

Supporting Information

Multifunctional Activity-based Chemical Probes for Sirtuins

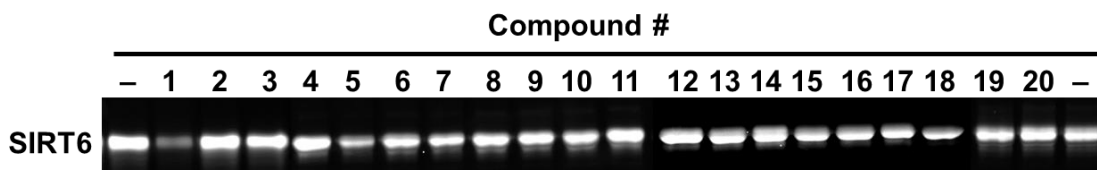
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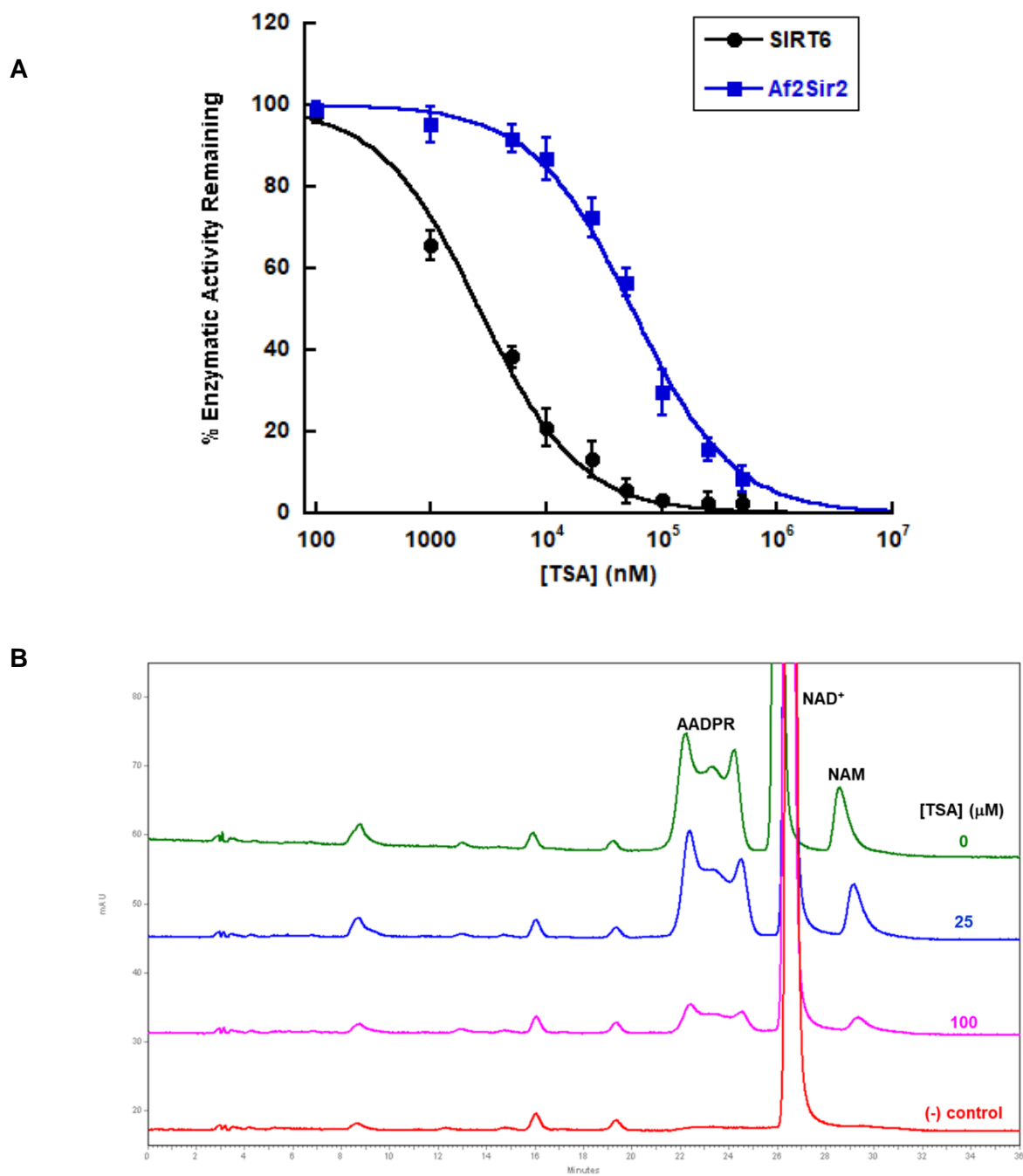
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Figure S1. Inhibitor screening panel of 20 small molecules against SIRT6.



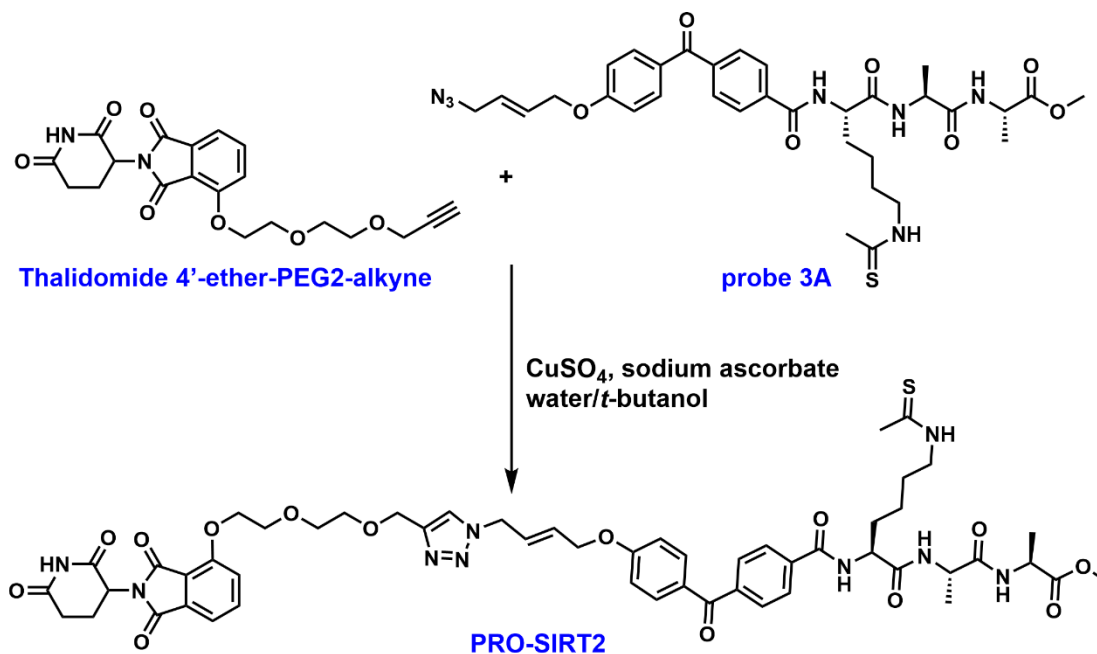
Representative gel images of SIRT6 inhibitor screening. SIRT6 was incubated with 100 μ M candidate compound or vehicle (DMSO) in the presence of 500 μ M NAD⁺ for 30 min at 37°C. Subsequently, probe 1B was added to a final concentration of 25 μ M and labeled as described in “Methods and Materials”. The samples were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed with in-gel fluorescence scanning using a Biorad ChemiDoc MP imager (excitation 532 nm, 580 nm cut-off filter and 30 nm band-pass).

Figure S2. Concentration-dependent inhibition of SIRT6 and *Af2Sir2* by TSA.



A. Dose-response curves for SIRT6 and *Af2Sir2*. The experimental details can be found in “Methods and Materials”; B. Representative HPLC chromatograms showing the inhibition of *Af2Sir2* activity by TSA. The forklike peak represents AADPR (a mixture of 2'-AADPR and 3'-AADPR). *Af2Sir2* was absent in the negative control.

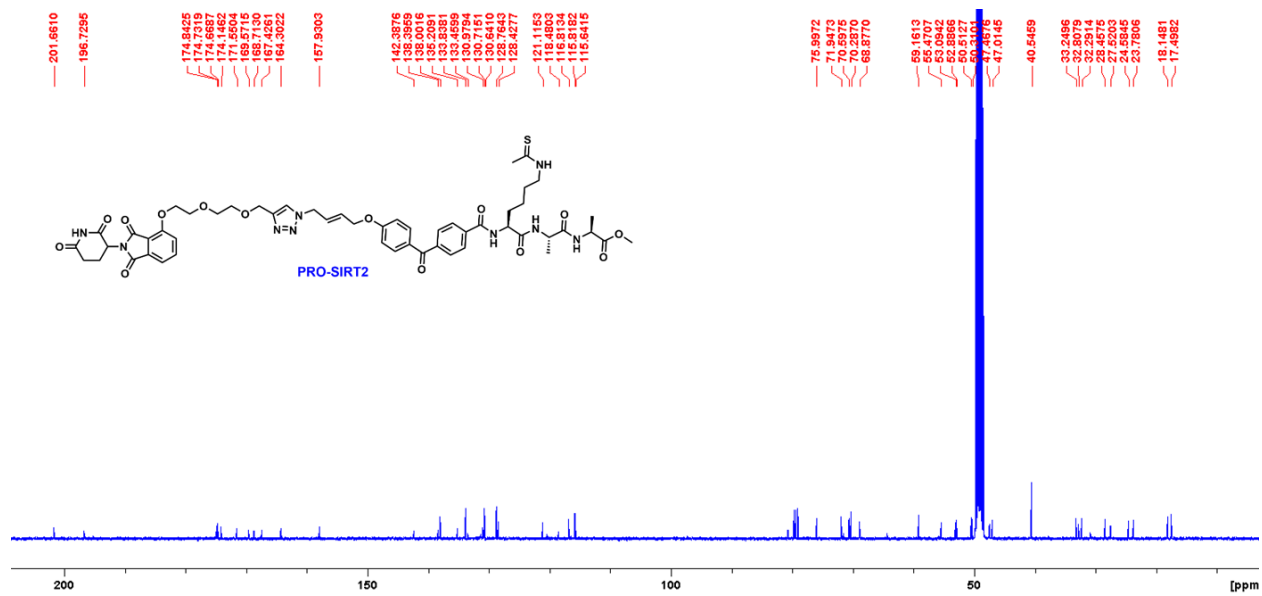
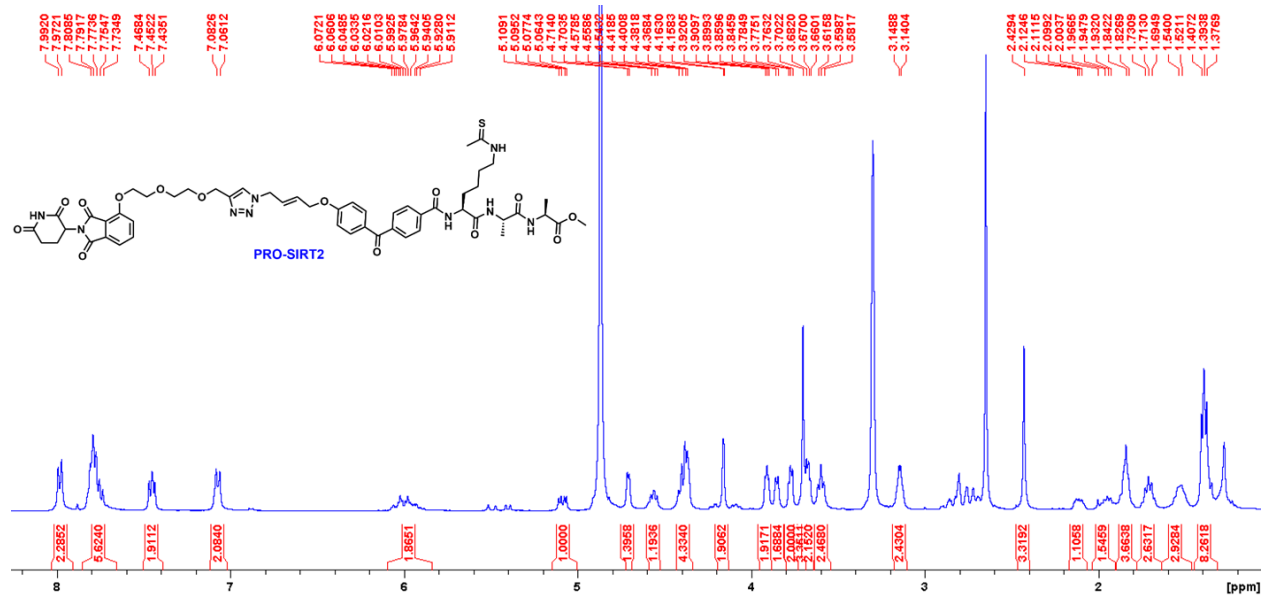
Synthesis of PRO-SIRT2



Synthesis of probe 3A. Probe 3A was synthesized as described previously.¹

Synthesis of PRO-SIRT2. Probe 3A (17 mg, 0.025 mmol) and thalidomide 4'-ether-PEG2-alkyne (10 mg, 0.025 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of water and *tert*-butanol (2 mL, v/v = 1/1). To this solution were added freshly prepared CuSO_4 solution (2.5 mM) and sodium ascorbate solution (5 mM). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Reaction was quenched with water, aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4 . Solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 with 10 to 20% methanol) to afford **PRO-SIRT2** (15 mg, 0.014 mmol, 55% yield) as a pale yellow oil. ^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.38 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.83 (m, 4H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 3.14 (m, 2H), 3.60 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.85 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.91 (m, 2H),

4.16 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.39 (m, 4H), 4.56, (m, 1H), 4.70 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, $J = 5.6$, 12.7 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (m, 2H), 7.07 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.78 (m, 6H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ (ppm): 17.5, 18.2, 23.8, 24.6, 27.5, 28.5, 32.3, 32.8, 33.3, 40.6, 47.0, 47.5, 50.3, 50.5, 52.9, 53.1, 55.5, 59.2, 68.9, 70.3, 70.6, 72.0, 76.0, 115.6, 115.8, 116.8, 118.5, 121.1, 128.4, 128.8, 130.6, 130.7, 131.0, 133.5, 133.8, 135.2, 138.0, 138.4, 142.4, 157.9, 164.3, 167.4, 168.7, 169.6, 171.6, 174.2, 174.7, 174.7, 174.9, 196.7, 201.7. HRMS (m/z): calculated for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{62}\text{N}_9\text{O}_{14}\text{S}$ (M+H): 1080.4131; found: 1080.4135.



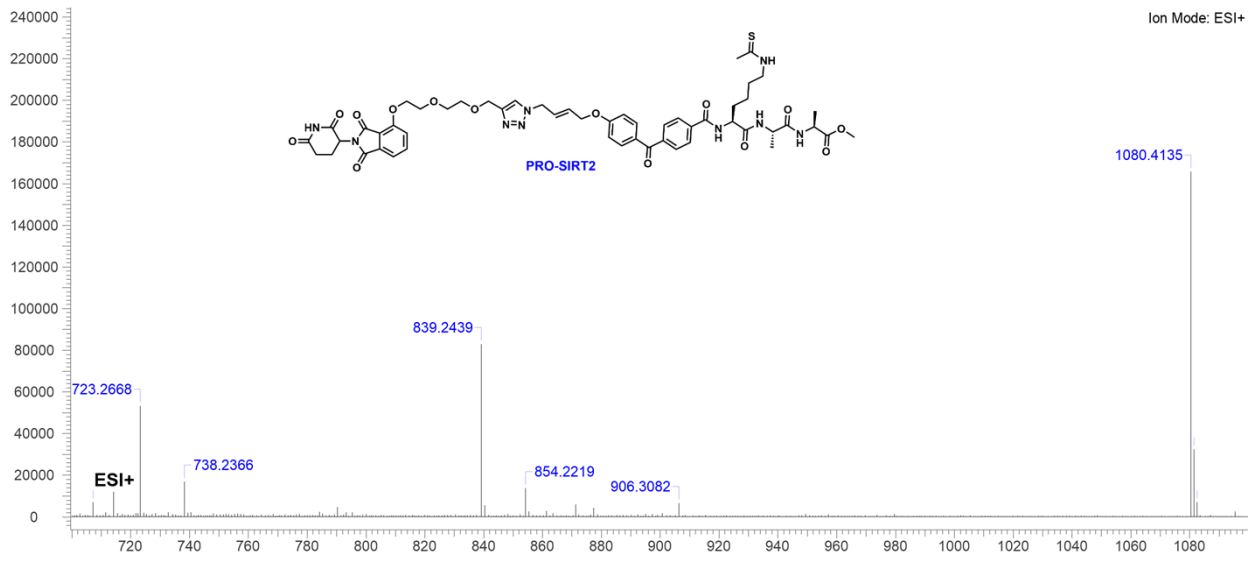
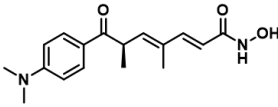
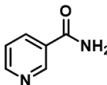
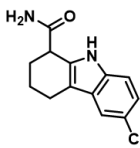
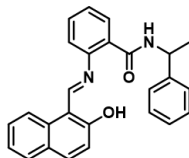
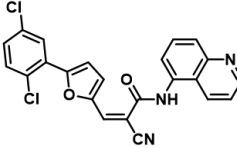
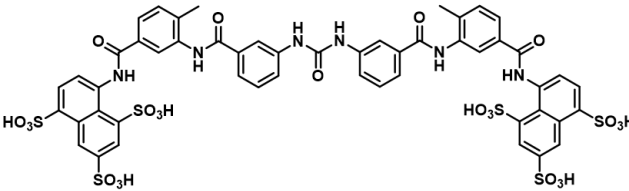
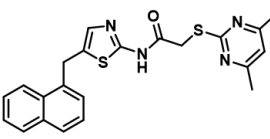
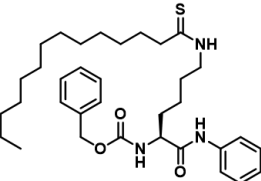
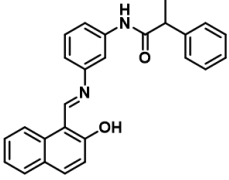
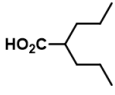
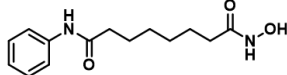
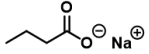
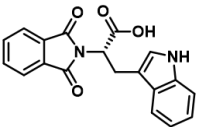
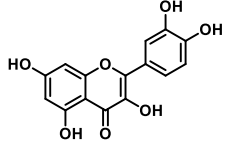
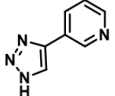
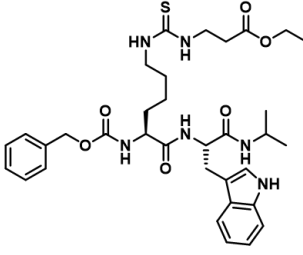
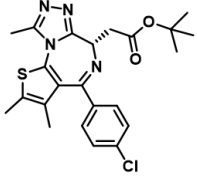
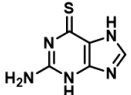
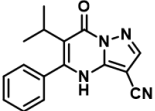
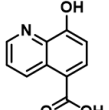


Table S1. Compounds used in SIRT6 inhibitor screening.

Compound #	Name	Chemical Structure
1	TSA	
2	Nicotinamide (NAM)	
3	EX527	
4	Sirtinol	
5	AGK2	
6	Suramin	
7	SirReal2	
8	Thiomyristoyl	

9	Salermide	
10	Valproic acid	
11	Vorinostat (SAHA)	
12	Sodium butyrate	
13	RG108	
14	Quercetin	
15	3-TYP	
16	NRD167	
17	JQ1	
18	Thioguanine	

19	CPI-455	 <p>The chemical structure of CPI-455 is a 1,2,4-triazole derivative. It features a central 1,2,4-triazole ring with a carbonyl group (=O) at position 3, a cyano group (-CN) at position 5, and a 2-phenylpropan-2-yl group at position 4. The phenyl ring is attached to the quaternary carbon of the isopropylidene group.</p>
20	IOX1	 <p>The chemical structure of IOX1 is a quinoline derivative. It consists of a fused bicyclic system of a benzene ring and a pyridine ring. The quinoline ring has a hydroxyl group (-OH) at position 8 and a carboxylic acid group (-COOH) at position 4.</p>

REFERENCE

1. Curry, A. M.; Cohen, I.; Zheng, S.; Wohlfahrt, J.; White, D. S.; Donu, D.; Cen, Y., Profiling sirtuin activity using Copper-free click chemistry. *Bioorg Chem* **2021**, *117*, 105413.