

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Design, synthesis and binding properties of a fluorescent $\alpha_9\beta_1/\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrin antagonist and its application as an *in vivo* probe for bone marrow haemopoietic stem cells

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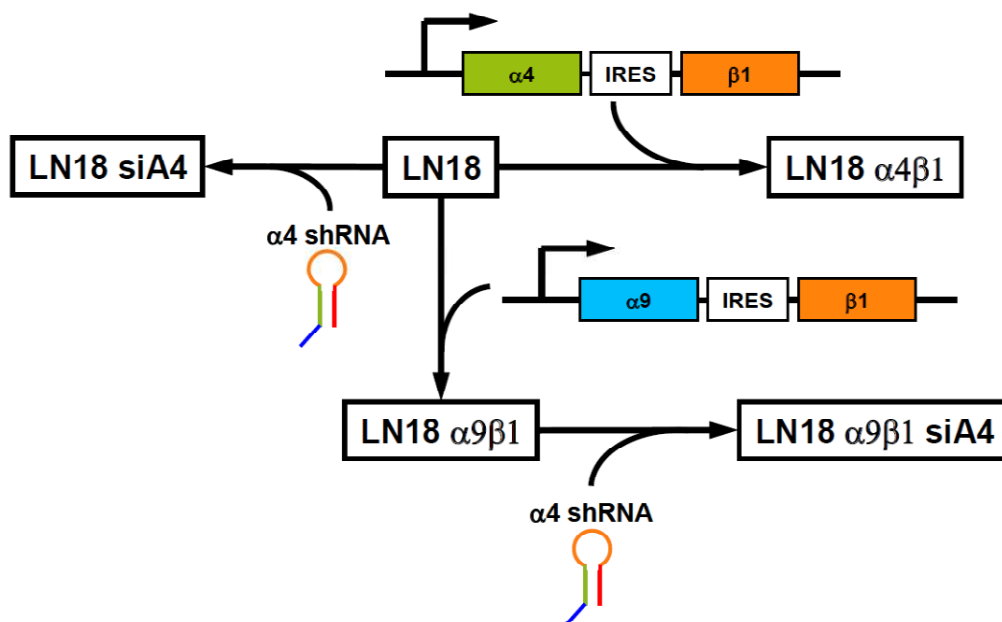
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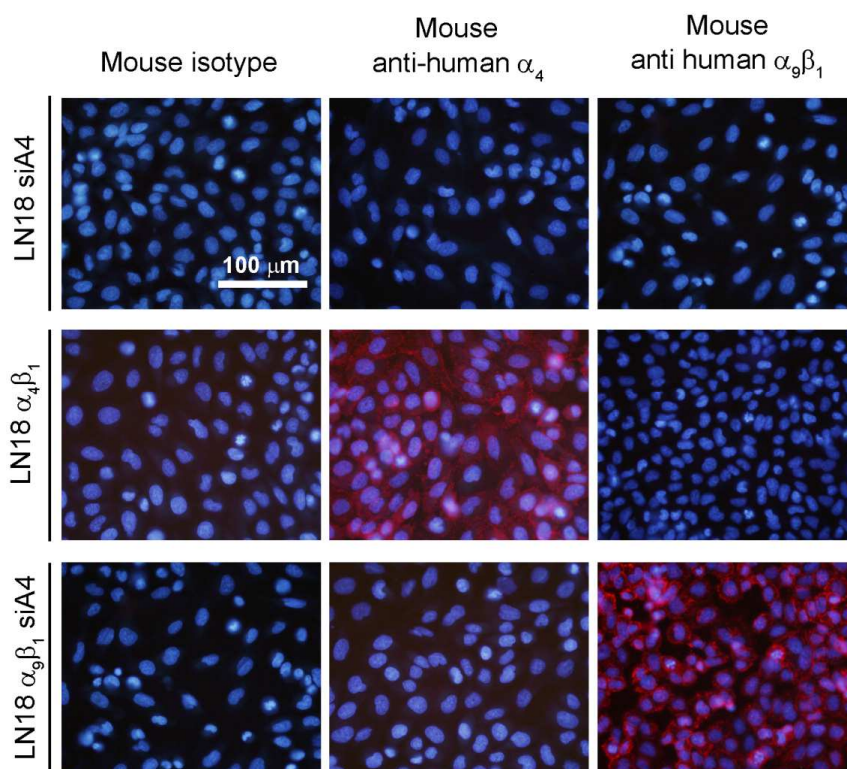
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## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



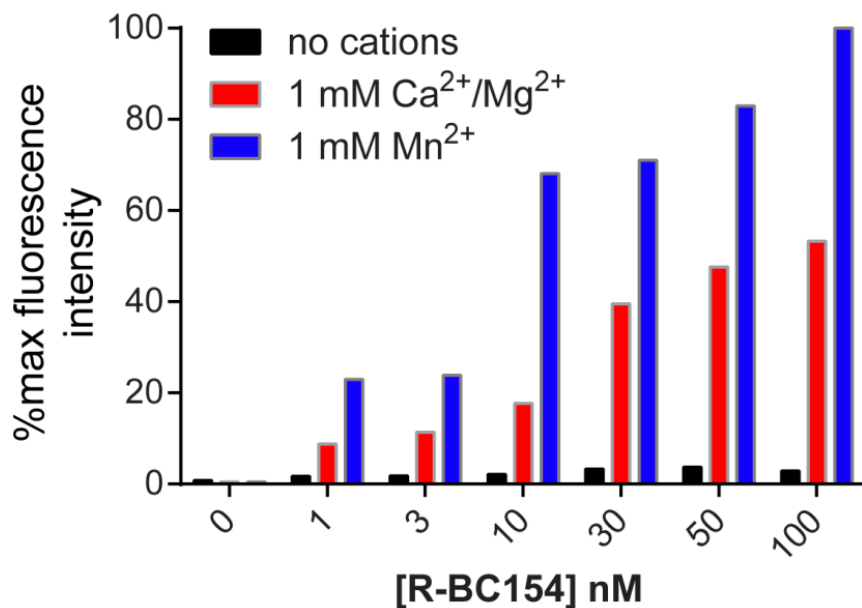
### Supplementary Figure S1. Generation of LN18-derived cell lines.

Stable LN18 cells over-expressing integrin  $\alpha_4\beta_1$  and  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  were generated via retroviral transduction of human glioblastoma LN18 cell lines. Silencing of background  $\alpha_4$  expression in parental and  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  transduced LN18 cells was achieved by retroviral vector delivery of  $\alpha_4$  shRNA.



**Supplementary Figure S2. Antibody staining of  $\alpha_4\beta_1$  and  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  LN18 cells**

Control LN18 SiA4, LN18  $\alpha_4\beta_1$ , and LN18  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  cells were stained with mouse isotype control, mouse-anti-human  $\alpha_4$  antibody or mouse-anti-human  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  antibody and then secondary labelled with Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat-anti-mouse IgG<sub>1</sub>. Cells counterstained with DAPI (blue)



**Supplementary Figure S3. Cation dependent binding of R-BC154**

LN18  $\alpha_9\beta_1$  cells were treated with R-BC154 at the given concentrations in TBS buffer only (black bars), 1 mM Ca<sup>2+</sup>/Mg<sup>2+</sup> (red bars) or 1 mM Mn<sup>2+</sup> (blue bars). Data obtained is from a single experiment and is expressed as %max fluorescence.

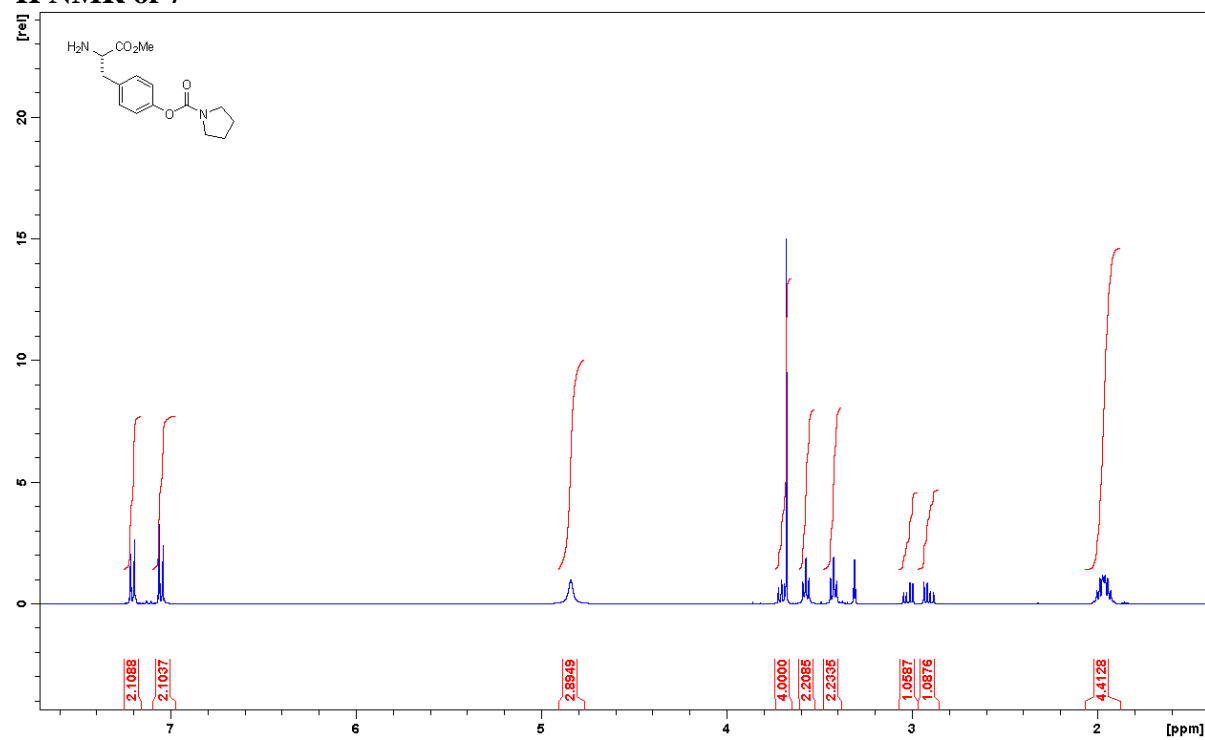
#### Synthesis of *N*-propynyl sulforhodamine B (**24**)

The synthesis of **24** was based on a slightly modified literature procedures.<sup>1,2</sup> A freshly prepared solution containing Et<sub>3</sub>N (300  $\mu$ l, 2.17 mmol), propargyl amine HCl salt (66 mg, 0.722 mmol) and DMAP (9 mg, 0.072 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 ml) was slowly cannulated to a suspension of lissamine rhodamine B sulfonyl chloride<sup>3</sup> (500 mg, 0.866 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 ml) at 0 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was slowly warmed to rt and stirred for 2 h, concentrated and the crude residue purified by flash chromatography chromatography (1%, 2%, 3% then 4% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give alkyne **24** (235 mg, 55%) as a dark purple solid,  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO) 1.21 (12 H, t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz), 3.08 (1 H, t,  $J = 2.5$  Hz), 3.64 (8 H, m), 3.82 (2 H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz), 6.92 (2 H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz), 6.97 (2 H, d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz), 7.06 (2 H, dd,  $J = 2.3, 9.6$  Hz), 7.45 (1 H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.95 (1 H, dd,  $J = 1.9, 8.0$  Hz), 8.43 (1 H, d,  $J = 1.9$  Hz);  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (100 MHz, d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO) 12.44 (4 C), 31.93 (1 C), 45.20 (4 C), 74.77 (1 C), 79.15 (1 C), 95.32, 113.43, 113.67, 125.97, 126.85, 130.43, 132.62, 133.18, 141.36, 147.87, 155.00, 157.08, 157.49 (19 C); HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>)  $m/z$  596.1882 (C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub>H [M+H]<sup>+</sup> requires 596.1884).

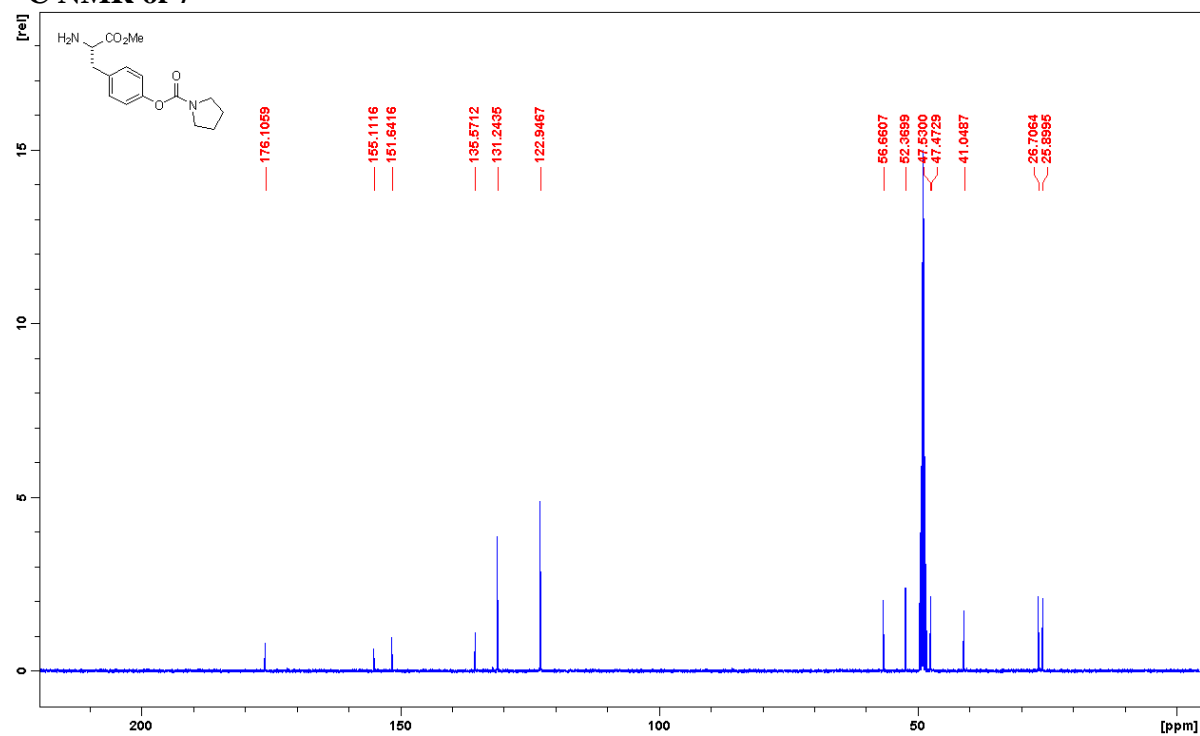
## NMR data

### (S)-4-(2-amino-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (7)

#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 7

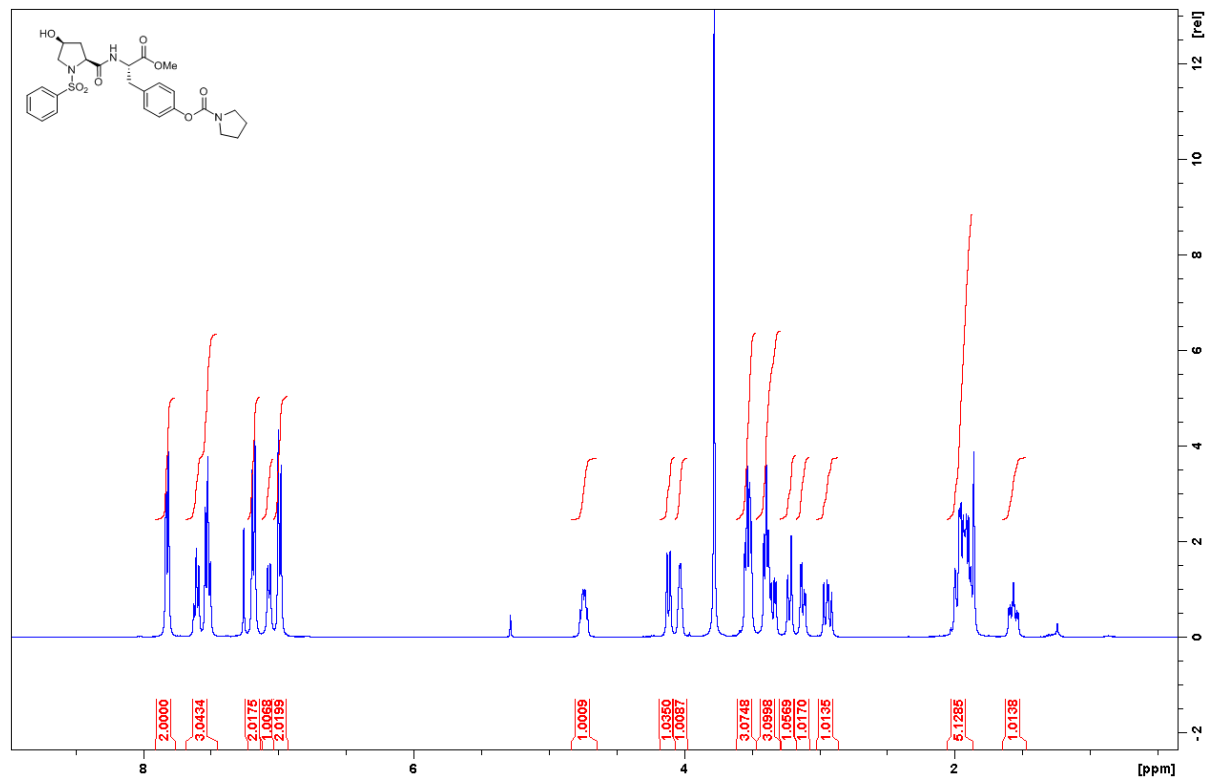


#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 7

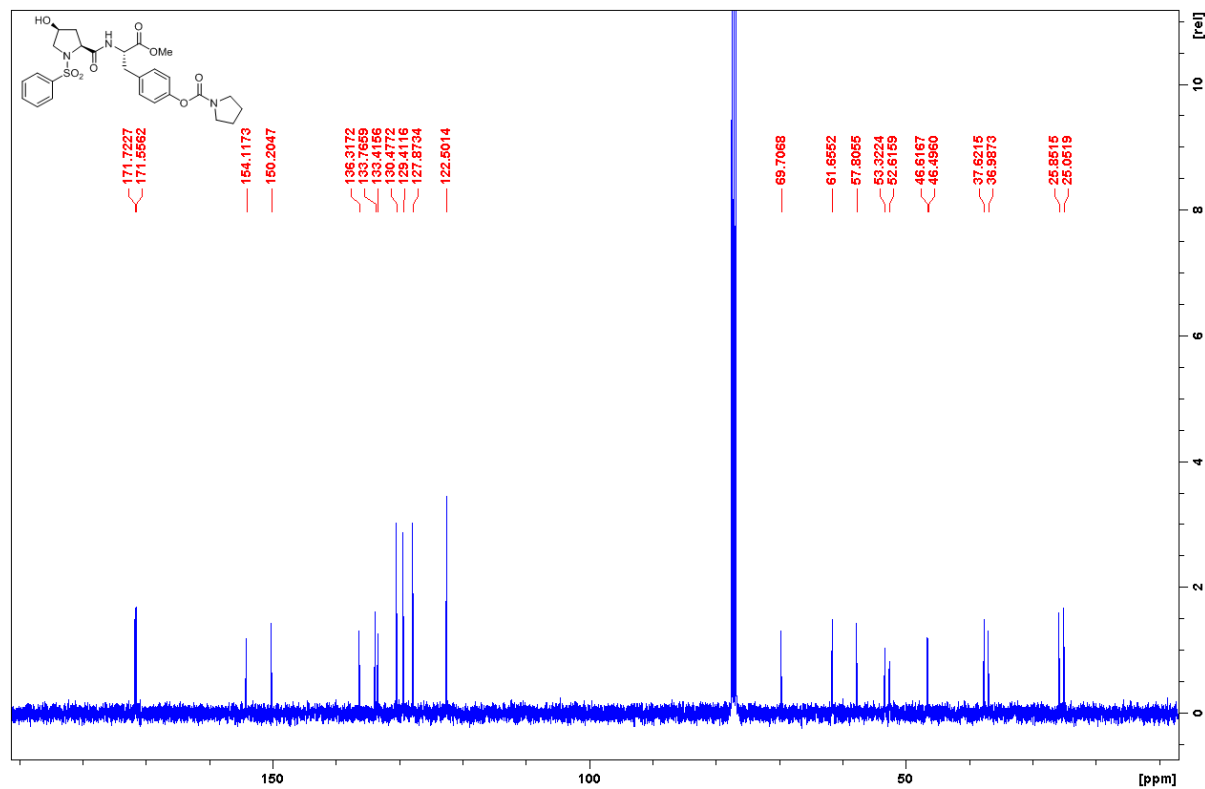


### 4-((*S*)-2-((2*S*,4*S*)-4-hydroxy-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (**8**)

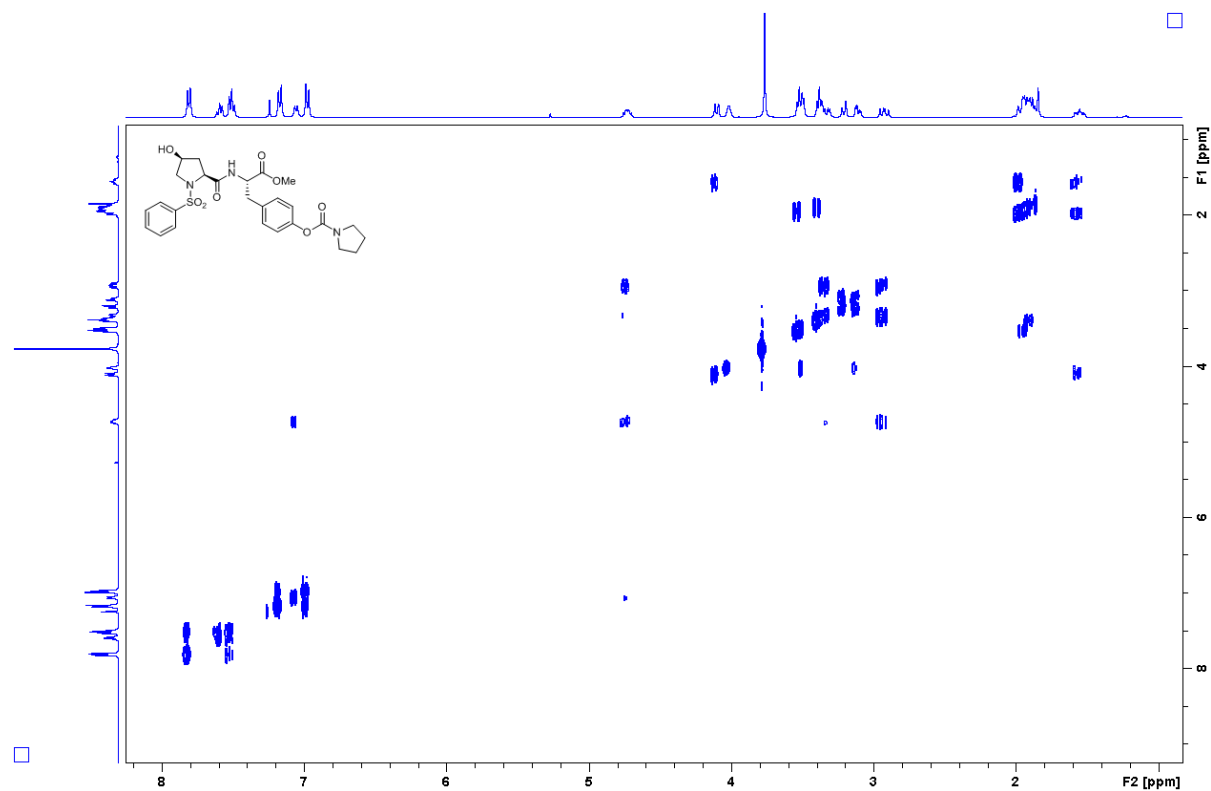
#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of **8**



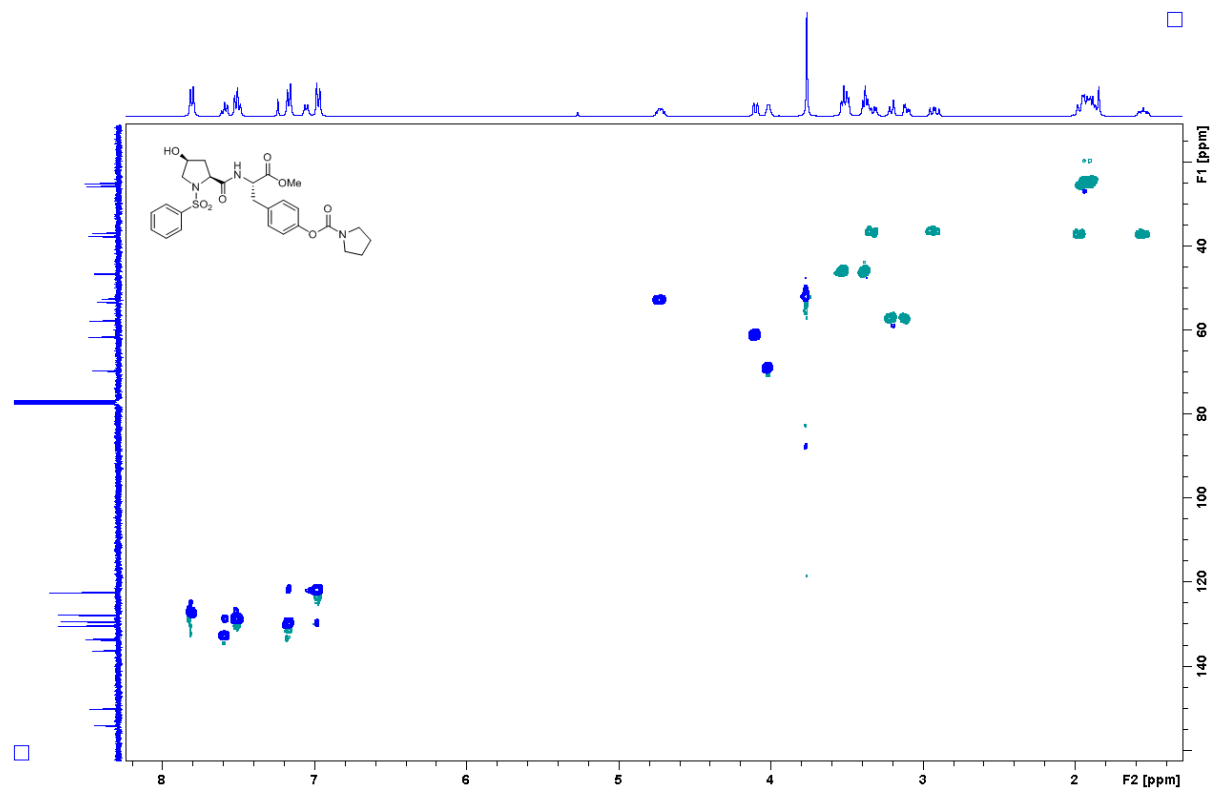
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of **8**



### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY NMR of 8

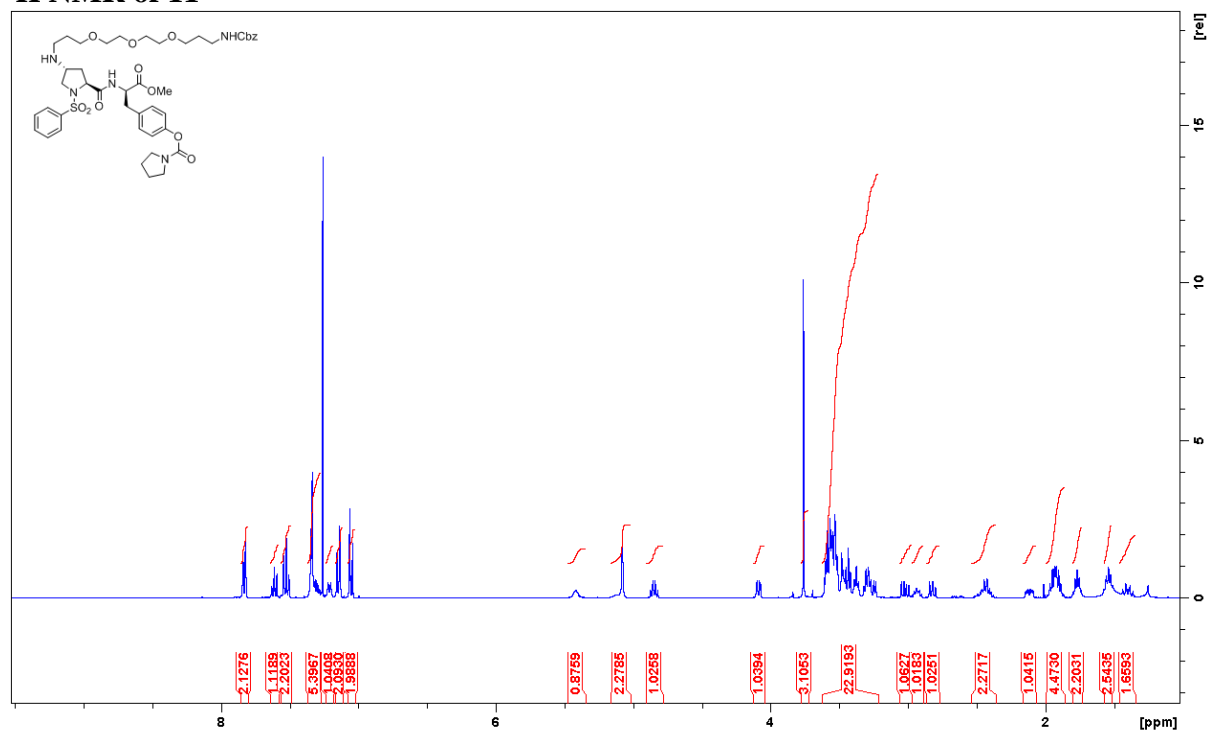


### HSQC NMR of 8

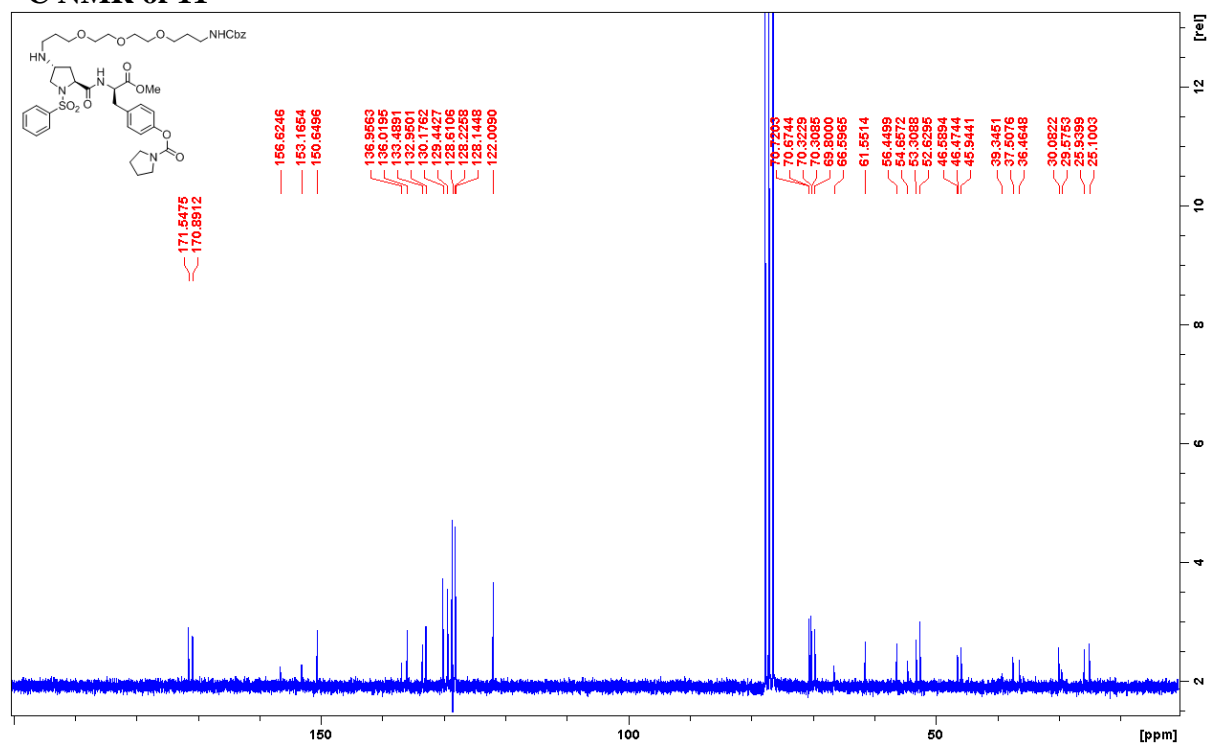


**4-((*R*)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-2-((2*S*,4*R*)-4-((3-oxo-1-phenyl-2,8,11,14-tetraoxa-4-azaheptadecan-17-yl)amino)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)propyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (11)**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR of 11**



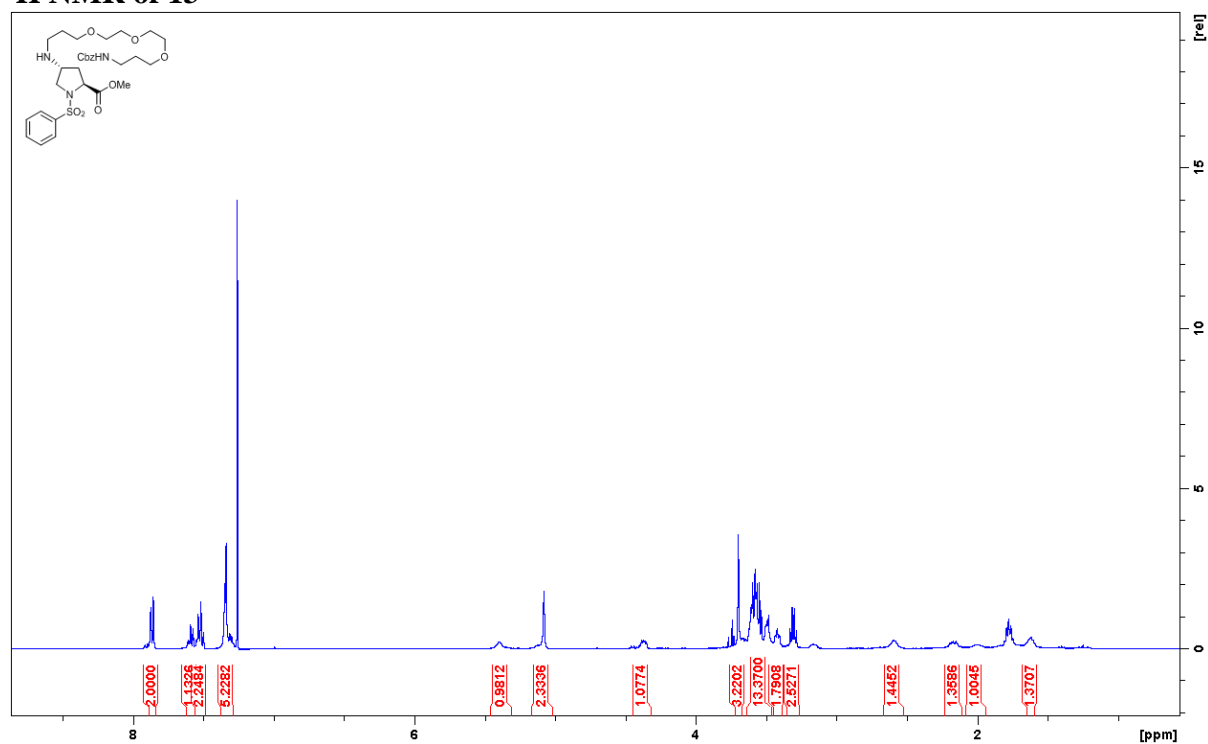
**<sup>13</sup>C NMR of 11**



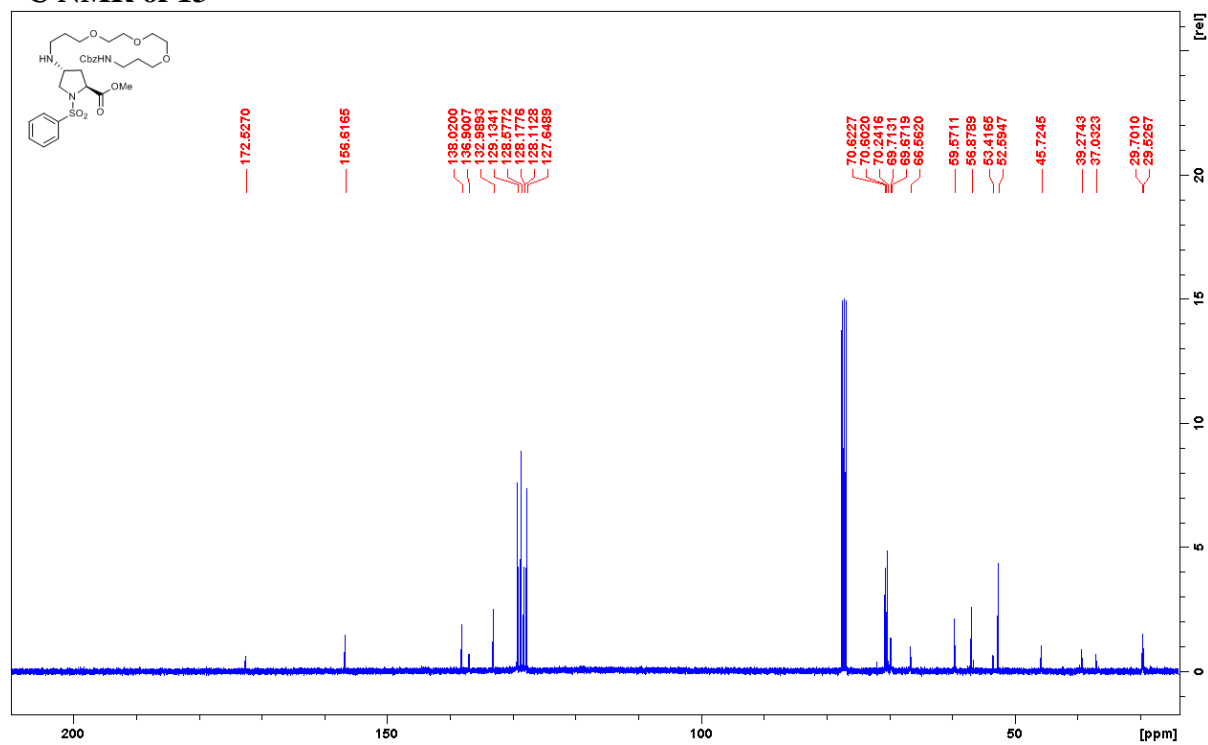


**(2*S*,4*R*)-methyl-4-((3-oxo-1-phenyl-2,8,11,14-tetraoxa-4-azaheptadecan-17-yl)amino)-1-(phenylsulfo-nyl)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (13)**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR of 13**

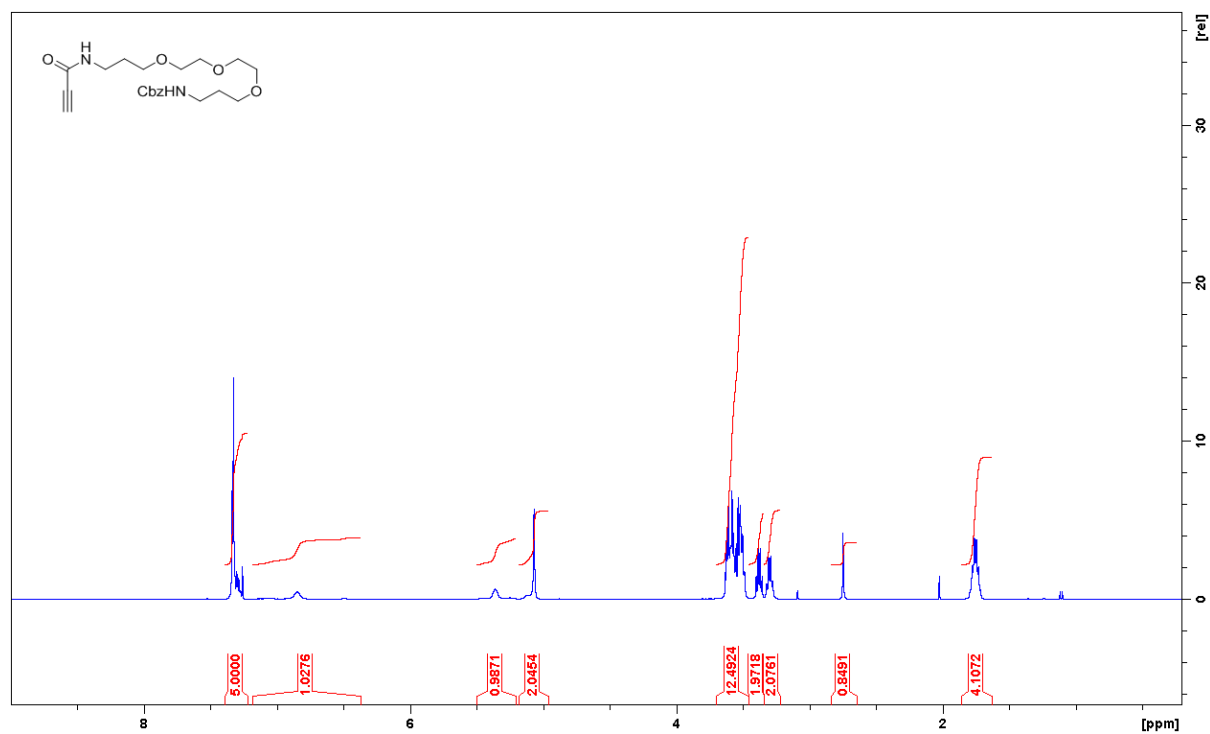


**<sup>13</sup>C NMR of 13**

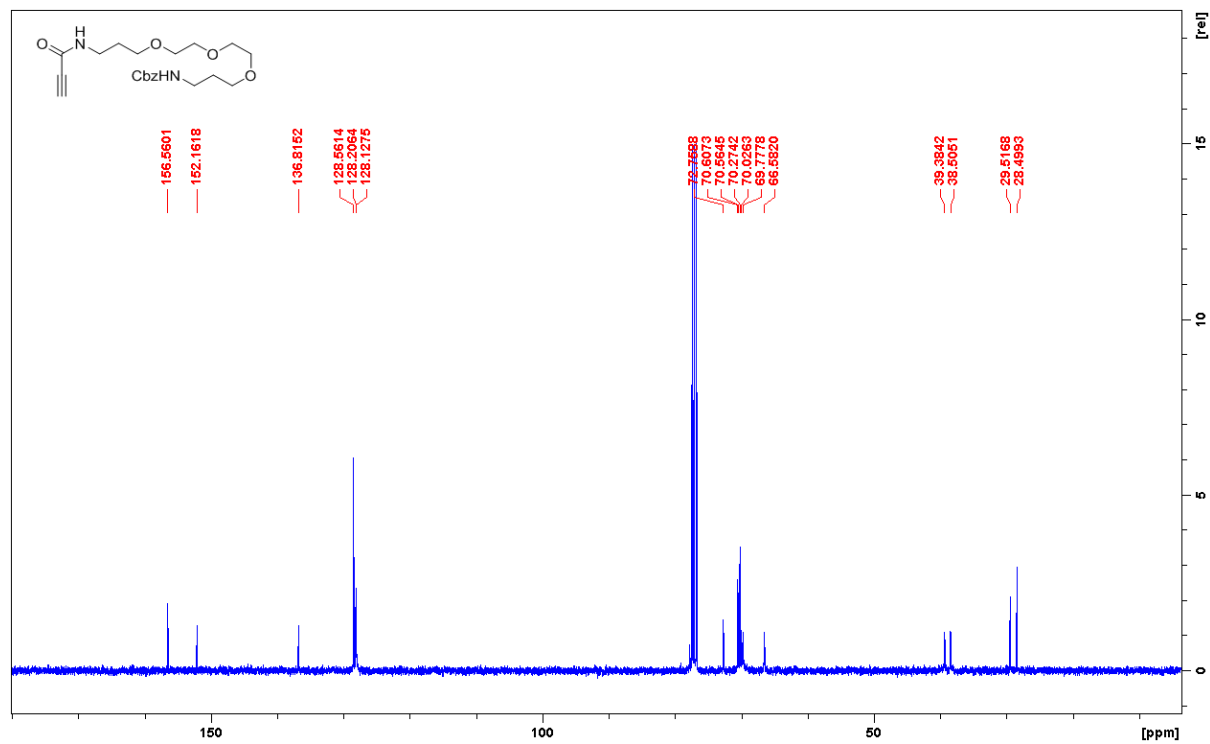


## Benzyl (15-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-14-azaheptadec-16-yn-1-yl)carbamate (15)

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 15

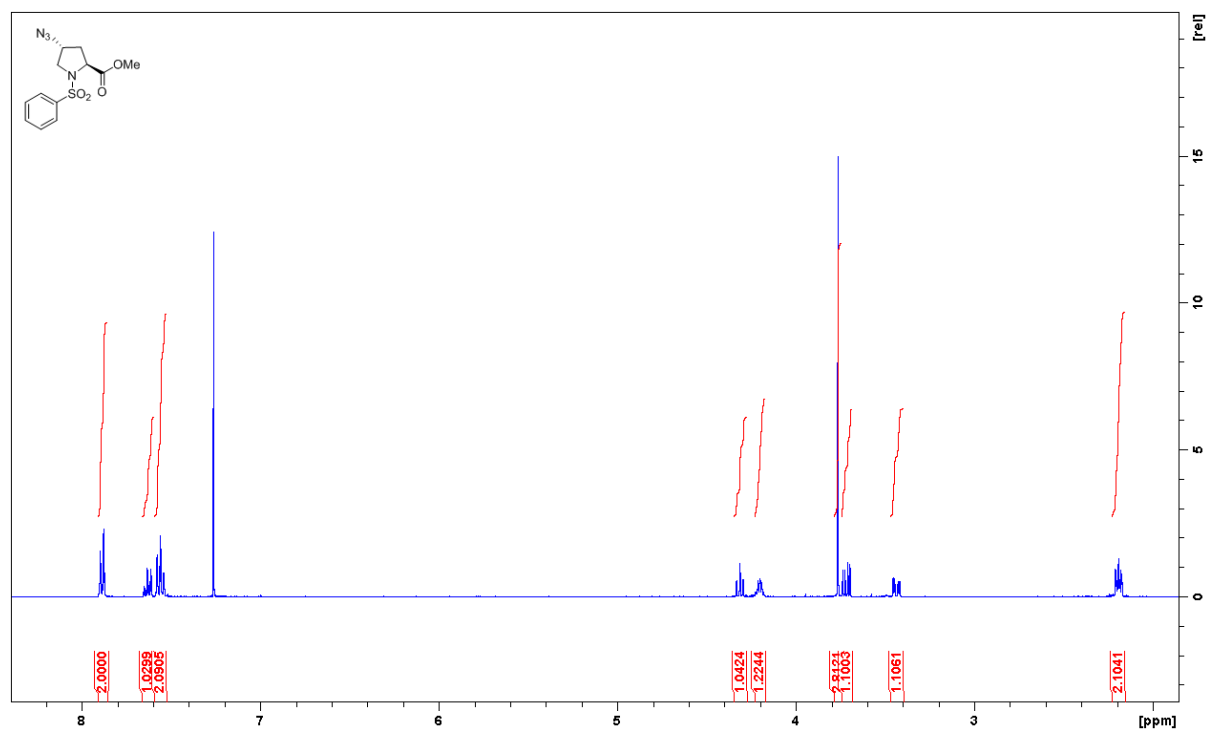


### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 15

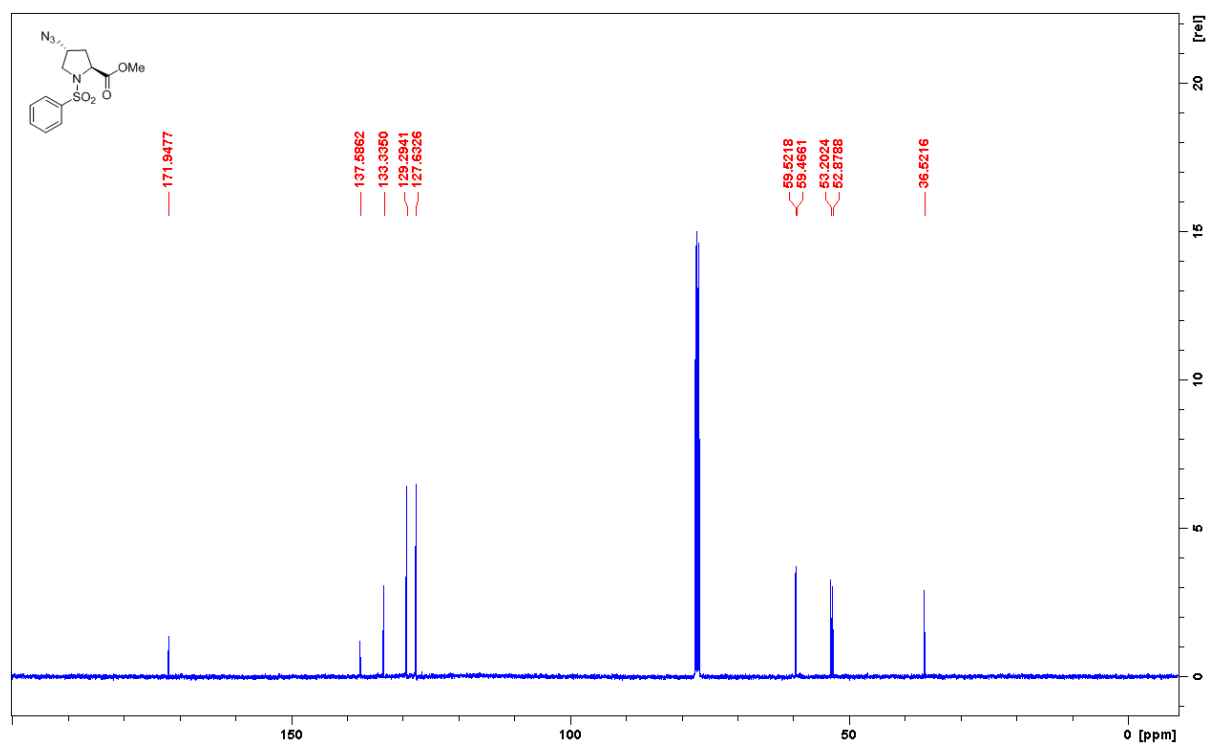


## Methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-azido-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (16)

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 16

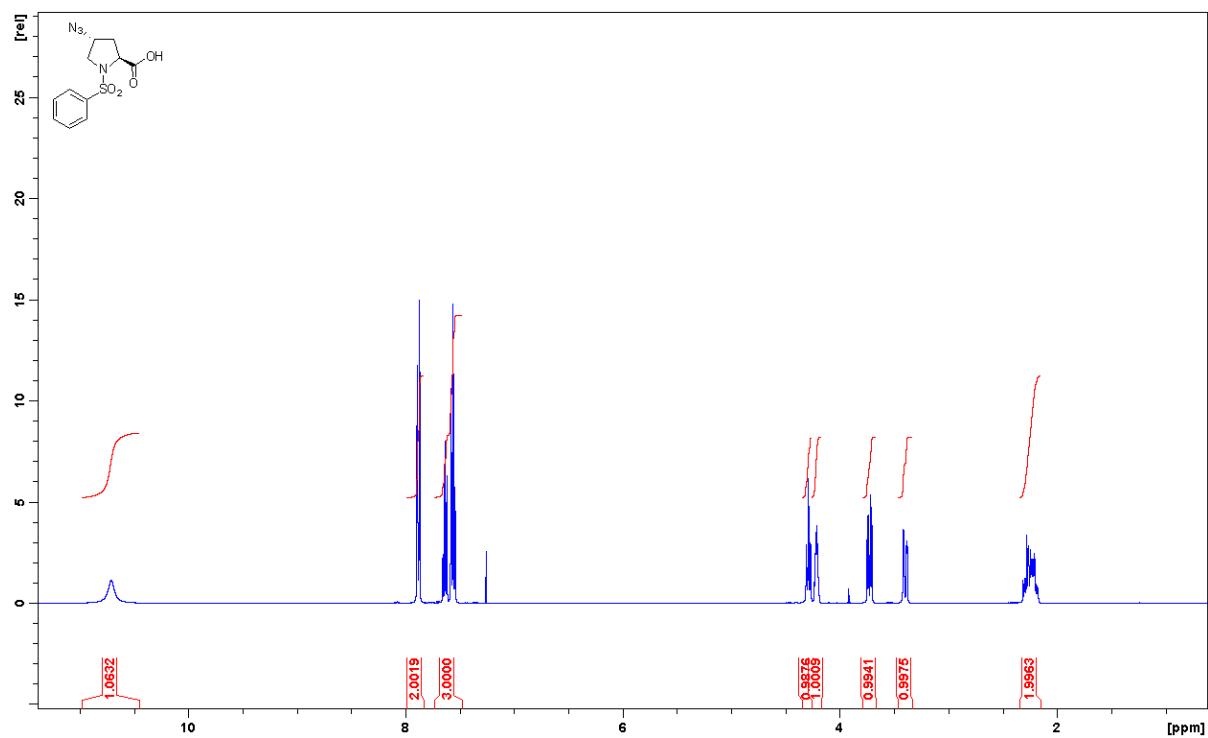


### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 16

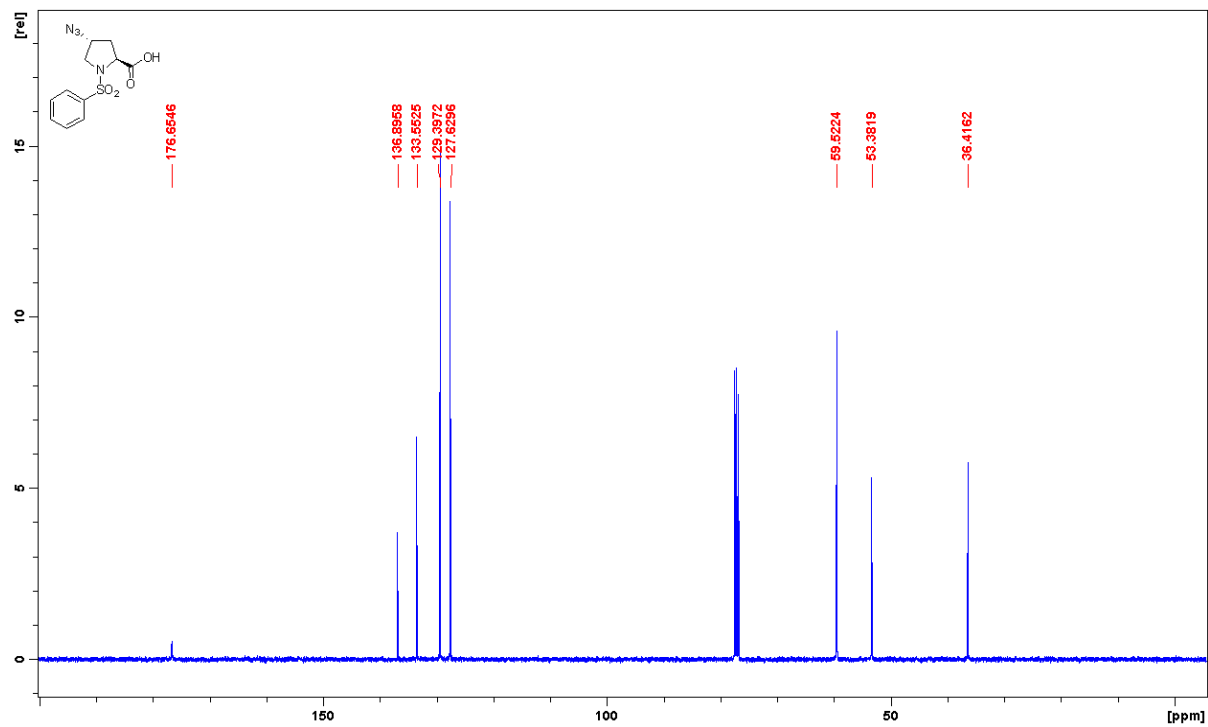


## (2*S*,4*R*)-4-azido-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (17)

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 17

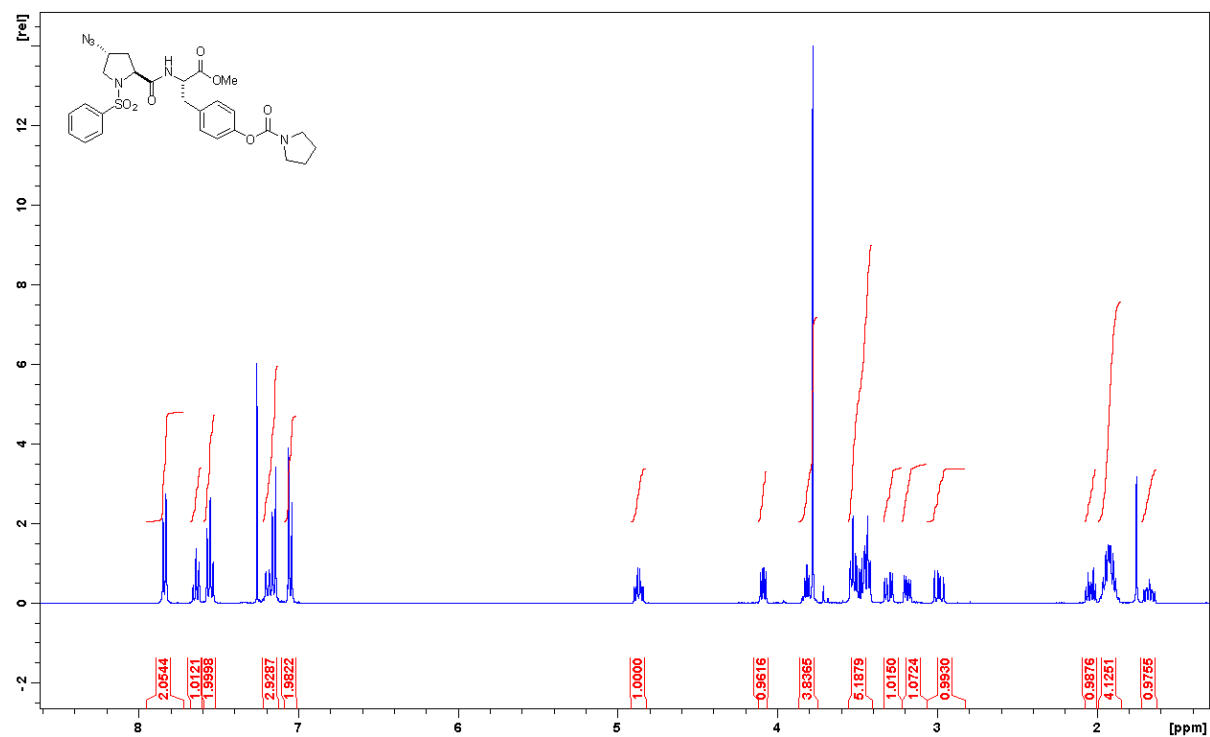


### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 17

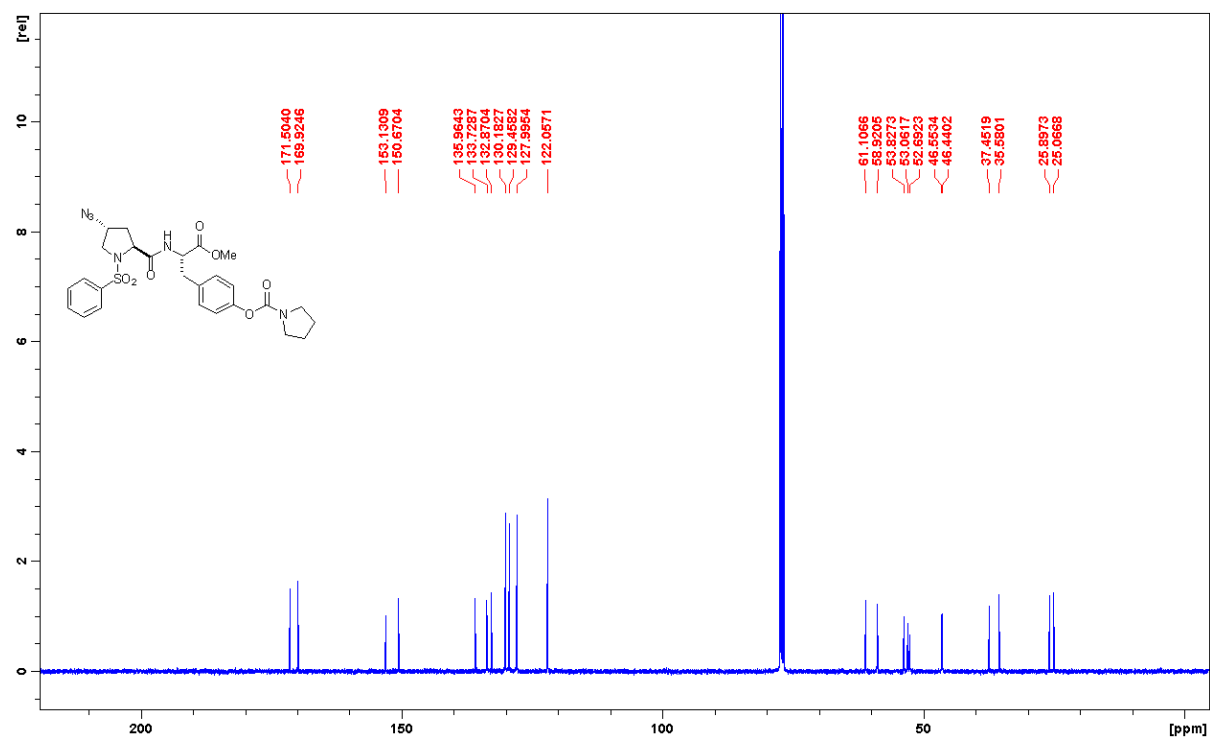


### 4-((*S*)-2-((2*S*,4*R*)-4-azido-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (18)

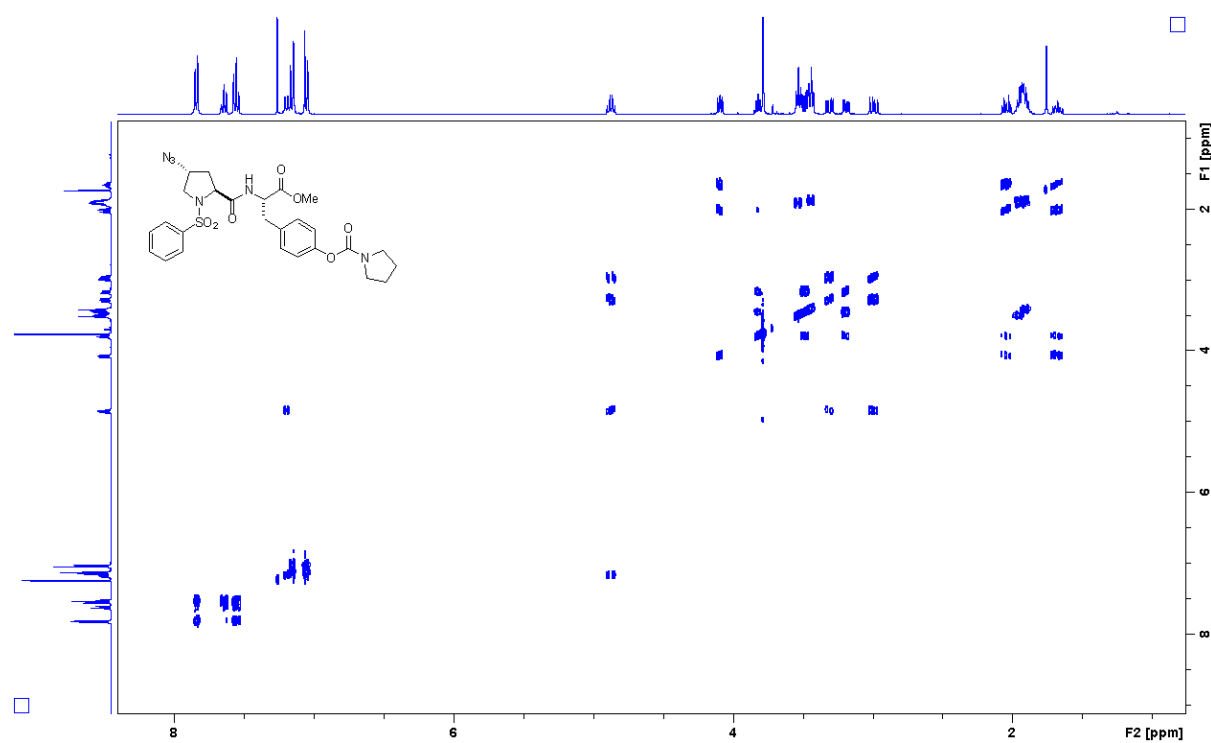
#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 18



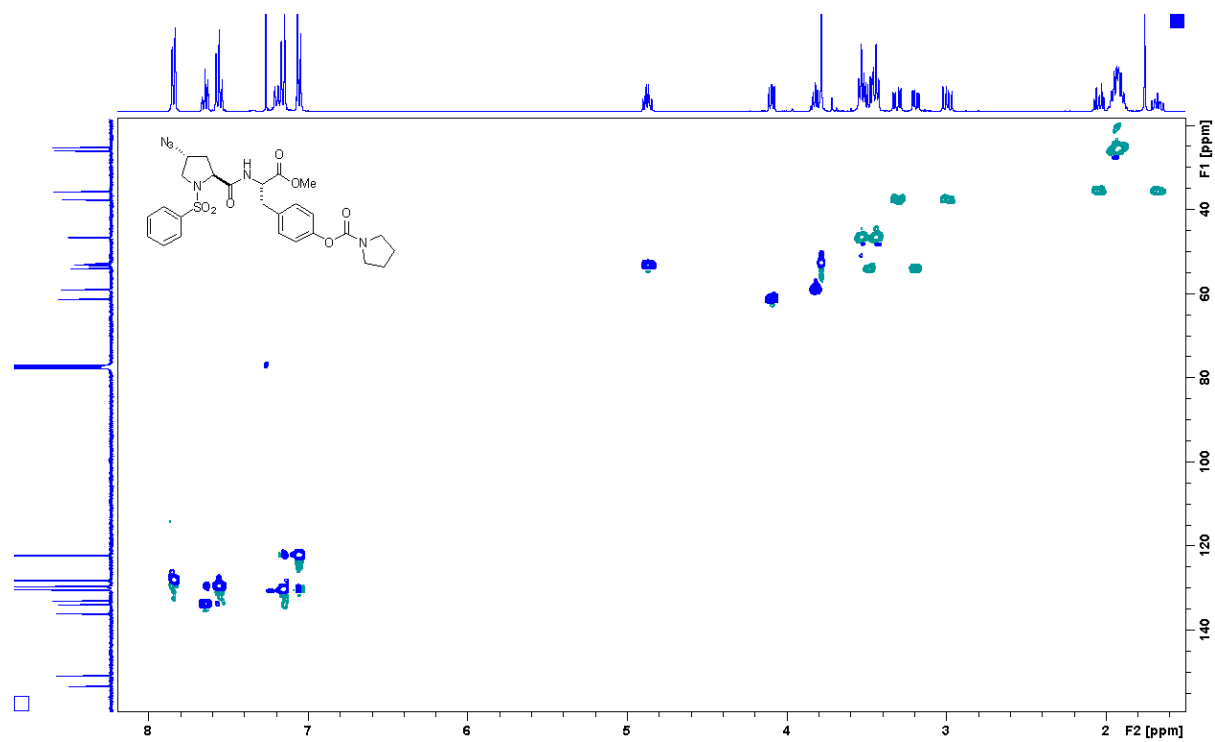
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 18



### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY of 18

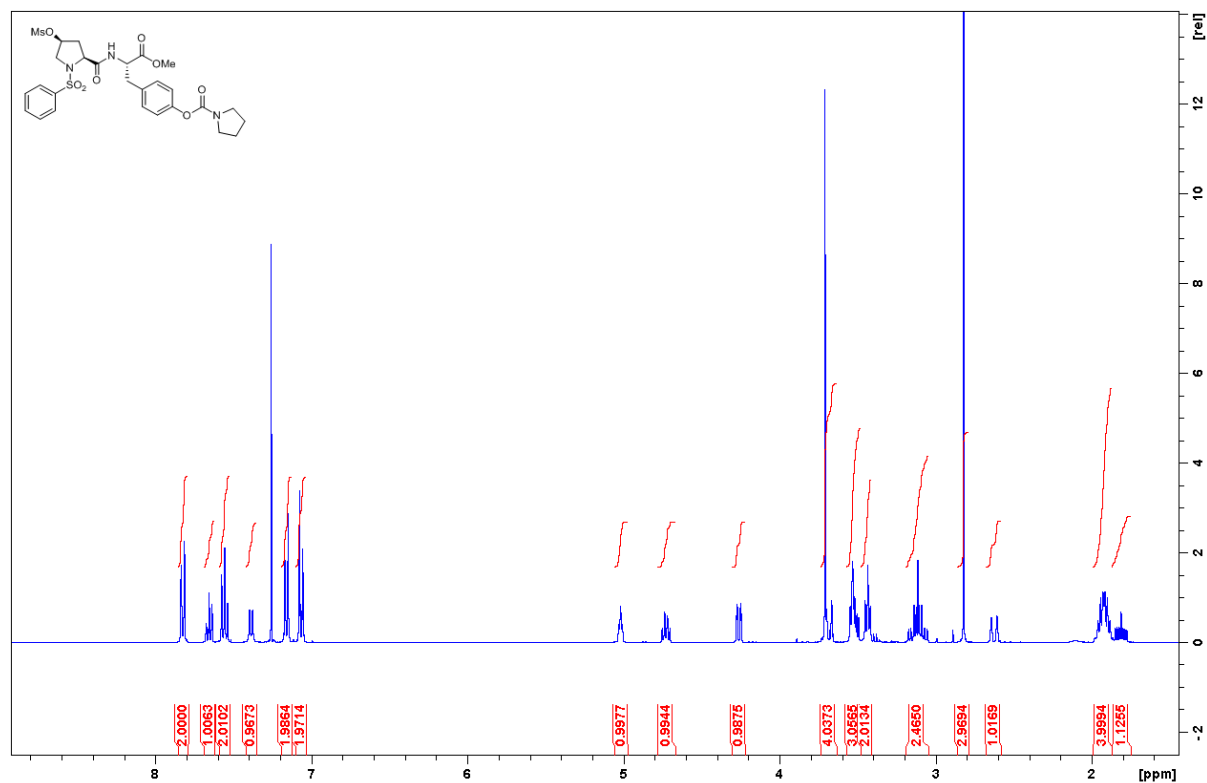


### HSQC NMR of 18

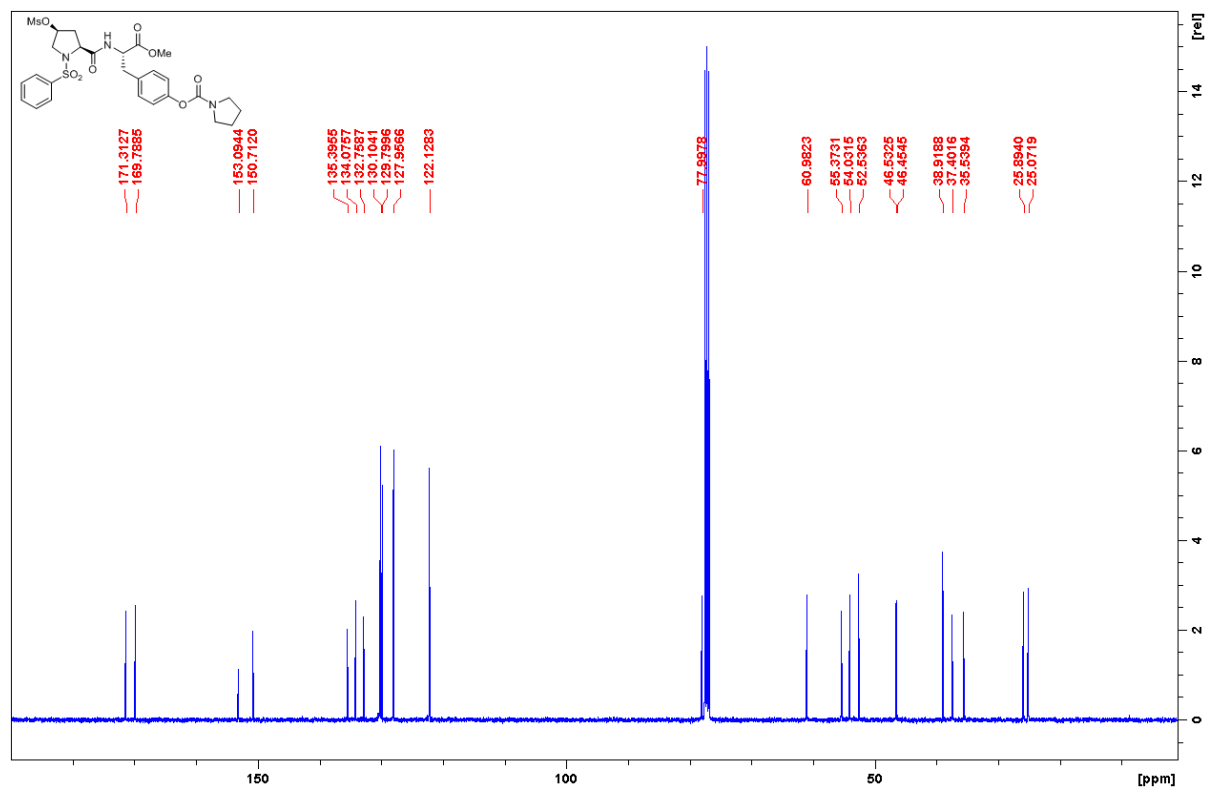


# 4-((*S*)-3-methoxy-2-((2*S*,4*S*)-4-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)-3-oxopropyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

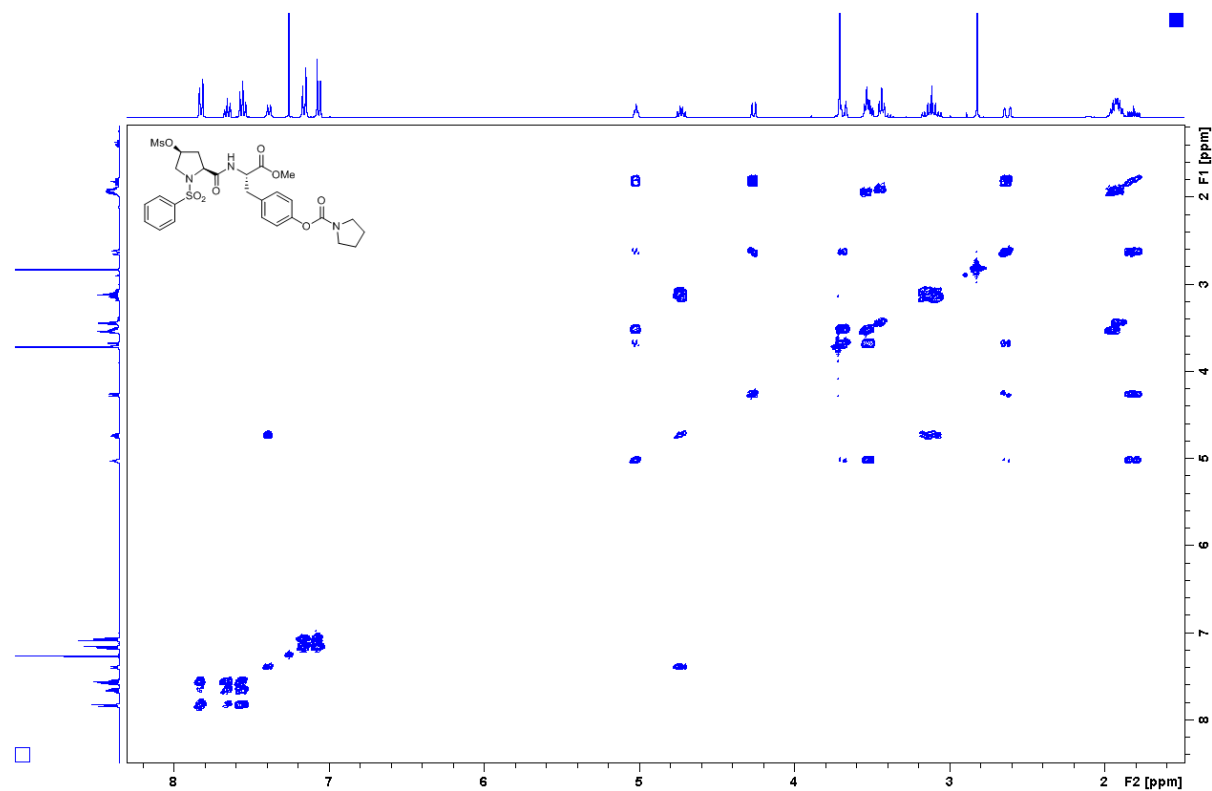
## <sup>1</sup>H NMR



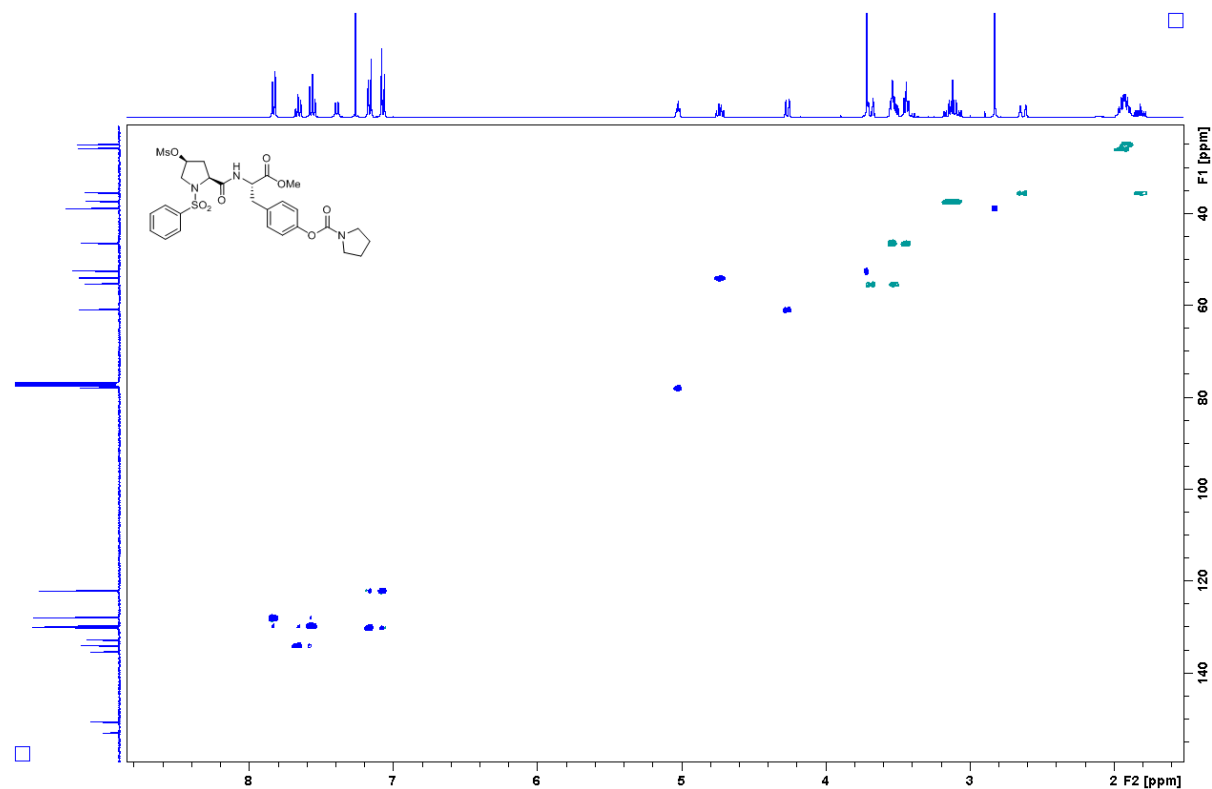
## <sup>13</sup>C NMR



## $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY NMR



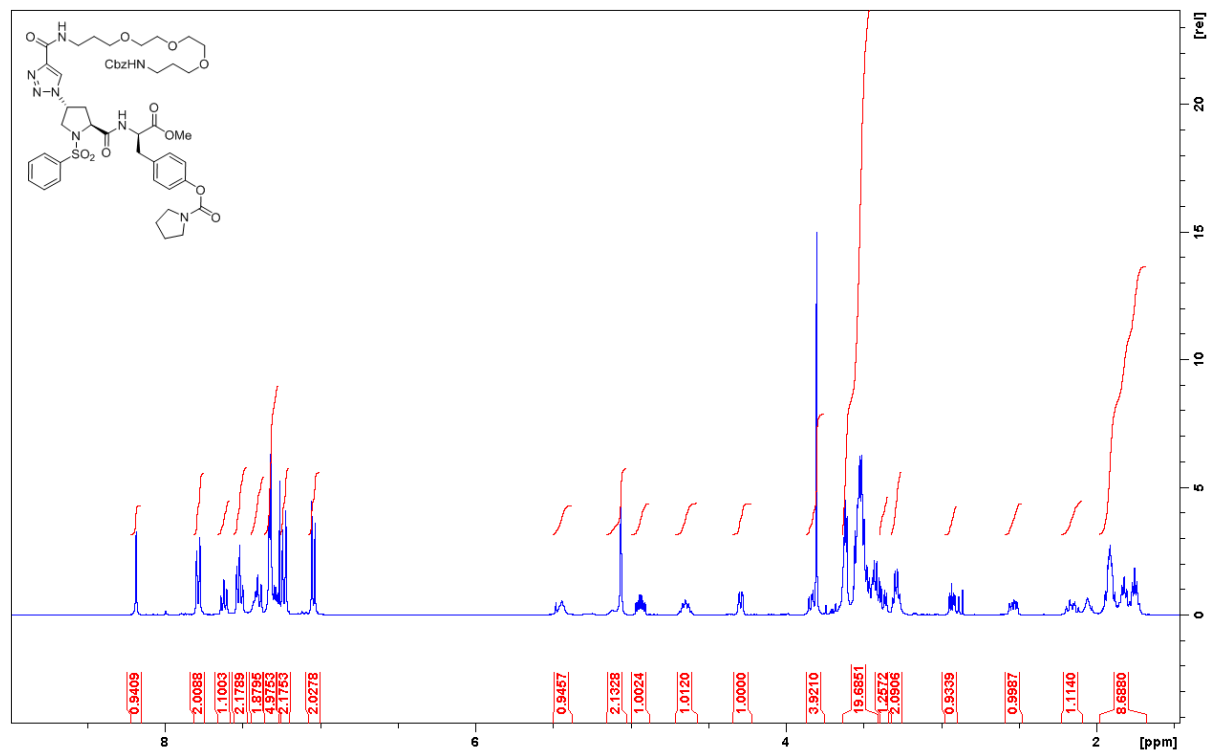
## HSQC NMR



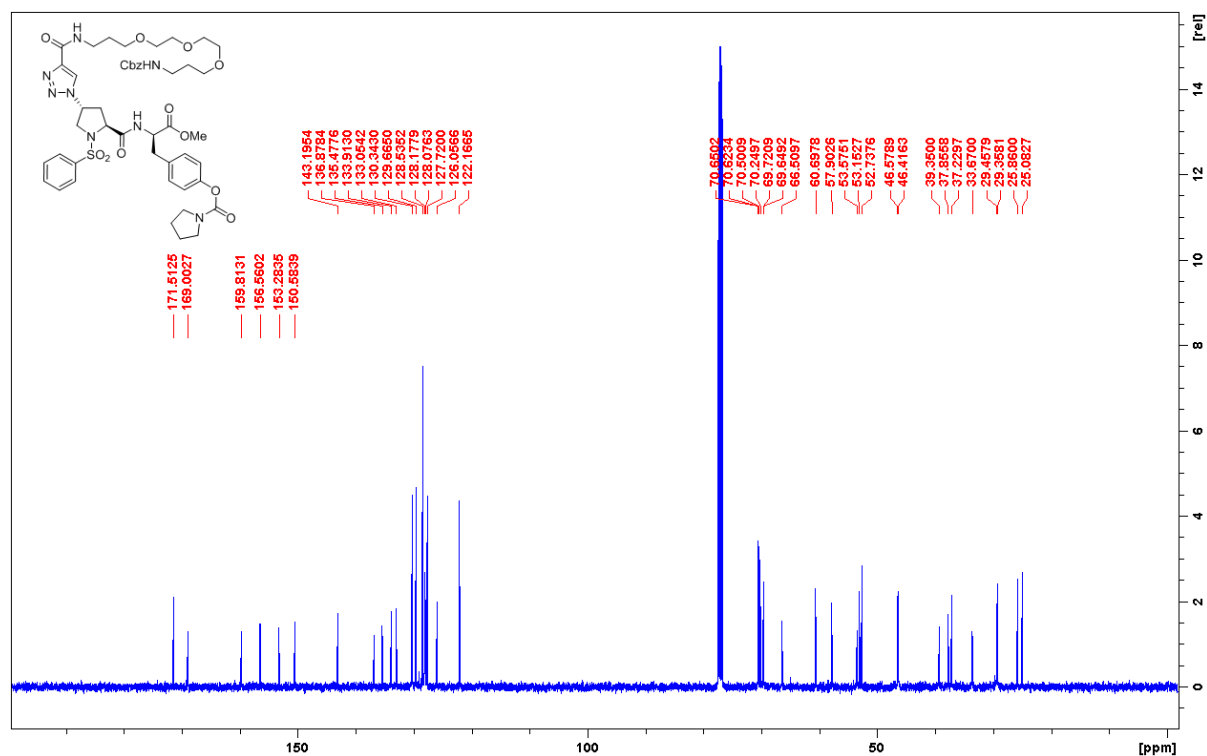


4-((*R*)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-2-((2*S*,4*R*)-4-(4-((3-oxo-1-phenyl-2,8,11,14-tetraoxa-4-azaheptadecan-17-yl)carbamoyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)propyl)phenyl pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (19)

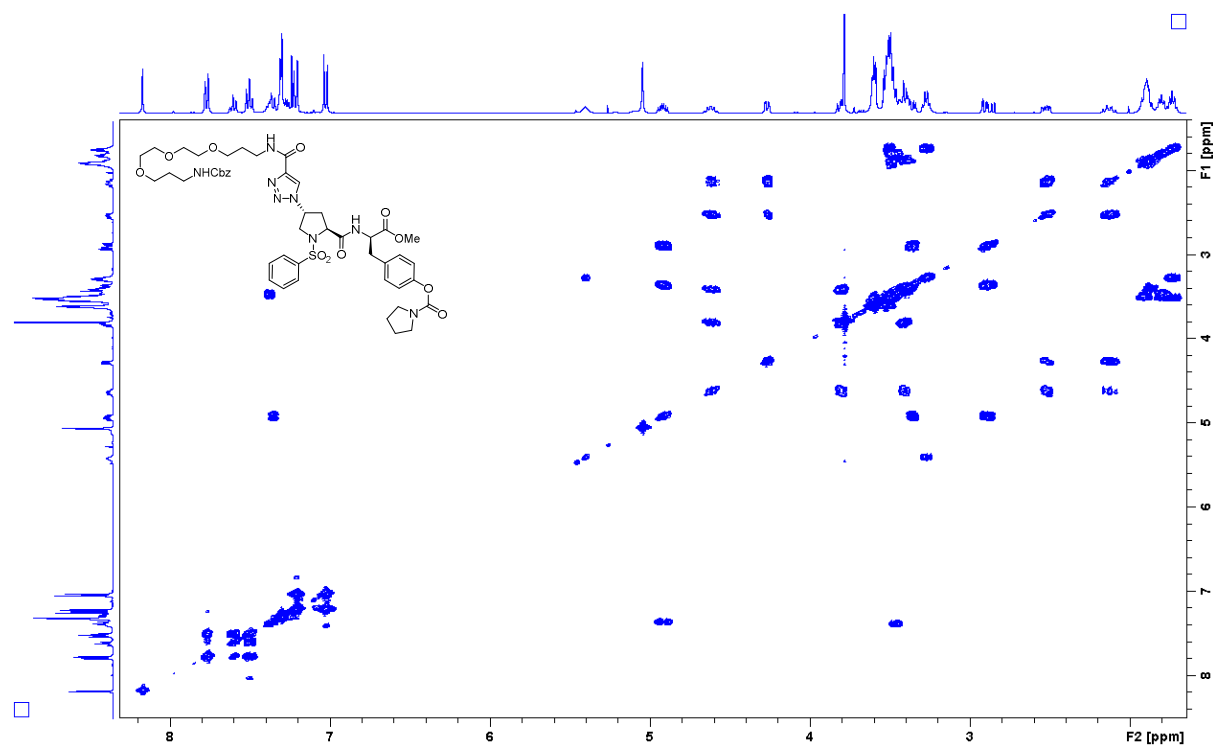
<sup>1</sup>H NMR of 19



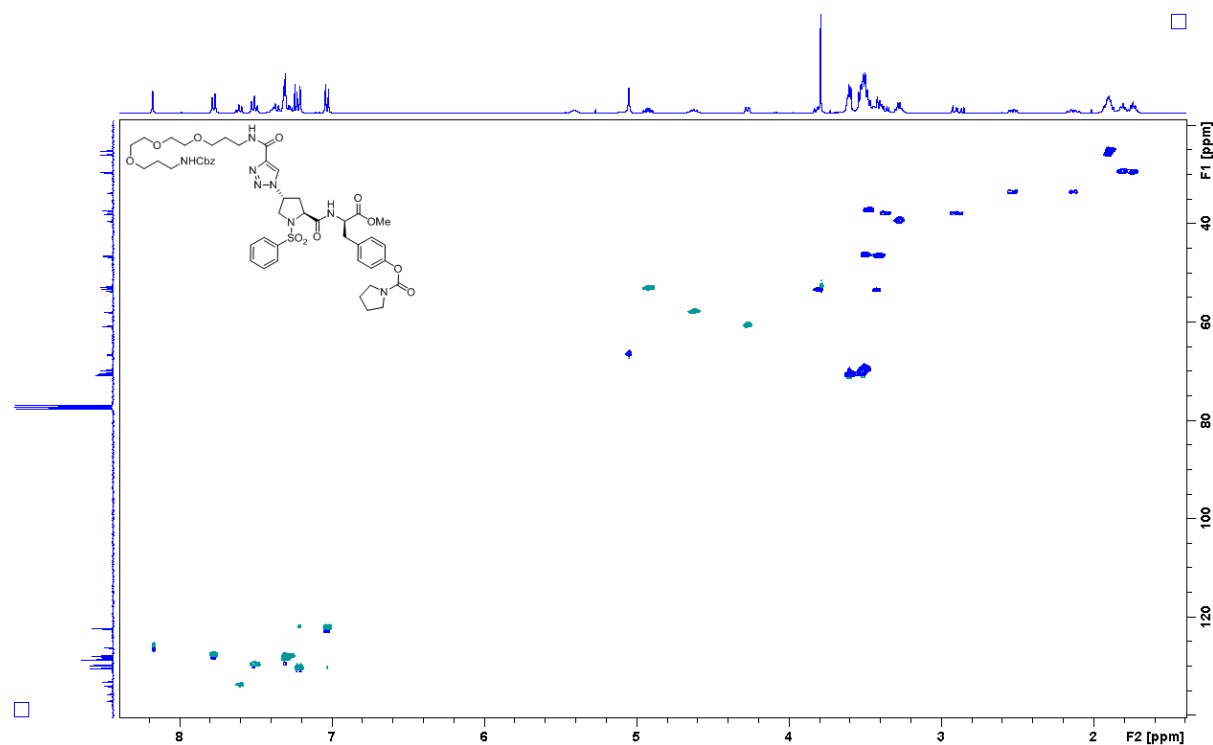
<sup>13</sup>C NMR of 19



### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY NMR of 19

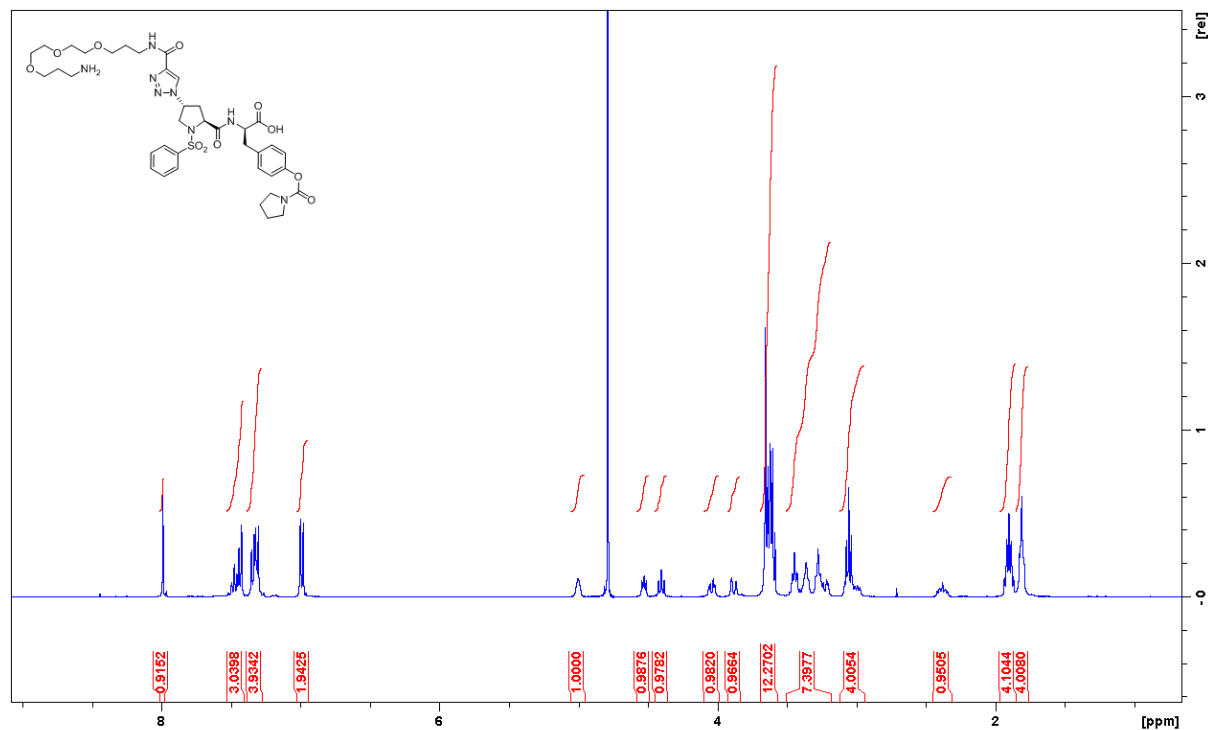


### HSQC NMR of 19

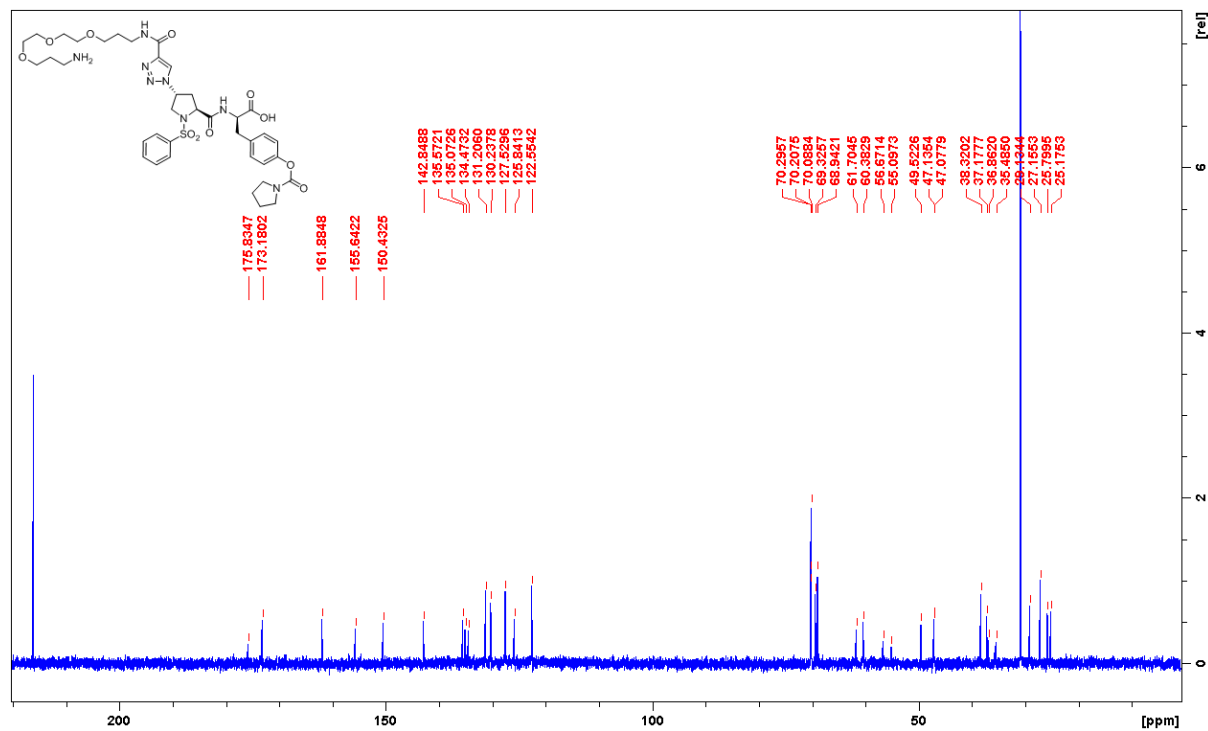


**(R)-2-((2S,4R)-4-(4-((3-(2-(2-(3-aminopropoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propyl)carbamoyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-((pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)propanoic acid**

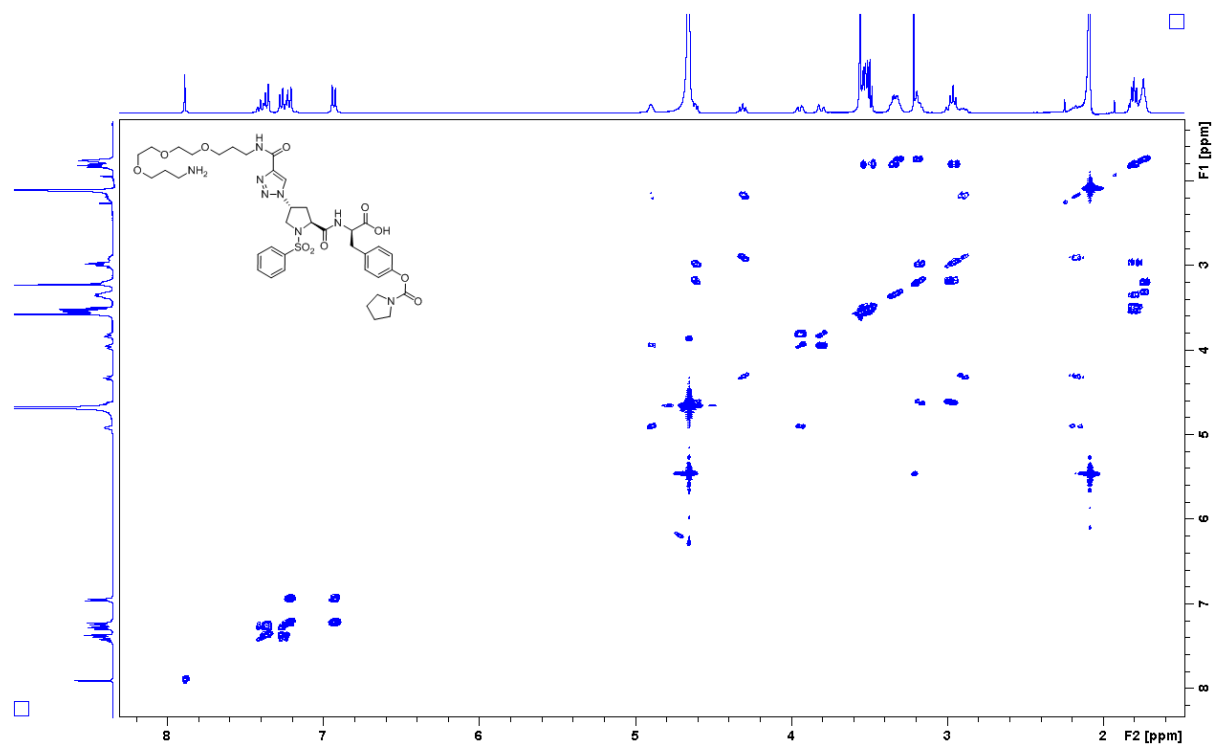
<sup>1</sup>H NMR of **21** (no acetone)



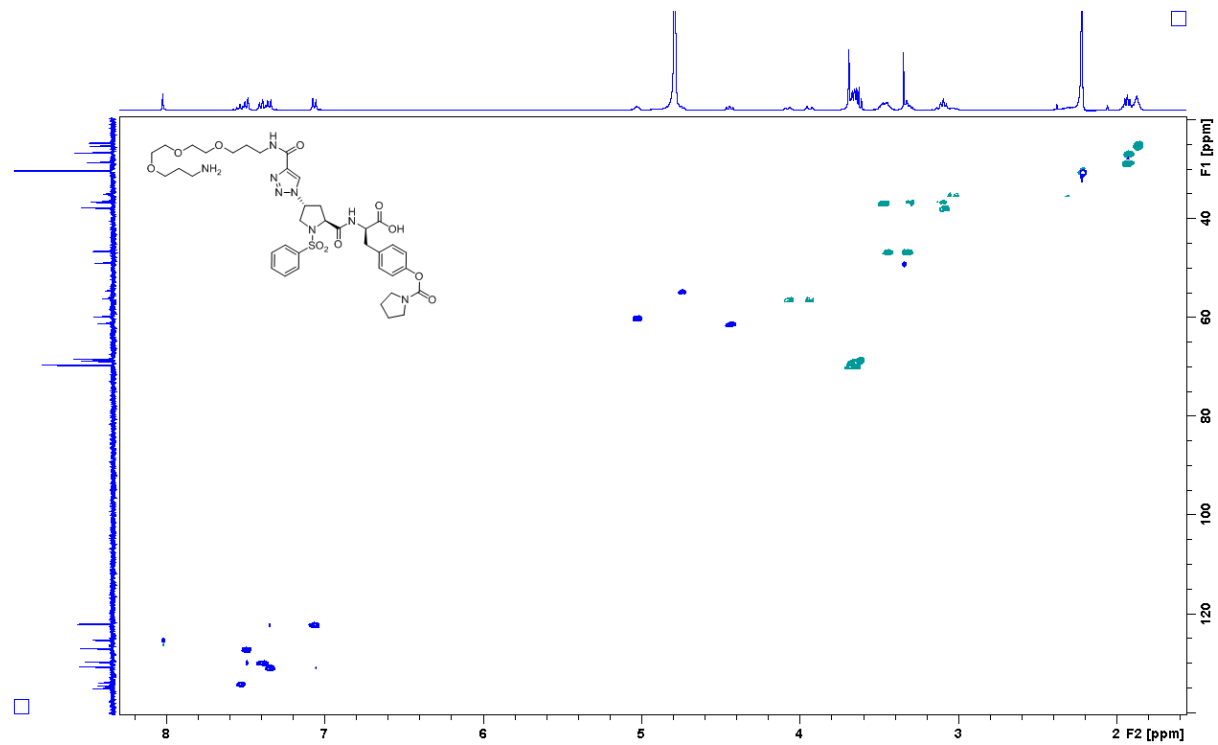
<sup>13</sup>C NMR of **21** (referenced to acetone)



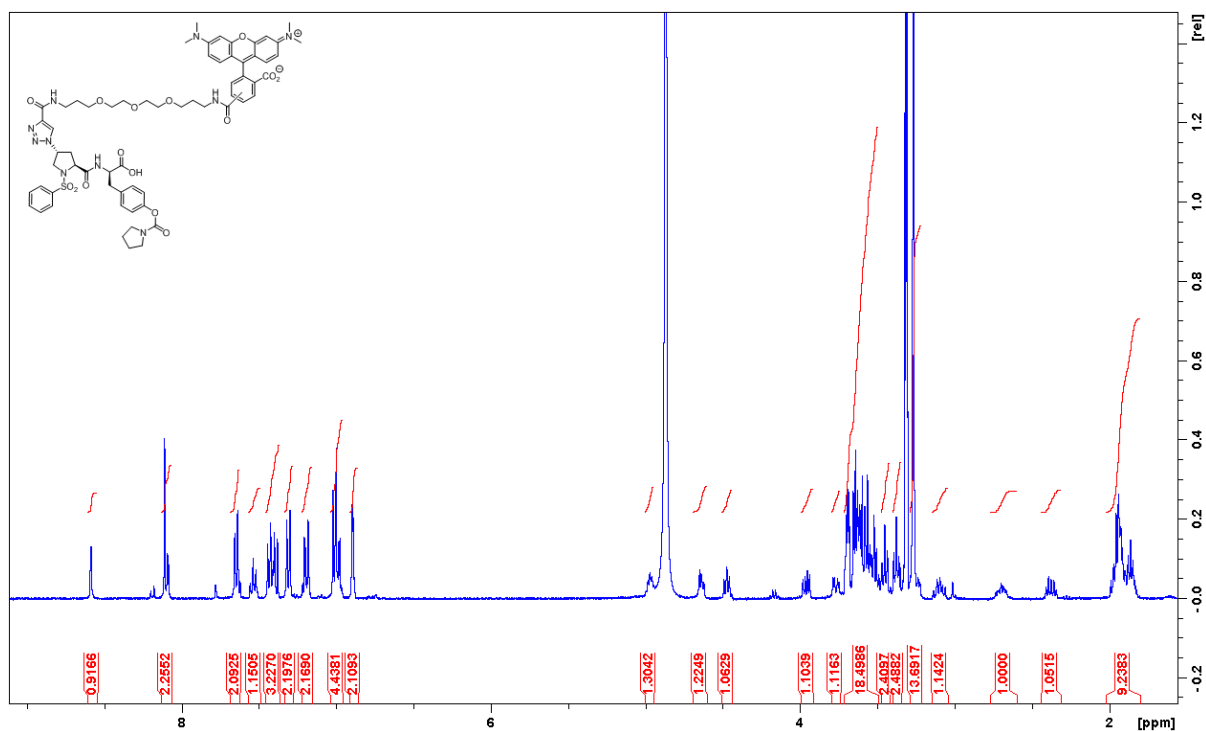
### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY NMR (with acetone)



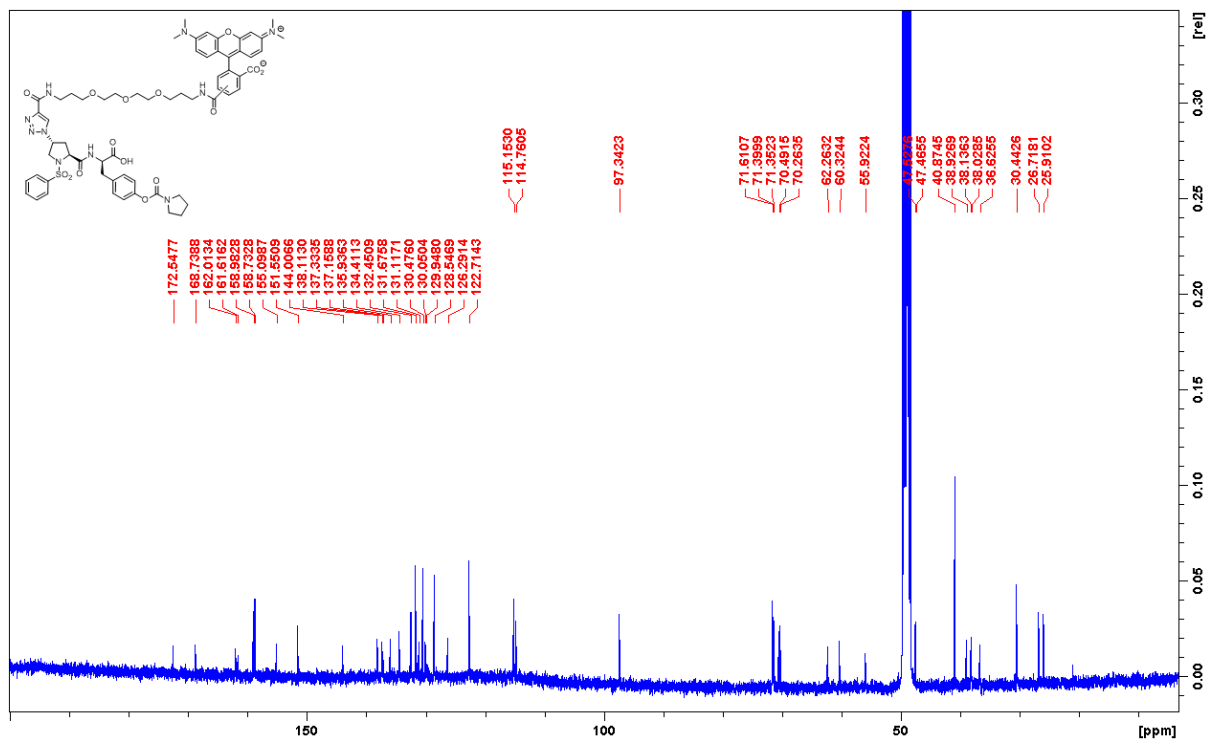
### HSQC NMR of **19** (with acetone)



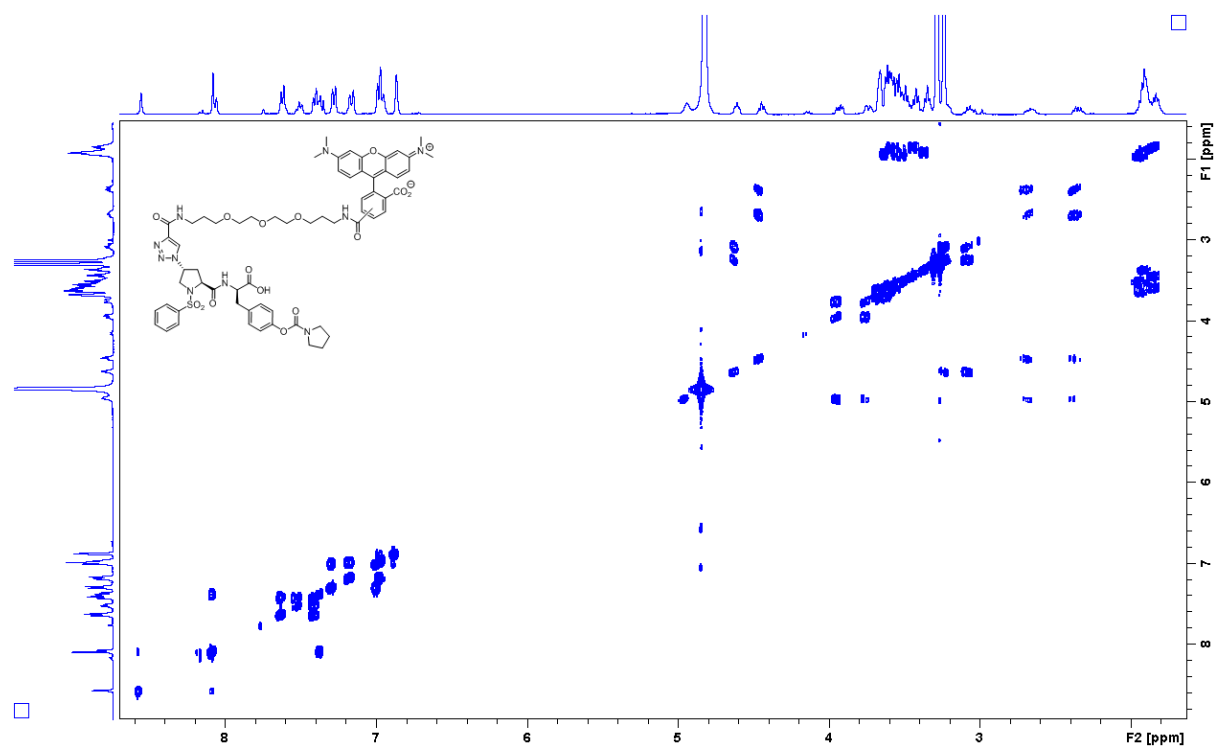
### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 22



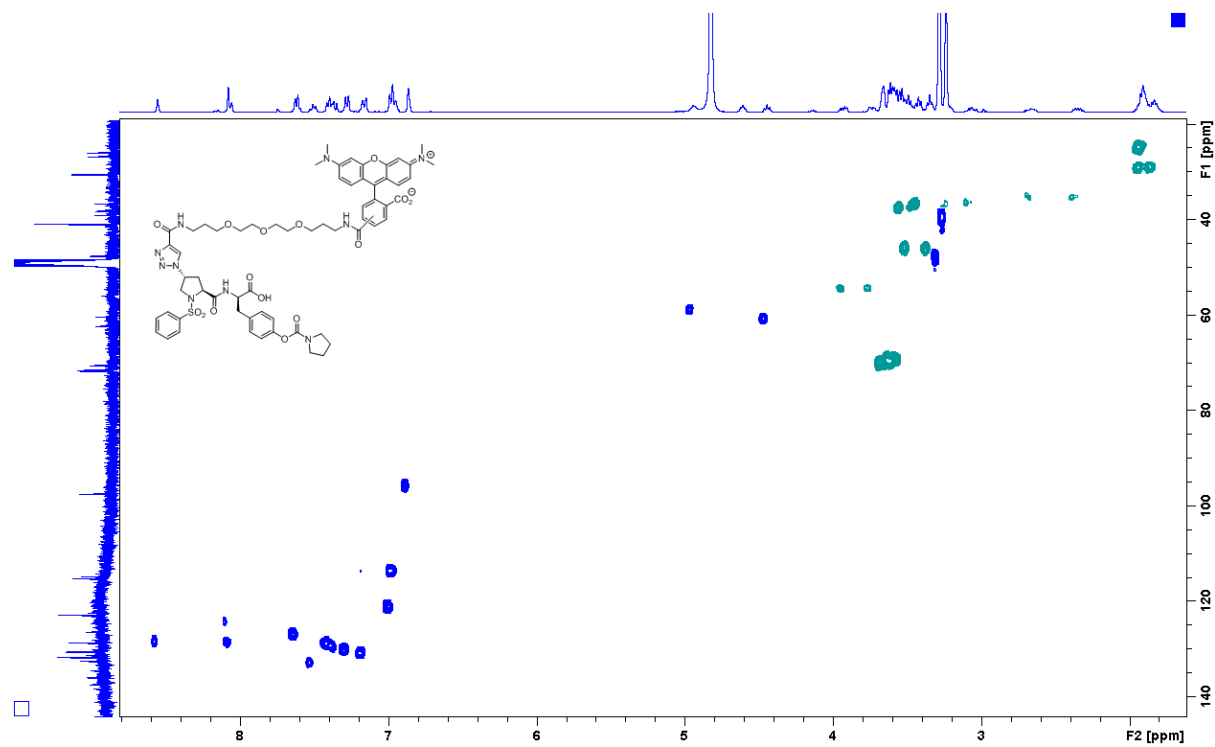
### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 22



### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY NMR of 22

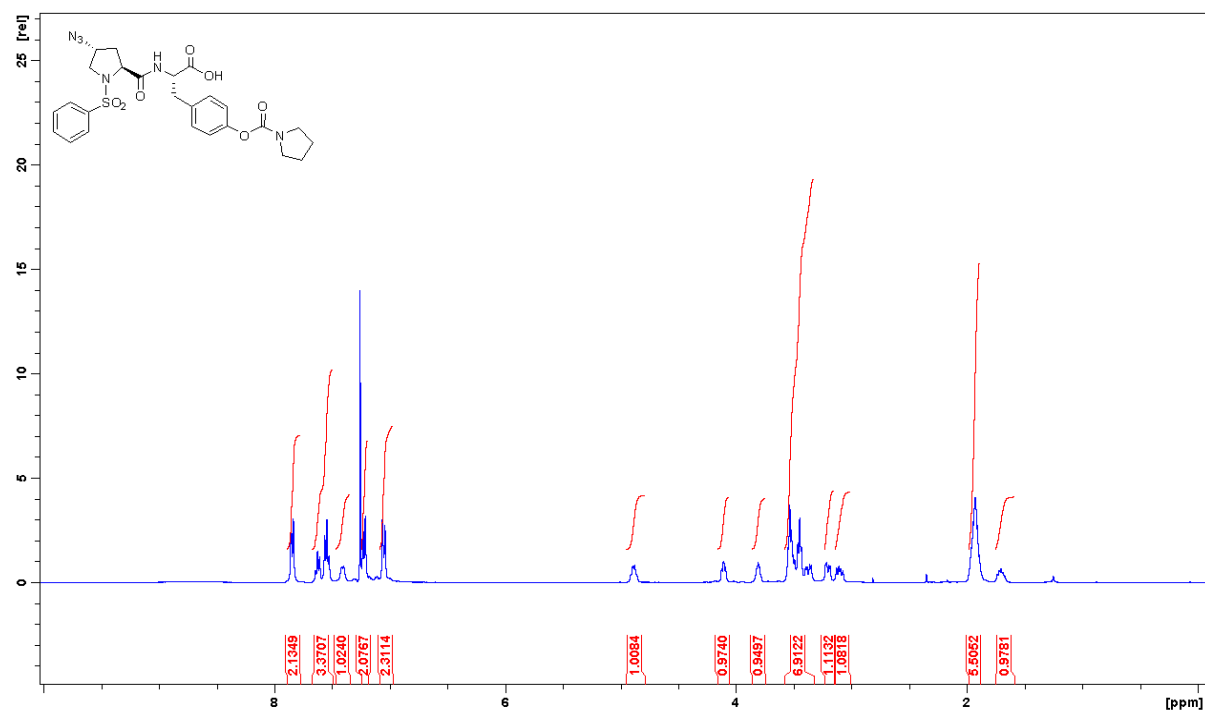


### HSQC NMR of 22

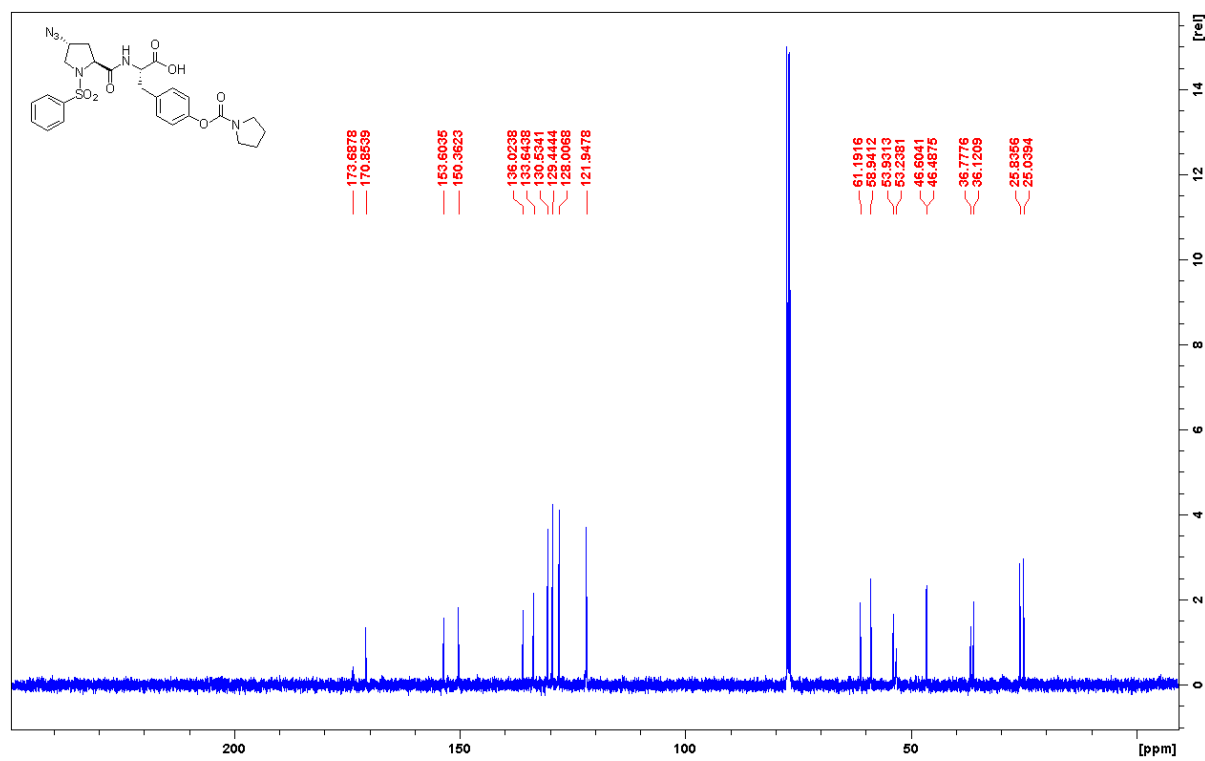


**(S)-2-((2S,4R)-4-azido-1-(phenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-((pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)propanoic acid (23)**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR of 23**

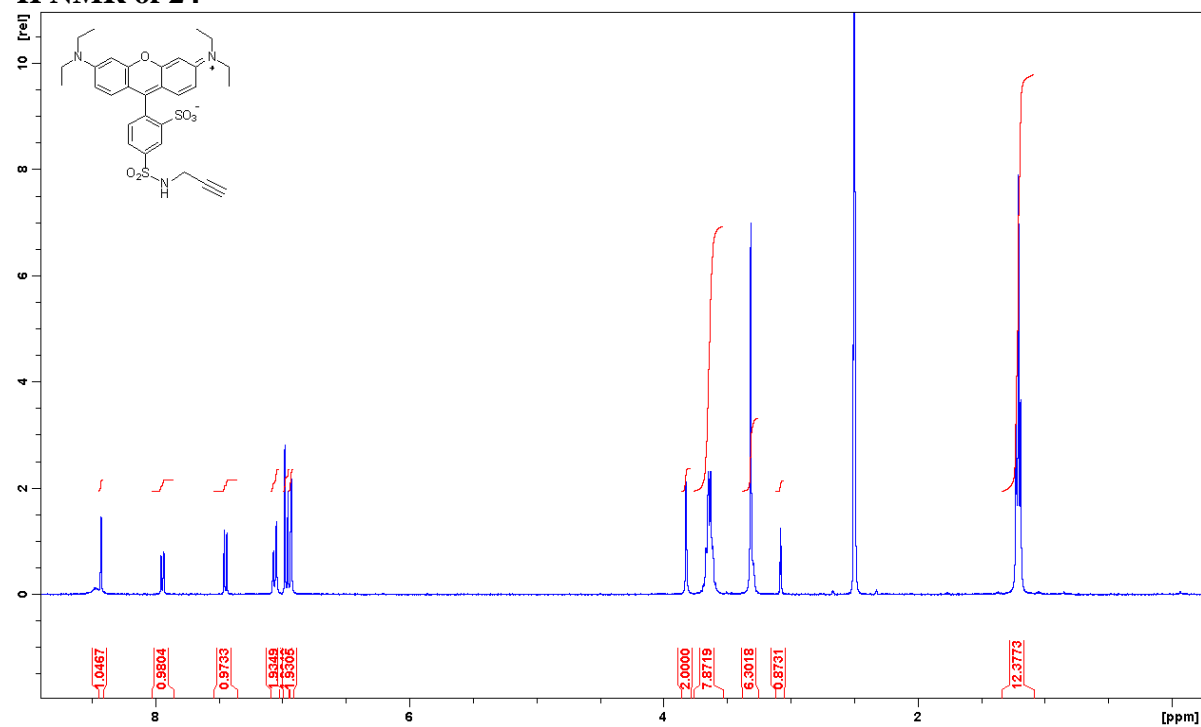


**<sup>13</sup>C NMR of 23**

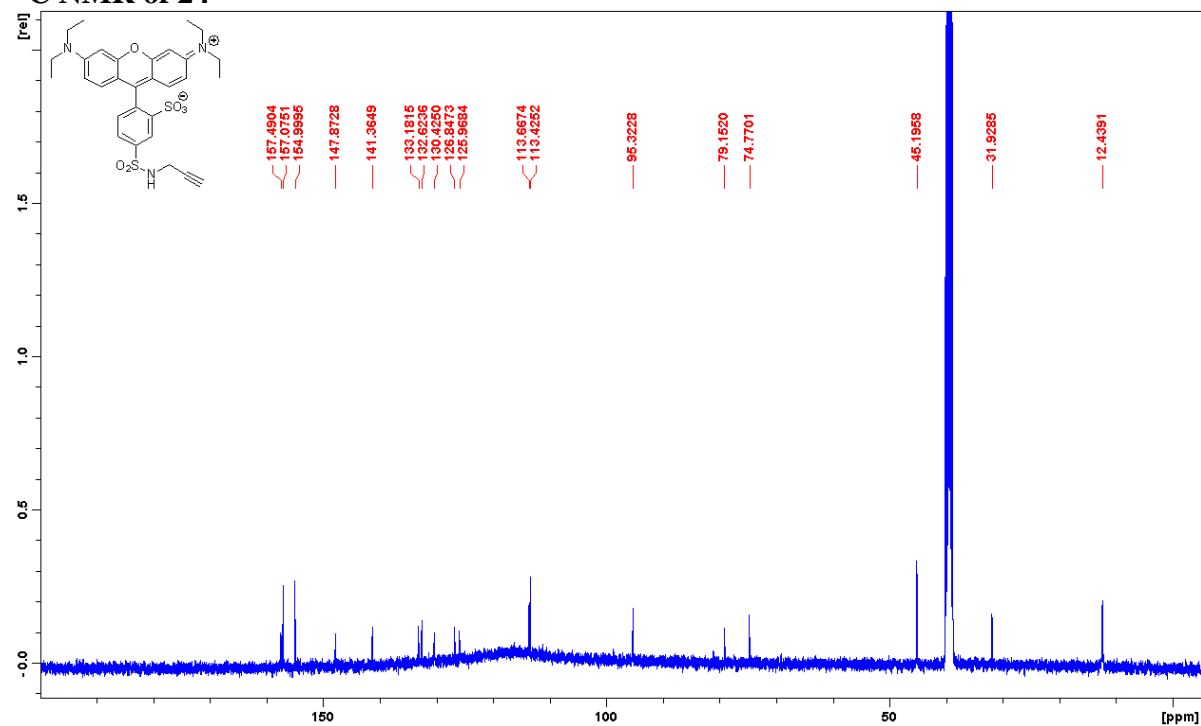


## *N*-propynyl sulforhodamine B (24)

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 24



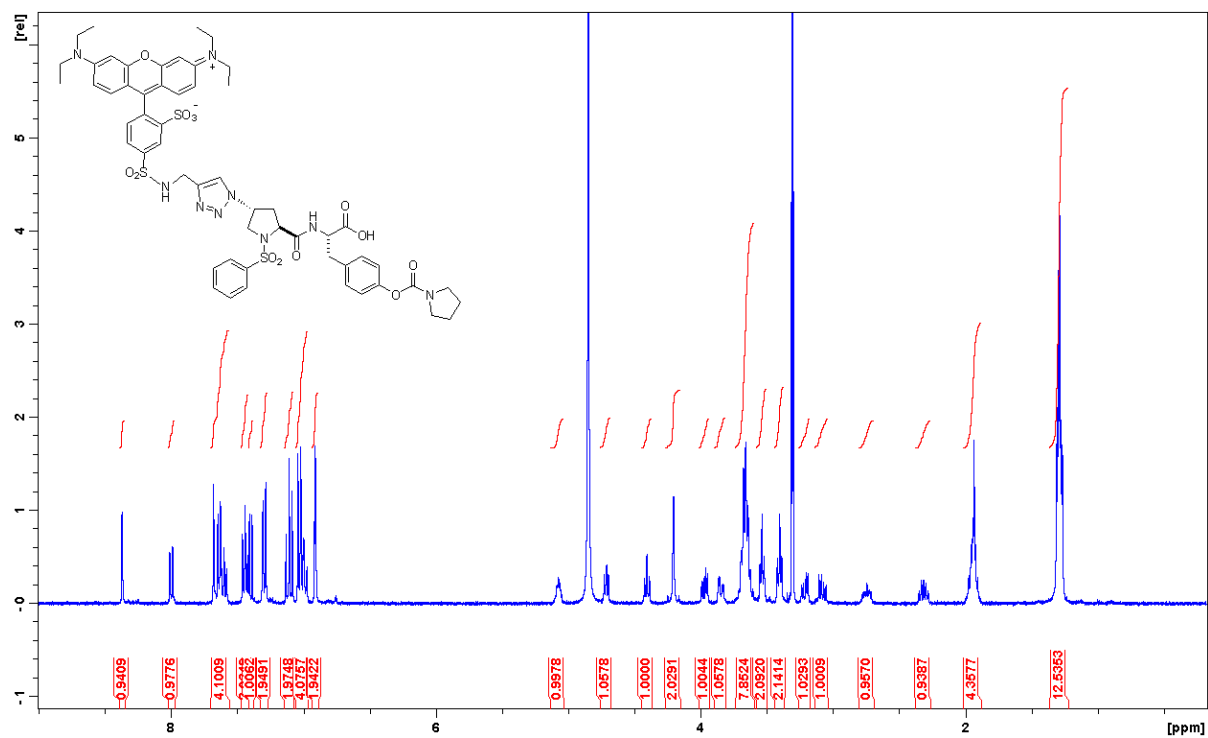
### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 24



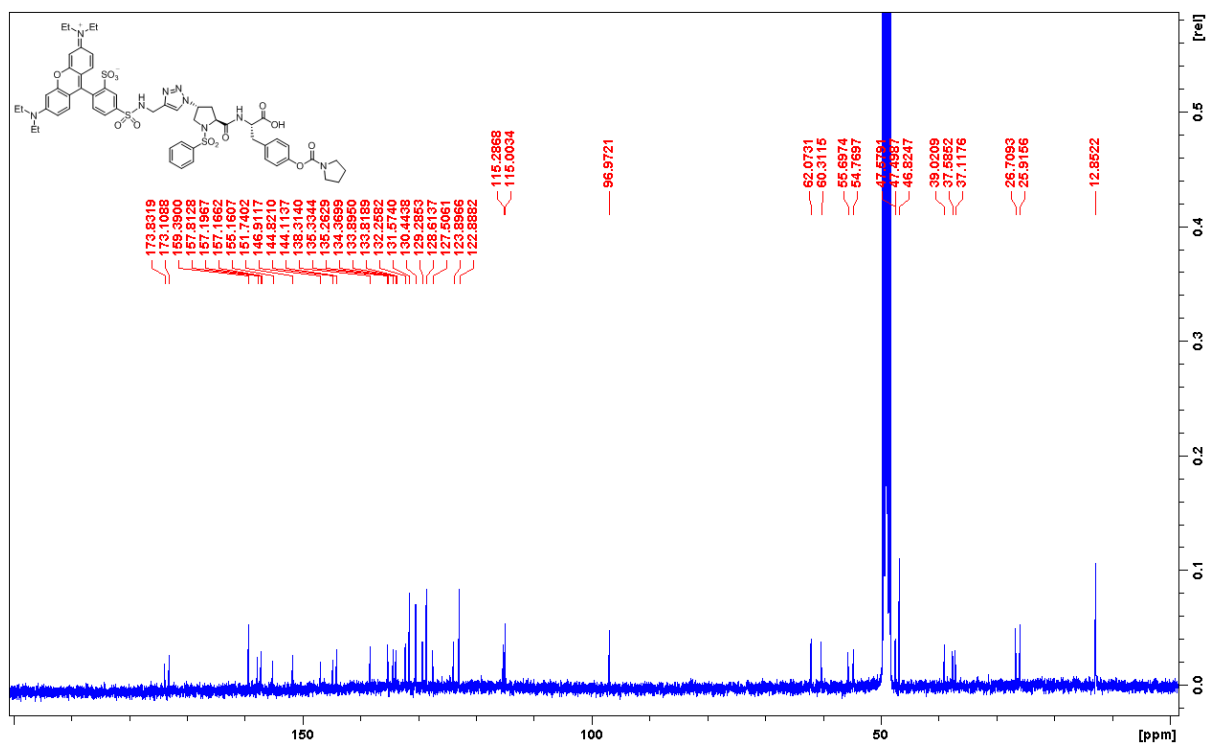


## R-BC154 (25)

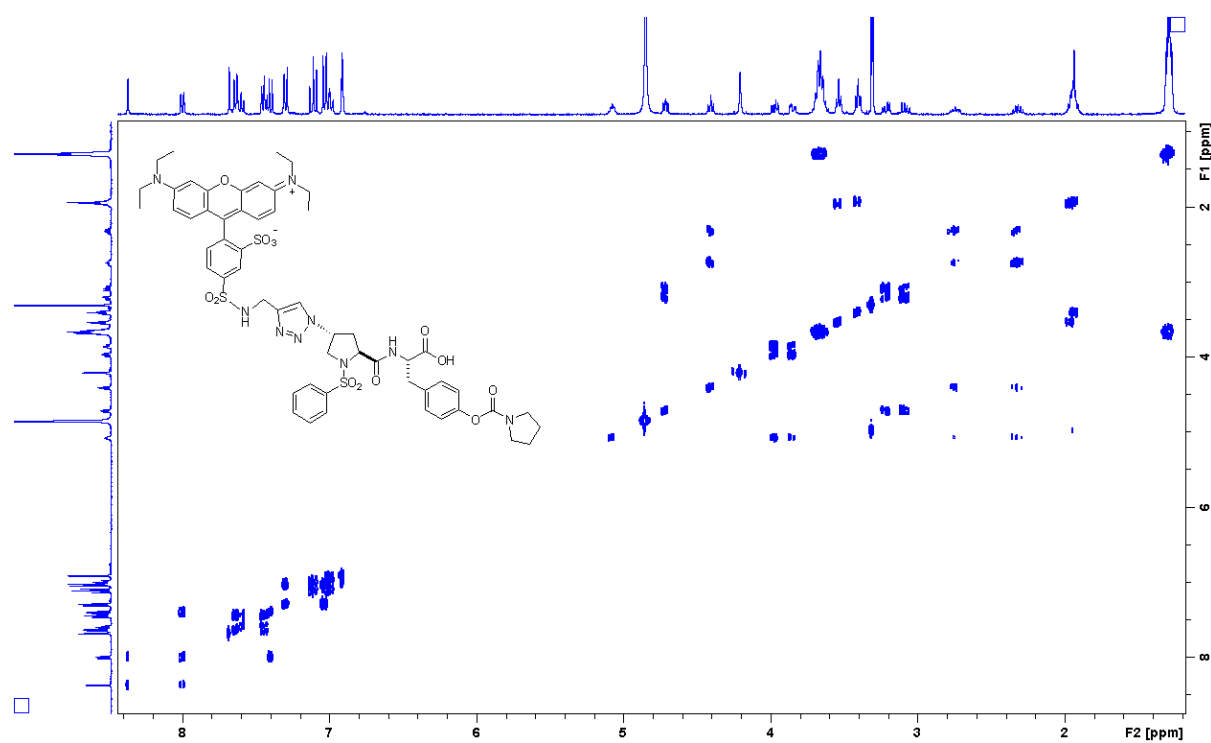
### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 25



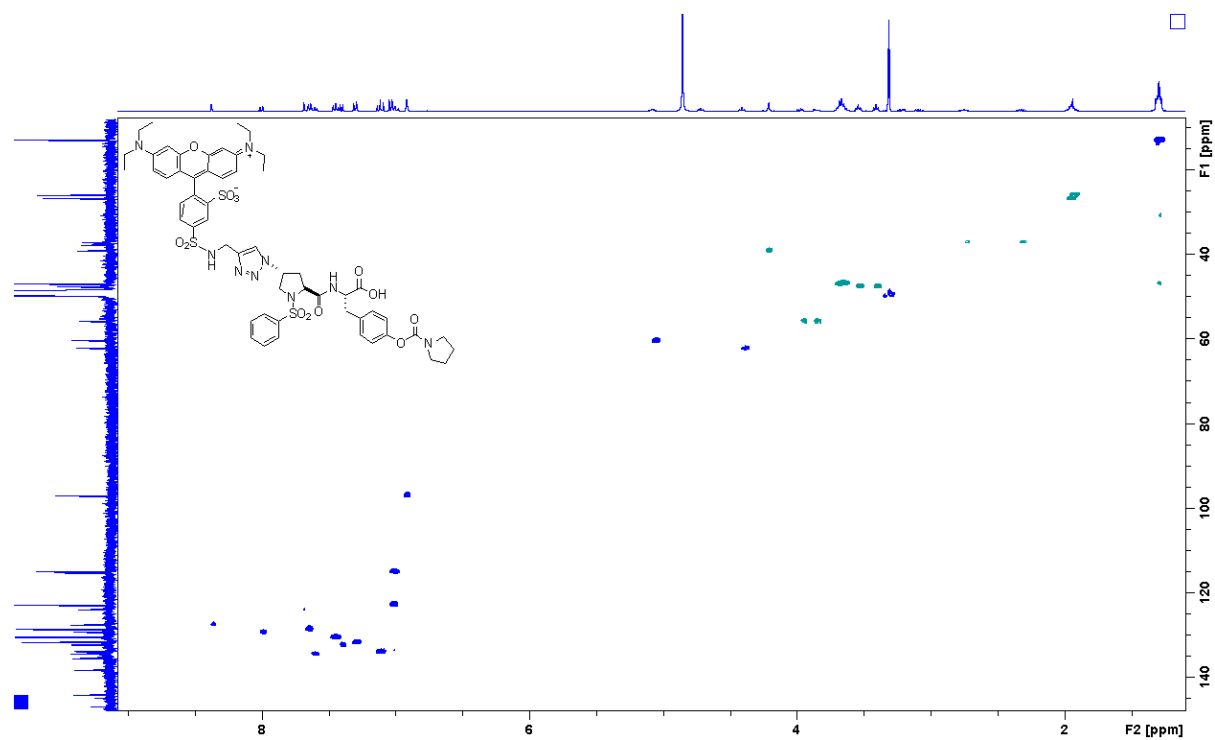
### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of R-BC154 (25)



### $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY of R-BC154 (25)



### HSQC NMR of R-BC154 (25)



## HPLC trace of R-BC154 (25)

Current Date 14/03/2012

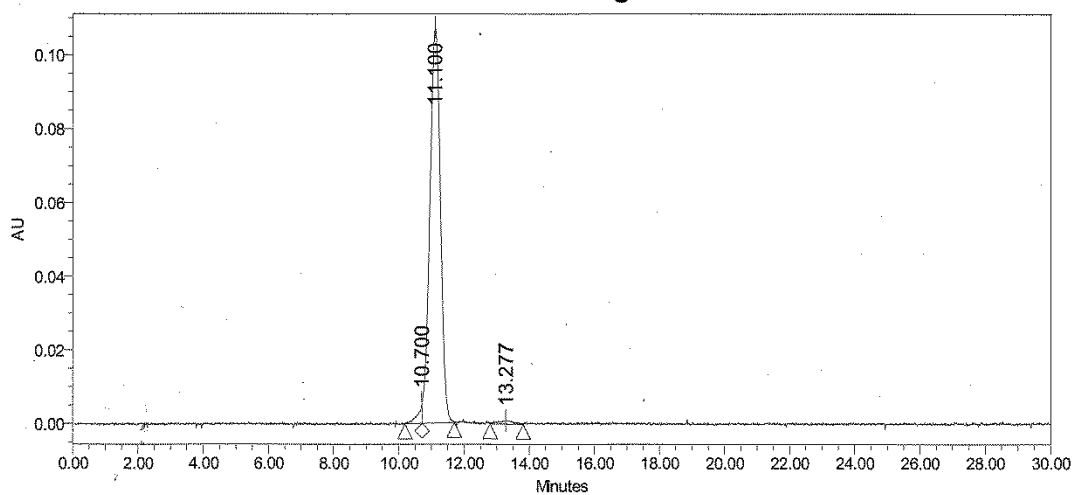
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### CSIRO Materials Science & Engineering

#### Run Information

Sample Name: BC1-49 fr 83      65%MeOH/TFA      Date Acquired: 7/09/2011 1:39:02 PM EST  
Detector: PDA 565.0 nm      Acq Method Set : AllianceE 100% A isocratic  
HplcColumn 150x4.6mm Alltima HP C18      Date Processed: 14/03/2012 10:30:27 AM EST  
FlowRate: 1.0 mL / min      Processing Method: nkh  
MobilePhase: 65% MeOH/ 0.1% TFA

#### HPLC Chromatogram



#### The Results

Name	R.Time	Area	% Area	Height	% Height
1	10.700	49368	1.98	5605	4.93
2	11.100	2410774	96.75	107152	94.24
3	13.277	31687	1.27	949	0.83

## References

1. K. E. Beatty and D. A. Tirrel, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2008, **18**, 5995-5999.
2. T. Kaufmann, M. T. Gokmen, S. Rinnen, H. F. Arlinghaus, F. Du Prez and B. J. Ravoo, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 6190-6199.
3. H. Yang, S. Vasudevan, C. O. Oriakhi, J. Shields and R. G. Carter, *Synthesis*, 2008, 957-961.