# Development of 1,8-Naphthalimide dyes for a rapid imaging of subcellular compartments in plants

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#### I. General

Commercially available reagents were obtained from Tokyo Kasei, Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd., KANTO CHEMICAL CO., INC. and Nacalai tesque, and used without further purification.

The  $^{1}$ H and  $^{13}$ C NMR were recorded on a Bruker 600 (600 MHz for  $^{1}$ H, 150 MHz for  $^{13}$ C) spectorometer. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ), and coupling constants were reported in Hz.  $^{1}$ H and  $^{13}$ C-resonances were referenced to solvent residual peaks for CDCl<sub>3</sub> ( $^{1}$ H, 7.26 ppm), DMSO- $d_6$  ( $^{1}$ H, 2.50 ppm), CDCl<sub>3</sub> ( $^{13}$ C, 77.2 ppm) and DMSO- $d_6$  ( $^{13}$ C, 39.5 ppm). Multiplicity and qualifier abbreviations are as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintet, m = multiplet, p = broad, doublet of doublets (dd), doublet of doublets of triplets (dd). Spectra were processed by Bruker Top-spin.

High resolution mass analyses (HRSM) were submitted to the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory at RIKEN. For crude analysis, ultra high-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (UPLC/MS) was performed on a SHIMADZU LCMS-2020 equipped with a reverse phase C18 column (2.7  $\mu$ m particle size, 2.1 x 100 mm) and a API/ESI mass spectrometry detector, and UV detector. UV-Vis spectra were recorded on a UV-1600. Fluorescent spectra were recorded on a RF-6000. Absolute quantum yields were determined using a SHIMADZU RF-6000 equipped with a calibrated integrating sphere system.

Thin-layer chromatography was performed on Merck 60 F254 precoated silica gel plates. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Silica Gel 60 N; 63–210 mesh, KANTO CHEMICAL CO., INC. or 40–50 mesh, KANTO CHEMICAL CO., INC.).

# II. Synthesis of naphthalimide-based probes 1 and 2

Scheme S1. Synthesis of naphthalimide-based probes 1 and 2

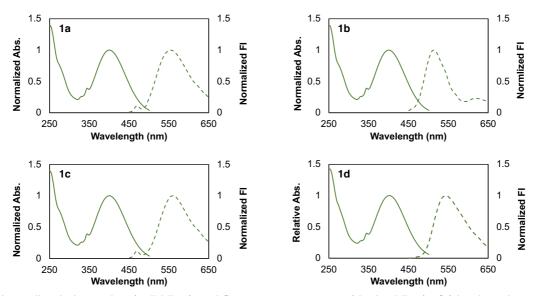
Comments: Probes 1 and 2 were synthesized from 4-bromo-1,8-naphthalic anhydride as a common starting material. After the acidic cleavage of the tertiary butyl group of 1a and 2a, the resulting product was used in subsequent steps without any purification.

# Scheme S2. Synthesis of 1e and 2e

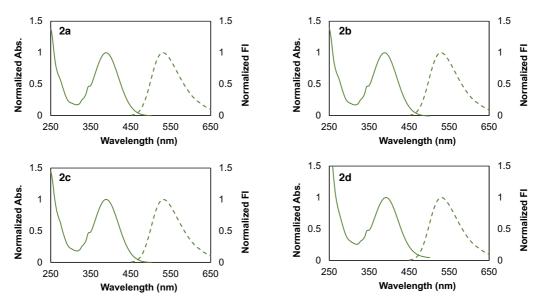
**Comments:** After the purification with reverse phase chromatography, the oxidized product 1e' and unidentified product were provided. The chemical structure of 1e' was determined from NMR and mass spectroscopy. Because the mass signal (m/z = 512, calculated for [M + H]<sup>+</sup>) corresponding to 1e was observed in LC/MS analysis for the reaction mixture, we assumed that the oxidization of 1e occurred during the purification.

# III. Photophysical properties of 1 and 2

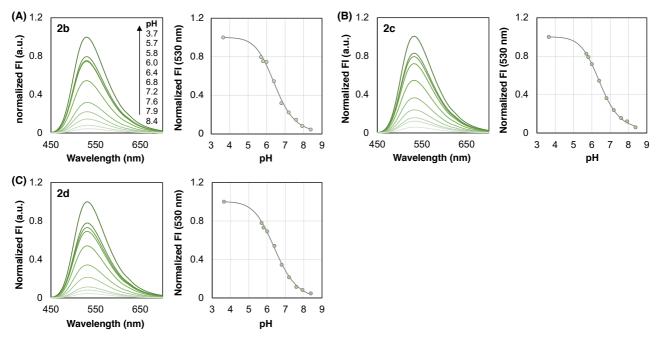
For spectroscopic measurements, the stock solutions of **1** and **2** were prepared as 5 mM solution in DMSO. All spectra were obtained with 1.0 cm square quartz cuvette. Both excitation and emission slit widths were of 5 nm, respectively. To determine the  $pK_a$  values of the Me-piperazine moiety on **2**, the fluorescence spectra were measured under various pH conditions. The pKa values were calculated according to the Henderson-Hasselbach type equation;  $log[(F_{max} - F)/(F - F_{min})]) = pK_a - pH$ , where F represents fluorescence intensity.



**Fig. S1.** Normalized absorption (solid line) and fluorescence spectra (dashed line) of **1** in phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.2) containing 0.1% or 0.4% DMSO,  $\lambda_{ex}$  = 405 nm, at 23 °C, [**1**] = 5 or 20 μM for measuring fluorescent and absorption spectra, respectively. A precipitation was slightly observed for **1b** in this measuring condition.



**Fig. S2.** Normalized absorption (solid line) and fluorescence spectra (dashed line) of **2** in phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 5.7) containing 0.1% or 0.4% DMSO,  $\lambda_{ex}$  = 405 nm, at 23 °C, [**2**] = 5 or 20 μM for measuring fluorescent and absorption spectra, respectively.



**Fig. S3.** Normalized fluorescence spectra of **2b-c** (5 μM) at different pH conditions and the plots of normalized fluorescence intensity against pH. All measurements were performed in pH-controlled 20 mM phosphate buffer containing 0.1% DMSO,  $\lambda_{Ex}$  = 405 nm, at 23 °C.

**Table S1.** Quantum yields  $(\Phi)$  of **2** in aqueous and organic solvents<sup>a)</sup>

	pH 7.2 Phosphate buffer	pH 5.7 Phosphate buffer	pH 3.7 Phosphate buffer	EtOH	CH₃CN	THF	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>
2a	0.11	0.32	0.41	< 0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
2b	0.1	0.37	0.44	< 0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
2c	0.1 <sup>b)</sup>	0.3	0.41	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
2d	0.09 <sup>b)</sup>	0.27	0.35	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04

a) Containing 0.1% DMSO in each solvent. b) In this measuring condition, small quantity of precipitation was observed.

# IV. Imaging studies with confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM)

Arabidopsis (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) plants ecotype Columbia were used for live-cell imaging analysis of the naphthalimide probes. The plants were grown in soil in chamber at 23°C under a 14-h-light/10-h-dark photoperiod using LED lamps (140 μmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>). Second or third rosette leaves of 14- to 21-d-old plants were used for the imaging via a CLSM system (LSM 900 system; Carl Zeiss) equipped with a 40x objective lens (C-Apochromat 40x/1.20 W Korr; Carl Zeiss). 10 mM MES-NaOH (pH 5.5) buffer containing 10 μM probes (1 and 2) were prepared and directly infiltrated into the excised leaves from its abaxial surface via a 1-ml syringe, followed by the observation by the confocal microscopy. The emissions between 410–546 nm for the naphthalimide probes and 650–700 nm for chlorophyll autofluorescence were detected simultaneously following the excitation by 405- and 640-nm diode lasers. For the fluorescence detection of red fluorescent protein (RFP) variants, the emission between 570–650 nm was detected following the excitation by 561-nm diode laser. Each detection was switched every line scan during the colocalization assay between the probes and RFP variants.

High light treatment was performed as previously described. Plants were exposed to strong visible light (2,000 μmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) for 2 h at 23°C, and then cultivated in the indicated growth conditions for 2 d, followed by microscopic observations. 10 mM MES-NaOH (pH 5.5) buffer containing 20 μM **1a** or 10 μM **2a** was infiltrated into the leaves before the observations. The light was provided by a Xenon light source (MAX-303; Asahi Spectra) equipped with a mirror module (MAX-VIS; Asahi Spectra) and a rod lens (RLQL80-1; Asahi Spectra) to emit visible light (wavelength between 385 and 740 nm) with uniform intensity. The light intensity was measured with a data logger (LI-250A; LI-COR) equipped with a photosynthetic photon flux density sensor (LI-190R; LI-COR).

For colocalization assay between the probes and fluorescent protein markers visualizing intracellular components, we generated transgenic Arabidopsis plants expressing RFPs targeted to cytoplasm, vacuolar membrane, chloroplast outer envelope, endoplasmic reticulum (ER), respectively, as follows.

For the visualization of cytoplasm, we generated the plants expressing monomeric red fluorescent protein (mRFP) fused to nuclear export signal (NES; mRFP-NES). mRFP fragment was amplified by PCR using the primers mRFP\_F and NES-mRFP\_R (Table S2). The reverse primer contains NES from protein kinase inhibitor (PKI)<sup>2</sup> encoding the amino acids peptides ELALKLAGLDIN. The amplicon was cloned into the vector pENTR1A (Invitrogen) in a SLiCE (Seamless Ligation Cloning Extract) reaction<sup>3</sup>, and then transferred to the vector pUB-Dest<sup>4</sup> in a LR clonase II (Invitrogen) reaction. For vacuolar membrane-marker expressing plants, the coding sequence of delta tonoplast intrinsic protein ( $\delta$ TIP; At3g16240) was amplified from Arabidopsis cDNA by PCR using the primers  $\delta$ TIP\_F and  $\delta$ TIP\_R (Table S2), cloned into pENTR/D-TOPO (Invitrogen), and transferred to the vector pUBC-mRFP-Dest<sup>4</sup> in a LR clonase II reaction.

For chloroplast outer envelope marker, the genomic fragment comprising 860-bp upstream from the start codon to the region just before the stop codon of Translocon at the outer membrane of chloroplasts 64-III (TOC64-III; AT3G17970) was amplified from Arabidopsis genomic DNA by PCR using the primers TOC64-III\_F and TOC64-III\_R (Table S2), cloned into the pDONR P4-P1r (Invitrogen) in a BP clonase II reaction. The coding sequence of an RFP derivative mRuby3<sup>5</sup> was amplified by PCR using the primers mRuby\_F and mRuby R (Table S2), and cloned into the pDONR221. The two fragments were then inserted into the vector

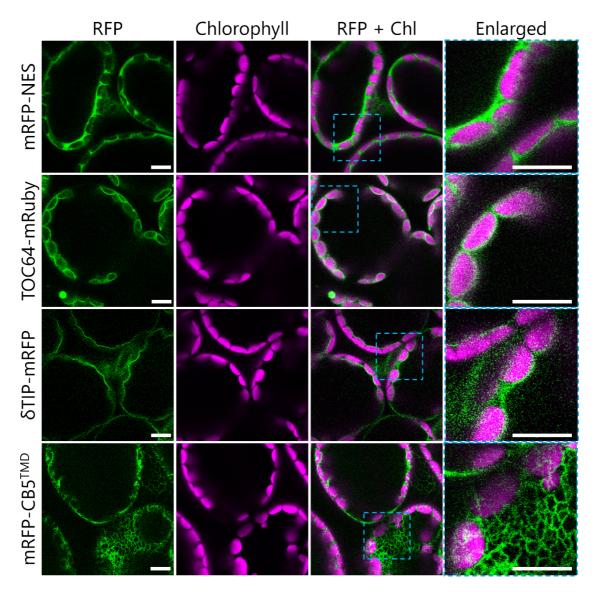
R4pGWB501<sup>6</sup> in a LR clonase II plus (Invitrogen) reaction. For the visualization of ER, the cDNA fragment comprising C-terminal transmembrane domain (TMD) of CYTOCHROME B5 ISOFORM B (CB5-B; At2g32720)<sup>7</sup> was amplified from the Arabidopsis cDNA by PCR using the primers CB5 TMD\_F and CB5 TMD R (Table S2), cloned into pENTR1A, and then transferred to the vector pUBN-mRFP-Dest<sup>4</sup>.

The resulting vectors were introduced into Agrobacterium (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) strain GV3101 and then introduced into Arabidopsis ecotype Columbia by the floral dip method<sup>8</sup>. In the generated transgenic plants, each construct visualizes the target compartment (Fig. S4), respectively.

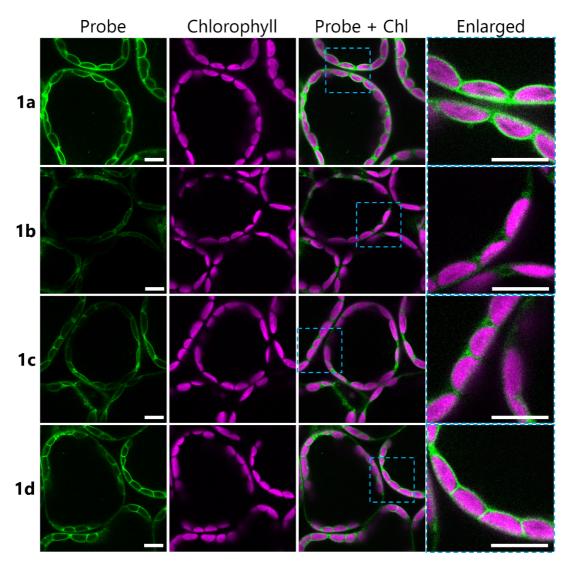
For the imaging of the model green algae *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*, the wild-type strain CC-124 were used. The cells were grown in liquid Tris-acetate-phosphate (TAP) solution<sup>9</sup> in a rotation incubator at 23°C under continuous light (10  $\mu$ mol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>). Cells in stationary phase were diluted to a density of  $0.5 \times 10^6$  cells mL<sup>-1</sup> in new TAP solution, then cultured for 4 d, and then harvested by centrifugation at 600 g for 3 min and resuspended in fresh TAP solution containing 50  $\mu$ M **2a** probes. After the incubation for 5 minutes, the cells were observed via CLSM system (LSM 900 system; Carl Zeiss) equipped with a 63x objective lens (Plan-Apochromat 63x/1.40 Oil DIC M27; Carl Zeiss).

Table S2. The sequences of primers for gene cloning

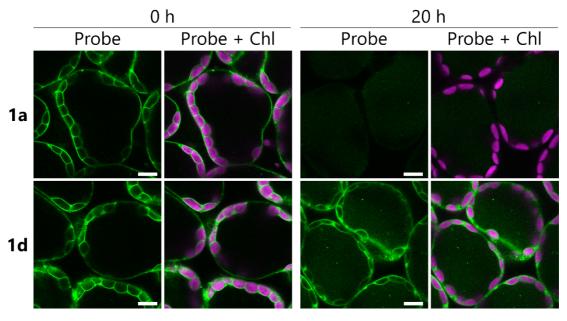
Primer name	Primer sequence (5' to 3')	Amplicon size (bp)
mRFP_F	AGGAACCAATTCAGTCGACATGGCCTCCTCCGAGGACG	714
mRFP-NES_R	A A A G C T G G G T C T A G T T A A T A T C A A G T C C A G C C A A C T T A A G A G C C A G C T C G C G C G G G G G G G G G G G G	i
δTIP_F	CACCATGGCTGGAGTTGCCTTTG	753
δTIP_R	GAAATCAGCAGAAGCAAGAG	
TOC64-III_F	GGGGACAACTTTGTATAGAAAAGTTGATACGTCGGTTCATGTGTG	4622
TOC64-III_R	GGGGACTGCTTTTTTGTACAAACTTGCCTGGAATTTTCTCAGTCTC	
mRuby_F	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTCATGGTTTCAAAGGGCCGAGG	681
mRuby_R	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTTCACTTATATAACTCATC	
CB5 TMD_F	AGGAACCAATTCAGTCGACTTCATAATCAAGCTCCTC	87
CB5 TMD_R	AAAGCTGGGTCTAGATATCCTACCCTGATTTGGTGTAG	



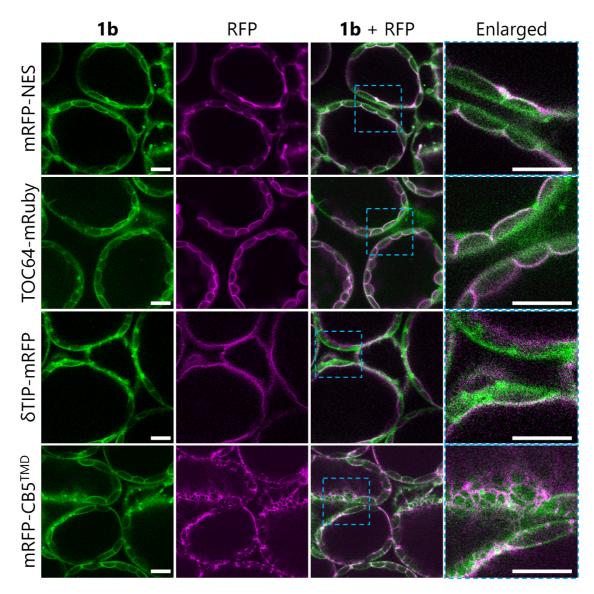
*Fig. S4.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES), chloroplast outer envelope (TOC64-mRuby), the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) or ER (mRFP-CB5<sup>TMD</sup>) from leaves of transgenic plants expressing respective markers. Green, RFP fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (Chl). Scale Bars = 10 μm.



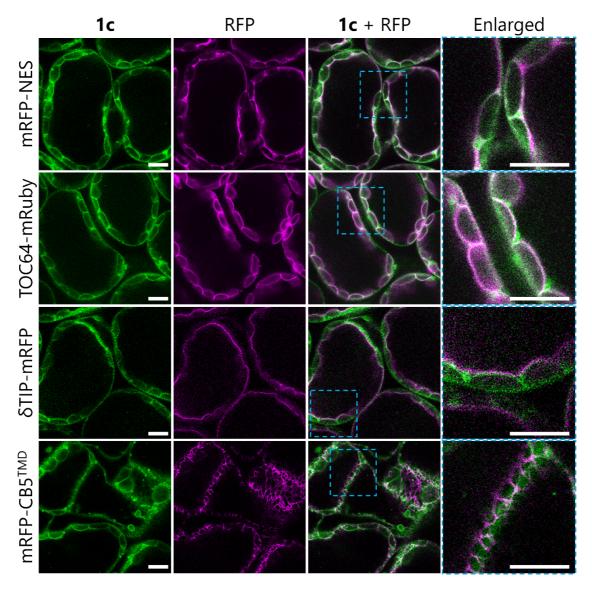
*Fig.* **S5.** Confocal images of mesophyll cells from wild-type leaves stained with naphthalimide-based probes **1a–d**. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (Chl). Scale Bars =  $10 \mu m$ .



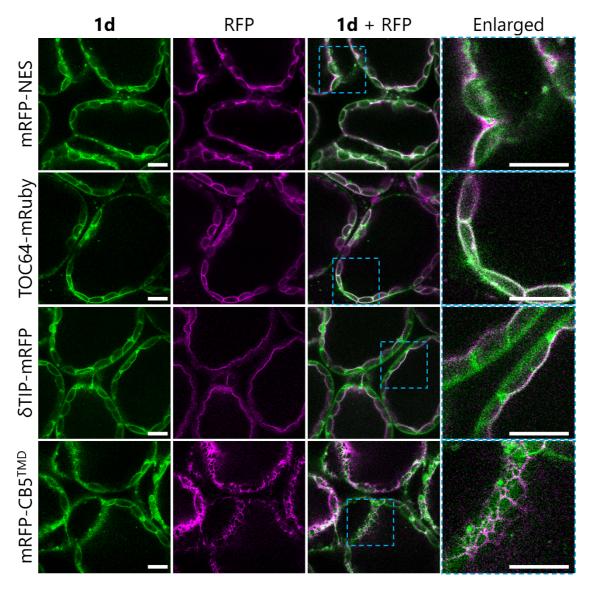
*Fig.* **S6.** Confocal images of mesophyll cells from wild-type leaves stained with naphthalimide-based probes **1a** and **1d**. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (Chl). Scale Bars =  $10 \mu m$ .



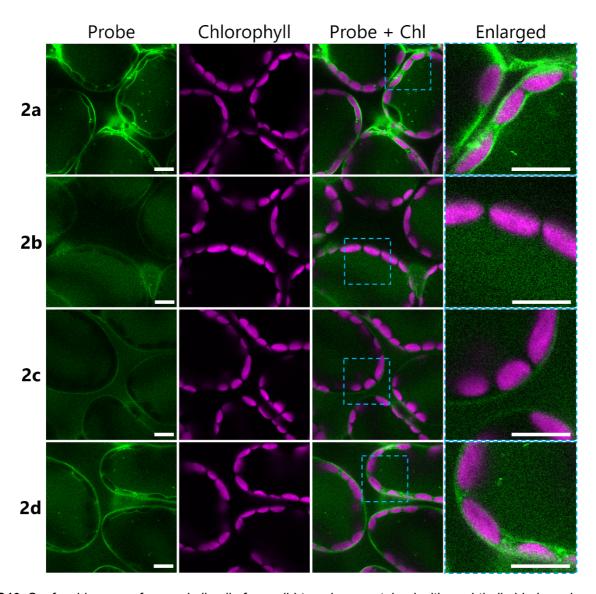
*Fig.* **S7.** Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES), chloroplast outer envelope (TOC64-mRuby), the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) or ER (mRFP-CB5<sup>TMD</sup>) from leaves stained with the probe **1b**. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



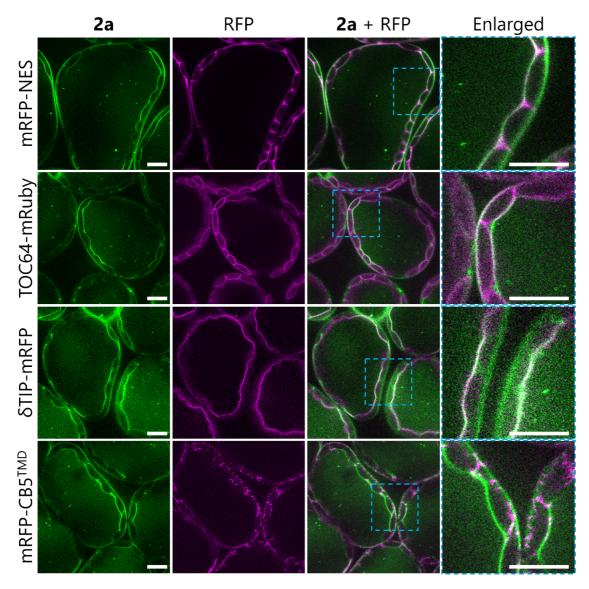
*Fig. S8.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES), chloroplast outer envelope (TOC64-mRuby), the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) or ER (mRFP-CB5<sup>TMD</sup>) from leaves stained with the probe *1c.* Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



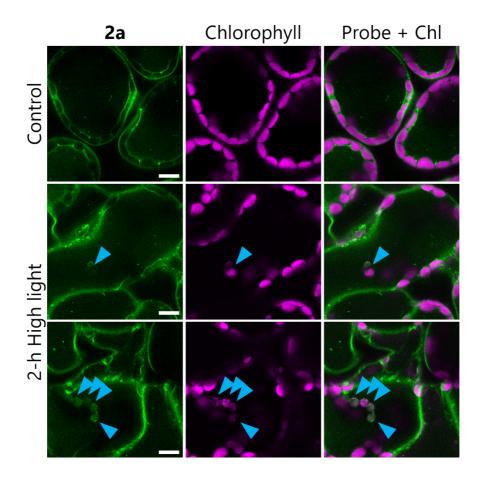
**Fig. S9.** Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES), chloroplast outer envelope (TOC64-mRuby), the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) or ER (mRFP-CB5<sup>TMD</sup>) from leaves stained with the probe **1d**. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



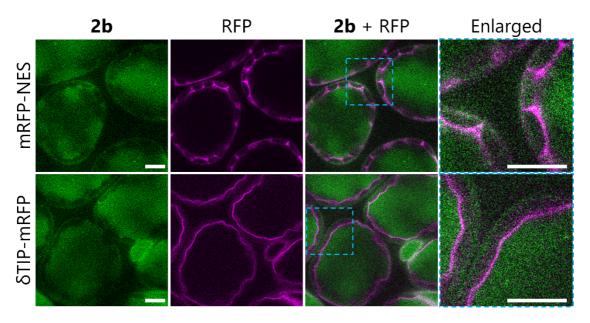
*Fig. S10.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells from wild-type leaves stained with naphthalimide-based probes 2a-d. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (ChI). Scale Bars = 10  $\mu$ m.



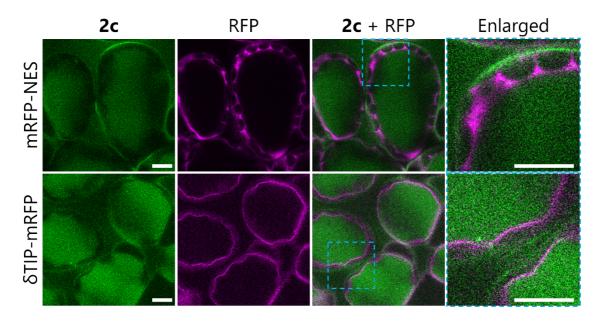
*Fig. S11.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES), chloroplast outer envelope (TOC64-mRuby), the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) or ER (mRFP-CB5<sup>TMD</sup>) from leaves stained with the probe *2a*. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



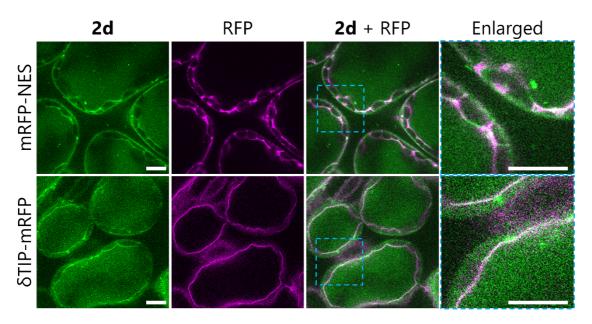
*Fig. S12*. Confocal images of mesophyll cells stained with the naphthalimide-based probe **2a** from non-treated control leaves or leaves 2 d after a high light treatment  $(2,000 \, \mu \text{mol m}^{-2} \, \text{s}^{-1})$  for 2 h. Closed arrowheads indicate vacuole-enclosed chloroplasts. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (Chl). Scale Bars = 10  $\mu$ m.



*Fig. S13.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES) or the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) from leaves stained with the probe 2b. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



**Fig. S14.** Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES) or the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) from leaves stained with the probe 2c. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.



*Fig. S15.* Confocal images of mesophyll cells expressing red fluorescent proteins (RFPs) that are targeted to the cytoplasm (mRFP-NES) or the vacuolar membrane (δTIP-mRFP) from leaves stained with the probe 2d. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, RFP fluorescence. Scale Bars = 10 μm.

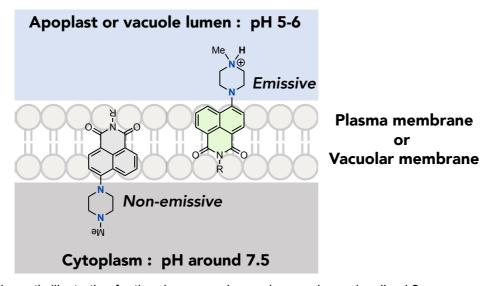
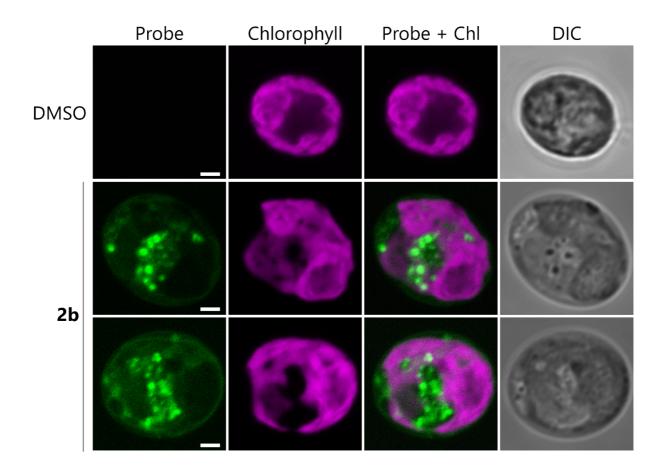


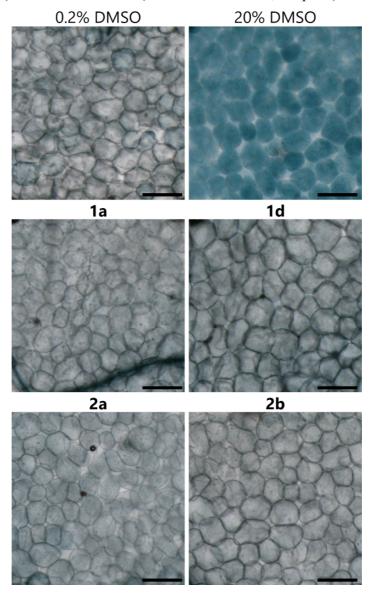
Fig. S16. Schematic illustration for the plasma- and vacuolar membrane-localized 2a.



*Fig. S17.* Confocal images of representative cells of *C. reinhardtii* strain CC-124 with or without the probe **2b**. Two independent representative cells are shown for the cells stained with the probe **2b**. Differential interference contrast (DIC) images are also shown. Green, probe fluorescence; magenta, chlorophyll autofluorescence (Chl). Scale Bars =  $2 \mu m$ .

#### V. Assessment of cell toxicity of naphthalimide-based probes

We monitored cell death in the leaves treated with the probes to assess their cytotoxicity. 10 mM MES-NaOH (pH 5.5) buffer containing 10 µM probes (**1a**, **1d**, **2a**, or **2b**) were infiltrated into the second rosette leaves of Arabidopsis plants. After the incubation for 18 h, we confirmed that the presence of the probes does not lead to the appearance of dead cells. Dead cell stain was performed as previously described<sup>10</sup>, with slight modification. The leaves were incubated for 5 min at 95°C in lactophenol trypan blue solution (10 mL of lactic acid, 10 mL of glycerol, 10 g of phenol, 10 mg of trypan blue, dissolved in 10 mL of distilled water), followed by destaining in chloral hydrate solution (25 g of chloral hydrate dissolved in 10 mL of distilled water) for 30 min. The images were obtained via a microscopy (Axio Observer; Carl Zeiss) equipped with a Fluar 5× objective (numerical aperture = 0.25; Carl Zeiss) and a CMOS camera (G3CMOS02300KPA; ToupTek).



*Fig. S18.* Microscopy observations of dead cells in Arabidopsis leaf mesophyll cells. 0.2% DMSO (control)-infiltrated leaves and the probe **1a**, **1d**, **2a**, or **2b**-infiltrated leaves were incubated for 1 d and then stained with lactophenol trypan blue solution to detect dead cells. 20% DMSO treatment was performed as the condition that causes cell death largely. Scale Bars = 0.1 mm.

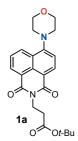
# VI. Synthesis of naphtlaimide-based probes 1 and 2

Compound **S1-S4** were synthesized as described in a previous report.<sup>11-13</sup> Compounds **1a** and **2a** were synthesized as following the reported procedure.<sup>14</sup>

#### • General procedure for S<sub>N</sub>Ar reactions of S1

To a solution of **S1** in DMF was added a secondary amine (morpholine or *N*-methyl piperazine). The mixture was heated at 90 °C and allowed to stir for 18 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed. The residue was applied for was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage One instrument (SNAP ultracolumn or Sfär D column, 5–50% CHCl<sub>3</sub>/AcOEt or 0–10% CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH over 12 column volumes) to provide a solid product. For imaging studies, this resulting solid was further purified by washing with 10% EtOAc/Hexane to afford **1a** and **2a**, respectively.

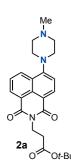
#### Synthesis of 1a:



The reaction was performed with **S1** (2.82 g, 6.98 mmol) and morpholine (1.20 mL, 15.0 mmol) in DMF (10 mL). After the purification, compound **1a** (2.52 g, 62%) was afforded as a yellow-orange solid;  $^{1}$ H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.59 (dd, J = 1.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, J = 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.02-4.01 (m, 4H), 3.27-3.26 (m, 4H), 2.68 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (s, 9H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.7, 164.4, 163.9, 155.9, 132.7, 161.4, 130.3, 130.1, 126.3,

126.0, 123.4, 117.2, 115.31, 80.9, 67.1, 53.6, 36.3, 34.1, 28.2; HRMS(ESI): calculated for  $[M + Na]^+$  requires m/z = 433.1739, found 433.1739.

#### Synthesis of 2a



The reaction was performed with **S1** (350 mg, 0.866 mmol) and morpholine (1.43 mL, 13.0 mmol) in DMF (4.3 mL). After the purification, compound **2a** (297 mg, 81%) was afforded as a yellow-orange solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.58 (dd, J = 1.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (brs, 4H), 2.75 (brs, 4H), 2.68 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (2, 3H), 1.42 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.7, 164.5, 163.9, 156.2, 132.8, 131.3, 130.6, 130.1, 126.3, 125.8, 123.3, 116.7, 115.1, 80.8, 55.3, 53.2, 46.3, 36.2, 34.1, 28.2; HRMS(ESI): calculated

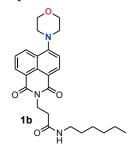
for  $[M + H]^+$  requires m/z = 424.2236, found 424.2231.

#### General procedure for condensation reactions

To cleave the tertiary butyl group, **1a** and **2a** was treated with 4 M HCl/Dioxane (0.5-2 mL). After being stirred for 30-60 minutes at room temperature, HCl and dioxane were removed in vacuo. the resulting carboxylic acid was applied for the subsequent condensation reactions without any purification. To a solution of carboxylic acid in DMF/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.01-0.05 M), EDC•HCl (1.10-1.25 eq.), HOBt (1.10-1.25 eq.), and triethyl amine (1.10-2.25 eq.) were added to form an activated ester. After being stirred for 15 minutes, the corresponding amine (1.0-1.2

eq.) was added to the reaction solution. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 hours, after which the solution was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and brine. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na2SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a Biotage One instrument (SNAP ultra-column or Sfär D column, 5–50% CHCl<sub>3</sub>/AcOEt or 0–10% CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH over 12 column volumes) to provide a solid product. For imaging studies, this resulting solid was further purified by washing with 10-30% EtOAc/Hexane to afford 1 or 2.

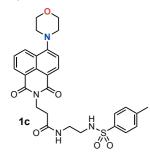
#### Synthesis of 1b



The reaction was performed with **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.100 mmol), hexylamine (12.1 mg, 0.120 mmol), EDC•HCl (22.2 mg, 0.120 mmol), HOBt (16.9 mg, 0.120 mmol), and triethyl amine (15.2 mg, 0.125 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 mL). After the purification, compound **1b** was afforded as a yellow solid (26.2 mg, 30%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.59 (dd, J = 1.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J= 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J= 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (brs, 1H), 4.47 (t, J=

7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.03-4.01 (m, 4H), 3.28-3.26 (m, 4H), 3.23 (dt, J= 6.0, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (t, J= 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (quint, J= 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.28-1.22 (m, 6H), 0.866 (t, J= 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.3, 164.6, 164.2, 156.0, 132.9, 131.6, 130.5, 130.1, 126.3, 126.0, 123.2, 117.0, 115.1, 67.1, 53.6, 39.8, 36.9, 35.5, 31.6, 29.6, 26.8, 22.7, 14.2; HRMS(ESI): calculated for [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> requires m/z = 460.2212, found 460.2212.

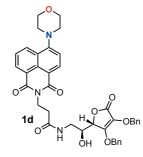
#### Synthesis of 1c



The reaction was performed with **1a** (17.4 mg, 42.3  $\mu$ mol), **S2** (10.9 mg, 50.8  $\mu$ mol), EDC•HCl (9.4 mg, 50.8  $\mu$ mol), HOBt (7.2 mg, 50.8  $\mu$ mol), and triethyl amine (6.4 mg, 0.635 mmol) in DMF (0.42 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (84 mL). After the purification, compound **1c** was afforded as a yellow solid (19.0 mg, 82%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.48 (dd, J = 1.0, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (dd, J = 1.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J = 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H),

4.20 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.90 (m, 4H), 3.22-3.21 (m, 4H), 3.03 (t, J= 5.8, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (dt, J= 6.0, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.38 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 2H, overlapped with neighboring signal); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  170.2, 163.4, 162.9, 155.4, 142.7, 137.5, 132.1, 130.6, 130.5, 129.7, 129.1, 126.5, 126.1, 125.3, 122.6, 115.9, 115.0, 79.2, 66.2, 53.0, 41.8, 38.5, 36.3, 33.8, 21.0; HRMS(ESI): calculated for [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> requires m/z = 573.1784, found 573.1783.

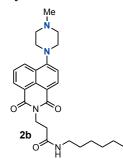
#### Synthesis of 1d



The reaction was performed with **1a** (143 mg, 0.348 mmol), **S3** (143 mg, 0.404 mmol), EDC•HCl (77.3 mg, 0.435 µmol), HOBt (58.8 mg, 0.435 mmol), and triethyl amine (52.8 mg, 0.522 mmol) in DMF (7 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (14 mL). After the purification, compound **1d** was afforded as a yellow solid (61.8 mg, 26%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.51 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.32 (m, 8H), 7.23-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (brs, 1H), 5.22 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (d, J =

12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, J= 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J= 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (ddd, J= 7.2, 7.2, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (ddd, J= 6.3, 6.3, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.05-4.03 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.99 (m, 4H), 3.66-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.28 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.22 (m, 4H), 2.72 (ddd, J= 7.2, 7.2, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (ddd, J= 6.3, 6.3, 14.8 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  172.1, 169.5, 164.7, 164.3, 157.2, 156.1, 136.2, 135.6, 133.0, 131.6, 130.6, 130.1, 129.3, 128.81, 128.79, 128.77, 127.9, 126.2, 126.0, 123.1, 121.4, 116.8, 115.2, 76.8, 74.0, 73.6, 68.3, 67.1, 53.6, 43.2, 37.0, 35.5; HRMS(ESI): calculated for [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> requires m/z = 714.2427, found 714.2430.

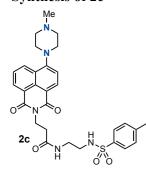
#### Synthesis of 2b



The reaction was performed with **2a** (99.4 mg, 0.235 mmol), hexylamine (28.6 mg, 0.282 mmol), EDC•HCl (52.2 mg, 0.294 µmol), HOBt (39.7 mg, 0.294 mmol), and triethyl amine (59.5 mg, 0.588 mmol) in DMF (2.5 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL). After the purification, compound **2b** was afforded as a dark yellow solid (21.7 mg, 20%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.58 (dd, J = 1.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (dd, J = 1.0, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (brs, 1H), 4.42 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (brs, 4H), 3.23 (dt, J = 5.8, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (brs, 4H), 2.69 (t, J =

7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.46 (quint, J= 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.28-1.22 (m, 6H), 0.849 (t, J= 6.8 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.4, 164.7, 164.2, 156.4, 133.0, 131.5, 130.7, 130.1, 126.3, 125.8, 123.1, 116.5, 115.1, 55.3, 53.2, 46.3, 39.8, 36.9, 35.5, 31.6, 29.6, 26.8, 22.7, 14.2; HRMS(ESI): calculated for [M + H]<sup>+</sup> requires m/z = 451.2709, found 451.2712.

#### Synthesis of 2c

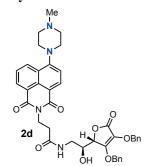


The reaction was performed with **2a** (99.4 mg, 0.235 mmol), **S2** (60.5 mg, 0.282 mmol), EDC•HCl (52.2 mg, 0.294 µmol), HOBt (39.7 mg, 0.294 mmol), and triethyl amine (59.5 mg, 0.588 mmol) in DMF (2.5 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL). After the purification, compound **2c** was afforded as a yellow solid (18.3 mg, 14%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.48 (dd, J = 1.0, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (dd, J = 1.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J = 7.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0

Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.90 (m, 4H), 3.22-3.21 (m, 4H), 3.03 (t, J= 5.8, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (dt, J= 6.0, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.38 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 2H, overlapped with neighboring signal);  $^{13}$ C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  171.8, 164.8, 164.4, 156.5, 143.4, 137.4, 133.3, 131.7, 130.9, 130.0, 129.9,

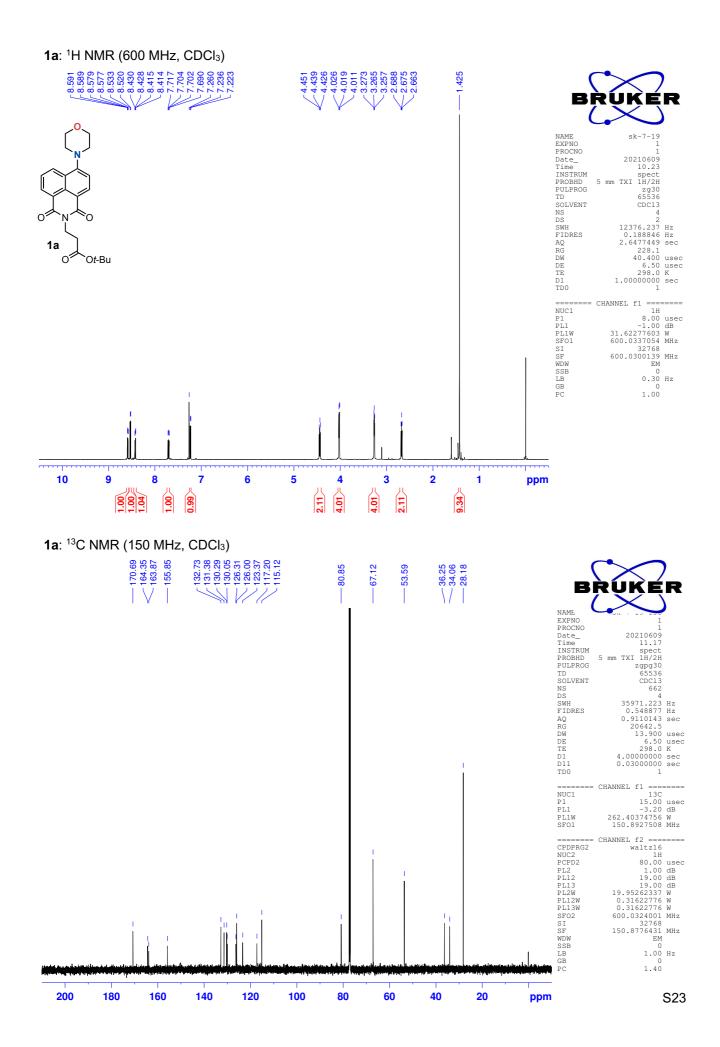
127.2, 126.1, 125.8, 122.8, 116.1, 115.2, 55.3, 53.1, 46.3, 42.7, 40.0, 37.0, 35.7, 21.7;  $[M + H]^+$  requires m/z = 564.2281, found 564.2280.

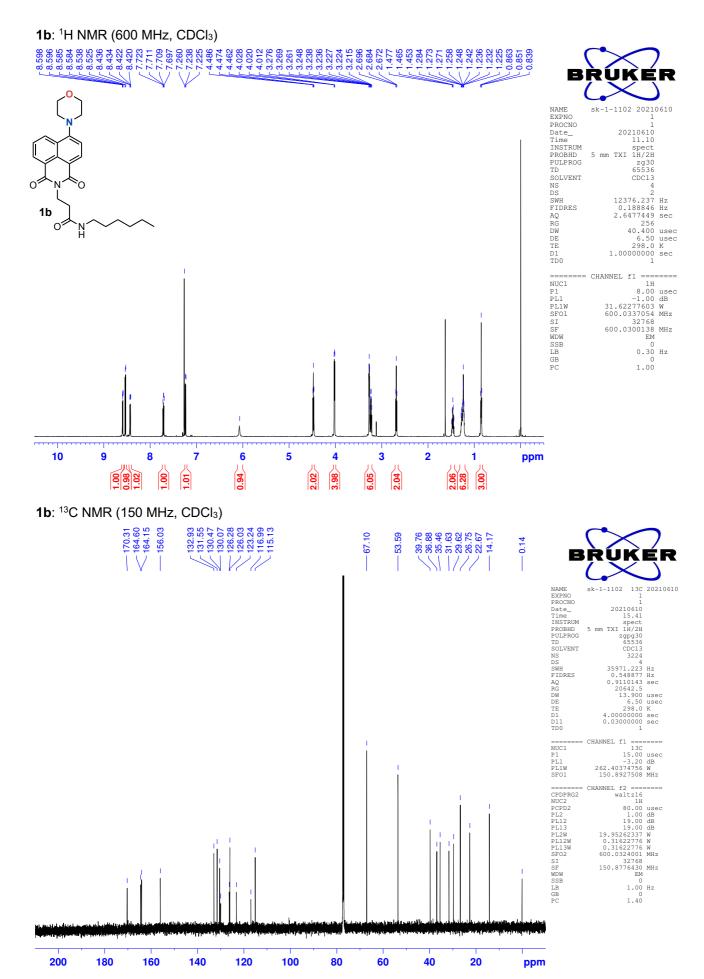
#### Synthesis of 2d

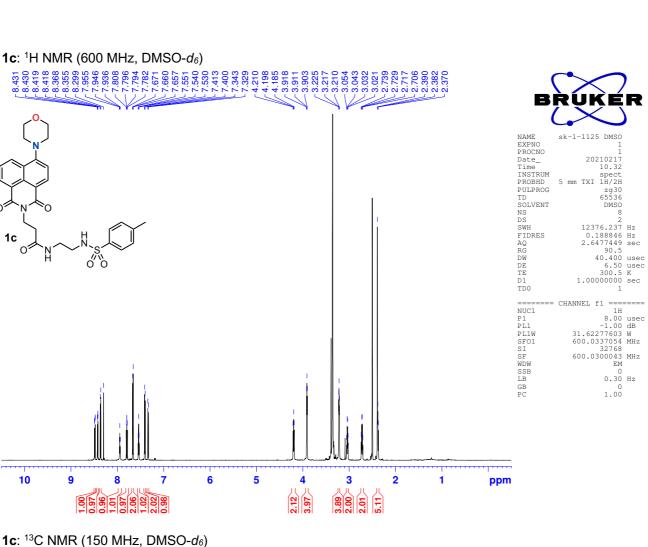


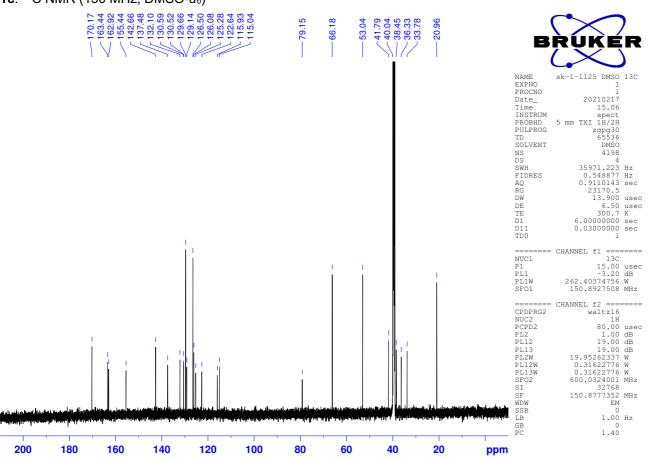
The reaction was performed with **2a** (119 mg, 0.282 mmol), **S2** (120 mg, 0.339 mmol), EDC•HCl (62.7 mg, 0.352 µmol), HOBt (47.7 mg, 0.352 mmol), and triethyl amine (64.3 mg, 0.635 mmol) in DMF (2.8 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5.6 mL). After the purification, compound **2d** was afforded as a yellow solid (20.5 mg, 10%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.52 (dd, J = 1.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 1.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, J = 7.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 8H), 7.23-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 11.8 Hz,

1H), 5.09 (d, J= 11.3 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, J= 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (ddd, J= 6.4, 7.9, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (ddd, J= 6.3, 6.3, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.05-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.29 (m, 4H), 2.76-2.71 (m, 5H), 2.67 (ddd, J= 6.3, 6.3, 15.0 Hz, 1H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  172.1, 169.5, 164., 164.4, 157.2, 156.4, 136.2, 135.6, 133.1, 131.5, 130.8, 130.1, 129.3, 128.8, 128.8, 127.9, 126.2, 125.8, 123.0, 121.3, 116.3, 115.2, 76.8, 74.0, 73.6, 68.3, 55.2, 53.0, 46.2, 43.2, 37.0, 35.5; HRMS(ESI): calculated for [M + H]<sup>+</sup> requires m/z = 705.2924, found 705.2923.

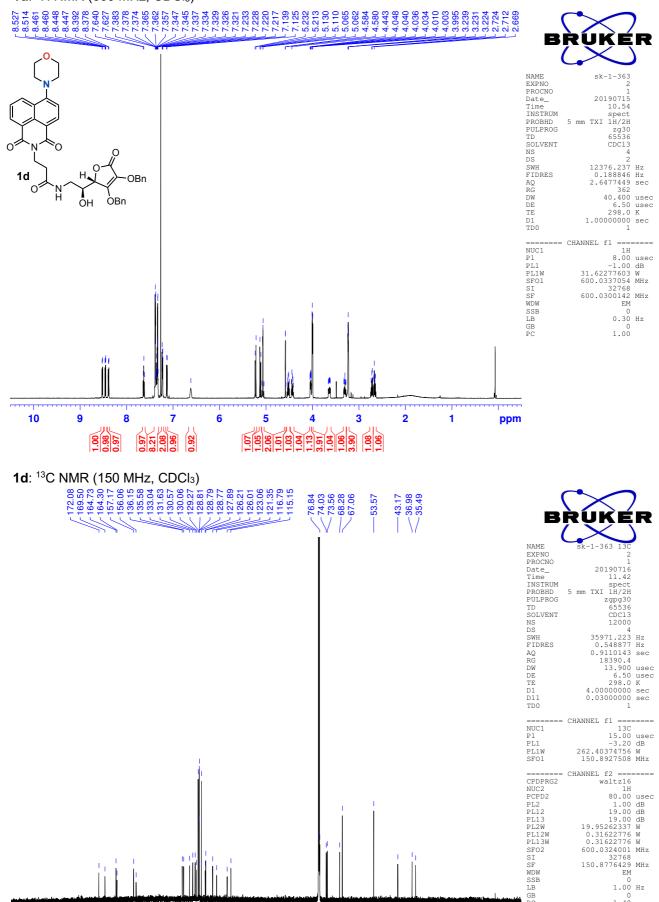








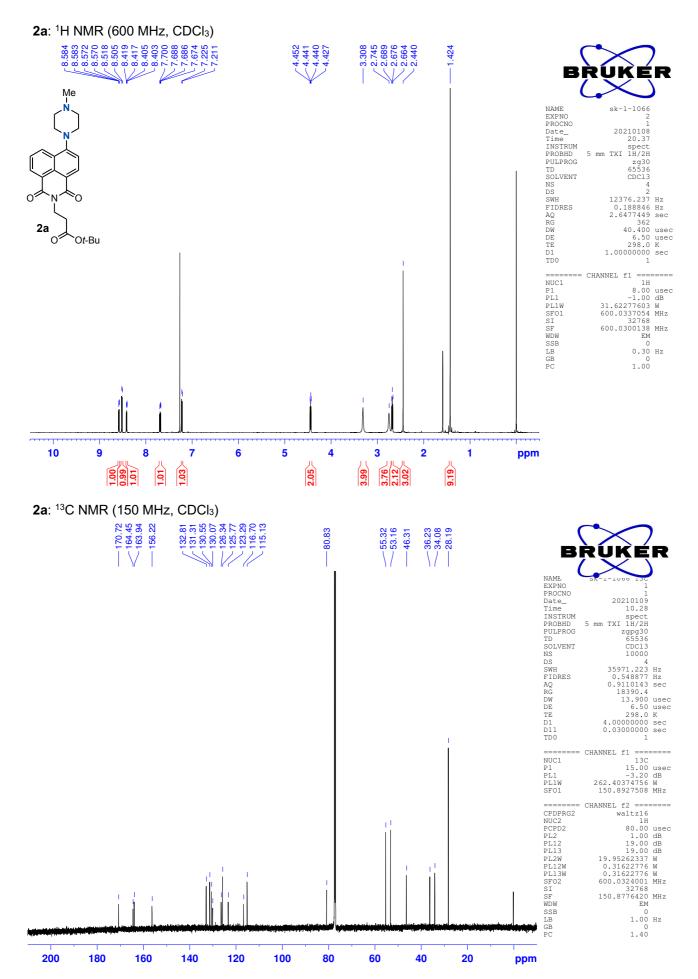
#### 1d: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

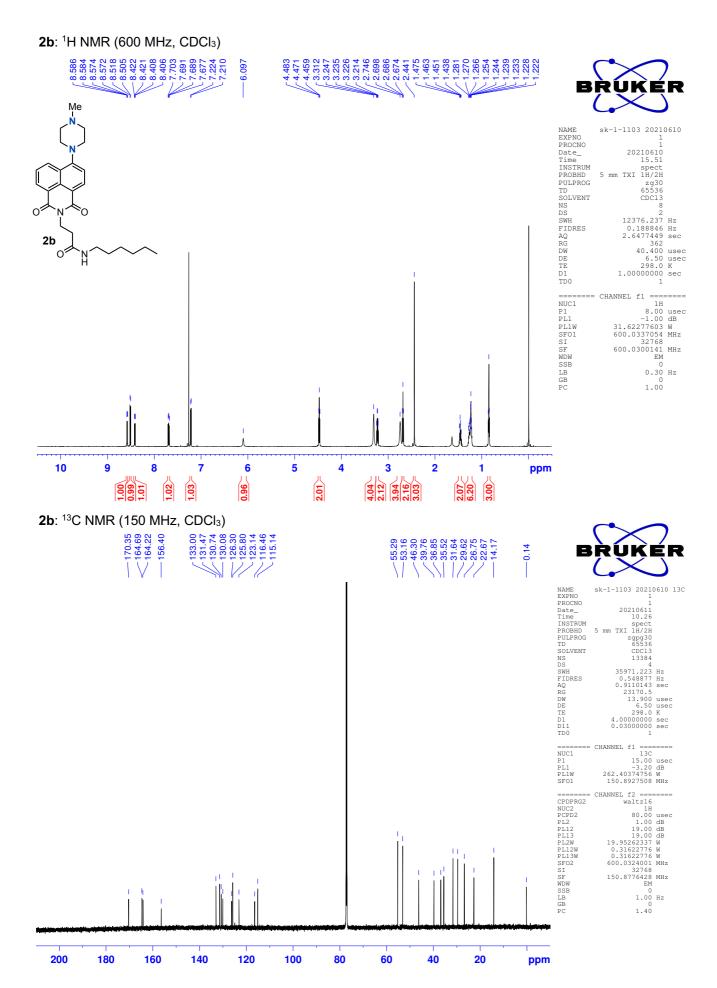


1.40

GB PC

ppm





# 2c: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.521 8.520 8.520 8.443 8.444 8. ÚKÉR NAME EXPNO PROCNO Date\_ sk-1-1104 20210203 Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG TD SOLVENT NS 18.01 spect 5 mm TXI 1H/2H zg30 65536 CDC13 4 12376.237 Hz 0.188846 Hz 2.6477449 sec 128 DS SWH FIDRES AQ RG DW DE TE D1 TD0 128 40.400 usec 6.50 usec 298.0 K 1.00000000 sec \`s ^^\\ o^0 ===== CHANNEL f1 ====== NUC1 P1 PL1 PL1W SFO1 SI SF WDW SSB LB GB PC 0 0.30 Hz 1.00 10 9 8 6 5 4 3 2 1 ppm 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 5.09 1.0 3.09 3.09 3.09 2c: 13C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 17.82 164.82 164.40 173.42 133.88 130.02 130.02 129.86 125.74 125.74 125.74 115.17 .55.25 -46.27 -42.69 -40.02 -35.72 21.66 sk-1-1104 13C NAME NAME EXPNO PROCNO Date\_ Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG TD SOLVENT NS DS SWH 13C 13C 15.00 usec -3.20 dB 262.40374756 W 150.8927508 MHz NUC1 P1 PL1 PL1W SF01 CHANNEL f2 ======= waltz16 CPDPRG2 1H 80.00 usec 1.00 dB 19.00 dB NUC2 PCPD2 19.00 dB 19.00 dB 19.95262337 W 0.31622776 W 0.31622776 W 600.0324001 MHz

100

80

60

40

20

120

180

160

140

200

32768 150.8776443 MHz EM

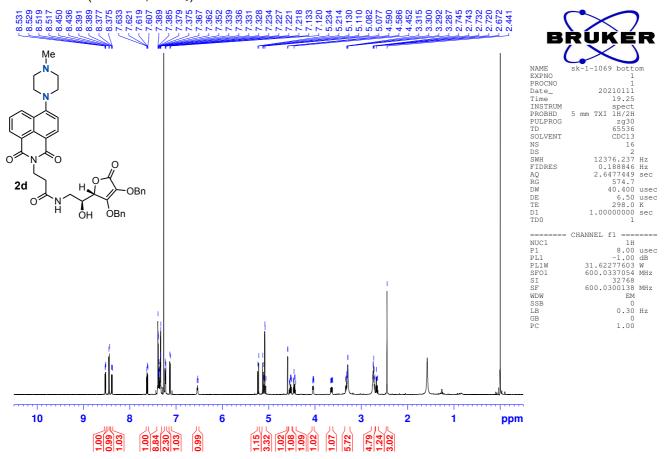
0 1.00 Hz 0

PL13 PL2W PL12W PL13W SFO2

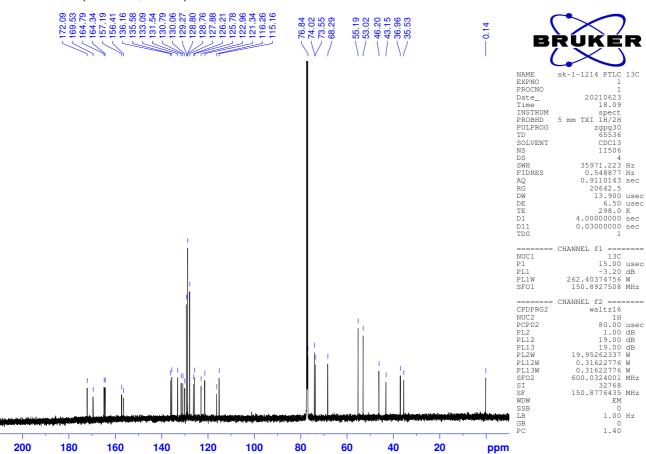
MUM SSB LB

ppm

#### 2d: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)







#### VII. References

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