

Supporting Information

Dual Functional Amphiphilic Sugar-Coated AIE-Active Fluorescent Organic Nanoparticles for the Monitoring and Inhibition of Insulin Amyloid Fibrillation Based on Carbohydrate-Protein Interactions

Yan-ming Ji,^{‡a} Wenyan Zhang,^{‡bc} Jing-dong Zhang,^a Xia-fen Li,^a Fan-dong Yu,^a Cui-yun Li,^a Guang-jian Liu^a and Guo-wen Xing^{*a}

^a College of Chemistry, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, P. R. China.

^b Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, School of Chemistry and Biological Engineering, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, P. R. China.

^c Beijing Key Laboratory for Science and Application of Functional Molecular and Crystalline Materials, Beijing 100083, P. R. China

[‡] Yan-ming Ji and Wenyan Zhang contributed equally to this work.

^{*} Corresponding Author

Email: gwxing@bnu.edu.cn

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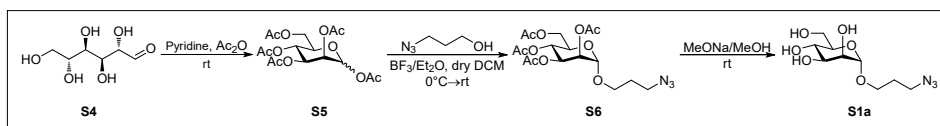
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1 Experimental Procedures

1.1 General

Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals were purchased at reagent grade and can be used without further purification. The human insulin was purchased from Med ChemExpress LLC. PBS buffer with pH 7.2-7.4 (0.01 M) was purchased from Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd. All anaerobic reactions were performed under dry N₂ atmosphere. All the reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on T-HSGF10025025 normal phase silica gel glass plates or 60 RP-18 F254s reversed phase silica gel glass plates, and visualized under Ultraviolet light, by dyeing with ninhydrin or by coloring with concentrated sulfuric acid-ethanol (7%) solution (after roasted). Flash column chromatography was performed on 200-300 mesh silica gel. Reversed phase chromatography was performed on SiliaSphere C18 (50 μ m, 120 Å). Molecular exclusion chromatography was performed on Bio-Gel® P-2 Media (45 - 90 μ m). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance III spectrometer (400 MHz) or JNM-ECZR spectrometer (400 and 600 MHz) with tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ = 0 ppm) as an internal standard. The residual peak of the solvent: Chloroform-d at 7.26 ppm (¹H) and 77.16 ppm (¹³C), Methanol-d₄ at 3.31 ppm (¹H) and 49.00 ppm (¹³C). High resolution mass spectra were recorded on Bruker microTOF-QII mass spectrometer (ESI). Photoluminescence (PL) spectra were recorded on FS5 spectrofluorometer (Edinburgh Instruments Ltd.). Circular dichroism (CD) spectra were recorded on Applied Photophysics Ltd. Chirascan Spectrometer in a 1 cm quartz cuvette using a step resolution of 0.2 nm, a scan speed of 15 nm·min⁻¹, a bandwidth of 2.0 nm. Each spectrum was the average of three scans. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were recorded on FEI Talos F200S (Thermo Fisher Scientific). All the PL and CD tests used secondary water.

1.2 Synthesis

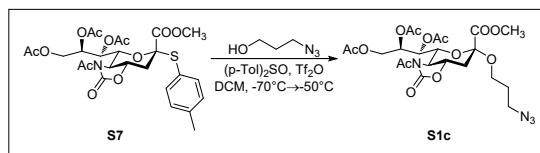


S1a: compound **S1a** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.¹⁻²

S5: 99.9% yield ($\alpha:\beta$ = 6:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 6.09 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.37-5.34 (m, 2H), 5.27 (t, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 12.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.08-4.02 (m, 1H), 2.18 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 6H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H).

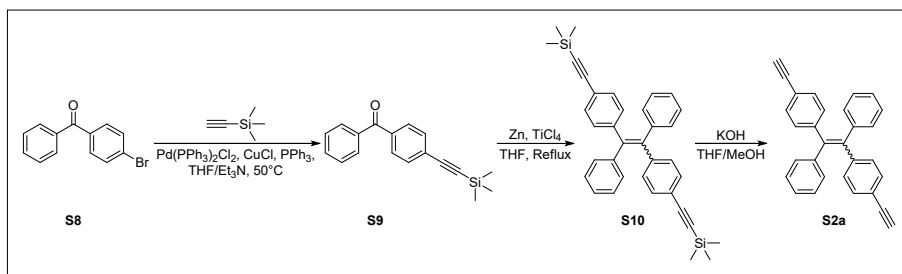
S6: 32.0% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 5.36-5.27 (m, 2H), 5.26-5.22 (m, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (ddd, *J* = 9.1, 5.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (ddd, *J* = 9.9, 6.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.44 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.93-1.87 (m, 2H).

S1a: 99.9% yield. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD), δ (ppm): 4.76 (s, 1H), 3.87-3.78 (m, 3H), 3.74-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.39 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.84 (m, 2H).



S1c: compound **S7** and **S1c** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.³

S1c: 89.0% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 5.57 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.45-5.38 (m, 1H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.05-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.88-3.77 (m, 4H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.33 (m, 3H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.10-2.03 (m, 7H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.88-1.75 (m, 2H).

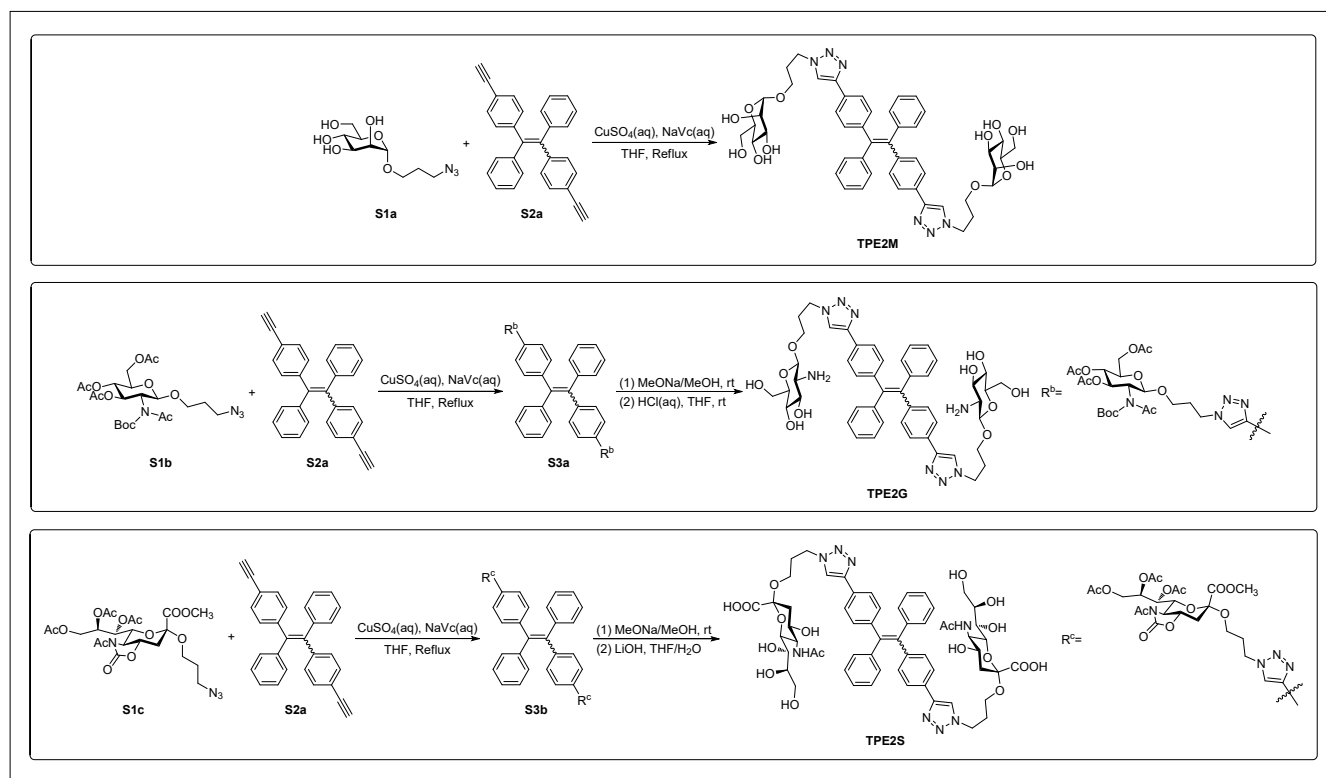


S2a: compound **S2a** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.⁴

S9: 88.6% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.83-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.58 (dd, J = 10.4, 7.8 Hz, 3H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 0.27 (s, 9H).

S10: 28.3% yield. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.20 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 4H), 7.12-7.07 (m, 6H), 6.99-6.95 (m, 4H), 6.93 (dd, J = 8.2, 3.9 Hz, 4H), 0.22 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 18H).

S2a: 88.8% yield. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.23 (dd, J = 13.5, 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.14-7.09 (m, 6H), 6.98 (ddd, J = 14.5, 7.0, 4.2 Hz, 8H), 3.04 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 2H).



TPE2M: compound **S1a** (58.4 mg, 0.2218 mmol) and compound **S2a** (35.3 mg, 0.0928 mmol) were dissolved in THF (8 mL) under nitrogen. Sodium ascorbate (0.037 M, 1 mL, aq.) and copper sulfate (0.019 M, 1 mL, aq.) were then added successively and stirred at 66 °C for 17 h. Then the reaction was cooled to room temperature, extracted with DCM, washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the solvent of mixture was evaporated. The residue was purified by Bio-Gel P-2 gel to obtain the crude product, and then purified by reversed phase column chromatography (H₂O : MeOH = 1 : 3, V/V) to obtain **TPE2M** (31.3 mg, 37.2% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD), δ (ppm): 8.26 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (dd, J = 11.2, 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.14-7.03 (m, 14H), 4.73 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (dq, J = 13.3, 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.83-3.75 (m, 6H), 3.69 (dd, J = 11.1, 6.5 Hz, 4H), 3.60 (td, J = 9.6, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 3.55-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.39 (m, 2H), 2.22 (dq, J = 12.6, 6.4 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD), δ (ppm): 148.62, 148.59, 145.16, 145.12, 144.82, 144.74, 142.38, 133.04, 133.00, 132.45, 132.43, 132.37, 130.00, 129.91, 129.89, 129.02, 128.89, 127.89, 127.80, 126.17, 126.06, 122.51,

122.45, 101.85, 101.83, 74.88, 74.86, 72.65, 72.10, 72.09, 68.64, 66.68, 65.18, 62.94, 62.92, 49.60, 31.75, 31.28, 31.23, 20.28, 14.07; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{48}H_{55}N_6O_{12}$ $[M+H]^+$ 907.3872, found: 907.3876.

S1b: compound **S1b** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.⁵

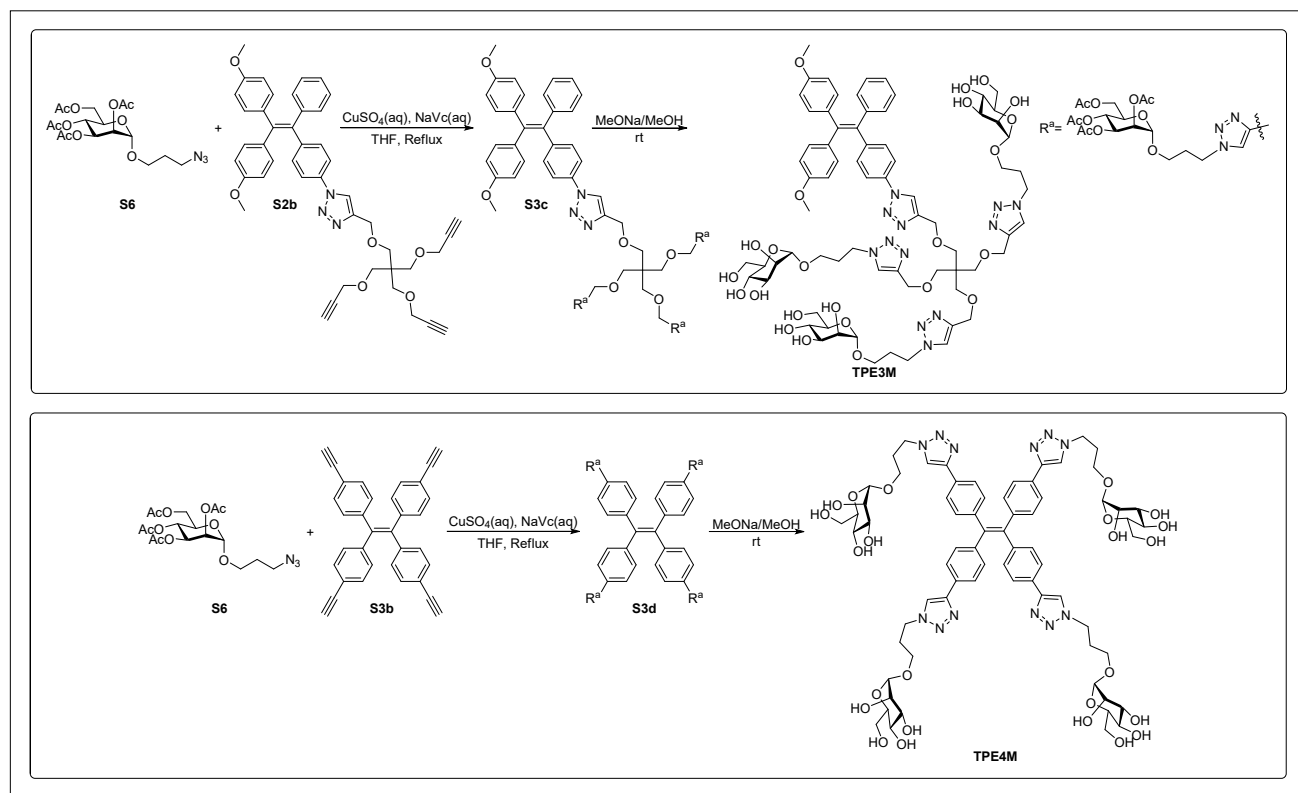
tert-Butoxycarbonyl & Acetyl protected TPE2G (S3a): compound **S1b** (182.0 mg, 0.3431 mmol) and compound **S2a** (50.0 mg, 0.1314 mmol) were dissolved in THF (10 mL) under nitrogen. Sodium ascorbate (0.052 M, 1 mL, aq.) and copper sulfate (0.027 M, 1 mL, aq.) were then added successively and stirred at 66 °C for 24h. After the disappearance of compound **S2a**, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, extracted with DCM, and dried over $MgSO_4$. After filtration, the solvent of mixture was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 1, V/V) to obtain compound **S3a** (50.0 mg, 26.4% yield). 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 7.76 (d, J = 19.8 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 7.15-7.02 (m, 14H), 5.71 (dt, J = 18.7, 9.1 Hz, 2H), 5.25 (dd, J = 143.5, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (dd, J = 11.9, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.92 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 4H), 4.27 (td, J = 12.8, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (dd, J = 12.7, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (td, J = 13.2, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 3.89-3.79 (m, 2H), 3.72 (d, J = 41.0 Hz, 2H), 3.54-3.46 (m, 2H), 2.38 (d, J = 51.9 Hz, 6H), 2.17 (s, 4H), 2.03 (m, 12H), 1.98 (dd, J = 18.9, 3.5 Hz, 6H), 1.58-1.52 (m, 18H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 170.65, 143.87, 143.85, 143.41, 143.39, 140.84, 140.42, 131.93, 131.90, 131.38, 131.37, 127.86, 127.73, 126.69, 126.63, 125.26, 125.09, 125.03, 100.28, 99.42, 85.04, 84.31, 77.22, 71.92, 71.86, 71.69, 71.09, 71.05, 70.35, 69.51, 69.35, 69.32, 65.85, 65.72, 62.08, 61.67, 56.63, 56.58, 34.88, 33.30, 33.29, 32.21, 32.19, 31.93, 31.51, 31.44, 30.20, 30.14, 29.70, 29.66, 29.37, 28.08, 27.94, 27.18, 26.92, 26.84, 26.40, 23.44, 22.70, 22.66, 20.78, 20.77, 20.69, 20.58, 14.13; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{74}H_{89}N_8O_{22}$ $[M+H]^+$ 1441.6085, found: 1441.6104.

TPE2G: compound **S3a** (50.0 mg, 0.0347 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of MeONa/MeOH (0.054 M, 1.0280 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere, adding extra 4 mL of methanol to it, and stirred for 20 h at room temperature. The reaction was neutralized with an IR-120 hydrogen ion resin. The pH was adjusted to about 7, then filtered, and the solvent was evaporated to give crude intermediate compound. Then, the crude compound was added to a round bottom flask containing a solution of THF (4 mL) and hydrochloric acid (1.0 M, 7 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residual was purified by reversed phase column chromatography (H_2O : MeOH = 1 : 5, V/V) to obtain **TPE2G** (23.2 mg, 73.9% yield). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 8.55 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.15-7.04 (m, 14H), 4.72-4.61 (m, 4H), 4.59 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.99-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.84 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.62 (m, 4H), 3.56-3.47 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.30 (m, 4H), 2.84 (dd, J = 8.4, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 148.00, 145.64, 144.65, 144.58, 142.44, 133.16, 133.11, 132.42, 132.39, 131.11, 129.07, 129.04, 128.94, 127.91, 126.33, 126.24, 123.42, 100.40, 78.54, 73.99, 71.77, 67.33, 62.18, 57.71, 57.61, 57.50, 57.29, 31.26, 17.50, 17.28, 17.12; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{48}H_{57}N_8O_{10}$ $[M+H]^+$ 905.4192, found: 905.4198.

Methoxy & Acetyl protected TPE2S (S3b): compound **S1c** (100.0 mg, 0.1791 mmol) and compound **S2a** (27.3 mg, 0.0716 mmol) were dissolved in THF (13 mL) in a round bottom flask under nitrogen. Sodium ascorbate (0.028 M, 1 mL, aq.) and copper sulfate (0.014 M, 1 mL, aq.) were then added successively and stirred at 50 °C for 34h. After the disappearance of compound **S2a**, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, extracted with DCM and dried over $MgSO_4$. After filtration, the solvent of mixture was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 1, V/V) to obtain compound **S3b** (57.8 mg, 53.9% yield). 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 7.82 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.14-7.04 (m, 14H), 5.57 (dt, J = 8.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (ddd, J = 8.3, 7.0, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 4.62 (ddd, J = 9.3, 4.1, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 4.50 (dddd, J = 13.8, 10.1, 7.0, 4.3 Hz, 4H), 4.37 (ddd, J = 12.3, 4.1, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (dddd, J = 12.2, 9.7, 5.4, 2.0 Hz, 4H), 3.90-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.69 (m, 8H), 3.40-3.36 (m, 2H), 2.84 (ddd, J = 12.1, 5.6, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 6H), 2.21 (dt, J = 11.1, 5.6 Hz, 4H), 2.10 (dd, J = 6.0, 2.9 Hz, 14H), 2.01 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 172.07, 170.79, 170.29, 170.27, 170.05, 168.71, 168.68, 153.62, 153.60, 143.72, 143.44, 143.41, 140.84, 131.92, 131.90, 131.39, 131.38, 127.85, 127.75, 126.69, 126.64, 125.16, 125.02, 120.09, 104.15, 99.93, 99.06, 75.55, 75.53, 74.82, 74.81, 71.72, 68.74, 68.73, 63.37, 62.33, 59.03, 53.42, 53.14, 47.39, 47.33, 36.49, 36.48, 31.94, 30.40, 29.71, 24.70, 22.70, 21.14, 20.94, 20.80, 14.12; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{74}H_{81}N_8O_{26}$ $[M+H]^+$ 1497.5256, found: 1497.5266.

TPE2S: compound **S3b** (56.5 mg, 0.0377 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of MeONa/MeOH (0.054 M, 0.084 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and add extra 3.5 mL of methanol to it. Then the mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the reaction was neutralized with an IR-120 hydrogen ion resin, adjusting the pH to about 7. Then filtered, and the solvent was evaporated to give crude intermediate compound. Then, the crude compound, lithium hydroxide hydrate (26.0 mg, 0.6196 mmol), a solution of THF/ H_2O (3 mL, 2 : 1, V/V) were added to a round bottom flask, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature over night. After the disappearance of reactant, the reaction was also

neutralized with an IR-120 hydrogen ion resin to adjust the pH to about 7. After filtration, the solvent was removed, and the residual was purified by Bio-Gel P-2 gel to obtain **TPE2S** (33.1 mg, 73.4% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 8.31 (s, 2H), 7.60 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 7.20-7.00 (m, 14H), 4.54 (s, 4H), 3.82-3.51 (m, 20H), 2.89 (s, 6H), 2.78 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 2H), 1.60 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H); HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{69}\text{N}_8\text{O}_{18}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 1165.4724, found: 1165.4708.



S2b: compound **S2b** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.⁶

Acetyl protected TPE3M (S3c): compound **S6** (69.1 mg, 0.1602 mmol) and compound **S2b** (33.2 mg, 0.0460 mmol) were dissolved in THF (5 mL) under nitrogen. Sodium ascorbate (0.034 M, 1 mL, aq.) and copper sulfate (0.018 M, 1 mL, aq.) were then added successively and stirred at 67 °C for 18 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, extracted with DCM and dried over MgSO_4 . And after filtration, the solvent of mixture was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 50 : 1, V/V) to obtain compound **S3c** (79.6 mg, 85.8% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 3H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (dd, J = 17.1, 7.6 Hz, 5H), 7.03 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (dd, J = 11.5, 8.7 Hz, 4H), 6.65 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 5.29 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 5.24 (s, 3H), 4.81 (s, 3H), 4.60 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 8H), 4.49 (s, 6H), 4.29 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.9 Hz, 3H), 4.09 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 3H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 9H), 3.51 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 11H), 2.24 (s, 6H), 2.15 (s, 9H), 2.08 (s, 9H), 2.04 (s, 9H), 1.99 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 170.61, 170.04, 169.91, 169.71, 158.43, 158.38, 158.33, 157.80, 157.79, 145.50, 145.20, 143.74, 141.49, 140.78, 136.84, 135.86, 135.82, 133.97, 133.51, 132.70, 132.63, 132.56, 131.37, 127.93, 126.45, 119.69, 113.32, 113.09, 97.82, 69.48, 69.12, 68.74, 66.07, 64.85, 64.84, 62.45, 55.15, 55.12, 47.10, 47.09, 47.08, 47.07, 47.04, 30.22, 30.06, 30.05, 29.71, 29.69, 29.66, 20.89, 20.76, 20.73, 20.70; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $\text{C}_{96}\text{H}_{118}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{36}\text{Na}_2$ $[\text{M}+2\text{Na}]^{2+}$ 1030.3778, found: 1030.3789.

TPE3M: compound **S3c** (79.6 mg, 0.0395 mmol) and MeONa/MeOH (0.054 M, 0.22 mL) reagent were placed into a flask, and add extra 4 mL of methanol to it. The mixture was stirred for 22 h. Then the IR-120 hydrogen ion resin was added to the mixture until the pH of it was 7. At this stage the solid was filtered off, the filter cake was washed with methanol, and finally the solvent was removed by rotary evaporator. Then, the residue after evaporation of solvent was purified by reversed phase column chromatography (H_2O : MeOH = 1 : 3.5, V/V) to obtain **TPE3M** (5.8 mg, 9.7% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 8.42 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 3H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.18-7.12 (m, 3H), 7.06 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (s, 3H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 4.52 (s, 6H), 4.48 (dd, J = 11.5, 6.7 Hz, 6H), 3.84-3.79 (m, 6H), 3.77 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.2 Hz, 3H), 3.74-3.70 (m, 9H),

3.68 (dd, $J = 9.6, 3.4$ Hz, 3H), 3.62 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 3H), 3.52 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H), 3.50-3.45 (m, 8H), 3.41-3.37 (m, 3H), 2.20-2.15 (m, 6H); HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{72}H_{95}N_{12}O_{24}$ $[M+H]^+$ 1511.6576, found: 1511.6585.

1,1,2,2-tetrakis(4-ethynylphenyl)ethene (S3b): compound **S3b** was synthesized according to the methods reported in the previous article.⁷

Acetyl protected TPE4M (S3d): compound **S6** (79.5 mg, 0.1843 mmol) and compound **S3b** (17.7 mg, 0.0413 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask and dissolved with THF (4 mL) under N_2 . Then sodium ascorbate (0.016 M, 1 mL, aq.) and copper sulfate (0.008 M, 1 mL, aq.) were added and the reaction was stirred at 67 °C for 21 h. After the disappearance of compound **S3b**, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, extracted with DCM, dried over $MgSO_4$, and the insoluble substance was filtered off. After the solvent of mixture was evaporated, the residue was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 80 : 1, V/V) to obtain compound **S3d** (78.2 mg, 88.6% yield). 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 7.77 (s, 4H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 8H), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 8H), 5.34 (dd, $J = 10.1, 3.4$ Hz, 4H), 5.27 (s, 4H), 4.81 (s, 4H), 4.52 (ddd, $J = 28.5, 13.8, 7.0$ Hz, 8H), 4.28 (dd, $J = 12.2, 5.4$ Hz, 4H), 4.07 (dd, $J = 12.2, 2.2$ Hz, 4H), 4.00 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 5.3, 2.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.78-3.73 (m, 4H), 3.48-3.43 (m, 4H), 3.13-3.07 (m, 4H), 2.27 (ddd, $J = 19.1, 13.4, 7.3$ Hz, 8H), 2.15 (s, 12H), 2.04 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 24H), 2.00 (s, 12H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ (ppm): 170.63, 170.12, 170.00, 169.72, 147.62, 143.42, 140.66, 131.97, 128.82, 125.24, 119.97, 97.79, 77.23, 69.46, 69.06, 68.77, 66.07, 64.52, 62.48, 60.41, 46.97, 45.83, 31.93, 29.99, 29.71, 29.67, 29.37, 25.66, 22.70, 21.06, 20.90, 20.73, 20.72, 20.71, 14.21, 14.13, 8.65; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{102}H_{122}N_{12}O_{40}$ $[M+2H]^{2+}$ 1077.3935, found: 1077.3932.

TPE4M: compound **S3d** (78.2 mg, 0.0363 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of MeONa/MeOH (0.054 M, 1.65 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and add extra 1 mL of methanol to it. Then the mixture was stirred for 30 h, and neutralize with IR-120 hydrogen ion resin to pH=7. After filtration of the turbid liquid, the solvent was removed and purified by reversed phase column chromatography (H_2O : MeOH = 1 : 1.5, V/V) to obtain **TPE4M** (25.7 mg, 47.0% yield). 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 8.12 (s, 4H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 8H), 6.99 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 8H), 4.61 (s, 4H), 4.40 (p, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 8H), 3.69 (dd, $J = 3.1, 1.6$ Hz, 4H), 3.65 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.1$ Hz, 4H), 3.61-3.56 (m, 12H), 3.50 (t, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 4H), 3.39 (ddd, $J = 9.6, 5.5, 2.1$ Hz, 4H), 3.32-3.27 (m, 4H), 2.08 (dt, $J = 12.9, 6.6$ Hz, 8H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD), δ (ppm): 148.33, 145.72, 142.06, 132.99, 129.75, 127.09, 126.18, 122.69, 101.39, 101.17, 74.31, 72.24, 71.69, 68.15, 65.14, 62.33, 30.87; HRMS (ESI): m/z Calcd for $C_{70}H_{89}N_{12}O_{24}$ $[M+H]^+$ 1481.6107, found: 1481.6117.

2 Results and Discussion

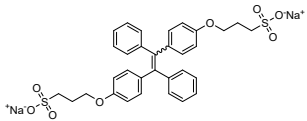
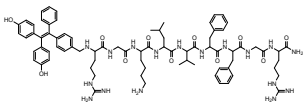
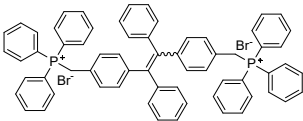
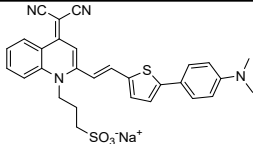
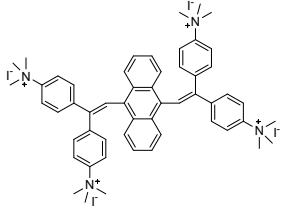
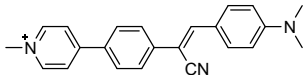
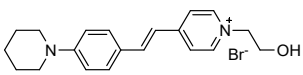
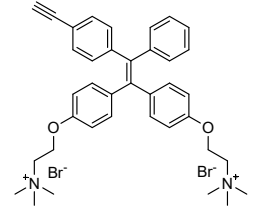
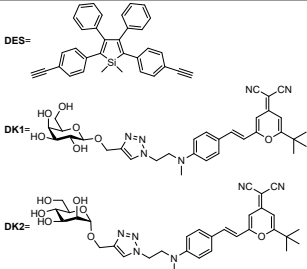
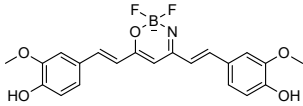
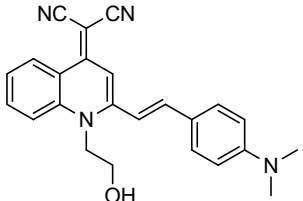
2.1 Summarize of amyloid fibrillation of monitoring and inhibition

Table S1. AIE-type fluorescent probes for monitoring and inhibition amyloid fibrillation.

Probe name	Type	Amyloid	Monitoring	Inhibition (I/P) ^[a]	Reference
BSPOTPE	<i>Turn-on</i>	Insulin fibrils	<i>ex situ</i> monitoring	<i>in situ</i> inhibition, I/P = 1/5 (Measurement for one week)	8
TPE-peptide	<i>Turn-on</i>	Aβ ₁₋₄₀ fibrils Insulin fibrils Lysozyme fibrils	Detection and monitoring	-	9
TPE-TPP	<i>Turn-on</i>	α-synuclein oligomers and fibrils	Detection and monitoring	-	10
QM-FN-SO ₃	<i>Off-on</i>	Aβ ₄₂ fibrils	<i>in situ</i> mapping	-	11
DVAI@AuNCs-Apt	<i>Turn-on</i>	Insulin fibrils	Conformational monitoring	-	12
ASCP	<i>Ratiometric</i>	α-synuclein monomers and fibrils	Detection and monitoring	-	13
PD-BZ-OH	<i>Turn-on</i>	Hen egg white lysozyme fibrils	<i>in situ</i> nanoscale imaging	-	14
EPB@amyloid	<i>Turn-on</i>	Aβ ₄₂ fibrils α-synuclein fibrils	High-throughput screening of small-molecule inhibitors	-	15
AIE-GNP	<i>Ratiometric</i>	Aβ ₄₂ monomers and fibrils Lectins	Detection and discrimination between Aβ and lectin	-	16
Cur-N-BF ₂	<i>Light-up</i>	Aβ ₁₋₄₂ fibrils	Detection	Inhibition of Aβ fibrillation (I/P not mentioned) Disassembly of preformed Aβ fibrils Protection of neuronal cells	17
FB	<i>Turn-on</i>	Aβ ₁₋₄₂ aggregates	Imaging of Aβ plaques and lipid droplets	-	18

[a] "-" represented no effects or not mentioned.

Table S2 The molecular structures of the corresponding probes in Table S1.

BSPOTPE	TPE-peptide	TPE-TPP	QM-FN-SO ₃
			
DVAI@AuNCs-Apt	ASCP	PD-BZ-OH	EPB@amyloid
			
AIE-GNP	Cur-N-BF ₂	FB	
			
AIE-GNP-DES+DK1/DK2			

2.2 Curve diagrams of fluorescence measurements

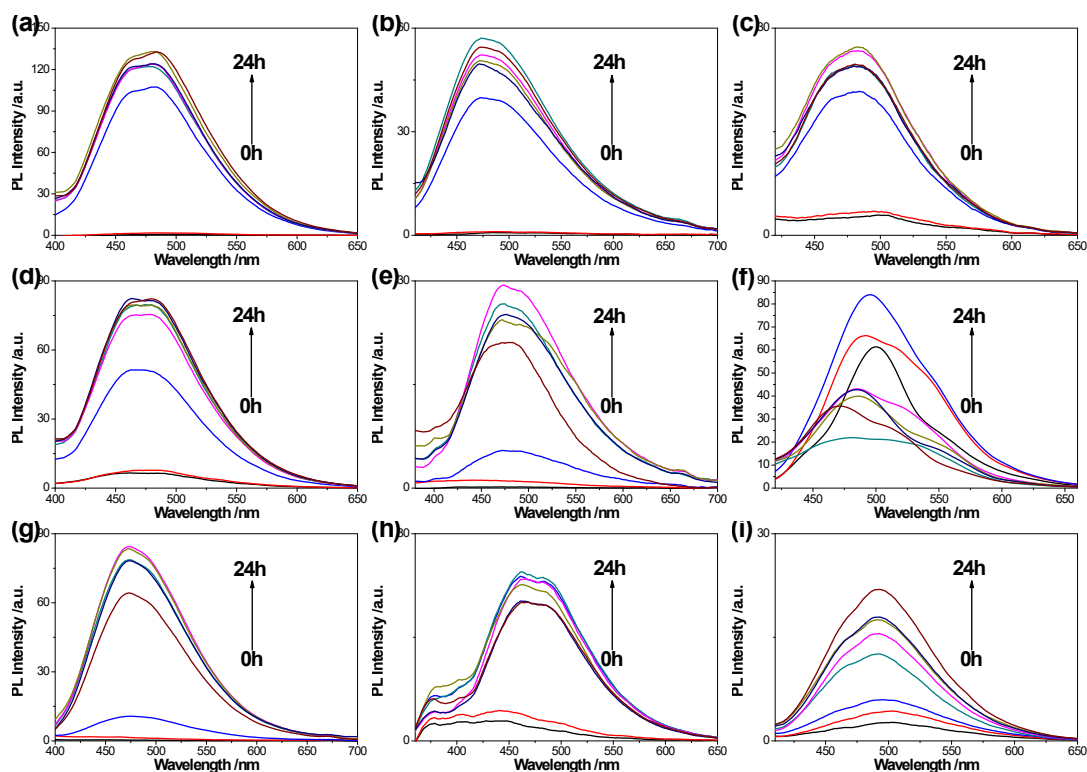


Fig. S1 The fluorescence intensity curve diagrams of ex situ detection of nine FONS. (a) TPE2G: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=480\text{nm}$; (b) TPE3G: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=480\text{nm}$; (c) TPE4G: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=480\text{nm}$; (d) TPE2M: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=470\text{nm}$; (e) TPE3M: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=480\text{nm}$; (f) TPE4M: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=345\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=505\text{nm}$; (g) TPE2S: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=335\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=473\text{nm}$; (h) TPE3S: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=470\text{nm}$; (i) TPE4S: $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}}=492\text{nm}$; Fluorescence measurements were performed in PBS buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4) at $[\text{FON}] = 1 \mu\text{M}$, $[\text{Insulin}] = 5 \mu\text{M}$.

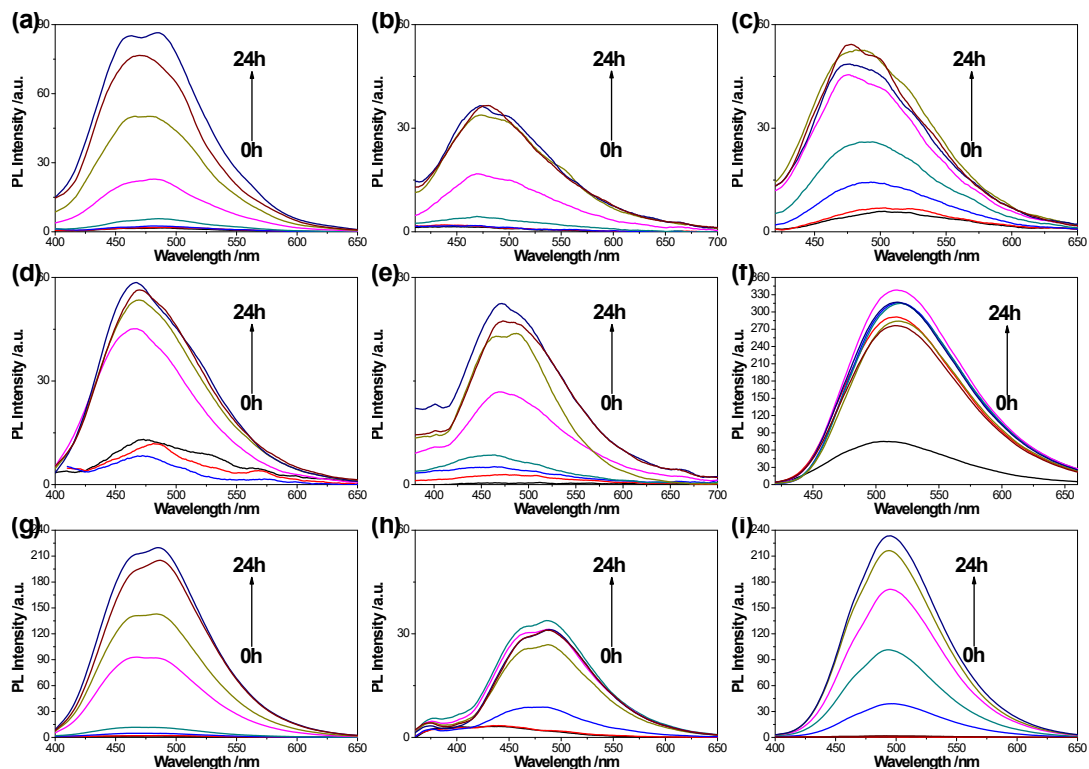


Fig. S2 The fluorescence intensity curve diagrams of in situ inhibition of nine FONs. (a) TPE2G: $\lambda_{ex}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=480\text{nm}$; (b) TPE3G: $\lambda_{ex}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=480\text{nm}$; (c) TPE4G: $\lambda_{ex}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=480\text{nm}$; (d) TPE2M: $\lambda_{ex}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=470\text{nm}$; (e) TPE3M: $\lambda_{ex}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=480\text{nm}$; (f) TPE4M: $\lambda_{ex}=345\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=505\text{nm}$; (g) TPE2S: $\lambda_{ex}=335\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=473\text{nm}$; (h) TPE3S: $\lambda_{ex}=330\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=470\text{nm}$; (i) TPE4S: $\lambda_{ex}=340\text{nm}$, $\lambda_{em}=492\text{nm}$; Fluorescence measurements were performed in PBS buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4) at $[\text{FON}] = 1 \mu\text{M}$, $[\text{Insulin}] = 5 \mu\text{M}$.

2.3 Curve diagrams of circular dichroism measurements

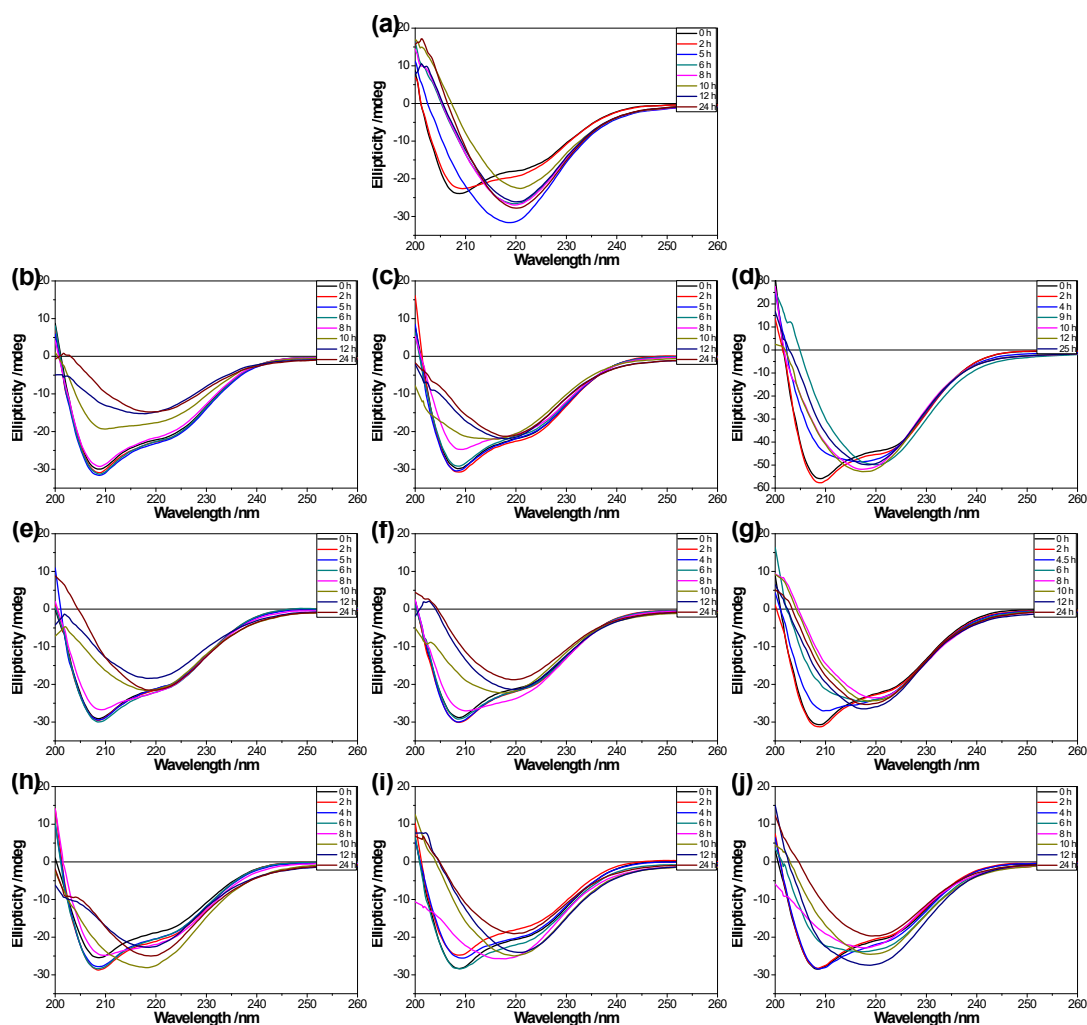


Fig. S3 The CD measurement curve diagrams of in situ inhibition during the fibrillation process of native insulin (a) and native insulin with nine FONA's respectively: (b) TPE2G; (c) TPE3G; (d) TPE4G; (e) TPE2M; (f) TPE3M; (g) TPE4M; (h) TPE2S; (i) TPE3S; (j) TPE4S; CD measurements were performed in PBS buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4) at [Fluorescence inhibitor] = 1 μ M, [Insulin] = 5 μ M.

2.4 Images of TEM Experiments

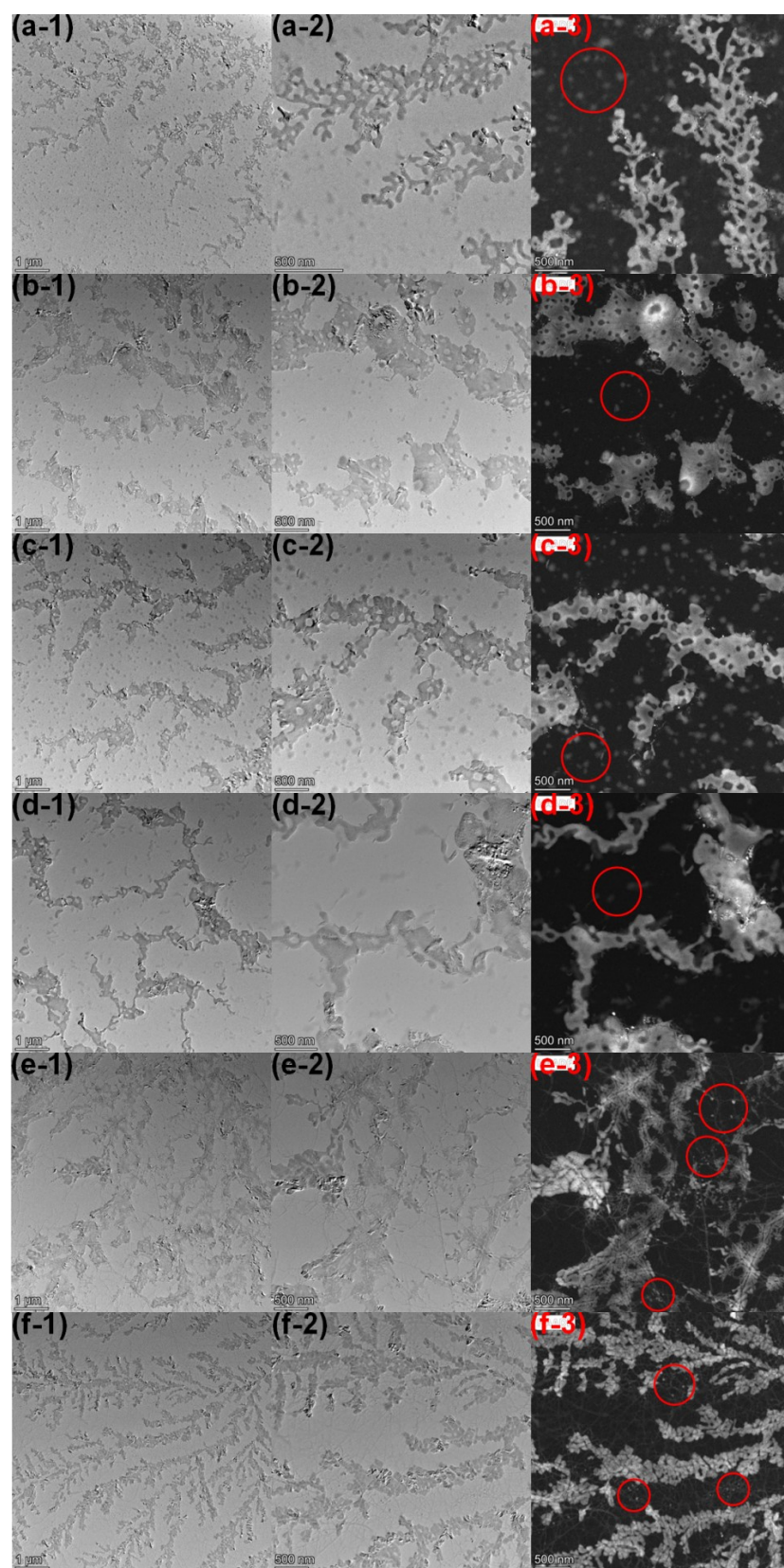


Fig. S4 TEM and STEM images of insulin incubated together with TPE2G at certain time points: (a) 0 hours; (b) 2 hours; (c) 5 hours; (d) 8 hours; (e) 9 hours; (f) 12 hours. The red circles marked the distribution of TPE2G.

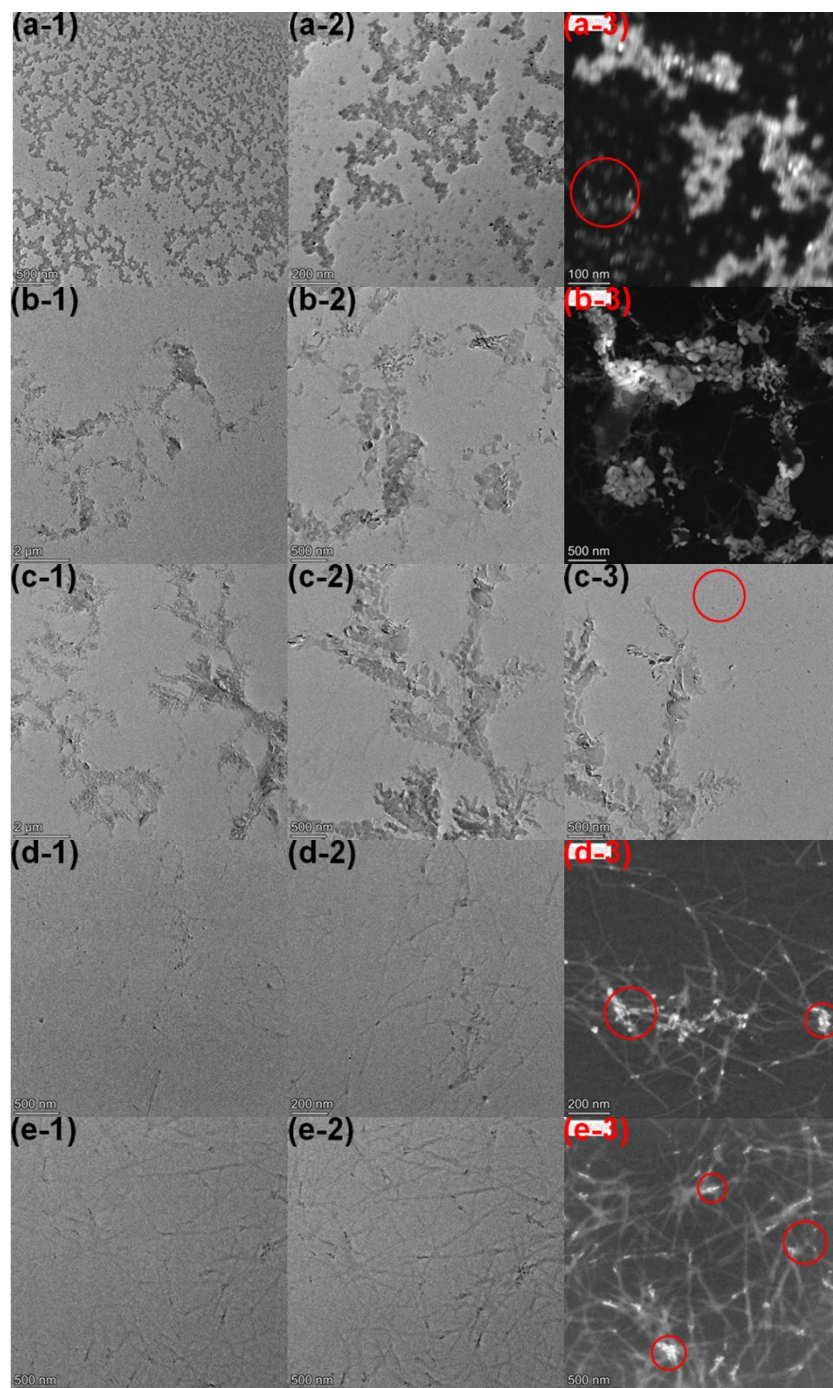


Fig. S5 TEM and STEM images of insulin incubated together with TPE2M at certain time points: (a) 0 hours; (b) 2 hours; (c) 4 hours; (d) 9 hours; (e) 12 hours. The red circles marked the distribution of TPE2M.

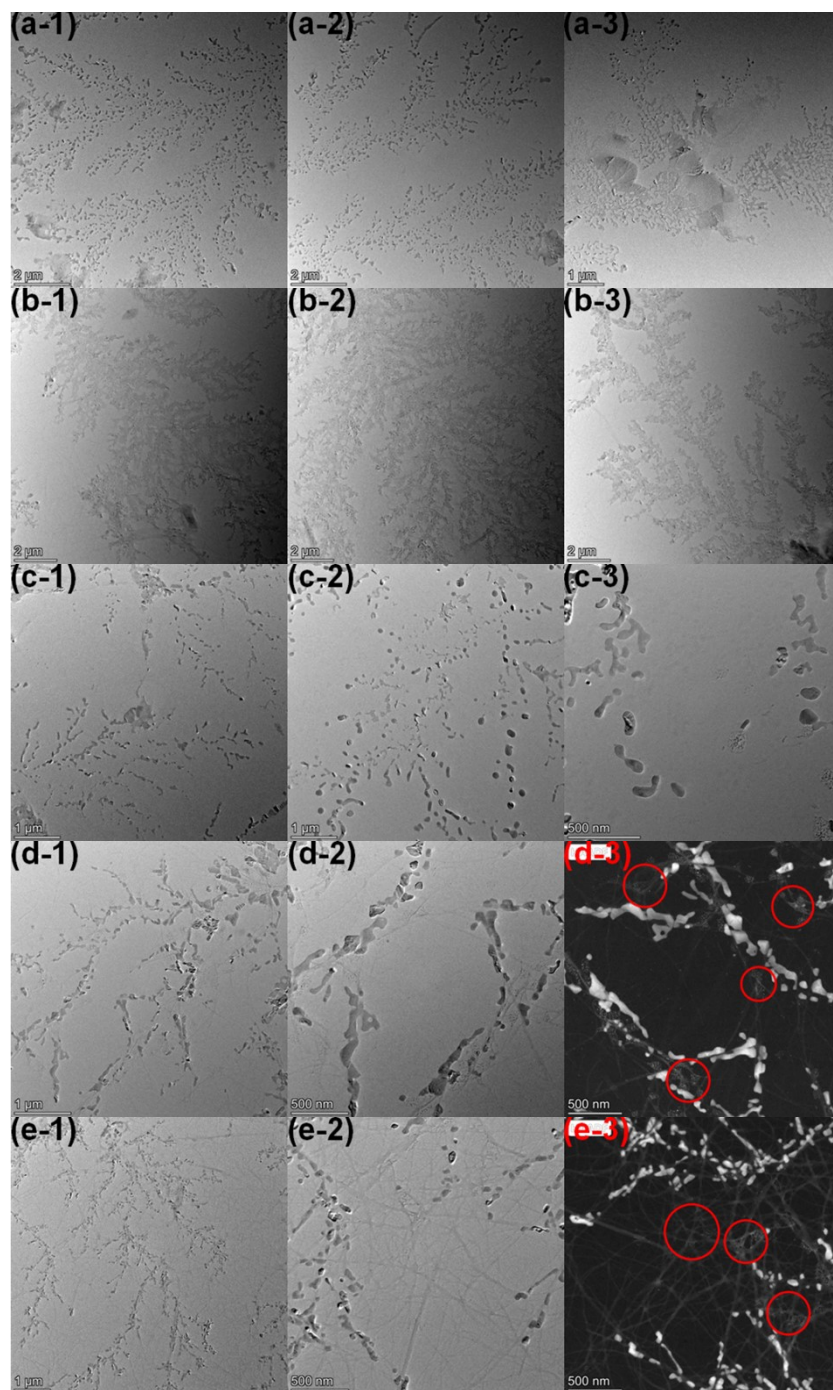


Fig. S6 TEM and STEM images of insulin incubated together with TPE2S at certain time points: (a) 0 hours; (b) 2 hours; (c) 4 hours; (d) 9 hours; (e) 12 hours. The red circles marked the distribution of TPE2S.

2.5 Images of molecular dynamics simulations

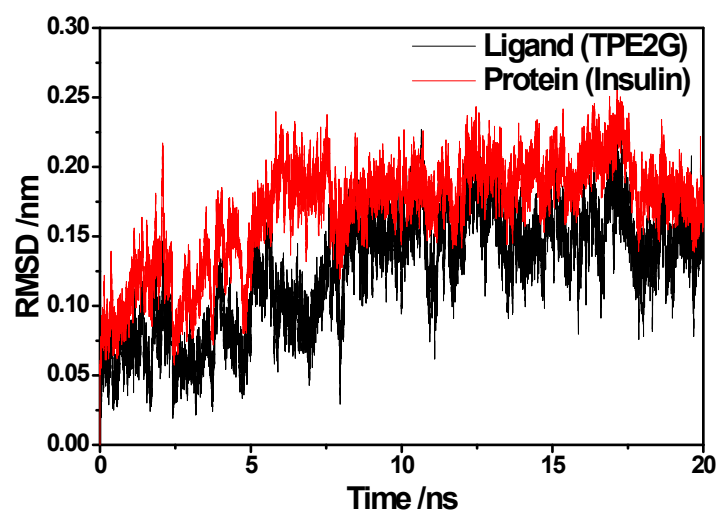


Fig. S7 RMSD line chart of the protein and ligand during NVT simulations, taking the protein backbone as the reference frame.

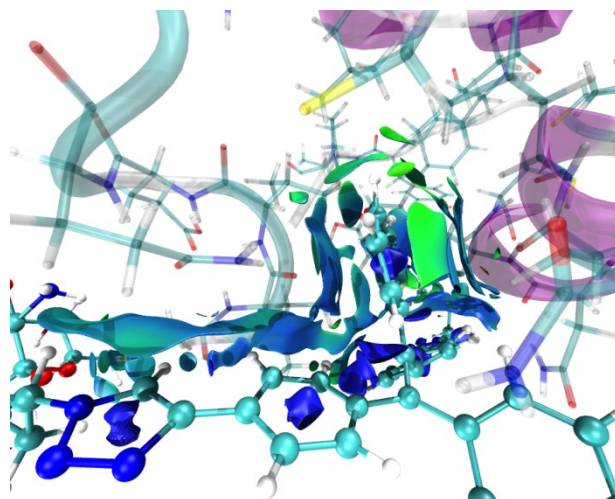


Fig. S8 The TFI image of weak interaction analysis.

3 References

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4 Appendix: ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HRMS Spectrum of New Compounds

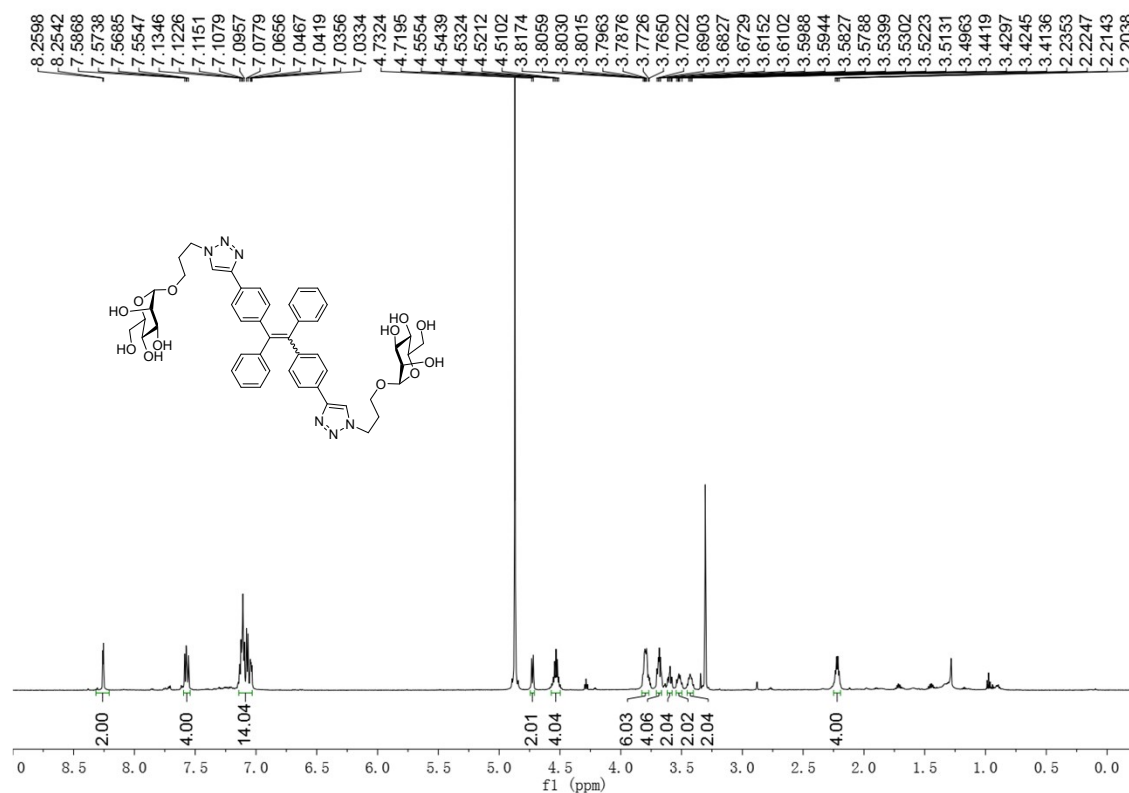


Fig. S9 ¹H NMR spectra of TPE2M (600 MHz, CD₃OD).

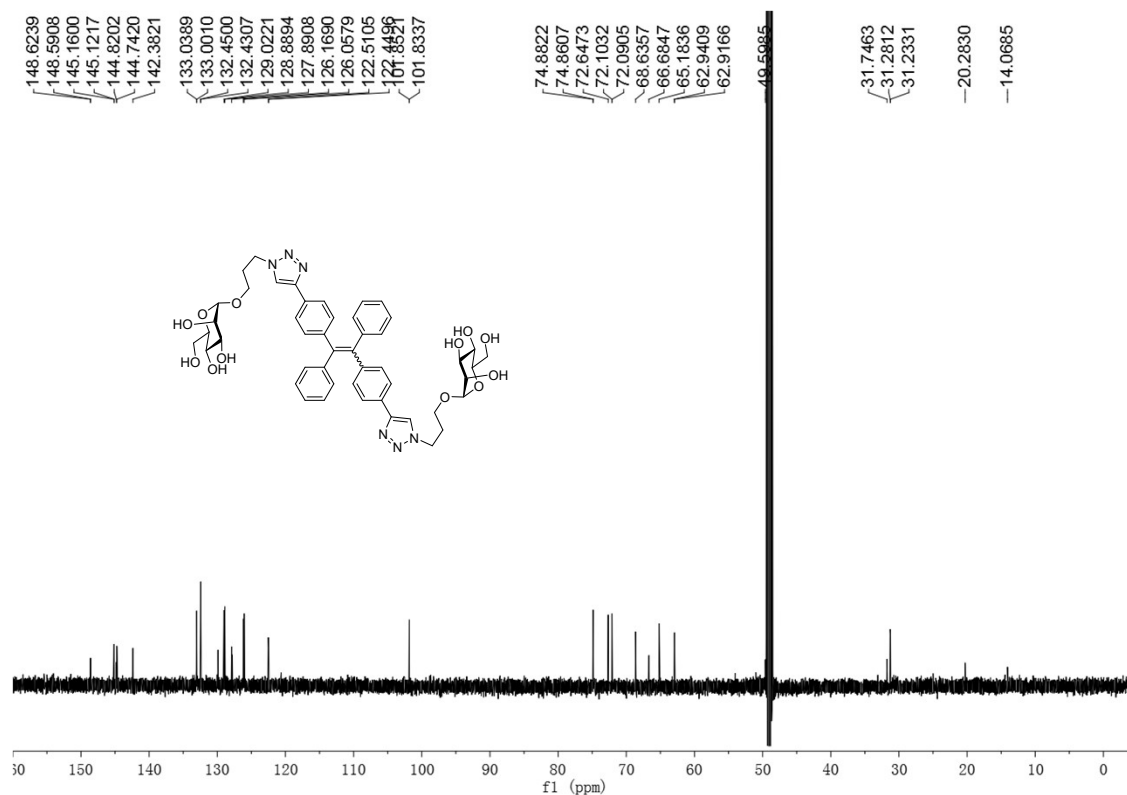


Fig. S10 ¹³C NMR spectra of TPE2M (150 MHz, CD₃OD).

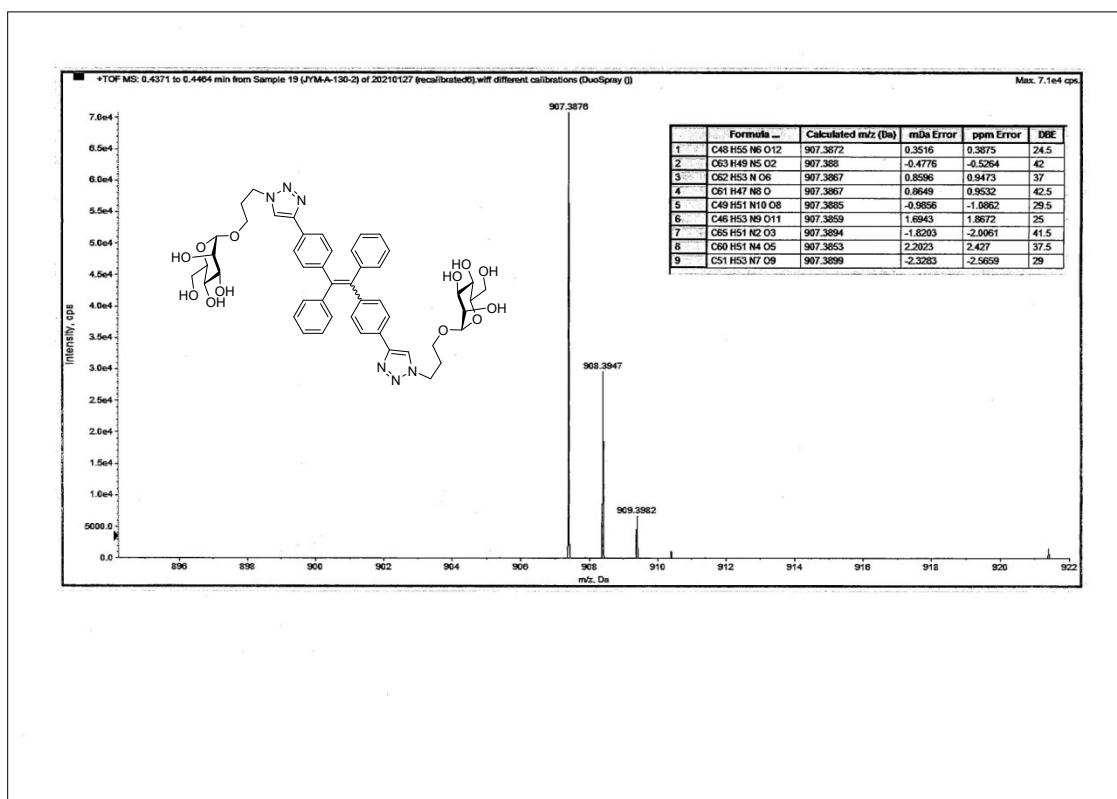


Fig. S11 HRMS spectra of TPE2M.

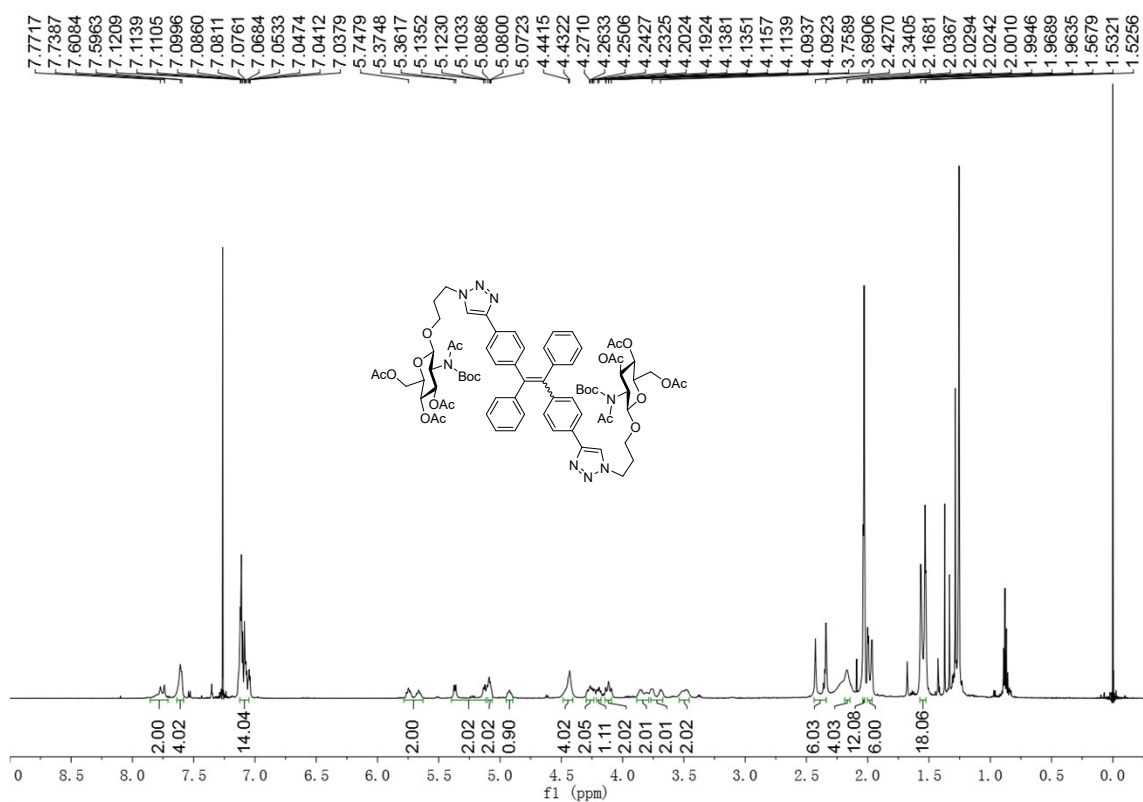


Fig. S12 ^1H NMR spectra of compound **S3a** (600 MHz, CDCl_3).

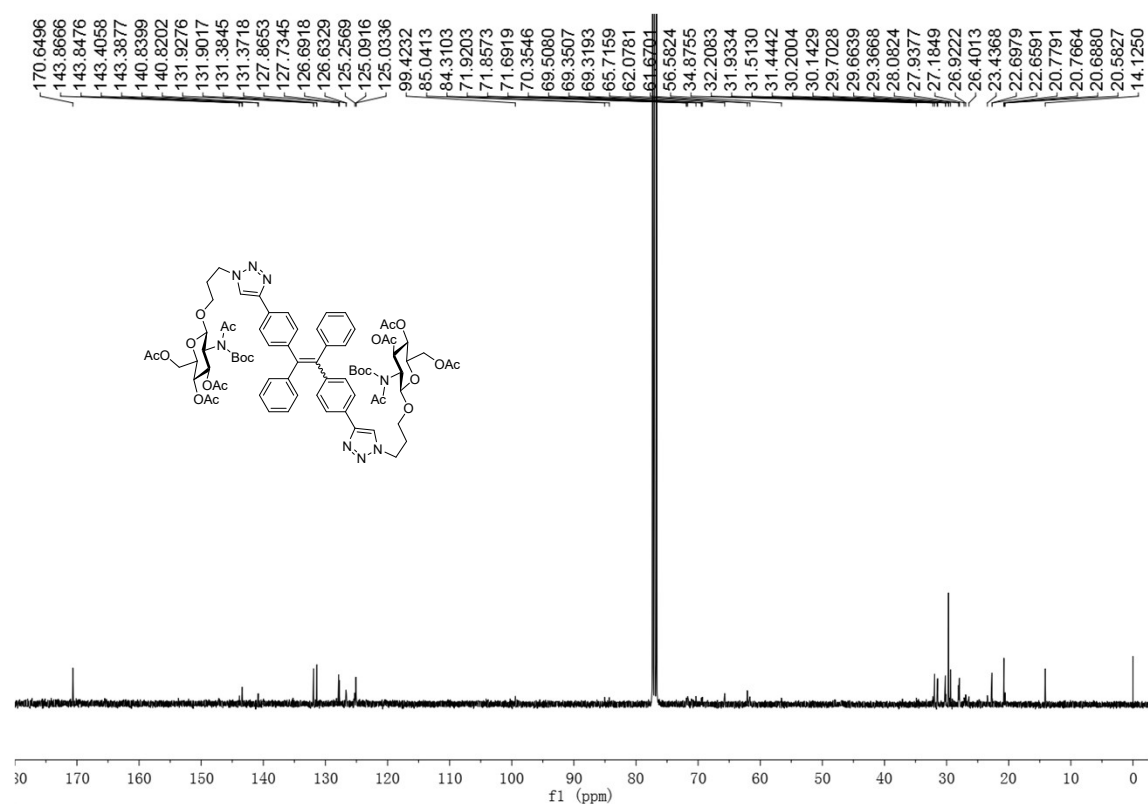


Fig. S13 ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound **S3a** (100 MHz, CDCl_3).

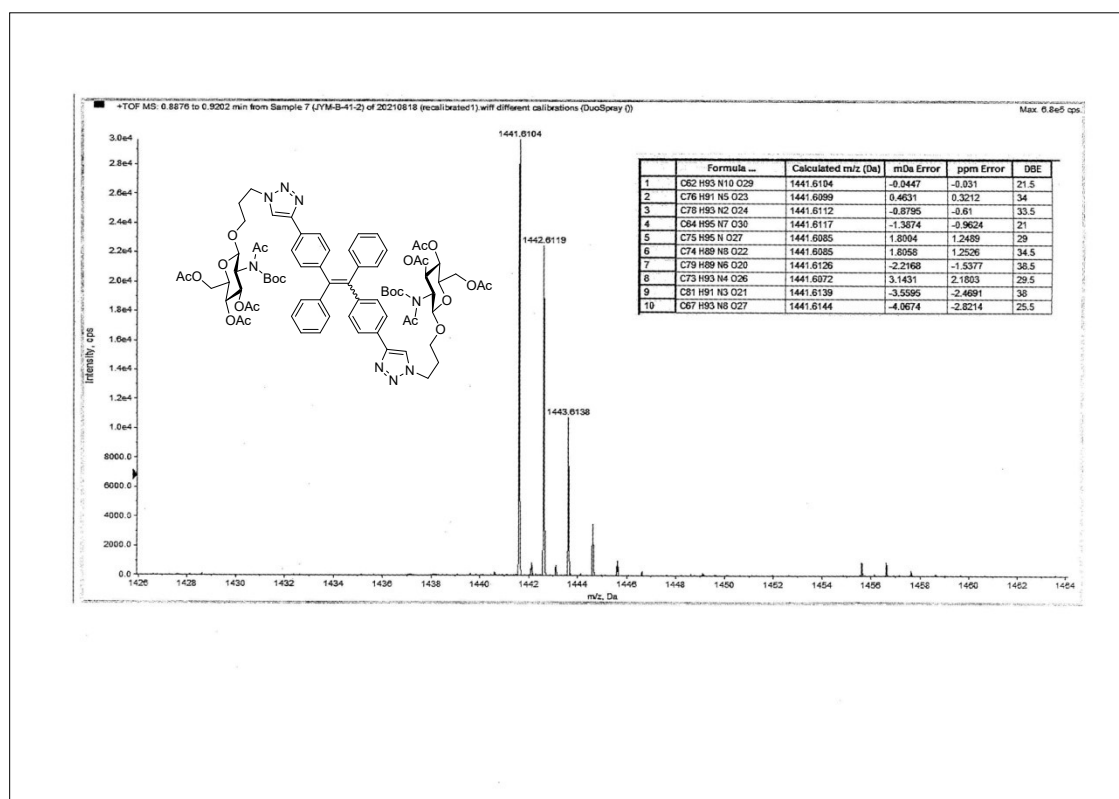


Fig. S14 HRMS spectra of compound **S3a**.

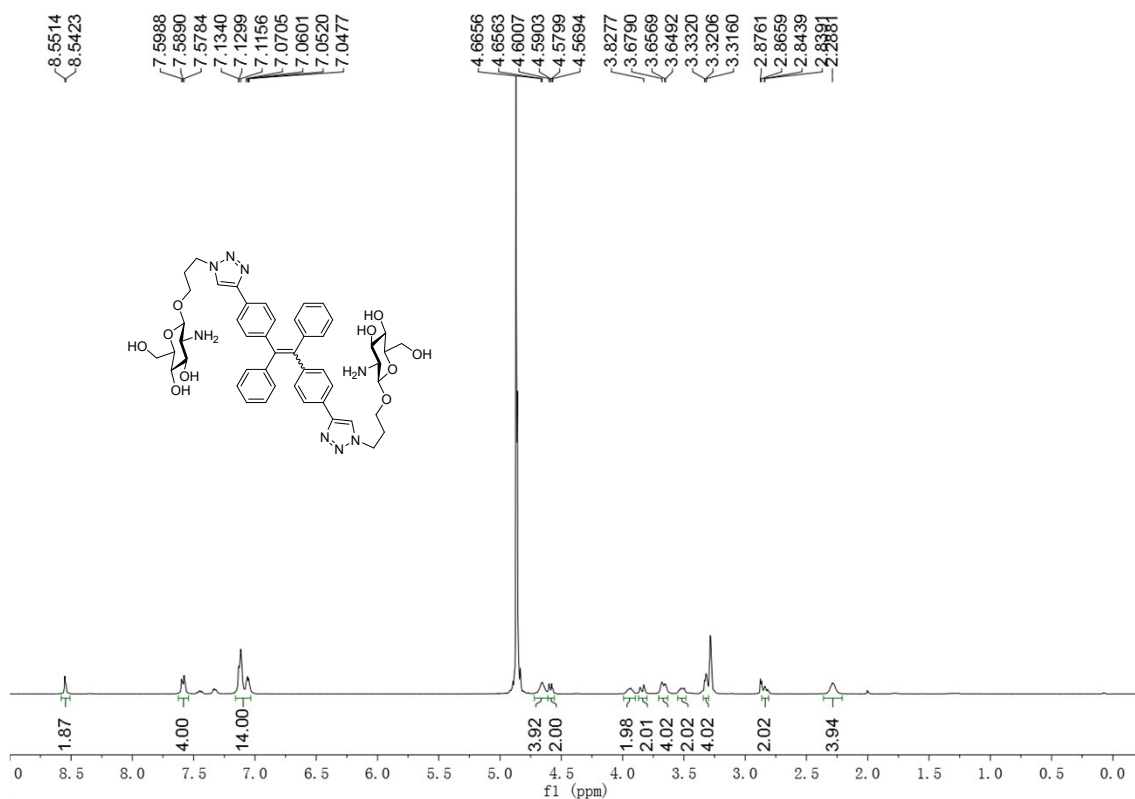


Fig. S15 ¹H NMR spectra of compound TPE2G (400 MHz, CD₃OD).

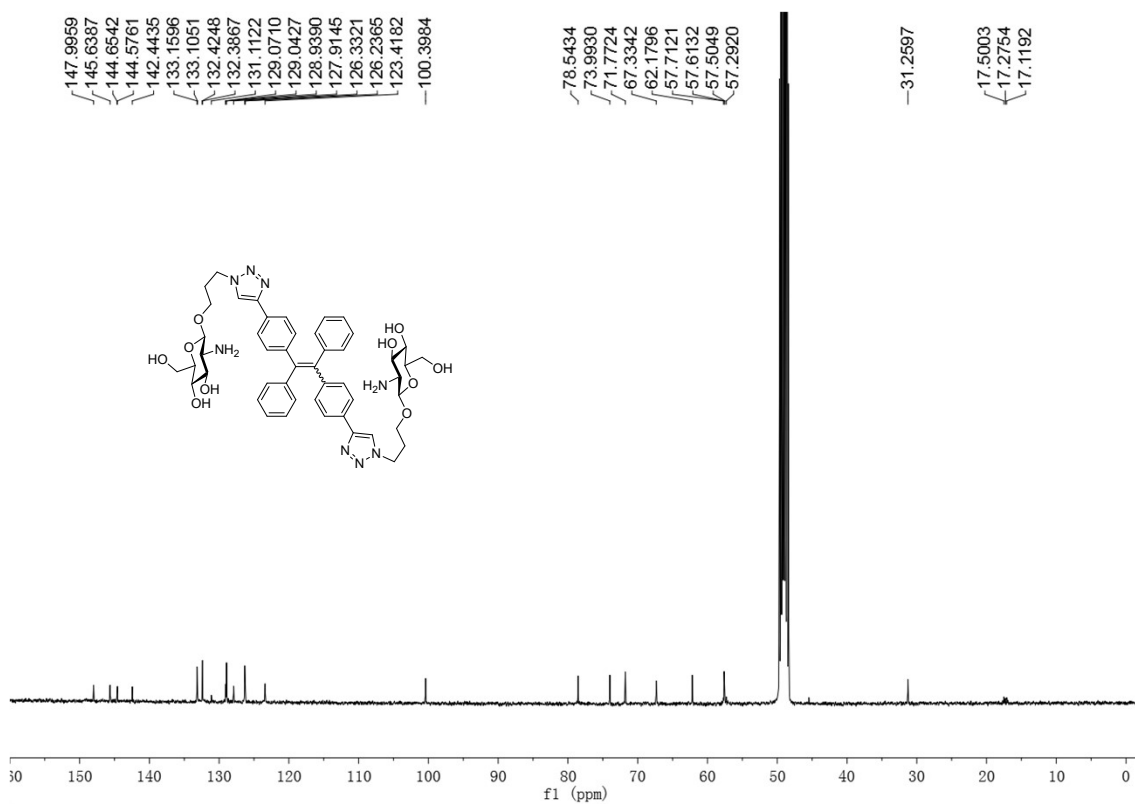


Fig. S16 ¹³C NMR spectra of TPE2G (100 MHz, CD₃OD).

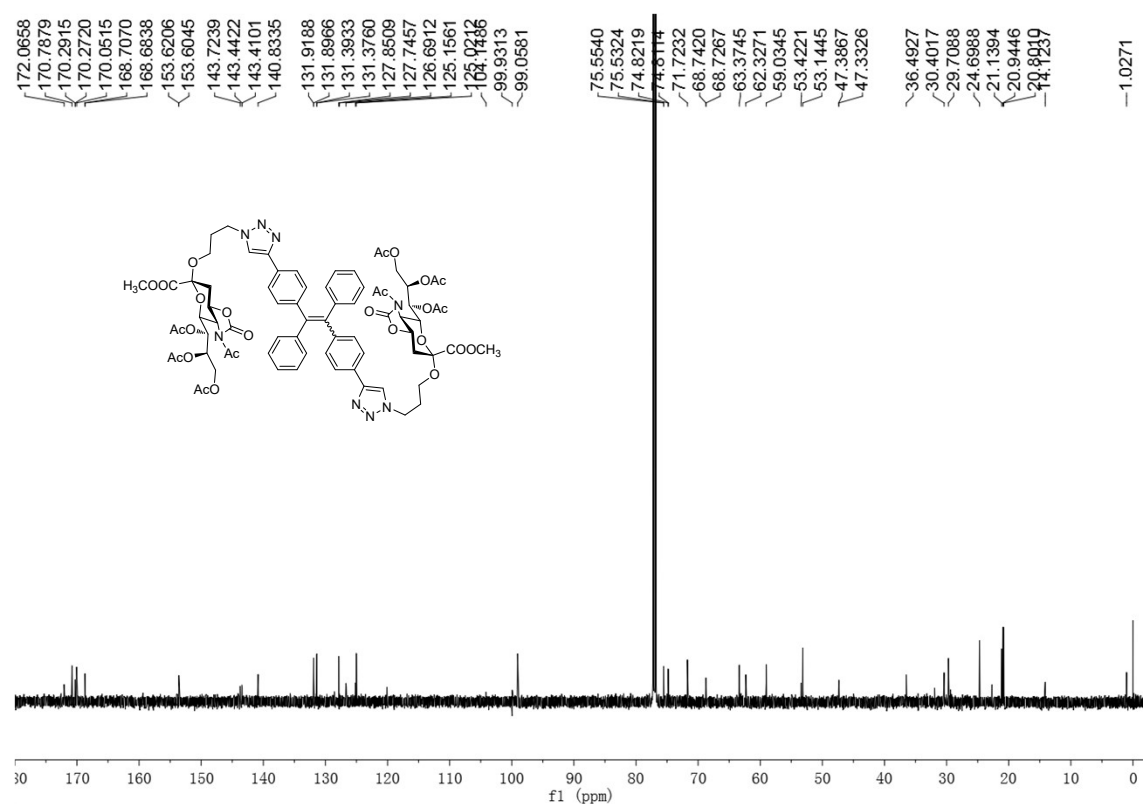


Fig. S19 ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound **S3b** (150 MHz, CDCl_3).

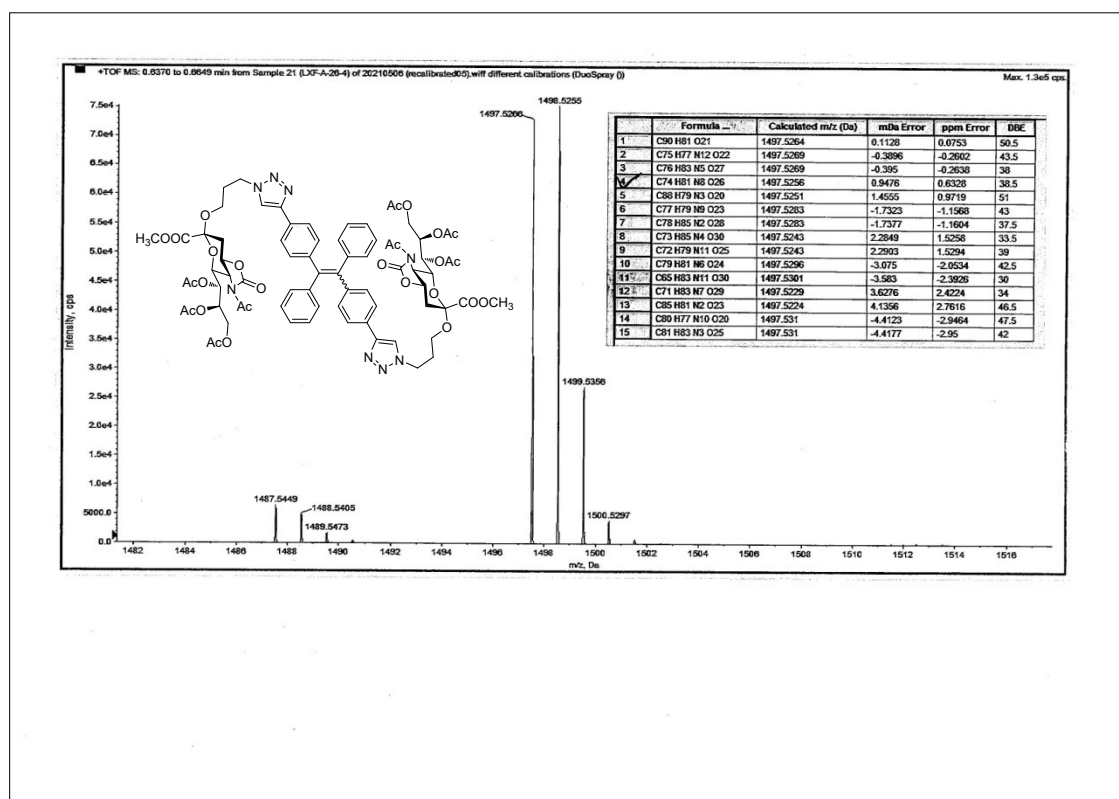


Fig. S20 HRMS spectra of compound **S3b**.

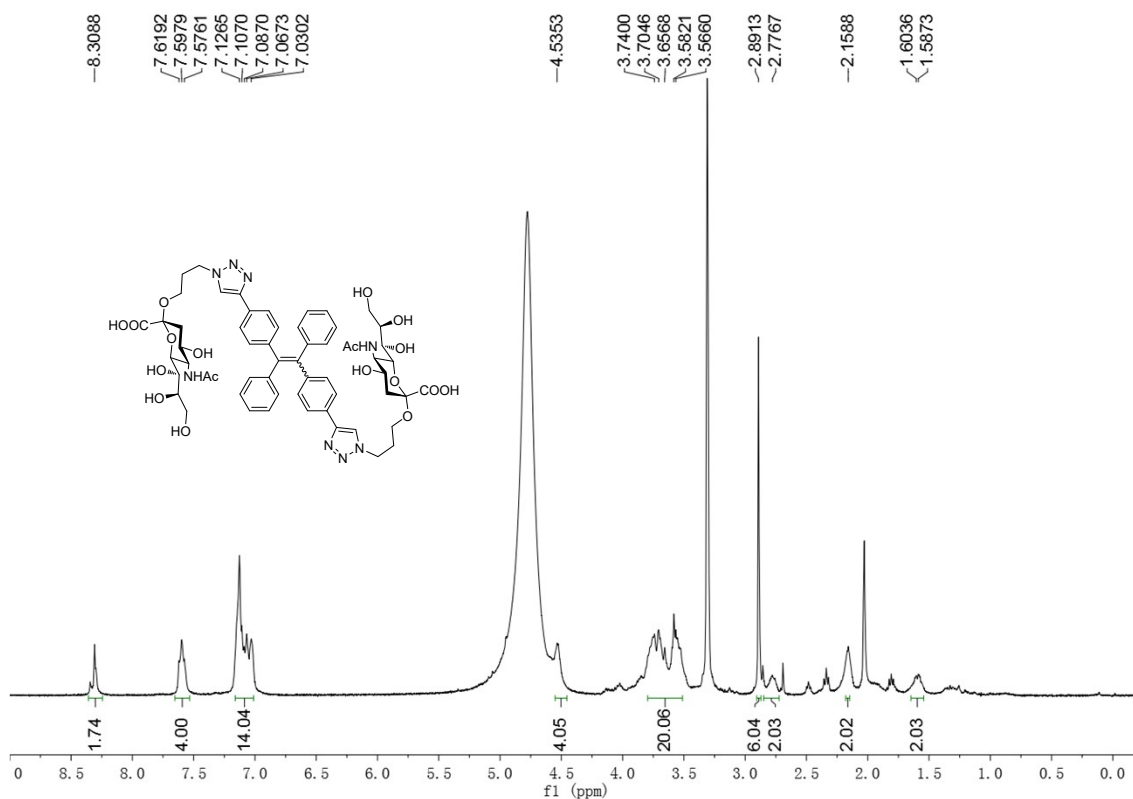


Fig. S21 ^1H NMR spectra of compound TPE2S (400 MHz, CD_3OD).

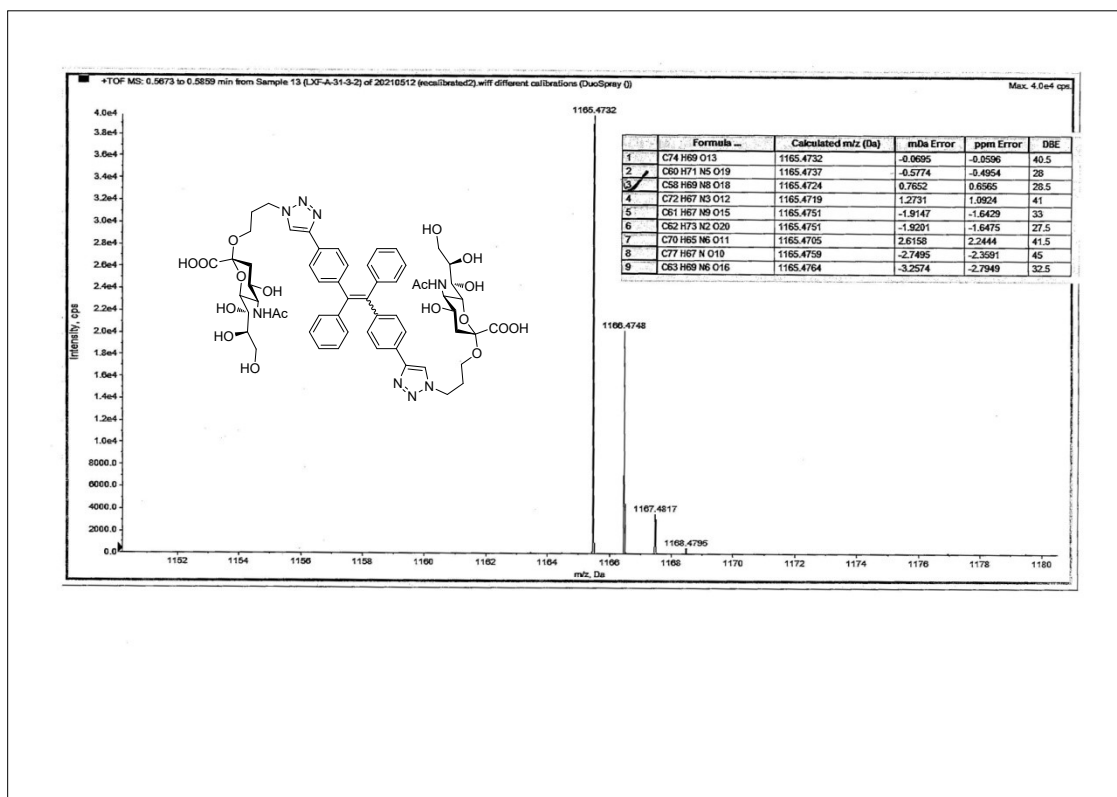


Fig. S22 HRMS spectra of compound TPE2S.

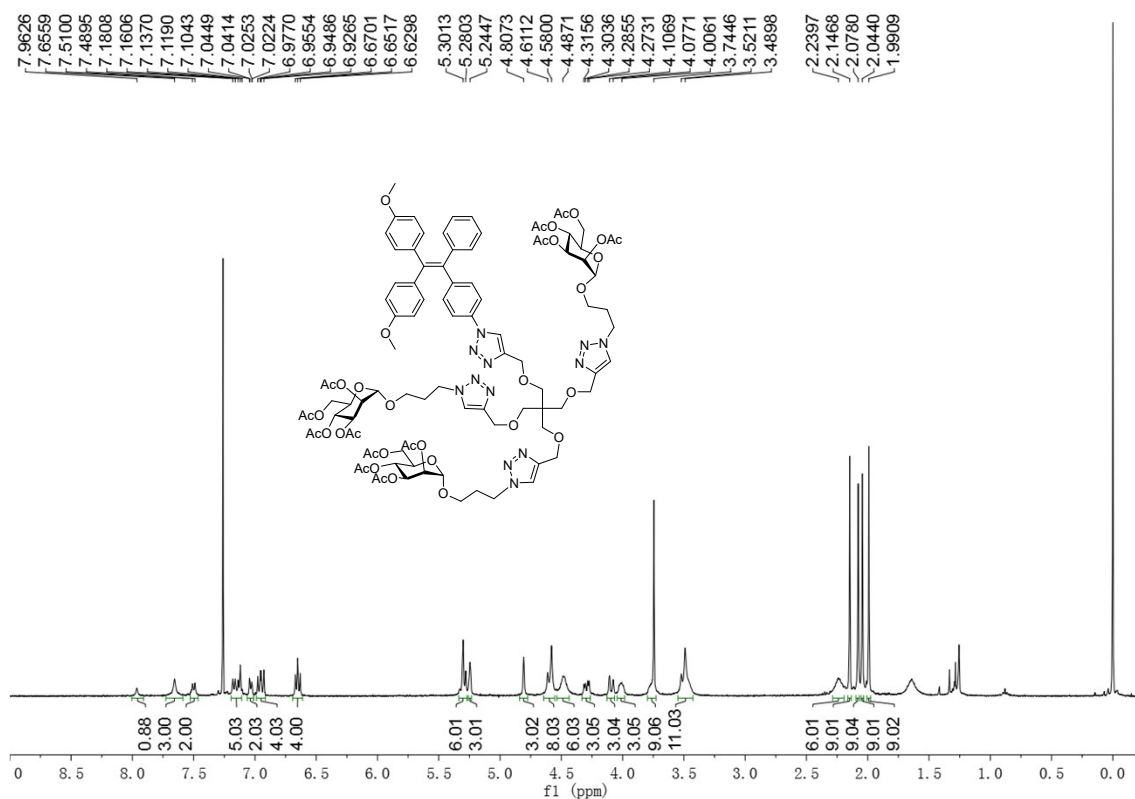


Fig. S23 ^1H NMR spectra of compound **S3c** (400 MHz, CDCl_3).

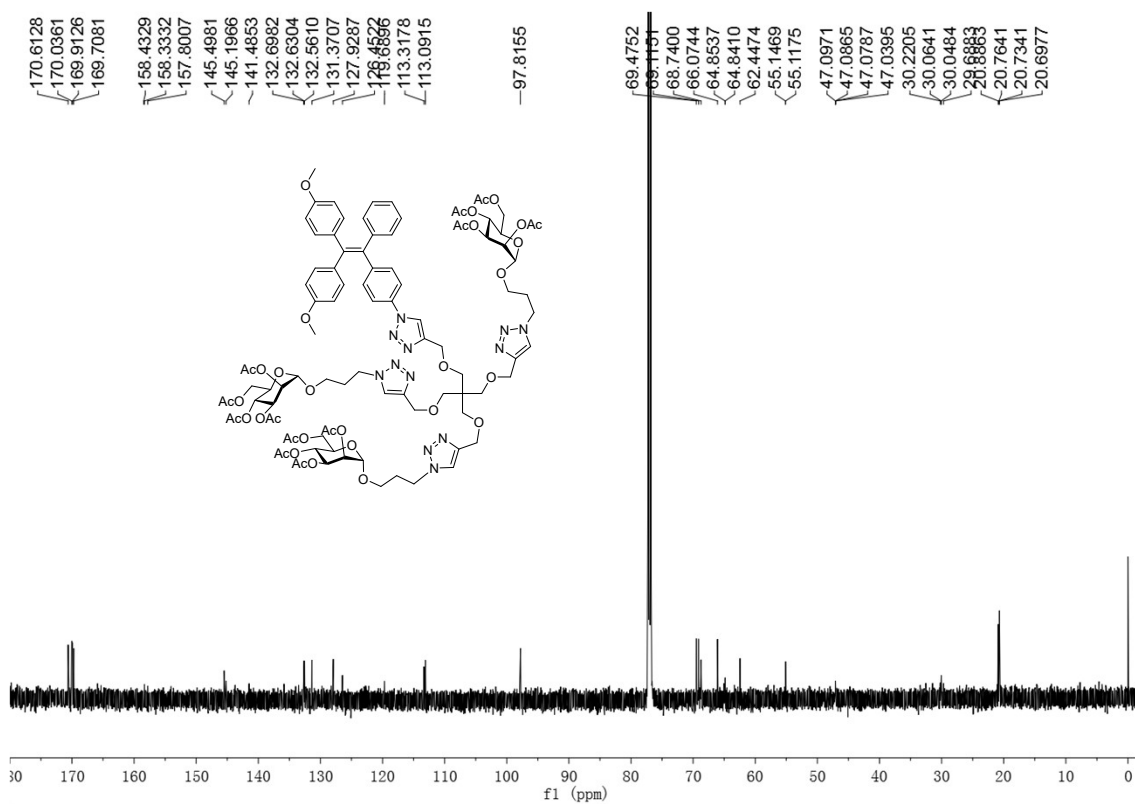


Fig. S24 ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound **S3c** (150 MHz, CDCl_3).

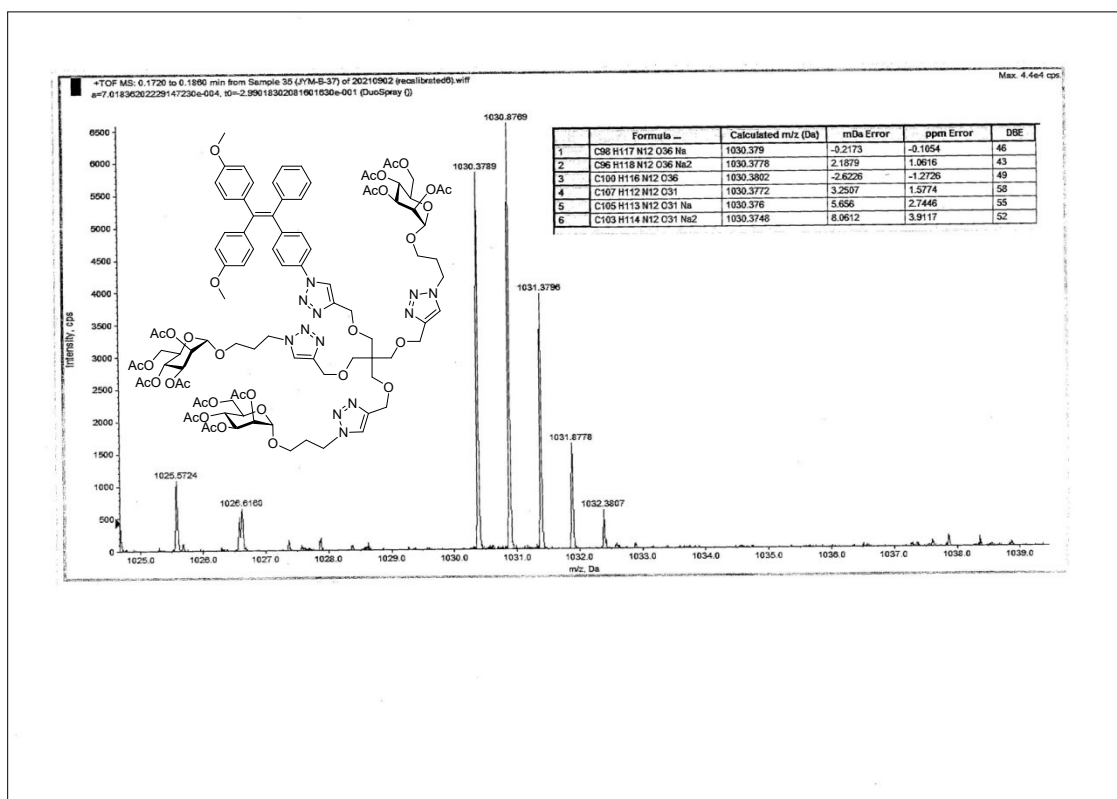


Fig. S25 HRMS spectra of compound S3c.

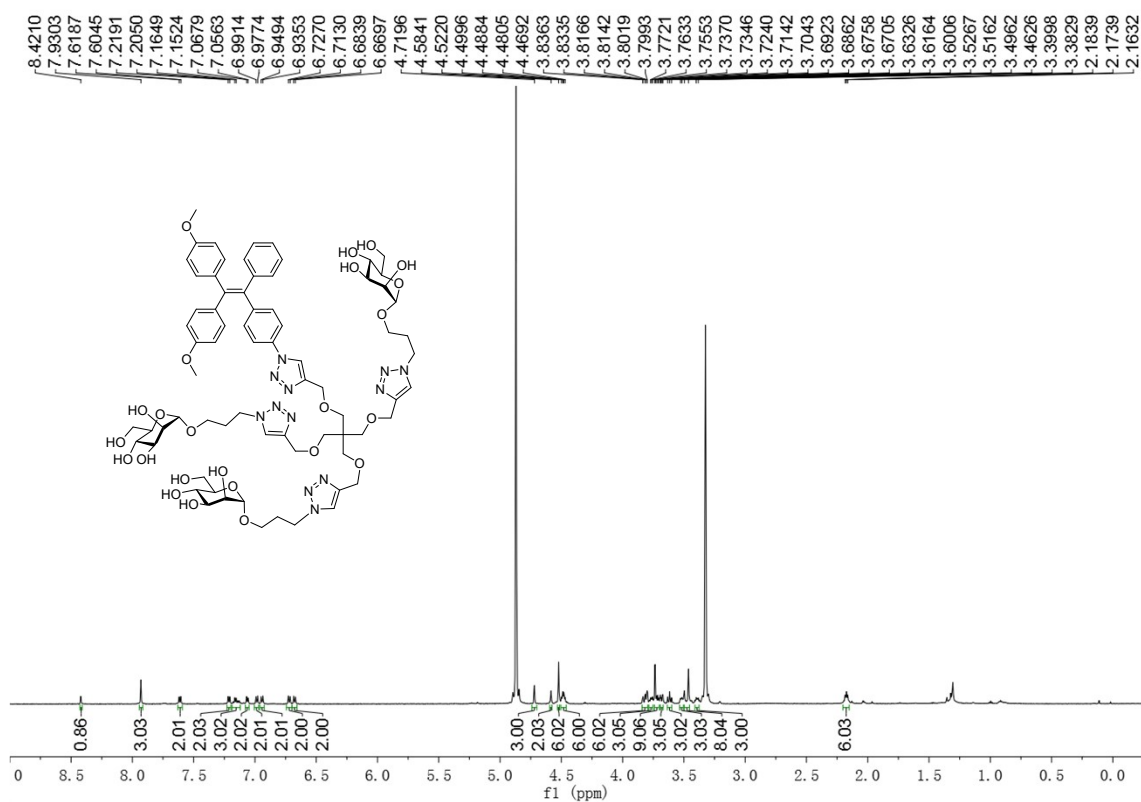


Fig. S26 ^1H NMR spectra of compound TPE3M (600 MHz, CD_3OD).

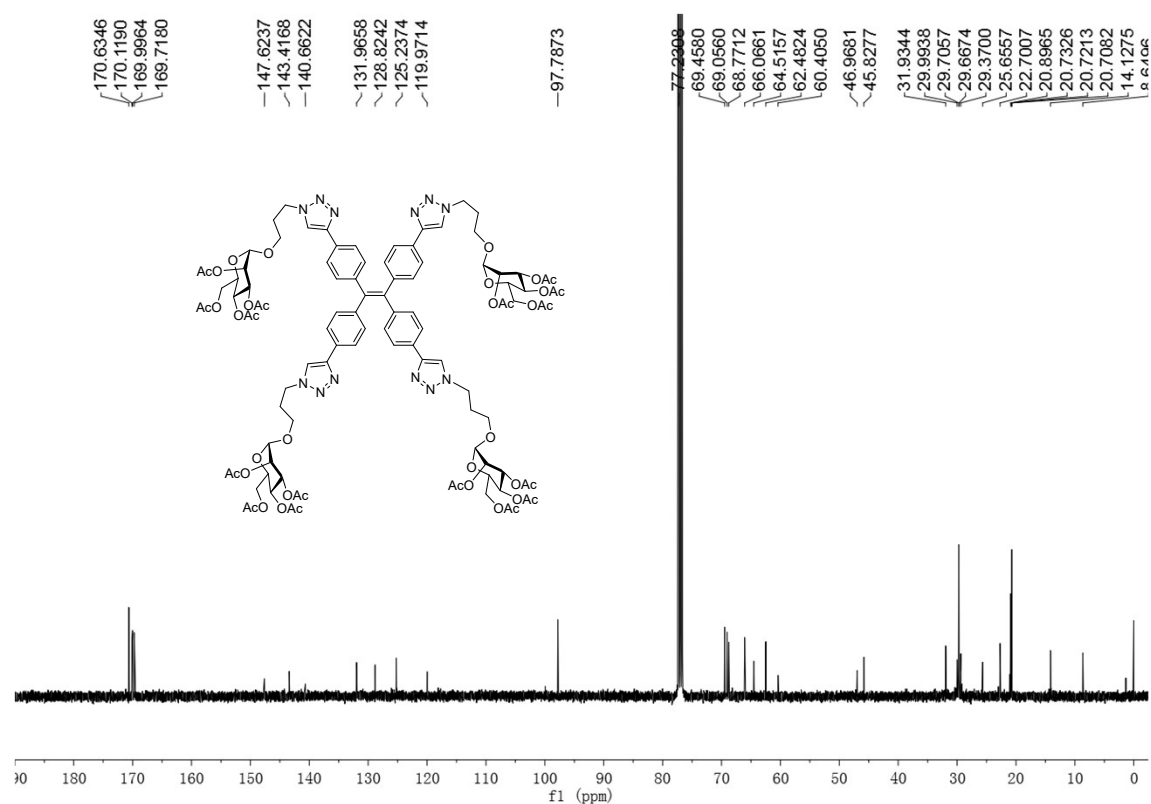


Fig. S29 ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound **S3d** (100 MHz, CDCl₃).

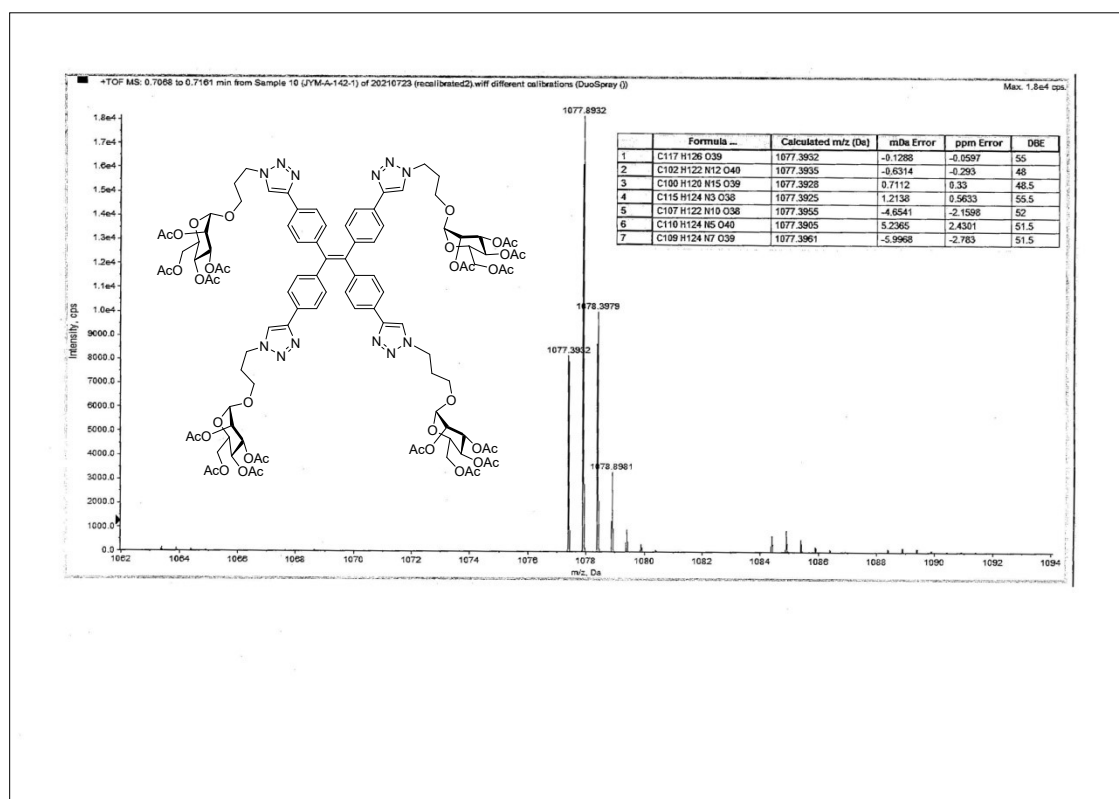
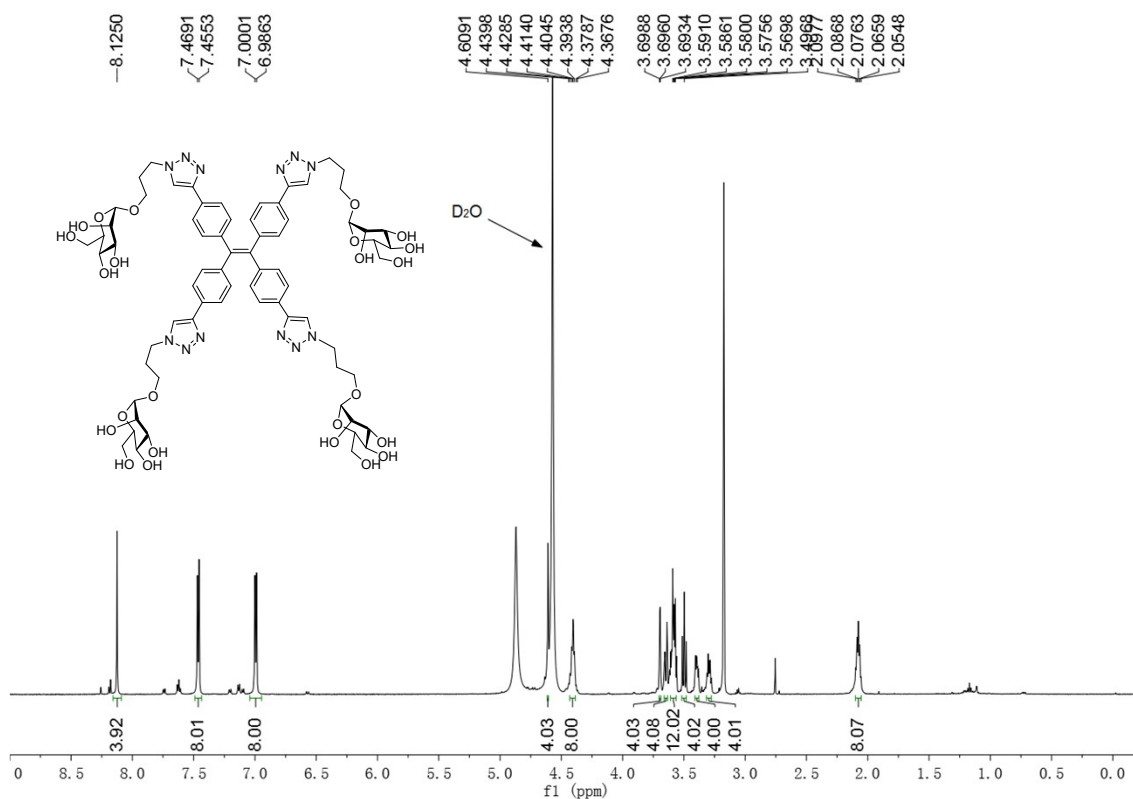


Fig. S30 HRMS spectra of compound **S3d**.



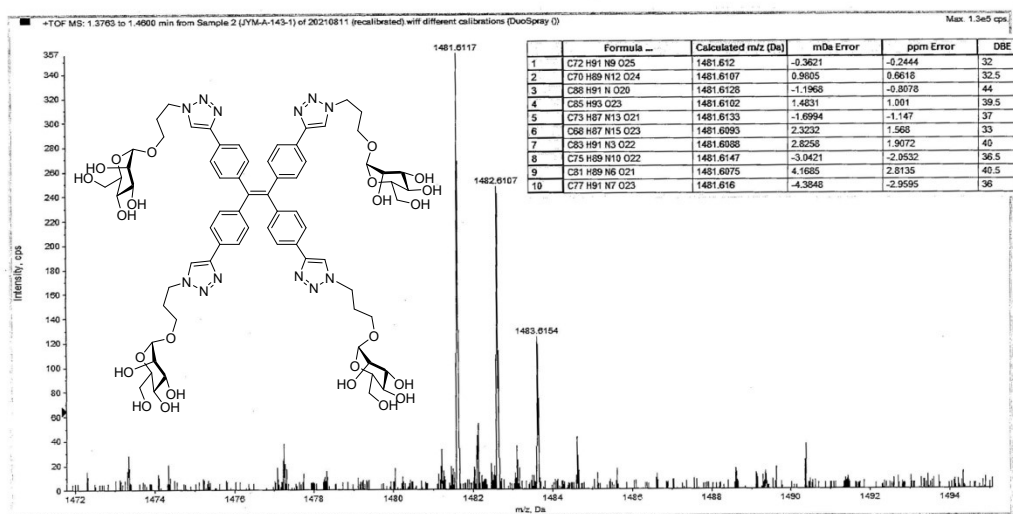


Fig. S33 HRMS spectra of compound **TPE4M**.