.76 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 10.16 (1H,s, br). ESI-MS *m/z* 282.1 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of 22

A mixture of **21** (563 mg, 2.0 mmol) in AcOH (1.7 mL)-H₂SO₄ (1.7 mL) was stirred at 125 °C for 2 h. After cooling to rt., the mixture was poured into ice-cold water (50 mL). The resultant mixture was alkalized with NaOH aq. (pH 9) to form the precipitate. The precipitate was washed with cold water to give **22** as a yellow solid (365 mg, 87%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 4.86 (2H, s), 6.17 (1H, s), 6.20 (2H, s, br), 6.427-6.433 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz), 6.56-6.59 (1H, m), 7.46-7.48 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz). ESI-MS m/z 232.0 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of 12

A mixture of **22** (52 mg, 0.25 mmol), KI (25 mg, 0.15 mmol), K₂CO₃ (138 mg, 1.0 mmol), sarcosine methyl ester hydrochloride (70 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dry DMF (3.0 mL) was stirred for 2 h at rt. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (80 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 1 : 1 \rightarrow 2 : 3) to give **12** as a yellow solid (30 mg, 44%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.43 (3H, s), 3.37 (2H,s), 3.71 (3H, s), 3.78 (2H, s), 4.12 (2H,s ,br), 6.22 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, s), 6.55-6.56 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz), 7.70-7.68 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₆N₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺ 299.1008, found 299.1002.



Synthesis of 23

Compound **23** was prepared according to the synthetic method reported by Lippard et al.^{S1}

Synthesis of 13

A mixture of **23** (30 mg, 0.10 mmol), KI (32 mg, 0.22 mmol), K_2CO_3 (30 mg, 0.22 mmol), sarcosine methyl ester hydrochloride (28 mg, 0.20 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (2.0 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. After dilution with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (50 mL), the mixture was extracted with AcOEt (30 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash

column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 10 : 1) to give **13** as a red solid (18 mg, 50%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.44 (3H, s), 2.48 (6H, s), 2.50 (6H, s), 3.41 (2H, s), 3.66 (3H, s), 4.02 (2H, s), 6.04 (2H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₂₄BF₂N₂NaO₂ [M +Na]⁺ 386.1827, found 386.1826.



Synthesis of 24

A mixture of **23** (152 mg, 0.51 mmol), KI (100 mg, 0.60 mmol), K₂CO₃ (276 mg, 2.0 mmol), methylamine hydrochloride (68 mg, 1.0 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (6.0 mL) was stirred for overnight at rt. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (100 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (50 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane / AcOEt = 1 : 2) to give **24** as a red solid (24 mg, 16%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.45 (6H, s), 2.49 (6H, s), 2.53 (3H, s), 3.87 (2H, s), 6.04 (2H, s). ESI-MS *m/z* 292.2 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of 14

A mixture of **24** (22 mg, 0.076 mmol), K_2CO_3 (21 mg, 0.15 mmol), bromoacetic acid (14 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (2.0 mL) was stirred for 6 h at rt. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, residue was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (40 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (50 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, AcOEt→ AcOEt / MeOH = 200 : 1 → 100 : 1) to give **14** as a red solid (9 mg, 34%).

¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.45-2.52 (15H, m), 3.36 (2H, s), 4.03 (2H, s), 6.09 (2H, s). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₂₂BF₂N₃NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 372.1671, found 372.1670.

Fluorescence pH titration

Fluorescent spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer LS55 spectrometer. Fluorescence pH titration was conducted with a solution of the probe (1 \square M) in 5 mM MES- 5 mM HEPES - 5 mM CHES buffer (25 mL) at 25 °C. The probe solution was first acidified with concentrated HCl solution, and then pH was adjusted by addition of a small amount of concentrated NaOH solution (ca. 27 M). The total volume of the NaOH solution added was less than 100 µL at the end of the titration. The fluorescence emission intensity change was measured at each pH conditions. The fluorescence titration curve was analyzed with a nonlinear least-square curve-fitting method fitted to Henderson-Hasselbalch equation to evaluate p K_a value.

Fluorescence Monitoring of the Enzyme reactions

Porcine Liver Esterase (Pig, EC 3.1.1.1) and AChE (Type VI-S, *Electrophorus electricus*, EC 3.1.1.7) were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). Nitrile hydratase (EC 4.2.1.84) was kindly provided from Dia-Nitrix Co., Ltd. (Japan). Carbonyl redutase (Chiralscreen OH E078) was purchased from Daicel Corporation (Japan).

Generally, an assay solution containing the probe in 3 mL of assay buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 or 20 mM phosphate, pH 7.0) was pre-incubated (25 °C or 37 °C) in a quartz cell. An appropriate amount of the enzyme was added to an assay solution, and the quartz cell was immediately set in the fluorescence spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer LS55). Fluorescence Intensity was measured automatically at each reaction time points.



Fig. S1 pH-dependent fluorescent intensity changes of probe **2**, **3**, **4** and their corresponding carboxylates (**6**, **15**, **16**). Conditions: [probe] = 1 μ M, 5 mM MES - 5 mM HEPES - 5 mM CHES buffer, λ_{ex} = 367 nm, 25 °C.



Fig. S2 Plot of the initial rate of the fluorescence increase (ΔF , min⁻¹) as a function of the amount of PLE. [PLE] = 0, 0.0063, 0.0125, 0.025 units/mL.



Fig. S3 ESI-MS detection of the PLE catalyzed hydrolysis of **2** to afford the product **6** (calcd. for $C_{18}H_{17}NNaO_2$ [M+Na]⁺ 302.1157, found 302.1151).



Fig. S4 Lineweaver-Burk plot of the PLE-catalyzed hydrolysis of **2**. [PLE] = 0.0125 units/mL. [**2**] = 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10, 20 microM. 50 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4), 37 °C.



Fig. S5 Real-time fluorescent monitoring of the AChE catalyzed hydrolysis of 7. Conditions: $[7] = 1 \mu M$, $[AChE] = 19.92(\bullet)$, $5.08(\blacksquare)$, $2.54(\blacktriangle)$, and $0 (\Box)$ units/mL, 50 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.4, $\lambda_{ex} = 367 \text{ nm}$, $37 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Fig. S6 pH-dependent fluorescent intensity changes of compound **8** (\blacksquare) and **9** (\blacktriangle). Conditions: [probe] = 1 μ M, 5 mM MES - 5 mM HEPES - 5 mM CHES buffer, λ_{ex} = 367 nm, 25 °C.



Fig. S7 Plot of the initial rate of the fluorescence increase (ΔF , min⁻¹) as a function of the amount of nitrile hydratase. [Nitrile Hydratase] = 0, 2.58, 5.16, 10.3, 20.6 units/mL.



Fig. S8 Lineweaver-Burk plot of the Nitrile Hydratase-catalyzed reaction of **8**. [Nitirle Hydratase] = 10.6 units/mL. [**8**] = 2.5, 5.0, 10, 20, 50 microM. 20 mM Phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), 40 °C.



Fig. S9 pH-dependent fluorescent intensity changes of compound **10** (\blacksquare) and **11** (\blacktriangle). Conditions: [probe] = 1 μ M, 5 mM MES - 5 mM HEPES - 5 mM CHES buffer, λ_{ex} = 367 nm, 25 °C.



Fig. S10 Plot of the initial rate of the fluorescence increase (ΔF , hr⁻¹) as a function of the amount of carbonyl reductase. [Carbonyl Reductase] = 0, 0.016, 0.033, 0.066 units/mL.



Fig. S11 Lineweaver-Burk plot of the Carbonyl Reductase-catalyzed reaction of **10**. [Carbonyl Reductase] = 0.033 mg/mL. [**10**] = 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10, 20 microM. 50 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4), 25 °C.



Fig. S12 Real-time fluorescent monitoring of the PLE catalyzed hydrolysis of 13. Conditions: $[13] = 1 \ \mu\text{M}$, $[PLE] = 0.166 \ (\bullet)$, and $0 \ (\blacksquare)$ units/mL, 50 mM KCl - 50 mM AcONa – HCl buffer, pH 5.0, $[PLE] = 0.166(\circ)$ units/mL, 50 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.4, $\lambda_{ex} = 519 \ \text{nm}$, 37 °C.

Cell Culture.

HeLa cells were cultured in high-glucose Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM, 4.5 g of glucose/L) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin (100 units/mL) and streptomycin (100 μ g/mL) under a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ in air. For all experiments, cells were harvested from subcon fluent (<80%) cultures using a trypsin-EDTA solution and then resuspended in fresh medium. A subculture was performed every 2–3 days.

Fluorescence Imaging in HeLa Cells.

HeLa cells cultured in DMEM were treated with 3 μ M (final concentration) of **13** in Phenol Red free – DMEM (Gibco, 21063-029) for several hours at 37 °C. The cells were washed with HBS containing 0.5% DMSO (x1) followed by HBS (x2), and subjected to imaging analysis at the appropriate time (0, 4, 13 hr). For inhibition of esterase activity, the cells were treated with 0.5 mM (final conc.) of PMSF at every 2 hours before the imaging analysis. The fluorescence imaging was conducted with a fluorescence microscope (IX-71, Olympus) with a 60x oil-immersion objective lens. BODIPY (excitation: 531/40 nm, dichroic mirror: 570 nm, emission: >575 nm) and Lysotracker Red (excitation: 530-550 nm, dichroic mirror: 660 nm, emission: 692/40 nm) and differential interference contrast (DIC) images were collected and analyzed using Aqua Cosmos software (Hamamatsu Photonics).

pH-dependent Fluorescence Intensity Change in HeLa Cells.

HeLa cells cultured in DMEM were washed with HBS buffer, and treated with 3 μ M (final concentration) of **13** in DMEM (phenol red (–)) for 13 hr at 37 °C. After washing with HBS containing 0.5% DMSO (x1) followed by HBS (x2), the cells were treated with chloroquine (200 μ M final conc.) and were subjected to imaging analysis.



Fig. S13 Effect of chloroquine on fluorescence of 14 in HeLa cells. The cells pre-incubated with 13 for 13 h at 37 °C (a, b) were treated with chloroquine (200 μ M) for 1 h at 25 °C, and then subjected to imaging analysis (c, d). Scale bars: 50 μ m.



Fig. S14 Fluorescence imaging of HeLa cells upon treatment with 14. The cells were incubated with 14 (3 μ M) for 30 min at 37 °C, and then subjected to imaging analysis. The fluorescence due to BODIPY was scarcely observed inside cells, indicative of membrane impermeability of 14. Scale bars: 50 μ m.



Fig. S15 Fluorescence imaging of HeLa cells by Lysotracker Red after the treatment with PMSF (13 hr). Scale bars: $50 \mu m$.

Reference

S1. J. Rosenthal, S. J. Lippard, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132, 5536

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¹H-NMR data of compound $1 \sim 16$







Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is C The Royal Society of Chemistry 2013

HPLC data of compound 1~16

Detection wavelength: 450 nm

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